

**Parents' and Caregivers' Mini-Dictionary
Lheidli Dialect**

©2021 William J. Poser
Prince George, British Columbia V2K 3K2 Canada
billposer@alum.mit.edu

Preface

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

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

Grammar

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

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

'Uloo dunitsun anyi
mother moose meat ate
subject object verb
Mother ate moosemeat.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

He is splitting wood with an axe.

We can't leave out the subject entirely:

Is splitting wood with an axe.

is not an English sentence.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

'uhdulhnat they are splitting something
'uzdulhnat we (three or more) are splitting something

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

usjun present
tesjun future
esjun past
wusjun optative

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

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

susjun present negative
tuzesjun future negative
usjun past negative
soosjun optative negative

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

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

lhuyul	generic
nulhuyul	n-class (round)
dulhuyul	d-class (stick-like)
whulhuyul	wh-class (areal)

lhuyul is the one used for most things. *nulhuyul* is used when we are talking about something round. *dulhuyul* is used when we are talking about something stick-like, such as a cane or sausage. *whulhuyul* is used when we are talking about an area, such as the wall of a house. We often describe forms like *lhuyul*, which are used except when one of the more specific forms is appropriate, as the “generic” form.

When a verb is transitive (has an object), the different forms reflect the shape of the object, not the subject. For example, the generic form of “I am eating” is *usyi*. If I am eating something round, like an apple, I would say *nusyi* instead. If I am eating something stick-like, like a sausage, I would say *dusyi*.

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

’Uba cha ujun
dad too he sings
Dad sings too

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

Si cha usjun
I too I sing
I sing too.

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

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

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

sdzoozt’an	my shirt
ndzoozt’an	your (one person’s) shirt
budzoozt’an	his/her/its shirt
nedzoozt’an	our shirt
nahdzoozt’an	your (two or more) shirt
hubudzoozt’an	their shirt

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

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

se’ujoo	my drying poles
nye’ujoo	your (one person’s) drying poles
be’ujoo	her drying poles
ne’ujoo	our drying poles
nowhe’ujoo	your (two or more people’s) drying poles

hube'ujoooh their drying poles

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

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

ske	my feet
nke	your (one person's) feet
buke	her feet
neke	our feet
nahke	your (two or more) feet
hubuke	heir feet

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

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

One place where this comes up is with the word *tsun* “flesh”. *sut^usun* means “my flesh”, that is, “the flesh of my body”. If I want to talk about some meat that I own, I can’t refer to it as *sut^usun* because it is not part of my body. Instead, I refer to it as *se’ut^usun*, where I have added the possessive prefix *se* to the indefinitely possessed form *’ut^usun*. This may seem like a fine point, but it is important to understand it when using words for body parts that people eat or otherwise use.

airplane

bathtub

airplane yat nut'oh-i

angry I am angry hunlhuch'eh **you are angry (one person)** hunilch'eh
he/she is angry hunilch'eh **we are angry (two of us)** hunidulch'eh
we are angry (more than two) ts'uhunilch'eh **you are angry (more than one)** hunlhuch'eh **they are angry** huhunilhch'eh

ant 'andih

arm 'ugan my arm sgan your arm ngan his/her arm bugan .

auntie by blood [mother's or father's sister] 'uk'ui my auntie sak'ui your auntie nyak'ui his/her auntie bak'ui.

auntie by marriage [father's or mother's brother's wife]
'ubezan my auntie sbezan your auntie mbezan his/her auntie bubezan.

autumn dak'et

axe tsetselh my axe stsetselh your axe ntsetselh his/her axe butsetselh

baby chalhts'ul **babies** chalhts'ulne.

back [of body] 'ut'ak my back st'ak your back nt'ak his/her back but'ak

bad, it is

it (generic) is bad ntsui, it (round) is bad nintsui, it (stick-like) is bad dintsui, it (areal) is bad hoontsui

bald eagle tsebalyan

ball nukuk

bank [for money] soonuya sudzak

bannock lhes sut'e

barber dune hats'unulkw'us

basket [small] tilh

basket [large] chalhial

bathroom tsanbayoh

bathtub betoonts'uya

bay **blue**
bay tl'oh
big, it is
 it (generic) is **big** ncha, it (round) is **big** nincha, it (stick-like) is
 big dincha, it (areal) is **big** hooncha
bear, black sus
bear, grizzly shas
beard 'udagha your beard ndagha my beard sdagha.
beaver tsa
bed lili
bedroom ts'uztezbayoh
bee ts'ihna
beef musdustsun
belly 'ubut my belly sbut your belly mbut his/her belly bubut.
belly button 'uchakesgwulh my belly button schakesgwulh your belly
 button nchakesgwulh his/her belly button buchakesgwulh.
belt se
big toe 'ukelascho your big toe nkelascho.
birch tree k'ui
bird dut'ai
bird, little gagiyaz
bitter, it is
 it (generic) is bitter ts'ulkui, it (round) is bitter ts'unulkui
black, it is
 it (generic) is **black** dulhgus, it (round) is **black** dunulhgus, it
 (areal) is **black** whudulhgus
blackboard kw'unets'uguz
blue, it is

blueberries

car

it (generic) is blue duldzan, it (round) is blue dunuldzan, it (areal)
is blue whuduldzan

blueberries mai

board dzihtel

boat [other than canoe] lubaz toy boat lubazyaz

book kw'uyats'ulhtuk

boots kegon

breast 'uts'oo my breasts suts'oo your breasts nts'oo his/her breasts
but's'oo

brother

older brother 'ano my older brother soono, your (1) older brother
nyoono, his/her older brother boono, their older brother hu-
boono, younger brother 'uchul, my younger brother schul, your
(1) younger brother nchul, his/her younger brother oochul, their
younger brother hubuchul, brother or boy cousin 'ulhutsin, your
brother nyulhutsin

box chunkelh my box schunkel, your box nchunkel, his/her box oochun-
kel, their box hubuchunkel.

bread liba

boy duneyaz boys duneneyaz

bum [bottom] 'utl'a my bum stl'a your bum ntl'a his/her bum butl'a.

butter budur

butterfly tsagwelht'ah

button nanezmaz

camel yeztlik'o'

candy gandih

canoe ts'i

cap ts'oh

car ka

carefully **coffee**
carefully soocho
cariboo whudzih
Carrier person dakelh **Carrier people** dakelhne
carrots lugarat
cartridge [rifle] k'a
cat boos
caterpillar t'angoo
chair kw'uts'uzda
char bet
chicken [bird] ligok
chicken [meat] ligoktsun
chicken wings ligokt'a
chief dayi **chiefs** dayike
child skui **children** skeh, **my child** suzkui, **my children** suzkeh **your (1)**
child nyuzkui, **your (1) children** nyuzkeh **his/her child** buzkui,
his/her children buzkeh, **their child** hubuzkui, **their children**
 hubuzkeh.
chipmunk ts'uwhuljos
church lugliz
classroom hohudul'ehyoh
claws [of forepaw] 'ulagui **its claws** bulagui.
claws [of hind paw] 'ukelagui **its claws** bukelagui.
clean See good.
clock sadzi
closet naots'i ts'uzdla
cloudy, it is nenawhunde
coat dzoot
coffee lugafi

cold

cold, it is [weather] whuneẓk'uẓ [object] neẓk'uẓ

come here! 'aṇih

computer nek'unawhulnuk-i

Connaught Hill 'Us'aicho

couch kw'uts'uẓda nyeẓ

cousin, boy 'ulhutsi **cousins** 'ulhutsike **my cousin** sulhutsi **my cousins** sulhutsike **your cousin** nyulhutsi **your cousins** nyulhutsike **his/her cousin** bulhutsi **his/her cousins** bulhutsike

cousin, girl 'ulhtus **cousins** 'ulhtuske **my cousin** sulhtus **my cousins** sulhtuske **your cousin** nyulhtus **your cousins** nyulhtuske **his/her cousin** bulhtus **his/her cousins** bulhtuske

cow musdus

coyote tintulhi

Cranbrook Hill Khasdzoon Yusk'ut

crow datsan

cry **I am crying** usso **you (one person) are crying** intso **he/she is crying** utso **we (two of us) are crying** idutso **we (three or more) are crying** ts'utso **you (two or more) are crying** uhtso **they are crying** hutso

cup lubot

dandelion ditnikwun

darling je'

Note: this is used toward women and especially girls.

daughter, man's 'utse **daughters** 'utseke **my daughter** sutse **my daughters** sutseke **your (1) daughter** ntse **your (1) daughters** ntseke **his daughter** butse **his daughters** butseke

daughter, woman's 'uyats'e **daughters** 'uyats'eke **my daughter** syats'e **my daughters** syats'eke. **your (1) daughter** nyats'e **your (1) daughters** nyats'eke. **her daughter** buyats'e **her daughters** buyats'eke.

daughter-in-law **dress**
daughter-in-law 'uyalban **daughters-in-law** 'uyalbanke **my daughter-**
in-law syalban **my daughters-in-law** syalbanke **your (1) daughter-**
in-law nyalban **your (1) daughters-in-law** nyalbanke **his/her daughter-**
in-law buyalban **his/her daughters-in-law** buyalbanke
day dzen
daycare skeh ghudli-a
deer yests'e
dentist neghooahaleh **dentists** neghooahaleh-ne
dentist's office neghooahalehbayoh
desk kw'unets'uguz
diaper tsulnayus'oooh
dining room na'ts'udaibayoh
dinosaur chunlaicho
dirt lhez
dirty, it is
it (generic) is dirty dutsun, it (round) is dirty dunutsun, it (areal)
is dirty whudutsun
dislike it, I buts'udusnuk
dishwasher tsets'ai betoonadugus
do it! [to one person] 'int'en [to more than one] 'uht'en
doctor yooduyun **doctors** yooduyun-ne
doctor's office yooduyunbayoh
dog lhi **dogs** lhike **my dog** slik **your dog** nlik **his/her dog** bulik
doll 'uzkui k'eiltsi
dolly varden tsabai
door dadentan
This is the thing that blocks the hole in the wall.
dress ts'ekootl'a_us

dried fish **face**
dried fish lhukw sugui
dried meat 'utsun sugui
drink I am drinking usnai you (one person) are drinking intnai he/she is drinking utnai we (two people) are drinking idutnai we (three or more) are drinking ts'utnai you (two or more) are drinking utnai they are drinking hutnai
drink something I am drinking something 'usnai you (one person) are drinking something 'intnai he/she is drinking something 'utnai we (two people) are drinking something 'idutnai we (three or more) are drinking something 'uts'utnai you (two or more) are drinking something 'utnai they are drinking something 'uhutnai
dryer [clothes] naots'i bedunaojih
duck dut'ai
ear 'udzo my ear(s) sudzo your ear(s) ndzo his/her ear(s) budzo.
earring dzohghus'ai earrings dzohghusla
ear phone nedzebets'oozelh'ts'ai
eat I am eating usyi you (one person) are eating inyi he/she is eating uyi we (two people) are eating iduji we (three or more) are eating ts'uyi you (two or more) are eating uhyi they are eating huyi
eat something I am eating something 'usyi you (one person) are eating something 'inyi he/she is eating something 'uyi we (two people) are eating something 'iduji we (three or more) are eating something 'uts'uyi you (two or more) are eating something 'uhyi they are eating something 'uhuyi
eight generic lkh'utdunghi, human lkh'utdunghine, multiplicative lkh'udit, places lkh'utdida, abstract lkh'utdunghi.
elbow 'unints'uzti my elbow snintsuzti your elbow nyunintsuzti his/her elbow bunintsuzti.
eyes 'una my eyes sna your eyes nyuna his/her eyes buna.
face 'unen my face snen your face nyunen his/her face bunen.

father **four**
father 'uba **fathers** 'ubake **my father** sba **your (1) father** mba **his/her father** buba **our fathers** nebake **your (2+) fathers** nahbake **their fathers** hububake
finger 'ulasge **my finger** slasge **your finger** nlasge **his/her finger** bulasge
finger nail 'ulagui **my finger nail** slagui **your finger nail** nlagui **his/her finger nail** bulagui
fire kwun
firemen kwun nehudulh
fireplace kwun deẓk'un-a
fireweed khas
firewood tsuz
fish lhukw
fish hook jus
fish net lhombilh **my fish net** slombilh, **your fish net (one person)** nlombilh, **his/her fish net** bulombilh, **our fish net** nelombilh, **your fish net (two or more)** nahlombilh, **their fish net** hubulombilh.
fishing line justl'ool
fishing rod juschun
fisher chunihcho
five generic skwunlai, **human** skwunlaine, **multiplicative** skwunlat, places skwunlada, **abstract** skwunlai.
floor yun
flower 'indak
fly [housefly] sts'uz
foot 'uke **my foot** ske **your (1) foot** nke **his/her foot** buke
fork [for eating] be'ooduget
Fort George Canyon Ṭse Dulk'un
four generic dunghi, **human** dinah, **multiplicative** dit, places dida, **abstract** dit.

fox

grandfather

fox nanguz

Fraser River Lhtakoh

freezer be'utun

Friday T̥sunts'usyihdzen

friend t'eke **friends** t'ekooke

Note: this can also mean “relative”. It includes anyone a person is close to.

frog dulkw'ah

get dressed! [to one person] soonadintne [to more than one] soonadutne

girl ts'ekeyaz **girls** ts'ekooyaz

give me! de'

In spite of the curtness suggested by its English translation, this expression is perfectly polite. It is perfectly polite by itself; indeed, Carrier has no word for “please”.

gloves bat

Note: same as “mittens”.

glue beneduldze

good, it is

it (generic) is good nZOO, it (round) is good ninZOO, it (stick-like) is good dinZOO, it (areal) is good hoonZOO

goose khoh

grandchild 'uchai **grandchildren** 'uchaike **my grandchild** schai **my grandchildren** schaike **your (1) grandchild** nchai **your (1) grandchildren** nchaike **his/her grandchild** buchai **his/her grandchildren** buchaike

grandfather [babytalk] 'uyan

grandfather 'utsiyan **grandfathers** 'utsiyanke **my grandfather** sutsiyan **my grandfathers** sutsiyanke **your (1) grandfather** ntsiyan **your**

grandmother

hairdresser

(1) grandfathers ntsiyanke his/her grandfather butsiyan his/her grandfathers butsiyanke our grandfather netsiyan our grandfathers netsiyanke your (2+) grandfather nahtsiyan your (2+) grandfathers nahtsiyanke their grandfather hubutsiyan their grandfathers hubutsiyanke

grandmother [babytalk] 'udoo

grandmother 'utsoo grandmothers 'utsooke my grandmother sutsoo. my grandmothers sutsooke your (1) grandmother ntsoo. your (1) grandmothers ntsooke his/her grandmother butsoo. his/her grandmothers butsooke our grandmother netsoo. our grandmothers netsooke your (2+) grandmother nahtsoo. your (2+) grandmothers nahtsooke their grandmother hubutsoo. their grandmothers hubutsooke

grass tl'o

grasshopper tulk'us

gray, it is

it (generic) is gray dulgui, it (round) is gray dunulgui, it (areal) is gray whudulgui

green, it is

it (generic) is green dultl'uz, it (round) is green dunultl'uz, it (areal) is green whudultl'uz

grizzly bear shas

grocery store ts'uyi be'ooduket

grouse, ruffed 'utsut

grouse, spruce nat'oh

hail 'indlootsan

hair [of head] 'utsigha my hair sutsigha your (1) hair ntsigha his/her hair butsigha

hairdresser [person] netsighanahanulhdooz-a hairdressers netsighanahanulhdooz-ne

hairdresser **island**
hairdresser [shop] netsighanahanulhdoozbayoh
hammer be'ul'uz
hand 'ula my hand sla your (1) hand nla his/her hand bula
happy I am happy hoonust'i you are happy (one person) hoonint'i
 he/she is happy hoont'i we are happy (two of us) hoonidut'i we
 are happy (more than two) ts'uhooont'i you are happy (two or
 more) hoonuht'i they are happy huhoont'i
head 'utsi my head sutsi your (1) head ntsi his/her head butsi
heavy, it is
 it (generic) is heavy ndaz, it (round) is heavy nindaz, it (stick-like)
 is heavy dindaz, it (areal) is heavy hoondaz
helicopter ts'ihyuk nat'o
hello hadih
here njan
here you are! nah
 This is what you say when you hand someone something.
hip 'uk'ui my hip sk'ui your (1) hip nk'ui his/her hip buk'ui
honey ts'ihnaghe
horse yeztli
hospital ndudabayoh
hot, it is [weather] whunezul [object] nezul
house koo
hummingbird ts'unalhduz
hurry up! soo 'a!
ice [piece] lhum
ice [over a surface, as on lake or road] tun
Indian tea yak'unulh'a
island noo

juice love
juice [of fruit] maitoo
 Note: same as “wine”.
kitchen ts’uyi ghats’ughuna
kitten boosyaz
knee ’ugwut my knee(s) sgwut your (1) knee(s) ngwut his/her knee(s)
 bugwut
knife tes
kokanee gesul
lake bun
laugh I am laughing usdloh you are laughing (one person) indloh he/she
 is laughing udloh we are laughing (two of us) idudloh we are
 laughing (more than two of us) ts’udloh you are laughing (more
 than one) uhdloh they are laughing hudloh
laundromat toonadugusbayoh
leg ’ukechun my leg skechun your (1) leg nkechun his/her leg bukechun
library k’eyats’ulhtukbayoh
light kwun
like it, I oonust’i
little finger ’ulasts’oh my little finger slasts’oh your little finger
 nlasts’oh his/her little finger bulasts’oh
living room uzdelhts’i-a
long, it is
 it (generic) is long nyez, it (round) is long ninyez, it (stick-like) is
 long dinyez, it (areal) is long hoonyez
loon dadzi
love, to
 I love you (one person) nk’essui, I love you (two or more) nahk’essui,
 he/she loves you (one person) nk’entsui, he/she loves you (two or
 more) nahk’entsui, we (two of us) love you (one person) nk’eidutsui,

lynx

mother

we (two of us) love you (two or more) nahk'eidutsui, we (three or more of us) love you (one person) nk'ets'intsui, we (three or more of us) love you (two or more) nahk'ets'intsui, they love you (1 person) nk'ehintsui, they love you (2 or more) nahk'ehintsui

lynx wasi

mallard duck t'ugicho

man dune men dunene

marten chunih

meat [of animal, bird, or fish] 'utsun

microwave oven 'a benulwus

milk lilet

mink telhjoos

mirror bedat'ih

mittens bat

Miworth Lhezbaoonichek

moccasins kesgwut

Monday Jimosdzen hukw'elh'az

money soonuya

moon 'eldzi

moose duni

moose, bull denyo

moose calf duniyaz

moose cow duni'at

moosemeat dunitsun

mosquito ts'ih

mother 'uloo **mothers** 'ulooke **my mother** sloo **your (1) mother** nloo
his/her **mother** buloo **your (two or more people's) mothers**
nahlooke **their mothers** hubulooke

mountain **panties**
mountain dzulh
mouse dats'ooz
mouth 'uzek **my mouth** suzek **your (1) mouth** nzek **his/her mouth**
 buzek
muskrat tsek'et
nail [carpentry] lugloo
narrow, it is
 it (generic) is narrow ndot, it (round) is narrow nindot, it (stick-
 like) is narrow dindot, it (areal) is narrow hoondot
Nechako River Nechakoh
nine generic lhuk'ui hooloh, **human** lhuk'ui hoolohne, **multiplicative**
 lhuk'ui hooloh, **places** lhuk'ui hooloh, **abstract** lhuk'ui hooloh.
no 'andooh
nose 'unintsis **my nose** snintsis **your (1) nose** nyunintsis **his/her nose**
 bunintsis
now 'andit
nurse ts'unduda ts'eke neghunli **nurses** ts'unduda ts'ekoo neghunli-ne
okay a'ah
one generic lhuk'ui, **human** 'ilhunah, **multiplicative** 'ilhoh, **places** lhu-
 dah, **abstract** 'ilhuk'ui.
onions tl'otsun
otter tsis
outhouse tsanbayoh
owl musdzoon
paddle chos
paint bedutl'us
paint brush benaoodutl'us
panties droz

pants **puppy**
pants tl'asus
paper dustl'us
paw [forepaw] Same as *hand*.
paw [hindpaw] Same as *foot*.
peanut butter pinutstloh
pen be'uk'unets'uguz
pencil duchun be'uk'unets'uguz
pepper pupur
pig gugoos
pine [lodgepole/jack] chundoo
pizza lhes nanezweş lhai kw'usdla
plate lasyet
play he/she is playing nuwhulyeh, they are playing nuhuwhulyeh,
let's play [two of us] nuhodulye, let's play [three or more of us]
nuts'oooolye
police officer nelhchuk **police officers** nelhchuk-ne.
poplar tree tl'ughus
porcupine ts'it
pork gugoostsun
post office dustl'usbayoh
potatoes lubudak
pray
let's pray [two of us] tenadodudli, let's pray [three or more of us]
tenazdoodli
priest nawhulnuk **priests** nawhulnuk-ne.
Prince George Lheidli
principal [of school] skool meoodih **principals** skool meoodih-ne
puppy lhiyaz **puppies** lhikeyaz.

quickly **scales**
quickly 'a
quiet!, be [to one person] t'ezinnih [to more than one] t'ezuhnih.
rabbit goh **little rabbit, bunny** gohyaz
rain chan
raining, it is nawhulhtih
raspberries t'ankalhtsul
red, it is
 it (generic) is red dulk'un, it (round) is red dunulk'un, it (areal)
 is red whudulk'un
refrigerator benuk'as
restaurant yoh 'udai
rifle lhti
river 'ukoh
robin sewh
rock tse
rocking chair kw'uts'uzda nubalh
Rocky Mountains Tseti
roof bunk'ut
rope tl'oolh
ruffed grouse 'utsut
safety pin dughul
salmon talukw
salt lusel
salty, it is lusel hooni
saskatoon berries k'emai
Saturday Sumdidzen
saw bedudughut
scales [of fish] 'ugooᵛ its scales bugooᵛ.

scarf

scarf nezdilya

school skehhodul'eh-a

scissors lheyeh

screwdriver benets'udulghuz

seagull besk'ui

seven generic lhtak'alt'i, **human** lhtak'alt'ineh, **multiplicative** lhtak'alt'i, places lht'ak'alt'ida, **abstract** lhtak'alt'i.

sheep 'usbai

Shelly reserve Khast'an Lhughel

shirt dzoozt'an

shoe kegon

shoe laces ketl'ool

shoestore kegon be'ooduket

short, it is

it (generic) is short ndukw, it (round) is short nindukw, it (stick-like) is short dindukw, it (areal) is short hoondukw

he/she is short ndukw they are short hindukw

shoulder 'uwus my shoulder swus your (1) shoulder nwus his/her shoulder buwus

shovel lubel

sing

let's sing [two of us] odujun, let's sing [three or more of us] ts'oojun
sing for me! (to one person) sba injun sing for me! (to more than person) sba uhjun sing for us! (to one person) neba injun sing for us! (to more than person) neba uhjun

sink tsets'ai betoonadugus

sister

older sister 'adat your older sister nyat your older sisters ny-atke. younger sister 'udestl'oh your younger sister ndest'loh, your

six

soup

younger sisters ndestl'ohke, sister or girl cousin 'ulhtus your sister
nyulhtus sisters or girl cousins 'ulhtuske your sisters nyulhtuske

six generic lhk'utagi, human lhk'utagineh, multiplicative lhk'utat,
places lhk'utada, abstract lhk'utak'i.

skateboard hik'ut nudzoot

skates benuts'uzoot

small, it is

it (generic) is small ntsool, it (round) is small nintsool, it (stick-
like) is small dintsool, it (areal) is small hoontsool

skidoo yusk'ut nukēs

skunk hoonliz

slowly sa

smells bad, it lhtsun

smells good, it sooltsun

snake tl'ughus

snow yus

snowed, it has najaz

snowing, it is najus

snowshoes 'aih

soap latl'us

soapberries nawus

socks ketul

son [man's] 'uye' sons 'uye'ke. my son sye' your (1) son nye' his son
buye' his sons buye'ke their son hubuye'

son [woman's] 'uyaz sons 'uyazke my son syaz your (1) son nyaz her
son buyaz her sons buyazke their son hubuyaz

song shun

soup tazul

sour

sour, it is ts'ulkui

South Fort George Ts'untsila

spicy, it is sulhts'ik

spider whutsoo

spoon tsunts'alh

spring time 'olulh

spruce tree ts'oo

squirrel nats'ildelh

star sum

Stoney Creek [village] Saik'uz

stove sto

strawberries 'indzi

sturgeon lkh'wencho

sugar soogah

summer shen

sucker, largescale goosibai

sun sa

Sunday Jimosdzen

sunny, it is sa hai'ai

swan ts'incho

sweet, it is [taste]

it (generic) is sweet lhukui, it (round) is sweet nulkui, it (stick-like) is sweet dulkui, it (areal) is sweet whulkui

table ludab

tadpole tsasdiyaz

tall, it is See long.

tea ludi

teacher hodulh'eh-a teachers hodulh'eh-ne.

teacher

telephone **turn on**
telephone beyats'ulhtuk
television 'uts'unilh'en
ten generic lanezi, **human** lanezineh, **multiplicative** lanezi, **places** lanezi,
 abstract lanezi.
tent nimbal
thank you musi
there whuz
thumb 'uninchuz **my thumb** sninchuz **your thumb** nyuninchuz **his/her**
 thumb buninchuz
Thursday Whulhditdzen
today 'anditdzen
toe 'ukemai **my toe** skemai **your toe** nkemai **his/her toe** bukemai
toenails 'ukelagui **my toenails** skelagui **your (1) toenails** nkelagui
 his/her toenails bukelagui
tomorrow bunde
too [much] sdabe
three generic tagih, **human** taneh, **multiplicative** tat, **places** tada, **ab-**
 stract tawh.
towel lusooma
toy benuwhulyeh
tree duchun
trout [rainbow trout] duk'ai
Tuesday Whulhnatdzen
turn off
 turn off the light! [to one person] kwun nanilhneh, **turn off the light!**
 [to two or more] kwun nanulhneh
turn on
 turn on the light! [to one person] kwun nadilhk'aih, **turn on the**
light! [to two or more] kwun nadulhk'aih

two generic nankoh, human naneh, multiplicative nat, places nada,
 abstract nankoh.

woman

two generic nankoh, human naneh, multiplicative nat, places nada,
 abstract nankoh.

uncle by blood [mother's or father's brother 'uz'e uncles 'uz'eke
 my uncle suz'e your (1) uncle nyuz'e his/her uncle buz'e.

uncle by marriage [father's or mother's sister's husband] 'utai
 uncles 'utaike my uncle stai your (1) uncle ntai your (1) uncles
 ntaike his/her uncle butai

underpants droz

undershirt 'onyoh besida

very tube

washing machine naots'i betoonats'ugus-i

water too

weasel nohbai

Wednesday Whulhtatdzen

whiskey jack gwuzeh

white, it is
 it (generic) is white lhuyul, it (round) is white nulhuyul, it (stick-
 like) is white dulhuyul, it (areal) is white whulhuyul

whitefish lhewh

wide, it is
 it (generic) is wide ntel, it (round) is wide nintel, it (stick-like) is
 wide dintel, it (areal) is wide hoontel

willow k'uidlih

windy, it is nilhts'i

window dadent'az

winter khui

wolf yus

wolverine noostel

woman ts'eke **women** ts'ekoo

wood

yesterday

wood duchun

woodpecker chundulkw'uz

work I am working 'ust'en, you are working (one person) 'int'en, he/she is working 'ut'en, we are working (two of us) 'idut'en, we are working (more than two of us) 'uts'ut'en, you are working (more than one) 'uht'en, they are working 'uhut'en, let's work [two of us] 'odut'en, let's work [three or more of us] 'uts'oot'en

worm sgo

yarrow lacholbai

yellow, it is

it (generic) is yellow dultso, it (round) is yellow dunultso, it (areal) is yellow whudultso

yes a

yesterday hulhda