THE YUROK LANGUAGE
GRAMMAR, TEXTS, LEXICON

BY
R. H. ROBINS

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

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

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

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

R. H. Robins

School of Oriental and African Studies
University of London
October, 1951
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roeberr, A. L.


ichelson, T. H.

pir, E.


sterman, T. T.

lenbeck, C. C.
ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 A. L. Kroeber, Handbook of the Indians of California, BAE—B 78:1-97 (Washington, 1925). In addition to the above, the following publications may be of interest:
T. T. Waterman, Yurok geography, UC—PAAE 16:177-314 (1920).
A. L. Kroeber, Yurok and neighboring kin term systems, UC—PAAE 35:15-22 (1934).
ally been incorporated, much to the annoyance of "old time Indians," into commercial festivities organized by members of the white community in Klamath.

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

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

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

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

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

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3 See Lila M. O'Neale, Yurok-Karok basket weavers, UC-PAAE 32:1-184 (1932).
4 Handbook 7.
6 E. Sapir, Wiyot and Yurok, Algonkin languages of California, AA 15:617-646 (1913); The Algonkin affinity of Yurok and Wiyot kinship terms, JSAP 15:37-74 (1923); Truman Michelson, Two alleged Algonquian languages of California, AA 16:361-367 (1914).
CHAPTER I: PHONOLOGY

1. CONSONANTS

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

2. VOWELS

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Front</th>
<th>Central</th>
<th>Back</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lips spread</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>u Lips rounded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
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</table>

To each vowel except e there corresponds a long vowel: i\', r\', a\', o\', u\'.

3. DIPHTHONGS

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

There are three "long" diphthongs (three mora diphthongs) with a\' and o\' as first element. These are relatively infrequent.

| la\yn | passing | hirikik | inland |
| ceykeni | small | korpewek | I am alone |
| hitoy | here | cur\py | comb |
| ko\yc\wok | I buy | ma\w | you(pl.) pay a fine |
| py\k\ | brain | cahc\w | to be difficult |
| quy \digging stick | stowste\k | small fir tree |
| ka\ar | pet | m\wp\h | food taken with one |
| merk\w\eni | everything | |

¹The fact that phonetic sequences of the types [u\a], [u\u], [u\u], [ui], [ui] occur in comparable environments is most easily accounted for phonemically by setting up three consonantal phonemes (semivowels), /r/, /w/, /y/, besides the vowel phonemes /i/, /u/, and /i/.
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<th>Palatal</th>
<th>Velar</th>
<th>Labio-velar</th>
<th>Glottal</th>
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<td>t</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>k</td>
<td></td>
<td>k&lt;sup&gt;w&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glottalized plosive</td>
<td>'p</td>
<td>'t</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>'\k'</td>
<td></td>
<td>k&lt;sup&gt;w&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonglottalized affricate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>c</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glottalized affricate</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>'\c'</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasal</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>n</td>
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<tr>
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<td>l</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>s</td>
<td>schläge</td>
<td>(x) g</td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semivowel</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>r</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2
DIPHTHONGS

y-closing

r-closing

w-closing
4. PHONETIC DESCRIPTIONS

4.1 Consonants

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

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

kahkah sturgeon
nepek I eat
ho'lelik in the garden

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

kʷar nail
tikʷtikʷoⁿ it is broken
hегоkʷ he goes

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

ma·yeḵ I pass
cimos uncle
nek I

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

lo·tek I throw

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

li? it is taken

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

PHONOLOGY

\( ^{\ast} i \): it is however distinct from \( ^{\ast} g \). \( c \) and \( c' \) are usually palato-alveolar rictates, but are sometimes alveolar.

skuye?n it is good
no?os baby-basket
wiš he

\( \kappa \) is pronounced with considerable friction. It is very rare, occurring in notes only in two words.

\( ? \) varies in articulatory position similarly to \( \kappa \) and \( \kappa' \), and is a voiced ative; the friction is light especially in syllable final position.

\( ? \), \( r \), and \( y \) are voiced except as stated below (4.1). \( w \) is a bilabial implosive, and \( y \) is a palatal semivowel. Intervocalic \( w \) is often pronounced without velar friction as \([\gamma^w]\); this is particularly common when intervocalic \( w \) occurs as initial consonant of the second syllable of words (see 6).

\( \gamma \) is a semivowel formed with a slight retroflexion of the tongue in posterior position. Its acoustic effect is not unlike British English initial \( r \), with a clear quality and without any lip protrusion.

\( \gamma \) is usually a "glottal" fricative, without supra-glottal stricture, but is at times pronounced with very light postvelar friction.

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

\( e?gur? \) basket used in the jump dance
wi? it

Except in slow and deliberate speech, the sequences, \( ?l, ?m, ?n, ?r, \gamma, \gamma \), are pronounced as \([\acute{\imath}], [\acute{\text{m}}], [\acute{n}], [\acute{r}], [\acute{\acute{\text{w}}}], [\acute{\acute{\text{y}}}] \), these glottalized continuants having an articulatory duration fractionally longer than the corresponding nonglottalized continuants. Intervocically the stop element is reduced to a very slight glottal creakiness.

ve?lawa?we?li ten (houses)
ko?moyok I hear
vo?ni now

me?repinek I rub
he?wonek wild oats
ke?yoc your boat

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

skewoksì?m  he wants 
só?nke?n  he is fishing 
ko?r  one (human being)  

siyo?w  it breaks through the waves  
we?y  this

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

hohkum  tobacco  
wencokw's  woman  
ka?ar  pet  

?qùépew  his grandchild  
ýoyko?m  he tries

4.2 Vowels

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

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

nì?iyun  sibling  
ki tô  redwood  

hu?uh  nut  
hu'ksoh  child

\( \hat{a} \) and \( \hat{a} \) are formed with a slight retroflexion of the tongue similar in articulation and acoustic effect to the consonant r.

nùhpì?jy  berry  
prá'giš  golden eagle

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

e?l  you (s.)  
segep  coyote

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

Kelin  your eye  
pekcic  rope

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

cy  small  
na?ey  two (boats)

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

mèwpèw  to be strangled  
wonne?w  she leaches acorns
o and o are generally rather open, but after syllable initial w, o is somewhat close. On the other hand o before w or ?w in syllable final position is fully open and articulated with less lip rounding.

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

de and a are generally pronounced as low front vowels; a is often a little lower than the British English a in "cat." After the bilabial consonants, r, kw, m, p, ?w, a more retracted vowel is used. a is always slightly more fronted than a in a similar environment.

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

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

5. SYLLABLE STRUCTURE

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

| CV   | ki will, can  |
| CV'  | ho to go      |
| CVC  | kus when? how? |
| CV'C  | k? redwood tree |
| CVCC | mekw snail    |
| CVCCC | ta?anoy? it is hot weather |
| CV'CC | ho·kw he gambles |
| CV'CCC | no·ycw he eats as a guest |
| CCV  | cpi only      |
| CCV' | plo·likin wide |
| CCVC | ?ke? earth    |
| CCVC  | cpa·k late    |
| CCVCC | pla? stick for measuring net meshes |
| CCV'CC | ?ko·m they take |
| CCCVC | kyo?yek I look |
| CCCCCC | ckwa?rk near |
| CV'VC  | so·ol yew     |
| CCV'V  | knu·u hawk     |

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

All consonants can occur in syllable initial or syllable final position, ex-
cept the rare x, which is final in the two recorded instances of its occur-
rence.

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

6. WORDS

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

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

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

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

5It would be possible to make the two classes of syllable still more comparable pho-
nomically, by representing the third mora element as the semivowel w (so·wl), knu·w,
etc.), but this seems less appropriate phonetically.
neyah lepeʔi or neya·lepeʔi my stomach aches

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

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

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

kegemoleʔm, [kegem·oleʔm] you thief!

Words otherwise beginning with s, when following without pause a word ending in i, r, y, or yʔ, are often pronounced with initial ʃ. Thus wi·oninepek or wi? soninepek, I think so, may be heard in the form wi(ʔ) soninepek. ʃ, though phonemically distinct from s (cf. sekwsoh, wild clams; ʃekwʃoʃ, quahog clam) is relatively rare except after i or y; only two words were recorded with initial ʃ, sekwʃew and sekwʃoh, both meaning quahog clam.

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

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

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

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

No words were recorded with initial kw or p.

h does not occur intervocically within words except

(1) As a result of the prefixation of the pronominal prefixes (?)ne-, ke-, (?w)we-, to nouns and verbs beginning with hi (11,353, 13,141.4C);
(2) As a result of compounding la- with words beginning with h (9.24);
(3) In the apparently onomatopoetic word huhuhurcin, wren.

The sequences ?1, ?m, ?n, ?r, ?w, ?y only occur following a vowel (and are normally realized as [ɪ], [m], etc. (4.1). In a certain number of words the first syllable has two forms, with and without ?, according to its environment. Following pause or a consonant the syllable begins with the single consonant; after a vowel and without intervening pause the glottal stop is heard.
wo·gey  white man  namam  my son
skuyeni  wo·gey  good white man  ki namam  this son of mine

Such words are cited in the grammar and dictionary as isolates with the glottal stop bracketed. E.g., (ʔ)yek'^4, maggot. The operation of the rule in the morphology of the words concerned is dealt with below (11.351, 13.141.4A).

7. PROMINENCE AND INTONATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. WORD CLASSES

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

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

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

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

Forms used both as nouns and noninflected verbs:

- cpeyu'?r  story, to tell a story
- ho?omoh  injury, to be hurt
- kipun  winter, to be winter
- kisen  summer, to be summer
- kyahto'?r  sweat, to sweat
- negec  kiss, to kiss
- ?ohpok  poison, to be poisoned
- pa?ah  water, to be wet
- remoh  doctor dance, to take part in the doctor dance
- sahsah  hail, to hail (weather)
- to·ra'?r  bar, to bar, to be horizontal

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

- cpega?r  ear
- cpiš.r.t  mirror
- cwinkep  word
- cwinkep  sayings, language
- ker  key
- krtk.r  trout fishing pole
- krtk  lid
- la·yek'  path
- cpega?roy-1  to inquire
- cpis.r-  to look at oneself
- cwinkep-  to say
- keromekin-  to twist, to lock
- krtk-  to fish for trout
- krtk.rksin-  to put a lid on
- la·y-  to pass

Here and throughout verbs are cited by their stems (see 9.1). A verb cited with a hyphen is inflected, one cited without a hyphen is noninflected.
mestek  lining in a basket  mstruct to line a basket
mohkoh  louse  mohko-moy- to be lousy
mohpir  fog  mohopirk to be foggy
newon  breast, milk  newonoc- to suckle
n.hpy  berry  nhpyry- to pick berries
pa?ah  water  pa?a-moy- to be wet
pi?ih  mussel  piyi- to gather mussels
rorir  snow  ror- to snow
rurowo:  song  rurow- to sing
smecoy  tanned deerskin  smec- to tan
s?eyoh  pounding stone  s?ew- to pound
teloyu?:  lie  teloyew- to tell lies
tregepa?  dip net  tregepah to fish with a dip net
w.hpy.yh  bridge  w.hpy.xls- to cross
?ahspeyu?'r  soup  ?ahsp- to drink

9. WORD STRUCTURE

9.1 Morphology

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

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

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

The prefixes comprise the Pronominal Prefixes (11.35. 13.141.4). There is one infix, -eg- and its variants (13.151), used generally with verbals as also with a few nouns and adverbs and with one preverbal particle, so.

The inflectional elements are numerous and of very frequent employment, principally with verbals.

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

\[\text{Cf. 9.21.}\]

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

\[\text{"Inflection" is used throughout to refer to formations prefixed to stems or involvin the final part of stems.}\]
Is obligatory. The vowels affected are a, e, o, and i, the two close vowels, u and u, playing no part in vowel harmony.

Internal vocalic alternation involves three alternating pairs, e/i, e/i?, and e/u?. (13.152).

9.2 Stem Structure

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

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

21 Vocalic and Consonantal Alternation

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nonreduplicated form</th>
<th>Reduplicated form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kelomen- to turn (trans.)</td>
<td>kekelomen- to turn several things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>megesik mink</td>
<td>megisik weasel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moyk- to die</td>
<td>moky likely to wither</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muniponi sharp</td>
<td>muniponi thistle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p?ih mussel</td>
<td>p?ik dried mussel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pontet ashes</td>
<td>pancac dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>srek'wepi-t diaper</td>
<td>srek'wahpi-t breechcloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tenpewel- to rain</td>
<td>tonpewel- to be showery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wencok's woman</td>
<td>wentok's female (animal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we?yon girl</td>
<td>w?yrs girl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weyonah female (animal)</td>
<td>w?p?yrs female (animal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wohpey- to cross</td>
<td>wohpec- to cross by a bridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wo?me? acorn</td>
<td>wo?ome? acorn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22 Reduplication

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nonreduplicated form</th>
<th>Reduplicated form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>erbs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kelomen- to turn (trans.)</td>
<td>kekelomen- to turn several things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ketul- there is a lake</td>
<td>ketketul- there is a series of lakes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knewe?lon- to be long</td>
<td>kokonewe?lon- to be long (of tufted things)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* e/i? is a contextually determined variant process and may be conveniently categorized as vocalic alternation, despite the presence of ?.

6 Cf. kalamak, pistol (revolver).

7 Cf. pinc, to be gray (of deer).
Nonreduplicated form

Verbs (continued):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nonreduplicated form</th>
<th>Reduplicated form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ik=tak^mak ilk=to tie a knot</td>
<td>ik^mik=to^mik^kin= to tie up in knots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sya=t-      sick</td>
<td>sya=sya=t- to kick repeatedly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s?onem-     to hit with the fist</td>
<td>s?oks?onem- to hit with the fist repeatedly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tek^w=      to cut</td>
<td>tek^wtek^w= to cut up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tik^ohs-    to break (trans.)</td>
<td>tik^wik^ohs- to break in pieces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?ekol-      to hover</td>
<td>?ekol- to hover repeatedly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kla?kla= to drip (probably onomatopoic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tmentmen to throb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tktek^keohs- to pinch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>peg^peg^ohs- to split (trans.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nonreduplicated form</th>
<th>Reduplicated form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mjk^ai peak</td>
<td>mjk^w=mjk^ai= series of peaks, mountain chain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sleek^oh shirt</td>
<td>slek^w=slek^w clothes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.23 r/l Alternation

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

keromoh to turn round (intr., of a wheel, etc.)
mo?ohkeroy= to be (small and) round
rohp- to float upward
rohpil- to clear (of clouds)
ro?op- to run
se?rec- to whittle wood
su?row- to splash
wo'rew eggs of one fish

kelomoh to turn (intr.)
mo?ohkeloy= to be (large and) round
lohp- to come in lumps
lohpil- to gather (of clouds)
lo?omah to run in a group 8
se?let- to scrape off mud
su?low- to dash water on
wo'lew eggs of several fish

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

9.24 Compounds

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

Nouns

heikusleg dried surf fish

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

8See 13.141.1F(11)f.
kego'sneg  sea gull
nepe'wišneg  otter
poyweson  chief, champion
wohpekumew  Wohpekumew
("the widower across the ocean")
woneslseg  moon
woneslepah  rainbow

'erbs
ho'le?m-  to travel, to be around
kemeyonem-  to take home
tenahsp-  to be drunk
skewinep-  to be replete
tenunow-  to grow thickly,
to grow in clumps
imeyonem-  to frighten
wohpeyonem-  to carry across

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

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

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

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

---

9 Cf. ke?l poyweson  kepewomel, you are tops at cooking.
10. BASIC SYNTACTICAL STRUCTURES

10.1 General

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

10.2 Simple Sentences

10.21 Nominal + Verbal Sentences

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

Examples of such simple sentences are:

nek helomeyelc  I am (was) dancing
pu'k roʔoʔp  the deer is (was) running
keʔl hoʔópes  build a fire! 11

10.22 Equational Sentences

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

wok nelet  that is my sister
woʔoʔt ku tmi·gomin  he is the hunter
kic mewimor nečiš  my dog is now an old fellow
nek kʷelekʷ wišʔupa·  well, I am his brother

10.23 Verbals and Verbal Groups

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

tmo'loŋ  I am shooting
koʔl nepek  I am eating something
hoʔópes  build a fire!
tenpeweʔt  it is raining
telogumelc nerpeʔ  my tooth aches (lit., I am in pain in my tooth)
kitiʔeʔgah  they are going to have a meal

10.24 Nominals and Nominal Groups

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

kʷesi twegoh  and it was the coon
nek hoʔnenah  it was mine
nekiʔ netektōh  it is my log
mos nek nečiš  it is not my dog

11 The convention is adopted throughout of marking imperative sentences in English by a final exclamation mark.
10.25 Independent Subjects
A type of sentence is found in which a nominal or nominal group stands as a kind of independent subject to the sentence as a whole, apart from any specific subject of the verbal.

\[\text{yo\? teno\? wecege\?} l\] she has a lot of seaweed (lit., as for her, her seaweed is a lot)
\[\text{nek k\text{\text{-}w}elek\text{\text{-}w} wek new}\] this is my name
\[\text{nekah k\text{\text{-}w}elek\text{\text{-}w} ho pelep\'} we were in a fight (lit., as for us, there was fighting)
\[\text{nekah kic no\text{-}t wi\text{-}\text{\text{-}s} egonki\? as far as we are concerned, it has been done for a long time}
\[\text{ke\?l k\text{\text{-}w}elek\text{\text{-}w} ?ok\text{-}w kek\text{-}w}\text{-}ol you have your own fishing rock (lit., as for you, there is your fishing rock)\]

10.3 Complex Sentences

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

10.31 Nominal Groups

10.311 Expanded nominal element

\[\text{mewah hu\text{-}k male child, son}\]
\[\text{ni\text{-}t peg\text{-}k two men}\]
\[\text{wek ki ?o\text{-}le\text{-}l this house (lit., this the house)}\]
\[\text{ku peg\text{-}k me\text{-}t we\text{-}k\text{-}w\text{\text{-}w the man from We\text{-}k\text{-}w\text{\text{-}w}}\]
\[\text{ku ma\text{-}g in ku nepuy the rest of the salmon}\]
\[\text{nep no\text{-}o\text{-}h w\text{-}y\text{-}f he ate two eggs}\]
\[\text{nek newo\text{-}k ku peg\text{-}k wo\text{-}o\text{-}f I saw the man's house}\]
\[\text{ke\?l ?ok\text{-}w skuyeni ke\text{-}yoc you have a good boat}\]

10.312 Coördinate nominal groups

With a coördinator:
\[\text{peg\text{-}k ?ems\text{-}s wencok\text{-}w\text{-}s helomeye\text{-}m men and women were dancing}\]

Without a coördinator:
\[\text{peg\text{-}k wencok\text{-}w\text{-}s hu\text{-}ksoh kem tene\text{-}m there were lots of men, women, and children}\]

10.32 Verbal Groups

10.321 Expanded verbal element

\[\text{ku peg\text{-}k no\text{-}p\text{-}e\text{-}n mewi\text{-}t the man chased an elk}\]
\[\text{cmeya\text{-}n ku peg\text{-}k no\text{-}p\text{-}e\text{-}n mewi\text{-}t or ku peg\text{-}k no\text{-}p\text{-}e\text{-}n mewi\text{-}t cmeya\text{-}n the man chased an elk yesterday}\]
mecik ?oįk'w haʔa·g there is a stone in the fire
skuʔy soninepek I feel good
nekah ki kem newohpew pek'wsu numi cpa· we will see each other again
soon
koʔl nepek ?oįkumi ciweyek I am eating something because I am hungry
nek kaʔar wi ki yoh I will make it a pet
keʔl co nahciseʔm kew kuʔnu·k give your name to my child!

This type of expansion is also applied to the predicative element of equa-
tional sentences.

yoʔ wiš tmenomeniʔwe·ke l part of the land is his (lit., as for him, it
is partly his land)

10.322 Coördinate verbal groups

With a coördinator:

nekah ho helomeyeʔm ?emsi ho ruwoʔo·moh we were dancing and
singing.

yoʔ ho gak'w's ?emsi ho cwegin he laughed and talked
kenimi wo koʔmoyok ?emsi nimi wo newoʔk I neither heard it nor saw it
nek noʔpeňeʔk mewiʔ tuʔ tepo·noʔ o roʔo pó I was chasing an elk but it
ran into the forest

Without a coördinator:

teneʔm o·č wi o·leʔm a lot of people live here (lit., there are many
people they live here)

kit hegoʔomah coʔ nu·meq they arrived just as we were making the
fires (lit., [we] were just making the fires then they arrived)

ni mok'w ho nepek I had nothing to eat (lit., there was nothing I ate)

ni mok'w skewoksʔim no one likes it

kohcew kic o co·moyqloʔo nesk'wecoʔk'w after six days he returned (lit.,
six days passed then he returned)

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

nek so· kiti ten I think it will rain
hasek ?owoʔk' ki hegoʔk' I think I will go tomorrow
yoʔ haʔm mos ki yegok'w he says he cannot go
yoʔ kwlešek'w ma haʔs ku kepo'yurek' he decided to go swimming (lit., he
decided "I will go swimming")
toʔ hes ?i yeseʔm ki yegok' do you still intend to go? (lit., do you still
intend "I shall go"?)

10.323 Subordinate verbs or verbal groups

niki to regiʔnowoʔ then they all looked for it (lit., then they were
all that they looked for it)
nek skewok ki ?nesega?ageyek I want to be rich
numi kep new kic subject we were just in time to see it capsize

10.33 Exocentric Constructions Acting as Nominal Substitute Groups

ku sega?ageye?m kic so?to? the rich people have gone away
ki wi ?o?le?moni wa?soywot those who live here are poor

10.4 Word Order

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

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

ku peg?k no?pe?n mewi? the man chased an elk
mewi? no?pe?n ku peg?k an elk chased the man
nepe?wi?neg nep? nepuy? an otter ate a salmon
nek skewoksimek pa?ah I want some water
yo? ?ohpu?m ku ceykeni she fed the child
ti?now newo?m ku ke?l ke?g?ec who saw your father?
k u ke?l kepsec ti?now newo?m whom did your father see?

cf. ku peg?k ku newomin mewah the man who saw the boy
ku peg?k ku mewah newomin the man whom the boy saw

\[S_e 13.141.6f(2)e.\]

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

nekac (objective form of first person singular pronoun) newohpe?n ku wencok?w the woman saw me
ke?l nekah ki ni?go?m (plural verb) we will take you with us
what do they want?

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

helome?y ku peg?k or ku peg?k helome?y the man is dancing
ho?li? no?lo? my basket is twisted
no?re?w kepoy your tattooing is pretty

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

1. Where the verb is ?o?k?w. See 13.141.1F(6). ?o?k?w(s), there is, or no?o?k?w(s), mok?w(s), there is not.

?o?k?w ?ukepew her grandchild was there
ni mok?w no?o?i I have no house
ni mo?o?k?w mec there is no fire here
2. Where the third person attributive form of intransitive verbs (including adjectives) is used predicatively in place of the indicative. See 13.141.6I(1).

ploksin neʔyoc my boat is wide
nimi skuyeni wiʔoʔi that man is no good

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

yoʔ neskWecoʔ he is coming back
keʔ1 ho teget you were crying
yoʔikoh megeloʔ they are coming too

But sentences of the following type are also found:

nimi sloyiketoy keʔ1 you have not swept it
kus noʔoʔi ki kem nu nuʔm yoʔikoh when are they coming back?

The indefinite pronoun koʔ1, something, someone, precedes the verb of which it is the object.

nek koʔ1 nepek I am eating something

11. NOMINALS

11.1 General

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

11.2 Pronouns

It is convenient to set out the Pronouns first.

11.21 Personal Pronouns

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nonemphatic</th>
<th>Emphatic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singular</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. nek</td>
<td>nekiʔ, nek wi(?), I, me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. keʔ1</td>
<td>keliʔ, keʔ1 wi(?), you (s.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. yoʔ, woʔ, yoʔoʔt, woʔoʔt, (less commonly yok, wok, kWelas)</td>
<td>yoʔ, woʔ, etc. followed by wi(?) or wiš, he she, it, him, her</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Plural</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. nekah</td>
<td>nekah wi(?), we, us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. kelew</td>
<td>kelew wi(?), you (pl.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. yoʔikoh, woʔikoh</td>
<td>yoʔikoh, etc. followed by wi(?) or wiš, they, them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(less commonly woʔi, kWelakw, kWelakW)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Where yo? and wo?, yo?o't and wo?o't, yo?i koh and wo?i koh are in contrast, wo?, wo?o't, and wo?i koh, refer to persons or things present or nearer the speaker, yo?, yo?o't, and yo?i koh to persons or things absent or farther away.

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

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

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

neka?ai with me, etc. neka-noi with us, etc.
kela?ai with you (s.), etc. kelewnoi with you (pl.), etc.

For the third person yo?o't and wo?o't can be used comitatively.

yo?o't kic so'tokw ku cey the child has gone over to him.

11.213 Locative forms
There are three locative forms for the three persons:

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

11.22 Nonpersonal (Demonstrative) Pronouns
These pronouns are used only with reference to existents other than human beings. They are without distinction of number.

wek, we?y, wit, wi?i't, we?ik, we? this, that, it, these, those

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

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

11.23 Indefinite Pronouns

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

12Notice the expression ko?l sonow-, lit., to do something, used euphemistically for "to die" of human beings. The verb moyk-, to die, is used only of gods, plants or animals
These pronouns may also be used in apposition with following nouns.

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

koʔl so·k, lit., some sort, is very frequently used as a compound pronoun meaning "something."
koʔl and a special form koʔliš used with the negative preverbal particle mos (14.22 No. 44) mean "nothing," "no one," respectively. There is also a negative pronoun nimot, "no one."

11.24 Interrogative Pronouns (see further Interrogative Words and Sentences, 18)
These pronouns have no distinction of number.

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

11.25 wi(?), wiš

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

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

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

keʔl wi ?o negemeʔm so ?oʔlep it is you who will carry it to the house
nek wi? leko·tek it was I who stabbed it
yothok wiš ho la·volume⁴ it is they who taught him
woʔo·t wiš neŋ ku nepuy it is he who ate the salmon
tiʔnišow wi? keskewok kelew what do you all want?
moco ?o·i wiš ki neŋ if a person eats it...
weʔy cpeyuʔr wi? meʔ ki nepeʔwo· this story is about the first salmon to run
tiʔnow wiš newoʔm ku ?nepsec who was it who saw my father?
nek kaʔar wi ki yoh I will make it a pet
wiš ni ?oʔl he is here
kus wi? so·seʔm what do you think?
wiʔohtoyoh we had our feelings hurt
îmeyowoʔm meʔ wiʔ you are getting mean about it

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

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

Certain pronouns have meanings and syntactic functions analogous to those of adverbs. These are described below, in sections 15.9 to 15.98.
Nouns are regularly invariable except the Pronominal Prefixes and the Locative inflections. In the great majority of nouns the same form is used both as singular and plural.

\[ \text{peg}^\text{\textdagger} \text{ man, men} \quad \text{tepo}^\text{\textdagger} \text{ tree, trees} \]

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>perey</td>
<td>old woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sepolah</td>
<td>field, prairie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mewimor</td>
<td>old man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knu'u</td>
<td>hawk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mewah</td>
<td>boy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we?yon</td>
<td>girl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w?y'is</td>
<td>girl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-\text{kempew}^{13}</td>
<td>grandchild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-\text{me?y}^{13}</td>
<td>daughter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11.32 Nouns with Separate Vocative Forms
A few of the nouns denoting kinship terms have a separate vocative form used in address.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>These are:</th>
<th>Vocative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>picowos</td>
<td>grandfather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kucos</td>
<td>grandmother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cimos</td>
<td>uncle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tulos</td>
<td>aunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toto</td>
<td>father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kokos</td>
<td>mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pinos</td>
<td>elder sister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>micos</td>
<td>male cousin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-\text{cekos}^{13}</td>
<td>mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-\text{cnewkwos}^{13}</td>
<td>son-in-law</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11.33 Free Variation of Forms
Some nouns have a shorter and a longer form in free variation, without difference in meaning.

\[ \text{hu}^\text{\textdagger} \text{k, hu}^\text{\textdagger} \text{ksoh child} \quad \text{ma}^\text{\textdagger} \text{ah, ma}^\text{\textdagger} \text{ahsket spear} \]

\(^{13}\)See 11.354.
11.34 Locative Forms

11.341 Regular formation

Locative forms, meaning "in, at, etc. the object denoted by the noun," are regularly made by the addition of -o4 to the noun.

cpega?r ear cpega?ro4
*ha·wec14 back *ha·weco4
kewoy burden basket kewoyo4
lo·gin fish-dam lo·gino4
nepuy salmon nepuyo4
p.\(g\)17 Oregon oak p.\(g\)ro4

Nouns ending in 4 following a vowel add -o4 to 1, not 4.

me?ye4 stingling nettle me?yelo4
-lu415 mouth -lulo4

But nouns ending in a consonant cluster of which 4 is the final consonant retain 4.

hop4 deer sinew hoplo4
(9)yekW4 maggot (?yekW4lo4

Nouns ending in ah and uh form their locatives in a4 and u4.

wi·hpry.\(y\)h bridge wi·hpry.\(y\)4

Nouns ending in oh and ah form their locatives in o*4 and a*4.

tektoh log tekto.\(t\)4
pa?ah water pa?a.\(t\)4

Nouns ending in ih form their locatives in iyo4.

pi?ih mussel pi?iyo4

No nouns are found ending in eh.

Nouns ending in vowels add -4.

tepo· tree tepo·4

The following irregular locative forms ending in 4 are found.

\(\)yoc boat (\(\)yonce?e4, besides

14See 11.354.
15See 11.354.
11.342 Other locative forms

11.342.1 -i or -ik
A less common locative inflection -i or -ik is used with some nouns.

ho·le·t  garden  ho·le·tik
la·s  road  la·sik
-lu·t  mouth  -lu·tik
mec  fire  mec·i, mec·ik
(?)wes?onew  sky  (?)wes?onewik
(?o?lep  house  (?o?lepik

11.342.2 Irregular forms
The following irregular forms occur in this class.

1ke·t  land  1kelik
pa?ah  water  pa?a·tik, besides regular pa?a·t
(?)yoc  boat  (?)yonci, (?)yoncik, beside (?)yonce?e·t (11.341)

rek woy, river mouth, Requa, has locative rek woyk.

1.342.3 -š and -s
Locative forms ending in i or k may have š and s respectively suffixed when the subject of the verb, expressed or implied is in the third person. His suffix may be compared to the similarly used suffix with some adverbs 15.6).

yonciš kic ?o key  he sat in the boat
pa?a·tiks niki ma la·?y  he passed right into the water

1.35 Pronominal Prefixes
Pronominal Prefixes, one for each person, without distinction of number may be added to all nouns, but not to pronouns (11.1). Locative inflections may be added to pronominal prefixed nouns in the same way as to nonprefixed nouns.

1.351 General
Grammatically nouns with the pronominal prefixes have two main functions: they may be used as the syntactical equivalents of nonprefixed nouns, with prefix added meaning "my," "our," "your," "his," "her," "its," "their." They may be used as head nouns in noun + noun, pronoun + noun, and, less commonly, adverb + noun endocentric constructions. Examples of these uses will be given below (11.356).

The prefixes are:
1. (?)ne-  2. ke-  3. (?)we-, pu-  tepo- tree  2. ketepo-  3. (?)wetepo-

Nouns of the type described in 6, having alternating consonant
THE YUROK LANGUAGE

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

(?)yoc boat
1. (?)ne?yoc 2. ke?yoc 3. (?)we?yoc

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

Nouns beginning with c, c, h followed by i, l, t, n, r, s, t, l, y, and ?, except ?w, have the prefix (?)we-. Those beginning with the other consonants, namely k, k, kw, kw, m, p, ?, w, and ?w, have ?u-.

ki:l redwood tree
kwo?ro?r candlefish
picowos grandfather
(?)wa?kr bone

11.352 Vowel harmony

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

lhp?yel saliva
(?)w?yel egg
?rg?c c sweathouse
?ahspeyu?r soup
?p?lei house

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

(?)wes w?n? spider's web

11.353 Nouns beginning with h

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

ho?loh basket
1. (?)no?loh 2. ko?loh 3. (?)wo?loh
ha?a?g rock
1. (?)na?a?g 2. ka?a?g 3. (?)wa?a?g

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

hegon spoon
1. (?)ne?gon 2. ke?gon 3. (?)we?gon
hego·? paddle
1. (?ne?go·?  2. ke?go·?  3. (?we?go·?

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

hu?uh
hu·ksoh
?u?uh
?u·ksoh

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

hinkah small acorn
1. (?nehinkah  2. kehinkah  3. (?wehinkah

11.354 Inalienable nouns

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

-nos husband
1. (?nenos  2. Kenos  3. (?wenos

-rep eyebrow
1. (?ne?rep  2. ke?rep  3. (?we?rep

-mam son
1. (?namam  2. kimam  3. ?umam

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

*hahpew wife
1. (?nahpew  2. Kahpew  3. (?wahpew.

Thus -kepew, grandchild, has its third person prefixed form ?ukepew, and -psec, father has ?upsec; but *hekcum, nephew, has (?wekcum.

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

-lin eye
1. (?nelin  2. Kelin  3. (?welin  4. melin

-sen arm
1. (?nesen  2. Kesen  3. (?wesen  4. mesen

*hr̂p̂?n nose
1. (?nr̂p̂?n  2. K̂r̂p̂?n  3. (?wp̂r̂p̂?n  4. m̂r̂p̂?n

16But several nouns denoting body parts are not inalienable (e.g., to·loh, cheek, face; te?mekw', heel).
The forms (*?)nip4, kip4, (*?)wip4, mip4, tongue, are best accounted for by setting up *hip4 as an exception to the rule stated in 11.353, in not pre-fixing (*?)ne-, etc. like other nouns beginning hi.

11.355 Special noun forms

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

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

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

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

kewoy  burden basket(s)
(*?)nekew, etc.  my/our burden basket, etc.
(*?)nekewoy, etc.  my/our burden baskets, etc.
t.kw'tlm  dentalium shell(s)
(*?)ne(n)tkw (11.352), etc.  my/our dentalium shell, etc.
(*?)ne(n)tkw'tlm, etc.  my/our (string of) dentalium shells, etc.

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

no'?oy  shoe  (*?)nenoy, etc., or (*?)nenon?oy, etc.
ra'-yoy  river, creek  (*?)neroy, etc., or (*?)nera'-yoy, etc.
n.yet  duck(s)  (*?)ne(n)n?y, etc., my/our duck, etc.
(*?)ne(n)n.yet, etc., my/our ducks, etc.

11.356 Syntactical uses of pronominal prefixed nouns

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

ko?o'?le4  your house
nek no?o'?le4  my house
nekah no?o'?le4  our house
pegak  wenepuy  the man's salmon
pu?si  ?u':k  his cat's kittens
kw?ry's  we?lep  your daughter's hair
pu?k  wetew  deer's flesh
spegis?uwentok's  female hawk
?o':4  wecpeyu'r  Indian story
wi?i't  weso-k17  this sort of thing
kwescin  w.nah  strawberry
ku wit weloksi?1  that year
ke?win  wecowon  eel net
he?kik  (adverb)  weroy  the river
from the mountains (Klamath R.)

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

17(*)weso-k, is used in equational type sentences with the preverbal particles ni and ?i (14.414, 14.415), meaning "to matter." E.g., ko?i hes ?i/ni ?weso-k, does it matter? Is anything the matter?
"upahtun ḵesmecoy  the neck of your deerskin
"upaʔa·Ɂ wera·yoy  in the water of the creek there

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

nek hoh nepop  I am making bread
me ko·yc nenepeyg  I bought some salmon
coʔ mu seʔra·teʔm ḵ.p.ɪ.ʃ.ʃ  go and whittle the kindling!

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

(ʔ)yoʔkoy̱c  wood  (ʔ)yoʔkoy̱ceni  wooden (e.g.,
pkenc  pitch  pkenceni  pitchy
kyah  spring (season)  kyahceni  vernal

11.4 Syntactical Uses of Nominals
In addition to their functions as subject, object, and predicate in the basi
sentence types described in 10, nominals may be variously employed as ex-
pansions of verbal elements in sentences.

nek kaʔar wi ki yoh  I will make it a pet
lenekw ʔo·Ɂ kisen  a person drowned in the summer
weyḵ wohpekmew  it was ordained by Wohpekmew
keʔi co nahciseʔm ḵew ku ʔnu·k  give your name to my child!
tmen,meni nahcisek yoʔ ki ci·k  I gave him half the money

The "indirect object" in the type of sentence illustrated in the last two
examples may be preceded by the preposition ho, to (16.2A).
Locative forms of nouns may be used with and without prepositions.

yonci la·yeʔk  I went by boat
co sloyco·ʔm ho paʔa·Ɂ  go down to the water!

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

ka·meɁ ko ʔo gegok  I will go to the grave
ku ḵekesomewet co olonemeʔm  carry it in your left hand!
ki lahcuc  so kohpey  they are making a voyage to Crescent City.

12. ARTICLES
12.1 General

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

18In this example the suffix is added to the stem kyahč-. Cf. the noun kyahčeniʔ, any-
thing vernal.
a nearer person or object ("this"), and ku to a remoter person or ob-
ject ("that").

12.2 Usage

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

\[ \text{ki paʔah the water (here)} \\
\text{ku paʔah the water (there)} \\
\text{ki nek nenah my property} \\
\text{ki wek weraʔyoy this creek} \\
\text{kelew hes niki cu toksimu? ku yoʔṯkoh do you all admire them?} \]

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

13. VERBALS
(Comprising Verbs, 13.1, Numerals, 13.21, 
and Adjectives, 13.22)

13.1 Verbs

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

Unipersonal conjugation
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Indicative} & \quad \text{Active, Passive (13.141.1, 13.141.3)} \\
\text{Imperative} & \quad \text{Active (13.141.2)} \\
\text{Pronominal Prefix} & \quad \text{Active, Passive (13.141.4)} \\
\text{Attributive} & \quad \text{Active, Passive (13.141.6)}
\end{align*}
\]

Bipersonal conjugation
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Indicative} & \quad (13.142.1) \\
\text{Imperative} & \quad (13.142.2) \\
\text{Pronominal Prefix} & \quad (13.142.3) \\
\text{Attributive} & \quad (13.142.4)
\end{align*}
\]

Reflexive \quad (13.143.1)

Reciprocal \quad (13.143.2)

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

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

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

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

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

13.112 Noninflected verbs

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

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

cwin(kep-) to talk

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noninflected stem</th>
<th>Inflected stem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cyu·k'wec</td>
<td>cyu·k'wec- to steer a boat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hoh</td>
<td>hohkum- to make</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ho?oh</td>
<td>ho?ohko4- to get dark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ho?omoh</td>
<td>ho?omohtk- to hurt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka·meg</td>
<td>ka·megei- to be bad weather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koh</td>
<td>kohcew- to catch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kom</td>
<td>komcum- to know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ko?m</td>
<td>ko?moy- to hear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mah</td>
<td>ma·y- to pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me?w</td>
<td>me?womec- to come out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muikoh</td>
<td>muikoc- to sell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new</td>
<td>new- to see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nosah</td>
<td>nospe- to marry (of a girl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no·rew</td>
<td>no·rew- to be pretty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no·?m</td>
<td>no·?monem- to carry a load</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nhsjrp.1?</td>
<td>nhsjrp.- to shave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pa?ah</td>
<td>pa?a·moy- to be wet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sega?</td>
<td>sega?agey- to be rich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seki</td>
<td>sekitk- to be strong</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Noninflected stem

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Inflected stem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>skeweg</td>
<td>skewegi- to be good weather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skewok</td>
<td>skewoksim- to want, to love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>srm</td>
<td>srmat- to be beaten, to be killed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sk?ks?s?rs?i?h</td>
<td>to do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>srm?ks?s?rs?i?kin</td>
<td>to hit in the mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ten</td>
<td>tenpewil- to rain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weyew</td>
<td>weyewet- to weave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o-lo?oh</td>
<td>o-lo?op- to stand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s?</td>
<td>s? rm?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>r</td>
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<td>s</td>
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<td>weyew</td>
<td>weyew</td>
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<tr>
<td>o-lo?oh</td>
<td>o-lo?oh</td>
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<td>s?</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 13.113 Exceptions

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

### 13.12 Tenses

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

### 13.13 Aspect

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

### 13.14 The Paradigms

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

### 13.141 Unipersonal conjugation

#### 13.141.1 Indicative

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

Singular
1. -Cek
2. -Ce?m
3. -Č, -?Č

Fİnal
1. -Coh
2. -Cu?
3. -Ceł

o-class verbs

Singular
-Cof

first type
-Co?m
second type
-Co·?m

first type
-Č, -?Č
second type
-Co?m, -Cokw, -Co?, -Co?

Plural
-Coh
-Co?w
-Coł

e-class verbs and first type o-class verbs whose final stem consonant is c, k, kw, p, t, have their third singular in -Č; those with other final stem consonants have -?Č.\(^1\)

A. e-class verbs: ma?epet-, to tie up

Singular
1. (nek) ma?epetek I tie up
2. (ke?l) ma?epete?m you tie up
3. (yo? etc.) ma?epetê he, she, it ties up

Plural
1. (nekah) ma?epetôh we tie up
2. (kelw) ma?epetû you tie up
3. (yo?îkoh) ma?epetê they tie up

sa·weel-, to be cold, has its third singular (yo? etc.) sa·we?l, he, she, it is cold; otherwise its inflections are the same as in ma?epet-.

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

?şpkî?y- to choke with smoking 3 s. ?şpkî?y

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

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

\(^1\)The third person indicative inflection might be symbolized (-?-) with the convention that (?Č) = Č' where Č represents Č, k, kw, p, t.
(1) o-class verbs, first type: ko?moy-, to hear

Singular
1. (nek) ko?moyok I hear
2. (ke?l) ko?moyo?m you hear
3. (yo? etc.) ko?mo?y he, she, it, hears

Plural
1. (nekah) ko?moyoh we hear
2. (kelew) ko?moyo?w you hear
3. (yo?koh) ko?moyoi they hear

(2) o-class verbs, second type: ho?omohtk-, to hurt

Singular
1. (nek) ho?oniohtkolc I hurt
2. (ke?l) ho?oniohtko'?m you hurt
3. (yo? etc.) ho?omohtko'?ni he, she, it hurts

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

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

4- to take

Singular Plural
1. 4o-k 1. 4o- (no final h)
2. 4o-*?m 2. 4o-*?w
3. 4o'?m 3. 4o'-l

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

Singular Plural
1. newok or newo-k 1. newoh or newo-
2. newo-*?m 2. newo-*?w or newo-?w
3. newo?m 3. newoi or newo-4

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

kwoycz- to go slowly (incremental plural)\(^{20}\) 3 s. kwoyco?k
neskweycz- to come back (incremental plural) 3 s. neskweco?k
wen- to come (incremental plural) 3 s. weno?k

-o?l occurs as a free variant of -okw in some verbs of this class

heg- to go (incremental plural) 3 s. hegokw or hego?l
me?womec- to come out (incremental plural) 3 s. me?womeco?k or me?womeco?l
sloyc- to descend (incremental plural) 3 s. sloyco?k or sloyo?l

megel-, to accompany, has the third singular mege?l, megelokw, or megelo?l; its second singular is second type, megelo-?m.

\(^{20}\)See 13.141.1E.
to be, to exist, has the third singular ʔokʷ or ʔoʔl. ʔokʷ always being used when meaning "there is." Its plural forms are irregularly short.

?oh ʔoʔw ?oɬ

(5) The following verbs, among others, have their third singular in -oʔ.

įk- to gather acorns (incremental plural) 3 s. ʔkoʔ
rec- to paddle 3 s. recoʔ
sekitk- to be strong 3 s. sekitkoʔ
tm- to shoot 3 s. tmoʔ
sloʔeik- to be thin 3 s. sloʔeikokʷ or sloʔeikοʔ
ʔorog- to follow 3 s. ʔorogokʷ or ʔorogoʔ

. The second person plural form of all verbs may be used indefinitely, without subject pronoun, to mean "people in general do it," etc.
	nepuʔ people eat it
nimi ho nepuʔ nepuy ku wit wenoʔomeʔ people did not eat salmon during that season

. Impersonal verbs
These verbs have only a third person singular form.

tenpewel- to rain tenpeweʔ̣ it is raining

. Incremental plurals
Besides the plural inflections described above, there are many verbs in both the e-class and the o-class which form their plurals by extending their stem by a plural increment, which then serves as a base for the inflections.
The regular increments for e-class verbs are -ʔʔm- and -ʔm-, and for o-class verbs -oʔʔm- and -uʔʔm-, each being added after the final consonant of the stem.
The plural inflections used with these increments are:

-ʔoh the inflection of both classes of nonincremental plurals
-ʔoʔw the inflection of o-class nonincremental plurals
-ʔeʔ the inflection of e-class nonincremental plurals

e-class verbs

-ʔʔm- increment
helomey- to dance Plural
1. helomeyeʔ̣moh
2. helomeyeʔ̣moʔw
3. helomeyeʔ̣meʔ

-iʔm- increment
mur- to dodge Plural
1. muriʔmoh
2. muriʔmoʔw
3. muriʔmeʔ

o-class verbs

-oʔʔm- increment
ruow- to sing repoy- to sing a song with drum beating
-uʔʔm- increment

21Most e-class verbs with stems ending in r have -ʔʔm- incremental plurals.
The stem extended by a plural increment can be used without inflection as a plural form for all three persons.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The j-modified inflections may therefore be set out:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>e-class verbs</th>
<th>Second type o-class verbs²²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singular</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. -Cj ³k</td>
<td>1. -Cj ³k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. -Cj ³m</td>
<td>2. -Cj ³m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. -Č, - ³mC</td>
<td>3. -Č, - ³m, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plural</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. -Cjh</td>
<td>1. -Cjh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. -Cu?</td>
<td>2. -Cu?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. -Cj ³l</td>
<td>3. -Cj ³l</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

²²Few j-modifying first type o-class verbs were recorded (second person singular - ³m).
e-class verb
samat- to beat, to kill

Singular
1. samat.ik
2. samat.îm
3. samat

Plural
1. samat.âh
2. samat.ûn
3. samatî

(in addition to the unmodified forms)

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

cip.ik- to be strong
3 s. cip.ikikw or cip.ikikw

matalap- to run at the nose
3 s. matalap? or matalapo?

a. Two verbs, hum-, to sweat in a sweathouse, and nur?urnc-, to climb, hough without an r in the stem have alternative r-modified and unmodified
inflections as for other r-modifying verbs.

hum.ik or humok I sweat
nur?urnc.âk or nur?urnco? I climb
3 s. nur?urnc.î or nur?urnco?

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

nur?urnc- to climb. See 13.141.1F(1)a.
plur. incr. -o?m- (-r?m-)
Plural nur?urnc.î-moh, etc., or nur?urnco?moh, etc.

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

e-class verbs
crw.îhs- to point
3 s. crw.îs
kahc- to sew
3 s. ka?c
lohp- to come in lumps
3 s. lop

o-class verb
trak- to fetch water
3 s. trak

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

21One of the very few first type o-class verbs in which the last consonant of the stem is a plosive or an affricate.
lars with the two corresponding glottalized consonants. Where one consonant is a continuant it remains unaltered. Where both consonants are continuants ? occurs between them.

hek^w- to find 3 s. hek^w
ho'kw- to gamble 3 s. ho'kwć
(?)lepoyewt- to unbraid the hair 3 s. (?)lepoyewt
no'yckw- to eat as a guest 3 s. no'yckw
te?noy?l- there is a big fire 3 s. te?noy?l

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

hahk^w- to laugh 3 s. hak^w
ma'ahsk- to spear 3 s. ma'ask

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

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

m.maryw- to be handsome 3 s. m.mary?y
no?omonow- to be old 3 s. no?omu?n
nunow- to grow old 3 s. nu?n
penohpeyow- to be friendly 3 s. penohpe?y
sekeyow- to be hard 3 s. seke?y
sonow- (trans.) to be, to do 3 s. so?n

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

e-class verbs
kimolep- to be bad 3 s. kimole?n or kimolep
lekol- to fall 3 s. leko?n
lek^wo?l- to fall 3 s. lek^wo?n or lek^wo?l
îkeek^wo?l- to be lame 3 s. îkeek^wo?n
mecken- to be so many feet long 3 s. mecka? or mecke?n
pi?iy- to gather mussels 3 s. pi?iy?
plek^wo?l- to rot and fall 3 s. plek^wo?n or plek^wo?l
sonoyewoy- to be spoken of, to be spoken to 3 s. sonoye?w
toktomoy- to be in pieces, to be a definite age 3 s. tokto?m
tomoy- to be adult 3 s. to?m

second type o-class verbs
kohcew- to catch 3 s. kohce?w or kohcewo?m
ten- to be much, to be many 3 s. te?n or teno?

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

?ok^w?ukepew she had a grandchild
?ok\^w's wahpew  he has a wife

But ?ok\^w hes kahpew, are you married? (to a man, lit., is there your wife?).

There is a special negative verbal form mo?ok\^w(s) or mo?ok\^w(s), there is not, without other personal forms, functioning as the negative of ?ok\^w(s) and used in the same way.

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

?o’lek\^w- to camp  2 pl. ?o’lek\^u?
ma\^w- to pay a fine  2 pl. ma\^w?
siyow- to break through waves  2 pl. siyow?

(8) e-class verbs with stems ending ey-, oy-, or iy-. e-class verbs whose stems end in ey-, oy-, or iy- have alternative first person singular forms in -eyk, -oyk, and -iyk, and alternative third person plural forms in ey\^l, -oy\^l, -iy\^l.

cekcey- to sit  1 s. cekceyk  3 pl. cekceyl or cekceyel
pelomoy- to fight  1 s. pelomoyk  3 pl. pelomoyi or pelomoye\^l
c kiris.iy- to doze 1 s. c kiris.iyk or c kiris.iye\^l  3 pl. c kiris.iy\^l or c kiris.iye\^l

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

pi?iy- to gather mussels  1 s. pi?iyek  3 pl. pi?iyi or pi?iyel

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

nohpew- to enter  1 s. nohpewk  3 pl. nohpewi or nohpewe\^l

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

la\^y- to pass  3 s. la\^yonekw  3 pl. la\^yoneckene\^kw to drift along
lenewk\^w to drown (intr.)  3 s. lenek\^w  3 pl. leneckene\^kw to drown, to lie adrift
menewk\^w- to drown (intr.), to be bashful  3 s. menek\^w
  3 pl. menec\^kw to drown
na-menewk\^w- to be washed away by waves  3 s. na-menek\^w
  3 pl. na-meneckene\^kw to be washed away by waves
sloyonem- to launch  3 s. sloyonekw  3 pl. sloyoneckene\^kw to slide into water
yu?monewk^W - to sink 3 s. yu?monek^W  3 pl. yu?moneckenek^W to sink
?olonewk^W - to float 3 s. ?olonek^W  3 pl. ?oloneckenek^W to float, to lie in water
kekelepinek^W to be knocked over 3 s. kekelepinek^W
  3 pl. kekelepineckenek^W to be knocked over by water
ma?yonek^W to pass on water 3 s. ma?yonek^W  3 pl. ma?yoneckenek^W to pass on water
weno?monew - to float along 3 s. weno?monew - to float along
  (cf. ho?le?m(-) to travel, to be around 3 s. ho?lennem^W
  3 pl. ho?leckenek^W to lie in water)

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

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

   Singular                           Plural
   cye?wol- to make music            cye?wolu^Wm(-)^124
   kahc- to sew                      kahcu^Wm(-) or kahcpu^Wm(-)
   k^eswes- to have a cold          k^eswesu^Wm(-)
   pewom- to cook                    pewomu^Wm(-)
   so?nken- to fish                  so?nkenu^Wm(-)
   teykelum- to bite                teykelu^Wm(-)
   korpew- to be alone              korpu^Wm(-)
   pekwolew- to peel sticks         pekwolu^Wm(-)
   socpeyew- to speak               socpeyu^Wm(-)
   woskew- to wash (trans.)         wosku^Wm(-)

   But nohpew-, to enter, has plural nohpewi^Wm(-).

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

   Singular                           Plural
   himec- to hurry                    himem(-)
   k^omolec- to return               k^omolec^Wm(-)
   menec- to disappear               menem(-)
   me?womec- to come out             me?womec^Wm(-)
   pk^ec- to sprout                  pk^ec^Wm(-)
   sloyc- to descend                 sloym(-)

   cyu?k^wec- and kenikw^ec-, to steer a boat have cyu?k^wecu^Wm(-) and
   kenikw^ecu^W?m(-), rec-, to paddle, has recu^Wm(-), and lec-, to knock
   down, has nonincremental plural forms lecoh, etc.

   24Besides çye?wole?m(-).
c. The following verbs have irregularly formed incremental plurals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>e-class</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ckey- to sleep</td>
<td>cki?m(-) or ckeye?m(-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>o-class</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cken- to be few</td>
<td>ckene?m(-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heg- to go</td>
<td>le?m(-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hopkek- to start</td>
<td>hopke?m(-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neskWec- to come back</td>
<td>nu·m(-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so·yc- to go quickly</td>
<td>so·ne?m(-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ten- to be much, to be many</td>
<td>tene?m(-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wen- to come</td>
<td>weno?m(-) or weno?e?m(-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pahcew to move (intr.)</td>
<td>pahcu·m(-)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. pu·wetoh  2. pu·wetu?  3. pu·wetei (cf. 13.152.2A)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>e-class</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ciwey- to be hungry</td>
<td>ciweyoneni?m(-) or ciweyoh, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ho·kWc- to gamble</td>
<td>ho·kWce?m(-), ho·kWci?m(-), or ho·kWcoh, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ho·?ykel- to be lost (passive of ho·?yket-, 13.141.3I)</td>
<td>ho·?ykel?m(-) or ho·?ykeloh, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meykWele?wey- to mourn</td>
<td>meykWelu·m(-), mu·m(-), or meykWele?weyoh, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nep- to eat</td>
<td>nepe?m(-), nepi?m(-), or nepoh, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skuyahpel- to be good</td>
<td>skuyahpeli?m(-) or skuyahpeloh, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>te?nahsp- to be drunk</td>
<td>te?nahsp?m(-) or te?nahspoh, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?ahsp- to drink</td>
<td>?ahsp?m(-) or ?ahspoh, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skewinep- to be replete</td>
<td>skewinepe?m(-), skewinepi?m(-), or skewinepoh, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **o-class** |       |
| kohto·liS- to hit | kohto·liS?m(-) or kohto·liSoh, etc. |
| ko?moy- to hear | ko?moyo?m(-) or ko?moyoh, etc. |
| ?- to take | ?o·m(-) or ?oh, etc., 13.141.1B(3) |
| megel- to accompany | megelo·m(-), megelu·m(-), or megeloh, etc. |
| new- to see | newo·m(-) or newoh, etc., or newo·, etc., 13.141.1B(3) |
| ?- to be, to exist | ?o·le?m(-) or ?oh, etc., 13.141.1B(4) |

f. Verbs with noninflecting plurals. Several e- and o-class verbs supplete their plural with a noninflecting stem. Certain of these also have a regularly
formed plural; in these latter verbs the suppletive plural often has an additional meaning of "group activity."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>e-class</th>
<th>noninflecting plural</th>
<th>regular plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cwinkep- to speak</td>
<td>tohkw to talk together</td>
<td>cwinkepoh, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cyu·kw'en- to sit</td>
<td>reki'n</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hewelkeloy- to get up</td>
<td>hu·we† (cf. 13.152.2A)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>himo?rep- to run quickly</td>
<td>himo?omah</td>
<td>himo?repoh, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hoyiek- to roll about</td>
<td>hoyikah</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ho?op- to make a fire</td>
<td>ho?omah (to make a fire together)</td>
<td>ho?opoh, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kominep- to feel (nimi) komtenep- to be blind</td>
<td>kominah</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ko?op- to stand</td>
<td>ko?oh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la·y- to pass</td>
<td>la·yo?omah (to pass in a group)</td>
<td>la·ye?moh, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lewet- to fish with a net</td>
<td>lu?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>myo?rep- to challenge</td>
<td>myo?omah (to challenge as a group)</td>
<td>myo?repoh, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nep- to eat</td>
<td>?e?gah (to have a meal together)</td>
<td>nepoh, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pewahckey- to wash the face</td>
<td>pu·wah</td>
<td>pewahckeye?moh, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re·yo?rep- to run past</td>
<td>ra·yo?omah (to run past in a group)</td>
<td>ra·yo?repoh, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ro?op-</td>
<td>lo?omah (to run in a group)</td>
<td>ro?opoh, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soninep- to feel</td>
<td>soninah</td>
<td>soninepoh, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syo?o·gec- to make a noise</td>
<td>syo?o·gen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tahtos- to starve</td>
<td>tegah, tegahtok (cf. 13.151)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tepon- to be fixed</td>
<td>ro?oh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wesep- to bathe (intr.)</td>
<td>wesah</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>o-class</th>
<th>3 s. and 1, 2, 3 pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tmeg- to hunt (13.151.5D)</td>
<td>tmi·go? (13.152.2C)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>e-class</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sweyoninep- to be aloof</td>
<td>sweye?m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>o-class</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>coyow- to be nervous</td>
<td>coye?m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
o-class (continued)

hunow-  to grow
ka·munow-  to grow badly
klimow-  to feel ill
menunow-  to disappear
skunow-  to grow well
stunow-  to be middle-aged
tenunow-  to grow thickly
teykunow-  to grow together
funow-  to grow

hune?m
ka·mune?m
klime?m
menune?m
skune?m
stune?m
tenune?m
teykune?m
fune?m

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

?a ge?s  he thinks
?i yese?k  I think

hegol-, to say, has the following forms:
Singular
1. hegolek or hek
2. hegole?m
3. he?m or ha?m (the y-form is always ye?m, 6)

Plural
1. hegoloh
2. hegolu?
3. hegole? or he?

ke?pen-, e-class verb, to be thick, has an irregular third person plural ke?penoi.

pke?yel-, to be heavy, has irregular third persons singular and plural pke?yo?n and pke?yonoi.

skuyep-, e-class verb, to be good, has irregular third persons singular and plural skuye?n (besides skuyep) and skuya·noi.

tel-, to be ill, has the following forms:
Singular
1. telek or telogek
2. tele?m or teloge?m
3. te?l or teloga? (a-class verb inflection, 13.141.1G)

Plural
1. teloge?m(oh)
2. teloge?m(o?w)
3. teloge?m(e4)

sonow-, to be, to do, has two collateral paradigms, the forms built on the stem sonow- being the more common:
Singular
1. sonowo?k or sonek
2. sonowo?m or sone?m
3. sone?n

Plural
1. sonowo?m(oh) or sone?m(oh)
2. sonowo?m(o?w) or sone?m(o?w)
3. sonowo?l, sonowo?m(e4), or sone?m(e4)
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G. a-class verbs. These verbs constitute a very small class, and apparently occur only in the unipersonal indicative and pronominal prefix active paradigms.

skewip- to put in order

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. skewipak</td>
<td>1. skewipah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. skewipa·m</td>
<td>2. skewipa·w</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. skewipa·t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These other verbs belong to this class:

cu·p- to tidy
ho·lep- to investigate
sken- to be bitter
(?)wesk'wen- to be branchy

13.141.2 Imperative

A. Imperative singular

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

For e- and o-class verbs the terminations are -Čes and -?Čes, -Čos and -?Cos, where C represents the final consonant of the stem and Č its glottalized counterpart. The distribution of Č and ?C is the same as for the third person singular indicative forms (13.141.1). Verbs whose stems end in ?, a glottalized consonant, or ?C simply add -es or -os.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>e-class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ho·op- to make a fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mur- to dodge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni·n- to look</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa·?agoc- to talk Yurok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so·n- to raise</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>o-class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kohcew- catch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>megel- to accompany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me?womesc- to come out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seyepeć- to singe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so·t- to go away</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-modifying verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-Čes, -Čes, or -Čjs, -Čjs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>e-class:</th>
<th>o-class:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sim·t- to beat, to kill</td>
<td>n·gyyk- to help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sim·t'esi or sim·t'esi</td>
<td>n·gyyk'os or n·gyyk'esi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Where the final stem consonant is c, k, k'w, p, or t, the imperative singular termination is -?Čes or -?Čos; in verbs with any other final stem consonant the termination is -?Čes or -?Čos.
e-class
kahc- to sew kahc'cès
cjwihs- to point cjwih'ses or cjwih'sis

o-class
trahk- to fetch water tra?k'kòs
tepohs- to fix tepo'sos

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

e-class
hek'w's- to find hek'w'ses
ho'k'w'sc- to gamble ho'k'w'sès
(?).lepojewt- to unbraid the hair (?).lepojewtès
no'yck'w- to eat as a guest no'yck'w'es

o-class
nur'unrc- to climb nur'unrc'cos or nur'unrc'cas
?eks- to close ?eksos

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

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

e-class
hahk'w's- to laugh ha?k'w'ses
ma?ahsk- to spear ma?ahs'kes
?a?hs'p- to drink ?a?hs'pes

o-class
ho?omoh+t- to hurt ho?omoh'tkos

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

hohkm- to make hoʔkus
knoksím- to leave knoksís
rohsim- to throw roʔses
teykelum- to throw teykeʔlus
taugum- to talk to taʔgus

o-class

nonow- to fetch noʔnowos

But ceykm-, to bite, has ceʔykus.

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

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

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

e-class

ceyohpin- to hide ceyoʔpines or ceyohpiʔnes
hegol- to say haces
negem- to take neʔges
nep- to eat nepís or nepes
pem- to cook pemes or ʔpemís
piʔiy- to gather mussels piʔis
regoʔpin- to fill regoʔpines

o-class

cpeʔroy- to listen hecpeʔr or cpeʔroyos
heg- to go hegoʔoc
ʔ- to take ʔos
ʔoyk- to try ʔoʔykós
sloyc- to descend sloʔycos
tm- to shoot tmoʔos
wen- to come wenos

B. Imperative plural

The imperative plural inflection is -ekw (-ŋkw) added to the same stem as the plural indicative inflections.

e-class

cękcey to sit cękceyekw
helomey- to dance helomeyeʔmekw
hohkm- to make hohkumekw
s.ʔm.ʔt- to beat, to kill s.ʔm.ʔtekw or s.ʔm.ʔt.ŋkw

o-class

koʔmoy- to hear koʔmoyekw or koʔmoyoʔmekw
wen- to come wenoʔeʔmekw or wenoʔiʔmekw
13.141.3 Passive

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Active Stem</th>
<th>Passive Stem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e-class</td>
<td>nekcen-</td>
<td>nekceney-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to meet</td>
<td>to be met</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o-class</td>
<td>tmo'1-</td>
<td>tmo'loy-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to shoot</td>
<td>to be shot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>new-</td>
<td>newoy-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to see</td>
<td>to be seen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>e-class: nekcen- to meet</th>
<th>Passive Stem nekceney-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. nekceneyêk (nekcenyêk, 13.141.1F8)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. nekceneye?m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. nekceni?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. nekceneyoh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. nekceneyu?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. nekceneyêl (nekceneyêl)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>o-class: tmo'1- to shoot</th>
<th>Passive Stem tmo'loy-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. tmo'loyêk (tmo'loyêk)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. tmo'loye?m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. tmo'li?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. tmo'loyoh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. tmo'loyu?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. tmo'loye4 (tmo'loyê4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Passive plurals are regularly nonincremental.

B. Passive-inflecting intransitive verbs

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active Stem</th>
<th>Passive Stem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pahâ'â'moy-</td>
<td>to be wet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 s. pahâ'â'mi?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some of these have incremental plurals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active Stem</th>
<th>Passive Stem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>plohkeloy-</td>
<td>to be big, 13.221</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Irregular incremental plural plohkeloy?m(-)

But regular intransitives with stems ending in y- have the third person singular -?y.
sega\textsuperscript{agey} to be rich 3 s. sega\textsuperscript{agey}y

C. \textit{\textit{\textbullet}}-modifying verbs

\textit{\textbullet}-modifying active verbs may have \textit{\textbullet}-modified passive stems in \textit{-\textbullety-}, which then behave as \textit{\textbullet}-modified e-class verbs except for the third person singular indicative, which is -i\textsuperscript{o}.

\begin{itemize}
  \item n\textsuperscript{ng}y\textsuperscript{k} to help passive stem n\textsuperscript{ng}y\textsuperscript{koy} or n\textsuperscript{ng}y\textsuperscript{k}\textsuperscript{ry-}
    \begin{itemize}
      \item 1 s. n\textsuperscript{ng}y\textsuperscript{k}\textsuperscript{yek} (n\textsuperscript{ng}y\textsuperscript{koyk}), n\textsuperscript{ng}y\textsuperscript{k}\textsuperscript{ryek} (n\textsuperscript{ng}y\textsuperscript{k}\textsuperscript{yek}), or n\textsuperscript{ng}y\textsuperscript{k}\textsuperscript{ryek}
      \item 3 s. n\textsuperscript{ng}y\textsuperscript{k}\textsuperscript{i}\textsuperscript{ki}
    \end{itemize}
  \item ckiri\textsuperscript{\textbullet}y\textsuperscript{y} to doze, and some other verbs are passive-inflecting intransitive verbs (B). Such verbs have only the \textit{\textbullety-} stem forms.
    \begin{itemize}
      \item 1 s. ckiri\textsuperscript{\textbullet}y\textsuperscript{ek} (ckiri\textsuperscript{\textbullet}y\textsuperscript{k}) or ckiri\textsuperscript{\textbullet}y\textsuperscript{y}\textsuperscript{k}
      \item 3 s. ckiri\textsuperscript{\textbullet}i\textsuperscript{\textbullet}\textsuperscript{\textbullet}
    \end{itemize}
\end{itemize}

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

\begin{itemize}
  \item cpinah\textsuperscript{pim-} to wait for cpinah\textsuperscript{pey-}
  \item knosim- to leave knok\textsuperscript{sey-}
  \item skew\textsuperscript{oksim-} to want, to love skew\textsuperscript{okse\textsuperscript{y-}}
\end{itemize}

\textit{\textbullet}-class verbs whose stems end in \textit{um-} form their passives by adding -ew, noninflecting, or -ewomoy-, to an active stem less \textit{um-}.

\begin{itemize}
  \item no\textsuperscript{\textbullet}\textsuperscript{nomcyeyum-} to swear at no\textsuperscript{\textbullet}\textsuperscript{nomcyeyew(omoy-)}
  \item teykelum- to bite teyke\textsuperscript{lew(omoy-)}
\end{itemize}

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

\begin{itemize}
  \item ko\textsuperscript{\textbullet}moy\textsuperscript{-} to hear passive stem ko\textsuperscript{\textbullet}moy\textsuperscript{oy-}
    \begin{itemize}
      \item 3 s. ko\textsuperscript{\textbullet}moy\textsuperscript{\textbullet}
    \end{itemize}
\end{itemize}

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

\begin{itemize}
  \item ho\textsuperscript{\textbullet}la\textsuperscript{\textbullet}\textsuperscript{anem-} to bury with ho\textsuperscript{\textbullet}la\textsuperscript{\textbullet}\textsuperscript{anoy-}
    \begin{itemize}
      \item something of value
    \end{itemize}
  \item mesi\textsuperscript{\textbullet}gonem- to massage mesi\textsuperscript{\textbullet}gonoy-
  \item mulonem- to rub mulonoy-
  \item sloyonem- to launch sloyonoy-
  \item ?olonem- to carry ?olonoy-
\end{itemize}

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

\begin{itemize}
  \item ca\textsuperscript{\textbullet}am- to boil ca\textsuperscript{\textbullet}amew
  \item ce\textsuperscript{\textbullet}loht- to dry ce\textsuperscript{\textbullet}lohtemew
  \item holim- to weave holimew
H. Passive stems in -el-

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active stem</th>
<th>Passive stem</th>
<th>Third singular</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hahk^w-s-</td>
<td>hahk^w^s-</td>
<td>hahk^w^s-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hek^w-s-</td>
<td>hek^w^s-</td>
<td>hek^w^s-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lahc-</td>
<td>lahcel-</td>
<td>lahc-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>myo't-</td>
<td>myo'tel-</td>
<td>myo't-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>negem-</td>
<td>negemel-</td>
<td>negem-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nep-</td>
<td>nepel-</td>
<td>nep-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pem-</td>
<td>pemel-</td>
<td>pem-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pewom-</td>
<td>pewomel-</td>
<td>pewom-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tjugawjm-</td>
<td>tjugawjmel-</td>
<td>tjugawjmel-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

nahc-, to give, has passive stem nahcel- but third singular nahce?l.

I. Irregular passive stems

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active stem</th>
<th>Passive stem</th>
<th>Third singular</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ceyohpin-</td>
<td>ceyohpey-</td>
<td>hegi? or hi?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hegol-</td>
<td>hegey- or hegoy-</td>
<td>hohku?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hokkum-</td>
<td>hohkel-</td>
<td>ho?ykel-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ho?ykit-</td>
<td></td>
<td>incremental plural, ho?ykel?m(-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kewet-</td>
<td>kewoloy-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la?yolum-</td>
<td>la?yolew(omoy-) or la?y volumel-</td>
<td>la?yolumu?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leko't-</td>
<td>leko?moy- or leko?mel-</td>
<td>leko?mu?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lewoleyt-</td>
<td>lewoley-</td>
<td>lewole?y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>merkum-</td>
<td>merkewpel-</td>
<td>merku?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lekomeyt-</td>
<td>lekomey-</td>
<td>lekome?y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no'?lum-</td>
<td>no'?lew(omoy-) or no'?lumel-</td>
<td>no'?lumu?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s.m.?r-</td>
<td>s.m.?ry.?ry- (inflecting like ckiris?ry-, C)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tmohkelo?yt-</td>
<td>tmohkeloy-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yu?lomoc-</td>
<td>yu?lomoy-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 1-, to take, o-class verb, there is besides the regular passive 4oy-, to be taken, a stem to?mel-, third singular to?me?l, to have taken away, to lose.

25Incremental plural hek^w^selem(-).
J. Syntax of passive verbs
The agent or instrument of a passive verb is usually preceded by the preposition me\. See 16.2F(1) and 16.2F(2).

nek kic teykelowomoyek me\li\ leyes  I have been bitten by a snake
sam\ary\wi\? c\uctis me\li\ ha\a\-'g  the bird was killed with a stone

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

nekah lekom\ey\? o o\lep  it was put away by us in the house (as for us, it was put away in the house)
nekah wi? cpi \ekoni\? ku nepuy  the salmon is held by us alone
wit ho so\sci\? wohpekumew  so it was ordained by Wohpekumew

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

yo? nahce\li\ ku \yoc  he was given the boat
kiti \o\-\mek\k ku \nek\wo\l  I shall lose my fishing rock

The third person singular passive may be used impersonally.

ho\-\ck-  to chip obsidian blades
ho\-\ckci?  they chipped obsidian blades
lahc-  to launch
lahcu?  a boat is launched, a journey is made by water
\loyk-  to try
temaloh \loyki?  we tried for a long time

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

\i\rc-  to hit bottom, to stick (of a boat)
niki cu \o\ \i\rci?  we hit bottom all the way

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

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

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

e-class: sega?agey-  to be rich
Singular
1. (?)nesega?ageyek(-eyk)
   See 141.1F(8).
2. kesega?ageyek
3. (?)wesega?ageyek

O-class: tmo:1- to shoot

Singular
1. (?)netmo:lo?k
2. Ketmo:lo?k
3. (?)wetmo:lo?k

A-class: skewip- to put in order

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

Noninflected verb: tewomei to be glad

Singular and plural
1. (?)netewomei
2. Ketewomei
3. (?)wetewomei

Passive stem: newoy- to be seen
(?)nene?woyek, etc.

Verbs whose stems begin with k, k, k\textsuperscript{W}, k\textsuperscript{W}, m, p, \tilde{p}, w, and \textgamma w fix ?\textgamma for the third person (cf. 11.351).


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

?ahsp- to drink (?)ne?ahspek, etc. or (?)na?ahspek, etc.
s.m.at- to beat, to kill (?)nes.m.atek, etc. or (?)n.s.m.atok, etc.

h initial verbs (cf. 11.353)

hegol- to say (?)negolek, etc.
helomey- to dance (?)nelomeyek, etc. (-eyk, etc.)
himo*reyow- to hurry (?)nehimo*reyowok, etc.
hunkeks- to open (?)nunkeksok, etc., 3 s. ?unkeksok

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

(?)nesek, etc.
D. Impersonal verbs, which have no first person singular indicative forms, have their third person singular pronominal prefix forms built up in the same way as other verbs.

\[ \text{tenpewei} \text{ to rain} \]
\[ 3 \text{ s. (w)tetnepewel'ek} \]

Second person plural forms when used indefinitely (13.141.1C) have third person prefixes.

\[ \text{meyk'elewey} \text{ to mourn} \]
\[ \text{plural mu'om(-), 2 pl. (mu'om)w} \]

E. Incremental, irregular, and suppletive plurals in the indicative are also used in the pronominal prefix paradigms.

\[ \text{kepoyur} \text{ to swim} \]
\[ \text{plural increment -im(-)} \]
\[ \text{Plural} \]
\[ 1. (n)nekepoyuri'm(oh) \]
\[ 2. kekepoyuri'm(o'w) \]
\[ 3. ?ukepoyuri'm(e) \]

\[ \text{ro'op} \text{ to run} \]
\[ \text{plural ro'opoh, etc. or noninflected lo'omah} \]
\[ \text{Plural} \]
\[ 1. (n)nero'opoh or (n)nelo'omah \]
\[ 2. Kero'opu or Kelo'omah \]
\[ 3. (n)wero'ope or (n)welo'omah \]

\[ \text{hegol}, \text{ to say, uses only the stem hegol- for its pronominal prefix forms} \]
\[ (n)negolel', etc. \]

F. Passive stems ending in -el- which have their third person singular indicative in -u? (13.141.3H) use this termination, and not the first person singular termination in their third person singular pronominal prefix forms.

\[ \text{nek- to put} \]
\[ \text{passive stem nekel-} \]
\[ 3 \text{ s. (w)weneke'?} \]

But nahc-, to give, passive stem nahcel-, third singular indicative nahce'?l, has third singular pronominal prefix (w)wenahcelel'.

G. Verbs with short stems used with pronominal prefixes

Some verbs have a short noninflected stem used only with the pronominal prefixes, and freely alternating with the full stem in this context (cf. 11.355).

\[ \text{sa'?agoc} \text{ to speak Yurok} \]
\[ (n)nesa'? , etc. or (n)nesa'?agocek, etc. \]
\[ \text{wa'soyow} \text{ to be poor} \]
\[ (n)newa'? , etc. or (n)newa'?soyowok, etc. \]

H. Forms with plural increment + -ek

A few verbs which have incremental plurals form a third person pronominal prefix form by the addition of -ek to the incremental stem.

\[ \text{plur.} \]
\[ 3 \text{ pl.} \]
\[ \text{heg- to go} \]
\[ le'm(-) \]
\[ (n)wele'mek \]
At least in the case of ho'le?m(-) the regular form (?)wo-le?mek is also used.

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

Verbs formed from pronominal prefixed nouns

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

?u'ksey- to bear children
< ?u'-k, third person prefix form of hu'k, child
pronominal prefix forms (?)ne?u'kseyek, etc.

(?)wahpew- to marry (of a man)
< (?)wahpew, third person prefix form of *hahpew, wife
pronominal prefix forms (?)ne?wahpewok, etc.

(?)wegah, (?)wegahpemew to be married
< (?)wahpemew, third person prefix form of *hahpemew, spouse, with
-eg- infix. See 13.151.51.
pronominal prefix forms (?)ne?wegah(pemew), etc.26

Syntax of the pronominal prefix forms

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

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

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

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

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

(1) The pronominal prefix as main verbs

a. As main verb of statements:

to? wi keskuyah you are doing fine
wi?i't wi? weson this is the same
wek nimi wi? weson this is not the same
wek wiš wenewok? this is what he saw

26Cf. wey ?u'wegah, to get a divorce (lit., to finish being married).
wek wi ?o ?uma·ye?mek ku le?moni this is where the travelers pass
pecik ?i ?neme?w I come from up river
mosi ?wegoy4 it was not meant of them (mos hegoy4, they were not
told, cf. 14.22 No. 48)
kic ?i ?weson it is time, we are ready
wohpewk ?umewecek the wind is in the west
wit ?i numi me?l wecahcew that is why it is difficult
tu? wo·ro?r then he ran off
ni wi? nemoskocicek27 I am just lending it to you

b. As main verb of questions:

kus no·l wi me kele?mo?w how far did you all go?
ti?ni·lôw wi? weskekow what does he want (what do they want)?
kus weson how did it happen?
ti?ni? keskekow what do you want?
ti?ni? Kohkumek ?o yo? what are you doing here?
to? wi? no?ol kic ki ?na?ahsi?moh can we now drink in our homes?
kus wi kesoc what did you say?
kus ?elekw w i? kesonowok what on earth can I do about it?
muschen hes koloni keskekowksi?o28 do you really like them?
kelew kus ?i ke?wome?mo?w where are you people from?

enukiuwa

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

Pronominal prefix forms are used with the following adverbs among
others:
niko?4, ?iko?4, cpikah, scey always
niko?4 welmeyowo? they are always mean
nekah niko?4 pulekuk ni nu ?no·le?moh we always go down to the river
mouth
niko?4 koloni ?welohpek ku mo?ohpir the fog always seems to come in
lumps
niko?4 ko?l kero?opek you are always running off somewhere
speci· niko?4 kyus ?o ?we?ekolek a hawk is always hovering over there
niko?4 wetenpewete?k it is always raining
?iko?4 ?wesepek he is always cleansing himself
cpikah ne?gel?oh I am always yawning
numi scey nek?esk?esek I have always got a cold
kos?elason, kos?elson may it be that.... etc.
kos?elason ?ukemeyek I wish he would go home
kos?elson wewecek I hope they get well
kos?elson me ko ?nenohpek I wish I had gone in
kos?elson kit?weskeweg I hope the weather gets fine
kos?elson nu ?neci?ge?loh I wish we could go seaweed gathering

See also 15.713.

?a·wokw alas, etc.

27Bipersonal form. See 13.142.
28Bipersonal form. See 13.142.
?awok\textsuperscript{w} weleplek\textsuperscript{k} wewecek\textsuperscript{k} ku ?nekucos alas, my grandmother's life is a burden to her (the second verb wewecek\textsuperscript{k} is acting as a verbal noun, 13.141.4\textsuperscript{K2}.

\textsuperscript{w}uweyu\textsuperscript{n} the most . . . . ever, etc.

to? ?elek\textsuperscript{w} wi ?uweyu\textsuperscript{n} kekimolah you are the worst person I have ever seen

This adverb may also be used with indicative verb forms.

wi ?uweyu\textsuperscript{n} to?m ki pu\textsuperscript{k} this is the biggest deer I have ever seen

cumeyy how! etc.

cumeyy si ?ne\textsuperscript{k}kyork\textsuperscript{w}oy\textsuperscript{29} how I wish you had seen us!

(?)\textsuperscript{w}enu-woy\textsuperscript{k}, the most . . . ever, etc. (third person pronominal prefix form of nu\textsuperscript{woy}-, passive stem of new-, to see, with e/u- alternation, see 13.152.2\textsuperscript{A}.

to? wi ?wenu-woy\textsuperscript{k} ?uka-mopek I have never seen such rough water

kitw.\textsuperscript{t}ry\textsuperscript{y} very much, too much

ke\textsuperscript{l} kitw.\textsuperscript{t}ry\textsuperscript{y} kahk\textsuperscript{w}sek you are laughing too much

(2) Pronominal prefix forms used as verbal nouns

As subject of a verb:

Kepew skewom your cooking smells good
lek\textsuperscript{wo}?! ?umu\textsuperscript{?}mo?w the mourning filled the air (cf. 13.141.4D)
skuye\textsuperscript{n} nenepek ki nepuy it is good for me to eat the salmon
rewk\textsuperscript{w}o?n wecwin he speaks softly
ni mo\textsuperscript{w}hes kohsepek are you not ashamed (lit., is there not your being ashamed)?
numi poyweson kerurowok your singing is first rate
nimi sku\textsuperscript{y} weson it is not good that it should have happened
sku\textsuperscript{y} keson good for you!
ta\textsuperscript{?}ani? newecek I am hot and bothered (lit., my living is hot)

As predicate:

k\textsuperscript{W}elek\textsuperscript{w} ku ro-wo?\textsuperscript{s} wi\textsuperscript{s} wesewepek it is the breath of the pipes
(equational sentence, 10.22)

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

\textsuperscript{29}Bipersonal form. See 13.142.
construction is concerned. In this subordinated function the pronominal prefix forms are often preceded by one of the preverbal particles ki and ku, without any specific reference to future time which is otherwise implied by these particles (see 14.21 Nos. 10, 11, and 12).

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

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

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

31Dual form. See 13.144.2.
ni ma ckeno? ki me† ne?e?gah it was very little for us to eat newoyek nelomeyek I was seen dancing hewon wenewoyi wo?gey negi?i† when they were first seen, the white men went in pairs kic wey wo?le?mek ?o·† the end of the people has come (lit., the people have finished being around) wit ?ini meroge?y ki ?we?lo·† we?yoh thus it was easier for them to get their wood ko newoceK32 kic ëneses I saw you as you arrived ki teneÞm ënenowonemek nepuy you will bring many salmon (lit., there will be many—you will bring salmon) kohci ?weneskæco?k ïap ko?mo?y once as he came back he heard it

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

no·† ?o cpiwuk nesek kyu? ni ?okW neci·k then I remembered my money was there imeyorkwom wesek kwelkw mulco? now so·tokW he was afraid it might perhaps go away ïo newo?m wesek ku ?o?le·† ho so· sloyketti? then he saw that the house had been swept like that komcumeñ wesek nekah wi? cpi ?ekoni? ku nepuy they knew that the salmon was held by them (lit., us, 10.322).

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

kolo ?i newi? weseyek ko?l so·k moy ²uwenomoureï it seemed that some things were swimming in front

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

ku kic ho ñuko?moyok mesi hego?ï when he heard it he went ku ke?l ëneses ?o ge?‰ pecan wis ki ?o?l when you came he decided to stay a while

ku wonik werohepê ku ñowo?ipe?y ñumera. ?o ga?‰ m ku mewimor as the smoke from the angelica root drifted upwards the old man spoke

ku pulekw nele?moh co no·† ku ëkekesomewet ño lo†e?‰ m ku nepuy when we reach the river mouth throw the salmon on to your left side!

cø? mesi me† ño·‰ m ku ënesekweco k get it there when you come back!

L. Separation of the prefix from the verb

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

With adverbs:
niki ?uko·si ten it was raining everywhere
kic toktomoyei ki ?umuc megetokwepel they are old enough now to look after themselves

With adverbial phrases:
?iki newo·k ku kesku?y so· jo·k then I saw that you lived a good life

With preverbal particles:
umi tewomele ku kema no·rmonemele ku ?nu·k I am very glad that you carried my child
sku?y so· ko?moyo?w hes ki ni ?neso· toh do you all hear us talking well?
kem ki niki keso· negemele and then you will carry it in this way
ke?l kus wi keso· soc what do you mean?
ti?nisow wi? kemele nu nes what have you come for?
tu? smecoy wi? kemele to·k then it was a deerskin he took for him
nek komcumele wi kemele hasek I know why you think so

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

13.141.5 Pronominal prefixes with indicative verb forms

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

(?weskWelooyowe, first type o-class verb to be brave

Singular
1. (numi) ?u?weskWelooyowok I am the bravest of them all
2. (numi) ?u?weskWelooyowo?m you are the bravest of them all
3. (numi) ?u?weskWelooyoyy he(she) is the bravest of them all

Plural
1. (numi) ?u?weskWelooyowoh we are the bravest of them all
2. (numi) ?u?weskWelooyowoh you are the bravest of them all
3. (numi) ?u?weskWelooyowo? they are the bravest of them all

Noninflecting verbs have the one form for all persons.
tewomele to be glad: (numi) (?wetewomele, to be the most glad of all

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

13.141.6 Attributive

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>e-class verbs</th>
<th>o-class verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singular</strong></td>
<td><strong>Singular</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. -oh</td>
<td>1. -oh,(^{34}) -ol, -o·loh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. -om</td>
<td>2. -o·mom, -o·lom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. -in</td>
<td>3. -omin, -oh,(^{34}) -o̓miš, -o̓k(^{W})in, -olin, -o̓liš</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Plural</strong></th>
<th><strong>Plural</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. -oh (≈ Indic.)</td>
<td>1. -oh(^{34}) (≈ Indic.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. nonincr. -uh</td>
<td>2. nonincr. -o·mom, -o·lom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incr. -o̓w (≈ Indic.)</td>
<td>incr. -o̓w (≈ Indic.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. nonincr. -in</td>
<td>3. nonincr. -omin, etc. as sing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incr. -oni</td>
<td>incr. -oni</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>e-class: nep- to eat(^{35})</th>
<th>o-class: kohto·liš- to hit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singular</strong></td>
<td><strong>Singular</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. nepoh</td>
<td>1. kohto·lišoh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. nepom</td>
<td>2. kohto·lišo·mom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. nepin</td>
<td>3. kohto·lišomin, kohto·lišoh, kohto·lišo̓miš</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Plural</strong></th>
<th><strong>Plural</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. nepoh, nepiʔmoh</td>
<td>1. kohto·lisoh, kohto·liso̓moh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. nepuh, nepiʔmoʔw</td>
<td>2. kohto·liso·mom, kohto·liso̓moʔw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. nepin, nepiʔmoni</td>
<td>3. kohto·lisomin, etc., kohto·liso̓moni</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

\(^{34}\)Monosyllabic o-class verbs have -o· in place of -oh; new- has the two inflections as free variants.

\(^{35}\)For convenience verbs having both incremental and nonincremental plurals have been chosen, so that both sets of plural inflections may be exhibited on the same stem.
o-class verbs with third singular indicative in -okʷ, have their third singular and third plural attributive in -okʷin only.

wen- to come wenokʷin

Of this group those with alternative third singular indicative -oʔl have alternative third singular and third plural inflections -olin and -oʔliš. Such verbs also have alternative first person singular -ol or -oʔloh besides -oh, and second person singular and second person plural -oʔlom besides -oʔmom.

soʔ- to go 1 s. soʔoh, soʔol, or soʔloh
2 s., 2.pl. soʔom or soʔlom
3 s., 3.pl. soʔtokʷin, soʔolin, or soʔloʔliš

Monosyllabic o-class verbs whose third singular indicative is -okʷ have the attributive form in -ohkʷin.

ʔ- to be 3 s. indic. ʔokʷ
3 s., 3 pl. attrib. ʔohkʷin

C. i-modifying verbs
i-modification affects the vowels of the attributive inflections of i-modifying verbs.

nagiʔyk-, o-class verb to help

Singular
1. nagiʔykoʔ or nagiʔykʰ
2. nagiʔykoʔom or nagiʔykʰim
3. nagiʔykomin, nagiʔykoʔ, nagiʔykoʔmiš, or nagiʔykʰim, nagiʔykʰ, nagiʔykʰmiš

Plural
1. nagiʔykoʔ or nagiʔykʰ
2. nagiʔykoʔom or nagiʔykʰim
3. nagiʔykomin etc. or nagiʔykʰim etc.

D. e-class verbs with stems ending iC- have third singular and third plural (nonincremental) -in added to a stem ending eC-.

regoʔpin- to fill regohpenin
skewoksim- to love skewoksemin

E. e-class verbs whose stems end in y- have third singular and third plural (nonincremental) attributive in -n (*yi being excluded from Yurok syllable structure, 5).

cekcey- to sit cekceyn
laʔy- to pass laʔyn

Those with stems ending iy- add -n to a stem ending i-.

piʔiy- to gather mussels piʔiʔn
Passive subjects have third singular and third plural attributive
pronouns, also used as a noun, day.

Week - to finish

Knock - to knock

Meek - to meet

Passive stems are -e in -e verbs in all persons, the same as active verbs, except in the case of the passive stem less in -um, when -e is added for both classes, except that the third person singular and plural interaction has the same attributive forms as

A. Passive attributives

B. Passive attributives (besides the regular forms)

Meditate (o-class stem, i3,14,17)

When - to be driven (passive

ho-various

Mai - to wear (e-class

Intransitive verbs in -ey and -oy and intransitive verbs with similar

Forms, but use the indicative form.

Those with stems ending w have no second person plural attributive

Passive verbs with stems ending k - (cf. 13,14,17,7)

To camp

To knock

To pay a fine
Verbs with stems ending *jy- and inflecting as passives (13.141.3C) have only the form -ani.

ckiriš*jy- to doze ckirisani

Similarly sam*jy*w*ry-, to be beaten, to be killed, has only sam*jyw*w*ani (13.141.3I).

H. Besides passive verbs and similarly inflecting active verbs, a number of o-class intransitive verbs, including all such verbs with stems ending in ow- and some others, form their third singular and (nonincremental) plural attributives by adding -oni to the stem.

hunow- to grow hunowoni
sekeyow- to be hard sekeyowoni
stunow- to be middle-aged stunowoni

In addition to these verbs the transitive verb sonow-, to be, to do, has sonowoni.

The following o-class verbs also form their third person singular and (nonincremental) plural attributives by adding -oni to their stems:

mewi*ron- to be long and smooth mewi*rononi
no*rew- to be pretty no*rewoni
sekitk- to be strong sekitkon
syahlew- to be very rich syahlewoni
welog- to be fat welogoni
ten- to be much, to be many, adds -oni to a stem tenow-
tenowoni

The following e-class verbs form their third singular and (nonincremental) plural attributives in -i, sometimes on a slightly different stem

cwekw*on- to be shallow cwkew*oni
ho*?ykel- to be lost (passive of ho*?yket-, 13.141.3I)
ho*?ykeni
keipen- to be thick keipeni
kimolep- to be bad (3 s. indic. kimolep*n, 13.141.1F(5)) kimoledoni
k*?c.m- to be ridgy k*?c*oni
k*yoyk*on- to be slimy k*yoyk*oni
lekol- to fall (3 s. indic. lekol*n, 13.141.1F(5)) lekoni
lekol*oni
I*kek*ol- to be lame (3 s. indic. I*kek*ol*n, 13.141.1F(5)) I*kek*oni
I*?ulk*on- to explode I*?ulk*oni
pa*?an- there is water pa*?ani
rewk*on- to be soft rewk*oni
peyogen- to be rotten peyogeni
pojk*en- to be moldy pojk*eni
The following verbs add -oni to their stems to form their third person singular and plural attributives. These verbs do not have third person attributives without this r-modification.

**e-class**
- mirw^on- the waves run up  mirw^ononi
- tapayap- to be cold  tapayaponi

**o-class:** all intransitive verbs with stems ending in aw-.
- mamayjw- to be handsome  mamayjwnoni

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

- kar^ mol- to smell bad  ka^ molmononi
- la-y- to pass  la^yononi (in wogi or wo?ik la^yoni, half) beside la^yn, la^ye?moni
- pke^yel- to be heavy  pke^yononi
- puso^mel- to smell of musk  puso^mononi
- sega^agey- to be rich  sega^ageyononi (beside sega^ageyn)
- skewo^key- to be generous  skewo^keyyononi
- skewo^mol- to smell good  skewo^mononi
- so^no^mol- to smell (intr.)  so^no^mononi
- swo^mel- to smell (intr.)  swo^mononi
- tel- to be ill  telogoni, besides telin, teloge?moni

I. Syntax of the attributive forms

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

   ploksin (or ploks) ne?yo?c my boat is wide
   skuyeni (or skuye?n) wi ?o?`i he is a good man (lit., this man is good).

2. However, as was said in 13.141.6, above, the attributive forms of the verb are mainly used to form endocentric expansions of nouns, and to form nominal substitute clauses. As is seen in the survey of the forms,
certain personal forms are the same in the attributive and indicative, and it was found that even where separate attributive forms were available indicatives might be freely used in their place, provided ambiguity did not result. In the examples which follow, sentences are given showing attributive forms used and also indicative forms in place of them, as well as noninflected verbs where, naturally, the formal distinction between the two categories of the verb does not apply. It was found that the use of indicative forms where separate attributive forms were available was more frequent with speakers whose command of the language was less extensive.

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

skuyen pejak  good man (good men)
sku'y soninepin wencok'w  healthy woman (healthy women)
nahksemi lok kic tomin nu'k  my child of three years

With noninflecting verb:

newolc no rew weyono? I saw some pretty girls

Indicative forms were not found used in this construction.

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

ku plokheloni ha a'g  the big rock(s)
kulekoni pejak kic ko?l so'n  the man who fell down has died
ki pelomeye?moni pejak  the men who are fighting
ki wi ?o teponi tepo  the tree(s) that grow(s) here.

With noninflecting verb:

ku wi ?o tek ha a'g  the rock(s) standing there

With indicative verb:

ku sega?ageye?m pejak kic ko?l le?m  the rich men have gone away somewhere

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

ku pejak ku lekoni kic ko?l so'n  the man who fell down has died
kus soninep ku wencok'w s ku le?loni  how is that woman feeling who was burnt?

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

kic ?i? ku pejak ku wohpu lo?tin mewah  the man who drowned a boy has been caught

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

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

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

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

With noninflected verbs:

ki ni yo? one who travels around, those who travel around (often used of poor white men)
ku wonoye?ik ?o cw?gin37 the one who speaks in heaven (used of the Christian God)

With indicative verbs:

ku tmii?go?38 hunters
ku sa?agoce? those who speak Yurok

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

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

38Intensive form. See 13.152.2C.
39Intensive form, as are all the verbs in this set of examples. See 13.151.
The constructions so far described all have the subject noun of the attributive verb (or its syntactic equivalent) the same as the head noun, or in constructions of type 3, equivalent to the nominal clause. Clauses of the above types, however, occur, in which a separate subject of the attributive verb or its equivalent is either expressed or implied by the personal inflection of the verb or by the linguistic or other context of the clause. Such clauses correspond to the relative clauses of European languages.

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

Type 1
ho-'^re?mos mei megoyke?moni40 ci-sep poisonous flower (lit., flower by which animals die)

Type 2
ku nek pirwaksimoh pegak the man I love
ku yo? pirwaksemin pegak the man she loves
kolo kiti moyk ku ke?l kohto-li^o-mom ci^sah the dog you hit looks as if it is going to die
muscen hes meworegete?m ku nahcelom ci'k have you really spent all the money you were given?
k u wahpew ?ohk^in n^m^m or ku ?n^m^m ku wahpew ?ohk^in my married son (lit., my son to whom there is his wife)
merku?m ki nepuy ku nahce?li^s ki ?wenepek he ate up the salmon he was given to eat
ku ?o?le^t ku ?o megeto?k^oni ku ro-wo?s the house where the pipes were kept
ti?now ku pegak ku me newo?mom who was the man you saw?
ku pu?k ku kepsec kohcewo?mi^s the deer your father caught

With noninflected verb:
ku nek ?meyor pegak kic nesk^ecok^w the man I fear has come back

With indicative verbs:
ki ?w.y^t ku ke?l nowoneme?m kic ko' si ?ek^wi?ew the eggs that you brought are all broken
ku nekah koi?yk^oh ?o?le^t kwelok^w ki hohku? the house we bought will have to be repaired

Type 3
ku nek hego-loh where I have been
ku ke?l nagryk^i^m^m the one that you helped
telogumek ku perey socpeyewin I am annoyed at what the old woman said
mos nek kic tomoyek? ki ke?l tomoyom I am not as old as you are
wi? so?to?k^w ku yo? ?o cekceyn she went over to where he was sitting
?enumi so?n ki hegoni ki sonowo?m he did exactly what he was told (lit., what was said to him "You are to do it")
mos no? n^l ku ma'gin nepi?moni he did not himself eat what others ate
nek newo-k ku ho so? o?lom I saw how you lived
moco kic nesk^eco?m ku ?kesesomewet ?o nekom ku kema?ah when you come to (the place) where you put the spear on your left shoulder
ku ?o pa?ani watering place (lit., where there is water)
In the following sentence the article ku must be interpreted as doing duty vice, with each attributive verb:

`cu ki kwéget òo ku me nu·?moni òo·le?moni  let us pay a visit where those who came here live`

With noninflecting verbs:

ku yo? pirwák teloga?   (the man) whom she loves is ill
cinki? ki ?o·le? òo tek  the house site (lit., where a house is set) is being changed

With indicative verbs:

kic cinki? ku ho lega·ye?mo?w  (the path) where people used to pass has been changed
ku òo ketu?1 the lagoon (lit., where it forms a lake)
ki ni pegarkoï, ki ko ni cyu·kwénék  I will be sitting where (people) are living

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

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

Where the verb is in the first or second person this ambiguity does not arise; but in the third person a distinction of number between the (implied) object of the attributive and the head noun is of little help because of the most complete absence of formally expressed number in nouns and the entity of third person singular and nonincremental third person plural forms. But the clause ku newo·?moni perey means "the old woman that I saw," because the verb is plural and the noun singular (11.31). The urok for "the old woman who saw (it)" would be ku newomin perey, and or "the old women who saw (it)" ku newo·?moni (or newomin) peregerey. These sentences might, however, in the absence of contextual determina-

Ambiguity is avoided by expressing the subject, instead of leaving it implied, and in many cases only one grammatical interpretation is contextual possible. Thus the sentence nek komcumeük ku so·to?liš òo·le? must mean I know the house where he has gone," with the subject of so·to?liš implied, and not *"I know the house which has gone away"; and the sentence ku lekoni egák kic ko?1 so·?n must mean "the man who fell down has died," with pegák's head noun and subject of lekoni, and not *"the man where he fell down as died."

An informant pointed out, however, that a phrase of the type ku yo? ohkwin òo·le? would ordinarily be avoided, as it might mean either "the

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41Intensive form, see 13.151; second plural form used indefinitely, see 13.141.1E(1).
42And of course indicatives and noninflecting verbs in equivalent constructions.
43Cf. 11.3 and 13.141.6A.
house where he lives" (yo? subject of ?ohk?in) or "the house situated there" (yo? used adverbially = there, 15.91).

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

ku peg?k ku newomin mewah  the man who saw the boy
ku peg?k ku mewah newomin  the man whom the boy saw

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

came food has been scarce
ki kic tomoyoh no?t muc megetok?wepek44  since I have been grown
up I have looked after myself
ku co plegohpin45 ki yeg?k  I will go when the waters are in spate
ku ke?l co hego?lom si ?o megelok  when you went I should have gone
with you
ku ?ela pelepin nahscuh wencok?w's kem skeli leci?  during the fighting
there last night a woman was knocked down as well

With noninflected verbs:

everywhere
yu?s ?o so?to?l ku weno?omo?r ku nepuy  he went there when the salmon
ran in

With indicative verbs:

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

J. Attributive forms with pronominal prefixes

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

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

ku ?upemeyomon?i ku ?werewoh  the greasy parts of their lips

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

nek komcume?k ku yo?ikoh niko?i wele?moni  I know where they always

44Reflexive form. See 13.143.1.
iii. The forms of intransitive verbs described in 13.141.5 have attributive counterparts.

| ku numi ho ?u?wesk Weloyowoni | he/they who was/were once the bravest them all |
| ku numi ?uke+i peni | the thickest |
| ku numi ?uceykeni ?nimim | my smallest son |

With noninflected verb:

| ku hewon ?ukoh | the first one he caught |

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

| ku numi ?wesega|ageyek pegak | the richest man |
| nek hasek cpiwi ?ukwere?weyek ?o+ | I think (you are) the sharpest faced person of all (equational sentence, 10.24). |

13.142 Bipersonal conjugation

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.142.1 Indicative

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

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4 With such verbs the stem for these inflections is the unipersonal stem less im- or um-.
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<th>3</th>
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<td>Unipersonal forms</td>
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and letters are shown in a square in the chart, the first refers to the subject and the latter to the object.

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

new- to see, passive stem newoy-
newoy you (s. and pl.), he, she, it, they see(s) us
hekw's- to find, passive stem hekw'sel-
hekw'sel you (s. and pl.), he, she, it, they find(s) us

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

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

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

i- to take, passive stem ĭoy-, ĭoy or ĭoyogoh, you (s. and pl.), he, she, it, they take(s) us

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

Examples of the specific bipersonal forms are given below:

e-class: nekcen- to meet
(nek) nekcenicek I meet you (s.)
(nek) nekcenesek I meet him, her
(ke?l) nekcena? you (s.) meet me
(ke?l) nekcenesem you (s.) meet him, her
(yo? etc.) nekcene?n, nekcenepe?n he, she, it, meets me
(nehak) nekcenicoh we meet you (s.)
(nehak) nekcenesoh we meet him, her
(kelew) nekcena? you (pl.) meet me
(kelew) nekcenesem you (pl.) meet him, her
(yo?koh, etc.) nekcenepe? they meet me
(nek) nekceničo? I meet you (pl.)
(nek) nekceneso? I meet them
(nehak) nekceničo? we meet you (pl.)
o-class: koʔmoy- to hear
(nek) koʔmoyocek I hear you (s.)
(nek) koʔmoyosek I hear him, her
(keʔl) koʔmoyopa? you (s.) hear me
(keʔl) koʔmoyose?m you (s.) hear him, her
(yo? etc.) koʔmoyope?n he, she, it hears me
(nekah) koʔmoyocoh we hear you (s.)
(nekah) koʔmoyosoh we hear him, her
(kelew) koʔmoyopa? you (pl.) hear me
(kelew) koʔmoyose?m you (pl.) hear him, her
(yo?koh etc.), koʔmoyopa? they hear me
(nek) koʔmoyočoʔ I hear you (pl.)
(nek) koʔmoyos?oʔ I hear them
(nekah) koʔmoyočoʔ we hear you (pl.)

e-class verbs with stems ending im- and um-
toksim- to admire
(nek) toksidek I admire you (s.)
(yo? etc.) toksipe?n he, she, it admires me, etc.
noʔum- to protect
(nek) noʔucek I protect you (s.)
(yo? etc.) noʔupe?n he, she, it protects me, etc.

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

e-class: samat- to beat, to kill
samat?e?n, samatepe?n, or samatepe?n he, she, it beats me

o-class: nagayk- to help
nagaykope?n or nagaykpe?n he, she, it helps me

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

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

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

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

(nek) ?ohcek I give you (s.)
A passive stem `ohpel-`, to be given, 3 s. indic. `ohpel`, supplies the passive derived places in the system.

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

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

D. Irregular bipersonal formations
All the verbs concerned are e-class.

hegol- to say, to tell, has the following irregular forms:
1 s. 2 s. hekcek I tell (you)
1 s. 3 s. heksek I tell him, her
2 s. 1 s., 2 pl. 1 s. hega` or negepa? you (s. and pl.) tell me
2 s. 3 s., 2 pl. 3 s. hekse`m you (s. and pl.) tell him, her
1 pl. 2 s. hekcoh we tell you (s.)
1 pl. 3 s. heksoh we tell him, her

hekws- to find, has the following irregular forms:
2 s. 1 s., 2 pl. 1 s. hekwspa? you (s. and pl.) find me
3 s. 1 s. hekwspen he, she, it finds me
3 pl. 1 s. hekwspa` they find me

nahc-, to give, has its stem vowel throughout.
1 s. 3 s. nahnisek I give him, her
2 s. 3 s., 2 pl. 3 s. nahnisem you (s. and pl.) give him, her
3 s. 1 s. nahnipe`n (besides nahnipe`n) he, she, it gives me
1 pl. 3 s. nahnisoh we give him, her
3 pl. 1 s. nahnipa` they give me
1 s. 3 pl. nahnis?o` I give them

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

13.142.2 Imperative
Only one imperative place is found in the bipersonal system, 2 s. 1 s.
The terminations are:
e-class verbs other than those with stems ending im- or um-, -Çin or -Çin, according to the nature of C, the final consonant of the stem; this termination may be symbolized {-Ç. . in} (see 13.141.1).
e-class verbs with stems ending im- or um-, -ipin and -upin, added to stems less im- and um-
o-class verbs, -opin (a-modifying verbs, -Çpin). 47

e-class examples:
moksoc- to lend  moskoçin lend me!
nekcen- to meet nekceÇnin meet me!
cpinahpim- to wait for cpinaÇhipin wait me!
laÇyolum- to teach laÇyolumÇpin teach me!
o-class examples:
koÇmoy- to hear koÇmoyoÇpin hear me!
nagayk- to help nagaykoÇpin or nagaykoÇpin help me!
e-class verbs whose stems end in consonant clusters form their bipersonal imperatives analogously to their unipersonal singular imperatives (13.141.2A(1)).
hekÇwÇs- to find hekÇwÇsin find me!
nahc- to give naÇÇcin give me!
Monosyllabic o-class verbs have the termination -oÇpin.
?Ç- to give ?oÇpin give me!
e-class verbs with stems ending nem- have alternative regular imperatives and imperatives in -in, added to the stem less em-, but with glottalization of the initial consonant of the preceding syllable, unless this is already glottalized or preceded immediately by ? (cf. 13.141.2A(2)c).
kemeyonem- to take home kemeÇyonin or kemeyoneÇpin take me home!
keÇyonem- to release keÇyonin or keÇyoneÇpin release me!

13.142.3 Pronominal Prefixes
A. Primary set
Corresponding to the Indicative forms there is a Bipersonal Pronominal paradigm. The prefixes are subject to the same rules of formation as in the unipersonal conjugation.
The specific bipersonal inflections of the forms with singular subject pronouns are as follows:

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

47 These terminations may be analyzed into stem vowel, object pronoun inflection, and subject pronoun inflection, similarly to the indicative forms.
48 Although the indicative paradigm has passive derived forms in the system.
49 Although the indicative paradigm has unipersonal forms in this place in the system.
All the above forms have concord of prefix and subject pronoun.

ko?moy- to hear
(nek) (]?.neko?moyocek, (yo? etc.) ?uko?moyocek
(nek) (]?.neko?moyocek, (ke?l) keko?moyocek
(yo? etc.) ?uko?moyocek
(nek) (]?.neko?moyo?o?, (yo?, etc.) ?uko?moyo?o?
(nek) (]?.neko?moyos?o?, (ke?l) keko?moyos?o?
(yo?, etc.) ?uko?moyos?o?

For 2 s. 1 s., 2 pl. 1 s. the final inflectional element is -ah, in place of -a?.
(ke?l, kelew) keko?moyopah

For 3 s. 1 s. the inflection is the same as in the indicative.
(yo?, etc.) ?uko?moyope?n

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

()?.neko?moyoy(ogoh)
kek? moyoye?m

B. Secondary set

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

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

o-class verb tmo?l- to shoot

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indic.</th>
<th>Pron.</th>
<th>Pref.</th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 s. 1 s. tmo?lopa?, you (s.) shoot me</td>
<td>ketmo?lopah</td>
<td>(?)netmo?lopah</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 3 s. 1 s. tmo?lope?n he, she, it shoots me | (?)wetmo?lope?n | (?)netmo?lopic

50With e-class verbs there is no alternative form. E.g., nek?ene?, to meet, Indic. nek?ene?n or nek?enepe?n, you(s.) meet(s), Pron. Pref. Primary (?)wenek?ene?n or (?)wenek?enepe?. Secondary (?)nekek?enepe?.
The uses of these two sets of forms are described below in section 13.142.5A.

### 13.142.4. Attributive

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicative</th>
<th>Attributive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 s. 2 s., 1 s. 3 s.</td>
<td>-ek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 s. 1 s., 2 pl. 1 s.</td>
<td>-aŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 s. 3 s.</td>
<td>-eŋm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 s. 1 s.</td>
<td>-eŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 pl. 1 s.</td>
<td>-aŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pl. 2 s., 1 pl. 3 s.</td>
<td>-oh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 pl. 3 s.</td>
<td>-eŋm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 s. 2 pl., 1 pl. 2 pl., 1 s. 3 pl.</td>
<td>-oŋ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The passive derived forms have corresponding passive attributive forms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicative</th>
<th>Attributive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 s. 2 s., 3 pl. 2 s.</td>
<td>-eŋm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 s. 1 pl., 3 s. 1 pl., 2 pl. 1 pl., 3 pl. 1 pl.</td>
<td>-oy(ogoh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-ey(ogoh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-el</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 s. 2 pl., 3 pl. 2 pl.</td>
<td>-eŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 pl. 1 s. (alternative form)</td>
<td>-ek</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples:**

- e-class: nekcenc- to meet
  - Indicative: nekcenc
  - Attributive: nekcenc

- o-class: ko?moy- to hear
  - Indicative: ko?moy
  - Attributive: ko?moy
2 s. 1 pl., 3 s. 1 pl., 
2 pl. 1 pl., 3 pl. 1 pl.  nekcenoy(ogoh) ko?moyoy(ogoh)
3 s. 2 pl., 3 pl. 2 pl. nekceneyuh ko?moyoyuh
3 pl. 1 s. nekceneyoh ko?moyoyoh

13.142.5. Syntax of the bipersonal forms

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

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

nek nahcisek ci-k I gave him money

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

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

Passive derived forms enter into the same syntactic constructions.

yo? nowkwoy he looks after us
neto-?mar kelac nimi kenrokseye?m my friends do not trust you
yo?ikoh nekah s.umj.y?m. they will kill us
yo?ikoh kelac ?ohpele?m they will give it to you

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

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

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

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

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

A. Pronominal prefix forms

The bipersonal pronominal prefix forms are used in similar constructions to those of the unipersonal conjugation.
skewok ki ?nenewocel' I want to see you
niko'4 ketagusek you are always talking to him

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

Primary: ćume?y si ?ne̱kyork'woy how I wish you had seen us! (or, in another context, how I wish he, she or they had seen us!)
Secondary: ćume?y si ke̱kyork'woy how I wish you had seen us!
Primary: nek skewok ki ?nenahcah I would like you to give it to me
Secondary: nek skewok ki ?nenahcah I would like you to give it to me!

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

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

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

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

e-class:
skuyk- to treat well
skuykep- to treat oneself well, to dress, to adorn oneself

o-class:
megetoik'w- to look after
megetoik'wep- to look after oneself

A. r-modifying verbs
r-modifying verbs may have reflexives in -ep- or -ap-; in the latter case the resultant verb is r-modifying.

ṉig'ryk to help ṉig'rykep- or ṉig'rykip- to help oneself
s̱im'nt- to beat, to kill s̱im'ntep-, s̱im'ntip-, or s̱im'nyrykip- to beat or kill oneself (cf. 13.141.3I)

B. e-class verbs with stems ending im- or um-
e-class verbs whose stems end with im- or um- add -ip- or -up- to the stem less im- or um- to form their reflexives.
skewoksim- to love  skewoksip- to love oneself
tegerum- to talk  tegerup- to talk to oneself

13.143.2 Reciprocal verbs

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

e-class:  
pelomoy- to fight  ko?moy- to hear
pelomoyepew to fight one  ko?moyopew to hear one another

A. i-modifying verbs

i-modifying verbs may add -ipew in place of -epew or -opew to the stem.

nga?yk- to help  nga?ykopew or nga?ykipew to help one another

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

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

skewoksim- to love  skewoksipew to love one another
tegerum- to talk  tegerupew to talk to one another

C. Monosyllabic o-class verbs

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

i- to take  iohpew to take hold of one another
new- to see  newohpew or newohpew to see one another (13.141.1B(3))

13.144 Dual forms

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

13.144.1 Verbs having duals

The following verbs were recorded as having dual forms.

e-clas%:  
kemtey- to go home  keme?yoh  keme?yu?
nep- to eat  nepoh  nepu?

o-clas(s:  
megel- to accompany  mege?loh  mege?lu?
The following two verbs have irregular duals:

| e-class: | ho·kʷc- | to gamble | ho·kʷceʔloh | ho·kʷceʔluʔ |
| o-class: | heg-  | to go     | hego·ʔloh   | hego·ʔluʔ   |

13.144.2 Verbs having only duals

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

| niʔiy- | to be two in number (cf. 13.217) |
|        | (nekah) niʔiʔyoh  | we are two in number |
|        | (kelew) niʔiʔyuʔ   | you are two in number |
|        | (yoʔiakah, etc.) niʔiʔyeʔ or niʔiʔit (13.141.1F(8)) | they are two in number |
| niʔgey- | to walk in a pair, to take someone with one |
|        | (nekah) niʔgeʔyoh  | we walk in a pair |
|        | (kelew) niʔgeʔyuʔ   | you walk in a pair |
|        | (yoʔiakah, etc.) niʔgeyey or niʔgeyel (13.141.1F(8)) | they walk in a pair |

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

| ku perey niʔgeyel | the old woman took her grandson with her |
|                   | keʔl niʔgeʔyuʔ  | you have been with the woman |
|                   | nek ki niʔgeʔyoh | I will take him with me52 |
|                   | keʔl hes wiʔ  | niʔgeʔyuʔ  | did he go with you? |
|                   | ku nek ho niʔgeʔyoh | my late spouse (lit., the one I had with me) |

13.144.3 Pronominal prefix forms

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

(ʔ)nekemeʔyoh, kekemeʔyuʔ

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

13.15 Intensive forms

Intensive forms of verbs are built up with the infix -eg- (-eʔg-, -aʔg-, -kʔg-), and with internal vocalic alternation (e/i-, e/iʔ, e/u-).

13.151 -eg-

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

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

51The infixed noninflected forms of noʔm(onem-), to carry, negoʔm and niʔgoʔm are used with plural subjects or objects. See 13.151, 13.152.2C.

52This verb being dual only, has no bipersonal forms.
13.151.1 -rg-  
Verb stems whose first vowel is a infix -rg-. This infix admits of no variant -eg- in this context.

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

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

13.151.4 Special verb stems
Some verbs have a shorter noninflected stem only used with this infix.

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

5See 13.112.
The basic meaning of the infix is intensity, plurality, or iteration (cf. its use as a plural formative in nouns, 11.31). In translation its effect has to be variously rendered, and does not correspond to any one expression in English.

The commonest meaning is plurality, intensity, or iteration of the action, state, or process denoted by the verb.

\[
\begin{align*}
cyu'kwen- & \quad \text{to sit} & \quad \text{cyegu'kwen-} & \quad \text{to sit often} \\
hoc'wc- & \quad \text{to gamble} & \quad \text{hego'kwc-} & \quad \text{to gamble regularly} \\
kemol- & \quad \text{to steal} & \quad \text{kemol-} & \quad \text{to be a thief} \\
lay- & \quad \text{to pass} & \quad \text{lega'y-} & \quad \text{to pass regularly, to use a certain track} \\
sonow- & \quad \text{to be, to do} & \quad \text{segonow-} & \quad \text{to happen regularly, to do often} \\
?oroyew- & \quad \text{to be in debt} & \quad ?e'goroyew- & \quad \text{to be always in debt}
\end{align*}
\]

A. With a negative preverbal particle (14.22) preceding an infixed verb the negation is intensified.

\[
\begin{align*}
ten(pewei-) & \quad \text{to rain} & \quad \text{tegen} & \quad \text{it often rains, mos tegen it never rains} \\
ko'moy- & \quad \text{to hear} & \quad \text{nimi ?u mep kego'moyok} & \quad \text{I have never heard of it}
\end{align*}
\]

B. Sometimes the plurality refers to the subject of the verb.

\[
\begin{align*}
pi'iy- & \quad \text{to gather mussels} & \quad \text{pegi'iyemoh} & \quad \text{lots of us were gathering mussels}
\end{align*}
\]

C. In the following example the plurality refers to the object:

\[
\begin{align*}
ro'omec- & \quad \text{to chase} & \quad \text{co nu rego'omecem} & \quad \text{go and chase them all away!}
\end{align*}
\]

D. Specialized meanings

Some infixed verbs have an additional specialized meaning when infixed.

\[
\begin{align*}
cwin(kep-) & \quad \text{to talk} & \quad \text{cwegin} & \quad \text{to act as go-between in marriage negotiations} \\
hegol- & \quad \text{to say, i s. indic.} & \quad \text{hegek} & \quad \text{I hate the idea}\footnote{E.g., hegek ki wohpecek, I hate the idea of crossing the water.} \\
hek' & (13.141.1F(13)) & \quad \text{kego'moy-} & \quad \text{to be an interpreter} \\
ko'm(oy-) & \quad \text{to hear} & \quad \text{legenewk}\footnote{(trans.)} & \quad \text{to send (logs) floating down a river} \\
lenewkw- & \quad \text{to drown (intr.)} & \quad \text{lego(h)pew} & \quad \text{(reciprocal verb, 13,151.3) to shake hands, to wrestle, to embrace each other} \\
\&- & \quad \text{to take} & \quad \text{megeyo-} & \quad \text{to lose one's children in childbirth} \\
meyo'mey- & \quad \text{to be pregnant} & \quad \text{nego'lo'(c-)} & \quad \text{to act as interpreter in story telling} \\
\end{align*}
\]
tm- to shoot

tmeg- to hunt (perhaps because of the difference in meaning between the two verbs, only non-lengthened forms were found for tmeg-, 13.151.3)

toksim- to admire

wega? sok(sim-) to be unselfish

?e?go-? to grow (of plants)

13.151.51 Note the following pairs of words, in which there is a difference of word class between infixed and noninfixed word.

na?aw- to catch surf fish

swe?l- to burst

swelk- to hunt

*?omimos Hupa Indian

(?)wahpemew his, her mate, spouse

(?)wegah(pemew) to get married (13.141.4J)

13.151.6 Other comments

Some verbs with eg after the initial consonant of the stem may originally have been infixed stems, the noninfixed form, which is not found today, having disappeared.

kweget to visit

megel- to accompany

The alteration of forms with eg and forms without eg in some personal forms of hegol-, to say (13.141.1F(13)), though accompanied by other formal differences, may be referable to such a process.55

Note particularly negem-, to take, for which no form *nem- is found, but which is probably represented in several compound verb stems (9.24) as the second element.

kemeyonem- to take home (cf. kemey-, to go home)

*?omeyonem- to frighten (cf. *?omeyow-, to be mean, *?omeyor(kw-), to fear)

Cf. the verbs *?olonem-, to carry, and *?ekonem-, to hold, which may represent earlier compounds, whose first elements can no longer be associated with another word.

13.152 Internal vocalic alternation

This process, whose semantic effect is similar to that of the -eg- infix and its variants, is far more limited in scope. Only stems in which the vowel of the initial syllable is e, including -eg- in fixed stems, and a few whose initial syllable has the vowel i are affected. The alternants e/i?, e/i?i, and e/u? are contextually determined. For this reason it is convenient to include the alternation e/i?i under the heading Vocalic Alternation, despite the presence of the consonant ?.

13.152.1 Description

In this process e alternates with i? in all cases except when the second syllable of the stem begins with kw, kw, w, or ?w, in which case it alternates with u?; or in words beginning with ?, in which it alternates with i?i.56

55Does *?eghah, to have a meal (plural verb) represent *?ah, a noninflected stem of *ahsp-, to drink, used with *?eg- infixed? See 13.141.1F(11)F.

56Words beginning with initial ? and having kw, kw, w, or ?w as initial consonant or consonants of the second syllable were not found with vocalic alternation.
The use of the alternation e/u in forming the plural of the noun mewimor, old man, has already been noted (11.31). Only a certain number of vowel alternant forms were found, and the process was not accepted as freely productive as was -eg- infixation. e/i was most common as a further intensification of stems already -eg- infixed.

13.152.2 Examples

A. e/u-

new- to see, nu·wi?, it appears, is in sight (of a static object)57 hewe·keloy(p-) to get up, hu·we? (noninflected plural, 13.141.1F(11)f) he·woni- to awake (intr.), to be awake, kolo hu·woni? ki·wes?onah, the heavens seem to be waking up (said of the sun breaking through clouds)

lekWoi- to fall, to fill the air, lu·kWo?4, (the sound) fills the air pewah(ckey-)to wash the face, pu·wah (noninflected plural, 13.141.1F(11)

pewom- to cook, ku pu·womin, a cook (by profession)

B. e/i?

?ahtemar to write, to draw, ?e?gahtemar, ?i?i?gahtemar, to write or draw a lot


C. e/i-

cwin(kep-) to talk, cwegin(kep-), cwi·gin, to talk regularly, nimi cwi·gi to be dumb (cf. 13.151.5A)

hego- to say, passive hegey-, hego- (13.141.3I), hi·gi?, it is said, the tale is told

ho· to travel, hego, kecoyn hi·go (also kecoyn hego·), the sun(13.141.6I) kemoloc- to be jealous, kegemosoc-, ki·gemosoc-, to be jealous by nature

leko·(t-) to stab, li·ko·(t-), to stab several times

kyorkW- to watch, kkyer(gkW-), kki·gor,58 to watch, to be a spectator

ma?ah(sk-) to spear, mega?ah(sk-), mi·ga?ah, to spear regularly, to spear in numbers

me?en to ask for, to beg, megei?en, mi·gei?en, to go around begging

na?aw- to catch surf fish, nagaw?aw-, ni·ga?aw-, to be a surf-fish catcher

nek- to put, ni·ku?, it is regularly put

no·m(onem-) to carry, nego·m(onem-), ni·go·m, to take with one

rorkW- the waves break, regor(kW-) ri·gor the waves keep breaking

ra·yo?r(ep-) to run past, rega·yo?r(ep-), ri·ga·yo?r, to run past often

rohsim- to spear, regohsim-, ri·gohsey-, to be speared regularly

tm- to shoot, tmeg-, to hunt (13.151.5D), tmi·go?, noninflected plural (13.141.1F(11)f), ku tmi·gomin, hunter (by profession)

wohpec- to cross by boat, weghoh(pec-), ku ?o wi·goh, ferry (lit., that by which one regularly crosses)

57 Cf. also the adverb (?)wenu·woyk, the most ... ever. See 15.21.
58 yi· not being a permitted sequence (5).
D. e/i- and e/i?i were also found with the following verbs, which may represent original -eg- infixed stems:

cenge?loh(s-) to gather seaweed, ci:ge?loh, to gather seaweed regularly, to gather a lot of seaweed
cepgo?r to hold (individual) races, cpi:go?r, to hold (group) races
kweget to visit, kwi:get, to go visiting
megel- to accompany, mi:gelu:*moh, we went along with them
tregepah, tregepet- to fish with a dip net, tri:gepah, tri:gepet-, to be a dip-net fisher
?e?gah to have a meal, ?i?i?gah, to have meals regularly, ku ?o
?i?i?gah, table (lit., where one has meals regularly)

E. From meckah (someone's) foot (11.354), is formed the verb mi:ckah, to go on foot.

F. i/i-, i/i?i, i/u-

Certain verb stems in which the vowel of the initial syllable is a were found to have intensive forms with i-, i?i, or u-, as if the a represented an e with i-modification, to which i and u are not subject (9.1):

nagjyk- to help, ni:gy, to help a lot, to help regularly
tgaw to settle a dispute, ti:gw, to be at peace
?ik?h to fish with a net, ku ?o ?i?ik?h, fishing rock (lit., where one fishes with a net regularly)
?ik?r(kW-) to button, ?i?ik?r, to button up clothes
cwahs- to point, cu:wah(s-), to point repeatedly

G. Two of these forms are used as nouns as well as (noninflecting) verbs:

?i?i?gah to have meals regularly, a meal (koypoh we?i?i?gah, breakfast (lit., morning meal)
?gip to tell repeatedly, story

13.16 The verb son(ow-)

Apart from its use as a verb, to be, to happen, to do, this verb has a number of special functions, which may conveniently be summarized here:

After several noninflected verbs denoting qualities or attributes, son(ow-) may be added to give a vaguer meaning to the verb concerned.

lo?ogey to be black (adjective, 13.221), lo?ogey son(ow-), to be blackish
skoyon to be blue, skoyon son(ow-), to be bluish

After nouns, which may be preceded by the adverb kolo, it seems, son(ow-) or segon(ow-) means "to be like . . . " etc.

kolo ki?4 sonowoni tepo' a tree like a redwood
wek sonowoni like this
(?)wo?gey son slekWslekw white men's clothes
ki?4 segon like a crow (used as a nominal phrase = blackbird)
pa?arik segon like flint (used as a nominal phrase = trillium)

For the last two constructions see 13.141.6I(2)a.
siṣon(ow-), to be like, may be used in a similar manner to son(ow-).

ʔiʔwih siṣonowoni  green (lit., like grass)

Place name nouns followed by son are used to designate women marrying into a family of the place referred to.

rekʷoy son  a woman who marries into a Requa family

Following (ʔ)wenʔuh, third person pronominal prefix form of nuʔuh, pair, son(ow-) means "to be identical."

numi ʔwenʔuh soʔn it is just the same
ku numi ʔwenʔuh sonowoni ʔučiš  an identical pair of birds (lit., birds that are exactly alike)

The third person pronominal prefix form (ʔ)weson may also be used by itself predicatively in comparative sentences.

wiʔiʔt wiʔ weson this is the same
wek nimi wiʔ weson this is not the same
numi ʔweson ku tikʷoni it was just like the one that had been broken

kic ʔi soʔn (ʔoʔn, 6) and kic ʔi ʔweson followed by a pronominal prefix verb form are both used to mean "to be ready."

kic hes ʔi ʔoʔn ki ʔegok  are you ready to go?
kic ʔi ʔoʔn ki ʔnegok  I am ready to go
kic ʔi ʔweson ki ʔneg̪oʔloh  we are both ready to go

The irregular third person pronominal prefix form ʔuson or with infix ʔusegon is used after nouns to mean "like" or "made of." The resultant phrase may be used as a nominal group, or attributively before another (head) noun.

terekʷs or teʔrekʷs ʔusegon  thimble (lit., like a bride's basket)
(ʔ)yoʔkoʔcy ʔuson lahpsew  a wooden plate
tepoʔ ʔuson like a tree

13.2 Numerals and Adjectives

In the grammatical system of the Yurok language these two classes of words must be regarded as subclasses of the Verbals.

13.21 Numerals

Syntactically, numerals mostly precede nouns to form endocentric nominal groups.⁵⁹

niʔi peg̪k  two men
nahksoh haʔa̯g  three rocks

Morphologically, many of their forms are verbal in type, though frequently a single "petrified" form is used syntactically in positions that would require several different inflections in a verb. The most striking feature of the Yurok numeral system (a feature shared, though to a lesser extent, by the adjectives 13.22) is that nouns are grouped for numeration into various classes of roughly similar general meanings (round things, plants, human beings, etc.), and each class has a separate form of numeral used with it, giving rise to a fairly com-

⁵⁹Certain series of numeral words behave rather as adverbs or independent verbs (see the table below).
plex numeral system. The situation is not unlike that of Japanese and other languages having systems of "numeral classifiers," but in Yurok it is the numeral word itself that has a different form for nouns of the various classes, and not a separate "classifier."

The numeral forms and the noun classes are set out in the table below, but it is doubtful whether the full numeral system remains intact with any speakers. There appears to be a tendency for the numerals appropriate to human beings and animals to persist and for the forms used for "round things" to be generalized for nouns of the other classes. The table given below was compiled from several informants and represents a collation of material from them all, each accepting, though not necessarily volunteering, all the forms tabulated.

13.211 General and Tables

The numeral system is basically decimal, but in the first decad, numerals 1 to 4 and sometimes 10 exhibit a different structure from the remainder, which are compounded of an element which is the same for all noun classes and a second element which is the same for all numbers.

The numeral forms for the same number are differentiated for each class by their terminations (basically "petrified" verbal terminations) and by vocalic alternations within a fairly stable consonantal frame. For the numerals 1 to 4 and for the second element of the compound numerals one may abstract the consonantal frame, which underlies the majority of the various forms.

1. k - ht-
2. n - ?-
3. n - hks-
4. c - ? - n-, t - ? - n-, c - n - (?)-
5. 9 - c - m-, c - ?m-, t - m-
10. w - i - w-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numeral Table</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human Beings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. ko'ra?, ko'r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ni'iyet, ni'i't, ni'iyen, ni'i'n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. nahkseyi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. co'oneyi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. meruh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. kohcew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. ca'wsiik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. knewetik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. k'vi?i?k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Several informants were aware of this complexity and would say admiringly of another speaker that he or she "knows the numbers" or "can count in Indian."
THE YUROK LANGUAGE

Tools, etc.
1. kahtapi?
2. na?api?
3. nahksapi?
4. ta?manpi?
5. meruh
6. kohcew
7. c?wasiik
8. knevetik
9. kir?miik
10. w?ila?w?api?,

we?o?wa?akiwo?n
(we?ila?w? when
followed by another
numeral)

Plants other than trees
1. kohtekwo?n
2. na?akwo?n
3. nahksekwo?n
4. to?onekwo?n
5. tomakwo?n

Trees, sticks, etc.
1. kohte?r
2. na?a?r
3. nahkse?r
4. to?one?r

du?n

Body parts, streams,
utesils, clothes
1. ko-ra?, ko?r
2. na?a?n
3. nahkse?n
4. co?one?n, co?ne?n
5. meruh
6. kohcew
7. c?wasiik
8. knevetik
9. kir?miik
10. w?ila?w?

we?o?wa?com,
(we?ila?w? when
followed by another
numeral)

Worms, snakes,
ropes, etc.
1. kohtek
2. na?ak
3. nahksek
4. to?onek
5. tomak

Flat things
1. kohtok?s
2. no?poks
3. nahksoks
4. to?onoks

Trees, sticks, etc.
1. kohte?r
2. na?a?r
3. nahkse?r
4. to?one?r

du?n

Boats
1. kohtey
2. na?ey
3. nahksey
4. to?oney

Times (adverbs)
1. kohci (once)
2. na?mi, na?ami
(twice)
3. nahksemi (three times)
4. co?na?mi, co?onemi
(four times)
5. ci (five, etc., times)

Houses
1. kohte?li
2. na?a?li
3. nahkse?li
4. to?one?li

Boats
1. kohtey
2. na?ey
3. nahksey
4. to?oney

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2. na?mi, na?ami
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2. na?a?r
3. nahkse?r
4. to?one?r

du?n

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2. na?a?li
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4. to?one?li

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Houses
1. kohte?li
2. na?a?li
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Boats
1. kohtey
2. na?ey
3. nahksey
4. to?oney

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1. kohte?li
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(twice)
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(four times)
5. ci (five, etc., times)

Houses
1. kohte?li
2. na?a?li
3. nahkse?li
4. to?one?li

Boats
1. kohtey
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3. nahksey
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1. kohci (once)
2. na?mi, na?ami
(twice)
3. nahksemi (three times)
4. co?na?mi, co?onemi
(four times)
5. ci (five, etc., times)
The first elements of the compound numerals 7, 8, and 9 are obviously related to čawas-taw, index finger (cf. čawahs-, to point), knewoletew, long (third) finger (cf. knewe7(òl(òn-), to be long), and kám-taw, little finger, respectively.

In the Round things, dollars series, kohtona or kohtona ci-k is used as a noun meaning "one coin or piece of money."

The Days and the Arm's lengths series are generally used as verbs.

kohtcia kic co·moýti six days had elapsed

13.212 Apart from the Days series there is a series of second type o-class verbs (3.s. indic. -okw or -o?l, 13.141.1 B(4)) meaning "to be or stay somewhere so many days."

1. kohcemo?-  
2. na?amo?-  
3. nahksemo?-  
4. co·na?mo?-  
5 - 9. meruh, etc., co·mo?-  
10. weiowa co·mo?-  

nek ki na?amo?ok I shall be away two days

In addition to the Days series, days can be counted with the Body Parts series followed by kecoýi or or ?ukecoýi, day.

ko·ra? ?ukecoýi one day  
na?a?n ?ukecoýi two days

Months are counted with the Round Things series, perhaps after the (round) moon.

kohtoh hegö one month
Years are counted with the Times series followed by lok or loksi?4, it is a year.

kohci lok(si?4) one year
yo? na?mi lok kic to?m he is now two years old

The Times series is used with nouns of quantity measures and the like.

na?mi ?ekahpor two capfuls
kohci lekah one length (of rope, etc.)
nanksemi nu?uh no?oy three pairs of shoes.61

This series is also used with the verb mecken-, to be so many feet long (13.141.1F(5)).

we?owa· ci mecke?n it is ten feet long
k?·mi? kic ci mecka? it is already nine feet long

A "deictic" numeral expression, wek ci, so many, is used in constructions of these types.

wek ci lekah so many lengths
wek ci mecke?n it is so many feet long (pointing or otherwise indicating the length)

Besides times this series may be used to count places in an object.

na?mi tmohkeli? ku ro·wo?s the pipe was broken in two places

The numeral two is used indefinitely in two forms:

na?mi, na?ami, as well as meaning "twice" may mean "for ages," "for ever so long."
ho na?mi hegok I was traveling for ages

An indefinite second person incremental plural form na?a?m(o?w) is found meaning "there is a crowd" (cf. 13.141.1E).

13.213 In the Round Things, Dollars series the numeral used alone, or with ci·k, money, means "so many dollars."

ki moske? kohtoh ?eci·k I will borrow one dollar from you

13.214 The numerals 11-19 in each series are formed by the numeral 10 + nima + a numeral 1 to 9. nima comes between the first and second elements of the compound numerals 5 to 9.

In the Human Beings and Body Parts, etc., series, only ko?r is used for 1 in the numeral 11.

we?owa· nima kohci eleven times
w?r·wo?ry? nima ko?r peg?k eleven men
we?owa· meruh nima tomowoh ha?a·g fifteen rocks

61"One shoe" is kohCah no?oy, a numeral form not found elsewhere.
The word for 10 may be omitted.

nima kohtoh haʔa·g eleven rocks

nima is also used with the noun tmoh, tmohkeri, half, in numeral expressions.

kohtoh hegor nima tmoh a month and a half

For the numerals 20 to 99 the Times series preceding the numeral 10 is used.

naʔmi wełowa· co·moytl twenty days
nahksemi wełowa· nima kohtoh haʔa·g thirty-one rocks

100 is welici followed by the appropriate numeral 10.

welici wžlwyit pegık 100 men

Multiples of 100 are expressed by the Times series before welici.

kohcew welici wžlwyit pegık six hundred men

13.215 Ordinal numbers

An ordinal number is formed for each series by an article, ki or ku, followed by the numeral with third person pronominal prefix. In compound numerals the second element has the prefix.

kuʔwenahksemoytl the third day
kuʔwenahkseytl pegık the third man
kiʔweniʔi the second (person)
ku meruh weci the fifth time

13.216 Names of the months

A series of month names, partly based on the numerals, was formerly used. The same difficulties as were reported by Kroeber were encountered in trying to obtain consistent lists of the last three or four months, particularly in view of the fluctuation between a twelve-month year and a thirteen-month year. The best attested list recorded from my informants, which differs somewhat from Kroeber's, is as follows:

1. kohcewec 8. knewoleta?
2. naʔawec 9. ka·mec?
3. nahksewec 10. nohso·
4. co·naʔawec 11. pyega·goh
5. meroyo· 12. hohkem
6. kohca·wec 13. ka·moh, ka·mes hegor
7. cawas?


³Kroeber's list, though he reports divergencies among his informants, is almost certainly more accurate than mine, as the old calendar was a more recent memory when he made his inquiries. Several of my informants were entirely ignorant of the old Yurok month names.
For months 5 to 9, ֳki or ֳku followed by the first element of the compound numeral with ֳhegor or ֳ(?weֳ?gor, month, can be used as an alternative.

ֳki ֳcֳwֳ.ֳwֳsֳ.ֳkֳ ֳhegor  the seventh month

13.217 "Petrified" forms and others

Many of the forms in the table of numerals are clearly "petrified" verbal forms. The numerals 1 to 4, 10, and the second element in the compound numerals in the Animals series have the terminations of e-class verbs with stems ending ֳjy-, the alternatives for each numeral showing the loss of the distinction between third person singular and third person plural forms. Many of the numeral forms in the other series are probably referable to inflected or noninflected verbs in origin.

In the Human Beings series, ֳkoֳ?ֳr, one, may be a "petrified" third person singular indicative form of the e-class verb ֳkor-, to survive.

Besides the "petrified" third plural forms for the numerals 2 to 4 in the Human Beings series, there are the following personal verbal forms:

| 1st person | ֳniֳ?ֳiֳ?ֳyoh64 | ֳnahkseyoh | ֳcoֳ?ֳoneyoh |
| 3d person | ֳniֳ?ֳiֳ(ֳye)ֳ! | ֳnahksey(e)ֳ! | ֳcoֳ?ֳoney(e)ֳ!

we, you, they are two, three, four in number

For 5 to 9, the first element of the compound numeral followed by ֳcoֳֽ֪m(-), incremental plural stem, is used.

coֳ?ֳm(-) may also be used after ֳkus, how?, to mean "how many?"

ֳkus ֳcoֳ?ֳmoֳ?ֳw  how many are you?

The second elements of the other compound numerals are similarly used.

ֳkus ֳtֳmֳmֳwֳrֳ?ֳjֳy, ֳkus ֳtֳmֳmֳwֳrֳ?ֳjֳyֳ!  how many (animals) are they?
ֳkus ֳtomֳwֳoh ֳhֳaֳ?ֳaֳ?ֳג  how many rocks are there?

In the Days series ֳcoֳ?ֳmiֳ?ֳ is used in questions, third person singular of ֳcoֳ?ֳm oy-, of which ֳcoֳ?ֳm oyֳ! represents the third person plural.

ֳkus ֳcoֳ?ֳmiֳ?  how long (a time) is it?

ֳcoֳ?ֳmiֳ? can also be used independently to mean "it is a long time" (since something happened).

coֳ?ֳmoֳ?ֳ- (13.212) in questions means "how many days will someone be somewhere?"

ֳkus ֳki ֳcoֳ?ֳmoֳ?ֳoֳ?ֳm  how many days will you be away?

The verbal character of the numeral forms may also be seen in the use made of the members of several series with the -ֳeg- infix. With this infix, borne by the second element of compound numerals, numerals may be used with verbs to mean "so many at a time," or "so many each."

64 Cf. 13.144.2, above.
nekah kegor ro?opoh we ran one at a time
meruh cego?m weno?i?mei? they came in fives

13.22 Adjectives
There is not in Yurok a formally differentiated class of words corresponding to the adjectives of English or other European languages. Such words generally translate into Yurok intransitive verbs, not formally distinguishable from other intransitive verbs.

kimol- to be bad

skuyep- to be good

There is, however, a small number of intransitive verbs which have broadly similar meanings and different forms according to the noun class to which they refer, in a similar manner to the numerals, though the differentiation is less extensive and often only a few forms appear for each meaning. These verbs are designated the subclass of Adjectives. Syntactically they behave as the rest of the intransitive verbs. A number of color words are included in this subclass.

13.221 General and tables
In the table of the adjectives the gaps are in many cases owing to the inapplicability of the particular type of meaning to the particular class of nouns, but in some apparently possible places gaps may indicate the inability of informants to supply the word, and not necessarily the absence of such a word in the total word stock of the language.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table of Adjectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human Beings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flat, smooth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long, tall, high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thin, slender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thick, wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>short, low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^\text{a}\)ploh(keloy-) of human beings = stout, fat; plep-, of women = pregnant.
\(^\text{b}\)l reject, gry\$, dark-skinned person; l reject, negro.
\(^\text{c}\)muncey, munte, fair-skinned person.
\(^\text{d}\)muntey, white of egg (used as a noun).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Human Beings</th>
<th>Animals and Birds</th>
<th>Round Things, Rocks, etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>red</td>
<td>p.i.k.?j.y.r?j.y(−) (hair)</td>
<td>p.i.k.?j.y.r?j.y(−)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>p.i.k.?j.y.h, peko.yoh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gray</td>
<td>p.i.t.k?w.?j.y(−), (p.i.n.?j.h, deer)</td>
<td>p.i.t.k?w.?j.h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tools, etc.</td>
<td>Plants other than trees</td>
<td>Trees, Sticks, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big</td>
<td>pelo.y(−), plo.y(−), pelo.y(−), plo.y(−), plep-</td>
<td>pelo.y(−), plo.y(−), pelo.y(−), plo.y(−), plep-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small</td>
<td>cey(ke)-</td>
<td>cey(ke)-, cey(ke)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flat, smooth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long, tall, high</td>
<td>knewe?-l(−)</td>
<td>knewe?-l(−), no?-o-, no?-o-(−)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high</td>
<td></td>
<td>mesi?-r(−), mek?-o.-me?-r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thin, slender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thick, wide</td>
<td>to.-mek?w?on-</td>
<td>to.-mek?w?on-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>short, low black</td>
<td>lo?-oge?y(ow-)</td>
<td>lo?-oge?y(ow-), e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>black</td>
<td></td>
<td>lo?-oge?y(ow-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white</td>
<td>munce?-y(ow-)</td>
<td>munce?-y(ow-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>red</td>
<td>peko.yoh</td>
<td>peko.yoh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gray</td>
<td>(po?-ik?w'en ?uson)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Parts, Utensils, Clothes</td>
<td>Worms, Snakes, Ropes, etc.</td>
<td>Flat Things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big</td>
<td>plep-, plo.y(−), plep-</td>
<td>plep-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small</td>
<td>cey(ke)-</td>
<td>cey(ke)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flat, smooth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long, tall, high</td>
<td>knewe?-l(−)</td>
<td>knewe?-l(−)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high</td>
<td></td>
<td>knewo-lek-, no?-o-emek-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thin, slender</td>
<td>mesi?-r(−)</td>
<td>mesi?-r(−), mek?-o.-me?-r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thick, wide</td>
<td>to.-moh,</td>
<td>to.-moks-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>short, low black</td>
<td>tk?-e?-r(−)</td>
<td>tk?-e?-r(−)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>black</td>
<td>lo?-oge?y(ow-)</td>
<td>lo?-oge?y(ow-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white</td>
<td>munce?-y(ow-)</td>
<td>munce?-y(ow-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>red</td>
<td>peko.yoh</td>
<td>peko.yoh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gray</td>
<td>po?-ik?w?-j.y(−)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[\text{\textsuperscript{e}}\text{lo?-oge?y(ow-)} = \text{charred black}; \text{\textsuperscript{f}}\text{lo?-oge?y(ow-)} = \text{black-colored}.\]

\(\text{\textsuperscript{f}}\text{munce?h, of plants = light-colored.}\)

\(\text{\textsuperscript{g}}\text{lit., like mold (13,16).}\)

\(\text{\textsuperscript{h}}\text{ceyo.ks-, of boards and the like = narrow.}\)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Houses</th>
<th>Boats</th>
<th>Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>big</td>
<td>ple?loy-,</td>
<td>pleyteloy-,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pe?r(on-),</td>
<td>ploh(keloy-),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ploh(keloy-)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small</td>
<td>ceykoh,</td>
<td>cey(kel-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ceyke?r(on-)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thin, slender</td>
<td>mesi?r(on-)</td>
<td>mesik- (streams)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thick, wide</td>
<td>ploks-,</td>
<td>ploks-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to·moks-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>black</td>
<td>lo?ogey(ow-)</td>
<td>l?r?gry?l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white</td>
<td>muncey(ow-)</td>
<td>muncey(ow-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>red</td>
<td>pekoyoh</td>
<td>pekoyop-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to the forms tabulated above, a stem kokonewe?l(on-), to be long, is used of tufted things (grass, hair, etc.).

In the table, entries in parentheses represent stems used to fill the particular place, but which do not have the scatter of similar forms characteristic of Yurok adjectives.

13.222 It will be seen that there is more generalization of forms in the adjectives than in the numerals, and that the more common forms tend to be extended into several series. Thus cey(kel-), to be small (human beings, tools, etc.) is also used as an alternative to the specific ceyk?ry(¬) of animals, whereas p?k?ry(¬), to be red (animals), with the syllabic characteristic of the Animals series in numerals and adjectives, is extended into the Human Beings series where the word for "red" has less application.

13.223 Inflected adjectives all belong to the e-class, except those with stems ending ow-, ?lon-, ?ron-, and skewi?on-, to be flat, smooth (roads).

Adjectives behave morphologically like other intransitive and noninflected verbs, with the following exceptions:

peloy- to be big 3 s. indic. pelo?y or pe?l
3 s. and pl. attrib. pelin
incremental plural peleyo?m(¬) or popelio?m(¬)

All other adjective stems ending oy- are passive inflecting (13.141.3B).

ple?loy- to be big 3 s. indic. ple?li?
3 s. attrib. ple?lomi

But plohkeloy-, to be big, stout, has incremental plural plohkeloy?m(¬).

Adjective stems ending ry- form their 3 s. and pl. attrib. by adding -?ni, to a stem ending yan-.

pl?ry to be big 3 s. and pl. attrib. pl?ry?n?ni
l?rgry- to be black 3 s. and pl. attrib. l?rgry?n?ni

But skirwhk?ry-, to be smooth, adds -?ni to a stem skirwhk?ry?sl-. ceykel-, to be small, has 3 s. indic. ceyk?n and 3 pl. indic. ceykeni; its 3 s. and pl. attrib. is ceykeni.

e-class adjective stems ending on- have 3 s. and pl. attrib. inflection -i (cf. 13.141.6H).
ceykek'woni - to be small 3 s. and pl. attrib. ceykek'woni

-o-class adjective stems ending on- are of the first type (13.141.1B); they form their 3 s. and pl. attributives by adding -oni to the stem.

skewi°n- to be flat 3 s. indic. skewi°n
3 s. and pl. attrib. skewi°noni

lo°oge°ron- to be black 3 s. indic. lo°oge°ron
3 s. and pl. attrib. lo°oge°rononi

The stems peloy- , pi°ry(-), and ploh(keloy-), to be big, have the following reduplicated plural forms, used as alternatives of the regular forms: 3 pl. indic. pope°1 , 3 pl. attrib. popelin, noninflected plural pis°ry, popoloh.

ku °mu'k kic pope°1 my children are now big
popoloh ha°a'g large rocks

popoloh is not, however, used as a plural of ploh(keloy-), to be stout, referring to human beings.

ceykel-, to be small, has a third person plural indicative cegeyke°n as an alternative to cekene°1, and a third person plural attributive cekyen as an alternative to ceykeni.

ceykoh has a similar plural form cegykekah.

cegykekah ha°a'g small rocks

The noninflected forms cey and cegey are frequently used in ku cey, the child (lit., the little one), and ku cegey, the children.

14 PREVERBAL PARTICLES
14.1 General

The grammatical elements designated by the term Preverbal Particles play an important part in Yurok sentence structure. Their principal function is as part of the expansions of verbs into larger endocentric verbal groups. In such groups they form relatively loosely joined verbal complexes. These elements are treated as particles, separate words, and not as part of the morphology of the verb, principally on the ground that their positional occurrence in sentences, though restricted, is not fixed, whereas the relative positions of morphological elements in a word are fixed. Moreover, these particles may be disjoined from their head word by certain intervening words. Their grammatical relations are therefore considered as part of the syntax rather than of the morphology of the Yurok language.

Positionally these particles are restricted, except in the constructions given below in 14.4, to preceding the verb which acts as head of the endocentric construction to which they belong. Hence the designation given them. They may be distinguished from the class of adverbs (15) by reason of the greater freedom of grammatical relationship and positional occurrence enjoyed by the latter.

The only constructions in which preverbal particles are used apart from verbal groups are:

Preceding nominals used predicatively in equational sentences (14.41) and therefore constituting the syntactic equivalent of verbs in such sentences. When they occur between an article and a noun (14.42). In a few fixed phrases (14.43).

Only a limited number of the preverbal particles were found occurring in constructions 2 and 3, and all three of these constructions are far less common than the particle + verb construction.

The particles are listed below with examples illustrating their uses and meanings.

14.2 Particles with Verbs

Preverbal particles occur singly or in groups of two or more before the verbs to which they refer. They may be disjoined from the verb by intervening adverbs, adverbial phrases, numeral words, or pronouns. Only co(?) (14.21 No. 37) was found disjoined from its verb by a noun. Almost all the particles can be used singly; in groups their relative order to one another is not fixed.

Yurok verbs may be used in sentences, as has been seen, without any preverbal particles, and the syntactic functions of the particle + verb complexes are equivalent to those of verbs by themselves. The particles may be used with any verb form, inflected or noninflected, in the verbal system, though certain particles have specific functions when used with certain specific verb forms; such functions are described below under the particles concerned.

Broadly speaking, the meanings that may be given to these particles in the Yurok language correspond to those ascribed in many other languages to tense and aspect forms of verbs, as well as to rather more specific meanings for which adverbial words are used. The preverbal particles, used both singly and in groups, provide the Yurok language with a flexible and sensitive range of verbal expressions, comparable to that achieved by a complex tense and aspect system in other languages.

The particles are listed below singly and then in groups, the same order of listing being used throughout. Examples of all the groups occurring in my notes are given, and the number of examples given with each particle or group of particles is intended to be some indication of their relative frequency of occurrence in the language as I recorded it.

An attempt is made to give a single translation to each particle listed. In some cases this is relatively easy; in others only a general summary of its usages in sentences can be given. In each case it must be borne in mind that especially for words of this type that do not normally occur in sentences except as part of larger constructions, isolated translation meanings can represent no more than general abstractions from the various contributions the words make to the meanings of the total sentences in which they occur.

14.21 Nonnegative preverbal particles

No. 1. ho (1), past time.

ho s?egok they boxed
 ti?now ho helomeye?m who were dancing?
 yo? ho pegpegoh we?yoh he split up his wood
 nekah no rurowo?moh we sang
kus ho tepoh where was he hit?
telogumek ku ke'1 ho soc I resent what you said
nekah niko?1 ho ?neiku?moh we always used to gather acorns
nek nahksemi ho k'weget I visited her three times

No. 2. kic. The general meaning of this particle is that the action or process referred to in the verb is either itself of some duration and has started in the past and is still going on at the time referred to in the sentence, or that it has occurred in the past with continuing effect on the current situation.

kic wey welomeye?m they have finished dancing
kus kic so't where has he gone?
kic heksu? it has been found
nek kic we?yesek I have bought my bride
ku nek temeyor kic nesk'wekok'w the man I am afraid of has come back
kic swo?me?1 he stinks now (from contact with something, cf. ?ocka-
swo?me?1, below, No. 20)
kic cp'ani cwegin you have been talking a long time
nesk'wi kic wenok'w he is coming near
kic ro'?r it is snowing (has started to snow)
nek kic teykelewomoyek mei leyes I have been bitten by a snake
ku kic nu?moni ?wo'gey kic no? ckeno? ke?mow since the white man arrived food has been scarce
kic mo'ok'w there is none left
newo' kic ?ukye?w we saw it capsizing

(a) The following examples contrast the uses of ho and kic:
ke?1 ho sega?ageye?m k'welek'w kic wa?soyowo?m you used to be rich, but now you have become poor
ku hinoy ho weno?omo'r poy kic ro? the one who was behind has run ahead (in a race)

No. 3. wo, past time, principally used after a negative preverbal particle (14.22), but used alone in "unreal conditional" clauses introduced by ?epei, if (17.2B).

?epei wo ?oyek si ?o li?ko?melek' if I had been caught I should have been knifed

No. 4. ?ap, past time, sometimes with the implication of starting some action. As a noninitial member of a group ?ap is not restricted to past time (14.31 No. 7, Group 28, Groups 98, 99, 114).

no? ?ap ho?omah then they started to make a fire
skeli ?ap nek ku ?uma?ahske? he put down his spear
k'wesi ?ap hego mu?m ku ?wahpew so he spoke to his wife

No. 5. ?u. This particle is generally used after kitk'wo (14.31 No. 14), but it also occurs alone meaning "past time."

sega?ani no? sohci ?u gek'ws often he found it far up in the hills
In groups ?u is not restricted to past time (14.31 Group 100).

No. 6. me, ma, past time, sometimes with the additional implication of "going and doing."

me tmegok' I went hunting na?a?n me lo?m he brought two yo?koh me tohkow they went to have a talk (yo?koh ho tohkow = they had a talk) ti?ni'sow me newo·'m what did you see? yo? wo'ik me nek ci'k o ku tek•onek•w he put the money into the box ti?now ku pegak ku me newo·mom who was the man you saw? nek kem ma cege?loh I too went seaweed gathering ku meges ma hewolon ku teloge?moni the doctor cured the sick

No. 7. ?eme, ?ema, similar in meaning to me, ma.

?eme ga?m ku mewimor the old man spoke kolo ?eme lek•wo•'i ?umeyk•welu•'m their mourning seemed to fill the air merk•weni ?eme ni'?n he looked everywhere ?eme ge?woni'?i ku ?werahcin he went and woke up his friend ku mewimor wehino? ?ema ?o'lo? he came and stood behind the old man kolo ?ema lek•wo•'i wego•se•'m their shouting seemed to fill the air ?ema ckeyek' o kyu'n I went there to sleep piška•'i ?ema kepyurek' I swam in the sea yok ?ema kohcemo?ok' I stayed there one day neka'ai ?ema kimolep' he was rude to me

No. 8. ?ela, past time, with the implication of being associated with a particular place. As a noninitial member of a group ?ela is not restricted to past time (14.31 Group 101, 162a).

wonu ?ela key I sat on top ?ela pelep' there was fighting there ku ?ela pelepin nahscuh wencok•w's kem skeli leci? in the fighting there last night a woman was knocked down as well nek ?ela newosek' I saw him there hikon ku ?ela ho•le?moni niki cu ho•k•w once upon a time all who were there were gambling

No. 9. mep, past time, often with the implication that the action referred to occurred just in time for another event.

numi mep new kic ?ukye?w ku ?yoc we were just in time to see the boat capsize ke?l hes mep newo•'m were you in time to see it? mep kego?m wegoyek' the story was told (lit., they heard it told them)

No. 10. ki, the most generalized particle referring to future time; it may be variously translated "will," "may," "can," "ought," "must."

ki mi•ckah I shall go on foot ki ?ohsek' pa?ah I will give him some water
ki ma?epoyew kecewes your hand will be tnea up
ki sku’y so· ?apjcek I will tell you in full
nek ki yekek I will tell her
ki himenomi le?moh we will go quickly
to? ki ?okw it should be left alone (lit., it should be (where it is))
ki ko’l nepek I can eat something
yo? ki sa’?agoć he can talk Yurok
ku nekah ko’yck?oh ?o?le? k’welekW ki hohku? the house we bought must be repaired

No. 11. ku, future time, sometimes with the implication "going and doing."

nek kwelokW ku nahksemi wegoycok I shall be away three days
nek ku meł?en I will go and ask
to? nekah ku to· ke?yoh we will go and get your firewood
to? ke?l nekah ku ni’go·?m we will go with you
ku ckeyek I am going to bed (lit., to sleep)

No. 12. As was stated in 13.141.4K, ki and ku are frequently used in subordinate clauses containing pronominal prefix verb forms. In this use these particles have no specific time reference, and may occur as first member of a group with any other particle or group of particles. Groups of this kind introduced by ki and ku are not listed in the sections below; examples of this use of the two particles are given in section 13.141.4K(3).

No. 13. kiti, future time.

kiti ta?anoy?l it is going to be hot
diti ho’li? no’loh my basket will turn out twisted
dolo kiti hego?l it looks as if he will go
yo? ha’m kiti kimkosek he said "I shall punish him"

No. 14. kit, future time, nearer than is implied by kiti. kit is also used for continuing actions or processes that have begun but not yet reached their completion. It is also used with reference to past events in the sense of "began to."

newo’k kit neleko’melek I saw I was about to be stabbed
necewes kit tmen we go my hand has started to throb
mep newo’k kit wego?omah I was in time to see them starting to light
the fires
to?s kit hewece?m are you beginning to get better?
kit po?oh nemi? my leg is healing
kit ckene?m ki pu’k ?o wi’i’i t the deer are beginning to get scarce here
no’l kit sa’wele? then they began to cool off
no’l newo?m wesek k’welekW pulekuk kit wesoncoyek then he saw it
begin to be paddled down stream

No. 15. kitu, future time, with the implication "going to do."

kitu ?ku?’moh we are going acorn gathering

66 See so’, 14.21 No.40.
nekah kitu regemoh we are going to dance the doctor dance
kitu hoh pi?ih I am going to pick up mussels

No. 16. kito, intention, desire.

kito ckeyek I want to sleep

No. 17. kesi, future time, with anaphoric reference to an event or time already mentioned or implied, that must precede the event referred to by the verb.

ku?y kesi hegok I will go later on
?owo-k kesi wenok I will not come until tomorrow
yo?ikoh ki poy helomeye?m kesi kelew helomeye?mo?w they will dance first and then you will dance

No. 18. əesi, past time, with similar anaphoric reference to that of kesi.

əesi nes then he came
cpa-nik əesi sewep it was a long time before he breathed (lit., it was long then he breathed)
lo?omah əesi letkoli?m they ran along and then flew (said of birds taking off)
kic wey we?e?gah əesi nu?m they came after we had finished our meal (lit., we had finished eating then they came)
welowa ci hegok'?w wesa?awor no?i əesi pk'eco?l ku ?uma?ah its shadow came ten times before the devil appeared
nahksemi ho k'weget no?i əesi ko?moyok I visited her three times before I heard it

No. 19. mesi, similar in meaning to kesi and əesi, but not restricted in time reference.

ku kic əuko?moyok mesi hegok?l when he heard it he went
?owo-k mesi heksek I will not tell him until tomorrow

No. 20. əocka', present time and continuing action.

əocka- helome?y ku peg?k the man is dancing now
əocka- ko?l nepek at the moment I am eating
əocka- hokku? əupoy her tattooing is being done now
we?y?oh k'elek'?w əocka- tmego? at present he is out hunting
əocka- swo?me?l he stinks now (naturally, cf. kic swo?me?l, above, No. 2).

No. 21. əockic, time just past.

əockic cpa'w?k I have just thought of it

No. 22. wo?ni.
a. Present time and continuing action.

nek wo?ni ko?l nepek at present I am having something to eat
wo?ni ni·?nowoh ku weghohpeye?m now we are guarding the crossing
place (lit., where they cross)
ke?l kus wo?ni s·i·pe?m what are you doing now?

b. With reference to past time wo?ni means "at the same time."

ku wo?ni regehpenin ?upa?ah skeli kic leko?n the person who was filling
the buckets (lit., water) has fallen down (while he was doing it)

No. 23. kitk\text{\textsuperscript{w}}ela, still.

nek kitk\text{\textsuperscript{w}}ela nekomuy nesa·?agocek I can still speak Yurok
yo? kitk\text{\textsuperscript{w}}ela nohte?n wecwin she is still able to talk

No. 24. ko(?). In slower speech ko? is the commoner form, whereas ko
is frequent in quicker speech. This particle, which is used with reference
to past and future time, is difficult to assign to a definite meaning. Compari-
son with its use in groups and examination of sentences where it occurs as a
single particle suggest that its purpose is to make more precise or specific
the time of the event referred to in the verb. Cf. ko(? ?o and ?o ko(?), belo-
(14.31 Group 61, Group 64).

With reference to past time:

ko newo·\k k\text{\textsuperscript{ke}} meyowo?l no·?o k\text{\textsuperscript{ke}} meyek I saw that they were getting
nasty, so I went home
nekah k\text{\textsuperscript{w}}elek\text{\textsuperscript{w}} ko? hu·k\text{\textsuperscript{ke}} y\text{\textsuperscript{m}} mi? peg\text{\textsuperscript{u}}k nekah no?penoy we hid because
a man was chasing us
nek nepsec numi ?wehino? ko n\text{\textsuperscript{ge}} y ku wi?i·t weso\text{\textsuperscript{k}} my father was the
last man to assist at this sort of thing.

With reference to future time:

ko geseyek sku?y neson I shall be thought to be doing right
pek\text{\textsuperscript{w}}su hes kelew ko n\text{\textsuperscript{ge}} y\text{\textsuperscript{kp}}a? won't you all help me?
moco ki newohpe?n k\text{\textsuperscript{w}}elek\text{\textsuperscript{w}} ko? sm\text{\textsuperscript{u}} w\text{\textsuperscript{y}} w\text{\textsuperscript{e}} yek if he sees me, I shall
be killed
to? wo·\gin ko ko?oyewek then I will hire someone else
to? wi?i·t ko hek\text{\textsuperscript{w}}spa? then you will find me there
pek\text{\textsuperscript{w}}su hes ko rek\text{\textsuperscript{w}}oh won't you drink something?
kem ko soc say it again!
he\text{\textsuperscript{\textbullet}} ko ?o?öes hey, stop!

No. 25. Locative preverbal particles, ?o, ni, ?i

These three particles are basically locative. Their uses with verbs are
very frequent, and serve to link the event referred to by the verb with fea-
tures of the context or environment. Their reference may be local and lit-
eral, or metaphorical and to a more abstract context. Frequently they have
an anaphoric reference to something already mentioned. They are not re-
stricted in time reference.

a. ?o.

pa?\text{\textsuperscript{a}}·\text{\textsuperscript{i}} ?o tek kohtoh ha?a·g one rock sticks up in the water
kus? o pa?a?n where is there water?
nek tepo?noś o ceyohpinesk pu'k I hid the deer in the forest
keyoh? o lenekW o?ś someone drowned in the autumn
wes?onewik? o?ekoś knu'ū a hawk hovered in the sky
ku? o wegesah bathing place (where they bathe; contrast ku ho wegesah below, No. 28)
no?ś hinoy? o wenośi?m they came afterward
kyu? hego'seśm ku? yonci? o rekiśn those sitting in the boat are shouting over there
nek soś yoś kelac o noś?reś I think he followed you there
pekwsu hes nekah kelew? o megeluśmoh so kohpey may we not go with you to Crescent City?
nekah wośni hośkWceśmoh o ge goy leksimoh so kohpey we were gambling at the time and they told us "Get outside!"
?aślep? o teneś pəmncəc there is a lot of dust in the house
hikon numi kim soś yewośtuś? o teneśm merkWsewoś years ago there was a terrible earthquake and many people perished
tosoh waśsośtuś? o skuyeśn ku pe gək though he is poor the man is good for all that
yoś cweginsnek o həgikWsəwəh while she talked I was smiling (lit., she was talking I was then smiling)
?o kətuśl there is a lake there
kic numi?eśgah o lekwosśi kу o?leś they were just eating when the house fell in

b. ni.
apaśśni oślews haśaśg there are rocks in the water
wίśni ośośl he is here
ma hewolon ku ni ośleśmony he came and healed those who were there
ni mośokW nepyuś o ku raśyoy there is no salmon in the creek
yoc upoyew ni ośoyśl nećełonawọ? my coat is lying in the front of the boat
wonew ni ośleśmeś they are up in the hills
hinoy ni sośn he is backward
pecu kwelkW nikośśi ni ?weskweg up river it is always fine weather
nikośśi kəl ni kəgośk you are always going off somewhere

c. ?i.
coślew? o yośleśm they are around down below
?o newośśk kyuś o hοyś kepI I saw it rolling about there
kaśmegeśśi tuś hes?śi yeseśm ki hegośk the weather is bad, do you still intend to go? (lit., do you think in the circumstances (?i) "I will go")?
tema?ośy ki? nəkWəget tuś? yosśkoh? o mУśm I tried to visit you but they arrived at the time
peci? o?nemew? I come from up river
toś numi kaśmeget? o leśmoh although the weather was bad we went all the same

No. 26. hi, around
kowico hi? nowośm don't look around!
No. 27. ?eni, all over, completely.

no-ë weluloë ?eni muloni? wi?i-t then this was rubbed all over their mouths
?eni ko?si mesei'goni? he was massaged all over

No. 28. ho(2), to, at.
In view of the quite separate range of meanings attached to this particle, it may be legitimate to list it apart from ho (1). ho (2) is unrestricted in time reference and implies that the action denoted by the verb is directed or focused in a particular direction.

ku ho wegesah bath tub (where one batoes, contrast ku ?o wegesah above, No. 25a)
kic cinki? ku ho lega'ye?mo?w the path (lit., where people pass) has been changed
no-ë tmayweroy ho ri'gor the waves come up as far as Cannery Creek kowico nek ho ni'?nowopa? don't look at me!

No. 29. nu, motion preceding or involved in the action denoted by the verb.

ki pegök nu tmi'go? pu'k the men have gone deer hunting
niko?i nu ?nenekcenoy he always comes to meet us
pek'Wsu hes nu meqelo'ëm are you not going along too?
nek nu nonowoço? I have come to fetch you all
numi kimo?i nu ?ne?q?gap my news is very bad (lit., it is very bad, I am coming to tell)
wenos nu rek'oh kepa'ah come and drink your water!
nu tra?kos go and get some water!
nu ?pos ku mu?uhk'wole?wey go and fetch the wedge!

No. 30. mei. This particle serves to link the action or process denoted by the verb with attendant things, persons, or circumstances, which may or may not be referred to by other words in the sentence.

yo? ha?a'g mei surmi? cu'diš he killed the bird with a stone
ti'nishow mei toh what are they talking about?
pa?a'ëni? ku ?yoškoy'c kowico mei ho'ope?m the firewood is wet; don't use it to make the fire!
tu? mei cegeyke?n neci'ëp that is why my flowers are small
piška'ë mei lohpí?i the clouds are coming in from the sea
kus so?n mei nes why have you come? (lit., what has happened? Because of it you have come).
yo?ikoh mei teloyewei they told a lie as they passed
tewomei mei nenekcenicekI am glad I met you on the way
mei so?n it matters, it is of importance
nepuy wi? cpi mei so?n only salmon were concerned in this
yo? kw'elekW nek mei kemoloč she is jealous about me
wit mei hi? pewolew that is why it is called Pewolew

No. 31. ?emei, similar to mei in meaning but less frequently used.
keski ?emei hek'WsekI found it down there
I met him on the road. His hair was tied up with an otter skin.

With his left hand he lowered himself into the house.

Then he took the angelica root. No.

He said "move up there!" They paddled in that direction. No.

He prayed to the north.

He climbed down the hill.

I am shouting across the water.

They pushed us aside.

That is what the pipes were called there.

A man who fell into the water.

...he went on doing it!

"Stop what you are doing!" etc., whereas koweco, have the effect of a simple prohibition.

Don't catch any more sturgeon or eels!
kowico no· homtepe?m meɬ ki pusi  stop playing with the cat!

No. 37. co(?). co? is the more usual form in slower speech, co(?) is the only preverbal particle found to permit nouns to intervene between itself and its head verb (see the last example in section a following). It has four types of functions:

a. With indicative or noninflected verb forms it is used to make polite imperative sentences, which are in more general use than the specific imperative forms of verbs.

keʔ?l co wonu so·ne?m  ke  sing higher! (lit., raise your singing!)
co curpiʔ yuʔ?as weʔlep  comb your girl's hair!
co? cpinahpapaʔ  woʔo·kpaʔs  wait for me till the day after tomorrow!
ku laʔ  ʔo gunowoni tepo·  co  ʔo·lekw emp  camp by the tree at the side of the road!
co?  ɬoykoʔ?m  kesaʔ?agocek  try to talk Yurok!
keʔ?l co nahciseʔ?m ke  ku ʔnuʔk  give your name to my child!
co ʔo  go·leʔ so·toʔ?m  go into the garden!

b. In clauses of the form article + attributive verb, co(?) before the verb is the specific mark of temporal clauses (cf. 13.141.6I(2)f).

ku co ɬkuʔ?moʔw  in the acorn gathering season (lit., when people regularly gather acorns)
ku co ɬegohpin ki yegok  I will go when the waters are in spate
ki nek co hegoʔloh  when I go, when I went
ku yoʔ  co? soʔolin  when he goes, when he went

Without co(?) the last two examples might mean "where I go," etc. Occasionally co(?) is used with this temporal meaning in other constructions.

kit hegoʔomah coʔ  nuʔ?meɬ yoʔi koh  they arrived just as we were making the fires (lit., we were just making the fires then they arrived)
nekw keyoh co ʔo·k  I was born in the fall (autumn)

c. co(?) is often found after kus in interrogative sentences (18.3A), without any assignable translation meaning.

kus co neskwe?ko ʔw  when did he come?
kus co? soninep ʔeʔ  how do you feel?
kus co ʔoʔn kepsec weʔykoh  how is your father today?
kus co ʔo·seʔm  what do you think of it?

d. For the use of co(?) with kw  ʔen see under Adverbs, 15.82B.

No. 38. ci, as a single preverbal particle or as first member of a group (14.31 No. 26) is used with imperative verb forms or noninflected verbs in syntactically equivalent positions. As a noninitial member of groups it has a more general emphatic meaning (14.31 Group 67, 14.32 Group 179).
ci ʔoʔpin kepoh give me some of your bread!
ki koʔi neps have something to eat!
ki hohkumek\w do some work, all of you!
ki nahcel koʔi soʔk give us something!
ki rekiʔin sit down, all of you!

No. 39. cu, as a single preverbal particle, like the more common groups ʔiki cu, ʔiki cu, and kiki cu, has a basic meaning "all," and implies a generalized action or process expressed by the verb. It has a different use as initial member of a group (14.31 No. 27).

Ki toʔmeni sonowoni ćuʔišt numi cu kegohceʔw he used to catch all sorts of birds

No. 40. soʔ, thus, so. This particle is of frequent occurrence. It may be used anaphorically to show the dependence of one event or situation on a previously mentioned event or situation. Following a third person singular indicative verb or a noninflected verb soʔ constitutes an adverbial phrase corresponding to the "adverbs of manner" of European languages. These constructions function syntactically as single adverbs and may be preceded by other preverbal particles endocentrically linked to the main verb and not to the verb immediately followed by soʔ. See the final example below.

soʔ tenoʔkeʔy he is so stingy
kus soʔ hegoleʔm how do you say it?
kus soʔ nekeʔy what (lit., how) is that called?
soʔ himoʔreyowoʔ nekah naʔgin so myoʔleyonoy there were in such a hurry that they pushed us aside
pewolew ʔo mewimor wit soʔ nekeʔy he was called the Old Man of Pewolew
nimoksu pyewolumek ku nupw soʔ sekeʔy I could not chew it the meat was so tough
mos koʔišt kom soʔ knuʔlogeʔi ki piškah no one knows how deep the sea is (lit., no one knows, thus is the sea deep)
ʔomimos soʔ tohkow they are talking Hupa (lit., Hupa Indians thus they are talking)
kic sloʔeikoʔm soʔ newoyeʔm you look thin (lit., you have got thin thus you appear)
ʔo tmentmen nerpeʔ soʔ lepeʔi my toothache is nagging (lit., it throbs there thus my tooth aches)
kim soʔ rok\w it is terribly windy
sekeʔy soʔ koʔi hoh he is working hard at something
skuʔy soʔ hunowok I was brought up well
ki ckenoʔ soʔ ʔohcek neceʔeʔi I will give you a little of my seaweed

An -eg- infixed form segoʔ, regularly so, is found; this is the only preverbal particle to admit infixation.

wek segoʔ nohsečiʔ this is always taken off like this

No. 41. niki, ʔiki, kiki. niki and ʔiki are treated as single particles and not as groups (ni + ki, ʔi + ki), since each may be preceded by the particle ki in groups (14.31 Groups 38-39).
a. niki. niki is principally used to indicate that the event expressed by the verb follows consequentially on a preceding event or existing state of affairs, which may or may not be expressed. Frequently the circumstances are expressed in a verb followed by so·. niki usually, though not invariably, refers to past time.

niki tenpewe?i so· leïkemoy the mist turned to rain (lit., then it rained it was so misty)
hegoyek tu? niki hegok I was told and so I went
wonu niki la·rorkWi?i then the waves broke over
ku ?rã·c kem niki šo?n then the sweathouse was also (smelling of angelica root)
niki merku?m ku nahcejlis ki ?wenepeki nepuy then he ate up the
salmon he was given to eat
nekah niki kègepøy so· no·c we were deafened it made such a noise

niki is often followed by pronominal prefix forms of verbs in this usage, with the same meaning.

niki ?welo?omah then they ran off
niki ?ukWo·mekeku pegj then the men went back
no·i niki ?woro?r wenegi?nowok so then he ran off to look for it
tu? niki ?wero?yonew ku ?yoc then the boat skimmed along the water

niki followed by to·?m(-), to be in a group, and a pronominal prefix verb form means "all carry out a particular action" etc.; in this usage niki does not necessarily have consequential meaning.

niki to·moh nela·yo?omah we all passed by in a group
niki to·m wo·kWcei they were all gambling

niki to·m(-) may also be followed by a relative type clause, with the same meaning.

hewolon niki to·m ku ni ?o·le?moni he healed everyone who was there

niki is similarly used with adverbs meaning "all," "everywhere," etc.

niki ko·si lepe?i netew my body (lit., flesh) aches all over
niki ko·si heïkew le?m they have all gone up into the hills
niki ko·si tenpewei ku nek ho newo· it was raining everywhere as far as I could look
ku nepuy kelo niki ko·si ko?mo?y the salmon seemed to hear everything

b. ?iki. ?iki is used in a similar manner to the first mentioned use of niki, followed by either indicative or pronominal prefix verb forms. Its meaning is that the event follows immediately after a preceding event, but there is less emphasis on its consequentiality.

n? ?p.ritek ?iki ro?opek I stumbled and ran straight off
hegoyek tu? ?iki hegok I was told and went at once (cf. the similar example with niki above)
kowico po? ?iki ro?ope?m don't run ahead at once!
pecus ?iki šo-to?l then he went straight away up the river
?iki ?uwey then they stopped at once

?iki is also used with to-?m(-), and with adverbs meaning "all," etc., similarly to niki, though less frequently.

Ki ʔo-?i ?iki to-ʔm wegolel the people all said it
?iki ko-ʔsi koʔmoʔy he heard it everywhere

c. kiki, similarly used to niki and ?iki, but always with reference to future time.

kiki nuʔmoh ki ?ekonemeʔm you will carry it until we arrive (lit., we shall then arrive, you will be carrying it)
kiki ?upemuʔ it is to be cooked at once
neka h kiki wi neleʔmoh we will go there immediately
kic roʔ kiki ?neckeyek it is time for me to go to sleep now

With adverbs meaning "all," etc.

kiki ko-ʔsi skewipak I will put everything in order
kwelékʷ wiʔiʔ kiki ko-ʔsi roʔm it will spread all over here

No. 42. ʔini, noni, nini. ʔini is treated as a single particle and not a group (ʔi + ni), because it can be followed by ni in a group (14.31 Group 145).

The three particles ʔini, noni, and nini have a function in the Yurok language comparable to the comparative degree of adjectives in European languages. Two constructions were found in this use: The verb preceded by one of these particles is followed by the preposition ʔo, than (16.2D) a nominal; both nominals (unless one or both can be inferred from the context) precede the verb group, the second nominal being the one against which the comparison is made.

a. ʔini.

wek ʔini ceporeg it is colder here
ʔini peʔl he is getting bigger
wek ki ʔoʔleʔ yok ʔini plohlkeliʔ this house is bigger than that
wek ki čišak kwelékʷ ʔini noʔreʔw ʔo ku keʔi naʔcah this dog is prettier than the one you gave me
neka h ʔini himecok ʔo ku yok soʔ noʔr I walk quicker than he runs (lit., than (the way) that he so runs)
wit ʔini merogeʔy ki ʔwelo ʷeʔyoh this was the easier way for them to get their wood

b. noni.

woʔoʔt noni peʔl ʔo kuʔnepsec he was older than my father

c. nini.

yoʔ nini kʰnewolep ŋeŊik he is the taller man (lit., he is taller as a man)
neka nini cᵉy ʔo keʔl I am younger than you
nini has a second, noncomparative, use = around, about.

ku negenic wi? nini haKWs the mouse was laughing äröûld
nini reki'n ?imi nepe† they sit around and do not eat

14.22 Negative preverbal particles

Negation is ordinarily expressed in Yurok by means of a set of preverbal particles, and its expression is not distinguished as a formal grammatical category from the general category of preverbal particles.

No. 43. nimi, ?imi, kimi. These three particles are treated as single particles and not as groups (ni, ?i, and ki + mi(?), 14.32 No. 43 (cf. niki, ?iki, and kiki, above No. 41). They behave syntactically as single particles, never being separated by intervening words, and nimi and ?imi enter into groups of particles as units.

a. nimi, the commonest and most general negative preverbal particle, unrestricted in time reference.

nek nimi ko?l nepek ?oïkumi nimi ciweyk I am not eating anything because I am not hungry
nimi newo'-k ki ?o'le† I do not see the house
nimi teno' pa'ah there is not much water
nimi homtep weci'k he is careful (lit., he does not play) with his money
nimi tpoïkW?em you have no sense
yo? nimi tigaw?m ku pegj.k she did not talk to the man

b. ?imi, similar to nimi.

?imi ka'mop it is not rough water
tosoh nagray wi? wesJ.îh tu? ?imi wi? pyekcoh though I helped him do it I did not approve of it

After a conditional clause, ?imi = would not.

?epel neskWecokW meges ?imi wi? šišo?n if the doctor had come things would not be like this

c. kimi, negation with reference to future time.

kimi nepi?mei nepuy they shall not eat salmon
moco ku megokW kimi wey ?umokWomokWocék ko samit.k if that dog does not stop barking I shall kill it
moco kimi wey ?uteget ko gesek kwélekW te?l if he does not stop crying I shall think he is ill

No. 44. mos, similar in meaning to nimi, but more emphatic.

mos nek kom I do not know
mos tegeñ it never rains (cf. 13.151.5A)
mos koma ?okW ?r?gj.c there are no sweathouses left

mos is the negative particle in equational sentences (see 14.418).
No. 45. nimoku, emphatic negative.

nimoku ko?1 nepek I shall not eat a thing
to? nimoku ?oyogoh they will never catch us
nimoku mege?1 ho nekah he does not come with us at all
kic ho?omoh tu? nimoku nohtene? wo?le?me? they are hurt and cannot walk at all

No. 46. ?imoku, similar to nimoku.

?imoku tene?m ki nepuy the salmon will not be plentiful

After a conditional clause ?imoku = would not.

?epe?e wi ?oke? ku ?nepec kwelek? ?imoku hekcoh if my father were alive we would not ask you

No. 47. pa?s, general negative, also used as exclamative "No" (15.74).

pa?s rekwoh tapayah pa?ah we do not drink cold water
skewoksimek pa?s pe?r no?o?I I want my house to be small (lit., not big).

pa?s may also be used with indicative verb forms to make negative imperative sentences.

pa?s lahcu? don't launch!

No. 48. mosi(?), general negative. mosi? is the more usual form in slower speech.

mosi? sekitko? he is not strong
mosi nahelel we?kyorkwe? they are not allowed to see it
mosi ?wegoy?1 ki rekwoy ni ?ole?moni kimi nepi?me? nepuy it was not meant that the inhabitants of Requa should not eat salmon (mos hegoy?1, etc., the inhabitants were not told not to, etc.).

No. 49. semi(?), used in sentences introduced by niko?1 to mean "never." n such sentences the verb is in the indicative and not the pronominal prefix 'orm as is otherwise the case with niko?1 (13.141.4K(1)c). semi? is the com-

niko?1 semi skyep? he is never pleasant
niko?1 semi? ta?anoy?I it is never hot weather

semi(? was found as a general negative particle in groups (14.31 Groups 11, 180), but not singly except after niko?1.

14.3 Groups of Preverbal Particles

Preverbal particles occur very frequently in groups of two or more, some-
times separated by an adverb, adverbial phrase, or pronoun. The place in which each particle occurs in the group is not fixed, and certain combina-
tions are found with the order freely varying, whereas in others different arrangements give different meanings. In most groups the meaning can be seen from an examination of the meanings attributable to the constituent particles (with the reservation made in 14.2, above). But there are some groups with a specific meaning or grammatical function not easily derivable from the uses of the member particles; such groups are described as they occur below. Only certain particles enter into groups.

14.31 Groups introduced by a nonnegative particle

No. 1. ho(1)

Group 1: ho ko(?)

hinoy ho ko ni?n I looked back

Group 1a: ho ko(?) me+

kus weson kelac ho ko me+ nahcpu?m ci?ko?l weso?k how did it happen that he gave you all his things?

Group 2: ho me+(cf. me+h, below, Group 84)

ku ho me+ mukocin wenepuy ku wencokw’s kWelokw nimi numi

?weskye?n the salmon that that woman sold was not her best

Group 3: ho so-

kus ho so ho?le?mo?w how did you travel?

nahksey ne?yoc wetikw’tikw one? ho so· ka·meg three of my boats have been broken it was such bad weather

?enumi ho so? sloy?keti? ku kWela kw’s ho sonko? ku la?yekw it had been swept clean just as they had done to the path

Group 4: kic

ke?l hes kic ho helomeye?m have you danced yet?

kic ho ?e?gah the meal is over

kic ho ma?epetek I have tied them up already

nekah kic ho 1kyorkw’moh ki ?welomeye?m we had already seen them dancing

to? ki yekcoh we?y moco kic ho nu?moh we will tell you the place (lit., this) when we have got there

Group 4a: kic ho no· ko(?)

tu? kWelas kic ho no wi?stu? ko hohku?m and so he too had performed it like the others

Group 5: kic me, kic ma

kus kic me so?n what has happened?

kic me nes she has come

kic ma nahksemo?o?l he was away three days

kic ma ?epetek I have been and tied them up (cf. kic ho ma?epetek, above, Group 4)

nekah kic ma mi?ga?ah we have already been spearing (fish)

Group 6: kic ?ela

kic ?ela skuykep ku loco?m the toad dressed herself

kWesi kic ?ela wey wecurphy and she finished combing her hair
Group 7: kic ?u
    k^welok^ kic ?u nu: ?m well, they have come

Group 8: kic ki (cf. ki kic, below, Group 27)
    pek^su hes kic ki wohmeye?moh ?o ku la:ye k^w may we not now cross
    on the path?

Group 9: kic ko(?)
    nekah kic cpi ko nahkseyoh now there will just be the three of us

Group 10: kic ?o
    pecku kic ?o remoh they are doing the doctor dance up river now
    nekah k^welok^ kic ?o ma:ye?moh well, we have passed it
    kic ?o numi pe?i he was then quite big
    kic ?o sku?y so: pirw.^ksipew? then they loved each other dearly
    (lit., well)

Group 11: kic ni
    kic ni mo?ok^ ?r?g: ?c there are no sweathouses here now

Group 11a: kic ni ma
    pecu kic ni ma hegok^ I have been up the river

Group 11b: kic ni so:
    tu? wi:stu? kic ni so: swo: rmele? and so they smelt of it

Group 12: kic ?i
    kic ?i ro: ku kekepoyurek it is time for you to swim
    kic ?i ?weson ki ?neg:^lo: we are both ready to go
    kic hes ?i so:n ki kegok^ are you ready to go? (cf. 13.16)

Group 12a: kic ?i ?o
    k^wesici kic ?i ?o so:n and so it happened there

Group 12b: kic ?i nu
    kic yok ?i nu kig: ?k now I have come to be here alone

Group 12c: kic ?i ho (2)
    kic ?i yo (= ho, 6) ko: I have been standing here

Group 13: kic nu
    kic nu tmigo? they have gone hunting
    ku peg: ?k kic nu hoh the men have gone to work

Group 14: kic me?l
    ku cey kic me?l nahcisek neci: k I have given the child some money
    as I passed

Group 14a: kic mel mi(?)69
    kus son kelew kic me?l mi? k^wi: get why don't you all come visiting
    now?

Group 15: kic co(?)
    kic co ko?si cegeyonahpi? he was now hated by everyone

Group 16: kic so:
    kic so: ten it is raining so (hard)

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68See so:, 14.21 No. 40.
69For mi(?) see 14.32 No. 43.
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Group 17: kic mela\(^70\)
moco wonek\(^w\) kic mela hego-'m when you have gone up into the hills

Group 18: kic nimi (cf. nimi kic, below, Group 149)
kic nimi skuye'n now it is no good

Group 19: kic mi(\(?)\) (for mi(\(?)\) see 14.32 No. 43)
tu? kem segep kem kic ?ek\(^w\)ey\(\i\) kic mi cwinkep' then even Coyote
was alarmed and fell silent
kic mi? pyuc so?'n he is not well now (euphemism for "dead")

Group 20: kic ?emi\(^71\)
no-' kic ?emi newi? then it could no longer be seen

No. 3. me

Group 21: me ko(\(?)\)
kos?elson me ko ?nenohpewek I wish I had gone in

Group 22: me so-' (cf. so-' me, below, Group 123)
wit me so- hegok' that is how I went

No. 4. ?ema

Group 23: ?ema ko(\(?)\)
nek ?ema ko newocek I went to see you

Group 24: ?ema ho (2)
no-' pulek\(^w\)s ku la-regor ?ema ho sowy\(-\)keyef then she scattered it
at the river mouth where the waves run in

No. 5. ?ap ?o

Group 25: ?ap ?o
no-' wistu? kem ?ap ?o na-'g\(\i\)s so then he gathered sweathouse wood
there too
?ap ?o cek I sat down there

No. 6. ?ela kiti, would

Group 26: ?ela kiti
nimi hasi? wit ?ela kiti so?'n it was not thought that it would happen
like this

No. 7. ki\(^72\)

Group 27: ki kic (cf. kic ki, above, Group 8)
kus ki won kic so-'tok\(^w\) where else could it have gone?

Group 28: ki ?ap
moco ki ?ap newok kic 'umerkewec' if I see him already dead

Group 29: ki ?ela, habitual action
ko?'l ki ?ela key kolo keni-'n you keep sitting somewhere apparently
gazing

\(^70\)mela was not found singly. Its meaning here appears similar to that of ?ela.

\(^71\)emi is a negative preverbal particle not found singly or initially in a group.

\(^72\)Groups introduced by ki and followed by a pronominal prefix verb form are excluded.
See 14.21 No. 12.
Group 30: ki ko(?)
ki ko cpinah  we will wait
ki cpi kohci ko nepe?m  you will eat only once

Group 30a: ki ko(?) ni
ki ko ni cyegu;kwenek  I will be sitting there

Group 30b: ki ko(?) me?
ke?l ki ko poy me? kohci xpes^m  you will eat
ki cpi kohci ko nepe^m  I will hear from you before I go there

Group 31: ki ?o
moco ki kic ha?pe? to? ki kem ?o hekke^  if you have forgotten I will
tell you again
yo? wehino? ki ?o no.?repek  I will follow behind him
kem ki ke?l wi? ?o negeme?m  and you will carry it

Group 31a: ki ?o ko(?)
nekah ki cpi ?o ko ni?i?yoh  we two shall be here alone

Group 32: ki ni
moco ki ni ceporeg ko? moyke?m ki ci.?epe^ if it gets cold here the
flowers will die
ki ni teno?  we must have more (lit., there must be much here)
ki ni teno? hes  do you want more?
ki numi ni ko?ope?m  you must just stand there

Group 33: ki nu
kus no?oi ki kem nu neskweco.?m  when are you coming back again?
nekah hasoh kohpey ki nu goh  we have decided to go to Crescent City
pulik ki nu mi.-get?en  we will go around asking down river
ki nahksemi nu kwi.-get  I will visit her three times
moco ki ko?l nu nes co hegole?m kus ?i keme?w  if anyone comes
ask him "Where are you from?"

Group 34: ki me?
ne? ki me? en  I will ask there
ki ?okw keme? me? humonepe?m  there will be a fire for you to
warm yourself by (lit., there will be your fire, you will be warm
by it)

Group 34a: ki me? ko(?)
wi? ki me? ko hohkume?m  you will make something with this

Group 34b: ki
A form ki? is found, which seems best interpreted as a special con-
traction of ki me?, having the same syntactic status and the same
meaning.

ni mokw ki? hoh  there is nothing I can do with it
?qoca- pe?m ku we?ycoh ki? ?e?gah  she is now cooking what we shall
eat today
kos?ela ko?-si ?o-? ki ki? ?e?gah  may there everywhere be food to eat
(lit., what we have meals of)!

Group 35: ki so
?upahtun ku kesmecony ku kokensomewet ki so ?okw  the neck of your
deerskin is to lie on your left
na?mi t'lu?l ?o ?welu? mi? ki šo (= so, 6) komcu?m wese$k wi?i't ku ho goh he put two ridges round its mouth so that he should know that it was this one that he had made

Group 36: ki co(?)
ki we?'ycoh we?gor ki co? nesk'ecok I will come back this month
(for the temporal use of co(?) see 14.21 No. 37b)

Group 37: ki cu
ki numi cu sku?y so· ?o·?73 they will all grow very well

Group 38: ki niki so·
kem ki niki keso74 negemek and then you will carry it this way

Group 39: ki ?iki
we?owa· co·moyt ki no·i na·ga?se?m kem ki ?iki kewey for ten days you will gather sweathouse wood and then you will have finished

Group 40: ki so·
yo?t koh wiš ho la·yolume? ku ?nu·k ki šo· (= so·, 6) tmo? it was they who taught my child to shoot (lit., they taught my child, he will this shoot)
?o go·leike?n mi? ki so· mecewo? he stirred them (the embers) up so that they would glow

Group 40a: ki so· mež
kus ki šo· (= so·, 6) mež mu? how are you going to sell them?

Group 40b: ki so· mi(?)75
kus ki šo· (= so·, 6) mi? koloni kahselope? how could they fail to be rather taken aback?

Group 41: ki semi(?)
?oš kus kekwagiš mež ku kolin kecewes mi? ki semi keycek hold your wrist with your other hand so that it will not get tired!

No. 8. ku76

Group 42: ku ?o
nekah ku ?o mež?en we will go and ask there

Group 43: ku ?iki
hegoyeš ku ?iki helomeye?m I heard that there was to be dancing that

No. 9. kiti

Group 44: kiti nu
wonew kiti nu hegok I am going up in the hills
kiti nu cegophersek I am going to gather seaweed
nekah kiti nu cki?moh we will go to bed (lit., to sleep)

Group 45: kiti co(?)
kus yo? kiti co·tolin nek ki megelok when he goes I will go with him
(for the temporal use of co(?) see 14.21 No. 37b)

73See so·, 14.21 No. 40.
74See 13.141.4L.
75For mi(?) see 14.32 No. 43.
76Groups introduced by ku and followed by a pronominal prefix verb form are excluded.
See 14.21 No. 12.
10. kit

Group 46: kit ?u
    kit ?u wo·k kem ?o gegok\textsuperscript{w} he went even before daybreak

Group 47: kit ?o
    kit ?o wo·k it is just before dawn
    kit ?o cme?y ?o nu·ga?\textsuperscript{s} as evening fell he gathered sweathouse wood
    (lit., it was just before evening, he then gathered)
    kit ?o ma·yonew ku ?yoc the boat was just about to pass there

Group 47a: kit ?o ko(?)
    kit ?o ko sa·wele\textsuperscript{t} they began to cool off

Group 48: kit ni
    nahcicek keci\textsuperscript{k} kolo won kit ni šonowo\textsuperscript{m} I have given you your money
    you seem to be starting to act rather queerly about it

Group 49: kit nu
    kit nu cege?lohsek I am going to gather seaweed
    nekah kit nu tmi·go? we are just off hunting

Group 50: kit me\textsuperscript{t}
    ku mera· kit me\textsuperscript{t} telek I am getting ill from the smoke

Group 51: kit ?eme\textsuperscript{t}
    ku kic ?o nu·?moni ?wo·gey kit ?eme\textsuperscript{t} meguiškoce\textsuperscript{t} after the arrival
    of the white men they (the Indians) began to sell them

Group 52: kit mi(?)\textsuperscript{77} wo
    kit mi wo ni?\,ni? ku mulah that horse cannot be overtaken

11. kesi ?o

Group 53: kesi ?o
    nekah hinoy kesi ?o wohpeye?moh we will cross behind (the others)

12. ?esi

Group 54: ?esi me
    no·4 ?esi me wegesah then they went to take a bath

Group 55: ?esi nu
    to? ko?mi cpega·k ?esi wi? nu la·ye?m it is too long since you last
    passed this way (lit., at long intervals then you pass here)

Group 56: ?esi niki ma
    hasi hinoyks la·?y ?esi pa?a·iks niki ma la·?y he passed behind it
    and then went into the water

13. ?ocka· wo?ni

Group 57: ?ocka· wo?ni
    ?ocka· wo?ni wa?r·s right now I am dying it orange
    ?ocka· wo?ni tahpsoy ?o le?loyek while I was ironing I burnt myself
    (for this use of wo?ni see 14.21 No. 22)

\textsuperscript{77}For mi(?) see 14.32 No. 43.
No. 14. kitk\^w\textsubscript{o}

This particle does not occur singly; in groups its meaning may be compared to that of kitk\^w\textsubscript{e}la, still.

Group 58: kitk\^w\textsubscript{o} \textit{?u}

kitk\^w\textsubscript{o} \textit{?u} megey wi?\vec{k}\textsubscript{oh} it is still mourning to this day

Group 59: kitk\^w\textsubscript{o} \textit{?o}

kitk\^w\textsubscript{o} \textit{?o} ka\^n\textsubscript{e}mew\textsubscript{f} he still had a bitter taste there (in his mouth)

Group 60: kitk\^w\textsubscript{o} \textit{mi}(?)\textsuperscript{78} \textit{?u}

kitk\^w\textsubscript{o} \textit{mi}(?) \textit{?u} hewecek\textsuperscript{?} I am not well yet

kitk\^w\textsubscript{o} \textit{mi}(?) \textit{ko}(?) \textit{?u} so\textsuperscript{?}n ku ke\textsuperscript{?}l tmo\^l\textsuperscript{lo}\textsuperscript{mom} pegak\textsuperscript{k} the man you shot has not died yet

cmeya\text•n kitk\^w\textsubscript{o} \textit{mi}(?) \textit{?u} nes he had not come back by yesterday

kitk\^w\textsubscript{o} \textit{mi}(?) \textit{?o}(k\^w\textsubscript{s}) wapew\textsuperscript{?} he is not married yet (lit., there is not yet his wife)

kitk\^w\textsubscript{o} \textit{mi}(?) \textit{numi} \textit{?o}(k\^s) wahpew he is not married yet (lit., there is not yet his wife)

kitk\^w\textsubscript{o} \textit{mi}(?) \textit{?o}(k\^s) ho\textsuperscript{?}n ku ke\textsuperscript{?}l tmo\^l\textsuperscript{lo}\textsuperscript{mom} pegak\textsuperscript{k} the man you shot has not died yet

\textit{cmeya\textsuperscript{•m}}

No. 15. ko(?)

Group 61: ko(?) \textit{?o}

ko(?) \textit{?o} always refers to future time (contrast \textit{?o} ko(?), below, Group 64, and cf. ko(?), 14.21 No. 24).

keski pa\textsuperscript{?}a\textsuperscript{•} ko \textit{?o} so\textsuperscript{•}tok\textsuperscript{?} I am going down to the water

kus ko \textit{?o} lego\textsuperscript{?}omah where are they going to do the running?

nek ko \textit{?o} no\textsuperscript{?}repek\textsuperscript{?} I will follow

moco \textit{ki} newo\textsuperscript{•}k \textit{k}\textsuperscript{\textsubscript{am}}\textsuperscript{•}m to\? ko \textit{?o} geksek yok ni \textit{?o}(?) if I see your son

I will tell him you are here (lit., I will say to him "he is here")

to\? wo\textsuperscript{•}gin ko \textit{?o} ko\textsuperscript{•}oyewe\textsuperscript{?}k then I will hire someone else

nimi nahce\textsubscript{e}li\textsuperscript{?} pulek\textsuperscript{w} ko \textit{?o} wo\textsuperscript{•}le\textsuperscript{?}mek\textsuperscript{?} they were not allowed to walk to the river mouth

Group 62: ko(?) \textit{so\textsuperscript{•}} (cf. so\textsuperscript{•} ko(?), below, Group 124)

cpiwi \textit{ko} so\textsuperscript{•} no\textsuperscript{•}r\textsuperscript{?} he ran as fast as he could

No. 16. \textit{?o}

Group 63: \textit{?o} me

\textit{?o} na\textsuperscript{•}a\textsuperscript{•}n me \textit{lo\textsuperscript{•}m} then he took two

Group 64: \textit{?o} ko(?)

\textit{?o} ko(?) always refers to past time (contrast ko(?) \textit{?o}, above, Group 61 and cf. ko(?), 14.21 No. 24).

\textit{?o} ko tye\textsuperscript{•}woli\textsuperscript{?} kolin ku \textit{?o}(?)\textsuperscript{?}li\textsuperscript{•} one of the houses was burnt down at that time

nek \textit{niko}(?) necep\textsuperscript{•}w\textsuperscript{k} ku \textit{wei}\textsuperscript{k}kelonah ku \textit{?o} ko newocoh I always remember the place where I saw you

no\textsuperscript{•}t \textit{?o} ko ska\textsuperscript{•}ei\textsuperscript{•}ke\textsuperscript{?}n hohkum so pulik then he scattered tobacco out to the river mouth

tu\? knewetik\textsuperscript{?} \textit{ko} co\textsuperscript{•}mo\textsuperscript{•}?o?(?) he was away nine days there

Group 64a: \textit{?o} ko(?) \textit{?i}

\textit{?o} ko \textit{?i} yego\textsuperscript{?} then he shouted

\textsuperscript{78}For mi(?) see 14.32 No. 43.
Group 64b: ?o ko(?) ho (2)
k'wesi wi i't yoncik ?o ko ho myah segep and then Coyote jumped into the boat

Group 64c: ?o ko(?) so
won ?o ko? so murek then I dodged in a different direction

Group 65: ?o ?i (cf. ?i ?o, below, Group 77)
?o ?i yego-?s then he shouted

Group 66: ?o so
no-? hinoy ?o so na?mi na-me? then he took two steps back
no-? pecku ?o so kelomoh no-? ?o menekW then it turned upstream and then disappeared

Group 66a: ?o so nimi ki
ke?l ?o so ko?r nimi ki ruowo?m you alone will not be able to sing

Group 67: ?o ci nu
tu? sega?ani poy ?o ci nu ra?yo'r and frequently it ran right on ahead

Group 68: ?o so· (cf. so· ?o, below, Group 125)
ku nek me?womecol won ?o so· cegeykoh ha?a·g where I come from the rocks are (differently) so small
no-? wit ?o so· cwin mewimor then the old man spoke thus

No. 17. ni

Group 69: ni kah
nekah kohpey ni ma go· we went to Crescent City
ni ma mo?ohkeloy? wecewes so he doubled up his fist
kus no-? ni ma gego·?m how far did you go?

Group 70: ni ko(?)
kyu? ni ko ?okW neci·k my money was there

Group 71: ni nu
wonew ni nu go·le?me? they are going up in the hills
nekah niko?4 pulekuk ni nu ?no·le?moh we always go down to the river mouth

Group 72: ni so
wok ni šo (z so, 6) ?o·lo? he stood aside there

Group 73: ni so· (cf. so· ni, below, Group 126)
wok ni šo· (z so·, 6) ?o·lo? he stood there as he was

Group 73a: ni so· niki
tu? ni šo· (z so·) niki ko?mo?y and then he heard it like this

No. 18. ?i

Group 74: ?i ho (1)
ku ?o klewolu? pa?ah ?i yo (z ho, 6) ko·? I was standing by the waterfall

Group 75: ?i ma
?i ma to·lek it (the rope) got fouled there
Group 76: *?i ko(?)
   *?i ko *o:lo?:oh they are standing there
   kolo *ne?w:l:k? wi *?i ko kmoyi ho so? telek it seemed as if just my
   bones were left, I was so ill

Group 76a: *?i ko(?) *o
   nek ki *o:*co*? ki nepi?mo?w mi? *?i ko *o himeni le?mo?w I will give
   you all something to eat so that you can be off quickly

Group 77: *?i ?o (cf. *?o ?i, above, Group 65)
   ma?gin kyu? *?i ?o go?le?m some stayed around there

Group 78: *?i ho (2)
   kowico *?i yo (= ho, 6) tektese?m me4 wi? don't be angry about it!

Group 79: *?i nu
   *o no?wo?r ku *?i nu ?i?gap there ran up someone who came to tell
   him

Group 80: *?i me4
   tu? wit *?i me4 wew we?y tege?mur that is why its name is "snowbird"

Group 80a: *?i me4 ho (1)
   wi?i?t *?i now me4 ho le?keni? that is why it was cleared away

Group 80a(1): *?i me4 ho (1) so:
   kWesi wi?i?t *?i me4 ko?mi ho so? no?lumek and I loved you so very
   much for that reason

Group 80b: *?i me4 ?o
   tu? wit *?i me4 ?o so?n and that is why it happened

Group 81: *?i so
   kWesi wok *?i so (= so, 6) cyu:kwe?n so she sat on one side there

Group 82: *?i niki
   *?i niki ko?si ?ekone?m ki nepuy she is holding all the salmon there
   (cf. niki, 14.21 No. 41a)

Group 83: nu co(?)
   nu co lekete?m go and pick them up!

No. 19. nu co(?)

Group 84: me4 ho (1) (cf. ho me4, above, Group 2)
   hikon wi? me4 ho regurowo?m they used to sing that song a long
   time ago
   nekah kWelekW kic *?o ma?ye?moh ku ke?l me4 ho ?i?gap we have
   passed the place you were telling about
   kic cpa?na?r ku nepuy ku cmeya?n me4 ho nepi?moh the salmon we
   ate yesterday was stale

Group 85: me4 ?o
   koloni sweyokseyek me4 cpa?ks ?o nes he rather slighted me by
   coming late (lit., I was rather slighted, he came here late for it)
Group 86: me† nu
kus so?n me† nu·?mo?w what have you all come for? (lit., how is it? You (pl.) have come for it.)
ti?n me† nu hego·?m what are you going for?

Group 87: me† mela
kus ?elek^ weson me† mela teloye?w I wonder why she told a lie

Group 88: me† mi(?)
kus so?n me† mi hego·?m why don't you go? (lit., what has happened? For it you do not go.)

Group 88a: me† mi(?) wo
ho mo?ohpirk me† mi? wo newo?co? it was foggy and so I did not see you
kus so?n me† mi? wo nesk^eco·?m why did you not come? (lit., what happened? For it you did not come.)

Group 88b: me† mi(?) ?uma
kus so?n me† mi ?uma nes why did you not come? (lit., what happened? You did not come for it.)

No. 21. ?eni ho (2)

Group 89: ?eni ho (2)
?eni yo (= ho, 6) gegoy? I am continually being told

No. 22. so ko(?)

Group 90: so ko(?)
nek so ko korek newece? I was the sole survivor (lit., I was there alone, I lived)

No. 23. si

Group 91: si ki. almost
si ki leko?n he almost fell
si ki lo?ogey it is almost black

Group 92: si ?o
si ?o leko·melek^ I should have been stabbed
ku ke?l co hego·lom si ?o megelok when you went I should have gone with you

Group 93: si ni
k^elek^ si lek^siš ni hohkume? they ought to be working outside

Group 94: si nu
yo? k^elek^ si nu mege?l he ought to go too
si nu k^eget you ought to visit us

Group 95: si ?emi wo
?epet? wi? no·?o·?m si ?emi wo ho?omohtkoye?m if you had stayed here (with the others) you would not have been hurt

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79 For mela see 14.31 Group 17.
80 For mi(?) see 14.32 No. 43.
81 ?uma does not occur singly; following a negative preverbal particle it refers to past time.
82 For ?emi see 14.31 Group 20.
No. 24. no me‡

Group 96: no me‡
  kelew wencokWs kowico no me‡ wi? me‡ tenowoɁu? you women, stop chattering about this!

No. 25. co(?)

Group 97: co(?) kic
  kus co kic soninepe?m how do you feel now?

Group 98: co(?) ?ap ?o
  ku ke?1 ki Ɂenohpewek co meci no‡ ?ap ?o key when you come in, sit down by the fire!

Group 99: co(?) ?ap ?eme‡
  co? wo?o?lomah ?ap ?eme‡ ?a?gap go and tell them in their homes!

Group 100: co(?) ?u
cu ?u ni·?n go and look!

Group 101: co(?) ?ela
  co ?ela ?o?onepe?m run there!
kos co ?ela tene?me‡ ki nepuy nepiška·i may there be plenty of salmon in our sea!

Group 102: co(?) ki
  See under Adverbs 15.82B.

Group 103: co(?) mesei
  co mesei hekse?m moco kic he?we‡ don't tell her till she wakes up!
  (lit., tell her then when she has woken up!)

Group 103a: co(?) mesei me‡
  co mesei me‡ ?o·?m ne?yoh moco wonekW kic mela hego·?m fetch my wood for me when you have been up in the hills!

Group 104: co(?) ko(?)
  co? ko cpinah wait!
cu ko himeko·?m kepewomek be quick with your cooking!
cu sku?y so· ko negi·?nowopew  look each other over well!

Group 104a: co(?) ko(?) ?o
cu poy ko ?o key ku Ɂerahcin your friend must sit in front

Group 105: co(?) ?o
  kelew co yo? ?o ko·? you people stand over there!
nekosmewet co ?o cekceye?m sit on my left!

Group 106: co(?) ni
cu? ni megi?repe?m perform it there!

Group 106a: co(?) ni so
cu wok cu ni šo (z so, 6) ?o·1o? stand over there!

83 Most groups containing co(?) are imperatival in meaning. Cf. 14.21 No. 37(a).
84 For this use of co(?) see 14.21 No. 37(c).
85 On the intervening noun see 14.21 No. 37.
86 See so·, 14.21 No. 40.
Group 106b: co(?) ni so.
    wok co ni Compra; 6?o?lo? stand there as you are!

Group 107: co(?) ho (2)
    yo? co ho cpeyu?r tell him a story!

Group 108: co(?) nu (cf. nu co(?), above, Group 83)
    co nu cwegin mei nek go and speak for me!
    co? nu nag?y come and help!

Group 108a: co(?) nu ko(?)
    co? mu ko? pu?wetu? go and wash your hands, all of you!
    co? mu ko? kemeyoneme?m ku ceykeni go and fetch the child home!

Group 109: co(?) mei
    co mei mei?en repcem ask for some sugar while you are there!

Group 110: co(?) ?emei
    co ?emei knoksime?m ke pi?on leave some of your scales there as you pass!

Group 111: co(?) so
    co ?Kenekowet so kelomo?ope?m turn to your right!

Group 112: co(?) so:
    co so? megetoik?w o?m look after it like that!
    kus co so? newoyek how do I look?

Group 113: co(?) niki mei
    co wi?i?t ?emki niki mei cecomeyor from then on run at a trot!

Group 114: co(?) niki cu ?ap ?emei
    co niki cu ?ap ?emei ?g?p wo?o?le?i go and tell the news at every house!

Group 115: co(?) niki cu ho (2)
    co pulek? niki cu ho ?g?p go and tell them all at the river mouth!

Group 116: co(?) niki cu so
    co niki cu so hecah tell them all there!

Group 117: co(?) ?iki cu

No. 26. ci

Group 118: ci ko(?)
    ci ko?l ko? neps have something to eat!
    ci ko ce?ykus take a bite!
    ci ko rek?in sit down (pl.)!

Group 119: ci nu
    ci nu nohsiesen go and help!
    ci lek?si nu ko?l hohkumek? go outside and do some work (pl.)!

87 For this use of co(?) see 14.21 No. 37(c).
88 Cf. niki cu, 14.31 No. 31.
89 Cf. ?iki cu, 14.31 No. 31.
Group 119: ci nu (continued)
ci nu meneike?nes come and put the fire out!
ci nu †?os go and fetch it!

No. 27. cu

As first member of a group of preverbal particles cu has a hortatory force, and is used with first person plural indicative verbs and noninflected verbs in equivalent syntactic positions to mean "let us . . . ."

Group 120: cu ki
  cu ki kemeye?m let us go home
  cu ki k^omie?moh let us return

Group 120a: cu ki nu
  cu pulik ki nu k^i-get let us go visiting down the river

Group 121: cu ku
  cu ku k^i-get ?o ku me nu?moni ?o-le?moni let us go visiting where those who came here live
cu ku ni?ge?yoh let us both go together
  cu ku mi?gei?en ni pulik let us go asking down the river

Group 122: cu co(??) nu ko(??)
cu co? nu ko wegesah let us go and have a bath

No. 28. so:

Group 123: so? me (cf. me so?, above, Group 22)
  wit so? me gegok that is how I went

Group 124: so? ko(?) (cf. ko(?) so?, above, Group 62)
  mos wi nu?wi? wit weso? ko ?o-le?mo?w it had not been seen that people should live like this

Group 125: so? ?o (cf. ?o so?, above, Group 68)
  so? ?o gegeyk? so I was told about it

Group 126: so? ni (cf. ni so?, above, Group 73)
  no? ?o go?ohko?i so? ni ro?one?p then it grew dark there but it sped on just the same

Group 127: so? me?
  so? me? myop wo?gey it was so crowded with white men

Group 128: so? nimi wo (cf. nimi wo so?, below, Group 150b)
  so? nimi wo cpa?nine?p so little had he felt the time drag

Group 129: so? mi(?) wo
  nekah yo?k^en me la?ye?moh so? mi? wo skewok ki ?nenewo? ku ?upelepek we passed by there; so much did we not want to see the fighting

No. 29. niki

Group 130: niki ho(?)
  niki ho cme?y then it was evening

90For the construction of this sentence see 13.141.6I(2)d.
91See 13.141.4L.
92For mi(?) see 14.32 No. 43.
Group 131: niki kic
niki kic wo^k  then it was morning
niki kic ho^ohko^?i no^?i hohkumoh ne^yoc  we went on building our
boats till nightfall (lit., it was then getting dark, we were then
building our boats)

With pronominal prefix verb form (cf. niki, 14.21 No. 41a):
niki kic ?uwey  then it was finished

Group 132: niki me
ku pegak su skewoksemin ku ?wena^awok pa^a^iks niki me la^?y
and so the man who wanted to catch surf-fish went right into the
water

Group 133: niki ma
niki ma to^?me^?i we^?y wela^yo^?omah  we all passed that way together
(cf. niki, 14.21 No. 41a)

Group 133a: niki ma ho (1)
ke^?i niki ma merkw^eni ho san^y^a^h  you have seen everything

Group 134: niki ko(?) ?o
niki ko^?si ko ?o i^?i^c?i^?m  you will touch bottom all the way (cf. niki,
14.21 No. 41a)

Group 135: niki ko(?) so^?
niki cpiwi ko so^?o^r segep  then Coyote ran as fast as he could

Group 136: niki me^?
niki me^? sega^age^?y ?o^?i  by that means a person becomes rich

Group 137: niki nimi wo
wi^?i^t niki ko^?si nimi wo pemu^?  none of this was cooked (cf. niki,
14.21 No. 41b)

Group 138: niki mo ?o^93
niki ko^?si mo ?o pegar  there was no one at home anywhere (cf. niki,
14.21 No. 41b)

No. 30. ?iki

Group 139: ?iki co(?)
ku ?yoc ?iki co sloyonek^w  the boat slid at once into the water

Group 140: ?iki mi(?) wo ko(?)^94
no^?i kolo ?iki mi^? wo ko pahcew  then it seemed at once to stay
motionless

No. 31. niki cu, ?iki cu, kiki cu

These pairs constitute groups of particles never separated by other words,
but entering into larger groups with other particles. They have a generalizing
or universalizing meaning, translatable by "all"; but this generalization or
universalization may refer to the subject or to the object of the head verb,
or to attendant circumstances, without grammatical differentiation in the
particles concerned.

^93For mo see 14.32 No. 37.
^94For mi(?) see 14.32 No. 43.
niki cu and ?iki cu are not restricted in time reference; kiki cu refers to future time.

Group 141: niki cu
niki cu peyoge?n it is all rotten
niki cu hego?omoh they all got hurt
nekah niki cu nowinah nekoyuri?moh we all enjoy swimming
wek niki cu keipeno? they are all thick
nahscuh niki cu newo?s?o? I saw them all last night
niki cu now le?keni? it was swept quite clear
niki cu sonowoni ho?re?mos all kinds of animals

Group 141a: niki cu kic
nahksey yoc niki cu kic tik?tik^wone t all three boats have broken up

Group 141b: niki cu ?o
niki cu ?o ka?mo ph it is rough water all the way

Group 141c: niki cu nu
nekah niki cu nu regemoh we are all going to dance the doctor dance

Group 142: ?iki cu
?iki cu he? co megi ?repe?m everyone said "Perform it!"
k^wesi ?iki cu nu?m and so everyone came

Group 142a: ?iki cu so? ?iki cu so? hego?se? everyone shouted like this

Group 143: kiki cu
kiki cu ko?l nepi?m they are all going to have something to eat
kiki cu wo?ik le?moh neko? yck^woh we will all go inside and buy it
ki mera? kiki cu ro?m the smoke will spread everywhere

Group 143a: kiki cu ko(?) ?o
kiki cu ko ?o ?o?co? ki ki nepi?mo?w I will give you all something to eat

Group 143b: kiki cu ?o
kiki cu wi? ?o nepi?m they will all eat there

Group 143c: kiki cu me? kiki cu mel ki sega?ageyn ?emsi ki wa?soy kiki cu me tewome? rich and poor will be glad at it

No. 32. ?ini

Group 144: ?ini ki co(?)
?ini ki co teno? there is bound to be plenty more


Group 146: ?ini noni wek yok ?ini noni muncey this is whiter than that

No. 33. noni ho (1)

Group 147: noni ho (1) kos?elson noni ho ?wensgrypa? I wish they had helped me more
14.32 Groups introduced by a negative particle

No. 34. nimi

Group 148: nimi ho (1)

\[\text{cmeya\textsuperscript{-}n nimi ho sku\textsuperscript{?}y soninepek}\]

I did not feel well yesterday

Group 149: nimi kic (contrast kic nimi, above, Group 18)

\[\text{nimi kic leko\textsuperscript{?}n}\] it has not fallen (when it was expected to, cf. mos kic, Group 160)

Group 150: nimi wo (the commonest method of forming negative sentences referring to past time)

\[\text{nimi wo newo\textsuperscript{-}k ki ?o\textsuperscript{?}ole\textsuperscript{?} I did not see the house}\
\text{yo\textsuperscript{?} nimi wi\textsuperscript{?} sh wo skewok ki ke\textsuperscript{?}l soc}\]

she did not like what you said

\[\text{nimi wi\textsuperscript{?} wo so\textsuperscript{?}n}\] it did not happen

\[\text{nimi hinoy wo ho\textsuperscript{-}le\textsuperscript{?}moh so\textsuperscript{?} mo\textsuperscript{?}ohpirk}\]

we did not follow you it was so foggy

\[\text{tu\textsuperscript{?} nimi wi\textsuperscript{?} sh wo skewok wi ?weso\textsuperscript{-}k}\]

but he did not like that sort of thing

\[\text{nimi wo gego\textsuperscript{?}k ?o\textsuperscript{?}kumi tenpe\textsuperscript{?}w\textsuperscript{?} I did not go because it was raining}\
\text{he\textsuperscript{?} ni\textsuperscript{?}n yo\textsuperscript{?} ?upoykoh nimi wo weyki\textsuperscript{?} look at her tattooing! It was not finished.}\]

Group 150a: nimi wo ko(?)

\[\text{yo\textsuperscript{?} nimi wo ko \textsuperscript{?}pologi he never got his senses back}\]

Group 150b: nimi wo so\textsuperscript{?} (cf. so\textsuperscript{?} nimi wo, above, Group 128)

\[\text{nimi wo so\textsuperscript{?} hohku\textsuperscript{?}m he did not do it like that}\]

Group 151: nimi \textsuperscript{?}u

\[\text{nimi \textsuperscript{?}u nu\textsuperscript{?}m they have not arrived}\]

Group 151a: nimi \textsuperscript{?}u me\textsuperscript{?}

\[\text{nimi \textsuperscript{?}u me\textsuperscript{?} kego\textsuperscript{?} moyok wi\textsuperscript{?}i\textsuperscript{?}t weso\textsuperscript{-}k I have never heard anything like it}\]

Group 152: nimi ki

\[\text{nimi ki ko\textsuperscript{-}yc ko\textsuperscript{?}mi tegenoni\textsuperscript{?} I shall not buy it, it is too expensive}\]

\[\text{nimi ki yego\textsuperscript{?} I shall not go}\]

\[\text{nimi ki sku\textsuperscript{?}y so\textsuperscript{?} ho\textsuperscript{-}le\textsuperscript{?}moh so\textsuperscript{?}w\textsuperscript{95} you will not fare well}\]

Group 153: nimi me\textsuperscript{?}

\[\text{ma\textsuperscript{?}gin ki ?o\textsuperscript{?}t nimi me\textsuperscript{?} hego\textsuperscript{?}omah the rest of the people did not use it to make fires}\]

Group 154: nimi \textsuperscript{?}eme\textsuperscript{?}

\[\text{nimi \textsuperscript{?}wes\textsuperscript{?}oni wi \textsuperscript{?}eme\textsuperscript{?} toh this is not to be talked of openly}\]

Group 155: nimi so

\[\text{nimi ko\textsuperscript{-}l so\textsuperscript{?} newi\textsuperscript{?} she is nothing to look at}\]

\[\text{mu\textsuperscript{?}co\textsuperscript{?} nimi so\textsuperscript{?} komcume\textsuperscript{?} perhaps they do not know it}\]

Group 156: nimi \textsuperscript{?}uma\textsuperscript{96}

\[\text{nimi \textsuperscript{?}uma hek\textsuperscript{w}sek I did not find it}\]

\[\text{nimi \textsuperscript{?}uma kohcewok I did not catch it}\]

\textsuperscript{95}See so\textsuperscript{?}, 14.21 No. 40.

\textsuperscript{96}For \textsuperscript{?}uma see 14.31 Group 88b.
No. 35. \textit{\texttt{?imi}}

Group 157: \textit{\texttt{?imi wo}}
tu? nek nepsec \textit{\texttt{?imi numi wo tenpe?y}} but my father did not eat very much
cmey\textit{\texttt{a-n si nes tu}}? \textit{\texttt{?imi wo nes tu}}? nekah kelomek new he should have come yesterday, but he did not come, and we were worried
\textit{\texttt{?imi wo gohku?m ki ?wena?mi mikolumek}} he did not manage to take two mouthfuls\textsuperscript{97}
temaloh negi-\textit{\texttt{?n ku ke?l kerahcin tu}}? \textit{\texttt{?imi wo gek\textsuperscript{w} sesoh}} we looked for your friend a long time, but we did not find him

Group 158: \textit{\texttt{?imi ho (2)}}
\textit{\texttt{?imi yo (= ho, 6) geseyk}} I am not intended to do it

Group 159: \textit{\texttt{?imi ?uma}}\textsuperscript{98}
tu? \textit{\texttt{?imi ?uma koh}} but we did not catch anything
to? numi \textit{\texttt{?wesk\textsuperscript{w} elo?y}} \textit{\texttt{?imi ?uma poy so?n}} although he was brave he did not come first
ku wi?i\textit{\texttt{?t o ?wo?oh \textit{\texttt{?imi ?uma cki?m}}}} when it was dark then they did not sleep
ke?l hes \textit{\texttt{?imi ?uma newo?m}} did you not see it?

No. 36. mos

Group 160: mos kic
mos kic ko?l nepek I have not eaten anything
mos kic leko?n it has not fallen (when it was expected to, cf. nimi kic, Group 149)
mos kic hopkeko?m he has not started yet
mos kic kohcem i newo\textsuperscript{\texttt{k ko?l weso\textsuperscript{k}}} I have not once seen anything of the sort
mos numi kic sku?y so\textsuperscript{\texttt{. hewecek}}\textsuperscript{99} I am not quite well yet

Group 161: mos wo
mos wo ko?moyo\textsuperscript{\texttt{t}} they did not hear
mos wo gi? ki megelo?l he was asked not to accompany them
mos cita\textsuperscript{\texttt{\textsuperscript{. wo pahcew}}} it did not move at all
mos wo gesi? wit ?ela kiti so?n it was not thought that it would happen like this

Group 162: mos kic
nek mos kic ko?l nepek I cannot eat anything
mos kic yegok\textsuperscript{\texttt{w}} he cannot go
mos kem ki lo?o\textsuperscript{\texttt{p}} anything it will not burn
mos ki nohtenek nerurek I am unable to swim
mos nek wit ki nepek I will not eat this
mos kic koma hegohkume?m moco kic ?o peloye?m you cannot work hard when you are old

Group 162a: mos kic ?ela
mos wo?ik ki ?ela ho\textsuperscript{\texttt{\textsuperscript{. le}?m ko\textsuperscript{. re}?mos mi? kic swoy\textsuperscript{\textarrowdown{\texttt{i}} kerewi\textsuperscript{\textarrowdown{. s}}} your animals will not stay inside because your fence is broken

\textsuperscript{97}See 13.141.4L.
\textsuperscript{98}For \textit{\texttt{?uma see 14.31 Group 88b.}}
\textsuperscript{99}See so\textsuperscript{\texttt{.}}, 14.21 No. 40.
Group 162b: mos ki ko (?)
mos ta·ti?nišow ki ko knoksicek I shall not leave you anything

Group 162c: mos ki ?o
mos kus ki ?o so?n it is no use (cf. 18.3G)

Group 162d: mos ki ni
mos cita· ko?l so·k ki ni ?oyi 100 nothing whatever must remain here

Group 163: mos kito
pa· mos kito ckeyek no, I do not want to sleep

Group 164: mos ko (?)
mos ko pah so· ?ekweyt he did not move he was so frightened
mos ko?l ko? ?oyi nothing was left there
mos ko komcumeō s?· ?pekso? I did not know what I was doing I was so angry (lit., I did not know, I did, I was so angry)

Group 165: mos ho (2)
mos ke?l ho skuyahpele?m ho neka·no? ku kic wi ?o·le?moh you have not been treating us well since we have been here

Group 166: mos si
mos wiš si s?· ?epet skuy so·s he would not have done that if he had been good natured

Group 167: mos no·
mos no· nep ku ma·gin nepi?moni he did not himself eat what other people ate

No. 37. mo, a negative preverbal particle, not found singly.

Group 168: mo ?o
mo ?o pegar there is no one living here

Group 169: mo nimi (. . . hes) (used in questions expecting an affirmative answer, cf. 18.21)
mo nimi ko?moyo?m hes don't you hear it?

Group 169a: mo nimi wo (. . . hes)
mo nimi wo newoye?m hes did they not see you?

No. 38. nimoksu

Group 170: nimoksu ko (?) so·
nimoksu won kem ko so· ?ekoneme?m you will not hold it in any other way

Group 171: nimoksu ?o ko (?)
nimoksu kem won ?o ko neku? it was not put in any other place

Group 172: nimoksu nu
nimoksu kem kyu? nu le?moh we will not go there again

No. 39. ?imoksu

Group 173: ?imoksu wo
?imoksu wo socpeyu?moh we said nothing

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100 ko?l so·k acts here as a compound pronoun. See 11.23.
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Group 174: \textquoteright imoksu ko(?)
\textquoteright imoksu ko teloge?mo?w the people will not be ill

No. 40. pa\textsc{s}

Group 175: pa\textsc{\textquoteleft}s wo
hewoni ?o ge\textquoteleft s pa\textsc{\textquoteleft}s wo hegok\textsc{\textquoteleft}w at first he thought he would not go

Group 176: pa\textsc{\textquoteleft}s ko(?)
pa\textsc{\textquoteleft}s ko knokseyek I am not going to be left behind

Group 177: pa\textsc{\textquoteleft}s ni
pa\textsc{\textquoteleft}s wistu? yo? ni ?o?1 so he does not go around

No. 41. kenimi, emphatic negative particle not found singly

Group 178: kenimi wo
kenimi wo ko?moyok ? emsi nimi wo newo\textsc{\textquoteleft}k I did not hear or see it

Group 178a: kenimi wo ko(?)
kenimi cita\textsc{\textquoteleft} wo ko ni\textsc{\textquoteleft}n she did not even look at all

Group 179: kenimi ci
kenimi ci rek\textsc{\textquoteleft}woh pa?ah he did not even drink water

No. 42. semi(?) ho (2)

Group 180: semi(?) ho (2)
semi yo (= ho, 6) geseyk I am not intended to do it

No. 43. mi(?)
mi(?) as a negative preverbal particle is distinguishable from the conjunction mi\textsc{\textacute{\textprime}}, because (17.2E), by the different syntactic positions of the two words, and by the fact that \textsc{\textacute{\textprime}} is facultative in the particle, but always present as part of the conjunction. mi(?) does not occur singly and is most commonly used noninitially in a group. It is not restricted in time reference.

Group 181: mi(?) ?uma
yo? mi ?uma nes he has not come

14.321
In some cases, sequences of preverbal particles, the first of which is a negative particle, with an adverbial word or words intervening, must not be interpreted as a disjoined group of particles, but the negative particle must be taken as immediately endocentric with the adverb to form an adverbial phrase, the whole sequence being endocentric with the verb as head.

nimi cp\textsc{\textacute{\textprime}} ko ?o nepi?mo?w nepuy soon (lit., not late) you will eat salmon
mos cpega\textsc{\textacute{\textprime}}k no?o? kem ?o cwinkep ku mewimor then the old man spoke
at frequent intervals (lit., not regularly after a long time)

14.4 Particles with Nominals

The following constructions involving preverbal particles preceding nominals in endocentric groups were found. Only those particles listed were observed in such constructions.
14.41 Preceding nominals used predicatively in equational sentences.

14.411 ho
nek wi? ho ?ne?yoc it was formerly my boat
ke?l ho Kenah it used to be yours

14.412 kic
kic pe?ak ku ?n.immm my son is already a man
kic me?mor ku ?nepsec my father is now an old man
kic wi? la?yekW the path was finished there (lit., it was already a path there)
kic ?o
kic ?o cinomewes he had already become a young man
kic ?i
kem kic ?i ?netektoh now it is my log again
kic me?l
yo? kWelekW we?e?goroyewek kic me?l ka?a`l he has become a slave
through being continually in debt

14.413 ki
wo?o`t ki ?wahpew ku ?nelet my sister shall be his wife

14.414 ni

14.415 ?i

14.416 nimi ni
nimi ko?l ni ?weso`k it does not matter, there is nothing the matter101

14.417 mos ?i
mos ko?l ?i ?weso`k it does not matter, there is nothing the matter101

14.418 mos
mos is the regular negative particle in nominal + nominal equational sentences, (10.22).
mos nek yo? ?upa` I am not his brother
mos neki? neci? it is not my dog

101 Cf. 11.356. ni and ?i were only found in this type of construction with (?weso`k as
used in the examples.
14.42 Between article and noun

ho
ku ho ?uka?ar his former pet
ku ho ?we?gor last month

ki?
?o ?ekso? ku kic la?yek\(^w\) he closed the completed path

ki?
ku ki ?we?gor next month

?o
ki ?o w.rh.p.y.rh the bridge there

so
ku pa?a'1 so ?wetmenomen the half of it that lay in the water

14.43 Fixed phrases with ?o and ni

The following fixed types of phrase with ?o and ni are found:\(^{102}\)

(ku) wi?i't ?o perey the old woman from that place
(ku) sirah ?o perey the old woman from Serper

(This construction is productive and may be used with any noun denoting a person and with any place name word.)

comi's wero- ?o ?we?i'i?gah\(^g\) lunch (meal at midday)
comeyonen ?o ?we?i'i?gah\(^g\) dinner (meal in the evening)
core?wik ni ?w.r.p moth (butterfly in hell)
core?wik ni m.r.k green heron (crane in hell)
he?kik ni na?h red huckleberry (berry in the hills)
he?kik ni knu'u a species of hawk (mountain hawk)
pa?a'1 ni keget water panther
tewol(ew) ni tepo' Sitka spruce (tree by the ocean)
culu ni nep wild parsley (wild parsley in Bald Hills)
hupö' ni hik'wah black-tailed jack rabbit (Hupa rabbit)

14.44 cu, mos

Exceptionally cu was once used with a preposition + noun phrase following, in a hortatory sense: cu so ?o?lepik, let us go into the house; and mos was once found without a verb or noun predicate following in the "elliptical" sentence mos cita' kus no?ol, it seemed no time at all (before something happened).\(^{103}\) Neither of these sentences appears to belong to productive types.

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\(^{102}\) It would be possible to assign these phrases to the prepositions ?o and ni, see 16.2C, 16.2D, but as the local reference of the words is back, as with many preverbal particle constructions, and not forward to the noun following, as with prepositions, it seems better to treat them as preverbal particles.

\(^{103}\) For kus in negative sentences see 18.3G.
15. ADVERBS

15.1 General

Adverbs may be distinguished from preverbal particles by their greater freedom of syntactic combination and positional occurrence in the sentence. Though most commonly used singly or in groups in endocentric constructions with a verb as head word, adverbs are also found in such constructions with a noun or with another adverb as head. In most cases adverbs may precede or follow the verb or other head word in their construction, and the restrictions on intervening words between preverbal particle and verb described above (14.1) do not apply to adverb + verb constructions.

Generally speaking adverbs are invariable words, though some can have pronominal prefixes, mostly third person (15.4), and some have the -s (-§) suffix (15.6). A few adverbs are formed with the -eg- infix (cf. 13.151).

- cegeykekW in small quantities (cf. ceykel-, to be small)
- cepa-k regularly late, at infrequent intervals (cpa-k, late)
- kego?si everywhere (ko?si, all over, everything, everywhere)
- meguc regularly by oneself (muc, by oneself, for oneself)
- tmegenomeni ckey- to doze (lit., to sleep in part, tmenomeni, half [adv.])

Single adverbs corresponding to the "adverbs of manner" of European languages are relatively rare, the construction verb + so* (14.21 No. 40) being used in their place.

15.21 Adverbs

Examples of adverbs:

- ci?n, cini recently
- cmeya n yesterday
- cpiwi very, most, as much as possible
- himeni, himenomi quickly
- kem again, also, even
- kitwa?ry§ too much, very much104
- kolo, koloni like, it seems105
- ku?y later
- lekWsi outside
- mu?co? perhaps
- niko?i, ?ikoo?i, cpikah, scey always106
- now away
- numi very, exceedingly105
- pecan for a little while
- poy, poyew in front, before
- tema, temaloh for long, in vain
- we?ykoh, wi?qkoh today, now
- wogi in the middle
- yokmoki around

104 Always precedes a pronominal prefix verb form.
105 Always precedes head word.
106 These adverbs always precede their head verb, which is a pronominal prefix form, except when semi(#) intervenes (= never, 14.22 No. 49).
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?emki then, after that
?isku gradually
?uweyu·n, (ʔ)wenu·woyk the most . . . ever

15.22 Adverbial constructions

15.221 With verb as head

heiku reweyetek I bring (a boat) ashore
koloni noʔs he seems to be laughing
kolo kiti ten it looks like raining
skelʔ ؤʔoʔ·lineʔ they lay down there
koʔ\l ho nepek nahscuh I ate something last night
ku pej\k noʔpeʔn mewitc meya·n the man chased an elk yesterday
numi ؤʔmeyowonи ؤʔ·i a very nasty person
nekah ki kem newohpew pek\w su numi caʔ we will see each other again soon (lit., not very late)
hikon ku ؤʔela ho·leʔmoni niki cu ؤʔoʔ·k\w once upon a time all who were there were gambling

15.222 With noun as head

koloni ؤʔko·lon ku paʔah the water is muddy (like mud)
ki heikkik weroʔ the river in the hills (a designation of the Klamath river in its upper reaches)
kui numi ؤʔoʔleʔ the main house
؟o ku nimuc wek\w ol on their very own fishing rock
keʔl numi poyweson kepewomeʔ you are first class in cooking

15.223 Adverbial phrases

Some adverbs may be preceded by an article to form adverbial phrases.

ki koʔsi all over, everywhere
ki weʔyʔoh at present

The latter phrase may be treated as a noun and followed by ؤʔuкоecynn, day, and ؤʔweʔgor, month.

ki weʔyʔoh ؤʔuкоecynn today
ki weʔyʔoh ؤʔweʔgor this month

15.31 Adverbs formed with hi

A group of adverbs, mostly of place, share an initial element hi.

himar below hikoh, hikoc across
hitoy here himec in front
hipec upstream hicmey the day before yesterday
hinoy behind, after hikon, hikonи once upon a time, formerly

107 Always precedes head verb, which is a pronominal prefix form; (ʔ)wenu·woyk is a third person singular pronominal prefix form of nu·woy-, passive stem of new-, to see, with e/u- alternation. See 13.152.2A.
15.32 Adverbs having differing forms
Several adverbs exhibit a number of slightly different forms, sometimes in free variation, sometimes with varying though related meanings.

kyew, kyu?, kyu?n, kyus there
hikoh, hikoc across
hiko?čuk across water
keski, keskik down
hinoy, hinoyk behind, after
sohcí, sohcik up, on top, above
wonekuk, wonek^, womu up, above
wonukuk above, overhead
wonew overhead, up in the hills
wonik upward
wonyoy up high
wonye?ik in the sky
pecu, pecow, pecik, pecku, hipec up river
pulek^, pulik, pulekuk down river
pul, puloyoh lower down the river
pawjiw, pawjh, pawjiy, pawji?kuk south
heiku on land, ashore
heikik inland, in the mountains
heikew in the mountains
wohpek^, wohpew, wohpewk across the sea, west
wohpu, wohpuk into water
wo?pi, wo?pik out in the water (of an island, etc.).

15.4 Adverbs with Pronominal Prefixes
Some adverbs take pronominal prefixes, according to the same morphological rules as with nouns (11.35). These follow nominals (which may be in the locative form), or nominal phrases, and occasionally other adverbs, to produce adverbial groups corresponding to many of the preposition + noun phrases of European languages.

These adverbs, among others, were recorded with pronominal prefixes:

himar down, below
hinoy behind, after
hipec upstream
himec in front
hirnik inland
lek^ outside
na?nik on the other side, to the other side
nesk^i near
no?oi then
poyew in front, before
wonu, wonek^ up, above
wo?ik inside

ha?a?g wehimar under the rock
ha?a?g wehinoy behind the rock
tmaweroy wehipec upstream from Cannery Creek
?o?le? wemec in front of the house
wek wera?yoy wehirnik at the back of this creek
?j?gi?c welek^ outside the sweatous
ha?a?g wena?nik on the other side of the rock
ri?kew wenesk^i near the sand bar
ku?y weno?o? after a time
ku nek ?o key ?upoyew in front of where I am sitting
tepo? uwonek^ on top of a tree
tepo?nok?uwonu above the trees
(?)wesra?c ?uwo?ik inside his quiver
15.41
In this construction adverbs following first or second person pronouns may have the third person prefix or the prefix in concord with the pronoun.

nekah nepoyew or nekah ?upoyew in front of us
kelew kehinyo or kelew wehinyo behind you (pl.)

15.42
The adverbs merk^eni and ko·si, everything, may have a pronominal prefix in concord with the subject (expressed or implied) of the verb.

nek kic nemerk^eni s.naj.yh I have seen everything
?uko·si pa?a·mi? it was all wet

15.43
A few examples were found of noun + adverb with pronominal prefix forming a nominal phrase:

sohci above
poyew in front, before

?o?le[,] weso.soci roof (top of house)
(?yoc )upoyew prow (front of boat)

(?yoc )upoyew is, however, also used adverbially, in front of the boat.

15.44
Third person pronominal prefixed adverbs are also used following numi, very, as "superlatives," comparably with the pronominal prefixed verbs described in 13.141.5.

nek nepsec numi ?wehinyo ko n.jgy ku wi?i·t weso·k my father was the last man to assist at this sort of thing.

15.45
Note the following phrases:
?owo·k, tomorrow, with third person pronominal prefix (always with vowel harmony), ku ?wo?owo·k, the next day (nominal phrase).
na·t, together, like (with noun of comparison preceding), e.g., k^eyuc ki ni na·t sonowo?m, you will be like the k^eyuc, an extinct bird, i.e., dead; with pronominal prefixes = alike.

nekah nena·t tomowoh we are of an age

15.5 Adverbs without pronominal prefixes
Adverbs may be used without pronominal prefixes, following the basic or the locative forms of nouns, with similar meaning to the noun + prefixed adverb construction, though the syntactic form is different.

nepuyoi wonu on top of the salmon (lit., on the salmon on top)
nepuyoi himar under the salmon
k^ip?n wo?ik inside your nose (lit., [in] your nose inside)
15.6 The -s (-§) Suffix

A few adverbs may add -s, or -§ when ending in i or y, if the subject of the verb (expressed or implied) is third person. Cf. the similar process in nominal locatives (11.342.3). The following such adverbs were noted:

- cpa-k, cpa-ks late
- heikik, heikiks inland
- heiku, heikus ashore
- hinoyk, hinoyks behind
- keski, keski§ down
- lekw, lekw§s, and lekw§si, lekw§si§ outside
- now, nows away
- pecu, pecus up river
- pulekw, pulekw§s down river
- skeli, skeli§ down
- wonewk, wonewks up, above
- wonik, woniks upward
- wonu, wonus above
- woy, woy§ strangely
- wo?ik, wo?iks inside

kWahley ?o?i wonu(s) ki ?wela?yek it was forbidden for a person to pass over it
now(s) nek waskiy he took off his dress
skeli(§) ?o ?o?linei they lay down there

This form is to be found in the compound words wonewsleg, moon, wonewslepah, rainbow, heikusleg, dried surf fish (9.24).

15.7 Subclasses of Adverbs

Among subclasses of adverbs may be recognized the following:

15.71 Sentence Introductory Adverbs

These always occur as first word or among the first words in the sentence; they frequently have a quasi-exclamatory force.

15.711 koweco, kowico, negative imperative

- kowico hoyikepe?m don't roll around!
- kelew wencok§s koweco mei socpeyu?mo?w you women, don't say a word about this!

15.712 kos (always with preverbal particle co(?)), kos?ela, may it be that . . .!

- kos co tene?mei may there be many of them!
- kos?ela teno? may there be many of them!

15.713 kos?elason, kos?elson

These are similar to the above, but are always followed by pronominal
prefix verb forms (son may represent the noninflected stem of son(ow-), to be).

kos?el(a)son ?ukemeyek  I wish he would go home
kos?el(a)son wewece? I hope they get well

15.714  čume?y, how! etc., followed by pronominal prefix verb forms
čume?y weteno? ku wencok^w s  how stingy that woman is!
čume?y si ?neikyork^woy  how I wish you had seen us!

15.715  wesini?k, what! how!, how terrible! etc.

wesini?k kic so? sku?y sonowok  how lucky I have been!
wesini?k is also used in relative clauses, = I have no idea who . . .
wesini?k wi? ku me? cwinkepin  I have no idea who spoke about it

15.716  merogeyah, it is long since

merogeyah kic cpaa?ni?k ?o ko newocek  it is a long time (and it is late)
since I saw you last

15.72  Sentence Connectives
These usually occur as first word or among the first words of a sentence to connect it with a previous sentence, either consequentially or adversatively. They may also be used more loosely with reference to specific events or features of the general context.

15.721  to?, then, and, so, etc. (consequential)
to? nek kem ki cwin  and I too will speak
kic mo?ok^w nekac ki wa?sko? to? yo? nowk^wope?n  there was no one to pity me, so she is looking after me
moco kic ha?pe? to? ki kem ?o hekcek  if you have forgotten I will tell you again
to? ki ?oy  well, I will try
ke?1 hes to? koma ko?moyopa?  then can you still hear me?

15.722  tu?, and, but, etc. (adversative or consequential)
nek no?penek mewi? tu? tepo?no? wehinoy ?o ro?op  I was chasing an elk but it ran behind the trees
kus tu? ku čišah  where then are the dogs?
nek k^wlelek^w ma hasek ku kepoyurek tu? nimoksuk megelok ho kelew  I have decided to go swimming and shall not come with you
ka?mege?4 tu? hes ?i yese?m ki yegok  the weather is bad; do you still intend to go? (lit., do you think in the circumstances (?i) "I will go")
kic ho?omoh tu? nimoksuk nohte?n wego?  he is hurt and cannot walk
A. (Temporal or consequential) then
cpa-nik no¹ cpinah I waited a long time (lit., it was late then I was waiting)
ki nahksemi sroy co no¹ ?o ?egohpew I shall signal three times, then
start wrestling!
wo'y¹ no¹ ko? moyok ?ukw?omkepek then I heard him groaning all night
kic no?omunowot kic no¹ werahcin they have been friends all their lives
(lit., they are now old, in that period they were [each other's] friends)
niki kic ho?ohko?¹ no¹ hokumoh ne?yoc we went on building our boats
till nightfall (lit., it was then becoming dark; we were then building
our boats)
appeared ten times before (lit., and then) the devil came out
no¹ ri?kew ni ko?oh ku ?wenegi?nowo?¹ then they stood on the shore to
look at it
no¹ ki sku?y so? ?pa?acek now I will tell you in full (well)

3. no¹ is also used as an ordinary adverb with other adverbs or adverbial
phrases meaning "far," "long," "right on."
poyew no¹ weno?omo?r ku mewah the boy is running far ahead
no¹ wonew high up
no¹ pa?a?iik skelik ?olonek it lay deep down in the water
no¹ ho ki cw?si?k hegor right up to the seventh month
no¹ hikon long ago

5. In relative clauses no¹ may mean "as far as."
ku nek no¹ ho newo? niki ko?si tenpeweti as far as I can look it is rain-
ing everywhere

7. For the use of no¹ after kus see 18.3A(3).

5.724 kwesi, and, then, so, etc.
kwesi wit kit ?o weno?i?me?¹ and so then they began to come
kwesi ye?m so he spoke
kwesi ?iki cu nu?m and then everyone came

5.73 Sentence Particles
These may occur at various places in the sentence, and frequently bear
very loose syntactic relation to the remainder of the sentence.

5.731 hes, interrogative particle (see also 18.2 - 18.22)
hes is usually the second word, but it may occur anywhere except initially.
kic hes nesk?weco?¹ ku wj?yrs has the girl come back yet?
kic s-era?ageye?m hes are you rich?
kelew hes ho helomeye?mo?w have you all been dancing?

15.732 pekw?su; negative; used with hes in questions expecting an affirmative
answer (see also 18.21)
pek^su hes kelew ko n cigarikapa? won't you all help me?
pek^su hes ?ohpa? won't you give me some?

pek^su is more rarely used as a negative adverb in statement sentences.

pek^su ko?l nepek we?yk'oh I will not eat anything today
ki kem newohpew pek^su numi cpa.* we will see each other again soon
(lit., not very late)

15.733 k^wei, emphatic particle, usually second word in the sentence

nekah k^wei ko? hu'krye?moh well, we hid
to? k^wei kit ma?anor there he is starting to show off
to? k^wei nesk^e'y he was just awful

15.734 k^welek^w, k^welok^w, very frequently used sentence particles, usually first or second in the sentence, with no very definite translation meaning; they may often be rendered "well."

yo? k^welek^w si nu mege?l he ought to go too
nekah k^welek^w kic ?o ma?ye?moh well, we have passed it
the songs you sing, they have been singing them for ages
nek k^welek^w nimi hasek skuya-no? well, I don't think they are nice people
k^welok^w kic ?u nu-?m well, they have come
k^welok^w nimi ske?wi? well, it is not cooked
nek k^welek^w wi? ?upa? well, I am his brother
ni?a. k^welok^w kic peleji look, there's a fight started
k^welok^w wit so?n that is how it happened

15.735 ?ek^w, that is just the case, etc. ?ek^w is usually second word.

wit ?ek^w me so? hegok that is exactly how I went
pi? wi ?ek^w so?n well, that is just what happened

15.736 ?elek^w

A. In questions introduced by kus (18.3), I wonder, etc.

kus ?elek^w kic le?m I wonder where they have gone
kus ?elek^w weson I wonder how it happened
kus ?elek^w sonko? ku ?yoc what on earth have they done with the boat?

B. In statements, similar to k^welek^w, but less common.

to? ?elek^w wi? ?uweyu?n to?m ki pu?k well, this is the biggest deer ever

C. Alone in answer to a question, I don't know.

kic hes le?m. ?elek^w Have they gone? I don't know.
15.74 Exclamatives and Modes of Address

cuʔ, cuʃ goodbye, well
haʃ, heʃ hey!
hoyi, oyi, oyekwi, oyu·kwi hey!, hello!, oh!
kowey don't do that!
niʃ, neyʃ, niʃaʔ, iyah oh!
pai, paʃ no
?ey, ?eyʃ, i, o, muscen yes
toʔwoh enough!
piʃ well
solo alas
?a·wok alas
now, nowoh man's greeting
neyen women's greeting
wor mode of address by a man to his wife
tos mode of address to a younger person

15.8 Negative Complements and Other Words

The following words are conveniently listed and described under the general heading Adverbs:

15.81 ta·, cita·, negative complements

These are used after some negative preverbal particles to form an emphatic negative sentence.

mos cita· wo pahcəw it did not move at all
mos ta· tiʔniʃow ki ko knoksicek I shall not leave you anything
kenimi cita· wo ko niʔn she did not even look at all
mos cita· koʔl so·k koma ko ?okw there was nothing at all left
mos cita· kolin cwinkep not one of them said a word

In the following sentence cita· is used predicatively:

mos cita· ku ?woʔoʔi his house was no more

15.82 kʷen, kʷeni, indefinite relative adverbs

These are used in the following types of construction:

A. kʷeni with, or, less commonly, without an article, followed by a pronominal prefix verb form, is used in "indirect question" sentences.

mos wo koʔmoyoʔ ki kʷeni ?wesoc they could not hear what he was saying
nek skewok ki nekonom ki kʷeni numi ?weskewok ki ?uko·yc ki ?oʔleʔ I should like to know which the house is that he is so keen to buy

108See 5.
109E.g., solo· ?nu·ksoh, alas for my children!
110In a sentence ?a·wokʷ may be followed by a pronominal prefix verb form. See 13.141.4K(1)c.
111koʔl so·k acts here as a compound pronoun. See 11.23.
nimi kom k\\text{\textasciicircum}eni ?umei toh\textsubscript{112} I do not know what they are talking about, ni kahselewomi? ki k\\text{\textasciicircum}eni ?u-k it is not known whose children they are (equational clause, cf. 10.24)

B. k\\text{\textasciicircum}en preceded by ki and followed by the preverbal particle co(?) (14.2 No. 37d) forms the equivalent of indefinite or general relative clauses (translated "whoever," "whatever," etc.). The syntax of these clauses is the same as for other clauses introduced by ki or ku (13.141.61).

\begin{itemize}
\item k\\text{\textasciicircum}en co kohcewomis kem ?ap nahcupo?m ku ?ukucos whatever he caught he gave to his grandmother
\item k\\text{\textasciicircum}en co ohkw in mek\\text{\textasciicircum}ol co ?emei knoksime?m kepi?on wherever there is some of your scales there!
\item k\\text{\textasciicircum}en co? kic no?i ri:gohosoni nepuy tu? cpi ko?r ?o?i niki merkumall the time salmon have been speared only one man has eaten it all.
\item ki k\\text{\textasciicircum}en co ki\textsubscript{113} yunowoni ki skune?m everything that can grow will grow well
\item k\\text{\textasciicircum}en co ek\\text{\textasciicircum}ey4pel\text{\textasciicircum}m pahpic wi\text{\textasciicircum}s ?o?le?mei those who are afraid had better stay where they are
\item ki k\\text{\textasciicircum}en co nu so?o?m kem tu? ni teno? ?x\\text{\textasciicircum}w each wherever you go there is a lot of grass
\end{itemize}

C. The construction described in A. was twice used in the sense of the construction described in B.

\begin{itemize}
\item nek ki megelok ki k\\text{\textasciicircum}en kele?mo?w I will go with you wherever you go?
\item ?ini ki co teno? ki me? ?e?gah ki k\\text{\textasciicircum}en kit wele?mei there is bound to be plenty more to eat wherever they are going
\end{itemize}

D. k\\text{\textasciicircum}en or ki k\\text{\textasciicircum}en after an interrogative word = "what on earth?" etc.

\begin{itemize}
\item kus ki k\\text{\textasciicircum}en ho wi? nu?mei how on earth have they come here?
\item ti?n k\\text{\textasciicircum}en nuk\\text{\textasciicircum}wo ?o yoh what on earth are you doing there?
\end{itemize}

E. ki k\\text{\textasciicircum}en may be used as an adverbial phrase, all the time, right on, etc.

\begin{itemize}
\item kic ki k\\text{\textasciicircum}en ?o ro?op ku nepuy the salmon ran right on to the end
\item kahkah ke\textasciicircum}win keges ?emsi k\\text{\textasciicircum}wo?ro?r k\\text{\textasciicircum}welek\\text{\textasciicircum}w ki k\\text{\textasciicircum}en ki nepuy? people could eat sturgeon, eels, surf fish, and candlefish all the time
\item niki ki k\\text{\textasciicircum}en ho clemy no?i hohkumoh we went on working right until nightfall (lit., then it became fully evening, then we were working)
\end{itemize}

15.83 nu k\\text{\textasciicircum}wo

This word has two uses.

A. Preceding the verb in imperative or prohibitory sentences it means "and do," etc.

\begin{itemize}
\item nu k\\text{\textasciicircum}wo no?nowos go and fetch it!
\item nu k\\text{\textasciicircum}wo pe?wete?wes go and wash your hands!
\end{itemize}

\textsuperscript{112}See 13.141.4L.

\textsuperscript{113}The group of preverbal particles co(?) ki was not recorded elsewhere.
nulkwo swo·pi·nes go and empty it!
kowico kem ?o·le·nulcWo la·ye·m don't go into the house again!

B. As a substitute for a second person singular verb in interrogative sentences, nulkwo means "do."

ti?ni? nulkwo ?o pecow what are you going to do up river?
ti?n kweni nulkwo ?o yoh what on earth are you doing there?

15.9 Adverbial Uses of Certain Pronouns

Some of the third person pronouns (11.21), nonpersonal pronouns (11.22), and indefinite pronouns (11.23) may be used in sentences analogously to adverbs. These uses are summarized below.

15.91 wok, yok, yo?, here, there

wok ni cyu·kwe·n he sat there
yok ?ema kohcem o?ok I stayed there one day
kelew co yo? ?o ko? you people, stand over there!

15.92 wi(?); wiš may be used with third person subjects

(1) here, there
wi weno?kó keg·sk a man is coming here
tene?m ?o·i wi ?o·le·m a lot of people live here
ki wi ?o tek ha?a·g the rock standing there
ke?l kem wi? ho weno?omure?m you swam there too
wiš ni ?o·lo? ku ?nepsec my father stood there

(2) thus
?epei neskwe ko kó meges ?imi wi ?išo?n if the doctor had come
things would not have been like this
tu? wi?škoh ?enumi wi? so?n and that is just how it is today
yo?koh wi so·se? they thought so
nimi wi? sje·ná?y it is not that color

15.93 wek

(1) thus
wek tomikin pekcic a rope so thick (holding one's hand out as a measure)
wek tomoyek that is my age

(2) here
wek ni yo·le?m pu·k there are deer around here

15.94 wit, thus

wit ?o so· cwin ku mewimor then the old man spoke as follows

15.95 wi?i·t

(1) thus
?ey wi?i·t so·sek yes, I think so
(2) then
   wiʔiʔt wiʔ o weʔ at that time
   wiʔiʔt o noʔoʔ at that time

(3) there
   toʔ wiʔiʔt ko hekʷspaʔ then you will find me there

15.96 koʔl, somewhere

kolo kic koʔl leʔm or kolo koʔl kic leʔm it looks as if they have gone
somewhere
kolic koʔl oʔkʷ nesκʔi ʔeμeʔ ra·yoʔr kuʔ yoc whenever he was at some
point the boat was passing near by there
koʔl wiʔi keʔ cpa·ni niʔnʔoʔw ho paʔaʔi he sat somewhere and gazed far
out over the water

15.97 ci·koʔl, in various places

ci·koʔl soʔtokʷ o tepo·noʔ he wanders round in the forest
ci·koʔl ni δoʔn he is unreliable (lit., he is in various places)

15.98 kolin, in one place

kolin lekomεʔy it was collected into one place

16. PREPOSITIONS

16.1 General

Prepositions immediately preceding nominals, nominal groups, or adverbs
form groups with the syntactic function of adverbs. Yurok prepositions are
few in number, and mostly of very generalized meanings, which are usually
further specified for translation purposes by the verb in the sentence. The
construction nominal + adverb with pronominal prefix (15.4) to some extent:
takes the place of many of the prepositional phrases of European languages.
Nouns following prepositions may, but need not, be in the locative form; the
comitative forms of pronouns may be used after prepositions.

Several of the prepositions are the same in form and of related meaning
to certain preverbal particles; but their quite different syntactic function,
even when compared to the preverbal particle + noun constructions (14.4),
makes it necessary to set them up as a separate category in the grammar
of the language.

16.2 Examples and Comments

The following prepositions are found:

A. ho, to (cf. ho (2), preverbal particle, 14.21 No. 28)

   yoʔ oʔlowoʔm wenepuy ho ku pegaʔk she gave the man her salmon
cpa·nik ho kohpey it is a long way to Crescent City
nekah ku ni·go·?m ho ku ?o wajhay·rh we will go with you to the bridge there
c·wahsak ho wi? I will point to it
skuyahpele?m ho neka·no? you are good to us
?o?le· neskweni ho pa?a·?o tek the house stands near the water
nek pelomew ho yo? I fought him
?o ga?m ho ku ?nepsec then he said to my father

B. so, to, more narrowly restricted to local meaning (cf. so, preverbal particle, 14.21 No. 33)

nek kiti hegok so rekwoy I am going to Requa
delahc? so kohpey ?owo·?k they are making a voyage to Crescent City tomorrow
kenikwecos ke?yoc so heiku steer your boat to the shore!
?i le·moh so pecu we went up river
myo·? kowi? so skelik he pushed the pole down
so hikoh to the other side
lak·tek?so·m met ku ?umarx so ku ?wetu·?k she slit it from its gills to its tail
kus cpe·nry? so skelik how deep is it to the bottom?

C. ni, in, at, on (cf. ni, preverbal particle, 14.21 No. 25b)

ni yo? here, there
ni pecu up river (location)
telogemo?w ni pulik they are ill at the river mouth
ni ?welulik in his mouth
na?m yegom ni heikew there are a lot of quail in the hills
yokmoki so·tok?w ni wi? ku pegak the man has gone wandering around here

D. ?o, very general positional or referential meaning (cf. ?o, preverbal particle, 14.21 No. 25a)

wenos ?o hitoy come here!
?o ?o·lep at home
?o tepo·no? in the forest
nepuy himarx?k ?oyi? ?o ku ha?a·g a salmon is lying underneath the rock
now sotos ?o yo? keep away from her
teykelewomoyek ?o ?necewes I have been bitten on the hand
yo? wo?ik me nek ku ci·?k ?o ku tek?onek?w he put the money in the box
yo? met lo?m ci·?k ?o ku tek?onek?w he took money out of the box
samraywi? ?o ki wajhay he was beaten in the stick game
numi wogi ?o ku ha?a·g right in the middle of the rock
?o we?y here
kic helomeyek ?o ku pyeweg I have been dancing in the deerskin dance
numi ta?anoy?i ?o hub?o it is very hot at Hupa
we?i ci tmigo? ?o ku ?o ?we?gor we went hunting ten times last month
niko?i wo?ohko·lek ?o meikuk it is always dark in the cave
numi munipi? ?o rewonek?w it is very sharp at the point
Note the following temporal adverbial phrases:

(ku) wiʔi·ʔ o noʔoʔ
?o wiʔi·ʔ o noʔoʔ
ku wit o noʔoʔ
?o wit o noʔoʔ

at that time

ho teneʔm nepuy o wit o noʔoʔ there was plenty of salmon at that time

In view of these expressions it seems best to treat ?o as the preposition rather than the preverbal particle in sentences of the type kic ?o noʔoʔ ki + verb, it is now time to . . .

kic ?o noʔoʔ ki kemeyeʔmoh it is time now for us to go home

In comparative sentences (cf. 14.21 No. 42) ?o = than

nek noni peloyeʔ ?o yoʔ I am older than her
won soʔn ?o ku yok ni hunowoni it is different from those that grow here
won ki laʔkwomieʔmoh ?o ku ho laʔyeʔmoh we will go back by a different way from the one we came by
hinoy ni soninepeʔ ?o keʔl I feel inferior to you
kenumi ?o soʔn ?o ku hewoni newoni nepuy he did just the same as with the first salmon that appeared

E. hasi, hesi, towards (cf. has-, hes-, to think, to intend)

hasi pureyow so· tmoʔw you will shoot to the north
hesi hinoyks laʔy he passes to the inside
hasi yoʔ ?o murek I dodged in that direction
hesi pur to the north

F. meʔ, various circumstantial meanings (cf. meʔ, preverbal particle, 14.21 No. 30)

(1) by (agent)
nek kic teyklelwomoyeʔ meʔ leyes I have been bitten by a snake
kic leʔloyeʔ meʔ meʔyeʔ I have been stung by a nettle

(2) with (instrument)
yoʔ saʔmaʔ ćućiš meʔ haʔaʔg he killed the bird with a stone (cf. yoʔ haʔaʔg meʔ saʔmaʔ ćućiš he killed the bird with a stone, where meʔ is a preverbal particle)
saʔ myop meʔ woʔgey it was so crowded with white men
ho pegpegoh weʔyoh meʔ təkwʔiʔp he split his wood with an axe
?eʔgah meʔ nepuy they make a meal off salmon
skewok keʔl ki keregohpinek ki tkektəʔeʔl meʔ paʔah I want you to fill this bucket with water

(3) for
yoʔ kiti tekstet ?oʔlomeʔ meʔ kuʔumjəm he is going to build a house for his son
co nu cwegin meʔ nek go and speak for me!
(4) about
kus so-se?m mei wi? what do you think about it?
nek kemoloc? me? ku k?e?yoc I am jealous about your boat (cf. yo? k?elek? nek me? kemoloc? she is jealous about me, where me? is a preverbal particle)
teloye?w mei nek she tells lies about me
kowico ?i yo tektese?m mei wi? don't be angry about it!

(5) from
cmeya?n nesk?ecolc mei kohpey yesterday I came back from Crescent City
?o?moh ?o?le? mei yo? we got the house from him
ki ko cpega?r mei kelew kesi ?o le?moh we will not go until we hear from you

G. no?-t, as far as (cf. no?-t, adverb, 15.723B)

no?-t hupo- as far as Hupa

17. CONJUNCTIONS

17.1 General

Conjunctions are employed to link clauses subordinatively or coordinatively into complex sentences. They occur initially in their clause, and, with the exception of mewistu?, because, are followed by indicative or noninflected verb forms.

17.2 Examples and Comments

The following conjunctions were noted:

A. moco, if, when (with reference to actual or possible situations)

co mesi me? hekse?m moco kic he?we?l don't tell her until she has woken up! (lit., tell her then when she has woken up!)
moco kic ha?pe?l to? ki kem ?o hekcek? if you have forgotten I will tell you again
yo? ho nagrykapa? moco hohkume?k nelew he used to help me when I was mending my nets
yo? heyomoks moco kic ho-k?w?k? he is lucky if he starts to gamble

mo is used as a variant of moco, but less commonly. It may be distinguished from mo, the preverbal particle (14.32 No. 37) by its different syntactic environments.

nimi ki sku?y so? ho-le?mo?w mo nimi ?o?k?w wi?h ki me? cweginkep you will not get on well if there is not someone to speak for you all

B. ?epe?, if (introduces unreal or impossible conditional clauses; the other part of the sentence, the "apodosis," contains the preverbal particle si, 14.21 No. 35)
?epei wi no · 0 · 0 · m si ?emi wo ho · omokoye · m if you had stayed here (with the rest) you would not have been hurt
?epei wo ́toye · k si ?o li · ko · melek if I had been caught I should have been stabbed
mos wiš si ša · t ?epei sku · y so · s he would not have done that if he had been good natured
?epei wi ́okw ku ?nepsec kw · elek · w ?imoksu hekcoh if my father were alive we would not ask you

?epei is also used adverbially in simple sentences, meaning "should have"

ci?n ?epei no · t kic nesk · weco · m you should have come back earlier then

C. ́oikumi, because

nek nimi ko?l nepek ́oikumi nimi ciweyek I am not eating anything because I am not hungry
kimo?l ko?o?l ́oikumi nimi sloyketoy ke?l your house is dirty because you have not swept it

D. mewištu?, because (followed by pronominal prefix verb forms)

?o gegoyi ko ?o nepimow nepuy mewištu? wo?ohpele? ku ?uknrapuyr they were told "you will eat salmon" because they were given the leftovers

E. mi?, because, in order to

cotenowenemekaka? mi? niko?l weceporo? take plenty of blankets because it is always cold!
me; megenepe weyah mi? ko?mi tegenpe?y his stomach aches because he regularly overeats
mos wo?ik ki ?ela ho · le · m ko · re · mos mi? kic sowyi? kerewi · s your animals will not stay inside because your fence is broken
nek no · lume ke · nema · mar mi? numi skuya · no? I like my friends because they are good people
to? kiki cu ko ?o ?o · ́o ?o ki nepimow mi ?i ko ?o himeni le · mo · w I will give you all something to eat, so that you can be off quickly ?os ku ́kekawagas mi? ki ́semi keycek hold your wrist so that it will not get tired!

F. kitowco?, although, even if

nimi ko?l ni ?wesok · kitowco? wa?soy 0 · ́w wi? ko?moy it does not matter (14.416) even if a poor man hears it

G. tosoh, although, even if

tosoh njgay wi? wes · ́ih tu? ́im wi? pyekcoh although I helped him de it I did not approve

H. ́apoto?, but

́im wi teksesoh ́apoto? numi kimole? we were not angry but they were very rude
I. kolci, whenever
kolci təgəw kem tu? ə o goyə kep wetu·k  every time he spoke its tail flapped
kolci newohpeʔn tu? kem niki ə wəʔəgəp  every time he sees me he tells me of it
kolci woʔkečiʔ tu? ko ə nə·gəseʔm  every (time it is) morning you will gather sweathouse wood
kolci kyah means "every month" (lit., whenever [the moon] rises)

J. kəfuskini, however, whatever
nəps kəfuskini ə so·seʔm  eat whatever you feel like!

K. əemsi, and (in negative sentences, nor)
nekah helomeyeʔm əemsi ho rurowo·ʔmoh  we danced and we sang
roˈopəs əemsi ni·ʔnes  run and look!
kenimi wo koʔmoyok əemsi nimi wo newo·k  I did not hear it nor see it

əemsi is also used to coordinate two or more nominals in the same syntactic relation to one verb.
pegək əemsi wencokʷs helomeyeʔm men and women were dancing
nekah me newo·teneʔm pegək əemsi huʔkəsoh we went and saw lots of men and children

L. Conjunctival phrases
The following two conjunctival phrases are found. They occur initially in their clause and are never divided by intervening words.

(1) toʔ numi, although
toʔ numi əwəskʷeloʔy əimi əuma poy soʔn although he was brave
he did not come first
toʔ numi ka·meg ə i leʔmoh so pecu although the weather was bad
we went up the river

(2) woʔn ho, until (woʔn, adverb, thither, ho, preposition, to, here followed by the rest of the clause as a nominal substitute)
yoʔ cwegin woʔn ho moʔokʷ wesew he went on talking until his last
breath (lit., until he had no breathing)
ʔemel knoksiʔm ṭupišʔon ənumi woʔn ho moʔokʷ ṭupišʔon it left
some of his scales at those places right on until it had no scales left

18. INTERROGATIVE WORDS AND SENTENCES

18.1 General

Interrogative sentences in Yurok may be divided into those requiring an answer Yes or No and those requiring other answers. The two classes are formally differentiated.
As has already been stated (7) there are no specific intonation sequences assigned to interrogative sentences, though they may be somewhat higher pitched than statements. There is no specific interrogative word order.

18.2 Questions requiring an answer Yes or No are marked by the sentence particle hes (15.731).

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{kic hes nesk}^{w} & \text{ecok}^{w} \text{ ku w}^{r}y^{s} \text{ has the girl come back yet?} \\
\text{kic sega}^{?} & \text{ageye}^{m} \text{ hes are you rich?} \\
\text{to}^{s} & \text{ is found as a contraction of to}^{?} \text{ hes; it occurs initially.} \\
\text{to}^{s} & \text{ tigjw}^{w} \text{mele}^{m} \text{ were you spoken to?}
\end{align*}
\]

18.21 Questions expecting an affirmative answer have hes with a negative preverbal particle or mo nimi (14.32 Group 169) or with pek\textsuperscript{w}su, negative adverb (15.732). pek\textsuperscript{w}su \textsuperscript{?}elek\textsuperscript{w} is also used.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{nimi hes newo}^{?} & \text{m ku ?neka}^{?} \text{ar haven't you seen my pet?} \\
\text{pek}^{w} & \text{su hes ?ohpa}? \text{ won't you give me some?} \\
\text{pek}^{w} & \text{su \textsuperscript{?}elek}^{w} \text{ megelok} \text{ shan't I go too?} \\
\text{mo nimi ko}^{?} & \text{moyo}^{m} \text{ hes don't you hear it?}
\end{align*}
\]

18.22 Questions expecting a negative answer are introduced by muscen, really.

\[
\text{muscen hes skewok ko}^{?}l \text{ ki } \text{kenep}^{k} \text{ do you really want something to eat?}
\]

18.3 Other questions are introduced by the interrogative adverb kus, or by one of the interrogative pronouns (11.24), normally as first word in the clause or sentence.

A. kus has a wide range of application and a variety of translation meanings, depending on the context and the remainder of the sentence. It is sometimes further specified by being coördinated with another adverb or by the presence of one or more preverbal particles in the sentence.

(1) where? (often further specified in this usage by one of the locative preverbal particles, \textit{o}, \textit{ni}, and \textit{i}, before the verb)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{kus } & \text{o pa}^{a} \text{?a}^{n} \text{ where is there water?} \\
\text{kus so}^{t} & \text{tok}^{w} \text{ where has he gone?} \\
\text{kus ni } & \text{o}^{k}^{w} \text{ ku } \text{keci}^{k} \text{ where is your money?} \\
\text{kus } & \text{o}^{?} \text{m where do you live?} \\
\text{kus ko } & \text{o} \text{ lego}^{?} \text{omah where are they going to do the running?}
\end{align*}
\]

kus may be used without a verb, meaning "where is?" "where are?"

\[
\text{kus tu}^{?} \text{ ha}^{a} \text{?a}^{g} \text{ where is the rock?}
\]

(2) when? (often further specified by no?o\textit{t}, adverb, then)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{kus co nesk}^{w} & \text{ecok}^{w} \text{ when did he arrive?} \\
\text{kus no?}^{o} & \text{o}^{t} \text{ ki kem nu nes when are you coming back?}
\end{align*}
\]
(3) how? (often further specified by the preverbal particle so-, thus, so,)

kus no?ot ni ma hego?m when did you go?
kus no?ot ki kemeye?m when are you going home?

kus pemem?m ki nepuy how did you cook the salmon?
kus ho so? ho?le?mo?w how did you travel?
kus so? hego?m how do you say it?
kus so? hase?m why (lit., how) do you think that?
kus so?n what has happened? (lit., how is it?)
kus kic me so?n how did it happen?
kus to?mok s ke?yoc how wide is your boat?
kus tego how much does it cost?
kus co soninepe?m how do you feel?
kus wew ku we?yon what (lit., how) is that girl's name?

kus no?i (no?i, adverb, far, long), how long, how far?

kus ki no?i mu helomeye?m how long are you dancing?
kus no?i ni ma gego?m how far did you go?

Without a verb kus no?i means "how far is it?"

kus no?i ho wi?i-t how far is it to that place?

kus so?n, kus son (noninflected stem), and kus weson (cf. 13.141.4 K(l)b) are often used with a clause containing the preverbal particle me!, in the circumstances (14.2: No. 30), following, to mean "How is it that?" "Why?"

kus so?n me! nes why have you come? (lit., what has happened? Because of it you have come)
kus so?n me! mi hego?m why don't you go?
kus son kic me! mi? kw?i? get why don't you all come visiting now?
kus weson me! mela teloye?w why did she tell a lie?

kus sonowoni, followed by a noun, means "What sort of?" (lit., being how?)

kus sonowoni ćuciś wi keskewok what sort of dog do you want?

There is also an interrogative adverb kuscah, what sort?, used in a similar manner with son(ow-).

kuscah sonowoni ćuciś what sort of bird?

(4) Which of a specified set?

kus wi? keskewok ku nepuy which salmon do you want?

B. ti?niśow what?

ti?niśow wi? keskewok what do you want?
ti?niśow me newo?m what did you see?
ti?niśow me! roh what are they talking about?
ti?niśow bi? what is he doing?
ti?niśow bi? gì what does he do?

As a one question ti?niśow means "What is that?"
C. $\text{ti}^*$ni$^*$?, what?

$\text{ti}^*$ni$^*$? kohkumek'  what are you doing?
$\text{ti}^*$ni$^*$? skewoksime$^*$m  what do you want?
$\text{ti}^*$ni$^*$? so$^*$k (ti$^*$ni$^*$? šo$^*$k, 6)  what sort is it? (equational sentence, 10.24)

D. $\text{ti}^*$n, what?

$\text{ti}^*$n skewok  what do you want?
$\text{ti}^*$n me$^*$l nu hego$^*$?m  what have you come for?

E. ti$^*$š, what? (only with third person verbs or noninflected verbs in equivalent syntactic positions)

$\text{ti}^*$š hego$^*$ku$^*$?m or $\text{ti}^*$š hego$^*$  what does he do?

F. $\text{ti}^*$now, who?

$\text{ti}^*$now ho helome$^*$y  who was dancing?
$\text{ti}^*$now ho helomeye$^*$me$^*$l  who were dancing?
$\text{ti}^*$now wi soc  who spoke there?

As a one word question $\text{ti}^*$now means "Who is that?"

Like other interrogative words, $\text{ti}^*$now normally occurs initially in the interrogative clause or sentence, but a different relative word order can be used to distinguish the categories of subject and object (cf. 10.4).

$\text{ti}^*$now newo$^*$m ku ke$^*$l kepsec  who saw your father?
ku ke$^*$l kepsec $\text{ti}^*$now newo$^*$m  whom did your father see?

G. Preceded by the negative preverbal particle mos, kus and $\text{ti}^*$ni$^*$šow for emphatic negative expressions.

mos kus ki $^*$o so$^*$n  it is no use (lit., it can happen with it no how)
mos kus wi ki $^*$nesonowok  I can do nothing about it
mos ta$^*$· $\text{ti}^*$ni$^*$šow ki ko knoksice$^*$k  I shall not leave you anything (for ta$^*$· see 15.81)
mos cita$^*$· kus no$^*$o$^*$l  it seemed no time at all (before something happen

\textsuperscript{114}Cf. 14.44.
TEXTS

The translations of the following texts are as close to the original as norr-English will allow. In addition the first two texts are accompanied by a wc for word translation with grammatical notes and section references to relevant parts of the grammar.
Once upon a time all the inhabitants of the earth were gambling, and the dove too was gambling. He had a grandfather. Someone ran up and told him, "The old man is just going to die." The dove said, "I will have
another gamble," for he was winning. And again the messenger ran up and said, "Well, hurry! Your grandfather is just going to die." The dove said, "I will have another gamble; and if I find my grandfather already dead when I come, this is what

34 again (adv., 15.21; 15.22)
35 at the time (p.v.p., 14.21 No. 24)
36 I will gamble (e-class verb 1 s. indic. active, g-form of h-initial word)
6; 13.141.1A)
37 because (conjunction, 17.2C)
38 past time continuing to present (p.v.p., 14.21 No. 2)
39 he was winning (e-class verb 3 s. indic. active, 13.141.1A)
40 and so (adv. sent. con., 15.724)
41 again (adv., 15.21; 15.22)
42 there (p.v.p., 14.21 No. 25a)
43 ran up (noninflected verb, 13.112)
44 that he should be told (e-class verb 3 s. pron. pref. form passive, subordinate to no-wo?r, 13.141.4A; 13.141.4C; 13.141.4K(3)
45 well (adv. sent. part., 15.734)
46 imperative (p.v.p., 14.21 No. 37a)
47 you (s.) hurry (first type o-class verb 2 s. indic. active, 13.141.1B(1))
48 well (adv. sent. part., 15.734)
49 near future time (p.v.p., 14.21 No. 14)
50 will die (e-class verb 3 s. indic. active, 13.141.1A)
51 the (article, 12.2)
52 your grandfather (noun with second person pron. pref., 11.35)
53 again (adv., 15.21; 15.22)
54 thereat (p.v.p., 14.21 No. 25c)
55 said (e-class verb 3 s. indic. active, y-form of h-initial word, 6; 13.141.1F(13))
56 dove (noun, 11.3)
57 then (adv. sent. con., 15.721)
58 future time (p.v.p., 14.21 No. 10)
59 again (adv., 15.21; 15.22)
60 at the time (p.v.p., 14.21 No. 24)
61 I will gamble (e-class verb 1 s. indic. active, 13.141.1A)
62 if (conjunction, 17.2A)
63 also (adv., 15.21; 15.22)
64 future time (p.v.p., 14.21 No. 10)
65 starting (p.v.p., 14.21 No. 4; 14.31 Group 28)
66 I see (second type-o-class verb 1 s. indic. active, 13.141.1B(3))
67 already (p.v.p., 14.21 No. 2)
68 he has died (e-class verb 3 s. pron. pref. form active, subordinate to newok, 13.141.4A; 13.141.4K(3))
69 also (adv., 15.21; 15.22)
70 future time (p.v.p., 14.21 No. 10)
71 thus (nonpersonal pronoun used adverbially, 15.94)
I will do: I will mourn for him so long as the heavens endure." And today that is just what he is doing. If somewhere you hear the dove as he sits there, you will hear him as it were mourning. Very well he says "Wee . . . poo . . . poo," and so it is that he is still mourning to this day.
2. The Story of the Klamath River Song

...welahc1; cpeyu?r3 tewpos4
\(?5\) cip\(6\) wegelek7 \(\textit{"wit}^8\) sonowok9 neskewoksimek10 ku11 pak\(\textit{Wtu}^12\)
\(?\textit{tewpos}^13\) \(\textit{we}^14\) \(\textit{gogok}^15\) ku17
\(?\textit{neko:}^18\) so19 \(?\textit{gegeyki}^21\)
\(\textit{pa:s}^22\) \(\textit{mi}^23\) \(\textit{nekah}^24\) k\(\textit{Welek}^25\)
\(\textit{wit}^26\) ho27 so28 weyki29 wohpe-

So this is the story of the young man from Tewpos; he said, "It has happened to me that I love the girl at Pak\(\textit{Wtu}^4\). So I went to buy her, but I was told, 'No, Wohpekumew has so commanded, say-

Explanatory Notes

1Well (adv. exclam., 15.74)
2so (adv., 15.1)
3it is the story (noun, predicate of equational sentence, 10.24; 11.3)
4Tewpos (noun, 11.3)
5at (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 25a)
6young man (noun, 11.3; 4, 5 and 6 = the young man from Tewpos, 14.4 forming expanded nominal group with cpeyu?r as head noun, 10.311)
7how he said (e-class verb 3 s. pron. pref. form active, subordinate to predicate noun cpeyu?r, 13.141.4C; 13.141.4K(3))
8thus (nonpersonal pronoun used adverbially, 15.94)
9I am (first type o-class verb 1 s. indic. active, 13.141.1F(13))
10that I love (e-class verb 1 s. pron. pref. form active, subordinate to sonowok, 13.141.4A; 13.141.4K(3))
11the (article, 12.2)
12Pak\(\textit{Wtu}^4\) (noun, 11.3)
13at (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 25a)
14girl (noun, 11.3; 12, 13, and 14 = the girl at Pak\(\textit{Wtu}^4\), 14.43)
15thereat (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 25a)
16I went (second type o-class verb 1 s. indic. active, g-form of h-initial word, 13.141.1B(2); 6)
17to (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 12)
18buy (second type o-class verb 1 s. pron. pref. form active, 13.141.4A)
19thus (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 40)
20there (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 25a)
21I was told (e-class verb 1 s. indic. passive, g-form of h-initial word, 13.141.3A; 13.141.3I; 6)
22no (adv. exclam., 15.74)
23because (conjunction, 17.2E)
24as for us (pron., independent subject, 11.21, 10.25)
25well (adv. sent. part., 15.734)
26thus (nonpersonal pron. used adverbially, 15.94)
27past time (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 2)
28thus (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 40)
29it was ordained (o-class verb 3 s. indic. passive, 13.141.3A)
Here you shall not marry into families in the west, because you would not fare well and would perish on the way. Yes, their country is bad. They talk a different language; it would not be good for you to marry with them."

And that is why people lived like that in former times.

[kumew] by Wohpekumew (noun, agent of weyki?, 11.3; 13.141.3J)

[hasi] here (nonpersonal pron. used adverbially, 15.93)

[not] (p. v. p., 14.22 No. 44)

[you] (pl.) (pron., 11.21)

[toward] (preposition, 16.2E)

[across the water (west)] (adv., 15.1; 15.32)

[future time (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 10)

[regularly marry (e-class verb incremental indic. pl. active without inflection, with infix, 13.141.1E; 13.151]

[because] (conjunction, 17.2C)

[not] (p. v. p., 14.22 No. 44)

[future time (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 10)

[well] (adverbial phrase, 14.21 No. 40)

[you will fare (verb 2 pl. (incr.) active, g-form of h-initial word, 13.141.1E; 6)

[somewhere] (indefinite pronoun used adverbially, 15.96)

[future time (14.21 No. 10)

[there] (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 25b)

[you will die (e-class verb 2 pl. (incremental) active, 13.141.1E)

[yes] (adv., exclam., 15.74)

[is bad (e-class verb 3 s. indic. active, 13.141.1F(5))

[the] (article, 12.2)

[their place] (noun with third person pron. pref., 11.351)

[differently] (adv., 15.1)

[they talk] (noninflected plural verb, 13.141.1F(11)f)

[not] (p. v. p., 14.22 No. 44)

[thus] (nonpersonal pronoun used adverbially, 15.94)

[future time (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 10)

[they will be good (e-class verb 3 s. indic. active, 13.141.1F(13))

[that] (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 12)

[you should marry with them] (noninflected verb with second person pron. pref., subordinate to skuye^n, 13.141.4J; 13.141.4K(3))

[and] (adv. sent. con., 15.722)

[thus] (nonpersonal pronoun used adverbially, 15.94)

[in the circumstances] (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 25a)

[for that reason] (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 30)

[there] (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 25a)

[it was] (first type o-class verb 3 s. indic. active, 13.141.1F(13))

[that] (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 12)

[past time (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 1)

[people] lived (verb 2 pl. (incremental) active used indefinitely with third person pron. pref. subordinate to so^n, 13.141.1E; 13.141.4D; 13.141.4K(3))

[formerly] (adv., 15.22; 15.31)
and no one could marry into a family in the west. And so
the young man from Tewpos was told, "Your offer of a bride
price has not been accepted. Go back home, and do not turn
round while you are traveling. Holy, holy, holy is Wohpekumew;
he ordained and we live in obedience." Well, so the

70 not (p. v. p., 14.22 No. 44)
71 anyone (indefinite pronoun, 11.23)
72 could (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 10)
73 there (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 25b)
74 marry (e-class verb 3 s. indic. active, 13.141.1A)
75 and so (adv. sent. con., 15.724)
76 thus (nonpersonal pronoun used adverbially, 15.94)
77 thereat (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 25a)
78 was told (e-class verb 3 s. indic. passive, 13.141.3I)
79 the (article, 12.2)
80 Tewpos (noun, 11.3)
81 at (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 25a)
82 young man (noun, 11.3; 80, 81, and 82 = the young man from Tewpos, 14.43)
83 not (p. v. p., 14.22 No. 43a)
84 past time (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 3)
85 it is accepted (o-class verb 3 s. indic. passive, 13.141.3A)
86 that (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 12)
87 you (s.) offer a bride price (e-class verb 2 s. pron. pref. form active subordinate to 4i?, 13.141.4A; 13.141.4K(3))
88 imperative (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 37a)
89 thus (nonpersonal pronoun used adverbially, 15.94)
90 thereat (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 25a)
91 you (s.) return (second type o-class verb 2 s. indic. active., 13.141.1B)
92 don't! (sentence introductory adv. 15.711)
93 at the time (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 24)
94 turn round (ad-modifying second type o-class verb 2 s. indic. active, 13.141.1F(1))
95 at the time when (article used as relative word, 13.141.6I(2)d)
96 future time (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 10)
97 thus (p. v. p., 8-form of s-initial word, 14.21 No. 40; 6)
98 you (s.) go (second type o-class verb 2 s. attrib. active, 13.141.6B)
99, 100 is holy (noninflected verb, 13.112)
101 is holy (e-class verb 3 s. indic. active, 13.141.1A)
102 Wohpekumew (noun, 11.3)
103 he (3 s. personal pron., 11.21)
104 at the time (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 24)
105 ordained (noninflected verb, 13.112)
106 we (1 pl. personal pronoun, 11.21)
107 thus (p. v. p., 14.21 No. 40)
108 live (verb 1 pl. (incremental) indic. active, 13.141.1E)
young man, the young man from Tewpos, stood. "I so love the girl" (he said) and so he turned round in that direction, and as he turned round there he heard the wind blowing all around through the leaves, and then he heard them begin to sing.
3. Wohpekumew and the Salmon

so nes wohpekumew ¿ap ni’?no?w ?o nesk’ecokw. ?o ga’m “piš ciweyk”, nepuy skewok ki ?nenepek” ?o gi” “ni mok’w nepuy mi? kemr’w.m.r’y ?ume’y wo’o’? ri niki ko’?si ?ekone’m ki nepuy. nekah k’wel’ w’r’j’g’c wi’i’t nepi’moh ?ini kegoh pu’k tu? wi’i’t cpi ki ?o le kalelele’.” k’wesí ?o ga’m “cu’? tu? ki yegok” k’wesí ?o gego’l. ?o nesk’ecokw ho m.j’w.m.r’y ?o ohpe?1 k’welekW tokto’? kú nepuy. ?o ga’m “pa’ mos nek wit ki nepek mi? nimuc ?ok’w num.r’w’ wersa’? uwo’?ik ?ela ho’?rece’? wi’stu’? ?o mu’?mone’?m ku ?w’r’j’g’c meci’s ?o nek’ ko’?si ni’?nowi’? weseyk “kus ki k’wens mu’mone’m.” komcume’l we-sek “nekah wi’? cpi ?ekoni’? ki nepuy ?o ki m.r’w.m.r’y.” k’wesí ku kic ?o wey ku ko’?l wenepek ?o ga’m “to’? wi? kic’? kiki’? necekeyek” k’wesí ?o ko’?si le’?m ku kiti’?weck’?mo’?w. k’wesí no’? l kic ro’? kiti ye’?wome’y lek’w’ si’? so’?tok’? komcu’m ?ockic ko’?si cki’?mo’?w. hinoy so’?tok’? ?o newo’?m k’wesi wi’i’t ?o gunkek so pa’a’?ik piš wi’stu’? ?o la’?y skelik ?o la’?y k’wel’as kem no’?leni ku nepuy ko’?si ho’?le’?m. ?o kó gunkeko’? ?o ko’?i yego’? ?o’?i yego’?s ku kic ?o gunkek kiti’?wer’o’?. k’mo’?y hinoy kic ?o no’?lo’? ?o ge’?s “ciš k’wesi’? kic komcume’l kic nenah.” tu? wit ?i mei’? so’n we’?yko’h ki’?wero’y uku’’ku’y’r’-m’ ay tetyko’? l mi’? kic ?o komcu’m wese’?k hinoy kic ?o gego’kW. “tu’? we’?yko’h ?o ga’m “tu’? ?iki so’?n ki’?wela’?ye’?m so piška’? l ki nepuy ki k’wegom’e’m mi’? kugesomete’? so m.j’r’w.m.r’y” tu? we’?yko’h nekah ki ?o’?l ki la’?yoh mel’ negepi’?moh nepuy.

4. The Owl

tekWe’?s kohci wit so’n ku ?u’?ksoh kic tegahtok. k’wesí kohci’?w-ne-nesk’ecok’? ap ko’’mo’y ?uworu wonukuk níni ko’?mo’y ku’?wahpelín ku hu’?ksoh womtah. k’wesí’? ap hegö’?mu’?m ku’?wahpew “kus sonef ki hu’?ksoh.” ?o ga’m “k’welekW kic hekus” ki keke’mow ki kes’eyoh we-himar.” k’wesí’? o gego’y’? ku hu’?ksoh “co” nu pewahckeye’?mo’?w ?o ra’?k” k’wesí temaloh pewahckeye’mel’ ku nepuy ?u?w’r’s ho m.j’r’k’skW’r’y uko’?si pemey ku ?weluí. k’wesí no’? pontet ?o li’? no’? wit welulo?’? eni mu-loni’? wi’i’t no’? l kic’? emí newí’? ku’?upemeyomoni ku’?werewoh. tu? wit’?i meî’? meî’? wew’?w? ku tege’mur tu’? wi’stu? ni’? so’? nohsunowo?l. no’? l gego’?mu’?m ku ?wenos hégí’? ku tek’wës’ “ke’?l k’welekW kic’? no’? osom-Nowoni ki’?wes’?onah tu’? ki ni tegeytko’? t? ki cpi’? ni?e’?goloyew. tu? niki cu’? son ho’re’?mos ku’?cuchtu’? ku rurowo’?m tu’? ke’?l ?o so’?ko’?nimi ki rurowo’m kit’?kite’? kewog’?neyo’?cek’? ki ni’?tegeytko’? t? ki’? so’? hewe’?m. nek’k’welekW kic’? ni pegarko’?l wehime’? kic’? ko ni cyegu’?k’wene’?k.” tu? wit to’? wetekWe’?s we’?r’?g’?p.
3. Wohpekumew and the Salmon

Wohpekumew came and looked and went back. He said, "Well, I am hungry; I want some salmon to eat." He was told, "There is no salmon, because the daughter of the head of your river holds all the salmon by her. So we eat the alder bark, and we catch more deer, and this is all you can be given here." And so he said, "Well, I will be going," and he went.

He came to the head of the river, and there he was offered salmon in great quantities. He said, "No, I will not eat it as I have my own food with me." He reached into his quiver and took out the alder bark, and put it on fire. They all looked at him thinking "Where on earth has he got it from?" They knew that the salmon was held by them alone at the head of the river. ¹

When he had finished eating he said, "Now it is time for me to sleep"; and they all went away to sleep. Then the time came when the sun was setting, and he went out. He knew that they had all just gone to sleep. He went away behind and saw (the salmon), and so he opened (the way) to the water (of the river). So he passed along, he passed down (on the river bed) and the salmon went all round him. He opened the way and shouted; he shouted when he had opened the way for them to run out. He heard them behind him answering, and he thought "Well, now (the folk there) know that the salmon are mine." That is how it came about that today the bends in the river are sharp because he knew that (the daughter of the head of the river) was coming after him. ² "And now," he said, "it shall come to pass that (the salmon) shall go down to the sea, and that they shall return, because they are homesick, to the head of the river." And today we Indians eat salmon regularly from the river.

¹He had made the alder bark (used for orange dye) look like bits of salmon.
²Lit., they knew "the salmon is held by us alone."
³Wohpekumew made the sharp bends to hinder her pursuit.

4. The Owl

Once the owl acted in such a way that his children were starving. And one day when he came home he heard around and overhead happy folk and the children playing. So he said to his wife, "What are the children doing?" She said, "Well, we found your food underneath your pounding stone." The children had been told, "Go and wash your faces in the stream"; and they washed them for a long time. Where they had pulled off the skin of the salmon their nostrils were all grease. Then they took ashes and rubbed them on their nostrils there, and then the greasy part of their lips no longer showed. And that is why their name is Snowbird, and so they grow like that.

Then the owl's wife spoke to her husband and told the owl, ¹ "As long as he heavens endure you will just be hooting in the canyons. All the animals and the birds will sing, but you alone will not be able to sing, so that you will just make a noise foretelling evil in the canyons, and so you will live. But I shall sit in front of people's dwelling places."

And that is the end of the story of the owl.

¹Lit., the owl was told.
THE YUROK LANGUAGE

5. The Fox and the Coon

noːt kesi wera'yoy wehirkik ʔo wohpeyeʔr tektōh tuʔ wiʔiːt riːgaː- yoʔr ku wagis ʔenegoʔt kesi kic kyuʔ wenoʔomoʔr. k'wesì kohci kic hikoc so ʔuwaʃhpàyiosk hkwesì ʔap new koʔl numi wogi ʔo key kolo koʔl soʔk ni neʔ. kwesì niki ?wegolek "tiʔniʃow wiʔ ʔo gohkumem miʔ nekiʔ netektoh." ʔo niʔ?noʔw ku wiʔ ʔo key kwesì twegoh. kwesì yeʔm "kus soʔ haseʔm 'nekiʔ netektoh!" kwesì ʔo tektes ku wagis wagolek "now soʔtos himenomi now soʔtos nek kwelkeW wiʔ nimuc netektoh." kesi ʔi yeʔm ku twegoh "kus soʔ haseʔm 'nekiʔ netektoh!" kwelkeW kic komcumeʔ wi keme hasek 'nekiʔ netektoh' ku keʔl kwelkeW ʔokW ʔekWol ʔo himaʔrakuʔ tuʔ wiʔ ʔo kejemoleʔm. keʔl regork cpi nepeʔm." kwesì niki ʔumyaʔkepek ku wagis kic soʔnoʔy. kwesì wiʔiːt ʔo peleʔp ku tektōʔt wonu soʔ geʔs kwelkeW "kiti ʔo'melek ku ʔnekWol" kwesì niki ᵈupel ʔo wiʔiːt toʔ tema koma ce-gohcoh ku twegoh. kwesì low wohpuk ʔo lekoʔn ku twegoh tuʔ koma soʔ haʔm "mos keliʔ ʔekWol" kwesì noːt ʔo gaʔm ku wagis "nek poy kic sonowok ʔoʔkumem kic ʔiʔ netektoh" noːt ʔo ko niʔʔ noʔ so pulekW ʔo new ʔaʔwokW noːt kyuʔ kic wenoʔmonekW ku twegoh, kic samayawiʔi.

6. The Toad and the Coon

hikon ʔenumi peʔl soʔ meliʔ. kwesì kic kiti ʔumawryik ʔiki toʔm nu ľikigor. kwesì ku locoʔm ʔo geʔs "nek kem ku ʔkyorkWek." ku negenic tuʔ kesi kic ʔen umawryik ʔeni kic ku ʔkyorkWek." kwesì kici ʔela skuykep ku locoʔm noːt ʔo giʔ nu kemegic "ney kus coʔ soʔ newoyek." kwesì yeʔm ku negenic "ʔiyah keʔl kwelkeW kolokWIN toʔmeʔweyeʔm kic koʔsi swektkeleoʔweyeʔm." kwesì ʔo teʔnoʔy ku locoʔm kwesì wok ʔiʔ ʔo cyuʔkwesʔən. kwesi wiʔ nini noʔs ku negenic kwesì kic ʔela wey wecurpiʔ ku negenic noːt wit ʔela myah noːt ʔap haʔm "kus coʔ soʔ newoyek ney toʔs kic mmawrywɨk." kwesì yeʔm ku locoʔm "nek soʔ keʔl haseʔm 'mmawrywɨk'kwelkeW nek hasek cpiwi ʔukWereʔweyeʔ ʔoːt ʔo ki wek ʔuʔwesʔonah."

7. The Young Man from Serper

noːt hikon pečik hoʔ ʔokW perey tuʔ woʔoʔt hoʔ ʔokWesʔ ʔukepew. tuʔ ʔo cahcwe hoʔ soʔ megetokWoʔm ku ʔukepew. keʔl numi toʔm ku mewah, kwesì kit ʔo peʔl wit ʔo soʔn keski cpi ni yegokW mos wey ʔukrtkakε, ki kwen co kohcementoʔ miʔ kic ʔap nahcpuʔm ku ʔukucos. tuʔ kit ʔo skuʔy soʔ ʔokW ku perey miʔ nikoʔt ʔo koʔl wesofnkenem ku mewah. kit ʔo peʔl ʔemki ʔi toʔmeni sonowoni ˈćućić tuʔ numi ku kegohcew ku gaʔm ku perey "tos kwelkeW skuyeʔn wereʔnoʔ koʔl soʔk wiʔ ʔi meʔ ko hoːkumem ku wek ki nekuʔ."
5. The Fox and the Coon

In those days way back in this creek a log lay across the water, and a fox used to cross over on it and was often running there. Once as he was crossing over he saw something sitting right in the middle of it and apparently eating something. So he said, "What are you doing there, because this is my log?" He looked at what was sitting there, and it was the coon. It said, "Why do you think 'This is my log'?" And then the fox got angry at this and said, "Be off! Be off quickly! This is my own private log." Again the coon said, "Why do you think 'This is my log'? Well, now I know why you think 'This is my log'; you have your own fishing place underneath and are always stealing there. You eat nothing but trout." At that the fox jumped at the coon; he was furious. And there was a fight there on top of the log; he thought, "I shall lose my fishing place." So the fight went on there and the coon vainly struggled for a long time. At last it fell down into the water, but it was still saying, "It is not your fishing place." And then the fox said, "Now I am on top, because it is now my own log again." Then he looked down the river and saw the coon, poor thing, floating away there. It had been killed.

6. The Toad and the Mouse

Once upon a time a very big brush dance was held; and when the final dance was about to take place everyone went to watch. So the toad thought, "I will go and watch too." The mouse was walking around there too; she was laughing around a bit thinking "Well, I am good looking; I will go and watch too." The toad dressed herself and then said to the mouse, "My dear, how do I look?" Then the mouse said, "Oh, your face is ever so broad and you are covered with warts all over." The toad was annoyed at this and sat down at one side. The mouse went giggling around, and when she had finished combing her hair she jumped up and said, "How do I look? My dear, am I pretty now?" Then the toad said, "I believe you think you are pretty," but I think you are the sharpest faced person under these heavens.

1Lit., the mouse was spoken to.
2Lit., I think that you think "I am pretty."
3The verb kwere?wey- is used literally, to have a pointed face, of a mouse and the like, and metaphorically of a discourteous person, like the English expression "sharp tongued."

7. The Young Man from Serper

Once upon a time an old woman lived up the river, and she had her grandson there with her. It was difficult for her to look after her grandson. The boy was very small; but as he began to grow up it turned out that all he would do was to go down to the water's edge and was never done with fishing for trout; whatever he caught he gave to his grandmother. And then the old woman began to live better because the boy was always catching something in his fishing. He began to get bigger and then he would catch all sorts of birds, and the old woman would say, "Child, this one's feather is pretty; you will make something with this; we will put it away."
THE YUKOR LANGUAGE


Then he grew up and became a young man, and it so turned out that all he did was to hunt. And once it seemed as if something said to him, "Go way up into the hills"; and he saw lying there a tiny white fawn. He took it and carried it away and felt very pleased. He said, "Look, grandmother, I have caught this and will make it a pet." The old woman was very glad. It so turned out that his pet ran around there; whenever the young man went anywhere his pet would often run right on ahead of him. The pet grew up and it often happened that it disappeared in these runs. He would look for it and frequently found it high up in the hills.

Once the young man woke up, looked, and searched in vain for his pet. It was not there. Then he ran straight off to look where else it could have gone. He also asked his grandmother, "Haven't you seen my pet, grandmother?" She said, "No, child, I have not seen anything here this morning." Then he ran off: and he had a friend, and so he went to him. He said, "Let us both go together and look; my pet has disappeared." And for a long time they looked everywhere; and they came back and lay down. In the evening he thought, "I believe that maybe it will come back now."

The following morning they looked for it again; but no, there was nothing moving about there. So it went on; and the young man mourned its loss and came to pine for his pet. Then one night it seems he was not sleeping soundly, and he heard something apparently talking to him. He was told, "Wake your friend up, and both of you go down to the water. Your friend is to sit in the front of the boat, and you stand behind. Don't touch your paddle; you are just to stand there."

So he did just as he was told. His friend woke up, and they went down to the water. His friend sat in the boat in front and watched; they did not speak. Then the boat moved and slid down into the water, and then sped along. The boat passed through patches of very rough water as though it was quite smooth as it seemed to move along on top of the water. Then he saw that it was being taken down the river.

From up in the hills Coyote had seen where something was moving along, and had heard tell that the two young men were being carried down from across the river. Coyote thought, "Well I will not be left behind. There is bound to be plenty more to eat wherever they are going. Shan't I go too?" He ran along the bank, and whenever he got to any point on the riverside the boat was passing near him. And in this way Coyote jumped along and saw the boat floating down and moving toward the mouth of the river. Then Coyote ran along the bank to Hopéw (Klamath); he jumped and saw the boat already moving far down stream. The Coyote ran for all his might along the bank to pass it, and chased after the boat.

Then he leaped on to the rock Oregos as the boat was first breasting the breakers. It was just going to pass the rock, and Coyote jumped in and came crashing down from high up into it. Then he said, "Yes, my grandchildren, I will come with you wherever you are going, for I think you will not get on well if there is no one who will speak on your behalf wherever you may go."

Then the boat sped on; eleven times it broke through the waves at the mouth of the river, and then went on its way. So it was that it sped on; it sped on toward the west. Then it was dark for a long time, and the boat still sped on.

The next morning they looked and fancied they saw some things swimming ahead of them. Even Coyote was now afraid and did not talk, because he had been chattering and at last had felt drowsy where he was sitting, and was not the first to see that it looked like land in sight. Then they saw that it really
was land lying right out in the ocean. And the sand was all white, and a crowd of people were standing on the shore to watch the boat bounding in there.

Then they landed; when they landed they saw that there were seals going ashore, and that it was they that had towed the boat. And then two girls arrived there and one said, "Come to our house; we will be going. I am sure you are tired for your voyage here has been long."

Coyote went on ahead, and ran to see how people lived who lived there. The two young men went up to the house and entered; and there stood another young man. Then he said, "I am glad that you have come, brother-in-law," and then he said, "Let us go and bathe ourselves." They went outside and were all together at the young man's dwelling.

Then Coyote thought, "How very pretty that girl is. I think I will get acquainted a little with her." They were sitting by the fire when the cooking was finished, and Coyote sat down right in the middle. No notice whatever was taken of him where he sat.

The two who had arrived had a meal when they came in. They could not but feel strange wondering where on earth they had come to at this place, for the sand was all white, and they had never seen people living like this. Then one of the girls said, "Now I will tell you in full why you have come here. I am your former pet. For a long time I stayed outside, and then I saw how you lived. I saw that you were good and loved you for it. It was I who engaged the seals, saying to each of them 'Go and fetch him.' I have a sister. I thought too that you would be lonely here if you did not bring your friend; and my sister may be his wife." He thought, "Well," and then he thought, "So this girl is my former pet, and that is why I loved her so much." Then they loved one another well, and were married, and lived long and happily, and had children.

Then gradually the woman noticed that it happened that her husband would go far up in the hills and sit somewhere there. For a long time he would gaze out over the water. And one day the woman followed him and said, "Alas, my husband, you seem to have something on your mind." He said, "No, I sit here, but I have nothing on my mind." Then his wife said, "I think, nay I know, how you are; you keep sitting here and gazing. I think you are homesick here. Do you want to go back home?" Again he said, "No." She said, "Well, I know that really you are homesick. And I will tell you that if you decide to go home, I will arrange it that you shall go home."

Then he thought, "I will go and tell my friend, and I shall go home." He went in where his friend lived and said, "Let us both go home. Arrangements can be made for us to go home." Then his friend thought, "No, friend, I will not go with you. I now like living here; I have my children and I will not leave them." The other said, "Well, I shall go home; I shall return. Alas, alas that my grandmother's life is a burden to her, as I fear she does not know where I have disappeared to."

And so it came about that the boat was launched. And then they saw there was a crowd and that something was being dragged along there. It was Coyote being dragged along; he was all tied up, and thrown into the boat, because people were fed up with Coyote ever since he had been there. Whenever anyone was at home he leaped into the house and said, "Grandmother, isn't there anything lying here for me to eat?" And he was told, "Be off outside! Who are you and what on earth are you doing here?" Coyote ran up again; "Aha," he said "It seems there is some soup in the pot here; I think I will have some." Then he gobbled it all up, and heard the old
"lekw'sik so'tos ti'n ki k'weni sonowoni ti'n k'weni nuk'wo ?o yoh."¹ yo? kem ?o ro? "yaha kolo wek ?o ketop' ahspeyu'r ha' ki ko no'yc." ?iki merku?m kem ?o ko'mo?y kem ku perey' ukowiš nege'm "ci now so'tos k'wel kem kit kemole'm ni wi?, ?i'h² tyohpeyoksice'k kowico kem nuk'wo la'ye'm kowico kem ?o'lep nuk'wo la'ye'm ko'1 kekemolek'." wi kic co ko'si cegeyona'hpi? k'wesi wi'i't no'1 yoncik me ko lo'. ku kic wego' no'1 ?o la'hcu?.

kem no'1 ?o nesk'weco?1 ho ki wek wekkelonah ?o pecus ?iki so'to'1, ku ?wenesk'wecok ho pecus ?ap new k'wesi co'mi? kic ko'1 so'n ku ho ?ukucos. mos cita' ku ?wo?o'1 kem kic lekw'oi1 mos cita' ko'1 so'k koma ko ?ok'w. no'1 ?o ge's "to? wesinik kic sonowok no'1 kic yok ?i nu kug'k', çume'y kic me ?nesku'y so' ?o'k ?o hikoh tu? kic knoksimek'." tu? wi'i't me1 hi'gi? ?o'1 pekw'su ?o skuye'n moco ko'mi ha's "kiki cu ?ok'w." k'welok wi'i't skuy' so' hewec ?o'1 mo ni ko'1 ?o'le?m tene'm weto'?mar ?emsi ?weci'k kem ?ok'w pa's wištu? yo? ni yego'1 wese'k ki numi cu ku nimi k'welas ki ?wenah ha's "kos'ela nek nenenah."³

¹The sentence ti'n ki k'weni sonowoni ti'n k'weni nuk'wo ?o yoh is best interpreted as changing in construction after sonowoni. ti'n . . . sonowoni would normally be followed by a noun to form an attributive construction of the type described in 13.141.6l(2)a. E.g., ti'n . . . sonowoni ho're?mos, what sort of animal is it? The sentence, however, continues as though it had begun with a subject nominal, what on earth (are you) doing here?

²An ejaculation of disgust. Nasalized vowels were nowhere else recorded.

³In the final sentence pa's wištu? . . . nenenah, ki numi cu should be understood as though a verb such as ?ok'w, followed. Lit., so he does not go about thinking (wese'k) that what is not his property should all be his, and (he does not) think (ha's) "Would it were mine."
woman pick up her stick, "Be off! You are just going to steal again. Ugh! I hate you. Don't come here again! Don't come to the house again to steal something!" So he was now hated by everyone, and therefore he was thrown into the boat. After a shout the boat was thrust out into the sea.

Then the young man came back again to this part of the world. At once he went up the river, and when he arrived there he saw that it was now a long time since his grandmother had died. His house was no more; it had fallen down, and nothing remained. Then he thought, "What a terrible thing has befallen me! Now I have come to be here alone. Now happily I was living across the water, and I have left it all."

And so for this we say that it is not good if a person thinks too much, "I will have everything." But a man lives happily if somewhere he has plenty of friends, and has his money; then he does not go around thinking that he should have everything that does not belong to him, and wishing it were his own.

Introductory Note to Text 8

The following text is an account of the first salmon ceremony at Weikew, as told by Robert Spott. This account had been familiar to my inform-ant from Spott's mouth, and was told by her as if it were still his story (e.g., "my father" is Spott's father), and with the aid of the English text in Kroeber and Spott, which was in her possession. It is not, however, a straight translation from the English into Yurok, and differs in the wording often, and in the facts sometimes, from the English account.

It cannot be regarded as a wholly spontaneous text like the others; but it is included here both for the interest of the content, and as an example of a continuous Yurok text. It does not appear to differ appreciably in style from the other texts given here. A close translation is added, which may be compared with the version of the ceremony given in Kroeber and Spott.

1Robert Spott and A. L. Kroeber, Yurok narratives, UC-PAAE 35.9.171-178 (1942).
8. First Salmon Rite at Wek'Wew


hewon ko cpega'ro'y ku mewimor ho ku ?weromec wegolek "to's ni mokW sonolek'w?o'm," o ga'm "pa,'" no-i? o gi? "ke'l ki náryki?'m ke'l ki peme'm ki hewon koh ki nepyuy."
8. The First Salmon Rite at Weįkʷew

This is the story of the taking of salmon ashore. This was done before any salmon is eaten. My father was the last person to assist at this kind of rite. He ate the salmon. The man who performed the ceremony was the grandfather of Charlie Williams' mother, and was called the Old Man of Pewolew. There were two houses at Weįkʷew and the pipes were kept in them. The third person present when the salmon taking ceremony was performed was the girl; she was the old man's niece, and was older than my father. She was unmarried and was called the Daughter of Pewolew. The pipes were called the Pipes of Pewolew. I think it was called Pewolew because each pipe was made of soapstone (peʔwol). There were two of them, and so each was called the mate of the other.

Each was buried in one of the houses; there was a stone (box) with a lid inside. I do not know whether it was with the female or the male pipe that the medicine was made. The man who kept the pipes was the head of the house. Every month he opened the box and scattered angelica root inside. When white men were first seen there were two of them walking along the sands, and at that time one of the houses was burnt down where the pipes were kept, and one pipe was broken in two places.

The old man who looked after the pipes was a connection or perhaps the grandfather of the man who made the medicine and whom my father helped. He was afraid that the other pipe might go away because its mate had been broken. So he made another pipe just like the one that was broken; it was a foot long. It was just like the other, but he made two ridges round its mouth so that he should know that this was the one that he had made. In former times no one used pipes like this for smoking; but after the arrival of white men the Indians began to sell them, though my father never liked that sort of thing.

It was in the seventh month that the salmon was first speared there. During the season from the first to the seventh month salmon was not eaten at the mouth of the river, and it was said that if anyone did eat it his blood would flow away. Only very old men and very old women could eat salmon then; but this only concerned salmon; and sturgeon, eels, surf fish, and candlefish could be eaten all the time. Waves came up as far as Cannery Creek, and this was then called Pewolew. Cannery Creek is the creek between the place white men call Requa and the place the Indians call rekʷyoʔ. If a salmon came ashore at Cannery Creek people could eat whichever part faced away from the water, and this alone was eaten, the half that was toward the water was not eaten. It was not meant that the inhabitants of Requa and Weįkʷew should not eat salmon; it was only forbidden at the mouth of the river. What was caught upstream from Cannery Creek everyone could eat.

A month and a half in advance my father was told, "You are wanted to help in the taking ashore of the first salmon to run." At first he thought No, he was not going, but everyone said, "Go and perform it there." So from then on at that time he went into training, and did not eat what other people ate. He had his own drinking basket, and was constantly cleansing himself, and did not even drink water, as he drank only his own acorn soup. He was also told, "Do not eat salmon." In the morning and evening he gathered sweathouse wood.

First the old man questioned his niece and said, "Is there anything in which you are sexually unclean?" She said "No," and then he said, "You will help; you will cook the first salmon that we catch."

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2Lit., was her.
ku ro·wo·s megeto·t wo·o·t kocpoko·s wese·k wek ki co rohsi? ku nepuy, no·t wištu? o sig·̆·r hohkum wi̧tu̧ wa lege̖l no·t o tegerum ku ro·wo·s? ku gegey ku ro·wo·s "nimi cpa· ko? nepi·mo·w nepuy" mewištu? wo·ohepele ku nargy uknajya·k.
c̡wasi·k koma co·moj̆·l no·t o gi? "co wohpeyem?" ku nek nepsec "so wëkwe·w." meruh cego·onep pu·ku̧ u̧ŗws wi̧stu? uka·? o gi? "wi? ci cpi negemem? emsi kero·wo·s emsi kohkum." o gi? co? "knoksime·m ku wo·gey son keslek̆ holci wotkeci? tu? ko? o ṇa·ġ̣ se·m? wi̧t ki cpi o nepe·m ku mewmim weromec ?upewomek? oʔkumi wok kem nikō·t wohpekĕṗ tu? wok ki cpi pew mel ku niiyi̧en pegĕk.
c̡meyonen o geo·ġ̣ o l hihohi ku nek nepsec. o ga?m ku mewmim "co? numi cpe·royo·m c̡o ʔenumi wi? sonowo·m ku nek ki ko̧·heko·h." no·t o gi? "ki·c̡w·zh oʔelegok wa co ?a·ġ̣ se·m? mi? wit o ġ̣ nȩm stowstek, ma·gi̧·n ki o·t k̆welek̆ wǐs nimi negohkume·l stowstek ?u̧wesken nimi mel hего̆ṁah o ?a·ġ̣ r·c. no·t o ga?m ku mewmim "wi·i·t i i nemĕl megelok mi? kela̧l ki mel komcume·m ki nuni cu keku̧y y so· hoh.

d̆ohc̡wem koma ku c̡moj̆·l ku ki kerohseyĕk ku nepuy? o ga?m ku mewmim "wo wëyko̧h co ko tenpeyo·m oʔkumi ?owwo·k k̆welek̆ ẇ ku cpi kohci ko nepe·m, kiki c̡meyonen kesi ko·l o nepe·m." tu? ku ?nepsec ?i̧mi numi wo tenpey y ku wi·i·t wecmeynon, ku kic ko go̧oho̧ko̧tin no·t o ga?m ku mewmim "co nar le·mo·w ku o ?a·ġ̣ r·k nekah ki cpi o ko ni̧i yoh." ku wi? o nego̧ k̆e no̧t ?emki wi̧stu? lȩ mel ku šceklär co·a·t o tek ?a·ġ̣ r·k o wëkwe·w.
c̡ku ?wenahkseymo·t ku mewmim ?emsi ?nepsec no·t o go̧kumȩl wela·yek so ku nuni ?upa?a·t o werewowo·y. niki cu now lekkeni? mos ta· ko·l kem ko oʔi·p̆ cȩyeko̧ se·l ku nuni ?wecey kem now lekkeni?. na̧mi meckah to·mo̧ks ku la·yek̆ tu? mos cita· ko·l so̧·k ki ni oʔi yi. ?enumi wo̧n ho ku d̆ohcwec wo̧co·moj̆·l o̧ teyko̧ no̧·t ku mewmim o̧ o̧ ekso? ku kic la·yek̆ ẇ k̆welek̆ ?o̧ tene·m o̧ ṫ o̧ wëkwȩw hikoc so rȩkwowy so wohpeyĕm oʔkumi wit i̧ ni merogȩ y ki o lo̧·i ȩ wȩyo̧h ?emsi ?upa?ah oʔkumi kic wi la·yek̆ kic ku cahi̧cwe ku wȩtoyek yọkoye ku pulek̆.
c̡ku ho mirwanin wi̧i·t no·t lek̆ se·g. ku pegĕk mȩt wëkwȩ w ku skewo̧ksemin ku ?wenawo̧k ḣasi hinoys la·y̧ y ?emsi pa̧a·tiks niki ma la·y̧ y o ku mirwanin. so· hasi? pa̧s wonu la·y̧ y ku kic ho la· hohku? ku la·yek̆ mi? k̆wa̧htey o·t wonus ku ?wela·yek̆ ku la·yek̆ ẇ wencoko̧k̆ s k̆welek̆ nimi nahȩcelȩt pulek̆ ku o ẇo̧·le mȩk.
o̧·t o ga?m ku mewmim ho ku ?nepsec "nek ki muc rohsimek ku nepuy, kem ki kel wi? o negȩmȩm so o̧ lep. wi̧i·t i i now mel ho lekkeni? ci ko̧·l so̧·k mi? k̆wa̧htey wonu kena·metȩk ko̧·l so̧·k. coʔ enumi ni? no̧wom ku tik̆wo̧t wi̧i·t i ku no̧·t o̧ teḡe ṁem? ku nepuy? o kenekomewet moc o kic o̧ o̧ newo̧·m ku tik̆wo̧t no̧·t emki kekeso̧ mewet neke? ku nepuy, kem ki niki keso̧ negemȩk nimoksu kem won o̧ ko neku? -" ku d̆ohc̡wec wo̧co·moj̆·l o̧ o̧ wo̧·o·k ki ko rohsie ku nepuy? ome ga?m ku mewmim "co now le•mo·w? o ku nuni ?o̧l̇ ȩ k̆welek̆ nekah kic cpi ko nahkseyo̧h." ku wit o ?wo̧o̧h o̧ i mi uma cki?m ku ?nepsec ?emsi ku mewmim niki wo̧·k no̧·t tegerum ku ?wero·wo̧ s ku mewmim. wo̧·l o̧ no̧·t ho̧·oṗ mȩt wo̧·tpȩy tu? wi̧stu? kic ni so̧: soo̧·mȩlȩt ku o̧ ġ̣ r·c kic kem ni so̧n. no̧·t wi̧stu? o ga?m "kosesela tenowo̧ n ci kikki skuy so̧ hо·le·m o̧ t na‌hpuy tu? ki tegȩ n ko tene? ki kẇen ko ki nepu? ?emsi pa̧s telogȩ mo·w." ku wonik werohpek ku wo̧·tpȩ yi
The keeper of the pipes thought it over and decided that the salmon should be speared like this, and then he regularly made tobacco, and scattered it inside the box, and spoke to the pipes. They were told, "Soon you will eat salmon," because they were given what was left over by the assistant.

Seven days before my father was told, "Cross over to WeikWew." The hide of a five-point deer was his blanket. He was told, "You will only carry this, and your pipe and your tobacco." He was told, "Leave behind your white man type of clothes; every morning you will gather sweathouse wood, and you will only eat the old man's niece's cooking," because she too was always in training and she alone cooked for the two men.

In the evening my father went across. The old man said, "Listen carefully, and do just as I am going to tell you." Then he was told, "Go and gather sweathouse wood at Ka-cih ?olegok", because small fir trees grew there, but other people did not pick their branches and did not use them for making fire in the sweathouse. Then the old man said, "This is why I am coming with you, so that you will know how to do everything properly."

It was six days before the spearing of the salmon when the old man said, "Eat plenty today, because tomorrow you will only eat once; it will be evening before you have anything to eat." But my father did not eat much that evening; and when it became dark the old man said, "Leave the sweathouse all of you; we two will be here alone," Those who usually sweated there then went to the sweathouse at ScekWel ?oca'i in WeikWew.

On the third day the old man and my father built a path down to the water edge at the river mouth. Everything was cleared away, and nothing lay on the path; even the smallest bit of gravel was cleared away. The path was two feet wide and nothing at all lay on it. They were finishing the path right up to the sixth day, and then the old man closed the path. And then there were a lot of people who crossed over from WeikWew to Requa, as it was easier there for them to get their wood and their water now that the path was finished and it was difficult for wood to be fetched at the river mouth.

The path ran down to the high water line there. A man from WeikWew who wanted to catch surf fish went inside of the path and then into the water at the high water line; so strictly was it intended that one should not pass over when the path had been made, because it was forbidden for anyone to walk on the path. Women were not allowed to go down to the river mouth.

Then the old man said to my father, "I shall spear the salmon myself, but you will carry it to the house. This is why everything was cleared away, because you are not allowed to tread on anything. Look carefully for where there is a low gap; that far you will carry the salmon on your right shoulder; when you see the low gap, then you put it on your left shoulder, and from then on you carry it like that and it must not be put in any other position."

On the sixth day and the next day the salmon would be speared, the old man said, "Go away all of you from the main house; we three shall be here alone." That night the old man and my father did not sleep, and the old man spoke to his pipe until morning. All night he made a fire with the angelica root and so they both smelt of it and the sweathouse did as well. Then he said, "May there be lots of money, and the people will fare well, and may there be lots of berries and lots of all that can be eaten, and may there be no sickness among the people!" As the smoke from the angelica root drifted upward the old man said, "This is the breath of the pipe; it will spread everywhere and there will be no sickness from here to the heavens."
THE YUROK LANGUAGE

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'^umera-

"^o

ga*?!!!

ku

mewimor "k^elek^

ku ro*wo'?s wi§ wesewtpeic k^e*?inioksu ko teloge'?mo*?w mel hiko'?duk

lek^ wi*?!*! kiki ko*si ro'?in tu*?
ho '?wes*?onah,"
ku wit *?ukoypoh wonews '>o sotolcW nu *?wena-gaselc no*i '?ap ho*?oinah,
ku kic '^umecewolo'? no*i lek^siS ^o le*?me4 •^emki wiStu*? *?i kmoyl kit
ku*?y weno*?o4 rek^oy wonew *?ela
*?o ko sa-welei no*i '^esi me wegesah.
ni-*?n '^o newi*?

k^elek^ kic

ta*?anoy*?l,

ku mewimor "nek ku
go**?loh nek ku io'lc ku keka*?."

ce'^taek^ kic

*?o

humonepei no'l

ku ma'?ahske4 kic *?i '?weson ki ?ne*?o na'?a*>n 4o*?m tu*? smecoy wiS '?ume4
io'lc no*4 *>a'?ga-c "^o le*?me4. no-4 '^o ga*>m "to'^s kic *>i *?weson ki "^nego**?loh hela*? we'^y Icesnaecoy Iceto*? ki la-*?y, wi*? ki *?oy4 ku Itesrahk^oh,
lcero'wo*?s co cpi negeme'?m." ku mewimor nege*?m wo4i weyew keyom
tu*? wiktu*? '>o\V^ ku '?wero-wo'?s *?emsi "^wohkuna.
no-4 ^o ko curpay no*4 nepe*?wi§neg *?u*?was '?eme4 ma*?epoyew ku
•^we'^lep. "nek ki negemelc ku '?nekeyom no-4 ko myo-tek neka*?, ke*?! co
kenunai sonowo*?m "^emki k^^^elek^ ku'?y *?upahtun ku Icesmecoy ku Icenekomewet ki so '>o^^, ku ?uwj4 kekesomewet ki so ^okw, ?emsi lcero*wo'>s
k^elek^ numi lceya-4 ki ^okw."
lei numi '?o'?le4 ku we'^yon kem *>i numi so'^n,
nows nek waskay wo*gin
wo4i weykoni skay *?o myo*{. perey wi *?olc^ tu wo'^o-t numi ha'?m "wek
ki lonowo'^m."
no*4 wi§tu*> *?o ga*?m ku mewimor "co numi cpe*?royo'?m lei neki*? soc,
hinoy co •?orogo**?m k^elek^ wi*? kic '?oy4 ki ma*?ahske4, ku kenekomewet
co ^oloneme'^m. co sku'?y so* *?ekoneme*?m '?o4kumi nimoksu won kem ko
so* '?ekoneme*?mL, kiki nu''?moh wi*? ki so* *?ekonenae'?m." no"4 ?o ko 4o^rr
ku ?ukeyom *?enunai poy wenok^, no'4 ku *?nepsec woniks '>o so'?n ma'^ahske^
no*4 pulek^s *?o newo*?m kyu*? ni *?uko*?oh ko'?l weso'?nkenu*?m. to? niiiii
hime'>me4 mos cita- kolin cwinkep.
ku kic *?o nu-'?me4 ho pulek^ no"4 *?o ga*?m ku mewimor ho ku *?nepsec
"co numi sku*?y so- skeli neke'^m ki ma*?ah pecu ki no'?moye*?we'?y."
no*4 ku layek^ werewon '^o cyu-kWe9n ku mewimor no*4 '^o ga^m
"nekesomewet co *>o cekceye*?m." no-4 wi *?o wenokw pegak ku mewimor
wehinoy '?ema ^o-lo*? no'4 ?o ga*?m "nekah k^elek^ kahkah *?emsi ke^win
kegoh." no*4 wit *?o so* cwin mewimor wegolek "kowico no* kegohcewo*?w
kahkah, ke'?win co*? cpi kegoh, co*? ni**?nowo*?w me4 nepuy, hewon wenewoyk nepuy co *?o hego'se*>m, no*4 nek ku '>o ma^ahskumek. co "^iki cu
weyko*?w ko*?l keso*?nkenu*'?mo*?w no*4 co *?iki cu kemeye*?mo'?w. co pulek^
niki cu ho *>a*?gap kegoiek wek kic so'?n." no-4 ?o kWom4eco'?l ku pegak
wi§ '^i numi so'^n ma*gin "^iki *?uwey ma-gin kyu*? "^i ^o go*le'?m.
naos cpega*k no*?o4 kem *?o cwinkep ku mewimor, no* 4 *?o ko ska*?e4ke*
hohkum so pulik *?emsi so he4kew *?emisi so wohpewk ?emsi so pawah.
numi ku '?werekWoy so ni-'?nowo4 ku wii *?o ?wereki-n.
kic ma-'^y comi'^s wero* *?o newi*? kic sega*?awo'?r '^o ku *>o reki-n
k^esi wit kit '?o weno'?i'?me4 ku lemolu**?inoni, no* 4 *>o ko*?m kic wego*
"nepe*?wo*." no*4 "^o mene'?me4 so hir no-4 *?o ko 4o'?m ku '?uma*?ahske4
ku mewimor ri*kew *?iki la**?y so pulek^. tmenomi newi*? wi weno'?omo*?r
*?enumi sku'^y so* ni'*?no*?w ku *?nepsec. *>enumi poy weno'?omo*?r ku nepuy
no*4 *>o ga*?m ku mewim.or "4-*?o'?ronefJes," no-4 kolo "^iki nai*? wo ko
pahcew, no '4 hinoy *?o so na'?mi na*me{ ho ku *?wenekomewet no-4 *?o
ga*?m "sela ro*?onepes," kem '>o pahcew ku nepuy, kem '?o ga*?m "4*?o*?ronepes." meruh ci wi§ sa*4ap tu*? ku kem wegolek "4*?o*?ronepes" no*4 *>o
ko 4o*?m ku ma*?ah ^iki na'?asane*?m, *>o na*?mi wonik so'?n no'4 *?o ga*?ni
"co 4*?o*?ronepe*?m ki k^en co ko rega*yo'?repe*?m, ki k^en co *?ohkWin
'>o

ga*?!!!

io*lc


pipe; it will spread everywhere and there will be no sickness from here to the heavens."

In the morning he went up to gather sweathouse wood, and then they made a fire; when it had burned down they went outside and lay down, and began to cool off, and then they went to bathe. Later they looked over to Requa and saw that the sun was shining; they warmed themselves a little, and then the old man said, "I will fetch the spear; now we are ready to go; I will bring your blanket." Then he brought two, and deerskins were what he brought; and then they went into the sweathouse. Then he said, "Is all ready for us to go? Here is your deerskin; it must pass around your hips; your loincloth will stay here; just carry your pipe." The old man took a newly made dipper basket; in it were his pipe and tobacco.

Then he combed his hair, and then his hair was tied up with an otterskin. He said, "I will take my basket and put on my blanket. You do just as I do, and then the neck of your deerskin will be on your right, and its tail will be on your left, and your pipe will be right over your belly."

In the main house the girl was doing the same; she took off her dress and put on another newly finished. There was an old woman there and she said, "This is what you will do."

Then the old man said, "Listen carefully to what I say. Follow behind me. The spear is lying here. Carry it in your right hand, and get a good hold on it because you will not carry it in any other position; you will carry it like this until we arrive." Then he took his basket and went ahead; then my father picked up the spear, and he saw people standing at the mouth of the river fishing. They did not hurry, and neither spoke a word.

When they arrived at the river mouth, the old man said to my father, "Put the spear down carefully; it must point upstream."

Then the old man sat down at the end of the path, and said, "Sit down on my left." Then a man came and stood behind the old man and said, "We are catching sturgeon and eels." Then the old man said, "Stop catching sturgeon; catch eels only, and watch for salmon; when a salmon is first seen shout, and I will come and spear it. Then you must all finish fishing and all go home. Go and tell them all at the river mouth that this is happening." Then the man went back and did as he was bidden; some of them stopped fishing at once, and others stayed around there.

Soon afterward the old man spoke again; then he scattered tobacco to the north,\(^3\) to the east,\(^3\) to the west, and to the south. They were looking right at the river mouth where they sat.

Midday passed, and shadows were seen moving where they sat; it was the eel fishers coming. Then they heard people shouting, "First salmon!" Then the men went away from the water, and the old man took his spear and went down to the river mouth along the shore. It was half visible and was coming in; my father watched it intently. The salmon came on forward. Then the old man said "Stop!" and it seemed that it did not move. Then he took two steps to his right and said "Run on!" and again it moved. Again he said "Stop!" He did this five times, and when he said "Stop!" he took his spear and grasped it in both hands; he lifted it twice and then said, "Stop at each place you pass, and

\(^3\)Lit., in the direction of the river mouth, to the mountains.
wherever there is a fishing rock leave some of your scales there. Go right to the head of this river; run on there."

When he finished speaking the salmon seemed to have heard it all. Then it vanished and did just as it had been told "You shall do it."
Wherever there was a fishing rock built it left some of its scales, right on until it had no scales left; and then it went on to the head of the river.

The salmon went right ahead; then the old man went back and set down his spear, and sat down where my father was sitting. He said, "Look round about if you feel like it." When the old man was seen to be sitting down the men came back to their fishing.

It grew late; they were sitting there, and he heard them shouting, "First salmon!" from the river mouth. All of them were shouting like this, and then they took their eels and went back. Then the old man said to my father, "Look down the river." The old man did just as he did with the first salmon to appear when this one appeared. Five times he spoke to it, and said, "Drift back!" "Run on!" "Stop!" He took his spear and went over to where the salmon was coming in.

The salmon did just as it was told. After making as if to spear it four times, the fifth time he lifted up his spear and then speared it. It made no movement, but seemed to drift to the shore. When the old man went away from the water the air seemed full of wailing over at Requa, now that the salmon was caught.

When the salmon had been lifted out of the water, he put down his spear; the salmon lay with its head pointing up the river. He put down the spear where my father was sitting, and unbraided his hair; the otterskin was put on top of the salmon. The salmon moved its tail, and he took a stone and hit its head with it. When he threw the stone into the water, it ricocheted up, turned upstream, and then disappeared.

The old man stood to the south of the salmon and said, "I am so glad that I have caught you. Many are the salmon you will bring to this river. Rich and poor will all rejoice at it. You will see to it that all that grows will grow well and you will see to it that it will all grow well to be eaten by every sort of person. Every time he spoke its tail wagged as if the salmon were answering.

Then he put the otterskin away in the basket. Then he scattered tobacco to the north; to the east, to the south, and to the west. Then he said to my father, "Stand up and come to me. Untie your blanket and lower your hands."
Then he took his blanket away and said, "Pick up the salmon by its tail. Have you got a good hold of it? Lift it up very carefully, and carry it like this right on your shoulder. Hold your wrist with your other hand so that you do not get tired. Turn to your right and do not look back; do not look at me, and do not look at things round about. When you come to where you put your spear on to your left shoulder when we came down to the river mouth, then throw the fish on to your left shoulder; do not drop it. Now run straight on from here at a trot."

When he made his way to Pewolew the people all shouted "May there be many salmon in our sea, and many animals on land, and many woodpecker scalps!" The air seemed full of their shouting "May there be much" of whatever they all wanted.

When he reached Pewolew, he carried out his instructions. With his left hand he lowered himself into the house. He did not yet enter the

4Lit., to the river mouth, up river.
main part of the house. Then he threw down the salmon; two wooden plates stood there, on the far side, and they had made a fire right in the middle. When he threw it at them, the wooden plates fell down and it fell right on them. Two women were sitting there, and one was the girl who was helping, and she jumped up and untied her hair tie, and took off the otterskin and put it on the salmon where it lay. My father stood there waiting for the old man, and then he saw that the house too had been swept as they had done the path. The ashes had been cleared away; nothing lay there, and there was only a small fire.

When the old man came he said, "Let us go into the house." He took two chairs, and they sat down and put on their blankets; then the girl was told, "Split the salmon."

She cut it along the line on its right from its gills to its tail; then its head was cut off, and then its tail. Then she wiped it with grass, and scraped out the blood with her hand. Then the salmon was cut across the middle of its back, and finally she cut it in half at its belly, and so it was cut up on the platters where it lay.

Then the old man stood up and took angelica root, and put it on the fire; then he spoke to the pipes, and said, "This smoke is your breath; it will spread everywhere. The person sitting here and you will share in eating the salmon."

When the girl had finished cutting up the fish, she wiped her hands with the grass. When the embers of the angelica root were left, she took a stout stick and heaped them up so that they would glow; then she took the salmon's belly and put it on the fire. Then with a sharpened stick she cut four pieces and put the plate in front of where my father was sitting; then she sat down carefully by the fire. The old man said, "As long as the heavens have endured this ceremony has been performed by us; look for whatever you think you would like to eat." My father said, "I will eat the part between the fins and the gills." He had often heard tell that if a man could take three bites and swallow it all he would be very rich. The old man said, "All the time that salmon have been speared, only one man has eaten all the salmon he was given to eat."

Then my father thought, "I will gulp it down quickly"; but he could not manage to take two bites because it was very bitter as it had been cooked with angelica root. Well, it was difficult for anyone to swallow just because a man got rich by doing it.

In the evening the old man went out, and my father followed him. He was told, "Go and gather sweathouse wood again." As he went up his weeping could be heard; he thought, "Ah, now I have seen for myself." He thought, "Now I have seen for myself what is done when the salmon is taken ashore." Formerly there was nothing about it that he had thought of much. And so he was full of pity that this was how they the people had lived and now he himself had taken part.

When he returned he made a fire in the sweathouse, and the old man said, "How do you feel?" My father said, "Since I ate the salmon I feel strong from it; I am not hungry and I am not thirsty."

They were awake all night, and the old man made his medicine; then they sweated. Before daybreak even it happened that my father went out to gather sweathouse wood. Then in the morning they went to the house, and ate only acorn soup and dried salmon; my father was not hungry because he still had

5Lit., where people really dwell.
6Lit., whatever you think "I will eat."


There was no fighting over it, and salmon was very plentiful that season.

"Eat, it means that salmon will be plentiful that year." there will not be much salmon that year, but if they sit around and do not
the waves break along the shore. If the seagulls and crows fight over it
cooked? the girl cut the up and scattered it at the mouth of the river where
and the gulls, the back, the head, and the tail of the salmon was one of it
and the gulls, I give the dried salmon to the pieces in little pieces. The girls
up in the roof, cooked with another roof. When I have no tobacco and no
the rest of the salmon (He was told) "I was put away by us in the house
more.

Then my father gathered the old man, and said, "What was done with
the gathered sweethouse wood and kept himself in training for one month

It seemed no time at all before my father could go home, so little had the

Then the old man said, "For twenty days more you will gather sweet-

Know, we know what has been done here, but up the river perhaps they do not
one; we know what has been done here, but up the river perhaps they do not
at least, and say, "He is
their houses, and then go to the house of the one who left, and say, "He is
up fish in the usual way, and you may dry it. Go and tell them this all
May we now drink at home, and eat as we usually do?" He said, "Yes, out
May we now come from the house at how to run, and asked,
not matter to me, as my friends know where I have gone." Six days passed
house wood, and then you will have finished." My father said, "This does

Then the old man said, "For twenty days more you will gather sweet-

I think you will sleep."
In the Yurok-English section entries are made in an order corresponding as nearly as possible to the order of the English alphabet. Words appearing in the language in more than one morphological form are cited by their stems (9.1); in cases where more than one stem form is used in the total paradigm of the word, it is cited under its most commonly occurring stem. Where the various forms of words are sufficiently indicated by the form of the stem and the designation of the word class to which it belongs, the relevant information given in the grammatical sections is not repeated here; on the other hand all irregular forms or exceptions to the general rules are listed under the relevant stems.

Where a verb stem is entered with the final part bracketed, this indicates that the unbracketed part is used as a noninflected verb (13.112) with the same meaning as the longer inflected forms of the inflected stem. Thus skewok(sim-), to love, means that skewok is used as the equivalent of the inflected forms skewoksim-, I love, skewoksim-m, he, she loves, etc., formed on the stem skewoksim-; and pla'y(e)y(-), to be big (animals and birds) means that pla'y(e)y is used as the equivalent of the inflected forms pla'y(e)y, it is big, pla'y(e)y-ey, they are big, etc., formed on the stem pla'y(e)y-.

Among the inflected verbals the following subclasses of stems are found; their inflections, where they differ from the general verbal inflections, are described in the grammatical sections listed below, and apart from irregularities within these subclasses they are not referred to individually in the dictionary, as the citation of the stem makes clear the subclass (if any) to which the word belongs:

- e-class verbs with stems ending -w-, -kW-, 13.141.1F(7), 13.141.6E.
- e-class verbs with stems ending -y- (including passive stems), 13.141.1F(8), 13.141.2A(2)a, 13.141.3E, 13.141.6E.
- e-class verbs with stems ending -IC-, 13.141.6D.
- e-class verbs with stems ending -im-, -um-, 13.141.2A(2)b, 13.141.3D, 13.142, 13.142.2, 13.143.1B, 13.143.2B.
- e-class verbs with stems ending -nem-, 13.141.2A(2)c, 13.141.3F, 13.142.1C, 13.142.2.
- o-class verbs with stems ending -c-, 13.141.1F(11)b.
- o-class verbs with stems ending -ow-, jw-, 13.141.1F(4), 13.141.2A(2)b, 13.141.6H.
- o-class verbs with stems ending -y-, 13.141.2A(2)a, 13.141.3E.

The English-Yurok section is intended as a reverse listing of the Yurok-English section, and information given there is not repeated. Certain Yurok
words (e.g., some preverbal particles, exclamatives, and a few others), for which no isolated English translation can reasonably be given, are not listed in the English-Yurok section.

In both sections English nouns are written alone (e.g., swallow), verbs are followed by "to" (e.g., swallow, to), and adjectives are followed by "to be" (e.g., red, to be). Other English parts of speech are indicated where necessary.

"Transitive," "intransitive," and "impersonal" referring to Yurok verbals designate the formal subclasses to which the words belong in the language (13.111, 13.113). "Transitive" and "intransitive" used of English verbs serve to specify them further in terms of traditional English grammar.
1. 1 pl. indic. and pron. pref. inflection, a-class verbs, 13.141.1G, 13.141.4A
2. subject pronoun inflection 2 s. 1 s., 2 pl. 1 s. pron. pref. and attrib. bipersonal conjugation, o-class verbs and e-class verbs with stems ending im- and um-. In other e-class verbs = stem vowel, subject, and object pronoun inflection, 13.142.3, 13.142.4.

1 s. indic. and 1, 2, 3 s. pron. pref. inflection, a-class verbs, 13.141.1G, 13.141.4A

2 s. indic. inflection, a-class verbs, 13.141.1G

2 pl. indic. and pron. pref. inflection, a-class verbs, 13.141.1G, 13.141.4A

1. 3 pl. indic. and pron. pref. inflection, a-class verbs, 13.141.1G
2. subject pronoun inflection 3 pl. 1 s. indic. and pron. pref. bipersonal conjugation, e- and o-class verbs, 13.142.1, 13.142.3

2 s. object pronoun inflection bipersonal conjugation, e- and o-class verbs, 13.142.1

cahcew noninflected verb, to be difficult
cahkWoh noun, pants, trousers; altern. stem with pron. prefs -c, 11.355
ca?age4, noun, mattress
ca?am- e-class trans. verb, to boil; noninflected passive ca?amew, 13.141.3G
ca?anar noninflected verb, to be new
ca?ge4, noun, mattress
ca‘il noun, sand
ca‘ikemoy- e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be sandy, 13.141.3B
ca‘ikes- e-class intr. verb, to be sandy (floors, ground, etc.)
ca•nun noun, young shoot of a plant
ca•nu·ks noun, young child, baby
cece kw
noninflected verb, to run at a trot

ccecomeyo’r
e-class trans. verb, to forgive

cgea’noks-
noun, small woodpecker

cgecii
noun, hummingbird

cgemem
a plant (sp.) (hummingbird's flower)

cgemem weci’sep

cegeykek’w
adverb, in small quantities, 15.1

ccegeyoh
cceewenahpim-
cceeg?lo(s-)

cceg?roy-
noninflected verb, to struggle

cceghochoh
see meruh

cceg?onep
noun, fallfish

ccek(cye-)
e-class intr. verb, to sit

ccekcei’si-
noun, prayer rock

ccekos
inalienable noun mother, 11.354; vocative form,

-cek, 11.32

cekor
noun, periwinkle

ccekwcek’wah
noun, vertical stripes round a basket

ccek’wcem
noun, acorns decayed in soft clay

ccekw’s
noun, heart

ccei’w
noun, kingfisher

celog
noun, close woven basket for seeds, fancy basket

for valuables

celogei { }
celogepi?j

cemin
noun, hog’s fennel

cceposeg(ei-)
e-class impersonal verb, to be cold weather

ceri’u?
noun, mountain robin

cerko’
noun, dried head of fish

ccew { }
adverb, exclamative, here! (said when handing

something)

ccewes
noun, hand

ccewin
noun, mother-in-law

ccewi’p-
a-class verb, to tidy

ccewonomem-
e-class trans. verb, to straighten

cceyceyjs
noun, mosquito

ceykek’won-
e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be small (plants, etc.);

3 s. and pl. attrib. ceykek’woni, 13.221, 13.223

ccey(kel-)
e-class intr. verb (adj.) to be small (human beings,

animals and birds, tools, etc., trees, etc., body

parts, utensils, clothes, worms and ropes, etc.,

flat things, boats), 13.221; 3 s. indic. ceyke’n,

3 s. and pl. attrib. ceykeni, alt. 3 pl. indic. (ex-

cept for human beings) cegyke’n, 3 pl. attrib.

cegoykeni, 13.223

cceyketew
noun, little finger

cceyke’r(on-)
first type o-class intr. verb (adj.), to be small (tree,

etc., houses), 13.221; 3 s. and pl. attrib. ceyke’ro-

noni, 13.223
ceykoh  noninflected verb (adj.), to be small (round things, houses), 13.221; altern. plural form cegyehkoh, 13.223
ceykoks-  e-class intr. verb (adj.) to be narrow (flat things, cf. ceykel-), to be small, flat things), 13.221
ceykum-  e-class trans. verb, to bite; 2 s. imperative ceykus, 13.141.2A(2)b
ceyohpek(et-)  e-class trans. verb, to put by, to store
ceyohpin-  e-class trans. verb, to hide, to put by; altern. 2 s. imperative ceyohpes, 13.141.2A(2)d, passive ceyohpey-, 13.141.3I
ce*loh(t-)  e-class trans. verb, to dry (trans.), to bake, to cure (food); noninflected passive cehlohtemew, 13.141.3G
ce*lo^k-  second type o-class intr. verb, to be stuck high and dry; 3 s. indic. -okw, 13.141.1B(4)
ce*loy-  e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be dry, 13.141.3B
ce*loyi-  e-class impersonal verb, to be dry weather
c*lo^ks-  e-class intr. verb, to be thirsty
ce*mekw  adverb, a little
ce*mekw ni ma
hahk^wsek
ce*muc  I chuckled (laughed a little)

 ci  adverb, hardly
 1. p.v.p. imperative, emphatic, 14.21 No. 38
 2. numeral, second element compound numerals, times, 13.211, 13.212
cic  noun, younger sibling
ciki  noun, chicken (loan)
cik^war  noun, chair
cimos  noun, uncle; vocative form ci?m, 11.32
cin  = cinomewes, noun, young man
cinah  adverb, exclamative, go on!
cines  = cinomewes, noun, young man
cini  = ci?n, adverb, recently, early
cink-  second type o-class trans. verb, to change (trans.)
cinomelew-  e-class intr. verb, to give away part of one's winnings in a game
cinomewes  = cin, cines, noun, young man
cinomewew  noninflected verb, to get acquainted
cir*jy?  noun, bear
cir*jy? ?umohka?  a tree with long red berries (bear's gooseberry)
ci$  adverb, sentence particle, well
cita-  = ta-, adverb, negative complement, not at all, nothing at all, 15.81
ciwey  noun, hunger
ciwey-  e-class intr. verb, to be hungry; altern. incr. pl. ciweyonenim(-), 13.141.1F(11)e
ciweyet-  e-class trans. verb, to crave
ce*m  see cimos
ci?n  = cini, adverb, early, recently
ce*n koy  this morning
ce*gay  noun, huckleberry
ci\*k  noun, dentalium money, money in general

ci\*ko\?l  indefinite pronoun, everything, various things; used
           adverbially, in various places, 15.97

           all his things

ci\*ko\?l weso\*k  to be unreliable

           noun, fork

ci\*ko\?l son(ow-),

           noun, nuthatch (bird)

ci\*ko\?l ni son(ow-)

           noun, flower

ci*p  e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to flower,
           13.141.3B

ci\*lo\?l  noun, woodpecker scalp

           four form inalienable noun, foot, 11.354

ci\*lo\?l  noninflected verb, to count

           noninflected verb, to tattoo

ci\*lo\?l  noun, flint used in face tattooing

           second type o-class verb, to be scarce, to be few;
           3 s. indic. -o?\, 13.141.1B(5), incr. pl. ckene?m(-),
           13.141.1F(11)c

ci\*lo\?l  e-class intr. verb, to talk maliciously

           e-class intr. verb, to sleep; incr. pl. -e?m(-) and
           cki?m(-), 13.141.1F(11)c

ci\*lo\?l  noun, a plant (sp., ? snowdrop)

           e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to doze,
           13.141.3C

           see ckey-

ci\*lo\?l  noun, blackcap, wild raspberry

           e-class intr. verb, to be shallow

           adverb, near (nearer than nesk^i)

           e-class intr. verb, to be shallow, to be short; 3 s.
           and pl. attrib. ckek^won\i, 13.141.6H

           noun, hair seal

           e-class intr. verb, to be brushy

           noun, steelhead (fish)

           first type o-class trans. verb, to knock out (stun)
           adverb, yesterday

           e-class impersonal verb, to be evening

           noun, evening; noninflected verb, to be evening

           dinner (evening meal)

           noun, wild cat

           inalienable noun, son-in-law, 11.354; vocative form
           -cne?w, 11.32

           noun, sister-in-law

           p.v.p.  1. Imperative.  2. Temporal.  3. Used
           generally after kus. 14.21 No. 37.

           inalienable noun, more distant relative, 11.354

           noun, apron, skirt; altern. stem with pron. prefs.
           -coh, 11.355

           noun, gnat

           noun, fly
cokcop
nnoninflected verb, to drum
comis
comis kic ro
comis were
comis were?o
we?i?igah

lunch (midday meal)
copeloy
nnon, noon

corekwik
noun, noon

corekwik ni wrp
moth (butterfly in hell)
corekwik ni mark

green heron (crane in hell)
cowon

cowon-
e-class trans. verb, to fish with a seine let; incr.
pl. -e?m(-)
coyk-

second type o-class trans. verb, to treat roughly
coyow-

first type o-class intr. verb, to be nervous, to be sickly; 3 s. and 1, 2, 3 pl. indic. coye?m,

13.141.1F(12)

co?
see co()

cotenemi
= co?na?mi, numeral adverb, four times, 13.211
coney-
e-class intr. numeral verb, to be four in number, 13.217

coney1
numeral, four (human beings), 13.211
coney2
= co?ne?n, numeral, four (body parts, streams,

utensils, clothes), 13.211
coney3

numeral, four arm's lengths, 13.211
coney4

numeral, second element compound numerals, days, 13.211

co-
second type o-class intr. verb, to be somewhere a
number of days, 13.212, 13.217; 3 s. indic. -okw
or -ol, 13.141.1B(4)

ko?m-o?m
how long will you be?

I shall be five days
ko?na?amoy1
numeral, four days, 13.211
ko?na?awec
noun, fourth month in old Yurok calendar, 13.216
ko?na?mi
= co?tenemi, numeral adverb, four times, 13.211
ko?na?mo?-
second type o-class intr. verb, to be somewhere four days, 13.212; 3 s. indic. -okw or -ol, 13.141.1B(4)

coney
numeral, four (body parts, streams, utensils,
clothes), 13.211
cym
numeral, second element compound numerals, body

parts, streams, utensils, clothes, 13.211

cym |
numeral, second element compound numerals,
cym |

human beings, 13.211

cym(-)
incr. pl. intr. verb, to be in a group, to be together,
to be so many, 13.217

kuscym(o?w)

how many are you?
THE YUROK LANGUAGE

cpa.  adverb, far, long (time), late, very
    numi cpa.  very
    cpa·k(s)  adverb, late, 15.6
    cpa*k ro.  it is late
    cpega·k(s)  at infrequent intervals, 15.1
    mos cpega·k(s)  at frequent intervals, often
    cpa·na?r  noninflected verb, to be stale, to live long
    cpa·nec-  second type o-class intr. verb, to be away
    cpa·mi  adverb, far, long (time), late
    cpa·nik-  e-class intr. verb, to be far, to be from afar; as
               impersonal verb, it is a long time
    cpa·ninep-  e-class intr. verb, to take a long time, to feel the
               time dragging
    cpega?r  noun, ear
    wi? necpega?r  I have heard about it
    cpega?roy-  first type o-class trans. verb, to enquire
    cpega·  noun, shag (sea bird)
    cpega·k(s)  see cpa·k(s)
    cpego?r  noninflected verb, to hold races; intensive form
               cpi·go?r, 13.152.2D
    cpeyu?r  1. noun, story
               2. noninflected verb, to tell a story
    cpe?roy-  first type o-class trans. verb, to listen; altern.
               2 s. imperative, hecpe?r, 13.141.2A(2)d
    cpi  adverb, only
    cpikah  adverb, always; with pron. pref. verb forms,
            13.141.4K(1)c
    cpiko  adverb, only
    cpikoma  e-class trans. verb, to await
    cpiromi  e-class intr. verb, to wait
    cpinah(pim-)  e-class intr. verb, to look at oneself (in water, in
                  a mirror, etc.)
    cpinah(pum-)  noun, mirror
    cpiwi  adverb, most, as much as possible
    cpi·go?r  see cpego?r
    cpi·ga?r  noun, razor clam
    cpi·wak(sim-)  e-class trans. verb, to remember, to think of, to
                   miss, to pine for
    cpi·nay?  noninflected verb, used in kus cpe·nay?, how deep
               is it? (water)
    cpurk-  second type o-class trans. verb, to take care; 3 s.
            and pl. attrib. passive cpurkoni, careful. Reflex-
            ive cpurkep- also = to take care.
    cjacim·ka?l  noninflected verb, to gnaw
    cju·giku?  noun, swamp robin
    cju·giš  noun, small woodpecker
    cju·gišish  noun, kingsnake
    cju·gičat  noninflected verb, to be lazy
    cju·hkiy-  e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be bright
               colored, 13.141.3C
cjhpah
noun, bird's tail

cj
noun, licorice fern

camup
second type o-class intr. verb, to be strong; 3 s.
   indic. -ok\ W (-\ nk\ W), 13.141.1B(4), 13.141.1F(1)
cawisi\ k
e-class trans. verb, to point; intensive form
cu\ w\ h(s-), to point repeatedly, 13.152.2F
cawisi\ r
noun, first element of compound numerals, seven

cawasata
cawasa*?
cayka*?jty(-)
ca*?anj\['?ay4
canun
cu
culu

cui
curpsay
curpa*?y
cuy
cu-p-
cuwah(s-)
cwin(kep-)
cwi-gm
ku
wonoye*?ik

\n
cwi-gin
noun, index finger (cf. cawahs-)

cui'

cwinkor
noun, word

cwinkuk
noun, sayings, language

cwi-gin
see cwin(kep-)
cye？wol
noun, musical instrument
cye？w(ol-)
e-class intr. verb, to make music; incr. pl. -e?m(-)
or -u?m(-), 13.141.1F(11)a
cyu？k\ wec(-)
second type o-class trans. verb, to steer (a boat);
   incr. pl. -u?m(-), 13.141.1F(11)b
cyu？k\ wen-
e-class intr. verb, to sit; reki'n used as plural,
   13.141.1F(11)f
cwinkor
noun, word

\n
cwi-gin
noun, sayings, language

cwi-gin
see cwin(kep-)
cye？wol
noun, musical instrument
cye？w(ol-)
e-class intr. verb, to make music; incr. pl. -e?m(-)
or -u?m(-), 13.141.1F(11)a
cyu？k\ wec(-)
second type o-class trans. verb, to steer (a boat);
   incr. pl. -u?m(-), 13.141.1F(11)b
cyu？k\ wen-
e-class intr. verb, to sit; reki'n used as plural,
   13.141.1F(11)f
cwinkor
noun, word

cwi-gin
noun, sayings, language

cwi-gin
see cwin(kep-)
cye？wol
noun, musical instrument
cye？w(ol-)
e-class intr. verb, to make music; incr. pl. -e?m(-)
or -u?m(-), 13.141.1F(11)a
cyu？k\ wec(-)
second type o-class trans. verb, to steer (a boat);
   incr. pl. -u?m(-), 13.141.1F(11)b
cyu？k\ wen-
e-class intr. verb, to sit; reki'n used as plural,
   13.141.1F(11)f
cwinkor
noun, word

\n
cwi-gin
noun, sayings, language

cwi-gin
see cwin(kep-)
cye？wol
noun, musical instrument
cye？w(ol-)
e-class intr. verb, to make music; incr. pl. -e?m(-)
or -u?m(-), 13.141.1F(11)a
cyu？k\ wec(-)
second type o-class trans. verb, to steer (a boat);
   incr. pl. -u?m(-), 13.141.1F(11)b
cyu？k\ wen-
e-class intr. verb, to sit; reki'n used as plural,
   13.141.1F(11)f
cwinkor
noun, word

cwi-gin
noun, sayings, language

cwi-gin
see cwin(kep-)
cye？wol
noun, musical instrument
cye？w(ol-)
e-class intr. verb, to make music; incr. pl. -e?m(-)
or -u?m(-), 13.141.1F(11)a
cyu？k\ wec(-)
second type o-class trans. verb, to steer (a boat);
   incr. pl. -u?m(-), 13.141.1F(11)b
cyu？k\ wen-
e-class intr. verb, to sit; reki'n used as plural,
   13.141.1F(11)f
cwinkor
noun, word

cwi-gin
noun, sayings, language

cwi-gin
see cwin(kep-)
cye？wol
noun, musical instrument
cye？w(ol-)
e-class intr. verb, to make music; incr. pl. -e?m(-)
or -u?m(-), 13.141.1F(11)a
cyu？k\ wec(-)
second type o-class trans. verb, to steer (a boat);
   incr. pl. -u?m(-), 13.141.1F(11)b
cyu？k\ wen-
e-class intr. verb, to sit; reki'n used as plural,
   13.141.1F(11)f
cwinkor
noun, word

cwi-gin
noun, sayings, language

cwi-gin
see cwin(kep-)
cye？wol
noun, musical instrument
cye？w(ol-)
e-class intr. verb, to make music; incr. pl. -e?m(-)
or -u?m(-), 13.141.1F(11)a
cyu？k\ wec(-)
second type o-class trans. verb, to steer (a boat);
   incr. pl. -u?m(-), 13.141.1F(11)b
cyu？k\ wen-
e-class intr. verb, to sit; reki'n used as plural,
   13.141.1F(11)f
cwinkor
noun, word

cwi-gin
noun, sayings, language

cwi-gin
see cwin(kep-)
cye？wol
noun, musical instrument
cye？w(ol-)
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cyu？k\ wec(-)
second type o-class trans. verb, to steer (a boat);
   incr. pl. -u?m(-), 13.141.1F(11)b
cyu？k\ wen-
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\textbf{\textit{ci§ah}}
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\textbf{\textit{ci\textasciitilde{y}o\textordmasculine{}}}?
noun, locust

\textbf{\textit{cu\textasciitilde{c}i\textordmasculine{s}}}
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\textbf{\textit{cume\textasciitilde{y}}}?
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\textbf{-es}

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hahpelin(ep-)
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*hahpemew
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e-class intr. verb, to be rocky
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ha'poh
noun, resin, pitch
ha'lop
noun, glue from a tree
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hega?poh
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hegol-
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noun, spoon, scraper
hegor
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hego?yekW
noun, flying squirrel
hego?oc
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hego?reki
noun, yerba buena
hego?(s-)
e-class trans. verb, to shout; incr. pl. -e?m(-)
hego?
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hego?lu? }
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hekcoh
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hekcum
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hekse?m
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heksoh
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hek
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hekWc
noun, eating basket
*hekWol
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helomey-
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2. = hai, adverb exclamative, hey!
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look!
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herikW(on-)
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herpuc
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  the phrases kelomek new, kew, I, etc. am worried
  (my living is twisted), 13.141.4G
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I, etc., am hot and bothered (my living is hot)
hewekeloy(p-)
e-class intr. verb, to get up; noninflected plural,
  hu-wei, 13.141.1F(11)f
hewoloc-
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  Kewolokek
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hewolon
noninflected verb, to heal, to cure
hewomes
noun, a plant (sp.) made into humonah by pounding in
  hot water
hewomop-
e-class intr. verb, to be warm
hewonei
noun, red eagle
hewon
adverb, first, at first
hewoni
hewono?
noun, condor (bird)
heyomokišon
noun, lucky person
heyomus
noun, skunk
he?m
see hegol-
noun, pigeon
he?mi?
e-class intr. verb, to wake up (intr.)
he?wei-
noun, wild oats
he?wonek
he?woniit-
e-class intr. verb, to wake up (intr.), to be awake;
  intensive form hu?woniit-, 13.152.2A
he?woniikwencek
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adverb, the day before yesterday (cf. cmeyan,
  yesterday)
hicoy
below, underneath
hikoc
adverb, across (water)
hikoh
adverb, across (water)
hikon
adverb, formerly, once (frequently first word in stories)
hikoni
hiko?ćuk
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himarkik (adverb, in front; takes pron. prefs. 15.4)
hima?rkuk (second type o-class intr. verb, to hurry (going somewhere))
himec (second type o-class intr. verb, to hurry (doing something))
himek-

himo?rep-

himeko?m (adverb, quickly)

kepewomek

himen (e-class intr. verb, to run quickly; altern. noninflected plural himo?omah, 13.141.1F(11)

himeni (first type o-class intr. verb, to hurry (going somewhere))
himenomi (we paddled quickly (our paddling was quick))
himo?rep-

himeko?m (e-class trans. verb, to weave (baskets) quickly)

himek-

himo?reyow-

himo?reyow-

himeko?m (e-class intr. verb, to hurry (going somewhere))

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himo?omah (to be backward)

himo?omah (to feel inferior)

himo?omah (to be backward)

hicewk (noninflected verb, to sift)

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hir (adverb, northward, toward the (Klamath) river mouth)

hirikik (adverb, inland; hirikik takes pron. prefs., 15.4)

hitoj (adverb, here)

hiwok (adverb, across the sea)

hiwon (adverb, above)

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himonem- (e-class trans. verb, to pack)

higey- (see hegal-)

higo?y- (1. p.v.p., past time, 14.21 No. 1

ho (2. p.v.p., to, 14.21 No. 28

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hogeck (noun, star)

hogeckoy (noninflected verb, to be starry (night))

hogii? (e-class trans. verb, to wish)

hohco? (noninflected verb, to boast)

hohkem (noun, eleventh or twelfth month in old Yurok calendar)

hohkep- (e-class intr. verb, to be in training)

hohkum (noun, tobacco)
hoh(kum-) e-class trans. verb, to make, to build, to repair, to gather (flowers, etc.), to cause; passive hohkel-, 

?o?ole? hego he house builder, 13.141.6I(2)c

hohkus- e-class trans. verb, to judge, to settle a dispute

hohsep- e-class intr. verb, to be ashamed

hoktketoy noninflected verb, to clean (fish, meat, etc.)

holi? noun, hazel shoot (used in basket making)

holi ka?p e-class trans. verb, to weave (baskets); noninflected passive holimew, 13.141.3G

holoyu?l noun, water for soaking basket materials

homonah noun, live oak

homtep?- e-class trans. verb, to play, to play with

nimi he is careful (does not play) with his money

homte[i'k second type o-class trans. verb, to begin; incr. pl.

hopkek- hopke?m(-), 13.141.1F(11)c

hop? noun, deer sinew

hopew noun, (site of) Klamath

hotmon noun, baby rabbit

hoyi- adverb, exclamative, oh! hey! hello! abnormal phonological structure, 5

hoyikep- e-class intr. verb, to flap (intr.), to roll around;

noninflected plural, hoyikah, 13.141.1F(11)f

hoypis- e-class intr. verb, to have an itch

ho?golo?- noninflected verb, to shake (intr.)

ho?mono? noun, tan oak

ho?oh(ke?) e-class impersonal verb, to be dark

ho?olek noun, brake fern

ho?omoh 1. noun, injury

2. noninflecting verb, to be hurt

ho?omohtk- second type o-class trans. verb, to hurt

ho?op- e-class trans. verb, to make a fire; altern. noninflected plural ho?omah, to make fire together, 

13.141.1F(11)f

ho?ow noun, cedar

ho? noninflected verb, to go, to travel

ki ni yo? (poor) white man (one who travels around)

kecoyn hego? sun (day traveler), 13.152.2C, 13.141.6I(2)c

kecoyn hi?go? e-class trans. verb, to bury with objects of value

ho?kck- second type o-class trans. verb, to chip obsidian blades

ho?kW(c-) e-class trans. verb, to gamble; alternative incr. plurals -e?m(-) or -?m(-), 13.141.1F(11)e; 1 and 2 dual ho?kWce?lo?n, ho?kWce?lu?, 13.144.1

ho?la? anek noun, objects of value buried with the dead

ho?la?anem- e-class trans. verb, to bury with objects of value

ho?le? 1. noun, seed, garden; locative ho?le?lik, 11.342

2. noninflected verb, to sow, to plant

ku co hego?le? e-class trans. verb, to stir or bank a fire

ho?le?ken- e-class trans. verb, to wear (clothes); 3 s. and pl.

ho'lenekʷ
third person sing. verb form (3 pl. ho'leckenekʷ),
to lie in water (cf. ho'le?m(-)), 13.141.1F(10)

ho'leni(c-)
second type o-class trans. verb, to inherit, to own
by inheritance

ho'lep-
a-class verb, to rummage, to investigate

ho'le?m(-)
incr. plural verb, to go, to travel, to be around,
to fare (well or badly); compound ho' + le?m-
(pl. of heg-), 9.24; altern. 3 pl. pron. pref. form
(?)wo'le?mek, 13.141.4H

ho'liš
noninflected verb, to paddle

ho'loh
noun, basket (general term)

ho'lopin-
language

ho'loy-
e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be twisted
(of a badly made basket in which the uprights are
not vertical), 13.141.3B

ho'lo't-
e-class trans. verb, to wave (trans.)

ho'lu
noun, baggage

ho'lu'l(es-)
noninflected verb, to pack, to carry (a load)

ho'mel-
e-class intr. verb, to be dizzy

ho'recew-wo?ik ho'recew-
e-class trans. verb, to weave (baskets)
to reach into (e.g., a receptacle)

ho'rekʷec-
e-class trans. verb, to carry on the back

ho'ret
noninflected verb, to quarrel, not to be on speaking term

ho're?mos
noun, animal

ho'roks-
e-class intr. verb, to be cunning, to be clever

ho'ro?r(ep-)
e-class intr. verb, to run around

ho'rup-
e-class intr. verb, to wade; incr. pl. -i?m(-);
? compound ho' + rur- (cf. 9.24)

ho'ruwel-
e-class intr. verb, to feel sick

ho'yu(Ket-)
e-class trans. verb, to lose; passive ho'yu?kel-,
altern. incr. pl. -i?m(-);
pl. attrib. ho'yu?keni, 13.141.6H

ho'gikʷswarih
noninflected verb, to smile

ho'gimcəp-
e-class intr. verb, to be unfaithful in marriage

ho'gwaɬ
noun, flowering dogwood

ho'ky-
e-class intr. verb, to hide (intr.); incr. pl. -e?m(-)
noun, small basket used as drinking cup

ho'kwiks
noun, rabbit

ho'kwarih
pale sweet pea (rabbit's wild parsley)

ho'kwarih wenepep
peas (rabbit's peas)

ho'kəh
noun, brodiae bulb

*ho'pəʔn
four form inalienable noun, nose, 11.354

ho'wiskʷwy-
e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be rough,
to be blistered, 13.141.3C

ho'wəhəl
noninflected verb, to be fresh (food, etc.)

ho'wəl
noninflected verb, to itch

huhuhurcin
noun, a bird of the wren species (said to be onomatopoetic)

humcor
noninflected verb, to welcome, to greet

hum-
second type o-class intr. verb, to sweat in a sweat-
house; altern. j-modifying inflections, 13.141.1F

humonah
noun, hewomes pounded in warm water and used for
bathing and purifying
humonep-  e-class intr. verb, to get warm; noninflected plural humonah, 13.141.1F(11f)
hunek(s-)  second type o-class trans. verb, to open (trans.); 3 s. indic. -o?, 13.141.1B(5)
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altern. noninflected stem with -eg- infix hegen, to grow in a habitat (plants), 13.151.4
hunowom(c-)  e-class trans. verb, to bring up, to rear
hunoyol  noninflected verb, to change into other beings (intr., used of animals, etc. in stories)
hupupos  noun, a big black bug
hu?po-  noun, Hupa
hu?po ni hukewajh  black-tailed jack rabbit (Hupa rabbit)
hu?uh  nut
hu?k  {  noun, child
hu?ksoh /mewah hu?k  son (boy child)
whuyajh hu?k  daughter (girl child)
hu?wel  see heweloy(p-)
hu?woni-  see he?woni-

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-i  1. locative inflection, some nouns, 11.342
2. 3 s. and pl. attrib. inflection, some verbals, 13.141.6H, 13.223

-i-  stem vowel bipersonal conjugation, 1 s. 2 s., 1 pl. 2 s., 3 s. and pl., 1 pl. 2 pl., e-class verbs except those with stems ending im- or um-; with these latter verbs -i- is stem vowel for all the specific bipersonal inflections, 13.142.1

-ic  subject pronoun inflection 3 s. 1 s. pron. pref. (secondary set), bipersonal conjugation, e- and o-class verbs, 13.142.3B

-ik  locative inflection, some nouns, 11.342

-in  1. 3 s. and (nonincr.) pl. attrib. inflection, e-class verbs, 13.141.6A
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-ip-  reflexive stem formative, e-class verbs with stems ending im-, 13.143.1B

-ipew  reciprocal stem formative e-class verbs with stems ending im-, 13.143.2B

-i?  3 s. indic. passive inflection, e- and o-class verbs, 13.141.3A

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kahkah noun, sturgeon
kahkah wenep hog's fennel (sturgeon's wild parsley)
kahselop- e-class intr. verb. to feel strange
kahselum- e-class trans. verb, to forget
ka?a?n noun, blanket; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -ka?, 11.355

ka?ar noun, pet
ka?a?l noun, (debt) slave
ka?meg(ei-) e-class impersonal verb, to be bad weather
ka?mei noun, dirt, grave, graveyard
ka?me?kes- e-class intr. verb. to be dirty, to be rough
ka mes noun, evil creature, shark
ka?mes w?n.ih e-class trans. verb, to feel strange
ka?mes ?uka?p
knewe?lononi
?welul ka?mes
ka?mes hegor
ka?mewet-
ka?mi?- e-class intr. verb, to have a bad taste in one's mouth
ka?moh noun, twelfth or thirteenth month in old Yurok calendar, 13.216

ka?mok noninflected verb, to be disliked
ka?moksim- e-class trans. verb, to dislike
ka?mop- e-class impersonal verb, to be rough water
ku ?o ka?mopin
ka?mo?m(ol-) e-class intr. verb, to stink; 3 s. and pl. attrib.
ka?mune?m, 13.141.6H

ka?munow- first type o-class intr. verb, to grow badly; 3 s. and 1, 2, 3 pl. indic. ka?mune?m, 13.141.1F(12)

ka?mu?ks noun, bastard
ka?p noun, leaf
ka?pe?l noun, brush (vegetation)
ka?poli?- e-class intr. verb, to be brushy, to be covered in scrub

ka?poli?k?emoy- e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be wild (animals), 13.141.3B
kece?w noun, cover on baby basket
kecoy- e-class passive inflecting impersonal verb, to be daylight, 13.141.3B; 3 s. attrib. kecoyn, day, 13.141.6G

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kepoyur-  e-class intr. verb, to swim; incr. pl. -iʔm(-)
keps-  second type o-class trans. verb, to lie in ambush
         for; nonincr. pl. kepscoh, etc., 13.141.1F(11)b
keptoh  noun, horse neck, Washington clam
kep eyi  noninflected verb, to be deaf
kep eyikwel-  second type o-class trans. verb, to deafen
kep öl  noun, house pit
ker  noun, key (cf. keromekín-)
k erke  noun, ring-tailed civet
keromeca?  noun, sugar pine tree
keromekin-  e-class trans. verb, to twist, to lock
keromekwoyš  noninflected verb, to control water, to turn off
keromoh  1. noninflected verb, to turn round (of a wheel, etc., intr.
         2. noun, vehicle (<1, above)
kerpeyew-  e-class intr. verb, to be crazy
kesei-  e-class intr. verb, to feel lonely
kesi  p.v.p., future time, 14.21 No. 17
keski(š)  adverb, down, 15.6
kesik  adverb, down
kesomewel-  e-class intr. verb, to be homesick
kesomewep-  e-class intr. verb, to be lonely
         -kesomewet  inalienable noun, left (hand, side, etc.), 11.354
kesomewt-  e-class intr. verb, to be homesick
kesomuy  noun, death, corpse
kefey  noninflected verb, to park, to moor
       kuʔo kefey  mooring place
kefkêteý-  e-class intr. verb, to lie (boats)
keföh  noninflected impersonal verb, there is a lagoon
kefoksišt  noninflected impersonal verb, the land is flat
ketop-  e-class intr. verb, to be in a pot (food), to be barked
         (shins)
ketul-  e-class intr. verb, to form a pool, to form a lake;
         reduplicated form ketkêteý-, impersonal verb,
         there is a series of lakes
kewoy  noun, burden basket; with pron. prefs. -kew is
         singular, -kewoy plural, 11.355
key(cekín-)  e-class intr. verb, to sit, to ride
keycek  noninflected verb, to be tired
keycok(sim-)  e-class intr. verb, to act on purpose
keycokšimek ne-
         tikwohsoκ  I broke it on purpose
keyoh  noun, early fall, early autumn (before kelomek-)
keyohkemoh }  noun, dipper basket
keyom  pronoun, second person singular, you (s.); emphatic
       form keliʔ, 11.21; objective form kelc, 11.211;
       comitative form kelaʔat, 11.212; locative form
       keyaʔik, 11.213
keʔletulow-  first type o-class trans. verb, to release (involun-
         tarily)
keʔmoh  noun, bailer
keʔmohpec-  e-class trans. verb, to bail out
ke?mow

noun, food; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -ke?m, 11.355

ke?win

ke?win w.in.ih

noun, eel

ke?yolew

ku ho ke?yolew

noninflected verb, to spit

ke?yonem-

ki

ki ?ela

e-class trans. verb, to release

p.v.p., future time, 14.21 No. 10

ke?yolew

ku

ho

ke'?yolew

habitual action, 14.31 Group 29

ke'?yonem-

ki

ki ?ela

p.v.p., past time continuing into, or with effect on, the present, 14.21 No. 2

kiki

1. subsequent occurrence in future time, 14.21 No. 43c

2. all (future time), 14.21 No. 41c, 14.31 Group 143

kiki

kikajin-

kikwenten

kikwentomoy-

noun, moss, rotten wood

kik

contraction of ki meî, p.v.p. group, 14.31 Group 34b

kim

kim so-

kim so' ro'kws

adverb, badly

kim soninep-

kim so'(s-) meî

badly, very

it is terribly windy

to feel bad, to regret

to dislike (to think badly about)

kimi

p.v.p., negative with reference to time, 14.22 No. 43c

e-class intr. verb, to feel bad

kiminep-

kimk-

second type o-class trans. verb, to treat badly, to harm, to spoil, to punish

kimol-

}

kimolahp-

}{

kimolep-

}

kimo-

kimalu?rw.î-

kimso'k

kimten

noun, rubbish

kipun

1. noun, winter

2. noninflected impersonal verb, to be winter

kipun

1. noun, summer

2. noninflected impersonal verb, to be summer

kit

p.v.p., near future time, 14.21 No. 14

kiti

p.v.p., future time, 14.21 No. 13

kitkah

noninflected verb, to be strong, to be able

he is too weak to walk

nimi

kitkah wegoî

kitkâela

p.v.p., still, 14.21 No. 23

kitkâo

p.v.p., still (not) yet, 14.31 No. 14

kito

p.v.p., to want to, 14.21 No. 16

kitow.co?

conjunction, even if, although, 17.2F

kitu

p.v.p., future time, 14.21 No. 15

kitu

adverb, very, excessively; with pron. pref. verb forms, 13.141.4K(1)c
ki·gemoloc- see kemoloc-
ki·'4 noun, redwood tree
kla·moks- e-class intr. verb, to leak
klew noun, waterfall
klewolu4 noninflected verb, to fall (water)
kле·upoh noun, clover
klohstoy- e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to overhang, 13.141.3B
kloypey- first type o-class trans. verb, to taste (trans.)
kmoyl(kes-) e-class intr. verb, to lie down, to die; incr. pl. -i?m(-)
knek^omeyt- noun, first element of compound numerals, eighth
knetknetnumeral, first type o-class trans. verb, to leave
knewe?l(on-) e-class trans. verb, to be long (worms, ropes, etc.), 13.221
knewolop- = knewolop-, knewolopil-, to be tall (human beings), 13.221
knewoleta? noun, eighth month in old Yurok calendar, 13.216
knewoletew noun, middle (long) finger
knewolop- see knewolop-
knewolek noun, sea serpent
knewolek- e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be long (worms, ropes, etc.), 13.221
knewolep- = knewolop-, knewolopil-, to be tall (human beings), 13.221
knewoletat? noun, eighth month in old Yurok calendar, 13.216
knewoletew noun, middle (long) finger
knok(sim-)
knopjyk
knopjyuler e-class trans. verb, to leave
knopjyuler e-class intr. verb, to be deep
knu*u noun, hawk; pl. knu'uwere4, 11.31
ko(?) p.v.p., past or future time, 14.21 No. 24
kocpoks- e-class trans. verb, to think over, to meditate
kohcah numeral, one (shoe), 13.212
kohca·wec noun, sixth month in old Yurok calendar, 13.216
kohcel· noun, soaproot, large brodiaea bulb
kohcemoyl· numeral, one day, 13.211
kohcemoyl· second type o-class intr. verb, to be somewhere for one day, 13.212; 3 s. indic. -o?lW or -o?l, 13.141.1B(4)
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koh(cew-)
second type o-class trans. verb, to catch; 3 s. indic. kohce?w or kohcowo?m, 13.141.1F(5)
kohcewec noun, first month in old Yurok calendar, 13.216
kohcewe4 noninflected verb, to be full
kohci numeral adverb, once, 13.211
kohci·myš numeral, one arm's length, 13.211
kohpey noun (site of) Crescent City
kohpek numeral, one (worm, rope, etc.), 13.211
kohpekwo?n numeral, one (plant, etc.), 13.211
kohter numeral, one (dentalium length measurement), 13.21
kohtey numeral, one (boat), 13.211
kohte?li  numeral, one (house), 13.211
kohte?r  numeral, one (tree, etc.), 13.211
kohtoh  numeral, one (round thing), 13.211
kohtoks  numeral, one (flat thing), 13.211
kohtonah  numeral, one (piece of money), 13.211
kohto'(liš-)  second type o-class trans. verb, to hit; altern. incr. pl. -o'?m(-), 13.141.1F(11)e
kokonew  noun, redheaded woodpecker
kokonewe?l(on-)  first type o-class intr. verb (adj.), to be long (tufted things, grass, hair, etc.), 13.221; 3 s. and pl. attrib. kokonewe?lononi, 13.223
kokos  noun, mother; vocative form kok, 11.32
koko?yopah  noninflected verb, to waddle
kolci  conjunction, whenever, 17.21
kolin  indefinite pronoun, one (of a number); used adverbially, in one place, 15.98
kolin numām  one of my sons
kolo  adverb, it seems, it looks like, probably
koloni  to suspect (to seem to think)
kol(ni) has-, to be, 17.21
kol(ni) hes-  to be, 17.21
kol(ni) lo'ogeey  it looks like being very bad weather
kolo ki numi  adverb, very
kolo?Win  adverb, hard, for long, very, still; with days series of numerals, before
koma  there is none left
mos koma ?okw  it was six days before the spearing
kohcew koma  e-class trans. verb, to know
co?moy1 ku ki ?werohsekk  e-class trans. verb, to feel; noninflected plural kominah, 13.141.1F(11)f
kom(cum-)  e-class intr. verb, used after negative p.v.ps., to be blind; noninflected plural komtenah, 13.141.1F(11)f
kominep-  he is blind
komtenep-  e-class intr. verb, to survive
nimi komtenep  e-class intr. verb, to be alone
kor-  sentence introductory adverb, I hope that . . .
korpew-  may it be that . . . ? 15.712
kos  Sentence introductory adverb, I hope that . . .
kos'ela  may it be that . . . !; with pron. pref. verb forms, 15.713
kos'elason  Sentence introductory adverb, I hope that . . .
kos'elson  Sentence introductory adverb, I hope that . . .!
kotkoti?r  1. noun, a plant (sp.) ? wild celery
kotkoti?r ?usegon  2. noninflected verb, to jump up and down
gambleweed (like kotkoti?r 1), 13.16
koṭuskini  conjunction, however, whatever, 17.2 J
koweco  = kowico, sentence introductory adverb, don't!, 15.711
koweco no', stop (doing something)!, 14.21 No. 36
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kowey  adverb, exclamative, don't do that!
kowico  see koweco
kowiš  noun, stick
kowišco?  noninflected verb, to thank
kowištewol  noun, cemetery
koy  }  adverb, in the morning, early
  numi koy  at dawn
koyku'ol  noun, hollow rock (lucky)
ko?  see ko(?)
ko?l  indefinite pronoun, something, someone; with negative p.v. ps. no one, nothing; used adverbially, somewhere, 15.96
  ko?l wiš  someone
  ko?l so-k  something, 11.23
  ko?l son(ow-)  to die (euphemism used of human beings; lit., to do something)
ko?liš  indefinite pronoun, used with mos
  mos ko?liš  no one
ko?lsonkei  noun, regalia, wedding present
ko?mi  adverb, very, excessively
ko?m(oy-)  first type o-class trans. verb, to hear; altern. incr. pl. -o?m(-), 13.141.1F(11); intensive form kego?m(oy-), to hear regularly, to be an interpreter, 13.151.5D
ko?oh  see ko?(op-)
ko?omec  noun, Orleans Indian
ko?oyew-  e-class trans. verb, to ask, to hire, to request
ko?oyum-  }  numeral, one (human being, body part, utensil, stream, piece of clothing), 13.211
ko?r  noun, crab
ko?ses  ko?si, adverb, all over, everywhere, everything; with -eg- infix kego?si, everywhere, 15.1
ko?l  noninflected verb, to be open
ko?ra?  numeral, one (human being, body part, utensil, stream, piece of clothing), 13.211
  ko?si  ko?si, adverb, all over, everywhere, everything; takes pron. prefs., 15.42
ko?yc(kW-)  second type o-class trans. verb, to buy
ko?r(op-)  e-class intr. verb, to stand; noninflected plural
  ko?oh, 13.141.1F(11)f
kri·c  noun, a plant (sp.) used as a herb
kag-  second type o-class intr. verb to be alone; 3 s. indic. -o?(~?), 13.141.1B(5), 13.141.1F(1)
  kagrc-  e-class trans. verb, to row
  kagrcjrmrc-  e-class intr. verb, to speak Karok
  kagu·k  noninflected impersonal verb, a round is won (in a game)
  kic kagu·k  that round is over
kahpin  thimbleberry tree
kahp?  a tree with fluttering leaves used in a medicine (like a thimbleberry tree), 13.16
second type o-class trans. verb, to hit on the head numeral, one (tool, etc.), 13.211
numeral, one (animal or bird), 13.211
second type o-class intr. verb, to menstruate; 3 s. indic. -o? (-y), 13.141.1B(5), 13.141.1F(1)
oninflected verb, to rock (trans. and intr.)
rocking chair
e-class intr. verb, to be cranky (of a boat)
e-class intr. verb, to flow crookedly (of a river, etc.)
1. noun, zigzag design on baskets
2. noninflected verb, to be crooked
noun, pistol
noninflected verb, to turn inside out (trans.); cf. kelomen-, 9.21
noun, earring
noun, small turtle
noun, little finger
noun, large white edible mushroom
e-class intr. verb, to go trout fishing; incr. pl.
-i?m(-)
noun, trout fishing pole; altern. stem with pron.
prefs. -kat, 11.355
e-class trans. verb, to put a lid on
noun, lid
noninflected verb, to be bald
noun, wrist
noun, chin, jaw
noun, braids, hairtie
noun, mink
noun, ring-tailed civet
noun, skull
noun, tan-oak mushroom
e-class trans. verb, to release
noun, mountain ridge
noun, mountain ridge
e-class intr. verb, to be ridgy (country); 3 s. and pi. attrib
noun, bald (water)
noun, first element of compound numerals, nine
noun, ninth month in old Yurok calendar, 13.216
e-class intr. verb, to be dirty (water)
noun, falcon
1. p.v.p., future time, 14.21 No. 11
2. article, the, that, who, which
noun, angleworm
noun, grandmother; vocative form kuc, 11.32
noun, the inside of a salmon's head
interrogative adverb, where?, when?, how?, which?
(of a specified set), 18.3A
when?
how long?, how far?
how?
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THE YUROK LANGUAGE

kus so?n
kus sone?m
kus sonowo?m
kus sonowoni
kuscah

kuscah sonowoni
duca?d

ku?y
ku ho kyegah
kolci kyah
kyah 1. noninflected verb, to rise (sun or moon)
2. noun, spring (season)
kyahcen?n
kyahcenis
kyahtar
1. noun, sweat
2. noninflected verb, to sweat
kyawol-
kya?lo?
kyew e-class intr. verb, to capsize
kyew(wol-)
kyo?lo?
noun, sore, ulcer; altern. stem with pron. prefs.
-kya?, 11.355
kyew
kyew(wol-)
e-class intr. verb, to capsize
kyoyem
kyanikat
kyus
kyu?

kyu?... we
there

-K

-altren. 1 s. indic. and 1, 2, 3 s. pron. pref. inflection, e-class verbs with stems ending oy-, ey-, jy-, ew-, 13.141.1F(8), 13.141.1F(9), 13.141.3A, 13.141.3C, 13.141.4A
k-
-second person pron. pref., nouns and verbs with stems beginning with h, except hi, 11.353, 11.141.4C
ka-
vowel harmony form of second person pron. pref., nouns and verbs, 11.352, 13.141.4B
ke-
-second person pron. pref., nouns and verbs, and some adverbs, 11.351, 13.141.4A, 15.4
ke?i
adverb, used with tomo?-, to be very young, to be very small
kenego?i
adverb, frequently, at frequent intervals
kenroksim-
e-class trans. verb, to trust, to admire
Kensonow-
first type o-class intr. verb, to take care, to be sensible; incr. pl. -o?m(-)
kenso-noksim-
-kepi?
e-class trans. verb, to dislike
-kep?em
inalienable noun, daughter-in-law, 11.354
-kepew
inalienable noun, grandchild, 11.354; plural -kepewworoh, 11.32

Kerep
noun, widow

Keso
p.v.p., apparently, 14.21 No.34

Ketkeš
noun, sweet colt'sfoot

Kewen
noun, widow who has cut her hair as a sign that she will not marry again

Kewet-
e-class trans. verb, to wash, to dye; passive kewelo-, 13.141.3I

Keya-ik
see ke?1, kelew

Kirwa'ay

Kirwa'ay son(ow-)
noninflected verb, to be gray-haired
to be light gray, 13.161

Kla?kla?
noninflected verb, to drip (probably onomatopoeic)

Klimow-
first type o-class intr. verb, to feel ill; 3 s. and 1, 2, 3 pl. indic. klimêm, 13.141.1F(12)

Kloyk-
e-class intr. verb, to wilt

Ko-

Ko'kw-
second type o-class trans. verb, to cut up, to split (fish, etc.)

Ko'y
noun, blue jay

Ka\`

ka\`
c weci'sep
lupin (crow's flower)

ka\`
wânh

ka\`
segon
blackbird (like a crow), 13.16

Kyw
noun, swan

Kyoyk\`on-
e-class intr. verb, to be slimy (cf. tyoyk\`on-); 3 s. and pl. attrib. kyoyk\`oni, 13.141.6H

k'-?
second person pron. pref., nouns with initial hVg, except where V = i, 11.353

K\`
noninflected verb, to be taboo, to be forbidden

K\`

K\`
war
noun, nail (hammered)
inalienable noun, distant relative by marriage, 11.354

K\`
wac
noun, ground squirrel, groundhog

K\`
egereu?
noun, hog

K\`
egewet
noninflected verb, to visit; intensive form kwi\`get, 13.152.2D

K\`
egegok\`
noun, raven, crow

K\`
elas
pronoun, third person singular, he, she, it

K\`
ela\`

K\`
ela\`
w\`

K\`
ela\`
w\`

K\`
elak\`

K\`
elok\`

K\`

K\`
en
adverb, sent. part., well, 15.734

1. noun, chest (body part)
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kwen 2
kweni
kwenomet
kwere?wey-
kwere?we?y
kwescin
kwesi

kwesk-kes-
kwes?oyew-
kweto-ys
kweyk-veyur
kweyuc
kwic
kwigeret
kwomkep-
kwomlec-
kwomten-
kwomto?(oc-)
kwoyc-
kwoyteme?l
kworor-
kwic
kwihkwyic-
kwit
kwimliyih(s-)
kwoo?riyc-
kwyikwyic
ekwyih
kwirw-

kwiyip
kwiriri
kwrumic

lahc-
(?)lahpsew
la?aseł
la-
la?moñ-
lañ

indefinite relative adverbs, 15.82
noun, part of sweathouse
e-class intr. verb, to have a pointed face, to have a sharp tongue
noun, dugout (canoe, < above)
noun, strawberry
adverb, sentence connective, and then, and so, 15.724
e-class intr. verb, to have a cold; incr. pl. -u?m(-)
e-class trans. verb, to treat (used of prayer doctor)
noun, pear-shaped piece of wood put near fire in wishing ill on someone
noninflected verb, to whistle
a bird now extinct
= kwic, noun, a plant (sp.) with large leaves
see kweget
e-class intr. verb, to groan
second type o-class intr. verb, to return; 3 s. indic. -okw or -o?1, 13.141.1B(4)a; 3 pl. pron. pref.
form ?ukwomlec?mek, 13.141.4H
e-class trans. verb, to bring back
e-class intr. verb, to return by water
second type o-class intr. verb, to go slowly; 3 s. -okw, 13.141.1B(4)
noun, shoulder
noun, candlefish
= kwic, noun, a plant (sp.) with large leaves
e-class intr. verb, to whistle
noun, image
second type o-class intr. verb, to turn round (intr.)
e-class trans. verb, to drive back, to drive away
noun, screech owl
noun, whistle (sound)
e-class intr. verb, to whistle (esp. in calling someone)
noun, an edible plant with white flowers
noun, towhee (bird)
noun, small abalone found on rocks
e-class trans. verb, to launch; passive lahcel-,
noun, plate; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -?lah,
noun, a poisonous plant (sp.)
first element of several compounds, along, 9.24
e-class intr. verb, to make a noise by pounding, etc.
noun, road; locative lañsi, 11.342
e-class intr. verb, to pass; incr. pl. -e?m(-); additional 3 s. and pl. indic. forms la'yon{ekW, la'yon{ekenekW, to pass on water, 13.141.1F(10); altern. noninflected plural la'yomah, to pass in a group, 13.141.1F(11)f; 3 pl. pron. pref. form (?)wela'y{ekW, 13.141.4H; additional 3 s. and pl. attrib. la'yoni, used with wogi and wo?ik, = half, 13.141.6H

noun, used in wonu ?wela'yekah, rainbow
noun, line, stripe
noun, road, trail, path
noun, river
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oneflected verb, to jump up and down, to pitch (of a boat
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adverb, outside
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li'ko'(t-) e-class intr. verb, to come in lumps
loco'm it is molting
lohkWo1- e-class impersonal verb, the clouds gather (cf.
lohpi- rohpi1-, 9.23)
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lo?nco? noninflected verb, to be greedy
lo?og noun, embers, coals
lo?ogeni ?r.w?h adverb, with other color words, dark
si?sonowoni dark green
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\*e?mekw

nour, heel

\*\*k-

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\*\*k co(?\k\.\*mo\*w

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\*\*kekwo?l-

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\*kelikra?

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\*kelomoy-

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\*kelonah

nour, place, world (usually with third person pron. pref. (?we\*kelonah)

\*kei

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\*keyom

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\*keyomoy-

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\*ke?go?p

nour, slug

\*ke?mah

nour, ladder, stepping stones

\*ki?gor

see \*kyorkw-

\*ko? \}{

nour, mud

\*ko?lonkemoy-

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noun, war dance

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e-class trans. verb, to look at, to watch; incr. pl. -e?m(-); altern. noninflected stem with -eg-infix 4kyegor, 13.151.4; intensive form 4ki-gor, 13.152.2C

noun, thing of beauty

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noun, rattlesnake

second type o-class trans. verb, to treat badly

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noun, large wild rose with big hips

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maʔah (skum-)
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mi-gaʔah, 13.152.2C

maʔanor
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maʔepet-
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maʔin
noun, some, the rest, remainder

(ʔ)ne-maʔin
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maʔepet-
plural noun, "senseless ones," used of children (cf.
poɩ)

maʔw-
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maʔyoʔr
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me-
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mec
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mec paʔah
whisky (fire water)

mecaʔnep
noun, tansy, yarrow (plant)

mecewolo?
noninflected verb, to smolder, to glow

mecken-
e-class intr. verb, to be so many feet long (< meck:
me- prefix of -ckah, foot, 13.212); 3 s. ind
meckeʔn or meckaʔ, 13.141.1F(5)

meclah
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megel-
second type o-class intr. verb, to accompany, to go
with others; nonincr. or incr. pl. -oʔam(-) or
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megenep-

megesik
noun, doctor

megetoɭ(kʷ-)
noun, mink (cf. megesik)

megey ʔoʔrowiʔ?
second type o-class trans. verb, to look after, to
protect

megey ʔoʔrowiʔ?
see mey(kʷeleʔwey-)

megeyo-
see meyo⋅moy-

megiʔ
adverb, without anything
I will go without it

e-class trans. verb, to do, to perform (a ceremony

megiʔrep-
e-class trans. verb, to poke a fire

megiʔgonemek

megokʷ
noun, dog (cf. mokʷomokʷoc-)

megokʔoh
noun, pepper nuts

megesik
noun, weasel (cf. megesik)

meguc
see muc

mekey
plural noun, children

mekeyowok

mekoh  noninflected verb, to hit right in the center (e.g., in target shooting)
mek wC  noun, snail
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mek wElken- e-class trans. verb, to pile up (trans.)
mena? noun, stump
melay- e-class passive inflecting impersonal verb, there is a brush dance, 13.141.3B
?o ku meloni at the brush dance
melo? noun, brush dance
me? 1. p.v.p., circumstantial, 14.21 No. 30
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me?egi?ew noun, shootingstar (flower)
me?kuk noun, cave
me?k wEl e-class trans. verb, to touch
me?ownem- e-class trans. verb, to touch
me?en noninflecting verb, to ask, to beg; intensive form mi?ge?en, to go around begging, 13.152.2C
menec- ku ho menecoh second type o-class intr. verb, to disappear west (where (the sun) disappears)
menecen w see menewk w-
menecol- e-class intr. verb, to disappear
meneg(one?)- e-class impersonal verb, to be low tide
menek w see menewk w-
menel noninflected verb, to go out (of a fire)
menelken- e-class trans. verb, to extinguish
menetk wElles- second type o-class trans. verb, to drag along
menewk w- e-class intr. verb, to drown, to go under water, to be bashful; 3 s. and pl. indic. menek w, menecke- nekw, 13.141.1F(10)
menel?ru? e-class trans. verb, to make way for
menes? 1. noun, boat rope
2. noninflected verb, to tow a boat
menok wolum- e-class trans. verb, to gulp down
menomen noun, Juneberry
menomen- e-class intr. verb, to twitch
meno? noninflected verb, to pull a boat ashore
menunow- first type o-class intr. verb, to disappear; 3 s. and 1, 2, 3 pl. indic. menune?m, 13.141.1F(12)
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mepec noun, beard, mustache, whiskers
mera? noun, smoke
mera's- e-class intr. verb, } to be smoky
mera? noninflected verb }
merkewec- e-class intr. verb, to die, to faint
merkum- e-class trans. verb, to eat up, to exhaust; passive merkewpel- (3 s. indic. merku?), 13.141.3I
merkweni
   ki merkweni sonowoni
merkwenowol
merkwenow-
meroge-
merogey-
merogyah
meroyo-
meruh
meruh cego?onep
mescah
mescem-
mesew
wohpekumew umesew
mesi
mesi?r(on-)
mesi?gonem-
meska-p
meskwh
mestek
mes?el
metkoh
mew
mewah
mewec-
mewi
mewi? mecpegar
mewipil
mewimor
mewistu?
mewi?r(on-)
mewolotew-
mewole?wey-
mewom
meworeget-
meworoh
meworoy-
mewpew
mewpewet-
mey(kwele?wey-)
megey o?rowi?
meyo·moy-  
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me?gec  
noun, trillium (plant)

me?loh  
noun, relative

me?lom-  
e-class intr. verb, to vomit; me?lom- has 3 s. indic. me?l, 13.141.1F(5)

me?lomum-  

me?lonem-  
e-class trans. verb, to paint

me?rep°y  
e-class trans. verb, to rub

me?upeg  
noun, file

me?upegah  
noun, hole in the ground

me?w(omec-)  
second type o-class intr. verb, to come out, to come from a place; 3 s. indic. -ok°w or -o°l, 13.141.1B(4)

kus ?i keme°w  
where are you from?

me?won-  
second type o-class intr. verb, to come across; 3 s. indic. -o°, 13.141.1B(5)

me?wo-  
noun, a fish (sp.)

-me°y  
inalienable noun, daughter, 11.354; pl. -me°y°por, 11.31

me?yeî  
noun, stinging nettle

me?yeî ?usegon  
soft-leaf nettle, dumb nettle, 13.16

me?yk°weîa·moy-  
e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be burnt by poison ivy, 13.141.3B

me?yk°welep  
noun, poison ivy

me?yk°welup°p  
noun, poison oak

mi(?)  
p.v.p., negative, 14.32 No. 43

micos  
noun, male cousin, elder brother; vocative mit, 11.32

mikoy-  
second type o-class intr. verb, to surge, 3 s. indic. -o°, 13.141.1B(5)

mikolum-  
e-class trans. verb, to swallow, to gulp down

mi°p°  
noun, leg; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -mi°, 11.355

min-  
e-class intr. verb, to bet

mirwîn-  
first type o-class impersonal verb, the waves run up to the shore; 3 s. and pl. attrib. mirwîn°ni, 13.141.6H

ku mirwîn°ni  
the water line

mit  
see micos

mi?  
1. see mi(?)

2. conjunction, because, in order that, 17.2E

mi°ckah  
noninflected verb, to go on foot (< meckah, me- prefix form of -ckah, foot, with e/i' intensive vowel alternation, 13.152.2E)

mi°ga?ah  
see ma?ah(sk-)

mi°gel-  
see megel-

mi°geî°en  
1. p.v.p., negative, 14.32 No. 37

2. = moco, conjunction, if (possible conditions), when, 17.2A
moco
conjunction, if (possible conditions), when, 17.2A

mohka?
noun, gooseberry

mohkicsonk-
second type o-class trans. verb, to reward, to take revenge

mohkoh
noun, louse

mohko·moy-
e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be lousy, 13.141.3B

mohpum-
e-class trans. verb, to mourn, to mourn for

mokwec
noun, nightfish

mokwomokwoct-
e-class intr. verb, to bark

moksek
noun, muscle, sinew

mokwsemoy-
e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be muscular, 13.141.3B

mokw(s)  
= mokw(s), negative 3 s. indic. verb, there is not, 13.141.1F(6)

mol
noun, dung

moikwoh
noun, head; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -moِ, 11.355

mosceyum-
e-class trans. verb, to pay for services

mosi(?)
p.v.p., negative, 14.22 No.48

mosk-
e-class trans. verb, to borrow

moskoc-
e-class trans. verb, to lend

moyk-
e-class intr. verb, to die (used of gods, plants, and animals, see koِl sonow-; cf. majkay, 9.21); incr. pl. -eِm(-); 3 pl. pron. pref. form ?umoyke?mekِ, 13.141.4H

mo?ohkeloy-
e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be (large and) round, 9.23, 13.141.3B

mo?ohkeloyt-
e-class trans. verb, to make into a ball, to clench (a fist); reduplicated form mo·mo?ohkeloyt-, to make several balls, 9.22

mo?ohkeroy-
e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be (small and) round, 9.23, 13.141.3B

mo?ohpir
noun, fog

mo?ohpirk
noninflected impersonal verb, to be foggy

mo?okw(s)  
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mo·mo?ohkeloyt-
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mjkci?jki
noun, hip (body part)

mjkwi
noun, mountain, peak; reduplicated form mjkwi.mjkwiِ, mountain chain, 9.22

-mjm
inalienable noun, son, 11.354

mjmry(jw-)  
first type o-class intr. verb, to be handsome, to be pretty

mjnr
noninflected verb, to take puffs from a pipe

mjnrš
noun, fish skin

mjnrškwiy
noninflected verb, to pull the skin off a fish

mjrs
noun, ointment (cf. mesew, 9.21)

mjstik
noninflected verb, to line a basket (cf. mestek, 9.21)

mjtalip
noun, nasal mucus; altern stem with pron. prefs. -matِ, 11.355

mjtalip-
second type o-class intr. verb, to run at the nose; 3 s. indic. -oِ (-aِ), 13.141.1F(1)
mawp-  
second type o-class intr. verb, to carry food with one

mawp jl  
noun, food carried with one, food brought by bride; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -maw, 11.355

mawaksišon  
noun, clean person

mawaksišon(ow-)  
first type o-class intr. verb, to be clean; incr. pl. -o·m(-)

mawaksišy-  
e-class intr. verb, to be (very) clean

mawaksišleg  
noun, biting lizard

mawakiš  
e-class impersonal verb, the final dance at the brush dance is danced

mawakiš  
noninflected verb, to wither, to be frail (cf. moyk-, 9.21)

mawalus  
noun, a small bony river fish

mawalh  
noun, skin of an animal

mawem-  
e-class trans. verb, to overtake

mawemx  
noun, gills

mawemw  
noun, mock orange

mawemkws-  
e-class impersonal verb, the wind is in a particular direction

kus mawemkws  
which way is the wind?

mawemiy  
noun, head of river

mawen  
noun, a sea bird whose eggs are eaten

mawen gen  
noun, lungs

mawenk  
noun, crane (bird)

mawenk wecišep  
lupin (crane's flower)

mawem?  
noun, baccharis consanguinea (plant)

muc = nimuc, adverb, by oneself, for oneself; intensive form megec, 15.1

muc ro?  
used as a nominal phrase, automobile (runs by itself)

mulah  
noun, horse (?) loan, mule)

mulonem-  
e-class intr. verb, to be relieved of pain; noninflected plural mulinah, 13.141.1F(11)f

mulomul  
noun, wild currant

mulonem-  
e-class intr. verb, to be relieved of pain; noninflected plural mulinah, 13.141.1F(11)f

mulonem-  
e-class tran. verb, to wipe, to carry off

mulico?  
adverb, perhaps

mulico? , mulico?  
may be . . . or . . .

mul{koc-}  
e-class tran. verb ) to sell

mul{koh}  
noninflected verb )

mulis-  
second type o-class tran. verb, to wipe, to lick

muncel?  
noun, Indian skirt

muncey(ow-)  
first type o-class intr. verb (adj.), to be white

(?)wyr  ?umuncyey  
nominal phrase, white of egg

munceyr'on-  
first type o-class intr. verb (adj.), to be white

muncoks-  
e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be white (flat things), 13.221

muncr  
noninflected verb (adj.), to be white (round things),

to be light-colored (plants, etc.), 13.221
muncas
munic-
munipoy-
muniponi
muntas
munic
muntajy(-)
mur-
muscen
musmus
pegil
mu?omem-
mu?rip
mu?ukwole?wey
mu?mu:1
mu?m(-)
myah
mya?kahpm-
mya?kep-
myewoles-
mye?wey-
myop-
myo?rep-
myo?ley-
myo?leyon-
myo?t-

= muntas, noun, fair-skinned person
second type o-class intr. verb, to have an accident, to suffer misfortune; 3 s. indic. -o?, 13.141.1B(5)
e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be sharp, 13.141.3B
= muncas, noun, fair-skinned person
e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be white (animals and birds), 13.221; 3 s. and pl. attrib. muntrajynoni, 13.223
e-class intr. verb, to dodge; incr. pl. -i?m(-)
adv, really, as exclamative, yes
noun, cow, bull
bull (male bull)
e-class trans. verb, to fetch, to bring
noun, basket for cooking acorn mush
noun, swell (at sea), blunt wedge
noun, berry of Indian peach tree
see mey(k?ele?wey-)
noninflected verb, to jump, to jump at
e-class trans. verb, to jump at
e-class trans. verb, to jump, to jump at
second type o-class trans. verb, to push under water, to beat
e-class intr. verb, to bend sharply (of a river)
e-class intr. verb, to be crowded
noninflected pl. myo?omah, to challenge as a group, 13.141.1F(11)f
e-class intr. verb, to be fixed in the ground
second type o-class trans. verb, to push aside, to push over
e-class trans. verb, to push, to put on (clothes); passive myo?tel-., 13.141.3H

N

- n
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(?)na-
vowel harmony form of first person pron. pref., nouns and verbs, 11.352, 13.141.4B

nah
adverb, exclamative, hesitation in speech (like English "er")

-nah
inalienable noun, property, 11.354

nahc-
e-class trans. verb, to give, to allow; passive nace- (3 s. indic. nache?l, 3 s. and pl. nache?li§), 13.141.3H, 13.141.6F; stem vowel of bipersonal conjugation is -i- throughout, 13.142.1D
nahcpum-  e-class trans. verb, to give, to allow
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nahsek̜'  numeral, three (worms, ropes, etc.), 13.211
nahsek̜'w̜on  numeral, three (plants, etc.), 13.211
nahksemi  numeral adverb, three times, 13.211
nahksemo'y̜il  numeral, three days, 13.211
nahksemo?̜-  second type o-class intr. verb, to be somewhere three days, 13.212; 3 s. indic. -ok̜'w̜ or -o?̜1, 13.141.1B(4)
nahksemy̜š  numeral, three arm's lengths, 13.211
nahksewipir  numeral, three (dentalium shell measurements), 13.211
nahkseyec  noun, third month in old Yurok calendar, 13.216
nahkseye  numeral, three (boats), 13.211
nahkseye  e-class intr. numeral verb, to be three in number, 13.217
nahkseye4  numeral, three (human beings), 13.211
nahkseye?li  numeral, three (houses), 13.211
nahkseye?n  numeral, three (body parts, streams, utensils, clothes), 13.211
nahkseye?r  numeral, three, (trees, etc.), 13.211
nahksoh  numeral, three (round things), 13.211
nahksok̜s  numeral, three (flat things), 13.211
nahkw̜-  second type o-class trans. verb, to do
nahpcuh  adverb, on the far side (cf. hinahpc)
nahscewen  noun, night
nahscuh  adverb, last night
na?ak  numeral, two (worms, ropes, etc.), 13.211
na?akw̜on  numeral, two (plants, etc.), 13.211
na?ami  = na?mi, numeral adverb, twice, for a long time, 13.211, 13.212
na?amoyi4  numeral, two days, 13.211
na?amo?̜-  second type o-class intr. verb, to be somewhere two days, 13.212; 3 s. indic. -ok̜'w̜ or -o?̜1, 13.141.1B(4)a
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na?apir  numeral, two (dentalium length measurements), 13.211
na?aw-  second type o-class trans. verb, to catch surf fish; incr. pl. -o?̜m(-); intensive form ni'ga?aw-, to catch surf fish as an occupation, 13.152.2C
na?awec  noun, second month in old Yurok calendar, 13.216
na?ali  numeral, two (houses), 13.211
na?a?m(o?w)  indefinite (2 pl. form) intr. verb, there are several people, there is a crowd, 13.212
na?a?n  numeral, two (body parts, streams, utensils, clothes), 13.211
na?a?r  numeral, two (trees, etc.), 13.211
na?ey  numeral, two (boats), 13.211
na?ma?w  noun, chipper
na?mi  = na?ami, numeral adverb, twice, for a long time, 13.211, 13.212
na'gin  adverb, out of one's way
na'gin so?̜tos  keep clear!
na'ginahp-  e-class intr. verb, to be awe-struck, to be afraid
na'ginep-  e-class trans. verb, to be afraid of
na'ginahpim-  e-class trans. verb, to be afraid of
na'ginepim-  e-class trans. verb, to be afraid of
na-  adverb, together, like, alike, 15.45
na'menewkʷ-  e-class intr. verb, to be washed out by the waves; 3 s. and pl. indic. na'menekʷ, na'meneckenekw, 13.141.1F(10)
na'met-  e-class trans. verb, to step, to tread on, to walk
na'na'k  noun, ring of black and white dots round the bottom of a basket
na'nik  adverb, at the other side; takes pron. prefs., 15.4
na?nik  first person pron. pref., nouns, verbs, and some adverbs, 11.351, 13.141.4A, 15.4
negah  noun, swallow (bird)
nega?  noun, surf-fish net (cf. na?aw-), 13.151.51
negec  1. noun, kiss 2. noninflected verb, to kiss
negel-  e-class impersonal verb, used with sku?y so· negem-  e-class trans. verb, to take, to bring, to carry; 2 s. imperative ne?ges, 13.141.2A(2); passive negemel-, 13.141.3H
nego?  see no?ome4(k-)
nego?o?len  noun, midwife
nego?so?c-  e-class trans. verb, to say
nek  pronoun, first person singular, I, me; emphatic form neki?, objective form nekac, 11.211; comitative form neka?ali, 11.212; locative form (?)neya?ik, 11.213
nek-  e-class trans. verb, to put; passive nekel-, 13.141.3H; intensive form ni'k-, 13.152.2C
nekah  pronoun, first person plural, we, us; comitative form neka?moi, 11.212; locative form (?)neya?ik, 11.213
neka?ali  see nek
neka?noi  see nekah
nekcen-  e-class trans. verb, to meet
neke?y  noninflected verb, to call, to name
neki?  see nek
nekicwey  noun, rainbow
nekilet-  e-class trans. verb, to pine, to miss
nekomeweks-  e-class intr. verb, to be clever
-nekomewet  inalienable noun, right (hand, side, etc.), 11.354
nekomur-  e-class intr. verb, to swim well
nekomyu  noun, ability
nektey-  first type o-class trans. verb, to admire the cleverness of a person
nekʷohs-  e-class intr. verb, to dry surf fish; incr. pl. -i?m(-)
nemsoy-  e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be tired of something from overeating it
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<tr>
<th>Word</th>
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<tr>
<td>nenipekʷ</td>
<td>noun, sucker fish</td>
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<tr>
<td>neniʔr</td>
<td>noun, black salmonberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nep</td>
<td>see nepoyon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nepeʔwiš</td>
<td>noun, fish</td>
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<td>nepeʔwišneg</td>
<td>noun, otter; compound nepeʔwiš + neg(εp-), 9.24</td>
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<tr>
<td>nepeʔwoʔ</td>
<td>noun, the first salmon to run (up the Klamath river)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nepoyon</td>
<td>noun, wild parsley; short form nep used in some plant names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>culu ni nep</td>
<td>wild parsley (wild parsley on Bald Hills), 14.43</td>
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<tr>
<td>kakah wenenep</td>
<td>hog's fennel (sturgeon's wild parsley)</td>
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<tr>
<td>nepuy</td>
<td>noun, salmon</td>
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<td>neskʷewi</td>
<td>e-class intr. verb, to be troublesome</td>
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<tr>
<td>neskʷey-</td>
<td>= neskʷewi, adverb, near, soon; takes pron. prefs. 15.4</td>
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<td>second type o-class trans. verb, to see, to allow; nonincri. or incr. pl. -oʔm(-), 13.141.1F(11)e; altern. inflections with lengthened vowel as for monosyllabic o-class verbs, 13.141.1B(3); intensive passive nēwoy-; to be seen, to seem, to appear, intensive passive nuʔwoy-; to be visible (of a static object), 13.152.2A; 3 pl. pron. pref. passive (intensive) form (ʔ)wenuʔwoyki is used adverbially with pron. pref. verb forms, the most ... ever, 15.21</td>
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<td>new(-)</td>
<td>noun, breast, milk</td>
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<td>newonoc-</td>
<td>e-class trans. verb, to suckle</td>
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<td>newor</td>
<td>noninflected verb, to gaze; also used impersonally, to be light</td>
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<td>neworkʷ-</td>
<td>e-class trans. verb, to be able to see</td>
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<td>ney</td>
<td>adverb, exclamative, woman's greeting</td>
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<td>neyen</td>
<td>see nek, nekah</td>
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<td>(ʔ)neyaʔik</td>
<td>adverb, exclamative, oh!</td>
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<td>neʔmuʔp</td>
<td>noun, vetch</td>
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<td>nikʷec</td>
<td>noun, grizzly bear</td>
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<td>nima</td>
<td>numeral element, formative of numerals 11-29, 21-29, etc., 13.214</td>
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nimi p.v.p., negative, 14.22 No. 43a
nimoksu p.v.p., emphatic negative, 14.22 No. 45
nimot indefinite pronoun, no one
nimuc = muc, adverb, by oneself, for oneself
1. comparative, 14.21 No. 42c
2. around, 14.21 No. 42c

nimic-

nimico'y
niš
niša
ni?i
ni?iy-

ni?i(ye)!
ni?iyen
ni?i'n
ni?iyen
ni'ga?aw-
i'gem
lo'egey
muncey ni'gem

ni'gey-

ku nek ho ni'ge'yoh

ni'go'rm
ni'gy
ni'k
ni'?n(-)

ni'?n(ow-)

ni?m(-)

ni?m(ow-)

nohcur
nohpetek's
noh(pew-)

nohpewil

nohpenu'l

nohsec-

nohseil

nohsel-

nohseunow-

nohsen-

nohsewen

nohslel-

nohsol-

nohso-

nohsunow-

numeral, two (human beings), 13.21

noun, sibling

see na?aw-
noun, flint
obsidian
white flint (ceremonial use)
e-class trans. verb, to take with one, to walk in a pair; only 1, 2 dual, and 3 pl. forms are used (indic. ni'ge'yoh, ni'ge'yu', ni'gey(e)i), 13.144.2, plural supplied by nego'rm, ni'go'rm (see no'?m(onem-))

my late spouse (the one I took with me)

see no'?m(onem-)

see navgay(k-)

e-class trans. verb to watch, to guard, first type o-class trans. verb to look, to look for vowel harmony form of first person pron. pref., nouns and verbs, 11.352, 13.141.43

noun, bone hairpin
noun, bug

e-class intr. verb, to enter, to marry into one's wife's family ("half marriage"); incr. pl. -i?m(-), 13.141.1F(11)a

noninflected verb, to sing solo at the brush dance
noun, raised rim of a basket
second type o-class trans. verb, to take pieces off, to chip

noninflected verb, to swell, to be swollen
e-class trans. verb, to take off (clothes)
noninflected verb, to go to help
e-class intr. verb, to fly; incr. pl. -i?m(-)
e-class intr. verb, to fly away
noun, tenth month in old Yurok calendar, 13.216

first type o-class intr. verb, to grow up, to pass one's childhood, to be born (in a place)
YUROK-ENGLISH LEXICON

nohsur
nohsu'les-
ohten-

nimi nohte'n wegok

noksim-
sku?y so· noksim-
noni
nonow-
-nos
nosah
nosep-

nosenos
nose(now-) (ow-)

now
nowinep-

now(s)
nowk'-w-
nowh
nowonem-
nowrep'coy
-noy
noyk'wos
no?monem-
no?moye?wey-

no?oh
no?oks
no?ohpi't
no?ol
ku?y weno?ol
?o wi'i?t ?o no?ol
no?omek-
no?omel-

kus no?ome?l
no?ome(l) (k-)

kus ku nego?
no?ome'ri
no?omun(ow-)

Ki kic no?omu?n
Ki ?wes?onah
no?op-

nohsw
nohsu'les-
ohten-

nimi nohte'n wegok

noksim-
sku?y so· noksim-
noni
nonow-
-nos
nosah
nosep-

nosenos
nose(now-) (ow-)

now
nowinep-

now(s)
nowk'-w-
nowh
nowonem-
nowrep'coy
-noy
noyk'wos
no?monem-
no?moye?wey-

no?oh
no?oks
no?ohpi't
no?ol
ku?y weno?ol
?o wi'i?t ?o no?ol
no?omek-
no?omel-

kus no?ome?l
no?ome(l) (k-)

kus ku nego?
no?ome'ri
no?omun(ow-)

Ki kic no?omu?n
Ki ?wes?onah
no?op-

noninflected verb, to inherit a trait
e-class trans. verb, to pick up and carry
e-class intr. verb, to be (physically) able (to do something)

he is unable to walk
e-class trans. verb, to think of

to think well of
noun, burl (on redwood tree)
p.v.p., comparative, 14.21 No.42b
second type o-class trans. verb, to fetch
inalienable noun, husband (11.354)

noninflected verb
e-class intr. verb, incr. pl. -i?m(-)

\to marry into
da family (said of a bride)
noun, tick (insect)
first type o-class intr. verb, to be useful, to be helpful

= nowoh, adverb, exclamative, man's greeting
e-class intr. verb, to be happy, to enjoy; noninflected pl. nowinah, 13.141.1F(11)f

adverb, away, 15.6
second type o-class trans. verb, to care for

= now, adverb, exclamative, man's greeting
e-class trans. verb, to fetch, to bring
noninflected verb, to weed

see no?oy

noun, shrew
e-class trans. verb, to endure
e-class intr. verb, to lie pointing or facing in a particular direction

numeral, two (round things), 13.211
numeral, two (flat things), 13.211
noun, belt

adverb, then; takes pron. prefs., 15.4
after a time
at that time, 16.2D
e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be long (worms, ropes, etc.), 13.221
e-class intr. verb, to be long (may be used with nouns of any class)

now long is it?
second type o-class intr. verb, to be somewhere a long time; altern. noninflected stem with -eg-infix nego?, 13.151.4

how long will you be away?
noun, title of girl helper at the Fish Dam ceremony
first type o-class intr. verb, to be old, to endure (of things)

from the beginning of time (as long as the heavens have endured)
e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be tall, to be high
(round things, mountains, trees, etc.), 13.221;
reduplicated form no·no?op(-), 9.22
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THE YUROK LANGUAGE

no'os noun, baby basket
no'oy noun, shoe; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -noy, 11.355

no?pen- e-class trans. verb, to pursue, to chase
no?(pey-) first type o-class intr. verb, to be angry
no?r noninflected verb, to run
no' p.v.p., in the same way, like others, 14.21 No. 36
no?c- e-class intr. verb, to make a noise
no'kcen- first type o-class intr. verb, to sweat in a sweat-
no'lek's- house
no'leni
no'lo*(c-)
no'lum- e-class trans. verb, to love, to protect; passive
no-nom(ceyum-) stem with -eg- infix no', 13.151.5D
no'no*(op-) no'rew(-) see no?op-
no'rew(-) first type o-class intr. verb, to be pretty; 3 s. and
no' lek's- pl. attrib. no rewoni, 13.141.6H
no' s- e-class intr. verb, to swim across; incr. pl. -i'm(-)
1. = no'lek's-, e-class intr. verb, to ride; incr.
no'lo*(c-) pl. -i'm(-)
no'ew(omoy-) 2. e-class intr. verb, to laugh to oneself
no' sišon(ow-) first type o-class intr. verb, to be comical; incr.
no' wešken- pl. -o*r-m(-)
no' weškin- e-class trans. verb, to gather
no'wo'rin(ep-)
no'yc(kw-) e-class trans. verb, to eat food as a guest
no'?m(onem-) e-class trans. verb, to carry (a load); intensive
no? rep- forms nego•'m, ni•go•'m used as plurals of
no?rep- ni'gey-, to take with one, 13.144.2, 13.152.2C
(?)nį- vowel harmony form of first person pron. pref.,
nouns and verbs, 11.352, 13.141.4B
nį̤g•y(k-) second type o-class trans. verb, to help; intensive
form ni•g•y, 13.152.2F

pañh see na hpay
pañhcir? noun, fishhook
pañhksiri? numeral, three (tools, etc.), 13.211
pañhkįyî numeral, three (animals and birds), 13.211
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<td>noun, berry; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -nah, 11.355; nah also used in heikik ni nah, red huckleberry (berry in the mountains), 14.43</td>
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<td>nahpuyu-</td>
<td>e-class intr. verb, to pick berries</td>
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<tr>
<td>nahspit-</td>
<td>noun, huckleberry bush</td>
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<td>naksitp-</td>
<td>e-class trans. verb } to shave (trans.), to shave oneself</td>
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<tr>
<td>naksitp-</td>
<td>noninflected verb }</td>
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<tr>
<td>naksitp-</td>
<td>e-class intr. verb, to be hollow, to be empty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nalamikil</td>
<td>noun, stump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>napw</td>
<td>noun, meat</td>
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<tr>
<td>nawaylkap-</td>
<td>e-class intr. verb, to be clear (liquids)</td>
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<td>nayet</td>
<td>noun, duck; with pron. prefs. -nay is singular, -nayet plural, 11.355</td>
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<td>nayps?-</td>
<td>second type o-class trans. verb, to hook</td>
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<tr>
<td>nayijmt</td>
<td>noun, deer meat</td>
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<tr>
<td>nayipat-</td>
<td>e-class intr. verb, to stumble</td>
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<tr>
<td>naynjyeh</td>
<td>noninflected verb, to lie facing or pointing in a particular direction</td>
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<td>naymjeh</td>
<td>noninflected verb, to snare</td>
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<td>naymias</td>
<td>noun, snare; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -nay, 11.355</td>
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<tr>
<td>(?)wes war</td>
<td>spider's web</td>
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<tr>
<td>naymjmt-</td>
<td>e-class trans. verb, to snare</td>
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<td>nariqpi</td>
<td>numeral, two (tools, etc.), 13.211</td>
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<tr>
<td>nariqsmem-</td>
<td>e-class trans. verb, to grasp in both hands</td>
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<td>nariqryl</td>
<td>numeral, two (animals and birds), 13.211</td>
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<tr>
<td>nariqryl</td>
<td>noun, arrow</td>
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<td>nary</td>
<td>see nayet</td>
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<td>narygias-</td>
<td>e-class intr. verb, to gather wood for the sweat house fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>narylykia</td>
<td>noninflected verb, to be weak, to be feeble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nary-ryt-</td>
<td>e-class intr. verb, to sing songs</td>
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<tr>
<td>narywut</td>
<td>noninflected verb, to visit the sick</td>
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<td>naryyaks-</td>
<td>e-class trans. verb, to betray a trust</td>
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<td>nu</td>
<td>p.v.p., motion, 14.21 No. 29</td>
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<td>numik</td>
<td>adverb, going and doing, 15.83</td>
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<td>numi cpa</td>
<td>very</td>
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<tr>
<td>nuneg</td>
<td>noun, food</td>
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<tr>
<td>nunepew</td>
<td>noun, food, fish</td>
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<tr>
<td>nunepuh</td>
<td>first type o-class intr. verb, to grow old, to grow up</td>
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<tr>
<td>nunepuy</td>
<td>to die young (not to live long)</td>
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<td>nunow-</td>
<td>second type o-class intr. verb, to climb; altern. J-modifying inflections; 3 s. indic. -o? (- fleeting), 13.141.1F(1)a; incr. pl. -o?m(-) (- fleeting), 13.141.1F(1)b</td>
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<td>nunow-</td>
<td>noun, pair</td>
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<td>nunuh</td>
<td>to be the same, 13.16</td>
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<tr>
<td>nunuhpe?r</td>
<td>see nes(kwec-)</td>
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nu'les-nu'woy-
(?)n-?

THE YUROK LANGUAGE

e-class trans. verb, to fetch (a load)
first person pron. pref., nGuns with initial hVg,
except where V = i; 11.3;53

O

-o-
stem vowel, bipersonal conjugation, o-class verbs, 13.142.1

-ogoh
2 s. 1 pl., 3 s. 1 pl., 2 pl. 1 pl., 3 pl. 1 pl. indic. and pron. pref. inflection bipersonal conjugation, e- and o-class verbs, 13.142.1, 13.142.3

-oh
1. 1 pl. indic. and pron. pref. inflection, e- and o-class verbs, 13.141.1, 13.141.4A
2. 1 s. attrib. inflection e-class verbs, 13.141.6A
3. 1 s., 3 s., and (nonincr.) 3 pl. attrib. inflection, o-class verbs, 13.141.6A
4. subject pronoun inflection 1 pl. 2 s., 1 pl. 3 s. indic. and pron. pref., bipersonal conjugation, e- and o-class verbs, 13.142.1, 13.142.3
5. subject pronoun inflection 1 s. 2 s., 1 s. 3 s., attrib., bipersonal conjugation, e- and o-class verbs, 13.142.4

-oh-
stem vowel element, bipersonal conjugation, monosyllabic o-class verbs, except for 1 s. 2 pl., 1 s. 3 pl., 1 pl. 2 pl., 13.142.1B

-ohk\textsuperscript{win}
3 s. and (nonincr.) 3 pl. attrib. inflection, monosyllabic o-class verbs with 3 s. indic. -ok\textsuperscript{w}, 13.141.6B

-ohpew
reciprocal stem formative, monosyllabic o-class verbs, 13.143.2C

-ok
1 s. indic. and 1, 2, 3 pl. pron. pref. inflection, o-class verbs, 13.141.1, 13.141.4A

-ok\textsuperscript{win}
3 s. and (nonincr.) 3 pl. attrib. inflection, o-class verbs with 3 s. indic. -ok\textsuperscript{w}, 13.141.6B

-ok\textsuperscript{w}
3 s. indic. inflection, some second type o-class verbs, 13.141.1B(4)

-ol
1 s. attrib. inflection, o-class verbs with 3 s. indic. -o\textsuperscript{l}, 13.141.6B

-olin
3 s. and (nonincr.) 3 pl. attrib. inflection, o-class verbs with 3 s. indic. -o\textsuperscript{l}, 13.141.6B

-oli
1. locative inflection, nouns, 11.341
2. 3 pl. indic. and pron. pref. inflection, o-class verbs, 13.141.1, 13.141.4A

-om
2 s. attrib. inflection, e-class verbs, 13.141.6A

-omin
3 s. and (nonincr.) 3 pl. attrib. inflection, o-class verbs, 13.141.6A

-oni
1. 3 (incr.) pl. attrib. inflection e- and o-class verbs, 13.141.6A
2. 3 s. and pl. attrib. passive inflection, e- and o-class verbs, and attrib. active inflection, some verbals, 13.141.6G, 13.141.6H, 13.223

-opew
reciprocal stem formative, o-class verbs, 13.143.2
-os 2 s. imperative inflection, o-class verbs with stems ending with *, a glottalized consonant, ?C-, or y-, 13.141.2A, 13.141.2A(2)a

-o'y- passive stem formative, o-class verbs and e-class verbs with stems ending nem-, 13.141.3A, 13.141.3F; used without inflection for certain places in the bipersonal conjugation of these verbs, 13.142.1

-o'9 1. 3 s. indic. inflection, some second type o-class verbs, 13.141.1B(5)
2. subject pronoun inflection 1 s. 2 pl., 1 s. 3 pl., 1 pl. 2 pl. indic. and 1 s. 2 pl., 3 s. 2 pl., 1 s. 3 pl., 2 s. 3 pl., 3 s. 3 pl., 1 pl. 2 pl. pron. pref., bipersonal conjugation, e- and o-class verbs, 13.142.1, 13.142.3

-o'9- stem vowel element, 1 s. 2 pl., 1 pl. 2 pl., 1 s. 3 pl., bipersonal conjugation, monosyllabic o-class verbs, 13.142.1B

-o'91 3 s. indic. inflection, some second type o-class verbs, 13.141.1B(4)

-o'9liš 3 s. and (nonincr.) 3 pl. attrib. inflection, o-class verbs with 3 s. indic. -o'9l, 13.141.6B

-o'9m 1. 2 s. indic. inflection, first type o-class verbs, 13.141.1B
2. 3 s. indic. inflection, second type o-class verbs, 13.141.1B

-o'9miš 3 s. and (nonincr.) pl. attrib. inflection, o-class verbs with 3 s. indic. -o'9m, 13.141.6B

-o'9 1. 1 pl. indic. and pron. pref. inflection, monosyllabic o-class verbs, 13.141.1B(3), 13.141.4A
2. 1 s., 3 s., and (nonincr.) 3 pl. attrib. inflection, monosyllabic o-class verbs, 13.141.6A

-o'k 1 s. indic. and 1, 2, 3 s. pron. pref. inflection, monosyllabic o-class verbs, 13.141.1B(3), 13.141.4A

-o'loh 1 s. attrib. inflection o-class verbs with 3 s. indic. -o'ol, 13.141.6B

-o'lmom 2 s. and (nonincr.) pl. attrib. inflection, o-class verbs with 3 s. indic. -o'ol, 13.141.6B

-o' ł 3 pl. indic. and pron. pref. inflection, monosyllabic o-class verbs, 13.141.1B(3), 13.141.4A

-o'mom 2 s. and (nonincr.) pl. attrib. inflection, o-class verbs, 13.141.6A

-o'9m 2 s. indic. inflection, second type o-class verbs, 13.141.1B

-o'9m(-) o-class plural increment, 13.141.1E

-o'9w 2 pl. indic. and pron. pref. inflection, monosyllabic o-class verbs, 13.141.1B(3), 13.141.4A

-p- first person object pronoun inflection, bipersonal conjugation, o-class verbs and e-class verbs
with stems ending im- or um-; in 3 pl. 1 s. and alternatively in 3 s. 1 s. -p- may be object pro-
non noun inflection for all e-class verbs, 13.142.1

pahcew
first type o-class intr. verb
noninflected verb
pah(cew-)
to move (intr.)
pahkwó?
noun, willow
pahpic
adverb
pah wiš ni ?ó?1
he had better stay here
1. had better
2. after kus, what then? etc.

kus pah pic wi(?)
so' se?m
what do you think now?
noninflected verb, to confess to having had malici-
ous thoughts

pahtekwís
noun, store basket
pahtun
noun, neck
pa?ah
1. noun, water, juice; locative pa?a’i or pa?a’iík,
   11.342
pa?a’i ni keget
water panther, 14.43
pa?a’i wi’p
dragonfly (water butterfly)
2. noninflected verb, = pa?a’moý-, to be wet, to
get wet

pa?an-
e-class impersonal verb, there is water; 3 s. and
pl. attrib. pa?aní, 13.141.6H

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

pa?arik
noun, flint
pa?arik segon
trillium (plant, like flint), 13.16

pa?a’iš
noun, fireweed

pa?a’geí-
e-class intr. verb, to be wet (ground, etc.)

pa?a’moý-
e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be wet, to
get wet, 13.141.3B

pa?a’p
noun, ladyfern (dyed in alder juice and used in
basket making)

pa?a’p segon
a fern (sp. ? California wood fern, like pa?a’p),
13.16

pa-
= pa’s 2, adverb, exclamative, no

-pa-

-pa’goh

pamew
noun, octopus

pamoh
noun, kelp (seaweed)

pa’rew
noun, father-in-law

pa’s
1. p.v.p., negative, 14.22 No.47
2. = adverb, exclamative, no

pecan
adverb, for a little while

pecewk’sel
noun, gravel

pecik
adverb, up river, upstream

pee ku
adverb, up river, upstream

pecog
noun, sugar-pine nut

pecoló’?
noun, sugar-pine tree

pecow
adverb, up river, upstream

pecu(s)
adverb, up river, upstream, 15.6

pegahsoy
noninflected verb, to make a wish
pegar(k-)  second type o-class intr. verb, to dwell, to inhabit
pegem  noun, knife
pegemip  noun, wire
pegil  noun, male (animal)
       pegil musmus  bull (male bull)
pegoy  noun, flicker (bird)
pegpegoh(s-)  second type o-class trans. verb, to split; incr. pl.
       -o?m(-)
pegok  noun, man
pekacic  noun, thread, string, rope; altern. stem with pron.
       prefs. -pek, 11.355
pekoye?ron(−)  first type o-class intr. verb (adj.), to be red (trees, etc.), 13.221; 3 s. and pl. attrib. pekoye?rononi, 13.223
pekoyek  noun, blood
pekoyk  
pekoyoh   noninflected verb (adj.), to be red (round things, tools, etc., plants, etc., body parts, utensils, clothes, worms and ropes, etc., houses, boats), 13.221
pekoyoks-
       e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be red (flat things), 13.221
pekoyop-
pekonic-
pekwy  to?mo?w
       e-class trans. verb, to pinch
pekwycken-
pekwolewy
pekwyon
pekwywu
pel(ep−)  e-class impersonal verb, there is fighting
peli?  noninflected verb (adj.), to be big (human beings), 13.221
pelomew(pey−)
       first type o-class trans. verb, to fight; incr. pl.
       -u?m(-)
pelow-
pelomoy-
peloy-
       e-class trans. verb, to fight; incr. pl. -e?m(-)
       e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be big (human beings, animals and birds, tools, etc., trees, etc.), to be old (human beings), 13.221; incr. pl. pelo?
       ye?m(-) or popeli?m(-), 3 s. indic. pelo?y or pe?l, 3 s. and pl. attrib. pelin, 13.223; altern.
       3 pl. indic. pope?l, attrib. popelin, 13.223
pem-
       e-class trans. verb, to cook; 2 s. imperative pemes or pems, 13.141.2A(2)d; passive pemel-, 13.141.3H
pemey  noun, grease, fat (noun)
pemeyomoy-
       e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be greasy
pel?  e-class trans. verb, to put down (a load)
pemoyekw
penkw
penkwel-
penohpeyow-
penu?les-
per
ke?win ?uper = perkok\textsuperscript{w}c, noun, playing card
redbud (eel's playing cards)
perey = per, noun, playing card
noun, old woman; pl. pegrery, 11.31
perkok\textsuperscript{w}c
perkok\textsuperscript{w}c hegov ocean spray (plant, playing card maker), cf.
13.141.6f(2)c
peskoh
noun, fish spear
pes?es
noun, small red clover with edible roots
peton e-class intr. verb, to wash the face; incr. pl.
-p?wah(ckey-)
pewah(om-)
-e?m(-); altern. noninflected plural pu?wah,
13.141.1F(11)f
pew(om-)
e-class trans. verb, to cook; incr. pl. pewomu?m(-)
13.141.1F(11)a; passive pewomel-, 13.141.3H;
 intensive form pu?wom-, 13.152.2A
ku pu?womin cook
peya?r
noninflected verb, to cook over an open fire
peyciew noun, deceased grandfather
peyogen-
e-class intr. verb, to stink, to be rotten; 3 s. and
pl. attrib. peyogeni, 13.141.6H
pe?i see peloy-
pe?r(on-)
first type o-class intr. verb (adj.), to be big (houses)
13.221; 3 s. and pl. attrib. pe?rononi, 13.223
pe?wetew-
e-class intr. verb, to wash the hands; indic. pl.
pu?wetoh, pu?wetu?, pu?wete\textsuperscript{d}, 13.141.1F(11)d
pe?wol
noun, soapstone
pe?wolok noninflected verb, to wash (trans., clothes, dishes,
 etc.)
icowos noun, grandfather; vocative pici, 11.32
pinos noun, elder sister, vocativepi?n, 11.32
pi?k?m noun, roasted green acorns
pirw\textsuperscript{a}skim(sim-)
e-class trans. verb, to love
pirw\textsuperscript{a}ksi\textsuperscript{d}sonow-
first type o-class intr. verb, to be lovely; incr. pl.
-\textsuperscript{o}m(-)
pi\textsuperscript{s} adverb, sent. part., well, well then
pi\textsuperscript{š}kah
noun, salt, sea
pi\textsuperscript{š}ka\textsuperscript{m}oy-
e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be salty,
13.141.3B
pi\textsuperscript{š}ka\textsuperscript{m}ow
noun, salt water, brackish water
pi\textsuperscript{š}on
noun, scale of fish
pi\textsuperscript{š}ih
noun, mussel
pi\textsuperscript{š}iy-
first type o-class intr. verb, to gather mussels; incr. pl.
-e?m(-); 3 s. indic. pi?i\textsuperscript{t}, 13.141.1F(5); 2 s.
imperative pi?is, 13.141.2A(2)d; 3 s. and pl.
attrib. pi?i\textsuperscript{t}n, 13.141.6E
pi\textsuperscript{š}iy\textsuperscript{d}s
noun, fresh-water clam
pi?n see pinos
pi?š
noun, pea (loan)
pkenc
noun, pitch
pkenceni attributive noun, pitchy, 11.36
pke?yo(\textit{el-})
e-class intr. verb, to be heavy; 3 s. and pl. indic.
pke?yo\textsuperscript{d}, pke?yono\textsubscript{\textit{d}}, 13.141.1F(13); 3 s. and pl.
 attrib. pke?yononi, 13.141.6H
pke?y so hard (adverb)
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<td><strong>pk</strong>(^{\text{Wec}})</td>
<td>second type o-class intr. verb, to sprout, to come out; 3 s. indic. -ok(^{\text{W}}) or -o?l, 13.141.1B(4)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>pk</strong>(^{\text{Wegeno?o?l}})</td>
<td>noun, quill, needle</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>pk</strong>(^{\text{Wo?olo?}})</td>
<td>noun, maple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pk</strong>(^{\text{Wakayzh}})</td>
<td>noun, used with pa?ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pk</strong>(^{\text{Wakayzh pa?ah}})</td>
<td>spring (of water)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pla?(\text{s} )</td>
<td>noun, stick for measuring meshes of a net</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plege(\text{?l})</td>
<td>noun, great cinereus owl (bird of ill omen)</td>
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<tr>
<td>plegok</td>
<td>noun, headband of woodpecker scalps</td>
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<td>ple(^{\text{kWoli-}})</td>
<td>e-class intr. verb, to rot and fall; 3 s. indic. plek(^{\text{Wo?n}}) or plek(^{\text{Wo?l}}, 13.141.1F(5)</td>
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<td>plep-</td>
<td>e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be big, trees, etc., body parts, utensils, clothes, worms and ropes, etc., to be pregnant (women), 13.221</td>
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<tr>
<td>pletew</td>
<td>noun, thumb, big toe</td>
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<td>pleyteloy-</td>
<td>e-class passive inflecting intr. verb (adj.), to be big (boats), 13.221</td>
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<td>ple?loy-</td>
<td>e-class passive inflecting intr. verb (adj.), to be big (houses), 13.221</td>
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<tr>
<td>ple?(\text{wes})</td>
<td>noun, gray squirrel</td>
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<td>ploh(\text{keloy-})</td>
<td>e-class passive inflecting intr. verb (adj.), to be big (round things, plants, etc., body parts, utensils, clothes, houses, boats), to be stout (human beings), 13.221; incr. pl. plohk(\text{keloy?m(-)}, 13.223</td>
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<td>plohp-</td>
<td>e-class intr. verb, to be in spate, to flood the flood season, when the waters are in spate, 13.151.3</td>
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<td>e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be big (flat things), to be wide (boats, water), 13.221</td>
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<td>plo(^{\text{li-}})</td>
<td>e-class intr. verb, to be wide (roads, etc.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>plo(^{\text{lik-}})</td>
<td>e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be wide (water, rivers), 13.221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plo(^{\text{sa?kW}})</td>
<td>noun, black oak acorn</td>
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<tr>
<td>plaw(\text{m}(\text{y}</td>
<td></td>
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<td>vert))</td>
<td>e-class passive inflecting impersonal verb, to be high tide, 13.141.3C</td>
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<td>pla(^{\text{ry-}})</td>
<td>e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be big (animals and birds), 13.221; 3 s. and pl. attrib. pla(^{\text{ry-ni}})ni, 13.223; altern. noninflected plural pla(^{\text{ry}}, 13.223</td>
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<tr>
<td>pohsey</td>
<td>noun, madrone berry</td>
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<td>poik(^{\text{Wen}})</td>
<td>noun, mold</td>
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<td>poik(^{\text{Wen ?uson}})</td>
<td>gray (like mold), 13.16</td>
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<td>poik(^{\text{Wen-}})</td>
<td>e-class intr. verb, to be moldy; 3 s. and pl. attrib. poik(^{\text{Wen}}, 13.141.6H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poncec</td>
<td>noun, white deerskin</td>
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<td>pontet</td>
<td>noun, ashes (cf. panca, 9.21)</td>
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<tr>
<td>pope(\text{?l})</td>
<td>see peloy-</td>
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<tr>
<td>popolu(\text{t})</td>
<td>noun, skunk cabbage</td>
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<td>popsew</td>
<td>noun, bread; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -pop, 11.355</td>
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<tr>
<td>poy</td>
<td>adverb, ahead, in front; poyew takes pron. prefs., 15.4</td>
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poy sonow- to be ahead, to be first
poy soninep- to feel superior, to be bossy
(?yoc ?upoyew prow of a boat, 15.43
poykoh noun
1. pan
2. tattooing on chin; altern. stem with pron. prefs.
   -poy. 11.355
poyweson noun, chief, leader, best (at doing something) (compound poy + (?)weson, 9.24)
po?oh noun, scar
1. noun, scar
2. noninflected verb, to get well, to heal (intr.)
pregoni§ noun, condor (bird)
preworili noun, screech owl
pargin noun, small willow
pargi noun, Oregon oak
pargi?rh noun, sea boots (a sea creature)
pargi?y noun
1. moldy acorns
2. sorrel
pantak?w? noun, plain trinket basket
pahs?h noun, rifle, gun
pahtryjw- e-class trans. verb, to visit a new-born baby
pak?yjw noninflected verb (adj.), to be red (round things), 13.221
pak?yjw?jw(-) e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be red (animals and birds, human hair), 13.221; 3 s. and pl. attrib. pak?yjw?jw?yani, 13.223
pak?yjw?twjw-y- e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to blush, to be sunburnt, 13.141.3C
pak?r?m noun, club
pak?r?ms- second type o-class trans. verb, to club
pak?ik noun, kindling wood
pak?w?h noun, beak
pak?w?nj? noun, Indian rhubarb
pak?w? second type o-class trans. verb, to thread, to string up for drying (fish, etc.)
pak?w?h noninflected verb (adj.), to be gray (round things), 13.221
pak?w?jw- e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be strong, 13.141.3C
pak?w?jw?jw(-) e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be gray (animals and birds, worms and ropes, etc.), 13.221; 3 s. and pl. attrib. pak?w?jw?jw?yani, 13.223
pak?ryh noun, rock used to make pemoyek? to be smooth
pak?ryh son(ow-) noun, dust (cf. pontet, 9.21)
pamajc noninflected verb, to be gray (deer)
pamajc?h noun, elbow
paw?w? noun, brain

adverb, south
noun, dried mussel (cf. pi?ih, 9.21)
noun, onion
e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to wash the
hair, 13.141.3C
noninflected verb, to be sour
noun, golden eagle
= puloyoh, adverb, below (lower down the river)
adverb, down river, at the river mouth
adverb, down river, at the river mouth, 15.6
noun, daddy longlegs
adverb, down river, at the river mouth
= pul, adverb, below (lower down the river)
noun, redbud
noninflected verb, to moan in one's sleep
noun, malicious thoughts (cause of illness in some-
one else)
adverb, north (in the direction of the Klamath River
mouth)
noun, cat (loan)
calocharactus maweanus (cat's ears)
e-class intr. verb, to smell of musk; 3 s. and pl.
attrib. puso'?mononi, 13.141.6H
noun, tumbling bug
noun, deer
bluebell (deer's ear)
firecracker (plant, deer's brodiaea)
noun, cherry
noun, sack
see pewah(ckey-)
noun, manzanita berry
noun, manzanita tree
noun, eleventh month in old Yurok calendar, 13.216
1. for a little while
2. carefully
noninflected verb, to approve
noun, deerskin dance; locative pyewegonol, 11.341
e-class trans. verb, to chew
adverb, well, all right
he is dead (euphemism, he is not now well)
e-class intr. verb, used with nimi; noninflected
plural pyurinah, 13.141.1F(11)f
to feel distracted, to feel nervy
e-class intr. verb, to play; incr. pl. -i?m(-)
object pronoun inflection, 2 s. 1 s. imperative bi-
personal conjugation, o-class verbs and e-class
verbs with stems ending im- and um-, 13.142.2
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R

-r
rahcín
noun, friend (more intimate than to'mar)
ra'k
noun, creek
ra'kniye'y
noun, stem of maidenhair fern (used in baskets)
ra'kah
noun, roof
ra'yoy
noun, river, stream; altern. stem with pron. prefs.
-roy, 11.355
ra'yo?r(ep-)
e-class intr. verb, to run past, to move past; altern.
noninflected plural ra'yo?omah, to run past in a
group, 13.141.1F(11)f; intensive form ri'ga'yo?r,
13.152.2C
ra'yur-
rec-
e-class intr. verb, to swim; incr. pl. -i?m(-)
second type o-class intr. verb, to paddle; incr. pl.
-u'?m(-), 13.141.1F(11)b; 3 s. indic. -o?,
13.141.1B(5)
recah
noun, mountain ridge
regohp-
e-class intr. verb, to be full
regohpet-


regohpin-


regor
see rorkWi1-
regork
noun, trout
rego?
noun, feather
regukwo?
noun, liquor
rekewic
noninflected verb, to fish for trout with two lines
rekiroy
noninflected verb, to broil over a fire
rekooyoš
noun, white flint used for cutting
reki'ñ
noninflected plural verb, to sit; used as plural of
cyu-kWen-, 13.141.1F(11)f
rekWcem-
rekWet-
rekWoh
second type o-class trans. verb, to hallow out
second type o-class trans. verb, to tattoo with dots
noninflected verb, to drink
rekWoy
noun, river mouth, Requa; locative rekWoyk, 11.342.
recep-
e-class trans., verb, to fit (trans. and intr.)
remoh-
noun, doorway
remohpoh
e-class trans. verb, to take part in the doctor dance
noun, doctor dance song
ren-
repcem
noun, honey, sugar
repic-
repokW
second type o-class trans. verb, to beat
nour, doorway
repoypoys
first type o-class intr. verb, to sing a song with


drum beating; incr. pl. -u'?m(-)
resoreks
noun, nest; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -res,
11.355
res?oges
reweyet-
rewi'ś
noun, fence
rewkWoi-
e-class impersonal verb, to be misty
rewkWon-
e-class intr. verb, to be soft; 3 s. and pl. rewkWoni,
13.141.6H
rewoh
noun, lip
rewon
rewonah
rewonek
rewore1
rewpen-
re?go?

rewon
rewonah
rewonek
rewore1
rewpen-
re?go?

noun, end, point
noun, end of land, point, bank
e-class instr. verb, to win (in gambling)
noun, maidenhaire fern, gold-back fern, five-finger fern
noun, feather
noun, sparrow hawk
noun, sparrow hawk
= -r, inalienable noun, girl friend, 11.354
see ra’yor(ep-)
see rohsim-
see rorkwil-
e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be full,
13.141.3B
noun, shore, sandbar
inalienable noun, armpit, 11.354
inalienable noun, bark (of tree), 11.354
noun, ball
e-class instr. verb, to float upward
e-class impersonal verb, to clear (of weather), cf. lohpi-, 9.23
which way are the clouds moving?
e-class trans. verb, to throw
e-class trans. verb, to throw, to spear, to harpoon;
intensive form ri’gohsim-, 13.152.2C
noun, bullhead (fish)
e-class trans. verb, to trust
e-class instr. verb, to spread (of smells, etc.)
inalienable noun, niece, 11.354
e-class impersonal verb, to snow
noun, snow
e-class impersonal verb, the waves break; altern.
stem with -eg- infix regor, 13.151.4; intensive
form ri’gor 13.152.2C
e-class trans. verb, to fish
see ra’yoy
e-class instr. verb, to flow
noninflected verb, to melt (trans.)
noninflected plural verb, to stand, to be rooted;
used as plural of tepon-, 13.141.1F(11)f

e-class trans. verb, to pursue, to chase
e-class instr. verb, to run; altern. noninflected pl.
lo’omah, to run in a group, 13.141.1F(11)f
noun, an edible grasslike plant with white stems
noninflected impersonal verb, to be a particular
time (cf. ro’tah)
what is the time?
it is time for us to go
used in some nominal phrases
noon, midday
ro'get
noun, tan-oak bark

ro'kw
noun, wind

ro'kw's-
mission bells (plant, flower from which one is flatulent)
me-it rego'kw'sin

ro'tah
noun, sun ray (cf. ro-)

ro'wos-
e-class intr. verb, to smoke a pipe; incr. pl. -e?m(-)

ro'wo's
noun, pipe; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -ro-, 11.355

ro'wo's hegoh
a plant whose leaves are used for colds (pipe maker, cf. 13.141.6I(2)c)

ro'yoneyw
noninflected verb, to glide along on water

-rpe4
four-form inalienable noun, tooth, 11.354

(?)rumicek'w's
noun, basket with handles; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -?rumic, 11.355
uncah
noun, bridge

runowok
noun, sucker (on a plant); altern. stem with pron. prefs. -run, 11.355

rur-
e-class intr. verb, to swim; incr. pl. -i?m(-)

rurow-
first type trans. verb, to sing, to boil over; incr. pl. -o'w?m(-)

rurowo
noun, song; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -rur, 11.355

I

-?-
?-modified stem vowel, bipersonal conjugation, e- and o-class verbs, 13.142.1A

-?g-
intensive infix, verbs with first vowel in stem ?, 13.151.1

-?h
1. 1 pl. indic. and pron. pref. inflection, ?-modifying e- and o-class verbs, 13.141.1F(1), 13.141.4B
2. 1 s. attrib. inflection ?-modifying e-class verbs, 13.141.6A, 13.141.6C
3. 1 and 3 s. and (nonincr.) 3 pl. attrib. inflection, ?-modifying o-class verbs, 13.141.6A, 13.141.6C

-?k
1 s. indic. and 1, 2, 3 s. pron. pref. inflection, ?-modifying e- and o-class verbs, 13.141.1F(1)

-?k'w
2 pl. imperative inflection, ?-modifying e- and o-class verbs, 13.141.2B

-?k'win
3 s. and (nonincr.) pl. attrib. inflection, ?-modifying o-class verbs with 3 s. indic. -ok'w (-?k'w), 13.141.6C

-?l
3 pl. indic. and pron. pref. inflection, ?-modifying e- and o-class verbs, 13.141.1F(1)

-?m
2 s. attrib. inflection, ?-modifying e-class verbs, 13.141.6A, 13.141.6C

-?min
3 s. and (nonincr.) pl. attrib. inflection, ?-modifying o-class verbs, 13.141.6A, 13.141.6C

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3 s. and pl. attrib. inflection, ?-modifying passive verbs, and attrib. active inflection, some ?-modifying active verbs, 13.141.6G, 13.141.6H
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|                        | 1. third person concord suffix, locatives ending -ik or -yk, 11.342.3, verb forms ?o?W and m(o?)o?W, 13.141.6F(6), and some adverbs, 15.6 |
|                        | 2. 2 s. imperative inflection, e-class verbs with stems ending y- and some others, 13.141.2A(2)a, 13.141.2A(2)d |

| sa?ah                   | 1. noun, hail |
|                        | 2. noninflected impersonal verb, to hail |
| sahsip                 | noun, blue blossom |
| sarkew                 | noun, glue |
| sa?al                   | noun, ghost |
| sa?al weci?sep          | redwood rose (ghost's flower) |
| sa?al wa?ah             | redwood rose (ghost's thorn) |
| sa?alkun-               | e-class intr. verb, to be haunted |
| sa?am                   | noun, a tree (sp.) |
| sa?ani                  | = sa?ani, adverb, sometimes; with -eg- infix |
|                        | sega?ani, sometimes, often, 15.1 |
| sa?anor                 | noninflected verb, to be surprised |
| sa?arkey-               | e-class intr. verb, to be crazy |
| sa?awor                 | noun, shadow |
| sa?awor-                | e-class impersonal verb, shadow fall, shadows move |
| sa?n                    | adverb, sometimes |
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sa?ni
- sa?ani, adverb, sometimes; with -eg- infix
    sega?ni, sometimes, often, 15.1

sa?ro?
- noun, sea anemone

sa?mei
- noun, widow

sa?wel-
- e-class intr. verb, to feel cold, to cool off

sa?woginep-
- e-class intr. verb, to feel cool, to be peaceful

sa?woni
- noninflected plural sa?woginepah, 13.141.1F(11f)

sa?won-
- e-class intr. verb, to be cold; 3 s. and pl. attrib. sa?woni, 13.141.6H

sa?agoc
- noun, seaweed

sa?agoc-
- e-class intr. verb, to speak Yurok; incr. pl. -e?m(-)

sa?agoh
- noninflected verb, to speak Yurok

scek'eni
- adverb, last (in a series)

scepo'
- noninflected verb, to land (from a boat)

ku ?o scegepo',
ku ho scegepo'
- landing place (where one regularly lands)

scey
- adverb, always; followed by pron. pref. verb forms

seckes
- noun, dried strip of salmon; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -sec, 11.355

sega?agey-
- e-class intr. verb, to be rich; incr. pl. -e?m(-);
  3 s. and pl. attrib. sega?ageyn or sega?ageyowoi, 13.141.6H

sega?ani }
sega?ni }

segep
- adverb, sometimes, often, see sa?ani, sa?ni

segep weci-k
- noun, coyote

segol-
- poppy (coyote's flower)

sego'
- see so'

sekeyow-
- first type o-class intr. verb, to be hard, to be tough
  - to be difficult
to work hard

seke?y so' hohkum-
- second type o-class intr. verb, to flow quickly; 3 s.
  indic. -o', 13.141.1B(5)

sekin-
- e-class intr. verb, to make an effort

sekinek nes?o'po-
- I hit it hard

nemek
- second type o-class intr. verb, to be strong; 3 s.
  indic. -o', 13.141.1B(5); 3 s. and pl. attrib.
  sekitkoni, 13.141.6H

sekoyor-
- e-class intr. verb, to run quickly; incr. pl. -i?m(-)

sekoyow
- noninflected verb, to be tough (of meat, etc.)

sekoyur-
- e-class intr. verb, to swim quickly; incr. pl. -i?m-

seksah
- noun, small shell used on dresses

seksah
- noun, shell of any shellfish

seksoh
- noun, parsley

sek's
- noun, wild parsnip

sela
- p.v.p., action in a particular direction, 14.21 No. 32

semi(?)
- p.v.p., negative, 14.22 No. 49, 14.31 Group 41, 14.3
  Group 180

niko?4 semi(?)
- never
four-form inalienable noun, arm, 11.354
second type o-class trans. verb, to send; nonincr.
pl. senemcoh, etc., 13.141.1F(11)b
noun, valley, field, prairie; pl. segepolah, 11.31

meadowlark (singer in the field), 13.141.6I(2)c
gentian (that grows in the field), 13.141.6I(2)c
second type o-class intr. verb, to tinkle
e-class trans. verb, to shake (trans.)
e-class intr. verb, to breathe, to sigh, to suppress
one's grief; altern. noninflected stem with pron.
prefs. -sew, 13.141.4G

he has passed away (his breathing is no more)
e-class intr. verb, to be bruised
noun, brown acorn
e-class intr. verb, to be soft
second type o-class trans. verb, to singe
e-class trans. verb, to scrape the inside of a basket
smooth
second type o-class trans. verb, to scrape mud off
noninflected verb, to scrape off skin, to bark (shins)
e-class trans. verb, to shave (wood)
second type o-class trans. verb, to whittle
noun, shavings
p.v.p., would, should, 14.21 No.35
almost, 14.31 Group 91
e-class intr. verb, to lie (be situated)
noun, brake fern (ho?olek) root
first type o-class intr. verb, to be like, to be so;
incr. pl. -o?'m(-)

e-class intr. verb, to break through waves (of a boat)
noun, pipe scabbard
noun, sole (of foot)
noun, finger, toe
noun, nine bark
e-class trans. verb, to scatter by blowing
1. noun, cloth, sail
2. noninflected verb, to sail
adverb, down, 15.6
adverb, down
noun, gopher (cf. Ĺkelikra?)
a-class verb, to be bitter, to be rancid
noun, wyethia angustifolia
e-class impersonal verb, to be good weather
second type o-class intr. verb, to go slowly, to go
easily

e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be flat, to be clear
(roads, prairies, etc.), 13.221
e-class trans. verb, to make flat, to clear
road grader (that which makes flat)
first type o-class intr. verb (adj.), smooth,
to be flat (roads, etc.), 13.221; o σ. and pl. attrib.
skewïlononi, 13.223
skewinep- e-class intr. verb, to be replete; nonincr. or incr. pl. -eʔm(-) or -iʔm(-), 13.141.1.F(11)e
skewip- e-class intr. verb, to be well shaped
skewip\'- a-class verb, to put in order
skewiʔr(on-) first type o-class intr. verb (adj.), to be smooth (trees, etc.), 13.221; 3 s. and pl. attrib. skewiʔrononi, 13.223
skewok(sim-) e-class trans. verb, to want, to wish, to love, to like
skewoŁ(key-) e-class intr. verb, to be generous; 3 s. and pl. attrib. skewoŁkeyowoni, 13.141.6H
skewoʔm(ol-) e-class intr. verb, to smell good; 3 s. and pl. attrib. skewoʔmononi, 13.141.6H
skeʔwoy- e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be ripe, to be cooked, 13.141.3B
skoy noun, strip of buckskin
skoyom noun, bat (animal)
skoyon noninflected verb, to be blue
skoypiŁ noun, flank, side (body part)
skawic noun, centipede
skawicew- e-class trans. verb, to weave (baskets) well and smoothly
skawikʔip- e-class intr. verb, to be clear (water)
skawikʔiy- e-class passive inflecting intr. verb (adj.), to be smooth, to be flat (round things, flat things), 13.221; 3 s. and pl. attrib. skawikʔiyši, 13.223
skawjyk- e-class intr. verb, to be of good grain (of wood), to be straight
skay noun, woman's dress
skaytikw e-class intr. verb, to dress oneself (of a woman)
skaytikw\'il- first type o-class intr. verb, to grow well; 3 s. and 1, 2, 3 pl. indic. skuneʔm, 13.141.1.F(12)
skuweg(ei-) e-class impersonal verb, to be good weather
skuwet- e-class trans. verb, to like, to enjoy
skuwah(pel-) e-class intr. verb, to be good; incr. pl. -iʔm(-) adverb, well (good)
skuyc e-class intr. verb, to be good; 3 s. indic. skuyeʔn, 3 s. and pl. attrib. skuyen, 13.141.6H
skuyep- second type o-class trans. verb, to treat well, to repair; reflexive skuykept- to dress oneself, to adorn oneself
skuyjil- second type o-class trans. verb, to like, to enjoy
skuyʔy 1. noninflected verb, to be good 2. adverb, well
skuʔ?(woloy-) e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be sweet, 13.141.3B
slaʔpoʔ noun, brodiaea fiber brush
slaʔn- second type o-class trans. verb, to get rid of rubbish; altern. stem with -eg- infix slega; 13.151.4
kuʔslegra rubber heap, trash pile (where one gets rid of rubbish)
slek^ec- second type o-class trans. verb
1. to stroke backward
2. to walk backward
slek^eni adverb, backward
slek^etk^elo second type o-class trans. verb, to pull backward
noun, shirt
slek^oh noun, clothes; with pron. prefs. -slek^, single set of clothes, -slek^slek^, clothes (generally), 11.355
slek^slek^ noninflected verb, to dress oneself
slo^N noninflected verb, to slip in (e.g., letters into a slot)
sloyc- second type o-class intr. verb, to descend; 3 s. indic. -ok^ or -o?, 13.141.1B(4); 2 s. imperative slo^ycos, 13.141.2A(2)d
sloyc- e-class intr. verb, to be loose, to be supple
nour, dried eel
sloyc^et- e-class intr. verb, to run downhill (of a path)
sloyc^etoy noninflected verb, to sweep
sloyc^eto? noun, brush, broom
sloyc^eto? w^n^ah red huckleberry (brush berry)
sloyonem- e-class trans. verb, to launch; additional 3 s. and pl. indic. sloyonek^, sloyoneckene^, to slide into water (intr. of a boat), 13.141.1F(10)
sloyow noun, frost, ice
sloyowe^l second type o-class trans. verb, to sweep, to brush
sloy^s second type o-class trans. verb, to sweep, to brush
sloyso^o^l noun, broom, brush
slo^o^l second type o-class intr. verb, to be thin, to be skinny; 3 s. indic. -ok^ or -o?, 13.141.1B(5)
slo^we^l noun, wild oats
slap^ih noun, thigh
smec- second type o-class trans. verb, to make supple, to tan, to split (sugar pine nuts)
smecken noun, chipmunk
smecoy noun, tanned deerskin
smekolum- e-class trans. verb, to pine, to miss
smekiken- e-class trans. verb, to pull out
smemos^il noninflected verb, to break (intr.); reduplicated form smemos^emos^emos^il, to break up, to slide (of a mountain side), 9.22
smeyk- second type o-class trans. verb, to pick on, to provoke
smohta^r noun, bow (for arrows)
so 1. p.v.p., action in a particular direction, 14.21
    No. 33
    2. preposition, to, 16.2B
soc(peyew-) e-class trans. verb, to say, to speak
sohci adverb, up, on top, above; takes pron. prefs., 15.4
    roof (on top of house), 15.43
    ?o^le^l weso^hci e-class intr. verb, to fly; incr. pl. -i^m(-)
sol- adverb, exclamative, alas!, 15.74
son- see son(ow-)
sonc- second type o-class trans. verb, to paddle, to propel a boat
soninep- e-class intr. verb, to feel, to think; altern. non-inflected plural soninah, 13.141.1F(11)f
sku’y soninep- to feel well, to feel happy
sonk- second type o-class trans. verb, to do, to treat (well or badly); incr. pl. -o’?m(-)
SKU’y sonk- to treat well
sonolewk’- e-class intr. verb, to be sexually unclean
son(ow-) first type o-class trans. verb, to be, to be like, to happen, to behave, to do; incr. pl. -o’?m(-)
3 s. and pl. attrib. sonowoni, 13.141.6H; collateral e-class forms on stem son-, incr. pl. -e’?m(-), 13.141.1F(13); third person noninflected pron. pref. form ?uson, beside regular forms, with different functions, 13.141.41, 13.16; intensive segonow-, to happen regularly. See also 13.16.

kus so’n what is the matter?
kus sonowo?m how are you?
ko?l sonow- to die (euphemism, to do something)
sonoyew(oy-) e-class intr. verb, to be spoken to, to be spoken of; 3 s. indic. sonoyew’w, 13.141.1F(5)
so’nken- e-class trans. verb, to fish; incr. pl. -u’?m(-), 13.141.1F(11)a
so’noy- first type o-class intr. verb, to be angry
so’o’ p.v.p., thus, so, 14.21 No.40; with -eg- infix sego’, usually, regularly
so’ so’n noun, sort, thing
ko?l so’k something, 11.23
ti?ni? so’k what sort?
wek so’k this sort
wi’?i’? weso’k a thing of that sort
ko?l hes ?i’?weso’k does it matter?
so’n- e-class trans. verb, to lift up, to raise
co(?) so’ne?m raise your voice (lit., your song) in singing!
kerur so’nep- e-class trans. verb, to wear (clothes)
so’ney? noninflected verb, to pray, to make medicine
so’ni?l e-class intr. verb, to dream
so’ni?pum- e-class trans. verb, to dream of
so’no’l e-class intr. verb, to fly; incr. pl. -i’?m(-)
so’no?m(ol-) e-class intr. verb, to smell (intr.); 3 s. and pl. attrib. so’no?mononi, 13.141.6H
so’ol noun, yew
so’(s-) e-class trans. verb, to think
so’(t-) second type o-class intr. verb, to go; 3 s. indic. -ok’w or -o’?, 13.141.1B(4)
so’tk- second type o-class intr. verb, to be strong, to be able; 3 s. indic. -o’?, 13.141.1B(5)
so’twom- e-class intr. verb, to be good as a woman (as a mother, housekeeper, etc.)
so'yc- second type o-class intr. verb, to go quickly; 3 s. -o?, 13.141.1B(5); incr. pl. so'ne?m(-), 13.141.1F(11)c

so'y1 noun, gum (part of mouth)
so' noun, cascara tree, chittamwood
spegi- noun, fish hawk
srah noun, bluebird
srahk'oh noun, loincloth
sra'c noun, tanned skin, quiver
sra'kw noun, ring
sra't noun, California jay
srek'ahpi't noun, breechcloth
srek'e'pi't noun, diaper, 9.21
sroy noninflected verb, to signal in games
srunoyah(s-) second type o-class trans. verb, to scrutinize; 3 s. indic. -o?, 13.141.1B(5)
sru'kw1 noun, columbine (flower)
s'hk'amjy(pew-) e-class intr. verb, to be homesick, to be lonely, to pine
s'j.kayjh noninflected verb, to be hard, to be unripe
s'jm noninflected verb, to be beaten, to be killed
s'mat- e-class trans. verb, to beat, to kill; passive s'mayw/y-, 13.141.3L; reflexive s'matep-(s'matip-) or s'mayw/=/-, 13.143.1A
s'mlg- second type o-class intr. verb, to be unripe; 3 s. indic. -o? (-r?), 13.141.1F(1)
s'mryjh noninflected verb, to think, to see
s'mry'sjy- e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to seem, 13.141.3C
s'pyr'jy- e-class intr. verb, to put on a headband (when one has caught a sturgeon)
s's?ikoy- second type o-class intr. verb, to be shallow; 3 s. indic. -o?, 13.141.1B(5)
s'jykat noun, redbreast robin
s'j'lah noninflected verb, to do
s'j(ap-) e-class trans. verb, to do
s'j'noyk- = s'j'nyk-, e-class intr. verb, to wind (of a river)
s'j'nah noninflected verb, to be a particular color
kus s'j'nah what color is it?
s'j'nakws- e-class impersonal verb, to be very windy weather
s'j'nay- e-class intr. verb, to be a particular color
s'j'nyk- = s'j'noyk-, e-class intr. verb, to wind (of a river)
co?l ni s'j'nyk it winds all over the place
s'j'pan- e-class intr. verb, to be light (in weight); 3 s. and pl. attrib. s'j'pani, 13.141.6H
stowstek noun, small fir tree
stunow- first type o-class intr. verb, to be middle-aged; 3 s. and 1, 2, 3 pl. stune?m, 13.141.1F(12)
suwep- e-class intr. verb, to breathe
su?low- first type o-class trans. verb, to dash water on
su?row- first type o-class trans. verb, to splash, 9.23
su'likw(omoy-) e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be blunt, 13.141.3B
su'um
noun, manzanita flower

swecoh
noun, yard (measure)

see swelk-

swegi
e-class trans. verb, to be tired of

swego•pił
noninflected impersonal verb, to pour with rain

swektkelo•wey-
e-class intr. verb, to be warty

swey kemoy-
second type o-class intr. verb, to be scattered, to burst; 3 s. indic. -oʔ, 13.141.1B(5); swegi, noun, gunshot (short stem form with -eg- infix, 13.151.51)

do•welk-

sweykemoy-
e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be dull (colors, etc.), 13.141.3B

koloni sweykemi? welo•oge'

it is dull black

swey oksim-
e-class trans. verb, to slight, to insult

swey oksišonow-
first type o-class intr. verb, to be rude; incr. pl. -oʔm(−)

sweyoninep-
e-class intr. verb, to be aloof, to fade; 3 s. and 1, 2, 3 pl. indic. sweyeʔm, 13.141.1F(12)

swoyî
noninflected verb, to be broken

swoyîk•wey-

e-class trans. verb, to scatter, to pour out

swo•met-
e-class trans. verb, to smell (trans.)

swo•pin-
e-class trans. verb, to spill, to empty (trans.)

swoʔm(el−)
e-class intr. verb, to smell (intr.); 3 s. and pl. attrib. swoʔmononi, 13.141.6H

sw.Đhk.ç-
e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to fade, to grow weak, 13.141.3C

sw.yk.ç
noninflected verb, to be dull-colored

syahlew(−)
first type o-class intr. verb, to be (very) rich; 3 s. and pl. attrib. syahlewoni, 13.141.6H

sya.îk-
second type o-class trans. verb, to kick; reduplicated form syaʔsyaʔîk−, to kick repeatedly, 9.22

syoʔo•gec-
e-class intr. verb, to grunt, to make a noise; noninflected plural syoʔo•gen, 13.141.1F(11)f; altern. noninflected stem with -eg- infix syeʔoʔo•, 13.151

syaʔykw.Çtah
noninflected verb, to slip

-sʔ-
3 pl. object pronoun inflection, bipersonal conjunction, e- and o-class verbs, 13.142.1

sʔecoḥ
noun, horn; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -sʔec, 11.355

sʔegok
noninflected verb, to box (fight)

sʔekw.ôn
noun, pestle

sʔew-
e-class trans. verb, to pound

sʔeyoh
noun, pounding stone

sʔegoʔoh
noun, madrone tree

sʔoksʔo•ponem-
see sʔo•ponem-

sʔoktoy
noninflected verb, to be light brown

sʔolowoy
noninflected verb, to pound to a paste

-sʔoweč
inalienable noun, enemy, 11.354

sʔo•peʔwey-
e-class trans. verb, to hit in the face; reduplicated form sʔoksʔo•peʔwey-, to hit in the face repeatedly, 9.22
s°?o’ponem- e-class trans. verb, to hit with the fist; reduplicated form s°?oks°?oponem-, to hit with the fist repeatedly, 9.22
s°?oks°?a’punkin- s°?awah e-class trans. verb, to hit in the mouth
noun, grouse (bird)

s°?onem- noun, marrow (of bone)

-§ third person concord suffix, locatives ending -i, -y, 11.342.3, and some adverbs ending -i or -y, 15.6

šekwšew, šekwšoh noun, quahog clam

For other words (in connected texts) with initial š- see the corresponding s-initial word, 6.

T

tahpsoy noninflected verb, to press, to iron
tahtis(kemoy-) e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to smell ran-cid, 13.141.3B
tahtos- e-class intr. verb, to starve; noninflected plural
ta’amo? noun, red elder tree
ta’anoy- e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be hot, to feel hot, 13.141.3B

ta’ani? newecek I am hot and bothered (my living is hot)
ta’(anoyi-) e-class impersonal verb, to be hot weather, to be sunny
ta’ano’p- tegerum- e-class intr. verb, to be hot, to get hot (liquids) = cita’, adverb, negative complement, not at all, nothing at all, 15.81

ta’-mos ta’ ti?nišow nothing at all

ta’i noun, ceremonial singer
ta’nep noninflected verb, to be yellow
tegerum- e-class trans. verb, to talk, to pray, to make medi-cine; reflexive tegerup-, to talk to oneself
tegi?n noun, porcupine, porcupine quill

tegi?n đucijš 1. noun, beaver

tegi?n nam 2. noninflected verb, to play like a beaver

tegu’k 1. e-class trans. verb, to wear (clothes)
tekon- 2. e-class intr. verb, to be added in (in payment for an injury)

tektekeł noun, sturgeon glue
tektekoh
1. noun, bedstraw (a sticky plant, cf. tektekon-)
2. noninflected verb, to patch

tektekon- e-class intr. verb
1. to be sticky
2. to grow in tufts; 3 s. and pl. attrib. tektekoni, 13.141.6H

tektes- = tektemoks- e-class intr. verb, to be angry
tektet noninflected verb, to build
tektoh noun, log
tektome?l noun, white salmon
tektomoks- = tektes-, e-class intr. verb, to be angry

tek(toy-) e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be situated, to grow (plants), 13.141.3B

tek[^)

1. noun, box (case); altern. stem with pron. prefs.
   -tekw, 11.355

2. noun, hammer

tek[^onur e-class intr. verb, to jump down, to dive; incr. pl.
   -i?m(-)

tek[^s- second type o-class trans. verb, to cut, to fell; re-
   duplicated form tek[^tek[^s-], to cut up, 9.22

tek[^sa?r noun
1. heart of salmon
2. uvula

tek[^skey noun, manroot (plant)
tel- e-class intr. verb, to be ill, to be sick; 1, 2, 3 s.
   indic. teloge\k, teloge?m, teloga?l, beside the
   regular forms; incr. pl. teloge?rm(-), 13.141.1F(13);
   3 s. and pl. attrib. telogeni, 13.141.6H

teloge\l noun, pain; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -tel, 11.355

telogum- e-class trans. verb, to be in pain, to resent
teloyew- e-class intr. verb, to tell a lie
teloyu-\l noun, lie (falsehood)
tele\telum- e-class intr. verb, to be branchy, to be twiggy

tema adverb, for a long time, in vain

telah\l second type o-class instr. verb, to be much, to be
   many; 3 s. indic. tene?m or te?n, 13.141.1F(5);
   incr. pl. tene?rm(-), 13.141.1F(11); 3 pl. pron.
   pref. form (?wetene?mek, 13.141.4H; 3 s. and
   pl. attrib. tenowoni, 13.141.6H

tenekomoy- e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be much, to be
   many, 13.141.3B

tenoi(key-) e-class instr. verb
   } to be mean (stingy)
tenoi(keyow-) first type o-class instr. verb

2. noninflected verb, to be dear, to be expensive

3. second type o-class trans. verb, to pay dearly for

4. e-class trans. verb, to take much of, to take more of

5. e-class intr. verb, to talk too much

6. noninflected verb, to be much, to be many
teno'wok noun, educated person
ten(pewe4-) e-class impersonal verb, to rain (cf. tonpewei-, 9.22)
tenpey- first type o-class intr. verb, to eat much
tensew- second type o-class trans. verb, to catch a lot of
tenumonok noninflected verb, to have bad luck wished on one
tenumonoksime- e-class trans. verb, to wish bad luck on
tenunow- first type o-class intr. verb, to grow thickly, to
tengrow in clumps; 3 s. and 1, 2, 3 pl. indic.
tenumonoksim- tenune?m, 13.141.1F(12)
tenurnow- tenunow ni tepo* 
tenurip noun, mocking bird
tepoh noninflected verb, to be fixed, to be hit (by a bullet, etc.)
tepohs- second type o-class trans. verb, to fix
tepon- e-class intr. verb, to be fixed, to stand, to be rooted,
teto be vertical; ro?oh used as plural, 13.141.1F(11)f;
teto 3 s. and pl. attrib. teponi, 13.141.6H
tepo' noun, tree; locative tepo'4, in a tree, on a tree,
teto tepo'64, in a forest, 11.341
terikw's = te*rek'w's, q.v.
terit noun spotted sandpiper
tesir noun, beaver
testop- e-class intr. verb, to coagulate
teton noun, rush (plant)
tewey noun, forehead
tewol nj tewolew
tewon noun, Pacific Ocean
tewol(ew) ni tepo* 
tenewomei noninflected verb, to be glad
tewone4 noun, flesh; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -tew,
tenewol
tenewol ni tepo* 
tenewo'4

Sitka spruce (tree by the ocean), 14.43

tewone4 noninflected verb, to be glad
tewon noun, flesh; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -tew,
tenewon

tewoye?wey- e-class intr. verb, to stick out
tey
teytely- noun, brother-in-law
teykelum- e-class trans. verb, to bite; incr. pl. teykelu'4m(-),
teneykelum- 13.141.1F(11)a
teytkol- e-class intr. verb, to be steep, to be sharp (natural
features)
teytkol- there are canyons
teykunow- first type o-class intr. verb, to grow together; 3 s.
and 1, 2, 3 pl. indic. teykune?m, 13.141.1F(12)
teynak- e-class intr. verb, to be drunk (compound te?n +
(?)ahsp-, 9.24); 3 s. indic. te?na?s, 13.141.1F(3);
teynak- nonincr. or incr. pl. -i?m(-), 13.141.1F(11)e

teyno- first type o-class intr. verb, to feel insulted

teyno- e-class trans. verb, to break (trans.);
teyno- thimble (like a bride's basket), 13.16

= terek'w's, noun, bride's basket
terek'w's us(e)gon,
terek'w's us(e)gon

tik'wohs- second type o-class trans. verb, to break (trans.);
tik'wohs- reduplicated form tik'wotik'woh(s-), to break in
pieces, 9.22
THE YUROK LANGUAGE

noninflected impersonal verb, there is a canyon, there is a low gap; reduplicated form tikʷtikʷoř, there is much sliding (on mountain side)

e-class intr. verb, to be broken; 3 s. and pl. attrib. tikʷoni, 13.141.6H; reduplicated form tikʷtikʷon-, to be broken in pieces, 9.22

noun, crazy person

interrogative pronoun, what?

interrogative pronoun, who?

noninflected verb, to be yellow

see tagraw

noninflected verb, to stick together, to mend

second type o-class trans. verb, to prick

noun, pot

second type o-class trans. verb, to boil

e-class intr. verb, to suppress emotion

e-class intr. verb, to be thick

e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be short (human beings, animals and birds, worms and ropes, etc.), 13.221; reduplicated form tkʷeptkʷep-, 9.22

e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be short (human beings), 13.221

e-class intr. verb, to be unable to reach, to be too short

first type o-class intr. verb (adj.), to be short, to be low (trees, etc., body parts, clothes, utensils), 13.221; 3 s. and pl. attrib. tkʷeʔrononi, 13.223

second type o-class trans. verb, to shoot; 3 s. indic. -oʔ, 13.141.1B(5); 2 s. imperative tmoʔos, 13.141.2A(2)d; with -eg- infix tme-γ-, to hunt, 13.151.5D; noninflected pl. tmi:goʔ, 13.141.1F(11)f; intensive form tmi:g-, 13.152.2C

hunter (he who hunts a lot)

see tmenomeni

noninflected verb, to have an aching pain

e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be shrubby, 13.141.3B

adverb, half, partly; tmenomeni takes -eg- infix in tmenomeni ckey-, to doze (lit., to sleep partly), 15.1; tmenomeni is also used as a noun, half

noninflected verb, to throb, to ache

second type o-class trans. verb, to cut in half

see tm-

= tmohkeri, noun, half

second type o-class trans. verb, to break (trans.)
tmohkeloyt- e-class trans. verb, to break (trans.); passive
  tmohkeloy-, 13.141.3I
tmohkeri
= tmoh, noun, half
  tmoh, 13.141.3I
second type o-class trans. verb, to shoot; 3 s.
  indic. -o?r, 13.141.1B(5)
tmolep- to shoot oneself, commit suicide by shooting
  to shoot oneself, 13.141.1B(5)
muc
tmoyweroy


toh


tohkow


tohpew
tohpew-
tohpoh
tohpu?r
tohsoh
tohtele


tohet

tohlet
tohwk


tohwoni


totho?r
tothu?r

toksim-
toktomy-

toko?m
tokus
tokolew
tolowel-tolowe^l

tom
tomak^w

tomak^wo?n

tomik-
tomowey
tomowe^l

tomowoh
tomowoks

tomowoi-tomoy-
tomoy-
tomu?r


tomu?r


tomu?r


numeral, second element of compound numerals,
  worms, ropes, etc., 13.211
tomak^w
numeral, second element of compound numerals,
  plants, etc., 13.211
tomik-
e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be thick (worms, ropes,
  etc.), 13.221; also used of fog, and of snow (= deep)
tomowey
numeral, second element of compound numerals,
  boats, 13.211
tomowe^l
numeral, second element of compound numerals,
  houses, 13.211
tomowoh
numeral, second element of compound numerals,
  round things; tom used for dollars, 13.211
tomowoks
numeral, second element of compound numerals,
  flat things, 13.211
tomowoi-tomoy-
e-class intr. verb, to chatter
tomoy-
e-class intr. verb, to be adult, to be a particular
  age; 3 s. indic. to?m, 13.141.1F(5); reduplicated form
tomoy-, to be a particular age (of things) to be in bits, to be in groups; 3 s.
  indic. to?m also used adverbially, in large
  quantities
tomu?r
numeral, second element of compound numerals,
  trees, etc., 13.211
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tonpewei-
et-class impersonal verb, to be showery (cf. ten(pewei-), 9.21)
topkey-    e-class intr. verb, to weigh (intr. a particular weight).
totos    adverb, exclamative, mode of address by an older person to a younger
tosoh    conjunction, even if, even though, 17.2G
totos    noun, father; vocative tot, 11.32
toy    adverb, here
toykem    noun, camas (plant)
to?    1. noun, hip (body part)
   2. adverb, sent. con., and, then, so, 15.721
   although, 17.2L(1)
to? numi    adverb, somehow
to?oneksci    numeral, four (worms, ropes, etc.), 13.211
to?onekwon    numeral, four (plants, etc.), 13.211

to?oney    numeral, four (boats), 13.211
to?oneqli    numeral, four (houses), 13.211
to?one?r    numeral, four (trees, etc.), 13.211

to?onoh    numeral, four (round things), 13.211

to?onoks    numeral, four (flat things), 13.211

to?s    contraction of to? hes

to?woh    adverb, exclamative, enough!
to?    noninflected verb, to cost, to be so much in price
to’kso?weyet-    e-class trans. verb, to hit in the face
to’lek    noninflected verb, to foul, to get caught (rope, etc.
to’lekic-    second type o-class trans. verb, to stretch a rope, etc., as a trap or barrier
to’loh    noun, cheek, face
to’mec-    e-class trans. verb, to carry (a heavy basket)
to’mekwoni    e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be thick (plants, trees, etc.), 13.221; 3 s. and pl. attrib. to’mekwoni, 13.223

to’meni    = to’mik, adverb, all sorts

to’meni sonowoni    all sorts of birds
   čudiš
to’mekwoni


to’me?wey-    e-class intr. verb, to have a broad face
= to’meni, adverb, all sorts

to’mik    noninflected verb (adj.), to be fat (human beings),
to’moh    to be thick (worms, ropes, etc.), 13.221
to’moks-    e-class intr. verb (adj.), to be thick, to be wide
( flat things, boats), 13.221

to’mo-    noninflected verb, to fall down hard
to’mu?logeî-    e-class impersonal verb, there is a lot of water
to’ps-    second type o-class trans. verb, to slap
1. noun, bar
2. noninflected verb, to bar, to be horizontal
noninflected verb, to be enough; subject noun may have third person pron. pref.
to’?

wi(?) to?’ we.?ra?gip
(w.?ra?gip)
to’?moh
neni?nowoh

that is the end of the story
incr. plural verb, to be together, to be in a group

we all looked, 14.21 No.41a
to?mar
noun, friend, relative
tpeks-
e-class intr. verb, to be jammed
trah(k-)
first type o-class trans. verb, to fetch water
tregepah
noninflected verb \( ? \) to fish with a dip net; intensive forms tri'gepah, tri'gepet-,
13.152.2D
tregepa?
noun, dip net
tronkoh
noun, wild potato
tgi\(\nu\)p
noun, mockingbird
tgas
noun, rat
tgi\(w\)
noninflected verb, to speak, to settle a dispute;
intensive form ti'gw, to be at peace, 13.152.2F
tgi\(w\)wam-
e-class trans. verb, to greet, to speak, to talk to;
passive tgi\(w\)wamel-, 13.141.3H
tgi\(k\)yki\(\text{xy}-
e-class intr. verb, to be spotted
tgi\(um\)-
e-class trans. verb, to greet, to speak, to talk to
takki'ks\(c\)
noun, a poisonous mushroom
takku
noun, quail
tak\(r\)t
noun, California woodpecker
tak\(t\)r\(p\)tegew-
e-class intr. verb, to clap the hands
tak\(w\)rk\(y\)-
e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be stubby,
13.141.3C
tak\(w\)tm
noun, dentalium shell; with pron. prefs. -tak\(w\) is
singular, -tak\(w\)tm is plural (string of dentalium
shells), 11.355
tak\(w\)tup
noun, ax
tm\(\text{pi}\)?
numeral, second element of compound numerals,
tools, etc., 13.211
numeral, second element of compound numerals,
animals and birds, 13.211
tip\(h\)
noun, stem, stalk
tip\(k\)w\(s\)
noun, acorn worm
tip\(y\)s\(h\)
noninflected verb, to be cold (liquids)
tip\(y\)wip-
e-class intr. verb, to be cold (liquids); 3 s. and pl.
attrib. tip\(y\)wami, 13.141.6H
tip\(n\)nu?
noun, large fir tree
tim\(\text{ris}\)
noun, bee, yellow jacket
t\(\text{w}r\)
noun, locust
t\(\text{p}\)\(\text{n}\)pi?
numeral, four (tools, etc.), 13.211
t\(\text{k}\)\(\text{n}\)un
noun, head of fish; altern. stem with pron. prefs.
-\(\text{t}\)\(\text{n}\), 11.355
t\(\text{l}\)\(\text{l}\)lul
noun
1. bone put through nose of corpse
2. knife with short hilt
t\(\text{l}\)\(\text{l}\)lu-
e-class trans. verb, to make a ridge
tulos
noun, aunt; vocative tu?\(\text{l}\), 11.32
(?)netulos
my aunt, used euphemistically for \(\text{im}\)\(\text{e}\)\(\text{pi}\)\(\text{r}\),
rattlesnake
tumic
noun, carrying basket
tumonoks
noun, tule (plant)
tum\(\text{i}\)
noun, sea duck, lesser snow goose
tu?
adverb, sent. con., and, but, 15.722
tu?\(\text{l}\)
see tulos
tu·k
noun, tail of fish

tu·p
noun, sword fern

tu·ptu·p
noun, flying squirrel

tu·up
noun, coon, raccoon

twegoh
noun, e-class intr. verb, to be nice (of a girl); 3 s. and pl. attrib. twoní, 13.141.6H

tw·niʔs
noun, spawning salmon

tyε·woλ-
second type o-class trans. verb, to burn (trans.); 3 s. indic. -oʔ, 13.141.1B(5)
tyohpeyok(sim-)
e-class trans. verb, to hate

tε·yoh
noninflected verb, to quiver, to scuffle

tε·woλuʔ
noninflected verb, to drip

tε·to·liʔ
noninflected verb, to be muddy

tε·to·niʔ
noun, mud, swampy ground

tε·to·niʔ niʔgoh
monkey flower (that which grows in swampy ground), cf. 13.141.6I(2c)
iʔpoʔ(kʷ-)
e-class intr. verb, to be sensible, to come to one's senses

tumin-
e-class intr. verb, to be soft, to be tender, to be rotten; 3 s. and pl. tuminí, 13.141.6H

tunow-
first type o-class intr. verb, to grow (of plants); 3 s. and 1, 2, 3 pl. indic. tumeʔm, 13.141.1F(12)
tweykwon-
e-class intr. verb, to be straight; 3 s. and pl. attrib. tweykwuni, 13.141.6H

tyoykwon-
e-class intr. verb, to be slippery; 3 s. and pl. attrib. tyoykwuni, 13.141.6H; cf. kyoykwon-

-u-
stem vowel, bipersonal conjugation, e-class verbs with stems ending um-, 13.142.1

-uh
2 (nonincr.) pl. attrib. inflection, e-class verbs, 13.141.6A

-up-
reflexive stem formative, e-class verbs with stems ending um-, 13.143.1B

-upew
reciprocal stem formative, e-class verbs with stems ending um-, 13.143.2B

-uʔ
1. 2 pl. indic. and pron. pref. inflection, e-class verbs, 13.141.1, 13.141.1F(7), 13.141.4A
2. 3 s. indic. and pron. pref. passive inflection, verbs whose passive stems are formed with -el-, 13.141.3H, 13.141.4F

(e/)u·
1. pluralizing vowel alternation, noun mewimor, old man, 11.21
2. intensive vowel alternation, verbs with second syllable of stems beginning kʷ-, kʷ, w, ?w, 13.152

-uʔm(-)
o-class plural increment, 13.141.1E
W

(?)w-
third person pron. pref., nouns and verbs with stems beginning with h, except hi and hu, 11.355, 13.141.4C

(?)wa-
vowel harmony form of third person pron. pref., nouns and verbs, 11.352, 13.141.4B

(?)wahce\(1\)
noun, civet cat

(?)wahpew-
first type o-class trans. verb, to marry (of a man)

(?)wahtey
(< third person pron. pref. form of *hahpew, wife, 13.141.4J)

(?)wa?alox
noun, guts, intestines; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -?wa?al, 11.355

wa?awor
noun, floor

wa?si\(\)sonow-
first type o-class intr. verb, to be pitiful, to be wretched; incr. pl. -o?m(-)

wa?soc(sim-)
e-class trans. verb, to pity; with -e- infix wega?soc(sim-), to be unselfish, 13.151.5D

wa?socsi\(\)son
noun, object of pity

wa?soy(ow-)
first type o-class intr. verb, to be poor (not rich); altern. stem with pron.prefs. -wa?., 13.141.4G

(?)we-
third person pron. pref., nouns, verbs, and some adverbs, 11.351, 13.141.4A, 15.4

wecew
noun, chinkapin nut

wecker
noninflected verb, to marry into the same family (e.g., of one's deceased spouse)

(?)wecoh
noun, sea eggs (sea urchin)

(?)weconep
noun, sifter basket

(?)wegah(pemew)
noninflected verb, to get married (of a man or woman, < third person pron. pref. form of *hahpe\(\)mew, mate, with -e- infix, 13.141.4J, 13.151.51)

ku nek wegah
my spouse (whom I married)

w\(\)ey ?u?wegah
to get a divorce (end one's being married)

e-class intr. verb, to foretell evil

wega\(\)neyo\(\)c-
e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be named, 13.141.3B

wegenoy-
noninflected verb, to quarrel

we\(\)og
nonpersonal pronoun, this, that, these, those; used adverbially, thus, here, 15.93

wek
z we\(\)olog-, noun, fat (noun)

wel
second type o-class intr. verb, to be fat; 3 s. indic. -ok\(\)w, 13.141.1B(4); 3 s. and pl. attrib. welogo\(\)ni, 13.141.6H

welogo-
noun, fat (noun)

welogo\(\)c
noun, soapstone, pitchy part of wood

welogo\(\)wey-
e-class intr. verb, to be fat faced

wel\(\)i
see kyu?

we\(\)i	numeral, ten times, 13.211

we\(\)ici }

we\(\)ici }

(?)we\(\)i\(\)keteg
noun, nail (body part), claw

(?)we\(\)i\(\)koh
noun, bulrush, cattail, tule mat

(?)we\(\)i\(\)k\(\)w'enep
noun, wild ginger
THE YUROK LANGUAGE

wełowak'w
numeral, ten (worms, ropes, etc.), 13.211
wełowa'
umeral, ten (round things), first element of compound numerals, ten (tools, etc., plants, etc., trees, etc., body parts, streams, utensils, clothes, worms and ropes, etc., flat things, houses, boats, times, days), 13.211
wełowa'wak'wo?n
numeral, ten (plants, etc.), 13.211
wełowa'wey
numeral, ten (boats), 13.211
wełowa'we?li
numeral, ten (houses), 13.211
wełowo'we?r
numeral, ten (trees, etc.), 13.211
wełowurk
numeral, ten days, 13.211
wen-
second type o-class intr. verb, to come; 3 s. indic. -ok'w, 13.141.1B(4); incr. pl. weno?e?m(-) or weno?i?m(-), 13.141.1F(11)c; 2 s. imperative wenos, 13.141.2A(2)d
wencok'ws
noun, woman; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -wen, 11.355; cf. wentok'ws, 9.21
wenip-
noun, shelled acorn
weno?moneckenek'w
see weno?monew
weno?monew
noninflected verb, to float along; 3 s. and pl. indic. weno?moneckenek'w, 13.141.1F(10)
wenomos
noun, point at which another rib is added in a basket frame
wenomos
noninflected verb, to be carried in the mouth
wenomew
e-class trans. verb, to carry in the mouth
wenomokski?-
=weno?ome4-, e-class impersonal verb, to be a particular season
wenomokski?-
what season is it?
wenomol-
e-class intr. verb, to fly; incr. pl. -i?m(-)
wenomo?r
noninflected verb, to run
wenomur-
e-class intr. verb, to swim; incr. pl. -i?m(-)
wentok'ws
noun, female (animal or bird); cf. wencok'ws, 9.21
see new-
wenos
noun, spider
wenos
spider's web (spider's snare)
wenos
noninflected verb, to bathe (intr.), to bathe, to wash oneself
wenos
bathing place (where one regularly bathes)
wenos
bath tub, wash tub (where one regularly bathes)
wesahc-
e-class trans. verb, to wash, to bathe (trans.)
wesep-
e-class intr. verb, to bathe (intr.), to bathe, to wash oneself
wesinik
sentence introductory adverb, what!, how!, how terrible!, 15.715
?<?weska'p
noun, crab grass (? compound (?wes + ka'p, "spider leaves")
weskelok
noninflected verb, to braid up one's hair
?<?weskem
noun, crab grass, (?weska'p, when cut and dried
?<?weskul
noun, strap
noun, rope of wild grapevine
noun, body, value; altern. stem with pron. prefs.

first type o-class intr. verb, to be brave
noun, member of family
noun, branch of a tree
a-class verb, to be branchy
noun, branch of a tree when cut off
noun, bow (for arrows)
noun, sky; locative (?)wes?onewik, 11.342
adverb, openly (cf. above)
see yo?, yo?<koh
inalienable noun, sister (of man), 11.354
noun, Wiyot Indian
noninflected verb, to be woven, to be finished (of baskets)
e-class trans. verb, to weave, to finish (baskets)
second type o-class trans. verb, to finish, to lay down (regulations)
e-class intr. verb, to be poisoned, to have cancer
noun, Labrador tea (plant)
noun, female (animal or bird), cf. we?yon, 9.21
e-class intr. verb, to make acorn soup
noninflected impersonal verb, there is an epidemic = we?y, nonpersonal pronoun, this, that, these, those
noninflected verb, to stretch (intr.) = we?y, nonpersonal pronoun, this, that, these, those
noun, wing
nonpersonal pronoun, this, that, these, those
e-class trans. verb, to buy a bride
= wi?<koh, adverb, today, now
today (the day today)
noun, girl, young woman; pl. we?yonoh, 11.31; cf. wi?y?as, 9.21
e-class trans. verb, to offer a bride price
noun, bride price
see wi?
adverb, there
adverb, inside
second type o-class intr. verb, to dream; 3 s. indic. -o?, 13.14 1.1B(5)
noun, third finger
see wi?
noninflected verb, to be (jet) black
adverb, sent. con., and so, therefore
nonpersonal pronoun, this, that, these, those; used adverbiaally, thus, 15.94
pronoun, all persons; altern. form for third person
wi? , wi
THE YUROK LANGUAGE

wiʔ? ʔokʔW
wiʔ? soʔn
wiʔ?kin-
wiʔ?iʔ
wiʔʔkoh
wiʔgoh
wiʔ.wo-
wo
(ʔ)wo-
wogi
wogorup
wohkeloʔ
wohpek-
kuʔo wiʔgoh
(ʔ)wohpeg
wohpekumew

wohpekumew
wenoʔoy
wohpekumew
wenoʔoy segon
wohpekumew
ʔumesew
wohpekW
wohpew
wohpewk
wohpewy-

kuʔo weghpeyeʔm
wohpeyeʔr
wohpeyonem-
wohpolʔ-
wohpu
wohpuk
wohpu loʔ-
wok
woken
woklew
woʔi
woʔkecoy-
woʔkekW
woʔur
won
won soninep-

there is
it is true (e.g., of a reported state of affairs)
e-class trans. verb, to stretch (trans.)
nonpersonal pronoun, this, that, these, those; used
adverbially, thus, there, then, 15.95

= weʔykoh, adverb, today, now
see wohpe-
noun, wheel (loan)
p.v.p., past time, 14.21 No. 3
vowel harmony form of third person pron. pref.,
nouns and verbs, 11.352; 13.141.4B
adverb, in the middle
noun, plant whose leaves are used for wrapping fish
noun, California laurel, pohneerwood
e-class intr. verb, to go across by boat; altern.
noninflected stem with -eg̑- infix wegoh, 13.151.4;
intensive form wiʔgoh, 13.152.2C
ferry (that by which one crosses regularly)
noun, spruce root (used in basket making)
noun, a god (< wohpekW ʔumew, the widower across
the ocean, see Kroeber, Handbook of the Indians
of California, p. 73)
lady's-slipper, calypso orchid (Wohpekumew's shoe)
pitcher plant (like Wohpekumew's shoes), cf. 13.16
pink honeysuckle (Wohpekumew's ointment)
adverb, across the sea, west
e-class intr. verb, to cross; incr. pl. -eʔm(-);
2 s. imperative woʔpeys, 13.141.2A(2)a; cf.
wohpec-, wohpuyʔks-, 9.21
crossing place (where they regularly cross)
noninflected verb, to span (of a bridge)
e-class trans. verb, to carry across
see wohpu
adverb, into water
(in quick speech wohploʔ-), to drown (trans., to
throw into water), generalized to mean "to kill"
pronoun, third person singular, he, she, it; used
adverbially, here, there, 15.91
adverb, somewhere
noninflected verb, to be glad
adverb, recently, just now, just then
e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be morning,
13.141.3B
noun, roof
noun, girl dancer at the Fish Dam ceremony
adverb, elsewhere, differently, wrongly
to resent (to feel wrongly)
to be different, to act nastily

to distrust

to be wrong

adverb, up, above

adverb, up, above, 15.6; takes pron. prefs., 15.4

adverb, above, overhead, in the mountains, 15.6

noun, moon; compound wonews + leg(a'y-), 9.24

noun, rainbow; compound wonews + lepah, 9.24

adverb, upward, 15.6

to lift up (to do upward)

noun, leached acorns

e-class trans. verb, to leach acorns

adverb, in the sky

(Christian) God (He who speaks in the sky)

adverb, up, high up

adverb, up, above; takes pron. prefs. 15.4, 15.6

to feel uppish

adverb, above, overhead

adverb, exclamative, mode of address by a man to his wife

noun, spinster

escholtzia (spinster's flower)

noun, bachelor

adverb, overhead, on the surface

e-class trans. verb, to wash (clothes, etc.)

adverb, strangely, 15.6

to be moody

to elope (to embrace strangely)

second type o-class intr. verb, to be away at night;

3 s. indic. -okw or -o'1, 13.141.1B(4)

to be away two nights

pronoun, third person singular, he, she, it

adverb, inside; takes pron. prefs., 15.4, 15.6

pronoun, third person, plural, they

noun, angelica root, bitter part of a fish

adverb, thither

until, 17.2 L(2)

p.v.p., present or contemporaneous time, 14.21

No. 22

noun, shelled acorn; altern. stem with pron. prefs.

-wo?, 11.355; cf. wo'me4, 9.21

pronoun, third person singular, he, she, it

noun, half-breed

n noun

1. former people

2. white man, at first identified with 1

e-class intr. verb, to be holy

indefinite pronoun, someone else, something else, other(s)

another pipe

1. noun, morning

2. noninflected verb, to be morning
wo·lew  noun, spawn or eggs of several fish (cf. wo·rew, 9.23)
wo·lon  noun; acorn paste
wo·meɬ  noun, acorn; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -wo·, 11.355; cf. wo·omeɬ, 9.21
wo·pi  adverb, out in the water (of an island, etc.)
wo·pik  wo·pik  wo·rew  noun, spawn or eggs of one fish (cf. wo·lew, 9.23)
wo·yɬ  adverb, all night, overnight
(?)wi-  vowel harmony form of third person pron. pref., nouns and verbs, 11.352, 13.141.4B
w.igis  noun, fox
w.ihkʷic  noun, fir-tree bark (used for firewood)
w.hp'y.ɬh  noun, bridge
(?)w.hp'y.ɬh  noun, basket cap for everyday use
w.hp'y.ɬks-  e-class intr. verb, to cross by a bridge
(?)whtu·ɬ  see w.i.liwi?
wiɬ  noun, bone
(?)wi.kiɬ?  noun, wolf (compound (?)wi.kiɬ? + (w)i§ + neg(ep-), "bones it eats")
(?)wi.kun  noun, liver
wi.pɬh  noun, stick game
wi.liwi?  numeral, ten (body parts, streams, utensils, clothes)
  wiɬ is used when another numeral follows, 13.211
wi.liw.m.ɬyʃ  numeral, ten arm's lengths, 13.211
wi.liw.ɬyɬ  numeral, ten (human beings), 13.211
wi.liw.ɬr?ɬyɬ  numeral, ten (animals and birds); wi.liw.ɬr is used when another numeral follows, 13.211
wi.liw.ɬr?ɬy  numeral, ten (flat things); wi.liw.ɬr is used when another numeral follows, 13.211
wi.liw.ɬr?ɬyɬ  numeral, ten (tools, etc.); wi.liw.ɬr is used when another numeral follows, 13.211
(?)wi.skun  noun, skin; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -?wi.s, 11.355
w.isiy-  e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be thin, 13.141.3C
w icyɬ  noun, puppy
w icyɬs  (?)w icyken  noun, fat part of fish between fins and gills
(?)w iyɬ  noun, egg
w iypuɬr  noun, first part of a basket to be woven
(?)w ?ɬpit.ɬk  noun, root; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -?wiɬ, 11.355
wi.niɬ  noun, mare's-tail (plant)
wi.nj?ɬy-  e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be young, 13.141.3C
wi.nɬh  noun, pillow
wi.nɬ  noun, tree toad
noun, alder (used for orange dye)  

YUROK-ENGLISH LEXICON  

(?)wa?a-gac  

(?)wa'?a'gjc son(ow-)  

(?)wa?a-s  

wa*?yas  

(?)wa*gacyac-  

('?)wa'gayas  

(?)wj-p  

(>)w-  

noun, alder (used for orange dye)  

to be orange colored, 13.16  

noninflected verb, to dye orange with alder bark  
noun, girl; pl. w?y?ynak, 11.31; cf. we?y?on, 9.21  
e-class intr. verb, to speak English  
noun, fair-skinned person, brave person  
noun, butterfly  
third person pron. pref., nouns with initial hVg,  
except where V = i, 11.353

Y  

For y-initial words (in connected texts) not listed below see the corresponding h-initial word, 6.

-yah  

yaha  

ya'  

ye?gом  

yegu?uh  

(?)ye?kWi  

ye?kWohs-  

yewoî-  

ye?w(omey-)  

-ykew  

(?)yoc  

yoh  

yok  

yokmoki  

(?)yoîkoyć  

(?)yoîkoy?en  

yos  

yo?  

yo?ko?ni  

yo?kWen  

yo?îkoh  

yo?o?t  

yo?mel-  

yohp?uh  

(?)yîk?yt-  

(?)yîn?  

yu?  

yu?monewkW-  

yu?s  

adverb, exclamative, ah!  
adverb, exclamative, oh!  
noun, mountain quail  
noun, ferryman  
noun, maggot, worm  
second type o-class trans. verb, to bend (trans.)  
e-class impersonal verb, there is an earthquake  
(cf. lewoî-)  
e-class impersonal verb, the sun sets  
inalienable noun, younger sibling, 11.354  
noun, boat; locative (?)yonce?eî,  
11.341, 11.342  
adverb, here, there  
pronoun, third person singular, he, she, it; used  
adverbially, here, there, 15.91  
adverb, around  
noun, wood, firewood; altern. stem with pron.  
prefs. -?yoh, 11.355  
attrib. noun, wooden, made of wood, 11.36  
adverb, here, there  
pronoun, third person singular, he, she, it; used  
adverbially, here, there, 15.91; locative form  
(?)weya?îk, 11.213  
adverb, around  
adverb, there  
pronoun, third person plural, they; locative form  
(?)weya?îk, 11.213  
pronoun, third person singular, he, she, it  
e-class intr. verb, to be bent  
noninflected verb, to be round  
e-class trans. verb, to pick up  
noun, barnacle, shell of shellfish  
adverb, there  
e-class intr. verb, to sink; 3 s. and pl. indic.  

yu?monekW, yu?moneckenekW  

yu?  

yu?  

adverb, thither
yu'łom(oc-)  e-class trans. verb, to steep; passive yu'łomoy-, 13.141.31

-?  1. 2 pl. indic. and pron. pref. inflection, e-class verbs with stems ending w-, 13.141.1F(7), 13.141.4A

-?  2. 3 s. indic. passive inflection, e- and o-class verbs with active stems ending y-, 13.141.3E

?-  1. third person pron. pref., nouns and verbs with stems beginning with hu, 11.353, 13.141.4C

-?-  2. second type o-class intr. verb, to be, to exist, to be born; 3 s. indic. ?okw or ?oi (when = there is, always ?okw), 1, 2, 3 pl. ?oh, ?ow, ?oi, or incr. pl. ?ole?m(-); 3 s. indic. ?okw's may be used with subject nouns having a third person pron. pref., 13.141.1B(4); 13.141.1F(6), 13.141.1F(11)e

-?-  3. o-class trans. verb, to give, used in bipersonal forms only, 13.142.1B; ?ohpel- (3 s. indic. ?ohpel?) used as passive stem, to be given

?-?  3 s. indic. inflection, e-class and first type o-class verbs, 13.141.1

?ahkecoyp  noun, thorn, prickle; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -?ah, 11.355

?ahsp-  e-class trans. verb, to drink; 3 s. indic. ?as, 13.141.1F(3); nonincr. or incr. pl. -im(-), 13.141.1F(11)e

?ahspah  noninflected verb, to be given food or drink

?ahspeyu'r  noun, soup

?ahtemar  noninflected verb, to write, to draw; intensive form -i?i?gahtemar, 13.152.2B

?ap  p.v.p., past time, 14.21 No.4; unrestricted in time reference as noninitial member of group, 14.31 Groups 28, 98, 99, 114

?apot?  conjunction, but, 17.2H

?a'wokw  adverb, exclamative, alas! may be followed by pron. pref. verb forms, 13.141.4K(1)c

?eckwoh  noun, big seal, sea lion

?ekah  noun, hat

?ekahpor  noun, capful (of dentalium money, etc.)

?ekeks  noun, cluster

?ekekorel  noninflected verb, to have strong legs

mos kic ?ekekorel  to be still toddling (of a child, not yet to have strong legs)

?eken-  e-class trans. verb, to watch (a baby, etc.)

?eket(kWel-)  e-class trans. verb, to tie up

?eke'r  noun, necklace

?ekol-  e-class intr. verb, to hover; incr. pl. -im(-); reduplicated form ?e?ekol-, to hover repeatedly, 9.22
?ekonem-  e-class trans. verb, to hold, to keep
?eks-    second type o-class trans. verb, to shut, to close;
?ekso?   3 s. indic. -o?, 13.141.1B(5)
?ekero?  noun, door

1. noun, lamp
2. noninflected verb, to light; intensive form
   ?i?ekero?, to light the lamps, 13.152.2B

?ekW     adverb, sent. part., just, exactly, 15.735
?ekWeyi(pel-) e-class intr. verb, to be afraid; incr. pl. -i?m(-)
?ela      p.v.p., past time, 14.21 No. 8; unrestricted in time
           reference as noninitial member of group, 14.31
           Groups 29, 101, 14.32 Group 162a

?elekW    adverb, sent. part., I wonder, etc., 15.736A; well,
          15.736B; I do not know, 15.736C
          = ?erew(ori§-), second type o-class trans. verb,
          to hang (trans.)

?elke4    noun, clay
          to be red-brown (to be like clay), 13.16

?ema}     p.v.p., past time, 14.21 No. 7
?emei}    p.v.p., circumstantial, 14.21 No. 31
?emi       p.v.p., negative, 14.31 Groups 20, 95
?emki      adverb, then, thenceforth
?emsi      conjunction, and, 17.2K
?eni       p.v.p., all over, 14.21 No. 27
?enumi     adverb, exactly

?ep-       second type o-class intr. verb, to be choked; 3 s.
           indic. -o?, 13.141.1B(5)
?epele     conjunction, if, 17.2B; as adverb, should, 17.2B
?erew(ori§-) = ?elew(olig-), second type o-class trans. verb,
           to hang (trans.)

?-?es       2 s. imperative inflection, e-class verbs, 13.141.2A;
           see also footnote to 13.141,1

?esi       p.v.p., past time, 14.21 No. 18
?eskew     noun, large turtle
?ewpoh     noun, Pacific Ocean

adverb, exclamative, yes

see ?ekol-
noninflected plural verb, to eat in a group, to have
a meal, 13.141.1F(11f); intensive form ?i?i?gah,
13.152.2D; also used as a noun, meal, 13.152.2G

?egomimoh  noninflected verb, to speak Hupa; cf. ?omimos,
           Hupa Indian, 13.151.5D

?ego-      noun, bed; cf. ?o-lin-, to lie down

?ego?ol}   noun, basket used in deerskin dance

1. subsequent occurrence, 14.21 No. 41b
2. all, 14.21 No. 41b, 14.31 Group 142

adverb, always; followed by pron. pref. verb forms,
13.141.4K(1)c

?iko%
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?imi
p.v.p., negative, 14.22 No. 43b

?imoksu
p.v.p., emphatic negative, 14.22 No. 43

-? - in
2 s. 1 s. imperative inflection, bipersonal conjugation, e-class verbs except those with stems ending im- and um-, 13.142.2; see also footnote to 13.141.1

?ini
p.v.p., comparative degree, 14.21 No. 42a

?isku-
adverb, gradually

-? - iš
3 s. and 3 pl. attrib. inflection some e- and o-class verbs, 13.141.6

?iyah
adverb, exclamative, oh!

?i?ikah
see ?ikah

?i?ikut
see ?ikut

?i?ikero?
see ?ekero?

?i?i?gah
see ?e?gah

?i?i?gahtemar
see ?ahtemar

?i?i?gup
see ?p-

?i-
plural incr., o-class verbs with stems ending c-, and some others, 13.141.1F(11)b, 13.141.1F(11)c

-m(-)
inalienable noun, married daughter, 11.354

?o
1. p.v.p., locative, 14.21 No. 25a
2. preposition
   1. locative, 16.2D
   2. than, 16.2D

?ocka-
p.v.p., present time, 14.21 No. 20

?ockic
p.v.p., recent past time, 14.21 No. 21

?ocom-
first type o-class intr. verb, to sneeze

-? - oh
2 dual indic. and pron. pref. inflection, e- and o-class verbs, 13.144.1; see also footnote to 13.141.1

?ohpel-
see ?- 3

?ohpok
1. noun, poison
2. noninflected verb, to be poisoned

?ohpoksim-
e-class trans. verb, to poison

?ohpos
noun, king salmon

?ohpum-
e-class trans. verb, to feed; noninflected passive

?ohpumew,
13.141.3G

?ohtoy-
e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to have one's feelings hurt, 13.141.3B

?olonem-
e-class trans. verb, to carry

?olonewk
-e-class intr. verb, to lie in water, to float; 3 s. and pl. indic. ?olonewk, ?olonekenekw, 13.141.1F(10)

?oloyew-
e-class intr. verb, to call (of birds), to hoot; altern. noninflected stem with -eg- infix ?e?gol, 13.151.4

?oloyoke?
noun, throat

?otkumi
conjunction, because, 17.2C

?omimos
noun, Hupa Indian

?omoki
adverb, in return

?omo?oh
noninflected verb, to lie down (of animals)

?onces
noun, bracelet

?oregos
noun, a rock at the mouth of the Klamath River
?oroc- e-class trans. verb, to borrow, to owe (money; mosk- is used of borrowing anything)

?orog- second type o-class intr. verb, to walk in a position relative to someone else (to follow, etc.); 3 s. indic. -ok'w or -o\(^\sim\), 13.141.1B(5)

?oroyew-? orog-? oroyew- e-class intr. verb, to be in debt

-? -os 2 s. imperative inflection, o-class verbs, 13.141.2A; see also footnote to 13.141.1

?oslo'kw second type o-class intr. verb, to borrow, to owe (money; mosk- is used of borrowing anything)

?osrir noninflected impersonal verb, there is a noise it is silent

ni mo?kW ?osrir

?oti§ noun, foot (measure)

?owo'k adverb, tomorrow, the next day

ku ?wo?owo'k nominal phrase, the next day, 15.45

?owo'kpa- adverb, the day after tomorrow

?oyekWi? adverb, exclamative, hey! hello! oh!

?oyi- adverb, exclamative, hey! hello! oh! abnormal phonological structure, 5

?oyi'(kes-) e-class intr. verb, to lie (down); incr. pl. -i?m(-)

?oyu'kWi? adverb, exclamative, hey! hello! oh!

?o?le\(^\tilde{\imath}\) noun, house; altern. stem with pron. prefs. -?o?\(^\tilde{\imath}\), 11.355

?o?lep noun, house; locative ?o?lepik, 11.342

?o?lomah noun, house; as exclamative, enter!, come in!

?o?lome\(^\tilde{\imath}\) noun, house

?o?low- second type o-class trans. verb, to give (usually food)

?o?rowi? noun, dove

-? -o?w 2 dual indic. and pron. pref. inflection, o-class verbs, 13.144.1; see also footnote to 13.141.1

?o- adverb, exclamative, yes

?o'lekW- e-class intr. verb, to camp

?o'lew noninflected verb, to camp see -? -2

?o'lin- e-class intr. verb, to lie down; incr. pl. -i?m(-)

?o'lo?oh noninflected verb, to stand

?o'lo'(op-) e-class intr. verb, to stand

?o'4 noun, person, people, Yurok Indian

?o'? noninflected verb, to be, to exist; with -e?g- infix ?e?go'?, to grow (of plants, in a habitat)

?o'?r(ep-) e-class intr. verb, to run behind or in front of someone else

-?rep inalienable noun, eyebrow, 11.354

?r.kah 1. noun, fishing net

2. noninflected verb, to fish with a net; intensive form ?i?ikah, 13.152.2F

ku ?o ?i?ikah fishing rock (where they regularly fish)

?r.k\(^\tilde{\imath}\) noun, knee

?r.kt noun, button

?r.kt(kW-) second type o-class trans. verb, to button up; intensive form ?i?kat, 13.152.2F

?i?amak\(^\tilde{\imath}\) noninflected verb, to untie
?r?p-
e-class trans. verb, to tell; altern. noninflected stem with -?g- infix ?r?g-i?p, also used as noun, story, 13.152.2G; intensive form ?i?g-i?p, to tell repeatedly, 13.152.2F; from intensive stem, ?i?g-i?p-iyum-, e-class intr. verb, to be a tell-tale, 13.152.2F

?r?pk?r?y-
e-class intr. verb, to choke while smoking

?r?pl?is
noun, apple (loan)

-?-?is
?r?-modified 2 s. imperative inflection, e- and o-class verbs, 13.141.2A; see also footnote to 13.141.1

?r?wn
noun, salmonberry

?r?mr??
noun, salmonberry bush

?r?g-i?c
noninflected verb, to yawn

?r?g-i?k
noun, sweathouse

?r?r?ah
noun, grass
to be green (to be like grass), 13.16

-?-s
2 s. imperative inflection, e-class verbs with stems ending with um-, 13.141.2A(2)b

?u
p.v.p., past time, 14.21 No. 5; unrestricted in time reference as noninitial member of group, 14.31 Groups 58, 60, 102

?u-
third person pron. pref., nouns, verbs, and some adverbs, 11.351, 13.141.4A, 15.4

?ukoko?ya?
noun, up and down design on baskets

?ukir?u?
noun, salmonberry juice

?uma
p.v.p., past time, 14.31 Group 88b, 14.32 Groups 159, 181

?uma?ah
noun, devil

?umege?koy-
e-class passive inflecting intr. verb, to be pleased, 13.141.3B

?ume?wo
noun, river

?umyo?
noun, fish dam, tail end of fishing net

?upur
noun, raised ridge round basket

?up?es
noun, backbone of fish (taken out and dried, cf. below, 9.21)

?up?ah
noun, backbone

?uweyu?n
adverb, the most . . . ever; may be followed by pron. pref. verb forms, 13.141.4K(1)c

?uworu
adverb, overhead, on the surface

-?-u?
2 dual indic. and pron. pref. inflection, e-class verbs, 13.144.1; see also footnote to 13.141.1

?u?ksey-
e-class trans. verb, to bear (children), to give birth (< third person pron. pref. form of hu?k, child, 13.141.4J)

-?-yoh
see (?yo?koy?c
abalone, small
soft-shelled metkoh
ability nekomuy
able, to be kitkah, nohten-, so\tk-
about (concerning) meł
above hiwon, sohci, wonekuk,
wonek\W, wonew, wonu, wonukuk
accident, to have an munic-
accompany, to megel-
ache, to lepel-, tmentmen,
(of the stomach) megene-
aching pain, to have an
acorn wő\meł:
decayed in clay cek\Wcem
roasted green pirkím
moldy pįgį\y
leached wonkew
black oak plo\sa-k\W
brown sewom
shelled wenipl, wő\omeł
small hinkh
acorns, to gather ływ-
acorn flour penk\W
acorn harvest ku co(?lku\?mo\w
acorn paste wő\lon
acorn soup kegoh
acorn soup, to make weyo\opew-
acquainted, to get cinm\rwh
across hikoc, hikoh, hiko\czuk
across the sea wohpek\W, wohpew, wohpek
across, to carry wohpeyonem-
across, to come me\won-
across, to go wohpey-
across by boat, to go wohpec-
added in, to be, in payment tekon-
admire, to kenroksim-, toksim-
adorn oneself, to skuykep-
adult, to be tomoyn-
afar, to be from cpą\nik-
afraid, to be \ke\Weyl(pel-),
na\ginahp-, na\ginep-
afraid of, to be \imeyor(k\W-),
na\ginahpim-, na\ginepim-
again kem
age, to be a particular toktomoy-,
tomoy-
ahead poy, poyew
alas a\wok\W, solo-
alden (?j\r\g\jc
alike na\ič
all cu
all over ko\si, ko\si
all sorts to\meni, to\mik
allow, to nahc-, nahcpum-, new-
almost si ki
alone, to be korpe\-, kąg-
alooft, to be sweyoninep-
also kem, pek\W
although kitowco\?, to\ numi
alum root ha\a\g ni yegun
always cpikah, niko\j, scey, \iko\ič
ambush, to kepsc-
and ?emsi, to\?, tu
and so k\Wesi, wištų?
and then k\Wesi
angelica root (?j\wo\pe\y
angleworm kuckuc
angry, to be no\(pey-), so\noy-,
tektes-, tektomoks-
amal ho\re\mos
answer, to no\lo\(c-)
ant herpuc
appear, to newoyp-
aprove, to pyekcoh
apron cohcoh
of bark kek\W\sah
arm -sen
armpit -rkow
around nini, yokmoki, yo\ko\ni
around, to be ho\le\m(-)
arrive, to nes(k\Wec-)
arow na\wk\Wjc
arrowhead knetknet
ashamed, to be hohsep-
ashes pontet
ashore heku
ashore, to pull meno\?
THE YUROK LANGUAGE

ask, to ko'oyew-, ko'oyum-, me?en at ni, ?o
attack, to myo?rep-
aunt tulos
automobile muc ro?
autumn kelomei, keyoh, keyohke-moh
awake, to be he?wonil-
away now
away, to be cpa'nce-
away at night, to be woyc- awe struck, to be na'ginahp-, na'ginep-
axe t.jk^w.t?p

bark one's shins, to se?loylik
barked, to be ketop-
barnacle (?y?r?n?)
bashful, to be menewk^w-
basket ho'lohh
baby no?os
bride's terek^w.s, te?rek^w.s
burden kewoy
carrying tunic
cooking mu?rip
dipper keyom
drying mes?e?
eating hek^w.c
fancy celog
plain p?huc^k^w.s
pounding pek^w.on
sifter (?weconep
small h.jk^w.t?ks
store pahtek^w.s
for deerskin dance ?e?gur?
with handles (?)rumicek^w.s
basket, first part of to be made wyypu?r
basket, point at which another rib is added to the frame weno?omek
basket, raised rim of nohpeyu?l
ridge round ?upur
baskets, to make fine, smooth
skawicew-
bastard ka?mu'ks
bat (animal) skoyom
bath, to wesah, wesep-
bathe, to wesah, wesep-
bathing place ku ?o wesegah
bath tub ku ho wesegah
be, to (be like) son-, son(ow-), si?son(ow-)
be, to (to exist) ?, ?o? be
be somewhere one, two, three, four etc. days, to kohcemo?-, na?amo?
nahksemo?-?, co'na?mo?-?, meruh, etc., co'mo?-
beak p.jk^w.zh
bear (children), to ?u'ksey-
bear cir?ry?
grizzly nik^wec
beard mepoc
beat, to myewoles-, repic-, sa?m
beat up, to merk^we-sew-
beaten, to be sa?m
beauty, a thing of ?kyork^w?son
beaver tegu'k, tesir
to play like a tegu'k
because mewistu?, mi?, ?oikumi
bestrav tektekoh
bee tjawmas
beg, to mel?en
begin, to hopkek-
behave, to son(ow-)
behind hinoy, hinoyk, (a person)
below co'lew, hicoy,
hinoyk, hinahpc
below (down river)
pul, puloyoh
belt no?ohpit?
bend, to (trans.) yek^ohs-
bend back, to (trans.) kyoyem-
bend sharply, to (of a river)
mye?wey-
bent, to be y0?mel-
berries, to pick n?hpuy-
berry n?hpuy-
big, to be (human beings, animals
and birds, tools, etc., trees,
big, to be
human beings peli
animals and birds plr?ry(-)
round things, plants, etc., body
parts, utensils, clothes, houses,
boats ploh(keloy-)
trees, etc., body parts, utensils,
clothes, worms and ropes, etc.
plep-
flat things ploks-
houses pe?r(on-), ple?loy-,
ploh(keloy-)
boats pleyteloy-
bird cu?i?g
a large (sp.) hewon?0
an extinct kWeyuc
a sea (sp. m?
birth, to give ?u'kseym-
bite, to ceykum-, teykelum-
biter, to be (of a dog) teykelul-
bitter, to be sken-
bitter part of a fish (?wot?p?e?y
black, to be
human beings, tools, etc., plants,
etc., trees, etc., body parts,
utesils, clothes, worms and
ropes, etc., flat things, houses,
boats lo?ogey(ow-)
black, to be
animals and birds la?qgay(-)
round things la?qgh
water la?qgy
sticks, etc., = to be charred
lo?oge'(on-)
black (jet black), to be wi?ew
blackberry leyce
blackbird k? segon
blackcap cko?pin
blame, to lenahpim-
blanket ka?a
rabbit skin copele?y
blind, to be nimi komtenep-
blistered, to be hwrjskWey
blood peko, peko
blow, to (of wind) mevec-, ro'k'ws-
blue, to be skoyon
bluebell pu'k wecpega?r
bluebird srah
blue blossom sahsip
blunt, to be su'likW(omoy-)
blush, to p?kaygurw-
board nahko?
boast, to hohco?0
boat (?yoc
body (?weskWeloni
boil, to (trans.) ca'am-,
tkekWel-
boil, to (intr.) hunow-
boil over, to rurow-
bone (?wstki
bone put through nose of corpse
tru'lul
born, to be ?, nohsunow-
borrow, to mosk-, ?oroc-
bottom, to hit 4aq-
bow (for arrows) smohta?r,
hesomot
box tekWonek'w
boy mewah
bracelet ?onces
braid up, to weskelok
braids k?y
brain pyk?r
branch (?weskWel
when cut off (?weskWen
branchy, to be teitelun-
(?)weskWel-
brave, to be (?weskWeloy(ow-)
brave person (?wir'iyas
breechcloth srek'Wahpity
bread popsw
break, to (trans.) kekWono't-
tikWohs-, tmohkeloy-, tmohkeloyt-
break, to (intr.) kek\textsuperscript{W}-, smemoł, tik\textsuperscript{W}-
break through waves, to siyow-
break newon
breathe, to sewep-, suwep-
bride, to buy a we\?yes-

breathe, to sewep-, suwep-
bride, to buy a we\?yes-

broad face, to have a to\'me\?wey-

brush, to be çahkay-

bring, to mu\'momonem-, negem-

bring back, to k\textsuperscript{W}omien-

brushwood ka\'peł
brushy, to be čk\textsuperscript{W}eporič-

brush dance melo-
there is a meloy-
to sing solo at nohpewič
bucks, to be eaten hollow by

build, to hoh(kum-), tek tet
bul (pegič) musmus
bullhead rohtun
bull snake mewom
bullrush (?\?)wełkoh
burl nolit
burn, to (trans.) tye\?wol-
burn, to (intr.) lo\?op-
burn oneself, to le\?loy-
burst, to swek-
bury, to le\?kel-

with an object of value

ho\?la\?anem-
object of value buried with body

ho\?la\?anek

but tu?, \?apoto?

butterfly (?\?)w{.}\textsuperscript{R}

button \?\textsuperscript{K}kt

button up, to \?\textsuperscript{K}kt(k\textsuperscript{W}-)

buy, to ko\?yc(k\textsuperscript{W}-)

buy a bride, to we\?yes-

C

buzzard leg\?l

by meł

call, to (of birds) \?oloyew-
called (named), to be wegenoy-
calochortus maweanus pusi \?wece-

calyptos (orchid) wohpekumew we-

camas toykem
camp, to \?o\?lek\textsuperscript{W}-, \?o\?lew
canary tegi\?n čučiš
cancer, to have weyoks-
candlefish k\textsuperscript{W}o\?ro\?r
cane mełk\textsuperscript{W}eł
canyon, there is a tik\textsuperscript{W}ol-
canyons, there are tegeytko\?č

cap (?\?)w{.}\textsuperscript{R}ay\textsuperscript{Y}
capful \?ekahpor
capsize, to kye\?w(ol-)
card per, per kok\textsuperscript{W}
care, to take cpurk-, kensonow-
carefully, to be cpurk-, kensonow-
carefully

carry, to negem-, \?olonem-
a load ho\?lu\?l(es-), na\?mul,

across wohpeyonem-

off mulonem-
a heavy basket to\'mec-
in the mouth weno\?omewt-
on the back ho\?rek\textsuperscript{W}ec-
cartridge knetknet
cascara so\?č

cat pusi

wild cmu\?k
civet (?\?)wahceľ
catch, to koh(cew-), \{-
a lot of tensew-
cattail (?\?)wełkoh
cause, to hoh(kum-)
cave mełkuk
cedar ho\?ow
celery, wild (?) kotkoti?r
cemetery kowistewol
centipede skiwic
chair cikwaw
challenge, to myo?rep-
change, to (trans.) cink-
change into other beings, to (intr.)
hunoyoł
charred, to be (sticks, etc.)
lo?oge?r(on-)
cherry pu'n
chest (body part) kwen
chew, to pyewolum
chicken ciki
chief poyweson
child hu'k, hu'ksoh, ku cey
young ca'nus
childhood, to pass one's nohsunow-
children ma'tpoł, mekey, mekeyo-
wok

to lose at childbirth megyol
chin kwawiih
chinkapin nut wecew
chip, to nohsec-
chipmunk smecken
chipper na'ma?w
chittamwood so?
choke, to (with smoking) ?pkr?y-
choked, to be ?ep-
civet, ring-tailed kerkei, krycai-
civet cat (?)wahcei
claim (title) *hekWol
clam, fresh-water pi?iyjs
razor cpug?
Washington keptoh
clap the hands, to taktaipatw-
claw (?)wektek
clay kekem, ?keyom, ?ekeł
clean, to be mrwiskishon(ow-)
clean, to be very mrwiskiy-
clean person mrwiskishon
clean fish or meat, to hoktktoy
clear, to be (roads, prairies,
etc.) skewikes-
water mrwjykip-, skirwijkrip-
clear, to (trans.) skewikte-
clear, to (intr., of weather) ma'y,
rohpi-
clear away, to now lekken-
clear weather, to be meworoh
clench the fist, to mo?ohkeloyt-
clever, to be ho'roks-, nekome-
weks-
climb, to nur?urn(c-)
close, to (trans.) ?eks-
cloth skgeqyoh
clothes sklewslekW
cloud leptenok
cloudy, to be leptenoyq, lewkWenoyq
cloudy, to get leptenoksił-, lohpi-
clover kleqyoph
red-flowered peton
club pâkz?qm
club, to pâkz?ms-
clumps, to grow in tenunow-
cluster ?ekeks
coagulate, to testop-
coals lo?og
coat ¿wona?.
cold, to be sa?won-
(liquids) ?paryah, ?paryap-
cold, to feel sawel-
cold, to have a kWeskWes-
cold weather, to be ceporeg(e4-)
color, to be a particular sa?naj,
sa?naj-
colt'sfoot, sweet ketkei
columbine sru'kwí
comb curp?y
comb, to curpy
come, to nes(kwec-), wen-
come in! ?o?ломah
come out, to me?w(omec-), pkWec-
comical, to be nosišon(ow-)
conceited, to be ma?anor
condor pregonish
confess to having had malicious
thoughts, to pahsoy
coo, to tokolew
cook ku pu'womín
cook, to pem-, pew(om-)
over an open fire peya?r
cooked, to be ske?woy-
cool, to feel sa?woginep-
coon twegoh
corpse kesomuy
cost, to to-
cottonwood tree hegaʔpoh
cough, to herikW(oh-)
count, to c kem
cousin micos
female (of woman) -let
cover of baby basket kece\'w
cover, to lo?'s-
cow (weyonah) musmus
coyote segp
crab ko?'ses

cover of (cut and dried) (?)weska\'p
crab-grass (cut and dried) (?)weskem
cram, to have lu\'woloy-
crane m\'k

cranky, to be (of a boat)
k\'\mpi\'wak\'s-crave,
to ciweyet-
crawl, to lelkeloy, lepah(tep-)
crazy, to be kerpeyew-, sa?arkey-
crazy person timu\'monok
creek ra\'k
Crescent City kohpey-
crooked, to be k\'\mpi\'yu?'p

crookedly, to flow kjku?yjniay(k-)
cross, to wohpey-
by boat wohpec-
by a bridge w\hmp\r\yqks-
crow k\'\m\'c, k\'\m\', k\wegok\'w

crowd, there is na?a?m(o?w)
crowd, to be myop-
cry (weep), to mey(k\wele\wey-),
teto
cunning, to be ho\'roks-
cure (food), to ce?loh(t-)
cure (illness), to hewolon
current, wild mulomul
cut, to tek\'w-
cut in half, to tmepit-
cut up (fish, etc.), to ko\'k\w-

daddy longlegs pulews
dance, to helomey-
last dance at the brush dance is danced m\w\jy-
dark (adv.) lo\ogeni
dark, to be ho\'oh(ko\1-) dark-colored, to be (human beings, tools, etc., plants, etc., trees, etc., body parts, utensils, clothes, worms and ropes, etc., flat things, houses, boats) lo\ogey(ow-)
dark-colored, to be animals and birds l\r\r\jg\ry(-)
round things l\r\r\jg\zh
wire l\r\r\jg\y\1
dark-skinned person l\r\r\jg\ry\5
daughter -me?y
married -\mo\-
daughter-in-law -\k\ep\', -\k\ep\'em
dawn, at numi koy
day kecoyn, kecoy\1
all day, by day kecoyk
daylight, to be kecoy-
deaf, to be kepey\1
deafen, to kepey\1k\wel-
dear (expensive), to be tenoni\1
dearly, to pay tenoni\1k-
death kesomuy
debt, to be in ?oroyew-
deep, to be (water) knu?logel-
deep, to be (snow) tomik-
how deep is it? kus c\mp\n\ry\5
deer pu\k
der meat n\ry\mt

der sinew hop\t
deer skin, tanned smecoyn
deerskin, white poncec
deerskin dance pyeweg
dentalium shell tak\0\w\t\m
descend, to sloyc-
devil ?uma?ah
diaper srek\wepi\t
die, to kmoy\1(kes-), merkewec-
moyk-, (euphemism) ko\1 son(ow-)
different, to be won son(ow-)
differently won
difficult, to be cahcew, sekeyow-
dig, to lekw\teme\1(-)
digging stick cuy
dinner cmeyonen ?o ?we?i?i?gah
dip net tregepa?
dip net, to fish with a tregepa,
tregepe-
dirt ka\me\t
dirty, to be ka\meikes-, kimo\1,
(water), k\r\m\1(kip-)
disappear, to menec-, menecol-, menunow-
dislike, to ka\moksim-, kim so\(s-)
me\t, kens\o\noksim-
disliked, to be ka\mok
dispute, to settle a t\jg\w
distrust, to won ni roksim-
dive, to tek\w\onur-
divorce, to get a wey ?u\wegah
dizzy, to be ho\mel-
do, to meg\i\rep-, nahk\w-, son-, sonk-, son(ow-), s\j\1\zh, s\j\1(jp-)

D
enemy -s?owec
English, to speak (?w)r.gryc-
enjoy, to nowinep-, skuwet-, skuyil-
enough! to?woh
enough, to be to?
enquire, to cpega?roy-
enter, to noh(pew-)
enter! ?o?lomah
envy, to kemoloc-
epidemic, there is an weypegar
escholtzia wornie'?y weci*§ep
even (adverb) kem
even if, even though kitowco?,
tosoh
evening cmeyonen
evening, to be cmey-, cmeyoksi-
everything ci-ko?l, ko?si, ko?si,
merkweni
everywhere kego?si, ko?si, ko?si
evil creature ka'mes
exactly kenumi, ?ekW, ?enumi
excessively kituwi?y?j, ko?mi
exhaust (eat up), to merkum-
exist, to ?, ?o??
expensive, to be tenoni?
explode, to ?u?l(k'on-)
extinguish, to meneiken-
eye -lin
eyebrow -?rep
eyelash -?pe?l

F

face to'loh
fade, to sweyoninep-, sw.hkary-
faint, to merkwec-
fair-skinned person muncis,
muntis, (?w)r.giyjs
falcon kr:nit
fall (autumn) kelomez, keyoh,
keyohkemoh
fall, to lekol-, le?ko??
(water) klewolu?
fall down hard, to to?mo-
fall in (collapse), to lekwol-
fall over, to kyo?po?
fallfish cegun
family, member of (?weskwe?
fang of snake lo?lip?
far (adverb) cp?, cp?ni, no?l
as far as no?l
how far? kus no?l

far side, on the nahpcuh
far, to be cpa'nik-
fare (well or badly), to ho'le?m(-)
fat pemey, welogo
fat, to be welog-
(human beings) ploh(keloy-),
to'moh
fat faced, to be welogo?wey-
father -psec, totos
father-in-law pa'rew
fawn kepenci
fawn, spotted ?k^lkapic
feather rego?, re?noh
feeble, to be no'loywWel-, n.r.lyka?l
feed, to (trans.) ?ohpum-
feel, to kominep-, soninep-
fell, to tekws-
female wentok?ws, weyonah
fence rewix?
fennel, hog's kahkah wenep
fern, California wood (?) pa'a?p
segon
fern, gold-back, maidenhair, five-
finger re?go?
farn, brake ho?olek
fern, sword tu?p, tu'ptu?p
ferry ku?o wi'goh
ferryman yegu?uh
fetch, to ?-, mu?monem-, nonow-,
nonowem-
fetch, to (a load) nu'les-
few, to be cken-
field sepolah, sepolek
fight, to pelomew(peak-), pelomoy-
fighting, there is pel(ep-)
file me?repo?y
fill, to regohpet-, regohpin-
the air (noise) lekwol-
fin cecekW
find, to kekw?
fine, to pay a ma'w-
finger ska?atew
index crw?isrtiw
middle (long) kewoletew
third wina?atew
little ceyketew, k?mntiw
finish, to weyewet-, wey(k-)
finished, to be weyew
fire mec
to make ho?op-
to bank or stir a ho'leken-
to set on pekonoc-
there is a big te?noyl-
firecracker (flower) pu'k wālkəh
fireweed pa?a?iš
fireplace mecliah
first, at first hewon, hewoni
first month kohcweć
fir tree, large tarpajəŋ
fir tree, small stowstek
fish nepe?wiš, nunepew, nunepuh, nunepuy
fish (sp.) me?wo', mələus
fish, fat part of (?)wəjken
fish, to rorowen-, so'nken- for eels lemol-
for trout katk-
fish with a net, to lewet-, ?jəkəh
fish dam lo'gin, ?umyo?
chief builder of, at Kepel lo?
girl helper at ceremony of
no'ome?r

girl dancer at ceremony of  wolur
fish dam house le?weł
fisher (bird) le?go?
fish hawk spegi-

ingh rock *hek'wol
fit, to ren-
five meruh
five-point deer meruh cego?onep
fix, to tepohs-
fixed, to be tepoh, tepon-
in the ground myo'ley-
flank skoypiš
flap, to hoyikep-
flat, to be (roads, fields, etc.)
skewiškes-
flat, to be (roads) skewišon-
flat, to be (round things, flat things)
skəwəhjkəjə-
flat, to make skewišket-
flat, the land is kełıksił
flatulent, to be ro'k'w's-
flea tege'y
flesh tewon
flicker (bird) pegoy
flint ni'gem, pa?arik
flint for tattooing c kemkoh
flint, white rekooyoyš
float, to weno'monew, ?olonewk-
float upward, to rohp-
flood, to be in plohp-
floor kekem, wa?awor
flounder təpəgrəp
flour, acorn penk'w
flow, to la'yop-, lekoy-, royk-
flow away, to meworoy-
flow quickly, to sekikoy-
flower ci'șep
flower, to ci'șomoy-
fly cohpos
fly, to la'yol-, lektol-, lol-,
nohslel-, sol-, so'nol-, weno?omol
fly away, to nohsol-
fo'g mo'ohpir
foggy, to be mo'ohpirk
follow, to no'rep-, ?orog-
food ke'mow, nuneq, nunepew,
nunepuh, nunepuy
food taken with one məwpəh
food to take with one məwp-
foot -ckah, (measure) ?otish
feet long, to be so many mecken-
forbidden, to be k'wahley
forehead tewey
forest, in a tepo'nol
foretell evil, to wega'neyo'c-
forget, to ha?peč, kaheusel-
forgive, to cegə'nos-
fork ci'kək
formerly hikon, hikoni
foul, to (rope) tō'lek
four (human beings) co?oneyi
(animals and birds) cə'ənmə'jəyəi,
cə'ənmə'jəyə
(round things) to'oneh
(tools, etc.) tə'ənəpəi?
(plants, etc.) to'onek'wən
(trees, etc.) to'oneh
(body parts, streams, utensils,
clothes) co?one?n, co'ne?n
(worms, ropes, etc.) to'onek'
(flats things) to'onok's
(houses) to'one'Lı
(boats) to'oney

times co'one'mi, co'na'mi
days co'na'amoyi
arm's lengths co'onəməjəš

to be somewhere for four days
co'na'mo?-
to be four in number co?oney-
fox wajš
frail, to be məykəč
frequently kənəgo'ti, sega'ani,
sega'ni
fresh, to be hər'əhkič
friend rachin, to'mar
friendly, to be penohpeyow-
frighten, to ımeyonem-
frog ıkW.ıtıkWs
from mel
front, in himec, poy, poyew
frost sloyow, sloyoweł
full, to be kohceweł, regohp-, ri'k(omoy-)

G

gambler, to ho'kW(c-)
gambleweed kotkotir? usegon
gap, there is a low tikWol
garden holeł
gather, to no'wełken-, no'wełkin-
(flowers, etc.) hoh(kum-)
gaze, to newor
generous, to be skewoi(key-)
gentian sepolah ni yequin
game, to be kohcewel, regohp-
ghost sa?alał, so?o'
gils mi?ajx
ginger (?)wełWenep
girl we?yon, w?yis
girl friend -r, -ris
give, to nahec-, nahcpum-, ?, ?o?low

give away winnings, to cinomel-
given food, to be ?ahspah
glad, to be rewomeł, woklew

glide along on water, to ro'yonew
glow, to mecewolo?

glue sarkew

glue from a tree ha'lop
glue from sturgeon tektekeł
gnat cohiks

gnaw, to ci4mjköl

go, to heg-, ho'
go away, to so't(-)
go quickly, to so'yc-
go out (of fire), to meneł
go and do mukWol
go on! cinah
go with others, to megel-

God (Christian)  ku wonoye?ik to
cwi'gin
go, to be skuyah(pel-), skuyep-
goood as a woman, to be so'twom-
goood weather, to be skeweg(eî-),
skuew(eî-), sku?y so' negei-
goodybye cuî, cu?-
goose kelok
goose, lesser snow tumîl
gooseberry mohka?
gopher mewom, skelikra?
grain, to be of good skwrwyk-
grandchild -kepew
grandfather picowos
grandfather, deceased peycew
granip in both hands, to na?isænem-
grass ?rwyh

grass, long luî
grasswop toho?r, tohtir?
grave ka'meł

gravely peceykwseł

graveyard ka'meł

grey, to be (animals and birds,
worms, ropes, etc.) pa?kWor?y(-)
(deer) po?nch

(round things) pa?kW

(plants, etc., trees, etc.) poîkWen

gusan
gray, to be light kirwah?y

son(ow-)
grey-haired, to be kirwah?ry
grease pemey
greasy, to be pemeyomoy-
greedy, to be lo?ncò

greedy for, to be ma?epet-
green, to be ?rwyh si?ön(ow-)
greens, Indian (??)whtu'p

greet, to hekcor, humcor, tig?wm-
tagum-
granoan, to kWomkep-, remep-
ground ıkkeł

ground hog kWecoyekW

group, to be in a co?m(-), to?m(-)
grouse s?rwyh

grow, to hunow-
(of plants) tek(toy-), ūnaw-, ?e?go?
grow badly, to ka'munow-
grow well, to skunow-
grow together, to teykunow-
grow up, to nohsunow-, nunow-
gruninn keges

grun, to syo?o'gec-
guard, to ni?n(-), ni?n(ow-)
guest, to eat as a no'yc(kW-)
gulp down, to menkWolum-
mikolum-
gum (part of mouth) so'yé

gun puhs-?h
guts (??)wa?alox
hail sahksah
hail, to (weather) sahksah
hair (?)=leptoy[-]

hairpin, bone nohcur
hair tie kay

half (noun) tmenomen, tmoh, tmohkeri
half, to cut in tmepei-

half-breed (?)=wo'geimen
hammer tek=wonur

hand cewes
handsome, to be m.=lamy(jw-)

hang, to (trans.) =elew(oliš-), =erew(oriš-)
happen, to son-, son(ow-)
happy, to be mamay(jw-)

hang, to (trans.) =?elew(olis-), =?erew(oris-)
happen, to son-, son(ow-)
happy, to be hahpelin(ep-), nowinep-, sku*?=y soninep-
hard (adverb) koma, pke'=y so*, seke'=y so-
hard, to sekeyow-, x=lamy=ah

heart cek's

head cew, cewah, helah
hawk, green corek=wik ni m.rk

hit, to hał, heł, hoyi', =oyek=wi?, =oyi', =oyu'=kwi?
hide, to (trans.) ceyohpin-
hide, to (intr.) h.=kjl-

high, to be (round things, trees, etc.) no'=op- (plants, etc., trees, etc.)
knewe?((on-)
hip (body part) to?, m.=ji=kji
hire, to ko'oyew-, ko'oyum-
hit, to kohto'(lis-)
hit in the face, to s'=o'pe'=weyet-
hit, to ko'oyew-,

hit in the mouth, to s'=o'penem-
hit, to be tepoh

hit in the mouth, to be s'=o'p=m=mow=eru?
hold, to =ekonem-

hole tohpew
hole in the ground me?=upeg,

hole, to have a tohpew-
hollow, to be n=wik=k=ks=
hollow out, to rek=w=em-
hollow, to be eaten penk=w=el-
holy, to be (?)=wo'gey, (?)=wo'gey=ike
home, to go kemey-

home, to take kemeyonem-
homesick, to be kesomewel-, kesomewt-, x=himj=ry(=pew-)
honey repcem
honeysuckle, pink wohpekumew

hook, fish n=hcj?
hook, to n=yps-
hoot, to =oloyew-

(I) hope that . . . kos, kos'ela, kos'elason, kos'elson
THE YUROK LANGUAGE

horizontal, to be to-ra\r
horn s?ecoh
horse mulah
horse-neck (clam) keptoh
hot, to be, to get ta?ano\’-p-,
ta?anoy-
hot, to feel ta?anoy-
hot weather, to be ta?(anoy\-)
house ?o?le\#t, ?o?lep, ?o?lomah,
?o?lome\$
house pit kepo\$
hover, to ?ekol-
how? kus
how are you? kus sone?m, kus
sonowo?m
how! \’ume?y, wesini\$
however kotuskini
huckleberry ci-giy
huckleberry, red sloyiketo\’ w\’mah
huckleberry bush nhpayu\’p
hummingbird cegemem
hunger ciwey
hungry, to be ciwey-
hunt, to tmeq-
Hupa hupo-
Hupa Indian \’omimos
Hupa, to speak \’e?gomimoh
hurry, to (going somewhere)
himec-, himo\’reyow-, himaks-
hurry, to (doing something) himek-
hurt, to ho?omoh-
hurt, to have one’s feelings hohtoy-
husband -nos

I

I nek, neki?
ike sloyow, sloywewi
if mo, moco, ?epe\$
even if kitowco?, tosoh
ill, to be tel-
ill, to feel klimow-
image kw\’1
in ni, ?o
Indian greens (?)wahtu\’p
inferior, to feel hinoy ni soninep-
inform, to hecec-
infrequent intervals, at cpega\’k
inhabit, to pegar(k-)
inherit, to ho\’leni(c-)
inherit a trait, to nohsur

injury ho?omoh
inland he\’kik, hir, hirkik
inside wiktu?, wo?it
insult, to sweyosim-
insulted, to feel te\’noy-
intend, to has-, hes-
interpret at story telling, to
nego\’lo\’-(c-)
interpreter, to be an kego?m(oy-)
intervals, at frequent kenego\’i
intestines (?)wah\’alox
investigate, to ho\’lep-
iris tohpos
iris stem lu\’it
iron, to tahpsoy
itch, to hoypis-, h\’wai

J

jammed, to be tpeks-
jaw k\’wai\’sh
jay, blue ko\’y
jay, California blue sra\’t
jealous, to be kemoloc-
journey, to complete one’s
no\’wo?r(ep-)
judge, to hohkus-
juice pa\’ah
jump, to myah, mya\’kep-
jump at, to myah, mya\’kahpin-
mya\’kep-
jump down, to tek\’wonur-
jump up and down, to kotkotir, la\’yo?
Juneberry menomen
just (adverb) ?ekw
just now ?ockic, woli
just then wo\’i

K

Karok, to speak k\’iga?i\’mjc-
keep, to ?ekonem-
kelp (seaweed) pa\’moh, (?)wahtey
key ker
kick, to sya\’ik-
kill, to sm\’at-, wohpu lo\’it-, wohplo\’it-
killed, to be sm
kindling wood p\’ik\’ik
kingfisher cele\’it
king snake cig'cuyuh
kiss negec
kiss, to negec
Klamath ho'pew
knee ?uk1
knife pegem
knife, small cegeyoh
knife with short hilt tr'ul
knit, to lo'lişoy
knock down, to lec-, lecken-
knock out, to cmeko(h(s-)
knocked over, to kekelepinew
knot, to ika?makai(kin-)
know, to kom(cum-)
I don't ?elekw
Labrador tea weyoksip
ladder îke?mah
lady fern pa'ap
lady's-slipper wohpekumew weno?oy
lagoon, there is a ke'loh
lake, to form a keful-
lame, to îkek'ol-wol-
lamp ?ekero?
land îke1
land, to sce'po-
landing place ku ho scegepo', ku po scegepo'
language cwinkuk
large quantities, in tokto?m
lark, meadow sepolah ni ?egol
last (in series) scekw'eni
last, at êow
late cpa', cpa'k, cpa'ni
later ku?y
laugh, to hahk'ws-
laugh to oneself, to no's-
launch, to lahco-, sloyonem-
laurel, California wokkelo?
lay down (regulations), to wey(k-)
lazy, to cjsr'ci1
leach acorns, to wonkew-
leader poyweson
leaf ka'p
leak, to kla'moks-
leave, to knek'omeyt-, knok(sim-)
leaves for storing or flavoring meska'p
leavings knapryuk

left (hand, side) -kesowet
leg mi'pe1
legs, to have strong ?ekore1
lend, to moskoc-
lick, to mul#
licorice fern cmu?
lid kît?
lid, to put on kîtаксin-
lie (down), to kmoy(kes-), ?oy(kes-), ?olin-, (of animals) ?omoh
lie (be situated), to si-
lie facing in a particular direction, to no'moye'wey-, na'nuyzh
lie in water, to ?olonewkw', ho'lenekw'(ho'leckenewkw')
lie (falsehood) teloyu1
lie (tell lies), to teloyew-
lift up, to so'n-, wonik son(ow-)
light (not dark), to be newor
light (not heavy), to be s'pan-
light, to ?ekero?
light colored, to be (plants, etc.) muncjh
lightning, there is kege?y(pe1-)
like (adverb) na', kolo, koloni
like, to skewok(sim-), skuwet-, skuyrl-
like, to be son-, son(ow-), si'son(ow-)
limp, to îkek'ol-
line la'yekin
line baskets, to mastuk
ling (fish) lohtun
lining of baskets mestek
lion, mountain keget
lip rewoh
liquor regu'kwo?
listen, to cpe'roy-
little, a (adverb) ce'mekw
little while, for a pyekcheni
live, to hewec-, hewoluc-
live (inhabit), to pegar(k-)
live long, to cpa'na'?
lively, to be hahpelin(ep-)
liver (?)witekun
lizard îk'wisy
lizard, biting mawsišleg
lock, to keromekin-
locust ci'yo?, trwr
log tektoh
logs, to send down a river legenewkw'-
loincloth srahk'woh
THE YUROK LANGUAGE

lonely, to be kesomewep-
sahkimuy(pew-)
lonely, to feel kesei-
long, to be no?omei-
(plants, etc., trees, etc., body parts, clothes, utensils)
knewel(on-)
(worms, ropes, etc.) knewolek-
no?omek-
(tufted things) kokonewe?l(on-)
lonely, to feel kesei-
long, to be no?oniel-
(plants, etc., trees, etc., body parts, clothes, utensils)
knewe?l(on-)
(worms, ropes, etc.) knewolek-
no?omek-
(tufted things) kokonewe?l(on-)
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no?omek-
(tufted things) kokonewe?l(on-)
lonely, to feel kesei-
long, to be no?oniel-
(plants, etc., trees, etc., body parts, clothes, utensils)
knewe?l(on-)
(worms, ropes, etc.) knewolek-
no?omek-
(tufted things) kokonewe?l(on-)

malicious thoughts punomi
maliciously, to talk ckenowoi-
man pegak
man, old mewimor
man, young cin, cines, cinomewes
manroot tekWSkey
many, to be ten-, tenekomy-,
teno-
manzanita tree pya?p
manzanita flower su'um
manzanita berry pyah
maple pkWolo?
mare's-tail (plant) w?on
marrow (of bone) s?rapa
marry, to (?)wegah(pemew)
marry (of a man), to (?)wahpew-
marry (of a woman), to nosep-
marry (of a widow), to loikkey-
marry into one's wife's family, to
noh(pew-)
marry into the same family, to
wecker

look, to ?kyorkW-, ni'n(-),
ni'n(ow-)
look after, to megeto?(kW-)
look at oneself, to cpi§ap-
looks like kolo, koloni
loose, to be sloyk-
lose, to ho-*?y(lcet-)
louse mohkoh
lousy, to be mohko'moy-
love, to no'lum-, pirwak(sim-),
skewok(sim-)
lovely, to be pirwaksiSHonow-
low, to be (round things) cajph.
(trees, etc., body parts, utensils, clothes)
wkWe?r(on-)
lower oneself down, to loT pep-
lucky, to be heyomoks-
lucky person heyomoksiSHon
lumps, to come in lohp-
lunch comipsa? wero? to ?we?i?i?gah
lungs mj'gen
lupin kJr?c weci?sep, Mr k weci?sep

M

madrone tree s?e?goh
madrone berry pohsey
maggot (?)yekW1
maidenhair fern re?go?
maidenhair stems ra'kniye?y
make, to hoh(kum-)
make, to hoh(kum-)

misfortune, to have a munic-
miss (pine for), to cpiwak(sim-),
nekilet-, smekolum-
mushroom, edible kjmsi't
mushroom, poisonous tiki'ksic
mushroom, tan oak kr'mak'w
music, to make cye'w(o'l-)
musical instrument cye'wo'l
musk, to smell of pusoo'm(el-)
mussel pi'ih
mussel, dried pr'rk
mussels, to gather pi'iy-
mustache mepoc

N

nail (of finger) (?we'keteg
nail (hammered) k'war
name *hew
name, to neke'y
named, to be wegenoy-
narrow, to be (flat things) ceykoks-
nastily, to act won son(o'-)
near ck'wa'rek, nesk'weni, nesk'wi
neck pahtun
necklace ?eke'r
needle pk'wego'oi
Negro lr'gi'
nephew *hekcum
nervous, to be coyow-
nervy, to feel nimi pyurinep-
nest resoreks, res'oges
net lewet, ?rkh
net, surf fish nega?
ett, to fish with lewet-, ?rkh
net, end of ?umyo?
net meshes, stick for measuring pla's
nettles, dumb me'ye'l ?usegon
nettle, stinging me'ye'l
never niko?i semi(?)
new, to be ca'anar
news, bad kimso'k
next day, the ?owo'k, ku ?wo'owo'k
nice, to be (of a girl) twon-
niece -romec
night nahnscwen
night, all, over wo'yi
night, last nahnscuh
nightfish mok'wcec
nine kr'mik
ninebark ska'awi
no pa', pa's
noise, to make a no'c-, syo'oge-
noise by pounding, to make a la'mo'l-
noise, there is a lemegei-, ?osrir
no one nimot, mos ko?liš
north hipur, hipureyow, pur,
pureyow
nose *hipi?n
nothing ko?l with a negative pre-
verbal particle, mos ta?i?nišow
now we?ykok, wi?škoh, wo?ni,
?ocka-
now, just ?ockic
nuisance, to be a kya?ewol-
nut hu?uh
nuthatch ci?p

O

oak, black će?gi?
oak, live homonah
oak, Oregon pugí?
oak, tan ho?mono?
oats, wild he?wonek, slo?weł
obsidian lo?ogey ni?gem
obsidian blades, to chip ho?kck-
ocean, Pacific tewol, tewolew,
?ewpoh
ocean spray (flower) perkok¿c
hegoh
octopus pa?mew
often sega?ani, sega?ni
oh! hoyi-, neyš, niš, niša?, ya?,
ointment mesew, mjasw
old, to be no?omonow-, peloy-
old, to grow nunow-
old man mewimor
old woman perey
on ni, ?o
once kohci
one (human being, body part, stream,
utensil, piece of clothing) ko?ra?,
ko?r
one (animal and bird) k¡ht¿ryi, k¡ht¿ry, k¡ht¿ry
one (round thing) kohtoh
one (tool, etc.) k¡htu?pi?
one (plant, etc.) kohtek¿o?n
one (tree, etc.) kohtes?r
one (worm, rope, etc.) kohtek'
one (flat thing) kohtoks
one (house) kohte?li
one (boat) kohtey

one day kohcemoy¿
one arm's length kohc¿m¿ry¿
one (dentalium length measurement)
kohtepír
one (shoe) kohcah
one (piece of money) kohtonah
one of a number kolin
one day, to be somewhere kohcemoy¿-
one place, in kolin
oneself, for, by muc, nimuc
onion pe?wik¿n
only ci?, cpiko, cpikoma, cpikomi
open, to (trans.) hunkek(s-)
open, to be ko?i
openly (¿?)wes?oni
orange-colored wa?¿g ac son(ow-)
orange, to dye w¿r¿s
order, to put in skewip-
order that, in mi?
Orleans Indian ko?omec
other wo?gin
otter nepe?wišneg
outside lek¿, lek¿si, lek¿sik
overcast, to be lenk¿eł-
overhang, to klohsoty-
overhead wonew, woru, ?uworu,
wonukuk
overtake ma?¿n-
owe, to ¿oroc-
owl tek¿ tek¿e¿s, tek¿oni¿s
owl, great cinereus plea¿
owl, screech k¿ryk¿y¿c, preworů

P

pack, to hi?monem-, ho?lu?l(es-)
paddle hego?
paddle, cooking helog
paddle, to ho?liš, rec-, sonc-
pain telogé
pain, to be in telogum-, tmektmek,
tmentmen
pain, to be relieved of mulinep-
paint, to me?lonem-
pair nu?uh, nu?uhpe?r
pan poykoh
panther keget
panther, water pa?as ø ni keget
pants (trousers) cahk¿oh
park, to keley
parsley sek¿s
parsley, wild culu ni nep, nepyon
parsnip, wild sek\textsuperscript{W}soh  
partly tmen, tmenomen, tmenomeni, tmenom 
pass, to la\textsuperscript{y}-, mah, ma\textsuperscript{y}-, ma\textsuperscript{yo}?r 
pass on water, to ma\textsuperscript{y}onew  
patch, to tektekoh 
path la\textsuperscript{y}ek\textsuperscript{W} 
path, there is a lek\textsuperscript{W}seg 
pay a fine, to ma\textsuperscript{w}- 
pay for services mosceyum- 
pay dearly for, to tenonilk\textsuperscript{-} 
pea, pale sweet hak\textsuperscript{J}jh wenep 
peace, to be ti\textsuperscript{g}aw 
peaceful, to be sa\textsuperscript{-}woginep- 
peach, Indian ke\textsuperscript{win} wanah 
peach, Indian, berry of mu\textsuperscript{-}lmu\textsuperscript{-} 
peel sticks, to pek\textsuperscript{olew-} 
pelican tokus 
worn in mourning ha\textsuperscript{m}ur 
people, former (?\textsuperscript{y})wo\textsuperscript{-}gey 
pepper nuts mego\textsuperscript{oh}  
pepperwood wohkelo*? 
perhaps mulco*? 
perish, to merk\textsuperscript{W}ewo\text{\textdagger} 
periwinkle cekor  
person \textsuperscript{?}o\textsuperscript{-}l 
pestle s\textsuperscript{-}ek\textsuperscript{W}on 
pet ka\textsuperscript{ar} 
phlegm legemem 
pick berries, to n\textsuperscript{h}p\textsuperscript{y}- 
pick on, to smeyk- 
pick up, to leket-, (?\textsuperscript{y})ri\textsuperscript{kr}yt- 
pick up and carry, to nohsu\textsuperscript{-}les- 
pieces, to take off nohsec- 
pigeon he\textsuperscript{?}mi? 
pile up, to mek\textsuperscript{W}e\textsuperscript{-}ken- 
pillow w\textsuperscript{r}j\textsuperscript{h}  
pinch, to pek\textsuperscript{W}cken- 
pine, to cp\textsuperscript{W}r\text{\textdagger}(sim-), nekilet-, smekolum-, s\textsuperscript{h}km\textsuperscript{r}m\textsuperscript{y}(pew-) 
pipe ro\textsuperscript{wo}\textsuperscript{\textdagger}  
pipe, to take puffs from a m\textsuperscript{n}m\textsuperscript{y}  
pipe, scabbard ska? 
pistol k\textsuperscript{k}lm\textsuperscript{\textdagger} 
pitch ha\textsuperscript{?}poh, pkenc 
pitch, to (of a boat) la\textsuperscript{y}o? 
pitchy pkenceni 
pitchy part of wood welho\textsuperscript{c}  
pitcher plant wohpekumew weno?oy segon 
pitiful (wretched), to be wa\textsuperscript{?}si\textsuperscript{\textdagger}onow-pity, to wa\textsuperscript{?}sok(sim-) 
pity, object of wa\textsuperscript{?}soki\textsuperscript{\textdagger}on 
place tkelonah 
plank nahko? 
plants (sp.) cegemem weci\textsuperscript{-}sep, ckip\textsuperscript{\textdagger}, hewomes, kri\textsuperscript{c}, k\textsuperscript{W}ic, k\textsuperscript{W}ic, k\textsuperscript{W}yt\textsuperscript{r}, la\textsuperscript{-}as\textsuperscript{\textdagger}, ro\textsuperscript{-}otet, ro\textsuperscript{\textdagger}wo?\textsuperscript{\textdagger} hegoh, wogorup 
plant, to ho\textsuperscript{\textdagger}le\textsuperscript{-}  
plate (\textsuperscript{?})lahp\textsuperscript{\textdagger}ew 
play, to homtep-, pyrker- 
pleased, to be ?umege\textsuperscript{k}koy-point rewon, rewonah, rewonek\textsuperscript{-} 
point of land rewore\textsuperscript{-}  
point, to cr\textsuperscript{W}\textsuperscript{-}hs-pointed, to be k\textsuperscript{W}ere\textsuperscript{-}wey-poison ?ohpok 
poison, to ?ohpoksim-poisoned, to be weyoks-, ?ohpok 
poison ivy me\textsuperscript{y}k\textsuperscript{W}elep 
poison ivy, to be burnt by me\textsuperscript{y}k\textsuperscript{\textdagger}we-la\textsuperscript{-}moy- 
poison oak me\textsuperscript{y}k\textsuperscript{\textdagger}elu\textsuperscript{-}  
poke a fire, to megigonem- 
pool, to form a kefu- 
poor, to be wa\textsuperscript{?}soy(ow-)  
poppy segep weci\textsuperscript{c}  
porcupine tegi\textsuperscript{n}  
porpoise kegor 
pot tkek\textsuperscript{W}e\textsuperscript{-}l, tkek\textsuperscript{W}e\textsuperscript{-}r 
pot, to be in a ke\textsuperscript{\textdagger}-potato, wild tronkoh 
pound, to s\textsuperscript{-}ew-, s\textsuperscript{-}olowoy 
pounding stone s\textsuperscript{-}eyoh 
pour out, to swoy\textsuperscript{\textdagger}k\textsuperscript{W}eyet-pour with rain, to swegopi\textsuperscript{\textdagger} 
prairie sepolah, sepolek 
praise, to tegoksim-pray, to cwin(kep-), so\textsuperscript{-}ney?, 
tegerum-prayer rock cekce\textsuperscript{i\textsuperscript{\textdagger}}  
pregnant, to be meyo\textsuperscript{-}moy-, plep-press, to tahpsoy 
press down, to loksy-prettty, to be m\textsuperscript{-}m\textsuperscript{\textdagger}ay(\textsuperscript{\textdagger})- 
price, to be a particular to 
prick, to tkektekohs-prickle ?ahkecoyp  
property -nah  
protect, to megeto\textsuperscript{\textdagger}(k\textsuperscript{\textdagger}), no\textsuperscript{-}lum- 
prove, to smeyk-
praw (?\textsuperscript{y})oc ?upoyew
puffs from a pipe, to take m̓aj̓ pull along (a boat), to lewoleyt-, meneʔ's pull backwards, to slekʷetkweloš-pull out, to leckec-, smešken-punish, to kimk-puppy w̱iyč̱k, w̱iyč̱ks
purpose, to act on keycok(sim-) pursue, to noʔpen-, roʔomec-push, to myoʔ-push aside, push over myoʔlyon-push under water myewoles-
put, to lekomeyt-, nek-put by, to ceyohpek(et-), ceyohpin-
put down, to pemʔles-

Q
quahog (clam) šekʷšew, šekʷšoh quail ṯaʔku
quail, mountain yegom quarrel, to hoʔret, wegog
quickly himen, himeni, himenomi quickly, to go soʔyc-quickly, to run himoʔrep-, sekoyor-quickly, to swim sekoyur-quill pkʷegenoʔı quill, porcupine quill, p̱ḵegenoʔi quiver sraʔ c quiver, to ḥefohah

R
raccoon ṯwego̱h
rabbit, baby hotmon rabbit, black-tailed jack pu̱poʔni
hakʷ̱zh
raccoon ṯwego̱h
race, to hold cpəgoʔr rain, to ten(pewe̱-) rainbow nekiciw, woneslepah, wonuʔwelaʔyekah
rancid, to be sken-, tahtiš(kemoy-) rapids kuʔo ka̱mopin raspberry, wild ckohpin rat ṯaʔgs rattlesnake ñmeypewiʔr, (euphemism) (ʔ)netulos, my aunt raven kʷegokʷ ravine kuʔo smɛsɛmɛmə̀t reach into, to hoʔrecw-
reach, not quite to tkʷepiʔ really muscen
rear, to hunowom(c-)
red, to be (animals, birds, human hair) p̱ḵjeşy(ʔ)xy(-)
(round things, tools, etc., plants, etc., body parts, utensils, clothes, worms and ropes, etc., houses, boats) pekoyoh
(round things) p̱ḵjeʃy h (trees, etc.) pekoyeʔr(on-)
(flat things) pekoyoks-(water) pekoyop-
red-brown, to be ʔeʃkei son(ow-) redbud pumonah, keʔwin ʔuper redwood kiʔ regalia koʔlsonkei regret, to kim soninep-
regularly segoʔ relative meʔoh, toʔmor
relative, more distant -cocos, -cos relative by marriage -kwaʔ release, to keʔyowem-, ḵʔyowewet-release (involuntarily), to keʔletuloweremainder knapayj, maʔgin remember, to cpawajk(sim-)
repair, to hoh(kum-), skuyk-repeatedly noʔḵwo̱l replete, to be skewinep-request, to koʔoyew-, koʔoyum-resent, to telogum-, won soninep-resin haʔpoh rest, the knapayj, maʔgin restrain oneself, to ʔenah return, to kʷomılɛc-, nes(kʷew)-
return by water, to kʷomıłʔ(oc-)
return, in ʔomoki revenge, to mohkicsonk-reward, to mohkicsonk-
rhubarb, Indian puʔkʷaməʔ ribs celogeš, celogešı rich, to be seagęye- rich, to be very syahiew(-)
rid of, to get merkʷsew-
ride, to key(celcoin-), noʔlekṯwes-, noʔs
ridge ḵjačzh, recah
ridge, round basket ʔupur
ridge, to make a ṯjul-
rigid country, to be ḵjačn-
ridge, to make a ṯjul-
right (hand, side) -nekomewet
rigid, tohtkwon-rim, raised, round basket

nohepyu?1

ing sra'kw

ring of black or white around basket na'na'k

ring-tailed civet kerke1, kryc1

ripe, to be ske?woy-rise, to (sun or moon) kyah

river la'yo, ra'yo, ?ume?wo'-river, down pulekuk, pulekw, pulik

river, lower down the pul, puloyoh

river mouth rekwoy

river mouth, at the pulekuk, pulik

road la'as, la'yekw

robin, mountain ceriku?

robin redbreast sayakat

robin, swamp csgiku?

rock ha'a-g

rock, cooking pemoyekw

rock used for cooking pemoyekw, pumyuh

rock, fishing *hekwo1, ku ?o ?i'ik'h

rock, hollow koyku'?1

rock, prayer cekce1i1

rocky, to be ha'a-gonei-ro1, around, to (intr.) hoykep-

roof ra'ikah, wo1kekw, ?o'lei

wesohci

root (?w)ripitik

root, brake fern si1son

root, spruce (?)wohpek

rooted, to be tepon-, ro'oh

rope pekcic

rope of grapevine (?weskw)lekwS

rope, tow mene?'s

rope, to stretch as a barrier or trap to1lekic-

rose 1'ikic

rose, redwood sa'awah, sa'aw wec1sep

rot and fall, to plekwo1-

rotten, to be tumin-, peyogen-

rough, to be ka'mekkes-

rough, to be (of skin) haw1skwy-

rough water, to be ka'mop-

roughly, to treat coyk-

round, to be yahpah

round and big, to be mo'ohkeloy-

round and small, to be mo'ohkeroy-

row, to kajgc-

rub, to me'repin-

rubbish kimten

rubbish, to get rid of sla'n-

rubbish heap ku ?o selega-

rude, to be sewyoksi'isonow-

rummage, to ho'lep-

run, to no'r, ro'onep-, ro'op-, weno'omo'r

run, to (trot) cecomeyo'r

run, to (of liquids) la'yo-

run around, to ho'ro?ep-

run behind or in front, to ?o?r(ep-)

run in, up no'wo?ep-

run past ra'yo?ep-

run quickly himo'rep-, sekoyor-

rush (plant) teton

S

sack pu'wi1

sail skego?oh

sail, to skego?oh

salal berry mahku1

salal bush mahkew

saliva lhepye1

salmon nepuy

salmon, first to run nepe'wo-

salmon, king o'pos

salmon, spawning tw1ni's

salmon, white tekto1m

salmon flesh, dried seckes

salmon head, inside of kurnkurn

salmonberry ?w1m

salmonberry, black nen1r

salmonberry juice ?ukir'u?

salmonberry bush ?w1na'

salmonberry bush, shoot tegetor

salt pi1kah

salt water pi1ki1w

salty, to be pi1ka'moy-

same, to be the (?wenu?uh son(ow-)

same way, in the no-

sand ca4

sand bar ri'kew

sandpiper terit

sandy, to be ca'ikemoy-

saw ninico'y

saw, to ninic-
say, to cwin(kep-), hegol-, hego'-mum-, nego'-so'c-, soc( Peyew-)
sayings cwinkuk
scabbard, pipe ska?
scar po?oh
scarce, to be cken-scatter, to leken-, swoyik wyet-scatter by blowing, to ska? eiken-scattered, to be sweik-scrape (a basket), to se?lep-scrape mud off, to se?let-scrape out, to lopin-scrape skin off, to se?loylik scraper
scrub, there is tk^epolil- scrub, to be covered in ka?poli4- scrutinize, to srunoyah(s-) scuffle, to leloyah
die, to new-^omei-
season, to be a weno'^omei-
weno*?onioksi4- seaweed cege'?1 seaweed, to gather cege'?loh(s-) seaweed bug sa'agoc secretly kemoroy see, to new-, sanjyah see, to be able to nework^-seed ho'lel seem, to newoy-, sanjyah seems, it kolo, koloni seine net cowon seine net, to fish with a cowon-self, by, for one- muc, nimuc self control, to lose at doctor dance keipey-sell, to mu?l(koc-), mu?koh send, to senem-send word, to hecec-sense, to come to one's ipoi(kw-)
sensible, to be Kenosonow-, ipoi(kw-)
set, to (of the sun) ye?w(omey-) seven cawasiik' several persons, there are na'a?m(o?w) sew, to kahc- sexually unclean, to be sonolewk^-shadow sa?awor shadows fall, move sa?awor-shag (sea bird) cpega- shake, to (trans.) ses?onew-shake, to (intr.) ho?golo?- shake hands, to lego(h) pew shallow, to be cku?rogei-, ckek^on-, sis?ikoy-shaped, to be well skewip-shark ka'mes, knewe?lononi ?welul ka'mes sharp, to be munipoy-sharp, to be (natural features) teytkol sharp-faced, sharp-tongued, to be kwere?wey-shave, to nhsapit-, nhsapir? shave wood, etc., to se?ra't-shavings se?repcu'- she k^elas, wok, wo?, wo?o't, yok, yo?, yo'?o't shell (of shellfish) seksoh, (?)^y.n.^y shell, small seksah shine, to keke?y(ei-) shirt skel'oh shoe no?oy shoot, to tm-, tmo'l- shoot of plant, young ca'nun shooting star (flower) melcegiSew shore ri-kew short, to be (human beings) tk^epil-(human beings, animals and birds, worms and ropes, etc.) tk^ep-(trees, etc., body parts, clothes, utensils) tk^e?r(on-)
shot (gun) swegei-shoulder kwoyteme?1 shout, to hego'(s-) show off, to ma?anor showery, to be tonpewiali-shrew noykwos shrew mole ^kelikra- shubby, to be tkmek^tomek^onoy-shut, to keks-sibling ni?iyun sibling, younger cic, -ykew sick, to be tel-
sick, to feel ho·rurel-
sickly, to be coyow-
side (body part) skoypił
side, on the far nahpcuh
side, on the other na·'nik
sift, to hipcoh
sifter (basket) (?)weconepl
sigh, to sewep-
signal, to give a sroy
silent, it is ni mok\w\sosrir
sinew mok\w\sek
sinew, deer hopî
sing, to rurow-, ni·moy(-)
sing solo at the brush dance, to nohpewil
sing war dance song, to ñk\r\moy-
sing with drum beating, to repoy-
singe, to sewep-
singer, ceremonial ta·ł
sink, to yu\monewk\w-
sister (of man) -wey, -weyec
sister (of woman) -let
sister, older pinos
sister, younger cic, -ykew
sister-in-law -ykew
sit, to cek(cey-), cyu\lc\wen-,
key(cekin-), reki\n
situated, to be sii-, tek(toy-)
six kohcew
skin (?)w\jiskun
skin of animal m\r\rh
skin of fish m\r\ns
skin of fish, to pull off m\r\nsk\w\ry
skin, tanned sra\ć
skirt cohcoh, munceł
skull k\y\rm\h
skunk heyomus
skunk cabbage ka\mes ?uka\p,
popoluł
skunk cabbage leaves, to wrap in leikkm-
sky (?)wes\onah, (?)wes\onew
slap, to to\ps-
slave ka\ał
sleep, to ckey-
slide (in mountain side) ku òo
smemsmemọł
slide, to (rocks, mountain sides) smemsmemọł
slide into water, to sloyonek\w
(sloyonreckenek\w)
sliding, there is much tik\w\tik\wöl
slight, to sweyoksim-
slimy, to be kyoyk\w\on-,
kyoomoy-
slip, to syryk\w\rtuh
slip in, to (trans.) slepslepoh
slippery, to be t\oyk\w\on-
slowl\ly, to go k\w\oyc-, skewic-
slug ñk\go\p
sluggish, to be (water) ce\mek\w
lekoy-
small, to be (human beings, animals
and birds, tools, etc., trees, etc.,
body parts, clothes, utensils,
worms and ropes, etc., flat things,
boats) cey(kel-)
(animals and birds) c\yk\r\ry(-)
(round things, houses) ceykoh
(plants, etc.) ceyke\k\w\on-
(trees, etc., houses) ceyke\r\on(-)
small quantities, in cegeykek\w
smell, to (trans.) swo\met-
smell, to (intr.) so\no\m(ol-),
swo\m(ol-)
smell bad, to ka\mo\m(ol-)
smell good, to skewo\m(ol-)
smell of musk, to pus\m(ol-)
smile, to h\gik\w\sw\j
smiling face hahk\w\se\wy
smoke mera-
smoke a pipe, to ro\wos-
smoky, to be mera\s-,
mera\?
smolder, to mecewolo-
smooth, to be mewi\r\on-,
p\m\y\j\h\son\ow-
(round things, flat things)
ski\w\hk\ry-
(trees, etc.) skewi\r\on-
(roads) skewi\on-
smail mek\wç
snake leyes, le\y, le\yes
snapper (fish) lohtun
snare ni\j\mj\s
snare, to ni\j\mj\h, ni\j\mj\it-
sneeze, to \oom-
snow rorir
snow, to ror-
snowbird tege\mur
snowdrop (?) cki\p\l
so (and then, etc.) to\?, k\w\esi
so (thus) so\, wit, wi(?), wi\ğ,
wi\i\t
soaproot kohcel
soapstone pe\w\wol, welogo\ć
soft, to be rewk\w\on-, sewpin-
\fumin-
s sole (of foot) ska?ah
solomon, fat (plant) mewi? wdcpegag?r
solomon, slim ka?mes wimah
somehow to?ili?ci
someone ko?l, ko?l wi?š
someone else wo?gin
something ko?l, ko?l so?k
something else wo?gin
somewhere woken
son -mm
son-in-law -cnewk'wos
song rurowo'
soon nesk'weni, nesk'wi
sore kya?lo?'
someone else wo?gin
somewhere woken

spoken to, spoken of, to be sono-
yew(oy-)

spoon hegon
spotted, to be t?gr?y?ki?ry-
spotted fawn t'ki?kipi?c
spouse *hahpemew

spouse, my, etc. ku nek etc. wegah
sprain, to ky?nikat
spread, to (intr., of smells, etc.)

rom-

spring (season) kyah

spring of water pk'w.rkw.yah pa?ah
spring back, to t?kw.rit.kw's-
sprout cr'nun

sprout, to hunow-, pk'wec-
spruce, Sitka tewol ni tepo',
tewolow ni tepo'
spruce root (?)wohpeg
squam grass ha'moh
squirrel pli?wes
squirrel, flying hegoyek'w, t'rup
squirrel, ground kwecoyek'w

stab, to leko'(s-), leko'(t-)

cuale, to be cp'a?na'r

calk

canal, to tepa

star hoyec

starry, to be hoyecoy

starve, to tsiotos-

steal, to kem-, kemol-

steelhead ckw'oli

steep, to yu*loc- 'wic-

stick for measuring net meshes
plas

stick on sand, to *?ic-

stick out, to tewoye?wey-

stick together (trans.), to tawkar

stick game w?lp'ah

sticky, to be tektekoy-

still (adverb) koma

sting lo?li?l

stingy, to be teno4(ke?)-

stick, to ka'mo?m(ol-), peyogen-

stir, to ho'lop?in-
stir a fire, to ho'leken-
stop, to (trans.) t?r?rjic-
stop, to (intr.) t?o?ronep-
store, to ceyohpek(et-)
stormy, to be ka·meg(ei-)
story cpeyu?r, ?a?gap
story, to tell a cpeyu?r
stout, to be (human beings)
ploh(keloy-)
straight, to be ?weyk^on-
straight, to be (wood) skawjyk-
straighten, to cewonem-
strange, to feel kahselop-
strangle, to mewpewet-
strangled, to be naewpew
strap (?)weskul
strawberry k^escin
stream ra-yoy
stretch, to (trans.) wi*?ikin-
stretch, to (intr.) lepah(tep-), we*?gey
stretch a rope as a trap or barrier, to to'lekic-
string pekcic
string up for drying, to p?kWs-
stripe la'yekein
vertical stripes around baskets cek^wcek^wah
strip of buckskin skoy
stroke backward, to sleek^ec-
strong, to be c?pji(k-), kitkah,
p?k^wry-, seki(tk-), so'tk-
struggle, to cegohcoh
stubby, to be tuk^wkJry-
stump high and dry, to be ce?lo?k-
stumble, to n?ipat-
stump mek^wa?o, nulmuk^we?
stung, to be le?loy-
sturgeon kahkah
sucker (on plant) runowok
sucker fish nenipek^w
suckle, to newonoc
sugar repcem
sugar-pine nut pecog
sugar-pine tree keromeca?, pecolo?-
summer kisen
summer, to be kisen
sun kecoyn hego', kecoyn hi'go'
sunburst, to be p?kayru?rwry-
sunray ro'tah
superior, to feel poy soninep-
supple, to be Ik^atak^s-
suppress emotion, to tkepah(pet-)
suppress grief, to sewep-
surface, on the woru, ?uworu
surf fish keges
surf fish, dried heikusleg
surf fish, to catch na?aw-
surf fish, to dry nek^wohs-
surf fish net nega?
surge, to mikoy-
surprised, to be sa?anor, segol-
sur vive, to hewoloc-, kor-
suspect, to kolo(ni) has-, kolo(ni)
hes-, lenahpim-
swallow (bird) negah
swallow, to mikolum-
swampy ground to?olo?
swan kyo'w
swear at, to no'nom(ceyum-)
sweat kyah'to?r
swell, to kyah'to?r
swell in a sweat-house, to hum-
swatkk-
sweathouse ?o?gur, ?o?gur'k
sweathouse, part of k^enomet
sweathouse wood, to fetch n?gur-
sweep, to sloylket-, sloylketoy,
sloy?-
sweet, to be sku?w(woloy-)
swell (in the sea) mu?ukWole?wey
swell, to nohse(?)
swim, to kepoyur-, ra'yur-, rur-, weno?omur-
swim across, to no'rur-
swim quickly, to sekojur-
swim well, to nekomur-
swollen, to be nohsel

T

taboo, to be k^wah'ley
tail wi?iy
tail of bird cajk
tail of fish tu'k
take, to i-, negem-
take much of, to tenowen-
take off (clothes), to nohsen-
take pieces off, to nohsec-
take (a person) with one, to ni'gey-, nego'?m, ni'go'?m
THE YUROK LANGUAGE

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Italian

talk, to tahrwam-, tigrum-, thoh-

York.
talk maliciously, to ckenewou-
talk to oneself, to tegerup-
talk too much, to tenowolu-
tall, to be (human beings) knewo-
lp-, knewolop-, knewololip-
(round things, trees, etc.) no?op-
(plants, etc., trees, etc., body
parts, utensils) knewe?l(on-)
tame, to be penohpeyow-
tan, to smec-
tanned skin sra'c

York.
tasted, to trans.)
taste, to (trans.)
taste in one's mouth,
tattoo, to ckenemckem
tattoo dots, to put on rek'wet-
tattooing powkoh
tattooing flint ckenemkoh
teach, to la'youltum-
tell, to be a ?i?i?gpryum-
ten (human beings) wi?mryl,

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York.
three (continued)
(tools, etc.) nahksipi?
(plants, etc.) nahkekw0?n
(trees, etc.) nahkse?r
(body parts, streams, utensils, clothes) nahkse?n
(worms and ropes, etc.) nahkeks
( flat things ) nahksoks
(houses) nahkselci
(boats) nahksey
three times nahksem
three days nahksemoyi?
three arm's lengths nahksemry?
three (dentalium length measurements) nahksepir
three days, to be somewhere nahksemor
three in number, to be nahksey-throat 0oloyoke?
throb, to threa-, to rohs-, rohsim-
thrown, to be lootropic
thunder, to 0ohkol-
thus so', wit, wi(?), wi?, wi?i't
(tick insect) nosonos
(tide, to be high plaw?
y-
tide, to be low meneg(oe)-
tidy, to cewip-, cu'p-
tie, to ma?epet-, tki?mukki(kin)-, ?eket(kwe)-
time, to be a particular ro-
time, to be or do for some co'moy-
time dragging, to feel cpa'ninep-
time, for a long koma, tema, temaloh
time, to be a long cpa'nik-
time, to take a long cpa'ninep-
tinkle, to ses?-tired, to be keycek
tired of, to be cegeyonahpim-, sweget-
tired of from overeating, to be nemsoy-
title (claim) *hekwo
(to preposition) ho, so
toad loco?m
(toad, tree) wj?
tobacco hohkum
today we?kyoh, wi?koh
toddle, to mos kic ?ekokore?
toe ska?atew
toe, big pletew
together na'?
together, to be co'm(-), to'm(-)
together, to grow teyku
Tolowa, to speak tolowec-Tolowa Indian toloweli
tomorrow ?owo'k
tomorrow, the day after ?owo'kpa-tongue *hipi
tooth -rpei
top, on sohci
touch, to me?ownem-tough, to be sekoyow
tow, to mene's, reweyet-
toward hasi, hesi
towhee kwrjrai?
trail la?yeke
training, to be in hokke-travel, to heg-, ho-
tread on, to na'met-treat (well, badly, etc.), to sonk-
treat badly, to kimk-
treat well, to skuyk-
tree tepo-
(trillium) me?g, pa?arik segon
trot, to cecomeyo'r
troublesome, to be neskweyer-tout regork
trot, to fish for katk-
trot, to fish for with two lines rekevic
trot fishing pole katka?
true, it is wi(?) so'n
trunk of tree mewipil
trust, to kenroksim-, roksim-
try, to loy(k-)
tuft, to grow in tektekon-
tumble, to kyoipo-
tumbling bug pu?nos
turn, to (trans.) kelomen-
turn, to (intr.) keromoh
turn inside out (trans.) ka?muw
turn off water, to keromekwoy?
turn round, to (intr.) kelomo?(op-), keromoh, kwimiyah(s-)
turtle, large ?eskew
turtle, small ka?k
turtle, small ka?k
true, it is wi(?) so'n
twiggy, to be teletun-
twinberry kwe wanh, ki?c wanh
twist, to keromekin-twisted, to be kelomek
twisted, to be (baskets) ho-loy-twitch, to menomen-
(animals and birds) na?a?r?y, na?a?r?y
(round things) no?oh
(tools, etc.) na?a?pi?
(plants, etc.) na?ak'wo?n
(trees, etc.) na?a?r
(body parts, streams, utensils, clothes) na?a?n
(worms and ropes, etc.) na?ak
(flat things) no?oks
(houses) na?a?li
(boats) na?ey
two times na?ami, na?mi
two days na?amoy
(two arms's lengths) na?amuy
(two (dentalium length measurement)) na?apir
(two days, to be somewhere) na?amo?
two in number, to be ni?iy-

U
ugly, to be kimjlu?rw?y-ulcer kya?lo?
unbraid one's hair, to (?)lepoyewt-uncle cimos
unclean, to be sexually sonolewk-uncle cimos
underneath hico, himar, himarkik, himarki
unfaithful in marriage, to be hagamcap-unreliable, to be ci?ko?l son(ow-), ci?ko?l ni son(ow-)
unripe, to be skuyah, simag-unselfish, to be wega?ok(sim-)
untie, to ?lmukli
until wo?n ho
up (adverb) wonekuk, wonek, wonoyo-, wonu
up river hipec, pecik, peku, pecow, pecu
uppish, to feel wonu soninep-upward wonik
up and down design on baskets
?ukoko?ya?

useful, to be noson(ow-)
usually sego-
uvula tek'wsa?r

V
vain, in tema, temaloh
valley sepolah, sepolek
value (?)wesk'elon
various things ci?ko?l
vehicle keromoh
vernal kyahcen
vernal, anything kyahceni
very cpa?, kim so?, kitwrity,
kolok'win, koma, ko?mi, numi,
numi cpa-, peak
vetch ne?mu?
visible, to be nu'woy-
visit, to keget
visit the sick, to ni'wat
visit a new born baby, to phituyw-
vomit, to me?lom-, me?lumum-

W
waddle, to koko?yopah
wade, to ho?rur-
waist mewipil
wait, to cpinep-
wait for, to cpinah(pim-), cpinah(pum-)
walk, to heg-, na'met-
walk backwards, to slek'wec-
walk in a pair ni'gey-
walk in a position relative to some-one else ?orog-
want, to skewok(sim-)
war dance song ?ki?amjy
war dance song, to sing a ?ki?amjy-
warm, to be hewomop-
warm, to get humonep-
wart, to be swetkelo?wey-
wash, to (trans.) kewet-, wesahc-, pe?wolok
wash, to (intr.) wesah, wesep-
wash clothes, to wos(kew-)
wash the face, to pewah(ckey-)
wash the hair pe?wila?y-
wash the hands, to pe?wetew-
wash by squeezing in water, to cewoloh
twist, to keromekin-
twisted, to be kelomek
twisted, to (baskets) ho•loy-
twitch, to menomen-
two (human beings) ni?ili, ni?iyel, ni?iyen, ni?i’n
(animals and birds) na?i?i’y,
na?i?i’y
(round things) no?oh
(tools, etc.) na?api?
(plants, etc.) na?akwo?n
(trees, etc.) na?a?r
(body parts, streams, utensils, clothes) na?a?n
(worms and ropes, etc.) na?ak
(flat things) no?ok’s
(houses) na?ali
(boats) na?ey
two times na?ami, na?mi
two days na?amoy
two arms’s lengths na?amiyš
two (dentalium length measurement) na?apir
two days, to be somewhere na?amo

two in number, to be ni?iy-

U
ugly, to be kimelu?rwjo–
unbraid kya?lo–
uncle cimos
unclean, to be sexually sonolewkʷ–
underneath hicoy, himar, himarkik, himarkuk
unfaithful in marriage, to be hagimciap–
unreliable, to be ci’ko?l son(ow–),
ci’ko?l ni son(ow–)
unripe, to be sikroyh, s.mig–
unselfish, to be wega?sock(sim–)
untie, to ?lumakjį
until wo’n ho
up (adverb) wonekuk, wonekʷ,
ownoyo–, wonu
up river hipec, pecik, pecku,
pecow, pecu
uppish, to feel wonu soninep–
up and down design on baskets ?ukoko?ya?

useful, to be noson(ow–)
usually sego'

uvula tekʷsa?r

V
vain, in tema, temaloh
valley sepolah, sepolek
value (?weskelon
various things ci’ko?l
vehicle keromoh
vernal, kyahcen
vernal, anything kyahceniš
very cpᵃ, kim so–, kitwäuš, kolokʷin, koma, ko?mi, numi,
numi cpᵃ, pekʷ
vetch ne?mu’p
visible, to be nu’woy–
visit, to kʷeget
visit the sick, to nj’wat
visit a new born baby, to ?rhùyew–
vomit, to me?lom–, me?lomum–

W
waddle, to koko?yopah
wade, to ho’rur–
wash mewipil
wait, to cpinep–
wait for, to cpinah(pim–),
cpinah(pum–)
walk, to heg–, na’met–
walk backwards, to slekʷec–
walk in a pair ni’gey–
walk in a position relative to someone else ?orog–
want, to skewok(sim–)
war dance song ɪk’jrmjo
war dance song, to sing a ɪk’jrmjo–
warm, to be hewomop–
warm, to get humonep–
warty, to be swektkelo?wey–
wash, to (trans.) kewet–, wesahc–,
pe’wolok
wash, to (intr.) wesah, wesep–
wash clothes, to wos(kew–)
wash the face, to pewah(ckey–)
wash the hair pe?wuloj–
wash the hands, to pe?wetew–
wash by squeezing in water, to cewoloh
winter kipun
winter, to be kipun
wipe, to mulonem-, mu'ts-
wipe the eyes, to mewole?wey-
wipe the hands, to mewoletem-
wire pegemip
wish, to hogi's-, skewok(sim-)
with (instrumental) me^
without, to mryk\n
Wiyot Indian weyet
wolf (?)w\]k\]r\]i?\]neg
woman wencok's
woman, old perey
woman, young we?yon
woman, to be a good so'twom-
won, a round is kugu'k
wonder, I ?elek\W
wood (?)yo4koyc
wood, kindling p\]k\]k
wood put near fire in wishing ill to
someone, piece of k\weto\yos
wood, rotten kik\Wten
wood (forest), in a tepo\no\]
wooden (?)yo4koy\yen
woodpecker, California t\k\]r\]t
woodpecker, red-headed kokone\w
woodpecker, small cegeci, c\]gi\sh
woodpecker scalp ci\'s
word cwinkor
world \]kelonah
worm (?)ye\W\`
worm, acorn t\p\x\k\W's
worried, I am, etc. kelomek new,
etc.
woven, to be weyew
wrap in skunk cabbage leaves, to
lei\kem-
wren \cek, huhuhurcin
wrestle, to \]ego(h)pew
wretched, to be wa'\sionow-
wrist k\w\m\js
write, to ?ahtemar
wrong, to be won ni so'(s-)
wrongly won
wyethia (plant) ske\pol

Y

yard (measure) swecoh
yarrow meca'\nep
yawn, to ?\]g\h
year, to be a lok\(si-\)
yellow, to be ta'\nep, ti\npletah
yellow, to dye ti\nplet\yto\t-
yellow jacket t\wim\js
yerba buena hego\rekic
yes muscen, ?ey, ?ey\sh, \i', \o'
yesterday cmeya'n
yesterday, the day before hicmey
yew so'o1
you (sing.) ke?l, keli?
you (plur.) kelew
young, to be w\]j\g\ry-
young, to be very ke\l\tomoy-
young man cin, cines, cinomewes
young woman we?yon
Yurok Indian \o'1
Yurok, to speak sa'\agoc-,
sa'\agoh

Z

zigzag design on baskets k\]ku\yr?,
leyolek'sa?