

THE YUROK LANGUAGE

GRAMMAR, TEXTS, LEXICON

BY
R. H. ROBINS

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PUBLICATIONS IN LINGUISTICS
Volume 15

BLACK
BUCK
P25
0311
v. 15
ANTHRO
LIB

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS
BERKELEY AND LOS ANGELES
1958

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
PUBLICATIONS IN LINGUISTICS

VOLUME XV

1958

EDITORS

C. D. CHRÉTIEN M. B. EMENEAU
M. S. BEELER M. R. HAAS

THE YUROK LANGUAGE
GRAMMAR, TEXTS, LEXICON

BY
R. H. ROBINS

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS
BERKELEY AND LOS ANGELES
1958

P25

C32

v. 15

ANTHROP.
LIBRARY

PREFACE

The material on which this account of the Yurok language is based was obtained during a field trip from March to June, 1951, while I was a visiting Research Fellow in the Group in Linguistics at the University of California, Berkeley.

The informants with whom I worked lived in or around Requa and Klamath in Del Norte County, at the mouth of the Klamath River, in northern California. My informants included Mrs. Mabel Brantner, Miss Lula Donnelly, Mrs. Julian Oscar, Miss Gladys Smith, Mrs. Florence Shaughnessy, and the late Robert Spott. To all these, and to the others who at any time helped me to acquire a knowledge of their language, I am most deeply grateful. I must mention especially Mrs. Shaughnessy, my principal informant throughout, for her patience, interest, and cooperation in our numerous sessions.

My visit to California was made possible by a grant of overseas leave from the School of Oriental and African Studies, in the University of London, and by financial grants from the State Department of the United States, under the Smith-Mundt and Fulbright acts. The actual expenses of the field trip were borne by the University of California. My sincerest thanks are owing to all who were in any way concerned with my visit, and in particular to Professor M. B. Emeneau in California and Professor J. R. Firth in London.

While I was in Berkeley I presented a brief preliminary analysis of the Yurok language at the Symposium on American-Indian languages held at the University July, 1951, and had the opportunity of discussing my work with Professors M. B. Emeneau, Mary R. Haas, and A. L. Kroeber. I am grateful to all of them for their interest and encouragement and their many helpful suggestions.

Finally I must thank Mrs. Ruby Van Deventer, botany specialist, of Fort Dick, California, for her generous help in identifying many of the plants whose Yurok names appear in the dictionary.

R. H. Robins

School of Oriental and African Studies
University of London

October 1954

CONTENTS

ibliography	xi
bbreviations	xii
troduction	xiii
Chapter I: Phonology	1
1. Consonants	1
2. Vowels	1
3. Diphthongs	1
4. Phonetic Description	4
4.1 Consonants	4
4.2 Vowels	6
5. Syllable Structure	7
6. Words	8
7. Prominence and Intonation	10
Chapter II: Grammar	11
8. Word Classes	11
9. Word Structure	12
9.1 Morphology	12
9.2 Stem Structure	13
9.21 Vocalic and Consonantal Alternation	13
9.22 Reduplication	13
9.23 r/l Alternation	14
9.24 Compounds	14
10. Basic Syntactical Structures	16
10.1 General	16
10.2 Simple Sentences	16
10.21 Nominal and Verbal Sentences	16
10.22 Equational Sentences	16
10.23 Verbals and Verbal Groups	16
10.24 Nominals and Nominal Groups	16
10.25 Independent Subjects	17
10.3 Complex Sentences	17
10.31 Nominal Groups	17
10.311 Expanded Nominal Element	17
10.312 Coördinate Nominal Groups	17
10.32 Verbal Groups	17
10.321 Expanded Verbal Element	17
10.322 Coördinate Verbal Groups	18
10.323 Subordinate Verbs or Verbal Groups	18
10.33 Exocentric Constructions acting as Nominal Substitute Groups	19
10.4 Word Order	19
11. Nominals	20
11.1 General	20
11.2 Pronouns	20

11.21	Personal Pronouns	20
11.211	Objective Forms	21
11.212	Comitative Forms	21
11.213	Locative Forms	21
11.22	Nonpersonal (Demonstrative) Pronouns	21
11.23	Indefinite Pronouns	21
11.24	Interrogative Pronouns	22
11.25	wi(ʔ), wiš	22
11.3	Nouns	23
11.31	Nouns with Separate Plural Forms	23
11.32	Nouns with Separate Vocative Forms	23
11.33	Free Variation of Forms	23
11.34	Locative Forms	24
11.341	Regular Formation	24
11.342	Other Locative Forms	25
11.342.1	-i or -ik	25
11.342.2	Irregular Forms	25
11.342.3	-š and -s	25
11.35	Pronominal Prefixes	25
11.351	General	25
11.352	Vowel Harmony	26
11.353	Nouns Beginning with h	26
11.354	Inalienable Nouns	27
11.355	Special Noun Forms	28
11.356	Syntactical Uses of Pronominal Prefixed Nouns	28
11.36	The Suffix eni	29
11.37	Syntactical Uses of Nouns	29
12.	Articles	29
12.1	General	29
12.2	Usage	30
13.	Verbals	30
13.1	Verbs	30
13.11	Categories and Paradigms	30
13.111	Inflected Verbs	31
13.112	Noninflected Verbs	31
13.113	Exceptions	32
13.12	Tenses	32
13.13	Aspect	32
13.14	The Paradigms	32
13.141	Unipersonal Conjugation	32
13.141.1	Indicative	32
13.141.2	Imperative	44
13.141.3	Passive	47
13.141.4	Pronominal Prefixes	50
13.141.5	Pronominal Prefixes with Indicative Verb Forms	58
13.141.6	Attributive	59
13.142	Bipersonal Conjugation	69
13.142.1	Indicative	69
13.142.2	Imperative	73
13.142.3	Pronominal Prefixes	74
13.142.4	Attributive	76

13.142.5	Syntax of the Bipersonal Forms . . .	77
13.143	Reflexive and Reciprocal Forms	78
13.143.1	Reflexive Verbs	78
13.143.2	Reciprocal Verbs	79
13.144	Dual Forms	79
13.144.1	Verbs having Duals	79
13.144.2	Verbs having only Duals	80
13.144.3	Pronominal Prefix Forms	80
13.15	Intensive Forms	80
13.151	-eg-	80
13.151.1	-ig-	81
13.151.2	-eʔg- (-ɿʔg-)	81
13.151.3	Monosyllabic o-class Verbs	81
13.151.4	Special Verb Stems	81
13.151.5	Syntax and Meaning	82
13.151.6	Other Comments	83
13.152	Internal Vocalic Alternation	83
13.152.1	Description	84
13.152.2	Examples	84
13.16	The Verb son(ow-)	85
13.2	Numerals and Adjectives	86
13.21	Numerals	86
13.211	General and Tables	87
13.212 - 13.214	Specific Comments	89
13.215	Ordinal Numbers	91
13.216	Names of the Months	91
13.217	"Petrified" Forms and Others	92
13.22	Adjectives	93
13.221	General and Tables	93
13.222 - 13.223	Specific Comments	95
14.	Preverbal Particles	96
14.1	General	96
14.2	Particles with Verbs	97
14.21	Nonnegative Preverbal Particles	97
14.22	Negative Preverbal Particles	110
14.3	Groups of Preverbal Particles	111
14.31	Groups Introduced by a Nonnegative Particle	112
14.32	Groups Introduced by a Negative Particle	127
14.4	Particles with Nominals	130
14.41	Preceding Nominals Used Predicatively in Equational Sentences	131
14.411 - 14.418	Examples	131
14.42	Between Article and Noun	131
14.43	Fixed Phrases with ʔo and ni	132
14.44	cu, mos	132
15.	Adverbs	133
15.1	General	133
15.2	Adverbs and Adverbial Constructions	133
15.21	Adverbs	133
15.22	Adverbial Constructions	134
15.221	With Verb as Head	134
15.222	With Noun as Head	134
15.223	Adverbial Phrases	134

15.3 Comments on Formation	134
15.31 Adverbs Formed with hi	134
15.32 Adverbs having Differing Forms	135
15.4 Adverbs with Pronominal Prefixes	135
15.41 - 15.45 Examples	136
15.5 Adverbs without Pronominal Prefixes	136
15.6 The s (š) Suffix	137
15.7 Subclasses of Adverbs	137
15.71 Sentence Introductory Adverbs	137
15.711 - 15.716 Examples	137
15.72 Sentence Connectives	138
15.721 - 15.724 Examples	138
15.73 Sentence Particles	139
15.731 - 15.736 Examples	139
15.74 Exclamatives and Modes of Address	141
15.8 Negative Complements and Other Words	141
15.81 - 15.83 Examples	141
15.9 Adverbial Uses of Certain Pronouns	143
15.91 - 15.98 Examples	143
16. Prepositions	144
16.1 General	144
16.2 Examples and Comments	144
17. Conjunctions	147
17.1 General	147
17.2 Examples and Comments	147
17.3 Conjunctival Phrases	149
18. Interrogative Words and Sentences	149
18.1 General	149
18.2 Yes-or-No Questions	149
18.21 Questions Expecting an Affirmative Answer	149
18.22 Questions Expecting a Negative Answer	149
18.3 Other Questions	149
Texts	155
1. The Mourning Dove	155
2. Klamath River Song	
3. Wohpekumew and the Salmon	162
4. The Owl	162
5. The Fox and the Coon	164
6. The Toad and the Mouse	164
7. The Young Man from Serper	164
8. The First Salmon Rite at Weik ^w ew	172
Lexicon	187
Yurok-English	189
English-Yurok	273

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ixon, R. B., and A. L. Kroeber

1907. Numeral systems of the languages of California. *Amer. Anthropol.*, 9:663-690.
1913. New linguistic families in California. *Amer. Anthropol.*, 15:647-654.
1919. Linguistic families of California. *Univ. of Calif. Publ. Am. Arch. and Ethn.*, 16:47-118.

roeber, A. L.

- 1911a. The languages of California north of San Francisco. *Univ. Calif. Publ. Am. Arch. and Ethn.*, 9:414-426.
- 1911b. Phonetic constituents of the native languages of California. *Univ. Calif. Publ. Am. Arch. and Ethn.*, 10:1-12.

ichelson, T. H.

1914. Two alleged Algonkin languages of California. *Amer. Anthropol.*, 16:361-367.

pir, E.

1913. Wiyot and Yurok, Algonkin languages of California. *Amer. Anthropol.*, 15:617-646.
1923. The Algonkin affinity of Yurok and Wiyot kinship terms. *Jour. Soc. Americanistes Paris*, 15:37-74.

aterman, T. T.

1923. Yurok affixes. *Univ. Calif. Publ. Am. Arch. and Ethn.*, 20:369-386.

lenbeck, C. C.

1939. Grammaticische invloed van het Algonkisch op het Wiyot en het Yurok, *Medd. k. Ak. Wet., n. r.*, 2:41-49.

ABBREVIATIONS

adj.	adjective
adv.	adverb
altern.	alternative
attrib.	attributive
e.g.	example, examples
exclam.	exclamative
incr.	increment, incremental
indic.	indicative
intr.	intransitive
lit.	literally
nonincr.	nonincremental
pl., plur.	plural
p. v. p.	preverbal particle
pref.	prefix
pron.	pronoun, pronominal
sent. con.	sentence connective
sent. part.	sentence particle
s., sing.	singular
sp.	species
trans.	transitive

INTRODUCTION

The Yurok Indians live, as they have always lived in their recorded history, near the mouth of the Klamath River in Del Norte County in northern California. From there Yurok territory extends up the river some thirty miles to include the junction of the Trinity and Klamath rivers, and south along the coast as far as the neighborhood of Trinidad in Humboldt County. Yurok dwellings were never far from the sea or a river, and intercommunication was mainly by water, along the coast or up the Klamath or one of the smaller rivers. To this day the normal direct route between the upper Klamath Yurok habitations and the more numerous ones around the river mouth is by the river.

The Yurok are bounded on the north by the Tolowa, on the east by the Karok, on the southeast by the Hupa, and on the south by the Chilula and the Wiyot; Wiyot territory adjoins Yurok territory at its extreme south coastal border.

In common with most languages of northern California, Yurok has been steadily losing ground to English ever since American penetration of the Yurok country began about the middle of the nineteenth century. At the present time probably not more than twenty persons could claim even a fair working knowledge of the language, which has ceased to be a channel of normal communication except perhaps occasionally between very old persons and the one or two others who may have to talk with them. Beyond this small number of Yurok speakers, a somewhat larger number of Yurok Indians retain fragments of the language in the form of remembered short sentences and phrases that they are unable to use as the basis for further discourse; a still larger number know a few isolated Yurok names for common objects, a knowledge which, despite its limitation, they sometimes proudly display as evidence of "knowing a bit of Indian."

The fabric of Yurok culture, described by Kroeber more than a generation ago,¹ has now almost entirely disintegrated under the impact of American contacts. The Yurok do not live in a reservation, and though many of their houses are outside the concentration of white men's houses in the town of Klamath—the largest inhabited center in the Yurok area—they freely intermingle and intermarry with white people and take employment beside them in local industries, notably the Klamath timber mills and the summer tourist trade.

The ceremonies and rituals described by Kroeber have been extinct for some years. Debased derivatives of one or two Yurok dances have occasion-

¹A. L. Kroeber, *Handbook of the Indians of California*, BAE-B 78:1-97 (Washington, 1925). In addition to the above, the following publications may be of interest:

T. T. Waterman, *Yurok geography*, UC-PAAE 16:177-314 (1920).

T. T. Waterman and A. L. Kroeber, *Yurok marriages*, UC-PAAE 35:1-14 (1934).

A. L. Kroeber, *Yurok and neighboring kin term systems*, UC-PAAE 35:15-22 (1934).

T. T. Waterman and A. L. Kroeber, *The Kepel fish dam*, UC-PAAE 35:49-80 (1938).

Robert Spott and A. L. Kroeber, *Yurok narratives*, UC-PAAE 35:143-256 (1942).

E. R. Erikson, *Observations on the Yurok: childhood and world image*, UC-PAAE 35:257-301 (1943).

ally been incorporated, much to the annoyance of "old time Indians," into commercial festivities organized by members of the white community in Klamath.

So far as a specific Yurok culture does survive, it does so fragmentarily in the memory of some of the older Yurok, who recall the personal relationships formerly existing between families and members of families. A few of them are still active and can describe some of the details of the dances and other ceremonies, sweathouse organization, and the like, and can sing songs appropriate to certain dances and recount traditional stories and parts of myths. It was noticeable that among such persons the taboo on the mention of names of deceased persons, to which Kroeber refers,² was usually observed strictly.

Material objects of Yurok culture are to be seen in the ceremonial regalia and other items preserved by a few families and exhibited to the inquirer with some pride. Yurok houses are now all of American pattern, but one or two sweathouses and dwellings of traditional type have been partly preserved, and the sites of others are known and referred to by members of the Indian community.

One notable feature of Yurok life has continued quite vigorously under American patronage, the skillful basket weaving.³ Yurok women still weave baskets, many of them with the old traditional patterns, and these find a ready sale to tourists and visitors in Klamath.

The Yurok language has not been securely assigned to any of the larger linguistic groups of the American continent. Though culturally the Yurok shared many nonlinguistic features with their neighbors in northwest California, and the tribe was described by Kroeber as a center of cultural diffusion,⁴ linguistically they are somewhat isolated, and the only suggested relation with a neighboring language is with Wiyot.⁵ These two languages were regarded by Sapir as Algonkian, though on relatively slight evidence; This classification was accepted by Kroeber and others, though it was strongly attacked by Michelson.⁶

On the evidence so far made available the question of the Algonkian affiliation of Yurok must be left undecided, though it is to be hoped that the Yurok material published in this volume, together with further researches into the Algonkian linguistic family and the comparative study of American Indian languages generally, may throw some light on this problem.

²Handbook 48.

³See Lila M. O'Neale, Yurok-Karok basket weavers, UC-PAAE 32:1-184 (1932).

⁴Handbook 7.

⁵Cf. Gladys A. Reichard, Wiyot grammar and texts, UC-PAAE 22:1-215 (1925).

⁶E. Sapir, Wiyot and Yurok, Algonkin languages of California, AA 15:617-646 (1913); The Algonkin affinity of Yurok and Wiyot kinship terms, JSAP 15:37-74 (1923); Truman Michelson, Two alleged Algonquian languages of California, AA 16:361-367 (1914).

CHAPTER I: PHONOLOGY

1. CONSONANTS

The consonants may be transcribed and arranged as shown in table 1.

2. VOWELS

The vowels may be transcribed and arranged as shown in the following figure:

	Front	Central	Back	
Lips spread	i		u	Lips rounded
		ɨ		
	e		o	
		a		

To each vowel except e there corresponds a long vowel: iː, ɨː, aː, oː, uː.

3. DIPHTHONGS

Yurok has front-, central-, and back-closing diphthongs, which form nearly symmetrical patterns as shown in table 2. The second element of diphthongs is regarded as a consonant (semivowel),¹ and not the corresponding vowel. This is convenient for two reasons: phonetically, Yurok diphthongs are falling diphthongs, the syllable nucleus being the first element; phonologically, diphthongs behave similarly to m, n, r, w, and y following a vowel and preceding pause or a voiceless nonglottalized consonant (see 4.1).

There are three "long" diphthongs (three mora diphthongs) with aː and oː as first element. These are relatively infrequent.

la·yn passing
ceykeni small
hitoy here
ko·yckʷok I buy
pɨykrɨ brain
cuy digging stick
kaʔar pet
merkʷeni everything

hirkik inland
korpewek I am alone
curpɨy comb
ma·wʔ you(pl.) pay a fine
cahcew to be difficult
stowstek small fir tree
mɨwpɨh food taken with one

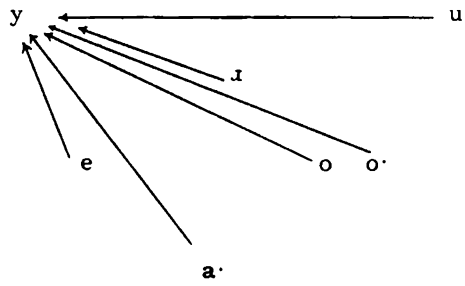
¹The fact that phonetic sequences of the types [uɨ], [uɨː], [ɨu], [ɨuː], [ui], [uiː] occur in comparable environments is most easily accounted for phonemically by setting up three consonantal phonemes (semivowels), /r/, /w/, /y/, besides the vowel phonemes ɨ/, /u/, and /i/.

Table 1
CONSONANTS

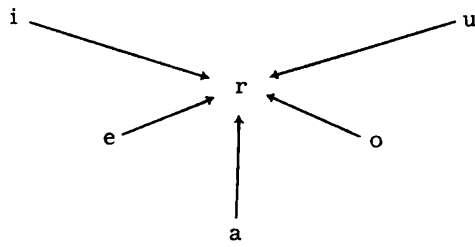
	Bilabial	Dental	Alveolar	Palato- alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Labio- velar	Glottal
Nonglottalized plosive	p	t				k	k ^w	
Glottalized plosive	p̣	ṭ				ḳ	ḳ ^w	ʔ
Nonglottalized affricate				c				
Glottalized affricate				c̣				
Nasal	m	n						
Lateral			l					
Lateral fricative			ɬ					
Fricative			s	ʃ		(x) g		h
Semivowel	w		r		y			

Table 2
DIPHTHONGS

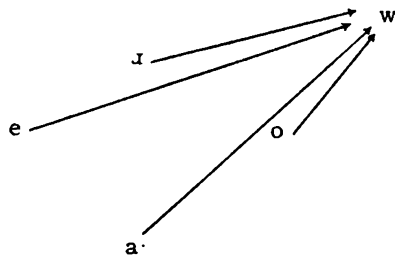
y-closing



r-closing



w-closing



4. PHONETIC DESCRIPTIONS

4.1 Consonants

The nonglottalized plosives and affricates are voiceless; in syllable final position they are aspirated except in connected speech, where they may be unexploded. The glottalization of the glottalized series is never strong, and in connected speech these consonants are often pronounced with the same articulation as the corresponding nonglottalized consonants, though the distinction between the two series is normally maintained in slower speech and in the utterance of isolated forms. In the examples and texts these consonants are always transcribed as glottalized.² It will be seen from the grammar and dictionary that the glottalized consonants play a considerable part in Yurok morphology, but are relatively infrequent as compared with the nonglottalized series in the lexicon of the language.

k and k̤ vary in articulatory position between prevelar and postvelar according to the frontness or backness of the adjacent vowels, particularly the vowel in the same syllable. In syllable final position after e or i, k and k̤ may be released with a slight ʏ-offglide.

kahkah	sturgeon	ki	the
nepek̤	I eat	kowiš	stick
ho·leɬik	in the garden		

k^w and k̤^w are articulated with simultaneous lip rounding and vary in position similarly to k and k̤, but in each case closure is made further back than for k and k̤ in a corresponding environment.

k ^w ar	nail	k ^w oʔroʔr	candle-fish
tik ^w tik ^w oʔn	it is broken	hego ^w k̤	he goes

m and n are voiced except as stated below (4.1). m is a bilabial nasal; n is always dental, even before k or k^w in the same syllable.

ma·yek̤	I pass	penk ^w	acorn flour
cimos	uncle	rahcin	friend
nek	I		

l is a voiced alveolar lateral and has a mid resonance.

lo·tek̤	I throw	kaʔa·l	slave
---------	---------	--------	-------

ɬ is a voiceless alveolar lateral and has a clear quality with slight palatalization.

ɬiʔ	it is taken	paʔa·ɬ	in the water
-----	-------------	--------	--------------

s is a voiceless blade-alveolar fricative; š is a voiceless palato-alveolar fricative. In the speech of some informants s is pronounced with a rather more retracted articulation than that of English s and has a slight š-like

²Cf. Morris Swadesh, *The Phonemic principle*, Lang. 10:117-129 (1934), esp. pp. 120, 126.

li_v: it is however distinct from š. c and č are usually palato-alveolar fricatives, but are sometimes alveolar.

skuyeʔn	it is good	sišoʔn	it is like that
noʔos	baby-basket	cahcew	it is difficult
wiš	he	kač	she sews

x is pronounced with considerable friction. It is very rare, occurring in notes only in two words.

mɹʔɹx	gills of fish	(?)waʔalox	guts
-------	---------------	------------	------

In the latter example one informant considered the final consonant as phonetically appropriate.³

ɣ varies in articulatory position similarly to k and k', and is a voiced fricative; the friction is light especially in syllable final position.

ɲegɹk	man	helog	cooking paddle
-------	-----	-------	----------------

v, r, and y are voiced except as stated below (4.1). w is a bilabial stop, and y is a palatal semivowel. Intervocalic w is often pronounced with a slight velar friction as [ɣ^w]; this is particularly common when intervocalic w occurs as initial consonant of the second syllable of words (see 6). The semivowel r is formed with a slight retroflexion of the tongue in post-alveolar position. Its acoustic effect is not unlike British English initial r, with a clear quality and without any lip protrusion.

vogi	in the middle	poy	ahead
newah	boy	ri:kew	shore
now	away	perey	old woman
oʔ	he	kaʔar	pet
nyah	to jump		

ʔ is usually a "glottal" fricative, without supra-glottal stricture, but is sometimes pronounced with very light postvelar friction.

The glottal stop, ʔ, following a vowel or diphthong, is released with a light "echo" of the preceding vowel or semivowel; this is most noticeable when it occurs before pause.

eʔgurʔ	basket used in the jump dance	wiʔ	it
		haʔpoh	pitch

Except in slow and deliberate speech, the sequences, ʔl, ʔm, ʔn, ʔr, ʔy, are pronounced as [i], [m], [n], [r], [w], [y], these glottalized continuants having an articulatory duration fractionally longer than the corresponding nonglottalized continuants. Intervocalically the stop element is reduced to a very slight glottal creakiness.

vełowa·weʔli	ten (houses)	meʔrepinek	I rub
oʔmoyok	I hear	heʔwonek	wild oats
voʔni	now	keʔyoc	your boat

³"An ugly sound for an ugly thing."

In syllable final position before pause or a voiceless consonant these sequences, with the exception of ?l, are devoiced finally, voice ceasing with the glottal stop element.

skewoksi?m	he wants	siyo?w	it breaks through the
so?nké?n	he is fishing		waves
ko?r	one (human being)	we?y	this

In a similar way syllable final m, n, r, w, and y, but not l, preceding pause or voiceless nonglottalized consonants are devoiced finally. This devoicing varies in extent, being sometimes very slight, but at others extending over nearly the whole segment.

hohkum	tobacco	?uké?ew	his grandchild
wencok ^{ws}	woman	toyko?m	he tries
ka?ar	pet		

4.2 Vowels

The vowels i, i', and e are formed with spread lips, u, u', o, and o' with lip rounding, and a, a', ɹ, and ɹ' with the lips neutral.

The close front and back vowels, i and u, are laxer and more centralized than their long counterparts, i' and u'.

ni?iyun	sibling	hu?uh	nut
ki·t	redwood	hu·ksoh	child

ɹ and ɹ' are formed with a slight retroflexion of the tongue similar in articulation and acoustic effect to the consonant r.

n.ɹhpɹy	berry	pɹ.giʒ	golden eagle
---------	-------	--------	--------------

e has considerable latitude in pronunciation, varying between rather close [e] and rather open [ɛ]; these qualities often occur interchangeably, but the more open quality is more frequent before pause.

ke?l	you (s.)	segep	coyote
------	----------	-------	--------

e is often pronounced with a slight y-offglide giving the phonetic effect of a diphthong, but with the duration of a short vowel; this glide is most noticeable in the slight vowel lengthening that often occurs in the initial syllable of words (see 6).

kélin	your eye	pekcic	rope
-------	----------	--------	------

Before pause the diphthong ey is often pronounced with a more open starting point and weak diphthongal movement (the absence of a separate phonemic unit e' giving more latitude to the realization of ey).

cey	small	na?ey	two (boats)
-----	-------	-------	-------------

Before syllable final w or ?w a particularly open type of e is used.

mewpew	to be strangled	wonke?w	she leaches acorns
--------	-----------------	---------	--------------------

o ard o[·] are generally rather open, but after syllable initial w, o[·] is somewhat close. On the other hand ə before w or ?w in syllable final position is fully open and articulated with less lip rounding.

po?oh	scar	stowstek'	small fir tree
no·leni	all around	ruro?w	he sings
rurowo·?mei	they sing		

a and a[·] are generally pronounced as low front vowels; a is often a little lower than the British English a in "cat." After the bilabial consonants, v, k^w, m, p, p', w, a more retracted vowel is used. a[·] is always slightly more fronted than a in a similar environment.

hasek'	I think	sa·?agocek'	I speak Yurok
pahtun	neck		

In slow speech the aspiration of syllable final voiceless nonglottalized sives is more marked, and may, especially before pause, be accompanied by a slight post-aspiration of the preceding vowel (e.g., nek, I, [ne^{hkh}]). In this style open syllables (those ending in V or V') may have a slight final aspiration, distinct from phonemic h; this occurs usually at syllable boundaries that are also morpheme boundaries (e.g., ketulos, your aunt, e^htulos]). At normal speed of diction this aspiration is not heard, except at occasionally before pause a final open syllable may have a slight h-offside, distinct from phonemic h.

5. SYLLABLE STRUCTURE

Every Yurok syllable has a vowel nucleus and begins with a consonant, so that CV is the minimal syllabic structure. The following examples show the different types of syllable found.

CV	ki	will, can
CV'	ho·	to go
CVC	kus	when? how?
CV'C	ki·t	redwood tree
CVCC	mek ^w c	snail
CVCCC	ta?anoy?t	it is hot weather
CV'CC	ho·k ^w c	he gambles
CV'CCC	no·y'ck ^w	he eats as a guest
CCV	api	only
CCV'	plo·likin	wide
CCVC	ikei	earth
CCV'C	cpa·k	late
CCVCC	pla?s	stick for measuring net meshes
CCV'CC	iko·?m	they take
CCCVC ⁴	ikyork ^w ek'	I look
CCVCCC	ck ^w a·rk'	near
CV'VC	so·ol	yew
CCV'V	knu·u	hawk

⁴Only found with the third C of the initial cluster as y.

This last type of syllable with three morae is relatively infrequent and is only found with o·o and u·u. Phonetically there is a division between the second and third morae achieved by a change in pitch at this point in the utterance of the words. Phonologically these syllables may be compared to the three mora diphthongs referred to above (3).⁵

All consonants can occur in syllable initial or syllable final position, except the rare x, which is final in the two recorded instances of its occurrence.

The sequences of semivowel (including the semivowel release of k^w and k^w) and corresponding vowel (i. e., *rɿ, *rɿ, *wu, *wu, *yi, *yi, *k^wu, *k^wu, *k^wu, *k^wu) are not permitted, except for the occurrence of yi· in two exclamatives, ʔoyi· and hoyi·, hello, hey. The operation of this rule is seen in the morphology of certain words (11.353, 13.141.1F(7), 13.141.3E, 13.141.4C, 13.141.6E, 13.152.2C).

6. WORDS

The word units set up in this analysis of Yurok are based primarily on syntactical and morphological criteria. Convenient units of relative independence as elements of sentence structure and abstracted for the grammatical analysis of the language are not delimitable in terms of phonological criteria. Consequently the word unit is not used here as part of the means for establishing or defining phonemic units. The spaces between words in the examples and texts are of grammatical rather than phonological significance.

However, certain phonological features are associated with these grammatical word units. Words of more than one syllable are characterized by an optional slight lengthening of the initial syllable. This lengthening varies in its occurrence; phonetically it may take the form of a slight lengthening of the vowel in the syllable, or of a slight lengthening of the first consonant of the second syllable where this consonant is intervocalic (e.g., tepo·, tree, [tep·o·]), in which case the lengthened consonant may be regarded phonetically as ambisyllabic. In many instances both processes are employed in the same word. Phonemic distinctions of vowel length are not obscured by this facultative phonetic vowel lengthening. It is in these slightly lengthened initial syllables of words that e is most commonly pronounced [eʏ] (4.2), and intervocalic w as [ɣ^w] (4.1), when occurring as initial consonant of the second syllable.

Apart from the phonologically nonpermitted sequences mentioned above (5), which are excluded by general limitations of Yurok syllable structure, certain other sequences are excluded from the phonological composition of words and can occur only across a word boundary.

h is never followed immediately within a word by ʔ, a voiced consonant, or a glottalized consonant. The effect of this restriction is seen in the morphology of certain verbs. See 13.141.1F(2), 13.141.1F(3), 13.141.2A(1), 13.142.2. Certain frequently occurring word sequences are found in two different forms according to speed of utterance; in quicker speech the two words are sometimes uttered as one compound, the sequence VhC (where C is ʔ, or a voiced or glottalized consonant) being replaced by V'C.

⁵It would be possible to make the two classes of syllable still more comparable phonemically, by representing the third mora element as the semivowel w (so·wl, knu·w, etc.), but this seems less appropriate phonetically.

neyah lepeʔɪ or neya·lepeʔɪ my stomach aches

Within words geminate consonants are not found, nor are sequences of glottalized and nonglottalized plosive or affricate consonants (or vice versa) at the same point of articulation; in the operation of this rule k and k^w, ḳ and ḳ^w count as articulated at the same point.

There is a tendency in connected speech to reduce a sequence of two such consonants across a word boundary to a single consonant, by the elision of the first member of the sequence. This is particularly common in word sequences of frequent occurrence. Thus kus so·, howʔ, may be heard as kus o·], and nek k^welek^w, well, I . . ., as [nek^welek^w].

On the other hand a slight nonphonemic lengthening of single intervocalic consonants, apart from that associated with the lengthening of the initial syllable of words mentioned above, occurs sporadically in excited speech.

kegemoleʔm, [kegem·oleʔm] you thief!

Words otherwise beginning with s, when following without pause a word ending in i, iʔ, y, or yʔ, are often pronounced with initial š. Thus wi soninepeḳ or wiʔ soninepeḳ, I think so, may be heard in the form wi(ʔ) soninepeḳ. Š, though phonemically distinct from s (cf. sek^wsoh, wild tarsnip; šek^wšoh, quahog clam) is relatively rare except after i or y; only two words were recorded with initial š, šek^wšew and šek^wšoh, both meaning quahog clam.

Word initial h, when preceded without pause by a word ending in a, a·, o, o·, ɪ·, u, or u· (final ɪ does not occur), often alternates with g, and after words ending in i or i·, with y. This is most frequent in words closely associated grammatically.

ni hegoʔl or ni yegoʔl he goes there (preverbal particle + verb)
 me hohkumeḳ or me gohkumeḳ I worked (preverbal particle + verb)
 wonu ho·leʔmeɪ or wonu go·leʔmeɪ they went up (adverb + verb)
 ki hunowoni or ki yunowoni things that grow (article + attributive verb)

Words beginning with hi have no alternative form when preceded by i or i·, the sequence *yi being excluded from Yurok syllable structure (5).

g never occurs as initial consonant of words except when alternating with h in the manner just described.

No words were recorded with initial k^w or p̣.

h does not occur intervocalically within words except

- (1) As a result of the prefixation of the pronominal prefixes (ʔ)ne-, ḳe-, (ʔ)we-, to nouns and verbs beginning with hi (11.353, 13.141.4C);
- (2) As a result of compounding la·- with words beginning with h (9.24);
- (3) In the apparently onomatopoeic word huhuhurcin, wren.

The sequences ʔl, ʔm, ʔn, ʔr, ʔw, ʔy only occur following a vowel (and are normally realized as [í], [ṃ], etc. (4.1). In a certain number of words the first syllable has two forms, with and without ʔ, according to its environment. Following pause or a consonant the syllable begins with the simple consonant; after a vowel and without intervening pause the glottal stop is heard.

wo'gey	white man	n.ɹm.ɹm	my sōñ
skuyeni	ʔwo'gey	good white man	kí ʔn.ɹm.ɹm this son of mine

Such words are cited in the grammar and dictionary as isolates with the glottal stop bracketed. E.g., (ʔ)yek^wɿ, maggot. The operation of the rule in the morphology of the words concerned is dealt with below (11.351, 13.141.4A).

7. PROMINENCE AND INTONATION

Stress and pitch are not used as lexically differential features in Yurok, but are rather to be regarded as features of tempo and style. In connected speech most words of more than one syllable have one syllable prominent, by its being on a higher pitch than adjacent syllable and sometimes bearing louder stress as well; but the same word may have any one of its syllables prominent according to the style, tempo, and rhythmic pattern of the sentence. Monosyllabic words may also be prominent, but this is rarely the case except with monosyllabic nouns and verbs.

Where a prominent syllable has a long vowel, this vowel may be somewhat overlengthened and on a markedly higher pitch, this being particularly noticeable when prominence falls on monosyllabic words containing long vowels.

The basic intonation in Yurok is a falling sequence of prominent syllables with the nonprominent syllables at a lower pitch. The sequences end in either a final falling pitch or a final low pitch preceded by a somewhat higher pitch on the penultimate syllable. The final falling pitch often occurs with imperative sentences, but is not confined to them. In long sentences the sequence may rise once or twice (apart from the higher pitch of prominent monosyllables mentioned above), before the final fall.

Questions often begin rather higher than statements, or rise to a higher pitch early in the sentence, but there is no specific intonation associated with interrogative sentences.

Medial pause in sentences is accompanied by a mid-level pitch on the last syllable before the pause.

In excited, angry, or emphatic speech, prominent syllables are higher in pitch and more loudly stressed than is usual in the normal speech of the speaker.

CHAPTER II: GRAMMAR

8. WORD CLASSES

The following word classes can be established formally by reference to morphological and syntactical criteria, and provide a convenient frame for the grammatical and syntactical analysis of the language: Nominals, Verbals, Preverbal particles, Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions.

Nominals are subdivided into Pronouns and Nouns, and Verbals are subdivided into Verbs, Numerals, and Adjectives.

Nominals and to a far greater extent verbals make use of the morphological processes described below (9.1). Members of the other word classes are, with some exceptions invariable.

There are no regular derivational processes by which words of one class may be derived from those of another class. A number of forms occur as "grammatical neutrals," and can function either as nouns or as noninflected verbs (13.112), and several pairs of noun and verb are found with related meanings and similar forms, but these similarities do not reveal any systematic correspondences.

Forms used both as nouns and noninflected verbs:

cpeyuʔr	story, to tell a story
hoʔomoh	injury, to be hurt
kipun	winter, to be winter
kisen	summer, to be summer
kyahtoʔr	sweat, to sweat
negec	kiss, to kiss
ʔohpok	poison, to be poisoned
paʔah	water, to be wet
remoh	doctor dance, to take part in the doctor dance
sahksah	hail, to hail (weather)
to·raʔr	bar, to bar, to be horizontal

Pairs of nouns and verbs with similar forms and related meanings:

cpegaʔr	ear	cpegaʔroy- ¹	to inquire
cpišiʔi	mirror	cpisip-	to look at oneself
cwinkor	word	cwinkep-	to say
cwinkuk	sayings, language		
ker	key	keromekin-	to twist, to lock
k.rtki	trout fishing pole	k.rtk-	to fish for trout
k.rtiʔ	lid	k.rtksin-	to put a lid on
la·yek ^W	path	la·y-	to pass

¹Here and throughout verbs are cited by their stems (see 9.1). A verb cited with a hyphen is inflected, one cited without a hyphen is noninflected.

mestek	lining in a basket	mɪstɪk	to line a basket ²
mohkoh	louse	mohko·moy-	to be lousy
mo ^o ohpir	fog	mo ^o ohpirk	to be foggy
newon	breast, milk	newonoc-	to suckle
nɪhpɪy	berry	nɪhpɪy-	to pick berries
pa ^a ah	water	pa ^a a·moy-	to be wet
pi ⁱ ih	mussel	pi ⁱ iy-	to gather mussels
rorir	snow	ror-	to snow
rurowo·	song	rurow-	to sing
smecoy	tanned deerskin	smec-	to tan
s ^e eyoh	pounding stone	s ^e ew-	to pound
teloget	pain	telogum-	to be in pain
teloYu·i	lie	teloyew-	to tell lies
tregepa ^o	dip net	tregepah	to fish with a dip net
wɪhpɪyɪh	bridge	wɪhpɪyɪks-	to cross
^o ahspeyu ^o r	soup	^o ahsp-	to drink

9. WORD STRUCTURE

9.1 Morphology

The morphology of Yurok can best be analyzed by setting up word stems to serve as a basis for the description of the various morphological formations. In some cases the stem will have the same shape as the word itself in some grammatical form; in others it will be an abstraction from the various grammatical forms of the word. The forms of most words can be analyzed by reference to a single stem form, but in a few cases separate forms of the stem have to be set up. These are indicated in the relevant sections.

The morphological processes³ employed in Yurok grammar comprise Prefixation, Infixation, Inflection,⁴ Vowel Harmony, and Internal Vocalic Alternation.

Prefixation and infixation operate in both nominals and verbals, as well as with some words of other classes. Infixation and, to a lesser extent, vocalic alternation operate principally with verbals, playing a restricted part elsewhere in the grammar. Vowel harmony operates in certain words of both nominal and verbal classes.

The prefixes comprise the Pronominal Prefixes (11.35, 13.141.4). There is one infix, -eg- and its variants (13.151), used generally with verbals and also with a few nouns and adverbs and with one preverbal particle, so^o. The inflectional elements are numerous and of very frequent employment, principally with verbals.

Vowel harmony applies to certain prefixes, infixes, and inflections, according to the vocalic and consonantal structure of the word stem. In the prefixes and inflections to which it is applicable, vowel harmony is in general a facultative, not an obligatory, process; where applicable to infixes

²Cf. 9.21.

³The use of the term "Process," and of other words that often have connotations of temporal occurrence and historical priority, is made for convenience only. Certain forms and stems are taken as basic and the structure of other forms is described by reference to them, as this makes for the simplest method of statement. No suggestion of changes or processes in time should be read into the use of such words.

⁴"Inflection" is used throughout to refer to formations postfixed to stems or involving the final part of stems.

is obligatory. The vowels affected are a, e, o, and ɪ, the two close vowels, i and u, playing no part in vowel harmony.

Internal vocalic alternation involves three alternating pairs, e/i,⁵ e/iʔi,⁵ and e/u⁶. (13.152).

9.2 Stem Structure

In addition to the morphological processes just mentioned, Vocalic and Consonantal Alternation, Reduplication, and Alternation of the consonants r and ɾ operate in the stem structure of certain pairs of comparable words of related or similar meanings.

A number of words may be regarded as having Compound stems.

9.21 Vocalic and Consonantal Alternation

The pairs of words concerned may have dissimilar syllabic structures and reveal no general patterns except that the vocalic alternation often takes the form of the alternation of one or more of the vowels of the stem with ɪ.

kelomen-	to turn (trans.)	kɪlɪmɪw	to turn inside out ⁶
megesik	mink	megɪsik	weasel
moyk-	to die	mɪykɪɪ	to wither
muniponi	sharp	munipɪni	thistle
piʔih	mussel	pɪʔɪk	dried mussel
pontet	ashes	pɪncɪc	dust ⁷
srekʷepi:t	diaper	srekʷahpi:t	breechcloth
tenpewɛɪ-	to rain	tonpewɛɪ-	to be showery
wencok ^{ws}	woman	wentok ^{ws}	female (animal)
weʔyon	girl	wɪʔyɪs	girl
weyonah	female (animal)	wɪhpɪyɪks-	to cross by a bridge
wohpey-	to cross	wohpec-	to cross by boat
wo:meɪ	acorn	woʔomeɪ	shelled acorn

9.22 Reduplication

A number of verb stems and a few nouns have reduplicated forms, often with an added meaning of repetition, plurality, or the like. Most words of this group have both reduplicated and nonreduplicated forms, but there are some that are apparently only found in the reduplicated form. Reduplication is effected by the repetition, sometimes with alterations, of the first syllable, and in some words part of the second syllable also, of the nonreduplicated form.

Nonreduplicated form

Reduplicated form

verbs

kelomen-	to turn (trans.)	kekelomen-	to turn several things
ketul-	there is a lake	keketul-	there is a series of lakes
kneweʔlon-	to be long	kokoneweʔlon-	to be long (of tufted things)

⁵e/iʔi is a contextually determined variant process and may be conveniently categorized as vocalic alternation, despite the presence of ʔ.

⁶Cf. kɪlɪmɪkɪɪ, pistol (revolver).

⁷Cf. pɪncɪh, to be gray (of deer).

Nonreduplicated form

Reduplicated form

Verbs (continued)

ikɪʔmɪk- to tie a knot

sya·ik- to kick

sʔo·ponem- to hit with the fist

tek^Ws- to cut

tik^Wohs- to break (trans.)

ʔekol- to hover

. . .

. . .

. . .

. . .

ikɪmɪkɪʔmɪkɪkin- to tie up in knots

syaʔsya·ik- to kick repeatedly

sʔoksʔo·ponem- to hit with the fist repeatedly

tek^Wtek^Ws- to cut up

tik^Wtik^Wohs- to **break** in pieces

ʔeʔekol- to **hover** repeatedly

klaʔklaʔ to drip (probably onomatopoeic)

tmentmen to throb

tkektkekohs- to pinch

pegpegohs- to split (trans.)

Nouns

mɪk^Wɪɪ peak

slek^Woh shirt

mɪk^Wɪmɪk^Wɪɪ series of peaks, mountain chain

slek^Wslek^W clothes

9.23 r/l Alternation

Several words of the nominal and verbal classes have two grammatically equivalent forms, one with r, the other with l, and usually identical otherwise. The alternating consonant occurs at various places in the word, but always as a syllable initial. The basic meaning differentiation of the two forms is that the one with r suggests or implies smallness, whereas the one with l is associated with largeness or the like.

keromoh to turn round (intr., of a wheel, etc.)

moʔohkeroy- to be (small and) round

rohp- to float upward

rohpiɪ- to clear (of clouds)

roʔop- to run

seʔrec- to whittle wood

suʔrow- to splash

wo·rew eggs of one fish

kelomoh to turn (intr.)

moʔohkeloy- to be (large and) round

lohp- to come in lumps

lohpiɪ- to gather (of clouds)

loʔomah to run in a group^a

seʔlet- to scrape off mud

suʔlow- to dash water on

wo·lew eggs of several fish

The meaning differentiation seems to have been lost in the pair ʔereworiš- and ʔelewoliš-, to hang (trans.), both of which are used interchangeably, without any apparent differences of nuance.

9.24 Compounds

Compounding is not a common process, but a number of word stems may be analyzed as compounded of two elements, each of which is either found as an independent word stem or is clearly referable to one.

Nouns

heɪkusleg dried surf fish

heɪkus, ashore, + leg(a·y-), to pass regularly

^aSee 13.141.1F(11)f.

kegoʔsneg	sea gull	kegoʔs(i), everywhere, + neg(ep-), to eat regularly
nepeʔwišneg	otter	nepeʔwiš, fish, + neg(ep-), to eat regularly
poyweson	chief, champion ⁹	poy, in front + weson, third person pronominal prefix form of son, to be
wohpekumew	Wohpekumew ("the widower across the ocean") ¹⁰	wohpek(w), across the sea, + (?umew, widower, with third person pro- nominal prefix
wonewsleg	moon	wonews, above, + leg(a·y-), to pass regularly
wonewslepah	rainbow	wonews, above, + lepah, to stretch
Verbs		
ho·leʔm-	to travel, to be around	plural verb stem, ho·, to go, + leʔm-, plural stem of heg-, to go
kemeyonem-	to take home	kemeyo, cf. kemey-, to go home, + nem-, cf. negem- (13.151.6), to take
teʔnahsp-	to be drunk	teʔn, cf. ten-, to be much, + (?ahsp-, to drink
skewinep-	to be replete	skewi, cf. skewok, to like, + nep-, to eat
tenunow-	to grow thickly, to grow in clumps	ten, cf. ten-, to be much, + (h)unow-, to grow
imeyonem-	to frighten	imeyo, cf. imeyow-, to be mean, + nem-, cf. negem-, to take
wohpeyonem-	to carry across	wohpeyo, cf. wohpey-, to cross, + nem-, cf. negem-, to take

la· (cf. la·y-, to pass) is used as first element of several compounds, with the meaning "along," and so on. With the second element a verb stem the compound is a verb.

la·hohkum-	to build alongside
la·ka·mop-	to be rough water on a river
la·kʷomiec-	to return by a particular route
la·mya·ikep-	to jump in front of
la·rorkʷiɬ-	to break over (of waves on a rock, etc.)
la·tekʷs-	to cut along a line
la·ʔo·leʔm-	to live alongside (plural verb stem)

With the second element a noun or an adverb the compound is a noun or an adverb.

la·piskah	along the seashore
la·wogi	down the middle

⁹Cf. keʔl poyweson kepewomek, you are tops at cooking.

¹⁰See A. L. Kroeber, Handbook of the Indians of California, BAE-B 78:73 (1925).

10. BASIC SYNTACTICAL STRUCTURES

10.1 General

The basic syntactical structures of Yurok sentences are listed and outlined below, in order that the examples in the later sections of the grammar may be more easily interpreted. These outlines will be filled in by the more detailed statements of syntactical constructions in the subsequent sections.

10.2 Simple Sentences

10.21 Nominal + Verbal Sentences

The commonest basic sentence type in Yurok is Nominal + Verbal. Most complex sentences can be treated analytically as expansions of this basic type.

Examples of such simple sentences are:

nek helomeyek' I am (was) dancing
 pu:k ro?o? the deer is (was) running
 ke?l ho?opes build a fire!¹¹

10.22 Equational Sentences

Besides the Nominal + Verbal type, sentences of the Equational type are formed of two nominals or nominal groups.

wok nelet that is my sister
 wo?o:t ku tmi:gomin he is the hunter
 kic mewimor neciš my dog is now an old fellow
 nek k^welek^w wiš ?upa well, I am his brother

10.23 Verbals and Verbal Groups

Verbals and verbal groups can occur alone, without a subject nominal, as complete sentences.

tmo:lok' I am shooting
 ko?l nepek' I am eating something
 ho?opes build a fire!
 tenpewe?ł it is raining
 telogumek' nerpeł my tooth aches (lit., I am in pain in my tooth)
 kiti ?e?gah they are going to have a meal

10.24 Nominals and Nominal Groups

Similarly nominals and nominal groups can occur alone as complete sentences of the equational type.

k^wesi twegoh and it was the coon
 nek ho ?nenah it was mine
 neki? netektoh it is my log
 mos nek neciš it is not my dog

¹¹The convention is adopted throughout of marking imperative sentences in English by a final exclamation mark.

10.25 Independent Subjects

A type of sentence is found in which a nominal or nominal group stands as a kind of independent subject to the sentence as a whole, apart from any specific subject of the verbal.

yo? teno? wecege?l she has a lot of seaweed (lit., as for her, her seaweed is a lot)
 nek k^welek^w wek new this is my name
 nekah k^welek^w ho pelep' we were in a fight (lit., as for us, there was fighting)
 nekah kic no·t wi? segonki? as far as we are concerned, it has been done for a long time
 ke?l k^welek^w ?ok^w kek^wol you have your own fishing rock (lit., as for you, there is your fishing rock)

10.3 Complex Sentences

Complex sentences may be analyzed as belonging to the basic types listed above, with either the nominal element or the verbal element expanded, or both. Such expansion is achieved by means of one or more words linked as subordinate members of an endocentric construction with the nominal or verbal as head, by coördinate nominal or verbal groups with or without a coördinator, or by exocentric constructions acting as nominal substitutes. Endocentric constructions may be discontiguous.

10.31 Nominal Groups

10.311 Expanded nominal element

mewah hu·k male child, son
 ni?i! pegak two men
 wek ki ?o?le! this house (lit., this the house)
 ku pegak me! we!k^wew the man from We!k^wew
 ku ma·gin ku nepuy the rest of the salmon
 ne? no?oh wry! he ate two eggs
 nek newo·k ku pegak wo?o?! I saw the man's house
 ke?l ?ok^w skuyeni ke?yoc you have a good boat

10.312 Coördinate nominal groups

With a coördinator:

pegak ?emsi wencok^ws helomeye?m men and women were dancing

Without a coördinator:

pegak wencok^ws hu·ksoh kem tene?m there were lots of men, women, and children

10.32 Verbal Groups

10.321 Expanded verbal element

ku pegak no?pe?n mewit the man chased an elk
 cmeya·n ku pegak no?pe?n mewit or ku pegak no?pe?n mewit cmeya·n
 the man chased an elk yesterday

mecik ʔok^w haʔa·g there is a stone in the fire
 skuʔy soninepek I feel good
 nekah ki kem newohpew pek^wsu numi cpa· we will see each other again
 soon
 koʔl nepek ʔoɬkumi ciweyek I am eating something because I am hungry
 nek kaʔar wi ki yoh I will make it a pet
 keʔl co nahciseʔm kēw ku ʔnu·k give your name to my child!

This type of expansion is also applied to the predicative element of equational sentences.

yoʔ wiš tmenomeni ʔweikeɬ part of the land is his (lit., as for him, it is partly his land)

10.322 Coördinate verbal groups

With a coördinator:

nekah ho helomeyeʔm ʔemsi ho rurowo·ʔmoh we were dancing and singing
 yoʔ ho gak^ws ʔemsi ho cwegin he laughed and talked
 kenimi wo koʔmoyok ʔemsi nimi wo newo·k I neither heard it nor saw it
 nek noʔpenek mewiɬ tuʔ tepo·noɬ ʔo roʔoʔ I was chasing an elk but it ran into the forest

Without a coördinator:

teneʔm ʔo·ɬ wi ʔo·leʔm a lot of people live here (lit., there are many people they live here)
 kit hegoʔomah coʔ nu·ʔmeɬ they arrived just as we were making the fires (lit., [we] were just making the fires then they arrived)
 ni mok^w ho nepek I had nothing to eat (lit., there was nothing I ate)
 ni mok^w skewoksiʔm no one likes it
 kohcew kic ʔo co·moyɬ ʔo neskwecok^w after six days he returned (lit., six days passed then he returned)

Under this heading may be included the constructions corresponding to "indirect speech" in European languages. In Yurok reported speech, intention, and so on, in which the speaker makes a statement about himself, the verb referring to this may either be in the second or third person, agreeing with the verb of saying, or in the first person, in this case corresponding to a direct quotation.

nek so· kiti ten I think it will rain
 hasek ʔowo·k ki hegok I think I will go tomorrow
 yoʔ haʔm mos ki yegok^w he says he cannot go
 yoʔ kwelek^w ma haʔs ku kepoyurek he decided to go swimming (lit., he decided "I will go swimming")
 toʔ hes ʔi yeseʔm ki yegok do you still intend to go? (lit., do you still intend "I shall go"?)

10.323 Subordinate verbs or verbal groups

niki to legi·ʔnowoɬ then they all looked for it (lit., then they were all they looked for it)

nek skewok ki ?neseǵageyek' I want to be rich
 numi Inep new lise ?ukye?w we were just in time to see it capsized

10.33 Exocentric Constructions Acting as Nominal Substitute Groups

ku seǵageye?m kic so?toɩ the rich people have gone away
 ki wi ?o?le?moni wa?soyowoɩ those who live here are poor

10.4 Word Order

Expansions of the verbal element, other than preverbal particles (14), may in general precede or follow their head word (cf. the second example in 10.321, above).

Word order may be used to distinguish the categories of subject and object, as in English, and in such cases the order is Subject before Object.

ku pegɩk no?pe?n mewɩɩ the man chased an elk
 mewɩɩ no?pe?n ku pegɩk an elk chased the man
 nepe?wišneg nep' nepuy an otter ate a salmon
 nek skewoksimek' pa?ah I want some water
 yo? ?ohpu?m ku ceykeni she fed the child
 ti?now newo?m ku ke?l keḡḡḡec who saw your father?
 ku ke?l keḡḡḡec ti?now ḡewo?m whom did your father see?

cf. ku pegɩk ku newomin mewah the man who saw the boy
 ku pegɩk ku mewah newomin the man whom the boy saw
 Sḡe 13.141.6I(2)e.

Where, however, the morphological form of one or more of the words, or their sense, makes the structure of the sentence unambiguous, this order is not necessarily adhered to.

nekac (objective form of first person singular pronoun) newohpe?n ku
 wencok^{ws} the woman saw me
 ke?l nekah ki ni?go?m (plural verb) we will take you with us
 yo?ɩkoh ti?nišow wiš weskewok or ti?nišow wiš weskewok yo?ɩkoh
 what do they want?

In sentences of basic structure Subject + Verbal the order may be varied

helome?y ku pegɩk or ku pegɩk helome?y the man is dancing
 ho?li? no?loh my basket is twisted
 no?re?w kepyo your tattooing is pretty

The order Verb Subject is normal in the following subtypes of this sentence type.

1. Where the verb is ?ok^w. See 13.141.1F(6). ?ok^{ws}, there is, or no?ok^w(s), mo^kw(s), there is not.

?ok^{ws} ?ukepew her grandchild was there
 ni mo^kw no?o?ɩ I have no house
 ni mo?ok^w mec there is no fire here

2. Where the third person attributive form of intransitive verbs (including adjectives) is used predicatively in place of the indicative. See 13.141.6I(1).

plaksin neʔyoc my boat is wide
nimi skuyeni wi ʔo:t that man is no good

Pronominal subjects, on the other hand, generally precede the verbal.

yoʔ neskwecokʷ he is coming back
keʔl ho teget you were crying
yoʔ:koh megelo:t they are coming too

But sentences of the following type are also found:

nimi sloy:ketoy keʔl you have not swept it
kus noʔo:t ki kem nu nuʔm yoʔ:koh when are they coming back?

The indefinite pronoun koʔl, something, someone, precedes the verb of which it is the object.

nek koʔl nepek I am eating something

11. NOMINALS

11.1 General

Within the class of Nominals, Pronouns are distinguished from Nouns by their inability to take the Pronominal Prefixes, which may be prefixed to all Nouns.

11.2 Pronouns

It is convenient to set out the Pronouns first.

11.21 Personal Pronouns

The Personal Pronouns, which may refer to human beings and other existents, comprise three persons and two numbers.

Nonemphatic

Emphatic

Singular

1. nek
2. keʔl
3. yoʔ, woʔ, yoʔo:t, woʔo:t,
(less commonly yok,
wok, kʷelas)

- nekiʔ, nek wi(ʔ), I, me
keliʔ, keʔl wi(ʔ), you (s.)
yoʔ, woʔ, etc. followed by wi(ʔ) or
wiš, he she, it, him, her

Plural

1. nekah
2. kelew
3. yoʔ:koh, woʔ:koh
(less commonly woʔ:k,
kʷela:kʷ, kʷela:kʷs)

- nekah wi(ʔ), we, us
kelew wi(ʔ), you (pl.)
yoʔ:koh, etc. followed by wi(ʔ) or
wiš, they, them

Where yo? and wo?, yo?o·t and wo?o·t, yo?ikoh and wo?ikoh are in contrast, wo?, wo?o·t, and wo?ikoh, refer to persons or things present or nearer the speaker, yo?, yo?o·t, and yo?ikoh to persons or things absent or farther away.

11.211 Objective forms

nek and ke?l have objective forms nekac and kelac, used when the pronoun stands as object of a transitive verb but only when the subject of the verb, expressed or implied, is in the third person.

yo? nekac ki newohpe?n he will see me (but ke?l nek ki newohpa?,
you (s.) will see me)
ku ke?l keto?mar nekac toksipe?n your friend likes me
to? hes kelac skewok ku mewasegoh do the boys like you?

11.212 Comitative forms

The following Comitative forms occur, meaning "with me," "to me," etc.

neka?aı with me, etc. neka·noı with us, etc.
kela?aı with you (s.), etc. kelewnoı with you (pl.), etc.

For the third person yo?o·t and wo?o·t can be used comitatively.

yo?o·t kic so·to^kw ku cey the child has gone over to him.

11.213 Locative forms

There are three locative forms for the three persons:

(?)neya·?ik in(side) me, us
keya·?ik in(side) you (s. and pl.)
(?)weya·?ik in(side) him, her, it, them

11.22 Nonpersonal (Demonstrative) Pronouns

These pronouns are used only with reference to existents other than human beings. They are without distinction of number.

wek, we?y, wit, wi?i·t, we?ik, we? this, that, it, these, those

wek and we?y may be used in apposition with a following noun.

wek ki ?o?leı this house, that house
we?y cpeyu?r this story, that story

11.23 Indefinite Pronouns

ko?l something,¹² someone (singular and plural)
ko?l wiš someone (singular and plural)
wo·gin something else, someone else, other(s) (singular and plural)
kolin one (of a number)
ci·ko?l everything, various things (singular and plural)

¹²Notice the expression ko?l sonow-, lit., to do something, used euphemistically for "to die" of human beings. The verb moyk-, to die, is used only of gods, plants or animals

These pronouns may also be used in apposition with following nouns.

wo·gin ro·woʔs another pipe, other pipes
 kolin nɔmɔm one of my sons
 ci·koʔl so·k all sorts, everything

koʔl so·k, lit., some sort, is very frequently used as a compound pronoun meaning "something."

koʔl and a special form koʔliš used with the negative preverbal particle mos (14.22 No. 44) mean "nothing," "no one," respectively. There is also a negative pronoun nimot, "no one."

11.24 Interrogative Pronouns (see further Interrogative Words and Sentences, 18)

These pronouns have no distinction of number.

tiʔnow who?
 tiʔn, tiʔniʔ, tiʔnišow, tiš what?

11.25 wi(ʔ), wiš

wi(ʔ) is used as a pronoun of all three persons. wiš is used only as a third person pronoun. Both are without distinction of number. wiʔ is the form used in slow or deliberate speech; wi is more common in quick speech.

In addition to their use in forming emphatic personal pronouns and the group koʔl wiš, someone, wi(ʔ) and wiš may also be used for purposes of emphasis with nouns and with other classes of pronouns. Their normal position in this use is immediately after the noun or other pronoun, but occasionally this order is varied.

wi(ʔ) and wiš may also be used by themselves as personal pronouns, for all persons and both numbers.

keʔl wi ʔo negemeʔm so ʔoʔlep it is you who will carry it to the house
 nek wiʔ leko·teḱ it was I who stabbed it
 yoʔi·koh wiš ho la·yolumei it is they who taught him
 woʔo·t wiš neḱ ku nepuy it is he who ate the salmon
 tiʔnišow wiʔ kešewok kelew what do you all want?
 moco ʔo·i wiš ki neḱ if a person eats it . . .
 weʔy cpeyuʔr wiʔ mei ki nepeʔwo· this story is about the first salmon
 to run
 tiʔnow wiš newoʔm ku ʔnepsec who was it who saw my father?
 nek kaʔar wi ki yoh I will make it a pet
 wiš ni ʔoʔl he is here
 kus wiʔ so·seʔm what do you think?
 wi ʔohtoyoh we had our feelings hurt
 i·meyowoʔm mei wiʔ you are getting mean about it

The group wi(ʔ) ʔo·i is used as a nominal meaning "this person." This use of wi(ʔ) before a noun is not found with other nouns.

skuyeni wi ʔo·i he is a good man (lit., this man is good)

Certain pronouns have meanings and syntactic functions analogous to those of adverbs. These are described below, in sections 15.9 to 15.98.

11.3 Nouns

Nouns are regularly invariable except the Pronominal Prefixes and the Locative inflections. In the great majority of nouns the same form is used both as singular and plural.

pegɹɿ man, men

tepo tree, trees

11.31 Nouns with Separate Plural Forms

A small number of nouns have a separate plural form. This group (all that I recorded are listed below) cannot be reduced to rules for plural formation; but we may notice in the case of perey and sepolah the use made of the infix -eg-, and in mewimor of the vowel alternation e/u· (13.151, 13.152.2A).

It was observed that the singular forms of these nouns were often used as plurals, the use of the plural being described as "very careful."

Singular

Plural

perey	old woman	pegerey
sepolah	field, prairie	segepolah
mewimor	old man	mu·wimor
knu·u	hawk	knu·uwereɪ
mewah	boy	mewasegoh
weʔyon	girl	weʔyonoʔ
wɹʔyɹs	girl	wɹʔyɹɹɿk
-kepew ¹³	grandchild	-kepeworoh
-meʔy ¹³	daughter	-meʔyɹor

11.32 Nouns with Separate Vocative Forms

A few of the nouns denoting kinship terms have a separate vocative form used in address.

These are:

Vocative

picowos	grandfather	pic
kucos	grandmother	kuc
cimos	uncle	ciʔm
tulos	aunt	tuʔl
totos	father	tot
kokos	mother	kok
pinos	elder sister	piʔn
micos	male cousin	mit
-cekos ¹³	mother	-cek
-cnewkwos ¹³	son-in-law	-cneʔw

11.33 Free Variation of Forms

Some nouns have a shorter and a longer form in free variation, without difference in meaning.

hu·k, hu·ksoh child

maʔah, maʔahskeɪ spear

¹³See 11.354.

11.34 Locative Forms

11.341 Regular formation

Locative forms, meaning "in, at, etc. the object denoted by the noun," are regularly made by the addition of -oɪ to the noun.

cpegaʔr	ear	cpegaʔroɪ
*ha·wec ¹⁴	back	*ha·wecoɪ
kewoy	burden basket	kewoyoɪ
lo·gin	fish-dam	lo·ginoɪ
nepuy	salmon	nepuyoɪ
pɔrɔʔ	Oregon oak	pɔrɔʔoɪ

Nouns ending in ɪ following a vowel add -oɪ to ɪ, not ɪ.

meʔyeɪ	stinging nettle	meʔyeloɪ
-luɪ ¹⁵	mouth	-luloɪ

But nouns ending in a consonant cluster of which ɪ is the final consonant retain ɪ.

hopɪ	deer sinew	hopɪoɪ
(ʔ)yek ^w ɪ	maggot	(ʔ)yek ^w ɪoɪ

Nouns ending in ɪh and uh form their locatives in ɪɪ and uɪ.

wɪhpɪɪh	bridge	wɪhpɪɪɪ
---------	--------	---------

Nouns ending in oh and ah form their locatives in oɪ and aɪ.

tektoh	log	tektoɪ
paʔah	water	paʔaɪ

Nouns ending in ih form their locatives in iyoɪ.

piʔih	mussel	piʔiyoɪ
-------	--------	---------

No nouns are found ending in eh.

Nouns ending in vowels add -ɪ.

tepo·	tree	tepoɪ
-------	------	-------

The following irregular locative forms ending in ɪ are found.

cišah	dog	cišaʔoɪ
haʔa·g	rock	haʔa·gonoɪ
pyeweg	deerskin dance	pyewegonoɪ
tepo·	tree	tepo·noɪ, in a forest, besides the regular tepoɪ, in a tree
(ʔ)yoc	boat	(ʔ)yonceʔeɪ, besides (ʔ)yonci(k) (11.342.1)

¹⁴See 11.354.

¹⁵See 11.354.

initials, with and without ʔ, use the form with ʔ when prefixed.

(ʔ)yoc boat		
1. (ʔ)neʔyoc	2. kēʔyoc	3. (ʔ)weʔyoc

The third person prefix has two contextually determined forms according to the initial consonant (or consonants) of the nonprefixed noun.

Nouns beginning with c, č, h followed by i, l, ł, n, r, s, t, ł, y, and ʔ, except ʔw, have the prefix (ʔ)we-. Those beginning with the other consonants, namely k, k̄, k^W, k̄^W, m, p, β, w, and ʔw, have ʔu-.

ki·ł	redwood tree	ʔuki·ł
k ^W oʔroʔr	candlefish	ʔuk ^W oʔroʔr
picowos	grandfather	ʔupicowos
(ʔ)wɹłkɹʔ	bone	ʔuʔwɹłkɹʔ

11.352 Vowel harmony

Nouns whose initial syllable has ɹ as its vowel, and nouns beginning with ʔ immediately followed by o or a, may have the prefixes (ʔ)ne-, kē-, (ʔ)we-, or prefixes with the same vowel as that of the first syllable of the nonprefixed noun. The prefix ʔu- is unaffected, u being exempt from the operation of vowel harmony (9.1).

łɹhpɹyeł	saliva	(ʔ)nelɹhpɹyeł, etc., or (ʔ)nɹłɹhpɹyeł, etc.
(ʔ)wɹył	egg	(ʔ)neʔwɹył, etc., or (ʔ)nɹʔwɹył, etc.
ʔɹʔgɹ·c	sweathouse	(ʔ)neʔɹʔgɹ·c, etc., or (ʔ)nɹʔɹʔgɹ·c, etc.
ʔahspeyuʔr	soup	(ʔ)neʔahspeyuʔr, etc., or (ʔ)naʔahspeyuʔr, etc.
ʔoʔleł	house	(ʔ)neʔoʔleł, etc., or (ʔ)noʔoʔleł, etc.

The forms with vowel harmony are more common in connected speech; those with e are more usual in the isolated utterance of the words concerned but fixed phrases involving such words always appear with vowel harmony.

(ʔ)wes wɹnɹʔ spider's web

11.353 Nouns beginning with h

Nouns beginning with h, except where the vowel following is i, make their prefixed forms by the substitution of (ʔ)n, k̄, (ʔ)w for h.

ho·loh basket		
1. (ʔ)no·loh	2. k̄o·loh	3. (ʔ)wo·loh
haʔa·g rock		
1. (ʔ)naʔa·g	2. k̄aʔa·g	3. (ʔ)waʔa·g

Nouns of this class whose second syllable begins with g have ʔ before the g in their prefixed forms.

hegon spoon		
1. (ʔ)neʔgon	2. kēʔgon	3. (ʔ)weʔgon

heg_o-ʔ paddle

1. (ʔ)neʔgoʔ

2. keʔgoʔ

3. (ʔ)weʔgoʔ

Nouns of this class beginning with hu or hu· have their third person prefixed form beginning with ʔu or ʔu·, *wu and *wu· being excluded from possible Yurok syllables (5).

huʔuh

nut

ʔuʔuh

hu·ksoh

child

ʔu·ksoh

Nouns beginning with hi prefix (ʔ)ne-, ke-, (ʔ)we-.

hinkɰh small acorn

1. (ʔ)nehinkɰh

2. kehinkɰh

3. (ʔ)wehinkɰh

11.354 Inalienable nouns

A group of nouns, mostly denoting kinship terms (though not all words denoting kinship terms belong to this class), never occur in a nonprefixed form. These are designated Inalienable Nouns. Where vowel harmony is admissible, only vowel harmony forms are used.

-nos husband

1. (ʔ)nenos

2. kenos

3. (ʔ)wenos

-ʔrep eyebrow

1. (ʔ)neʔrep

2. keʔrep

3. (ʔ)weʔrep

-mɰm son

1. (ʔ)nɰmɰm

2. kɰmɰm

3. ʔumɰm

Among nouns of this class one must distinguish those whose theoretical nonprefixed form corresponds to the prefixed forms less the prefix (e.g., -nos above) and those whose theoretical nonprefixed form must be set up beginning with h.

*hahpew wife

1. (ʔ)nahpew

2. kahpew

3. (ʔ)wahpew.

Thus -keʔew, grandchild, has its third person prefixed form ʔukeʔew, and -psec, father has ʔupsec; but *hekcum, nephew, has (ʔ)wekcum.

Several inalienable nouns have four prefixed forms, the fourth beginning with m (without ʔ). Informants tended to translate these forms in isolation as "somebody's . . ." This class of words all denoted body parts,¹⁶ with the exception of *hek^{wol}, fishing rock, claim, title.

-lin eye

1. (ʔ)nelin

2. kelin

3. (ʔ)welin

4. melin

-sen arm

1. (ʔ)nesen

2. kesen

3. (ʔ)wesen

4. mesen

*hɰpɰʔn nose

1. (ʔ)nɰpɰʔn

2. kɰpɰʔn

3. (ʔ)wɰpɰʔn

4. mɰpɰʔn

¹⁶But several nouns denoting body parts are not inalienable (e.g., to-loh, cheek, face; teʔmek^w, heel).

The forms (?)nipɪ, kipi, (?)wipi, mipɪ, tongue, are best accounted for by setting up *hipɪ as an exception to the rule stated in 11.353, in not prefixing (?)ne-, etc. like other nouns beginning hi.

11.355 Special noun forms

Some nouns have a shorter form which occurs only with the pronominal prefixes.

Within this class in one set of nouns the two forms alternate in free variation, though the shorter form is more common.

popsew	bread	(?)nepop, etc., or (?)nepopsew, etc.
tewon	flesh	(?)netew, etc., or (?)netewon, etc.

In the other set the shorter form is singular and the longer form plural, though the nonprefixed form is, like the great majority of nouns, used both as singular and plural.

kewoy burden basket(s)

(?)nekew, etc. my/our burden basket, etc.

(?)nekewoy, etc. my/our burden baskets, etc.

tɪk^Wtɪm dentalium shell(s)

(?)ne(nɪ)tɪk^W (11.352), etc. my/our dentalium shell, etc.

(?)ne(nɪ)tɪk^Wtɪm, etc. my/our (string of) dentalium shells, etc.

Generally the shorter form consists of the first syllable of the nonprefixed longer form, sometimes with the initial consonant of the second syllable. In a few cases, however, there are slight differences.

no ^o oy shoe	(?)nenoy, etc., or (?)neno ^o oy, etc.
ra-yoy river, creek	(?)neroy, etc., or (?)nera-yoy, etc.
nɪyet duck(s)	(?)ne(nɪ)nɪy, etc., my/our duck, etc.
	(?)ne(nɪ)nɪyet, etc., my/our ducks, etc.

11.356 Syntactical uses of pronominal prefixed nouns

The following phrases illustrate various uses of these forms of nouns.

ko ^o o ^o leɪ your house	spegi ^o ʔuwentok ^W s female hawk
nek no ^o o ^o leɪ my house	ʔo:ɪ wecpeyu ^o r Indian story
neka ^o no ^o o ^o leɪ our house	wi ^o i:t wesok ¹⁷ this sort of thing
peɟɪk wenepuy the man's salmon	k ^W escin wɪnɪh strawberry
ʔupusi ʔu:k his cat's kittens	ku wit weloksi ^o ɪ that year
kɪwɪr ^o yɪs we ^o lep your daughter's	ke ^o win wecowon eel net
hair	heɪkik (adverb) weroy the river
pu:k wetew deer's flesh	from the mountains (Klamath R.)

The above is the usual order of words in such groups, but the head word can precede the others.

¹⁷(?)weso:k, is used in equational type sentences with the preverbal particles ni and ʔi (14.414, 14.415), meaning "to matter." E.g., ko^oɪ hes ʔi/ni ʔweso:k, does it matter? Is anything the matter?

ʔupahtun kesmecoy the neck of your deerskin
 ʔupaʔa:ɪ wera:yoy in the water of the creek there

Prefixed forms are sometimes used in nouns standing as the direct object of verbs, where the prefix would not generally be translated.

nek hoh nepop I am making bread
 me ko:yc nenepuy I bought some salmon
 coʔ nu seʔra:teʔm kɔpɔkɔk go and whittle the kindling!

11.36 The Suffix eni

A suffix eni is added to some nouns to form an attributive noun, meaning "made of the substance denoted by the noun." These nouns may be used only before other nouns in endocentric groups.

(ʔ)yoɪkoyč wood	(ʔ)yoɪkoyčeni wooden (e.g.,
pkenc pitch	(ʔ)yoɪkoyčeni ʔlahpsew, wooden plate
kyah spring (season)	pkenceni pitchy
	kyahceni vernal ¹⁸

11.4 Syntactical Uses of Nominals

In addition to their functions as subject, object, and predicate in the basic sentence types described in 10, nominals may be variously employed as expansions of verbal elements in sentences.

nek kaʔar wi ki yoh I will make it a pet
 lenekʷ ʔo:ɪ kisen a person drowned in the summer
 weykɪʔ wohpekumew it was ordained by Wohpekumew
 keʔɪ co nahciseʔm kew ku ʔnu:k give your name to my child!
 tmenomeni nahcisek yoʔ ki ci:k I gave him half the money

The "indirect object" in the type of sentence illustrated in the last two examples may be preceded by the preposition ho, to (16.2A).

Locative forms of nouns may be used with and without prepositions.

yonci la:yeč I went by boat
 co sloycʔm ho paʔa:ɪ go down to the water!

Nonlocative forms may also be used, with and without prepositions, in specifically locative senses.

ka:meɪ ko ʔo gegok I will go to the grave
 ku kekesomewet co ʔolonemeʔm carry it in your left hand!
 ki lahcuʔ so kohpey they are making a voyage to Crescent City.

12. ARTICLES

12.1 General

This class comprises two words, ki and ku, corresponding to some extent to the definite article in English. Where they are in contrast ki refers to

¹⁸In this example the suffix is added to the stem kyahč-. Cf. the noun kyahčeniš, anything vernal.

a nearer person or object ("this"), and ku to a remoter person or object ("that").

12.2 Usage

ki and ku may precede nouns and pronouns, and nominal groups, to form phrases syntactically equivalent to single nominals.

ki paʔah the water (here)
 ku paʔah the water (there)
 ki nek nenah my property
 ki wek wera:yoy this creek
 kelew hes niki cu toksimuʔ ku yoʔɪkoh do you all admire them?

The use of the articles in forming the equivalents of relative clauses and their use with adverbs are set out below in sections 13.141.6I(2)b to 13.141.6I(2)e and 15.223.

13. VERBALS

(Comprising Verbs, 13.1, Numerals, 13.21,
 and Adjectives, 13.22)

13.1 Verbs

13.11 Categories and Paradigms

The Categories and Paradigms of the Verb may be set out as follows:

Unipersonal conjugation

Indicative Active, Passive (13.141.1, 13.141.3)
 Imperative Active (13.141.2)
 Pronominal Prefix ... Active, Passive (13.141.4)
 Attributive Active, Passive (13.141.6)

Bipersonal conjugation

Indicative (13.142.1)
 Imperative (13.142.2)
 Pronominal Prefix ... (13.142.3)
 Attributive (13.142.4)

Reflexive (13.143.1)

Reciprocal (13.143.2)

The indicative comprises the verb forms most frequently used as the main or sole verb in sentences. The imperative forms are used for commands, as in other languages. The syntactic functions of the forms of the other verbal paradigms are stated in the relevant sections in each case.

There are three persons, as in pronouns, and two numbers, singular and plural, with separate dual forms for the first and second persons in certain paradigms of a very small number of verbs (13.144). There is concord of number between subject and verb where it has formal exponents.

GRAMMAR

13.111 Inflected verbs

Inflected verbs are Transitive and Intransitive. Only transitive verbs have bipersonal, reflexive, reciprocal, and complete passive paradigms.

Inflected verbs may be classified as e-class or o-class, according to the series of inflections used, e and o respectively being the commonest vowels in the two series of inflections. A very few verbs fall into an a-class.

e-class verbs are more numerous than o-class verbs, but a number of the most commonly used verbs belong to the o-class; o-class verbs tend to have more variations and irregularities in their inflections than e-class verbs.

13.112 Noninflected verbs

Besides the inflected verbs, there are many words syntactically equivalent to them, and admitting the pronominal prefixes and the -eg- infix in the same manner as they do, but without any inflections. These are designated noninflected verbs, and may be used as the syntactical equivalents for all persons of any of the categories of the verb that are differentiated by inflection in the inflected verbs, except that the same noninflected verb cannot be used both actively and passively. Noninflected verbs are formally neither transitive nor intransitive, though in translation and syntactic employment some correspond to inflected transitive verbs and others to intransitive verbs.

Many Yurok verbs have both an inflected and a noninflected stem. This latter is usually identical with the first part of the inflected stem, though in certain verbs there are small differences. Verbs of this class are indicated by bracketing the latter part of the inflected stem.

cwin(kep-) to talk

The noninflected stems of verbs which in their longer, inflected stems are transitive are usually active in meaning and grammatical employment, but in some verbs they are passive whereas the inflected stem is active.

Noninflected stem

cyu·kʷec
hoh
hoʔoh
hoʔomoh to be hurt
ka·meg
koh
kom
koʔm
mah
meʔw
muikoh
new
nosah
no·rew
no·ʔm
n.ɬs.rɪpʔ
paʔah
segaʔ
seki

Inflected stem

cyu·kʷec- to steer a boat
hohkum- to make
hoʔohkoɬ- to get dark
hoʔomohk- to hurt
ka·megeɪ- to be bad weather
kohcew- to catch
komcum- to know
koʔmoy- to hear
ma·y- to pass
meʔwomec- to come out
muikoc- to sell
new- to see
nosep- to marry (of a girl)
no·rew- to be pretty
no·ʔmonem- to carry a load
n.ɬs.rɪpɪt- to shave
paʔa·moy- to be wet
segaʔagey- to be rich
sekitk- to be strong

Noninflected stem

skeweg
 skewok
 s.ɯm to be beaten, to be killed
 s.ɯ.ɿ.ɿh
 sʔ.ɯksʔ.ɯ.pɿ.ɿ to be hit in the
 mouth
 ten
 weyew to be woven
 ʔo.loʔoh

Inflected stem

skewegeɿ- to be good weather
 skewoksɿm- to want, to love
 s.ɯm.ɿt- to beat, to kill
 s.ɯ.ɿ.p- to do
 sʔ.ɯksʔ.ɯ.pɿ.ɿkin- to hit in the
 mouth
 tenpeweɿ- to rain
 weyewet- to weave
 ʔo.loʔop- to stand

13.113 Exceptions

There are a few Impersonal verbs, both noninflected and inflected (intransitive). They mostly refer to weather conditions and the like. Among the inflected impersonals only third person singular forms are found (in attributive, third singular and plural).

13.12 Tenses

There are no formally differentiated tenses in the Yurok verb. Verb forms of any of the paradigms, except the imperative, may be interpreted as referring to past, present, or future time, according to the linguistic and nonlinguistic contexts in which they occur.

13.13 Aspect

Where necessary, time reference, and also many of the shades of meaning carried by aspect forms as well as by some adverbs in many languages, are indicated in Yurok by the use of one or more Preverbal Particles mediately or immediately before the verb and forming an endocentric group with it. The uses and meanings of these particles and combinations of them are set out in section 14. They give to Yurok verbal groups a very considerable degree of flexibility and variety.

13.14 The Paradigms

The forms here presented are those of the inflected verb stems. As already stated, noninflected verb stems may be used as the syntactical equivalents of the inflected forms, and are subject to the same processes of prefixation and infixation as the inflected stems.

13.141 Unipersonal conjugation

13.141.1 Indicative

The regular inflections of the paradigm may be set out in the following generalized formulae, where C represents the final consonant of the stem, and C̣ the glottalized consonant at the same point of articulation as a non-glottalized consonant. In setting out these and some other inflections it is convenient to include the final consonant of the stem in the table.

GRAMMAR

e-class verbs

Singular

1. -Ceċ
2. -Ceʔm
3. -Ĉ, -ʔC

Plural

1. -Coh
2. -Cuʔ
3. -Ceġ

o-class verbs

Singular

- | | | |
|--|-------------|--|
| | first type | -Coċ |
| | second type | -Coʔm |
| | first type | -Ĉ, -ʔC |
| | second type | -Coʔm, -Coċ ^w , -Coʔl, -Coʔ |

Plural

- Coh
- Coʔw
- Coġ

e-class verbs and first type o-class verbs whose final stem consonant is c, k, kw, p, t, have their third singular in -Ĉ; those with other final stem consonants have -ʔC.¹⁹

A. e-class verbs: maʔepet-, to tie up

Singular

- 1. (nek) maʔepetċ I tie up
- 2. (keʔl) maʔepeteʔm you tie up
- 3. (yoʔ etc.) maʔepetġ he, she, it ties up

Plural

1. (nekah) maʔepetoh we tie up
2. (kelew) maʔepetuʔ you tie up
3. (yoʔ ġkoh) maʔepeteġ they tie up

sa·wel-, to be cold, has its third singular (yoʔ etc.) sa·weʔl, he, she, it is cold; otherwise its inflections are the same as in maʔepet-.

The very few e-class verbs whose stems end in Ĉ or ʔC fuse the glottalization of the inflection with that of their stem.

ʔɣpkɿʔy- to choke with smoking 3 s. ʔɣpkɿʔy

No first type o-class verbs with such stems were found.

B. o-class verbs may be divided into two main types, differing in their second and third person singular inflections. Those whose final stem consonant is y, some whose final stem consonant is w, and a few others have their second person singular in -Coʔm, and their third person singular in -Ĉ or -ʔC, according to the nature of the final stem consonant (13.141.1). Other o-class verbs have their second person singular in -Coʔm, and their third person singular in -Coʔm, -Coċ^w, -Coʔl, or -Coʔ, the first of these inflections being the most common. Second type o-class verbs have 3 s. indicative in -Coʔm unless otherwise marked in the dictionary.

¹⁹The third person indicative inflection might be symbolized (-ʔ-), with the convention that {ʔC} = C^l where C represents ċ, k, kw, p, t.

(1) o-class verbs, first type: koʔmoy-, to hear

Singular

1. (nek) koʔmoyok I hear
2. (keʔl) koʔmoyoʔm you hear
3. (yoʔ etc.) koʔmoʔy he, she, it, hears

Plural

1. (nekah) koʔmoyoh we hear
2. (kelew) koʔmoyoʔw you hear
3. (yoʔɬkoh) koʔmoyoɬ they hear

(2) o-class verbs, second type: hoʔomohtk-, to hurt

Singular

1. (nek) hoʔomohtkok I hurt
2. (keʔl) hoʔomohtkoʔm you hurt
3. (yoʔ etc.) hoʔomohtkoʔm he, she, it hurts

The plural inflections are the same as in first type verbs.

(3) Monosyllabic o-class verbs have a lengthened vowel in the inflections of all persons except the third singular, which is always second type.

ɬ- to take

Singular

1. ɬo·k̄
2. ɬo·ʔm
3. ɬoʔm

Plural

1. ɬo· (no final h)
2. ɬo·ʔw
3. ɬo·ɬ

new-, to see, has alternative, free variant, long and short vowel inflections for all its persons except the second and third singular.

Singular

1. newok̄ or newo·k̄
2. newo·ʔm
3. newoʔm

Plural

1. newoh or newo·
2. newoʔw or newo·ʔw
3. newoɬ or newo·ɬ

(4) The following verbs, among others, have their third singular in -ok̄^w, their other inflections being those of second type o-class verbs.

k^woyc- to go slowly (incremental plural)²⁰ 3 s. k^woycoḱ^w
 neskwec- to come back (incremental plural) 3 s. neskwecoḱ^w
 wen- to come (incremental plural) 3 s. wenok̄^w

-oʔl occurs as a free variant of -ok̄^w in some verbs of this class

heg- to go (incremental plural) 3 s. hegoḱ^w or hegoʔl
 meʔwomec- to come out (incremental plural) 3 s. meʔwomecoḱ^w or
 meʔwomecoʔl
 sloyc- to descend (incremental plural) 3 s. sloycok̄^w or sloycōʔl

megel-, to accompany, has the third singular megeʔl, megelok̄^w, or megeloʔl; its second singular is second type, megeloʔm.

²⁰See 13.141.1E.

Plural

1. rurowo·?moh
2. rurowo·?mo?w
3. rurowo·?meɪ

Plural

1. repoyu·?moh
2. repoyu·?mo?w
3. repoyu·?mel

Verbs with regularly formed incremental plurals always have a non-incremental third plural as a free variant.

mureɪ or muri?meɪ
rurowoɪ or rurowo·?meɪ

The stem extended by a plural increment can be used without inflection as a plural form for all three persons.

(nekah) helomeye?m we dance
(kelew) helomeye?m you (pl.) dance
(yo?ɪkoh, etc.) helomeye?m they dance

For this reason increments and incremental forms are cited in the dictionary with the final hyphen bracketed.

Incremental second person plural forms are used indefinitely in the same manner as nonincremental forms (C. above).

tene?mo?w there is a large crowd (lit., people are numerous)
teloge?mo?w ni pulik down river the people are ill

F. Subclasses of e- and o-class verbs.

The indicative active paradigms of several verbs of both classes exhibit certain variant forms, some of which may be grouped into subclasses, whereas others must be listed separately as irregular verbs.

(1) *ɹ*-modifying verbs. Verbs with the vowel *ɹ* in the final syllable of the stem are subject to facultative vowel harmony and have alternative *ɹ*-modified and unmodified inflections for many of their persons. The two forms are in free variation, though *ɹ*-modified forms were noticeably more common in connected speech, and unmodified forms predominated in isolated utterance. In several cases a verb with *ɹ*-modified forms in a sentence was repeated in isolation with unmodified forms.

The operation of *ɹ*-modification is as follows:

In inflections the vowels e and o are replaced by *ɹ*; a does not occur in the inflections concerned, and i and u are not subject to *ɹ*-modification as a form of vowel harmony (9.1).

The *ɹ*-modified inflections may therefore be set out:

e-class verbs

Singular

1. -Cɹk̄
2. -Cɹ?m
3. -Ċ, -?C

Plural

1. -Cɹh
2. -Cu?
3. -Cɹɪ

Second type o-class verbs²²

Singular

1. -Cɹk̄
2. -Cɹ·?m
3. -Cɹ?m, etc.

Plural

1. -Cɹh
2. -Cɹ?w
3. -Cɹɪ

²²Few *ɹ*-modifying first type o-class verbs were recorded (second person singular -ɹ?m).

e-class verb

sɹmɹt- to beat, to kill

Singular

1. sɹmɹtɹk
2. sɹmɹtɹʔm
3. sɹmɹt

Plural

1. sɹmɹtɹh
2. sɹmɹtuʔ
3. sɹmɹtɹɿ

(in addition to the unmodified forms)

o-class verb

nɹgɹyk- to help

Singular

1. nɹgɹykɹk
2. nɹgɹykɹʔm
3. nɹgɹykɹʔm

Plural

1. nɹgɹykɹh
2. nɹgɹykɹʔw
3. nɹgɹykɹɿ

Examples of ɹ-modification in the subclasses described in sections 13.141.1B(4) and 13.141.1B(5) are:

cɹpɹɹk- to be strong 3 s. cɹpɹɹkɹkw or cɹpɹɹkokw

mɹtɹɹɹp- to run at the nose 3 s. mɹtɹɹɹpɹ or mɹtɹɹɹpɹʔ

a. Two verbs, hum-, to sweat in a sweathouse, and nurʔurnc-, to climb, though without an ɹ in the stem have alternative ɹ-modified and unmodified inflections as for other ɹ-modifying verbs.

humɹk or humok I sweat

nurʔurncɹk or nurʔurncoḳ I climb 3 s. nurʔurncɹʔ or nurʔurncoʔ

b. Incremental plural verbs with ɹ as the final vowel of the stem have alternative ɹ-modified and unmodified increments, in the case of the increments -eʔm- and -oʔm- (the other two increments not being subject to ɹ-modification as a form of vowel harmony, 9.1). The inflections added to ɹ-modified increments are, however, not themselves subject to ɹ-modification.

nurʔurnc- to climb. See 13.141.1F(1)a.

plural increment -oʔm- (-ɹʔm-)

Plural nurʔurncɹʔmoh, etc., or nurʔurncoʔmoh, etc.

(2) Stem medial h verbs. As h cannot occur within a word before ʔ or glottalized consonant (6.), e-class verbs and first type o-class verbs whose stems end in hC-, form their third person singulars on a stem without this h.

e-class verbs

cɹwɹhs- to point 3 s. cɹwɹʔs

kahc- to sew 3 s. kač

lohp- to come in lumps 3 s. loḳ

o-class verb

trahk- to fetch water²³ 3 s. traḳ

(3) Consonant cluster verbs. e-class verbs whose stems end in a cluster containing two plosive or affricate consonants form their third person singulars

²³One of the very few first type o-class verbs in which the last consonant of the stem is a plosive or an affricate.

lars with the two corresponding glottalized consonants. Where one consonant is a continuant it remains unaltered. Where both consonants are continuants ? occurs between them.

hek^ws- to find 3 s. hek^ws
 ho·k^wc- to gamble 3 s. ho·k^wc̣
 (?)lepyewt- to unbraid the hair 3 s. (?)lepyewṭ
 no·yck^w- to eat as a guest 3 s. no·ycḳ^w
 te[?]noỵɿ- there is a big fire 3 s. te[?]noỵɿ̣

e-class verbs whose stems end in -hCC follow the same patterns as in the preceding section, but without the h.

hahk^ws- to laugh 3 s. hahk^ws
 ma[?]ahsk- to spear 3 s. ma[?]ask

But ?ahsp-, to drink, and te[?]nahsp-, to be drunk, have the third singulars ?a[?]s and te[?]na[?]s.

(4) First type o-class intransitive verbs whose stems end in Cow- or Cɹw-, regularly form their third person singular in ?C (stems that would give C were not recorded).

mɹmɹɹw- to be handsome 3 s. mɹmɹɹy
 no[?]omunow- to be old 3 s. no[?]omu[?]n
 nunow- to grow old 3 s. nu[?]n
 penohpeyow- to be friendly 3 s. penohpe[?]y
 sekeyow- to be hard 3 s. seke[?]y
 sonow- (trans.) to be, to do 3 s. so[?]n

(5) The following verbs have irregular or suppletive third singular forms.

e-class verbs

kimolep- to be bad 3 s. kimole[?]n or kimolep̣
 lekol- to fall 3 s. leko[?]n
 lek^woɿ- to fall 3 s. lek^wo[?]n or lek^wo[?]ɿ̣
 ɿkek^wol- to be lame 3 s. ɿkek^wo[?]n
 mecken- to be so many feet long 3 s. mecka[?] or mecke[?]n
 pi[?]iy- to gather mussels 3 s. pi[?]i[?]
 plek^woɿ- to rot and fall 3 s. plek^wo[?]n or plek^wo[?]ɿ̣
 sonoyewoy- to be spoken of, to be spoken to 3 s. sonoye[?]w
 toktomoy- to be in pieces, to be a definite age 3 s. tokto[?]m
 tomoy- to be adult 3 s. to[?]m

second type o-class verbs

kohcew- to catch 3 s. kohce[?]w or kohcewo[?]m
 ten- to be much, to be many 3 s. te[?]n or teno[?]

(6) ?-, to be, to exist, third singular ?ok^w has a form ?ok^ws, there is, used with nouns bearing the third person pronominal prefix. See 13.141.1B(4)

?ok^ws ?uke[?]pew she had a grandchild

ʔok^Ws wahpew he has a wife

But ʔok^W hes káhpe^w, are you married? (to a man, lit., is there your wife?).

There is a special negative verbal form mok^W(s) or moʔok^W(s), there is not, without other personal forms, functioning as the negative of ʔok^W(s) and used in the same way.

(7) e-class verbs with stems ending k^W- and w-. As the sequences *k^Wu and *wu are excluded from Yurok syllable structure (5), e-class verbs whose stems end in k^W- or w- form their second person plural in -ku? and -w?.

ʔo·lek^W- to camp 2 pl. ʔo·leku?
 ma·w- to pay a fine 2 pl. ma·w?
 siyow- to break through waves 2 pl. siyow?

(8) e-class verbs with stems ending ey-, oy-, or ɿy-. e-class verbs whose stems end in ey-, oy-, or ɿr- have alternative first person singular forms in -eyk, -oyk, and -ɿyk, and alternative third person plural forms in eyɿ, -oyɿ, -ɿyɿ.

cekcey- to sit 1 s. cekceyk or cekceyek 3 pl. cekceyɿ or cekceyeyɿ
 pelomoy- to fight 1 s. pelomoyk or pelomoyek 3 pl. pelomoyɿ or pelomoyeyɿ
 ckirisɿy- to doze 1 s. ckirisɿyk or ckirisɿyek 3 pl. ckirisɿyɿ or ckirisɿyeyɿ

Those whose stem ends in iy- have an alternative third person plural form in -ɿ, on a stem without final y.

piʔiy- to gather mussels 1 s. piʔiyek 3 pl. piʔiɿ or piʔiyeyɿ

(9) e-class verbs with stems ending ew-. These verbs have alternative first person singular and third person plural forms in -ewk and -ewɿ.

nohpew- to enter 1 s. nohpewk or nohpewek 3 pl. nohpewɿ or nohpeweyɿ

(10) Several e-class and noninflected verbs have separate third person singular and plural forms, in addition to, or instead of, the regular forms, and built on slightly different stems from those used for the other forms of the verbs concerned. These separate forms are used specifically with reference to movement, etc., in or on water.

la·y- to pass 3 s. la·yonek^W 3 pl. la·yoneckenek^W to drift along
 lenewk^W to drown (intr.) 3 s. lenek^W 3 pl. leneckenek^W to drown,
 to lie adrift
 menewk^W- to drown (intr.), to be bashful 3 s. menek^W
 3 pl. meneckenek^W to drown
 na·menewk^W- to be washed away by waves 3 s. na·menek^W
 3 pl. na·meneckenek^W to be washed away by waves
 sloyonem- to launch 3 s. sloyonek^W 3 pl. sloyoneckenek^W to slide
 into water

yu?monewk^W- to sink 3 s. yu?monek^W 3 pl. yu?moneckenek^W to sink
 ?olonewk^W- to float 3 s. ?olonek^W 3 pl. ?oloneckenek^W to float, to
 lie in water
 kekelepinew to be knocked over 3 s. kekelepinew^W
 3 pl. kekelepineckenek^W to be knocked over by water
 ma:yonew to pass on water 3 s. ma:yonek^W 3 pl. ma:yoneckenek^W
 to pass on water
 weno?monew to float along 3 s. weno?monek^W
 3 pl. weno?moneckenek^W to float along
 (cf. ho·le?m(-) to travel, to be around 3 s. ho·lenek^W
 3 pl. ho·leckenek^W to lie in water)

(11) Irregular plural forms. The following groups of verbs form their plurals irregularly.

a. e-class verbs with -u·?m- increment.

Some e-class verbs form incremental plurals with -u·?m-, sometimes with differences in stem. Those whose stems end in ew- regularly add -u·?m- to the stem less ew.

Singular	Plural
cye?wol- to make music	cye?wolu·?m(-) ²⁴
kahc- to sew	kahcu·?m(-) or kahcpu·?m(-)
k ^W esk ^W es- to have a cold	k ^W esk ^W esu·?m(-)
pewom- to cook	pewomu·?m(-)
so?nken- to fish	so?nkenu·?m(-)
teykelum- to bite	teykelu·?m(-)
korpew- to be alone	korpu·?m(-)
pek ^W olew- to peel sticks	pek ^W olu·?m(-)
socpeyew- to speak	socpeyu·?m(-)
woskew- to wash (trans.)	wosku·?m(-)

But nohpew-, to enter, has plural nohpewi?m(-).

b. o-class verbs with stems ending in c-.

Most o-class verbs whose stems end in c- have incremental type plurals formed on stems ending in ?m-.

Singular	Plural
himec- to hurry	hime?m(-)
k ^W omiec- to return	k ^W omie?m(-)
menec- to disappear	mene?m(-)
me?womec- to come out	me?wome?m(-)
pk ^W ec- to sprout	pk ^W e?m(-)
sloyc- to descend	sloy?m(-)

cyu·k^Wec- and kenik^Wec-, to steer a boat have cyu·k^Wecu·?m(-) and kenik^Wecu·?m(-), rec-, to paddle, has recu·?m(-), and lec-, to knock down, has nonincremental plural forms lecoh, etc.

²⁴Besides žye?wole?m(-).

c. The following verbs have irregularly formed incremental plurals.

Singular	Plural
e-class	
ckey- to sleep	ckiʔm(-) or ckeyeʔm(-)
o-class	
cken- to be few	ckeneʔm(-)
heg- to go	leʔm(-)
hopkek- to start	hopkeʔm(-)
nesk ^w ec- to come back	nu·ʔm(-)
so·yc- to go quickly	so·neʔm(-)
ten- to be much, to be many	teneʔm(-)
wen- to come	wenoʔiʔm(-) or wenoʔeʔm(-)
pahcew to move (intr.)	pahcu·ʔm(-)

d. The e-class verb peʔwetew-, to wash the hands, has irregular non-incremental plural forms.

1. pu·ʔwetoh 2. pu·ʔwetuʔ 3. pu·ʔweteɿ (cf. 13.152.2A)

e. Several verbs of both the e- and o-class have incremental and non-incremental plurals in free variation. The following such verbs appear in my notes, some of them having irregularly formed incremental plurals.

Singular	Plural
e-class	
ciwey- to be hungry	ciweyoneniʔm(-) or ciweyoh, etc.
ho·k ^w c- to gamble	ho·k ^w ceʔm(-), ho·k ^w ciʔm(-), or ho·k ^w coh, etc.
ho·ʔykel- to be lost (passive of ho·ʔyket-, 13.141.3I)	ho·ʔykeliʔm(-) or ho·ʔykeloh, etc.
meyk ^w eleʔwey- to mourn	meyk ^w elu·ʔm(-), mu·ʔm(-), or meyk ^w eleʔweyoh, etc.
nep- to eat	nepeʔm(-), nepiʔm(-), or nepoh, etc.
skuyahpel- to be good	skuyahpeliʔm(-) or skuyahpeloh, etc.
teʔnahsp- to be drunk	teʔnahspiʔm(-) or teʔnahspoh, etc.
ʔahsp- to drink	ʔahspiʔm(-) or ʔahspoh, etc.
skewinep- to be replete	skewinepeʔm(-), skewinepiʔm(-), or skewinepoh, etc.
o-class	
kohto·liš- to hit	kohto·lišo·ʔm(-) or kohto·lišoh, etc.
koʔmoy- to hear	koʔmoyo·ʔm(-) or koʔmoyoh, etc.
ɿ- to take	ɿo·ʔm(-) or ɿo·, etc., 13.141.1B(3)
megel- to accompany	megelo·ʔm(-), megelu·ʔm(-), or megeloh, etc.
new- to see	newo·ʔm(-) or newoh, etc., or newo·, etc., 13.141.1B(3)
ʔ- to be, to exist	ʔo·leʔm(-) or ʔoh, etc., 13.141.1B(4)

f. Verbs with noninflecting plurals. Several e- and o-class verbs supplete their plural with a noninflecting stem. Certain of these also have a regularly

formed plural; in these latter verbs the suppletive plural often has an additional meaning of "group activity."

e-class	noninflecting plural	regular plural
cwinkep- to speak	tohkow to talk together	cwinkepoh, etc.
cyu·k ^w en- to sit	reki·n	
heweɪkeloyp- to get up	hu·weɪ (cf. 13.152.2A)	
himo [?] rep- to run quickly	himo [?] omah	himo [?] repoh, etc.
hoyɪkep- to roll about	hoyɪkah	. . .
ho [?] op- to make a fire	ho [?] omah (to make a fire together)	ho [?] opoh, etc.
kominep- to feel	kominah	. . .
(nimi) komtenep- to be blind	komtenah	. . .
ko· [?] op- to stand	ko [?] oh	. . .
la·y- to pass	la·yo [?] omah (to pass in a group)	la·ye [?] moh, etc.
lewet- to fish with a net	lu· [?]	. . .
myo [?] rep- to challenge	myo [?] omah (to challenge as a group)	myo [?] repoh, etc.
nep- to eat	[?] e [?] gah (to have a meal together)	nepoh, etc.
pewahckey- to wash the face	pu·wah	pewahckeye [?] moh, etc.
re·yo [?] rep- to run past	ra·yo [?] omah (to run past in a group)	ra·yo [?] repoh, etc.
ro [?] op-	lo [?] omah (to run in a group)	ro [?] opoh, etc.
soninep- to feel	soninah	soninepoh, etc.
syo [?] o·gec- to make a noise	syo [?] o·gen	. . .
tahtos- to starve	teгах, tegahtok (cf. 13.151)	
tepon- to be fixed	ro [?] oh	. . .
wesep- to bathe (intr.)	wesah	. . .

o-class

tmeg- to hunt (13.151.5D) tmi·go[?] (13.152.2C)

(12) The following verbs have a suppletive form for their third person singular and all persons of the plural:

e-class	3 s. and 1, 2, 3 pl.
sweyoninep- to be aloof	sweye [?] m
o-class	
coyow- to be nervous	coye [?] m

o-class (continued)

3 s. and 1, 2, 3 pl.

hunow-	to grow	huneʔm
ka·munow-	to grow badly	ka·muneʔm
klimow-	to feel ill	klimeʔm
menunow-	to disappear	menuneʔm
skunow-	to grow well	skuneʔm
stunow-	to be middle-aged	stuneʔm
tenunow-	to grow thickly	tenuneʔm
teykunow-	to grow together	teykuneʔm
ʔunow-	to grow	ʔuneʔm

(13) Other irregular verbs. has- or hes-, e-class verb, to think, to intend, always uses the stems ges- and yes- in its g- and y- forms (6.).

ʔo geʔs he thinks

ʔi yesek I think

hegol-, to say, has the following forms:

Singular

1. hegolek' or hek
2. hegoleʔm
3. heʔm or haʔm (the y-form is always yeʔm, 6)

Plural

1. hegoloh
2. hegoluh
3. hegoleɬ or heɬ

keɬpen-, e-class verb, to be thick, has an irregular third person plural keɬpenoɬ.

pkeʔyel-, to be heavy, has irregular third persons singular and plural pkeʔyoʔn and pkeʔyonoɬ.

skuyep-, e-class verb, to be good, has irregular third persons singular and plural skuyeʔn (besides skuyep) and skuya·noɬ.

tel-, to be ill, has the following forms:

Singular

1. telek or telogek
2. teleʔm or telogekʔm
3. teʔl or telogaʔ (a-class verb inflection, 13.141.1G)

Plural

1. telogekʔm(oh)
2. telogekʔm(oʔw)
3. telogekʔm(eɬ)

sonow-, to be, to do, has two collateral paradigms, the forms built on the stem sonow- being the more common:

Singular

1. sonowok or sonek
2. sonowoʔm or soneʔm
3. soʔn

Plural

1. sonowo·ʔm(oh) or soneʔm(oh)
2. sonowo·ʔm(oʔw) or soneʔm(oʔw)
3. sonowoɬ, sonowo·ʔm(eɬ), or soneʔm(eɬ)

G. a-class verbs. These verbs constitute a very small class, and apparently occur only in the unipersonal indicative and pronominal prefix active paradigms.

skewiḗ- to put in order

Singular

1. skewiḗak
2. skewiḗaʔm
3. skewiḗaʔ

Plural

1. skewiḗah
2. skewiḗaʔw
3. skewiḗaʔi

These other verbs belong to this class:

cuḗ-, cewiḗ- to tidy

hoḗlep- to investigate

sken- to be bitter

(ʔ)weskwēn- to be branchy

13.141.2 Imperative

A. Imperative singular

The marks of the imperative singular are glottalization and final s.

For e- and o-class verbs the terminations are -Ĉes and -ʔCes, -Ĉos and -ʔCos, where C represents the final consonant of the stem and Ĉ its glottalized counterpart. The distribution of Ĉ and ʔC is the same as for the third person singular indicative forms (13.141.1). Verbs whose stems end in ʔ, a glottalized consonant, or ʔC- simply add -es or -os.

e-class

hoʔop- to make a fire

mur- to dodge

niʔn- to look

saʔagoc- to talk Yurok

soḗn- to raise

hoʔopēs make a fire!

muʔres dodge!

niʔnes look!

saʔagoĉes talk Yurok!

soʔnes raise!

o-class

kohcew- catch

megel- to accompany

meʔwomec- to come out

seyepĉ- to singe

soḗt- to go away

kohceʔwos catch!

megeʔlos accompany!

meʔwomeĉos come out!

seyepĉos singe!

soḗtos go away!

(1) The verbs referred to in sections 13.141.1F(1) and 13.141.1F(2) above form their imperative singulars as follows:

ɹ-modifying verbs -Ĉes, -Ces, or -Ĉɹs, -Cɹs

e-class: sɹmɹt- to beat, to kill sɹmɹtes or sɹmɹtɹs

o-class: nɹgɹyk- to help nɹgɹykos or nɹgɹyɹs

Verbs whose stems end in hC-, in this case including both types of o-class verbs, form their imperative singulars on a stem without this h.

Where the final stem consonant is c, k, kʷ, p, or t, the imperative singular termination is -ʔĈes or -ʔĈos; in verbs with any other final stem consonant the termination is -ʔCes or -ʔCos.

e-class

kaħc-	to sew	kaʔčes
c.rw.ħs-	to point	c.rw.rʔses or c.rw.rʔsɪs

o-class

trahk-	to fetch water	traʔkos
tepoħs-	to fix	tepoʔsos

Verbs whose stems end in consonant clusters as described in section 13.141.1F(3) form their imperative singulars analogously to their third person singular indicative forms. In this case, however, e-class and o-class verbs are involved.

e-class

hek ^w s-	to find	hek ^w ses
ho:k ^w c-	to gamble	ho:k ^w čes
(ʔ)lepoyewt-	to unbraid the hair	(ʔ)lepoyewtes
no:yck ^w -	to eat as a guest	no:yčk ^w es

o-class

nurʔurnc-	to climb	nurʔurnčos or nurʔurnčɪs
ʔeks-	to close	ʔekšos

e- and o-class verbs with stems ending hCC- behave in the same manner as the preceding verbs except that the h of the stem is replaced by ʔ.

e-class

hahk ^w s-	to laugh	haʔk ^w ses
maʔahsk-	to spear	maʔaʔskes
ʔahsp-	to drink	ʔaʔspes

o-class

hoʔomohk-	to hurt	hoʔomoʔtkos
-----------	---------	-------------

(2) The following additional classes of imperative singular forms occur:

a. e-class verbs with stems ending ey- or oy- form their imperative singulars by adding -es or -s to the stem (without ʔ); o-class verbs add -os; r-modifying verbs of both classes have the alternative forms ending -ɪs.

e-class

kemey-	to go home	kemeyes or kemeyɪs
nɪ.mɪy-	to sing	nɪ.mɪyes, nɪ.mɪyɪs, or nɪ.mɪys
pelomoy-	to fight	pelomoyes or pelomoyɪs

o-class

koʔmoy-	to hear	koʔmoyos
---------	---------	----------

But wohpey-, to cross, has woʔpeys.

b. e-class verbs with stems ending Cim- or Cum- and o-class verbs with stems ending Cow- form their imperative singulars in Čes or ʔČes, Čus or ʔČus (according to the nature of C, see 13.141.1) and ʔCowos respectively (stems that would give *Čowos do not occur). Consonant clusters occurring in place of C behave as described in section (1) above.

e-class

hohkum-	to make	hoʔkʰus
knoksim-	to leave	knokʰses
rohsim-	to throw	roʔses
teykelum-	to bite	teykeʔlus
tɪgum-	to talk to	tɪʔgus

o-class

nonow-	to fetch	noʔnowos
--------	----------	----------

But ceykum-, to bite, has ceʔykʰus.

c. e-class verbs with stems ending nem-. e-class verbs with stems ending nem- have a shorter imperative singular form in nes as well as the regular form. In the shorter form the initial consonant of the preceding syllable is either glottalized or preceded by ʔ (see 13.141.1), unless a glottalized consonant or ʔ occurs there as part of the stem.

kemeyonem-	to take home	kemeʔyones or kemeyoneʔmes
keʔyonem-	to release	keʔyones or keʔyoneʔmes
ʔekonem-	to hold	ʔekones or ʔekoneʔmes

d. Irregular imperative singular forms. The following irregular imperative singular forms were found:

e-class

ceyohpin-	to hide	ceyoʔpines or ceyohpiʔnes
hegol-	to say	haʔes
negem-	to take	neʔges
nep-	to eat	neʔs or nepes
pem-	to cook	pemes or pems
piʔiy-	to gather mussels	piʔis
regohpin-	to fill	regoʔpines

o-class

cpeʔroy-	to listen	hecpeʔr or cpeʔroyos
heg-	to go	hegoʔoc
ɪ-	to take	ɪʔos
ɪoyk-	to try	ɪoʔykʰos
sloyc-	to descend	sloʔyʰos
tm-	to shoot	tmoʔos
wen-	to come	wenos

B. Imperative plural

The imperative plural inflection is -ek^W (-ɪk^W) added to the same stem as the plural indicative inflections.

e-class

cekcey-	to sit	cekceyek ^W
helomey-	to dance	helomeyeʔmek ^W
hohkum-	to make	hohkumek ^W
s.ɪm.ɪt-	to beat, to kill	s.ɪm.ɪtek ^W or s.ɪm.ɪtɪk ^W

o-class

koʔmoy-	to hear	koʔmoyek ^W or koʔmoyoʔmek ^W
wen-	to come	wenoʔeʔmek ^W or wenoʔiʔmek ^W

13.141.3 Passive

A. Transitive verbs of both e- and o-classes have passive paradigms. Passive stems are formed by the addition of -ey- or -oy-, according to the class of verb, to the active stem.

e-class

nekcen- to meet

nekceney- to be met

o-class

ɪ- to take

ɪoy- to be taken

new- to see

newoy- to be seen

tmo·l- to shoot

tmo·loy- to be shot

All passives formed in this way are e-class verbs, irrespective of the class of the active verb, and their paradigms are the same as for active verbs except for the third person singular, which in all verbs is formed by -i? added to the active stem. There is no passive imperative.

e-class: nekcen- to meet

passive stem nekceney-

Singular

1. nekceneyek (nekceneyk, 13.141.1F8)

2. nekceneye?m

3. nekceeni?

Plural

1. nekceneyoh

2. nekceneyu?

3. nekceneyei (nekceneyi)

o-class: tmo·l- to shoot

passive stem tmo·loy-

Singular

1. tmo·loyek (tmo·loyk)

2. tmo·loye?m

3. tmo·li?

Plural

1. tmo·loyoh

2. tmo·loyu?

3. tmo·loyei (tmo·loyi)

Passive plurals are regularly nonincremental.

B. Passive-inflecting intransitive verbs

Besides the passives formed from active verb stems, a number of intransitive verbs, mostly denoting states or qualities, have the same inflections as passives.

pa?a·moy- to be wet

3 s. pa?a·mi?

Some of these have incremental plurals.

plohkeloy- (adjective, to be big, 13.221) 3 s. plohkeli?

irregular incremental plural plohkelay?m(-)

But regular intransitives with stems ending in y- have the third person singular -?y.

segaʔagey- to be rich 3 s. segaʔageʔy

C. *ɹ*-modifying verbs

ɹ-modifying active verbs may have *ɹ*-modified passive stems in *-ɹy-*, which then behave as *ɹ*-modified e-class verbs except for the third person singular indicative, which is *-iʔ*.

nɹɣɹyk- to help passive stem nɹɣɹykoy or nɹɣɹykɹy-
 1 s. nɹɣɹykoyek (nɹɣɹykoyk), nɹɣɹykɹyek (nɹɣɹykɹyk), or nɹɣɹykɹyɹk
 3 s. nɹɣɹykiʔ

ckirišɹy-, to doze, and some other verbs are passive-inflecting intransitive verbs (B). Such verbs have only the *ɹy-* stem forms.

1 s. ckirišɹyek (ckirišɹyk) or ckirišɹyɹk
 3 s. ckirišiʔ

D. e-class verbs whose stems end in *im-* form their passive stems by adding *-ey-* to an active stem less *im-*.

cpinahpim- to wait for	cpinahpey-
knoksim- to leave	knoksey-
skewoksim- to want, to love	skewoksey-

e-class verbs whose stems end in *um-* form their passives by adding *-ew*, noninflecting, or *-ewomoy-*, to an active stem less *um-*.

no·nomceyum- to swear at	no·nomceyew(omoy-)
teykelum- to bite	teykelew(omoy-)

E. Verbs whose active stem ends in *y-* form their third singular indicative passive in *-ʔ* (**yi* being excluded from Yurok syllable structure, 5).

koʔmoy- to hear	passive stem koʔmoyoy-
3 s. koʔmoyʔ	

F. Verbs whose stems end in *nem-* form their passive stems by adding *-oy-* to an active stem less *em-*.

ho·laʔanem- to bury with something of value	ho·laʔanoy-
mesi·gonem- to massage	mesi·gonoy-
mulonem- to rub	mulonoy-
sloyonem- to launch	sloyonoy-
ʔolonem- to carry	ʔolonoy-

G. A small number of e-class verbs have a noninflected passive stem, sometimes built on a slightly different form of the active stem. The following such verbs are found:

caʔam- to boil	caʔamew
ceʔloht- to dry	ceʔlohtemew
holim- to weave	holimew

kahc- to sew	kahcemew
maʔepet- to tie up	maʔepoyew
ʔohpum- to feed	ʔohpumew

H. Passive stems in -el-

The following e-class verbs form their passive stems by the addition of -el-. These inflect as active e-class verbs except for the third person singular indicative, which is formed by -uʔ added to the active stem.

		Third singular
hahk ^w s- to laugh (at)	hahk ^w sel-	hahk ^w suʔ
hek ^w s- to find	hek ^w sel- ²⁵	hek ^w suʔ
lahc- to launch	lahcel-	lahcuʔ
myoʔt- to push	myoʔtel-	myoʔtuʔ
negem- to take	negemel-	negemuʔ
nek- to put	nekel-	nekuʔ
nep- to eat	nepel-	nepuʔ
pem- to cook	pemel-	pemuʔ
pewom- to cook	pewomel-	pewomuʔ
tʔgʔwʔm- to speak to	tʔgʔwʔmel-	tʔgʔwʔmuʔ

nahc-, to give, has passive stem nahcel- but third singular nahceʔl.

I. Irregular passive stems

The following e-class verbs have irregularly formed passive stems:

		Third singular
ceyohpin- to hide	ceyohpey-	
hegol- to say	hegey- or hegoy-	hegiʔ or hiʔ
hohkum- to work	hohkel-	hohkuʔ
hoʔyket- to lose	hoʔykel-	hoʔykuʔ
	incremental plural, hoʔykelim(-)	
kewet- to dye	kewoloy-	
laʔolum- to teach	laʔolew(omoy-) or laʔolumel-	laʔolumuʔ
lekoʔt- to stab	lekoʔmoy- or lekoʔmel-	lekoʔmuʔ
lewoleyt- to pull along	lewoley-	lewoleʔy
merkum- to eat up	merkewpel-	merkuʔ
lekomeyt- to put	lekomey-	lekomeʔy
noʔlum- to love	noʔlew(omoy-) or noʔlumel-	noʔlumuʔ
sʔmʔt- to beat, to kill	sʔmʔyʔwʔy- (inflect- ing like ckirisʔy-, C)	
tmohkeloyt- to break (trans.)	tmohkeloy-	
yuʔlomoc- to steep	yuʔlomoy-	

From ʔ-, to take, o-class verb, there is besides the regular passive ʔoy-, to be taken, a stem ʔoʔmel-, third singular ʔoʔmeʔl, to have taken away, to loʔe.

²⁵Incremental plural hek^wselim(-).

THE YUROK LANGUAGE

J. Syntax of passive verbs

The agent or instrument of a passive verb is usually preceded by the preposition *meɬ*. See 16.2F(1) and 16.2F(2).

nek kic teykeləwomoyek meɬ leyes I have been bitten by a snake
səm.juwi? čučis meɬ ha?a:g the bird was killed with a stone

Sometimes the agent or instrument stands alone without *meɬ* as an independent subject, in a sentence of the type described in 10.25.

nekah lekome?y ?o ?o?lep it was put away by us in the house (as for us,
it was put away in the house)

nekah wi? cpi ?ekoni? ku nepuy the salmon is held by us alone
wit ho so weyki? wohpekumew so it was ordained by Wohpekumew

nahcel-, to be given, and *to:mel-*, to have taken away, may construct with an object nominal referring to what is given or lost.

yo? nahce?l ku ?yoc he was given the boat
kiti to:melek ku ?nek^{wol} I shall lose my fishing rock

The third person singular passive may be used impersonally.

ho:kck- to chip obsidian blades
ho:kcki? they chipped obsidian blades

lahc- to launch
lahcu? a boat is launched, a journey is made by water

toyk- to try
temaloh toyki? we tried for a long time

A third person singular passive is sometimes formed on intransitive verb stems for use in this construction.

to:ɬc- to hit bottom, to stick (of a boat)
niki cu ?o to:ɬci? we hit bottom all the way

13.141.4 Pronominal prefixes

A. All verbs, active and passive, have pronominal prefix forms, in which the pronominal prefixes described in 11.35 and following, under Nominals, are added to verb stems.

The prefix forms are subject to the same rules of distribution and vowel harmony as with nouns, but verbs whose stems begin *hVg-* do not have *?* before the *g* in their pronominal prefix forms as do nouns of that class. See 11.353.

The personal inflections in inflected verbs in this paradigm are the same as the first person singular indicative for all three persons in the singular, and the same as the corresponding three personal inflections of the indicative in the plural.

e-class: sega?agey- to be rich

Singular

1. (?)nesega?ageyek(-eyk)
See 141.1F(8).
2. kesega?agevek
3. (?)wesega?ageyek

Plural

1. (?)nesega?ageyoh
2. kesega?ageyu?
3. (?)wesega?ageyei (-eyi)

o-class: tmo:l- to shoot

Singular

1. (?)netmo:lok
2. ketmo:lok
3. (?)wetmo:lok

Plural

1. (?)netmo:loh
2. ketmo:lo?w
3. (?)wetmo:loi

a-class: skewip- to put in order

Singular

1. (?)neskewipak
2. keskewipak
3. (?)weskewipak

Plural

1. (?)neskewipa
2. keskewipa?w
3. (?)weskewipa-i

Noninflected verb: tewomei to be glad

Singular and plural

1. (?)netewomei
2. ketewomei
3. (?)wetewomei

Passive stem: newoy- to be seen

(?)newoyek, etc.

Verbs whose stems begin with k, k̄, k^w, k̄^w, m, p, p̄, w, and ?w
 efix ?w- for the third person (cf. 11.351).

ko?moy- to hear

3 s. ?uko?moyok

3 pl. ?uko?moyoi

Vowel harmony of prefix and initial syllable of stem operates in verbs in
 the same manner as in nouns (11.352). *u*-modifying verbs that are also sub-
 ject to prefix vowel harmony are either vowel harmonized throughout or not
 all.

?ahsp- to drink

(?)ne?ahspek, etc. or (?)na?ahspek, etc.

sɪm.t- to beat, to kill

(?)nesɪm.tək, etc. or (?)nasɪm.tək, etc.

h initial verbs (cf. 11.353)

hegol- to say

(?)negolek, etc.

helomey- to dance

(?)nelomeyek, etc. (-eyk, etc.)

himo:reyow- to hurry

(?)nehimo:reyowok, etc.

hunkeks- to open

(?)nunkeksok, etc., 3 s. ?unkeksok

The pronominal prefix forms of has- or hes-, to think, are always based
 on the stem hes-.

(?)nesek, etc.

	plur.	3 pl.
ho·leʔm(-) to be around (plural verb)		(ʔ)wo·leʔmek
kʷomɪec- to return	kʷomɪeʔm(-)	ʔukʷomɪeʔmek
la·y- to pass	la·yeʔm(-)	(ʔ)wela·yeʔmek
ma·y- to pass	ma·yeʔm(-)	ʔuma·yeʔmek
moyk- to die	moykeʔm(-)	ʔumoykeʔmek

At least in the case of ho·leʔm(-) the regular form (ʔ)wo·leʔmeɪ is also used.

. son, noninflected verb = sonow-, to be, has a regular third person form (ʔ)weson, and an irregular form ʔuson, with a specific use meaning "like" or "made of" (see 13.16).

. Verbs formed from pronominal prefixed nouns

Three verb stems are themselves formed from nouns with pronominal reflexes. These verbs take further pronominal prefixes in this paradigm.

ʔu·ksey- to bear children

< ʔu·k, third person prefix form of hu·k, child
pronominal prefix forms (ʔ)neʔu·kseyek, etc.

(ʔ)wahpew- to marry (of a man)

< (ʔ)wahpew, third person prefix form of *hahpew, wife
pronominal prefix forms (ʔ)neʔwahpewok, etc.

(ʔ)wegah, (ʔ)wegahpemew to be married

< (ʔ)wahpemew, third person prefix form of *hahpemew, spouse, with
-eg- infix. See 13.151.51.

pronominal prefix forms (ʔ)neʔwegah(pemew), etc.²⁶

. Syntax of the pronominal prefix forms

The pronominal prefix forms of the verb have four syntactic functions:

i. Used as the main or sole verb in some statement or question sentences. Here they are much less common than indicative forms, and appear to have certain stylistic implications.

ii. Used facultatively or obligatorily with certain adverbs, conjunctions, and preverbal particles. Where indicative forms may be also used there is apparently no stylistic difference between the two constructions.

iii. A pronominal prefix form of a verb may act as a verbal noun or pronominal substitute.

iv. Used to subordinate a verb or verbal group to the main verb or predicative word or to another subordinate verb in the sentence. This is the most frequent use of these forms. The subordinated verb or verbal group usually follows the main verb, but not invariably so.

(1) The pronominal prefix as main verbs

a. As main verb of statements:

toʔ wi Keskuyah you are doing fine

wiʔi·t wiʔ weson this is the same

wek nimi wiʔ weson this is not the same

wek wiš wenewo·k this is what he saw

²⁶Cf. wey ʔuʔwegah, to get a divorce (lit., to finish being married).

wek wi ʔo ʔuma:yeʔmekʔ ku leʔmoni this is where the travelers pass
 pecik ʔi ʔnemeʔw I come from up river
 mosi ʔwegoyʔ it was not meant of them (mos hegoyʔ, they were not
 told, cf. 14.22 No.48)
 kic ʔi ʔweson it is time, we are ready
 wohpewk ʔumewecek the wind is in the west
 wit ʔi numi meʔ wecahcew that is why it is difficult
 tuʔ wo-roʔr then he ran off
 ni wiʔ nemoskocicek²⁷ I am just lending it to you

b. As main verb of questions:

kus no-ʔ wi me keleʔmoʔw how far did you all go?
 tiʔnišow wiʔ weskwok what does he want (what do they want)?
 kus weson how did it happen?
 tiʔniʔ keskwok what do you want?
 tiʔniʔ kohkumek ʔo yoʔ what are you doing here?
 toʔ wiʔ noʔoʔ kic ki ʔnaʔahspiʔmoh can we now drink in our homes?
 kus wi kesoc what did you say?
 kus ʔelek^w wi ki ʔnesonowok what on earth can I do about it?
 muscen hes koloni keskwoksisʔoʔ²⁸ do you really like them?
 kelew kus ʔi kemeʔwomeʔmoʔw where are you people from?

c. The uses of these forms with certain preverbal particles and conjunctions are dealt with under the words concerned (14, 17).

Pronominal prefix forms are used with the following adverbs among others:

nikoʔʔ, ʔikoʔʔ, cpikah, scey always
 nikoʔʔ welmeyowoʔ they are always mean
 nekah nikoʔʔ pulekuk ni nu ʔno-leʔmoh we always go down to the river
 mouth
 nikoʔʔ koloni ʔwelohpekʔ ku moʔohpir the fog always seems to come in
 lumps
 nikoʔʔ koʔʔ keroʔopekʔ you are always running off somewhere
 spegi nikoʔʔ kyus ʔo ʔweʔekolekʔ a hawk is always hovering over there
 nikoʔʔ wetenpewetekʔ it is always raining
 ʔikoʔʔ ʔuwesepekʔ he is always cleansing himself
 cpikah neʔɹʔgɹh I am always yawning
 numi scey nek^wesk^wesekʔ I have always got a cold
 kosʔelason, kosʔelson may it be that . . . etc.
 kosʔelason ʔukemeyekʔ I wish he would go home
 kosʔelson weweceʔ I hope they get well
 kosʔelson me ko ʔnenohpewekʔ I wish I had gone in
 kosʔelson kiti ʔweskweg I hope the weather gets fine
 kosʔelson nu ʔneciʔgeʔloh I wish we could go seaweed gathering

See also 15.713.

ʔa-wok^w alas, etc.

²⁷Bipersonal form. See 13.142.

²⁸Bipersonal form. See 13.142.

ʔa·wok^W welepelek^ʔ wewecek^ʔ ku ʔnekucos alas, my grandmother's life
is a burden to her (the second verb wewecek^ʔ is acting as a verbal noun
13.141.4K2.

ʔuweyu·n the most . . . ever, etc.

toʔ ʔelek^W wi ʔuweyu·n kekimolah you are the worst person I have ever
seen

This adverb may also be used with indicative verb forms.

wiʔ ʔuweyu·n toʔm ki pu·k this is the biggest deer I have ever seen

ćumeʔy how! etc.

ćumeʔy si ʔnełkyork^{Woy}²⁹ how I wish you had seen us!

(ʔ)wenu·woyk^ʔ, the most . . . ever, etc. (third person pronominal prefix
form of nu·woy-, passive stem of new-, to see, with e/u· alternation, see
13.152.2A.

toʔ wi ʔwenu·woyk^ʔ ʔuka·mopek^ʔ I have never seen such rough water

kitw·łryš very much, too much

keʔl kitw·łryš kakh^Wsek^ʔ you are laughing too much

(2) Pronominal prefix forms used as verbal nouns

As subject of a verb:

kepew skewoʔm your cooking smells good

lek^{Wo}ʔı ʔumu·ʔmoʔw the mourning filled the air (cf. 13.141.4D)

skuyeʔn nenepek^ʔ ki nepuy it is good for me to eat the salmon

rewk^{Wo}ʔn wecwin he speaks softly

ni mok^Whes kohsepek^ʔ are you not ashamed (lit., is there not your being
ashamed)?

numi poyweson kerurowok^ʔ your singing is first rate

nimi skuʔy weson it is not good that it should have happened

skuʔy keson good for you!

taʔaniʔ newecek^ʔ I am hot and bothered (lit., my living is hot)

As predicate:

k^Welek^W ku ro·woʔs wiš wesewepek^ʔ it is the breath of the pipes
(equational sentence, 10.22)

(3) Subordinating uses of pronominal prefix verb forms. Verbs sub-
ordinated to transitive verbs often correspond in translation to nominal ob-
ject clauses, but those subordinated to intransitive verbs often translate
into coordinate verbs. In the formal structure of Yurok sentences there is
no difference between transitive and intransitive main verbs as far as this

²⁹Bipersonal form. See 13.142.

construction is concerned. In this subordinated function the pronominal prefix forms are often preceded by one of the preverbal particles *ki* and *ku*, without any specific reference to future time which is otherwise implied by these particles (see 14.21 Nos. 10, 11, and 12).

The following set of examples is intended to illustrate the extensive use of these forms in this construction and the variety of English sentence types into which it may translate.

nek skewok ki ?nesega?ageyek I want to be rich
 yo? skewok ki ?ukemeyek he wants to go home³⁰
 nek wi soninepek ki ?negok I think I will go
 kic wey ?u?wegah he has got a divorce (lit., ended his marriage)
 nek newo·k ke?l kēpsec wegok I saw your father go
 ko?moyok yo? weteget I heard him crying
 skewok kelew ki kemegelo?w I want you all to come with me
 nek ko?oyumek ki kem wohku? ki ?o?le? I am paying for the house to be repaired
 niki ma to·?moh nela·yo?omah then we all passed by in a group (lit., we were all together—we passed by)
 ?iki to·?m wo·k^wce? they were all gambling
 seki?nes KekenikWecok steer as hard as you can! (lit., make an effort—you steer!)
 k^woycok wi? ho ?neso·sek I thought this over slowly (lit., I went slowly—I thought of it)
 mos sku?y·ki keteloyewek it is not good for you to tell lies
 nekah ki yo·le?moh ki ?nenegi·?n we are going around looking for it
 tu? regor ku ?upl·w·n·y·y·k the waves were running up making it high water
 telogumek ku ke?l ho keteloyewek me? nek I am annoyed that you told lies about me
 niko?? necp·w·k ku me ?neni·ge?yoh³¹ I always remember the walk we took together
 me? nek nesbuyahpelek wi? me? so?n it came about through my good offices
 nimoksu nohtene? wo·le?me? they are unable to walk
 piska·? me? lohpi?? kiti ?weten the clouds are gathering from the sea, so it will rain
 kiki cu wo?ik le?moh neko·yck^woh we will all go in and buy it
 ko?mi teno· wi? ni ?wero?oh tepo· there are too many trees growing here
 ku ho ?upelepek me? cwegin he was telling of the fighting
 nek so ko korek newecek I was the sole survivor (lit., I was alone—I lived)
 yo? kelac skewok ki kenewoyek she wants to see you (lit., she wants you—you will be seen)
 kegeycek ku mewah ku ho ?welo?omah the boys are tired with running together
 co loyko?w kesa·?agocu? try to speak Yurok!
 nek cpinah nepa?ah ki ?weta?ano·pek I am waiting for my water to get hot
 nek tewome? ki kic ho k·n·g·y I am glad that you helped
 nimi wo nahcelek ki ?ne?kyork^wek I was not allowed to watch

³⁰It may be noticed that *skewok*(sim-), to want, is regularly followed by a pronominal prefix form, while *has-*, *hes-*, to think, to intend, is normally followed by an indicative form, which may be regarded as coördinate. See 10.322. E.g., *nek skewok ku ?nekepo-yurek*, I want to go swimming. *nek hasek ku kepo-yurek*, I think I will go swimming.

³¹Dual form. See 13.144.2.

ni ma ckeno? ki meɪ ne?e?gah it was very little for us to eat
 newoyek nelomeyek I was seen dancing
 hewon wenewoyɪ wo·gey negi?iɪ when they were first seen, the white
 men went in pairs
 kic wey wo·le?mek ?o·ɪ the end of the people has come (lit., the people
 have finished being around)
 wit ?ini meroge?y ki ?weɪo·ɪ we?yoh thus it was easier for them to get
 their wood
 ko newocek³² kic Kenes I saw you as you arrived
 ki tene?m Kenowonemek nepuy you will bring many salmon (lit., there
 will be many—you will bring salmon)
 kohci ?wenesk^Wecok ?ap ko?mo?y once as he came back he heard it

Verbs meaning "to perceive," "to feel," "to hear," "to see," etc., are often followed by (?n)esek, kesek, or (?w)esek, pronominal prefix forms of hes-, to think, introducing an indicative or, more rarely, a further pronominal prefix verb form. The singular forms (?n)esek, etc., are used indifferently with singular and plural main verbs.

no·ɪ ?o cpɹwɪk nesek kyu? ni ?ok^W neci·k then I remembered my money
 was there
 ɪmeyork^Wo?m wesek k^Welek^W muɪco? now so·tok^W he was afraid it
 might perhaps go away
 ?o newo?m wesek ku ?o?leɪ ho so· sloyɪketi? then he saw that the house
 had been swept like that
 komcumeɪ wesek nekah wi? cpi ?ekoni? ku nepuy they knew that the
 salmon was held by them (lit., us, 10.322).

After a passive verb of perception the pronominal prefix forms of hese-y-, the passive stem, are used.

kolo ?i newi? weseyek ko?l so·k poy ?uweno?omureɪ it seemed that some
 things were swimming in front

In some sentences a pronominal prefix form preceded by the preverbal particle ku functions as a temporal clause. In such cases it frequently precedes the main verb.

ku kic ho ?uko?moyok mesi hego?l when he heard it he went
 ku ke?l Kenes ?o ge?s pecan wis ki ?o?l when you came he decided to
 stay a while
 ku wonik werohpek ku ?wo?ɪpe?y ?umera· ?o ga?m ku mewimor as the
 smoke from the angelica root drifted upwards the old man spoke
 ku pulek^W nele?moh co no·ɪ ku kekesomewet ?o lo·te?m ku nepuy when
 we reach the river mouth throw the salmon on to your left side!
 co? mesi meɪ ɪo·?m ku Kenesk^Wecok get it there when you come back!

L. Separation of the prefix from the verb

The pronominal prefixes are normally inseparable from the verb stem, but in some cases where the verb is endocentrically expanded by an adverb, adverbial phrase formed with so· (14.21 No. 39), or by certain preverbal particles, the prefix may be added to one of these words in the verbal group. The adverb_s and particles concerned are also, and more frequently, used

³²Bipersonal form. See 13.142.

THE YUROC LANGUAGE

with the pronominal prefixes added to the stem of the verb, and there appears to be no difference in meaning between the positions of the prefixes.

With adverbs:

niki ʔuko·si ten it was raining everywhere
kic toktomoyeɪ ki ʔumuc megetoɪk³³ wepeɪ they are old enough now to
look after themselves

With adverbial phrases:

ʔiki newo·k ku keškuʔy so· ʔo·k then I saw that you lived a good life

With preverbal particles:

numi tewomeɪ ku kema no·ʔmonemeɪ ku ʔnu·k I am very glad that you
carried my child
skuʔy so· koʔmoyoʔw hes ki ni ʔneso· toh do you all hear us talking well?
kem ki niki kešo· negemeɪ and then you will carry it in this way
keʔl kus wi kešo· soc what do you mean?
tiʔnisow wiʔ kemeɪ nu nes what have you come for?
tuʔ smecoy wiš ʔumeɪ ɪo·k then it was a deerskin he took for him
nek komcumeɪ wi kemeɪ haseɪ I know why you think so

ma, so· and meɪ were the only preverbal particles that were found to take pronominal prefixes.

13.141.5 Pronominal prefixes with indicative verb forms

Apart from the paradigms described in the preceding sections, a set of verb forms occurs in which the third person pronominal prefix is added in accordance with the rules given above to the indicative forms of verbs. This process is confined to intransitive verbs and noninflected verbs and is much less common than the occurrence of the forms described above. These forms are syntactically equivalent to indicatives and have the general meaning of "superlative." They are often preceded by the adverb numi, very.

(ʔ)weskw^Weloyow-, first type o-class verb to be brave

Singular

1. (numi) ʔuʔweskw^Weloyowok I am the bravest of them all
2. (numi) ʔuʔweskw^Weloyowoʔm you are the bravest of them all
3. (numi) ʔuʔweskw^Weloyoy he(she) is the bravest of them all

Plural

1. (numi) ʔuʔweskw^Weloyowoh we are the bravest of them all
2. (numi) ʔuʔweskw^Weloyowoh you are the bravest of them all
3. (numi) ʔuʔweskw^Weloyowoɪ they are the bravest of them all

Noninflecting verbs have the one form for all persons.

tewomeɪ to be glad; (numi) (ʔ)wetewomeɪ, to be the most glad of all

With such verbs the parallelism of syntactic function and meaning must be used to justify the assignment of the form to this set rather than to the pronominal prefix paradigm.

³³Reflexive form. See 13.143.1.

13.141.6 Attributive

A striking feature of the Yurok verbal system lies in the presence of an Attributive paradigm, whose principal syntactic function is the formation of clauses as endocentric expansions of nouns or as nominal substitute groups including what correspond to relative clauses in European languages. Inflected verbs have separate forms for each persons, though for certain persons the forms are identical with the indicative forms. Noninflected verbs can be used in similar constructions, the syntactic structure of the sentence making clear their function.

A. The regular inflections of the attributive paradigm are as follows:

e-class verbs

Singular

1. -oh
2. -om
3. -in

Plural

1. -oh (= Indic.)
2. nonincr. -uh
incr. -oʔw (= Indic.)
3. nonincr. -in
incr. -oni

o-class verbs

Singular

1. -oh,³⁴ -ol, -o·loh
2. -o·mom, -o·lom
3. -omin, -oh,³⁴ -oʔmiš, -ok^win,
-olin, -oʔliš

Plural

1. -oh³⁴ (= Indic.)
2. nonincr. -o·mom, -o·lom
incr. -oʔw (= Indic.)
3. nonincr. -omin, etc. as sing.
incr. -oni

Regular incremental forms alternate with nonincremental forms in the third person plural, as in the indicative (13.141.1E).

e-class: nep- to eat³⁵

Singular

1. nepoh
2. nepom
3. nepin

Plural

1. nepoh, nepiʔmoh
2. nepuh, nepiʔmoʔw
3. nepin, nepiʔmoni

o-class: kohto·liš- to hit

Singular

1. kohto·lišoh
2. kohto·lišo·mom
3. kohto·lišomin, kohto·lišoh,
kohto·lišoʔmiš

Plural

1. kohto·lishoh, kohto·liso·ʔmoh
2. kohto·liso·mom, kohto·liso·ʔmoʔ
3. kohto·lisomin, etc.,
kohto·liso·ʔmoni

The third singular and plural inflection -omin and -oh are generalized with o-class verbs of both main types (13.141.1B), e.g., koʔmoy-, to hear, first type verb, third singular indicative koʔmoʔy, third singular and third plural attributive koʔmoyomin or koʔmoyoh.

B. o-class verbs whose third singular indicative inflection is -oʔm have an alternative third singular attributive in -oʔmiš, as kohto·liš-, above.

³⁴Monosyllabic o-class verbs have -o· in place of -oh; new- has the two inflections as free variants.

³⁵For convenience verbs having both incremental and nonincremental plurals have been chosen, so that both sets of plural inflections may be exhibited on the same stem.

sa·won-	to be cold	sa·woni
skuyep-	to be good	skuyeni
	(3 s. indic. skuyeʔn, 13.141.1F(13))	
sɔ·pɔn-	to be light (weight)	sɔ·pɔni
tektekon-	to be sticky, to grow in tufts	tektekoni
tepon-	to be fixed	teponi
tik ^w on-	to be broken	tik ^w oni
tohtk ^w on-	to be rigid	tohtk ^w oni
twon-	to be nice	twoni
ʔyoyk ^w on-	to be slippery	ʔyoyk ^w oni
ʔweyk ^w on-	to be straight	ʔweyk ^w oni

The following verbs add -ni to their stems to form their third person singular and plural attributives. These verbs do not have third person attributives without this -ni-modification.

e-class		
mirwɔn-	the waves run up	mirwɔnɔni ³⁶
tɔpɔpɔ-	to be cold	tɔpɔpɔni

o-class: all intransitive verbs with stems ending in -w-.

mɔmɔɔw-	to be handsome	mɔmɔɔwɔni
---------	----------------	-----------

The following e-class verbs add -oni to a different stem from that used for other inflections (except la·y-).

ka·moʔmol-	to smell bad	ka·moʔmononi
la·y-	to pass	la·yoni (in wogi or woʔik la·yoni, half) beside la·yn, la·yeʔmoni
pkeʔyel-	to be heavy	pkeʔyononi
pusoʔmel-	to smell of musk	pusoʔmononi
segaʔagey-	to be rich	segaʔageyowoni (beside segaʔageyn)
skewoʔkey-	to be generous	skewoʔkeyowoni
skewoʔmol-	to smell good	skewoʔmononi
so·noʔmol-	to smell (intr.)	so·noʔmononi
swoʔmel-	to smell (intr.)	swoʔmononi
tel-	to be ill	telogoni, besides telin, telogeʔmoni

I. Syntax of the attributive forms

(1) In simple noun + verb predicative sentences in which the verb is intransitive, the third person attributive form may be used instead of the indicative. In such cases the verb precedes the noun.

ploksin (or ploks) neʔyoc my boat is wide
skuyeni (or skuyeʔn) wi ʔo·t he is a good man (lit., this man is good).

(2) However, as was said in 13.141.6, above, the attributive forms of the verb are mainly used to form endocentric expansions of nouns, and to form nominal substitute clauses. As is seen in the survey of the forms,

³⁶Cf. ku mirwɔnɔni, the water line.

certain personal forms are the same in the attributive and indicative, and it was found that even where separate attributive forms were available indicatives might be freely used in their place, provided ambiguity did not result. In the examples which follow, sentences are given showing attributive forms used and also indicative forms in place of them, as well as noninflected verbs where, naturally, the formal distinction between the two categories of the verb does not apply. It was found that the use of indicative forms where separate attributive forms were available was more frequent with speakers whose command of the language was less extensive.

a. Type 1 constructions. Third person attributive + Noun = Nominal Phrase. In this construction the attributive immediately precedes the noun.

skuyeni pegɹk good man (good men)
 skuʔy soninepin wencok^{Ws} healthy woman (healthy women)
 nahksemit lok kic tomin nu·k my child of three years

With noninflecting verb:

newo·k no·rew weʔyonoʔ I saw some pretty girls

Indicative forms were not found used in this construction.

b. Type 2 constructions. Constructions of type 1 may be preceded by an article ki or ku.

ku plohkiloni haʔa·g the big rock(s)
 ku lekoni pegɹk kic koʔl soʔn the man who fell down has died
 ki pelomeyeʔmoni pegɹk the men who are fighting
 ki wi ʔo teponi tepo· the tree(s) that grow(s) here.

With noninflecting verb:

ku wi ʔo tek haʔa·g the rock(s) standing there

With indicative verb:

ku segaʔageyeʔm pegɹk kic koʔl leʔm the rich men have gone away
 somewhere

The verb or verbal group may follow the head noun in which case the article is used before each element.

ku pegɹk ku lekoni kic koʔl soʔn the man who fell down has died
 kus soninep ku wencok^{Ws} ku leʔloni how is that woman feeling who was
 burnt?

Transitive verbs may enter into this construction with an object nominal.

kic iʔ ku pegɹk ku wohpu lo·tin mewah the man who drowned a boy has
 been caught

With indicative verb:

ku *degeray* ku *owinkapet* *lu* *nekah* the old women who spoke to us

In clauses of types 1 and 2 the category of number has little overt expression, in view of the almost complete absence of formally expressed number in nouns (11.3 - 11.31), and the identical forms of the third person singular and nonincremental third person plural; but where the category is overt in the clause there is concord of number between attributive verb and head noun.

ku *helomeyn* *we?yon* the girl who is dancing
ku *helomeye?moni* *we?yono?* the girls who are dancing

c. Type 3 constructions. Without a head noun the article + third person attributive forms a nominal substitute clause, often translating "the one who . . . ," "those who . . . ," etc.

ku *kepoyurin* swimmer(s)
ku *nosepin* bride (lit., she who weds)
ku *hewoni* *le?moni* those who went first
ku *helomeye?moni* dancers
kic *?ela* *?e?gah* ku *nu?moni* those who had arrived were having a meal there
ki *weik^{wew}* ni *?o?le?moni* the inhabitants of *Weik^{wew}*
mos tene?m ki *sa?agoce?moni* there are not many people who speak Yurok
ku *regohpenin* *?upa?ah* *skeli* kic *leko?n* the person who was filling the buckets (lit., water, cf. 11.356) has fallen down
ku *nimi* *nohtenin* *wegok* a person unable to walk
kiti *negemoh* ku *ki* *ro?opin* we will take someone who can run

With noninflected verbs:

ki ni *yo?* one who travels around, those who travel around (often used of poor white men)
ku *wonoye?ik* *?o* *cwi?gin*³⁷ the one who speaks in heaven (used of the Christian God)

With indicative verbs:

ku *tmi?go*³⁸ hunters
ku *sa?agoce?* those who speak Yurok

A few nominal phrases which may be used without an article and include a noninflected verb may be referred to the above type of construction. Such phrases have fixed and specialized meanings and the type is not productive.

kecoyn *hego*³⁹ sun (lit., day traveler)
ha?a?g ni *yegun* alum root (lit., grower on rocks)
?o?le? *hegoh* house builder
sepolah ni *?e?gol* meadowlark (lit., that which sings in the field)
sepolah ni *yegun* gentian (lit., grower in the field)

³⁷Intensive form. See 13.152.2C. ku *wonoye?ik* *?o* *cwi?gin* *wo?o?i*, Christian Church.

³⁸Intensive form. See 13.152.2C.

³⁹Intensive form, as are all the verbs in this set of examples. See 13.151.

d. The constructions so far described all have the subject of the attributive verb (or its syntactic equivalent) the same as the head noun, or in constructions of type 3, equivalent to the nominal clause. Clauses of the above types, however, occur, in which a separate subject of the attributive verb or its equivalent is either expressed or implied by the personal inflection of the verb or by the linguistic or other context of the clause. Such clauses correspond to the relative clauses of European languages.

In these constructions there is concord of person and number between subject or implied subject and attributive verb.

Type 1

ho·re?mos me! megoyke?moni⁴⁰ ci·sep poisonous flower (lit., flower by which animals die)

Type 2

ku nek pirwaksimoh pegɔk the man I love

ku yo? pirwaksimin pegɔk the man she loves

kolo kiti moyk ku ke?l kohto·lišo·mom čišah the dog you hit looks as if it is going to die

muscen hes meworegete?m ku nahcelom ci·k have you really spent all the money you were given?

ku ?wahpew ?ohk^Win nɔmɔm or ku ?nɔmɔm ku ?wahpew ?ohk^Win my married son (lit., my son to whom there is his wife)

merku?m ki nepuy ku nahce?liš ki ?wenepek he ate up the salmon he was given to eat

ku ?o?le! ku ?o megeto!k^Woni ku ro·wo?s the house where the pipes were kept

ti?now ku pegɔk ku me newo·mom who was the man you saw?

ku pu·k ku kepsec kohcewo?miš the deer your father caught

With noninflected verb:

ku nek !meyor pegɔk kic nesk^Weco^{k^W} the man I fear has come back

With indicative verbs:

ki ?wɔy! ku ke?l nowoneme?m kic ko·si !?ek^W!?ew the eggs that you brought are all broken

ku nekah ko·yk^Woh ?o?le! k^Welok^W ki hohku? the house we bought will have to be repaired

Type 3

ku nek hego·loh where I have been

ku ke?l nɔgɔyku·mɔm the one that you helped

telogume^k ku perey socpeyewin I am annoyed at what the old woman said

mos nek kic tomoyek ki ke?l tomoyom I am not as old as you are

wi? so·tok^W ku yo? ?o cekceyn she went over to where he was sitting

?enumi so?n ki hegoni ki sonowo?m he did exactly what he was told (lit. what was said to him "You are to do it")

mos no·n!β ku ma·gin nepi?moni he did not himself eat what others ate

nek newo·k ku ho so·?o·lom I saw how you lived

moco kic nesk^Weco·?m ku kekesomewet ?o nekom ku kema?ah when you come to (the place) where you put the spear on your left shoulder

ku ?o pa?ani watering place (lit., where there is water)

⁴⁰Intensive form. See 13.151.

In the following sentence the article *ku* must be interpreted as doing duty vice, with each attributive verb:

cu ki k^wegēt ʔo ku me nu·ʔmoni ʔo·leʔmoni let us pay a visit where
those who came here live

With noninflecting verbs:

ku yoʔ pirwək telogaʔ (the man) whom she loves is ill
cinkiʔ ki ʔoʔleḷ ʔo tek the house site (lit., where a house is set) is
being changed

With indicative verbs:

kic cinkiʔ ku ho lega·yeʔmoʔw⁴¹ (the path) where people used to pass
has been changed
ku ʔo kefuʔl the lagoon (lit., where it forms a lake)
ki ni pegarkoḷ ki ko ni cyu·k^wenek I will be sitting where (people) are
living

e. It will be noticed that the sequences, article + third person attributive + noun, noun + article + third person attributive verb, and article third person attributive verb,⁴² may be syntactically ambiguous when one grammatical interpretation of the clause is not ruled out by the linguistic or other context.

Thus the expressions *ku tmo·lomin pegək* and *(ku) pegək ku tmo·lomin*, might mean either "the man who shot" or "the man whom he shot," according to whether the subject of *tmo·lomin* is taken as *pegək* or as different from *pegək* and implied by the inflection of the attributive verb.

Where the verb is in the first or second person this ambiguity does not arise; but in the third person a distinction of number between the (implied) subject of the attributive and the head noun is of little help because of the most complete absence of formally expressed number in nouns and the identity of third person singular and nonincremental third person plural forms.⁴³ But the clause *ku newo·ʔmoni perey* means "the old woman that they saw," because the verb is plural and the noun singular (11.31). The urok for "the old woman who saw (it)" would be *ku newomin perey*, and for "the old women who saw (it)" *ku newo·ʔmoni* (or *newomin*) *pegerey*. These sentences might, however, in the absence of contextual determination, mean "the old woman he (they) saw" and "the old women they saw."

Ambiguity is avoided by expressing the subject, instead of leaving it implied, and in many cases only one grammatical interpretation is contextually possible. Thus the sentence *nek komcumeḷ ku so·toʔliṣ ʔoʔleḷ* must mean "I know the house where he has gone," with the subject of *so·toʔliṣ* implied, and not "I know the house which has gone away"; and the sentence *ku lekoni egək kic koʔl soʔn* must mean "the man who fell down has died," with *pegək* as head noun and subject of *lekoni*, and not "the man where he fell down as died."

An informant pointed out, however, that a phrase of the type *ku yoʔ ohk^win ʔoʔleḷ* would ordinarily be avoided, as it might mean either "the

⁴¹Intensive form, see 13.151; second plural form used indefinitely, see 13.141.1E(1).

⁴²And of course indicatives and noninflected verbs in equivalent constructions.

⁴³Cf. 11.3 and 13.141.6A.

house where he lives" (yo? subject of ?ohk^Win) or "the house situated there" (yo? used adverbially = there, 15.91).

In some sentences word order is employed as an exponent of syntactic relations (cf. 10.4).

ku pegək ku newomin mewah the man who saw the boy
ku pegək ku mewah newomin the man whom the boy saw

f. A specialized use of constructions of type 3 above is to form temporal clauses. In these the attributive verb is often preceded by the preverbal particle co(?) (14.21 No.37b).

ku kic nu·?moni ?wo·gey kic no·ɬ ckeno? ke?mow Since the white man
came food has been scarce
ki kic tomoyoh no·ɬ muc megetoɬk^Wepek⁴⁴ since I have been grown
up I have looked after myself
ku co plegohpin⁴⁵ ki yegok' I will go when the waters are in spate
ku ke?l co hego·lom si ?o megelok' when you went I should have gone
with you
ku ?ela pelepin nahscuh wencok^Ws kem skeli leci? during the fighting
there last night a woman was knocked down as well

With noninflected verbs:

ku ?o k^Wimɬyɬh ?iki ko·si ko?mo?y when he turned round he heard it
everywhere
ku?s ?o so·to?l ku weno?omo?r ku nepuy he went there when the salmon
ran in

With indicative verbs:

ku co ɬku·?mo?w in acorn harvesting time (lit., when people gather
acorns, second plural used indefinitely, 13.141.1E.)
ho kominah ku wero·k^Wsek' ku la·ye?moh we felt the wind as we passed

J. Attributive forms with pronominal prefixes

Attributive verb forms with pronominal prefixes are found used in certain specific constructions:

i. The third person attributive used in type 3 constructions as a nominal substitute clause (13.141.6I(2)c) may have the pronominal prefixes used with nouns.

ku ?upemeyomoni ku ?werewoh the greasy parts of their lips
ki we?y'koh ?ukecoyn today (lit., today's day, 13.141.6G).

ii. In type 3 constructions in which an adverb requiring pronominal prefix forms occurs (13.141.4K(1)c).

nek komcume'k ku yo?ɬkoh niko?ɬ wele?moni I know where they always

⁴⁴Reflexive form. See 13.143.1.

⁴⁵Intensive form. See 13.151.

iii. The forms of intransitive verbs described in 13.141.5 have attributive counterparts.

ku numi ho ?u?weskw^weloyowoni he/they who was/were once the bravest
them all

ku numi ?ukeɪpeni the thickest

ku numi ?uceykeni?nɪmɪm my smallest son

With noninflected verb:

ku hewon ?ukoh the first one he caught

The third person singular pronominal prefix form (13.141.4A) is also found in this construction, as an equivalent of the forms used in the examples given above.

ku numi ?wesega?ageyek pegɪk the richest man

nek hasek cpiwi ?ukwere?weyek ?oɪ I think (you are) the sharpest faced
person of all (equational sentence, 10.24).

13.142 Bipersonal conjugation

Besides the unipersonal paradigms, transitive e- and o-class verbs have a bipersonal conjugation in which subject and object pronominal elements are incorporated in the verb form. This conjugation comprises Indicative, Imperative, Pronominal Prefix, and Attributive paradigms, but the imperative only occurs in one place in the system (13.142.2), and in the attributive many of the forms are the same as for the indicative.

Specific bipersonal forms only fill certain places in the system, namely, those in most frequent use. The other places are filled either by forms derived from the passive stem but used in syntactic structures appropriate to an active verb, or by forms of the unipersonal conjugation.

The forms of the bipersonal conjugation can most easily be analyzed by setting up three classes of verb:

e-class verbs other than those with stems ending im- or um-
e-class verbs with stems ending im- or um-
o-class verbs

The majority of the terminations may be considered to comprise three elements:

stem vowel, which is e or i in e-class verbs other than those with stems ending im- or um-, i and u respectively in e-class verbs with stems ending im- or um-⁴⁶, and o in o-class verbs
object pronominal inflection
subject pronominal inflection

3.142.1 Indicative

The indicative bipersonal forms are set out in the accompanying table. Where three elements are shown for a form they are Stem Vowel, Object Pronominal Inflection, and Subject Pronominal Inflection. Where two figures

⁴⁶With such verbs the stem for these inflections is the unipersonal stem less im- or um-.

SUBJECT

OBJECT	Singular			Plural		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
Singular 1		-aʔ -i/u- -p- -aʔ -o- -p- -aʔ	{ -eʔn -eʔn } -e- -p- -eʔn -i/u- -p- -eʔn -o- -p- -eʔn		= 2 s. 1 s.	-e- -p- -a-ɪ -i/u- -p- -a-ɪ -o- -p- -a-ɪ or 1 s. pas- sive forms
2	-i- -c- -ek -i/u- -c- -ek -o- -c- -ek		= 2 s. passive forms	-i- -c- -oh -i/u- -c- -oh		= 3 s. 2 s.
3	-e- -s- -ek -i/u- -s- -ek -o- -s- -ek	-eʔm -eʔm -s- -eʔm -s- -eʔm -s- -eʔm	= 3 s. unipersonal forms	-e- -s- -oh -i/u- -s- -oh -o- -s- -oh	= 2 s. 3 s.	= 3 pl. unipersonal forms
Plural 1		passive forms -oy(ogoh) -ey(ogoh) -el	passive forms -oy(ogoh) -ey(ogoh) -el		= 2 s. 1 pl.	= 3 s. 1 pl.
2	-i- -c- -oʔ -i/u- -c- -oʔ -o- -c- -oʔ		= 2 s. passive forms	= 1 s. 2 pl.		= 2 s. passive forms
3	-e- -sʔ- -oʔ -i/u- -sʔ- -oʔ -o- -sʔ- -oʔ	= 2 s. unipersonal forms	= 3 s. unipersonal forms	= 1 pl. unipersonal forms	= 2 pl. unipersonal forms	= 3 pl. unipersonal forms

and letters are shown in a square in the chart, the first refers to the subject and the latter to the object.

The passive forms used in 3 pl. 1 s., 3 s. 2 s., and 3 pl. 2 s. are the same as the first and second singular passive forms. For 2 s. 1. pl., 3 s. 1 pl. and 2 pl. 1 pl., 3 pl. 1 pl. a special noninflected form is employed, derived from the passive stem, but apparently not used elsewhere. This consists of the bare passive stem without further inflection.

new- to see, passive stem newoy-
 newoy you (s. and pl.), he, she, it, they see(s) us
 hek^Ws- to find, passive stem hek^Wsel-
 hek^Wsel you (s. and pl.), he, she, it, they find(s) us

The -oy form has been generalized for e-class verbs as well as o-class verbs, -ey being found only with e- class verbs with stems ending in im- (passive stem ending -ey-, 13.141.3D) and exceptionally with has-, hes- to think, to intend.

nekcen- to meet, passive stem nekceney-
 nekceney you (s. and pl.), he, she, it, they meet(s) us
 skewoksim- to love, passive stem skewoksey-
 skewoksey you (s. and pl.), he, she, it, they love(s) us
 has- to think, to intend, passive stem hasey-
 hasey you (s. and pl.), he, she, it, they intend(s) us (to do something)

The forms -eyogoh, -oyogoh are rarer alternants of -ey and -oy, except with monosyllabic stems, with which they are the commoner forms.

ɨ- to take, passive stem ɨoy-, ɨoy or ɨoyogoh, you (s. and pl.), he, she, it, they take(s) us

It is probable that the passive forms used in 3 s. 2 pl. and 3 pl. 2 pl., though in form the same as the corresponding 3 s. 2 s. and 3 pl. 2 s., should be regarded as -eʔm- incremental plurals without further inflection (cf. 13.141.1E), in view of their pronominal prefix (13.142.3) and attributive forms (13.142.4), though such plurals are not regularly found in passive verbs (13.141.3A).

Examples of the specific bipersonal forms are given below:

e-class: nekcen- to meet
 (nek) nekcenicek I meet you (s.)
 (nek) nekcenesek I meet him, her
 (keʔl) nekkenaʔ you (s.) meet me
 (keʔl) nekcneseʔm you (s.) meet him, her
 (yoʔ etc.) nekceneʔn, nekcnepeneʔn he, she, it meets me
 (nekah) nekcenicoh we meet you (s.)
 (nekah) nekcnenesoh we meet him, her
 (kelew) nekkenaʔ you (pl.) meet me
 (kelew) nekcneseʔm you (pl.) meet him, her
 (yoʔɨkoh, etc.) nekcnepaɨ they meet me
 (nek) nekcneciʔo I meet you (pl.)
 (nek) nekcnenesʔo I meet them
 (nekah) nekcneciʔo we meet you (pl.)

o-class: koʔmoy- to hear
 (nek) koʔmoyocek I hear you (s.)
 (nek) koʔmoyosek I hear him, her
 (keʔl) koʔmoyopaʔ you (s.) hear me
 (keʔl) koʔmoyoseʔm you (s.) hear him, her
 (yoʔ etc.) koʔmoyopeʔn he, she, it hears me
 (nekah) koʔmoyocoh we hear you (s.)
 (nekah) koʔmoyosoh we hear him, her
 (kelew) koʔmoyopaʔ you (pl.) hear me
 (kelew) koʔmoyoseʔm you (pl.) hear him, her
 (yoʔikoh etc.), koʔmoyopaʔi they hear me
 (nek) koʔmoyočoʔ I hear you (pl.)
 (nek) koʔmoyosʔoʔ I hear them
 (nekah) koʔmoyočoʔ we hear you (pl.)

e-class verbs with stems ending im- and um-

toksim- to admire
 (nek) toksicek I admire you (s.)
 (yoʔ etc.) toksipeʔn he, she, it admires me, etc.
 no·lum- to protect
 (nek) no·lucek I protect you (s.)
 (yoʔ etc.) no·lupeʔn he, she, it protects me, etc.

A. ɹ-modifying verbs

ɹ-modifying verbs may have ɹ as alternant to the stem vowels e and o, but do not have ɹ-modification in the vowel of the specific bipersonal inflections.

e-class: sɹmɹt- to beat, to kill
 sɹmɹteʔn, sɹmɹtepeʔn, or sɹmɹtɹpeʔn he, she, it beats me

o-class: nɹɣɹk- to help
 nɹɣɹkopeʔn or nɹɣɹkɹpeʔn he, she, it helps me

The passive derived forms may be ɹ-modified in the same way as the passive forms of ɹ-modified verbs (13.141.3C), but ɹ-modification was not found to extend beyond the first vowel of the inflections -ey(ogoh) and -oy(ogoh).

nɹɣɹkoy(ogoh) or nɹɣɹkɹy(ogoh) you (s. and pl.), he, she, it, they help us

B. Monosyllabic o-class verbs

These verbs have -oh- in place of -o- as stem vowel element in all specific bipersonal forms, except for 1 s. 2 pl., 1 pl. 2 pl., and 1 s. 3 pl., where they have -oʔ-. new-, to see, has the regular forms and the forms of monosyllabic verbs as free alternants (cf. 13.141.1B(3)).

A monosyllabic o-class verb stem ʔ-, to give, for which no unipersonal or regular passive derived bipersonal forms are found, must be assumed as the basis of the following specific bipersonal forms:

(nek) ʔohcek I give you (s.)

(nek) ?ohsek' I give him, her
 (ke?l) ?ohpa? you (s.) give me
 (ke?l) ?ohse?m you (s.) give him, her
 (yo? etc.) ?ohpe?n he, she, it gives me
 (nekah) ?ohcoh we give you
 (nekah) ?ohsoh we give him, her
 (kelew) ?ohpa? you (pl.) give me
 (kelew) ?ohse?m you (pl.) give him, her
 (yo?ikoh etc.) ?ohpa:ɨ they give me
 (nek) ?o?co? I give you (pl.)
 (nek) ?o?s?o? I give them
 (nekah) ?o?co? we give you (pl.)

A passive stem ?ohpel-, to be given, 3 s. indic. ?ohpe?l, supplies the passive derived places in the system.

C. e-class verbs with stems ending nem-

e-class verbs whose stems end nem- have alternative specific bipersonal forms built on a stem ending n-, besides the forms regularly built on nem-.

ke?yonem- to release
 ke?yonecek' or ke?yonemecek' I release you (s.)

D. Irregular bipersonal formations

All the verbs concerned are e-class.

hegol- to say, to tell, has the following irregular forms:

1 s. 2 s. hekcek' I tell (you)
 1 s. 3 s. heksek' I tell him, her
 2 s. 1 s., 2 pl. 1 s. hega? or negepa? you (s. and pl.) tell me
 2 s. 3 s., 2 pl. 3 s. hekse?m you (s. and pl.) tell him, her
 1 pl. 2 s. hecoh we tell you (s.)
 1 pl. 3 s. heksoh we tell him, her

hekws- to find, has the following irregular forms:

2 s. 1 s., 2 pl. 1 s. hekwsa? you (s. and pl.) find me
 3 s. 1 s. hekwspe?n he, she, it finds me
 3 pl. 1 s. hekwsa:ɨ they find me

nahc-, to give, has i as its stem vowel throughout.

1 s. 3 s. nahcisek' I give him, her
 2 s. 3 s., 2 pl. 3 s. nahcise?m you (s. and pl.) give him, her
 3 s. 1 s. nahcipe?n (besides nahce?n) he, she, it gives me
 1 pl. 3 s. nahcisoh we give him, her
 3 pl. 1 s. nahcipa:ɨ they give me
 1 s. 3 pl. nahcis?o? I give them

The remaining forms of the bipersonal indicative paradigms of these verbs are regular.

13.142.2 Imperative

Only one imperative place is found in the bipersonal system, 2 s. 1 s. The terminations are:

- e-class verbs other than those with stems ending im- or um-, -Ćin or -ʔĆin, according to the nature of C, the final consonant of the stem; this termination may be symbolized {-ʔ. . in} (see 13.141.1).
- e-class verbs with stems ending im- or um-, -iḗin and -uḗin,⁴⁷ added to stems less im- and um-
- o-class verbs, -oḗin (x-modifying verbs, -xḗin).⁴⁷

e-class examples:

moksoc-	to lend	moskoćin	lend me!
nekcen-	to meet	nekceʔnin	meet me!
cpinahpim-	to wait for	cpinahpiḗin	wait for me!
la'yolum-	to teach	la'yoluḗin	teach me!

o-class examples:

koʔmoy-	to hear	koʔmoyoḗin	hear me!
nɔɣɣyk-	to help	nɔɣɣykoḗin or nɔɣɣyḗin	help me!

e-class verbs whose stems end in consonant clusters form their bipersonal imperatives analogously to their unipersonal singular imperatives (13.141.2A(1)).

hek ^w s-	to find	hek ^w sin	find me!
nahc-	to give	naʔćin	give me!

Monosyllabic o-class verbs have the termination -oʔḗin.

ʔ-	to give	ʔoʔḗin	give me!
----	---------	--------	----------

e-class verbs with stems ending nem- have alternative regular imperatives and imperatives in -in, added to the stem less em-, but with glottalization of the initial consonant of the preceding syllable, unless this is already glottalized or preceded immediately by ʔ (cf. 13.141.2A(2)c).

kemeyonem-	to take home	kemeʔyonin or kemeyoneḗin	take me home!
keʔyonem-	to release	keʔyonin or keʔyoneḗin	release me!

13.142.3 Pronominal Prefixes

A. Primary set

Corresponding to the Indicative forms there is a Bipersonal Pronominal paradigm. The prefixes are subject to the same rules of formation as in the unipersonal conjugation.

The specific bipersonal inflections of the forms with singular subject pronouns are as follows:

- 1 s. 2 s., 3 s. 2 s.⁴⁸ = indic. 1 s. 2 s.
 1 s. 3 s., 2 s. 3 s., 3 s. 3 s.⁴⁹ = indic. 1 s. 3 s.
 1 s. 2 pl., 3 s. 2 pl.⁴⁸ = indic. 1 s. 2 pl.
 1 s. 3 pl., 2 s. 3 pl.⁴⁹ 3 s. 3 pl.⁴⁹ = indic. 1 s. 3 pl.

⁴⁷These terminations may be analyzed into stem vowel, object pronoun inflection, and subject pronoun inflection, similarly to the indicative forms.

⁴⁸Although the indicative paradigm has passive derived forms in the system.

⁴⁹Although the indicative paradigm has unipersonal forms in this place in the system.

All the above forms have concord of prefix and subject pronoun.

koʔmoy- to hear

(nek) (ʔ)nekoʔmoyocek, (yoʔ etc.) ʔukoʔmoyocek

(nek) (ʔ)nekoʔmoyosek, (keʔl) kekoʔmoyosek

(yoʔ etc.) ʔukoʔmoyosek

(nek) (ʔ)nekoʔmoyočoʔ, (yoʔ, etc.) ʔukoʔmoyočoʔ

(nek) (ʔ)nekoʔmoyosʔoʔ, (keʔl) kekoʔmoyosʔoʔ

(yoʔ, etc.) ʔukoʔmoyosʔoʔ

For 2 s. 1 s., 2 pl. 1 s. the final inflectional element is -ah, in place of -aʔ.

(keʔl, kelew) kekoʔmoyopah

For 3 s. 1 s. the inflection is the same as in the indicative.

(yoʔ, etc.) ʔukoʔmoyopeʔn

For the remaining places in the system the forms have the same inflections as the corresponding indicative forms (cf. 13.141.4A), with concord between subject pronoun and prefix, except for the passive derived forms (2 s. 1 pl., 3 s. 1 pl., 3 pl. 1 s., 2 pl. 1 pl., 3 pl. 1 pl., 3 s. 2 pl., 3 pl. 2 pl.), concord is between the object pronoun (i.e., the subject pronoun of the passive verb) and the prefix.

(ʔ)nekoʔmoyoy(ogoh)

kekoʔmoyoyeʔm

B. Secondary set

In the bipersonal conjugation there is a secondary set of pronominal prefix forms for certain places in the system, in which the concord of person is between the object pronoun and the prefix in 2 s. 1 s. and 3 s. 1 s., and between the subject pronoun and the prefix in the passive derived forms 2 s. 1 pl., 3 s. 1 pl., 2 pl. 1 pl., 3 pl. 1 pl. These secondary forms were only found in the above places in the system, and appear to be less common than the corresponding members of the primary set.

For 3 s. 1 s. with object pronoun concord a different final element is used, -ic instead of -eʔn.

o-class verb tmo:l- to shoot

Indic.	Pron. Pref. Primary	Secondary
2 s. 1 s. tmo:lopaʔ, you (s.) shoot me	ketmo:lopah	(ʔ)netmo:lopah
3 s. 1 s. tmo:lopeʔn he, she, it shoots me	(ʔ)wetmo:lopeʔn	(ʔ)netmo:lopic ⁵⁰
2 s. 1 pl.) 3 s. 1 pl.) 2 pl. 1 pl.) 3 pl. 1 pl.)	tmo:loy(ogoh) (ʔ)netmo:loy(ogoh)	{ ketmo:loy(ogoh) (ʔ)wetmo:loy(ogoh) ketmo:loy(ogoh) (ʔ)wetmo:loy(ogoh)
you (s. and pl.), he, she, it, they shoot(s) us		

⁵⁰With e-class verbs there is no alternative form. E.g., nekčen-, to meet, Indic. nekčeneʔn or nekčenepeʔn, you(s.) meet me, Pron. Pref. Primary (ʔ)wenekčeneʔn or (ʔ)wenekčenepeʔn, Secondary (ʔ)wenekčenepeʔiʃ.

The uses of these two sets of forms are described below in section 13.142.5A.

13.142.4. Attributive

Those forms which in the indicative are the same as unipersonal forms have unipersonal forms in the attributive. The specific bipersonal forms in the attributive paradigm are given below. It will be seen that those whose final element is equivalent to an e-class inflection in the indicative follow e-class patterns in the attributive. Only the final inflectional element differs from the indicative forms.

	Indicative	Attributive
1 s. 2 s., 1 s. 3 s.	-ek'	-oh
2 s. 1 s., 2 pl. 1 s.	-a?	-ah
2 s. 3 s.	-e?m	-om
3 s. 1 s.	-e?n	-e?n (= Indic.)
3 pl. 1 s.	-a·t	-a·t (= Indic.)
1 pl. 2 s., 1 pl. 3 s.	-oh	-oh (= Indic.)
2 pl. 3 s.	-e?m	-e?m (= Indic.)
1 s. 2 pl., 1 pl. 2 pl., 1 s. 3 pl.	-o?	-o? (= Indic.)

The passive derived forms have corresponding passive attributive forms:

	Indicative	Attributive
3 s. 2 s., 3 pl. 2 s.	-e?m	-om
2 s. 1 pl., 3 s. 1 pl., 2 pl. 1 pl., 3 pl. 1 pl.	-oy(ogoh) -ey(ogoh) -el	-oy(ogoh) -ey(ogoh) -el (= Indic.)
3 s. 2 pl., 3 pl. 2 pl.	-e?m	-uh (nonincremental)
3 pl. 1 s. (alternative form)	-ek'	-oh

Examples:

	e-class	o-class
1 s. 2 s.	nekcen- to meet	ko?moy- to hear
1 s. 3 s.	nekcenicoh	ko?moyocoh
1 s. 3 s.	nekcenesh	ko?moyosoh
2 s. 1 s., 2 pl. 1 s.	nekcenah	ko?moyopah
2 s. 3 s.	nekceneshom	ko?moyosom
3 s. 1 s.	nekcene?n, nekcenepe?n	ko?moyope?n
3 pl. 1 s.	nekcenepa·t	ko?moyopa·t
1 pl. 2 s.	nekcenicoh	ko?moyocoh
1 pl. 3 s.	nekcenesh	ko?moyosoh
2 pl. 3 s.	nekcenese?m	ko?moyose?m
1 s. 2 pl., 1 pl. 2 pl.	nekcenico?	ko?moyoco?
1 s. 3 pl.	nekcenesho?	ko?moyosho?
3 s. 2 s., 3 pl. 2 s.	nekceneyom	ko?moyoyom

2 s. 1 pl., 3 s. 1 pl.,		
2 pl. 1 pl., 3 pl. 1 pl.	nekcenoy(ogoh)	ko?moyoy(ogoh)
3 s. 2 pl., 3 pl. 2 pl.	nekceneyuh	ko?moyoyuh
3 pl. 1 s.	nekceneyoh	ko?moyoyoh

13.142.5. Syntax of the bipersonal forms

Syntactically the various categories of the bipersonal conjugation behave in a similar manner to those of the unipersonal conjugation.

With verbs meaning "to give" and the like the indirect object is incorporated in the verb, not the direct object.

nek nahcisek' ci·k I gave him money

The object pronoun of a bipersonal verb may be expressed separately in the sentence.

nek newocek' or nek newocek' ke?l I see you
 kiti kimkosek' or kiti kimkosek' yo? I shall punish him
 nek nahcisek' I give it to him
 nek nahcisek' ku cey I give it to the child

Passive derived forms enter into the same syntactic constructions.

yo? nowk'woy he looks after us
 neto·?mar kelac nimi kenrokseye?m my friends do not trust you
 yo?ikoh nekah s·m·ry·w·ry they will kill us
 yo?ikoh kelac ?ohpele?m they will give it to you

This construction may be derived from the sentence type described in the second paragraph of 13.141.3J.

Forms that are identical with those of the unipersonal conjugation always have the object expressed, unless the context makes it unnecessary.

The third person object forms (1 s. 3 s., 2 s. 3 s., 1 pl. 3 s., 2 pl. 3 s., 1 s. 3 pl.) are only used when the object refers to a human being; otherwise unipersonal forms are used. One informant contrasted the sentences nek kemeyonemesek', I will take him home (e.g., a child) with nek kemeyonemek' yo?, I will take him home, used with reference to a human being when he is incapable of resistance or action normal to a human being (e.g., a person drunk, ill, or injured). For this informant there was a stylistic effect in using a form appropriate to an animal or an inanimate object when the object was in fact a human being.

It was, however, quite common, particularly with informants having less command of the language, for unipersonal forms to be substituted for specific bipersonal forms or passive derived forms without any observed stylistic effect.

yo? kelac ?o no·?rep' he followed you there
 nekah skewoksimoh yo? we like him

A. Pronominal prefix forms

The bipersonal pronominal prefix forms are used in similar constructions to those of the unipersonal conjugation.

skewok ki ?nenuwocek I want to see you
 niko? ket.igusek you are always talking to him

The primary set of forms (13.142.3A) is normally used, but the secondary set (13.142.3B) may be used with the effect of emphasizing the referent of the pronominal prefix.

Primary: $\acute{c}ume?y$ si ?ne?kyork^{Woy} how I wish you had seen us! (or, in another context, how I wish he, she or they had seen us!)
 Secondary: $\acute{c}ume?y$ si ke?kyork^{Woy} how I wish you had seen us!
 Primary: nek skewok ki kenahcah I would like you to give it to me
 Secondary: nek skewok ki ?nenahcah I would like you to give it to me!

B. Attributive forms

The bipersonal attributive forms have similar syntactic uses to those of the unipersonal forms, though they are more restricted.

ku nekah nekcenoy the person who met us
 kic meworegetek ku ?nenos nahcipe?n ci·k I have spent the money my husband gave me
 ku ke?l nahcel ci·k the money you gave us
 ku ci·k ku nek neto·?mar nahcelom the money my friend gave you
 ku ci·k ku moskocicoh the money I lent you

13.143 Reflexive and reciprocal verbs

Though morphologically comparable to unipersonal verbs, members of these two classes fill certain of the gaps in the bipersonal system as set out above.

13.143.1 Reflexive verbs

A reflexive paradigm may be formed for e- and o-class transitive verbs by the addition of -ep- to the stem. The resultant stem, which is e-class irrespective of the original verb class, then behaves as a regular e-class verb in the active paradigms.

e-class:

skuyk- to treat well

skuykep- to treat oneself well, to dress, to adorn oneself

o-class:

megeto?k^W- to look after

megeto?k^Wep- to look after oneself

A. ɹ-modifying verbs

ɹ-modifying verbs may have reflexives in -ep- or -ɹp-; in the latter case the resultant verb is ɹ-modifying.

nɹgryk to help

nɹgrykep- or nɹgrykɹp- to help oneself

sɹmɹt- to beat, to kill

sɹmɹtep-, sɹmɹtɹp-, or sɹmɹtɹwɹp- to beat or kill oneself (cf. 13.141.3I)

B. e-class verbs with stems ending im- or um-

e-class verbs whose stems end with im- or um- add -ip- or -up- to the stem less im- or um- to form their reflexives.

skewoksim- to love
tegerum- to talk

skewoksip- to love oneself
tegerup- to talk to oneself

13.143.2 Reciprocal verbs

Reciprocal verbs are formed by adding -epew and -opew according to the class of verb to the stems of transitive verbs. Reciprocal verbs are noninflected and plural.

e-class:

pelomoy- to fight
pelomoyepew to fight one
another

o-class:

koʔmoy- to hear
koʔmoyopew to hear one another

A. μ -modifying verbs

μ -modifying verbs may add - μ pew in place of -epew or -opew to the stem.

n μ gryk- to help

n μ grykopew or n μ gryk μ pew to help
one another

B. e-class verbs with stems ending im- or um-

e-class verbs whose stems end with im- or um- form their reciprocals by adding -ipew or -upew to their stems less im- or um-.

skewoksim- to love
tegerum- to talk

skewoksipew to love one another
tegerupew to talk to one another

C. Monosyllabic o-class verbs

These verbs form their reciprocals by adding -ohpew to their stems.

ɬ- to take
new- to see

ɬohpew to take hold of one another
newopew or newohpew to see one
another (13.141.1B(3))

13.144 Dual forms

Only a very small number of verbs have dual forms distinct from their plural forms, and in these verbs the plural form may be used with reference to a dual subject instead of the dual form. Possibly the dual forms are a survival of a once more widespread category in the grammatical system of Yurok. Only the first and second person dual forms are found. These correspond to nonincremental plural forms with \acute{C} or $ʔC$ in place of the final consonant of the stem. The distribution of \acute{C} and $ʔC$ is the same as in the third person singular indicative of e-class verbs (13.141.1). Only the uni-personal indicative and pronominal prefix paradigms have dual forms.

13.144.1 Verbs having duals

The following verbs were recorded as having dual forms.

	1 dual	2 dual
e-class:		
kemey- to go home	kemeʔyoh	kemeʔyuʔ
nep- to eat	neʔoh	neʔuʔ
o-class:		
megeɬ- to accompany	megeʔloh	megeʔluʔ

The following two verbs have irregular duals:

e-class:	ho·k ^W c-	to gamble	ho·k ^W ce?loh	ho·k ^W ce?lu?
o-class:	heg-	to go	hego·?loh	hego·?lu?

13.144.2 Verbs having only duals

The following two e-class verbs have only dual forms (3 dual = 3 plural in comparable verbs):

ni?iy-	to be two in number (cf. 13.217)
(nekah) ni?i?yoh	we are two in number
(kelew) ni?i?yu?	you are two in number
(yo?ɨkoh, etc.) ni?iyeɨ or ni?iɨ	(13.141.1F(8)) they are two in number
ni·gey-	to walk in a pair, to take someone with one
(nekah) ni·ge?yoh	we walk in a pair
(kelew) ni·ge?yu?	you walk in a pair
(yo?ɨkoh, etc.) ni·geyeɨ or ni·geyɨ	(13.141.1F(8)) they walk in a pair

The syntax of this verb is peculiar when it is used transitively to mean "to take with one." The dual forms are used with a singular subject and singular object, expressed or implied.⁵¹

ku perey ni·geyɨ ku ?ukepew the old woman took her grandson with her
 ke?l ni·ge?yu? ku wencok^Ws you have been with the woman
 nek ki ni·ge?yoh I will take him with me⁵²
 ke?l hes wi? ni·ge?yu? did he go with you?
 ku nek ho ni·ge?yoh my late spouse (lit., the one I had with me)

13.144.3 Pronominal prefix forms

Dual pronominal prefix forms consist of the indicative forms with the first and second person prefixes.

(?)nekeme?yoh, kekeme?yu?

Their syntactical uses are the same as for other pronominal prefix verb forms.

13.15 Intensive forms

Intensive forms of verbs are built up with the infix -eg- (-e?g-, -ɨg-, -ɨ?g-), and with internal vocalic alternation (e/i·, e/i?i, e/u·).

13.151 -eg-

The use of this infix in the plural formation of a few nouns has already been noticed (11.31). In the verbal system it comprises four variants, -eg-, -ɨg-, -e?g-, and -ɨ?g- whose distribution is contextually determined. -eg- is by far the most widely distributed.

In principle all verbs, inflected and noninflected, in all the verbal categories, may take this infix. As with the nouns with which it is used, the infix always comes between the initial consonant or consonant cluster and the first vowel of the stem.

⁵¹The infixed noninflected forms of no·?m(onem-), to carry, nego·?m and ni·go·?m are used with plural subjects or objects. See 13.151, 13.152.2C.

⁵²This verb being dual only, has no bipersonal forms.

e-class:	la'y- to pass ɪkyork ^W - to watch cwin(kep-) ⁵³ to talk	lega'y- ɪkyegork ^W - cwegin(kep)-
o-class:	koʔmoy- to hear trahk- to fetch water	kegoʔmoy- tregahk-
noninflected:	tewomeɪ to be glad hoʔomah (noninflected plural, 13.141.1F(11)f), to make a fire	tegewomeɪ hegoʔomah

13.151.1 -ɹg-

Verb stems whose first vowel is ɹ infix -ɹg-. This infix admits of no variant -eg- in this context.

e-class:	kɹtk- to fish for trout sɹɪɹp- to do	kɹgɹtk- sɹgɹɪɹp-
----------	---	---------------------

13.151.2 -eʔg- (-ɹʔg-)

Verbs whose stem begins with ʔ or has ʔ as second member of the initial consonant cluster infix -eʔg-, or -ɹʔg-, if the first vowel is ɹ. This rule does not apply to verbs beginning (ʔ)w etc. which in all cases infix -eg-.

e-class:	ʔahsp- to drink ʔoroyew- to be in debt ʔo·lin- to lie down ɪʔohkoɪ to thunder ʔɹp- to tell	ʔeʔgahsp- ʔeʔgoroyew- ʔeʔgo·lin- ɪʔeʔgohkoɪ- ʔɹʔgɹp-
----------	--	--

13.151.3 Monosyllabic o-class verbs

Monosyllabic o-class verbs, when infixed, may retain their characteristic lengthened inflections or have the inflections of verbs of more than one syllable.

ɪk- to gather acorns, 1 s. indic. ɪko·k', with infix, ɪkeg-, 1 s. indic. ɪkego·k' or ɪkegok'

13.151.4 Special verb stems

Some verbs have a shorter noninflected stem only used with this infix.

e-class:	leɪken- to scatter ɪkyork ^W - to watch ʔɹp- to tell	legeɪ or legeɪken- ɪkyegor or ɪkyegork ^W - ʔɹʔgɹp or ʔɹʔgɹp-
o-class:	noʔomeɪk- to stay somewhere	negoʔ or negoʔomeɪk-

13.151.5 Syntax and meaning

The infix -eg- and its contextual variants may be infixed to any verb form and the resultant form is in every way syntactically equivalent to a form without the infix.

⁵³See 13.112.

The basic meaning of the infix is intensity, plurality, or iteration (cf. its use as a plural formative in nouns, 11.31). In translation its effect has to be variously rendered, and does not correspond to any one expression in English.

The commonest meaning is plurality, intensity, or iteration of the action, state, or process denoted by the verb.

cyu·kʷen- to sit	cyegu·kʷen- to sit often
ho·kʷc- to gamble	hego·kʷc- to gamble regularly
kemol- to steal	kegemol- to be a thief
la·y- to pass	lega·y- to pass regularly, to use a certain track
sonow- to be, to do	segonow- to happen regularly, to do often
ʔoroyew- to be in debt	ʔeʔgoroyew- to be always in debt

A. With a negative preverbal particle (14.22) preceding an infixed verb the negation is intensified.

ten(pewɛ-) to rain	tegen it often rains, mos tegen it never rains
koʔmoy- to hear	nimi ʔu mep kegoʔmoyok I have never heard of it

B. Sometimes the plurality refers to the subject of the verb.

piʔiy- to gather mussels	pegiʔiyeʔmoh lots of us were gathering mussels
--------------------------	--

C. In the following example the plurality refers to the object:

roʔomec- to chase	co nu regoʔomeceʔm go and chase them all away!
-------------------	--

D. Specialized meanings

Some infixed verbs have an additional specialized meaning when infixed.

cwin(kep-) to talk	cwegin to act as go-between in marriage negotiations
hegol- to say, 1 s. indic. hek (13.141.1F(13))	hegek I hate the idea ⁵⁴
koʔm(oy-) to hear	kegoʔm(oy-) to be an interpreter
lenewkʷ- to drown (intr.)	legenewkʷ- (trans.) to send (logs) floating down a river
ɛ- to take	ɛgo(h)pew (reciprocal verb, 13.151.3) to shake hands, to wrestle, to embrace each other
meyo·mey- to be pregnant	megeyo· to lose one's children in childbirth
no·lo·(c-) to answer	nego·lo·(c-) to act as interpreter in story telling

⁵⁴E.g., hegek ki wohpecek, I hate the idea of crossing the water.

tm-	to shoot	tmeg-	to hunt (perhaps because of the difference in meaning between the two verbs, only non-lengthened forms were found for tmeg-, 13.151.3)
toksim-	to admire	tegoksim-	to praise
waʔsok(sim-)	to pity	wegaʔsok(sim-)	to be unselfish
ʔoʔ	to be	ʔeʔgoʔ	to grow (of plants)

13.151.51 Note the following pairs of words, in which there is a difference of word class between infixed and noninfixed word.

naʔaw-	to catch surf fish	negaʔ	surf-fish net
sweɬk-	to burst	swegeɬ	gunshot
ʔomimos	Hupa Indian	ʔeʔgomimoh (with different stem)	to speak Hupa
(ʔ)wahpemew	his, her mate, spouse	(ʔ)wegah(pemew)	to get married (13.141.4J)

13.151.6 Other comments

Some verbs with eg after the initial consonant of the stem may originally have been infixed stems, the noninfixed form, which is not found today, having disappeared.

k ^w eget	to visit	megel-	to accompany
---------------------	----------	--------	--------------

The alternation of forms with eg and forms without eg in some personal forms of hegol-, to say (13.141.1F(13)), though accompanied by other formal differences, may be referable to such a process.⁵⁵

Note particularly negem-, to take, for which no form *nem- is found, but which is probably represented in several compound verb stems (9.24) as the second element.

kemeyonem-	to take home (cf. kemey-, to go home)
ɬmeyonem-	to frighten (cf. ɬmeyow-, to be mean, ɬmeyor(k ^w -), to fear)

Cf. the verbs ʔolonem-, to carry, and ʔekonem-, to hold, which may represent earlier compounds, whose first elements can no longer be associated with another word.

13.152 Internal vocalic alternation

This process, whose semantic effect is similar to that of the -eg- infix and its variants, is far more limited in scope. Only stems in which the vowel of the initial syllable is e, including -eg- in fixed stems, and a few whose initial syllable has the vowel ɪ are affected. The alternants e/i, e/iʔi, and e/u are contextually determined. For this reason it is convenient to include the alternation e/iʔi under the heading Vocalic Alternation, despite the presence of the consonant ʔ.

13.152.1 Description

In this process e alternates with i: in all cases except when the second syllable of the stem begins with k^w, k^w, w, or ʔw, in which case it alternates with u:; or in words beginning with ʔ, in which it alternates with iʔi.⁵⁶

⁵⁵Does ʔeʔgah, to have a meal (plural verb) represent *ʔah, a noninflected stem of ʔahsp-, to drink, used with -eʔg- infixed? See 13.141.1F(11)f.

⁵⁶Words beginning with initial ʔ and having k^w, k^w, w, or ʔw as initial consonant or consonants of the second syllable were not found with vocalic alternation.

The use of the alternation e/u· in forming the plural of the noun mewimor: old man, has already been noted (11.31).

Only a certain number of vowel alternant forms were found, and the process was not accepted as freely productive as was -eg- infixation. e/i· was most common as a further intensification of stems already -eg- infixed.

13.152.2 Examples

A. e/u·

- new- to see, nu·wi?, it appears, is in sight (of a static object)⁵⁷
 heweikelay(p-) to get up, hu·wei (noninflected plural, 13.141.1F(11)f)
 he?woni- to awake (intr.), to be awake, kolo hu·?woni?i ki ?wes?onah,
 the heavens seem to be waking up (said of the sun breaking through
 clouds)
 lek^{wo}i- to fall, to fill the air, lu·k^{wo}?i, (the sound) fills the air
 pewah(ckey-) to wash the face, pu·wah (noninflected plural, 13.141.1F(11)f)
 pewom- to cook, ku pu·womin, a cook (by profession)
 pe?wetew- to wash the hands, plural pu·?wetoh, etc. (13.141.1F(11)d)

B. e/i?i

- ?ahtemar to write, to draw, ?e?gahtemar, ?i?i?gahtemar, to write or
 draw a lot
 ?ekero? to light, ?i?ikero?, to light the lamps

C. e/i·

- cwin(kep-) to talk, cwegin(kep-), cwi·gin, to talk regularly, nimi cwi·gi
 to be dumb (cf. 13.151.5A)
 hegol- to say, passive hegey-, hegoy- (13.141.3I), hi·gi?, it is said, the
 tale is told
 ho· to travel, hego·, kecoyn hi·go (also kecoyn hego·), the sun(13.141.6I)
 kemoloc- to be jealous, kegemoloc-, ki·gemoloc-, to be jealous by natu
 leko·(t-) to stab, li·ko·(t-), to stab several times
 ikyork^w- to watch, ikyegor(k^w-), iki·gor,⁵⁸ to watch, to be a spectator
 ma?ah(sk-) to spear, mega?ah(sk-), mi·ga?ah, to spear regularly, to
 spear in numbers
 mei?en to ask for, to beg, megei?en, mi·gei?en, to go around begging
 na?aw- to catch surf fish, nega?aw-, ni·ga?aw-, to be a surf-fish catcher
 nek- to put, ni·ku?, it is regularly put
 no·?m(onem-) to carry, nego·?m(onem-), ni·go·?m, to take with one
 rork^{wi}i- the waves break, regor(k^{wi}i-), ri·gor, the waves keep breaking
 ra·yo?r(ep-) to run past, rega·yo?r(ep-), ri·ga·yo?r, to run past often
 rohsim- to spear, regohsim-, ri·gohsey-, to be speared regularly
 tm- to shoot, tmeg-, to hunt (13.151.5D), tmi·go?, noninflected plural
 (13.141.1F(11)f), ku tmi·gomin, hunter (by profession)
 wohpec- to cross by boat, wegoh(pec-), ku ?o wi·goh, ferry (lit., that
 by which one regularly crosses)

⁵⁷Cf. also the adverb (?wenu·woyk, the most . . . ever. See 15.21.

⁵⁸*yi· not being a permitted sequence (5).

GRAMMAR

D. e/i· and e/iʔi were also found with the following verbs, which may represent original -eg- infix stems:

cegeʔloh(s-) to gather seaweed, ci·geʔloh, to gather seaweed regularly,
to gather a lot of seaweed
cpegoʔr to hold (individual) races, cpi·goʔr, to hold (group) races
k^weget to visit, k^wi·get, to go visiting
megel- to accompany, mi·gelu·ʔmoh, we went along with them
tregepah, tregepet- to fish with a dip net, tri·gepah, tri·gepet-, to be
a dip-net fisher
ʔeʔgah to have a meal, ʔiʔiʔgah, to have meals regularly, ku ʔo
ʔiʔiʔgah, table (lit., where one has meals regularly)

E. From meckah (someone's) foot (11.354), is formed the verb mi·ckah, to go on foot.

F. ɹ/i·, ɹ/iʔi, ɹ/u·

Certain verb stems in which the vowel of the initial syllable is ɹ were found to have intensive forms with i·, iʔi, or u·, as if the ɹ represented an e with ɹ-modification, to which i and u are not subject (9.1):

nɹgɹyk- to help, ni·gɹy, to help a lot, to help regularly
ti·gɹw to settle a dispute, ti·gɹw, to be at peace
ʔɹkɹh to fish with a net, ku ʔo ʔiʔikɹh, fishing rock (lit., where one
fishes with a net regularly)
ʔɹkɹt(k^w-) to button, ʔiʔikɹt, to button up clothes
ʔɹp- to tell, ʔɹʔgɹp(-), ʔiʔiʔgɹp, to tell repeatedly (cf. ʔiʔiʔgɹpɹyum-,
to be a telltale)
cu·wɹh(s-) to point, cu·wɹh(s-), to point repeatedly

G. Two of these forms are used as nouns as well as (noninflecting) verbs:

ʔiʔiʔgah to have meals regularly, a meal (koypoh weʔiʔiʔgah, break-
fast (lit., morning meal)
ʔɹʔgɹp to tell repeatedly, story

13.16 The verb son(ow-)

Apart from its use as a verb, to be, to happen, to do, this verb has a number of special functions, which may conveniently be summarized here:

After several noninflected verbs denoting qualities or attributes, son(ow-) may be added to give a vaguer meaning to the verb concerned.

loʔogey to be black (adjective, 13.221), loʔogey son(ow-), to be blackish
skoyon to be blue, skoyon son(ow-), to be bluish

After nouns, which may be preceded by the adverb kolo, it seems, son(ow- or segon(ow-) means "to be like . . ." etc.

kolo ki·ɹ sonowoni tepo· a tree like a redwood
wek sonowoni like this
(ʔ)wo·gey son slek^wslek^w white men's clothes
k'ɹ·ʔ segon like a crow (used as a nominal phrase = blackbird)
paʔarik segon like flint (used as a nominal phrase = trillium)

For the last two constructions see 13.141.6I(2)a.

sišon(ow-), to be like, may be used in a similar manner to son(ow-).

ʔr.wih sišonowoni green (lit., like grass)

Place name nouns followed by son are used to designate women marrying into a family of the place referred to.

rekʷoy son a woman who marries into a Requa family

Following (ʔ)wenʔuh, third person pronominal prefix form of nuʔuh, pair, son(ow-) means "to be identical."

numi ʔwenuʔuh soʔn it is just the same

ku numi ʔwenuʔuh sonowoni ćuciš an identical pair of birds (lit., birds that are exactly alike)

The third person pronominal prefix form (ʔ)weson may also be used by itself predicatively in comparative sentences.

wiʔiʔt wiʔ weson this is the same

wek nimi wiʔ weson this is not the same

numi ʔweson ku tikʷoni it was just like the one that had been broken

kic ʔi soʔn (šoʔn, 6) and kic ʔi ʔweson followed by a pronominal prefix verb form are both used to mean "to be ready."

kic hes ʔi šoʔn ki kegok' are you ready to go?

kic ʔi šoʔn ki ʔnegok' I am ready to go

kic ʔi ʔweson ki ʔnegoʔloh we are both ready to go

The irregular third person pronominal prefix form ʔuson or with infix ʔusegon is used after nouns to mean "like" or "made of." The resultant phrase may be used as a nominal group, or attributively before another (head) noun.

terekʷs or teʔrekʷs ʔusegon thimble (lit., like a bride's basket)

(ʔ)yołkoyć ʔuson lahpsew a wooden plate

tepoʔ ʔuson like a tree

13.2 Numerals and Adjectives

In the grammatical system of the Yurok language these two classes of words must be regarded as subclasses of the Verbals.

13.21 Numerals

Syntactically, numerals mostly precede nouns to form endocentric nominal groups.⁵⁹

niʔił pegak two men

nahksoh haʔa:g three rocks

Morphologically, many of their forms are verbal in type, though frequently a single "petrified" form is used syntactically in positions that would require several different inflections in a verb. The most striking feature of the Yurok numeral system (a feature shared, though to a lesser extent, by the adjectives 13.22) is that nouns are grouped for numeration into various classes of roughly similar general meanings (round things, plants, human beings, etc.), and each class has a separate form of numeral used with it, giving rise to a fairly com-

⁵⁹Certain series of numeral words behave rather as adverbs or independent verbs (see the table below).

plex numeral system.⁶⁰ The situation is not unlike that of Japanese and other languages having systems of "numeral classifiers," but in Yurok it is the numeral word itself that has a different form for nouns of the various classes, and not a separate "classifier."

The numeral forms and the noun classes are set out in the table below, but it is doubtful whether the full numeral system remains intact with any speakers. There appears to be a tendency for the numerals appropriate to human beings and animals to persist and for the forms used for "round things" to be generalized for nouns of the other classes. The table given below was compiled from several informants and represents a collation of material from them all, each accepting, though not necessarily volunteering, all the forms tabulated.

13.211 General and Tables

The numeral system is basically decimal, but in the first decad, numerals 1 to 4 and sometimes 10 exhibit a different structure from the remainder, which are compounded of an element which is the same for all noun classes and a second element which is the same for all numbers.

The numeral forms for the same number are differentiated for each class by their terminations (basically "petrified" verbal terminations) and by vocalic alternations within a fairly stable consonantal frame. For the numerals 1 to 4 and for the second element of the compound numerals one may abstract the consonantal frame, which underlies the majority of the various forms.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1. k - ht- | 4. c - ? - n-, t - ? - n-, c - n - (?)- |
| 2. n - ?- | 5 - 9. c - m -, c - ?m-, t - m- |
| 3. n - hks- | 10. w - ɨ - w- |

Numeral Table

Human Beings		Animals and Birds	Round Things, Rocks, Dollars
1. ko·raʔ, koʔr		kɔhtɔʔy, kɔhtɔʔɔʔy, kɔhtɔʔɔyɨ	kohtoʔ
2. niʔiyeyɨ, niʔiyɨ, niʔiyen, niʔi·n		nɔʔɔʔɔʔy, nɔʔɔʔɔyɨ	noʔoh
3. nahkseyɨ		nɔhksɔʔɔʔy, nɔhksɔʔɔyɨ	nahksoʔ
4. coʔoneyɨ		cɔʔɔnɔʔɔʔy, cɔʔɔnɔʔɔyɨ	toʔonoh
5. meruh	} coʔm coʔmeyɨ	tɔmɔwɔʔɔʔy tɔmɔwɔʔɔyɨ	tomowoh tom (dollars)
6. kohcew			
7. cɔwɔsik			
8. knewetik			
9. kɔ·mik			
10. wɨɨwɔyɨ, wɨɨwɔʔɔyɨ		wɨɨwɔʔɔʔy, wɨɨwɔʔɔyɨ, wɨɨwɔwɔyɨ, (wɨɨwɔ· when followed by another numeral)	weyowa·, weyowa· tomowoh weyowa· tom (dollars)

⁶⁰Several informants were aware of this complexity and would say admiringly of another speaker that he or she "knows the numbers" or "can count in Indian."

Tools, etc.	Plants other than trees	Trees, sticks, etc.
1. kɔhtɔpi?	kohtek ^w o?n	kohte?r
2. na?ɔpi?	na?ak ^w o?n	na?a?r
3. nahkseɔpi?	nahkse ^w o?n	nahkse?r
4. to?oneɔpi?	to?onek ^w o?n	to?one?r
5. meruh		
6. kohcew	tɔmɔpi? tomak ^w o?n	tomu?r
7. cɔwɔsik		
8. knewetik		
9. kɔmik		
10. wɔɔwɔwɔpi?, weɔowa·tɔmɔpi?, (wɔɔwɔwɔ when followed by another numeral)	weɔowa·wak ^w o?n weɔowa·tomak ^w o?n	weɔowo?r weɔowa·tomu?r
Body parts, streams, utensils, clothes	Worms, snakes, ropes, etc.	Flat things
1. ko·ra?, ko?r	kohtek	kohtok ^s
2. na?a?n	na?ak	no?ok ^s
3. nahkse?n	nahkse ^k	nahsok ^s
4. co?one?n, co·ne?n	to?onek	to?onok ^s
5. meruh		
6. kohcew	to?m tomak ^w	tomowok ^s
7. cɔwɔsik		
8. knewetik		
9. kɔmik		
10. wɔɔwɔwɔ? weɔowa·co?m, (wɔɔ when followed by another numeral)	weɔowak ^w weɔowa·tomak ^w ,	wɔɔwɔwɔk ^s , weɔowa·tomowok ^s (wɔɔwɔwɔ when followed by an- other numeral)
Houses	Boats	Times (adverbs)
1. kohte?li	kohtey	kohci (once)
2. na?a?li	na?ey	na?mi, na?ami (twice)
3. nahkse?li	nahksey	nahkse ^{mi} (three time
4. to?one?li	to?oney	co·na?mi, co?onemi (four times)
5. meruh		
6. kohcew	tomowe?li tomowey	ci (five, etc., times)
7. cɔwɔsik		
8. knewetik		
9. kɔmik		
10. weɔowa·we?li, weɔowa·tomowe?li	weɔowa·wey, weɔowa·tomowey	weɔeci, weɔici, weɔowa·ci (ten times), (weɔowa when followed by another numeral)

Days	Arm's lengths (depth measurement)	Length measurement of dentalium shells	
1. kohcemoyɪ (one day)	kohcɪmɪyʃ (one arm's length)	kohtepir (one finger joint)	
2. naʔamoyɪ (two days)	naʔamɪyʃ (two arm's lengths)	naʔapir (two finger joints)	
3. nahksemoyɪ (three days)	nahksemɪyʃ (three arm's lengths)	nahksepir (three finger joints)	
4. co-naʔamoyɪ (four days)	coʔonɪmɪyʃ (four arm's lengths)	No higher numerals in this series	
5. meruh	} co·moyɪ (five, etc. days)		
6. kohcew			
7. cɪwɪsik			cɪ·mɪyʃ (five, etc. arm's lengths)
8. knewetik			
9. kɪ·mik			
10. weɪowurk, weɪowa· co·moyɪ (ten days)	wɪɪwɪmɪyʃ (ten arm's lengths)		

The first elements of the compound numerals 7, 8, and 9 are obviously related to cɪwɪsɪtɪw, index finger (cf. cɪwɪhs-, to point), knewoletew, long (third) finger (cf. kneweʔl(on-), to be long), and kamɪtɪw, little finger, respectively.

In the Round things, dollars series, kohtonah or kohtonah ci·k is used as a noun meaning "one coin or piece of money."

The Days and the Arm's lengths series are generally used as verbs.

kohcew kic co·moyɪ six days had elapsed

13.212 Apart from the Days series there is a series of second type o-class verbs (3. s. indic. -okʷ or -oʔɪ, 13.141.1 B(4)) meaning "to be or stay somewhere so many days."

1. kohcemoʔ-
2. naʔamoʔ-
3. nahksemoʔ-
4. co-naʔmoʔ-
- 5-9. meruh, etc., co·moʔ-
10. weɪowa· co·moʔ-

nek ki naʔamoʔok I shall be away two days

In addition to the Days series, days can be counted with the Body Parts series followed by kecoyɪ or ʔukecoyɪ, day.

ko·raʔ ʔukecoyɪ one day
naʔaʔn ʔukecoyɪ two days

Months are counted with the Round Things series, perhaps after the (round) moon.

kohtoh hegor one month

Years are counted with the Times series followed by *lok* or *loksiʔɪ*, it i a year.

kohci lok(siʔɪ) one year
yoʔ naʔmi lok kic toʔm he is now two years old

The Times series is used with nouns of quantity measures and the like.

naʔmi ʔekahpor two capfuls
kohci lekah one length (of rope, etc.)
nanksemi nuʔuh noʔoy three pairs of shoes.⁶¹

This series is also used with the verb *mecken-*, to be so many feet long (13.141.1F(5)).

welowa ci meckeʔn it is ten feet long
kɹmik kic ci meckaʔ it is already nine feet long

A "deictic" numeral expression, *wek ci*, so many, is used in constructions of these types.

wek ci lekah so many lengths
wek ci meckeʔn it is so many feet long (pointing or otherwise indicating the length)

Besides times this series may be used to count places in an object.

naʔmi tmohkeliʔ ku ro-woʔs the pipe was broken in two places

The numeral two is used indefinitely in two forms:

naʔmi, *naʔami*, as well as meaning "twice" may mean "for ages," "for ever so long."
ho naʔmi hegok I was traveling for ages

An indefinite second person incremental plural form *naʔaʔm(oʔw)* is found meaning "there is a crowd" (cf. 13.141.1E).

13.213 In the Round Things, Dollars series the numeral used alone, or with *ci:k*, money, means "so many dollars."

ki moskek kohtoh keci:k I will borrow one dollar from you

13.214 The numerals 11-19 in each series are formed by the numeral 10 + *nima* + a numeral 1 to 9. *nima* comes between the first and second elements of the compound numerals 5 to 9.

In the Human Beings and Body Parts, etc., series, only *koʔr* is used for 1 in the numeral 11.

welowa nima kohci eleven times
wɪɪwɪɪʔɪɪ nima koʔr pegɪk eleven men
welowa meruh nima tomowoh haʔa:g fifteen rocks

⁶¹"One shoe" is *kohčah noʔoy*, a numeral form not found elsewhere.

The word for 10 may be omitted.

nima kohtoh haʔa:g eleven rocks

nima is also used with the noun tmoh, tmohkeri, half, in numeral expressions.

kohtoh hegor nima tmoh a month and a half

For the numerals 20 to 99 the Times series preceding the numeral 10 is used.

naʔmi wełowa· co·moyɪ twenty days
nahksemit wełowa· nima kohtoh haʔa:g thirty-one rocks

100 is wełici followed by the appropriate numeral 10.

wełici wɪɪwɪyɪ pegɪk 100 men

Multiples of 100 are expressed by the Times series before wełici.

kohcew wełici wɪɪwɪyɪ pegɪk six hundred men

13.215 Ordinal numbers

An ordinal number is formed for each series by an article, kɪ or ku, followed by the numeral with third person pronominal prefix. In compound numerals the second element has the prefix.

ku ʔwenahksemyɪ the third day
ku ʔwenahkseɪɪ pegɪk the third man
kɪ ʔweniʔiɪ the second (person)
ku meruh weci the fifth time

13.216 Names of the months

A series of month names, partly based on the numerals, was formerly used. The same difficulties as were reported by Kroeber⁶² were encountered in trying to obtain consistent lists of the last three or four months, particularly in view of the fluctuation between a twelve-month year and a thirteen-month year. The best attested list recorded from my informants, which differs somewhat from Kroeber's,⁶³ is as follows:

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. kohcewec | 8. knewoletaʔ | |
| 2. naʔawec | 9. kɪ·mɪɪɪʔ | |
| 3. nahksewec | 10. nohso· | (twelve-month year) |
| 4. co·naʔawec | 11. pyega·goh | 11. hohkem |
| 5. meroyo· | 12. hohkem | 12. ka·moh, ka·mes hegor |
| 6. kohca·wec | 13. ka·moh, ka·mes hegor | |
| 7. cɪwɪsɪʔ | | |

⁶²A. L. Kroeber, *Handbook of the Indians of California*, BAE-B 78:74-75 (1925).

⁶³Kroeber's list, though he reports divergencies among his informants, is almost certainly more accurate than mine, as the old calendar was a more recent memory when he made his inquiries. Several of my informants were entirely ignorant of the old Yurok month names.

For months 5 to 9, *ki* or *ku* followed by the first element of the compound numeral with *hegor* or (?)*we?gor*, month, can be used as *ān* alternative.

ki c.rw.ɿsik hegor the seventh month

13.217 "Petrified" forms and others

Many of the forms in the table of numerals are clearly "petrified" verbal forms. The numerals 1 to 4, 10, and the second element in the compound numerals in the Animals series have the terminations of e-class verbs with stems ending *ɿy-*, the alternatives for each numeral showing the loss of the distinction between third person singular and third person plural forms. Many of the numeral forms in the other series are probably referable to inflected or noninflected verbs in origin.

In the Human Beings series, *ko?r*, one, may be a "petrified" third person singular indicative form of the e-class verb *kor-*, to survive.

Besides the "petrified" third plural forms for the numerals 2 to 4 in the Human Beings series, there are the following personal verbal forms:

1st person	<i>ni?i?yoh</i> ⁶⁴	<i>nahkse^yoh</i>	<i>co?oneyoh</i>
2d person	<i>ni?i?yu?</i>	<i>nahkse^yu?</i>	<i>co?oneyu?</i>
3d person	<i>ni?i(ye)ɿ</i>	<i>nahkse^y(e)ɿ</i>	<i>co?oney(e)ɿ</i> (13.141.1F(8))

we, you, they are two, three, four in number

For 5 to 9, the first element of the compound numeral followed by *co?m(-)*, incremental plural stem, is used.

co?m(-) may also be used after *kus*, how?, to mean "how many?"

kus co?mo?w how many are you?

The second elements of the other compound numerals are similarly used.

kus tɿmɿwɿ?ɿy, kus tɿmɿwɿ?ɿyɿ how many (animals) are they?

kus tomowoh ha?a·g how many rocks are there?

In the Days series *co·mi?* is used in questions, third person singular of *co·moy-*, of which *co·moyɿ* represents the third person plural.

kus co·mi? how long (a time) is it?

co·mi? can also be used independently to mean "it is a long time" (since something happened).

co·mo?- (13.212) in questions means "how many days will someone be somewhere?"

kus ki co·mo?o?m how many days will you be away?

The verbal character of the numeral forms may also be seen in the use made of the members of several series with the *-eg-* infix. With this infix, borne by the second element of compound numerals, numerals may be used with verbs to mean "so many at a time," or "so many each."

⁶⁴Cf. 13.144.2, above.

nekah kegoʔr roʔopoh we ran one at a time
 meruh cegoʔm wenoʔiʔmei they came in fives

13.22 Adjectives

There is not in Yurok a formally differentiated class of words corresponding to the adjectives of English or other European languages. Such words generally translate into Yurok intransitive verbs, not formally distinguishable from other intransitive verbs.

kimol- to be bad

skuyep- to be good

There is, however, a small number of intransitive verbs which have broadly similar meanings and different forms according to the noun class to which they refer, in a similar manner to the numerals, though the differentiation is less extensive and often only a few forms appear for each meaning. These verbs are designated the subclass of Adjectives. Syntactically they behave as the rest of the intransitive verbs. A number of color words are included in this subclass.

13.221 General and tables

In the table of the adjectives the gaps are in many cases owing to the inapplicability of the particular type of meaning to the particular class of nouns, but in some apparently possible places gaps may indicate the inability of informants to supply the word, and not necessarily the absence of such a word in the total word stock of the language.

Table of Adjectives

	Human Beings	Animals and Birds	Round Things, Rocks, etc.
big	peloy-, peliɪ ^a	plɪʔɪy-, peloy-	ploh(keloy-)
small	cey(kel-)	cɪykɪʔɪy(-), cey(kel-)	ceykoh
flat, smooth			skɪwɪhkɪy-
long, tall, high	knewolep- knewolop-, knewolopil-		noʔop- no·noʔ(op-)
thin, slender	mesiʔr(on-), slender, (sloʔeɪk-, skinny)		
thick, wide	to·moh, fat	to·moh, fat	
short, low	tk ^w ep-, tk ^w eptk ^w ep-, tk ^w epil-	tk ^w ep-	(cɪhpɪh)
black	loʔogey(ow-) ^b	lɪʔɪgɪy(-)	lɪʔɪgɪh
white	muncey(ow-) ^c	muntɪʔɪy(-) muncey(ow-)	muncɪh ^d

^aploh(keloy-) of human beings = stout, fat; plep-, of women = pregnant.

^blɪʔɪgɪyɪʃ, dark-skinned person; lɪʔɪgɪʔ, negro.

^cmuncɪs, muntɪs, fair-skinned person.

^d(ʔ)wɪyɪʃ ʔmuncey, white of egg (used as a noun).

	Human Beings	Animals and Birds	Round Things, Rocks, etc.
red	pɔkɔyɔʔɔy(-) (hair)	pɔkɔyɔʔɔy(-)	pɔkɔyɔh, pekoyoh
gray		pɔkʷɔʔɔy(-), (pɔncɔh, deer)	pɔkʷɔh
	Tools, etc.	Plants other than trees	Trees, Sticks, etc.
big small	pelo- cey(kel-)	ploh(keloy-) ceykekʷon-	pelo-, plep- ceykeʔr(on-), cey(kel-)
flat, smooth			skewiʔr(on-), (mewiʔr(on-), long and smooth)
long, tall, high		kneweʔl(on-)	kneweʔl(on-), noʔop-, noʔnoʔ(o)
thin, slender			mesiʔr(on-), mekʷcoʔmeʔr
thick, wide		toʔmekʷon-	toʔmekʷon-
short, low			tkʷeʔr(on-)
black	loʔogey(ow-)	loʔogey(ow-)	loʔogeʔr(on-), ^e loʔogey(ow-)
white	muncey(ow-)	muncey(ow-) ^f	munceʔr(on-)
red	pekoyoh	pekoyoh	pekoyeʔr(on-)
gray		(poikʷen ʔuson) ^g	(poikʷen ʔuson)
	Body Parts, Utensils, Clothes	Worms, Snakes, Ropes, etc.	Flat Things
big small flat, smooth	plep-, ploh(keloy-) cey(kel-)	plep- cey(kel-)	ploks- cey(kel-) ^h skewiɔkes-, skɔwɔhkɔy-, skewiɔon-(roads)
long, tall, high	kneweʔl(on-)	knewolek-, noʔomek-	
thin, slender	mesiʔr(on-)	mesik-, mekʷcoʔmek-	
thick, wide		toʔmoh, tomik-	toʔmoks-
short, low	tkʷeʔr(on-)	tkʷep-	
black	loʔogey(ow-)	loʔogey(ow-)	loʔogey(ow-)
white	muncey(ow-)	muncey(ow-)	muncoks-
red	pekoyoh	pekoyoh	pekoyoks-
gray		pɔkʷɔʔɔy(-)	

^eloʔogeʔr(on-) = charred black; loʔogey(ow-) = black-colored.

^fmuncɔh, of plants = light-colored.

^glit., like mold (13.16).

^hceykoks-, of boards and the like = narrow.

	Houses	Boats	Water
big	ple [?] loy-, pe [?] r(on-), ploh(keloy-)	pleyteloy-, ploh(keloy-),	
small	ceykoh, ceyke [?] r(on-)	cey(kel-)	
thin, slender		mesi [?] r(on-)	mesik- (streams)
thick, wide		ploks-, to·moks-	plo·lik-, ploks-
black	lo [?] ogey(ow-)	lo [?] ogey(ow-)	lɹ [?] ɹgɹyɪ
white	muncey(ow-)	muncey(ow-)	
red	pekoyoh	pekoyoh	pekoyop-

In addition to the forms tabulated above, a stem kokonewe[?]l(on-), to be long, is used of tufted things (grass, hair, etc.).

In the table, entries in parentheses represent stems used to fill the particular place, but which do not have the scatter of similar forms characteristic of Yurok adjectives.

13.222 It will be seen that there is more generalization of forms in the adjectives than in the numerals, and that the more common forms tend to be extended into several series. Thus cey(kel-), to be small (human beings, tools, etc.) is also used as an alternative to the specific cɹɹkɹ[?]ɹy(-) of animals, whereas pɹkɹɹ[?]ɹy(-), to be red (animals), with the ɹ vocalism characteristic of the Animals series in numerals and adjectives, is extended into the Human Beings series where the word for "red" has less application.

13.223 Inflected adjectives all belong to the e-class, except those with stems ending ow-, [?]lon-, [?]ron-, and skewi[?]on-, to be flat, smooth (roads).

Adjectives behave morphologically like other intransitive and noninflected verbs, with the following exceptions:

peloy- to be big 3 s. indic. pelo[?]y or pe[?]l
 3 s. and pl. attrib. pelin
 incremental plural peloye[?]m(-) or popeli[?]m(-)

All other adjective stems ending oy- are passive inflecting (13.141.3B).

ple[?]loy- to be big 3 s. indic. ple[?]li[?]
 3 s. attrib. ple[?]loni

But plohkelay-, to be big, stout, has incremental plural plohkelay[?]m(-). Adjective stems ending ɹy- form their 3 s. and pl. attrib. by adding -ɹni, to a stem ending yɹn-.

plɹ[?]ɹy to be big 3 s. and pl. attrib. plɹ[?]yɹnɹni
lɹ[?]ɹgɹy- to be black 3 s. and pl. attrib. lɹ[?]ɹgɹyɹnɹni

But skɹwɹhkɹy-, to be smooth, adds -ɹni to a stem skɹwɹhkɹyɹ[?]. ceykel-, to be small, has 3 s. indic. ceyke[?]n and 3 pl. indic. ceykeneɪ; its 3 s. and pl. attrib. is ceykeni.

e-class₃ adjective stems ending on- have 3 s. and pl. attrib. inflection -i (cf. 13.141.6H).

ceykek^hwon- to be small 3 s. and pl. attrib. ceykek^hwoni

o-class adjective stems ending on- are of the first type (13.141.1B); they form their 3 s. and pl. attributives by adding -oni to the stem.

skewiɔn- to be flat 3 s. indic. skewiɔ^hn
3 s. and pl. attrib. skewiɔnoni

lo^hoge^hron- to be black 3 s. indic. lo^hoge^hro^hn
3 s. and pl. attrib. lo^hoge^hrononi

The stems peloy-, plɔ^hɔy(-), and ploh(keloy-), to be big, have the following reduplicated plural forms, used as alternatives of the regular forms: 3 pl indic. pope^hl, 3 pl. attrib. popelin, noninflected plural pɔplɔ^hɔy, popoloh.

ku ʔnu·k kic pope^hl my children are now big
popoloh ha^ha:g large rocks

popoloh is not, however, used as a plural of ploh(keloy-), to be stout, referring to human beings.

ceykel-, to be small, has a third person plural indicative cegeyke^hn as an alternative to ceykeneɩ, and a third person plural attributive cegeykeni as an alternative to ceykeni.

ceykoh has a similar plural form cegeykoh.

cegeykoh ha^ha:g small rocks

The noninflected forms cey and cegey are frequently used in ku cey, the child (lit., the little one), and ku cegey, the children.

14 PREVERBAL PARTICLES

14.1 General

The grammatical elements designated by the term Preverbal Particles play an important part in Yurok sentence structure. Their principal function is as part of the expansions of verbs into larger endocentric verbal groups. In such groups they form relatively loosely joined verbal complexes. These elements are treated as particles, separate words, and not as part of the morphology of the verb, principally on the ground that their positional occurrence in sentences, though restricted, is not fixed, whereas the relative positions of morphological elements in a word are fixed.⁶⁵ Moreover, these particles may be disjoined from their head word by certain intervening words. Their grammatical relations are therefore considered as part of the syntax rather than of the morphology of the Yurok language.

Positionally these particles are restricted, except in the constructions given below in 14.4, to preceding the verb which acts as head of the endocentric construction to which they belong. Hence the designation given them. They may be distinguished from the class of adverbs (15) by reason of the greater freedom of grammatical relationship and positional occurrence enjoyed by the latter.

The only constructions in which preverbal particles are used apart from verbal groups are:

⁶⁵Cf. Rulon S. Wells, *Immediate Constituents*, Lang. 23:99 (1947).

Preceding nominals used predicatively in equational sentences (14.41) and therefore constituting the syntactic equivalent of verbs in such sentences. When they occur between an article and a noun (14.42). In a few fixed phrases (14.43).

Only a limited number of the preverbal particles were found occurring in constructions 2 and 3, and all three of these constructions are far less common than the particle + verb construction.

The particles are listed below with examples illustrating their uses and meanings.

14.2 Particles with Verbs

Preverbal particles occur singly or in groups of two or more before the verbs to which they refer. They may be disjoined from the verb by intervening adverbs, adverbial phrases, numeral words, or pronouns. Only *co(?)* (14.21 No. 37) was found disjoined from its verb by a noun. Almost all the particles can be used singly; in groups their relative order to one another is not fixed.

Yurok verbs may be used in sentences, as has been seen, without any preverbal particles, and the syntactic functions of the particle + verb complexes are equivalent to those of verbs by themselves. The particles may be used with any verb form, inflected or noninflected, in the verbal system, though certain particles have specific functions when used with certain specific verb forms; such functions are described below under the particles concerned.

Broadly speaking, the meanings that may be given to these particles in the Yurok language correspond to those ascribed in many other languages to tense and aspect forms of verbs, as well as to rather more specific meanings for which adverbial words are used. The preverbal particles, used both singly and in groups, provide the Yurok language with a flexible and sensitive range of verbal expressions, comparable to that achieved by a complex tense and aspect system in other languages.

The particles are listed below singly and then in groups, the same order of listing being used throughout. Examples of all the groups occurring in my notes are given, and the number of examples given with each particle or group of particles is intended to be some indication of their relative frequency of occurrence in the language as I recorded it.

An attempt is made to give a single translation to each particle listed. In some cases this is relatively easy; in others only a general summary of its usages in sentences can be given. In each case it must be borne in mind that especially for words of this type that do not normally occur in sentences except as part of larger constructions, isolated translation meanings can represent no more than general abstractions from the various contributions the words make to the meanings of the total sentences in which they occur.

14.21 Nonnegative preverbal particles

No. 1. *ho* (1), past time.

ho sʔegok they boxed
tiʔnow ho helomeyeʔm who were dancing?
yoʔ ho pegpegoh weʔyoh he split up his wood
nekah no rurowoʔmoh we sang

kus ho tepoh where was he hit?
 telogumek' ku ke?l ho soc I resent what you said
 nekah niko?i ho ?neiku?moh we always used to gather acorns
 nek nahksemit ho k'weget I visited her three times

No. 2. kic. The general meaning of this particle is that the action or process referred to in the verb is either itself of some duration and has started in the past and is still going on at the time referred to in the sentence, or that it has occurred in the past with continuing effect on the current situation.

kic wey welomeye?m they have finished dancing
 kus kic so-t where has he gone?
 kic heksu? it has been found
 nek kic we?yeseke I have bought my bride
 ku nek imeyor kic neskwecok'w the man I am afraid of has come back
 kic swo?me?l he stinks now (from contact with something, cf. ?ocka·swo?me?l, below, No. 20)
 kic cpa·ni cwegin you have been talking a long time
 neskw' kic wenok'w he is coming near
 kic ro?r it is snowing (has started to snow)
 nek kic teykelewomoyek' me? leyes I have been bitten by a snake
 ku kic nu?moni ?wo·gey kic no·i ckeno? ke?mow since the white man arrived food has been scarce
 kic mo?ok'w there is none left
 newo· kic ?ukye?w we saw it capsizing

(a) The following examples contrast the uses of ho and kic:

ke?l ho sega?ageye?m k'welek'w kic wa?soyowo?m you used to be rich,
 but now you have become poor
 ku hinoy ho weno?omo?r poy kic ro? the one who was behind has run ahead (in a race)

No. 3. wo, past time, principally used after a negative preverbal particle (14.22), but used alone in "unreal conditional" clauses introduced by ?epe?, if (17.2B).

?epe? wo loyek' si ?o li·ko·melek' if I had been caught I should have been knifed

No. 4. ?ap, past time, sometimes with the implication of starting some action. As a noninitial member of a group ?ap is not restricted to past time (14.31 No. 7, Group 28, Groups 98, 99, 114).

no·i ?ap ho?omah then they started to make a fire
 skeli ?ap nek' ku ?uma?ahske? he put down his spear
 k'wesi ?ap hego·mu?m ku ?wahpew so he spoke to his wife

No. 5. ?u. This particle is generally used after kitk'wo (14.31 No. 14), but it also occurs alone meaning "past time."

sega?ani no·i sohci ?u gek'ws often he found it far up in the hills

In groups ?u is not restricted to past time (14.31 Group 100).

No. 6. me, ma, past time, sometimes with the additional implication of "going and doing."

me tmegok' I went hunting
 na?a?n me lo?m he brought two
 yo?ikoh me tohkow they went to have a talk (yo?ikoh ho tohkow = they
 had a talk)
 ti?nišow me newo?m what did you see?
 yo? wo?ik me nek' ci:k ?o ku tek^wonek^{ws} he put the money into the box
 ti?now ku pegak ku me newo·mom who was the man you saw?
 nek kem ma cege?loh I too went seaweed gathering
 ku meges ma hewolon ku teloge?moni the doctor cured the sick

No. 7. ?eme, ?ema, similar in meaning to me, ma.

?eme ga?m ku mewimor the old man spoke
 kolo ?eme lek^{wo}?i ?umeyk^welu·?m their mourning seemed to fill the air
 merk^weni ?eme ni·?n he looked everywhere
 ?eme ge?woni?i ku ?werahcin he went and woke up his friend
 ku mewimor wehinoy ?ema ?o·lo? he came and stood behind the old man
 kolo ?ema lek^{wo}?i wego·se?m their shouting seemed to fill the air
 ?ema ckeyek' ?o kyu?n I went there to sleep
 piška·i ?ema kepyurek' I swam in the sea
 yok ?ema kohcemo?ok' I stayed there one day
 neka?aı ?ema kimolep' he was rude to me

No. 8. ?ela, past time, with the implication of being associated with a particular place. As a noninitial member of a group ?ela is not restricted to past time (14.31 Group 101, 162a).

wonu ?ela key I sat on top
 ?ela pelep' there was fighting there
 ku ?ela pelepin nahscuh wencok^{ws} kem skeli leci? in the fighting there
 last night a woman was knocked down as well
 nek ?ela newosek' I saw him there
 hikon ku ?ela ho·le?moni niki cu ho·k^w once upon a time all who were
 there were gambling

No. 9. mep, past time, often with the implication that the action referred to occurred just in time for another event.

numi mep new kic ?ukye?w ku ?yoc we were just in time to see the boat
 capsized
 ke?l hes mep newo·?m were you in time to see it?
 mep kego?m wegoyek' the story was told (lit., they heard it told them)

No. 10. ki, the most generalized particle referring to future time; it may be variously translated "will," "may," "can," "ought," "must."

ki mi·ckaḥ I shall go on foot
 ki ?ohsek' pa?ah I will give him some water

ki ma?epoyew kecewes your hand will be tied up
 ki sku?y so· ʔapɾcek I will tell you in full⁶⁶
 nek ki yeksek' I will tell her
 ki himenomi le?moh we will go quickly
 to? ki ʔok^W it should be left alone (lit., it should be (where it is))
 ki ko?l nepek' I can eat something
 yo? ki sa·?agoč he can talk Yurok
 ku nekah ko·yck^Woh ʔo?leɪ k^Welek^W ki hohku? the house we bought must
 be repaired

No. 11. ku, future time, sometimes with the implication "going and doing."

nek k^Welok^W ku nahksemi wegoycoč I shall be away three days
 nek ku meɪ?en I will go and ask
 to? nekah ku ɬo· ke?yoh we will go and get your firewood
 to? ke?l nekah ku ni·go·?m we will go with you
 ku ckeyek' I am going to bed (lit., to sleep)

No. 12. As was stated in 13.141.4K, ki and ku are frequently used in subordinate clauses containing pronominal prefix verb forms. In this use these particles have no specific time reference, and may occur as first member of a group with any other particle or group of particles. Groups of this kind introduced by ki and ku are not listed in the sections below; examples of this use of the two particles are given in section 13.141.4K(3).

No. 13. kiti, future time.

kiti ta?anoy?ɪ it is going to be hot
 kiti ho·li? no·loh my basket will turn out twisted
 kolo kiti hego?l it looks as if he will go
 yo? ha?m kiti kimkosek' he said "I shall punish him"

No. 14. kit, future time, nearer than is implied by kiti. kit is also used for continuing actions or processes that have begun but not yet reached their completion. It is also used with reference to past events in the sense of "began to."

newo·k kit neleko·melek' I saw I was about to be stabbed
 necewes kit tmentmen my hand has started to throb
 mep newo·k kit wego?omah I was in time to see them starting to light
 the fires
 to?s kit hewece?m are you beginning to get better?
 kit po?oh nemiɪ my leg is healing
 kit ckene?m ki pu·k ʔo wi?i·t the deer are beginning to get scarce here
 no·ɪ kit sa·weleɪ then they began to cool off
 no·ɪ newo?m weseč k^Welek^W pulekuk kit wesoncoyek' then he saw it
 begin to be paddled down stream

No. 15. kitu, future time, with the implication "going to do."

kitu ɪku·?moh we are going acorn gathering

⁶⁶See so·, 14.21 No.40.

nekah kitu regemoh we are going to dance the doctor dance
 kitu hoh pi?ih I am going to pick up mussels

No. 16. kito, intention, desire.

kito ckeyek I want to sleep

No. 17. kesi, future time, with anaphoric reference to an event or time already mentioned or implied, that must precede the event referred to by the verb.

ku?y kesi hegoĸ I will go later on
 ?owo·k kesi wenok I will not come until tomorrow
 yo?ikoh ki poy helomeye?m kesi kelew helomeye?mo?w they will dance
 first and then you will dance

No. 18. ?esi, past time, with similar anaphoric reference to that of kesi.

?esi nes then he came
 cpa·nik ?esi sewep it was a long time before he breathed (lit., it was
 long then he breathed)
 lo?omah ?esi letkoli?m they ran along and then flew (said of birds
 taking off)
 kic weye?egah ?esi nu?m they came after we had finished our meal
 (lit., we had finished eating then they came)
 welowa·ci hegoĸ^w wesa?awor no·ġ ?esi pk^weco?l ku ?uma?ah its shadow
 came ten times before the devil appeared
 nahksemi ho k^w eget no·ġ ?esi ko?moyok I visited her three times before
 I heard it

No. 19. mesi, similar in meaning to kesi and ?esi, but not restricted in time reference.

ku kic ?uko?moyok mesi hego?l when he heard it he went
 ?owo·k mesi heksek I will not tell him until tomorrow

No. 20. ?ocka·, present time and continuing action.

?ocka· helome?y ku peg·ĸk the man is dancing now
 ?ocka· ko?l nepek at the moment I am eating
 ?ocka· hohku? ?upoy her tattooing is being done now
 we?yĸoh k^welek^w ?ocka· tmege? at present he is out hunting
 ?ocka· swo·?me?l he stinks now (naturally, cf. kic swo·?me?l, above,
 No. 2).

No. 21. ?ockic, time just past.

?ockic cpa·w·ĸk I have just thought of it

No. 22. wo?ni.

a. Present time and continuing action.

nek wo?ni ko?l nepek at present I am having something to eat

woʔni niʔnowoh ku wegohpeyeʔm now we are guarding the crossing
place (lit., where they cross)
keʔl kus woʔni sɔ:ɬɔpeʔm what are you doing now?

b. With reference to past time woʔni means "at the same time."

ku woʔni regohpenin ʔupaʔah skeli kic lekoʔn the person who was filling
the buckets (lit., water) has fallen down (while he was doing it)

No. 23. kitk^Wela, still.

nek kitk^Wela nekomuy nesaʔagocek I can still speak Yurok
yoʔ kitk^Wela nohteʔn wecwin she is still able to talk

No. 24. ko(?). In slower speech koʔ is the commoner form, whereas ko is frequent in quicker speech. This particle, which is used with reference to past and future time, is difficult to assign to a definite meaning. Comparison with its use in groups and examination of sentences where it occurs as a single particle suggest that its purpose is to make more precise or specific the time of the event referred to in the verb. Cf. ko(?) ʔo and ʔo ko(?), below (14.31 Group 61, Group 64).

With reference to past time:

ko newo:k kit weɬmeyowoɬ no:ɬ ʔo kemeyek I saw that they were getting
nasty, so I went home
nekah k^Welek^W koʔ hɔ:kɔyeʔm miʔ pegɔk nekah noʔpenoy we hid because
a man was chasing us
nek nepsec numi ʔwehinoy ko nɔ:ɔy ku wiʔi:t weso:k my father was the
last man to assist at this sort of thing.

With reference to future time:

ko geseyek skuʔy neson I shall be thought to be doing right
pek^Wsu hes kelew ko nɔ:ɔyɔpaʔ won't you all help me?
moco ki newohpeʔn k^Welek^W koʔ sɔ:mɔyɔwɔyeɬ if he sees me, I shall
be killed
toʔ wo:gin ko koʔoyewek then I will hire someone else
toʔ wiʔi:t ko hek^Wspaʔ then you will find me there
pek^Wsu hes ko rek^Woh won't you drink something?
kem ko soc say it again!
heɬ ko koʔoʔes hey, stop!

No. 25. Locative preverbal particles, ʔo, ni, ʔi

These three particles are basically locative. Their uses with verbs are very frequent, and serve to link the event referred to by the verb with features of the context or environment. Their reference may be local and literal, or metaphorical and to a more abstract context. Frequently they have an anaphoric reference to something already mentioned. They are not restricted in time reference.

a. ʔo.

paʔa:ɬ ʔo tek kohtoɬ haʔa:g one rock sticks up in the water

kus ?o pa?a?n where is there water ?
 nek tepo·no! ?o ceyohpinek pu·k I hid the deer in the forest
 keyoh ?o lenek^W ?o·! someone drowned in the autumn
 wes?onewik ?o ?eko?l knu·u a hawk hovered in the sky
 ku ?o wegesah bathing place (where they bathe; contrast ku ho wegesah
 below, No. 28)
 no·! hinoy ?o weno?i?m they came afterward
 kyu? hego·se?m ku ?yonci ?o reki·n those sitting in the boat are shout-
 ing over there
 nek so· yo? kelac ?o no·?reβ I think he followed you there
 pek^Wsu hes nekah kelew ?o megelu·?moh so kohpey may we not go with
 you to Crescent City?
 nekah wo?ni ho·k^Wce?moh ?o gegoy lek^Wsi le?mek^W we were gambling
 at the time and they told us "Get outside!"
 ?o?lep ?o teno? p·nc·c there is a lot of dust in the house
 hikon numi kim so· yewo?i tu? ?o tene?m merk^Wsewo! years ago there
 was a terrible earthquake and many people perished
 tosoh wa?so?y tu? ?o skuye?n ku peg·k though he is poor the man is
 good for all that
 yo? cwegin nek ?o h·gik^Ws·rw·h while she talked I was smiling (lit., she
 was talking I was then smiling)
 ?o ke?u?l there is a lake there
 kic numi ?e?gah ?o lek^Wo?i ku ?o?le! they were just eating when the
 house fell in

b. ni.

pa?a·! ni ?o·lew ha?a·g there are rocks in the water
 wiš ni ?o?l he is here
 ma hewolon ku ni ?o·le?moni he came and healed those who were there
 ni mo?ok^W nepuy ?o ku ra·yoy there is no salmon in the creek
 yoc ?upoyew ni ?oy! ne?wona? my coat is lying in the front of the boat
 wonew ni ?o·le?me! they are up in the hills
 hinoy ni so?n he is backward
 pecu k^Welek^W niko?i ni ?weskeweg up river it is always fine weather
 niko?i ko?l ni kegok you are always going off somewhere

c. ?i.

co·lew ?i yo·le?m they are around down below
 ?o newo·k kyu? ?i hoy!keβ I saw it rolling about there
 ka·mege?i tu? hes ?i yese?m ki hego! the weather is bad, do you still
 intend to go? (lit., do you think in the circumstances (?i) "I will go"?)
 tema loy ki ?nek^Weget tu? yo?ikoh ?i nu·?m I tried to visit you but
 they arrived at the time
 pecik ?i ?neme?w I come from up river
 to? numi ka·meg ?i le?moh although the weather was bad we went all
 the same

No. 26. hi, around

kowico hi ni·?nowo?m don't look around!

No. 27. ʔeni, all over, completely.

no:ɪ weluloɪ ʔeni muloniʔ wiʔi:t then this was rubbed all over their mouths
ʔeni koʔsi mesi:goniʔ he was massaged all over

No. 28. ho(2), to, at.

In view of the quite separate range of meanings attached to this particle, it may be legitimate to list it apart from ho (1). ho (2) is unrestricted in time reference and implies that the action denoted by the verb is directed or focused in a particular direction.

ku ho wegesah bath tub (where one bathes, contrast ku ʔo wegesah above, No. 25a)

kic cinkiʔ ku ho lega:yeʔmoʔw the path (lit., where people pass) has been changed

no:ɪ tmɪyweroy ho ri:gor the waves come up as far as Cannery Creek
kowico nek ho ni:ʔnowopaʔ don't look at me!

No. 29. nu, motion preceding or involved in the action denoted by the verb.

Ki pegɪk nu tmi:goʔ pu:k the men have gone deer hunting

nikoʔɪ nu ʔnenekcenoy he always comes to meet us

pek^wsu hes nu megelo:ʔm are you not going along too?

nek nu nonowoʔoʔ I have come to fetch you all

numi kimoʔl nu ʔneʔɪgɪp my news is very bad (lit., it is very bad, I am coming to tell)

wenos nu rek^woh kepaʔah come and drink your water!

nu traʔkos go and get some water!

nu ɪʔos ku muʔuhk^woleʔwey go and fetch the wedge!

No. 30. meɪ. This particle serves to link the action or process denoted by the verb with attendant things, persons, or circumstances, which may or may not be referred to by other words in the sentence.

yoʔ haʔa:g meɪ sɪmɪt ʔuʔiʃ he killed the bird with a stone

tiʔniʃow meɪ toh what are they talking about?

paʔa:miʔ ku ʔyoɪkoyʔ kowico meɪ hoʔopeʔm the firewood is wet; don't use it to make the fire!

tuʔ meɪ cegeykeʔn neci:ʃep that is why my flowers are small

piʃka:ɪ meɪ lohpiʔɪ the clouds are coming in from the sea

kus soʔn meɪ nes why have you come? (lit., what has happened? Because of it you have come).

yoʔɪkoh meɪ teloyweɪ they told a lie as they passed

tewomeɪ meɪ nenekcenicek I am glad I met you on the way

meɪ soʔn it matters, it is of importance

nepuy wiʔ cpi meɪ soʔn only salmon were concerned in this

yoʔ k^wekek^w nek meɪ kemoloʔ she is jealous about me

wit meɪ hiʔ pewolew that is why it is called Pewolew

No. 31. ʔemeɪ, similar to meɪ in meaning but less frequently used.

keski ʔemeɪ hek^wsek I found it down there

.as ?emeɪ nekɛnɛsek I met him on the road
 nepe?wiʃneg ʔu?was ?emeɪ ma?epoyew ku ?we?lep his hair was tied up
 with an otter skin
 ku ?ukesomewet ?emeɪ ɪɔɪpep ku ?o?lepik with his left hand he lowered
 himself into the house
 ?emeɪ ɪo?m ku ?wo?ɪpe?y then he took the angelica root

No. 32. sela, action, etc., in a particular direction.

no:ɪ ?o ga?m sela ro?onepɛs then he said "move up there!"
 sela recoɪ they paddled in that direction

No. 33. so, action, etc., in a particular direction.

pulekuk so cwin he prayed to the north
 co-lek^w so sloycoɪ I climbed down the hill
 hikoc so hego:sek I am shouting across the water
 nekah na:gin so myo:leyonoy they pushed us aside
 ku ro:wo?s wit so wegenoyɪ that is what the pipes were called there
 pa?a:ɪ so lekoni pegɪk a man who fell into the water

No. 34. keso, like, apparently. Qualifies or restricts the statement
de in the verb.

keso pemeyomi? it seemed oil smooth
 keso testop it looked as if it had been congealed
 keso pekoyop the water flowed red, it seemed

No. 35. si, would, should. si is used in past "unreal conditional"
stences, and to express wishes and preferences for states of affairs
er than the actual.

me skewok kelew si megelo?w I wanted you all to come with me
 tek skewok si ?nenewo:k weswego:piɪ I should like to see it pour with
 rain
 ek komcumeɪ ku si hekcoh I know what I should have told you
 meya:n si nes he should have come yesterday
 eɪl si kemeyoneme?m ku cey you ought to take the child home

36. no:, with others, like the rest.

nepek I eat it too
 no: so?n and so he went on doing it
 ?ohceɪ I am giving you some too
 no: ro?op he is running with the rest

koweco, kowico introducing negative commands (15.711), no: means
 "stop doing it!" "stop what you are doing!" etc., whereas koweco,
 alone have the effect of a simple prohibition.

no: ɪmeyoneme?m ku cey stop frightening the child!
 no: kegohcwo?w kahkah ke?win don't catch any more sturgeon
 or eels!

kowico no· homtepe?m meɪ ki pusi stop playing with the cat!

No. 37. co(?). co? is the more usual form in slower speech.

co(?) is the only preverbal particle found to permit nouns to intervene between itself and its head verb (see the last example in section a following). It has four types of functions:

a. With indicative or noninflected verb forms it is used to make polite imperative sentences, which are in more general use than the specific imperative forms of verbs.

ke?l co wonu so·ne?m kerur sing higher! (lit., raise your singing!)
 co curpɔy kɔwɔɔyɔs we?lep comb your girl's hair!
 co? cpinahpɪpə? ʔowo·kpa· wait for me till the day after tomorrow!
 ku la·s ʔo gunowoni tepo· co ʔo·lek^we?m camp by the tree at the side
 of the road!
 co? ɔyko·?m kesa·ʔagocek try to talk Yurok!
 ke?l co nahcise?m kew ku ʔnu·k give your name to my child!
 co ʔo go·leɪ so·to·?m⁶⁷ go into the garden!

b. In clauses of the form article + attributive verb, co(?) before the verb is the specific mark of temporal clauses (cf. 13.141.6I(2)f).

ku co ɪku·?mo?w in the acorn gathering season (lit., when people regularly gather acorns)
 ku co plegohpin ki yegoḱ I will go when the waters are in spate
 ki nek co hego·loh when I go, when I went
 ku yo? co? so·tolin when he goes, when he went

Without co(?) the last two examples might mean "where I go," etc.

Occasionally co(?) is used with this temporal meaning in other constructions.

kit hego?omah co? nu·?meɪ yo?ɪkoh they arrived just as we were making the fires (lit., we were just making the fires then they arrived)
 nek keyoh co ʔo·k I was born in the fall (autumn)

c. co(?) is often found after kus in interrogative sentences (18.3A), without any assignable translation meaning.

kus co nes^wecoḱ^w when did he come?
 kus co? soninepe?m how do you feel?
 kus co so?n kepsec we?y^wkoh how is your father today?
 kus co so·se?m what do you think of it?

d. For the use of co(?) with k^wen see under Adverbs, 15.82B.

No. 38. ci, as a single preverbal particle or as first member of a group (14.31 No. 26) is used with imperative verb forms or noninflected verbs in syntactically equivalent positions. As a noninitial member of groups it has a more general emphatic meaning (14.31 Group 67, 14.32 Group 179).

⁶⁷ʔo is here a preposition, to. See 16.2D.

ci ʔoʔpin kəpɔp give me some of your bread!
 ci koʔl nəps have something to eat!
 ci hohkumek^w do some work, all of you!
 ci nahcel koʔl so·k give us something!
 ci reki·n sit down, all of you!

No. 39. cu, as a single preverbal particle, like the more common groups niki cu, ʔiki cu, and kiki cu, has a basic meaning "all," and implies a generalizing of the action or process expressed by the verb. It has a different use as initial member of a group (14.31 No. 27).

Ki to·meni sonowoni ćuciš numi cu kegoħceʔw he used to catch all sorts of birds

No. 40. so·, thus, so. This particle is of frequent occurrence. It may be used anaphorically to show the dependence of one event or situation on a previously mentioned event or situation. Following a third person singular indicative verb or a noninflected verb so· constitutes an adverbial phrase corresponding to the "adverbs of manner" of European languages. These constructions function syntactically as single adverbs and may be preceded by other preverbal particles endocentrically linked to the main verb and not to the verb immediately followed by so·. See the final example below.

so· tenoħkeʔy he is so stingy
 kus so· hegoħeʔm how do you say it?
 kus so· nekeʔy what (lit., how) is that called?
 so· himo·reyowoħ nekah na·gin so myo·leyonoy there were in such a hurry that they pushed us aside
 pewolew ʔo mewimor wit so· nekeʔy he was called the Old Man of Pewolew
 nimoksu pyewolumeħ ku nɔpɔw so· sekeʔy I could not chew it the meat was so tough
 mos koʔliš kom so· knuʔlogeʔħ ki piškah no one knows how deep the sea is (lit., no one knows, thus is the sea deep)
 ʔomimos so· toħkow they are talking Hupa (lit., Hupa Indians thus they are talking)
 kic sloʔeħko·ʔm so· newoyeʔm you look thin (lit., you have got thin thus you appear)
 ʔo tmentmen nerpeħ so· lepeʔħ my toothache is nagging (lit., it throbs there thus my tooth aches)
 kim so· rok^{ws} it is terribly windy
 sekeʔy so· koʔl hoh he is working hard at something
 skuʔy so· hunowoħ I was brought up well
 ki ckenoʔ so· ʔohceħ necegeʔl I will give you a little of my seaweed

An -eg- infixed form sego·, regularly so, is found; this is the only preverbal particle to admit infixation.

wek sego· noħseciʔ this is always taken off like this

No. 41. niki, ʔiki, kiki. niki and ʔiki are treated as single particles and not as groups (ni + ki, ʔi + ki), since each may be preceded by the particle ki in groups (14.31 Groups 38-39).

a. niki. niki is principally used to indicate that the event expressed by the verb follows consequentially on a preceding event or existing state of affairs, which may or may not be expressed. Frequently the circumstance are expressed in a verb followed by so. niki usually, though not invariably, refers to past time.

niki tenpewəʔɪ so leikemoy the mist turned to rain (lit., then it rained
it was so misty)

hegoyek tu? niki hegok I was told and so I went
wonu niki la·rork^wiʔɪ then the waves broke over

ku ʔɪgɪc kem niki šoʔn then the sweat-house was also (smelling of
angelica root)

niki merkuʔm ku nahceʔliš ki ʔwenepek ki nepuy then he ate up the
salmon he was given to eat

nekah niki kegepeyɪ so no·c' we were deafened it made such a noise

niki is often followed by pronominal prefix forms of verbs in this usage, with the same meaning.

niki ʔweloʔomah then they ran off

niki ʔuk^womteʔmek ku pegɪk then the men went back

no·ɪ niki ʔwo·roʔr wenegi·ʔnowok so then he ran off to look for it

tu? niki ʔwero·yonew ku ʔyoc then the boat skimmed along the water

niki followed by to·ʔm(-), to be in a group, and a pronominal prefix verb form means "all carry out a particular action" etc.; in this usage niki does not necessarily have consequential meaning.

niki to·ʔmoh nela·yoʔomah we all passed by in a group

niki to·ʔm wo·k^wceɪ they were all gambling

niki to·ʔm(-) may also be followed by a relative type clause, with the same meaning.

hewolon niki to·ʔm ku ni ʔo·leʔmoni he healed everyone who was there

niki is similarly used with adverbs meaning "all," "everywhere," etc.

niki ko·si lepeʔɪ netew my body (lit., flesh) aches all over

niki ko·si heikew leʔm they have all gone up into the hills

niki ko·si tenpewəʔɪ ku nek ho newo· it was raining everywhere as far
as I could look

ku nepuy kolo niki koʔsi koʔmoʔy the salmon seemed to hear everything

b. ʔiki. ʔiki is used in a similar manner to the first mentioned use of niki, followed by either indicative or pronominal prefix verb forms. Its meaning is that the event follows immediately after a preceding event, but there is less emphasis on its consequentiality.

nɪʔɪpɪtek ʔiki roʔopek I stumbled and ran straight off

hegoyek tu? ʔiki hegok I was told and went at once (cf. the similar
example with niki above)

kowico poy ʔiki roʔopeʔm don't run ahead at once!

pecus ?iki šo'to?l then he went straight away up the river
 ?iki ?uwey then they stopped at once

?iki is also used with to·?m(-), and with adverbs meaning "all," etc., similarly to niki, though less frequently.

Ki ?o·t ?iki to·?m wegole† the people all said it
 ?iki ko·si ko?mo?y he heard it everywhere

c. kiki, similarly used to niki and ?iki, but always with reference to future time.

kiki nu·?moh ki ?ekoneme?m you will carry it until we arrive (lit., we shall then arrive, you will be carrying it)
 kiki ?upemu? it is to be cooked at once
 nekah kiki wi? nele?moh we will go there immediately
 kic ro· kiki ?neckeyek it is time for me to go to sleep now

With adverbs meaning "all," etc.

kiki ko·si skewiřak I will put everything in order
 k^welek^w wi?i·t kiki ko·si ro?m it will spread all over here

No. 42. ?ini, noni, nini. ?ini is treated as a single particle and not a group (?i + ni), because it can be followed by ni in a group (14.31 Group 145).

The three particles ?ini, noni, and nini have a function in the Yurok language comparable to the comparative degree of adjectives in European languages. Two constructions were found in this use: The verb preceded by one of these particles is followed by the preposition ?o, than (16.2D) + a nominal; both nominals (unless one or both can be inferred from the context) precede the verb group, the second nominal being the one against which the comparison is made.

a. ?ini.

wek ?ini ceporeg it is colder here
 ?ini pe?l he is getting bigger
 wek ki ?o?leř† yok ?ini plohkeli? this house is bigger than that
 wek ki čišak k^welek^w ?ini no·re?w ?o ku ke?l nañcañ this dog is prettier than the one you gave me
 nek wi ?ini himecoř ?o ku yok so· no?r I walk quicker than he runs (lit., than (the way) that he so runs)
 wit ?ini meroge?y ki ?welo † we?yoh this was the easier way for them to get their wood

b. noni.

wo?o·t noni pe?l ?o ku ?nepsec he was older than my father

c. nini.

yo? nini k_{newolep} pēg_{ik} hē is the taller man (lit., he is taller as a man)
 nek nini c_{ey} ?o ke?l I am younger than you

nini has a second, noncomparative, use = around, about.

ku negenic wi? nini hak^Ws the mouse was laughing around
nini reki·n ?imi nepeł they sit around and do not eat

14.22 Negative preverbal particles

Negation is ordinarily expressed in Yurok by means of a set of preverbal particles, and its expression is not distinguished as a formal grammatical category from the general category of preverbal particles.

No. 43. nimi, ?imi, kimi. These three particles are treated as single particles and not as groups (ni, ?i, and ki + mi(?), 14.32 No. 43 (cf. niki, ?iki, and kiki, above No. 41). They behave syntactically as single particles, never being separated by intervening words, and nimi and ?imi enter into groups of particles as units.

a. nimi, the commonest and most general negative preverbal particle, unrestricted in time reference.

nek nimi ko?l nepek ?ołkumi nimi ciweyek I am not eating anything
because I am not hungry
nimi newo·k ki ?o?leł I do not see the house
nimi teno· pa?ah there is not much water
nimi homte? weci·k he is careful (lit., he does not play) with his money
nimi t?ołk^We?m you have no sense
yo? nimi t.g.r.w.r?m ku pegak she did not talk to the man

b. ?imi, similar to nimi.

?imi ka·mo? it is not rough water
tosoh n.g.r.y wi? wes.r.ł.h tu? ?imi wi? pyekcoh though I helped him do
it I did not approve of it

After a conditional clause, ?imi = would not.

?epeł nes^Wecok^W meges ?imi wi? šišo?n if the doctor had come things
would not be like this

c. kimi, negation with reference to future time.

kimi nepi?meł nepuy they shall not eat salmon
moco ku megok^W kimi wey ?umok^Womok^Wocek ko s.r.m.t.r.k if that dog
does not stop barking I shall kill it
moco kimi wey ?uteget ko gesek k^Welek^W te?l if he does not stop crying
I shall think he is ill

No. 44. mos, similar in meaning to nimi, but more emphatic.

mos nek kom I do not know
mos tegen it never rains (cf. 13.151.5A)
mos koma ?ok^W ?r?g.r.c there are no sweathouses left

mos is the negative particle in equational sentences (see 14.418).

No. 45. nimoksu, emphatic negative.

nimoksu koʔl nepeḵ I shall not eat a thing
 toʔ nimoksu ʔoyogoh they will never catch us
 nimoksu megeʔl ho nekah he does not come with us at all
 kic hoʔomoh tuʔ nimoksu nohteneḵ wo·leʔmeḵ they are hurt and cannot
 walk at all

No. 46. ʔimoksu, similar to nimoksu.

ʔimoksu teneʔm ki nepuy the salmon will not be plentiful

After a conditional clause ʔimoksu = would not.

ʔepeḵ wi ʔok^W ku ʔnepsec k^{Welek} ʔimoksu hekcoh if my father were
 alive we would not ask you

No. 47. pa·s, general negative, also used as exclamative "No" (15.74).

pa·s rek^{Woh} tɔpɔyɔh paʔah we do not drink cold water
 skewoksimeḵ pa·s peʔr noʔoʔḵ I want my house to be small (lit., not big).

pa·s may also be used with indicative verb forms to make negative imperative sentences.

pa·s lahcuʔ don't launch!

No. 48. mosi(?), general negative. mosiʔ is the more usual form in slower speech.

mosiʔ sekitkoʔ he is not strong
 mosi nahceleḵ weḵkyork^{Weḵ} they are not allowed to see it
 mosi ʔwegoyḵ ki rek^{Woy} ni ʔo·leʔmoni kimi nepiʔmeḵ nepuy it was not
 meant that the inhabitants of Requa should not eat salmon (mos hegyoyḵ,
 etc., the inhabitants were not told not to, etc.).

No. 49. semi(?), used in sentences introduced by nikoʔḵ to mean "never." In such sentences the verb is in the indicative and not the pronominal prefix form as is otherwise the case with nikoʔḵ (13.141.4K(1)c). semiʔ is the commoner form in slower speech.

nikoʔḵ semi skuyepḵ he is never pleasant
 nikoʔḵ semiʔ taʔanoyʔḵ it is never hot weather

semi(?) was found as a general negative particle in groups (14.31 Groups 11, 180), but not singly except after nikoʔḵ.

14.3 Groups of Preverbal Particles

Preverbal particles occur very frequently in groups of two or more, sometimes separated by an adverb, adverbial phrase, or pronoun. The place in which each particle occurs in the group is not fixed, and certain combina-

tions are found with the order freely varying, whereas in others different arrangements give different meanings. In most groups the meaning can be seen from an examination of the meanings attributable to the constituent particles (with the reservation made in 14.2, above). But there are some groups with a specific meaning or grammatical function not easily derivable from the uses of the member particles; such groups are described as they occur below. Only certain particles enter into groups.

14.31 Groups introduced by a nonnegative particle

No. 1. ho(1)

Group 1: ho ko(?)

hinoy ho ko ni·?n I looked back

Group 1a: ho ko(?) me†

kus weson kelac ho ko me† nahcpu?m ci·ko?l weso·k how did it
happen that he gave you all his things?

Group 2: ho me† (cf. me† ho, below, Group 84)

ku ho me† mu†kocin wenepuy ku wencok^Ws k^Welok^W nimi numi
?weskuye?n the salmon that that woman sold was not her best

Group 3: ho so·

kus ho so· ho·le?mo?w how did you travel?

nahkseý ne?yoc wetik^Wtik^Wone† ho so· ka·meg three of my boats
have been broken it was such bad weather

?enumi ho so· sloy†keti? ku k^Wela·k^Ws ho sonko† ku la·yek^W it had
been swept clean just as they had done to the path

No. 2. kic

Group 4: kic ho

ke?l hes kic ho helomeye?m have you danced yet?

kic ho ?e?gah the meal is over

kic ho ma?epetek I have tied them up already

nekah kic ho †kyork^We?moh ki ?welomeye?m we had already seen
them dancing

to? ki yekcoh we?y moco kic ho nu·?moh we will tell you the place
(lit., this) when we have got there

Group 4a: kic ho no· ko(?)

tu? k^Welas kic ho no· wištu? ko hohku?m and so he too had performed
it like the others

Group 5: kic me, kic ma

kus kic me so?n what has happened?

kic me nes she has come

kic ma nahksemo?o?l he was away three days

kic ma ?epetek I have been and tied them up (cf. kic ho ma?epetek,
above, Group 4)

nekah kic ma mi·ga?ah we have already been spearing (fish)

Group 6: kic ?ela

kic ?ela skuyke† ku loco?m the toad dressed herself

k^Wesi kic ?ela wey wecur†y and she finished combing her hair

- Group 7: kic ?u
k^welok^w kic ?u nu·?m well, they have come
- Group 8: kic ki (cf. ki kic, below, Group 27)
pek^wsu hes kic ki wohpeye?moh ?o ku la·yek^w may we not now cross
on the path?
- Group 9: kic ko(?)
nekah kic cpi ko nahkseyo^h now there will just be the three of us
- Group 10: kic ?o
pecku kic ?o remoh they are doing the doctor dance up river now
nekah k^welek^w kic ?o ma·ye?moh well, we have passed it
kic ?o numi pe¹ he was then quite big
kic ?o sku?y so· pirwaksipew⁶⁸ then they loved each other dearly
(lit., well)
- Group 11: kic ni
kic ni mo?ok^w ?i?gɪ·c there are no sweathouses here now
- Group 11a: kic ni ma
pecu kic ni ma hego^k I have been up the river
- Group 11b: kic ni so·
tu? wišt^u? kic ni so· swo·?mele¹ and so they smelt of it
- Group 12: kic ?i
kic ?i ro· ku kekepoyure^k it is time for you to swim
kic ?i ?weson ki ?nego·?loh we are both ready to go
kic hes ?i šo?n ki kego^k are you ready to go? (cf. 13.16)
- Group 12a: kic ?i ?o
k^wesi kic ?i ?o so?n and so it happened there
- Group 12b: kic ?i nu
kic yok ?i nu ku^gak now I have come to be here alone
- Group 12c: kic ?i ho (2)
kic ?i yo (= ho, 6) ko·? I have been standing here
- Group 13: kic nu
kic nu tmigo? they have gone hunting
ku pegak kic nu hoh the men have gone to work
- Group 14: kic me¹
ku cey kic me¹ nahcise^k neci·k I have given the child some money
as I passed
- Group 14a: kic mel mi(?)⁶⁹
kus son kelew kic me¹ mi? k^wi·get why don't you all come visiting
now?
- Group 15: kic co(?)
kic co ko?si cegeyonahpi? he was now hated by everyone
- Group 16: kic so·
kic so· ten it is raining so (hard)

⁶⁸See so·, 14.21 No. 40.⁶⁹For mi(?) see 14.32 No. 43.

Group 17: kic mela⁷⁰

moco wonek^w kic mela hego·?m when you have gone up in: the hills

Group 18: kic nimi (cf. nimi kic, below, Group 149)

kic nimi skuye?n now it is no good

Group 19: kic mi(?) (for mi(?) see 14.32 No. 43)

tu? kem segep kem kic ?ek^wey? kic mi cwinkep' then even Coyote
was alarmed and fell silent

kic mi? pyuc so?n he is not well now (euphemism for "dead")

Group 20: kic ?emi⁷¹

no·? kic ?emi newi? then it could no longer be seen

No. 3. me

Group 21: me ko(?)

kos?elson me ko ?nenohpewek' I wish I had gone in

Group 22: me so· (cf. so· me, below, Group 123)

wit me so· hego' that is how I went

No. 4. ?ema

Group 23: ?ema ko(?)

nek ?ema ko newocek' I went to see you

Group 24: ?ema ho (2)

no·? pulek^ws ku la·regor ?ema ho swoy?keyet' then she scattered it
at the river mouth where the waves run in

No. 5. ?ap ?o

Group 25: ?ap ?o

no·? wistu? kem ?ap ?o n·g·g·s so then he gathered sweathouse wood
there too

?ap ?o cek I sat down there

No. 6. ?ela kiti, would

Group 26: ?ela kiti

nimi hasi? wit ?ela kiti so?n it was not thought that it would happen
like this

No. 7. ki⁷²

Group 27: ki kic (cf. kic ki, above, Group 8)

kus ki won kic so·tok^w where else could it have gone?

Group 28: ki ?ap

moco ki ?ap newok' kic ?umerkewecek' if I see him already dead

Group 29: ki ?ela, habitual action

ko?l ki ?ela key kolo keni·?n you keep sitting somewhere apparently
gazing

⁷⁰mela was not found singly. Its meaning here appears similar to that of ?ela.

⁷¹?emi is a negative preverbal particle not found singly or initially in a group.

⁷²Groups introduced by ki and followed by a pronominal prefix verb form are excluded.
See 14.21 No. 12.

Group 30: ki ko(?)

ki ko cpinah we will wait
 ki cpi kohci ko nepe?m you will eat only once

Group 30a: ki ko(?) ni

ki ko ni cyegu·k^wenek I will be sitting there

Group 30b: ki ko(?) meɬ

ke?l ki ko poy meɬ ko?moyok kesi ?o gegok I will hear from you
 before I go there

Group 31: ki ?o

moco kic ha?peɬ to? ki kem ?o hekcek if you have forgotten I will
 tell you again

yo? wehinoy ki ?o no-?repek I will follow behind him
 kem ki ke?l wi? ?o negeme?m and you will carry it

Group 31a: ki ?o ko(?)

nekah ki cpi ?o ko ni?i?yoh we two shall be here alone

Group 32: ki ni

moco ki ni cepereg ko? moyke?m ki ci·šep if it gets cold here the
 flowers will die

ki ni teno? we must have more (lit., there must be much here)

ki ni teno? hes do you want more?

ki numi ni ko-?ope?m you must just stand there

Group 33: ki nu

kus no?oɬ ki kem nu nesk^weco-?m when are you coming back again?

nekah hasoh kohpey ki nu goh we have decided to go to Crescent City

pulik ki nu mi·geɬ?en we will go around asking down river

ki nahksemi nu k^wi·get I will visit her three times

moco ki ko?l nu nes co hegole?m kus ?i keme?w if anyone comes
 ask him "Where are you from?"

Group 34: ki meɬ

nek ki meɬ meɬ?en I will ask there

ki ?ok^w kemec ki meɬ humonepe?m there will be a fire for you to
 warm yourself by (lit., there will be your fire, you will be warm
 by it)

Group 34a: ki meɬ ko(?)

wi? ki meɬ ko hohkume?m you will make something with this

Group 34b: kiɬ

A form kiɬ is found, which seems best interpreted as a special con-
 traction of ki meɬ, having the same syntactic status and the same
 meaning.

ni mok^w kiɬ hoh there is nothing I can do with it

?ocka·pe?m ku we?ykoh kiɬ ?e?gah she is now cooking what we shall
 eat today

kos?ela ko·si ?o-? ki kiɬ ?e?gah may there everywhere be food to eat
 (lit., what we have meals of)!

Group 35: ki so

?upahtun ku kesmecoy ku kekesomewet ki so ?ok^w the neck of your
 deerskin is to lie on your left

na[?]mi tɹ.lu[?]l ʔo ʔwelu[?] mi[?] ki šo (= so, 6) komcu[?]m wesek[?] wi[?]i.t ku
 ho goh he put two ridges round its mouth so that he should know
 that it was this one that he had made

Group 36: ki co(ʔ)

k[?]i we[?]y.koh we[?]gor ki co[?] neskwecok[?] I will come back this month
 (for the temporal use of co(ʔ) see 14.21 No. 37b)

Group 37: ki cu

ki numi cu sku[?]y so[?] ʔo.ʔ⁷³ they will all grow very well

Group 38: ki niki so[?]

kem ki niki keso⁷⁴ negemek[?] and then you will carry it this way

Group 39: ki ʔiki

welowa[?] co[?]moy[?] ki no[?] nɹ.gɹse[?]m kem ki ʔiki kewey[?] for ten days
 you will gather sweathouse wood and then you will have finished

Group 40: ki so[?]

yo[?]ɹ.koh wiš ho la.yolume[?] ku ʔnu[?].k ki šo (= so[?], 6) tmo[?] it was the
 who taught my child to shoot (lit., they taught my child, he will th
 shoot)

ʔo go.leike[?]n mi[?] ki so[?] mecewolo[?] he stirred them (the embers) u
 so that they would glow

Group 40a: ki so[?] me[?]t

kus ki šo (= so[?], 6) me[?]t mu[?] how are you going to sell them?

Group 40b: ki so[?] mi(ʔ)⁷⁵

kus ki šo (= so[?], 6) mi[?] koloni kahselope[?] how could they fail to be
 rather taken aback?

Group 41: ki semi(ʔ)

ɹ[?]os ku kekɹ.wɹɹs me[?]t ku kolin kecewes mi[?] ki semi keycek hold
 your wrist with your other hand so that it will not get tired!

No. 8. ku⁷⁶

Group 42: ku ʔo

nekah ku ʔo me[?]t[?]en we will go and ask there

Group 43: ku ʔiki

hegoyek[?] ku ʔiki helomeye[?]m I heard that there was to be dancing th

No. 9. kiti

Group 44: kiti nu

wonew kiti nu hegok[?] I am going up in the hills

kiti nu cege[?]lohsek[?] I am going to gather seaweed

nekah kiti nu cki[?]moh we will go to bed (lit., to sleep)

Group 45: kiti co(ʔ)

ku yo[?] kiti co so[?].tolin nek ki megelok[?] when he goes I will go with h
 (for the temporal use of co(ʔ) see 14.21 No. 37b)

⁷³See so[?], 14.21 No. 40.

⁷⁴See 13.141.4L.

⁷⁵For mi(ʔ) see 14.32 No. 43.

⁷⁶Groups introduced by ku and followed by a pronominal prefix verb form are exclude
 See 14.21 No. 12.

9. 10. kit

Group 46: kit ?u

kit ?u wo·k kem ?o gegok^w he went even before daybreak

Group 47: kit ?o

kit ?o wo·k it is just before dawn

kit ?o cme?y ?o nɔ·gɔ?s as evening fell he gathered sweathouse wood
(lit., it was just before evening, he then gathered)

kit ?o ma·yonew ku ?yoc the boat was just about to pass there

Group 47a: kit ?o ko(?)

kit ?o ko sa·weleɪ they began to cool off

Group 48: kit ni

nahcicek keci·k kolo won kit ni šonowo?m I have given you your money
you seem to be starting to act rather queerly about it

Group 49: kit nu

kit nu cege?lohsek I am going to gather seaweed

nekah kit nu tmi·go? we are just off hunting

Group 50: kit meɪ

ku mera· kit meɪ telek I am getting ill from the smoke

Group 51: kit ?emeɪ

ku kic ?o nu·?moni ?wo·gey kit ?emeɪ meguikoceɪ after the arrival
of the white men they (the Indians) began to sell themGroup 52: kit mi(?)⁷⁷ wo

kit mi wo mɔ?ɔni? ku mulah that horse cannot be overtaken

11. kesi ?o

Group 53: kesi ?o

nekah hinoy kesi ?o wohpeye?moh we will cross behind (the others)

12. ?esi

Group 54: ?esi me

no·ɪ ?esi me wegesah then they went to take a bath

Group 55: ?esi nu

to? ko?mi cpega·k ?esi wi? nu la·ye?m it is too long since you last
passed this way (lit., at long intervals then you pass here)

Group 56: ?esi niki ma

hasi hinoyks la·?y ?esi pa?a·liks niki ma la·?y he passed behind it
and then went into the water

. 13. ?ocka· wo?ni

Group 57: ?ocka· wo?ni

?ocka· wo?ni wɔ?ɔs right now I am dying it orange

?ocka· wo?ni tahpsoy ?o le?loyek while I was ironing I burnt myself
(for this use of wo?ni see 14.21 No. 22)⁷⁷For mi(?) see 14.32 No. 43.

No. 14. kitk^Wo

This particle does not occur singly; in groups its meaning may be compared to that of kitk^Wela, still.

Group 58: kitk^Wo ?u

kitk^Wo ?u megey wi?škoh it is still mourning to this day

Group 59: kitk^Wo ?o

kitk^Wo ?o ka·mewet^l he still had a bitter taste there (in his mouth)

Group 60: kitk^Wo mi(?)⁷⁸ ?u

kitk^Wo mi ?u hewecek I am not well yet

kitk^Wo mi? ko?l ?u so?n ku ke?l tmo·lo·mom pegak the man you shot
has not died yet

cmeya·n kitk^Wo mi ?u nes he had not come back by yesterday

kitk^Wo mi ?u ?ok^Ws wahpew he is not married yet (lit., there is not
yet his wife)

kitk^Wo mi numi ?u ho?ohko?l it is not yet quite dark

No. 15. ko(?)

Group 61: ko(?) ?o

ko(?) ?o always refers to future time (contrast ?o ko(?), below, Group 64, and cf. ko(?), 14.21 No. 24).

keski pa?a·l ko ?o so·tok I am going down to the water

kus ko ?o lego?omah where are they going to do the running?

nek ko ?o no·?repek I will follow

moco ki newo·k k̄m̄m̄ to? ko ?o geksek yok ni ?o?l if I see your son
I will tell him you are here (lit., I will say to him "he is here")

to? wo·gin ko ?o ko?oyewek then I will hire someone else

nimi nahcelel pulek^W ko ?o ?wo·le?mek they were not allowed to
walk to the river mouth

Group 62: ko(?) so· (cf. so· ko(?), below, Group 124)

cpwi ko so· no?r he ran as fast as he could

No. 16. ?o

Group 63: ?o me

?o na?a?n me to?m then he took two

Group 64: ?o ko(?)

?o ko(?) always refers to past time (contrast ko(?) ?o, above, Group 61 and cf. ko(?), 14.21 No. 24).

?o ko tye?woli? kolin ku ?o?lel one of the houses was burnt down at
that time

nek niko?l necp·rwak ku ?weikelonah ku ?o ko newocoh I always
remember the place where I saw you

no·l ?o ko ska?eike?n hohkum so pulik then he scattered tobacco out
to the river mouth

tu? knwetik ?o ko co·mo?o?l he was away nine days there

Group 64a: ?o ko(?) ?i

?o ko ?i yego then he shouted

⁷⁸For mi(?) see 14.32 No. 43.

Group 64b: ?o ko(?) ho (2)

k^wesi wi i·t yoncik ?o ko ho myah segep and then Coyote jumped into the boat

Group 64c: ?o ko(?) so

won ?o ko? so murek then I dodged in a different direction

Group 65: ?o ?i (cf. ?i ?o, below, Group 77)

?o ?i yego·?s then he shouted

Group 66: ?o so

no·ɬ hinoy ?o so na?mi na·meɬ then he took two steps back

no·ɬ pecku ?o so kelomoh no·ɬ ?o menek^w then it turned upstream and then disappeared

Group 66a: ?o so nimi ki

ke?l ?o so ko?r nimi ki rurowo?m you alone will not be able to sing

Group 67: ?o ci nu

tu? sega?ani poy ?o ci nu ra·yo?r and frequently it ran right on ahead

Group 68: ?o so· (cf. so· ?o, below, Group 125)

ku nek me?womecol won ?o so· cegeykoh ha?a·g where I come from the rocks are (differently) so small

no·ɬ wit ?o so· cwin mewimor then the old man spoke thus

No. 17. ni

Group 69: ni ma

nekah kohpey ni ma go· we went to Crescent City

ni ma mo?ohkeloyɬ wecewes so he doubled up his fist

kus no·ɬ ni ma gego·?m how far did you go?

Group 70: ni ko(?)

kyu? ni ko ?ok^w neci·k my money was there

Group 71: ni nu

wonew ni nu go·le?meɬ they are going up in the hills

nekah niko?ɬ pulekuk ni nu ?no·le?moh we always go down to the river mouth

Group 72: ni so

wok ni šo (= so, 6) ?o·lo? he stood aside there

Group 73: ni so· (cf. so· ni, below, Group 126)

wok ni šo· (= so·, 6) ?o·lo? he stood there as he was

Group 73a: ni so· niki

tu? ni šo· (= so·) niki ko?mo?y and then he heard it like this

No. 18. ?i

Group 74: ?i ho (1)

ku ?o klewoluɬ pa?ah ?i yo (= ho, 6) ko·? I was standing by the waterfall

Group 75: ?i ma

?i ma to·lek it (the rope) got fouled there

Group 76: ?i ko(?)

?i ko ?o·lo?oh they are standing there

kolo ?ne?wɪkɪ? wi ?i ko kmoyɪ ho so· telek it seemed as if just my bones were left, I was so ill

Group 76a: ?i ko(?) ?o

nek ki ?o?čo? ki nepi?mo?w mi? ?i ko ?o himeni le?mo?w I will give you all something to eat so that you can be off quickly

Group 77: ?i ?o (cf. ?o ?i, above, Group 65)

ma·gin kyu? ?i ?o go·le?m some stayed around there

Group 78: ?i ho (2)

kowico ?i yo (= ho, 6) tektese?m meɪ wi? don't be angry about it!

Group 79: ?i nu

?o no·wo?r ku ?i nu ?ɪ?gɪp there ran up someone who came to tell him

Group 80: ?i meɪ

tu? wit ?i meɪ wew we?y tege?mur that is why its name is "snowbird"

Group 80a: ?i meɪ ho (1)

wi?i·t ?i now meɪ ho leɪkeni? that is why it was cleared away

Group 80a(1): ?i meɪ ho (1) so·

k^wesi wi?i·t ?i meɪ ko?mi ho so· no·lumek and I loved you so very much for that reason

Group 80b: ?i meɪ ?o

tu? wit ?i meɪ ?o so?n and that is why it happened

Group 81: ?i so

k^wesi wok ?i šo (= so, 6) cyu·k^we?n so she sat on one side there

Group 82: ?i niki

?i niki ko·si ?ekone?m ki nepuy she is holding all the salmon there (cf. niki, 14.21 No.41a)

No. 19. nu co(?)

Group 83: nu co(?) (cf. co(?) nu, below, Group 108)

nu co lekete?m go and pick them up!

No. 20. meɪ

Group 84: meɪ ho (1) (cf. ho meɪ, above, Group 2)

hikon wi? meɪ ho regurowo·?m they used to sing that song a long time ago

nekah k^welek^w kic ?o ma·ye?moh ku ke?l meɪ ho ?ɪ?gɪp we have passed the place you were telling about

kic cpa·na?r ku nepuy ku cmeya·n meɪ ho nepi?moh the salmon we ate yesterday was stale

Group 85: meɪ ?o

koloni sweyokseyek meɪ cpa·ks ?o nes he rather slighted me by coming late (lit., I was rather slighted, he came here late for it)

Group 86: meɪ nu

kus soʔn meɪ nu nu-ʔmoʔw what have you all come for? (lit., how is it? You (pl.) have come for it.)

tiʔn meɪ nu hego-ʔm what are you going for?

Group 87: meɪ mela⁷⁹

kus ʔelek^w weson meɪ mela teloyeʔw I wonder why she told a lie

Group 88: meɪ mi(?)⁸⁰

kus soʔn meɪ mi hego-ʔm why don't you go? (lit., what has happened? For it you do not go.)

Group 88a: meɪ mi(?) wo

ho moʔohpirk meɪ miʔ wo newoʔo it was foggy and so I did not see you

kus soʔn meɪ miʔ wo neskweco-ʔm why did you not come? (lit., what happened? For it you did not come.)

Group 88b: meɪ mi(?) ʔuma⁸¹

kus soʔn meɪ mi ʔuma nes why did you not come? (lit., what happened? You did not come for it.)

No. 21. ʔeni ho (2)

Group 89: ʔeni ho (2)

ʔeni yo (= ho, 6) gegoyk I am continually being told

No. 22. so ko(?)

Group 90: so ko(?)

nek so ko korek neweček I was the sole survivor (lit., I was there alone, I lived)

No. 23. si

Group 91: si ki, almost

si ki lekoʔn he almost fell

si ki loʔogey it is almost black

Group 92: si ʔo

si ʔo leko-melek I should have been stabbed

ku keʔl co hego-lom si ʔo megelok when you went I should have gone with you

Group 93: si ni

k^welek^w si lek^wsiš ni hohkumeɪ they ought to be working outside

Group 94: si nu

yoʔ k^welek^w si nu megeʔl he ought to go too

si nu k^weget you ought to visit us

Group 95: si ʔemi⁸² wo

ʔeʔeɪ wiʔ no-ʔo-ʔm si ʔemi wo hoʔomohtkoyeʔm if you had stayed here (with the others) you would not have been hurt

⁷⁹For mela see 14.31 Group 17.

⁸⁰For mi(?) see 14.32 No. 43.

⁸¹ʔuma does not occur singly; following a negative preverbal particle it refers to past time.

⁸²For ʔemi see 14.31 Group 20.

No. 24. no· meɪ

Group 96: no· meɪ

kelew wencok^Ws kowico no· meɪ wi? meɪ tenowoɪu? you women,
stop chattering about this!

No. 25. co(?)⁸³

Group 97: co(?) kic

kus co kic soninepe?m how do you feel now?⁸⁴

Group 98: co(?) ?ap ?o

ku ke?ɪ ki kənohpewek co meci no·ɪ ?ap ?o key when you come in,
sit down by the fire!⁸⁵

Group 99: co(?) ?ap ?emeɪ

co? wo?o?lomah ?ap ?emeɪ ?ɹ?gɹp go and tell them in their homes!⁸⁵

Group 100: co(?) ?u

co ?u ni·?n go and look!

Group 101: co(?) ?ela

co ?ela no?onepe?m run there!

kos co ?ela tene?meɪ ki nepuy nepiška·ɪ may there be plenty of
salmon in our sea!

Group 102: co(?) ki

See under Adverbs 15.82B.

Group 103: co(?) mesi

co mesi hekse?m moco kic he?we?ɪ don't tell her till she wakes up!
(lit., tell her then when she has woken up!)

Group 103a: co(?) mesi meɪ

co mesi meɪ ɪo·?m ne?yoh moco wonek^W kic mela hego·?m fetch my
wood for me when you have been up in the hills!

Group 104: co(?) ko(?)

co? ko cpinah wait!

co ko himeko·?m kəpewomek be quick with your cooking!

co sku?y so· ko negi·?nowopew⁸⁶ look each other over well!

Group 104a: co(?) ko(?) ?o

co poy ko ?o key ku kerahcin your friend must sit in front

Group 105: co(?) ?o

kelew co yo? ?o ko·? you people stand over there!

nekesomewet co ?o cekceye?m sit on my left!

Group 106: co(?) ni

co? ni megi?repe?m perform it there!

Group 106a: co(?) ni so

wok co ni šo (= so, 6) ?o·lo? stand over there!

⁸³Most groups containing co(?) are imperatival in meaning. Cf. 14.21 No. 37(a).

⁸⁴For this use of co(?) see 14.21 No. 37(c).

⁸⁵On the intervening noun see 14.21 No. 37.

⁸⁶See so·, 14.21 No. 40.

Group 106b: co(?) ni so·

wok co ni šo· (= so·, 6) ?o·lo? stand there as you are!

Group 107: co(?) ho (2)

yo? co ho cpeyu?r tell him a story!

Group 108: co(?) nu (cf. nu co(?), above, Group 83)

co nu cwegin meī nek go and speak for me!

co? nu nɔ·ɔ·y come and help!

Group 108a: co(?) nu ko(?)

co? nu ko? pu·?wetu? go and wash your hands, all of you!

co? nu ko? kemeyoneme?m ku ceykeni go and fetch the child home!

Group 109: co(?) meī

co meī meī?en repcem ask for some sugar while you are there!

Group 110: co(?) ?emeī

co ?emeī knoksime?m ke piš?on leave some of your scales there as you pass!

Group 111: co(?) so

co kenekomewet so kelomo?ope?m turn to your right!

Group 112: co(?) so·

co so· megetoik^Wo·?m look after it like that!

kus co so·⁸⁷ newoyek how do I look?

Group 113: co(?) niki meī

co wi?i·t ?emki niki meī cecomeyo?r from then on run at a trot!

Group 114: co(?) niki cu ?ap ?emeī⁸⁸

co niki cu ?ap ?emeī ?ɔ·gɔ·p wo?o?leī go and tell the news at every house!

Group 115: co(?) niki cu ho (2)⁸⁸

co pulek^W niki cu ho ?ɔ·gɔ·p go and tell them all at the river mouth!

Group 116: co(?) niki cu so⁸⁸

co niki cu so hecah tell them all there!

Group 117: co(?) ?iki cu⁸⁹

co ?iki cu weyko?w ko?l so?nke nu·?mo?w no·ī co ?iki cu kemeye?mo· stop fishing everyone and then all go home!

o. 26. ci

Group 118: ci ko(?)

ci ko?l ko? neps have something to eat!

ci ko ce?ykus take a bite!

ci ko reki·n sit down (pl.):

Group 119: ci nu

ci nu nohsewen go and help!

ci lek^Wsi nu ko?l hohkumek^W go outside and do some work (pl.):

⁸⁷For this use of co(?) see 14.21 No. 37(c).

⁸⁸Cf. niki cu, 14.31 No. 31.

⁸⁹Cf. ?iki cu, 14.31 No. 31.

Group 119: ci nu (continued)

ci nu meneike?nes come and put the fire out!

ci nu i?os go and fetch it!

No. 27. cu

As first member of a group of preverbal particles cu has a hortatory force, and is used with first person plural indicative verbs and noninflected verbs in equivalent syntactic positions to mean "let us . . ."

Group 120: cu ki

cu ki kemeye?m let us go home

cu ki k^womte?moh let us return

Group 120a: cu ki nu

cu pulik ki nu k^{wi}:get let us go visiting down the river

Group 121: cu ku

cu ku k^{wi}:get ?o ku me nu-?moni ?o-le?moni let us go visiting where those who came here live⁹⁰

cu ku ni-ge?yoh let us both go together

cu ku mi-gei?en ni pulik let us go asking down the river

Group 122: cu co(?) nu ko(?)

cu co? nu ko wegesah let us go and have a bath

No. 28. so

Group 123: so me (cf. me so, above, Group 22)

wit so me gegok that is how I went

Group 124: so ko(?) (cf. ko(?) so, above, Group 62)

mos wi nu-wi? wit weso⁹¹ ko ?o-le?mo?w it had not been seen that people should live like this

Group 125: so ?o (cf. ?o so, above, Group 68)

so ?o gegeyk so I was told about it

Group 126: so ni (cf. ni so, above, Group 73)

no-i ?o go?ohko?i so ni ro?onep then it grew dark there but it sped on just the same

Group 127: so me-i

so me-i myop wo-gey it was so crowded with white men

Group 128: so nimi wo (cf. nimi wo so, below, Group 150b)

so nimi wo cpa-ninep so little had he felt the time drag

Group 129: so mi(?) wo⁹²

nekah yo?k^wen me la-ye?moh so mi? wo skewok ki ?nenewo ku ?upelepek we passed by there; so much did we not want to see the fighting

No. 29. niki

Group 130: niki ho(?)

niki ho cme?y then it was evening

⁹⁰For the construction of this sentence see 13.141.6I(2)d.

⁹¹See 13.141.4L.

⁹²For mi(?) see 14.32 No. 43.

niki cu and ?iki cu are not restricted in time reference: kiki cu refers to future time.

Group 141: niki cu

niki cu peyoge?n it is all rotten
 niki cu hego?omoh they all got hurt
 nekah niki cu nowinah nekepoyuri?moh we all enjoy swimming
 wek niki cu ke?peno? they are all thick
 nahscuh niki cu newo?s?o? I saw them all last night
 niki cu now le?keni? it was swept quite clear
 niki cu sonowoni ho?re?mos all kinds of animals

Group 141a: niki cu kic

nahkseý yoc niki cu kic tik^wtik^wone? all three boats have broken up

Group 141b: niki cu ?o

niki cu ?o ka?mo? it is rough water all the way

Group 141c: niki cu nu

nekah niki cu nu regemoh we are all going to dance the doctor dance

Group 142: ?iki cu

?iki cu he? co megí ?repe?m everyone said "Perform it!"
 k^wesi ?iki cu nu?m and so everyone came

Group 142a: ?iki cu so?

?iki cu so? hego?se? everyone shouted like this

Group 143: kiki cu

kiki cu ko?l nepi?m they are all going to have something to eat
 kiki cu wo?ik le?moh neko?yck^woh we will all go inside and buy it
 ki mera? kiki cu ro?m the smoke will spread everywhere

Group 143a: kiki cu ko(?) ?o

kiki cu ko ?o ?o?co? ki ki nepi?mo?w I will give you all something to eat

Group 143b: kiki cu ?o

kiki cu wi? ?o nepi?m they will all eat there

Group 143c: kiki cu me?

ki sega?ageyn ?emsi ki wa?soy kiki cu me? tewome? rich and poor will be glad at it

No. 32. ?ini

Group 144: ?ini ki co(?)

?ini ki co teno? there is bound to be plenty more

Group 145: ?ini ni

ke?l ?ini hinoy ni soninepek I feel inferior to you

Group 146: ?ini noni

wek yok ?ini noni munceý this is whiter than that

No. 33. noni ho (1)

Group 147: noni ho (1)

kos?elson noni ho ?wenigrypa? I wish they had helped me more

14.32 Groups introduced by a negative particle

No. 34. nimi

Group 148: nimi ho (1)

cmeya·n nimi ho sku?y soninepek I did not feel well yesterday

Group 149: nimi kic (contrast kic nimi, above, Group 18)

nimi kic leko?n it has not fallen (when it was expected to, cf. mos kic, Group 160)

Group 150: nimi wo (the commonest method of forming negative sentences referring to past time)

nimi wo newo·k ki ?o?le? I did not see the house

yo? nimi wiš wo skewok ki ke?l soc she did not like what you said

nimi wi? wo so?n it did not happen

nimi hinoy wo ho·le?moh so· mo?ohpirk we did not follow you it was so foggy

tu? nimi wiš wo skewok wi ?weso·k but he did not like that sort of thing

nimi wo gegok ?oikumi tenpewe?i I did not go because it was raining
he? ni·?n yo? ?upoykoh nimi wo weyki? look at her tattooing! It was not finished.

Group 150a: nimi wo ko(?)

yo? nimi wo ko tpo? he never got his senses back

Group 150b: nimi wo so· (cf. so· nimi wo, above, Group 128)

nimi wo so· hohku?m he did not do it like that

Group 151: nimi ?u

nimi ?u nu·?m they have not arrived

Group 151a: nimi ?u mep

nimi ?u mep kego?moyok wi?i·t weso·k I have never heard anything like it

Group 152: nimi ki

nimi ki ko·yc ko?mi tegeoni? I shall not buy it, it is too expensive

nimi ki yegok I shall not go

nimi ki sku?y so· ho·le?mo?w⁹⁵ you will not fare well

Group 153: nimi me?

ma·gin ki ?o·? nimi me? hego?omah the rest of the people did not use it to make fires

Group 154: nimi ?eme?

nimi ?wes?oni wi ?eme? toh this is not to be talked of openly

Group 155: nimi so·

nimi ko?l so· newi? she is nothing to look at

mu?ico? nimi so· komcume? perhaps they do not know it

Group 156: nimi ?uma⁹⁶nimi ?uma hek^wsek I did not find it

nimi ?uma kohcewok I did not catch it

⁹⁵See so·, 14.21 No. 40.⁹⁶For ?uma see 14.31 Group 88b.

No. 35. ?imi

Group 157: ?imi wo

tu? nek nepsec ?imi numi wo tenpe?y but my father did not eat very much
 cmeya·n si nes tu? ?imi wo nes tu? nekah kelomek new he should have come yesterday, but he did not come, and we were worried
 ?imi wo gohku?m ki ?wena?mi mikolumek he did not manage to take two mouthfuls⁹⁷
 temaloh negi·?n ku ke?l kerahcin tu? ?imi wo gek^wsesoh we looked for your friend a long time, but we did not find him

Group 158: ?imi ho (2)

?imi yo (= ho, 6) geseyk I am not intended to do it

Group 159: ?imi ?uma⁹⁸

tu? ?imi ?uma koh but we did not catch anything
 to? numi ?weskwelo?y ?imi ?uma poy so?n although he was brave he did not come first
 ku wi·i·t ?o ?wo?oh ?imi ?uma cki?m when it was dark then they did not sleep
 ke?l hes ?imi ?uma newo·?m did you not see it?

No. 36. mos

Group 160: mos kic

mos kic ko?l nepek I have not eaten anything
 mos kic leko?n it has not fallen (when it was expected to, cf. nimi kic, Group 149)
 mos kic hopkeko?m he has not started yet
 mos kic kohcemi newo·k ko?l weso·k I have not once seen anything of the sort
 mos numi kic sku?y so· hewecek⁹⁹ I am not quite well yet

Group 161: mos wo

mos wo ko?moyo? they did not hear
 mos wo gi? ki megelo?l he was asked not to accompany them
 mos cita· wo pahcew it did not move at all
 mos wo gesi? wit ?ela kiti so?n it was not thought that it would happen like this

Group 162: mos ki

nek mos ki ko?l nepek I cannot eat anything
 mos ki yegok^w he cannot go
 mos kem ki lo?op anyway it will not burn
 mos ki nohtenek nerurek I am unable to swim
 mos nek wit ki nepek I will not eat this
 mos ki koma hegohkume?m moco kic ?o peloye?m you cannot work hard when you are old

Group 162a: mos ki ?ela

mos wo?ik ki ?ela ho·le?m ko·re?mos mi? kic swoy? kerewi·š your animals will not stay inside because your fence is broken

⁹⁷See 13.141.4L.

⁹⁸For ?uma see 14.31 Group 88b.

⁹⁹See so., 14.21 No. 40.

Group 162b: mos ki ko(?)

mos ta·tiʔnišow ki ko knoksicek' I shall not leave you anything

Group 162c: mos ki ʔo

mos kus ki ʔo soʔn it is no use (cf. 18.3G)

Group 162d: mos ki ni

mos cita·koʔl so·k ki ni ʔoyɿ¹⁰⁰ nothing whatever must remain here

Group 163: mos kito

pa·mos kito ckeyek' no, I do not want to sleep

Group 164: mos ko(?)

mos ko pah so·ʔek^weyɿ he did not move he was so frightened

mos koʔl koʔ ʔoyɿ nothing was left there

mos ko komcumek' sɹ·ɿɹpek' so·noʔpəyok' I did not know what I was doing I was so angry (lit., I did not know, I did, I was so angry)

Group 165: mos ho (2)

mos keʔl ho skuyahpeleʔm ho neka·noɿ ku kic wi ʔo·leʔmoh you have not been treating us well since we have been here

Group 166: mos si

mos wiš si sɹ·ɿ ʔepeɿ skuʔy so·ʔs he would not have done that if he had been good natured

Group 167: mos no·

mos no· neɿ ku ma·gin nepiʔmoni he did not himself eat what other people ate

No. 37. mo, a negative preverbal particle, not found singly.

Group 168: mo ʔo

mo ʔo pegas there is no one living here

Group 169: mo nimi (. . . hes) (used in questions expecting an affirmative answer, cf. 18.21)

mo nimi koʔmoyoʔm hes don't you hear it?

Group 169a: mo nimi wo (. . . hes)

mo nimi wo newoyeʔm hes did they not see you?

No. 38. nimoksu

Group 170: nimoksu ko(?) so·

nimoksu won kem ko so·ʔekonemeʔm you will not hold it in any other way

Group 171: nimoksu ʔo ko(?)

nimoksu kem won ʔo ko nekuʔ it was not put in any other place

Group 172: nimoksu nu

nimoksu kem kyuʔ nu leʔmoh we will not go there again

No. 39. ʔimoksu

Group 173: ʔimoksu wo

ʔimoksu wo socpeyu·ʔmoh we said nothing

¹⁰⁰koʔl so·k acts here as a compound pronoun. See 11.23.

Group 174: ?imoksu ko(?)

?imoksu ko teloge?mo?w the people will not be ill

No. 40. pa·s

Group 175: pa·s wo

hewoni ?o ge?s pa·s wo hegok^w at first he thought he would not go

Group 176: pa·s ko(?)

pa·s ko knobseyek I am not going to be left behind

Group 177: pa·s ni

pa·s wistu? yo? ni ?o?l so he does not go around

No. 41. kenimi, emphatic negative particle not found singly

Group 178: kenimi wo

kenimi wo ko?moyok ? emsi nimi wo newo·k I did not hear or see it

Group 178a: kenimi wo ko(?)

kenimi cita· wo ko ni·?n she did not even look at all

Group 179: kenimi ci

kenimi ci rek^Woh pa?ah he did not even drink water

No. 42. semi(?) ho (2)

Group 180: semi(?) ho (2)

semi yo (= ho, 6) geseyk I am not intended to do it

No. 43. mi(?)

mi(?) as a negative preverbal particle is distinguishable from the conjunction mi?, because (17.2E), by the different syntactic positions of the two words, and by the fact that ? is facultative in the particle, but always present as part of the conjunction. mi(?) does not occur singly and is most commonly used noninitially in a group. It is not restricted in time reference.

Group 181: mi(?) ?uma

yo? mi ?uma nes he has not come

14.321

In some cases, sequences of preverbal particles, the first of which is a negative particle, with an adverbial word or words intervening, must not be interpreted as a disjointed group of particles, but the negative particle must be taken as immediately endocentric with the adverb to form an adverbial phrase, the whole sequence being endocentric with the verb as head.

nimi cpa· ko ?o nepi?mo?w nepuy soon (lit., not late) you will eat salmon
mos cpega·k no?o? kem ?o cwinke? ku mewimor then the old man spoke
at frequent intervals (lit., not regularly after a long time)

14.4 Particles with Nominals

The following constructions involving preverbal particles preceding nominals in endocentric groups were found. Only those particles listed were observed in such constructions.

14.41 Preceding nominals used predicatively in equational sentences.

14.411 ho

nek wi? ho ?ne?yoc it was formerly my boat
 ke?l ho 'kenah it used to be yours

14.412 kic

kic pegik ku ?namam my son is already a man
 kic mewimor ku ?nepsec my father is now an old man
 kic wi? la·yek^W the path was finished there (lit., it was already a path there)

kic ?o

kic ?o cinomewes he had already become a young man

kic ?i

kem kic ?i ?netektoh now it is my log again

kic meɩ

yo? k^Welek^W we?e?goroyewek kic meɩ ka?a·l he has become a slave through being continually in debt

14.413 ki

wo?o·t ki ?wahpew ku ?nelet my sister shall be his wife

14.414 ni

ko?l hes ni ?weso·k does it matter? Is anything the matter?¹⁰¹

14.415 ?i

ko?l hes ?i ?weso·k does it matter? Is anything the matter?¹⁰¹

14.416 nimi ni

nimi ko?l ni ?weso·k it does not matter, there is nothing the matter¹⁰¹

14.417 mos ?i

mos ko?l ?i ?weso·k it does not matter, there is nothing the matter¹⁰¹

14.418 mos

mos is the regular negative particle in nominal + nominal equational sentences (10.22).

mos nek yo? ?upa· I am not his brother
 mos neki? neciš it is not my dog

¹⁰¹Cf. 14.356. ni and ?i were only found in this type of construction with (?weso·k as used in these examples.

14.42 Between article and noun

ho

ku ho ?uka?ar his former pet

ku ho ?we?gor last month

kic

?o ?ekso? ku kic la'yek^W he closed the completed path

ki

ku ki ?we?gor next month

?o

ki ?o wɪhpɪyɪh the bridge there

so

ku pa?a:ɪ so ?wetmenomen the half of it that lay in the water

14.43 Fixed phrases with ?o and ni

The following fixed types of phrase with ?o and ni are found:¹⁰²

(ku) wi?i:t ?o perey the old woman from that place

(ku) sɪpɪh ?o perey the old woman from Serper

(This construction is productive and may be used with any noun denoting a person and with any place name word.)

comi?s wero· ?o ?we?i?i?gah lunch (meal at midday)

cmeyonen ?o ?we?i?i?gah dinner (meal in the evening)

core?wik ni ?wɪp moth (butterfly in hell)

core?wik ni mɪk green heron (crane in hell)

heɪkik ni nɪh red huckleberry (berry in the hills)

heɪkik ni knu·u a species of hawk (mountain hawk)

pa?a:ɪ ni keget water panther

tewol(ew) ni tepo· Sitka spruce (tree by the ocean)

culu ni nep wild parsley (wild parsley in Bald Hills)

hu?o· ni hu?k^Wɪh black-tailed jack rabbit (Hupa rabbit)

14.44 cu, mos

Exceptionally cu was once used with a preposition + noun phrase following, in a hortatory sense: cu so ?o?lepik, let us go into the house; and mos was once found without a verb or noun predicate following in the "elliptical" sentence mos cita· kus no?oɪ, it seemed no time at all (before something happened).¹⁰³ Neither of these sentences appears to belong to productive types.

¹⁰²It would be possible to assign these phrases to the prepositions ?o and ni, see 16.2C, 16.2D, but as the local reference of the words is back, as with many preverbal particle constructions, and not forward to the noun following, as with prepositions, it seems better to treat them as preverbal particles.

¹⁰³For kus in negative sentences see 18.3G.

15. ADVERBS

15.1 General

Adverbs may be distinguished from preverbal particles by their greater freedom of syntactic combination and positional occurrence in the sentence. Though most commonly used singly or in groups in endocentric constructions with a verb as head word, adverbs are also found in such constructions with a noun or with another adverb as head. In most cases adverbs may precede or follow the verb or other head word in their construction, and the restrictions on intervening words between preverbal particle and verb described above (14.1) do not apply to adverb + verb constructions.

Generally speaking adverbs are invariable words, though some can have pronominal prefixes, mostly third person (15.4), and some have the -s (-š) suffix (15.6). A few adverbs are formed with the -eg- infix (cf. 13.151).

cegeykek^W in small quantities (cf. ceykel-, to be small)
cpega·k regularly late, at infrequent intervals (cpa·k, late)
kegoʔsi everywhere (koʔsi, all over, everything, everywhere)
meguc regularly by oneself (muc, by oneself, for oneself)
segaʔni, segaʔani often (saʔni, saʔani, sometimes)
tmegeṇomeṇi ckeṇ- to doze (lit., to sleep in part, tmenomeni, half[adv.]

Single adverbs corresponding to the "adverbs of manner" of European languages are relatively rare, the construction verb + so (14.21 No. 40) being used in their place.

15.21 Adverbs

Examples of adverbs:

ciʔn, cini recently
cmeya·n yesterday
cpiwi very, most, as much as possible
himeni, hiṇenomi quickly
kem again, also, even
kitwɪtɪyš too much, very much¹⁰⁴
kolo, koloni like, it seems¹⁰⁵
kuʔy later
lek^Wsi outside
muicoʔ perhaps
nikoʔi, ʔikoʔi, cpikah, scey always¹⁰⁶
now away
numi very, exceedingly¹⁰⁵
pecan for a little while
poy, poyew in front, before
tema, temaloh for long, in vain
weʔykoḥ, wiʔškoḥ today, now
wogi in the middle
yokmoki around

¹⁰⁴Always precedes a pronominal prefix verb form.

¹⁰⁵Always precedes head word.

¹⁰⁶These adverbs always precede their head verb, which is a pronominal prefix form, except when semi(ʔ) intervenes (= never, 14.22 No. 49).

?emki then, after that
 ?isku gradually
 ?uweyu·n, (?)wenu·woyĕ the most . . . ever¹⁰⁷

15.22 Adverbial constructions

15.221 With verb as head

heĭku reweyetek I bring (a boat) ashore
 koloni no·ʔs he seems to be laughing
 kolo kiti ten it looks like raining
 skeliš ʔo ʔo·lineĭ they lay down there
 koʔl ho nepek nahscuh I ate something last night
 ku pegĭk noʔpeʔn mewiĭ cmeya·n the man chased an elk yesterday
 numi ĭmeyowoni ʔo·ĭ a very nasty person
 nekah ki kem newohpew pek^Wsu numi cpa· we will see each other again
 soon (lit., not very late)
 hikon ku ʔela ho·leʔmoni niki cu ʔo go·k^W once upon a time all who
 were there were gambling

15.222 With noun as head

koloni ĭko·lon ku paʔah the water is muddy (like mud)
 Ki heĭkik weroy the river in the hills (a designation of the Klamath
 river in its upper reaches)
 ku numi ʔoʔleĭ the main house
 ʔo ku nimuc wek^Wol on their very own fishing rock
 keʔl numi poyweson kepewomeĕ you are first class in cooking

15.223 Adverbial phrases

Some adverbs may be preceded by an article to form adverbial phrases.

Ki koʔsi all over, everywhere
 Ki weʔyĕkoh at present

The latter phrase may be treated as a noun and followed by ?ukecoyn, day, and (?)weʔgor, month.

Ki weʔyĕkoh ?ukecoyn today
 Ki weʔyĕkoh weʔgor this month

15.31 Adverbs formed with hi

A group of adverbs, mostly of place, share an initial element hi.

himar below	hikoh, hikoc across
hitoy here	himec in front
hipec upstream	hicmey the day before yesterday
hinoy behind, after	hikon, hikoni once upon a time, formerly

¹⁰⁷Always precedes head verb, which is a pronominal prefix form; (?)wenu·woyĕ is a third person singular pronominal prefix form of nu·woy-, passive stem of new-, to see, with e/u· alternation. See 13.152.2A.

15.32 Adverbs having differing forms

Several adverbs exhibit a number of slightly different forms, sometimes in free variation, sometimes with varying though related meanings.

kyew, kyu?, kyu?n, kyus	there
hikoh, hikoc	across
hiko?cuk	across water
keski, keskik	down
hinoy, hinoyk	behind, after
sohci, sohcik	up, on top, above
wonekuk, wonek ^W , wonu	up, above
wonukuk	above, overhead
wonew	overhead, up in the hills
wonik	upward
wonoyo	up high
wonoye?ik	in the sky
pecu, pecow, pecik, pecku, hipec	up river
pulek ^W , pulik, pulekuk	down river
pul, puloyoh	lower down the river
pɹwɹw, pɹwɹh, pɹwɹy, pɹwɹ?kuk	south
heiku	on land, ashore
heikik	inland, in the mountains
heikew	in the mountains
wohpek ^W , wohpew, wohpek	across the sea, west
wohpu, wohpuk	into water
wo?pi, wo?pik	out in the water (of an island, etc.).

15.4 Adverbs with Pronominal Prefixes

Some adverbs take pronominal prefixes, according to the same morphological rules as with nouns (11.35). These follow nominals (which may be in the locative form), or nominal phrases, and occasionally other adverbs, to produce adverbial groups corresponding to many of the preposition + noun phrases of European languages.

These adverbs, among others, were recorded with pronominal prefixes:

himar	down, below	ha?a:g wehimar	under the rock
hinoy	behind, after	ha?a:g wehinoy	behind the rock
hipec	upstream	tmɹyweroy wehipec	upstream from Cannery Creek
himec	in front	?o?lei? wehimec	in front of the house
hirkik	inland	wek wera:yoy wehirkik	at the back of this creek
lek ^W	outside	?ɹ?gɹ:c welek ^W	outside the sweathouse
na?nik	on the other side, to the other side	ha?a:g wena?nik	on the other side of the rock
nesk ^{Wi}	near	ri:kew wenesk ^{Wi}	near the sand bar
no?oi	then	ku?y weno?oi	after a time
poyaw	in front, before	ku nek ?o key ?upoyew	in front of where I am sitting
wonu, wonek ^W	up, above	tepo ?uwonek ^W	on top of a tree
wo?ik	inside	tepo:noi ?uwonu	above the trees
		(?)wesra:c ?uwo?ik	inside his quiver

15.41

In this construction adverbs following first or second person pronouns may have the third person prefix or the prefix in concord with the pronoun.

nekah nepoyew or nekah ?upoyew in front of us
kelew kehinyoy or kelew wehinyoy behind you (pl.)

15.42

The adverbs merk^weni and ko·si, everything, may have a pronominal prefix in concord with the subject (expressed or implied) of the verb.

nek kic nemark^weni sɔnɔyɔh I have seen everything
?uko·si pa?a·mi? it was all wet

15.43

A few examples were found of noun + adverb with pronominal prefix forming a nominal phrase:

sohci	above	ʔoʔleɪ	wesohci	roof (top of house)
poyew	in front, before	(ʔ)yoc	?upoyew	prow (front of boat)

(ʔ)yoc ?upoyew is, however, also used adverbially, in front of the boat.

15.44

Third person pronominal prefixed adverbs are also used following numi, very, as "superlatives," comparably with the pronominal prefixed verbs described in 13.141.5.

nek nepsec numi ?wehinyoy ko nɔɔyɔ ku wi?i:t weso·k my father was the last man to assist at this sort of thing.

15.45

Note the following phrases:

?owo·k, tomorrow, with third person pronominal prefix (always with vowel harmony), ku ?woʔowo·k, the next day (nominal phrase).

na·ɪ, together, like (with noun of comparison preceding), e.g., k^weyuc ki ni na·ɪ sonowoʔm, you will be like the k^weyuc, an extinct bird, i.e., dead; with pronominal prefixes = alike.

nekah nena·ɪ tomowoh we are of an age

15.5 Adverbs without pronominal prefixes

Adverbs may be used without pronominal prefixes, following the basic or the locative forms of nouns, with similar meaning to the noun + prefixed adverb construction, though the syntactic form is different.

nepuyoɪ wonu on top of the salmon (lit., on the salmon on top)
nepuyoɪ himar under the salmon
kɪpɪɪʔn woʔik inside your nose (lit., [in] your nose inside)

15.6 The -s (-š) Suffix

A few adverbs may add -s, or -š when ending in i or y, if the subject of the verb (expressed or implied) is third person. Cf. the similar process in nominal locatives (11.342.3). The following such adverbs were noted:

cpa·k, cpa·ks late
 heikik, heikiks inland
 heiku, heikus ashore
 hinoyk, hinoyks behind
 keski, keskiš down
 lek^w, lek^ws, and lek^wsi, lek^wsiš outside
 now, nows away
 pecu, pecus up river
 pulek^w, pulek^ws down river
 skeli, skeliš down
 wonek^w, wonek^ws up, above
 wonew, wonews above
 wonik, woniks upward
 wonu, wonus above
 woy, woyš strangely
 wo?ik, wo?iks inside

k^wahley ?o·i wonu(s) ki ?wela·yek it was forbidden for a person to
 pass over it
 now(s) nek wiskry he took off his dress
 skeli(š) ?o ?o·linei they lay down there

This form is to be found in the compound words wonewsleg, moon, wonewslepah, rainbow, heikusleg, dried surf fish (9.24).

15.7 Subclasses of Adverbs

Among subclasses of adverbs may be recognized the following:

§5.71 Sentence Introductory Adverbs

These always occur as first word or among the first words in the sentence; they frequently have a quasi-exclamatory force.

§5.711 koweco, kowico, negative imperative

kowico hoyikepe?m don't roll around!
 kelew wencok^ws koweco meı socpeyu·?mo?w you women, don't say a
 word about this!

§5.712 kos (always with preverbal particle co(?)), kos?ela, may it be that . . .!

kos co tene?meı may there be many of them!
 kos?ela teno may there be many of them!

§5.713 kos?elason, kos?elson

These are similar to the above, but are always followed by pronominal

prefix verb forms (son may represent the noninflected stem of son(ow-), to be).

kos[?]el(a)son [?]ukemeyek I wish he would go home
 kos[?]el(a)son wewece[!] I hope they get well

15.714 [!]cume[?]y, how! etc., followed by pronominal prefix verb forms

[!]cume[?]y weteno[!] ku wencok^Ws how stingy that woman is!
[!]cume[?]y si [?]ne[!]kyork^Woy how I wish you had seen us!

15.715 wesinik, what! how!, how terrible! etc.

wesinik kic sonowo[!] ku wi[?] me[?]wome[?]moni what a terrible thing happened to those who left here!
 wesinik kic so[!] sku[?]y sonowo[!]k how lucky I have been!

wesinik is also used in relative clauses, = I have no idea who

wesinik wi[?] ku me[!] cwinkepin I have no idea who spoke about it

15.716 merogeyah, it is long since

merogeyah kic cpa[!]nik [?]o ko newoce[!]k it is a long time (and it is late)
 since I saw you last

15.72 Sentence Connectives

These usually occur as first word or among the first words of a sentence to connect it with a previous sentence, either consequentially or adversatively. They may also be used more loosely with reference to specific events or features of the general context.

15.721 to[?], then, and, so, etc. (consequential)

to[?] nek kem ki cwin and I too will speak
 kic mo[?]ok^W nekac ki wa[?]sok to[?] yo[?] nowk^Wope[?]n there was no one to pity me, so she is looking after me
 moco kic ha[?]pe[!] to[?] ki kem [?]o hekcek if you have forgotten I will tell you again
 to[?] ki [!]oy well, I will try
 ke[?]l hes to[?] koma ko[?]moyopa[?] then can you still hear me?

15.722 tu[?], and, but, etc. (adversative or consequential)

nek no[?]pe[!]nek mew[!]i tu[?] tepo[!]no[!] wehinoy [?]o ro[?]o[!]p I was chasing an elk but it ran behind the trees
 kus tu[?] ku [!]cišah where then are the dogs?
 nek k^We[!]lek^W ma hase[!]k ku kepyure[!]k tu[?] nimoksu megelok ho kelew I have decided to go swimming and shall not come with you
 ka[!]mege[?]i tu[?] hes [?]i yese[?]m ki yegok the weather is bad; do you still intend to go? (lit., do you think in the circumstances ([?]i) "I will go"?)
 kic ho[?]omoh tu[?] nimoksu nohte[?]n wegok he is hurt and cannot walk

15.723 no·i

A. (Temporal or consequential) then

cpa·nik no·i cpinah I waited a long time (lit., it was late then I was waiting)
 ki nahksemit sroy co no·i ʔo ʔegohpew I shall signal three times, then
 start wrestling!
 wo·y·i no·i koʔmoyok ʔuk^womkepek then I heard him groaning all night
 kic noʔomunowo·i kic no·i werahcin they have been friends all their lives
 (lit., they are now old, in that period they were [each other's] friends)
 niki kic hoʔohkoʔ·i no·i hohkumoh neʔyoc we went on building our boats
 till nightfall (lit., it was then becoming dark; we were then building
 our boats)
 we·lowa· ci hego^wk^w wesaʔawor no·i ʔesi pk^wecoʔl ku ʔumaʔah its shadow
 appeared ten times before (lit., and then) the devil came out
 no·i ri·kew ni koʔoh ku ʔwenegi·nowo·i then they stood on the shore to
 look at it
 no·i ki skuʔy so· ʔɿpɿcek now I will tell you in full (well)

3. no·i is also used as an ordinary adverb with other adverbs or adverbial phrases meaning "far," "long," "right on."

poyew no·i wenoʔomoʔr ku mewah the boy is running far ahead
 no·i wonew high up
 no·i paʔa·iik skelik ʔolonek^w it lay deep down in the water
 no·i ho ki cɿwɿsik hegor right up to the seventh month
 no·i hikon long ago

3. In relative clauses no·i may mean "as far as."

ku nek no·i ho newo· niki ko·si tenpeweʔ·i as far as I can look it is rain-
 ing everywhere

3. For the use of no·i after kus see 18.3A(3).

5.724 k^wesi, and, then, so, etc.

k^wesi wit kit ʔo wenoʔiʔme·i and so then they began to come
 k^wesi yeʔm so he spoke
 k^wesi ʔiki cu nu·m and then everyone came

5.73 Sentence Particles

These may occur at various places in the sentence, and frequently bear a very loose syntactic relation to the remainder of the sentence.

5.731 hes, interrogative particle (see also 18.2 – 18.22)

hes is usually the second word, but it may occur anywhere except initially.

kic hes nesk^wecok^w ku wɿʔyɿs has the girl come back yet?
 kic segaʔageyeʔm hes are you rich?
 kelew hes ho helomeyeʔmoʔw have you all been dancing?

15.732 pek^wsu; negative; used with hes in questions expecting an affirmative answer (see also 18.21)

pek^Wsu hes kelew ko nɔgɔykɔpa? won't you all help me?
pek^Wsu hes ʔohpa? won't you give me some?

pek^Wsu is more rarely used as a negative adverb in statement sentences.

pek^Wsu koʔl nepek' weʔykoʔoh I will not eat anything today
ki kem newohpew pek^Wsu numi cpa· we will see each other again soon
(lit., not very late)

15.733 k^Weɪ, emphatic particle, usually second word in the sentence

nekah k^Weɪ koʔ hɔkɔyeʔmoh well, we hid
toʔ k^Weɪ kit maʔanor there he is starting to show off
toʔ k^Weɪ nes^Weʔy he was just awful

15.734 k^Welek^W, k^Welok^W, very frequently used sentence particles, usually first or second in the sentence, with no very definite translation meaning; they may often be rendered "well."

yoʔ k^Welek^W si nu megeʔl he ought to go too
nekah k^Welek^W kic ʔo ma·yeʔmoh well, we have passed it
ku keʔl koʔmoyo·mom rurowo· k^Welek^W kic cpa·ni wiʔ meɪ regurowo·ʔ=̃
the songs you sing, they have been singing them for ages
nek k^Welek^W nimi hasek' skuya·noɪ well, I don't think they are nice
people
k^Welok^W kic ʔu nu·ʔm well, they have come
k^Welok^W nimi skeʔwiʔ well, it is not cooked
nek k^Welek^W wiš ʔupa· well, I am his brother
niša· k^Welok^W kic pelep' look, there's a fight started
k^Welok^W wit soʔn that is how it happened

15.735 ʔek^W, that is just the case, etc. ʔek^W is usually second word.

wit ʔek^W me so· hegok' that is exactly how I went
piš wi ʔek^W soʔn well, that is just what happened

15.736 ʔelek^W

A. In questions introduced by kus (18.3), I wonder, etc.

kus ʔelek^W kic leʔm I wonder where they have gone
kus ʔelek^W weson I wonder how it happened
kus ʔelek^W sonkoɪ ku ʔyoc what on earth have they done with the boat?

B. In statements, similar to k^Welek^W, but less common.

toʔ ʔelek^W wiʔ ʔuweyu·n toʔm ki pu·k well, this is the biggest deer ever

C. Alone in answer to a question, I don't know.

kic hes leʔm. ʔelek^W Have they gone? I don't know.

15.74 Exclamatives and Modes of Address

cu·ʔ, cuɿ goodbye, well
 haɿ, heɿ hey!
 hoyi, ¹⁰⁸ʔoyi. ¹⁰⁸ʔoyek^{wi}ʔ, ʔoyu·k^{wi}ʔ hey!, hello!, oh!
 kowey don't do that!
 niš, neyš, niša·, ʔiyah oh!
 pa·, pa·s no
 ʔey, ʔeyš, ʔi·, ʔo·, muscen yes
 toʔwoh enough!
 piš well
 solo· alas! ¹⁰⁹
 ʔa·wok^w alas! ¹¹⁰
 now, nowoh man's greeting
 neyen women's greeting
 wor mode of address by a man to his wife
 tos mode of address to a younger person

15.8 Negative Complements and Other Words

The following words are conveniently listed and described under the general heading Adverbs:

15.81 ta·, cita·, negative complements

These are used after some negative preverbal particles to form an emphatic negative sentence.

mos cita· wo pahcew it did not move at all
 mos ta· tiʔnišow ki ko knoksicek I shall not leave you anything
 kenimi cita· wo ko ni·ʔn she did not even look at all
 mos cita· koʔl so·k koma ko ʔok^w ¹¹¹ there was nothing at all left
 mos cita· kolin cwinkep not one of them said a word

In the following sentence cita· is used predicatively:

mos cita· ku ʔwoʔoʔɿ his house was no more

15.82 k^wen, k^weni, indefinite relative adverbs

These are used in the following types of construction:

A. k^weni with, or, less commonly, without an article, followed by a pronominal prefix verb form, is used in "indirect question" sentences.

mos wo koʔmoyoɿ ki k^weni ʔwesoc they could not hear what he was saying
 nek skewok ki ʔnekom ki k^weni numi ʔweskewok ki ʔuko·yc ki ʔoʔleɿ
 I should like to know which the house is that he is so keen to buy

¹⁰⁸See 5.

¹⁰⁹E.g., solo· ʔnu·ksoh, alas for my children!

¹¹⁰In a sentence ʔa·wok^w may be followed by a pronominal prefix verb form. See 13.141.4K(1)c.

¹¹¹koʔl so·k acts here as a compound pronoun. See 11.23.

nimi kom k^Weni ?umei toh¹¹² I do not know what they are talking about
 ni kahselewomi? ki k^Weni ?u·k it is not known whose children they are
 (equational clause, cf. 10.24)

B. k^Wen preceded by ki and followed by the preverbal particle co(?) (14.141.6I, No. 37d) forms the equivalent of indefinite or general relative clauses (translated "whoever," "whatever," etc.). The syntax of these clauses is the same as for other clauses introduced by ki or ku (13.141.6I).

ki k^Wen co kohcewo?miš kem ?ap nahcpu?m ku ?ukucos whatever he
 caught he gave to his grandmother
 ki k^Wen co ?ohk^Win mek^Wol co ?emei knoksime?m kēpiš?on wherever
 there is a fishing rock leave some of your scales there!
 ki k^Wen co? kic no·i ri·gohsoni nepuy tu? cpi ko?r ?o·i niki merku?m
 all the time salmon have been spared only one man has eaten it all
 ki k^Wen co ki¹¹³ yunowoni ki skune?m everything that can grow will grow
 well
 ki k^Wen co ?ek^Weyi?meli pahpic wiš ?i ?o·le?meli those who are
 afraid had better stay where they are
 ki k^Wen co nu so·to·?m kem tu? ni teno· ?u·wih wherever you go there
 is a lot of grass

C. The construction described in A. was twice used in the sense of the construction described in B.

nek ki megelok ki k^Weni kele?mo?w I will go with you wherever you go
 ?ini ki co teno· ki mei ?e?gah ki k^Weni kit wele?mei there is bound to
 be plenty more to eat wherever they are going

D. k^Weni or ki k^Weni after an interrogative word = "what on earth?" etc.

kus ki k^Weni ho wi? nu·?mei how on earth have they come here?
 ti?n k^Weni nuk^Wo ?o yoh what on earth are you doing there?

E. ki k^Wen may be used as an adverbial phrase, all the time, right on, etc.

kic ki k^Wen ?o ro?o? ku nepuy the salmon ran right on to the end
 kahkah ke?win keges ?emsi k^Wo?ro?r k^Welek^W ki k^Wen ki nepu? people
 could eat sturgeon, eels, surf fish, and candlefish all the time
 niki ki k^Wen ho cme?y no·i hohkumoh we went on working right until
 nightfall (lit., then it became fully evening, then we were working)

15.83 nuk^Wo

This word has two uses.

A. Preceding the verb in imperative or prohibitory sentences it means "go and do," etc.

nuk^Wo no?nowos go and fetch it!
 nuk^Wo pe?wete?wes go and wash your hands!

¹¹²See 13.141.4L.

¹¹³The group of preverbal particles co(?) ki was not recorded elsewhere.

nuk^Wo swo·pi[?]nes go and empty it!
 kowico kem ?o[?]lep nuk^Wo la·ye[?]m don't go into the house again!

B. As a substitute for a second person singular verb in interrogative sentences, nuk^Wo means "do."

i
 ti[?]ni[?] nuk^Wo ?o pecow what are you going to do up river?
 ti[?]n k^Weni nuk^Wo ?o yoh what on earth are you doing there?

15.9 Adverbial Uses of Certain Pronouns

Some of the third person pronouns (11.21), nonpersonal pronouns (11.22), and indefinite pronouns (11.23) may be used in sentences analogously to adverbs. These uses are summarized below.

15.91 wok, yok, yo[?], here, there

wok ni cyu·k^We[?]n he sat there
 yok ?ema kohcemo[?]ok I stayed there one day
 kelew co yo[?] ?o ko·? you people, stand over there!

15.92 wi(?); wiš may be used with third person subjects

(1) here, there

wi weno^kW pegak a man is coming here
 tene[?]m ?o·i wi ?o·le[?]m a lot of people live here
 ki wi ?o tek ha[?]a·g the rock standing there
 ke[?]l kem wi[?] ho weno[?]omure[?]m you swam there too
 wiš ni ?o·lo[?] ku ?nepsec my father stood there

(2) thus

?epe[?] nes^Wecok^W meges ?imi wi šišo[?]n if the doctor had come
 things would not have been like this
 tu[?] wi[?]škoh ?enumi wi[?] so[?]n and that is just how it is today
 yo[?]ikoh wi so·se[?] they thought so
 nimi wi[?] s·n·n·y it is not that color

15.93 wek

(1) thus

wek tomikin pekci^c a rope so thick (holding one's hand out as a
 measure)
 wek tomoyek^k that is my age

(2) here

wek ni yo·le[?]m pu·k there are deer around here

15.94 wit, thus

wit ?o so· cwin ku mewimor then the old man spoke as follows

15.95 wi[?]i·t

(1) thus

?ey wi[?]i·t so·se^k yes, I think so

(2) then

wiʔi:t wi ʔo weʔ at that time

wiʔi:t ʔo noʔoɬ at that time

(3) there

toʔ wiʔi:t ko hek^Wspaʔ then you will find me there

15.96 koʔl, somewhere

kolo kic koʔl leʔm or kolo koʔl kic leʔm it looks as if they have gone
somewherekolci koʔl ʔok^W nesk^{Wi} ʔemeɬ ra:yoʔr ku ʔyoc whenever he was at some
point the boat was passing near by therekoʔl ʔi key cpa:ni ni:ʔnoʔw ho paʔa:ɬ he sat somewhere and gazed far
out over the water

15.97 ci·koʔl, in various places

ci·koʔl so·tok^W ʔo tepo:noɬ he wanders round in the forest

ci·koʔl ni šoʔn he is unreliable (lit., he is in various places)

15.98 kolin, in one place

kolin lekomeʔy it was collected into one place

16. PREPOSITIONS

16.1 General

Prepositions immediately preceding nominals, nominal groups, or adverbs form groups with the syntactic function of adverbs. Yurok prepositions are few in number, and mostly of very generalized meanings, which are usually further specified for translation purposes by the verb in the sentence. The construction nominal + adverb with pronominal prefix (15.4) to some extent takes the place of many of the prepositional phrases of European languages. Nouns following prepositions may, but need not, be in the locative form; the comitative forms of pronouns may be used after prepositions.

Several of the prepositions are the same in form and of related meaning to certain preverbal particles; but their quite different syntactic function, even when compared to the preverbal particle + noun constructions (14.4), makes it necessary to set them up as a separate category in the grammar of the language.

16.2 Examples and Comments

The following prepositions are found:

A. ho, to (cf. ho (2), preverbal particle, 14.21 No. 28)

yoʔ ʔoʔlowoʔm wenepuy ho ku peg:ɪk she gave the man her salmon
cpa:niḱ ho kohpey it is a long way to Crescent City

nekah ku ni·go·?m ho ku ?o wəhpɔɹɔh we will go with you to the bridge
there
cɔwɔhsɔk ho wi? I will point to it
skuyahpele?m ho neka·noɩ you are good to us
?o?leɩ neskw^{eni} ho pa?a·ɩ ?o tek the house stands near the water
nek pelomew ho yo? I fought him
?o ga?m ho ku ?nepsec then he said to my father

B. so, to, more narrowly restricted to local meaning (cf. so, preverbal particle, 14.21 No. 33)

nek kiti hegok so rek^{woy} I am going to Requa
ki lahcu? so kohpey ?owo·k they are making a voyage to Crescent City
tomorrow
kenik^{wec}os ke?yoc so heiku steer your boat to the shore!
?i le?moh so pecu we went up river
myo·ɩ kowiš so skelik he pushed the pole down
so hikoh to the other side
la·tek^wso?m meɩ ku ?umɔrx so ku ?wetu·k she slit it from its gills to
its tail
kus cɔɹɹɔyš so skelik how deep is it to the bottom?

C. ni, in, at, on (cf. ni, preverbal particle, 14.21 No. 25b)

ni yo? here, there
ni pecu up river (location)
teloge?mo?w ni pulik they are ill at the river mouth
ni ?weluɩik in his mouth
na?a?m yegom ni heɩkew there are a lot of quail in the hills
yokmoki so·tok^w ni wi? ku pegɔk the man has gone wandering around
here

D. ?o, very general positional or referential meaning (cf. ?o, preverbal particle, 14.21 No. 25a)

wenos ?o hitoy come here!
?o ?o?lep at home
?o tepo·noɩ in the forest
nepuy hima?rkuk ?oyɩ ?o ku ha?a·g a salmon is lying underneath the
rock
now so·toš ?o yo? keep away from her
teykelewomoyek ?o ?necewes I have been bitten on the hand
yo? wo?ik me nek ku ci·k ?o ku tek^wonek^{ws} he put the money in the box
yo? meɩ lo?m ci·k ?o ku tek^wonek^{ws} he took money out of the box
sɔmɔɹɔwi? ?o ki wɩɩɔh he was beaten in the stick game
numi wogi ?o ku ha?a·g right in the middle of the rock
?o we?y here
kic helomeyek ?o ku pyeweg I have been dancing in the deerskin dance
numi ta?anoy?ɩ ?o huɔo it is very hot at Hupa
weɩci me tmi·go? ?o ku ?o ?we?gor we went hunting ten times last month
niko?ɩ wo?ohkoɩek ?o meɩkuk it is always dark in the cave
numi munipi? ?o rewonek^w it is very sharp at the point

Note the following temporal adverbial phrases:

(ku) wiʔi-t ʔo noʔoɪ	}	at that time
ʔo wiʔi-t ʔo noʔoɪ		
ku wit ʔo noʔoɪ		
ʔo wit ʔo noʔoɪ		

ho teneʔm nepuy ʔo wit ʔo noʔoɪ there was plenty of salmon at that time

In view of these expressions it seems best to treat ʔo as the preposition rather than the preverbal particle in sentences of the type kic ʔo noʔoɪ ki + verb, it is now time to . . .

kic ʔo noʔoɪ ki kemeyeʔmoh it is time now for us to go home

In comparative sentences (cf. 14.21 No. 42) ʔo = than

nek noni peloyek ʔo yoʔ I am older than her
 won soʔn ʔo ku yok ni hunowoni it is different from those that grow here
 won ki la-k^womieʔmoh ʔo ku ho la:yeʔmoh we will go back by a different
 way from the one we came by
 hinoy ni soninepek ʔo keʔl I feel inferior to you
 kenu mi ʔo soʔn ʔo ku hewoni newoni nepuy he did just the same as with
 the first salmon that appeared

E. hasi, hesi, towards (cf. has-, hes-, to think, to intend)

hasi pureyow soʔ tmoʔw you will shoot to the north
 hesi hinoyks laʔy he passes to the inside
 hasi yoʔ ʔo murek I dodged in that direction
 hesi pur to the north

F. meɪ, various circumstantial meanings (cf. meɪ, preverbal particle, 14.21 No. 30)

(1) by (agent)

nek kic teykelewomoyek meɪ leyes I have been bitten by a snake
 kic leʔloyk meɪ meʔyeɪ I have been stung by a nettle

(2) with (instrument)

yoʔ sɪmɪt ɕuɕiʃ meɪ haʔa:g he killed the bird with a stone (cf. yoʔ
 haʔa:g meɪ sɪmɪt ɕuɕiʃ he killed the bird with a stone, where
 meɪ is a preverbal particle)
 soʔ myop meɪ woʔgey it was so crowded with white men
 ho pegpegoh weʔyoh meɪ tɪk^wtɪp he split his wood with an axe
 ʔeʔgah meɪ nepuy they make a meal off salmon
 skewok keʔl ki keregohpinek ki tkeʔ^weʔl meɪ paʔah I want you to fill
 this bucket with water

(3) for

yoʔ kiti tektet ʔoʔlomeɪ meɪ ku ʔumɪm he is going to build a house
 for his son
 co nu cwegin meɪ nek go and speak for me!

(4) about

kus so·se?m meɪ wi? what do you think about it?

nek kemolocek' meɪ ku ke?yoc I am jealous about your boat (cf. yo?
k^welek^w nek meɪ kemoloc' she is jealous about me, where meɪ
is a preverbal particle)

teloje?w meɪ nek she tells lies about me

kowico ?i yo tektese?m meɪ wi? don't be angry about it!

(5) from

cmeya·n neskwecok' meɪ kohpey yesterday I came back from Crescent
City

to·?moh ?o?leɪ meɪ yo? we got the house from him

ki ko cpega?r meɪ kelew kesi ?o le?moh we will not go until we hear
from you

G. no·ɪ, as far as (cf. no·ɪ, adverb, 15.723B)

no·ɪ huɸo· as far as Hupa

17. CONJUNCTIONS

17.1 General

Conjunctions are employed to link clauses subordinatively or coördinatively into complex sentences. They occur initially in their clause, and, with the exception of mewištʉ?, because, are followed by indicative or noninflected verb forms.

17.2 Examples and Comments

The following conjunctions were noted:

A. moco, if, when (with reference to actual or possible situations)

co mesi meɪ hekse?m moco kic he?we?ɪ don't tell her until she has
woken up! (lit., tell her then when she has woken up!)

moco kic ha?peɪ to? ki kem ?o hekcek' if you have forgotten I will tell
you again

yo? ho nɪgrykɪpa? moco hohkumek' nelew he used to help me when I
was mending my nets

yo? heyomoks moco kic ho·k^wč' he is lucky if he starts to gamble

mo is used as a variant of moco, but less commonly. It may be distinguished from mo, the preverbal particle (14.32 No. 37) by its different syntactic environments.

nimi ki sku?y so· ho·le?mo?w mo nimi ?ok^w wiš ki meɪ cweginkeɸ
you will not get on well if there is not someone to speak for you all

B. ?epeɪ, if (introduces unreal or impossible conditional clauses; the other part of the sentence, the "apodosis," contains the preverbal particle si, 14.21 No. 35)

ʔepeɪ wi noʔ ʔoʔm si ʔemi wo hoʔomohtkoyeʔm if you had stayed here
 (with the rest) you would not have been hurt
 ʔepeɪ wo ɬoyek si ʔo li·ko·melek if I had been caught I should have been
 stabbed
 mos wiš si šɻɻ ʔepeɪ skuʔy soʔs he would not have done that if he had
 been good natured
 ʔepeɪ wi ʔok^W ku ʔnepsec k^Welek^W ʔimoksu hekcoh if my father were
 alive we would not ask you

ʔepeɪ is also used adverbially in simple sentences, meaning "should have"
 ciʔn ʔepeɪ noɻ kic nesk^Wecoʔm you should have come back earlier than

C. ʔoɬkumi, because

nek nimi koʔl nepek ʔoɬkumi nimi ciweyek I am not eating anything
 because I am not hungry
 kimoʔɻ koʔoʔɻ ʔoɬkumi nimi sloɻɬketoy keʔl your house is dirty be-
 cause you have not swept it

D. mewištuʔ, because (followed by pronominal prefix verb forms)

ʔo gegoyɻ koʔo nepiʔmoʔw nepuy mewištuʔ woʔohpeleɻ ku ʔuknɻɻɻɻɻɻɻ
 they were told "you will eat salmon" because they were given the
 leftovers

E. miʔ, because, in order to

co tenoweneʔm kekaʔ miʔ nikoʔɻ weceporeg take plenty of blankets
 because it is always cold!
 meɻ megeneɻ weyah miʔ koʔmi tegeɻpeʔy his stomach aches because
 he regularly overeats
 mos woʔik ki ʔela ho·leʔm ko·reʔmos miʔ kic swoyɻ kerewi·š your
 animals will not stay inside because your fence is broken
 nek no·lumeɻ netoʔmar miʔ numi skuya·noɻ I like my friends because
 they are good people
 toʔ kiki eu koʔo ʔoʔčoʔ ki ki nepiʔmoʔw miʔ ʔi koʔo himeni leʔmoʔw
 I will give you all something to eat, so that you can be off quickly
 ɻʔos ku kekɻɻɻɻɻ miʔ ki šemi keycek hold your wrist so that it will
 not get tired!

F. kitowcoʔ, although, even if

nimi koʔl ni ʔwesok kitowcoʔ waʔsoy ʔoɻ wiʔ koʔmoʔy it does not
 matter (14.416) even if a poor man hears it

G. tosoh, although, even if

tosoh nɻɻɻ wiʔ wesɻɻɻɻ tuʔ ʔimi wiʔ pyekcoh although I helped him do
 it I did not approve

H. ʔapotoʔ, but

ʔimi wo tektesoh ʔapotoʔ numi kimoleɻ we were not angry but they were
 very rude

I. kolci, whenever

kolci tɔgɔw kem tu? ʔo goyɔkɛp' wetu·k every time he spoke its tail
flapped

kolci newohpeʔn tu? kem niki ʔwɔɔɔɔgɔp every time he sees me he tells
me of it

kolci woɔkeci? tu? ko ʔo nɔgɔseʔm every (time it is) morning you will
gather sweathouse wood

kolci kyah means "every month" (lit., whenever [the moon] rises)

J. kotuskini, however, whatever

neɔs kotuskini ʃo·seʔm eat whatever you feel like!

K. ʔemsi, and (in negative sentences, nor)

nekah helomeyeʔm ʔemsi ho rurowo·ʔmoh we danced and we sang
roʔoɔes ʔemsi ni·ʔnes run and look!

kenimi wo koʔmoyok ʔemsi nimi wo newo·k I did not hear it nor see it

ʔemsi is also used to coördinate two or more nominals in the same syntactic relation to one verb.

pegɔk ʔemsi wencok^Ws helomeyeʔm men and women were dancing
nekah me newo·teneʔm pegɔk ʔemsi hu·ksoh we went and saw lots of
men and children

L. Conjunctival phrases

The following two conjunctival phrases are found. They occur initially in their clause and are never divided by intervening words.

(1) to? numi, although

to? numi ʔweskweloʔy ʔimi ʔuma poy soʔn although he was brave
he did not come first

to? numi ka·meg ʔi leʔmoh so pecu although the weather was bad
we went up the river

(2) woʔn ho, until (woʔn, adverb, thither, ho, preposition, to, here followed by the rest of the clause as a nominal substitute)

yo? cwegin woʔn ho moʔok^W wesew he went on talking until his last
breath (lit., until he had no breathing)

ʔemeɩ knoksiʔm ʔupiʃʔon ʔenumi woʔn ho moʔok^W ʔupiʃʔon it left
some of his scales at those places right on until it had no scales
left

18. INTERROGATIVE WORDS AND SENTENCES

18.1 General

Interrogative sentences in Yurok may be divided into those requiring an answer Yes or No and those requiring other answers. The two classes are formally differentiated.

As has already been stated (7) there are no specific intonation sequences assigned to interrogative sentences, though they may be somewhat higher pitched than statements. There is no specific interrogative word order.

18.2 Questions requiring an answer Yes or No are marked by the sentence particle *hes* (15.731).

kic hes neskwecok^W ku wɪʔyɪs has the girl come back yet?
kic segaʔageyeʔm hes are you rich?

toʔs is found as a contraction of *toʔ hes*; it occurs initially.

toʔs tɪɠɪwɪmeleʔm were you spoken to?

18.21 Questions expecting an affirmative answer have *hes* with a negative preverbal particle or *mo nimi* (14.32 Group 169) or with *pek^Wsu*, negative adverb (15.732). *pek^Wsu ʔelek^W* is also used.

nimi hes newoʔm ku ʔnekaʔar haven't you seen my pet?
pek^Wsu hes ʔohpaʔ won't you give me some?
pek^Wsu ʔelek^W megelok shan't I go too?
mo nimi koʔmoyoʔm hes don't you hear it?

18.22 Questions expecting a negative answer are introduced by *muscen*, really.

muscen hes skewok koʔl ki kenepek do you really want something to eat?

18.3 Other questions are introduced by the interrogative adverb *kus*, or by one of the interrogative pronouns (11.24), normally as first word in the clause or sentence.

A. *kus* has a wide range of application and a variety of translation meanings depending on the context and the remainder of the sentence. It is sometimes further specified by being coördinated with another adverb or by the presence of one or more preverbal particles in the sentence.

(1) where? (often further specified in this usage by one of the locative preverbal particles, *ʔo*, *ni*, and *ʔi*, before the verb)

kus ʔo paʔaʔn where is there water?
kus soʔtok^W where has he gone?
kus ni ʔok^W ku keci:k where is your money?
kus ʔoʔm where do you live?
kus ko ʔo legoʔomah where are they going to do the running?

kus may be used without a verb, meaning "where is?" "where are?"

kus tuʔ haʔa:g where is the rock?

(2) when? (often further specified by *noʔoɪ*, adverb, then)

kus co neskwecok^W when did he arrive?
kus noʔoɪ ki kem nu nes when are you coming back?

kus no^o4 ni ma hego^o?m when did you go?
 kus no^o4 ki kemeye^o?m when are you going home?

(3) how? (often further specified by the preverbal particle so^o, thus, so^o)

kus peme^o?m ki nepuy how did you cook the salmon?
 kus ho so^o ho^ole^o?mo^ow how did you travel?
 kus so^o hego^o?m how do you say it?
 kus so^o hase^o?m why (lit., how) do you think that?
 kus so^on what has happened? (lit., how is it?)
 kus kic me so^on how did it happen?
 kus to^o·moks ke^o?yoc how wide is your boat?
 kus tego^o how much does it cost?
 kus co soninepe^o?m how do you feel?
 kus wew ku we^oyon what (lit., how) is that girl's name?

kus no^o4 (no^o4, adverb, far, long), how long, how far?

kus ki no^o4 nu helomeye^o?m how long are you dancing?
 kus no^o4 ni ma gego^o?m how far did you go?

Without a verb kus no^o4 means "how far is it?"

kus no^o4 ho wi^oi:t how far is it to that place?

kus so^on, kus son (noninflected stem), and kus weson (cf. 13.141.4 K(1)b) are often used with a clause containing the preverbal particle me^o, in the circumstances (14.2: No. 30), following, to mean "How is it that?" "Why?"

kus so^on me^o nes why have you come? (lit., what has happened? Because of it you have come)
 kus so^on me^o mi hego^o?m why don't you go?
 kus son kic me^o mi? k^{wi}·get why don't you all come visiting now?
 kus weson me^o mela teloye^ow why did she tell a lie?

kus sonowoni, followed by a noun, means "What sort of?" (lit., being how?)

kus sonowoni cúciš wi keskewok what sort of dog do you want?

There is also an interrogative adverb kuscah, what sort?, used in a similar manner with son(ow-).

kuscah sonowoni cúciš what sort of bird?

(4) Which of a specified set?

kus wi? keskewok ku nepuy which salmon do you want?

B. ti^onišow what?

ti^onišow wi? keskewok what do you want?
 ti^onišow me newo^o?m what did you see?
 ti^onišow me^o toh what are they talking about?
 ti^onišow he^o what is he doing?
 ti^onišow s^o t^op what does he do?

As a one question ti^onišow means "What is that?"

C. tiʔniʔ, what?

tiʔniʔ kóhkumekʔ what are you doing?

tiʔniʔ skewoksimeʔm what do you want?

tiʔniʔ so·k (tiʔniʔ šo·k, 6) what sort is it? (equational sentence, 10.24)

D. tiʔn, what?

tiʔn skewok what do you want?

tiʔn meɬ nu hego·ʔm what have you come for?

E. tiš, what? (only with third person verbs or noninflected verbs in equational syntactic positions)

tiš hegoḥkuʔm or tiš hegoḥ what does he do?

F. tiʔnow, who?

tiʔnow ho helomeʔy who was dancing?

tiʔnow ho helomeyeʔmeɬ who were dancing?

tiʔnow wi soc who spoke there?

As a one word question tiʔnow means "Who is that?"

Like other interrogative words, tiʔnow normally occurs initially in the interrogative clause or sentence, but a different relative word order can be used to distinguish the categories of subject and object (cf. 10.4).

tiʔnow newoʔm ku keʔl kəpsec who saw your father?

ku keʔl kəpsec tiʔnow newoʔm whom did your father see?

G. Preceded by the negative preverbal particle mos, kus and tiʔnišow form emphatic negative expressions.

mos kus ki ʔo soʔn it is no use (lit., it can happen with it no how)

mos kus wi ki ʔnesonowokʔ I can do nothing about it

mos tā· tiʔnišow ki ko knoksicekʔ I shall not leave you anything (for tā· see 15.81)

mos cita· kus noʔoɬ it seemed no time at all (before something happened)

¹⁴Cf. 14.44.

TEXTS

TEXTS

The translations of the following texts are as close to the original as normal English will allow. In addition the first two texts are accompanied by a word for word translation with grammatical notes and section references to relevant parts of the grammar.

1. The Mourning Dove

hik¹on¹ ku² ?ela³ ho·le?moni⁴
 niki cu⁵ ?o⁶ go·k⁷ k^wesi⁸ ku⁹
 ?o?rowi¹⁰ kem¹¹ ?o¹² go·k^wci¹³
 k^wesi¹⁴ ?ok^w15 ?upicowos.¹⁶ ?o¹⁷
 no·wo?r¹⁸ ku¹⁹ ?i²⁰ nu²¹ ?r¹?gip²²
 wegolek²³ "k^welek^w24 kit²⁵
 merkewec²⁶ ku²⁷ mewimor.ⁿ²⁸
 ?o²⁹ ga?m³⁰ ?o?rowi?³¹ "to?³² ki³³

Once upon a time all the inhabitants of the earth were gambling, and the dove too was gambling. He had a grandfather. Someone ran up and told him, "the old man is just going to die." The dove said, "I will have

Explanatory Notes

- ¹Once upon a time (adv., 15.22; 15.31)
²the (article, 12.2)
³there (on earth), past time (p. v. p. 14.21 No. 8)
⁴dwelling (verb, 3 pl. (incremental) attrib. active, 13.141.6A; 13.141.6I(2)
⁵all (p. v. p. group, 14.31 Group 141)
⁶there (p. v. p. 14.21 No. 25a)
⁷gambled (noninflected verb, 13.112)
⁸and (adv. sent. con., 15.724)
⁹the (article, 12.2)
¹⁰dove (noun, 11.3)
¹¹also (adv., 15.21; 15.22)
¹²there (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 25a)
¹³gambled (e-class verb, 3 s. indic. active, 13.141.1F(3))
¹⁴and (adv. sent. con., 15.724)
¹⁵there was (second type o-class verb 3 s. indic. active, 13.141.1B(4))
¹⁶his grandfather (noun with third person pron. pref., 11.351)
¹⁷there (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 25a)
¹⁸ran up (noninflected verb, 13.112)
¹⁹who (article used as relative word, 13.141.6I(2)c)
²⁰there (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 25a)
²¹coming (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 29)
²²told (noninflected verb stem with infix, 13.151.2; 13.151.4)
²³saying (e-class verb 3 s. pron. pref. form active, subordinate to ?r¹?gip, 3.141.4C, 13.141.4K(3))
²⁴well (adv. sent. part., 15.734)
²⁵near future time (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 14)
²⁶will die (e-class verb 3 s. indic. active, 13.141.1A)
²⁷the (article, 12.2)
²⁸old man (noun, 11.3)
²⁹thereat (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 25a)
³⁰said (e-class verb 3 s. indic. active, g-form of h-initial word, 6; 3.141.1F(13))
³¹dove (noun, 11.3)
³²then (adv. sent. con., 15.721)
³³future time (p. v. p. 14.21 No. 10)

kem³⁴ ko³⁵ go·k^wcek³⁶ ʔoɪkumi³⁷
 kic³⁸ rewpeʔn.³⁹ k^wesi⁴⁰ kem⁴¹
 ʔo⁴² no·woʔr⁴³ wegoyek⁴⁴ "k^welek^{w45}
 co⁴⁶ himo·reyowoʔm⁴⁷ k^welek^{w48}
 kit⁴⁹ merkewec⁵⁰ ku⁵¹ kepicowos."⁵²
 kem⁵³ ʔi⁵⁴ yeʔm⁵⁵ ʔoʔrowiʔ⁵⁶ "toʔ⁵⁷
 ki⁵⁸ kem⁵⁹ ko⁶⁰ ho·k^wcek.⁶¹ moco⁶²
 kem⁶³ ki⁶⁴ ʔap⁶⁵ newok⁶⁶ kic⁶⁷
 ʔumerkewec⁶⁸ kem⁶⁹ ki⁷⁰ wit⁷¹

another gamble," for he was winning. And again the messenger ran up and said, "Well, hurry! Your grandfather is just going to die." The dove said, "I will have another gamble; and if I find my grandfather already dead when I come, this is what

³⁴again (adv., 15.21; 15.22)

³⁵at the time (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 24)

³⁶I will gamble (e-class verb 1 s. indic. active, g-form of h-initial word 6; 13.141.1A)

³⁷because (conjunction, 17.2C)

³⁸past time continuing to present (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 2)

³⁹he was winning (e-class verb 3 s. indic. active, 13.141.1A)

⁴⁰and so (adv. sent. con., 15.724)

⁴¹again (adv., 15.21; 15.22)

⁴²there (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 25a)

⁴³ran up (noninflected verb, 13.112)

⁴⁴that he should be told (e-class verb 3 s. pron. pref. form passive, subordinate to no·woʔr, 13.141.4A; 13.141.4C; 13.141.4K(3))

⁴⁵well (adv. sent. part., 15.734)

⁴⁶imperative (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 37a)

⁴⁷you (s.) hurry (first type o-class verb 2 s. indic. active, 13.141.1B(1))

⁴⁸well (adv. sent. part., 15.734)

⁴⁹near future time (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 14)

⁵⁰will die (e-class verb 3 s. indic. active, 13.141.1A)

⁵¹the (article, 12.2)

⁵²your grandfather (noun with second person pron. pref., 11.35)

⁵³again (adv., 15.21; 15.22)

⁵⁴thereat (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 25c)

⁵⁵said (e-class verb 3 s. indic. active, y-form of h-initial word, 6; 13.141.1F(13))

⁵⁶dove (noun, 11.3)

⁵⁷then (adv. sent. con., 15.721)

⁵⁸future time (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 10)

⁵⁹again (adv., 15.21; 15.22)

⁶⁰at the time (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 24)

⁶¹I will gamble (e-class verb 1 s. indic. active, 13.141.1A)

⁶²if (conjunction, 17.2A)

⁶³also (adv., 15.21; 15.22)

⁶⁴future time (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 10)

⁶⁵starting (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 4; 14.31 Group 28)

⁶⁶I see (second type-o-class verb 1 s. indic. active, 13.141.1B(3))

⁶⁷already (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 2)

⁶⁸he has died (e-class verb 3 s. pron. pref. form active, subordinate to newok, 13.141.4A; 13.141.4K(3))

⁶⁹also (adv., 15.21; 15.22)

⁷⁰future time (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 10)

⁷¹thus (nonpersonal pronoun used adverbially, 15.94)

ʔo⁷² sonowok⁷³ ki k^wen co⁷⁴ ki⁷⁵
 noʔomuʔn⁷⁶ ki⁷⁷ ʔwesʔonah⁷⁸ ki⁷⁹
 no-⁸⁰ megeyk^weleʔweyk.⁸¹ tu⁸²
 wiʔškoh⁸³ ʔenumi⁸⁴ wi⁸⁵ soʔn⁸⁶
 moco⁸⁷ ki⁸⁸ koʔl⁸⁹ koʔmoyoʔm⁹⁰
 ʔo⁹¹ key⁹² ʔoʔrowi⁹³ ko⁹⁴ koʔmo-
 yoʔm⁹⁵ kolo⁹⁶ woken⁹⁷ ʔo⁹⁸ meyk^we-
 leʔweʔy⁹⁹ numi¹⁰⁰ sku^ʔy so¹⁰¹
 woken¹⁰² ʔo¹⁰³ geʔm¹⁰⁴ "wi· pu·
 pu."¹⁰⁵ tu¹⁰⁶ soʔn¹⁰⁷ kitk^wo ʔu¹⁰⁸
 megey¹⁰⁹ wiʔškoh.¹¹⁰

I will do: I will mourn for him so long as the heavens endure." And today that is just what he is doing. If somewhere you hear the dove as he sits there, you will hear him as it were mourning. Very well he says "Wee . . . poo . . . poo," and so it is that he is still mourning to this day.

- ⁷²thereat (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 25a)
⁷³I will do (first type o-class verb 1 s. indic. active, 13.141.1F(13))
⁷⁴all the time that (indefinite relative group, 15.82B)
⁷⁵future time (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 10)
⁷⁶shall endure (first type o-class verb 3 s. indic. active, 13.141.1F(4))
⁷⁷the (article, 12.2)
⁷⁸heavens (noun, initial ʔw after vowel, 6; 11.3)
⁷⁹future time (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 10)
⁸⁰then (adv. sent. con., 15.723A)
⁸¹I shall continuously mourn (e-class verb 1 s. indic. active, with infix, 13.141.1F(8); 13.151)
⁸²and (adv. sent. con., 15.722)
⁸³today (adv. 15.21; 15.22)
⁸⁴exactly (adv. 15.22)
⁸⁵thus (third person pronoun used adverbially, 15.92)
⁸⁶he does (first type o-class verb 3 s. indic. active, 13.141.1F(13))
⁸⁷if (conjunction, 17.2 A)
⁸⁸future time (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 10)
⁸⁹somewhere (indefinite pronoun used adverbially, 15.96)
⁹⁰you (s.) hear (first type o-class verb 2 s. indic. active, 13.141.1B(1))
⁹¹there (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 25a)
⁹²sits (noninflected verb, coordinate with koʔmoyoʔm, 10.322; 13.112)
⁹³dove (noun, 11.3)
⁹⁴at the time (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 24)
⁹⁵you (s.) will hear (first type o-class verb 2 s. indic. active, 13.141.1B(1))
⁹⁶like (adv., 15.21; 15.22)
⁹⁷somewhere (adv., 15.22)
⁹⁸there (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 25a)
⁹⁹he mourns (e-class verb 3 s. indic. active, 13.141.1A)
¹⁰⁰very (adv., 15.21; 15.22)
¹⁰¹well (adverbial phrase, 14.21 No. 40)
¹⁰²somewhere (adv., 15.22)
¹⁰³there (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 25a)
¹⁰⁴he says (e-class verb 3 s. indic. active, g-form of h-initial word, 6; 13.141.1F(13))
¹⁰⁵imitation of bird's cry
¹⁰⁶and (adv. sent. con., 15.722)
¹⁰⁷it happens (first type o-class verb 3 s. indic. active, 13.141.1F(13))
¹⁰⁸still (p. v. p. group, 14.31 Group 58)
¹⁰⁹he mourns continually (noninflected verb with infix, 13.112; 13.151)
¹¹⁰today (adv., 15.21; 15.22)

2. The Story of the Klamath River Song

piš¹ wištu² cpeyu³ tewpos⁴
 ʔo⁵ cin⁶ wegolek⁷ "wit⁸ sonowok⁹
 neskewok¹⁰simek¹⁰ ku¹¹ pak^wtuł¹²
 ʔo¹³ we^ʔyon.¹⁴ ʔo¹⁵ gegok¹⁶ ku¹⁷
 ʔneko¹⁸yck^wok.¹⁸ so¹⁹ ʔo²⁰ gegeyk²¹
 'pa:s²² mi^ʔ23 nekah²⁴ k^welek^w25
 wit²⁶ ho²⁷ so.²⁸ weyki^ʔ29 wohpe-

So this is the story of
 the young man from Tewpos;
 he said, "It has happened to
 me that I love the girl at
 Pak^wtuł. So I went to buy her,
 but I was told, 'No, Wohpeku-
 mew has so commanded, say-

Explanatory Notes

¹Well (adv. exclam., 15.74)

²so (adv., 15.1)

³it is the story (noun, predicate of equational sentence, 10.24; 11.3)

⁴Tewpos (noun, 11.3)

⁵at (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 25a)

⁶young man (noun, 11.3; 4, 5 and 6 = the young man from Tewpos, 14.4 forming expanded nominal group with cpeyu³ as head noun, 10.311)

⁷how he said (e-class verb 3 s. pron. pref. form active, subordinate : predicate noun cpeyu³, 13.141.4C; 13.141.4K(3))

⁸thus (nonpersonal pronoun used adverbially, 15.94)

⁹I am (first type o-class verb 1 s. indic. active, 13.141.1F(13))

¹⁰that I love (e-class verb 1 s. pron. pref. form active, subordinate to sonowok, 13.141.4A; 13.141.4K(3))

¹¹the (article, 12.2)

¹²Pak^wtuł (noun, 11.3)

¹³at (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 25a)

¹⁴girl (noun, 11.3; 12, 13, and 14 = the girl at Pak^wtuł, 14.43)

¹⁵thereat (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 25a)

¹⁶I went (second type o-class verb 1 s. indic. active, g-form of h-initial word, 13.141.1B(2); 6)

¹⁷to (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 12)

¹⁸buy (second type o-class verb 1 s. pron. pref. form active, 13.141.4J)

¹⁹thus (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 40)

²⁰there (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 25a)

²¹I was told (e-class verb 1 s. indic. passive, g-form of h-initial word 13.141.3A; 13.141.3I; 6)

²²no (adv. exclam., 15.74)

²³because (conjunction, 17.2E)

²⁴as for us (pron., independent subject, 11.21, 10.25)

²⁵well (adv. sent. part., 15.734)

²⁶thus (nonpersonal pron. used adverbially, 15.94)

²⁷past time (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 2)

²⁸thus (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 40)

²⁹it was ordained (o-class verb 3 s. indic. passive, 13.141.3A)

kumew³⁰ "wek³¹ mos³² kelew³³
 hasi³⁴ wohpew³⁵ ki³⁶ negosepi³⁷m³⁷
 ?oikumi³⁸ mos³⁹ ki⁴⁰ sku?y so⁴¹
 go·le?mo?w⁴² ko?i⁴³ ki⁴⁴ ni⁴⁵
 kmoyikesi?mo?w⁴⁶ ?ey⁴⁷ kimo-
 le?n⁴⁸ ki⁴⁹ ?weikelonah.⁵⁰ won⁵¹
 so⁵² tohkow⁵³ mos⁵⁴ wit⁵⁵ ki⁵⁶
 skuye?n⁵⁷ ki⁵⁸ ke?wegahpemew.⁵⁹ " " "
 tu?⁶⁰ wit⁶¹ ?i⁶² me⁶³ ?o⁶⁴ so?n⁶⁵
 ki⁶⁶ ho⁶⁷ ?wo·le?mo?w⁶⁸ hikon⁶⁹

ing, "Here you shall not marry into families in the west, because you would not fare well and would perish on the way. Yes, their country is bad. They talk a different language; it would not be good for you to marry with them." " " And that is why people lived like that in former times,

³⁰by Wohpekumew (noun, agent of weyki?, 11.3; 13.141.3J)

³¹here (nonpersonal pron. used adverbially, 15.93)

³²not (p. v. p., 14.22 No.44)

³³you (pl.) (pron., 11.21)

³⁴toward (preposition, 16.2 E)

³⁵across the water (west) (adv., 15.1; 15.32)

³⁶future time (p. v. p., 14.21 No.10)

³⁷regularly marry (e-class verb incremental indic. pl. active without inflection, with infix, 13.141.1E; 13.151)

³⁸because (conjunction, 17.2C)

³⁹not (p. v. p., 14.22 No.44)

⁴⁰future time (p. v. p., 14.21 No.10)

⁴¹well (adverbial phrase, 14.21 No.40)

⁴²you will fare (verb 2 pl. (incr.) active, g-form of h-initial word, 13.141.1E; 6

⁴³somewhere (indefinite pronoun used adverbially, 15.96)

⁴⁴future time (14.21 No.10)

⁴⁵there (p. v. p., 14.21 No.25b)

⁴⁶you will die (e-class verb 2 pl. (incremental) active, 13.141.1E)

⁴⁷yes (adv., exclam., 15.74)

⁴⁸is bad (e-class verb 3 s. indic. active, 13.141.1F(5))

⁴⁹the (article, 12.2)

⁵⁰their place (noun with third person pron. pref., 11.351)

⁵¹differently (adv., 15.1)

⁵²thus (p. v. p., 14.21 No.40)

⁵³they talk (noninflected plural verb, 13.141.1F(11)f)

⁵⁴not (p. v. p., 14.22 No.44)

⁵⁵thus (nonpersonal pronoun used adverbially, 15.94)

⁵⁶future time (p. v. p., 14.21 No.10)

⁵⁷it will be good (e-class verb 3 s. indic. active, 13.141.1F(13))

⁵⁸that (p. v. p., 14.21 No.12)

⁵⁹you should marry with them (noninflected verb with second person pron. pref., subordinate to skuye?n, 13.141.4J; 13.141.4K(3))

⁶⁰and (adv. sent. con., 15.722)

⁶¹thus (nonpersonal pronoun used adverbially, 15.94)

⁶²in the circumstances (p. v. p., 14.21 No.25a)

⁶³for that reason (p. v. p., 14.21 No.30)

⁶⁴there (p. v. p., 14.21 No.25a)

⁶⁵it was (first type o-class verb 3 s. indic. active, 13.141.1F(13))

⁶⁶that (p. v. p., 14.21 No.12)

⁶⁷past time (p. v. p., 14.21 No.1)

⁶⁸people lived (verb 2 pl. (incremental) active used indefinitely with third person pron. pref. subordinate to so?n, 13.141.1E; 13.141.4D; 13.141.4K(3))

⁶⁹formerly (adv., 15.22; 15.31)

mos⁷⁰ ko⁷¹ ki⁷² ni⁷³ nosep.⁷⁴
 k^wesi⁷⁵ wit⁷⁶ ʔo⁷⁷ gi⁷⁸ ku⁷⁹
 tewpos⁸⁰ ʔo⁸¹ cin⁸² "nimi⁸³ wo⁸⁴
 iⁱ?⁸⁵ ku⁸⁶ keweʔyonesek⁸⁷ coʔ⁸⁸
 wit⁸⁹ ʔo⁹⁰ k^womiecoʔm⁹¹ ko-
 weco⁹² ko⁹³ k^wimiyjhsɿʔm⁹⁴
 ki⁹⁵ ki⁹⁶ šo⁹⁷ hego·lom⁹⁸ wo·gey⁹⁹
 wo·gey¹⁰⁰ wo·geyeikeʔs¹⁰¹ wohpe-
 kumew¹⁰² wiš¹⁰³ ko¹⁰⁴ wey¹⁰⁵
 nekah¹⁰⁶ so.¹⁰⁷ ho·leʔmoh.¹⁰⁸

and no one could marry into a family in the west. And so the young man from Tewpos was told, "Your offer of a bride price has not been accepted. Go back home, and do not turn round while you are traveling. Holy, holy, holy is Wohpekumew; he ordained and we live in obedience." Well, so the

⁷⁰not (p. v. p., 14.22 No. 44)

⁷¹anyone (indefinite pronoun, 11.23)

⁷²could (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 10)

⁷³there (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 25b)

⁷⁴marry (e-class verb 3 s. indic. active, 13.141.1A)

⁷⁵and so (adv. sent. con., 15.724)

⁷⁶thus (nonpersonal pronoun used adverbially, 15.94)

⁷⁷thereat (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 25a)

⁷⁸was told (e-class verb 3 s. indic. passive, 13.141.3I)

⁷⁹the (article, 12.2)

⁸⁰Tewpos (noun, 11.3)

⁸¹at (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 25a)

⁸²young man (noun, 11.3; 80, 81, and 82 = the young man from Tewpos, 14.43)

⁸³not (p. v. p., 14.22 No. 43a)

⁸⁴past time (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 3)

⁸⁵it is accepted (o-class verb 3 s. indic. passive, 13.141.3A)

⁸⁶that (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 12)

⁸⁷you (s.) offer a bride price (e-class verb 2 s. pron. pref. form active. subordinate to iⁱʔ, 13.141.4A; 13.141.4K(3))

⁸⁸imperative (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 37a)

⁸⁹thus (nonpersonal pronoun used adverbially, 15.94)

⁹⁰thereat (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 25a)

⁹¹you (s.) return (second type o-class verb 2 s. indic. active., 13.141.1B)

⁹²don't! (sentence introductory adverb, 15.711)

⁹³at the time (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 24)

⁹⁴turn round (ɿ-modifying second type o-class verb 2 s. indic. active, 13.141.1F(1))

⁹⁵at the time when (article used as relative word, 13.141.6I(2)d)

⁹⁶future time (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 10)

⁹⁷thus (p. v. p., š-form of s-initial word, 14.21 No. 40; 6)

⁹⁸you (s.) go (second type o-class verb 2 s. attrib. active, 13.141.6B)

^{99, 100}is holy (noninflected verb, 13.112)

¹⁰¹is holy (e-class verb 3 s. indic. active, 13.141.1A)

¹⁰²Wohpekumew (noun, 11.3)

¹⁰³he (3 s. personal pron., 11.21)

¹⁰⁴at the time (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 24)

¹⁰⁵ordained (noninflected verb, 13.112)

¹⁰⁶we (1 pl. personal pronoun, 11.21)

¹⁰⁷thus (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 40)

¹⁰⁸live (verb 1 pl. (incremental) indic. active, 13.141.1E)

piš¹⁰⁹ wištų¹¹⁰ ʔo¹¹¹ ko¹¹² koʔ¹¹³
 ku¹¹⁴ cinomewes¹¹⁵ tewpos¹¹⁶ ʔo¹¹⁷
 cin¹¹⁸ "so¹¹⁹ skewoksimek¹²⁰ ku¹²¹
 weʔyon¹²² k^wesi¹²³ so¹²⁴ k^wimɪɹ-
 yɹh¹²⁵ k^wesi¹²⁶ ku¹²⁷ ʔo¹²⁸ k^wimɪɹ-
 yɹh¹²⁹ ʔiki ko·si¹³⁰ koʔmoʔy¹³¹ ki¹³²
 ka·p¹³³ k^welek^{w134} wero·k^wsek¹³⁵
 tuʔ¹³⁶ ni¹³⁷ šo¹³⁸ niki¹³⁹ koʔmoʔy¹⁴⁰
 ku¹⁴¹ kit¹⁴² werurowo·ʔm.¹⁴³

young man, the young man from
 Tewpos, stood. "I so love the
 girl" (he said) and so he
 turned round in that direc-
 tion, and as he turned round
 there he heard the wind blow-
 ing all around through the
 leaves, and then he heard
 them begin to sing.

¹⁰⁹well (adv. exclam., 15.74)

¹¹⁰so (adv., 15.1)

¹¹¹thereat (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 25a)

¹¹²at the time (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 24; ʔo koʔ) refers to past time, 14.31

Group 64)

¹¹³stood (noninflected verb, 13.112)

¹¹⁴the (article, 12.2)

¹¹⁵young man (noun, 11.3)

¹¹⁶Tewpos (noun, 11.3)

¹¹⁷at (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 25a)

¹¹⁸young man (noun, 11.3; 116, 117, and 118 = the young man from
 Tewpos, 14.43, forming an expanded nominal group with 115, cinomewes,
 as head)

¹¹⁹so much (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 40)

¹²⁰do I love (e-class verb 1 s. indic. active, 13.141.1A)

¹²¹the (article, 12.2)

¹²²girl (noun, 11.3)

¹²³and so (adv. sent. con., 15.724)

¹²⁴in that direction (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 33)

¹²⁵he turned round (noninflected verb, 13.112)

¹²⁶and then (adv. sent. con., 15.724)

¹²⁷when (article used as relative word, 13.141.6I(2)d)

¹²⁸there (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 25a)

¹²⁹he turned round (noninflected verb, here syntactically equivalent to an
 attrib. verb with 127, ku, 13.112; 13.141.6I(2))

¹³⁰all around (p. v. p. + adv., 14.21 No. 41b)

¹³¹he heard (first type o-class verb 3 s. indic. active, 13.141.1B(1))

¹³²(in) the (article, 12.2)

¹³³leaves (noun, used in locative sense, 11.37)

¹³⁴well (adv. sent. part., 15.734)

¹³⁵the wind blowing (e-class impersonal verb 3 s. pron. pref. form active
 subordinate to koʔmoʔy, 13.141.4D; 13.141.4K(3))

¹³⁶and (adv. sent. con., 15.722)

¹³⁷there (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 25b)

¹³⁸thus (p. v. p., š-form of s-initial word, 14.21 No. 40; 6)

¹³⁹then (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 41a)

¹⁴⁰he heard (first type o-class verb 3 s. indic. active, 13.141.1B(1))

¹⁴¹not translated (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 12)

¹⁴²beginning (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 14)

¹⁴³them singing (o-class verb 3 pl. (incremental) pron. pref. form active,
 subordinate to koʔmoʔy, 13.141.1E; 13.141.1K(3))

3. Wohpekumew and the Salmon

so nes wohpekumew ?ap ni·?no?w ?o nesk^Wecok^W. ?o ga?m "piš ciweyk', nepuy skewok ki ?nenepek" ?o gi? "ni mok^W nepuy mi? kem·?w·m·m·y ?ume?y wo?o·t ?i niki ko·si ?ekone?m ki nepuy. nekah k^Weł w·r·?·g·r·c wi?i·t nepi?moh ?ini kegoh pu·k tu? wi?i·t cpi ki ?o ke nahcelek." k^Wesi ?o ga?m "cu·? tu? ki yegok" k^Wesi ?o gego?l. ?o nesk^Wecok^W ho m·r·?·w·m·m·y ?o ?ohpe?l k^Welek^W tokto?m ku nepuy. ?o ga?m "pa· mos nek wit ki nepek' mi? nimuc ?ok^W n·m·r·w·? wesra·c ?uwo?ik ?ela ho·rece?w wištu? ?o mu?mone?m ku ?w·r·?·g·r·c meciš ?o nek' ko·si ni·?nowi? weseyk' "kus ki k^Weni mu?mone?m." komcumeł we·sek "nekah wi? cpi ?ekoni? ki nepuy ?o ki m·r·?·w·m·m·y." k^Wesi ku kic ?o wey ku ko?l wenepek' ?o ga?m "to? wi? kic ro·kiki ?neckeyek" k^Wesi ?o ko·si le?m ku kiti ?wecki?mo?w. k^Wesi no·ł kic ro·kiti ye?wome?y lek^Wsi ?o so·tok^W komcu?m ?ockic ko·si cki?mo?w. hinoy so so·tok^W ?o newo?m k^Wesi wi?i·t ?o gunkek so pa?·a·łik piš wištu? ?o la·?y skelik ?o la·?y k^Welas kem no·leni ku nepuy ko·si ho·le?m. ?o ko gunkekso? ?o ko ?i yego· ?o ?i yego·?s ku kic ?o gunkek kiti ?wero?. ko?mo?y hinoy kic ?o no·lo· ?o ge?s "ciš k^Wesi kic komcumeł kic nenah." tu? wit ?i meł so?n we?ykoł ki ?weroy ?uk·ku·?y·m·y teytko?ł mi? kic ?o komcu?m wešek hinoy kic ?o gegok^W. "tu? we?ykoł" ?o ga?m "tu? ?iki šo?n ki ?wela·ye?m so piška·ł ki nepuy ki k^Wegomłe?m mi? kegesomewteł so m·r·?·w·m·m·y" tu? we?ykoł nekah ki ?o·ł ki la·yoh meł negepi?moh nepuy.

4. The Owl

tek^We?s kohci wit so?n ku ?u·ksoh kic tegahtok. k^Wesi kohci ?we·nesk^Wecok' ?ap ko?mo?y ?uworu wonukuk nini ko?mo?y ku ?wahpelin ku hu·ksoh womtah. k^Wesi ?ap hego·mu?m ku ?wahpew "kus soneł ki hu·ksoh." ?o ga?m "k^Welek^W kic heksu? ki keke?mow ki kes?eyoh we·himar." k^Wesi ?o gegoył ku hu·ksoh "co? nu pewahckeye?mo?w ?o ra·k" k^Wesi temaloh pewahckeye?meł ku nepuy ?u?w·s ho m·r·m·r·sk^W·y ?uko·si pemey ku ?welul. k^Wesi no·ł pontet ?o łi? no·ł wit weluloł ?eni mu·loni? wi?i·t no·ł kic ?emi newi? ku ?upemeyomoni ku ?werewoh. tu? wit ?i meł wew we?y ku tege?mur tu? wištu? ni šo· nohsunowł. no·ł ?o gego·mu?m ku ?wenos hegi? ku tek^We?s "ke?l k^Welek^W ki so· no?omu·nowoni ki ?wes?onah tu? ki ni tegeytko?ł ki cpi ni ?e?goloyew. tu? niki cu son ho·re?mos ku cu·ciš tu? ki rurowo·?m tu? ke?l ?o so ko?r nimi ki rurowo?m kit cpi kewega·neyo·cek' ki ni tegeytko?ł ki so· hewece?m. nek k^Welek^W ki ni pegarkoł wehimec ki ko ni cyegu·k^Wenek." tu? wit to·? wetek^We?s we?·r·g·p.

3. Wohpekumew and the Salmon

Wohpekumew came and looked and went back. He said, "Well, I am hungry I want some salmon to eat." He was told, "There is no salmon, because the daughter of the head of your river holds all the salmon by her. So we eat alder bark, and we catch more deer, and this is all you can be given here." And so he said, "Well, I will be going," and he went.

He came to the head of the river, and there he was offered salmon in great quantities. He said, "No, I will not eat it as I have my own food with me." He reached into his quiver and took out the alder bark, and put it on he fire. They all looked at him thinking "Where on earth has he got it from?" They knew that the salmon was held by them alone at the head of the river.²

When he had finished eating he said, "Now it is time for me to sleep"; and they all went away to sleep. Then the time came when the sun was setting, and he went out. He knew that they had all just gone to sleep. He went away behind and saw (the salmon), and so he opened (the way) to the water (of the river). So he passed along, he passed down (on the river bed) and the salmon went all round him. He opened the way and shouted; he shouted when he had opened the way for them to run out. He heard them behind him answering, and he thought "Well, now (the folk there) know that the salmon are mine."

That is how it came about that today the bends in the river are sharp because he knew that (the daughter of the head of the river) was coming after him.³ "And now," he said, "it shall come to pass that (the salmon) shall go down to the sea, and that they shall return, because they are homesick, to the head of the river." And today we Indians eat salmon regularly from the river.

¹He had made the alder bark (used for orange dye) look like bits of salmon.

²Lit., they knew "the salmon is held by us alone."

³Wohpekumew made the sharp bends to hinder her pursuit.

4. The Owl

Once the owl acted in such a way that his children were starving. And one day when he came home he heard around and overhead happy folk and the children playing. So he said to his wife, "What are the children doing?" She said, "Well, we found your food underneath your pounding stone." The children had been told, "Go and wash your faces in the stream"; and they washed them for a long time. Where they had pulled off the skin of the salmon their mouths were all grease. Then they took ashes and rubbed them on their mouths there, and then the greasy part of their lips no longer showed. And that is why their name is Snowbird, and so they grow like that.

Then the owl's wife spoke to her husband and told the owl,¹ "As long as he heavens endure you will just be hooting in the canyons. All the animals and the birds will sing, but you alone will not be able to sing, so that you will just make a noise foretelling evil in the canyons, and so you will live. But I shall sit in front of people's dwelling places."

And that is the end of the story of the owl.

¹Lit., the owl was told.

5. The Fox and the Coon

no:ĩ ki wek wera:yoy wehirkik ?g wohpeye?r tektoh tu? wi?i:t ri-ga-yo?r ku wıgırs kenego?ı kem kic kyu? weno?omo?r. k^Wesi kohci kem hikoc so ?uwıhpıyıksek k^Wesi ?ap new ko?l numi wogi ?o key kolo ko?l so:k ni ne?ı. k^Wesi niki ?wegolek "ti?nišow wi? ?o gohkume?m mi? neki? netektoh." ?o ni-?no?w ku wi ?o key k^Wesi twegoh. k^Wesi ye?m "kus so:hase?m 'neki? netektoh!" k^Wesi ?o tekte?s ku wıgırs wegolek "now so:tos himenomi now so:tos nek k^Welek^W wi? nimuc netektoh." kem ?i ye?m ku twegoh "kus so:hase?m 'neki? netektoh.' k^Welek^W kic komcumek wi keme hasek 'neki? netektoh' ku ke?l k^Welek^W ?ok^W kek^Wol ?o hima?rıkuk tu? wi ?o kegemole?m. ke?l regork cpi nepe?m." k^Wesi niki ?umya:ıkepek ku wıgırs kic so?no?y. k^Wesi wi?i:t ?o pele?ı ku tekto:ı wonu so: ge?s k^Wele "kiti to:melek ku ?nek^Wol" k^Wesi niki ?upel ?o wi?i:t to? tema koma cegohcoh ku twegoh. k^Wesi low wohpuk ?o leko?n ku twegoh tu? koma so:ha?m "mos keli? kek^Wol" k^Wesi no:ı ?o ga?m ku wıgırs "nek poy kic sonowok ?oıkumi kem kic ?i ?netektoh" no:ı ?o ko ni-?n so pulek^W ?o new ?a:wok^W no:ı kyu? kic weno?monek^W ku twegoh, kic sımıyıwi?.

6. The Toad and the Mouse

hikon ?enumi pe?l so: meli?. k^Wesi ku kiti ?umıyıyık ?iki to?m nu ıki-gor. k^Wesi ku loco?m ?o ge?s "nek kem ku ıkyork^Wek." ku negenic tu? kem wi? ?o gegok^W kolo wi? nini ha?ws wesek "k^Welek^W so: mımıyıyıwık nek kem ku ıkyork^Wek." k^Wesi kic ?ela skuyke?ı ku loco?m no:ı ?o gi? ku negenic "ney kus co? so: newoyek." k^Wesi ye?m ku negenic "ıiyah ke?l k^Welek^W kolok^Wın to:me?weye?m ki ko:si swektkelo?weye?m." k^Wesi ?o te?no?y ku loco?m k^Wesi wok ?i šo cyu:k^We?n. k^Wesi wi? nini no-?s ku negenic k^Wesi kic ?ela wey wecurıy ku negenic no:ı wit ?ela myah no:ı ?ap ha?m "kus co so: newoyek ney to?s kic mımıyıyıwık." k^Wesi ye?m ku loco?m "nek so: ke?l hase?m 'mımıyıyıwık' k^Welek^W nek hasek cpiwi ?uk^Were?weyek ?o:ı ?o ki wek ?u?wes?onah."

7. The Young Man from Serper

no:ı hikon pecik ho ?ok^W perey tu? wo?o:t ho ?ok^Ws ?uke?ew. tu? ?o cahcew ho so: megetoık^Wo?m ku ?uke?ew. ke?ı numi to?m ku mewah, k^Wesi kit ?o pe?l wit ?o so?n keski cpi ni yegok^W mos wey ?ukıtkık, ki k^Wen co kohcewo?miš kem ?ap nahcpu?m ku ?ukucos. tu? kit ?o sku?y so: ?ok^W ku perey mi? niko?ı ko?l weso?nkenek ku mewah. kit ?o pe?l ?emki ki to:meni sonowoni cu:ciš tu? numi cu kegohce?w kem ?o ga?m ku perey "tos k^Welek^W skuye?n were?noh ko?l so:k wi? ki me?ı ko hohkume?m wek ki neku?."

5. The Fox and the Coon

In those days way back in this creek a log lay across the water, and a fox used to cross over on it and was often running there. Once as he was crossing over he saw something sitting right in the middle of it and apparently eating something. So he said, "What are you doing there, because this is my log?" He looked at what was sitting there, and it was the coon. It said, "Why do you think 'This is my log'?" And then the fox got angry at this and said, "Be off! Be off quickly! This is my own private log." Again the coon said, "Why do you think 'This is my log'? Well, now I know why you think 'This is my log'; you have your own fishing place underneath and are always stealing there. You eat nothing but trout." At that the fox jumped at the coon; he was furious. And there was a fight there on top of the log; he thought, "I shall lose my fishing place." So the fight went on there and the coon vainly struggled for a long time. At last it fell down into the water, but it was still saying, "It is not your fishing place." And then the fox said, "Now I am on top, because it is now my own log again." Then he looked down the river and saw the coon, poor thing, floating away there. It had been killed.

6. The Toad and the Mouse

Once upon a time a very big brush dance was held; and when the final dance was about to take place everyone went to watch. So the toad thought, "I will go and watch too." The mouse was walking around there too; she was laughing around a bit thinking "Well, I am good looking; I will go and watch too." The toad dressed herself and then said to the mouse,¹ "My dear, how do I look?" Then the mouse said, "Oh, your face is ever so broad and you are covered with warts all over." The toad was annoyed at this and sat down at one side. The mouse went giggling around, and when she had finished combing her hair she jumped up and said, "How do I look? My dear, am I pretty now?" Then the toad said, "I believe you think you are pretty,² but I think you are the sharpest faced person under these heavens."³

¹Lit., the mouse was spoken to.

²Lit., I think that you think "I am pretty."

³The verb k^were[?]wey- is used literally, to have a pointed face, of a mouse and the like, and metaphorically of a discourteous person, like the English expression "sharp tongued."

7. The Young Man from Serper

Once upon a time an old woman lived up the river, and she had her grandson there with her. It was difficult for her to look after her grandson. The boy was very small; but as he began to grow up it turned out that all he would do was to go down to the water's edge and was never done with fishing for trout; whatever he caught he gave to his grandmother. And then the old woman began to live better because the boy was always catching something in his fishing. He began to get bigger and then he would catch all sorts of birds, and the old woman would say, "Child, this one's feather is pretty; you will make something with this; we will put it away."

?emki kic ?o numi pe?l kic ?o cinomewes tu? wit so?n cpi ?wetmi-gok. k^Wesi kohci kolo ?o gi? "co? no-? sohci so-to?m" k^Wesi ?ap newo?m wi?it ?oy? numi cey munt?y kepceniš, k^Wesi ?ap to?m ?o nege?m kolok^Win so- sku?y sonine? k^Wesi ?ap ha?m "ha? ni-?nes kuc k^Welek^W kic kohcewok tu? nek ka?ar wi? ki yoh." pek^W ?u tewome? ku perey, k^Wesi wit kic ?o so?n kic ?o go-ro?re? ku ?uka?ar, kolci ko?l so-to?k^W ku cines kem tu? sega?ni poy ?o ci nu ra-yo?r ku ?uka?ar. kic ?o pe?l ku ka?ar tu? ?o sego?n sega?ani ?o menecok^W kem tu? negi-?no?w sega?ni no-? sohci ?u gak^Ws. kohci ?o ge?we?i ku cines ?ap new temaloh negi-?n ku ?uka?ar k^Wesi kic mo?ok^W. no-? niki ?wo-ro?r wenegi-?nowok kus ki won kic so-to?k^W. ku ?ukucos kem ?ema ha?m "nimi hes newo?m kuc ku ?neka?ar," kem ?o ga?m "pa- tos mos ki we?ykoh ?uwo-k ko?l ?o newo-k." tu? wo-ro?r tu? ?ok^Ws werahcin ku cines wištu? ?o so?l ?eme ga?m "cu ku ni-ge?yoh ku negi-?nowoh k^Welek^W kic menecok^W ku ?neka?ar." tu? temaloh ko?si negi-?nowo? kem ?o nu-?m skeliš ?o ?o-line?, cmeyonen ?o ge?s "nek so- muico? wi?škoh nesk^Weco?l."

?owo-k koy kem ?o ni-?n pa- mos cita- ko?l ?o gegok^W tu? no- so?n tu? meyk^Wele?we?y ku cines kic so?n nekile? ku ho ?uka?ar. k^Wesi kohci kolo ?imi sku?y so- cke?y kolo ?o ko?mo?y kolo kic ko?l ?o cwin. ?o gi? "nah co he?woniik^Wene?m ku kerahcin keski co? le?mo?w. co? poy ko ?o key ku kerahcin ke?l co? hinoy ?o-lo?oh kowico k^Wei me-towneme?m ke?go-? ki numi ni ko-?ope?m."

wištu? ?enumi so?n ?eme ge?woni?i ku ?werahcin keskiš ?o le?me? yonciš kic ?o key ?o poyew ku ?werahcin, ?o ni-?no?w ?imi ko?l wo soc. no-? ?o pahcew ku ?yoc pa?a-? ?iki co sloyonek^W tu? niki ?we-ro?onepek. ku numi la-ka-mopin tu? la-yonek^W ku ?yoc kolo nimi ka-mop ?o wi? mi? kolo woru ni ra-yo?r. k^Wesi no-? ?o newo?m wesek k^Welek^W pulekuk wi kit wesoncoyek.

k^Wesi heikew ?ela new ku ko?l weno?omo?r k^Wesi segep kic ko?mo?y wegoyek k^Welek^W kic toye? ku cines me? hiko?cuk. ?o ge?s segep "k^Welek^W pa-s ko knobseyek ?ini ki co k^Welek^W teno- ki me? ?e?gah ki k^Weni kit wele?me? pek^Wsu ?elek^W megelok nek." heiku ni ra-yo?r k^Wesi kolci ko?l ok^W heiku nesk^Wi ?eme? ra-yo?r ku ?yoc kem wit ?ela myah segep kem ?ap new k^Wesi hasi pur no-? kic weno?monek^W weno?omo?r ku ?yoc. kem niki ?wero? segep heiku ni ra-yo?r so hopew kem no-? ?ela myah ?ap new k^Wesi no-? hipur kic weno?monek^W ku ?yoc niki cpiwi ko so- no?r segep heiku ?wera-yo?r kic no?pe?n ku ?yoc.

k^Wesi ?oregos no-? ?ela myah k^Wesi ku hewon wesiyowek, ku ?oregos kit ?o ma-yonew ku ?yoc k^Wesi wi?it yoncik ?o ko ho myah segep no-? wonek^W me? tek^Wonu?r. no-? ?o ga?m "?ey neke?eworoh nek k^Welek^W ki megelok ki k^Weni kele?mo?w ?o?kumi nek so- kelew k^Welek^W nimi ki sku?y so- ho-le?mo?w mo nimi ?ok^W wiš ki me? cweginkep? ki k^Wen co so- ho-le?mo?w."

tu? niki ?wero-yonew ku ?yoc we?owa- nima kohci siyo?w ?o pulek^W no-? ?o ma-yonek^W ku ?yoc tu? wi?it ?o so?n ?emki niki ?wero?onepek wohpew niki ro?onep. to? cpa-ni no-? ?o go?ohko?i so- ni ro?onep ku ?yoc.

k^Wesi ku wit ?owo-k kecoyk ?o newi? kolo ?i newi? weseyek k^Welek^W ko?l so-k poy ?uwenomure?. tu? kem segep kem kic ?ek^Wey? kic mi cwinkep? mi? ho tomowo?i tu? low kic ?o ckirisi? ku wi ?o key tu? nimi wo hewon newo?m wesek k^Welek^W kolo ike? wi?. no-? ?o newi?

Then he quite grew up and became a young man, and it so turned out that all he did was to hunt. And once it seemed as if something said to him, "Go way up into the hills"; and he saw lying there a tiny white fawn. He took it and carried it away and felt very pleased. He said, "Look, grandmother, I have caught this and will make it a pet." The old woman was very glad. It so turned out that his pet ran around there; whenever the young man went anywhere his pet would often run right on ahead of him. The pet grew up and it often happened that it disappeared in these runs. He would look for it and frequently found it high up in the hills.

Once the young man woke up, looked, and searched in vain for his pet. It was not there. Then he ran straight off to look where else it could have gone. He also asked his grandmother, "Haven't you seen my pet, grandmother?" She said, "No, child, I have not seen anything here this morning." Then he ran off; and he had a friend, and so he went to him. He said, "Let us both go together and look; my pet has disappeared." And for a long time they looked everywhere; and they came back and lay down. In the evening he thought, "I believe that maybe it will come back now."

The following morning they looked for it again; but no, there was nothing moving about there. So it went on; and the young man mourned its loss and came to pine for his pet. Then one night it seems he was not sleeping soundly, and he heard something apparently talking to him. He was told, "Wake your friend up, and both of you go down to the water. Your friend is to sit in the front of the boat, and you stand behind. Don't touch your paddle; you are just to stand there."

So he did just as he was told. His friend woke up, and they went down to the water. His friend sat in the boat in front and watched; they did not speak. Then the boat moved and slid down into the water, and then sped along. The boat passed through patches of very rough water as though it was quite smooth as it seemed to move along on top of the water. Then he saw that it was being taken down the river.

From up in the hills Coyote had seen where something was moving along, and had heard tell that the two young men were being carried down from across the river. Coyote thought, "Well I will not be left behind. There is bound to be plenty more to eat wherever they are going. Shan't I go too?" He ran along the bank, and whenever he got to any point on the riverside the boat was passing near him. And in this way Coyote jumped along and saw the boat floating down and moving toward the mouth of the river. Then Coyote ran and came along the bank to Hopew (Klamath); he jumped and saw the boat already moving far down stream. The Coyote ran for all his might along the bank to pass it, and chased after the boat.

Then he leaped on to the rock Oregos as the boat was first breasting the breakers. It was just going to pass the rock, and Coyote jumped in and came crashing down from high up into it. Then he said, "Yes, my grandchildren, I will come with you wherever you are going, for I think you will not get on well if there is no one who will speak on your behalf wherever you may go."

Then the boat sped on; eleven times it broke through the waves at the mouth of the river, and then went on its way. So it was that it sped on; it sped on toward the west. Then it was dark for a long time, and the boat still sped on.

The next morning they looked and fancied they saw some things swimming ahead of them. Even Coyote was now afraid and did not talk, because he had been chattering and at last had felt drowsy where he was sitting, and was now the first to see that it looked like land in sight. Then they saw that it really

k^Wesi muscen tkeŋ wi? wo?pi:k numi ?olonek^W, tu? ko:si muncey ki ca:ŋ to? k^Wei na?a?mo?w ?o wi?i:t no:ŋ ri:kew ni ko?oh ku ?weni?no-woyk ku wi ?i ko ?umyah ku ?yoc.

no:ŋ ?o scepō ku so scepō no:ŋ ?o newi? ku heiku ?wele?mek ku ?eck^Woh k^Wesi wo?ŋ tu? wiš ho reweyeteŋ ku ?yoc. k^Wesi no:ŋ ku ni?i:n we?yon wi ?ela nu?m ?o ga?m "weno?e?mek^W ku nekah no?o?ŋ ki le?moh nek so kic kegeycek mi? cpa:nik wi keme?wome?mo?w."

segep poy niki ?o?rep tu? kic ro?o? ku ?wenegi?n kus so ?o:le?mo?w ki wi ni ?o:le?moni. wonew ?o le?m ?o?lep ?ela nohpewi?m k^Wesi ?o ko?o? cines no:ŋ ?o ga?m "woklew kic kenesk^Wecok tey" ?o ga?m "cu co? nu ko wegesah." lek^Wsik ?o le?m kic tego?meŋ ku ni ?ohk^Win cines.

k^Wesi segep no:ŋ ?o ge?s "to? cume?y ?umagumay ki we?yon nek so wi ko?l cinamrawh k^Wei nek." meci ?i reki:n ku kic ?uwey ?upe-womu? ?enumi wogi ?ap key segep. k^Wesi mos cita wo ni?nowi? ku wi ?o key.

k^Wesi ku wi ?o nonpewi?m kic ?ela ?e?gah ku nu?moni. no:ŋ kus ki šo mi? koloni kahselopeŋ kus ki k^Weni ho wi? nu?meŋ mi? ko:si muncey ki ca:ŋ mos wi nu-wi? wit weso ko ?o:le?mo?w. no:ŋ ?o ga?m ku we?yon "no:ŋ ki sku?y so ?uprcek ki wi kemeŋ nes^Wecok. nek wi? ku ho keka?ar kic cpa:nik ?i lek^Wsi ?ne?e?go:lo?oh kem tu? ?iki newo-cek ku ho so ?o:lom. ?iki newo:k ku kesku?y so ?o:k tu wi?i:t meŋ pirwksicek. tu? nek wi? ko?oyumeŋ ku ?eck^Woh neksek "ci nu i?os," tu? nelet, kem ?o gesek k^Welok^W ki sɬhkamypewe?m ?o yoh mo kimi ni-ge?yu? ku kerahcin tu? wo?o:t wištu? ki ?wahpew ku ?nelet." ?o ge?s "cu-?" no:ŋ wištu? ?o so?s weseŋ "k^Wesi we?yon wi? ku ho ?neka?ar k^Wesi wit ?i meŋ ko?mi ho so no:lumeŋ." no:ŋ kic ?o sku?y so kem pirwksipew kic no:ŋ ?o ?wegah wiš ?o cpa:na?r kic ?o sku?y so ?o:le?meŋ kic ?o:le?m ?u:k. k^Wesi ?isku newo?m ku wencok^Ws wit kic so?n ku ?wenos no:ŋ wonu no:ŋ ni yegok^W kem tu? ko?l ?i key. cpa:ni ni?no?w ho pa?a:ŋ k^Wesi kohci hinoy ?o ?orogok^W ku wencok^Ws ?ap ha?m "a-wok^W nenos kolo ko?l so:k ni šo:se?m." ?o ga?m "pa to? wi ?i key mos ko?l so:sek." k^Wesi ye?m ku ?wahpew "nek so nek komcumeŋ ki wi meŋ sonowo?m ko?l ki ?ela key kolo keni?n nek so k^Welek^W kesɬhkamypewi? skewoksime?m hes ki kekemeyek." kem ?o ga?m "pa," ?o ga?m "nek k^Welok^W komcumeŋ muscen kesɬhkamypewk. k^Welek^W ki yekcek moco ki yese?m 'ki kemeyek' nek ki kem ?o gohkumek ki šo kemeye?m."

k^Wesi ye?s "k^Welek^W ku geksek ku ?nerahcin nek k^Welek^W kiti kemeyek." k^Wesi ?o nohpew ?o ku ?werahcin ?ohk^Win ?ap ha?m "cu ki keme?yoh k^Welok^W ki yohku? ki ?nekeme?yoh." k^Wesi ?o ge?s ku ?werahcin "pa now nek k^Welek^W nimoksu megelok kic nowinepek yok no?o:k mi? kic ?o:le?m nemekey tu? nimoksu knoksimek." ?o ga?m "nek k^Welek^W ki kemeyek nek k^Welek^W ki k^Womŋe cok. ?a-wok^W ?a wok^W welepeŋek wewecek ku ?nekucos mi? nek so nimi komcu?m ki k^Weni so ?nemene-cok."

k^Wesi kic ?i ?o so?n ki kem welahcu? k^Wesi ?o new to? na?a?mo?w ko?l so:k wi la:menetk^Wewesi? k^Wesi ku segep wi kic ma ?umenetk^Wele-soyk k^Welek^W kic ko:si ma:ma?epoyew yoncik ?eme lo mi? kic cegeyo-nahpi? ku segep ku kic no?omeŋ ?o wi?. kolci ko?l ?o pegar kem tu? ?o?lep ?o myah wegolek "kuc ni mok^W hes ?oyŋ ki nepek," kem ?o gi?

was land lying right out in the ocean. And the sand was all white, and a crowd of people were standing on the shore to watch the boat bounding in there.

Then they landed; when they landed they saw that there were seals going ashore, and that it was they that had towed the boat. And then two girls arrived there and one said, "Come to our house; we will be going. I am sure you are tired for your voyage here has been long."

Coyote went on ahead, and ran to see how people lived who lived there. The two young men went up to the house and entered; and there stood another young man. Then he said, "I am glad that you have come, brother-in-law," and then he said, "Let us go and bathe ourselves." They went outside and were all together at the young man's dwelling.

Then Coyote thought, "How very pretty that girl is. I think I will get acquainted a little with her." They were sitting by the fire when the cooking was finished, and Coyote sat down right in the middle. No notice whatever was taken of him where he sat.

The two who had arrived had a meal when they came in. They could not but feel strange wondering where on earth they had come to at this place, for the sand was all white, and they had never seen people living like this. Then one of the girls said, "Now I will tell you in full why you have come here. I am your former pet. For a long time I stayed outside, and then I saw how you lived. I saw that you were good and loved you for it. It was I who engaged the seals, saying to each of them 'Go and fetch him.' I have a sister. I thought too that you would be lonely here if you did not bring your friend; and my sister may be his wife." He thought, "Well," and then he thought, "So this girl is my former pet, and that is why I loved her so much." Then they loved one another well, and were married, and lived long and happily, and had children.

Then gradually the woman noticed that it happened that her husband would go far up in the hills and sit somewhere there. For a long time he would gaze out over the water. And one day the woman followed him and said, "Alas, my husband, you seem to have something on your mind." He said, "No, I sit here, but I have nothing on my mind." Then his wife said, "I think, nay I know, how you are; you keep sitting here and gazing. I think you are homesick here. Do you want to go back home?" Again he said, "No." She said, "Well, I know that really you are homesick. And I will tell you that if you decide to go home, I will arrange it that you shall go home."

Then he thought, "I will go and tell my friend, and I shall go home." He went in where his friend lived and said, "Let us both go home. Arrangements can be made for us to go home." Then his friend thought, "No, friend, I will not go with you. I now like living here; I have my children and I will not leave them." The other said, "Well, I shall go home; I shall return. Alas, alas that my grandmother's life is a burden to her, as I fear she does not know where I have disappeared to."

And so it came about that the boat was launched. And then they saw there was a crowd and that something was being dragged along there. It was Coyote being dragged along; he was all tied up, and thrown into the boat, because people were fed up with Coyote ever since he had been there. Whenever anyone was at home he leaped into the house and said, "Grandmother, isn't there anything lying here for me to eat?" And he was told, "Be off outside! Who are you and what on earth are you doing here?" Coyote ran up again; "Aha," he said "It seems there is some soup in the pot here; I think I will have some." Then he gobbled it all up, and heard the old

"lek^Wsik so·tos ti?n ki k^Weni sonowoni ti?n k^Weni nuk^Wo ?o yoh."¹ yo? kem ?o ro? "yaha kolo wek ?o ke?op ?ahspeyu?r ha? ki ko no·yc." ?iki merku?m kem ?o ko?mo?y kem ku perey ?ukowiš nege?m "ci now so·tos k^Wei kem kit kemole?m ni wi?, ?ih² tyohpeyoksicek kewico kem nuk^Wo la·ye?m kowico kem ?o?lep nuk^Wo la·ye?m ko?l kekemolek." wi kic co ko?si cegeyonahpi? k^Wesi wi?i·t no·i yoncik me ko lo·. ku kic wego· no·i ?o lahcū?.

kem no·i ?o nes^Wweco?l ho ki wek weikelonah ?o pecus ?iki šo·to?l, ku ?wenesk^Wweco? ho pecus ?ap new k^Wesi co·mi? kic ko?l so?n ku ho ?ukucos. mos cita· ku ?wo?o?i kem kic lek^Wo?i mos cita· ko?l so·k koma ko ?ok^W. no·i ?o ge?s "to? wesinik kic sonowok no·i kic yok ?i nu kaguk, cume?y kic me ?nesku?y so· ?o·k ?o hikoh tu? kic knoksimek."³

tu? wi?i·t mei hi·gi? ?o·i pek^Wsu ?o skuye?n moco ko?mi ha?s "kiki cu ?ok^W." k^Welek^W wi?i·t sku?y so· hewec ?o·i mo ni ko?l ?o·le?m tene?m weto·?mar ?emsi ?weci·k kem ?ok^W pa·s wištu? yo? ni yego?l wesek ki numi cu ku nimi k^Welas ki ?wenah ha?s "kos?ela nek nenah!"³

¹The sentence ti?n ki k^Weni sonowoni ti?n k^Weni nuk^Wo ?o yoh is best interpreted as changing in construction after sonowoni. ti?n . . . sonowoni would normally be followed by a noun to form an attributive construction of the type described in 13.141.6I(2)a. E.g., ti?n . . . sonowoni ho·re?mos, what sort of animal is it? The sentence, however, continues as though it had begun with a subject nominal, what on earth (are you) doing here?

²An ejaculation of disgust. Nasalized vowels were nowhere else recorded.

³In the final sentence pa·s wištu? . . . nenah, ki numi cu should be understood as though a verb such as ?ok^W, followed. Lit., so he does not go about thinking (wesek) that what is not his property should all be his, and (he does not) think (ha?s) "Would it were mine."

woman pick up her stick, "Be off! You are just going to steal again. Ugh! I hate you. Don't come here again! Don't come to the house again to steal something!" So he was now hated by everyone, and therefore he was thrown into the boat. After a shout the boat was thrust out into the sea.

Then the young man came back again to this part of the world. At once he went up the river, and when he arrived there he saw that it was now a long time since his grandmother had died. His house was no more; it had fallen down, and nothing remained. Then he thought, "What a terrible thing has befallen me! Now I have come to be here alone. Now happily I was living across the water, and I have left it all."

And so for this we say that it is not good if a person thinks too much, "I will have everything." But a man lives happily if somewhere he has plenty of friends, and has his money; then he does not go around thinking that he should have everything that does not belong to him, and wishing it were his own.

Introductory Note to Text 8

The following text is an account of the first salmon ceremony at Weik^{wew}, as told by Robert Spott.¹ This account had been familiar to my informant from Spott's mouth, and was told by her as if it were still his story (e. g., "my father" is Spott's father), and with the aid of the English text in Kroeber and Spott, which was in her possession. It is not, however, a straight translation from the English into Yurok, and differs in the wording often, and in the facts sometimes, from the English account.

It cannot be regarded as a wholly spontaneous text like the others; but it is included here both for the interest of the content, and as an example of a continuous Yurok text. It does not appear to differ appreciably in style from the other texts given here. A close translation is added, which may be compared with the version of the ceremony given in Kroeber and Spott.

¹Robert Spott and A. L. Kroeber, Yurok narratives, UC-PAAE 35.9.171-178 (1942).

8. The First Salmon Rite at Weik^Wew

wek k^We^le^k cpeyu?r wi? me! so?n ki he!ku ?weni?ku? nepuy. wi?i?it hewoni sonki? ?esi nepu? ki nepuy. nek nepsec wo?o?t numi ?wehinoy ko n?gry ku wi?i?it wesok. wo?o?t wiš ne? nep ku nepuy. ku wi? heghokumin k^We^le^k Charlie Williams wecekoh wiš ?upicowos pewolew ?o mewimor wit so? neke?y. na?a?li ?o?le! ?o weik^Wew tu? wit ?o megeto! ku ro?wo?s. ku ?wenahkse! ku ko ?wohku? ku he!ku ?weni?ku? wo?o?t tu? wi? ku mewimor weromec, wo?o?t noni pe?l ?o ku ?nepsec. tu? nimok^Ws wenos pewolew ?ume?y so? wegeni?. ku ro?wo?s wit so? wegenoy! pewolew ?o ro?wo?s. nek so?sek nesek k^We^le^k wit me! hi? pewolew ?o!kumi ku ro?wo?s pe?wol me! hohku?. negi?iyel tu? wi?i?it me! hi? wahpemew.

?o?le! ?o le!keli? tu? k?tkxinoni ha?a?g wikt? ?o?. nimi komcu-mek nesek k^We^le^k mu!co? ku ?uwen mu!co? ku pegik ki ro?wo?s me! ho gohku? ki meskwoh. k^We^le^k ku wiš megeto! numi poyweson ?o ku ?o?le!. kolci kyah ?o gunkekso? wo?iks ?o le!ke?n wo?i?pe?y. hewon wenewoy! wo?gey negi?i! ca?i wela?ye?mek ?o ko tye?woli? kolin ku ?o?le! ku ?o megeto!k^Woni ku ro?wo?s, na?ami tmohkeli? ki ro?wo?s.

ku mewimor ku wi? megeto!k^Womin k^We^le^k nek so? ?weto?mar mu!co? ?upicowos wi? ku meskwoh hegho ku nek nepsec ho n?grykumin. imeyorkwo?m wesek k^We^le^k mu!co? now so?tok^W ku ro?wo?s ?o!kumi kic tik^Wo?n ku ?u?wahpemew. wištu? me! hohku?m wo?gin ro?wo?s, numi ?weson ku tik^Woni, ?otiš no?ome?l. ?enumi wi? weson tu? na?ami tr?lu?l ?o ?welu! mi? ki so? komcu?m wesek wi?i?it ku hoh. hikon k^We^le^k nimi wi? me! ho rego?wo?s ?o?i, ku kic ?o nu?mo?ni ?wo?gey kit ?eme! megu!kocel tu? nimi wiš wo? skewok wi? wesok ku nek nepsec.

Ki c?w?sik hegor wi?i?it wi? ?o we? hewon ?o rohsi? ki nepe?wo?. nimi ho negepu? nepuy ?o pulek^W wit ?uwen?ome! kohcewec no?i ho ki c?w?sik we?gor, k^We^le^k hegi? moco ?o?i wiš ki ne? ki nepuy k^We^le^k ku ?umeworoyek ku ?upekoyek. ki numi mu?wimor ?emsi pegerey wo?i tu? cpi wiš ki nepi?me!, k^We^le^k nepuy wi cpi me! so?n, kakah ke?win keges ?emsi k^Wo?ro?r k^We^le^k ki k^Wen ki nepu?. no?i tm?yweroy ho ri?gor tu? wi?i?it no?i ?o gi? pewolew. tm?yweroy k^We^le^k ku ?wo?gey so? hegoni Requa ?emsi ku ?o?i so? neke?y rek^Woy ?enumi wogi ?wera?yoy. moco tm?yweroy he!ku ?o so?tok^W nepuy k^We^le^k ko? nepu? ki k^Wen co he!ku no?moye?we?y tu? wi?i?it cpi nepu?, ku pa?a?i wetmenomen k^We^le^k nimi nepu?. mosi ?wegoy! ki rek^Woy ?emsi weik^Wew ni ?o?le?moni kimi nepi?me! nepuy, k^We^le^k ku pulek^W wi? cpi ?o k^Wahley, ku tm?yweroy wehipec k^We^le^k ni kohcewi? no?i kiki cu wi ?o nepi?m.

kohtoh hegor nima tmoh no?i poy me hi? ku ?nepsec "k^We^le^k skewokseye?m ki k?n?gry ki he!ku ?weneku? ki nepe?wo?." hewoni ?o ge?s pa?s wo? hegok^W k^We^le^k ?iki cu he! "co? nu? megi?repe?m." niki ku wit ?o no?o! ?emki ?wohkepek mos wištu? no? nep ku ma?gin nepi?moni. nimuc ?ok^Ws w?k^Wtk? ?iko?i ?uwesepek kenimi ci rek^Woh pa?ah ?o!kumi ku ?ukegoh cpi rek^Woh. "nepuy" kem hi? "koweco nepe?m." koypho ?emsi ki ?o cme?y ?o n?gry?s.

hewon ko cpega?ro?y ku mewimor ho ku ?weromec wegolek "to?s ni mok^W sonolewk^We?m," ?o ga?m "pa?," no?i ?o gi? "ke?l ki n?gryk?m ke?l ki peme?m ki hewon koh ki nepuy."

8. The First Salmon Rite at Weik^Wew

This is the story of the taking of salmon ashore. This was done before any salmon is eaten. My father was the last person to assist at this kind of rite. He ate the salmon. The man who performed the ceremony was the grandfather of Charlie Williams' mother, and was called the Old Man of Pewolew. There were two houses at Weik^Wew and the pipes were kept in them. The third person present when the salmon taking ceremony was performed was the girl;² she was the old man's niece, and was older than my father. She was unmarried and was called the Daughter of Pewolew. The pipes were called the Pipes of Pewolew. I think it was called Pewolew because each pipe was made of soapstone (pe[?]wol). There were two of them, and so each was called the mate of the other.

Each was buried in one of the houses; there was a stone (box) with a lid inside. I do not know whether it was with the female or the male pipe that the medicine was made. The man who kept the pipes was the head of the house. Every month he opened the box and scattered angelica root inside. When white men were first seen there were two of them walking along the sands, and at that time one of the houses was burnt down where the pipes were kept, and one pipe was broken in two places.

The old man who looked after the pipes was a connection or perhaps the grandfather of the man who made the medicine and whom my father helped. He was afraid that the other pipe might go away because its mate had been broken. So he made another pipe just like the one that was broken; it was a foot long. It was just like the other, but he made two ridges round its mouth so that he should know that this was the one that he had made. In former times no one used pipes like this for smoking; but after the arrival of white men the Indians began to sell them, though my father never liked that sort of thing.

It was in the seventh month that the salmon was first speared there. During the season from the first to the seventh month salmon was not eaten at the mouth of the river, and it was said that if anyone did eat it his blood would flow away. Only very old men and very old women could eat salmon then; but this only concerned salmon; and sturgeon, eels, surf fish, and candlefish could be eaten all the time. Waves came up as far as Cannery Creek, and this was then called Pewolew. Cannery Creek is the creek between the place white men call Requa and the place the Indians call rek^Woy. If a salmon came ashore at Cannery Creek people could eat whichever part faced away from the water, and this alone was eaten, the half that was toward the water was not eaten. It was not meant that the inhabitants of Requa and Weik^Wew should not eat salmon; it was only forbidden at the mouth of the river. What was caught upstream from Cannery Creek everyone could eat.

A month and a half in advance my father was told, "You are wanted to help in the taking ashore of the first salmon to run." At first he thought No, he was not going, but everyone said, "Go and perform it there." So from then on at that time he went into training, and did not eat what other people ate. He had his own drinking basket, and was constantly cleansing himself, and did not even drink water, as he drank only his own acorn soup. He was also told, "Do not eat salmon." In the morning and evening he gathered sweathouse wood.

First the old man questioned his niece and said, "Is there anything in which you are sexually unclean?" She said "No," and then he said, "You will help; you will cook the first salmon that we catch."

²Lit., was her.

ku ro·woʔs megetoʔ woʔo·t kocpokʂ wesek wek ki co rohsiʔ ku nepuy, no·ʔ wiʂtuʔ ʔo sɔgɔ:ʔ hohkum wikuʔ weleget no·ʔ ʔo tegeruʔm ku ro·woʔs. ʔo gegoyʔ ku ro·woʔs "nimi cpa· koʔ nepiʔmoʔw nepuy" mewiʂtuʔ woʔohpeleʔ ku nɔgɔy ʔuknɔpɔyɔk.

cɔwɔsɔk koma co·moyʔ no·ʔ ʔo giʔ "co wohpeyeʔm" ku nek nepsec "so weikʷew." meruh cegoʔonep pu·k ʔuʔwɔs wiʂtuʔ ʔukaʔ. ʔo giʔ "wiʔ ki cpi negemeʔm ʔemsi kero·woʔs ʔemsi kohkum." ʔo giʔ coʔ "knoksimeʔm ku ʔwo·gey son kʂeslekʷ kolci woʔkeciʔ tuʔ koʔ ʔo nɔgɔseʔm wit ki cpi ʔo nepeʔm ku mewimor weromec ʔupewomekʂ" ʔoʔkumi wok kem nikoʔʔ wohkepekʂ tuʔ wok ki cpi pew meʔ ku niʔiyen pegɔk.

cmeyonen ʔo gegoʔl so hikoh ku ʔnepsec. ʔo gaʔm ku mewimor "coʔ numi cpeʔroyoʔm co ʔenumi wiʔ sonowoʔm ki nek ki ło· hekcoh." no·ʔ ʔo giʔ "kɔ:cɔh ʔolegokʷ co ʔo nɔgɔseʔm" miʔ wit ʔo guneʔm stowstekʂ, ma·gin ki ʔo·ʔ kʷelekʷ wiʂ nimi hegohkumeʔ stowstekʂ ʔuʔwesekʷen nimi meʔ hegoʔomah ʔo ʔɔʔgɔ:c. no·ʔ ʔo gaʔm ku mewimor "wiʔi:t ʔi ʔnemeʔ megelokʂ miʔ keʔl ki meʔ komcumeʔm ki numi cu kʂeskuʔy so· hoh."

kohcew koma co·moyʔ ku ki ʔwerohseyekʂ ku nepuy ʔo gaʔm ku mewimor "ʔo weʔyʔkoh co ko tenpeyoʔm ʔoʔkumi ʔowo·k kʷelekʷ ki cpi kohci ko nepeʔm, kiki cmeyonen kesi koʔl ʔo nepeʔm." tuʔ ku ʔnepsec ʔimi numi wo tenpeʔy ku wiʔi:t wecmeyonen, ku kic ʔo goʔohkoʔin no·ʔ ʔo gaʔm ku mewimor "co now leʔmoʔw ʔo ku ʔɔʔgɔ:k nekah ki cpi ʔo ko niʔiʔyoh." ku wi ʔo nego·kceñoʔ ʔemki wiʂtuʔ leʔmeʔ ku łekweʔ ʔoca:ʔ ʔo tek ʔɔʔgɔ:k ʔo weikʷew.

ku ʔwenahksemoʔy ku mewimor ʔemsi ʔnepsec no·ʔ ʔo gohkumeʔ wela·yekʷ so ku numi ʔupaʔa:ʔ werekʷoy. niki cu now leʔkeniʔ mos ta· koʔl kem ko ʔoyʔ peceyʷseʔ ku numi ʔwecey kem now leʔkeniʔ. naʔmi meckah to·moʔs ku la·yekʷ tuʔ mos cita· koʔl so·k ki ni ʔoyʔ. ʔenumi woʔn ho ku kohcew weco·moyʔ ʔo weykoʔ no·ʔ ku mewimor ʔo ʔeksoʔ ku kic la·yekʷ. kʷelekʷ ʔo teneʔm ʔo·ʔ ʔo weikʷew hikoc so rekʷoy so wohpeyeʔm ʔoʔkumi wit ʔini merogeʔy ki ʔwelo:ʔ weʔyoh ʔemsi ʔupaʔah ʔoʔkumi kic wiʔ la·yekʷ kic ʔo cahcew ki ʔweʔoyekʂ ʔoʔkoycʂ ʔo pulekʷ.

ku ho mirwɔnɔni wiʔi:t no·ʔ lekʷseg. ku pegɔk meʔ weikʷew ku skewoksemin ku ʔwenaʔawokʂ hasi hinoyks la·ʔy ʔemsi paʔa:ʔiks niki ma la·ʔy ʔo ku mirwɔnɔni, so· hasiʔ pa·s wonu la·ʔy ku kic ho la·hohkuʔ ku la·yekʷ miʔ kʷahʔey ʔo·ʔ wonus ki ʔwela·yekʂ ʔo ku la·yekʷ. wencokʷs kʷelekʷ nimi nahceleʔ pulekʷ ko ʔo ʔwo·leʔmekʂ.

no·ʔ ʔo gaʔm ku mewimor ho ku ʔnepsec "nek ki muc rohsimekʂ ku nepuy, kem ki keʔl wi ʔo negemeʔm so ʔoʔlep. wiʔi:t ʔi now meʔ ho leʔkeniʔ ci·koʔl so·k miʔ kʷahʔey wonu kʂena·metekʂ koʔl so·k. co ʔenumi ni·ʔnowoʔm ku tikʷoʔ wiʔi:t ki noʔoʔ no·ʔ negemeʔm ku nepuy ʔo kʂekomewet moco kic ʔo newo·ʔm ku tikʷoʔ no·ʔ ʔemki kʂesomewet nekeʔm ku nepuy, kem ki niki kʂeso· negemekʂ nimoksu kem won ʔo ko nekuʔ."

ku kohcew weco·moyʔ ʔo ʔowo·k ki ko rohsiʔ ku nepuy ʔeme gaʔm ku mewimor "co now leʔmoʔw ʔo ku numi ʔoʔleʔ kʷelekʷ nekah kic cpi ko nahkseboh." ku wit ʔo ʔwoʔoh ʔimi ʔuma ckiʔm ku ʔnepsec ʔemsi ku mewimor niki wo·k no·ʔ tegeruʔm ku ʔwero·woʔs ku mewimor. wo·yʔ no·ʔ hoʔoʔ meʔ woʔiʔpeʔy tuʔ wiʂtuʔ kic ni so· swo·ʔmeleʔ ku ʔɔʔgɔ:c kem niki soʔn. no·ʔ wiʂtuʔ ʔo gaʔm "kosʔela tenowoni ci·k kiki skuʔy so· ho·leʔm ʔo·ʔ nɔhpɔy tuʔ ki tegeʔn ko tenoʔ ki kʷen co ki nepuʔ ʔemsi pa·s telogeʔmoʔw." ku wonik werohpekʂ ku ʔwoʔiʔpeʔy

The keeper of the pipes thought it over and decided that the salmon should be speared like this, and then he regularly made tobacco, and scattered it inside the box, and spoke to the pipes. They were told, "Soon you will eat salmon," because they were given what was left over by the assistant.

Seven days before my father was told, "Cross over to Weik^{Wew}." The hide of a five-point deer was his blanket. He was told, "You will only carry this, and your pipe and your tobacco." He was told, "Leave behind your white mar type of clothes; every morning you will gather sweathouse wood, and you will only eat the old man's niece's cooking," because she too was always in training and she alone cooked for the two men.

In the evening my father went across. The old man said, "Listen carefully and do just as I am going to tell you." Then he was told, "Go and gather sweathouse wood at Kɪ·cɪh ʔolegok^W," because small fir trees grew there, but other people did not pick their branches and did not use them for making fire in the sweathouse. Then the old man said, "This is why I am coming with you, so that you will know how to do everything properly."

It was six days before the spearing of the salmon when the old man said, "Eat plenty today, because tomorrow you will only eat once; it will be evening before you have anything to eat." But my father did not eat much that evening; and when it became dark the old man said, "Leave the sweathouse all of you; we two will be here alone." Those who usually sweated there then went to the sweathouse at Scek^{Wet} ʔoca·t in Weik^{Wew}.

On the third day the old man and my father built a path down to the water edge at the river mouth. Everything was cleared away, and nothing lay on the path; even the smallest bit of gravel was cleared away. The path was two feet wide and nothing at all lay on it. They were finishing the path right up to the sixth day, and then the old man closed the path. And then there were a lot of people who crossed over from Weik^{Wew} to Requa, as it was easier there for them to get their wood and their water now that the path was finished and it was difficult for wood to be fetched at the river mouth.

The path ran down to the high water line there. A man from Weik^{Wew} who wanted to catch surf fish went inside of the path and then into the water at the high water line; so strictly was it intended that one should not pass over where the path had been made, because it was forbidden for anyone to walk on the path. Women were not allowed to go down to the river mouth.

Then the old man said to my father, "I shall spear the salmon myself but you will carry it to the house. This is why everything was cleared away, because you are not allowed to tread on anything. Look carefully for where there is a low gap; that far you will carry the salmon on your right shoulder; when you see the low gap, then you put it on your left shoulder, and from then on you carry it like that and it must not be put in any other position."

On the sixth day and the next day the salmon would be speared, the old man said, "Go away all of you from the main house; we three shall be here alone." That night the old man and my father did not sleep, and the old man spoke to his pipe until morning. All night he made a fire with angelica root and so they both smelt of it and the sweathouse did as well. Then he said, "May there be lots of money, and the people will fare well, and may there be lots of berries and lots of all that can be eaten, and may there be no sickness among the people!" As the smoke from the angelica root drifted upward the old man said, "This is the breath of the pipe; it will spread everywhere and there will be no sickness from here to the heavens."

ʔumera ʔo gaʔm ku mewimor "k^Welek^W ku ro·woʔs wiš wesewəpek^W k^Welek^W wiʔi:t kiki ko·si roʔm tuʔ ʔimoksu ko telogeʔmoʔw meɪ hikoʔɕuk ho ʔwesʔonah."

ku wit ʔukoypoh wonews ʔo so·tok^W nu ʔwenɾgɾsek^W no·ɪ ʔap hoʔomah, ku kic ʔumecewoloʔ no·ɪ lek^Wsiš ʔo leʔmeɪ ʔemki wištuʔ ʔi kmoyɪ kit ʔo ko sa·weleɪ no·ɪ ʔesi me wegesah. kuʔy wenoʔoɪ rek^Woy wonew ʔela ni·ʔn ʔo newiʔ k^Welek^W kic taʔanoyʔɪ, ceʔmek^W kic ʔo humonepeɪ no·ɪ ʔo gaʔm ku mewimor "nek ku ɪo·k^W ku maʔahskeɪ kic ʔi ʔweson ki ʔnego·ʔloh nek ku ɪo·k^W ku kəkaʔ." ʔo naʔaʔn ɪoʔm tuʔ smecoy wiš ʔumeɪ ɪo·k^W no·ɪ ʔɾʔgɾc ʔo leʔmeɪ. no·ɪ ʔo gaʔm "toʔs kic ʔi ʔweson ki ʔnego·ʔloh helaʔ weʔy kesmecoy kətoʔ ki la·ʔy, wiʔ ki ʔoyɪ ku kesrahk^Woh, kəro·woʔs co cpi negemeʔm." ku mewimor negeʔm woɪi weyew keyom tuʔ wiktuʔ ʔok^W ku ʔwero·woʔs ʔemsi ʔwohkum.

no·ɪ ʔo ko curpɾy no·ɪ nepeʔwišneg ʔuʔwɪs ʔemeɪ maʔepoyew ku ʔweʔlep. "nek ki negemeʔm ʔnekeyom no·ɪ ko myo·tek^W nekaʔ, keʔɪ co kenumi sonowoʔm ʔemki k^Welek^W kuʔy ʔupahtun ku kesmecoy ku kenekomewet ki so ʔok^W, ku ʔuwɪɪ kəkəsomewet ki so ʔok^W, ʔemsi kəro·woʔs k^Welek^W numi kəya·ɪ ki ʔok^W."

Ki numi ʔoʔleɪ ku weʔyon kem ʔi numi šoʔn, nows nek^W wɪskɾy wo·gin woɪi weykoni skɾy ʔo myo·t. perey wi ʔok^W tu woʔo:t numi haʔm "wek ki šonowoʔm."

no·ɪ wištuʔ ʔo gaʔm ku mewimor "co numi cpeʔroyoʔm ki nekiʔ soc, hinoy co ʔorogoʔm k^Welek^W wiʔ kic ʔoyɪ ki maʔahskeɪ, ku kenekomewet co ʔolonemeʔm co skuʔy so·ʔekonemeʔm ʔoɪkumi nimoksu won kem ko so·ʔekonemeʔm, kiki nu·ʔmoh wiʔ ki so·ʔekonemeʔm." no·ɪ ʔo ko ɪoʔn ku ʔukəyom ʔenumi poy wenok^W, no·ɪ ku ʔnepsec woniks ʔo soʔn maʔahskeɪ: no·ɪ pulek^Ws ʔo newoʔm kyuy ni ʔukoʔoh koʔɪ wesoʔnkenu·ʔm. toʔ nimi himeʔmeɪ mos cita·kolin cwinkep^W.

ku kic ʔo nu·ʔmeɪ ho pulek^W no·ɪ ʔo gaʔm ku mewimor ho ku ʔnepsec "co numi skuʔy so·skeli nekeʔm ki maʔah pecu ki noʔmoyeʔweʔy."

no·ɪ ku la·yek^W werewon ʔo cyu·k^Wweʔn ku mewimor no·ɪ ʔo gaʔm "nekesomewet co ʔo cekceyeʔm." no·ɪ wi ʔo wenok^W pegɾk ku mewimor wehinoy ʔema ʔo·loʔ no·ɪ ʔo gaʔm "nekah k^Welek^W kahkah ʔemsi keʔwin kegoh." no·ɪ wit ʔo so·cwin mewimor wegolek^W "kowico no·kegohcewoʔw kahkah, keʔwin co cpi kegoh, coʔ ni·ʔnowoʔw meɪ nepuy, hewon wene·woyk^W nepuy co ʔo hego·seʔm, no·ɪ nek ku ʔo maʔahskumek. co ʔiki cu weykoʔw koʔɪ kəsoʔnkenu·ʔmoʔw no·ɪ co ʔiki cu kemeyeʔmoʔw. co pulek^W niki cu ho ʔɾʔgɾp kegolek^W wek kic soʔn." no·ɪ ʔo k^Womɪcoʔɪ ku pegɾk wiš ʔi numi soʔn ma·gin ʔiki ʔuwey ma·gin kyuy ʔi ʔo go·leʔm.

mos cpega·k noʔoɪ kem ʔo cwinkep^W ku mewimor, no·ɪ ʔo ko skaʔeike hohkum so pulik ʔemsi so heɪkew ʔemsi so wohpewk ʔemsi so pɾwɪh. numi ku ʔwerek^Woy so ni·ʔnowoɪ ku wiš ʔo ʔwerek^Wi·n.

kic ma·ʔy comiʔs wero ʔo newiʔ kic segaʔawoʔr ʔo ku ʔo reki·n k^Wesi wit kit ʔo wenoʔiʔmeɪ ku lemolu·ʔmoni, no·ɪ ʔo koʔm kic wego· "nepeʔwo·." no·ɪ ʔo meneʔmeɪ so hir no·ɪ ʔo ko ɪoʔm ku ʔumaʔahskeɪ ku mewimor ri·kew ʔiki la·ʔy so pulek^W. tmenomi newiʔ wi wenoʔomoʔr ʔenumi skuʔy so·ni·ʔnowoʔw ku ʔnepsec. ʔenumi poy wenoʔomoʔr ku nepuy no·ɪ ʔo gaʔm ku mewimor "ɪʔoʔronepeɪs," no·ɪ kolo ʔiki miʔ wo ko pahcew, no·ɪ hinoy ʔo so naʔmi na·meɪ ho ku ʔwenekomewet no·ɪ ʔo gaʔm "sela roʔonepeɪs," kem ʔo pahcew ku nepuy, kem ʔo gaʔm "ɪʔoʔronepeɪs." meruh ci wiš sɾɪɪɾp tuʔ ku kem wegolek^W "ɪʔoʔronepeɪs" no·ɪ ʔo ko ɪoʔm ku maʔah ʔiki nɾɪsɾneʔm, ʔo naʔmi wonik soʔn no·ɪ ʔo gaʔm "co ɪʔoʔronepeʔm ki k^Wen co ko rega·yoʔrepeʔm, ki k^Wen co ʔohk^Win

pipe; it will spread everywhere and there will be no sickness from here to the heavens."

In the morning he went up to gather sweathouse wood, and then they made a fire; when it had burned down they went outside and lay down, and began to cool off, and then they went to bathe. Later they looked over to Requa and saw that the sun was shining; they warmed themselves a little, and then the old man said, "I will fetch the spear; now we are ready to go; I will bring your blanket." Then he brought two, and deerskins were what he brought; and then they went into the sweathouse. Then he said, "Is all ready for us to go? Here is your deerskin; it must pass around your hips; your loincloth will stay here; just carry your pipe." The old man took a newly made dipper basket; in it were his pipe and tobacco.

Then he combed his hair, and then his hair was tied up with an otterskin. He said, "I will take my basket and put on my blanket. You do just as I do, and then the neck of your deerskin will be on your right, and its tail will be on your left, and your pipe will be right over your belly."

In the main house the girl was doing the same; she took off her dress and put on another newly finished. There was an old woman there and she said, "This is what you will do."

Then the old man said, "Listen carefully to what I say. Follow behind me. The spear is lying here. Carry it in your right hand, and get a good hold on it because you will not carry it in any other position; you will carry it like this until we arrive." Then he took his basket and went ahead; then my father picked up the spear, and he saw people standing at the mouth of the river fishing. They did not hurry, and neither spoke a word.

When they arrived at the river mouth, the old man said to my father "Put the spear down carefully; it must point upstream."

Then the old man sat down at the end of the path, and said, "Sit down on my left." Then a man came and stood behind the old man and said, "We are catching sturgeon and eels." Then the old man said, "Stop catching sturgeon; catch eels only, and watch for salmon; when a salmon is first seen shout, and I will come and spear it. Then you must all finish fishing and all go home. Go and tell them all at the river mouth that this is happening." Then the man went back and did as he was bidden; some of them stopped fishing at once, and others stayed around there.

Soon afterward the old man spoke again; then he scattered tobacco to the north,³ to the east,³ to the west, and to the south. They were looking right at the river mouth where they sat.

Midday passed, and shadows were seen moving where they sat; it was the eel fishers coming. Then they heard people shouting, "First salmon!" Then the men went away from the water, and the old man took his spear and went down to the river mouth along the shore. It was half visible and was coming in; my father watched it intently. The salmon came on forward. Then the old man said "Stop!" and it seemed that it did not move. Then he took two steps to his right and said "Run on!" and again it moved. Again he said "Stop!" He did this five times, and when he said "Stop!" he took his spear and grasped it in both hands he lifted it twice and then said, "Stop at each place you pass, and

³Lit., in the direction of the river mouth, to the mountains.

mekWol co ?emeł knoksime?m k'epiř?on. ki wek wera:yoy ?uma?wamaj
co no:ł ho no:wo?repe?m co ?ela ro?onepe?m."

ku ?uwey wecwin wit ?o so: newi? ku nepuy kolo niki ko?si ko?mo?y.
no:ł ?o menecokW no:ł wiřtu? ?enumi řo?n ku hegoni "ki sonowo?m."
ki kWen co ?o tektoni mekWol kem ?emeł knoksi?m ?upiř?on ?enumi
wo?n ho mo?okW ?upiř?on ?esi no:wo?r ho ki we?y ?uma?wamaj.

kic ki kWen ?o ro?op' ku nepuy no:ł ?o kWomłeco?l ku mewimor,
skeli ?ap nek' ku ?uma?ahskeł wiřtu? ?ap ?o key ku ?nepsec ?o key, ?o
ga?m "co? yokmoki negi?nowo?m moco ki hase?m." ku so newoni kic
cyu:kWe?n ku mewimor niki ?ukWomłe?meł' ku pegak ko?l weso?nkenu?m.

kic ?o cpa:nik' no:ł wiř ?o reki:n ?o ko?mo?y kic hego: "nepe?wo:"
meł pulik. ?iki cu wiř so: hego:seł no:ł ?o ko ło:ł ku ?uke?win no:ł
hinoy ?o le?meł, no:ł ?o ga?m ku mewimor ho ku ?nepsec "co kem
no:ł pulekuk ho ni?nowo?m." kenumi wi ?o so?n ku mewimor ?o ku
hewoni newoni nepuy ku ?wenewoyk'. meruh ci tıgu?m ?o ga?m "hinoy
lenekWes" "sela ro?onepes" "ł?o?ronepes." ?o ko ło?m ku ?uma?ahske
yu?s ?o so-to?l ku weno?omo?r ku nepuy.

wiř ?enumi so?n ku nepuy ku sonoyew, ?o co:na?mi kolo ?werohsimek'
ku meruh weci wonik so?n ku ?uma?ahskeł ?iki ?uma?ahskeł, mos cita:
wo pahcew kolo hir ni lenekW. ku so hir so:toh ku mewimor kolo ?eme
lekWo?ł ?umeykWelu?m ?o rekWoy ku kic ?o kohcewoni ku nepuy.

ku hełku kic ?o so:noni no:ł nows ?o nek' ku ?uma?ahskeł pecu no?m
ye?we?y ku nepuy. no:ł ku ?nepsec ?o key ?ap nek' ku ?uma?ah, ?o ?le-
poyewł ku ?we?lep, ku nepuyoł wonu ?o neku? ku ?nepe?wiřneg ?u?waj,s,
no:ł ?o pegah wetu:k ku nepuy, no:ł ?o ło?m ha?a:g ?umoł ?ela kohto:
ku pa?a:ł welo:tek' ku ha?a:g wonu ?o lega:yo? no:ł pecku ?o so kelomoh
no:ł ?o menekW.

hasi pıwıw ?o so ko?op' ?o ku nepuy no:ł ?o ga?m ku mewimor
"cume?y netewomeł kic nekohcewocek'. ke?l kWelekW ki tene?m kenowo-
nemek' nepuy ?o ki wek wera:yoy. ki sega?ageyowoni ?emsi ki wa?soy
kiki cu wiř meł tewomeł. ke?l kWelekW ki řo:se?m ki kWen co ki yuno-
woni ki skune?m, ke?l kWelekW wi? ki řo:se?m ki numi cu sku?y so:
?o? ki to:meni ?wenepu?." kolci tıgıw kem tu? ?o goyıkep' wetu:k kolo
?weno:lo:cek' ku nepuy.

no:ł now ?o nek' ku nepe?wiřneg ?u?waj,s ku ?ukeyom wıktu? ?o nek'.
no:ł ska?eıke?n hohkum ho pulekuk ho pecik ho pıwı?kuk ?emsi ho
wohpewk. no:ł ?o ga?m ho wohpewk. no:ł ?o ga?m ho ku ?nepsec "co
ko?ope?m neka?ał so:tos co ?ııııakıł ku keka? skeli lekomeytes
kecewes." no:ł now ?o nek' ku ?uka? no:ł ?o ga?m "ł?os ku nepuy ?o
ku wıııy, to?s kic sku?y so: ?ekoneme?m, co? numi cıpurko?m wonik
keso:nek' wit numi ?o kWoyteme?l co ?oloneme?m, ł?os kekıwıgıı meł
ku kolin kecewes mi? ki řemi keycek. co kenekomewet so kelomo?ope?
kowico hinoy so ko ni?nowo?m, kowico nek ho ni?nowopa?, kowico ho
ko?l hi ni?nowo?m. moco wit kic ho neskWeco?m ku kekesomewet ?o
nekom ku kema?ah ku pulekW nele?moh co no:ł ku kekesomewet ?o lo-
te?m ku nepuy. kowico kWeł ke?yoneme?m co wi?i:t ?emki niki meł
cecomeyo?r."

ku ra:yo?r so pewolew ki ?o:ł ?iki to?m wegoleł "kos co ?ela te-
ne?meł ki nepuy nepiřka:ł hełku tu? ki ni tene?m ho:re?mos ki teno:
ci?ıs." ki kWen co skewoksimeł "kos?ela teno:" kolo ?o lu:kWo?ł ku
?wego:se?m.

ku kic ?o no:wo?r ho pewolew no:ł wiřtu? ?o so?n ku kic ho ?wela-
yolew. no:ł ku ?ukesomewet ?emeł ło?pep' ku ?o?lepik weso:tok'. kitkW

wherever there is a fishing rock leave some of your scales there. Go right to the head of this river; run on there."

When he finished speaking the salmon seemed to have heard it all. Then it vanished and did just as it had been told "You shall do it." Wherever there was a fishing rock built it left some of its scales, right on until it had no scales left; and then it went on to the head of the river.

The salmon went right ahead; then the old man went back and [^]it down his spear, and sat down where my father was sitting. He said, "Look round about if you feel like it." When the old man was seen to be sitting down the men came back to their fishing.

It grew late; they were sitting there, and he heard them shouting, "First salmon!" from the river mouth. All of them were shouting like this, and then they took their eels and went back. Then the old man said to my father, "Look down the river." The old man did just as he did with the first salmon to appear when this one appeared. Five times he spoke to it, and said, "Drift back!" "Run on!" "Stop!" He took his spear and went over to where the salmon was coming in.

The salmon did just as it was told. After making as if to spear it four times, the fifth time he lifted up his spear and then speared it. It made no movement, but seemed to drift to the shore. When the old man went away from the water the air seemed full of wailing over at Requa, now that the salmon was caught.

When the salmon had been lifted out of the water, he put down his spear; the salmon lay with its head pointing up the river. He put down the spear where my father was sitting, and unbraided his hair; the otterskin was put on top of the salmon. The salmon moved its tail, and he took a stone and hit its head with it. When he threw the stone into the water, it ricocheted up, turned upstream, and then disappeared.

The old man stood to the south of the salmon and said, "I am so glad that I have caught you. Many are the salmon you will bring to this river. Rich and poor will all rejoice at it. You will see to it that all that grows will grow well. You will see to it that it will all grow well to be eaten by every sort of person. Every time he spoke its tail wagged as if the salmon were answering.

Then he put the otterskin away in the basket. Then he scattered tobacco to the north,⁴ to the east,⁴ to the south, and to the west. Then he said to my father, "Stand up and come to me. Untie your blanket and lower your hands." Then he took his blanket away and said, "Pick up the salmon by its tail. Have you got a good hold of it? Lift it up very carefully, and carry it like this right on your shoulder. Hold your wrist with your other hand so that you do not get tired. Turn to your right and do not look back; do not look at me, and do not look at things round about. When you come to where you put your spear on to your left shoulder when we came down to the river mouth, then throw the fish on to your left shoulder; do not drop it. Now run straight on from here at a trot."

When he made his way to Pewolew the people all shouted "May there be many salmon in our sea, and many animals on land, and many woodpecker scalps!" The air seemed full of their shouting "May there be much" of whatever they all wanted.

When he reached Pewolew, he carried out his instructions. With his left hand he lowered himself into the house. He did not yet enter the

⁴Lit., to the river mouth, up river.

mi ?u nohpew ho ku numi ?o·le?mo?w. no·t nows ?o lo·t ku nepuy, wi? no?oks yo?koy?eni ?lahpsew nahpcuh ?o ro?oh tu? wogi ?enumi ho?omah ?o ku ?o?le?i. tu? ku ?werohsek me? ku nepuy skeli ?o le?ko·? ku nahko ?enumi wonu leko?n ku nepuy. tu? wi ?o reki·n wencok^Ws, kolin ku we?yon ku ho n.r.g.r.y.k.r.min tu? wo?o·t niki ?umyah ?o ?r.l.r.m.k.r.i ku ?u.k.r.y nows ?o nek ku nepe?wišneg ?u?w.r.s wonus ?ap nek ku nepuy ?oyi. wiš ?i ?o·lo? ku ?nepsec wecpinah ku mewimor. no·t ?o newo?m wese? ku ?o?le?i k^Welek^W kem wi? ?enumi ho so· sloy?keti? ku k^Wela·k^Ws ho sonko ku la·yek^W. ku pontet kem wi ?o le?keni?, mos cita· ko?l so·k ko ?oyi cpi ckeno? so· ho?omah.

ku ?wenesk^Wecok ku mewimor ?o ga?m "cu so ?o?lepik." ?o no?oh to?m cik^War wištu? ?o reki·n ?o myo·te?i ku ?uka?, no·t ?o gi? ku we?yon "co ko·k^Wso·?m ku nepuy."

?o ku ?wenekomewet la·yekin wit la·tek^Wso?m me? ku ?um.r.r.x so ku ?wetu·k, no·t ?o tek^Wsi? ku ?wet.r. no·t ku ?wetu·k, no·t ?r.w.j.h me? mu?so?m ?emsi ?wecewes now me? lohpi?n pekoyek. no·t wa·weco? wog: ?o tek^Wsi? no·t ku ?weya·i ?o tmenomen tek^Wso?m, wištu? ko·k^Wsi? ?o ku nahko? ku nepuy lekoni.

no·t ?o ko·?op? ku mewimor ?eme? to?m ku ?wo?i?pe?y meciks ?o nek no·t ?o tegeru?m ku ro·wo?s ?o ga?m "ki mera· k^Welek^W kelew wi kese wepek? kiki cu ro?m. ki ?o·t wi ?o key k^Welek^W kelew ki na·i nepu? ki nepuy."

ku kic ?uwey woktketoy ku we?yon ku ?r.w.j.h ?eme? mewolete?w. ku kic ?o ?o·? welo?og ku ?wo?i?pe?y no·t ?o to?m skuyeni kowiš ?o go·le?ke?n mi? ki šo· mecewolo? no·t ?eme? to?m ku nepuy weyah meciks ?o nek. no·t se?reconi kowiš ?eme? co·ne?n ?o tek^Wso?m no·t ku ?neps. ?o key poy ?ema nek ku ?lahpsew no·t ?enumi cpurko?m so· cyu·k^We?n ?o meci. no·t ?o ga?m ku mewimor "ki kic no?omu?n ki ?wes?onah tu? nekah kic no·t wi? segonki?. co? ni·?nowo?m ki k^Wen co hase?m 'ki nepek.'" no·t ?o ga?m ku ?nepsec "ku ?u?w.r.yken ki nepek," k^Welek^W mep kego?m wegoyek? moco ki nahksemei ceyku?m kiki ?o merku?m k^Welek^W wi?i·t ki numi sega?ge?y. ?o ga?m ku mewimor "ki k^Wen co? kic no·t ri·gohsoni nepuy tu? cpi ko?r ?o·t niki merku?m ku nahce?liš ki ?wenepek? ki nepuy."

no·t ?o ge?s ku ?nepsec "k^Welek^W ki himenomi mikolumek?," k^Wesi ?imi wo gohku?m ki ?wena?mi mikolumek? mi? numi skena? ?o?kumi ?wo?i?pe?y cpi me? pemu?. to? ?elek^W wit ?i numi ?wecahcew ki ?umik? lew mi? k^Welek^W niki me? sega?age?y ?o·t.

kic cme?y lek^Wsiš ?o so·to?l ku mewimor, hinoy ?o ?orogo? ku ?neps. no·t ?o gi? "co? kem nu n.r.g.r.se?m." ku ?wonek^Ws wesotok no·t wek ?i le?ko·? ?umey so· ha?s "a·wok^W kic nemuc newo·k." so· ha?s "kic newo·k muc ku segonkoni ku he?ku ?weni·ku? ku nepuy." hewoni k^Welek^W ni mok^Ws wiš numi me? ho so·s. wištu? wiš so· wa?ok wese? k^Wesi wit ho so· ho·le?m ?o·t tu? k^Welas kic ho no· wištu? ko hohku?m.

ku ?wenesk^Wecok ?ap ho?op? ?o ?r?g.r.k k^Wesi ye?m ku mewimor "kus co soninepe?m." ?o ga?m ku ?nepsec "ku kic no?o? ho nepoh ku nepuy tu? ?o c.r.p.r.i soninepek, kenimi ciweyek? ?imi ce?lo·ksek?."

?o wo·y?i no·t he?wonite?i tu? ?o tegeru?m ?umes ku mewimor no·t ?o hum.r.i. wo?n kic so?n kit ?u wo·k kem ?o gegok^W ku ?nepsec ku wen.r.g.r.sek. no·t koypho ?o?lep ?o le?me?i kego? ?emsi ce?loni nepuy cpi nepi?me?i, ?imi ciwe?y ku ?nepsec ?o?kumi kitk^Wo ?o ka·mewet? ni

main part of the house.⁵ Then he threw down the salmon; two wooden plates stood there, on the far side, and they had made a fire right in the middle. When he threw it at them, the wooden plates fell down and it fell right on them. Two women were sitting there, and one was the girl who was helping, and she jumped up and untied her hair tie, and took off the otterskin and put it on the salmon where it lay. My father stood there waiting for the old man, and then he saw that the house too had been swept as they had done the path. The ashes had been cleared away; nothing lay there, and there was only a small fire.

When the old man came he said, "Let us go into the house." He took two chairs, and they sat down and put on their blankets; then the girl was told, "Split the salmon."

She cut it along the line on its right from its gills to its tail; then its head was cut off, and then its tail. Then she wiped it with grass, and scraped out the blood with her hand. Then the salmon was cut across the middle of its back, and finally she cut it in half at its belly, and so it was cut up on the platters where it lay.

Then the old man stood up and took angelica root, and put it on the fire; then he spoke to the pipes, and said, "This smoke is your breath; it will spread everywhere. The person sitting here and you will share in eating the salmon."

When the girl had finished cutting up the fish, she wiped her hands with the grass. When the embers of the angelica root were left, she took a stout stick and heaped them up so that they would glow; then she took the salmon's belly and put it on the fire. Then with a sharpened stick she cut four pieces and put the plate in front of where my father was sitting; then she sat down carefully by the fire. The old man said, "As long as the heavens have endured this ceremony has been performed by us; look for whatever you think you would like to eat."⁶ My father said, "I will eat the part between the fins and the gills." He had often heard tell that if a man could take three bites and swallow it all he would be very rich. The old man said, "All the time that salmon have been speared, only one man has eaten all the salmon he was given to eat."

Then my father thought, "I will gulp it down quickly"; but he could not manage to take two bites because it was very bitter as it had been cooked with angelica root. Well, it was difficult for anyone to swallow just because a man got rich by doing it.

In the evening the old man went out, and my father followed him. He was told, "Go and gather sweathouse wood again." As he went up his weeping could be heard; he thought, "Ah, now I have seen for myself." He thought, "Now I have seen for myself what is done when the salmon is taken ashore." Formerly there was nothing about it that he had thought of much. And so he was full of pity that this was how they the people had lived and now he himself had taken part.

When he returned he made a fire in the sweathouse, and the old man said, "How do you feel?" My father said, "Since I ate the salmon I feel strong from it; I am not hungry and I am not thirsty."

They were awake all night, and the old man made his medicine; then they sweated. Before daybreak even it happened that my father went out to gather sweathouse wood. Then in the morning they went to the house, and ate only acorn soup and dried salmon; my father was not hungry because he still had

⁵Lit., where people really dwell.

⁶Lit., whatever you think "I will eat."

ʔwelutik meɪ ku ho nepin nepuy. kic wey koʔl ho ʔwenepiʔmeɪ ʔemki ʔrʔgɪc welek^W ʔi reki·n. ʔo gaʔm ku mewimor "moco kito ckeyeʔm weʔykoḥ kecoyn coʔ ko ʔo ckeyeʔm," ʔo gaʔm ku ʔnepsec "pa· mos kito ckeyek." ʔo gaʔm ku mewimor "nek so· kWelek^W keʔl ki ckeyeʔm."

no·ɪ ʔoca·ɪwɛrepok^W meʔwomecok^W ʔo·ɪ ʔeme gaʔm "pek^Wsu hes kic ki wohpeyeʔmoh ʔo ku la·yek^W." ʔo gaʔm "ʔey" ku mewimor "kem ki hasuʔ 'ki koʔl soʔnʔkenu·ʔmoh ʔo pulek^W,' kem kWelek^W meruh ki co·moyɪ ki no·ɪ meci cpi ʔo pemuʔ kakhah ʔemsi nepuy ʔemsi keʔwin, moco kic ʔela ko·k^Wsiʔ kesi ʔo kohcemi tek^Wsiʔ la·wogi, kowico kWeɪ ceʔlohtemew. piʔih kem ki numi šonkiʔ kiki wi ʔupemuʔ kowico kWeɪ ceʔlohtemew. no·ɪ ʔoʔleɪ co cpi koʔl ni nepuʔ ʔemsi ku ra·yoy ki cpi ʔo ʔahspuʔ. co niki cu so hecah, nekah kWelek^W komcumoh ki segonkoni ʔo yoh, kWelek^W pecu muɪcoʔ nimi so· komcumeɪ."

no·ɪ ʔo gaʔm ku mewimor "ki naʔmi wełowa· co·moyɪ ki no·ɪ nɪ·gɪ·seʔm kem ki ʔiki kewey." ʔo gaʔm ku ʔnepsec "mos kWelek^W wiʔi·t koʔl meɪ soʔn miʔ ku ʔneto·ʔmar komcumeɪ ku so·tol." kohcew kic ʔo co·moyɪ ʔo neskwecok^W ʔumeʔloh meɪ ku hiwow ʔo tek ʔoʔleɪ ʔo rek^Woy nu ʔwecpegaʔr "toʔs wi noʔoʔɪ kic ki ʔnaʔahspiʔmoh ʔemki wit ki ʔneso·ʔeʔgah." no·ɪ ʔo gaʔm "ʔey kWelek^W co wit so· ko·k^Wsoʔw ku nunepuy no·ɪ ko ʔo ceʔlohtemew, coʔ woʔoʔlomah ʔap ʔemeɪ ʔrʔgɪp, co no·ɪ ʔo ʔrʔgɪp ʔo ku ʔwoʔoʔɪ ku meʔwomecoʔliš kegolek 'toʔ skuʔy sonineɪ.'" kolo mos cita· kus noʔoɪ kic ki noʔoɪ ʔukemeyek^W ku ʔnepsec k^Wesi so· nimi wo cpa·nineɪ, tuʔ knewetik^W kem ʔo ko co·moʔoʔl no·ɪ ʔesi kemeʔy so rek^Woy. no·ɪ wištuʔ kem ʔap ʔo nɪ·gɪʔs tuʔ ʔo kohtoh hegor no·ɪ wištuʔ soʔn wohkepek.

no·ɪ ʔo cpegaʔroʔy ku ʔnepsec ho ku mewimor ʔo gaʔm "kus sonkiʔ ku ma·gin ku nepuy." "nekah kWelek^W wonu lekomeʔy ʔo ʔoʔlep ku ho pemuʔ meɪ woʔɪpeʔy. moco kit moʔok^W nohkum ʔemsi ʔneʔwoʔɪpeʔy cegeycekw ku nepuy ku ceʔloni ʔo ʔoʔsʔoʔ ku ro·woʔs. ku ʔumɪʔɪx ʔemsi ʔuʔwaʔaloʔ ʔemsi ku ʔwa·wec wetɪ; ʔwetuk niki ko·si nimi wo pemuʔ tuʔ weʔyon wiš ho tek^Wtek^Wsoʔm, no·ɪ pulek^Ws ku la·regor ʔema ho swoyɪk^Weyet. moco ku kegoʔsneg ʔemsi kɪr·ʔ wiš meɪ pelomeyeɪ kWelek^W ʔimoksu teneʔm ku nepuy ku wit weloksiʔɪ kWelek^W moco wiš nini reki·n ʔimi nepeɪ kWelek^W wit ki ʔweteneʔmek^W nepuy ku wit weloksiʔɪ."

ʔimi wo peleɪ meɪ wiʔ tuʔ ʔenumi ho teneʔm nepuy ʔo wit ʔo noʔoɪ.

a bitter taste in his mouth from the salmon he had eaten. They finished eating and sat outside the sweathouse. The old man said, "If you feel sleepy, sleep now in the day." My father said, "No, I am not sleepy." The old man said, "Well, I think you will sleep."

Then a man came from ?oca·iwerepok^W and said, "May we not now cross over the path?" The old man said, "Yes, and you may decide to fish at the river mouth.⁷ For five more days sturgeon, salmon, and eels must only be cooked on a fire, ~~when~~ the fish has been split then it is to be cut once down the middle. It is **not to be dried**. Mussels are to be treated in the same way; they are to be **cooked at once** and not dried. During this time you are to eat at home only, and to **drink from the river only**. Go and send word to everyone; we know what **has been done** here, but up the river perhaps they do not know."

Then the old man said, "For twenty days more you will gather sweat-house wood, and **then you** will have finished." My father said, "This does not matter to me, **as my friends** know where I have gone." Six days passed and a relative of **his** came from the house at Hiwow in Requa, and asked, "May we now **drink at home**, and eat as we usually do?" He said, "Yes, cut up fish in the usual way, and you may dry it. Go and tell them this at all their houses, and **then go** to the house of the one who left,⁸ and say, 'He is doing well.'"

It seemed no time at all before my father could go home, so little had the time dragged. He **stayed nine days** more before going home to Requa; then he gathered sweathouse wood and kept himself in training for one month more.

Then my father **questioned** the old man, and said, "What was done with the rest of the salmon?" (He was told) "It was put away by us in the house up in the roof, **cooked with angelica root**. When I have no tobacco and no angelica root, I **give the dried salmon** to the pipes in little pieces. The gills and the guts, the back, the head, and the tail of the salmon was none of it cooked; the girl cut this up and scattered it at the mouth of the river where the waves break along the shore. If the seagulls and crows fight over it there will not be much **salmon that year**, but if they sit around and do not eat, it means that **salmon will be plentiful** that year."

There was no fighting over it, and salmon was very plentiful that season.

⁷Lit., you may decide "We will fish."

⁸I.e., my (Spott's) father.

LEXICON

LEXICON

In the Yurok-English section entries are made in an order corresponding as nearly as possible to the order of the English alphabet. Words appearing in the language in more than one morphological form are cited by their stems (9.1); in cases where more than one stem form is used in the total paradigm of the word, it is cited under its most commonly occurring stem. Where the various forms of words are sufficiently indicated by the form of the stem and the designation of the word class to which it belongs, the relevant information given in the grammatical sections is not repeated here; on the other hand all irregular forms or exceptions to the general rules are listed under the relevant stems.

Where a verb stem is entered with the final part bracketed, this indicates that the unbracketed part is used as a noninflected verb (13.112) with the same meaning as the longer inflected forms of the inflected stem. Thus *skewok(sim-)*, to love, means that *skewok* is used as the equivalent of the inflected forms *skewoksimek*, I love, *skewoksiʔm*, he, she loves, etc., formed on the stem *skewoksim-*; and *plɔʔɔy(-)*, to be big (animals and birds) means that *plɔʔɔy* is used as the equivalent of the inflected forms *plɔʔɔyɔy*, it is big, *plɔʔɔyeɬ*, they are big, etc., formed on the stem *plɔʔɔy-*.

Among the inflected verbals the following subclasses of stems are found; their inflections, where they differ from the general verbal inflections, are described in the grammatical sections listed below, and apart from irregularities within these subclasses they are not referred to individually in the dictionary, as the citation of the stem makes clear the subclass (if any) to which the word belongs:

- x*-modifying verbs, 13.141.1F(1), 13.141.2A(1), 13.141.2A(2)a, 13.141.3C, 13.141.4B, 13.141.6C, 13.141.6G(1), 13.142.1A, 13.143.1A, 13.143.2A.
- stem-medial *h* verbs, 13.141.1F(2), 13.141.2A(1), 13.142.2.
- consonant cluster verbs, 13.141.1F(3), 13.141.2A(1), 13.142.2.
- e*-class verbs with stems ending *-w-*, *-k^w-*, 13.141.1F(7), 13.141.6E.
- e*-class verbs with stems ending *-ew-*, 13.141.1F(9), 13.141.1F(11)a.
- e*-class verbs with stems ending *-y-* (including passive stems), 13.141.1F(8), 13.141.2A(2)a, 13.141.3E, 13.141.6E.
- e*-class verbs with stems ending *-iC-*, 13.141.6D.
- e*-class verbs with stems ending *-im-*, *-um-*, 13.141.2A(2)b, 13.141.3D, 13.142, 13.142.2, 13.143.1B, 13.143.2B.
- e*-class verbs with stems ending *-nem-*, 13.141.2A(2)c, 13.141.3F, 13.142.1C, 13.142.2.
- monosyllabic *o*-class verbs, 13.141.1B(3), 13.141.6A, 13.141.6B, 13.142.1B, 13.142.2, 13.143.2C, 13.151.3.
- o*-class verbs with stems ending *-c-*, 13.141.1F(11)b.
- o*-class verbs with stems ending *-ow-*, *ɔw-*, 13.141.1F(4), 13.141.2A(2)b, 13.141.6H.
- o*-class verbs with stems ending *-y-*, 13.141.2A(2)a, 13.141.3E.

The English-Yurok section is intended as a reverse listing of the Yurok-English section, and information given there is not repeated. Certain Yurok

words (e.g., some preverbal particles, exclamatives, and a few others), for which no isolated English translation can reasonably be given, are not listed in the English-Yurok section.

In both sections English nouns are written alone (e.g., swallow), verbs are followed by "to" (e.g., swallow, to), and adjectives are followed by "to be" (e.g., red, to be). Other English parts of speech are indicated where necessary.

"Transitive," "intransitive," and "impersonal" referring to Yurok verbals designate the formal subclasses to which the words belong in the language (13.111, 13.113). "Transitive" and "intransitive" used of English verbs serve to specify them further in terms of traditional English grammar.

YUROK-ENGLISH

A

- ah 1. 1 pl. indic. and pron. pref. inflection, a-class verbs, 13.141.1G, 13.141.4A
 2. subject pronoun inflection 2 s. 1 s., 2 pl. 1 s. pron. pref. and attrib. bipersonal conjugation, o-class verbs and e-class verbs with stems ending im- and um-. In other e-class verbs = stem vowel, subject, and object pronoun inflection, 13.142.3, 13.142.4.
- ak 1 s. indic. and 1, 2, 3 s. pron. pref. inflection, a-class verbs, 13.141.1G, 13.141.4A
- aʔ 1. 3 s. indic. inflection, a-class verbs, 13.141.1G
 2. subject pronoun inflection 2 s. 1 s., 2 pl. 1 s. indic. bipersonal conjugation, o-class verbs and e-class verbs with stems ending im- and um-. In other e-class verbs = stem vowel, subject, and object pronoun inflection, 13.142.1.
- aʔm 2 s. indic. inflection, a-class verbs, 13.141.1G
- aʔw 2 pl. indic. and pron. pref. inflection, a-class verbs, 13.141.1G, 13.141.4A
- a·i 1. 3 pl. indic. and pron. pref. inflection, a-class verbs, 13.141.1G, 13.141.4A
 2. subject pronoun inflection 3 pl. 1 s. indic. and pron. pref. bipersonal conjugation, e- and o-class verbs, 13.142.1, 13.142.3

C

- c 2 s. object pronoun inflection bipersonal conjugation, e- and o-class verbs, 13.142.1
- cahcew noninflected verb, to be difficult
- cahkʷoh noun, pants, trousers; altern. stem with pron. prefs -cah, 11.355
- caʔagei = ca·gei, noun, mattress
- caʔam- e-class trans. verb, to boil; noninflected passive caʔamew, 13.141.3G
- caʔanar noninflected verb, to be new
- ca·gei = caʔagei, noun, mattress
- ca·i noun, sand
- ca·ikemoy- e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be sandy, 13.141.3B
- ca·ikes- e-class intr. verb, to be sandy (floors, ground, etc.)
- ca·nun noun, young shoot of a plant
- ca·nu·ks noun, young child, baby

cecek ^w	noun, fin of a fish
cecomeyo [?] r	noninflected verb, to run at a tröt
cega·noks-	e-class trans. verb, to forgive
cegeci±	noun, small woodpecker
cegmem	noun, hummingbird
cegmem weci·sep	a plant (sp.) (hummingbird's flower)
cegeykek ^w	adverb, in small quantities, 15.1 cf. ceykel-, to be small
cegeyoh	noun, small knife
cegevonahpim-	e-class trans. verb, to be tired of
cege [?] l	noun, seaweed
cege [?] loh(s-)	e-class intr. verb, to gather seaweed; intensive form ci·ge [?] loh, 13.152.2D
cege [?] roy-	first type o-class trans. verb, to hear with distaste
cegehcoh	noninflected verb, to struggle
cego [?] onep	see meruh
cegun	noun, fallfish
cek(cey-)	e-class intr. verb, to sit
cekce [?] i±	noun, prayer rock
-cekos	inalienable noun mother, 11.354; vocative form, -cek, 11.32
cekor	noun, periwinkle
cek ^w cek ^w ah	noun, vertical stripes round a basket
cek ^w cem	noun, acorns decayed in soft clay
cek ^w s	noun, heart
cele [?] l	noun, kingfisher
celog	noun, close woven basket for seeds, fancy basket for valuables
celoge±	} noun, ribs; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -cel, 11.355
celoge [?] i±	
cemin	noun, hog's fennel
ceporeg(e±-)	e-class impersonal verb, to be cold weather
ceriku [?]	noun, mountain robin
cerko·	noun, dried head of fish
cew	} adverb, exclamative, here! (said when handing something)
cewah	
cewes	noun, hand
cewin	noun, mother-in-law
cewi [?] -	a-class verb, to tidy
cewonem-	e-class trans. verb, to straighten
ceycey±s	noun, mosquito
ceykek ^w on-	e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be small (plants, etc.); 3 s. and pl. attrib. ceykek ^w oni, 13.221, 13.223
cey(kel-)	e-class intr. verb (adj.) to be small (human beings, animals and birds, tools, etc., trees, etc., body parts, utensils, clothes, worms and ropes, etc., flat things, boats), 13.221; 3 s. indic. ceyke [?] n, 3 s. and pl. attrib. ceykeni, alt. 3 pl. indic. (ex- cept for human beings) cegeyke [?] n, 3 pl. attrib. cegeykeni, 13.223
ceyketew	noun, little finger
ceyke [?] r(on-)	first type o-class intr. verb (adj.), to be small (tree, etc., houses), 13.221; 3 s. and pl. attrib. ceyke [?] ro- noni, 13.223

ceykoh	noninflected verb (adj.), to be small (round things, houses), 13.221; altern. plural form cegeykoh, 13.223
ceykoks-	e-class intr. verb (adj.) to be narrow (flat things, cf. ceykel-, to be small, flat things), 13.221
ceykum-	e-class trans. verb, to bite; 2 s. imperative ceʔyʔkus, 13.141.2A(2)b
ceyohpek(et-)	e-class trans. verb, to put by, to store
ceyohpin-	e-class trans. verb, to hide, to put by; altern. 2 s. imperative ceyoʔpines, 13.141.2A(2)d, passive ceyoʔpey-, 13.141.3I
ceʔloh(t-)	e-class trans. verb, to dry (trans.), to bake, to cure (food); noninflected passive ceʔlohtemew, 13.141.3G
ceʔloʔk-	second type o-class intr. verb, to be stuck high and dry; 3 s. indic. -okʷ, 13.141.1B(4)
ceʔloy-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be dry, 13.141.3B
ceʔloyi-	e-class impersonal verb, to be dry weather
ceʔloʔks-	e-class intr. verb, to be thirsty
ceʔmekʷ	adverb, a little
ceʔmekʷ ni ma	I chuckled (laughed a little)
hahkʷsek	adverb, hardly
ceʔmuc	1. p.v.p. imperative, emphatic, 14.21 No. 38
ci	2. numeral, second element compound numerals, times, 13.211, 13.212
cic	noun, younger sibling
ciki	noun, chicken (loan)
cikʷar	noun, chair
cimos	noun, uncle; vocative form ciʔm, 11.32
cin	= cinomewes, noun, young man
cinah	adverb, exclamative, go on!
cines	= cinomewes, noun, young man
cini	= ciʔn, adverb, recently, early
cink-	second type o-class trans. verb, to change (trans.)
cinomel-	e-class intr. verb, to give away part of one's winnings in a game
cinomewes	= cin, cines, noun, young man
cinɪmɪwɪh	noninflected verb, to get acquainted
cirʔɪyʔ	noun, bear
cirʔɪyʔ ʔumohkaʔ	a tree with long red berries (bear's gooseberry)
ciʂ	adverb, sentence particle, well
cita·	= ta·, adverb, negative complement, not at all, nothing at all, 15.81
ciwey	noun, hunger
ciwey-	e-class intr. verb, to be hungry; altern. incr. pl. ciweyoneniʔm(-), 13.141.1F(11)e
ciweyet-	e-class trans. verb, to crave
ciʔm	see cimos
ciʔn	= cini, adverb, early, recently
ciʔn koy	this morning
ci·gɪy	noun, huckleberry

ci:k	noun, dentalium money, money in general
ci:koʔl	indefinite pronoun, everything, various things; used adverbially, in various places, 15.97
ci:koʔl weso:k	all his things
ci:koʔl son(ow-),	
ci:koʔl ni son(ow-)	to be unreliable
ci:kɪk	noun, fork
ci:p	noun, nuthatch (bird)
ci:šep	noun, flower
ci:šomoy-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to flower, 13.141.3B
ci:ʔs	noun, woodpecker scalp
-ckah	four form inalienable noun, foot, 11.354
ckem	noninflected verb, to count
ckemckem	noninflected verb, to tattoo
ckemkoh	noun, flint used in face tattooing
cken-	second type o-class verb, to be scarce, to be few; 3 s. indic. -oʔ, 13.141.1B(5), Incr. pl. ckeneʔm(-), 13.141.1F(11)c
ckenowoɪ-	e-class intr. verb, to talk maliciously
ckey-	e-class intr. verb, to sleep; incr. pl. -eʔm(-) and ckiʔm(-), 13.141.1F(11)c
ckipɪɪ	noun, a plant (sp., ? snowdrop)
ckirišɪy-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to doze, 13.141.3C
ckiʔm(-)	see ckey-
ckohpin	noun, blackcap, wild raspberry
ckuʔrogeɪ-	e-class intr. verb, to be shallow
ckʷaʔrɪk	adverb, near (nearer than neskwɪ)
ckekʷon-	e-class intr. verb, to be shallow, to be short; 3 s. and pl. attrib. ckekʷoni, 13.141.6H
ckʷeges	noun, hair seal
ckʷeporit-	e-class intr. verb, to be brushy
ckʷoɪ	noun, steelhead (fish)
cmekoh(s-)	first type o-class trans. verb, to knock out (stun)
cmeyan	adverb, yesterday
cmey-	e-class impersonal verb, to be evening
cmeyoksiɪ-	
cmeyonen	noun, evening; noninflected verb, to be evening
cmeyonen ʔo	
ʔweʔiʔiʔgah	dinner (evening meal)
cmu:k	noun, wild cat
-cnewkʷos	inalienable noun, son-in-law, 11.354; vocative form -cneʔw, 11.32
cnin	noun, sister-in-law
co(ʔ)	p.v.p. 1. Imperative. 2. Temporal. 3. Used generally after kus. 14.21 No. 37.
-coc	inalienable noun, more distant relative, 11.354
-cocos	
cohcoh	noun, apron, skirt; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -coh, 11.355
cohkiks	noun, gnat
cohpos	noun, fly

cokco·p̄	noun, drum
cokco·paʔr	noninflected verb, to drum
comiʔs	noun, noon
comiʔs kic ro·	it is midday
comiʔs wero·	noon, midday
comiʔs wero· ʔo ʔweʔiʔiʔgah	lunch (midday meal)
copeleʔy	noun, short blanket coat, baby's rabbit skin blanket
corekʷik	noun, hell
corekʷik ni ʔwɔ·p̄	moth (butterfly in hell)
corekʷik ni mɔ·k	green heron (crane in hell)
cowon	noun, seine net
cowon-	e-class trans. verb, to fish with a seine net; incr. pl. -eʔm(-)
coyk-	second type o-class trans. verb, to treat roughly
coyow-	first type o-class intr. verb, to be nervous, to be sickly; 3 s. and 1, 2, 3 pl. indic. coyeʔm, 13.141.1F(12)
coʔ	see co(ʔ)
coʔonemi	= co·naʔmi, numeral adverb, four times, 13.211
coʔoney-	e-class intr. numeral verb, to be four in number, 13.217
coʔoneyɿ	numeral, four (human beings), 13.211
coʔoneʔn	= co·neʔn, numeral, four (body parts, streams, utensils, clothes), 13.211
coʔonɔmɔyʃ	numeral, four arm's lengths, 13.211
coʔworec	noun, driftwood
co·lek ^w	adverb, down
co·lew	adverb, below
co·moy-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be or do something for some time, 13.141.3B, 13.217
co·moyɿ	numeral, second element compound numerals, days, 13.211
co·moʔ-	second type o-class intr. verb, to be somewhere a number of days, 13.212, 13.217; 3 s. indic. -ok ^w or -oʔl, 13.141.1B(4)
kus co·moʔo·ʔm	how long will you be?
meruh ki co·moʔok	I shall be five days
co·naʔamoyɿ	numeral, four days, 13.211
co·naʔawec	noun, fourth month in old Yurok calendar, 13.216
co·naʔmi	= coʔonemi, numeral adverb, four times, 13.211
co·naʔmoʔ-	second type o-class intr. verb, to be somewhere four days, 13.212; 3 s. indic. -ok ^w or -oʔl, 13.141.1B(4)
co·neʔn	numeral, four (body parts, streams, utensils, clothes), 13.211
co·ʔm	numeral, second element compound numerals, body parts, streams, utensils, clothes, 13.211
co·ʔm }	numeral, second element compound numerals,
co·ʔmeɿ }	human beings, 13.211
co·ʔm(-)	incr. pl. intr. verb, to be in a group, to be together, to be so many, 13.217
kus co·ʔm(oʔw)	how many are you?

c.ɬpɬɬ	noninflected verb, to be low (round things), 13.221
c.ɬk	noun, bird's tail
c.ɬnup	noun, licorice fern
c.ɬpɬɬ(k-)	second type o-class intr. verb, to be strong; 3 s. indic. -oŋ ^w (-ɬk ^w), 13.141.1B(4), 13.141.1F(1)
c.ɬwɬs-	e-class trans. verb, to point; intensive form cu·wɬ(s-), to point repeatedly, 13.152.2F
c.ɬwɬsɬk	numeral, first element of compound numerals, seven
c.ɬwɬsɬɬw	noun, index finger (cf. c.ɬwɬs-)
c.ɬwɬsɬ?	noun, seventh month in old Yurok calendar, 13.216
c.ɬyɬɬ?ɬy(-)	e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be small (animals and birds), 13.221; 3 s. and pl. attrib. c.ɬyɬɬ?ɬyɬɬni, 13.223
c.ɬ?ɬnɬ?ɬyɬ } c.ɬ?ɬnɬ?ɬy } c.ɬnɬyš	numeral, four (animals and birds), 13.211 numeral, second element of compound numerals, arm's lengths, 13.211
c.ɬnun	noun, sprout
cu	p.v.p. 1. All, 14.21 No. 39. 2. Hortatory (as first member of a group of p.v.ps.), 14.31 No. 27.
culu	noun, Bald Hills
culu ni nep	wild parsley (wild parsley on Bald Hills), 14.43
cuɬ	= cu·?, adverb, exclamative, well, goodbye
cuɬpɬy	noninflected verb, to comb
cuɬpɬ?y	noun, comb
cuy	noun, digging stick
cu·p-	= cewip-, a-class verb, to tidy
cu·wɬ(s-)	see c.ɬwɬs-
cu·?	= cuɬ, adverb, exclamative, well, goodbye
cwin(kep-)	e-class intr. verb, to say, to speak, to pray; tohkow used as group plural, to talk together, 13.141.1F(11)f intensive form cwegin, to talk a lot, to act as go- between in marriage negotiations, 13.151.5D; in- tensive form cwi·gin, 13.152.2C
nimi cwi·gin	to be dumb
ku wonoye?ik ?o	(Christian) God (he who speaks in the sky)
cwi·gin	noun, word
cwinkor	noun, sayings, language
cwinkuk	see cwin(kep-)
cwi·gin	noun, musical instrument
cye?wol	e-class intr. verb, to make music; incr. pl. -e?m(-) or -u·?m(-), 13.141.1F(11)a
cye?w(ol-)	second type o-class trans. verb, to steer (a boat); incr. pl. -u·?m(-), 13.141.1F(11)b
cyu·k ^w ec(-)	e-class intr. verb, to sit; reki·n used as plural, 13.141.1F(11)f
c ^ˈ	
-c ^ˈ -	2 pl. object pronoun inflection, bipersonal conjuga- tion, e- and o-class verbs, 13.142.1
c ^ˈ ek	noun, wren
c ^ˈ ewoloh	noninflected verb, to wash by squeezing in water
c ^ˈ e?gi?	noun, black oak

ćišah	noun, dog; altern. stem with pron. p̄refs. -ćiš, 11.355; locative ćišaʔoɫ, 11.341
ći·yoʔ	noun, locust
ćućiš	noun, bird
ćumeʔy	sentence introductory adverb, how! Followed by pron. pref. verb forms, 15.714
ćwonaʔ	noun, coat

E

-e-	stem vowel, bipersonal conjugation, 3 s. 1 s., 3 pl. 1 s., 1 s. 3 s., 2 s. 3 s., 1 pl. 3 s., 2 pl. 3 s., 1 s. 3 pl., indic., pron. pref., and attrib., e-class verbs except those with stems ending im- and um-, 13.142.1
-eckenek ^W	3 pl. indic. inflection, some verbs denoting movement, etc., in or on water, 13.141.1F(10)
-eg-	1. pluralizing infix, some nouns, 11.31 2. intensive infix, verbals, 13.151 3. intensive infix, some adverbs, 15.1
-ekʔ	1. 1 s. indic. and 1, 2, 3 s. pron. pref. inflection, e-class verbs, 13.141.1, 13.141.4A 2. 3 pl. pron. pref. inflection, some incr. pl. verbs, 13.141.4H 3. subject pronoun inflection, 1 s. 2 s., 1 s. 3 s. indic., 1 s. 2 s., 3 s. 2 s., 1 s. 3 s., 2 s. 3 s., 3 s. 3 s., pron. pref., bipersonal conjugation, e- and o-class verbs, 13.142.1, 13.142.3
-ek ^W	1. 3 s. indic. inflection, some verbs denoting movement, etc., in or on water, 13.141.1F(10) 2. 2 pl. imperative inflection, e- and o-class verbs, 13.141.2B
-el-	passive stem formative, some e-class verbs, 13.141.3H; used without inflections for certain places in the bipersonal conjugation of these verbs, 13.142.1
-eɬ	3 pl. indic. and pron. pref. inflection, e-class and incr. pl. verbs, 13.141.1, 13.141.1E, 13.141.4A
-eni	attrib. suffix, some nouns, 11.36
-ep-	reflexive stem formative, e- and o-class verbs, except e-class verbs with stems ending im- and um-, 13.143.1
-epew	reciprocal stem formative, e-class verbs, except those with stems ending im- and um-, 13.143.2
-es	2 s. imperative inflection, e-class verbs with stems ending y-, ʔC-, or a glottalized consonant, 13.141.2A; 13.141.2A(2)a
-ew(omoy-)	passive stem formative, e-class verbs whose active stems end in um-, 13.141.3D; -ewomoy used without inflection for certain places in the bipersonal conjugation of these verbs, 13.142.1

-ey-	passive stem formative, e-class verbs, except those with stems ending um- and nem-, 13.141.3A; used without inflection for certain places in the bipersonal conjugation of these verbs, 13.142.1
-eʔg-	intensive infix, verbs whose stems begin with ʔ, 13.151.2
-eʔm	1. 2 s. indic. inflection, e-class verbs, 13.141.1 2. subject pronoun inflection, 2 s. 3 s., 2 pl. 3 s. indic., and 2 pl. 3 s. pron. pref. bipersonal conjugation, e- and o-class verbs, 13.142.1, 13.142.3
-eʔm(-)	e-class plural increment, 13.141.1E
-eʔn	subject pronoun inflection, 3 s. 1 s. indic. and pron. pref. (primary set), bipersonal conjugation, e- and o-class verbs; in e-class verbs except those with stems ending im- and um- it may represent stem vowel, object, and subject pronoun inflection, 13.142.1, 13.142.3A

G

g For words in connected texts with initial g see the corresponding h-initial word, 6.

H

hačes	see hegol-
hahk ^w s-	e-class trans. verb, to laugh, to laugh at; passive hahk ^w sel-, 13.141.3H
hahk ^w seʔwey	noun, smiling face
hahpelin(ep-)	e-class intr. verb, to be lively, to be happy
*hahpemew	inalienable noun, mate, spouse, as plural, man and wife, male and female, 11.354
*hahpew	inalienable noun, wife, 11.354
haɬ	= heɬ 2, adverb, exclamative, hey!
has-	= hes-, e-class trans. verb, to think, to intend, 13.141.1F(13), 13.141.4C; auxiliary verb with verbs of perceiving, etc., 13.141.4K(3)
hasi	= hesi, preposition, toward, 16.2E
haʔa:g	noun, rock; locative haʔa:gonoɬ, 11.341
haʔa:g ni yegun	alum root (growing on rocks), 13.141.6I(2)c
haʔa:goneɬ-	e-class intr. verb, to be rocky
haʔm	see hegol-
haʔpeɬ	noninflected verb, to forget
haʔpoh	noun, resin, pitch
ha:lop	noun, glue from a tree
ha:moh	noun, squaw grass, used as white material in basket making
ha:mur	noun, pendant worn in mourning
*ha:wec	four form inalienable noun, back (body part), 11.354
hecec-	e-class trans. verb, to send word, to tell, to inform; noninflected plural hecah, 13.141.1F(11)f

hecpeʔr	see cpeʔroy-
heg-	second type o-class intr. verb, to go, to travel, to walk; 3 s. indic. -okʷ or -oʔ1, 13.141.1B(4), incr. pl. leʔm(-), 13.141.1F(11)c, 2 s. imperative hegoʔoc, 13.141.2A(2)d, 3 pl. pron. pref. form (ʔ)weleʔmek, 13.141.4H, 1 and 2 dual hegoʔloh, hegoʔluʔ, 13.144.1
hegaʔ	see hegol-
hegaʔpoh	noun, cottonwood tree
hegek	see hegol-
hegepaʔ	see hegol-
hegey-	see hegol-
hegol-	e-class trans. verb, to say, to tell; irregular indicative forms, 13.141.1F(13); 2 s. imperative hade s, 13.141.2A(2)d; passive hegey- or hegoy-, 3 s. indic. passive hiʔ or hegiʔ, 13.141.3I; intensive form (passive) hiʔgey- or hiʔgoy-, 13.152.1C; irregular bipersonal forms, 13.142.1D
hegon	hegek, I hate the idea of (doing something), 13.151.5I
hegor	noun, spoon, scraper
hegoy-	noun, month
hegoyekʷ	see hegol-
hegoʔoc	noun, flying squirrel
hegoʔmum-	see hegol-
hegoʔrekić	e-class trans. verb, to say, to speak to
hegoʔ(s-)	noun, yerba buena
hegoʔ	e-class trans. verb, to shout; incr. pl. -eʔm(-)
hegoʔloh }	noun, paddle
hegoʔluʔ }	see heg-
hekcek	see hegol-
hekcoh	see hegol-
hekcor	noninflected verb, to welcome, to greet
*hekcum	inalienable noun, nephew, 11.354
heksek	see hegol-
hekseʔm	see hegol-
heksoh	see hegol-
hek	see hegol-
hekʷc	noun, eating basket
*hekʷol	four form inalienable noun, fishing rock, claim, title, 11.354
hekʷs-	e-class trans. verb, to find; passive hekʷsel- (incr. pl. hekʷseliʔm(-)), 13.141.3H; irregular bipersonal forms, 13.142.1D
hekʷsaʔ	noun, whale
helaʔ	adverb, exclamative, here!
helog	noun, cooking paddle
helomey-	e-class intr. verb, to dance; incr. pl. -eʔm(-)
hei	1. see hegol-
	2. = haɪ, adverb exclamative, hey!
hei niʔnes	look!
hei koʔopes	stop!
heikew	adverb, in the mountains

heikik(s)	adverb, inland, in the mountains, 15.6
heikik ni nɔh	red huckleberry (berry in the mountains), 14.43
heikik ni knu'u	mountain hawk, 14.43
heikik weroy	the river from the mountains, the Klamath River
heiku(s)	adverb, ashore, on land, 15.6
heikusleg	noun, dried surf fish; compound heikus + leg(a-y-), 9.24
herik ^W	noun, cough
herik ^W (on-)	e-class intr. verb, to cough
herpuc	noun, ant
herpun	noun, mint
hes	adverb, sent. part., interrogation, 15.731
hes-	see has-
hesi	= hasi, preposition, toward, 16.2E
*hew	inalienable noun, name, 11.354
kus kɛw	what is your name?
hewec-	e-class intr. verb, to live, to be healthy, to get well; noninflected stem used with pron. pref. s *hew in the phrases kelomek new, kɛw, I, etc. am worried (my living is twisted), 13.141.4G
ta?ani? newecek', etc.	I, etc., am hot and bothered (my living is hot)
heweikeloy(p-)	e-class intr. verb, to get up; noninflected plural, hu-weɪ, 13.141.1F(11)f
hewoloc-	e-class intr. verb, to live, to survive, to get well; pron. pref. forms also used as nouns, = soul
wonoye?ik lo?l	
kɛwolocek'	your soul flies to heaven
hewolon	noninflected verb, to heal, to cure
hewomes	noun, a plant (sp.) made into humonah by pounding in hot water
hewomop-	e-class intr. verb, to be warm
hewoneɪ	noun, red eagle
hewon }	
hewoni }	adverb, first, at first
hewono?	noun, condor (bird)
heyomoks-	e-class intr. verb, to be lucky
heyomoksišon	noun, lucky person
heyomus	noun, skunk
he?m	see hegol-
he?mi?	noun, pigeon
he?weɪ-	e-class intr. verb, to wake up (intr.)
he?wonek	noun, wild oats
he?woniɪ-	e-class intr. verb, to wake up (intr.), to be awake; intensive form hu?woniɪ-, 13.152.2A
he?woniɪk ^W en-	e-class trans. verb, to wake up (trans.)
hicmey	adverb, the day before yesterday (cf. cmeyan, yesterday)
hicoy	below, underneath
hikoc	adverb, across (water)
hikoh	adverb, across (water)
hikon }	
hikoni }	adverb, formerly, once (frequently first word in stories)
hiko?ćuk	adverb, across (water)

himar	}	adverb, below, underneath; himar takes pron. prefs., 15.4
himarkik		
himaʔrkuk		
himec		adverb, in front; takes pron. prefs. 15.4
himec-		second type o-class intr. verb, to hurry (going somewhere)
himek-		second type o-class intr. verb, to hurry (doing something)
coʔ himekoʔm		
Kepewomek		hurry up with your cooking!
himen	}	adverb, quickly
himeni		
himenomi		
himoʔrep-		e-class intr. verb, to run quickly; altern. nonin- flected plural himoʔomah, 13.141.1F(11)f
himoʔreyow-		first type o-class intr. verb, to hurry (going some- where)
himoʔreʔy		
nerecuʔmoh		we paddled quickly (our paddling was quick)
himɔcɔw-		e-class trans. verb, to weave (baskets) quickly
himɔks-		e-class intr. verb, to hurry (going somewhere)
hinahpc		adverb, behind (a person); cf. nahpcuh
hinkɔh		noun, small acorn
hinoy		adverb, after, behind; takes pron. prefs., 15.4
hinoy son(ow-)		to be backward
hinoy ni son(ow-)		to be backward
hinoy ni soninep-		to feel inferior
hinoyk(s)		adverb, after, behind, 15.6
hipcoh		noninflected verb, to sift
hipec		adverb, up river, upstream; takes pron. prefs., 15.4
*hipɩ		four form inalienable noun, tongue, 11.354
hipur	}	adverb, northward, toward the (Klamath) river mouth
hipureyow		
hir	}	adverb, inland; hirkik takes pron. prefs., 15.4
hirkik		
hitoy		adverb, here
hiwoh		adverb, across the sea
hiwon		adverb, above
hiʔ		see hegol-
hiʔmonem-		e-class trans. verb, to pack
hiʔgey-	}	see hegol-
hiʔgoy-		
ho		1. p.v.p., past time, 14.21 No. 1
		2. p.v.p., to, 14.21 No. 28
		3. preposition, to, 16.2A
hogec		noun, star
hogecoy		noninflected verb, to be starry (night)
hogiʔs-		e-class trans. verb, to wish
hohcoʔ		noninflected verb, to boast
hohkem		noun, eleventh or twelfth month in old Yurok calendar 13.216
hohkep-		e-class intr. verb, to be in training
hohkum		noun, tobacco

hoh(kum-)	e-class trans. verb, to make, to build, to repair, to gather (flowers, etc.), to cause; passive hohkel-, 13.141.3I
ʔoʔleɪ hegoh	house builder, 13.141.6I(2)c
hohkus-	e-class trans. verb, to judge, to settle a dispute
hohsep-	e-class intr. verb, to be ashamed
hoktketoy	noninflected verb, to clean (fish, meat, etc.)
holiɪ	noun, hazel shoot (used in basket making)
holiɪ ka·p̄	hazel
holim-	e-class trans. verb, to weave (baskets); noninflected passive holimew, 13.141.3G
holoyuʔl	noun, water for soaking basket materials
homonah	noun, live oak
homtep-	e-class trans. verb, to play, to play with
nimi homteḗweci·k	he is careful (does not play) with his money
hopkek-	second type o-class trans. verb, to begin; incr. pl. hopkeʔm(-), 13.141.1F(11)c
hopɪ	noun, deer sinew
hopew	noun, (site of) Klamath
hotmon	noun, baby rabbit
hoyi·	adverb, exclamation, oh! hey! hello! abnormal phonological structure, 5
hoyɪkep-	e-class intr. verb, to flap (intr.), to roll around; noninflected plural, hoyɪkah, 13.141.1F(11)f
hoypiš-	e-class intr. verb, to have an itch
hoʔgolo·ʔ	noninflected verb, to shake (intr.)
hoʔmonoʔ	noun, tan oak
hoʔoh(koi-)	e-class impersonal verb, to be dark
hoʔolek	noun, brake fern
hoʔomoh	1. noun, injury 2. noninflecting verb, to be hurt
hoʔomohtk-	second type o-class trans. verb, to hurt
hoʔop-	e-class trans. verb, to make a fire; altern. noninflected plural hoʔomah, to make fire together, 13.141.1F(11)f
hoʔow	noun, cedar
ho·	noninflected verb, to go, to travel
ki ni yo·	(poor) white man (one who travels around)
kecoyn hego·,	
kecoyn hi·go·	sun (day traveler), 13.152.2C, 13.141.6I(2)c
ho·kck-	second type o-class trans. verb, to chip obsidian blades
ho·kʷ(c-)	e-class intr. verb, to gamble; alternative incr. plurals -eʔm(-) or -iʔm(-), 13.141.1F(11)e; 1 and 2 dual ho·kʷceʔloh, ho·kʷceʔluʔ, 13.144.1
ho·laʔanek	noun, objects of value buried with the dead
ho·laʔanem-	e-class trans. verb, to bury with objects of value
ho·leɪ	1. noun, seed, garden; locative ho·leɪik, 11.342 2. noninflected verb, to sow, to plant
ku co hego·leɪ	planting time
ho·leɪken-	e-class trans. verb, to stir or bank a fire
ho·len-	e-class trans. verb, to wear (clothes); 3 s. and pl. attrib. ho·leʔniš, 13.141.6F

ho·lenek ^W	third person sing. verb form (3 pl. ho·leckenek ^W), to lie in water (cf. ho·le [?] m(-)), 13.141.1F(10)
ho·leni(c-)	second type o-class trans. verb, to inherit, to own by inheritance
ho·lep-	a-class verb, to rummage, to investigate
ho·le [?] m(-)	incr. plural verb, to go, to travel, to be around, to fare (well or badly); compound ho· + le [?] m- (pl. of heg-), 9.24; altern. 3 pl. pron. pref. form (?)wo·le [?] mek, 13.141.4H
ho·liš	noninflected verb, to paddle
ho·loh	noun, basket (general term)
ho·lopin-	e-class trans. verb, to stir
ho·loy-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be twisted (of a badly made basket in which the uprights are not vertical), 13.141.3B
ho·lot-	e-class trans. verb, to wave (trans.)
ho·lul	noun, baggage
ho·lul(es-)	noninflected verb, to pack, to carry (a load)
ho·mel-	e-class intr. verb, to be dizzy
ho·recew-	e-class trans. verb, to weave (baskets)
wo [?] ik ho·recew-	to reach into (e.g., a receptacle)
ho·rek ^W ec-	e-class trans. verb, to carry on the back
ho·ret	noninflected verb, to quarrel, not to be on speaking terms
ho·re [?] mos	noun, animal
ho·roks-	e-class intr. verb, to be cunning, to be clever
ho·ro [?] r(ep-)	e-class intr. verb, to run around
ho·rur-	e-class intr. verb, to wade; incr. pl. -i [?] m(-); ? compound ho· + rur- (cf. 9.24)
ho·rurei-	e-class intr. verb, to feel sick
ho [?] y(Ket-)	e-class trans. verb, to lose; passive ho [?] ykel-, altern. incr. pl. -im [?] (-), 13.141.3I, 3 s. and pl. attrib. ho [?] ykeni, 13.141.6H
hɔgik ^W sɔwɔh	noninflected verb, to smile
hɔgɔmcɔp-	e-class intr. verb, to be unfaithful in marriage
hɔgɔwɔi	noun, flowering dogwood
hɔkɔy-	e-class intr. verb, to hide (intr.); incr. pl. -e [?] m(-)
hɔk ^W tɔks	noun, small basket used as drinking cup
hɔk ^W ɔh	noun, rabbit
hɔk ^W ɔh wenep	pale sweet pea (rabbit's wild parsley)
hɔk ^W ɔh ʔupi·š	peas (rabbit's peas)
hɔkɔh	noun, brodiaea bulb
*hɔpɔʔn	four form inalienable noun, nose, 11.354
hɔwɔsk ^W ɔy-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be rough, to be blistered, 13.141.3C
hɔʔɔhɔkɔi	noninflected verb, to be fresh (food, etc.)
hɔwɔi	noninflected verb, to itch
huhuhurcin	noun, a bird of the wren species (said to be onomato- poetic)
humcor	noninflected verb, to welcome, to greet
hum-	second type o-class intr. verb, to sweat in a sweat- house; altern. ɔ-modifying inflections, 13.141.1F
humonah	noun, hewomes pounded in warm water and used for bathing and purifying

humonep-	e-class intr. verb, to get warm; noninflected plural humonah, 13.141.1F(11)f
hunkek(s-)	second type o-class trans. verb, to open (trans.); 3 s. indic. -oʔ, 13.141.1B(5)
hunow-	first type o-class intr. verb, to boil (intr.), to sprout to grow; 3 s. and 1, 2, 3 pl. indic. huneʔm, 13.141.1F(12) altern. noninflected stem with -eg- infix hegun, to grow in a habitat (plants), 13.151.4
hunowom(c-)	e-class trans. verb, to bring up, to rear
hunoyoɿ	noninflected verb, to change into other beings (intr., used of animals, etc. in stories)
hupupos	noun, a big black bug
huʔo·	noun, Hupa
huʔo· ni h.ɿkʷɿh	black-tailed jack rabbit (Hupa rabbit)
huʔuh	nut
hu·k }	noun, child
hu·ksoh }	
mewah hu·k	son (boy child)
wɿʔy.ɿs hu·k	daughter (girl child)
hu·weɿ	see heweɿkeloy(p-)
hu·ʔwoniɿ-	see heʔwoniɿ-

I

-i	1. locative inflection, some nouns, 11.342 2. 3 s. and pl. attrib. inflection, some verbals, 13.141.6H, 13.223
-i-	stem vowel bipersonal conjugation, 1 s. 2 s., 1 pl. 2 s. 1 s. 2 pl., 1 pl. 2 pl., e-class verbs except those with stems ending im- or um-; with these latter verbs -i- is stem vowel for all the specific bipersonal inflections, 13.142.1
-ic	subject pronoun inflection 3 s. 1 s. pron. pref. (secondary set), bipersonal conjugation, e- and o-class verbs, 13.142.3B
-ik	locative inflection, some nouns, 11.342
-in	1. 3 s. and (nonincr.) pl. attrib. inflection, e-class verbs, 13.141.6A 2. subject pronoun inflection 2 s. 1 s. imperative, bipersonal conjugation, o-class verbs and e-class verbs with stems ending im- or um-, 13.142.2
-ip-	reflexive stem formative, e-class verbs with stems ending im-, 13.143.1B
-ipew	reciprocal stem formative e-class verbs with stems ending im-, 13.143.2B
-iʔ	3 s. indic. passive inflection, e- and o-class verbs, 13.141.3A
(-e-/-)iʔi-	intensive vowel alternation, verbs with stems beginning ʔe, 13.152
(-ɿ-/-)iʔi-	intensive vowel alternation, verbs with stems beginning ʔɿ, 13.152.2F

-iʔm(-)	e-class plural increment, 13.141.1E
(-e-/-)-i--	intensive vowel alternation, verbs with e as first vowel in stem, 13.152
(-ɹ-/-)-i--	intensive vowel alternation, verbs with ɹ as first vowel in stem, 13.152.2F

K

kahc-	e-class trans. verb, to sew; incr. pl. kahcuʔm(-) or kahcpuʔm(-), 13.141.1F(11)a; noninflected passive kahcemew, 13.141.3G
kahkah	noun, sturgeon
kahkah wenep	hog's fennel (sturgeon's wild parsley)
kahselop-	e-class intr. verb , to feel strange
kahselum-	e-class trans. verb , to forget
kaʔaʔn	noun, blanket; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -kaʔ, 11.355
kaʔar	noun, pet
kaʔa:l	noun, (debt) slave
ka:meg(eɪ-)	e-class impersonal verb , to be bad weather
ka:meɪ	noun, dirt, grave , graveyard
ka:meɪkes-	e-class intr. verb , to be dirty, to be rough
ka:mes	noun, evil creature, shark
ka:mes wɹnɹh	slim solomon (shark's berry)
ka:mes ʔuka:ʔ	skunk cabbage (shark's leaves)
kneweʔlononi	
ʔweluɪ ka:mes	(long-mouthed) shark
ka:mes hegor	= ka:moh (shark's mouth)
ka:mewet-	e-class intr. verb , to have a bad taste in one's mouth
ka:miɪ-	e-class intr. verb , to dream the doctor's dream
ka:moh	noun, twelfth or thirteenth month in old Yurok calendar, 13.216
ka:mok	noninflected verb , to be disliked
ka:moksim-	e-class trans. verb , to dislike
ka:mop-	e-class impersonal verb , to be rough water
ku ʔo ka:mopin	rapids
ka:moʔm(ol-)	e-class intr. verb , to stink; 3 s. and pl. attrib. ka:moʔmononi, 13.141.6H
ka:munow-	first type o-class intr. verb , to grow badly; 3 s. and 1, 2, 3 pl. indic. ka:muneʔm, 13.141.1F(12)
ka:mu:ks	noun, bastard
ka:ʔ	noun, leaf
ka:ʔeɪ	noun, brush (vegetation)
ka:ʔoliɪ-	e-class intr. verb , to be brushy, to be covered in scrub
ka:ʔoliɪk ^w emoy-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be wild (animals), 13.141.3B
keceʔw	noun, cover on baby basket
kecoy-	e-class passive inflecting impersonal verb, to be daylight, 13.141.3B; 3 s. attrib. kecoyn, day, 13.141.6G
kecoyn hegoʔ,	
kecoyn higoʔ	sun (day traveler), 13.141.6I(2)c

kecoyk	adverb, all day, by day
kecoyɿ	noun, day
keges	noun, surf fish, grunion
keget	noun, panther, mountain lion
kegey	noun, doctor
kegeʔy(peɿ-)	e-class impersonal verb, there is lightning
kegoh	noun, acorn soup
kegor	noun, porpoise
kegoʔsi	see koʔsi
kegoʔsneg	noun, seagull; compound kegoʔs(i) + neg(ep-), 9.24
kekelepnew	noninflected verb, to be knocked over; additional 3 s. and pl. indic. forms kekelepinek ^W and kekelepineckenek ^W , to be bowled over by water, 13.141.1F(10)
kekeʔy(eɿ-)	e-class intr. verb, to shine
kekʷon-	second type o-class intr. verb, to break (intr.); 3 s. indic. -oʔ, 13.141.1B(5)
kekʷono-t-	e-class trans. verb, to break (trans.)
kekʷsah	noun, apron of bark
kelac	see keʔl
kelew	pronoun, second person plural, you (pl.); comitative form, kelewnoɿ, 11.212; locative form Keya-ʔik, 11.213
keliʔ	see keʔl
kelok	noun, goose
kelomek	noninflected verb, to be twisted
kelomek new, k̄ew,	
wew	I etc. am worried (see hewec-)
kelomeɿ	noun, fall, autumn
kelomen-	e-class trans. verb, to turn (trans.); reduplicated form kekelomen-, to turn several things
kelomoh	noninflected verb, to turn (intr.)
kelomoʔ(op-)	e-class intr. verb, to turn round (intr.)
keɿkem	noun, red clay, floor
keɿpen-	e-class intr. verb, to be thick (cloth, etc.); 3 pl. indic. keɿpenoɿ, 13.141.1F(13); 3 s. and pl. attrib. keɿpeni, 13.141.6H
keɿpey-	first type o-class intr. verb, to lose control of oneself at the doctor dance
kem	adverb, also, even, again
kem-	e-class trans. verb, to steal
kemey-	e-class intr. verb, to go home; incr. pl. -eʔm(-); 1 and 2 dual kemeʔyoh, kemeʔyuʔ, 13.144.1
kemeyonem-	e-class trans. verb, to take home
kemol-	e-class trans. verb, to steal; with -eg- infix kegemol-, to be a thief, 13.151.5
kemoloc-	e-class trans. verb, to be jealous, to envy; intensive form ki'gemoloc-, to be jealous by nature, 13.152.2C
kemoroy	adverb, secretly
kenikʷec(-)	second type o-class trans. verb, to steer (a boat); incr. pl. -uʔm(-), 13.141.1F(11)b
kenimi	p.v.p., emphatic negative, 14.32 No. 41
kenumi	adverb, exactly

kepceniš	fawn
kepoyur-	e-class intr. verb, to swim; incr. pl. -iʔm(-)
kepsc-	second type o-class trans. verb, to lie in ambush for; nonincr. pl. kepscōh, etc., 13.141.1F(11)b
keptoh	noun, horse neck, Washington clam
kepeyɿ	noninflected verb, to be deaf
kepeyɿk ^{wel} -	second type o-class trans. verb, to deafen
kepoɿ	noun, house pit
ker	noun, key (cf. keromekin-)
kerkeɿ	noun, ring-tailed civet
keromecaʔ	noun, sugar pine tree
keromekin-	e-class trans. verb, to twist, to lock
keromek ^{woyš}	noninflected verb, to control water, to turn off
keromoh	1. noninflected verb, to turn round (of a wheel, etc., intr. 2. noun, vehicle (< 1, above)
kerpeyew-	e-class intr. verb, to be crazy
keseɿ-	e-class intr. verb, to feel lonely
kesi	p.v.p., future time, 14.21 No. 17
keski(š)	adverb, down, 15.6
keskik	adverb, down
kesomeweɿ-	e-class intr. verb, to be homesick
kesomewep-	e-class intr. verb, to be lonely
-kesomewet	inalienable noun, left (hand, side, etc.), 11.354
kesomewt-	e-class intr. verb, to be homesick
kesomuy	noun, death, corpse
keṭey	noninflected verb, to park, to moor
ku ʔo kegeṭey	mooring place
keṭkeṭey-	e-class intr. verb, to lie (boats)
keṭoh	noninflected impersonal verb, there is a lagoon
keṭoksiɿ	noninflected impersonal verb, the land is flat
keṭop-	e-class intr. verb, to be in a pot (food), to be barked (shins)
keṭul-	e-class intr. verb, to form a pool, to form a lake; reduplicated form keṭketul-, impersonal verb, there is a series of lakes
kewoy	noun, burden basket; with pron. prefs. -kew is singular, -kewoy plural, 11.355
key(cekin-)	e-class intr. verb, to sit, to ride
keycek	noninflected verb, to be tired
keycok(sim-)	e-class intr. verb, to act on purpose
keycoksimek ^{ne-} tik ^{wōhsok}	I broke it on purpose
keyoh keyohkemoh } keyom	noun, early fall, early autumn (before kelomeɿ)
keʔl	noun, dipper basket
	pronoun, second person singular, you (s.); emphatic form keliʔ, 11.21; objective form kelac, 11.211; comitative form kelaʔaɿ, 11.212; locative form keyaʔik, 11.213
keʔletulow-	first type o-class trans. verb, to release (involun- tarily)
keʔmoh	noun, bailer
keʔmohpec-	e-class trans. verb, to bail out

keʔmow	noun, food; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -keʔm, 11.355
keʔwin	noun, eel
keʔwin wɪnɪh	Indian peach (eel's berry)
keʔyolew	noninflected verb, to spit
ku ho keʔyolew	spittoon
keʔyonem-	e-class trans. verb, to release
ki	p.v.p., future time, 14.21 No. 10
ki ʔela	habitual action, 14.31 Group 29
kic	p.v.p., past time continuing into, or with effect on, the present, 14.21 No. 2
kiki	p.v.p. 1. subsequent occurrence in future time, 14.21 No. 4 2. all (future time), 14.21 No. 41c, 14.31 Group 143
kikɪ	noninflected verb, to be dislocated (joint)
kikɪkin-	e-class trans. verb, to dislocate
kik ^w ten	noun, moss, rotten wood
kik ^w tenomoy-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be mossy, 13.141.3B
kiɪ	contraction of ki meɪ, p.v.p. group, 14.31 Group 34
kim	adverb, badly
kim so·	badly, very
kim so· ro·k ^w s	it is terribly windy
kim soninep-	to feel bad, to regret
kim so·(s-) meɪ	to dislike (to think badly about)
kimi	p.v.p., negative with reference to time, 14.22 No. 43
kiminep-	e-class intr. verb, to feel bad
kimk-	second type o-class trans. verb, to treat badly, to harm, to spoil, to punish
kimol-	} e-class intr. verb, to be bad
kimolahp-	
kimolep-	
kimolep	e-class intr. verb, to be bad; 3 s. indic. kimolep ^ʔ or kimoleʔn, 13.141.1F(5); 3 s. and pl. attrib. kimoleni, 13.141.6H
kimolɪ-	e-class intr. verb, to be dirty
kimɪluʔrwɪy-	e-class intr. verb, to be ugly
kimso·k	noun, bad news
kimten	noun, rubbish
kipun	1. noun, winter 2. noninflected impersonal verb, to be winter
kisen	1. noun, summer 2. noninflected impersonal verb, to be summer
kit	p.v.p., near future time, 14.21 No. 14
kiti	p.v.p., future time, 14.21 No. 13
kitkah	noninflected verb, to be strong, to be able
nimi kitkah wegok	he is too weak to walk
kitk ^w ela	p.v.p., still, 14.21 No. 23
kitk ^w o	p.v.p., still (not) yet, 14.31 No. 14
kito	p.v.p., to want to, 14.21 No. 16
kitowcoʔ	conjunction, even if, although, 17.2F
kitu	p.v.p., future time, 14.21 No. 15
kitwɪɪyʃ	adverb, very, excessively; with pron. pref. verb forms, 13.141.4K(1)c

ki·gemoloc-	see kemoloc-
ki·ı	noun, redwood tree
kla·moks-	e-class intr. verb, to leak
klew	noun, waterfall
klewoluı	noninflected verb, to fall (water)
kle?u?o?h	noun, clover
klohstoy-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to overhang, 13.141.3B
kloypey-	first type o-class trans. verb, to taste (trans.)
kmoyı(kes-)	e-class intr. verb, to lie down, to die; incr. pl. -i?m(-)
knek ^w omeyt-	e-class trans. verb, to leave
knetknet	noun, arrowhead, cartridge; altern. stem form with pron. prefs., -knet, 11.355
knewetik	numeral, first element of compound numerals, eight
knewe?l(on-)	first type o-class intr. verb (adj.), to be long, to be tall, to be high (plants, etc., trees, etc., body parts, clothes, utensils), 13.221; 3 s. and pl. attrib. knewe?lononi, 13.223
knewolek	noun, sea serpent
knewolek-	e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be long (worms, ropes, etc.), 13.221
knewolep-	= knewolop-, knewolopil-, to be tall (human beings), 13.221
knewoleta?	noun, eighth month in old Yurok calendar, 13.216
knewoletew	noun, middle (long) finger
knewolop- knewolopil- }	see knewolep-
knok(sim-)	e-class trans. verb, to leave
knıpyıık	noun, leavings, remainder
knu?logeı-	e-class intr. verb, to be deep
knu·u	noun, hawk; pl. knu·uwereı, 11.31
ko(?)	p.v.p., past or future time, 14.21 No. 24
kocpoks-	e-class trans. verb, to think over, to meditate
kohcah	numeral, one (shoe), 13.212
kohca·wec	noun, sixth month in old Yurok calendar, 13.216
kohceı	noun, soaproot, large brodiaea bulb
kohcemoyı	numeral, one day, 13.211
kohcemo?-	second type o-class intr. verb, to be somewhere for one day, 13.212; 3 s. indic. -ok ^w or -o?1, 13.141.1B(4)
kohcew	numeral, first element of compound numerals, six
koh(cew-)	second type o-class trans. verb, to catch; 3 s. indic. kohce?w or kohcewo?m, 13.141.1F(5)
kohcewec	noun, first month in old Yurok calendar, 13.216
kohceweı	noninflected verb, to be full
kohci	numeral adverb, once, 13.211
kohcımıyş	numeral, one arm's length, 13.211
kohpey	noun (site of) Crescent City
kohtek	numeral, one (worm, rope, etc.), 13.211
kohtek ^w o?n	numeral, one (plant, etc.), 13.211
kohtepir	numeral, one (dentalium length measurement), 13.21
kohtey	numeral, one (boat), 13.211

kohte?li	numeral, one (house), 13.211
kohte?r	numeral, one (tree, etc.), 13.211
kohtoh	numeral, one (round thing), 13.211
kohtokš	numeral, one (flat thing), 13.211
kohtonah	numeral, one (piece of money), 13.211
kohto·(liš-)	second type o-class trans. verb, to hit; altern. incr. pl. -o·?m(-), 13.141.1F(11)e
kokonew	noun, redheaded woodpecker
kokonewe?l(on-)	first type o-class intr. verb (adj.), to be long (tufted things, grass, hair, etc.), 13.221; 3 s. and pl. attrib. kokonewe?lononi, 13.223
kokos	noun, mother; vocative form kok, 11.32
koko?yopah	noninflected verb, to waddle
kolci	conjunction, whenever, 17.2I
kolin	indefinite pronoun, one (of a number); used adverbially, in one place, 15.98
kolin n̄m̄m̄m̄	one of my sons
kolo }	adverb, it seems, it looks like, probably
koloni }	
kolo(ni) has-	to suspect (to seem to think) to be blackish
kolo(ni) hes-	
kolo(ni) lo?ogey	
kolo kiti numi	
ka·meg	it looks like being very bad weather
kolok ^W in	adverb, very
koma	adverb, hard, for long, very, still; with days series of numerals, before
mos koma ?ok ^W	there is none left
kohcew koma	it was six days before the spearing
co·moyı̄ ku ki	
?werohsek	e-class trans. verb, to know
kom(cum-)	e-class trans. verb, to feel; noninflected plural
kominep-	kominah, 13.141.1F(11)f
komtenep-	e-class intr. verb, used after negative p.v.ps., to be blind; noninflected plural komtenah, 13.141.1F(11)f
nimi komtenep	he is blind
kor-	e-class intr. verb, to survive
korpew-	e-class intr. verb, to be alone
kos	sentence introductory adverb, I hope that . . . , may it be that . . . ! 15.712
kos?ela }	
kos?elason }	Sentence introductory adverb, I hope that . . . , may it be that . . . !; with pron. pref. verb forms, 15.713
kos?elson }	
kotkoti?r	1. noun, a plant (sp.) ? wild celery
kotkoti?r ?usegon	2. noninflected verb, to jump up and down
koʈuskini	gambleweed (like kotkoti?r 1), 13.16
koweco	conjunction, however, whatever, 17.2J
	= kowico, sentence introductory adverb, don't!, 15.711
koweco no·,	stop (doing something)!, 14.21 No. 36
kowico no·	

kowey	adverb, exclamative, don't do that!
kowico	see koweco
kowiš	noun, stick
kowišco?	noninflected verb, to thank
kowištewoł	noun, cemetery
koy }	adverb, in the morning, early
koyph }	
numi koy	at dawn
koyku·?l	noun, hollow rock (lucky)
ko?	see ko(?)
ko?l	indefinite pronoun, something, someone; with negative p.v.ps. no one, nothing; used adverbially, somewhere, 15.96
ko?l wiš	someone
ko?l so·k	something, 11.23
ko?l son(ow-)	to die (euphemism used of human beings; lit., to do something)
ko?liš	indefinite pronoun, used with mos
mos ko?liš	no one
ko?lsonkeł	noun, regalia, wedding present
ko?mi	adverb, very, excessively
ko?m(oy-)	first type o-class trans. verb, to hear; altern. incr. pl. -o·?m(-), 13.141.1F(11)f; intensive form kego?m(oy-), to hear regularly, to be an interpreter, 13.151.5D
ko?oh	see ko?(op-)
ko?omec	noun, Orleans Indian
ko?oyew- }	e-class trans. verb, to ask, to hire, to request
ko?oyum- }	
ko?r	numeral, one (human being, body part, utensil, stream, piece of clothing), 13.211
ko?ses	noun, crab
ko?si	= ko·si, adverb, all over, everywhere, everything; with -eg- infix kego?si, everywhere, 15.1
ko·ł	noninflected verb, to be open
ko·ra?	numeral, one (human being, body part, utensil, stream, piece of clothing), 13.211
ko·si	= ko?si, adverb, all over, everywhere, everything; takes pron. prefs., 15.42
ko·yc(k ^w -)	second type o-class trans. verb, to buy
ko·?(op-)	e-class intr. verb, to stand; noninflected plural ko?oh, 13.141.1F(11)f
kri·c	noun, a plant (sp.) used as a herb
kɿg-	second type o-class intr. verb to be alone; 3 s. indic. -o?(-ɿ?), 13.141.1B(5), 13.141.1F(1)
kɿgɿc-	e-class trans. verb, to now
kɿgɿ?ɿmɿc-	e-class intr. verb, to speak Kurok
kɿgu·k	noninflected impersonal verb, a round is won (in a game)
kiç kɿgu·k	that round is over
kɿhpın }	thimbleberry tree
kɿhpɿ? }	
kɿhpın ?usegon	a tree with fluttering leaves used in a medicine (like a thimbleberry tree), 13.16

kɔhtɔʔin(k-)	second type o-class trans. verb, to hit on the head
kɔhtɔʔipiʔ	numeral, one (tool, etc.), 13.211
kɔhtɔʔɔyɩ	} numeral, one (animal or bird), 13.211
kɔhtɔʔɔʔy	
kɔhtɔʔy	
kɔkɔcp-	second type o-class intr. verb, to menstruate; 3 s. indic. -oʔ (-ɔʔ), 13.141.1B(5), 13.141.1F(1)
kɔkɔʔwɔk	noninflected verb, to rock (trans. and intr.)
kɔkɔʔwɔk cik ^W ar	rocking chair
kɔkɔʔwɔk ^{WS} -	e-class intr. verb, to be cranky (of a boat)
kɔkuʔyɔmɔy(k-)	e-class intr. verb, to flow crookedly (of a river, etc.)
kɔkuʔyɔʔ	1. noun, zigzag design on baskets 2. noninflected verb, to be crooked
kɔlɔmɔkɔɩ	noun, pistol
kɔlɔmɔw	noninflected verb, to turn inside out (trans.); cf. kelomen-, 9.21
kɔɩ	noun, earring
kɔɩkɔh	noun, small turtle
kɔmɔtɔw	noun, little finger
kɔmsɔɩ	noun, large white edible mushroom
kɔtk-	e-class intr. verb, to go trout fishing; incr. pl. -iʔm(-)
kɔtkɔɩ	noun, trout fishing pole; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -kɔt, 11.355
kɔtɔksin-	e-class trans. verb, to put a lid on
kɔtɔʔ	noun, lid
kɔtɔʔɔy	noninflected verb, to be bald
kɔwɔgɔs	noun, wrist
kɔwɔyɔh	noun, chin, jaw
kɔy	noun, braids, hairtie
kɔycɔgɔh	noun, mink
kɔycɔɩ	noun, ring-tailed civet
kɔyɔmɔh	noun, skull
kɔʔmɔk ^{WS}	noun, tan-oak mushroom
kɔʔyɔwet-	e-class trans. verb, to release
kɔ.cɔh	noun, mountain ridge
kɔ.cɔn-	e-class intr. verb, to be ridgy (country); 3 s. and pl. attrib kɔ.cɔni, 13.141.6H
kɔ.mik	numeral, first element of compound numerals, nine
kɔ.mɔcɔʔ	noun, ninth month in old Yurok calendar, 13.216
kɔ.mɔɩ(kɔp-)	e-class intr. verb, to be dirty (water)
kɔ.nit	noun, falcon
ku	1. p.v.p., future time, 14.21 No. 11 2. article, the, that, who, which
kuckuc	noun, angleworm
kucos	noun, grandmother; vocative form kuc, 11.32
kurnkurn	noun, the inside of a salmon's head
kus	interrogative adverb, where?, when?, how?, which? (of a specified set), 18.3A
kus noʔoɩ	when?
kus no.ɩ	how long?, how far?
kus so.	how?

kus soʔn	what has happened?, what is the matter?
kus soneʔm	
kus sonowoʔm	how are you?
kus sonowoni	what sort of?
kuscah	interrogative adverb, used with son(ow-), what sort of?, 18.3A(3)
kuscah sonowoni	
ćuciš	what sort of bird?
kuʔy	adverb, later
kyah	1. noninflected verb, to rise (sun or moon)
	2. noun, spring (season)
ku ho kyegah	east (where (the sun) always rises)
kolci kyah	everymonth (whenever (the moon) rises)
kyahceni	attrib. noun, vernal, 11.36
kyahceniš	noun, anything vernal
kyahtoʔr	1. noun, sweat
	2. noninflected verb, to sweat
kyaʔewol-	e-class intr. verb, to be a nuisance
kyaʔioʔ	noun, sore, ulcer; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -kyaʔ, 11.355
kyew	adverb, there, yonder
kyeʔw(ol-)	e-class intr. verb, to capsize
kyoɬpoʔ	noninflected verb, to fall over, to tumble
kyoyem-	e-class trans. verb, to bend back (trans.)
kyunikɬ	noninflected verb, to sprain
kyus	} adverb, there
kyuʔ	
kyuʔn	
kyuʔ. . . weɬ	there

Ķ

-Ķ	altern. 1 s. indic. and 1, 2, 3 s. pron. pref. inflection, e-class verbs with stems ending oy-, ey-, ɣy-, ew-, 13.141.1F(8), 13.141.1F(9), 13.141.3A, 13.141.3C, 13.141.4A
Ķ-	second person pron. pref., nouns and verbs with stems beginning with h, except hi, 11.353, 11.141.4C
Ķa-	vowel harmony form of second person pron. pref., nouns and verbs, 11.352, 13.141.4B
Ķe-	second person pron. pref., nouns and verbs, and some adverbs, 11.351, 13.141.4A, 15.4
Ķeɬ	adverb, used with tomoy-, to be very young, to be very small
Ķenegoʔɬ	adverb, frequently, at frequent intervals
Ķenroksim-	e-class trans. verb, to trust, to admire
Ķensonow-	first type o-class intr. verb, to take care, to be sensible; incr. pl. -oʔm(-)
Ķenso·noksim-	e-class trans. verb, to dislike
-keɬ	} inalienable noun, daughter-in-law, 11.354
-keɬcem	

-kəpew	inalienable noun, grandchild, 11.354; plural -kəpə-woroh, 11.32
kərep	noun, widow
kəso	p.v.p., apparently, 14.21 No.34
kətkeɬ	noun, sweet colt'sfoot
kewen	noun, widow who has cut her hair as a sign that she will not marry again
kəwet-	e-class trans. verb, to wash, to dye; passive kəwo-loy-, 13.141.3I
kəyaʔik	see keʔl, kelew
ki	article, the, this, who, which
kirwɔɬɔʔɔy	noninflected verb, to be gray-haired
kirwɔɬɔʔɔy son(ow-)	to be light gray, 13.161
klaʔklaʔ	noninflected verb, to drip (probably onomatopoeic)
klimow-	first type o-class intr. verb, to feel ill; 3 s. and 1, 2, 3 pl. indic. klimeʔm, 13.141.1F(12)
kloyk-	e-class intr. verb, to wilt
kə-	vowel harmony form of second person pron. pref., nouns and verbs, 11.352, 13.141.4B
kəkwə-	second type o-class trans. verb, to cut up, to split (fish, etc.)
kəʔy	noun, blue jay
kɔ-	vowel harmony form of second person pron. pref., nouns and verbs, 11.352, 13.141.4B
kɔ:ć }	noun, crow
kɔ:ʔ }	
kɔ:ć weci-šep	
kɔ:ć wɔɬɔh	twinberry (crow's berry)
kɔ:ʔ segon	blackbird (like a crow), 13.16
kɔw	noun, swan
kɔyokʷon-	e-class intr. verb, to be slimy (cf. ʔyoykʷon-); 3 s. and pl. attrib. kɔyokʷoni, 13.141.6H
k-ʔ-	second person pron. pref., nouns with initial hVg, except where V = i, 11.353

K^w

k ^w ahɬey	noninflected verb, to be taboo, to be forbidden
k ^w ar	noun, nail (hammered)
-k ^w a	inalienable noun, distant relative by marriage, 11.354
k ^w ecoyek ^w	noun, ground squirrel, groundhog
k ^w egeruʔ	noun, hog
k ^w egət	noninflected verb, to visit; intensive form k ^w i:geɬ, 13.152.2D
k ^w egok ^w	noun, raven, crow
k ^w elas	pronoun, third person singular, he, she, it
k ^w ela:k ^w	pronoun, third person plural, they
k ^w ela:k ^w s }	
k ^w elek ^w	adverb, sent. part., well, 15.734
k ^w elok ^w	
k ^w eɬ	adverb, sent. part., emphatic, 15.733
k ^w en	1. noun, chest (body part)

k ^w en 2 } k ^w eni }	indefinite relative adverbs, 15.82
k ^w enomet	noun, part of sweathouse
k ^w ere?wey-	e-class intr. verb, to have a p̄ōint̄ēd fācē, to have a sharp tongue
k ^w ere?we?y	noun, dugout (canoe, < above)
k ^w escin	noun, strawberry
k ^w esi	adverb, sentence connective, and then, and so, 15.724
k ^w esk ^w es-	e-class intr. verb, to have a cold; incr. pl. -u?m(-, 13.141.1F(11)a
k ^w es?oyew-	e-class trans. verb, to treat (used of prayer doctor)
k ^w etoyos	noun, pear-shaped piece of wood put near fire in wishing ill on someone
k ^w eyk ^w eyur	noninflected verb, to whistle
k ^w eyuc	a bird now extinct
k ^w ic	= k ^w ic, noun, a plant (sp.) with large leaves
k ^w i·get	see k ^w eget
k ^w omkep-	e-class intr. verb, to groan
k ^w omīec-	second type o-class intr. verb, to return; 3 s. indic. -ok ^w or -o?l, 13.141.1B(4)a; 3 pl. pron. pref. form ?uk ^w omīe?mek̄, 13.141.4H
k ^w omīen-	e-class trans. verb, to bring back
k ^w omīo?(oc-)	e-class intr. verb, to return by water
k ^w oyc-	second type o-class intr. verb, to go slowly; 3 s. -ok ^w , 13.141.1B(4)
k ^w oyteme?l	noun, shoulder
k ^w o?ro?r	noun, candlefish
k ^w ic	= k ^w ic, noun, a plant (sp.) with large leaves
k ^w ihk ^w iyic-	e-class intr. verb, to whistle
k ^w īi	noun, image
k ^w imīiyih(s-)	second type o-class intr. verb, to turn round (intr.)
k ^w imī?i?ic-	e-class trans. verb, to drive back, to drive away
k ^w iyk ^w iyic	noun, screech owl
k ^w iyih	noun, whistle (sound)
k ^w iyiw-	e-class intr. verb, to whistle (esp. in calling someone)
k ^w iytīp	noun, an edible plant with white flowers
k ^w ī?ī?i?	noun, towhee (bird)
k ^w ī·mic	noun, small abalone found on rocks

1

lahc-	e-class trans. verb, to launch; passive lahcēl-, 13.141.3H
(?)lahpsew	noun, plate; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -?lah, 11.355
la?asei	noun, a poisonous plant (sp.)
la·-	first element of several compounds, along, 9.24
la·moī-	e-class intr. verb, to make a noise by pounding, etc.
la·s	noun, road; locative la·si, 11.342

la·y-	e-class intr. verb, to pass; incr. pl. -eʔm(-); additional 3 s. and pl. indic. forms la·yonek ^W , la·yoneckenek ^W , to pass on water, 13.141.1F(10); altern. noninflected plural la·yoʔomah, to pass in a group, 13.141.1F(11)f; 3 pl. pron. pref. form (?wela·yeʔmek, 13.141.4H; additional 3 s. and pl. attrib. la·yoni, used with wogi and woʔik, = half, 13.141.6H
la·yekah	noun, used in wonu ʔwela·yekah, rainbow
la·yekin	noun, line, stripe
la·yek ^W	noun, road, trail, path
la·yoh	noun, river
la·yol-	e-class intr. verb, to fly; incr. pl. -iʔm(-)
la·yolum-	e-class trans. verb, to teach; altern. passive la·yolumel-, 13.141.3I
la·yoneckenek ^W } la·yonek ^W }	see la·y-
la·yop-	e-class intr. verb, to flow, to run (liquids)
la·yoʔ	noninflected verb, to jump up and down, to pitch (of a boat
la·yoʔomah	see la·y-
lec-	second type o-class trans. verb, to knock down; non-incr. pl. lecoh etc., 13.141.1F(11)b
lecek-	second type o-class trans. verb, to pull out
lecken-	e-class trans. verb, to knock down
legec	noun, mudhen
legemem	noun, pheasant
lekah	1. noun, measure of length 2. noninflected verb, to measure
leket-	e-class trans. verb, to pick up
lekitaʔ	noun, back (body part)
lekol-	e-class intr. verb, to fall down; 3 s. indic. lekoʔn, 13.141.1F(5); 3 s. and pl. attrib. lekoni, 13.141.6I
lekomeyt-	e-class trans. verb, to put; passive lekomey- (3 s. indic. lekomeʔy), 13.141.3I
lekoy-	second type o-class intr. verb, to flow; 3 s. indic. -oʔ, 13.141.1B(5)
ceʔmek ^W lekoyoʔ	(the water) is sluggish (flows little)
leko·(s-)	second type o-class trans. verb } to stab
leko·(t-)	e-class trans. verb } passive leko·mel- or leko·moy-, 13.141.3I; intensive form li·ko·(t-), 13.152.1C
lek ^W (s)	adverb, outside, 15.6; takes pron. prefs., 15.4
lek ^W oʔ-	e-class intr. verb, to fall in (buildings etc.), to fill the air (noises); 3 s. indic. lek ^W oʔn or lek ^W oʔʔ, 13.141.1F(5); 13.152.2A
kolo ʔema lek ^W oʔʔ ʔumeyk ^W elu·ʔm	their wailing seemed to fill the air
lek ^W seg	noninflected impersonal verb, there is a path
lek ^W si(š)	adverb, outside, 15.6
lek ^W sik	adverb, outside
lek ^W temeʔ(-)	e-class trans. verb, to dig
leʔkel-	trans. verb, to bury, to bake

leikelay	noninflected verb, to crawl
leikem-	second type o-class trans. verb, to wrap in skunk cabbage leaves (for cooking)
leikemoy	noninflected verb, to be misty
leiken-	e-class trans. verb, to throw, to scatter; altern. noninflected stem with -eg- infix legei, 13.151.4
now leiken-	to clear away
leiko?	noninflected verb, to fall, to be heard (noises)
leiko? ?umey	his weeping was heard
lemegei-	e-class impersonal verb, there is a noise
lemol-	second type o-class intr. verb, to fish for eels; incr. pl. -u?m(-)
lenahpim-	e-class trans. verb, to blame, to suspect
lenewk ^W -	e-class intr. verb, to drift, to drown; 3 s. and pl. indic. forms lenek ^W , leneckenek ^W , 13.141.1F(10); intensive form (trans.) legenewk ^W -, to send logs down a river, 13.151.5D
lenk ^{We} i-	e-class impersonal verb, to be overcast, there is an eclipse of the moon
lepah(tep-)	e-class intr. verb, to stretch (intr.), to crawl along
lepei-	e-class intr. verb, to ache
(?)lepyewt-	e-class intr. verb, to unbraid one's hair
leptenok	noun, cloud
leptenoksi-	e-class impersonal verb, to be cloudy, to get cloudy
leptenoyi	noninflected impersonal verb, to be cloudy, to be misty
(?)leptoyi	noun, hair; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -?lep, 11.355
-let	inalienable noun, sister, female cousin (of a woman), 11.354
letkol-	e-class intr. verb, to fly; incr. pl. -i?m(-)
letk ^W eloš-	second type o-class trans. verb, to drag along
lewet	noun, net; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -lew, 11.355
lewet-	e-class trans. verb, to fish with a net; noninflected plural, lu?, 13.141.1F(11)f
lewkw ^W eno ⁱ	noninflected impersonal verb, to be cloudy
lewwoleyt-	e-class trans. verb, to pull (a boat) through shallow water by hand; passive lewoley- (3 s. indic. lewoley?), 13.141.3I
lewoi-	e-class impersonal verb, there is an earthquake (cf. yewoi-)
leycei	noun, blackberry
leyes	= le?yes, noun, snake
leyolek ^W sa?	noun, zigzag design on baskets
-ley?	inalienable noun, brother (of a woman), 11.354
le?go?	noun, fisher (bird)
le?loy-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to burn oneself, to be burned, to be stung (by a nettle), 13.141.3B
le?m(-)	see heg-
le?wei	noun, house used at the making of the Fish Dam at Kepel

leʔy }	= leyes, noun, snake
leʔyes }	
-lin	four-form inalienable noun, eye, 11.354
li·ko·mel- }	
li·ko·moy- }	see leko·(t-)
li·ko·(t-)	
locoʔm	noun, toad
lohk ^w oɬ-	e-class impersonal verb, to be dull weather
lohp-	e-class intr. verb, to come in lumps
loḥ weʔlep	it is molting
lohpiɬ-	e-class impersonal verb, the clouds gather (cf. rohpiɬ-, 9.23)
lohpin-	e-class trans. verb, to scrape out
lohtun	noun, ling, snapper (fish)
lok(sɪ-)	e-class impersonal verb, to be a year
nahksemit lok(sɪʔɪ)	it is three years
kic nahksemit lok toʔm	he is now three years old
loks-	second type o-class trans. verb, to press down with a weight (cf. loʔs-, 9.21)
lol-	e-class intr. verb, to fly; incr. pl. -iʔm(-)
loɬkey-	e-class intr. verb, to marry (said of a widow who marries again)
loʔ	noun, chief builder of the Fish Dam at Kepel
loʔlipɬ	noun, sting of insect, fang of snake
loʔncoʔ	noninflected verb, to be greedy
loʔog	noun, embers, coals
loʔogeni	adverb, with other color words, dark
loʔogeni ʔɪ·wɪh siḥonowoni	dark green
loʔogey(ow-)	first type o-class intr. verb (adj.), to be black, to be dark-colored (human beings, tools, etc., plants, etc., trees, etc., body parts, utensils, clothes, worms and ropes, etc., flat things, house, boats), 13.221
loʔogeʔr(on-)	first type o-class intr. verb (adj.), to be black (charred) (trees, sticks, etc.), 13.221; 3 s. and pl. attrib. loʔogeʔrononi, 13.223
loʔomah	see roʔ(op-)
loʔop-	e-class intr. verb, to burn (intr.).
loʔs-	second type o-class trans. verb, to cover, to hold down (cf. loks-, 9.21)
lo·	noninflected verb, to be thrown
lo·gin	noun, the Fish Dam at Kepel
lo·liḥoy	noninflected verb, to knit
lo·t-	e-class trans. verb, to throw
lɔgɪʔɪ	noun, buzzard
lɔhpɪyeɪ	noun, saliva, spittle; altern. stem with pron. prefs -lɔh, 11.355
lɔpsuwɪy-	e-class intr. verb, to be covered in mist
lɔptɪnuʔrwɪy-	e-class impersonal verb, to be bad weather
lɔʔgɪʔ	noun, Negro
lɔʔɔgɪh	noninflected verb (adj.), to be black, to be dark-colored (round things), 13.221

lɿʔɿgɿy(-)	e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be black, to be dark-colored (animals and birds), 13.221; 3 s. and pl. attrib. lɿʔɿgɿyɿnɿni, 13.223
lɿʔɿgɿyɿ	noninflected verb (adj.), to be black, to be dark-colored (water), 13.221
lɿʔɿgɿyʂ -luɿ	noun, dark-skinned person four-form inalienable noun, mouth, 11.354; altern. locative form -luɿik, 11.342
lumon	noun, eel trap
lu·kʷoɿ-	see lekʷoɿ-
lu·ɿ	noun, long grass, iris stem (used for twine)
lu·woloy-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to have cramp, 13.141.3B

ɿ

-ɿ	1. locative inflection, nouns ending in vowels and in ah, oh, ɿh, uh, 11.341 2. altern. 3 pl. indic. and pron. pref. inflection, e-class verbs with stems ending ey-, iy-, oy-, ɿy-, ew-, 13.141.1F(8), 13.141.1F(9), 13.141.3A, 13.141.4A
ɿ-	second type o-class trans. verb, to take, to fetch, to catch; nonincr. or incr. pl. -oʔm(-), 13.141.1F(11)e; 2 s. imperative ɿʔos, 13.141.2A(2) additional passive ɿo·mel-, to have something taken away, 13.141.3I; reciprocal ɿego(h)pew, to wrestle, to shake hands, to embrace each other, 13.151.3, 13.151.5D
ɿeʔmekʷ	noun, heel
ɿk-	second type o-class intr. verb, to gather acorns; incr. pl. -uʔm(-); 3 s. indic. -o, 13.141.1B(5)
ku co(?) ɿkuʔmoʔw	acorn harvesting time (when people gather acorns)
ɿkekʷol-	e-class intr. verb, to limp, to be lame; 3 s. indic. ɿkekʷoʔn, 13.141.1F(5); 3 s. and pl. attrib. ɿkekʷoni, 13.141.6H
ɿkelikraʔ	noun, shrew mole (cf. skelikraʔ)
ɿkelomoy-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be dirty, 13.141.3B
ɿkelonah	noun, place, world (usually with third person pron. pref. (?)weɿkelonah)
ɿkelɿ	noun, land, ground; locative ɿkelik, 11.342
ɿkeyom	noun, clay
ɿkeyomoy-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be slimy (water), 13.141.3B
ɿkeʔgo·p	noun, slug
ɿkeʔmah	noun, ladder, stepping stones
ɿki·gor	see ɿkyorkʷ-
ɿkoɿ }	noun, mud
ɿko·lon }	
ɿko·lonkemoy-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be muddy, 13.141.3B

ikɪkɪpic	noun, spotted fawn
ikɪʔmɪkɪɪ(kin-)	e-class trans. verb, to knot, to tie; reduplicated form ikɪmɪkɪʔmɪkɪɪ(kin-), to tie up in knots, 9.22
ikɪʔɪmɪy	noun, war dance
ikɪʔɪmɪy-	e-class intr. verb, to sing a war dance song
ikɪ.wɪs	noun, lizard
ikyork ^w -	e-class trans. verb, to look at, to watch; incr. pl. -eʔm(-); altern. noninflected stem with -eg- infix ikɪyegor, 13.151.4; intensive form iki'gor, 13.152.2C
ikyork ^w iʃon	noun, thing of beauty
ik ^w ɪɪk ^w s	noun, frog
ik ^w ɪɪk ^w s-	e-class intr. verb, to spring back, to be supple
imeyepiʔr	noun, rattlesnake
imeyk-	second type o-class trans. verb, to treat badly
imeyonem-	e-class trans. verb, to frighten
imeyor(k ^w -)	second type o-class trans. verb, to fear
imeyow-	first type o-class intr. verb, to be mean (nasty), to be bad (persons)
ioɪpep-	e-class intr. verb, to lower oneself down by one's hands
ioɪw	adverb, at last
ioy(k-)	second type o-class trans. verb, to try; 2 s. imperative ioʔykos, 13.141.2A(2)d
-iʔeɪ	inalienable noun, eyelash, 11.354
iʔɪgɪp	noun, flounder (fish)
iʔek ^w iʔew	see iʔewk ^w oh
iʔenah	noninflected verb, to restrain oneself
iʔewk ^w oh	noninflected verb, to be broken; reduplicated form iʔek ^w iʔew, to be broken (of several things), 9.22
iʔohkoɪ-	e-class impersonal verb, to thunder; altern. noninflected stem with -eʔg- infix iʔeʔgoh, 13.151.4
iʔoʔronep-	e-class intr. verb, to stop moving
iʔɪc-	second type o-class intr. verb, to hit bottom, to stick on sand (of a boat); 3 s. indic. passive, iʔɪciʔ, used impersonally, 13.141.3J
iʔɪkɪc	noun, large wild rose with big hips
iʔɪʔɪmɪc-	e-class trans. verb, to stop (trans.)
iʔuɪ(k ^w on-)	e-class intr. verb, to explode (of a gun, etc.); 3 s. and pl. attrib. iʔuɪk ^w oni, 13.141.6H

M

m-	fourth pref.; four-form inalienable nouns with stem initial *h, 11.354
ma	see me
mah	noninflected verb, to pass
mahkew	noun, salal bush
mahkuɪ	noun, salal berry
maʔah	} noun, spear
maʔahskeɪ	

maʔah(sk-)	}	e-class trans. verb, to spear; intensive form
maʔah(skum-)		mi·gaʔah, 13.152.2C
maʔanor		noninflected verb, to be conceited, to show off
maʔepet-		e-class trans. verb, to tie up, to be greedy for; noninflected passive maʔepoyew, 13.141.3G; reduplicated form ma·maʔepet-, to tie right up, 9.22
ma·gin		noun, some, the rest, remainder
(ʔ)nema·gin		the rest of us
ma·maʔepet-		see maʔepet-
ma·tʔoɪ		plural noun, "senseless ones," used of children (cf. tʔoɪ)
ma·w-		e-class intr. verb, to pay a fine (for an insult)
ma·y		noninflected impersonal verb, to clear (weather)
ma·y-		e-class intr. verb, to pass; incr. pl. -eʔm(-); 3 pl. pron. pref. form ʔuma·yeʔmek', 13.141.4H
ma·yonew		noninflected verb, to pass on water; 3 s. and pl. indic. forms ma·yonek ^W , ma·yoneckenek ^W , 13.141.1F(10)
ma·yoʔr		noninflected verb, to pass
me		= ma, p.v.p., past time, 14.21 No.6
me-		fourth prefix, four form inalienable nouns, 11.354
mec		noun, fire; locative meci, mecik, 11.342
mec paʔah		whisky (fire water)
meca·nep		noun, tansy, yarrow (plant)
mecewoloʔ		noninflected verb, to smolder, to glow
mecken-		e-class intr. verb, to be so many feet long (< meck: me- prefix form of -ckah, foot, 13.212); 3 s. ind meckeʔn or meckaʔ, 13.141.1F(5)
meclah		noun, fireplace
megel-		second type o-class intr. verb, to accompany, to go with others; nonincr. or incr. pl. -oʔm(-) or -uʔm(-), 13.141.1F(11)e; 3 s. indic. megeʔl, megelok ^W , or megeloʔl, 13.141.1B(4); altern. 3 s. and pl. attrib. megeʔliš, 13.141.6F; 1 and 2 dual megeʔloh, megeʔluʔ, 13.144.1; intensive form mi·gel-, 13.152.2D
megenep-		e-class intr. verb, to ache (used of the stomach onl)
meges		noun, doctor
megesik		noun, mink (cf. megisik)
megetoɪ(k ^W -)		second type o-class trans. verb, to look after, to protect
megey ʔoʔrowiʔ		see mey(k ^W eʔwey-)
megeyo·		see meyo·moy-
megiɪ		adverb, without anything
ki megiɪ hegoʔ		I will go without it
megiʔrep-		e-class trans. verb, to do, to perform (a ceremony)
megi·gonemek		e-class trans. verb, to poke a fire
megok ^W		noun, dog (cf. mok ^W omok ^W oc-)
megoʔoh		noun, pepper nuts
megisik		noun, weasel (cf. megesik)
meguc		see muc
mekey	}	plural noun, children
mekeyowok		

mekoh	noninflected verb, to hit right in the center (e.g., in target shooting)
mek ^{Wc}	noun, snail
mek ^{Wco} ·mek-	e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be thin (worms, ropes, etc.), 13.221
mek ^{Wco} ·meʔr	noninflected verb (adj.), to be thin (trees, etc.), 13.221
mek ^{We} ‡	noninflected verb, to be in a heap
mek ^{We} ‡ken-	e-class trans. verb, to pile up (trans.)
mek ^{Wta} ʔ	noun, stump
mela	p.v.p., past time, 14.31 Groups 17, 87
meloy-	e-class passive inflecting impersonal verb, there is a brush dance, 13.141.3B
ʔo ku meloni	at the brush dance
melo·	noun, brush dance
me‡	1. p.v.p., circumstantial, 14.21 No. 30 2. preposition, by, with, for, about, from, 16.2F
me‡cegišew	noun, shootingstar (flower)
me‡kuk	noun, cave
mek ^{We} ‡	noun, cane, walking stick; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -me‡, 11.355
me‡ownem-	e-class trans. verb, to touch
me‡ʔen	noninflecting verb, to ask, to beg; intensive form mi·ge‡ʔen, to go around begging, 13.152.2C
menec-	second type o-class intr. verb, to disappear
ku ho menecoh	west (where (the sun) disappears)
meneckenek ^W	see menewk ^W -
menecol-	e-class intr. verb, to disappear
meneg(one‡-)	e-class impersonal verb, to be low tide
menek ^W	see menewk ^W -
menē‡	noninflected verb, to go out (of a fire)
menē‡ken-	e-class trans. verb, to extinguish
menetk ^{Weles} -	second type o-class trans. verb, to drag along
menewk ^W -	e-class intr. verb, to drown, to go under water, to be bashful; 3 s. and pl. indic. menek ^W , meneckenek ^W , 13.141.1F(10)
meneʔru‡-	e-class trans. verb, to make way for
meneʔs	1. noun, boat rope 2. noninflected verb, to tow a boat
menok ^{Wolum} -	e-class trans. verb, to gulp down
menomen	noun, Juneberry
menomen-	e-class intr. verb, to twitch
meno·ʔ	noninflected verb, to pull a boat ashore
menunow-	first type o-class intr. verb, to disappear; 3 s. and 1, 2, 3 pl. indic. menuneʔm, 13.141.1F(12)
mep	p.v.p., past time, 14.21 No. 9
mepoc	noun, beard, mustache, whiskers
mera·	noun, smoke
mera·s-	e-class intr. verb, } to be smoky
mera·ʔ	noninflected verb }
merkewec-	e-class intr. verb, to die, to faint
merkum-	e-class trans. verb, to eat up, to exhaust; passive merkewpel- (3 s. indic. merkuʔ), 13.141.3I

merk ^w eni	adverb, everything; takes pron. prefs., 15.42
ki merk ^w eni sono-	
woni	all kinds of
merk ^w ewoɬ	noninflected verb, to perish
merk ^w ew-	second type o-class trans. verb, to beat up, to get rid of
merogey-	e-class intr. verb, to be easy, to be cheap
merogeyah	sentence introductory adverb, it is long since, 15.716
meroyo·	noun, fifth month in old Yurok calendar, 13.216
meruh	numeral, first element of compound numerals, five
meruh cego ^o onep	nominal phrase, five-point deer
mescah	noninflected verb } to mock
mescem-	e-class trans. verb }
mesew	noun, ointment (cf. mɪsɪw)
wohpekumew ^o ume-	
sew	pink honeysuckle (Wohpekumew's ointment)
mesi	p.v.p., subsequent occurrence, 14.21 No.19
mesik-	e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be thin (worms, ropes, etc., streams), 13.221
mesi ^o r(on-)	first type o-class intr. verb (adj.), to be thin (trees, etc., body parts, clothes, utensils, boats), to be slender (human beings), 13.221; 3 s. and pl. attrib. mesi ^o rononi, 13.223
mesi·gonem-	e-class trans. verb, to massage
meska·p̄	noun, leaves used for flavoring and storing seaweed
mesk ^w oh	noun, medicine; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -mes, 11.355
mestek	noun, lining of leaves in a basket (cf. mɪstɪk)
mes ^o eɬ	noun, a basket for drying things in
metkoh	noun, soft-shelled abalone, china slipper
mew	noun, widower
mewah	noun, boy; pl. mewasegoh, 11.31
mewec-	e-class intr. verb, to blow (of wind)
mewiɬ	noun, elk
mewiɬ wecpega ^o r	fat solomon (elk's ear)
mewipil	noun, waist, tree trunk
mewimor	noun, old man; pl. mu ^o wimor, 11.31
mewišt ^u ?	conjunction, because; followed by pron. pref. verb forms, 17.2D
mewi ^o r(on-)	first type o-class intr. verb, to be long and smooth; 3 s. and pl. attrib. mewi ^o rononi, 13.141.6H
mewoletew-	e-class intr. verb, to wipe one's hands
mewole ^o wey-	e-class intr. verb, to wipe one's eyes
mewom	noun, gopher, bullsnake
meworeget-	e-class trans. verb, to spend
meworoh	noninflected impersonal verb, to be clear weather
meworoy-	e-class intr. verb, to flow away
mewpew	noninflected verb, to be strangled
mewpewet-	e-class trans. verb, to strangle
mey(k ^w e ^o wey-)	e-class intr. verb, to mourn, to cry; nonincr. or incr. pl. -u ^o m(-) or mu ^o m(-), 13.141.1F(11)e
megey ^o rowi ^o ?	mourning dove

meyo·moy-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be pregnant, 13.141.3B; alter. noninflected stem with -eg- infix megeyo·, to lose children in childbirth, 13.151.5D
meʔgec	noun, trillium (plant)
meʔloh	noun, relative
meʔlom- meʔlomum- }	e-class intr. verb, to vomit; meʔlom- has 3 s. indic. meʔl, 13.141.1F(5)
meʔlonem-	e-class trans. verb, to paint
meʔrepin-	e-class trans. verb, to rub
meʔrepoʔy	noun, file
meʔupeg meʔupegah }	noun, hole in the ground
meʔw(omec-)	second type o-class intr. verb, to come out, to come from a place; 3 s. indic. -okʷ or -oʔl, 13.141.1B(4)
kus ʔi kemeʔw	where are you from?
meʔwon-	second type o-class intr. verb, to come across; 3 s. indic. -oʔ, 13.141.1B(5)
meʔwo·	noun, a fish (sp.)
-meʔy	inalienable noun, daughter, 11.354; pl. -meʔyʔor, 11.31
meʔyeɿ	noun, stinging nettle
meʔyeɿ ʔusegon	soft-leaf nettle, dumb nettle, 13.16
meʔykʷela·moy-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be burnt by poison ivy, 13.141.3B
meʔykʷelep	noun, poison ivy
meʔykʷelu·p	noun, poison oak
mi(?)	p.v.p., negative, 14.32 No.43
micos	noun, male cousin, elder brother; vocative mit, 11.32
mikoy-	second type o-class intr. verb, to surge, 3 s. indic. -oʔ, 13.141.1B(5)
mikolum-	e-class trans. verb, to swallow, to gulp down
miɿpeɿ	noun, leg; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -miɿ, 11.355
min-	e-class intr. verb, to bet
mirwɿn-	first type o-class impersonal verb, the waves run up to the shore; 3 s. and pl. attrib. mirwɿnɿni, 13.141.6H
ku mirwɿnɿni	the water line
mit	see micos
miʔ	1. see mi(?) 2. conjunction, because, in order that, 17.2E
mi·ckah	noninflected verb, to go on foot (< meckah, me- prefix form of -ckah, foot, with e/i· intensive vowel alternation, 13.152.2E)
mi·gaʔah	see maʔah(sk-)
mi·gel-	see megel-
mi·geɿʔen	see meɿʔen
mo	1. p.v.p., negative, 14.32 No.37 2. = moco, conjunction, if (possible conditions), when, 17.2A

moco	conjunction, if (possible conditions), when, 17.2A
mohka?	noun, gooseberry
mohkicsonk-	second type o-class trans. verb, to reward, to take revenge
mohkoh	noun, louse
mohko'moy-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be lousy, 13.141.3B
mohpum-	e-class trans. verb, to mourn, to mourn for
mok ^w cec	noun, nightfish
mok ^w omok ^w oc-	e-class intr. verb, to bark
mok ^w sek	noun, muscle, sinew
mok ^w semoy-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be muscular, 13.141.3B
mok ^w (s)	= mo ^o ok ^w (s), negative 3 s. indic. verb, there is not, 13.141.1F(6)
mol	noun, dung
moik ^w oh	noun, head; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -moɪ, 11.355
mosceyum-	e-class trans. verb, to pay for services
mosi(?)	p.v.p., negative, 14.22 No.48
mosk-	e-class trans. verb, to borrow
moskoc-	e-class trans. verb, to lend
moyk-	e-class intr. verb, to die (used of gods, plants, and animals, see koʔl sonow-; cf. mɔykɪ, 9.21); incr. pl. -eʔm(-); 3 pl. pron. pref. form ʔumoykeʔmek, 13.141.4H
moʔohkeloy-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be (large and) round, 9.23, 13.141.3B
moʔohkeloyt-	e-class trans. verb, to make into a ball, to clench (a fist); reduplicated form mo'moʔohkeloyt-, to make several balls, 9.22
moʔohkeroy-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be (small and) round, 9.23, 13.141.3B
moʔohpir	noun, fog
moʔohpirk	noninflected impersonal verb, to be foggy
moʔok ^w (s)	= mok ^w (s), negative 3 s. indic. verb, there is not, 13.141.1F(6)
mo'moʔohkeloyt-	see moʔohkeloyt-
mɔkcrʔɔkɪ	noun, hip (body part)
mɔk ^w ɪ	noun, mountain, peak; reduplicated form mɔk ^w ɪmɔk ^w ɪ, mountain chain, 9.22
-mɔm	alienable noun, son, 11.354
mɔmɔɔ(ɔw-)	first type o-class intr. verb, to be handsome, to be pretty
mɔmɔɔ	noninflected verb, to take puffs from a pipe
mɔmɔɔs	noun, fish skin
mɔmɔɔsk ^w ɔɔ	noninflected verb, to pull the skin off a fish
mɔsɔw	noun, ointment (cf. mesew, 9.21)
mɔstɔk	noninflected verb, to line a basket (cf. mestek, 9.21)
mɔtɔɔɔp	noun, nasal mucus; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -mɔt, 11.355
mɔtɔɔɔp-	second type o-class intr. verb, to run at the nose; 3 s. indic. -oʔ (-ɔʔ), 13.141.1F(1)

mɔwp-	second type o-class intr. verb, to carry food with one
mɔwpɔh	noun, food carried with one, food brought by bride; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -mɔw, 11.355
mɔwksisɔn	noun, clean person
mɔwksisɔn(ow-)	first type o-class intr. verb, to be clean; incr. pl. -oʔm(-)
mɔwksɔy-	e-class intr. verb, to be (very) clean
mɔwɔsišleg	noun, biting lizard
mɔwɔy-	e-class impersonal verb, the final dance at the brush dance is danced
mɔykɔɩ	noninflected verb, to wither, to be frail (cf. moyk-, 9.21)
mɔʔlus	noun, a small bony river fish
mɔʔɔh	noun, skin of an animal
mɔʔm-	e-class trans. verb, to overtake
mɔʔɔx	noun, gills
mɔʔɔwɔʔ	noun, mock orange
mɔʔwɔmɔkʷs-	e-class impersonal verb, the wind is in a particular direction
kus mɔʔwɔmɔkʷs	which way is the wind?
mɔʔwɔmɔy	noun, head of river
mɔʔ	noun, a sea bird whose eggs are eaten
mɔʔgen	noun, lungs
mɔʔk	noun, crane (bird)
mɔʔk wecišep	lupin (crane's flower)
mɔʔ	noun, baccharis consanguinea (plant)
muc	= nimuc, adverb, by oneself, for oneself; intensive form meguc, 15.1
muc roʔ	used as a nominal phrase, automobile (runs by itself)
mulah	noun, horse (? loan, mule)
mulinep-	e-class intr. verb, to be relieved of pain; noninflected plural mulinah, 13.141.1F(11)f
mulomul	noun, wild currant
mulonem-	e-class trans. verb, to wipe, to carry off
muicoʔ	adverb, perhaps
muicoʔ . . . muicoʔ	may be . . . or . . .
muɩ(koc-)	e-class trans. verb
muɩkoh	noninflected verb
muɩs-	second type o-class trans. verb, to wipe, to lick
munceɩ	noun, Indian skirt
muncey(ow-)	first type o-class intr. verb (adj.), to be white (human beings, animals and birds, tools, etc., plants, etc., body parts, utensils, clothes, worms, ropes, etc., houses, boats), 13.221
(?)wɔyɩ ʔumuncey	nominal phrase, white of egg
munceʔr(on-)	first type o-class intr. verb (adj.), to be white (trees, etc.), 13.221; 3 s. and pl. attrib. munceʔrononi, 13.223
muncoks-	e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be white (flat things), 13.221
muncɔh	noninflected verb (adj.), to be white (round things), to be light-colored (plants, etc.), 13.221

muncɨs	= muntɨs, noun, fair-skinned person
munic-	second type o-class intr. verb, to have an accident, to suffer misfortune; 3 s. indic. -oʔ, 13.141.1B(5)
muniɔy-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be sharp, 13.141.3B
muniɔni	noun, thistle (cf. above, 9.21)
muntɨs	= muncɨs, noun, fair-skinned person
muntɨʔɨy(-)	e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be white (animals and birds), 13.221; 3 s. and pl. attrib. muntɨʔɨyɔni, 13.223
mur-	e-class intr. verb, to dodge; incr. pl. -iʔm(-)
muscen	adverb, really, as exclamation, yes
muscen hes skewok	do you really want it?
musmus	noun, cow, bull
pegiɨ musmus	bull (male bull)
muʔmonem-	e-class trans. verb, to fetch, to bring
muʔrip	noun, basket for cooking acorn mush
muʔuk ^w oleʔwey	noun, swell (at sea), blunt wedge
mu·ɨmu·ɨ	noun, berry of Indian peach tree
mu·ʔm(-)	see mey(k ^w eleʔwey-)
myah	noninflected verb, to jump, to jump at
mya·ɨkahpim-	e-class trans. verb, to jump at
mya·ɨkep-	e-class trans. verb, to jump, to jump at
myewoles-	second type o-class trans. verb, to push under water, to beat
myeʔwey-	e-class intr. verb, to bend sharply (of a river)
myop-	e-class intr. verb, to be crowded
myoʔrep-	e-class trans. verb, to challenge, to attack; altern. noninflected pl. myoʔomah, to challenge as a group, 13.141.1F(11)f
myo·ley-	e-class intr. verb, to be fixed in the ground
myo·leyon-	second type o-class trans. verb, to push aside, to push over
myo·t-	e-class trans. verb, to push, to put on (clothes); passive myo·tel-, 13.141.3H

N

-n	3 s. and nonincr. pl. attrib. inflection, e-class verbs with stems ending y-, 13.141.6E
(?)n-	first person pron. pref., nouns and verbs with stems beginning with h, except hi, 11.353, 13.141.4C
(?)na-	vowel harmony form of first person pron. pref., nouns and verbs, 11.352, 13.141.4B
nah	adverb, exclamation, hesitation in speech (like English "er")
-nah	inalienable noun, property, 11.354
nahc-	e-class trans. verb, to give, to allow; passive nahcel- (3 s. indic. nahceʔl, 3 s. and pl. nahceʔliš), 13.141.3H, 13.141.6F; stem vowel of bipersonal conjugation is -i- throughout, 13.142.1D

nahcpum-	e-class trans. verb, to give, to allow
nahko?	noun, plank, board
nahkseĕ	numeral, three (worms, ropes, etc.), 13.211
nahseĕ ^w o?n	numeral, three (plants, etc.), 13.211
nahkse ^m i	numeral adverb, three times, 13.211
nahkse ^m oyɿ	numeral, three days, 13.211
nahkse ^m o?-	second type o-class intr. verb, to be somewhere three days, 13.212; 3 s. indic. -ok ^w or -o?l, 13.141.1B(4)
nahkse ^m ɿyš	numeral, three arm's lengths, 13.211
nahkse ^p ir	numeral, three (dentalium shell measurements), 13.211
nahkse ^w ec	noun, third month in old Yurok calendar, 13.216
nahkse ^y	numeral, three (boats), 13.211
nahkse ^y -	e-class intr. numeral verb, to be three in number, 13.217
nahkse ^y ɿ	numeral, three (human beings), 13.211
nahkse?li	numeral, three (houses), 13.211
nahkse?n	numeral, three (body parts, streams, utensils, clothes), 13.211
nahkse?r	numeral, three, (trees, etc.), 13.211
nahksoh	numeral, three (round things), 13.211
nahksok̄s	numeral, three (flat things), 13.211
nahk ^w -	second type o-class trans. verb, to do
nahpcuh	adverb, on the far side (cf. hinahpc)
nahscewen	noun, night
nahscuh	adverb, last night
na?ak̄	numeral, two (worms, ropes, etc.), 13.211
na?ak̄ ^w o?n	numeral, two (plants, etc.), 13.211
na?ami	= na?mi, numeral adverb, twice, for a long time, 13.211, 13.212
na?amoyɿ	numeral, two days, 13.211
na?amo?-	second type o-class intr. verb, to be somewhere two days, 13.212; 3 s. indic. -ok ^w or -o?l, 13.141.1B(4)a
na?amɿyš	numeral, two arm's lengths, 13.211
na?apir	numeral, two (dentalium length measurements), 13.211
na?aw-	second type o-class trans. verb, to catch surf fish; incr. pl. -o?m(-); intensive form ni·ga?aw-, to catch surf fish as an occupation, 13.152.2C
na?awec	noun, second month in old Yurok calendar, 13.216
na?a?li	numeral, two (houses), 13.211
na?a?m(o?w)	indefinite (2 pl. form) intr. verb, there are several people, there is a crowd, 13.212
na?a?n	numeral, two (body parts, streams, utensils, clothes), 13.211
na?a?r	numeral, two (trees, etc.), 13.211
na?ey	numeral, two (boats), 13.211
na?ma?w	noun, chipper
na?mi	= na?ami, numeral adverb, twice, for a long time, 13.211, 13.212
na·gin	adverb, out of one's way
na·gin so·tos	keep clear!

na·ginahp- } na·ginep- }	e-class intr. verb, to be awe-struck, to be afraid
na·ginahpim- } na·ginepim- }	e-class trans. verb, to be afraid of
na·i	adverb, together, like, alike, 15.45
na·menewk ^w -	e-class intr. verb, to be washed out by the waves; 3 s. and pl. indic. na·menek ^w , na·meneckenek ^w , 13.141.1F(10)
na·met-	e-class trans. verb, to step, to tread on, to walk
na·mul	noninflected verb, to carry a load
na·na·k	noun, ring of black and white dots round the bottom of a basket
na·ʔnik	adverb, at the other side; takes pron. prefs., 15.4
(ʔ)ne-	first person pron. pref., nouns, verbs, and some adverbs, 11.351, 13.141.4A, 15.4
negah	noun, swallow (bird)
negaʔ	noun, surf-fish net (cf. naʔaw-), 13.151.51
negec	1. noun, kiss 2. noninflected verb, to kiss
negei-	e-class impersonal verb, used with skuʔy so·
skuʔy so· negeʔi	it is good weather
negem-	e-class trans. verb, to take, to bring, to carry; 2 s. imperative neʔges, 13.141.2A(2)d; passive negemel-, 13.141.3H
negenic	noun, mouse
negoʔ	see noʔomei(k-)
negoʔoien	noun, midwife
negoʔso·c-	e-class trans. verb, to say
nek	pronoun, first person singular, I, me; emphatic form nekiʔ, objective form nekac, 11.211; comitative form nekaʔaɪ, 11.212; locative form (ʔ)neya·ʔik, 11.213
nek-	e-class trans. verb, to put; passive nekel-, 13.141.3H; intensive form ni·k-, 13.152.2C
nekah	pronoun, first person plural, we, us; comitative form neka·noɪ, 11.212; locative form (ʔ)neya·ʔik, 11.213
nekaʔaɪ	see nek
neka·noɪ	see nekah
nekcen-	e-class trans. verb, to meet
nekeʔy	noninflected verb, to call, to name
nekiʔ	see nek
neki·cwey	noun, rainbow
nekilet-	e-class trans. verb, to pine, to miss
nekomeweks-	e-class intr. verb, to be clever
-nekomewet	inalienable noun, right (hand, side, etc.), 11.354
nekomur-	e-class intr. verb, to swim well
nekomuy	noun, ability
nektey-	first type o-class trans. verb, to admire the clever- ness of a person
nek ^w ohs-	e-class intr. verb, to dry surf fish; incr. pl. -iʔm(-)
nemsoy-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be tired of something from overeating it

nenipek ^W	noun, sucker fish
neni [?] r	noun, black salmonberry
nep	see nepoyon
nep-	e-class trans. verb, to eat; nonincr. or incr. pl. -e [?] m(-) or -i [?] m(-), 13.141.1F(11)e; altern. 2 s. imperative nep's, 13.141.2A(2)d; passive nepel-, 13.141.3H; 1 and 2 dual nep'oh, nep'u [?] , 13.144.1
nepe [?] wiš	noun, fish
nepe [?] wišneg	noun, otter; compound nepe [?] wiš + neg(ep-), 9.24
nepe [?] wo'	noun, the first salmon to run (up the Klamath river)
nepoyon	noun, wild parsley; short form nep used in some plant names
culu ni nep	wild parsley (wild parsley on Bald Hills), 14.43
kahkah wenep	hog's fennel (sturgeon's wild parsley)
nepuy	noun, salmon
nes(k ^W ec-)	second type o-class intr. verb, to come, to arrive, to return; 3 s. indic. -o ^{k^W} , 13.141.1B(4); incr. pl. nu [?] m(-), 13.141.1F(11)c
nesk ^W eni	= nesk ^W i, adverb, near, soon
nesk ^W ey-	e-class intr. verb, to be troublesome
nesk ^W i	= nesk ^W eni, adverb, near, soon; takes pron. prefs. 15.4
new(-)	second type o-class trans. verb, to see, to allow; nonincr. or incr. pl. -o [?] m(-), 13.141.1F(11)e; altern. inflections with lengthened vowel as for monosyllabic o-class verbs, 13.141.1B(3); passive newoy-, to be seen, to seem, to appear, intensive passive nu [?] woy-, to be visible (of a static object), 13.152.2A; 3 pl. pron. pref. passive (intensive) form (?)wenu [?] woy ^k is used adverbially with pron. pref. verb forms, the most . . . ever, 15.21
newon	noun, breast, milk
newonoc-	e-class trans. verb, to suckle
newor	noninflected verb, to gaze; also used impersonally, to be light
network ^W -	e-class trans. verb, to be able to see
ney } neyen }	adverb, exclamative, woman's greeting
(?)neya [?] ik	see nek, nekah
neyš	adverb, exclamative, oh!
ne [?] mu [?] ó	noun, vetch
ni	1. p.v.p., locative, 14.21 No. 25b 2. preposition, in, at, on, 16.2C
niki	p.v.p. 1. consequential, 14.21 No. 41a 2. all, 14.21 No. 41a, 14.31 Group 141
niko [?] í	adverb, always; followed by pron. pref. verb forms, 13.141.4K(1)c
niko [?] í semi(?)	never; followed by indic. verb forms, 14.22 No. 49
nik ^W ec	noun, grizzly bear
nima	numeral element, formative of numerals 11-29, 21-29, etc., 13.214

nimi	p.v.p., negative, 14.22 No.43a
nimoksu	p.v.p., emphatic negative, 14.22 No.45
nimot	indefinite pronoun, no one
nimuc	= muc, adverb, by oneself, for oneself
nini	p.v.p. 1. comparative, 14.21 No.42c 2. around, 14.21 No.42c
nic-	second type o-class trans. verb, to saw
nicico?	noun, saw
niš	adverb, exclamative, oh!
niša	
ni?i	see ni?i(ye)†
ni?iy-	e-class intr. numeral verb, to be two in number, 13.217; only 1, 2 dual, and 3 pl. forms are used, (indic. ni?i?yoh, ni?i?yu?, ni?i(ye)†), 13.144.2
ni?i(ye)†	numeral, two (human beings), 13.211
ni?iyen	
ni?i'n	
ni?iyun	noun, sibling
ni·ga?aw-	see na?aw-
ni·gem	noun, flint
lo?ogey ni·gem	obsidiān
muncey ni·gem	white flint (ceremonial use)
ni·gey-	e-class (syntactically) trans. verb, to take with one, to walk in a pair; only 1, 2 dual, and 3 pl. forms are used (indic. ni·ge?yoh, ni·ge?yu?, ni·gey(e)†), 13.144.2, plural supplied by nego·?m, ni·go·?m (see no·?m(onem-))
ku nek ho ni·ge?yoh	my late spouse (the one I took with me)
ni·go·?m	see no·?m(onem-)
ni·gry	see nrgry(k-)
ni·k-	see nek-
ni·?n(-)	e-class trans. verb
ni·?n(ow-)	first type o-class trans. verb } to watch, to guard, to look, to look for
(?)no-	vowel harmony form of first person pron. pref., nouns and verbs, 11.352, 13.141.4B
nohcur	noun, bone hairpin
nohpetek ^{ws}	noun, bug
noh(pew-)	e-class intr. verb, to enter, to marry into one's wife's family ("half marriage"); incr. pl. -i?m(-), 13.141.1F(11)a
nohpewi	noninflected verb, to sing solo at the brush dance
nohpeyu?l	noun, raised rim of a basket
nohsec-	second type o-class trans. verb, to take pieces off, to chip
nohsei	noninflected verb, to swell, to be swollen
nohsen-	e-class trans. verb, to take off (clothes)
nohsewen	noninflected verb, to go to help
nohslel-	e-class intr. verb, to fly; incr. pl. -?m(-)
nohsol-	e-class intr. verb, to fly away
nohso·	noun, tenth month in old Yurok calendar, 13.216
nohsunow-	first type o-class intr. verb, to grow up, to pass one's childhood, to be born (in a place)

nohsur	noninflected verb, to inherit a trait
nohsu'les-	e-class trans. verb, to pick up and carry
nohten-	e-class intr. verb, to be (physically) able (to do something)
nimi nohte?nwegok	he is unable to walk
noksim-	e-class trans. verb, to think of
sku?y so' noksim-	to think well of
nohit	noun, burl (on redwood tree)
noni	p.v.p., comparative, 14.21 No.42b
nonow-	second type o-class trans. verb, to fetch
-nos	inalienable noun, husband (11.354)
nosah	noninflected verb
nosep-	e-class intr. verb, incr. pl. -i?m(-) } to marry into a family (sa: of a bride)
nosonos	noun, tick (insect)
noson(ow-)	first type o-class intr. verb, to be useful, to be helpful
now	= nowoh, adverb, exclamative, man's greeting
nowinep-	e-class intr. verb, to be happy, to enjoy; noninflected pl. nowinah, 13.141.1F(11)f
now(s)	adverb, away, 15.6
nowk ^w -	second type o-class trans. verb, to care for
nowoh	= now, adverb, exclamative, man's greeting
nowonem-	e-class trans. verb, to fetch, to bring
nowrep'coy	noninflected verb, to weed
-noy	see no?oy
noyk ^w os	noun, shrew
no?monem-	e-class trans. verb, to endure
no?moye?wey-	e-class intr. verb, to lie pointing or facing in a particular direction
no?oh	numeral, two (round things), 13.211
no?ok's	numeral, two (flat things), 13.211
no?ohpi't	noun, belt
no?oi	adverb, then; takes pron. prefs., 15.4
ku?y weno?oi	after a time
?o wi?i't ?o no?oi	at that time, 16.2D
no?omek-	e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be long (worms, ropes, etc.), 13.221
no?omel-	e-class intr. verb, to be long (may be used with nouns of any class)
kus no?ome?l	now long is it?
no?omei(k-)	second type o-class intr. verb, to be somewhere a long time; altern. noninflected stem with -eg-infix nego?, 13.151.4
kus ku nego?	how long will you be away?
no?ome?r	noun, title of girl helper at the Fish Dam ceremony
no?omun(ow-)	first type o-class intr. verb, to be old, to endure (of things)
ki kic no?omu?n	from the beginning of time (as long as the heavens have endured)
ki ?wes?onah	
no?op-	e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be tall, to be high (round things, mountains, trees, etc.), 13.221; reduplicated form no?no?(op-), 9.22

noʔos	noun, baby basket
noʔoy	noun, shoe; altern. stem with pron. prefs: -noy, 11.355
noʔpen-	e-class trans. verb, to pursue, to chase
noʔ(pey-)	first type o-class intr. verb, to be angry
noʔr	noninflected verb, to run
no·	p.v.p., in the same way, like others, 14.2 ¹ No. 36
no·c-	e-class intr. verb, to make a noise
no·kcen-	first type o-class intr. verb, to sweat in a sweat-house
no·k ^W oɪ	adverb, repeatedly
no·lek ^W s-	= no·s- 1, e-class intr. verb, to ride
no·leni	adverb, all around
no·loy ^k wel-	e-class intr. verb, to be feeble, to be weak
no·lo·(c-)	e-class trans. verb, to answer; intensive form nego·lo·(c-), to act as interpreter in story telling, 13.151.5D
no·lum-	e-class trans. verb, to love, to protect; passive no·lew(omoy-) or no·lumel-, 13.141.3I
no·ɪ	1. adverb, sent. con., then, far, long, 15.723
kus no·ɪ	how far? how long?
no·ɪ hikon	long ago
	2. preposition, as far as, 16.2G
no·nom(ceyum-)	e-class trans. verb, to swear at; altern. noninflecte stem with -eg- infix nego·, 13.151.4
no·noʔ(op-)	see noʔop-
no·rew(-)	first type o-class intr. verb, to be pretty; 3 s. and pl. attrib. no·rewoni, 13.141.6H
no·rur-	e-class intr. verb, to swim across; incr. pl. -iʔm(-)
no·s-	1. = no·lek ^W s-, e-class intr. verb, to ride; incr. pl. -iʔm(-)
	2. e-class intr. verb, to laugh to oneself
no·sišon(ow-)	first type o-class intr. verb, to be comical; incr. pl. -oʔm(-)
no·weɪken- }	e-class trans. verb, to gather
no·weɪkin- }	
no·woʔr(ep-)	e-class intr. verb, to complete a journey, to run in, to run up
no·yc(k ^W -)	e-class trans. verb, to eat food as a guest
no·ʔm(onem-)	e-class trans. verb, to carry (a load); intensive forms nego·ʔm, ni-go·ʔm used as plurals of ni·gey-, to take with one, 13.144.2, 13.152.2C
no·ʔrep-	e-class trans. verb, to follow
(ʔ)nɪ-	vowel harmony form of first person pron. pref., nouns and verbs, 11.352, 13.141.4B
nɪgɪy(k-)	second type o-class trans. verb, to help; intensive form ni·gɪy, 13.152.2F
nɪh	see nɪhpɪy
nɪhɕɪʔ	noun, fishhook
nɪhksɪpiʔ	numeral, three (tools, etc.), 13.211
nɪhkiʔɪyɪ }	numeral, three (animals and birds), 13.211
nɪhksɪʔɪyɪ }	

nu·les-	e-class trans. verb, to fetch (a load)
nu·woy-	see new-
(?)n-?-	first person pron. pref., nouns with initial hVg, except where V = i, 11.3;53

O

-o-	stem vowel, bipersonal conjugation, o-class verbs, 13.142.1
-ogoh	2 s. 1 pl., 3 s. 1 pl., 2 pl. 1 pl., 3 pl. 1 pl. indic. and pron. pref. inflection bipersonal conjugation, e- and o-class verbs, 13.142.1, 13.142.3
-oh	1. 1 pl. indic. and pron. pref. inflection, e- and o-class verbs, 13.141.1, 13.141.4A 2. 1 s. attrib. inflection e-class verbs, 13.141.6A 3. 1 s., 3 s., and (nonincr.) 3 pl. attrib. inflection, o-class verbs, 13.141.6A 4. subject pronoun inflection 1 pl. 2 s., 1 pl. 3 s. indic. and pron. pref., bipersonal conjugation, e- and o-class verbs, 13.142.1, 13.142.3 5. subject pronoun inflection 1 s. 2 s., 1 s. 3 s., attrib., bipersonal conjugation, e- and o-class verbs, 13.142.4
-oh-	stem vowel element, bipersonal conjugation, monosyllabic o-class verbs, except for 1 s. 2 pl., 1 s. 3 pl., 1 pl. 2 pl., 13.142.1B
-ohk ^W in	3 s. and (nonincr.) 3 pl. attrib. inflection, monosyllabic o-class verbs with 3 s. indic, -ok ^W , 13.141.6B
-ohpew	reciprocal stem formative, monosyllabic o-class verbs, 13.143.2C
-ok ^l	1 s. indic. and 1, 2, 3 pl. pron. pref. inflection, o-class verbs, 13.141.1, 13.141.4A
-ok ^W in	3 s. and (nonincr.) 3 pl. attrib. inflection, o-class verbs with 3 s. indic. -ok ^W , 13.141.6B
-ok ^W	3 s. indic. inflection, some second type o-class verbs, 13.141.1B(4)
-ol	1 s. attrib. inflection, o-class verbs with 3 s. indic. -o ^l , 13.141.6B
-olin	3 s. and (nonincr.) 3 pl. attrib. inflection, o-class verbs with 3 s. indic. -o ^l , 13.141.6B
-o ^l	1. locative inflection, nouns, 11.341 2. 3 pl. indic. and pron. pref. inflection, o-class verbs, 13.141.1, 13.141.4A
-om	2 s. attrib. inflection, e-class verbs, 13.141.6A
-omin	3 s. and (nonincr.) 3 pl. attrib. inflection, o-class verbs, 13.141.6A
-oni	1. 3 (incr.) pl. attrib. inflection e- and o-class verbs, 13.141.6A 2. 3 s. and pl. attrib. passive inflection, e- and o-class verbs, and attrib. active inflection, some verbals, 13.141.6G, 13.141.6H, 13.223
-opew	reciprocal stem formative, o-class verbs, 13.143.2

- os 2 s. imperative inflection, o-class verbs with stems ending with ʔ-, a glottalized consonant, ʔC-, or y-, 13.141.2A, 13.141.2A(2)a
- oy- passive stem formative, o-class verbs and e-class verbs with stems ending nem-, 13.141.3A, 13.141.3F; used without inflection for certain places in the bipersonal conjugation of these verbs, 13.142.1
- oʔ 1. 3 s. indic. inflection, some second type o-class verbs, 13.141.1B(5)
2. subject pronoun inflection 1 s. 2 pl., 1 s. 3 pl., 1 pl. 2 pl. indic. and 1 s. 2 pl., 3 s. 2 pl., 1 s. 3 pl., 2 s. 3 pl., 3 s. 3 pl., 1 pl. 2 pl. pron. pref., bipersonal conjugation, e- and o-class verbs, 13.142.1, 13.142.3
- oʔ- stem vowel element, 1 s. 2 pl., 1 pl. 2 pl., 1 s. 3 pl., bipersonal conjugation, monosyllabic o-class verbs, 13.142.1B
- oʔ1 3 s. indic. inflection, some second type o-class verbs, 13.141.1B(4)
- oʔliš 3 s. and (nonincr.) 3 pl. attrib. inflection, o-class verbs with 3 s. indic. -oʔ1, 13.141.6B
- oʔm 1. 2 s. indic. inflection, first type o-class verbs, 13.141.1B
2. 3 s. indic. inflection, second type o-class verbs, 13.141.1B
- oʔmiš 3 s. and (nonincr.) pl. attrib. inflection, o-class verbs with 3 s. indic. -oʔm, 13.141.6B
- oʔ 1. 1 pl. indic. and pron. pref. inflection, monosyllabic o-class verbs, 13.141.1B(3), 13.141.4A
2. 1 s., 3 s., and (nonincr.) 3 pl. attrib. inflection, monosyllabic o-class verbs, 13.141.6A
- oʔk 1 s. indic. and 1, 2, 3 s. pron. pref. inflection, monosyllabic o-class verbs, 13.141.1B(3), 13.141.4A
- oʔloh 1 s. attrib. inflection o-class verbs with 3 s. indic. -oʔ1, 13.141.6B
- oʔlom 2 s. and (nonincr.) pl. attrib. inflection, o-class verbs with 3 s. indic. -oʔ1, 13.141.6B
- oʔ1 3 pl. indic. and pron. pref. inflection, monosyllabic o-class verbs, 13.141.1B(3), 13.141.4A
- oʔmom 2 s. and (nonincr.) pl. attrib. inflection, o-class verbs, 13.141.6A
- oʔm 2 s. indic. inflection, second type o-class verbs, 13.141.1B
- oʔm(-) o-class plural increment, 13.141.1E
- oʔw 2 pl. indic. and pron. pref. inflection, monosyllabic o-class verbs, 13.141.1B(3), 13.141.4A

P

- p- first person object pronoun inflection, bipersonal conjugation, o-class verbs and e-class verbs

	with stems ending im- or um-; in 3 pl. 1 s. and alternatively in 3 s. 1 s. -p- may be object pronoun inflection for all e-class verbs, 13.142.1
pahcew	noninflected verb
pah(cew-)	first type o-class intr. verb } to move (intr.)
	incr. pl. pahcu·?m(-), 13.141.1F(11)c
pahk ^W o?	noun, willow
pahpic	adverb
	1. had better
pah wiš ni ?o?l	he had better stay here
	2. after kus, what then? etc.
kus pah pic wi(?)	what do you think now?
so·se?m	noninflected verb, to confess to having had malicious thoughts
pahsoy	noun, store basket
pahtek ^W s	noun, neck
pahtun	1. noun, water, juice; locative pa?a·ł or pa?a·łik, 11.342
pa?a·h	water panther, 14.43
pa?a·ł ni keget	dragonfly (water butterfly)
pa?a·ł w·łp	2. noninflected verb, = pa?a·moy-, to be wet, to get wet
pa?an-	e-class impersonal verb, there is water; 3 s. and pl. attrib. pa?ani, 13.141.6H
ku ?o pa?ani	watering place (where there is water)
pa?arik	noun, flint
pa?arik segon	trillium (plant, like flint), 13.16
pa?a?iš	noun, fireweed
pa?a·geł-	e-class intr. verb, to be wet (ground, etc.)
pa?a·moy-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be wet, to get wet, 13.141.3B
pa?a·p	noun, ladyfern (dye in alder juice and used in basket making)
pa?a·p segon	a fern (sp. ? California wood fern, like pa?a·p), 13.16
pa·	= pa·s 2, adverb, exclamative, no
-pa·	inalienable noun, brother (of a man), 11.354
-pa·goh }	
pa·mew	noun, octopus
pa·moh	noun, kelp (seaweed)
pa·rew	noun, father-in-law
pa·s	1. p.v.p., negative, 14.22 No.47
	2. = adverb, exclamative, no
pecan	adverb, for a little while
peceyk ^W seł	noun, gravel
pecik	adverb, up river, upstream
pecku	adverb, up river, upstream
pecog	noun, sugar-pine nut
pecolo·?	noun, sugar-pine tree
pecow	adverb, up river, upstream
pecu(s)	adverb, up river, upstream, 15.6
peghsoy	noninflected verb, to make a wish

pegar(k-)	second type o-class intr. verb, to dwell, to inhabit
pegem	noun, knife
pegemip	noun, wire
pegiɬ	noun, male (animal)
pegiɬ musmus	bull (male bull)
pegoy	noun, flicker (bird)
pegpegoh(s-)	second type o-class trans. verb, to split; incr. pl. -oʔm(-)
pegɨk	noun, man
pekcic	noun, thread, string, rope; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -pek, 11.355
pekoyeʔr(on-)	first type o-class intr. verb (adj.), to be red (trees, etc.), 13.221; 3 s. and pl. attrib. pekoyeʔrononi, 13.223
pekoyek }	noun, blood
pekoyk }	
pekoyoh	
pekoyoks-	noninflected verb (adj.), to be red (round things, tools, etc., plants, etc., body parts, utensils, clothes, worms and ropes, etc., houses, boats), 13.221
pekoyoks-	e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be red (flat things), 13.221
pekoyop-	e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be red (water), 13.221
pekonoc-	e-class trans. verb, to set on fire
pek ^w	adverb, also, very
pek ^w toʔmoʔw	there were a great many people
pek ^w cken-	e-class trans. verb, to pinch
pek ^w olew-	e-class intr. verb, to peel sticks (for baskets)
pek ^w on	noun, basket used for acorn pounding
pek ^w su	adverb, sent. part., negative, 15.732
pel(ep-)	e-class impersonal verb, there is fighting
peɬiɬ	noninflected verb (adj.), to be big (human beings), 13.221
pelomew(pey-)	first type o-class trans. verb, to fight; incr. pl. -uʔm(-)
pelomoy-	e-class trans. verb, to fight; incr. pl. -eʔm(-)
peloy-	e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be big (human beings, animals and birds, tools, etc., trees, etc.), to be old (human beings), 13.221; incr. pl. peloyeʔm(-) or popeliʔm(-), 3 s. indic. peloy or peʔl, 3 s. and pl. attrib. pelin, 13.223; altern. 3 pl. indic. popeʔl, attrib. popelin, 13.223
pem-	e-class trans. verb, to cook; 2 s. imperative pemes or pems, 13.141.2A(2)d; passive pemel-, 13.141.3H
pemey	noun, grease, fat (noun)
pemeyomoy-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be greasy, 13.141.3B
pemoyek ^w	noun, hollow rock used for cooking
penk ^w	noun, acorn flour
penk ^w eɬ-	e-class intr. verb, to be eaten hollow by bugs
penohpeyow-	first type o-class intr. verb, to be friendly, to be tame; incr. pl. -oʔm(-)
penu·les-	e-class trans. verb, to put down (a load)

per	= perkok ^{Wc} , noun, playing card
ke?win ?uper	redbud (eel's playing cards)
perey	noun, old woman; pl. pegerey, 11.31
perkok ^{Wc}	= per, noun, playing card
perkok ^{Wc} hegeh	ocean spray (plant, playing card maker), cf. 13.141.6I(2)c
peskoh	noun, fish spear
pes?es	noun, hemlock
peton	noun, small red clover with edible roots
pewah(ckey-)	e-class intr. verb, to wash the face; incr. pl. -e?m(-); altern. noninflected plural pu?wah, 13.141.1F(11)f
pew(om-)	e-class trans. verb, to cook; incr. pl. pewomu?m(13.141.1F(11)a; passive pewomel-, 13.141.3H; intensive form pu?wom-, 13.152.2A
ku pu?womin	cook
peya?r	noninflected verb, to cook over an open fire
peycew	noun, deceased grandfather
peyogen-	e-class intr. verb, to stink, to be rotten; 3 s. and pl. attrib. peyogeni, 13.141.6H
pe?l	see peloy-
pe?r(on-)	first type o-class intr. verb (adj.), to be big (houses 13.221; 3 s. and pl. attrib. pe?rononi, 13.223
pe?wetew-	e-class intr. verb, to wash the hands; indic. pl. pu?wetoh, pu?wetu?, pu?weteł, 13.141.1F(11)d
pe?wol	noun, soapstone
pe?wolok	noninflected verb, to wash (trans., clothes, dishes, etc.)
picowos	noun, grandfather; vocative pic, 11.32
pinos	noun, elder sister, vocative pi?n, 11.32
pi.rk.rn	noun, roasted green acorns
pirw.rk(sim-)	e-class trans. verb, to love
pirw.rksišonow-	first type o-class intr. verb, to be lovely; incr. pl. -o?m(-)
piš	adverb, sent. part., well, well then
piškah	noun, salt, sea
piška moy-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be salty, 13.141.3B
pišk.r?w	noun, salt water, brackish water
piš?on	noun, scale of fish
pi?ih	noun, mussel
pi?iy-	e-class intr. verb, to gather mussels; incr. pl. -e?m(-); 3 s. indic. pi?i?, 13.141.1F(5); 2 s. imperative pi?is, 13.141.2A(2)d; 3 s. and pl. attrib. pi?i.n, 13.141.6E
pi?iy.rš	noun, fresh-water clam
pi?n	see pinos
pi-š	noun, pea (loan)
pkenc	noun, pitch
pkenceni	attributive noun, pitchy, 11.30
pke?y(el-)	e-class intr. verb, to be heavy; 3 s. and pl. indic. pke?yo?n, pke?yonoł, 13.141.1F(13); 3 s. and pl. attrib. pke?yononi, 13.141.6H
pke?y so?	hard (adverb)

pk ^w ec-	second type o-class intr. verb, to sprout, to come out; 3 s. indic. -ok ^w or -o ^ʔ l, 13.141.1B(4)
pk ^w egeno ^ʔ oɪ	noun, quill, needle
pk ^w o ^ʔ olo ^ʔ	noun, maple
pk ^w ɪkɪyɪh	noun, used with pa ^ʔ ah
pk ^w ɪkɪyɪh pa ^ʔ ah	spring (of water)
pla ^ʔ s	noun, stick for measuring meshes of a net
plege ^ʔ l	noun, great cinereus owl (bird of ill omen)
plegok	noun, headband of woodpecker scalps
plek ^w oɪ-	e-class intr. verb, to rot and fall; 3 s. indic. plek ^w o ^ʔ n or plek ^w o ^ʔ ɪ, 13.141.1F(5)
plep-	e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be big, trees, etc., body parts, utensils, clothes, worms and ropes, etc.), to be pregnant (women), 13.221
pletew	noun, thumb, big toe
pleyteloy-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb (adj.), to be big (boats), 13.221
ple ^ʔ loy-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb (adj.), to be big (houses), 13.221
pli ^ʔ wes	noun, gray squirrel
ploh(keloy-)	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb (adj.), to be big (round things, plants, etc., body parts, utensils, clothes, houses, boats), to be stout (human beings), 13.221; incr. pl. plohkeloy ^ʔ m(-), 13.223
plohp-	e-class intr. verb, to be in spate, to flood
ku co(ʔ) pl(eg)ohpin	the flood season, when the waters are in spate, 13.151.3
ploks-	e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be big (flat things), to be wide (boats, water), 13.221
ploɪ-	e-class intr. verb, to be wide (roads, etc.)
plo ^ʔ lik-	e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be wide (water, rivers), 13.221
plo ^ʔ sa ^ʔ k ^w	noun, black oak acorn
plɪwɪn(ɪy-)	e-class passive inflecting impersonal verb, to be high tide, 13.141.3C
plɪ ^ʔ ɪy(-)	e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be big (animals and birds), 13.221; 3 s. and pl. attrib. plɪ ^ʔ yɪnɪni, 13.223; altern. noninflected plural pɪplɪ ^ʔ ɪy, 13.223
pohsey	noun, madrone berry
poɪk ^w en	noun, mold
poɪk ^w en ^ʔ uson	gray (like mold), 13.16
poɪk ^w en-	e-class intr. verb, to be moldy; 3 s. and pl. attrib. poɪk ^w eni, 13.141.6H
poncec	noun, white deerskin
pontet	noun, ashes (cf. pɪncɪc, 9.21)
pope ^ʔ l	see pelay-
popoluɪ	noun, skunk cabbage
popsew	noun, bread; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -pop, 11.355
poy }	adverb, ahead, in front; poyew takes pron. prefs..
poyew }	

prʔjk	noun, dried mussel (cf. piʔih, 9.21)
prʔwk ^W in	noun, onion
prʔwɪlɪʔɪy-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to wash the hair, 13.141.3C
prʔypɪʔw	noninflected verb, to be sour
prʔgiš	noun, golden eagle
-psec	inalienable noun, father, 11.354
pul	= puloyoh, adverb, below (lower down the river)
pulekuk	adverb, down river, at the river mouth
pulek ^W (s)	adverb, down river, at the river mouth, 15.6
pulews	noun, daddy longlegs
pulik	adverb, down river, at the river mouth
puloyoh	= pul, adverb, below (lower down the river)
pumonah	noun, redbud
punomeyoʔ	noninflected verb, to moan in one's sleep
punomiʔ	noun, malicious thoughts (cause of illness in someone else)
pur	} adverb, north (in the direction of the Klamath River mouth)
pureyow }	
pusi	noun, cat (loan)
pusi ʔwecpegaʔr	calochortus maweanus (cat's ears)
pusoʔm(el-)	e-class intr. verb, to smell of musk; 3 s. and pl. attrib. pusoʔmononi, 13.141.6H
puʔnos	noun, tumbling bug
pu·k	noun, deer
pu·k wecpegaʔr	bluebell (deer's ear)
pu·k wɪkɪh	firecracker (plant, deer's brodiaea)
pu·n	noun, cherry
pu·wah	see pewah(ckey-)
pu·wiš	noun, sack
pu·wom-	see pewom-
puʔwetoh, -uʔ, -eɪ	see peʔwetew-
pyah	noun, manzanita berry
pya·p	noun, manzanita tree
pyega·goh	noun, eleventh month in old Yurok calendar, 13.216
pyekceni	adverb 1. for a little while 2. carefully
pyekcoh	noninflected verb, to approve
pyeweg	noun, deerskin dance; locative pyewegonoɪ, 11.341
pyewolum-	e-class trans. verb, to chew
pyuc	adverb, well, all right
kic mi(?) pyuc soʔn	he is dead (euphemism, he is not now well)
pyurinep-	e-class intr. verb, used with nimi; noninflected plural pyurinah, 13.141.1F(11)f
nimi pyurinep-	to feel distracted, to feel nervy
pyurker-	e-class intr. verb, to play; incr. pl. -iʔm(-)

p

-p-

object pronoun inflection, 2 s. 1 s. imperative bi-personal conjugation, o-class verbs and e-class verbs with stems ending im- and um-, 13.142.2

R

-r	= -ris, inalienable noun, girl friend, 11.354
rahcin	noun, friend (more intimate than to ^o mar)
ra·k	noun, creek
ra·kniye ^o y	noun, stem of maidenhair fern (used in baskets)
ra·i·kah	noun, roof
ra·yoy	noun, river, stream; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -roy, 11.355
ra·yo ^o r(ep-)	e-class intr. verb, to run past, to move past; altern. noninflected plural ra·yo ^o omah, to run past in a group, 13.141.1F(11)f; intensive form ri·ga·yo ^o r, 13.152.2C
ra·yur-	e-class intr. verb, to swim; incr. pl. -i ^o m(-)
rec-	second type o-class intr. verb, to paddle; incr. pl. -u ^o m(-), 13.141.1F(11)b; 3 s. indic. -o ^o , 13.141.1B(5)
rechah	noun, mountain ridge
regohp-	e-class intr. verb, to be full
regohpet- } regohpin- }	e-class trans. verb, to fill; regohpin- has 2 s. imperative rego ^o pin ^o s, 13.141.2A(2)d
regor	see rork ^{Wi} -
regork	noun, trout
rego ^o	noun, feather
regu·k ^{Wo} ^o	noun, liquor
rekewic	noninflected verb, to fish for trout with two lines
rekiroy	noninflected verb, to broil over a fire
rekoyoyš	noun, white flint used for cutting
reki·n	noninflected plural verb, to sit; used as plural of cyu·k ^{Wen} -, 13.141.1F(11)f
rek ^W cem-	second type o-class trans. verb, to hollow out
rek ^W et-	second type o-class trans. verb, to tattoo with dots
rek ^W oh	noninflected verb, to drink
rek ^W oy	noun, river mouth, Requa; locative rek ^W oyk, 11.342.
remep-	e-class intr. verb, to groan
remoh	1. noun, doctor dance 2. noninflected verb, to take part in the doctor dance
remohpoh	noun, doctor dance song
ren-	e-class trans. verb, to fit (trans. and intr.)
repcem	noun, honey, sugar
repic-	second type o-class trans. verb, to beat
repok ^W	noun, doorway
repyo-	first type o-class intr. verb, to sing a song with drum beating; incr. pl. -u ^o m(-)
resoreks } res ^o oges }	noun, nest; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -res, 11.355
reweyet-	e-class trans. verb, to tow
rewi·š	noun, fence
rewk ^{Wo} i-	e-class impersonal verb, to be misty
rewk ^W on-	e-class intr. verb, to be soft; 3 s. and pl. rewk ^W oni, 13.141.6H
rewoh	noun, lip

rewon	}	noun, end, point
rewonah		
rewonek ^W		
reworeɬ		
rewpen-		noun, end of land, point, bank
reʔgoʔ		e-class intr. verb, to win (in gambling)
		noun, maidenhair fern, gold-back fern, five-finger fern
reʔnoh		noun, feather
rikoret		noun, sparrow hawk
-ris		= -r, inalienable noun, girl friend, 11.354
ri·ga·yoʔr		see ra·yoʔr(ep-)
ri·gohsim-		see rohsim-
ri·gor		see rork ^{Wiɬ} -
ri·k(omoy-)		e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be full, 13.141.3B
ri·kew		noun, shore, sandbar
-rkow		inalienable noun, armpit, 11.354
-rk ^{Wec}		inalienable noun, bark (of tree), 11.354
rohkun		noun, ball
rohp-		e-class intr. verb, to float upward
rohpiɬ-		e-class impersonal verb, to clear (of weather), cf. lohpiɬ-, 9.23
kus rohpiʔɬ		which way are the clouds moving?
rohs-		e-class trans. verb, to throw
rohsim-		e-class trans. verb, to throw, to spear, to harpoon; intensive form ri·gohsim-, 13.152.2C
rohtun		noun, bullhead (fish)
roksim-		e-class trans. verb, to trust
rom-		e-class intr. verb, to spread (of smells, etc.)
-romec		inalienable noun, niece, 11.354
ror-		e-class impersonal verb, to snow
rorir		noun, snow
rork ^{Wiɬ} -		e-class impersonal verb, the waves break; altern. stem with -eg- infix regor, 13.151.4; intensive form ri·gor 13.152.2C
rorowen-		e-class trans. verb, to fish
-roy		see ra·yoy
royk-		e-class intr. verb, to flow
roykenoh		noninflected verb, to melt (trans.)
roʔoh		noninflected plural verb, to stand, to be rooted; used as plural of tepon-, 13.141.1F(11)f
roʔomec-		e-class trans. verb, to pursue, to chase
roʔ(onep-)	}	e-class intr. verb, to run; altern. noninflected pl. loʔomah, to run in a group, 13.141.1F(11)f
roʔ(op-)		
roʔotet		noun, an edible grasslike plant with white stems
ro·		noninflected impersonal verb, to be a particular time (cf. ro·tah)
kus kic ro·		what is the time?
kic ʔi ro· ki ʔne-		
leʔmoh		it is time for us to go
(ʔ)wero·		used in some nominal phrases
comiʔs wero·		noon, midday

ro·get	noun, tan-oak bark
ro·k ^W	noun, wind
ro·k ^W s-	e-class intr. verb, to blow (of wind), to be flatulent
mei rego·k ^W sin	
ci·šep	mission bells (plant, flower from which one is flatulent)
ro·tah	noun, sun ray (cf. ro·)
ro·wos-	e-class intr. verb, to smoke a pipe; incr. pl. -e?m(
ro·wo?s	noun, pipe; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -ro·?, 11.355
ro·wo?s hegoh	a plant whose leaves are used for colds (pipe maker, cf. 13.141.6I(2)c)
ro·yonew	noninflected verb, to glide along on water
-rpeł	four-form inalienable noun, tooth, 11.354
(?)rumicek ^W s	noun, basket with handles; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -?rumic, 11.355
runcah	noun, bridge
runowok	noun, sucker (on a plant); altern. stem with pron. prefs. -run, 11.355
rur-	e-class intr. verb, to swim; incr. pl. -i?m(-)
rurow-	first type trans. verb, to sing, to boil over; incr. pl. -o·?m(-)
rurowo·	noun, song; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -rur, 11.355

J

-ɹ-	ɹ-modified stem vowel, bipersonal conjugation, e- and o-class verbs, 13.142.1A
-ɹg-	intensive infix, verbs with first vowel in stem ɹ, 13.151.1
-ɹh	1. 1 pl. indic. and pron. pref. inflection, ɹ-modifying e- and o-class verbs, 13.141.1F(1), 13.141.4B 2. 1 s. attrib. inflection ɹ-modifying e-class verbs, 13.141.6A, 13.141.6C 3. 1 and 3 s. and (nonincr.) 3 pl. attrib. inflection, ɹ-modifying o-class verbs, 13.141.6A, 13.141.6C
-ɹk̄	1 s. indic. and 1, 2, 3 s. pron. pref. inflection, ɹ-modifying e- and o-class verbs, 13.141.1F(1)
-ɹk ^W	2 pl. imperative inflection, ɹ-modifying e- and o- class verbs, 13.141.2B
-ɹk ^W in	3 s. and (nonincr.) pl. attrib. inflection, ɹ-modifying o-class verbs with 3 s. indic. -oK ^W (-ɹk ^W), 13.141.6C
-ɹł	3 pl. indic. and pron. pref. inflection, ɹ-modifying e- and o-class verbs, 13.141.1F(1)
-ɹm	2 s. attrib. inflection, ɹ-modifying e-class verbs, 13.141.6A, 13.141.6C
-ɹmin	3 s. and (nonincr.) pl. attrib. inflection, ɹ-modify- ing o-class verbs, 13.141.6A, 13.141.6C
-ɹni	3 s. and pl. attrib. inflection, ɹ-modifying passive verbs, and attrib. active inflection, some ɹ-modi- fying active verbs, 13.141.6G, 13.141.6H

-ɪp-	ɪ-modified reflexive stem formative, 13.143.1A
-ɪpew	ɪ-modified reciprocal stem formative, 13.143.2A
-ɪs	2 s. imperative inflection, ɪ-modifying e- and o-class verbs with stems ending with ʔ-, a glottalized consonant, ʔC- or y-, 13.141.2A(1)
-ɪy-	ɪ-modified passive stem formative, e- and o-class verbs, 13.141.3C
-ɪʔ	3 s. indic. inflection, some ɪ-modifying second type o-class verbs, 13.141.1F(1)
-ɪʔg-	intensive infix, verbs with stems beginning ʔɪ, 13.151.2
-ɪʔm	1. 2 s. indic. inflection, ɪ-modifying e-class and first type o-class verbs, 13.141.1F(1) 2. 3 s. indic. inflection, ɪ-modifying second type o-class verbs, 13.141.1F(1)
-ɪʔmiš	3 s. and (nonincr.) pl. attrib. inflection, ɪ-modifying o-class verbs with 3 s. indic. -oʔm (-ɪʔm), 13.141.6C
-ɪʔw	2 pl. indic. and pron. pref. inflection, ɪ-modifying o-class verbs, 13.141.1F(1)
-ɪmɪm	2 s. and (nonincr.) pl. attrib. inflection, ɪ-modifying o-class verbs, 13.141.6C
-ɪʔm	2 s. indic. inflection, ɪ-modifying second type o-class verbs, 13.141.1F(1)
-ɪʔm(-)	ɪ-modified o-class plural increment, 13.141.1F(1)b

S

-s	1. third person concord suffix, locatives ending -ik or -yk, 11.342.3, verb forms ʔokʷ and m(oʔ)okʷ, 13.141.6F(6), and some adverbs, 15.6 2. 2 s. imperative inflection, e-class verbs with stems ending y- and some others, 13.141.2A(2)a, 13.141.2A(2)d
-s-	3 s. object pronoun inflection, bipersonal conjugation, e- and o-class verbs, 13.142.1
sahksah	1. noun, hail 2. noninflected impersonal verb, to hail
sahsip	noun, blue blossom
sarkew	noun, glue
saʔaɪ	noun, ghost
saʔaɪ weci:sep	redwood rose (ghost's flower)
saʔaɪ waʔah	redwood rose (ghost's thorn)
saʔaɪkun-	e-class intr. verb, to be haunted
saʔam	noun, a tree (sp.)
saʔani	= saʔni, adverb, sometimes; with -eg- infix segaʔani, sometimes, often, 15.1
saʔanor	noninflected verb, to be surprised
saʔarkey-	e-class intr. verb, to be crazy
saʔawor	noun, shadow
saʔawor-	e-class impersonal verb, shadow fall, shadows move
saʔn	adverb, sometimes

saʔni	= saʔani, adverb, sometimes; with -eg- i _{nfix} segaʔni, sometimes, often, 15.1
saʔroʔ	noun, sea anemone
sa·meɪ	noun, widow
sa·wel-	e-class intr. verb, to feel cold, to cool of _f
sa·woginep-	e-class intr. verb, to feel cool, to be peaceful; noninflected plural sa·woginah, 13.141.1F(11)f
sa·won-	e-class intr. verb, to be cold; 3 s. and pl. attrib. sa·woni, 13.141.6H
sa·ʔagoc	noun, seaweed bug
sa·ʔagoc-	e-class intr. verb, to speak Yurok; incr. pl. -eʔm(altern. noninflected stem with pron. prefs. -sa·ʔ 13.141.4G
sa·ʔagoh	noninflected verb, to speak Yurok
scek ^W eni	adverb, last (in a series)
scepo·	noninflected verb, to land (from a boat)
ku ʔo scegepo·,	
ku ho scegepo·	landing place (where one regularly lands)
scey	adverb, always; followed by pron. pref. verb forms 13.141.4K(1)c
seckes	noun, dried strip of salmon; altern. stem with pron prefs. -sec, 11.355
segaʔagey-	e-class intr. verb, to be rich; incr. pl. -eʔm(-); 3 s. and pl. attrib. segaʔageyn or segaʔageyowo: 13.141.6H
segaʔani } segaʔni }	adverb, sometimes, often, see saʔani, saʔni
segep	noun, coyote
segep weci·k	poppy (coyote's flower)
segol-	e-class intr. verb, to be surprised
sego·	see so·
sekeyow-	first type o-class intr. verb, to be hard, to be toug to be difficult
sekeʔy so· hohkum-	to work hard
sekikoy-	second type o-class intr. verb, to flow quickly; 3 s indic. -oʔ, 13.141.1B(5)
sekin-	e-class intr. verb, to make an effort
sekinek nesʔo·po-	
nemek	I hit it hard
seki(tk-)	second type o-class intr. verb, to be strong; 3 s. indic. -oʔ, 13.141.1B(5); 3 s. and pl. attrib. sekitkoni, 13.141.6H
sekoyor-	e-class intr. verb, to run quickly; incr. pl. -iʔm(- noninflected verb, to be tough (of meat, etc.))
sekoyur-	e-class intr. verb, to swim quickly; incr. pl. -iʔm
seksah	noun, small shell used on dresses
seksoh	noun, shell of any shellfish
sek ^W s	noun, parsley
sek ^W soh	noun, wild parsnip
sela	p.v.p., action in a particular direction, 14.21 No. 32
semi(ʔ)	p.v.p., negative, 14.22 No. 49, 14.31 Group 41, 14.3 Group 180
nikoʔɪ semi(ʔ)	never

-sen	four-form inalienable noun, arm, 11.354
senemc-	second type o-class trans. verb, to send; nonincr. pl. senemcoh, etc., 13.141.1F(11)b
sepolah }	noun, valley, field, prairie; pl. segepolah, 11.31
sepolek }	
sepolah ni ʔeʔgol	meadowlark (singer in the field), 13.141.6I(2)c
sepolah ni yegun	gentian (that which grows in the field), 13.141.6I(2)c
sesʔ-	second type o-class intr. verb, to tinkle
sesʔonew-	e-class trans. verb, to shake (trans.)
sewep-	e-class intr. verb, to breathe, to sigh, to suppress one's grief; altern. noninflected stem with pron. prefs. -sew, 13.141.4G
mok ^w wesew	he has passed away (his breathing is no more)
sewk ^w elum-	e-class intr. verb, to be bruised
sewom	noun, brown acorn
sewpin-	e-class intr. verb, to be soft
seyep ^č -	second type o-class trans. verb, to singe
seʔlep-	e-class trans. verb, to scrape the inside of a basket smooth
seʔlet-	second type o-class trans. verb, to scrape mud off
seʔloylik	noninflected verb, to scrape off skin, to bark (shins)
seʔraʔt-	e-class trans. verb, to shave (wood)
seʔrec-	second type o-class trans. verb, to whittle
seʔrepcuʔp	noun, shavings
si	p.v.p., would, should, 14.21 No. 35
si ki	almost, 14.31 Group 91
sił-	e-class intr. verb, to lie (be situated)
sišon	noun, brake fern (hoʔolek) root
sišon(ow-)	first type o-class intr. verb, to be like, to be so; incr. pl. -oʔm(-)
siyow-	e-class intr. verb, to break through waves (of a boat)
skaʔ	noun, pipe scabbard
skaʔah	noun, sole (of foot)
skaʔatew	noun, finger, toe
skaʔawił	noun, nine bark
skaʔełken-	e-class trans. verb, to scatter by blowing
skegoʔoh	1. noun, cloth, sail 2. noninflected verb, to sail
skeli(š)	adverb, down, 15.6
skelik	adverb, down
skelikraʔ	noun, gopher (cf. łkelikraʔ)
sken-	a-class verb, to be bitter, to be rancid
skepol	noun, wyethia angustifolia
skeweg(eł-)	e-class impersonal verb, to be good weather
skewic-	second type o-class intr. verb, to go slowly, to go easily
skewiłkes-	e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be flat, to be clear (roads, prairies, etc.), 13.221
skewiłket-	e-class trans. verb, to make flat, to clear
ku skewiłketin	road grader (that which makes flat)
skewiłon-	first type o-class intr. verb (adj.) to be flat, to go smooth, to be flat (roads, etc.), 13.221; s. s. and pl. attrib. skewiłononi, 13.223

skewinep-	e-class intr. verb, to be replete; nonincr. or incr. pl. -e?m(-) or -i?m(-), 13.141.F(11)e
skewip-	e-class intr. verb, to be well shaped
skewip'	a-class verb, to put in order
skewi?r(on-)	first type o-class intr. verb (adj.), to be smooth (trees, etc.), 13.221; 3 s. and pl. attrib. skewi?rononi, 13.223
skewok(sim-)	e-class trans. verb, to want, to wish, to love, to like
skewoɪ(key-)	e-class intr. verb, to be generous; 3 s. and pl. attrib. skewoɪkeyowoni, 13.141.6H
skewo?m(ol-)	e-class intr. verb, to smell good; 3 s. and pl. attrib. skewo?mononi, 13.141.6H
ske?woy-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be ripe, to be cooked, 13.141.3B
skoy	noun, strip of buckskin
skoyom	noun, bat (animal)
skoyon	noninflected verb, to be blue
skoypiɪ	noun, flank, side (body part)
skɔwic	noun, centipede
skɔwicew-	e-class trans. verb, to weave (baskets) well and smoothly
skɔwiɪkɔp-	e-class intr. verb, to be clear (water)
skɔwɔhkɔy-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb (adj.), to be smooth, to be flat (round things, flat things), 13.221; 3 s. and pl. attrib. skɔwɔhkɔyʒini, 13.223
skɔwɔyk-	e-class intr. verb, to be of good grain (of wood), to be straight
skɔy	} noun, woman's dress
skɔytɔk ^w	
skɔytɔk ^w ɪl-	e-class intr. verb, to dress oneself (of a woman)
skunow-	first type o-class intr. verb, to grow well; 3 s. and 1, 2, 3 pl. indic. skune?m, 13.141.1F(12)
skuweg(ei-)	e-class impersonal verb, to be good weather
skuwet-	e-class trans. verb, to like, to enjoy
skuyah(pel-)	e-class intr. verb, to be good; incr. pl. -i?m(-)
skuyc	adverb, well (good)
skuyep-	e-class intr. verb, to be good; 3 s. indic. skuye?n, skuyep', 3 pl. indic. skuya·noɪ, 13.141.1F(13); 3 s. and pl. attrib. skuyeni, 13.141.6H
skuyk-	second type o-class trans. verb, to treat well, to repair; reflexive skuykep-, to dress oneself, to adorn oneself
skuyɪl-	second type o-class trans. verb, to like, to enjoy
sku?y	1. noninflected verb, to be good
	2. adverb, well
sku·?(woloy-)	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be sweet, 13.141.3B
slahpo?	noun, brodiaea fiber brush
sla'n-	second type o-class trans. verb, to get rid of rubbish; altern. stem with -eg- infix slega', 13.151.4
ku ?o slega·	rubbish heap, trash pile (where one gets rid of rubbish)

slek ^W ec-	second type o-class trans. verb 1. to stroke backward 2. to walk backward
slek ^W eni	adverb, backward
slek ^W etk ^W eloš-	second type o-class trans. verb, to pull backward
slek ^W oh	noun, shirt
slek ^W slek ^W	noun, clothes; with pron. prefs. -slek ^W , single set of clothes, -slek ^W slek ^W , clothes (generally), 11.355
slek ^W slek ^W oh	noninflected verb, to dress oneself
slepslepoh	noninflected verb, to slip in (e.g., letters into a slot)
sloyc-	second type o-class intr. verb, to descend; 3 s. indic. -ok ^W or -oʔl, 13.141.1B(4); 2 s. imperative sloʔyčos, 13.141.2A(2)d
sloyk-	e-class intr. verb, to be loose, to be supple
sloyĭ	noun, dried eel
sloyĭket-	e-class intr. verb, to run downhill (of a path)
sloyĭket-	second type o-class trans. verb, to sweep
sloyĭketoy	noninflected verb, to sweep
sloyĭketoʔ	noun, brush, broom
sloyĭketoʔ wānūh	red huckleberry (brush berry)
sloyonem-	e-class trans. verb, to launch; additional 3 s. and pl. indic. sloyonek ^W , sloyoneckenek ^W , to slide into water (intr. of a boat), 13.141.1F(10)
sloyow }	noun, frost, ice
sloyoweĭ }	
sloyš-	second type o-class trans. verb, to sweep, to brush
sloysoʔoĭ	noun, broom, brush
sloʔeĭ(k-)	second type o-class intr. verb, to be thin, to be skinny; 3 s. indic. -ok ^W or -oʔ, 13.141.1B(5)
slo·weĭ	noun, wild oats
slĭpāh	noun, thigh
smec-	second type o-class trans. verb, to make supple, to tan, to split (sugar pine nuts)
smecken	noun, chipmunk
smecoy	noun, tanned deerskin
smekolum-	e-class trans. verb, to pine, to miss
smeiken-	e-class trans. verb, to pull out
smemoĭ	noninflected verb, to break (intr.); reduplicated form smemsmemoĭ, to break up, to slide (of a mountain side), 9.22
ku ʔo smemsmemoĭ	slide, ravine (where it breaks up)
smeyk-	second type o-class trans. verb, to pick on, to provoke
smohtaʔr	noun, bow (for arrows)
so	1. p.v.p., action in a particular direction, 14.21 No. 33 2. preposition, to, 16.2B
soc(peyew-)	e-class trans. verb, to say, to speak
sohci	adverb, up, on top, above; takes pron. prefs., 15.4
ʔoʔleĭ wesohci	roof (on top of house), 15.43
sol-	e-class intr. verb, to fly; incr. pl. -iʔm(-)
solo·	adverb, exclamative, alas!, 15.74

son-	see son(ow-)
sonc-	second type o-class trans. verb, to paddle, to propel a boat
soninep-	e-class intr. verb, to feel, to think; altern. non-inflected plural soninah, 13.141.1F(11)f
sku?y soninep-	to feel well, to feel happy
sonk-	second type o-class trans. verb, to do, to treat (well or badly); incr. pl. -o?m(-)
sku?y sonk-	to treat well
sonolewk ^w -	e-class intr. verb, to be sexually unclean
son(ow-)	first type o-class trans. verb, to be, to be like, to happen, to behave, to do; incr. pl. -o?m(-); 3 s. and pl. attrib. sonowoni, 13.141.6H; collateral e-class forms on stem son-, incr. pl. -e?m(-), 13.141.1F(13); third person noninflected pron. pref. form ?uson, beside regular forms, with different functions, 13.141.4I, 13.16; intensive segonow-, to happen regularly. See also 13.16.
kus so?n	what is the matter?
kus sonowo?m	how are you?
ko?l sonow-	to die (euphemism, to do something)
sonoyew(oy-)	e-class intr. verb, to be spoken of, to be spoken of; 3 s. indic. sonoye?w, 13.141.1F(5)
so?nken-	e-class trans. verb, to fish; incr. pl. -u?m(-), 13.141.1F(11)a
so?noy-	first type o-class intr. verb, to be angry
so?o'	noun, ghost
so'	p.v.p., thus, so, 14.21 No. 40; with -eg- infix sego', usually, regularly
so·k	noun, sort, thing
ko?l so·k	something, 11.23
ti?ni? so·k	what sort?
wek so·k	this sort
wi?i't weso·k	a thing of that sort
ko?l hes ?i ?weso·k	does it matter?
so·n-	e-class trans. verb, to lift up, to raise
co(?) so·ne?m	
kerur	raise your voice (lit., your song) in singing!
so·nep-	e-class trans. verb, to wear (clothes)
so·ney?	noninflected verb, to pray, to make medicine
so·nił-	e-class intr. verb, to dream
so·niłpum-	e-class trans. verb, to dream of
so·nol-	e-class intr. verb, to fly; incr. pl. -i?m(-)
so·no?m(ol-)	e-class intr. verb, to smell (intr.); 3 s. and pl. attrib. so·no?mononi, 13.141.6H
so·ol	noun, yew
so·(s-)	e-class trans. verb, to think
so·(t-)	second type o-class intr. verb, to go; 3 s. indic. -ok ^w or -o?l, 13.141.1B(4)
so·tk-	second type o-class intr. verb, to be strong, to be able; 3 s. indic. -o?, 13.141.1B(5)
so·twom-	e-class intr. verb, to be good as a woman (as a mother, housekeeper, etc.)

so·yc-	second type o-class intr. verb, to go quickly; 3 s. -oʔ, 13.141.1B(5); incr. pl. so·neʔm(-), 13.141.1F(11)c
so·yɪ	noun, gum (part of mouth)
so·ʔ	noun, cascara tree, chittamwood
spegi·	noun, fish hawk
srah	noun, bluebird
srahk ^W oh	noun, loincloth
sra·ć	noun, tanned skin, quiver
sra·k ^W	noun, ring
sra·t	noun, California jay
srek ^W ahpi·t	noun, breechcloth
srek ^W epi·t	noun, diaper, 9.21
sroy	noninflected verb, to signal in games
srunoyah(s-)	second type o-class trans. verb, to scrutinize; 3 s. indic. -oʔ, 13.141.1B(5)
sru·k ^W i	noun, columbine (flower)
sɬhkɪmɪy(pew-)	e-class intr. verb, to be homesick, to be lonely, to pine
sɬkɪyɪh	noninflected verb, to be hard, to be unripe
sɬm	noninflected verb, to be beaten, to be killed
sɬmɪt-	e-class trans. verb, to beat, to kill; passive sɬmɪyɪwɪy-, 13.141.3I; reflexive sɬmɪtɛp- (sɬmɪtɛp-) or sɬmɪtɛwɪp-, 13.143.1A
sɬnɪg-	second type o-class intr. verb, to be unripe; 3 s. indic. -oʔ (-ɪʔ), 13.141.1F(1)
sɬnɪyɪh	noninflected verb, to think, to see
sɬnɪyɪsɪy-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to seem, 13.141.3C
sɬpɪyɪʔɪy-	e-class intr. verb, to put on a headband (when one has caught a sturgeon)
sɬsʔikoy-	second type o-class intr. verb, to be shallow; 3 s. indic. -oʔ, 13.141.1B(5)
sɬyɪkɪt	noun, redbreast robin
sɬɪɪh	noninflected verb, to do
sɬɪɪ(p-)	e-class trans. verb, to do
sɬ·noyk-	= sɬ·nɪyk-, e-class intr. verb, to wind (of a river)
sɬ·nɪh	noninflected verb, to be a particular color what color is it?
kus sɬ·nɪh	
sɬ·nɪk ^W s-	e-class impersonal verb, to be very windy weather
sɬ·nɪy-	e-class intr. verb, to be a particular color
sɬ·nɪyk-	= sɬ·noyk-, e-class intr. verb, to wind (of a river)
ci·koʔl ni sɬ·nɪyɪk	it winds all over the place
sɬ·pɪn-	e-class intr. verb, to be light (in weight); 3 s. and pl. attrib. sɬ·pɪni, 13.141.6H
stowstek	noun, small fir tree
stunow-	first type o-class intr. verb, to be middle-aged; 3 s. and 1, 2, 3 pl. stuneʔm, 13.141.1F(12)
suwep-	e-class intr. verb, to breathe
suʔlow-	first type o-class trans. verb, to dash water on
suʔrow-	first type o-class trans. verb, to splash, 9.23
su·lik ^W (omoy-)	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be blunt, 13.141.3B

su·um	noun, manzanita flower
swecoh	noun, yard (measure)
swegeł	see swełk-
sweget-	e-class trans. verb, to be tired of
swego·pił	noninflected impersonal verb, to pour with rain
swektkelo·?wey-	e-class intr. verb, to be warty
swełk-	second type o-class intr. verb, to be scattered, to burst; 3 s. indic. -o?, 13.141.1B(5); swegeł, noun, gunshot (short stem form with -eg- infix, 13.151.51)
sweykemoy-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be dull (colors, etc.), 13.141.3B
koloni sweykemi?	
welo?ogey	it is dull black
sweyoksim-	e-class trans. verb, to slight, to insult
sweyoksišonow-	first type o-class intr. verb, to be rude; incr. pl. -o·?m(-)
sweyoninep-	e-class intr. verb, to be aloof, to fade; 3 s. and 1, 2, 3 pl. indic. sweye?m, 13.141.1F(12)
swoył	noninflected verb, to be broken
swoyłk ^W eyet-	e-class trans. verb, to scatter, to pour out
swomet-	e-class trans. verb, to smell (trans.)
swo·pin-	e-class trans. verb, to spill, to empty (trans.)
swo·?m(el-)	e-class intr. verb, to smell (intr.); 3 s. and pl. attrib. swo·?mononi, 13.141.6H
swłhkıy-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to fade, to grow weak, 13.141.3C
swıykıh	noninflected verb, to be dull-colored
syahłew(-)	first type o-class intr. verb, to be (very) rich; 3 s. and pl. attrib. syahłewoni, 13.141.6H
sya·łk-	second type o-class trans. verb, to kick; reduplicated form sya?syah·łk-, to kick repeatedly, 9.22
syo?o·gec-	e-class intr. verb, to grunt, to make a noise; noninflected plural syo?o·gen, 13.141.1F(11)f; altern. noninflected stem with -eg- infix syego?o·, 13.151
syıyk ^W ıtıh	noninflected verb, to slip
-s?-	3 pl. object pronoun inflection, bipersonal conjunction, e- and o-class verbs, 13.142.1
s?ecoh	noun, horn; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -s?ec, 11.355
s?egok	noninflected verb, to box (fight)
s?ek ^W on	noun, pestle
s?ew-	e-class trans. verb, to pound
s?eyoh	noun, pounding stone
s?e?goh	noun, madrone tree
s?oks?o·ponem-	see s?o·ponem-
s?oktoy	noninflected verb, to be light brown
s?olowoy	noninflected verb, to pound to a paste
-s?owec	inalienable noun, enemy, 11.354
s?o·pe?weyeyet-	e-class trans. verb, to hit in the face; reduplicated form s?oks?o·pe?weyeyet-, to hit in the face repeatedly, 9.22

sʔoʔonem-	e-class trans. verb, to hit with the fist; reduplicated form sʔoksʔonem-, to hit with the fist repeatedly, 9.22
sʔuksʔɹpɹɪ	noninflected verb, to be hit in the mouth
sʔuksʔɹpɹɪkin-	e-class trans. verb, to hit in the mouth
sʔɹwɹh	noun, grouse (bird)
sʔɹpɹɪ	noun, marrow (of bone)

š

-š	third person concord suffix, locatives ending -i, -y, 11.342.3, and some adverbs ending -i or -y, 15.6
šekʷšew, šekʷšoh	noun, quahog clam

For other words (in connected texts) with initial š- see the corresponding s-initial word, 6.

T

tahpsoy	noninflected verb, to press, to iron
tahtiš(kemoy-)	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to smell rancid, 13.141.3B
tahtos-	e-class intr. verb, to starve; noninflected plural tegah, tegahtok, 13.141.1F(11)f
taʔamoʔ	noun, red elder tree
taʔanoy-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be hot, to feel hot, 13.141.3B
taʔaniʔ newecek	I am hot and bothered (my living is hot)
taʔ(anoyɹ-)	e-class impersonal verb, to be hot weather, to be sunny
taʔanoʔp-taʔ	e-class intr. verb, to be hot, to get hot (liquids) = citaʔ, adverb, negative complement, not at all, nothing at all, 15.81
mos taʔ tiʔnišow	nothing at all
taʔɪ	noun, ceremonial singer
taʔnep	noninflected verb, to be yellow
tegerum-	e-class trans. verb, to talk, to pray, to make medicine; reflexive tegerup-, to talk to oneself
teget	noninflected verb, to weep
tegetor	noun, salmonberry shoots
tegetoʔ	noun, sea eggs (sea urchin)
tegeʔmur	noun, snowbird
tegeʔy	noun, flea
tegiʔn	noun
	1. porcupine, porcupine quill
	2. yellow moss for dying basket materials
tegiʔn ćuciš	canary (yellow bird)
teguʔk	1. noun, beaver
	2. noninflected verb, to play like a beaver
tekon-	1. e-class trans. verb, to wear (clothes)
	2. e-class intr. verb, to be added in (in payment for an injury)
tektekeɹ	noun, sturgeon glue

tektekoh	1. noun, bedstraw (a sticky plant, cf. tektekon-)
tektekon-	2. noninflected verb, to patch e-class intr. verb
	1. to be sticky
	2. to grow in tufts; 3 s. and pl. attrib. tektekoni, 13.141.6H
tektes-	= tektomoks-, e-class intr. verb, to be angry
tektet	noninflected verb, to build
tektoh	noun, log
tektome?l	noun, white salmon
tektomoks-	= tektes-, e-class intr. verb, to be angry
tek(toy-)	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be situated, to grow (plants), 13.141.3B
tek ^W	} = tek ^W oni?s, noun, owl
tek ^W e?s	
tek ^W onek ^W s	
	noun, box (case); altern. stem with pron. prefs. -tek ^W , 11.355
tek ^W oni?s	= tek ^W e?s, noun, owl
tek ^W onur	noun, hammer
tek ^W onur-	e-class intr. verb, to jump down, to dive; incr. pl. -i?m(-)
tek ^W s-	second type o-class trans. verb, to cut, to fell; re-duplicated form tek ^W tek ^W s-, to cut up, 9.22
tek ^W sa?r	noun
	1. heart of salmon
	2. uvula
tek ^W skey	noun, manroot (plant)
tel-	e-class intr. verb, to be ill, to be sick; 1, 2, 3 s. indic. telogek, teloge?m, teloga?, beside the regular forms; incr. pl. teloge?m(-), 13.141.1F(13); 3 s. and pl. attrib. telogoni, 13.141.6H
teloge?l	noun, pain; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -tel, 11.355
telogum-	e-class trans. verb, to be in pain, to resent
teloyew-	e-class intr. verb, to tell a lie
teloyu·?l	noun, lie (falsehood)
te?telun-	e-class intr. verb, to be branchy, to be twiggy
tema	} adverb, for a long time, in vain
temaloh	
ten-	second type o-class intr. verb, to be much, to be many; 3 s. indic. teno? or te?n, 13.141.1F(5); incr. pl. tene?m(-), 13.141.1F(11)c; 3 pl. pron. pref. form (?)wetene?mek, 13.141.4H; 3 s. and pl. attrib. tenowoni, 13.141.6H
tenekomoy-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be much, to be many, 13.141.3B
teno?l(key-)	} e-class intr. verb
teno?l(keyow-)	
tenoni?l	first type o-class intr. verb } to be mean (stingy)
tenoni?lk ^W -	noninflecting verb, to be dear, to be expensive
tenowen-	second type o-class trans. verb, to pay dearly for
tenowo?l-	e-class trans. verb, to take much of, to take more of
teno·	e-class intr. verb, to talk too much
	noninflected verb, to be much, to be many

teno·wok	noun, educated person
ten(peweɪ-)	e-class impersonal verb, to rain (cf. tonpeweɪ-, 9.22)
tenpey-	first type o-class intr. verb, to eat much
tensew-	second type o-class trans. verb, to catch a lot of
tenumonok	noninflected verb, to have bad luck wished on one
tenumonoksim-	e-class trans. verb, to wish bad luck on
tenunow-	first type o-class intr. verb, to grow thickly, to grow in clumps; 3 s. and 1, 2, 3 pl. indic. tenuneʔm, 13.141.1F(12)
tenurip	noun, mocking bird
tepoḥ	noninflected verb, to be fixed, to be hit (by a bullet, etc.)
tepoḥs-	second type o-class trans. verb, to fix
tepon-	e-class intr. verb, to be fixed, to stand, to be rooted, to be vertical; roʔoh used as plural, 13.141.1F(11)f; 3 s. and pl. attrib. teponi, 13.141.6H
tepo·	noun, tree; locative tepo·ɪ, in a tree, on a tree, tepo·noɪ, in a forest, 11.341
terek ^{Ws}	= teʔrek ^{Ws} , q.v.
terit	noun spotted sandpiper
tesir	noun, beaver
testop-	e-class intr. verb, to coagulate
teton	noun, rush (plant)
tewey	noun, forehead
tewol }	noun, Pacific Ocean
tewolew }	
tewol(ew) ni tepo·	Sitka spruce (tree by the ocean), 14.43
tewomeɪ	noninflected verb, to be glad
tewon	noun, flesh; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -tew, 11.355
tewoyeʔwey-	e-class intr. verb, to stick out
tey	noun, brother-in-law
teykeluɪ-	e-class intr. verb, to be a biter (of a dog)
teykelum-	e-class trans. verb, to bite; incr. pl. teykelu·ʔm(-), 13.141.1F(11)a
teytkoɪ-	e-class intr. verb, to be steep, to be sharp (natural features)
tegeytkoʔɪ	there are canyons
teykunow-	first type o-class intr. verb, to grow together; 3 s. and 1, 2, 3 pl. indic. teykuḥeʔm, 13.141.1F(12)
teʔnahsp-	e-class intr. verb, to be drunk (compound teʔn + (ʔ)ahsp-, 9.24); 3 s. indic. teʔnaʔs, 13.141.1F(3); nonincr. or incr. pl. -iʔm(-), 13.141.1F(11)e
teʔnoy-	first type o-class intr. verb, to feel insulted
teʔnoyɪ-	e-class impersonal verb, there is a big fire
teʔrek ^{Ws}	= terek ^{Ws} , noun, bride's basket
terek ^{Ws} ʔus(eg)on,	
teʔrek ^{Ws} ʔus(eg)on	thimble (like a bride's basket), 13.16
tik ^{Wohs} -	second type o-class trans. verb, to break (trans.); reduplicated form tik ^W tik ^{Woh} (s-), to break in pieces, 9.22

tik ^W oɬ	noninflected impersonal verb, there is a canyon, there is a low gap; reduplicated form tik ^W tik ^W oɬ, there is much sliding (on mountain side)
tik ^W on-	e-class intr. verb, to be broken; 3 s. and pl. attrib. tik ^W oni, 13.141.6H; reduplicated form tik ^W tik ^W on-, to be broken in pieces, 9.22
tinu·monok tiš, 18.3E ti?n ti?nišow ti?ni? ti?now ti?npelah ti?npeloyt- ti·gɔw tkartkar tkektkekohs- tke ^k We?l tke ^k We?r tke ^k We?l- tkepah(pet-) tkohp- tk ^W ep-	noun, crazy person
	interrogative pronoun, what?
	interrogative pronoun, who?
	noninflected verb, to be yellow
	e-class trans. verb, to dye yellow
	see tɔgɔw
	noninflected verb, to stick together, to mend
	second type o-class trans. verb, to prick
	noun, pot
	second type o-class trans. verb, to boil
	e-class intr. verb, to suppress emotion
	e-class intr. verb, to be thick
	e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be short (human beings, animals and birds, worms and ropes, etc.), 13.221; reduplicated form tk ^W eptk ^W ep-, 9.22
tk ^W epil-	e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be short (human beings), 13.221
tk ^W epin-	e-class intr. verb, to be unable to reach, to be too short
tk ^W epoliɬ- tk ^W e?r(on-)	e-class impersonal verb, there is low scrub first type o-class intr. verb (adj.), to be short, to be low (trees, etc., body parts, clothes, utensils), 13.221; 3 s. and pl. attrib. tk ^W e?rononi, 13.223
tm-	second type o-class trans. verb, to shoot; 3 s. indic. -o?, 13.141.1B(5); 2 s. imperative tmo?os, 13.141.2A(2)d; with -eg- infix tme ^g -, to hunt, 13.151.5D; noninflected pl. tmi·go?, 13.141.1F(11)f; intensive form tmi·g-, 13.152.2C
ku tmi·gomin	hunter (he who hunts a lot)
tmegenomeni	see tmenomeni
tmektmek	noninflected verb, to have an aching pain
tmek ^W tmek ^W onoy-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be shrubby, 13.141.3B
tmen tmenomen tmenomeni tmenomi	adverb, half, partly; tmenomeni takes -eg- infix in tmegenomeni ckey-, to doze (lit., to sleep partly), 15.1; tmenomen is also used as a noun, half
tmentmen	noninflected verb, to throb, to ache
tmepit-	second type o-class trans. verb, to cut in half
tmi·g-	see tm-
tmoh	= tmohkeri, noun, half
tmohkeloys-	second type o-class trans. verb, to break (trans.)

tmohkeloyt-	e-class trans. verb, to break (trans.); passive tmohkeloy-, 13.141.3I
tmohkeri	= tmoh, noun, half
tmo'l-	second type o-class trans. verb, to shoot; 3 s. indic. -o?, 13.141.1B(5)
muc tmo'lep-	to shoot oneself, commit suicide by shooting
tmjyweroy	noun, Cannery Creek
toh	noninflected pl. verb, to talk in a group, 13.141.1F(11)f
tohkow }	
tohpew	noun, hole
tohpew-	e-class intr. verb, to have a hole
tohpoh	noun, wild iris
tohpu?r	noun, drill, burrowing animal
tohsoh	noun, doe
tohteł	noun, red-tailed hawk
tohtet	noun, eagle
tohtk ^w on-	e-class intr. verb, to be rigid; 3 s. and pl. attrib. tohtk ^w oni, 13.141.6H
tohto?r }	noun, grasshopper
toht.r? }	
toksim-	e-class trans. verb, to admire; with -eg- infix tegoksim-, to praise, 13.151.5D
toktomoy- }	see tomoy-
tokto?m }	
tokus	noun, pelican
tokolew	noninflected verb, to coo (of a baby)
tolowec-	e-class intr. verb, to speak Tolowa
toloweł	noun, Tolowa Indian
tom	see tomowoh
toma ^k w	numeral, second element of compound numerals, worms, ropes, etc., 13.211
toma ^k w ^o ?n	numeral, second element of compound numerals, plants, etc., 13.211
tomik-	e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be thick (worms, ropes, etc.), 13.221; also used of fog, and of snow (= deep)
tomowey	numeral, second element of compound numerals, boats, 13.211
tomowe?li	numeral, second element of compound numerals, houses, 13.211
tomowoh	numeral, second element of compound numerals, round things; tom used for dollars, 13.211
tomowok ^s	numeral, second element of compound numerals, flat things, 13.211
tomowoł-	e-class intr. verb, to chatter
tomoy-	e-class intr. verb, to be adult, to be a particular age; 3 s. indic. to?m, 13.141.1F(5); redupli- cated form toktomoy-, to be a particular age (of things) to be in bits, to be in groups; 3 s. indic. tokto?m also used adverbially, in large quantities
tomu?r	numeral, second element of compound numerals, trees, etc., 13.211

tonpewei-	e-class impersonal verb, to be showery (cf. ten(pewei-), 9.21)
topkey-	e-class intr. verb, to weigh (intr. a particular weight.
tos	adverb, exclamative, mode of address by an older person to a younger
tosoh	conjunction, even if, even though, 17.2G
totos	noun, father; vocative tot, 11.32
toy	adverb, here
toykem	noun, camas (plant)
to?	1. noun, hip (body part)
	2. adverb, sent. con., and, then, so, 15.721
to? numi	although, 17.2L(1)
to?iĩsci	adverb, somehow
to?onek	numeral, four (worms, ropes, etc.), 13.211
to?onek ^{wo} ?n	numeral, four (plants, etc.), 13.211
to?oney	numeral, four (boats), 13.211
to?one?li	numeral, four (houses), 13.211
to?one?r	numeral, four (trees, etc.), 13.211
to?onoh	numeral, four (round things), 13.211
to?onok's	numeral, four (flat things), 13.211
to?s	contraction of to? hes
to?woh	adverb, exclamative, enough!
to·	noninflected verb, to cost, to be so much in price
to·kso?weyet-	e-class trans. verb, to hit in the face
to·lek	noninflected verb, to foul, to get caught (rope, etc.
to·lekic-	second type o-class trans. verb, to stretch a rope, etc., as a trap or barrier
to·loh	noun, cheek, face
to·mec-	e-class trans. verb, to carry (a heavy basket)
to·mek ^w on-	e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be thick (plants, trees, etc.), 13.221; 3 s. and pl. attrib. to·mek ^w oni, 13.223
to·meni	= to·mik, adverb, all sorts
to·meni sonowoni	
ćudiš	all sorts of birds
to·me?wey-	e-class intr. verb, to have a broad face
to·mik	= to·meni, adverb, all sorts
to·moh	noninflected verb (adj.), to be fat (human beings), to be thick (worms, ropes, etc.), 13.221
to·moks-	e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be thick, to be wide (flat things, boats), 13.221
to·mo·	noninflected verb, to fall down hard
to·mu?logei-	e-class impersonal verb, there is a lot of water
to·ps-	second type o-class trans. verb, to slap
to·ra?r	1. noun, bar
	2. noninflected verb, to bar, to be horizontal
to?	noninflected verb, to be enough; subject noun may have third person pron. pref.
wi(?) to? we?r?gɪp	
(wɪ?r?gɪp)	that is the end of the story
to?m(-)	incr. plural verb, to be together, to be in a group
niki to?moh	
neni·?nowoh	we all looked, 14.21 No.41a

to'ʔmar	noun, friend, relative
tpeks-	e-class intr. verb, to be jammed
trah(k-)	first type o-class trans. verb, to fetch water
tregepah	noninflected verb
tregepet-	e-class intr. verb } to fish with a dip net; intensive forms tri'gepah, tri'gepet-, 13.152.2D
tregepaʔ	noun, dip net
tronkoh	noun, wild potato
tʌgʌnʌp	noun, mockingbird
tʌgʌs	noun, rat
tʌgʌw	noninflected verb, to speak, to settle a dispute; intensive form ti'gʌw, to be at peace, 13.152.2F
tʌgʌwʌm-	e-class trans. verb, to greet, to speak, to talk to; passive tʌgʌwʌmel-, 13.141.3H
tʌgʌʔyʌkʌʔʌy-	e-class intr. verb, to be spotted
tʌgum-	e-class trans. verb, to greet, to speak, to talk to
tʌki'ksʌc	noun, a poisonous mushroom
tʌkʌku	noun, quail
tʌkʌrt	noun, California woodpecker
tʌktr'pʌtew-	e-class intr. verb, to clap the hands
tʌk ^w ʌkʌy-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be stubby, 13.141.3C
tʌk ^w tʌm	noun, dentalium shell; with pron. prefs. -tʌk ^w is singular, -tʌk ^w tʌm is plural (string of dentalium shells), 11.355
tʌk ^w tʌp	noun, ax
tʌmʌpiʔ	numeral, second element of compound numerals, tools, etc., 13.211
tʌmʌwʌʔʌyʌ } tʌmʌwʌʔʌyʌ }	numeral, second element of compound numerals, animals and birds, 13.211
tʌpʌh	noun, stem, stalk
tʌpʌk ^w s	noun, acorn worm
tʌpʌyʌh	noninflected verb, to be cold (liquids)
tʌpʌyʌp-	e-class intr. verb, to be cold (liquids); 3 s. and pl. attrib. tʌpʌyʌwʌni, 13.141.6H
tʌpʌnʌʔ	noun, large fir tree
tʌwʌmʌs	noun, bee, yellow jacket
tʌwʌr	noun, locust
tʌʔʌnʌpiʔ	numeral, four (tools, etc.), 13.211
tʌ'kun	noun, head of fish; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -tʌ', 11.355
tʌ'lul	noun 1. bone put through nose of corpse 2. knife with short hilt
tʌ'lul-	e-class trans. verb, to make a ridge
tulos	noun, aunt; vocative tuʔl, 11.32
(?)netulos	my aunt, used euphemistically for tʌmeyepiʔr, rattlesnake
tumic	noun, carrying basket
tumonoks	noun, tule (plant)
tumʌt	noun, sea duck, lesser snow goose
tuʔ	adverb, sent. con., and, but, 15.722
tuʔl	see tulos

tu·k	noun, tail of fish
tu·p	} noun, sword fern
tu·ptu·p	
tu·up	noun, flying squirrel
twegoh	noun, coon, raccoon
twon-	e-class intr. verb, to be nice (of a girl); 3 s. and pl. attrib. twoni, 13.141.6H
tw.r̄niʔs	noun, spawning salmon
tyeʔwol-	second type o-class trans. verb, to burn (trans.); 3 s. indic. -oʔ, 13.141.1B(5)
tyohpeyok(sim-)	e-class trans. verb, to hate

t̄

t̄etoyah	noninflected verb, to quiver, to scuffle
t̄lewolūt̄	noninflected verb, to drip
t̄ōt̄olīt̄	noninflected verb, to be muddy
t̄ōt̄ōt̄	noun, mud, swampy ground
t̄ōt̄ōt̄ ni ʔeʔgoh	monkey flower (that which grows in swampy ground), cf. 13.141.6I(2)c
t̄pōt̄(k ^w -)	e-class intr. verb, to be sensible, to come to one's senses
t̄umin-	e-class intr. verb, to be soft, to be tender, to be rotten; 3 s. and pl. t̄umini, 13.141.6H
t̄unow-	first type o-class intr. verb, to grow (of plants); 3 s. and 1, 2, 3 pl. indic. t̄uneʔm, 13.141.1F(12)
t̄weyk ^w on-	e-class intr. verb, to be straight; 3 s. and pl. attrib. t̄weyk ^w oni, 13.141.6H
t̄yoik ^w on-	e-class intr. verb, to be slippery; 3 s. and pl. attrib. t̄yoik ^w oni, 13.141.6H; cf. k̄yoik ^w on-

U

-u-	stem vowel, bipersonal conjugation, e-class verbs with stems ending um-, 13.142.1
-uh	2 (nonincr.) pl. attrib. inflection, e-class verbs, 13.141.6A
-up-	reflexive stem formative, e-class verbs with stems ending um-, 13.143.1B
-upew	reciprocal stem formative, e-class verbs with stems ending um-, 13.143.2B
-uʔ	1. 2 pl. indic. and pron. pref. inflection, e-class verbs, 13.141.1, 13.141.1F(7), 13.141.4A 2. 3 s. indic. and pron. pref. passive inflection, verbs whose passive stems are formed with -el-, 13.141.3H, 13.141.4F
(e/)u·	1. pluralizing vowel alternation, noun mewimor, old man, 11.21 2. intensive vowel alternation, verbs with second syllable of stems beginning k ^w -, k̄ ^w , w, ʔw, 13.152
-u·ʔm(-)	o-class plural increment, 13.141.1E

W

(?)w-	third person pron. pref., nouns and verbs with stems beginning with h, except hi and hu, 11.353, 13.141.4C
(?)wa-	vowel harmony form of third person pron. pref., nouns and verbs, 11.352, 13.141.4B
(?)wahceɬ	noun, civet cat
(?)wahpew-	first type o-class trans. verb, to marry (of a man) (< third person pron. pref. form of *hahpew, wife, 13.141.4J)
(?)wahtey	noun, kelp (seaweed)
(?)waʔalox	noun, guts, intestines; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -ʔwaʔal, 11.355
waʔawor	noun, floor
waʔsiʃonow-	first type o-class intr. verb, to be pitiful, to be wretched; incr. pl. -oʔm(-)
waʔsok(sim-)	e-class trans. verb, to pity; with -eg- infix wegaʔsok(sim-), to be unselfish, 13.151.5D
waʔsoksiʃon	noun, object of pity
waʔsoy(ow-)	first type o-class intr. verb, to be poor (not rich); altern. stem with pron. prefs. -waʔ, 13.141.4G
(?)we-	third person pron. pref., nouns, verbs, and some adverbs, 11.351, 13.141.4A, 15.4
wecew	noun, chinkapin nut
wecker	noninflected verb, to marry into the same family (e.g., of one's deceased spouse)
(?)wecoh	noun, sea eggs (sea urchin)
(?)weconep	noun, sifter basket
(?)wegah(pemew)	noninflected verb, to get married (of a man or woman, < third person pron. pref. form of *hahpemew, mate, with -eg- infix, 13.141.4J, 13.151.51)
ku nek wegah	my spouse (whom I married)
wey ʔuʔwegah	to get a divorce (end one's being married)
wega·neyo·c-	e-class intr. verb, to foretell evil
wegenoy-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be named, 13.141.3B
wegog	noninflected verb, to quarrel
wek	nonpersonal pronoun, this, that, these, those; used adverbially, thus, here, 15.93
wel	= welogo·, noun, fat (noun)
welog-	second type o-class intr. verb, to be fat; 3 s. indic. -okʷ, 13.141.1B(4); 3 s. and pl. attrib. welogoni, 13.141.6H
welogo·	noun, fat (noun)
welogo·c	noun, soapstone, pitchy part of wood
welogo·ʔwey-	e-class intr. verb, to be fat faced
wel	see kyuʔ
welici }	numeral, ten times, 13.211
welici }	
(?)weliketeg	noun, nail (body part), claw
(?)welkoh	noun, bulrush, cattail, tule mat
(?)welkʷenep	noun, wild ginger

welowak ^w	numeral, ten (worms, ropes, etc.), 13.211
welowa-	numeral, ten (round things), first element of compound numerals, ten (tools, etc., plants, etc., trees, etc., body parts, streams, utensils, clothes, worms and ropes, etc., flat things, houses, boats, times, days), 13.211
welowa·wak ^w o [?] n	numeral, ten (plants, etc.), 13.211
welowa·wey	numeral, ten (boats), 13.211
welowa·we [?] li	numeral, ten (houses), 13.211
welowo [?] r	numeral, ten (trees, etc.), 13.211
welowurk	numeral, ten days, 13.211
wen-	second type o-class intr. verb, to come; 3 s. indic. -ok ^w , 13.141.1B(4); incr. pl. weno [?] e [?] m(-) or weno [?] i [?] m(-), 13.141.1F(11)c; 2 s. imperative wenos, 13.141.2A(2)d
wencok ^w s	noun, woman; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -wen, 11.355; cf. wentok ^w s, 9.21
wenipi	noun, shelled acorn
weno [?] moneckenek ^w	see weno [?] monew
weno [?] monek ^w	see weno [?] monew
weno [?] monem-	e-class trans. verb, to bring back
weno [?] monew	noninflected verb, to float along; 3 s. and pl. indic. weno [?] monek ^w , weno [?] moneckenek ^w , 13.141.1F(10)
weno [?] omek	noun, point at which another rib is added in a basket frame
weno [?] omei-	= weno [?] omoksii-, e-class impersonal verb, to be a particular season
weno [?] omew	noninflected verb, to be carried in the mouth
weno [?] omewt-	e-class trans. verb, to carry in the mouth
weno [?] omoksii-	= weno [?] omei-, e-class impersonal verb, to be a particular season
kus weno [?] omoksi [?] i	what season is it?
weno [?] omol-	e-class intr. verb, to fly; incr. pl. -i [?] m(-)
weno [?] omo [?] r	noninflected verb, to run
weno [?] omur-	e-class intr. verb, to swim; incr. pl. -i [?] m(-)
wentok ^w s	noun, female (animal or bird); cf. wencok ^w s, 9.21
(?)wenu·woyk	see new-
(?)wes	noun, spider
(?)wes wɔnr [?]	spider's web (spider's snare)
wesah	noninflected verb, to bathe (intr.), to bathe, to wash oneself
ku ?o wegesah	bathing place (where one regularly bathes)
ku ho wegesah	bath tub, wash tub (where one regularly bathes)
wesahc-	e-class trans. verb, to wash, to bathe (trans.)
wesep-	e-class intr. verb, to bathe (intr.), to bathe, to wash oneself
wesinik	sentence introductory adverb, what! , how! , how terrible! , 15.715
(?)weska·p	noun, crab grass (? compound (?)wes + ka·p, "spider leaves")
weskelok	noninflected verb, to braid up one's hair
(?)weskem	noun, crab grass, (?)weska·p, when cut and dried
(?)weskul	noun, strap

(?)wes ^W elek ^W s	noun, rope of wild grapevine
(?)wes ^W elon	noun, body, value; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -?wes, 11.355
(?)wes ^W eloy(ow-)	first type o-class intr. verb, to be brave
(?)wes ^W eł	noun, member of family
(?)wes ^W en	noun, branch of a tree
(?)wes ^W en-	a-class verb, to be branchy
(?)wes ^W enet	noun, branch of a tree when cut off
wesomot	noun, bow (for arrows)
(?)wes [?] onah }	noun, sky; locative (?)wes [?] onewik, 11.342
(?)wes [?] onew }	
(?)wes [?] oni	adverb, openly (cf. above)
(?)weya [?] ik	see yo [?] , yo [?] łkoh
-wey }	inalienable noun, sister (of man), 11.354
-weyec }	
weyet	noun, Wiyot Indian
weyew	noninflected verb, to be woven, to be finished (of baskets)
weyewet-	e-class trans. verb, to weave, to finish (baskets)
wey(k-)	second type o-class trans. verb, to finish, to lay down (regulations)
weyoks-	e-class intr. verb, to be poisoned, to have cancer
weyoksip	noun, Labrador tea (plant)
weyonah	noun, female (animal or bird), cf. we [?] yon, 9.21
weyo [?] opew-	e-class intr. verb, to make acorn soup
weyepgar	noninflected impersonal verb, there is an epidemic
we [?]	= we [?] y, nonpersonal pronoun, this, that, these, those
we [?] gey	noninflected verb, to stretch (intr.)
we [?] ik	= we [?] y, nonpersonal pronoun, this, that, these, those
we [?] not	noun, wing
we [?] y	nonpersonal pronoun, this, that, these, those
we [?] yes-	e-class trans. verb, to buy a bride
we [?] y [?] koh	= wi [?] š [?] koh, adverb, today, now
we [?] y [?] koh ?ukecoyn	today (the day today)
we [?] yon	noun, girl, young woman; pl. we [?] yono [?] , 11.31; cf. wɪ [?] yɪs, 9.21
we [?] yones-	e-class trans. verb, to offer a bride price
we [?] yonoh	noun, bride price
wi	see wi [?]
wik	adverb, there
wiktu [?]	adverb, inside
wiłk ^W -	second type o-class intr. verb, to dream; 3 s. indic -o [?] , 13.14 1.1B(5)
wina [?] atew	noun, third finger
wiš	see wi [?]
wišew	noninflected verb, to be (jet) black
wištu [?]	adverb, sent. con., and so, therefore
wit	nonpersonal pronoun, this, that, these, those; used adverbially, thus, 15.94
wi [?] , wi	pronoun, all persons; altern. form for third person wiš, 11.25; used adverbially, here, there, thus, 15.92

wi(?) ʔok ^w	there is
wi(?) soʔn	it is true (e.g., of a reported state of affairs)
wiʔikin-	e-class trans. verb, to stretch (trans.)
wiʔi:t	nonpersonal pronoun, this, that, these, those; used adverbially, thus, there, then, 15.95
wiʔšköh	= weʔyköh, adverb, today, now
wi:goh	see wohpec-
wi:l	noun, wheel (loan)
wo	p.v.p., past time, 14.21 No. 3
(?)wo-	vowel harmony form of third person pron. pref., nouns and verbs, 11.352; 13.141.4B
wogi	adverb, in the middle
wogorup	noun, plant whose leaves are used for wrapping fish
wohkeloʔ	noun, California laurel, peñnerwood
wohpec-	e-class intr. verb, to go across by boat; altern. noninflected stem with -eg- infix wegoh, 13.151.4; intensive form wi:goh, 13.152.2C
ku ʔo wi:goh	ferry (that by which one crosses regularly)
(?)wohpeg	noun, spruce root (used in basket making)
wohpekumew	noun, a god (< wohpek ^w ʔümēw, the widower across the ocean, see Kroeber, Handbook of the Indians of California, p. 73)
wohpekumew	
wenoʔoy	lady's-slipper, calypso orchid (Wohpekumew's shoe)
wohpekumew	
wenoʔoy segon	pitcher plant (like Wohpekumew's shoes), cf. 13.16
wohpekumew	
ʔumesew	pink honeysuckle (Wohpekumew's ointment)
wohpek ^w }	
wohpew }	adverb, across the sea, west
wohpewk }	
wohpey-	e-class intr. verb, to cross; incr. pl. -eʔm(-); 2 s. imperative woʔpeys, 13.141.2A(2)a; cf. wohpec-, wɔhpɔyɔks-, 9.21
ku ʔo wegohpeyeʔm	crossing place (where they regularly cross)
wohpeyeʔr	noninflected verb, to span (of a bridge)
wohpeyonem-	e-class trans. verb, to carry across
wohplo:t-	see wohpu
wohpu }	adverb, into water
wohpuk }	
wohpu lo:t-	(in quick speech wohplo:t-), to drown (trans., to throw into water), generalized to mean "to kill"
wok	pronoun, third person singular, he, she, it; used adverbially, here, there, 15.91
woken	adverb, somewhere
woklew	noninflected verb, to be glad
woli	adverb, recently, just now, just then
wolkecoy-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be morning, 13.141.3B
wolkek ^w	noun, roof
wolur	noun, girl dancer at the Fish Dam ceremony
won	adverb, elsewhere, differently, wrongly
won soninep-	to resent (to feel wrongly)

won son(ow-)	to be different, to act nastily
won ni roksim-	to distrust
won ni so'(s-)	to be wrong
wonekuk	adverb, up, above
wonek ^W (s)	adverb, up, above, 15.6; takes pron. prefs., 15.4
wonew(s)	adverb, above, overhead, in the mountains, 15.6
wonewsleg	noun, moon; compound wonews + leg(a'y-), 9.24
wonewslepah	noun, rainbow; compound wonews + lepah, 9.24
wonik(s)	adverb, upward, 15.6
wonik son(ow-)	to lift up (to do upward)
wonkew	noun, leached acorns
wonkew-	e-class trans. verb, to leach acorns
wonoye'ik	adverb, in the sky
ku wonoye'ik ?o	
cwi'gin	(Christian) God (He who speaks in the sky)
wonoyo'	adverb, up, high up
wonu(s)	adverb, up, above; takes pron. prefs. 15.4, 15.6
wonu soninep-	to feel uppish
wonukuk	adverb, above, overhead
wor	adverb, exclamative, mode of address by a man to his wife
worme?y	noun, spinster
worme?y weci'šep	escholtzia (spinster's flower)
worocin	noun, bachelor
woru	adverb, overhead, on the surface
wos(kew-)	e-class trans. verb, to wash (clothes, etc.)
woy(š)	adverb, strangely, 15.6
woy ni son(ow-)	to be moody
woy ni łego(h)pew	to elope (to embrace strangely)
woyc-	second type o-class intr. verb, to be away at night; 3 s. indic. -ok ^W or -o'ł, 13.141.1B(4)
na?(a)mi woyc-	to be away two nights
wo?	pronoun, third person singular, he, she, it
wo?ik(s)	adverb, inside; takes pron. prefs., 15.4, 15.6
wo?ł, wo?łkoh	pronoun, third person, plural, they
(?)wo?łpe'y	noun, angelica root, bitter part of a fish
wo?n	adverb, thither
wo?n ho	until, 17.2L(2)
wo?ni	p.v.p., present or contemporaneous time, 14.21 No. 22
wo?omeł	noun, shelled acorn; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -wo?, 11.355; cf. wo'meł, 9.21
wo?o't	pronoun, third person singular, he, she, it
(?)wo'gełmen	noun, half-breed
(?)wo'gey	noun 1. former people 2. white man, at first identified with 1
(?)wo'gey(ełkes-)	e-class intr. verb, to be holy
wo'gin	indefinite pronoun, someone else, something else, other(s)
wo'gin ro'wo?s	another pipe
wo'k	1. noun, morning 2. noninflected verb, to be morning

wo·lew	noun, spawn or eggs of several fish (cf. wo·rew, 9.23)
wo·lon	noun; acorn paste
wo·meł	noun, acorn; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -wo·, 11.355; cf. wo·omeł, 9.21
wo·pi } wo·pik }	adverb, out in the water (of an island, etc.)
wo·rew	noun, spawn or eggs of one fish (cf. wo·lew, 9.23)
wo·ył	adverb, all night, overnight
(?)wł-	vowel harmony form of third person pron. pref., nouns and verbs, 11.352, 13.141.4B
włgłs	noun, fox
włhk ^{wic}	noun, fir-tree bark (used for firewood)
włhpłyłh	noun, bridge
(?)włhpłyłh	noun, basket cap for everyday use
włhpłyłks-	e-class intr. verb, to cross by a bridge
(?)włhtu·p	noun, Indian greens
włł	see włłwi?
(?)włłkł?	noun, bone
(?)włłkł?išneg	noun, wolf (? compound (?)włłkł? + (w)iš + neg(ep-), "bones it eats")
(?)włłkun	noun, liver
włłpłh	noun, stick game
włłrwł?	numeral, ten (body parts, streams, utensils, clothes włł is used when another numeral follows, 13.211
włłrwłmłyš	numeral, ten arm's lengths, 13.211
włłrwłył } włłrwł?ył }	numeral, ten (human beings), 13.211
włłrwł?ły } włłrwł·włył } włłrwł·wł?y }	numeral, ten (animals and birds); włłrwł is used when another numeral follows, 13.211
włłrwł·włks	numeral, ten (flat things); włłrwł is used when another numeral follows, 13.211
włłrwł·włpł?	numeral, ten (tools, etc.); włłrwł is used when another numeral follows, 13.211
włłry	noun, tail; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -włł, 11.355
(?)włłskun	noun, skin; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -?włłs, 11.355
włłsły-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be thin, 13.141.3C
włłyčłk } włłyčłks }	noun, puppy
(?)włłyken	noun, fat part of fish between fins and gills
(?)włłył	noun, egg
włłypu?r	noun, first part of a basket to be woven
(?)włł?łpłłk	noun, root; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -?włł?, 11.355
włł?nł·	noun, mare's-tail (plant)
włł?łgły-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be young, 13.141.3C
włł?łh	noun, pillow
włł?ł?	noun, tree toad

(?)wɪʔɪ.gɪɔ	noun, alder (used for orange dye)
(?)wɪʔɪ.gɪɔ son(ow-)	to be orange colored, 13.16
(?)wɪʔɪ.s	noninflected verb, to dye orange with alder bark
wɪʔyɪs	noun, girl; pl. wɪʔyɪnɪk, 11.31; cf. weʔyon, 9.21
(?)wɪ.gɪyɪɔ-	e-class intr. verb, to speak English
(?)wɪ.gɪyɪs	noun, fair-skinned person, brave person
(?)wɪ.p	noun, butterfly
(?)w - ʔ	third person pron. pref., nouns with initial hVg, except where V = i, 11.353

Y

For y-initial words (in connected texts) not listed below see the corresponding h-initial word, 6.

-yah	four-form inalienable noun, stomach, 11.354
yaha	adverb, exclamative, ah!
yaʔ	adverb, exclamative, oh!
yegom	noun, mountain quail
yeguʔuh	noun, ferryman
(?)yek ^w ɪ	noun, maggot, worm
yek ^w ohs-	second type o-class trans. verb, to bend (trans.)
yewoɪ-	e-class impersonal verb, there is an earthquake (cf. lewoɪ-)
yeʔw(omey-)	e-class impersonal verb, the sun sets
-ykew	inalienable noun, younger sibling, 11.354
(?)yoc	noun, boat; locative (?)yonci(k) or (?)yonceʔeɪ, 11.341, 11.342
yoh	adverb, here, there
yok	pronoun, third person singular, he, she, it; used adverbially, here, there, 15.91
yokmoki	adverb, around
(?)yoɪkoyɔ	noun, wood, firewood; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -ʔyoh, 11.355
(?)yoɪkoyɔʔeni	attrib. noun, wooden, made of wood, 11.36
yos	adverb, here, there
yoʔ	pronoun, third person singular, he, she, it; used adverbially, here, there, 15.91; locative form (?)weyaʔik, 11.213
yoʔkoʔni	adverb, around
yoʔk ^w en	adverb, there
yoʔɪkoh	pronoun, third person plural, they; locative form (?)weyaʔik, 11.213
yoʔoʔt	pronoun, third person singular, he, she, it
yoʔmel-	e-class intr. verb, to be bent
yɪhpɪh	noninflected verb, to be round
(?)yɪɪkɪyt-	e-class trans. verb, to pick up
(?)yɪ.nɪʔ	noun, barnacle, shell of shellfish
yuʔ	adverb, there
yuʔmonewk ^w -	e-class intr. verb, to sink; 3 s. and pl. indic. yuʔmonek ^w , yuʔmoneckenek ^w , 11.1F(10)
yuʔs	adverb, thither

- yu·lom(oc-) e-class trans. verb, to steep; passive yu·lomoy-,
13.141.3I
- ?
- ? 1. 2 pl. indic. and pron. pref. inflection, e-class
verbs with stems ending w-, 13.141.1F(7),
13.141.4A
2. 3 s. indic. passive inflection, e- and o-class
verbs with active stems ending y-, 13.141.3E
- ?- 1. third person pron. pref., nouns and verbs with
stems beginning with hu, 11.353, 13.141.4C
2. second type o-class intr. verb, to be, to exist,
to be born; 3 s. indic. ?ok^w or ?o?l (when = there
is, always ?ok^w), 1, 2, 3 pl. ?oh, ?o?w, ?oɿ, or
incr. pl. ?o·le?m(-); 3 s. indic. ?ok^ws may be
used with subject nouns having a third person
pron. pref., 13.141.1B(4); 13.141.1F(6),
13.141.1F(11)e
3. o-class trans. verb, to give, used in bipersonal
forms only, 13.142.1B; ?ohpel- (3 s. indic.
?ohpe?l) used as passive stem, to be given
- ?- 3 s. indic. inflection, e-class and first type o-class
verbs, 13.141.1
- ?ahkecoyᵖ noun, thorn, prickle; altern. stem with pron. prefs.
-?ah, 11.355
- ?ahsp- e-class trans. verb, to drink; 3 s. indic. ?a?s,
13.141.1F(3); nonincr. or incr. pl. -i?m(-),
13.141.1F(11)e
- ?ahspah noninflected verb, to be given food or drink
- ?ahspeyu?r noun, soup
- ?ahtemar noninflected verb, to write, to draw; intensive form
?i?i?gahtemar, 13.152.2B
- ?ap p.v.p., past time, 14.21 No.4; unrestricted in time
reference as noninitial member of group, 14.31
Groups 28, 98, 99, 114
- ?apoto? conjunction, but, 17.2H
- ?a·wok^w adverb, exclamative, alas! may be followed by
pron. pref. verb forms, 13.141.4K(1)c
- ?eck^woh noun, big seal, sea lion
- ?ekah noun, hat
- ?ekahpor noun, capful (of dentalium money, etc.)
- ?ekeks noun, cluster
- ?ekekoreɿ noninflected verb, to have strong legs
mos kic ?ekekoreɿ to be still toddling (of a child, not yet to have strong
legs)
- ?eken- e-class trans. verb, to watch (a baby, etc.)
- ?eket(k^wel-) e-class trans. verb, to tie up
- ?eke?r noun, necklace
- ?ekol- e-class intr. verb, to hover; incr. pl. -i?m(-); re-
duplicated form ?e?ekol-, to hover repeatedly,
9.22

ʔekonem-	e-class trans. verb, to hold, to keep
ʔeks-	second type o-class trans. verb, to shut, to close; 3 s. indic. -oʔ, 13.141.1B(5)
ʔeksoʔ	noun, door
ʔekeroʔ	1. noun, lamp 2. noninflected verb, to light; intensive form ʔiʔikeroʔ, to light the lamps, 13.152.2B
ʔek ^W	adverb, sent. part., just, exactly, 15.735
ʔek ^W eyt(pel-)	e-class intr. verb, to be afraid; incr. pl. -iʔm(-)
ʔela	p.v.p., past time, 14.21 No. 8; unrestricted in time reference as noninitial member of group, 14.31 Groups 29, 101, 14.32 Group 162a
ʔelek ^W	adverb, sent. part., I wonder, etc., 15.736A; well, 15.736B; I do not know, 15.736C
ʔelew(oliš-)	= ʔerew(oriš-), second type o-class trans. verb, to hang (trans.)
ʔeikei	noun, clay
ʔeikei son(ow-)	to be red-brown (to be like clay), 13.16
ʔema }	p.v.p., past time, 14.21 No. 7
ʔeme }	
ʔemei	p.v.p., circumstantial, 14.21 No. 31
ʔemi	p.v.p., negative, 14.31 Groups 20, 95
ʔemki	adverb, then, thenceforth
ʔemsi	conjunction, and, 17.2K
ʔeni	p.v.p., all over, 14.21 No. 27
ʔenumi	adverb, exactly
ʔep-	second type o-class intr. verb, to be choked; 3 s. indic. -oʔ, 13.141.1B(5)
ʔepeɪ	conjunction, if, 17.2B; as adverb, should, 17.2B
ʔerew(oriš-)	= ʔelew(oliš-), second type o-class trans. verb, to hang (trans.)
-ʔ-es	2 s. imperative inflection, e-class verbs, 13.141.2A; see also footnote to 13.141.1
ʔesi	p.v.p., past time, 14.21 No. 18
ʔeskew	noun, large turtle
ʔewpoh	noun, Pacific Ocean
ʔey }	adverb, exclamative, yes
ʔeyš }	
ʔeʔekol-	see ʔekol-
ʔeʔgah	noninflected plural verb, to eat in a group, to have a meal, 13.141.1F(11f); intensive form ʔiʔiʔgah, 13.152.2D; also used as a noun, meal, 13.152.2G
ʔeʔgomimoh	noninflected verb, to speak Hupa; cf. ʔomimos, Hupa Indian, 13.151.5D
ʔeʔgo·	noun, bed; cf. ʔo·lin-, to lie down
ʔeʔgo·linoʔoɪ }	
ʔeʔgurʔ	noun, basket used in deerskin dance
ʔi	p.v.p., locative, 14.21 No. 25c
ʔiki	p.v.p. 1. subsequent occurrence, 14.21 No. 41b 2. all, 14.21 No. 41b, 14.31 Group 142
ʔikoʔɪ	adverb, always; followed by pron. pref. verb forms, 13.141.4K(1)c

ʔimi	p.v.p., negative, 14.22 No.43b
ʔimoksu	p.v.p., emphatic negative, 14.22 No.43
-ʔ- in	2 s. 1 s. imperative inflection, bipersonal conjugation, e-class verbs except those with stems ending im- and um-, 13.142.2; see also footnote to 13.141.1
ʔini	p.v.p., comparative degree, 14.21 No.42a
ʔisku·	adverb, gradually
-ʔ - iš	3 s. and 3 pl. attrib. inflection some e- and o-class verbs, 13.141.6F
ʔiyah	adverb, exclamative, oh!
ʔiʔikɹh	see ʔɹkɹh
ʔiʔikɹt	see ʔɹkɹt
ʔiʔikeroʔ	see ʔekeroʔ
ʔiʔiʔgah	see ʔeʔgah
ʔiʔiʔgahtemar	see ʔahtemar
ʔiʔiʔgɹp	} see ʔɹp-
ʔiʔiʔgɹpɹyum-	
ʔi·	adverb, exclamative, yes
-ʔm(-)	plural incr., o-class verbs with stems ending c-, and some others, 13.141.1F(11)b, 13.141.1F(11)c
-ʔmo·	inalienable noun, married daughter, 11.354
ʔo	1. p.v.p., locative, 14.21 No.25a 2. preposition 1. locative, 16.2D 2. than, 16.2D
ʔocka·	p.v.p., present time, 14.21 No.20
ʔockic	p.v.p., recent past time, 14.21 No.21
ʔocom-	first type o-class intr. verb, to sneeze
-ʔ - oh	2 dual indic. and pron. pref. inflection, e- and o-class verbs, 13.144.1; see also footnote to 13.141.
ʔohpel-	see ʔ- 3
ʔohpok	1. noun, poison 2. noninflected verb, to be poisoned
ʔohpoksim-	e-class trans. verb, to poison
ʔohpos	noun, king salmon
ʔohpum-	e-class trans. verb, to feed; noninflected passive ʔohpumew, 13.141.3G
ʔohtoy-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to have one's feelings hurt, 13.141.3B
ʔolonem-	e-class trans. verb, to carry
ʔolonewk ^W -	e-class intr. verb, to lie in water, to float; 3 s. and pl. indic. ʔolonek ^W , ʔoloneckenek ^W , 13.141.1F(10)
ʔoloyew-	e-class intr. verb, to call (of birds), to hoot; altern. noninflected stem with -eg- infix ʔeʔgol, 13.151.4
ʔoloyokeʔl	noun, throat
ʔoɹkumi	conjunction, because, 17.2C
ʔomimos	noun, Hupa Indian
ʔomoki	adverb, in return
ʔomoʔoh	noninflected verb, to lie down (of animals)
ʔonces	noun, bracelet
ʔoregos	noun, a rock at the mouth of the Klamath River

ʔoroc-	e-class trans. verb, to borrow, to owe (money; mosk- is used of borrowing anything)
ʔorog-	second type o-class intr. verb, to walk in a position relative to someone else (to follow, etc.); 3 s. indic. -ok ^w or -oʔ, 13.141.1B(5)
ʔoroyew-	e-class intr. verb, to be in debt
-ʔ -os	2 s. imperative inflection, o-class verbs, 13.141.2A; see also footnote to 13.141.1
ʔoslo·k ^w	adverb, downhill
ʔosrir	noninflected impersonal verb, there is a noise
ni mok ^w ʔosrir	it is silent
ʔotiš	noun, foot (measure)
ʔowo·k	adverb, tomorrow, the next day
ku ʔwoʔowo·k	nominal phrase, the next day, 15.45
ʔowo·kpa·	adverb, the day after tomorrow
ʔoyek ^w iʔ	adverb, exclamative, hey! hello! oh!
ʔoyi·	adverb, exclamative, hey! hello! oh! abnormal phonological structure, 5
ʔoyi(kes-)	e-class intr. verb, to lie (down); incr. pl. -iʔm(-)
ʔoyu·k ^w iʔ	adverb, exclamative, hey! hello! oh!
ʔoʔleɪ	noun, house; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -ʔoʔɪ, 11.355
ʔoʔlep	noun, house; locative ʔoʔlepik, 11.342
ʔoʔlomah	noun, house; as exclamative, enter!, come in!
ʔoʔlomeɪ	noun, house
ʔoʔlow-	second type o-class trans. verb, to give (usually food)
ʔoʔrowiʔ	noun, dove
-ʔ -oʔw	2 dual indic. and pron. pref. inflection, o-class verbs, 13.144.1; see also footnote to 13.141.1
ʔo·	adverb, exclamative, yes
ʔo·lek ^w -	e-class intr. verb, to camp
ʔo·lew	noninflected verb, to camp
ʔo·leʔm(-)	see ʔ- 2
ʔo·lin-	e-class intr. verb, to lie down; incr. pl. -iʔm(-)
ʔo·loʔoh	noninflected verb, to stand
ʔo·loʔ(op-)	e-class intr. verb, to stand
ʔo·ɪ	noun, person, people, Yurok Indian
ʔo·ʔ	noninflected verb, to be, to exist; with -eʔg- infix ʔeʔgo·ʔ, to grow (of plants, in a habitat)
ʔo·ʔr(ep-)	e-class intr. verb, to run behind or in front of someone else
-ʔrep	inalienable noun, eyebrow, 11.354
ʔɪkɪh	1. noun, fishing net
	2. noninflected verb, to fish with a net; intensive form ʔiʔikɪh, 13.152.2F
ku ʔo ʔiʔikɪh	fishing rock (where they regularly fish)
ʔɪkɪɪ	noun, knee
ʔɪkɪt	noun, button
ʔɪkɪt(k ^w -)	second type o-class trans. verb, to button up; intensive form ʔiʔikɪt, 13.152.2F
ʔɪɪmɪkɪɪ	noninflected verb, to untie

ʔɹp-	e-class trans. verb, to tell; altern. noninflected stem with -ɹʔg- infix ʔɹʔgɹp, also used as noun, story, 13.152.2G; intensive form ʔiʔiʔgɹp, to tell repeatedly, 13.152.2F; from intensive stem, ʔiʔiʔgɹpɹyɹm-, e-class intr. verb, to be a tell-tale, 13.152.2F
ʔɹpkɹʔy-	e-class intr. verb, to choke while smoking
ʔɹplɹs	noun, apple (loan)
-ʔ-ɹs	ɹ-modified 2 s. imperative inflection, e- and o-class verbs, 13.141.2A; see also footnote to 13.141.1
ʔɹwɹn	noun, salmonberry
ʔɹwɹnɹʔ	noun, salmonberry bush
ʔɹʔgɹh	noninflected verb, to yawn
ʔɹʔgɹʔc }	noun, sweathouse
ʔɹʔgɹʔk }	
ʔɹwɹh	noun, grass
ʔɹwɹh siʒon(ow-)	to be green (to be like grass), 13.16
-ʔ-s	2 s. imperative inflection, e-class verbs with stems ending with um-, 13.141.2A(2)b
ʔu	p.v.p., past time, 14.21 No. 5; unrestricted in time reference as noninitial member of group, 14.31 Groups 58, 60, 102
ʔu-	third person pron. pref., nouns, verbs, and some adverbs, 11.351, 13.141.4A, 15.4
ʔukokoʔyaʔ	noun, up and down design on baskets
ʔukirʔuʔ	noun, salmonberry juice
ʔuma	p.v.p., past time, 14.31 Group 88b, 14.32 Groups 159, 181
ʔumaʔah	noun, devil
ʔumegeɹkoy-	e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be pleased, 13.141.3B
ʔumeʔwoʔ	noun, river
ʔumyoʔ	noun, fish dam, tail end of fishing net
ʔupur	noun, raised ridge round basket
ʔupɹes	noun, backbone of fish (taken out and dried, cf. below, 9.21)
ʔupɹh	noun, backbone
ʔuweyuʔn	adverb, the most . . . ever; may be followed by pron. pref. verb forms, 13.141.4K(1)c
ʔuworu	adverb, overhead, on the surface
-ʔ-uʔ	2 dual indic. and pron. pref. inflection, e-class verbs, 13.144.1; see also footnote to 13.141.1
ʔuʔksey-	e-class trans. verb, to bear (children), to give birth (< third person pron. pref. form of huʔk, child, 13.141.4J)
-ʔyoh	see (ʔ)yoɹkoyɹ

ENGLISH-YUROK

A

abalone, small k ^W ɹmic [˘]	again kem
soft-shelled metkoh	age, to be a particular toktomoy-, tomoy-
ability nekomuy	ahead poy, poyew
able, to be kitkah, nohten-, so [˘] tk-	alas a [˘] wok ^W , solo [˘]
about (concerning) meɪ	alder (?)wɹ [˘] ɹgɹc
above hiwon, sohci, wonekuk, wonek ^W , wonew, wonu, wonukuk	alike na [˘] ɪ
accident, to have an munic-	all cu
accompany, to megel-	all over ko [˘] si, ko [˘] si
ache, to lepeɪ-, tmentmen, (of the stomach) megenep-	all sorts to [˘] meni, to [˘] mik
aching pain, to have an tmektmek	allow, to nahc-, nahcpum-, new-
acorn wo [˘] meɪ	almost si ki
decayed in clay cek ^W cem	alone, to be korpew-, kɹg-
roasted green pirkɹm	along la [˘] -
moldy pɹgɹ [˘] y	aloof, to be sweyoninep-
leached wonkew	also kem, pek ^W
black oak plo [˘] sa [˘] k ^W	although kitowco [˘] , to [˘] numi
brown sewom	alum root ha [˘] a [˘] g ni yegun ✓
shelled wenipi, wo [˘] omeɪ	always cpikah, niko [˘] ɪ, scey, [˘] iko [˘] ɪ
small hinkɹh	ambush, to kepsc-
acorns, to gather ɪk-	and [˘] emsi, to [˘] , tu [˘]
acorn flour penk ^W	and so k ^W esi, wi [˘] stu [˘]
acorn harvest ku co(?) ɪku [˘] ?mo [˘] w	and then k ^W esi
acorn paste wo [˘] lon	angelica root (?)wo [˘] ɪ [˘] pe [˘] y
acorn soup kego [˘] h	angleworm kuckuc
acorn soup, to make weyo [˘] opew-	angry, to be no [˘] ([˘] pey-), so [˘] noy-, tektes-, tektomoks-
acquainted, to get ciɹɹmɹwɹh	animal ho [˘] re [˘] mos
across hikoc, hikoh, hiko [˘] ćuk	answer, to no [˘] lo [˘] (c-)
across the sea wohpek ^W , wohpew, wohpewk	ant herpuc
across, to carry wohpeyonem-	appear, to newoy-
across, to come me [˘] won-	apple [˘] ɹplɹs ✓
across, to go wohpey-	approve, to pyekcoh
across by boat, to go wohpec-	apron cohcoh
added in, to be, in payment tekon-	of bark kek ^W sah ✓
admire, to kenroksim-, toksim-	arm -sen
adorn oneself, to skuykep-	armpit -rkow [˘]
adult, to be tomoy-	around nini, yokmoki, yo [˘] ko [˘] ni
afar, to be from cpa [˘] nik-	around, to be ho [˘] le [˘] m(-)
afraid, to be [˘] ek ^W eyɪ(pel-), na [˘] ginahp-, na [˘] ginep-	arrive, to nes(k ^W ec-)
afraid of, to be ɪmeyor(k ^W -), na [˘] ginahpim-, na [˘] ginepim-	arrow nɹ [˘] wk ^W ɹc
	arrowhead knetknet [˘]
	ashamed, to be hohsep-
	ashes pontet ✓
	ashore heɪku
	ashore, to pull meno [˘]

ask, to ko^ooyew-, ko^ooyum-, mei^oen
 at ni, ^o
 attack, to myo^orep-
 aunt tulos
 automobile muc ro^o
 autumn kelomei, keyoh, keyohke-
 moh
 awake, to be he^owonii-
 away now
 away, to be cpa^onec-
 away at night, to be woyc-
 awe struck, to be na^oginahp-,
 na^oginep-
 axe tɪk^Wtɪp

B

baby ca^onu^oks
 baccharis consanguinea mɪ^o?
 bachelor worocin
 back (noun) *ha^owec, lekita^o
 backbone ^ou^opɪh
 of fish, dried ^ou^opɪs
 backward, to be hinoy (ni) son(ow-)
 backwards slek^Weni
 backwards, to walk or stroke
 slek^Wwec-
 bad, to be kimol-, kimolahp-,
 kimolep-, imeyow-
 bad, to feel kiminep-, kim
 soninep-
 bad luck, to have wished on one
 tenumonok
 bad weather, to be ka^omeg(ei-),
 lɪptɪnu^o?ɪwɪy-
 badly, to treat kimk-, imeyk-
 baggage ho^olu^ol
 bail out, to ke^omohpec-
 bailer ke^omoh
 bake, to ce^oloh(t-), le^okel-
 bald, to be kɪɪ^o?ɪy
 Bald Hills culu
 ball rohkun
 ball, to make a mo^oohkeloyt-
 bank a fire, to ho^ole^oken-
 bank (land) rewore^oɪ
 bar to^ora^o?r
 bar, to to^ora^o?r
 bark -rk^Wwec
 fir tree wɪhk^Wwic
 tan oak ro^oget
 bark, to mok^Wwomok^Wwoc-

bark one's shins, to se^oloylik
 barked, to be ketop-
 barnacle (?)yɪ^oɪnɪ^o?
 bashful, to be menewk^W-
 basket ho^oloh
 baby no^oos
 bride's terek^Ws, te^orek^Ws
 burden kewoy
 carrying tumic
 cooking mu^orip
 dipper keyom
 drying mes^oe^oi
 eating hek^Wc
 fancy celog
 plain pɪhcɪk^Ws
 pounding pek^Won
 sifter (?)weconep
 small hɪk^Wtɪks
 store pahtek^Ws
 for deerskin dance ^oe^ogur^o?
 with handles (?)rumicek^Ws
 basket, first part of to be made
 wɪy^opu^o?r
 basket, point at which another rib is
 added to the frame weno^oomek^o
 basket, raised rim of nohpɛy^o?l
 ridge round ^ou^opur
 baskets, to make fine, smooth
 skɪwicew-
 bastard ka^omu^oks
 bat (animal) skoyom
 bath, to wesah, wesep-
 bathe, to wesah, wesep-
 bathing place ku ^oo^o wegesah
 bath tub ku ho^o wegesah
 be, to (to be like) son-, son(ow-),
 si^oson(ow-)
 be, to (to exist) ?-, ^oo^o?
 be somewhere one, two, three, four
 etc. days, to kohcemo^o?, na^o?amo^o?
 nahksemo^o?, co^ona^o?mo^o?, meruh,
 etc., co^omo^o?-
 beak pɪk^Wɪh
 bear (children), to ^ou^oksey-
 bear cir^o?ɪy?
 grizzly nik^Wwec
 beard me^oɸoc
 beat, to myewoles-, repic-, sɪmɪ
 beat up, to merk^Wsew-
 beaten, to be sɪm
 beauty, a thing of ɪkyork^Wɪ^oson
 beaver tegu^ok, tesir
 to play like a tegu^ok

- because mewistu?, mi?, ?oikumi
 bed ?e?go?, ?e?go?lino?oi.
 bedstraw tektekoh
 bee tɪwɪmɪs
 beg, to mei?en
 begin, to hopkek-
 behave, to son(ow-)
 behind hinoy, hinoyk, (a person)
 hinahpc
 below co'lew, hicoy, himar,
 himarkik, hima?rk, (down river)
 pul, puloyoh
 belt no?ohpi:t.
 bend, to (trans.) yek^Wohs-
 bend back, to (trans.) kyoyem-
 bend sharply, to (of a river)
 mye?wey-
 bent, to be yo'mel-
 berries, to pick nɪhpɪy-
 berry nɪhpɪy
 bet, to min-
 betray a trust, to nɪyɪks-
 better, had pahpic
 big, to be (human beings, animals
 and birds, tools, etc., trees,
 etc.) peloy-
 big, to be
 human beings peliɪ
 animals and birds plɪ?ɪy(-)
 round things, plants, etc., body
 parts, utensils, clothes, houses,
 boats ploh(keloy-)
 trees, etc., body parts, utensils,
 clothes, worms and ropes, etc.
 plep-
 flat things plok-
 houses pe?r(on-), ple?loy-,
 ploh(keloy-)
 boats pleyteloy-
 bird čuciš
 a large (sp.) hewono?
 an extinct k^Weyuc
 a sea (sp.) mɪ
 birth, to give ?uksey-
 bite, to ceykum-, teykelum-
 biter, to be (of a dog) teykeluɪ-
 bitter, to be sken-
 bitter part of a fish (?wo?i?e?y
 black, to be
 human beings, tools, etc., plants,
 etc., trees, etc., body parts,
 utensils, clothes, worms and
 ropes, etc., flat things, houses,
 boats lo?ogey(ɔw-)
- black, to be
 animals and birds lɪ?ɪgɪy(-)
 round things lɪ?ɪgɪh
 water lɪ?ɪgɪyɪ
 sticks, etc., = to be charred
 lo?oge?r(on-)
 black (jet black), to be wišew
 blackberry leyceɪ
 blackbird kɪ? segon
 blackcap ckoHPin
 blame, to lenahpim-
 blanket ka?a?n
 rabbit skin copele?y
 blind, to be nimi komtenep-
 blistered, to be hɪwɪsk^Wɪy-
 blood pekoyek, pekoyk
 blow, to (of wind) mewec-, ro·k^Ws-
 blue, to be skoyon
 bluebell pu·k wecpega?r
 bluebird srah
 blue blossom sahsip
 blunt, to be su·lik^W(omoy-)
 blush, to pakɪyu?rɪy-
 board nahko?
 boast, to hohco?
 boat (?yoc
 body (?wesk^Welon
 boil, to (trans.) ca?am-, tkek^Wel-
 boil, to (intr.) hunow-
 boil over, to rurow-
 bone (?wɪkɪ?
 bone put through nose of corpse
 tɪ·lul
 born, to be ?-, nohsunow-
 borrow, to mosk-, ?oroc-
 bottom, to hit i?ɪc-
 bow (for arrows) smohta?r,
 wesomot
 box tek^Wonek^Ws
 boy mewah
 bracelet ?onces
 braid up, to weskelok
 braids kɪy
 brain pɪyɪkɪ?
 branch (?wesk^Wen
 when cut off (?wesk^Wenet
 branchy, to be teitelun-,
 (?wesk^Wen-
 brave, to be (?wesk^Weloy(ow-)
 brave person (?wɪ·gɪyɪs
 breechcloth srek^Wahpi:t
 bread popsew
 break, to (trans.) kek^Wono:t-,
 tik^Wohs-, tmohkeloys-, tmohkeloyt-

break, to (intr.) kek^Won-, smemoł, tik^Won-
 break through waves, to siyow-
 breast newon
 breathe, to sewep-, suwep-
 bride, to buy a we[?]yes-
 bride price we[?]yonoh
 bride price, to offer a we[?]yones-
 bridge runcah, włhpıyɨh
 bright colored, to be cłhkıy-
 bring, to mu[?]monem-, negem-,
 nowonem-
 bring back, to k^Womien-,
 weno[?]monem-
 bring up, to (rear) hunowom(c-)
 broad face, to have a to[?]me[?]wey-
 brodiaea bulb hłıkɨh, kohceł
 broil, to rekiroy
 broken, to be i[?]ewk^Woh, swoył
 brother (of man) -pa[?], -pa[?]goh
 (of woman) -ley[?]
 younger cic, -ykew
 brother-in-law tey
 brown, to be light s[?]oktoy
 bruised, to be sewk^Welum-
 brush slahpo[?], sloylketo[?],
 sloyšo[?]oł
 brushwood ka[?]peł
 brushy, to be ck^Weporił-,
 ka[?]polił-
 brush dance melo[?]
 there is a melody-
 to sing solo at nohpewił
 buckskin, strip of skoy
 bug nohpetek^Ws
 big black hupupos
 bugs, to be eaten hollow by
 penk^Weł-
 build, to hoh(kum-), tektet
 bull (pegił) musmus
 bullhead rohtun
 bull snake mewom
 bulrush (?)wełkoh
 burl nolit
 burn, to (trans.) tye[?]wol-
 burn, to (intr.) lo[?]op-
 burn oneself, to le[?]loy-
 burst, to swełk-
 bury, to lełkel-
 with an object of value
 ho[?]la[?]anem-
 object of value buried with body
 ho[?]la[?]anek

but tu[?], [?]apoto[?]
 butterfly (?)włɨp
 button [?]łkɨt
 button up, to [?]łkɨt(k^W-)
 buy, to ko[?]yc(k^W-)
 buy a bride, to we[?]yes-
 buzzard łıgrıł
 by meł

C

call, to (of birds) [?]oloyew-
 called (named), to be wegenoy-
 calochortus maweanus pusi [?]wecpe-
 ga[?]r
 calypso (orchid) wohpekumew we-
 no[?]oy
 camas toykem
 camp, to [?]o[?]lek^W-, [?]o[?]lew
 canary tegi[?]n ćuciš
 cancer, to have weyoks-
 candlefish k^Wo[?]ro[?]r
 cane mełk^Weł
 canyon, there is a tik^Woł
 canyons, there are tegeytko[?]ł
 cap (?)włhpıyɨh
 capful [?]ekahpor
 capsized, to kye[?]w(ol-)
 card per, perkok^Wc
 care, to take cpurk-, kensonow-
 care for, to nowk^W-
 careful, to be cpurk-, kensonow-
 carefully pyekceni
 carry, to negem-, [?]olonem-
 a load ho[?]lu[?]l(es-), na[?]mul,
 no[?]m(onem-)
 across wohpeyonem-
 off mulonem-
 a heavy basket to[?]mec-
 in the mouth weno[?]omewt-
 on the back ho[?]rek^Wec-
 cartridge knetknet
 cascara so[?]
 cat pusi
 wild cmu[?]k
 civet (?)wahceł
 catch, to koh(cew-), ł-
 a lot of tensew-
 cattail (?)wełkoh
 cause, to hoh(kum-)
 cave mełkuk
 cedar ho[?]ow

celery, wild (?) kotkotiʔr
 cemetery kowištewoɪ
 centipede skɹwic
 chair cikʷar
 challenge, to myoʔrep-
 change, to (trans.) cink-
 change into other beings, to (intr.)
 hunoyoɪ
 charred, to be (sticks, etc.)
 loʔogeʔr(on-)
 chase, to noʔpen-, roʔomec-
 chatter, to tomowoɪ-
 cheap, to be merogey-
 cheek to'loh
 cherry pu'n
 chest (body part) kʷen
 chew, to pyewolum-
 chicken ciki
 chief poyweson
 child hu'k, hu'ksoh, ku cey
 young ca'nu'ks
 childhood, to pass one's nohsunow-
 children ma'tpoɪ, mekey, mekeyo-
 wok
 to lose at childbirth megeyo'
 chin kɹwɹyɹh
 chinkapin nut wecew
 chip, to nohsec-
 chipmunk smecken
 chipper naʔmaʔw
 chittamwood soʔ
 choke, to (with smoking) ʔɹpkɹʔy-
 choked, to be ʔep-
 civet, ring-tailed kerkeɪ, kɹycɹɪ
 civet cat (?)wahceɪ
 claim (title) *hekʷol
 clam, fresh-water piʔiyɹs
 razor cpɹgrʔ
 Washington keptoh
 clap the hands, to tɹktɹɹpɹtew-
 claw (?)weɪketeg
 clay keɪkem, ɪkeyom, ʔeɪkeɪ
 clean, to be mɹwɹksiʃon(ow-)
 clean, to be very mɹwɹksɹy-
 clean person mɹwɹksiʃon
 clean fish or meat, to hoktketoy
 clear, to be (roads, prairies,
 etc.) skewiɪkes-
 water nɹwɹyɪkɹp-, skɹwiɪkɹp-
 clear, to (trans.) skewiɪket-
 clear, to (intr., of weather) ma'y,
 rohpiɪ-
 clear away, to now leɪken-

clear weather, to be meworoh
 clench the fist, to moʔohkeloyt-
 clever, to be ho'roks-, nekome-
 weks-
 climb, to nurʔurn(c-)
 close, to (trans.) ʔeks-
 cloth skegoʔoh
 clothes slekʷslekʷ
 cloud leptenok
 cloudy, to be leptenoyɪ, lewkʷenoɪ
 cloudy, to get leptenoksiɪ-, lohpiɪ-
 clover kleʔuʔoh
 red-flowered peton
 club pɹkɹʔm
 club, to pɹkɹʔms-
 clumps, to grow in tenunow-
 cluster ʔekeks
 coagulate, to testop-
 coals loʔog
 coat ćwonaʔ
 cold, to be sa'won-
 (liquids) tɹpɹyɹh, tɹpɹyɹp-
 cold, to feel sa'wel-
 cold, to have a kʷeskʷes-
 cold weather, to be ceporeg(eɪ-)
 color, to be a particular sɹ'nɹh,
 sɹ'nɹy-
 colt'sfoot, sweet ketkeɪ
 columbine sru'kʷi
 comb curpɹʔy
 comb, to curpɹy
 come, to nes(kʷec-), wen-
 come in! ʔoʔlomah
 come out, to meʔw(omec-), pkʷec-
 comical, to be no'siʃon(ow-)
 conceited, to be maʔanor
 condor pregniʃ
 confess to having had malicious
 thoughts, to pahsoy
 coo, to tokolew
 cook ku pu'womin
 cook, to pem-, pew(om-)
 over an open fire peyaʔr
 cooked, to be skeʔwoy-
 cool, to feel sa'woginep-
 coon twegoh
 corpse kesomuy
 cost, to to'
 cottonwood tree hegaʔpoh
 cough, to herikʷ(on-)
 count, to ckem
 cousin micos
 female (of woman) -let

cover of baby basket kece?w
 cover, to lo?s-
 cow (weyonah) musmus
 coyote segep
 crab ko?ses
 crab-grass (?)weska:p
 (cut and dried) (?)weskem
 cramp, to have lu>woloy-
 crane m.r:k
 cranky, to be (of a boat)
 k.r:k?w.r:k^Ws-
 crave, to ciweyet-
 crawl, to le:kelay, lepah(tep-)
 crazy, to be kerpeyew-, sa?arkey-
 crazy person tinu:monok
 creek ra:k :
 Crescent City kohpey
 crooked, to be k.r:k?y.r?
 crookedly, to flow k.r:k?y.r:m.r:y(k-)
 cross, to wohpey-
 by boat wohpec-
 by a bridge w.r:h.p.r:y.r:k-s-
 crossing place ku ?o wegohpeye?m
 crow k.r:č, k.r:?, k^Wegok^W
 crowd, there is na?a?m(o?w)
 crowded, to be myop-
 cry (weep), to mey(k^Wele?wey-),
 teget
 cunning, to be ho:roks-
 cure (food), to ce?loh(t-)
 cure (illness), to hewolon
 currant, wild mulomul
 cut, to tek^Ws-
 cut in half, to tmepit-
 cut up (fish, etc.), to ko:k^Ws-

D

daddy longlegs pulews
 dance, to helomey-
 last dance at the brush dance is
 danced m.r:w.r:y-
 dark (adv.) lo?ogeni
 dark, to be ho?oh(ko:)-
 dark-colored, to be (human beings,
 tools, etc., plants, etc., trees,
 etc., body parts, utensils, clothes,
 worms and ropes, etc., flat things,
 houses, boats) lo?ogey(ow-)
 dark-colored, to be
 animals and birds lu?r:gr?r:y(-)
 round things lu?r:gr:h
 water lu?r:gr:y:~

dark-skinned person lu?r:gr:y:~
 daughter -me?y
 married -?mo-
 daughter-in-law -ke:p, -ke:pčem
 dawn, at numi koy
 day kecoyn, kecoy:~
 all day, by day kecoyk
 daylight, to be kecoy-
 dead, to be kic mi(?) pyuc son(ow-)
 deaf, to be kepey:~
 deafen, to kepey:~k^Wel-
 dear (expensive), to be tenoni:~
 dearly, to pay tenoni:k^W-
 death kesomuy
 debt, to be in ?oroyew-
 deep, to be (water) knu?loge:~
 deep, to be (snow) tomik-
 how deep is it? kus čp.r:n.r:y:~
 deer pu:k
 deer meat n.r:y.r:m.r:t
 deer sinew hop:~
 deerskin, tanned smecoy
 deerskin, white poncec
 deerskin dance pyeweg
 dentalium shell t.r:k^Wt.r:m
 descend, to sloyc-
 devil ?uma?ah
 diaper sre:k^Wepi:t
 die, to kmoy:~(kes-), merkewec-,
 moyk-, (euphemism) ko?l son(ow-)
 different, to be won son(ow-)
 differently won
 difficult, to be cahcew, sekeyow-
 dig, to lek^Wteme:~(-)
 digging stick cuy
 dinner cmeyonen ?o ?we?i?i?gah
 dip net tregepa?
 dip net, to fish with a tregepah,
 tregepet-
 dirt ka:me:~
 dirty, to be ka:me:~kes-, kimo:~,
 (water) k.r:m.r:i(k.r:p-)
 disappear, to menec-, menecol-,
 menunow-
 dislike, to ka:moksim-, kim so:(s-)
 me:~, kenso:noksim-
 disliked, to be ka:mok
 dispute, to settle a t.r:grw
 distrust, to won ni roksim-
 dive, to tek^Wonur-
 divorce, to get a wey ?u?wegah
 dizzy, to be ho:mel-
 do, to megi?rep-, nahk^W-, son-,
 sonk-, son(ow-), s.r:~h, s.r:~(r:p-)

doctor kegey, meges
 to treat as a prayer doctor
 k^Wesoyew-
 doctor dance remoh
 to take part in the remoh
 doctor dance song remohpoh
 dodge, to mur-
 doe tohsoh
 dog cíšah, megok^W
 dogwood hıgı·wıı
 don't! koweco, kowico
 don't do that! kowey
 door ʔeksoʔ
 doorway repok^W
 dove ʔoʔrowiʔ
 mourning megey ʔoʔrowiʔ
 down (adverb) co·lek^W, keski,
 keskik, skeli, skelik
 downhill ʔoslo·k^W
 to run sloyiket-
 down river pulekuk, pulek^W, pulik
 doze, to ckirišıy-, tmegenomeni
 ckey-
 drag along, to letk^Weloš-,
 menetk^Weles-
 dragonfly paʔa·ı wı·p
 draw, to ʔahtemar
 dream, to so·niı-, wiık^W-
 dream about, to so·niıpum-
 dream the doctor's dream, to
 ka·miı-
 dress (woman's) skıy, skıytkı^W
 dress, to skıytkı^Wıı-, skuykep-,
 slek^Wslek^Woh
 drift, to lenewk^W-
 driftwood coʔworec
 drill tohpıʔr
 drink, to rek^Woh, ʔahsp-
 drip, to klaʔklaʔ, ılewoluı
 drive away, to k^Wımiıʔıʔıc-
 drown, to (trans.) wohpu lo·t-,
 wohplo·t-
 drown, to (intr.) lenewk^W-,
 menewk^W-
 drum cokco·p̄
 drum, to cokco·paʔr
 to sing with drum beating repoy-
 drunk, to be teʔnahsp-
 dry, to (trans.) ceʔloh(t-)
 dry, to be ceʔloy-
 dry weather, to be ceʔloyı-
 duck nıyet
 sea tumıı

dugout (canoe) k^Wereʔweʔy
 dull, to be (colors) sweykemoy-
 dull colored, to be swıykıh
 dull weather, to be lohkwıı-
 dumb, to be nimi cwı·gin
 dung mol
 dust pıncıc
 dye, to kewet-

E

eagle tohtet
 golden pı·giš
 red hewoneı
 ear cpegaʔr
 early (adverb) cini, ciʔn
 earring kıı
 earthquake, there is an lewoı-,
 yewoı-
 easily, to go skewic-
 east ku ho kyegah
 easy, to be merogey-
 eat, to nep-, ʔeʔgah
 as a guest no·yc(k^W-)
 much tenpey-
 up merkum-
 eclipse of the moon, there is an
 lenk^Weı-
 educated person teno·wok
 eel keʔwin
 dried sloyı
 eel trap lumon
 eels, to fish for lemol-
 effort, to make an sekin-
 egg (ʔ)wıyı
 eggs of fish wo·lew, wo·rew
 eight knewetikı
 elbow pı·rwk^Wiš
 elder, red taʔamoʔ
 elk mewıı
 elope, to woy ni ıego(h)pew
 elsewhere won
 embers loʔog
 embrace each other, to ıego(h)pew
 emotion, to suppress tkepah(pet-)
 empty, to swo·pin-
 empty, to be nıkwıks-
 end rewon, rewonah, rewonek^W
 of fish net ʔumyoʔ
 of land reworeı
 endure, to noʔmonem-
 (to last) noʔomunow-

enemy -s^owec
 English, to speak (?)wɪˌgɪyɪc-
 enjoy, to nowinep-, skuwet-, skuyɪl-
 enough! to^owoh
 enough, to be to^o
 enquire, to cpega^oroy-
 enter, to noh(pew-)
 enter! ^oo^olomah
 envy, to kemoloc-
 epidemic, there is an weypegar
 escholtzia worme^oy weci^šep
 even (adverb) kem
 even if, even though kitowco^o,
 tosoh
 evening cmeyonen
 evening, to be cmey-, cmeyoksi-
 everything ciˌko^ol, ko^osi, koˌsi,
 merk^weni
 everywhere kego^osi, ko^osi, koˌsi
 evil creature kaˌmes
 exactly kenumi, ^oek^w, ^oenumi
 excessively kitwɪ^šɪy^š, ko^omi
 exhaust (eat up), to merkum-
 exist, to ^o-, ^oo^o
 expensive, to be tenoni^š
 explode, to i^ou^š(k^won-)
 extinguish, to mene^šken-
 eye -lin
 eyebrow -^orep
 eyelash -i^špei

F

face toˌloh
 fade, to sweyoninep-, swɪhkɪy-
 faint, to merkewec-
 fair-skinned person muncɪs,
 muntɪs, (?)wɪˌgɪyɪs
 falcon kɪˌnit
 fall (autumn) kelome^š, keyoh,
 keyohkemoh
 fall, to lekol-, lei^oko^o
 (water) klewolu^š
 fall down hard, to toˌmoˌ
 fall in (collapse), to lek^wo^š-
 fall over, to kyo^špoˌ^o
 fallfish cegun
 family, member of (?)weskw^eɪ
 fang of snake lo^olip^š
 far (adverb) cpaˌ, cpaˌni, noˌi
 as far as noˌi
 how far? kus noˌi

far side, on the nahpcuh
 far, to be cpaˌnik-
 fare (well or badly), to hoˌle^om(-)
 fat pemey, welogoˌ
 fat, to be welog-
 (human beings) ploh(keloy-),
 toˌmoh
 fat faced, to be welogoˌ^owey-
 father -psec, toto^o
 father-in-law paˌrew
 fawn kepceni^š
 fawn, spotted i^okɪkɪpic
 feather rego^o, re^onoh
 feeble, to be noˌloyk^wel-, nɪˌlykɪ^š
 feed, to (trans.) ^oohpum-
 feel, to kominep-, soninep-
 fell, to tek^ws-
 female wentok^ws, weyonah
 fence rewi^š
 fennel, hog's kahkah wenep
 fern, California wood (?) pa^oaˌ^o
 segon
 fern, gold-back, maidenhair, five-
 finger re^ogo^o
 fern, brake ho^oolek
 fern, sword tuˌp, tuˌptuˌp
 ferry ku ^o wiˌgoh
 ferryman yegu^ouh
 fetch, to iˌ-, mu^omonem-, nonow-,
 nowonem-
 fetch, to (a load) nuˌles-
 few, to be cken-
 field sepolah, sepolek
 fight, to pelomew(pey-), pelomoy-
 fighting, there is pel(ep-)
 file me^orepo^oy
 fill, to regohpet-, regohpin-
 the air (noise) lek^wo^š-
 fin cecek^w
 find, to hek^ws-
 fine, to pay a maˌw-
 finger ska^oatew
 index cɪwɪsɪtɪw
 middle (long) knewoletew
 third wina^oatew
 little ceyketew, kɪmɪtɪw
 finish, to weyewet-, wey(k-)
 finished, to be weyew
 fire mec
 to make ho^oop-
 to bank or stir a hoˌle^šken-
 to set on pekonoc-
 there is a big te^onoy^š-

- firecracker (flower) pu'k wai'kɔh
 fireweed pa'a'ɔiʃ
 fireplace meclah
 first, at first hewon, hewoni
 first month kohcewec
 fir tree, large tɔpɔnɔ?
 fir tree, small stowstek'
 fish nepe'wiʃ, nunepew, nunepuh,
 nunepuy
 fish (sp.) me'wo', mɔ'ɔlus
 fish, fat part of (?)wɔyken
 fish, to rorowen-, so'nken-
 for eels lemol-
 for trout katk-
 fish with a net, to lewet-, ?ɔkɔh
 fish dam lo'gin, ?umyo?
 chief builder of, at Kepel lo?
 girl helper at ceremony of
 no'ome'r
 girl dancer at ceremony of
 wo'ur
 fish dam house le'weɪ
 fisher (bird) le'go?
 fish hawk spegi'
 fishing rock *hek'woɪ
 fit, to ren-
 five meruh
 five-point deer meruh cego'onep
 fix, to tepohs-
 fixed, to be tepoh, tepon-
 in the ground myo'ley-
 flank skoypiɪ
 flap, to hoyɪkep-
 flat, to be (roads, fields, etc.)
 skewi'kes-
 flat, to be (roads) skewi'ɔn-
 flat, to be (round things, flat things)
 skɔwɔh'ɔy-
 flat, to make skewi'ket-
 flat, the land is ket'oksiɪ
 flatulent, to be ro'k'ws-
 flea tege'y
 flesh tewon
 flicker (bird) pegoy
 flint ni'gem, pa'arik
 flint for tattooing ckemkoh
 flint, white rekoyoyʃ
 float, to weno'monew, ?olonewk^w-
 float upward, to rohp-
 flood, to be in plohp-
 floor keɪkem, wa'awor
 flounder ɪpɔgɔp
 flour, acorn penk^w
- flow, to la'yop-, lekoy-, royk-
 flow away, to meworoy-
 flow quickly, to sekikoy-
 flower ci'ʃep
 flower, to ci'ʃomoy-
 fly cohpos
 fly, to la'yol-, letkol-, lol-,
 nohslol-, sol-, so'nol-, weno'omo
 fly away, to nohsol-
 fog mo'ohpir
 foggy, to be mo'ohpirk
 follow, to no'rep-, ?orog-
 food ke'mow, nuneg, nunepew,
 nunepuh, nunepuy
 food taken with one mɔwpɔh
 food to take with one mɔwp-
 foot -ckah, (measure) ?otiʃ
 feet long, to be so many mecken-
 forbidden, to be k'wahɪey
 forehead tewey
 forest, in a tepo'noɪ
 foretell evil, to wega'neyo'c-
 forget, to ha'peɪ, kahselum-
 forgive, to cega'noks-
 fork ci'kuk
 formerly hikon, hikoni
 foul, to (rope) to'lek
 four (human beings) co'oneyɪ
 (animals and birds) cɔ'ɔnɔ'ɔyɪ,
 cɔ'ɔnɔ'ɔ'y
 (round things) to'onoɔh
 (tools, etc.) tɔ'ɔnɔ'pi?
 (plants, etc.) to'onek'wo'n
 (trees, etc.) to'one'r
 (body parts, streams, utensils,
 clothes) co'one'n, co'ne'n
 (worms, ropes, etc.) to'onek'
 (flat things) to'ono'ks
 (houses) to'one'li
 (boats) to'oney
 times co'onemi, co'na'mi
 days co'na'amoyɪ
 arm's lengths co'onɔmɔyʃ
 to be somewhere for four days
 co'na'mo'-
 to be four in number co'oney-
 fox wɔgɔs
 frail, to be mɔy'kɪɪ
 frequently kenego'ɪ, sega'ani,
 sega'ni
 fresh, to be hɔ'ɔh'kɪɪ
 friend rahcin, to'mar
 friendly, to be penohpeyow-

frighten, to imeyonem-
 frog ik^wɪtɪk^ws
 from meɪ
 front, in himec, poy, poyew
 frost sloyow, sloyoweɪ
 full, to be kohceweɪ, regohp-,
 ri:k(omoy-)

G

gamble, to ho:k^w(c-)
 gambleweed kotkotiʔr ʔusegon
 gap, there is a low tik^woɪ
 garden ho:leɪ
 gather, to no:weɪken-, no:weɪkin-
 (flowers, etc.) hoh(kum-)
 gaze, to newor
 generous, to be skewoɪ(key-)
 gentian sepolah ni yegun
 get up, to heweɪkeloy(p-)
 ghost saʔaɪ, soʔo
 gills mɪʔɪx
 ginger (ʔ)weɪk^wenep
 girl weʔyon, wɪʔyɪs
 girl friend -r, -ris
 give, to nahc-, nahcpum-, ʔ-, ʔoʔlow-
 give away winnings, to cinomel-
 given food, to be ʔahspah
 glad, to be tewomeɪ, woklew
 glide along on water, to ro:yonew
 glow, to mecewoloʔ
 glue sarkew
 glue from a tree ha:lop
 glue from sturgeon tektekeɪ
 gnat cohkiks
 gnaw, to cɪcɪmɪkɪɪ
 go, to heg-, ho
 go away, to so:t(-)
 go quickly, to so:yc-
 go out (of fire), to meneɪ
 go and do nuk^wo
 go on! cinah
 go with others, to megel-
 God (Christian) ku wonoyeʔik ʔo
 cwi:gin
 good, to be skuyah(pel-), skuyep-
 good as a woman, to be so:twom-
 good weather, to be skeweg(eɪ-),
 skuweg(eɪ-), skuʔy so: negeɪ-
 goodbye cuɪ, cuʔ
 goose kelok
 goose, lesser snow tumɪɪ

gooseberry mohkaʔ
 gopher mewom, skelikraʔ
 gradually ʔisku
 grain, to be of good skɪwɪyk-
 grandchild -kɛpew
 grandfather picowos
 grandfather, deceased peycew
 grandmother kucos
 grasp in both hands, to nɪʔɪsɪnem-
 grass ʔɪ:wɪh
 grass, long lu:ɪ
 grasshopper tohtoʔr, tohtɪʔ
 grave ka:mɪɪ
 gravel peceyk^wseɪ
 graveyard ka:mɪɪ
 gray, to be (animals and birds,
 worms, ropes, etc.) pɪk^wɪʔɪy(-)
 (deer) pɪncɪh
 (round things) pɪk^wɪh
 (plants, etc., trees, etc.) poɪk^wen
 ʔuson
 gray, to be light kɪrwɪɪʔɪy
 son(ow-)
 gray-haired, to be kɪrwɪɪʔɪy
 grease pemey
 greasy, to be pemeyomoy-
 greedy, to be loʔncoʔ
 greedy for, to be maʔepet-
 green, to be ʔɪ:wɪh siʔon(ow-)
 greens, Indian (ʔ)wɪhtu:p
 greet, to hekor, humcor, tɪgɪwɪm-
 tɪgum-
 groan, to k^womkep-, remep-
 ground ikeɪ
 ground hog k^wecoyek^w
 group, to be in a co:ʔm(-), to:ʔm(-)
 grouse sʔɪwɪh
 grow, to hunow-
 (of plants) tek(toy-), tunow-,
 ʔeʔgoʔ
 grow badly, to ka:munow-
 grow well, to skunow-
 grow together, to teykunow-
 grow up, to nohsunow-, nunow-
 grunion keges
 grunt, to syoʔo:gec-
 guard, to ni:ʔn(-), ni:ʔn(ow-)
 guest, to eat as a no:yc(k^w-)
 gulp down, to menok^wolum-,
 mikolum-
 gum (part of mouth) so:yɪ
 gun pɪhsɪh
 guts (ʔ)waʔalox

H

- hail sahksah
 hail, to (weather) sahksah
 hair (?)leptoyɨ
 hairpin, bone nohcür
 hair tie kɾy
 half (noun) tmenomen, tmoh,
 tmohkeri
 half (adverb), in half tmen, tmeno-
 men, tmenomeni, tmenomi
 half, to cut in tmepit-
 half-breed (?)wo·geɨmen
 hammer tek^Wonur
 hand cewes
 handsome, to be mɨmɾy(ɾw-)
 hang, to (trans.) ?elew(oliš-),
 ?erew(oriš-)
 happen, to son-, son(ow-)
 happy, to be hahpelin(ep-),
 nowinep-, sku?y soninep-
 hard (adverb) koma, pke?y so·,
 seke?y so·
 hard, to be sekeyow-, sɨkɾyɨh
 hardly ce?muc
 harm, to kimk-
 harpoon, to rohsim-
 hat ?ekah
 hate, to tyohpeyok(sim-)
 I hate the idea of hegek
 haunted, to be sa?aɨkun-
 hawk knu·u
 hawk, red-tailed tohteɨ
 hawk, sparrow rikoret
 hazel holiɨ ka·p
 hazel shoot holiɨ
 he k^Welas, wok, wo?, wo?o·t, yok,
 yo?, yo?o·t
 head moɨk^Woh
 head of fish tɾ·kun
 head of fish, dried cerko·
 head of river mɨ?wɨmɾy
 headband (of woodpecker scalps)
 plegok
 headband, to put on sɨpɾyɾ?y-
 heal, to (trans.) hewolon
 heal, to (intr.) po?oh
 healthy, to be hewec-
 heap, to be in a mek^Wei
 hear, to ko?m(oy-)
 hear with distaste, to cege?roy-
 heart cek^Ws
 heart of salmon tek^Wsa·r
 heavy, to be pke?y(el-)
 heel ɨe?mek^W
 hell corek^Wik
 help, to nɨɾyɾ(k-)
 help, to go to nohsowen
 helpful, to be nohsowen(ow-)
 hemlock pes?es
 herb (sp.) kri·c
 here hitoy, toy, wek, wi(?), wiš,
 wok, yoh, yok, yos, yo?
 here! cew, cewah, hela?
 heron, green corek^Wik ni mɾ·k
 hey! haɨ, heɨ, hoyi·, ?oyek^Wi?,
 ?oyi·, ?oyu·k^Wi?
 hide, to (trans.) ceyohpin-
 hide, to (intr.) hɨkɾy-
 high, to be (round things, trees, etc.)
 no?op- (plants, etc., trees, etc.)
 knewe?l(on-)
 hip (body part) to?, mɨkɾɨ?ɨkɾɨ
 hire, to ko?oyew-, ko?oyum-
 hit, to kohto·(liš-)
 hit in the face, to s?o·pe?weyet-,
 to·kso?weyet-
 hit on the head, to kɨhtɾin(k-)
 hit in the mouth, to s?ɨks?ɾ·pɨkin-
 hit with the fist, to s?o·ponem-
 hit right in the center mekoh
 hit, to be tepoh
 hit in the mouth, to be s?ɨks?ɾ·pɨ
 hog k^Wegeɾu?
 hold, to ?ekonem-
 hold down, to lo?s-
 hole tohpew
 hole in the ground me?upeg,
 me?upegah
 hole, to have a tohpew-
 hollow, to be nɨk^Wɨkɨks-
 hollow out, to rek^Wcem-
 hollow, to be eaten penk^Wei-
 holy, to be (?)wo·gey, (?)wo·geyeike
 home, to go kemey-
 home, to take kemeyonem-
 homesick, to be kesomeweɨ-, kesomewt-, sɨhkɨmɾy(pew-)
 honey repcem
 honeysuckle, pink wohpekumew
 ?umesew
 hook, fish nɨhcɨ?
 hook, to nɾyps?-
 hoot, to ?oloyew-
 (I) hope that . . . kos, kos?ela,
 kos?elason, kos?elson

horizontal, to be to·raʔr
 horn sʔecoh
 horse mulah
 horse-neck (clam) keptoh
 hot, to be, to get taʔano·p-,
 taʔanoy-
 hot, to feel taʔanoy-
 hot weather, to be taʔ(anoyɿ-)
 house ʔoʔleɿ, ʔoʔlep, ʔoʔlomah,
 ʔoʔlomeɿ
 house pit kepoɿ
 hover, to ʔekol-
 how? kus
 how are you? kus soneʔm, kus
 sonowoʔm
 how! ɿumeʔy, wesiniɿ
 however kotuskini
 huckleberry ci·gɿy
 huckleberry, red sloyɿketoʔ wɿnɿh
 huckleberry bush nɿhpɿyu·p
 hummingbird cegemem
 hunger ciwey
 hungry, to be ciwey-
 hunt, to tmeg-
 Hupa huɿo·
 Hupa Indian ʔomimos
 Hupa, to speak ʔeʔgomimoh
 hurry, to (going somewhere)
 himec-, himo·reyow-, himɿks-
 hurry, to (doing something) himek-
 hurt, to hoʔomohk-
 hurt, to be hoʔomoh
 hurt, to have one's feelings ʔohtoy-
 husband -nos

I

I nek, nekiʔ
 ice sloyow, sloyoweɿ
 if mo, moco, ʔeɿeɿ
 even if kitowcoʔ, tosoh
 ill, to be tel-
 ill, to feel klimow-
 image kʷɿɿ
 in ni, ʔo
 Indian greens (ʔ)wɿhtu·p
 inferior, to feel hinoy ni soninep-
 inform, to hecec-
 infrequent intervals, at cpega·k
 inhabit, to pegar(k-)
 inherit, to ho·leni(c-)
 inherit a trait, to nohsur

injury hoʔomoh
 inland heɿkik, hir, hirkik
 inside wiktuʔ, woʔik
 insult, to sweyoksim-
 insulted, to feel teʔnoy-
 intend, to has-, hes-
 interpret at story telling, to
 nego·lo·(c-)
 interpreter, to be an kegoʔm(oy-)
 intervals, at frequent kenegoʔɿ
 intestines (ʔ)waʔalox
 investigate, to ho·lepɿ-
 iris tohpoh
 iris stem lu·ɿ
 iron, to tahpsoy
 itch, to hoyɿis-, hɿ·wɿɿ

J

jammed, to be tpeks-
 jaw kɿwɿyɿh
 jay, blue ko·ʔy
 jay, California blue sra·t
 jealous, to be kemoloc-
 journey, to complete one's
 no·woʔr(ep-)
 judge, to hohkus-
 juice ɿpaʔah
 jump, to myah, mya·ɿkep-
 jump at, to myah, mya·ɿkahpim-,
 mya·ɿkep-
 jump down, to tekʷonur-
 jump up and down, to kotkotiʔr,
 la·yoʔ
 Juneberry menomen
 just (adverb) ʔekʷ
 just now ʔockic, woɿi
 just then woɿi

K

Karok, to speak kɿgɿʔɿmɿc-
 keep, to ʔekonem-
 kelp (seaweed) pa·moh, (ʔ)wahtey
 key ker
 kick, to sya·ɿk-
 kill, to sɿmɿt-, wohpu lo·t-,
 wohplo·t-
 killed, to be sɿm
 kindling wood pɿkɿk
 kingfisher celeʔl

king snake cɔgɔcɔɔɔɔɔɔɔ
 kiss negec
 kiss, to negec
 Klamath hoꝑew
 knee ʔɔkɔɔɔ
 knife pegem
 knife, small cegeyoh
 knife with short hilt tɔ·lul
 knit, to lo·lišoy
 knock down, to lec-, lecken-
 knock out, to cmekoh(s-)
 knocked over, to be kekelepinew
 knot, to ɔkɔɔmɔkɔɔɔ(kin-)
 know, to kom(cum-)
 know, I don't ʔelek^W

L

Labrador tea weyoksip
 ladder ɔkeʔmah
 lady fern paʔaʔp
 lady's-slipper wohpekumew we-
 noʔoy
 lagoon, there is a kefoh
 lake, to form a keful-
 lame, to be ɔkek^Wol-
 lamp ʔekeroʔ
 land ɔkeɔ
 land, to scepoʔ
 landing place ku ho scegepoʔ, ku
 ʔo scegepoʔ
 language cwinkuk
 large quantities, in toktoʔm
 lark, meadow sepolah ni ʔeʔgol
 last (in series) scek^Weni
 last, at ɔow
 late cpaʔ, cpaʔk, cpaʔni
 later kuʔy
 laugh, to hahk^Ws-
 laugh to oneself, to noʔs-
 launch, to lahc-, sloyonem-
 laurel, California wohkeloʔ
 lay down (regulations), to wey(k-)
 lazy, to be cɔgɔcɔɔɔɔɔ
 leach acorns, to wonkew-
 leader poyweson
 leaf kaʔp
 leak, to kla·moks-
 leave, to knek^Womeyt-, knok(sim-)
 leaves for storing or flavoring
 meskaʔp
 leavings knɔpɔɔɔɔɔ

left (hand, side) -kesomewet
 leg miɔpeɔ
 legs, to have strong ʔekekeɔeɔ
 lend, to moskoc-
 lick, to muɔs-
 licorice fern cɔɔɔɔ
 lid kɔɔɔʔ
 lid, to put on kɔɔɔksin-
 lie (down), to kmoyɔ(kes-),
 ʔoyɔ(kes-), ʔo·lin-, (of animals)
 ʔomoʔoh
 lie (be situated), to siɔ-
 lie facing in a particular direction,
 to noʔmoyeʔwey-, nɔʔnɔɔɔɔ
 lie in water, to ʔolonewk^W-,
 ho·lenek^W (ho·leckenek^W)
 lie (falsehood) teloyuɔ
 lie (tell lies), to teloyew-
 lift up, to soʔn-, wonik son(ow-)
 light (not dark), to be newor
 light (not heavy), to be sɔɔɔɔɔ-
 light, to ʔekeroʔ
 light colored, to be (plants, etc.)
 muncɔɔ
 lightning, there is kegeʔy(peɔ-)
 like (adverb) naɔ, kolo, koloni
 like, to skewok(sim-), skuwet-,
 skuyɔɔ-
 like, to be son-, son(ow-),
 sišon(ow-)
 limp, to ɔkek^Wol-
 line la·yekin
 line baskets, to mɔstɔk
 ling (fish) lohtun
 lining of baskets mestek
 lion, mountain keget
 lip rewoh
 liquor regu·k^Woʔ
 listen, to cpeʔroy-
 little, a (adverb) ceʔmek^W
 little while, for a pyekceni
 live, to hewec-, hewoloc-
 live (inhabit), to pegar(k-)
 live long, to cpaʔnaʔr
 lively, to be hahpelin(ep-)
 liver (ʔ)wɔɔɔkun
 lizard ɔkɔɔwɔs
 lizard, biting mɔwɔsišleg
 lock, to keromekin-
 locust ci·yoʔ, tɔwɔɔ
 log tektoh
 logs, to send down a river legenewk^W-
 loincloth srahk^Woh

- lonely, to be kesomewep-,
sɪhkɪmɪy(pew-)
- lonely, to feel kesel-
- long, to be noʔomel-
(plants, etc., trees, etc., body
parts, clothes, utensils)
kneweʔl(on-)
(worms, ropes, etc.) knewolek-,
noʔomek-
(tufted things) kokoneweʔl(on-)
- long and smooth, to be mewiʔr(on-)
- long ago no-ɪ hikon
- long (how long?) kus no-ɪ
- long time, for a cpa·, cpa·ni, koma,
naʔami, naʔmi, tema, temaloh
- long time, to be a cpa·nik-
- long time, to take a cpa·ninep-
- long time, to be somewhere for a
noʔomeɪ(k-)
- long since, it is merogeyah
- look, to ɪkyork^W-, ni·ʔn(-),
ni·ʔn(ow-)
- look after, to megetoɪ(k^W-)
- look at oneself, to cpiʃɪp-
- looks like kolo, koloni
- loose, to be sloyk-
- lose, to ho·ʔy(ket-)
- louse mohkoh
- lousy, to be mohko·moy-
- love, to no·lum-, pirwɪk(sim-),
skewok(sim-)
- lovely, to be pirwɪksiʃonow-
- low, to be (round things) cɪhpɪh
(trees, etc., body parts, utensils,
clothes) tk^Weʔr(on-)
- lower oneself down, to ɪoɪpep-
- lucky, to be heyomoks-
- lucky person heyomoksiʃon
- lumps, to come in loh-p-
- lunch comiʔs wero· ʔo ʔweʔiʔiʔgah
- lungs mɪ·gen
- lupin kɪ·č weci·ʃep, mɪ·k weci·ʃep
- malicious thoughts punomiɪ
- maliciously, to talk ckenowoɪ-
- man pegɪk
- man, old mewimor
- man, young cin, cines, cinomewes
- manroot tek^Wskey
- many, to be ten-, tenekomoy-,
teno·
- manzanita tree pya·p̄
- manzanita flower su·um
- manzanita berry pyah
- maple pk^Woʔoloʔ
- mare's-tail (plant) wɪʔnɪ·
- marrow (of bone) sʔɪ·pɪɪ
- marry, to (ʔ)wegah(pemew)
- marry (of a man), to (ʔ)wahpew-
- marry (of a woman), to nosep-
- marry (of a widow), to loɪkey-
- marry into one's wife's family, to
noh(pew-)
- marry into the same family, to
wecker
- massage, to mesi·gonem-
- mat, tule (ʔ)weɪkoh
- mate *hahpemew
- matter? what is the kus soʔn
- mattress caʔageɪ, ca·geɪ
- meal ʔiʔiʔgah
- meal, to have a ʔeʔgah
- mean (ill-natured), to be ɪmeyow-
- mean (stingy) tenoɪ(key-),
tenoɪ(keyow-)
- measure lekah
- measure, to lekah
- meat nɪpɪw
- medicine mesk^Woh
- medicine, to make so·neyʔ,
tegerum-
- meditate, to kocpoks-
- meet, to nekcn-
- melt, to (trans.) roykenoh
- mend, to tkartkar
- menstruate, to kɪkɪcp-
- middle, in the wogi
- middle-aged, to be stunow-
- midwife negoʔoɪen
- milk newon
- mink kɪycɪgɪh, megesik
- mint herpun
- mirror cpisɪʔɪɪ
- misfortune, to have a munic-
- miss (pine for), to cpɪwɪk(sim-),
nekilet-, smekolum-

M

madrone tree sʔeʔgoh

madrone berry pohsey

maggot (ʔ)yek^Wɪ

maidenhair fern reʔgoʔ

maidenhair stems ra·kniyeʔy

make, to hoh(kum-)

male pegiɪ

mission bells (flower) meɪ
 rego·k^Wsin ci·šep
 mist, to be covered by lɪpsuwɪy-
 misty, to be leɪkemoy, leptenoyɪ,
 rewk^Woɪ-
 moan in one's sleep, to punomeyo·
 mock, to mescah, mescem-
 mock orange mɪʔɪwɪʔ
 mockingbird tenurip, tɪɠɪɪɪp
 mold poɪk^Wen
 moldy, to be poɪk^Wen-
 money ci·k
 month hegor; for the names of the
 months in the old Yurok calendar,
 see 13.216
 month, every kolci kyah
 moody, to be woy ni son(ow-)
 moon wonewsleg
 moor, to keɬey
 mooring place ku ʔo kegeɬey
 morning wo·k
 morning, in the koy, koypoh
 morning, to be woɪkecoy-, wo·k
 mosquito ceyceyɪs
 moss kik^Wten
 moss, yellow tegiʔn
 mossy, to be kik^Wtenomoy-
 most (adverb) cpiwi
 most ever, the (ʔ)wenu·woyk,
 ʔuweyu·n
 moth corek^Wwik ni ʔwɪ·p
 mother -cekos, kokos
 mother-in-law cewin
 mountain mɪk^Wɪɪ
 mountain chain mɪk^Wɪmɪk^Wɪɪ
 mountains, in the heɪkew, heɪkik,
 wonew
 mourn, to mey(k^Weleʔwey-),
 mohpum-
 mourning dove megey ʔoʔrowiʔ
 mouse negenic
 mouth -luɪ
 move, to (intr.) pah, pahcew(-)
 move past, to ra·yoʔr(ep-)
 much, to be ten-, tenekomoy-,
 teno·
 mucus, nasal mɪtɪɪɪp
 mud ɪkoɪ, ɪko·lon, toɪtoɪ
 muddy, to be ɪko·lonkemoy-,
 toɪtoɪɪ
 mudhen legeg
 muscle mok^Wsek
 muscular, to be mok^Wsemoy-

mushroom, edible kɪmsɪɪ
 mushroom, poisonous tɪki·ksɪc
 mushroom, tan oak kɪʔmɪk^Ws
 music, to make cyeʔw(ol-)
 musical instrument cyeʔwol
 musk, to smell of puso·ʔm(el-)
 mussel piʔih
 mussel, dried pɪʔɪk
 mussels, to gather piʔiy-
 mustache meɬoc

N

nail (of finger) (ʔ)weɪketeg
 nail (hammered) k^War
 name *hew
 name, to nekeʔy
 named, to be wegenoy-
 narrow, to be (flat things) ceykoks-
 nastily, to act won son(ow-)
 near ck^Waʔrk', nes^Weni, nes^Wi
 neck pahtun
 necklace ʔekeʔr
 needle pk^Wegenoyɪ
 Negro lɪʔɠɪʔ
 nephew *hekcum
 nervous, to be coyow-
 nervy, to feel nimi pyurinep-
 nest resoreks, resʔoges
 net lewet, ʔɪkɪh
 net, surf fish negaʔ
 net, to fish with lewet-, ʔɪkɪh
 net, end of ʔumyoʔ
 net meshes, stick for measuring
 plaʔs
 nettle, dumb meʔyeɪ ʔusegon
 nettle, stinging meʔyeɪ
 never nikoʔɪ semi(ʔ)
 new, to be caʔanar
 news, bad kimso·k
 next day, the ʔowo·k, ku ʔwoʔowo·k
 nice, to be (of a girl) twon-
 niece -romec
 night nahscewen
 night, all, over wo·yɪ
 night, last nahscuh
 nightfish mok^Wcec
 nine kɪ·mik
 ninebark skaʔawiɪ
 no pa·, pa·s
 noise, to make a no·c-, syoʔo·gec-
 noise by pounding, to make a la·moɪ-

noise, there is a lemegei-, ?osrir
 noon comi?s
 no one nimot, mos ko?liš
 north hipur, hipureyow, pur,
 pureyow
 nose *hı́r?n
 nothing ko?l with a negative pre-
 verbal particle, mos ta· ti?nišow
 now we?ykoh, wi?škoh, wo?ni,
 ?ocka·
 now, just ?ockic
 nuisance, to be a kya?ewol-
 nut hu?uh
 nuthatch ci·p

O

oak, black če?gi?
 oak, live homonah
 oak, Oregon pıgı?
 oak, tan ho?mono?
 oats, wild he?wonek, slo·weı
 obsidian lo?ogey ni·gem
 obsidian blades, to chip ho·kck-
 ocean, Pacific tewol, tewolew,
 ?ewpoh
 ocean spray (flower) perkok^{Wc}
 hegoh
 octopus pa·mew
 often sega?ani, sega?ni
 oh! hoyi·, neyš, niš, niša·, ya·,
 ?iyah, ?oyi·, ?oyek^{Wi?}, ?oyu·k^{Wi?}
 ointment mesew, mısrıw
 old, to be no?omunow-, peloy-
 old, to grow nunow-
 old man mıwimor
 old woman perey
 on ni, ?o
 once kohci
 one (human being, body part, stream,
 utensil, piece of clothing) ko·ra?,
 ko?r
 one (animal and bird) kıhtı?ıyı,
 kıhtı?y, kıhtı?ıyı
 one (round thing) kohtoh
 one (tool, etc.) kıhtıpi?
 one (plant, etc.) kohtek^{Wo?}n
 one (tree, etc.) kohte?r
 one (worm, rope, etc.) kohtek
 one (flat thing) kohtokš
 one (house) kohte?li
 one (boat) kohtey

one day kohcer^{noyı}
 one arm's length kohcımıyš
 one (dentalium length measurement)
 kohtepir
 one (shoe) kohcah
 one (piece of money) kohtonah
 one of a number kolin
 one day, to be somewhere kohcemo?
 one place, in kolin
 oneself, for, by muc, nimuc
 onion pı?wk^{Win}
 only cpi, cpiko, cpikoma, cpikomi
 open, to (trans.) hunkek(s-)
 open, to be ko·ı
 openly (?)wes?oni
 orange-colored wı?ıgıc son(ow-)
 orange, to dye wı?ırs
 order, to put in skewıp-
 order that, in mi?
 Orleans Indian ko?omec
 other wo·gin
 otter nepe?wišneg
 outside lek^W, lek^{Wsi}, lek^{Wsik}
 overcast, to be lenk^{Wei}-
 overhang, to klohstoy-
 overhead wonew, woru, ?uworu,
 wonukuk

overtake mı?ıı-
 owe, to ?oroc-
 owl tek^W tek^{We?}s, tek^{Woni?}s
 owl, great cinereus plege?l
 owl, screech k^{Wıyk}ıyıc, preworıı

P

pack, to hi?monem-, ho·lu·l(es-)
 paddle hego?
 paddle, cooking helog
 paddle, to ho·liš, rec-, sonc-
 pain telogeı
 pain, to be in telogum-, tmektmek,
 tmentmen
 pain, to be relieved of mulinep-
 paint, to me?lonem-
 pair nu?uh, nu?uhpe?r
 pan poykoh
 panther keget
 panther, water pa?a·ı ni keget
 pants (trousers) cahk^{Woh}
 park, to keley
 parsley sek^{Ws}
 parsley, wild culu ni nep, nepoyon

- parsnip, wild sek^Wsoh
 partly tmen, tmenomen, tmenomeni,
 tmenomi
 pass, to la·y-, mah, ma·y-,
 ma·yoʔr
 pass on water, to ma·yonew
 patch, to tektecoh
 path la·yek^W
 path, there is a lek^Wseg
 pay a fine, to ma·w-
 pay for services mosceyum-
 pay dearly for, to tenoniik^W-
 pea pi·š, hɔk^Wɔh ʔupiš
 pea, pale sweet hɔk^Wɔh wenep
 peace, to be at ti·gɔw
 peaceful, to be sa·woginep-
 peach, Indian keʔwin wɔnɔh
 peach, Indian, berry of mu·ɔmu·ɔ
 peak mɔk^Wɔɔ
 peel sticks, to pek^Wolew-
 pelican tokus
 pendant worn in mourning ha·mur
 people ʔo·ɔ
 people, former (?)woʔgey
 pepper nuts megoʔoh
 pepperwood wohkeloʔ
 perhaps muɔcoʔ
 perish, to merk^Wewoɔ
 periwinkle cekor
 person ʔo·ɔ
 pestle sʔek^Won
 pet kaʔar
 pheasant legemem
 pick berries, to nɔhpɔy-
 pick on, to smeyk-
 pick up, to leket-, (?)yɔɔkɔy-
 pick up and carry, to .nohsu·les-
 pieces, to take off nohsec-
 pigeon heʔmiʔ
 pile up, to mek^Weɔken-
 pillow wɔɔɔh
 pinch, to pek^Wcken-
 pine, to cɔɔwɔk(sim-), nekilet-,
 smekolum-, sɔhkɔmɔy(pew-)
 pipe ro·woʔs
 pipe, to take puffs from a mɔnɔy
 pipe, scabbard skaʔ
 pistol kɔɔmɔkɔɔ
 pitch haʔpoh, pkenc
 pitch, to (of a boat) la·yoʔ
 pitchy pkenceni
 pitchy part of wood welogo·c
 pitcher plant wohpekumew wenoʔoy
 segon
 pitiful (wretched), to be waʔsišonow-
 pity, to waʔsok(sim-)
 pity, object of waʔsoksišon
 place ɔkelonah
 plank nahkoʔ
 plants (sp.) cegemem weci·šep,
 ckiɔɔɔ, hewomes, kri·c, k^Wic,
 k^Wɔc, k^Wɔyɔɔɔ, laʔaseɔ, roʔotet,
 ro·woʔs hegeh, wogorup
 plant, to ho·leɔ
 plate (?)lahpsew
 play, to homtep-, pyurker-
 pleased, to be ʔumegeɔkoy-
 point rewon, rewonah, rewonek^W
 point of land rewonah
 point, to cɔɔwɔh-
 pointed, to be k^Wereʔwey-
 poison ʔohpok
 poison, to ʔohpoksim-
 poisoned, to be weyoks-, ʔohpok
 poison ivy meʔyk^Welep
 poison ivy, to be burnt by meʔyk^We-
 la·moy-
 poison oak meʔyk^Wwelu·p
 poke a fire, to megi·gonem-
 pool, to form a ketul-
 poor, to be waʔsoy(ow-)
 poppy segep weci·k
 porcupine tegiʔn
 porpoise kegor
 pot tke^Weʔɔ, tke^Weʔr
 pot, to be in a ketop-
 potato, wild tronkoh
 pound, to sʔew-, sʔolowoy
 pounding stone sʔeyoh
 pour out, to swoyɔk^Weyet-
 pour with rain, to swego·piɔ
 prairie sepolah, sepolek
 praise, to tegoksim-
 pray, to cwɔn(kep-), so·neyʔ,
 tegerum-
 prayer rock cekceʔiɔ
 pregnant, to be meyo·moy-, plep-
 press, to tahpsoy
 press down, to loks-
 pretty, to be mɔmɔy(ɔw-), no·rew(-)
 price, to be a particular to·
 prick, to tkektkekohs-
 prickle ʔahkecoyɔ
 property -nah
 protect, to megetoɔ(k^W-), no·lum-
 provoke, to smeyk-
 prow (?)yoc ʔupoyew

puffs from a pipe, to take *mɔnɔj*
 pull along (a boat), to *lewoley-*,
meneʔs
 pull backwards, to *slek^Wetk^Weloš-*
 pull out, to *lecek-*, *smeiken-*
 punish, to *kimk-*
 puppy *wɔyćɔk*, *wɔyćɔks*
 purpose, to act on *keycok(sim-)*
 pursue, to *noʔpən-*, *roʔomec-*
 push, to *myoʔt-*
 push aside, push over *myoʔleyon-*
 push under water *myewoles-*
 put, to *lekomeyt-*, *nek-*
 put by, to *ceyohpek(et-)*, *ceyohpin-*
 put down, to *penuʔles-*

Q

quahog (clam) *šek^Wšew*, *šek^Wšoh*
 quail *tɔkɔku*
 quail, mountain *yegom*
 quarrel, to *hoʔret*, *wegog*
 quickly *himen*, *himeni*, *himenomi*
 quickly, to go *soʔyc-*
 quickly, to run *himoʔrep-*, *sekoyor-*
 quickly, to swim *sekoyur-*
 quill *pk^Wegenoʔoɫ*
 quill, porcupine *tegiʔn*
 quiver *sraʔć*
 quiver, to *teʔoyah*

R

rabbit *hɔk^Wɔh*
 rabbit, baby hotmon
 rabbit, black-tailed jack *hupóʔ ni*
hɔk^Wɔh
 raccoon *twegoh*
 races, to hold *cpegoʔr*
 rain, to *ten(pewei-)*
 rainbow *nekicwey*, *wonewslepah*,
wonu ʔwelaʔyekah
 rancid, to be *sken-*, *tahtiš(kemoy-)*
 rapids *ku ʔo kaʔmopin*
 raspberry, wild *ckohpin*
 rat *tɔgɔs*
 rattlesnake *ɫmeyepiʔr*, (euphemism)
 (ʔ)netulos, my aunt
 raven *k^Wegok^W*
 ravine *ku ʔo smemsmemoɫ*
 reach into, to *hoʔreew-*

reach, not quite to *tk^Wepin-*
 really *muscen*
 rear, to *hunowom(c-)*
 recently *cini*, *ciʔn*, *woi*
 red, to be (animals, birds, human
 hair) *pɔkɔyɔʔɔy(-)*
 (round things, tools, etc., plants,
 etc., body parts, utensils,
 clothes, worms and ropes, etc.,
 houses, boats) *pekoyoh*
 (round things) *pɔkɔyɔh*
 (trees, etc.) *pekoyeʔr(on-)*
 (flat things) *pekoyoks-*
 (water) *pekoyop-*
 red-brown, to be *ʔeikei son(ow-)*
 redbud *pumonah*, *keʔwin ʔuper*
 redwood *kiʔ*
 regalia *koʔlsonkeɫ*
 regret, to *kim soninep-*
 regularly *segoʔ*
 relative *meʔloh*, *toʔmar*
 relative, more distant *-coc*, *-cocos*
 relative by marriage *-kwaʔ*
 release, to *keʔyonem-*, *kaʔyɔwet-*
 release (involuntarily), to *keʔletulow-*
 remainder *knɔpɔyɔk*, *maʔgin*
 remember, to *cpɔwɔk(sim-)*
 repair, to *hoh(kum-)*, *skuyk-*
 repeatedly *noʔk^Woɫ*
 replete, to be *skewinep-*
 request, to *koʔoyew-*, *koʔoyum-*
 resent, to *telogum-*, *won soninep-*
 resin *haʔpoh*
 rest, the *knɔpɔyɔk*, *maʔgin*
 restrain oneself, to *ɫʔenah*
 return, to *k^Womɫec-*, *nes(k^Wec-)*
 return by water, to *k^Womɫoʔ(oc-)*
 return, in *ʔomoki*
 revenge, to *mohkicsonk-*
 reward, to *mohkicsonk-*
 rhubarb, Indian *pɔk^Wɔnɔʔ*
 ribs *celogeɫ*, *celogepi*
 rich, to be *segaʔagey-*
 rich, to be very *syahɫew(-)*
 rid of, to get *merk^Wsew-*
 ride, to *key(cekin-)*, *noʔlek^Ws-*,
noʔs-
 ridge *kɔcɔh*, *recah*
 ridge, round basket *ʔupur*
 ridge, to make a *tɔlul-*
 ridgy country, to be *kaʔcɔn-*
 rifle *pɔhsɔh*
 right (hand, side) *-nekomewet*

rigid tohtk^Won-
 rim, raised, round basket
 nohp^Weyu¹
 ring sra·k^W
 ring of black or white around
 basket na·na·k
 ring-tailed civet kerke¹, k¹ryca¹
 ripe, to be ske[?]woy-
 rise, to (sun or moon) kyah
 river la·yoh, ra·yoy, [?]ume[?]wo·
 river, down pulekuk, pulek^W,
 pulik
 river, lower down the pul, puloyoh
 river, up hipec, pecik, pecku,
 pecow, pecu
 river mouth rek^Woy
 river mouth, at the pulekuk,
 pulek^W, pulik
 road la·s, la·yek^W
 robin, mountain ceriku[?]
 robin redbreast s¹ryk¹it
 robin, swamp c¹giku[?]
 rock ha[?]a·g
 rock, cooking pemoyek^W
 rock used for cooking pemoyek^W,
 p¹m¹ry¹h
 rock, fishing *hek^Wol, ku [?]o
[?]i[?]ik[?]h
 rock, hollow koyku·[?]1
 rock, prayer cekce[?]i¹
 rock, to (intr.) k¹rk¹r[?]w¹k
 rocky, to be ha[?]a·gone¹-
 roll around, to (intr.) hoy¹kep-
 roof ra·¹kah, wo¹kek^W, [?]o[?]lei¹
 wesohci
 root ([?])w¹r[?]i¹pit¹rk
 root, brake fern si¹son
 root, spruce ([?])wohpeg
 rooted, to be tepon-, ro[?]oh
 rope pekcic
 rope of grapevine ([?])wes^Welek^Ws
 rope, tow mene[?]s
 rope, to stretch as a barrier or
 trap to·lekic-
 rose ¹r[?]ikic
 rose, redwood sa[?]a¹ wa[?]ah,
 sa[?]a¹ weci·¹šep
 rot and fall, to plek^Wo¹-
 rotten, to be ¹tumin-, peyogen-
 rough, to be ka·me¹kes-
 rough, to be (of skin) h¹w¹isk^Wry-
 rough water, to be ka·mop-
 roughly, to treat coyk-

round, to be y¹hp¹h
 round and big, to be mo[?]ohkeloy-
 round and small, to be mo[?]ohkeroy-
 round, all no·leni
 row, to k¹gic-
 rub, to me[?]repin-
 rubbish kimten
 rubbish, to get rid of sla·n-
 rubbish heap ku [?]o slega·
 rude, to be sweyoksi¹sonow-
 rummage, to ho·lep-
 run, to no[?]r, ro[?]onep-, ro[?]op-,
 weno[?]omo[?]r
 run, to (trot) cecomeyo[?]r
 run, to (of liquids) la·yop-
 run around, to ho·ro[?]r(ep-)
 run behind or in front, to [?]o·[?]r(ep-)
 run in, up no·wo[?]r(ep-)
 run past ra·yo[?]r(ep-)
 run quickly himo[?]rep-, sekoyor-
 rush (plant) teton

S

sack pu·wiš
 sail skego[?]oh
 sail, to skego[?]oh
 salal berry mahku¹
 salal bush mahkew
 saliva l¹hp¹ye¹
 salmon nepuy
 salmon, first to run nepe[?]wo·
 salmon, king [?]ohpos
 salmon, spawning tw¹r¹ni[?]s
 salmon, white tektome[?]1
 salmon flesh, dried seckes
 salmon head, inside of kurnkurn
 salmonberry [?]rw¹n
 salmonberry, black neni[?]r
 salmonberry juice [?]ukir[?]u[?]
 salmonberry bush [?]rw¹n¹r[?]
 salmonberry bush, shoot tegetor
 salt piškah
 salt water pišk¹r[?]w
 salty, to be pišk¹a·moy-
 same, to be the ([?])wenu[?]uh son(ow-)
 same way, in the no·
 sand ca·¹
 sand bar ri·kew
 sandpiper terit
 sandy, to be ca·¹kemoy-
 saw ninico[?]y
 saw, to ninic-

say, to cwin(kep-), hegol-, hego'-
 mum-, nego'so'c-, soc(peyew-)
 sayings cwinkuk
 scabboard, pipe ska?
 scale of fish piš'on
 scar po'oh
 scarce, to be cken-
 scatter, to lei'ken-, swoyik^Weyet-
 scatter by blowing, to ska'eiken-
 scattered, to be sweik-
 scrape (a basket), to se'lep-
 scrape mud off, to se'let-
 scrape out, to lohpin-
 scrape skin off, to se'loylik
 scraper hegon
 scrub, there is tk^Wepoliī-
 scrub, to be covered in ka'pōliī-
 scrutinize, to srunoyah(s-)
 scuffle, to tētoyah
 sea piškah
 sea, across the, over the hiwoh,
 wohpek^W, wohpew, wohpewk
 sea anemone sa'ro?
 sea boots pɔgɔ'ɔh
 sea eggs tegeto?, (?)wecoh
 seagull kego'sneg
 seal, big ?eck^Woh
 seal, hair ck^Weges
 sea lion ?eck^Woh
 sea serpent knewolek
 season, to be a weno?omeī-,
 weno?omoksiī-
 seaweed cege?l
 seaweed, to gather cege?loh(s-)
 seaweed bug sa'agoc
 secretly kemoroy
 see, to new-, sɔnyɔh
 see, to be able to nework^W-
 seed ho-leī
 seem, to newoy-, sɔnyɔsɔy-
 seems, it kolo, koloni
 seine net cowon
 seine net, to fish with a cowon-
 self, by, for one- muc, nimuc
 self control, to lose at doctor dance
 keipey-
 sell, to mui(koc-), muikoh
 send, to senemc-
 send word, to hecec-
 sense, to come to one's t'pōi(k^W-)
 sensible, to be kensonow-,
 t'pōi(k^W-)
 set, to (of the sun) ye?w(omey-)

seven cɔwɔsik
 several persons, there are
 na'a?m(o?w)
 sew, to kahc-
 sexually unclean, to be sonolewk^W-
 shadow sa'awor
 shadows fall, move sa'awor-
 shag (sea bird) cpega'
 shake, to (trans.) ses'onew-
 shake, to (intr.) ho'golo?
 shake hands, to tēgo(h)pew
 shallow, to be cku?rogeī-,
 ckek^Won-, sɔs'ikoy-
 shaped, to be well skewip-
 shark ka'mes, knewe?lononi ?weluī
 ka'mes
 sharp, to be munipoy-
 sharp, to be (natural features)
 teytkoī
 sharp-faced, sharp-tongued, to be
 k^Were?wey-
 shave, to nɔhsɔpɔt-, nɔhsɔpɔ?
 shave wood, etc., to se'ra't-
 shavings se'repcu'p
 she k^Welas, wok, wo?, wo'o't,
 yok, yo?, yo'o't
 shell (of shellfish) seksoh,
 (?)yɔrɔnɔ?
 shell, small seksah
 shine, to keke?y(eī-)
 shirt slek^Woh
 shoe no?oy
 shoot, to tm-, tmo'l-
 shoot of plant, young ca'nun
 shooting star (flower) meicegišew
 shore ri'kew
 short, to be (human beings) tk^Wepil-
 (human beings, animals and birds,
 worms and ropes, etc.) tk^Wep-
 (trees, etc., body parts, clothes,
 utensils) tk^We?r(on-)
 shot (gun) swegeī
 shoulder k^Woyteme?l
 shout, to hego(s-)
 show off, to ma'anan
 showery, to be tonpewei-
 shrew noyk^Wos
 shrew mole ikelikra?
 shrubby, to be tmek^Wtmek^Wonoy-
 shut, to ?eks-
 sibling ni?iyun
 sibling, younger cic, -ykw
 sick, to be tel-

- sick, to feel ho·rurei-
sickly, to be coyow-
side (body part) skoypił
side, on the far nahpcuh
side, on the other na·?nik
sift, to hipcoh
sifter (basket) (?)weconep
sigh, to sewep-
signal, to give a sroy
silent, it is ni mok^W ?osrir
sinew mok^Wsek
sinew, deer hopł
sing, to rurow-, nr·mry(-)
sing solo at the brush dance, to
nohpewił
sing war dance song, to łkɿ?ɿmry-
sing with drum beating, to repoy-
singe, to seyepč-
singer, ceremonial ta·ł
sink, to yu?monewk^W-
sister (of man) -wey, -weyec
sister (of woman) -let
sister, older pinos
sister, younger cic, -ykew
sister-in-law cnin
sit, to cek(cey-), cyu·k^Wen-,
key(cekin-), reki·n
situated, to be sił-, tek(toy-)
six kohcew
skin (?)wɿskun
skin of animal mɿ?ɿh
skin of fish mɿnɿ?s
skin of fish, to pull off mɿnɿ?sk^Wɿy
skin, tanned sra·č
skirt cohcoh, munceł
skull kɿyɿmɿh
skunk heyomus
skunk cabbage ka·mes ?uka·p,
popoluł
skunk cabbage leaves, to wrap in
lełkem-
sky (?)wes?onah, (?)wes?onew
slap, to to·ps-
slave ka?a·ł
sleep, to ckey-
slide (in mountain side) ku ?o
smemsmemoł
slide, to (rocks, mountain sides)
smemsmemoł
slide into water, to sloyonek^W
(sloyoneckenek^W)
sliding, there is much tik^Wtik^Woł
slight, to sweyoksim-
- slimy, to be kyoık^Won-, łkeyomoy-
slip, to syɿk^Wɿtɿh
slip in, to (trans.) slepslepoł
slippery, to be łyoık^Won-
slowly, to go k^Woyc-, skewic-
slug łke?go·p
sluggish, to be (water) ce?mek^W
lekoı-
small, to be (human beings, animals
and birds, tools, etc., trees, etc.,
body parts, clothes, utensils,
worms and ropes, etc., flat things,
boats) ceı(kel-)
(animals and birds) cɿyɿ?ɿy(-)
(round things, houses) ceıkoł
(plants, etc.) ceıke^Won-
(trees, etc., houses) ceıke?r(on-)
small quantities, in cegeıke^W
smell, to (trans.) swo·met-
smell, to (intr.) so·no?m(ol-),
swo·?m(el-)
smell bad, to ka·mo?m(ol-)
smell good, to skewo?m(ol-)
smell of musk, to puso·?m(el-)
smile, to hɿgik^Wsɿwɿh
smiling face hahk^Wse?weı
smoke mera·
smoke a pipe, to ro·wos-
smoky, to be mera·s-, mera·?
smolder, to mecewolo?
smooth, to be mewı?r(on-),
pɿmɿɿh son(ow-)
(round things, flat things)
skɿwɿhky-
(trees, etc.) skewı?r(on-)
(roads) skewıłon-
snail mek^Wc
snake leyes, le?y, le?yes
snapper (fish) lohtun
snare nr?ɿmɿs
snare, to nr?ɿmɿh, nr?ɿmɿt-
sneeze, to ?ocom-
snow rorir
snow, to ror-
snowbird tege?mur
snowdrop (?) ckiłıł
so (and then, etc.) to?, k^Wesi
so (thus) so·, wit, wi(?), wiš,
wi?i·t
soaproot kohceł
soapstone pe?wol, welogo·c
soft, to be rewk^Won-, sewpin-,
tumin-

sole (of foot) skaʔah
 solomon, fat (plant) mewil wecpe-
 gaʔr
 solomon, slim ka·mes wɔnɔh
 somehow toʔiʃci
 someone koʔl, koʔl wiʃ
 someone else wo·gin
 something koʔl, koʔl so·k
 something else wo·gin
 sometimes saʔani, saʔn, saʔni,
 segaʔani, segaʔni
 somewhere woken
 son -mɔm
 son-in-law -cnewkʷos
 song rurowo·
 soon neskweni, neskwɪ
 sore kyaʔto·ʔ
 sorrel pɔɔɔʔy
 sort so·k
 sort, what? kuscah, kus sonowoni,
 tiʔniʔ so·k
 sorts, all to·meni, to·mik
 soul, my, etc. (?)newolocek, etc.
 soup ʔahspeyuʔr
 soup, acorn kegeh
 sour, to be pɔʔypɔʔw
 south pɔwɔh, pɔwɔw, pɔwɔy,
 pɔwɔʔkuk
 sow, to ho·leɪ
 span, to wohpeyeʔr
 spate, to be in plohp-
 spawn, of one fish wo·rew
 spawn, of several fish wo·lew
 speak, to cwin(kep-), soc(peyew-),
 tɔɔw, tɔɔwɔm-
 speak to, to hego·mum-
 speaking terms, not to be on ho·ret
 spear maʔah, maʔahskeɪ, peskoh
 spear, to maʔah(sk-),
 maʔah(skum-), rohsim-
 spend, to meworeget-
 spider (?)wes
 spider's web (?)wes wɔnɔʔ
 spill, to swo·pin-
 spinster wormeʔy
 spit, to keʔyolew
 spittle lɔhpɔyeɪ
 spittoon ku ho keʔyolew
 splash, to suʔrow-
 split, to pegpegoh(s-)
 split fish, to ko·kʷs-
 split sugar pine nuts smec-
 spoil, to kimk-

spoken to, spoken of, to be sono-
 yew(oy-)
 spoon hegon
 spotted, to be tɔɔɔʔyʔkɔʔy-
 spotted fawn ɪkɔɪkɔɪpɪc
 spouse *hahpemew
 spouse, my, etc. ku nek etc. wegah
 sprain, to kyɔnikɔt
 spread, to (intr., of smells, etc.)
 rom-
 spring (season) kyah
 spring of water pkʷɔkɔyɔh paʔah
 spring back, to ɪkʷɔtɔkʷs-
 sprout cɔɔnun
 sprout, to hunow-, pkʷec-
 spruce, Sitka tewol ni tepo·,
 tewolew ni tepo·
 spruce root (?)wohpeg
 squaw grass ha·moh
 squirrel pli·ʔwes
 squirrel, flying hegoyekʷ, tu·up
 squirrel, ground kʷecoyekʷ
 stab, to leko·(s-), leko·(t-)
 stale, to be cpa·naʔr
 stalk tɔɔɔh
 stand, to ko·ʔ(op-), roʔoh, tepon-,
 ʔo·loʔoh, ʔo·loʔ(op-)
 star hogec
 starry, to be hogecoy
 starve, to tahtos-
 steal, to kem-, kemol-
 steelhead ckʷoɪ
 steep, to yu·lom(oc-)
 steep, to be teytkoɪ-
 steer, to cyu·kʷec(-), kenikʷec(-)
 stem tɔɔɔh
 stem, maidenhair ra·kniyeʔy
 step, to na·met-
 stepping stones ɪkeʔmah
 stick kowiʃ, meikʷeɪ
 stick for measuring net meshes
 plaʔs
 stick on sand, to ɪʔɔc-
 stick out, to tewoyeʔwey-
 stick together (trans.), to tkartkar
 stick game wɔɪpɔh
 sticky, to be tektekon-
 still (adverb) koma
 sting loʔlipɪ
 stingy, to be tenoɪ(key-),
 tenoɪ(keyow-)
 stink, to ka·moʔm(ol-), peyogen-
 stir, to ho·loɔɔin-

stir a fire, to ho'leiken-
 stomach -yah
 stop, to (trans.) ɪʔɪʔɪmɪc-
 stop, to (intr.) ɪʔoʔronep-
 store, to ceyohpek(et-)
 stormy, to be ka'meg(ei-)
 story cpeyuʔr, ʔɪʔgɪp
 story, to tell a cpeyuʔr
 stout, to be (human beings)
 ploh(keloy-)
 straight, to be ɬweykʷon-
 straight, to be (wood) skɪwɪyk-
 straighten, to cewonem-
 strange, to feel kahselop-
 strangely woy
 strangle, to mewpewet-
 strangled, to be mewpew
 strap (?)weskul
 strawberry kʷescin
 stream ra'yoy
 stretch, to (trans.) wiʔikin-
 stretch, to (intr.) lepah(tep-),
 weʔgey
 stretch a rope as a trap or barrier,
 to to'lekic-
 string pekcic
 string up for drying, to pɪkʷs-
 stripe la'yekin
 vertical stripes around baskets
 cekʷcekʷah
 strip of buckskin skoy
 stroke backward, to slekʷec-
 strong, to be cɪpɪɪ(k-), kitkah,
 pɪkʷɪy-, seki(tk-), so'tk-
 struggle, to cegohcoh
 stubby, to be tɪkʷɪkɪy-
 stuck high and dry, to be ceʔloɪk-
 stumble, to nɪʔɪpɪt-
 stump mekʷtaʔ, nɪɪmɪkʷɪɪ
 stung, to be leʔloy-
 sturgeon kahkah
 sucker (on plant) runowok
 sucker fish nenipekʷ
 suckle, to newonoc-
 sugar repcem
 sugar-pine nut pecog
 sugar-pine tree keromecaʔ,
 pecoloʔ
 summer kisen
 summer, to be kisen
 sun kecoyn hegoʔ, kecoyn hi'goʔ
 sunburnt, to be pɪkɪyʔrwɪy-
 sunray ro'tah

superior, to feel poy soninep-
 supple, to be ikʷɪtɪkʷs-, sloyk-
 supple, to make smec-
 suppress emotion, to tkepah(pet-)
 suppress grief, to sewep-
 surface, on the woru, ʔuworu
 surf fish keges
 surf fish, dried heɪkusleg
 surf fish, to catch naʔaw-
 surf fish, to dry nekʷohs-
 surf fish net negaʔ
 surge, to mikoy-
 surprised, to be saʔanor, segol-
 survive, to hewoloc-, kor-
 suspect, to kolo(ni) has-, kolo(ni)
 hes-, lenahpim-
 swallow (bird) negah
 swallow, to mikolum-
 swampy ground ɬoɬoɬ
 swan kyow
 swear at, to no'nom(ceyum-)
 sweat kyahtoʔr
 sweat, to kyahtoʔr
 sweat in a sweat-house, to hum-,
 no'kcen-
 sweathouse ʔɪʔgɪc, ʔɪʔgɪk
 sweathouse, part of kʷenomet
 sweathouse wood, to fetch nɪ'gɪs-
 sweep, to sloyɪket-, sloyɪketoy,
 sloyʒ-
 sweet, to be sku'ʔ(woloy-)
 swell (in the sea) muʔukʷoleʔwey
 swell, to nohseɪ
 swim, to kepoyur-, ra'yur-, rur-,
 wenoʔomur-
 swim across, to no'rur-
 swim quickly, to sekoyur-
 swim well, to nekomur-
 swollen, to be nohseɪ

T

taboo, to be kʷahley
 tail wɪɪy
 tail of bird cɪk
 tail of fish tu'k
 take, to ɪ-, negem-
 take much of, to tenowen-
 take off (clothes), to nohsen-
 take pieces off, to nohsec-
 take (a person) with one, to ni'gey-,
 negoʔm, ni'goʔm

talk, to tɔgɔwɔm-, tɔgum-, toh, tohkow	the kɪ, ku
talk maliciously, to ckenowoi-	then no·i, noʔoi, ʔemki, wiʔi·t
talk to oneself, to tegerup-	thenceforth ʔemki
talk too much, to tenowoi-	there kyew, kyus, kyuʔ, kyuʔ . . .
tall, to be (human beings) knewo-	weɪ, kyuʔn, wik, wi(?) , wiš,
lep-, knewolop-, knewolopil-	wiʔi·t, wok, yok, yoh, yoš, yoʔ,
(round things, trees, etc.) noʔop-	yoʔk ^w en, yuʔ
(plants, etc., trees, etc., body	therefore wištuʔ
parts, utensils) kneweʔl(on-)	they k ^w ela·k ^w , k ^w ela·k ^w s, woʔi,
tame, to be penohpeyow-	woʔikoh, yoʔikoh
tan, to smec-	thick, to be tkohp-
tanned deerskin smecoy	(plants, etc., trees, etc.)
tanned skin sra·c	to·mek ^w oʔn
tansy meca·nep	(flat things) to·moks-
taste, to (trans.) kloypey-	(cloth, etc.) keɪpen-
taste in one's mouth, to have a bad	(worms and ropes, etc.) tomik-,
ka·mewet-	to·moh
tattoo, to ckenickem	(fog, etc.) tomik-
tattoo dots, to put on rek ^w et-	thickly, to grow tenunow-
tattooing poykoh	thief, to be a kegemol-
tattooing flint ckemkoh	thigh slɔpɔh
teach, to la·yolum-	thimble terek ^w s ʔus(eg)on,
tell, to cpeyuʔr, hecec-, hegol-,	teʔrek ^w s ʔus(eg)on
ʔɔp-	thimbleberry tree kɔhpɪn, kɔhpɔ
telltale, to be a ʔiʔiʔgɔpɔyɔm-	thin, to be wɔsɔy-
ten (human beings) wɔɪwɔyɪ,	(human beings) mesiʔr(on-)
wɔɪwɔyɪ	(= slender), sloʔei(k-) (=
(animals and birds) wɔɪwɔyɪʔy,	skinny)
wɔɪwɔyɪwɔyɪ, wɔɪwɔyɪ	(trees, etc.) mek ^w co·meʔr,
(round things) weɪowa·	mesiʔr(on-)
(tools, etc.) wɔɪwɔyɪwɔpiʔ,	(body parts, utensils, boats)
weɪowa·	mesiʔr(on-)
(plants, etc.) weɪowa·wak ^w oʔn,	(worms and ropes, etc.)
weɪowa·	mek ^w co·mek-, mesik-
(trees, etc.) weɪowoʔr, weɪowa·	(water [streams]) mesik-
(body parts, streams, utensils,	thing so·k
clothes) wɔɪwiʔ, weɪowa·	think, to so·(s-), sɔɪɔyɔh
(worms and ropes, etc.) weɪo-	(meditate) kocpoks-
wak ^w , weɪowa·	(intend) has-, hes-
(flat things) wɔɪwɔyɪwoks, weɪowa·	think of, to cpɔwɔk(sim-), noksim-
(houses) weɪowa·weʔli, weɪowa·	thirsty, to be ceʔlo·ks-
(boats) weɪowa·wey, weɪowa·	this (adjective) kɪ
ten times weɪci, weɪici, weɪowa·	this (pronoun) wek, weʔ, weʔik,
ten days weɪowurk, weɪowa·	weʔy, wit, wiʔi·t
ten arm's lengths wɔɪwɔmɔyš	thistle munipɔni
tender, to be łumin-	thither woʔn, yuʔs
terrible! how wesinik	thorn ʔahkecoyʔ
than ʔo	thread pekci
thank, to kowišcoʔ	thread, to pɔk ^w s-
that (adjective) ku	three (human beings) nahkseyɪ
that (pronoun) wek, weʔ, weʔik,	(animals and birds) nɔhksɔyɪ,
weʔy, wit, wiʔi·t	nɔhksɔyɪ
	(round things) nahksɔh

- three (continued)
 (tools, etc.) nahksɿpiʔ
 (plants, etc.) nahkseḱʷoʔn
 (trees, etc.) nahkseʔr
 (body parts, streams, utensils,
 clothes) nahkseʔn
 (worms and ropes, etc.) nahkseḱ
 (flat things) nahksok̄s
 (houses) nahkseʔli
 (boats) nahksej
 three times nahksesemi
 three days nahkse moyɿ
 three arm's lengths nahksemyš
 three (dentalium length measure-
 ments) nahksepir
 three days, to be somewhere
 nahksemoʔ-
 three in number, to be nahksej-
 throat ʔoloyokeʔl
 throb, to tmentmen
 throw, to leiken-, loʔt-, rohs-,
 rohsim-
 thrown, to be loʔ
 thumb pletew
 thunder, to iʔohkoɿ-
 thus soʔ, wit, wi(ʔ), wiš, wiʔiʔt
 tick (insect) nosonos
 tide, to be high plɿwɿn(ɿy-)
 tide, to be low meneg(oneɿ-)
 tidy, to cewip̄-, cuʔp̄-
 tie, to maʔepet-, ikɿʔmɿkɿɿ(kin-),
 ʔeket(kʷel-)
 time, to be a particular roʔ
 time, to be or do for some coʔmoy-
 time dragging, to feel cpaʔninep-
 time, for a long koma, tema,
 temaloh
 time, to be a long cpaʔnik-
 time, to take a long cpaʔninep-
 tinkle, to sesʔ-
 tired, to be keycek
 tired of, to be cegeyonahpim-,
 sweget-
 tired of from overeating, to be
 nemsoy-
 title (claim) *hekʷol
 to (preposition) ho, so
 toad locoʔm
 toad, tree wɿʔɿʔ
 tobacco hohkum
 today weʔyʔkoh, wiʔšʔkoh
 toddle, to mos kic ʔekekoreɿ
 toe skaʔatew
 toe, big pletew
 together naʔɿ
 together, to be coʔʔm(-), toʔʔm(-)
 together, to grow teykunow-
 Tolowa, to speak tolowec-
 Tolowa Indian toloweɿ
 tomorrow ʔowoʔk
 tomorrow, the day after ʔowoʔkpa-
 tongue *hipɿ
 tooth -rpeɿ
 top, on sohci
 touch, to meɿownem-
 tough, to be sekoyow
 tow, to meneʔs, reweyet-
 toward hasi, hesi
 towhee kʷɿʔɿʔiʔ
 trail laʔyekʷ
 training, to be in hohkep-
 travel, to heg-, hoʔ
 tread on, to naʔmet-
 treat (well, badly, etc.), to sonk-
 treat badly, to kimk-
 treat well, to skuyk-
 tree tepoʔ
 trees (sp.) cirʔɿʔ ʔumohkaʔ,
 kɿhp̄in ʔusegon, saʔam
 trillium meʔgec, paʔarik segon
 trot, to cecomeyoʔr
 troublesome, to be nesʔkʷey-
 trout regork
 trout, to fish for kɿtk-
 trout, to fish for with two lines
 rekewic
 trout fishing pole kɿtkɿɿ
 true, it is wi(ʔ) soʔn
 trunk of tree mewipil
 trust, to kenroksim-, roksim-
 try, to ɿoy(k-)
 tufts, to grow in tektekon-
 tute tumonoks
 tumble, to kyoɿpoʔ
 tumbling bug puʔnos
 turn, to (trans.) kelomen-
 turn, to (intr.) keromoh
 turn inside out (trans.) kɿɿmɿw
 turn off water, to keromeḱʷoyš
 turn round, to (intr.) kelomoʔ(op-),
 keromoh, kʷɿmɿɿyɿh(s-)
 turtle, large ʔeskew
 turtle, small kɿkɿh
 twice naʔami, naʔmi
 twiggy, to be teitelun-
 twinberry kɿʔ wɿnɿh, kɿʔ wɿnɿh

twist, to keromekin-
 twisted, to be kelomek
 twisted, to be (baskets) ho·loy-
 twitch, to menomen-
 two (human beings) ni?iɬ, ni?iyet,
 ni?iyen, ni?i'n
 (animals and birds) nu?ɹ?ɹyɬ,
 nu?ɹ?ɹy
 (round things) no?oh
 (tools, etc.) nu?ɹpi?
 (plants, etc.) na?ak^Wo?n
 (trees, etc.) na?a?r
 (body parts, streams, utensils,
 clothes) na?a?n
 (worms and ropes, etc.) na?ak'
 (flat things) no?oks
 (houses) na?a?li
 (boats) na?ey
 two times na?ami, na?mi
 two days na?amoyɬ
 two arms's lengths na?amɹyʃ
 two (dentalium length measurement)
 na?apir
 two days, to be somewhere
 na?amo?-
 two in number, to be ni?iy-

U

ugly, to be kimɬu?rwy-
 ulcer kya?ɬo?
 unbraided one's hair, to (?)lepyewt-
 uncle cimos
 unclean, to be sexually sonolewk^W-
 underneath hicoy, himar, himarkik,
 hima?rkuk
 unfaithful in marriage, to be
 hɹgɹmcɹp-
 unreliable, to be ci·ko?l son(ow-),
 ci·ko?l ni son(ow-)
 unripe, to be sɹkɹyɹh, sɹnɹg-
 unselfish, to be wega?sok(sim-)
 untie, to ?ɹɬmɹkɹɬ
 until wo?n ho
 up (adverb) wonekuk, wonek^W,
 wonoyo·, wonu
 up river hipec, pecik, pecku,
 pecow, pecu
 uppish, to feel wonu soninep-
 upward wonik
 up and down design on baskets
 ?ukoko?ya?

useful, to be noson(ow-)
 usually sego·
 uvula tek^Wsa?r

V

vain, in tema, temaloh
 valley sepolah, sepolek
 value (?)wesk^Welon
 various things ci·ko?l
 vehicle keromoh
 vernal kyahceni
 vernal, anything kyahceniʃ
 very cpa·, kim so·, kitwɹɬyʃ,
 kolok^Win, koma, ko?mi, numi,
 numi cpa·, pek^W
 vetch ne?mu·p
 visible, to be nu·woy-
 visit, to k^Wegət
 visit the sick, to nu·wɹt
 visit a new born baby, to puhtɹyɹw-
 vomit, to me?lom-, me?lomum-

W

waddle, to koko?yopah
 wade, to ho·rur-
 waist mewipil
 wait, to cpinep-
 wait for, to cpinah(pim-),
 cpinah(pum-)
 walk, to heg-, na·met-
 walk backwards, to slek^Wec-
 walk in a pair ni·gey-
 walk in a position relative to some-
 one else ?orog-
 want, to skewok(sim-)
 war dance song ɬkɹ?ɹmɹy
 war dance song, to sing a ɬkɹ?ɹmɹy
 warm, to be hewomop-
 warm, to get humonep-
 warty, to be swektkelo·?wey-
 wash, to (trans.) kewet-, wesahc-,
 pe?wolok
 wash, to (intr.) wesah, wesep-
 wash clothes, to wos(kew-)
 wash the face, to pewah(ckey-)
 wash the hair pu?wɹɬɹ?y-
 wash the hands, to pe?wetew-
 wash by squeezing in water, to
 cewoloh

Page 299 missing.

winter kipun
 winter, to be kipun
 wipe, to mulonem-, muis-
 wipe the eyes, to mewole?wey-
 wipe the hands, to mewoletew-
 wire pegemip
 wish, to hogi's-, skewok(sim-)
 wish, to make a pegahsoy
 with (instrumental) meł
 wither, to mrykɨł
 without megił
 Wiyot Indian weyet
 wolf (?)wɨkɨʔišneg
 woman wencok^Ws
 woman, old perey
 woman, young we?yon
 woman, to be a good so'twom-
 won, a round is kɨgu'k
 wonder, I ?elek^W
 wood (?)yołkoyč
 wood, kindling pɨkɨk
 wood put near fire in wishing ill to
 someone, piece of k^Wetoyos
 wood, rotten kik^Wten
 wood (forest), in a tepo'noi
 wooden (?)yołkoyčeni
 woodpecker, California tɨkɨt
 woodpecker, red-headed kokonew
 woodpecker, small cegecił, cɨgiš
 woodpecker scalp ci'ʔs
 word cwinkor
 world łkelonah
 worm (?)yek^Wł
 worm, acorn tɨpɨk^Ws
 worried, I am, etc. kelomek new,
 etc.
 woven, to be weyew
 wrap in skunk cabbage leaves, to
 lełkem-

wren ček, hühuhurcin
 wrestle, to łego(h)pew
 wretched, to be wa?sišonow-
 wrist kɨwɨgɨs
 write, to ?ahtemar
 wrong, to be won ni so'(s-)
 wrongly won
 wyethia (plant) skepól

Y

yard (measure) swecoh
 yarrow meca'nep
 yawn, to ?ɨ?gɨh
 yellow, to be a lok(sii-)
 yellow, to be ta'nep, ti?npelah
 yellow, to dye ti?npeloyt-
 yellow jacket tɨwɨmɨs
 yerba buena hego'rekic
 yes muscen, ?ey, ?eyš, ?i', ?o'
 yesterday cmeya'n
 yesterday, the day before hicmey
 yew so'ol
 you (sing.) ke?l, keli?
 you (plur.) kelew
 young, to be wɨ?ɨgɨy-
 young, to be very keł tomoy-
 young man cin, cines, cinomewes
 young woman we?yon
 Yurok Indian ?o'ł
 Yurok, to speak sa'ʔagoc-,
 sa'ʔagoh

Z

zigzag design on baskets kɨku?yɨʔ,
 leyolek^Wsaʔ