

THE FUNDAMENTALS OF MICMAC
WORD FORMATION

CENTRE FOR NEWFOUNDLAND STUDIES

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STEPHANIE HEATHER INGLIS



THE FUNDAMENTALS OF MICMAC
WORD FORMATION

by

Stephanie Heather Inglis, B.A.(Hons.)



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ABSTRACT

Leonard Bloomfield's 1946 sketch "Algonquian" laid the ground work for current discussions in Algonkian word formation. Though research has been done on word formation in Central Algonkian languages (Bloomfield 1958, 1962), little has been done on word formation in Micmac, an Eastern Algonkian language.

This thesis presents an overview of the fundamentals of Micmac word formation. The grammaticalization of independent and dependent lexemes as preverb, root, medial and final formatives is discussed. The ability for the same lexeme to be grammatically recategorized is also addressed. The role of the formatives - preverb, root, medial and final - is examined and a set of Micmac word formation patterns or strategies outlined.

A full set of appendices is included in the thesis. The appendices give summary listings of the Micmac préverbs, roots, medials and finals identified during the study, as well as the Micmac words in which these formatives were found.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AI animate intransitive verb

D dependent noun

I inflection

II inanimate intransitive verb

M medial

NA non-dependent animate noun

NI non-dependent inanimate noun

NF noun final

PF particle final

PI pseudo intransitive verb

PT pseudo transitive verb

PV preverb

R root

TA transitive animate verb

TI transitive inanimate verb

TI/th TI theme sign -m

VF verb final

XP particle

CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

1.0 Introduction

Micmac is an eastern Algonkian language. It is spoken throughout Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and north-eastern Quebec. Though there are registered Micmac in Newfoundland the Micmac language, for all practical purposes, is no longer spoken in that province. Over the years the number of Micmac who still speak their own language has decreased. Fidelholtz (1975:371) points out that "...the number of Micmac is currently estimated as between 8,000 and 15,000 individuals, of whom perhaps half or more are fluent speakers of some variety of Micmac."

Much of the initial linguistic research on Micmac was carried out during the eighteen and early nineteen hundreds by missionaries. The first Micmac grammar was written by Father Pierre Antoine Simon Maillard, who worked among the Micmac from 1735 to 1762 (Battiste 1984:10). The grammar, which was published posthumously in 1864 by Father Joseph M. Bellenger, is entitled Grammaire de la langue micmaque. In 1888 an English/Micmac dictionary was published by the Protestant missionary Reverend Silas T. Rand. During the early nineteen hundreds the Roman Catholic priest Father Pacifique Buisson, more commonly known as Father Pacifique (Battiste 1984:15), did extensive work among the Micmac. In 1939 he published Leçons grammaticales théoriques et pratiques de la langue micmaque, the most comprehensive Micmac grammar published to date.

More modern linguistic endeavors concerning the Micmac language include various university dissertations beginning with James Fidelholtz's 1968 PhD dissertation on Micmac morphophonemics. In 1971 Alan Humber completed a master's thesis on the aspects of verb morphology in Newfoundland Micmac, which was followed in 1976 by another master's thesis written by Russell Bragg on aspects of the phonology of Newfoundland Micmac. Paul Proulx's 1978 Cornell PhD dissertation deals with Micmac inflection while Audrey Dawe's 1986 master's thesis from Memorial University focuses on Micmac historical phonology.

Throughout the nineteen seventies and into the eighties articles on Micmac linguistics have been written by James Fidelholtz, John Hewson, Paul Proulx, Watson Williams and others. Micmac and non-Micmac writers have co-authored two publications: one in 1976 - A preliminary version of a Micmac-teaching grammar by Delisle and M. Metallic and a second in 1984 - a Micmac Lexicon published by DeBlois and A. Metallic.

Though a variety of topics has been addressed within the field of Micmac linguistics little, however, has been done on Micmac word formation - the topic of this study.

Leonard Bloomfield's 1946 sketch "Algonquian" laid the ground work for current discussions of Algonkian word formation. For example Wolfart (1973:62), in his sketch Plains Cree: A Grammatical Sketch, states that "The brief sketch of Cree word formation presented here follows closely the model of Bloomfield's Menomini Grammar". Bloomfield's Menomini Grammar published in 1962 uses terminology similar to that found in Bloomfield's 1946 sketch "Algonquian". Before outlining Bloomfield's word formation terminology (section 1.2), as used in

Wolfart 1973 and this dissertation, the various Algonkian word types will be discussed.

1.1 Algonkian word types

1.1.1 Nouns

1.1.1.1 Gender, number and obviation

Bloomfield (1946:94) divides Algonkian words into three types: nouns, verbs and particles (including pronouns). Algonkian languages distinguish between nouns of animate and inanimate gender. Animate nouns "...include all persons, animals, spirits, large trees and some other objects such as tobacco, maize, apple, raspberry (but not strawberry), calf of the leg (but not thigh), stomach, spitile, feather, bird's tail, horn, kettle, pipe for smoking and snowshoe." (Bloomfield 1946:94). Examples of Micmac animate nouns are:

NA <u>aqam</u>	*snowshoe*
NA <u>klitaw</u>	*raspberry*
NA <u>wesutnet</u>	*kettle*
NA <u>pi'kun</u>	*feather*

All nouns which are not animate in gender are inanimate, such as the following:

NI <u>puksuk</u>	*firelog*
NI <u>pe'skewey</u>	*gun*
NI <u>wa'w</u>	*egg*
NI <u>sapte'kney</u>	*fork*

Nouns, which are invariably third person, may be inflected for both number and obviation. Algonkian languages distinguish singular and plural number and mark nouns differently for number according to their gender. The plural of

animate nouns in Micmac is formed by the addition of the suffix -k while the plural of inanimate nouns is formed by the addition of the suffix -l. Several examples of singular and plural nouns in Micmac are given below.

ANIMATE NOUNS

aqam - k "snowshoes"
animate
plural

pi'kun - k "feather"
animate
plural

INANIMATE NOUNS

nipit - l "my teeth"
inanimate
plural

pe'skewey - l "guns"
inanimate
plural

Besides marking nouns as to their number, Algonkian languages recognize a further distinction of obviation. "If an animate third person occurs in a phrase, any other animate third person ... has a distinguishing form, the obviative." (Bloomfield 1946:94). Singular nouns in the obviative are marked by -l as in

3rd. per.	wt	-	aqam	-	l	"his/her snowshoe"
sg. poss.	root		obviative			
pre fix	snow		singular			
	shoe					

where snowshoe is an animate noun.

Traditionally, when a plural possessed animate noun needed to be marked for obviation the obviative marker of the singular (-l) was dropped and the usual plural marker for animate nouns was not added. For example, for "his/her snowshoes" one said wt-aqam.

In present day Micmac there appears to have been a change such that plural possessed animate nouns in the obviative are often not marked for obviation, as described above, but occur with the animate nominal plural marker -k which usually marks them as non-obviative animate plural nouns. Thus "his/her snowshoes" may, in some dialects, be pronounced wt - aqam - k.

1.1.1.2 Possessed forms

Nouns in Algonkian languages may be marked to indicate possession. When possessed, Algonkian nouns distinguish first, second or third person possessors with a further distinction of inclusive and exclusive first person plural. Among the Algonkian languages "Only Arapaho, Cree and Micmac retain the contrast between the exclusive and inclusive endings" (Goddard 1967:68). Inclusive first person plural refers to the person who is speaking as well as the person spoken to, such as Micmac kuijiru "our (inclusive) father" i.e. my father and yours. Exclusive first person plural refers to the person who is speaking and excludes the person spoken to, such as Micmac nuijinen "our (exclusive) father" meaning my father and his. The possessive paradigms for the animate Micmac noun tmoqta'w "log" and the inanimate Micmac noun kwitn "canoe" are as follows:

1st per. sg.	<u>n-trmoqta'w-m</u>
2nd per. sg.	<u>k-trmoqta'w-m</u>
3rd per. sg.	<u>w-trmoqta'w-m-l</u>
1st per. pl. (inclusive)	<u>k-trmoqta'w-m-inu</u>
1st per. pl. (exclusive)	<u>n-trmoqta'w-m-inen</u>
2nd per. pl.	<u>k-trmoqta'w-m-wow</u>
3rd per. pl.	<u>w-trmoqta'w-m-wal</u>

- *my log*
- *your (sg.) log*
- *his/her log*
- *our (inclusive) log*
- *our (exclusive) log*
- *your (pl.) log*
- *their log*

1st per. sg.	<u>n-kwita-m</u>
2nd per. sg.	<u>k-kwita-m</u>
3rd per. sg.	<u>w-kwita-m</u>
1st per. pl. (inclusive)	<u>k-kwita-m-inu</u>
1st per. pl. (exclusive)	<u>n-kwita-m-inen</u>
2nd per. pl.	<u>k-kwita-m-wow</u>
3rd per. pl.	<u>w-kwita-m-wow</u>

- *my canoe*
- *your (sg.) canoe*
- *his/her canoe*
- *our (inclusive) canoe*
- *our (exclusive) canoe*
- *your (pl.) canoe*
- *their canoe*

One may note from the above that possessed nouns, irrespective of gender, often contain the suffix -m. The use of this possessive suffix is unpredictable; some possessed nouns necessitate its use while others do not.

1.1.1.2.1 Dependent nouns

A certain class of Micmac nouns only occurs in possessed form and is known as dependent nouns. Dependent nouns usually denote ... *kinsmen, bodyparts and a few intimate possessions* (Wolfart 1973:86). Examples of dependent nouns in

Micmac are:

NI <u>nsit</u>	*my foot*
NA <u>nulsu</u>	*my testicle*
NI <u>npita</u>	*my hand*

1.1.1.3 Absentative forms

In some Algonkian languages "...an originally living being who is sleeping or dead or has disappeared is *inaccessible*, as are things which have been lost, consumed or destroyed." (Proulx 1978:14). Nouns representative of such inaccessible objects take a special suffix -o'q which marks them as absentative. For example, compare the following examples given by Proulx (1978:14)¹: nenaaq Muliso'q "I knew the late Maurice" and nenaaq Mulis "I know Maurice". The form Muliso'q "Maurice" is marked by the suffix -o'q as being an absentative form i.e. Maurice is dead and thus inaccessible. The TA verb nenaaq "I knew him" agrees with the absentative noun. The verb ends in the *absentative* marker -aaq, which is added (like the similar plural agreement) after the normal inflection.

1.1.2 Verbs

Algonkian verbs may be either transitive or intransitive. Intransitive verbs distinguish between those verbs which refer to an animate subject and those which refer to an inanimate subject. Intransitive verbs which refer to animate subjects are classed as animate intransitive (AI) verbs, such as Micmac kesikawa'sit "S/he moves fast". Intransitive verbs referring to inanimate subjects

¹ Proulx uses an x to represent a uvular voiceless stop which, in the Francis/Smith orthography used in this thesis (see section 1.6.2), is represented by a q. Consequently, x is replaced by q in Proulx's Micmac examples. So too Proulx's length mark : is replaced by '.

are classed as inanimate intransitive (II) verbs such as Micmac kesikawa'sik "It moves fast".

The transitive verbs may be either transitive animate (TA) or transitive inanimate (TI). TA verbs are transitive verbs whose objects are animate, e.g. Micmac natqapilk "I pull him/her from the water by rope", while TI verbs are transitive verbs whose objects are inanimate, e.g. Micmac natqapilm "I pull it from the water by rope".

Bloomfield (1946:95) also recognizes two other verb types; the pseudo transitive (PT) verbs and the pseudo intransitive (PI) verbs. The pseudo transitive verbs are verbs whose meanings appear to be transitive, as in Micmac PT mesqana'tog "S/he lays or puts down (something)" but whose morphology is intransitive. The pseudo intransitive verbs are just the opposite. They are verbs whose morphology is that of a TI verb but whose meaning appears to be intransitive, as in Micmac PI pema'q "S/he swims along".

The inflectional endings of PI verbs in the third person singular present indicative are ambiguous. The third person present indicative inflectional ending -q of such verbs as PI pema'q could be interpreted as the third person singular inflectional ending -k of an AI verb where $k \rightarrow q/a$. It is not until one examines the first and second person singular forms pema'm "I swim along" and pema'mn "you(sg.) swim along" that one sees that the morphology of a PI verbs such as PI pema'q "S/he swims along" is, indeed, that of a TI verb.

1.1.3 Particles

The other Algonkian word type besides noun and verb is called particle. Pronouns, in Algonkian languages, are like particles in that they are not inflected; consequently, Bloomfield includes pronouns within the category of particle (Bloomfield 1946:46). Below are some examples of Micmac particles.

XP	<u>ni'n</u>	*I*
XP	<u>ki'l</u>	*you*
XP	<u>ula'</u>	*this*
XP	<u>ala'</u>	*that*
XP	<u>nikantuk</u>	*in front*
XP	<u>agg</u>	*and*
XP	<u>lamulkuk</u>	*below deck*
XP	<u>naankmiw</u>	*immediately*
XP	<u>mijkei</u>	*dirty*

1.2 Algonkian word formative categories

In Algonkian languages words, regardless of whether they are nouns, verbs or particles, are formed from a variety of *meaningful* word parts, or lexemes, lexemes being the minimal units of lexical meaning. Lexical meaning is "the meaning of a morpheme considered apart from the modifications of grammatical inflection, syntactic position, etc." (Avis 1973:779). To be used in a word such a lexeme must be grammaticalized, thereby becoming a formative and being allocated a position in the word.

Micmac word formatives may be divided into five categories which, traditionally in Algonkian studies, have been labelled preverb (PV), root (R), medial (M), final (F) and inflection (I) following Bloomfield (1946:103,104). Finals are further divided into verb finals (VF), noun finals (NF) and particle finals (PF).

The root formative is the base of the Algonkian word. It is the formative to which preverbs, medials, finals and inflectional endings are added, either directly or indirectly. Examples words containing roots in Micmac are:

NI enm - alg - ei
 R M NF
 opposite hole
 direction

"hole"

TA tem - a'l - ik
 R VF I
 TA
 out off

"I break him/her in two."

XP app
 R
 again

"again"

The formatives which add aspectual or other information to the roots to which they attach are the preverbs. Preverbs are optional formatives, ending in -i, which prefix to roots. Examples of Micmac words containing preverbs are:

TA asoqomi - ksm - a'l - ik
 PV R VF I
 TA
 across push

"I push him/her across."

TI peji - nuk - s - m
 PV R VF TI/th
 accidentally soft out

"I slice it up accidentally."

II wesami - ksk - e' - k
 PV R VF I
 II
 excess wide

"It is too wide."

Medials are optional formatives which usually have a nominal sense. When present they are positioned between the root of a word and its final, hence the name medial. Medials occur in nouns, verbs and particles. Examples of Micmac words containing medials are:

NI mem - kw - an
 R M NF
 bare head

"temple of head"

II meku - apaq - te - k
 R M VF I
 II
 red streaked place

"with red streaks"

XP amal - amk - uk
 R M Locative
 variegated sand

"where there are many varieties of sand"

Finals occur before the inflection in both nouns and verbs. Verb finals will always precede either the verbal inflections, or, in the case of recycling, another verb final. Often in nouns there is no inflectional ending, in which case the noun final, if there is one, occurs word finally. Noun finals may also occur in particles. Below are examples of Micmac words which contain noun and verb finals.

NOUN FINALS

NI walqw - an
 R NF
 concave

"rainbow"

NI tiamu - api
 R NF
 moose string

"moose thong"

XP ke'kw - ei
 R NF
 on top of

"upstairs"

VERB FINALS

AI maq - isgon - a - t
 R M VF I
 AI
 large nose

"S/he has a large nose"

II pit - oq - te - k
 R M VF I
 II
 long horizontal place
 position

"It sits underneath"

TA al - am - k
 R VF I
 TA
 about Look/
 see

"I look around for him/her"

Both verbs and nouns occur in minimal form: the imperative singular of the verb is normally the simple stem, without inflection; and the noun singular is the uninflected form of the noun stem. The inflections, when present, are suffixed:

TA pern - apil - k "I carry him/her along by hand"
 R VF I
 along string

with inflectional ending -k indicating first person singular of the present indicative and

NI pataluti' - l "tables"
 R I
 table inanimate
 plural

with inflectional ending -l indicating nominal inanimate plural. In verbs, inflectional endings are markers of number, person, tense and verbal order (such as indicative, conjunct, etc). In nouns, inflectional endings are markers of number, gender and obviation.

1.3 Algonkian word formation (derivational)

In his 1946 sketch "Algonquian" and in his 1962 Menomini Grammar Bloomfield presents an outline of Algonkian word formation as follows. In word formation, specifically derivational as opposed to compounding, formatives are added to roots resulting in primary derivation or to stems resulting in secondary derivation (Bloomfield 1946:103). The immediate constituents of stems are roots or extended roots, medials which are optional and finals (Wolfart 1973:63). For instance the Micmac word

TA pern - a'l - ik "I carry him/her along"
 R VF I
 TA
 along

is an example of primary derivation. It contains the root pern- "along" followed

by the TA verb final a't followed by the first person singular inflectional ending -ik of the present indicative. In the AI verb

AI	<u>pem</u>	-	<u>a't</u>	-	<u>eke</u>	-	<u>t</u>	"S/he is a pallbearer"
	R		VF		VF		I	
			TI-		AI			
	along				indefinite			
					object			
	STEM							

a stem consisting of the root pem- "along" and the TI verb final a't is further augmented in secondary derivation by the AI verb final -eke meaning "indefinite object" and the third person singular inflectional ending -t of the intransitive indicative. "Secondary derivation shows the same ternary structure as primary formation: a stem (rather than a root) is followed optionally by a medial and obligatorily by a final" (Wolfart 1973:83).

Roots, medials and finals may exhibit allomorphic variation (Wolfart 1973:83). The allomorphs of these formatives often contain postradical, premedial, postmedial and prefinal accretions.

Some medials and finals are derived from other formatives. Such derived formatives are referred to by Bloomfield (1946:104) as deverbal. For example the medial -itn- "nostril" in

AI	<u>maq</u>	-	<u>itn</u>	-	<u>a</u>	-	<u>t</u>	"S/he has large nostrils"
	R		M		VF		I	
					AI			
	large		nostril					

is derived from the dependent noun n-itn "my nostril(s)". The TA/TI verb final -ui't "name" as in

TA	<u>tel</u>	-	<u>ui't</u>	-	<u>ik</u>	"I call him/her by such a name"
	R		VF		I	
			TA			
	thus		name			

is likewise derived from the root ewi't- meaning "to name".

1.4 Objectives

The main objective of this thesis is to give an overview of the fundamentals of modern Micmac word formation. Its focus is on derivational morphology, both primary and secondary. The specific goals of the study are threefold. First we shall seek to identify as many of the Micmac lexemes as possible and to assign them to a formative category be it preverb, root, medial or final. Second, we shall examine the ways in which these formatives pattern themselves within Micmac words and we shall summarize this information into a definitive set of Micmac word formative strategies. Lastly, we shall investigate the role played by each of the four formative categories under discussion - root, preverb, medial and final and we shall attempt to draw some tentative conclusions as to their functions.

Chapter Two examines the form and function of the Micmac root. The Micmac root is the base of the Micmac word and therefore its nature must be fully understood before the role of the other formatives can be made clear.

Chapter Three discusses preverbs. It explains the correspondence between roots and preverbs and the role which preverbs play in adding aspectual information to the words in which they occur.

Medials and noun finals are described in Chapter Four. The position and

function of medials within Micmac words is discussed, as well as the correspondence of medials with noun finals and possessed stems.

Chapter Five deals with the transitive and intransitive verb finals. It describes the recycling of verb finals and discusses their role in indicating the nature of the transitivity of the verb.

Chapter Six explains the data presented by the appendices and gives a summary of Micmac word formative strategies.

A large part of the thesis is composed of appendices. The appendices are a summary of all the formatives which were identified throughout the course of this study. The purpose of including the appendices is to give substantial documentation to the ~~conclusions~~ drawn concerning the form and function of the four Micmac formatives examined: preverb, root, medial, and final.

1.5 DATA

The preliminary research for this thesis was based on the Micmac Lexicon published by DeBlois and Metallic in 1984. Approximately 3000 of the 5000 words in the lexicon were divided into their constituent parts, following the analysis of Algonkian word formation given in Bloomfield 1946 and outlined in sections 1.1 through 1.3 above. Extensive help during the preliminary stages of research was provided by Mr. Howard Jeddore of Eskasoni, Cape Breton. Mr. Jeddore helped to confirm the boundaries of formatives within the words and to assign meanings to the various formatives identified.

Field work was done in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia to verify the conclusions drawn from the preliminary work. Besides Mr. Howard Jeddore, several other native Micmac speakers gave their time to help with the study. They include Mr. Bernie Francis, formerly from Membertou, Mr. Peter Marshall and Mrs. Nancy Sylliboy of Eskasoni and Mrs. Barbara MacDonald (nee Sylliboy), formerly from Eskasoni. Howard Jeddore, Bernie Francis and Barbara MacDonald are between 35 and 45 years of age while Peter Marshall and Nancy Sylliboy are between 50 and 65 years of age.

After the formative boundaries had been marked, the data was sorted and tabulated on a VAX mainframe computer. The results of this work are the four appendices found at the back of the thesis.

Six verb types are included in the study: AI, II, TA, TI, PT, and PI. As well as the normal intransitive types (AI, II) and the normal transitive types of verb (TA, TI) there are the two pseudo type verbs whose morphology belies their function: pseudo transitive (PT) verbs and the pseudo intransitive (PI) verbs. The verbs marked by PT have intransitive morphology but transitive meanings, such as PT mena'qa'toq "S/he takes (it) out of position (like a gear-stick)". The verbs marked by PI, such as PI welia'su'na'q "S/he is well dressed", have the morphology of TI verbs, but meanings which are intransitive.

As previously mentioned at the beginning of section 1.5 most of the words in this study were taken from the DeBlois and Metallic Micmac Lexicon. In this publication DeBlois and Metallic mark verbs such as welia'su'na'q "S/he dresses well" as AI. This is understandable, as the meaning of such verbs is intransitive. However, for the purposes of this study, verbs such as welia'su'na'q are marked as

PI; pseudo intransitive, for though such verbs are intransitive in meaning the inflectional endings of such verbs are those of a TI verb.

That verbs such as welia'su'na'q are transitive and not intransitive is supported by the fact that in the Micmac Lexicon such verbs are listed in both their first person and third person singular forms. For example the lexicon entry for "well dressed" is as follows: AI weli-asunag (weli-asunam) (DeBlois and Metallic 1984:151). The nature of the first and second person inflectional endings of the verb shows the morphology of the word to be that of a TI verb. If the verb were AI, the first person singular would end in -i, -y, -l or -n.

In the Micmac Lexicon some verbs marked as TI end in -m, e.g. TI alaulatm "(I) carry (it) around on the back" (DeBlois and Metallic 1984:3) and other verbs marked as TI end in -u, e.g. TI iaqalatu "(I) do (it) quickly" (DeBlois and Metallic 1984:55). The true TI verbs are those which end in the TI theme sign -m (see section 5.2). Those verbs which end in the first person singular inflectional ending -u are pseudo transitive; consequently verbs from the Micmac Lexicon which were marked as TI but which end in -u have been marked in this study as PT. All PT verbs in this study have also been given in the third person singular form, and not the first person singular form as found in the Micmac Lexicon. This is done to ensure that the PT verbs correspond in person and number with the PI verbs.

Within the appendices and text, all intransitive verbs, both AI and II, and the two pseudo verb types, the PI and PT, are given in the the present indicative third person singular. All transitive verbs, TA and TI, are given in the present indicative first person singular with third person goal.

All non-dependent nouns in the study are classed as either animate or inanimate. Animate non-dependent nouns are marked NA, as in NA tia'm "moose", while inanimate non-dependent nouns are marked NI, as in NI tmi'kn "axe". Dependent nouns are marked D, as in nilnu "my tongue". The gender of dependent nouns was not always known; thus dependent nouns are not labelled as to gender as are non-dependent nouns.

Particles, such as ke'kwei "upstairs" are marked XP while pronouns such as ni'n "I" are considered particles and also marked XP.

Within the text and appendices, words are given with their distinct formatives separated by hyphens, for example: II pemi-mq-apsk-e-k "It becomes large and round". The word type (AI, NI, TA, XP, etc.) is given before the word. The formative categories of the specific formatives are often, but not always, given below the formative, along with the meaning of the formative. For example:

II	pemi	-	mq	-	apsk	-	e	-	k	"become large and round".
	PV		R		M		VF		I	
	along		large		round		II			

The abbreviations that are used for the various formative categories when labelling word parts are as follows: preverb (P), root (R), medial (M) noun final (NF), verb final (VF), particle final (PF) and inflection (I). The TI theme -m of TI verbs has been labelled TI/th as in

TI	elukw	-	at	-	m	"I repair or fix it"
	R		VF		TI/th	
	work		TI			

The focus of this study is on word formation and not on inflectional

morphology which looks at the various forms of any *one* word. What is of interest is how the word formatives (preverb, root, medial and final) function in the structuring of Micmac words. Consequently, the inflectional endings of words have been marked solely to indicate their position in terms of the overall internal structure of Micmac words and no attempt has been made to discuss their form or function.

1.6 Orthography

1.6.1 Micmac sound system

The overall design of any orthography must take into consideration the phonology of the language it was developed to represent. Before describing the Micmac orthography used in this study, a brief analysis will be made of the phonological system of Micmac which can be represented as follows:

CONSONANTS

obstruents	p t k kw q qw-ŋ s
sonorants	l m n

VOWELS

short	i e a o u ə
long	i. e. a. o. u.

In Micmac, obstruents occur naturally as unvoiced phonemes and normally become voiced allophonically when between vowels (Hewson 1980:115, Fidelholtz 1976:388). The first and second word of each set of examples below show

unvoiced obstruents in initial or final position and/or in consonant clusters. The third word of each set shows the obstruents occurring voiced intervocalically.

/p/
pemiet
apii
sipu

[pemiyet]
[ap^hi]
[sibu]

"S/he walks"
"always"
"river"

/s/
sisip
qapskw
nuset

[sizip]
[qapskw]
[nuzet]

"water fowl"
"waterfall"
"She breast-feeds"

/t/
sipit
ntanka'law
ekwitamet

[sibit]
[n^htanka.law]
[ekwidamet]

"S/he stretches or yawns"
"calf"
"S/he fishes"

/c/
emqwanji'i
iipii'i
mijisit

[emqwan^hci.ɛ]
[iipɛi.ɛ]
[mijizit]

"spoon"
"little bird"
"S/he eats"

/k/
kelusit
keskuk
ika't

[keluzit]
[keskuk]
[iga.t]

"speak"
"it's heavy"
"arrive"

/q/
tmoota'w
eliaq
aqam

[tmoota.w]
[eliaq]
[aGam]

"log"
"it goes"
"snowshoe"

The Micmac sonorants l, m and n normally become syllabic after obstruents.

Consequently, if the obstruent which precedes the sonorant is itself preceded by a vowel, then the obstruent becomes voiced, as it is now in an intervocalic position between two syllabic elements. For example, the final n of npitn [n^hpidn] "my hand" becomes syllabic when it follows the obstruent t. As a consequence of the n becoming syllabic, the obstruent t becomes phonetically [d] as it is intervocalic between [i] and [n]. For further examples of sonorants which become syllabic after obstruents see below.

atlasmit
wesutnet
plamu
kmtn

[ad|azpit]
 [wezudnet]
 [plamu]
 [kmdp]

"S/he rests"
 "kettle"
 "salmon"
 "mountain ridge"

Though the sonorants l, m and n in Micmac are predictably syllabic after obstruents, they may or may not be syllabic after vowels. (Hewson 1980:118)

1. NI malteijuei
 2. NI mal'tew

[ma|ʔteijuei]
 [ma|dew]

"hammer"
 "blood"

3. TI pempilm
 4. NA am'palewit

[pemp'pilm]
 [ambalewit]

"S/he tows it along"
 "doctor"

5. NA ntanka'law
 6. AI awan'ta'sit

[nʔtanʔka.law]
 [awanda.zit]

"my calf"
 "S/he forgets"

When l, m and n play the role of syllabic core as in examples 2, 4 and 6 above they are twice the length of their non-syllabic forms, and are in every way the equivalent of vowels. If an obstruent which follows a syllabic sonorant l, m or n is itself followed by a vowel, the obstruent will become voiced as a result of its intervocalic position. For example, the n of AI awan'ta'sit "S/he forgets" is syllabic. Because n is syllabic, the following t is in an intervocalic environment between n and a and consequently becomes phonetic [d].

There are eleven vowels in Micmac: five long /i. e. a. o. u. / and six short /i e a o u ə/. Phonemic schwa occurs in Micmac in such words as NA mkien [mkəsn] "moccasin". A non-phonemic schwa may also occur as a prothetic vowel word initially, often before an extra-syllabic obstruent as in XP ktik [əktək] "other". The usual syllable structure in Micmac is CVC; thus in a word such as

XP ktik [əktək] "other"
 CCVC

the first k of the word is an extra-syllabic obstruent, that is, it is outside of the CVC syllable made up of [-tək]; when this happens the extra-syllabic obstruent often has a preceding prothetic vowel.

The short vowels i and u also have non-syllabic allophones [y] and [w] respectively.

*In the discussion that has gone on concerning a basic orthography for writing Micmac, there has been a strong and continued resistance on the part of native speakers to the adoption of both w and y, the claim being that they are unnecessary. This claim suggests to the linguist that the native speaker feels that [w] and [y] are allophones of some other phoneme. And in fact, since the traditional orthography represents both these sounds with vowel symbols, the obvious hypothesis to be examined is that [y] is an allophone of the high front vowel /i/ and [w] is the allophone of the high back vowel /u/. (Hewson 1980:115)

As the result of this allophonic variation of /u/ ~ [w] and /i/ ~ [y] we find pairs such as NI ntui'katikn 'my book' and NI wi'katikn 'book'. In n-t-ui'katikn [nʔtʰui.kadikŋ] 'my book', the u is syllabic as it follows an obstruent (we have already shown (section 1.6.1) that normally in Micmac sonorants which follow obstruents are syllabic). However, in wi'katikn [wi.kadikŋ] 'book' the phoneme /u/ is no longer in the position of syllable core and thus becomes non-syllabic [w].

The Micmac phonological system also contains two lip-rounded obstruents, /kw/ and /qw/ as in AI elukwet [elukwet] 'S/he works' and NA emqwanit [emʔqwanʔtʰi.t] 'spoon'. These two phonemes contrast with /k+w/ and /q+w/, the phonetic result of which is [ku] and [qu] respectively because of the syllabification of sonorants after obstruents.

1.6.2 Francis/Smith orthography

The Micmac orthography which has been used throughout this thesis is the Francis/Smith writing system developed in the early 1970's by Bernie Francis and Doug Smith. Though most of the data in this study was drawn from the DeBlois and Metallic lexicon, which uses an updated adaptation of the Pacifique orthography, all words have been transliterated into the Francis/Smith orthography. This orthography was chosen for two reasons: the fieldwork for the study was done in Cape Breton where the Francis/Smith writing method is, at present, the most commonly used orthography; and work at Memorial University has always used this orthography, which was adopted by the Newfoundland Micmac as their official spelling system in the mid 1970's.

The Francis/Smith orthography is a phonemic writing system, which uses the following symbols to represent the sound system of Micmac.

CONSONANTS

obstruent:

p t k kw q qw j s

sonorants:

l ~ l' m ~ m' n ~ n' y ~ (i) w ~ (u)

VOWELS

short:

i e a o u i

long:

i' e' a' o' u'

The symbols used in the Francis/Smith writing system to represent the obstruents of Micmac are those of the unvoiced obstruents p, s, t, k, q, kw and qw

and the voiced obstruent l. All the unvoiced obstruents of Micmac have voiced allophones, which are predictable by position: i.e. voiced obstruents typically occur intervocally. Because the voiced obstruents of Micmac are predictable by position, they are not represented in the orthography by separate symbols. For example, the [p] of AI pema'q [pema.q] "swim along" and the [b] of AI alapit [alabit] "look around" are both represented in the orthography by p.

The sonorants /l/, /m/ and /n/ have syllabic 'allophones [l̥], [m̥] and [n̥] which occur predictably after obstruents and unpredictably after vowels. Only when these syllabic allophones occur unpredictably after vowels are the symbols l', m' and n' used to represent them, for example, NI mal'tew [maɫdew] "blood", NI mun'ti [muɫdi] "bag" and NA am'palewit [aɫbalewit] "doctor". In all *predictably* syllabic and non-syllabic position, the symbols l, m and n are used: AI eteki [edeki] "they are there" and NI a'tlayk [a.dɫay?k] "shirts".

The non-syllabics [w] and [y] are allophones of /u/ and /i/ respectively and are represented in the Francis/Smith orthography by the symbols w and y. Thus the syllabic /u/ of AI tuietew [tuiedew] "S/he will go outside" is represented by the symbol w when not the core of the syllable as in AI tewiet [tewiet] "S/he goes outside".

Francis and Smith use the symbol i to represent the schwa sound in Micmac. When schwa occurs as a non-phonemic prothetic vowel as in NI kkat [əkkaɫ] "your (sg.) foot", the schwa is not represented in the spelling of the word. However, in words where schwa is phonemic it is represented in the spelling of the word by i as in for example, lintuk [lən?tuk] "deer".

CHAPTER TWO

Micmac Roots

2.0 Introduction

Words in Micmac are made up of several meaningful parts, much as an English phrase is made up of several words. For example the Micmac word Al la'tagsun-a'la-g "It is equivalent in volume to a bucket" is made up of three different meaningful elements: 1. la'tagsun- "bucket" 2. -a'la "equivalent in volume to" 3. -g "third person inanimate singular". These meaningful elements have been called lexemes (section 1.2), that is, minimal units of lexical meaning. Once lexemes are utilized in the formation of a specific Micmac word they take on certain grammatical functions, depending upon their position within the word, and are grammaticalized as one of the four main formative categories: preverb (PV), root (R), medial (M) and final (noun final - NF, verb final - VF and particle final - PF). The fifth formative category, inflection (I), has no lexical meaning whatever.

In this chapter the position within Micmac words of the root formative is discussed, as well as issues concerning roots and dependent nouns, extended roots and the nature of initial change.

2.1 Roots

As outlined in section 2.0 above, lexemes become grammaticalized for the

purpose of word formation taking on the role of preverb, root, medial or final. There are two basic types of lexeme: dependent and independent. Independent lexemes may function as roots or preverbs, while dependent lexemes may function grammatically as medials, noun finals or verb finals. Very few lexemes are capable of playing both dependent and independent roles.

Word formation in Micmac is primarily based on independent lexemes which function as roots. Every word in Micmac whether it be noun, particle or verb, must contain a root or root-like entity. For example:

AI sasq - itn - a - t *S/he has a pug nose*
 R M VF I
 flat nostril AI

XP te's *everywhere*
 R
 everywhere

NI mijk - - apu *dirty water*
 R NF
 dirty water containing
 particulate material

The root is the base of the Micmac word and as such it is the formative to which other formatives (preverbs, medials and finals) are directly or indirectly attached. As the base, the root will be the first formative in the word except when preceded by a preverb or possessive prefix.

2.1.1 Noun and particle roots

Many Micmac words, specifically nouns and particles, consist only of a root, with no other formative. Consequently root and noun, or root and particle, are often identical in form and meaning, as seen below.

ROOT

pisew-
u'n-
pikkw-

•foam•
•fog•
•flea•

NOUN

NI pisew
NI u'n
NA pikkw

•foam•
•fog•
•flea•

ROOT

ki'l-
wen-
elp-
en'kow-

•you• (singular)
•who•
•also•
•always•

PARTICLE

ki'l
wen
elp
en'kow

•you• (singular)
•who•
•also•
•always•

That is not to say, however, that nouns and particles have always simply roots as their only formative. Nouns may consist of root plus noun final as in

NI jiikluewiu - api •wool•
R NF
sheep string

or root plus medial plus noun final as in

NI laq - pis - uti •apron•
R M NF
wrap dressed around

Particles, like nouns, are often formed from a root plus another formative with many particles being formed from roots plus the particle final -iw.

PX anap - iw
R PF

"partly"

PX siaw - iw
R PF

"continuously"

PX jajik - iw
R PF

"along the edge"

PX piam - iw
R PF

"more than"

2.1.2 Verb roots

Verbs, unlike some nouns and particles, always contain another formative after the root. The basic verb formative pattern in Micmac is R + VF + I as in the AI verb

AI	wel	-	a'si	-	t	"S/he is good".
	R		VF		I	
			AI			

good

That is, every Micmac verb must contain at least a root followed by a verb final and an inflectional ending. A few verbs do occur without verb finals; however such verbs are not the norm.

The basic Micmac verb formative pattern may be extended to a point where a verb may contain six formatives over and above the necessary root, verb final and inflection. The extended verb formative pattern looks as follows:

(PV) - (PV) - (PV) - R - (M) - (M) - VF - (VF) - I

The bracketed formatives are optional. A Micmac verb representative of the extended verb formative pattern would be:

TA teli - sankewi - nikani - ksm - a'l - ik *Thus I slowly push him/her*

PV PV PV R VF I

thus slow down push TA

Verbs, like nouns and particles, must contain at least one root or root-like entity regardless of whether the verb has a basic or extended formative pattern.

In summary, we may represent the basic noun formative pattern as **R + {(M) + (NF)} + (NF) + (I)**, the basic particle formative pattern as **R + (PF)** and the basic verb formative pattern as **R + VF + I**. This is not to say that more elaborate formative patterns, such as the extended verb formative pattern, are not possible. However, from the three general formative patterns - one for nouns, one for particles and one for verbs - it is possible to see that it is the root which is the base of the Micmac word.

2.2 Derivative -ew

Most roots occur freely as the base of verbs or nouns as seen below.

ROOT	NOUN	VERB
<u>sisku-</u> *mud*	NI <u>sisku</u> *mud*	II <u>sisku-i-k</u> *It is muddy*
<u>mal'tew-</u> *blood*	NI <u>mal'tew</u> *blood*	TI <u>mal'tew-a't-og</u> *I bloody him/her*
<u>makot-</u> *dress*	NI <u>makot</u> *dress*	PI <u>makot-a'-g</u> S/he wears a dress*
<u>te'sipow-</u> *horse*	NA <u>te'sipow</u> *horse*	PI <u>te'sipow-a'-g</u> *S/he goes by horse*

Some roots, however, whose sense is usually nominal, require the addition of

the derivative suffix -ew before the root can act as the base of a verb. This post-radical element may be seen in the following examples:

NOUN

NA e'pit

R
"woman"

NA kopit

R
"beaver"

NA mui'n

R
"bear"

VERB

AI e'pit-ew-i-t

R der. VF I
"become a woman"

AI kopit-ew-e'ke-t

R der. VF I
"hunt beaver"

AI mui'n-ew-qamik-si-t

R der. M VF I
"act like a bear"

The derivative -ew is also used to recycle a verbal form into a noun.

VERB

Inf. ep-si-mk

R VF I
"to be hot"

Inf. nanam-ie-mk

R VF I
"to rock or swing"

II lam-e'-k

R VF I
"It is under"

II magteu-a'-q

R VF I
"It is black"

NOUN

NI ep-si-mk-ew-ei

(R VF I) der. NF
"fever"

NI nanam-ie-mk-ew-ei

(R VF I) der. NF
"rocking-chair"

NI lam-e'-k-ew-ei

(R VF I) der. NF
"undergarment"

NI magteu-a'-q-ew-ei

(R VF I) der. NF
"penny"

The third situation, in which one finds the use of the derivative suffix -ew, is in the derivation of what we would call in English "possessive pronouns" but which in Micmac are marked as nouns by noun finals, as for example, kilewei "yours (sg.)". The noun ni'n-ew-ei "mine" is derived from the unpossessed pronoun ni'n "I/me" whose sole formative is the root ni'n "I/me". One also sees the -ew suffix occurring in the derivation of the inanimate noun nekm-ew-ei or, "it" from the animate pronoun nekm meaning "s/he or her/him".

The derivative suffix -ew appears to be a morphological marker which indicates a change in grammatical status: noun from verb, verb from noun, noun from pronoun or inanimate from animate, as in the pronoun example given in the preceding paragraph. In the use of -ew to derive nominal forms from verbal forms, the suffix -ew appears to reshape the total verb form, including inflection, so that the verb plus -ew acts as a root-like entity to which a noun final may be added.

However, with respect to the derivation of verbal forms from nominal forms, more investigation must be done before conclusions may be drawn as to why some nominal roots, but not all, require the suffix -ew before acting as the roots of verbs.

It should be noted that there is a TA verb final -ew which marks TA verbs as double goal as in

TA	<u>ika'taq</u>	-	<u>ew</u>	-	<u>k</u>	"I sow or plant it for him/her".
	<i>R</i>		<i>VF</i>		<i>I</i>	
			<i>TA</i>			
	<i>plant</i>		<i>double goal</i>			

The derivative suffix -ew should not be confused with the TA double goal verb final -ew, which has the same shape, but is a totally different formative.

2.3 Dependent nouns

Dependent nouns, denoting body parts, kinship terms and a few intimate possessions, only occur in possessed form and consist of a possessive prefix followed by a medial, as in Micmac D nīnu "my tongue"; n- is the first person singular possessive prefix while, -īnu- is the medial meaning "tongue".

Bloomfield (1946:104) describes dependent nouns as containing a medial but no root. However, the dependent noun stems created by the possessive prefixes and attached medials of dependent nouns, though not roots, do *function* as roots. For example, in the Micmac AI verb

AI maqī	-	w	-	īnu	-	i	-	t	S/he has a large tongue
PV				N		VF		I	
		3rd. per.				AI			
		sq. poss.							
		prefix		tongue					
		POSSESSED STEM							
		ACTING AS ROOT							

we see the dependent noun stem w-īnu "his tongue" acting as a root in secondary derivation. As Bloomfield (1946:105) points out "Dependent nouns take the prefix we- when secondary derivation is made from them....".

2.4 Allomorphic variation of roots

Micmac roots exhibit various kinds of allomorphic variation: Some roots drop or lengthen final vowels before consonants. Other roots exhibit initial change.

2.4.1 Extended roots

Micmac roots ending in a consonant may have allomorphs with an added vowel. Such roots, when they retain their final vowel, are said to be extended. Roots which end in a vowel, usually /e/, /a/ or /o/, retain this vowel before formatives beginning with consonants and lose the vowel before formatives beginning with vowels. The verbs below exemplify this phenomenon.

Non-extended root:	AI <u>paqsipk-elm-i-t</u>	"S/he burst out laughing"
Extended root:	AI <u>paqsipke-tem-i-t</u>	"S/he burst out crying"

Non-extended root:	TA <u>sepus-i's-ik</u>	"I sew an animate thing"
Extended root:	II <u>sepuse-te-k</u>	"It is closed up"

Non-extended root:	AI <u>sasq-itn-a-t</u>	"S/he is pug nosed"
Extended root:	AI <u>sasqa-pi-t</u>	"S/he is flat"

Non-extended root:	TA <u>ne'i-am-k</u>	"I visit him/her"
Extended root:	AI <u>ne'ia-puku-a'si-t</u>	"S/he makes a brief appearance on foot"

Non-extended root:	TA <u>mesqan-a'l-ik</u>	"I lay or put him/her down"
Extended root:	TA <u>mesqana-tela-q</u>	"I take him/her down with a shot"

Non-extended root:	AI <u>kekn-a'si-t</u>	"S/he is dressing"
Extended root:	AI <u>kekne-si-t</u>	"S/he is dressed"

From the above we see that, in Micmac, root final vowels are deleted before long and short vowels. The fact that root final short vowels are deleted before

long vowels is not surprising, as in Proto-Algonkian the deletion of short vowels before long vowels was a predictable phenomenon. (Bloomfield 1946:93)

2.4.2 Lengthening of root final /u/

Roots may also be extended by a lengthening of their final vowels. This happens if, and only if, the final vowel is /u/ and the root is followed by a formative beginning with a consonant. Historically, Micmac roots in final -u are from Proto-Algonkian roots in final *-aw. *In the combination of word-forming elements (in Proto-Algonkian), when an element ending in a nonsyllabic is followed by an element beginning with a consonant or cluster a connective -i- appears between them* (Bloomfield 1946:90). Thus in Proto-Algonkian when a root originally ending in *-aw was followed by a formative beginning with a consonant, an *-i- was added to the *-aw, giving *-awi which results in -u in modern Micmac. Examples of extended roots with lengthened root final /u/ before consonants are as follows:

Non-extended root:	II <u>istu-i-k</u>	*It is crooked*
Extended root	II <u>istu'-te-k</u>	*It is placed crookedly*
Non-extended root:	AI <u>matu-atal-k</u>	*S/he has a snack*
Extended root	AI <u>matu'-p-ik</u>	*S/he eats the scraps*
Non-extended root:	TI <u>tetapu-a't-oq</u>	*I please it*
Extended root:	TI <u>tetapu'-s-m</u>	*I cut it right*
Non-extended root:	AI <u>wesu-ask-ie-t</u>	*S/he sinks in*
Extended root:	TA <u>wesu'-pil-k</u>	*I pull him/her in by rope*

In contrast to the above situation where roots ending in /u/ lengthen their root final vowel before consonants, noun roots often lose a final /u/ when not followed by a suffix. See below:

NA <u>ji'nm</u>	'man'
NA <u>ji'nm</u> -m	'my man'
AI <u>ji'nm</u> -t	'become a man'
NA <u>tia'm</u>	'moose'
NI <u>tia'm</u> -api	'moose thong'
AI <u>tia'm</u> -e'-ke-t	'hunt moose'
NA <u>ji'kluw</u>	'sheep'
NA <u>ji'kluw</u> -api	'wool, yarn'
NA <u>jakej</u>	'lobster'
AI <u>jakej</u> -e'-ke-t	'trap lobster'

2.4.3 Premedials and prefinals

Medials and verb finals may take a prefix e- or a-. These prefixes are called premedials or prefinals, depending on whether the prefix is attached to a medial or a verb final. When one notes an /e/ or /a/ between a root and a medial or a root and a verb final, one must be able to determine whether it is an extension of the root or a part of the medial or verb final.

One way to determine the status of an /e/ or /a/ after a root is to delete the /e/ or /a/ from the word. If the word is considered ill-formed the /e/ or /a/ is an extension of the root. For example, AI kekne-si-t means 'S/he is dressed'. AI *kekne-si-t, however, is considered ill-formed; it is not a word in Micmac. Root final vowels which act as root extensions before consonants have no meaning; theirs is a phonological role not a semantic one.

The same is not true of prefinals and premedials. These prefixes are often meaningful (Bloomfield, 1946:104). When a prefinal or premedial is deleted the absence of the /e/ or /a/ results in a change of meaning. For example TA pem-pil-k means "I move an animate thing along by means of a rope" while TA pem-apil-k means "I move an animate thing along off the ground by means of a rope". TA poqt-ipil-k² means "I start to drag or pull an animate thing by means of a rope" while TA poqt-apil-k means "I start to carry an animate thing off the ground by means of a rope". One can see from these two examples that the TA/TI final -(i)pil meaning "pertaining to string" takes on a different sense when the prefinal a- is added to it. The TA/TI verb final -apil, with prefinal a-, means "the use of a string such that it holds something off the ground".

2.4.4 Initial change

Initial change is a phenomenon of word initial syllables in Micmac which results in full and reduced root and preverb³ allomorphs such as pem(i)- ~ pm(i)- "along". Reduced initial syllables occur: 1) in verb forms that predicate unreal time such as the future, imperative, potential conjunct and conditional tenses 2) in roots of verbs and in preverbs not in word initial position and 3) in nouns. In the reduced form of roots and preverbs the first syllabic has been reduced to zero by a process of historical phonological change (see section 2.4.4.1). Reduction of

²For a discussion of the occurrence of i in such forms as poqtipilk see section 2.4.4.

³For a full discussion of preverbs see Chapter Three. Preverbs are formatives which precede roots and end in -i.

TABLE I
Full and Reduced Roots

Full Roots	Reduced Roots
1.	
II <u>mejik-e'-k</u> *a dirty day* AI <u>mejik-apew-i-t</u> *have a dirty face* <i>R</i> dirty	NI <u>mjik-apu</u> *dirty water* NI <u>mjik-ei</u> *dirty* <i>R</i> dirty
2.	
TA <u>elukw-al-k</u> *repair; fix* AI <u>elukw-e-t</u> *work* II <u>elukw-e-k</u> *work* TI <u>elukw-at-m</u> *repair; fix* <i>R</i> work	NA <u>lukow-inu</u> *worker* NA <u>lukow-aqan</u> *work* NI <u>lukow-aqan-e'kmuti</u> *tool-box* <i>R</i> work
3.	
AI <u>wesk-e-t</u> *fish* <i>R</i> fish	AI <u>awani-wsk-e-t</u> *to fish without skill* <i>R</i> fish
4.	
AI <u>nep-a-t</u> *sleep* <i>R</i> sleep	AI <u>naqsi-np-a-t</u> *sleep easily* <i>R</i> sleep
5.	
II <u>kesk-e'-k</u> *wide* <i>R</i> wide	II <u>wesami-ksk-e'-k</u> *too wide* <i>R</i> wide

6.

TA kesm-a'-ik^R
push

"push"

TA nikani-ksm-a'-ik^R
push.

"push ahead"

7.

AI naqana'm-a-t^R
drink"drink an
alcoholic beverage"AI newti-nqana'm-a-t^R
drink

"drink alone"

8.

II maq-apsk-e-k^R
large

"large and round"

AI pemi-mq-apske-si-t^R
large"become large
and round"

initial syllables occurs only if the first syllabic was historically *e, *a or *o. Table I gives examples of both the full and reduced forms of various roots.

When a cluster of three consonants occurs in Micmac, a schwa (i) is inserted to break the cluster (CCC → CCiC) as in for example AI nsit-tes 'I will understand (it)', the future of nest-m 'I understand (it)'. When initial change gives rise to a triple consonant cluster in the reduced form of the word, one would expect a schwa to be inserted to break up the cluster. This is exactly what happens as the following examples show.

AI <u>poqii-wsikew-e'-k</u> "begin to laugh"	vs. AI <u>weskew-e'-k</u> "laugh"
PV R VF I	R VF I
AI	AI
begin laugh	laugh

AI <u>ami-nsitu-e'-k</u> "partly sane"	vs. AI <u>nestu-e'-k</u> "of sound mind"
PV R VF I	R VF I
AI	AI
partly	under-
understand	stand

The schwa-insertion rule is sensitive to diffuse vowels in the post environment (Fidelholtz 1963:80). Consequently, the schwa often assimilates to the vowel of the following syllable. For example:

AI <u>keksu</u> "I am happy"	vs.	<u>ksu</u> <u>kultes</u> > <u>ksukultes</u>
		"I will be happy"

AI <u>wetkitasi</u> "I am sent by"	vs.	<u>wtu</u> <u>kitasites</u> > <u>wtikitasites</u>
		"I will be sent by"

(Fidelholtz 1963:80)⁴

⁴The spelling ukwtikitasites used by Fidelholtz (1963:80) for Micmac 'I will be sent by' has been changed to wtikitasites to correspond to the Francis/Smith orthography used throughout this dissertation. Fidelholtz's translations 'I am happy' and 'I will be happy' should read 'I am heavy' and 'I will be heavy'.

As was mentioned at the beginning of section 2.4.4 reduction of initial syllables, in Micmac, is found in three situations:

1. in verbs that predicate unreal time (future, imperative, potential conjunct, conditional)
2. in verb roots and preverbs not in initial position
3. in nouns.

The verb tenses which signify unreal time are the future, imperative, conditional and the potential conjunct. Verb roots contained in verbs inflected for any of the aforementioned tenses will occur in reduced form. The following examples are from AI teluisit "S/he is named"

future:	<u>tl-uisi-tew</u>	"S/he will be named"
imperative:	<u>tl-uisi</u>	"Name yourself so!"
potential conjunct:	<u>tl-uisi-i</u>	"If s/he is called then..."
conditional:	<u>tl-uisi-s</u>	"S/he would be called"

However, preverbs and roots of verb forms inflected for tenses representative of real time i.e. present, past, subjunctive, infinitive and the temporal conjunct occur in full form as exemplified by the verbs listed below.

present:	<u>tel-uisi-t</u>	"S/he is named"
past:	<u>tel-uisi-s</u>	"S/he was named"
subordinative:	<u>w-tel-uisi-n</u>	"that s/he is named"
infinitive:	<u>tel-uisi-mk</u>	"to be named"
temporal conjunct:	<u>tel-uisi-i</u>	"when s/he is named..."

As described above, certain situations, as for example present tense, dictate that the first syllable of words must contain a full vowel. For example, in present tense

AI pem	-	ie	-	t	"S/he moves along"
R		VF		I	
		AI			
along		movement			

the root "along" is in its full form i.e. pem-. If one were to add a preverb to this verb as in

AI weli - pm - ie - t *S/he moves along well*
 PV R VF I
 good along movement

we note that the root "along" now occurs in its reduced form, pm- as it is no longer in word initial position. The preverb weli- is now in word initial position and, as this word is in the present tense, must occur in full form i.e. wel- as opposed to reduced form wl-. It is possible, however, to add yet another preverb to this word as in

AI teli - wli - pm - ie - t *Thus s/he moves along well*
 PV PV R VF I
 thus good along movement

In this situation we see both non-initial root "along" and preverb "good" occurring in reduced form with only the word initial preverb teli- "thus" occurring in its full form tel-.

Lastly, if we were to change the tense of teliwlipmiet "Thus s/he moves along well" from the present tense to a tense which is marked by initial change, such as the future, we would note that even the initial root of the word would be reduced giving

AI tli - wli - pm - ie - tew *Thus s/he will move along well*
 PV PV R VF I
 thus good along movement

Thus we see that only word initial syllables exhibit full and reduced allomorphs. Any root or preverb which is not in word initial position occurs in its reduced form only.

The last situation in which one finds reduced roots is in nouns. The roots of nouns will always occur in reduced form if the root has a syllable structure conducive to root reduction, that is if the first syllabic of the root is an /e/ or in some cases an /a/ or /o/. Examples of nouns with reduced roots are given below.

Reduced nominal root: NI tm-a'ki-t-t-agan
Full verbal root: AI tem-a'ki-pu-l-k

a saw
S/he saws (it) down

Reduced nominal root: NI ksnuk-o'kuom
Full verbal root: AI kesinukw-a-t

hospital
S/he is sick

2.4.4.1 Historical nature of initial change

The phenomenon of initial change in Micmac was originally a characteristic of the Proto-Algonkian conjunct. The Proto-Algonkian conjunct order, typical of subordinate and embedded clauses, exhibited both a changed and unchanged conjunct. The changed conjunct was characterized by the addition of the infix *ay- 'so that the root *wāp- 'see' becomes *wayāp- in the paradigms of the conjunct order. The short vowels may also have had the same element prefixed; but vowel contraction has obscured the situation' (Hewson 1980:4).

The independent order of modern-day Micmac evolved from the Proto-

Algonkian changed conjunct. As a consequence of this historical development, one finds the "full" form of preverbs and verb roots such as Micmac tem(i)- "cut off" in verb forms predicated for real time i.e. the present, past, temporal conjunct, subjunctive and infinitive, full word initial syllables being survivors of the original changed conjunct.

The reduced form of preverbs and verb roots such as tm(i)- "cut off" are found in verb forms of the future, imperative, potential conjunct and conditional tenses, which originated from the unchanged conjunct. Nouns were also formed from the unchanged form of the root. In the reduced forms of present-day Micmac roots, both verbal and nominal and in preverbs, the initial vowel of the original Proto-Algonkian unchanged conjunct has disappeared entirely as a consequence of the nature of Micmac phonology, which provides for the reduction of some short vowels in unstressed syllables.

2.5 Summary

The root formative is usually the first formative of the Micmac word, unless preceded by a possessive prefix or preverb. The root is the base of the Micmac word and as such is the formative to which preverbs, medials, finals and inflectional endings are directly or indirectly attached. All Micmac words contain a root or root-like entity.

The derivative -ew is a morphological marker which is added to roots to indicate a change of status i.e. verbal root from nominal root and noun root from

pronoun or particle root. When verb forms function as roots or stems of nouns in secondary derivation, they also require the addition of the derivative suffix -ew.

Dependent nouns which do not contain roots, but medials, function as roots in secondary derivation.

Micmac roots exhibit allomorphic variation. Root final vowels /e/, /a/ or /o/ are dropped before formatives beginning with consonants. Root final /u/ however, is lengthened before consonants. Some noun roots drop root final /u/ when not followed by a formative.

Roots and preverbs in Micmac exhibit initial change, many roots and preverbs having both full and reduced forms. The full forms of roots and preverbs occur in verb forms inflected for tenses indicative of real time i.e. past, present, infinitive, subjunctive and temporal conjunct. The reduced forms of roots and preverbs occur in non-initial word positions and in verb forms predicated for unreal time i.e. the future, imperative, conditional and the potential conjunct. Roots in reduced form also occur in nouns. The phenomenon of initial change was historically a characteristic of the Proto-Algonkian changed conjunct. It is this changed conjunct that replaced the Micmac present independent indicative.

CHAPTER THREE**Micmac Preverbs**

3.0 Introduction

Preverbs in Micmac are formatives which occur regularly before verbs and infrequently before nouns. Bloomfield (1984:104) refers to preverbs which occur before nouns as prenouns; however, for the purposes of this discussion preverbs will not only refer to formatives which precede verbal roots, but also to those formatives which precede nominal roots. Preverbs add adverbial, aspectual or adjectival information to the elements which they precede.

In this chapter the shape of preverbs will be discussed as well as their function and morphological status.

3.1 Correspondence of preverbs and roots

A preverb usually corresponds to some root in meaning and in shape. Preverbs end in -i while roots usually do not. For example the preverb newti- of the AI verb

AI <u>newti</u>	-	ngana'm	-	a	-	t	"S/he drinks alone"
PV		R		VF		I	
one		drink		AI			

corresponds to the root newt- of the II verb

II <u>newt</u>	-	itp	-	a'	-	q	"It is one night"
R		M		VF		I	
one		night		II			

The formative labels preverb, root, medial and final represent grammatical categories to which different lexemes have been assigned. Lexemes may be grammatically recategorized, which means that the same lexical element may at times take a different formative label indicating that its grammatical role has changed. For example, the same lexeme may occur in the root position and thus be classified as a root or occur in a preverb position and be classified as a preverb. When this happens the lexeme in the preverb position acquires a suffix -i; thus we say that lexemes functioning as roots may be grammatically recategorized to function as preverbs by the addition of an -i suffix. For example, the preverb awani- "awkward; poorly" of the AI verb

AI <u>awani</u>	-	wsk	-	e	-	t	"S/he is an unskilled fisherman"
<i>PV</i>		<i>R</i>		<i>VF</i>		<i>I</i>	
				<i>AI</i>			
<i>awkward</i>				<i>fish</i>			

corresponds to the root awan- "awkward; poorly" of the AI verb

AI <u>awan</u>	-	e	-	k	"S/he is awkward"
<i>R</i>		<i>VF</i>		<i>I</i>	
		<i>AI</i>			
<i>awkward</i>					

3.2 Preverb position and shape

When lexemes which normally function as roots are grammatically recycled to function as preverbs they are morphologically reshaped (the addition of -i) and become prefixed to the root of the word to which they are attached. The lexical

meaning of such elements is, however, not affected by these changes. In Table II the lexemes functioning as roots in the verbs of the right hand column have been grammatically recycled to function as preverbs in the verbs of the left hand column. We see in example 1 that the lexeme of the root wel- has been recategorized as the preverb weli- by the suffixation of -i, yet both root and preverb continue to mean "nice, well or good". So too, in example 2, the lexeme of the root pem- "along" has been recycled as the preverb pemi- "along" without a change in meaning and so forth down the subsequent list of six examples.

3.2.1 Preverb suffix -i

In section 2.4.1, extended roots ending in final vowels /e/, /a/ and /o/ were discussed. When the lexemes of such roots are recategorized as preverbs, the final vowel is deleted before the addition of the preverb suffix -i. For example, when the lexeme of the root ejikla- "away" as in

AI	<u>ejikla</u>	-	k	-	o'jin	-	k	"S/he is bent, head part away"
	<i>R</i>		<i>M</i>		<i>VF</i>		<i>I</i>	
	away		head		bend			

is recategorized as a preverb, the result is the preverb ejikli- "away" as in

TA	<u>ejikli</u>	-	ksm	-	a'l	-	ik	"push away"
	<i>PV</i>		<i>R</i>		<i>VF</i>		<i>I</i>	
	away		push					

The root final vowel /a/ has been deleted before the suffixation of -i. So too when the formative element of the root meke- "plenty" as in

TABLE II

Micmac Preverbs ~ Micmac Roots

Preverbs	Roots
<p>1. TA <u>weli-knu'tm-a-q</u> "teach well" PV good</p>	<p>TA <u>wel-te'-k</u> "hit well; meet up with" R good</p>
<p>2. AI <u>pemi-tk-ie-t</u> "get chilly" PV along</p>	<p>AI <u>pem-qam-a'si-t</u> "get to one's feet" R along</p>
<p>3. TA <u>kitto'qi-ksm-a'l-ik</u> "push around" PV circle</p>	<p>TA <u>kitto'q-pil-k</u> "wrap around" R circle</p>
<p>4. II <u>wesami-ksk-e'-k</u> "too wide" PV excess</p>	<p>II <u>wesam-ki'-k</u> "too big" R excess</p>
<p>5. PT <u>asoqomi-ksm-a't-oq</u> "push across" PV across</p>	<p>PI <u>asoqom-a'-</u> "swim across" R across</p>

6.

AI awani-wsk-e-tPV
awkward"be an unskilled
fisherman"AI awan-lukw-e-tR
awkward

"be a poor worker"

7.

TA niwi-ka's-ikPV
dry

"wipe dry"

TA niw-a'l-ikR
dry

"dry out"

8.

PT tetapu-ksu-a't-oqPV
correct"take the
correct way"TI tetapu'-s-mR
correct"cut right or
correctly"

TA	meke	-	te'	-	k	"S/he picks plenty of an animate thing"
	R		VF		I	
			TA			
	plenty		strike with an			
			instrument			

is recycled as a preverb; the result is meki- "plenty" as in

AI	meki	-	tel	-	si	-	t	"She has a high opinion of herself"
	PV		R		VF		I	
					AI			
	plenty		thus					

Here we see that the root final vowel /e/ has been deleted before the preverb suffix -i has been added.

The deletion of root final vowels other than /i/ before the addition of the preverb suffix -i indicates that the -i suffix of preverbs is a morphological marker and not a phonological suffix which is added to separate consonants. If the function of the preverb suffix -i was purely phonological (in terms of separating two or more consonants by a vowel), why replace vowels i.e. root final vowels /a/, /e/ or /o/ which were already doing this job by another vowel i.e. the preverb suffix -i? It is clear that the -i suffix of preverbs serves as a grammatical marker, preverb formatives being doubly marked as to their grammatical function by both position and the preverb suffix -i.

Verb roots also may occasionally end in /i/ resulting in pairs of verbs such as:

AI	kesi	-	ma'	-	t	"S/he has a strong unpleasant odor"
	R		VF		I	
			AI			
	very		smell/			
			taste			

AI kesi	-	ksinukw	-	a	-	t	"S/he is very sick".
PV		R		VF		I	
very		sick		AI			

In both of the above verbs the lexeme KESI⁵ meaning "very" ends in /i/ and is in word initial position. In the AI verb kesi-ma'-t the lexeme KESI functions as a root, while in the AI verb kesi-ksinukw-a-t the same lexeme functions as a preverb. We know that the lexeme KESI, of the first verb of the pair, is functioning as a root because it is followed by a verb final, the AI verb final -ma' meaning "smell or taste". Preverbs may never be followed by a verb final; they must be followed by either a root or another preverb. In the second verb we see that the lexeme KESI is followed by the reduced root ksinukw "sick", thus in this verb, KESI is functioning as a preverb.

One may conclude from the correspondence between roots and preverbs just described, that in Micmac lexemes characterized by unique shapes and specific meanings may play different grammatical roles in the formation of Micmac words. The grammatical role played by a lexeme depends on the lexeme's position within the word, in relation to the other formatives with which it occurs.

3.2.2 Complex preverbs

One may recycle other than a simple lexeme as a preverb. It is possible, for

⁵In this study Micmac lexemes are written in capital letters to distinguish them from grammaticalized lexemes which function as specific formatives.

example, to recycle a stem as a preverb, in which case the whole stem will be treated as a single unit. For instance, the TA verb

TA	eset	- ek -	j -	i -	ksm	- a'l -	ik	"I pushed him/her back"
	R	M	M	preverb suffix	R	VF TA	I	
				push				
	PREVERB							

contains the preverb esetekji- which is made up of the root eset- "back", the medials -ek- "directional movement" and -j- "movement against a transverse surface" and the preverb suffix -i. Here we see the stem eset-ek-j- being recycled as the preverb eset-ek-j-i meaning "back (directional)".

3.3 Function of preverbs

The role of the preverb is to add aspectual and or adverbial information to the verb by "indicating, primarily, the nature of the action performed in regard to the passage of time and/or the manner in which this action is performed," (Delisle and Metallic 1976:287). Delisle and Metallic point out that there are literally as many possible preverbs as there are Micmac verbs. This is because preverbs contain the same lexemes found in verb roots. The only restriction which prevents some lexemes found in verb roots from being recategorized as preverbs is a semantic one. For example, the lexeme of a verb root such as paq- "bite" as in TA paq-a'l-ik "I bite him/her" would not work semantically as a preverb as the notion "bite" would add little aspectual or adverbial information to a verb. Examples of the type of information conveyed by preverbs is indicated

by the verbs in Table III. In example 1 the preverb etli "thus, so, there" in the AI verb

AI <u>etli</u>	-	<u>tkism</u>	-	<u>i</u>	-	<u>t</u>	"S/he is swimming"
PV		R		VF		I	
				AI			
thus/so		swim					

adds aspectual information as to the nature of the action performed i.e. "S/he is swimming NOW" - in this fashion. In the AI verb of example 2 AI alitkismit "S/he is swimming about" the preverb ali "about" adds adverbial information to the verb which indicates the manner in which the action (swimming) is performed i.e. "S/he swims where?" - about.

As mentioned in section 3.0 preverbs occur before nominal roots, though less frequently than before verbal roots. Preverbs which occur before nominal roots play an adjectival role as in NA melki - ji'nm "strong man".

PV	R
strong	man

3.3.1 More than one preverb

More than one preverb may be affixed to a verb, as shown by the following examples:

R + VF + I	<u>amaF-ka-t</u>	"S/he dances"
PV + R + VF + I	<u>kekwi-amal-ka-t</u>	"S/he dances slowly"
PV + PV + R + VF + I	<u>kesi-kekwi-amal-ka-t</u>	"S/he dances very slowly"
PV + PV + R + VF + I	<u>mawi-kekwi-amal-ka-t</u>	"S/he dances the slowest"
PV + PV + PV + R + VF + I	<u>teli-mawi-kekwi-amal-ka-t</u>	"Thus s/he dances the slowest"

TABLE III

Micmac Preverbs

AI tekism-i-t

S/he swims

AI etli-tkism-i-t

S/he is swimming

preverb: etli- "thus, so, there"AI ali-tkism-i-t

S/he is swimming about

preverb: ali- "about"AI naji-tkism-i-t

S/he is going swimming

preverb: naji- "set out to..."AI pemi-tkism-i-t

S/he is swimming along

preverb: pemi- "along"AI kesikawi-tkism-i-t

S/he is swimming fast

preverb: kesikawi- "fast"AI sankewi-tkism-i-t

S/he is swimming slowly

preverb: sankewi- "slowly"AI poqji-tkism-i-t

S/he is starting to swim

preverb: poqji- "start; begin"

AI puni-tkism-i-t

"S/he is stopping swimming"
preverb: puni- "stop"

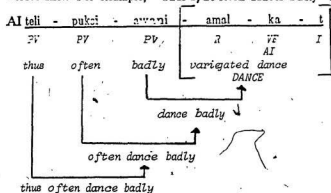
AI nikani-tkism-i-t

"S/he is the lead swimmer"
preverb: nikani "ahead, in front"

The number of preverbs possible in a word is controlled by semantic restrictions. There are only a limited number of aspectual concepts which one verb may convey; that is a limited number of aspectual concepts which a person is able to notionally process. For example, in English one could possibly conceive of a sentence such as "The brother of the man with the red hat who jumps rope, eats cake, swims, yells at his dog, has pink eyes, hates pizza..." Notionally, however, such a sentence would be difficult to process as one would soon lose the sense of the phrase. In Micmac the same situation exists with preverbs. In theory, one could affix an infinite number of preverbs to any one Micmac verb as there is nothing in the morphology of Micmac to prevent this. In practice, however, no more than three or four preverbs will occur in front of a verb.

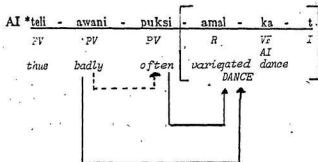
3.3.2 Preverb order

When more than one preverb is prefixed to a verb, the order in which the preverbs occur is important. The order is determined by the meaning of the total verbal unit. For example, "Thus s/he often dances badly" is in Micmac



Above we see that awani-amal-ka-t creates a meaningful unit "S/he dances badly" which is further modified by the preverb puksi- "often" creating a second meaningful unit puksi-awani-amal-ka-t "S/he often dances badly". Finally this second meaningful unit is further modified by the third preverb teli- "thus", resulting in teli-awani-awani-amal-ka-t "Thus, s/he often dances badly". The total meaning of this verb is "S/he often but not always dances badly" i.e. not every time s/he dances does s/he dance badly.

However, one may not translate "Thus s/he often dances badly" into Micmac as



The order of the preverbs in AI *teli-awani-awani-ka-t do not create the correct dependency relationship such that one may express the notion "Thus s/he often dances badly". By placing awani- "badly" in front of puksi- "often", one is

implying that awani "badly" modifies puksi "often" which is not true. The order of the preverbs in AI *teli-awani-puksi-amal-ka-t creates a verb meaning "S/he dances often and that every time s/he dances the dancing is bad". This is not the same meaning relayed by the AI verb teli-puksi-awani-amal-ka-t "S/he often but not always dances badly".

3.4 Preverbs exhibiting initial change

Initial change is a phenomenon of the first syllable of Micmac words (discussed in sections 2.4.4 and 2.4.4.1), which results in reduced and full preverb and root allomorphs. In brief summary, preverbs will occur in reduced form when preceded by another preverb and/or when present in verbs predicated for one of the following tenses: future, imperative, potential conjunct and conditional. In verbs predicated for tenses representative of real time i.e. the present, past, subordinative, infinitive and temporal conjunct, preverbs will occur in their full form. For example, the preverb "along" will occur as pemi, as opposed to pmi.

3.5 Morphological status of preverbs

The morphological status of preverbs is unclear as indicated by the various ways preverbs have been represented in written Micmac. Preverbs are sometimes written as separate words, as in ^{NV}nuji kina'mua'tijik "educators" (logo of the Society of Micmac Educators); as hyphenated entities, as in ^{PV}natawi'a'tukwet

"know how to tell a story" and as a single formative within a word, as in wellingana'mat "drink moderately". It is clear that a native speaker recognizes the boundaries of preverbs such that they are a meaningful entities; the difficulty arises when one tries to distinguish how separate an entity a preverb is morphologically.

This ambiguity as to the morphological status of preverbs may result from the fact that preverbs are, in all probability, clitics, clitics being neither independent words nor true affixes, but formatives, whose nature falls somewhere in between.

Hudson (1984:48) takes "as a general, and rather rough definition of 'clitic' a word which is part of the composition of some larger word (its host), but which is also syntactically related to the latter as a companion (or in some cases, as a companion of a companion of a ... companion). Many such words are phonologically affix-like...". Allowing that clitics, as Hudson (1984:48) states, "are notoriously complicated", much discussion, beyond the scope of this dissertation, would be needed to support clearly the statement that preverbs in Micmac are clitics.

Many native speakers feel that preverbs are independent words; however, preverbs also exhibit characteristics unique to affixes. Preverbs, like clitics, cannot occur in complete isolation; they are dependent on what they precede much like an affix (Zwicky 1985:287). So too, when preverbs attach to roots, in certain tenses they exhibit initial change, resulting in the preverb exhibiting a full word initial syllable with the following root occurring in reduced form as the root is no longer in word initial position. The occurrence of reduced roots after

preverbs shows that preverbs are not independent words, but more affix-like entities. If preverbs were independent words then the verb roots which they preceded would also have to occur in full, as opposed to reduced form, for the verb roots would then be in word initial position.

3.6 Summary

Preverbs frequently contain the same independent lexemes found in roots, but may be identified morphologically by the preverb suffix *-i*. Preverbs attach to and precede both nominal and verbal roots. The grammatical function of preverbs is to add adverbial, aspectual or adjectival information to the formatives which they precede.

The number of preverbs which may occur in a Micmac word is pragmatically limited to no more than three, four at the most. When several preverbs are present in a Micmac word, the order in which the preverbs occur is determined by the overall meaning of the word.

Preverbs exhibit reduced allomorphs, as do roots. Preverbs appear to be neither true affixes, nor independent words, but clitics, and as such exhibit characteristics of both affixes and independent words.

CHAPTER FOUR

Micmac Medials and Noun finals

4.0 Introduction

As was explained in Chapter three lexemes may be grammatically recategorized with the same lexeme functioning as a root in one word and as a preverb in another word. The same is true of the lexemes which function grammatically as medials and noun finals. The same lexeme may function as a medial, a possessed stem of a dependent noun, or as a final (usually a noun final).

In this chapter the ability for the same lexeme to be recycled as either a medial, a final or a possessed stem is discussed. The function of medials and noun finals is also addressed.

4.1 Medials

Medials are optional formatives which, when present, occur after roots or stems and before finals; hence the name medial which refers to medial position within the word. Medials usually have a nominal sense such as -alq- "hole", -altu- "hair" and -iki- "buttocks". Nouns, both dependent and non-dependent, may contain medials as may all six verb types (AI, II, TA, TI, PI and PT). The following are examples of Micmac words containing medials:

TI	jim	-	pek	-	en	-	m
	R		N		VF		TI/th
					TI		
wring		full of		by			
		liquid		hand			

"I wring it out"

es

AI pet - awl - e - t

R M VF I

AI

nither back
of
body

S/he is lugged here on someone's back

II waqju - lk - a'sj - k

R M VF I

AI

crooked/ shape reflexive
bend

It warps or droops

PT naskw - ln - a't - oq

R M VF I

TI

divide rip
in half

S/he splits it

PI alua's - kw - a' - q

R M VF I

TI

back head

S/he swims on his/her back

NI enm - alq - ei

R M NF

opposite hole
direction

hole

D nj - l'taqan

1st. per. M

poss.

prefix neck

my neck

4.1.1 Function of medials in verbs

Wolfort (as reported in Denny 1978:154) suggests that in verbs the medial may

- 1) express the goal or local complement of the verb
- 2) express the subject or instrument involved in the verb
- 3) modify the verb and thus have an adverbial function.

Kroeber (1919:91) however, feels that medials and roots are equal elements within the word and thus constitute a compound. Denny (1978:155) rejects Kroeber's belief that the medial functions as part of a compound. Denny (1978) holds that "...medials either act adverbially to form new predicates from old or to classify the participants in the occurrence, whether they be actor, patient, or instrument.". Instances of verbs containing medials which, according to Wolfort (in Denny 1978:155) serve to indicate the location of the action of the verb, can according to Denny, be equally well described if performing an adverbial function.

Much more research must be done on the Micmac language before detailed definitive statements concerning the function of medials in verbs may be made. However, it seems evident that Micmac medials are dependent on the roots or stems which precede them; medials in Micmac serve to modify preceding roots or stems in various ways. For example, the words labelled (A) below do not contain medials, medial formatives in Micmac being optional. The words labelled (B) below correspond to the (A) words, except that they have been augmented by medials. For instance, the first (A) word below is:

AI	tew	-	ie	-	t
	R		VF		I
			AI		

"S/he goes outside or exits".

out of

One may modify this word by adding the medial -alq- "hole", which results in the (B) word

A. $\text{Al } \text{tew} - \text{alq} - \text{ie} - \text{t}$ "Animate thing oozes out"
 R M VF I
 AI

out of hole

i.e. "an animate thing exits how - via a hole". Instances of medials which augment the verb roots they follow are given below.

A. $\text{Al } \text{tew} - \text{ie} - \text{t}$ "S/he goes outside or exits"
 R VF I
 AI

out of

B. $\text{Al } \text{tew} - \text{alq} - \text{ie} - \text{t}$ "Animate thing oozes out"
 R M VF I
 AI

out of hole

A. $\text{II } \text{was} - \text{a}' - \text{q}$ "It is clear"
 R VF I
 II

clear/
bright

B. $\text{II } \text{was} - \text{ap} - \text{a}' - \text{q}$ "It is crystal clear water"
 R M VF I
 II

clear/
bright water

A.

II maqtew - e' - k
 R VF I

black

(It is) black

B.

II maqtew - apaq - te - k
 R M VF I

black

streaked

plus

It is black streaked

A.

II tel - a' - q
 R VF I

thus

It has such a circumference

B.

II tel - apsk - e - k
 R M VF I

thus

round

It is big and round in shape

A.

II weiku' - ia - q
 R VF I

to here

movement

It approaches

B.

II weiku' - ap - a' - q
 R M VF I

to here

water

It is an incoming tide

4.1.1.1 Verbs containing two medials

Micmac words often contain more than one medial, as seen in the following two words:

AI	<u>maq</u>	-	<u>apsk</u>	-	<u>usu</u>	-	<u>a</u>	-	<u>t</u>	"He has large testicles"
	R		M		M		VF		I	
							AI			
	large		round		testicles					

AI	<u>ewn</u>	-	<u>askw</u>	-	<u>atp</u>	-	<u>etesi</u>	-	<u>k</u>	"S/he is dizzy from a blow to the head"
	R		M		M		VF		I	
							AI			
	dizzy		directional		head		action			
			movement				with			
							feet			
							or			
							body			

Wolfart (1973:83) points out that "Two medials or finals occurring in succession belong to different layers of derivation." Thus we see in

AI	<u>pas</u>	-	<u>altu</u>	-	<u>kw</u>	-	<u>a</u>	-	<u>t</u>	"S/he has thick hair"
	R		M		M		VF		I	
							AI			
	thick		hair		head					

that the root pas "thick" plus the first medial altu "hair" create the noun stem pas-altu "thick hair", which is further augmented in secondary derivation by the second medial kw "head". The result of the secondary derivation is the complex noun stem pas-altu-kw "thick hair (on the) head". This complex noun stem is further modified by the AI verb final a. The same process of secondary derivation is evident in the four examples below.

AI aps - alg - utn - a - t
 R M M VF I
 AI
 small nose mouth

"S/he has a small mouth"

AI ketku - k - l - esin - k
 R M M VF I
 AI
 facing head movement movement
 against through
 transverse air
 surface

"S/he lies prone
on the belly"

II amal - taqa - wl'k - as - ik
 R M M VF I
 II
 variegated line mark

"It is embroidered,
has a mixed design"

AI maq - lll - lkw - a - t
 R M M VF I
 AI
 large defecate shape

"S/he has a large bowel
movement"

4.1.1.2 Medials after the verb root etl-

Medials which follow the root etl- "thus; so; there" act as the focus of the verb in which they are found. The verb root etl- serves as a morphological base to which dependent lexemes may attach, allowing them to function

morphologically as medials though, notionally, they act more like roots as they are the focus of the verb. For example:

Al etl - enm - i - t *S/he laughs*

R M VF I
AI

thus LAUGH

Al etl - ikun - ie - t *S/he bleeds*

R M VF I
AI

thus BLEED movement

Al etl' - tem - i - t *S/he cries*

R M VF I
AI

thus CRY

4.1.2 Function of medials in nouns

Medials also occur in nouns. In other than dependent nouns, medials occur after roots or stems and before the noun final, as in:

NI enm - alq - ei *hole*

R M NF
out of hole

NI laq - pll - aqan

R M NF

wrap string
around

*wooden hoop support
around the inside of a wigwam*

NI-lag - pis - uti
 crowd

apron

In non-dependent nouns, as in verbs, medials serve to augment the roots or stem to which they are attached. Thus in the inanimate noun

NI mem - kw - an *temple of head*
 R M HF
 bare head

the medial *head* -kw- modifies the root *bare* mem(k)-.

In dependent nouns, medials act as the base of the noun, following and attaching to word-initial possessive prefixes (see section 2.3) thereby forming possessed stem. For example:

D n - sisqon
 1st. pers. M
 3rd. poss.
 prefix nose

my nose

D n - linu
 1st. pers. M
 3rd. poss.
 prefix tongue

my tongue

D n - pitn
 1st. pers. M
 3rd. poss.
 prefix hand

my hand

The same dependent lexeme may function as either a medial which follows and augments a root or stem, or as a medial which forms a possessed stem by attaching to a possessive prefix as in a dependent noun. In Table IV the Micmac

TABLE IV

A. Medials (non-dependent nouns) ~ B. Medials (dependent nouns)

A.

AI walqw - l'taqan - a - t

R M VF I

aonqaw neck

S/he has a nape of the neck

B.

D ni - l'taqan

1st. per. M

q. poss.

prefix neck

my neck

A.

TA tem - lsqon - a'l - ik

R M VF I

cut off nose

S/he breaks his/her nose off

B.

D n - lsqon

1st. per. M

q. poss.

prefix nose

my nose

A.

AI pji - lstaqaan - a - t

R M VF I

long ear(s)

S/he has long ears

B.

D n - lstaqaan

1st. per. M

q. poss.

prefix ear(s)

my ear

A.
 Al sasq - ltn - a - t
 R M VF I
 AI

flat nostril

*S/he is 'pug nosed'

B.
 D n - ltn

1st. per. M

sy. poss.

prefix nostril

my nostril

A.
 Al maq - sit - a - t
 R M VF I
 AI

large feet

S/he has large feet

B.
 D n - sit

1st. per. M

sy. poss.

prefix feet

my feet

words marked (A) all contain medials which augment roots or stems and correspond in form and meaning to the medials of the possessed stems which act as the base of the dependent nouns labelled (B). For example, the first word of Table IV, AI walqw-i'taqan-a-t "S/he has a nape of the neck" contains the medial i'taqan "neck" which corresponds in form and meaning to the medial i'taqan of the following dependent noun nj - i'taqan "my neck". "In a dependent noun a medial often has a divergent form,..." (Bloomfield 1946:117). For example, the medial meaning "ear(s)" has the form -situaqan- in the dependent noun D n-situaqan "my ear(s)", while in a non-dependent noun the same medial has the form -istaqan- as in NA maq-istaqan-a-t "S/he has large ear(s)".

4.1.3 Postmedials

As Bloomfield (1946:104,118) points out some medials take postmedial accretive elements. It is difficult to determine whether a vowel such as /e/ or /a/ which occurs after a medial and before a final is a postmedial or a prefinal. For example, the /a/ found between the Micmac medial -aqq- "hole" and the TA verb final -te' "strike with an instrument" in the TA verb sap-aqq(-a-)-te'-k "I stab him/her" could belong to either of the two formatives which surround it. So too, the /e/ of TI tem-kw(-e-)-te'-m "I chop it off at the neck" could be either a postmedial of the medial -kw- "head" or a prefinal of the TI verb final -te' "strike with an instrument". More investigation will have to be done before conclusions as to the nature of Micmac postmedials and prefinals may be made. For a similar discussion on this topic see sections 2.4.3 and 5.5.

4.1.4 Deverbal medials

As Bloomfield (1946:104) points out "Some concrete finals and some medials are *deverbai*, resembling a word-stem either in the way of homonymy or with some formal deviation most usually loss of an initial nonsyllabic". For example, in Micmac the medial -apn- "dawn", as in II weikw-apn-ia-q "daybreak", corresponds to the root wapn- "dawn" as in Micmac wapn-ap-i-t "S/he sees the break of dawn". So too, the medial -lukw- ~ -lukow- meaning "work", as in Micmac AI awan-lukw-e-t "S/he is a poor worker", corresponds to the root elukw- "work" of, for example, the AI verb elukw-e-t "S/he works". A third example of a deverbal medial is the Micmac medial -ui'k- "mark or write" as in II newt-ui'k-asi-k "It has a single mark". The medial -ui'k- "write; mark" corresponds to the root ewi'k- "write" as found in AI ewi'k-ik-e-t "S/he writes".

In Micmac, independent lexemes are realized as preverbs and roots, while dependent lexemes are realized as medials or finals. One might then ask how an independent lexeme may be reshaped and recycled to function as a medial, when medials are formatives characteristic of dependent lexemes. It would appear from the evidence of deverbal medials, and deverbal verb finals (see section 5.4), that some alternation is possible between the two types of lexemes, dependent and independent.

4.2 Noun finals

Noun finals are formatives which occur word finally in nouns and follow a nominal root, a nominal or verbal stem, or another noun final. For example:

NA walqw - an "rainbow"
 R NF
 concrete

NI al - apil - agan "knapsack"
 R M NF
 about *hang*
 by
 string

NI amal - taq - a't - agan "strung decorations"
 R M VF NF
 TI

variegated line

NA waltes - agan - ei "waltes bowl"
 R NF NF
 waltes
 game

There are both abstract and concrete noun finals in Micmac. Concrete noun finals, noun finals with concrete meanings such as -amk "sand", -atkw "handle/post", -awti "path", serve to modify the roots or stems to which they attach. Below are several examples of nouns containing concrete noun finals.

NI milk - apu "dirty water"
 R NF
 dirty *water containing*
 particulate
 material

NI tmi'kn - atkw
 R NF
 axe handle

"axe handle"

NI jeueikw - atp
 R NF
 bell head

"steeple"

Abstract noun finals have more obscure meanings than those of concrete noun finals. Bloomfield (1946:104) points out that "...abstract finals merely distinguish the form-class (noun, four types of verbs or participle)...". Three common abstract noun finals in Micmac are -aqan, -ei and -an. All three of these abstract noun finals have meanings similar to "noun-like thing". Below are several Micmac nouns containing abstract noun finals.

NI ept - aqan
 R NF
 dish

"dish"

NI enk - aqan
 R NF
 measurement

"measurement"

NA walqw - an
 R NF
 concave

"rainbow"

NI kisiku - ei
 R NF
 old

"something old"

NI malteju - ei
 R NF
 hammer

"hammer"

4.2.1 Noun finals and secondary derivation

4.2.1.1 Noun finals after noun stems

Micmac words may contain more than one noun final. For example the word:

NI	<u>ijiklewju</u>	-	<u>api</u>	-	<u>ei</u>	"woolen material"
	<i>R</i>		<i>NF</i>		<i>NF</i>	
	<i>sheep</i>		<i>string</i>			
	<i>YARN</i>					

contains the noun ijiklewju-api meaning "wool; yarn" which is made up of the nominal root ijiklewju- "sheep" plus the noun final -api "string". In secondary derivation the noun ijiklewju-api acts as a noun stem and is further modified by the noun final -ei "noun-like thing" resulting in the new noun ijiklewju-api-ei meaning "woolen material". For further examples of Micmac words containing two noun finals see below:

NI	<u>ept</u>	-	<u>agan</u>	-	<u>o'kuom</u>	"china cabinet"
	<i>R</i>		<i>NF</i>		<i>NF</i>	
	<i>dish</i>		<i>noun like thing</i>		<i>dwelling</i>	
	<i>DISH</i>					

NI	<u>lukow</u>	-	<u>agan</u>	-	<u>e'kmuti</u>	"tool-box"
	<i>R</i>		<i>NF</i>		<i>NF</i>	
	<i>work</i>		<i>noun like thing</i>		<i>container</i>	
	<i>TOOL</i>					

NI	<u>wasoqon</u>	-	<u>agan</u>	-	<u>atk</u>	"candlestick"
	<i>R</i>		<i>NF</i>		<i>NF</i>	
	<i>light</i>		<i>noun like thing</i>		<i>handle</i>	
	<i>CANDLE</i>					

Noun finals also follow and modify stems consisting of nominal roots plus medials as in:

NI	<u>wap</u>	-	<u>kw</u>	-	<u>ah</u>	"grey or white hair"
	<i>R</i>		<i>M</i>		<i>NF</i>	
	<i>white</i>		<i>head</i>			

In wap-kw-ah the medial -kw- "head" is followed, in secondary derivation, by the abstract noun final -ah "noun-like thing". It is often difficult to tell whether a root is followed by two noun finals or a medial plus a noun final, for as Bloomfield (1946:117) notes, "Medial suffixes appear in nouns, either with a noun final...or alone... No line can be drawn between medials in this use and concrete noun finals;...".

4.2.1.2 Noun finals after verb stems

As well as noun stems, verb stems may be reshaped by a noun final such that the verb stem serves as the base of a noun, as in:

NI	<u>ank</u>	-	<u>am</u>	-	<u>s</u>	-	<u>uti</u>	"mirror, looking glass"
	<i>R</i>		<i>VF</i>		<i>VF</i>		<i>NF</i>	
			<i>TA</i>		<i>AI</i>			
	<i>look</i>		<i>see</i>		<i>middle</i>		<i>voice</i>	

NA	ktan	-	t	-	eke	-	winu	"hunter; person who hates"
	R		VF		VF		NF	
			II		AI			
	hate				indefinite object			

In ank-am-s-uti, one sees the AI verb stem which ends in the AI verb final -s "middle voice," being recycled as a noun by the abstract noun final -uti, meaning "noun-like thing".

In ktan-t-eke-winu, one sees the secondary AI stem ktan-t-eke which contains the primary TI stem ktan-t being recycled as an AI stem in secondary derivation by the indefinite AI verb final -eke. The secondary AI stem is then recycled by the noun final -winu meaning "person".

4.2.1.3 Noun finals after derivative suffix -ew

As discussed in section 2.2, the noun final -ei is often added to verbal infinitives or verbal stems which have been reshaped by the derivative suffix -ew.

NI	maqat	-	ew	-	ei	"temporary thing"
	R		der.		NF	
	temporary					

NI	nap	-	ui'k	-	ik	-	emk	-	ew	-	ei	"camera"
	R		M		M		I		der.		NF	
	draw		mark		shape							

NI	kesikaw	-	ia	-	q	-	ew	-	ei	"automobile"
	R		VF		I		der.		NF	
			II							
	loud/ fast		movement							

NI	tapu	-	apj	2	imk	-	ew	-	ei	
	<i>R</i>		<i>M</i>		<i>I</i>		<i>der.</i>		<i>NF</i>	
	two		3 rip/							
			barehand							

tool or object requiring use of both hands

4.3 Grammatical recategorization of dependent lexemes

As mentioned in section 3.1 and section 4.0, lexemes may be grammatically recategorized. The same dependent lexeme may function as a medial or as a noun final. For example, in Table V, the Micmac words labelled (A) all contain medials which correspond in form and meaning to the noun finals contained in the Micmac words labelled (B). One should remember that the same dependent lexemes may also function as medials which play two different roles i.e. the same dependent lexeme may function as a medial which modifies a root or stem or as the medial forming a possessed stem which acts as the base of a dependent noun (see section 4.1.2, Table IV). With this in mind let us examine Table VI where we see the medial of the Micmac word labelled (A) corresponding with both the noun final of the Micmac word (B) and the medial comprising the possessed stem of the Micmac dependent noun marked (C).

From Tables V and IV, as well as Table V of section 4.1.2, it is clear that the same dependent lexeme may occur as a medial and as a noun final.

The lexeme (A)PIL *string* is a bit unusual in that it is grammaticalized as

TABLE V

A. Medials ~ B. Noun finals

A.
TA tem - apsk - is - k
R M VF I
out off rowid out

*I cut an animate thing
into large and round segments or chunks*

B.
NI l'n - apskw
R NF
Indian round

Indian rock

A.
AI kas - apu - e' - t
R M VF I
AI
rub water
containing
particulate
material

S/he is washed or rubbed

B.
NI sisku - apu
R NF
mud water containing
particulate
material

muddy, dirty water

A.
AI memk - atp - a - t
R M VF I
AI
base head

S/he is bald

B.
NI ieueikw - atp
R NF
bell head

steeple

A. AI win - lnu - i - t
 R M VF I
 AI
 bad person

"S/he is grouchy"

B. NA lukow - lnu
 R NF
 work person

"worker"

A. AI pem - tpi - e - t
 R M VF I
 AI
 along paddle

"S/he paddles"

B. NI lnu - tpi
 R NF
 Indian paddle

"Indian paddle"

TABLE VI

A. Medial(non-dependent noun) ~ B. Noun final ~
C. Medial(dependent noun)

A.
AI tek - iptn - a - t
R M VF I
AI
cold hand

S/he has cold hands

B.
NA saw - iptn
R NF
deformed hand

a deformed hand

C.
D n - pitn
1st. pen M
sg. poss.
prejic hand

my hand

a verb final in TA and TI verbs; however, when it occurs in an AI or II verb or in a noun it functions grammatically as a medial, as for example:

AI pem - apil - awe - t
 R M VF I
 AI
 along harg
 by
 string

S/he is carried by means of a rope

II toju' - pil - awe - k
 R M VF I
 II
 hoist string

It hoists

NI al - apil - aqan
 R M NF
 about harg
 by
 string

knapsack

TA pem - apil - k
 R VF I
 TA
 along harg
 by
 string

*I carry him/her along
 by hand

TI natq - apil - m
 R VF TI/th
 TI
 remove narg
 from by
 water string

*I pull it out of
 the water by a rope*

4.4 Summary

Dependent lexemes, in Micmac, may be grammatically recategorized with the same lexeme functioning as either a medial, a possessed stem or a final (usually a noun final).

Medials are optional formatives found in both nouns and verbs. Medials follow and augment roots or stems and precede finals. Verbs may contain two medials; however, the occurrence of more than one medial in nouns has not been noted. Many medials are deverbal, being derived from a root. Vowels such as /a/ or /e/ have been observed to follow medials. Such vowels may be postmedial accretions; however, the function and meaning of such postmedials has not been determined.

Noun finals are formatives which attach to the roots or stems of nouns and usually occur in word final position. Noun finals, which may have concrete or abstract meanings, generally serve to mark a verb as a noun. Many noun finals form part of complex noun stems as well as recycle verb stems as nouns. Stems ending in the derivative suffix -ew may also be recycled as nouns by the abstract noun final -ei.

CHAPTER FIVE**Micmac Verb finals**

5.0 Introduction

Dependent lexemes which function as verb finals occur between the roots or primary stems and the inflectional endings of verbs, or at the end of verb stems which are recycled by noun finals. Verb finals indicate the transitivity of the stem which they end and the overall verb in which they are found.

In this chapter the four types of verb finals will be discussed as well as the ability of one verb final to follow and modify another, thus altering the transitivity of the stem. Issues concerning transitive theme signs, prefinals and deverbal verb finals will also be examined.

5.1 Fundamental categories of verb finals

Most Micmac verbs contain at least one verb final which occurs after the root or stem and before the inflectional ending or another verb final. For example, the AI verb final -ie "movement" of the AI verb AI pem-ie-t "S/he goes along" is found between the verb root pem- "along" and the third person singular inflectional ending -t of the present indicative. In nouns, verb finals are found at the end of verb stems which are recycled by a noun final, as in the inanimate noun NI ktan-t-aqan "hatred". In this noun the TI verb stem ktan-t- consisting of the root ktan- "hate" and the TI verb final -t is recycled in secondary derivation by the noun final -aqan.

Algonkian verbs are either transitive or intransitive. The transitivity of a verb or verb stem is marked morphologically in Algonkian languages by the verb final. Verb finals, besides indicating the transitivity of verbs, also indicate the gender of the subject of the intransitive verbs and the object of the transitive verbs. Consequently, verb finals fall into four types: those which mark inanimate intransitive (II) verbs or stems; those which mark animate intransitive (AI) verbs or stems; those which mark transitive animate (TA) verbs or stems; and lastly, those verb finals which mark transitive inanimate (TI) verbs or stems.

Verb finals often exist in pairs, with most TA verb finals having a TI pendant and most AI verb finals having an II pendant as follows:

TA al - am - k
 R VF I
 about *look*

"I look around for him/her"

TI al - apt - m
 R VF TI/th
 about *look*

"I look around for it"

AI ami - pi - si - t
 PV R VF I
 partly *heat* *heat*

"S/he is slightly warm"

II ami - pi - te - k
 PV R VF I
 partly *heat* II

"It is warm (of the weather)"

The first pair of verbs above, TA alamk and TI alaptm, exhibit the transitive pair of verb finals, TA -am and TI -apt meaning "look; see". The second pair of

verbs, intransitive AI amipisit and II amipitek, exhibit the intransitive pair of verb finals, AI -si and II -te meaning "by heat".

The TA pendant of a TI verb final or the AI pendant of an II verb final are often identical in both form and meaning. For example, there are TA and TI verb finals -(e)n meaning "by hand" as in:

TA <u>nis</u>	-	n	-	k	"I lower him/her down"
R		VF		I	
down		TA			
		by			
		hand			

TI <u>nis</u>	-	n	-	m	"I lower it down"
R		VF		TI/th	
down		TI			
		by			
		hand			

There are also AI and II verb finals -ala meaning "equivalent in volume to" as in:

AI <u>la'tagsun</u>	-	a'la	-	t	"Animate thing is equivalent in volume to a bucket"
R		VF		I	
bucket		AI			
		equivalent			
		in			
		volume to			

II <u>la'tagsun</u>	-	a'la	-	k	"It is equivalent in volume to a bucket"
R		VF		I	
bucket		II			
		equivalent			
		in			
		volume to			

Verb finals mark the end of the stem. "The stem is any combination that begins with a root or preverb and ends with a final." (Dawe 1986:25). Stems may be followed by inflectional endings or preceded by personal prefixes. Verb stems

are categorized according to the verb final in which they end. For example the AI verb pekit-awsi-t 'S/he lives a long life' contains the stem pekit-awsi- which ends in the AI verb final -awsi 'live'. The TA verb wel-im-k 'I give good advice to him/her' contains the TA stem wel-im- which ends in the TA verb final -im 'by speech; by thought', while the II verb win-i-k 'It is ugly in appearance' contains the stem win-i- which ends in the II verb final -i.

5.2 Transitive verb themes

Besides verb finals, some transitive verbs have theme signs which normally occur immediately before the inflectional endings. There are four TA themes. The TA themes, however, are considered part of the inflectional morphology and thus not pertinent to a discussion on derivational morphology.

TI verbs in Micmac exhibit a thematic -m suffix from Proto-Algonkian *-am (Bloomfield 1948:102). The TI theme sign -m usually occurs after a TI verb final and before the inflection as in:

TI	<u>pem</u>	-	<u>pil</u>	-	<u>m</u>		'I tow it along'
	R		VF		TI/th		
			TI				
	<i>along</i>		<i>string</i>				

TI	<u>pan</u>	-	<u>s</u>	-	<u>m</u>		'I cut it open'
	R		VF		TI/th		
			TI				
	<i>open</i>		<i>cut</i>				

TI og - t - m
 crew

I chew it

In the three preceding examples what appears to be the TI first person singular inflectional ending -m of the present indicative is actually the TI theme -m with zero inflectional ending. This is made more clear by the following TI paradigm where one sees the TI thematic suffix -m after the TA verb final -pil 'string' and before the inflectional endings. The -m theme sign of Micmac TI verbs 'apparently indicates a direct action of an animate on an inanimate.' (Dawe 1986:94).

TI pem-pil-m-(an)
 TI pem-pil-m-n
 TI pem-pil-o-(i)k
 TI pem-pil-m-u'kw
 TI pem-pil-m-ek
 TI pem-pil-m-oq
 TI pem-pil-m-u'ti'kw

< *I tow it along*
 You (sg.) tow it along
 S/he tows it along
 We (inclusive) tow it along
 We (exclusive) tow it along
 You (pl.) tow it along
 They tow it along

The TI theme sign, -m, does not always occur directly before the TI inflectional ending. Primary TI verb stems, before recycling by a secondary final (see section 5.3), are often marked as TI, not by a TI verb final but solely by the TI theme sign. Thus, in TA ewi'k-m-a-q 'I write it to him/her' the TI stem ewi'k-m is marked as TI, not by a TI/verb final but by the TI thematic -m. The TA verb final -a then recycles this TI stem creating a secondary TA stem, ewi'k-m-a-.

5.3 Recycling of verb finals

Verb finals in Algonkian languages, as we see from the examples in section 5.2, may be recycled in secondary derivation. When this happens a verb stem composed of $R + (M) + (M) + \text{VF}$ is further augmented in secondary derivation by a second verb final resulting, in a new verb stem of the shape $[R + (M) + (M) + \text{VF}] + \text{VF}$. The AI verb

AI	tep	-	o't	-	asi	-	t
	R		VF		VF		I
			TI		AI		

on board reflexive

"An animate thing is loaded on or into something"

*do something bit by bit as opposed
to doing it in one continuous motion*

shows clearly the recycling of a TI stem by an AI verb final. In this verb the primary TI stem tep-o't, ending in the TI verb final -o't is recycled in secondary derivation by the AI verb final -asi "reflexive",¹ resulting in the secondary AI verb stem tep-o't-asi.

The fundamental types of verb final recycling found in Micmac are:

- 1) AI verb finals which recycle TA/TI stems
- 2) TA verb finals which recycle TI stems
- 3) TA/TI verb finals which recycle AI stems

¹For an explanation of the historical derivation of AI reflexive verb final -a'si see section 5.3.1.2.

5.3.1 Intransitive verb finals which are used to recycle transitive verb stems

5.3.1.1 AI verbs of action on indefinite objects

Bloomfield (1946:108) states that "an. intr. verbs of action on indefinite inanimate objects are derived from tr. an. stems by means of -kee. ... However, the tr. inan. stems whose tr. an. pendant has -aw, ... take -akee".² The latter observation holds true in Micmac where one sees the AI verb final -eke ('< *aakee with reshaping), which marks AI verbs of action on indefinite objects, recycling TI stems ending in the TI verb finals: -t, a't, -o't and -te'. Examples of AI Micmac verbs of action on indefinite objects with TI stems recycled by the AI verb final -eke may be seen below:

AI emek	-	o't	-	eke	-	t
R		VF		VF		I
		TI		AI		
do badly		take		indefinite		
		care		object		
		of				

"S/he treats-people badly"

AI kaq	-	a't	-	eke	-	o't
R		VF		VF		I
		TI		AI		
finish				indefinite		
				object		

"S/he finishes (it)"

do something in one continuous motion
as opposed to doing it bit by bit

² see also Bloomfield (1962:279)

AI	matlaq	-	te'	-	ko ³ -t
	TI		AI		
nake	strike		indefinite		
vibrate	with		object		
	an				
	instrument				

* /he sends a-telegram*

AI	al	-	asum	-	t	-	eke	-	t
R			M		VF		VF		I
					TI		AI		
about			wade				indefinite		
			through				object		
			snow						

S/he wades around through the snow

5.3.1.2 AI/II verb finals indicating reflexive action

Bloomfield(1946:198) states that "Reflexive an. intr. verbs are derived with -eso from tr.an. stems". Hewson(1983:304) points out, however, that Bloomfield's *-eso was actually *-eswi as suggested by Goddard(1969:63-4)*. In all but the Eastern Algonkian languages *-eswi > *-eso. In Micmac, the /w/ of *-eswi was lost, preventing *-eswi from going to *-eso but creating instead *-esi. The loss of /w/ before /i/ is regular in Micmac after /s/ and /t/ (Hewson1983:304).

In Micmac, when the Proto-Algonkian AI reflexive verb final *-esi was added to TA stems in *-aw, *-aw + *-esi gave rise to the common Micmac AI reflexive verb final -a'si~asi as seen in the examples below. Micmac verbs ending in the AI verb final -a'si~asi convey a sense of action done by the animate subject to himself or herself.

³ In Micmac short vowels are deleted before and after long vowels thus, ----- /-te'-----.

AI wenag - a'si - t
 R VF I
 rise reflexive

S/he rises

AI ep - a'si - t
 R VF I
 sit reflexive

S/he sits down

AI paw - a'si - t
 R VF I
 move reflexive
 slowly

S/he moves slowly

By analogy, II verbs have arisen in Micmac, which for all general purposes are like AI reflexive verbs, but which have inanimate, as opposed to animate, subjects. For example:

AI waqju - ik - a'si - t
 R M VF I
 bend shape reflexive

S/he droops

II waqju - ik - a'si - k
 R M VF I
 bend shape reflexive

It warps; it droops

AI jil - t - a'si - t
 R VF TI VF I
 mark reflexive

S/he is marked; scarred

II	jil	-	t	-	a'si	-	k
	R		VF		VF		I
			TI		AI		
	mark				reflexive		

It is marked; scarred.

5.3.1.3 AI verb final a recycle TI stems

The Micmac AI verb final a is used, in some instances, to recycle a TI stem,

as in:

AI	pesoq	-	tesk	-	m	-	a	-	t
	R		VF		TI/th		VF		I
			TI				AI		
	miss		movement						
			with						
			feet or						
			body						

S/he stumbles

AI	ketme	-	te'	-	m	-	a	-	t
	R		VF		TI/th		VF		I
			TI				AI		
	finished		strike						
	off		with						
			an						
			instrument						

S/he is wiped out; finished.

In the examples above TI stems marked by TI verb finals and the TI thematic sign -m (see section 5.3) are recycled as AI stems by the AI verb final -a.

As mentioned in section 1.5, PT verbs have the inflectional morphology of

AI verbs; like AI verbs, the first person singular of a pseudo transitive verb ends in -u, as in PT nemi-t-u 'I see it'. Though PT verbs have inflectional morphology which is intransitive, the meaning of such verbs is transitive. So too PT verbs contain transitive (TI) stems as opposed to intransitive (AI) stems. Accordingly, PT verbs may be recycled to pure AI verbs by adding the AI verb final -a to the TI stem. For example the TI stem nemi-t- of PT nemi-t-u 'I see it' becomes, in secondary derivation, the AI stem nemi-t-a- of AI nemi-t-a-t 'S/he sees'.

5.3.2 TA verb finals which recycle TI stems

The TA verb final -a often is used to recycle a TI verb final. This is sometimes done so that the action of the verb applies to both an animate and inanimate goal creating a double goal verb. In the cases discussed below however, the TA verb final -a simply recycles TI verb stems ending in the following TI verb finals: -tesk 'action with feet or body', -tel 'shoot' and -sit 'sound'. TA Micmac verbs which show recycling of these TI stems are seen below:

TI	<u>nis</u>	-	<u>tel</u>	-	<u>m</u>		'I shoot it down'
R			VF		TI/th		
	down		shoot				

TA	<u>nis</u>	-	<u>tel</u>	-	<u>a</u>	-	<u>q</u>		'I shoot it down for him/her'
R			VF		VF		I		
	down		shoot		TA				

TI	<u>wel</u>	-	<u>sit</u>	-	<u>m</u>		'I like the sound of it'
R			VF		TI/th		
	good		sound				

TA wel - sit - a - g "I like the sound of him/her"
 R VF VF I
good sound

TI pem - tesk - m "I kick it"
 R VF TI/th
along movement with feet or body

TA pem - tesk - a - g "I kick it for him/her"
 R VF VF I
along movement with feet or body

5.3.3 TI/TA verb finals which recycle AI stems

The TA/TI pair of verb finals TA -a'l ~ -a and TI -a't ~ -at recycle AI stems in -a'su. The AI verb final -a'su meaning "reflexivity" appears to be a reshaped version of the AI reflexive verb final -a'si. The AI reflexive verb final -a'su is the allomorph of AI -a'si which occurs before TI/TA verb finals. Examples of Micmac verbs whose primary stems end in AI -a'su are:

AI ep - a'si - t "S/he sits down"
 R VF I
sit reflexive

TA ep - a'su - al' - k *I sit on him/her*
 R VF VF I
 AI TA
 sit reflexive

TI ep - a'su - at - m *I sit on it*
 R VF VF TI/th
 AI TI
 sit reflexive

The AI verb final -ita'si 'think' also shows the same type of allomorphic variation as AI -a'si before TI/TA verb finals i.e. the final /i/ of the verb final is replaced by /u/. AI -ita'si 'think' appears as AI -ita'su when recycled by a TI or

TA verb final, as in:

AI awan' - ta'si - t *S/he forgets*
 R VF I
 AI
 awkward/ think
 poor

TA awan' - ta'su - al - k *I forget about him/her*
 R VF VF I
 AI TA
 awkward/ think
 poor

TI awan' - ta'su - at - m *I forget about it*
 R VF VF TI/th
 AI TI
 awkward/ think
 poor

5.3.4 Inverse marker

In Micmac there occurs an inverse marker -uk which specifies that the action of the verb is inverted or reflected back on the subject. For example,

AI	kim	-	elm	-	uk	-	asi	-	t	*S/he smiles at himself/herself*
	R		N		inverse		VF		I	
	secretly		laugh				AI		reflexive	

The inverse marker occurs after verb roots and stems. Various Micmac words which contain the inverse marker -uk are seen below:

TA	ilaj	-	uk	-	t	-	a	-	q	*I prepare (myself) for (him/her)*
	R		inverse		VI		TA		I	
	prepare									

The inverse marker in AI and II verbs occurs frequently in combination with the TA verb final -am 'look/see' creating AI -am-uk and II -am-u' as in:

AI	metu	-	am	-	uk	-	si	-	t	*S/he looks bad*
	R		VF		inverse		VF		I	
			TA				AI			
	bad		look							

AI	mejik	-	am	-	uk	-	si	-	t	*S/he looks dirty*
	R		VF		inverse		VF		I	
			TA				AI			
	dirty		look							

AI	tajik	-	am	-	uk	-	si	-	t	*S/he looks healthy*
	R		VF		inverse		VF		I	
			TA				AI			
	healthy		look							

II	wap	-	am	-	u'	-	k		*It looks white*
	R		VF		inverse		I		
			TA						
	white		look						

Π mekw - am - u' - k
 $\begin{array}{cccc} R & VF & inverse & I \\ & TA & & \\ red & look & & \end{array}$

It looks reddish

Π metu - am - u' - k
 $\begin{array}{cccc} R & VF & inverse & I \\ & TA & & \\ bad & look & & \end{array}$

It looks bad

Π am-u' is a haplological form resulting from the original combination of TA -am + inverse -uk + Proto-Algonkian Π verb final *ekwi + first person singular Π inflectional ending -k of the present indicative.

5.4 Deverbal finals

As mentioned in section 4.1.5 some medials and finals are deverbal, resembling a stem in shape and meaning. Examples of deverbal verb finals in Micmac are the TA/TI verb final -u't meaning *name* and the AI/II verb final -u:si, also meaning *name*. The set of four verb finals meaning *name* (TA/TI -u't and AI/II -u:si) are all derived from the Micmac root ewi't- *name*.

5.5 Prefinals

Verb finals may take a prefinal. A prefinal is usually a vowel, either /a/,

/e/ or /i/, which is prefixed to a verb final. In this study what appear to be several prefinals were observed; however the only prefinal for which a clear meaning was obtained is the prefinal a- of the TA/TI verb final -pil ~ -apil "string ~ string such that it holds up off the ground" as explained in section 2.1.

Without the prefinal a- the TA/TI verb final -pil has the meaning "string" or "pertaining to string"; with the prefinal a- the TA/TI verb final -apil means "pertaining to ~~string~~ such that it holds something off the ground". Below are reiterated the examples of section 2.4.3 which show the distinction between TA/TI verb final -pil without prefinal a- and TA/TI verb final -apil with prefinal a-:

TA	pem	-	apil	-	k	*I move an animate object along, off the ground, by means of a rope*
	R		VF		I	
			TA			
	along		hang by string			

TA	pem	-	pil	-	k	*I tow him/her along by rope*
	R		VF		I	
			TA			
	along		string			

As mentioned above, other examples of what appear to be prefinals were noted during this research. Several of these examples are listed below. However, further study must be done before it is clear whether these prefinal elements, /a/, /e/ and /i/, noted in the words below, are indeed prefinals with significant meanings.

PT	al	-	anku	-	et	-	oq	*S/he trades or sells (it) door to door*
	R		M		VF		I	
					TI			

TA sap - aq - ate' - k "I stab him/her"
 R N VF I
 TA

TA pagsipke' - itel - a - q "I kill him/her instantly"
 R VF VF I
 TI TA

TI naqasu - etesk - m "I stamp out a fire"
 R VF TI/th
 TI

5.6 Verbs without verb finals

Some verbs in Micmac appear to occur without verb finals.

TA niwi - ka's - ik "I wipe him/her dry"
 PV R I
 dry rub

TI niwi - ka's - m "I wipe it dry"
 PV R TI/th
 dry rub

II ekwit - k "It floats"
 R I
 float

TA ketan - k "I hate him/her"
 k I
 hate

TI kwil m
 R TI/ch
 search

"I search for it"

The verb roots which occur without verb finals are inherently transitive or intransitive due to the nature of their meanings. Thus it is the meaning of the root, rather than a verb final, which indicates the transitivity of the verb, as in kwil-m "I search for it". One always searches for something; that is the very nature of a search.

5.7 Summary

Verb finals occur not only in verbs but may also be found in nouns that are derived from verb stems. There are four types of verb finals: TA, TI, AI and II. The transitivity of a verb stem is marked by the verb final with which it ends. Besides transitivity, verb finals indicate the gender of the subject of intransitive verbs and the object of transitive verbs. A TI theme sign m occurs in TI verbs further marking the verb as transitive inanimate.

Verb stems may be recycled by a following verb final. Intransitive verb finals recycle transitive verb stems. Transitive verb finals recycle transitive and intransitive verb stems.

Algonkian languages have an inverse marker -uk which is found in many verbs and indicates that the action of the verb is inverted or reflected back on the subject, somewhat like an English reflexive verb.

Several verb finals in Micmac are deverbal, corresponding to a stem in form and meaning.

Preceding many verb finals are found prefinal vowels such as /e/, /a/ or /i/. The meaning and function of these prefinals is yet to be fully explained.

Lastly, not all verbs in Micmac require a verb final. Some verb roots are inherently transitive or intransitive due to the nature of their meanings.

CHAPTER SIX**Conclusion**

6.0 Introduction

The main objective of this thesis was to give an overview of the fundamentals of modern Micmac word formation. This objective was approached in three stages. The first stage saw the identification of as many Micmac lexemes as possible in the words of the DeBlois and Metallic Micmac Lexicon and the assignment of these lexemes to a formative category whether preverb, root, medial or final.

The second stage consisted of an examination of the ways in which these formatives patterned themselves within Micmac words. The results of this examination are summarized in section 6.2 below.

The third stage of investigation involved examining the role played by each of the four formative categories under discussion - root, preverb, medial and final.

6.1 Appendices

The four appendices included with this thesis are the result of the first stage of investigation described above. Appendix A lists all the Micmac root and preverb formatives identified. Appendix A.1 gives a Micmac - English summary listing of the Micmac roots used in this study. Appendix A.2 is a more complete listing of all the words in which these roots were found. At the end of many of the

individual root word lists are words containing preverbs, which correspond to the roots recorded in the list.

Appendix B presents all the Micmac medials and noun finals identified by the study. Appendix B.1 is a Micmac - English summary listing of all the Micmac ~~medials and noun finals which were found~~. In this list medials are identified by M and noun finals by NF. Where relevant, historical evidence from Proto-Algonkian is given to show the common Algonkian identity of the formative listed. Appendix B.2 includes all the words in which the medials and noun finals of Appendix B.1 are found.

Appendices C and D deal with verb finals. Appendices C.1 and C.2 give a summary listing of all the AI and II verb finals observed, and the Micmac words wherein these finals were found.

Appendix D follows the same format as the other three appendices. Appendix D.1 gives a summary listing of the study's TA and TI verb finals, while Appendix D.2 provides added documentation in the form of the Micmac words examined which contain transitive verb finals.

As in Appendix B, Appendices C and D often list the Proto-Algonkian reconstructions of various verb finals as evidence of their common Algonkian identity.

6.2 Micmac formative patterns or strategies

It should be stressed that the sketch of Micmac word formation presented in

this study is a preliminary look at a complex and intricate process. Though the study allows identification of a set of Micmac word formative strategies or patterns, one should be aware that these are summaries of initial observations, and that the formative patterns, as given below, are meant to serve as a stepping stone to further investigation and are not to be considered the definitive set of Micmac word formation strategies. We can outline the verb, noun and particle formative patterns identified by this study as shown in the following sections 6.2.1 to 6.2.3.

6.2.1 Verb formative patterns

Basic verb formative patterns:

R + I

R + VF + I

(PV)¹ + R + (M) + VF + I

Extended verb formative pattern:

(PV) + (PV) + (PV) + R + (M) + (M) + (VF) + (VF) + VF + I

Verb formative pattern with inverse marker -uk

R + (M) + (M) + (VF) + uk + VF + I

Verb formative pattern with derivative suffix -ew

R + ew + (M) + (VF) + VF + I

¹Bracketed formatives mean that the formative is optional.

From the verb formative patterns presented above, one may conclude that there is a fixed verbal formative pattern in Micmac. The pattern is:

(PV) + (PV) + (PV) + R + (M) + (M) + (VF) + (VF) + VF + I.

This summary pattern is an extended version of the basic Micmac verbal formative pattern (PV) + R + (M) + VF + I. The backbone of the extended pattern is composed of the root, verb final and inflectional elements. Most Micmac verbs must contain one root followed by at least one verb final and be inflectionally marked even if covertly so. Some verbs do occur without verb finals, as indicated by the first verb formative pattern above. However, verbs without verb finals are not the norm.

6.2.2 Noun formative patterns

Basic noun formative patterns:

R

R + NF

Extended noun formative pattern:

R + {(M) + NF} + (NF) + I

Noun formative pattern with derivative suffix -ew:

R + (M) + (VF) + (VF) + I + ew + NF

The most basic noun formative pattern is a single root or root plus noun

final. Either of these simple noun formative patterns may be extended, as indicated by the extended formative pattern above. Nouns may also consist of a verb which is recycled by the derivative suffix -ew and a noun final.

6.2.3 Particle formative patterns

R

R + PF

R + Loc.

Particles do not have complex formative patterns as do nouns and verbs. Micmac particles may consist of simply a root or a root plus a particle final or locative. A locative is an inflectional ending which indicates direction or location.

6.3 Summary: ~~Micmac~~ word formation

As discussed in section 6.0, the third stage of investigation was to examine the function of the four formatives under discussion - the preverb, root, medial and final. This has been done in detail in chapters Two through Five.

In summary, however, we may conclude that Micmac word formation follows a process in which independent and dependent lexemes become grammaticalized as preverb, root, medial or final formatives. Independent

lexemes are normally grammaticalized as roots or preverbs while dependent lexemes function as medials or finals.

The same lexeme may be recategorized and function as more than one type of formative. For example, the same independent lexeme may function as a root or be recycled as a preverb. The same dependent lexeme may be seen to function as a medial, the possessed stem of a dependent noun, or as a final.

There even appears to be some alternation between dependent and independent lexemes. Some independent lexemes which function as roots also function as formatives usually characteristic of dependent lexemes i.e. medials and verb finals. When an independent lexeme is grammaticalized as a formative equated with dependent lexemes, some reshaping usually takes place.

During the formation of Micmac words a lexeme may play different grammatical roles, and operate functionally as different formatives. However, no matter which formative role a lexeme takes on when grammaticalized the meaning of the underlying lexeme does not change. Once a lexeme is grammaticalized within a word, its formative category determines what role the meaning of the underlying lexeme will play in the creation of the overall meaning of the Micmac word. For example, the meaning of a lexeme grammaticalized as a medial will augment the root which precedes it. However, the meaning of a lexeme which becomes grammaticalized as a preverb will modify the *total* meaning of the verb to which it attaches and not just the root formative.

We see that Micmac word formation is a product of a sequence of dependencies, whereby lexemes with specific meanings take on the different grammatical roles of preverb, root, medial and final within Micmac words. The

type of formatives present in a Micmac word as well as the order of the formatives determine how the various meanings of the lexemes underlying these formatives will work together to create one overall meaning of the Micmac word.

The Micmac word formative patterns presented here, as well as the discussions concerning the functions of preverbs, roots, medials and finals, lead only to a fundamental basis upon which may be constructed an outline of Micmac word formation. Many questions such as the morphological status of Micmac preverbs and the nature of prefinals and premedials in Micmac remain to be answered before the mechanisms of Micmac word formation will be fully understood.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A.1 Micmac Roots

Appendix A.2 Data: Micmac Roots

Appendix B.1 Micmac Medials and Noun Finals

Appendix B.2 Data: Micmac Medials and Noun Finals

Appendix C.1 Micmac AI/II Verb Finals

Appendix C.2 Data: Micmac AI/II Verb Finals

Appendix D.1 Micmac TA/TI Verb Finals

Appendix D.2 Data: Micmac TA/TI Verb Finals

APPENDIX A.1

MICMAC ROOTS

a'jel-	in the way
a'pi-	net
a'qat-	half
a's-	over
a'sis-	over in line of sight
a'tukw-	story; legend
aklasi-	English
al-	about
am-	partly
amal-	variegated
amjim-	stuck
ank-	in sequence
apat-	back (directional)
apj-	small
apjun-	handle
aps-	small
apt-	to the end
as-	instigate
asamaj-	fancy; elegant
asikom-	across
assu-	authority
atki-	cry
atlas-	rest
atuas-	back of body
awan-	awkward; poorly
e'pit-	woman
ejikl-	away

eki-	count; read
ekwij-	float
el-	thus; thither
elaqp-	bind
elke-	work the land
elm-	away from
elukw-	work
emek(w)-	do badly
emtesk-	fussy; superior
enk-	measurement
enm-	opposite direction
ep-	1) sit
	2) warm
ept-	dish
es-	thus; thither
esamqw-	drink
eset-	back
esk-	raw or green
eskm-	wait
esp-	high
etl-	thus; so; there
ewi'k-	write
ewi't-	name
ewj-	back and forth
ewl-	poor; badly
ewn-	1) blue; foggy
	2) dizzy
lk-	be in place
ika'taqu-	plant
ikan-	ahead
il-	properly
ilaj-	prepare

inaqan-	right
istu-	bend; crooked
ja'w-	chewing tobacco
jajik-	along the edge
jakeju-	lobster
jaqal-	a short time
jeujukw-	bell
ji'm-	paddle
ji'amu-	man
jijkluewju-	sheep
jik-	1) gone
	2) listen
jil-	mark
jim-	wring
jinew-	mess
jip-	fright
ka's-	wipe
ka'tew-	eel
kaq-	finish
kas-	rub
kawask-	turn over
ke'kw-	on top of
kekn-	decorate
kekw-	slowly
kes-	hurt; very
kesikaw-	loud; fast
kesinukwe-	sick
kesip-	scrape
kesis-	wash
kesm-	position
ket-	take out; move
ketan-	hate

ketap-	immerse
ketkw-	facing
ketme-	to extinction
kew-	prostrate
ki-	count; read
kim-	secretly
kinawsk-	turn around
kis-	finish
kisiku-	old
kispne-	tired
kitto'q-	circle
kopit-	beaver
kesnuk-	sick
kut-	spill
kwej-	try
kwil-	search
kwita-	canoe
l'ketu-	mushrooms
l'lut-	fence
l'nu-	Indian
l'pa'tu-	young man
la'skw-	cards
la'taqsun-	bucket
lam-	below
laq-	wrap around
lasuku-	cards
lu'su-	duties
lutm-	gossip
makot-	dress
mal'tew-	blood
mal-	poor
maltejjju-	hammer

maq-	large
maqamik-	ground; land
maqan-	confuse
maqat-	temporary
maqtew-	black
masq-	put away
matn-	fight
mattaq-	make vibrate
matu-	casual
maw-	together
me'-	strike
me'si-	unable; cannot
mejik-	dirty
meke-	plenty
meku-	red
melk-	strong; hard
memk-	bare
men-	remove
menaq-	delicate; weak
mes-	1) big
	2) whole
mesqana-	collapse of body
metew-	heard
metu-	bad; unpleasant
mi'kmaw-	Micmac
mil-	variety
milakeju-	milk
minu-	to do...again-
mui'n-	bear
musik-	remove; bare
naj-	start; set out
nan-	five

nanam-	rock; sing
nap-	draw
naqan-	restrain
naqsi-	easily
nas-	put on; fasten
naskw-	divide in half
nasqasu-	put on
nataw-	know how
natq-	remove from water
ne'ia-	call upon; visit
nekw-	under; bottom
nesp-	other
nest-	understand
netaq-	shy; bashful
newt-	one
nikan-	ahead
nis-	down
niwe-	dry out
nukw-	soft
nut-	skilled in ...
nutkw-	insufficient
o'pl-	wrong
pajit-	extremely
pan-	open
paqas-	enter the water
paqsipke-	burst
pas-	thick
paw-	slow
pekaj-	neatly
pekit-	long in time
pelk-	peel
pem-	along

pepk-	thin
pes-	to skin
pesoq-	miss
pet-	1) accidentally
	2) hither
piptoq-	round
pit-	long
poqt-	start
pukw-	bushy
pun-	stop
punt-	hex
putu-	blow
qalip-	shovel snow
qapsk-	fast water
sa'se'w-	change; exchange
salaw-	salt
samqwan-	water
sankew-	slowly
sap-	through
saput(e)-	through
saqp-	wet
sasqa-	flat
se's-	spread
sepuse-	bring to a point
sespe-	restless; fidgety
sewis-	break up
siaw-	continuous
sip-	stretch out
sisku-	mud
soq-	1) chew
	2) close
tajik-	healthly

tal-	what?
tapu-	two
taqamoq-	across
tek-	cold
tekn-	sweat
tel-	thus
tem-	sever
tep-	1) enough
	2) on board
teplu-	promise
tetapu-	correct
tetpaq-	straight
tew-	out of
tia'mu-	moose
tmi'kn-	axe
tmoqtaw-	beam; log
toqu-	up
tukw-	wait
upm-	side of body
wa'w-	egg
wai-	bead
waju'-	full
walqw-	hollow
waltes-	waltes
wantaq-	quiet
wap-	white
wapn-	dawn
waq-	bend; crooked
waqam-	clean
waqju-	bend; crooked
was-	clear; bright
wasoq-	clear; bright

wejk(w)-

wel-

wenaq-

wesam-

wesk-

weskew-

weskit-

wesue-

wet-

win-

to here (see: from there)

good

rise

excess

fish

laugh

top layer

movement inward

from there (see: to here)

messy; dirty

APPENDIX A.2 DATA: MICMAC ROOTS

a short time

jaqal	AI	jaqal-ik	quick
jaqal	II	jaqal-ik	quick
jaqal	TA	jaqal-a'l-ik	do quickly
jaqal	AI	jaqal-a'si-t	go or move suddenly
jaqal	PT	jaqal-a't-oq	do quickly
jaqal	TA	jaqal-ipia-s-ik	quick-dry clothing
jaqal	TI	jaqal-ipia-s-m	quick-dry clothing
jaqal	TA	jaqal-te'-k	make a quick killing; make money quickly
jaqal	TI	jaqal-te'-m	make a quick killing; make money quickly
jaqali	AI	jaqali-pn-e-t	fall suddenly ill

about

al	TA	al-a'ul-al-k	carry around on the back
al	TI	al-a'ul-at-m	carry around on the back
al	AI	al-a'ul-e-t	carry around on the back
al	TA	al-am-k	look around for
al	AI	al-anku'si-t	trade or sell door to door
al	TA	al-anku-al-k	trade or sell door to door
al	PT	al-anku-et-oq	trade or sell door to door
al	AI	al-ap-i-t	look around
al	NI	al-apil-aqan	knapsack
al	NI	al-apil-aw-emk-ew-ei	stretcher; briefcase
al	TI	al-apt-m	look around for
al	AI	al-asu-kwe-t	wade around in the water
al	AI	al-asum-t-eke-t	wade around through the snow
al	AI	al-atij-a'si-t	scurry about
al	AI	al-i'pulue-t	ride about on a horse
al	II	al-qo'we-k	float about
al	AI	al-qo'we-t	float about

al	II	al-s-ik	fly about
al	AI	al-sin-k	fly about
al	AI	al-ikj-a't	show one's buttocks

accidentally

peji	TA	peji-nuk-s-ik	slice up accidentally
peji	TI	peji-nuk-s-m	slice up accidentally
peji	TA	peji-tm-s-ik	cut in two accidentally
peji	TI	peji-tm-s-m	cut in two accidentally
pet	TA	pet-te'-k	strike or hit accidentally
pet	TI	pet-te'-m	strike or hit accidentally
pet	TA	pet-teska-q	accidentally bump into

across

asikom	AI	asikom-a'si-t	go across
asikom	AI	asikom-apek-i-t	crawl across
asikom	AI	asikom-i'kwe'-k	swim across
asikom	AI	asikom-i'pi-t	run across
asikom	II	asikom-oq-te-k	lie across
asoqom	PI	asoqom-a'-q	swim across
asoqom	II	asoqom-a's-ik	it crosses over
asoqom	AI	asoqom-a'si-t	cross over
asoqom	AI	asoqom-asu-kwe-t	wade across
asoqom	II	asoqom-oq-tes-k	fall across
asoqom	AI	asoqom-oq-tesin-k	fall across
asoqomi	TA	asoqomi-ksm-a'l-ik	push across
asoqomi	PT	asoqomi-ksm-a't-oq	push across
asoqomu	AI	asoqomu-te'-ke-t	ferry across

taqamoq	AI	taqamoq-ism-a'si-t	lie down crossways or across
taqamoq	AI	taqamoq-pi-t	lie across or athwart
taqamoq	II	taqamoq-te-k	lie across or athwart
taqamoqi	TA	taqamoqi-ksm-a'l-ik	push across
taqamoqi	PT	taqamoqi-ksm-a't-oq	push across

ahead

ikan	AI	ikan-ap-i-t	look straight ahead
ikan	AI	ikan-awti-ke-t	blaze a trail
ikan	TI	ikan-ite't-m	read entrails predict
ikan	AI	ikan-puku-i-t	stand at the head; leader
nikan	AI	nikan-a'si-t	walk ahead
nikan	AI	nikan-pi-t	ahead
nikan	II	nikan-te-k	ahead
nikan	XP	nikan-tuk	infront
nikani	TA	nikani-ksm-a'l-ik	push ahead
nikani	PT	nikani-ksm-a't-oq	push ahead

along

pem	II	pem-pi-te-k	start to get hot
pem	AI	pem-tukw-i-k	run along
pem	PI	pem-a'-q	swim along
pem	TA	pem-a'l-ik	carry
pem	AI	pem-a't-ek-e-t	a pall bearer
pem	PT	pem-a't-oq	carry
pem	AI	pem-amkw-e'ke-t	pole along
pem	AI	pem-anku-a-t	trade or sell door to door
pem	II	pem-apaq-tes-k	streaked
pem	AI	pem-apaq-tesin-k	streaked
pem	AI	pem-apek-i-t	crawl along
pem	AI	pem-apil-awt-t	carry by means of a rope
pem	TA	pem-apil-k	carry along by hand
pem	TI	pem-apil-m	carry along by rope
pem	II	pem-aq-s-ik	fly along
pem	AI	pem-aq-sin-k	carried by the wind; slang for that person goes flying by
pem	AI	pem-aq-t-ek-e-t	sail along
pem	AI	pem-atkw-etesin-k	move along nodding one's head
pem	AI	pem-atal-k	eat on the move
pem	TA	pem-ateji-m-k	drag along
pem	PT	pem-ateji-t-oq	drag along
pem	AI	pem-atp-e'pi-t	run along with head bobbing
pem	AI	pem-atqa-iet	go through the thicket
pem	TA	pem-awl-al-k	carry along on one's back
pem	TI	pem-awl-at-m	carry along on one's back
pem	AI	pem-awsi-t	live

pem	TA	pem-eia-q	operate
pem	AI	pem-i'kwe'-k	swim-along
pem	AI	pem-i'pi-t	run along
pem	AI	pem-i'pukwe-t	stagger along
pem	AI	pem-i'pulue-t	ride along on horseback
pem	II	pem-ia-q	go or move along
pem	AI	pem-ie-t	go or move along
pem	PT	pem-in-t-oq	sing along
pem	AI	pem- ipi-e-t	paddle
pem	AI	pem-isukw-i-t	paddle along
pem	II	pem-it-k	flowing
pem	II	pem-it-k	flow along
pem	AI	pem-j-a'-t	leap along; hop along
pem	TA	pem-ji'm-ak-k	paddle or row along
pem	TJ	pem-ji'm-at-m	paddle or row along
pem	AI	pem-ji'm-e-t	paddle or row along
pem	TA	pem-k-ik	go or kick past in time
pem	TA	pem-k-a-q	pass; go past; promote over
pem	TI	pem-k-m	pass; go past; promote over
pem	TI	pem-k-m	go or kick past in time
pem	AI	pem-ikat-e'pi-t	trot along
pem	AI	pem-lik-a-t	walk along
pem	TA	pem-nik-al-k	carry on the shoulder
pem	TI	pem-nik-at-m	carry on the shoulder
pem	AI	pem-nik-e-t	shoulder pack
pem	TI	pem-o't-m	operate
pem	II	pem-p-a'-q	rise of the tide
pem	AI	pem-paq-to'si-t	splash along
pem	II	pem-pek-a's-ik	start to rise of the tide
pem	II	pem-pek-it-k	flow along
pem	TA	pem-pil-k	tow along
pem	TI	pem-pil-m	tow along
pem	AI	pem-puku-a'si-t	start, to get back on
pem	AI	pem-puku-a'si-t	one's feet
pem	AI	pem-qam-a'si-t	get to one's feet
pem	II	pem-qo'kwe-k	float or drift along
pem	AI	pem-qo'kwe-t	float or drift along
pem	II	pem-qo'qwe-t	float along
pem	II	pem-qo'we-k	float along
pem	AI	pem-qo'we-t	float along
pem	II	pem-s-ik	pass by in the air
pem	II	pem-saq-as-ik	wall
pem	AI	pem-siaw-a'si-t	pass by
pem	AI	pem-siaw-aq-t-ke-t	sail along by

pem	AI	pem-siaw-elm-i-t	pass by laughing
pem	II	pem-siaw-qo'qwe-k	float by
pem	II	pem-siaw-qo'we-k	float by
pem	AI	pem-sin-k	fly by in the air after some- one hits you
pem	II	pem-ta'-q	go by making a noise
pem	AI	pem-taqa-ie-t	slither along
pem	AI	pem-tem-i-t	go by crying
pem	TI	pem-tesk-m	kick along
pem	TA	pem-teska-q	kick along
pem	AI	pem-to'kwe-k	drift along
pem	AI	pem-to'kwe-t	drift along
pem	AI	pem-toqsi-t	prattle or gab along
pemi	AI	pemi-jajik-a'si-t	move or walk along the shore
pemi	AI	pemi-jajik-isukw-i-t	paddle along the shore
pemi	AI	pemi-kek-w-i'pi-t	run along slowly
pemi	II	pemi-mq-apsk-e-k	become large and round
pemi	AI	pemi-mq-apske-si-t	become large and round
pemi	AI	pemi-siaw-i'pukwe-t	stagger along by
pemi	AI	pemi-siaw-tem-i-t	pass by crying
pemi	II	pemi-tk-e'-k	get cold of the weather
pemi	II	pemi-tk-ia-q	get chilly
pemi	AI	pemi-tk-ie-t	get chilly
pemi	II	pemi-tm-a'si-k	start to break
pemi	AI	pemi-tm-a'si-t	start to break

along the edge

jajik	XP	jajik-iw	along the edge
jajik	AI	jajik-oq-pi-t	lie along side
jajik	II	jajik-oq-te-k	lie along side
jajik	AI	jajik-pi-t	alongside
jajik	II	jajik-te-k	alongside
jajik	XP	jajik-tuk	along the shore

authority

assu	TA	assu-m-k	own
assu	IN	assu-s-uti	authority
assu	AI	assu-si-t	boss

assu	NA	assu-si-t	boss
assu	NI	assu-t-aqan	ownership
assu	TI	assu-t-k	own

away

ejikl'	TA	ejikl'-te'-k	drive away; knock away
ejikl'	TI	ejikl'-te'-m	drive away; knock away
ejikl	TA	ejikl-a'-l-ik	take away
ejikl	AI	ejikl-a'-si-t	go away; depart
ejikl	PT	ejikl-a'-t-oq	take away
ejikl	AI	ejikl-am-ukw-ie-t	face away
ejikl	AI	ejikl-eke-t	throw away
ejikl	AI	ejikl-i'kwe'-k	swim across
ejikl	AI	ejikl-sin-k	flown away
ejikl	AI	ejikl-u'jin-k	bent away at the waist
ejikla	AI	ejikla-k-o'jin-k	bent, head part away
ejikli	TA	ejikli-k-sm-a'-l-ik	push away
ejikli	PT	ejikli-k-sm-a'-t-oq	push away
ejikli	AI	ejikli-ws-i-t	move away; move across the river

away from

elm	NI	elm-alq-e'-j-i-j	small hole
elm	II	elm-j-oq-te-k	set (as a table)
elm	AI	elm-lik-a-t	go away from on foot
elm	AI	elm-u'jin-k	bent away from

awkward; poorly

awan'	AI	awan'-t-a'-si-t	forget
awan'	TA	awan'-t-a'-su-al-k	forget about
awan'	TI	awan'-t-a'-su-at-m	forget about
awan	AI	awan-a'q-ie-t	uncertain, unaware
awan	AI	awan-e'-k	awkward
awan	AI	awan-e'-j-i-t	do or perform awkwardly
awan	TA	awan-eia-q	operate or handle poorly

awan	AI	awan-ki-jje-t	read poorly
awan	AI	awan-lukw-e-t	a poor worker
awan	TI	awan-o't-m	operate or handle poorly
awani	AI	awani-tplu't-eke-t	have poor judgement
awani	AI	awani-wsk-e-t	an unskilled fisherman

axe

tmi'kn	NI	nu-tmi'kn	my axe
tmi'kn	NI	tmi'kn	axe
tmi'kn	NI	tmi'kn-atkw	axe handle
tmi'kn	TA	tmi'kn-te'k	strike with an axe

back

eset	AI	eset-a'si-t	move back
eset	II	eset-e-k	backwards
eset	TA	eset-ek-j-a'l-ik	bring backwards
eset	PT	eset-ek-j-a't-oq	bring backwards
eset	AI	eset-ek-j-apek-i-t	crawl backwards
eset	AI	eset-ek-j-eke-t	shove backwards
eset	TA	eset-ek-j-i-ksm-a'l-ik	push back
eset	AI	eset-ek-j-i-pij-a'si-t	go in backwards
eset	TA	eset-ek-j-i-ps-a'l-ik	skin inside out
eset	PT	eset-ek-j-i-ps-a't-oq	skin inside out
eseti	TA	eseti-ksm-a'l-ik	push back
eseti	PT	eseti-ksm-a't-oq	push back
eseti	AI	eseti-pij-a'si-t	enter backwards
eseti	TA	eseti-ps-a'l-ik	turn inside out

back and forth

ewj	TA	ewj-o'l-ik	haul back and forth
ewj	PT	ewj-o't-oq	haul back and forth

back of body

atqa's	NA	atua's-a'-kw	animal floating on its back
atua's	AI	atua's-i'kwe'-k	swim on the back
atua's	PI	atua's-kw-a'-q	swim on the back
atuas	PI	atuas-kw-a'-q	swim on one's back
atuas	AI	atuas-kw-esin-k	lie on one's back
atuas	AI	atuas-kw-et-esin-k	fall backwards

back (directional)

apaj	AI	apaj-a'si-t	come back; return
apaj	II	apaj-ia-q	return
apaj	TA	apaj-ukkw-al-k	follow back
apaj	TI	apaj-ukkw-at-m	follow back
apaji	TA	apaji-ksu-a'l-ik	take back
apaji	PT	apaji-ksu-a't-oq	take back
apat	AI	apat-lij-a'-t	walk or stride back
apat	II	apat-p-a'-k	reversing tide
apat	TA	apat-te'-k	chase; win back
apat	TI	apat-te'-m	chase; win back
apat	AI	apat-te'-m-a-t	win back
apat	II	apat-te-k	luck
apat	II	apat-tes-k	spring back
apat	AI	apat-tesin-k	spring back
apat	AI	apat-to'si-t	do something in reverse

bad; unpleasant

metu	II	metu-am-u'-k	look bad
metu	AI	metu-am-uk-si-t	look bad
metu	II	metu-e'-k	difficult; bad
metu	II	metu-ima'-q	smell bad; taste bad
metu	AI	metu-ima'-t	smell bad; taste bad

bare

mem	NI	mem-kw-an	temple of the head
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memk	AI	memk-atp-a-t	be bald
memk	AI	memk-e'-k	bare
memk	II	memk-e'-k	bare
memk	AI	memk-oq-te'-ke-t	make a clearing
memk	TI	memk-oq-te'-m	clear out; make bare
memki	TA	memki-te'm-a-q	cut someone's hair short

be in place

ik	II	ik-a'-q	arrive
ik	AI	ik-a'-t	arrive
ik	TA	ik-a'l-ik	release; place; put
ik	PT	ik-a't-oq	release; place; put

bead

wai	NI	wai-o'pskw	bead
wai	NI	wai-o'pskw-e'kati	bead place

beam; log

tmoqta'w	NA	tmoqta'w	beam; log
tmoqta'w	AI	tmoqta'w-e'ke-t	cut beams or logs

bear

mui'n	NA	mui'n	bear
mui'n	NA	mui'n-e'j	bear cub
mui'n	NA	mui'n-e'skw	she-bear
mui'n	AI	mui'n-ew-qamik-si-t	act like a bear
mui'n	NI	mui'n-o'mi	bear grease

beaver

kopit	NA	kopit	beaver
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kopit	NA	kopit-e'skw	female beaver
kopit	AI	kopit-ew-e'ke-t	hunt for beaver

bell

jejuejk	NI	jejuejk	bell
jejuejki	NI	jejuejki-ji'j	small bell; sleigh bell
jejuejkw	NI	jejuejkw-atp	steeple

below

lam	AI	lam-e'-k	underneath; below; inside
lam	II	lam-e'-k	underneath; below; inside
lam	NI	lam-e'k-ew-ei	slip (undergarment)
lam	NI	lam-iptn	palm of the hand
lam	XP	lam-qam-u'-k	underground
lam	NA	lam-qwan	undershirt
lam	NI	lam-ukuom	interior of the dwelling
lam	XP	lam-ukuom-k	inside the house
lam	XP	lam-ulk-uk	below deck; inside the boat

bend; crooked

istu'	AI	istu'-pi-t	crooked
istu'	TA	istu'-s-ik	cut unevenly
istu'	TI	istu'-s-m	cut unevenly
istu'	II	istu'-te-k	crooked
istu	TA	istu-a'l-ik	do or make crooked
istu	PT	istu-a't-oq	do or make crooked
istu	AI	istu-e'-k	different; strange
istu	II	istu-e'-k	different; strange
istu	II	istu-i-k	crooked; uneven
istu	AI	istu-ik-i-t	crooked; uneven
istu	AI	istu-ikat-a'-t	have a club-foot
istu	TA	istu-nap-ui'k-ik	draw; trace unevenly
istu	TI	istu-nap-ui'k-ik	draw; trace unevenly

waq
waqu'
waqu'
waqu
waqu
waqu
waqu
waqu
waqu

NI waq-aqan-ikn
AI waqu'-pi-t
II waqu'-te-k
II waqu-i-k
TA waqu-ik-a'l-ik
II waqu-ik-a'si-k
AI waqu-ik-a'si-t
PT waqu-ik-a't-oq
AI waqu-ik-i-t

crooked knife
crooked
crooked
bent; crooked
bend
warps; droop
warps; droop
bend
bent; crooked



big

mes
mes

II mes-ki'-k
AI mes-kil-k

big
big

bind

elaqp
elaqp
elaqp
elaqp
elaqp

TA elaqp-a'l-ik
AI elaqp-a't-eke-t
PT elaqp-a't-oq
TA elaqp-o'l-ik
PT elaqp-o't-oq

bind; lace; entwine
bind; lace
bind; lace; entwine
lace up
lace up

black

maqteu
maqteu
maqteu
maqteu
maqteu
maqteu
maqteu
maqteu
maqteu
maqteu
maqteu

NI maqteu-a'-q-ew-ei
II maqteu-am-u'-k
AI maqteu-am-uk-si-t
II maqteu-apâq-te-k
AI maqteu-e'-k
II maqteu-e'-k
AI maqteu-i'tu-a-t
AI maqteu-ikj-a-t
AI maqteu-oq-si-t
II maqteu-oq-te-k
NA maqteu-man

penny
blackish; darkish
blackish; darkish
with black streaks
black
black
have a black beard
have a black bottom / rear-end
darkened; tanned
darkened; tanned
blackberry

blood

mal'tew	NI	mal'tew	blood
mal'tew	TA	mal'tew-a'l-ik	get blood on
mal'tew	PT	mal'tew-a't-oq	get blood on
mal'tew	II	mal'tew-i-k	bloody
mal'tew	AI	mal'tew-i-t	bloody
mal'tew	II	mal'tew-ia-q	bled
mal'tew	AI	mal'tew-ie-t	bleed
mal'tew	TA	mal'tew-s-ik	cut causing blood to flow
mal'tew	TI	mal'tew-s-m	cut causing blood to flow
mal'tew	TA	mal'tew-te'-k	hit causing blood to flow
mal'tew	TI	mal'tew-te'-m	hit causing blood to flow
mal'tew	II	mal'tew-tes-k	bleed as the result of a fall
mal'tew	AI	mal'tew-tesin-k	bleed as the result of a fall
mal'tew	TA	mal'tew-tesm-k	get or make bloody
mal'tew	PT	mal'tew-test-oq	get or make bloody

blow

putu	TA	putu-al-k	blow on
putu	TI	putu-at-m	blow on
putu	NA	putip	whale

blue; foggy

ewn	II	ewn-a'-k	blue; foggy
ewn	II	ewn-ia-q	turn blue; get foggy

box (English)

box	II	box-a'la-q	a box full
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break up

sewis	TA	sewis-k-a'l-ik	break up; break in a horse
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sewis	PT	sewis-k-a't-oq	break up; break in a horse
sewis	AI	sewis-k-oq-si-t	break up in a fire
sewis	II	sewis-k-oq-te-k	break up in a fire
sewis	AI	sewis-tami-t	gnaw
sewis	II	sewis-to'kwe-k	break up through the action of the water
sewis	AI	sewis-to'kwe-t	break up through the action of the water

bring to a point

sepus	TA	sepus-a'l-ik	bring to a point; seal a pointed article such as a sock or a mitten
sepus	TA	sepus-i's-ik	sew; darn
sepus	PT	sepus-a't-oq	bring to a point; seal a pointed article such as a sock or a mitten
sepus	TI	sepus-i's-m	sew; darn
sepuse	AI	sepuse-pi-t	closed up
sepuse	TA	sepuse-pil-k	close by tying with a rope
sepuse	TI	sepuse-pil-m	close by tying with a rope
sepuse	II	sepuse-te-k	closed up

bucket

la'taqsun	NA	la'taqsun	bucket; pail
la'taqsun	II	la'taqsun-a'la-q	equivalent (in volume) to a bucket
la'taqsun	AI	la'taqsun-a'la-t	equivalent (in volume) to a bucket

burst

paqsipt	AI	paqsipt-elm-i-t	burst out laughing
paqsiptke	AI	paqsiptke-tem-i-t	burst out crying
paqsiptke'	TA	paqsiptke'-itela-q	kill instantly

bushy

pukw	II	pukw-atq-asi-k	bushy (whiskered)
pukw	AI	pukw-atq-asi-t	bushy (whiskered)
pukw	II	pukw-atq-e-k	thicket

call upon; visit

ne'i	II	ne'i-a's-ik	appear; show up
ne'i	AI	ne'i-a'si-t	appear; show up
ne'i	AI	ne'i-a't-a'-q	shine through
ne'i	TA	ne'i-am-k	check up on; visit
ne'i	PT	ne'i-am-ukw-a't-oq	make or cause to appear
ne'i	TA	ne'i-am-ukw-a'l-ik	make or cause to appear
ne'i	II	ne'i-amk-f-e-k	appear as or in a blaze
ne'i	AI	ne'i-amk-l-e-t	appear as or in a blaze
ne'i	TI	ne'i-apt-m	check up on; visit
ne'ia	AI	ne'ia-puku-a'si-t	make a brief appearance on foot

canoe

kwitn	NI	kwitn	canoe
kwitn	PI	kwitn-a'-q	go by canoe

cards

la'skw	NA	la'skw	playing card
lasuku	XP	lasuku-t-imk	card playing
lasukw	NI	lasukw-aqan	game of cards
lasukw	AI	lasukw-e-t	play cards

casual

matu'	AI	matu'-lukw-e-t	do odd jobs; a handyman
matu'	AI	matu'-nim-a-t	be frugal
matu'	TA	matu'-p-ik	eat the scraps

matu'	TI	matu'-t-m	eat the scraps
matu	AI	matu-a'si-t	wander off unintentionally
matu	AI	matu-ap-etesin-k	glance
matu	AI	matu-atal-k	have a snack; eat poorly
matu	AI	matu-e'-k	part-time worker

change; exchange

sa'se'w	TA	sa'se'w-a'l-ik	exchange
sa'se'w	PT	sa'se'w-a't-oq	exchange
sa'se'w	AI	sa'se'w-i'si-t	change language
sa'se'w	TA	sa'se'w-i't-ik	change the name of
sa'se'w	TI	sa'se'w-i't-m	change the name of
sa'se'w	'AI	sa'se'w-i-t	exchange; swap

chew

soq	TI	soq-t-m	chew
soq	AI	soq-tami-t	chew
soq	AI	soq-te'-ke-t	chew as a cud
soq	TA	soq-p-ik	chew

chewing tobacco

ja'w	NI	ja'w-ei	chewing tobacco
ja'w	AI	ja'w-a't-a-t	chew tobacco

circle

kitto'q	TA	kitto'q-a'l-ik	turn or swing around
kitto'q	II	kitto'q-a's-ik	turn around; go around
kitto'q	AI	kitto'q-a'si-t	turn around; go around
kitto'q	PT	kitto'q-a't-oq	turn or swing around
kitto'q	TA	kitto'q-ask-a'l-ik	turn around to point in a different direction
kitto'q	AI	kitto'q-atesk-at-ultijik	chase each other around in

kitto'q	II	kitto'q-ia-q	circle
kitto'q	AI	kitto'q-ie-t	spin
kitto'q	TA	kitto'q-pil-k	spin
kitto'q	TI	kitto'q-pil-m	wrap around
kitto'qi	TA	kitto'qi-ksm-ā'l-ik	wrap around
kitto'qi	PT	kitto'qi-ksm-a't-oq	push around
			push around

clean

waqam	TA	waqam-a'l-ik	clean
waqam	PT	waqam-a't-oq	clean
waqam	AI	waqam-e'-k	clean
waqam	II	waqam-e'-k	clean
waqam	AI	waqam-nim-i-t	neat; tidy
waqam	II	waqam-te-k	it is neat

clear; bright

was	II	was-ap-a'-q	crystal clear water
was	II	was-ity-a'-q	clear night
wasoq	II	wasoq-e-k	light of hue
wasoq	NI	wasoq-ow-i'j	firefly
wasoqo	TA	wasoqo-te'-k	polish; shine
wasoqo	TI	wasoqo-te'-m	polish; shine
wasoqo	II	wasoqo-tes-k	lightening; flash
wasoqo	AI	wasoqo-tesin-k	lightening; flash
wasoqw	TA	wasoqw-a'l-ik	light up
wasoqw	NI	wasoqw-a't-aqan	taper
wasoqw	PT	wasoqw-a't-oq	light up
wasoqon	NI	wasoqon	light
wasoqon	NI	wasoqon-aqan-atk	candlestick
wasoqon	II	wasoqon-awe-k	radiate; give off light
wasoqon	AI	wasoqon-awe-t	radiate; give off light
wasoqon	TA	wasoqon-k	illuminate; put light on
wasoqon	TI	wasoqon-m	illuminate; put light on
wasoqon	NI	wasoqon-m-aqan	candle; lamp; lantern

close

soq	AI	soq-pi-t	close by
soq	II	soq-te-k	close by

cold

tek	II	tek-e'-k	cold of the weather
tek	II	tek-i-k	cold
tek	AI	tek-i-t	cold
tek	AI	tek-ikat-a-t	have cold feet
tek	AI	tek-iptn-a-t	have cold hands

collapse of body

mesqan	TA	mesqan-a'l-ik	lay or put down
mesqan	AI	mesqan-a'si-t	go down after being shot
mesqan	PT	mesqan-a't-oq	lay or put down
mesqan	AI	mesqan-epi-t	crouch
mesqana	TA	mesqana-tela-q	take down with a shot

confuse

maqan	TA	maqan-a'l-ik	confuse; baffle
maqan	AI	maqan-a-t	confused; baffled
maqan	TA	maqan-im-k	out-talk; belittle verbally

continuous

siaw	II	siaw-a's-ik	continuous
siaw	AI	siaw-a'si-t	continuous
siaw	AI	siaw-ie-t	keep going

count; read

ki	NI	ki-t-m-aqan-k	walters counters
eki	AI	eki-jje-t	read; count
eki	TA	eki-m-k	recite; read; count
eki	TI	eki-t-m	recite; read; count

correct

tetapu'	TA	tetapu'-s-ik	cut right or correctly
tetapu'	TI	tetapu'-s-m	cut right or correctly
tetapu	TA	tetapu-a'l-ik	satisfy; please
tetapu	AI	tetapu-a't-eke-t	do the right way
tetapu	PT	tetapu-a't-oq	satisfy; please
tetapu	TA	tetapu-i's-ik	sew right or correctly
tetapu	TI	tetapu-i's-m	sew right or correctly
tetapui	PT	tetapui-ksu-a't-oq	take the right or proper way

cry

atki	AI	atki-tem-i-t	weep
atki	TA	atki-tem-u'l-ik	make cry

dawn

wapn	AI	wapn-kusi-t	sleep until dawn
wapn	NI	wapn	daylight
wapn	II	wapn-am-ukw-ia-k	daybreak; become dawn
wapn	AI	wapn-ap-i-t	stay up all night
wapn	PT	wapn-in-t-oq	sing until dawn
wapn	AI	wapn-tesin-k	dance until dawn

decorate

kekn	TA	kekn-a'l-ik	decorate
kekn	AI	kekn-a'si-t	dressed up

kekn	PT	kekn-a't-oq	decorate
kekn	TA	kekn-o't-l-k	trim as a Christmas tree
kekpe	AI	kekne-si-t	dressed

delicate; weak

menaq	XP	menaq	not yet (takes negative verbs)
menaq	XP	menaq-a	carefully
menaq	AI	menaq-e'j-i-t	fragile; delicate

dirty

mejik	AI	mejik-am-uk-si-t	look dirty
mejik	AI	mejik-apew-i-t	have a dirty face
mejik	AI	mejik-e'-k	dirty
mejik	II	mejik-e'-k	dirty
mejik	AI	mejik-kum-e-t	wear dirty clothes
mejik	NI	mejik-ulkw	dirty canoe
mjik	NI	mjik-apu	dirty water
mjik	NI	injik-apu'-lkw	sink
mjik	NI	mjik-ei	dirty

dish

ept	NI	ept-aqan	dish
ept	NI	ept-aqan-o'kuom	china cabinet; cupboard

divide in half

naskw	TA	naskw-a'l-ik	halve; divide in half
naskw	AI	naskw-a't-atijik	share
naskw	PT	naskw-a't-oq	halve; divide in half
naskw	TA	naskw-in-a'l-ik	split
naskw	PT	naskw-in-a't-oq	split
naskw	AI	naskw-in-e'-k	split
naskw	II	naskw-in-e'-k	split

naskw
naskw

TA naskw-oq-s-ik
TI naskw-oq-s-m

slice in half
slice in half

dizzy

ewn

TA ewn-askw-atp-a'l-ik

make dizzy; make someone's
head turn

ewn

AI ewn-askw-atp-etesin-k

dizzy from a blow on the head

ewn

AI ewn-askw-etesin-k

nod in all directions

ewn

AI ewn-askw-ie-t

mind is going in all
directions

do badly

emek

AI emek-o't-eke-t

treat people badly

emek

TI emek-o't-m

treat badly

emekw

AI emekw-atal-k

eat improperly

emekw

AI emekw-e'-k

act improperly

emekw

TA emekw-eia-q

treat badly

down

nis

TA nis-a'l-ik

take down; bring down

nis

PT nis-a't-oq

take down; bring down

nis

TA nis-aq-al-k

shove down

nis

PT nis-aq-t-oq

shove down

nis

II nis-ek

downwards

nis

TA nis-ek-a'l-ik

pull down

nis

PT nis-ek-a't-oq

pull down

nis

AI nis-eke-t

hurl down

nis

II nis-ia-q

fall down

nis

AI nis-ie-t

fall down

nis

AI nis-kusu-a'si-t

to step down

nis

AI nis-kusu-e-t

climb down

nis

TA nis-n-k

hoist down

nis

TI nis-n-m

hoist down

nis

AI nis-oq-pi-t

point down something
of length

nis	II	nis-oq-te-k	point down something of length
nis	TA	nis-tela-q	shoot down
nis	TI	nis-tel-m	shoot down
nisi	TA	nisi-ksm-a'l-ik	push down
nisi	PT	nisi-ksm-a't-oq	push down

draw

nap	TA	nap-ui'k-ik	draw; trace; take a picture of
nap	AI	nap-ui'k-e-t	draw a picture, take a photo
nap	AI	nap-ui'k-ik-e-t	a photographer; draw pictures
nap	NI	nap-ui'k-ik-emk-gw-ei	camera
nap	NI	nap-ui'k-ikn	photograph; picture
nap	TI	nap-ui'k-m	draw; trace; take a picture of

dress

makot	NI	makot	dress
makot	PI	makot-a'-q	wear a dress

drink

esamuq	TA	esamuq-o't-l-k	give a drink to
esamuqw	AI	esamuqw-a-t	drink
esamuqw	TI	esamuqw-at-m	drink

dry out

niw	TA	niw-a'l-ik	dry out
niw	II	niw-a's-ik	get or become dry; evaporate
niw	AI	niw-a'gi-t	get or become dry; evaporate
niw	PT	niw-a't-oq	dry out
niw	AI	niw-e'-k	dry
niw	II	niw-e'-k	dry
niw	AI	niw-oq-si-t	dried out from heat

niw
niw
niwe
niwi
niwi

II niw-oq-te-k
II niw-p-e'-k
II niwe-te-k
TA niwi-ka's-ik
TI niwi-ka's-m

dried out from heat
low (dry) tide
dry tide
wipe'dry
wipe dry

duties

lu'su

AI

lu'su-eskwew-a'si-t

perform the duties of a
prospective daughter-in-law

lu'su

AI

lu'su-eskwew-i-t

act like a daughter-in-law

easily

naqsi
naqsi
naqsi
naqsi
naqsi
naqsi
naqsi

II naqsi-nijk-i-k
AI naqsi-pp-a-t
TA naqsi-o'pl-a'l-ik
PT naqsi-o'pl-a't-oq
TA naqsi-tetapu-a'l-ik
PT naqsi-tetapu-a't-oq
AI naqsi-nijk-i-t

heal quickly
sleep easily
easily hurt or harm
easily hurt or harm
easily please
easily please
heal quickly

eel

ka'tew
ka'tew

NA
AI

ka'tew
ka'tew-e'ke-t

eel
hunt for eels

egg

wa'w
wa'w
wa'w

NI
NA
AI

wa'w
wa'w-e'j
wa'w-ik-e-t

egg
eggman
lay eggs

English

aklasi

NA

aklasi-ew

Englishman

aklasi

AI

aklasi-ew-i-si-

speak English

enough

tep

II

tep-ia-q

enough; sufficient; adequate

tep

AI

tep-ie-t

enough; sufficient; adequate

enter the water

paqas

TA

paqas-a'l-ik

put in the water

paqas

AI

paqas-a'si-t

enter the water

paqas

PT

paqas-a't-oq

put in the water

paqas

TA

paqas-aq-al-k

throw in the water; launch

paqas

PT

paqas-aq-t-oq

throw in the water; launch

paqas

AI

paqas-ie-t

fall in the water

paqas

TI

paqas-te'm

launch

excess

wesam

AI

wasam-atal-k

overeat

wesam

II

wesam-ki'-k

too big

wesam

AI

wesam-kil-k

too big

wesam

II

wesam-klu'-l-k

too good

wesam

AI

wesam-kusi-t

over-sleep

wesam

TA

wesam-oq-s-ik

overcook

wesam

TI

wesam-oq-s-m

overcook

wesam

AI

wesam-oq-si-t

overcooked

wesam

II

wesam-oq-te-k

overcooked

wesami

II

wesami-apj-e'-j-k

too small

wesami

II

wesami-ksk-e'-k

too wide

extremely

pajiji

AI

pajiji-klu'-si-t

extremely good; nice

pajiji

II

pajiji-klu-l-k

extremely good; nice

pajiji	TA	pajiji-ksm-a'l-ik	push too hard
pajiji	P'T	pajiji-ksm-a't-oq	push too hard
pajiji	II	pajiji-win-ji-k	extremely bad
pajiji	AI	pajiji-win-ji-t	extremely bad
pajit	II	pajit-pek-a's-ik	overflow
pajit	AI	pajit-pek-a'si-t	overflow

facing

ketku	II	ketku-j-etes-k	fall prone
ketku	AI	ketku-j-etesin-k	fall prone
ketku	AI	ketku-k-j-esin-k	lie prone on the belly
ketkw	AI	ketkw-(tukw)j'-k	run

fancy; elegant

asamaj	TA	asamaj-a'l-ik	do fancily; elegantly
asamaj	AI	asamaj-e'-k	fancy; elegant
asamaj	II	asamaj-e'-k	fancy; elegant

fast water

qapsk	NI	qapsk-u'j	little waterfall
qapsku	NI	qapsku-ji'j	tiny waterfall
qapskw	NI	qapskw	waterfall
qapskw	II	qapskw-amk-it-k	rapids

fence

l'lut	NI	l'lut-aqan	fence
l'lut	NI	l'lut-aqan-atkw	fence railing

fight

matn!	XP	matn!	fight
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matn	AI	matn-e-t	fight; struggle
matn	TA	matn-k	fight or struggle against
matn	TI	matn-m	fight or struggle against

finish

kaq	TA	kaq-a'l-ik	finish; terminate; end
kaq	AI	kaq-a't-eke-t	finish; end
kaq	PT	kaq-a't-oq	finish; terminate; end
kaq	II	kaq-ia-q	finished; ended
kaq	AI	kaq-ie-t	finished; ended
kaq	TA	kaq-kis-a'l-ik	finish
kaq	PT	kaq-kis-a't-oq	finish
kaq	TI	kaq-o't-m	finish with; use up
kaq	AI	kaq-oq-si-t	burned out
kaq	II	kaq-oq-te-k	burned out
kaq	II	kaq-taqa-is-k	reach the end
kaq	AI	kaq-taqa-ie-t	reach the end
kaq	TA	kaq-te'-k	finish striking
kaq	AI	kaq-tesk-m-a-t	wear out one's footwear
kaqa	AI	kaqa-lam-i-t	stop breathing
kaqa	AI	kaqa-lukw-e-t	finish working

kis	PT	kis-in-t-oq	finish singing
kis	AI	kis-ipia-si-t	dried out
kis	II	kis-ipia-te-k	dried out
kis	TA	kis-ite'lm-k	invent
kis	TI	kis-ite't-m	invent

fish

wesk	AI	wesk-e-t	fish
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five

nan	AI	nan-oqs-ijik	five cylindrical
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nan

II

nan-oqsk-e-k-l

shaped objects
five cylindrical
shaped objects

flat

sasq

AI

sasq-e'-k

flat

sasq

II

sasq-e'-k

flat

sasq

AI

sasq-ikat-a-t

be flat-footed

sasq

AI

sasq-itn-a-t

be pug-nosed

sasqa

AI

sasqa-pi-t

flat

sasqa

AI

sasqa-sit-a-t

be flat-footed

sasqa

II

sasqa-te-k

flat

sasqa

AI

sasqa-tesin-k

fall flat on one's belly

float

ekwij

TA

ekwij-a'l-ik

put in the water

ekwij

PT

ekwij-a't-oq

put in the water

ekwij

AI

ekwij-in-k

sit or set in the water

ekwit

II

ekwit-k

sit or set in the water

fright

jip

TA

jip-al-q

fear; afraid of

jip

TA

jip-aq-a'l-ik

frighten

jip

AI

jip-asi-t

scared; frightened

jip

TI

jip-at-m

fear; afraid of

full

waju'

II

waju'-a-q

full

waju'

AI

waju'-e-t

full

waju'

II

waju'-p-a'-q

high (full) tide

waju'

TA

waju'-pek-a'l-ik

fill up with a liquid

waju'	PT	waju'-pek-a't-oq'	fill up with a liquid
waju	TA	waju-a'l-ik	fill up with a non-liquid
waju	PT	waju-a't-oq	fill up with a non-liquid

fussy; superior

emtesk	AI	emtesk-atal-k	eat fussily
emtesk	AI	emtesk-i-t	vain; snobby
emtesk	TA	emtesk-ite'lm-k	act superior to
emtesk	TI	emtesk-ite't-m	act superior to

from there (see: to here)

wej	TA	wej-a'l-ik	get or bring from
wej	XP	wej-a't-eke-mk	from there on
wej	AI	wej-a't-eke-t	get a spouse from there
wej	PT	wej-a't-oq	get or bring from
wej	II	wej-la-q	come from there
wej	AI	wej-ie-t	come from there
wet	AI	wet-apek-si-t	descend from
wet	AI	wet-lam-i-t	breath from

gone

jik	TA	jik-p-ik	eat all of; consume
jik	TI	jik-t-m	eat all consume
jik	TI	jik-taq-a-m	smooth out
jik	AI	jik-taq-awe-t	smooth sheens (for basketry)

good

wel'	AI	wel'-kut-a-t	be well-dressed
wel'	TA	wel'-pis-k	heat up properly
wel'	TI	wel'-pis-m	heat up properly
wel'	AI	wel'-pis-ma-t	well-heated house
wel'	AI	wel'-pi-si-t	nice and warm

wel'	II	wel'-pi-te-k	nice and warm
wel'	AI	wel'-pis-tani-t	have a good snack
wel'	AI	wel'-ta's-i-t	happy; glad
wel'	TA	wel'-ta'su-al-k	happy for
wel'	TI	wel'-ta'su-at-m	happy for
wel'	TA	wel'-te'lm-k	approve of
wel'	AI	wel'-te't-eke-t	joyful
wel'	TI	wel'-te't-m	approve of
wel	TA	wel-am-k	like the look of
wel	AI	wel-ap-i-t	a good view
wel	TI	wel-apt-m	like the look of
wel	AI	wel-e-k	fine; well; healthy
wel	TA	wel-eia-q	take good care of
wel	II	wel-ia-q	good; useful
wel	AI	wel-ie-t	good; useful
wel	AI	wel-ik-i-t	have a nice shape
wel	II	wel-ik-k	have a nice shape
wel	II	wel-ikw-e-k	grow well
wel	AI	wel-ikw-e-t	grow well
wel	TA	wel-im-k	give good advice to
wel	II	wel-ima'-q	smell good
wel	AI	wel-ima'-t	smell good
wel	AI	wel-ima-si-t	have a nice odour
wel	II	wel-ima-te-k	have a nice odour
wel	II	wel-in-a'-q	well-grooved
wel	AI	wel-in-a'-t	well-grooved
wel	AI	wel-ipia-si-t	well-dried; kiln-dried
wel	II	wel-ipia-te-k	well-dried; kiln dried
wel	II	wel-ity-a'-q	nice evening or night
wel	AI	wel-kisn-e-t	have nice shoes
wel	AI	wel-ki-jje-t	read properly or well
wel	AI	wel-kum-e-t	a person dresses cleanly
wel	TA	wel-kwij-a'l-ik	put in good humour
wel	TA	wel-kwij-im-k	encourage
wel	AI	wel-kwij-in-k	in good humour
wel	TI	wel-o't-m	take good care of
wel	AI	wel-oqs-i-t	good and round in size
wel	II	wel-pas-te-k	nice and thick
wel	AI	wel-pi-t	nice; well-placed
wel	AI	wel-pis-i-t	well-dressed
wel	II	wel-pm-ia-q	go or move well
wel	AI	wel-pm-ie-t	go or move well
wel	AI	wel-qamik-si-t	well-natured
wel	AI	wel-qwan-e-t	wear proper clothes

wel	AI	wel-qwan-e-t	for the season
wel	TA	wel-sit-a-q	like the sound of
wel	TI	wel-sit-m	like the sound of
wel	II	wel-ta'-q	have a good sound (music)
wel	AI	wel-tam-t	nibble something
wel	AI	wel-tam-t	eat one's favorite dish
wel	AI	wel-taq-si-t	a good length of rope
wel	TA	wel-te'-k	hit well; meet up with
wel	TI	wel-te'-m	hit well; meet up with
wel	II	wel-te-k	nice; well-placed
wel	II	wel-tes-k	a good fit
wel	AI	wel-tesin-k	a good fit
wel	TI	wel-tesk-m	meet up with on foot
wel	TA	wel-teska-q	meet up with on foot
wel	AI	wel-toqsi-t	have a good sound (music)
weli	PI	weli-a'sun-a'-q	well dressed
weli	TA	weli-knu'tm-a-q	teach well
weli	AI	weli-nqana'm-a-t	drink moderately
weli	AI	weli-pun-si-t	have a nice winter
weli	II	weli-tp-a's-ik	serendipitous happening
weli	AI	weli-tp-a'si-t	serendipitous happening
weli	II	weli-tp-ima'-q	have a certain (nice) smell
weli	AI	weli-tp-ima'-t	have a certain (nice) smell

gossip

lutm	NI	lutm-aqan	gossip
lutm	AI	lutm-ike-t	spread rumours

ground; land

maqamik	NI	maqamik-ew	land; ground
maqamik	AI	maqamik-ew-a'si-t	turns to soil
maqamik	AI	maqamik-ew-a'si-t	go by land

half

a'qat	AI	a'qat-ap-i-t	half shot from drinking
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a'qat
a'qat

AI a'qat-atp-a'-t
XP a'qat-i

half witted
half

hammer

maltejju
maltejju

NI maltejju-ei
NI maltejju-ei-atkw

hammer
hammer handle

handle

apjun
apjun

NI apjun
PT apjun-a't-oq

handle
put on a handle

hate

ktan
ktan
ketan
ketan
ketan
ketanu

NI ktan-t-aqan
NA ktan-t-eke-winu
TA ketan-k
AI ketan-t-eke-t
PT ketan-t-oq
AI ketanu-e-t

hatred
hunter, person who hates
strive to obtain; hate; spite
hunt; spite; strive; hate
strive to obtain; hate; spite
spiteful

healthy

tajik
tajik

AI tajik-am-uk-si-t
AI tajik-e'-k

look healthy
healthy

heard

met
met
metew
metew
metew

AI met-ewen-k
AI met-ewo'kwe-t
PT metew-a't-oq
AI metew-e'-k
AI metew-enm-i-t

heard talking
overheard talking
heard making a noise
heard stirring about
heard laughing

hex

punt	AI	punt-a-t	cast a spell
punt	TA	punt-al-k	hex; cast a spell on
punt	TI	punt-at-m	hex; cast a spell on

high

esp	AI	esp-e'-k	important; high up in rank
esp	II	esp-e-k	leak
esp	AI	esp-e-t	leak
esp	AI	esp-i'si-t	use high sounding language
espi	AI	espi-pi-t	sit or set up high
espi	II	espi-puku-i-k	stand up high; hold a high position
espi	AI	espi-puku-i-t	stand up high; hold a high position
espi	II	espi-te-k	sit or set up high

hither

pet	TA	pet-ateji-m-k	drag here
pet	PT	pet-ateji-t-oq	drag here
pet	TA	pet-awl-al-k	lug or carry on the back
pet	TI	pet-awl-at-m	lug or carry on the back
pet	AI	pet-awl-e-t	lug here on the back

hollow

walqw	NA	walqw-an	rainbow
walqw	II	walqw-e'-k	a hollow
walqw	AI	walqw-i'taqan-a-t	nape of the neck
walqw	II	walqw-ia-q	cave in
walqw	AI	walqw-ie-t	cave in

hurt; very

kes	TA	kes-a'-ik	hurt
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kesi	TA	kesi-p-k	hurt by biting hard
kesi	AI	kesi-pit-oq-si-t	very tall
kesi	TA	kesi-te'-k	hurt badly
kesi	AI	kesi-tesin-k	get hurt badly from a fall
kesi	AI	kesi-tewi-pn-e-t	groan
kesi	AI	kesi-ksinukw-a-t	be very sick

immerse

ketap	II	ketap-a'-q	sink
ketap	AI	ketap-a'-t	sink
ketap	AI	ketap-a'-si-t	submerge
ketap	AI	ketap-e-t	dive
ketap	AI	ketap-et-esin-k	dive

in the way

a'jel'	AI	a'jel'-puku-i-t	stand in the way
a'jel	II	a'jel-a'-s-ik	become a hinderance
a'jel	AI	a'jel-a'-si-t	become a hinderance
a'jel	AI	a'jel-isin-k	lie in the way
a'jel	II	a'jel-pi-t	sit in the way
a'jel	II	a'jel-puku-i-k	stand in the way

Indian

l'n	NI	l'n-apskw	Indian rock
l'nu	NA	l'nu	Indian
l'nu	AI	l'nu-i'-si-t	speaks Indian
l'nu	NI	l'nu-ipi	Indian paddle

insequence

ank	TA	ank-am-k	look at; view
ank	NI	ank-am-s-uti	mirror; looking glass

ank	TI	ank-apt-m	look at; view
ank	TA	ank-ite'lm-k	think about
ank	TI	ank-ite't-m	think about

instigate

as	TA	as-ikw-al-k	shove something into water
as	TA	as'im-k	with an instrument instigate, goad, incite

insufficient

nutkw	TA	nutkw-a'l-ik	put in an insufficient amount
nutkw	PT	nutkw-a't-oq	put in an insufficient amount
nutkw	AI	nutkw-e'-k	immature; undeveloped; a minor

know how

nataw	PT	nataw-in-t-oq	know how to sing
netaw	AI	netaw-e-t	a good talker
netaw	AI	netaw-oq-saw-e-t	know how to cook
netawi	AI	netawi-a'tukw-e-t	know how to tell stories
natawi	AI	natawi-tplu'-t-ek-e-t	have poor judgement

large

maq	II	maq-a'-q	wide and round
maq	TA	maq-a'l-ik	enlarge
maq	PT	maq-a't-oq	enlarge
maq	AI	maq-alq-asi-t	have a large hole
maq	AI	maq-alq-ikw-a-t	have large eyes
maq	II	maq-apsk-e-k	large and round
maq	AI	maq-apsk-usu-a-t	have large testicles
maq	AI	maq-apski-si-t	large and round
maq	II	maq-atkw-i-k	big waves; heavy seas
maq	AI	maq-atp-a-t	have a big head
maq	AI	maq-ijj-ikw-a-t	have a big bowel movement

maq	AI	maq-ik-tul-i-t	have a large boat
maq	AI	maq-ikj-a-t	have big buttocks
maq	AI	maq-iptn-a-t	have large hands
maq	AI	maq-isqon-a-t	have a large nose
maq	AI	maq-istaqan-a-t	have large / long ears
maq	AI	maq-itn-a-t	have large / wide nostrils
maq	AI	maq-oq-iptn-a-t	have large arms
maq	AI	maq-oqs-i-t	wide and round
maq	II	maq-oqsk-e-k	it is big and round
maq	AI	maq-sit-a-t	have large feet
maq	AI	maq-tun-a-t	have a large mouth
maqi	AI	maqi-w-ilnu-i-t	have a large tongue

laugh

weskew	AI	weskew-e'-k	laugh
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listen

jik	AI	jik-istaqan-a-t	eavesdrop
jik	TA	jik-sit-a-q	listen to
jik	TI	jik-sit-m	listen to

lobster

jakej	NA	jakej	lobster
jakeju	AI	jakeju-e'-ke-t	trap lobster

long in time

pekij	II	pekij-e'-k	a long time
pekiji	TA	pekiji-eskm-al-k	wait a long time for
pekiji-	TI	pekiji-eskm-at-m	wait a long time for
pekiji	AI	pekiji-pn-e-t	suffer from a longtime illness
pekit	AI	pekit-awsi-t	live a long life
pekij	AI	pekij-ewo'kwe-t	talk a long time

pekit	AI	pekit-qat-k	stay for a long time
pekit	AI	pekit-tem-i-t	weep long
pekit	AI	pekit-tem-i-t	cry for a long while

long

pit	AI	pit-apek-i-t	crawl underneath
pit	AI	pit-oq-pi-t	sit or set underneath
pit	II	pit-oq-te-k	sit or set underneath
pit	II	pit-a'-q	long
pit	AI	pit-oq-si-t	tall; long
pij	AI	pij-istaqan-a-t	long eared

loud; fast

kesikaw	II	kesikaw-a'si-k	move fast
kesikaw	AI	kesikaw-a'si-t	move fast
kesikaw	AI	kesikaw-atpe-e'pi-t	run fast with head bobbing
kesikaw	AI	kesikaw-ewo'kwe-t	speak loudly
kesikaw	AI	kesikaw-i'pi-t	run fast
kesikaw	II	kesikaw-ia-q	go fast
kesikaw	NI	kesikaw-ia-q-ew-ei	automobile
kesikaw	AI	kesikaw-ie-t	go fast
kesikaw	II	kesikaw-it-k	a swift current
kesikaw	AI	kesikaw-lam-i-t	breath hard or heavy
kesikaw	AI	kesikaw-toqsi-t	make a loud noise with the voice
kesikaw	AI	kesikaw-tukw-i'-k	trotting; move up and down
kesikaw	II	kesikaw-w-e-k	talk loudly
kesikaw	AI	kesikaw-w-e-t	talk loudly
kesikaw	II	kesikaw-ta'-q	make a loud noise

make vibrate

mattaq	NI	mattaq-a't-mk-ew-el	telephone
mattaq	PT	rpattaq-a't-oq	pull on to make a sound like a bell
mattaq	TA	mattaq-te'-k	pluck as a string

mattaq	AI	mattaq-te'-ke-t	send a wire or a telegram
mattag	TI	mattaq-te'-m	pluck as a string

HEAD

ji'am	NA	ji'am	man
ji'am /	NA	ji'am-ji'j'	young man
ji'amu	AI	ji'amu-i-t	become a man
ji'nu	AI	ji'nu-qamik-si-t	act like a man
ji'nu	NA	n-ji'nu-m	my man

mark

jil	PT	jil-a'ki-t-t-oq	mark with a saw
jil	AI	jil-e'-k	injured; hurt
jil	TA	jil-oq-s-ik	blaze with a knife
jil	TI	jil-oq-s-m	blaze with a knife
jil	TA	jil-oq-te'-k	blaze with an axe
jil	TI	jil-oq-te'-m	blaze with an axe
jil	TA	jil-s-ik	knick with a knife
jil	TI	jil-s-m	knick with a knife
jil	AI	jil-sawe-t	mark or scar with a knife
jil	II	jil-t-a'si-k	marked; scarred
jil	AI	jil-t-a'si-t	marked; scarred
jil	TA	jil-te'-k	mark or scar with an axe
jil	TI	jil-te'-m	mark or scar with an axe
jil	TA	jil-a'ki-pul-k	mark with a saw
jil	AI	jil-pi-t	marked; spotted
jil	II	jil-te-k	marked; spotted
jil	PT	jil-ap-a't-oq	mark; scrape; scratch
jil	PT	jil-ap-t-oq	make footprints
jil	TA	jil-apaq-te'-k	mark with a line or string
jil	TI	jil-apaq-te'-m	mark with a line or string
jil	TA	jil-ap-a'l-ik	mark; scrape; scratch
jil	AI	jil-ap-a't-eke-t	mark

measurement

enk TA · enk-al-k scale; measure; weigh

enk
enk
enk
enk

NI enk-aqan
TI enk-at-m
AI enk-e-t
NI enk-emk-ew-ei

measurement
scale; measure; weigh
wood
measuring instrument

mess

jinew
jinew
jinew

TA jinew-al-k
TI jinew-at-m
AI jinew-i-t

mess up
mess up
messed up

messy; dirty

win
win
win
win
win
win
win
win
win
win
win
win
win
win
win
win

AI win-ap-i-t
AI win-apew-i-t
II win-i-k
AI win-ik-i-t
AI win-ikw-a'si-t
TA win-ikw-et-a-q
AI win-inu-i-t
II win-ji-k
AI win-ji-t
AI win-kut-a-t
AI win-ma-t
AI win-nim-a-t
AI win-pn-e-t
AI win-qamik-si-t
AI win-si-t

see poorly
ugly; homely
ugly in appearance
ugly in appearance
scowl; make a funny face
squint at
grouchy
s/he is in bad condition
s/he is in bad condition
be poorly dressed
messy house
be messy; sloppy
have a venereal disease
have a bad character
s/he acts badly or improperly

Micmac

mi'kmaw

AI mi'kmaw-i'si-t

speak Micmac

milk

milakej

NA milakej-k

milk

milakej
milakeju

NI milakej-u'mi
AI milakeju-a't-a-t

butter
add milk to hot drinks

miss

pesoq
pesoq
pesoq

TA pesoq-tela-q
TI pesoq-tesk-m
AI pesoq-tesk-m-a-t

miss
miss
stumble

moose

tia,m
tia'mu'
tia'mu
tia'mu
tia'mu

NA tia'm
NI tia'mu'-mi
AI tia'mu-e'ke-t
AI tia'mu-i'si-t
NI tia'mu-api

moose
moose fat or tallow
hunt moose
moose call; speak moose
moose thong

movement inward

wesu
wesu
wesu
wesu
wesu
wesu
wesu
wesu
wesu
wesu
wesue
wesue
wesue

II wesu-a'-q
AI wesu-a'-t
TA wesu-a'l-ik
AI wesu-a't-eke-t
AI wesu-a't-eke-t
PT wesu-a't-oq
II wesu-ask-ia-q
AI wesu-ask-ie-t
TA wesu-ateji-m-k
PT wesu-ateji-t-oq
AI wesu-eke-t
AI wesue-lam-i-t
TA wesue-pil-k
TI wesue-pil-m

sink in
sink in
take hold of
haul in the pot in a poker
game
take hold of
sink in
sink in
drag
drag
jerk
inhale
pull in by rope
pull in by rope.

mud

sisku

NI sisku

mud

sisku
sisku

NI sisku-apu
II sisku-i-k

muddy (dirty) water
muddy

mushrooms

l'ketu
l'ketu

NA l'ketu
AI l'ketu-eke-t

mushrooms
gather mushrooms

name

ewi't
ewi't

TA ewi't-ik
TI ewi't-m

name
name

neatly

pekaj
pekaj
pekaj
pekaj
pekaj
pekaj
pekaj

TA pekaj-a'l-ik
AI pekaj-a't-eke-t
PT pekaj-a't-oq
II pekaj-e-k
TA pekaj-eia-q
TI pekaj-o't-m
AI pekaj-e-k

do neatly
do, correctly
do neatly
neat
keep in good shape; condition
keep in good shape
neat

net

a'pi
a'pi
a'pi

AI a'pi-e-t
AI a'pi-m-i-t
NA n-t-a'pi-m

fish with a net
have a net
my net

old

kisiku'
kisiku'

II kisiku'-a-q
AI kisiku'-e-t

get old
get old

kisiku'	AI	kisiku'-lik-a'-t	walk like an old person
kisiku'	NI	kisiku'-lkw	old canoe
kisiku'	AI	kisiku'-qamik-si-t	act like an old person
kisiku'	NA	kisiku'-skw	old female animal
kisiku'	NA	kisiku'-skw-a'j	spinister
kisiku	NA	kisiku	old man
kisiku	NI	kisiku-ei	something old
kisiku	NA	kisiku-i'skw	old woman
kisikw	II	kisikw-e-k	full grown; mature
kisikw	AI	kisikw-e-t	full grown; mature
kisikw	TA	kisikw-en-k	grow; raise; rear
kisikw	TI	kisikw-en-m	grow; raise; rear

on board.

tep	TA	tep-a'l-ik	put aboard
tep	AI	tep-a'si-t	get on; get aboard
tep	PT	tep-a't-oq	put aboard
tep	II	tep-o't-as-ik	loaded up
tep	AI	tep-o't-as-i-t	loaded up
tep	AI	tep-pi-t	aboard; on or in a vehicle
tep	TA	tep-pil-k	hoist aboard
tep	TI	tep-pil-m	hoist aboard
tep	II	tep-te-k	aboard; on or in a vehicle

on top of.

ke'k	PT	ke'k-o't-oq	place atop
ke'k	AI	ke'k-oq-pi-t	lie atop
ke'ku	AI	ke'ku-pi-t	sit or set atop
ke'ku	AI	ke'ku-puku-i-t	stand atop
ke'ku	II	ke'ku-te-k	sit or set atop
ke'ku	AI	ke'ku-tesin-k	land atop
ke'kw	AI	ke'kw-a'si-t	get atop
ke'kw	II	ke'kw-e'-k	up above
ke'kw	NI	ke'kw-ei	upstairs
ke'kw	AI	ke'kw-i'pi-t	run atop
ke'kw	AI	ke'kw-isin-k	lie atop
ke'kw	TA	ke'kw-ism-a'l-ik	lay on top
ke'kw	PT	ke'kw-ism-a't-oq	lay on top

one

newt	XP	newt	one (in counting)
newt	AI	newt-alq-ikw-a-t	have one-eye
newt	II	newt-am-u'-k	one colour; a flush in poker
newt	AI	newt-am-uk-si-t	one colour; a flush in poker
newt	AI	newt-anq-asi-t	one thin and flat thing
newt	II	newt-anq-e-k	one thin and flat thing
newt	AI	newt-apsk-isi-t	one of something round and solid
newt	II	newt-apsk-e-k	one of something round and solid
newt	AI	newt-e'-j-i-t	one; alone
newt	II	newt-e'-j-k	one; alone
newt	AI	newt-ikat-a-t	have one leg or foot
newt	AI	newt-iptn-a-t	have one hand
newt	II	newt-itp-a'-q	one night
newt	AI	newt-oq-si-t	one of something long and narrow; cylindrical
newt	II	newt-ui'k-as-ik	have a single mark; ace card
newt	AI	newt-ui'k-asi-t	have a single mark; ace card
newte	XP	newte	one (with inanimate nouns)
newti	AI	newti-nqana'm-a-t	drink alone
newtu	TA	newtu-n-k	have one
newtu	NA	newtu-nem-i'-k-l	of one kind

open

pan	TA	pan-a'-l-ik	open
pan	II	pan-a'-s-ik	open up
pan	AI	pan-a'-si-t	open up
pan	PT	pan-a'-t-oq	open
pan	TI	pan-s-m	cut open; operate on
pan	TA	pan-t-a'-l-ik	open up
pan	PT	pan-t-a'-t-oq	open up
pan	AI	pan-t-epi-t	open
pan	AI	pan-tun-a'-si-t	open one's mouth
pan	AI	pan-tun-epi-t	have one's mouth open

opposite direction

enm	TA	enm-a'-l-ik	take or bring home
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enm	PT	enm-a't-oq	take or bring home
enm	TA	enm-a'ul-al-k	carry home
enm	TI	enm-a'ul-at-m	carry home
enm	NI	enm-alq-ei	hole
enm	NI	enm-aqq-ei	hole
enm	AI	enm-atej-a'si-t	hurry home
enm	AI	enm-eje-pi-t	face the other direction
enm	II	enm-eje-te-k	face the other direction
enm	AI	enm-ie-t	go home; depart
enm	AI	enm-u'jin-k	bent back facing in the
enm	AI	enm-u'jin-k	opposite direction
enm	TA	enm-ukkw-al-k	follow along home
enrh	TI	enm-ukkw-at-m	follow along home
enmi	AI	enmi-kat-e'pi-t	trot or scoot along
enmi	AI	enmi-kat-e'pi-t	home; beat it home
enmi	AI	enmi-lik-a'-t	walk away
enmi	TA	enmi-teska-k	chase after

other

nesp	AI	nesp-atal-k	eat while otherwise occupied
nesp	TA	nesp-ateji-m-k	drag along with
nesp	PT	nesp-ateji-t-oq	drag along with
nesp	AI	nesp-i-t	temporarily substitute for

out of

tew	TA	tew-a'l-ik	take or put out
tew	PT	tew-a't-oq	take or put out
tew	TA	tew-alq-a'l-ik	remove from
tew	PT	tew-alq-a't-oq	remove from
tew	II	tew-alq-ates-k	dislocate
tew	AI	tew-alq-atesin-k	dislocate
tew	TA	tew-alq-atesm-ik	shake out; dislocate
tew	PT	tew-alq-atest-oq	shake out; dislocate
tew	II	tew-alq-e'-k	dislocate
tew	II	tew-alq-ia-q	coze out
tew	AI	tew-alq-ie-t	coze out
tew	AI	tew-ap-i-t	look out from the inside

tew	TA	tew-aqq-a'l-ik	remove from
tew	PT	tew-aqq-a't-oq	remove from
tew	TA	tew-aqq-atesm-ik	shake out
tew	PT	tew-aqq-atest-oq	shake out
tew	TA	tew-at-teska-q	chase out
tew	AI	tew-atal-k	eat outside
tew	TA	tew-ateji-m-k	drag out
tew	PT	tew-ateji-t-oq	drag out
tew	AI	tew-eke-t	throw out
tew	AI	tew-ie-t	go outside; exit
tew	II	tew-ik-la-q	curve outward
tew	AI	tew-ik-ie-t	curve outward
tew	AI	tew-lukw-e-t	work away from home
tew	AI	tew-oq-pi-t	stick out
tew	II	tew-oq-te-k	stick out
tew	AI	tew-puku-a'si-t	step outside
tew	AI	tew-puku-i-t	stand outside the door
tew	TA	tew-ukkw-al-k	follow outside
tew	TI	tew-ukkw-at-m	follow outside
tewi	TA	tewi-ksm-a'l-ik	push out
tewi	PT	tewi-ksm-a't-oq	push out
tewi	AI	tewi-ws-i-t	vacate; move out
tewu	AI	tewu-lam-i-t	exhale

over

a's	II	a's-e'-k	beyond
a's	NI	a's-ei	the other side of a partition or obstacle

over in line of sight

a'sis	AI	a'sis-a'si-t	go over
a'sis	AI	a'sis-apek-i-t	climb
a'sis	AI	a'sis-eke-t	throw over
a'sis	AI	a'sis-pi-t	over; beyond; across
a'sis	AI	a'sis-pi-t	across
a'sis	II	a'sis-te-k	over; beyond; across
a'sis	II	a'sis-te-k	across

paddle

ji'm

AI

ji'm-e-t

paddle or row

partly

am

TA

am-ipu-l-k

rub on; rub in

am

PT

am-ipu-t-oq

rub self against

am

AI

am-istaqan-a-t

be hard of hearing

ami

II

ami-pi-te-k

warm of the weather

ami

AI

am-ipu-si-t

rub on; rub in

ami

AI

ami-tk-i-t

coolish

ami

II

ami-klu'-l-k

sort of good; so-so

ami

AI

ami-klu'-si-t

sort of good; so-so

ami

II

ami-tk-i-k

coolish

ami

AI

ami-pi-si-t

slightly warm*

ami

II

ami-sisku-apu-a-q

slightly muddy in color

ami

II

ami-tk-e'-k

somewhat cold weather

ami

AI

ami-nsitu-e'-k

partly sane

peel

pelk

TA

pelk-a'l-ik

peel; husk

pelk

PT

pelk-a't-oq

peel; husk

pelk

TA

pelk-oq-a'l-ik

peel by hand

pelk

PT

pelk-oq-a't-oq

peel by hand

pelk

TA

pelk-oq-s-ik

peel with a knife

pelk

TI

pelk-oq-s-m

peel with a knife

pelk

AI

pelk-oq-sawe-t

peel

pelk

TA

pelk-oq-te'-k

strip off with an axe

pelk

TI

pelk-oq-te'-m

strip off with an axe

plant

ika'taq

TA

ika'taq-al-k

plant; sow

ika'taq

TA

ika'taq-al-q

plant; sow

ika'taq

NI

ika'taq-an

cultivated land; garden

ika'taq

TA

ika'taq-ew-k

sow or plant for

den

✓

✓

ewl	AI	ewl-e'j-i-t	poor; poor condition
ewl	II	ewl-e'j-k	poor; poor condition
ewl	NA	ewl-e'j-uinu	poor person
ewl	NI	ewl-e'j-u-aqan	hard times
ewl	AI	ewl-tami-t	nibbling something you
ewl	AI	ewl-tami-t	don't think is very good

position

kesm	TA	kesm-a'l-ik	push
kesm	PT	kesm-a't-oq	push
kesm	AI	kesm-apew-i-t	look strange or weird
kesm	TA	kesm-aq-al-k	shove
kesm	PT	kesm-aq-t-oq	shove
kesm	AI	kesm-eke-t	shove
kesm	AI	kesm-i'si-t	speak in an odd or unusual way
kesm	AI	kesm-ik-i-t	well-built; well-proportioned
kesm	TA	kesm-oq-j-a'l-ik	push on, in or by a vehicle
kesm	PT	kesm-oq-j-a't-oq	push on, in or by a vehicle
kesm	AI	kesm-oq-j-eke-t	give a boost
kesm	AI	kesm-pis-i-t	well-dressed; fancily dressed
kesm	TI	kesm-tesk-m	bump into
kesm	TA	kesm-teska-q	bump into

prepare

ilaj	AI	ilaj-i-t	prepare for
ilaj	TA	ilaj-uk-t-a-q	prepare for; get ready for

promise

teplu	TA	teplu-m-k	promise
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properly

il	TA	il-a'l-ik	adjust; set; fix
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il	AI	il-a'si-t	get well; recover
il	PT	il-a't-oq	adjust; set; fix
il	TA	il-am-k	examine; look over
il	TA	il-anq-a'l-ik	fold right; fold properly
il	PT	il-anq-a't-oq	fold right; fold properly
il	TI	il-aḡt-m	examine; look over
il	AI	il-ik-si-k	planing; resurface
il	AI	il-ism-a'si-t	change position while lying down
il	TA	il-pil-k	tie up properly
il	TI	il-pil-m	tie up properly
il	AI	il-pil-si-t	get properly dressed
il	AI	il-puku-a'si-t	stand into position
il	TA	il-t-a'l-ik	shut; close
il	PT	il-t-a't-oq	shut; close
il	AI	il-t-eke-t	shut firmly
il	TA	il-taq-al-q	hitch up a horse
il	TA	il-taqa-n-e'w-al-q	prepare; organize; set up
il	TI	il-taqa-n-e'w-at-m	prepare; organize; set up
il	TA	il-taqa-n-k	guide or direct a horse by the reins
il	TA	il-taqa-n-k	

prostrate

kew	TA	kew-a's-al-k	topple
kew	TI	kew-a's-at-m	topple
kew	II	kew-aq-s-ik	blown down by a heavy wind
kew	AI	kew-aq-sin-k	blown down by a heavy wind
kew	II	kew-la-q	fall over; topple
kew	AI	kew-ie-t	fall over; topple
kew	TA	kew-s-ik	topple; fell by cutting
kew	TI	kew-s-m	topple; fell by cutting
kew	TA	kew-te'-k	knock down
kew	TI	kew-te'-m	knock down

put away

masq	TA	masq-a'l-ik	put away; store; save
masq	AI	masq-a't-asi-t	jailed; put in an institution

masq	PT	mas-q-a't-oq	put away; store; save
masq	AI	mas-q-o't-asi-t	saved up; accumulated

put on; fasten

nas	TA	nas-a'l-ik	put on; don
nas	PT	nas-a't-oq	put on; don
nas	TI	nas-apaq-a-m	screw on
nas	II	nas-apaq-tes-k	entangled
nas	AI	nas-eke-t	fasten
nas	TA	nas-k-a-q	wear
nas	TI	nas-k-m	wear

put out

naqasu'	TA	naqasu'-pütu-al-k	blow out; extinguish
naqasu'	TI	naqasu'-pütu-at-m	blow out; extinguish
naqasu	TI	naqasu-a'-m	put out a fire with a water hose
naqasu	TA	naqasu-a'l-ik	put out; extinguish
naqasu	PT	naqasu-a't-oq	put out; extinguish
naqasu	TA	naqasu-etesk-a-q	stamp out a fire
naqasu	TI	naqasu-etesk-m	stamp out a fire
naqasue	TA	naqasue-te'-k	beat out a fire
naqasue	TI	naqasue-te'-m	beat out a fire

quiet

wantaq	AI	wantaq-e'-k	quiet
wantaq	II	wantaq-it-k	still water
wantaq	II	wantaq-p-a'-q	calm water
wantaq	II	wantaq-pek-it-k	still water
wantaq	AI	wantaq-pi-t	quiet
wantaq	II	wantaq-te-k	quiet

raw or green

esk	II	esk-i-k	green of foliage; uncured
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esk
esk
eski
eski

AI esk-i-t
TA eski-p-k
TI eski-t-m
AI eski-tami-t

green of foliage; uncored
eat raw
eat raw
eat raw food

red

meku'
meku
mekw
mekw
mekw
mekw
mekw
mekw
mekw
mekw
mekw
mekw
mekw
mekw
mekw
mekw
mekw
mekw
mekw
mekw
mekwe
mekwe

AI meku'-t-a-t
II meku-apag-te-k
TA mekw-a'l-ik
AI mekw-a't-a-t
NI mekw-a't-aqan
PT mekw-a't-oq
II mekw-am-y'-k
AI mekw-am-uk-si-t
AI mekw-apsk-isi-t
II mekw-apsk-e-k
II mekw-at-etes-k
II mekw-ates-k
AI mekw-atesin-k
AI mekw-e'-k
II mekw-e'-k
NA mekw-e'-j-i-t
II mekw-i-k
AI mekw-i-t
NI mekw-ulkw
AI mekw-e'-saq-a'si-t
AI mekw-e'-saq-si-t

be dressed in red
with red streaks
make red
put on rouge
rouge
make red
reddish
reddish
round and red
round and red
flash red on and off
flash red; northern lights
flash red
red
red
beet
swollen
swollen
red canoe; any red boat; ear
turn red; blush
red-faced

remove

men
men

TA men-a'l-ik
PT men-a'q-a't-oq

remove; take off; pluck
take out of position (like a
gear-stick)

men
men
men
men
men

TA men-a'q-ikw-al-k
TI men-a'q-ikw-at-m
AI men-a'q-ikw-e-t
PT men-a't-oq
TA men-ikw-al-k

pry loose; pry off
pry off
pull up vegetables or weeds
remove; take off; pluck
pry out with hands or tool

men	TI	men-ikw-at-m
men	TA	men-in-a'l-ik
men	PT	men-in-a't-oq
men	AI	men-j-a'si-t
men	TA	men-s-ik
men	TI	men-s-m
men	TA	men-te'-k
men	TI	men-te'-m
men	AI	men-a'pi-e-t
men	TA	men-a'q-ikw-al-k

pry out with hands or tool
 rip or tear off or out
 rip or tear off or out
 get up from a prone position
 cut off
 cut off
 knock off; remove by striking
 knock off; remove by striking
 remove fish from a net
 pry loose

remove from water

natq	TA	natq-a'l-ik
natq	AI	natq-a'pi-e-t
natq	AI	natq-a'si-t
natq	PT	natq-a't-oq
natq	AI	natq-apil-awe-t
natq	TA	natq-apil-k
natq	TI	natq-apil-m

remove from the water
 pull a net from the water
 get out of the water
 remove from the water
 pull out of the water by rope
 pull out of the water by rope
 pull out of the water by rope

remove; bare

musik	TA	musik-a'l-ik
musik	AI	musik-a'si-t
musik	PT	musik-a't-oq
musik	AI	musik-e'-k
musik	II	musik-e'-k
musik	TA	musik-o'l-ik
musik	TA	musik-o't-l-k
musik	PT	musik-o't-oq
musik	AI	musik-te'-ke-t

skin; strip; clean
 undress
 skin; strip; clean
 bare; empty; clear
 bare; empty; clear
 strip
 undress; untrim
 strip
 clear the brush or thicket

rest

atlasm	AI	atlasm-i-t
atlasm	TA	atlasm-u'l-ik
atlasm	AI	atlasm-u't-eke-t

rest
 rest; give a rest to
 take a break

restless; fidgety

se sp	AI	se sp -a'-si-t
se sp	AI	se sp -e'-k
se sp	II	se sp -e'-k
se sp	TA	se sp -eia-q
se sp	AI	se sp -ewo'kwe-t
se sp	TI	se sp -o't-m
se spe	TA	se spe -m-k
se spe	TA	se spe -te'lem
se spe	TI	se spe -te't-m
se spe	II	se spe -ta'-q
se spe	AI	se spe -toqsi-t
se spu	TA	se spu -m-k
se spu	TI	se spu -t-m

restless; fidgety; squirm
noisy
noisy
bother with hands; seduce
talk on and on
bother with hands; seduce
disturb or bother by talking
about
worry about
worry about
make a continuous noise
make a continuous noise
nag about; fuss about
nag about; fuss about

restrain

na qan	PI	na qan -a'-q
na qan	TA	na qan -k
na qan	TI	na qan -m

dip out
hold back; restrain
hold back; restrain

right

ina qan	XP	ina qan
ina qan	II	ina qan -e-k

right
rightwards

rise

wena q	TA	wena q -a'-l-ik
wena q	AI	wena q -a'-si-t
wena q	PT	wena q -a'-t-oq
wera q	AI	wena q -eke-t
wena q	II	wena q -ia-q
wena q	AI	wena q -ie-t
wena q	AI	wena q -j-a'-t
wena q	NA	wena q -j-e'-w-j

pick up; lift up
rise
pick up; lift up
throw up in the air; flip
jump
jump
skip
grasshopper

wenaq
wenaq
wenaq
wenaq
wenaq

TI wenaq-pil-m
NA wenaq-pm-aqan
AI wenaq-tesk-a-t
AI wenaq-tesk-asi-t
AI wenaq-to'si-t

hoist, by rope or cable
lacrosse stick
flush (as a bird)
spring
skip rope; move up in the world

rock; swing

nanam
nanam
nanam
nanam
nanam
nanam
nanam
nanam

TA nanam-a'l-ik
TA nanam-a'l-ik
PT nanam-a't-oq
II nanam-ia-q
NI nanam-ia-q-aw-ei
NI nanam-ia-qan
NI nanam-ie-mk-ew-ei
AI nanam-ie-t

rock a baby
rock
rock
rock; swing
rocking chair; swing
swing
rocking chair; swing
rock

round

piptoq
piptoq
piptoq
piptoq

AI piptoq-ops-i-t
II piptoq-opsk-e-k
II piptoq-opsk-e-k
AI piptoq-opski-si-t

round (cylindrical, tubular)
it is round
round; globular
round; globular

rub

kas
kas
kas
kas

TA kas-a'l-ik
PT kas-a't-oq
II kas-apu-e-k
AI kas-apu-e-t

wipe or rub off
wipe or rub off
wash away; rub
wash away; rub

salt

salaw
salaw
salaw

AI salaw-a't-a-t
NI salaw-apu
AI salaw-e'-k

add salt
salt water
salty

salaw
salaw

II salaw-e'-k
NI salaw-ei

salty
salt

scrape

kesip
kesip
kesip
kesip
kesip
kesip
kesip
kesip
kesip
kesip

TA kesip-a'l-ik
PT kesip-a't-oq
NI kesip-ie-mk-ew-ei
II kesip-ku-e-k
AI kesip-ku-e-t
AI kesip-oqw-a-t
TA kesip-s-a'l-ik
TA kesip-te'-k
TI kesip-te'-m
AI kesip-to'si-t

scratch
scratch
itchyness
scratchy; itchy of a garment
scratchy; itchy of a garment
scrape
skin
scratch with an instrument
scratch with an instrument
scratch oneself

search

kwil
kwil
kwilu

TA kwil-a-q
TI kwil-m
AI kwilu-a'si-t

search for
search for
search about

secretly

kim
kim
kim
kim
kim
kim
kim
kim
kim
kim
kmud
kmud
kmud

AI kim-e'-k
AI kim-elm-i-t
AI kim-elm-uk-t-asi-t
AI kim-ewo'kwe-t
AI kim-ie-t
TA kim-tela-q
AI kim-tem-i-t
TI kim-tesk-m
TA kim-teska-k
TA kmud-n-al-k
TI kmud-n-at-m
AI kmud-n-e-t

sneaky
smile to oneself
smile to oneself
talk softly
sneak around
ambush
cry inside; cry silently
sneak up on
sneak up on
steal
steal
steal

sever

tem	TA	tem-a'ki-pu-l-k	saw down
tem	PT	tem-a'ki-t-t-oq	saw down
tem	TA	tem-a'l-ik	break in two
tem	II	tem-a's-ik	broken off
tem	AI	tem-a'si-t	broken off
tem	PT	tem-a't-oq	break in two
tem	TA	tem-alu-a'l-ik	break off at the tail
tem	PT	tem-alu-a't-oq	break off at the tail
tem	AI	tem-alu-eke-t	snap off at the tail
tem	TA	tem-alu-etesm-ik	break off at the tail end by slamming
tem	TA	tem-apsk-is-k	cut into segments or chunks
tem	TI	tem-apsk-is-m	cut into segments or chunks
tem	AI	tem-eke-t	snap in two
tem	AI	tem-ikat-a-t	have a foot or leg cut off
tem	AI	tem-in-a'-q	split in half
tem	AI	tem-iptn-a-t	have a hand or arm cut off
tem	TA	tem-isqon-a'l-ik	break off at the nose end
tem	PT	tem-isqon-a't-oq	break off at the nose end
tem	TA	tem-kw-a'l-ik	break off at the neck
tem	AI	tem-kw-e'-k	headless
tem	II	tem-kw-e'-k	headless
tem	TA	tem-kwe-p-k	bite the head part off
tem	TA	tem-kwe-s-k	cut or slice off at the neck
tem	TI	tem-kwe-s-m	cut or slice off at the neck
tem	TA	tem-kwe-te'-k	chop off at the neck
tem	TI	tem-kwe-te'-m	chop off at the neck
tem	TA	tem-p-ik	bite off
tem	TA	tem-s-ik	slice; sever by knife
tem	TI	tem-s-m	slice; sever by knife
tem	TI	tem-t-m	bite off
tem	TA	tem-te'-k	chop in two
tem	TI	tem-te'-m	chop in two
tem	II	tem-tes-k	broken in two
tem	AI	tem-tesin-k	broken in two
tem	TI	tem-tesk-m	break by stomping on
tem	TA	tem-teska-q	break by stomping on
tem	TA	tem-tesm-k	break; fracture
tem	PT	tem-test-oq	break; fracture
tem	NI	tem-a'ki-t-t-aqan	a saw

sheep

jijkluewj	NA	jijkluewj	sheep
jijkluewju	NI	jijkluewju-api	wool; yarn
jijkluewju	NI	jijkluewju-api-ei	woolen material

shy; bashful

netaq	TA	netaq-a'l-ik	embarrass
netaq	AI	netaq-a'si-t	ashamed; embarrassed
netaq	AI	netaq-asi-t	shameful
netaq	AI	netaq-e'-k	shy; bashful

sick

kesinukw	AI	kesinukw-a-t	be sick
kesinukw	AI	kesinukw-am-uk-si-t	look sick
kesinukwe	AI	kesinukwe-toqsi-t	sound sickly
ksnuk	NI	ksnuk-o'kuom	hospital

side of body

upm	AI	upm-esin-k	lie on one's side
upm	AI	upm-esm-a'si-t	lie down on one's side

sit

ep	TA	ep-a'l-ik	seat
ep	AI	ep-a'si-t	sit down
ep	TA	ep-a'su-al-k	sit on
ep	TI	ep-a'su-at-m	sit on
ep	II	ep-e-k	seated; placed; located
ep	AI	ep-i-t	seated; placed; located
epi	TI	epi-t-m	sit on; brood; hatch

skilled in...

nuj	TA	nuj-atej-o'l-ik	pull
nuj	PT	nuj-atej-o't-oq	pull
nuj	AI	nuj-i'pi-t	a runner
nuj	NA	nuj-i'pi-t	a professional runner
nuj	TA	nuj-im-k	the one who advises
nuj	NA	nuj-in-t-oq	a singer
nuji	NA	nuji-al-ap-i-t	a watchman
nuji	NA	nuji-ewj-o't-asi-t	hauler
nuji	NA	nuji-mil-a't-eke-t	a joker; prankster; jester
nuji	NA	nuji-mil-am-ukw-a't-eke-t	magician; one who puts things in every direction
nuji	NA	nuji-taqt-e-t	a professional baker
nut	NA	nut-apt-eke-t	a coroner
nut	NA	nut-ateji'-pu-t-eke-t	a delivery man
nut	NA	nut-oq-te-t	a cook

slow

paw	II	paw-a's-ik	move slowly
paw	AI	paw-a'si-t	move slowly
paw	AI	paw-natq-a'si-t	get out of the water slowly

slowly

kek-w	II	kek-w-a's-ik	move slowly
kek-w	AI	kek-w-a'si-t	move slowly
kek-w	AI	kek-w-e'-k	slow
kek-w	II	kek-w-e'-k	slow
kek-w	AI	kek-w-i'pi-t	run slowly

sankew	TA	sankew-a'l-ik	do slowly and carefully
sankew	II	sankew-a's-ik	saunter along
sankew	AI	sankew-a'si-t	saunter along
sankew	PT	sankew-a't-oq	do slowly and carefully
sankewi	AI	sankewi-ank-ita'si-t	think slowly

small

apj	AI	apj-oq-ji'-i-t	small and round
apj	II	apj-oq-ji'-k	small and round
aps	TA	aps-a'-ik	make smaller
aps	PT	aps-a'-t-oq	make smaller
aps	AI	aps-alq-ikw-a'-ji'-i-t	have tiny eyes
aps	AI	aps-alq-ikw-a-t	have small eyes
aps	AI	aps-alq-o'-tn-a-t	have a small mouth
aps	AI	aps-alq-utn-a-t	have a small mouth
aps	AI	aps-aq-q-utn-a-t	have a small mouth
aps	AI	aps-atp-a-t	have a small head
aps	TA	aps-j's-ik	alter clothing
aps	TI	aps-i's-m	alter clothing
aps	AI	aps-ikj-a-t	have small buttocks
aps	AI	aps-iptn-a-t	have small hands or paws
aps	AI	aps-isknu-e-t	fine-weave; knit
aps	AI	aps-isqon-a-t	have a small or narrow nose
aps	II	aps-kw-it-k	form an eddy
aps	II	aps-oqsk-e-k	it is small and round
apsi	TA	apsi-s-k	cut into narrow strips
apsi	TI	apsi-s-m	cut into narrow strips
apsi	TI	apsi-te'-m	cut small

shovel snow

qalip	NA	qalip-uti	snow shovel
qalip	NA	qalipù	caribou ie. the one who shovels snow

soft

nuk	TA	nuk-s-ik	cut into pieces
nuk	TI	nuk-s-m	cut into pieces
nuk	TA	nuk-te'-k	smash to bits
nuk	TI	nuk-te'-m	smash to bits
nuk	TI	nuk-tesk-m	crush or soften with the feet
nuk	TA	nuk-teska-q	crush or soften with the feet
nukw	TA	nukw-a'-ki-pu-l-k	grind
nukw	PT	nukw-a'-ki-t-t-o-q	grind
nukw	TA	nukw-a'-l-ik	soften; crumble
nukw	PT	nukw-a'-t-oq	soften; crumble

spill

kut	TA	kut-a'l-ik	pour
kut	PT	kut-a't-oq	pour
kut	TA	kut-atesm-k	spill
kut	PT	kut-atet-oq	spill
kut	AI	kut-eke-t	spill

spread

se's	TA	se's-a'l-ik	spread out
se's	II	se's-a'si-k	spread
se's	AI	se's-a'si-t	spread
se's	PT	se's-a't-oq	spread out
se's	AI	se's-altu-kwe-pi-t	have messy hair
se's	TA	se's-ikw-al-k	spread around
se's	TI	se's-ikw-at-m	spread around

start

poqt	TA	poqt-iteska-q	chase; start after
poqt	TA	poqt-a'ul-al-k	start to lug
poqt	TI	poqt-a'ul-at-m	start to lug
poqt	AI	poqt-a'ul-e-t	start to lug
poqt	TA	poqt-amk-a'l-ik	start to carry away
poqt	AI	poqt-amk-a'si-t	start off
poqt	PT	poqt-amk-a't-oq	start to carry away
poqt	II	poqt-amk-ia-q	begin; start out
poqt	AI	poqt-amk-ie-t	begin; start out
poqt	AI	poqt-amkw-e'ke-t	start off poling in a boat
poqt	TA	poqt-ateji-m-k	start to drag
poqt	AI	poqt-ewo'kwe-t	begin to speak
poqt	AI	poqt-isukw-i-t	start off by boat
poqt	PT	poqt-uk-t-oq	start to back pack.
poqt	TA	poqt-ukkw-al-k	start to follow
poqt	TI	poqt-ukkw-at-m	start to follow
poqti	TI	poqti-tesk-m	chase; start after
poqj	AI	poqj-i-t	elope
poqj	PT	poqj-in-t-oq	start to sing
poqji	AI	poqji-wsikew-e'-k	start to laugh

poqji
poqji

AI
AI

poqji-ws-i-t
poqji-wsk-e-t

start to move or vacate
begin or start to fish

start; set out

naj
naji
naji
naji
naji
naji
naji

AI
AI
AI
TA
AI
AI
AI

naj-ijj-ikw-a-t
naji-ilaj-i-t
naji-ktan-t-eke-t
naji-ne'i-am-k
naji-np-a-t
naji-tia'mu-e'ke-t
naji-wsk-e-t

defecate
start to pack; go get ready
start out to hunt and kill
go visit
go to sleep
set out to hunt moose
start out to fish

stop

pun
pun
pun
pun
pun
pun
pun
pun
pun
pun

TA
AI
AI
AI
PT
AI
TA
AI
AI
AI

pun-a'l-ik
pun-afal-k
pun-elm-i-t
pun-ewen-k
pun-ewis-t-oq
pun-ewo'kwe-t
pun-lukw-ew-k
pun-qat-k
pun-tem-i-t

quit; leave; desert; abandon
cease eating
stop laughing
stop talking
stop lecturing or preaching
cease lecturing
stop working for
cease living there
stop crying

story; legend

a'tukw
a'tukw

AI
TA

a'tukw-e-t
a'tukw-ew-k

tell a story
tell a story

straight

tetpaq
tetpaq
tetpaq
tetpaq

II
AI
AI
TA

tetpaq-i-k
tetpaq-ik-ist
tetpaq-pi-t
tetpaq-qam-a'l-ik

straight
straight
straight
place straight

tetpaq	PT	tetpaq-qam-a't-oq	place straight
tetpaq	II	tetpaq-qam-i-k	stand straight up
tetpaq	AI	tetpaq-qam-i-t	stand straight up
tetpaq	TA	tetpaq-s-ik	straight
tetpaq	TI	tetpaq-s-m	straight
tetpaq	AI	tetpaq-si-t	straight
tetpaq	II	tetpaq-te-k	straight
tetpaq	II	tetpaq-te-k	straight

stretch out

sip	TA	sip-taq-a'l-ik	stretch
sip	II	sip-taq-a's-ik	stretch
sip	AI	sip-taq-a'si-t	stretch
sip	PT	sip-taq-a't-oq	stretch
sip	AI	sip-taq-esin-k	stretch out

strike

me'	TA	me'-te'-k	strike
me'	TI	me'-te'-m	strike
me'	TA	me'-tela-q	hit with a bullet / arrow
me'	TI	me'-tel-m	hit with a bullet / arrow

strong; hard

melk	TA	melk-a'l-ik	harden
melk	II	melk-a's-ik	harden; solidified
melk	AI	melk-a'si-t	harden; solidified
melk	PT	melk-a't-oq	harden
melk	AI	melk-apj-i-t	have a strong grip
melk	AI	melk-aqan-atp-a-t	be bald headed
melk	AI	melk-e'-k	hard
melk	II	melk-e'-k	hard
melk	AI	melk-i'taqan-a-t	have a strong neck
melk	AI	melk-ik-i-t	solidly built
melki	AI	melki-j-a-t	constipated; have a hard stool
melki	NA	melki-ji'nm	strong man; solid man

stuck

amjim	AI	amjim-oq-pi-t	stuck
amjim	II	amjim-oq-te-k	stuck
amjim	II	amjim-oq-tes-k	caught; stuck
amjim	AI	amjim-oq-tesin-k	caught; stuck
amjim	TA	amjim-oqw-a'l-ik	get stuck inside
amjim	PT	amjim-oqw-a't-oq	get stuck inside

sweat

tekn	II	tekn-ia-q	sweat
tekn	AI	tekn-ie-t	sweat
tekn	AI	tekn-ma-t	cold house

take out; move

ket	TA	ket-alq-a'l-ik	take out of
ket	PT	ket-alq-a't-oq	take out of
ket	TA	ket-alq-ikw-al-k	pry out
ket	TI	ket-alq-ikw-at-m	pry out
ket	TA	ket-apj-a'l-ik	take with one's barehands
ket	AI	ket-apj-a'si-t	do something barehanded
ket	PT	ket-apj-a't-oq	take with one's barehands

temporary

maqat	PI	maqat-a'-q	lend to
maqat	NI	maqat-ew-ei	temporary thing

thick

pas	AI	pas-altu-kw-a-t	have thick hair
pas	AI	pas-atp-a'-t	thick headed
pas	AI	pas-e'-k	thick
pas	II	pas-e'-k	thick

thin

pepk	TA	pepk-a'ki-pu-l-k	grind down
pepk	PT	pepk-a'ki-t-t-oq	grind down
pepk	AI	pepk-e'j-i-t	thin

through

sap	TA	sap-alq-ate'-k	stab
sap	TI	sap-alq-ate'-m	pierce
sap	II	sap-alq-e-k	pass through as a tunnel
sap	TA	sap-aq-ate'-k	stab
sap	AI	sap-awsi-t	survive
saput	AI	saput-a'-t	have diarrhea
saput	II	saput-a'-s-ik	pass through; go through
saput	AI	saput-a'-si-t	pass through; go through
saput	TI	saput-alq-at-m	dig through
saput	II	saput-ask-ia-q	penetrate through
saput	AI	saput-ask-ie-t	penetrate through
sapute	TI	sapute-te'-m	pierce through
sapute	TA	sapute-tela-q	pierce with a bullet
sapute	TI	sapute-tel-m	pierce with a bullet
sapute	TA	sapute-teska-q	kick through; run through

thus

tel'	TA	tel'-te'lm-k	think about
tel'	TI	tel'-te'-t-m	think about
tel	TA	tel-a'-l-ik	do in such a manner
tel	AI	tel-a'-si-t	behave in such a manner
tel	II	tel-a'-t-eke-k	do something; at fault
tel	AI	tel-a'-t-eke-t	be at fault
tel	PT	tel-a'-t-oq	do in such a manner
tel	AI	tel-apsk-isi-t	big and round or oval shaped
tel	II	tel-apsk-e-k	big and round or oval shape
tel	AI	tel-e'-k	act like that
tel	II	tel-e'-k	act like that
tel	TA	tel-eia-q	treat so; treat as such
tel	TA	tel-i'-k	make as such; make so
tel	II	tel-ia-q	true; happen

tel	II	tel-ik	shaped like; dressed as such
tel	AI	tel-ik-i-t	shaped like; dressed as such
tel	TA	tel-im-k	tell
tel	II	tel-ima'-q	have such a smell or taste
tel	AI	tel-ima'-t	have such a smell or taste
tel	AI	tel-istaqan-ew-a'si-t	imagine one hears something
tel	II	tel-lukw-e-k	do such and such work
tel	AI	tel-lukw-e-t	do such and such work
tel	TI	tel-o't-m	treat so; treat as such
tel	TA	tel-oq-s-ik	cook in such a manner
tel	TI	tel-oq-s-m	cook in such a manner
tel	AI	tel-oq-si-t	cook in such a manner
tel	II	tel-oq-te-k	cook in such a manner
tel	TA	tel-p-ik	gnaw on
tel	II	tel-pit-a'-q	have such a length or height
tel	AI	tel-pit-oq-si-t	have such a length or height
tel	AI	tel-qamik-si-t	act thus; act in such a manner
tel	TA	tel-s-ik	cut into
tel	TI	tel-s-m	cut into
tel	TA	tel-sig-a-q	hear; sound like
tel	TI	tel-sit-m	hear; sound like
tel	TI	tel-t-m	gnaw on
tel	II	tel-ta'-q	sound like; sound so
tel	TA	tel-te-k	cut or chop
tel	TI	tel-te'-m	cut or chop
tel	AI	tel-toqsi-t	sound like; sound so
tel	II	tel-uisi-k	named or called thus
tel	AI	tel-uisi-t	named or called thus
teli	PT	teli-t-6q	make as such; make so

thus; so; there

etl'	TA	etl'-te'-k	beat
etl'	TI	etl'-te'-m	beat
etl'	AI	etl'-tem-i-t	cry
etl'	II	etl'-tes-k	one got injured
etl'	II	etl'-tes-k	beat or move rhythmically
etl'	AI	etl'-tesin-k	one got injured
etl'	AI	etl'-tesin-k	beat or move rhythmically
etl	AI	etl-atal-k	eat
etl	AI	etl-enm-i-t	laugh
etl	PT	etl-ewis-t-oq	talk

etl	AI	etl-ikun-ie-t	bleed
etl	PT	etl-in-t-oq	sing
etl	TA	etl-ipia-s-k	dry
etl	TA	etl-ipu-l-k	rub
etl	TI	etl-ipu-t-m	rub
etl	TA	etl-ite'lm-k	think
etl	TI	etl-ite't-m	think
etl	TI	etl-ipia-s-m	dry

thus; thither

el	PI	el-a'-q	swim toward
el	PT	el-a'ki-t-t-oq	saw wood
el	TA	el-ā'l-ik	take; bring toward in a group
el	PT	el-a't-oq	take; bring toward in a group
el	AI	el-ap-i-t	look toward
el	II	el-aq-s-ik	fly toward
el	AI	el-aq-sin-k	fly toward
el	AI	el-asu-kwe-t	wade toward in the water
el	AI	el-asum-t-eke-t	wade toward through the snow
el	AI	el-atej-a'si-t	go over, to quickly
el	AI	el-atp-q'jin-k	leann one's head toward
el	II	el-atq-e-k	dense (as a thicket)
el	AI	el-i'pi-t	rush toward
el	AI	el-i'pukwe-t	stagger toward
el	AI	el-i'sawe-t	crochet
el	AI	el-i'tu-a-t	have a beard
el	II	el-ia-q	go
el	AI	el-ie-t	go
el	AI	el-iku'n-ie-t	bleed toward
el	TA	el-ikw-al-k	move something towards with an instrument
el	TI	el-ikw-at-m	move something towards with an instrument
el	TA	el-isknu-al-k	braid, knit
el	TI	el-isknu-at-m	braid, knit
el	AI	el-isknu-e-t	knit, weave, spin
el	AI	el-isukw-e-t	paddle toward
el	AI	el-k-o'jin-k	faced toward
el	TA	el-o'l-ik	take; bring toward separately
el	PT	el-o't-oq	take; bring toward separately
el	AI	el-paq-n-to'si-t	splash oneself

el	TA	el-pil-k	send across by rope or cable
el	TA	el-pil-k	send across by a rope
el	TI	el-pil-m	send across by a rope
el	AI	el-sit-a'si-t	instep
el	TI	el-taq-a'-m	shoot toward
el	TA	el-taq-a'l-ik	string toward
el	PT	el-taq-a't-oq	string toward
el	AI	el-taq-sawe-t	cut sheens for basket making
el	AI	el-taq-te'-ke-t	weave
el	II	el-taq-te-k	line or road from A to B
el	II	el-taqa-ia-q	reach or stretch toward
el	AI	el-taqa-je-t	reach or stretch toward
el	AI	el-taqa-n-ew-e-t	spin thread
el	AI	el-tukw-i'-k	run toward
el	AI	el-a'jin-k	bent toward
el	PT	el-uk-t-oq	carry toward on one's back
el	TA	el-uk-t-uf-k	carry toward on one's back
el	TA	el-ukkw-a'l-k	follow toward
el	PT	el-ukkw-a't-oq	follow toward
eli	AI	eli-nis-iku'n-ie-t	bleed down toward
eli	PT	el-ipu-t-oq	shove toward

es	TA	es-ipu-l-k	grind
es	PT	es-ipu-t-oq	grind

tired

kispn	AI	kispn-apew-i-t	look tired
kispn	II	kispn-e-k	tired
kispn	AI	kispn-e-t	tired
kispn	AI	kispn-ie-t	feel tired
<u>kispn</u>	TA	kispn-ul-k	make tired
kispne	AI	kispne-toqsi-t	sound tired

to do...again

minu'	TA	minu'-pi-s-k	reheat
minu'	TI	minu'-pi-s-m	reheat
minu	TA	minu-a'l-ik	revive; duplicate
minu	PT	minu-a't-oq	revive; duplicate

minu	TI	minu-i't-m	repeat what is said
minu	TA	minu-oq-s-ik	recook
minu	TI	minu-oq-s-ra	recook

to extinction

ketm	TA	ketm-a-q	clean out (of food)
ketm	TA	ketm-e'-k	clean out (of food)
ketm	AI	ketm-oq-si-t	burned completely out
ketm	II	ketm-oq-te-k	burned completely out
ketme	TA	ketme-te'-k	wipe out; finish off
ketme	TI	ketme-te'-m	wipe out; finish off
ketme	AI	ketme-te'-m-a-t	wiped out; finished off

together

maw	AI	maw-a't-ajik	share; chip in together
maw	II	maw-amki-te-k-l	piled together
maw	TI	maw-lukw-at-m	include in the repairs
maw	NA	maw-amki-pi-jik	piled together
maw	TA	maw-o'l-ik	gather up
maw	AI	maw-o't-asi-t	gather; collect
maw	PT	maw-o't-oq	gather up
maw	AI	maw-pi-si-t	bundled
maw	AI	maw-pi-t	bunched together; placed with
maw	TA	maw-te'-k	collect; save
maw	TI	maw-te'-m	collect; save
maw	AI	maw-e'-k-ik	live together; gathered
maw	AI	maw-ki-lje-t	count; add up
maw	AI	maw-ki-lje-t	figure; calculate
maw	TA	maw-ki-m-k	include in the count; call together
maw	TI	maw-ki-t-m	include in the count; call together
maw	TA	maw-lukw-al-k	include in the repairs
maw	II	maw-pi-te-k	tied or bundled together
maw	II	maw-te-k	bunched together; placed with
mawi	AI	mawi-a't-ijik	gather; swarm as bees
mawi	AI	mawi-klu'-si-t	pretty good
mawi	II	mawi-klu-l-k	pretty good

mawi	AI	mawi-win-ji-t	pretty bad
mawi	II	mawi-win-ji-k	pretty bad

to here (see: from there)

wejk	AI	wejk-u'jin-k	bent toward
wejku'	II	wejku'-a-q	approach; come
wejku'	AI	wejku'-e-t	approach; come
wejku	AI	wejku-puku-i-t	stand facing toward
wejku	AI	wejku-tem-i-t	come crying
wejku	AI	wejku-tu'kw-i'-k	come running
wejkw	TA	wejkw-a'l-ik	bring or come with
wejkw	PT	wejkw-a't-oq	bring or come with
wejkw	AI	wejkw-aje-pi-t	sit or set facing toward
wejkw	II	wejkw-aje-te-k	sit or set facing toward
wejkw	II	wejkw-ap-a'-q	incoming or rising tide
wejkw	AI	wejkw-ap-i-t	sit facing
wejkw	II	wejkw-apn-ia-q	daybreak
wejkw	AI	wejkw-aq-t-eke-t	come sailing on
wejkw	II	wejkw-atej-a's-ik	hurry this way
wejkw	AI	wejkw-atej-a'si-t	hurry this way
wejkw	AI	wejkw-ateji-m-kwe-t	riding a vehicle
wejkw	AI	wejkw-atp-o'jin-k	bent toward from the head
wejkw	AI	wejkw-i'pulue-t	come on horseback
wejkw	AI	wejkw-isukw-i-t	come paddling toward
wejkw	II	wejkw-itp-a'-q	approach or come nightfall
wejkwa	II	wejkwa-pane-ta'-q	clear up of the sky
wejkwi	PI	wejkwi-kwitn-a'-q	come by canoe
wejkwi	AI	wejkwi-tu'kw-e'pi-t	come with pounding feet

top layer

weskit	II	weskit-pek-a's-ik	flow over
weskit	AI	weskit-pek-a'si-t	flow over
weskit	II	weskit-pek-ia-q	coated
weskit	AI	weskit-pek-ie-t	coated
weskit	AI	weskit-pi-t	sit or set on top
weskit	II	weskit-qo'we-k	float
weskit	AI	weskit-qo'we-t	float
weskit	II	weskit-te-k	sit or set on top

weskij	TA	weskij-inu-a'l-ik	give birth to
weskij	AI	weskij-inu-i-t	born
weskiji	TA	weskiji-am-a'l-ik	coat; paint
weskiji	PT	weskiji-am-a't-oq	coat; paint

to skin

pes	TA	pes-a'l-ik	skip a fish
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to the end

apt	TA	apt-lam-a'l-ik	smother-
apt	PT	apt-lam-a't-oq	smother
apt	II	apt-lam-i-k	suffocate
apt	AI	apt-lam-i-t	suffocate
apt	AI	apt-lam-sin-k	lose one's breath in a gale
apti	II	apti-tes-k	stuck
apti	AI	apti-tesin-k	stuck
apj	AI	apj-iku'n-ie-t	bleed to death
apj	TA	apj-im-k	out talk
apji	XP	apji	constantly
apji	PT	apji-t-oq	out of breath as the result of having a tantrum

truck (English)

truck	II	truck-jii'j-a'la-q	a truck load full
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try

kwej	TA	kwej-a'l-ik	test; try out
kwej	PT	kwej-a't-oq	test; try out
kweji	AI	kweji-natq-a'si-t	try to get out of the water
kweji	TA	kweji-nem-i'-k	try to see
kweji	PT	kweji-nemi-t-oq	try to see
kweji	AI	kweji-paw-natq-a't	try to get out of a thicket

turn around

kinawsk	AI	kinawsk-a'si-t	turn, back
kinawsk	AI	kinawsk-ism-tesin-k	turn over while prone
kinawsk1	AI	kinawski-puku-a'si-t	turn around while standing

turn over

kawask	AI	kawask-ism-tesin-k	turn over while prone
kawask	TA	kawask-a'l-ik	overturn
kawask	PT	kawask-a't-oq	overturn
kawask	TA	kawask-ek-a'l-ik	turn over
kawask	PT	kawask-ek-a't-oq	turn over
kawask	AI	kawask-ek-e-t	turn something over
kawask	AI	kawask-ism-a'si-t	turn self over
kawask	TI	kawask-ui't-m	say backwards
kawask	AI	kawask-a'si-t	turn over

two

tapu	NI	tapu-apj-ink-ew-ei	tool or object requiring use of both hands
tapu	II	tapu-apsk-e-k-l	two of something globular or round in shape
tapu	II	tapu-itp-a'q	two nights
tapu	TA	tapu-nem-i'k	have two pairs of a kind
tapu	II	tapu-oqsk-e-k-l	two of something cylindrical in shape
tapu	AI	tapu-oqs-ijik	two of something cylindrical in shape

unable; cannot

me'si	XP	me'si	unable; cannot (used with non-negative verbs)
me'si	AI	me'si-pm-ie-t	incapable of walking
me'si	AI	me'si-tukw-i'k	incapable of running

under; bottom

nek	AI	nek-oq-pi-t	lie underneath
nek	II	nek-oq-te-k	lie underneath
nek	AI	nek-ul-pi-t	sit in the bottom of a canoe
nek	II	nek-ul-te-k	sit in the bottom of a canoe
nek	AI	nek-ulq-ipi-t	sit or set in a canoe
nek	II	nek-ulq-ite-k	sit or set in a canoe
nekw	TA	nekw-as-a'l-ik	put underneath
nekw	PT	nekw-as-a't-oq	put underneath
nekwi	TA	nekwi-ksm-a'l-ik	push underneath
nekwi	PT	nekwi-ksm-a't-oq	push underneath

understand

nest	AI	nest-ik	understand
nest	TA	nest-a-q	understand
nestu	AI	nestu-e'-k	normal; sensible; of sound mind
nestu	AI	nestu-ita'si-t	recollect; remember

up

toju'	TA	toju'-ki-m-k	send up
toju'	TI	toju'-ki-t-m	send up
toju'	II	toju'-pil-awe-k	hoist
toju'	AI	toju'-pil-awe-t	hoist
toju'	TA	toju'-pil-k	hoist up
toju'	TI	toju'-pil-m	hoist up
toju	II	toju-a'-q	go upstairs
toju	AI	toju-a'-t	go upstairs
toju	AI	toju-apek-i-t	crawl up
toju	II	toju-e-k	up above
toju	AI	toju-itukw-i'-k	run upstairs

variegated

amal	TA	amal-am-k	glance at
amal	XP	amal-amk-uk	where there are many

amal	XP	amal-amk-uk	varieties of sand
amal	AN	amal-amkw	fine sand
amal	TI	amal-apt-m	glance at
amal	TA	amal-ik-s-ik	whittle
amal	TI	amal-ik-s-m	whittle
amal	AI	amal-ik-sawe-t	carve; whittle
amal	AI	amal-isknu-e-t	crochet
amal	TA	amal-lukw-al-k	decorate
amal	TI	amal-lukw-at-m	decorate
amal	AI	amal-sawe-t	he is cutting for the
amal	AI	amal-sawe-t	sake of cutting
amal	TA	amal-taq-a'l-ik	put a design on; decorate
amal	NI	amal-taq-a't-aqan	strong decorations
amal	PT	amal-taq-a't-oq	put a design on; decorate
amal	TA	amal-taq-i's-ik	embroider
amal	TI	amal-taq-i's-m	embroider
amal	AI	amal-taq-i'sawe-t	embroider
amal	AI	amal-taq-sawe-t	etching
amal	II	amal-taq-wi'k-as-ik	embroidered; a mixed design

variety

mil	II	mil-am-u'-k	all kinds of; variety of
mil	AI	mil-am-uk-si-t	all kinds of; variety of
mil	AI	mil-ita'si-t	think about all kinds
mil	AI	mil-kusi-t	have all kinds of dreams
mil	AI	mil-lukw-e-t	do different kinds of work
mil	II	mil-pek-it-k	flow in all directions
mil	II	mil-qamik-e-k	uneven; hilly ground
mil	TA	mil-s-ik	whittle
mil	TI	mil-s-m	whittle
mil	TA	mil-ui't-ik	have many names for
mil	TI	mil-ui't-m	have many names for
mil	AI	mil-uisi-t	have many names
mil	AI	mil-ita'si-t	of things

wait

eskm	AI	eskm-a-t	wait
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wake up

tukw	TA	tukw-a'l-ik	wake up
tukw	TA	tukw-eia-q	wake up by shaking
tukw	AI	tukw-ie-t	wake up; awaken

waltes

waltes	NA	waltes	waltes game
waltest	NI	waltest-a't-imk	dice game playing
waltest	AI	waltest-a-t	play dice
waltest	NA	waltest-aqan-ei	waltes bowl or plate
waltest	NA	waltest-aqan-ek	waltes bones or dice

warm

ep	II	ep-oq-e-k	light and warm of a breeze
ep	II	ep-p-a'-q	warm liquid
ep	II	ep-p-ete-k	lukewarm water
ep	AI	ep-paq-si-jik	warm of a liquid
ep	TA	ep-s-ik	heat; warm up
ep	TI	ep-s-m	heat; warm up
ep	II	ep-sawe-k	radiate; give off heat
ep	AI	ep-sawe-t	radiate; give off heat
ep	NI	ep-si-mk-ew-ei	fever
ep	AI	ep-si-t	hot
ep	II	ep-te-k	hot (also used for weather)

wash

kesis	TA	kesis-p-a'l-ik	wash
kesis	NI	kesis-p-a't-ek-mk-ew-ei	washing machine
kesis	AI	kesis-p-a't-ek-t	wash floors, etc.
kesis	PT	kesis-p-a't-oq	wash
kesis	AI	kesis-p-al-si-t	take a bath
kesis	TA	kesis-p-ap-al-ik	prewash; hose down
kesis	AI	kesis-p-ap-al-si-t	take a sponge bath
kesis	TI	kesis-p-ap-at-u	prewash; hose down

kesis

AI

kesis-t-aqan-ew-e-t

wash clothes

water

samqwan

NI

samqwan

water

samqwan

II

samqwan-apu-a'-q

watery

samqwan

NA

samqwan-i'j

toad; a heavy drinker

samqwan

II

samqwan-i-k

watery

samqwan

II

samqwan-k

watery

wet

saqp

II

saqp-e'-k

wet

saqp

AI

saqp-e'-k

wet

saqp

II

saqp-ia-q

get damp

saqp

AI

saqp-ie-t

get damp

saqp

AI

saqp-ikj-a-t

have a wet-bottom

what?

tal

II

tal-am-u'-k

What colour?

tal

AI

tal-am-uk-si-t

What colour?

white

wap

II

wap-a's-ik

turn white; open one's eyes

wap

AI

wap-a'si-t

turn white; open one's eyes

wap

II

wap-am-u'-k

look white

wap

AI

wap-am-uk-si-t

look white

wap

AI

wap-e'-k

white

wap

II

wap-e'-k

white

wap

II

wap-e'j-i-k

whitish

wap

AI

wap-e'j-i-t

whitish

wap

NI

wap-e'j-k

flour

wap

AI

wap-i-t

awake; have one's eyes open

wap

II

wap-k

dawn; daylight

wap	AI	wap-kw-a-t	have white hair
wap	NI	wap-kw-an	grey or white hair
wap	AI	wap-oq-si-t	faded from the sun
wap	II	wap-oq-te-k	faded from the sun
wapi	AI	wapi-staq-apew-i-t	look pale
wapi	AI	wapi-staq-e'-k	pale
wapi	AI	wapi-stoqon-am-uk-sl-t	pale green
wapi	AI	wapi-np-a-t	sleep with eyes open
wapi	II	wapi-stoqon-am-u'-k	pale green

whole

mes	AI	mes-ek-e-t	swallow
mes	TA	mes-n-k	receive; get; catch hold of
mes	TI	mes-n-m	receive; get; catch hold of

wipe

ka's	TA	ka's-ik	wipe
ka's	TI	ka's-m	wipe

woman

e'pit	NA	e'pit	woman
e'pit	AI	e'pit-ew-e'ke-t	seek / hunt for a woman
e'pit	AI	e'pit-ew-i-t	become a woman
e'pit	AI	e'pit-ew-qamik-si-t	act like a woman

work

elukw	TA	elukw-al-k	repair; fix
elukw	TI	elukw-at-m	repair; fix
elukw	TA	elukw-e'-k	work; make work
elukw	II	elukw-e-k	work
elukw	AI	elukw-e-t	work
elukw	TI	elukw-et-u	use for work

elukw	TA	elukw-ew-k	work for
lukow	NI	lukow-aqan-e'kmuti	tool kit ; tool box
lukow	AI	lukow-aqan-i-t	bothersome; troublesome
lukow	NA	lukow-inu	worker
lukow	NI	lukow-aqan	work

work the land

elke	TI	elke-s-m	plow the land
elke	AI	elke-sawe-t	plow
elke	AI	elke-t-e'ke-t	cultivate; hoe

wrap around

laq	NI	laq-pil-aqan	wooden hoop support around
laq	NI	laq-pis-uti	inside of wigwam apron

wring

jim	TA	jim-pek-en-ik	wring out
jim	TI	jim-pek-en-m	wring out

write

ewi'k	TA	ewi'k-ik	write; mark down
ewi'k	II	ewi'k-ik-e-k	write
ewi'k	AI	ewi'k-ik-e-t	write
ewi'k	NI	ewi'k-ik-emk-ew-ei	writing pad
ewi'k	TI	ewi'k-m	write; mark down
ewi'k	TA	ewi'k-m-a-q	write-to

wrong

o'pl'	TA	o'pl'-te'k	hit wrong; chop wrong
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o'pl'	TI	o'pl'-tə-m	hit wrong; chop wrong
o'pl	TA	o'pl-a'l-ik	do wrong
o'pl	AI	o'pl-a't-eke-t	do wrong
o'pl	PT	o'pl-a't-oq	do wrong
o'pl	AI	o'pl-atal-k	eat wrong
o'pl	TA	o'pl-ui't-ik	say o' name incorrectly
o'pl	TI	o'pl-ui't-m	say or name incorrectly
o'pl	TA	o'pl-wi't-ik	say or name wrong
o'pl	TI	o'pl-wi't-m	say or name wrong

young man

l'pa'tu	NA	l'pa'tu	young man (16-18yrs of age)
l'pa'tu'	NA	l'pa'tu'-ji'	small boy
l'pa'tuj	NA	l'pa'tuj	boy
l'pa'tuju	AI	l'pa'tuju-i-t	become or be a boy
l'pa'tus	NA	l'pa'tus	young man

APPENDIX B.1 MICMAC MEDIALS AND NOUN FINALS

M -a'ki	grind	
M -a'q	take out of position	
M -a'ul~awl	back of body	
M -aje~eje	facing	
M -alq~aqq	hole	< *a.0ak (hole)
M -altu	hair	
M -alu	tail	< *a.lwiwe. (tail)
M/NF -amk	sand / bank	< *a.mehk (earth)
NF -an	noun final	
M -anku	trade / sell door to door	
M -anq	thin / flat	
M -ap	1. see 2. water	< *a.p (see) < *a.pu (water)
M -apaq	streaked	
M -apek	crawl	
M -apew	appearance	
NF -api	net / string	< *a.py(e.)(k) (string) see medial -a'pi

M -apj	grip / bareband	
M -apn	dawn	< root: wapn- (dawn)
M/NF -apsk(w)~~opsk(i)-round	/ globular	< *a.pe0k(w) (rock / metal)
M/NF -apu	water containing particulate material	< *a.pu (water)
M -aq	movement through air	
NF -aqan	noun final	
M -ask	directional movement	
M -asu	wade through water	
M -asum	wade through snow	
M -atej~~atij	swift movement	
M -ateji	drag	
NF -atk(w)	handle / post	< *a.htekw (tree)
M/NF -atp	head	
M -atq	bushy (of woods or facial hair)	
M/NF -awti	path	
NF -e'kmuti	container	
NF -e'skw~~i'skw~~skw	woman	< *e0kwe.w (woman)
NF -ei	noun final	
M -ek	directional movement	
M -elm~~enm	laugh	

M -eskwew	woman	< *eθkwe.w (woman)
M -esm~~ism	prone	
M -ewis ₁	talk	
M -i'taqan'	neck	< possessed stem: nji'taqan (my neck)
M -i'tu	hair on face: beard, mustache, etc.	
NF -i	noun final	
M -ijj	defecate	
M -ik~~ikw	shape	
M -ikj	buttocks	
M -iku'n~~ikun	bleed	
M -ikw	1. shape 2. eyes 3. instrument	< *i.nkw(e.) (eyes, face)
M -ilnu	tongue	< possessed stem: nilnu (my tongue) < *i.θan (tongue)
M -ima~~ima'	smell / taste	
M -ip	1. rip as in strips or apart 2. sing	
NF -inu~~winu	person	
M/NF -ipi	paddle	
M -ipia	dry	
M/NF -iptn	hand	< possessed stem: npita (my hand)
M -isknir	handiwork (weave, knit, braid, etc.)	

M -isqon	nose	< possessed stem: nsisqon (my nose)
M -istaqan	ears	< possessed stem: nsituaqan (my ear)
M -isukw	paddle	
M -itn	nostril	< possessed stem: nitn (my nostril)
M -itp	night	
M -j~t	movement against transverse surface	< *t
M -k(w)(e)	head / face	< *exkwe. (head)
M -kisn	shoe	< *axkesen
M -ki	count / read / send	< *aki
M -ku~kum~kut	clothes	< *akohm (blanket)
M -kwij	humour	
M -lik	walk	
M -lam	breathe	
M -lukw	work	< root: elukw- (work)
NF -man~min	berry	
M -nik	to shoulder	< *nik (to shoulder)
M -nim	lifestyle	
NF -o'kuom~ukuqm	dwelling	
NF -o'mi~u'mi	fat or grease	
M -o'tn~tun~utn	mouth	< *eton(e.) (mouth)
M -oq(w)	solid / horizontal position	

M -oqs~~oqsk	round / cylindrical
M -p	water / liquid < *epy(e.)(k)
M -paq	water / liquid
M -pek	full (of liquid)
M -(a)pil	string : also TA/TI verb final (string)
M -pis	dressed
M -(i)pu	rub
M -puku	stand
M -qam	in relation to the ground
M -qamik	character
M -qwan	clothing
M -sit	foot / feet < possessed stem: nsit (my foot)
M -taq~~taqa	line
M -tem	cry < *atwe.mo
M -(i)tukw~~tu'kw	trot (move by lifting feet high)
M -tul	boat < *o.θ (canoe / boat)
M -ui'k	mark / write < root: ewi'k- (write)
M -ukkw	follow
NF -ulk~lk	canoe < *o.θak (canoe / boat)
M -usu	testicle < possessed stem: nulsu (my testical)
NF -uti	noun final

APPENDIX B.2

DATA: MICMAC MEDIALS AND NOUN FINALS

M	-a'ki	grind
NI	tm-a'ki-t-t-aqan	a saw
TA	jil-a'ki-pu-l-k	mark with a saw
TA	tem-a'ki-pu-l-k	saw down
TA	nukw-a'ki-pu-l-k	grind
TA	pepk-a'ki-pu-l-k	grind down
PT	jil-a'ki-t-t-oq	mark with a saw
PT	tem-a'ki-t-t-oq	saw down
PT	nukw-a'ki-t-t-oq	grind
PT	pepk-a'ki-t-t-oq	grind down
PT	el-a'ki-t-t-oq	saw wood
M	-a'q	take out of position
AI	awan-a'q-i-e-t	uncertain, unaware
AI	men-a'q-ikw-e-t	pull up vegetables or weeds
TA	men-a'q-ikw-al-k	pry loose; pry off
TA	men-a'q-ikw-al-k	pry loose
PT	men-a'q-a't-oq	take out of position (like a gear-stick)
TI	men-a'q-ikw-at-m	pry loose; pry off
M	-a'ul~awl	back of body
AI	al-a'ul-e-t	carry around on the back
AI	poqt-a'ul-e-t	start to lug
TA	al-a'ul-al-k	carry around on the back
TA	enm-a'ul-al-k	carry home
TA	poqt-a'ul-al-k	start to lug
TI	al-a'ul-at-m	carry around on the back
TI	enm-a'ul-at-m	carry home
TI	poqt-a'ul-at-m	start to lug
AI	pet-awl-e-t	lug here on the back
TA	pem-awl-al-k	carry along on one's back

TA	pet-awl-al-k	lug or carry on the back
TI	pem-awl-at-m	carry along on one's back
TI	pet-awl-at-m	lug or carry on the back

M	-aje~~eje	facing
AI	wejkwa-je-pi-t	sit or set facing toward
II	wejkwa-je-te-k	sit or set facing toward
AI	enme-je-pi-t	face the other direction
II	enme-je-te-k	face the other direction

M	-alq~~aqq	hole	< *a.0ak (hole)
AI	maq-alq-asi-t	have a large hole	
AI	maq-alq-ikw-a-t	have large eyes	
AI	newt-alq-ikw-a-t	have one-eye	
AI	tew-alq-atesin-k	dislocate	
AI	tew-alq-ie-t	ooze out	
AI	aps-alq-ikw-a'-ji'j-i-t	have tiny eyes	
AI	aps-alq-ikw-a-t	have small eyes	
AI	aps-alq-o'tn-a-t	have a small mouth	
AI	aps-alq-utn-a-t	have a small mouth	
II	tew-alq-ates-k	dislocate	
II	tew-alq-e'-k	dislocate	
II	tew-alq-ia-q	ooze out	
II	sap-alq-e-k	pass through as a tunnel	
NI	ejm-alq-e'j-i'j	small hole	
TA	tew-alq-a'l-ik	remove from	
TA	tew-alq-atesm-ik	shake out; dislocate	
TA	ket-alq-a'l-ik	take out of	
TA	ket-alq-ikw-al-k	pry out	
TA	sap-alq-ate'-k	stab	
PT	tew-alq-a't-oq	remove from	
PT	tew-alq-atest-oq	shake out; dislocate	
PT	ket-alq-a't-oq	take out of	
TI	ket-alq-ikw-at-m	pry out	
TI	sap-alq-ate'-m	pierce	
TI	saput-alq-at-m	dig through	
NI	enm-alq-ei	hole	
NI	enm-aqq-ei	hole	
AI	aps-aqq-utn-a-t	have a small mouth	

TA	tew-aqq-a'l-ik	remove from
TA	'tew-aqq-atesm-ik	shake out
TA	sap-aqq-ate'-k	stab
PT	tew-aqq-a't-oq	remove from
PT	tew-aqq-atest-oq	shake out

M	-altu	hair
AI	se's-altu-kwe-pi-t	have messy hair
AI	pas-altu-kw-a-t	have thick hair

M	-alu	tail	< *a.lw we. (tail)
AI	tem-alu-eke-t	snap off at the tail	
TA	tem-alu-a'l-ik	break off at the tail	
TA	tem-alu-etesm-ik	break off at the tail end by slamming	
PT	tem-alu-a't-oq	break off at the tail	

M/NF	-amk	sand/bank	< *a.mehk (earth)
II	kwesaw-amk-ia-q	Sandy Point	
II	nuk-amk-ta'-ji'-k	Sandy Harboùt	
II	qapskw-ámk-it-k	rapids	
XP	amal-amk-uk	where there are many varieties of sand	

NF	-an,	noun final	
NA	walqw-an	rainbow	
NI	mem-kw-an	temple of the head	
NI	ika'taq-an	cultivated land; garden	
NI	wap-kw-an	grey or white hair	

M	-anku	trade / sell door to door
AI	pem-anku-a-t	trade or sell door to door

TA	al-anku-al-k	trade or sell door to door
PT	al-anku-et-oq	trade or sell door to door

M -anq thin / flat

AI	newt-anq-asi-t	one thin and flat thing
II	newt-anq-e-k	one thin and flat thing
TA	il-anq-a'l-ik	fold right; fold properly
PT	il-anq-a't-oq	fold right; fold properly

M -ap 1. see < *a.p (see)
2. water < *a.pu (water)

AI	al-ap-i-t	look around
AI	ikan-ap-i-t	look straight ahead
AI	win-ap-i-t	see poorly
AI	wapn-ap-i-t	stay up all night
AI	wel-ap-i-t	a good view
AI	a'qat-ap-i-t	half shot from drinking
AI	jil-ap-a't-eke-t	mark
AI	tew-ap-i-t	look out from the inside
AI	mal-ap-i-t	see poorly
AI	ewl-ap-i-t	poor vision
AI	matu-ap-etesin-k	glance
AI	wejkw-ap-i-t	sit facing
AI	el-ap-i-t	look toward
AI	kesis-p-ap-al-si-t	take a sponge bath
II	was-ap-a'-q	crystal clear water
II	wejkw-ap-a'-q	incoming or rising tide
NA	nuji-al-ap-i-t	a watchman
PT	jil-ap-t-oq	make footprints
TA	jil-ap-a'l-ik	mark; scrape; scratch
TA	kesis-p-ap-al-ik	prewash; hose down
PT	jil-ap-a't-oq	mark; scrape; scratch
TI	kesis-p-ap-at-u	prewash; hose down

M -apaq streaked

AI pem-apaq-tesin-k streaked

II	pem-apaq-tes-k	streaked
II	maqtew-apaq-te-k	with black streaks
II	meku-apaq-te-k	with red streaks
II	nas-apaq-tes-k	entangled
TA	jil-apaq-te'-k	mark with a line or string
TY	jil-apaq-te'-m	mark with a line or string
TI	nas-apaq-a-m	screw on

M -apek crawl

AI	asikom-apek-i-t	crawl across
AI	pem-apek-i-t	crawl along
AI	eset-ek-j-apek-i-t	crawl backwards
AI	pit-apek-i-t	crawl underneath
AI	a'sis-apek-i-t	climb
AI	toqju-apek-i-t	crawl up

M -apew appearance

AI	win-apew-i-t	ugly; homely
AI	mejik-apew-i-t	have a dirty face
AI	kesm-apew-i-t	look strange or weird
AI	kispn-apew-i-t	look tired
AI	wapt-staq-apew-i-t	look pale

NF -api net / string < *a.py(e).(k) (string)

NI	tia'mu-api	moose thong
NI	jijkluewju-api	wool; yarn
NI	jijkluewju-api-ei	woolen material

M -apj grip / barehand

AI	melk-apj-i-t	have a strong grip
AI	ket-apj-a'si-t	do something barehanded
NI	tapu-apj-imk-ew-ei	tool or object requiring use of both hands

TA	ket-apj-a'l-ik	take with one's barehands	
PT	ket-apj-a't-oq	take with one's barehands	
M	-apn	dawn	< root: wapn- (dawn)
II	wejkw-apn-ia-q	daybreak	
M/NF	-apsk(w)~opsk-	round / globular	< *a.pe0k(w) rock / solid
AI	maq-apsk-usu-a-t	have large testicles	
AI	newt-apsk-isi-t	one of something round and solid	
AI	mekw-apsk-isi-t	round and red	
AI	tel-apsk-isi-t	big and round or oval shaped	
II	pemi-mq-apsk-e-k	become large and round	
II	maq-apsk-e-k	large and round	
II	newt-apsk-e-k	one of something round and solid	
II	mekw-apsk-e-k	round and red	
II	tel-apsk-e-k	big and round or oval shape	
II	tapu-apsk-e-k-l	two of something globular or round in shape	
TA	tem-apsk-is-k	cut into segments or chunks	
TI	tem-apsk-is-m	cut into segments or chunks	
NI	l'n-apskw	Indian rock	
AI	piptoq-opski-si-t	round; globular	
M/NF	-apu	water containing particulate material	< *a.pu (water)
AI	kas-apu-e-t	wash away; rub	
II	ami-sisku-apu-a-q	slightly muddy in color	
II	kas-apu-e-k	wash away; rub	
II	samqwan-apu-a'-q	watery	
NI	mjik-apu	dirty water	
NI	sisku-apu	muddy (dirty) water	
NI	salaw-apu	salt water	
M	-aq	movement through air	
AI	pem-aq-sin-k	carried by the wind; slang for that person goes flying by	

AI	pem-aq-t-eke-t	sail along
AI	pem-siaw-aq-t-eke-t	sail along by
AI	kew-aq-sin-k	blown down by a heavy wind
AI	el-aq-sin-k	fly toward
AI	wejkw-aq-t-eke-t	come sailing on
II	pem-aq-s-ik	fly along
II	kew-aq-s-ik	blown down by a heavy wind
II	el-aq-s-ik	fly toward
TA	nis-aq-al-k	shove down
TA	paqas-aq-al-k	throw in the water; launch
TA	kesm-aq-al-k	shove
PT	nis-aq-t-oq	shove down
PT	paqas-aq-t-oq	throw in the water; launch
PT	kesm-aq-t-oq	shove

NF	-aqan	noun final
AI	melk-aqan-atp-a-t	be bald headed
AI	kesis-t-aqan-ew-e-t	wash clothes
AI	lukow-aqan-i-t	bothersome; troublesome
NA	wen-aq-pm-aqan	lacrosse stick
NA	waltest-aqan-ei	waltes bowl or plate
NA	waltest-aqan-ek	waltes bones or dice
NI	al-apil-aqan	knapsack
NI	assu-t-aqan	ownership
NI	waq-aqan-ikn	crooked knife
NI	lasukw-aqan	game of cards
NI	ki-t-m-aqan-k	waltes counters
NI	ept-aqan	dish
NI	ept-aqan-o'kuom	china cabinet; cupboard
NI	l'lut-aqan	fence
NI	l'lut-aqan-atkw	fence railing
NI	lutm-aqan	gossip
NI	ktan-t-aqan	hatred
NI	wasoqon-aqan-atk	candlestick
NI	wasoqon-m-aqan	candle; lamp; lantern
NI	wasoqw-a't-aqan	taper
NI	enk-aqan	measurement
NI	ewl-e'ju-aqan	hard times
NI	mekw-a't-aqan	rouge
NI	tm-a'ki-t-t-aqan	a saw

NI	amal-taq-a't-aqan	strung decorations
NI	lukow-aqan-e'kmuti	tool kit; tool box
NI	laq-pil-aqan	wooden hoop support around inside of wigwam
NI	lukow-aqan	work

M -ask directional movement

AI	wesu-ask-ie-t	sink in
AI	saput-ask-ie-t	penetrate through
II	wesu-ask-ia-q	sink in
II	saput-ask-ia-q	penetrate through
TA	kitto'q-ask-a'l-ik	turn around to point in a different direction

M -asu wade through water

AI	al-asu-kwe-t	wade around in the water
AI	asoqom-asu-kwe-t	wade across
AI	el-asu-kwe-t	wade toward in the water

M -asum wade through snow

AI	al-asum-t-eke-t	wade around through the snow
AI	el-asum-t-eke-t	wade toward through the snow

M -atej~atij swift movement

AI	enm-atej-a'si-t	hurry home
AI	el-atej-a'si-t	go over to quickly
AI	wejkw-atej-a'si-t	hurry this way
II	wejkw-atej-a's-ik	hurry this way
TA	nuj-atej-o'l-ik	pull
PT	nuj-atej-o't-oq	pull
AI	al-atij-a'si-t	scurry about

M -ateji drag

AI	wejkw-ateji-m-kwe-t	riding a vehicle
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TA	pem-ateji-m-k	drag along
TA	pet-ateji-m-k	drag here
TA	wesu-ateji-m-k	drag
PT	nesp-ateji-t-oq	drag along with
TA	tew-ateji-m-k	drag out
TA	poqt-ateji-m-k	start to drag
PT	pem-ateji-t-oq	drag along
PT	pet-ateji-t-oq	drag here
PT	wesu-ateji-t-oq	drag
PT	nesp-ateji-t-oq	drag along with
PT	tew-ateji-t-oq	drag out

NF	-atk(w)	handle / post	< *a.htekw (tree)
NI	wasoqon-aqan-atk	candlestick	
NI	tni'kn-atkw	axe handle	
NI	l'ut-aqan-atkw	fence railing	
NI	malteju-ei-atkw	hammer handle	

M/NF	-atp	head	
AI	pem-atp-e'pi-t	run along with head abobbing	
AI	memk-atp-a-t	be bald	
AI	ewn-askw-atp-etesin-k	dizzy from a blow on the head	
AI	a'qat-atp-a'-t	half witted	
AI	maq-atp-a-t	have a big head	
AI	kesikaw-atp-e'pi-t	run fast with head bobbing	
AI	aps-atp-a-t	have a small head	
AI	melk-aqan-atp-a-t	be bald headed	
AI	pas-atp-a'-t	thick headed	
AI	el-atp-o'jin-k	lean one's head toward	
AI	wejkw-atp-o'jin-k	bent toward from the head	
NI	jejuejkw-atp	steeple	
TA	ewn-askw-atp-a'l-ik	make dizzy; make someone's head turn	
NI	apia'jijkew-atp	fiddlehead	

M	-atq	bushy (of woods or facial hair)	
AI	pukw-atq-asi-t	bushy (whiskered)	

II	pukw-atq-asi-k	bushy (whiskered)
II	pukw-atq-e-k	thicket
II	el-atq-e-k	dense (as a thicket)

M/NF -awti path

AI	ikan-awti-ke-t	blaze a trail
NI	w-kat-awti	footpath

NF -e'kmuti container

NI	lukow-aqan-e'kmuti	tool kit; tool box
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NF -e'skw~i'skw~skw woman

< *e0we.w (woman)

NA	mui'n-e'skw	she-bear
NA	kopit-e'skw	female beaver
NA	kisiku-i'skw	old woman
NA	kisiku'-skw	old female animal
NA	kisiku'-skw-e'	spinster

NF -ei noun final

NI	ep-si-mk-ew-ei	fever
NI	maqat-ew-ei	temporary thing
NA	waltest-aqan-ei	waltes bowl or plate
NI	al-apil-aw-emk-ew-ei	stretcher; briefcase
NI	lam-e'k-ew-ei	slip (undergarment)
NI	maqte-w-a'-q-ew-ei	penny
NI	ja'w-ei	chewing tobacco
NI	nap-ui'k-ik-emk-ew-ei	camera
NI	maltejju-ei	hammer
NI	maltejju-ei-atkw	hammer handle
NI	kesikaw-ia-q-ew-ei	automobile
NI	mattaq-a't-mk-ew-ei	telephone
NI	enk-emk-ew-ei	measuring instrument

NI	kisiku-ei	something old
NI	a's-ei	the other side of a partition or obstacle
NI	nanam-ia-q-aw-ei	rocking chair; swing
NI	nanam-ie-mk-ew-ei	rocking chair; swing
NI	salaw-ei	salt
NI	kesip-ie-mk-ew-ei	itchiness
NI	tapu-apj-imk-ew-ei	tool or object requiring use of both hands
NI	jijkluewu-api-ei	woolen material
NI	ewi'k-ik-emk-ew-ei	writing pad
NI	mjik-ei	dirt
NI	ke'kw-ei	the upstairs
NI	enm-alq-ei	hole
NI	enm-aqq-ei	hole

M -ek- directional movement

AI	eset-ek-j-apek-i-t	crawl backwards
AI	eset-ek-j-eke-t	shove backwards
AI	eset-ek-j-i-pij-a'si-t	go in backwards
TA	eset-ek-j-a'l-ik	bring backwards
TA	eset-ek-j-i-ksm-a'l-ik	push back
TA	eset-ek-j-i-ps-a'l-ik	skin inside out
TA	nis-ek-a'l-ik	pull down
TA	kawask-ek-a'l-ik	turn over
PT	eset-ek-j-a't-oq	bring backwards
PT	eset-ek-j-i-ps-a't-oq	skin inside out
PT	nis-ek-a't-oq	pull down
PT	kawask-ek-a't-oq	turn over

M -elm~-enm laugh

AI	pem-siaw-elm-i-t	pass by laughing
AI	paqsiq-elm-i-t	burst out laughing
AI	kim-elm-i-t	smile to oneself
AI	kim-elm-uk-t-asi-t	smile to oneself
AI	pun-elm-i-t	stop laughing
AI	etl-enm-i-t	laugh
AI	metew-enm-i-t	heard laughing

M	-eskwe	woman	< *eOkwe.w (woman)
AI	lu'su-eskwe-a'si-t	perform the duties of a prospective daughter-in-law	
AI	lu'su-eskwe-i-t	act like a daughter-in-law	

M	-esm~ism	prone	
AI	upm-esm-a'si-t	lie down on one's side	
AI	taqamoq-ism-a'si-t	lie down, crossways or across	
AI	il-ism-a'si-t	change position while lying down	
AI	kinawsk-ism-tesin-k	turn over while prone	
AI	kawask-ism-a'si-t	turn self over	
TA	ke'kw-ism-a'l-ik	lay on top	
PT	ke'kw-ism-a't-oq	lay on top	

M	-ewjs	talk	
PT	etl-ewis-t-oq	talk	
PT	pun-ewis-t-oq	stop lecturing or preaching	

M	-l'taqan	neck	< possessed stem: nji'taqan (my neck)
AI	walqw-l'taqan-a-t	nape of the neck	
AI	melk-l'taqan-a-t	have a strong neck	

M	-l'tu	hair on face : beard, mustache, etc.	
AI	maqteu-i'tu-a-t	have a black beard	
AI	el-i'tu-a-t	have a beard	

NF	-i	noun final
N	a'qat-i	half
M	-ijj	defecate
AI	maq-ijj-ikw-a-t	have a big bowel movement
AI	naj-ijj-ikw-a-t	defecate
M	-lk(w)	shape (see -lkw)
AI	win-ik-i-t	ugly in appearance
AI	istu-ik-i-t	crooked; uneven
AI	waqju-ik-a'si-t	warps; droop
AI	waqju-ik-i-t	bent; crooked
AI	nap-ui'k-ik-e-t	a photographer; draw pictures
AI	wa'w-ik-e-t	lay eggs
AI	wel-ik-i-t	have a nice shape
AI	maq-ik-tul-i-t	have a large boat
AI	tew-ik-ie-t	curve outward
AI	kesm-ik-i-t	well-built; well-proportioned
AI	il-ik-si-k	planing; resurface
AI	tetpaq-ik-i-t	straight
AI	melk-ik-i-t	solidly built
AI	tel-ik-i-t	shaped like; dressed as such
AI	amal-ik-sawe-t	carve; whittle
AI	ewi'k-ik-e-t	write
II	waqju-ik-a'si-k	warps; droop
II	wel-ik-k	have a nice shape
II	tew-ik-ia-q	curve outward
II	ewi'k-ik-e-k	write
NI	nap-ui'k-ik-emk-ew-ei	camera
NI	ewi'k-ik-emk-ew-ei	writing pad
TA	waqju-ik-a'l-ik	bend
TA	amal-ik-s-ik	whittle
PT	waqju-ik-a't-oq	bend
TI	amal-ik-s-m	whittle

M	-ikj	buttocks
AI	al-ikj-a'-t	show one's buttocks
AI	maqte-w-ikj-a-t	have a black bottom / rear-end
AI	maq-ikj-a-t	have big buttocks
AI	aps-ikj-a-t	have small buttocks
AI	saq-p-ikj-a-t	have a wet-bottom
M	-iku'n~ikun	bleed
AI	apj-iku'n-ie-t	bleed to death
AI	el-iku'n-ie-t	bleed toward
AI	ell-nis-iku'n-ie-t	bleed down toward
AI	etl-iku'n-ie-t	bleed
M	-ikw	1. shape 2. eyes < *i.nkw(e.) (eyes, face) 3. instrument
AI	win-ikw-a'si-t	scowl; make a funny face
AI	wel-ikw-e-t	grow well
AI	maq-alq-ikw-a-t	have large eyes
AI	maq-ijj-ikw-a-t	have a big bowel movement
AI	newt-alq-ikw-a-t	have one-eye
AI	mal-ikw-a-t	be mentally lazy
AI	mal-ikw-e-t	grow slowly
AI	men-a'q-ikw-e-t	pull up vegetables or weeds
AI	aps-alq-ikw-a'-ji'j-i-t	have tiny eyes
AI	aps-alq-ikw-a-t	have small eyes
AI	naj-ijj-ikw-a-t	defecate
II	wel-ikw-e-k	grow well
II	mal-ikw-e-k	grow slowly
TA	win-ikw-et-a-q	squint at
TA	as-ikw-al-k	shove something into water with an instrument
TA	men-a'q-ikw-al-k	pry loose; pry off
TA	men-ikw-al-k	pry out with hands or tool
TA	men-a'q-ikw-al-k	pry loose
TA	se's-ikw-al-k	spread around

TA	ket-alq-ikw-al-k	pry out
TA	el-ikw-al-k	move something towards with an instrument
TI	men-a'q-ikw-at-m	pry loose; pry off
TI	men-ikw-at-m	pry out with hands or tool
TI	se's-ikw-at-m	spread around
TI	ket-alq-ikw-at-m	pry out
TI	el-ikw-at-m	move something towards with an instrument

M	-ilnu	tongue	< possessed stem: nilnu (my tongue) < *l.0an (tongue)
AI	maqi-w-ilnu-i-t	have a large tongue	

M	-ima~ima'	smell / taste
AI	wel-ima-si-t	have a nice odour
II	wel-ima-te-k	have a nice odour
AI	metu-ima'-t	smell bad; taste bad
AI	wel-ima'-t	smell good
AI	weli-tp-ima'-t	have a certain (nice) smell
AI	tel-ima'-t	have such a smell or taste
II	metu-ima'-q	smell bad; taste bad
II	wel-ima'-q	smell good
II	weli-tp-ima'-q	have a certain (nice) smell
II	tel-ima'-q	have such a smell or taste

M	-in-	1. rip as in strips or apart 2. sing
AI	wel-in-a'-t	well-grooved
AI	naskw-in-e'-k	split
AI	tem-in-a'-q	split in half
II	wel-in-a'-q	well-grooved
II	naskw-in-e'-k	split
NA	nuj-in-t-oq	a singer
PT	pem-in-t-oq	sing along
PT	wapn-in-t-oq	sing until dawn
PT	etl-in-t-oq	sing
PT	kis-in-t-oq	finish singing

PT	nataw-in-t-oq	know how to sing
PT	poqj-in-t-oq	start to sing
TA	naskw-in-a'l-ik	split
TA	men-in-a'l-ik	rip or tear off or out
PT	naskw-in-a't-oq	split
PT	men-in-a't-oq	rip or tear off or out

M/NF	-inu~winu	person
AI	win-inu-i-t	grouchy
AI	weskij-inu-i-t	born
NA	lukow-inu	worker
TA	weskij-inu-a'l-ik	give birth to
NA	ktan-t-eke-winu	hunter, person who hates

M/NF	-ipi	paddle
AI	pem-ipi-e-t	paddle
NI	i'nu-iji	Indian paddle

M	-ipla	dry
AI	kis-ipia-si-t	dried out
AI	wel-ipia-si-t	well-dried; kiln-dried
II	kis-ipia-te-k	dried out
II	wel-ipia-te-k	well-dried; kiln dried
TA	jaqal-ipia-s-ik	quick-dry clothing
TA	etl-ipia-s-k	dry
TI	jaqal-ipia-s-m	quick-dry clothing
TI	etl-ipia-s-m	dry

M/NF	-iptn	hand	< possessed stem: npitn (my hand)
AI	tek-iptn-a-t	have cold hands	
AI	maq-iptn-a-t	have large hands	
AI	maq-oq-iptn-a-t	have large arms	

AI	newt-iptn-a-t	have one hand
AI	tem-iptn-a-t	have a hand or arm cut off
AI	aps-iptn-a-t	have small hands & paws
NI	lam-iptn	palm of the hand
NA	saw-iptn	deformed hand or arm
M	-isknu	handiwork (weave, knit, braid, etc.)
AI	aps-isknu-e-t	fine-weave; knit
AI	el-isknu-e-t	knit, weave, spin
AI	amal-isknu-e-t	crochet
TA	el-isknu-al-k	braid, knit
TI	el-isknu-at-m	braid, knit
M	-isqon	nose
		< possessed stem: nsisqon (my nose)
AI	maq-isqon-a-t	have a large nose
AI	aps-isqon-a-t	have a small or narrow nose
TA	tem-isqon-a'l-ik	break off at the nose end
PT	tem-isqon-a't-oq	break off at the nose end
M	-istaqan	ears
		< possessed stem: nsituaqan (my ear)
AI	maq-istaqan-a-t	have large / long ears
AI	jik-istaqan-a-t	eavesdrop
AI	pij-istaqan-a-t	long eared
AI	am-istaqan-a-t	be hard of hearing
AI	tel-istaqan-ew-a'si-t	imagine one hears something
M	-isukw	paddle
AI	pem-isukw-i-t	paddle along
AI	pemi-jajik-isukw-i-t	paddle along the shore
AI	poqt-isukw-i-t	start off by boat
AI	el-isukw-e-t	paddle toward

AI wejkw-isukw-i-t come paddling toward

M -ltn nostril < possessed stem:
nitn (my nostril)

AI sasq-itn-a-t be pug-nosed
AI maq-itn-a-t have large / wide nostrils

M -ltp night

II wel-itp-a'-q nice evening or night
II was-itp-a'-q clear night
II newt-itp-a'-q one night
II wejkw-itp-a'-q approach or come nightfall
II tapu-itp-a'-q two nights

M -j~t movement against transverse surface < *t

AI pem-j-a'-t leap along; hop along
AI eset-ek-j-apek-i-t crawl backwards
AI eset-ek-j-eke-t shove backwards
AI eset-ek-j-i-pij-a'-si-t go in backwards
AI ketku-j-etesin-k fall prone
AI ketku-k-j-esin-k lie prone on the belly
AI mal-j-a'-t slow; backwards
AI kesm-oq-j-eke-t give a boost
AI men-j-a'-si-t get up from a prone position
AI wenaq-j-a'-t skip
AI melki-j-a-t constipated; have a hard stool
II elm-j-oq-te-k set (as a table)
II ketku-j-etes-k fall prone
TA eset-ek-j-a'-l-ik bring backwards
TA eset-ek-j-i-ksm-a'-l-ik push back
TA eset-ek-j-i-ps-a'-l-ik skin inside out
TA kesm-oq-j-a'-l-ik push on, in or by a vehicle
PT eset-ek-j-a'-t-oq bring backwards
PT eset-ek-j-i-ps-a'-t-oq skin inside out
PT kesm-oq-j-a'-t-oq push on, in or by a vehicle
NI tm-a'ki-t-t-aqan a saw

PT	jil-a'ki-k-t-oq	mark with a saw	
PT	tem-a'ki-t-t-oq	saw down	
PT	nukw-a'ki-t-t-oq	grind	
PT	pepk-a'ki-t-t-oq	grind down	
PT	el-ä'ki-t-t-oq	saw wood	
M	-kisen	shoe	< *axkesen (shoe)
AI	wel-kisen-e-t	have nice shoes	
M	-ki	count / read / send	
AI	awan-ki-jje-t	read poorly	
AI	wel-ki-jje-t	read properly or well	
AI	maw-ki-jje-t	count; add up	
AI	maw-ki-lje-t	figure; calculate	
NI	ki-t-m-aqan-k	waltes counters	
TA	maw-ki-m-k	include in the count; call	
TA	maw-ki-m-k	together	
TA	toqju'-ki-m-k	send up	
TI	maw-ki-t-m	together	
TI	maw-ki-t-m	include in the count; call	
TI	toqju'-ki-t-m	send up	
M	-ku~kum~kut	clothes	< *akohm (blanket)
AI	kesip-ku-e-t	scratchy; itchy of a garment	
II	kesip-ku-e-k	scratchy; itchy of a garment	
AI	mejik-kum-e-t	wear dirty clothes	
AI	wel-kum-e-t	a person dresses cleanly	
AI	win-kut-a-t	be poorly dressed	
AI	wel'-kut-a-t	be well-dressed	
M	-k(w)(e)	head / face	< *exkwe. (head)
AI	atuas-kw-esin-k	lie on one's back	
AI	atuas-kw-etesisin-k	fall backwards	

AI	tem-kw-e'-k	headless
AI	pas-altu-kw-a-t	have thick hair
AI	apte-kw-a-t	have freckles
AI	wap-kw-a-t	have white hair
II	tem-kw-e'-k	headless
II	aps-kw-it-k	form an eddy
NA	atus'a'-kw	animal floating on its back
NI	mem-kw-an	temple of the head
NI	wap-kw-an	grey or white hair
PI	atus'a'-kw-a'-q	swim on the back
PI	atus-kw-a'-q	swim on one's back
TA	tem-kw-a'-l-ik	break off at the neck
TA	tem-kwe-p-k	bite the head part off
TA	tem-kwe-s-k	cut or slice off at the neck
TA	tem-kwe-te'-k	chop off at the neck
TI	tem-kwe-s-m	cut or slice off at the neck
TI	tem-kwe-te'-m	chop off at the neck
AI	ejikla-k-o'jin-k	bent; head part away
AI	ketku-k-j-esin-k	lie prone on the belly

M -kwij humour

AI	wel-kwij-in-k	in good humour
TA	wel-kwij-a'-l-ik	put in good humour
TA	wel-kwij-im-k	encourage

M -lik walk

AI	pem-lik-a-t	walk along
AI	elm-lik-a-t	go away from on foot
AI	apat-lik-a'-t	walk or stride back
AI	kisiku'-lik-a'-t	walk like an old person
AI	enmi-lik-a'-t	walk away

M -lam breathe

AI	kaqa-lam-i-t	stop breathing
AI	kesikaw-lam-i-t	breath hard or heavy
AI	wesue-lam-i-t	inhale

AI	tewu-lam-i-t	exhale
AI	apt-lam-i-t	suffocate
AI	apt-lam-sin-k	lose one's breath in a gale
II	apt-lam-i-k	suffocate
TA	apt-lam-a'l-ik	smother
PT	apt-lam-a't-oq	smother

M -lukow~~lukw- work < root: elukw- (work)

AI	awan-lukw-e-t	a poor worker
AI	kaqa-lukw-e-t	finish working
AI	tew-lukw-e-t	work away from home
AI	matu'-lukw-e-t	do odd jobs; a handyman
AI	tel-lukw-e-t	do such and such work
AI	mil-lukw-e-t	do different kinds of work
II	tel-lukw-e-k	do such and such work
TA	pun-lukw-ew-k	stop working for
TA	maw-lukw-al-k	include in the repairs
TA	amal-lukw-al-k	decorate
TI	maw-lukw-at-m	include in the repairs
TI	amal-lukw-at-m	decorate

NF	-man~~min	berry
NA	poko-man	a kind of berry
NA	maqte-wi-man	blackberry
NA	ko'ke-min	thornbush berry

M	-nik	to shoulder < *nik (to shoulder)
AI	pern-nik-e-t	shoulder pack
TA	pern-nik-al-k	carry on the shoulder
TI	pern-nik-at-m	carry on the shoulder

M	-nim	lifestyle
AI	win-nim-a-t	be messy; sloppy

AI	waqam-nim-i-t	neat; tidy
AI	matu'-nim-a-t	be frugal
AI	wel-nim-a-t	tidy
AI	tel-nim-a-t	his lifestyle is thus

NF	-o'kuom~~ukuom	dwelling
NI	ept-aqan-o'kuom	china cabinet; cupboard
NI	ksnuk-o'kuom	hospital
NI	lam-ukuom	interior of the dwelling
XP	lam-ukuom-k	inside the house

NF	-o'mi~~u'mi	grease or fat
NI	mui'n-o'mi	bear grease
NI	milakej-u'mi	butter

M	-o'tn~~tun~~utn	mouth	< *eton(e.) (mouth)
AI	aps-alq-o'tn-a-t	have a small mouth	
AI	maq-tun-a-t	have a large mouth	
AI	pan-tun-a-si-t	open one's mouth	
AI	pan-tun-epi-t	have one's mouth open	
AI	aps-alq-utn-a-t	have a small mouth	
AI	aps-alq-utn-a-t	have a small mouth	
AI	tel'-kis-utn-a-t	sound the voice in such a manner	

M	-oq(w)	solid / horizontal position
AI	asoqom-oq-tesin-k	fall across
AI	jajik-oq-pi-t	lie along side
AI	memk-oq-te'-ke-t	make a clearing
AI	maqteu-oq-si-t	darkened; tanned
AI	sewis-k-oq-si-t	break up in a fire
AI	nis-oq-pi-t	point down something of length
AI	niw-oq-si-t	dried out from heat

AI	kaq-oq-si-t	burned out
AI	kesi-pit-oq-si-t	very tall
AI	nataw-oq-sawe-t	know how to cook
AI	maq-oq-iptn-a-t	have large arms
AI	pit-oq-si-t	tall; long
AI	pit-oq-pi-t	sit or set underneath
AI	ke'k-oq-pi-t	lie atop
AI	newt-oq-si-t	one of something long and narrow; cylindrical
AI	tew-oq-pi-t	stick out
AI	pelk-oq-sawe-t	peel
AI	kesm-oq-j-eke-t	give a boost
AI	apj-oq-ji'j-i-t	small and round
AI	amjim-oq-pi-t	stuck
AI	amjim-oq-tesin-k	caught; stuck
AI	tel-oq-si-t	cook in such a manner
AI	tel-pit-oq-si-t	have such a length or height
AI	ketm-oq-si-t	burned completely out
AI	wesam-oq-si-t	overcooked
AI	nek-oq-pi-t	lie underneath
AI	wap-oq-si-t	faded from the sun
II	asikom-oq-te-k	lie across
II	asoqom-oq-tes-k	fall across
II	jajik-oq-te-k	lie along side
II	elm-j-oq-te-k	set (as a table)
II	maqtew-oq-te-k	darkened; tanned
II	sewis-k-oq-te-k	break up in a fire
II	nis-oq-te-k	point down something of length
II	niw-oq-te-k	dried out from heat
II	kaq-oq-te-k	burned out
II	pit-oq-te-k	sit or set underneath
II	tew-oq-te-k	stick out
II	apj-oq-ji'j-k	small and round
II	amjim-oq-te-k	stuck
II	amjim-oq-tes-k	caught; stuck
II	tel-oq-te-k	cook in such a manner
II	ketm-oq-te-k	burned completely out
II	wesam-oq-te-k	overcooked
II	nek-oq-te-k	lie underneath
II	ep-oq-e-k	light and warm of a breeze
II	wap-oq-te-k	faded from the sun
TA	naskw-oq-s-ik	slice in half
TA	jil-oq-s-ik	blaze with a knife
TA	jil-oq-te'-k	blaze with an axe
TA	pelk-oq-a'l-ik	peel by hand
TA	pelk-oq-s-ik	peel with a knife

TA	pelk-oq-te'-k	strip off with an axe
TA	kesm-oq-j-a'-l-ik	push on, in or by a vehicle
TA	tel-oq-s-ik	cook in such a manner
TA	minu-oq-s-ik	recook
TA	wesam-oq-s-ik	overcook
TI	memk-oq-te'-m	clear out; make bare
TI	naskw-oq-s-m	slice in half
TI	jil-oq-s-m	blaze with a knife
TI	jil-oq-te'-m	blaze with an axe
PT	pelk-oq-a'-t-oq	peel by hand
TI	pelk-oq-s-m	peel with a knife
TI	pelk-oq-te'-m	strip off with an axe
PT	kesm-oq-j-a'-t-oq	push on, in or by a vehicle
TI	tel-oq-s-m	cook in such a manner
TI	minu-oq-s-m	recook
TI	wesam-oq-s-m	overcook
AI	kesip-oqw-a-t	scrape
TA	amjim-oqw-a'-l-ik	get stuck inside
PT	amjim-oqw-a'-t-oq	get stuck inside

M	-oqs~-oqsk	round / cylindrical
AI	nan-oqs-ijik	five cylindrical shaped objects
AI	wel-oqs-i-t	good and round in size
AI	maq-oqs-i-t	wide and round
AI	tapu-oqs-ijik	two of something cylindrical in shape
II	nan-oqsk-e-k-l	five cylindrical shaped objects
II	maq-oqsk-e-k	it is big and round
II	aps-oqsk-e-k	it is small and round
II	tapu-oqsk-e-k-l	two of something cylindrical in shape

M	-p	water / liquid < *epy(e.)(k) (water)
AI	kesis-p-a'-t-eke-t	wash floors, etc.
AI	kesis-p-al-si-t	take a bath
AI	kesis-p-ap-al-si-t	take a sponge bath
II	pem-p-a'-q	rise of the tide
II	apat-p-a'-k	reversing tide
II	niw-p-a'-k	low (dry) tide
II	waju-p-a'-q	high (full) tide
II	wantaq-p-a'-q	calm water

II	ep-p-a'-q	warm liquid
II	ep-p-ete-k	lukewarm water
NI	kesis-p-a't-e-ke-mk-ew-ei	washing machine
TA	kesis-p-a'l-ik	wash
TA	kesis-p-ap-al-ik	prewash; hose down
PT	kesis-p-a't-oq	wash
TI	kesis-p-ap-at-u	prewash; hose down

-paq

water / liquid

AI	pem-paq-to'si-t	splash along
AI	el-paq-n-to'si-t	splash oneself
AI	ep-paq-si-jik	warm of a liquid

M

-pek

full (of liquid)

AI	pajit-pek-a'si-t	overflow
AI	weskit-pek-a'si-t	flow over
AI	weskit-pek-ie-t	coated
II	pem-pek-a's-ik	start to rise of the tide
II	pem-pek-it-k	flow along
II	pajit-pek-a's-ik	overflow
II	wantaq-pek-it-k	still water
II	weskit-pek-a's-ik	flow over
II	weskit-pek-ia-q	coated
II	mil-pek-it-k	flow in all directions
TA	waju'-pek-a'l-ik	fill up with a liquid
TA	jim-pek-en-ik	wring out
PT	waju'-pek-a't-oq	fill up with a liquid
TI	jim-pek-en-m	wring out

M

-(a)pil

string

: also TA/TI verb final (string)

AI	pem-apil-awe-t	carry by means of a rope
AI	natq-apil-awe-t	pull out of the water by rope or fishing line
NI	al-apil-aqan	knap sack
NI	al-apil-aw-emk-ew-ei	stretcher; briefcase
TA	pem-apil-k	carry along by hand
TA	natq-apil-k	pull out of the water by rope or fishing line

TI	pem-apil-m	carry along by rope
TI	natq-apil-m	pull out of the water by rope or fishing line
AI	il-pil-si-t	get properly dressed
AI	toqju'-pil-awe-t	hoist
II	toqju'-pil-awe-k	hoist
NI	laq-pil-aqan	wooden hoop support around inside of wigwam

M	-pis	dressed
AI	wel-pis-i-t	well-dressed
AI	kesm-pis-i-t	well-dressed; fancily dressed
NI	laq-pis-uti	apron

M	-(i)pu	rub
AI	am-ipu-si-t	rub on; rub in
TA	jil-a'ki-pu-l-k	mark with a saw
TA	am-ipu-l-k	rub on; rub in
TA	tem-a'ki-pu-l-k	saw down
TA	nukw-a'ki-pu-l-k	grind
TA	pepk-a'ki-pu-l-k	grind down
TA	etl-ipu-l-k	rub
TA	es-ipu-l-k	grind
PT	am-ipu-t-oq	rub self against
PT	el-ipu-t-oq	shove toward
PT	es-ipu-t-oq	grind
NA	nut-ateji'-pu-t-eke-t	a delivery man
TI	etl-ipu-t-m	rub

M	-puku	stand
AI	ikan-puku-i-t	stand at the head; leader
AI	pem-puku-a'si-t	start to get back on
AI	pem-puku-a'si-t	one's feet
AI	ne'ia-puku-a'si-t	on foot
AI	ne'ia-puku-a'si-t	make a brief appearance
AI	espi-puku-i-t	stand up high; hold a high position
AI	a'jel'-puku-i-t	stand in the way

AI	ke'ku-puku-i-t	stand atop
AI	tew-puku-a'si-t	step outside
AI	tew-puku-i-t	stand outside the door
AI	il-puku-a'si-t	stand into position
AI	wejku-puku-i-t	stand facing toward
AI	kinawski-puku-a'si-t	turn around while standing
II	espi-puku-i-k	stand up high; hold a high position
II	a'jel-puku-i-k	stand in the way

M	-qam	in relation to the ground
AI	pem-qam-a'si-t	get to one's feet
AI	tetpaq-qam-i-t	stand straight up
II	tetpaq-qam-i-k	stand straight up
TA	tetpaq-qam-a'l-ik	place straight
PT	tetpaq-qam-a't-oq	place straight
XP	lam-qam-u'-k	underground
II	mil-qam-ik-e-k	uneven; hilly ground

M	-qamik	character
AI	win-qamik-si-t	have a bad character
AI	mui'n-ew-qamik-si-t	act like a bear
AI	wel-qamik-si-t	well-natured
AI	ji'amu-qamik-si-t	act like a man
AI	kisiku'-qamik-si-t	act like an old person
AI	tel-qamik-si-t	act thus; act in such a manner
AI	e'pit-ew-qamik-si-t	act like a woman

M	-qwan	clothing
AI	wel-qwan-e-t	wear proper clothes
NA	lam-qwan	for the season undershirt

M	-sit	foot / feet	< possessed stem nsit (my foot)
AI	sasqa-sit-a-t	be flat-footed	

AI	maq-sit-a-t	have large feet
AI'	el-sit-a'si-t	instep
M	-taq~~taqa	line
AI	wel-taq-si-t	a good length of rope
AI	jik-taq-awe-t	smooth sheens (for basketry)
AI	sip-taq-a'si-t	stretch
AI	sip-taq-esin-k	stretch out
AI	el-taq-sawe-t	cut sheens for basket making
AI	el-taq-te'-ke-t	weave
AI	amal-taq-i'sawe-t	embroider
AI	amal-taq-sawe-t	etching
II	sip-taq-a's-ik	stretch
II	el-taq-te-k	line or road from A to B
NI	amal-taq-a't-aqan	strung decorations
TA	il-taq-al-q	hitch up a horse
TA	sip-taq-a'l-ik	stretch
TA	el-taq-a'l-ik	string toward
TA	amal-taq-a'l-ik	put a design on; decorate
TA	amal-taq-i's-ik	embroider
TI	jik-taq-a-m	smooth out
PT	sip-taq-a't-oq	stretch
TI	el-taq-a'-m	shoot toward
PT	el-taq-a't-oq	string toward
PT	amal-taq-a't-oq	put a design on; decorate
TI	amal-taq-i's-m	embroider
AI	pem-taq-ia-t	slither along
AI	kaq-taq-ia-t	reach the end
AI	el-taq-ia-t	reach or stretch toward
AI	el-taq-n-ew-ët	spin thread
II	kaq-taq-ia-k	reach the end
II	el-taq-ia-q	reach or stretch toward
II	amal-taq-wi'k-as-ik	embroidered; a mixed design
TA	il-taq-n-e'-w-al-q	prepare; organize; set up
TA	il-taq-n-k	guide or direct a horse by the reins
TI	il-taq-n-e'-w-at-m	prepare; organize; set up
M	-tem-	cry < *atwe.mo (cry)
AI	pem-tem-i-t	go by crying

AI	pemi-siaw-tem-i-t	pass by crying
AI	paqipke-tem-i-t	burst out crying
AI	atki-tem-i-t	weep
AI	etl'-tem-i-t	cry
AI	pekit-tem-i-t	weep long
AI	pekjt-tem-i-t	cry for a long while
AI	kim-tem-i-t	cry inside; cry silently
AI	pun-tem-i-t	stop crying
AI	wejku-tem-i-t	come crying
TA	atki-tem-u'l-ik	make cry

M -tu'kw--(i)tukw- trot (move by lifting feet high)

AI	wejku-tu'kw-i'-k	come running
AI	wejkw-i-tu'kw-e'pi-t	come with pounding feet
AI	pem'-tukw-i'-k	run along
AI	kesikaw-tukw-i'-k	trotting; move up and down
AI	el-tukw-i'-k	run toward
AI	me'si-tukw-i'-k	incapable of running
AI	toju-itukw-i'-k	run upstairs

M -tul- boat < ʒo.o (canoe / boat)

AI maq-ik-tul-i-t have a large boat

M -ui'k- mark / write < root: ewi'k- (write)

AI	nap-ui'k-e-t	draw a picture, take a photo
AI	nap-ui'k-ik-e-t	a photographer; draw pictures
AI	newt-ui'k-asi-t	have a single mark; ace card
II	newt-ui'k-as-ik	have a single mark; ace card
NI	nap-ui'k-ik-emk-ew-ei	camera
NI	nap-ui'k-ikn	photograph; picture
TA	istu-nap-ui'k-ik	draw; trace unevenly
TA	nâp-ui'k-ik	draw; trace; take a picture of
TI	istu-nap-ui'k-m	draw; trace unevenly
TI	nap-ui'k-m	draw; trace; take a picture of

M	-ukkw-	follow	
TA	apaj-ukkw-al-k	follow back	
TA	enm-ukkw-al-k	follow along home	
TA	tew-ukkw-al-k	follow outside	
TA	poqt-ukkw-al-k	start to follow	
TA	el-ukkw-a'l-k	follow toward	
TI	apaj-ukkw-at-m	follow back	
TI	enm-ukkw-at-m	follow along home	
TI	tew-ukkw-at-m	follow outside	
TI	poqt-ukkw-at-m	start to follow	
PT	el-ukkw-a't-oq	follow toward	
NF	-ulk-~lkw-	canoe	< *o.θak (canoe / boat)
XP	lam-ulk-uk	below deck; inside the boat	
NI	kisiku'-lkw	old canoe	
NI	meku-ulkw	red canoe	
M	-usu-	testicle	< possessed stem: nulsu (my testicle)
AI	maq-apsk-usu-a-t	have large testicles	
NF	-uti	noun final	
IN	assu-s-uti	authority	
NA	qalip-uti	caribou	
NI	ank-am-s-uti	mirror; looking glass	
NI	laq-pis-uti	apron	

APPENDIX C.1

MICMAC AI/II VERB FINALS

AI -a'	II -a'	verb final
AI -a'la	II -a'la	equivalent in volume to...
AI -a'si~~a'su~~asi		reflexive; middle voice
II -a'si~~a'su~~a's~~as		reflexive; middle voice
AI -a	II -a	verb final
AI -ai		verb final
AI -atal		eat
AI -awe	II -awe	verb final
AI -awsi		live
AI -e'	II -e'	verb final
AI -e'ke		1. hunt 2. ~e'ke: indefinite object
AI -e'pi~~i'pi		run
AI -e	II -e	verb final
AI -eke~~e'ke~~ke		indefinite object
AI -ewen		talk
AI -ewo'kwe		talk
AI -i'kwe'		swim; float

AI -i'pukwe		stagger	
AI -i'pulue		ride a horse	
AI -i'sawe		sew	
AI -i'si		to speak	
AI -i	II -i	verb final	
AI -ie	II -ia	movement	
AI -in		verb final	
AI -isin~~esin		lie down	
AI -ita'si		think	
	II -it	flow	
AI -ji	II -ji	verb final	
AI -kil	II -ki'	big	
AI -kusi		sleep	
AI -kwe		verb final	
	II -l	verb final	
AI -lje~~jje		verb final	
AI -ma		pertaining to house	
AI -o'jin~~u'jin		bend	
AI -(e)pi	II -te	to place	-pi < *api (to place) -te < *ate. (to place)
AI -qo'(q)we.	II -qo'(q)we	float	

AI -s		reflexive	
AI -sawe	II -sawe	cutting	
AI -si	II -(e)te	by heat	-(e)te < *ete. (by heat) -si < *eswi (by heat)
AI -si~s	II -te	middle voice	
AI -sin	II -s	movement through air	
AI -tami		snack; nibble	
AI -tesin -atesin -etesin	II -tes -ates -etes	action with feet or body	
AI -toqsi	II -ta'	sound; make noise	
AI -to'si		back on self	
AI -uisi	II -uisi	name	< root: ewi't- (name)

APPENDIX C.2

DATA: MICMAC AI/II VERB FINALS

AI -a	II -a	verb final
AI pem-anku-a-t		trade or sell door to door
AI pem-lik-a-t		walk along
AI elm-lik-a-t		go away from on foot
AI apat-te'-m-a-t		win back.
AI win-kut-a-t		be poorly dressed
AI win-nim-a-t		be messy; sloppy
AI memk-atp-a-t		be bald
AI maqtew-i'tu-a-t		have a black beard
AI maqtew-ikj-a-t		have a black bottom / rear-end
AI ja'w-a't-a-t		chew tobacco
AI tek-iptn-a-t		have cold hands
AI tak-ikat-a-t		have cold feet
AI maqan-a-t		confused; baffled
AI ezamuqw-a-t		drink
AI naqsi-np-a-t		sleep easily
AI kaq-tesk-m-a-t		wear out, one's footwear
AI sasq-itn-a-t		be pug-nosed
AI sasqa-sit-a-t		be flat-footed
AI sasq-ikat-a-t		be flat-footed
AI wel'-kut-a-t		be well-dressed
AI weli-nqana'm-a-t		drink moderately
AI punt-a-t		cast a spell
AI walqw-i'taqan-a-t		nape of the neck
AI kesi-ksinukw-a-t		be very sick
AI maq-alq-ikw-a-t		have large eyes
AI maq-apsk-usu-a-t		have large testicles
AI maq-atp-a-t		have a big head
AI maq-ijj-ikw-a-t		have a big bowel movement
AI maq-ikj-a-t		have big buttocks
AI maq-iptn-a-t		have large hands
AI maq-isqon-a-t		have a large nose
AI maq-istaqan-a-t		have large / long ears
AI maq-itn-a-t		have large / wide nostrils
AI maq-oq-iptn-a-t		have large arms
AI maq-sit-a-t		have large feet
AI maq-tun-a-t		have a large mouth

AI	jik-istaqan-a-t	eavesdrop
AI	pij-istaqan-a-t	long eared
AI	milakeju-a't-a-t	add milk to hot drinks
AI	pesoq-tesk-m-a-t	stumble
AI	newt-alq-ikw-a-t	have one-eye
AI	newt-iptn-a-t	have one hand
AI	newt-ikat-a-t	have one leg or foot
AI	newti-nqana'm-a-t	drink alone
AI	am-istaqan-a-t	be hard of hearing
AI	mal-ikw-a-t	be mentally lazy
AI	mal-ikat-a-t	walk poorly
AI	meku'-t-a-t	be dressed in red
AI	mekw-a't-a-t	put on rouge
AI	wenaq-tesk-a-t	flush (as a bird)
AI	salaw-a't-a-t	add salt
AI	kesip-oqw-a-t	scrape
AI	tem-iptn-a-t	have a hand or arm cut off
AI	tem-ikat-a-t	have a foot or leg cut off
AI	kesinukw-a-t	be sick
AI	aps-alq-ikw-a-t	have small eyes
AI	aps-alq-o'tn-a-t	have a small mouth
AI	aps-alq-utn-a-t	have a small mouth
AI	aps-aqq-utn-a-t	have a small mouth
AI	aps-atp-a-t	have a small head
AI	aps-ikj-a-t	have small buttocks
AI	aps-iptn-a-t	have small hands or paws
AI	aps-isqon-a-t	have a small or narrow nose
AI	naj-ijj-ikw-a-t	defecate
AI	naji-np-a-t	go to sleep
AI	melk-aqan-atp-a-t	be bald headed
AI	melk-i'taqan-a-t	have a strong neck
AI	melki-j-a-t	constipated; have a hard stool
AI	matu'-nim-a-t	be frugal
AI	pas-aktu-kw-a-t	have thick hair
AI	tel'-kis-utn-a-t	sound the voice in such a manner
AI	ketme-te'-m-a-t	wiped out; finished off
AI	apte-kw-a-t	have freckles
AI	el-i'tu-a-t	have a beard
AI	eskm-a-t	wait
AI	waltest-a-t	play dice
AI	saqp-ikj-a-t	have a wet-bottom
AI	wap-kw-a-t	have white hair
AI	wapi-np-a-t	sleep with eyes open

II	waju'-a-q	full
II	kisiku'-a-q	get old
II	ami-sisku-apu-a-q	slightly muddy in color
II	wejku'-a-q	approach; come
XP	menaqa	carefully

AI -a'	II -a'	verb final
AI	al-ikj-a'-t	show one's buttocks
AI	pem-j-a'-t	leap along; hop along
AI	apat-lik-a'-t	walk or stride back
AI	ik-a'-t	arrive
AI	istu-ikat-a'-t	have a club-foot
AI	ne'-a'-t-a'-q	shine through
AI	wel-in-a'-t	well-grooved
AI	a'qat-atp-a'-t	half witted
AI	ketap-a'-t	sink
AI	wesu-a'-t	sink in
AI	kisiku'-lik-a'-t	walk like an old person
AI	enmi-lik-a'-t	walk away
AI	mal-j-a'-t	slow; backwards
AI	wenaq-j-a'-t	skip
AI	tem-in-a'-q	split in half
AI	aps-alq-ikw-a'-ji'-i-t	have tiny eyes
AI	pas-atp-a'-t	thick headed
AI	saput-a'-t	have diarrhea
AI	kweji-paw-natq-a'-t	try to get out of a thicket
AI	toqju-a'-t	go upstairs

II	pem-p-a'-q	rise of the tide
II	apat-p-a'-k	reversing tide
II	ik-a'-q	arrive
II	was-ap-a'-q	crystal clear water
II	waju'-p-a'-q	high (full) tide
II	wel-in-a'-q	well-grooved
II	wel-itp-a'-q	nice evening or night
II	ketap-a'-q	sink
II	maq-a'-q	wide and round
II	was-itp-a'-q	clear night
II	pit-a'-q	long
II	wesu-a'-q	sink in
II	newt-itp-a'-q	one night

II	wantaq-p-a'-q	calm water
II	tel-pit-a'-q	have such a length or height
II	wejkw-ap-a'-q	incoming or rising tide
II	wejkw-itp-a'-q	approach or come nightfall
II	tapu-itp-a'-q	two nights
II	toqju-a'-q	go upstairs
II	ep-p-a'-q	warm liquid
II	samqwan-apu-a'-q	watery
NA	atua's-a'-kw	animal floating on its back
NI	maqteu-a'-q-ew-ei	penny
PI	asoqom-a'-q	swim across
PI	pem-a'-q	swim along
PI	atua's-kw-a'-q	swim on one's back
PI	kwitn-a'-q	go by canoe
PI	makot-a'-q	wear a dress
PI	weli-a'sun-a'-q	well dressed
PI	naqan-a'-q	dip out
PI	maqat-a'-q	lend to
PI	el-a'-q	swim toward
PI	wejkwi-kwitn-a'-q	come by canoe

AI -a'la	II -a'la	equivalent in volume to...
AI	la'taqsun-a'la-t	equivalent (in volume) to a bucket
II	box-a'la-q	a box full
II	la'taqsun-a'la-q	equivalent (in volume) to a bucket
II	truck-ji'j-a'la-q	a truck load full

AI -a'si~-a'su~-as reflexive; middle voice

II -a'si~-a'su~-a's~asi reflexive; middle voice

AI	jaqal-a'si-t	go or move suddenly
AI	al-atij-a'si-t	scurry about
AI	asikom-a'si-t	go across
AI	asoqom-a'si-t	cross over
AI	taqamoq-ism-a'si-t	lie down crossways or across
AI	nikan-a'si-t	walk ahead
AI	pem-puku-a'si-t	start to get back on one's feet
AI	pem-qam-a'si-t	get to one's feet

AI	pem-siaw-a'si-t	pass by
AI	pemi-jajik-a'si-t	move or walk along the shore
AI	pemi-tm-a'si-t	start to break
AI	ejikl-a'si-t	go away; depart
AI	awan'-t-a'si-t	forget
AI	eset-a'si-t	move back
AI	eset-ek-j-i-pij-a'si-t	go in backwards
AI	eseti-pij-a'si-t	enter backwards
AI	apaj-a'si-t	come back; return
AI	win-ikw-a'si-t	scowl; make a funny face
AI	waqu-ik-a'si-t	warps; droop
AI	ne'l-a'si-t	appear; show up
AI	ne'ia-puku-a'si-t	make a brief appearance on foot
AI	kitto'q-a'si-t	turn around; go around
AI	mesqan-a'si-t	go down after being shot
AI	siaw-a'si-t	continuous
AI	kekn-a'si-t	dressed up
AI	nis-kusu-a'si-t	to step down
AI	niw-a'si-t	get or become dry; evaporate
AI	lu'su-eskwew-a'si-t	perform the duties of a prospective daughter-in-law
AI	paqas-a'si-t	enter the water
AI	pajit-pak-a'si-t	overflow
AI	weli-tp-a'si-t	serendipitous happening
AI	maqamik-ew-a'si-t	turns to soil
AI	maqamik-aw-a'si-t	go by land
AI	ketap-a'si-t	submerge
AI	'jel-a'si-t	become a hinderance
AI	kesikaw-a'si-t	move fast
AI	jil-t-a'si-t	marked; scarred
AI	paw-a'si-t	move slowly
AI	tep-a'si-t	get on; get aboard
AI	ke'kw-a'si-t	get atop
AI	pan-a'si-t	open up
AI	pan-tun-a'si-t	open one's mouth
AI	enm-atej-a'si-t	hurry home
AI	tew-puku-a'si-t	step outside
AI	a'sis-a'si-t	go over
AI	mal-a'si-t	a slowpoke
AI	il-a'si-t	get well; recover
AI	il-ism-a'si-t	change position while lying down
AI	il-puku-a'si-t	stand into position
AI	mekwe'-saq-a'si-t	turn red; blush
AI	men-j-a'si-t	get up from a prone position
AI	natq-a'si-t	get out of the water

AI	musik-a'si-t	undress
AI	sesp-a'si-t	restless; fidgety; squirm
AI	wenaq-a'si-t	rise
AI	kwilu-a'si-t	search about
AI	tem-a'si-t	broken off
AI	netaq-a'si-t	ashamed; embarrassed
AI	upm-esm-a'si-t	lie down on one's side
AI	ep-a'si-t	sit down
AI	paw-a'si-t	move slowly
AI	paw-natq-a'si-t	get out of the water slowly
AI	kek-w-a'si-t	move slowly
AI	sankew-a'si-t	saunter along
AI	se's-a'si-t	spread
AI	poqt-amk-a'si-t	start off
AI	sip-taq-a'si-t	stretch
AI	melk-a'si-t	harden; solidified
AI	ket-apj-a'si-t	do something barehanded
AI	matu-a'si-t	wander off unintentionally
AI	saput-a'si-t	pass through; go through
AI	tel-a'si-t	behave in such a manner
AI	tel-istaqan-ew-a'si-t	imagine one hears something
AI	weskit-pek-a'si-t	flow over
AI	el-atej-a'si-t	go over to quickly
AI	el-sit-a'si-t	instep
AI	wejkw-atej-a'si-t	hurry this way
AI	kweji-natq-a'si-t	try to get out of the water
AI	kinawsk-a'si-t	turn back
AI	kinawski-puku-a'si-t	turn around while standing
AI	kawask-ism-a'si-t	turn self over
AI	kawask-a'si-t	turn over
AI	wap-a'si-t	turn white; open one's eyes

II	pemi-tm-a'si-k	start to break
II	waqju-ik-a'si-k	warps; droop
II	kesikaw-a'si-k	move fast
II	jil-t-a'si-k	marked; scarred
II	se's-a'si-k	spread

TA	awan'-t-a'su-al-k	forget about
TA	ep-a'su-al-k	sit on
TI	awan'-t-a'su-at-m	forget about
TI	ep-a'su-at-m	sit on

II	asoqom-a's-ik	it crosses over
II	pem-pek-a's-ik	start to rise of the tide
II	ne'i-a's-ik	appear; show up
II	kitto'q-a's-ik	turn around; go around
II	siaw-a's-ik	continuous
II	niw-a's-ik	get or become dry; evaporate
II	pajit-pek-a's-ik	overflow
II	weli-tp-a's-ik	serendipitous happening
II	a'jel-a's-ik	become a hinderance
II	paw-a's-ik	move slowly
II	pan-a's-ik	open up
II	tem-a's-ik	broken off
II	paw-a's-ik	move slowly
II	kek-w-a's-ik	move slowly
II	sankew-a's-ik	saunter along
II	sip-taq-a's-ik	stretch
II	melk-a's-ik	harden; solidified
II	saput-a's-ik	pass through; go through
II	weskit-pek-a's-ik	flow over
II	wejkw-atej-a's-ik	hurry this way
II	wap-a's-ik	turn white; open one's eyes
TA	kew-a's-al-k	topple
TI	kew-a's-at-m	topple

II	pem-satq-as-ik	wall
II	tep-o't-as-ik	loaded up
II	newt-ui'k-as-ik	have a single mark; ace card
II	mek-ite't-as-ik	highly praised; honoured
II	amal-taqa-wi'k-as-ik	embroidered; a mixed design
TA	nekw-as-a'l-ik	put underneath
TI	nekw-as-a't-u	put underneath

AI	pukw-atq-asi-t	bushy (whiskered)
AI	jip-asi-t	scared; frightened
AI	maq-alq-asi-t	have a large hole
AI	tep-o't-asi-t	loaded up
AI	newt-anq-asi-t	one thin and flat thing
AI	newt-ui'k-asi-t	have a single mark; ace card
AI	mek-ite't-asi-k	highly praised; honoured
AI	masq-a't-asi-t	jailed; put in an institution
AI	masq-o't-asi-t	saved up; accumulated
AI	wenaq-tesk-asi-t	spring
AI	kim-elm-uk-t-asi-t	smile to oneself

AI	netaq-asi-t	shameful
AI	maw-o't-aci-t	gather; collect
II	pukw-atq-asi-k	bushy (whiskered)
NA	na'ji-ewj-o't-asi-t	hauler

AI -atal

eat

AI	pem-atal-k	eat on the move
AI	emekw-atal-k	eat improperly
AI	etl-atal-k	eat
AI	emtesk-atal-k	eat fussily
AI	nesp-atal-k	eat while otherwise occupied
AI	tew-atal-k	eat outside
AI	mal-atal-k	eat little
AI	pun-atal-k	cease eating
AI	matu-atal-k	have a snack; eat poorly
AI	wasarn-atal-k	overeate
AI	o'pl-atal-k	eat wrong

AI -awe

II -awe

verb final

AI	pem-apil-awe-t	carry by means of a rope
AI	wasoqon-awe-t	radiate; give off light
AI	natq-apil-awe-t	pull out of the water by rope or fishing line
AI	jik-taq-awe-t	smooth sheens (for basketry)
AI	toqju'-pil-awe-t	hoist

II	wasoqon-awe-k	radiate; give off light
II	toqju'-pil-awe-k	hoist

AI -awsi

live

AI	pem-awsi-t	live
AI	pekit-awsi-t	live a long life
AI	sap-awsi-t	survive

AI -e'	II -e'	verb final
AI	awan-e'-k	awkward
AI	memk-e'-k	bare
AI	lam-e'-k	underneath; below; inside
AI	istū-e'-k	different; strange
AI	maqteu-e'-k	black
AI	waqam-e'-k	clean
AI	mejik-e'-k	dirty
AI	emekw-e'-k	act improperly
AI	niw-e'-k	dry
AI	asamaj-e'-k	fancy; elegant
AI	sasq-e'-k	flat
AI	wel-e'-k	fine; well; healthy
AI	naskw-in-e'-k	split
AI	tajik-e'-k	healthy
AI	metew-e'-k	heard stirring about
AI	esp-e'-k	important; high up in rank
AI	nutkw-e'-k	immature; undeveloped; a minor
AI	weskew-e'-k	laugh
AI	jil-e'-k	injured; hurt
AI	pəkaj-e'-k	neat
AI	ami-nsitu-e'-k	partly sane
AI	mal-e'-k	lazy
AI	wantaq-e'-k	quiet
AI	mekw-e'-k	red
AI	musik-e'-k	bare; empty; clear
AI	seap-e'-k	noisy
AI	salaw-e'-k	salty
AI	kim-e'-k	sneaky
AI	tem-kw-e'-k	headless
AI	netaq-e'-k	shy; bashful
AI	kek-w-e'-k	slow
AI	pōqji-wsikew-e'-k	start to laugh
AI	melk-e'-k	hard
AI	matu-e'-k	part-time worker
AI	pas-e'-k	thick
AI	tel-e'-k	act like that
AI	tel-e'-k	happen; take place; such time
AI	maw-e'-k-ik	live together; gathered
AI	nestu-e'-k	normal; sensible; of sound mind
AI	saq-e'-k	wet

AI wap-e'-k
AI wapi-staq-e'-k

white
pale

II	pemi-tk-e'-k	get cold of the weather
II	metu-e'-k	difficult; bad
II	memk-e'-k	bare
II	lam-e'-k	underneath; below; inside
II	istu-e'-k	different; strange
II	maqteu-e'-k	black
II	ewn-e'-k	blue; foggy
II	waqam-e'-k	clean
II	tek-e'-k	cold of the weather
II	mejik-e'-k	dirty
II	niw-e'-k	dry
II	niw-p-e'-k	low (dry) tide
II	asamaj-e'-k	fancy; elegant
II	sasq-e'-k	flat
II	naskw-in-e'-k	split
II	walqw-e'-k	a hollow
II	pekij-e'-k	a long time
II	pekaj-e'-k	neat
II	ke'kw-e'-k	up above
II	tew-alq-e'-k	dislocate
II	ami-tk-e'-k	somewhat cold weather
II	mekw-e'-k	red
II	musik-e'-k	bare; empty; clear
II	sest-e'-k	noisy
II	salaw-e'-k	salty
II	tem-kw-e'-k	headless
II	kek'w-e'-k	slow
II	melk-e'-k	hard
II	pas-e'-k	thick
II	tel-e'-k	act like that
II	wasami-ksk-e'-k	too wide
II	saqp-e'-k	wet
II	wap-e'-k	white
XP	a's-e'-k	beyond

AI -e'ke

1. hunt 2. ~-eke: indefinite object (see -eke)

AI kopit-ew-e'ke-t
AI ka'tew-e'ke-t

hunt for beaver
hunt for eels

AI	jakeju-e'ke-t	trap lobster
AI	tia'mu-e'ke-t	hunt moose
AI	naji-tia'mu-e'ke-t	set out to hunt moose
AI	e'pit-ew-e'ke-t	seek / hunt for a woman

AI -e'pi~-i'pi

run

AI	pem-atp-e'pi-t	run along with head abobbing
AI	pem-ikat-e'pi-t	trot along
AI	kesikaw-atp-e'pi-t	run fast with head bobbing
AI	enmi-kat-e'pi-t	trot or scoot along
AI	enmi-kat-e'pi-t	home; beat it home
AI	wejkwi-tu'kw-e'pi-t	come with pounding feet

AI	asikom-i'pi-t	run across
AI	pem-i'pi-t	run along
AI	pemi-kek-w-i'pi-t	run along slowly
AI	kesikaw-i'pi-t	run fast
AI	ke'kw-i'pi-t	run atop
AI	nuj-i'pi-t	a runner
AI	kek-w-i'pi-t	run slowly
AI	el-i'pi-t	rush toward
NA	nuj-i'pi-t	a professional runner

AI -e

II -e

verb final

AI	jaqali-pn-e-t	fall suddenly ill
AI	al-a'ul-e-t	carry around on the back
AI	pem-ipi-e-t	paddle
AI	pem-ji'm-e-t	paddle or row along
AI	pem-nik-e-t	shoulder pack
AI	awan-lukw-e-t	a poor worker
AI	awani-wsk-e-t	an unskilled fisherman
AI	win-pn-e-t	have a venereal disease
AI	ne'i-amk-l-e-t	appear as or in a blaze
AI	lasukw-e-t	play cards
AI	mejik-kum-e-t	wear dirty clothes
AI	nis-kusu-e-t	climb down
AI	nap-uf'k-e-t	draw a picture, take a photo
AI	nap-uf'k-ik-e-t	a photographer; draw pictures

AI	wa'w-ik-e-t	lay eggs
AI	matn-e-t	fight; struggle
AI	kaqa-lukw-e-t	finish working
AI	wesk-a-t	fish
AI	waju'-e-t	full
AI	wel-ikw-e-t	grow well
AI	wel-kisn-e-t	have nice shoes
AI	wel-kum-e-t	a person dresses cleanly
AI	wel-qwan-e-t	wear proper clothes for the season
AI	ketanu-e-t	spiteful
AI	esp-e-t	leak
AI	pet-awl-e-t	lug here on the back
AI	kesi-tewi-pn-e-t	groan
AI	ketap-e-t	dive
AI	netawi-a'tukw-e-t	know how to tell stories
AI	netaw-e-t	a good talker
AI	pekiji-pn-e-t	suffer from a longtime illness
AI	kesikaw-w-e-t	talk loudly
AI	enk-e-t	wood
AI	a'pi-e-t	fish with a net
AI	kisiku'-e-t	get old
AI	kisikw-e-t	full grown; mature
AI	tew-lukw-e-t	work away from home
AI	ji'm-e-t	paddle or row
AI	mal-ikw-e-t	grow slowly
AI	men-a'q-ikw-e-t	pull up vegetables or weeds
AI	men-a'pi-e-t	remove fish from a net
AI	natq-a'pi-e-t	pull a net from the water
AI	kas-apu-e-t	wash away; rub
AI	kesip-ku-e-t	scratchy; itchy of a garment
AI	kmut-n-e-t	steal
AI	aps-isknu-e-t	fine-weave; knit
AI	poqji-wsk-e-t	begin or start to fish
AI	poqt-a'ul-e-t	start to lug
AI	naji-wsk-e-t	start out to fish
AI	a'tukw-e-t	tell a story
AI	matu'-lukw-e-t	do odd jobs; a handyman
AI	tel-lukw-e-t	do such and such work
AI	kispn-e-t	tired
AI	el-isknu-e-t	knit, weave, spin
AI	el-isukw-e-t	paddle toward
AI	el-taqa-n-ew-e-t	spin thread
AI	wejku'-e-t	approach; come
AI	amal-isknu-e-t	crochet
AI	mil-lukw-e-t	do different kinds of work

AI	kesis-t-aqan-ew-e-t	wash clothes
AI	elukw-e-t	work
AI	ewi'k-ik-e-t	write
II	pemi-mq-apsk-e-k	become large and round
II	eset-e-k	backwards
II	pukw-atq-e-k	thicket
II	ne'amk-l-e-k	appear as or in a blaze
II	nis-e-k	downwards
II	nan-oqsk-e-k-l	five cylindrical shaped objects
II	wel-ikw-e-k	grow well
II	esp-e-k	leak
II	maq-apsk-e-k	large and round
II	maq-oqsk-e-k	it is big and round
II	wasoq-e-k	light of hue
II	kesikaw-w-e-k	talk loudly
II	kisikw-e-k	full grown; mature
II	newt-anq-e-k	one thin and flat thing
II	newt-apsk-e-k	one of something round and solid
II	mal-ikw-e-k	grow slowly
II	mekw-apsk-e-k	round and red
II	inaqan-e-k	rightwards
II	piptoq-opsk-e-k	it is round
II	piptoq-opsk-e-k	round; globular
II	kas-apu-e-k	wash away; rub
II	kesip-ku-e-k	scratchy; itchy of a garment
II	ep-e-k	seated; placed; located
II	aps-oqsk-e-k	it is small and round
II	sap-alq-e-k	pass through as a tunnel
II	tel-apsk-e-k	big and round or oval shape
II	tel-lukw-e-k	do such and such work
II	kispu-e-k	tired
II	el-atq-e-k	dense (as a thicket)
II	tapu-apsk-e-k-l	two of something globular or round in shape
II	tapu-oqsk-e-k-l	two of something cylindrical in shape
II	toqju-e-k	up above
II	mil-qamik-e-k	uneven; hilly ground
II	ep-oq-e-k	light and warm of a breeze
II	elukw-e-k	work
II	ewi'k-ik-e-k	write
NA	nuji-toqt-e-t	a professional baker

AI -eke-e'ke-ke

Indefinite object

AI al-asum-t-ek-e-t

wade around through the snow

AI	pem-a't-eke-t	a pall bearer
AI	pem-aq-t-eke-t	sail along
AI	pem-siaw-aq-t-eke-t	sail along by
AI	ejikl-eke-t	throw away
AI	awani-tplu'-t-eke-t	have poor judgement
AI	eset-ek-j-eke-t	shove backwards
AI	elaqp-a't-eke-t	bind; lace
AI	emek-o't-eke-t	treat people badly
AI	nis-eke-t	hurl down
AI	kaq-a't-eke-t	finish; end
AI	wej-a't-eke-t	get a spouse from there
AI	wel'-te't-eke-t	joyful
AI	ketan-t-eke-t	hunt; spite; strive; hate
AI	natawi-tplu'-t-eke-t	have poor judgement
AI	jil-ap-a't-eke-t	mark
AI	wesu-a't-eke-t	haul in the pot in a poker
AI	wesu-eke-t	jerk
AI	wesu-a't-eke-t	game
AI	l'ketu-eke-t	gather mushrooms
AI	pekaj-a't-eke-t	do correctly
AI	tew-eke-t	throw out
AI	a'sis-eke-t	throw over
AI	mek-a't-eke-t	do much
AI	kesm-eke-t	shove
AI	kesm-oq-j-eke-t	give a boost
AI	il-t-eke-t	shut firmly
AI	nas-eke-t	fasten
AI	atlas-m-u't-eke-t	take a break
AI	tetapu-a't-eke-t	do the right way
AI	wenaq-eke-t	throw up in the air; flip
AI	tem-alu-eke-t	snap off at the tail
AI	tem-eke-t	snap in two
AI	kut-eke-t	spill
AI	naji-ktan-t-eke-t	start out to hunt and kill
AI	tel-a't-eke-t	do something; at fault
AI	el-asum-t-eke-t	wade toward through the snow
AI	wejkw-aq-t-eke-t	come sailing on
AI	kawask-eke-t	turn something over
AI	kesis-p-a't-eke-t	wash floors, etc.
AI	mes-eke-t	swallow
AI	o'pl-a't-eke-t	do wrong
NA	ktan-t-eke-winu	hunter, person who hates
II	tel-a't-eke-k	be at fault
NA	nuji-mil-a't-eke-t	a joker; prankster; jester

NA	nuji-mil-am-ukw-a't-eke-t	magician; one who puts things
		in every direction
NI	kesis-p-a't-eke-mk-ew-ei	washing machine
XP	wej-a't-eke-mk	from there on
NA	ni-t-ateji-pu-t-ke-t	a delivery man

— — —

AI	pern-amkw-e'ke-t	pole along
AI	tmoqta'w-e'ke-t	cut beams or logs
AI	poqt-amkw-e'ke-t	start off poling in a boat
AI	elke-t-e'ke-t	cultivate; hoe

— — —

AI	asoqomu-te'-ke-t	ferry'across
AI	ikan-awti-ke-t	blaze a trail
AI	memk-oq-te'-ke-t	make a clearing
AI	soq-te'-ke-t	chew as a cud
AI	mattaq-te'-ke-t	send a wire or a telegram
AI	musik-te'-ke-t	clear the brush or thicket
AI	el-taq-te'-ke-t	weave

AI -ewen

AI	met-ewen-k	heard talking
AI	pup-ewen-k	stop talking

AI -ewo'kwe

AI	met-ewo'kwe-t	overheard talking
AI	pekit-ewo'kwe-t	talk a long time
AI	kesikaw-ewo'kwe-t	speak loudly
AI	seps-ewo'kwe-t	talk on and on
AI	kim-ewo'kwe-t	talk softly
AI	poqt-ewo'kwe-t	begin to speak
AI	pun-ewo'kwe-t	cease lecturing

AI-i

Al al-ap-i-t look around

AI	asikom-apek-i-t	crawl across
AI	ikan-ap-i-t	look straight ahead
AI	pem-puku-i-t	stand at the head; leader
AI	pem-apek-i-t	crawl along
AI	pem-isukw-i-t	paddle along
AI	pem-siaw-elm-i-t	pass by laughing
AI	pem-tem-i-t	go by crying
AI	pemi-jajik-isukw-i-t	paddle along the shore
AI	pemi-siaw-tem-i-t	pass by crying
AI	ejikli-ws-i-t	move away; move across the river
AI	awan-e'j-i-t	do or perform awkwardly
AI	eset-ek-j-apek-i-t	crawl backwards
AI	win-ap-i-t	see poorly
AI	win-apew-i-t	ugly; homely
AI	win-ik-i-t	ugly in appearance
AI	win-inu-i-t	grouchy
AI	istu-ik-i-t	crooked; uneven
AI	waqju-ik-i-t	bent; crooked
AI	mal'tew-i-t	bloody
AI	paqsipk-elm-i-t	burst out laughing
AI	paqsipke-tem-i-t	burst out crying
AI	sa'se'w-i-t	exchange; swap
AI	waqam-nim-i-t	neat; tidy
AI	tek-i-t	cold
AI	atki-tem-i-t	weep
AI	wapn-ap-i-t	stay up all night
AI	mena-q-e'j-i-t	fragile; delicate
AI	mejik-apew-i-t	have a dirty face
AI	etl-enm-i-t	laugh
AI	etl'-tem-i-t	cry
AI	lu'su-eskwew-i-t	act like a daughter-in-law
AI	naqsi-nijk-i-t	heal quickly
AI	kaqa-lam-i-t	stop breathing
AI	emtesk-i-t	vain; snobby
AI	wel'-ta's-i-t	happy; glad
AI	wel-ap-i-t	a good view
AI	wel-ik-i-t	have a nice shape
AI	wel-oqs-i-t	good and round in size
AI	wel-pis-i-t	well-dressed
AI	a'qat-ap-i-t	half shot from drinking
AI	metew-enm-i-t	heard laughing
AI	espi-puku-i-t	stand up high; hold a high position
AI	a'jel'-puku-i-t	stand in the way
AI	maq-ik-tul-i-t	have a large boat

AI	maq-oqs-i-t	wide and round
AI	maqi-w-ilnu-i-t	have a large tongue
AI	pekit-tem-i-t	weep long
AI	pekit-tem-i-t	'cry for a long while
AI	pit-apek-i-t	crawl underneath
AI	kesikaw-lam-i-t	breath hard or heavy
AI	ji'amu-i-t	become a man
AI	jinew-i-t	messed up
AI	wesue-lam-i-t	inhale
AI	a'pi-m-i-t	have a net
AI	ke'ku-puku-i-t	stand atop
AI	newt-e'j-i-t	one; alone
AI	nesp-i-t	temporarily substitute for
AI	tew-ap-i-t	look out from the inside
AI	tew-puku-i-t	stand outside the door
AI	tewi-ws-i-t	vacate; move out
AI	tewu-lam-i-t	exhale
AI	a'sis-apek-i-t	climb
AI	ami-tk-i-t	coolish
AI	mek-o't-i-t	expensive
AI	mal-ap-i-t	see poorly
AI	ewl-ap-i-t	poor vision
AI	ewl-e'j-i-t	poor; poor condition
AI	kesm-apew-i-t	look strange or weird
AI	kesm-ik-i-t	well-built; well-proportioned
AI	kesm-pis-i-t	well-dressed; fancily dressed
AI	ilaj-i-t	prepare for
AI	esk-i-t	green of foliage; uncured
AI	mekw-i-t	swollen
AI	atlas-m-i-t	rest
AI	piptoq-ops-i-t	round (cylindrical, tubular)
AI	kim-elm-i-t	smile to oneself
AI	kim-tem-i-t	cry inside; cry silently
AI	ep-i-t	seated; placed; located
AI	apj-oq-ji'j-i-t	small and round
AI	aps-alq-ikw-a'-ji'j-i-t	have tiny eyes
AI	poqj-i-t	elope
AI	poqt-isukw-i-t	start off by boat
AI	poqj-ws-i-t	start to move or vacate
AI	naji-ilaj-i-t	start to pack; go get ready
AI	pun-elm-i-t	stop laughing
AI	pun-tem-i-t	stop crying
AI	tetpaq-ik-i-t	straight
AI	tetpaq-qam-i-t	stand straight up
AI	mek-apj-i-t	have a strong grip

AI	melk-ik-i-t	solidly built
AI	pepk-e'-j-i-t	thin
AI	tel-ik-i-t	shaped like; dressed as such
AI	kispn-apew-i-t	look tired
AI	weskij-inu-i-t	born
AI	apt-lam-i-t	suffocate
AI	wejku-puku-i-t	stand facing toward
AI	wejku-tem-i-t	come crying
AI	wejkw-ap-i-t	sit facing
AI	wejkw-isukw-i-t	come paddling toward
AI	el-ap-i-t	look toward
AI	töqju-apek-i-t	crawl up
AI	wap-e'-j-i-t	whitish
AI	wap-i-t	awake; have one's eyes open
AI	wapi-staq-apew-i-t	look pale
AI	e'pit-ew-i-t	become a woman
AI	lukow-aqan-i-t	bothersome; troublesome
AI	l'pa'tuju-i-t	become or be a boy

II	win-i-k	ugly in appearance
II	istu-i-k	crooked; uneven
II	waqju-i-k	bent; crooked
II	mal'tew-i-k	bloody
II	tek-i-k	cold
II	naqsi-nijk-i-k	heal quickly
II	espi-puku-i-k	stand up high; hold a high position
II	a'jel-puku-i-k	stand in the way
II	maq-atkw-i-k	big waves; heavy seas
II	sisku-i-k	muddy
II	ami-tk-i-k	coolish
II	mek-o't-i-k	expensive
II	esk-i-k	green of foliage; uncured
II	mekw-i-k	swollen
II	tetpaq-i-k	straight
II	tetpaq-qam-i-k	stand straight up
II	apt-lam-i-k	suffocate
II	samqwan-i-k	watery
II	wap-e'-j-i-k	whitish
NA	nujal-ap-i-t	a watchman
NA	mekw-e'-j-i-t	beet

AI -i'kwe'

swim / float

AI asikom-i'kwe'-k

swim across

AI	pem-i'kwe'-k	swim along
AI	ejikl-i'kwe'-k	swim across
AI	atua's-i'kwe'-k	swim on the back

AI -i'pukwe

stagger

AI	pemi-siaw-i'pukwe-t	stagger along by
AI	pem-i'pukwe-t	stagger along
AI	el-i'pukwe-t	stagger toward

AI -i'pulue

ride a horse

AI	al-i'pulue-t	ride about on a horse
AI	pem-i'pulue-t	ride along on horseback
AI	wejkw-i'pulue-t	come on horseback

AI -i'sawe

sew

AI	el-i'sawe-t	crochet
AI	amal-taq-i'sawe-t	embroider

AI -i'si

speak

AI	aklasi-ew-i'si-t	speak-English
AI	l'nu-i'si-t	speaks Indian
AI	mi'kmaw-i'si-t	speak Micmac
AI	sa'se'w-i'si-t	change language
AI	esp-i'si-t	use high sounding language
AI	tia'mu-i'si-t	moose call; speak moose
AI	mal-i'si-t	speak poorly
AI	kesm-i'si-t	speak in an odd or unusual way

AI -le

II -la

movement

AI	pem-atqa-le-t	go through the thicket
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AI	pem-ie-t	go or move along
AI	pem-taqa-ie-t	slither along
AI	pemi-tk-ie-t	get chilly
AI	ejikl-am-ukw-ie-t	face away
AI	awan-a'q-ie-t	uncertain, unaware
AI	mal'tew-ie-t	bleed
AI	kitto'q-ie-t	spin
AI	tekn-ie-t	sweat
AI	siaw-ie-t	keep going
AI	ewn-askw-ie-t	mind is going in all directions
AI	nis-ie-t	fall down
AI	etl-ikun-ie-t	bleed
AI	tep-ie-t	enough; sufficient; adequate
AI	paqas-ie-t	fall in the water
AI	kaq-ie-t	finished; ended
AI	kaq-taqa-ie-t	reach the end
AI	wej-ie-t	come from there
AI	wel-ie-t	good; useful
AI	wel-pm-ie-t	go or move well
AI	walqw-ie-t	cave in
AI	kesikaw-ie-t	go fast
AI	wesu-ask-ie-t	sink in
AI	enm-ie-t	go home; depart
AI	tew-alq-ie-t	ooze out
AI	tew-ie-t	go outside; exit
AI	tew-ik-ie-t	curve outward
AI	kew-ie-t	fall over; topple
AI	wenaq-ie-t	jump
AI	nanam-ie-t	rock
AI	kim-ie-t	sneak around
AI	poqt-amk-ie-t	begin; start out
AI	saput-ask-ie-t	penetrate through
AI	kispn-ie-t	feel tired
AI	weskit-pek-ie-t	coated
AI	apj-iku'n-ie-t	bleed to death
AI	el-ie-t	go
AI	el-iku'n-ie-t	bleed toward
AI	el-taqa-ie-t	reach or stretch toward
AI	eli-nis-iku'n-ie-t	bleed down toward
AI	me'si-pm-ie-t	incapable of walking
AI	tukw-ie-t	wake up; awaken
AI	saqp-ie-t	get damp
NI	nanam-ie-mk-ew-ei	rocking chair; swing
NI	kesip-ie-mk-ew-ei	itchiness

II	pem-ia-q	go or move along
II	pemi-tk-ia-q	get chilly
II	apaj-ia-q	return
II	mal'tew-ia-q	bleed
II	awn-ia-q	turn blue; get foggy
II	kitto'q-ia-q	spin
II	tekn-ia-q	sweat
II	wapn-am-ukw-ia-k	daybreak; become dawn
II	nls-ia-q	fall down
II	tep-ia-q	enough; sufficient; adequate
II	kaq-ia-q	finished; ended
II	kaq-taqa-ia-k	reach the end
II	wej-ia-q	come from there
II	wel-ia-q	good; useful
II	wel-pm-ia-q	go or move well
II	walqw-ia-q	cave in
II	kesikaw-ia-q	go fast
II	wesu-ask-ia-q	sink in
II	tew-alq-ia-q	ooze out
II	tew-ik-ia-q	curve outward
II	kew-ia-q	fall over; topple
II	wenaq-ia-q	jump
II	nanam-ia-q	rock; swing
II	poqt-amk-ia-q	begin; start out
II	saput-ask-ia-q	penetrate through
II	tel-ia-q	true; happen
II	weskit-pek-ia-q	coated
II	el-ia-q	go
II	el-taqa-ia-q	reach or stretch toward
II	wejkw-apn-ia-q	daybreak
II	saq-ia-q	get damp
NI	kesikaw-ia-q-ew-ei	automobile
NI	nanam-ia-q-aw-ei	rocking chair; swing
NI	nanam-ia-qan	swing

AI -In

verb final

AI	ekwij-in-k	sit or set in the water
AI	wel-kwij-in-k	in good humour

AI -isin~esin

AI a'jel-isin-k
AI ke'kw-isin-k

AI atuas-kw-esin-k
AI ketku-k-j-esin-k
AI upm-esin-k
AI sip-taq-esin-k

lie down

lie in the way
lie atop

lie on one's back
lie prone on the belly
lie on one's side
stretch out

II -it

II pem-it-k
II pem-it-k
II pem-pek-it-k
II qapkw-amk-it-k
II kesikaw-it-k
II wantaq-it-k
II wantaq-pek-it-k
II aps-kw-it-k
II mil-pek-it-k

flow

flowing
flow along
flow along
rapids
a swift current
still water
still water
form an eddy
flow in all directions

AI -ita'si

AI sankewi-ank-ita'si-t
AI nestu-ita'si-t
AI mil-ita'si-t

think

think slowly
recollect; remember
think about all kinds of things

AI -ji

II -ji

verb final

AI win-ji-t
AI pajiji-win-ji-t
AI mawi-win-ji-t

be in bad condition
extremely bad
pretty bad

II win-ji-k
 II pajiji-win-ji-k
 II mawi-win-ji-k

be in bad condition
 extremely bad
 pretty bad

AI -kil

II -ki'

big

AI mes-kil-k
 AI wesam-kil-k
 AI tetu-kil-k

big
 too big
 so big

II mes-ki'-k
 II wesam-ki'-k
 II tetu-ki'-k

big
 too big
 so big

AI -kusi

sleep

AI wapn-kusi-t
 AI mal-kusi-t
 AI wesam-kusi-t
 AI mil-kusi-t

sleep until dawn
 light sleeper
 over-sleep
 have all kinds of dreams

AI -kwe

verb final

AI al-asu-kwe-t
 AI asoqom-asu-kwe-t
 AI el-asu-kwe-t
 AI wejkw-ateji-m-kwe-t

wade around in the water
 wade across
 wade toward in the water
 riding a vehicle

II -l

verb final

II pajiji-klu-l-k
 II ami-klu'-l-k
 II wesam-klu'-l-k
 II mawi-kfu-l-k
 II kelu'-l-k

extremely good; nice
 sort of good; so-so
 too good
 pretty good
 good

AI -lje~-jje

verb final

AI	maw-ki-lje-t
AI	awan-ki-jje-t
AI	wel-ki-jje-t
AI	maw-ki-jje-t
AI	eki-jje-t

figure; calculate
 read poorly
 read properly or well
 count; add up
 read; count

AI -ma

pertaining to house

AI	win-ma-t
AI	tekn-ma-t
AI	wel'-pi-s-ma-t

messy house
 cold house
 well-heated house

AI -o'jin~-u'jin

bend

AI	ejikla-k-o'jin-k
AI	el-atp-o'jin-k
AI	el-k-o'jin-k
AI	wejkw-atp-o'jin-k
AI	ejikl-u'jin-k
AI	elm-u'jin-k
AI	enm-u'jin-k
AI	el-u'jin-k
AI	wejk-u'jin-k

bent, head part away
 lean one's head toward
 faced toward
 bent toward from the head
 bent away at the waist
 bent away from
 bent back facing in the opposite direction
 bent toward
 bent toward

AI -(e)pi

II -te

to place

-pi < *apl (to place)
 -te < *ate. (to place)

AI	taqamoq-pi-t
AI	nikan-pi-t
AI	jajik-oq-pi-t
AI	jajik-pi-t
AI	istu'-pi-t
AI	waqju'-pi-t
AI	sepus'-pi-t

lie across or athwart
 ahead
 lie along side
 alongside
 crooked
 crooked
 closed up

AI	soq-pi-t	close by
AI	nis-oq-pi-t	point down something of length
AI	sasqa-pi-t	flat
AI	wel-pi-t	nice; well-placed
AI	espi-pi-t	sit or set up high
AI	pit-oq-pi-t	sit or set underneath
AI	jil-pi-t	marked; spotted
AI	tep-pi-t	aboard; on or in a vehicle
AI	ke'k-oq-pi-t	lie atop
AI	ke'ku-pi-t	sit or set atop
AI	enm-eje-pi-t	face the other direction
AI	tew-oq-pi-t	stick out
AI	a'sis-pi-t	over; beyond; across
AI	a'sis-pi-t	across
AI	wantaq-pi-t	quiet
AI	se's-altu-kwe-pi-t	have messy hair
AI	tetpaq-pi-t	straight
AI	amjim-oq-pi-t	stuck
AI	weskit-pi-t	sit or set on top
AI	maw-pi-si-t	bundled
AI	maw-pi-t	bunched together; placed with
AI	wejkw-aje-pi-t	sit or set facing toward
AI	nek-ul-pi-t	sit in the bottom of a canoe
AI	nek-oq-pi-t	lie underneath
AI	a'jel-pi-t	sit in the way
AI	mesqan-epi-t	crouth
AI	pan-t-epi-t	open
AI	pan-tun-epi-t	have one's mouth open

II	asikom-oq-te-k	lie across
II	taqamoq-te-k	lie across or athwart
II	nikan-te-k	ahead
II	jajik-oq-te-k	lie along side
II	jajik-te-k	alongside
II	elm-j-oq-te-k	set (as a table)
II	istu'-te-k	crooked
II	waqu'-te-k	crooked
II	sepuse-te-k	closed up
II	waqam-te-k	it is neat
II	soq-te-k	close by
II	nis-oq-te-k	point down something of length
II	sasqa-te-k	flat
II	wel-pas-te-k	nice and thick
II	wel-te-k	nice; well-placed

II	espi-te-k	sit or set up high
II	pit-oq-te-k	sit or set underneath
II	jil-te-k	marked; spotted
II	tep-te-k	aboard; on or in a vehicle
II	ke'ku-te-k	sit or set up
II	enm-eje-te-k	face the other direction
II	tew-oq-te-k	stick out
II	a'sis-te-k	over; beyond; across
II	a'sis-te-k	across
II	tetpaq-te-k	straight
II	tetpaq-te-k	straight
II	amjim-oq-te-k	stuck
II	weskit-te-k	sit or set on top
II	maw-amki-te-k-l	piled together
II	maw-pi-te-k	tied or bundled together
II	maw-te-k	bunched together; placed with
II	el-taq-te-k	line or road from A to B
II	wejkw-aje-te-k	sit or set facing toward
II	nek-oq-te-k	lie underneath
II	nek-ul-te-k	sit in the bottom of a canoe

AI -qo'(q)we	II -qo'(q)we	float
AI	al-qo'we-t	float about
AI	pem-qo'we-t	float along
AI	weskit-qo'we-t	float

II	al-qo'we-k	float about
II	pem-qo'we-k	float along
II	pem-siaw-qo'we-k	float by
II	weskit-qo'we-k	float
II	pem-qo'qwe-t	float along
II	pem-siaw,qo'qwe-k	float by

AI -sawe	II -sawe	cutting
AI	nataw-oq-sawe-t	know how to cook
AI	jil-sawe-t	mark or scar with a knife
AI	pelk-oq-sawe-t	peel
AI	el-taq-sawe-t	cut sheens for basket making

AI	amal-ik-sawe-t	carve; whittle
AI	amal-sawe-t	he is cutting for the sake of cutting
AI	amal-taq-sawe-t	etching
AI	ep-sawe-t	radiate; give off heat
AI	elke-sawe-t	plow

II	ep-sawe-k	radiate; give off heat
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AI -si--s	II -te	middle voice
AI	al-anku'-si-t	trade or sell door to door
AI	pemi-mq-apske-si-t	become large and round
AI	assu-si-t	boss
AI	metu-am-uk'-si-t	look bad
AI	win-qamik-si-t	have a bad character
AI	win-si-t	act badly or improperly
AI	mui'n-ew-qamik-si-t	act like a bear
AI	maqteu-am-uk-si-t	blackish; darkish
AI	kekne-si-t	dressed
AI	mejik-am-uk-si-t	look dirty
AI	pajiji-klu'-si-t	extremely good; nice
AI	wel-ima-si-t	have a nice odour
AI	wel-qamik-si-t	well-natured
AI	wel-taq-si-t	a good length of rope
AI	wel-pun-si-t	have a nice winter
AI	tajik-am-uk-si-t	look healthy
AI	kesi-pit-oq-si-t	very tall
AI	maq-apski-si-t	large and round
AI	pit-oq-si-t	tall; long
AI	ji'nmu-qamik-si-t	act like a man
AI	kisiku'-qamik-si-t	act like an old person
AI	newt-am-uk-si-t	one colour; a flush in poker
AI	newt-oq-si-t	one of something long and narrow; cylindrical
AI	ami-klu'-si-t	sort of good; so-so
AI	mek-itel-si-t	have a high opinion of oneself
AI	il-ik-si-k	planing; resurface
AI	il-pil-si-t	get properly dressed
AI	mekw-am-uk-si-t	reddish
AI	mekwe'-saq-si-t	red-faced
AI	piptoq-opski-si-t	round; globular
AI	kesinukw-am-uk-si-t	look sick
AI	tetpaq-si-t	straight

AI	tel-pit-oq-si-t	have such a length or height
AI	tel-qamik-si-t	act thus; act in such a manner
AI	maw-pi-si-t	bundled
AI	mawi-klu'-si-t	pretty good
AI	mil-am-uk-si-t	all kinds of; variety of
AI	kesis-p-al-si-t	take a bath
AI	kesis-p-ap-al-si-t	take a sponge bath
AI	tal-am-uk-si-t	What colour?
AI	wap-am-uk-si-t	look white
AI	wapi-stoqon-am-uk-si-t	pale green
AI	e'pit-ew-qamik-si-t	act like a woman
NA	assu-si-t	boss
NI	assu-s-uti	authority
NI	ank-am-s-uti	mirror; looking glass

II	wel-ima-te-k	have a nice odour
II	apat-te-k	luck
II	niwe-te-k	dry tide
II	wantaq-te-k	quiet
II	maqte-wapaq-te-k	with black streaks
II	meku-apaq-te-k	with red streaks

AI -si	II -(e)te	by heat	-(e)te < *ete. (by heat) -si < *eswi (by heat)
AI	maqte-w-oq-si-t	darkened; tanned	
AI	sewis-k-oq-si-t	break up in a fire	
AI	niw-oq-si-t	dried out from heat	
AI	kaq-oq-si-t	burned out	
AI	kis-ipia-si-t	dried out	
AI	wel'-pi-si-t	nice and warm	
AI	wel-ipia-si-t	well-dried; kiln-dried	
AI	ami-pt-si-t	slightly warm	
AI	tel-oq-si-t	cook in such a manner	
AI	ketm-oq-si-t	burned completely out	
AI	wesam-oq-si-t	overcooked	
AI	ep-paq-si-jik	warm of a liquid	
AI	ep-si-t	hot	
AI	wap-oq-si-t	faded from the sun	
NI	ep-si-mk-ew-ei	fever	
AI	kis-oq-si-t	already cooked	
II	sewis-k-oq-te-k	break up in a fire	

II	maqtew-oq-te-k	darkened; tanned
II	niw-oq-te-k	dried out from heat
II	kaq-oq-te-k	burned out
II	kis-ipia-te-k	dried out
II	wel'-pi-te-k	nice and warm
II	wel-ipia-te-k	well-dried; kiln dried
II	ami-pi-te-k	warm of the weather
II	ep-te-k	hot (also used for weather)
II	wap-oq-te-k	faded from the sun
II	kis-oq-te-k	already cooked
II	tel-oq-te-k	cooked in such a manner
II	ketem-oq-te-k	burned completely out
II	pit-oq-te-k	burned underneath
II	ep-p-ete-k	lukewarm water

AI -sin

II -s

movement through air

AI	al-sin-k	fly about
AI	pem-aq-sin-k	carried by the wind; slang for that person goes flying by
AI	pem-sin-k	fly by in the air after someone hits you
AI	ejikl-sin-k	flown away
AI	kew-aq-sin-k	blown down by a heavy wind
AI	apt-lam-sin-k	lose one's breath in a gale
AI	el-aq-sin-k	fly toward

II	al-s-ik	fly about
II	pem-aq-s-ik	fly along
II	pem-s-ik	pass by in the air
II	kew-aq-s-ik	blown down by a heavy wind
II	el-aq-s-ik	fly toward

AI -tami

snack / nibble

AI	sewis-tami-t	gnaw
AI	soq-tami-t	chew
AI	wel'-pis-tami-t	have a good snack
AI	wel-tami-t	nibble something
AI	wel-tami-t	eat one's favorite dish
AI	ewl-tami-t	nibbling something you

AI eski-tami-t

don't think is very good
eat raw foodAI -tesin
-atesin
-etesinII -tes
-ates
-etes

action with feet or body

AI	asoqom-oq-tesin-k	fall across
AI	pem-apaq-tesin-k	streaked
AI	apat-tesin-k	spring back
AI	mal'tew-tesin-k	bleed as the result of a fall
AI	wapn-tesin-k	dance until dawn
AI	etl'-tesin-k	one got injured
AI	etl'-tesin-k	beat or move rhythmically
AI	sasqa-tesin-k	fall flat on one's belly
AI	wel-tesin-k	a good fit
AI	kesi-tesin-k	get hurt badly from a fall
AI	wasoqo-tesin-k	lightening; flash
AI	ke'ku-tesin-k	land atop
AI	tem-tesin-k	broken in two
AI	amjim-oq-tesin-k	caught; stuck
AI	apti-tesin-k	stuck
AI	kinawsk-ism-tesin-k	turn over while prone
AI	kawask-ism-tesin-k	turn over while prone
AI	tew-alq-atesin-k	dislocate
AI	mekw-atesin-k	flash red
AI	pem-atkw-etesisin-k	move along nodding one's head
AI	atuas-kw-etesisin-k	fall backwards
AI	ewn-askw-atp-etesisin-k	dizzy from a blow on the head
AI	ewn-askw-etesisin-k	nod in all directions
AI	ketku-j-etesisin-k	fall prone
AI	ketap-etesisin-k	dive
AI	matu-ap-etesisin-k	glance

II	asoqom-oq-tes-k	fall across
II	pem-apaq-tes-k	streaked
II	apat-tes-k	spring back
II	mal'tew-tes-k	bleed as the result of a fall
II	etl'-tes-k	one got injured
II	etl'-tes-k	beat or move rhythmically
II	wel-tes-k	a good fit
II	wasoqo-tes-k	lightening; flash

II	tem-teš-k	broken in two
II	amjim-oq-tes-k	caught; stuck
II	apti-tes-k	stuck
II	nas-apaq-tes-k	entangled
II	tew-alq-ates-k	dislocate
II	mekw-ates-k	flash red; northern lights
II	ketku-j-etes-k	fall prone
II	mekw-at-etes-k	flash*red on and off

AI -to'si

back on self

AI	pem-paq-to'si-t	splash along
AI	apat-to'si-t	do something in reverse
AI	wenaq-to'si-t	skip rope; move up in the world
AI	kesip-to'si-t	scratch oneself
AI	el-paq-n-to'si-t	splash oneself

AI -toqsi

II -ta'

sound / make noise

AI	pem-toqsi-t	prattle or gab along
AI	wel-toqsi-t	have a good sound (music)
AI	kesikaw-toqsi-t	make a loud noise with the voice
AI	sespe-toqsi-t	make a continuous noise
AI	kesinukwe-toqsi-t	sound sickly
AI	tel-toqsi-t	sound like; sound so
AI	kispne-toqsi-t	sound tired

II	pem-ta'-q	go by making a noise
II	wel-ta'-q	have a good sound (music)
II	kesikw-ta'-q	make a loud noise
II	sespe-ta'-q	make a continuous noise
II	tel-ta'-q	sound like; sound so
II	wejkwa-pane-ta'-q	clear up of the sky

AI -uisi

II -uisi

name

AI	tel-uisi-t	named or called thus
AI	mil-uisi-t	have many names
II	tel-uisi-k	named or called thus

APPENDIX D.1 MICMAC TA/TI VERB FINALS

TA -a'	TI -a'	verb final	
TA -a	TI -a	verb final	
TA -al~~a'l	TI -at~~a't	do something in one continuous motion as opposed to doing something bit by bit	
TA -am	TI -apt	look / see	
TA -eia	TI -o't	take care of	
TA -ew		double goal	
TA -i'		verb final	< *ih (causative)
TA -i's	TI -i's	sew	
TA -im~~m		by speech / by thought	
TA -ite'lm -te'lm	TI -ite't -te't	think	
TA -k	TI -k	verb final	
TA -l		verb final	
TA -m		verb final	
TA -(e)n	TI -(e)n	by hand	
TA -o'l~~u'l	TI -o't~~u't	do something bit by bit as opposed to doing it in one continuous motion	
TA -p		bite	< *pw (by mouth)

TA -(a)pil	TI -(a)pil	string / tie	: also medial in AI/II verbs
TA -(i)s	TI -is	1. cut 2. heat	
TA -sit-a	TI -sit	sound	
	TI -t	verb final	
TA -(a)te'	TI -(a)te'	strike with an instrument	
TA -(i)tel-a	TI -tel	shot	
TA -tesk-a	TI -tesk	action with feet or body	
-etesk-a	-etesk		
-tesm	-atesk		
-atësm	-test		
-etësm	-atest		
TA -ui't	TI -ui't	name	< root: ewi't- (name)

APPENDIX D.2 DATA: MICMAC TA/TI VERB FINALS

TA -a'	TI -a'	verb final
TA	ketm-a'-q	clean out (of food)
TI	naqasu-a'-m	put out a fire with a water
TI	naqasu-a'-m	hose
TI	el-taq-a'-m	shoot toward

TA -a	TI -a	verb final
TA	pem-k-a-q	pass; go past; promote over
TA	wip-ikw-et-a-q	squint at
TA	memki-te'm-a-q	cut someone's hair short
TA	mesqana-tel-a-q	take down with a shot
TA	his-tel-a-q	shoot down
TA	wel-sit-a-q	like the sound of
TA	weli-knu'tm-a-q	teach well
TA	jik-sit-a-q	listen to
TA	pesoq-tel-a-q	miss
TA	ilaj-uk-t-a-q	prepare for; get ready for
TA	nas-k-a-q	wear
TA	naqasu-etesk-a-q	stamp out a fire
TA	kwil-a-q	search for
TA	kim-tel-a-q	ambush
TA	me'-tel-a-q	hit with a bullet / arrow
TA	keknu'tm-a-q	teach to
TA	sapute-tel-a-q	pierce with a bullet
TA	tel-sit-a-q	hear; sound like
TA	nest-a-q	understand
TA	ewi'k-m-a-q	write to
TI	nas-apaq-a-m	screw on
TI	jik-taq-a-m	smooth out

TA -al~~a'l TI -at~~a't do something in one continuous motion
as opposed to doing something bit by bit

TA al-anku-ak-k trade or sell door to door

TA	al-anku-al-k	trade or sell door to door
TA	pem-awl-al-k	carry along on one's back
TA	pem-ji'm-al-k	paddle or row along
TA	pem-nik-al-k	carry on the shoulder
TA	awan'-t-a'su-al-k	forget about
TA	apaj-ukkw-al-k	follow back
TA	nis-aq-al-k	shove down
TA	paqas-aq-al-k	throw in the water; launch
TA	jip-al-k	fear; afraid of
TA	wel'-ta'su-al-k	happy for
TA	punt-al-k	hex; cast a spell on
TA	pet-awl-al-k	lug or carry on the back
TA	as-ikw-al-k	shove something into water with an instrument
TA	pekiji-eskm-al-k	wait a long time for
TA	al-am-k	look around for
TA	enk-al-k	scale; measure; weigh
TA	jinew-al-k	mess up
TA	enm-a'ul-al-k	carry home
TA	enm-ukkw-al-k	follow along home
TA	tew-ukkw-al-k	follow outside
TA	ika'taq-al-k	plant; sow
TA	ika'taq-al-k	plant; sow
TA	kesm-aq-al-k	shove
TA	il-taq-al-k	hitch up a horse
TA	il-taq-n-e'w-al-k	prepare; organize; set up
TA	kew-a's-al-k	topple
TA	naqasu'-putu-al-k	blow out; extinguish
TA	putu-al-k	blow on
TA	men-a'q-ikw-al-k	pry loose; pry off
TA	men-ikw-al-k	pry out with hands or tool
TA	men-a'q-ikw-al-k	pry loose
TA	kmut-n-al-k	steal
TA	ep-a'su-al-k	sit on
TA	se's-ikw-al-k	spread around
TA	poqt-a'ul-al-k	start to lug
TA	poqt-ukkw-al-k	start to follow
TA	ket-alq-ikw-al-k	pry out
TA	maw-lukw-al-k	include in the repairs
TA	el-ikw-al-k	move something towards with an instrument
TA	el-isknu-al-k	braid, knit
TA	amal-lukw-al-k	decorate
TA	kesis-p-ap-al-ik	prewash; hose down
TA	elukw-al-k	repair; fix

TA	jaqal-a'l-ik	do quickly
TA	asoqomi-ksm-a'l-ik	push across
TA	taqamoqi-ksm-a'l-ik	push across
TA	nikafi-ksm-a'l-ik	push ahead
TA	pem-a'l-ik	carry
TA	ejikl-a'l-ik	take away
TA	ejikli-ksm-a'l-ik	push away
TA	eset-ek-j-a'l-ik	bring backwards
TA	eset-ek-j-i-ksm-a'l-ik	push back
TA	eset-ek-j-i-ps-a'l-ik	skin inside out
TA	eseti-ksm-a'l-ik	push back
TA	eseti-ps-a'l-ik	turn inside out
TA	apajit-ksu-a'l-ik	take back
TA	ik-a'l-ik	release; place; put
TA	istua-l-ik	do or make crooked
TA	waqu-ik-a'l-ik	bend
TA	elaqp-a'l-ik	bind; lace; entwine
TA	mal'tew-a'l-ik	get blood on
TA	sewis-k-a'l-ik	break up; break in a horse
TA	sepus-a'l-ik	bring to a point; seal
TA	ne'i-am-ukw-a'l-ik	make or cause to appear
TA	sa'se'w-a'l-ik	exchange
TA	kitto'q-a'l-ik	turn or swing around
TA	kitto'q-ask-a'l-ik	turn around to point in a different direction
TA	kitto'qi-ksm-a'l-ik	push around
TA	waqam-a'l-ik	clean
TA	mesqan-a'l-ik	lay or put down
TA	maqan-a'l-ik	confuse; baffle
TA	kekna-l-ik	decorate
TA	ewn-askw-atp-a'l-ik	make dizzy; make someone's head turn
TA	nis-a'l-ik	take down
TA	nis-a'l-ik	bring down
TA	nis-ek-a'l-ik	pull down
TA	nisi-ksm-a'l-ik	push down
TA	niw-a'l-ik	dry out
TA	naqsi-o-pl-a'l-ik	easily hurt or harm
TA	naqsi-tetapu-a'l-ik	easily please
TA	paqas-a'l-ik	put in the water
TA	pajiji-ksm-a'l-ik	push too hard
TA	asamaj-a'l-ik	do fancily; elegantly
TA	kaq-a'l-ik	finish; terminate; end
TA	kaq-kis-a'l-ik	finish
TA	ekwij-a'l-ik	put in the water
TA	jip-aq-a'l-ik	frighten
TA	waju'-pek-a'l-ik	fill up with a liquid

TA	waju-a'l-ik	fill up with a non-liquid
TA	wej-a'l-ik	get or bring from
TA	wel-kwij-a'l-ik	put in good humour
TA	paskw-a'l-ik	halve; divide in half
TA	naskw-in-a'l-ik	split
TA	kes-a'l-ik	hurt
TA	nutkw-a'l-ik	put in an insufficient amount
TA	maq-a'l-ik	enlarge
TA	wasoqw-a'l-ik	light up
TA	jil-ap-a'l-ik	mark; scrape; scratch
TA	wesu-a'l-ik	take hold of
TA	pekaj-a'l-ik	do neatly
TA	tep-a'l-ik	put aboard
TA	ke'kw-ism-a'l-ik	lay on top
TA	pan-a'l-ik	open
TA	pan-t-a'l-ik	open up
TA	enm-a'l-ik	take or bring home
TA	tew-a'l-ik	take or put out
TA	tew-alq-a'l-ik	remove from
TA	tew-aqq-a'l-ik	remove from
TA	tewi-ksm-a'l-ik	push out
TA	pelk-a'l-ik	peel; husk
TA	pelk-oq-a'l-ik	peel by hand
TA	kesm-a'l-ik	push
TA	kesim-oq-j-a'l-ik	push on, in or by a vehicle
TA	il-a'l-ik	adjust; set; fix
TA	il-anq-a'l-ik	fold right; fold properly
TA	il-t-a'l-ik	shut; close
TA	masq-a'l-ik	put away; store; save
TA	pas-a'l-ik	put on; don
TA	naqasu-a'l-ik	put out; extinguish
TA	mekw-a'l-ik	make red
TA	men-a'l-ik	remove; take off; pluck
TA	men-in-a'l-ik	rip or tear off or out
TA	natq-a'l-ik	remove from the water
TA	musik-a'l-ik	skin; strip; clean
TA	tetapu-a'l-ik	satisfy; please
TA	wenaq-a'l-ik	pick up; lift up
TA	nanam-a'l-ik	rock a baby
TA	nanam-a'l-ik	rock
TA	kas-a'l-ik	wipe or rub off
TA	kesip-a'l-ik	scratch
TA	kesip-s-a'l-ik	skin
TA	tem-a'l-ik	break in two
TA	tem-alu-a'l-ik	break off at the tail

TA	tem-isqon-a'l-ik	break off at the nose end
TA	tem-kw-a'l-ik	break off at the neck
TA	netaq-a'l-ik	embarrass
TA	ep-a'l-ik	seat
TA	sankew-a'l-ik	do slowly and carefully
TA	aps-a'l-ik	make smaller
TA	pukw-a'l-ik	soften; crumble
TA	kut-a'l-ik	pour
TA	se's-a'l-ik	spread out
TA	poqt-amk-a'l-ik	start to carry away
TA	pun-a'l-ik	quit; leave; desert; abandon
TA	tetpaq-qam-a'l-ik	place straight
TA	sip-taq-a'l-ik	stretch
TA	melk-a'l-ik	harden
TA	amjim-oqw-a'l-ik	get stuck inside
TA	ket-alq-a'l-ik	take out of
TA	ket-apj-a'l-ik	take with one's barehands
TA	tel-a'l-ik	do in such a manner
TA	weskiji-am-a'l-ik	coat; paint
TA	weskij-inu-a'l-ik	give birth to
TA	minu-a'l-ik	revive; duplicate
TA	pes-a'l-ik	skin a fish
TA	apt-lam-a'l-ik	smother
TA	el-a'l-ik	take; bring toward in a group
TA	el-taq-a'l-ik	string toward
TA	el-ukkw-a'l-ik	follow toward
TA	wejkw-a'l-ik	bring or come with
TA	kwej-a'l-ik	test; try out
TA	kawask-a'l-ik	overturn
TA	kawask-ek-a'l-ik	turn over
TA	nekw-as-a'l-ik	put underneath
TA	nekwi-ksm-a'l-ik	push underneath
TA	amal-taq-a'l-ik	put a design on; decorate
TA	tukw-a'l-ik	wake up
TA	kesis-p-a'l-ik	wash
TA	o'pl-a'l-ik	do wrong

TI	al-a'ul-at-m	carry around on the back
TI	pem-awl-at-m	carry along on one's back
TI	pem-ji'm-at-m	paddle or row along
TI	pem-nik-at-m	carry on the shoulder
TI	awan'-t-a'su-at-m	forget about
TI	apaj-ukkw-at-m	follow back
TI	esamuqw-at-m	drink

TI	jip-at-m	fear; afraid of
TI	wel'-ta'su-at-m	happy for
TI	punt-at-m	hex; cast a spell on
TI	pet-awl-at-m	lug or carry on the back
TI	pekiji-eskm-at-m	wait a long time for
TI	enk-at-m	scale; measure; weigh
TI	jinew-at-m	mess up
TI	enm-a'ul-at-m	carry home
TI	enm-ukkw-at-m	follow along home
TI	tew-ukkw-at-m	follow outside
TI	il-taqa-n-e'w-at-m	prepare; organize; set up
TI	kew-a's-at-m	topple
TI	naqasu'-putu-at-m	blow out; extinguish
TI	putu-at-m	blow on
TI	men-a'q-ikw-at-m	pry loose; pry off
TI	men-ikw-at-m	pry out with hands or tool
TI	kmut-n-at-m	steal
TI	ep-a'su-at-m	sit on
TI	se's-ikw-at-m	spread around
TI	poqt-a'ul-at-m	start to lug
TI	poqt-ukkw-at-m	start to follow
TI	ket-alq-ikw-at-m	pry out
TI	saput-alq-at-m	dig through
TI	maw-lukw-at-m	include in the repairs
TI	el-ikw-at-m	move something towards with an instrument
TI	el-isknu-at-m	braid, knit
TI	amal-lukw-at-m	decorate
TI	kesis-p-ap-at-u	prewash; hose down
TI	elukw-at-m	repair; fix

AI	pem-a't-eke-t	a pall bearer
AI	elaqp-a't-eke-t	bind; lace
AI	ne'i-a't-a-q	shine through
AI	ja'w-a't-a-t	chew tobacco
AI	kaq-a't-eke-t	finish; end
AI	wej-a't-eke-t	get a spouse from there
AI	naskw-a't-atijik	share
AI	jil-ap-a't-eke-t	mark
AI	milakeju-a't-a-t	add milk to hot drinks
AI	wesu-a't-eke-t	haul in the pot in a poker
AI	wesu-a't-eke-t	game
AI	pekaj-a't-eke-t	do correctly
AI	mek-a't-eke-t	do much
AI	masq-a't-asi-t	jailed; put in an institution

AI	mekw-a't-a-t	put on rouge
AI	tetapu-a't-eke-t	do the right way
AI	salaw-a't-a-t	add salt
AI	tel-a't-eke-t	do something; at fault
AI	maw-a't-ajik	share; chip in together
AI	mawi-a't-ijik	gather; swarm as bees
AI	- kesis-p-a't-eke-t	wash floors, etc.
AI	o'pl-a't-eke-t	do wrong
II	tel-a't-eke-k	be at fault
NA	nuji-mil-a't-eke-t	a joker; prankster; jester
NA	nuji-mil-am-ukw-a't-eke-t	magician; one who puts thing in every direction
NI	wasoqw-a't-aqan	taper
NI	mattaq-a't-mk-ew-ei	telephone
NI	mekw-a't-aqan	rouge
NI	amal-taq-a't-aqan	strung decorations
NI	waltest-a't-imk	dice game playing
NI	kesis-p-a't-eke-mk-ew-ei	washing machine
PT	metew-a't-dq	heard-making a noise
PT	jaqal-a't-oq	do quickly
PT	asoqomi-ksm-a't-oq	push across
PT	taqamoqi-ksm-a't-oq	push across
PT	nikani-ksm-a't-oq	push ahead
PT	pem-a't-oq	carry
PT	ejikl-a't-oq	take away
PT	ejikli-ksm-a't-oq	push away
PT	eset-ek-j-a't-oq	bring backwards
PT	eset-ek-j-i-ps-a't-oq	skin inside out
PT	eseti-ksm-a't-oq	push back
PT	apaji-ksu-a't-oq	take back
PT	ik-a't-oq	release; place; put
PT	istu-a't-oq	do or make crooked
PT	waqju-ik-a't-oq	bend
PT	elaqp-a't-oq	bind; lace; entwine
PT	mal'tew-a't-oq	get blood on
PT	sewis-a't-oq	break up; break in a horse
PT	sepus-a't-oq	bring to a point; seal
PT	ne'l-am-ukw-a't-oq	make or cause to appear
PT	sa'se'w-a't-oq	exchange
PT	kitto'q-a't-oq	turn or swing around
PT	kitto'qi-ksm-a't-oq	push around
PT	waqam-a't-oq	clean
PT	mesqan-a't-oq	lay or put down
PT	kekn-a't-oq	decorate
PT	nis-a't-oq	bring down

PT	nis-a't-oq	take down
PT	nis-ek-a't-oq	pull down
PT	nisi-ksm-a't-oq	push down
PT	nijw-a't-oq	dry out
PT	naqsi-o'pl-a't-oq	easily hurt or harm
PT	naqsi-tetapu-a't-oq	easily please
PT	paqas-a't-oq	put in the water
PT	pajiji-ksm-a't-oq	push too hard
PT	kaq-a't-oq	finish; terminate; end
PT	kaq-kis-a't-oq	finish
PT	ekwij-a't-oq	put in the water
PT	waju,pek-a't-oq	fill up with a liquid
PT	waju-a't-oq	fill up with a non-liquid
PT	wej-a't-oq	get or bring from
PT	naskw-a't-oq	halve; divide in half
PT	naskw-in-a't-oq	split
PT	apjun-a't-oq	put on a handle
PT	nutkw-a't-oq	put in an insufficient amount
PT	maq-a't-oq	enlarge
PT	wasoqw-a't-oq	light up
PT	mattaq-a't-oq	pull on to make a sound like a bell
PT	jil-ap-a't-oq	mark; scrape; scratch
PT	wesu-a't-oq	take hold of
PT	pekaj-a't-oq	do neatly
PT	tep-a't-oq	put aboard
PT	ke'kw-ism-a't-oq	lay on top
PT	pan-a't-oq	open
PT	pan-t-a't-oq	open up
PT	enm-a't-oq	take or bring home
PT	tew-a't-oq	take or put out
PT	tew-alq-a't-oq	remove from
PT	tew-aqq-a't-oq	remove from
PT	tewi-ksm-a't-oq	push out
PT	pelk-a't-oq	peel; husk
PT	pelk-oq-a't-oq	peel by hand
PT	kesm-a't-oq	push
PT	kesm-oq-j-a't-oq	push on, in or by a vehicle
PT	il-a't-oq	adjust; set; fix
PT	il-aq-a't-oq	fold right; fold properly
PT	il-t-a't-oq	shut; close
PT	masq-a't-oq	put away; store; save
PT	nas-a't-oq	put on; doh
PT	naqasu-a't-oq	put out; extinguish
PT	mekw-a't-oq	make red
PT	men-a'q-a't-oq	take out of position (like a gear-stick)

PT	men-a't-oq	remove; take off; pluck
PT	men-in-a't-oq	rip or tear off or out
PT	natq-a't-oq	remove from the water
PT	musik-a't-oq	skin; strip; clean
PT	tetapu-a't-oq	satisfy; please
PT	tetapui-ksu-a't-oq	take the right or proper way
PT	wenaq-a't-oq	pick up; lift up
PT	nanam-a't-oq	rock
PT	kas-a't-oq	wipe or rub off
PT	kesip-a't-oq	scratch
PT	tem-a't-oq	break in two
PT	tem-alu-a't-oq	break off at the tail
PT	tem-isqon-a't-oq	break off at the nose end
PT	sankew-a't-oq	do slowly and carefully
PT	aps-a't-oq	make smaller
PT	nukw-a't-oq	soften; crumble
PT	kut-a't-oq	pour
PT	se's-a't-oq	spread out
PT	poqt-amk-a't-oq	start to carry away
PT	tetpaq-qam-a't-oq	place straight
PT	sip-taq-a't-oq	stretch
PT	melk-a't-oq	harden
PT	amjim-oqw-a't-oq	get stuck inside
PT	ket-alq-a't-oq	take out of
PT	ket-apj-a't-oq	take with one's barehands
PT	tel-a't-oq	do in such a manner
PT	minu-a't-oq	revive; duplicate
PT	apt-lam-a't-oq	smother
PT	el-a't-oq	take; bring toward in a group
PT	el-taq-a't-oq	string toward
PT	el-ukkw-a't-oq	follow toward
PT	wejkw-a't-oq	bring or come with
PT	kwej-a't-oq	test; try out
PT	kawask-a't-oq	overturn
PT	kawask-ek-a't-oq	turn over
PT	nekw-as-a't-oq	put underneath
PT	nekw-ksm-a't-oq	push underneath
PT	amal-taq-a't-oq	put a design on; decorate
PT	kesis-p-a't-oq	wash
PT	o'pl-a't-oq	do wrong
XP	wej-a't-eke-mk	from there on

TA -am

TI -apt

look / see

AI

ejikl-am-ukw-ie-t

face away

AI	metu-am-uk-si-t	look bad
AI	maqtaw-am-uk-si-t	blackish; darkish
AI	mejik-am-uk-si-t	look ^d dirty
AI	tajik-am-uk-si-t	look healthy
AI	newt-am-uk-si-t	one colour; a flush in poker
AI	mekw-am-uk-si-t	reddish
AI	kesinukw-am-uk-si-t	look sick
AI	mil-am-uk-si-t	all kinds of; variety of
AI	tal-am-uk-si-t	What colour?
AI	wap-am-uk-si-t	look white
AI	wapi-stoqon-am-uk-si-t	pale green
II	metu-am-u'-k	look bad
II	maqtew-am-u'-k	blackish; darkish
II	wapn-am-ukw-ia-k	daybreak; become dawn
II	newt-am-u'-k	one colour; a flush in poker
II	mekw-am-u'-k	reddish
II	mil-am-u'-k	all kinds of; variety of
II	tal-am-u'-k	What colour?
II	wap-am-u'-k	look white
II	wapi-stoqon-am-u'-k	pale green
NA	nuji-mil-am-ukw-a't-eket	magician; one who puts thing in every direction
NI	ank-am-s-uti	mirror; looking glass
TA	al-am-k	look around for
TA	ne'i-am-k	check up on; visit
TA	ne'i-am-ukw-a'l-ik	make or cause to appear
TA	wel-am-k	like the look of
TA	ank-am-k	look at; view
TA	al-am-k	look around for
TA	il-am-k	examine; look over
TA	naji-ne'i-am-k	go visit
TA	amal-am-k	glance at
TI	ne'i-am-ukw-a't-u	make or cause to appear
TI	weskiji-am-a't-u	coat; paint

TI	al-apt-m	look around for
TI	ne'i-apt-m	check up on; visit
TI	wel-apt-m	like the look of
TI	ank-apt-m	look at; view
TI	il-apt-m	examine; look over
TI	amal-apt-m	glance at

TA -eia

TI -o't

take care of

TA	pem-eia-q	operate
TA	awan-eia-q	operate or handle poorly
TA	emekw-eia-q	treat badly
TA	wel-eia-q	take good care of
TA	pekaj-eia-q	keep in good shape; condition
TA	sesp-eia-q	bother with hands; seduce
TA	tel-eia-q	treat so; treat as such
TA	tukw-eia-q	wake up by shaking

AI	emek-o't-eke-t	treat people badly
TA	esamuq-o't-l-k	give a drink to
TA	musik-o't-l-k	undress; untrim
TI	pem-o't-m	operate
TI	awan-o't-m	operate or handle poorly
TI	emek-o't-m	treat badly
TI	wel-o't-m	take good care of
TI	pekaj-o't-m	keep in good shape
TI	sesp-o't-m	bother with hands; seduce
TI	tel-o't-m	treat so; treat as such

TA -m~im

by speech / by thought

TA	sespe-m-k	disturb or bother by talking about
TA	maqan-im-k	out-talk; belittle verbally
TA	wel-im-k	give good advice to
TA	wel-kwij-im-k	encourage
TA	as-im-k	instigate, goad, incite
TA	nuij-im-k	the one who advises
TA	tel-im-k	tell
TA	api-im-k	out talk

TA -ew

double goal

TA	ika'taq-ew-k	sow or plant for
TA	pun-lukw-ew-k	stop working for

TA	a'tukw-ew-k	tell a story
TA	elukw-ew-k	work for

TA -i' verb final < *lh (causative)

TA	tel-i'-k	make as such; make so
TA	kweji-nem-i'-k	try to see
TA	tapu-nem-i'-k	have two pairs of a kind

TA -i's TI -i's sew

TA	sepus-i's-ik	sew; darn a pointed article such as a sock or a mitten
TA	tetapu-i's-ik	sew right or correctly
TA	aps-i's-ik	alter clothing
TA	amal-taq-i's-ik	embroider

TI	sepus-i's-m	sew; darn a pointed article such as a sock or a mitten
TI	tetapu-i's-m	sew right or correctly
TI	aps-i's-m	alter clothing
TI	amal-taq-i's-m	embroider

TA -ite'lm TI -ite't think
-te'lm -te't

TA	etl-ite'lm-k	think
TA	kis-ite'lm-k	invent
TA	emtesk-ite'lm-k	act superior to
TA	ank-ite'lm-k	think about
TA	mek-ite'lm-k	think highly of
TA	sespe-te'lem	worry about
TA	wel'-te'lm-k	approve of
TA	tel'-te'lm-k	think about

AI	mek-ite't-asi-k	highly praised; honoured
II	mek-ite't-as-ik	highly praised; honoured

TI	ikan-ite't-m	read entrails predict
TI	etl-ite't-m	think
TI	kis-ite't-m	invent
TI	emtesk-ite't-m	act superior to
TI	ank-ife't-m	think about
TI	mek-ite't-m	think highly of
TI	sespe-te't-m	worry about
AI	wel'-te't-ke-t	joyful
TI	wel'-te't-m	approve of
TI	tel'-te't-m	think about

TA -k TI -k verb final

TA	pem-k-ik	go or kick past in time
TA	pem-k-a-q	pass; go past; promote over
TA	pas-k-a-q	wear
TI	nas-k-m	wear
TI	pem-k-m	pass; go past

TA -l verb final

TA	kek-n-o't-l-k	trim as a Christmas tree
TA	esamuq-o't-l-k	give a drink to
TA	musik-o't-l-k	undress; untrim
TA	jil-a'ki-pu-l-k	mark with a saw
TA	am-ipu-l-k	rub on; rub in
TA	tem-a'ki-pu-l-k	saw down
TA	nukw-a'ki-pu-l-k	grind
TA	pepk-a'ki-pu-l-k	grind down
TA	etl-ipu-l-k	rub
TA	es-ipu-l-k	grind

TA -m verb final

TA	pem-ateji-m-k	drag along
TA	assu-m-k	own
TA	pet-ateji-m-k	drag here
TA	wesu-ateji-m-k	drag

TA	nesp-ateji-m-k	drag along with
TA	tew-ateji-m-k	drag out
TA	teplu-m-k	promise
TA	sespu-m-k	nag about; fuss about
TA	poqt-ateji-m-k	start to drag,
TA	maw-ki-m-k	include in the count; call
TA	maw-ki-m-k	together
TA	toqju'-ki-m-k	send up
TA	eki-m-k	recite; read; count

TA -(e)n TI -(e)n by hand

AI	kmut-n-e-t	steal
AI	el-paq-n-to'si-t	splash onself
AI	el-taqa-n-ew-e-t	spin thread
TA	nis-n-k	hoist down
TA	newtu-n-k	have one
TA	mek-n-k	gather; collect; pick
TA	il-taqa-n-k	guide or direct a horse by the reins
TA	kmut-n-al-k	steal
TA	mes-n-k	receive; get; catch hold of
TA	kisikw-en-k	grow; raise; rear
TA	jim-pek-en-ik	wring out

TI	nis-n-m	hoist down
TI	mek-n-m	gather; collect; pick
TI	il-taqa-n-e'w-at-m	prepare; organize; set up
TI	kmut-n-at-m	steal
TI	mes-n-m	receive; get; catch hold of
TI	kisikw-en-m	grow; raise; rear
TI	jim-pek-en-m	wring out

TA -o'l~u'l TI -o't~u't do something bit by bit as opposed to doing it in one continuous motion

TA	elaqp-o'l-ik	lace up
TA	ewj-o'l-ik	haul back and forth
TA	nuj-atej-o'l-ik	pull
TA	musik-o'l-ik	strip
TA	maw-o'l-ik	gather up

TA	el-o'l-ik	take; bring toward separately

TA	atki-tem-u'l-ik	make cry
TA	atlas-m-u'l-ik	rest; give a rest to

AI	tep-o't-asi-t	loaded up
AI	mek-o't-i-t	expensive
AI	masq-o't-asi-t	saved up; accumulated
AI	maw-o't-asi-t	gather; collect
II	tep-o't-as-ik	loaded up
II	mek-o't-i-k	expensive
NA	nuji-gwj-o't-asi-t	hauler
TA	kekn-o't-l-k	trim as a Christmas tree
PT	elaqp-o't-oq	lace up
TI	kaq-o't-m	finish with; use up
PT	ewj-o't-oq	haul back and forth
PT	ke'k-o't-oq	place atop
PT	nij-atej-o't-oq	pull
PT	musik-o't-oq	strip
PT	maw-o't-oq	gather up
PT	el-o't-oq	take; bring toward separately

AI	atlas-m-u't-eke-t	take a break

TA -p	bite	< *pw (by mouth)
TA	jik-p-ik	eat all of; consume
TA	soq-p-ik	chew
TA	kesi-p-k	hurt by biting hard
TA	meke-p-k	eat plenty of
TA	eski-p-k	eat raw
TA	tem-kwe-p-k	bite the head part off
TA	tem-p-ik	bite off
TA	matu'-p-ik	eat the scrapes
TA	tel-p-ik	gnaw on

TA -(a)pil	TI -(a)pil	string / tie	: also medial with AI/II verbs
TA	pem-pil-k	tow along	

TA	sepuse-pil-k	close by tying with a rope
TA	kitto'q-pil-k	wrap around
TA	wesue-pil-k	pull in by rope
TA	tep-pil-k	hoist aboard
TA	il-pil-k	tie up properly
TA	el-pil-k	send across by rope or cable
TA	el-pil-k	send across by a rope
TA	toqju'-pil-k	hoist up
TA	pem-apil-k	carry along by hand
TA	natq-apil-k	pull out of the water by rope or fishing line

TI	pem-pil-m	tow along
TI	sepuse-pil-m	close by tying with a rope
TI	kitto'q-pil-m	wrap around
TI	wesue-pil-m	pull in by rope
TI	tep-pil-m	hoist aboard
TI	il-pil-m	tie up properly
TI	wenaq-pil-m	hoist by rope or cable
TI	el-pil-m	send across by a rope
TI	toqju'-pil-m	hoist up
XP	laq-pil-aqan	woden hoop support around inside of wigwam
TI	pem-apil-m	carry long by hand
TI	natq-apil-m	pull out of the water by rope or fishing line

TA -(i)s TI -is 1. cut 2. heat

TA	tem-apsk-is-k	cut into segments or chunks
TA	jaqal-ipia-s-ik	quick-dry clothing
TA	peji-nuk-s-ik	slice up accidentally
TA	peji-tm-s-ik	cut in two accidentally
TA	istu'-s-ik	cut unevenly
TA	mal'tew-s-ik	cut causing blood to flow
TA	etl-ipia-s-k	dry
TA	wel'-pi-s-k	heat up properly
TA	naskw-oq-s-ik	slice in half
TA	jil-oq-s-ik	blaze with a knife
TA	jil-s-ik	knick with a knife
TA	pelk-oq-s-ik	peel with a knife
TA	kew-s-ik	topple; fell by cutting
TA	men-s-ik	cut off
TA	tetapu'-s-ik	cut right or correctly

TA	kesip-s-a'l-ik	skin
TA	tem-kwe-s-k	cut or slice off at the neck
TA	tem-s-ik	slice; sever by knife
TA	apsi-s-k	cut into narrow strips
TA	nuk-s-ik	cut into pieces
TA	tetpaq-s-ik	straight
TA	tel-oq-s-ik	cook in such a manner
TA	tel-s-ik	cut into
TA	minu'-pi-s-k	reheat
TA	minu-oq-s-ik	recook
TA	wesam-oq-s-ik	overcook
TA	amal-ik-s-ik	whittle
TA	mil-s-ik	whittle
TA	ep-s-ik	heat; warm up

TI	tem-apsk-is-m	cut into segments or chunks
TI	jaqal-ipia-s-m	quick-dry clothing
TI	peji-nuk-s-m	slice up accidentally
TI	peji-tm-s-m	cut in two accidentally
TI	istu'-s-m	cut unevenly
TI	mal'tew-s-m	cut causing blood to flow
TI	eth-ipia-s-m	dry
TI	wel'-pi-s-m	heat up properly
TI	naskw-oq-s-m	slice in half
TI	jil-oq-s-m	blaze with a knife
TI	jil-s-m	knick with a knife
TI	pan-s-m	cut open; operate on
TI	pelk-oq-s-m	peel with a knife
TI	kew-s-m	topple; fell by cutting
TI	men-s-m	cut off
TI	tetapu'-s-m	cut right or correctly
TI	tem-kwe-s-m	cut or slice off at the neck
TI	tem-s-m	slice; sever by knife
TI	apsi-s-m	cut into narrow strips
TI	nuk-s-m	cut into pieces
TI	tetpaq-s-m	straight
TI	tel-oq-s-m	cook in such a manner
TI	tel-s-m	cut into
TI	minu'-pi-s-m	reheat
TI	minu-oq-s-m	recook
TI	wesam-oq-s-m	overcook
TI	amal-ik-s-m	whittle
TI	mil-s-m	whittle
TI	ep-s-m	heat; warm up

TI elke-s-m plow the land

TA -sit-a TI -sit sound

TA wel-sit-a-q like the sound of
 TA jik-sit-a-q listen to
 TA tel-sit-a-q hear; sound like

TI wel-sit-m like the sound of
 TI jik-sit-m listen to
 TI tel-sit-m hear; sound like

TI -(e)t verb final

AI al-asum-t-eke-t Wade around through the snow
 AI pem-aq-t-eke-t sail along
 AI pemi-siaw-aq-t-eke-t sail along by
 AI awani-tplu'-t-eke-t have poor judgement
 AI ketan-t-eke-t hunt; spite; strive; hate
 AI natawi-tplu'-t-eke-t have poor judgement
 AI pan-t-epi-t open
 AI il-t-eke-t shut firmly
 AI meku'-t-a-t be dressed in red
 AI kim-elm-uk-t-asi-t smile to oneself
 AI el-asum-t-eke-t Wade toward through the snow
 AI wejkw-aq-t-eke-t come sailing on
 AI ekesis-t-aqan-ew-e-t wash clothes
 II jil-t-a'si-k marked; scarred
 NA nuj-in-t-oq a singer
 NI assu-t-aqan ownership
 NI ki-t-m-aqan-k waltzes counters
 NI ktan-t-aqan hatred
 NI tm-a'ki-t-t-aqan a saw
 PT pem-in-t-oq sing along
 PT wapn-in-t-oq sing until dawn
 PT etl-ewis-t-oq talk
 PT etl-in-t-oq sing
 PT kis-in-t-oq finish singing
 PT nataw-in-t-oq know how to sing
 PT jil-ap-t-oq make footprints

PT	poqj-in-t-oq	start to sing
PT	g-un-ewis-t-oq	stop lecturing or preaching
PT	apji-t-oq	out of breath as the result of having a tantrum
PT	...n-ipu-t-oq	rub self against
PT	el-ipu-t-m	rub
PT	es-ipu-t-oq	grind
TA	awan'-t-a'su-al-k	forget about
TA	pan-ta'l-ik	open up
TA	ilaj-uk-t-a-q	prepare for; get ready for
TA	il-t-a'l-ik	shut; close
TA	el-uk-t-ul-k	carry toward on one's back
TI	etl-ipu-t-m	rub
PT	pem-ateji-t-oq	drag along
TI	assu-t-k	own
TI	jik-t-m	eat all consume
TI	awan'-t-a'su-at-m	forget about
TI	soq-t-m	chew
PT	nis-aq-t-oq	shove down
PT	paqas-aq-t-oq	throw in the water; launch
PT	ketan-t-oq	strive to obtain; hate; spite
PT	pet-ateji-t-oq	drag here
PT	jil-a'ki-t-t-oq	mark with a saw
PT	wesu-ateji-t-oq	drag
PT	pan-ta't-oq	open up
PT	nesp-ateji-t-oq	drag along with
PT	tew-ateji-t-oq	drag out
TI	ika'taqu-t-m	plant; sow
TI	meke-t-m	eat plenty of
PT	kesm-aq-t-oq	shove
PT	il-t-a't-oq	shut; close
TI	eski-t-m	eat raw
TI	sespu-t-m	nag about; fuss about
PT	tem-a'ki-t-t-oq	saw down
TI	tem-t-m	bite off
TI	epi-t-m	sit on; brood; hatch
PT	nukw-a'ki-t-t-oq	grind
PT	poqt-uk-t-oq	start to back pack
TI	matu'-t-m	eat the scrapes
PT	pepk-a'ki-t-t-oq	grind down
TI	tel-t-m	gnaw on
PT	tehi-t-oq	make as such; make so
TI	maw-ki-t-m	together; include in the count; call
PT	el-a'ki-t-t-oq	saw wood
PT	el-uk-t-oq	carry toward on one's back

PT	kweji-nemi-t-oq	try to see
TI	toqju'-ki-t-m	send up
TI	eki-t-m	recite; read; count
XP	lasuku-t-jmk	card playing
PT	al-anku-et-oq	trade or sell door to door

TA -(a)te' TI -(a)te' strike with an instrument

AI	asoqomu-te'-ke-t	ferry across
AI	apat-te'-m-a-t	win back
AI	mernk-oq-te'-ke-t	make a clearing
AI	soq-te'-ke-t	chew as a cud
AI	mattaq-te'-ke-t	send a wire or a telegram
AI	musik-te'-ke-t	clear the brush or thicket
AI	ketme-te'-m-a-t	wiped out; finished off
AI	el-taq-te'-ke-t	weave
TA	jaqal-te'-k	make a quick killing; make money quickly
TA	pet-te'-k	strike or hit accidentally
TA	ejikl'-te'-k	drive away; knock away
TA	tmi'kn-te'-k	strike with an axe
TA	apat-te'-k	chase; win back
TA	'mal'tew-te'-k	hit causing blood to flow
TA	etl'-te'-k	beat
TA	kaq-te'-k	finish striking
TA	wel-te'-k	hit well; meet up with
TA	kesi-te'-k	hurt badly
TA	wasoq-te'-k	polish; shine
TA	mattaq-te'-k	pluck as a string
TA	jil-oq-te'-k	blaze with an axe
TA	jil-te'-k	mark or scar with an axe
TA	jil-apaq-te'-k	mark with a line or string
TA	pelk-oq-te'-k	strip off with an axe
TA	meke-te'-k	gather; collect; pick plenty of
TA	kew-te'-k	knock down
TA	naqasue-te'-k	beat out a fire
TA	men-te'-k	knock off; remove by striking
TA	kesip-te'-k	scratch with an instrument
TA	kmut-te'-k	beat with a stick
TA	te'kwe-te'-k	chop off at the neck
TA	tem-te'-k	chop in two
TA	nuk-te'-k	smash to bits
TA	me'-te'-k	strike
TA	tel-te'-k	cut or chop

TA ketme-te'-k
 TA maw-te'-k
 TA o'pl'-te'-k
 TA sap-alq-ate'-k
 TA sap-aqq-ate'-k

wipe out; finish off
 collect; save
 hit wrong; chop wrong
 stab
 stab

TI jaqal-te'-m
 TI pet-te'-m
 TI ejikl'-te'-m
 TI apat-te'-m
 TI memk-oq-te'-m
 TI mal'tew-te'-m
 TI etl'-te'-m
 TI paqas-te'-m
 TI wel-te'-m
 TI wasoqo-te'-m
 TI mattaq-te'-m
 TI jil-oq-te'-m
 TI jil-te'-m
 TI jil-apaq-te'-m
 TI pelk-oq-te'-m
 TI meke-te'-m
 TI kew-te'-m
 TI naqasue-te'-m
 TI men-te'-m
 TI kesip-te'-m
 TI kmut-te'-m
 TI tem-kwe-te'-m
 TI tem-te'-m
 TI apsi-te'-m
 TI nuk-te'-m
 TI me-te'-m
 TI sapute-te'-m
 TI tel-te'-m
 TI ketme-te'-m
 TI maw-te'-m
 TI o'pl'-te'-m
 TI sap-alq-ate'-m

make a quick killing; make money quickly
 strike or hit accidentally
 drive away; knock away
 chase; wind back
 clear out; make bare
 hit causing blood to flow
 beat
 launch
 hit well; meet up with
 polish; shine
 pluck as a string
 blaze with an axe
 mark or scar with an axe
 mark with a line or string
 strip off with an axe
 gather; collect; pick plenty of
 knock down
 beat out a fire
 knock off; remove by striking
 scratch with an instrument
 beat with a stick
 chop off at the neck
 chop in two
 cut small
 smash to bits
 strike
 pierce through
 cut or chop
 wipe out; finish off
 collect; save
 hit wrong; chop wrong
 pierce

TA -(l)tel-a

TI -tel

shot

TA

mesqana-tel-a-q

take down with a shot

TA	nis-tel-a-q	shoot down
TA	pesoq-tel-a-q	miss
TA	kim-tel-a-q	ambush
TA	me'-tel-a-q	hit with a bullet / arrow
TA	sapute-tel-a-q	pierce with a bullet
TA	paqsipte'-itel-a-q	kill instantly

TI	sapute-tel-m	pierce with a bullet
TI	nis-tel-m	shoot down
TI	me'-tel-m	hit with a bullet / arrow

TA -tesk-a	TI -tesk	action with feet or body
-etesk-a	-etesk	
	-atesk	
-tesm	-test	
-atesm	-atest	
-etesm		

TA	pet-tesk-a-q	accidentally bump into
TA	pe'm-tesk-a-q	kick along
TA	wel-tesk-a-q	meet up with on foot
TA	enmi-tesk-a-q	chase after
TA	tew-at-tesk-a-q	chase out
TA	kesm-tesk-a-q	bump into
TA	kim-tesk-a-q	sneak up on
TA	tem-tesk-a-q	break by stomping on
TA	nuk-tesk-a-q	crush or soften with the feet
TA	sa'w-tesk-a-q	kick through; run through
TA	naqasu-etesk-a-q	
TA	mal'tew-tesm-k	get or make bloody
TA	tem-tesm-k	break; fracture
TA	tew-alq-atesm-ik	shake out; dislocate
TA	tew-aqq-atesm-ik	shake out; dislocate
TA	kut-atesm-k	spill
TA	tem-alu-etesm-ik	break off at the tail end by slamming

AI	kaq-tesk-m-a-t	wear out one's footwear
AI	pesoq-tesk-m-a-t	stumble
AI	wenaq-tesk-a-t	flush (as a bird)
AI	wenaq-tesk-asi-t	spring
TI	pe'm-tesk-m	kick along

TI	wel-tesk-m	meet up with on foot
TI	pesoq-tesk-m	miss
TI	kesm-tesk-m	bump into
TI	kim-tesk-m	sneak up on
TI	tem-tesk-m	break by stomping on
TI	nuk-tesk-m	crush or soften with the feet
TI	poqi-tesk-m	chase; start after
TI	naqasu-etesk-m	stamp out a fire
AL	kitto'q-atesk-at-ultijik	chase each other around in a circle
PT	mal'tew-test-oq	get or make bloody
PT	tem-test-oq	break; fracture
PT	tew-alq-atest-oq	shake out; dislocate
PT	tew-aqq-atest-oq	shake out; dislocate
PT	kut-atest-oq	spill

TA -ul't TI -ui't name < root: ewi't- (name)

TA	tel-ui't-ik	call by such a name
TA	mil-ui't-ik	have many names for
TA	o'pl-ui't-ik	say or name incorrectly

TI	tel-ui't-m	call by such a name
TI	kawask-ui't-m	say backwards
TI	mil-ui't-m	have many names for
TI	o'pl-ui't-m	say or name incorrectly



