Hul'qumí'num' Words
An English-to-Hul'qumí'num' and
Hul'qumí'num'-to-English
Dictionary

Prepared for the Chemainus, Nanaimo, and Nanoose
First Nations and Nanaimo School District No. 68

December, 1997
© 1997 Donna B. Gerdts, The Chemainus First Nation, the Nanaimo First Nations, the Nanoose First Nation, and the First Nations Education Services, School District 68 (Nanaimo-Ladysmith)

This work can be photocopied for educational or scholastic purposes with permission from the Hułq’umi’num’ Language Project. The Project can be reached through any of the above parties.

Cover art by Noel Brown.
Edited by:

Donna B. Gerdts (Simon Fraser University)
Leonard Edwards (Nanoose First Nation)
Charles H. Ulrich (University of British Columbia)
Brian D. Compton (University of British Columbia)

Contributing Elders:

Wilfred Aleck (Chemainus)
Anne Bob (Nanoose)
Jim Bob (Nanoose)
Leonard Edwards (Nanoose)
May Frenchie (Nanaimo)
Hazel Good (Nanaimo)
Margaret James (Nanaimo)
Emily Manson (Nanaimo)
Dora Sampson (Chemainus)
Steve Sampson, Sr. (Chemainus)
Bill Seward (Nanaimo)
Chester Thomas (Nanaimo)
Eva Thomas (Nanaimo)
Theresa Thorne (Cowichan)
Anderson Tommy (Nanaimo)
Ellen White (Nanaimo)
George Wyse (Nanaimo)
Acknowledgments

The production of this book has been sponsored by the Nanoose First Nation through a grant from the First People’s Cultural Foundation. We thank them for their support, which was essential for the completion of this work. We thank Barbara Barltrop, Leonard Edwards, and Andy Klakikat for securing these funds, and Reinouw Abbott, project coordinator, and Barbara Barltrop, project administrator, for supervising our work.

The Nanoose Elders made up the core production team on this project. Leonard Edwards vetted a preliminary version. Then Anne Bob, Jim Bob, and Leonard Edwards discussed and corrected the data. Thanks to these Elders for their diligent work and also for keeping the project on track, especially when it all seemed so overwhelmingly tedious. Thanks also to Jenny Bob for assisting with meetings.

The research underlying this book came about as a joint project between Nanaimo School District No. 68 and the Chemainus, Nanaimo, and Nanoose First Nations. We thank the First Nations representatives, Barbara Barltrop (Nanoose), Terry Sampson (Chemainus), and Barbara White (Nanaimo), for their help and cooperation. We would also like to thank Judy Fraser, Jim Kellogg, Leslie Lippert, and Donna Ross of School District 68, who facilitated the planning and implementation process, and Adele Klatt, for providing administrative support. Thanks to Mercedes Hinkson, Simon Fraser University, for initiating this project and helping with the first round of research. Thanks to David Bodaly, Geraldine Manson, and Maria Seward for coordinating the Elders’ meetings that took place during 1994-1997. The Chemainus, Nanaimo, and Nanoose First Nations provided space for our meetings and transportation for the Elders. Also thanks to Geraldine Manson and Penny Seward for inviting us to participate in the Nanaimo Elders’ group.

Funding for the research came from the Province of British Columbia, Ministry of Education, through two Aboriginal Education Curriculum Development Grants and two Implementation Grants spanning the period of 1994-1997. We also acknowledge support from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, the Jacobs Fund, and Simon Fraser University through a President’s Research Grant. SFU also provided the
audio equipment used in this project. Thanks to Dr. Evan Alderson, former Dean of Arts, Simon Fraser University, for allowing my time to be seconded to the language project. Buy-out was jointly accomplished by the NanOOSE First Nation, the Nanaimo First Nations Treaty Negotiation Office, and School District 68. We also thank the Nanaimo First Nations Treaty Negotiations Office for their support for research on placenames and on flora and fauna.

The identifications and discussions of flora and fauna are based on the remarks of the Elders. Working with ethnobiologist Brian Compton, the Elders examined specimens or photographs and made cultural commentaries about their location and use. In some instances, identifications are only tentative. Further work is under way to expand and improve our understanding of the traditional and contemporary cultural significance of the biological world. We hope to complete a more detailed work on flora and fauna in the near future.

Charles Ulrich was responsible for font design, technical assistance, data entry, word processing, and producing and editing the manuscript. We thank him for seeing this project through and also for understanding our commitment to research on the language.

Tom Hukari and Wayne Suttles, mentors and colleagues, have been very helpful in verifying data. Dr. Hukari’s Cowichan Dictionary has not only provided a tremendous reference that has greatly assisted this project but has also set a very high standard of scholarship. We hope that we have adequately followed in his footsteps. We thank Dr. Suttles for sharing his knowledge with us. His comments on flora, fauna, placenames, and items of material culture have been very important. We are also indebted to both Dr. Hukari and Dr. Suttles for discussion of loans from English and from Chinook Jargon.

Thanks go to the other Elders and also families of the Elders for their interest in this work. We especially thank Charlotte Aleck, Jenny Bob, Donna Edwards, Geraldine Manson, Agnes Padilla, Steve Sampson, Jr., and Penny Seward. Their commitment will build a bridge to the future for the language. We also thank Benedict Alphonse for visiting our project and sharing his knowledge.

Saving the most important to last, we express our deepest appreciation and affection to the Elders who so generously shared their knowledge of the Hul’qumí’num’ language. No thanks can ever be sufficient for the effort that
they have put into this project and no book can ever do justice to their
knowledge of the language and the culture. Despite illness, accident, and the
ever-increasing demands of teaching, working, and serving, they have
continued with this project. Sadly, Emily Manson and Wilfred Aleck have
been lost to us and we miss them greatly. In their memory and for the sake of
generations to come, the work continues.
Introduction

This dictionary represents words from speakers of the Chemainus, Nanaimo, and Nanoose dialects of Hulāqumíñuł. It is a collective project of research with several elders. Not all words are known or used by all speakers, but each word included here has been recognized by at least one of the Elders in our project.

Usually the words are relevant to speakers of all three dialects, since the dialects are very closely related. They all are members of the larger dialect area known as Island Hulāqumíñuł. Sometimes, though, the Nanaimo dialect may differ in a vocabulary item or in the pronunciation of a word. We have indicated words of this type by giving the dialect name. Where there is a difference, the Nanoose Elders, due to a shared history with Chemainus, usually have the same word as Chemainus. It should be emphasized, though, that most speakers know both words, since the Elders from all three First Nations are in constant contact and have been interrelated for centuries.

Sometimes different Elders pronounce the same word in different ways, but the difference could not clearly be ascribed to dialect differences. In this case, the two words are both given, separated with a ~, the variation sign. If more than one word was known for an item, multiple entries were given.

This dictionary is organized into three sections. First, the words are presented by semantic category. We felt that this would be a useful way to present the information for educational purposes. Formatting by semantic category allows teachers and students to concentrate on a topic. Also, it provides an easy way to look up words that are only partially remembered. If you want to find the name of a bird, and you do not know what it is called in either language, you can scan the bird section, reading the descriptions until a match is found. Some of the information in the dictionary, for example the Latin identifications and descriptions of the flora and fauna, are given only in the semantic category section.

The second section gives the Hulāqumíñuł words in Hulāqumíñuł alphabetical order (see the chart at the bottom of each page in this section) with an English definition. The third section gives a short English look-up word, followed by the Hulāqumíñuł word and then followed by the elaborated English definition. The look-up words are very vague, but they
allow you to move quickly through the list. The elaborated definition then helps to key into the exact word that you require. The fuller definition also provides information about the part of speech. Verbs are either given infinitival definitions (for example, to go down to the beach) if they are completive forms (that is, used for talking about past events), or they are translated as continuatives (going down to the beach). Transitive verbs are indicated by having a third person object in the definition (to look at him/her). Hu̱íqumíňúm does not distinguish number or gender in its third person forms. So such verbs actually could have objects translated as him, her, it, or them, depending upon the context. We have simply used him/her unless the verb makes more sense with an inanimate or plural object, in which case we used it or them respectively. These conventions, though they make some of the glosses seem awkward, allow us to avoid technical terminology such as verb and transitive.

We have made every effort to list each Hu̱íqumíňúm word under several different English glosses, since the Hu̱íqumíňúm word usually has a range of translations in English. Translation is a messy business. We have tried to indicate a variety of uses for each word so that you can get a feel for the Hu̱íqumíňúm meaning. However, it is always best to consult a native speaker before using a word. They can clarify the exact context for using a word and also explain the nuances and subtleties of the meaning.

Having briefly discussed the features of the dictionary, we should also explain what this dictionary is not. First, it is not a guide to pronouncing the language. We refer you to Hu̱íqumíňúm Phonics and the accompanying tapes if you wish to learn to pronounce Hu̱íqumíňúm. Second, we do not illustrate sentences or grammatical features of the language in the dictionary. We refer you to the two ‘i’lhe’ xwulmuxwqun textbooks for lessons in whole phrases and sentences. Also there are more technical works by Gerdts, Leslie, and others (see especially the sketch of Hu̱íqumíňúm in the back of the Cowichan Dictionary) that cover aspects of the structure of the language. See the list of references at the end of this introduction.

The dictionary presents only a very few words of the Hu̱íqumíňúm language. Hu̱íqumíňúm, like other Salish languages, is well-known for its complex morphological structure. There are a large number of prefixes and suffixes that can be added to a Hu̱íqumíňúm word to create newer, longer words. Thus, it would probably be impossible to give a complete list of all the
words in the language. We have concentrated on nouns—that is names for things—especially items of special cultural significance. We have kept different forms of verbs to a bare minimum, leaving this for a later project, which will focus entirely on Hulíqumínuł verb morphology.

This dictionary not only seeks to cover the basic words of the language, but it also serves as a glossary for the three textbooks mentioned above. We have tried to give all of the words, including all of the complex word forms, that occur in those textbooks.

This work draws heavily upon previous research on Island Hulíqumínuł. The most influential work is the recently published dictionary of the Cowichan dialect by Hukari and Peter. The Cowichan dictionary is a much more substantial work than this one, with many more words and also more technical information about the word. The Cowichan Dictionary came out mid-way through our project and was invaluable as a tool for cross-checking the forms that we had elicited and transcribed. Our work was greatly accelerated by access to this book.

Also important to our project were previous works on the Nanaimo dialect, including the dictionary by Ellen White and the word list by Adrian Leslie. The dictionary by Ellen White, like the Cowichan dictionary, is very useful because each word is illustrated in the context of a sentence. Also, Bouchard’s classified word list of Cowichan as spoken by Chris Paul was a very useful source of information.

We gratefully acknowledge the help that we have received from this previous research. Our job has been made considerably lighter thanks to the work of those who have come before. We hope in turn that scholars coming after us will find our work worthy and that Hulíqumínuł language teachers, students, and speakers will find this work useful and interesting.

No doubt, there are errors and omissions in this book. We look forward to your comments and corrections, since our intention is to make an updated and corrected second edition.

Donna B. Gerdts
Department of Linguistics
Simon Fraser University
References


Franz Boas. ca. 1890. “Snanaimuq vocabulary.” Vocabulary slips held by National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.


# Table of Contents

Words by Semantic Category 1

- Animals 1
- Birds 5
- The Body 13
- Buildings 17
- Clothing and Personal Effects 19
- Communication and Social Interaction 21
- Descriptives 24
- Food 26
- Function Words and Affixes 28
- Games, Sports, and Toys 31
- Household Items 32
- Insects, Reptiles, Etc. 35
- Kinship Terms 37
- Nature 40
- Numerals 44
- People 47
- Placenames 50
- Plants 52
- Sea Life 60
- Time 68
- Tools 70
- Transportation 73
- Verbs: Activity 75
- Verbs: The Body 80
- Verbs: Communication 85
- Verbs: Contact 89
- Verbs: Location and Motion 94
- Verbs: Nature 100
- Verbs: Psychology and Perception 101
- Verbs: States and Processes 104

Huíqumínum-to-English 108

English-to-Huíqumínum 187
Animals

animal • There is no generic word for animal in Hu̱umí!uµ. The word sk̲wuyuth ‘slave’ is used for domestic animals and the word tultuluw ‘wild’ is used for wild animals.

bat shulpułéxuñ • The name means ‘flop wing’.

black bear spe’eth

black bear cub spe’ethallh

[ Ursus americanus Pallas ] • Black bears may grow to about 6 feet in length and 600 pounds in weight. They feed on many types of plant and animal foods, including berries, insects, and fish. Although most black bears are black with a white chest spot, some black bears are brown, bluish or white.

grizzly bear kwuyucun

[ Ursus arctos Linnaeus ] • Grizzly bears are larger than black bears, reaching 1,100 pounds in weight. In addition, they range in color from cream to brown to black, often with white-tipped hairs giving them a grizzled appearance. They are found in coastal inlets along the British Columbian coast.

wild beast, fierce thing, ghost, monster sileluqum

beaver squidēw

[ Castor canadensis Kuhl ] • The beaver is a large water-dwelling rodent found throughout British Columbia and much of Canada. Beavers are known for building lodges, or houses, out of logs and sticks that they cut up with their sharp teeth. They eat the bark, roots or leaves of many different trees, shrubs and other smaller plants.

cat poos • From Chinook Jargon.

cat ( Nanaimo, Nanoose ) pish • From Chinook Jargon pishpish.

kitten poops

small cats pulóo’ps

bobcat, wild cat tultuluw poos

[ Lynx rufus ( Schreber ) ]

chipmunk xwiłčuqs

[ Tamias amoenus J.A. Allen ( yellow-pine chipmunk ) and/or T. townsendii Bachman ( Townsend’s chipmunk ) ] • Chipmunks are small members of the squirrel family that have stripes on their backs. They feed on fruits, seeds and insects.

cougar xwiluqtncuñ • The name means ‘long tail’.

[ Felis concolor Linnaeus ] • The cougar, or mountain lion, is the largest wild cat in British Columbia. Cougars are adapted to live in a wide range of habitats. They primarily eat deer, but also hunt various other mammals, birds and other wildlife for food.

cow, beef moosmus • From Chinook Jargon.

bull pool • From English.

bull swu’yqe’ moosmus
calf moosmusállh
Animals

deer (Chemainus, Nanoose),
  meat smuyuth

deer (Nanaimo) ha’put • This is an old word.
deer mawuch • From Chinook Jargon.
fawn smuyuthálh
little fawn smiŋyuthálh
deers sumíyuth
  [Odocoileus hemionus (Rafinesque)] (mule deer) • The mule deer is often called the black-tailed deer in contrast to the larger white-tailed deer of the interior of British Columbia. Mule deers are variable and three subspecies are recognized within British Columbia. Mule deers range in color from reddish-brown to yellowish-brown and eat a variety of plant foods.
dog sqwuméʔ
dogs sqwumqwuméʔ
little dog, puppy sqwiqwmi’
elk kwe we’uc
elk lum lum kwulé’cu’ • This is an old word.
  [Cervus elaphus Linnaeus] • The elk, sometimes known as wapiti, is a large member of the deer family. Two subspecies are known in British Columbia—one in the Rocky Mountains and another on Vancouver Island. The Vancouver Island type was once more widely distributed, living in the Fraser Delta and some coastal islands.
giraffe ṭleqtupsum
mountain goat, goat’s wool ḗquiquéň • ‘white hair’.

mountain goat (Nanaimo)
sḵwíli’
  [Oreamnos americanus (Blainville)] • The mountain goat is actually an antelope, not closely related to true goats. Mountain goats are widely distributed throughout mountainous regions of British Columbia. Mountain goat fur may be used for weaving and the meat may be eaten.
horse stiqíw
colt, small horse stitqíw
foal stiqíwallh
marten ḥ’a’qun
  [Martes americana (Turton)] • The marten is a brown, weasel-like animal that is slightly larger than a mink and fluffier in appearance. Martens are carnivores that eat a variety of small mammals, crustaceans, birds and insects. Martens are widely distributed throughout British Columbia and may be found from sea-level to timber-line throughout the year.
mink chuchí’quň
mink (as trickster in stories) qeyuuxt
little mink (as trickster in stories) qeqyuux
  [Mustela vison Schreber] • Minks are dark brown weasel relatives that are rather sleek in appearance with lustrous fur. Unlike the marten, the mink is a good swimmer and is found in association with water. Minks feed upon various freshwater and marine aquatic creatures, including crustaceans, amphibians, reptiles and fishes. They also hunt other small mammals and birds.
Animals

monkey, little monkey mǐmjunkí
• From English.

moose ḱuyý’uc
[Alces alces (Linnaeus)] • The moose is the largest member of the deer family in North America, with adult males reaching 1,200 pounds. Moose dwell in forests, but like to eat the young grown of shrubs and trees in burned-over areas. Moose also feed on a variety of aquatic plants. In former times, moose were common only in northern British Columbia but over the last several decades they have extended their range dramatically in the southern part of the province.

mouse kwektuŋ
[Peromyscus maniculatus (Wagner) (deer mouse) and Mus musculus Linnaeus (house mouse)] • This word refers to any mouse, including the native deer mouse as well as the introduced house mouse.

little mouse kwekwituŋ

river otter sḵeq:ʃl
[Lontra canadensis (Schreber)] • Otters are related to the weasels, mink and marten. River otters are sometimes called land otters to distinguish them from sea otters. River otters swim in freshwater bodies and feed on fish and other animals but live in dens on land.

sea otter tumus
[Enhydra lutris (Linnaeus)] • Sea otters are large marine otters that live almost entirely in the sea. They were once more abundant than now, but were reduced in numbers during the fur trade era. Their pelts are extremely dense and luxurious. Sea otters primarily feed upon sea urchins and molluscs.

pig kwushóo • From Chinook Jargon, from French le cochon.

rabbit sququwéth
[Lepus americanus Erxleben (snowshoe hare) and Sylvilagus floridanus (J.A. Allen) (eastern cottontail)] • This word probably refers to both the snowshoe hare and the eastern cottontail. Both hares and rabbits are small grazing animals. The snowshoe hare is a larger animal than the eastern cottontail, with longer ears and hind legs.

raccoon šxuyukwus • The name means ‘marked face’.

raccoon (Nanaimo) xūl̓x̑ūlus
[Procyon lotor (Linnaeus)] • The raccoon is a chunky-looking mammal with a distinctive black mask around its eyes and a striped tail. Raccoons feed upon a large variety of foods, including fish, crustaceans, amphibians, reptiles and various plant foods.

rat hewt
little rat hehuʷt
[Neotoma cinerea (Ord) (bushy-tailed woodrat) and Rattus spp. (introduced rats)] • This word probably originally referred to the native bushy-tailed rat but has been extended in modern times to include different species of introduced rats.

sea lion shes
[Eumetopias jubatus (Schreber) (northern sea lion)] • Northern sea lions males may reach 11 feet in
Animals

length and 2,200 pounds in weight. The females are somewhat smaller. Sea lions may be found all year off the coast of British Columbia where they mainly feed upon various types of fishes.

**fur seal** ṭhuyu

*Callorhinus ursinus* (Linnaeus) (northern fur seal) • Adult male fur seals may reach 7 feet in length and 600 pounds in weight with females being slightly smaller. Fur seals spend most of the year at sea in deep waters where they feed on different types of fishes.

**seal** ṭesxw

*Phoca vitulina* Linnaeus (harbor seal) • The harbor seal is sometimes known as the hair seal. Harbor seals are smaller than fur seals and sea lions, growing to less than 6 feet long and around 300 pounds. These seals are more commonly seen in shallower coastal waters than are fur seals.

**sheep** lumutóó • From Chinook Jargon, from French *le mouton.*

**mountain sheep, wild sheep** tûltuluw lumutóó

[?*Ovis canadensis* Shaw (bighorn sheep)]

**skunk** pupuṭíḥůn

*Spilogale putorius* Linnaeus (spotted skunk) and possibly also *Mephitis mephitis* (Schreber) (striped skunk) • Skunks are members of the same animal family as the weasels, mink, and marten. The spotted skunk is a small black and white mammal, with stripes, spots and other irregular white markings on its body. Striped skunks have distinctive white stripes on their backs. Both types of skunks produce a strong-smelling spray from glands on their body.

**squirrel** ṭhupsí’áthuń

*Tamiasciurus douglasii* (Bachman) (Douglas’ squirrel) and/or *T. hudsonicus* (Erxleben) (red squirrel) • Squirrels are larger relatives of the chipmunks that lack stripes on their backs and climb trees. They like to eat seeds, buds, mushrooms and some fruits. Probably both the Douglas’ squirrel and the red squirrel are referred to as ṭhupsí’áthuń.

**wolf** stqe:ye’

**wolves** stulqé:ye’

*Canis lupus* Linnaeus (gray wolf) • The gray wolf is the largest of the native dog-like carnivores in British Columbia. Wolves are larger and stockier than their close relative, the coyote. They are found in a variety of habitats and prey upon deer, moose and other ungulates.
Birds

bird  sḵwulésh
little bird  sḵwiqwlesh
birds  sḵwulḵwulésh
  [any of various species]  • There is no
generic word for bird in
Hulq’umi’umí.  sḵwulésh is
sometimes used to mean ‘bird’ in
general, but it specifically means only
the smaller birds such as songbirds.
big bird  thithíws ~ thithuws
big birds  thuthuhíws
  [any of various species]  • This is a
general term used to refer to the larger
birds, like eagles and many other
species, collectively.
red-winged blackbird  čqwaqwa
  [Agelaius phoeniceus (Linnaeus)]  •
The red-winged blackbird is slightly
smaller than a robin. It may be found
in swamps and marshes as well as
pastures and meadows. Only the male
of the species is black with bright red
shoulder patches. The female is
brownish and streaked in appearance.
chick  čichkun
chicken  chukun  • From English.
chicken, chickens  chukuns  •
  From English.
cormorant  lhuthnuc
  [Phalacrocorax auritus (Lesson)
  (double-crested cormorant) and
  possibly other Phalacrocorax spp.]  •
  Three common and one rare species
  of cormorants, or shags, are found
  within British Columbia. This word
  has been associated with cormorants
  that are said to nest in trees. The
double-crested cormorant is the only
local cormorant known to include
trees as nesting sites. It is also known
from archaeological sites throughout
the Strait of Georgia, indicating its
presence there for 5,000 years. This
bird formerly was hunted and eaten,
but its tough meat was not considered
a favorite food.
sandhill crane  sli:m
  [Grus canadensis (Linnaeus)]  • The
sandhill crane is a very tall bird, with
a long neck and legs. This bird is
mostly grey, the adults having a red
forehead. The Hulq’umi’umí name
for sandhill crane is the basis of the
name for the month of April (li:mus),
the time when these birds are most
abundant locally.
crow  ḱulé:qe’ ~ ḱulé’uqe’
  [Corvus caurinus Baird]  • The
northwestern crow is closely related to
the raven and Steller’s jay. It is similar
in appearance to the raven, but smaller.
Northwestern crows eat a variety of
marine invertebrates and insects, but
will also attack the eggs and nestlings
of other birds.
duck, waterfowl  ma’aqw
little duck, duckling  mímúqw
duckling  ma’aqwallh
  [various species of Anatidae and other
bird families]  • This word refers in
general to all ducks (like the mallard)
and many other aquatic duck-like
birds (like the common murre and
common loon). In the past, many
types of ducks were caught for food
in nets made of red cedar inner bark.
Some speakers also use this term to
refer to domestic chickens.
Birds

goldeneye duck sxwuyum
[Bucephala clangula (Linnaeus) (common goldeneye) and B. islandica (Gmelin) (Barrow’s goldeneye)] • Both the common goldeneye and the more abundant Barrow’s goldeneye are common along the coast during winter, breeding inland during the spring and summer months. These species are very similar in appearance and this word seems to refer to both.

mallard tunuqsun
[Anas platyrhynchos Linnaeus] • Mallards are common ducks that often become tame where they have regular contact with humans, such as in cities and towns. The male mallard has a greyish body, chestnut breast, white neck ring and distinctive green head. The female is mottled brown with a white tail. Mallards are a traditional food.

merganser (common) ţwa:qw
[Mergus merganser Linnaeus] • Many speakers regard this word as the name for both male and female common mergansers. Mergansers are also known as “sawbills” because they have saw-like teeth along the edges of their beaks, which they used to catch fish. The male has white sides and breast, a green head and a red bill. The female is grey with a white throat and long reddish-brown head feathers.

drake merganser qumut • This is a male merganser. The species is unidentified.

oldsquaw ’a’aññí’
oldsquaw (Nanaimo) ’a’àwi

[Clangula hyemalis (Linnaeus)] • Oldsquaw ducks are boldly patterned in black and white. The males have very long central tail feathers. They are generally uncommon on the coast during the summer but may be very numerous during the Pacific herring spawning season, forming concentrations in the thousands. Some speakers say that in the old days young people were told not to shoot oldsquaws, which they regarded as a rare bird.

golden eagle ġusqun
[Aquila chrysaetos (Linnaeus)] • The golden eagle has a dark brown body with golden on the back of the head and neck. Golden eagles breed on southeastern Vancouver Island, where they may be observed year round. They feed primarily on rabbits and large rodents. The feathers were especially prized and used in dance costumes.

bald eagle yu’xwule’y

eagles huyíxwule’y

eaglet yi’xwule’y
[Haliaeetus leucocephalus (Linnaeus)] • Bald eagles are similar in size to golden eagles, but with shorter bodies and longer wingspans. Adult bald eagles have white head feathers, while the young are brown all over. They are more widely distributed along the coast than golden eagles and feed mainly on fish.

goose île’kuwuxun • The name means ‘long wing’.
[various types of domestic Anatidae] • Domestic geese are introduced to
Birds

British Columbia. This word is used
to refer to domestic geese, but it
originally referred to native geese,
such as the snow goose, Chen
caerulescens (Linnaeus). Snow geese
are most abundant along the southern
coast from fall to spring.

**brant** űlúič

*Branta bernicla* (Linnaeus) • The
brant, or brant goose, is similar to the
Canada goose but is smaller, darker
and shorter-necked. Their diet mainly
consists of eelgrass and other marine
plants.

**Canada goose** 'e xu

*Branta canadensis* (Linnaeus) •
Canada geese are large birds that fly
in V-shaped migrating flocks, honking
distinctively and loudly. They feed on
marsh vegetation and graze in fields.

**grebe** shxwú'uec • This is an
unidentified species of grebe, perhaps
the horned grebe, that is similar to the
Western grebe but smaller.

**western grebe** skwulkwúlth

*Aechmophorus occidentalis*
(Lawrence) • The western grebe is a
large, slender grebe with a very long
neck. The back of the head, neck and
body are dark while the undersides are
white. This bird is locally known by
various names, such as “diver”,
“long-necked diver”, and
“helldiver”. Western grebes may be
observed year round on the southern
coast of British Columbia but are said
to be good to eat only during
December and January.

**blue grouse** mìi't

*Dendragapus obscurus* (Say) •
Male blue grouse are grey to bluish-
grey in color. The females are mottled
brown. During the winter, blue grouse
feed on conifer needles. During the
summer they feed on berries, seeds
and insects. Male blue grouse produce
a series of distinctive deep hooting
sounds to attract females of the
species. Blue grouse are considered
good to eat, either barbecued or made
into soup.

**ruffed grouse** stixwum

*Bonasa umbellus* (Linnaeus) • Male
blue grouse are grey to bluish-grey in
color. The females are mottled brown.
During the winter, blue grouse feed on
conifer needles. During the summer
they feed on berries, seeds and
insects. Male blue grouse produce a
series of distinctive deep hooting
sounds to attract females of the
species. Blue grouse are considered
good to eat, either barbecued or made
into soup.

**hawk** űuxuméls ~ xixuméls

This name means ‘grabbing’.

*various species of Accipitridae* •
Hawks are members of the bird family
that includes the eagles and osprey.
They are predators, with hooked bills
and sharply pointed talons. This word
refers to any of the numerous
relatively small local hawks.

**great blue heron** smuqwa’

*Ardea herodias* (Linnaeus) • The
great blue heron is a large, mainly
greyish bird that may be mistaken for
Birds

the sandhill crane. One difference is
that the great blue heron flies with its
neck folded, unlike the sandhill crane,
which flies with its neck extended.

**hummingbird** sḵwutčuli ~
 sḵwuńčuli
*Selasphorus rufus* (Gmelin) •
Several hummingbirds are known to
occur within the territory but only the
rufous hummingbird is common. The
male is rufous (reddish) with an
iridescent orange-red throat. The
female is reddish with a green back.
Rufous hummingbirds feed upon
spiders and tree sap. They build moss
and lichen-covered nests of plant
down and spiderwebs.

**blue jay** skwiłhuc
*Cyanocitta stelleri* (Gmelin)
(Steller’s jay) • Steller’s jay, locally
well-known as “blue jay”, is between
a crow and a robin in size. The
Steller’s jay has beautiful blue on its
body, and black feathers in the head
crest.

**kingfisher** ʔuchélu
*Ceryle alcyon* (Linnaeus) • The
belted kingfisher is a pigeon-sized
bird with blue-grey feathers above,
white ones below and a head crest.
These birds make a loud, penetrating,
rattling call, both when perched and
when flying between perches. They
are found around rivers, lakes and
saltwater estuaries where they catch
fish, frogs and aquatic reptiles.

**common loon (breeding phase)**
swakwun
*Gavia immer* (Brünnich) • Loons
are excellent divers that feed mainly
on fish. The common loon occurs
throughout British Columbia. During
the summer, small flocks of loons
may be found in bays and coves, and
on lakes. In breeding plumage, the
common loon has a black head and
back with white bands on the back.
During the winter, common loons are
dark greyish above, with white
underparts and are more widely
distributed than in summer.

**Pacific loon (winter phase)**
xwíkwus • The name means ‘grey
head’.
*Gavia pacifica* (Lawrence) • During
winter the Pacific loon is blackish
above and white below. In breeding
plumage, the head is pale grey, the
neck and back are black with white
stripes, and the throat is black with
purple reflections. The winter phase
birds were a traditional food resource.
They were hunted them December to
February.

**murre** sxe:th
*Uria aalge* (Pontoppidan) •
Common murres belong to a group of
chunky, penguin-like seabirds known
as the alcids. Typical of the alcids,
murres breed on rocky cliffs, laying
their eggs on bare rock or soil. These
birds are said to be very good to eat,
either barbecued or boiled in a box or
basket. They were formerly served at
some feasts, dances and funerals.

**bird’s nest** shqwuleshélu

**nighthawk** pi:q ~ pi:yuq
*Chordeiles minor* (Forster) •
Nighthawks are summer visitors to
British Columbia. These jay-sized
Birds

Birds form large flocks in late summer as they prepare for their autumn departure. At this time they are particularly noticeable feeding in late afternoon and early evening. The name mimics the call of the nighthawk.

**nightingale** shapshup • Unidentified bird that sings at night in a song that seems to disappear as the bird moves about. It gets its name from *shap* ‘to whistle’. It is really rare. It found only at the very tops of trees up in the mountains.

**osprey** ìhxwìhuxw

*Pandion haliaetus* (Linnaeus) • The osprey is a member of the bird family that includes the eagles and hawks. Often called “fishhawk”, the osprey flies and hovers over water looking for fish. When it sees one, the osprey dives steeply and hits the surface of the water with its talons outstretched to catch the fish.

**great horned owl** ci:tmuxw ~ cucí:tmuxw

*Bubo virginianus* (Gmelin) • This is the largest and best known of the common owls. Great horned owls are dark brown and grey with mottling and streaks below and ear-tufts or “horns”. They feed on a variety of mammals and other birds. The distinctive “hoo-hoo-hoo” call of this species gives rise to another common name: “hoot owl”.

**snowy owl** muqmuqé’ • The name means ‘snowy’.

*Nyctea scandiaca* (Linnaeus) • This large, nearly all white owl is a winter visitor to British Columbia. It is a traditional belief that a severe winter is indicated by the early arrival of snowy owls. During the winter months in southern coastal British Columbia, snowy owls eat mainly waterfowl, such as horned grebes and buffleheads.

**screech owl (western), ghost** spulqwíhe’ ~ spupulqwíhe’

*Otus kennicottii* (Elliot) • The western screech-owl is a mottled grey medium-sized owl with ear tufts. It is locally known as the “whistling owl”. Screech-owls feed on various small animals, including insects, small mammals and other small vertebrates. The name for this owl also means ‘ghost’.

**northern saw-whet owl** sqwa:xw ~ sxwa:xw

*Aegolius acadicus* (Gmelin) • It said that if a hunter holds out his finger and the owl jumps on it, he will be very lucky. • This is the smallest of the common local owls, reaching a maximum size of 7 inches. This tiny owl lacks the ear-tufts or “horns” of other local owls, and is brown above and white with rufous (reddish) steaks on the breast. Saw-whet owls feed on mice and other small rodents.

**ring-necked pheasant** pesuns ~ fesuns • From English.

*Phasianus colchicus* Linnaeus • The pheasant is a beautifully colored game bird that is introduced in British Columbia where it has become established in the wild. These birds
Birds

were introduced from England and China between 1882–1920.

**pigeon** huµá

[Columba fasciata Say (band-tailed pigeon) and C. livia Gmelin (rock dove)] • This term originally referred only to the native band-tailed pigeon. Now it also is used to refer to introduced rock doves, commonly known as pigeons. The native pigeon used to be eaten.

**quail** kwîl • From English.

[Callipepla californica (Shaw) (California quail) and Oreortyx pictus (Douglas) (mountain quail)] • The California quail was introduced to British Columbia as early as the 1860s. It is known that the mountain quail was also introduced into the province during this time, but it is thought that this quail may be a native bird. Both quails occur in the southeastern portion of Vancouver Island, the mountain quail being more restricted to the extreme southeast.

**raven** spa:]

[Corvus corax Linnaeus] • This common bird is similar to the northwestern crow, but larger and with a heavier beak. Ravens are intelligent birds that can produce various calls. They will feed on a variety of foods.

**robin** skwqequ ~ skwqeqe

[Turdus migratorius Linnaeus] • The robin is a well-known and common bird, noted for its brick red breast and regular appearance in lawns and numerous other habitats.

**white-winged scoter** čèwi’e⁸un • The name means ‘shells on wing’.

[Melanitta fusca (Linnaeus)] • The white-winged scoter is unique among the three local scoter species—or “black ducks”—in having distinctive white wing patches. Actually, only the male of this species is black, the female being dull brown but also with white wing patches. White-winged scoters formerly were caught in nets made of red cedar inner bark. They are an important traditional food source, prepared in soups or by roasting.

**seagull** qwuní

[Larus spp., especially L. canus Linnaeus (mew gull) and L. glaucescens Naumann (glaucous-winged gull)] • Twenty species of gulls are known to British Columbia. Two species—mew gull and glaucous-winged gull—are very common and breed within the Hułq̓um̓il̓q̓um territory. The last of these species—the glaucous-winged gull—is widely known as the “seagull” of British Columbia. Gull eggs, likely mainly of mew gull and glaucous-winged gull, were formerly gathered for food during June and July.

**seagull (Nanaimo)** qwůlugchwuí

**swallow** qwůqwsícuŋ ~ qwůqwsúcůuŋ

[Hirundo rustica Linnaeus (barn swallow), Tachycineta bicolor (Vieillot) (tree swallow) and possibly also T. thalassina (Swainson) (violet-green swallow)] • Swallows are expert fliers that feed on the wing. Although six species of swallows occur within
the territory, speakers commonly recognize two types: those with a red breast and black back (barn swallow) and those with a white breast (tree swallow and possibly also violet-green swallow).

**swan** sxwuwqun  
[Cygnus buccinator Richardson (trumpeter swan) and possibly also the less common C. columbianus (Ord) (tundra swan)] • Swans are large members of the bird family that includes ducks and geese. Both the tundra swan and the larger and more abundant trumpeter swan are all white and relatively common during the winter. This word likely refers to both these species.

**Swainson’s thrush** sxwut  
[Catharus ustulatus (Nuttall)] • This identification is tentative. This bird is said to sing: “Please Mr. Salmon, let the salmonberries ripen.”

**rufous-sided towhee** sxe:sh  
[Pipilo erythrophthalmus (Linnaeus)] • Rufous-sided towhees are somewhat similar in appearance to robins, but smaller and with other differences. The male has a black hood, back and wings while the female has the same pattern, but with brown. Both the male and female have white spots on the wings, a white breast, and reddish sides. Towhees have red eyes.

**turkey** tulki • From English.  
[Meleagris gallopavo Linnaeus] • The wild turkey is a native North American bird that has been introduced into British Columbia, including southern Vancouver Island. Domestic turkeys are derived from this species.

**turkey vulture** pe:lih  
[Cathartes aura (Linnaeus)] • Eagle-sized and blackish, the turkey vulture is usually seen soaring in the air where it can ride thermal currents relatively effortlessly for hours. Turkey vultures feed on virtually any kind of carrion they can locate. Like other vultures, the turkey vulture has a bare head, which in this species is red.

**sapsucker, woodpecker** šutúm  
[unidentified species or sapsucker, or maybe hairy or downy woodpecker] • This is the smallest of the woodpeckers. Some say this is a rare little bird with three stripes on the back and a long beak. Some say it has a red spot on its head. It’s said that if one hears three strikes of this bird on a tree, then the tree will fall down.

**pileated woodpecker** tumulhupsum • This name means ‘ochre neck’.  
[Dryocopus pileatus (Linnaeus)] • The pileated woodpecker is the largest and most distinctive of the local woodpeckers.

**flicker (northern)** hiqt  
[Colaptes auratus (Linnaeus)] • The flicker is a large, brownish woodpecker characterized by a spotted breast with a dark crescent on the upper breast. They are especially fond of ants, but will also eat plant foods, including seeds and berries. The call of the flicker is said by some speakers to be a sign of bad news to come.

**wren** tutúm
wren ływumiye’ • The story name for wren.
[unidentified, but perhaps Trogloodytes troglodytes (Linnaeus) (winter wren) or Junco hyemalis (Linnaeus) (dark-eyed junco)] • These are described as little birds with black heads that come in the winter time and travel in a flock. Cold weather is coming when they come down from the mountains.
The Body

Adam’s apple њxwamlhnulh
ankle $qwumxwshun
antler, horn ឯ thuystun
anus s$hqu'helix
arm, wing ិelu
arms, wings ិululu
arm bone s$hamu'leluxun • Upper arm bone, the humerus.
back $s$hhuœuwe'lh
back of mouth sxw'uthqun
backbone s$hthumuwuweg'c ~ s$hthumuwu'c
bangs s tqwi'als
beard sqwini'uthun
belly, stomach ៴kwulu
black eye shatatuqas
black eye, punched in the eye s$hthithuqwu
blind ិhapulus
blind ិlelu
blood thu'yi'ун
cheeks
bleed s$hthimu'exun
bone s$hama
bones s$halaun
braid of hair sti'mshu'ne'
brain smuthquun
broken foot sulkwshen
broken wing su$lkwdulé'xun ~ se$lkwdulé'xun
breast squma'
breastbone, chest s'inus
breath s$hhekum
bruised s$eluqeq'

little buttocks s$hala$hun
buttocks s$hulnu
bottom, buttocks ិlewq
calf of leg qelu$hun
cheek s$hwx'i:nu • For some people, this only refers to an animal’s cheek.
cheeks s$hwx'un'i:nu
cheeks s$hquwu
chest ៴cxemun
chestbone, breastbone, sternum s$humu'inos
chin, jaw s$lupayuthun
collarbone shxelupsmtun
collarbone, clavicle ៴xlinustun •

When butchering ducks, an s-shaped cut is made around this bone.
cross-eyed shpa:ys
curly hair squlqulpus
deaf ុlukwun
deer hair s$thumu$lqun • Hair that has fallen out and is dried up.
cow droppings shmoosmusulnu
deer droppings shmuyuthulnu
cat droppings shpoosulnu
dog droppings shqwume:yulnu
eardrum shqwoonelu
ear (Chemainus, Nanoose) ៴qwoo:n
ear (Nanaimo) ៴quunu
ears (Chemainus, Nanoose) ុquunuqwoo:n
ears (Nanaimo) ៴quunqwu
earache ៴qwe:nqwoo:n
earlobe s$ilpu
little earlobe s$li'ilpu
elbow k$wumihulé'xun
esophagus shqunxwelu
The Body

eye quluµ
eyes quqí¬uµ
little eye qiqluµ
little eyes qu'líquluµ
eye trouble, sore eyes cqu¬quluµ
eyebrow thamun
eyelash, eyelid lhuptun
face s'athus
deer fat 'anuŵ
feather šilqe:n
feather škwën • Back feathers of eagle, split and used for costumes.
fin spušxuwé’c
fish fin qutmuñ
finger snučus
little finger su’asuoqtwál úwcuš
fingernail qwxalúwcuš
fish slime stishuµ
upper nose of fish šxupuqw
fish head šxuýusá’qw
fish tail šxupšuñ
fish heart muľqw
flesh slhiqw
foot šxuñu
little foot šxiñe’
little feet šxuliñe’
big foot thithálúwshun
big foot thithusshun
sole of foot, palm of hand šhxá’thus
forehead šqwumus
cat fur pishtablequn
rabbit skin ququwéthulqun
sea lion hair šhesúľqun
river otter fur sqeyíluľqun
beaver pelt squiéwulqun
dog hair sqwuméýulqun
dog hair šxuíthum ~ šxíthum
sea otter fur tumsúľqun
seal hair ’esxwúľqun
gall, gall bladder musun
gills she:y
gums slhqwułnus
hair she’itun
pubic hair qwiñe’q
nosehair shqwinulqsun
body hair sqwuncus
underarm hair sqwiñulé xuñ
hair on arm sqwuncus
hair on leg sqwunshun
grey-haired sšalumus
hand celush
hands culcelush
little hand ceclush
little hands culeclush
head sšuyus
top of head, peak of hat shkwí’thuluqw
deer head smuyutha’qw
heart théle’
heel šquyíñhnuç
hindquarter of a deer or other animal luqńuc
hipbone kuwíñhnuç
hipbones qwušíñhnuç
deer hoof kwuxwnun
insides shčulxwíwun
intestines qují’
jaw čunsháythun
kidney thunjün
knee sqewum
knees sqwúqewum
left side, left arm ṣthkuwíws
left hand ṣthukwcís
left foot ṣthukwshíñ
leg, foot sšuñu
The Body

legs, feet s琇uxínu
little legs s琇uxune’
upper lip sclhaythun
lower lip sǐlpaythun
liver sculum
liver of human or animal sthulum
liver of human ūteqe’
lung spuíxwum
mouth thathun
mouts thaluthun
mucus, eye goo, pus in the eye shmuňhlhálus
mucus, dried nasal mucus shtıluľqsun
nasal mucus, snot smuíuqsun
little snot smimíuqsun
mucus in the lungs šxetsh
navel, belly button muwünsyé’
neck tupsum
nose muqsun
palate, roof of the mouth shtchequń
palm of hand sh琇athuscus
palm of hand, sole of foot sh琇a’thus
penis shluł
pulse slhkwemuws
pupil of the eye shqíxuls
pus, infection muthulh
rectum shpoónuč
rib luwuň • This also refers to ribs on canoes and boats.
right hand s’i’alumcus
right side, right arm s’i’alumǐws
right foot s’i’aluwnshun
saliva slhxwulhcu
scar, scarred s琇eytıł
shin sthuńshun
shoulder qwuqwtén ~ shxwqwtén ~ ūxwuqwtén
shoulder blade shqıpùw’čtun
skeleton s琇ułh’a’
skin kwuluw
skull sthama’qw ~ stharmu’qw
sore, infected place sqwuqwe
spine s琇uvu • Backbone with ribs attached.
spit lhxwulhcu’
stomach, belly kwulu
little stomach, belly kwikwe’
stomach, tripe, windbag spuxw ~ spuxw
smaller stomach of cow s琇ayum
stroke smal
sweat, perspiration syaqwum
dirty sweat yiľum
tail s琇ułpisnuč
tailbone s琇ułmnuc
tears, teardrops shqu’álus ~ shqa’us ~ shqa’ás • ‘eye water’.
testicles mecuń
inside of thighs shxw’i:ľulh
throat shxw’uthqun
throat, windpipe, trachea ūxamłhułh
thumb suňlalųwculus
toe sнуşhun
big toe suňlalųwshun
little toe su’asųqwtálųwshun
toenail qwśwalųwshun
tongue tuxwthulh
tooth yunus
teeth huyínus
little tooth yiŷnus
urethra shsusuńwa’
The Body

urine suḵwa’

uvula mu₁qw • This also means fish heart.
vagina, vulva shewulh

voice shqwultun

waist, waistband or waistline qtewustun

wart scupxwuñ

white-headed ḫqi’qw

wing, arm iecüw

wool seỳ

wrinkles on the face shhułpuñ

wrist kwumìhcus

wrist qwumìxicus
Buildings

back of the house—outside
sculhqwxun
back of the house—inside
sculqwi ni
bakery supli lèx tw
bank telèx tw
barbershop lhiça’qwunéx tw
barbershop xumxwusumé xtw
barn sa xwulé xtw
basement sh lupné c
bath house sha kwunéx tw
bathroom ‘umúté xtw
beam, crossbeam sh xu lwił tun
beam in house sh quilwultun •
  This is an open beam used to hang stuff.
benches, sleeping platforms
le wus
bighouse, longhouse the wtw
bighouse, longhouse thi le lúm •
  This modern phrase seems to be replacing the older word.
board 1up lá sh • From Chinook Jargon, from French la planche.
boathouse poote xtw
bridge, ramp, handicapped
ramp sh qu tu wuh
cannery qwul sé xtw
canoe shed, garage
shnu xwulhé xtw
cedar shakes xu xpé y
chicken coop chuku n é xtw
church ‘ti wi uh lhé xtw
corner sh qa u xun
cowshed mo os mus é xtw
dance house mil hé xtw
dark place, enclosed place
xwl hecu qu n
dog house qwuné yé xtw
door, road, foot path shel h
doors she’ull h
drugstore, pharmacy
le xuné xtw
fence, enclosure quilé xuç tun
floor lh xu nuptun
garden, place where things are planted sh pú n
gas station kesuli n é xtw
gate squlé xu t h
hospital qa qi yé xtw
hotel ituté xtw
house le lúm
houses hulé lúm
little house li lúm
jailhouse, police station
qiququil se xtw
kitchen kwookwé xtw
lighthouse, blinking light
île kwil wu n
liner, lining material for canoes or walls, dry wall
shthuíltun
liquor store le m é xtw
log house celumuné xtw
mat house used for summer living
sula’ucé xtw
mill moo lu • From French le moulin.
pawnshop ithu xé xtw
pigpen, pig shed
kwush oo é xtw
play area, playhouse, playroom
hu walumé xtw
house post in bighouse qeu n
restaurant ‘ulhtu n é xtw
top of roof where rafters meet
ridge pole sh qu ý thú lu qw
Buildings

pitched roof shki'thułuqw
underside of roof si'qucun ~ thi'qucun
roofbeams, boards on top of
bighouse s'il'tuxw
next room snuqín
root cellar qewthéwtxw
school skwool • From English.
smoke house qi'léwtxw
store shxwi'mélu'
second-hand store
i'huł'xinéwtxw
tent si'léwtxw
totem pole, carving sxt'skw
upper floor, upstairs
sclhe'ultuxw
wall tamun
window shxwuł'mástun • For most
people, this means ‘mirror’.
window shkı'wcastun
woodshed syalhéwtxw
workroom, toolshed
syaxséwtxw ~ yaxséwtxw
Clothing and Personal Effects

apron 'ipun • From English.
belt (Chemainus, Nanoose)
shyuµtun
belt (Nanaimo), belt for dancers
shxwqwiwutun
boots kumpóoc • From English
gumboots.
bracelet shîhamucun
button lhuqnístun
cane, crutch quwú
cape napus
watch, clock wech • From English.
clothing, dresses s’e:luíhùm
clothing, dress s’íthùm
coat kapóo • From Chinook Jargon,
from French la capote.
little coat kekupóo
coats kulupóó
collar, neckhole shtupsumélu
corset for new mothers yuµtun
costume himát
diaper shqültun
dress, clothing s’íthùm
earring sçwqwu’u
girdle, corset çuytun
glasses shtulálus
glasses case shtulalusélu
gloves ìthxwalu’ca’
handkerchief ’ikchum
hat yasa’qw
work hat ya:yasa’qw
little hat ya:yasa’qw
headband qitusun
headband shqitus ~ shqitustun
hem of skirt, pants s’ulshun
jacket chekwut ~ chekut • From English.
denim jeans chuymunúlwut •
This is from chuymun ‘Chinaman’
because the Chinese wore denim work
clothes.
leather kwuluwúlwut
leggings, leg protectors
qutshutun
leggings, leg warmers
yumshutun
moccasins, slippers slhuqshuñ
moccasins, slippers sìluqshuñ
necklace sqwínqwun
pajamas, nightgown ’itutúlwut
pants, underpants, trousers
suqíws
slip, petticoat sîlpi’îhe’
brooch, pin çuqwnístun
pocket shluqw’élú
purse, wallet shtulélu
raincoat lhumuxwúlwut ~
lhumxwúlwut
ring shelumcus
scarf, headscarf, kerchief
’îlxwi’qwtun
shawl lushá:n • From French le châle.
shirt shîlpiwun
little shoe qwi’qwlhi’shuñ
shoe, shoes qwlhe’yšun
shoes qwullhú’yšun
little shoes qwul’qwlhi’shun
shoelace qepúctun
skirt ìliliupúñ
slip, petticoat sîlpi’îhe’
stocking, sock stekun • From English.
stockings, socks stelúkun
sweater swetu • From English.
Clothing and Personal Effects

swimming suit, bathing suit
shākwumúlwut

umbrella, shelter ṣuluçtun

underclothes īlīluptuñ

velvet tumusúlwut • ‘sea otter fur’.
velvet, velvet shirt tumusúlwut

vest shnuwuléxutun

wallet, little purse shtútélú

watch, clock wech • From English.

little watch wechw

wool cloth seyíhu’

workclothes ya:ysúlwut
Communication and Social Interaction

beads, rosary beads sqwinqwun
bighouse, longhouse the:wtxw
bighouse, longhouse thi leluµ •
This modern phrase seems to be replacing the older word.
mythical bird xwultup
blanket strips, leftover money or goods from potlatch slhiř
church tiiwi’ulhé:wtxw
clove, masked dancers’ clown qwiĩiye’
collection, gathering squpéls
three-pronged comb shteshqíñum
three-pronged comb shteshuqwum
corpse snenc
cross lukwín
dance costume or garment milhuwutum
winter dance house milhé:wtxw
masked dancer sňwayxwuy
new dancers xuluwsalkwlh
new dancer xuwsalkwlh
the devil liyám • From French le diable.
dream squlquluthun
drummer xwsqwuwutum
hollow log drum ilayuqs
drum quwut
escort for dancer hiwustun
invitation to feast, party sťle’:shun
funeral, to hold a funeral cmekwe’
gathering, meeting sqúpástul
gift smerít
gift syuũce’
gift s’exwe’
God, Heavenly Father ciculh si’ém
graveyard shmu˚wélu
hair hat used by dancers qwiqwmu
costume hat for dancer, made of cedar bark or goat’s wool sayuws
healer hulítun
heaven ciculh tumuxw
song, hymn síilum
inheritance, gift from a will snuwun
initiator kwuũiwís
invitation to feast, party, etc. sťle’shun
jealousy wuywúystunuq
Jesus Christ, son of God munus tu ciculh si’ém
Jesus Christ shusukli • From French.
fole xwiye’qupum
knowledge stetul’namuñ
Little People siyé:ye’ • These little mischief makers are said to make trees fall near you.
mariage, married smulyítul
mask shéluuxwus
mask shxalumus
beaver mask shquáwús
clown mask shxw’iyumóostun
mask dance sňwayxwuy
measurement xe:th
measuring stick, measuring tape, ruler shũxé:īhuũs
money used to pay people sḵuwaycūs
mourners č̱lhxe:m
name (Nanaimo) skwish
name (Chemainus, Nanoose) sne
ochre tumūłh • Used to make paint for dancers.
paddle shirt squmul̓ul̓wut • This shirt has little paddles with shafts.
paddle shirt ʔqwqwastunul̓wut • This shirt has club-shaped paddles with no shafts.
little paddles on paddleshirts sḵuíʔmal̓
face paint shlíhi̊xustun
payment, pay sḵew
people at the dance memul̓hu
potlatch sīluʔuq
spirit power s’uyulu
prayer sli̊wi’ul̓h
price, cost shne’nuuc
pride smeʔhu’m
priest luptl̓ • From Chinook Jargon, from French le prêtre.
prize, award shunukws
deer hoof rattle kwucmín
deer hoof rattle worn on dancers’ legs kwucmínshun
shell rattle used by masked dancers kwuné̱nmum • The giant Pacific scallop is one of the largest scallops in the world, with shells reaching 11” in diameter. The large circular shells are strung onto wooden rings through holes drilled near the shell hinges, and used as rattles during dances.
hand rattles shulmuxwcu’s
sacred, holy ḥe’ʔe’
sadness, sorrow sqiqlus
sayings sqwaqwul̓mut
seer, psychic, fortune-teller syu’wu
Shaker, Shakers shiku’s • From English.
shaman shne’um ~ shne:m
shamans shxwuné’um
person who sings snake song ’ulhqi’alkwul
strong smell shiçum
flying, two-headed snake si’nlhqi’
power song, dancer’s song syu’wun
song, hymn s’ilum
soul s-hulł
speaker (Chemainus, Nanoose) shqwi’qwál
speaker (Nanaimo) shqwu’qwéł
speech, word (Chemainus, Nanoose) sqwal
speech, word (Nanaimo) sqwel
spot, stain s̓tulq
narrative, story, news, told about sqwułqwuł
story, history, legend syuth
story s̓xwi’éł
storyteller ʔwu’ʔxi’é:ł
 taboo, something forbidden sxe’xe’
thoughts, manners shqwala’wun
thunderbird sxwuxwa’us
traditions, history syu’wéł
the Transformer, the Changer ḥe:łs
Communication and Social Interaction

trouble, problem tiýa’xwé:n
winter dance smilhe’
wordpower siwíñ
words, speech (Chemainus, Nanoose) sqwal
words, speech (Nanaimo) sqwel
work, job sya:ys
absent-minded xwsmułmułq ~ xwsmułmilq
babyish qaqthut
bad qul
bad-tempered, mean xwquluwun
bald shqwuwula’qw
beautiful, clean ’u’yú’yúmut
crooked, bent, leaning spapi’
big thi
big mouth, talkative thuhá:ythun
big nose thiqsun
bitter, sour sayum
black cqiix
blue cqway • This color includes a range of blues and greens.
blue lhëhxwum
brave ’uyénwus
brown tumulhálus • ‘ochre-colored’.
childish stli’lqulhthut
cold ñayîl
correct, proper, right sîlulîm ~ stlim
correct, right thuthî’
crazy skwati ~ skati
insane, crazy sya:lÎxw
dead sqaqi’
dirty, ugly qulí:ma’ ~ qulá:ma’
dirty person qulama’úlmuxw
dirty (clothes, people, car) sîlulu’
doubled quth
half-drunken, feeling good sulus
drunk, out of it sxwa’xwukw
dull qulá’th
easy húlîq’ul
enough sîlåmlum
fast (Chemainus, Nanoose) šwum
fast (Nanaimo) šwumum
fast runner xwe’xwe’
fat nas
fat person naːl
fierce, scary ñisul
full sulíč
half full xwkwunuwun
generous xwi’wun
good ’elî’ • This is a plural word. It refers to more than one person or thing.
good ’uŷ
good person ’u’y álumuxw
green cqway
green saxwilálus • ‘grass-colored’.
grey cxwikw
handicapped skweyíws
heavy xwutus
hollow shxwu’šwulíwun
homesick ’aµutum
hot kwelus
red hot šway
incorrect s’uqw
lazy ’aµut
lazy s’uµut
long ñleqt
long leg ñleqtshun
long arm ñleqtuléxun
long-haired ñluqtéîč
many, a lot qux
marked, painted sḫuxiļ
too narrow tu’í:tsh
new, recent qe’is
new ʁeew
nice, kind shxwuˈyiːwun
okay, all right thuthí’
old s’eluxw
old ṭat • Referring to the olden days.
old qi:люм
orange kwooláluˈs • From ‘gold-colored’.
oval ḥluqta:ɔs • From ‘long’ and ‘round’.
poor, pitiful tsas
pregnant, heavy with child xwutusmá:t
pregnant xwkwlím
rare, unusual ʁeelu
red ʁeew
reddish brown ʁeew
reddish brown kwikwumáˈlus
round, circle shuláˈkw
sharp ’uyá:th
short ʊluˈlícumuth
shrunk ʊluˈlúcptum
sick ṣaqí’t
skinny cqwiqwumˈxw
slippery ʁhiːwum
slippery ʁiːwum
slow ’ayum
small ’uxwíːn
smart, annoying lheːhul
soft, fluffy mulul
sour saˈyum
spoiled quˈqulúl
springy mutmut
stained ˈilel
steep cilhus
still, stopped ’unˈexw
stingy ʁxwˈili’
stingy ʁxwˈiliˈw
straight sthuˈthékw
striped shxuluˈxíːl
cut in strips slhulhíːc
strong, fit, healthy ʁwaːnkwum
stubborn, obstinate shishulus
suspicious ʁweːkwuluˈkw
sweet ʒetum
tall person ḥluqteˈmuːth
thick, big around muqw
thick plhet
thick foot plhetshun
thin ˈumuːl
tidy ʇiˈthúyulmuˈxw • Referring to a tidy person, a person with a very clean house.

warm, lukewarm, tepid statum
watery qaˈum
weak meːn
weakened humːenˈum • Referring, for example, to a canoe or a roof.
white ḍeˈpʊ • This is a plural form used to refer to a group of white things.
white ḍuq
wide lhqet
wild tultiːluˈw
wise, clever xwat
wrinkled face shqwaw,:,wupuːs
yellow ıluˈc • From ‘dull oregon-grape’.
apple 'apuls • From English.
apples 'alupuls
bacon kwushóo • From Chinook Jargon, from French le cochon ‘pig, pork’.
baking powder 'ispáwtu • From English yeast powder.
barbecued sqwulum
cow, beef moosmus • From Chinook Jargon.
beer payu • From English.
beer pápuqum
berries (Chemainus, Nanoose) shtoom
berries (Nanaimo) shtumum
aboriginal style bread sqw
bread suplfl • From Chinook Jargon.
bread, yeast bread 'púpa:m
bread, loaf of bread, yeast bread 'púpa:m suplfl • ‘rising or swelling bread’.
breakfast xwnetulhqun ~ shnetulhqun
broth, for example, chicken broth qa’úlhqa
broth qwulismun
butter snusálmuxw
cake kiks • From English.
chewing gum, balsam or pine pitch kwi’xw
coffee kapi • From English.
barbecued meat, cooked bread sqwul
cracker, crackers klikus • From English.
dinner, the noon meal xwtaxwskwéyulqun
dried food sçu'yxw
dried fish sqílu'
dried fish (Nanaimo) sqíqulá:m
dried fish (Chemainus, Nanoose) sqíqulum
egg, eggs ìthuxháls
egg, eggs 'i:ks • From English.
eulachon oil ili'nu
fat, lard snas
fish head s'uxusáqw
flour spukw
feed sxlhast
feed s'ulhtunstuxw
gift of leftover food for departing guests muqath
grape, grapes klips • From English.
juice of any fruit shqwawuluqw
laxative shqwuwúltun ~ shqwuwultun
leftovers s-ha:thun ~ tha:thun
liquor lem • From Chinook Jargon, from English rum.
bag lunch, trail food sewun
fatty meat s'he’ílh
medicine slhe'nu
milk qa:lmuxw ~ sqa:lmuxw
onion qwuxwíuc
pear pe:s • From English.
pepper pupu • From English.
poison ìhuxtun
potato sqewth
preserves, preserved food xwusqi’ulu
provisions s’ílhustéwut • What we are going to feed someone with.
provisions, qulmuñ • Stuff to take camping.
herring roe ćułumush
dried and pressed roe spa’
fermented salmon roe stłumkw
salmon eggs ĭemukw
salt ĭlelhum
salty ĭlelulhum
snack, teatime x̱w̱tulhqínum
soup slhap
sugar shookwu • From English.
supper, the evening meal
  (Chemainus, Nanoose) x̱wne’untqun
supper, the evening meal
  (Nanaimo) x̱wne̱nutqun
sweetener, berry juice
  sṯhoo:no:nun
tea tih • From English.
tobacco, cigarettes s̱p̱a:lum
turnip shxwiléwe’
wheat x̱wi:t • From English.
Function Words and Affixes

a, some ˚w • Indefinite article.
after, past yuléw
again qulét
all mu˚w
alone ’uw hay ’al
already wulh
always yath
and ’i’
awhile qe’is ’al
become xwu¬ • Inchoative prefix.
a bit tuw

do! 1he’ • The particle is added after a verb in order to make a polite command.
to do something to each other -tal ~ -tul • Reciprocal suffix.
excuse me ĕwaqwulux • Used, for example, when reaching across someone.
goodbye huywulh • This is a compound of huyé’ ‘leave’ and wulh ‘already’.
hearsay, I’m told ĕu • Evidential particle indicating secondary source information.
here and now ’i’ • Auxiliary verb.
here, this one ti’í
it’s him/her/it nilh
how qe kwul • Introduces a question.
I cun • First person singular subject pronoun.
indeed, I’m certain ĕpe’ • Evidential particle indicating certainty.
indeed, alright ˚q ~ ˚qa • Emphatic particle.

just, quite ’uw... ’al • ’uw appears before a verb or adjective and ’al appears after it.
later taxw
let’s ’i’hhe’
long time hi th
to make, let, have you (plural)
do something -stalu • Causative suffix.
to make, let, have you do something -stamu • Causative suffix.
to make, let, have me do something -staṃsh • Causative suffix.
to make, let, have us do something -stalxw • Causative suffix.
what’s the matter ctamut • This introduces a question.
me -thaṃsh • First person singular object pronoun.
it’s me ’e: nthu
must, must have, perhaps yuxw • Evidential particle expressing doubt or inference.
my nu • First person singular possessive.
no, not ’uwu
none ’uwuté’
not yet ťwuye’
nothing ’u wuté’stém
to, of, by ’u • Preposition introducing a place, a passive agent, or an oblique object.
oops! ’ush • Ladies say this.
our ct • First person plural possessive pronoun.
**Function Words and Affixes**

I **beg your pardon** nu • Used when you can’t hear a person and you want them to repeat.

**maybe, perhaps** wała • Evidential particle expressing a conjecture on the part of the speaker.

**to pretend to do something** -stunamut • Reflexive causative suffix.

**question particle** ’u • Used to form a yes-no question.

**really, truly** thulh • Evidential particle indicating that the speaker is sure of the information.

**to do something to one’s self** -that ~ -thut • Reflexive suffix.

**some, a** k̕w • Indefinite article.

**sometimes** čuxwle’

**soon** culél

**thank you** hay ce:p Ɂa’ • Said to more than one person.

**thank you** hay ch Ɂa’ • Said to one person.

**that (out of sight)** kwtheye’ • Article used with plain nouns (that is, nouns that are not feminine singular nouns).

**that (out of sight)** lheye’ • Article used with feminine singular nouns.

**that (in sight)** (Chemainus, Nanoose) téye’ • Article used with plain nouns (that is, nouns that are not feminine singular nouns).

**that (in sight)** (Chemainus, Nanoose) ttheye’ • Article used with feminine singular nouns.

**that (in sight)** (Nanaimo) tthu • Article used with plain nouns (that is, nouns that are not feminine singular nouns).

**that there** na’ut

**that, and** ’uω̃ • This is a connective particle that follows adverbs or verbs and introduces a complement clause.

**the (in sight)** thu • Article used with feminine singular nouns.

**the (in sight)** (Chemainus, Nanoose) tthu • Article used with plain nouns (that is, nouns that are not feminine singular nouns).

**the (in sight)** (Nanaimo) tu • Article used with plain nouns (that is, nouns that are not feminine singular nouns).

**the (out of sight)** thu • Article used with feminine singular nouns.

**the (out of sight)** lhu • Article used with feminine singular nouns.

**the (out of sight)** k̕wthu • Article used with plain nouns (that is, nouns that are not feminine singular nouns).

**the (remote)** k̕wsu • Article used with feminine nouns that are distant in time (including deceased persons) or hypothetical. This is also used to introduce clauses.
Function Words and Affixes

the (remote) ˚w ~ ˚wu • Article used with plain nouns (that is, nouns that are not feminine singular nouns) that are distant in time (including deceased persons) or hypothetical. This is also used to introduce clauses.

the (oblique) †l • Article used with proper nouns in the oblique case.

it’s them ne’ullh
there and then ni’ • Auxiliary verb.
there, that one tuní
they ’e:lhtun • Third person plural pronoun.

this here ’e’et
to, of, by ’u • Preposition introducing a place, a passive agent, or an oblique object.

us - tałxw • First person plural object pronoun.

it’s us lhnimulh

very much so, really ĭlulí:m ~ ĭlulí:m ~ ĭlím
want -ulmun ~ -ulmuñ • Desiderative suffix.

we ct • First person plural subject pronoun.

you’re welcome namut kwu
you’re welcome namut yuxw • This is an older form.

what’s the matter ctamut • This word introduces a question.

what stem • This word introduces a question.
whatever stem ’aľu • This phrase introduces a question.

when, at what time škwins • This word introduces a question.
when tuńtém
to be where ’unču • This word introduces a question.

to be from where tuńúncu • This word introduces a question.

to go where xwel • This word introduces a question.

which tu’úncu • This word introduces a question.

who (Chemainus, Nanoose) lh wasting • This word introduces a question.

who (Nanaimo) wet • This word introduces a question.

whoever (Chemainus, Nanoose) lh wasting ’aľu • This phrase introduces a question.

whoever (Nanaimo) wet ’aľu • This phrase introduces a question.

why nucím • This word introduces a question.

will ce’ • Future tense.

yes he’:e

yes, it is ni’

you ch • Second person singular subject pronoun.

you ce:p • Second person plural subject pronoun.

you -thamu • Second person singular object pronoun.

you -talú • Second person plural object pronoun.

it’s you nuwu

it’s you (plural) lhwulup

your ’un • Second person singular possessive.

your ’un… -ulup • Second person plural possessive.
Games, Sports, and Toys

ball game pupsíwut • Game of throwing the ball over the house, Annie Over.
ball game using balsam burl ball smukw
traditional ball game čuqwula’
ball game smutulí
canoe race (like badminton) sukwuyí
baseball qwaqwiyulís
canoe race (NanOOSE) tey
modern racing canoe teyuwulh
canoe race (Nanaimo) te’te’
playing cards, deck of cards stuþúl
coach in canoe racing, captain xwtitumulhtun

doll munáya’lh
game shxwiwálum
lahal, stick game, bone game sluhél

bone game player xwsluhéí
golf club qwqwuyálstun
toy hoop stuþí’t

puzzle, something hard to do ìluþwámût

seesaw, teeter-totter xwi’xwulhé:núm ~ xwuxwuthénúm

playground slide shqiqùxáthut
Household Items

back rest shcuñéwustun
barrel, washtub ũmóóluch ~ ũmóluch • From Chinook Jargon.
baskets
  basket situn
  baskets selutun
  little basket si’stuñ
  basket shḵwe’um • Some say this is a round or square basket with a cover used for storage. Others say this is a basket used for carrying hot water and for cooking with hot rocks.
cedar root basket used for storage le’cus
large waterproof basket ũlpet
  water-tight basket, bucket škwawus
bathtub, bathing hole
  shshaxwukwum
baskets
  hailshlíshít • These are little beads used for beadwork.
bed shxw’itut
bed, sleeping platform, home
  shxw’amat
bedspread, cover, sheet slhe’lh
  blankets
  blanket luḵwtun
  blankets hulíḵwtun
  blankets lulíḵwtun
  little blanket 1lįḵwtuñ
  blanket quqḵéxuñ
  doubled blanket slhuqtál
  baby blanket sluḵwutuné’lh
  goat’s wool blanket šwuqwálh
  goat’s wool blankets swuqwá’lh
  blanket from strips ŕwut ~ ŕwat
  book pookw • From English.
bottle shlumélu
  bottles shlulumélu
bowl, platter, wooden tray
  qwthalus
  bowl xw’ilup 1a’thun • ‘deep plate’.
box ŕthum
  boxes xuḫithum
bread container, bread box
  shsuplílélu
can, tin  quàxqux
canvas tushóo
bottlecap, lid on a pot
  ŕpéle’ctun
carpet, floorspread, picnic
  blanket ŕthunuptun
chair shčeuntuñ
  chairs shčeļéuntuñ
little chair shčičuntuñ
  little chairs shčuíf’čuntuñ
chest of drawers shxw’uwkwélu
cloth sil • From Chinook Jargon, from English sail.
clothesline shshumułwutum
  clothesline shq’ičwuwuls
clothesline, pole
  shq’ičwułwutum
  clothesline quqwułwutum
clothespin shxukwuthě:İs
clothespin, clothespeg
  ŕkwíthétun
coffee pot shkapiélu
comb lhčimun
Household Items

fine-toothed comb  shıpuxwá’qwum
water container  shqa’élú
little container  ’uxwínuxnū

cork, plug, bottle stopper  ìkwə:yθutun
cover  lhçet
cover  shqupuqun
cover for a container  ḍpele’ctun
cradle board  ḋa’thus
cup  lupát • From Chinook Jargon, from French le pot.
kitchen cupboard  shluthí:nu
design, pattern  shxúcustun • For embroidery, knitting, etc.
desk, little table  liłuté:n

dime  mit • From Chinook Jargon, from English bit as in two bits.

dishes  
china (dishes), clam or oyster shell  če’wi’
dishes  čuléwi’
little dish, little bowl  čečwi’
little dishes  čulečwi’
little dishes, little shells  čulí’cučwi’
little dish  čečwi’tun
big dish, platter  čečwi’tén ~ čečwi’tun
dishes  shhxwi’lhtun
dish towel  shxwełhwís
dishpan, sink  shxhałwxís
dresser, chest of drawers  shxwu’ułkwëlu
eraser  shxw’e’thulu’s
facecloth  shxw’i’qwuthut
facecloth  shyátqwusum

facecloth, towel  shxwałhusum

feathers, feather mattress, feather pillow  sìlpelquñ
fireplace, cooking pit  shxwułqwëlu
footstool  shçe’shtun
fork  čqwalstun
fringe  s’iluws
frying pan  shçhekwxuls
hanger, hook, clothes peg  shxw’a’kwusuls
key  luklí • From Chinook Jargon, from French le clé.

knives  
knife (Chemainus, Nanoose)  shuptun
knife (Nanaimo), scraper (Chemainus, Nanoose)  ’u xtun
little knife (Chemainus, Nanoose)  shi’shtputun
little knives (Chemainus, Nanoose)  shulí’shtputun
handicraft  skwuyxucsum • For example, knitting or basketwear.
ladle, wooden spoon  šeļuŵ
lantern, torch  kwunshutun ~

light, car headlight (Nanaimo)  hu’yqwí:n
light, car headlight (Chemainus, Nanoose)  hu’yqwóo:n
linoleum  thułúnuptun
Household Items

mats
braided mat of bulrushes or old cloth thulíshutun
mat, doormat shxw’elšhéňum
reed mat luqwu’y ~ sluqwu’y
sleeping mat slhewun
small carpet, footmat putshutun
wall mat salu’uc
mat, shawl, canoe cover qúshutun ~ qulušutun
match, matches machus • From English.
little match mańskhus
mirror shxwuılmástun
money telu • From Chinook Jargon, from English dollar.
little money tetľu
nickel lhšuqmít • ‘half a dime’.
baking pan shxwi’qulis
paper, form pipu • From Chinook Jargon, from English.
pen, pencil šultun
pencils, pens šuxřltun
penny sens • From English cent.
little pennies sulésuņ
pepper shaker shxpułélu
picture, photograph shxqathustun
pillow sxwułquń
pillow case shxwułquńlułeu
pipe (stovepipe, smoking pipe) šhpulrometer
plate la’thun
sauces pan, little pot shqwi’qwáils

quarter kwatu • From Chinook Jargon, from English.
radio, phonograph qwulá’iňthutuń
razor shxw’uxńyhtum
refrigerator, cooler shňuyílułš
ribbon qępuně’tun
scouring rush sxũxmńum
sack, bag lisék • From Chinook Jargon, from French le sac.
sacks luluşék
salt shaker shilelhumėlu
sauce pan shqwałš
shampoo shxwi’ťa’qwum
sheet thile’lhtun
sheets thulilile’lhtun
soap soop • From English.
wooden spoon, ladle šěluw
stove stoo:ʃ ~ stoo:p • From English.

sugar bowl shokuw’elu
suitcase, handbag luqwu
suitcases, handbags hulíqwu
swing, hammock qεt’a’
table lutėm • From French la table.
tables luluťem
desk, little table lịłutėm

tablecloth thuláyhtutun
tea pot shtiłėlu ~ shtuhėlu
telephone, megaphone shtutėm


toothbrush shήxwenusum
trash, garbage s’i’kwuł
washtub, barrel ūmólųch ~ ūmólųč • From Chinook Jargon.

window blind shiłxwastun
wool lumutóolqun
Insects, Reptiles, Etc.

ant čumčuyí’ [various species of Formicidae]
bee suµsumáµyu ~ suµáµyu [various species of Hymenoptera]
bird lice tluxélú [various species of Mallophaga (chewing lice)]
bird lice člhalá’ [various species of Mallophaga (chewing lice)]
butterfly (Chemainus, Nanoose) skwulwe xe’ [various species of Lepidoptera]
butterfly (Nanaimo) ílamuxun ~ ílulámuxun [various species of Lepidoptera]
caterpillar mumuxélh [unidentified species of larval Lepidoptera] • This black and gold caterpillar turns into a butterfly.
cricket haputul ~ haputfí [unidentified species of Orthoptera]
deer fly, tick, wood tick muthulhqíwi’uc [unidentified species of Tabanidae (deer fly) and Acari (ticks)]
dragonfly íthush [unidentified species of Odonata]
flea tatulhum [various species of Siphonaptera]
fleas tlátátulhum [various species of Siphonaptera]
little flea tuta’tulhum [various species of Siphonaptera]
horsefly xwuyxwuyáµyu [various species of Diptera]
bullfrog s’x’ën xw [?Rana catesbeiana Shaw (American bullfrog)]
tree frog wuxus [Hyla regilla Baird and Girard (Pacific treefrog)]
beehive shumsumuyéliu
horsefly smuluc ~ muluc [unidentified species of Tabanidae]
ladybug smuyu’qwa’ ~ muyu’qwa’ [unidentified species of Coccinellidae (ladybird beetles)]
leech wuxwuyím [unidentified species of Hirudinea?]
lizard pi’tshun ~ puptshun [unidentified species of lizard or possibly salamander]
lizards puluptshun [unidentified species (of lizard or possibly salamander)] • This is smaller than pi’tshun.
louse, head lice mushčun [Pediculus humanus Linnaeus (head and body louse)]
maggot shaya’ ~ shaye’ [various species of larval flies (Diptera)]
mosquito qwe’en [various species of Culicidae]
nits, flea or head louse eggs źushień [Pediculus humanus Linnaeus (head and body louse) and various species of Siphonaptera (fleas)]
rattlesnake xkwêtxúmnuc ~ kwxunuc [Crotalus viridis Rafinesque (western rattlesnake)]
salamander wukwncum [unidentified species]
sand flea  xwux wi'yém [various species of Talitridae (beach hoppers)]
sand fly  pxwu'yqsun [unidentified species]
snake  ’ulhqi’ [any species of snake]
snakes  ’e’ulhqi’ [any species of snake]
spider, spiderweb  ċusćuscín [various species of Arachnida]
spider  ġusćuscín [unidentified species of Arachnida]
spider  qutqutćála [various species of Arachnida]
black widow spider  si:yé’tun [unidentified species of Arachnida]
spitbug  škwumucun [unidentified species of Cercopidae (spittlebugs)]
tadpole  šxuénuxwallh
worm  sthukw [probably various native and introduced species of Lumbricidae (earthworms) as well as any worm]
salmonberry worm  xwsuyámus [unidentified species, possibly one or more species of larval Byturidae (fruitworm beetles)]
Kinship Terms

relatives shxwuwéli
aunts, uncles, and parents’
cousins
shxwumníkw • aunt, uncle,
parent’s cousin
shxwulumníkw • aunts,
uncles, parent’s cousins
shxwumnéłukw • aunts,
uncles, parent’s cousins
shxwumnuñukw • little aunt,
uncle, parent’s cousin
nikw • aunt, uncle, parent’s cousin
nikwiye’ • aunt, uncle,
parent’s cousin (address form)
shcepth • aunt, uncle,
uncle, parent’s cousin through marriage
shcelupth • aunts, uncles,
parent’s cousins through marriage
shce’cpth • little aunt,
uncle, parent’s cousin through marriage

siblings and cousins
qwuwqwí’tul • siblings
shxw’aqw’wa’ • brother, sister,
cousin
shxw’aluqw’wa’ • brothers,
sisters, cousins
sa’suqwt • younger brother, sister, or
cousin
s’aluqw’wa’ • younger siblings
(brothers, sisters, cousins)
sqe’eq • younger brother,
sister, cousin
squlé’eq • younger brothers,
sisters, cousins
shuyulh • older brother, sister,
cousin
shushúyulh ~ shushéyulh •
older brothers, sisters,
cousins
suntle’ • eldest brother, sister,
cousin
se:nîle’ • elder brothers,
sisters, cousins
’elush • sister or female cousin
of a man, brother or male
cousin of a woman
’elulush • brothers of a single
woman, sisters of a single
man
’ulélush • brothers of a single
woman, sisters of a single
man
snuçuwyulh • half brother or
sister

in-laws
cuwtélh • brother-in-law
(man’s sister’s husband),
son-in-law, daughter-in-law
(address form)
scuwtélh • brother-in-law
(man’s sister’s husband),
son-in-law, daughter-in-law
sciwutélh • brothers-in-law
(man’s sisters’ husbands),
children-in-law
smetuxwtun • brother-in-law
(husband’s brother,
woman’s sister’s husband)
sister-in-law, (wife’s sister,
man’s brother’s wife)
Kinship Terms

sme’ultuxwtun • brothers-in-law (husband’s brothers, woman’s sisters’ husbands), sisters-in-law (wife’s sisters, man’s brothers’ wives)
shxw’elush • sister-in-law (woman’s husband’s sister, brother’s or male cousin’s wife)
shxw’ulélush • sisters-in-law (woman’s husband’s sisters, male cousins’ wives, husband’s female cousins)
če:yu • wife or husband of deceased brother or sister
cu:če:yu • wives or husbands of deceased brothers and sisters
shkwí’1huw • father-in-law, mother-in-law
shsiłu • grandparent-in-law
shcāmuqwu • great grandparent-in-law
shcálumuqwu • great grandparents-in-law

children
muńu • child, offspring
memuńu • children
mimne’ • little offspring, little son, little daughter
humémuńu • little offspring, little sons, little daughters
c1hmunum • stepchild

parents
men • father
memiye’ • daddy (address form)
me’ • dad (address form, endearment form)
ten • mother
te’ • mum (address form, endearment form)
te’tiye’ • mommy (address form)
cilé’em • stepparent
cićut • parent (when speaking of someone else’s parent)
culícucut • parents
shxwuwéli • parents

grandchildren
’imuth • grandchild, grandniece, grand nephew, cousin’s grandchild
’imuye’ • grandchild, grandniece, grand nephew, cousin’s grandchild (address form)
mi’miye’ • grandchild, grandniece, grand nephew, cousin’s grandchild (address form)
’umímuth • grandchildren, grandnieces, grand nephews, cousin’s grandchildren

grandparents
siłu • grandparent, grandparent’s sibling or cousin
sulsílu • grandparents, grandparent’s siblings or cousins
me’ • grandfather (address form, endearment form)
te’ • grandmother (address form, endearment form)
Kinship Terms

sisułu • little grandmother
greats
scàmuqw • great
great parent/child
scāłumuqw • great
great grandparents/children
scàcμuqw ~ scàcumuqw •
little great grandparent
great greats
‘ukwíya’qw • great great
great parent/child
‘ukwíkwiya’qw • great great
great grandparents/children
great great greats
‘hupi’a’qw • great great great
great parent/child
‘huthípí’a’qw • great great
great great grandparents/children
nieces, nephews, and cousin’s children
stiwun • niece, nephew,
cousin’s child
stu’tíwun • nieces, nephews,
cousin’s children
tiwun • niece, nephew,
cousin’s child (address form)
swunmélh • niece, nephew,
cousin’s child when the
parent is deceased
wunmélh • niece, nephew,
cousin’s child when the
parent is deceased (address form)
spouses
stálus • spouse
stultálus • spouses
státlus • little spouse
cexw • spouse, fiancée, fiancé
nàw • spouse (informal term,
address form)
the other side, opposite shore, across the road shnu’á’th
ancient ground sîlulnup
ashes yuqwmín
ashes qwa’cup
bay s’uthnuc
beach cecuw
bluff smulshén
bluff, cliff, bare mountainside, very large flat rock kwuluqun
bushy, thick woods xwthqetum
calm spot in the water qequṁ
center, middle ’uńwulh ~ ’uńwelh
chip, wood chip ḡwaqwmun ~ ḡwuqwmun
clay suyq
cliff shpâqwus
clouds shxw’ethutun
coal, charcoal (Nanaimo) āpict
coil, charcoal (Chemainus, Nanoose) āpuict
copper sqwullus
creek, little river statluw
creeks, little rivers stutuluw
creeks, little rivers stuátluw
crystal šxutkwâls ~ šıt’kwâls
beaver dam xwtuqnéc
dark, dusk lhec
dark, dusk (Nanaimo) tup
deep place xwî1up
dew sa’sxw
downstream, east wuqw
downstream, east wuqwu xuñ
driftwood qwalhtum
dripping water sîhequṁ
drizzing lheɪ’tum
drop of water sîhqwum
speck of dust spipkwum
dust spkwum
land, earth, world tumuxw
earthquake xwshtum tu tumuxw • ‘The earth shakes.’
echo tuwatuwuqup • From ‘conk, tree fungus’.
echo wulámì
eddy, calm water sqequṁ
endpoint snuqsín
end of line, beginning of line, corner ’iluxun
field, clearing spulhxun
fire huqw
flint kwuníálś
foam, bubbles spaqwum
fog spe’xw
foot print shxunuñutun
thick forest xwthqetum
freezing weather (Chemainus, Nanoose) stimu’ěls
frost šuxúń
fuller’s earth sîwuqw • This black earth is burned white and then pounded into wool to make it light and fluffy.
gold kool ~ kwool • From English.
gravel ḡ’ uxut
hail sqwulqwálxw ~ sqwulqwulxw
haystack mukwéls
up high, high ciculh
high ground caluqw
high tide lučluč
high tide sqwmîł
high tide súlífć
hole shqwqwé
ice (Nanaimo) spiw
ice (Chemainus, Nanoose) sthima'
island skwthe’s ~ skwthe'
islands skwi’kwé’the’s ~ skwu’kwé’the'
little island skwi’kwthe’s ~ skwi’kwthe'
little islands skwu’l’kwthe’s ~ skwu’l’kwthe'
lake źaca’a
lakes źaluca’a
little lake, pond źaźca’a
land, earth tumuxw
leveled ground sthkuňáp
leveled ground sulquina
lightning, flashing thukwihukwul
lightning thukwihukwul tu shxwuxwa’us • ‘The thunder is flashing.’
log-jam stuq
very low tide, water is way out ckwalus
low tide cukwcu kw
low tide shuḿshuḿ
moon lhqełć
full moon luć tu lhqełć
moonlight lhqułć
up in the mountains câlúqw
bare rocky mountain če:mtuxun
mountain top sclhiqun ’u tu sme:nt
face of mountain, bluff shkwulhkwlh
mountain sme:nt • This also means ‘rock’ in Chemainus and Nanoose.
way down the mountain, down below the hill stlpiqun
mouth of river ’iľá’th
mud stiqul
muddy, swampy thiqul
mud, muddy, swampy tkwtukw
northern lights susúq tu skweyul • ‘The sky is ripped open.’
ochre tumulh • Used to make paint for dancers.
overcast, cloudy shxwuńwás
pass, narrows sgtq
pebble, little mountain sme:nut
point of land s’ulqsun
pothole in road shweqwüq
puddle, pool shqaqu ~ shququł
rain slhumuxw
rainbow thuqlshńum
rapids, ripples in stream sče’shun
rapids (Chemainus, Nanoose) shxwoo:m
rapids (Nanaimo) shxwumum
red ochre tumulh
river staluw
rivers stultaluw
river bank shtaluwélu
road, door, roadway, foot path shelh
roads, trails, doors she’ullh
rock (Chemainus, Nanoose) sme:nt
rocks (Chemainus, Nanoose)  
smunmé:nt
rock (Nanaimo) ḥluçu
rocks (Nanaimo) ḥlułécu
little rocks, small rocks, round  
objects mumuñe: ṣ
saltwater kwa’llkwa
sand pqwicun ~ pqwucun
sandbar, gravel bar ḥiḥu’xwunm
sawdust lhućmũn
shade šišunuqun ~  
štetenũqun
shadow qixuné:m
shadow qixuné’τun
shallows sheshum
umbrella, shelter ṣulučtu’n
shortcut xwi’aqwwi’ls
day, sky skweyul
smoke from a fire or chimney  
stleyuqum
smoke, cigarette, pipe ṣpålum
smooth ground ’u’yuũup
snag qułqúlqú
snow meqe’
soot sqa’uycup ~ sqa:ycup
spark, burst of firecracker  
stlułkwíls
spray spe’xwum
star kwasun
little star kwakwusun
steam, vapor spaluxwum
storm, gale, windy ḥe’l
sun su’msháthut
sunbeam sšuũus tu su’msháthut  
• ‘leg of the sun’.
sunbeam thuq’šhétnuŋ
sunlight, sun’s heat syaqwum

sunrise mĩ kwa’nusum tu  
su’msháthut • ‘The sun is coming up.’
sunset yu’hu’huxw tu  
su’msháthut • ‘The sun is going down.’
swamp maqwum
thick area plhutnuc
thunderstorm kwe’y̱x̱thut tu  
šhxwuxwá’us • ‘The thunder is stirring.’
thunder šhxwuxwá’us
low tide caqwcuqw
high tide lučluč
low tide xwcakw
tide-flats, muddy spot  
štiqu’lunup
tin quxqu̱x
tracks šhxu’nutun
trail, route shluhũ’e
trail, little path she’šshlu̱
trails, little paths shule’shlu̱
twister, little tornado  
sqwułqwulshun
under water, bottom of the  
ocean šlułpnéc
upstream tuywut • upstream, north
water  
water qa’
cold water ṣyu’lulhq’qa’
dirty water, muddy water  
xwqulm qa’
fresh water ḥewum qa’
spring water, clear water  
xw’u’y̱um qa’
waterfall hilum qa’
Nature

waterfall skwuc
waterfall s'quuyup
wave ha'uluq
big waves thithéluq
whirlpool ḡu'uxum
slow whirlpool shyu'uxunum

winds

east wind , south wind
tuńwuqw
fair wind, breeze along the
water hiwqweluqw
north wind stuywut
north wind satic ~ thatuc •
North or northeast wind that
brings snow.
north winds tuyt
west wind tuńcáluqw
wind scuxwum
wind, breeze spuhéls
number, counting skwshem
half, half-dollar lhσuq
how many kwin
how many buildings, rooms kwinétxw
how many circular objects kwinulus
how many containers kwinuqun
how many conveyances kwinuwulh
how many dollars kwinus
how many people kwinu
how many pieces of stuff kwinumát
how many times kwinélh
one nuca’
one building, one room nuçuwtxw
one circular object nuca’álus
one container nucaqun
one conveyance nèuxwulh
one dollar nuçus
one person nañuca’
one piece of stuff nuca’mat
once nuçétxw
first yuwéñ
two yusélu
two buildings, rooms thumtxw
two circular objects yusálus
two containers yuséluqun
two conveyances themuxwulh
two dollars yusálus
two people yeýsułu
two pieces of stuff yusálumát	
twice thumé’
three lhixw

three buildings, rooms lhixwétxw
three circular objects lhixałus
three containers lhixwuqun
three conveyances lhixuwulh
three dollars lhixwus
three people lhixelh
three pieces of stuff lhuxwmat
three-pronged lhxañá’th
three times lhxwellh
four xu’áthun
four buildings, rooms xuθnínwtxw
four circular objects xuθuñálus
four containers xuθnínuqun
four conveyances xuθnínuwulh
four dollars xuθníus
four people xuθí:nu
four pieces of stuff xuθníamat
four times xuθuñélh
five lhœecus
five buildings, rooms lhœecuwtxw
five circular objects lhœecusálus
five containers lhœecsuqun
five conveyances lhœecuwulh
five dollars lhœcsus
five people lhœcsélh
five pieces of stuff lhœcumát
five times lhœcélh
six iñum
six circular objects iñumálus
six containers iñumuqun
six conveyances iñumuwulh
six dollars iñumus
six people iñumulu
six pieces of stuff tñumumát
six times ʼixumélh
seven ʼhaʼkwus
seven circular objects ʼihuʼkwsálus
seven containers ʼhaʼkwsuqun
seven conveyances ʼhaʼkwśuqun
seven dollars ʼhaʼkwsus
seven people ʼhaʼkwsélu
seven pieces of stuff ʼhaʼkwśumát
seven times ʼhaʼkwśulélh
eight ʼteʼcús
eight circular objects ʼteʼcúsálus
eight containers ʼteʼcúsálus
eight conveyances ʼtuʼcúsálus
eight dollars ʼteʼcús
eight people ʼteʼcúsélu
eight pieces of stuff ʼteʼcúsélh
nine ʼtoo:ʼxw
nine circular objects ʼtoo:ʼxwálus
nine containers ʼtoo:ʼxwuqun
nine conveyances ʼtoo:ʼxwuqun
nine dollars ʼtoo:ʼxwus
nine people ʼtoo:ʼxwelú
nine pieces of stuff ʼtoo:ʼxwmát
nine times ʼtoo:ʼxmélh
ten ʼapún
ten circular objects ʼapúnálus
ten containers ʼapúnuqun
ten conveyances ʼapúnuwulh
ten dollars ʼapúnus
ten people ʼapúnu
ten pieces of stuff ʼapúnamát
ten times ʼapúnelh
eleven ʼapūn ʼiʼ ̱ kw nuča'
eleven dollars ʼupánus ʼiʼ ̱ kw nučus
twelve ʼapūn ʼiʼ ̱ kw yusé:lu
twelve dollars ʼapúnuqun ʼiʼ ̱ kw yusálus
thirteen ʼapūn ʼiʼ ̱ kw lhixw
thirteen dollars ʼapúnuqun ʼiʼ ̱ kw lhixwus
fourteen ʼapūn ʼiʼ ̱ kw xuʼáthun
fourteen dollars ʼapūnuqun ʼiʼ ̱ kw xuθtínu
fifteen ʼapūn ʼiʼ ̱ kw lhqcús
fifteen dollars ʼapúnuqun ʼiʼ ̱ kw lhqcús
sixteen ʼapūn ʼiʼ ̱ kw ʼixum
sixteen dollars ʼapúnuqun ʼiʼ ̱ kw ʼixumus
seventeen ʼapūn ʼiʼ ̱ kw ʼhaʼkwus
seventeen dollars ʼapúnuqun ʼiʼ ̱ kw ʼhaʼkwus
eighteen ʼapūn ʼiʼ ̱ kw teʼcús
eighteen dollars ʼapúnuqun ʼiʼ ̱ kw teʼcús
nineteen ʼapūn ʼiʼ ̱ kw too:ʼxw
nineteen dollars ʼapúnuqun ʼiʼ ̱ kw too:ʼxwus
twenty ʼckwush
twenty circular objects ʼckwushálus
twenty containers ʼckwushíqun
twenty conveyances ʼckwushúqun
twenty dollars ʼckwushás
ten people ʼckwushé:lu
ten pieces of stuff ʼckwushamát
ten times ʼckwushélh
twenty times ʼckwushélh
Numerals

thirty lhuxwulhshé’
thirty containers lhuxwulhshí’uqun
thirty dollars lhuxwulhshá’us
forty xuthunlhshé’
forty containers xuthunlhshí’uqun
forty dollars xuthunlhshá’us
fifty 1huçusulhshé’
fifty containers 1huçusulhshí’uqun
fifty dollars 1huçusulhshá’us
sixty 1huxumulhshé’
sixty containers 1huxumulhshí’uqun
sixty dollars 1huxumulhshá’us
seventy lhukwsulhshé’
seventy containers lhukwsulhshí’uqun
seventy dollars lhukwsulhshá’us
eighty tu’csulhshé’
eighty containers tu’csulhshí’uqun
eighty dollars tu’csulhshá’us
ninety too:xwulhshé’
ninety containers too:xwulhshí’uqun
ninety dollars too:xwulhshá’us
one hundred nećuwuc
two hundred theµuc
two hundred yusé¬u nećuwuc
three hundred lhixw nećuwuc
four hundred xu’áthun nećuwuc
five hundred 1hçucus nećuwuc
six hundred 1hµum nećuwuc
seven hundred 1ha’kwus nećuwuc
eight hundred te’cus nećuwuc
nine hundred too:xw nećuwuc
one thousand tawsun • From English.
one thousand ’upénnuc
zero ’uŵk • zero, to be all gone, to be finished off, to have run out

• From English.
zero ’uŵk • zero, to be all gone, to be finished off, to have run out
People

aboriginal syuwánúma’
adult, grown-up ’uňéxw
mustímuxw
alcoholic xwsqa’qa’
ancestor shtuñ’íws
assistant, helper čuw’tun
baby qeq
babysitter, day care leluméllh
babysitter, caretaker of new dancer sheyuhtun
Black person qi̱xuye’
boarder shthe̱yúm
boss, chief, shopkeeper shsi’ém
boys
  boy swu’ỹqe’al₇h
  boys suwu’yqe’al₇h
  little boy swuí’e’qel₇h
  teen-age boy swi’l₇us
  teen-age boys swa’l₇us
chief ha’ywa’qw
child stlí’lqulh
children (Nanaimo) stuwxwulh
children (Chemainus, Nanoose) stlulíqulh
Chinese person cheymun • From English Chinaman.
comical person lhu̱lihlhu̱lih
couple, man and wife ’a’xwulmuwxw
someone who likes to dance xwsqwuyqwuyilush
babysitter, day care leluméllh
doctor takta • From English.
dog owner, master shqwuméy
drummer xwsqwutum
elder, old person s’iluxw
elder, ancestor s’ulwxé:n
elders s’uİéluxw
enemy shumún ~ shumén
escort, seeing eye dog, lookout place shlemu̱xutun
fat person naːl
First Nations people
  First Nations person xwulmuwxw
  First Nations people xwuxwilmuxw
  fellow First Nations people çhlwulmuwxw
  little First Nations people xwulixwulmuwxw
fisherman xwskwakwiyuqw •
  Using a rod and reel.
French person flensch • From English.
friend, relative sye’y̱u
friends siyé’y̱u

girls
  girl, little woman slhelhni’
  teen-age girl qe’mi’
  teen-age girls qelũmi’ ~ qulémi’
  little girl qe’qmi’
  little girls quléqmi’
glutton, heavy eater squnuxw
Halkomelem hułqumínum
assistant, helper čuw’tun
hired hand shya’y̱us
hired person syekw
honored person, respected one si’êm
honored people, respected ones si’êm
hunchback skwamucun
People

hunter, good provider
xwkwunkwunlhnénum
hunter, provider of food
xwslhuwlnhénun
joker xwi’uyu’uyuqup ~
xwi’úyuqup
lawyer shqwíwilqwul
Lekwiltok yuqwulhté’x • ‘the people from the fiery north’.
liar shmeːihunqun
Little People (they sometimes cause trees to fall near you)
meḵstímuxw
Little People (they sometimes cause trees to fall near you)
siyeːye’
loudmouth, bigmouth xwthicun
lover s’uye’
men suwúyqe’
man swu’yqe’
midget, dwarf, Little People qwa’qwi’stéymuxw
mourners člhxem
neighbor shtunu xu’n
nun sista • From English sister.
nurse nuːs • From English.
orphán xwsennum
paddler xws’ush’ushul
partner, person you are travelling with shqawulh
partner, person you are walking with sqa’shun
partner (address form) qawulh
people at the dance meₜmulhu
people mústímuxw
person, human mustímuxw
little person muₜstímuxw
playmate člhwiwalumtuł
policeman qíququls
policemen qíququls
priest luptí • From Chinook Jargon, from French le prêtre.
proud person smeɬhu’n
runner shxwánchunum
seer, psychic, fortune-teller syúwu
slave, prisoner of war skwuyuth
soldier, soldiers chulchus • From English.
soldier, soldiers solchus • From English.
speaker shqwíqwál ~
shqwúqwél
storyteller xwu’xwi’em
different people, stranger
nuerculosis
student títumathut
swimmer xwstícum
teacher skwoɬstúnuq
language teacher xwu’áthu’nuq
teacher of how to do things
 xw’íwcusúnuq
teacher, trainer títumél’s
teen-age boy swiwlus
teen-age boys swa’wlus
teen-age girl qemí’
teen-age girls qelúmí’ ~ qulémí’
thieves qelunqu’n
little thief qe’qu’nqu’n
thief qu’nqu’n
knowledgeable person xwshqwúlqwálwun
twins čiyáyu
visitor ’imushné’tun
People

waker, one who urges you on  
   xwe'yuwsu'nuq
fast walker  ḥwumshuṅ
slow walker  'ayumshuṅ
warrior  stamush
watchman  lemušutun
weakling  mi'mé:ñ
pertaining to White man, White
   man’s  sxwunítuma'lh
White people  xwulunítum
White person  xwunítum
widow  sye’tun
woman  slheni’
women  slhunlhéni’
worker, laborer  shya:ys
writer, secretary  shxuxáls
Placenames

Ballenas Islands tiqw • ‘tight’.
Bellingham, Whatcom River
\[\text{xwatqwum}\]
Bonsall Creek, Chemainus
Reserve # 6 xw\[\text{cusi}'] • ‘go between’.
Bush Creek area, Ivy Green
Park kwi’kwumluxw • ‘little root’.

beach at Cameron Island
sqwíqwmi’ • ‘little dog’.
Cassidy Falls s\[\text{quyu}\]p • ‘waterfall’.
mouth of the Chase River
\[\text{lhxulwulhtun}\] • ‘crosspiece’.
Chemainus sh\[\text{cumi}’\text{nus}\]
Chemainus Harbour,

Chemainus Bay su\[\text{nu}\]w\[\text{nci}’\] • ‘entering back end of bay’.
Chemainus River s\[\text{ila}’\text{qw}’\text{ulh}\]
Clem Clem \[\text{lhumlhumulu}’c\]
Coffin Point shus\[\text{tihúpsum}\]
Coffin Point area
\[\text{sxkwumluxw\text{uthun}\} • ‘root place’.
Cowichan qu\[\text{wúcu}’\]
Cowichan Bay t\[\text{lulpálus}\]
Departure Bay, main village site
s\[\text{tililnup}\} – s\[\text{tilillup}\} • ‘deep’.

reef at Dodds Narrows
sh\[\text{xu}’\text{xeyélu}\} • ‘crybaby’.
campsite at Dodds Narrows
sn\[\text{uwulnuc}\} – sn\[\text{uwulluc}\} • ‘sheltered bay’.

Duncan, Somenos s’amuna’
False Narrows, main village site,
site of rich clam bed \[\text{tle:Îtxw}\} • ‘rich place’.
Greenpoint \[\text{xinupsum}\}
Placenames

Penelakut, Kuper Island
   puné́luňuth • ‘buried edge’.
Petroglyph Park thuxwám •
   ‘bleeding’.
Point Roberts smuqwuc
Qualicum xw̱kwałuxwum
Quamichan kwałucun
   • ‘hunchback’.
Saanich xw̱sẖsenuc ~
   xw̱sẖsinuc
village at Shell Beach,
   Ladysmith Harbour thuqmín
Sliammon slhiyémun
Snake Island xw̱ulhqyúum •
   ‘snake place’.
Sooke sa’ukw
Squamish, Vancouver
   sqw̱xwa̱mnush
town tawun
Twin Beaches, Gabriola Island
   xw̱cwumíłucun • ‘close together
   beach’.
Tzouhalem čuw̱xíłum
United States, American pestun
   • From Chinook Jargon, from English
   Boston.
village on Valdez Island
   le:ýqsun • ‘fir-bark point’.
Vancouver, Squamish
   sqw̱xwa̱mnush
Victoria mutóoliyu’ • From
   English.
Westholme, village on
   Chemainus River, Halalt
   Indian Reserve xulé̱łtxw •
   ‘painted house’.
Plants

alder kwulála’ulhp
[Alnus rubra Bong.] • Red alder bark may be boiled to yield a dye or to be used as medicine. The wood may be used for smoking fish.

arbutus qa:nlhp
[Arbutus menziesii Pursh] • Arbutus is a somewhat unusual tree because of its bark, which naturally peels off and away from the trunk and branches. The leaves or inner bark of arbutus may be chewed for toothache and stomach problems.

aspen qwuyulushulhp
[Populus tremuloides Michx.] • The leaves of this tree are said to dance, because of the way they move in the wind. This movement is due to the flat leaf stalks of this species, which allow the leaves to flutter in the slightest breeze.

balsam ũa’xw
[Abies grandis (Dougl. ex D. Don in Lamb.) Lindl.]

balsam tree ũa’xwulhp
[Abies grandis (Dougl. ex D. Don in Lamb.) Lindl.] • The tree known locally as “balsam” (also referred to as “grand fir”) has pitchy bark that may be used for medicinal purposes.

tree bark púli

little berries síhi’thóó:ím

blackberry, blackberries sqvîlmuxw
[Rubus ursinus Cham. & Schlecht. (Pacific trailing blackberry)] • This is the only native blackberry species in British Columbia. The fruits are edible and the leaves, after they have turned reddish, may be used to make a tea. This plant grows abundantly where fires have occurred.

branch ščush tłumucus

bushes shishuç

camas spe:nxw
[Camassia leichtlinii (Baker) S. Wats. (great kamas and/or C. quamash (Pursh) Greene (common kamas)] • Camas bulbs may be roasted and eaten, and are said to be sweet and chewy. They have been gathered from island bluffs and baked, steamed or roasted in hot ashes, or mashed and formed into patties and then roasted on special flat rocks at the edge of the fire.

carrot shewuq
• The plant species originally referred to as shewuq has not been identified with certainty, but is said to grow along road sides. The name shewuq is now also used to refer to garden carrots.

cascara qe’yxulhp
[Rhamnus purshiana DC.] • Cascara is a relatively small tree said to grow in low, wet ground. The bark may be used as a laxative medicine.

cattail, bulrush sîhequn
[Typha latifolia L. (common cattail or common bulrush)] • Cattails grow in marshes, ponds, lakeshores, and wet ditches. They have long, flat, narrow leaves and produce tiny flowers on tall spikes that resemble a cat’s tail. Cattails have been used for sleeping mats when camping.
Plants

**yellow cedar** pashuluqw

[Chamaecyparis nootkatensis (D. Don in Lamb.) Spach] • Canoes and paddles have been made from yellow cedar wood. In the case of paddles, the wood must first be seasoned for one year.

**cedar** ḷpey

**cedar boughs** ḷpeycus

[Thuja plicata Donn ex D. Don in Lamb.] • Red cedar wood has been used for various items including houses, canoes, and spreaders used when barbecuing salmon.

**cedar tree** ḷpeyulhp

[Thuja plicata Donn ex D. Don in Lamb.] • The red cedar is a tremendously important species. Its wood and inner bark have been especially prized for making numerous items.

**cedar boughs** qwułcus

**inner cedar bark** sluwi’

[Thuja plicata Donn ex D. Don in Lamb.] • The inner bark of red cedar may be used for clothing, hats, ropes, headbands and headdresses. In the past, butter clams were strung onto strips of red cedar inner bark to dry over a fire.

**cedar branches** slućem • These are split and used for baskets.

**wild cherry bark** ḷulun

[Prunus emarginata (Dougl.) Walp.] • The inner bark of bitter cherry has been used as an internal medicine for various respiratory ailments and as an external medicine, as it is considered to be good in the treatment of infection. The flexible yet strong outer bark has been used as a wrapping to attach points to fishing spear or harpoon shafts.

**wild cherry tree** ḷulumulhp

[Prunus emarginata (Dougl.) Walp.] • Bitter cherry, locally called wild cherry, has smooth, shiny bark and produces small, bitter fruits that are inedible.

**chokecherry** ḷuxwuñ

[?Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (L.) Spreng. (kinnikinnick)]

**cone of tree, for example, pine** ḷisiuc

**Indian consumption plant** ḷuxmín

[Lomatium nudicaule (Pursh) Coult. & Rose] • Indian consumption plant, usually known only by its Hulqumíł̓umí name, is a small herb that grows in dry, open, often pebbly to sandy areas. It has yellow flowers that develop into small, flat fruits that resemble rolled oats and are usually thought of as “seeds”. These “seeds” often are used as medicine for respiratory conditions and are highly valued.

**corn** kwa:n • From English.

**cow-parsnip** saqw

[Heracleum lanatum Michx.] • Cow-parsnip is a large, herbaceous plant that produces large clusters of white flowers followed by small, flat seed-like fruits. The hollow stems and solid leaf stalks of this plant are edible, once peeled to remove the skin. The term saqw seems to refer to the entire plant of cow-parsnip.
Plants

cow-parsnip (edible part) ya:la’
• Cow-parsnip stems and leaf stalks are edible when peeled. They must be peeled before they are eaten to remove the outer skin, which can cause skin irritation upon contact with bare, moist skin in the presence of sunlight. The term ya:la applies to the edible portion of cow-parsnips, possibly both the stems and the leaf stalks.

crab apple qwa’ap
[Malus fusca (Raf.) Schneid.] • Crab apples are small, egg-shaped fruits that turn from yellowish to reddish when ripe. They are tart, but edible.

crab apple tree qwa’upulhp
[Malus fusca (Raf.) Schneid.] • The crab apple tree (or large shrub) may be found near the edges of moist woods and bodies of water. It has spiny stems, white flowers and tart fruits.

cranberry ma’su’m
[?Vaccinium sp.] • Some speakers say this is a large, round marsh blueberry.

cranberry qwu’nčāl’s
[?Oxycoccus oxyccocus (L.) MacM.] • This berry is described as red and cherry-sized.

currant spe’e’th
[?Ribes bracteosum Dougl. ex Hook. (stink currant)]

devil’s club qwa’pulhp
[Oplopanax horridus (Smith) Miq.] • Devil’s club is the source of a medicine said to be good for “whatever ails you”. It is sometimes combined with other plants for medicine, such as red alder, black raspberry and Indian consumption plant.

dogwood kwi’txulhp
[Corus nuttallii Aud. ex T.&G. (western flowering or Pacific dogwood)] • This much-branched, rather irregularly-shaped tree bears tiny flowers that are surrounded by large, white, showy petal-like bracts. The flowers are followed by the development of large, tight clusters of bright red berry-like fruits. Dogwood trees are limited in their distribution to most of Vancouver Island and the adjacent mainland as well as the rivers and inlets of the south coast of the province.

fir (Douglas-fir) wood ´cse’y
[Pseudotsuga menziesii (Mirb.) Franco] • Douglas-fir wood has been used for the shafts of fishing spears and harpoons. The bark from old snags is said to be a good fuel for fires.

red elderberries íhuwuq
[Sambucus racemosa L.] • Red elderberry is a large shrub that produces creamy white flowers and large clusters of small red berries. The fruits are edible, but are cooked before eating.

blue elderberries íhuykwikw
[Sambucus cerulea Raf.] • Blue elderberry is found on southern Vancouver Island and the adjacent mainland of British Columbia. It is similar to red elderberry, but bears blue fruits covered with a whitish coating.
Plants

**bracken fern** suqé:n ~ thuqé:n

*Pteridium aquilinum* (L.) Kuhn • This common fern dies back in the fall, leaving its brown, wilted leaves on the ground throughout the winter. The fresh leaves have been used for wiping the slime from salmon and as an undermat when cleaning fish. The thick, underground, root-like stems have been used for food.

**licorice fern** ḥusíp

*Polypodium glycyrrhiza* D.C. Eaton • This fern is a small to medium-sized plant with evergreen leaves. It grows on wet, mossy ground, logs and rocks and is often found growing on the trunks and branches of trees, especially those of bigleaf maples. The root-like stem is sweetish with a flavor similar to that of licorice and is chewed for sore throat.

**gooseberry bush** ṣe'mx wulhp

*Ribes ?lobbii* A. Gray • Wild gooseberries, possibly including gummy gooseberries and other types, were eaten.

**grass** saḵwul

**hazelnut** ṭq’aḵw

*Corylus cornuta* Marsh. var. cornuta • Hazelnuts are spherical edible nuts that are borne in tubular husks. They are produced on shrubs that occur in a variety of habitats within southernmost Vancouver Island.

**hemlock** ḥqinlhp

*Tsuga heterophylla* (Raf.) Sarg. • Western hemlock is a common and characteristic tree species of coastal British Columbia. This tree has very small cones, and short, feathery needles.

**honeysuckle** ḥita’ulhp

*Lonicera ciliosa* (Pursh) DC. • The western trumpet honeysuckle is only found in the southern part of the province. It is a climbing vine that bears orange-yellow tubular trumpet-shaped flowers that develop into orange-red berries.

**horsetail** ṣuµxw

*Equisetum arvense* L. • Horsetails are primitive plants that are closely related to ferns, despite their quite different overall appearance. The common horsetail is extremely widespread and often occurs in populated areas as a garden weed. This plant produces bushy-looking, branched stems that are green and separate brownish, unbranched stems that bear the reproductive spores.
red huckleberry *sqwuqwcus*

[Vaccinium parvifolium Sm. in Rees]

- Red huckleberries grow from moist to dry forests at a range of elevations. The small, red fruits are a traditional food. They may be eaten fresh or cooked and made into jam.

juniper *phuné’ulhp*

[Juniperus scopulorum Sarg.] • The Rocky Mountain juniper occurs primarily in the southern interior of the province, but also may be found in dry, rocky places in the Strait of Georgia. This shrubby tree is notable for its prickly needles and berry-like fleshy cones. Locally, this species is referred to simply as juniper, or sometimes as “pencil cedar”.

Labrador tea bush *me’xwu1hp*

[Ledum groenlandicum Oeder] • This small, much-branched evergreen shrub bears long, often drooping leaves that are covered with dense, rusty hairs on their lower surface. The clustered white flowers produce small, drooping capsules. The leaves of this bog-loving plant may be used to make a fragrant tea.

leaf *scalha’*

logs *qwa’qi’lhi’*

log *qw1he’y*

vine maple *pene’ulhp*

[?Acer glabrum Torr. (Douglas or Rocky Mountain maple)] • The tree usually referred to as “vine maple” is probably actually the Douglas or Rocky Mountain maple. Its wood has been used for dancing masks and knitting needles, among other things.

The true vine maple (*Acer cirsinatum* Pursh) is far less common than Douglas maple on Vancouver Island.

maple tree *qvumúnulhp ~ qvumulhp*

[*Acer macrophyllum* Pursh (bigleaf or Oregon maple)] • Bigleaf maple wood has been used for paddles, bowls, spoons, utensils, for carving and to smoke fish. The “sap” (cambium), removed from the layer between the bark and the wood, has been eaten. The winged fruits, which fly through the air like a whirlybird, have been used as a lure for fishing lingcod (*Ophiodon elongatus*) and “red snapper” (or yelloweye rockfish, *Sebastes ruberrimus*). The large leaves have been used as an undermat for drying some edible fruits and roots.

mold *paqw*

moldy *papuqw*

moss *quchi’*

needles of a tree, fish scales *thełumuth*

needles of a tree *i hułč*

stinging nettle *ihułhuł*

[*Urtica dioica* L.] • Stinging nettle is covered with stinging hairs that will cause an irritating rash upon contact. These irritating plants have been used to rub on the skin as a counter-irritant medicine to treat chest and shoulder pain while the roots have been used as an arthritis medicine.
Plants

oak ixwulhp ~ pxwulhp
[Quercus garryana Dougl.] • The only native oak in British Columbia is the Garry oak, sometimes also known as the Oregon white oak. Like all oaks, the Garry oak produces an acorn—a nut with an associated cup-like structure at the base.

oats luwén • From French l’avoine.

ocean spray qethulhp
[Holodiscus discolor (Pursh) Maxim.] • Ocean spray grows all over Vancouver Island and on parts of the adjacent mainland of British Columbia. These shrubs produce large drooping clusters of white to cream flowers that turn brown and stay on the plants all winter. The wood of this shrub has been used for drying and barbecuing clams and fish and to make knitting needles.

Oregon-grape (dull) lulučulhp
[Mahonia nervosa (Pursh) Nutt.] • Dull Oregon-grape is a small shrub that like its close relative—tall Oregon-grape—produced yellow flowers and blue berries. The dull Oregon-grape is shorter and grows in a variety of forest conditions ranged from dry to fairly moist and at low to middle elevations. As with the tall Oregon-grape, the leaves of dull Oregon-grape have spiny teeth at their edges, somewhat like those of English holly. This plant is used to make yellow dye.

Oregon-grape (tall) sunni’ulhp
[Mahonia aquifolium (Pursh) Nutt.] • Two species of Oregon-grape grow within the Hulq’umí’nuʔ territory. Tall Oregon-grape is a larger shrub that typically grows in drier, more open and often rocky areas than the dull Oregon-grape. Both species produce yellow flowers and blue berries. A decoction of Oregon-grape roots is used as an eyewash for swollen eyes and as an arthritis medicine.

peas ilikiwun

pitch, chewing gum chumuł

plantain (common or broad-leaved) s xu’ enxwé:n
[Plantago major L.] • Common plantain is a widespread introduced plant that regularly occurs as a weed in lawns as well as along roadsides and elsewhere. It is commonly locally referred to as “frog leaf”. The leaves of this plant have been used as a poultice for sores and wounds.

raspberry culqáma’
[?Rubus leucodermis Dougl. ex T. & G.] • Black raspberries, sometimes called “blackcaps”, are edible. In addition, this plant has been used for medicine when combined with other medicinal plants.

little root kwikwumluxw
roots kwukwímluxw
root kwumluxw ~ kwumuluxw

wild rose qelq
[Rosa gymnocarpa Nutt. in T.&G. (baldhip rose), R. nutkana Presl var. nutkana (Nootka rose) and/or R. pisocarpa A. Gray (clustered wild rose, or peafruit rose)] • Several wild rose species are found within the
Plants

Hulqumi’um territory. The term qéłq probably applies to any of these plants.

**wild rose bush qéłqulhp**

[Rosa gymnocarpa Nutt. in T.&G. (baldhip rose), R. nutkana Presl var. nutkana (Nootka rose) and/or R. pisocarpa A. Gray (clustered wild rose, or peafruit rose)] • Several wild rose species are found within the Hulqumi’um territory. The term qéłq probably applies to any of these plants.

**salal berries ieeq’**

[Gaultheria shallon Pursh] • Salal bushes have thick, leathery leaves that stay green all year long. The dark purple fruits are edible.

**salmonberry lila’**

[Rubus spectabilis Pursh] • Salmonberry shrubs produce pink to reddish-purple flowers and edible fruits that range in color from yellow to red to purple.

**saskatoon berry tushné ~ shtshuné**

[Amelanchier alnifolia (Nutt.) Nutt.] • Saskatoon berries are purple to nearly black fruits that are edible and sweet.

**saskatoon berry bush tushnéculhp**

[Amelanchier alnifolia (Nutt.) Nutt.] • Saskatoon berry plants range in size from small shrubs to small trees that produce large, white, showy blossoms. They are widely distributed in coastal British Columbia, including all of Vancouver Island.

**seed, something planted spum**

**skunk cabbage çaqwa’**

[Lysichiton americanum Hult. & St. John] • This plant of swamps, bogs and other moist sites is so-named because of the strong odor produced by the flowers. These flowers are tiny and borne on a vertical stalk that is hooded by a distinctive bright yellow bract, or modified leaf. The elongated leaves, which may be very large, were used as an undermat for drying berries.

**soapberry (fruit) sxesum**

[Shepherdia canadensis (L.) Nutt.] • Soapberries contain a natural detergent-like substance that makes them soapy and bitter. Because of this, they can be whipped into a frothy mass, something like whipped cream. Soapberries may be gathered on southern Vancouver Island or obtained through trade then whipped with sugar and eaten.

**soapberry bush sxesumulhp**

[Shepherdia canadensis (L.) Nutt.] • Soapberry bushes grow on southern Vancouver Island and may also be found on the mainland in inner coastal valleys to the north.

**spirea têculhp**

[Spiraea douglasii Hook.] • Spirea, or hardhack, is a thicket-forming shrub that produces tiny pink flowers in dense clusters. The wood has been used to make spreaders when smoking fish.
Plants

fern or berry sprouts, shoots
the’thqi’
strawberry (Chemainus, Nanoose) sći’yu
strawberry (Nanaimo) stílukw
strawberry plant (Chemainus, Nanoose) sći’yu’elhp
strawberry plant (Nanaimo) stílukwułhp
[Fragaria spp.]
• Several types of wild strawberries occur along coastal British Columbia. The Hułqumi’umíł-speaking people have gathered one or more species for food. The fruits are small yet flavorful.

stump s’ulnuc
thimbleberry ʼtuqwum
[Rubus parviflorus Nutt.] • Thimbleberries are red and very sweet. Because they are not particularly juicy, they are easy to preserve. They may be eaten fresh or preserved by drying or canning, or made into jam.

thistle ʼxuωxuwí:ñlhp
[Cirsium ?brevistylum Cronq. (short-styled thistle)] • This native thistle (and other introduced species) have sharply spiny leaves. The term ʼxuωxuwí:ñlhp refers to thistles, probably including any native or introduced species.

tree thqet
trees, woods, forest thuthíqut
little trees thuĬ’thqut
tule woo:ĺ
[Scirpus validus Vahl. (syn.: S. lacustris L ssp. validus [Vahl]

Koyama)] • Tule is a plant of marshes, muddy shores and shallow water. The tall, slender, green stems bear small spikelets of brown flowers near their top. These stems were formerly used for making mats.

wapato sqewth
[Sagittaria latifolia Willd. var. latifolia] • This aquatic plant grows from tuber-producing rhizomes and produces arrowhead-shaped leaves and white flowers. Both the tubers (potato-like structures) and rhizomes (specialized stems) are starchy and edible. This word also applies to the introduced potato.

waxberry, snowberry pi’pi’ás
[Symphoricarpos albus (L.) Blake] • Waxberry, or snowberry, is a shrub that produces small pink to white flowers followed by white berry-like fruits. These fruits stay on the shrub well into the winter. An infusion of the bark was used as an eyewash.

underbrush shishuç
stacked (wood) siuńálcup
woodpile syalh
yew tuxlsxáculhp
[Taxus brevifolia Nutt.] • Western yew is a relatively small tree found in mature and old-growth forests. Its wood is heavy, tough and durable and was used for bows and paddles.
Sea Life

**abalone** qumine’

*Haliotis kamtschatkana* Jonas • The northern abalone has been collected for food from beaches at various clam beds. It was formerly available at Oak Bay.

**abalone shell** s’eyu’y

*Haliotis spp.* • The beautifully iridescent inner shell material from various non-native species of abalone, including *H. rufescens*, has been used for decorative purposes. These shells were obtained by coastal First Nations through extensive trade routes.

**barnacle** ḥumá’yu

*Balanus spp.* • Barnacles are crab relatives that live within stony shelters that they attach to rocks, pilings and other surfaces. The term ḥumá’yu refers to any of various local species.

**bladderwrack kelp, rockweed** ́waqwuqw

*Fucus gardneri* Silva • Bladderwrack kelp is a widespread seaweed that occurs on rocks in the mid-intertidal zone from Alaska to California.

**bullhead** skwuñéxw

*Myoxocephalus polyacanthocephalus* (Pallas) • There are several species of saltwater and freshwater fishes known locally as “bullheads”. This word refers to the largest of the saltwater bullheads, the great sculpin.

**bullhead** smutxw ~ shmutxw

*Cottus spp.* (sculpins, e.g. *C. aleuticus* Gilbert (coastrange sculpin)) • This term is said to be the name for small “freshwater bullheads” or “river bullheads”, but may also be considered by some speakers to refer to small saltwater bullheads. Children would fish for these tiny bullheads for fun.

**china (dishes), clam or oyster shell** ́cwí’

• This term refers to any bivalve shell (including those of cockles, butter clams, and littleneck clams). It also is used to refer to china dishes, which are likened to bivalve shells.

**black Katy chiton** xułum

*Katharina tunicata* (Wood) • The black Katy chiton is a small, slow-moving mollusc whose 8 shell plates are partly exposed by the surrounding black fleshy girdle. Black Katy chitons graze algae on rocks in the mid-intertidal zone in wave-swept locations. These chitons were formerly gathered in the Victoria area for food and cooked by boiling. They are sometimes referred to as “Chinese slippers” or “sea prunes”.

**chiton, China slipper** ’ukw’s

*Cryptochiton stelleri* (Middendorff) • The giant Pacific chiton is the largest chiton in the world, up to several times larger than the black Katy chiton. It also differs from the black Katy chiton in that its shell plates are completely covered by its reddish-brown girdle. This chiton is also edible after being boiled for a short time. It is locally known as “China slipper” and also as gumboot chiton.
Sea Life

geoduck puné’q

[Panopea abrupta (Conrad)] • The geoduck (pronounced “gooeyduck”, reportedly from a Chinook Jargon term) is the largest intertidal clam in the world. Its neck and siphons (or “nose”, according to some elders) are so long that they cannot be withdrawn into the shell. This species does not occur in the Nanaimo area, but was harvested elsewhere especially during January. Hence, some people use this word to refer to the month of January.

horse clam swe:m

horse clam shell swe:mun

[Tresus capax (Gould) and/or T. nuttalli (Conrad)] • Two species of Tresus are commonly called gapers or horse clams and both are gathered for food. However T. capax is more frequently used by First Nations people than the related T. nuttalli. These clams are larger than all other clams in the area except the geoduck.

butter clam s’aḵwa’

[Saxidomus gigantea (Deshayes)] • Butter clams are smaller than horse clams but larger than littleneck clams. They are abundant, and a popular food clam.

littleneck clam skw1he’y

[Protothaca staminea (Conrad)] • Native littleneck clams, sometimes locally called simply “necks”, are the smallest of the local clams used for food. They are similar to the introduced Japanese littleneck clam (Venerupis japonica Deshayes).

cockle s’ilulá’am

[Clinocardium nuttalli (Conrad)] • The cockle is a popular edible mollusc. Cockle shells are strongly ribbed, with yellow to brown bands of color across the ribs.

Pacific cod, gray cod

qwini’uthun • The name means ‘whisker’.

[Gadus macrocephalus Tilesius] • The Pacific cod looks like a lingcod but with whisker-like barbels on its chin.

rock cod iqsas

rock cod (Nanaimo)

xwiya’thuwíc

[Sebastes caurinus Richardson] • The copper rockfish has been identified as the “rock cod” spoken of by many speakers. It is called rock cod because this fish is said to like to stay around underwater cliffs and other rocky formations. This fish varies in color from dark brown or olive to various shades of pink, to red to orange with yellowish patches and a white stripe down the side. It can be smoked, barbecued, boiled or fried and is tasty when used to make fish and chips.

tommy cod ũhumukwa’

[Hexagrammos lagocephalus (Pallas)] • The fish known as “tommy cod” seems to be the rock greenling although some speakers have also associated the term ũhumukwa with other closely related species of greenlings. Rock greenlings vary in color, usually from greenish to brownish with dark mottling. Adult males usually have distinctive red
Sea Life

blotches on their sides. Tommy cods are said to be found in patches of bull kelp (Nereocystis luetkeana). Some families ate this fish, while others used it as bait for large cods. For bait, the tommy cod would be weighted with a rock in its mouth, then scratched along its sides so that it would wriggle underwater to attract other larger fish.

**lingcod (Cheminus, Nanoose)** ˈeːyt

**lingcod (Nanaimo)** sīh xe:m
deggs (lingcod roe) ḷuŷ xuúyîl ˈ[Ophiodon elongatus Girard]• The lingcod may grow to 100 pounds and is a delicious food fish. Lingcods live over rocky sea bottoms to several thousand feet deep.

**long-legged crab** kwukwáílshun ˈ[Paralithodes camtschatica (Tilesius)]• The Alaska king crab is said to be called kwukwáílshun in reference to its very long legs. This crab is sometimes encountered by fishermen in deep waters of the Gulf of Georgia. It is said that the Duncan people used to call the Nanaimo soccer players by this name, perhaps because they were such good runners.

**crab (Cheminus, Nanoose)** ˈeːx

**crab (Nanaimo)** musuqw

**little crabs (Nanaimo)** mulímsuqw ˈ[Cancer magister Dana]• Dungeness crab is the most common edible crab among all coastal First Nations of British Columbia. It is a favorite food.

**little crabs (Cheminus, Nanoose)** ˈeːx̕alíh • Any small crab of any type may be referred to by this term, which means ‘baby crab’.

**soft-shelled crab** smulîş
ˈ[Cancer magister Dana]• This word refers to dungeness crabs immediately after they have molted and shed their old exoskeletons. At this time the crabs have a very soft shell, lack their normal color and are considered inedible.

**sand crayfish, mud shrimp** ma̱mûł ˈ[?Upogebia pugettensis (Dana)]• This is known locally as a “sand crayfish”. It is described as a little greenish shrimp encountered when people are digging clams. This is likely the mud shrimp, a small shrimp that ranges in color from brownish to greyish to bluish, and which burrows in mud flats.

**dogfish** ˈkwɛ:ç ˈ[Squalus acanthias Linnaeus]• The spiny dogfish is a small shark whose skin is rough due to the presence of small spiny scales. During World War II, dogfish were fished commercially and their livers were harvested as a source of Vitamin A. The Elders say that this fish is not eaten.

**dolphin** kwâ:nlɪ ˈ[Lagenorhynchus obliquidens Gill]• The word for porpoise has been extended to refer also to dolphins. Pacific white-sided dolphins are slightly larger than harbor porpoises, and are black with an elongate white or grey stripe on each side and white
Sea Life

below. They travel in large pods and are good jumpers.

_**fish roe** ̱temukw_

_**fish roe, salmon eggs** ̱qulux_

- This term refers to the entire mass of salmon eggs when removed in a single piece from the salmon.

_**flounder** ̱puwi’_

_[Platichthys stellatus Pallas]_ • There are numerous types of flounders in British Columbian waters, including the starry flounder, known as ̱puwi’. Starry flounders may be identified by the alternating dark and light bands of color on their fins. The starry flounder is a flavorful food fish.

_**halibut** ̱caťx_

_[Hippoglossus stenolepis Schmidt]_ • The Pacific halibut usually lives in deep water and can grow to a very large size. Their flesh is firm, white and very tasty. Some speakers regard this as their favorite fish to eat.

_**herring** ̱slhewut_

_**little herring (or an almost empty herring bucket)** ̱slhelhwut_

_[Clupea harengus Linnaeus]_ • The Pacific herring is a relatively small, silvery and generally abundant fish that is eaten by many other fishes and other animals in the sea. Herrings were formerly caught using herring rakes, tools that were dipped into water to impale herrings.

_**herring eggs** ̱cu mush [Clupea harengus Linnaeus]_ • Herring eggs (roe) are collected from spawning herrings and eaten. Many people prefer the traditional method of gathering herring roe on the boughs of red cedar trees.

_**jellyfish** ̱slhxmuyqsun_

[various species, including _Aurelia aurita_ (Linnaeus)] • This term refers to any type of jellyfish, including the moon jellyfish, a common small jellyfish of the British Columbia coast.

_**kelp** ̱qm_

_[Nereocystis luetkeana (Mert.) Post. & Rupr. ]_ • The bull or bottle kelp is also sometimes known locally as “bulb kelp”. All of these names refer to the large, rounded ball at the top of the kelp stalk where the kelp blades are attached. This swollen end is hollow, allowing it to float at the surface of the water.

_**seawater black mussel** ̱lewqunm_

_[Mytilus edulis Linnaeus]_ • The blue mussel is a common species that attaches itself to hard surfaces with dark threads called byssal threads. It forms dense masses in quiet, sheltered intertidal locations. Blue mussels are edible. Because of their dark shells, they are sometimes called “seawater black mussels”.

_**octopus (Chemainus, Nanoose)** ̱sqimu kw_

_**octopus (Nanaimo)** ̱stulxwuth_

_[Octopus dofleini (Wülker)]_ • The giant Pacific octopus is the largest octopus species in the world. It has eight arms lined with suction cups that it uses to capture and eat various molluscs, crustaceans and fish. The
giant Pacific octopus is sometimes eaten as food by humans.

**orca, killer whale**

[Orcinus orca (Linnaeus)] • Killer whales are distinctive and easily recognized black and white sea mammals that are common in many parts of the coast of British Columbia. They are known to chase after and eat salmon and herring, but some killer whales are also known to attack seals, other whales, and many other animals now known to include certain types of sharks.

**oyster** [Crassostrea gigas (Thunberg) and possibly also Ostrea lurida Carpenter ] • This term refers to the the Japanese oyster, which was introduced from Japan in the early 1900s and now occurs along the British Columbia coast outside of the areas where it is cultivated. The term may have originally referred to the much smaller native oyster.

**perch** [Cymatogaster aggregata Gibbons ] • The shiner perch, often referred to simply as “shiner”, is a small, silvery fish that is commonly seen in schools around wharfs and pilings where they are sometimes caught for fun by children. Shiners may also turn up in fishing nets. Native fishermen sometimes use shiners as bait when jigging for lingcod.

**porpoise** [Phocoena phocoena (Linnaeus)] • The harbor porpoise is a small porpoise (to 6 feet long) whose body is dark above and paler underneath. These marine mammals are edible and formerly were hunted for food. In modern times they have been hunted with rifles. The meat can be boiled and eaten with different vegetables such as cabbage, potatoes and onions.

**ratfish** [Hydrolagus colliei (Lay and Bennett)] • Ratfish formerly were caught when fishing for dogfish during World War II. Ratfish livers were commercially used to produce oil for lubricating machinery and cleaning guns. The scientific name Hydrolagus means “water-hare”, in reference to the prominent rodent-like teeth of this unusual-looking fish.

**red snapper** [Sebastes ruberrimus (Cramer)] • The yelloweye rockfish, or “red snapper” of British Columbian waters, is a different fish than the true red snapper of more southern west coast waters. The local “red snapper” is a very red edible fish related to numerous other rockfish that occur in British Columbian waters. When brought to the surface from very deep water, the air bladder expands, often forcing part of the pharynx out of the mouth. The air bladder is considered a delicacy when cooked stuffed with oysters, butter clams, cockles, mussels and boiled.
**Sea Life**

**salmon** $\text{seː ihtun}$  
*Oncorhynchus* spp. • This term refers in general to any kind of salmon (coho, dog, humpback, sockeye, or spring).

**salmon roe, salmon eggs** $\text{quluux}$

**humpback salmon** (Chemainus, Nanoose) $\text{haːn}$

**humpback salmon** (Nanaimo) $\text{hanu}$  
*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha* (Walbaum) • The English name humpback salmon comes from the fact that the spawning male of this species has a very prominent humped back.

**coho salmon** $\text{quchuqs}$  
*Oncorhynchus kisutch* (Walbaum) • Young coho salmon in the early part of their third year of life are called “bluebacks” and may be about 18 inches long. After they reach a length of 2-3 feet long they are called *quchuqs*.

**tyee** $\text{siné' uc} \sim \text{sinéːc}$  
*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* (Walbaum) • Tyee is the name used for a large spring salmon (more than 30 pounds) when in the river.

**side of wind-dried salmon** $\text{s1hqu₁é xu₁n}$

**sockeye salmon** $\text{sthuq}i'$  
*Oncorhynchus nerka* (Walbaum) • Sockeye salmon are said not to come up the Nanaimo River.

**spring salmon** $\text{sǐhaqwi'}$  
*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* (Walbaum) • The name for a regular spring salmon is *sǐhaqwi*, while smaller jack spring salmon are known as *lhi1hçuws*. Spring salmon spawn in the Nanaimo River.

**dog salmon** $\text{kwałux w}$  
*Oncorhynchus keta* (Walbaum) • Dog salmon spawn in the Nanaimo River and are noted for the distinctive vertical stripes on their sides.

**fish scales, tree needles** $\text{ṭhułèc}$

**sea cucumber** $\text{ṭhikw t}$  
*Parastichopus californicus* (Stimpson) • This creature is called a sea cucumber because its body is similar in shape and size to the vegetable, cucumber. Sea cucumbers are related to sea urchins, and this largest local species has rough, reddish-brown or orangish-brown skin. Sea cucumbers may sometimes be found stranded after the tide drops. They have five strips of white muscles that run the length of their body and may be eaten.

**sea egg, sea urchin** $\text{skwiti'}$  
*Strongylocentrotus droebachiensis* (Müller) • This is a small, dull green or yellow-green sea urchin with short, crowded spines. It may be found in the intertidal area away from strongly breaking waves. The hard shell may be broken open to expose the edible roe.

**red sea urchin** $\text{xiw xe}$  
*Strongylocentrotus franciscanus* (Agassiz) • The red sea urchin has long, crowded spines and is the largest sea urchin in British Columbian
Sea Life

waters. It occurs in areas similar to those where green sea urchins are found. Red sea urchins also have been harvested for their edible roe.

**seaweed, laver** lhuœs

Porphyra abbotta (Krishnamurthy and possibly other Porphyra spp.) Edible seaweed is a very thin, membranous alga that ranges in color from olive-green to brownish-purple. It is gathered from the rocky places where it grows, dried and eaten as an important sea vegetable.

**shark** kwuca:lhcu

Hexanchus griseus (Bonnaterre) (sixgill shark), Lamna ditropis (Hubbs and Follett) (salmon shark), and possibly others. There are several species of large sharks in British Columbian waters, several of which may be referred to by the term kwuca:lhcu. Among the sharks associated with this name are the “mud shark” (the sixgill shark) and the “mackerel shark”, which is also sometimes called the “man-eating shark” (the salmon shark). (Note that the salmon shark is not a true man-eater and that the spiny dogfish is sometimes also called mud shark.)

**sea shells** quyemun

This term refers to any type of bivalve shells, like clam shells, when piled up together.

**skate** qeqw

Raja spp., probably especially R. binoculata Girard (big skate). There are several species of skates in British Columbian waters. One of the most common and widely recognized skates is the big skate. Skate “wings” (the pectoral fins) are edible.

**smelt** lhalu

Mallotus villosus (Muller)

**smelt** sca’kwum

Hypomesus pretiosus (Girard)

**Lewis’ moon snail** qume:ne’

Polinices lewisii (Gould). The moon snail is a large, round sea snail found intertidally and deeper. The moon snail feeds on a variety of clams by drilling a hole in the shell and eating the soft part inside. One can tell if a clam has been eaten by a moon snail if the clam shell has a small round hole in it near the hinge.

**land snail** wuqwuq

Wuqwuq is the name used to refer to any land snail (like a slug, but with a shell). There are many species of such snails.

**sea snail** ihuqwuye’

Fusitriton oregonense (Redfield) (Oregon triton). This term refers to various types of small sea snails whose shells are pointed at the top. These include the Oregon triton, a common marine snail that is the largest of the intertidal snails in our region.

**starfish** tumulqlh ~ tamulqlh

This term refers to all starfish, or sea stars.

**steamed clams** sthxwas

**steelhead** sëuwqûm

Salmo gairdneri (Richardson). Steelhead trout reach up to 45” in length and 36 pounds in weight. They
spend part of their lives in the sea and part in fresh water.

**steelhead (Nanaimo) qi w̱x**

[Salmo gairdneri (Richardson)]

**sturgeon qwta:ythun**

[Acipenser medirostris Ayres (green sturgeon) and/or A. transmontanus Richardson (white sturgeon)] •

Sturgeons are large, primitive slow-swimming fishes that live primarily in murky waters. They use their barbels, or “whiskers”, to locate food on the bottom. Both green sturgeons and white sturgeons are found in this area, but the green sturgeon is seldom seen. Some sturgeons have been known to reach 1,800 pounds in weight and be 20 feet long.

**trout kwsic ~ kwusuc**

[Salmo clarki Richardson (cutthroat trout) and S. gairdneri Richardson (rainbow trout)] • This term refers to any kind of trout, such as cutthroat trout or rainbow trout.

**little trouts kwulí’kwusuc**

**whale qwunus**

[?Eschrichtius robustus (Lilljeborg) (gray whale) and ?Balaenoptera acutorostrata Lacepede (minke whale)] • The whales referred to by this term include gray whales and a smaller type of whale that comes to the inside waters, most likely the small minke whale. This term cannot be used to refer to killer whales.
Time

afternoon yuléw taxw skweyul
all day ílumqun
anniversary qa’thun tu
    smulyítul • ‘a full circle of a year from the date of the marriage’.
before, going on to yuhúnum
bell or bells, o’clock tintin • From Chinook Jargon. This is the sound of the ship’s bell ringing the hour.
birthday shkwăn
dawn, beginning of daybreak yuxwkékwiyul
    dawn, getting daylight yuthéthukwul
dawn, daybreak thekwal
day, sky skweyul
day before yesterday lhuwulhne’
days of the week
    Monday siwilhnhét • From ‘past’.
    Tuesday sthumunts • From ‘two’.
    Wednesday slhixws • From ‘three’.
    Thursday sšu’áthuns • From ‘four’.
    Friday slhíccuss • From ‘five’.
    Saturday íqwatum ~
      taqwtum • From ‘cut it off’.
    Sunday, week sušulhnét ~
      sšušulhnét • From ‘holy’.
evening xwuné’ent
evening (Nanaimo) xwuné’enut
midday, noon taxw skweyul
midnight taxw snet
months
    January íłułxwumúcun •
      ‘shining ice’.
    February miḿné’ • The name means ‘little child’ since February is the shortest month.
    February yuselúqínum •
      ‘second box of stored food’.
    March wulhxs • ‘time of the tree frogs’. When the tree frogs started singing, it was time to stop the winter dances.
    April li:mus • ‘month of the sandhill crane’.
    May punxwém • ‘time of the camas’.
    May punxwémun • ‘time of the camas’.
    May tumpé:nxw • ‘time of the camas’.
    June qwílus • ‘month of ripening’.
    July tumkwelus • ‘hot time’.
    August tumqwe’unxw • ‘time of the mosquitos’.
    September puqulénuxw • This refers to the changing colors.
    October xwusulénuxw • This refers to the falling leaves.
    November tumkwáluxw •
      ‘time of the dog salmon’.
    December tumxúy’il • ‘time of cold weather’.
morning
    early morning netulh
    getting toward midmorning yuqíqult
    late morning qílt
New Year xews sîlánuk
Time

night snet
noon, midday taxw skweyul
past, past time, to pass by
yu'léw

seasons
spring tumqwilus • ‘time of ripening’.
spring, springtime
yuqwiquwulus • ‘ripening’
summer tumkwelus • ‘hot time’
summer qwilus • ‘ripe berries’
summertime qwiquwulás • ‘ripened berries’
fall, autumn yuxayilthut • ‘time of getting cold’.
fall, autumn pixwum
winter tumxuyil • ‘time of the cold weather’.
tomorrow kweyulus
week, Sunday suxulhnét ~ s xu xlhnét • From ‘holy’.
year silanum
yesterday culéqu1h
Tools

adzes
adze skwuschus
adze, a D-adze stulhcus
adze-like mattock
sh’tulhcusum
adze-like mattock
sh’tumuw’ulh
adze with straight hammer
sh’tumul’s
arrow thumé:ñ
axe sqwqwum
backhoe, digger shxw’i’xwuls
bait melú
baler shquqqué’cul’s
barb on halibut hook or on spear she’lhnulh
beater to pound fuller’s earth into goat’s wool blankets
lheçtun
beater to pound fuller’s earth into goat’s wool blankets
shučtun
container for boiling or tinting cloth or bark
shhelihqathél’s
container for boiling white clothes
shqwalsuthél’s
archery bow tu$xwa’c
bowstring, tendon, leadline ìlimun
broom shxw’i’xwuthut
broom ’a$xwtun
bucket s’kwa’wus
bullet shet • From English shot.
buoy, float pukwtén
buoy, marker for shallow area xè:íth
carder shtushulíquñ
carving tool shxtuykwuls
cross sticks, stretcher sticks for drying fish shumui álus
cross sticks for smoking salmon or barbecuing meat te’ç
drawstring, bridle qpaythutun
drill for starting fire shulcup ~ shulcup • A wood drill operated by a single person or a cord drill operated by two.
duck net poles xwul’xwulu
file ch’qu’n
fish spear, shaft of a harpoon s’unum
fishing line kwi’kwi’lshun
fishing hook kwookwi’uykw
float for a boat, log boom tala’qw
hay fork shçaqwuls
hay fork shçaqwulstun
grinder shça’tqwuls
gun skwul’esh
gunpowder, stumping powder qwel’h
hammer humun • From English.
sledge hammer mol • From English maul.
harrow shxwuqwwuñup • A farm instrument of a heavy frame with teeth or disks used to break up and even off plowed ground.
hatchet sqwiqwqwum
hoe lupyóos • From French la pioche ‘mattock, pickaxe’.
hooks
hook ’ukwtun
gaff hook  lhu˚ktun • A hook on a pole used to move large fish.
hook made out of bone  īhuµunu
fishhook  kwiyuku~  kwooyukuw
iron, steel, knitting needle  chikmun • From Chinook Jargon ‘metal, money’.
knives
knife (Chemainus, Nanoose)  shuptun
knife (Nanaimo), scraper (Chemainus, Nanoose)  'u˚xtun
drawknife  shpe:ntun • A two-handled knife used with a drawing motion to shave a surface.
wood-carving knife, carving tool  shxútékw
wood-carving knife  (Nanaimo)  xuţékwm  'u˚xtun
knot  sqi'qus
ladder, step-ladder, stairs  shkwis’shutun
lawn roller  shtusu˚unup
lead, shot, bullet  shet • From English shot.
leveler  shthukwu˚nup • Board used for leveling ground.
log boom  tala’qw
weaving loom  ‘u˚yumu˚n
lure used in cod fishing  skwequp
marker, index, indicator, signal, measure  xuctéŋ
mower  shhlilhučnu˚cũls
nail  òhustun
needles
needle  ṭu˚htun
needle for making nets  ’ukwálustun
wooden needle used to lace bullrushes  ñqwe’lhtun
nets
dipnet  ’u˚xthimitén
gillnet  swultun
paintbrush  shye˚lquls
pattern  xcecu˚n
pestle  òhu˚qwtun
picker (picking machine)  shlhemnçu˚ls
plow  sh˚lushú˚nup
pole  muqunuthu˚n ~  muqunutun • Pole for hanging lamp on while pitlampencing.
prybar  shxwe’thulu˚s ~  shxwew˚thulu˚s
prybar  wu˚hulé’ct
rake  shxupun
herring rake  lhu˚tumun
roasting stick, sticks for barbecuing pi’kwun
fishing rod, casting rod  pey˚tun
cedar bark rope  syu˚kwum
rope, thread  xwilumu˚n
sander  shxwaxwu˚kwulu˚s
saw  lhu˚ctun
scissors, clippers  òhu˚m˚tun
shaft of a fishing spear  qethuxw
hoe, shovel  lupéń • From French la pelle ‘shovel, spade’.
shovel  shapul • From English.
Tools

skis, sled, ice skates
shqiquxáthut
sling for hurling rocks ḥuḷqus
slingshot ’a’į
snowshoe mequshun
qwlhe’yshun
string for spear or harpoon
sthulqulshutun
two-pointed spear, prongs of spear te’ulh
spear point of fish spear ḥaqw’i’tun
spindle whorl suḷsulṭun • A small wheel on the end of a spinning pole that keeps the yarn from falling off.
spinner, spinning machine,
spinning wheel shqequluč
shake splitter shsequls
strap, tumpline cu₇nutun • A strap across the forehead used to carry baskets or loads on the back.
sweeper shxw’i’xwuthut • This was a bunch of branches tied together and used for sweeping.
toenail clippers
shṭheṃqaluwsheñuṃ
tongs ᵗluyuqtun
tool shyayus
traps
animal trap ḥushuŋ
fish trap shumuŋtuŋ
fish trap tqep
washboard
shxwuxwqwúlwutum
washboard shxwu’ykwuthe’
washing machine
shṭhuwxwúlwutum ~
shṭhuwxwulwutum

washing machine
shṭhuwxwúlwutum
weapon, tool huŷtun
weir shxeįl • A fence placed across a stream to capture fish.
wheelbarrow xwuypélu • From English.
Transportation

airplane lhalhuḵw • ‘flying’.
anchor, piling, sinker lhquṅutun
anchor, rock used as anchor qwsuṅutun
bailer lhultun
boat poo’t • From English boat.
boats poo’ult ~ pooilut
little boat poop’t
sail boom xuulshutun
boom, pole across bottom of the sail xwuulshutun
bow of boat, front of a car sǭlhan
brace, foot brace lumé’shutun
canoes
canoe, car snuxwulh
canoes suníxwulh
little canoe sniṅxwulh
little canoes snuņíxwulh
canoe ramp ḫxwuulhtun
fellow racing canoes člhtuyuwulh
old-time racing canoe shi’sha’lh
racing canoe ti’ėwulh ~ ti’ūwulh
single person canoe xwunúnuça’
two-person canoe xwyusyē’suļa
war canoe qḫuwlh
car ka: • From English car.
intersection shqe’tuḫun
crosspiece in a canoe lhξulwulhtun
brace, crosspiece shmuṭuwulh
crosspiece qunwulhtun
ferry, steamship, train xwu’yqwuluh • This word refers to anything with a steam engine.
lifesaver shpukwtun ~ shpukwtén
mast shiċus
mast on a sailboat shputunélu
paddle squmul
pole for canoe xwuqwtun ~ xwuqwtén
pothole shtha’yqwuné’
railroad, railroad tracks
chikmun shelh • From Chinook Jargon chikmun ‘metal, money’.
railroad liló:š shelh • From English railroad.
reins qapustun
sail, rag patun
sails, rags palütun
sail made of bulrush salu’uc
steamboat xwu’yqwuluh
stern ’ilé’eq ~ s’ilé’eq
stop sign shxw’unuxw

tire for car snuxwulhshun
railroad train liló:š • From English railroad.
train shilqémush • This is an old word. It describes the train’s whistle as it fades away.
trawler shxw’a’xwiyén
wagon wekun • From English.
wagons wełukun
little wagon weȍkuñ
little wagons wuléwkuñ
baby carriage, wagon, stage coach, buggy ḥthikthuk • From
Chinook Jargon. This word imitates the noise of the clacking wheels.

*warship* ŷiluxluwulh
*wheel, circle, something round* sta'yti’
Verbs: Activity

adze  tô umu'w ulh  • to adze a canoe
bait me'l um  • to bait a hook, to put on bait
bake he'y um  • to bake bread, to prepare dough and bake it
bake huqé Is  • to bake
bake 'atha'qw  • to bake something (for example, potatoes)
bake he'  um  • to bake
bake huqé ls  • to bake
bake huqé Is  • to bake
bake 'atha'qw  • to bake something (for example, potatoes)
bake he'  um  • to bake
bake huqé ls  • to bake
bake huqé Is  • to bake
bake 'atha'qw  • to bake something (for example, potatoes)
bake he'  um  • to bake
bake huqé ls  • to bake
bake huqé Is  • to bake
bake 'atha'qw  • to bake something (for example, potatoes)
bake he'  um  • to bake
bake huqé ls  • to bake
bake huqé Is  • to bake
bake 'atha'qw  • to bake something (for example, potatoes)
bake he'  um  • to bake
bake huqé ls  • to bake
bake huqé Is  • to bake
bake 'atha'qw  • to bake something (for example, potatoes)
bake he'  um  • to bake
bake huqé ls  • to bake
bake huqé Is  • to bake
bake 'atha'qw  • to bake something (for example, potatoes)
bake he'  um  • to bake
bake huqé ls  • to bake
bake huqé Is  • to bake
bake 'atha'qw  • to bake something (for example, potatoes)
bake he'  um  • to bake
bake huqé ls  • to bake
bake huqé Is  • to bake
bake 'atha'qw  • to bake something (for example, potatoes)
bake he'  um  • to bake
bake huqé ls  • to bake
bake huqé Is  • to bake
bake 'atha'qw  • to bake something (for example, potatoes)
bake he'  um  • to bake
bake huqé ls  • to bake
bake huqé Is  • to bake
bake 'atha'qw  • to bake something (for example, potatoes)
bake he'  um  • to bake
bake huqé ls  • to bake
bake huqé Is  • to bake
bake 'atha'qw  • to bake something (for example, potatoes)
bake he'  um  • to bake
bake huqé ls  • to bake
bake huqé Is  • to bake
bake 'atha'qw  • to bake something (for example, potatoes)
bake he'  um  • to bake
bake huqé ls  • to bake
bake huqé Is  • to bake
bake 'atha'qw  • to bake something (for example, potatoes)
bake he'  um  • to bake
bake huqé ls  • to bake
bake huqé Is  • to bake
bake 'atha'qw  • to bake something (for example, potatoes)
bake he'  um  • to bake
bake huqé ls  • to bake
bake huqé Is  • to bake
bake 'atha'qw  • to bake something (for example, potatoes)
bake he'  um  • to bake
bake huqé ls  • to bake
bake huqé Is  • to bake
bake 'atha'qw  • to bake something (for example, potatoes)
bake he'  um  • to bake
bake huqé ls  • to bake
bake huqé Is  • to bake
bake 'atha'qw  • to bake something (for example, potatoes)
bake he'  um  • to bake
bake huqé ls  • to bake
bake huqé Is  • to bake
bake 'atha'qw  • to bake something (for example, potatoes)
bake he'  um  • to bake
bake huqé ls  • to bake
bake huqé Is  • to bake
bake 'atha'qw  • to bake something (for example, potatoes)
bake he'  um  • to bake
bake huqé ls  • to bake
bake huqé Is  • to bake
bake 'atha'qw  • to bake something (for example, potatoes)
bake he'  um  • to bake
bake huqé ls  • to bake
bake huqé Is  • to bake
bake 'atha'qw  • to bake something (for example, potatoes)
bake he'  um  • to bake
bake huqé ls  • to bake
bake huqé Is  • to bake
bake 'atha'qw  • to bake something (for example, potatoes)
bake he'  um  • to bake
bake huqé ls  • to bake
bake huqé Is  • to bake
bake 'atha'qw  • to bake something (for example, potatoes)
bake he'  um  • to bake
bake huqé ls  • to bake
bake huqé Is  • to bake
bake 'atha'qw  • to bake something (for example, potatoes)
bake he'  um  • to bake
bake huqé ls  • to bake
bake huqé Is  • to bake
bake 'atha'qw  • to bake something (for example, potatoes)
bake he'  um  • to bake
bake huqé ls  • to bake
bake huqé Is  • to bake
bake 'atha'qw  • to bake something (for example, potatoes)
bake he'  um  • to bake
bake huqé ls  • to bake
bake huqé Is  • to bake
bake 'atha'qw  • to bake something (for example, potatoes)
bake he'  um  • to bake
bake huqé ls  • to bake
bake huqé Is  • to bake
bake 'atha'qw  • to bake something (for example, potatoes)
bake he'  um  • to bake
bake huqé ls  • to bake
bake huqé Is  • to bake
bake 'atha'qw  • to bake something (for example, potatoes)
bake he'  um  • to bake
bake huqé ls  • to bake
bake huqé Is  • to bake
bake 'atha'qw  • to bake something (for example, potatoes)
bake he'  um  • to bake
bake huqé ls  • to bake
bake huqé Is  • to bake
bake 'atha'qw  • to bake something (for example, potatoes)
bake he'  um  • to bake
bake huqé ls  • to bake
bake huqé Is  • to bake
bake 'atha'qw  • to bake something (for example, potatoes)
bake he'  um  • to bake
bake huqé ls  • to bake
bake huqé Is  • to bake
bake 'atha'qw  • to bake something (for example, potatoes)
bake he'  um  • to bake
bake huqé ls  • to bake
bake huqé Is  • to bake
bake 'atha'qw  • to bake something (for example, potatoes)

butcher k' wi'c  • to butcher, to clean fish
butcher k' wc el's  • to butcher, to clean fish
butcher k' wi'c ut  • to butcher it, to clean it (fish)
buy 'iluqt  • to buy it
camp q  ulum  • to camp, to stay overnight
canoe cnuxwulh  • to have, make a canoe
canoe cuní xwulh  • to make, have canoes
canoe c-hu'n uñ xwulh  • making canoes
canoe 'uñ xwí  1 um  • to go canoeing
canoe stroke wu't hú 'ñ um  • to pry under side of canoe, sturdy the canoe
canoe stroke q  enuc  • steering, using paddle as a rudder
canoe stroke lhiµ us  • canoe stroke used to pull canoe sideways towards shore
cards l epul  • playing cards
cards l upul  • to play cards
carve x tek w  • to carve
change 'i'yé q  t  • to change it, to exchange it
cchant cyuwun  • to chant, to dance in the bighouse
chew lhchumux  • to chew gum
chew lh hu' hé 't  • to chew on bones
chew gum lhchum uñ  • chewing gum
clam shuyqw  • to dig clams (Nanaimo)
Verbs: Activity

clam ɪ xwa:lh • to dig clams, to get clams
cook kwoo kw • to cook • From English.
cook kwoo kw t • to cook it
cook ɪ h xwas • to cook clams in a pit
cook ʔ wul um • to bake, to cook
cook ʔ wul ut • to cook it
copy ʔ wu’é • to copy, to imitate
crush mi thu t • to crush it, to mash it (berries, potatoes)
dance m i lhu • to dance in the bighouse
dance ʔ wuyu l ush • to dance
deer ’um ush • to go deer hunting
design ɪ l i cut • to crochet, to knit in a design
dig thuy qw w • to dig a hole
dig thuyqwels • to dig a hole, to dig up
dig thuyqwt • to dig it
dig weq ut • to dig it
dig wuq els • to dig a hole, to dig up
disk ɪ hchè un up • to disk
do su ɬ uthut • to do something
do ɬ te’ • to do, to make
dress ’iṭ hum • to get dressed, to dress oneself, to put on clothing
drink luq wut • to gulp it down
drink qa’qa’ • to drink
drive ɪ lal um thut • driving
drive ɪ lulum thut • to drive, to steer
drum ʔ uwu tum • to drum
dry ɬ uy xwuls • to dry
dry ɬ we’i hwi :ɪ s • drying the dishes, wiping the dishes
dry ɬ wul c • to dry herring by smoke or by sun
eat hayu qun • to finish eating
eat lhap • to eat soup
eat lhéy ɬ t • to eat it
eat ɪ huk wt • to eat up, to riddle with holes
eat ɬ lhas • to eat
eat ɬ hastul • to eat together, to have a meal together
eat ’ulhtun • to eat
fight kwintul • to fight
fill huł ct • to fill in a hole
fishing hiwulte ɬ um • fishing with a rod and reel
fishing lhca lu’ • fishing with a rod and reel
fishing ɬ wayukw • to troll
float p úp ú kw • floating
fly lhak w • to fly
fry č hukw x • to fry, to get fried
fry č hukw x ɬ s • to fry
fry č hukw x wt • to fry it
game luhé ɬ • to play the bonegame
game pupsi w utul • stocking a ball to each other
garden thuy un up • to garden
gather q pe’um • to gather sticks or small things
gather q put • to gather it
gather q up • to gather things together
gather ’ulx é ’um • to gather
gloves c’hux wul uca’ • making mittens
Verbs: Activity

gloves ḥ wā ucust • to put mittens/gloves on him/her
harrow ḥ upú nup • to harrow
heave hi kwut • to heave together, to pull together
hide kwey lūpuñ • hiding something, storing something
hire yeṅ w • to hire
hunt piá tūlh • to hunt fowl
hunt ūm uwh • to hunt
iron thek wt • to iron it
iron thek wūl s • ironing
knit kwuýt ucsum • to knit
level ūk wunup • to level by dragging boards
make x uţé ūm • to make something
mash muľ hé ls • to mash
mash muľ ūm • to mash
mat cputhshutun • to have/make mats
measure ḥ eč ht • to measure it
milk pī hulmuxw • to milk (a cow)
mix maluqwut • to mix it
more č xwat • to add more to it
net qwseŷ un • to throw out a net, to set a net
net x wk wēy ūn • pulling in a net
nibble ḥ hemuls • to nibble
nibble ḥ ēh humul s • nibbling
pack cuң um • to pack, to load someone’s back
pack yucumé :m • to pack something (bundle, baby) on one’s back
paddle ya’thut • to paddle backward, to back up
paddle ūshul • to paddle
paint yuṯ lq t • to paint it
patch pū wūt • to patch it
peel sĩk wūt • to peel it (bark)
pick lhūmč é ī s • to pick (berries, fruit, vegetables)
pick lhūmč t • to pick it
pick ī hoo:m • to pick berries (Chemainus, NanOOSE)
pick ī humum • to pick berries (Nanaimo)
pick out yulq wt • to pick out, to pick through, to sort out
pile mūkwut • to pile it (hay)
plant punut • to bury it, to plant it
plant puŋ um • to plant, to sow
play huw á ūm • to play
plow ī lshunup • to plow
pluck q wumuws • to pluck a fowl
pluck q wumuwst • to pluck it (a fowl)
pole x waŋ wut • to pole (a canoe or log)
pour k w₁h₁ uś • to pour (liquid)
pour k w₁h₁et • to pour it (liquid)
practice ī utá ’thut • practicing, trying out
preserve q ił é :m • preserving food (by smoking, drying, canning, etc.)
pry wuṯ hé ls • to pry, to knit
pry wuŵ ī ’hul s • prying, digging
pull teŋ • to pull canoe (in a race)
Verbs: Activity

**pull** xw˚ wast • to pull it, to drag it, to tow it
**pull off** ca’t • to pull off a layer or covering, to split wood out of a living tree, to pull off cedar bark
**push** th˚ ut • to push it
**quench** xw˚ hulhqí num • to quench one’s thirst
**race** ’iwá tul • to race each other
**repair** thuynuxw • to manage to repair, fix it
**rock** hikwut • to rock it (for example, a baby in a cradle)
**roll** silum • to roll
**run** wchenum • to run
**sail** puté num • to sail
**sail** putuñ é m • sailing
**sand** xw˚ wel’s • to sand something
**sand** yi’c ut • to sand it, to rub sand on it
**sand** ’i’X els • to sand
**scare** xwa’us • to scare game when hunting by breaking sticks, making noise when scaring game
**school** skwoool kwul • to attend school
**serve** lhese’t • to serve it (food), to dish it up, to lay it on a plate
**set** i uná : hu¨m • to set the table
**sew** lhqut • to sew it on, to baste it
**sew** p e’h • to get sewn
**sew** p e’hut • to sew it

**shine a light** lh hé’k wut • to shine a light on it
**shop** ’il uqé ls • to shop
**shop** ’uł qé ls • shopping
**shuck** xwluhuwut • to shuck it (shellfish)
**skim** p e’t • to skim cream off milk
**slurp** lhup t • to slurp it up
**smoke-dry** xwshamusuls • to smoke-dry fish
**smoke-dry** xwshamust • to smoke-dry it (food)
**smoke-dry** shamus • to smoke-dry (food)
**smoke-dry** shemut • to smoke-dry it
**smoke-dry** shumé ls • to smoke-dry (food)
**smoke-dry** shamu’s • smoke-drying (food)
**soak** qwse’um • to soak, to keep something wet
**soak** lh uł qi’t • to soak it
**soak** ’aqwut • to soak it
**soup** lhâp • to eat soup
**spin** qeluç • to spin (wool)
**spin** sul ut • to spin it (wool)
**steal** qen • to steal, to rob
**steam** i hxwat • to steam bake it
**steam bake** i hxwas • to steam bake
**steer** lulumthut • to rudder, to steer (boat, car)
**steer** lal um thut • steering (boat, car, plane)
**strip** lhíput • to strip them (hops or berries)
Verbs: Activity

sweep ’i琇 wut • to sweep it
swing ṣ į’a’ • to swing
tidy thuYu úlá ’qwum • to tidy
up, to straighten up
tidy ṣ umusthut • to tidy up
train thuYthut • to fix yourself, to train, to get better
undress lhuw ṭ hé ’um • to undress, to get undressed
wade si琇 wum • to wade
war entiful • to go to war
wash ｔ hu琇 wí Ｉs • to wash dishes
wash ｔ h琇 wu琇 qun • to wash wool
water qa琇 um • to get water, to pack water, to dip a container in liquid
wear hakwush • to use it, to wear it
wear ｔ uyuem ｔ • to wear it
weave lhu琇 • to weave
whittle ｘ e StringSplitOptions • whittling on it
whittle ｘ ul琇 k wt • to whittle on it
work yaYs • to work
write ｘ ul琇 um • to write
write ｘ ul琇 ut • to write it
### Verbs: The Body

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ache</td>
<td>to ache, to be sore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ache</td>
<td>š ulh • to hurt, to ache, to meet with misfortune, to run out of money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alive</td>
<td>hulí • to be alive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arm</td>
<td>muš́é š ut • to fold, bend arm, bend a branch down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arm</td>
<td>pi’pi’é ’x uñ um • having arms akimbo (elbows out and hands on hips)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>awake</td>
<td>sxwuxwí ’ • to be awake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>awake</td>
<td>xwuý xwiyá s • to awake early, to be an early bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barefoot</td>
<td>summé ’shun • to be barefoot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bathe</td>
<td>shaḵ w • to be bathed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bathe</td>
<td>shaḵ wum • to bathe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belch</td>
<td>ľ hixwinmust • to belch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bend</td>
<td>mukwut • to bend his/her head to his/her knees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bend</td>
<td>qṗ asum • to bend over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bleed</td>
<td>thuxwum • bleeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bleed</td>
<td>thxwam • to bleed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blink</td>
<td>lhupḵ nuxw • to blink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blink</td>
<td>one’s eye, to close one’s eyes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blood</td>
<td>thiyé :ntum • to pass blood, to have blood in one’s urine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blow</td>
<td>caxwut • blowing into him/her with cupped hands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blow</td>
<td>cxwat • to blow into him/her with cupped hands, to give artificial respiration to him/her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blow nose</td>
<td>xwma’á lqsunum • to blow one’s nose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break</td>
<td>lukwcus • to break finger, hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break</td>
<td>lukwé š un • to break arm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break</td>
<td>lukwí nus • to break collarbone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break</td>
<td>lukwší ň • to have a broken foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break</td>
<td>lukwshun • to break foot, leg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break</td>
<td>lukwshun • to break one’s foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break</td>
<td>lukwú luwulh • to break ribs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break</td>
<td>lukwuwí ’c ~ xwlukwuwí ’c • to break back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breathe</td>
<td>heṭ hum • to breathe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breathe</td>
<td>xwanuk wum • to breathe heavily, to rasp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brush</td>
<td>pipuḵ wuthut • to brush oneself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burn</td>
<td>xwiyuqwus • face to get burnt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burn</td>
<td>k wsayuthun • to burn mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burn</td>
<td>k wuscus • to burn hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burn</td>
<td>k wussun • to burn foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burp</td>
<td>qweç ut • to burp, to belch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burp</td>
<td>qweqwuć ut • burping, belching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burp</td>
<td>qweç tut • to burp it up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>choke</td>
<td>ľ aqwlhné :nt • choking, strangling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clap</td>
<td>lhúq wcum • to clap one’s hands, to applaud, to cheer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cleanse</td>
<td>’aq wut • to cleanse him/her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cleanse</td>
<td>’ip ut • to cleanse him/her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cleanse</td>
<td>(someone who has been in mourning or ill)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>club</td>
<td>ḡ waqwust • to club him/her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>club</td>
<td>on the head</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Verbs: The Body

cold ɨ halhuµ • (person) to get cold
comb tshet • to comb it out
comb tshi’qwum • to comb one’s hair
cough taq’ wum • to cough
cramp ɨ uɭ • (muscle) to cramp
cramp ɨ uɭ ú ɭ nuctum • to have a cramp
cramp ɨ uɭ ɭ shun • to have a cramp in the leg
cry ɭ e:m • to cry
cure lhu•w ut • to cure him/her
cut lhu•cus • to cut hand, finger
cut lhu•shun • to cut foot, leg
diarrhea k wu’k wá ɭ utum • to have diarrhea
dirty naq’ w • to sit on something dirty or nasty
dislocate qwuyá ’t • to dislocate it (for example, a shoulder)
drown sqwsiws • to drown
dry ɨ uɭ xwthut • to dry oneself
eye ɭ uɭ ɭ uɭ t • to open one’s eyes
eye ɭ uɭ uɭ ɭ uɭ t • opening eyes
eyes shx uɭ ɭ ɭ á ɭ ɭ us • to have eyes rolled back
faint muɭ lė l • to pass out, to faint, to be knocked out
faint ’aw k wulhnulh • to faint, to pass out
fall asleep nuqw • to fall asleep, to oversleep
fart tɭ els • to fart
fart wutuɭ • to have gas, to fart
fat nas • to be fat, to be chubby, to be obese
fester ɨ wcum • to fester, (bruise) to swell
fever huɭ qwuthut • to have a fever
foot se’shé num • to raise one’s feet
full muɭ • to get full of food
full muɭ á’thut • to fill oneself with food
gargle xwɨ haxwqí ɭ um • gargling
grab kwoo:ns • to grab hold
haircut lhi•c ’qwum • to get a haircut
haircut ɭ umξ wusum • to get a haircut
hand kwunucustul • to hold hands
hand kwu ɭ ’custul • holding hands
hand se’csum • to raise one’s hand
hand ɭ umξ cus • to hit one’s hand against something
headache x ulha’qw • to have a headache
heal hulí t • to heal him/her
hiccup chuchú ɭ wé ’lh • hiccuping
hungry ɨ weɭ • to be hungry, to get hungry
hurt me’kwlh • to get hurt or injured
hurt suyum • to hurt, to ache
hurt ɭ lhut • to hurt him/her/it
hurt ɭ ulh • to hurt, ache, get sore
hurt ɭ ulhcus • to hurt one’s hand
Verbs: The Body

**hurt** ƛ̓̕ ulhé :ń u’ • to have an earache
**hurt** ƛ̓̕ ulhí nus • to have a pain in the chest
**hurt** ƛ̓̕ ulhí ṣʼ w s • to have a sore body
**hurt** ƛ̓̕ ulhnuxw • to hurt him/her/it accidentally
**hurt** ƛ̓̕ ulhshun • to hurt one’s foot
**hurt** ƛ̓̕ ulhtá’ l • to hurt each other
**hurt** ƛ̓̕ ulhuqun • to have a toothache
**hurt** ƛ̓̕ ulhuqun • to have a sore throat
**hurt** ƛ̓̕ ulhuw’ í’c • to have a sore back, to hurt one’s back
**hurt** ƛ̓̕ ulh ts’ u̐ shun • to have sore feet
**infected** ƛ̓̕ e ḍ̓̕ s • to get infected
**injure** me’kwulh • to get injured
**injure** su’m̓̕ é’ kwulhcs • to have an injured hand
**injure** s̕̕ me’w̕̕ yul ́ e̕̕ ū s̕̕ • to have an injured arm
**itchy** ƛ̓̕ iê hum • to get itchy
**kiss** xwmuq wuthut • to kiss him/her
**kneel** th̕̕ u̕̕ h̕̕ x̕̕ é’ um • to kneel
**kneel** q̕̕ e w̕̕ um • to kneel
**lap** śe’ t • to put it on one’s lap
**left** ƛ̓̕ hikwa’ • to be left-handed, left
**let go** kwe’cust • to let go of hands, to drop hands
**lick** ƛ̓̕ hi’mut • to lick it
**lie** lhaq’ uthut • to lie down
**lie** sq̕̕ p’ i’é l̕̕ h • to be lying on one’s stomach
**lose weight** ṭ̕̕ huw • to lose weight
**mucus** sh̕̕ a puł̕̕ us • to have mucus in the eyes
**mucus** ṭ̕̕ etshtum • to have mucus in the chest
**nod** xwniqwusum • to nod
**nose** xwthuxwuł̕̕ uł̕̕ ṭ̕̕ qsuł̕̕ • to have a bloody nose
**oil** malxwa’qwum • to put oil in hair
**paralyzed** s̕̕ x wał̕̕ wí’u̕̕ w s • (legs or arms) are paralyzed
**pierce** xwqwe:nut • to pierce his/her ear
**point** ʼi’w ust • to point to it
**poke** xwmuq w̕̕ a̕̕ l̕̕ ust • to poke him/her in the eye
**poking** ƛ̕̕ hi’q̕̕ wut • to poke it, to stab it
**pop in** ṭ̕̕ lum̕̕ k̕̕ wt • to pop it with the teeth
**pour** k̕̕ w̕̕ l̕̕ hast • to pour water on him/her
**pull out** q̕̕ w̕̕ umut • to pull it out (tooth or stump)
**punch** ṭ̕̕ h̕̕ we:nwust • to punch him/her in the stomach
**put in the mouth** c̕̕ um̕̕ ut • to put it in the mouth
**rest** q̕̕ w̕̕ um • to rest
**rub** yuł̕̕ quot • to rub him/her down with something, such as cedar branches
**scratch** ƛ̕̕ i’q̕̕ ut • to scratch it (an itch)
**scrub** ʼi’q̕̕ wut • to purify by scrubbing with cedar boughs
**sex** kwe’lut • to have sex
Verbs: The Body

shake hands kwunucust • to take hands, shake hands
shave ’uখ aঁ thí num • to shave
shiver lhutখ thut • to shiver, to tremble
shoelace ু উ ে ন ঃ num • to tie shoelace
sick ু aে ’ • to be sick
slap xwlhaq wust • to slap him/her on the face
slap xwlhq wiwut • to slap him/her on the bottom
sleep ’itut • to sleep
sliver ে ু wshé n • to get a thorn, sliver, or splinter in the hand
sliver ে ু wshé n • to have a thorn, sliver, or splinter in the foot
smile xwyunumus • to smile
sneeze hesum • to sneeze
snore lhaঁ uq wum • to snore
spit lhও wat • to spit it out
spit pshut • to spit it (medicine, something chewed)
sprain qwuঁ ’ cuś • sprained hand
sprain qwuঁ ’ shun • sprained foot
sprain ে ulh¿ wcus • to sprain wrist
sprain ে ulh¿ wshun • to sprain ankle, foot
sprain ে ulh¿ wthut • to sprain something
starve xwenuc • to starve
steam bathe ha’xwthut • to steam bathe, to use a sweat lodge
step on cushú num ~ chushú num • to step on something
step on thuq nuxw • to step on it (accidentally)
step on ’imut • to step on it, to put weight on it
step on ’umnuxw • to step on it (accidentally)
stockings tuké num • to put one’s socks on
stretch thak wthut • (a person) to stretch out
suck sał ut • to suck it
suck i ha’qwut • to suck it
swallow muq um • to swallow
swallow muq ut • to swallow it
sweat yaq wum • to sweat, to perspire
sweat ে weল shuম • sweating
swollen ে a:mshun • swollen foot
take off me’shé num • to take one’s shoes off
take off me’shi’qwum • to take one’s hat off
tooth ে huঁ ní sum • to bare one’s teeth
thirsty cquł qú ে a • to be thirsty
throat xwtsequn • to have a sore throat
tickle seý ’ uls • tickling
tickle seý ’ um • tickling
tie qitut • to tie it around waist
tie ে eপ • to be tied up, to catch cold, to get inflected
Verbs: The Body

tie .quick  cunum • to tie one’s shoelace
tie .quick  shé :nt • to tie his/her shoe
tie .quick  shé num • to tie one’s shoe
tiptoe s场馆  úshun • to tiptoe
tiptoe .quick  ũht • to tiptoe on one foot
toward  `a:sum • to look toward, to face toward
undress lhuw í  he’ • to be undressed, to be naked
up against trouble maǐ 1 • to be up against trouble, to be possessed
urine suǐ wá ’t • to urinate on it
vomit ye’ut • to vomit
wake xwuy • to wake up
walk xwe’shun • to walk, to take a foot step
wash xwįį h DXGI was • to wash his/her face
wash xwįį DX wasum • to wash one’s face
wash í huX wshė num • to wash one’s feet
wash í h DXGI wacsum • to wash one’s hands
wash í h DXGI winusum • to brush one’s teeth
weep ū a:muθuθ • to weep
whistle shapus • to whistle, a whistle
wink xwįį laį k.wusum • to wink
yawn wiqus • to yawn
Verbs: Communication

advise niw ut • to advise him/her, to correct him/her, to teach him/her
advise nuw ú y ulh • to give advice
agree 'a:n lh • agreeing, okay
agree 'a:n t • to let him/her do it, to give him/her permission
agree 'a nlh • to agree
applaud huuq wcum • to clap one's hands, to applaud, to cheer
argue qwaqwuł tuł • arguing
ask ptem • to ask
ask ptem ůt • to ask him/her
ask i i:m • to ask for something, to beg
ask i i:t • to ask him/her, to beg him/her
assemble ñ up • to assemble, to gather things together
attention hi:wusum • to bring attention to oneself
bequeath yux ce't • to bequeath it
borrow calá '1h • to borrow, to rent
borrow calá '1ht • to borrow it, to rent it
borrow 'i xu um • to borrow money
brag ya:wthut • to brag
call te:m • to call out
call temu:t • to call him/her, to telephone him/her
call ũ e'y um • to call to competitors in a match, to cheer, to boo
call ũ e'y ut • to call to them, to cheer them, to Boo them
call 'a:m • to call, to call for
call 'a:t • to call him/her, to call for him/her

care 'umyu1ht • caring for him/her, giving daughter in marriage

challenge tQe:t • to challenge, to guess in bone game

care thuyqtuł • to change places

Chemainus xwshc um í nusqun • to speak Chemainus
child sumn é' • to already have a child

Chinese xwcheymunqun • to speak Chinese
claim i uyum • to claim something (for example, land)

comfort i la't • to comfort him/her, to stop him/her from crying

copy ũ wi'ũ wu'ẽ t • copying it, imitating him/her

count k wshe m • to count

cover i lxwat • to cover it, to give him/her gifts in bighouse ceremony

Cowichan xwqwú ú cuñ qun • to speak Cowichan
dancer ũ w' salkw1hsuxw • to initiate him/her as a new dancer
decide ũ cut • to figure it out, to decide it
defend na:nt • to take his/her side, to defend him/her, give permission, to let him/her do it
Verbs: Communication

**divorce** kwa’tul • to divorce, to separate

**drink** ˚ wulhí nust • to give him/her a drink

**enemy** cshumen • to make an enemy

**English** xwuní tumqun • to speak English

**exhibit** lumstun uq • to put on show, to exhibit

**feed** lhastu uq • to feed people

**First Nations** xwulmuxwqun • to speak a First Nations language

**fixing** the’y uqnuq • fixing words

**French** xwflenchqun • to speak French

**give** ’amust • to give it to him/her, to hand it to him/her

**give** ’exwé ’t • to give it to him/her, to share it with him/her, hand it to him/her

**give** ’e’em • to give something away

**grandparent** csisul u • to have a little grandparent

**guess** piq ut • to pick the outside in the bonegame, to guess the female bones on the outside, to guess both ways

**guess** xwcut • to guess the ones in between in the bonegame

**guess** ’emuls • to guess, to make a guess in the bonegame

**help** ˚ awutul • to help each other

**help** ˚ ewut • to help him/her

**honor** ’alhut • to honor him/her

**honor** ’a’l hut • honoring him/her

**hum** qwu’qwul qué :num • to hum

**insult** ’qut • to insult him/her, to jeer at him/her

**invite** ’le’shun • to invite people to the winter dance

**invite** ’le’ushut • to invite him/her

**Japanese** xwchapaní qun • to speak Japanese

**jinx** ’ut • to jinx him/her, to throw powers at him/her

**join** ’a’thut • to join

**joke** lhe’t hut • to joke with him/her

**joke** xwi’ú y uqup • to be always joking

**laugh** yunum • to laugh

**laugh** yunyunt • to laugh at him/her

**Lekwiltok** yuqwulhté ’x qun • to speak Lekwiltok

**lend** calá ’lht • to lend it to him/her

**lend** ’u chú mt • to lend money

**lie** shumu huqé ŋ um • to tell a lie

**lose** sî luxw • to lose a game, to get beat

**lullaby** he:ń ut humming a lullaby • to him/her

**make** thuytul • to make up

**marry** mulyí tul • to get married

**meet** ’a’tul • to meet each other

**Musqueam** xwmuskwi’umqun ~ xwmuthkwi’umqun • to speak Musqueam
Verbs: Communication

name kwishut • to name it
(Nanaimo)

name ne:t • to name it
(Chemainus, Nanoose)

Nanaimo snuné ymuxwqun • to
speak Nanaimo

Nanoose snuw núw usqun • to
speak Nanoose

noise q alxwum • to make a noise

order ya:m • to order, to place an
order

owe 'i:k um • to owe money

parent huµ na’ulı • to be parent
and child

pay q ewut • to pay him/her

pay back nuw nuc • to pay, to
pay back

pay back nuw nuct • to pay, to
pay him/her back

permit ’a:nt • to give him/her
permission

praise ye:wt • to praise him/her

pray t i:w i’ulh • to pray

pray t i:w i’ulht • to pray for
him/her/it

propose cxwemut • to propose to
him/her

propose t le’um • to propose
marriage • To go to potential
wife’s family and stay around
waiting to be approved.

quiet ċ eč uxw • to be quiet, to
shut up

quiet ċ exwulı • to be quiet, to
get quiet

raise k wumut • to raise him/her,
to rear him/her

raze cul uwal um • to rape, to
make a fool of someone

refund xwu’á lumstuxw • to
refund it to him/her

refuse ’uwustuxw • to refuse
him/her

repeat quletá yuthun • to repeat
words, to say it again

respect si’em stuxw • to respect
him/her

revenge ma:I luthut • to get
revenge

Saanich xwshsenucqun • to
speak Saanich

Saanich xwsunchá thun • to
speak Saanich

say thut • to say

scream kwecum • to scream

sell luq • to be sold

sell sem ut • to sell it

sell xwayum • to sell

sell xwayumust • to sell it to
him/her

separate kwa’tul • to divorce,
separate

separate ’i:k wutul • to get
separated from each other

Seshelt xwshishé ’lhqun • to
speak Seshelt

shout kwcut • to shout at
him/her, to correct or
command him/her

show ’i:w ust • to show him/her
how to do something

shut up ċ exwulı • to shut up, to
keep quiet

silence suµ • Be silent! Quiet!

sing t ilum • to sing

Spanish xwspenuqun • to
speak Spanish

87
Verbs: Communication

speak qwal • to talk, speak
(Chemainus, Nanoose)
speak qwel • to talk, speak
(Nanaimo)
Squamish xwsqwḵ wən̓ ušqun
• to speak Squamish
stop k̕ wi̕ ý t • to stop him/her/it
swear q̕ ál u̕ y̕ uθí nu̕ m •
swearing
talk chx̱ wunum • to talk about
someone
talk nanum • to talk, converse,
have a discussion
talk qwal • to talk, speak
(Chemainus, Nanoose)
talk qwalstuxw • to talk to
him/her (Chemainus, Nanoose)
talk qwel • to talk, speak
(Nanaimo)
talk qwelstuxw • to talk to
him/her (Nanaimo)
teach xws̱u̱w cust • to teach
him/her how to do something
teach xwuwcust • to teach
him/her, to show him/her how
to do something with hands
tell cset • to tell him/her to do
something
tell cusut • telling someone to do
something
tell yuthust • to tell him/her
tell off tqu̕ t • to tell him/her off
tell stories hi:y̱ é t • telling stories
about him/her
tell stories x wi̕ é m̱ • to tell a
story
thank č i:t ~ č i̕ ut • to thank
him/her
thank č i ytul ~ č i t ul • to
thank each other
trade ʔ iyá ʔ tul • to trade
visit neč u̕ w txwum • to visit
wait ʔ ulmuct • to wait for
him/her
wait ʔ ulmucun • to wait
walk ʔ ushí ntul • to walk
together
warn ya:t • to warn him/her
wave ũ u̕ l ̱ q ust • to wave to
him/her
whisper lhequm • to whisper
whisper lhuqut • to whisper to
him or her
whisper lhulhuqum • whispering
will nuwunt • to will it to
him/her
win ʔ lxwu n uq • to win
yell te:m • to call for, to yell out,
to telephone
yell temut • to yell to him/her, to
phone him/her
**Verbs: Contact**

**arrest** qiœ • to get arrested, to get tied up, to be delayed  
**attach** lhqet • to attach, to join together  
**bail** xw tulut • to bail it out, to clear (a forest)  
**ball** muk wut • to hit him/her with the ball  
**bang** i hat hut • to bang, to hammer, to strike, to ring  
**bat** q wqelss • batting  
**beat** x u˚ ut • to beat or hit him/her/it  
**bend** pa:y t • to bend it  
**bind** qiœ ut • to bind him/her, to put him/her in jail  
**bite** ã u˚ ut • to put it in the mouth  
**bitew** lhishut • to tear it with the teeth, to bite it off  
**bite** q i˚ w • to be bitten  
**bite** q i˚ wut • to bite it  
**blow** hasut • to blow on it  
**blow** pa:t • to blow it  
**blow up** xwp act • to blow it up  
**break** luk wát • to break it (in two)  
**break** luk wnuxw • to break it  
**break** pqwat • to smash it, to crush it into powder  
**break** puqw • to break something up  
**break** ya˚ wut • to break it, to smash it  
**break** yuk wulhct • to break it up for him/her  
**break** i q wat • to break it off, to cut it off, to tear a piece off  

**break off** pqwe’um • to break some off, to take a little piece  
**brush** pi˚ wut • to brush it down, to dust it off  
**brush** xwik wut • to brush close by  
**brush** ’put • to brush it off  
**bump** ti˚ w • to bump, to smash into  
**bump** ti˚ wtul • to bump into each other, to collide with each other  
**bump** ti˚ wut • to hit him/her, to bump him/her  
**bump** i has • to be bumped, to get hit  
**burn** yuqwt • to burn it, to light a fire, to turn it on  
**burn** x thut • to burn it in half  
**burn** k wesut • to burn it  
**catch** culnuxw • to catch it  
**char** q wuet • to char it (canoe)  
**chase** yu˚ é w u’lhut • chasing it (horse, children)  
**chew** i he’t • to chew it  
**chew** q uy˚ lt • to chew it, to gnaw it  
**choke** tiqwlhne :nt • to choke him/her, to strangle him/her  
**close** xwtqet • to close it  
**close** i lqut • to even it out, to make them the same  
**club** q waqwnuxw • to club him/her/it accidentally  
**club** q waqwut • to club it  
**coil** q ul˚ kwut • to coil it, to wind it  
**collect** ’alu˚ ut • to collect it, to gather it, to select it
Verbs: Contact

come off kwa’ • to pull loose, to come off
cover lṳx wut • to cover it
cover lṳx wuthut • to cover yourself
cover q’ up’é quñ • to cover something
cut lhić • to get cut, to get sliced
cut lhić ut • to cut it, to slice it
cut shiput • to cut along it
cut t’ q wat • to cut a piece of it off
cut t’ q we:m • to cut a piece off
dip lhulqwušt ut • to dip it partly in the water
disappear thx wat • to make it disappear, to tuck in the end of yarn
divide thuluqt • to divide it, to take some
double thq wut • to double it, to fold it, to put two together
drill xwqwe’et • to drill it
drop kwe:t • to drop it, to let it go
dry c’ uy xwt • to dry it
fatten nast • to fatten it up, to oil it, to put oil on it
feel p’ et’ lut • to feel it, to touch it
fell yeq’ ut • to fell it, to make it fall down (something tall and upright)
fill luć ut • to fill it
finish q’ uy ’ ht • to finish it off, to end it
fix thuyt • to make it, to build it, to fix it, to repair it
flip lhut • to flick it, to flip it, to lightly skim it
flip lh’ et • to flip it (with your fingers), flick it
freeze thimá ’t • to freeze it
get kwunn num • to get taken, to get grabbed
get kwunnuxw • to grab, to catch up to, to get
glue p’ uli’t • to glue it together, to stick it together
gnaw x ìk wut • to gnaw on it, to chew it
grab kwnnumuxw • to grab him/her/it, to catch up to him/her/it, to get him/her it
grab x imut • to grab it, to hold it with claws
graze lhìk w • to graze, to just hit the edge
hammer t’ has • to get pounded, to be hit
hang q’ iw ut • to hang it, to hang it over
heat up lhùt q’ t • to heat it up, to warm it up
heat up pek wut • to heat it up
hit pas • to get hit by something thrown or dropped
hit pasut • to hit him/her/it with a thrown object
hit tiq w • to hit or run into
hook lhìk wut • to hook it
hook ’a’ku • hooking it
jerk x thet • to jerk it
kick lumé ’t • to kick it
kill x wa:yt • to kill them
kill q’ ayt • to kill him/her/it
kill q’ uynuxw • to kill it accidentally
Verbs: Contact

knock kwakwuxwcm • knocking at the door
knock kwaxwut • to knock on it
knock kw’a’kwuxwcm • knocking
knock kwuxwcm • to knock
leash sq’aq’up • to have a leash on
leash q’ap’ust • to put a leash on it
lock xwluklí • to lock it
make thuyt • to make it, to build it, to fix it
massage ya’lut • to rub or massage it
medicine lhe’xun • to rub medication on him/her, to give him/her medicine
nail lhisut • to nail it
oil mu’xwt • to oil it, to massage it with oil
open xwya’x • to open it
pack ’it ust • to hold something by the middle (e.g. a baby or a sack of potatoes)
pick up mu’k • to pick it up
pierce ç’uq • to be pierced, shot, stuck
pierce ç’q • to pierce it, to poke it
pierce shqwe nut • to pierce it
pin luy’q • to be pinned down, held down
pinch hlhe’k • to pinch him/her
pound luum • to pound on it, to beat a drum
pry we’hut • to pry it

pull xw’k • to pull it, to pull the slack up
pull yuxwaqwt • to drag it, to pull it, to tow it
pull apart ša’ • to pull it apart
punch ç’q wunut • to punch him/her, to hit him/her with fist
punch lhiq • to get punched
punch lhiq wel • to punch, to stab
rattle kwetx • rattling it
rip lshet • to rip it, to plow it up
rub ya’lut • to rub it
rub yuq • to rub, to scrape against
rub p’el • to rub it
scrape wayt • to scrape it clean
scratch x’ip • to scratch, scrape, claw it
scratch’i • to get scratched
scrub yu’k • to scrub it, to rub it together
separate thulá qtul • to split up, to separate from each other
shake xwisut • to shake it
sharpen yuq • to sharpen it
sharpen yuq • to sharpen it, to rub them together
sharpen ša’ • to sharpen it (Nanaimo?)
shoot ç’uq • to get shot
shoot kwulush • to shoot, to sting
shoot kwulush • to shoot it
shoot kwulushthut • to shoot oneself
Verbs: Contact

smash ya˚ wum • to smash, to break
snip † huµ q els • to snip
spank q wqwiwut • to spank him/her
spear th˚ els • to spear something, to poke with a pole
spear th˚ ut • to spear it
splash lhqwut • to splash, to get it wet
splay ma˚ ut • to splay it, to prop it up, to spear it
split su˚ • to split, to tear
split sq et • to split it, to tear it
spread pethut • to spread it out (blanket, cloth)
spread tlhuut • to spread it, to flatten it out, to open it up (hand, arms, wings)
spread † lu˚ t • to scatter them, to spread them out, to throw them down
squash mu˚ wut • to squash it
squeeze ḩ uy˚ l • to be squeezed
stick q♣ ut • to stick it to something
stick † uyum • to stick to something
stick ḩ a˚t • to stick it together, to glue it together
sting kwulush • to shoot, to sting
stir kwuy˚ • to get stirred
stoke thuy˚ t • to stoke it
stomp mu˚ wut • to stomp on it, to squish it
straight th˚ wut • to tauten it, to straighten it, to stretch it taut
stretch th˚ wat • to stretch it out
stretch ′a˚t ut • to stretch it, to pull it (a bowstring)
strike tiq w • to be struck
strip x iput • to strip it/them off, to pick it/them
stuck mi˚ q • to be stuck into something
stuck † ukw • to get stuck
stuck x uk˚ w • to be stuck, to get stuck
take k wunut • to take him/her/it, to grab it, to catch it
take mu˚ wut • to take it all
tangle q ul˚ t • to tangle it, to hang it
tap lhaq wut • to tap it, to pat it
tear su˚ nuxw • to tear it accidentally
throw wensh • to throw it
tickle su˚ † t • to tickle him/her
tie up q isut • to tie it up
trap x ushu˚ t • to trap it
try † lamut • to try it on
turn off † lu˚ wunt • to turn it off, to put it out
turn over tulut • to turn it over, to stir it
uncover txwat • to uncover him/her
untie yu˚ wut • to undo it, to untie it, to unlock it
use hakwush • to put it on, to use it
wash † h˚ wat • to wash it
wear out † h˚ ut • to wear it out
wedge x ′k wat • to wedge it in, to stick it in between
wet lhqwut • to wet it
Verbs: Contact

wet lhuqwnuxw • to splash it, to get it wet
wipe ’e’t hut • to wipe it
wrap 1’ wut • to wrap it up, to clean it up, to put outer clothing on someone
Verbs: Location and Motion

aboard 'a:lh • to get aboard a canoe or car
aboard 'a:lhstuxw • to put them in the car, to have them get in the car
aboard 'ul á 'ulh • to be aboard (car, boat, etc.)
above s'lhał wé 'lh • to be above, to be up on top
across yushá 'xwu'qwul ŝá 'xwu'qwul • crossing
across shaqwul • to cross to the other side
across x'éf ãlut • to lay it across, to block it
add q 'æt • to add it, to put it in with it
aft 'ilé 'eq • to be aft, to be in the stern, to be in the back seat
aft 'ilé 'equm • to go aft, to go to the stern, to get in the back seat
aft 'ilé 'equmstuxw • to have them go aft, to have them go to the stern, to have them get in the back seat
arrive tecul • to arrive, to get here, to approach
arrive tus • to arrive
aside lhêl sh • to move it aside or out of the way, to put it back, to move it toward the fire
away xwuné m • to be away from
back up yuhá ŭ uthut backing up, going backwards
be here 'i • to be here, to be now • Also an auxiliary verb.
be there ni' • to be there, to be then • Also an auxiliary verb.
beach ca:m • to go up into the mountains, to come up from the beach
beach cuw mun • to be down by the beach
beach taḵ wut • to beach it
beach yult á î uxw • coming down from the mountains
beach î axw • to come down from the mountains, to go down to the beach
beach î axwstuxw • to take it down to the beach, to bring it down from the mountains
beat î lxwut • to beat him/her in game, to be ahead of him/her
before î lamut • to arrive before, to get there before
below î lît î up • to be down below
between xwê uthut • to go between, to be in the middle
bow q îhan • to be forward in a boat, to be in the bow, to be in the front seat
bow q îhanum • to go forward, to go to the bow, to get in the front seat
bow q îhanumstuxw • to have him/her go forward, to have them go to the bow, to have him/her get in the front seat
bring xwu'á lumstuxw • to bring him/her back
bring î uk wstuxw • to bring him/her home
Verbs: Location and Motion

**bring** m e wustuxw • to bring him/her
**bring** p uk wstuxw • to bring it up to the surface
**bring** 'ewustuxw • to bring it here
**bring** 'um í stuxw • to bring it
**canoe** nuxwulhá :lh • to go by canoe
**canoe** suñ uñ xwulh • to arrive in canoes
**canoe** suñ xwulh • to arrive in a canoe
**climb** k wi’ • to climb up (tree or stairs)
**climb** k wi’qun • to climb up the hill
**close** c imulı • to get close
**close** stuté s • to be nearby, to be close to, to be next to
**close** taxw • to be close, near
**close** t lè ut • to put or weave them close
**close** t lüç • to be close together
**close** p lhiq t • to move it closer
**come** huñ í > m í • to come
**come back** xwu’á lum • to come back, go back, return
**come here** m i ’ewu > m e wu • to come here
**come here** ’ewu • to come here
**come in** huñ ú w • to come in
**come in** nuw í lum • to come in, to go in
**come on** m i ç ilum • Come on!
**crawl** ç tem • to crawl
**dive** n uqum • to dive down into the water
**dive** yuhu n quñ • diving down
**down** x wathut • to get down, to come down
**drift** huw q w • to drift
**end** ’i’úl e x uñ • being at the end
**enter** nuw ilum • to enter, to go in
**escape** lhe w • to escape, to run away, to get cured
**face** ’asum • to face a direction
**fall overboard** quwus • to fall overboard, to fall in the water
**far** c ak w • to be far
**fast** yuxwal t um • to go by fast, to zoom by
**flee** lhe w • to flee, to be cured
**float** yuhu w q wutum • floating away, drifting
**float** p uk w • to come to the surface of the water, to float
**follow** ç e:lt • to follow him/her/it, to chase him/her/it
**follow** ç e:lt • to follow
**follow** ç e:lt • to follow
**forward** x wi wul • to come forward, to come to the front, (salmon) to go upriver
**forward** x wi wul stuxw • to have him/her come forward
**forward** ç lhan um • to go forward, to go to the bow, to get in the front seat
**forward** ç lhan • to be forward in a boat, to be in the bow, to be in the front seat
**from** shtií í • to be from a place
**front** setut • to put it in front of oneself
Verbs: Location and Motion

get lumá st • to go and get him/her
get here tecul • to get here
get off q wim • to get out, to get off
get on c ilum • to get on
get out of the way ’éli • to get out of the way, to go away
get there tus • to get there
get there xwuní’ • to get there
go nem • to go
go nem ustuxw • to take him/her
go x wte’ • to go towards
go ahead yuwá Ń thut • to go in front, to go ahead
go along nupucul • to go along
go ashore lhe:l • to go ashore
go away ta:nt • to go away from him/her, to leave him/her
go back xwu’á lum • to come back, to go back, to return (Chemainus, Nanoose)
go down xwe’ • to go down, to decrease
go down í lpi1 • to go down, to sink
go home yul á í uk w • going home
go home í ak w • to come home, to go home
go on a trip he:w u’ • to go on a trip
go on a trip he:w u’ • to go on a trip, to be away from home
go out sulx • to go outside to cool off
go out ’uł lqul • to go outside
go out of sight í e:n • to go out of sight

go over ç a:l uc • to go on the other side of the hill
go upstream tuyul • to go upstream
go upstream tuyt • to go upstream, to go north
go downhill í lupqé num • going downhill
hang shq athuñ • to be hanging down
hang q ulq • to be hung, put over
hang on s’ak wus • hanging on
hang over sel q um • hanging over, draped
here tecul • to get here
here ’istuxw • to leave it here, to keep it here
hide kwe:l • to hide oneself
hide í a nhut • to hide oneself
home huñ umut • to get home, to come home
home í ak w • to come home, go home
home í uk wstuxw • to bring them home
home ’a:m ut • to be home
hook ’ak w • to be hooked, snagged, to be hung
horizontal slhelhuq • to be horizontal, to be lying down
hung ’ak w • to be hooked, snagged, to be hung
hung up sq iq uw • to be hung up
in suñ í w • to be in, to be inside, to be indoors
in suñ í w stuxw • to have him/her inside
Verbs: Location and Motion

in the way hul˙ ulhthut • to get in the way
in the way lu˙ é lh • to get in the way
inside out shıp uÎ é :c • to be inside out
jump cí lum • to jump
land qıp ilum • to land, to alight
last lhi’a qwt • to be last one in line, to be behind him/her
lay kwthut • to make an animal go down
lay lheq • to lay down
lay lheq ut • to lay it down
lean cuň ut • to lean it against something
lean scu’cî n • to be leaning on something
lean k waň us • to lean over the side
leave huyé ’ • to leave
leave huyé ’stuxw • to take them along
leave kwe’t • to leave it, to drop it
leave shore ta:l • to leave shore, to out onto the floor in the bighouse
let go kwe’t • to let go, to drop it, to leave it alone
lie slhe1huq • to be lying down, to be horizontal
lie thiî • to lie on fabric
lift se’ • to be lifted, to be raised
line up tũ á stul • to lineup, to be side by side, to stand next to each other
line up tũ é lut • to line people up

line up tũ uň ut • to line them up, to put them side by side
lower it down xwe:t • to lower it down
middle shtetul • to be in the middle
mountain ca:m • to go up into the mountains, to come up from the beach
mountain yuţ á iuxw • coming down from the mountains
mountain i axw • to come down from the mountains, to go down to the beach
mountain i axwstuxw • to take it down to the beach, to bring it down from the mountains
move kweyuţ um • to move
move tequl • to move, to change living places
near taxw • to be close, to be near
near tsut • to get close to him/her/it
near tus • to arrive, to get near
nearby stuté s • to be nearby, close to, next to
next to stuté s • to be nearby, close to, next to
on č e’ • to land on top of
on sč uçé’ • to be on top of
on č ilum • to get on top of
out of sight i en • to go out of sight
pick up i lumá :st • to go pick him/her up
put away le’sh • to put it away
put down lheq ut • to put it down
Verbs: Location and Motion

**return** xwu’á lum • to come back, go back, return

**return** ’eµ uqt • to return it, to take it back

**ride** ’a:lh • to get on a vehicle, to get aboard

**roll over** muł č t • to roll it over, to turn it over

**shade** ēn • to be in the shade, to be out of sight

**shelter** q uluc t • to shelter him/her

**shoo** welhut • to shoo them away

**shore** lhe:l • to come to shore, to go from center to the side of the bighouse

**sink** ī lpil • to go down, to sink

**sit** xwć ēn ucum • to sit down

**sit** ’uµ ut • to sit down, to get out of bed

**sit** ’um ut • sitting down, getting out of bed

**slide** lhasum • to slip down (e.g. skirt)

**slide** quć shun • to slip, to slide

**snagged** ’a˚ w • to be hooked, snagged, to be hung

**sneak** ī lić ut • to sneak up on, to stalk

**sneak** ī liw • to sneak off, to run away

**soak** qwsut • to put it in the water

**sommersault** xwk we’lt hulí qwum • to sommersault

**space apart** lu˚ • to be spaced apart (as in knitting)

**space apart** lu˚ ut • to space it apart

**spin** sulq thut • to spin, to twirl, to go around in a circle

**spin** x wum xwi˚ á ’thut • spinning around

**stalk** ī lić ut • to sneak up on it, to stalk it

**stand** lh˚ ilush • to stand

**stay away** ’ulé ų • to stay away

**stern** ’ilé ’eq • to be aft, to be in the stern, to be in the back seat

**stern** ’ilé ’equm • to go aft, to go to the stern, to get in the back seat

**store** le’sh • to store it, to put it away

**surface** yu˚ ū ˚ ukw coming • to the surface

**surface** ˚ ukw • to come to the surface of the water, float

**sweep** ’i˚ w • to get swept away

**swim** ī icum • to swim

**take** ē i˚ ult • to take it away from someone

**take** huyé ’stuxw • to take him/her along

**take** nem ustuxw • to take him/her

**take** yukwuné :t • to take it along

**take off** me’sh • to take it off

**take out** quyé ’t • to take it out, to bring it out

**take outside** ’u˚ lqt • to take it outside

**through** clhaqw • to go through an opening

**throw away** ’i˚ wut • to throw it away
Verbs: Location and Motion

together yusq uq í p • to go together in a group
trail lhun é' • to take that road, trail, to go that way
turn around xulč thut • to turn it around
turn off i xuthut • to turn off (the road)
turn over culú w • to turn over
under hiq • to shove under, to slide under
underneath siq • to be underneath
underneath siq stuxw • to have it underneath
underneath st lpa’l we’lh • to be underneath (with weight bearing down)
underneath st lpa’l we’lh stuxw • to have it underneath with weight bearing down
underneath lpa’l wí l um • to be underneath, to go underneath
up ‘am ut • to be up
up above ciculh • to be up above
walk ’i:m uš • walking
walk ’i:ush • to walk
walk ’imushtul • to walk together
walk ’i:m shá stul • walking together
wedged xwuc • to get wedged between
where xweč • to go where • This word introduces a question.
where ’uncu • to be where • This word introduces a question.
Verbs: Nature

bark wuwá ’us • to bark
(Chemainus, Nanoose)
bark † le” u¬ s • to bark
(Nanaimo)
bark qwelœ um • (seal) to bark
bask qiquwá ’thut • basking in
the sun
blow pxwat • (whale) to blow
calm liqw • to be calm (wind), to
be smooth (water)
calm sliqwul • to be calm
(weather, water)
collapse lüm • to collapse, (land)
to erode
cool tu’m ult • to cool it off
dark lhacthut • to get dark
dark lhec • to be dark
dark tup • to be dark (Nanaimo)
dry č eyxwum • (weather) to get
dry
fall Ṽ ixwum • (leaves) falling
float Ṽ kwut • to float it, to let it
float
flood hik’ wut • to flood it, to
make a wake
flood lhuł lhuł 1q • to flood
flow lhuł w • to flow, (words) to
come out
foam pupq wá mthut • foaming
up
growl č iñ um • to growl
howl č ew um • to howl
mud ī iquł • to be muddy
open shequm • (shellfish) to
open up
rain lhunumuxw • to rain
rain č uł lshun • to pour rain
rapid č woo:m • (water) to be
rapid, swift (Chemainus,
Nanoose)
rapid č wumum • (water) to be
rapid, swift (Nanaimo)
ripple meyuqum • (water) to
ripple
ripple ye’mul’ um • (water) to
ripple
scatter ī lepuł’ um • to scatter
things, (leaves) to fall
snort shal’ q wul’ s • (seal, sea
lion) snorting
snow yiq • to snow
soak lhul q • to soak, to flood,
for river to rise, for tide to
come in
splash lhulqwuthut • to splash
spout pxwul s • (whale) to spout
sprinkle lhelutum • to sprinkle,
to drizzle
stink haqwum • to stink, to give
off an odor
swim shtem • (fish, porpoise) to
swim underwater
tide č ulquñ tu s’t hem • the
outgoing tide has turned
tide ī hem • for the tide to go out
tide yuł heł hum • the tide is
going out
tide quñ ul • for the tide to come
in
tide ququñ ul’ ~ yuququñ ul •
the tide is coming in
weather ’i’l í um ~ ’uy í lum •
to become good weather
windy č e’ l • to be windy, water
to be rough
afraid si’si’ • to be afraid, scared
ashamed $ i’x e’ • to be ashamed, embarrassed
ashamed $ i’x e’mé ’t • to be ashamed of him/her
astonish ç uq • to be astonished, to be amazed, to be shocked
astonish ç uq mé ’t • to be astonished at him/her, to be amazed at him/her, to be shocked at him/her
astonish ç uq nuxw • to manage to astonish him/her, to manage to amaze him/her, to manage to shock him/her
astonish ç q ut • to astonish him/her, to amaze him/her, to shock him/her
believe ç e lmé ’t • to believe him/her
believe ç e’ • to believe
careful la’u um uthut • to take care of oneself, to be careful, to watch out for oneself
clever scuw é t • to be clever, adept
disbelieve him î he’nt • to not believe him/her
dream qul qul uthun • dreaming
find suw ç ulhct • to find it for him/her
forget me’l q • to forget
forget me’l qmé ’t • to forget him/her
foul up tuç • to foul up, to mess up
glance p’ulq nuxw • to glance at him/her/it, to get a glimpse at him/her/it
glimpse p’ulq nuxw • to glance him/her/it, to get a glimpse of him/her/it
happy hilukw • to be happy, excited
happy hilukwmé ’t • to be happy for him/her
happy hilukwstuxw • to get him/her excited, happy
happy ’iyus • to be happy
happy ’iyusstuxw • to make him/her happy
hate qulstuxw • to hate
hear ç elhum • to hear
know statul stuxw • to know him/her/it
know tuł nuxw • to know, find out, realize
learn ta’ult • to study it, to figure it out
learn tuł nuxw • to learn it
learn tuł ut • to learn, to study, to check out, to scrutinize
like î li’t • to like it, to treasure it
like ’uy’ stuxw • to like
listen xwiyné :m • to listen
listen xwiyné :m stuxw • to get him/her to listen
lonely sul sul qw • to be lonely
Verbs: Psychology and Perception

lonely suł suł qwmé ’t • to be lonely for him/her
lonely suł suł qwnuxw • to unintentionally make him/her lonely
lonely suł suł qwstuxw • to make him/her lonely
look 1eµut • to look at him/her/it
look x lheµm • to look, to watch
look after ’akulhut • to look after it, to be very careful with it, to restore it
look down qıp asum • to look down
look down squputhumuxw • to look down
look for suwuq • to look for, to search for
lose ’uk wnuwxw • to lose him/her/it
mad i eyuq • to get mad
mad i eyuq stuxw • to make him/her mad
mad i eł iyuq • to be angry, mad
miss qwiḵ w • to miss, to make a mistake
miss ’uyq • to miss, to fail to see, to guess wrong
mistake cmulmé lum • to make a mistake, to be mixed up
mistake i uł • to make a mistake
notice siwul • to notice someone, to hear something
pity i hixwum • to pity, feel sorry, please
pity i hixwimut • to have pity on him/her
please i hixwum • please, to pity
pretend hiw lé :n uqa’ • pretending, making it up
ransack shuyq • to ransack, to search for something
recognize cpit • to recognize
recognize pitut • to recognize him/her, to figure out who he/she is
relieved xwin • to be relieved
remember heḵ w • to remember, to call to mind
remember heḵ wmé ’t • to remember him/her
remember heḵ wstuxw • to remind him/her
sad qilus • to be sad, to mourn, to be lonely
sad qilusmé ’t • to be sad for him/her
sad qilusstuxw • to make him/her sad
scared si’si’ • to get scared
scared si’si’mé ’t • to be scared of him/her
scared si’si’nuxw • to frighten him/her accidentally
scared si’si’stuxw • to frighten him/her on purpose
see lumnuuxw • to see him/her/it
show wi’ult • to show, to bring out
smart sh1he’hul • to be smart
smell haqwum • to smell bad, to stink
smell huqwuxw • to smell it
smell c-haqw • to smell an odor
sober up p ulh • to sober up, to come to
Verbs: Psychology and Perception

**sorry** ḳ hₚwimₚuṭ • to feel sorry
  for him/her
**stare** ḳ lul ḳ lulₚmuṭ • to stare at
  him/her
**startle** ḳ huₚy ḳ ḱw • to be startled,
  to be shocked
**startle** ḳ huₚy ḳ wmé ’ṭ • to be
  startled at him/her
**startle** ḳ huₚy ḳ wt • to startle
  him/her, to frighten him/her
**suspect** ḳ weₚluₚ ḱw • to suspect,
  to be suspicious, to worry
**think** xₚwₚw₁qₚₚₚₚw₁ ḱw ḱwₚuⁿ •
  thinking
**tired** kwilḥum • to be fed up, to
  be bothered, to be tired
**tired** kwilḥumé ’ṭ • to be fed up
  with him/her
**tired** lhciₚₚₚwₚmé ’ṭ • to be tired of
  him/her
**tired** lhciₚw • to be tired
**tired** ḱq ᵑₚₚuṃ • to be tired of
  waiting
**try** stitum • to try harder
**try** ḱ ḱ ḱe’ṭ • to try it, to taste a little
  bit of it
**want** s ṣ ḱli’ • to want, to like
**wish for** shitum • to wish for
Verbs: States and Processes

absorb ć uqw • to absorb, to be dry
add ć a’ • to get added
appear wi l • to appear, to come into view
appear ć i’ • to appear, to become visible
appear î humx • to pop into sight • For example, the sun through clouds.
bad qulqé l um • to have a bad thing happen, to have an accident
bang wulá lmuxw • to make banging noise by falling
bend puy • to bend (get bent)
better thuythut • to fix yourself, to train, to get better
bitter se x um • to be bitter
bloom ć eq um • to bloom
blue qwawqwuyl • turning blue
blue qwayul • to turn blue, to be pale
born kwan • to be born
break lukw • to get broken
break yâk wum • to break, to smash, (car) to break down
break î uq w • (string) to break
burn yuqw • to burn, to catch fire, to burn down
burn ć wes • to get burnt
burst î lshe x un • to burst (tire, balloon)
bury pun • to get buried
busy î het hup • to be busy
catch ć wiq w • to get caught, (rope) to get hooked or tangled
cheaper muya’ • to get cheaper
chip lhum x • to get chipped, to erode
clank yuq é tsh um • to clank, noise of a rolling object
collapse lm • to collapse, (land) to erode
collected q e pu l • to be collected, to be gathered
come off me’ • to come off
come undone yu w • to come undone, to get untied
cook q wu l • to be ripe, to cook
cook q wul q wul • to be cooked, to be burnt, to be sunburnt, to be ripe
cover î luxw • to get covered
crumble ć uq w • to crumble, to break into pieces
decrease muya’ ’t • to decrease it
decrease xwe’ • to decrease in quantity
depth î lup • to be deep
die x way • for more than one person to die
die ć ay • to die
different neč • to be different
dirty lhum x wthut • to get dirty
disappear thuxw • to disappear, to fade away
disappear î hu w • to disappear, to fade, to taper off to nothing, to lose weight
drip xwelushum • to drip
drip xwel shum • dripping
drip î hq um • to drip
drop qul um • dropping, (hair) falling out
drop qul um • to drop, drop off, (hair) to fall out
Verbs: States and Processes

drop off 'ulhé p • to slip off, to drop off, to come off
dry ç eý xwum • getting dry
dry ç uý xw • to get dry
dust p˚ wum • to make a cloud of dust or a spray of water
energetic sxwu'y í w s • to be energetic, to be full of energy, to be alert, to be on guard
enough i 1am • to be enough, to fit
fit i 1am • to be enough, to fit
flicker i lewu'q um • (light) to flicker, to spark
flicker i luvw q um • flickering
floppy slhêl p • to be floppy
full luč • (container) to be full
go out i luku wun • (light, fire) to go out
gone 'uw k w • to be all gone, to be finished off, to have run out, zero
gray xwik wul • to turn gray, to fade out
grease muxw • to get greased
grow ç isum • to grow
grow old q ilusthut • to grow old
hard timut • to do it intensely
hard i luχ w • to be hard
hot k wasthut • to get hot
hot k wes • to be hot, to get burned
hot k wel us • to be hot
imitate x wu'é • to be like, to imitate
knotted q is • to be knotted
late 'ayum • to be slow, to be late
lengthen 'athut • to lengthen it, to add more
less x wul • to be less, to be uneven
level luq • to be even, to be level
light xwu'ê :xwe' • to be lightweight
like stu'é • to be like
loose yuX w • to come loose, to come undone, to come untied
lost 'ik w • to be lost
lots quX • to be lots
mash mi'h • to get mashed
Verbs: States and Processes

match ma̱l • to be matched, to meet your match, to be even
melt yaŋ w • to melt
mix maluqw w • to get mixed in with
mix maluqwutul • to mix with each other
more č uxw • to be more, to increase
overflow ū ilum • to overflow
pop ĭ lemuŋ wum • to pop, to make a popping noise
pop ĭ lulqé ls • to pop, to spatter, (grease, fire) to sparkle
quick ’aw thut • to be quick, to be in a hurry
raw tuw  înt • to be raw, to be uncooked
ready thuythut • to get ready, to prepare oneself
ready xwusá :y • to be ready
red kwimul • to become red, to turn red
repeat qulé t • to repeat it
ripe ĭ wul • to be ripe, to cook
roll sil • to roll
rotten ĭ haŋ wum • to be rotten
rumble ĭ wayuñwum • to rumble
scatter ĭ lupš • to scatter, to spread, to spill
separate kwi’é • to get separated
shrink ĭ ulp thut • to shrink
skein shkweñ nuc • to be in skeins
slack liqw • (rope) to get slack
smell meŋ um • to smell, to give off an odor
smell peŋ hum • to smell foul, to stink (for example, a skunk)
smoke pek w • to get smoked
smoke ĭ leyuŋ um • (fire) to smoke
snap k weluŋ um • to snap, to make popping sound
soft qiqe’ • to be soft
spark pixwum • to spark
spill k wulh • to spill, to tip over
spot ĭ ulq • to spot, to stain, to become spotty
spread pukw • (dust, flour) to spread
spread ĭ lupš thut • (people) to spread out, to split up
squash muq w • to squash, to burst
squeak qeŋ ḥam • squeaking sound • Like from a door, floor, or shoe.
stop ’unux w • to stop
straight thuŋ w • to be straight, to be stretched taut
swell cxwutum • to be swollen, bloated
swell ī a:m • to swell
swell q wcum • to be swollen
tangle ĭ ulq • to get tangled, to get wrapped around
tight tuqw • (rope) to get tight
tip k whathut • to tip over
tip over ū ulẖ w • to tip over, to twist
tremble č unum • to tremble
true thu’í t • to be true
uncover tuxw • to be uncovered
untie siy ú x w • to be undone
Verbs: States and Processes

uproot ḷ wum • to be uprooted, to be pulled up
use hak w • to get used
warm quw • to be warmed, to be heated
warm ḷ lxwum • to get warm
wash ḷ huḵ w • to get washed
wet ḷ huqw • to be wet
wet ḷ huqwthá t • got wet
wet ḷ elqum • to be wet, to be soaking wet
worn out ḷ huḵ • to be worn out, to be worn down, to be burnt up, to be burnt down
wrap around ḷ iŵ • to get wrapped around something
wrinkled ḷ waḵ • to get wrinkled
'a'aní' oldsquaw (Chemainus, Nanoose)
'a'áwi oldsquaw (Nanaimo)
'a'kwut hooking it
'a'lhut honoring him/her
'a'łi slingshot
'a'xwúlmuxw couple, man and wife
'a'kw to be hooked, snagged, to be hung
'aluxut to collect it, to gather it, to select it
'alupuls apples
'a:lh to get aboard a canoe or car
'a:lhstuxw to put him/her in the car, to have him/her get in the car
'alhut to honor him/her
'alhut to look after it, to be very careful with it, to restore it
'am to call, to call for
'amust to give it to him/her, to hand it to him/her
'amut to be up, to be home, to be lazy
'amutum homesick
'anl to agree
'anlh agreeing, okay
'a:n to let him/her do it, to give him/her permission

'anúw deer fat
'apenélh ten times
'apénu ten people
'apuls apple • From English.
'apun ten
'apun 'i' kw lhxw thirteen
'apun 'i' kw lh'ecus fifteen
'apun 'i' kw nu'ca' eleven
'apun 'i' kw te'cus eighteen
'apun 'i' kw too:xw nineteen
'apun 'i' kw ìxum sixteen
'apun 'i' kw ìha'kwus seventeen
'apun 'i' kw xu'áthun fourteen
'apun 'i' kw yusélu twelve
'aqwut to soak it
'aqwut to cleanse him/her
'asum to face a direction, to face toward, to look toward
'a:t to call him/her, to call for him/her
'aiut to stretch it, to pull it (a bowstring)
'atha'qw to bake something (for example, potatoes)
'athut to lengthen it, to add more
'a'kwulhnulh to faint, to pass out
'a'wthut to be quick, to be in a hurry
'a'xwtun broom
'ayum to be slow, to be late
'ayumshun slow walker
'e'em to give something away
'e'et this here
'e'ullhqi' snakes
'eli to get out of the way, to go away
'elí’ good • This is a plural word. It refers to more than one person or thing.

'elush sister or female cousin of a man, brother or male cousin of a woman

'elulush brothers of a single woman, sisters of a single man

'e:₁htun they • Third person plural pronoun.

'emuqt to return it, to take it back

'e:ₐthu it’s me

'esxw seal

'esxw比利qun seal hair

'ěthulhct to wipe it for him/her

'ěthut to wipe it

'ěwu to come here

'ěwusılıxw to bring it here

'ěxwé’ₜ to give it to him/her, to share it with him/her, hand it to him/her

'e릭u Canada goose

'e:yt lingcod (Chemainus, Nanoose)

'e’y奚 crab (Chemainus, Nanoose)

'e’y奚alih little crabs (Chemainus, Nanoose)

'ı’ and

'ı’ to be here, to be now • Also an auxiliary verb.

'i’iłum ~ ’uyiłum to become good weather

'i’iłhe’ let’s

'i’ulexun being at the end

'i’ексls to sand

'ikchum handkerchief

'i’kses egg, eggs • From English.

'ikw to be lost

'i’kwulhct to throw it away for him/her

'i’kwut to throw it away

'i’kwutul to get separated from each other

'ilé’eq to be aft, to be in the stern, to be in the back seat

'ilé’eq ~ s’ilé’uq stern

'ilé’equm to go aft, to go to the stern, to get in the back seat

'ilé’equmstuxw to have them go aft, to have them go to the stern, to have them get in the back seat

'iluquılıxw to buy it for him/her

'iluqu to buy it

'iluquuílmun to want to buy

'iluxun end of line, beginning of line, corner

'iľa’th mouth of river

'iľuqéls to shop

'imush to walk

'imush’úlmun to want to walk

'imushné’tun visitor

'imushnuxw to manage to get him/her to walk

'imushstunámum to pretend to walk

'imushstuxw to make him/her walk

'imushtul to walk together

'imut to step on it, to put weight on it

'imuth grandchild, grandniece, grand nephew, cousin’s grandchild

'imuye’ grandchild (address form)

'imşahstul walking together
Hułqumíłum-to-English

'ì'mush walking
'ìpun apron • From English.
'ìput to brush it off
'ìput to cleanse him/her (someone who has been in mourning or ill)
'ìqwut to purify by scrubbing with cedar boughs
'ìspáwtu baking powder • From English yeast powder.
'ìstuxw to leave it here, to keep it here
'ìtut to sleep
'ìtutéwtwx hotel
'ìtutnámìt to manage to sleep
'ìtutnxw to manage to get him/her to sleep
'ìtustunásìut to pretend to sleep
'ìtustuxw to put him/her to sleep
'ìtutílwut pajamas, nightgown
'ìtúst to hold something by the middle (e.g. a baby or a sack of potatoes)
'ìtúhm to get dressed, to dress oneself, to put on clothing
'ìwátul to race each other
'ìwust to show him/her how to do something, to point to it
'ìx to get scratched
'ìxum to borrow money, to owe money
'ìxw to get swept away
'ìxwut to sweep it
'ìyágtul to trade
'ìyéqt to change it, to exchange it
'ìyus to be happy
'ìyusstuxw to make him/her happy

'ù to, of, by • Preposition introducing a place, a passive agent, or an oblique object.
'ù question particle • Used to form a yes-no question.
'ukw'ìkwiya'qw great great grandparents/children
'ukwiya'qw great great grandparent/child
'ùkwálustun needle for making nets
'ùkwnuxw to lose him/her/it
'ùkws chiton, China slipper
'ùkwént hook
'ùléý to stay away
'ùlmuct to wait for him/her
'ùlmucun to wait
'ùlê'um to gather
'ùlå'uhl to be aboard (car, boat, etc.)
'ùlélush brothers of a single woman, sisters of a single man
'ùlqéls shopping
'ùlxwilum ~ 'ùnxwilum to go canoeing
'ùlhép to slip off, to drop off, to come off
'ùlhqi’ snake
'ùlhqi’alkwlh person who sings snake song
'ùlhtun to eat
'ùlhtunásìut to manage to eat
'ùlhtunustunásìut to pretend to eat
'ùlhtunustuxw to feed him/her/it
'ùlhtuñéwtwx restaurant
'ùlhtuñúlmun to want to eat
Hułqumíłhúm-to-English

’umnuuxw to step on it (accidentally)
’umut to sit down, to get out of bed
’umutstuxw to have him/her sit, get out of bed
’umyúlht caring for him/her, giving daughter in marriage
’umímuth grandchildren, grandnieces, grand nephews, cousin’s grandchildren
’umístuxw to bring it
’umush to hunt, to go deer hunting
’umut sitting down, getting out of bed
’umutéwxw bathroom
’uncu to be where • This word introduces a question.
’unuxw to stop
’unuxwnámut to manage to stop
’unuxwnuxw to manage to get him/her to stop
’unuxwstunámut to pretend to stop
’unuxwstuxw to make him/her stop
’ún your • Second person singular possessive.
’ún… ulup your • Second person plural possessive.
’únéxw still, stopped
’únéxw mustímuxw adult, grown-up
’únwulh ~’únwelh center, middle
’únxwfl̃um ~ ’ulxwfl̃um to go canoeing
’upanamát ten pieces of stuff
’upánus ten dollars
’upánus ’i’ kw lhixwus thirteen dollars
’upánus ’i’ kw lhqacsus fifteen dollars
’upánus ’i’ kw nučus eleven dollars
’upánus ’i’ kw ta’csus eighteen dollars
’upánus ’i’ kw too:xwus nineteen dollars
’upánus ’i’ kw ḡumus sixteen dollars
’upánus ’i’ kw ḡa’kwsus seventeen dollars
’upánus ’i’ kw xuthíňus fourteen dollars
’upánus ’i’ kw yusálus twelve dollars
’upénnuc one thousand
’upénuqun ten containers
’upénuwulh ten conveyances
’upunálus ten circular objects
’usup to get finished with something
’ush oops! • Ladies say this.
’ushul to paddle
’ushulstuxw to have him/her paddle
’utlqt to take it outside
’utlqul to go outside
’uwu no, not
’uwustuxw to refuse him/her
’uwuté’ none
’uwute’stém nothing
’uwv that, and • This is a connective particle that follows adverbs or verbs and introduces a complement clause.
'uww... 'aɁ just, quite • 'uww appears before a verb or adjective and 'aɁ appears after it.

'uww hay 'aɁ alone

'uwwkʷ to be all gone, to be finished off, to have run out, zero

'uxwí small

'uxwí'nqúu little container

'uxa'y̓thínum to shave

'uuxímt to lend money

'uuxtun knife (Nanaimo), scraper

(Chemainus, Nanoose)

'uxthíñtun dipnet

'uyá:th sharp

'uyq to miss, to fail to see, to guess wrong

'uuy̓umun weaving loom

'uuy̓ good

'uuy̓álumuxw good person

'uuy̓enwus brave

'uuy̓íł̓um ~ 'i'í̓num to become good weather

'uuy̓stuxw to like

'uuy̓unup smooth ground

'uuy̓úuy̓mut beautiful, clean
ca’t to pull off a layer or covering, to split wood out of a living tree, to pull off cedar bark
ca:kw to be far
cakwula’ to bet
calá’lh to borrow, to rent
calá’lht to lend it to him/her, to borrow it, to rent it
caluqw up in the mountains, high ground
cam to go up into the mountains, to come up from the beach
caqwcuqw low tide
caxwut blowing into him/her with cupped hands
ce’ will • Future tense.
ce’cłím hopscotch
celush little hand
celuw beach
ce:lm to follow
cel to follow him/her/it, to chase him/her/it
celush hand
celumunéwtwx log house
celp you • Second person plural subject pronoun.
cexw spouse, fiancée, fiancé
c-haqw to smell an odor
c-hu núnxwulh making canoes
ci’cut parent (when speaking of someone else’s parent)
ciculh to be up above, up high, high
ciculh si’ém God, Heavenly Father
ciculh tumuxw heaven
cilhus steep
cítmuxw ~ cúcítmuxw great horned owl
ckwalus very low tide, water is way out
ckwim red
ckwimulus reddish brown
ckwshas twenty dollars
ckwush twenty
ckwushálus twenty circular objects
ckwushtamat twenty pieces of stuff
ckwusháwulh twenty conveyances
ckwushélu twenty people
ckwushélh twenty times
ckwushíqun twenty containers
cilé’em stepparent
cliaqw to go through an opening
cluhmunum stepchild
cmekwe’ funeral, to hold a funeral
cmulmélum to make a mistake, to be mixed up
cnuwułh to have, make a canoe
cpit to recognize
cputhshutun to have/make mats
cququluµ eye trouble, sore eyes
qcilqum to be thirsty
cqiñ black
Hułqumiłnuł-to-English

**cqway** green, blue • This color includes a range of blues and greens.
**cqwiqwumxw** skinny

**cqwe:ñqwoo:ñ** earache

**cset** to tell him/her to do something

**csisułu** to have a little grandparent

**cisituñ** making baskets

**csitun** to make a basket

**csusi’situñ** making a little basket

**csumen** to make an enemy

**ct** we • First person plural subject pronoun.

**ct** our • First person plural possessive pronoun.

**ctamut** what’s the matter • This word introduces a question.

**cľhuňwuluc’a** making mittens

**cľum** to jump

**cucľtmuxw ~ cľtmuxw** great horned owl

**cukwcukw** low tide

**cukwuľעquň** following behind

**culcľush** hands

**culéľ** soon

**cul’čut** parents

**culkwásun** Northwest Bay • ‘facing the water’.

**culnuxw** to catch it

**culqáma’** raspberry

**culúw** to turn over

**culčá:Ɂqwum** lizard • This is smaller than pi’šshun.

**culeclush** little hands

**culequlh** yesterday

**culuqulh** to rape, to make a fool of someone

**cũnum** to pack, to load someone’s back

**cũnutun** strap, tumpline • A strap across the forehead used to carry baskets or loads on the back.

**cun I** • First person singular subject pronoun.

**cuniňwulh** to make, have canoes

**cuńut** to lean it against something

**cusut** telling someone to do something

**cushúnun ~ chushúnun** to step on something

**cuwțelh** brother-in-law (man’s sister’s husband), son-in-law, daughter-in-law (address form)

**cuw mún** to be down by the beach

**cxwat** to blow into him/her with cupped hands, to give artificial respiration to him/her

**cxwemut** to propose to him/her

**cxwiľw** grey

**cxwutum** to be swollen, bloated

**cyuwun** to chant, to dance in the bighouse
Hulqumí'um-English

ča:luc to go on the other side of the hill
čaqwa' skunk cabbage
čawutul to help each other
če’ to land on top of
čećuxw to be quiet, to shut up
čećwi’ little dish, little bowl
čećwi’tuñ little dish
čelhum’ to hear
čemtuñ bare rocky mountain
čewut to help him/her
čeći’ china (dishes), clam or oyster shell
čeći’ešun white-winged scoter • ‘shells on wing’.
čeći’ten ~ čeći’tun big dish, platter
čexwul to be quiet, to get quiet, to shut up, to keep quiet
čexwulståxw to tell him/her to shut up
čeyxwum (weather) to get dry
če:yu wife or husband of deceased brother or sister
če’yaxwum getting dry
čि’ult to take it away from someone
čि’ut ~ či’t to thank him/her
čि’utúlmun ~ či’túlmun to want to thank him/her
čilum to get on top of
čimul’ to get close
čisum to grow
či:t ~ či’ut to thank him/her
či:túlmun ~ či’utúlmun to want to thank him/her
čiyáyu twins
čiyutul ~ či’tul to thank each other
člhâ’ bird lice
člhíwalunťul playmate
člhtuyuwulh fellow racing canoes
člwulmuxw fellow First Nations people
čdhxem mourners
čqut to astonish him/her, to amaze him/her, to shock him/her
čqwaqwa red-winged blackbird
čqwalstun fork
čqwat to pierce it, to poke it
čqwe’lhtun wooden needle used to lace bullrushes
čqwecus to get a thorn, sliver, or splinter in the hand
čqwunut to punch him/her, to hit him/her with fist
čsey fir (Douglas-fir) wood
čtem to crawl
ču hearsay, I’m told • Evidential particle indicating secondary source information.
čulf’čućiwi’ little dishes, little shells
čulqun tu sthem the outgoing tide has turned
čulećiwi’ little dishes
čuléwi’ dishes
Hułqumi’um-to-English

çuµf₁ thin
çuµ¢uyf’ ant
çuµšáythun jaw
çuµush herring roe
çuµut to put it in the mouth
çuunum to tremble
çuq to be astonished, to be amazed, to be shocked
çuqmé’t to be astonished at him/her, to be amazed at him/her, to be shocked at him/her
çuñuxw to manage to astonish him/her, to manage to amaze him/her, to manage to shock him/her
çuqw to absorb, to be dry
çuqwula’ traditional ball game
çuqw to be pierced, to get shot, to be stuck
çuqwulstun brooch, pin
çuqwshén to get a thorn, sliver, or splinter in the foot
çusçuscí spider, spiderweb
çusqun golden eagle
çutum sapsucker, woodpecker
çu†qw to crumble, to break into pieces
çu†wílum Tzouhalem
çuwtun assistant, helper
çuwxw to be more, to increase
çuwxwle’ sometimes
çuytun girdle, corset
çuýće:yu wives or husbands of deceased brothers and sisters
çuýxw to get dry
çuýxwt to dry it
çuýxwthut to dry oneself
çuýxwuls to dry
çuwat to add more to it
çxemun chest
Hulqumínum-to-English

**ch**

ch you • Second person singular subject pronoun.

chekwut ~ chekut jacket • From English.

cheymun Chinese person • From English Chinaman.

chichkun chick

chikmun iron, steel, knitting needle • From Chinook Jargon ‘metal, money’.

chikmun shelh railroad, railroad tracks • From Chinook Jargon chikmun ‘metal, money’.

chqun file

chuchí’œu mink

chuchuí’œu’h hiccupping

chukun chicken • From English.

chukuns chicken, chickens • From English.

chukuñëwtxw chicken coop

chulchus soldier, soldiers • From English.

chumux pitch, chewing gum

chushúnum ~ cushúnum to step on something

chuymunúlwut denim jeans • This is from chuymun ‘Chinaman’ because the Chinese wore denim work clothes.

chxwunum to talk about someone

**čh**

čhukwš to fry, to get fried

čhukwšels to fry

čhukwšt to fry it

**f**

fesuns ~ pesuns ring-necked pheasant • From English.

flench French person • From English.
Hulqumínum-to-English

h

ha’put deer (Nanaimo) • This is an old word.
ha’xwthut to steam bathe, to use a sweat lodge
hakw to get used
hakwush to use it, to wear it
hanuñ humpback salmon (Nanaimo)
ha:ñ humpback salmon (Chemainus, Nanoose)
haputí~haputu¬ cricket
haqwum to smell bad, to stink, to give off an odor
hasut to blow on it
hay to be finished, to be done
hay ce:p  qa’ thank you • Said to more than one person.
hay ch  qa’ thank you • Said to one person.
hayuqun to finish eating
hayulúq wave
haywa’qw chief
he’e yes
hehuwt little rat
hekw to remember, to call to mind
hekwmé’t to remember him/her
hekwstuxw to remind him/her
he:ñut humming a lullaby to him/her
hesum to sneeze

he’hum to breathe
hewt rat
he:wu’ to go on a trip, to be away from home
he’yum to bake bread, to prepare dough and bake it
hikwut to rock it (for example, a baby in a cradle)
hi:kwut to heave together, to pull together
hi:kwut to flood it, to make a wake
hilukw to be happy, excited
hilukwmé’t to be happy for him/her
hilukwstuxw to get him/her excited, happy
hilum to fall, to tumble
hilum qa’ waterfall
himát costume
himłheń to not believe him/her
hiq to shove under, to slide under
hith long time
hiwulténuñ fishing with a rod and reel
hiwustun escort for dancer
hi:wusum to bring attention to oneself
hiwlénuqa’ pretending, making it up
hiwqweluqw fair wind, breeze along the water
hi:yét telling stories about him/her
huléluñ houses
hulí to be alive
hulíqw suitcases, handbags
hulít to heal him/her
hulítun healer
Hulqumíl̓num̓-to-English

hulíḵwtun blankets
hulqulhthut to get in the way
hulcit to fill in a hole
hulíq‘ul easy
hulqumíl̓num̓ Halkomelem
huménum weakened • Referring, for example, to a canoe or a roof.
humun hammer • From English.
humá pigeon, rock dove
humémuńu little offspring, little sons, little daughters
humí > ní to come
humna’tul to be parent and child
hunumut to get home, to come home
hunúw to come in
huqéls to bake
huqwnuxw to smell it
huwałum to play
huwałumétxw play area, playhouse, playroom
huwałumstuxw to play with him/her
huqw to drift
huỳe to leave
huỳeʼstuxw to take him/her along
huỳeʼúlmun to want to leave
huỳfnus teeth
huỳxwule’ eagles
huỳéwulh goodbye • This is a compound of huỳé’ ‘leave’ and wulh ‘already’.
huỳqw fire
huỳqwí: light, car headlight (Nanaimo)
huỳqwóo: light, car headlight (Chemainus, Nanoose)

huỳqwuthut to have a fever
huỳtun weapon, tool

ka: car • From English car.
kapi coffee • From English.
kapóo coat • From Chinook Jargon, from French la capote.
kekupóo little coat
kesulinétxw gas station
kiks cake • From English.
klikus cracker, crackers • From English.
klips grape, grapes • From English.
kool ~ kwool gold • From English.
kulupóo coats
kumpóoc boots • From English gumboots.

kwa’ to pull loose, to come off
kwa’kwsuń little star
kwa’kwuxwcum knocking
Hułqumíłhun̓-to-English

kwa’tul to divorce, to separate
kwaḵwuxwcuµn knocking at the door
kwaṁucun Quamichan
• ‘hunchback’.
kwa:n corn • From English.
kwan to be born
kwasun star
kwatu quarter • From Chinook Jargon, from English.
kwaxwut to knock on it
kwcut to shout at him/her, to correct or command him/her
kwe’cust to let go of hands, to drop hands
kwe’t to let go, to drop it, to leave it alone
kwecum to scream
kwe:l to hide oneself
kwe:t to drop it, to let it go
kwefnut to have sex
kweye’uc elk
kweyulus tomorrow
kweyuxum to move
kweyłupuñ hiding something, storing something
kweyłthutu shxwuxwá’us thunderstorm • ‘The thunder is stirring.’
kwi’č to get separated
kwí’kwumluxw Bush Creek area, Ivy Green Park • ‘little root’
kwi’txulhp dogwood
kwikwumálus reddish brown
kwikwumluxw little root
kwil quail • From English.
kwilhum to be fed up, to be bothered, to be tired
kwilhumé’t to be fed up with him/her
kwilhumnuxw to bother him/her unintentionally
kwilhumstuxw to bother him/her
kwimul to become red, to turn red
kwintul to fight
kwishut to name it (Nanaimo)
kwookw to cook • From English.
kwookwétuxw kitchen
kwookwt to cook it
kwool ~ kool gold • From English.
kwoolálus orange • From ‘gold-colored’.
kwoon̓ns to grab hold
kwsu the (remote) • Article used with feminine nouns that are distant in time (including deceased persons) or hypothetical. This is also used to introduce clauses.
kwthe’y that (out of sight) • Article used with plain nouns (that is, nouns that are not feminine singular nouns).
kwthu the (out of sight) • Article used with plain nouns (that is, nouns that are not feminine singular nouns).
kwthut to make an animal go down
kwucmín deer hoof rattle
kwucmínshun deer hoof rattle worn on dancers’ legs
kwukwátlshun long-legged crab
kwukwi’mluxw roots
kwukwmé’t to cook for him/her
kwulála’ulhp alder

kwúcín "deer hoof rattle worn on dancers’ legs"
Hułqumíłłum-to-English

kwulush to shoot, to sting
kwulushnámut to shoot oneself accidentally
kwulusht to shoot it
kwulushtut to shoot oneself
kwumluxw ~ kwumuluxw root
kwumíhcus wrist
kwumíhnuc hipbone
kwumíhuéłnuñ elbow
kwunéłum shell rattle used by masked dancers
kwunnnum to get taken, to get grabbed
kwunnuxw to grab him/her/it, to catch up to him/her/it, to get him/her/it
kwunshutun ~ shkwunshutun ~ shkwunshun lantern, torch
kwunucust to take hands, shake hands
kwunucustul to hold hands
kwunulhct to take it for him/her
kwunut to take him/her/it, to grab it, to catch it
kwunutúlmun to want to take it
kwuñá’custulí holding hands
kwuñíwís initiator
kwushóo pig, bacon • From Chinook Jargon, from French le cochon.
kwushoo’éwtxw pigpen, pigshed
kwuxwcum to knock
kwuxwmun deer hoof
kwuytłucsum to knit
kwuył to get stirred

kwushoo’éwtxw pigpen, pigshed
kwuxwcum to knock
kwuxwmun deer hoof
kwuytłucsum to knit
kwuył to get stirred

' a c c c e h i k k w w l ì l h m m n ò o p p q q w q w s s t i t t h t h u w w w x w x w y y
Hułqumíłhúm-to-English

\( \mathbf{kw} \)

\( \mathbf{kw} \) a, some • Indefinite article.
\( \mathbf{kw} \sim \mathbf{kwu} \) the (remote) • Article used with plain nouns (that is, nouns that are not feminine singular nouns) that are distant in time (including deceased persons) or hypothetical. This is also used to introduce clauses.

\( \mathbf{kwaluxw} \) dog salmon
\( \mathbf{kwamkwum} \) strong, fit, healthy
\( \mathbf{kwant} \) porpoise, dolphin
\( \mathbf{kwanus} \) to lean over the side
\( \mathbf{kwasthut} \) to get hot
\( \mathbf{kwatlka} \) saltwater
\( \mathbf{kwayukw} \) to troll
\( \mathbf{kwelx} \) to butcher, to clean fish
\( \mathbf{kwe:c} \) dogfish
\( \mathbf{kwe:kwłu} \) little mouse
\( \mathbf{kwe:kwulu’kw} \) suspicious
\( \mathbf{kwelu} \) to suspect, to be suspicious, to worry
\( \mathbf{kwelu} \) to be hot
\( \mathbf{kwelhuqum} \) to snap, to make popping sound
\( \mathbf{kwes} \) to be hot, to get burned
\( \mathbf{kwesut} \) to burn it
\( \mathbf{kwetx} \) rattling it
\( \mathbf{kwetxumnu} \sim \mathbf{xw’kwetxúmnu} \) rattlesnake
\( \mathbf{kwelu} \) mouse
\( \mathbf{kwe’y} \) to be hungry, to get hungry

\( \mathbf{kw} \) to climb up (tree or stairs)
\( \mathbf{kw’qun} \) to climb up the hill
\( \mathbf{kw’xw} \) chewing gum, balsam or pine pitch
\( \mathbf{kwic} \) to butcher, to clean fish
\( \mathbf{kwicut} \) to butcher it, to clean it (fish)
\( \mathbf{kwikwlle} \) little stomach, belly
\( \mathbf{kwikwulshun} \) fishing line
\( \mathbf{kwikwulháthut} \) rocking or tipping (canoe)
\( \mathbf{kwin} \) how many
\( \mathbf{kwine} \) how many times
\( \mathbf{kwini:nu} \) how many people
\( \mathbf{kwinulus} \) how many circular objects
\( \mathbf{kwinumát} \) how many pieces of stuff
\( \mathbf{kwinuqun} \) how many containers
\( \mathbf{kwinus} \) how many dollars
\( \mathbf{kwinuwulh} \) how many conveyances
\( \mathbf{kwineéwtxw} \) how many buildings, rooms
\( \mathbf{kwiyé} \) to stop him/her/it
\( \mathbf{kwiyук} \sim \mathbf{kwaxukw} \) fishhook
\( \mathbf{kwilhast} \) to pour water on him/her
\( \mathbf{kwilhathut} \) to tip over
\( \mathbf{kwilhels} \) to pour it (liquid)
\( \mathbf{kwilhet} \) to pour it (liquid)
\( \mathbf{kwookwiyukw} \) fishing hook
\( \mathbf{kwooyukw} \sim \mathbf{kwiyukw} \) fishhook
\( \mathbf{kwsayuthun} \) to burn mouth
\( \mathbf{kwic} \sim \mathbf{kwsuc} \) trout
\( \mathbf{kwshem} \) to count
\( \mathbf{kweshet} \) to count it
\( \mathbf{kwucá:lhcu} \) shark
Hułqumínum-to-English

˚wu˚wá¬utuµ to have diarrhea
˚wulç to dry herring by smoke or
by sun
˚wulí˚wsuc little trouts
˚wuluqun bluff, cliff, bare
mountainside, very large flat
rock
˚wu˚w áw skin
˚wu˚w˚w˚l˚utum leather
˚wu˚lw stomach, belly
˚wulh to spill, to tip over
˚wu˚hn˚utust to give him/her a
drink
˚wu˚hn˚uxw to spill it accidentally
˚wum˚ut to raise him/her, to rear
him/her
˚wu˚n˚áls flint
˚wu˚scus to burn hand
˚wu˚s˚nxw to burn it accidentally
(live thing)
˚wu˚ss˚hun to burn foot
˚wu˚yu˚cun grizzly bear
Hułqumíñuł-to-English

1

la’thun plate
lałumuthut to take care of oneself, to be careful, to watch out for oneself
lamuxwum to make a rumbling sound
le’cus cedar root basket used for storage
le’sh to store it, to put it away
lełum house
lełumélh babysitter, day care
le:lwsus benches, sleeping platforms
lem liquor • From Chinook Jargon, from English rum.
lemut to look at him/her/it
lemułutun watchman
leméwxw liquor store
leخněwxw drugstore, pharmacy
le:yqsun village on Valdez Island • ‘fir-bark point’.
li’l salmonberry
lila’ulhp salmonberry bush
lilóot railroad train • From English railroad.
lilóot: shełh railroad • From English railroad.
lilum little house
liłutém desk, little table
liłxwtnú little blanket
li:mus April • ‘month of the sandhill crane’.
liqw to be calm (wind), to be smooth (water)
liqw (rope) to get slack
lisék sack, bag • From Chinook Jargon, from French le sac.
liyám the devil • From French le diable.
luc (container) to be full, to get full
luć tu lhqeİć full moon
lučluć high tide
lućut to fill it
luhél to play the bonegame
luklí key • From Chinook Jargon, from French le clé.
lukw to get broken
lukwát to break it (in two)
lukwcsus to break finger, hand
lukwéxun to break arm
lukwín cross
lukwínus to break collarbone
lukwnuxw to break it
lukwshén to have a broken foot
lukwshun to break one’s foot
lukwúluwulh to break ribs
lukwuwí’c ~ xwlukwuwí’c to break back
lulíwtun blankets
luluć yellow • From ‘dull oregon-grape’.
lulučulhp Oregon-grape (dull)
lulusék sacks
lulutém tables
lumé’shutun brace, foot brace
lumé’t to kick it
Hułqumíłłuł-to-English

lumlumkwulé’cu’ elk • This is an old word.
lumnuxw to see him/her/it
lumstunuq to put on show, to exhibit
lumutóó sheep • From Chinook Jargon, from French le mouton.
lumutóol’qun wool
lum to collapse, (land) to erode
lupát cup • From Chinook Jargon, from French le pot.
lupén hoe, shovel • From French la pelle ‘shovel, spade’.
luplá:sh board • From Chinook Jargon, from French la planche.
luplút priest • From Chinook Jargon, from French le prêtre.
lupyóos hoe • From French la pioche ‘mattock, pickaxe’.
luq to be sold
luq to be even, to be level
luqélh to get in the way
luqwú suitcase, handbag
luqwut to gulp it down
luqwú’ ~ sluqwú’ reed mat
lushán shawl • From French le châle.
lutém table • From French la table.
luwén oats • From French l’avoine.
luwuʃ rib • This also refers to ribs on canoes and boats.
lux to be spaced apart (as in knitting)
luxut to space it apart
luxwtun blanket
luxwut to cover it
luxwuthut to cover oneself

'a c c h c e h i k k w ñ l h m m n o o p q q w s s t t th th t 1 u w w x w x w y y

125
**Hulqumínum-to-English**

1h

1hacthut to get dark
1hákw to fly
1halus smelt
1halhu˚kw airplane • ‘flying’.
1hap to eat soup
1haquthut to lie down
1haqwut to tap it, to pat it
1hasum to slip down (e.g. skirt)
1ha˚tuqwum to snore
1halu’ fishing with a rod and reel
1hciwsme˚t to be tired of him/her
1hcïwsnuxw to unintentionally tire him/her out
1hcïwsstuxw to tire him/her out
1hcïw to be tired
1hcet cover
1hcïmun comb
1hcunup to disk
1hcïhumux to chew gum
1hcïhumux chewing gum
1he’ do! • The particle is added after a verb in order to make a polite command.
1he’xt to serve it (food), to dish it up, to lay it on a plate
1hec to be dark, to be dusk
1hec‡un beater to pound fuller’s earth into goat’s wool
1he:1 to come to shore, to go to ashore, to go from center to the side of the bighouse
1helutum to sprinkle, to drizzle
1hel‰sh to move it aside or out of the way, to put it back, to move it toward the fire
1hel˚tum drizzling
1hequm to whisper
1heq to lay down
1hequt to lay it down, to put it down
1hethul smart, annoying
1hethut to joke with him/her
1he˚w to escape, to flee, to run away, to get cured
1he˚wu˚m seawater black mussel
1he˚wu˚t to cure him/her
1he‡u˚nt to rub medication on him/her, to give him/her medicine
1heyxt to eat it
1he˚y that (out of sight) • Article used with feminine singular nouns.
1hi’˚qwt to be last one in line, to be behind him/her
1hi˚c to get cut, to get sliced
1hi˚c˚q˚wum to get a haircut
1hi˚ca’˚wuØe˚twxw barbershop
1hi˚cut to cut it, to slice it
1hi˚kw to graze, to just hit the edge
1hi˚kwu˚t to hook it
1hil˚h˚kw to be in a hurry
1hi˚‡us canoe stroke used to pull canoe sideways towards shore
1hiput to strip them (hops or berries)
lhishut to tear it with the teeth, to bite it off
lhixw three
lhixw nećuwuc three hundred
lhixwétxw three buildings, rooms
lhixwuqun three containers
lhixwus three dollars
lhiźwum' slippery
lnimulh it's us
lhqelé moon
lhqet to attach, to join together
lhquńutun anchor, piling, sinker
lhqut to sew it on, to baste it
lhqacsus five dollars
lhqećsuqun five containers
lhqecus five
lhqećcus nećuwuc five hundred
lhqećcusálus five circular objects
lhqećcuwulh five conveyances
lhqećcuwtxw five buildings, rooms
lhqet wide
lhqecśelu five people
lhqecśelh five times
lhqecsułhshá'us fifty dollars
lhqecsułhshé' fifty
lhqecsułhshéfiqun fifty containers
lhqecumát five pieces of stuff
lhqwuć to wet it
lhsuq half, half-dollar
lhsućmátt nickel • 'half a dime'.
lhńet to flip it (with your fingers), flick it
lu the (out of sight) • Article used with feminine singular nouns.
lhućcus to cut hand, finger
lućmun sawdust
lućshun to cut foot, leg
lućtun saw
luťuktun gaff hook • A hook on a pole used to move large fish.
lhulqwhut to splash
lhulqwuńxut to dip it partly in the water
lhultun bailer
lhulhúlq to flood
lhulq to soak, to flood, for river to rise, for tide to come in
lhulhuqm whispering
lhumće to get chipped, to erode
lhumčéls to pick (berries, fruit, vegetables)
lhumčélsńamut to manage to pick
lhumčélsstuxw to send him/her picking
lhumćt to pick it
lhumłhumuluć Clem Clem
lhumuxw to rain
lhumuxwułwut ~
lhumuxwułwut raincoat
lhumųxwthut to get dirty
luń to weave
luń to take that road, trail, to go that way
lhuptun eyelash, eyelid
 lhupxnuwx to blink one's eye, to close one's eyes
lhupqwt to boil it
lhupįt to slurp it up
luńfstun button
luquńle moonlight
luquńt to whisper to him or her
Hulqumíum-to-English

lhúnuc hindquarter of a deer or other animal
lhúqus seaweed, laver
lhúqw to be wet
lhúqwñuxw to splash it, to get it wet
lhúqwthát got wet
lhúqwcmum to clap one’s hands, to applaud, to cheer
lhúqwcmumstuxw to make him/her clap hands
lhút¡thút to shiver, to tremble
lhút to flick it, to flip it, to lightly skim it
lhútjít to heat it up, to warm it up
lhútumun herring rake
lhuthnuc cormorant
lhuthlhuθh comical person
lhúwθíthe’ to be undressed, to be naked
lhúwθíthe’um to undress, to get undressed
lhúwθíthe’umstuxw to undress him/her
lhúwθúlhne’ day before yesterday
lhuxwmat three pieces of stuff
lhuxwulhshá’us thirty dollars
lhuxwulhshé’ thirty
lhuxwulhshí’uqun thirty containers
lhuxw to flow, (words) to come out
lhwxet who (Chemainus, Nanoose)
  • This word introduces a question.
lhwxet ’álu whoever (Chemainus, Nanoose)
  • This phrase introduces a question.
lhwxulup it’s you (plural)
Hułqumíłłum-to-English

ma’aqw duck, waterfowl
ma’aqwallh duckling
machus match, matches • From English.
malé’qwe’ Indian Burial Island, Nanaimo I.R. #6 • ‘graveyard’
malumchus little matches
maluqw to get mixed in with
maluqwut to mix it
maluqwutul to mix with each other
malxwa’qwum to put oil in hair
malsum cranberry • Some speakers say this is a large, round marsh blueberry.
mamchus little match
mamu sand crayfish, mud shrimp
maqwum swamp
matut to splay it, to prop it up, to spear it
matl to be up against trouble, to be possessed, to be matched, to meet your match, to be even
malututhut to get revenge
mawuch deer • From Chinook Jargon.
me’ dad (address form, endearment form)
me’ grandfather (address form, endearment form)
me’ to come off
me’kwulh to get injured
me’kwulh to get hurt or injured
mesh to take it off
me’shénum to take one’s shoes off
me’shi’qwum to take one’s hat off
me’xwulhp Labrador tea bush
mecuñ testicles
melq to forget
mełqme’t to forget him/her
melu bait
melum to bait a hook, to put on bait
meluxulh Malahat mountain
meñi: ~ miñi: little blue grouse
meñiy‘ daddy (address form)
meñstfmxw Little People • These little mischief makers are said to make trees fall near you.
meñulhu people at the dance
meñuñu children
men father
meñ weak
meqe’ snow
mequshun qwlheýshun snowshoe
meñum to smell, to give off an odor
meyuqum (water) to ripple
milhéwtxw winter dance house
milhu to dance in the bighouse
milhuwutum dance costume or garment
mimâe’ February • The name means ‘little child’ since February is the shortest month.
mimâe’ little offspring, little son, little daughter
mímé:n weakling
mímmi:t ~ memi:t little blue grouse
mímiyé’ grandchild, grandniece, grand nephew, cousin’s grandchild (address form)
mímnunkí monkey, little monkey • From English.
mímuqw little duck, duckling
miq to be stuck into something
mit dime • From Chinook Jargon, from English bit as in two bits.
mi:ň blue grouse
mi:ňh to get mashed
mi:ňut to crush it, to mash it (berries, potatoes)
мол sledge hammer • From English maul.
moolu mill • From French le moulin.
moosmus cow, beef • From Chinook Jargon.
moosmus’éwtxw cowshed
moosmusállh calf
mukwéls haystack
mukwut to hit him/her with the ball
mukwut to pile it (hay)
mukwut to bend his/her head to his/her knees
mukw all
mukwut to pick it up
mukwut to take it all
mulímsuqw little crabs (Nanaimo)
mulstímuqw people
muluc ~ smuluc horsefly
mulxw to get greased
mulxw to oil it, to massage it with oil
mulýítul to get married
mulèt to roll it over, to turn it over
muíqw uvula, fish heart
mulul soft, fluffy
mumuñus little rocks, small rocks, round objects
mumuñélh caterpillar • This black and gold caterpillar turns into a butterfly.
munáya’lh doll
muñus tu ciculh si’ém Jesus Christ, son of God
muñu child, offspring
meqmuqé’ snowy owl
muqsun nose
muq to get full of food
muqá’th gift of leftover food for departing guests
muqá’thut to fill oneself with food
muqum to swallow
muqunuthuñ ~ muqúnutun pole • Pole for hanging lamp on while pitlamping.
muqut to swallow it
muqw thick, big around
muqw to squash, to burst
muqwut to squash it, to stomp on it
mustímuwx person, human
musun gall, gall bladder
musuqw crab (Nanaimo)
mushčun louse, head lice
mutóoliyu’ Victoria • From English.
muťëxut to fold, bend arm, bend a branch down
muǐmũti springy
muňhé’um to mash
muňhëls to mash
muňhuhl pus, infection
muňhuhlqíwi’uc deer fly, tick, wood tick
muǐlél to pass out, to faint, to be knocked out
muǔxwuyé’ navel, belly button
muyá’ to get cheaper
muyá’t to decrease it
muyuqwa’ ~ smuyuqwa’ ladybug

m’

měwustuxw to bring him/her
mǐ ~ huũfí to come
mǐ ’ewu > mewu to come here
mǐ ċilum Come on!
mǐ Kwahusum tu sunsháthut sunrise • ‘The sun is coming up.’
Hułqumíłłum-to-English

n

na’ut that there
na:Í fat person
namut kwu you’re welcome
namut yuxw you’re welcome •
This is an older form.
nanum to talk, converse, have a discussion
nanum to take his/her side, to defend him/her, give permission, to let him/her do it
nanum to talk, converse, have a discussion
apus cape
naqw to sit on something dirty or nasty
nas to be fat, to be chubby, to be obese
nast to fatten it up, to oil it, to put oil on it
navw spouse (informal term, address form)
ne’ullh it’s them
neć to be different
nećuwc one hundred
nećutxwum to visit
nećuxwulh one conveyance
neń to go
nemustuxw to take him/her
net to name it (Chemainus, Nanoose)
netulh early morning

ni’ to be there, to be then • Also an auxiliary verb.
ni’ yes, it is
nikw aunt, uncle, parent’s cousin (address form)
nikwiye’ aunt, uncle, parent’s cousin (address form)
ilh it’s him/her/it
niwut to advise him/her, to correct him/her, to teach him/her
nu I beg your pardon • Used when you can’t hear a person and you want them to repeat.
ny my • First person singular possessive.
nucim why • This word introduces a question.
nuca’ one
nuca’álus one circular object
nuca’mat one piece of stuff
nucaqun one container
nuçéxw once
nuçus one dollar
nuçuwmxw different people, stranger
nuçutxw one building, one room
nupucul to go along
nuqum to dive down into the water
nuqumnámut to manage to dive
nuqw to fall asleep, to oversleep
nu’s nurse • From English.
nuwu it’s you
nuwunt to will it to him/her
nuwxlam to come in, to go in, to enter
nuwxnuc to pay, to pay back
Hułqumíłhūm-to-English

nuwunct to pay, to pay him/her back
nuwúyulh to give advice
nuxwulhá:lhlh to go by canoe
Hu̱lq̓umílm̓-to-English

pałutun sails, rags
papuq̓w moldy
paqw mold
pas to get hit by something thrown or dropped
pasut to hit him/her/it with a thrown object
pashuluqw yellow cedar
pa:t to blow it
patun sail, rag
pa:yt to bend it
payu beer • From English.
pek̓w to get smoked
pek̓wut to heat it up
pe:l̓th turkey vulture
pene’ulhp vine maple
pes pear • From English.
pestun United States, American • From Chinook Jargon, from English Boston.
pesuns ~ fesuns ring-necked pheasant • From English.
pethut to spread it out (blanket, cloth)
pethum to smell foul, to stink (for example, a skunk)
peyčtun fishing rod, casting rod
pi’átulh to hunt fowl
pi’kwun roasting stick, sticks for barbecuing
pi’pi’č’xuñum having arms akimbo (elbows out and hands on hips)
pi’tshun ~ pupi’tshun lizard
pipu paper, form • From Chinook Jargon, from English.
pipuḵwuthut to brush oneself
pi:q ~ pi:yuq nighthawk
piq̓ut to pick the outside in the bongame, to guess both ways
pish cat (Nanaimo, Nanoose) • From Chinook Jargon pishpish.
pishúqun cat fur
pitut to recognize him/her, to figure out who he/she is
pixwum to spark
pi̱xwut to brush it down, to dust it off
pi:yuq ~ pi:q nighthawk
pkwum to make a cloud of dust or a spray of water
plhet thick
plhetshun thick foot
plhutnuc thick area
poo’ult ~ poo̱lut boats
pookw book • From English.
pool bull • From English.
poolut ~ poo’ult boats
poops kitten
poopt little boat
poos cat • From Chinook Jargon.
poot boat • From English boat.
poote’wtxw boathouse
pqwat to smash it, to crush it into powder
pqwe’um to break some off, to take a little piece
Hułqumínum-to-English

pqwicun ~ pqwucun sand
pshut to spit it (medicine, something chewed)
pte̱m to ask
pte̱mut to ask him/her
pukw (dust, flour) to spread
pulóo’ps small cats
pulupf’tshun lizards
pun to get buried
puné’q geoduck, January
punéluxuth Penelakut, Kuper Island • ‘buried edge’.
punulhc̱ut to plant it for him/her
punut to bury it, to plant it
punxwé:m May • ‘time of the camas’.
punxwémun May • ‘time of the camas’.
punúm to plant, to sow
pupf’tshun ~ pi’tshun lizard
pupsíwut ball game • Game of throwing the ball over the house, Annie Over.
pupsíwutul socking a ball to each other
pupu pepper • From English.
puputhína skunk
puqw to break something up
puténun to sail
putuném sailing
putshshutun small carpet, footmat
puy to bend (get bent)
pxwat (whale) to blow
pxwuš (whale) to spout
pxwu’yqsun sand fly

'a c e ch echikkw l lh m m oo pq q qqw s sh t th tl u w x x w y y
Hulqumí through English

pa’thuś cradle board
palët to stick it together, to glue it together
pám to swell
pamshun swollen foot
pąpuqwum beer
pe’ indeed, I’m certain • Evidential particle indicating certainty.
pe’t to skim cream off milk
pep’q white • This is a plural form used to refer to a group of white things.
peqm to bloom
peṭh to get sewn
peṭhuṭ to sew it
peḥluṭ to rub it
peḥluṭ to feel it, to touch it
pi’pi’ás waxberry, snowberry
pičt coal, charcoal (Nanaimo)
plum to overflow
pisuē cone of tree, for example, pine
pixwum (leaves) falling, fall, autumn
pkwut to float it, to let it float
plhiṭ to move it closer
pqi’qw white-headed
pqulwut goat’s wool blanket
pqulquń mountain goat, goat’s wool
pqwaśw hazelnut

pthunuptun carpet, floorspread, picnic blanket
pthulmuxw to milk (a cow)
pthuné’ulhp juniper
pučt coal, charcoal (Chemailus, Nanoose)
pukw to come to the surface of the water, to float
pukwámmut to manage to come to the surface
pukwstuxw to bring it up to the surface
pukwten buoy, float
puli’ tree bark
puli’t to glue it together, to stick it together
pułqunuxw to glance at him/her/it, to get a glimpse at him/her/it
pulh to sober up, to come to
pulhqw to tip over, to twist
pulhqwucus to sprain wrist
pulhqwshun to sprain ankle, foot
pulhqwthut to sprain something
púpá:m bread, yeast bread
pūpá:m suplľl bread, loaf of bread, yeast bread • ‘rising or swelling bread’.
pūpqwámthut foaming up
pūpúkw floating
puq white
pūqulénuxw September • This refers to the changing colors.
pūhtun needle
puwi’ flounder
puwit to patch it
puyil to be squeezed
pxwulhp ~ ixwulhp oak
Hu̱ḻq̱uḻq̱um- to- English

qa’ water
qa’qa’ to drink
qa’qa’stuxw to give him/her a drink
qa’úlhaq̓a broth, for example, chicken broth
qa’um watery
qa:lmuxw ~ sqa:lmuxw milk (Nanaimo)
qałum to get water, to pack water, to dip a container in liquid
qałuñułq̓um̓ swearing
qa:n̓lı̱p arbutus
qaqthut babyish
qe’is new, recent
qe’is ’áltawhile
qe’quñuñuq̓ little thief
qeluc to spin (wool)
qeluñuñuq̓ thieves
qelq̓ wild rose
qelq̓ul̓h̓p̓ wild rose bush
qemut to bend it
qeñ̓ to steal, to rob
qe̱ baby
qe̱um̓ calm spot in the water
qe̱uñ̓ housepost in bighouse
qe̱yuñ̓ little mink (as trickster in stories)
qethuí̱lp̓ ocean spray
qethuxw shaft of a fishing spear

qethq̓um squeaking sound • Like from a door, floor, or shoe.
qewthé̱wtxw root cellar
qewum to rest
qeyu̱x mink (as trickster in stories)
qi’qe’ to be soft
qi’q̓tu̱m̓ás to play a traditional ball game
qi’xun̓é’tun shadow
qilus to be sad, to mourn, to be lonely
qilusmé’t to be sad for him/her
qilusstuxw to make him/her sad
qiłum̓ little eye
qi̱q̓u̱q̓u̱ls policeman
qi̱q̓u̱q̓u̱lsé̱wtxw jailhouse, police station
qi̱qwá’thut basking in the sun
qi̱q̓ to get arrested, to get tied up, to be delayed
qi̱q̓u̱q̓u̱ls policemen
qi̱q̓ut to bind him/her, to put him/her in jail
qitisun headband
qitut to tie it around waist
qi̱w̱x̱ steelhead (Nanaimo)
qi̱x̱um slippery
qi̱x̱un̓é:m shadow
qi̱pasum to bend over, to look down
qi̱p̓i̱l̓um to land, to alight
qi̱put to stick it to something
qte̱wustun waist, waistband or waistline
q̓tel̓um̓ to drop, drop off, (hair) to fall out
qul̓ bad
' a c c e h i k k w k w l l h m m n n o o p p q q q w q w s s t t t h t h t h l u w w w x x w y y

Hułqumíłhq̓ um-to-English

qulá’th dull
qulá:ma’ ~ qulf:ma’ dirty, ugly
qulama’úlmuxw dirty person
qulét to repeat it, again
quletáyuthun to repeat words, to say it again
qulí:ma’ ~ qulá:ma’ dirty, ugly
qulqé:lw̱ to have a bad thing happen, to have an accident
qulstuxw to hate
quluma’ eye
qulux salmon roe, salmon eggs
qulástun Mark Bay—west side of Gabriola Island • ‘backwards’.
qulíqlum̓̌ ł little eyes
quliquulí spoiled
qulquluthuňñ dreaming
qumé:ne’ Lewis’ moon snail
qumine’ abalone
qumut drake merganser • This is a male merganser. The species is unidentified.
qumul for the tide to come in
qu’nx̱uñ thief
quqílm̓̌ ł eyes
ququmúł the tide is coming in
ququwéthulqun rabbit skin
quq̱šé:xuñ blanket
qutqtcá’l̓ a spider
qu̱tshutun leggings, leg protectors
qu̱tlum̓̌ n dropping, dropping off, (hair) falling out
quw to be warmed, to be heated
quwúcuñ Cowichan
qu̱x to be lots, many, a lot
qu̱xshun to slip, to slide
qu̱yé:’t to take it out, to bring it out
Hułqumíñuł-to-English

' a c c h č e h i k k w l ķ h m m n n o o p q q w q w s s t th th th l u w w x x w y y

139

Indeed, alright • Emphatic particle.
qa' to get added
qa't to add it, to put it in with it
qa'tul to meet each other
qa'thun tu smulyítul anniversary • ‘a full circle of a year from the date of the marriage’.
qa'thut to join
qałxwum to make a noise
qam kelp
qañamut to manage to join
qañuxw to put it in accidentally
qañust to put a leash on it
qañustun reins
qàqi to be sick
qaqiyałwtxw hospital
qañwulh partner (address form)
qay to die
qayt to kill him/her/it
qelme't to believe him/her
qel to believe
qelumi' ~ qulémi' teen-age girls
qéli' teen-age girl
qenuc steering, using paddle as a rudder
qepús to be collected, to be gathered
qep to be tied up, to catch cold, to get inflected
qepuctun shoelace
qeq'mi' little girl
qequò skate
qetum sweet
qetulshun calf of leg
qewum to kneel
qewut to pay him/her
qewum to howl
qeyxulhp cascara
qikw to be bitten
qikwut to bite it
qilt late morning
qilum old
qilusthut to grow old
qilém preserving food (by smoking, drying, canning, etc.)
qiléwxw smoke house
qís to be knotted
qisut to tie it up
qita' swing, hammock
qita'ulhp honeysuckle
qitu to rock, to swing
qiw to get wrapped around something
qiwut to hang it, to hang it over
qixuye' Black person
qlhan to be forward in a boat, to be in the bow, to be in the front seat
qlhanum to go forward, to go to the bow, to get in the front seat
qlhanumstuxw to have him/her go forward, to have him/her go to the bow, to have them get in the front seat
qpe'um to gather sticks or small things
Hulqumínum-to-English

qpulhtct to gather them for him/her
qpult to gather it
qpaythutun drawstring, bridle
qpele’ctun bottlecap, lid on a pot, cover for a container
qpune’tun ribbon
qsum to be tired of waiting
qu ~ qa indeed, alright • Emphatic particle.
quci’ moss
quchuqs coho salmon
qulé’uqe’ ~ qulé:qe’ crow
quléxuɕtun fence, enclosure
qullhánumucun ~ qulıhlánumucun orca, killer whale
qulp (muscle) to cramp
qulpthut to shrink
qulıq to get tangled, to get wrapped around, to be hung, to be put over
qulqulpnuctum to have a cramp
qulqulpsun to have a cramp in the leg
qulqulptum shrunk
quqlałq snag
quluɕt to shelter him/her
quluɕtun umbrella, shelter
qulum to camp, to stay overnight
qulumstuxw to take him/her camping, let him/her stay overnight
qulumúłmun to want to camp
qulułx fish roe, salmon eggs
qulé’xut to tie a kerchief on the arm for dancing
qułénl’ ~ qułuml’i’ teen-age girls
qułéł’mi’ little girls
qułič False Narrows, main village site, site of Kuleet Bay • ‘sheltered’.
qułkwust to coil it, to wind it
qulmuŋ provisions • Stuff to take camping.
qułät to tangle it, to hang it
qulshutun ~ qulshutun mat, shawl, canoe cover
quamululhp ~ quamuñulhp maple tree
qumusthut to tidy up
qullhánumucun ~ qulıhlánumucun orca, killer whale
qunwulhtun crosspiece
qup to assemble, to gather things together
qupcunum to tie one’s shoelace
qűpequĩ to cover something
qųpshę:nt to tie his/her shoe
qųpshęnun to tie one’s shoe
qųq’ intestines
qųquwułwutum clothesline
qųşquscĩ spider
qųshíntul to walk together
qutmuŋ fish fin
qųth doubled
qųwut drum
qųwutum to drum
qųwú cane, crutch
qųxmíń seeds from Indian consumption plant, barestem desert-parsley
qųxqux can, tin
Hułqumíłľum-to-English

\( \text{quyáľmuň} \) slug (banana slug, 
   sometimes locally called “snail”)
\( \text{quyémun} \) sea shells
\( \text{quyf’uc} \) moose
\( \text{quynuxw} \) to kill it accidentally
\( \text{quýtlt} \) to chew it, to gnaw it
\( \text{quýht} \) to finish it off, to end it
\( \text{quýuxum} \) whirlpool
\( \text{q’xuwlh} \) war canoe
Hul̓qumíł̓um-to-English

qw

qw’a’ap crab apple
qw’a’apulhp crab apple tree
qw’ay’ulhp devil’s club
qw’a’qwil’hi’ logs
qwal to talk, speak (Chemainus, Nanoose)
qwals to boil it
qwalsuxw to talk to him/her
(Chemainus, Nanoose)
qwalu’mun to want to talk
(Chemainus, Nanoose)
qwalthum driftwood
qwawułtuł arguing
qwawuyuł turning blue
qwayul to turn blue, to be pale
qwe’en mosquito
qwecut to burp it up
qwecut to burp, to belch
qwel to talk, speak (Nanaimo)
qwel’um (seal) to bark
qwelsuxw to talk to him/her
(Nanaimo)
qwelu’mun to want to talk
(Nanaimo)
qwewułcut burping, belching
qw’iqwil’hishuñ little shoe
qwini’uthun Pacific cod • ‘whisker’.
qwine’q pubic hair
qwiniye’ clown, masked dancers’ clown
qwiqwmus hair hat used by dancers
qwixw to miss, to make a mistake
qwlu’ey log
qwlu’eyshun shoe, shoes
qws’um to soak, to keep something wet
qwsýun to throw out a net, to set a net
qwsu’nutun anchor, rock used as anchor
qwsut to put it in the water
qwtaythun sturgeon
qwthalus bowl, platter, wooden tray
qwulqénun to hum
qwul’ithutun radio, phonograph
qwul’isshun shoes
qwulś to boil
qwulsmun broth
qwulucus cedar boughs
qwume’yéwtxw dog house
qwumcális cranberry • This berry is described as red and cherry-sized.
qwumxwcus wrist
qwumxwnuc hipbones
qwumxwshun ankle
qwuní seagull
qwunus whale
qwuguwtén shoulder
qwus to fall overboard, to fall in the water
qwuyá’t to dislocate it (for example, a shoulder)
Hułqumínum-to-English

qwúyá'cus sprained hand
qwúyá'shun sprained foot
Hułqumíłhūm-to-English

qwqwastunwilwut paddle shirt •
This shirt has club-shaped paddles with no shafts.
qwqwelušs batting
qwqwiwut to spank him/her
qwqwuylístun golf club
qwul to be ripe, to cook
qwulftúq seagull (Nanaimo)
qwulséwtxw cannery
qwululhct to cook it for him/her
qwulum to bake, to cook
qwulut to cook it
qwulqwušl to be cooked, to be burnt, to be sunburnt, to be ripe
qwum to be uprooted, to be pulled up
qwumut to pull it out (tooth or stump)
qwumušs to pluck a fowl
qwumuwt to pluck it (a fowl)
qwunuň ear (Nanaimo)
qwunqwínuň ears (Nanaimo)
qwunqwošoň ears (Chemainus, Nanoose)
qwqwmun ~ qwqwmun chip, wood chip
qwqwuqtun baseball bat
qwqwuštun club
qwqwuš to club it
qwqwušúňx excuse me • Used, for example, when reaching across someone.
qwuyt to scrape it clean
qwuyuxwum to rumble
qwcul to be swollen, to fester
qwélh gunpowder, stumping powder
qwílus summer • ‘ripe berries’.
qwílus June • ‘month of ripening’.
qwim to get out, to get off
qwíqwulás summertime • ‘ripened berries’.
qwwooň ear (Chemainus, Nanoose)
qwululhct to cook it for him/her
qwulum to bake, to cook
qwulut to cook it
qwuluň to be cooked, to be burnt, to be sunburnt, to be ripe
qwum to be uprooted, to be pulled up
qwumut to pull it out (tooth or stump)
qwumušs to pluck a fowl
qwumuwt to pluck it (a fowl)
qwunuň ear (Nanaimo)
qwunqwínuň ears (Nanaimo)
qwunqwošoň ears (Chemainus, Nanoose)
qwqwmun ~ qwqwmun chip, wood chip
qwqwuštun baseball bat
qwqwuštun club
qwqwuš to club it
qwqwušúňx excuse me • Used, for example, when reaching across someone.
qwuyt to scrape it clean
qwuyuxwum to rumble
qwcul to be swollen, to fester
qwélh gunpowder, stumping powder
qwílus summer • ‘ripe berries’.
qwílus June • ‘month of ripening’.
qwim to get out, to get off
qwíqwulás summertime • ‘ripened berries’.
qwwooň ear (Chemainus, Nanoose)
Hulíqumínum-to-English

qw̓xalúwcus fingernail
qw̓xwalúwshun toenail
Hulqumí̓num-to-English

s’aḵwus hanging on
s’aluqw’aw’ younger siblings (brothers, sisters, cousins)
s’amuna’ Duncan, Somenos
s’athus face
s’aḵwa’ butter clam
s’e:luṭhum clothing, dresses
s’eluxw old, old person
s’exwe’ gift
s’eyuw abalone shell
s’i’alumcus right hand
s’i’alumís right side, right arm
s’i’alúwshun right foot
s’i’kwul trash, garbage
s’i’lhtunstéwut provisions • What we are going to feed someone with.
s’ilé’eq ~ ’ilé’eq stern
s’iltuxw roofbeams, boards on top of bighouse
s’iluwus fringe
s’inus breastbone, chest
s’iṭhuṅ clothing, dress
s’ulnuc stump
s’ulqsun point of land
s’ulqun tip (of tree, pen, etc.)
s’ulshun hem of skirt, pants
s’ulxwén elder, ancestor
s’uléluxw elders
s’ulhtunstuxw feed
s’umut lazy

s’unum fish spear, shaft of a harpoon
s’uḍw incorrect
s’uthnuc bay
s’uye’ lover
s’yulu spirit power
sa’suqwt ~ su’ásuqwt younger sister, brother, or cousin
sa’sxw dew
sa’ukw Sooke
salu’uc wall mat, sail made of bulrush
sa’qw cow-parsnip
satuc ~ thatuc north wind
saṭut to suck it
saḵwul grass
saḵwulálus green • ‘grass-colored’.
saḵwuléwtxw barn
sayuws costume hat for dancer, made of cedar bark or goat’s wool
sa’yum bitter, sour
sa’kwum smelt
sa’tx halibut
scekwul how • Introduces a question.
sce:lhtun salmon
sciwutélh brothers-in-law (man’s sisters’ husbands), children-in-law
sclhaythun upper lip
sclhe’ultuxw upper floor, upstairs
sclhiqun ’u tu sme:nt mountain top
scu’cí to be leaning on something
sculqwqí’ back of the house—inside
sculum liver
Hulqumí̱num-to-English

scluhqwéxuñ back of the house—outside
scuwtélh brother-in-law (man’s sister’s husband) son-in-law, daughter-in-law
scuwét to be clever, adept
scuxwum wind
scáčmuqw ~ scáčmuqumqw little great grandparent
scálumuqumqw great grandparents/children
scálha’ leaf
scámuqw great grandparent/child
sče’shun rapids, ripples in stream
sciýu strawberry (Chemainus, Nanoose)
sciýu’elhp strawberry plant (Chemainus, Nanoose)
scìgwũłu earring
scùcé’ to be on top of
scùcé’stuxw to have them on top
scúpxwũł wart
scúqwšén to have a thorn, sliver, or splinter in the foot
scùushtucus branch
scûỳxw dried fish, dried food
se’ to be lifted, to be raised
se’csum to raise one’s hand
se’shén̓um to raise one’s feet
selqum hanging over, draped
sel̓útun baskets
señut to sell it
sens penny • From English cent.
señítle’ elder brothers, sisters, cousins
setut to put it in front of oneself
sevwun bag lunch, trail food
sexum to be bitter
seyum to ache, to be sore
sey’ wool
seýthu’ wool cloth
sey’tuls tickling
sey’tum tickling
s-ha:thun ~ tha:thun leftovers
s-hulf soul
si’ém honored person, respected one
si’ém honored people, respected ones
si’émstuxw to respect him/her
si’quncun ~ thi’quncun underside of roof
si’si’ to be afraid, to get scared
si’si’mé’t to be scared of him/her
si’si’nuxw to frighten him/her accidentally
si’si’stuxw to frighten him/her on purpose
si’stuñ little basket
si’kwut to roll it (bark)
sil cloth • From Chinook Jargon, from English sail.
sil to roll
silaqwá’ulh Chemainus River
silum to roll
silán̓um year
siléwtxw tent
silúu grandparent, grandparent’s sibling or cousin
silwulhnét Monday • From ‘past’.
siné’uc ~ siné:c tyee
si:nhqi’ flying, two-headed snake
si’q to be underneath
síqstuxw to have it underneath
sista nun • From English sister.
sisulu little grandmother
situn basket
siwul to notice someone, to hear something
siwitx wordpower
sikwum to wade
siyə’tun black widow spider • This spider is said to be hairy and shiny with a red dot on its back.
siyéye’ Little People • These little mischief makers are said to make trees fall near you.
siyéyə’ friends
siyúxw to be undone
skat ~ skwat Crazy
skwamu ratfish
skwamucun hunchback
skwati ~ skata crazy
skwequp lure used in cod fishing
skweyul day, sky
skwi’kwthe’s ~ skwi’kwthe’ little island
skwilhum to be fed up, to be annoyed
skwish name (Nanaimo)
skwiltuc blue jay
skwool school • From English.
skwoolkwul to attend school
skwoolstúnuq teacher
skwthe’s ~ skwthe’ island
skwu’kwé’the’s ~ skwu’kwé’the’ islands
skwuc waterfall
skwulkwúlth western grebe
skwulésh gun
skwulí’kwthe’s ~ skwulí’kwthe’ little islands
skwuñexw bullhead
skwuschus adze
skwuyenxucum handicraft • For example, knitting or basketwork.
skwawus water-tight basket, bucket
skwe:n feather • Back feathers of eagle, split and used for costumes.
skwewy to be impossible, unable
skwelyuxuñ to have an injured arm
skweyís handcap
skwins when, at what time • This word introduces a question.
skwíthi’ sea egg, sea urchin
skwlhe’y littleneck clam
skwqeque ~ skwqequ robin (American)
skwshem number, counting
skwulwéxe’ butterfly (Chemainus, Nanoose)
skwumucun spitbug
skwuyuth slave, prisoner of war, domesticated animal
sli:m sandhill crane
sliqwul to be calm (weather, water)
sluhélahal, stick game, bone game
sluqwu’y ~ luqwu’y reed mat
sliwu’ inner cedar bark
sluxwutuné’líh baby blanket
slhalwé’lh to be above, to be up on top
slhalhuínuc little buttocks
Hułqumi'um-to-English

slha'p soup
slhe'lh bedspread, cover, sheet
slheḵwum breath
slhelp to be floppy
slhelhni’ girl, little woman
slhelhuq to be lying down, to be horizontal
slhelhwuł little herring (or an almost empty herring bucket)
slheni’ woman
slhewun sleeping mat
slhewuł herring
slhexun medicine
slhiqw flesh
slhixws Wednesday • From ‘three’. slhič blanket strips, leftover money or goods from potlatch
slhiyémun Sliammon
slhkweruws pulse
slhquleḵxun side of wind-dried salmon
slhqecuss Friday • From ‘five’. slhkwulnus gums
slhqwunuł cheeks
slhthémun small bay near Jack’s point • site of salmon ceremony
slhunuc buttocks
slhúlquéḵxun bat
slhulhíč cut in strips
slhumuxw rain
slhuñlhéni’ women
slhuqtał doubled blanket
slhuqshuł moccasins, slippers
slhuqwe'lh back
slhḵmuxqsun jellyfish
slhḵwulhcu saliva
smaťl stroke

sme’ultuxwtun brothers-in-law (husband’s brothers, woman’s sisters’ husbands), sisters-in-law (wife’s sisters, man’s brothers’ wives)
sme’nut pebble, little mountain
sme’mt gift
sme’nt mountain, rock (Chemainus, Nanoose)
smetuxwtun brother-in-law (husband’s brother, woman’s sister’s husband) sister-in-law, (wife’s sister, man’s brother’s wife)
sme’huł pride, proud person
smilhe’ winter dance
smištuqsun little snot
smišyuthálh little fawn
smukw ball game using balsam burl ball
smulshén bluff
smuluc ~ muluc horsefly
smulyftul marriage, married
smuísh soft-shelled crab
smunmènt rocks (Chemainus, Nanoose)
smuqwa’ great blue heron
smuqwuc Point Roberts
smustímuxw body of a person
smutulí ball game
smutxw ~ shmutxw bullhead
smukáqsun nasal mucus, snot
smuíthqun brain
smuyuqwa’ ~ muyuqwa’ ladybug
smuyuth deer (Chemainus, Nanoose), meat
smuyutha’qw deer head
smuyuthállh fawn
snas fat, lard
sne name (Chemainus, Nanoose)
snenc corpse
snet night
sninxwulh little canoe
snucuwyulh half brother or sister
snunéymuxw Nanaimo, Nanaimo person • ‘facing inside’.
snunéymuxwqun to speak Nanaimo
snünínxwulh little canoes
snuqín next room
snuqsin endpoint
snusálmuxw butter
snuwulluc ~ snuwulnuc campsite at Dodds Narrows • ‘sheltered bay’
snuwun inheritance, gift from a will
snuwnúwus Nanoose
snuwnúwusqun to speak Nanoose
snuxwulh canoe, car
snuxwulhshun tire for car
snuxcus finger
snuxshun toe
solchus soldier, soldiers • From English.
soop soap • From English.
spa’ dried and pressed roe
spaluxwum steam, vapor
spa:Í raven
spapi’ crooked, bent, leaning
spe’eth black bear
spe’ethallh bear cub
spe’eth currant
spe’ulhğun open field near Harmac • ‘large field’
spe’xw fog
spe’xwum spray
spe:nxw camas
spipkwum speck of dust
spiw ice (Nanaimo)
spkwum dust
spuhéls wind, breeze
spukw flour
spulqwithe’ ~ spulqwithe’ screech owl (western), ghost
spulxwum lung
spulhğun field, clearing
spuñum seed, something planted
spupulqwithe’ ~ spulqwithe’ screech owl (western), ghost
spuxw ~ spuxw stomach, tripe, windbag
spuxuwé’c fin
spaqwum foam, bubbles
spatłum smoke, cigarette, pipe, tobacco
speluqum flowers
spéqum flower
spuxw ~ spuxw stomach, tripe, windbag
sqa:lmuxw ~ qa:lmuxw milk (Nanaimo)
sqe’eq younger brother, sister, cousin
sqequm eddy, calm water
sqewth potato, wapato
sqeytlulquq river otter fur
sqiňukw octopus (Chemainus, Nanoose)
sqiqlus sadness, sorrow
Hułqumił̓um-to-English

sqůʔ ‘elh to be lying on one’s stomach
sq̓theq pass, narrows
squlé’eq younger brothers, sisters, cousins
squlquluthun dream
squléw̓ beaver
squléw̓ulqun beaver pelt
squma’ breast
squmíl̓ high tide
squnuxw glutton, heavy eater
squputhumuxw to look down
squqwéth̓ rabbit
squw̓ aboriginal style bread
sq’a’shúm partner, person you are walking with
sq’aqí’ dead
sq’aq̓bus to have a leash on
sq̓et to split it, to tear it
sq̓e:Il river otter
sq̓ew payment, pay
sq̓ewum knee
sq̓ey̓l̓ scar, scarred
sq̓il’u’ dried fish
sq̓ilúlám̓ dried fish (Nanaimo)
sq̓ilúlum dried fish (Chemainus, Nanoose)
sq̓ilúus knot
sq̓ilúw to be hung up
sq̓ilhan bow of boat, front of a car
sq̓iléxučtun gate
sq̓iluf’mal̓ little paddles on paddleshirts
sq̓ilúl’us̓ curly hair
squmu̓ paddle
squmu̓lul’wut paddle shirt • This shirt has little paddles with shafts.
squpástul gathering, meeting
squpéls collection, gathering
squw̓cuṣ money used to pay people
squw̓d̓e̓wum knees
sq̓uyup waterfall
sq̓uyup Cassidy Falls
sqwal speech, words (Chemaninus, Nanoose)
sqwaqwulm̓ut sayings
sqwa:xw ~ sxwa:xw northern saw-whet owl • It said that if a hunter holds out his finger and the owl jumps on it, he will be very lucky.
sqweł speech, words (Nanaimo)
sqwiní’uthun beard
sqwinqwun necklace
sqwinqwun beads, rosary beads
sqwinuws body hair
sqwinułéxun̓ underarm hair
sqwiqwmi’ beach at Cameron Island • ‘little dog’
sqwiqwmi’ little dog, puppy
sqwisws to drown
sqwułqwál̓xw ~ sqwułqwul̓xw hail
sqwułqwul̓ narrative, story, news, told about
sqwułqwul̓ dog
sqwułqwul’qun dog hair
sqwułqwuméy̓ dogs
sqwułwuncus hair on arm
sqwułqw̓e sore, infected place
sqwułwał̓mush Vancouver, Squamish
sqwuł’uy̓c̓up ~ sqwuł’uy̓c̓up soot
sqwułcum boil, sore
səqwcumum boils, a lot of little boils
səwəlmuxw blackberry, blackberries
səwiquqwum hatchet
səwiqwlesh little bird
səqwqwum axe
səwu’qwÍstuxw to have it cooked
səwul barbecued meat, cooked bread
səwulésh bird • There is no generic word for bird in Hulíqumí’um. səwulésh is sometimes used to mean ‘bird’ in general, but it specifically means only the smaller birds such as songbirds.

səwullus copper
səwulqwulésh birds
səwulqwulshun twister, little tornado
səwulum barbecued
səwumus forehead
səwuqwcus red huckleberry
səwxwamuws body odor
-əstalu to make, let, have you (plural) do something • Causative suffix.
stałus spouse
stałuw river
-əstålxw to make, let, have us do something • Causative suffix.
-əstamu to make, let, have you do something • Causative suffix.

stamush warrior
-əstānsh to make, let, have me do something • Causative suffix.

statłus little spouse
statłuw creek, little river

statulstuxw to know him/her/it
statum warm, lukewarm, tepid
sta’yti’ wheel, circle, something round
stekun stocking, sock • From English.
stelukun stockings, socks
stem what • This word introduces a question.
stem ’alu whatever • This phrase introduces a question.

stetułnañut knowledge
stey canoe race
stiqíw horse
stiqíwallh foal
stishum fish slime
stitqíw colt, small horse
stítum to try harder
stiwnun niece, nephew, cousin’s child

stixwum ruffed grouse
stoo:p ~ stoo:ʃ stove • From English.

stqey-w wolf
stu’é to be like
stu’tiwun nieces, nephews, cousin’s children

stultai’uw rivers
stulátai’uw creeks, little rivers
stulqéye’ wolves
stultálus spouses
stulhcus adze, a D-adze

-stunañut to pretend to do something • Reflexive causative suffix.

stuq log-jam
Hu¬œumíuµ-to-English

stutés to be nearby, to be close to, to be next to
stutuluwê creeks, little rivers
stuwíxwuh children (Nanaimo)
stuywut north wind
stuyítí’ toy hoop
stęłtege’ bruised
stilukw strawberry (Nanaimo)
stilukwulhp strawberry plant (Nanaimo)
stilum song, hymn
stǐmshun’e’ braid of hair
stìqul mud
stìqułunup tide-flats, muddy spot
stiwiki’ulh prayer
stłwiki’als bangs
stłečem cedar branches • These are split and used for baskets.
stłq spot, stain
stìlxwuh octopus (Nanaimo)
stuñálcup stacked (wood)
stупuí playing cards, deck of cards
stuwuqwu’ü fuller’s earth • This black earth is burned white and then pounded into wool.
sthima’ ice (Chemainus, Nanoose)
sthìmu’e’ls freezing weather (Chemainus, Nanoose)
sthi’kwiuni’ap leveled ground
sthùthékw straight
sthulqùlshutun string for spear or harpoon
sthumunts Tuesday • From ‘two’.
sthuqi’ sockeye salmon
sthàlum bones
sthàm bone
sthàma’qw ~ sthàmu’qw skull
sthàmułexuh armbone • Upper arm bone, the humerus.
sthàqwí’ spring salmon
sthè’tìh fatty meat
sthèqun bulrush, cattail
sthèqwum dripping water
sthi’thóom little berries
sthkwu’ìws left side, left arm
sthoo’m berries (Chemainus, Nanoose)
sthoo’memun sweetener, berry juice
sthòqum drop of water
sthukwcìs left hand
sthukwshìn left foot
sthukw worm
sthumum berries (Nanaimo)
thùnus chestbone, breastbone, sternum
sthùmshun shin
sthìxwas steamed clams
sthìxem lingcod (Nanaimo)
thìxwulwutum laundry
stìtlìm enough
stìle’shun invitation to feast, party, etc.
sthìluqum wild beast, fierce thing, ghost, monster
stìleyuqum smoke from a fire or chimney
stìli’ to want, to like
stìli’tlqulh child
stìli’tlqulhthut childish
stìllul ~ stìllinup Departure Bay, main village site • ‘deep’
stìlim ~ stìlìlm correct, proper, right

153
Hułqumíłh-to-English

stl̓pəlwe’lh to be underneath
(with weight bearing down)
stl̓pəlwe’lhstuxw to have it
underneath with weight bearing
down
stl̓paythun lower lip
stl̓pel̓qu̓n feathers, feather
mattress, feather pillow
stl̓pi’the’ slip, petticoat
stl̓pikun way down the mountain,
down below the hill
stl̓qen feather
stl̓ulá’am cockle
stl̓ulím ~ stl̓lim correct, proper,
right
stl̓ulkw̓ils spark, burst of
firecracker
stl̓uln̓up ancient ground
stl̓ulqulh children (Chemainus,
NanOOSE)
stl̓ulu’ dirty (clothes, people, car)
stl̓umkw̓ fermented salmon roe
stl̓unq potlatch
stl̓upá’yuthun chin, jaw
stl̓uq̓shun moccasins, slippers
stl̓ux̱w to lose a game, to get beat
su’ásuqwt ~ sa’suqwt younger
sister, brother, or cousin
su’asuqwtálúlw̱cus little finger
su’asuqwtálúlw̱shun little toe
sukwuy̱f ball game (like
badminton)
sula’ucé̱wxʷ mat house used for
summer living
sulkwšẖn broken foot
sul̓q̱thut to spin, to twirl, to go
around in a circle
sul̓qu̱nap leveled ground

suł̓x̱ to go outside to cool off
suł̓suu̱s little pennies
suł̓č̱ full
suł̓kwuléxu̱n ~ sel̓kwuléxu̱n
broken wing
suł̓ḻič̱ high tide
suł̓s̱lu̱tu̱ grandparents,
grandparent’s siblings or cousins
suł̓su̱l̓qw to be lonely
suł̓su̱l̓qw̱mét to be lonely for
him/her
suł̓su̱l̓qw̱nxʷ to unintentionally
make him/her lonely
suł̓su̱l̓qw̱stuxʷ to make him/her
lonely
suł̓su̱ltun spindle whorl • A small
wheel on the end of a spinning pole
that keeps the yarn from falling off.
suł̓us half-drunk, feeling good
suł̓ut to spin it (wool)
suł̓uthut to do something
summé’shun to be barefoot
sumné’ to already have a child
suł̓ Be silent! Quiet!
suł̓á’yu ~ suł̓sumá’yu̱ bee
suł̓mé’k̓w̱ulẖcus to have an
injured hand
suł̓m̱ýu̱th deers
suł̓sumá’yu ~ suł̓sumá’yu̱ bee
suł̓m̱sháthut sun
suł̓ísí̱w̱ulh canoes
suł̓ni’ulhp Oregon-grape (tall)
suí̱ su̱l̓ísí̱w̱ to be in, to be inside, to be
indoors
suł̓ísí̱w̱tuxʷ to have him/her
inside
suł̓í̱l̓álúlw̱cus thumb
suñítáluwšun big toe
suñtle’ eldest brother, sister, cousin
suñuňxwulh to arrive in canoes
suñuwnéč Chemainus Harbour, Chemainus Bay • ‘entering back end of bay’
suñxwulh to arrive in a canoe
supľlí bread • From Chinook Jargon.
supliléwťxw bakery
suqé:n ~ thuqé:n bracken fern
suqíws pants, underpants, trousers
suq to split, to tear
suqnxw to tear it accidentally
susúq tu skweyuł northern lights
 • ‘The sky is ripped open.’
suwq to look for, search for
suwálum toy, game
suwqulhct to find it for him/her
suwúyqe’ men
suwúyqe’allh boys
su Khá̱lnét ~ sx Khá̱lnét Sunday, week • From ‘holy’.
suxwa’ urine
suxwjÁ̱t to urinate on it
suyq clay
suyum strong smell
suyum to hurt, to ache
suýṭ to tickle him/her
swakwun common loon (breeding phase)
swa:włus teen-age boys
swe:m horse clam
swe:mun horse clam shell
swetu sweater • From English.
swiłlus teen-age boy
swultun gillnet
swumélh nephew, niece, when the parent is deceased
swuqwá’lh goat’s wool blanket
swuuf’q’e’ allh little boy
swuwqwá’lh goat’s wool blankets
swuýqe’ man
swuýqe’ moosmus bull
swuýqe’ allh boy
sxw’uthqun back of mouth
sxwa’xwúkw drunk, out of it
sxwa:xw ~ sqwa:xw northern saw-whet owl • It said that if a hunter holds out his finger and the owl jumps on it, he will be very lucky.
sxwayum Millstone River • ‘goldeneye duck’
sxwunftuma’lh pertaining to White man, White man’s
sxwut Swainson’s thrush • This identification is tentative. This bird is said to sing: “Please Mr. Salmon, let the salmonberries ripen.”
sxwułquń pillow
sxwuŵqun swan
sxwuxwá’us thunderbird
sxwuxwí’ to be awake
sxwuym goldeneye duck
sxwuýtís to be energetic, to be full of energy, to be alert, to be on guard
sxalumus grey-haired
sxayum smaller stomach of cow
sxe’xe’ taboo, something forbidden
sxěmúth sap
sxe:sh rufous-sided towhee (spotted towhee)
sxetsh mucus in the lungs
s̓x̓e̓:th murre
s̓x̓i̓š̓ne’ little foot
s̓x̓i̓ş̓ulshun to tiptoe
s̓x̓l̓hast feed
s̓x̓te̓ːkw totem pole, carving
s̓x̓thumulqun deer hair • Hair that has fallen out and is dried up.

s̓x̓u’áthuns Thursday • From ‘four’.
s̓x̓u’énuxwallh tadpole
s̓x̓u’énxw bullfrog
s̓x̓u’énxwén plantain (common or broad-leaved)

s̓x̓ulx̓ne’ little feet
s̓x̓um̓x̓um scouring rush
s̓x̓u’u nu leg, foot
s̓x̓u’u’us tu su̱msháthut sunbeam • ‘leg of the sun’.
s̓x̓upuqw upper nose of fish
s̓x̓up̓shu̱n fish tail
s̓x̓ut̓kwá̱ls ~ ̃x̓ut̓kwá̱l̓s crystal
s̓x̓ut̓hum dog hair
s̓x̓u̱w̓q̓ún steelhead
s̓x̓u’w̓u spine • Backbone with ribs attached.

s̓x̓uxíl marked, painted
s̓x̓uxínu legs, feet
s̓x̓uxulhńéʔ ~ su̱xulhńéʔ Sunday, week • From ‘holy’.
s̓x̓ux̓une’ little legs, little feet
s̓x̓uyukwuš raccoon
s̓x̓u’us head
s̓x̓u’úsá’qw fish head
s̓x̓wa̱x̓wí’uws (legs or arms) are paralyzed
s̓x̓way̓x̓wuy mask dance, masked dancer
s̓x̓wesum soapberry (fruit)

s̓x̓wi’ém story
s̓x̓wi’íli’ mountain goat (Nanaimo)

s̓x̓wuń̓culi ~ s̓x̓wuł̓culi hummingbird

sy̱’ullh pieces of firewood
sy̱:l̓xw insane, crazy
sy̱alh woodpile, firewood
sy̱alhé̱t̓x̓w woodshed
sy̱aqwum sunlight, sun’s heat
sy̱aqwum sweat, perspiration
sy̱a:y̱s work, job
sy̱a:y̱sé̱t̓x̓w ~ ya:y̱sé̱t̓x̓w workroom, toolshed

sy̱e’tun widow
sy̱e̱kw hired person
sy̱e̱y̱u friend, relative
sy̱u̱kwum cedar bark rope
sy̱uth story, history, legend
sy̱uwun power song, dancer’s song

sy̱uwá̱numa’ aboriginal

sy̱uwé̱n traditions, history

sy̱uwu seer, psychic, fortune-teller

sy̱uxce’ gift
'a c c ċ č ĉ e ĉ ě ĝ ğ ĥ ĵ k w ĺ ĵ l ĭ h m m ň ŋ ŋ o o p ĵ q q w q w s s t ŋ ŋ t t t t t t t t t t u w w w w x x x w y y y

Hułqúumíłłam-to-English

sh

shá’xwu’qwuł ~ yushá’xwu’qwuł crossing
sha’kw to be bathed
sha’kwum to bathe
sha’kwuméwtxw bath house
sha’kwumúlwut swimming suit, bathing suit
shálcup ~ shucup drill for starting fire • A wood drill operated by a single person or a cord drill operated by two.
shálcwus (seal, sea lion) snorting
shámus to smoke-dry (food)
shámús smoke-drying food
shapul shovel • From English.
shapulus black scoter • ‘whistle mouth’.
shapus to whistle, a whistle
shaqwul to cross to the other side
shaqwułnámut to manage to get across
shaqwułstuwx to help him/her across to the other side
shapshup nightingale • Unidentified bird that sings at night.
shaya’ ~ shaye’ maggot
shche’cpth ~ shche’chpth little aunt, uncle, parent’s cousin through marriage
shche’lnull barb on halibut hook or on spear
shche’lupth ~ shche’lupth aunts, uncles, parent’s cousins through marriage
shche’pth ~ shche’pth aunt, uncle, parent’s cousin through marriage
shclhequñ palate, roof of the mouth
shcuñéwustun back rest
shča’lůnuqw great grandparent-in-law
shča’muqw great grandparent-in-law
shča’qwul hay fork
shča’qwulstun hay fork
shča’qwulś grinder
shče’šutun footstool
shčeléňuctun chairs
shčelňuctun chair
shčičnuctun little chair
shčuluxwus mask
shčulxwiwun insides
shčuíľ’čunctun little chairs
shčumúnus Chemainus
shche’cpth ~ shche’cpth little aunt, uncle, parent’s cousin through marriage
shche’lupth ~ shche’lupth aunts, uncles, parent’s cousins through marriage
shche’pth ~ shche’pth aunt, uncle, parent’s cousin through marriage
shčhekwxulś frying pan
she’itun hair
she’sľh trail, little path
Hul̓q̓umí̓num-to-English

she’t to put it on one’s lap
she’ullh roads, trails, doors
shelumcus ring
shelh road, door, roadway, foot path
shemut to smoke-dry it
shequm (shellfish) to open up
shes sea lion
shesúlqun sea lion hair
sheshum shallows
shet lead, shot, bullet • From English shot.
shet bullet • From English shot.
shewuq carrot
shewulh vagina, vulva
sheyulhtun babysitter, caretaker of new dancer
she’y gills
shi’sha’lh old-time racing canoe
shi’shptuň little knife (Chemainus, Nanoose)
shičum strong smell
shikus Shaker, Shakers • From English.
shilqémush train, old word for train • This is an old word. It describes the train’s whistle as it fades away.
shiput to cut along it
shishuč bushes, underbrush
shishulus stubborn, obstinate
shitum to wish for
shkapiélu coffee pot
shkwan birthday
shkweñuc to be in skeins

shkwithcalus blue • ‘blue-jay colored’.
shkwulhkwlh face of mountain, bluff
shkwunshutun ~ kwunshutun ~ shkwunshun lantern, torch
shkwcastuň window
shkwé’um basket • Some say this is a round or square basket with a cover used for storage. Others say this is a basket used for carrying hot water and for cooking with hot rocks.
shkw’lhuw father-in-law, mother-in-law
shkw’shutun ladder, step-ladder, stairs
shkw’thuluqw pitched roof
shkw’thuluqw top of head, peak of hat
shlemuxutun escort, seeing eye dog, lookout place
shlulumélu bottles
shlumélu bottle
shluqw’élu pocket
shluthfnu kitchen cupboard
shlhełqthélis container for boiling or tinting cloth or bark
shlheḿčulis picker (picking machine)
shlhełhuıl to be smart
shlhilhućnuculis mower
shlhixustun face paint
shlhuljus wrinkles on the face
shlhuné trail, route
shmełhunqun liar
shmoosmusulñuc cow droppings
shmuźwélu graveyard
Hułqumíłhun-to-English

shmutxw ~ smutxw bullhead
shmutuwulh brace, crosspiece
shmuthlhalus mucus, eye goo, pus in the eye
shmuyuthulnuc deer droppings
shne’um ~ shne:m shaman
shnenuc price, cost
shnetulhqun ~ xnetulhqun breakfast
shnua’tth the other side, opposite shore, across the road
shnuwułéxutun vest
shnuwxulhewtxw canoe shed, garage
shookwu sugar • From English.
shookwu’élu sugar bowl
shpa’ys cross-eyed
shpentun drawknife • A two-handled knife used with a drawing motion to shave a surface.
shpooñuc rectum
shpoosulnuc cat droppings
shpupu’élu pepper shaker
shpupúnum field, garden, place where things are planted
shputunélu mast on a sailboat
shpaqwus cliff
shpipuxwa’qwum fine-toothed comb
shpukwetun ~ shpukwetén lifesaver
shpułéč to be inside out
shpułumélu pipe (stovepipe, smoking pipe)
shqa’élu water container
shqa’us ~ shqu’álus ~ shqa’ás tears, teardrops • ‘eye water’.
shqaquil ~ shququil puddle, pool
shqequluč spinner, spinning machine, spinning wheel
shqiquxáthut skis, sled, ice skates
shqiquxáthut playground slide
shquitus ~ shquitustun headband
shqu’álus ~ shqua’us ~ shqa’ás tears, teardrops • ‘eye water’.
shquláwus beaver mask
shquiltn diaper
shqunxwélu esophagus
shqu’puquń cover
shquq’qule’culs baler
shquaquil puddle, pool
shqu to finish it, to be done with it
shqu’thxélu anus
shqua’uxun corner
shqathuń to be hanging down
shquawułh partner, person you are travelling with
shqe’lułxun intersection
shqiqwulś clothesline
shqixulś pupil of the eye
shpequ̱tun lid
shpuwuł’c̱tun shoulder blade
shqulwultun beam in house • This is an open beam used to hang stuff.
shquqwulwułtun clothesline, pole
shqutuwułh bridge, ramp, handicapped ramp
shquythnułc heel
shquy̱thulųqw top of roof where rafters meet ridgepole
shqua’ulųqw juice of any fruit
shqwaluwun thoughts, manners
shqwals sauce pan
Hułqumíłthuš:ís container for boiling white clothes
shqwenut to pierce it
shqwi’qwáł speaker (Chemainus, Nanoose)
shqwú’qwél speaker (Nanaimo)
shqwi’qwáls sauce pan, little pot
shqwílwul lawyer
shqwínlqsun nosehair
shqwultun voice
shqwuméy dog owner, master
shqwume’yuňuč dog droppings
shqwuwé hole
shqwagwupus wrinkled face
shqwoonélu eardrum
shqwúleshélu bird’s nest
shqwuwula’qw bald
shqwuwultun ~ shqwuwültun laxative
shsequís shake splitter
shsi’ém chief, boss, shopkeeper
shsiú grandparent-in-law
shsupližlu bread container, bread box
shsusuxwa’ urethra
shshaxwukwum bathtub, bathing hole
shtalúwélu river bank
shtem (fish, porpoise) to swim underwater
shteshqánúm three-pronged comb
shteshuqwum three-pronged comb
shtetu’ti to be in the middle
shtihélu ~ shtuhélu teapot
shtiňí to be from a place
shtulálus glasses

shtulálusélu glasses case
shtulélu purse, wallet
shtúni’íws ancestor
shtusumélu collar, neckhole
shtusuńup lawn roller
shtushnéc ~ tushnéc saskatoon berry
shtushulquăn carder
shtúténi telephone, megaphone
shtútélũ wallet, little purse
shlajuqás black eye
shintuqun ~shintuqun shade
shíulcúsm adze-like mattock
shímuwułh adze-like mattock
shínuxn neighbor
shíuímuís adze with straight hammer
shthayqwuné’ pothole
shtheýuṃ boarder
shthuḵwuńup leveler • Board used for leveling ground.
shthuwültun liner, lining material for canoes or walls, dry wall
shíhaµucun bracelet
shíhašwi:ís dishpan, sink
shíhemqáluwsheñum toenail clippers
shíhuqwus black eye, punched in the eye
shíhuµncu tailbone
shíhuµwućc ~ shíhuµwućc backbone
shíhuha’ skeleton
shíhuwuḵwulwutum ~ shíhuwuḵwulwutum washing machine
Hułqumíłhúm-to-English

sht̓uuxʷwuthel̓s washing machine
sht̓hxwuʔín usum̓ toothbrush
shílehumél̓u salt shaker
shílîʔlpu̓n̓u little earlobe
shílpiwúũ shirt
shílpu̓n̓u earlobe
shílulul̓q̌̓sun mucus, dried nasal mucus
shílupn̓ec under water, bottom of the ocean, basement
shílupisnuc tail
shílushu̓n̓up plow
shílxwastun window blind
shuctun beater to pound fuller’s earth into goat’s wool
shulák̓w round, circle
shulmuxwcus hand rattles
shuíshlí trails, little paths
shuíf’shptu̓n̓ little knives
(Chemainus, Nanoose)
shuí penis
shuméls to smoke-dry (some food)
shumún ~ shumén enemy
shumuntun fish trap
shumutálus cross sticks, stretcher sticks for drying fish
shumuíhuqé̱num to tell a lie
shum̓sumumúyéł̓u beehive
shum̓shum̓ low tide
shunu̱kw̓s prize, award
shuptun knife (Chemainus, Nanoose)

shuq to be finished, to be done
shushúpsum Coffin Point
shusukli Jesus Christ • From French.
shushumúlwutum clothesline
shushúyulh ~ shushéyulh older brothers, sisters, cousins
shuyq to ransack, to search for something
shuyquwu to dig clams (Nanaimo)
shuyulh older brother, sister, cousin
shweʔwúq̌̓ pothole in road
shxʷaʔxwiyén̓ trawler
shx̓w̓ałuq̌̓wa’ brothers, sisters, cousins
shxʷaʔm̓ut bed, sleeping platform, home
shxʷaʔqw̓a’ brother, sister, cousin
shxʷeʔthúls eraser
shxʷeʔlush sister-in-law (woman’s husband’s sister, brother’s or male cousin’s wife)
shxʷeʔethyl̓un̓ clouds
shxʷeʔthshé̱num̓ mat, doormat
shxʷiʔlhtun̓ dishes
shxʷiʔqwutu̓n̓ facecloth
shxʷiʔxwul̓s backhoe, digger
shxʷiʔxwuthut sweeper • This was a bunch of branches tied together and used for sweeping.
shxʷiʔlułh inside of thighs
shxʷiʔnu̱ cheek • For some people, this only refers to an animal’s cheek.
shxʷiʔtu̱t bed
shxʷiʔxwuthut broom
shxʷiʔyumóostun clown mask

'a c c̓ c̓ c̓ ch c̓ h i k kw̓ kw ʔ l̓ i h m̓ n̓ n̓ o̱ o p̓ p̓ q̓ qua q̓ w̓ s̓ sh t̓ i t̓ h̓ t̓ h̓ i l̓ u u w̓ w̓ x̓ x̓ w̓ y̓ y̓
Hułqumííłhum-to-English

shxw’ulélush sisters-in-law
  (woman’s husband’s sisters, male cousins’ wives, husband’s female cousins)
shxw’unuxw stop sign
shxw’unééc horned grebe (similar to the Western grebe but smaller)
shxw’uní nú cheeks
shxw’utqun throat
shxw’uwkwéluu dress, chest of drawers
shxw’uxánythutom razor
shxwxwukwulís sander
shxwe’thuíís ~ shxwewu’thuíís prybar
shxwi’qulís baking pan
shxwi’t’aqwum shampoo
shxwiléwe’ turnip
shxwimélu’ store
shxwiwálum playground, game
shxwiwálum spulhéli playing field
shxwkwuncuc island in Nanoose Bay • ‘two rumps up’
shxwu’xwulíwuní hollow
shxwulmástun mirror
shxwulmástun window • For most people, this means ‘mirror’.
shxwulumníkwííus aunts, uncles, parent’s cousins
shxwumnélukwííus aunts, uncles, parent’s cousins
shxwumníkwííus aunt, uncle, parent’s cousin
shxwumunúukwííus little aunt, uncle, parent’s cousin
shxwuné’um shamans

shxwuñwás overcast, cloudy
shxwuñquñelu pillow case
shxwuñwéli relatives, parents
shxwuñwá’us thunder
shxwuñqwúlutum washboard
shxwuñwúní nice, kind
shxwuñkwuthe’ washboard
shxwuñqwélulíu fireplace, cooking pit
shx̣a’tusí palm of hand, sole of foot
shx̣alumusí mask
shx̣apulusí to have mucus in the eyes
shx̣athuscusí palm of hand
shx̣athustuní picture, photograph
shx̣e’tíí weird • A fence placed across a stream to capture fish.
shx̣e’tíísumtuní collarbone
shx̣lu’kwuííus carving tool
shx̣ukwuthe’ís clothespin
shx̣ulu’chíí striped
shx̣ulcústuní design, pattern (for embroidery, etc.)
shx̣ulxálcusí to have eyes rolled back
shx̣unutuní tracks, foot print
shx̣upunupí rake
shx̣utékwííus wood-carving knife, carving tool
shx̣utílwíltuní beam, crossbeam
shx̣uxálísí writer, secretary
shx̣uxé’túlsí measuring stick, measuring tape, ruler
shx̣uxeyélulííu reef at Dodds Narrows • ‘crybaby’
shx̣uyílúsí refrigerator, cooler
shxw’a’kwusul’s hanger, hook, clothes peg
shxwanchunum runner
shxwalhusum facecloth, towel
shxwełhwis’s dish towel
shxwoom rapids (Chemainus, Nanoose)
shxwqwiwutun belt (Nanaimo), belt for dancers
shxwqwuten shoulder
shxwumum rapids (Nanaimo)
shxwuquwuñup harrow • A farm instrument of a heavy frame with teeth or disks used to break up and even off plowed ground.
shyałqwusum facecloth
shya:ys worker, laborer
shya:yus tool
shya:ýus hired hand
shyełqulis paintbrush
shyułxunum slow whirlpool
shyumtun belt (Chemainus, Nanoose)
ta’csus eight dollars

From English.
ta’cumát eight pieces of stuff

From English.
ta’ult to study it, to figure it out

takta doctor

ta:1 to leave shore, to out onto the floor in the bighouse

-tal ~ -tul to do something to each other • Reciprocal suffix.

-talu you • Second person singular object pronoun.

tał’aqw float for a boat, log boom

-talxw us • First person plural object pronoun.

tamulqlh ~ tumulqlh starfish

ta:nt to go away from him/her, to leave him/her

taq’wum to cough

tawsun one thousand • From English.

tawun town

taxw to be close, to be near

taxw later

taxw skweyul midday, noon

taxw snet midnight

taxwut to beach it

te’ grandmother (address form, endearment form)

te’ mum (address form, endearment form)

From English.
te’csálus eight circular objects

tes’csélu eight people

tes’csélh eight times

tes’csuqun eight containers

tes’cus eight

tes’cus nećuwuc eight hundred
tes’té’ canoe race (Nanaimo)
tes’tiye’ mommy (address form)
tes’tuxwtun Mt. Benson
tes’ulh two-pointed spear, prongs of spear
tecul to arrive, to get here, to approach
teculnámut to manage to get here
teculstuxw to get him/her here
teléwtxw bank
telu money • From Chinook Jargon, from English dollar.
tem to call for, to yell out, to telephone
temstuxw to have him/her call, to bring him/her to the telephone
temulhct to call her/him for him/her
temut to call him/her, to telephone him/her, to yell to him/her
ten mother
tequ to move, to change living places
tetlú little money
tey canoe race (Nanoose)
tey to pull canoe (in a race)
teyuwulh modern racing canoe
te’y that (in sight) (Chemainus, Nanoose) • Article used with plain nouns (that is, nouns that are not feminine singular nouns).
ti’ówulh ~ ti’úwulh racing canoe

Hulqumínum-to-English
Hułqumílth-to-English

**ti’í** here, this one
**ti’ti’yuxw** to be in a hurry
**ti’úwulh ~ ti’éwulh** racing canoe
**tih** tea • From English.
**timut** to do it intensely
**timuthut** to try harder
**tintin** bell or bells, o’clock • From Chinook Jargon. This is the sound of the ship’s bell ringing the hour.
**tiqw** Ballenas Islands • ‘tight’.
**tiqw** to be tight, to be stuck
**tiqwlhnént** to choke him/her, to strangle him/her
**tiqw** to bump, to smash into, to hit or run into
**tiqw tul** to bump into each other, to collide with each other
**tiqwut** to hit him/her, to bump him/her
**tiwun** niece, nephew (address form)
**tiya’xwén** trouble, problem
**tlhut** to spread it, to flatten it out, to open it up (hand, arms, wings)
**too:xw** nine
**too:xw nećuwuc** nine hundred
**too:xwálus** nine circular objects
**too:xwálus** nine conveyances
**too:xwelu** nine people
**too:xwelh** nine times
**too:xwmát** nine pieces of stuff
**too:xwulhshá’us** ninety dollars
**too:xwulhshé’** ninety
**too:xwulhshf’uqun** ninety containers
**too:xwuqun** nine containers
**too:xwus** nine dollars
**tqep** fish trap
**tqet** to challenge, to guess in bone game
**tquot** to tell him/her off
**tqel** to fart
**tsas** poor, pitiful
**tsut** to get close to him/her/it
**tschet** to comb it out
**tshi’qwum** to comb one’s hair
**tu** the (in sight) (Nanaimo) • Article used with plain nouns (that is, nouns that are not feminine singular nouns).
**tu’csulhshá’us** eighty dollars
**tu’csulhshé’** eighty
**tu’csulhshf’uqun** eighty containers
**tu’ftsh** too narrow
**tu’úncu** which • This word introduces a question.
**tukénum** to put one’s socks on
**-tul ~ -tal** to do something to each other • Reciprocal suffix.
**tulki** turkey • From English.
**tulsthus** to shuffle them (feet) quickly
**tulut** to turn it over, to stir it
**tulnuxw** to learn it, to know it, to find it out, to realize it
**tultuluw** wild, wild animal
**tultuluw lumutóo** mountain sheep, wild sheep
**tultuluw poos** bobcat, wild cat
**tulut** to learn, to study, to check out, to scrutinize
**tumsúłqun** sea otter fur, velvet
**tumulqlh ~ tamulqlh** starfish
tumulh ochre • Used to make paint for dancers.
tumulhálus brown • ‘ochre-colored’.
tumulhupsunp piliated woodpecker • ‘ochre neck’.
tumus sea otter
tumuxw land, earth, world
tumk̕wáluxw November • ‘time of the dog salmon’.
tumk̕wélus summer • ‘hot time’
tumpé:nxw May • ‘time of the camas’.
tumqwe’unxw August • ‘time of the mosquitoes’.
tumqwílus spring • ‘time of ripening’.
tumk̕wélus July • ‘hot time’.
tumté:n when
tumult to cool it off
tumxúyíl December, winter • ‘time of cold weather’.
tuní there, that one
tunuqsun mallard
tuńcáluxw west wind
tuńwuqw east wind, south wind
tup dark, dusk (Nanaimo)
tup to be dark (Nanaimo)
tupsun neck
tuqw (rope) to get tight
tuqwtsuqw red snapper
tus to get there, to arrive, to get near
tusnámut to manage to get there
tushnéculhp saskatoon berry bush
tushóo canvas
tuw a bit
tuwin to be raw, to be uncooked
tuwńflh that one (in sight)
(Nanaimo) • Demonstrative used with plain nouns (that is, nouns that are not feminine singular nouns).
tuwtuwǔluqup tree fungus, conk, echo
tuxw to be uncovered
tuxwthulh tongue
tux to foul up, to mess up
tuxío’c archery bow
tuxío’culhp yew
tuyt north winds, to go upstream, to go north
tuyul to go upstream
tuywut upstream, north
txwat to uncover him/her
txumumát six pieces of stuff
Hul'qum'íhl'm-to-English

\( t \)

\( t'a't \) to pull it apart
\( t'a'xw \) balsam
\( t'a'xwulhp \) balsam tree
\( t'a'kw \) to come home, to go home
\( t'akwnámut \) to manage to come home
\( t'amun \) wall
\( t'anhtut \) to hide oneself
\( t'aqwtum \) ~ \( t'qwatum \) Saturday

From "cut it off".

\( tat \) old ~ Referring to the olden days.
\( tafulhum \) flea
\( taxw \) to come down from the mountains, to go down to the beach
\( taxwstuxw \) to take it down to the beach, to bring it down from the mountains
\( tayqwlhné:nt \) choking, strangling
\( te't \) to try it, to taste a little bit of it
\( te:č \) cross sticks for smoking salmon or barbecuing meat
\( tečulhp \) spirea, hardhack
\( telqum \) to be wet, to be soaking wet
\( teluw \) arm, wing
\( temukw \) fish roe
\( temukw \) salmon eggs
\( temuls \) to guess, to make a guess in the bonegame

\( temxw \) gooseberry
\( temxwulhp \) gooseberry bush
\( te'n \) to go out of sight, to be in the shade
\( tepul \) playing cards
\( teqe' \) liver of human
\( teqe' \) salal berries
\( te'iyuq \) to be angry, mad
\( teyuq \) to get mad
\( teyuqnxw \) to unintentionally anger him/her
\( teyuqstuxw \) to make him/her mad
\( ticum \) to swim
\( tilum \) to sing
\( tilumstunáµut \) to pretend to sing
\( tilumstuxw \) to have him/her/them sing
\( tilumúlmun \) to want to sing
\( ti:m \) to ask for something, to beg
\( ti'mshu'he' \) to braid
\( tiqul \) to be muddy
\( ti:t \) to ask him/her, to beg him/her
\( ti'tumáhut \) student
\( tiúmés \) teacher, trainer
\( ti'ulh \) to pray
\( ti'ulhétxw \) church
\( ti'ulhstuxw \) to take him/her to church
\( ti'ulht \) to pray for him/her/it
\( tkwaythutun \) cork, plug, bottle stopper
\( tkwulmun \) to want to go home
\( tqu't \) to insult him/her, to jeer at him/her
\( tqu's \) rock cod
\( tqu'ast \) to sharpen it (Nanaimo?)
Hułqumíłhut-to-English

\( \text{lqwat} \) to cut a piece of it off, to break it off, to tear a piece off

\( \text{lqwatum} \sim \text{laqwutum} \) Saturday • From ‘cut it off’.

\( \text{lqwe:m} \) to cut a piece off

\( \text{lqwe:mnun} \) leftovers from wood cutting, breaking string

\( \text{tu'csáwulh} \) eight conveyances

\( \text{tukw} \) to get stuck

\( \text{tukwțukw} \) mud, muddy, swampy

\( \text{tukwstuxw} \) to bring him/her home

\( \text{tukwstuxw} \) to bring them home

\( \text{tulq} \) to spot, to stain, to become spotty

\( \text{tultéluw} \) arms, wings

\( \text{tulum} \) wild cherry bark

\( \text{tulumulhp} \) wild cherry tree

\( \text{tulátulhum} \) fleas

\( \text{tulqi't} \) to soak it

\( \text{tulqust} \) to wave to him/her

\( \text{tumóóluch} \sim \text{tumóluch} \) barrel, washtub • From Chinook Jargon.

\( \text{tumusht} \) to braid it

\( \text{tumu\wulh} \) to adze a canoe

\( \text{tum\ncus} \) to hit one’s hand against something

\( \text{tumut} \) to pound on it, to beat a drum

\( \text{tum\nuwulhct} \) to adze a canoe for him/her

\( \text{tuná:hum} \) to set the table

\( \text{tunástul} \) to lineup, to be side by side, to stand next to each other

\( \text{tunélut} \) to line people up

\( \text{tunut} \) to line them up, to put them side by side

\( \text{tupul} \) to play cards

\( \text{tuqwum} \) thimbleberry

\( \text{tuqw} \) (string) to break

\( \text{tuľá'tulhum} \) little flea

\( \text{tuľá'thut} \) practicing, trying out

\( \text{tuľum} \) wren

\( \text{tuľumiye’} \) wren • The story name for wren.

\( \text{tuľ} \) to make a mistake

\( \text{tuyum} \) to claim something (for example, land)

\( \text{tuyum} \) to stick to something

\( \text{tuyumt} \) to wear it

\( \text{txwål} \) to dig clams, to get clams

\( \text{txwulhp} \sim \text{pxwulhp} \) oak

\( \text{txum} \) six

\( \text{txum nečuwuc} \) six hundred

\( \text{txumálus} \) six circular objects

\( \text{txumélh} \) six times

\( \text{txumulu} \) six people

\( \text{txumulhshá’us} \) sixty dollars

\( \text{txumulhshé’} \) sixty

\( \text{txumulhshı’uqun} \) sixty containers

\( \text{txumuqun} \) six containers

\( \text{txumus} \) six dollars

\( \text{txumuwulh} \) six conveyances

\( \text{txuthut} \) to turn off (the road)

\( \text{txuwulhtun} \) canoe ramp
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>huñumí!uµ-to-English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>th</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>th</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thakwsuqun seven containers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thakwthut (a person) to stretch out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thaluthun mouths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-thamu you • Second person object pronoun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thamun eyebrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-thamsh me • First person singular object pronoun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that ~ -thut to do something to one’s self • Reflexive suffix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thatuc ~ satuc north wind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thathun mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thathun ~ s-hathun leftovers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the’thqi’ fern or berry sprouts, shoots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thekw to iron it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thekwulis ironing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>themuxwulh two conveyances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>themuc two hundred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the:wtxw bighouse, longhouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they’ that (in sight) • Article used with feminine singular nouns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>theyum to board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>theyuquñ fixing words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thi big</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thi leluñ bighouse, longhouse • This modern phrase seems to be replacing the older word the:wtxw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thi’qucun ~ si’qucun underside of roof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thi’thu’yulmuxw tidy • Referring to a tidy person, a person with a very clean house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thi’úñthut to live with others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thikwt sea cucumber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thilí to lie on fabric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thile’lhtun sheet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thimá’t to freeze it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thiqsun big nose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thitháluwshun big foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thithéluq big waves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thithíws ~ thithuws big bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thithushun big foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thyéntun to pass blood, to have blood in one’s urine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thkwat to stretch it out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thkwunup to level by dragging boards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thkwut to tauten it, to straighten it, to stretch it taut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thqet tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thqels to spear something, to poke with a pole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thqulhquite’um to kneel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thqut to spear it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thqwut to double it, to fold it, to put two together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thu the (in sight) • Article used with feminine singular nouns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thu’ít to be true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thuháythun big mouth, talkative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thukw to be straight, to be stretched taut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thuláqtul to split up, to separate from each other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[
169
\]
Hułqumíłəm-to-English

thulúqt to divide it, to take some
thuláythutun tablecloth
thuí'qthut little trees
thúshutun braided mat of
bulrushes or old cloth
thúthilé'ılıhtun sheets
thúlánuptun linoleum
thulh really, truly • Evidential particle
indicating that the speaker is sure of
the information.
thumé’ twice
thumítxw two buildings, rooms
thunthon kidney
thuqé:n ~ suqé:n bracken fern
thuqulshétuň sunbeam
thuqulshúnum rainbow
thuqmín village at Shell Beach,
Ladysmith Harbour
thuqnuwx to step on it
(accidentally)
thur to say
-thur ~ -that to do something to
one’s self • Reflexive suffix.
thuthí’ correct, right, okay
thuthíqut trees, woods, forest
thuthuhíws big birds
thuwnílh that one (in sight) •
Demonstrative used with feminine
singular nouns.
thuxwx to disappear, to fade away
thuxwám Petroglyph Park •
‘bleeding’.
thuxwum bleeding
thuynuxw to manage to repair it,
fix it
thuyqtul to change places
thuyqw to dig a hole

thuyqwels to dig a hole, to dig up
thuyqwt to dig it
thuyt to make it, to build it, to fix
it
thuytul to make up
thuythut to get ready, to prepare
oneself, to fix self, to train, to
get better
thuyunup to garden
thuyxít to stoke it
thúthi’uň blood
thúyulá’qwum to tidy up, to
straighten up
thxwam to bleed
thxwat to make it disappear, to
tuck in the end of yarn
thxút to push it
### Hulqumínum-to-English

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Hulqumínum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>tth</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tthéy</strong></td>
<td>that (in sight)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Chemainus, Nanoose) • Article used with plain nouns (that is, nouns that are not feminine singular nouns).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tthu</strong></td>
<td>the (in sight)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Chemainus, Nanoose) • Article used with plain nouns (that is, nouns that are not feminine singular nouns).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tthuównílh</strong></td>
<td>that one (in sight)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Chemainus, Nanoose) • Demonstrative used with plain nouns (that is, nouns that are not feminine singular nouns).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Hulqumínum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>th</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tha’kwcumát</strong></td>
<td>seven pieces of stuff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tha’kwsélú</strong></td>
<td>seven people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tha’kwsus</strong></td>
<td>seven dollars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tha’kwsuwulh</strong></td>
<td>seven conveyances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tha’kwus</strong></td>
<td>seven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tha’kwus nečuwuc</strong></td>
<td>seven hundred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tha’kwusélh</strong></td>
<td>seven times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tha’qwut</strong></td>
<td>to suck it</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Hulqumínum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>thalhum</strong></td>
<td>(person) to get cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>thaπulus</strong></td>
<td>blind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>thaqwi’tun</strong></td>
<td>spear point of fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>thaqwu</strong></td>
<td>spear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>thaqwum</strong></td>
<td>to be rotten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>thas</strong></td>
<td>to be bumped, to get hit, to get pounded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>thathut</strong></td>
<td>to bang, to hammer, to strike, to ring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>the’t</strong></td>
<td>to chew it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>thekwul</strong></td>
<td>dawn, daybreak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>thekwulhct</strong></td>
<td>to turn it on for him/her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>thekwut</strong></td>
<td>to shine a light on it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>thele’</strong></td>
<td>heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>thelümuth</strong></td>
<td>needles of a tree, fish scales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>them</strong></td>
<td>for the tide to go out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>themuls</strong></td>
<td>to nibble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>thethumuls</strong></td>
<td>nibbling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>thei̇hu̇p</strong></td>
<td>to be busy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>thethuxwu̇m</strong></td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>thewum qa’</strong></td>
<td>fresh water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>thikíhuk</strong></td>
<td>baby carriage, wagon, stage coach, buggy • From Chinook Jargon. This word is imitating the noise of the clacking wheels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>thikwa’</strong></td>
<td>to be left-handed, left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>thimut</strong></td>
<td>to lick it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>thiqt</strong></td>
<td>flicker (northern)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>thiœu̇</strong></td>
<td>muddy, swampy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>thiw</strong></td>
<td>to get punched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>thiwut</strong></td>
<td>to poke it, to stab it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>thisut</strong></td>
<td>to nail it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>thithqwástul</strong></td>
<td>boxing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>thithuxwu̇m</strong></td>
<td>sandbar, gravel bar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hułqumíhúm-to-English

\[ \text{thiwuq} \] red elderberries
\[ \text{thixwinmust} \] to belch
\[ \text{thixw} \text{hwuxw} \] osprey
\[ \text{thixwum} \] to pity, to feel sorry for, please
\[ \text{thlhekwt} \] to pinch him/her
\[ \text{thoo:m} \] to pick berries
  (Chemainus, Nanoose)
\[ \text{thoo:m} \] to pick berries
  (Chemainus, Nanoose)
\[ \text{thqinlhp} \] hemlock
\[ \text{thqum} \] to drip
\[ \text{thqwels} \] to punch, to stab
\[ \text{thqwenwust} \] to punch him/her in the stomach
\[ \text{thu'kwsálus} \] seven circular objects
\[ \text{thuchélu} \] kingfisher
\[ \text{thukwslshá'us} \] seventy dollars
\[ \text{thukwslshélé} \] seventy
\[ \text{thukwslshf'ue'qun} \] seventy containers
\[ \text{thukw} \] to eat up, to riddle with holes
\[ \text{thukw} \text{hwukwu'l} \] lightning, flashing
\[ \text{thukw} \text{hwukwu'l} \text{ tu shxwuxwá'us} \] lightning • ‘The thunder is flashing.’
\[ \text{thulé} \] needles of a tree
\[ \text{thulé} \] fish scales, tree needles
\[ \text{thulqu} \] sling for hurling rocks
\[ \text{thuxwumúcun} \] January • ‘shining ice’.
\[ \text{thumá} \text{yu} \] barnacle
\[ \text{thumé} \text{n} \] arrow
\[ \text{thumukwa'} \] tommy cod
\[ \text{thumum} \] to pick berries
  (Nanaimo)
\[ \text{thum} \] to pop into sight • For example, the sun through clouds.
\[ \text{thumqels} \] to snip
\[ \text{thumqútun} \] scissors, clippers
\[ \text{thumun} \] hook made out of bone
\[ \text{thupsi'áthun} \] squirrel
\[ \text{thupi'á'qw} \] great great great grandfather/child
\[ \text{thuqwtun} \] pestle
\[ \text{thuqwuye'} \] sea snail
\[ \text{thustun} \] nail
\[ \text{thu'hé't} \] to chew on bones
\[ \text{thuhípi'a'qw} \] great great great grandparents/children
\[ \text{thuhsh} \] dragonfly
\[ \text{thuhuxáls} \] egg, eggs
\[ \text{thuhxít} \] beads • These are little beads useds for beadwork.
\[ \text{thuw} \] to disappear, to fade, to taper off to nothing, to lose weight
\[ \text{thux} \] to be worn out, to be worn down, to be burnt up, to be burnt down
\[ \text{thu} \text{hxé'twxw} \] pawnshop
\[ \text{thu} \text{hxmin'é'twxw} \] second-hand store
\[ \text{thu} \text{hxnísum} \] to bare one’s teeth
\[ \text{thu} \text{hx tú'nu} \] poison
\[ \text{thu} \text{hxhu'x} \] stinging nettle
\[ \text{thu} \text{hxw} \] to get washed
\[ \text{thu} \text{hxwís} \] to wash dishes
\[ \text{thu} \text{hxwís} \text{hlct} \] to wash dishes for him/her
\[ \text{thu} \text{hxwshé'num} \] to wash one’s feet
\[ \text{thu} \text{hxwun} \] chokecherry
\[ \text{thuywikw} \] blue elderberries
\[ \text{thuystun} \] antler, horn
\[ \text{thuyu} \] fur seal
Hułqumı̃num-to-English

†huỳkw to be startled, to be shocked
†huỳkwme’t to be startled at him/her
†huỳkwnuxw to accidentally startle him/her
†huỳkw to startle him/her, to frighten him/her
†hxwas to steam bake, to cook clams in a pit
†hxwat to steam bake it
†hxwimut to feel sorry for him/her, to have pity on him/her
†hxut to wear it out
†hxut gravel
†hxwacsum to wash one’s hands
†hxwaluca’ gloves
†hxwalucust to put mittens/gloves on him/her
†hxwat to wash it
†hxwinusum to brush one’s teeth
†hxwulı̂qun to wash wool
Hułqumííł unleashed

†l the (oblique) • Article used with proper nouns in the oblique case.
†læt to comfort him/her, to stop him/her from crying
†lalūmthut driving, steering (boat, car, plane)
†lam to be enough, to fit
†lamuls to have enough money, to afford
†lamut to arrive before, to get there before
†lamut to try it on
†lamuxun ~ ūlulāmuñun butterfly (Nanaimo)
†layuqs hollow log drum
†lēcut to put or weave them close
†le′shun to invite people to the winter dance
†le′um to propose marriage • To go to potential wife’s family and stay around waiting to be approved.
†le′ushut to invite him/her
†lekwólukwunūn lighthouse, blinking light
†lekwauxun goose • ‘long wing’.
†le1 stained
†le:Itxw False Narrows, main village site, site of rich clam bed • ‘rich place’
†leluć blind

†lelhum salt
†lemukwum to pop, to make a popping noise
†lepułum to scatter things, (leaves) to fall
†leqt long
†leqtshun long leg
†leqtulēxun long arm
†leqtupsum giraffe
†leľulhum salty
†lewuqum (light) to flicker, to spark
†lewǭ bottom, buttocks
†lewulis to bark (Nanaimo)
†leyuqum (fire) to smoke
†lhaqw to fall over
†li’ to be difficult, hard
†li’t to like it, to treasure it
†licut to crochet, to knit in a design
†licut to sneak up on it, to stalk it
†likwunūn peas
†limun bowstring, tendon, leadline
†limūn ~ ūlulīm ~ ūlulunūn very much so, really
†liňu eulachon oil
†liłup to be down below
†liłuptunūn underclothes, skirt
†liwūn to sneak off, to run away
†lpalwilum to be underneath, to go underneath
†lpet large waterproof basket
†lpil to go down, to sink
†lqut to even it out, to make them the same
Hułqumíłʔum-to-English

tlqwut to wrap it up, to clean it up, to put outer clothing on someone

tlsheṭ to rip it, to plow it up

tlsheñun to burst (tire, balloon)

tlsunup to plow

tluce to be close together

tlucu rock (Nanaimo)

tlukwuné’ deaf

tlukwun (light, fire) to go out

tlukwunt to turn it off, to put it out

tlulí’ám ~ tlulí’m ~ tlí’m very much so, really

tlulpálus Cowichan Bay

tlulqéls to pop, to spatter, (grease, fire) to sparkle

tlulumthut to drive, to rudder, to steer (boat, car)

tlulámuxun ~ tlamuxun butterfly (Nanaimo)

tlulí’m ~ tlulí’m ~ tlí’m very much so, really

tlutilulmut to stare at him/her

tlumást to go pick him/her up, to go and get him/her

tlumkwut to pop it with the teeth

tlumqun all day

tlup to be deep

tlupqénun going downhill

tlupxac to scatter, to spread, to spill

tlupxut to scatter them, to spread them out, to throw them down

tlupxutthut (people) to spread out, to split up

tluqtá:Ís oval • From ‘long’ and ‘round’.

tluqtélec long-haired

tluqtémuθ tall person

tlusíp licorice fern

tlulícu rocks (Nanaimo)

tlulí’cu:muθ short

tluwqun flickering

tluxw to get covered

tluxélu bird lice

tluxw to be hard

tluxwámun puzzle, something hard to do

tluxwéluxw oyster

tluyuq’uθn tongs

tluy’q to be pinned down, held down

tlxwat to cover it, to give him/her gifts in bighouse ceremony

tlxwi’qtun scarf, headscarf, kerchief

tlxwum to get warm

tlxwunuq to win

tlxwut to beat him/her in game, to be ahead of him/her

’acɛɛc ɛhɪk kw kw 1 l ṑ l ɪ ṣ h ɛ m Ỉ n ʊ p ṽ q qw qw s s t ɪ th th ì l u w ʍ x ʍ x ʍ y ʍ
Hułqumíłum—to-English

-ulfun ~ -ulfun want •
Desiderative suffix.

wa’la maybe, perhaps • Evidential particle expressing a conjecture on the part of the speaker.
weči’ perch
wech watch, clock • From English.
wekun wagon • From English.
wełukun wagons
welhut to shoo them away
wensh to throw it
wequt to dig it
wet who (Nanaimo) • This word introduces a question.
wet ‘alu whoever (Nanaimo) • This phrase introduces a question.
weřhut to pry it
weřwch little watch
weřkuñ little wagon
wi’ult to show, to bring out
wil to appear, to come into view

wiqus to yawn
woo:tl tule
wulâmuxw to make banging noise by falling
wulâm echo
wuléwkuñ little wagons
wulh already
wulhxs March • ‘time of the tree frogs’. When the tree frogs started singing, it was time to stop the winter dances.
wunmélh niece, nephew, cousin’s child when the parent is deceased (address form)
wuçels to dig a hole, to dig up
wuñuq land snail
wuqw downstream, east
wuqwuxun downstream, east
wutuq to have gas, to fart
wuthês to pry, to knit
wuthulê’ct prybar
wuthânum to pry under side of canoe, sturdy the canoe
wutilc to fall, to stumble and fall
wuwá’us to bark (Chemainus, Nanoose)
wuwé’thulis prying, digging
wuñuq tree frog
wuywúystunuq jealousy
Hułqumíł̓num-to-English

\(xw'iwçusúnuq\) teacher of how to do things
\(xw'ulhquyum\) Snake Island • ‘snake place’.
\(xw'u yum qa’\) spring water, clear water
\(xwa'us\) to scare game when hunting by breaking sticks, making noise when scaring game
\(xwanukkwum\) to breathe heavily, to rasp
\(xwat\) wise, clever
\(xwathut\) to get down, to come down
\(xwayum\) to sell
\(xwayumust\) to sell it to him/her
\(xwca kw\) low tide
\(xwcel\) to go where • This word introduces a question.
\(xwcut\) to guess the ones in between in the bonegame
\(xwçeñucum\) to sit down
\(xwçeñucumúlmun\) to want to sit
\(xw'umíłcun\) Twin Beaches, Gabriola Island • ‘close together beach’.
\(xwçusi’\) Bonsall Creek, Chemainus Reserve # 6 • ‘go between’.

\(xwçuthut\) to go between, to be in the middle
\(xwchapaníqun\) to speak Japanese
\(xwcheymunqun\) to speak Chinese
\(xwe’\) to go down, to decrease in quantity
\(xwe’shun\) to walk, to take a foot step
\(xwe’xwe’\) fast runner
\(xwelushum\) to drip
\(xwełshum\) dripping
\(xwenue\) to starve
\(xwe:t\) to lower it down
\(xwe'yuwsuñq\) waker, one who urges you on
\(xwflenchqun\) to speak French
\(xwi’iwun\) generous
\(xwikwus\) Pacific loon (winter phase) • ‘grey head’.
\(xwi’úyuqup\) to be always joking
\(xwi’úyuqup ~ xwi’úyuqup\) joker
\(xwi’xwikwatul\) ~
\(xwuxwikwatul\) tug-of-war
\(xwi’xwuthénum\) ~
\(xuwuxwuthénum\) seesaw, teeter-totter
\(xwikwut\) to brush close by
\(xwikwul\) to turn gray, to fade out
\(xwin\) to be relieved
\(xwisut\) to shake it
\(xwi:t\) wheat • From English.
\(xwiwul\) to come forward, to come to the front, (salmon) to go upriver
Hułq̓umiłtxʷu w to have him/her come forward
xwiya’thuwełc rock cod
(Nanaimo)
xwiye’q̓umpum joke
xwiyuné:m to listen
xwiynuné:nstunámút to pretend to listen
xwiynuné:nstuxw to get him/her to listen
xwiyuqwus face to get burnt
xwkumluxwuθun Coffin Point area • ‘root place’.
xwkunkwunlhnénum hunter, good provider
xkwunuwún half full
xkwuluxwum Qualicum
xwkwash to pull it, to drag it, to tow it
xwkwash to pull it, to pull the slack up
xkwé’thulíqwum to somersault
xkwéls to sand something
xkwetxúnmuc ~ kwetxúnmuc rattlesnake
xkwílín pregnant
xwlulí to lock it
xwlukwufc ~ lukwufc to break back
xwlumí’ Lummi Island, Lummi people
xwlhaqwus to slap him/her on the face
xwlhecucun dark place, enclosed place
xwlq̓wiwut to slap him/her on the bottom
xwlhuwut to shuck it (shellfish)
xwma’álqsunum to blow one’s nose
xwmukwuthut to kiss him/her
xwmuq̓wálmút to poke him in the eye
xwmuskwi’um ~
xwmuθkwíłmúq Musqueam
xwmuskwi’umqun ~ xwmuθkwíłmúq Musqueam
xwne’untqun supper, the evening meal (Chemainus, NanOOSE)
xwne’łutqun supper, the evening meal (Nanaimo)
xwnetulhqun ~ shnetulhqun breakfast
xwniqwusum to nod
xwpa:t to blow it up
xwq̓lum qa’ dirty water, muddy water
xwq̓lumwun bad-tempered, mean
xwq̓wúcuqun to speak Cowichan
xwq̓wet to drill it
xwq̓wetq̓wetwuq̓ thinking
xwq̓we:nut to pierce his/her ear
xws’ush’ushul paddler
xws’uwcust to teach him/her how to do something
xwskwákwiyuq̓w fisherman • Using a rod and reel.
xwsluhéjí bone game player
xwsluwílnénum hunter, provider of food
xwsmulmulq ~ xwsmulmilq absent-minded, forgetful
xwspeuñuqun to speak Spanish
xwsq’a’q̓a’ alcoholic
Hułqumíím-to-English

xwsquwutum drummer
xwsqwxwaṁushqun to speak Squamish
xwsqwuyqwuyilush someone who likes to dance
xwstim swimmer
xwsuncharthun to speak Saanich
xwsuyámus salmonberry worm
xwswenum orphan
xwshamusels to smoke-dry fish
xwshamust to smoke-dry it (fish)
xwshcumínusqun to speak Chemainus
xwshishé’lhqun to speak Seshelt
xwshitum tu tumuxw earthquake • ‘The earth shakes.’
xwshqwulqwáluwun knowledgeable person
xwshsenuc ~ xwshsinuc Saanich
xwshsenucqun to speak Saanich
xwtaxwskwéyulqun dinner, the noon meal
xwitumulhtun coach in canoe racing, captain
xwtqet to close it
xwtsequn to have sore throat
xwtulut to bail it out, to clear (a forest)
xwtuqnéć beaver dam
xwlaqwífs:ls shortcut
xwtha:lth Maude Island
xwthiqun loudmouth, bigmouth
xwthquetum bushy, thick woods, thick forest
xwthuxwumúiqsun to have a bloody nose

xwthxwamulqsun bloody nose
xwthaxwqi’nú’ unwash his/her face
xwthulhqínun to quench one’s thirst, snack, teatime
xwthxwast to wash his/her face
xwthxwasum to wash one’s face
xwtaýkwusum to wink
xwil’i’ stingy
xwil’íws stingy
xwilup deep place
xwilup la’thun bowl • ‘deep plate’.
xwilunázé Maple Bay
xwiluqtncu cougar
xwu- become • Inchoative prefix.
xwulum to come back, to go back, to return (Chemainus, Nanoose)
xwu’álumstuxw to refund it to him/her, to bring him/her back
xwu’éxwe’ to be lightweight
xwuć to get wedged between
xwukwéncum salamander
xwulmxw First Nations person
xwulumwqwun to speak a First Nations language
xwulumwqunstuxw to get him/her to speak a First Nations language
xwulunítum White people
xwulfxwulmxw little First Nations people
xwuné’ent evening
xwuné’entut evening (Nanaimo)
xwuné’m to be away from
xwuní’ to get there
xwuní’tumtum White person
xwuní’tumqun to speak English

‘ a c c e c h e i k k w ñ l ¯ l h m m n ñ o o p ñ q q q w q w s s h t i t h t h û ù u w w x w x w y y
Hułqumíínum-to-English

xwunúnuča’ single person canoe
xwusá:́y to be ready
xwusqíqulú preserves, preserved food
xwusulénuxw October • This refers to the falling leaves.

xwutus heavy
xwutusmät pregnant, heavy with child

xwuwcust to teach him/her, to show him/her how to do something with hands

xwuwxkwatulí • xwi’xkwatulí tug-of-war
xwuxwilmuxw First Nations people

xwuxwiyémí sand flea

xwuxwuθenum • xwi’xwuθenum seesaw, teeter-totter
xwuxwuyím leech

xwuy to wake up

xwuypéluxwu wheelbarrow • From English.

xwu’yáthuńuq language teacher
xwu’yqwululíh ferry, steamship, train • This word refers to anything with a steam engine.

xwu’yxwiyás to awake early, to be an early bird

xwyaxwut to open it

xwyunumus to smile

xwyunumusstuxw to make him/her smile

xwyusyé’suľa two-person canoe
Hułqumí núm-to-English

' a c ê ch ē h i k kw ī l î h m m ŋ ņ o o p ŕ q q w q w s s h t ī th t th ī l u w w x x w y y

181
Hułqumíθəm-to-English

čpeʔ cedar
čpeʔćus cedar boughs
čpeʔulhp cedar tree
čte’ to do, to make
čteʔkw to carve
čtut to jinx him/her, to throw powers at him/her
čthet to jerk it
čthum box
čthut to burn it in half
čłinunustun collarbone, clavicle
ču’áthun four
ču’áthun nećuwuc four hundred
čuctéň marker, index, indicator, signal, measure
čukw to be stuck, to get stuck
čuléčthut to turn it around
čuléltxw village on Chemainus River, Westholme, Halalt Indian Reserve • ‘painted house’.
čulum black Katy chiton
čulułswalkwlh new dancers
čulxulšhuń to have sore feet
čulńnxw to manage to roll it over
čul̓tun pen, pencil
čululhcut to write it for him/her
čulułum to write
čulułut to write it
čulułųlč brant
čulułus raccoon (Nanaimo)
čulh to hurt, to ache, to meet with misfortune, to run out of money
čulháqw to have a headache
čulhčus to hurt one’s hand
čulhé:ńu to have an earache
čulhńus to have a pain in the chest
čulhńws to have a sore body
čulhńnxw to hurt him/her/it accidentally
čulhshun to hurt one’s foot
čulhṭál to hurt each other
čulhunus to have a toothache
čulhńquń to have a sore throat
čulhńwí’c to have a sore back, to hurt one’s back
čumxwusuméwtxw barbershop
čumxwusum to get a haircut
čumxunń horsetail
čunuqt to open one’s eyes
čupúnup to harrow
čuńnxw to scratch him/her/it accidentally
čushtéň nits, flea or head louse eggs
čusuń animal trap
čusuńt to trap it
čuté’um to make something
čuténxw to manage to make it
čutékwum ’uuxtun • wood-carving knife (Nanaimo)
čuíktw to whittle on it
čuthínamat four pieces of stuff
čuthíńu four people
čuthíńwulh four conveyances
čuthínquń four containers
čuthíńus four dollars
čuthíńwxw four buildings, rooms
čuthíńuńlus four circular objects
čuthunálus four containers
čuthunńxw books
čuthunńshá’us forty dollars
čuthunńshé’ forty
Hułqumíłhúm-to-English

\( \text{xuðunlùshfh'ùqun} \) forty containers
\( \text{xuðuhùnélh} \) four times
\( \text{xuìkwáls} \sim \text{suxìkwáls} \) crystal
\( \text{xuìlshun} \) to pour rain
\( \text{xuìlshutun} \) sail boom
\( \text{xuùwslkwlh} \) new dancer
\( \text{xuùwslkwlhstuxw} \) to initiate him/her as a new dancer
\( \text{xuùwìxùwflnhp} \) thistle
\( \text{xuùfìtlun} \) pencils, pens
\( \text{xuùxìthunm} \) boxes
\( \text{xuùxpéý} \) cedar shakes
\( \text{xuùxpícuù} \) chipmunk
\( \text{xuùxumél}s \sim \text{xìxumél}s \) hawk •
‘grabbing’.
\( \text{xuùxunuqt} \) opening eyes
\( \text{xuùxùn} \) frost
\( \text{xuùylulhqa'} \) cold water
\( \text{xuùyut} \) to beat or hit him/her/it
\( \text{xuùyùýtl} \) cod eggs (lingcod roe)
Hułqunc̓ułh-to-English

\begin{itemize}
  \item `xwam1hnulh throat, windpipe, trachea, Adam’s apple
  \item `xwaqqw merganser (common)
  \item `xwaqwutut to pole (a canoe or log)
  \item `xwat ~ `xwut blanket from strips
  \item `xwatqwum Bellingham, Whatcom River
  \item `xway red hot
  \item `xway for more than one person to die
  \item `xwayyt to kill them
  \item `xwchenum to run
  \item `xwchenumstuxw to make him/her run
  \item `xwchenumúlmun to want to run
  \item `we’thwí:ís drying the dishes, wiping the dishes
  \item `welshum sweating
  \item `wesumulhp soapberry bush
  \item `owi’ém to tell a story
  \item `owi’xwu’ét copying it, imitating him/her
  \item `wilčhuqs chipmunk
  \item `wílun rope, thread
  \item `wiqw to get caught, (rope) to get hooked or tangled
  \item `wkweyu pulling in a net
  \item `woom (water) to be rapid, swift
  \item `wumum can, to be able to (Chemainus, Nansoose)
  \item `wumum (water) to be rapid, swift, to be fast, to be in a hurry
  \item `wuşhun fast walker
  \item `wuşxiyá’thut spinning around
  \item `wuqwtén shoulder
  \item `wuqwtun ~ `wuqwtén pole for canoe
  \item `wut ~ `wat blanket from strips
  \item `wușhsutun boom, pole across bottom of the sail
  \item `wuuywuıyũ housefly
  \item `wuęcé’ not yet
  \item `wuqwułulh steamboat
\end{itemize}
ya’thut to paddle backward, to back up
yaḵwum to break, to smash, (car) to break down
yaḵwut to break it, to smash it
ya:la’ cow-parsnip (edible part)
ya:m to order, to place an order
yaqwum to sweat, to perspire
yasa’qw hat
yat to warn him/her
yath always
yalut to rub it
yalut to rub or massage it
ya:wthut to brag
yaḵw to melt
ya:ys to work
ya:ys’úlmun to want to work
ya:ysa’qw workhat
ya:sewtxw ~ sya:sewtxw workroom, toolshed
ya:ysnámut to manage to work
ya:ysstunámut to pretend to work
ya:ysstuwxw to have him/her/them work
ya:ysúlwut workclothes
ya:ysa’qw little hat
ye’ut to vomit
yeḵw to hire
yemutum (water) to ripple
yeq (tree) to fall down
yeqüt to fell it, to make it fall down (something tall and upright)
ye:wt to praise him/her
yeysúlu two people
yi’ḵwule’ eaglet
yičut to sand it, to rub sand on it
yiq to snow
yiqum (things) to fall, to tip over
yiṭum dirty sweat
yiḵw (house) to fall down, to cave in, to collapse, to topple
yiynus little tooth
yucumé:ḿ to pack something (bundle, baby) on one’s back
yuháyuthut backing up, going backwards
yuhúŋqm diving down
yuhúnuṁ before, going on to
yuhúqwqutum drifting away,
yukwuné:mt to take it along
yu’kwulhct to break it up for him/her
yuḵwut to scrub it, to rub it together
yulqwt to pick out, to pick through, to sort out
yułéw after, past, past time, to pass by
yułéw taxw skweyul afternoon
yumq’t to rub him/her down with something, such as cedar branches
yumshutun leggings, leg warmers
yunstun corset for new mothers
yunum to laugh
Hulqumínum-to-English

yunumstuxw to make him/her laugh
yunus tooth
yunyunt to laugh at him/her/it
yuqápunkw coming to the surface
yuquuñul the tide is coming in
yuq to rub, to scrape against
yuqetxum to clank, noise of a rolling object
yuqiquilt getting toward midmorning
yuquust to sharpen it
yuquut to sharpen it, to rub them together
yuqw to burn, to catch fire, to burn down
yuqwmín ashes
yuqwnuxw to burn it accidentally
yuqwnt to burn it, to light a fire, to turn it on
yuqwulhtéx Lekwiltok • ‘the people from the fiery north’.
yuqwulhtéxqun to speak Lekwiltok
yuqwíqwulús spring, springtime • ‘ripening’.
yusálumat two pieces of stuff
yusálus two dollars, two circular objects
yusélú two
yusélunecuwuc two hundred
yuséluqínun February • ‘second box of stored food’.
yuséluqun two containers
yuspáysukul riding on a bicycle
yusquqíp to go together in a group

yushá’xwuqwul ~ shá’xwuqwul crossing
yuáltukw going home
yuáltuxw coming down from the mountains
yuthust to tell him/her
yuñehluqwul dawn, getting daylight
yuñehluhmu the tide is going out
yuñehluhxw tu sumsháhut sunset • ‘The sun is going down.’
ultqt to paint it
yuwánthut to go in front, to go ahead
yuwén first
yuwéwu’lhuht chasing it (horse, children)
yuxw must, must have, perhaps • Evidential particle expressing doubt or inference.
yuxwalíum to go by fast, to zoom by
yuxwaqqt to drag it, to pull it, to tow it
yuxwkékwiyulí dawn, beginning of daybreak
yuñáýílhut fall, autumn • ‘time of getting cold’.
yuñce’t to bequeath it
yuñw to come loose, to come undone, to come untied
yuñwulá’us village on east side of Kuper Island near Telegraph Harbour • ‘eagle place’.
yuñwule’ bald eagle
yuñwut to undo it, to untie it, to unlock it

\[ 'a c c h c h e h i k \; k w \; k w \; l l \; l l m m n n o o p p q q w w q w s s t t t t t t t t l u w w x x w x x y y 186 \]
**English-to-Hul'qumí'um**

a ̵kw • a, some • Indefinite article.
abalone s’ęyuw • abalone shell
abalone qumine’ • northern abalone
able ̵xwum • can, to be able to
(Chemainus, Nansoose)
able ̵xwumum • can, to be able to
(Nanaimo)
aboard ’ulá’ulh • to be aboard
(car, boat, etc.)
aboard ’a:lh • to get aboard a
canoe or car
aboard ’a:lhstuxw • to put them
in the car, to have them get in
the car
aboriginal syuwerpumama’ •
aboriginal, First people
above slha’lwé’lh • to be above,
to be up on top
absent-minded xwsmúlmulq ~
xwsmúlmíq • absent-minded,
forgetful
absorb čuqw • to absorb, to be
dry
accident qulqélum • to have a
bad thing happen, to have an
accident
accidentally qañuxw • to put
something in accidentally
ache seyum • to ache, to be sore
ache ̵xulh • to hurt, to ache, to
meet with misfortune, to run out
of money
across yushá’wxwu’qulu ~
shá’wxwu’qulu • crossing
across shnu’a’th • the other side,
opposite shore, across the road
across shaqwuł • to cross to the
other side
across shaqwulstuxw • to help
him/her across to the other side
across ̵xe’lut • to lay it across, to
block it
across shaqwulnámut • to
manage to get across
Adam’s apple ̵xwamlxhnuh
add qa’t • to add it, to put it in
with it
add qa’ • to get added
add qa’thut • to join
add ’athut • to lengthen it, to add
more
add qañuxw • to put something in
accidentally
adept scuwet • to be clever, adept
adult ’uñéwx mustímuxw •
adult, grown-up
advice nuwúyulh • to give advice
advise niwut • to advise him/her,
to correct him/her, to teach
him/her
advise nuwúyulh • to give advice
adze skxwuschuh
adze shítutumuls • adze with
straight hammer
adze stulhcus • adze, a D-adze
adze shítulhcusum • adze-like
mattock
adze shłumuʔulh • adze-like mattock
adze ɬumuʔulh • to adze a canoe
adze ɬumuulhct • to adze a canoe for him/her
afford ḥlamul • to have enough money, to afford
afraid s'i'si' • to be afraid, scared
afraid s'i'simé't • to be scared of him/her
aft 'iłé'eq • to be aft, to be in the stern, to be in the back seat
aft 'iłé'equm • to go aft, to go to the stern, to get in the back seat
aft 'iłé'equmstuxw • to have them go aft, to have them go to the stern, to have them get in the back seat
after yuléw • after, past
afternoon yuléw taxw skweyul
again qułé't
agree 'a:n1h • agreeing, okay
agree 'a:nîh • to agree
agree 'a:nît • to let him/her do it, to give him/her permission
airplane ɬhalhuʔ kw • ‘flying’.
akimbo pi’pi’é’xuʔum • having arms akimbo (elbows out and hands on hips)
alcoholic xwsqa’qa’
alder kwulála’ulhp • red alder
alight qṗilum • to land, to alight
alive hulí • to be alive
all muʔkw
all day ɬumqun
alone ’uʷ hay ’ał
already wulh
always yath

American pestun • United States, American • From Chinook Jargon, from English Boston.
ancestor shtuʔi’w
anchor lhquʔutun • anchor, piling, sinker
anchor qwsuʔutun • anchor, rock used as anchor
ancient ground sīlulnup
and ’i’
anger ɬeyuqstuxw • to make him/her mad
anger ɬeyuqstuxw • to make him/her mad
anger ɬeyuqnxuw • to unintentionally anger him/her
angry ɬetiyuq • to be angry, mad
angry ɬeyuq • to get mad
animal skwuyuθ • domesticated animal, slave
animal tułtuluw • wild animal
ankle qwun’xwshun
anniversary qa’thun tu smulyíʔul • ‘a full circle of a year from the date of the marriage’.
annoying lhe’tuł • smart, annoying
ant ɬuʔmúčuyí’
antler ɬhuystun • antler, horn
anus shqúh’xelu
appear thumx • to appear, to pop into sight • For example, the sun through clouds.
appear xi’ • to appear, to become visible
appear wíl • to appear, to come into view
applaud lhuqwicum • to clap one’s hands, to applaud, to cheer
apple ’apuls • From English.
apple ’alupuls • apples
approach tecul • to arrive, to get here, to approach
April li:mus • ‘month of the sandhill crane’.
apron ’ipun • From English.
arbutus qa:n1hp
argue qwaqwultul • arguing
arm īelu • arm, wing
arm īluļelu • arms, wings
arm pi’pi’ě’xuńum • having arms akimbo (elbows out and hands on hips)
arm mułéxut • to fold, bend arm, bend a branch down
armbone sīhāmulēxuń • Upper arm bone, the humerus.
arrest qiq • to get arrested, to get tied up, to be delayed
arrive tus • to arrive
arrive tecul • to arrive, to get here, to approach
arrow īhumé:n
ashamed xi’xe’mě’t • to be ashamed of him/her
ashamed xi’xe’ • to be ashamed, embarrassed
ashes yuqwmín
ashes qwa’cup
aside lhelsh • to move it aside or out of the way, to put it back, to move it toward the fire
ask ptem • to ask
ask ī:m • to ask for something, to beg
ask ī:t • to ask him/her, to beg him/her
assemble āqup • to assemble, to gather things together
assistant cuwtun • assistant, helper
astonish cuq • to be astonished, to be amazed, to be shocked
astonish cuqnuwx • to manage to astonish him/her, to manage to amaze him/her, to manage to shock him/her
attach lhqet • to attach it, to join them together
attention hi:wisum • to bring attention to oneself
August tuñqwé’unxw • ‘time of the mosquitos’.
aunt shxwumnilkw • aunt, uncle, parent’s cousin
aunt shxwulumilkw • aunts, uncles, parent’s cousins
autumn yuáy’iłthut • fall, autumn • ‘time of getting cold’.
autumn pi>xum • fall, autumn
awake xwuyxwiyás • to awake early, to be an early bird
awake sxwuxwí’ • to be awake
award shunu˚ws • prize, award
away xwuném • to be away from awhile qe’is ’ał
axe sqwqwum
baby  qeq
baby  qaqtut • babyish
baby carriage  ḥikḣuk • baby carriage, wagon, stage coach, buggy • From Chinook Jargon. This word imitates the noise of the clacking wheels.
babysitter  sheyulhtun • babysitter, caretaker of new dancer
babysitter  leluµelh • babysitter, day care
back  slhuµuwé’lh • back of mouth
back  sculqwuqíň • back of the house—inside
back  sculhqwxuµ • back of the house—outside
back rest  shcuñéwustun
back seat  ’iłe’eq • to be aft, to be in the stern, to be in the back seat
back seat  ’iłe’equm • to go aft, to go to the stern, to get in the back seat
back seat  ’iłe’equmstuxw • to have them go aft, to have them go to the stern, to have them get in the back seat
back up  yuhá’yuthut • backing up, going backwards
backbone  shíhuµuwé’c ~ shíhuµuwí’c
backhoe  shxw’i’xwulš • backhoe, digger
backseat  ’iłe’eq • to be aft, to be in the stern, to be in the back seat
backseat  ’iłe’equm • to go aft, to go to the stern, to get in the back seat
backseat  ’iłe’equmstuxw • to have them go aft, to have them go to the stern, to have them get in the back seat
bacon  kwushúo • pig, bacon • From Chinook Jargon, from French le cochon ‘pig, pork’.
bad  qul
bad  qułqéluµ • to have a bad thing happen, to have an accident
bad-tempered  xwquluwun • bad-tempered, mean
bag  lisék • sack, bag • From Chinook Jargon, from French le sac.
bag lunch  se’wun • bag lunch, trail food
bail  xwtulut • to bail it out, to clear (a forest)
bailer  lhultun
bait  mełu
bait  mełum • to bait a hook, to put on bait
bake  huqéls • to bake
bake  hełyum • to bake bread, to prepare dough and bake it
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Hul'qumi'um</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bake</td>
<td>'atha'qw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to bake</td>
<td>to bake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>something</td>
<td>to cook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potatoes</td>
<td>to cook it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baked goods</td>
<td>səwul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barbecued</td>
<td>meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cooked bread</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bakery</td>
<td>supliléuxt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baking powder</td>
<td>'ispáwtu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From English</td>
<td>yeast powder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bald</td>
<td>shiquéwula'qw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bald eagle</td>
<td>yułwule'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bald eagle</td>
<td>huıyífwule'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eagles</td>
<td>yi'xwule'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bald eagle</td>
<td>eaglet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baler</td>
<td>shqúqqu'łe'cʉłs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ball</td>
<td>smukw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ball game</td>
<td>mukwut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to hit him/her</td>
<td>to play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with the ball</td>
<td>a traditional ball game</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ball game</td>
<td>sukwxuyí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ball game</td>
<td>(like badminton)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ball game</td>
<td>ćuqwula'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>traditional ball game</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballenas Islands</td>
<td>tiqw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘tight’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balsam</td>
<td>'a'xw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balsam</td>
<td>balsam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balsam</td>
<td>'a'xwulhp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balsam tree,</td>
<td>grand fir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bangle</td>
<td>'hathut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to bang, to</td>
<td>hammer, to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strike, to ring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bang</td>
<td>wulálmuxw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to make</td>
<td>banging noise by falling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bangs</td>
<td>'tqwi'als</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basket</td>
<td>situn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basket</td>
<td>selútun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baskets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basket</td>
<td>le'cus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cedar root basket</td>
<td>used for storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basket</td>
<td>ilpet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>large waterproof</td>
<td>basket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basket</td>
<td>si'stuñ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>little basket</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basket</td>
<td>csusi'sutuñ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>making a little basket</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

191
basket csisutun • making baskets
basket csitun • to make a basket
basket skwa'wus • water-tight basket, bucket
baste lhqut • to sew it on, to baste it
bat slu'puléxu'n
bat qwuqwtun • baseball bat
bat qwqwelss • batting
bath house sha'kwumi'wtxw
bathe shakwum • to bathe
bathe shakw • to be bathed
bathing suit shakwumíulwut • swimming suit, bathing suit
bathroom 'umutétxw
bathtub shshaxwukwum • bathtub, bathing hole
bay s'uthnuc
be ahead 'ltxwut • to beat him/her in game, to be ahead of him/her
be here 'i' • to be here, to be now
• Also an auxiliary verb.
be there ni' • to be there, to be then
• Also an auxiliary verb.
beach cecu'w
beach yutátxw • coming down from the mountains, going down to the beach
beach cuw'mun • to be down by the beach
beach ta'xwut • to beach it
beach 'laxw • to come down from the mountains, to go down to the beach
beach 'laxwstuxw • to take it down to the beach, to bring it down from the mountains
beach ca:m • to go up into the mountains, to come up from the beach
beads ðhu'híxt • These are little beads used for beadwork.
beads sqwinqwun • beads, rosary beads
beam shqulwultun • beam in house • This is an open beam used to hang stuff.
beam shxúlwíltun • beam, crossbeam
beams s'iltuxw • roofbeams, boards on top of bighouse
bear spe'ethallh • bear cub
bear spe'eth • black bear
bear kwuyucun • grizzly bear
beard sqwini'uthun
beast s'ileluqum • wild beast, fierce thing, ghost, monster
beat 'ltxwut • to beat him/her in game, to be ahead of him/her
beat xu'yt • to beat or hit him/her/it
beat íumut • to pound on it, to beat a drum
beaten s'luxw • to lose a game, to get beat
beater lheçtun • beater to pound fuller's earth into goat's wool blankets
beater shuètun • beater to pound fuller's earth into goat's wool blankets
beautiful 'uyúyumut • beautiful, clean
beaver squéw
become xwu- • Inchoative prefix.
bed shxw'itut
bed shxw’arnut • bed, sleeping platform, home
bedspread slhe’lh • bedsprea, cover, sheet
bee sumsumáyu • sumáyu
beef moosmus • cow, beef • From Chinook Jargon.
beehive shuśsumuyélu
beer payu • From English.
beer $uqwum
before yuhunum • before, going on to
before ɬamut • to arrive before, to get there before
beg ɬi:m • to ask for something, to beg
beg ɬi:t • to ask him/her, to beg him/her
behind ɬhi’aqwt • to be last one in line, to be behind him/her
belch qweqwucut • burping, belching
belch ɬhiixwinmust • to belch
belch qweçut • to burp, to belch
believe qel • to believe
believe qelma’ • to believe him/her
bell tintin • bell or bells, o’clock • From Chinook Jargon. This is the sound of the ship’s bell ringing the hour.
Bellingham ɬwquatqwum • Bellingham, Whatcom River
belly ɬwikwle’ • little stomach, belly
belly ɬwulu • stomach, belly
belly button muŵwuyé’ • navel, belly button
below ɬiȋlup • to be down below
belt shyumtun • (Chemainus, Nanoose)
belt shxqwqwiquéutun • belt (Nanaimo), belt for dancers
benches lë:lwus • benches, sleeping platforms
bend mukwut • to bend his/her head to his/her knees
bend pa:yt • to bend it
bend qemut • to bend it
bend qпасum • to bend over
bend puy • to bend, to get bent
bend mutéxut • to fold, bend arm, bend a branch down
bent spapi’ • crooked, bent, leaning
bequeath yȗxe’t • to bequeath it
berries s’ho:m • (Chemainus, Nanoose)
berries s’humum • (Nanaimo)
berries s’hi’hóo:m • little berries
berries ɬho:o:m • to pick berries (Chemainus, Nanoose)
berries ɬhumum • to pick berries (Nanaimo)
berry juice s’ho:me’mun • sweetener, berry juice
bet cakwula’ • to bet
better thuythut • to fix oneself, to train, to get better
between xwçuthut • to go between, to be in the middle
bicycle yuspáysukul • riding on a bicycle
big thi
big mouth thuhá:ythun • big mouth, talkative
big nose thiqsun
English-to-Hulqumí'um

bighouse the: wtxw • bighouse, longhouse
bighouse thi le lum • bighouse, longhouse • This modern phrase seems to be replacing the older word.
bigmouth x wthiqun • loudmouth, bigmouth
bind qiqt • to bind him/her, to put him/her in jail
bird sqwulésh • There is no generic word for bird in Hulqumí’um. sqwulésh is sometimes used to mean “bird” in general, but it specifically means only the smaller birds such as songbirds.
bird thithíws ~ thithuw • big bird
bird thuthuhíws • big birds
bird sqwulqwulésh • birds
bird sqwiqwlesh • little bird
bird ñwulí • mythical bird
bird lice člhala’
bird lice ŋlu •
birthday shkwan
bit tuw • a bit
bite qiq • to be bitten
bite qiqwut • to bite it
bite čumut • to put it in the mouth
bite ñhishut • to tear it with the teeth, to bite it off
bitter sa’um • bitter, sour
bitter se’xum • to be bitter
black čqič
black eye shìa’uqás
black eye shìihíthuqwuws • black eye, punched in the eye
Black person qi’uxye’
black scoter shapulus • ‘whistle mouth’.
black widow sì:yé’tun • black widow spider • This spider is said to be hairy and shiny with a red dot on its back.
blackberry sqwil’muxw • blackberry, blackberries
blackbird čqwaqwa • red-winged blackbird
bladderwrack qwaqwuwq • bladderwrack kelp, rockweed
blanket lu’xtun
blanket quq’xéu
blanket sluqwutuné’l • baby blanket
blanket xwut ~ xwat • blanket from strips
blanket hu’iní’tun • blankets
blanket lu’ixtuñ • blankets
blanket pu’níptun • carpet, floorspread, picnic blanket
blanket sìhuqt’ál • doubled blanket
blanket sìquwá’l • goat’s wool blanket
blanket pu’ní’t • goat’s wool blanket
blanket sìquwá’l • goat’s wool blankets
blanket li’xwuñ • little blanket
blanket strips sìhi‘ • blanket strips, leftover money or goods from potlatch
bleed thuxwuñ • bleeding
bleed thuxwam • to bleed
blind ḥapulus
blind ñleluč
**English-to-Hulíquumínuł**

**blinking** ɪləkwɪłukwun • lighthouse, blinking light  
**blink** lhupnxuxw • to blink one’s eye, to close one’s eyes  
**bloat** cxwutum • to be swollen, bloated  
**block** xeıl ut • to lay it across, to block it  
**blood** thuỳthi’un • lighthouse, blinking light  
**blood** thi'yéntum • to pass blood, to have blood in one’s urine  
**bloody nose** xwthxwamulqsun • to blow into him/her with cupped hands, to give artificial respiration to him/her  
**blow** pa:t • to blow it  
**blow** hasut • to blow on it  
**blow nose** xwma’álqsunum • to blow one’s nose  
**blow up** xwpą:t • to blow it up  
**blue** cqway  
**blue** shkwiţhalus • ‘blue-jay colored’  
**blue** thethuxwum  
**blue** qwayul • to turn blue, to be pale  
**blue** qwaqwuyul • turning blue  
**blue jay** skwiţhuc • Steller’s jay  
**blue jeans** chuymunúlwut • This is from chuymun ‘denim jeans’ • This is from chuymun ‘Chinaman’ because the Chinese wore denim work clothes.  
**bluff** sμulshénuł • bluff, cliff, bare mountainside, very large flat rock  
**board** lupalá:sh • From Chinook Jargon, from French la planche.  
**board** theyüm • to board  
**board** ‘a:lh • to get aboard a canoe or car  
**board** thi’umthut • to live with others  
**boarder** shtheyum • ‘Chinaman’ because the Chinese wore denim work clothes.  
**boards** s’iltxuw • roofbeams, boards on top of bighouse  
**boat** poot • From English boat.  
**boat** poo’ult • boats  
**boat** poot • little boat  
**boathouse** pootétwxw  
**bobcat** tulutulwpoo • bobcat, wild cat  
**body** smustímuxw • body of a person  
**body odor** sqwşwamuws  
**boil** səqcum  
**boil** səqculum • boils, a lot of little boils  
**boil** qwuls • to boil  
**boil** lhupqwt • to boil it  
**boil** qwalst • to boil it  
**boiler** shlhelquthe:ılı • container for boiling or tinting cloth or bark  
**boiler** shqwalšuthe:ılı • container for boiling white clothes  
**bone** stham  
**bone** sthalum • bones  
**Bonsall Creek** xwçuşi • Bonsall Creek, Chemainus Reserve # 6 • ‘go between’.  

195
boo \(\text{xewyum}\) • to call to competitors in a match, to cheer, to boo
boo \(\text{xewyt}\) • to call to them, to cheer them, to boo them
book \(\text{pookv}\) • From English.
boom \(\text{xiwishutun}\) • boom, pole across bottom of the sail
boom \(\text{talqw}\) • log boom
boom \(\text{xiulshutun}\) • sail boom
boots \(\text{kumpooc}\) • From English gumboots.
born \(\text{kwan}\) • to be born
borrow \(\text{calalht}\) • to borrow it, to rent it
borrow \(\text{lixum}\) • to borrow money
borrow \(\text{calalh}\) • to borrow, to rent
boss \(\text{shsiem}\) • chief, boss, shopkeeper
bottle \(\text{shlumelu}\)
bottle \(\text{shlulumelu}\) • bottles
bottlecap \(\text{qepelectun}\) • bottlecap, lid on a pot
bottom \(\text{tlewq}\) • bottom, buttocks
bottom \(\text{shlunuc}\) • buttocks
bow \(\text{tuwxac}\) • archery bow
bow \(\text{sqlhan}\) • bow of boat, front of a car
bow \(\text{qlhan}\) • to be forward in a boat, to be in the bow, to be in the front seat
bow \(\text{qlhanum}\) • to go forward, to go to the bow, to get in the front seat
bow \(\text{qlhanumstuxw}\) • to have him/her go forward, to have them go to the bow, to have him/her get in the front seat
bowl \(\text{xwilup laethun}\) • ‘deep plate’.
bowl \(\text{qwthalus}\) • bowl, platter, wooden tray
bowl \(\text{ceciwi}\) • little dish, little bowl
bowstring \(\text{tilimun}\) • bowstring, tendon, headline
box \(\text{xthum}\)
box \(\text{xuxithumu}\) • boxes
boxing \(\text{ihihiqwastul}\)
boy \(\text{swuiqeallh}\)
boy \(\text{suwuqiqeallh}\) • boys
boy \(\text{swuwqiqeallh}\) • little boy
boy \(\text{swiwlus}\) • teen-age boy
boy \(\text{swawlus}\) • teen-age boys
brace \(\text{lumeshutun}\) • brace, foot brace
bracelet \(\text{shihamucun}\)
bracket \(\text{suqen} \sim \text{thuqen}\) • bracken fern
bracken \(\text{suqen}\)
bracken \(\text{suqen}\) • aboriginal style bread
bracken \(\text{suqen}\) • barbecued meat, cooked bread
bread \(\text{supili}\) • From Chinook Jargon.
bread \(\text{suqewu}\) • aboriginal style bread
bread \(\text{suqewu}\) • ‘rising or swelling bread’.
bread \(\text{pupe}\) • bread, yeast bread
bread box shsupli'élu • bread container, bread box
break ūqw • (string) to break
break sulkwshén • broken foot
break sulkwuléxn ~
  selkwuléxn • broken wing
break 1ukwéxn • to break arm
break 1ukwúwx ~
  xwlukwwí'c • to break back
break 1ukwínus • to break collarbone
break 1ukwnús • to break finger, hand
break 1ukwnuxw • to break it
break 1ukwát • to break it (in two)
break ūqwat • to break it off, to cut it off, to tear a piece off
break yulkwulhtct • to break it up for him/her
break yákwt • to break it, to smash it
break 1ukwshun • to break one's foot
break 1ukwúluwułh • to break ribs
break puqw • to break something up
break yákwum • to break, to smash, (car) to break down
break ēk • to get broken
break 1ukwsheñ • to have a broken foot
break pqwat • to smash it, to crush it into powder
break down yákwum • to break, to smash, (car) to break down
break off pqwe’um • to break some off, to take a little piece
break up čuíqw • to crumble, to break into pieces
breakfast xwnetulhqun ~
  shnetulhqun
breast s'quina'
breastbone s’inus • breastbone, chest
breastbone s'ihumínus • chestbone, breastbone, sternum
breath slhekwum
breathe hehthum • to breathe
breathe xwanukwum • to breathe heavily, to rasp
breeze spuhéls • wind, breeze
bridge s'qutuwulh • bridge, ramp, handicapped ramp
bridle ḥqaythutun • drawstring, bridle
bring méwustuxw • to bring him/her
bring xwu’álumstuxw • to bring him/her back
bring tukwstuxw • to bring him/her home
bring ’umístuxw • to bring it
bring ēwustuxw • to bring it here
bring ṭukwstuxw • to bring it up to the surface
bring out wi’ult • to show, to bring out
bring out quye’t • to take it out, to bring it out
broke xułh • to hurt, to ache, to meet with misfortune, to run out of money
brooch čuqwnístun • brooch, pin
broom shxw’iňxwuthut
broom ’aňwtun
broth qwułsmun
broth qa’úlhqa • broth, for example, chicken broth
brother shxw’aqwa’ • brother, sister, cousin
brother ’elulush • brothers of a single woman, sisters of a single man
brother ’ułelush • brothers of a single woman, sisters of a single man
brother shxw’ałuqwa’ • brothers, sisters, cousins
brother se:nile’ • elder brothers, sisters, cousins
brother suñile’ • eldest brother, sister, cousin
brother shuyulh • older brother, sister, cousin
brother shushúyulh ~ shushéyulh • older brothers, sisters, cousins
brother ’elush • sister or female cousin of a man, brother or male cousin of a woman
brother sqe’eq • younger brother, sister, cousin
brother squlé’eq • younger brothers, sisters, cousins
brother s’ałuqwa’ • younger siblings (brothers, sisters, cousins)
brother sa’suqwt ~ su’ásuqwt • younger sister, brother, or cousin
brother-in-law scuwtélh • brother-in-law (man’s sister’s husband), son-in-law, daughter-in-law
brother-in-law cuwtélh • brother-in-law (man’s sister’s husband), son-in-law, daughter-in-law
brother-in-law smetuxwtun • brother-in-law (husband’s brother, woman’s sister’s husband) sister-in-law, (wife’s sister, man’s brother’s wife)
brother-in-law sciwutélh • brothers-in-law (man’s sisters’ husbands), children-in-law
brother-in-law sme’ultuxwtun • brothers-in-law (husband’s brothers, woman’s sisters’ husbands), sisters-in-law (wife’s sisters, man’s brothers’ wives)
brow thamun • eyebrow
brown tumulhálus • ‘ochre-colored’.
brown ckwimus • reddish brown
brown kwikwumálus • reddish brown
bruise stetuje’ • bruised
bruise qwcum • to fester, (bruise) to swell
brush xwikwut • to brush close by
brush piłwut • to brush it down, to dust it off
brush ’iput • to brush it off
brush pipuxwuthut • to brush oneself
brush teeth ñhwinusum • to brush one’s teeth
bucket skwa’us
buggy ñhikthuk • baby carriage, wagon, stage coach, buggy •
From Chinook Jargon. This word is imitating the noise of the clacking wheels.

**build** thuyt • to make it, to build it, to fix it

**bull** pool • From English.

**bull** swu’yqe’ moosmus

**bull kelp** ja’m • bull kelp, or bottle kelp

**bullet** shet • From English _shot_.

**bullhead** skwuñéxw • great sculpin

**bullhead** smutxw ~ shmutxw • small, freshwater bullhead

**bulrush** st’hequn • bulrush, cattail

**bump** ḥhas • to be bumped, to get hit

**bump** tiqwutul • to bump into each other, to collide with each other

**bump** tiqw • to bump, to smash into

**bump** tiqwut • to hit him/her, to bump him/her

**buoy** ʔukwtén • buoy, float

**buoy** xe:ih • buoy, marker for shallow area

**burn** xwiyuqwuš • face to get burnt

**burn** ʔkwusshun • to burn foot

**burn** ʔkwuscus • to burn hand

**burn** ʔwesut • to burn it

**burn** yuqwnuxw • to burn it accidentally

**burn** ʔkwusnuxw • to burn it accidentally (live thing)

**burn** xthut • to burn it in half

**burn** yuqwt • to burn it, to light a fire, to turn it on

**burn** ʔkwes • to get burnt

**burn down** ṭu줌 • to be worn out, to be worn down, to be burnt up, to be burnt down

**burn down** yuqw • to burn, to catch fire, to burn down

**burnt** ʔqwulqwuł • to be cooked, to be burnt, to be sunburnt, to be ripe

**burp** qweqwučut • burping, belching

**burp** qwečut • to burp it up

**burp** qweč • to burp, to belch

**burst** s’lulkwíls • spark, burst of firecracker

**burst** ḥlṣhe • to burst (tire, balloon)

**burst** muqw • to squash, to burst

**bury** punut • to bury it, to plant it

**bury** pun • to get buried

**Bush Creek** kwi’kwumluxw • Bush Creek area, Ivy Green Park • ‘little root’.

**bushes** shishúc

**bushy** xwthqetum • bushy, thick woods

**busy** ḥe’iḥup • to be busy

**butcher** ʔkwčut • to butcher it, to clean it (fish)

**butcher** ʔkwč • to butcher, to clean fish

**butcher** ʔkwč • to butcher, to clean fish

**butter** snusálmuxw

**butter clam** s’aňwa’
butterfly skwulwéxe’ • (Chemainus, Nanoose)
butterfly ílamu̱xun ~ ílulámu̱xun • (Nanaimo)
buttocks slihulnuc
buttocks íle̱wq • bottom, buttocks
buttocks slihalhulnuc • little buttocks
button lhuhqnístun
buy ’iluquit • to buy it
buy ’iluquulhcut • to buy it for him/her
buy ’iluquutúlmun • to want to buy
by ’u • to, of, by • Preposition introducing a place, a passive agent, or an oblique object.
call xéyut • to call to them, to cheer them, to boo them
call ’a:m • to call, to call for
call te:msluxw • to have him/her call, to bring him/her to the telephone
call for te:m • to call for, to yell out, to telephone
calm qequµ • calm spot in the water
calm sqequµ • eddy, calm water
calm sliqwul • to be calm (weather, water)
calm liqw • to be calm (wind), to be smooth (water)
camas spe:nxw
Cameron Island sqwiqwmi’ • beach at Cameron Island • ‘little dog’.
camp qú lum • to camp, to stay overnight
camp qú lumstuxw • to take him/her camping, let him/her stay overnight
camp qú lumúlmun • to want to camp
can quxqux • can, tin
cane quwu • cane, crutch
cannery qwulséwxw
canoe stey • canoe race
canoe te’té’ • canoe race (Nanaimo)
canoe te’y • canoe race (Nanoose)
canoe ixwuwlhtun • canoe ramp
canoe snuxwulh • canoe, car
canoe suníxwulh • canoes, cars
canoe lhxlwulhtun • crosspiece in a canoe

cake kiks • From English.
calf moosmusálh
calf qeílulshun • calf of leg
call temulhct • to call her/him for him/her
call ’at • to call him/her, to call for him/her
call temut • to call him/her, to telephone him/her
call te:m • to call out
call xéyum • to call to competitors in a match, to cheer, to boo
canoe člhtuyuwulh • fellow racing canoes

**canoe sgniňxwulh** • little canoe
**canoe snuñíňxwulh** • little canoes
**canoe c-huñuňxwulh** • making canoes
**canoe teyuwulh** • modern racing canoe

**canoe shi’sha’lh** • old-time racing canoe
**canoe xwunúnuća’** • single person canoe

**canoe ītuμuwulh** • to adze a canoe
**canoe suňxwulh** • to arrive in a canoe
**canoe suňuňxwulh** • to arrive in canoes

**canoe ’a:lh** • to get aboard a canoe
**canoe nuxwulhá:lh** • to go by canoe
**canoe ’uļxwíłum ~ ’uňxwíłum** • to go canoeing

**canoe cnuňxwulh** • to have, make a canoe
**canoe cuníxwulh** • to make, have canoes

**canoe xwyusyé’sula** • two-person canoe
**canoe q̓x̱wulh** • war canoe

**canoe shed shnuuxwulhéwxw** • canoe shed, garage
**canoe stroke lhíimus** • canoe stroke used to pull canoe sideways towards shore

**canoe stroke ḣeńuc** • steering, using paddle as a rudder

**canoe stroke wułhúnum** • to pry under side of canoe, to sturdy the canoe

**canvas tushóo**

**cap ḷe’e’ctun** • bottlecap, lid on a pot

**cape napus**

**captain xwtitumulhtuň** • coach in canoe racing, captain

**car ka:** From English *car.*

**car snuxwulh** • canoe, car
**car suníxwulh** • canoes, cars

**car ’a:lh** • to get aboard a canoe or car

**car ’a:lhstuxw** • to put him/her in the car, to have him/her get in the car

**carder shtushulquň**

**cards ĭepul** • playing cards

**cards štupul** • playing cards, deck of cards

**cards štupul** • to play cards

**care ųumyúlht** • caring for him/her, giving daughter in marriage

**care lałumuthut** • to be careful, to take care of oneself, to watch out for oneself, to look after oneself

**careful ’alhut** • to look after it, to be very careful with it, to restore it

**caretaker sheyułhtun** • babysitter, caretaker of new dancer

**carpet thünuptun** • carpet, floorspread, picnic blanket

**carpet puthshutun** • small carpet, footmat
carrot shewuq
carve ḋteḳw • to carve
carving tool shũuykwuls
carving tool shũuṭẽkw • wood-
carving knife, carving tool
cascara ḋe’yũulhp
Cassidy Falls s[quyup • ‘waterfall’.
cat poos • From Chinook Jargon.
cat pish • (Nanaimo, Nanoose) •
From Chinook Jargon pispispish.
cat poops • kitten
cat pullō’ps • small cats
catch culnuxw • to catch it
catch ḋwiqw • to get caught,
(rope) to get hooked or tangled
catch kwunut • to take him/her/it,
to grab it, to catch it
catch fire yuqw • to burn, to
catch fire, to burn down
catch up kwunuxw • to grab it,
to catch up to it, to get it
caterpillar mumu xełh • This black
and gold caterpillar turns into a
butterfly.
cattail s[hequn • cattail, bulrush
cedar qwulucus • cedar boughs
cedar ḋpe’yucus • cedar boughs
cedar s[učem • cedar branches •
These are split and used for baskets.
cedar ḋuxpé’y • cedar shakes
cedar sluwi’ • inner cedar bark
cedar ḋpe’y • western red cedar
cedar ḋpe’yulhp • western red
cedar tree
cedar pashuluqw • yellow cedar
cedar bark ca’t • to pull off a
layer or covering, to split wood
out of a living tree, to pull off
cedar bark
cedar bark hat sayuws • costume
hat for dancer, made of cedar
bark or goat’s wool
cedar shakes ḋuxpé’y
cellar qe[wthėwtxw • root cellar
center ’uũwulh ~ ’uũwelh •
center, middle
chair shéheuctun
chair shčełéncuctun • chairs
chair shčičnutuŋ • little chair
chair shčulí’čnutuŋ • little
chairs
challenge tqet • to challenge, to
guess in bone game
change ’i’yęqt • to change it, to
exchange it
change thuyqtuł • to change
places
channel marker xe:iḥ • buoy,
marker for shallow area
chant cuwuun • to chant, to
dance in the bighouse
char qwuyt • to char it (canoe)
chase yuwwéwu’lhuł • chasing it
(horse, children)
Chase River lh[uxūlwulhtun •
mouth of the Chase River •
‘crosspiece’.
cheaper mȳa’ • to get cheaper
check out tulut • to learn, to
study, to check out, to scrutinize
cheek shx w’i:nu • For some people,
this only refers to an animal’s cheek.
cheek shx w’uní:nu • cheeks
cheek s[lhwuñu • cheeks
cheer ḳeṥum • to call to 
competitors in a match, to 
cheer, to boo
cheer ḳeṥut • to call to them, to 
cheer them, to boo them
cheer lhuuqlcum • to clap one’s 
hands, to applaud, to cheer
Chemainus shchúmnus
Chemainus xwshchúmnusqun • 
to speak Chemainus
Chemainus Harbour suñuwnèc
 • Chemainus Harbour, 
Chemainus Bay • ‘entering back 
end of bay’
Chemainus River silaqwa’ulh
cherry ṭuluṥ • wild cherry bark
cherry ṭuluṥulhp • wild cherry 
tree
chest ḋčxemun
cHEST OF DRAWERS shxw’uwxkwenlu
 • dresser, chest of drawers
chestbone shhúmnus •
chestbone, breastbone, sternum
cHEw lhchumuṥ • to chew gum
cHEw ḥe’t • to chew it
cHEw ḳuŷłt • to chew it, to gnaw 
it
cHEW ḥuthé’t • to chew on bones
cHEW GUM lhchumuṥ • chewing
gum
cHEWING GUM ḵwi’xw • chewing
gum, balsam or pine pitch
chicken chukun • From English.
chicken chíchkun • chick
chicken chukunéwtxw • chicken 
coop
chicken chukuns • chicken, 
chickens • From English.
chief hā’wa’qw
chief shsi’éṁ • chief, boss, 
shopkeeper
child s'ilí’lqulh
child muñu • child, offspring
child s'ilí'lqulhthut • childish
child memuṥu • children
child stluľqulh • children 
(Chemainus, NanOOSE)
child stuwikwuļh • children 
(NanAIMO)
child mımne’ • little offspring, 
little son, little daughter
child humémuṥu • little offspring, 
little sons, little daughters
child sumné’ • to already have a 
child
child humña’tul • to be parent 
and child
child-in-law scuwtéľh • son-in-
law, daughter-in-law
chin sǐluğáyuthun • chin, jaw
china ḵewi’ • china (dishes), clam 
or oyster shell
Chinese cheymun • Chinese 
person • From English Chinaman.
Chinese xwcheymunqun • to 
speak Chinese
chip ḵwäqwmun ~ ḵwuqwmun
 • chip, wood chip
chip lhümč • to get chipped, to 
erode
chipmunk Ṹuṥ’pičuṥ
chipmunk Ṹwikchuqs
chiton xuṥulm • black Katy chiton
chiton ’u˚kws • chiton, China 
slipper
choke tayqwlhné:nt • choking, 
strangling
choke tiqwlhné:nt • to choke him/her, to strangle him/her
chokecherry Ḣhu.wxwuñ
chubby nas • to be fat, to be chubby, to be obese
church Ḣhi:wi’ulhé:wtxw
church Ḣhi:wi’ulhstuxw • to take him/her to church
cigarette s Paísłum • smoke, cigarette, pipe
circle shulák̓w • round, circle
circle sulq̓thut • to spin, to twirl, to go around in a circle
claim Ḧuyum • to claim something (for example, land)
clam s’a:xa’w • butter clam
clam puné’q • geoduck
clam swe:m • horse clam
clam swe:mu:n • horse clam shell
clam škwlhe’y • littleneck clam
clam shuyqwut • to dig clams (Nanaimo)
clam Ḣi:xwa:l̓h • to dig clams, to get clams
clams Ḣi:hxwas • to cook clams in a pit
clank yuqét:xum • to clank, noise of a rolling object
clap Ḧhu.wqcum • to clap one’s hands, to applaud, to cheer
clap Ḧhu.wqcumstuxw • to make him/her clap hands
clavicle Ḧi:linustun • collarbone, clavicle
claw ši:put • to scratch, scrape, claw it
clay suyq

English-to-Hul̓qumíł̓um

clau̓t kwi:cut • to butcher it, to clean it (fish)
clean kwcêls • to butcher, to clean fish
clean Ḧilq̓wut • to wrap it up, to clean it up, to put outer clothing on someone
cleanse ’aqwut • to cleanse him/her
cleanse Ḧi:put • to cleanse him/her (someone who has been in mourning or ill)
clear xwtulut • to bail it out, to clear (a forest)
clear xw’y u:yum qa’ • spring water, clear water

clearing spułhxun • field, clearing
Clem Clem 1hum1humu:lec
clever scuwé:t • to be clever, adept
clever xwat • wise, clever
cliff shpaqwus
cliff kwulqun • bluff, cliff, bare mountainside, very large flat rock
climb kwi’ • to climb up (tree or stairs)
climb kwi’qun • to climb up the hill
clippers Ḧhumq:tn • scissors, clippers
clock wech • watch, clock • From English.
close Ḧlu:ç • to be close together
close taxw • to be close, near
close taxw • to be close, near
close stutés • to be nearby, to be close to, to be next to
close xwtqet • to close it
close †lqut • to even it out, to make them the same
close çimu • to get close
close ŋlhiq • to move it closer
close †lcwut • to put or weave them close
close eyes lhupxnuxw • to blink one’s eye, to close one’s eyes
cloth s1l • From Chinook Jargon, from English sail.
cloth shxw’i’quthut • facecloth
cloth shxwałhusum • facecloth, towel
clothes peg shxw’a’kwusul’s • hanger, hook, clothes peg
clothesline shushumúlxwutum
clothesline shqiqwul’s
clothesline quqwułluxwutum
clothesline shququwluxwutum • clothesline, pole
clothespeg škwiiñhétun • clothespin, clothespeg
clothespin shxukwuthé:ls
clothespin škwiiñhétun • clothespin, clothespeg
clothing s’ilihum • clothing, dress
clothing s’e:lùhum • clothing, dresses
clothing ’ihum • to put on clothing
cloud shxw’ethutum • clouds
cloudy shxwuñwás • overcast, cloudy
clown qwiñiye’ • clown, masked dancers’ clown
club ŋwaqwustun
club ŋwaqwust • to club him/her on the head

club ŋwaqwnuxw • to club him/her/it accidentally
club ŋwaqwut • to club it
coach xwtitumłhtun • coach in canoe racing, captain
coal puć • coal, charcoal
(coemainus, nanoose)
coal pič’t • coal, charcoal
(nanaimo)
coat kapóo • From Chinook Jargon, from French la capote.
coat kulupóo • coats
coat kekupóo • little coat
cockle s1łulá’am
cod xuý’aý’tl • cod eggs (lingcod roe)
cod šhexm • lingcod (nanaimo)
cod ’e:yt • lingcod (coemainus, nanoose)
cod qwini’uthun • Pacific cod • ‘whisker’.
cod i’qas • rock cod
cod xwiya’thuwíc • rock cod
(nanaimo)
cod šhumułwa’ • tommy cod
cod eggs xuý’aý’t • cod eggs (lingcod roe)
coffee kapi • From English.
coffee pot shkapiełu
Coffin Point shusłupsum
Coffin Point xwkwumluxwuthun • Coffin Point area • ‘root place’.
coho salmon quchuqs
coil qułkwest • to coil it, to wind it
cold xay’tl
cold ḩthalhum • (person) to get cold
cold ḥuyilulhaq • cold water
collapse lum • to collapse, (land) to erode
collar shtupsumélu • collar, neckhole
collarbone shxeilupsumtun
collarbone xîlinustun • collarbone, clavicle
collect 'aluuxt • to collect it, to gather it, to select it
collected qepuls • to be collected, to be gathered
collectionSqupéls • collection, gathering
collide tiqwtul • to bump into each other, to collide with each other
comb lhèimun
comb shhipuxwáqwum • fine-toothed comb
comb shteshqínùm • three-pronged comb
comb shteshuqwum • three-pronged comb
comb tshet • to comb it out
comb tshiqwum • to comb one’s hair
come wil • to appear, to come into view
come huñí > mì • to come
come back xwu’alum • to come back, to go back, to return
come down ltaxw • to come down from the mountains, to go down to the beach
come down xwathut • to get down, to come down
come here mì ’ewu > mewu • to come here
come here ’ewu • to come here
come in huñúw • to come in
come in nuwílum • to come in, to go in
come off me’ • to come off
come off kwa’ • to pull loose, to come off
come off ’ulhép • to slip off, to drop off, to come off
come on mì čilum
come to pulh • to sober up, to come to
come undone yuwiście • to come undone, to get untied
comfort ɪla’t • to comfort him/her, to stop him/her from crying
comic 1hułhhułh • comical person
command kwcut • to shout at him/her, to correct or command him/her
cone pisuc • cone of tree, for example, pine
cok tuwtuwñluqup • echo • From ‘conk, tree fungus’.
consumption seeds quxmín • Indian consumption plant
container ’uxwñuquñ • little container
container shqaélu • water container
converse nanum • to talk, converse, have a discussion
cook qwulum • to bake, to cook
cook qwulqwul • to be cooked, to be burnt, to be sunburnt, to be ripe
cook ṭqwul • to be ripe, to cook
cook kwookw • to cook • From English.
cook ṭhxwas • to cook clams in a pit
cook kwukwmé’t • to cook for him/her
cook kwookwt • to cook it
cook ṭqwulut • to cook it
cook ṭqwululht • to cook it for him/her
cook ṭqwul • to get cooked
cook sqw’uqwístuxw • to have it cooked
cooked sqwul • barbecued meat, cooked bread
cooking pit shxwu’yqwélu • fireplace, cooking pit
cool təmul • to cool it off
cooler shxuyluís • refrigerator, cooler
copper sqwullus
copper rockfish šqas • rock cod
copy šwi’xwu’ēt • copying it, imitating him/her
copy šwu’ē • to copy, to imitate
cork ůkwaw’htutun • cork, plug, bottle stopper
cormorant lhuthnuc
corn kwən • From English.
corner shq’uuxun • corner
corner shq’ehuuxun • intersection
corps sənč
correct s’ilulím ~ s’ilim • correct, proper, right
correct thuth’í • correct, right
correct niwut • to advise him/her, to correct him/her, to teach him/her
correct kwcut • to shout at him/her, to correct or command him/her
corset ywmtun • corset for new mothers
cost shnenuc • price, cost
costume hiít
costume mihiluwutum • dance costume or garment
cougar xwíluqtun

cough təqwum • to cough
count kwshehm • number, counting
count kwshem • to count
count kwshet • to count it
couple ’a’xwulmuxw • couple, man and wife
cousin shuyulh • older brother, sister, cousin
cousin shushúyulh ~ shushéyulh • older brothers, sisters, cousins
cousin sqe’eq • younger brother, sister, cousin
cousin squlé’eq • younger brothers, sisters, cousins
cover lhçet
cover shqpuqun

cover slhe’lh • bedspread, cover, sheet
cover qpele’ctun • cover for a container
cover luḵwut • to cover it
cover ’lhxwat • to cover it, to give him/her gifts in bighouse ceremony
cover  ṣqû́̀ ṣu̱n • to cover
something
cover  lu̱x̱wútheyut • to cover
oneself
cover  ́telux̱w • to get covered
cow  mo̱smú • cow, beef • From
Chinook Jargon.
cow-parsnip  saːqw

cow-parsnip  yaːla’ • cow-parsnip
(edible part)
Cowichan  quwúcu̱n • Cowichan
Cowichan  xwquqwúcu̱nqu̱n • to
speak Cowichan
Cowichan Bay  ́telulpá̱lus
cowshed  mo̱smú’séwtxw
crab  ’éyx • (Chemainus, Nanoose)
crab  musuqw • (Nanaimo)
crab  ’éy̱x̱allh • little crabs
(Chemainus, Nanoose)
crab  mu̱lím̱suqw • little crabs
(Nanaimo)
crab  kwukwá̱lshun • long-
legged crab
crab  smuí̱sh • soft-shelled crab
crab apple  qwa’ap
crab apple  qwa’upulhp • crab
apple tree
cracker  klikus • cracker, crackers
• From English.
cradle board  p̱a’í̱hus
cramp  ́quḻp • (muscle) to cramp
cramp  ́quḻqúulpnuctum • to have
a cramp
cramp  ́quḻquḻpshun • to have a
cramp in the leg
cranberry  maľsu̱̱n • Some speakers
say this is a large, round marsh
blueberry.
cranberry  qwu̱mcá̱ls • This berry is
described as red and cherry-sized.
crane  smuí̱wa’ • great blue heron
crane  sliːm • sandhill crane
crawl  ́teːm • to crawl
crayfish  mámuł • sand crayfish,
mud shrimp
crazy  skwati ~ skati
crazy  syaːlxw • insane, crazy
creek  statłúw • creek, little river
creek  stutulúw • creeks, little
rivers
creek  stulátłúw • creeks, little
rivers
cricket  hoputuḻ ~ hoputú̱ḻ
crochet  ́líc̱ut • to crochet, to knit
in a design
crooked  spapi’ • crooked, bent,
leaning
cross  lukwín
cross  yushaːxwu’qwuḻ ~
shá’xwu’qwuḻ • crossing
cross  shaqwul • to cross to the
other side
cross  shaqwulstuxw • to help
him/her across to the other side
cross  shaqwulnámut • to manage
to get across
cross sticks  ́tɛːc̱ • cross sticks for
smoking salmon or barbecuing
meat
cross-eyed  shpaːy̱s
crosspiece  qunwulhtun
crosspiece  shmu̱tuwuḻh • brace,
crosspiece
crosspiece  ́hxḻwulhtun •
crosspiece in a canoe
crow  ́quḻéq̱e’ ~ ́quḻé’uqe’
crumble ćutqw • to crumble, to break into pieces

crush mît hut • to crush it, to mash it (berries, potatoes)

crush pqwat • to smash it, to crush it into powder

crutch ˈquwu • cane, crutch

cry ˈxe:mustuxw • to cause him/her to cry

cry ˈxe:m • to cry

cry ˈxe:mstunámut • to pretend to cry

crystal sxuˈkwəls ~ ˈxuˈkwəls

cub speˈethalh • bear cub

cup lupát • From Chinook Jargon, from French le pot.

cupboard shluthín u • kitchen cupboard

cure ˈlheˈwut • to cure him/her

cured ˈlheˈw • to escape, to run away, to get cured

curly səluˈqəlpus • curly hair

currant speˈeíth

cut ˈtqwat • to cut a piece of it off

cut ˈtqwe:m • to cut a piece off

cut shiput • to cut along it

cut ˈluˈcshun • to cut foot, leg

cut ˈluˈccus • to cut hand, finger

cut ˈliˈcut • to cut it, to slice it

cut ˈliˈc • to get cut, to get sliced

cut wood ˈcaˈt • to pull off a layer or covering, to split wood out of a living tree, to pull off cedar bark
dark place xwlhecuqun • dark place, enclosed place
daughter-in-law scuwtélh • brother-in-law (man’s sister’s husband), son-in-law, daughter-in-law
dawn yuxwkwékwiyul • dawn, beginning of daybreak
daybreak yuxwkwékwiyul • dawn, beginning of daybreak
daylight yúhéthukwul • dawn, getting daylight
day skweyul • day, sky
day before yesterday lhulhe’nu'ne'
day care le小狗élh • babysitter, day care
daybreak yuxwkwékwiyul • dawn, beginning of daybreak
daylight yúhéthukwul • dawn, getting daylight
dead sqa’i'
deaf iłukwuné'
deer mawuch • From Chinook Jargon.
deer smuyuth • deer (Chemainus, Nanoose), meat
deer ha’put • (Nanaimo) • This is an old word.
deer ‘uµush • to go deer hunting
deer sumíyuth • deers
deer smuyuthállh • fawn
deer smímyuthállh • little fawn
deer fat ’an uw

deer fly muthulhqíwi’uc • deer fly, tick, wood tick
deer hair s̱x̱humulqun • Hair that has fallen out and is dried up.
deer hoof rattle kwucmín
deer hoof rattle kwucmínshun • deer hoof rattle worn on dancers’ legs
defend na:nt • to take his/her side, to defend him/her, give permission, to let him/her do it
denim chuymunúlwut • denim jeans • This is from chuymun ‘Chinaman’ because the Chinese wore denim work clothes.
Departure Bay s̱lilnup ~ s̱lillup • Departure Bay, main village site • ‘deep’.
desert-parsley qúxmín • Indian consumption plant
design sẖx̱úcustun • design, pattern (for embroidery, etc.)
design ’licut • to crochet, to knit in a design
desk ḻḻʉ tłé:m • desk, little table
devil liyám • the devil • From French le diable.
devil’s club qwa’pulhp • devil’s club
dew sa’sšxw
diaper shqu˚ltun
diarrhea kwukwålutum • to have diarrhea
die xway • for more than one person to die
die qay • to die
different nu:\c uwmuxw • different people, stranger
different neč • to be different
difficult ʔli’ • to be difficult, hard
dig wu:w’éhu̱ls • prying, digging
dig thuyqw • to dig a hole
dig thuyqweı’s • to dig a hole, to dig up
dig wu’qweı’s • to dig a hole, to dig up
dig thuyqwt • to dig it
dig we’qut • to dig it
dig clams shuyqwu • to dig clams (Nanaimo)
dig clams ʔxwa:lh • to dig clams, to get clams
dime mit • From Chinook Jargon, from English bit as in two bits.
dinner xwtaxwskwéylqun • dinner, the noon meal
dip ḻhulqwu̱xt • to dip it partly in the water
dip qalum • to get water, to pack water, to dip a container in liquid
dipnet ’uxthímmtun
dirty qulí:ma’ ~ qulá:ma’ • dirty, ugly
dirty qulama’úmuxw • dirty person
dirty s̱lulu’ • dirty (clothes, people, car)
dirty ḻhum\\wthut • to get dirty
dirty  naqw • to sit on something dirty or nasty
disappear  thuxw • to disappear, to fade away
disappear  ìhuw • to disappear, to fade, to taper off to nothing, to lose weight
disappear  thxwat • to make it disappear, to tuck in the end of yarn
disbelieve  him&mvent • to not believe him/her
discussion  nanum • to talk, converse, have a discussion
dish  čěwi’tén ~ čěwi’tun • big dish, platter
dish  čěwi’ • china (dishes), clam or oyster shell
dish  čułéwi’ • dishes
dish  shxw’i’lhtu’n • dishes
dish  čečwi’tu’n • little dish
dish  čečwi’ • little dish, little bowl
dish  čułečwi’ • little dishes
dish  čułf’čučewi’ • little dishes, little shells
dish towel  shxweı̂hwí:ls
dish up  lhe’xt • to serve it (food), to dish it up, to lay it on a plate
dishpan  shłuhaı̂wí:ls • dishpan, sink
disk  lhɛunup • to disk
dislocate  qwuyá’t • to dislocate it (for example, a shoulder)
dive  yuhúńqum • diving down
dive  nʊqum • to dive down into the water
dive  nʊqumnąmụt • to manage to dive
divide  thułuq • to divide it, to take some
divorce  kwa’tul • to divorce, to separate
do  suluthut • to do something
do  ħte’ • to do, to make
do  lhe’ • The particle is added after a verb in order to make a polite command.
doctor  takta • From English.
Dodds Narrows  snuwluc ~ snuwluc • campsite at Dodds Narrows • ‘sheltered bay’.
Dodds Narrows  shxułeyłu • reef at Dodds Narrows • ‘crybaby’.
dog  sqwuméy • dog
dog  shqwuméy • dog owner, master
dog  sqwumqwuméy • dogs
dog  sqwiqwmi’ • little dog, puppy
dog house  qwumeỳéwtxw
dog salmon  kwałuxw
dogfish  kwec • spiny dogfish
dogwood  kwıtłinux
doll  munáya’lḥ
domesticated  skwuyuth • domesticated animal, slave, prisoner of war
done  hay • to be finished, to be done
done  shuq • to be finished, to be done
done  shqut • to finish it, to be done with it
door  shelh • door, road, foot path
door  she’ullh • doors
doormat shxw’ethshénuhm • mat, doormat
double ḗquth • doubled
double thqwuṭ • to double it, to fold it, to put two together
Douglas-fir čse’y • fir (Douglas-fir) wood
dove hu ámb • pigeon, rock dove
down lliθlup • to be down below
down xwathut • to get down, to come down
down lheq • to lay down
down lhequt • to lay it down
down kwθhut • to make an animal go down
downstream wuqwuxun • downstream, east
downstream wuqw • downstream, east
drag xwkwast • to pull it, to drag it, to tow it
dragonfly ίθuθsh • dragonfly
drape sɛlqum • hanging over, draped
drawknife shpe:n tum • A two-handled knife used with a drawing motion to shave a surface.
drawstring ḗpəyθθutun • drawstring, bridle
dream squlquluthun
dream quňlquluthuń • dreaming
dress s’ithuń • clothing, dress
dress s’e:luθum • clothing, dresses
dress ’iθθum • to get dressed, to dress oneself, to put on clothing
dress ilqwut • to wrap it up, to clean it up, to put outer clothing on someone
dresser shxw’uwkwélu • dresser, chest of drawers
dried sçuỳxw • dried fish, dried food
dried fish sçιθu’
dried fish sçιqlum •
(Chemainus, NanOOSE)
dried fish sçιqlułam • (Nanaimo)
drift huqw • to drift
driftwood qwalhtum
drill shulcup ~ shalcup • drill for starting fire • A wood drill operated by a single person or a cord drill operated by two.
drill xqwwe’et • to drill it
drink qa’qa’ • to drink
drink qa’qa’stuxw • to give him/her a drink
drink kwulhínust • to give him/her a drink
drink luqwuṭ • to gulp it down
drip xwelshum • dripping
drip sθhequm • dripping water
drip xwelushum • to drip
drip ίθqum • to drip
drive θlałumθtut • driving, steering
drive ɬlulumθtut • to drive, to steer
drizzle lhelθum • drizzling
drizzle lheλutum • to sprinkle, to drizzle
drop sθhqum • drop of water
drop qu’lum • dropping, dropping off, (hair) falling out
drop kwe:t • to drop it, to let it go
drop q’lum • to drop, drop off, (hair) to fall out
drop hands kwe’cust • to let go of hands, to drop hands
drop off ’ulhép • to slip off, to drop off, to come off
droppings shpoosuílnuc • cat droppings
droppings shmoosmusuílnuc • cow droppings
droppings shmuyuthuílnuc • deer droppings
droppings shqwume’yuínuc • dog droppings
drown sqwisiws • to drown
drugstore le’xunéwtxw • drugstore, pharmacy
drum ñuwut
drum xwsñuwutum • drummer
drum xwsñuwutum • drummer
drum īlayuqs • hollow log drum
drum ñuwutum • to drum
drunk sxwa’xwu’k • drunk, out of it
drunk su’lus • half-drunk, feeling good
dry če’yxwum • (weather) to get dry
dry ṣwe’thwí:Ís • drying the dishes, wiping the dishes
dry če’yxwum • getting dry
dry čuqw • to absorb
dry ču’yxwuls • to dry
dry kwúlč • to dry herring by smoke or by sun
dry ču’yxw’t • to dry it
dry ču’yxwthut • to dry oneself
dry ču’yxw • to get dry
dry off ču’yxwthut • to dry oneself
dry wall shthuíwíltun • liner, lining material for canoes or walls, dry wall
duck ma’aqw • duck, waterfowl
duck sxwuyum • goldeneye duck
duck mi’nuqw • little duck, duckling
duck ma’aqwálh • duckling
duck tunuqsun • mallard
duck šwa:qw • merganser (common)
duck ’a’añí • oldsquaw (Chemainus, Naaonoose)
duck ’a’áwi • oldsquaw (Nanaimo)
duck net poles šwúlšwúlu
duckling mi’nuqw • little duck, duckling
duckling ma’aqwálh
dull qulá’t
Duncan s’amuna’ • Duncan, Somenos
Dungeness crab ’e’yõ • (Chemainus, Naaonoose)
Dungeness crab musuqw • (Nanaimo)
dusk lhe’c • dark, dusk
dusk tup • dark, dusk (Nanaimo)
dust spkwum
dust spip’kwum • speck of dust
dust pi’xwut • to brush it down, to dust it off
dust pkwum • to make a cloud of dust or a spray of water
dwarf šwa’qwi’sté’ymuxw • midget, dwarf, Little People
**English-to-Hulqumílmí**

each other -tal ~ -tul • to do something to each other •
Reciprocal suffix.
eagle yuḵwule’ • bald eagle
eagle huyḵwule’ • eagles
eagle yi’ḵwule’ • eaglet
eagle ḋusqun • golden eagle
eaglet yi’ḵwule’
ear ḍwo:ñ • (Chemainus, Nanoose)
ear ḍwunuñ • (Nanaimo)
ear ṣhwwo:ñélu • eardrum
ear ḍwuníqwwo:ñ • ears •
(Chemainus, Nanoose)
ear ḍwuníqwínuñ • ears •
(Nanaimo)
earache ṣṱwe:ñqwwoo:ñ
earlobe shiłpuñu
earlobe shił ’il puñu • little earlobe
early morning netulh
earring scqwulu
earth tumuxw • land, earth, world
earthquake xwshitum tu
tumuxw • ‘The earth shakes.’
east wuḵwuḵun • downstream, east
east wuḵw • downstream, east
east tuḵwuḵw • east wind, south wind
easy hulíq’ulı

eat ḡlhas • to eat
eat ’ulhtun • to eat
eat lhéyxt • to eat it
eat lháp • to eat soup
eat ḡlhaustul • to eat together, to have a meal together
eat ìhuḵw • to eat up, to riddle with holes
eat hayúqun • to finish eating
eat ’ulhtunnámut • to manage to eat
eat ’ulhtunustunámut • to pretend to eat
eat ’ulhtunúlmun • to want to eat
echo tuwtuwúluqup • From ‘conk, tree fungus’.
echo wulá:n
eddy sqequn • eddy, calm water
egg ōthuḵáls • egg, eggs
egg ’i:ks • egg, eggs • From English.
eight te’cus
eight te’csálus • eight circular objects
eight te’csuqun • eight containers
eight tu’csáwulh • eight conveyances
eight ta’csus • eight dollars
eight te’csélu • eight people
eight ta’cumát • eight pieces of stuff
eight te’csélh • eight times
eight hundred te’cus nečuwuc
eighteen ḡapun ’i’ ŵ te’cus
eighteen ḡupánus ’i’ ŵ ta’csus • eighteen dollars
eighty tu’csulhshé’
eighty tu’csulhshí’uqun • eighty containers
eighty tu’csulhshá’us • eighty dollars
elbow kwumíthulé’xuñ
elder s’ulxwén • elder, ancestor
der elder s’e1uxw • old, old person
der elder s’úlé’luxw • old people
der berries ñhuykwikw • blue elderberries
der berries ñhiwuq • red elderberries
eleven ’apun ’i’ kw nuča’
eleven ’upánus ’i’ kw nučus • eleven dollars
elk kwewe’uc
elk lumílumkwulé’cu’ • This is an old word.
embarassed xi’xe’ • to be ashamed, embarassed
embarrass xi’xe’nuwxw • to embarrass him/her accidentally
embarrass xi’xe’stuxw • to shame, embarrass him/her on purpose
enclosed xwlhecuqun • dark place, enclosed place
d ’i’ułe’exuñ • being at the end
d quyíht • to finish it off, to end it
endpoint snuqsíñ
endpoint ’ílułxun • end of line, beginning of line, corner
enemy shumún ~ shumén
enemy cshumen • to make an enemy
energetic sxwuñyíw • to be energetic, to be full of energy, to be alert, to be on guard
English xwunítumqun • to speak English
enough šiláłum
enough šlam • to be enough, to fit
enough šlamuls • to have enough money, to afford
enter huñúw • to come in
enter nuwilum • to enter, to go in
eraser shxw’e’íthuíš
erode lumí• to collapse, (land) to erode
erode ñhumê • to get chipped, to erode
escape lhe’w • to escape, to run away, to get cured
escort hiwustun • escort for dancer
escort shlemuxutun • escort, seeing eye dog, lookout place
esophagus shqunxwélú
eulachon oil ñliñú
even luq • to be even, to be level
even matl • to be matched, to meet your match, to be even
even ñlqut • to even it out, to make them the same
evening xwuné’ent
evening xwuné’enut • (Nanaimo)
exchange ’iyéqt • to change it, to exchange it
excited hilukw • to be happy, excited
excited hilukwstuxw • to get him/her excited, happy
excuse me qwaqwulúx • Used, for example, when reaching across someone.
exhibit lumstunuq • to put on show, to exhibit
eye quluµ
eye cqulqulum • eye trouble, sore eyes
eye quqíluµ • eyes
eye qiqlum • little eye
eye qulíqlum • little eyes
eye xuḫunuqt • opening eyes
eye xunuqt • to open one’s eyes
eyebrow thamun
eyelash lhuptun • eyelash, eyelid
eyelid lhuptun • eyelash, eyelid
eyes shšuíšáičus • to have eyes rolled back
English-to-Hulqumíum

face s’athus
face ’asum • to face a direction
face paint shlhiuxtun
facecloth shxw’i’qwuthut
facecloth shya-latqusuµ
facecloth shxwathusuµ • facecloth, towel
fade xwikwul • to fade
faint ’awkwulhnulu • to faint, to pass out
faint muîlêl • to pass out, to faint, to be knocked out
fall ṭixwum • (leaves) falling
fall yiqum • (things) to fall, to tip over
fall yušáyîlthut • fall, autumn • ‘time of getting cold’.
fall ṭixwum • fall, autumn
fall ḣilhê • to fall over
fall wuîluç • to fall, to stumble and fall
fall hilum • to fall, to tumble
fall asleep nuqw • to fall asleep, to oversleep
fall down yiixw • (house) to fall down, to cave in, to collapse, to topple
fall down yeq • (tree) to fall down
fall out quîlum • dropping, dropping off, (hair) falling out
fall overboard qwus • to fall overboard, to fall in the water
False Narrows ḣle:îtuxw • False Narrows, main village site, site of rich clam bed • ‘rich place’.
far ca:kw • to be far
fart tüels • to fart
fart wutuq • to have gas, to fart
fast xwe’xwe’ • fast runner
fast ťxwum • to be fast, to be in a hurry (Chemainus, NanOOSE)
fast ťxwumuµ • to be fast, to be in a hurry (Nanaimo)
fast yuxwaítum • to go by fast, to zoom by
fat ’anuw • deer fat
fat n:Î • fat person
fat snas • fat, lard
fat sîhe’îhîh • fatty meat
fat nas • to be fat, to be chubby, to be obese
father men
father me’ • dad (address form, endearment form)
father me’iye’ • daddy (address form)
fatten nast • to fatten it up, to oil it, to put oil on it
feast sîle’shun • invitation to feast, party
feather sîlqen
feather skwe:n • Back feathers of eagle, split and used for costumes.
feather sîlpeÎquun • feathers, feather mattress, feather pillow
February mim’e • The name means ‘little child’ since February is the shortest month.
February yusełuqínúm • ‘second box of stored food’.
fed up skwilhum • to be fed up, to be annoyed
feed ’ulhútunustuxw • to feed him/her/it
feed ūlhasťuňuq • to feed people
feel peňlut • to feel it, to touch it
feet sšuxšnu • legs, feet
fell yequt • to fell it, to make it fall down (something tall and upright)
fence qulé xučtun • fence, enclosure
fern suqé:n ~ thuqé:n • bracken fern
fern îlusíp • licorice fern
ferry xwuŷqwululh • ferry, steamship, train • This word refers to anything with a steam engine.
fester qwcum • to fester, (bruise) to swell
fever huŷqwuthut • to have a fever
fiancée cexw • spouse, fiancée, fiancé
field spulhšun • field, clearing
field shpupúnum • field, garden
fierce ūsisul • fierce, scary
fierce stleluqum • wild beast, fierce thing, ghost, monster
fifteen ’apun ‘i’ kw lhqecus
fifteen ’upánus ‘i’ kw lhqacsus • fifteen dollars
fifty lhqecshalshé’
fifty lhqecshalshিuqun • fifty containers
fifty lhqecshalshá’us • fifty dollars
fight kwintul • to fight
figure out xcut • to figure it out, to decide it
file chũn
fill luč • (container) to be full, to get full
fill hučet • to fill in a hole
fill lučut • to fill it
fin spuľuwé’c
fin ṣutmuñ • fish fin
find suwqulhct • to find it for him/her
find out tuľnuxw • to know, find out, realize
finger snučus
fiancé su’asuqwtálůwcus • little finger
fingernail qwšalůwcus
finish hay • to be finished, to be done
finish shuq • to be finished, to be done
finish hayuqun • to finish eating
finish shqut • to finish it, to be done with it
finish ’usu • to get finished with something
finish off ṣuyht • to finish it off, to end it
fir čseŷ • fir (Douglas-fir) wood
fire huŷqw
fire drill shulcup ~ shalcup • drill for starting fire • A wood drill operated by a single person or a cord drill operated by two.
fireplace shxwuŷqwélu • fireplace, cooking pit
firewood syalh
**firewood** sya’úllh • pieces of firewood

**first** yuwéñ

**First Nations** cíhwulmuxw • fellow First Nations people

**First Nations** xwulmuxw • First Nations people

**First Nations** xwulmuxw • First Nations person

**First Nations** xwulmuxw • little First Nations people

**First Nations** xwulmuxwqun • to get him/her to speak a First Nations language

**First Nations** xwulmuxwqun • to speak a First Nations language

**First People** syuwánhuma’ • aboriginal

**fish** sqiłu’ • dried fish

**fish** scu¥xw • dried fish, dried food

**fish** s̓xu̱yus̓áqw • fish head

**fish** stishum • fish slime

**fish** sxúpshuñ • fish tail

**fish** sxúpuqw • upper nose of fish

**fish heart** mu̱lqw • fish heart, uvula

**fish roe** Ɂemukw

**fish roe** Ɂu̱yúyúyíl • cod eggs (lingcod roe)

**fish roe** Ɂu̱lu̱x • fish roe, salmon eggs

**fish roe** Ɂumush • herring eggs

**fish scales** Ɂhulć • fish scales, tree needles

**fish spear** s’unum • fish spear, shaft of a harpoon

**fisherman** xwskwakwiyuqw • Using a rod and reel.

**fishing** kwoòkwiyukw • fishing hook

**fishing** kwikwilshun • fishing line

**fishing** hiwulténum • fishing with a rod and reel

**fishing** lhcalu’ • fishing with a rod and reel

**fishing** Ɂwayukw • to troll

**fishing spear** qethuxw • shaft of a fishing spear

**fit** kwámkwum • strong, fit, healthy

**fit** îlam • to be enough, to fit

**five** Ɂhqécus

**five** Ɂhqecúwtxw • five buildings, rooms

**five** Ɂhqècsálus • five circular objects

**five** Ɂhqècsuqun • five containers

**five** Ɂhqécuwałh • five conveyances

**five** Ɂhqacús • five dollars

**five** Ɂhqècsél • five people

**five** Ɂhqècumát • five pieces of stuff

**five** Ɂhqècsélh • five times

**five** hundred Ɂhqècsu neçuwuc

**fix** thuythut • to fix self, to train, to get better

**fix** thuyt • to make it, to build it, to fix it, to repair it

**fix** thuyńuxw • to manage to repair it, fix it

**fixing** thyúquñ • fixing words

**flashing** Ɂhukwìhukwul • lightning, flashing
flea ṭalulhum
flea ṭuláulhum • fleas
flea ṭutá’ulhum • little flea
flea xwuxwiyém • sand flea
flee lheš • to flee, to be cured
flesh shliqw
flicker ḣlewuqum • (light) to flicker, to spark
flicker ḳhiqt • flicker (northern)
flicker ḥluwqum • flickering
flint kwun’áls
flip lhuut • to flick it, to flip it, to lightly skim it
flip lhie’t • to flip it (with your fingers), flick it
float ṣpukw*tén • buoy, float
float tala’qw • float for a boat, log boom
float ṣpu’kw • floating
float yuHuqwutum • floating away, drifting
float ṣpukw • to come to the surface of the water, to float
float ṣkwut • to float it, to let it float
flood lhu*lëlq • to flood
flood hi’kwut • to flood it, to make a wake
flood lhu*lq • to soak, to flood, for river to rise, for tide to come in
floor lhunúptun
floor ta:l • to leave shore, to out onto the floor in the bighouse
floorspread ṭhunuptun • carpet, floorspread, picnic blanket
floppy slhe*lp • to be floppy
flounder ḥuwi’ • starry flounder
flour spukw
flow lhu*Kw • to flow, (words) to come out
flower s’pequm
flower s’pluqum • flowers
fluffy mu*lul • soft, fluffy
fly mu*thulhqiw’uc • deer fly, tick, wood tick
fly ḣwu*ywuyáyu • housefly
fly lha*Kw • to fly
foam s’paqwum • foam, bubbles
foam ḥpu*pqwamthut • foaming up
fog spe’xw
fold mhítéxt • to fold, bend arm, bend a branch down
follow cukwulálqm • following behind
follow ce:1qum • to follow
follow ce:1t • to follow him/her/it, to chase him/her/it
food s’xlhast • feed
food s’ulhtunstuxw • feed
foot s’xunu • foot, leg
foot thitháluwshun • big foot
foot thithushun • big foot
foot s’xuli*xne’ • little feet
foot s’xi*xne’ • little foot
foot sh*xa’thus • sole of foot, palm of hand
foot se’shénun • to raise one’s feet
foot print shxunutun
footmat puthshutun • small carpet, footmat
footstool shće’shutun
forbidden s*xe’xe’ • taboo, something forbidden
forehead s’qwumus
forest xwthqetum • thick forest
English-to-Hul'qumí'num

forget me • to forget
forget him/her

forgetful • absent-minded

fork • hay fork
fork • hay fork

form • paper, form • From Chinook Jargon, from English.

fortune-teller • seer, psychic, fortune-teller

forty • forty dollars

forward • to be forward in a boat, to be in the bow, to be in the front seat

forward • to come forward, to come to the front, (salmon) to go upriver

forward • to go forward, to go to the bow, to get in the front seat

forward • to have him/her come forward

forward • to have him/her go forward, to have him/her go to the bow, to have them get in the front seat

forward • to be forward in a boat, to be in the bow, to be in the front seat

foul up • to foul up, to mess up

four • four buildings, rooms

four • four circular objects

four • four containers

four • four conveyances

four • four dollars

four • four people

four • four pieces of stuff

four • four times

four hundred • four times

fowl • duck, waterfowl

freeze • freezing weather (Chemainus, NanOOSE)

freeze • to freeze it

French • French person • From English.

French • to speak French

fresh • fresh water

Friday • From ‘five’.

friend • friend, relative

friend • friends

frighten • to startle him/her, to frighten him/her

fringe • tree frog

frog • bullfrog

frog • tree frog
from shtiňí • to be from a place
front setut • to put it in front of oneself
front seat qłhan • to be forward in a boat, to be in the bow, to be in the front seat
front seat qłhanum • to go forward, to go to the bow, to get in the front seat
front seat qłhanum stuxw • to have him/her go forward, to have him/her go to the bow, to have him/her get in the front seat
frost xušúň
fry čhukwxél • to fry
fry čhukwx • to fry it
fry čhukwx • to fry, to get fried
frying pan shčhekwxulś
full sulfè
full luc • (container) to be full
full xwk wunuwn • half full
full muqá’thut • to fill oneself with food
full muq • to get full of food
fuller’s earth stuwuq • This black earth is burned white and then pounded into wool.
funeral cmékwe’ • funeral, to hold a funeral
fungus tuwluq • tree fungus, conk
funny lhulhu • comical person
fur squléwìqun • beaver pelt
fur pishulqun • cat fur
fur sqwuméyìqun • dog hair
fur quqwuθhulqun • rabbit skin
fur sqeyìlqun • river otter fur
fur shesúljun • sea lion hair
fur tumsulqun • sea otter fur
fur ’esxwulqun • seal hair
fur seal īhuyu
gale ʔeθl • storm, gale, windy
gall musun • gall, gall bladder
game shxwiwáluł

game pupsíwut • ball game • Game of throwing the ball over the house, Annie Over.
game xwsluhél • bone game player
game sluθél • lahal, stick game, bone game
game pupsíwutul • socking a ball to each other
game luθél • to play the bone game
garage shnuxwulhé.xticks • canoe shed, garage
garden shpupúnuθ • garden, field, place where things are planted
garden thuyunup • to garden
gargle xwθhaxwqínuθ • gargling
gas tχeθls • to fart
gas wutuθ • to have gas, to fart
gas station kesulíné.xticks
gate squíluθxuθtun
gather ’uluθut • to collect it, to gather it, to select it
gather ’uθłe’um • to gather
gather ḣput • to gather it
gather ḣpe’um • to gather sticks or small things

gather ḣpulhct • to gather them for him/her
gather ḣup • to gather things together
gathered ḣepulθ • to be collected, to be gathered
gathering squípélθ • collection, gathering
gathering squípástul • gathering, meeting
generous xwi’iwun

goduck puné’q

get kwunnum • to get taken, to get grabbed
get tíluθmást • to go and get him/her
get kwunnuxw • to grab, to catch up to, to get
get down xwathut • to get down, to come down
get here tecul • to get here

get here teculstuxw • to get him/her here

get here teculnámut • to manage to get here
get off ḣwim • to get out, to get off
get on ḣlum • to get on
get out of the way ’eli • to get out of the way, to go away
get ready thuythut • to get ready, to prepare oneself, to train

get there tus • to get there

get there xwuní’ • to get there

get there tusnámut • to manage to get there

ghost spulqíθhe’ ~
spupulqíθhe’ • screech owl (western), ghost
ghost sîleluqum • wild beast, fierce thing, ghost, monster
gift smełmt
gift syuxce’
gift s’exwé’
gift muq’a’th • gift of leftover food for departing guests
gifts îlxwat • to cover it, to give him/her gifts in bighouse ceremony
gillnet swultun
gills she:y
giraffe îleqtupsum
girdle çuytun • girdle, corset
girl sîlhehni’ • girl, little woman
girl qêmi’ • teen-age girl
girl qêlu’mi’ ~ qulêmi’ • teen-age girls
girl qêqêmi’ • little girl
girl qûléqmi’ • little girls
give ’amust • to give it to him/her, to hand it to him/her
give ’exwé’t • to give it to him/her, to share it with him/her, hand it to him/her
give ’e’em • to give something away
glance ūlqnuxw • to glance at him/her/it, to get a glimpse at him/her/it
glasses shtulálus
glasses shtulalusélu • glasses case
glimpse ūlqnuxw • to glance at him/her/it, to get a glimpse of him/her/it
gloves ðhxwałucu’a’
gloves çchuxwûluca’ • making mittens
gloves ðhxwałucust • to put mittens/gloves on him/her
glue ūlu’it • to glue it together, to stick it together
glutton squnuxw • glutton, heavy eater
gnaw quyîlt • to chew it, to gnaw it
gnaw xîkwut • to gnaw on it, to chew it
go nêm • to go
go xwe’ • to go towards
go ahead yuwânhut • to go in front, to go ahead
go along nupucul • to go along
go ashore 1he:1 • to go ashore
go away ta:n • to go away from him/her, to leave him/her
go back xwu’álum • to come back, to go back, to return (Chemainus, Nanoose)
go back xwu’álum • to come back, to go back, to return (Chemainus, Nanoose)
go down xwe’ • to go down, to decrease
go down îlpil • to go down, to sink
go downhill îlupqénum • going downhill
go forward qîhanum • to go forward, to go to the bow, to get in the front seat
go home yuâlukw • going home
go home 1akw • to come home, to go home
go home îkwulmun • to want to go home
go home îkwulmun • to want to go home
go in nuwîlum • to come in, to go in
go on a trip he:wû’ • to go on a trip, to be away from home
go out ɪlukwun • (light, fire) to go out
go out ˈuɪlqul • to go outside
go out sulx • to go outside to cool off
go out of sight ɪɛn • to go out of sight
go over ɛ:a:łuc • to go on the other side of the hill
go up ca:m • to go up into the mountains, to come up from the beach
go upstream tuyul • to go upstream
goat s̓xwitlɪ’ • mountain goat (Nanaimo)
goat ˈp̓qu̱lqun • mountain goat, goat’s wool
goat’s wool blanket swu̱q̓wa’l̓h
goat’s wool blanket ˈp̓qu̱lwut
goat’s wool blankets swu̱q̓wa’l̓h
God ciculh si’em • God,
Heavenly Father
gold kool ~ kwool • From English.
golden eagle ɛusqu̓n
goldeneye duck sxwuyum
golf club ˈqwqwuy̱áltun
gone ˈu̱wkw • to be all gone, to be finished off, to have run out,
zero
good ˈeɁi’ • This is a plural word. It refers to more than one person or thing.
good ˈuɁu
good ˈuɁuɁumuxw • good person
goodbye ɁuɁewuɁ • This is a compound of ɁuɁ ‘leave’ and wuɁ ‘already’.

English-to-Hulqumíím̓um

goose ɪlekwuxun • ‘long wing’.
goose Ɂulxulc • brant
goose ˈeɁu • Canada goose
gooseberry ˈtemuxw

grandchild ˈimuy̱e’ • grandchild (address form)

grandchild ˈimiɁye’ • grandchild (address form)

grandchild ˈimut • grandchild, grandniece, grand nephew, cousin’s grandchild

grandchild ˈumúmúɁ • grandchildren, grandnieces, grand nephews, cousin’s grandchildren

grandfather me’ • grandfather (address form, endearment form)

grandmother te’ • grandmother (address form, endearment form)

grandmother sisulu • little grandmother

grandparent siɁu • grandparent, grandparent’s sibling or cousin

grandparent suɁsiɁu • grandparents, grandparent’s siblings or cousins
grandparent  csisulu • to have a little grandparent
grandparent-in-law  shsilu
grape  klips • grape, grapes • From English.
grass  saxwul
gravel  ithux
gravel bar  ithihuuxwum • sandbar, gravel bar
graveyard  shmuwxelu
gray  xwikwul • to turn gray, to fade out
grazed  lhikw • to graze, to just hit the edge
grease  muwx • to get greased
great blue heron  smuqwa’
great grandparent  s’ca’cmuqw ~ scacumuqw • little great grandparent
great grandparent-in-law  sh’ca’muqw • great grandparent-in-law
great grandparent-in-law  sh’ca’lu’muqw • great grandparents-in-law
great grandparent/child  scamuqw
great grandparent/child  scalumuqw • great grandparents/children
great great grandparent/child  ’ukwiya’qw
great great grandparent/child  ’ukwi’kwiya’qw • great great grandparents/children
great great great grandparent/child  ’uthipi’a’qw
great great great grandparent/child  ’uthipi’áqw
great horned owl  ci’tmuxw ~ cucifmuxw
grebe  shxw’unec • horned grebe (similar to the Western grebe but smaller)
grebe  skwulkwult • western grebe
green  cqway
green  saxwulalus • ‘grass-colored’.
Greenpoint  xinupsum
grey  cxwikw
grinder  shca’twu’ls
grouse  mi:i • blue grouse
grouse  me’ni:i ~ mimim:i • little blue grouse
grouse  stixwum • ruffed grouse
grow  cisum • to grow
grow old  qilusthut • to grow old
growl  xinum • to growl
grown-up  ’unexw mustimuxw • adult, grown-up
guess  tqet • to challenge, to guess in bone game
guess  xwcut • to guess the ones in between in the bone game
guess  iemuls • to guess, to make a guess in the bone game
guess  ’uyq • to miss, to fail to see, to guess wrong
guess  piqut • to pick the outside in the bone game, to guess both ways
gulp  lwqut • to gulp it down
gum  chumux • pitch, chewing gum
gum  lhchumux • to chew gum
gums slhqwulnus
gun skwulésh
gunpowder qwelh • gunpowder,
  stumping powder
hail sqwlqwalxw ~ sqwlqwlxw

hair she’itun

hair sqwin uws • body hair
hair sxitohum ulqun • deer hair • Hair that has fallen out and is dried up.

hair sxitohum • dog hair
hair sxlumus • grey-haired

hair sqwuncus • hair on arm
hair shqwin ulqsun • nosehair

hair qwińe’q • pubic hair
hair sqwińuléxun • underarm hair

hair hat qwiqwmus • hair hat used by dancers

haircut lhičá’qwum • to get a haircut

haircut xumxwusum • to get a haircut

half lhsuq • half, half-dollar

half brother snućwuyulh • half brother or sister

halibut sca’tx

Halkomelem hulqumínum

hammer humun • From English.

hammer shtlumúls • adze with straight hammer

hammer mol • sledge hammer • From English maul.

hammer ḥathut • to bang, to hammer, to strike, to ring

hammer ḥas • to get pounded, to be hit

hammock Ḫiña’ • swing, hammock

hand ceclush

hand culceclush • little hand

hand culceclush • little hands

hand ḥumucus • to hit one’s hand against something

hand kwunucustul • to hold hands

hand se’csum • to raise one’s hand

handbag luqwu • suitcase, handbag

handbag hulíqwu • suitcases, handbags

handicapped skweyiws

handicraft skwyuxucsum • For example, knitting or basketwork.

handkerchief ’ikchum

hands kwe’cust • to let go of hands, to drop hands

hang ḥqathun • to be hanging down

hang ḥakw • to be hooked, snagged, to be hung

hang ḥulq • to be hung, put over

hang ḥiwut • to hang it, to hang it over

hang on s’akwus • hanging on

hang over selıqun • hanging over, draped

hanger shwła’kwsus • hanger, hook, clothes peg
happy ʼiyus • to be happy
happy hilukwमेत • to be happy for him/her
happy hilukw • to be happy, excited
happy hilukwstuxw • to get him/her excited, happy
happy ʼiyusstuxw • to make him/her happy
hard ʻl̓i̓ • to be difficult, hard
hard ʻl̓u̓xw • to be hard
hard timut • to do it intensely
hardhack ʻteculhap • spirea
Harmac speʻulh̓xn • open field near Harmac • ‘large field’
harpoon shaft sʼunum • fish spear, shaft of a harpoon
harrow ś̱x̱wuh̓wun̓ • A farm instrument of a heavy frame with teeth or disks used to break up and even off plowed ground.
harrow ŝ̱upún up • to harrow
hat yasaʼqw
hat sayuws • costume hat for dancer, made of cedar bark or goat’s wool
hat qwiqw̓umus • hair hat used by dancers
hat ya’y̓saʼqw • little hat
hat ya:y̓saʼqw • workhat
hatchet sqwiqw̓wum
hate qulstuxw • to hate
hawk ẕ́x̱um̓él̓s ~ ẕ́x̱um̓él̓s • ‘grabbing’. 
haystack mukwél̓s
hazelnut ̓p̓q̓waxw
head s̱x̱uy̓us
head smuyuthaʼqw • deer head
head sẖkw̓ʼi̓thul̓uqw • top of head, peak of hat
head lice mushćun • louse, head lice
headache ̱x̱ulháʼqw • to have a headache
headband qitusun
headband shqitus ~ shqitusun
headlight huwyqwoon̓ • light, car headlight (Chemainus, Nanoose)
headlight huwyqw̓̓ on̓ • light, car headlight (Nanaimo)
headscarf ̓l̓x̱wiʼqwtun • scarf, headscarf, kerchief
heal hulít • to heal him/her
healer hulítn̓
healthy kwaňkwum̓ • strong, fit, healthy
hear č̱elhum̓ • to hear
hear siwul • to notice someone, to hear something
hearsay ču • hearsay, I’m told • Evidential particle indicating secondary source information.
heart ɪhele’
heat up pekwut • to heat it up
heat up lhut̓q̓̓ • to heat it up, to warm it up
heave hikwut • to heave together, to pull together
heaven ciculh tumuxw
heavy xwutus
heel shquy̓hińuc
help čuw̓tun • assistant, helper
help čawutul • to help each other
help čew̓ut • to help him/her
helper čuw̓tun • assistant, helper
hem s’ulshun • hem of skirt, pants
hemlock ḭhqinlhp
her nilh • it’s him/her/it
here ti’í • here, this one
here mī ’ewu > mewu • to come here
here tecul • to get here
here ’istuxw • to leave it here, to keep it here
heron smuqwa’ • great blue heron
herring slhewut
herring čumush • herring eggs
herring slhelhwut • little herring (or an almost empty herring bucket)
herring kwulč • to dry herring by smoke or by sun
hiccup chuchukwé’lh • hiccupping
hide kweyłpuñ • hiding something, storing something
hide kwe:l • to hide oneself
hide tānthut • to hide oneself
high ciculh • up high, high
high ground caluqw
high tide lüeluč
high tide squmíł
high tide sulíč
him nilh • it’s him/her/it
hindquarter lhuqnc • hindquarter of a deer or other animal
hipbone kwumíhnuc
hipbone qwumíxwnuc • hipbones
hire ye’kw • to hire
hired shya:yus • hired hand
hired sye’kw • hired person
history syuth • story, history, legend
hit ñhas • to be bumped, to get hit
hit ḫuyut • to beat or hit him/her/it
hit pas • to get hit by something thrown or dropped
hit mukwut • to hit him/her with the ball
hit tiqwut • to hit him/her, to bump him/her
hit pasut • to hit him/her/it with a thrown object
hit tiqw • to hit or run into
hive shuṃsumu’yélu • beehive
hoe lupyóos • From French la pioche ‘mattock, pickaxe’.
hoe lupén • hoe, shovel • From French la pelle ‘shovel, spade’.
hole shqwuwé
hollow shxwu’xwulíwun
holy xe’xe’ • sacred, holy
home ’a’mut • to be home
home šukwstuxw • to bring them home
home šakw • to come home, go home
home šakwnamut • to manage to come home
homesick ’a’mutum
honeysuckle qia’ulhp
honor ’a’lhut • honoring him/her
honor ’alhut • to honor him/her
honored person si’ém • honored person, respected one
honored person si’ém • honored people, respected ones
hoof kwuxwmun • deer hoof
hook 'ukwtun
hook kwiyukw ~ kwooyukw • fishhook
hook lhuukwtun • gaff hook • A hook on a pole used to move large fish.
hook shxw'a'kwusuls • hanger, hook, clothes peg
hook ihumunu • hook made out of bone
hook 'a'kwut • hooking it
hook 'akw • to be hooked, snagged, to be hung
hook lhiikwtut • to hook it
hoop stu'iti' • toy hoop
horpscotch ce'c'tlim
horizontal shelhuq • to be horizontal, to be lying down
horn thuystun • antler, horn
horse stiqiw
horse stiqiqiw • colt, small horse
horse stiqiwallh • foal
horse clam swe:m
horse clam swe:mun • horse clam shell
horsefly smuluć • muluć
horsetail xuuxum
hospital qaqiye'txw
hot xway • red hot
hot kwelus • to be hot
hot kwes • to be hot, to get burned
hot kwasthut • to get hot
hotel 'itute'txw
house leluṁ
house huléluṁ • houses
house liiuṁ • little house
housepost qequń • housepost in bighouse
how scekwul • Introduces a question.
how many ńwin
how many ńwiné'txw • how many buildings, rooms
how many ńwinulus • how many circular objects
how many ńwinuqun • how many containers
how many ńwinuwulh • how many conveyances
how many ńwinus • how many dollars
how many ńwinu • how many people
how many ńwinumát • how many pieces of stuff
how many ńwinélh • how many times
howl ńqwum • to howl
huckleberry sqwuqcuc • red huckleberry
hum heńut • humming a lullaby to him/her
hum qwu'qwulqé:nũ • to hum
hummingbird sxwuqcuci ~ sxwuqucí
humpback salmon ha:n • (Chemainus, Nanoose)
humpback salmon hanu:n • (Nanaimo)
hunchback skwa'mucun
hundred necuwuc • one hundred
hung 'akw • to be hooked, snagged, to be hung
hung up sći'quw • to be hung up
hungry ḵwey • to be hungry, to get hungry
hunt ʼūmush • to hunt
hunt piʼátulh • to hunt fowl
hunter xwk wunkwunlhénénum • hunter, good provider
hunter xwsl huwlhnénun • hunter, provider of food
hurry ŝwu:m • to be fast, to be in a hurry (Chemainus, Nanoose)
hurry ŝwumum • to be fast, to be in a hurry (Nanaimo)
hurry 1hihékwa • to be in a hurry
hurry tiʼtiyuxw • to be in a hurry
hurt meʼkwulh • to get hurt or injured
hurt ŝulhínu • to have a pain in the chest
hurt ŝulhuwiʼc • to have a sore back, to hurt oneʼs back
hurt ŝulhiws • to have a sore body
hurt ŝulhuqu • to have a sore throat
hurt ŝulhu • to have a toothache
hurt ŝulhénu • to have an earache
hurt ŝulślshu • to have sore feet
hurt ŝulhtál • to hurt each other
hurt ŝulhu • to hurt him/her/it
hurt ŝulhuw • to hurt him/her/it accidentally
hurt ŝulhušun • to hurt oneʼs foot
hurt ŝulhcs • to hurt oneʼs hand
hurt ŝulh • to hurt, ache, get sore
hurt suyum • to hurt, to ache

hymn stilum • song, hymn
index ũuxtēn • marker, index, indicator, signal, measure
Indian Burial Island malē’qwe’
• Indian Burial Island, Nanaimo I.R. #6 • ‘graveyard’.
Indian consumption plant ḵuʃmín • barestem desert-parsley
indicator ũuxtēn • marker, index, indicator, signal, measure
indoors suňįw • to be in, to be inside, to be indoors
infected sqwuqwe • sore, infected place
infected ḵe̱p • to get infected
infection muňuľh • pus, infection
inheritance snuwxun • inheritance, gift from a will
initiate ᵐušalkwlhstux̱w • to initiate him/her as a new dancer
initiator kwuŋwís
injure me’kwulh • to get hurt or injured
injure me’kwulh • to get injured
injure skweyulexuň • to have an injured arm
injure suňme’kwulhcus • to have an injured hand
insane sya:lwx • insane, crazy
inside suňįw • to be in, to be inside, to be indoors
inside out shpulé:č • to be inside out
insides shčulxwiwun
insult ḷqut • to insult him/her, to jeer at him/her
intestines quqi’
**English-to-Hulíqumíhum**

**invitation**  stil’eshun • invitation
to a winter dance, feast, party, etc.

**invite**  íle’ushut • to invite him/her

**invite**  íle’shun • to invite people
to a winter dance

**iron**  chikmun • iron, steel,
  knitting needle • From Chinook
  Jargon ‘metal, money’.

**iron**  the˚wu’s • ironing

**iron**  the˚wt • to iron it

**island**  skwthe’s • skwthe’

**islands**  skwu’kwé’the’s • skwu’kwé’the’

**island**  skwi’kwthe’s • little island

**island**  skwu’í’kwthe’s • little islands

**it**  nilh • it’s him/her/it

**itchy**  xiţhum • to get itchy
jacket chekwut ~ chekut • From English.
Jack’s Point slh’hemun • small bay near Jack’s point • site of salmon ceremony.
jail qiququlséwxw • jailhouse, police station
January ʔhułxwumúcun • ‘shining ice’.
January puné’q • January, geoduck
Japanese xwchapaníqun • to speak Japanese
jaw čuṃsháythun
jaw sîlupáyuthun • chin, jaw
jay skwidhuc • blue jay
jealousy wuywúystun uq
jeans chuymunúlwut • denim
jeans • This is from chuymun
‘Chinaman’ because the Chinese wore denim work clothes.
jeer ḳqut • to insult him/her, to jeer at him/her
jellyfish slhxmuyqsun
jerk ñthet • to jerk it
Jesus Christ shusukli • From French.
Jesus Christ muñus tu ciculh
si’ém • Jesus Christ, son of God
jinx ḳlut • to jinx him/her, to throw powers at him/her

job sya:ys • work, job
join ḳa’thut • to join
join ḳaňámut • to manage to join
joke xwiye’qupum
joke xwi’úyuqup • to be always joking
joke ɬhe’thut • to joke with him/her
joker xwi’úyuqup ~ xwi’úyuqup
juice shqwa’uluqw • juice of any fruit
July tumkwélus • ‘hot time’.
jump cilum • to jump
June ʔwiłus • ‘month of ripening’.
juniper pîhuné’ulhp
just ’uəw... ’ał • just, quite • ’uə appears before a verb or adjective and ’ał appears after it.
keep 'istuxw • to leave it here, to keep it here
kelp ṣwaqwuqw • bladderwrack, rockweed
kelp ḍaṁ • bull kelp, or bottle kelp
kerchief ɬlxwi’qwtun • scarf, headscarf, kerchief
kerchief ḍuí‘xt • to tie a kerchief on the arm for dancing
key ɬuklí • From Chinook Jargon, from French le clé.
kick ɬumél • to kick it
kidney thunthun
kill ḍayt • to kill him/her/it
kill ṣuynuxw • to kill it accidentally
kill ṣwa:yt • to kill them
killer whale ḍullhánunumucun ~ ḍunlhnunumucun • orca, killer whale
kind ɬhxwúyíwun • nice, kind
kingfisher ɬhuchélu • belted kingfisher
kippered herring ɬwulé • to dry herring by smoke or by sun
kiss ɬwxmukwuthut • to kiss him/her
kitchen kwookwé’txw
knee səwum
knee sɬuqwɬéwum • knees
kneel thqúlhxe’um • to kneel

kneel ḍewum • to kneel
knife shpe:n’tun • drawknife • A two-handled knife used with a drawing motion to shave a surface.
knife ɬi’shtptu • little knife (Chemainus, Naa-noose)
knife ɬulí’shtptu • little knives (Chemainus, Naa-noose)
knife ḣułék • wood-carving knife, carving tool
knife ḣułékum ɬuxtun • wood-carving knife (Naa-noose)
knife shuptun • (Chemainus, Naa-noose)
knife ḣuxtun • knife (Naa-noose), scraper (Chemainus, Naa-noose)
knit ɬi’culta • to crochet, to knit in a design
knit kwuṭxtucum • to knit
knit wułéls • to pry, to knit
knitting needle chikmun • iron, steel, knitting needle • From Chinook Jargon ‘metal, money’.
knock kwa’kwuxwcum • knocking
knock kwa’kwuxwcum • knocking at the door
knock kwuxwcum • to knock
knock kwuxwut • to knock on it
knocked out mułé • to pass out, to faint, to be knocked out
knot səq’iqs
knotted ḍis • to be knotted
know statu’shtuxw • to know him/her/it
know tu’nuxw • to know, find out, realize
knowledge stetu’námát
Kulleet Bay Ɂúlíč • False
Narrows, main village site, site of Kulleet Bay • ‘sheltered’.

Kuper Island punéłúxúth •
Penelakut, Kuper Island • ‘buried edge’.

Kuper Island yu xuwal’us •
village on east side of Kuper Island near Telegraph Harbour • ‘eagle place’.
leave  huyé’stuxw • to take them along
leave  huye’úlmun • to want to leave
leave shore  ta:l • to leave shore, to out onto the floor in the bighouse
leech  xwuxwuyím
left  sikh wshín • left foot
left  sikh wcís • left hand
left  sikh wu’íws • left side, left arm
left  thèkwa’ • to be left-handed, left
leftovers  s-ha:thun ~ tha:thun
leftovers  òqwe:n mun • leftovers from wood cutting, breaking string
leg  s’xu’nu • leg, foot
leg  s’xu’xínu • legs, feet
leg  s’xu’xune’ • little legs
legend  syuth • story, history, legend
leggings  qutshutun • leggings, leg protectors
leggings  yuñshutun • leggings, leg warmers
Lekwiltok  yuqwulhté’x • ‘the people from the fiery north’.
Lekwiltok  yuqwulhté’xqun • to speak Lekwiltok
lend  calá’lht • to lend it to him/her
lend  ’uxímt • to lend money
lengthen  ’athut • to lengthen it, to add more
less  ìxwul • to be less, to be uneven
let  ’a:n t • to let him/her do it, to give him/her permission
let go  kwe:t • to drop it, to let it go
let go  kwe’cust • to let go of hands, to drop hands
let go  kwe’t • to let go, to drop it, to leave it alone
let’s  ’i’lhe’
level  sthkuwúnap • leveled ground
level  sulqunap • leveled ground
level  sikh wkuñup • leveler • Board used for leveling ground.
level  luq • to be even, to be level
level  th’kwun up • to level by dragging boards
lice  mushćun • louse, head lice
lick  ìhimut • to lick it
licorice  fern  ílusíp
lid  sh’pequtun
lid  òqpele’ctun • bottlecap, lid on a pot
lie  shme:thun qun • liar
lie  slhel huq • to be lying down, to be horizontal
lie  sqpi’élh • to be lying on one’s stomach
lie  Ihaquthut • to lie down
lie  thíl • to lie on fabric
lie  shmu thuqénum • to tell a lie
lie down  slhel huq • to be horizontal, to be lying down
lifesaver  sh’pukwtun ~ sh’pukwtén
lift  se’ • to be lifted, to be raised
light  hu’yqwóo:n • light, car headlight (Chemainus, Nanoose)
light  hu’yqwí:n • light, car headlight (Nanaimo)
light xwu’é:xwe’ • to be lightweight
light yuqwt • to burn it, to light a fire, to turn it on
lighthouse îlekwîlukwûn • lighthouse, blinking light
lightning thukwthûkwul’tu shxwuxwá’us • ‘The thunder is flashing.’
lightning thukwthûkwul’ • lightning, flashing
like stu’ë • to be like
like ’uyîstuxw • to like
like îli’ • to like it, to treasure it
like stlî’ • to want, to like
line up îtuñélut • to line people up
line up îtuñut • to line them up, to put them side by side
line up îtuñástul’ • to line up, to be side by side, to stand next to each other
liner shthu溜 mátîun • liner, lining material for canoes or walls, dry wall
lingcod st’hêm • (Nanaimo)
lingcod ’e:yt • (Chemainus, Nanoose)
linoleum thulùnuptun
lip stlpaythun • lower lip
lip sclhaythun • upper lip
liquor lem • From Chinook Jargon, from English rum.
liquor store lemêwtxw
listen xwiyunë:ìstuxw • to get him/her to listen
listen xwiyunë:m • to listen
listen xwiyune:ìstunâmût • to pretend to listen
little finger su’asuqwtâluwâc
Little People me’mstîmuxw • These little mischief makers are said to make trees fall near you.
Little People siyé:ye’ • These little mischief makers are said to make trees fall near you.
Little People qw’aqwisti’ymuxw • midget, dwarf, Little People
littleneck clam skwlhe’y
liver sculum
liver teq’e • liver of human
lizard culcâ:îqwum • This is smaller than pishun
lizard pi’tshun ~ pupî’tshun
lizard pulupî’tshun • lizards
lock xwlukîlt • to lock it
log qwlhe’y
log qw’aqwî’lhi’ • logs
log boom talâ’qw
log house cel’umunêʷtxw
log-jam stuq
lonely sulspuw • to be lonely
lonely sulspuwâ’t • to be lonely for him/her
lonely qilus • to be sad, to mourn, to be lonely
lonely sulspuwstuxw • to make him/her lonely
lonely sulspuwstuxw • to unintentionally make him/her lonely
long îleqt
long îleqtulêxun • long arm
long îleqtshun • long leg
long îluqté’ • long-haired
long time hith
look lemut • to look at him/her/it
look ṇlhem • to look, to watch
look after ɫaluµnullut • to be careful, to watch out for oneself, to look after oneself
look after ḍalhut • to look after it, to be very careful with it, to restore it
look down qpasum • to look down
look down squputhumuxw • to look down
look for suwq • to look for, search for
lookout shlemuxutun • escort, seeing eye dog, lookout place
loom ’uyumun • weaving loom
loon swakwun • common loon
loon xwikwus • Pacific loon (winter phase) • ‘grey head’.
loose yuxw • to come loose, to come undone, to come untied
loose kwa’ • to pull loose, to come off
lose stluxw • to lose a game, to get beat
lose ṭukwnuxw • to lose him/her/it
lose weight ḫhuw • to lose weight
lost ṭikw • to be lost
lots qux • to be lots
loud xwthiqlun • loudmouth, bigmouth
louse mushčun • louse, head lice
lover s’uye’
low tide cukwcukw
low tide shumshum
low tide ckwalus • very low tide, water is way out

English-to-Hul’qumí’um

lower it down xwe:t • to lower it down
lukewarm statum • warm, lukewarm, tepid
lullaby he:ńut • humming a lullaby to him/her
Lummi xwlimi’ • Lummi Island, Lummi people
lunch sewun • bag lunch, trail food
lunch xwtaxwskwéyulqun • lunch, dinner, the noon meal
lung spulxwum
lure skwequp • lure used in cod fishing
English-to-Hulqumíum

mad ˈteːiyuq • to be angry, mad
mad ˈeyuq • to get mad
mad ˈeyuqˈstuxuwx • to make him/her mad
mad ˈeyuqˈnxuwx • to unintentionally anger him/her
maggot ˈshaya’ ~ ˈshaye’
make ˈxe’ • to do, to make
make thuyt • to make it, to build it, to fix it
make ˈʃutɛ’um • to make something
make thuytul • to make up
make -stamʃ • to make, let, have me do something • Causative suffix.
make -stalɛxuwx • to make, let, have us do something • Causative suffix.
make -stamu • to make, let, have you do something • Causative suffix.
make -stalụ • to make, let, have you (plural) do something • Causative suffix.
make ˈʃutɛnˈnxuwx • to manage to make it
Malahat meluˈxulh • Malahat mountain
mallard tunuqsun
man swuˈyqc’
man suwˈúyqc’ • men

manure shmoosmusulnuc • cow droppings
many qux • many, a lot
maple ˈqumuˈulhp ~ ˈqumuˈulhp • maple tree
maple peneˈulhp • vine maple
Maple Bay xwilupnec
March wulhックス • ‘time of the tree frogs’. When the tree frogs started singing, it was time to stop the winter dances.
Mark Bay qułástun • Mark Bay—west side of Gabriola Island • ‘backwards’.
marked suxiˈl • marked, painted
marker ˈxucteŋ • marker, index, indicator, signal, measure
marriage smulyitul • marriage, married
married smulyitul • marriage, married
marry mulyitul • to get married
marten xa’qun
mash miθhut • to crush it, to mash it (berries, potatoes)
mash miθ • to get mashed
mash muˈhɛls • to mash
mash muˈhɛ’um • to mash
mask shcูลuxwus
mask shxalumu
mask shquˈáwus • beaver mask
mask shxwiˈyumóostun • clown mask
mask dance sḵwayxwuy
masked dancer sḵwayxwuy
massage mulxwt • to oil it, to massage it with oil
massage ya̓l̓ut • to rub or massage it
mast shi̓c̓us
mast shputunélu • mast on a sailboat
mat thu̓l̓shutun • braided mat of bulrushes or old cloth
mat shxẃe̓ʔshéʔnum • mat, doormat
mat q̓ul̓shutun ~ q̓ul̓shutun • mat, shawl, canoe cover
mat lu̓q̓w̿u̓y ~ slu̓q̓w̿u̓y • reed mat
mat s̓lw̿ewun • sleeping mat
mat put̓shutun • small carpet, footmat
mat c̓put̓shutun • to have/make mats
mat salu̓ uc • wall mat
mat house sula’ucéwtw • mat house used for summer living
match machus • match, matches •
From English.
match mamchus • little match
match malumchus • little matches
match ma̓l̓ • to be matched, to meet your match, to be even
matter cta̓mut • what’s the matter • This introduces a question.
mattock shuílhcusum • adze-like mattock
mattock shúmumwulh • adze-like mattock
mattress s̓l̓pe̓l̓qu̓n • feathers, feather mattress, feather pillow
Maude Island xwtha:łth
May pun̓xwé:m • ‘time of the camas’.

May pun̓xwé:mun • ‘time of the camas’.
May tumpé:nxw • ‘time of the camas’.
me - thamsh • First person singular object pronoun.
me ’e:ňthu • it’s me
meal xwtaxwskwéyulqun • dinner, the noon meal
meal x̓l̓hastul • to eat together, to have a meal together
mean xwquluwun • bad-tempered, mean
measure Ḵuxté’n • marker, index, indicator, signal, measure
measure xe:th • measurement
measure xe:th • to measure it
measuring stick sh̓x̓u̓x̓é:thuls • measuring stick, measuring tape, ruler
meat smuyuth • meat • This also means ‘deer’ in Chemainus and Nanoose.
meat s̓qwul • barbecued meat, cooked bread
meat s̓the’ílh • fatty meat
medicate lhé:xunt • to rub medication on him/her, to give him/her medicine
medicine s̓l̓he’xun
medicine lhé:xunt • to rub medication on him/her, to give him/her medicine
meet qa’ťul • to meet each other
melt ya̓xw • to melt
merganser qumut • drake
merganser • This is a male merganser. The species is unidentified.
merganser ʰwaːʔw • merganser (common)
midday taxw skweyul • midday, noon
middle ’uⁿwulh ~ ’uⁿwelh • center, middle
middle shtetul • to be in the middle
middle xʷcuthut • to go between, to be in the middle
midget ʔwaʼʔwistéʔmxw • midget, dwarf, Little People
midnight taxw snet
milk qa:lmxw ~ sqa:lmuxw
milk phul mxw • to milk (a cow)
mill mool • From French le moulin.
Millstone River sxwayum • ‘goldeneye duck’.
mink chucí’qu • mink (as trickster in stories)
milk qeyu • little mink (as trickster in stories)
mirror shxwulmástun
misfortune ʔuł • to hurt, to ache, to meet with misfortune, to run out of money
miss ’uyq • to miss, to fail to see, to guess wrong
miss qwiƛw • to miss, to make a mistake
mistake ʔuł • to make a mistake
mistake cmulmélum • to make a mistake, to be mixed up
mistake qwiƛw • to miss, to make a mistake
mix maluqwut • to mix it
mix maluqwutul • to mix with each other
mixed up cmulmélum • to make a mistake, to be mixed up
moccasins sɬuqšuł • moccasins, slippers
moccasins sɬuqšuł • moccasins, slippers
mold paqw • mold
mold papuqw • moldy
Monday sɬulhnét • From ‘past’.
money telu • From Chinook Jargon, from English dollar.
money telu • little money
money sɬuvcus • money used to pay people
monkey miłmukí • monkey, little monkey • From English.
monster sɬeluqum • wild beast, fierce thing, ghost, monster
moon ɬhelc
moon łuc tu ɬhelc • full moon
moonlight ɬhelq̓ ɬ
moose qwe’en
more čxwat • to add more to it
more čuƛw • to be more, to increase
morning netulh • early morning
morning yuqíqíłt • getting toward midmorning
morning qílt • late morning
mosquito qwe’en
moss qúči’
mother tən
mother te’tiye’ • mommy (address form)
mother te’ • mum (address form)
mountain sme:n t • This also means ‘rock’ in Chemainus and Nanoose.
mountain če:mtu:xun • bare rocky mountain
mountain yutátuxw • coming down from the mountains
mountain shkwulhkwlh • face of mountain, bluff
mountain slhiquun ’u tu sme:n t • mountain top
mountain sme:mnut • pebble, little mountain
mountain ła:xw • to come down from the mountains, to go down to the beach
mountain ca:m • to go up into the mountains, to come up from the beach
mountain ła:xwstuxw • to take it down to the beach, to bring it down from the mountains
mountain ca:luqw • up in the mountains
mountain slipiqm • way down the mountain, down below the hill
mountain goat’s wool hat
sayuws • costume hat for dancer, made of cedar bark or goat’s wool
mountain lion xwíluqtnuc • cougar
mountain sheep tul tuluw
lumutöö • mountain sheep, wild sheep
mourn qílus • to be sad, to mourn, to be lonely
mourners čhlxe:mn
mouse kwekwûn • little mouse
mouth thatun
mouth ’i:lâ’th • mouth of river
mouth thaluthun • mouths
mouth čumut • to put it in the mouth
move kweyuxum • to move
move lhe:š • to move it aside or out of the way, to put it back, to move it toward the fire
move tequl • to move, to change living places
mower shíhilhu:ncu:ls
Mt. Benson te’tuxwtun
mucus smímtuqsun • little snot
mucus səxetsh • mucus in the lungs
mucus shlululqsun • mucus, dried nasal mucus
mucus shmułhálus • mucus, eye goo, pus in the eye
mucus sμtuqsun • nasal mucus, snot
mucus šxetstum • to have mucus in the chest
mucus shxpulus • to have mucus in the eyes
mud štiqul
mud ı:ukwtukw • mud, muddy, swampy
mud híqul • muddy, swampy
mud ıquł • to be muddy
mud shrimp maμul • sand crayfish, mud shrimp
murre sxe:th
muscle cramp qulpu • (muscle) to cramp
Musqueam xwmuskwi’um ~ xwmuthkwi’um
Musqueam xwmuskwi’umqun ~ xwmuthkwi’umqun • to speak Musqueam
mussel lhe+wqum • seawater black mussel
must yuxw • must, must have, perhaps • Evidential particle expressing doubt or inference.
my nu • First person singular possessive.
nail ì’hustun
nail ì’hisut • to nail it
naked lhu’ítthe’ • to be undressed, to be naked
name sne • (Chemainus, Nanoose)
name skwish • (Nanaimo)
name nè:t • to name it (Chemainus, Nanoose)
name kwishut • to name it (Nanaimo)
Nanaimo snunéymuxw
Nanaimo snunéymuxwqun • to speak Nanaimo
Nanoose snuwnúwuš • ‘facing inside’.
Nanoose snuwnúwušqun • to speak Nanoose
Nanoose Bay shxwkwuncnu: • island in Nanoose Bay • ‘two rumps up’.
narrow tu’í:tsh • too narrow
narrors sqtheq • pass, narrows
navel mu’xwuyé’ • navel, belly button
near tus • to arrive, to get near
near taxw • to be close, to be near
near tsut • to get close to him/her/it
nearby stutés • to be nearby, close to, next to
neck tupsam

neckhole shtupsamél • collar, neckhole
necklace sqwinqwun
needle ñuhtun
needle ’ukwálustun • needle for making nets
needle ì’hui • needles of a tree
needle ì’helumúth • needles of a tree, fish scales
needle čqwe’Ihtun • wooden needle used to lace bullrushes
needles ì’hui • fish scales, tree needles
neighbor shìunuuxun
nephew tiwun • (address form)
nephew stiwun • niece, nephew, cousin’s child
nephew stú’tiwun • nieces, nephews, cousin’s children
nephew swunmélıh • nephew, niece, when the parent is deceased
nephew wunmélıh • nephew, niece, when the parent is deceased (address form)

nest shóqwulshélu • bird’s nest
net ’uxthímtun • dipnet
net swultun • gillnet
net źókwéyúun • pulling in a net
net qwse’yun • to throw out a net, to set a net
net poles źówulzululu • duck net poles
nettle ìhužìhuž • stinging nettle
new źe’ws
new qe’is • new, recent
new dancer ñuluwàlkwlh
new dancer ñuwsalkwlh
new dancer  xuwsalkwlhstuxw •
to initiate him/her as a new
dancer

New Year  xews silänum
news sqwulqwul • narrative,
story, news, told about

next to  stutés • to be nearby,
close to, next to

next to  ūnãstul • to line up, to be
side by side, to stand next to
each other

nibble  ihehumul • nibbling

nibble  ihemul • to nibble

nice  shxwuwyiwun • nice, kind
nickel  1hsuqmít • ‘half a dime’.
niece  tiwun • (address form)
niece  stiwun • niece, nephew,
cousin’s child

niece  stu’tiwun • nieces, nephews,
cousin’s children

niece  swunmélh • nephew, niece,
when the parent is deceased

niece  wunmélh • nephew, niece,
when the parent is deceased
(address form)

nine  too:xw
nine  too:xwalus • nine circular
objects
nine  too:xwusqun • nine
containers
nine  too:xwawulh • nine
conveyances
nine  too:xwus • nine dollars
nine  too:xwelu • nine people

nine  too:xwmát • nine pieces of
stuff
nine  too:xwelh • nine times
nine hundred  too:xw neçuwuc
nineteen  ’apun ’i’ kw too:xw
nineteen  ’upánus ’i’ kw
too:xwus • nineteen dollars
ninety  too:xwulhshé’
ninety  too:xwulhsh’uqun •
ninety containers
ninety  too:xwulhshá’us • ninety
dollars

nits  xushétén • nits, flea or head
louse eggs
no  ’uwu • no, not

nod  xwniqwusum • to nod
noise  yuqétxum • to clank, noise
of a rolling object
noise  ālxxum • to make a noise
none  ’uwuté’
noon  taxw skweyul • noon,
midday

north wind  satuc ~ thatuc

north winds  tuyt

northern lights  susúq tu
skweyul • ‘The sky is ripped
open.’

Northwest Bay  culkwásam •
‘facing the water’.
nose  muqsun

nose  xwthuxwumúlqsun • to
have a bloody nose
not  ’uwu • no, not
not yet  xwuye’

nothing  ’uwute’stém

notice  siwul • to notice someone,
to hear something
November tumkwáluxw • ‘time of the dog salmon’.

number skwshe m • number, counting

nun sista • From English sister.

nurse nus • From English.
oak ixlulhp ~ ipxulhp
oats luwen • From French l’avoine.
obese nas • to be fat, to be chubby, to be obese
obstinate shishulus • stubborn, obstinate
ocean spray qethulhp
ochre tumuh • Used to make paint for dancers.
October xwsulénuxw • This refers to the falling leaves.
ocopus sqínukw • (Chemainus, NanOOSE)
ocopus siłxwuth • (Nanaimo)
odor mexum • to smell, to give off an odor
of ’u • to, of, by • Preposition introducing a place, a passive agent, or an oblique object.
oil iliunu • eulachon oil
oil nast • to fatten it up, to oil it, to put oil on it
oil malxwt • to oil it, to massage it with oil
oil malxwa’qwum • to put oil in hair
okay ’a:n1h • agreeing, okay
okay thuthí • okay, all right
old s’eluxw • old, old person
old ’at • Referring to the olden days.
old qi:1um

oldsquaw ’a:añi’ • (Chemainus, Nanaimo)
oldsquaw ’a:áwi • (Nanaimo)
on sčucé’ • to be on top of
on čilum • to get on top of
on sčucé’stxuw • to have them on top
on če’ • to land on top of
one nuca’
one nučexw • once
one nučutxw • one building, one room
one nuča’álus • one circular object
one nucaquon • one container
one nečuxwulh • one conveyance
one nučus • one dollar
one nańuca’ • one person
one nučamat • one piece of stuff
onion qwuxwi’uc
oops! ’ush • Ladies say this.
open shequm • (shellfish) to open up
open xušunuq’t • opening eyes
open xwyaxwut • to open it
open xuqut • to open one’s eyes
opposite shore shnu’á’th • the other side, opposite shore, across the road
orange kwoolálus • the color orange • From ‘gold-colored’.
orca qullhanumucun ~ qullhanumucun • orca, killer whale
order ya:m • to order, to place an order
Oregon-grape lulučulhp • Oregon-grape (dull)
Oregon-grape sunni’ulhp • Oregon-grape (tall)
orphan xwsweeney
osprey ñhixwñhuxw
other side shnu’á’th • the other side, opposite shore, across the road
other side shaqwul • to cross to the other side
otter sêqé:íl • river otter
otter tumus • sea otter
our ct • First person plural possessive pronoun.
out of money xułh • to hurt, to ache, to meet with misfortune, to run out of money
out of sight ten • to go out of sight
oval ্luluqta:ís • From “long” and “round”.
overboard qwus • to fall overboard, to fall in the water
overcast shxwuñwás • overcast, cloudy
overflow ́piłum • to overflow
overnight ́qulum • to camp, to stay overnight
oversleep nuqw • to fall asleep, to oversleep
owe ́iḵum • to owe money
owl ci:tmuxw ~ cucí:tmuxw • great horned owl
owl sqwa:xw ~ sxwa:xw • northern saw-whet owl • It said that if a hunter holds out his finger and the owl jumps on it, he will be very lucky.
oyster ́luuxwluuxw

English-to-Hulquiumí
Pacific cod qwini’uthun •
whisker cod • ‘whisker’.
pack ’iťust • to hold something by
the middle (e.g. a baby or a sack
of potatoes)
pack yucumé:m • to pack
something (bundle, baby) on
one’s back
pack cuµum • to pack, to load
someone’s back
paddle s&qumul
paddle lhiµus • canoe stroke
used to pull canoe sideways
towards shore
paddle s&qulfqmał • little paddles
on paddleshirts
paddle qenuc • steering, using
paddle as a rudder
paddle ’ushulstuxw • to have
him/her paddle
paddle ’ushul • to paddle
paddle ya’thut • to paddle
backward, to back up
paddle wuθhúnum • to pry under
side of canoe, sturdy the canoe
paddle tey • to pull canoe (in a
race)
paddle shirt s&qumululwut • This
shirt has little paddles with shafts.

paddle shirt qwqwastuñulwut •
This shirt has club-shaped paddles
with no shafts.
paddler xws’ush’ushul
paint shlhiłustun • face paint
paint yutłqt • to paint it
paintbrush shyełlql̓uls
painted s̓xu̓x̓l • marked, painted
pajamas ’itutúlwut • pajamas, 
nightgown
palate shclhequin • palate, roof of
the mouth
pale qwayul • to turn blue, to be
d pale
palm sh̓xathuscus • palm of hand
palm sh̓xa’thus • palm of hand,
sole of foot
pan shxwi’quls • baking pan
pants suqíws • pants, underpants,
trousers
paper pipu • paper, form • From
Chinook Jargon, from English.
paralyzed s̓xwa’xwi’us • (legs or
arms) are paralyzed
pardon qwa’qwulúx • excuse me •
Used, for example, when reaching
across someone.
pardon nu • I beg your pardon •
Used when you can’t hear a person
and you want them to repeat.
parent ci’cut • parent (when
speaking of someone else’s
parent)
parent culí’cut • parents
parent shxwuwéli • relatives,
parents
parent hümna’tuł • to be parent
and child
parent-in-law shḵwi’lhuw • father-in-law, mother-in-law
partner ḷa’mulh • (address form)
partner šḵa’mulh • partner, person you are travelling with
partner sği’shun • partner, person you are walking with
pass sḵt’eq • pass, narrows
pass out ḷa’kwulhnu’l • to faint, to pass out
pass out mu’lél • to pass out, to faint, to be knocked out
past yuléw • past, past time, to pass by
pat Ihaqwut • to tap it, to pat it
patch ṭuwi’t • to patch it
path shelh • door, road, foot path
pattern šecustun
pattern šḵucustun • design, pattern (for embroidery, etc.)
pawnshop ḷhu’kwxw
pay sḵwucus • money used to pay people
pay ḷeqwut • to pay him/her
pay back nuawnuc • to pay, to pay back
pay back nuawnuct • to pay, to pay him/her back
payment sḵw • payment, pay
peak sklhiqun ’u tu sme:nt • mountain top
peak šḵwi’thuluq’w • top of head, peak of hat
pear pe’s • From English.
peas ti’ki’uw
pebble smerṁnut • pebble, little mountain
peel si’kwut • to peel it (bark)
pen ḵux’i’un • pen, pencil
pen ḵux’i’tun • pencils, pens
pencil ḵux’tun • pen, pencil
pencil ḵux’i’tun • pencils, pens
Penelakut pun’eluḵu’t • Penelakut, Kuper Island • ‘buried edge’.
penišu
penny sens • From English cent.
penny sulumiš • little pennies
people mełnu’lhu • people at the dance
pepper pupu • From English.
pepper shaker shpupu’élu
perch weci’
perhaps wála • maybe, perhaps • Evidential particle expressing a conjecture on the part of the speaker.
perhaps yuxw • must, must have, perhaps • Evidential particle expressing doubt or inference.
permit ’a:nt • to give him/her permission
person mulsťi’muxw • people
person mulsťi’muxw • person, human
perspiration syaqwum • sweat, perspiration
perspire yaqwum • to sweat, to perspire
pestle ḷhuqwtun
Petroglyph Park thuxwám • ‘bleeding’.
petticoat s’ilpi’šhe’ • slip, petticoat
pharmacy leḵunéwxw • drugstore, pharmacy
pheasant  pesuns ~ fesuns • ring-necked pheasant • From English.
phone  te:m • to call for, to yell out, to telephone
phone  temut • to yell to him/her, to phone him/her
phonograph  qwulá’íthutuñ • radio, phonograph
photograph  shšàthustun • picture, photograph
pick  lhumčēlsnmámt • to manage to pick
pick  lhumčēls • to pick (berries, fruit, vegetables)
pick  lhumčo:m • to pick berries (Chemainus, Nanoose)
pick  lhumčum • to pick berries (Nanaimo)
pick  lhumčt • to pick it
pick  lhumčēlsstuxw • to send him/her picking
pick out  yulqwt • to pick out, to pick through, to sort out
pick up  ĭlumá:st • to go pick him/her up
pick up  mukwut • to pick it up
picker  shlhehmčuls • picking machine
picture  shšàthustun • picture, photograph
pieces  čutíw • to crumble, to break into pieces
pierce  čuqw • to be pierced, shot, stuck
pierce  xwqwe:nt • to pierce his/her ear
pierce  shqwe:nt • to pierce it
pierce  čqw • to pierce it, to poke it
pig  kwushóo • pig, bacon • From Chinook Jargon, from French le cochon.
pigeon  humá • pigeon, rock dove
pigpen  kwushoo’éwxw • pigpen, pigshed
pile  mukwut • to pile it (hay)
piling  lhquñutun • anchor, piling, sinker
pillow  sxwulqún
pillow  šlpequ • feathers, feather mattress, feather pillow
pillow  shxwulqñelu • pillow case
pin  ču̱qwnístun • brooch, pin
pin  ĭluq • to be pinned down, held down
pinch  thlhekw • to pinch him/her
pine cone  ḕisů • cone of tree, for example, pine
pipe  shpůlumélu • pipe (stovepipe, smoking pipe)
pipe  špátum • smoke, cigarette, pipe
pit-cooking  thxwas • to cook clams in a pit
pitch  chumuñ • pitch, chewing gum
pity  thxwimut • to have pity on him/her
pity  thixwum • to pity, feel sorry, please
plant  spuñum • seed, something planted
plant  punut • to bury it, to plant it
plant  punulhcut • to plant it for him/her
plant puñum • to plant, to sow
plantain s̓x̓uˈenxwé:n • plantain (common or broad-leaved)
plastered sx̓waˈx̓wúkʷ • drunk, out of it
plate laˈthun
platter qwthalus • bowl, platter, wooden tray
play huwáluméwtxw • play area, playhouse, playroom
play shxwiwalum • playground
play č̓lhiwalum̓tul • playmate
play huwálum • to play
play huwálumstuxw • to play with him/her
playground shxwiwálum
spulh̓xun • playing field
please ì́hxwum • please, to pity
plow shílushúnup
plow ˈíshunup • to plow
plow ˈíshet • to rip it, to plow it up
pluck ˈqwumuws • to pluck a fowl
pluck ˈqwumuwst • to pluck it (a fowl)
plug ḵ̓kwa:ythutun • cork, plug, bottle stopper
pocket shluqwúˈélu
point s̓uílqsun • point of land
point ˈiˈwust • to point to it
Point Roberts smuqwuc
poison ḵ̓thuxtuń
poke ˈč̓qwát • to pierce it, to poke it
poke x̓wmuqwálust • to poke him in the eye
poke ˈthiqwut • to poke it, to stab it
poke thqelst • to spear something, to poke with a pole
pole shquqwulwutum • clothesline, pole
pole ˈxwuqwtun ~ ˈxwuqwtén • pole for canoe
pole ˈxwaqwtut • to pole (a canoe or log)
police station qiqwulsewtxw • jailhouse, police station
policeman qiqwul
policemen qiqwul
pool shqaqu~ shququ~ • puddle, pool
poor tsas • poor, pitiful
pop ˈtemukwum • to pop, to make a popping noise
pop ˈlulqéls • to pop, to spatter, (grease, fire) to sparkle
pop ˈkwełhuqum • to snap, to make popping sound
pop in ˈtélmkwit • to pop it with the teeth
porpoise ˈkwə:n̓ • porpoise, dolphin
post qeˈquń • housepost in bighouse
pot shqwiˈqwáls • sauce pan, little pot
potato sqewth • potato, wapato
pothole shthayqwuné
pothole shweqwúq • pothole in road
potlatch sīluňuq
pound tūmút • to pound on it, to beat a drum
pour kwlhels • to pour (liquid)
pour kwlhet • to pour it (liquid)
pour kwlhast • to pour water on him/her
power s’uyulu • spirit power
power song syuwun • power song, dancer’s song
powers ūtut • to jinx him/her, to throw powers at him/her
practice ītuá’thut • practicing, trying out
praise ye:wť • to praise him/her
pray īwi’ulh • to pray
pray īwi’ulht • to pray for him/her/it
prayer sīwi’ulh
pregnant xwkwlím
pregnant xwutusmá:t • pregnant, heavy with child
preserve q'ile:m • preserving food
(by smoking, drying, canning, etc.)
preserved food xwusqíqülú • preserves, preserved food
pretend hiwlé:nuqa’ • pretending, making it up
pretend -stunamút • to pretend to do something • Reflexive causative suffix.
price shnenuc • price, cost
pride smeňuň
priest luplít • From Chinook Jargon, from French le prêtre.
prisoner skwuyuth • slave, prisoner of war
prize shunkws • prize, award
problem tiy’a’xwé:n • trouble, problem
prongs te’ulh • two-pointed spear, prongs of spear
prop matút • to splay it, to prop it up, to spear it
proper sīlulím ~ sīlim • correct, proper, right
propose īle’um • to propose marriage • To go to potential wife’s family and stay around waiting to be approved.
propose cxwemut • to propose to him/her
proud smeňuň • proud person
provider xwkwunkwunlhnénum • hunter, good provider
provisions s’i’lhtuństéwut • What we are going to feed someone with.
provisions qūłmuñ • Stuff to take camping.
pry shxwê’thuls ~ shxwêwthuls • prybar
pry wuthulé:ct • prybar
pry wuwê’thul’s • prying, digging
pry weńht • to pry it
pry wúthúnum • to pry under side of canoe, sturdy the canoe
pry wuthél • to pry, to knit
psychic syuwu • seer, psychic, fortune-teller
puddle shqaquł ~ shququł • puddle, pool
pull yuxwaqwt • to drag it, to pull it, to tow it
pull hikwut • to heave together, to pull together
pull tey • to pull canoe (in a race)
English-to-Hulqumíhum

pull xwkwast • to pull it, to drag it, to tow it
pull xwkwat • to pull it, to pull the slack up
pull kwa’ • to pull loose, to come off
pull apart ña’t • to pull it apart
pull off ca’t • to pull off a layer or covering, to split wood out of a living tree, to pull off cedar bark
pull out ċqwumut • to pull it out (tooth or stump)
pulse shtkwemuwus
punch ściw • to get punched
punch ściwe:nwust • to punch him/her in the stomach
punch ċqwunut • to punch him/her, to hit him/her with fist
punch ściwe:l • to punch, to stab
pupil ściqüls • pupil of the eye
puppy sqwiqwmi’ • little dog, puppy
purify ściwut • to purify by scrubbing with cedar boughs
purse shtulélu • purse, wallet
pus shmüthlhus • mucus, eye goo, pus in the eye
pus muthulh • pus, infection
push thxct • to push it
put ċa’t • to add it, to put it in with it
put ćañuxw • to put something in accidentally
put aside lhełsh • to move it aside or out of the way, to put it back, to move it toward the fire
put away le’sh • to put it away
put down lhequt • to put it down
put in ćañuxw • to put it in accidentally
put in the mouth čumut • to put it in the mouth
put on ćiθum • to put on clothes
put on tukénum • to put one’s socks on
put over ćulq • to be hung, put over
put with ća’t • to add it, to put it in with it
puzzle iluxwámut • puzzle, something hard to do
quail kwil • From English.
Qualicum xwkwaluxwum
Quamichan kwamucun
• ‘hunchback’.
quarter kwatu • From Chinook Jargon, from English.
quench xwíhtmlqínum • to quench one’s thirst
question ’u • question particle • Used to form a yes-no question.
quick ’awthut • to be quick, to be in a hurry
quiet suhm • Be silent! Quiet!
quiet čexwuí • to be quiet, to get quiet
quiet čečuxw • to be quiet, to shut up

rabbit sququwelth
raccoon sḵuyukwus
raccoon ḵuí̱xúlus • (Nanaimo)
race stey • canoe race
race tente • canoe race (Nanaimo)
race tey • canoe race (Nanoose)
race ’iwátul • to race each other
racing canoe tiéwulh ~ tiúwulh
racing canoe teyuwulh • modern racing canoe
racing canoes člhtuyuwulh • fellow racing canoes
radio qwulá’íthutuŋ • radio, phonograph
rag patun • sail, rag
rags palutun • sails, rags
railroad liló:t shelh • From from English railroad.
railroad chikmun shelh • railroad, railroad tracks • From Chinook Jargon chikmun ‘metal, money’.
rain slhumuxw
rain lhełtum • drizzling
rain xuîlshun • to pour rain
rain lhumuxw • to rain
rainbow thuqlíshúnw
raincoat lhumuxwúlwut ~ lhumxwúlwut
raise se’ • to be lifted, to be raised
raise kwumut • to raise him/her, to rear him/her
rake shůupunup
rake lhumuwn • herring rake
ramp shqutuwulh • bridge, ramp, handicapped ramp
ramp iḵxuwulhtun • canoe ramp
ransack shuyq • to ransack, to search for something
rape culuwalum • to rape, to make a fool of someone
rapid 琇woo:m • (water) to be rapid, swift (Chemainus, Nanoose)
rapid 琇wumum • (water) to be rapid, swift (Nanaimo)
rapiods 琇xwoo:m (Chemainus, Nanoose)
rapiods 琇xwumum • (Nanaimo)
rapiods sée’shun • rapids, ripples in stream
rare 琇elu • rare, unusual
raspberry 琇ulqáma’ • black raspberry
rat 琇hwt
rat 琇hehuwt • little rat
ratfish 琇kwamu
rattle 琇wucmín • deer hoof rattle
rattle 琇wucmínshun • deer hoof rattle worn on dancers’ legs
rattle 琇shulmuxwcus • hand rattles
rattle 琇kwetxt • rattling it
rattle 琇kwunéhm • shell rattle used by masked dancers
rattlesnake 琇xkwetxúmnuc ~ 琇kwetxúmnuc
raven 琇pa:ī
raw 琇tuwīn • to be raw, to be uncooked
razor 琇hxw’u’káythututum
ready 琇xwušá:y • to be ready
ready 琇thuythut • to get ready, to prepare oneself
realize 琇túlnuxw • to know, find out, realize
really 琇thulh • really, truly •
Evidential particle indicating that the speaker is sure of the information.

really 琇lülím ~ 琇lulím ~ 琇lím •
very much so, really
rear 琇kwumut • to raise him/her, to rear him/her
recent 琇qe’is • new, recent
recognize 琇pit • to recognize
recognize 琇pitut • to recognize him/her, to figure out who he/she is
rectum 琇shpoonuc
red 琇kwm
red 琇ckwimulus • reddish brown
red 琇kwikwumálus • reddish brown
red 琇kwimul • to become red, to turn red
red ochre 琇tumuh
red snapper 琇tuqwutuqw •
yelloweye rockfish
reed mat 琇lúqwuy ~ 琇luqwuy
refrigerator 琇shxuyíluls • refrigerator, cooler
refund 琇xwu’álumstuxw • to refund it to him/her
refuse 琇’uwustuxw • to refuse him/her
reins 琇qapustun
relatives 琇hxwuwéli • relatives, parents
relieved 琇xwin • to be relieved
remember 琇hekwmé’t • to remember him/her
remember 琇hekw • to remember, to call to mind
remember 琇hekwstuxw • to remind him/her
rent 琇calá’lht • to borrow it, to rent it
rent 琇calá’lhu • to borrow, to rent
repair  thuynuxw • to manage to repair, fix it
repeat  qulét • to repeat it
repeat  quletáyuthun • to repeat words, to say it again
respect  si’émístuxw • to respect him/her
respected  si’ém • honored person, respected one
respected  si’ém • honored people, respected ones
rest  qewum • to rest
restaurant  ’ulhtunéwxw
restore  ’alhut • to look after it, to be very careful with it, to restore it
return  xwu’álum • to come back, to go back, to return
return  ’emuqt • to return it, to take it back
revenge  ma’lluthut • to get revenge
rib  lwuń • This also refers to ribs on canoes and boats.
ribbon  qpuné’tun
riddle  thu’kw • to eat up, to riddle with holes
ride  ’a:lh • to get on a vehicle, to get aboard
right  sìllím ~ sìllím • correct, proper, right
right  thuthí • correct, right
right  s’i’alúwshun • right foot
right  s’i’alúmcu • right hand
right  s’i’alúmiws • right side, right arm
ring  shelumcu
ring  İhathut • to bang, to hammer, to strike, to ring
rip  ılheth • to rip it, to plow it up
ripe  qwul • to be ripe, to cook
ripple  meyuqum • (water) to ripple
ripple  ye mułum • (water) to ripple
ripples  sće’shun • rapids, ripples in stream
river  stalúw
river  statlúw • creek, little river
river  stutluw • creeks, little rivers
river  stulátluw • creeks, little rivers
river  stultałuw • rivers
river bank  shtalúwélu
river otter  sće:íl
road  shelh • road, door, roadway, foot path
road  she’ullh • roads, trails, doors
road  shnu’a’th • the other side, opposite shore, across the road
roasting stick  pi’kwun • roasting stick, sticks for barbecuing
rob  qeu • to steal, to rob
robin  skwuqe • skwuqe
rock  sme:n • (Chemainus, Nanoose)
rock  ĩluću • (Nanaimo)
rock  ĵlušcu • rocks (Nanaimo)
rock  mumuńu • little rocks, small rocks, round objects
rock  kwikuwláthut • rocking or tipping (canoe)
rock  smu:n • rocks (Chemainus, Nanoose)
rock  hikwut • to rock it (for example, a baby in a cradle)
rock ṣqitu • to rock, to swing
rock cod Ḳqas
rock cod xwiya’thuwíc • (Nanaimo)
rock dove huṁá • pigeon
rockweed Ḹwaqw uqwq •
bladderwrack kelp, rockweed
rod peychtun • fishing rod, casting rod
roe Ḹuqyuxuyil • cod eggs (lingcod roe)
roe spa’ • dried and pressed roe
roe stłumkw • fermented salmon roe
roe Ḹquluɣ • fish roe, salmon eggs
roe Ḹumukw • salmon eggs
roe quluɣ • salmon roe, salmon eggs
roll sil • to roll
roll silum • to roll
roll over Ḹulènxw • to manage to roll it over
roll over mlèct • to roll it over, to turn it over
roof shkwı’thuluqw • pitched roof
roof s’iltuxw • roofbeams, boards on top of bighouse
roof shquythuluqw • top of roof where rafters meet ridgepole
roof s’qucun ~ thi’qucun • underside of roof
room snuqin • next room
root kwumluxw ~ kwumuluxw
root kwikwumluxw • little root
root kwukwímluxw • roots
root cellar qewthewtxw

rope syukwum • cedar bark rope
rope Ḹwilum • rope, thread
rose qelq • wild rose
rose qelqulhp • wild rose bush
rotten Ḹhaqwum • to be rotten
round shulákw • round, circle
rub yumqt • to rub him/her down with something, such as cedar branches
rub yatlut • to rub it
rub petlut • to rub it
rub lhe xuńt • to rub medication on him/her, to give him/her medicine
rub yuq • to rub, to scrape against
rudder qenc • steering, using paddle as a rudder
rudder łlulumthut • to rudder, to steer (boat, car)
rumble lamuxwum • to make a rumbling sound
rumble Ḹwayuxwum • to rumble
run shxbańchunum • runner
run Ḹwchenumstuxw • to make him/her run
run Ḹwchenum • to run
run Ḹwchenumulmun • to want to run
run away lhew • to escape, to run away, to get cured
run away łliw • to sneak off, to run away
run into tiqw • to hit or run into
runner xwe’xwe’ • fast runner
rush sxumxum • scouring rush
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Hu̲qumí</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>salmon</td>
<td>slhqułé xuñ̓</td>
<td>side of wind-dried salmon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salmon</td>
<td>sthuquí̱</td>
<td>sockeye salmon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salmon</td>
<td>st̓haqwí̱</td>
<td>spring salmon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salmon</td>
<td>siné:uc ~ siné:c</td>
<td>tyee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salmon eggs</td>
<td>qulu̱x</td>
<td>fish roe, salmon eggs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salmonberry</td>
<td>lila’</td>
<td>salmonberry bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salmonberry worm</td>
<td>xwsuyámus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salt</td>
<td>ĩlelhum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salt</td>
<td>ĩlelulhum</td>
<td>salty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salt shaker</td>
<td>sh̓lelhumélu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saltwater</td>
<td>kwatl̓kwa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sand</td>
<td>pqwicun ~ pqwu̱cun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sand</td>
<td>’i’xels</td>
<td>to sand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sand</td>
<td>yičut</td>
<td>to sand it, to rub sand on it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sand</td>
<td>xwkw̓els</td>
<td>to sand something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sand flea</td>
<td>xwuxwiyé’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sand fly</td>
<td>pxwu̱ysun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sandbar</td>
<td>ihíthuxwum</td>
<td>sandbar, gravel bar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sander</td>
<td>sh̓xawwukwu̱s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saskatoon berry</td>
<td>tushné</td>
<td>~ shtushné</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saskatoon berry</td>
<td>tushnéculh̓</td>
<td>saskatoon berry bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>ʔiqwatum ~ ʔa’qwu̱tum</td>
<td>From ‘cut it off’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sauce pan</td>
<td>shqwa̱ls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
sauce pan  shqwi’qwáš • sauce pan, little pot
saw  lhuçtun
saw-whet owl  sqwa:xw • northern saw-whet owl
sawdust  lhuçmun
say  thut • to say
say again  quletáyuthun • to repeat words, to say it again
sayings  sqwaqwułmut
scales  thulè • fish scales, tree needles
scar  sqeytł • scar, scarred
scare  xwa’us • to scare game when hunting by breaking sticks, making noise when scaring game
scared  si’si’mé’ • to be scared of him/her
scared  si’si’nuxw • to frighten him/her accidentally
scared  si’si’stuxw • to frighten him/her on purpose
scared  si’si’ • to get scared
scarf  îlxwi’qwutun • scarf, headscarf, kerchief
scary  xisul • fierce, scary
scatter  îlepuxum • to scatter things, (leaves) to fall
scatter  îlupx • to scatter, to spread, to spill
school  skwool • From English.
school  skwo̱lstuñuq • teacher
school  skwoolkwul • to attend school
scissors  îthumqutun • scissors, clippers
scoter  shapulus • black scoter • ‘whistle mouth’.
scoter  čewi’e̱xun • white-winged scoter • ‘shells on wing’.
scrap  yuq • to rub, to scrape against
scrape  qwayt • to scrape it clean
scrape  xiput • to scratch, scrape, claw it
scraping  ‘u̱xtun • knife (Nanaimo), scraper (Cheminus, Nanoose)
scratch  ’ix • to get scratched
scratch  xuqnxw • to scratch him/her/it accidentally
scratch  xiqu̱t • to scratch it (an itch)
scratch  xipulhct • to scratch it for him/her
scratch  xiput • to scratch, scrape, claw it
scream  kwecum • to scream
screech owl  spulqwít’hė’ • spulqwít’hė’ • screech owl (western), ghost
scrub  ’iqwut • to purify by scrubbing with cedar boughs
scrub  yuqwut • to scrub it, to rub it together
scrutinize  tulut • to learn, to study, to check out, to scrutinize
sea cucumber  thikwt
sea lion  shes
sea otter  tumus
sea urchin  ŝixwe • red sea urchin
sea urchin  skwíthi’ • sea egg, sea urchin
seagull  qwuní
seagull  qwulítuœ • (Nanaimo)
seal  ’esxw
seal  ’huyu • fur seal
English-to-Hulqumínum

**search** suwq • to look for, search for

**seaweed** lhúqús • seaweed, laver

**second-hand store** lhúxminéwxw

**secretary** shšuxáls • writer, secretary

**see** lumnuwxw • to see him/her/it

**seed** spuñum • seed, something planted

**seeing eye dog** shlemuxutun • escort, seeing eye dog, lookout place

**seer** syuwwu • seer, psychic, fortune-teller

**seer** syuwwu • seer, psychic, fortune-teller

**seesaw** xwi’xwuthé:núm • seesaw, teeter-totter

**select** ’aluuxt • to collect it, to gather it, to select it

**self** -that ~ -thut • to do something to one’s self • Reflexive suffix.

**sell** luq • to be sold

**sell** xwayum • to sell
describe

**sell** seµut • to sell it

**sell** xwayumust • to sell it to him/her

**separate** kwa’tul • to divorce, separate

**separate** kwi’é’ • to get separated

**separate** ’ikwutul • to get separated from each other

**separate** thuláqtul • to split up, to separate from each other

**September** puqulénuxw • This refers to the changing colors.

**serve** lhe’xt • to serve it (food), to dish it up, to lay it on a plate

**Seshelt** xwshishé’lhxun • to speak Seshelt

**set** tuña:lxum • to set the table

**set** qwsé’yun • to throw out a net, to set a net

**seven** thá’kwús

**seven** lhú’ksálus • seven circular objects

**seven** thá’kwusuqun • seven containers

**seven** thá’kwusuwulh • seven conveyances

**seven** thá’kwús • seven dollars

**seven** thá’ksélú • seven people

**seven** thá’kwcumát • seven pieces of stuff

**seven** thá’kwusélh • seven times

**seven hundred** thá’kwús neçuuwuc

**seventeen** ’apun ’i’rk thá’kwús

**seventeen** ’upánuš ’i’rk thá’kwús • seventeen dollars

**seventy** thukwułshé’

**seventy** thukwułshí’uqun • seventy containers

**seventy** thukwułshá’us • seventy dollars

**sew** ṃe’th • to get sewn

**sew** ṃe’thut • to sew it

**sew** lhqút • to sew it on, to baste it

**sex** kwełlut • to have sex

**shade** shiténuqun • shiténuqun

**shade** ṭen • to be in the shade, to be out of sight

**shadow** qixuné:m
shadow qi’xuné’tun
shaft qethuxw • shaft of a fishing spear
shag lhuthnuc • cormorant
shake xwisut • to shake it
shake hands kwunucust • to take hands, shake hands
shake splitter shseÔûs
Shaker shiku’s • Shaker, Shakers
• From English.
shakes ūxpéy • cedar shakes
shallows sheshuµ
shaman shne’um ~ shne:m
shaman shxwné’um • shaman, shamen, shamans
shampoo shxwi:’la qwum
shark kwuÔûchuc
sharp ’uyá:th
sharpen yuqust • to sharpen it
sharpen Îqast • to sharpen it
(Nanaimo?)
sharpen yuqut • to sharpen it, to rub them together
shave ’uxaythínun • to shave
shawl lushá:n • From French le châle.
shawl qulshtun ~ qúshtutun • mat, shawl, canoe cover
sheep lumutóo • From Chinook Jargon, from French le mouton.
sheep tuÔûtluww lumutóo • mountain sheep, wild sheep
sheet thiÔûlhtun
sheet thulthiÔûlhtun • sheets
sheet slhe’lh • bedspread, cover, sheet
shell s’eÔûyw • abalone shell
shell cêÔûwi • clam or oyster shell, china
shell swe:mun • horse clam shell
shell quyémun • sea shells
Shell Beach thuqmin • village at Shell Beach, Ladysmith Harbour
shell rattle kwunémum • shell rattle used by masked dancers
shelter qulút • to shelter him/her
shelter qulútun • umbrella, shelter
shin sÔûhmshun
shine a light ïhekwut • to shine a light on it
shiner perch weci’
shirt shîlpìwun
shiver lhuxthut • to shiver, to tremble
shock Ñqut • to amaze him/her, to astonish him/her, to shock him/her
shocked Ñqumé’t • to be astonished at him/her, to be amazed at him/her, to be shocked at him/her
shocked ÑhuÔûkw • to be startled, to be shocked
shoe qwïqwli’shun • little shoe
shoe qwulíqwli’shun • little shoes
shoe qwlhe’yshun • shoe, shoes
shoe qwulhi’yshun • shoes
shoelace qepuctun • shoelace
shoelace qúqcun um • to tie shoelace
shoo welhut • to shoo them away
shoot Ñquw • to get shot
shoot kwulusht • to shoot it
shoot kwulushtut • to shoot oneself
shoot kwulushnámut • to shoot oneself accidentally
shoot kwulush • to shoot, to sting
shoots the’thqi’ • fern or berry sprouts, shoots
shop ’uíqéls • shopping
shop ’iłuíqéls • to shop
shopkeeper shsi’ém • chief, boss, shopkeeper
shore shnu’a’th • the other side, opposite shore, across the road
shore lhe:l • to come to shore, to go from center to the side of the bighouse
short iłútíaçumúth
shortcut xwi’aqwwí:ls
shot shet • bullet • From English shot.
shot čuíqw • to be pierced, shot, stuck
shoulder qwuqvwtén
shoulder šxqvwtén
shoulder xwuqvwtén
shoulder shqpuví’ctun • shoulder blade
shout kwcút • to shout at him/her, to correct him/her
shovel shapul • From English.
shovel lupén • hoe, shovel • From French la pelle ‘shovel, spade’.
show lümstunuq • to put on show, to exhibit
show ’iłwust • to show him/her how to do something
show wi’ult • to show, to bring out
show xwuwcust • to teach him/her, to show him/her how to do something with hands

shrimp ma’mul • sand crayfish, mud shrimp
shrink qulqulp’um • shrunk
shrink qulp’ut • to shrink
shuck xwiłhuwuł • to shuck it (shellfish)
shut up čečuxw • to be quiet, to shut up
shut up čexwuł • to shut up, to keep quiet
shut up čexwułístuxw • to tell him/her to shut up
siblings qwuqvwi’ tłul
sick qaqi’ • to be sick
side by side ṭuńut • to line them up, to put them side by side
side by side ṭuńástul • to lineup, to be side by side, to stand next to each other
signal xuctéñ • marker, index, indicator, signal, measure
silence sum • Be silent! Quiet!
sing ĭılmstuxw • to have him/her/them sing
sing ĭilmstunámut • to pretend to sing
sing ĭilm • to sing
sing ĭilmúlmun • to want to sing
singer ’ulhqí’alkwlł • person who sings snake song
sink štháxiws • dishpan, sink
sink ĭlpił • to go down, to sink
sinker lhuñutun • anchor, piling, sinker
sister shuyulh • older brother, sister, cousin
sister shushúyulh ~ shushéyulh • older brothers, sisters, cousins
sister ṣqé’eq • younger brother, sister, cousin
sister squlé’eq • younger brothers, sisters, cousins
sister-in-law shxw’ełush • sister-in-law (woman’s husband’s sister, brother’s or male cousin’s wife)
sister-in-law shxw’ulélush • sisters-in-law (woman’s husband’s sisters, male cousins’ wives, husband’s female cousins)
sit ’umut • sitting down, getting out of bed
sit ’umutstuxw • to have him/her sit, get out of bed
sit xwčeńucum • to sit down
sit ’umut • to sit down, to get out of bed
sit xwè`ncumúlmun • to want to sit
six ḍxum
six ḍxumálus • six circular objects
six ḍxumuqun • six containers
six ḍxumuwulh • six conveyances
six ḍxumus • six dollars
six ḍxumułu • six people
six ṭxumumát • six pieces of stuff
six ḍxumélh • six times
six hundred ḍxum nečuwuc
sixteen ’apun ‘i’ kw ḍxum
sixteen ’upánus ‘i’ kw ḍxumus • sixteen dollars
sixty ḍxumulhšé
sixty ḍxumulhsh’uqun • sixty containers
sixty ḍxumulhšá’us • sixty dollars
skate ṣqeḱw
skein shkwennuc • to be in skeins
skeleton shìhu’ha’
skim ṭe’ • to skim cream off milk
skin kwuluw
skinny cqwiqwumwx
skirt ṭlìlíuptuń
skis shqiquxáthut • skis, sled, ice skates
skull sìha’máqw ~ sìhamu’qw
skunk pupułhín
skunk cabbage čaqwa’
sky skweyul • day, sky
slack liqw • (rope) to get slack
slap xwìhqwìwut • to slap him/her on the bottom
slap xwìhaqwust • to slap him/her on the face
slave škwuyuth • slave, prisoner of war
sled shqiquxáthut • skis, sled, ice skates
sleep ’itutnuxw • to manage to get him/her to sleep
sleep ’itutnámut • to manage to sleep
sleep ’itutstunáµut • to pretend to sleep
sleep ’itutstuxw • to put him/her to sleep
sleep ’itut • to sleep
sleeping mat slhewun
Sliammon slhiyémun
slice ńhìcut • to cut it, to slice it
slice ńhìć • to get cut, to get sliced
slide shqiquxáthut • playground slide
slide qu'ñshun • to slip, to slide
slime stishum • fish slime
sling ñhu'qus • sling for hurling rocks
slingshot 'a'î
slip stîlpî'the' • slip, petticoat
slip lhasum • to slip down (e.g. skirt)
slip qu'ñshun • to slip, to slide
slip off 'ulhép • to slip off, to drop off, to come off
slippers sîlhuqshun • moccasins, slippers
slippers stîluqshun • moccasins, slippers
slippery lhi'xwum
slippery qi'xum
sliver çuqwshén • to get a thorn, sliver, or splinter in the foot
sliver çqwecus • to get a thorn, sliver, or splinter in the hand
sliver scuqwshén • to have a thorn, sliver, or splinter in the foot
slow 'ayum • to be slow, to be late
slug qu'yalu'n • banana slug, sometimes locally called “snail”
slurp lhu'pt • to slurp it up
small 'uxwîn
smart lhethul • smart, annoying
smart shlhethul • to be smart
smash tiqw • to bump, to smash into
smash pqwat • to smash it, to crush it into powder
smash ya'kwum • to smash, to break
smell shi'cum • strong smell
smell suyum • strong smell
smell c-haqw • to smell an odor
smell haqwum • to smell bad, to stink
smell pe'hum • to smell foul, to stink (for example, a skunk)
smell huqwnuxw • to smell it
smell me'xum • to smell, to give off an odor
smelt lhalus
smelt sca'kwum
smile xwyunumu'stuxw • to make him/her smile
smile xwyunumu's • to smile
smoke 'ileyu'qm • (fire) to smoke
smoke stileyu'qm • smoke from a fire or chimney
smoke spatlu'm • smoke, cigarette, pipe
smoke kwul'c • to dry herring by smoke or by sun
smoke pe'kw • to get smoked
smoke xwshamusels • to smoke-dry fish
smoke xwshamust • to smoke-dry it (fish)
smoke quilewtxw
smoke-dry shamu's • smoke-drying food
smoke-dry shamus • to smoke-dry (food)
smoke-dry shuméls • to smoke-dry (some food)
smoke-dry shemut • to smoke-dry it
smooth 'u'yunup • smooth ground
smooth liqw • to be calm (wind), to be smooth (water)
snack  xw’ihulhqín̓um • snack, teatime
snag  ᑕ.setBackgroundResource(0x368x7420)lq̓uíq̓uíq̓
snag  ’akw • to be hooked, snagged, to be hung
snagged  ’akw • to be hooked, snagged, to be hung
snail  wuq̓uíq̓ • land snail
snail  qumé:ne’ • Lewis’ moon snail
snail  ḥuq̓wuye’ • sea snail
snail  quyá̱lú̱n • slug (banana slug, sometimes locally called “snail”)
snake  ’ulhqí
snake  s̱i:ínhqí’ • flying, two-headed snake
snake  ’e’úłhqí’ • snakes
Snake Island  xw’ulhq̓uy̓um • ‘snake place’.
snake song  ’ulhqí’alkwíl • person who sings snake song
snap  kwelhq̓ú̱m • to snap, to make popping sound
sneak  íl̓íw • to sneak off, to run away
sneak  íl̓íčut • to sneak up on, to stalk
sneeze  hesum • to sneeze
snip  thumq̱̓əls • to snip
snore  lhatuq̓uím • to snore
snort  shalq̓wuł • (seal, sea lion) snorting
snot  s̱miimtuq̓suł • little snot
snot  shílulúłq̓suł • mucus, dried nasal mucus
snot  smutúq̓suł • nasal mucus, snot
snow  meqe’
snow  yiq • to snow
snowberry  ƛ̓pi’ńq̓i’ás • waxberry, snowberry
snowshoe  mequshun
qw̓lheýshun
snowy owl  meqmuq̓e’
soak  qwsut • to put it in the water
soak  ƛ̓ulq̓i’t • to soak it
soak  ’aqwut • to soak it
soak  ƛ̓ulq̓ • to soak, to flood, for river to rise, for tide to come in
soak  qwse’um • to soak, to keep something wet
soap  s̱oop • From English.
soapberry  sx̱wesum • soapberry (fruit)
soapberry  sx̱wesumulhp • soapberry bush
sober up  ḥulh • to sober up, to come to
sock  stekún • stocking, sock • From English.
sockeye salmon  sthuqi’
socks  stel̓ukún • stockings, socks
socks  tukén̓um • to put one’s socks on
soft  mułuł • soft, fluffy
soft  q̓i’qe’ • to be soft
soldier  chulchus • soldier, soldiers • From English.
soldier  solchus • soldier, soldiers • From English.
sole  sẖxa’thus • palm of hand, sole of foot
some  kw • a, some • Indefinite article.
Somenos  s’amuna’ • Duncan, Somenos
somersault  xw kw e’thulíqwum • to somersault
sometimes  čuxwlé’
son-in-law  scuw télh • brother-in-law (man’s sister’s husband),
son-in-law, daughter-in-law
song  syuwun • power song,
dancer’s song
song  sšilum • song, hymn
Sooke  sa’ukw
soon  culél
soot  sšwa’uy cup ~ sšwa:ycup
sore  sšwcum • boil, sore
sore  sšwuqwe • sore, infected place
sore  seyum • to ache, to be sore
sore throat  xwtsequn • to have sore throat
sorrow  sqi qulus • sadness, sorrow
sorry  ñhxwimut • to feel sorry for him/her
soul  s-hulí
soup  slha

sow  puñum • to plant, to sow
space  apart  luš • to be spaced apart (as in knitting)
space apart  lušut • to space it apart
Spanish  xw spenushqun • to speak Spanish
spark  ñqwqwiwut • to spank him/her
spark  sšilukwíls • spark, burst of firecracker
snap  pixwu m • to spark
sparkle  ñlulqéls • to pop, to spatter, (grease, fire) to sparkle
spatter  ñlulqéls • to pop, to spatter, (grease, fire) to sparkle
speak  shwí’qwál • speaker
(Chemainus, Nanoose)
speak  shwu’qwéš • speaker
(Nanaimo)
speak  qwál • to talk, speak
(Chemainus, Nanoose)
speak  qwel • to talk, speak
(Nanaimo)
spear  qethuxw • shaft of a fishing spear
spear  ñhaqwi’tun • spear point of fish spear
spear  stohlqulshutun • string for spear or harpoon
speak  thqut • to speak it
spear  thqél • to spear something, to poke with a pole
spear  matut • to splay it, to prop it up, to spear it
spear  te’ulh • two-pointed spear, prongs of spear
speck  spíkwum • speck of dust
speech  sqwál • speech, words
(Chemainus, Nanoose)
speech  sqwel • speech, words
(Nanaimo)
spider  qutqu’tála
spider  qúsquscíň
spider  si:yé’ tu n • black widow
spider • This spider is said to be hairy and shiny with a red dot on its back.
spider  čusćuscíň • spider, spiderweb
spill kwulhnuxw • to spill it accidentally
spill kwulh • to spill, to tip over
spin xwumxwiýa’thut • spinning around
spin qeluç • to spin (wool)
spin sulut • to spin it (wool)
spin sulqthut • to spin, to twirl, to go around in a circle
spindle whorl sul’sútun • A small wheel on the end of a spinning pole that keeps the yarn from falling off.
spine s’xuwu • Backbone with ribs attached.
spinner shqequluç • spinner, spinning machine, spinning wheel
spiny dogfish kwe:çon
spirea tečúlp • spirea, hardhack
spit lhxwulhcu’
spit pshut • to spit it (medicine, something chewed)
spit lhwpwat • to spit it out
spitbug skwumucun
splash lhulqwthut • to splash
splash lhuxwunuxw • to splash it, to get it wet
splay ma’tut • to splay it, to prop it up, to spear it
splinter cuqwshén • to get a thorn, sliver, or splinter in the foot
splinter čqwecus • to get a thorn, sliver, or splinter in the hand
splinter šcůqwshén • to have a thorn, sliver, or splinter in the foot
split sqet • to split it, to tear it
split suq • to split, to tear
split up thułáqtul • to split up, to separate from each other
splitter shsequl • shake splitter
spoil qu’ilqulúł • spoiled
spoon xélúw • wooden spoon, ladle
spot šuhlq • spot, stain
spot îulq • to spot, to stain, to become spotty
spouse cexw • spouse, fiancée, fiancé
spouse stałus
spouse stultálus • spouses
spouse statlus • little spouse
spouse na’w • (informal term, address form)
spout pxwułs • (whale) to spout
sprain qwuyá’shun • sprained foot
sprain qwuyá’cus • sprained hand
sprain púlhqwushun • to sprain ankle, foot
sprain púlhqwthut • to sprain something
sprain púlhqwecus • to sprain wrist
spray spe’xwum
spray pkwum • to make a cloud of dust or a spray of water
spread pukw • (dust, flour) to spread
spread î lupxthut • (people) to spread out, to split up
spread î lupxt • to scatter them, to spread them out, to throw them down
spread pethtut • to spread it out (blanket, cloth)
spread tlhut • to spread it, to flatten it out, to open it up (hand, arms, wings)
spring tumqwilus • ‘time of ripening’.
spring xwu’yum qa’ • spring water, clear water
spring yuqwiquwulus • spring, springtime • ‘ripening’.
spring salmon st’haqwi’
springy muimu
sprinkle lhelutum • to sprinkle, to drizzle
sprouts the’thqi’ • fern or berry sprouts, shoots
Squamish sqwxmlush • Squamish, Vancouver
Squamish xwsqwxmlushqun • to speak Squamish
squash muqwut • to squash it
squash muqw • to squash, to burst
squeak qethqum • squeaking sound • Like from a door, floor, or shoe.
squeeze puyil • to be squeezed
squirrel thupsi’athun
squish muqwut • to stomp on it, to squash it
stab ithqwut • to poke it, to stab it
stab ithqwels • to punch, to stab
stage coach thikthuk • baby carriage, wagon, stage coach, buggy • From Chinook Jargon. This word is imitating the noise of the clacking wheels.
stain stulq • spot, stain
stain tlel • stained
stairs shkwishutun • ladder, step-ladder, stairs
stalk ǐliçut • to sneak up on it, to stalk it
stalk ǐliçut • to sneak up on, to stalk
stand lhəlilush • to stand
stand lhəlilushmé’t • to stand for him/her
stand lhəlilushstuxw • to stand him/her up
star kwasun
star kwa’kwsun • little star
stare ỉluılılmut • to stare at him/her
starfish tumulqlh ~ tamulqlh
startle ỉhuỳkwunxw • to accidentally startle him/her
startle ỉhuỳkwmé’t • to be startled at him/her
startle ỉhuỳkw • to be startled, to be shocked
startle ỉhuỳkw • to startle him/her, to frighten him/her
starve xwenuc • to starve
stay qum • to camp, to stay overnight
stay away ’uléy • to stay away
steal qeñ • to steal, to rob
steam spaluxwum • steam, vapor
steam thxwat • to steam bake it
steam bake thxwas • to steam bake
steam bathe ha’xwthut • to steam bathe, to use a sweat lodge
steamed st’hxwas • steamed clams
steamship xwuỳqwululh • ferry, steamship, train • This word refers to anything with a steam engine.
steel  chík'mún • iron, steel, knitting needle • From Chinook Jargon 'metal, money'.

steellhead  s̱xúwʔúm • steelhead trout

steellhead  qíwƛ • steelhead trout  (Nanaimo)

steep  cílus

steer  íłáłumthut • steering (boat, car, plane)

steer  q̱ən uc • steering, using paddle as a rudder

steer  íłulumthut • to rudder, to steer (boat, car)

step  xwe'shun • to walk, to take a footstep

step on  thuq̓nuxw • to step on it  (accidentally)

step on  'umnu xu w • to step on it  (accidentally)

step on  'imut • to step on it, to put weight on it

step on  cushion ~

stepchild  chłmu'nun

stepparent  c̓l̓ilé'em

stern  'ilé'eq • s'ílé'eq

stern  'ilé'eq • to be aft, to be in the stern, to be in the back seat

stern  'ilé'equm • to go aft, to go to the stern, to get in the back seat

stern  'ilé'equmstuxw • to have him/her go aft, to have him/her go to the stern, to have them get in the back seat

sternum  s̱thumínus • chestbone, breastbone, sternum

stick  pi'kwun • roasting stick, sticks for barbecuing

stick  q̱put • to stick it to something

stick  ḥalét • to stick it together, to glue it together

stick  ḥuyum • to stick to something

sticks  shumulálus • cross sticks, stretcher sticks for drying fish

still  'uñéwx • still, stopped

sting  kwulush • to shoot, to sting

stinging nettle  íthuxíthux

stingy  xwíl'i'

stingy  xwíl'i'ís

stink  pethum • to smell foul, to stink (for example, a skunk)

stink  haqwum • to stink, to give off an odor

stir  kwuyƛ • to get stirred

stocking  stekun • stocking, sock • From English.

stockings  stelúkun • stockings, socks

stockings  tukénum • to put one’s socks on

stoke  thuyxt • to stoke it

stomach  kwíkwle' • little stomach, belly

stomach  s̱xayum • smaller stomach of cow

stomach  kwúlu • stomach, belly

stomach  spuxw ~ s̱puxw • stomach, tripe, windbag

stomp  muq̓wut • to stomp on it, to squish it

stop  'uñéwx  mustímuxw • adult, grown-up

stop  'uñéwx • still, stopped
stop 'unuxwstuxw • to make him/her stop
stop 'unuxwnuxw • to manage to get him/her to stop
stop 'unuxwnámút • to manage to stop
stop 'unuxwstunámút • to pretend to stop
stop 'unuxw • to stop
stop kwiyét • to stop him/her/it
stop sign shxw’unuxw
stopper tkwa:ythutun • cork, plug, bottle stopper
store shxwimélú’
store kwey lupuñ • hiding something, storing something
store ñhuñminéwx • second-hand store
store le’sh • to store it, to put it away
storm xëtł • storm, gale, windy
story sqwułqwul • narrative, story, news, told about
story syuth • story, history, legend
storyteller xwu’xwi’ém
stove stoo:f ~ stoo:p • From English.

stovepipe shpułlumélů • pipe (stovepipe, smoking pipe)
straight sthu’thékw
straight thukw • to be straight, to be stretched taut
straight thkwut • to tauten it, to straighten it, to stretch it taut
stranger nuçuwmuxw • different people, stranger
strangle tiqwlnént • to choke him/her, to strangle him/her
strangling lāyqwlnént • choking, strangling
strap cuñutun • strap, tumpline • A strap across the forehead used to carry baskets or loads on the back.
strawberry sći’y u • (Chemainus, Nanoose)
strawberry s'ilukw • (Nanaimo)
strawberry sći’yu’elhp • strawberry plant (Chemainus, Nanoose)
strawberry s’ilukwulhp • strawberry plant (Nanaimo)
stretch thkwthut • (a person) to stretch out
stretch thukw • to be straight, to be stretched taut
stretch thkwat • to stretch it out
stretch ’atut • to stretch it, to pull it (a bowstring)
stretch thkwut • to tauten it, to straighten it, to stretch it taut
stretchers shumutálus • cross sticks, stretcher sticks for drying fish
strike ñhathtut • to bang, to hammer, to strike, to ring
strike tiqw • to be struck
strip xiiput • to strip it/them off, to pick it/them
strip lhiput • to strip them (hops or berries)
striped shhuluxíľ
strips slhulhíč • cut in strips
stroke smaľ
strong kwamkwum • strong, fit, healthy
stubborn shishulus • stubborn, obstinate
English-to-Hulàqumínum

stuck čuqw • to be pierced, shot, stuck
stuck miq • to be stuck into something
stuck ħukw • to be stuck, to get stuck
stuck łukw • to get stuck
student ītumáthut
study tułut • to learn, to study, to check out, to scrutinize
stumble wułuc • to fall, to stumble and fall
stump s’ulnuc
sturdy wúthúnum • to pry under side of canoe, sturdy the canoe
sturgeon qwta:ythin
suck sátu • to suck it
suck ħa’qwut • to suck it
suffice īlam • to be enough, to fit sufficient slił̱ilum • enough
sugar shookwu • From English.
sugar bowl shookwu’élu
suitcase luqwu • suitcase, handbag
suitcase hulíqwu • suitcases, handbags
summer tumkwélus • ‘hot time’.
summer qwilus • ‘ripe berries’.
summer qwilusłás • summertime • ‘ripened berries’.
sun sunmsháthut
sunbeam sxuñus tu sunmsháthut • ‘leg of the sun’.
sunbeam thuqálshétun
sunburn qwulqwuł • to be cooked, to be burnt, to be sunburnt, to be ripe
Sunday suxulhnét • sjułxulhnét • Sunday, week • From ‘holy’.
sunlight syaqwum • sunlight, sun’s heat
sunrise mí kwañusum tu
sunmsháthut • ‘The sun is coming up.’
sunset yuthuthuxw tu
sunmsháthut • ‘The sun is going down.’
supper xwe’untqun • supper, the evening meal (Chemainus, Nanoose)
supper xweńutqun • supper, the evening meal (Nanaimo)
surface yuþụwikw • coming to the surface
surface ṭukwstuxw • to bring it up to the surface
surface ṭukw • to come to the surface of the water, float
surface ṭukwnámut • to manage to come to the surface
suspect kwełukw • to suspect, to be suspicious, to worry
suspicious kwe:kwulu’kw
swallow qwuqwsícun • qwuqwsúcu
swallow muqum • to swallow
swallow muqut • to swallow it
swamp maqwuł
swampy łukwłukw • mud, muddy, swampy
swampy thiqul • muddy, swampy
swan sxwuqwun
swear qaluýuthínun • swearing
sweat yítum • dirty sweat
sweat syaqwum • sweat, perspiration
sweat xwełshum • sweating
sweat ha’xwthut • to steam bathe, to use a sweat lodge
sweat yaqwum • to sweat, to perspire
sweater swetu • From English.
sweep ’i.ixw • to get swept away
sweep ’i.ixwut • to sweep it
sweeper shxw’i’xwuthut • This was a bunch of branches tied together and used for sweeping.
sweet qetum
sweetener s’hoo:me’mun • sweetener, berry juice
swell qwcum • to be swollen
swell cxwutum • to be swollen, bloated
swell ’pa:m • to swell
swim shtem • (fish, porpoise) to swim underwater
swim ticum • to swim
swimmer xws’icum
swimming suit sha kwumúlwut • swimming suit, bathing suit
swing qi’ta’ • swing, hammock
swing qi’tu • to rock, to swing
swollen ’pa:mshun • swollen foot
take off  me’shì’qwum • to take one’s hat off
take off  me’shénum • to take one’s shoes off
take out  quye’t • to take it out, to bring it out
take outside  ‘uílqt • to take it outside
take side  nà:n t • to take his/her side, to defend him/her, give permission, to let him/her do it
talk  chxwunum • to talk about someone
talk  qwalstuxw • to talk to him/her (Chemainus, Nanoose)
talk  qwelstuxw • to talk to him/her (Nanaimo)
talk  nanum • to talk, converse, have a discussion
talk  qwal • to talk, speak (Chemainus, Nanoose)
talk  qwel • to talk, speak (Nanaimo)
talk  qwa¬úlmun • to want to talk (Chemainus, Nanoose)
talk  qwe¬úlmun • to want to talk (Nanaimo)
tall  îluqtemúth • tall person
tangle  qulq • to get tangled, to get wrapped around
tangle  qulqt • to tangle it, to hang it
tap  lhaqwut • to tap it, to pat it
taut  thukw • to be straight, to be stretched taut
taut  thkwut • to tauten it, to straighten it, to stretch it taut
tea  tih • From English.
teach ni'wut • to advise him/her, to correct him/her, to teach him/her

**teach** xw's'uw'cust • to teach him/her how to do something

**teach** xwuwcust • to teach him/her, to show him/her how to do something with hands

**teacher** skwoolstúnuq

**teacher** xwu'yáthnu'nuq • language teacher

**teacher** xwi'wcusúnuq • teacher of how to do things

**teacher** íltúmu's • teacher, trainer

**teapot** shtihélú ~ shtuhélú

**tear** shquálus ~ shqa'ús ~ shqa'ás • tears, teardrops • 'eye water'.

**tear** sëqet • to split it, to tear it

**tear** suq • to split, to tear

**tear** suqnuwx • to tear it accidentally

**tear** lhishut • to tear it with the teeth, to bite it off

**teatime** xwíhuhqínúm • snack, teatime

**teen-ager** swiw'lus • teen-age boy

**teen-ager** swaw'lus • teen-age boys

**teen-ager** qëmi' • teen-age girl

**teen-ager** qëlumí' ~ qulemi' • teen-age girls

**teeter-totter** xwi'xwu'thé:nu'm ~ xwuwxwu'thé:nu'm • seesaw, teeter-totter

**teeth** thuñísísum • to bare one's teeth

**telephone** shtuté:m • telephone, megaphone

**telephone** te:m • to call for, to yell out, to telephone

**telephone** te'mut • to call him/her, to telephone him/her

**tell** cusut • telling someone to do something

**tell** yuthust • to tell him/her

**tell** csét • to tell him/her to do something

**tell off** tquat • to tell him/her off

**tell stories** hi:yét • telling stories about him/her

**tell stories** xwi'êm • to tell a story

**ten** 'apun

**ten** 'upunálus • ten circular objects

**ten** 'upénuqun • ten containers

**ten** 'upe'nwulh • ten conveyances

**ten** 'upánus • ten dollars

**ten** 'apé:n • ten people

**ten** 'upamamát • ten pieces of stuff

**ten** 'apenélh • ten times

**tendon** ílimun • bowstring, tendon, headline

**tent** síléwtxw

**tepid** statum • warm, lukewarm, tepid

**testicles** mecu'n

**thank** hay ce:p qa' • thank you • Said to more than one person.

**thank** hay ch qa' • thank you • Said to one person.

**thank** či'utulmun ~ či:tulmun • to want to thank him/her

**thank** čiyutul ~ či:tul • to thank each other
thank ći:t ~ ći’ut • to thank him/her
that the’y • that (in sight) • Article used with feminine singular nouns.
that te’y • that (in sight) (Chemainus, Nanoose) • Article used with plain nouns (that is, nouns that are not feminine singular nouns).
that tthe’y • that (in sight) (Chemainus, Nanoose) • Article used with plain nouns (that is, nouns that are not feminine singular nouns).
that kwthe’y • that (out of sight) Article used with plain nouns (that is, nouns that are not feminine singular nouns).
that 1he’y • that (out of sight) • Article used with feminine singular nouns.
that ’u•w • that, and • This is a connective particle that follows adverbs or verbs and introduces a complement clause.
that one thuwnílh • that one (in sight) • Demonstrative used with feminine singular nouns.
that one thuwnílh • that one (in sight) (Chemainus, Nanoose) • Demonstrative used with plain nouns (that is, nouns that are not feminine singular nouns).
that one 1wuwnílh • that one (in sight) (Nanaimo) • Demonstrative used with plain nouns (that is, nouns that are not feminine singular nouns).
that there na’ut
the thu • the (in sight) • Article used with feminine singular nouns.
the tthu • the (in sight) (Chemainus, Nanoose) • Article used with plain nouns (that is, nouns that are not feminine singular nouns).
the tu • the (in sight) (Nanaimo) • Article used with plain nouns (that is, nouns that are not feminine singular nouns).
the îl • the (oblique) • Article used with proper nouns in the oblique case.
the kwthu • the (out of sight) • Article used with plain nouns (that is, nouns that are not feminine singular nouns).
the 1hu • the (out of sight) • Article used with feminine singular nouns.
the kwsu • the (remote) • Article used with feminine nouns that are distant in time (including deceased persons) or hypothetical. This is also used to introduce clauses.
the kw ~ kwu • the (remote) • Article used with plain nouns (that is, nouns that are not feminine singular nouns) that are distant in time (including deceased persons) or hypothetical. This is also used to introduce clauses.
them ne’u1lh • it’s them
there tuní • there, that one
they ’e:lhtun • Third person plural pronoun.
thick plhet
thick plhutnuc • thick area
thick plhetshun • thick foot
thick muqw • thick, big around
thief qu’qu’ • little thief
thief qelu’qu’ • thieves
thigh shxw'í:lwíh • inside of thighs
thimbleberry tuqwuám
thin çumíl
think xwshqwuíqwálúwun • knowledgeable person
think xwqwélqwulíwún • thinking
thirsty cqułqúla • to be thirsty
thirteen 'apun 'í kw lhxw
thirteen 'upánus 'í kw lhxwus • thirteen dollars
thirty lhxwulhsé'
thirty lhxwulhsí'uqun • thirty containers
thirty lhxwulhsá'us • thirty dollars
this here 'e'et
thistle ñuxwuxwínlhp
thorn čuqwsñhén • to get a thorn, sliver, or splinter in the foot
thorn čqwecus • to get a thorn, sliver, or splinter in the hand
thorn sčuqwsñhén • to have a thorn, sliver, or splinter in the foot
thoughts shqwaluwun • thoughts, manners
thousand tawsun • one thousand • From English.
thousand 'upénñuc • one thousand
thread xwílúm • rope, thread
three lhxw
three lhxwéwtxw • three buildings, rooms
three lhxwálus • three circular objects
three lhxwuqun • three containers
three lhxwuwlùh • three conveyances
three lhxwús • three dollars
three lhxwélù • three people
three lhxwmat • three pieces of stuff
three lhxwelh • three times
three lhxwá'á'th • three-pronged
three hundred lhxw neçuwuc
throat shxw'uthqun
throat xwam lhnúl • throat, windpipe, trachea
through clhaqw • to go through an opening
throw wensh • to throw it
throw away 'iKWUT • to throw it away
throw away 'iKWULHCT • to throw it away for him/her
throw powers xítut • to jinx him/her, to throw powers at him/her
thrush sxwut • Swainson’s thrush • This identification is tentative. This bird is said to sing: “Please Mr. Salmon, let the salmonberries ripen.”
thumb sùnìlálúwùcs
thunder shxwuxwá'us
thunder kwey'xp that tu shxwuxwá'us • thunderstorm • ‘The thunder is stirring.’
thunderbird sxwuxwá'us
Thursday sśu'áthuns • From ‘four’.
thwart lhúlwlutun • crosspiece in a canoe.
tick muthulhqíwi’uc • deer fly, tick, wood tick
tickle sey tłuls • tickling
tickle sey tłum • tickling
tickle suy tł • to tickle him/her
tide qumul • for the tide to come in
tide îhem • for the tide to go out
tide lučluč • high tide
tide caqwcuqw • low tide
tide xwcakw • low tide
tide čulqun tu șîhem • the outgoing tide has turned
tide ququmul Î • the tide is coming in
tide yuqququmul Î • the tide is coming in
tide yuðheðhum • the tide is going out
tide Ihuq • to soak, to flood, for river to rise, for tide to come in
tide-flats sti’qułunup • tide-flats, muddy spot
tidy thi’thúy ulmuxw • Referring to a tidy person, a person with a very clean house.
tidy qumusthut • to tidy up
tidy thu’ulá’qwum • to tidy up, to straighten up
tie qêp • to be tied up, to catch cold, to get inflected
tie qupshé:n • to tie his/her shoe
tie qitut • to tie it around waist
tie qupshenum • to tie one’s shoe
tie qupcunum • to tie one’s shoelace
tie up qiq • to get arrested, to get tied up, to be delayed
tie up qisut • to tie it up
tight tuqw • (rope) to get tight
tin ʔuḵʔuḵ
tip kwikwulháthut • rocking or tipping (canoe)
tip s’ùlqun • tip (of tree, pen, etc.)
tip kwilhathut • to tip over
tip over yiqum • (things) to fall, to tip over
tip over kwulh • to spill, to tip over
tip over ʔulhqw • to tip over, to twist
tipsy suľus • half-drunk, feeling good
tiptoe sxixuðshun • to tiptoe
tire snuxwulhshun • tire for car
tired kwilhumé’t • to be fed up with him/her
tired kwilhum • to be fed up, to be bothered, to be tired
tired lhciw • to be tired
tired lhciwsmé’t • to be tired of him/her
tired qsum • to be tired of waiting
tired kwilhmustuxw • to bother him/her
tired kwilhumnuxw • to bother him/her unintentionally
tired lhciwsstuxw • to tire him/her out
tired lhciwsnuxw • to unintentionally tire him/her out
to ’u • to, of, by • Preposition introducing a place, a passive agent, or an oblique object.
tobacco spaľum • tobacco, cigarettes
toe snuxshun
toe  su’ntrlálúuwshun • big toe
toe  su’asuwqtwálúuwshun • little toe
toenail  qwáxwalúuwshun
toenail  shihëñqalúuwsheñum • toenail clippers
together  qa’ • to get added, to be together
together  yusquúip • to go together in a group
tommy cod  īhumukwa’ • rock greenling
tomorrow  kweyulus	
tongs  īluyuq’tun
tongue  txuxwhulh
tool  shya:yus
toolshed  sya:yse’txw ~ ya:yse’txw • workroom, toolshed
tooth  yunus
tooth  yi’yus • little tooth
tooth  huyínus • teeth
toothbrush  shihwxwùnusum

top  slhalwé’lh • to be above, to be up on top
top  shkwì’hluluqw • top of head, peak of hat
torch  kwunshutun ~ shkwunshutun ~ shkwunshun • lantern, torch
tornado  sqwuíqwulshun • twister, little tornado
totem pole  sšiekw • totem pole, carving
touch  Ṿeítlut • to feel it, to touch it
tow  xwkwast • to pull it, to drag it, to tow it
toward  ’asum • to look toward, to face toward
towel  shxwethwél’s • dish towel
towel  shxwathusum • facelcloth, towel
towhee  sxe:sh • rufous-sided towhee (spotted towhee)
town  tawun
toy  suwálum • toy, game
tracks  shxunutun
trade  ’iyáqtul • to trade
traditions  syuwéñ • traditions, history
trail  lhuné’ • to take that road, trail, to go that way
trail  she’šlh • trail, little path
trail  shlhuné • trail, route
trail  shulé’šlh • trails, little paths
trail food  sewun • bag lunch, trail food
train  xwu’yqwululh • ferry, steamship, train • This word refers to anything with a steam engine.
train  lilóot • railroad train • From English railroad.
train  thuythut • to fix oneself, to train, to get better
train  shilqèmus • train, old word for train • This is an old word. It describes the train’s whistle as it fades away.
 Transformer  Ṿe:Ís • the Transformer, the Changer
trap  šhusuñ • animal trap
trap  shumuntun • fish trap
trap  tqep • fish trap
trap  šhusuṭ • to trap it
trash  s’i’kwul • trash, garbage
trawler  shxw’a’xwiyéñ
tray  qwthalus  •  bowl, platter, wooden tray
treasure  †li’t  •  to like it, to treasure it
tree  thqet
tree  thulí’thqut  •  little trees
tree  thuthíqut  •  trees, woods, forest
tree fungus  tuw’tuwwúl uqup  •
   echo  •  From ‘conk, tree fungus’.
tree needles  ñhulíc  •  fish scales, tree needles
tremble  čunum  •  to tremble
trickster  qeqyu’  •  little mink  (as trickster in stories)
tripe  spuxw  ~  s’puxw  •  stomach, tripe, windbag
trouble  tiya’xwé:n  •  trouble, problem
trousers  suqíws  •  pants, underpants, trousers
trousers  suqíws  •  pants, underpants, trousers
trout  kwsic  ~  kwsuc
trout  kwulí’kwsuc  •  little trouts
true  thu’ít  •  to be true
truly  thułh  •  really, truly •
   Evidential particle indicating that the speaker is sure of the information.
try  stitum  •  to try harder
try  timuthut  •  to try harder
try  ’lamut  •  to try it on
try  ̣e’t  •  to try it, to taste a little bit of it
try out  tutá’thut  •  practicing, trying out
Tuesday  sthumunts  •  From ‘two’.
tug-of-war  xwuwxwkwatul  ~  xwi’xwkwatul
tules  woo:í  •  tule
tumble  hilum  •  to fall, to tumble
tumpline  cuñutun  •  strap,
tumpline  •  A strap across the forehead used to carry baskets or loads on the back.
turkey  tulki  •  From English.
turkey  vulture  pe:lîh
turn around  xulčthut  •  to turn it around
turn blue  qwaqwuyul  •  turning blue
turn off  łukwunt  •  to turn it off, to put it out
turn off  łxuthut  •  to turn off (the road)
turn on  yuqwt  •  to burn it, to light a fire, to turn it on
turn on  łhekwalhtct  •  to turn it on for him/her
turn over  mułct  •  to roll it over, to turn it over
turn over  tulut  •  to turn it over, to stir it
turn over  culúw  •  to turn over
turnip  shxwiléwe’
twelve  ’apun  ’i’  kW yusêlu
twelve  ’upánus  ’i’  kW yusálus  •
twelve dollars
twenty  ckwush
twenty  ckwushálus  •  twenty circular objects
twenty  ckwushíqun  •  twenty containers
twenty  ckwusháwulh  •  twenty conveyances
twenty  ckwshas  •  twenty dollars
twenty  ckwushè:lu • twenty
   people
twenty  ckwushamát • twenty
   pieces of stuff
twenty  ckwushélh • twenty times
Twin Beaches, Gabriola Island
   xwçumí:łucun • ‘close together
   beach’.
twins  čiyáyu
twirl  sulq̓thut • to spin, to twirl,
     to go around in a circle
twister  sqwulq̓wulshun • twister,
     little tornado
two  yusélu
two  thumé’ • twice
two  thu̕mtxw • two buildings,
     rooms
two  yusáłus • two circular objects
two  yuséluqun • two containers
two  themuxwulh • two
     conveyances
two  yusáłus • two dollars
two  yeysulu • two people
two  yusálumat • two pieces of
     stuff
two hundred  themuc
two hundred  yusélu nečuwuc
two-headed snake  siñl̓hqi’ •
     flying, two-headed snake
tyee  siné’uc ~ siné:c
Tzouhalem  čuwxílum
ugly quíłí:ma’ ~ quíłá:ma’ • dirty, ugly
umbrella _PRODUCTS
unable skwey • to be impossible, unable
uncle shxwúmníkw • aunt, uncle, parent’s cousin
uncle nikw • aunt, uncle, parent’s cousin (address form)
uncle nikwiye’ • aunt, uncle, parent’s cousin (address form)
uncle shče’ptth ~ shče’ptth • aunt, uncle, parent’s cousin through marriage
uncle shxwúmnúnu kw • little aunt, uncle, parent’s cousin
uncle shče’cpth ~ shče’chptth • little aunt, uncle, parent’s cousin through marriage
uncooked tuwíñ • to be raw, to be uncooked
uncover txw • to be uncovered
uncover txwat • to uncover him/her

under hiq • to shove under, to slide under
under shilupnéc • under water, bottom of the ocean, basement
underbrush shíshúč
underclothes illezilitun
underneath siq • to be underneath
underneath sílpáwe’íh • to be underneath (with weight bearing down)
underneath illezíwílu • to be underneath, to go underneath
underneath siqstuxw • to have it underneath
underneath sílpáwe’íhstuxw • to have it underneath with weight bearing down
underpants suqíws • pants, underpants, trousers
undone yuxw • to come undone, to get untied
undress lhúwíhe’ • to be undressed, to be naked
undress lhúwíhé’umstuxw • to undress him/her
undress lhúwíhé’um • to undress, to get undressed
uneven ñxwul • to be less, to be uneven
United States pestun • United States, American • From Chinook Jargon, from English Boston.
untie siyúuxw • to be undone
untie yuxwut • to undo it, to untie it, to unlock it
untied yuxw • to come undone, to get untied
unusual ñe1u • rare, unusual
**English-to-Hulíqumíčim**

**Up** slhalwé’lh • to be above, to be up on top
**Up** ’aµut • to be up
**Up** ciculh • up high, high, to be up above
**Up against** trouble ma’l • to be up against trouble, to be possessed
**Upper** sclhe’ultuxw • upper floor, upstairs
**Uproot** ñwum • to be uprooted, to be pulled up
**Upstairs** sclhe’ultuxw • upper floor, upstairs
**Upstream** tuyt • to go upstream, to go north
**Upstream** tuywut • upstream, north
**Urethra** shsusu’xa’
**Urg** xwe’yuwsunuq • waker, one who urges you on
**Urine** su’xa’
**Urine** su’xwa’t • to urinate on it
**Us** -tałxw • First person plural object pronoun.
**Us** lhnimulh • it’s us
**Use** hakw • to get used
**Use** hakwush • to put it on, to use it
**Uvula** mułqw • This also means fish heart.

**Vagina** she’wulh • vagina, vulva
**Valdez Island** le:’yqsun • village on Valdez Island • ‘fir-bark point’.
**Vancouver** sqw’xwał’ush • Vancouver, Squamish
**Vapor** spaluxwum • steam, vapor
**Velvet** tumsúłqun
**Velvet** tumsúlwut • velvet, velvet shirt
**Very** íluím ~ íluí:i ~ íli:m • very much so, really
**Vest** shnuwulé’xutun
**Victoria** mutóoliyu’ • From English.
**Visible** xi’ • to appear, to become visible
**Visit** neçu’txwum • to visit
**Visitor** ‘imushné’tun
**Voice** shqwultun
**Vomit** ye’ut • to vomit
**Vulture** pe:ľth • turkey vulture
wade si六年 • to wade
wagon weكن • From English.
wagon 韦ukun
wagon 粥ik粥uk • baby carriage, wagon, stage coach, buggy •
From Chinook Jargon. This word is imitating the noise of the clacking
wheels.
wagon 粥wukn • little wagon
wagon wuléwku粥 • little wagons
waist qtewustun • waist, waistband or waistline
wait 粥umucn • to wait
wait 粥umuct • to wait for him/her
wake xwuy • to wake up
waker xwe粥uwstu粥q • waker, one who urges you on
walk 粥uumishu粥 • fast walker
walk 粥yu粥shu粥 • slow walker
walk 粥umushstu粥xw • to make him/her walk
walk 粥umushnu粥xw • to manage to get him/her to walk
walk 粥umustuná粥mut • to pretend to walk
walk 粥umush • to walk
walk 粥ushín粥ul • to walk together
walk 粥ushtul • to walk together
walk xwe粥shun • to walk, to take a foot step
walk ’imush’úlmun • to want to walk
walk ’i粥mush • walking
walk ’i粥mshá粥ul • walking together
wall 粥amun
wall mat sal粥uc
wallet shtut粥lu粥 • wallet, little purse
want -ulmun ~ -粥mu粥n •
Desiderative suffix.
want 粥l粥粥 • to want, to like
wapato sqewth • wapato, potato
war 粥ilu粥 • to go to war
war canoe 粥xu粥h
warm qu粥 • to be warmed, to be heated
warm 粥lxwum • to get warm
warm statum • warm, lukewarm, tepid
warm up 粥hu粥q粥 • to heat it up, to warm it up
warn ya粥粥 • to warn him/her
warrior stomush
warship 粥ilu粥lwulh
wart 粥cup粥wun
wash 粥xwin粥sum • to brush one’s teeth
wash 粥hu粥粥 • to get washed
wash 粥hu粥粥粥 • to wash dishes
wash 粥hu粥粥粥slhct • to wash dishes for him/her
wash xw粥粥xwast • to wash his/her face
wash 粥粥wot • to wash it
wash xw粥粥wasum • to wash one’s face
wash Ḳhuḵwšénunum • to wash one’s feet
wash Ḳhuḵwacsum • to wash one’s hands
wash Ḳhuḵwulqun • to wash wool
washboard shxwuxwqwúlwutum
washboard shxwułykwútʰे’
washing machine shṭhuḵwulwutum ~ shṭhuḵwulwutum
washing machine shṭhuḵwutʰels
wastub Ḳumóoluch ~ Ḳumóoluch • From Chinook Jargon.
watch weⱡxc • little watch
watch lǎlúmúthut • to take care of oneself, to be careful, to watch out for oneself
watch lǎlúmúthut • to be careful, to watch out for oneself, to look after oneself
watch Ḳḷheᵐ • to look, to watch
watch wech • watch, clock • From English.
watchman lemuḵutun
water qa’
water Ḳxuílulhqa’ • cold water
water xqwqulum qa’ • dirty water, muddy water
water sthequm • dripping water
water shtqum • drop of water
water Ḳhewum qa’ • fresh water
water xw’uymce qa’ • spring water, clear water
water qaɬum • to get water, to pack water, to dip a container in liquid
water qa’um • watery
water container shqa’élu
waterfall hilum qa’
waterfall skwuc
waterfall squyup
waterfowl ma’aqw • duck, waterfowl
wave haɬulq
wave thithéluq • big waves
wave iɬiɬqust • to wave to him/her
waxberry pi’piɬ’as • waxberry, snowberry
we ct • First person plural subject pronoun.
weak meːn
weak huméːnum • weakened • Referring, for example, to a canoe or a roof.
weak mɪmɛːn • weakling
weapon huɬtun • weapon, tool
wear hakwush • to use it, to wear it
wear Ḳuyuŋt • to wear it
wear out Ḳxt • to wear it out
weather ’iɬlum ~ ’uɬywlum • to become good weather
weave ɪɬcut • to put or weave them close
weave ɬhuŋ • to weave
weaving loom ’uɬywlun
web Ḳusɬuscifn • spider, spiderweb
wedge Ḳkwat • to wedge it in, to stick it in between
wedged xwuɬ • to get wedged between
Wednesday slhixws • From ‘three’.
week suɬulhnét ~ sɬuɬulhnét • Sunday, week • From ‘holy’.
weep ŷa:muthut • to weep
weir shêx’ıl • A fence placed across a stream to capture fish.
welcome namut kwu • you’re welcome
welcome namut yuxw • you’re welcome • This is an older form.
west wind túncałuqw
Westholme şulélı̨txw • village on Chemainus River, Westholme, Halalt Indian Reserve • ‘painted house’.
wet lhuqwthát • got wet
wet lhuqw • to be wet
wet ĭelqum • to be wet, to be soaking wet
wet qwse’um • to soak, to keep something wet
wet lhuqwnuxw • to splash it, to get it wet
wet lhqwut • to wet it
whale qwunus
what stem • This word introduces a question.
what ctamut • what’s the matter • This word introduces a question.
whatever stem ʔa’lú • This phrase introduces a question.
wheat xwi:t • From English.
wheel stayt’i• wheel, circle, something round
wheelbarrow xwuypelu • From English.
when tumítém
when skwins • when, at what time • This word introduces a question.
where ’un cu • to be where • This word introduces a question.
English-to-Hulqumíł̓um

who wet • (Nanaimo) • This word introduces a question.
whoever lhwe't ału • (Chemainus, Nanoose) • This phrase introduces a question.
whoever wet ału • (Nanaimo) • This phrase introduces a question.
whoever lhwe't ału • (Chemainus, Nanoose) • This phrase introduces a question.
why nucí'n • This word introduces a question.
wide lhqet
widow sye'tun
widow če:ýu • wife or husband of deceased brother or sister
widow ču'če:ýu • wives or husbands of deceased brothers and sisters
wild tultuluw
wild cat tultuluw poos • bobcat, wild cat
will ce' • Future tense.
will nuwunt • to will it to him/her
win ĭlxwunuq • to win
wind scuxwum
wind hiwqwelůqw • fair wind, breeze along the water
wind satuc ~ thatuc • north wind
wind stuywut • north wind
wind tuyt • north winds
wind tuńwuqw • south wind, east wind, east
wind qulkwust • to coil it, to wind it
wind tuńcáluqw • west wind
wind spuhéls • wind, breeze
wind-dried salmon slhqulčuxuñ • side of wind-dried salmon
windbag spuxw ~ spuxw • stomach, tripe, windbag
window shxwulmástun • For most people, this means 'mirror'.
window shkwcastuñ
window blind šिठlxwastun
windy xeīl • to be windy, water to be rough
wing ĭeluw • arm, wing
wing šulēluw • arms, wings
wink xwilaŋkwusum • to wink
winter tmuxuyīl • 'time of the cold weather'.
winter dance smilhe'
wipe xwe'íhwíľs • drying the dishes, wiping the dishes
wipe ĭehut • to wipe it
wipe ĭehult • to wipe it for him/her
wise xwat • wise, clever
wish for shitum • to wish for
wolf stqé:ye'
wolf stulqé:ye' • wolves
woman slhēni'
woman slhunlheni' • women
wood stunálcup • stacked (wood)
wood chip qwaqwmun ~ qwuqwmun • chip, wood chip
wood tick mṭuhulhíwi'uc • deer fly, tick, wood tick
wooden spoon xełuğ • ladle, wooden spoon
woodpecker ḥiqt • flicker (northern)
woodpecker tumulhupsum • pileated woodpecker • 'ochre neck'.
woodpecker ēutum • sapsucker, woodpecker
woodpile syalh
woodshed syalhéwtxw
wool lumutólqun
wool sey
wool seýíthu’ • wool cloth
wordpower siwn
words sqwal • speech, words
(Chemainus, Nanoose)
words sqwəl • speech, words
(Nanaimo)
work ya:ysstuxw • to have
him/her/them work
work ya:ysnámut • to manage to
work
work ya:ysstunámut • to pretend
to work
work ya:ys’úlmun • to want to
work
work ya:ys • to work
work sya:ys • work, job
workclothes ya:ysúlwut
worker shya:ys • worker, laborer
workhat ya:ysa’qw
workroom sya:yséwtxw ~
ya:yséwtxw • workroom,
toolshed
worm sthukw
worm xwsuyámus • salmonberry
worm
worn out ñhuš • to be worn out,
to be worn down, to be burnt
up, to be burnt down
worry kweluṅw • to suspect, to
be suspicious, to worry
wrap tiğiqwut • to wrap it up, to
clean it up, to put outer clothing
on someone
wrap around ñulq • to get
tangled, to get wrapped around

wrap around qiw • to get
wrapped around something
wren túum
wren ñutumiye’ • The story name for
wren.
wrinkled ñwaŋ • to get wrinkled
wrinkled shqwaqwupus •
wrinkled face
wrinkles shlulupus • wrinkles on
the face
wrist kwumíthcus
wrist qwumíxcus
write xułum • to write
write xułut • to write it
write xułulhcit • to write it for
him/her
writer shxuxáls • writer, secretary
wrong ’uyq • to miss, to fail to see,
to guess wrong

yawn wiqus • to yawn
year sílanum
yell tem • to call for, to yell out,
to telephone
yell temut • to yell to him/her, to
phone him/her
yellow luluć • From ‘dull oregon-
grape’.
yelloweye rockfish tuqwtuqw •
red snapper
yes he’:e
yes ni’ • yes, it is
yesterday culéqulh
yesterday lhuwulhne’ • day
before yesterday
yew tuňwá’culhp
you - tham u • Second person singular
object pronoun.
you ce:p • Second person plural subject
pronoun.
you ch • Second person singular subject
pronoun.
you nuwu • it’s you
you lhuwulup • it’s you (plural)
you - talu • you • Second person
plural object pronoun.
your ’uñ • Second person singular
possessive.
your ’uñ... - ulup • Second person
plural possessive.

zero ’uwkw • to be all gone, to be
finished off, to have run out,
zero
zoom yuxwaluñ • to go by fast,
to zoom by