

A HISTORICAL PHONOLOGY OF ABENAKI

by

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Abstract

Proto-Algonquian reconstructions are compared with data from St. Francis Abenaki (SF) and Kennebec River Abenaki (KR). For each dialect reflexes of Proto-Algonquian phonemes have been determined. PA *s and *ʃ have merged as /s/, and *θ and *l have merged as SF /l/, KR "r". The number of consonant clusters has been greatly reduced, with mergers resulting in either /s/-initial clusters or fortis consonants. PA *sk has split into /sk/- and /kk/. Notable changes in the vowel system are the emergence of a nasalized /ɜ/ from PA *a:, and the merger of PA *e: and *a as SF /a/. Discussion of the diachronic phonological rules of Abenaki includes Vowel Abbreviation before obstruent clusters, Final Syllable Truncation, and Post-Consonantal Glide Deletion. The synchronic rules of SF are also discussed. It appears from this study that the majority of Proto-Algonquian reconstructions are suitable for their Abenaki reflexes.

Résumé

Des formes reconstruites du proto-algonquin sont comparées aux données de l'Abénakis de St-François (SF), et de l'Abénakis de la rivière Kennebec (KR). Pour chaque dialecte, les correspondants des phonèmes du PA sont établis. Il y a eu fusion de PA *s et *š en /s/, et de *θ et *l en SF /l/, KR "r". Le nombre des groupes consonnantiques est de beaucoup réduit, les fusions devenant soit des groupes initiaux en /s-/ soit des consonnes fortes. PA *sk s'est divisé en /sk/ et /kk/. Parmi les changements importants dans le système vocalique, nous notons que PA *a: s'est nasalisé en /ʃ/, et que PA *e: et *a se sont fusionnés en SF /a/. L'examen des règles phonologiques diachroniques de l'Abénakis révèle, entre autres, l'abrègement vocaliques devant les groupes d'occlusives, la chute de la dernière syllabe et la chute des semi-voyelles après une consonne. Les règles synchroniques du SF sont examinées aussi. Il ressort de cette étude que la majorité des formes reconstruites du proto-algonquin sont tout à fait compatibles avec les correspondants de l'Abénakis.

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Preface

Since Proto-Algonquian reconstructions have been based mainly on the central languages Fox, Menomini, Cree, and Ojibwa, it is of great importance to see how well these proto-forms fit the eastern languages. Bloomfield's 'Sketch' (Bloomfield, 1946) is generally accepted as the leading authority on Proto-Algonquian. Previous work on the history of the eastern languages includes Shirley Silver's study of Natick (Silver, 1960), John Hewson's study of Micmac (Hewson, 1974a), George Aubin's thesis on Narragansett (Aubin, 1972), and Ives Goddard's several comparative studies of Eastern Algonquian (Goddard 1965, 1967a, 1967b, 1971). I have included in the Bibliography (p. 163) material, not necessarily referred to in the text, which I have found relevant and useful for a historical study of Abenaki.

This thesis is the first in-depth comparison of Proto-Algonquian with Abenaki. It appears that Proto-Algonquian reconstructions are in the main suitable for this language, as there are relatively few unpredictable correspondences to be found. In the following pages the phonological changes which have occurred in the development of Abenaki are described and exemplified. Discrepant forms are discussed with each rule or correspondence. Instances of reshaping are mentioned in the data to be found at the end of this thesis. I have included a chapter on the synchronic rules of Abenaki as they in many cases obscure the regularity of change from Proto-Algonquian.

The aim of this thesis is not only to outline the historical phonology of Abenaki, but also to present a comprehensive list of data from written sources and my own fieldwork as a tool for future comparative work in Algonquian. My fieldwork on St. Francis Abenaki during the

summer of 1975 was carried out under a National Museum of Man Urgent Ethnology contract, with the assistance of the Phonetics Laboratory, McGill University. I would like to thank my informants, Ambroise Obomsawin, Alice Wawanolet, Carrie Hoff, Irene Hannis, Alice LaGrave, and Anna Godon, for their help and patience in teaching me the Abenaki language. Further assistance came from Gordon Day, whose wealth of information on the language, culture, and history of the Abenakis has been a great asset.

Chapter I - Introduction

i. Dialects Investigated:

Two dialects of Abenaki form the basis for the present study. St. Francis Abenaki (SF), a western dialect, is still spoken today at Odanak by little more than a dozen native speakers. My own fieldwork has yielded much of the data on this dialect. Material has also been gleaned from the vocabulary collected by Gordon Day, and from the works of Joseph Laurent and Henry Masta, themselves native speakers of Abenaki.

The other dialect investigated is Kennebec River Abenaki (KR)¹, a member of the Eastern Abenaki subgroup. This dialect was extensively documented by Father Sebastian R  le in the late seventeenth century at his Norridgewock and Sillery missions. The voluminous dictionary which he produced is the sole source of the Kennebec River material in this thesis.

The relationship between Kennebec River and St. Francis Abenaki is not clear, and although the two are very similar it cannot be assumed that the former is a direct ancestor of the latter. In other words, Kennebec River Abenaki is not necessarily an intermediate stage in the development of St. Francis Abenaki from Proto-Algonquian.

ii. Orthographies:

In the following chapters all Proto-Algonquian reconstructions have been regularized into Bloomfieldian transcription, with *  k written *  k and long vowels written *V: . In the discussion of sound correspondences and phonological rules SF Abenaki data has been regularized into my transcription described below. The occurrence of a phoneme in parentheses indicates that it is deleted in the simplest (ie. non-compound, unpossessed, etc.) form of the word. In Chapter V, examples of reflexes are given in their original orthographies. Stress is indicated only in

the transcriptions used by Day and myself.

The KR Abenaki material remains in R  le's orthography, since a reinterpretation of his largely phonetic transcription could in some cases be unavoidably inaccurate. All orthographic variants of KR reflexes are included in the tables of correspondences, Chapter II.

1. My Orthography:

	p	t	k		
	pp	tt	kk	i	
obstruents		s	c	vowels	o
		ss	cc		5
nasals	m	n			a
liquid		l			
glides	w		h		

/p, t, k, s, c/ are lenis, and phonetically are voiced between sonorants.

/pp, tt, kk, ss, cc/ are fortis, and optionally preaspirated.

/c, cc/ are alveo-dental affricates.

/5/ is a nasalized low back vowel.

/e/ is phonetically [e].

2. Day's Orthography:

	b	d	g		
	p	t	k	i	
obstruents		s	ds	vowels	o
		s	ts		3
nasals	m	n			a
liquid		l			
glides	w		h		

/p, t, k, s/ are fortis, and always voiceless. Final "kw", however, is lenis.

/b, d, g, z/ are lenis, and voiced between sonorants.

A medial fortis consonant is written "pp, tt, kk, ss" or, to represent preaspiration, "hp, ht, hk, hs". The alveo-dental affricates are written as digraphs. The vowel system is represented in the same way as my orthography. The third person prefix is written "o-" instead of "we-". In Day 1959 and 1961, the nasalized vowel is written "q".

3. Laurent's Orthography:

	b	d	g						
	p	t	k						
obstruents									
		z	j						
		s	ch						
nasals	m	n							
liquid		l							
glides	w								

It appears that obstruents are distinguished as voiced/voiceless, with the exception that the voiced symbols "b,d" are sometimes written for final lenis /p,t/, which are phonetically voiceless. Preaspiration is indicated by "h", although a preaspirated liquid may be written "lh". The fortis sibilant is often written "ss". Note that the alveo-dental affricates are represented by "ch,j", and the nasalized vowel by "8". The "u", Laurent explains, sounds like "e". However, it often appears where Vowel Rounding takes place (cf. Chapter IV). A post-consonantal "u" preceding a vowel is equivalent to /w/.

4. Masta's Orthography:

Masta adopts Laurent's orthography except that the nasalized vowel is written "8". The cluster /sk/ may be found as "sq" or "sc". Both Laurent and Masta omit a schwa, deleted by Syncope, from their transcriptions, however Masta writes an apostrophe where a schwa is deleted from a personal prefix. The apostrophe found in possessives is simply a convention borrowed from English, cf. awasoss'i 'bear's', patlih8g'i

'priest's'.

5. Râle's Orthography:

	b	d	g		
	p	t	k	1 (i)	
obstruents				vowels	
	θ	z	tz	é	8 (8,o)
		s	ts	o	añ (añ)
nasals	m	n			a (á, â)
liquid		r			
glides	8 (8)		1	-h	

It appears that the obstruent series are distinguished as voiced vs. voiceless, although "p, t, k, s" are found medially for lenis as well as fortis consonants. The fortis consonants are also represented by "pp, tt, kk, ss". Preaspiration is indicated by an apostrophe before the consonant. The "θ" is probably a spirantized version of /r/, and the "z" a fricative allophone of /k/. Note the digraphs for the affricates, and the use of diacritics for the glides and nasalized vowel. The accented vowels are perhaps tense vowels, but only "é" appears to be a distinct phoneme. The "1" is probably a very short /a/, judging from the similarity between KR "8" and SF /w/. The round vowel "8" should not be confused with Masta's nasalized vowel "8". Râle's "8" may occur where SF has /o/, /w/, or /we/.

Footnote

1. This appellation was suggested by Gordon Day (personal communication) as there is no evidence as to where on the Kennebec River Râle wrote the bulk of his dictionary.

Chapter II - Proto-Algonquian - Abenaki Correspondences

Table I: Consonant and Glide Correspondences:

<u>Proto-Algonquian</u>	<u>St. Francis Abenaki</u>	<u>Kennebec River Abenaki</u>
		(Râle's orthography, ortho- graphic variants in parentheses)
p	p	p (b)
t	t	t (d)
k	k	k (g, gh)
θ	l, n	r, n
ʃ	c	ts (tz)
s	s	s
ʃ	s	s (z)
m	m	m
n	n	n
l	l, n	r, n
w	w	8 (8, 8)
y	i	Y (i)
h	h	h

Table II: Consonant Cluster Correspondences:

<u>Proto-Algonquian</u>	<u>St. Francis Abenaki</u>	<u>Kennebec River Abenaki</u>
		(Râle's orthography, ortho- graphic variants in parentheses)
mp	p	p
ʃp	sp	sp
xp	pp	pp (p)
hp	pp	--

Proto-AlgonquianSt. Francis AbenakiKennebec River Abenaki

(Râle's orthography, orthographic variants in parentheses)

nt	t	t (d)
ht	tt	't ('tt, t)
qt	tt	't (t)
nk	k	k (g)
θk	sk	sk
šk	sk	sk
sk	sk, kk	sk, 'k (k)
xk	kk	'k ('kk, k)
hk	kk	'k ('kk, k)
nč	o	ts
qč	hc	ts
nθ	ss	--
hθ	ss	ss (s)
qθ	ss	ss (s)
nš	s	s
hš	ss	ss ('s, s)
qš	ss	ss (s)
ns	s	s
hs	ss	ss (s)
qs	ss	ss (s)

Proto-AlgonquianSt. Francis AbenakiKennebec River Abenaki

(Râle's orthography, orthographic variants in parentheses)

nl	hl	'r (r)
hl	ss	ss
ql	hl	'r (rh, r)

No reflexes were found for PA *čp, *čp, *št, *čk, *hč in either SF or KR, nor for *hp and *nθ in KR.

Table III: Vowel Correspondences:Proto-AlgonquianSt. Francis AbenakiKennebec River Abenaki

(Râle's orthography, orthographic variants in parentheses)

i:	i	i (i)
i	i, e	i (i), e
e:	a	é
e	e, a, i	e, é, a, i
a:	ā, a	ā, a
a	a	a (ā, â), e, é
o:	o	o
o	o, we, e	o (ô, ô), e

Examples:

The following are examples of the correspondences given in Tables I - III. The English glosses here and in Chapter III - Diachronic Phonological Rules - are keyed to the data in Chapter V, where examples of the Abenaki forms and references to the sources of PA reconstructions are found.

1. Consonant and Glide Correspondences:

<u>PA *p</u>	> SF /p/	*pem- > /pem-/	'along in space or time (2)'
		*wi:kopyi > /wikepi/	'basswood'
		*po:θkw- > /poskw-/	'break'
		*ani:pya > /anipi/	'elm'
		*te:p- > /tap-/	'enough'
		*pepikw-a > /papi kw/	'flea'
		*θi:paya > /cipai/	'ghost'
		*pa:hpiwa > /pappo/	'play'
		*a:p- > /ʔp-/	'untie'
		*wa:pi > /(w)ʔpi-/	'white'

cf. also: ashes, bend (1), bird (2), bow, bread, buffalo, burst, carry, cat, deaf, flea, foam, grease, male (1) & (2), marry, mouse, net, night, nut, over, partridge, raccoon, rock, stand, through, tooth (1), winter.

<u>PA *p</u>	> KR "p"	*pa:θk- > "pəsk-"	'burst'
		*kep- > "kep-"	'close'
		*po:θ- > "pθs-"	'embark'
		*pi:nt- > "pit-"	'enter'
		*pemi > "pemi"	'grease'
		*pi:qsw- > "piθs-"	'little'
		*aqlapya > "rhápe"	'net'
		*a:peθkw- > "-apeskθ"	'rock'
		*-i:pit > "-ipit"	'tooth (1)'
		*a:p- > "aθp-"	'untie'

cf. also: along in space or time (2), ashes, bird (1) & (2), bring, choke, err (2), flute, nut, pitch, sit, winter.

> KR "b" (orthographic variant of lenis /p/ representing voicing)

*wi:kopyi > "θighebi"	'basswood'
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*ahta:pya > "(a)tañbi"	'bow'
*apwa:na > "abañn"	'roast'
*ani:pya > "anibi"	'elm'
*pale:neθkw1 > "barénesk8"	'five (2)'
*pepikw-a > "babik8"	'flea'
*kepatemwi > "kebaden"	'freeze'
*waspiwa > "-(8)añb-"	'look on'
*paθ- > "bar-"	'miss'
*nepyi > "nebi"	'water (1)'

of. also: along in space or time (1), belt, chestnut, enough, male (1) & (2), night, tooth (2), white, winter.

PA *t > SF /t/	*takwask- > /takw3k-/	'autumn'
	*a:mpat- > /3pat-/	'cane'
	*eškote:wi > /(a)skweta/	'fire'
	*kent- > /ket-/	'immerse'
	*-ta:hpixkani > /-t3ppikkan/	'jaw'
	*-to:ni > /-ton/	'mouth'
	*ketem- > /ketem-/	'pity (1)'
	*-a:itowe > /3to-/	'speak (2)'
	*kemo:t- > /kemot-/	'steal'
	*o:te:weni > /otana/	'town'

of. also: alder, arm, blue jay, cook, enough, hang, head, hide, knee, night, other, out, shoulder, six, tell (2), there (1), throat, tooth (1), upon.

PA *t > KR "t"	*takwask- > "tag8añg-"	'autumn'
	*tehkinaskani > "tekinañgan"	'cradle board'
	*ki:šekatwi > "kizegat"	'day (2)'
	*ketam- > "ketam-"	'eat (2)'
	*eškote:wi > "akóta(1)"	'fire'

*-sit- > "-sit"	'foot'
*-xka:t- > "-kaht"	'leg'
*kotak- > "ketak"	'other'
*ata:w- > "ataŋB-"	'trade'
*to:th- > "təss-"	'upon'

of. also: cold, eat (1), enough, exist, night, pity (1), tell (2),
ten, tooth (1).

> KR "d" (orthographic variant of lenis /t/ representing voicing)

*weto:xpyl > "8doppi"	'alder'
*-xpetoni > "pedin"	'arm'
*ki:šete:wi > "kised-"	'cook'
*kepatemwi > "kebaden"	'freeze'
*ako:te:wi > "6'x8d6"	'hang'
*kyata:wa > "kañd-"	'hide'
*tankešk- > "dakesk-"	'kick'
*-ketekwa > "-kedek8"	'knee'
*-to:ni > "-d8n"	'mouth'
*sa:ka:pite:wa > "saŋgañbida"	'tooth (2)'

of. also: say (2), shoulder, six, speak (2), town.

<u>PA *k</u> > SF /k/	*ki:šl > /kisi/	'completed'
	*-a:ntakw- > /-štakv/	'evergreen (1)'
	*-θoskani > /-lokan/	'hip'
	*kešy- > /kes-/	'like'
	*ka:kwa > /kškw/	'porcupine'
	*kaw- > /kaw-/	'prostrate'
	*-ikw-a > /-ikw/	'rodent'
	*aθkoska > /(a)skok/	'snake'
	*si:kwanwi > /sikwan/	'spring'
	*-ka:pi- > /-kšp-/	'stand'

cf. also: autumn, bark (1) & (2), bass, basswood, bitter, day (1) & (2), deaf, dry (2), ear, evening, eye, feather, forehead, fox, groundhog, hoe, lobster, mix, nut, other, penis, pitch, pity (1), porcupine, prickly (1) & (2), rib, sand, something, steal, thick, tree (1), widow, willow, you.

PA *k	>KR "k"	*kep- > "kep-"	'close'
		*wehtawak(ay)1 > "-ta8ak8"	'ear'
		*neqšwa:šika > "ntsañsek"	'eight'
		*pepikwani > "pik8-"	'flute'
		*kaya:Hkwa > "ka(1)ak8"	'gull'
		*kw1:0a- > "k8ira-"	'look for'
		*pekiw- > "pek8"	'pitch'
		*-ikw-a > "-ik8"	'rodent'
		*ke0o- > "ker6-"	'speak (1)'
		*ko0i- > "k8tsi-"	'try (2)'

of. also: choke, completed, cook, day (1) & (2), wear, eat (2), evergreen (1), fox, freeze, hide, hook, hot, knee, like, long, other, pike, pity (1), prickly (1), prostrate, quarrel, snake, something, thick, throat, tree (1), try (1), wash (1) & (2).

>KR "g" (orthographic variant of lenis /k/ representing voicing)

*nakabe:wa > "nega-"	'abandon'
*e:likwa > "érig8s"	'ant'
*takwa:k- > "tag8aŋg-"	'autumn'
*wi:k- > "8ig-"	'dwell (1)'
*we0a:kw- > "8raŋg8-"	'evening'
*paka:n- > "pagañn"	'nut'
*-a:inkw- > "-aŋg8"	'sibling-in-law (2)'
*siskwanwi > "sig8an"	'spring'
*akwint- > "ag8it-"	'water (2)'

*šiko:θkwe:wa > "sig8sk86" 'widow'

of. also: across, catfish, cradle board, day (2), deaf, difficult, dish, dwell (2), fish (2), forehead, ground, hoe, mother, mother-in-law, rib, sand, six, skunk, something, throat, tooth (2).

> KR "gh" (orthographic variant of lenis /k/ found before a front vowel, probably indicating palatalization)

*walake:θkwa > "8araghésk8" 'bark (1)'

*meki- > "8ghi-" 'bark (2)'

*wikopyi > "8ighebi" 'basswood'

*wa:ken- > "8aŋghighen" 'bend (2)'

*wi:qsak- > "8ssaghip8g8at" 'bitter'

*kakyε:p- > "gaghé'p-" 'deaf'

*se:k- > "neséghesi" 'fear'

*kotak- > "ketaghik" 'other'

*ki:ni- > "-ghi'r-" 'sharpen'

*askema > "aŋghem" 'snowshoe'

of. also: enter.

A few reflexes have fortis /kk/ for PA *k:

*ni:ka:ni > SF /nikk3ni/, KR "nikkaŋn-" 'ahead'

*mi:ka:- > KR "mi'ka-" (but SF /mika-/) 'fight'

*ako:θinwa > SF /akkhocin/, KR "6'k8tsin-" 'hang'

*šihšikwe:wa > SF /sisikkwa/ 'rattlesnake'

*-konta:kani > SF /-kkwet3kan/ 'throat'

Both fortis and lenis reflexes are found for PA *k in

*-ketekwa > SF /-ketekw/ ~ /-kketekw/ 'knee'¹

PA *θ > SF /l/ *aθemo:hsa > /alemoss/ 'dog'

*-θenčyi > /-loi/ 'hand'

*kwisθas > /kwila-/ 'look for'

*-čya:θ- > /-c3l/ 'nose'

*ni:θemwa > /nilem/	'sibling-in-law (1)'
*keθo- > /kelo-/	'speak (1)'
*aθankweqsa > /alakwss/	'star'
*taθ- > /tal-/	'there (1)'
*oθenkwi > /-olekwi/	'wing'
*aθa:ɪm- > /alɪm/	'within'

cf. also: evening, forbid, hip, penis, relation, shoulder, thus, tongue, work.

An irregular development to /hl/ occurs in

*nesiθehsa > /nesihloss/	'father-in-law'
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> SF /n/ - in initial position.

*θa:wi- > /nɔwi/	'middle'
PA *θ > KR "r" *aθo:nsi > "ar8s"	'arrow'
*kepaθa:ɪmowa > "keparaɪm-"	'choke'
*aθemo:hsa > "arem8s"	'dog (1)'
*-θenɔyi > "-retsɪ"	'hand'
*kwi:θa- > "k8ira-"	'look for'
*paθ- > "bar-"	'miss'
*eθaiko:me:wa > "eɾaŋg8m-"	'relation'
*metəθemankani > "-eremaŋgan"	'shoulder'
*waθani > "8arani"	'tail'
*-θeqɪiwaya > "8res8a"	'testicles'

cf. also: evening, penis, sister-in-law, speak (1), thus, tongue, wing, work.

> KR "n" - in initial position.

*θa:wi- > "naŋ8i-"	'middle'
--------------------	----------

In KR "negaθaŋ" 'on le laisse' < PA *nakaθ-, it appears that *θ has been preserved. However, a spirant [ɬ] has been noted as a free variant of the liquid /l/ in SF. Perhaps a spirantized liquid also occurred in KR.

<u>PA *ɕ</u>	> SF /c/	*maɕi > /maci/	'bad'
		*mi:ɕi- > /mic-/	'eat (1)'
		*o:ɕye:wa > /ocawass/	'fly'
		*wenɕi- > /weci/	'from'
		*ɕi:paya > /cipai/	'ghost'
		*ma:ɕyi- > /mɕo-/	'move'
		*-ɕya:θ- > /-cɕl/	'nose'
		*waθkiɕi > /wɕkiɕi/	'on top'
		*pa:ɕiɕi > /posici-/	'over'
		*wi:ɕi- > /wic-/	'with'

cf. also: child (1), hand, hang, splash, tell (1), try (1).

<u>PA *ɕ</u>	> KR "ts"	*kakwe:ɕi- > "kɕakɕɕtsi"	'ask'
		*maɕi > "matsi"	'bad'
		*mi:ɕi- > "mits"	'eat (1)'
		*paɕi > "pats"	'err (2)'
		*ɕi:paya > "tsiba"	'ghost'
		*ma:ɕyi- > "maɕts"	'move'
		*a:ɕim- > "aɕtsɛm"	'tell (1)'
		*kakwe:ɕi > "kɕakɕɕtsi"	'try (1)'
		*koɕi- > "kɕtsi"	'try (2)'
		*wi:ɕi- > "ɕits"	'with'

cf. also: fly, hang, water (2).

> KR "ts" (orthographic variant of /c/ representing voicing)

		*neni:ɕya:na > "nitsaɕn"	'child (1)'
<u>PA *s</u>	> SF /s/	*sa:kima:wa > /sɕkemɕ/	'chief'
		*owɕi:sopi > /wisi/	'gall'
		*pesent- > /tepeset-/	'listen'
		*mo:swa > /nos/	'moose'
		*nesekwihsehsa > /nesekwess/	'mother-in-law'

*kos- > /kos-/	'move. camp'
*si:kwanwi > /sikwan/	'spring'
*osa:ni > /wes3mi/	'too much'
*kesi:- > /kese-/	'wash (1)'
*wesa:wi > /wis3wi-/	'yellow'

cf. also: belt, child (2), embark, fear, foot, moccasin.

<u>PA *s</u> > KR "s"	*keH8i-pisowini > "-bis8n"	'belt'
	*awa:8is > "a8aHsis"	'child (2)'
	*po:s- > "p8s-"	'embark'
	*se:k- > "s6g-"	'fear'
	*-sit- > "-sit"	'foot'
	*se:hse:hsiwa > "s6s6sa8"	'greater yellowlegs'
	*mo:swa > "m8s"	'moose'
	*nesi > "nesi"	'say (1)'
	*si:kwanwi > "sig8an"	'spring'
	*sa:kaspit:wa > "saHgaHbida"	'tooth (2)'

cf. also: gall, mother-in-law, wash (1), yellow.

A fortis reflex of PA *s is found in

*kasi:- > SF /kassi-/, KR "kass-"	'wash (2)'
*maxkesini > KR "mekessen"	'moccasin'

PA *š has merged with *s as SF /s/, KR "s", as in the following:

> SF /s/	*pešehkiwa > /pesikko/	'buffalo'
	*pešiwa > /peso/	'cat'
	*ki:š1 > /kisi/	'completed'
	*ki:šekwi > /kisokw/	'day (1)'
	*kešy- > /kes-/	'fast'
	*pa:šiči > /posici-/	'over'
	*šeka:kwa > /sek3kw/	'skunk'
	*ša:pw- > /š3p-/	'through'

*ša: nkwe: hšīwa > /sakwassis/ 'weasel'

*keno: šye: qsiwa > /kanosass/ 'willow'

of. also: bird (1), bread, cook, day (2), eight, father-in-law, hot, like, pike, reject, six, south, sun, widow.

There is one reflex with fortis /ss/:

	*awa: šis > /awšsis/	'child (2)'
PA *š	> KR "s"	
	*šī: qšī: pa > "sip-"	'bird (1)'
	*awa: šis > "ašahsis"	'child (2)'
	*ki: šī > "kisi-"	'completed'
	*ki: šete: wi > "kised-"	'cook'
	*neqšwa: šika > "ntsašsek"	'eight'
	*kešy- > "kes-"	'hot'
	*keno: šye: wa > "kənšsə"	'pike'
	*ašye: n- > "asašin-"	'reject'
	*nekotwa: šika > "negšdašs"	'six'
	*ša: nkwe: hšīwa > "sagššsš"	'weasel'

of. also: like, skunk, widow.

> KR "z" (orthographic variant of lenis /s/, representing voicing)

*ki: šekwi > "kizškš"	'day (1)'
*ki: šekatwi > "kizegat"	'day (2)'
*ki: šoqšwa > "kizšs"	'sun'

One reflex which appears to have a fortis /ss/ in KR is

	*ni: šwi > KR "niss"	'two'
PA *m	> SF /m/	
	*ameškwa > /-ameskw/	'beaver (2)'
	*a: mow-a > /-šmoa/	'bee'
	*min- > /-mən/	'berry'
	*name: qsa > /namass/	'fish (1)'
	*kešahamawe: wa > /kelahamaw-/	'forbid'
	*maškixkiwi > /mskikko/	'grass'

*ma:t- > /mɔ̃t-/	'move'
*ketem- > /ketem-/	'pity (1)'
*kemo:t- > /kemot-/	'steal'
*aθasm- > /aɫɔ̃m-/	'within'

cf. also: along in space or time (2), bark (2), black, carry, daughter-in-law, dog (1) & (2), exhaust, feather, feed, fish (2), grease, moose, pus, relation, secret, seed, shoulder, sibling-in-law (1), smell, too much, tree (3), trout, uncover (1), woodpecker.

PA *m > KR "m".	*a:kema:ɬkwa > "aɬgmaɬ8"	'ash tree'
	*mya:lame:kwa > "maɬraməg8"	'catfish'
	*neqθem- > "nesem"	'daughter-in-law'
	*wi:kiwa:mi > "8igθaɬm"	'dwell (2)'
	*meθk- > "mesk-"	'find'
	*-mehθo:mehsa > "-mθsθmes"	'grandfather'
	*pemi > "pemi"	'grease'
	*-axkamekwe > "-akamigw"	'ground'
	*-mya:- > "-maɬh-"	'smell (2)'
	*eθpemenki > "spemek"	'up above'

cf. also: across, bad, berry, black, choke, dog (1) & (2), eat (1) & (2), exhaust, fight, fish (1) & (2), give, grandmother (1) & (2), grass, hinder, hook, large, louse, moccasin, moose, pity (1) & (2), red (1) & (2), smell (1), spoon, tell (1), ten.

PA *n > SF /n/	*ni:ka:ni > /nikkɔ̃ni/	'ahead'
	*ani:pya > /anipi/	'elm'
	*awanwi > /awan/	'fog'
	*na:pe:wa > /nɔ̃pa/	'male (1)'
	*-to:ni > /-ton/	'mouth'
	*e:shsepna > /asepan/	'raccoon'
	*apwa:na > /apɔ̃n/	'roast'

- *waθkanimini > /skanimen/ 'seed'
 *neqθwi > /nass/ 'three'
 *keno:ʒye:qsiwa > /kanosass/ 'willow'

cf. also: abandon, arm, back, bass, bone, daughter-in-law, feather (1), first, fish (1), jaw, look at, maple, marrow, mat, nut, otter, pike, sibling-in-law (1), south, spring, squirrel (1) & (2), throat, town, trout, two, uncover (1), we (1), winter.

- PA *n > KR "n" *-xpetoni > "-pedin" 'arm'
 *wa:pimini > "8aʒbimin" 'chestnut'
 *name:qsa > "nam6s" 'fish (1)'
 *pale:neθkwɪ > "bar6nesk8" 'five (2)'
 *no:nt- > "n8d-" 'hear'
 *kemw- > "k8n-" 'long'
 *aqsena:minʒya > "ssenaʒ8" 'maple'
 *ana:xkya:ni > "ana'kaʒn" 'mat'
 *paka:n- > "pagaʒn" 'nut'
 *nepyɪ > "nebi" 'water (1)'

cf. also: ahead, back, belt, berry, bread, cradle board, daughter-in-law, dish, elbow, elm, flute, fog, freeze, grandchild, hoe, kill, lick, look at, male (1), marrow, moccasin, mouth, reject, roast, seed, six, spoon, suckle, tail, take, three, town, turtle, two, winter.
 There is one KR reflex of PA *n with, presumably, a long /nn/:

- *awe:n- > KR "a86nni" 'someone'
PA *l > SF /l/ *e:likwa > /alikwss/ 'ant'
 *walake:θkwa > /walakaskw/ 'bark (1)'
 *pelə:- > /pela-/ 'bird (2)'
 *peskwale:wi > /pskwela/ 'blaze'
 *mya:lame:kwa > /mʒlʒmakw/ 'catfish'
 *mi:l- > /mil-/ 'give'

*alaskohikani > /lakkaikan/ 'hoe'
 *kelek- > /kelek-/ 'mix'
 *meli > /meli/ 'pus'
 *mela:- > /mel3-/ 'smell (1)'

of. also: dish, five (1), good, ordinary.

> SF /n/ - in initial position.

*le:hle:wa > /nassa/ 'breathe'
 *la:nk- > /nan3k-/ (Reduplicated) 'light in weight'
 *lo:xk- > /nokk-/ 'soft'
 *le:kawi > /naka-/ 'sand'
 PA *1 > KR "r" *e:likwa > "érig8s" 'ant'
 *walake:θkwa > "8araghés8" 'bark (1)'
 *peskwale:wi > "pesk8ré" 'blaze'
 *mya:lame:kwa > "nañram8g8" 'catfish'
 *wela:kani > "8rañgan" 'dish'
 *pale:neθkwi > "barénesk8" 'five (2)'
 *mi:l- > "mir-" 'give'
 *alaskohikani > "arak8higan" 'hoe'
 *šawe:le-n- > "-s86rem-" 'pity (2)'
 *mela:- > "merañ-" 'smell (1)'

of. also: bird (2), breast, ordinary, pus.

> KR "n" - in initial position.

*lešk- > "nesk-" 'angry'
 *le:hle:wa > "néss6" 'breathe'
 *la:nk- > "nañnañk-" (Reduplicated) 'light in weight'
 *le:kawi > "néga-" 'sand'

Thus PA *θ and *1 merged as SF /l/, KR "r", which then split into SF /l/, /n/, KR "r", "n".

PA *w > SF /w/ *walake:θkwa > /walakaskw/ 'bark (1)'

*awe:hsehŋa > /awassoss/	'bear (1)'
*wi:ni > /win/	'marrow'
*θa:wi- > /nʒwi/	'middle'
*wa:hsehŋiwa > /wʒsesso/	'pout'
*ka:w- > /kʒw-/	'prickly (1)'
*ša:wanw- > /sʒwan-/	'south'
*-a:xkw- > /-akkw-/	'tree (2)'
*oθenkwi > /-olekwi/	'wing'
*eθkwe:wa > /(a)skwa/	'woman'

of. also: autumn, back, basswood, beaver (1) & (2), bladder, dry, ear, egg, evergreen (1), fawn, fly, fog, hole, intense, leech, porcupine, properly, prostrate, rodent, sibling-in-law (2), tree (1), wander, weasel, white, yellow.

PA *w > KR "8"	*nexpeθkwani > "-pesk8an"	'back'
	*-ame:kwa > "(a)m6g8"	'fish (2)'
	*o:čye:wa > "p8ts686"	'fly'
	*nye:wwi > "ʔ68"	'four (1)'
	*-a:peθkwi > "-apesk8"	'rock'
	*awe:n- > "a86nni"	'someone'
	*ata:w- > "ata88"	'trade'
	*akwint- > "ag8it-"	'water (2)'
	*ša:inkwe:hŋiwa > "sag86ss8"	'weasel'
	*wi:či- > "8itsi"	'with'

of. also: ant, ashes, bark (1), basswood, bear (1) & (2), beech, catfish, chestnut, day (1), dwell (1), egg, elbow, eye, five (2), flea, flute, gall, ground, ice, kettle, knee, look on, neat, middle, mother-in-law, name, prickly (1), rock, rodent, sibling-in-law (2), skunk, tail, tree (1) & (2), turtle, weasel, white.

> KR "8" (orthographic variant of /w/)

*wi:skwayl	> "8sk86"	'bladder'
*-0kahtekwi	> "-skateg86"	'forehead'
*no:skw-	> "n8sk8-"	'lick'
*meskw-	> "m(e)k8-"	'red (1)'
*siskwanwi	> "sig8an"	'spring'
*o0enkwil	> "-reg81"	'wing'
*e0kwe:wa	> "-sk86"	'woman'

> KR "8" (orthographic variant of /w/)

*waq8a:we:min8ya	> "8ats8imisi"	'beech'
*wiskiwa:mi	> "8ig8ahm"	'dwell (2)'
*we0a:kw-	> "8ra8g8-"	'evening'
<u>PA *y</u> > SF /i/	*nye:wwi > /iaw/	'four (1)'
	*nye:wokonl > /iaokweñ-/	'four (2)'
	*8i:paya > /cipai/	'ghost'
	*aya:pe:wa > /ai3pa/	'male (2)'

In *wi:yawehsi > /wioss/, 'meat', the reflex of *y has coalesced with the /i/ from *i:.

PA *y > KR "y", "i" *nye:wwi > "y68" 'four (1)'

*kaya:8kwa	> "ka(1)ak8"	'gull'
*aya:pe:wa	> "a1a8b6"	'male (2)'

PA *h > SF /h/ *kepahamwa > /kepham-/ 'close'

*ke0ahamawe:wa > /kelahamaw-/ 'forbid'

*koshkoshkaho:wa > /kokkokkhass/ 'owl'

*kawahamwa > /kawh-/ 'prostrate' (of. out down)

PA *h > KR "h" *kepahamwa > "kephám-" 'close'

*ontamihe:wa > "8damih-" 'hinder'

*alaskehikani > "arak6higan" 'hoe'

*kawahamwa > "kachámen" 'prostrate' (of. out down)

*kasi:shamwa > "kasseham-" 'wash (2)'

11. Consonant Cluster Correspondences:

1. Clusters ending in PA *p -

PA *mp > SF /p/ *a:mpat- > /ʒpat-/ 'cane'
 *-temp1 > /-tep/ 'head'
 > KR "p" *-temp1 > "-tep" 'head'

PA *8p No reflexes found in SF or KR.

PA *0p No reflexes found in SF or KR.

PA *šp > SF /sp/ *ešpemenk1 > /(a)spe-/'up above'
> KR "sp" *ešpemenk1 > "spe-" 'up above'

PA *xp > SF /pp/ *weto:xpyi > /wetoppi/ 'alder'
 *-xpetoni > /-ppedin/ 'arm'
 *-xpike:kani > /-ppikassen/ 'rib'
 *wexpenya > /(a)ppen/ 'tuber'

However, a lenis /p/ occurs in

*nəxpəθkwani > /-pəskwan/ 'back'

and occurs as an alternative form in

*-xpetoni > /-ppedin/ ~ /-pedin/ 'arm'²

> KR "pp", "p" *wetoopyi > "8doppi" . 'alder'

*-xpetoni > "pedin" 'arm'

*nəxpəθkwani > "pəskθân" 'back'

*-xpikə:kani > *-pigaigan" 'rib'

*wexpenya > "pen" "tuber"

PA *hp > SF /pp/ *-ta:hpixkani > /-tɔppikkani/ 'jaw'

*pa:hpɪwa > /pappo/ 'play'

KR - no reflexes found.

PA *Xp > SF /pp/ *keXp- > /kpp-/ 'thick'

> KR "p" *keXp- > "kep-" 'thick'

2. Clusters ending in PA *t -

PA *nt > SF /t/ *ti:nti:wa > /titesse/ 'blue jay'

*pemo:ntamwa > /pemot-/	'carry'
*akint- > /akit-/	'count'
*pi:nt- > /pit-/	'enter'
*-a:ntakw- > /-ʔtakw/	'evergreen (1)'
*ʔenta > /seti/	'evergreen (2)'
*no:nt- > /not-/	'hear'
*pesent- > /təpeset-/	'listen'
*wenten- > /wetən-/	'take'
*-konta:kani > /-kkwetʔkan/	'throat'

of. also: boil, immerse.

> KR "t", "d" *went- > "8d-"	'boil'
*pi:nt- > "pit-"	'enter'
*-a:ntakw- > "-aṇdak8"	'evergreen (1)'
*ʔenta > "sedi"	'evergreen (2)'
*no:nt- > "n8d-"	'hear'
*ontamihe:wa > "8dami-"	'hinder'
*pesent- > "təped-"	'listen'
*wenten- > "8ten-"	'take'
*-konta:kani > "k8taṇgan"	'throat'
*akwint- > "ag8it-"	'water (2)'

In one form there is a fortis reflex of PA *nt:

*wi:nt- > SF /witt-/, KR "8itt-"	'name'
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PA *ʔt No reflexes found in SF or KR.

<u>PA *ht</u> > SF /tt/	*ahta:pya > /(a)ttʔpi/	'bow'
	*ki:ʔi:ht- > /kisitt-/	'completed'
	*wehtawak(ay)i > /-ttawakw/	'ear'
	*-a:htekw- > /-attəkʷ/	'tree (1)'

There is one form with a lenis reflex of this cluster:

	*-θkahtekwi > /-skatekwa/	'forehead'
> KR "t", "tt", "t"		
	*ahta:pya > "(a)taHbi"	'bow'
	*ki:šiht- > "kisi'tt-"	'completed'
	*wehtawak(ay)i > "-ta8ak8"	'ear'
	*po:siht- > "p8si'tt-"	'embark'
	*-θkahtekwi > "-skáteg86"	'forehead'
	*-a:htekw- > "(a)'tek8"	'tree (1)'
PA *qt > SF /tt/	*keqt- > /ktt-/	'big'
	*peqt- > /pitt-/	'err (1)'
	*me:qt- > /matt-/	'exhaust'
	*neqtami > /nattam-/	'first'
	*pi:qte:wi > /pitta/	'foam'
	*aqte:ki > /attak/	'there (2)'
> KR "t", "t" *keqt- > "ket-"		'big'
	*me:qt- > "mēt-"	'exhaust'
	*neqtami > "nitam-"	'first'
	*a:kawa:qte:wi > "-aga8á't-"	'shadow'

3. Clusters ending in PA *k -

PA *nk > SF /k/	*penkwi- > /pekw(1)/	'ashes'
	*pe:nkw- > /pəkw-/	'dry (1)'
	*tankešk- > /təsk-/	'kick'
	*la:nk- > /lanšk-/	'light in weight'
	*eθa:nko:me:wa > /al5kom-/	'relation'
	*metaθemankani > /-elem5kan/	'shoulder'
	*-a:nkw- > /-5kw/	'sibling-in-law (2)'
	*aθankweqsa > /alakwss/	'star'
	*ša:nkweshšiwa > /səkwassia/	'weasel'
	*oθenkw- > /-olekw/	'wing'

of. also: across, up above.

> KR "k", "g"	*aka:menki	> "agañmek"	'across'
	*tankašk-	> "dakesk-"	'kick'
	*la:nk-	> "nañnañk-"	'light in weight'
	*eθa:nko:me:wa	> "érañg8m-"	'relation'
	*meteθemankani	> "-eremañgan"	'shoulder'
	*-a:nkw-	> "-añg8"	'sibling-in-law (2)'
	*ešpenenki	> "spemek"	'up above'
	*ša:nkwe:thšiwa	> "sag86ss8"	'weasel'
	*oθenkwī	> "-reg8i"	'wing'

It appears that a fortis consonant has developed in the KR reflex of the following:

*penkwī- > "pekk8" 'ashes'

PA *šk No reflexes found in SF or KR. In *nalakaškwi > SF /nalakw/, 'palate' /k/ appears to be from PA *k.

<u>PA *θk</u>	> SF /sk/	*ameθkwa	> /-ameskw/	'beaver (2)'
		*po:θkw-	> /poskw-/	'break'
		*meθk-	> /mesk-/	'find'
		*akwaθkwa	> /akaskw/	'groundhog'
		*kwayaθkwī	> /kwaskw-/	'properly'
		*-a:peθkwī	> /-apskw/	'rock'
		*aθko:ka	> /(a)škok/	'snake'
		*mo:θken-	> /mosken-/	'uncover (1)'
		*aθk-	> /(a)sk-/	'wait for'
		*eθkwe:wa	> /-(a)skwa/	'woman'

of. also: back, bark (1), bone, forehead, liver, on top, seed, uncover (2).

> KR "sk"	*nexeθkwani	> "-pesk8ān"	'back'
	*walake:θkwa	> "8araghésk8"	'bark (1)'

*-aθkwa > "-askθ"	'bear (2)'
*oθkani > "θskan-"	'bone'
*pale:neθkwi > "baréneskθ"	'five (2)'
*-θkahtekwi > "-skátegθ"	'forehead'
*waθkiθi > "θsskitsi-"	'on top'
*waθkanimini > "skanimin"	'seed'
*aθko:ka > "skθk"	'snake'
*pa:θken- > "pask-"	'uncover (2)'

cf. also: beaver (2), break, find, rock, wait for.

PA *θk in the reconstruction *paθkwe:θikani 'bread' is inconsistent with SF /pkθwasikan/, also in *kakye:θkime:wa 'council' compared with KR "kakékin-".

PA *θk > SF /sk/	*pa:θk- > /pask-/	'burst'
	*weθkwani > /-keskwani/	'elbow'
	*eθkote:wi > /(a)skweta/	'fire'
	*maθkixkiwi > /mskikko/	'grass'
	*tankeθk- > /taksk-/	'kick'
	*weθki- > /wski-/	'new'
> IR "sk"	*leθk- > "nesk-"	'angry'
	*pa:θk- > "pésk-"	'burst'
	*weθkwani > "-skθan"	'elbow'
	*eθkote:wi > "skθta(1)"	'fire'
	*maθkixkiwi > "neski'kθ"	'grass'
	*tankeθk- > "dakesk-"	'kick'
	*weθki- > "θski-"	'new'
PA *sk > SF /sk/	*wi:skwayi > /-eskwa/	'bladder'
	*peskwale:wi > /pskwela/	'blaze'
	*-askwaya > /-askw/	'leech'
	*no:skwa:-> /noskw-/	'lick'

	*meskw + ame:kwa > /meskwamakw/	'salmon' (of. red)
> SF /kk/	*peski- > /pkk/	'bend (1)'
	*alaskehikani > /lakkaikan/	'hoe'
	*meskwe:wi > /mkkw-/	'red (1)'
	*me:skw- > /makkw-/	'red (2)'
	*a:skikwa > /akkikw/	'seal'
> KR "sk"	*wi:skwayi > "8sk86"	'bladder'
	*peskwale:wi > "pesk8r6"	'blaze'
	*-askwaya > "-6sk8"	'leech'
	*no:skwa:- > "n8sk8"	'lick'
> KR "'k", "k"	*peski- > "pik-"	'bend (1)'
	*alaskehikani > "arak8higan"	'hoe'
	*meskwaw:wi > "m(e)k8"	'red (1)'
	*me:skw- > "m6'k8"	'red (2)'
	*a:skikwa > "akik8"	'seal'
	*a:piskwi- > "a88bek8i-"	'untie'

Thus PA *sk went to Abenaki /sk/ when the following syllabic was a low back vowel, and went to /kk/ elsewhere. Note particularly 'salmon' vs. 'red (1)', which have different reflexes of the same PA morpheme. There is one exception in

	*mokeskani > KR "akikan"	'hook'
PA *xk (> SF /kk/	*axkyi > /(a)kki/	'earth (1)'
	*maxkwahsehsa > /makkwassess/	'fawn'
	*axkehkwā > /(a)kkokkw/	'kettle'
	*-xka:t- > /-kk3t/	'leg'
	*koxkinsaw- > /kikkin-/	'look at'
	*ana:xya:ni > /anakk-/	'mat'
	*-xkans-a > /-kkas-a/	'nail'
	*tepext- > /tepak- /	'night'

*-a:ɬkw- > /-akkw-/ 'tree (2)'

*aθoxky- > /alokk-/ 'work'

of. also: beaver (1), grass, ground, ice, jaw, moccasin, partridge, soft, turtle.

Both fortis and lenis reflexes of PA *ɬk turn up in

*maxkesini > /mkkesen/ ~ /-akesen/ 'moccasin'

> KR "k", "kk", "k"

*axkyi > "kki" 'earth (1)'

*maxkwehsehsa > "ma'kθses" 'fawn'

*maθkixkiwi > "meski'k8" 'grass'

*-axkamekwa > "-akamig8" 'ground'

*mexkwanya > "p(e)k8am" 'ice'

*kexkinaw- > "kikin-" 'look at'

*ana:ɬkya:ni > "ana'kaŋn" 'mat'

*maxkesini > "mekessen" 'moccasin'

*tapexk- > "tebi'k-" 'night'

*aθoxky- > "arokk-" 'work'

of. also: beaver (1), kettle, leg, nail, tree (2), turtle.

PA *hk > SF /kk/ *nahkate:wi > /mkkasa-/ 'black'

*peθehkiwa > /pesikko/ 'buffalo'

*ka:ɬk- > /kakk-/ 'dry (2)'

*no:ɬkoma > /nokkem/ 'grandmother (2)'

*a:ɬkw- > /akkw-/ 'intense'

*axkehkwa > /(a)kkokkw/ 'kettle'

*wetehkomiwa > /(a)kkem-/ 'louse'

*ko:ɬkō:ɬkaho:wa > /kokkokkhass/ 'owl'

*a:teqlo:hke:- > /θthlokka/ 'tell (2)'

of. also: cold, grandmother (1), spoon, quarrel, turtle.

> KR "k", "kk", "k"

*mahkate:wi	> "m(e)kaz6"	'black'
*takk-	> "tek-"	'cold'
*tehkina:kani	> "tekinaŋan"	'cradle board'
*-o:ihkomehsa	> "-8'k8mes"	'grandmother (1)'
*axkehkwa	> "k8k8"	'kettle'
*wetehkomiwa	> "(a)'ken"	'louse'
*ki:hka:-	> "kikaŋ-"	'quarrel'
*e:mehkwa:nɪ	> "emk8aŋn"	'spoon'
*a:taqlø:hke:-	> "aŋtr8'kk6"	'tell (2)'
*mekkenathkwa	> "-kenak8"	'turtle'

cf. also: grandmother (2), intense.

<u>PA *Hk</u>	> SF /kk/	*-a:nehk-	> /-5mkk-/	'earth (2)'
		*kaya:hkwa	> /kaakkw/	'gull'
		*kaHk-	> /kakk-/	'prickly (2)'
	> KR "k"	*kaya:hkwa	> "ka(i)ak8"	'gull'

4. Clusters ending in PA *ɕ -

<u>PA *nɕ</u>	> SF /ɕ/	*wenɕi-	> /weci/	'from'
		*-θenɕyi	> /-lci/	'hand'
	> KR "ts"	*wenɕi-	> "8tsi"	'from'
		*-θenɕyi	> "-retsi"	'hand'

PA *hɕ No reflexes found in SF or KR.

<u>PA *qɕ</u>	> SF /co/	*keqɕi	> /kcoi/	'big'
		*me:qɕi-	> /macci-/	'exhaust'
	> KR "ts"	*me:qɕi-	> "mɛtsi-"	'exhaust'

5. Clusters ending in PA *ŋ -

<u>PA *nŋ</u>	> SF /ss/	*ma:nŋ-	> /mass-/	'flint' ³
		KR - no reflexes found.		
<u>PA *hŋ</u>	> SF /ss/	*-o:hŋa	> /-ossess/	'father'
		*te:hŋ-	> /tass-/	'upon'

	*-ohθe:- > /-ossa/	'walk'
> KR "ss", "s"	*-o:ihθa > "-8ses"	'father'
	*te:hθ- > "t6ss-	'upon'
	*-ohθe:- > "-8ss6"	'walk'
<u>PA *qθ</u> > SF /ss/	*neqθem- > /nssem/	'daughter-in-law'
	*-aqθemwa > /-assem/	'dog (2)'
	*neqθ- > /nss-/	'large'
	*ki:8oqθwa > /kisoss/	'sun'
	*neqθwi > /nass/	'three'
> KR "ss", "s"	*neqθem- > "nesem"	'daughter-in-law'
	*-aqθemwa > "-ssem"	'dog (2)'
	*neqθ- > "mess-	'large'
	*ki:8oqθwa > "ki8s"	'sun'
	*neqθwi > "nass"	'three'

6. Clusters ending in PA *ʒ -

<u>PA *nʒ</u> > SF /s/	*-ʒki:nʒekwi > /-ssisekw/	'eye'
	*-eminʒy-a > /-misi/	'tree (3)'
> KR "s"	*-ʒki:nʒekwi > "-(t)sisek8"	'eye'
	*-eminʒy-a > "-mesi"	'tree (3)'
<u>PA *hʒ</u> > SF /ss/	*awe:hsehʒa > /awassoss/	'bear (1)'
	*a:hʒam- > /assam-/	'feed'
	*wa:kohʒa > /(w)ʒkwassoss/	'fox'
	*no:hʒihsema > /-ossoss/	'grandchild'
	*-hʒin- > /-ssin/	'lie'
	*te:hʒi > /tass-/	'upon'
	*ʒa:inkwe:hʒiwa > /ʒakwassiss/	'weasel'

PA *hʒ goes to SF /s/ in

*ʒi:hʒiskwe:wa > /sisikkwa/ 'rattlesnake'

perhaps to preserve identity in a reduplicated root.

> KR "ss", "s", "s"

*awehsehŋa	> "a86ss8s"	'bear (1)'
*a:hŋam-	> "a'sam-"	'feed'
*wa:kohŋa	> "k8aŋk8ses"	'fox'
*no:hŋihsema	> "n8sses"	'grandchild'
*-mehŋo:mehsa	> "-m8s8mes"	'grandfather'
*-hŋin-	> "-ssin"	'lie'
*ŋi:hŋi:kwe:wa	> "sisik86"	'rattlesnake'
*ŋa:nkwe:hŋiwa	> "sag86ss8"	'weasel'
PA *qŋ > SF /ss/	*neqŋwa:ŋika > /nss8sek/	'eight'
	*neqŋi- > /nss-/	'large'
> KR "ss", "s"	*neqŋi- > "nss-"	'large'
	*-8eqŋiwaya > "8res8a"	'testicles'

There is an irregular development of PA *qŋ to /s/ in

*aqŋikamwa > SF /-asikan/ 'bass'

and to /c/ in

*waqŋa:we:minŋya > SF /waccimisi/, KR "8ats8imisi" 'beech'

The "t" in KR "ntsafŋsek" < PA *neqŋwa:ŋika 'eight', most likely represents the devoicing of the nasal consonant before /ss/ (discussed in Chapter IV), of. "ntseda" 'trois fois' (< PA *neqŋwi 'three').

7. Clusters ending in PA *s -

PA *ns > SF /s/	*wens- > /-os-/	'boil'
	*-xkans-a > /-kkas-a/	'nail'
> KR "s"	*a8o:nsi > "ar8s"	'arrow'
	*wens- > "8s-"	'boil'
	*-xkans-a > "-kas"	'nail'
	*e:nsa > "6s"	'shell'
PA *hs > SF /ss/	*awehsehŋa > /awassoss/	'bear (1)'

*aθemo:hsa > /alemoss/	'dog (1)'
*nesiθehsa > /nesihloss/	'father-in-law'
*maxkwehsehsa > /makkwssess/	'fawn'
*no:hθihsema > /-ossess/	'grandchild'
*-o:hkomehsa > /-okkemess/	'grandmother (1)'
*wi: yawehsi > /wloss/	'meat'
*nesekwihsehsa > /nesekwess/	'mother-in-law'
*wathsehs ^u siwa > /wθsesso/	'pout'
*nemihsa > /nemessis/	'sister'

of. also: grandchild.

PA *hs corresponds to a lenis /s/ in

*ahsa:keiwa > /sθka/	'lobster'
*wa:hgehs ^u siwa > /wθgesso/	'pout'
*e:hsepana > /asepan/	'raccoon'
> KR "ss", "s" *awe:hsehθa > "aθsθssθs"	'bear (1)'
*aθemo:hsa > "aremsθs"	'dog (1)'
*maxkwehsehsa > "ma'kθsses"	'fawn'
*no:hθihsema > "nθsses"	'grandchild'
*-mehθo:mehsa > "-msθssmes"	'grandfather'
*se:hse:h ^u siwa > "sθsθssθs"	'greater yellowlegs'
*wi: yawehsi > "θios"	'meat'
*nesekwihsehsa > "neseθss"	'mother-in-law'
*e:hsepana > "θssseban-"	'raccoon'
*nemihsa > "θssesis"	'sister'

of. also: grandmother.

PA *qs > SF /ss/	*wi:qsak- > /wssak-/	'bitter'
	*name:qsa > /namass/	'fish (1)'
	*pi:qsw- > /piwss-/	'little'
	*aqsenat:miñθya > /ssenθmosi/	'maple'

*aθankweqsa > /alakwss/	'star'
*aqsenya > /(a)ssen/	'stone'
*keno:ŷye:qsiwa > /kanosass/	'willow'
> KR "ss", "s" *wi:qsak- > "8ssag-"	'bitter'
*name:qsa > "namés"	'fish (1)'
*pi:qsw- > "pi8s-"	'little'
*aqsenam:miŷya > "ssenaH8"	'maple'

8. Clusters ending in PA *l -

PA *nl > SF /hl/	*wi:nl- > /wihl-/	'name'
	*no:nle:wa > /nonohl-/	'suckle'
> KR "r", "r" *wi:nl- > "8i'r-"		'name'
	*no:nle:wa > "n8r-"	'suckle'
PA *hl > SF /ss/	*le:hle:wa > /nassa/	'breathe'
> KR "ss"	*le:hle:wa > /n6ss6/	'breathe'
PA *ql > SF /hl/	*neql- > /nhl-/	'kill'
	*aqlapya > /(a)hlap/	'net'
	*a:teqlo:hke:- > /3thlokka/	'tell (2)'
> KR "r", "rh", "r" *neql- > "n'r-"		'kill'
	*aqlapya > "rhápe"	'net'
	*a:teqlo:hke:- > "aHtr8'kké"	'tell (2)'

11. Vowel Correspondences:

PA *i: > SF /i/	*ki:ŷi > /kisi/	'completed'
	*ani:pya > /anipi/	'elm'
	*mi:kona > /mikwen/	'feather'
	*ŷi:paya > /cipai/	'ghost'
	*mi:l- > /mil-/	'give'
	*si:kwani > /sikwan/	'spring'
	*ki:la > /kia/	'thou'
	*owi:θani > /-ilalo/	'tongue'

*-i:pit > /-ipit/ 'tooth (1)'

*ki:w- > /kiw-/ 'wander'

cf. also: ahead, basswood, blue jay, bird (1), child (1), cook, day (1) & (2), dwell (1) & (2), enter, eye, fight, foam, gall, give, little, look for, marrow, meat, name, secret, sibling-in-law (1), sun, two, wash (2), we, widow, with.

PA *i: > KR "i" *ni:ka:ni > "nikkañn-" 'ahead'
 *ši:qšipa > "sip-" 'bird (1)'
 *neni:šya:na > "nitzañn-" 'child (1)'
 *kī:šete:wi > "kised-" 'cook'
 *mi:t- > "mit-" 'eat (1)'
 *mi:ka:- > "mi'ka-" 'fight'
 *pi:ntwike:wa > "pitighé" 'enter'
 *kwi:ša- > "kšira-" 'look for'
 *wi:yawehsi > "šios" 'meat'
 *ki:hka:- > "kikañn-" 'quarrel'

cf. also: completed, day (1) & (2), dwell (1) & (2), elm, give, little, name, spring, string, sun, tongue, tooth (1), two, we, widow, with.

> KR "i" (orthographic variant of /i/)

*-ški:nšekwi > "-(t)šekš" 'eye'

*owi:sopi > "šiši" 'gall'

It seems that initial PA *wi: has developed to SF /we/, KR "š" in

*wi:qsak- > SF /wssak-/ (with initial syllable e → ø before a cluster, cf. Chapter III), KR "šssag-" 'bitter'

*wi:skwayi > SF /-eskwa/ (with w → ø after a consonant, cf. Chapter III), KR "šskšš" 'bladder'

This is not a generalization of initial syllable Vowel Loss (cf. Chapter III), as the expected *i: > /i/ change can be found in

*pi:qte:wi > SF /pitta/ 'foam'
 *pi:qsw- > SF /piwss-/ , KR "pi8s-" 'little'
 *wi:nl-, *wi:nt- > SF /wihl-/ , /witt-/ , KR "8i'r-" , "8itt-"
 'name'

In 'wash (1)' PA *i: goes to KR "i" alternating with "e" and in SF is found only as /e/.

*kesi:- > SF /kese-/ , KR "kese-" ~ "kesi" 'wash (1)'
PA *i > SF /i/ *aqšikanwa > /-asikan/ 'bass'
 *axkyi > /(a)kki/ 'earth (1)'
 *me:qšī- > /maccī-/ 'exhaust'
 *wenšī- > /weci/ 'from'
 *maškiškiwi > /mskikko/ 'grass'
 *-hšīn- > /-ssin/ 'lie'
 *waškišī > /wskici-/ 'on top'
 *pa:šīšī > /posici-/ 'over'
 *-ikw-a > /-ikw/ 'rodent'
 *ke:koshi > /kakwi/ 'something'

of. also: ahead, ashes, bad, bark (2), basswood, big, bread,
 father-in-law, flute, grease, jaw, look at, new, ordinary, pus, rib, seed,
 too much, tooth (1), water (1) & (2), wing, yellow.

> SF /e/ *min- > /-men/ (~ /-min/) 'berry'
 *saskima:wa > /sškemš/ 'chief'
 *wikiwa:mi > /wikewšm/ 'dwell (2)'
 *maxkesini > /mkkesen/ 'moccasin'
 *a:šim- > /šcem-/ 'tell (1)'

This occurs where the following segment is a sonorant. The change must
 be considered just a tendency, however, as /i/ can be preserved in this
 environment, of. 'lie', 'look at', 'seed'. The development PA *i > /e/ in

*neqšwa:šika > SF /nssšsek/, KR "ntsašsek" 'eight'

is irregular. Here the Abenaki forms point to a proto-form in *e, as has been previously suggested by Ives Goddard for Proto-Eastern Algonquian.

Another irregularity is 'tree (3)', where PA *-eminŋy-a corresponds to three alternate forms in Abenaki:

> SF /-mesi/, /-misi/, /-mosi/, KR "-mesi", "-misi", "-8si".

<u>PA *i</u>	> KR "i"	*maḁi > "matsi-"	'bad'
		*meki- > "8ghi-"	'bark (2)'
		*keHḁi-pisowini > "-bis8n"	'belt'
		*min- > "-min"	'berry'
		*pepikwani > "pik8-"	'flute'
		*-sit- > "-sit"	'foot'
		*ontamihe:wa > "8dami-"	'hinder'
		*nepyi > "nebi"	'water (1)'
		*o8enkwī > "-reg8i"	'wing'
		*wi:ḁi- > "8itsi"	'with'

cf. also: ask, basswood, cradle board, child (2), completed, exhaust, from, grease, hand, hoe, look at, middle, new, on top, rib, rodent, say (1), tail, tooth (1), try, water (2), white, yellow.

> KR "i" (orthographic variant of /i/)

*pi:ntwike:wa > "pitighé"	'enter'
*sa:ka:pite:wa > "saḁgaḁbida"	'tooth (2)'

> KR "e"	*wa:spimini > "8aḁbemen"	'chestnut'
	*maxkesini > "mekessen"	'moccasin'
	*a:ḁim- > "aḁtsem"	'tell (1)'

<u>PA *e:</u>	> SF /a/	*e:likwa > /alikwss/	'ant'
		*kakyē:pehte:wa > /kakapsa/	'deaf'
		*eḁkote:wi > /(a)skweta/	'fire'
		*aḁsa:ke:wa > /s3ka/	'lobster'
		*na:pe:wa > /n3pa/	'male (1)'

*e:hsepana > /asepan/	'raccoon'
*le:kawi > /naka-/	'sand'
*name:kwa > /namakw/	'trout'
*kakwe:t- > /kwakwat-/	'try (1)'
*eθkwe:wa > /(a)skwa/	'woman'

of. also: bark (1), bear (1), bird (2), blase, bread, breathe, bring, dry (1), enough, exhaust, fear, feed, fish (1) & (2), fly, foam, hang, male (2), pike, reject, shaman, something, tell (2), there (2), town, upon, walk, weasel, willow, woodpecker.

PA *e: > KR "6"	*kakwe:θi- > "k8ak86tsi-"	'ask'
	*walake:θkwa > "8aragh6sk8"	'bark (1)'
	*awe:hsehθa > "a86ss8s"	'bear (1)'
	*pele:- > "pr6-"	'bird (2)'
	*o:θye:wa > "p8ts686"	'fly'
	*nye:wwi > "768"	'four (1)'
	*aya:pe:wa > "a7aθb6"	'male (2)'
	*θawe:le-m- > "-s86rem-"	'pity (2)'
	*e:nsa > "6s"	'shell'
	*awe:n- > "a86nni"	'someone'

of. also: ant, breathe, bring, catfish, come, enough, exhaust, exist, fear, fish (1) & (2), five (2), greater yellowlegs, pike, sand, something, tell (2), try (1), upon, walk, weasel, woman.

KR shows some irregular reflexes of PA *e: -

> "a"	*pye:- > "ba-"	'come'
> "aH"	*aθye:n- > "asaθn-" (but SF /asa-/)	'reject'
> "aI"	*-xpikeskani > "-pigaigan"	'rib'
> "e"	*e:mehkwa:ni > "enk8aθn"	'spoon'

If we assume Rife's transcription to be correct, the "aH" in 'reject' may be due to assimilation to the following nasal consonant. The "aI" in

'rib' indicates this word has developed from a reshaped form *-ppikahikan via h-Deletion (discussed in Chapter IV).

PA *e	> SF /e/	*ameθkwa	> /-ameskw/	'beaver (2)'
		*pešiwa	> /peso/	'cat'
		*kešy-	> /kes-/	'fast'
		*-tempi	> /-tep/	'head'
		*kent-	> /ket-/	'immerse'
		*kelek-	> /kelek-/	'mix'
		*ni:θemwa	> /nilem/	'sibling-in-law (1)'
		*šeka:kwa	> /sekškw/	'skunk'
		*mela:-	> /melš-/	'smell (1)'
		*-a:htekw-	> /-attēkw/	'tree (1)'

cf. also: along in space or time (2), arm, ashes, back, bark (2), bird (2), dog (1) & (2), eye, forbid, forehead, grease, hot, knee, listen, maple, otter, pitch, pity (1), pout, pus, shoulder, speak (1), steal, uncover (1), wing, winter.

PA *e	> KR "e"	*penkwi-	> "pekk8"	'ashes'
		*kep-	> "kep-"	'close'
		*ki:šekatwi	> "kizegat"	'day (2)'
		*neqθem-	> "nosem"	'daughter-in-law'
		*ketam-	> "ketām-"	'eat (2)'
		*meθk-	> "mek-"	'find'
		*-ketekwa	> "-kedek8"	'knee'
		*a:kema	> "aŋghem"	'snowshoe'
		*nepyi	> "nebi"	'water (1)'
		*oθenkwi	> "-reg8i"	'wing'

cf. also: angry, arm, back, blaze, choke, cook, cradle board, dog (1) & (2), eye, five (2), forehead, freeze, grease, hand, hot, ice, kick, large, maple, moccasin, mother-in-law, pitch, pity (1) & (2), rock,

say (1), shoulder, sibling-in-law (1), six, smell (1), speak, take, testicles, thick, tree (1), wash.

In initial position PA *e went to SF /a/, KR "a" or "é":

*eškote:wi	> SF /əskweta/	'fire'
*ehkwa	> SF /əkkem-/ , KR "(a)'kem"	'louse'
*eleni-	> SF /alni/ , KR "aren-"	'ordinary'
*eθa:ŋko:me:wa	> SF /alʒkom-/ , KR "éraŋg8m-"	'relation'
*nemihsa	> KR "émesis"	'sister'
*eθ-	> SF /al-/	'thus'
*ešpenenki	> SF /əspen-/	'up above'
*eθkwa:wa	> SF /əškwa/	'woman'

The development from PA *wexpenya to SF /əppen/ 'tuber', suggests an intermediary proto-form *expenya.

There are several cases where PA *e has developed irregularly:

in /a/	*pepikw-a	> SF /papikw/ , KR "babik8"	'flea'
	*ket-	> KR "kad-"	'out'
	*keno:šye:qsiwa	> SF /kanosass/	'willow'
in KR "é"	*alaskéhikani	> KR "arakéhigan" (of. SF /lakkaikan/)	'hoe'
	*šeka:kwa	> "ségaŋk8"	'skunk'
in /i/	*-axkamekwe	> SF /-əkkamikw/ , KR "-akamig8"	'ground'
	*etamwa	> SF /itam/ , KR "idam-"	'say (2)'
	*wesai:wi	> SF /wisʒwi-/ , KR "8isaŋ8i-"	'yellow'

PA *e in the first syllable of a word and before a consonant cluster has three correspondences in Abenaki: ø, /a/, or /i/, with some Abenaki forms showing an alternation of these reflexes. Further discussion of Vowel Loss vs. Vowel Prominence follows in Chapter III.

PA *a:	> SF /ɔ/	*takwa:k-	> /takwɔk-/	'autumn'
		*a:now-a	> /-ɔnoa/	'bee'
		*a:mpat-	> /ɔpat-/	'cane'

*neni:ŷya:na > /ničŷn/	'child (1)'
*wa:koħŷa > /(w)ŷkwssess/	'fox'
*nā:pe:wa > /nŷpa/	'male (1)'
*apwa:na > /apŷn/	'roast'
*-a:ŷkw- > /-ŷkw/	'sibling-in-law (2)'
*-a:towe > /ŷto-/	'speak (2)'
*ŷa:pw- > /sŷp-/	'through'

of. also: ahead, bow, chief, child (2), egg, evening, ever-green (1), hole, jaw, light in weight, lobster, male (2), middle, mouse, move, nose, nut, porcupine, pout, prickly (1), relation, skunk, smell (1) & (2), south, stand, tell (1) & (2), throat, too much, untie, white, within, yellow.

> SF /a/	*pa:ŷk- > /pask-/	'burst'
	*mi:ka:- > /mikakka/	'fight'
	*kaya:ħkwa > /kaakkw/	'gull'
	*a:ħkw- > /akkw-/	'intense'
	*ana:xkya:ni > /anakk-/	'mat'
	*pa:ħpiwa > /pappo/	'play'
	*a:skikwa > /akkikw/	'seal'
	*-a:ħtekw- > /-attekw/	'tree (1)'
	*-a:ŷkw- > /-akkw-/	'tree (2)'
	*mexkenā:ħkwa > /mikkinaħkw/	'turtle'

Thus PA *a: is shortened to /a/ before a cluster. Further discussion of this rule follows in Chapter III.

PA *a: > KR "aħ"	*a:kema:xkwa > "aħgmaħ8"	'ash tree'
	*wa:ken- > "8aħg-" >	'bend (2)'
	*mya:lame:kwa > "maħram8g8"	'catfish'
	*awa:ŷis > "a8aħŷis"	'child (2)'
	*wela:kani > "8raħgan"	'dish'

*-xka:it-	> "-kaʃit"	'leg'
*ma:ɕyi-	> "maʃits-"	'move'
*paka:n-	> "pagafin"	'nut'
*nekotwa:ʃika	> "negɕdaʃis"	'six'
*ʃeka:kwa	> "sɛgafkɕ"	'skunk'

cf. also: across, autumn, bow, child (1), choke, egg, evening, fox, light in weight, look on, male (1) & (2), maple, middle, prickly (1), quarrel, relation, roast, sibling-in-law (2), smell (1) & (2), snow-shoe, speak (2), spoon, throat, tooth (2), trade, untie, white, yellow.

> KR "a"	*a:hʃam-	> "a'sam-"	'feed'
	*mi:ka:-	> "mi'ka'kɛ"	'fight'
	*kaya:hkwa	> "ka(1)akɕ"	'gull'
	*a:hkw-	> "akɕ"	'intense'
	*ana:xkya:ni	> "ana'kaʃin"	'mat'
	*a:skikwa	> "akikɕ"	'seal'
	*-a:htekw-	> "(a)'tekɕ"	'tree (1)'
	*-a:ɕkw-	> "-akɕ"	'tree (2)'
	*moxkena:hkwa	> "-kenakɕ"	'turtle'
	*ka:sir-	> "kass-"	'wash (2)'

cf. also: beaver (1).

There is an unusual correspondence of PA *a: to SF /o/ in

*pa:ʃiɕi	> /posici-/	'over'
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and to KR "ɛ" in

*pa:ʃk-	> "pɛsk-"	'burst'
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The latter suggests a proto-form *pe:ʃk-, which would fit SF /pask-/ as well.

PA *a	> SF /a/	*ameɕkwa	> /-ameskw/	'beaver (2)'
		*awanwi	> /awan/	'fog'
		*keɕahamawe:wa	> /kelahamaw-/	'forbid'

*akwaθkwa > /akaskw/	'groundhog'
*-askwaya > /-askw/	'leech'
*-xkansa-a > /-kkas-a/	'nail'
*aqlapya > /(a)hlap/	'net'
*kaHk- > /kakk-/	'prickly (2)'
*aθankweqsa > /alakwss/	'star'
*taθ- > /tal-/	'there (1)'

of. also: autumn, back, bark (1), bass, bear (1) & (2), bitter, bone, cane, child (2), deaf, dog (1) & (2), egg, elm, feed, first, fish (1) & (2), ghost, hang, hoe, look for, male (2), mat, nut, other, partridge, penis, properly, prostrate, raccoon, seed, sit, south, spring, thou, tongue, trout, within.

The case of PA *a > SF /ʒ/ in

*mya:lame:kwa > /mʒlʒmakw/ 'catfish' is the result of assimilation, cf. 'fish (2)' for examples of the regular *a > /a/ in this morpheme.

<u>PA *a</u> > KR "a"	*aθo:nsi > "ar8s"	'arrow'
	*maθi > "natsi-"	'bad'
	*mya:lame:kwa > "maθramé8"	'catfish'
	*wehtawak(ay)i > "-ta8ak8"	'ear'
	*paθi > "pats-"	'err (2)'
	*ontamihe:wa > "θdami-"	'hinder'
	*kwi:θa- > "k8ira-"	'look for'
	*paθ- > "bar-"	'miss'
	*apiwa > "ap-"	'sit'
	*ata:w- > "ataH8-"	'trade'

of. also: across, ask, autumn, bark (1), bear (1) & (2), beech, bitter, choke, cradle board, day (2), deaf, difficult, dish, dog (1), egg, elbow, elm, five (2), freeze, ground, gull, hoe, kick, male (2), nail,

nut, reject, rib, say (2), seed, someone, testicles, throat, water (2),
work.

> KR "á", "â" (orthographic variants of /a/)

*nexpeθkwani	> "-pesk8ân"	'back'
*ketam-	> "ketám-"	'eat (2)'
*neqtami	> "ntámi"	'first'
*-θkahtekwi	> "-skátég86"	'forehead'
*aqlapya	> "rhápe"	'net'
*waθani	> "8aráni"	'tail'

> KR "e"	*nakaθe:wa	> "nēga-"	'abandon'
	*mahkate:wi	> "mekaz6-"	'black'
	*tahk-	> "tek-"	'cold'
	*małkixkiwi	> "meski'k8"	'grass'
	*maxkesini	> "mekessen"	'moccasin'

This "e" results from Vowel Reduction, discussed in Chapter III.

There is one form in which it appears that PA *a corresponds to KR "6":

	*ako:θinwa	> "6'k8tsín-"	'hang'
PA *oi > SF /o/	*aθemo:hsa	> /alemoss/	'dog (1)'
	*no:θihsema	> /-ossess/	'grandchild'
	*-θo:kani	> /-lokan/	'hip'
	*-to:ni	> /-ton/	'mouth'
	*ko:θko:hka:wa	> /kokkokkhass/	'owl'
	*aθko:ka	> /(a)skok/	'snake'
	*keno:t-	> /kemot-/	'steal'
	*no:-	> /nono-/	'suckle'
	*a:teqlo:hke:-	> /θthlokka/	'tell (2)'
	*keno:θye:qsiwa	> /kanosass/	'willow'

of. also: alder, break, carry, cease, embark, fly, grandmother

(1) & (2), hang, hear, lick, moose, relation, soft, town, uncover (1),

widow, winter.

The SF /w/ in

*ke:ko:hi > /kakwi/ 'something'

is a late development which followed Sonorant Drop (see page 59).

PA *o: > KR "8" *aθo:nsi > "ar8s" 'arrow'

*po:θkw- > "p8sk8-" 'break'

*po:s- > "p8s-" 'embark'

*no:nt- > "n8d-" 'hear'

*no:skw- > "n8sk8-" 'lick'

*no:swa > "m8a" 'moose'

*ke:ko:hi > "k6g81" 'something'

*o:te:weni > "8d6ne" 'town'

*ʔi:ko:θkwe:wa > "sig8sk86" 'widow'

*pepo:mw- > "peb8n" 'winter'

cf. also: dog (1), father, fly, grandchild, grandmother, hang, mouth, snake, suckle, tell (2).

The "o" in KR "8doppi" < PA *weto:xpyi is an orthographical variant for /o/.

PA *o > SF /o/ *kenoʔye:wa > /kwenosa/ 'pike'

*keθo- > /kelo-/ 'speak (1)'

*-a:towe > /ʔto-/ 'speak (2)'

*-ohθe:- > /-ossa/ 'walk'

*oθenkwi > /-olekwi/ 'wing'

*aθoxky- > /alokk-/ 'work'

cf. also: n8skan6m 'my bone' (< PA *ne + oθkani)

n8ʃmi sipkekwaʔ 'I sleep too late' (< PA *ne +

osa:mi)

> SF /we/ *mi:kona > /mikwen/ 'feather'

*eθkote:wi > /(a)skweta/ 'fire'

*nye:wokoni	> /iaokwen-/	'four (2)'
*nekotwi	> /nekwet-/	'one'
*nekotwa:šika	> /nekwetšs/	'six'
*konta:kani	> /-kkwetškan/	'throat'
*osa:mi	> /wesšmi/	'too much'

cf. also: *oškani > /wskan/ 'bone', where schwa has later been deleted by a general rule to be discussed in Chapter III.

Thus PA *o went to SF /we/ in initial position and when preceded by a velar consonant, and went to SF /o/ elsewhere. For /kos-/ 'move camp' a proto-form with *o: would provide a better fit.

PA initial *we developed in the same way as PA *o.

> SF /o/ *wens-, *went- > /-os-/ , /-ot-/ 'boil'

cf. also: noskikamíkw 'my new house' (< PA *ne + weški-)

nótenš 'I take him' (< PA *ne + wenten-)

> SF /we/ in initial position.

*weto:xpyi	> /wetoppi/	'alder'
*wenten-	> /weten-/	'take'
*weša:kw-	> /welškw-/	'evening'

cf. also: *weški- > /wski-/ 'new', where schwa has later been deleted.

This parallel development of PA *o and PA initial *we, together with the complementary distribution of their reflexes in SF, suggests that they could be treated as one phoneme.

PA *o > SF /e/ in

*wiskopyi	> /wikepi/	'basswood'
*-oškomehsa	> /-okkemess/	'grandmother (1)'
*noškoma	> /nokkem/	'grandmother (2)'
*wetehkomiwa	> /{(a)kkem-/	'louse'
*kotak-	> /ketak/	'other'

This could be explained by the development *o > *we > /e/, except that the deletion of /w/ after /k/ is usually blocked (cf. Chapter III, p. 57). Alternatively, the reflexes of 'grandmother (1) & (2)' and 'louse' could be explained by assuming that the base (in each case) is restructured as obstruent-final, and takes the regular PA suffix *-em marking a possessed theme.⁴

PA *o	> KR "8"	*o8askw-	> "8raŋg8-"	'evening'
		*wa:kohša	> "k8aŋk8ses"	'fox'
		*-o:ŋkomehsa	> "-8'k8mes"	'grandmother (1)'
		*ontamihe:wa	> "8dami-"	'hinder'
		*kenoŋye:wa	> "k8n8s6"	'pike'
		*nekotwa:šika	> "nəg8daŋs"	'six'
		*ki:šokwi	> "kiz8k8"	'day (1)'
		*-konta:kanl	> "-k8taŋgan"	'throat'
		*kočl-	> "k8tsi-"	'try (2)'
		*-oh8e:-	> "-8ss6"	'walk'

of. also: grandmother (2), and the orthographic variants:

> KR "o", "8", "8"		
*eškote:wi	> "sk8ta(i)"	'fire'
*ke8o-	> "ker8-"	'speak (1)'
*-a:towe	> "-aŋd8-"	'speak (2)'
*-8eqšiwaya	> "8res8a"	'testicles'
*a8oxky-	> "arokk-"	'work'

As Rŋle did not distinguish /w/ from /o/, writing "8" for both, we cannot determine whether Kennebec River Abenaki had the alternation /we/ ~ /o/, unless the deletion of /w/ brought about the following reflexes where PA *o corresponds to KR "e".

*wi:kopyl	> "8ighebi-"	'basswood'
*wetehkomiwa	> "(a)'kem"	'louse'

*kotak- > *ketak"

'other'

Footnotes

1. This alternation between fortis and lenis consonants in dependent noun stems may go back to Proto-Algonquian. Glyne Piggott informs me that in Ojibwa the dependent noun for 'leg' may be found with both fortis -kk and lenis -k, the latter occurring when the noun is incorporated. Compare the SF Abenaki nkkst 'my leg' with wposkwik³dáal³ 'he breaks the other's leg'. This variation may also account for the fortis -kk reflex of PA *k in 'throat'.
2. The lenis reflexes of PA *xp in 'arm' and 'back' are further evidence of the alternation discussed in fn. 1.
3. The development of PA *nθ to SF /ss/ may not be a context-free change. In the compound /massipkw/ 'flint', the /-i-/ could have had a palatalizing effect on the preceding cluster. Unfortunately this is the only occurrence of SF /mass-/ that I have found, and is apparently the only example containing a reflex of PA *nθ.
4. That is, PA *o:hkw+em 'grandmother', *ehkw+em 'louse' are changed, to *o:hk+em and *ehk+em through the loss of the morpheme-final /w/.

Chapter III - Diachronic Phonological Rules

The feature notation used in this chapter for the Proto-Algonquian vowel system is as follows:

	<u>*i:</u>	<u>*i</u>	<u>*e:</u>	<u>*e</u>	<u>*a:</u>	<u>*a</u>	<u>*o:</u>	<u>*o</u>
syllabic	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
high	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+
back	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
long	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-

i. Nasal Cluster Simplification:

$$[+nas] \rightarrow \emptyset / \text{---} [-son]$$

A nasal consonant has been deleted from Proto-Algonquian nasal-initial clusters in both SF and KR. Examples of the simplification of PA *mp, *nt, *nk, *nč, *nš, and *ns can be found in Chapter II under the consonant cluster correspondences.

The development of PA *nθ to SF /ss/, and PA *nl to SF /hl/, KR *'r" must have preceded nasal cluster simplification. Also, since PA *θ-final and *l-final clusters did not produce parallel reflexes, the developments in these clusters must have preceded the merger of *θ and *l (see page 19).

ii. Vowel Abbreviation before Obstruent Clusters:

In the development from Proto-Algonquian to Abenaki, non-high vowels have been shortened or deleted when followed by a consonant cluster. This process is apparent in three related rules.

1. Vowel Shortening -

$$\begin{bmatrix} +syll \\ -high \\ +back \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow [-long] / \text{---} [-son] [-son]$$

PA *a: was shortened to *a wherever it preceded an obstruent cluster.

This change preceded PA *a: > SF /ɜ/, KR "aŋ".¹

in SF:	*pa:ɬk- > /pask-/	'burst'
	*a:ɬsəm- > /assam-/	'feed'
	*mi:ka:- > /mikakka/	'fight'
	*kaya:ɬkwa > /kaakkw/	'gull'
	*ana:ɬkya:ni > /anakk-/	'mat'
	*pa:ɬpiwa > /pappo/	'play'
	*a:skikwa > /akkikw/	'seal'
	*-a:ɬtekw- > /-attkw/	'tree (1)'
	*-a:ɬkw- > /-akkw/	'tree (2)'
	*mexkena:ɬkwa > /mikkinakkw/	'turtle'

cf. also: beaver (1), dry (2), intense, shadow, uncover (2).

in KR:	*a:kema:ɬkwa > "aŋgmak8"	'ash tree'
	*pa:ɬs- > "pass-"	'dry (3)'
	*a:ɬsəm- > "a'sam-"	'feed'
	*mi:ka:- > "mi'ka'k6"	'fight'
	*kaya:ɬkwa > "ka(1)ak8"	'gull'
	*a:ɬkw- > "ak8"	'intense'
	*ana:ɬkya:ni > "ana'kaŋn"	'mat'
	*a:skikwa > "akik8"	'seal'
	*-a:ɬtekw- > "a'tek8"	'tree (1)'
	*mexkena:ɬkwa > "-kenak8"	'turtle'

The occurrence of SF /ɜ/ and KR "aŋ" in the following forms suggests that Vowel Shortening was restricted to obstruent clusters, as the rule is written here, or alternatively that the loss of nasals in nasal + obstruent clusters preceded Vowel Shortening.

*a:mpat- > SF /ɜpat-/	'cane'
*-a:ɬtakw- > SF /-ɜtakw/, KR "-aŋdak8"	'evergreen (1)'

*la:nk- > SF /n3n3k-/, KR "nañnañk" 'light in weight'

*eθa:nko:me:wa > SF /a13kom-/, KR "6rañg8m-" 'relation'

*-a:nkw- > SF /-3kw/, KR "-añg8" 'sibling-in-law (2)'

There is no further evidence bearing on either of these possibilities.

However, Vowel Shortening must still have been in operation after PA *nθ
> SF /ss/, as we have a shortened vowel reflex in

*ma:nθehsi > SF /mass-/ 'flint'

The shortening of PA *a: in the following forms was probably triggered by the development of clusters at some intermediary stage between Proto-Algonquian and Abenaki.

*ka:si:- > SF /kassi-/, KR "kass-" 'wash (2)'

*a:peθkwī > SF /apskw/, but cf. KR "-apask8" 'rock'

However, there are two forms for which the development of a short /a/ from PA *a: cannot be explained in this way.

*a:kw- > SF /akw-/ 'behind'

*ša:nkwe:hšiwa > SF /səkwəssis/, KR "sag8əss8" 'weasel'

And one which exhibits a nasalized vowel in spite of a following cluster:

*-tašhpixkani > SF /-tšppikkan/ 'jaw'

2. Initial Syllable Reduction -

a) Vowel Loss (SF only):

$$\begin{bmatrix} +\text{syll} \\ -\text{high} \\ -\text{long} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \emptyset / \# \begin{bmatrix} -\text{syll} \end{bmatrix} \text{ — } \begin{bmatrix} -\text{son} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\text{son} \end{bmatrix}$$

In the development of St. Francis Abenaki, PA [√]a or *e in an initial syllable was deleted before an obstruent cluster.

*pekwale:wi > /pskwela/ 'blaze'

*paθkwe:šikani > /pkkwasikan/ 'bread'

*tahk- > /tkk-/ 'cold'

*neqθem- > /nssem/ 'daughter-in-law'

*neqšwa:šika > /nss3sek/ 'eight'

*maškiškiwi	> /mskikko/	'grass'
*meqθ-	> /mss-/	'large'
*weški-	> /wski-/	'new'
*waθkiči	> /wskici-/	'on top'
*keXp-	> /kpp-/	'thick'

of. also: alder, big, ice, liver, red.

b) In the development of Kennebec River Abenaki, a related rule of vowel reduction occurred in the same environment.

Vowel Reduction (KR only):

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} +\text{syll} \\ -\text{high} \\ -\text{long} \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} -\text{back} \\ -\text{tense} \end{array} \right] / \# \left[-\text{syll} \right] _ \left[-\text{son} \right] \left[-\text{son} \right]$$

PA *a in the first syllable of a word was reduced to KR "e" where it preceded an obstruent cluster.

*tahk-	> "tek-"	'cold'
*mahkate:wi	> "mekazé-"	'black'
*maxkesini	> "mekessen"	'moccasin'
*maškiškiwi	> "meski'k8"	'grass'

c) Cases of Vowel Prominence:

Some Abenaki forms alternate between reduced and full vowels in initial syllable position before a fortis consonant or obstruent cluster. In the full forms the prominent vowel became /a/ or /i/.

PA	Initial Syllable Reduction	Vowel Prominence
*pešk-	> SF /pkk-/ , KR "peg-".	> SF /pikk-/ , KR "pik-" 'bend (1)'
*mahkate:wi	> SF /mkkasa-/ , KR "mekazé-".	> KR "mikazé-" 'black'
*neqtami	> SF /nttam/ , KR "ntámi".	> SF /nattam-/ ~ /nittam-/ , ... KR "nitam-" 'first'
*neql-	> SF /nhl-/ , KR "n'r-".	> SF /nihl-/ , KR "ni'r-" 'kill'
*kexkinaw-	> SF /kkin-/ , KR "kin-".	> SF /kikkín-/ , KR "kikin-" 'look at'
*maxkesini	> SF /mkkesen/ , KR "mekessen".	> SF /makesen/ 'moccasin'

PA	Initial Syllable Reduction	Vowel Prominence
*neqōwi	> SF /nss-/ , KR "nts-".	> SF /nass/ , KR "nass" 'three'

Only the full-vowel reflex is found for:

*peqt-	> SF /pitt-/	'err (1)'
*maxkwehsehsa	> SF /makkwessess/ , KR "ma'k8ses"	'fawn'
*mexkenahkwa	> SF /mikkinakkw/ , KR "amikenak8"	'turtle'

Vowel Prominence may also explain the following:

*pešehkiwa	> SF /pesikko/	'buffalo'
*teperk-	> SF /tepak-/, KR "tebi'k-"	'night'

3. Initial Vowel Deletion -

PA *a was lost in word-initial position when it preceded an obstruent cluster. This rule is still operative in Abenaki, since initial /a/ surfaces in possessed forms. Further discussion follows in Chapter IV - Synchronic Rules.

iii. Final Syllable Truncation:

A characteristic change from Proto-Algonquian to Abenaki is the loss of word-final syllables. It is considered here as the function of two rules because the deletion of final glides is more highly constrained than the deletion of final vowels, and because the two processes are ordered differently with respect to the coalescence of final *iw (see below).

1. Final Vowel Deletion - $V \rightarrow \emptyset / _\#$

A word-final Proto-Algonquian vowel has been deleted in the development of Abenaki.

*-xpetoni	> SF /-ppedin/ , KR "pedin"	'arm'
*awe:hsehša	> SF /awassoss/ , KR "a8šss8s"	'bear (1)'
*ašemo:hša	> SF /alemoss/ , KR "arem8s"	'dog (1)'
*wi:kiwa:mi	> SF /wikewšm/ , KR "8igšam"	'dwell (2)'
*neqšwa:šika	> SF /nssšsek/ , KR "ntsahšsek"	'eight'

*-templ > SF /-tep/, KR "tep"	'head'
*wi:yawehsi > SF /wloss/, KR "8ios"	'meat'
*aθko:ka > SF /(a)skok/, KR "sk8k"	'snake'
*a:kema > SF /θkem/, KR "aθhem"	'snowshoe'
*e:mehkwa:ni > SF /amkkwθn/, KR "emk8aθn"	'spoon'

cf. also: ahead, arrow, back, bone, bread, chestnut, child

(1), cradle board, dish, egg, elbow, father-in-law, fawn, feather, fish

(1), grandfather, grandmother (1) & (2), hip, hoe, hook, jaw, liver,

moccasin, mouth, pouch, raccoon, roast, shoulder, star, there (2), throat.

2. Final Glide Deletion -

$$[\alpha \text{ back}] \xrightarrow{G} \emptyset / X \text{ ___ } \#$$

Condition: Where if X is $\begin{bmatrix} -\text{cor} \\ +\text{cons} \end{bmatrix}$, it is also $[\alpha \text{ ant}]$.

A final glide was deleted after a vowel, consonant, or glide, with the exception that a final *w remained after the velar consonants /k/ or /kk/, and a final *y remained after the labial consonants /p/, /pp/, or /m/.

In all cases Final Vowel Deletion provides the necessary environment for this rule, as Proto-Algonquian had no word-final glides. Note that Final Vowel Deletion does not reapply after Final Glide Deletion.

*tema:kwewa > SF /temakkwa/, KR "tema'k86"	'beaver (1)'
*wi:skwayi > SF /-eskwa/, KR "8sk86"	'bladder' 2
*sa:kina:wa > SF /sθkemθ/	'chief'
*wa:panwi > SF /(w)θpan/, KR "-aθban"	'dawn'
*ki:θekatwi > SF /kisekat/, KR "kizegat"	'day (2)'
*nye:wwi > SF /iaw/, KR "i68"	'four (1)'
*mo:swa > SF /mos/, KR "m8s"	'moose'
*ni:θemwa > SF /nilew/, KR "nirem"	'sibling-in-law (1)'
*aqsenya > SF /(a)ssen/	'stone'
*ki:θeqθwa > SF /kizoss/, KR "kiz8s"	'sun'

cf. also: bass, blaze, breathe, dog (2), fire, five (1), foam, fog, footwrap, freeze, hang, lobster, male (1) & (2), marry, pike, portage, rattlesnake, spring, testicles, tuber, winter, woman, woodpecker, work, you.

In the following forms, final /w/ has been kept after /k/ or /kk/.

*walake:θkwa	> SF /walakaskw/, KR "8araghésk8"	'bark (1)'
*ki:šekwi	> SF /kisokw/, KR "kiz8k8"	'day (1)'
*-ški:nšekwi	> SF /-ssisekw/, KR "(t)sisek8"	'eye'
*-ame:kwa	> SF /(a)makw/, KR "(a)még8"	'fish (2)'
*-axkamekwe	> SF /-(a)kkamikw/, KR "-akamig8"	'ground'
*kaya:Hkwa	> SF /kaakkw/ KR "ka(1)ak8"	'gull'
*-a:peθkwi	> SF /-apekw/, KR "-apesk8"	'rock'
*a:skikwa	> SF /akkikw/, KR "akik8"	'seal'
*šeka:kwa	> SF /sekškw/, KR "ségašik8"	'skunk'
*mexkena:hkwa	> SF /mikkinakkw/, KR "-kenak8"	'turtle'

cf. also: ash tree, bear (2), beaver (2), five (2), kettle, knee, otter, rodent, trout.

The remaining final *y's have changed to /i/, the regular reflex of this proto-segment.

*weto:xpyi	> SF /wetoppi/, KR "8doppi"	'alder'
*wiskopyi	> SF /wikepi/, KR "8ighebi-"	'basswood'
*ahta:pya	> SF /(a)ttšpi/, KR "(a)tašbi"	'bow'
*ani:pya	> SF /anipi/, KR "anibi"	'elm'
*mexkwanya	> SF /pkkwami/, but cf. KR "pek8am"	'ice'

There is one form in SF Abenaki where PA *y was lost after a labial consonant:

*aqlapya	> SF /(a)hlap/ (but cf. KR "rhápe")	'net'
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Final Syllable Truncation was blocked from operating on a Proto-Algonquian word less than three syllables in length:

*penkwɪ > SF /pekwi/, KR "pekk8"	'ashes'
*ki:ʒi > SF /kisi/, KR "kisi-"	'completed'
*axkyi > SF /(a)kki/, KR "'kki"	'earth (1)'
*ʒenta > SF /seti/, KR "sedi"	'evergreen (2)'. ³
*pemi > SF /pemi/, KR "pemi"	'grease'
*ni:la > SF /nia/	'I'
*meli > SF /meli/, KR "meri"	'pus'
*nesi > KR "nesi"	'say (1)'
*kila > SF /kia/	'thou'
*nepyi > SF /nepi/, KR "nebi"	'water (1)'

There are further exceptions in -iʒ.

*ʒi:paya > SF /cipai/	'ghost'
*-ʒenčyi > SF /-loi/, KR "-retsɪ"	'hand'
*ke:ko:hi > SF /kakwi/, KR "kəg8ɪ"	'something'
*osita:pi: > SF /-ʒpi/, KR "-aHbi"	'string'
*waʒani > KR "8arani"	'tail'
*osa:mi > SF /wesʒmi/	'too much'
*-eminšyla > SF /-misi/, KR "-misi"	'tree (3)'
*oʒenkwi > SF /-olekwi/, KR "-reg8ɪ"	'wing'

iv. Vowel Rounding:

Rounding has occurred in Abenaki as a result of Coalescence and Assimilation.

1. Coalescences - The most common coalescence was

$$\begin{array}{c} [+syll] \\ [+high] \\ [-back] \\ [-long] \end{array} \begin{array}{c} [-syll] \\ [+round] \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} [+syll] \\ 2 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 3 \end{array}$$

The sequence *-iwʒ went to /o/. This rule intervened between Final Vowel Deletion and Final Glide Deletion.

*pešehkiwa > SF /pesikko/	'buffalo'
*pešiwa > SF /peso/, KR "pes8"	'cat'
*maškiškiwi > SF /mašikko/, KR "meski'k8"	'grass'
*wa:piwa > SF /-špo/	'look on'
*paxpaxkiwa > SF /pakkesso/	'partridge'
*pekiw- > SF /peko/, KR "pek8"	'pitch'
*pašhiwa > SF /pappo/	'play'
*wathsehsiwa > SF /wʒsesso/, KR "8ašses8"	'pout'
*apiwa > SF /apo/, KR "ap8"	'sit'
*ša:inkwe:hšiwa > SF /sakwassis/, KR "sag8éss8"	'weasel'

cf. also: greater yellowlegs.

In the correspondence

*keno:šye:qsiwa > SF /kanosass/	'willow'
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it appears that Final Vowel Deletion has operated a second time to delete the final /o/.

/o/ also results from a coalescence of

*awe -	*wi:yawehsi > SF /wioss/, KR "8ios"	'meat'
	*ni:lawena:n > SF /niona/, KR "ni8na"	'we (1)'
	*ki:lawena:n > SF /kiona/	'we (2)' ⁴
*owi -	*keHši-pisowini > SF /-pison/, KR "-bis8n"	'belt'
*ow -	*a:mow-a > SF /-šmos/	'bee'
*wo -	*nye:wokonl > SF /iaokwen-/	'four (2)'
	*ni:pawiwa (> *nipawo) > SF /nipao/	'marry'

2. Rounding Assimilation -

In a few instances a vowel in Abenaki has undergone assimilation across a consonant under the influence of a following round back glide or vowel. This assimilation was realized either as an epenthetic back glide or the round vowel /o/.

*nelwi- > *mwelwi > SF /wel1-/, KR "8ri-"	'good'
---	--------

*-nehŋo:mehsa	> KR "-m8s8mes"	'grandfather'
*axkehkwā	> SF /(a)kkokkw/, KR "k8k8"	'kettle'
*pi:qsw-	> SF /piwss-/, KR "pi8s-"	'little'
*kew-	> SF /kwen-/, KR "k8n-"	'long'
*kenoŋye:wa	> SF /kwenosa/, KR "k8n8s6"	'pike'
*kakwe:ŋi	> SF /kwakwaci/, KR "k8ak86tsi-"	'try (1)'

In SF /tepokkw/, KR "teb8k8-", rounding assimilation has been triggered by an unoriginal final /w/. These alternate with the non-rounded forms SF /tepakkw-/, KR "tebi'k-" 'night'.

A similar rounding process presently operating in St. Francis Abenaki is discussed in Chapter IV.

v. Post-Consonantal Glide Deletion:

G → Ø / C _

Condition: Where if G is [+back], C is not [-ant] [-cor].

A post-consonantal glide was dropped, with the exception that /w/ remained after a velar consonant.⁵ Thus *w has been lost in

*neqŋwa:ŋika	> SF /nss3sek/, KR "ntsaŋsek"	'eight'
*pi:ntwike:wa	> SF /pitika/, KR "pitigh6"	'enter'
*melwi-	> SF /weli-/, KR "8ri-"	'good'
*pi:qsw-	> SF /piwss-/, KR "pi8s-"	'little'
*kew-	> SF /kwen-/, KR "k8n-"	'long'
*apwa:na	> SF /ap3n/, KR "abaŋn"	'roast'
*nekotwa:ŋika	> SF /nekwet3s/, KR "neg8daŋs"	'six'
*ŋa:wanw-	> SF /s3wan-/	'south'
*neq8wi	> SF /nss-/, KR "nts-"	'three'
*pepo:mw-	> SF /pepon/, KR "peb8n"	'winter'

cf. also: through.

In the following, /w/ is retained after a velar consonant:

*kakwe:ŋi-	> SF /kwakwaci-/, KR "k8ak86tsi-"	'ask'
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- *takwa:k- > SF /takwɔk-/ , KR "tag8afig-" 'autumn'
 *peskwale:wi > SF /pskwela/ , KR "pesk8r6" 'blaze'
 *po:θkw- > SF /poskw-/ , KR "p8sk8-" 'break'
 *pe:nkw- > SF /pakw-/ 'dry (1)'
 *maxkwehsehsa > SF /makkwsehs/ , KR "ma'k8ses" 'fawn'
 *kwi:θa- > SF /kwila-/ , KR "k8ira-" 'look for'
 *e:mehkwa:ni > SF /amkkwɔn/ , KR "emk8aŋn" 'spoon'
 *aθankweqsa- > SF /alakwss/ 'star'
 *-a:xkw- > SF /-akkw-/ , KR "-ak8-" 'tree (2)'

cf. also: bread, elbow, evening, flute, forehead, gull, ice, intense, lick, liver, mother-in-law, red (1) & (2), try, weasel, wing, woman.

There is one exception to this in that /w/ was lost after /k/ in

- *akwaθkwa > SF /akaskw/ 'groundhog'

PA *y has been deleted by Post-Consonantal Glide Deletion in:

- *pye:ta:wa > SF /pat-/ , KR "péd-" 'bring'
 *mya:lame:kwa > SF /mɔlɔmakw/ , KR "ma'kram6g8" 'catfish'
 *neni:θya:na > SF /nicɔn/ , KR "nitzaŋn" 'child (1)'
 *kakya:pehteswa > SF /kakapsa/ , KR "gagh6'ps6" 'deaf'
 *axky1 > SF /(a)kki/ , KR "'kki" 'earth (1)'
 *keŋy- > SF /kes-/ , KR "kes-" 'fast'
 *o:θye:wa > SF /ocawass/ , KR "p8ts686" 'fly'
 *kya:ta:wa > SF /kɔt-/ , KR "kaŋd-" 'hide'
 *aŋye:n- > SF /asa-/ , KR "asaŋn-" 'reject'
 *aθoxky- > SF /alokk-/ , KR "arokk-" 'work'

cf. also: come, council, five (1), hot, like, mat, move, pike, smell (2), water, willow.

The final *y's remaining after Final Glide Deletion must have already changed to /i/ to be exempt from this rule.

vi. Sonorant Drop:

[+son] → ∅ / V ____ V

A few Abenaki cognates have lost a Proto-Algonquian sonorant (*y, *h, *n, or *l) intervocalically.

*sa _n ak- > SF /saak-/	KR "saag-"	'difficult'
*kaya:hkwa > SF /kaakkw/	KR "ka(1)ak8"	'gull'
*kwayaθkwī > SF /kwaskw-/		'properly' ⁶
*a _y e:n- > SF /asa-/	but cf. KR "asañn-"	'reject'
*ke:ko:hi > SF /kakwi/	KR "kég81"	'something'
*ki:lā > SF /kia/		'thou'
*ni:lawa:n- > SF /niona/	KR "ni8na"	'we (1)'
*ki:lawa:n- > SF /kiona/		'we (2)'
*ki:lwa:wa > SF /kiow3/		'you'

An initial sonorant has been lost, idiosyncratically, in

*nye:wwi > SF /iaw/	KR "i68"	'four (1)'
*melwi- (> *mwelwi) > SF /weli-/	KR "8ri-"	'good'

Since 'four (1)' and 'good' have reflexes of initial glides, the sonorants must have been dropped before Post-Consonantal Glide Deletion took effect.

vii. The Ordering of the Rules:

1. Developments in *θ-final and *l-final clusters
2. Merger of PA *θ and *l as SF /l/, KR "r"
3. Nasal Cluster Simplification
4. Vowel Shortening
5. PA *a: > 3
6. Final Vowel Deletion
7. Coalescence of iw†
8. Final Glide Deletion

9. Final PA *y > i
10. Sonorant Drop
11. Rounding Assimilation
12. Post-Consonantal Glide Deletion

It appears that rule 1 occurred before 2 and 3.

3 precedes 4, given the more general form of rule 4. The more specific rule would not be crucially ordered with respect to 3.

4 precedes 5.

7 occurs after 6 and before 8.

12 follows 9, 10, and 11.

It is possible that this ordering mirrors the chronological sequence of the rules.

Footnotes

1. Loan-words containing /3/ for the long vowel /a:/ suggest that nasalization is a recent change. In Laurent (1884) we find borrowings from French such as potôlia 'bottle' (p. 28), Tomô 'Thomas' (p. 55), and from English, pôngoksak 'pancakes' (p. 30), and iglisônki 'England' (p. 53). New occurrences of long /a/ resulting from glide and consonant deletions, eg. kepaá 'close him, it (imp. sg.)', sáakát 'it is difficult', indicate that this rule is no longer operative.
2. The KR form suggests a reshaped ending.
3. Siebert (1967b) gives Penobscot səti, and claims the ending has been reshaped by analogy to 'elm' and 'alder'.

4. It is interesting to note that the independent indicative transitive animate inverse forms in SF /-3kw/ must have changed from PA *-aw + ekw to *-a:kw before the coalescence of *awe to /o/ took place.

5. Since /w/ was retained after /k/ in this rule and in Final Glide Deletion, and furthermore developed from *o in the same environment, we could set up /k^w/ as a unit phoneme in Abenaki. Siebert (1967b) suggests the same for Penobscot.

6. Vowel Shortening must still have been in operation after the loss of *y in this form.

Chapter IV - Synchronic Phonological Rules

In this chapter I will briefly sketch some of the synchronic phonological rules of present-day St. Francis Abenaki. These processes further obscure the correspondences outlined in Chapter II, and are thus of the utmost importance in understanding the relationship of St. Francis Abenaki to Proto-Algonquian.

1. Effects of the Fortis Consonant:

1. Initial Vowel Deletion -

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} +\text{syll} \\ +\text{back} \\ +\text{low} \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \emptyset / \# \left\{ \begin{array}{l} [+ \text{fortis}] \\ \text{C C} \end{array} \right\}$$

An initial /a/ is deleted before a fortis consonant or consonant cluster.

Thus we have the following alternations:

skwassém 'bitch'	ntáskwassém 'my bitch'
ttšpí 'bow'	ntáttšpím 'my bow'
skwetá 'fire'	ntáskwetám 'my fire'
ppén 'groundnut'	ntáppenimák 'my testicles'
spemkkí 'heaven'	ntáspemkkím 'my heaven'
kkókkw 'kettle'	ntákkokkwém 'my kettle'
kkí 'land'	ntakkí 'my land'
kkemš 'louse'	ntákkemšm 'my louse'
hláp 'net'	ntáhlápém 'my net'
ssén 'stone'	ntássením 'my stone'
skóks 'worm'	ntáskoksém 'my penis'

For some speakers the possessed forms do not have stem-initial /a/:

nakwassém 'my bitch'
nttšpím 'my bow'
nskwetám 'my fire'

nppením 'my groundnut'

nkkokkwém 'my kettle'

nhlapém 'my net'

nseném 'my stone'

This indicates that the underlying forms of these words have been restructured as consonant-initial. This restructuring may explain why initial Proto-Algonquian *a has been lost in the following SF cognates:

*ahsa:keiwa 'lobster' > SF s3ká 'lobster', ns3kám 'my lobster'

*aqsená:minšya 'maple' > SF ssen3mosí 'maple', nssen3mosím 'my maple'

It may be the case that such restructuring has occurred in all cases, the medial /a/ in possessed forms resulting from epenthesis before a fortis consonant or consonant cluster. In support of this is

ppíkwa3kán 'flute' ntappíkwa3kán 'my flute'

with /a/ appearing before a non-original fortis consonant. (cf. PA *pepikwani, and Consonant Fortification, below).

2. Phonetic Realization of the Fortis Consonant -

Fortis obstruents are further distinguished from lenis obstruents by the effects of two lower-level phonetic rules:

a) Preaspiration -

[+fortis] → [+preaspirated] (opt)

A fortis consonant is often preaspirated.

b) Voicing -

[-fortis] → [+voice] / [+son] — [+son]

A lenis consonant becomes voiced between two sonorant segments.

Thus we have the following surface phonetic realizations:

/ná3kwéss/ → [ná3gwéa] 'my male cousin'

/ná3kwássis/ → [ná3kwásis] 'my female cousin (f.s.)'¹

/pappó/ → [pa^hpó] 'he plays', /npappí/ → [nba^hpí] 'I play'

/pittá/ → [pi ^h tá]	'foam'
/tkká/ → [t ^h ká]	'it is cold'
/wt ^h ppikkán/ → [wd ^h pi ^h kán]	'his chin'
/nekwečíkamíkweśó/ → [nəgwəjígámígweśó]	'a family'
/nekwétkamíkweśó/ → [nəgwétkámígweśó]	'one tribe'

11. The Stress Rule and Its Effects:

1. Alternating Stress Rule -

$$V \rightarrow [+stress] / _ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} C_o \neq V \\ (C_o \text{ } e)^1 C_o [-stress] \end{array} \right\} R \rightarrow L$$

Basically, stress placement in St. Francis Abenaki is determined by an alternating stress rule which operates from the end of the word. Stress skips over a non-final schwa and continues alternating from the syllable to the left even if that is also a schwa. However, the personal prefixes ne-, ke-, we- do not carry stress, in which case stress shift will not occur on the syllable to the right. Note the stress patterns in the following:

- śwasón 'a piece of firewood', śwásónál 'firewood (pl.)'
 ntákkwamátamén ntép 'I have a headache', akkwámalsówókan
 'sickness'
 mekikká 'he barks', nemékilékw 'he barks at me'
 páskihlá 'he, it bursts open', nepáskenenémén 'I burst it',
 nepáskhám 'I shoot'
 síkwán 'spring', niélisíkwaná 'last spring'
 nepatón 'I bring it', nepásowó 'I bring him'
 nepátekwełóí 'my fist', nemésenenémén 'I receive it'
 wtákitamén 'he counts it', wtákimó 'he counts him, them (an.)'
 kesossá 'he walks quickly', kesómahlá 'he runs fast', kesólómsén
 'wind'

ketem³kippó 'he eats poorly', kétém³kitepihlá 'he is ruined',
 nekétém³kita³m³ 'I pity him'

A sequence of two vowels may count as one mora in the stress rule:²

mskíkkoisál 'lawn' (cf. mskikkó 'grass')

skwetáipekwí 'ashes'

kísikoák 'they (an.) are ripe' (cf. kísikó 'he is ripe')

cípái 'ghost', cípaiák 'ghosts'

náttamiá 'first'

wkeláamaw³ 'he forbids him'

kikím³toá 'he whispers'

npessónpaatón 'I fill it'

kesepáalesó 'he washes himself' (cf. nekésepáalesí 'I wash myself')

táliotá 'it boils'

2. Syncope -

+syll -high -back -stress	→ ∅ (opt)
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An unstressed schwa can be deleted, especially in rapid speech.

mácikísekát ~ mácikískát 'it is bad weather'

kísekól ~, kískól 'days'

tépsetám 'he listens', tepéstawí 'listen to me'

níl³tep³n ~ níl³tp³n 'my brain'

nek³tetón ~ nek³ttón 'I hide it'

nótenemén ~ nótnemén 'I take it'

npósióiketaín ~ npósióiktaín 'I jump over it'

nát³kwéss 'my male cousin', nat³kwesseskwá < /nat³kwesseskwa/
 'my female cousin'

s³kem³ ~ s³km³ 'chief'

álemóss ~ álmóss 'dog'

The following three rules are triggered by Syncope.

3. Nasal Devoicing -

$$\begin{bmatrix} +\text{cons} \\ +\text{nas} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow [-\text{voice}] / __ [-\text{voice}]$$

A nasal consonant is devoiced through assimilation to a following voiceless consonant.

/nppedín/	→ [npədín]	'my arm'
/sáakímskʒsó/	→ [sáagímskʒsó]	'it is difficult to find'
/nasʒsék/	→ [nʒsék]	'eight'
/mskikkó/	→ [mskikó]	'grass'
/ssenʒmkkól/	→ [senʒmkkól]	'gravel'
/spemkkí/	→ [spemkí]	'heaven'
/msekíl/	→ [msegíl]	'he is large'
/nkkʒt/	→ [nkʒt]	'my leg'
/mkkésenál/	→ [mkkésenál]	'moccasins'

Perhaps this is the process behind SF /p/ from PA *m in the following:

*mekwanya > SF /pkkwami/ (cf. KR "pek8") 'ice'

*meqθ + anikwa > SF /psanikw/ (cf. KR "mesánik8") 'black squirrel'

4. Nasal Assimilation -

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\text{cor} \\ +\text{ant} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow [+nas] / __ \begin{bmatrix} -\text{cor} \\ +\text{ant} \\ +\text{nas} \end{bmatrix}$$

A /p/ goes to /m/ in assimilation to a following /m/, as in /pemossá/

'he walks' which is often realized as [mmo^hsá], also -

/nepemossá/	→ [nemmo ^h sá]	'I walk'
/pemʒosówinnd/	→ [mmʒosówinnd]	'person'
/wísʒwípemí/	→ [wízʒwimmí]	'butter'

5. Consonant Fortification -

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\text{son} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -\text{son} \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} +\text{fortis} \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(subscript 1 represents identity of features)

When two homorganic obstruents are juxtaposed, they are coalesced into a single fortis obstruent, as in -

/pepón/ → [pəbón] or [pón]	'winter'
/níalípeponá/ → [níalí ^h poná]	'last winter'
/nekʒtetón/ → [nəgʒ ^h tón]	'I hide it'
/ke + kikkínawʒ/ → [kikkínawʒ]	'you (sg.) see him'

This coalescence has produced an initial fortis consonant reflex in

PA *pepikwani > SF /ppikw-/	'flute'
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iii. Glide Deletions:

1. w-Deletion -

$$w \rightarrow \emptyset / + \text{---} \left[\begin{smallmatrix} \text{V} \\ +\text{nasal} \end{smallmatrix} \right] \quad (\text{opt})$$

A morpheme-initial /w/ is optionally deleted before /ʒ/, as in:

takwʒkoó ~ takʒkoó	'autumn'
kesápesówʒkán ~ kesápesóʒkán	'fever'
wʒlák ~ ʒlák	'hole'
wʒpán 'it dawns' ʒpanákkíak	'Abenakis'
wʒpikó ~ ʒpikó	'he is white'
wlákwwʒpín 'he looks in that direction', wʒpín 'he looks there', pílewʒpítál ~ píʒpítál 'false teeth'	
wikwʒm ~ wikʒm	'house'

In the following the /w/ is no longer recoverable in present-day Abenaki.

<u>PA</u>		<u>Abenaki</u>	
	<u>1884 (Laurent)</u>	<u>1975</u>	
*wa:wali	"wówan"	ʒwán	'egg'
*wa:pikwa	"wʒbikwsos"	ʒpikwsós	'mouse'
*wa:kohša	"wʒkwses"	ʒkwssés	'fox'

2. h-Deletion -

$$h \rightarrow \emptyset / \text{V} \text{---} \text{V}$$

The low glide /h/ is deleted intervocally except in careful speech. Closely linked with this rule in the function of destroying VhV sequences is the deletion of /a/ before /hV/, again an optional process.

a-Deletion - $\left[\begin{array}{c} +\text{syll} \\ +\text{back} \\ +\text{low} \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \emptyset / \text{---} \overset{G}{[+\text{low}]} V \quad (\text{opt})$

The two rules are in a mutually bleeding relationship, and since both are optional their ordering with respect to each other is not determinable.

<u>Underlying Representation</u>	<u>h-Deletion</u>	<u>a-Deletion</u>	
temahikan	temáikán	wtemhikán (3rd pers. poss.)	'axe'
wekəpahamen	wkepáamén	wképhamén	'he closes it'
kepaha	kepáá (careful speech - kepahá)		'close him, it (imp. sg.)'
nekawah3	-----	nekawh3	'I chop him down'
wekelahamaw3	wkeláamaw3	wkelháamaw3	'he forbids him'
lakkahikan	lakkáikán	-----	'hoe'
3pkkwessakahikan	3pkkwéssakáikán	-----	'key'
kokkokkahass	-----	kókkokkháss	'owl'
awanihi	awáníí (careful speech - awánihi)		'someone (obv.)'

3. The loss of Final Glide Deletion -

As a result of the diachronic rule of Final Glide Deletion, SF Abenaki lexical items have for the most part been restructured without final glides. This is evident from the non-alternation in the following:

PA *mo:swa 'moose' > SF mós 'moose', mosák 'moose (pl.)'

PA *-aqθemwa 'dog (2)' > SF skwassén 'bitch', skwássemák 'bitches'

PA *ašikamwi 'footwrap' > SF ásíkkán 'footwrap', asíkkánál 'footwraps'

PA *si:kwanwi 'spring' > SF síkwán 'spring', síkwanál 'springs'

PA *pepo:mw- 'winter' > SF ppón 'winter', pponál 'winters'

There are two forms where the reflex of PA *y is deleted finally, but shows up medially. Here /i/ has coalesced with schwa in the regular possessed theme /-əm/.

PA *aqənya 'stone' > SF ssón 'stone', wtássením (~ wassenəm) 'his stone'

PA *wəxpenya 'tuber' > SF ppén 'groundnut', ntáppenimák 'my testicles'

The plural forms ssenál 'stones' and ppenák 'groundnuts' do not contain /i/, indicating that these words have been restructured without *y as expected. Thus the possessed forms above are probably frozen forms from an old alternation between medial (Abenaki) *i and deletion finally.

iv. Rounding Assimilation:

$$\emptyset \rightarrow [^{G} +back] / \sqrt{\quad} \text{ } ^{G} C [^{G} +back]$$

The vowel of a stressed syllable can assimilate across a consonant to a following round back glide. The intervening consonant is always a velar, being the only consonant that can precede /w/.

makkwikén 'it is red' (e → $\emptyset$), nemókkwáccemén 'I dye it red'

kísekól 'days', kisékw 'day'⁴

nasisékw ~ nssisókw 'my eye'

tepókkwiwí 'during the night', tepakkák 'in, of the night'

wttawákw ~ wttawákw 'his ear'

neketókw ~ neketókw 'my knee'

nemókilékw ~ nemókilókw 'he barks at me'

namákw ~ namákw 'lake trout'

nemácalmékw ~ nemácalmókw 'I have bad luck'

v. Consonant Mutation:

1. t-Palatalization -

$$\begin{bmatrix} +\text{cor} \\ +\text{ant} \\ -\text{son} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow [+ \text{del. rel.}] / \text{---} \begin{bmatrix} +\text{high} \\ -\text{back} \\ -\text{cons} \end{bmatrix}$$

/t/ is palatalized to /c/ before /i/. The rule is not general, however, being restricted only to frozen forms which have kept the *t ~ *č alternation found in Proto-Algonquian.⁵

PA *mat- ~ *mači 'bad' > SF mátaskí 'bad land'; mácién 'he is bad' of. nemácalmékwa 'I have bad luck', where palatalization remains in spite of environment change.

PA *keqt- ~ *keqči 'big, much' > SF kttáatená 'big mountain', khcí 'big, old', cf. khcíáó 'he is old', khcái 'old man'

PA *me:qt- ~ *me:qči- 'to exhaustion' > SF mattópaká 'the end', máhcíhlá 'it is worn out'

PA *ako:te:wi ~ *ako:čínwa 'it/he is hanging' > SF ákkhotá 'it is hanging', ákkhocín 'he is hanging'

PA *ma:t- ~ *ma:čyi- 'move, go away' > SF mčtká 'he moves', nemčci 'I leave, go away', but cf. mčcá 'he begins', mčcó 'he goes away'

PA *waškiči 'on top' > SF wskítámikwá 'on earth', wskiciwí 'on top'

PA *nekotwi 'one' > SF nekwetítekwáiwí ~ nekwečítekwáiwí 'he looks out of one eye', nekwečkamíkwešó 'one tribe', nekwečikamíkwešó 'one family'

PA *pa:šiči 'over' > SF nepósičšawán 'I step over it', posiciwí 'over'

PA *kakwe:it- ~ *kakwe:či > SF kwakwátená 'try to lift something (imp. sg.)', kwákwaci 'try it (imp. sg.)'

Palatalization has not affected new sequences of dental consonant + high vowel in the following:

nppetín 'my arm' (< *-xpetoni)

pítiká 'come in (imp. sg.)' (< *pi:ntwike:wa)

setí 'cedar' (< *šenta)

netitám 'I say' (< *etam-)

tásstíkanál 'shelves' (same root as in tásttá 'it rests upon something')

2. Palatalization of θ-

The rule in Proto-Algonquian which palatalized *θ to *ʃ before a high front vowel or glide is not evident in Abenaki. It has been suggested by Ives Goddard (1967a) that the non-alternation of SF /l/ from *θ may not be an archaism, but a generalization of the non-alternation of SF /l/ from *l.

PA *meteθemankani 'shoulder' > SF wteli 'shoulder blade'

PA *taθ- 'there' > SF nítalí 'there'

PA *eθ- 'thus' > SF níalí 'thus'

vi. The Ordering of the Rules:

1. h-Deletion
2. a-Deletion
3. w-Deletion
4. Initial Vowel Deletion
5. Stress Rule
6. Rounding Assimilation
7. Syncope
8. Nasal Devoicing
9. Nasal Assimilation
10. Consonant Fortification

1 and 2 precede 5.

5 precedes 6 and 7.

7 precedes 8, 9, and 10.

Voicing and Preaspiration are low-level phonetic rules applying after the phonological rules.

Footnotes

1. The fact that /k/ is not voiced to [g] in this form and in other examples of /-VkwC/ again points to a unit /k^w/ phoneme. (cf. fn. 5, Ch. III). For the same reason final /k^w/ is voiceless.
2. In these cases the vowel sequences could be interpreted as VG, GV, or a long vowel. This would involve the reanalysis of all SF reflexes of PA *y as /y/, and the addition of a (diachronic) rule of Syllabification:

$$\begin{array}{c} G \\ [+high] \\ [-back] \end{array} \rightarrow [+syll] / C _ \#$$

to change PA final *y to /i/ in those forms which are exempt from Final Glide Deletion (see page 53).

3. After the back glide is inserted by this rule, the sequence /ew/ is coalesced as /o/.
4. This alternation makes the proto-form PA *ki:ʁokwi (Ha67c) unnecessary for Abenaki.
5. This was noted by Ives Goddard (1975).

Chapter V - The Data

The following material is a list, alphabetized by English gloss, of Proto-Algonquian reconstructions together with examples of reflexes in St. Francis and Kennebec River Abenaki. Abbreviations in parentheses are keyed to the references given below.

The St. Francis Abenaki material is taken from -
 (Da64) Day, Gordon M. 1964. A St. Francis Abenaki vocabulary. IJAL 30.
 p. 371-392.

(Ma32) Nasta, Henry Lorne. 1932. Abenaki Indian Legends, Grammar, and
 Place Names. La Voix des Bois-Francs. Victoriaville. P.Q. pp. 110.

(Lr84) Laurent, Joseph. 1884. New Familiar Abenakis and English Dialogues.
 Leger Brousseau, Quebec. pp. 230.

(Wr75) Warne, Janet L. 1975. Field-notes from June - July, 1975. Odanak.

The Kennebec River Abenaki material is all from -
 R  le, Father Sebastian. 1691: A Dictionary of the Abnaki Language. ed. John
 Pickering. 1833. Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.
 n.s. 1. p. 370-574.

The Proto-Algonquian reconstructions, regularized to a single
 notation (cf. Chapter I), are from the following sources:

(Au72) Aubin, George F. 1972. A Historical Phonology of Narrangansett.
 Ph.D. Dissertation. Brown University. pp. 91.

(Bl46) Bloomfield, Leonard. 1946. Algonquian. in Haiman, H. et al. Linguistic
 Structures of Native America. Viking Fund Publications in Anthropology
 VI. p. 85-129.

(Co69) Cowan, William 1969. PA *a:, *k, and *t in Narrangansett. IJAL 35.
 p. 28-33.

(Ge41) Gears, James A. 1941. Proto-Algonquian *  k: Further examples.
 Language 17. p. 304-310.

(Go65) Goddard, Ives. 1965. The Eastern Algonquian nasal. IJAL 31. p. 206-220.

(Go67a) Goddard, Ives. 1967a. Notes on the genetic classification of the Algonquian languages. Contributions to Anthropology: Linguistics I (Algonquian). National Museum of Canada. Bulletin 214. p. 7-12. Ottawa: Queen's Printer.

(Go67b) Goddard, Ives. 1967b. The Algonquian independent indicative. Contributions to Anthropology: Linguistics I (Algonquian). National Museum of Canada. Bulletin 214. p. 66-106. Ottawa: Queen's Printer.

(Go71) Goddard, Ives. 1971. More on the nasalization of PA *a: in Eastern Algonquian. IJAL 37. p. 137-145.

(Go73) Goddard, Ives. 1973. Proto-Algonquian *n1 and *n0. IJAL 39. p. 1-6.

(Go75) Goddard, Ives. 1975. Algonquian consonant mutation: The morphologization of a phonological rule. Paper presented at McGill University. March, 1975.

(Ha58) Haas, Mary. 1958. Notes on some PCA stems in /k-/ IJAL 24. p. 241-245.

(Ha66) Haas, Mary. 1966. Vowels and semivowels in Algonkian. Language 42. p. 479-488.

(Ha67a) Haas, Mary. 1967a. Roger Williams's sound shift: A study in Algonkian. in To Honor Roman Jakobson. Janua Linguarum. series maior 31. p. 816-832.

(Ha67b) Haas, Mary. 1967b. The development of Proto-Algonkian *-awe-. Studies in Historical Linguistics in Honor of George Sherman Lane. University of North Carolina Studies in the Germanic Languages and Literature. no. 58. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. p. 137-145.

(Ha67c) Haas, Mary. 1967c. The Proto-Algonkian word for 'sun' Contributions to Anthropology: Linguistics I (Algonquian). National Museum of Canada. Bulletin 214. p. 60-65. Ottawa: Queen's Printer.

(He73) Hewson, John. 1973. Proto-Algonkian reflexes in Micmac. Anthropological Linguistics 15. p. 151-164.

(He74a) Hewson, John. 1974a. Proto-Algonkian medials. IJAL 40. p. 308-316.

- (He74b) Hewson, John. 1974b. Proto-Algonkian stems in /p-/. St. John's, Newfoundland, Memorial University. Department of Linguistics. pp. 15.
- (He75) Hewson, John. 1975. Proto-Algonkian stems in /ʃ, ʃ, s, θ, l, n, t, m/. St. John's, Newfoundland. Memorial University. Department of Linguistics. pp. 48.
- (Ho57) Hockett, Charles F. 1957. Central Algonquian vocabulary: stems in /k-/. IJAL 23. p. 247-268.
- (Hp73) Hamp, Eric. 1973. More light on PA 'sun'. IJAL 39. p. 205-206.
- (Mc34) Michelson, Truman. 1934. Algonquiana parerga. IJAL 8. p. 39-44.
- (Mc35) Michelson, Truman. 1935. Phonetic shifts in Algonquian languages. IJAL 8. p. 131-171.
- (Sb41) Siebert, Frank T., Jr. 1941. Certain Proto-Algonquian consonant clusters. Language 17. p. 298-303.
- (Sb67a) Siebert, Frank T., Jr. 1967a. Discrepant consonant clusters ending in -k in Proto-Algonquian, a proposed interpretation of saltatory sound changes. Contributions to Anthropology: Linguistics I (Algonquian). National Museum of Canada. Bulletin 214. p. 48-59. Ottawa: Queen's Printer.
- (Sb67b) Siebert, Frank T., Jr. 1967b. The original home of the Proto-Algonquian people. Contributions to Anthropology: Linguistics I (Algonquian). National Museum of Canada. Bulletin 214. p. 13-47. Ottawa: Queen's Printer.
- (Sl60) Silver, Shirley. 1960. Natick consonants in reference to Proto-Central Algonquian: I. IJAL 26. p. 112-120.
- (Ta67) Taylor, Allen R. 1967. Some observations on comparative Arapaho-Atsina lexicon. Contributions to Anthropology: Linguistics I (Algonquian). National Museum of Canada. Bulletin 214. p. 113-127. Ottawa: Queen's Printer.
- (Vo41) Voegelin, Carl F. 1941. Proto-Algonquian consonant clusters in

Delaware. Language 17. p. 143-147.

1. ABANDON. PA *nakaθe:wa (Mc35) 'he abandons him':

SF /neka-/ wnekalʃ 'he abandons him', nnekalʃ 'I abandon him', wnekátemén 'he abandons it' (Wr75); waji ngal8mek 'to leave (him)', waji ngad8zik 'to leave (it)' (Ma32, p74).

KR "nega-". nenegatemen, nenegatenañ 'j'abandonne, je laisse cela'; nenegárañ, nenegatsiharañ (an.), nenegátemen (inan.) 'je l'abandonne'; negáti (imp. sg.); negatem8k8 (imp. pl.); negaθañ 'on le laisse, on ne l'embarque pas'.

2. ACROSS. PA *aka:m- (Mc35, Go65) 'across water', PA *aka:menki (Vo41) 'across the river':

SF /akšm-/. akšmek 'across the river (position)', akšmiwi 'across the river (motion)', lóssatá akšmštia 'lét's cross the road', akšmakwicín 'he swims across' (Wr75); llosada agōmek 'let us go to the other side of the river' (Lr84, p95).

KR "agañm-". agañmádené 'de l'autre côté de la montagne'; agañmek 'de l'autre côté du fleuve'.

3. AHEAD. PA *ni:ka:ni (Go65) 'ahead, leading':

SF /nikkšni/. nikkšniwi 'ahead, in front' (Wr75); nihkšniwi 'ahead in space or time' (Da64); nikōni-, nikōniwi 'ahead, forward', nikōni mōjob 'he went ahead' (Lr84, p88).

KR "nikkañni-". nenikkañn8ssé 'je marche le 1r. par terre'; nikkañn8ssé 'il marche le 1r. par terre'; neni'kkañni'ra 'le 1r. par eau'; nenikkañni-int8 'je chante le 1r.'; nenikkañn8ssé8añ 'devant lui'; nikkañnai8wi 'devant, par avance'.

4. ALDER. PA *weto:xpyi (Ha66):

SF /wetoppi/. wtoppi 'alder' (Wr75); odohpi 'alder' (Da64); wdopi 'alder' (Lr84 p32).

KR "8doppi". 8doppi 'de l'aune dont le charbon sert à piquer'.

5. ALMOST. PA *kataw- (Ho57) 'almost, nearly':

SF /kataw-/. negádawí 'I intend to, I am about to, I want to' (Da64).

KR "kadá8-". kadá8i 'nota futuri'; kederémner mañda kadá8i ke8é8añdam8 asskami8i 'je crois que tu ne seras jamais sage'.

6. ALONG IN SPACE OR TIME (1). PA *papa:mi- (He74b):

KR "babañmi-". nebabañmi'ra 'je cours en de-ça et de-là'.

7. ALONG IN SPACE OR TIME (2). PA *pem- (Go67b):

SF /pem-/. pemossá 'he walks', pemákkano 'he travels', pemósowǵkán 'life', pemósowinnó 'person', npemóssalǵ 'I guide, drive him', npemóssatón 'I carry it', pemíkwesó 'he crawls', npemíkwesí 'I crawl', pemákwaók 'they float', pemítóó 'he flies around' (Wr75); bemihótódzihlá 'he passes by', bemóalá 'he carries him or it on his back', obemodán 'he packs it', obém-enigán 'he carries it hither', bemómahlá 'he runs by', bemágwedá 'he swims', bemáhkannó 'he goes about', bemágwaó 'he floats', bemídoó 'he flies about', bemáhkassín 'he lies lengthwise', bemohsá 'he walks', pemanhó 'he wanders', bemóozó 'he lives', kebemóozí 'thou livest', bemóozoák 'they live', bemóozianá 'if I live', bemóozowǵgán 'life' (Da64); waji pmigwzimek 'to crawl' (Ma32 p75).

KR "pem-". nepemak8itsin 'ja nage en me baignant'; nepemipiébena 'nous allons là en canot en nageant, &c.'; nepem8ssé 'je marche'; pem8ssé 'il marche'; nepemí8si 'je rampe, marche sur le ventre'; pemaí8i, pemetsini8i 'de travers, je vais, v.g. en un chemin et je vois q.q.'un qui va dans un autre de travers'; pemetsinañtsem8 'il se jette à la traverse';

nepema^h8sixa^h 'je lui donne la vie, le fais vivre'.

8. ANGRY. PA *lešk- (He75):

KR "nesk-". neneska^hgherōra^h 'je lui parle en colère'.

9. ANT. PA *e:likwa (Ha67a):

SF /alikhss/ (diminutive form). alikhss, alikhssák (pl.) 'ant' (Wr75);

alikhss 'ant, pismire' (Lr84 p39); alikhss 'ant' (Ma32 p54).

KR "érig8s". érig8s 'fourmi'.

cf. RODENT

10. ARM. PA *-xpetoni (Mc35, 41):

SF /-ppedin/ ~ /-pedin/ (reshaped). nppetín, nepetín 'my arm', wppetín, wpetín 'his arm' (Wr75); ohpedín 'his arm' (Da64); wpedin 'arm' (Lr84, p25).

KR "pedin". pedin 'bras'; nepedin 'mon bras'; nesa'saghípediné8i 'j'étens le bras pour prendre q.q. chose'; nep8sk8ipetiné'tessin 'je me suis cassé le bras en tombant'; nep8sk8ipetinéttéha^h 'je le lui casse'.

11. ARROW. PA *aθo:nsi (Sb41):

KR "ar8s". ar8s, ar8sar (pl.) 'flèche à pointe, sans tête'.

12. ASHES. PA *penkwi- (Ta67):

SF /pekw(1)/. pekwí 'dust, sand', skwetáipekwí 'ashes', pekw3mkká 'sandy soil' (Wr75); skwedáibegwí 'ashes', begwí 'dust, soil, sand', towibékw 'dust in the air' (Da64); skwedaipegwí 'ashes' (Lr84, p16); pegwí 'sand', towipegw 'dust' (Lr84, p16); wθbipegw 'lime' (Lr84, p45).

KR "pekk8". pekk8 'cendre'.

13. ASH TREE. PA *a:kema:xkwa (Sb67b) 'white ash':

SF /3kemakkw/. 3gemákw 'white ash tree' (Da64); 8gmakw 'white ash' (Ma32, p.55).

KR "aŋgmak8". aŋgmak8 'frêne'.

cf. TREE (2), SNOWSHOE

14. ASK. PA *kakwe:či- (Ho57):

SF /kwakwaci-/. kwakwácim3 'he tries to ask him' (Wr75).

KR "k8ak8étsi-". nek8ak8étsim8raH 'je lui demande, l'interroge'.

cf. TRY (1)

15. AUTUMN. PA *takwa:k- (Sl60):

SF /takw3k-/. takw3ko6, tak3ko6 'it is autumn', nialí takw3kwá 'last autumn', takw3kwiká 'next autumn' (Wr75); dagw3gowiwí 'in autumn' (Da64); taguôgo 'autumn', taguôgua 'last autumn', nialitaguôgua 'a year ago last autumn', taguôgiga 'next autumn', taguôgowiwi 'in autumn' (Lr84, p18).

KR "tag8aŋg-". tag8aŋg8, tag8aŋg8io 'l'autonne où l'on est, c'est l'autonne'; tag8aŋghighé 'le prochain (autonne)'; tag8aŋg86 'le passé (autonne)'.

16. BACK. PA *nexpeθkwani (Sb41) 'my back':

SF /-peskwan/. nepeskwan 'my back', kepeskwan 'your (sg.) back', wpeskwan 'his back' (Wr75); obeskwan 'his back' (Da64); wbeskuan 'his back' (Lr84, p25).

KR "-pesk8ân". nepesk8ân 'mon dos'; pesk8ân 'son dos'.

17. BAD. PA *mat- (Sl60) ~ *mači (Bl46):

SF /mat-/ ~ /maci-/. mácikó 'he is bad', mácikén 'it is bad', mácikísekát 'it is bad weather', nmacíkelol3 'I speak nastily to him', nomácalmékw 'I have bad luck' (Wr75); madzigó 'he is bad', madahkí 'bad land' (Da64); majigo-wôgan 'ugliness, malice' (Lr84, p24); maji 'bad, mean' (Lr84, p65); majigit (an.), majigek (inan.) 'bad, wicked, mean' (Lr84, p67); majigw8gan 'wickedness' (Ma32, p54); majigo 'he is bad, ugly', majigoak 'they (an.) are bad, ugly', majigen 'it is bad, ugly', majignol 'they (inan.) are bad,

ugly' (Ma32, p64); madah8ndo 'bad spirit, devil', madak8kw 'useless kettle',
 madasem 'good for nothing animal', madjgisgād 'bad day' (Ma32, p66).

KR "matsi-". matsigheni8 'cela est mal'; matsighen 'j'ai le coeur mal fait'.

18. BARK (1). PA *walake:θkwa (Sb41):

SF /walagaskw/. walagaskw 'bark' (Da64); walagaskw, walagaskok (pl.)

'bark' (Lr84, p32).

KR "8araghésk8". 8araghésk8, 8araghésk8k (pl.) 'grosses écorces pour brûler'.

19. BARK (2). PA *meki- (Mo35):

SF /meki-/. mekikká 'he barks', nemékilékw 'he barks at me', wmékilí 'he
 barks at him' (Wr75); megíhká 'he barks' (Da64).

KR "8ghi-" 8ghikké 'il jappe'; 8ghirañr 'il jappe c'tre q.q.'un'; n8ghirek8
 'il jappe contre moi'.

20. BASS. PA *aqšikanwa (Sb67b) 'black bass':

SF /-asikan/. mōlāsikan, mōlasíkanák (pl.) 'bass' (Wr75); mōlazigan 'bass'
 (Lr84, p39).

21. BASSWOOD. PA *wi:kopyi (Bl46) 'basswood bark':

SF /wikepi/. wíkepi 'bark for cordage, black ash splint or bark' (Wr75);
 wígebí 'bark for cordage, esp. basswood', wígebimáanék 'to gather basswood
 bark', wígebíohká 'he gathers basswood bark' (Da64); wígbimizi 'basswood'
 (Lr84, p32).

KR "8ighebi-". 8ighebimisi 'bois blanc'.

cf. TREE (3)

22. BEAR (1). PA *aweshsehša (Sb67b):

SF /awassoss/ (reshaped diminutive). áwassóss 'bear' (Wr75). awahsós

'bear' (Da64); awasos 'bear' (Lr84, p36); awasoss, awasossak (pl.) 'bear'

(Ma32, p60).

KR "a8éss8s". a8éss8s, a8éss8sak (pl.) 'ours'.

23. BEAR (2). PA *-aθkwa (Sb41):

KR "-ask8". nañ8ask8 'ours, le mâle'; atsésk8 'ours, la femelle'.

24. BEAVER (1). PA *tema:xkwe:wa (Go71) 'cutter-off-of-trees':

SF /temakkwa/. temakkwá 'beaver', temakkwáahlá 'female beaver' (Wr75); demahkwá 'beaver' (Da64); tmakwa 'beaver', tmakwaawa 'beaver skin', tmakw-
aia 'beaver meat' (Lr84, p36).

KR "tema'k86". tema'k86 'castor'.

25. BEAVER (2). PA *ameθkwa (Sb41):

SF /-ameskw/. kaméskw 'adult beaver', n3bámskw 'male beaver' (Da64); n8bamskw 'father beaver', squamskw 'mother beaver', palméskw '2 years old female beaver' (Ma32, p58).

KR "-mesk8". atsimesk8 'castor, le mâle'; n8sémeskk8, skémésk8 'castor, la femelle'.

26. BEE. PA *a:mow-a (Sl60):

SF /-3moaʰ/. wawil3moá 'bee', wawil3moáísokál 'crystallized honey', wawil-
3moáimlassés 'honey' (Wr75); wawilômwa, wawilômwak (pl.) 'bee, wasp', koh1
wawilômwa 'drone' (Lr84, p40); ômwáimlases 'honey' (Lr84, p29).

27. BEECH. PA *waqša:we:minšya (Sb67b) 'American beech':

SF /wacoimisi/ (reshaped). wácoimisi 'beech' (Wr75); wajoimizi 'beech', wajoimen 'beech nut' (Lr84, p31); wajwimizi 'beech' (Ma32, p55).

KR "8ats8imisi". 8ats8imisi 'hêtre'.

cf. TREE (3)

28. BEHIND. PA *a:kaw-, *a:kw- (Go65) 'behind, beyond':

SF /akw-/. akwánakiátikán 'curtain' (Wr75); aguanagiadiganal 'curtains' (Lr84, p64). cf. SHADOW

29. BELT. PA *keHčipisowini (Ho57):

SF /-pison/. kwétekwapisón 'belt' (Wr75); ogwédagwabizón 'his belt' (Da64); kwutguabizon 'belt, girdle' (Lr84, p26).

KR "-bis8n". pedeg8abis8n 'ceinture'; mañdana8a k8peteg8abis8ni? 'n'as-tu point de ceinture?'. .

30. BEND (1). PA *pesk- (He74a), peski- (Go41) 'folded':

SF /pkk-/ ~ /pikk-/. pkkčkikén 'it is bent, crooked', wpikkčkenamén 'he bends it', pkkčkená 'bend it (imp. sg.)' (Wr75); behkčgená 'bend thou him or it', pehkčgigén 'it is crooked' (Da64); pkčgna 'bend him, it (imp. sg.)', pkčgnogw 'bend him (imp. pl.)', pkčgnemogw 'bend it (imp. pl.)' (Lr84, p189); phkáwagéná 'fold thou him or it' (Da64); pkawagna 'fold him, it (imp. sg.)', pkawagnogw 'fold him (imp. pl.)', pkawagnemogw 'fold it (imp. pl.)' (Lr84, p189).

KR "pik-" ~ "peg-". nepikañg8ssé 'je vais courbé'; pikañg8ssé 'il va courbé'; nepikañghénemen 'je le courbe, manu.'; apikañghénemen 'il le courbe, manu.'; pegañghighen 'cela est crochu'.

31. BEND (2). PA *wa:ken- (Mc35, Go65):

KR "8añg-" ~ "8añgh-". 8añghighen, 8añghetséghen, 8añketsaak8at, 8añgák8at 'cela est courbé, croche'.

32. BERRY. PA *min- (Sb67b):

SF /-men/ ~ /-min/. sekčskimén, sekčskiménák (pl.) 'raspberry', mskíkkwíminas, mskíkkwíminssák (pl.) 'strawberry', písewímenál 'little fruits,

berries' (Wr75); álnimenál 'wild, or common berries', ádebimén 'choke, or black cherry', skanimén 'seed', wjbimén 'chestnut' (Da64); anáskimén 'red or black oak acorn', pagiménakwám 'hickory tree' (Da61); adotomen 'beam-tree berry', wajoimen 'beech nut', kôwakwimen 'gooseberry', anaskemen 'acorn', adbimen 'cherry', adbimenakuam 'cherry tree', pessimen 'currant', sgueskimen 'raspberry', sgueskimenimozi 'raspberry bush', mskikoimins 'strawberry' (Lr84, p31); maskwazimenakuam 'wild-cherry tree', nibimenakuam 'a bush-cranberry tree' (Lr84, p32); adebimen 'cherry', nibimen 'bush-cranberry' (Lr84, p62).

KR "-min". 8aŋbimin, 8aŋbiminar (pl.) 'châtaines'; skaniminar 'graines'.

33..BIG. PA *keqt- (Ho57) ~ *keqči (Bl46) 'big, much':

SF /ktt-/ ~ /kcci/. kcci 'big, old', kcciawó 'big mountain', kccinŋkskwá 'old maid', kcciaó 'he is old', kccái 'old man', kcciawít 'old one (ah.)', átalíkcciawít 'the oldest one', kccíkppiwi 'forest', kettŋlák 'steamer' (Wr75); khtsinebés 'big lake', khtáadená 'big mountain', khtáhkamíkw 'the inland', khtáhkamigók 'inland', khtsiaó 'he is old', khtsia 'old person', khtsái 'old man', negetsínemahóm 'my great grandfather', negetsí-nohkemés 'my great grandmother' (Da64); kchi 'big, great' (Lr84, p65); kchitegw 'great river' (Lr84, p66); kchai alnŋba 'old man', kchi phanem 'old woman' (Lr84, p20); kchiaoit 'he grows old' (Lr84, p97); kchiaoo 'he is old', kchiaínŋgwezo 'she looks old' (Lr84, p99); nia adali kohlawia 'I am the oldest' (Lr84, p100); kchitekw 'great, or main river', ktaaden 'big mountain' (Ma32, p66).

KR "ket-". ketakamig8 'la grande terre sur le bord de la mer'.

34. BIRD (1). PA *št:qš:pa (Bl46) 'duck':

SF /sips/, /sipes/ (diminutive non-reduplicated forms). sips, sipes, sipsák (pl.) 'bird' (Wr75); síbes 'solitary bird', sips 'bird of flock'

(Da64); sips 'bird', sipsis 'little bird', sips n8balha 'male bird, cock' (Lr84, p37); sips 'bird' (Ma32, p55); n8bahla saps 'male bird', squahla sips 'female bird' (Ma32, p59).

KR "sip-". sipsis, sipsisak (pl.), sips8io 'oiseau'.

35. BIRD (2). PA *pele:- (Sb67b) 'fowl':

SF /pela-/. pelás, pelasák (pl.) 'pigeon' (Wr75); peláz 'pigeon', planígw 'flying squirrel' (Da64); pelaz 'pigeon' (Lr84, p11); pelaz 'pigeon', planikw 'flying squirrel' (Ma32, p55).

KR "pré-". préss, préssak 'des tourtes'; prénik8 'écureuil'

36. BITTER. PA *wi:qsak- (Mc35, Sb67b):

SF /wssak-/. wssakákesá(w)8kán 'belly-ache', wssakíppokwát 'it tastes bitter' (Wr75); ossagíhpogwád 'it tastes bitter', ossagákwx 'aspen, poplar' (Da64); wessagagza-w8gan 'stomach-ache' (Lr84, p24).

KR "8ssag-" ~ "8ssagh-". 8ssaghip8g8at (inan.), 8ssaghip8g8s8 (an.) 'cela est aigre'; n8sagamadámen neretsi 'ma main me fait mal'; 8ssagamares8a8gan 'maladie'.

cf. INTENSE

37. BLACK. PA *mahkate:wi (Mc35, Ta67):

SF /mkkasa-/ (reshaped). mkkasá8s, mkásassák (pl.) 'crow', mkkasá 'coal', mkkasáwikén 'it is black', mkkasáwikó 'he is black' (Wr75); mkazáwigén 'it is black', mkazás 'crow' (Da64); mkazawi- 'black', mkazawigen 'it is black', mkazawigo 'he is black', mkazawaga 'it is black liquid' (Lr84, p45); mkazas 'crow', kchimkazas 'raven' (Lr84, p37).

KR "mikazé-", "m(e)kazé-". mekazé8ig8 (an.), mkazé8ig8 (inan.) 'noir'; nemikazé8s8é8é 'mon habit est noir'; nemikassé8ig8a 'je suis crasseux au visage'; mkassé8ig8a 'il est crasseux au visage'; mkasés 'courbeau'.

38. BLADDER. PA *wi:skwayi (He73):

SF /-eskwa/. wábeskwá 'bladder, bubble', segodábeskwá 'animal bladder' (Da64).

KR "8sk86". 8sk86 'vessie'.

39. BLAZE. PA *peskwale:wi (He74b) 'it blazes up, catches fire':

SF /pskwela/. pskwelá 'it blazes up', pskwelahtáhikán 'flint' (Wr75);

KR "pesk8ré". pesk8ré 'il flambe'.

40. BLOW. PA *po:t- (He74b) 'blow on someone':

SF /pot-/. potáštá 'he blows', wpótašmš 'he blows on him', nepótašmš 'I blow on him', nepótaštamen 'I blow on it' (Wr75).

KR "p8't-". nep8'ta8aħmaħ (an.), nep8'ta8aħdamen (inan.) 'je souffle contre lui'.

41. BLUE JAY. PA *ti:nti:wa (Sb67a):

SF /titesso/ (diminutive). tidesso, tidessoak (pl.) 'blue jay' (Lr84, p38).

42. BOIL. PA *wens-, *went- (B146):

SF /-os-/, /-ot-/. ntáliosš 'I boil him', ntáliósemén 'I boil it', táliosó 'he boils', táliotá 'it boils' (Wr75); dálíozš 'he comes to a boil', dálíodá 'it comes to a boil', odáliozš 'he brings him to a boil', odáliósemén 'he brings it to a boil' (Da64); talíodag wówan 'boiled egg' (Lr84, p30).

KR "8s-", "8d-". n8saħ (an.), n8semen (inan.) 'je le fais bouillir'; 8saħr (an.), 8semen (inan.) 'il le fait bouillir'; 8s8 (an.), 8dāi (inan.) 'il bout'.

43. BONE. PA *oθkani (Ta67) 'his bone':

SF /wskan/. wskán 'his bone, a bone', nóskaném 'my bone' (Wr75); oskán 'bone' (Da64); wskan 'bone' (Lr84, p25).

KR "8skan-". 8skanitéhaññ, 8skanitéhaññar (pl.) 'os qui est au cœur de l'original'.

44. BOW. PA *ahta:pya (Go65):

SF /(a)tt3pi/. tt3pi 'bow', wtatt3pimá, wtt3pimá 'his bow', ntátt3pim, ntt3pim 'my bow' (Wr75); d3bi 'weapon' (Da64); t3bi 'bow, or spring' (Lr84, p50).

KR "(a)tañbi". tañbi, tañbiak (pl.) 'arc'; nedatañbi 'mon arc'.

45. BREAD. PA *pa0kwe:šikani (He74b):

SF /pkkwasikan/. pkkwásikán 'bread' (Wr75); pkuazigan 'bread' (Lr84, p29).

cf. ROAST

46. BREAK. PA *po:0kw- (Sl60):

SF /poskw/. wpóskwenemén 'he breaks it in half, breaks it off', wpóskwenó 'he breaks him in half', wpóskwihlá 'he or it is broken' (Wr75); bóskwená 'break thou him or it by hand', bóskwkawá 'break thou him or it by foot', oboskwíg3daal3 'he breaks the other's leg by tool', obóskwhamén 'he breaks it with his foot', oboskwihpedínaz3 'he cut off the other's arm', boskw-ihpediná 'he is cut off at the arm' (Da64); poskwena 'break it or him, revoke it or him (imp. sg.)', poskwenog 'break, or revoke him (imp. pl.)', poskwenemogw 'break, or revoke it (imp. pl.)', poskwkáwa 'break him with the feet (imp. sg.)', poskwka 'break it with the feet (imp. sg.)', poskwkáogw 'break him with the feet (imp. pl.)', poskwkamogw 'break it with the feet (imp. pl.)' (Lr84, p190).

KR "p8sk8-". nep8sk8sañ (an.), nep8sk8nemen (inan.) 'je le casse, romps avec la main'; nep8sk8kamen, nep8sk8téhemén 'je le casse, brise, marchant dessus'; nep8sk8ka8añ (an.), nep8sk8kamen (inan.) 'je casse le bois, &c., avec les piés, item, avec la main'; nep8sk8amañ (an.), nep8sg8adámen (inan.)

'je le casse avec les dents'; nep⁸sk⁸semen 'je le casse avec instrument';
nep⁸sk⁸ipetiné'tessin 'je me suis cassé le bras en tombant'; nep⁸sk⁸ipetin-
éttéhañ 'je le lui casse'; nep⁸sk⁸iritsénáñ 'je lui casse les doigts'.

47. BREAST. PA *me⁰eni (Vo41, Mc35) 'a breast, nipple':

KR "m⁰eren-". merená⁸s 'la poitrine'.

48. BREATHE. PA *le:hle:wa (B146) 'he breathes':

SF /nassa/. nassá 'he breathes', nassá 'I breathe', akkwínassá 'he stops
breathing', pelánássatá 'let's stop to catch our breath' (Wr75); nahsá
'he breathes' (Da64); nasawan 'breathing', msinasawôgan 'a sigh', taakui
nasa-wôgan 'short breath' (Lr84, p23).

KR "néssé". nenéssé 'je respire'.

49. BRING. PA *pye:ta:wa (B146) 'he brings it', *pye:te:wa

(B146) 'he brings him':

SF /pat-/ , /pas-/ . nepatón 'I bring it', nepásowó 'I bring him', pató
kákweśá 'he brings something', awání pásqwá 'he brings someone', páswón
'he is brought', pátōśó 'it is brought' (Wr75); obázowó 'he brings him',
obadón 'he brings it', obádawó 'he brings it to him', badázibá 'it is
fetched', bádōbán 'dawn is coming now' (Da64); pazowa 'bring him (imp. sg.)',
pado 'bring it (imp. sg.)', pazoogw 'bring him (imp. pl.)', padogw 'bring
it (imp. pl.)' (Lr84, p190).

KR "péd-" ~ "pét-", "pés-". nepéd⁸ssarañ (an.), nepéd⁸ssad⁸n (inan.)

'je l'amène'; apét⁸ssarañ (an.), apéd⁸ssad⁸n (inan.) 'il l'amène'; nepéta⁸añ
'je l'amène à lui'; nepét⁸n 'j'apporte cela'; nepéta⁸añ, nepéd⁸ssada⁸añ
'j'apporte cela pour lui'; nepés⁸añ 'je l'apporte (an.)'; nepéd⁸de 'je
viens ici portant les meubles'; nepétsi'ra 'je viens ici ne portant rien';
nepéts⁸aré 'je viens avec ma charge'. cf. COME

50. BUFFALO. PA *pešehkiwa (Sb67b) 'buffalo, bison':

SF /pesikko/. bezihkó 'bison' (Da64); pziko 'buffalo', pzikomakwsessis 'a yearling buffalo', pziko aišba 'male buffalo, bull', pziko alha 'female buffalo' (Lr84, p36); pziko 'buffalo' (Ma32, p55).

51. BURST. PA *pa:šk- (Sl60):

SF /pask-/. páskihlá 'he or it bursts open', nepáskiatón, nepáskenenén 'I burst it', npaskštepaš 'I knock, burst his head', wpaskhš 'he shoots him', nepaskhám 'I shoot', npáskhamén 'I shoot it', páskhikán 'gun' (Wr75); baská 'he shoots with a gun', obáskš 'he shoots him with a gun', obáskamen 'he shoots something with a gun', obaskódamén 'he shoots it with a gun', báskhigán 'gun' (Da64); paskhigan 'gun' (Lr84, p47); paskigan 'gun' (Ma32, p56).

KR "pésk-". nepéskam 'je tire du fusil sur q.q.'un'; apéskahr 'il tire du fusil sur q.q.'un'; péskahšš, péskedé 'on tire'; péškšahdi, péškšahdiar (pl.) 'fusil'.

52. CANE. PA *a:mpat- (Go67b):

SF /špat-/. špátawén, špátáon 'cane' (Wr75); šbadahon 'cane, crutch' (Lr84, p27).

53. CARRY. PA *pemq:ntamwa (He74b) 'he carries it on his back':

SF /pemot-/. obemodán 'he packs it' (Da64). of. ALONG IN SPACE OR TIME (2

54. CAT. PA *pešíwa (Sb67b) 'lynx, bobcat':

SF /peso/. pesó 'wild cat' (Wr75); pezó 'wildcat' (Da64); pezois 'cat' (Lr84, p35); pezo 'wolverine' (Ma32, p55).

KR "pesš". pesšis, pesšisak (pl.) 'chat'.

55. CATFISH. PA *mya:lame:kwa (Hl46):

SF /mɔ̃lɔ̃makw/. mɔ̃lɔ̃mákʷ 'yellow perch' (Da64); mɔ̃lazigan 'bass' (Lr84, p39).

KR "mañramég8". mañramég8s, mañramég8sak (pl.) 'poisson, comme des éurgeons, mais petits'. cf. FISH (2)

56. CEASE. PA *po:n- (B146, He74a):

SF /pon-/. nepóniatón 'I cease doing it, give it up' (Wr75); obonidaáɔmɔ̃ 'he ceases thinking of him', obonidɔ̃ɔó 'he ceases thinking of it' (Da64).

57. CHESTNUT. PA *wa:pimini (B146) 'maize, white bead, apple':

SF /wɔ̃pimen/. wɔ̃pimén 'chestnut' (Da64).

KR "8añbimin" ~ "8añbemen". 8añbimin, 8añbiminar (pl.) 'châtaines'; 8añbemenar 'blé blanc'. cf. BERRY

58. CHIEF. PA *sa:kima:wa (Go65):

SF /sɔ̃kemɔ̃/. sɔ̃kemɔ̃, sɔ̃kemɔ̃k (pl.) 'chief', sɔ̃kemɔ̃skwá 'chief's wife' (Wr75); zɔ̃gemɔ̃ 'chief', zɔ̃gemɔ̃oó 'he is chief', zɔ̃gemɔ̃iskwá 'chief's wife' (Da64); sɔ̃gmɔ̃ 'chief, or king (cards)', sɔ̃gmɔ̃skua 'chief's wife', kchi sɔ̃gmɔ̃ 'governor', kohisɔ̃gmɔ̃i lidebezowinno 'minister of state' (Lr84, p49); sɔ̃gm8 'chief' (Ma32, p55).

59. CHILD (1). PA *neni:ɔ̃ya:na (Vo41) 'my child':

SF /niɔ̃ɔ̃n/. niɔ̃ɔ̃n 'off-spring' (Da64).

KR "nitzañn-". n8nitzañni 'j'ai un enfant'; 8nitzañn8 'il a un enfant'.

60. CHILD (2). PA *awa:ɔ̃is (Go65, He73):

SF /awɔ̃ssis/. áwɔ̃ssis 'child', ntawɔ̃ssisém 'my child', átaɔ̃lɔ̃awɔ̃ssiswít 'the youngest one', áwɔ̃ssisóó 'he is young' (Wr75); awɔ̃haiz 'small child' (Da64); awɔ̃ssisak 'the children' (Lr84, p88); k'-d-awɔ̃ssisem 'your child', nia adali awɔ̃ssiswia. 'I am the youngest' (Lr84, p1004); awɔ̃ssisoo 'he is

young' (Lr84, p101); aw8zsisw8gan 'infancy' (Ma32, p54).

KR "a8aŋsis". a8aŋsis, a8aŋsisak (pl.) 'enfant'.

61. CHOKE. PA *kepaθa:mōwa (Ho57) 'he chokes':

KR "keparaŋm-". nekeparaŋm8naŋ 'je l'étouffe avec la main'; akeparaŋm8naŋ 'il l'étouffe avec la main'; nekeparaŋm8'kka8aŋ 'je l'étouffe avec violence'.

cf. CLOSE

62. CLENCH. PA *petek- (He74a) 'clenched, humped':

SF /petek-/. nepétekwelcí 'my fist', wpétekwelcí 'his fist' (Wr75).

63. CLOSE. PA *kep- (Ho57) 'closed, blocked', *kepahamwa (Bl46)

'he closes the opening of it':

SF /kep-/. kepahá, kepaá 'close him or it (imp. sg.)', wkephá 'he closes him in', kepaá3só 'it is closed', wkepaámén, wképhamén 'he blocks, covers, closes it', neképhamén, nekepaámén 'I block, cover, close it' (Wr75); gebaá 'close thou him or it', ogéphamén 'he closes the opening of it', ogébenamén 'he covers the opening with his hand', ogebóbidón 'he ties it shut', ogéphá 'he encloses him', ogebáamén 'he encloses it', gebá3zó 'he, it is enclosed' (Da64); kebaha 'shut, cork, imprison him or it (imp. sg.)', kebakogw 'shut, cork, imprison him (imp. pl.)', kebakamogw 'shut, cork it (imp. pl.)' (Lr84, p184).

KR "kep-". nekephámen 'je ferme la bouche, un trou'; akephámen 'il ferme la bouche, un trou'; nekeped8né8i 'je ferme la bouche'; keped8né8 'il ferme la bouche'; nekeb8beremen 'je ferme le sac, liant'; nekepesakhama8aŋ- (an.), nekepesakhámen (inan.) 'je l'enferme, dans la maison, coffre, &c.': nekeb8bíraŋ (an.), nekep8beremen (inan.) 'je l'enferme dans un sac'; kebes8 'il est constipé'; nekebesi 'je suis constipé'. cf. CHOKE, FREEZE

64. COLD. PA *tahk- (Vo41, He73) 'cold, cool':

SF /tkk-/. tkká 'it is cold', kínitkká 'it is very cold', tkkepí 'cold water', tkkélšmsén 'cold wind' (Wr75); thká 'it is cold weather', tšni ádodzi thkák 'when it is cold weather', thkebí 'it is cold water' thkebágá 'body of cold water', thkégezégád 'it is cool; cool weather' (Da64); tka 'cold, it is cold', tkawansen 'cool air, it is cool' (Lr84, p16); tkelšmsen 'the wind blows cold' (Lr84, p104); tkebík 'in cold water' (Lr84, p106).

KR "tek-". tekigamígat 'la cabane est froid'; tekéghen 'cette robe est froide'; tekíghen 'la terre est froid'; tkañbañ 'il fait froid le matin'; tekekizekat 'un jour froid'.

65. COME. PA *pye:- (El46):

SF /pa-/. paíá 'he comes, arrives', nepaiš 'I arrive', npaišpená 'we come', wci pappaištá 'since his arrival', petekípaíá 'he returns, comes back', nepetikípaíš 'I return, come back' (Wr75); ni odzíbaíá 'he comes from there', baíá 'he arrives' (Da64); n'paišn 'I come (to it)', w'paišn 'he comes (to it)' (Lr84, p96); paiš 'arrive, come (imp. sg.)', paišgw 'arrive, come (imp. pl.)' (Lr84, p189); oji papaišda 'since his arrival' (Lr84, p88); chiga paišan? 'when did you arrive?' (Lr84, p91); paiab 'he came' (Lr84, p102).

KR "ba-". neba 'je viens'; baíé 'il vient par terre'; i8 abañ 'il vient ici'; baiañmšio 'cela vient'.

66. COMPLETED. PA *ki:š1 (Ho57):

SF /kisi/. kisi 'already', nekisiš 'I finish making him, complete him', kisiš 'he is ripe', kisišén 'it is ripe', kisišó 'he is ready' (Wr75); gizi 'by this time, already', kigizi 'beforehand, already', gizišó 'he is ready', gizihtón 'he makes, completes it', ogizihtawš 'he makes it for him', gizigén 'it is ripe', giziskamšn 'ripe corn', gizigissš 'he is cooked done',

gizígisdá 'it is cooked done' (Da64); kizi 'already, after', kígizi 'already, beforehand' (Lr84, p86).

KR "kisi-". nekisi'tt8n 'je fais q.q.chose entièrement, achève'; akisi'tt8n 'il fait q.q.chose entièrement'.

67. COOK. PA *ki:šeswe:wa (Bl46) 'he cooks him done', *ki:šete:wi (Bl46) 'it is cooked done':

SF /kiss-/, /kiset-/. kisetá 'it is cooking', nkísemén 'I cook it', nkisíkísemén 'I cooked it', nekissá 'I cook him', wkísemén 'he cooks it' (Wr75); oz3bígissá 'he cooks him done', oz3bígísemén 'he cooks it done', gizígissá 'he is cooked done', gizígisdá 'it is cooked done' (Da64).

KR "kised-". kisedé á'to? 'cela est-il cuit?'; pessaŋg8i kisedets 'qu'il soit bien cuit'.

68. COUNCIL. PA *kakye:θkime:wa. (Ho57) 'he exhorts, preaches, lectures to him':

KR "kakékím-". nekakékímañ 'je lui donne conseil'.

69. COUNT. PA *akim- (He73), *akint- (Go71):

SF /akim-/, /akit-/. wtakítamén 'he counts it', wtákimá 'he counts him, them (an.)', ntákimá 'I count him', ntákimá3k 'I count them (an.)' (Wr75); agimá 'he counts him', agidám 'he counts it', widágimá 'he counts him, them as a member', widágídamén 'he counts it as one of a group' (Da64); agima 'count him (imp. sg.)', agimogw 'count him (imp. pl.)', agida 'count, or read it (imp. sg.)', agidamogw 'count, or read it (imp. pl.)' (Lr84, p. 182); n-d-agidam 'I read' (Lr84, p66).

70. CRADLE BOARD. PA *tehkina:kaní (Go65):

KR "tekinañgan". tekinañgan 'berceau de bois'.

71. DAUGHTER-IN-LAW. PA *neqθem- (Ta67) 'my daughter-in-law':

SF /nssem/. nssém 'my daughter-in-law', wssemá 'his daughter-in-law' (Wr75); nsém 'my daughter-in-law' (Da64); nsem '(my) daughter-in-law' (Lr84, p21); nsem '(my) daughter-in-law' (Ma32, p58).

KR "nesem". nesem 'dit le père à la femme de son fils'.

72. DAWN. PA *wa:panwi (Bl46) 'it dawns':

SF /(w)ʒpan/. wʒpán 'it dawns', kisi kışpán 'it is already morning', sôkxhşpán 'dawn approaches', şpanşkkiák 'Abenakis' (Wr75); wʒbán 'it dawns', şîkxhşbán 'dawn approaches', bádşbán 'dawn is coming now' (Da64); sôkxhşban 'day break', wôbanaki, şbanaki 'land of the east' (Lr84, p46); wôbanakiak 'the people from where the sun rises' (Lr84, p47).

KR "-aŋban". šémaŋban néhi'ré 'le soleil va se lever'.

73. DAY (1). PA *ki:šekwi (Mc35, Ho57):

SF /kisokw/ ~ /kisekw/. kiso kw, kışekól (pl.) 'day' (Wr75); gizók w 'day' (Da64); kisokw 'day' (Lr84, p19); kizokw 'day' (Ma32, p55).

KR "kiz8k8". kiz8k8 'jour, le ciel, l'air'; pežék8n kiz8k8 'un jour'.

74. DAY (2). PA *ki:šekatwi (Bl46) 'it is day':

SF /kisekat/. wlekışekát 'it is good weather', wtákkekışekát 'it is cool weather', pákwssattá kışekát 'it is dry weather', mácikışekát 'it is bad weather' (Wr75); gizegád 'it is day', gizegádiwí 'in the daytime' (Da64); kışgadiwí 'in daytime' (Lr84, p19); pákwssatakışgad 'it is dry; dry weather' (Lr84, p17); tōni ato kwôbkışgad? 'how late (in the day) may it be?' (Lr84, p101); madjgışgad 'bad day' (Ma32, p66); wlegışgad 'nice day' (Ma32, p67).

KR "kizegat". šrikizegat 'voilà un beau jour'; matsikizegat 'un mauvais jour'.

75. DEAF. PA *kaky:pehte:wa (Ho57) 'he is deaf':

SF /kakapsa/. kákapsá 'he is deaf' (Wr75); kagapsa 'he is deaf' (Lr84, p97).

KR "gaghé'psé". gaghé'psé 'il est sourd'; negaghé'psa 'je suis sourd'.

76. DEEP. PA *temi (Mo35):

SF /-tem-/. mssítémá sipók 'the river is deep' (Wr75); molódemá 'deep water' (Da64).

77. DIFFICULT. PA *sanak- (El46):

SF /saak-/. sákát 'it is difficult', sákímskšó 'it is difficult to find', sákítepihlá 'he is miserable' (Wr75); záagigén 'it is difficult', záagímezenš 'he is difficult to get', záagímezenšó 'it is difficult to get' (Da64);

saagigoak 'they are industrious' (Lr84, p97); saag8wzimek 'living poorly' (Ma32, p76).

KR "saag-". saagat, saaghinaŋg8at 'il est difficile'; nesaagaŋd8é 'il est difficile à dire; je dis avec difficulté'; saagaŋd8é 'il dit avec difficulté'; nesaagarokké 'il est difficile à faire'; nesaaghérdaŋ 'j'ai de la peine'.

78. DIRTY. PA *mo:w- (Sl60) 'soiled, excrement':

SF /mo-/. mohagon 'filth' (Da64).

79. DISH. PA *wela:kani (Vo41):

SF /wel3kan/. wel3kán 'dish', 6l3kán 'his dish' (Wr75); wel3gán 'dish, hollow instrument' (Da64); kchi wlôgan 'soup-tureen', wlôganinôkwil 'plates, table utensils' (Lr84, p28).

KR "8raŋgan". 8raŋgan 'plat d'écorce'.

80. DOG (1). PA *aðemo:hsa (Ha67a):

SF /alemoss/. álemóss, álemossák (pl.) 'dog', álemossís 'little dog' (Wr75); alemós 'dog', álemosíz 'little dog', álemósiskwá 'bitch' (Da64);

alemos 'dog' (Lr84, p35); alemossak 'dogs' (Lr84, p69); almos 'dog' (Ma32, p54).

KR "arem8s". arem8s, arem8sak (pl.) 'chien'.

81. DOG (2). PA *-aqθemwa (Vo41, Sl60):

SF /-assem/. skwassém, matasém 'bitch', wskwássemá, wtaskwássemá 'his bitch', wlassém 'male dog' (Wr75); wōbassém 'white dog', skwassém alemós 'bitch', nōbassém 'male dog, male bear' (Da64); n8bassém almos 'male dog', squassem almos 'bitch' (Ma32, p59).

KR "-ssem". sk8éssem 'chienne'.

82. DOWN. PA *pen- (He74b):

SF /pen-/. penōtawá 'he descends' (Wr75); penihlá 'it goes down' (Da64).

83. DRY (1) PA *pe:nkw- (Go65, He74a):

SF /pakw-/. pákwssattá 'it is dry', pákwssassít 'the dry one (an.)' (Wr75); bákwsahtá 'it is dry', nebákwsahsí 'I am dry, thirsty' (Da64); pakwsatakisgad 'dry weather, it is dry' (Lr84, p17); pakwsasa 'dry him or it (imp. sg.)', pakwsasogw 'dry him (imp. pl.)', pakwsasmogw 'dry it (imp. pl.)' pakwsasozí 'dry yourself (imp. sg.)', pakwsasozigw 'dry yourselves (imp. pl.)' (Lr84, p191).

84. DRY (2). PA *ka:hk- (Go65):

SF /kak-/. kahkawákw 'dried meat' (Da64).

85. DRY (3). PA *pa:qs-, *pa:qt- (He74b):

KR "pass-", "pát-". kesepass8 (an.), kespáte (inan.) 'il est sec, séché'.

86. DWELL (1). PA *wi:k- (Sb67b) 'shelter, dwelling, house':

SF /wik-/. newikin íó 'I live here' (Wr75); wigó 'he dwells' (Da64);
n'odosa wigiak 'I come from home' (Lr84, p96).

KR "8ig-". 8ig8 'il demeure'; n8ighi 'je demeure'; ni 8ighia 'voilà où
je demeure'.

87. DWELL (2). PA *wi:kiwa:mi (B146) 'house':

SF/wikewšm/. wikwšm, wikšm 'house', álšmíkšmá 'inside the house', lossá
wikwšmwšk 'he goes home', newígwšmnók 'at our house' (Wr75); wigewšm 'house',
wigewšmék 'at his house', newígwšmenók 'at our home', wigewšmwšk 'at their
house', wigewšmó 'he owns a house', alšmígomá 'within the house' (Da64);
wigwšm 'house' (Lr84, p40); n'odosa k'wigwšmwšg 'I come from your house'
(Lr84, p96); n'wigwšm 'my wigwam', n'wigwšmna 'our wigwam', w'wigwšmwš
'their wigwam'.

KR "8igšam" ~ "8igšam". 8igšam 'cabane, maison'; n8igšam 'ma cabane';
8igšamsis 'petite cabane'; 8igšamšmek 'dans la maison'.

88. EAR. PA *wehtawak(ay)i (Go65) 'his ear':

SF /-ttawakw/ (reshaped). nttawákw 'my ear', nttawakól 'my ears', wttawákw
'his ear' (Wr75); ohtawákw 'his ear' (Da64).

KR "-tašak8". metašak8 'oreille'; netašak8 'mon oreille', ketašak8 'ton
oreille'.

89. EARTH (1). PA *axkyi (B146) 'earth, land':

SF /(a)kki/. kki 'earth, land', ketákkinók 'on earth, on our land', ntakki
'my land', španákkíak 'Abenakis' (Wr75); ahki, ki 'earth', nedahki 'my
land', madahki 'bad land', olihki 'good land' (Da64); kədəkiná 'our land'
(Da59); ki, aki 'earth, land, farm, estate', kdakinna 'earth, the globe'
(Lr84, p16); maji ki, mamadaki 'barren land, poor land', wli ki 'fertile
land' (Lr84, p41); n'-d-aki 'my land', w'-d-aki 'his land' k'-d-akinna

'our farm, our ground' (Lr84, p50); pilwiki 'different land' (Ma32, p67).

KR "'kiki". ki 'terre'; kik 'en, par terre'; i8'kkik 'sur cette terre';
arañmkkik 'sous la terre'.

90. EARTH (2). PA *-a:meHk-, *-a:meHkw- (Go65) 'earth, soil':

SF /-ʃmkk-/ , /-ʃmkkw-/. ʃsenʃmkk6l 'gravel', ʃssanʃmkkihlā 'the earth falls in', pekʷʃmkkā 'sandy soil' (Wr75); ʃsanʃmkaha 'fill him or it with sand, fine gravel (imp. sg.)', ʃsanʃmkahogw 'fill him with sand or fine gravel (imp. pl.)', ʃsanʃmkamogw 'fill it with sand or fine gravel (imp. pl.)' (Lr84, p192); senʃmkol, senʃmkuisal 'gravel' (Lr84, p16).

cf. GROUND

91. EAT (1). PA *mi:t- (Sl60) ~ *mi:ʃi- (Hl46, Ho73):

SF /mit-/ ~ /mic-/. mitsi 'I eat', nemicin 'I eat it', micoʃkán 'food', mitsó 'he eats', ássamá nemitsiw 'I haven't eaten yet' (Wr75); midzó 'eat thou it', omidzin 'he eats it', mitsó 'eat thou' (Da64); n'mitsibena 'we eat' (Lr84, p58 fn.), miji 'eat-it (imp. sg.)', mitsi 'eat (imp. sg.)', mijigw 'eat it (imp. pl.)', mitsigw 'eat (imp. pl.)' (Lr84, p186); n'miji 'I eat (it)', w'mijo 'he eats (it)', k'mijiba 'you eat (it)', miji kia 'eat thou', mijikw kiow8 'eat you' (Ma32, p72); m'midsi 'I eat', w'midso 'he eats', n'midsibna 'we eat'.

KR "mit-" ~ "mits-". nemitsesi 'je mange'; mitsesi 'il mange'; nemitsi 'je mange cela'; 8ios nemitsi, 8ios nemitsin 'je mange de la chair'.

92. EAT (2). PA *ketam- (Ho57) 'eat all':

SF /-ketam-/. wmahoíketamén 'he eats it all' (Wr75); omatsígedamén 'he eats it completely' (Da64).

KR "ketám-". neketámi 'je mange tout'; neketámañ (an.), neketámen (inan.) 'je mange tout cela'.

93. EGG. PA *wa:wali (Mc35):

SF /(w)ŵwan/ (reshaped). ŵwán, ŵwanál (pl.) 'egg' (Wr75); ŵwán 'egg' (Da64); wôwan, wôwanal (pl.) 'egg', wski-wôwan, wskôwan 'new laid egg' (Lr84, p30); ōwan 'egg' (Ma32, p56).

KR "8aŋ8an". 8aŋ8an, 8aŋ8anar (pl.) 'oeuf'.

94. EIGHT. PA *neqšwa:šika (Bl46):

SF /nssšsek/. nssšsék 'eight' (Wr75); nsšžék 'eight' (Da64); nsšžek 'eight' (Lr84, p74); nensšžek 'eight every time' (Lr84, p77).

KR "ntsaŋsek". ntsaŋsek 'huit'.

95. ELBOW. PA *weškwani (He73) 'his elbow':

SF /-keskwani/ (reshaped). nkeskwán 'my elbow', kkeskwán 'your (sg.) elbow', wkéskwaná 'his elbow' (Wr75); ogéskwán 'his elbow' (Da64); mkeskuan 'elbow' (Lr84, p25).

KR "-sk8an". nesk8ân 'mon coude'; 8sk8anar 'ses coudes'.

96. ELM. PA *ani:pya (Sb67b):

SF /anipi/. ánipí 'elm' (Wr75); anibi 'elm' (Lr84, p31); anibi 'elm' (Ma32, p54).

KR "anibi". anibi 'de l'orme'.

97. EMBARK. PA *po:s- (Bl46, He74b) 'he embarks':

SF /pos-/. posó 'he embarks', neposí 'I embark', nposípená 'we embark' (Wr75); bozó 'he embarks', bozí 'embark thou', božíkw 'embark ye' (Da64).

KR "p8s-". nep8si 'je m'embarque'; p8s8 'il s'embarque'; nep8sihaŋ (an.), nep8si'tt8n (inan.) 'je l'embarque'; p8s8redin 'on s'embarque'; p8s8redída 'embarquons-nous'.

98. ENOUGH. PA *te:p- (Sl60):

SF /tap-/. tabát 'stop!' (Da64); tabi- 'enough' (Lr84, p87); ōda n'tabi wilawigiw. 'I'm not rich enough' (Lr84, p97).

KR "téb-". tébat 'c'est assez'; tábá8 'c'est assez pour une robe'; 8tébá8in moskesé 'il a assé d'une couverte'.

99. ENTER. PA *pi:nt- (Mc35) 'within', *pi:ntwike:wa (Bl46)

'he enters a dwelling':

SF /pit-/. npítiká 'I enter', wpítikán 'he enters, goes into it', pítiká 'come in (imp. sg.), he comes in', nepítikéatón 'I bring it inside', npítikéaálš 'I bring him inside', pithíketaó 'he jumps in' (Wr75); bidigá 'he enters', bithíntassín 'he falls inside', obíthenemén 'he puts it in by hand' (Da64); pidigada 'let us go in' (Lr84, p95); pidiga 'come in (imp. sg.)' (Lr84, p106).

KR "pit-" ~ "pet-". nepitíghé, nepeta8íghé 'j'entre'; pitíghé 'il entre'; nepeda8íghé'rra 'entrer vite'; nepitigarañ (an.), nepitigad8n (inan.) 'je le fais entrer'; nedés8ipitíghé 'j'entre dans la cabane, je lui en sort'.

100. ERR (1). PA *peqt- (He74a) 'accidentally':

SF /pitt-/. obítñš 'he takes him by error', obítnemén 'he takes it by error', obítsibaskš 'he shoots him by mistake' (Da64).

101. ERR (2). PA *pač1 (Mc35) 'wrongly':

KR "pats-". nepats8r8é 'je trompe'; pats8r8é 'il trompe'; n8nig8é8rañ 'je le trompe'.

102. EVENING. PA *weθa:kw- (Ha67a) '(yesterday) evening':

SF /wel3kw-/. wel3koó 'an evening', pámel3kwík 'this evening', wel3kwiwí 'during the evening', wel3koá 'yesterday' (Wr75); ol3gwiwí 'in the evening',

baí³mowigí ol³gwó 'when night comes', bámel³gwík 'tonight', ol³gwá 'yesterday' (Da64); wl⁸gwiwi 'in the evening', paml⁸guik 'this evening' (Lr84, p19); wl⁸gwa 'yesterday' (Lr84, p20); wl⁸gwi^hlas 'evening bird' (Ma32, p67).
KR "8rañg8-". 8rañg⁸io 'il est, soir'; n8rañk8sin 'je revois le jour'; 8rañg⁸6 'hier'.

103. EVERGREEN (1) PA *-a:ntakw- (Sb67b) 'evergreen, needle tree':
SF /-3takw/. m3l3dák^w 'white cedar tree' (Da64); sagaskôdagw 'ground hemlock', môlôdagw 'cedar' (Lr84, p32); pôbnôdageso 'tamarac' (Lr84, p33); m8l8dakw 'cedar' (Ma32, p55).
KR "-añdak8". mañrañdak8 'cèdre'; mañrañdak8añdag8k 'les cèdres'.

104. EVERGREEN (2). PA *šenta (Sb67b) 'conifer, evergreen tree, bough':
SF /seti/ (reshaped). setí 'cedar', alnísetí 'hemlock' (Wr75); alnisedi 'hemlock' (Lr84, p32); sedi 'hemlock' (Ma32, p55).
KR "sedi". sedíak(pl.) 'cèdre, sapin'. cf. TREE

105. EXHAUST. PA *me:qt- (Mc35) ~ *më:qôi- (Bl46) 'to exhaustion':
SF /matt-/ ~ /macci-/. máttkatá 'it is all burned', matt3paká 'the end', máccihlá 'it is worn out', wmaccíketamén 'he eats it all', maccíppotá 'it is used up, exhausted', nemácciná 'I am dead', mácciná 'he is dead', máccinát 'the dead one (an.)' (Wr75); omáttehkamén 'he wears it out', mátsihlá 'it is worn out', omatsígedamén 'he eats it completely', mátkadá 'it is all burned', mátsiná 'he dies', nemátsiná 'I die', matsínadá 'if he dies', mátsinád 'he is dead', mahtanáskiwi 'finally' (Da64); matanaskiwi 'end, at the end' (Lr84, p20); machina 'he dies, he is dead', waji machinamek 'to die', machinad 'he is dead', n'dadan machina 'my father is dead' (Ma32, p77).
KR "mét-" ~ "métsi-". nemétsar 'je le donne tout ce que j'ai de vivre'; nemé'tatañ86 'je le donne tout en traittant'; mé'tatañ86 'il le donne tout

en traittant'; nemétanaskihañ (an.), nemétanaski't8n (inan.) 'j'achève
quelque chose'; neméttañtsemi 'j'achève de parler'; méttañtsemi 'il achève
de parler'; métsi'rré 'cela est usé'; nemétkámen 'j'use mes souliers';
métkañs8ar 'ils le sont (usés)'; nemétkazési 'je brûle'; métkazési 'il
brûle'; nemétkazésemen 'je brûle cela'; amétkazésemen 'il brûle cela';
métkédé, métkazédé 'il est brûlé'; nemétsiné 'je meure, je suis mort';
métsiné 'il meurt, il est mort'; émesis mañda métsina 'ma soeur aînée est
morte', e'kém8ga métsina 'mon frère aîné est mort'; messimétsinañ 'on
meurt'; nedask8añdamen, nemétsinañ 'j'ai toujours la pensée que je mourai
bientôt'; nemétanaski't8n 'je finis par cela'.

106. EXIST. PA *te:wa (B146) 'he exists':

KR "té-". mañda té8i 'il n'y est pas'.

107. EYE. PA *-ški:nšekwi (Mc35, B146):

SF /-ssisekw/. nssisékw 'my eye, my face', nssísekól 'my eyes', wssisékw
'his eye, his face', kssísekól 'your (sg.) eyes' (Wr75); óhsizékw 'his
eye, face' (Da64); msizukw, msizukol (pl.) 'his eye, face' (Lr84, p25).
KR "-(t)sísek8" tsísek8, tsíseg8r (pl.) 'oeil'; netsísek8 'mon oeil';
8sísek8 'son oeil'; nesisseg8k 'ma face'; 8sisseg8k 'sa face'.

108. FALL. PA *ki:p- (Ho57) 'fall down, off, over':

SF /kip-/. nekíptaamén 'I knock it down', nekíptaš 'I knock him down',
nekípossápená 'we disembark', nekíptassín 'I fall on it' (Wr75); gíptassín
'he falls down', ni 41 gibihl5t 'he falls thus' (Da64).
KR /ghip-/. neghipte'ssin 'je me renverse, je tombe par terre'.

109. FAST. PA *kešy- (Ho57) 'speed':

SF /kes-/. kes3mahlá 'he runs fast', nkes3mahl5 'I run fast', kesossá 'he
walks quickly', kesé13msén 'wind' (Wr75); gezíhlá 'he goes fast, he runs',

gizihpó 'he eats fast', gézelšmsén 'wind, there is wind', kezélšmsén 'it blows fast' (Da64); kzelšmsen 'wind, or it blows' (Lr84, p15); k'ozómi kézosaba 'you (pl.) walk too fast' (Lr84, p95); wzómi kezosao 'it goes too fast' (Lr84, p186); kzelšmsen 'wind' (Ma32, p55).

KR "kes-". nekesirra, nekesšssé 'je cours, je vas vite'; keserañmsen 'il vent'.

110. FATHER. PA *-o:hóa (Vo41, Bl46):

SF /-ossess/ (diminutive). mhlosséss 'very old man' (Wr75); melóhsés 'very old man' (Da64); mhlosses 'old man' (Ma32, p54).

KR "-8ses". mer8ses 'viellard'; nemir8sess8i 'je suis vieux'.

111. FATHER-IN-LAW. PA *nesiθehsa (Ta67):

SF /nesihloss/ (reshaped diminutive). nsihlóss 'my father-in-law' (Wr75); nezihlós 'my father-in-law' (Da64); nzihlos 'father-in-law' (Lr84, p21); n'zihlos 'father-in-law' (Ma32, p58).

112. FAWN. PA *maxkwehsehsa (Sb67b):

SF /makkwssess/. mákwsés 'fawn' (Da64).

KR "ma'k8ses". ma'k8sesis 'le fan de biche, chevreuil, orignal'.

113. FEAR. PA *se:k- (Bl46) 'be afraid':

SF /sak-/. nsákesí 'I am afraid', sákesó 'he is afraid', nsákeppólekó 'I am afraid of him', wsákeppólekó 'he is afraid of him' (Wr75); zageró 'he fears', ozakpówlegó 'he fears him', ozakpówlegón 'he fears it', kezakpówlidzí 'thou shalt fear me', ozakpówlí 'he frightens him', ozakpówmí 'he frightens him by speech' (Da64).

KR "ség-" ~ "ségh-". neséghesi 'j'ai peur'; séghesi 'il a peur'; nesékpáñh8rañ 'je lui fais peur'; 8sékpañh8rañ 'il lui fait peur'; neségpáñh8rañ,

neségpáka8aH 'je l'effroie'.

114. FEATHER. PA *mi:kona (Me35):

SF /mikwen/. mikwén 'feather' (Wr75); migwén 'feather', zawigwén 'a plume' (Da64); miguen 'feather, pen, quill', n'miguenom wôbigo 'my pen is white' (Lr84, p45); miguen 'feather' (Ma32, p56).

KR "-ig8n". sa8ig8nak 'plume que les Francois portent à leur chapeau'.

115. FEED. PA *a:hšam-, *e:hšam- (conj.) (He73):

SF /assam-/. ntássamš 'I feed him', wtássamš 'he feeds him' (Wr75); k'-d-asamôwôkba 'you would feed them' (Lr84, p71).

KR "a'sam-". neda'samaH 'je lui donne à manger'; 8da'samaH 'il lui donne à manger'.

116. FIGHT. PA *mi:ka:- (Bl46):

SF /mika-/. nemikakkápená 'we fight', nemikákkšmš 'I fight him', mikakká 'he fights', mikakkák 'they fight', mikakkáwinno 'fighter' (Wr75); omigáhkšmš 'he fights him or them', migahkšdoák 'they fight each other' (Da64); migaka 'fight him (imp. sg.)', migakagw 'fight him (imp. pl.)'.

KR "mi'ka-". nemi'ka'ké 'je qombas'; mi'ka'ké 'il combat'.

117. FIND. PA *meθk- (Bl46):

SF /mesk-/. neméskamén 'I find it', wméskamén 'he finds it', neméskawš 'I find him', wméskawš 'he finds him', mská 'find him, it (imp. sg.)' (Wr75); oméskawš 'he finds him', oméskamén 'he finds it' (Da64).

KR "mesk-". nemeska8aH (an.), nemeskamen (inan.) 'je trouve ce que j'avois perdu'.

118. FIRE. PA *eškote:w1 (Bl46):

SF /(a)skweta/. skwetá 'fire', ntáskwetám, nskwetám 'my fire', skwetáipekwí 'ashes', skwetáinepí 'firewater' (Wr75); skwedá 'fire', skwedáinebí 'firewater', skwedáibegwí 'ashes' (Da64); skweda 'fire', skwedaipegwi 'ashes' (Lr84, p16); skweda (Ma32, p56).

KR "sk8ta(1)". sk8tái, sk8tar (pl.) 'feu'; sk8ta8io 'il y en a (du feu)'.

119. FIRST. PA *neqtami (Vo41):

SF /nttam-/ ~ /nittam-/ ~ /nattam-/. nttámíá, náttamíá 'he is first', nattámápit (an.), nattámatták (inan.) 'the first one', nattámiwí 'first' (Wr75); nihtámabíd 'first animate one', nihtámahák 'first inanimate one' (Da64); nitamabít (an.), nitamatak (inan.) 'the first', nitamagimguak 'firstly' (Lr84, p82); natamiwí 'first' (Ma32, p75).

KR "ntámi" ~ "nitam-". támi, ntámi 'premierement'; nenitamint8 'je chante le 'r.'.

120. FISH (1). PA *name:qsa (B146):

SF /namass/. namás, námassák (pl.) 'fish' (Wr75); namás 'fish', namásóó 'he is a fish', áleminamás 'he becomes a fish', mátsinád namás 'dead fish' (Da64); namás 'fish' (Lr84, p11); namasíia 'some fish (food)' (Lr84, p30); namas (Ma32, p55); namaskik8n 'fish field', namas8lo 'fish tail' (Ma32, p67).

KR "namés". namés, namésak (pl.) 'poisson'.

121. FISH (2). PA *-ame:kwa (B146, Sb67b):

SF /(a)makw/. alnínamákw 'ordinary fish' (Wr75); meskwamákw 'salmon', mkwimákw 'red fish', m3l3mákw 'yellow perch', namákw, namáókw 'lake trout' (Da64); w6bamagw 'white fish', namagw 'salmon trout', mskwamagw 'salmon' (Lr84, p39); alnamagw 'dace' (Ma32, p54); namagw 'salmon trout' (Ma32, p55).

KR "(a)még8". namég8, namég8ak (pl.) 'espèce de poisson'; mañramég8s 'poisson, comme les éturgeons, mais 'petits'; nañbémég8 'poisson, le mâle'; sk8émég8 'poisson, la femelle'.

122. FIVE (1). PA *nya:lamwi (B146):

SF /n5lan/. n5lán 'five' (Wr75); nolán 'five' (Da64); n6lan 'five' (Lr84, p73).

123. FIVE (2). PA *pale:ne8kwi (Sb41):

KR "barénesk8". barénesk8 'cinq'.

124. FLEA. PA *pepikw-a (Sl60):

SF /papikw/. papikw, pápikwák (pl.) 'flea' (Wr75); pabikw 'flea' (Ma32, p55).

KR "babik8". babik8, babik8ak (pl.) 'puce'. ef. RODENT

125. FLINT. PA *ma:n8ehsi (Go73) 'flint, flint-edged knife':

SF /mass-/. masipskw 'flint' (Lr84, p16); massipskw 'flint' (Ma32, p56).

126. FLUTE. PA *pepikwani (He74b) 'whistle, flute':

SF /ppikw-/. ppikw3kán 'horn (instrument)', ntappikw3kán 'my flute' (Wr75); pigu8ngan, pigu8nganal (pl.) 'a flute, or a fife' (Lr84, p50).

KR "pik8-". pik8ângan 'flutte'.

127. FLY. PA *o:8ye:wa (Mc35):

SF /ocawass/ (diminutive). 6cawass; ocawassák (pl.) 'flies' (Wr75);

odzawás 'fly' (Da64); wjawas, wjawasak (pl.) 'fly' (Lr84, p40); ojawas 'fly' (Ma32, p55).

KR "p8tsé8é" (reshaped). p8tsé8é, p8tsé8ak (pl.) 'une mouche'.

128. FOAM. PA *pi:qte:w1 (Vo41) 'foam, froth':

SF /pitta/. pittá 'foam' (Wr75); pihtá 'foam' (Da64); pitah 'foam, froth' (Lr84, p35).

129. FOG. PA *awamwi (He73):

SF /awan/. pésekawán 'fog' (Wr75); awán 'air', pezegawán 'fog' (Da64); awan 'air, vapour, fog' (Lr84, p15); pesgawan 'it is foggy' (Lr84, p17); awan 'air' (Ma32, p55).

KR "a8an". a8anis 'brouillard'; a8an8ppan 'il faisait brouillard'.

130. FOOT. PA *-sit- (E141):

SF /-sit/. nsít 'my foot', kesít 'your (sg.) foot', wsít 'his foot', wsítál 'his feet' (Wr75); ozíd 'his foot', nezidál 'my feet', wítkwazíd 'his toe' (Da64); mezid 'foot' (Lr84, p25).

KR "-sit". nesit 'mon pié'; 8sit 'son pié'; meghitk8ésit 'le gros arteil'; neghitk8ésit 'mon gros arteil'; p8késidañnar 'les autres arteils, seu, les fourches &c.'.

131. FOOTWRAP. PA *ašikanw1 (Sb67b) 'sock, footwrap':

SF /asikkan/. ásikán, asíkkánál (pl.) 'footwrap' (Wr75).

132. FORBID. PA *ke0ahamawe:wa (Ho57) 'he forbids him':

SF /kelahamaw-/. wkélahámawš, wkelaámawš 'he forbids him', nekelhámawš 'I forbid him' (Wr75); gelámawš 'forbid thou him', ogelámawš 'he forbids him' (Da64).

133. FOREHEAD. PA *-0kahtekw1 (Sb41, Co69):

SF /-skatekwa/ (reshaped). nskátekwa 'my forehead', kskátekwa 'your (sg.) forehead', wskátekwa 'his forehead' (Wr75); oskádegwa 'his forehead' (Da64);

wskadgua 'forehead' (Ma32, p56).

KR "skáteg8é". meskáteg8é 'front'; neskáteg8é 'mon front'.

134. FOUR (1). PA *nye:wwi (B146):

SF /iaw/. iáw 'four', iáw3nkkáw 'fourteen' (Wr75); iáw 'four' (Da64); iaw 'four', iawak 'four (an. ones)', iawnol 'four (inan. ones)' (Lr84, p73); ieiawak (an.), ieiawnol (inan.) 'four every time' (Lr84, p77); iawda 'four times' (Lr84, p79).

KR "i68". i68 'quatre'; i68ak 'quatre (an.)'; i68n8r 'quatre (inan.)'; i68da 'quatre, to, queties (4 times)'.

135. FOUR (2). PA *nye:wokoni (B146) 'four days':

SF /iaokwen-/. iaókweniwi 'for four days' (Wr75); iaógweniwi 'four days', iaógwenagé 'it is four days now' (Da64).

136. FOX. PA *wa:kohša (Sb67b):

SF /(w)3kwssess/ (double diminutive). 3kwsséss 'fox' (Wr75); w3kwssés 'fox' (Da64); w8kwsses 'fox' (Lr84, p36); w8gwsses 'fox' (Ma32, p55).

KR "k8aŋk8ses" (reshaped). k8aŋk8ses, k8aŋk8sesak (pl.) 'renard'; k8aŋk8set 'renard'.

137. FREEZE. PA *kepatenwi (B146) 'it freezes over':

SF /kepaten/. kepatén 'it freezes over' (Wr75); gebadén 'it freezes over' (Da64).

KR "kebaden". kebaden 'la rivière est gelé, figé'; maŋde kebaden8i 'elle (rivière) n'est pas gelé'.

cf. CLOSE

138. FROM. PA *wenči- (Go73, He73) 'from there':

SF /weci/, wci 'from' (Wr75); odzi 'from', ni odzibaiá 'he comes from there' (Da64); odzi 'from', odziaák odának 'those from the village' (Da59); oji 'from' (Ma32, p76).

KR "8tsi". 8tsi 'a cause'.

139. GALL. PA *owi:sopi (Ta67) 'his gall':

SF /wisi/ (reshaped). wizi 'gall', wizifimenodá 'gall bladder' (Da64).

KR "8ísi". 8ísi, 8ísiar (pl.) 'fiel'.

140. GHOST. PA *ši:paya (Ta67):

SF /cipai/. cipái, cipaiák (pl.) 'ghost', cipáštép 'ghost's head, skull' (Wr75); tsibái 'ghost', tsibágšbaó 'he is a frightful man' (Da64); chibai 'ghost' (Lr84, p10); chibai 'ghost' (Ma32, p54); n'chibaiem 'my ghost' (Ma32, p70).

KR "tsiba-". tsibaghinaŋg8at 'cela est effroyable'; netsibaghinaŋg8, netsibaghina8aŋ 'il m'effroie'.

141. GIVE. PA *mi:l- (Bl46):

SF /mil-/. nemil3n 'I give it to him', nemilš 'I give to him', wnilš 'he gives to him' (Wr75); omil3n 'he gives it to him', milá 'give thou it to him' (Da64); tabaldak milit 'the Lord who gives' (Lr84, p99); waji mil8mek 'to give (him)', waji mild8zik 'to give (it)' (Ma32, p74).

KR "mir-". nemiresin 18 'je me donne cela'; nemíraŋ 'je donne à lui'; amíraŋ 'il donne à lui'.

142. GOOD. PA *melwi- (Mc35) 'fine beautiful':

SF /weli-/. wlekísekát 'it is good weather', wlíppokwát 'it tastes good', wlímatá 'it smells good', wlinškwát 'it looks good', ólikó 'he is good' ólikén 'it is good', nólikí 'I am good' (Wr75); oligó 'he is good', oligén

'it is good', olihki 'good land', olin³gwezó 'he appears well', olihtebabó 'he adjusts himself in his seat', olihtebeskabó 'he makes his seat fit' (Da64); wligo-wógan 'goodness, beauty' (Lr84, p24); wli 'good, gentle' (Lr84, p65); wligo 'he is good', wligen 'it is good' (Lr84, p66); k'oli-dahawógan 'your kindness', k'ozómi wlidahó nia wji 'you are too good to me' (Lr84, p94); wlideb'alokaa 'I behave well' (Lr84, p97); whitebahla (imp. sg.), whitebahlogw (imp. pl.) 'fix him, set him in order', whitebahto (imp. sg.) whitebahtogw (imp. pl.) 'fix it, set it in order' (Lr84, p194). wlinnowógan 'goodness', wlitodabwógan 'well-being' (Ma32, p53); wligo asses 'good horse', wligen ówdi 'good road' (Ma32, p63); wlidbiwi 'well' (Ma32, p75); wlidbiklozimek 'speaking correctly' (Ma32, p76).

KR "8ri-". 8ripóg8ss8 (an.), 8ripóg8at (inan.) 'cela est bon au goût'; n8ritamen 'je le trouve bon à manger'; n8³ira86'kañg8n 'cela m'est bon, me fait bien'; n8ritéhan, n8rena8akesi 'je suis bon, sage'; 8righen 'j'ai le cœur bien fait'.

143. GRANDCHILD. PA *no:hóihsema (Bl46) 'my grandchild':

SF /-ossess/. (reshaped). nosséss 'my grandchild' (Wr75); nóhsés 'my grandchild' (Da64); noses 'my grandchild', osessé 'his grandchild' (Lr84, p21).

KR "n8sses". n8ssesak 'mes descendants, mes petits-fils'.

144. GRANDFATHER. PA *-mehó:mehsa (Bl46, Sb67b):

KR "-m8s8mes". nem8s8mes, nem8s8mi 'mon grand père'; am8s8mesar 'son grand père'.

145. GRANDMOTHER (1). PA *-óihkomehsa (Bl46):

SF /-okkemess/. ókkeméss 'my grandmother', kókkeméss 'your (sg.) grandmother', ókkemessá 'his grandmother' (Wr75); nóhkemés 'my grandmother',

ókemessá 'his grandmother' (Da64); nokemes 'grandmother', okemessa 'his grandmother' (Lr84, p20); okemeswô 'their grandmother' (Lr84, p21); nokemes 'grandmother' (Ma32, p58).

KR "-8'k8mes". n8'k8mes 'ma grande mère ou ma mère'; 8'kemesar 'sa grande mère ou sa mère'.

146. GRANDMOTHER (2). PA *no:hkoma (Vo41) 'my grandmother':

SF /nokkem/ nokkém 'my father's sister' (Wr75); nohkém 'my father's sister' (Da64); nokemis 'my mother's sister, my step-mother', nokem 'my father's sister' (Lr84, p22); nokemis 'stepmother', nokem 'father's sister' (Ma32, p58).

KR "-8'k8m-". n8'k8mi, n8'k8mes 'ma tante, ma mère'; 8'kemesar 'sa tante, sa mère'.

147. GRASS. PA *mašikixkiwi (He73):

SF /mskikkó/. mskikkó, mskikkóál (pl.) 'grass', mskikkóisál 'lawn' (Wr75); mskihkó 'grass' (Da64); mskikoasolkwôn 'straw hat' (Lr84, p27); mskiko, mskikoal (pl.) 'hay', mskikois, mskikoisál (pl.) 'herbs' (Lr84, p43).

KR "meski'k8". meski'k8ar 'herbes'; meski'k8, meskik8i'k8 'le lieu où il y en a (des herbes)'.

148. GREASE. PA *pemi (Mo35):

SF /pemi/. pemi 'grease', wísŭwípemi 'butter' (Wr75); bemi 'grease' (Da64); pemi 'grease, oil', pemii-kwatis 'oil cruet' (Lr84, p28); wísŭwípemi 'butter' (Lr84, p30).

KR "pemi". pemi 'graisse'; a8éss8s8ipemi 'graisse d'ours'; m8sípemi 'graisse d'original'.

149. GREATER YELLOWLEGS. PA *se:hse:hsiwa (Sb67b):

KR "séséss8". séséss8 'espèce d'oiseau'.

150. GROUND. PA *-axkamekw (Sb41):

SF /-(a)kkamikw/. wskítkámiqwá 'on earth' (Wr75); wskítkamigwá 'on earth', khtáhkámikw '(the) inland', khtáhkamigók 'inland' (Da64); menahanakamigw 'peninsula' (Lr84, p35).

KR "-akamig8". ketakamig8 'la grande terre sur le bord de la mer'.

cf. EARTH (2)

151. GROUNDHOG. PA *akwaṭkwa (Sb41):

SF /akaskw/. akáskw 'groundhog', ntákaskwém 'my groundhog' (Wr75); agáskw 'groundhog, woodchuck' (Da64); agaskw 'woodchuck' (Lr84, p37); agaskw, agaskok (pl.) 'groundhog' (Ma32, p54); nd'agasgwom 'my groundhog' (Ma32, p70).

152. GULL. PA *kaya:Hkwa (Ho57):

SF /kaakkw/. kaákw 'gull' (Wr75); kaákw 'gull' (Da64); kaakw 'gull', kaakwis 'small grey gull' (Lr84, p37); kaakw 'gull' (Ma32, p54); n'kaakwom 'my gull' (Ma32, p70).

KR "ka(1)ak8". kaák8, kaiaak8 'espèce d'oiseau'.

153. HAND. PA *-ṭenčyi (Vo41, Ho57) 'hand, finger':

SF /-lci/. welcí 'a hand, his hand, finger', nelcí 'my hand, my finger', nélciál 'my fingers', nepétekwelcí 'my fist', nítkwalcí 'my thumb' (Wr75); weldzí 'his hand', wítkwaldzí 'finger', nítkwaldzí 'my thumb' (Da64); melji 'hand' (Lr84, p25); neljial 'my fingers' (Lr84, p106).

KR "-retsi". meretsi 'main'; neretsi 'ma main'; 8retsiar 'sa main'; neretsi, neretsiar (pl.) 'mon doit', 8retsi, 8retsiar (pl.) 'son doit'; nedask8aṭmi-retsi 'le petit (doit)'; nepskéretsan '(doit) annularis'; nenaṭ8iretsi

'(doit) medius'; nedaróhiretsi 'l'index'; neghitk⁸éretsí 'pollex'.

154. HANG. PA *ako:čínwa, *ako:te:wí (Mo35) 'he, it is hanging':
SF /akkhocín/, /akkhotá/. ákkhocín 'he is hanging', ákkhotá 'it is hanging',
 kákweśá ákkhotó 'he hangs something', wtákkhotón 'he hangs it', ákkholesó
 'he hangs himself' (Wr75); ahkodžín 'he hangs', ahkodá 'it hangs' (Da64).
KR "é'k8tsín-", "é'x⁸dé". 8dé'k8tsínen 'il est pendu'; 8dé'k8tsínañ 'ils
 pendent'; é'x⁸dé 'il l'est (pendu)'.

155. HEAD. PA *-tempi (Mc35, Vo41, Ta67) 'head, brain':
SF /-tep/. ntép 'my head', ketép 'your (sg.) head', wtép 'his head',
 ntépkwánál 'head hair (pl.)', wíl³step³n 'his brain, a brain', newíl³step³n,
 níl³step³n 'my brain', kewíl³step³n, kí³step³n 'your (sg.) brain' (Wr75);
 odéb 'head'; wíl³deb³n 'his brain', odépkwán 'head hair' (Da64); mdup
 'head', mdupina-wógan 'headache', wdupkuan 'hair of the head' (Lr84, p24);
 wíl³deb³n 'brain' (Lr84, p25); wdép 'head', wdépkwan 'head hair' (Ma32,
 p56).
KR "-tep". metep 'tête'; netep 'ma tête'; 8tep 'sa tête'; a8iríteban
 'cervelle'.

156. HEAR. PA *no:nt- (Bl46):
SF /not-/. wnótaw³ 'he hears him', wnótamén 'he hears it', nnotám 'I hear',
 nnot³kw 'he hears me', nótawá awánihi 'he hears someone' (Wr75); nodám 'he
 hears', onódaw³ 'he hears him', kenód³kw 'he hears thee', onódamén 'he
 hears it', nod³gwezó 'he is heard', odábinodaw³ 'he can hear him' (Da64);
 k'nodam 'you hear' (Lr84, p105).
KR "n8d-". nen⁸dám 'j'entens, audio'; nen⁸damen 'j'entens cela'; nen⁸dañ
 '(j'entens) lui'; nen⁸dañg⁸si 'on m'entens'; n⁸dañg⁸at 'cela se fait
 entendre'.

157. HIDE. PA *kya:ta:wa (B146) 'he hides it':

SF /k3t-/ . k3ttó 'hide it (imp. sg.)', wk3ttón 'he hides it', wk3thl3 'he hides him', nek3thlesi 'I hide', nek3thl3 'I hide him', nek3ttón 'I hide it', k3thlesó 'he hides' (Wr75); og3ttl3 'he hides him', og3ttón 'he hides it', g3ttá 'it is hidden', og3ttlezó 'he hides himself' (Da64); k3tla (imp. sg.), k3tlogw (imp. pl.) 'hide, or conceal him', k3tto (imp. sg.), k3ttogw (imp. pl.) 'hide, or conceal it', k3ttasi (imp. sg.), k3tasigw (imp. pl.) 'hide, or conceal (yourself)' (Lr84, p186).

KR "kañd-". kañdañ8adin 'on cache'; nekañda8añ 'je le lui cache'; akañda8añ 'il le lui cache'; nekañd8n 'je cache cela'; akañd8n 'il cache cela'.

158. HINDER. PA *ontamihe:wa (Mc35) 'he hinders him':

KR "8dami-". n8dami8é 'j'empêche'; 8dami8éio 18 'cela empêche'; n8damihañ, n8dami'ka8añ 'je l'empêche'; 8damihañ 'il l'empêche'; n8damihig8n 'cela m'empêche'; 8damihig8n 'cela l'empêche'.

159. HIP. PA *-8o:kani (Mc35):

SF /-lokan/. ologán 'his hip' (Da64).

160. HOE. PA *alaskehikani (Sb67a):

SF /lakkaikan/. lakkaíkan 'hoe', nlakkaíkan 'my hoe', ntálkkaíkan 'I am hoeing' (Wr75); lakaigan, lakaiganal (pl.) 'a hoe' (Lr84, p43).

KR "arakéhigan". arakéhigan 'houe, bêche'.

161. HOLE. PA *wa:8- (Sb67a):

SF /w3l-/ . w3lák w, 3lák w 'hole', w3lákoo 'he, it has holes', w3lkk3kán 'shovel', new3lkká 'I dig', w3lkká 'he digs' (Wr75); w3lká 'he digs', new3leskáigá 'I dig out, hollow out', w3ligén 'it is hollow', w3leskáolák w 'dug out canoe' (Da64); w8lakw 'hole' (Ma32, p56).

KR "Sañr-". Sañrádé, Sañrádak 'plat'; Sañríg8 (an.), Sañríghen (inan.)
 'le rond, le creux du plat'; kég8ina8a Sañrké'ta8an, kég8ina8a i8n8añr-
 k8tt8n 'avec quoi creuseras-tu?'; n8añrkéhemén 'je creuse avec instrument';
 a8añrkéhemén 'il creuse avec instrument'.

162. HOOK. PA *mekeskani (Sb67b) 'fish hook':

KR "mkíkan". mkíkan 'hameçon'.

163. HOT. PA *kešy- (Ho57) 'hot, heat':

SF /kes-/. kesápetá 'it is hot weather', kesápesá 'it is hot', nekesápesí
 'I am hot', kesápesó 'he is hot', kesápesó3kán 'fever', wkesápes3 'he heats
 him', wkesápesemén 'he heats it' (Wr75); gezábedá 'it is hot', ogezábez3
 'he heats it' (Da64); kezabzo-w8gan 'fever' (Lr84, p24).

KR "kes-". kesábes8 (an.), kesabedé (inan.) 'cela est chaud'; kesábesit,
 kesidé 'cela est chaud'; kesébétté 'eau chaude'; keserañdé 'il fait bien
 chaud'; kesapskedé 'pierre chaude'; kesa'sk8d8 'bois chaude'; nekesísi
 'j'ai la fièvre'; kesís8 'il a la fièvre'; kesidé nhagké, kesassédé nhagké
 'j'ai la fièvre'.

164. I. PA *ní:la (B146):

SF /nia/. níá 'I, me', níáíá 'mine', níattá 'myself' (Wr75); níá 'I' (Da64);
 u nia 'this is mine' (Lr84, p11); nia 'I, me, to me, mine' (Lr84, p12);
 niatta 'myself' (Lr84, p59); nia 'I, me' (Ma32, p68); nia'íya 'mine',
 niak 'to, from, or by me' (Ma32, p69).

165. ICE. PA *mexkwamya (Sb41):

SF /pkkwami/. pkkwamí 'ice' (Wr75); phkwamí 'ice' (Da64); pkuami 'ice',
 pkuamiak 'icicles' (Lr84, p17).

KR "p(e)k8am". pek8ám 'glace'; pk8amik 'sur la glace'; pk8añm8o, pk8añmí8io

'il y en a (de glace)'.

166. IMMERSE. PA *kent- (Ho57):

SF /ket-/. ogedóbaná 'he immerses him', ogedóbanemén 'he immerses it'.

167. INDEED. PA *ka (Ho57) 'you don't say':

SF /ka-/. kámódzǐ 'you don't say', gaalá 'really, indeed' (Da64).

168. INTENSE. PA *a:hkw- (Go65):

SF /akkw-/. ntákkwamátamén ntép 'I have a headache', akkwámalsówǵán 'sickness', ákkwippón 'hard winter', akkwíppokwát 'it tastes bitter' (Wr75); ahkwán 'bitter', nedáhkamadamen neldzǐ 'my hand pains' (Da64); akwbi 'rum' (Lr84, p30); ndup akuamadama 'I have a headache' (Lr84, p103); akuamalso-wǵan 'illness, disease' (Lr84, p24); k'-d-akwamalsoinǵwzi 'you look sick' (Lr84, p97); akwbi 'rum' (Ma32, p66).

KR "ak8-". nedak8amadamen 'cela me fait bien mal, cela me cuit bien'.

cf. BITTER

169. JAW. PA *-ta:hpikkani (Sb41, Sl60, Ta67) 'jaw, chin':

SF /-tǵppikkan/. ntǵppikkán 'my chin', wtǵppikkán 'his chin, a chin', ketǵppikkán 'your (sg.) chin', ntǵppikkánikán 'my jaw', wtǵppikkánikán 'his jaw' (Wr75); odǵppihkán 'his chin', odǵppihkánigán 'his jaw' (Da64); mdǵppikan 'chin' (Lr84, p25).

170. KETTLE. PA *axkehkwa (Mo35, Bl46):

SF /(a)kkokkw/. kkókkw 'kettle', ntákkokkwém, nkkokkwém 'my kettle', kkókkwsís 'little kettle' (Wr75); kókw 'kettle', kókwís 'little kettle', nedáhkokwém 'my kettle' kókwahtékw 'kettle stick' (Da64); madak8kw 'useless kettle' (Ma32, p66).

KR "k8k8". k8k8, k8k8ak (pl.) 'chaudière', kañtek8k8 'chaudière à pié'.

171. KICK. PA *tankešk- (Sb41, Mc35, Bl46):

SF /taks-/. ntákskawš 'I kick him', ntákskamén 'I kick it', wtákskawš 'he kicks him', wtákskamén 'he kicks it' (Wr75); odákskawš 'he kicks him', odákskamén 'he kicks it'. (Da64).

KR "dakesk-". nedakeská8aň 'je lui donne un coup de pié'.

172. KILL. PA *neql- (Mc35, Go67a):

SF /nhl-/ ~ /nihl-/. nhlá 'he kills him, kill him (imp. sg.)', wñihlš 'he kills him (def.)', nñihlš 'I kill him', nihlékw 'he kills me' (Wr75); oníhlš 'he kills him', nhlíhká 'he kills him (a person)', nhlíigá 'kill me (imp. sg.)', oníldamén 'he kills it' (Da64); n'nihlô 'I killed him' (Lr84, p71); nhlawi 'he killed someone' (Lr84, p105); nhla 'he kills it' (Ma32, p63).

KR "n'r-" ~ "ni'r-". nenirké 'je tue'; kenirké 'tu tue'; n'rikké, nrikkak (pl.) 'il tue'; neni'raň 'je lui tue'; neni'ra8imesi 'je me tue'.

173. KNEE. PA *-ketekwa (Mc35):

SF /-ketakw/ ~ /-kketekw/. neketékw, nkketekw 'my knee', kketékw 'your (sg.) knee', wkétekó, wkkétekó 'his knee' (Wr75); ohkedékw 'his knee' (Da64); mkedukw, mkedukok (pl.) 'knee' (Lr84, p25).

KR "-kedek8". nekedek8 'mon genou'.

174. LARGE. PA *meqθ- ~ *meqši- (Mc35, Bl46):

SF /mss-/. mssékíl 'he is large', mssékwikkwén 'it is large', mssáaká 'he has a large body', npáamí mssíš 'I make him larger', npáamí mssittón, neméssenemén 'I make it larger', mssépaká 'high water', mssalí 'much', mssalét (inan.) mssalók (an.) 'there are many' (Wr75); msegíl 'he is large'.

msegwihkwén 'it is large', msáhskwedá 'large fire', msáazeskó 'much mud', msalók 'many, or much of animate ones', msalíd 'many, or much of inanimate ones', msáloák 'they are many' (Da64); msi, mamsi 'large, vast' (Lr84, p65); msinôguat? 'does it look big?', mamsi ki 'a vast ground' (Lr84, p66); msiha (imp. sg.), msihogw (imp. pl.) 'make him greater', msito (imp. sg.), msitogw (imp. pl.) 'make it greater' (Lr84, p186); msalhigamek 'shooting many arrows' (Ma32, p76).

KR "mess-". meseghir, messeghir 'il est grand'; nemeseghir 'je suis grand'; messeghi'k8n 'cela l'est (grand)'; nemeseghik8i't8n 'je le fais plus grand'; mesâired8r 'beaucoup, plusieurs choses'; mesâirok 'plusieurs hammes'; nemessi't8nar 'j'en ai beaucoup'; amessi't8nar 'il en a beaucoup'.

175. LAYER. PA *pi:htaw- (He74a):

SF /pittaw-/. pittáwattá 'there is one on top of the other', pittáwattál 'they (íanan.) are stacked one on top of the other' (Wr75).

176. LEECH. PA *-askwaya (Ge41) 'bloodsucker, snail':

SF /-askw/. papáskw 'leech' (Wr75); babáskw 'leech' (Da64); pabaskw, pabaskok (pl.) 'leech, bloodsucker' (Lr84, p39); pabaskw 'leech' (Ma32, p55).

KR "-ésk8". pabésk8 'sangsue'.

177. LEG. PA *-xka:t- (B146, Go65):

SF /-kk3t/. nkk3t 'my leg', kk3t 'your leg', wkk3t 'his leg' (Wr75); ohk3d 'his leg', nehk3dál 'my legs' (Da64); wk3d 'leg' (Lr84, p25).

KR "-kañt". nekañt 'ma jambe'; 8kañt 'sa jambe'; gañdétéssin 'je me la suis rompue'.

178. LICK. PA *no:skw- (Go65, B146), *no:skwa:- (Go41):

SF /noskw-/. nnoskwálaamén 'I lick it', wnoskwálaamén 'he licks it',

wnoskwálaš 'he licks him' (Wr75); noskwálaš 'he licks him', noskwálašm 'he licks it' (Da64).

KR "n8sk8-". nen8sk8aŋsi (an.), nen8sk8aŋdamen (inan.) 'je (le) lèche'; n8sk8aŋsi 'il lèche cela'.

179. LIE. PA *-hšin- (Bl46, He74b) 'lie, fall':

SF /-ssin/. nlessín 'I lie down', lessín 'he lies down', kinttassín 'he is badly injured in falling', nekipttassín 'I fall on it', ossakttassín 'he falls down hard' (Wr75); lessín 'he lies down, one who lies down', lessínaná 'if I lie down', bemáhkassín 'he or it lies lengthwise', olílessín 'he lies well', láhkassín 'he lies often because weak', kássessín 'he lies with someone', gawassín 'reclining', ōdádassín 'he leans on it', wáktassín 'he falls', gíptassín 'he falls down', peníhtassín 'it falls down', bithíhtassín 'he falls inside', tsaohpítassín 'he falls into water' (Da64); pagessin 'he fell (thunderbolt)' (Lr84, p105).

KR "-ssin". neda'téssin 'je me couche pour dormir'; téssin 'il se couche pour dormir'; n8ressin 'je suis couché à mon aise'; nematsekéssin 'je suis mal couché'; nedaré8éssin 'je me repose, aiant travaillé'; nesaŋsad8sin, nesa'séghesin 'je m'etens étant couché'; nederesin 'je me couche sans dormir'; n8éktéssin, neghipte'ssin, nederetéssin 'je tombe par terre'; aritéssin 'il tombe par terre'; nebaghesin 'je tombe un peu loin'; neghipté'ssin 'je me renverse'; kipté'ssin 'il se renverse'.

180. LIGHT IN WEIGHT. PA *la:nk- (Ha67a):

SF /nan3k-/ ~ /n3n3k-/ (reduplicated root). nan3kikó, nan3ksessó 'he is light', nan3kikén, n3n3kikén, nan3ksessén, n3n3ksessén 'it is light', nnan3ksessi 'I am light', nan3ksessó 'he is light' (Wr75).

KR "naŋnaŋk-" (reduplicated root). nenaŋnaŋkésessi 'je suis léger'; naŋnaŋk-essen 'cela est léger'; naŋnaŋkeses8 (an.), nanaŋgan (inan.) 'cela est

léger'; nenanaŋg⁸adámen 'je le trouve léger'.

181. LIKE. PA *kešy- (Ho57) 'good, gentle, magnanimous':

SF /kes-/. nekesálem⁵ 'I like him', nekesáltám kakwí 'I like something', nekesáltamén 'I like it', kesálemékwesó 'he is likeable' (Wr75); ogezálem⁵ 'he likes him' (Da64); n'kezalmôw 'I like them' (Lr84, p71); n'kezalmegwziji 'I will be loved' (Lr84, p97); kezalga (imp. sg.), kezalgagw (imp. pl.) 'like, love', kezalma (imp. sg.), kezalmogw (imp. pl.) 'like, love him', kezalda (imp. sg.), kezaldamogw (imp. pl.) 'like, love it' (Lr84, p185).
KR "kes-". nekesaŋtzin (an.), nekessaŋtekaŋ'damen (inan.) 'je l'aime avec attache'.

182. LISTEN. PA *peset- (Mc35, He74b):

SF /tepeset-/ (reshaped). ntépestám 'I listen', ntepestamén 'I listen to it', tepéstawá awánií 'he listens to someone', tepéstawí 'listen to me (imp. sg.)', wtépsétaw³ 'he listens him', tépsétám 'he listens', wtépsétamén 'he listens to it' (Wr75); odépsedaw³ 'he listens for him', odépsedamén 'he listens for it' (Da64); tapsedamasimuk 'to listen to, hear', tebestamasi (imp. sg.), tebestamasigw (imp. pl.) 'listen, hear', tapsedawômuk 'to listen to, hear someone', tebestawa (imp. sg.), tebestawogw (imp. pl.) 'listen to, hear him', tebesta (imp. sg.), tebestamogw (imp. pl.) 'listen to, hear it' (Lr84, p191).

KR "tépsed-". tépsda8i 'écoute-moi autant qu'il faut'.

183. LITTLE. PA *pi:qsw- (He74a) 'small particles':

SF /piwss-/. piwssessén 'it is little', piwssessó 'he is little', piwssessít 'the little one (an.)' (Wr75); biwssessó 'he is little' (Da64); piwssessit (an.), piwssessek (inan.) 'little, small' (Lr84, p67); piwssessid (an.), piwssessek (inan.) 'small', piwssessó 'he is small', piwssessoak 'they (an.)'

are small', piwsessen 'it is small', piwsessnol 'they (inan.) are small' (Ma32, p64).

KR "pi8s-". nepi8sessi 'je suis petit'; pi8sessi 'il est petit'; pi8sesen 'cela est petit'.

184. LIVER. PA *weθkweni (Sb41, Vo41) 'his liver':

SF /wskwen/. wskwén 'a liver', wskweném 'his liver', nskweném 'my liver', kskweném 'your (sg.) liver' (Wr75); oskwén 'his liver' (Da64).

185. LOBSTER. PA *ahsa:ke:wa (Go65) 'lobster, crawfish':

SF /sǝka/. sǝká 'lobster', nsǝkám 'my lobster', wsǝkamá 'his lobster' (Wr75); sǝga, sǝgak (pl.) 'lobster' (Lr84, p39).

186. LONG. PA *kemw- (Bl46, Ho57):

SF /kwen-/. kwená 'it is long', kwénisó, kwenáttakesó 'he is long', kwánák 'the long one (inan.)', kweníkámiká 'long house', kwenáttakát pikkón 'a long rope', kwenosá 'pike' (Wr75); gwená 'it is long', gwenizó 'he is long', gwenáhtagezó 'it is a long rope', gwenahkwád 'it is a long stick', gwenǝlgwá 'he has long hair', gwenawǝd 'long-haired one', gwenágwezó 'he is tall' (Da64); kwenǝwzo 'he lives long', kwenakuezo 'he is tall' (Lr84, p101); kwenozá 'pike' (Lr84, p39); kwnizo 'he is tall', kwnizoak 'they (an.) are tall' (Ma32, p64); kwénitekw 'long river' (Ma32, p66); kwnozá 'pike' (Ma32, p54).

KR "k8n-". k8nag8at, k8nis8, k8né 'il est long'; 8sañmik8natagat 'il est trop long'; ni ak8nisin 'voilà comme il est long (an.)'; nek8ná'k8si 'je suis grand'; k8n8sé 'brochet'. cf. PIKE.

187. LOOK AT. PA *kexkinaw- (He73) 'know, recognize':

SF /(ki)kkin-/. nekikkínamén 'I look at it', nekikkinawǝ 'I look at him',

wkikkínamén 'he looks at it', wkikkínawó 'he looks at him', kínawí 'look at me (imp. sg.)', kikkínawá 'look at him (imp. sg.)', kikkíná 'look at it (imp. sg.)' (Wr75); gihkínawí 'look thou at me', gihkínawá 'look thou at it', negihkínawó 'I look at him', gihkinól 'I look at thee', gihkínawí 'thou lookest at me', negihkinókw 'he looks at me', ogihkínamén 'he looks at it', kiná 'look thou (imp. sg.)', gihkínóssó 'he looks at himself', gihkínagwezó 'he is looked at', gihkínowádoák 'they look at each other' (Da64); kina 'see it (imp. sg.)' (Lr84, p102).

KR "(ki)kin-". nekikina8aǎn (an.), nekikinamen (inan.) 'je le regarde'; kina 'vois cela, regarde-le'; nekikina8aǎbi 'je regarde pour m'apprendre'.

cf. LOOK ON, SEE

188. LOOK FOR. PA *kwi:ða- (Ho57) 'look for, seek':

SF /kwila-/. kwílawáó, kwílawáópamǎ 'he is looking for him', nekwlílawattón 'I'm looking for it', kwílawattón 'he is looking for it' (Wr75); gwílawá 'he seeks someone', gwílawáhtó 'he seeks something', gwílawóó 'he looks to see' (Da64); awani kwilawahóan? 'whom do you look for?', kagui kwilawátóan? 'what do you look for?' (Lr84, p93); kwilawaha (imp. sg.), kwilawahogw (imp. pl.) 'look for, search him', kwilawato (imp. sg.), kwilawatogw (imp. pl.) 'look for, search it' (Lr84, p183); waji kwilawa8mek 'to search for someone', waji kwilawat8zik 'to search for something' (lla32, p74).

KR "k8ira-". nek8ira8aǎbi 'je cherche'; nek8ira8aǎn (an.), nek8ira8a't8n (inan.) 'je le cherche'; nederik8ira8at8n (inan.) 'je le cherche là'.

189. LOOK ON. PA *wa:piwa (Bl46) 'he looks on':

SF /(w)3p-/. nl5pí 'I look', wl5pín, takká l3pó 'he looks there', wlákw3pín 'he looks in that direction', mólhata3pó 'he looks on, is a spectator', kím3pó 'he peeks', nepílew3pí 'I see differently, I have poor eyesight' (Wr75); báw3bó 'he looks on, or sees', gwílaw3bó 'he looks to see', ni

ál3bíd 'he looks there', tahká ol3bín 'he is looking there' (Da64).

KR "-(8)añb-". n8añbi, nepesk8ada8añbi 'je vois, je ne suis pas aveugle'; nepéss8sañbámañ 'je le vois de près'; nederañbámañ (an.), nederañbadámen (inan.) 'je le regarde'; nedáisañbadamen 'je pénètre, je vois à travers q.-q.chose'; nek8ira8añbi 'je cherche'. cf. LOOK AT, SEE

190. LOUSE. PA *ehkwa (B146), *wetehkomiwa (B146) 'he has lice':
 SF /(a)kkem-/ (restructured).kkem3, kkem3k (pl.) 'louse'; ntákkem3m 'my louse', ketákkem3m 'your (sg.) louse', wtákkem3má 'his louse', wtákkemó 'he has lice' (Wr75); kem3 'louse', nedáhkem3m 'my louse', odáhkem3má 'his louse', odáhkemó 'he has lice' (Da64); kem8, kem8k (pl.) 'louse' (Lr84, p40).
 KR "(a)'kem". kem, kemak (pl.) 'pou, pediculus'; nta'kem 'j'en ai (des poux)'.
 191. MALE (1). PA *na:pe:wa (B146) 'male, man':

SF /n3pa/. sán3pá 'man', áln3pá 'Indian', n3pahlá 'male-bird', osán3pamá 'her husband' (Wr75); zán3bá 'male human', n3bahlá 'male bird', n3bassém 'male dog, male bear', n3bagíkw 'male otter, male seal', n3bámskw 'male beaver', áln3bá, áln3bák (pl.) 'Indian', zán3bák 'men', ozán3bám 'her man', newídzíáln3bá, nídziáln3bá 'my fellow Indian' (Da64); alnqbáymenahán 'Indian's 'sland' (Da59); san8be 'man', aln8ba 'Indian' (Lr84, p9); aln8bai phanem 'Indian-woman' (Lr84, p54); aln8bao 'he is a man' (Lr84, p99); aln8ba 'Indian', kin8ba 'brave man', (Ma32, p54); san8ba 'man' (Ma32, p55); n'san8bam 'my man' (Ma32, p70).

KR "nañb-". arenañbé 'homme, homo'; séénañbé, séénañbak 'homme, vir'; nañbékik8 'du mâle (animaux)'; nañb 'mâle (boeuf)'; nañbéssem 'mâle du cheval, lièvre, loup-cervier'; nañbaákik8 'mâle du loup-marin'; nañbeañk8 'mâle du porc-épi'; nañbémek8 'mâle du castor'.

192. MALE (2). PA *aya:pe:wa* (Sb67b) 'buck':

SF /ai3pa/. ai3pa 'male' (Wr75); ai3ba 'male moose, male bison' (Da64).

KR "aiañbë". aiañbë, aiañbë 'mâle du chevreuil, cerf, orignal'.

193. MAPLE. PA *aqsen:minšya (Sb67b):

SF /ssenšmosi/. ssenšmosi 'maple', wssenšmosimá 'his maple' (Wr75);

senomozi 'maple' (Lr84, p31).

KR "ssenañ8". ssenañ8 'érable'.

cf. STONE, TREE (3)

194. MARROW. PA *wi:ni (Mc35):

SF /win/. win 'marrow' (Wr75); win 'marrow' (Da64); win 'marrow' (Lr84, p25).

KR "8in". 8in 'moëlle, qui est dans les os'; 8in 'graisse de moëlle'.

195. MARRY. PA *ni:pawiwa (Go65) 'he stands':

SF /nipawi/. nnipawí 'I am married', níbaó 'he is married', nípawílcawén

'the ring finger' (Wr75); nibawí 'marry thou (imp. sg.)' (Da64); niba-

w8gan 'marriage' (Ma32, p54).

196. MAT. PA *ana:xkya:ni (Sb41):

SF /anekk-/. anákkškán 'mat' (Wr75); anhákkšgán 'mat' (Da64).

KR "ana'kañn". ana'kañn 'natte, peau, v. &c. sur quoi on s'assoit'; ana'kañs8
'il y a des nattes, la cabane est nattée'.

197. MEAT. PA *wi:yawehsi (Ha67b) 'meat, flesh':

SF /wloss/. wíóss, wíóssál (pl.) 'meat', wskíwíóss 'fresh meat' (Wr75);

wíós 'meat, flesh' (Da64); wíós 'meat, flesh' (Lr84, p12); wíyos 'meat'

(Ma32, p56).

KR "8ios". 8ios 'viande'.

198. MIDDLE. PA *0a:wi- (Mc35, Go65) 'middle, between':

SF /nŋwi/. nanŋwiwí 'the middle' (Wr75); nŋwiwí, nanŋwiwí 'middle, at the middle' (Lr84, p20); nŋwi ppon 'the middle of winter' (Lr84, p106); nŋwitebakad 'midnight, it is midnight', nŋwitebakak 'at midnight', asmo nŋwitebakadowi 'it is not yet midnight' (Lr84, p19).

KR "naŋ8i-". naŋ8i8i 'milieu'.

199. MISS. PA *paθ- (He74b) 'miss hitting it':

KR "bar-". nebarenañ (an.), nebarenenen (inan.) 'je le manque, je ne le puis l'attrapper, je ne puis le prendre'.

200. MIX. PA *kelek- (Ho57) 'mixed together':

SF /kelek-/. gelegigŋmoó 'it is mixed fat' (Da64).

201. MOCCASIN. PA *maxkesini (B146):

SF /mkkesen/ ~ /-akesen/. mkkesén, mákesén, mákesenál (pl.) 'moccasin, shoe', álnákkésén 'Indian moccasin', káosákesén, káosawákesenál (pl.) 'cowhide moccasin', mósákesenál 'moose-hide moccasins' (Wr75); mehkezén 'someone's moccasin', nehkezén 'my moccasin', mahkessén 'moccasin' (Da64); mkezen, mkezenal (pl.) 'moccasin, shoe' (Lr84, p26); mkezen 'moccasin', mkezn8bi 'shoe-string' (Ma32, p56).

KR "mekessen". mkessen, mkessenar (pl.) 'souliers sauvages'; nemekessen 'mon soulier'.

202. MOOSE. PA *mo:swa (Sb41):

SF /mos/. mós, mosák (pl.) 'moose' (Wr75); moz 'moose' (Lr84, p9); mozagen 'moose skin', mozja 'moose meat' (Lr84, p36); moz 'moose' (Ma32, p54); ay8ba moz 'bull moose', alhla moz 'cow moose' (Ma32, p59); m'mozem 'my moose' (Ma32, p70).

KR "m8s". m8s, m8s8k (pl.) 'orignal'.

203. MOTHER-IN-LAW. PA *nesekwihsehse (Ta67):

SF /nesekwess/ (Loss of double diminutive). nsekwéss 'my mother-in-law',
 wsekwessá 'his mother-in-law' (Wr75); nezegwés 'my mother-in-law' (Da64);
 nzegues 'mother-in-law' (Lr84, p21); nzegues 'mother-in-law' (Ma32, p58).
KR "nese8s". nese8s 'dit le gendre à sa belle-mère'.

204. MOUSE. PA *wa:pikwa (Sb67b) 'mouse, rat':

SF /(w)ʒbikwssoss/ (double diminutive). ʒpikwssóss, ʒpikwssossák (pl.)
 'mouse' (Wr75); wʒbikwsós 'mouse' (Da64); wʒbikwsos 'mouse' (Lr84, p36).
KR "8aʒbig8séss8". 8aʒbig8séss8 'souris'. cf. RODENT

205. MOUTH. PA *-to:ni (Mc35, Ta67):

SF /-ton/. ntón 'my mouth', ketón 'your (sg.) mouth', wtón 'his mouth',
 wtonál 'mouths', síps wtón 'bird's beak' (Wr75); odón 'his mouth' (Da64);
 mdon 'mouth' (Lr84, p25); wdon 'mouth' (Ma32, p56).
KR "-d8n". ned8n 'ma bouche, mes lèvres'; 8d8n 'sa bouche, ses lèvres'.

206. MOVE. PA *ma:t- ~ *ma:čyi- (Bl46, Go65, H 75) 'move, go away':

SF /mʒt-/ , /mʒc-/. mʒcó 'he goes away', námʒcó 'he moves', nemámʒcí 'I move',
 wmʒcín 'he goes away from it', nemʒcí 'I leave, go away', nemʒcatón 'I
 take it away', mʒcató 'take it away (imp. sg.)', mʒcalá 'lead him (imp.
 sg.)', mʒcá 'he begins', mʒcássao 'it begins', mʒcálokka 'he begins to work',
 nemʒcá 'I begin', nemʒcassá 'I begin it', mʒcakó 'he grows', nemʒcakí 'I
 grow', mʒcakén 'it grows' (Wr75); mamʒdzó 'he moves off', mʒtká 'he moves',
 manníamʒdzó 'he moves slowly', mʒtkabó 'he moves as he sits', omamʒdenemén
 'he moves it with his hand', mʒdzó 'he goes away', omʒdzadón 'he takes
 it away', mómannimʒdzó 'he moves something slowly', mʒdzagó 'he grows',
 mʒdzagén 'it grows', mʒdzá 'he begins', mʒdzahtó 'he begins a work',

m̄m̄⁴zasáigá 'at first' (Da64); waji m̄jassaik 'in the beginning' (Lr84, p20); m̄ja 'he begins' (Lr84, p105); nikōni m̄job 'he went ahead' (Lr84, p88); n'm̄ji wigiak 'I am going home', 'm̄jo wigiidit 'he is going home' (Lr84, p95); akui m̄ji 'don't go away' (Lr84, p96); m̄joo, m̄jowiwi 'it is going', k'm̄jiba 'you (pl.) are going', nm̄jibenaji 'we will go' (Lr84, p103); adoji m̄jimuk 'it is time to go' (Lr84, p107); m̄jala (imp. sg.), m̄jalogw (imp. pl.) 'carry him away, take him away', m̄jado (imp. sg.), m̄jadogw (im. pl.) 'carry it away, take it away' m̄jaha (imp. sg.), m̄jahogw (imp. pl.) 'bring him', m̄jato (imp. sg.), m̄jatogw (imp. pl.) 'bring it' (Lr84, p186).

KR "mañts-". nenemañtsi 'je pars, je m'en vais par terre'; mañts⁸redin 'on part'.

207. MOVE CAMP. PA *kos- (Ho57):

SF /kos-/. kósotá, kwesotá 'he moves camp', nekósotá 'I move camp' (Wr75); gwezodá 'he moves camp' (Da64).

208. NAIL. PA *-xkans-a (Sl60):

SF /-kkas-a/. nkkás 'my nail', wkkasá 'his nail', kkasák 'your (sg.) nails', sípsikkás 'bird's claw' (Wr75); ohkazá 'his nail, hoof' (Da64); mkaz-, mkazak (pl.) 'nail' (Lr84, p25).

KR "-kas". mekas, mekasak (pl.) 'ongle'; nekas, nekasak (pl.) 'mon ongle'; 8kásar 'son ongle'.

209. NAME. PA *wi:nl-, *wi:nt- (Bl46):

SF /wihl-/ /witt-/. wihl¹³ 'he names him', wittamén 'he names it', wli¹³ wihl¹³ 'he names him thus', wli¹³wittamén 'he names it thus', ntélíwihl¹³ 'I name him thus' (Wr75); wihlá 'name thou him', wihl¹³ 'he names him', wihtámaw³ⁿ 'he names it to him'.

KR "8i'r-", "8itt-". nederi8i'rañ 'je l'appelle N., nomino'; nederi8ittamen 'j'appelle cela N., seu nomino'.

210. NET. PA *aqləpya (Sb67b):

SF /(a)hlap/. hláp 'net' (Wr75); shláb, hláb 'net', nedáhlábém, nhlabém 'my net' (Da64); ahlab, lhab 'net', n-d-ahlabem 'my net', k'-d-ahlabem 'thy net', w'-d-ahlbema 'his net, or his nets', n'-d-ahlabemna 'our net', w'-d-ahlabemow6 'their net, or their nets' (Lr84, p48).

KR "rhápe". rhápe 'rets, filets'.

211. NEW. PA *weški- (Vo41, Bl46) 'new, fresh':

SF /wskí-/. wskikén 'it is new', wskí skam3n 'new Indian corn', wskí kkí 'new land', wskíkamíkw 'new house', noškíkamíkw 'my new house', noskássolkwón 'my new hat', wskíwíóss 'fresh meat' (Wr75); oskígén 'it is new', oskígó 'he is young', oskígén 'it is young' (Da64); wski 'new, young' (Lr84, p65); wskia 'new' (Lr84, p67); wskigen 'new vegetable' (Ma32, p67).

KR "8ski-". 8ski 'de nouveau'.

212. NIGHT. PA *tepəxk- (He73, Au72):

SF /tepakk-/ ~ /tepokkw/. tepókkw, tepókk 'night', tepokkwál, tepokkól 'nights', tepókkwiwí 'during the night', tepakkák 'in, of the night', pamítepakkák 'tonight', kwaní tepakkák 'during the night' (Wr75); debókw 'night' (Da64); tebokw 'night' (Lr84, p19); tebokw 'night' (Ma32, p56).

KR "tebi'k-" ~ "teb8k8-". tanni 6d8tsi tebi'kat? 'Quelle heure, à quelle partie, quel tems de la nuit sommes nous?'; titeb8k8ikeban 'la nuit'.

213. NOSE. PA *-čya:θ- (Go65):

SF /-c3l/. nc3l 'my nose, my nostril', kec3l 'our (sg.) nose, nostril', wc3l 'his nose, nostril' táakkwéc3lá 'he has a short nose' (Wr75); odz3l

'his nose', odzŕlál 'his nostrils' (Da64); mejŕl 'nose' (Lr84, p25); wj8l 'nose' (Ma32, p56).

214. NUT. PA *paka:n- (He74b):

SF /pakŕn/. pakŕn, pákŕnál (pl.) 'nut', pakŕnisál 'hazelnuts', pakŕnosi 'walnut tree' (Wr75); bagŕn 'butternut', bagŕnoziŕ 'he is a butternut tree' (Da64); pagŕnozi 'butternut tree' (Da61); pagŕn, pagŕnis 'walnut, hazelnut', pagŕnis, pagŕnisal (pl.) 'chestnut, filbert' (Lr84, p31); pagŕnosi 'butternut' (Ma32, p55).

KR "pagaŕn". pagaŕn, pagaŕnar (pl.) 'noix'; pagaŕn8si 'noier'; pagaŕnes, pagaŕnesar (pl.) 'noisette'.

215. ON TOP. PA *wa8kiči (Sb41) 'on top, on the surface':

SF /wskici-/ ~ /wskit-/. wskiciwí 'on top', wskittá 'he is on top', wskít-kámikwá 'on earth', nŕskicičŕpín 'I'm standing on it', wskítepakwá 'on top of ~~the~~ water', wskittŕn 'he puts it on top', wskítapŕ 'he or it sits on top', wskítakkán 'he throws it on top' (Wr75); oskídabŕ 'he sits on top', oskídziwí 'above (position)', oskídzihpŕ 'he eats from the top of something', oskídzigwámigwá 'on top of a house' (Da64).

KR "8sskitsi-" ~ "8sskid-". 8sskitsi8l 'au dessus'; n8sskidapi 'je suis assis sur un ban v. haut'; 8sskitaŕ'tebi 'au dessus de la tête'; 8sskidebŕ 'au dessus de l'eau'.

216. ONE. PA *nekotwi (B146):

SF /nekwet-/ ~ /nekweci-/. nekwtŕŕnkŕwá 'eleven', nekwtŕatekwá 'one hundred', nekwtŕŕkweniwí 'one day', nekwtŕikatŕn 'one year', nekwtŕŕkkippŕtá 'one o'clock', nekwtŕitekŕwáiwí, nekwtŕikŕwáiwí, nekwtŕitekŕwáiwí 'he looks out of one eye' (Wr75); negwŕdzigadŕn 'one year', negwŕtkamigwŕzŕ 'one tribe', negwŕdzigamigwŕzŕ 'a family', negwŕdzŕnkŕwá 'eleven' (Da64); negwŕjigaden 'one

year', nŋguejigadegi 'annually' (Lr84, p20).

217. ORDINARY. PA *eleni- (bl46) 'ordinary, plain':

SF /alni-/. alnínamák 'ordinary fish', alnísetí 'hemlock', alnákkesén 'Indian moccasin', alnahlákw 'iron', alnakkáiwí 'right (direction)', alnŋpá 'Indian' (Wr75); alni síps 'ordinary bird', alnimenál 'ordinary berry, wild berry, common berry', alnahkwám 'ordinary wood', alniábazí 'ordinary stick', alnákaiá 'right side, right direction', alnahlákw 'iron', alnŋbá, alnŋbák (pl.) 'Indian', alnigamíkw 'Indian house' (Da64); alnŋbáymenahán 'Indian's Island' (Da59); alnŋba 'Indian' (Lr84, p9); alnŋbai phanem 'Indian woman' (Lr84, p54); lagosa alnakaiwi 'he goes to the right, go to the right (imp. sg.)' (Lr84, p95); alnŋhao 'he is a man' (Lr84, p99); alnŋba 'Indian' (Ma32, p54); alnigamíkw 'house', alnahlákw 'iron' (Ma32, p66).
KR "aren-". arenáñbé, arenáñbak (pl.) 'homme, homo'; arenaragŋ 'fer'; arenaragŋié 'cela en est (du fer)'; arenakai8i 'la main droite'.

218. OTHER. PA *kotak- (Ho57):

SF /ketak/. keták 'other', ketakík 'others (an.)' (Wr75); gedág 'other', gedágík 'other animate ones', gedagíl 'other inanimate ones' (Da64); ketagik 'others (an.)' (Lr84, p91); kdak awani 'other person', kdak kagui 'other thing' (Ma32, p68).

KR "ketak". ketak 'autre'; ketaghik (an.), kedaghir (inan.) 'les autres'.

219. OTTER. PA *nekikwa (Sb67b):

SF /wenekikw/(reshaped). onegíkw 'otter' (Da64); wnegigw 'otter' (Lr84, p36); wnegikw 'otter' (Ma32, p55). cf. RODENT

220. OUT. PA *ket- (Ho57) 'out of enclosure or entanglement':

SF /kat-/ ~ /ket-/. ogádenemén 'he takes it out', ogádebánemén 'he takes

it out of water', gádegá 'he digs out something' (Da64).

KR "kad-". nekada8aza'ra 'je veux m'en fuir'.

221. OVER. PA *pa:šiči. (He74b) 'over, stepping over':

SF /posici-/ . posíciwí 'over', pósicító 'he flies over', nepósitštawán 'I step over it, climb over it', npósicíketaín 'I jump over it', npósitákwićín 'I swim over it' (Wr75); bozídziwí 'in motion over' (Da64); p8zijiwi 'over' (Ma32, p76).

222. OWL. PA *ko:hko:hkaho:wa (Sb67b) 'Great Horned Owl':

SF /kokkokkhass/ (reshaped ending). kókkokkháss, kokkókkhassák (pl.) 'owl' (Wr75); gohkohkhás 'horned owl' (Da64); kokokhas 'owl' (Lr84, p37); kokokhas 'owl' (Ma32, p54).

223. PALATE. PA *nalakačkwí (H146) 'my palate':

SF /nalakw/ (reshaped). nalákw 'my palate' (Da64).

224. PARTRIDGE. PA *paxpaxkiwa (Sb67b) 'partridge, Ruffed Grouse':

SF /pakkesso/ (non-reduplicated diminutive form). pákkessó 'partridge', wpákkesswá, wpákkwssomá 'his partridge' (Wr75); bákkessó 'partridge, ruffed grouse' (Da64); pakesso 'partridge' (Lr84, p36).

225. PENIS. PA *-i:θaka:yi (Mc35, Ta67):

SF /-lakesi/ (reshaped). nlákesí 'my belly', wlákesí 'his belly' (Wr75); olágezi 'his belly', olágeziál 'his guts' (Da64); mlagzi 'belly', mlagzial 'the bowels' (Lr84, p25).

KR "iraghé". 8iraghé 'virilia'.

226. PIERCE. PA *patahkahamwa (He74b) 'he pierces, pricks, stings

it':

KR "batkáhamen". nebatkáhamen 'je perce un bois avec instrument'; batkáhamen 'il perce un bois avec instrument'.

227. PIKE. PA *kenošye:wa (Ho57, Sb67b) 'northern pike':

SF /kwenosa/. kwenosá 'pike', wkwénosá 'his pike' (Wr75); kwenozá, kwenozak (pl.) 'pike' (Lr84, p39); kwnoza 'pike' (Ma32, p54).

KR "k8n8s6". k8n8s6, k8n8sak (pl.) 'brochet'. cf. LONG

228. PITCH. PA *pekiw- (He74b) 'pitch, resin':

SF /peko/. pek6 'pitch', nepekóm 'my pitch' (Wr75); peg6 'pitch' (Da64).

KR "pek8". nepek8k6 'j'y mets de la gomme (au canot)'.

229. PITY (1). PA *ketem- (Ho57) 'ruined, miserable':

SF /ketem-/. ketem5ksess6 'he is poor', nekétam5kíta3m5 'I pity him', wkétam-3kíta3m5 'he pities him', kétam5kítepihlá 'he is ruined', ketem5k3os6 'he is living poorly', ketem5kipp6 'he eats poorly' (Wr75); negedem3gída3má 'I pity him' (Da64); kdem8galdow8gan 'mercy' (Lr84, p13); kdem8giwi 'poorly' (Ma32, p75); kedm8gi pagah8 'poor devil' (Ma32, p77).

KR "ketem-". neketemañghérmeg8si 'je suis digne de compassion'; neketemañghérmañ 'j'ai compassion de lui'; neketemañgañbadamen 'je regarde cela avec compassion, en pitié'; neketemañgañbamañ 'je regarde lui avec compassion'; neketemañg8éssi 'je parle d'une manière pitoyable'.

230. PITY (2). PA *šawe:le-m- (Mc35) 'take pity upon, have mercy upon':

KR "-s8érem-". n8s8éremañ 'j'ai compassion de lui'.

231. PLAY. PA *pa:hpíwa (Vo41) 'he laughs, plays':

SF /papp-/. papp6 'he plays', nepappí 'I play', kepappí 'you (sg.) play',

nísepáppoák 'they (two) play together' (Wr75); bahpó 'he plays' (Da64); papoldoak 'they play' (Lr84, p91).

232. PORCUPINE. PA *ka:kwa (Ho57):

SF /kǝkw/. kǝkw 'porcupine' (Wr75); kǝkw 'porcupine' (Da64); kǝgw 'porcupine', kǝgwis 'a young porcupine' (Lr84, p9); kǝgw 'porcupine' (Ma32, p54); n'gǝgwem 'my porcupine' (Ma32, p70).

233. PORTAGE. PA *wenike:wa (Go67a) 'he carries something over a portage':

SF /onika/ (restructured root). óniká 'he makes a portage'; nóniká 'I portage', ónikán 'portage' (Wr75).

KR "ǝnighé". nǝnighé 'je fais portage'.

234. POUCH. PA *kaškepita:kani (Ho57) 'tobacco pouch':

SF /pitǝkan/. pítǝkán 'pocket', wtámǝnípítǝkán 'tobacco pouch', mósiá pítǝkán 'moose-hide pouch' (Wr75); pidǝgan, pidǝganal (pl.) 'pocket' (Lr84, p26).

235. POUT. PA *wa:hsehsiwa (Sb67b) 'brown bullhead, eastern catfish, horned pout':

SF /wǝsesso/. wǝzessó 'horned pout; bull-pout' (Da64); wǝzesso 'pout' (Ma32, p55).

KR "ǝǝǝsesǝ". ǝǝǝsesǝ, ǝǝǝsesǝk (pl.) 'barbue'.

236. PRICKLY (1). PA *ka:w- (Ho57):

SF /kǝw-. kǝwiák 'porcupine quills', kǝwis, kǝwisák (pl.) 'thorn', kǝw-ákkwimén, kǝwísiápasí 'thorny tree', kǝwisoó 'it is prickly', wkǝwisá 'his thorn' (Wr75); kǝwi 'thorn, prickly' (Da64); kǝwakwimen 'gooseberry'

(Lr84, p31).

KR "kaH8-". kaH8is, kaH8iak (pl.) 'épine'; kaH8éio, kaH8is8 'cela est épineux, rude, aigu'; kaH8iak '(porc-épi) son poil'.

237. PRICKLY (2). PA *kaHk- (Ho57) 'sharp':

SF /kakk-/. kahkigén 'it is prickly' (Da64).

238. PROPERLY. PA *kwayaθkwi (Ho57) 'properly, good, straight':

SF /kwaskw-/. kwáskwai 'enough, just right' (Wr75); gwaskwáihá 'just right', gwaskwai 'enough' (Da64); kwaskuai 'just, precisely, enough' (Lr84, p103); kwaskuai paskua nikwθbi 'it is just noon now' (Lr84, p101); kwaskwai 'exactly' (Ma32, p75).

239. PROSTRATE. PA *kaw- (Ho57) 'prostrate, reclining', *kawh-
amwa 'he fells it by tool':

SF /kaw-/. nekawí 'I sleep', wkawhí 'he chops him down' (Wr75); gawassín 'reclining', negawí 'I sleep', gaó 'he sleeps', negássigawín 'I sleep with him' (Da64); kawha (imp. sg.), kawhogw (imp. pl.) 'cut him down', kawhakua (imp. sg.), kawhakuagw (imp. pl.) 'cut him down (tree)' (Lr84, p184); kawí (imp. sg.), kawigw (imp. pl.) 'sleep' (Lr84, p183); n'kawí 'I go to bed' (Lr84, p107); waji kawimek 'to sleep' (Ma32, p74).

KR "ka8-". neka8hañ (an.), neka8hámen (inan.) 'j'abbas un arbre, securi'; neka8téhemén 'j'abbas un arbre'; neka8i 'je dors'; ka8i 'il dort'; neka8i'ttamen 'je dors sur q.q.chose'.

240. PUS. PA *meli (Mc35) 'pus, matter':

SF /meli/. melí 'pus' (Wr75); melí 'pus' (Da64).

KR "meri". meri 'pus, qui sort des plaies'.

241. QUARREL. PA *ki:hka:- (B146, Ho57) 'berate, quarrel':

SF /kikk3-/. wkíkk3m3 'he denounces him' (Wr75); ogíhk3m3 'he denounces him' (Da64).

KR "kikañ-". kikañd8ak 'ils se querrellent'.

242. RACCOON. PA *e:hsepana (Sb67b):

SF /asepan/. ásepán 'raccoon' (Wr75); asban 'raccoon' (Lr84, p37).

KR "ésseban-". éssebanes, éssebanesak (pl.) 'chat sauvage'.

243. RATTLESNAKE. PA *ši:hši:kwe:wa (He75):

SF /sisikkwa/. sísisikkwá 'rattlesnake', wsísisikkwá 'his rattlesnake' (Wr75); sizihkwá 'rattlesnake' (Da64); sisikwa, sisikwak (pl.) 'rattlesnake' (Lr84, p39).

KR "sisik8é". sisik8é, sisik8ak (pl.) 'serpent à sonnettes'

244. RED (1). PA *meskw- (B146, Ge41):

SF /mkkw-/, /mokkw-/, /meskw-/. mkkwikén 'it is red', mkkwikó 'he is red', mkkwikít (an.), mkkwikík (inan.) 'the red one', nemókkwáccemén 'I dye it red' (Wr75); mkwígén 'it is red', mkwígó 'he is red', mkwíwí 'when it is red'; mkwimákw 'red fish', mkwíbagá 'it is red liquid', meskwamákw 'salmon' (Da64); mkuigen 'it is red', mkuigo 'he is red', mkuí sezowigan 'red paint', mkuí sezow8zo 'he is painted red', mku'atsigan 'red dye', n'moku'atsiga 'I dye red', mku8bamegua 'reddish' (Lr84, p44); mskuamágw 'salmon' (Lr84, p39); mkwigo 'he is red', mkwigoak 'they (an.) are red' (Ma32, p64).

KR "m(e)k8-", "m8'k8-". mk8ighen 18 'cela est rouge'; nem8'k8atséssemen 'je le rougis'; mek8ig8ssi '(peinture) rouge'.

245. RED (2). PA *me:skw- (conjunct) (He73):

SF /makw-/. mákwapákák 'wine' (Wr75); mákwagák 'red anirated liquid, ie.'

wine' (Da64); makwigid (an.), makwigek (inan.) '(the) red' (Ma32, p65).

KR "mé'k8-". mé'k8ampak 'du vin'.

246. REJECT. PA *ašye:n- (B146) 'he pushes it back, he rejects it':

SF /asa-/. odázaš 'he rejects him, pushes him back', odázaamén 'he rejects it' (Da64).

KR "asañn-". nedásaññañ (an.), nedašañnemep (inan.) 'je le rejette'.

247. RELATION. PA *eθa:nko:me:wa (B146) 'he has him as (that kind of) a relative':

SF /alškom-/. álškómokík 'my relatives', álškómōcí 'his relatives', alškom-šaník 'your (sg.) relatives', wácžná álškómekocí 'he has relatives' (Wr75); alšgomōmek 'relation' (Lr84, p20).

KR "érašg8m-". érašg8mōghik 'mes parents'; érašg8mātsik 'tes parents'; érašg8mañtsi 'ses parents'; nederášg8mañ 'je l'ai pour parents'; šderašg8mañ 'il l'ai pour parents'.

248. RIB. PA *-xpíke:kani (Ta67):

SF /-ppíkassen/ (reshaped). wppíkassén 'his rib, a rib', wppíkassenól 'his ribs', nppíkassenól 'my ribs' (Wr75); ohpígahsén 'his rib' (Da64).

KR "-pigaigan". nepigaigan 'ma côte, mon côté'.

249. ROAST. PA *apwa:na, *apwa:ni (Go65):

SF /apžn/. apžn, apžnák (pl.) 'bread', apžnkkškán 'oven' (Wr75); abôn, abônis 'cake' abônkōgan 'oven' (Lr84, p9); abžn 'bread' (Ma32, p55).

KR "abañn". abañn, abañnak (pl.) 'pain'; nebañnké 'je fais du pain'; abañnəhgan 'four, où l'on met cuire le pain'.

250. ROCK. PA *-a:peθkwɪ (Sb41) 'rock, stone':

SF /-apskw/. nɪzǎpskw 'twin rocks', gǎdzigápskw 'steep rock, cliff' (Da64); kajigapkskw 'a steep rock', kôkajigapkskw 'an extended steep rock' (Lr84, p16); w8bapkskw 'white rock' (Ma32, p67).

KR "-apesk8". pnapesk8, pnapesk8r (pl.) 'pierre'; kebapska'tépnapesk8 'cela, cabane v.g. est fermée par une pierre'.

251. RODENT. PA *-ikw-a (Sb67b) 'small gnawing animal, rodent':

SF /-ikw/. onegíkw 'otter', wǎbikwsós 'mouse', nǎbagíkw 'male otter, male seal', psaníkw 'gray squirrel' (Da64); akigw 'seal', skigwawa 'seal skin' (Lr84, p9); alikws 'ant, pismire' (Lr84, p39); psanigw 'black squirrel', planigw 'flying squirrel', wnegigw 'otter', wǎbikwsos 'mouse' (Lr84, p36); anikwses 'striped squirrel' (Lr84, p37); alikws 'ant' (Ma32, p54); planikw 'flying squirrel', wnegikw 'otter', n8bakikw 'male otter', pabikw 'flea' (Ma32, p55); squakikw 'she otter' (Ma32, p59).

KR "-ik8". akik8, akik8ak (pl.) 'loup marin'; nañbaákik8 'le mâle de loup marin'; sk8aákik8 'la femelle de loup marin'; prénik8, mesánik8 'écureuil, ces 2 ont un beau poil'; sk8ékik8 'loutre'; nañbékik8 'sic dī'r item de la marte'; 8añbig8séss8 'souris'; érig8s, érig8sak (pl) 'fourmi', babik8, babik8ak (pl) 'puce'.

252. SAND. PA *le:kawɪ (He73):

SF /naqa-/. nákakk6 'sand' (Wr75); nagahk6 'sandy soil' (Da64); nagako 'sand' (Ma32, p56).

KR "néga-". néga'k8 'sable'.

253. SAY (1). PA *nesɪ (Bl46) 'I say so':

KR "-esi". nesi 'je dis'; kesi 'tu dis'; nesitamén 'je dis cela'.

254. SAY (2). PA *etamwa (Bl46) 'he says so to it':

SF /it-am/. itám 'he says', ketitám 'you (sg.) say', ntítám 'I say', ntítamén 'I say it' (Wr75); idá 'say thou', nedidám 'I say', idám 'he says' (Da64); k'-d-idam 'you say' (Lr84, p92); ida (imp. sg.), idamogw (imp. pl.) 'say it' (Lr84, p183).

KR "idam-". nedidam8h8ban 'je disois'.

255. SEAL. PA *a:skikwa (Sb67b):

SF /akkikw/. n3bagikw 'male seal, male otter' (Da64); akigw 'seal', akigwawa 'seal skin' (Lr84, p9); akikw 'seal', nd'akikwem 'my seal' (Ma32, p70).

KR "akik8". akik8, akik8ak 'loup marin'; nañbaákik8 'le mâle'; sk8aákik8 'la femelle'.
cf. RODENT

256. SECRET. PA *ki:m- (Ho57) 'in secret, stealthily':

SF /(ki)kim-/. kikím3só, kíkím3toá 'he whispers', kíkím3soák 'they whisper', nekikím3sí 'I whisper', kím3pó 'he peeks', kíkímínámíodoák 'they see each other secretly', wkímikkínaw3 'he looks at him in secret' (Wr75); gígímiwí 'secretly, noiseless', gímíqílihtón 'he makes it secretly', gígím3dwa 'he whispers, talks secretly' (Da64).

KR "kikim-". (reduplicated root). nekikim8mañ 'je lui parle en secret'; nekikim8nké 'je parle bas, in malis'; nekikim8añsi 'je parle bas, in bonis'.

257. SEE. PA *ešinamwa (Bl46) 'he sees it so':

SF /nam-/. wnámittón 'he sees it', nnámittón 'I see it', nmámi3 'I see him', námíá awání 'he sees someone', námíókwesó 'he is seen', námíokwát 'it is seen' (Wr75); onámí3 'he sees him', onámíhtón 'he sees it', námíogwezó 'he is seen' (Da64); 'namito 'he sees them (inan., indefinite)', w'namitonal 'he sees them (inan., definite)' (Lr84, p71); namiha (imp. sg.), namihogw (imp. pl.) 'see, or observe him', namito (imp. sg.), namitogw (imp. pl.) 'see, or observe it', namitlowa (imp. sg.), namitlowagw (imp. pl.) 'show'

(Lr84, p188); n'namihô 'I see him' (Lr84, p105).

KR "nam-". nenamihô 'je vois'; nonamihah (an.), nenamit8n (inan.) 'je le vois'; nenamitrô 'je fais voir, montre'; nenamittrañ 'je montre à lui'; nenamita 'je vois'; nami'tañ 'il voit'.

258. SEED. PA *waðkanimini (Go65):

SF /skanimen/. skanimén 'seed' (Da64).

KR "skanimin". skaniminar 'graines'.

of. BERRY

259. SHADOW. PA *a:kawai:qte:wi (Go65) 'there is a shadow':

SF /-akawatta/. ʔpakáwattá 'shadow, there is a shadow, ʔpakáwattáikán 'umbrella' (Wr75).

KR "-aga8á't-". añbaga8á'tek 'à l'ombre, ombrage'.

of. BEHIND

260. SHAMAN. PA *mete:wa (Bl46):

SF /metaw-/. medáwlinnó 'shaman' (Da64).

261. SHARPEN. PA *ki:nl- (Ho57), *ki:nt- (Ha58):

SF /-kihl-/, /kitt-/. wíkihló 'it is sharp' (Wr75); kesíghló 'it is sharp', kihtadó 'he sharpens it', kihtalá 'he sharpens him' (Da64); kitala (imp. sg.), kitalogw (imp. pl.) 'sharpen, whet him', kitado (imp. sg.), kitadogw (imp. pl.) 'sharpen, whet it' (Lr84, p185).

KR "-ghi'r-". kesighi'r8 'cela est aigu'; kesighir8ak (an.), kesighir8ar (inan.) 'ils sont aigus'.

262. SHELL. PA *e:nsa (He73) 'clam, shell':

SF /als/ (reshaped). áls, alssák (pl.) 'oyster, shell' (Wr75); als, alsak (pl.) 'oyster, shell' (Lr84, p30).

KR "és". és, éssak (pl.) 'coquille'.

263. SHOULDER. PA *meteθemankani (Mo35) 'somebody's shoulder':
SF /-elemʃkan/, /-eli/, (reshaped). nélemʃkán 'my shoulder', kélemʃkán
 'your (sg.) shoulder', welemʃkán 'his shoulder' (Wr75); odélemʃgán 'his
 shoulder', edelí 'his shoulder blade' (Da64); mdelmʃgan, mdelmʃganak (pl)
 'shoulder' (Lr84, p25).

KR "-eremañgan". nederemañgan 'mon épaule'; 8deremañgan 'son épaule'.

264. SIBLING-IN-LAW (1). PA *ni:θemwa (Bl46) 'my sister-in-
 law (male speaking), my brother-in-law (female speaking)':
SF /nilem/. nilém 'my sister-in-law' (Wr75); nilém 'my sister-in-law (male
 speaking)' (Da64); nilem 'my sister-in-law' (Lr84, p23); nilem 'sister-
 in-law' (Ma32, p58).

KR "nirem". nirem 'dis-je à la femme de mon frère aîné'; 8irem8r 'dit-il
 à la femme de son frère aîné'.

265. SIBLING-IN-LAW (2). PA *-a:ñkw- (Go65) 'sibling-in-law of
 the same sex':
SF /-ʃkw/. natʃkw 'my brother-in-law', náʃkwéss 'my male cousin', wátʃkwssá
 'his male cousin', natʃkwsseskwa 'my female cousin (m.s.)', náʃkwssis 'my
 female cousin (f.s.)' (Wr75); nadʃkw 'my sister-in-law (f.s.), my brother-
 in-law, my male cousin', nadʃgwés 'my male cousin', nadʃkwsseskwa 'my female
 cousin' (Da64); nadʃgw 'my husband's sister or brother, my brother-in-law',
 nadʃgwes 'my male cousin', nadʃgwsseskua 'my female cousin (male speaking)',
 nadʃgwssis 'my female cousin (female speaking)' (Lr84, p22); nad8kw 'brother-
 in-law' (Ma32, p58).

KR "-añg8". nadañg8 'dit-on à la femme de son frère'; nadañg8am 'dit la
 sœur à la femme de son frère'; k8dañg81 'tu as une belle-sœur, seu, ton

frère a pris une femme, &c.'; nnadañg8s, nnadañg8ssak (pl.) 'mon cousin, le fils des parens de ma mère'; nnadañg8sesesk86 'ma cousine, la fille du parent de ma mère'; neg8dañg8d8ak 'famille, seu, tous les parens'.

266. SISTER. PA *nemihsa (B146) 'my elder sister':

SF /nemessis/. (double diminutive). nemessis 'my elder sister', wnéssisa 'his elder sister' (Wr75); nemehsis 'my elder sister' (Da64); nmessis 'my elder sister' (Lr84, p22); nmessis 'elder sister' (Ma32, p58).

KR "émesis". émesis mañda métsina 'ma soeur aînée est morte'.

267. SIT. PA *apiwa (B146) 'he sits, he is in place':

SF /ap-/. apó 'he sits', ntapí 'I sit', wtapín 'he sits down', pátkwapó 'he is seated', nepátkwapí 'I am seated', 3pátapó 'he is leaning', nepassótapí 'I sit near him' (Wr75); abó 'he sits', ní álkabíd 'he sits thus', onískwab-in3 'he sits with him', tassáñkwabó 'he sits on a log', olíñtebabó 'he adjusts himself in his seat', olíñtebeskabó 'he makes his seat fit', m3tkabó 'he moves as he sits' (Da64); waji abimek 'to sit' (Lr84, p74).

KR "ap-". nedápi 'je suis assis'; ap8 'il est assis'; nedapitta8añ 'je suis assis auprès de lui'; nedapittamen 'je suis assis auprès de cela'.

268. SIX. PA *nekotwa:šika (B146):

SF /nekwetšs/ (reshaped). nekwetšs 'six' (Wr75); negwedšz 'six' (Da64); nguedôz 'six' (Lr84, p73); nenguedôz 'six every time' (Lr84, p77).

KR "neg8dañs". nek8dañs 'six'; neg8dañskéss8ak (an.), neg8dañskéssen8r (inan.) 'six (concrete)'; neg8dañskésseta 'six fois'.

269. SKUNK. PA *šeka:kwa (Sb67b):

SF /sekškw/. sekškw 'skunk', wsekškemá 'his skunk' (Wr75); segškw 'skunk' (Da64); segôgw 'skunk' (Lr84, p36).

KR "ségañk8". ségañk8 'bête puante'.

270. SMELL (1). PA *mela:- (Mc35):

SF /mel3-/. nkwećimel3tamén 'I smell it', nkwećimel3m3, nemel3m3 'I smell him', nemel3tam kakwí 'I smell something', awání mel3má 'he smells someone' (Wr75); mel3thigá 'he smells', omel3m3 'he smells him', olímel3mó 'he likes the smell of him' (Da64).

KR "merah-". nek8tsimerah8aḥ (an.), nek8tsimerah8amen (inan.) 'je le flaire'; nemerah8aḥ (an.), nemerah8amen (inan.) 'je le flaire'; amerah8amen (inan.) 'il le flaire'.

271. SMELL (2). PA *-mya:- (Mc35):

SF /-m3-/. olím3kwát 'it smells good', maskím3kwát 'it smells bad', lín3-kwesó 'he smells like that' (Wr75); olím3gwád 'it smells good', madzím3gwád 'it stinks' (Da64).

KR "-maḥ-". matsimaḥg8s8 (an.), matsimaḥg8at (inan.) 'cela sent mauvais'; orimaḥg8s8 (an.), orimaḥg8at (inan.) 'cela sent bon'.

272. SNAKE. PA *a0ko:ka (Sb41):

SF /(a)skok/. skók, skokák (pl.) 'snake', skóks, skoksák (pl.) 'worm', skóksisák 'maggots', ketáskoksá 'your (sg.) penis' (Wr75); skóg 'snake', skóks, skogíz, skoksíz 'worm', odahskóksemá, 'his penis' (Da64); skog, skogak (pl.) 'snake' (Lr84, p9); msaskog 'Boa', skoks 'worm' (Lr84, p39); skog 'snake' (Ma32, p55).

KR "sk8k". sk8k, sk8gak (pl.) 'serpent'.

273. SNOWSHOE. PA *a:kema (Sb67b):

SF /3kem/. 3kém, 3kemák (pl.) 'snowshoe' (Wr75); 3gém 'snowshoe' (Da64); 8gemak (pl.) 'snowshoe' (Lr84, p61).

KR "aḥghem". aḥghem, aḥghemák (pl.) 'raquette'; nedaḥghemak 'mes raquettes'.

274. SOFT. PA *lo:rk- (He75):

SF /nokk-/ . nokkákesenál 'soft shoes' (Wr75); noki 'soft', nokigen 'it is soft' (Lr84, p65); nokigit (an.), nokigek (inan.) '(the) soft, tender' (Lr84, p68); nokigid (an.), nokigek (inan.) '(the) soft', nokigo 'he is soft', nokigen 'it is soft' (Ma32, p64).

275. SOMEONE. PA *awe:n- (Bl46) 'who is it!':

SF /awani/. áwani 'someone', awánií, awánihi 'someone (obv.)' (Wr75); awani 'someone, anyone, who?', awánigik 'someone, anyone (pl.)' (Da64); awani 'who' (Lr84, p91); awanihi 'anybody (pl.)' (Lr84, p105); awani 'somebody, who', t8nitta awani 'anybody', 8nda awani 'nobody', kdak awani 'other person' (Ma32, p68).

KR "a8énni". a8énni 'quelqu'un'.

276. SOMETHING. PA *ke:ko:hi (Bl46) 'something, anything':

SF /kakwi/. kakwí, kákweśśá 'something, what is it?' (Wr75); gagwí 'something, anything, what?', gagwi ió, gágweśśa ió 'what is this?' (Da64); kaguessi 'what' (Lr84, p71); kagui?, kagwes ni? 'what is that?', kagui lla? 'what is the matter?' (Lr84, p91); t8nitta kagui 'anything', 8ndakagui 'nothing', kdak kagui 'other thing', kaguessa 'what' (Ma32, p68).

KR "ké88i". ké88i kesi? 'que veux tu dire? que demandes-tu?'; ké88ni, ké88ini, neké88s? 'qu'est-ce là?'.

277. SOUTH. PA *šaiwanw- (Go65, Co69):

SF /šōwan-/ ~ /sowan-/. šōwánessén 'south wind', šōwanakki, sowánakkí 'the south', šōwánakkík 'from the south' (Wr75); zowánakkí '(the) south', zowánahkík 'southward' (Da64); šōwanaki 'the south', sowanakik 'southward, at, to, from the south', sowanessen 'south wind' (Lr84, p46).

278. SPEAK (1). PA *ke8o- (Ho57) 'talk':

SF /kelo-/. kelosó 'he speaks', nekélosí 'I speak', kkélosí 'you (sg.) speak', mōmanníkelosó 'he speaks slowly', mmacíkelolś 'I speak nastily to him' (Wr75); gelozó 'he speaks, talks' (Da64); wadzi klozimék 'for talking' (Da59); kelozo-wógan 'speech' (Lr84, p23); klosowógan '(a) talk' (Lr84, p67); n'kelozíw 'I speak' (Lr84, p92); kelozo 'he speaks' (Lr84, p94); kelozi (imp. sg.), kelózigw (imp. pl.) 'speak, talk', kelola (imp. sg.), kelologw (imp. pl.) 'speak to him' (Lr84, p183); wlibiklozimék 'speaking correctly' (Ma32, p76).

KR "kerś-". nekerśsi 'je parle'; kerśsi 'il parle'; nekerśrañ 'je parle à lui'; akkerśrañ 'il parle à lui'; negherśrdámen 'je parle à cela'.

279. SPEAK (2). PA *-a:towe (Go65) 'speak a language':

SF /śto-/. ntśtókkaśi 'I converse', śtokkáśoák 'they converse', śtókkaśi 'tell me (imp. sg.)', nepíwśtoá 'I speak low', kikímśtoá 'he whispers', álnśpáśtoá 'he speaks Indian', ntśpanákkíśtoá 'I speak Abenaki' (Wr75); álnśbaśdwa 'he talks Abenaki', śdóhkazó 'he converses', gígímśdwa 'he whispers' (Da64); śdokazi (imp. sg.), śdokazigw (imp. pl.) 'converse' (Lr84, p189); wají śdokazimek 'to converse' (Ma32, p75).

KR "-añdś-". nśitañdśéman 'je parle comme lui, j'ai le même langage'; nedarenañdśé 'je parle Abnaki'; nesaññaññañdśé 'je parle Algonkin'; niśna érenañdśaég 'c'est de la manière que nous le disons, qui est bien'.

cf. TELL

280. SPLASH. PA *śap- (Go65):

SF /caopp-/. cáoppíketaś 'he jumps into the water', ncáoppíketaś 'I jump into the water', ncáoppośśá 'I go into the water', ncáoppákkślékw 'he throws me into the water', cáoppenikán 'fishing line' (Wr75).

KR "tsap-". netsapi 'je me plonge dans l'eau'; netsapeneghé 'on me plonge dans l'eau'.

281. SPOON. PA *e:mehkwa:ni (Go65):

SF /amkkwǝn/. amkkwǝn 'spoon', amkkwǝnis 'fishing reel' (Wr75); amkwǝn 'spoon' (Da64); amkuǝn, amkuǝnak (pl.) 'spoon' (Lr84, p28).

KR "emk8aǝn". emk8aǝn, emk8aǝnak (pl.) 'culiere', neg8demk8aǝne 'j'en avale une cuillerée'.

282. SPRING. PA *si:kwanwi (He75):

SF /sikwan/. sikwán 'spring', sikwánwiwí 'in spring', síkwaká 'next spring', síkwana, níálisikwána 'last spring', síkwánikisóss 'month of spring'; zigwán 'spring', zigwánwiwí 'in spring' (Da64); siguan 'spring', siguana 'last spring', níalisiguana 'a year ago last spring', siguaga 'next spring', siguaniwi 'in spring' (Lr84, p18).

KR "sig8an". sig8an 'le printemps où l'on est'; sig8an8io 'il est le printemps'; sig8ané 'le (printemps) passé'; sig8aghé 'le (printemps) prochain'; nesig8an-esinbena 'nous sommes au printemps'.

283. SQUIRREL (1). PA *anikwa (Sb67b):

SF /anikw/. psaníkwa 'gray squirrel' (Da64); psanigw 'black squirrel' (Lr84, p36); anikwses 'striped squirrel' (Lr84, p37).

KR "-anik8". mesánik8 'écureuil, qui a un beau poil'.

284. SQUIRREL (2). PA *pale:nikwa (Sb67b) 'flying squirrel':

SF /planikw/. planigw 'flying squirrel' (Lr84, p36); planikw 'flying squirrel' (Ma32, p55).

KR "prénik8". prénik8 'écureuil, qui a un beau poil'.

of. RODENT

285. STAND. PA *-kaspí- (Mo35):

SF /-kǝp-/. nǝkicíkǝpín 'I'm standing on it' (Wr75); migǝbó 'he stands up',

migʒbɪ 'stand up (imp. sg.)', mʒwɪgʒboák 'they stand grouped' (Da64).

286. STAR. PA *aθankweqsa (Ha67a, Au72):

SF /alakwss/. alákwws, alákwwsák (pl.) 'star' (Wr75); alákws 'star' (Da64); alakws 'star', kchi alakws 'morning star' (Lr84, p14); alakws 'star' (Ma32, p54).

287. STEAL. PA *kemot- (Mc35, Ho57):

SF /kemot-/. nekemótená 'I steal', nekemótenán 'I steal it', kemótená 'he steals' (Wr75); gemódená 'he steals' (Da64); kemodna (imp. sg.), kemodnagw (imp. pl.) 'steal' (Lr84, p186).

288. STONE. PA *aqsenya (Bl46):

SF /(a)ssen/. ssén, ssenál (pl.) 'stone', ssenís, ssenisál (pl.) 'small stone, bead', nsseném, ntássením 'my stone', wsseném, wtássením 'his stone', ssénikká 'it is stoney' (Wr75); sén, senál (pl.) 'stone', senék 'on the stone' (Da64); sen 'stone' (Lr84, p9); senís 'pebble', senómkol, senómkuisal 'gravel' (Lr84, p16); sen, asen 'stone, slate' (Lr84, p46); sen 'stone' (Ma32, p56).

cf. MAPLE

289. STRIKE. PA *pak- (Go65) 'strike, beat':

SF /pak-/. npákesimʒ 'I bump myself' (Wr75); pagessin 'he fell (thunderbolt)' (Lr84, p105).

KR "bak-". abak8sak8téhahs8 'on y frappe, il y faut frapper'; abak8téhahs8 'on y frappe, v.g. canot, écorce, &c.'; nedabag8itéhemen 'je frappe contre les bois'.

290. STRING. PA *osita:pi: (Bl41) 'moccasin lace':

SF /-ʒpɪ/. mkkésenʒpɪ 'moccasin lace' (Wr75); mkesn8bɪ 'shoe-string' (Ma32,

p56).

KR "-aŋbi". tatasag⁸anaŋbi 'les courroies'.

291. SUCKLE. PA *no:- (B146), *no:nle:wa (B146) 'she suckles him':
SF /nono-/, /nonohl-/ (reduplicated root). nnónónís, nnonís 'my mother's
 sister', nnonón 'my Mom', onónoná 'his Mom' (Wr75); onónoná 'he sucks at
 the breast', onónohl³ 'she suckles him', gwani onónohl³d 'while she suckled
 him', nnonón 'my Mama', nnononíz 'my mother's sister' (Da64); n'nonon
 'mother', nnononís 'mother's sister' (Ma32, p58).

KR "n8-", "n8r-". 8iga8ssar 8n8naŋmaŋr 'l'enfant tête sa mère'; n8naŋmaŋ
 'je la tête'; nen8naŋdāmen 'je tête cela'; nen8saŋ 'j'allaité'; nen8raŋ
 'je lui donne à teter'; n8ni 'tête, tête-moi'; nen8ni 'je tête, ait puer'.

292. SUN. PA *ki:šoq⁸wa (Ha67c, Hp73):

SF /kisoss/. kisóss 'sun, moon', kisóssóó 'it is sunny', síkwaníkisóss
 'month of spring' (Wr75); gizós 'sun, moon', gizóssóó 'the sun shines' (Da64),
 kisos 'sun, moon, month' (Lr84, p14); pili kisos 'new moon', pazeko kisos
 'a month' (Lr84, p20); sôkhipozit kisos 'sunrise, at sunrise' (Lr84, p19);
 kisos. sôkhipozo 'the sun is rising' (Lr84, p101); kisosoo 'the sun shines',
 ôda kisoswiwi 'the sun does not shine' (Lr84, p104); kisos 'sun' (Ma32, p54).

KR "kiz8s". kiz8s 'le soleil, la lune'; pézek8 kiz8s 'un mois'; kiz8ssak
 'des mois'; nibaŋkiz8s 'la lune'.

293. TAIL. PA *waθani (Mo35) 'his tail':

KR "8aráni". 8aráni '(oiseau), sa queue'.

294. TAKE. PA *wenten- (B146) 'take from there':

SF /weten-/. wtená 'take it (imp. sg.)', nótén³ 'I take him', nóténemén
 'I take it', óten³ 'he takes him', ótenemén 'he takes it', kákweśá wteném

'he takes something' (Wr75); ódenemén 'he takes it from there by hand' (Da64); wdenmowi 'he takes them (inan.)' (Lr84, p71); wdena 'take him or it (imp. sg.)', wdenogw 'take him (imp. pl.)', wdenemogw 'take it (imp. pl.)' (Lr84, p194).

KR "8ten-". n8tenaĥ (an.), n8tenemen (inan.) 'je prens de oela'.

295. TELL (1). PA *a:čim- (Bl46) 'tell of, relate':

SF /šcem-/. šcemí 'tell it (imp. sg.)', šcemó 'he tells', ntšcemí 'I tell' (Wr75); odzemí 'relate thou to me' (Da64); šjemí (imp. sg.), šjemigw (imp. pl.) 'relate, declare' (Lr84, p188).

KR "aĥtsem-". nedaĥtsemi, nederāĥtsemi 'je raconte'; aĥtsemi 'il raconte'; naĥnegaĥnaĥtsem8aĥgan 'histoire'.

296. TELL (2). PA *a:teqlo:hke:- (Mo35) 'tell a story':

SF /šthlokka/. šthlokká 'he tells a story', netšthlokká 'I tell a story', šthlökkawí 'tell me a story (imp. sg.)', otšthlokkán 'he tells about it', šthlökk3kán 'story' (Wr75); šnthlokká 'he tells a story' (Da64).

KR "aĥtr8'kké". nedaĥtr8'kké 'j'en raconte'; aĥtr8'kké 'il en raconte'; nedaĥtr8'kké8aĥ 'je lui en raconte'; aĥtr8'kan, aĥtr8'kanak 'fable'.

cf. SPEAK

297. TEN. PA *meta:tah8e (Bl46):

SF /metalá/ (reshaped). metalá 'ten' (Wr75); medalá 'ten' (Da64); mdala 'ten' (Lr84, p74); memdala 'ten every time' (Lr84, p77).

KR "máara". máara 'dix'.

298. TESTICLES. PA *-8eqšiwaya (Mo35, Vo41, Ta67):

KR "8res8a". 8res8a 'testiculi'.

299. THERE (1). PA *taθ- (Ho74a):

SF /tal-/. nítalí 'there' (Wr75); nidali 'there, in that place' (Da64);
ni tali 'there' (Lr84, p87); nidali 'there' (Ma32, p75).

300. THERE (2). PA *aqteski (Bl46) 'when it is there':

SF /(a)ttak/. ttakká 'there' (Wr75); gwaní ahták 'when it is there' (Da64).

301. THICK. PA *keXp- (Ho57, Sl60, Au72):

SF /kpp-/. kppaká 'it is thick', kppákisó 'he is thick', kppiwi 'woods' (Wr75); khpágá 'it is thick', khpágizó 'he is thick', khpáktá 'it is a thick layer', khpíwi 'woods, in the woods' (Da64); kpagi 'thick' (Lr84, p65); kpagizo 'he is thick' (Lr84, p67); kpiwi 'a forest, in the forest' (Lr84, p40); kpagak (an.), kpagizit (inan.) 'thick (one)' (Lr84, p68).

KR "kep-". kepághé 'plaque, bois épais, en plat'; kepaghé8 'c'est épais (an.)'; kepi8i neda 'je vais dans les terres, v.g. à la chasse'; kepi8i n8m 'j'en reviens (des terres)'.

302. THOU. PA *ki:la (Ha67):

SF /kia/. kiá 'you (sg.)', kiáíá 'yours (sg.)', kiáttá 'yourself' (Wr75); giá 'thou' (Da64); kia 'thou, thee' (Lr84, p58); kiatta 'thysself' (Lr84, p59); kia 'thou, you', kiak 'to, from, or by thee, you', kia'íya 'thine' (Ma32, p68).

303. THREE. PA *neqθwi (Bl46):

SF /nass/ ~ /nss-/. náss 'three', nss3nkkáw 'thirteen', nssíkatemá 'he is three years old' (Wr75); nás 'three' (Da64); nas 'three' (Lr84, p73); nseda 'three times' (Lr84, p79).

KR "nass" ~ "nts-". náss 'trois'; ntseda 'trois fois'.

304. THROAT. PA *-kontaskani (Mo35, Ho57):

SF /-kkwét3kán/. nkkwét3kán 'my throat', kkwét3kán 'your (sg.) throat', wkkwét3kán 'his throat' (Wr75); ohkwéd3gán 'his throat' (Da64); wkued3gan 'neck' (Lr84, p25); w'kued3gan w'-d-akuamadamen 'he has got a sore throat' (Lr84, p98).

KR "-k8tañgan". mek8tañgan 'gosier'; nek8dañgan 'mon gosier'; ak8dañgan 'son gosier'.

305. THROUGH. PA *ša:pw- (Mo35, Co69):

SF /s3p-/. s3piwí 'through' (Wr75); s8biwi whagak 'through the body' (Lr84, p89); s8biwi 'through' (Ma32, p76).

306. THUS. PA *eθ- (Ho74a):

SF /al-/. níalí 'thus, like that', alóssaik 'it happens thus', alálokkát 'it is thus, works thus', níká álikík 'it is like that' (Wr75); ní alí 'thus, so, like that', ní áli gízihtókw 'he makes it so', ní alíht3zíd 'he is made so' (Da64).

KR "er-". nederi'tt8n 'je fais q.q.chose'; 8deri'tt8n 'il fait q.q.chose'; nederi'ta8aH 'je fais q.q.chose & lui, pour lui'.

307. TONGUE. PA *owi:θani (Mo35, Ta67) 'his tongue':

SF /-ilalo/ (reshaped). nílaló 'my tongue', kílaló 'your (sg.) tongue', wílaló 'his tongue' (Wr75); wilaló 'his tongue' (Da64); wilalo 'his, her tongue' (Lr84, p25).

KR "-irar8". mirar8 'la langue'; nirar8 'ma langue'; 8irar8 'sa langue'.

308. TOO MUCH. PA *osami (Mo35):

SF /wes3ni/. ws3mí 'too much', n3s3mí sípkekwsí 'I sleep too late' (Wr75); w33mi 'too much' (Lr84, p87); k'oz3mi neskt8gwziba 'you make too much

noise' (Lr84, p94); wz8mi 'too much' (Ma32, p75).

309. TOOTH (1). PA *-i:pit (B146):

SF /-ipit/. nipít 'my tooth', nípítál 'my teeth', kipít 'your (sg.) tooth', wipít 'his tooth', wípító 'he has teeth' (Wr75); wibíd 'his tooth', nibidál, newíbidál 'my teeth' (Da64); wibid, wibidal (pl.) 'his, her tooth' (Lr84, p25); wibit 'tooth' (Ma32, p56).

KR "-ipit". nipit 'ma dent'; Sipit 'sa dent'.

310. TOOTH (2). PA *sa:ka:piteswa (B146) 'he teethes':

KR "sañgañbída". nesañgañbída 'les dents me viennent'; sañgañbída 'les dents le viennent'.

311. TOWN. PA *o:te:weni (Sb67a) 'town, village':

SF /otana/ (reshaped). ótaná 'town', otánassís 'little town', otaná 'in town' (Wr75); odaná 'town' (Da64); odzi odának 'from the village', odziaák odának 'those from the village' (Da59); odana, odanal (pl.) 'town, city, village' (Lr84, p40); alnóba'odana 'an Indian village' (Lr84, p54); odana 'village' (Ma32, p56).

KR "8dāine" ~ "8déne". 8dāine 'village'; neba 8dāinek 'j'y viens'; neder8sse 8dének 'j'y vas'.

312. TRADE. PA *ata:w- (B146):

KR "atañ8-". ne'ta'tañ8é 'je traite'; netatañ8é't8n, neta'tañ8aŋñ 'je traite cela'; netatañ8éhañ 'je lui traite'; nedatañ8asi 'je traite pour gagner q.q.chose'.

313. TREE (1). PA *-a:htekw- (Sb67b) 'tree, stick, stem':

SF /-attokw/. bonahtekw 'trap stake', kokwaahtekwa 'kettle stick' (Da64).

KR "(a)'tek8". netek8 'lieu de bois frans'; neteg8ike 'ou il y en a (bois frans)'; skahe8a'tk8 'croix'.

314. TREE (2) PA *-a:ɬkw- (Sb41) 'tree, wood':

SF /-akkw-/. kwenakkwám 'a long stick' (Wr75); alnahkwám 'ordinary wood', tassákwabó 'he sits on a log' ossagákw 'aspen', maahlákws 'black ash tree', ʃgemákw 'white ash tree' (Da64); pagiménakwám 'hickory tree' (Da61); mahlakws 'ash tree' (Lr84, p31); temanakw 'a broken tree, a stub', msoakw 'decayed wood, a dry tree', nibimenakwam 'a bush-cranberry tree', kokokh8akw 'fir' (Lr84, p32); al8makwam 'heart of a tree' (Lr84, p33); pokjanakw 'part of a tree, stump', tmanakw 'part of tree trunk, stub', wjakwam 'butt end of tree', skakwam 'green wood' (Ma32, p67); kokokh8akw 'fir', kag8wakw 'prickly ash', mahlakws 'black ash' (Ma32, p54); 8gmakw 'white ash' (Ma32, p55); mdawakwam 'cheering or May pole' (Ma32, p66).

KR "-ak8-". areksak8 '(bois) verd, qui ne peut bruler'; kekak8i'k8k 'bois forest'; aŋmak8 'frêne'.

315. TREE (3). PA *-eminʃy-a (Sb67b) 'fruit, berry, or nut-bearing tree':

SF /-mesi/ ~ /-misi/ ~ /-mosi/. ssenʃmosi 'maple', wácoimisi 'beech' (Wr75); anáskemezi 'red oak', watsílmesi 'white oak' (Da64); pagimizi 'black walnut (tree)' (Da61); anaskemezi 'oak', wajojimizi 'beech', senomozí 'maple', squeskimenimozí 'raspberry bush' (Lr84, p31); wachilmezi 'white oak', pagimizi 'walnut tree', wajwimizi 'beech' (Ma32, p55).

KR "-mesi" ~ "-misi" ~ "-8si". anaskamesi 'chêne qui porte des glands'; 8ats8imisi 'hêtre'; pagaŋn8si 'noier'. cf. EVERGREEN

316. TROUT. PA *name:ɬkwa (Sb67b) 'lake trout':

SF /namakw/. alnínamákwa 'ordinary fish' (Wr75); namákwa, namáokw 'lake

trout' (Da64); namagw, namagok (pl.) 'salmon trout' (Lr84, p39); namagw 'salmon trout' (Ma32, p55); n'namagwom 'my salmon trout' (Ma32, p70).
KR "namég8". namég8, namég8ak (pl.) 'un poisson'.

cf. FISH

317. TRY (1). PA *kakwe:t- ~ *kakwe:či (Ho57):

SF /kwakwat-/ ~ /kwakwaci/. nekwákwací 'I try', kwákwací 'try it (imp. sg.), he tries', nekwakwáoitton, nekwakwákwáátón 'I try it', kwákwacítáw3 'he tries to get something out of him', kwákwacínótám 'he tries to hear' (Wr75); gwágwadzi 'try thou', gwagwádená 'try to lift something' (Da64); kwaguatskoala (imp. sg.), kwaguatskoalogw (imp. pl.) 'try him', kwaguatskoado (imp. sg.), kwaguatskoadogw (imp. pl.) 'try it' (Lr84, p185).

KR "k8ak8étsi-". k8ak8étsi8i'tta 'essaie de dire cela'; neg8ag8étsihañ (an.), neg8ag8étsi'tt8n (inan.) 'je fais q.q.chose pour voir si je le ferai bien, j'essaie &c.'

cf. ASK

318. TRY (2). PA *koči- (Ho57) 'try to':

KR "k8tsi-". nek8tsiharañ (an.), nek8tsihañ8n (inan.) 'j'essaie, éprouve q.q.chose'; nek8tsit8n 'j'essaie de faire q.q.chose'; k8tsi8i'ta 'essaie de dire cela'.

319. TUBER. PA *wexpenya (Bl46) 'tuber, potato':

SF /(a)ppen/. ppén 'groundnut', ppenák, ppénisák 'groundnuts', ntáppenimák 'my testicles' (Wr75); pén, ahpeníz 'groundnut', odáhpenimák 'his testicles'.
KR "pen". pen, penak (pl.) 'poires de terre'.

320. TURTLE. PA *mexkenaihkwa (Sb41) 'snapping turtle':

SF /mikkínakkw/. mikkínákkw 'turtle shell' (Wr75); mikkínákkw 'turtle shell, carapace' (Da64).

KR "-kenak8". amikenak8 'son écaille'; nañbákinak8, sk8ékenak8 'tortue'.

321. TWO. PA *ni:šwi (B146):

SF /nis/. nís 'two', nís3nkkáw 'twelve', nísóák (an.), nisenól (inan.) 'they are two', nís álapít 'the second one (an.)' (Wr75); nís 'two' (Da64); nís 'two', nisoak (an.), nisol (inan.) 'two' (Lr84, p73); nís, nises 'deuce' (Lr84, p50); nenisoak, nenisol 'two every time, two each' (Lr84, p76); nísda 'twice' (Lr84, p79); kiw8 nisiwi 'you two' (Lr84, p100).
KR "niss". niss 'deux'; nísák (an.), nisen8r (inan.) 'deux (concrete)'; nisseda 'deux fois'.

322. UNCOVER (1). PA *mo:θken- (Sb41) 'uncover by hand':

SF /mosken-/. omoskenemén 'he uncovers it' (Da64).

323. UNCOVER (2). PA *pa:θken- (Sb41) 'uncover, break open by hand':

SF /pask-/. páskákená 'uncover it (imp. sg.)', nepáskákenemén 'I uncover it', npáskáken3 'I uncover him', wpáskákenemén 'he uncovers it' (Wr75); obaskágenemén 'he uncovers it by hand' (Da64); pasktaha (imp. sg.), pasktahanogw (imp. pl.) 'break, shell it' (Lr84, p189).

KR "pask-". nepaskañg8énañ 'je lui découvre le visage'; paskañg8énañ 'il lui découvre le visage'; nepaskighé8d6 'je découvre la cabane'; paskighé8d6 'il découvre la cabane'.

324. UNTIE. PA *a:sp- (Co69), *a:spiskwi- (Ge41) 'untie, release, set free, loosen, detach, separate':

SF /šp-/. ntšpenemén 'I untie it', ntšpen3 'I untie him', špená 'it is untied, untie him or it (imp. sg.)', ntšpoákwhamén 'I unbutton it', špkkwéssakáhikán 'key' (Wr75); šbena 'untie him or it (imp. sg.)', šbenogw 'untie him

(imp. pl.)', *ôbnemogw* 'untie it (imp. pl.)'.

KR "aŋbək8i-". *nedaŋpk8i*aresi 'je me délie'; *nedambk8i*haraŋ (an.), *nedaŋb-ek8i*had8n (inan.) 'je le délie'; *nedambk8i*ási 'je délie v.g. ceinture'; *aŋmk8i*'ré 'cela est délié'.

325. UP ABOVE. PA *ešpemenki (B146):

SF /(a)spem-/. *spemək* 'up above', *spemkkí* 'heaven', *ntáspemkkím* 'my heaven' *wtáspemkkím* 'his heaven' (Wr75); *spemək* 'up above' (Da64); *spemki* 'heaven' (Lr84, p14); *spemkik* *alíhl8d* 'The Ascension' (Lr84, p13); *spensakw* 'upstairs' (Ma32, p56); *spemki* 'upland, heaven' (Ma32, p67); *spemek* 'up above' (Ma32, p76).

KR "spem-". *spemek* 'haut'; *spemaŋ*'k8k 'au dessus de la montagne'; *spemki* 'paradis'; *spemkik*, *spemkíghé* 'en paradis'.

326. UPON. PA *te:h0- ~ *te:hš1 (Mo35):

SF /tass-/. *tássapó* 'he sits upon something', *tássapí* 'sit down (imp. sg.)', *tassákkwapón* 'chair', *tásstá* 'it rests upon something', *wtásstón* 'he puts it down', *tásstíkanál* 'shelves' (Wr75); *tássiwi* 'down on top of something, down onto', *tassákwabó* 'he sits on a log' (Da64); *tasiwi* 'upon' (Lr84, p88).

KR "téss-". *téssen18i* 'étant couché, assis'.

327. WAIT FOR. PA *a0k- (Sb41) 'watch, lie in ambush':

SF /(a)sk-/. *ntaská3pí*, *ntaskáwittó* 'I am waiting', *ntaskáwi3* 'I am waiting for him', *aská3pó* 'he is waiting', *wtaskáwittón* 'he is waiting for it', *skáwittó* 'wait (imp. sg.)' (Wr75); *askáwíá* 'wait for him (imp. sg.)' (Da64); *kagui askawitoan?* 'what are you waiting for?', *n'd-askawiton* 'I am waiting for it' (Lr84, p92); *k'd-askawíholji* 'I will wait for you (sg.)', *skawíhígw u tali* 'wait for me here' (Lr84, p96); *skawíha* (imp. sg.),

skawihogw (imp. pl.) 'wait for him, expect him', skawito (imp. sg.),
 skawitogw (imp. pl.) 'wait for it, expect it'.

KR "(a)sk-". nedaska8añbi 'j'attens'; nedaska8ihañ (an.), nedaska8i'tt8n
 (inan.) 'je l'attens'; ska8ihé 'attens-le'; ska8ihi 'attens-moi'.

328. WALK. PA *-oh0e:- (Ma35):

SF /-ossa/. wtossá 'he comes', lossá 'he goes', lákossá 'he turns', kesossá
 'he walks quickly', ssassákossá 'he goes straight ahead', nekíossá 'I go
 for a walk', nekóssossá 'I walk away', pemossá, mmossá 'he walks', nepemossá,
 nemmossá 'I walk', passótossá 'he approaches', álemossá 'he walks along',
 nsáossá 'I get out, come out', nísossá 'they (two) walk', mōmānossá
 'he walks slowly', npemóssatón 'I carry it', ntótossá 'I leave', sípkossá
 'he stays away for a long time', pápemossá 'he walks about' (Wr75); bemohsá
 'he walks', alohsá 'he goes', bamí nóhpaohsá 'he goes farther', dáhkalohsá
 'he goes thither', tsagá alohsán 'if he goes', giohsá 'he takes a walk',
 gǵgiohsá 'he strolls', lóhsaní 'go there', ohtodohsán 'he moves by' (Da64);
 k'ozōmi kezosaba 'you walk too fast', wzōmi mannosak 'they walk too slow',
 sahosada 'let us go out', sahosagw 'go out (imp. pl.)', u llagosada 'let
 us go this way', ni alagosaadit 'they go that way', lagosa alnakaiwi
 'he goes to the right, go to the right (imp. sg.)', ōda llagosawi pōjiwi
 'he does not go to the left', sōsasagoqatta 'he goes straight along, go
 straight along (imp. sg.)' (Lr84, p95); tōni alosaan 'where are you (sg.)
 going?' tōni alosaakw 'where are you (pl.) going?', n'-d-elosa 'I am going'
 (Lr84, p94); losani 'go there (imp. sg.)' (Lr84, p96); k8dosamek 'walking
 privily', mannosamek 'walking slowly', pedgosamek 'walking back' (Ma32,
 p76).

KR "-8ssé". nepem8ssé 'je marche'; pem8ssé 'il marche'; nemenn8ssé 'je
 marche lentement'; nesipassag8ssé 'je passe sous un arbre'; nenikkan8ssé
 'je vais devant, je marche-le 1r par terre', nédañtso8ssé 'je vais absolu-

ment la sans biaiser,...c'est où je souhaite aller'.

329. WANDER. PA *ki:w- (Ho57) 'around, turning, returning':

SF /kiw-/. kiwplóó 'he is stupid', nekiwanáskwahlí 'I am dizzy', kiwan-
áskwahlí 'he is dizzy' (Wr75); giwánaó 'he wanders', giwplówiwí 'crazy',
giwpló 'he is stupid', gióhsá 'he takes a walk', gógióhsá 'he strolls'
(Da64).

KR "ki8-". neki8ad8nahañ 'je le cherche par tout'; neki8añ8i 'je m'égare,
me détourne du chemin'; ki8añ8 'il s'égare'; neki8añ8ihañ 'je l'égare,
le faisant détourner du chemin'; neki8anask8ési 'je suis étourdi'; ki8-
anask8ési 'il est étourdi'.

330. WASH (1). PA *kesi:- (Ho57) 'rub, wipe, wash':

SF /kqse-/. nekésepaálí 'I wash him', nekésepaátón 'I wash it', nekése-
páalesí 'I wash myself', nekésikwí 'I wash my face', nekésilcó 'I wash my
hands', kesepáalesó 'he washes himself' (Wr75); ogezebaadigá 'he washes',
gezebaalezó 'he washes himself', negezildzó 'I wash my hand' (Da64); keze-
baadigá (imp. sg.), kezebaadigagw (imp. pl.) 'wash (yourself)', kezebaala
(imp. sg.), kezebaalogw (imp. pl.) 'wash him', kezebaado (imp. sg.),
kezebaadogw (imp. pl.) 'wash it' (Ir84, p184).

KR "kese-" ~ kesi-. nekesebéharañ 'je le lave'; nekesebéharañ (an.),
nekesebéhad8n (inan.) 'je le lave'; kesibarip8dsñs8 'il faut frotter';
nekesíg8ñ 'je me lave le visage'; nekesíretsá 'je me lave les mains';
nekesiretsónañ 'je lave les mains à lui'.

331. WASH (2). PA *kassi:- (Ho57) 'rub':

SF /kassi-/. nekassíppotón 'I wipe it', nekassíppólí 'I wipe him' (Wr75);
gassídzewáigá 'he wipes', gassíhpódigá 'he wipes off' (Da64).

KR "kass-". nekassa'ama8añ (an.), nekassehamen (inan.) 'je l'essuie,

torche'; nekassig⁸éh⁸si 'je m'essuie le visage'; gassig⁸éh⁸si 'il s'essuie le visage'; nekassig⁸éhañ 'j'essuie le visage à lui', nekashamen, no⁸ass-hámen 'j'efface, &c.'; kasi'r⁸ré 'cela est effacé, ne paraît plus'.

332. WATER (1). PA *nepyi (B146):

SF /(n)epi/. nepí 'water', nepík 'in water', skwetáinepí 'firewater', sopákwinepí 'ocean water', tkkepí 'cold water', awíkhikánnepí 'ink', sókelínnepí 'rain water', nepíóó 'he or it is wet' (Wr75); nebí 'water', nebík abó 'he is in water', nebíktá 'it is in water', obonó nebík 'he puts him in water', nebíóó 'he is wet', thkebí 'it is cold water' (Da64); nebi 'water', soglônbi 'rain water', sibobi 'river water', tkebi 'spring water', whawdagibóminebi 'well water', nbisonbi 'mineral water', pibganbi 'muddy water' (Lr84, p15); akwbi 'rum' (Lr84, p30); nbizonal 'medicine' (Lr84, p98); nebi 'water', nebizon 'medicine' (Ma32, p56); akwbi 'rum' (Ma32, p66).
KR "nebi". nebi 'eau'; tekebi 'eau froide'; nebi 'dans l'eau'.

333. WATER (2). PA *akwint-, *akwin⁸- (B146, He73) 'in water':

KR "ag8it-" ~ "ag8its-". ag8íden, ag8íden⁸r (pl.) 'canot'; nedag8ítsin 'j'y tombe (dans l'eau)'; nedag8ítsimañ nebi 'je le jette dans l'eau'.

334. WE (1). PA *ni:lawena:n- (Ha67b) 'we (excl.)':

SF /níona/ (reshaped). níoná 'we (excl.)', níonáíá 'ours (excl.)', níonáttá 'ourselves (excl.)' (Wr75); níoná 'we (excl.)' (Da64); nyoná 'we' (Da59); niuna 'we, us, to us, our, ours (excl.)' (Lr84, p12); niunatta 'ourselves, to ourselves (excl.)' (Lr84, p59); níona 'we, us' (Ma32, p68); níonak 'to from, or by us', níona'íya 'ours' (Ma32, p69).

KR "ni8na". ni8na 'nous'.

335. WE (2). PA *ki:lawena:n- (Ha67b) 'we (incl.)':

SF /kiona/ (reshaped). kiōná 'we (incl.)' (Wr75); gioná 'we (incl.)' (Da64);
kiuna 'we, us, to us (incl.)' (Lr84, p58); kiunatta 'ourselves, to ourselves
(incl.)' (Lr84, p59).

336. WEASEL. PA *ša:nkweshšwa (Sb67b) 'mink':

SF /sakwassis/ (diminutive form). zagwahsíz 'weasel' (Da64); saguasis
'weasel' (Lr84, p36).

KR "sag8éss8". sag8éss8 'espèce d'hermine'.

337. WHITE. PA *wa:pi (B146):

SF /(w)špi-/. wšpikó, špikó 'he is white', wšpikén, špikén 'it is white',
wšpikkil, špikkil 'the white ones (inan.)', špikók 'the white one (inan.)',
špikít 'the white one (an.)', špāihlákwa 'goose', špassáas 'woodpecker',
šphakás 'carp', špikwssós 'mouse' (Wr75); wšbigó 'he is white', wšbigén
'it is white', wšbigid álemós, wšbassém 'white dog', wšbikwsós 'mouse',
wšbimén 'chestnut', wšphagás 'carp' (Da64); wšbigen 'it is white', wšbigo
'he is white', wšbi gamigw 'a white house', wšbigit (an.), wšbigek (inan.)
'the white', wšbbagak 'the white liquid', wšbbaga 'it is white liquid',
wšbipegw 'lime' (Lr84, p45); wšbhagas 'carp' (Lr84, p39); wšbigid (an.),
wšbigek (inan.) '(the) white', wšbigo 'he is white', wšbigen 'it is white'
(Ma32, p64); wšphagas 'carp' (Ma32, p55); wšbapskw 'white rock', wšbimóni
'white money' (Ma32, p67).

KR "šāñbi-". šāñbighen io, šāñbighen8r 'cela est blanc (inan.)'; šāñbig8
'cela est blanc (an.)'; nšāñbihañ (an.), nšāñbítt8n (inan.) 'je le fais
blanc'; ašāñbítt8n 'il le fais blanc (inan.)'; šāñbig8sés8 'souris';
šāñbimin, šāñbiminar (pl.) 'châtaines'; šāñbememar 'blé blanc'.

338. WIDOW. PA *šisko:škwewa (Sb41):

SF /šigo(skwa)/. šikoskwá 'widow', šikoít 'widower' (Wr75); žigoskwá

'widow', sigwíd 'widower' (Da64); sigwíd 'widower', sigosqua 'widow' (Ma32, p55).

KR "sig8(ak86)". sig8ak86 'veuve'; sig8it 'veuf'.

339. WILLOW. PA *keno:šye:qsiwa (Sb67b):

SF /kanosass/. kánosáss, kanósassák (pl.) 'willow' (Wr75); ganozás 'willow' (Da64); kanozas 'willow' (Lr84, p32); kanozas 'willow' (Ma32, p54).

340. WING. PA *oθenkwi (Mo35, Ta67) 'his wing, armpit':

SF /-olekwi/. wólekwan 'wing', wólekwaná 'his wing', nólekwi 'my armpit', kólekwi 'your (sg.) armpit', wólekwi 'his armpit' (Wr75); nolegwi 'my armpit', odélegwi 'his armpit', wolegwán 'his wing' (Da64); wulguan 'a wing' (Lr84, p29).

KR "-reg8i". nereg8i 'mon aisselle', nedétsireg8an 'j'y mets (aisselle)'; 8rg8ana, 8rg8anak 'son aile'; 8rg8aníg8nak 'les plumes de l'aile'.

341. WINTER. PA *pepo:mw- (Ta67):

SF /pepon/. pepón, ppón 'winter', peponál, pponál 'winters', nialípponá 'last winter', ppoká, pepoká 'next winter', ppóniwi, ppónwiwi 'in winter', ákkwippón 'hard winter', peponkkí 'north', pponkkík 'to, from the north' (Wr75); pebón, pón 'winter', pebónoó 'it is winter', pebogá 'next winter', pebónkí, pónkí 'north' (Da64); pebon 'winter', pebona 'last winter', nialíppona 'a year ago last winter', peboga 'next winter', peboniwi 'in winter' (Lr84, p18); pebonki 'the north', pebonkik 'northward, at, to, from the north', pebonkiak 'northern people' (Lr84, p46); nōwi ppon 'the middle of winter' (Lr84, p106).

KR "peb8n". peb8n 'l'hiver' ~~est~~ 'l'on est'; peb8né 'le passé (hiver)'; peb8ghé 'le prochain (hiver)'; na88ip8n 'le milieu lorsqu'on y est'; ak8i'p8n, tki'p8n 'il est bien rude'; 8dagani'p8n 'il n'est pas rude, il est doux'.

342. WITH. PA *wi:t- ~ *wi:či- (E146) 'along, with':

SF /wit-/ ~ /wic-/ . wicawš 'he accompanies him', nítšpá 'my friend', wítšpá 'his friend', wicókkamš 'he helps him' (Wr75); wídzí 'along, with', wídzawš 'he accompanies him', newídzíalnšbá, nídziálnšbá 'my fellow Indian', wítkáwinno 'travelling companion', wídzóhkamš 'he helps him', wídzóhkagamš 'he helps someone' (Da64); ódaaba k'kizi wijawiw 'you can't come with me' (Lr84, p94); wijawigw 'come with me (imp. pl.)' (Lr84, p95); wijokama (imp. sg.), wijokamogw (imp. pl.) 'help him, assist him', wijokada (imp. sg.), wijokadamogw (imp. pl.) 'help it, assist it', wijokamzi (imp. sg.), wijokamsigw (imp. pl.) 'help oneself', wijokadigw (imp. pl.) 'help each other' (Lr84, p191); wijo kamessina 'help us' (Ma32, p77).

KR "8its-". 8itsi 'simul, in compositione tantum'; ne8itsi 'rémañ 'je vais avec lui, je me joins à lui'; n8itsipómañ 'je mange avec lui'; nitsi6 'mon camarade'; nits8 'mon compagnon'; n8itzokkémañ (an.), n8itzokkédamen (inan.) 'j'aide cela'.

343. WITHIN. PA *aθa:m- (Go65) 'underneath':

SF /alšm-/ . alšmíwí 'inside', alšmpakwá 'under water', alšmíkoma 'inside the house' (Wr75); alšmbagwá 'under the water', alšmíwí 'within, inside', alšmígoma 'within the house' (Da64); alšmólagua 'the hold, in the hold', alšmsagw 'cabin, chamber', alšmsagok 'in the cabin' (Lr84, p17); alšmsa-waiias 'pistol, revolver' (Lr84, p47); alšmakuan 'heart of a tree' (Lr84, p33); alšmíwí ababskedak 'in the stove' (Lr84, p88); alšmsakw 'inside room' (Ma32, p66).

KR "arañm-". arañmíkik 'sous la terre'; nedapin arañmí8i arañmen8inesk8a8k 'je suis dans l'arbre'.

344. WOMAN. PA *eθkwe:wa- (E146):

SF /(a)skwa/. nškskwá 'girl', nškskwásis 'little girl', natškwsseskwá 'my

female cousin', skwahlá 'female bird', wskwahlamá, wtaskwahlamá 'his female bird', skwassém 'bitch', wskwássemá, wtaskwássemá 'his bitch', s3kem3skwá 'chief's wife' (Wr75); n3kskwá 'young woman, girl', s3gem3iskwá 'chief's wife', zigoskwá 'widow', nad3kwaseskwá 'my female cousin' (Da64); n6kskuasis 'a young, little girl' (Lr84, p21); nad6gwaseskua 'my female cousin (male speaking)' (Lr84, p22); s6gm6skua 'chief's wife' (Lr84, p49); n8ksqua 'maid', n8ksquassis 'girl', sigosqua 'widow' (Ma32, p58); squassem almos 'bitch', squahla sips 'female bird' (Ma32, p59).

KR "-sk86". nañksk86, nañksk86ssis (dim.) 'fille, vierge'; sig8sk86 'veuve'; nnadañg8sesesk86 'ma cousine, - la fille du parent de ma mère'.

345. WOODPECKER. PA *meime:wa (Sb67b) 'Pileated Woodpecker,

logcock':

SF /mama/. mama, mamak (pl.) 'black woodpecker' (Lr84, p37).

346. WORK. PA *a8oxky- (He73, Bl46):

SF /alokk-/. ntálokká 'I work', álokká 'he works', ntalókkaw3 'I work for him', ssáliálokká 'he works a lot', melikkálokká 'he works hard', akkw-álokká 'he stops working', oík3álokká 'he continues to work', nialí akkw-álokkát 'he finishes thus', lálókká 'he does something', wkísilálokkán 'he did it', átakálokká 'he trades' (Wr75); alohká 'he works', odalóhkaw3 'he works for him', odalóhk3damen 'he works for it' (Da64); alokaw6gan 'work, labour' (Lr84, p63); alokaa 'I work', wlideb'alokaa 'I behave well' (Lr84, p97); aloka (imp. sg.), alokaw (imp. pl.) 'work' (Lr84, p182); wagaloka 'he damages' (Lr84, p105); kagui k'-d-elaloka? 'what are you (sg.) doing?' kagui k'-d-elalokaba? 'what are you (dual) doing?', kagui k'-d-elalokhediba 'what are you (pl.) doing?' (Lr84, p92); kagui n'-d-achowi llalókabena? 'what have we to do?': alokaw8gan 'work' (Ma32, p54); piswalokamek 'working for nothing' (Ma32, p76).

KR "arokk-". nedarokkémí 'j'emploie, je l'ôte'; nedarokkakraí 'je lui emploie'; arokakraí 'il lui emploie'.

347. YELLOW. PA *wesa:wi (Co69):

SF /wis3wi-/. wis3wikó 'he is yellow', wis3wikén 'it is yellow', wis3wí-pemí 'butter', wis3wíhlassís 'canary' (Wr75); wiz3wígén 'it is yellow', wiz3wígó 'he is yellow' (Da64); wiz3wílah-wógan 'jaundice' (Lr84, p25); wis3wípemí 'butter' (Lr84, p30); wis3wíhlassís 'a wizard, any yellow bird' (Lr84, p37); wiz3wí- 'yellow', wiz3wí kezabezowógan 'yellow fever', wiz3wí- 'atsigan 'yellow dye', wiz3wígen 'it is yellow' (Lr84, p45).

KR "8isañ8i-". 8isañ8ig8 (an.), 8isañ8ighen (inan.) '(peinture) jaune'.

348. YOU. PA *ki:lwa:wa (El46):

SF /kiow3/, /kilewow3/ (reshaped). kíow3, kílewow3 'you' (Wr75); giow3 'you (definite number)', gílewow3 'you (indefinite number)' (Da64); kiuw3 'you, to you' (Lr84, p58); kiuw3tta 'yourselves, to yourselves' (Lr84, p59); kíow8 'you', kíow8k 'to, from, or by you', kíow8'íya 'yours' (Ma32, p68).

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