A SHORT PRACTICAL DICTIONARY
OF THE GITKSAN LANGUAGE

LONNIE HINDLE
University of British Columbia

and

BRUCE RIGSBY
University of New Mexico

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The Gitksan language is spoken today by several thousand Indian people, who mainly live in a number of villages situated in the valley of the Skeena River in Northern British Columbia. Moving upstream, the Gitksan villages are:

1. Kitwanga or Gitwingax people of the place of rabbits. Their main village is located on the north bank of the Skeena River near the mouth of the Kitwanga or Kitwancool River.

2. Gitsequecla or Gijigyukwhla people of Jigyukwhla (the name of a nearby mountain). Their main village is located on the south bank of the Skeena at the mouth of Kitsequecla Creek.

3. Gitanmax or Git anmaaxs people who use birchbark torches. Their main village was located at the confluence of the Skeena and Bulkley Rivers, now the site of Hazelton.

4. Kispiox and Gisbayakws people of the hiding-place. Their main village is located on the north bank of the Skeena at the mouth of the Kispiox River.

In earlier days, Gitksan people also occupied two villages further upstream that are now deserted. They are:

5. Kisgegas or Gisgaga'as people of the place of small white gulls. Their main village was located on the north bank of the Babine River, a few miles above its confluence with the Skeena.
6. Kuldo or Kald'o'o backwoods Their main village was located on the Skeena about 80 miles above Kispiox.

Collectively, the Gitksan people refer to themselves in their own language as Gitxsan, which indeed means people of the Skeena River. While there are speech differences among the dialects of the Gitksan villages, they are minor and all Gitksan people can freely talk with one another in their own dialect. Indeed, the Gitksan can converse freely with their close neighbors, the people of Kitwancool or Gitwinhlgul people of the narrow place, whose main village is located on the Kitwancool River about 14 miles above its mouth on the Skeena. The Gitksans and the Kitwancools alike can speak to and understand the Nishgas of the Nass River Valley, although there are some obvious marked differences in their speech. In technical terms, the Gitksans, the Kitwancools, and the Nishgas speak dialects of a single language, which linguists and anthropologists call the "Nass-Gitksan" language. The Tsimshian language of the Coast is a closely related sister-language to Nass-Gitksan.

The Gitksans, the Kitwancools, and the Nishgas commonly call their language "sim algax" the real or true language. If they wish to be more precise, they may refer to Gitxsanimix or Gitxsanima~ the Gitksan language, to Nisga'amx the Nishga language, or to ganimx the Nass-Gitksan language.

This short practical dictionary is based upon the Gitksan dialects spoken in Hazelton and Kispiox. It employs a simple alphabet and writing system which we have been developing for the past few years. The Gitksan alphabet uses ordinary English letters and combinations of English letters plus a few characters, such as the comma, the apostrophe ', and the underline _, which are all found on any standard typewriter.

The system for writing Gitxsanimix is based upon the alphabetic principle, unlike earlier attempts by various people to write it. Simply stated, the alphabetic principle says that each sound of a language must have its own letter (or combination of letters) and that each letter (or combination of letters) must have its own sound. Thus there are no silent letters in Gitksan spelling, nor are there any words which are pronounced the same although spelled differently, such as the English words led and lead, or read and read. The alphabetic principle also means that there are no words which are spelled the same and pronounced differently, such as the English words lead and red and read, either of which can be read as present or past tense verbs.

Gitxsanimix lacks a number of sounds that are common in English and thus the Gitksan alphabet uses no f's or r's in native words. On the other hand, it has a number of sounds that are not found in English. We now briefly describe these distinctive sounds and their letters.
There is a major difference in Gitxsanimx between "hard" and "soft" consonants. For example, the sound at the beginning of t'aa sit is a hard t', and the sound at the beginning of ts'ussx to be small, little is a hard ts'. Also compare the words nax snowshoe and nax bait. The first word begins with a soft n, while the second one begins with a hard n. It is easy to test whether a consonant in a word is pronounced hard or not. Simply place your index finger (gaagan) on your Adam's apple. If your Adam's apple moves up quickly when you pronounce the consonant, then that consonant is hard. Hard consonants usually sound as though they were "popped" or "exploded." The Gitksan alphabet indicates hard consonants by placing an apostrophe ' following, as in k', k', kw', p', t', tl', and ts', or by placing a comma , above the letter, as in l, h, w, and y. The hard consonants are the ones that linguists call "glottalized" consonants.

Gitxsanirnx also has several sorts of g-like and k-like sounds that are not found in English. The front g, as in the word gibuu wolf, is pronounced like the g in English geese. It is never pronounced like the g in the English word gin. The back g in Gitxsanirnx is the first consonant in the word gan tree, wood. Compare it with the consonant at the beginning of the English word gun and notice that the Gitksan sound is pronounced further back in the throat. Gitxsanirnx also has front and back k-like sounds. Compare the soft front k at the end of ts'ak to go out, be extinguished (of a fire) with the soft back k at the end of ts'ak nose, then compare these sounds with the hard front k' at the end of ts'ak' dish, plate and the hard back k' at the end of ts'ak' clam. The underline _ is used to indicate a back g or k.

There are several h-like sounds in Gitxsanirnx. The first of them is a plain h, just as in the English word hop. This is the sound that begins the word hanak' woman. The other two h-like sounds are not found in English. We use the letter x to stand for them because they are similar to the sound represented by the x in the Classical Greek and other European languages. The first is the front x, the consonant that is found at the end of lax hair (on body), fur. The second is the back x, the consonant at the end of lax on. The back x sounds much rougher and noisier than the front x.

There is also a significant difference in Gitxsanirnx between short and long vowels. Compare the vowels in is soap-berry and its necklace and note how the vowel in the second word takes longer to pronounce. Also compare hanak' woman with haanak' women. The first vowel in the plural word is long. Long vowels are indicated by doubling or writing the vowel twice.
This short practical dictionary is not meant to be a definitive complete work—it presents only a small portion of the total number of words in Gitxsanimx and it undoubtedly contains some errors of spelling and translation. Rather we intend it as an initial reference work for the guidance and use of Gitksan people who wish to learn to write their native language in a standard consistent manner. We hope that this will be simply the first in a new series of written works in Gitxsanimx, the rich expressive language of a proud and noble people.

Co-author Acknowledgement

I would like to acknowledge a great intellectual and personal debt to my friends Chris Harris, the late Jonathan Johnson, Sarah Hindle, Wallace Morgan, and Johnson Williams who were my teachers in Gitxsanimx. Sarah Hindle and Johnson Williams, especially, spent long hours patiently working with me and correcting my many mistakes of pronunciation and translation. As well, Sarah and Bernard Hindle contributed a sum toward the preparation of this manuscript.

Bruce Rigsby
Cape York Peninsula
Australia
August, 1972
### Key to the Gitksan Alphabet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name of letter(s)</th>
<th>examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. a short a</td>
<td>am to be good; aks water, to drink (sng)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. aa long a</td>
<td>aat net or ashes; anaax bread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. b bee</td>
<td>ban belly; beex lungs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. d dee</td>
<td>duus cat; daw ice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. e short e</td>
<td>ye'e grandfather; se'e leg, foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. ee long e</td>
<td>eek coho salmon; seeks spruce tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. g front g</td>
<td>gibuu wolf; gup to eat (trans)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. g back g</td>
<td>gan tree, wood; gaak raven or index finger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. gw gee-w</td>
<td>gwiikw groundhog, marmot; gwisgwoos Canada jay, camprobber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. h aitch</td>
<td>haat intestines, guts; hat' marten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. hl aitch-ell</td>
<td>hlap to be deep; mihl to burn (intrans)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. i short i</td>
<td>is soapberry; sip bone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. ii long i</td>
<td>iis necklace; siipxw to hurt, be sick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. j jay</td>
<td>jap to make, do; wijix caribou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. k soft front k</td>
<td>ts'ak to go out, be extinguished (of a fire); hlak to be crooked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. k' hard front k</td>
<td>k'uuhl year; ts'ak' dish, plate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. k soft back k</td>
<td>ts'ak nose; hak goose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. k' hard back k</td>
<td>k'ots to cut; ts'ak' clam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. kw soft kw</td>
<td>gwalkw to be dry; haxwdakw bow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. kw' hard kw</td>
<td>kw'ootxw to be lost; kw'ast to be broken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. l soft l</td>
<td>lo'op rock, stone; lok to be rotten, old</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Vowel</td>
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<td>-----</td>
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<td>22.</td>
<td>i</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>m</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 24. | m'    | hard m | mítxw            | to be dusty, scat-
|     |       |        | tered; t'ím hlaa'm|
|     |       |        | shin             |                  |
| 25. | n     | soft n | nax              | snowshoe; lan     |
|     |       |        | fish eggs        |                  |
| 26. | n'    | hard n | n̓ax             | bait; n̓u̓w to die|
|     |       |        | (sng)            |                  |
| 27. | o     | short o| os               | dog; hon salmon,  |
|     |       |        | salmon, anadromous| fish             |
| 28. | oo    | long o | moos             | thumb, big toe;  |
|     |       |        | sim'oolgit chief |                  |
| 29. | p     | soft p | dap              | liver; wilp house|
| 30. | p'    | hard p | gqëy'ap'ax        | to be bright (of|
|     |       |        | (of sunlight or  | light); k'oop'   |
|     |       |        | fish heart       |                  |
| 31. | s     | ess    | smax             | meat or body or |
|     |       |        | black bear; wis  | rain             |
| 32. | t     | soft t | goot             | heart; tk'a skin,|
|     |       |        | hide             |                  |
| 33. | t'    | hard t | t'aa             | to sit (sng); t'ax|
|     |       |        | lake             |                  |
| 34. | tl'   | hard   | tl'ook'           | mud; gitl' sockey|
|     |       | tee-ell| salmon (in       | red colour phase) |
|     |       |        |                  |                  |
| 35. | ts    | soft   | hlatsx            | fish tail; yats to|
|     |       | tee-ess| hit              |                  |
| 36. | ts'   | hard   | ts'uuts'          | bird; ts''awaxs |
|     |       | tee-ess| shoes            |                  |
| 37. | u     | short u| dulpxw            | to be short; anuhl|
|     |       |        | drum             |                  |
| 38. | uu    | long u | t'uut'ssxw        | to be black or|
|     |       |        | to be black or    | metal or knife;  |
|     |       |        | ts'uuts'         | bird             |
| 39. | w     | soft w | wan              | to sit (plu) or |
|     |       |        | deer; wit         | collarbone       |
| 40. | w'    | hard w | wín              | tooth; watsx otter|
| 41. | x     | front eks| hix              | fat, to be fat; |
|     |       |         | t'ilix           | grease           |
| 42. | x     | back eks| bax              | to run (sng); xadaa|
|     |       |         | moose            |                  |
| 43. | xw    | eks-w  | guxw              | to shoot (trans);|
|     |       |         | to fish (with    | hook and line)   |
| 44. | y     | soft y | yip               | land, ground; yeen|
|     |       |        | cloud, fog       |                  |
45. ų  hard y  yans leaf, grass, weeds; ylimk whiskers, beard
46. '  glottal stop  ya'a spring salmon; miso'o sockeye salmon
A

abalone: bilaa

to be able to, to attain, to get to: da'akhlxw

to accompany, go with: sdil

to ache: ban, binban

across (verb proclitic): jogo or jaga

across the way (verb proclitic): sga

act like one is ____ (verb proclitic): balim

Adam's apple: gal k'án

to advise: yuuhlimxw

adze: daxwinst

to be afraid, scared: xpts'axw, laxbits'iixw

after: galan

against (verb proclitic): tk'al

against, opposing (verb proclitic): hlibalt

air: ha

airplane: gipaygunsxw

alder tree: luux or am luux

to be alive: didils, dildils

all: gwalga

all over (verb proclitic): xwhli

all the time: ganiwila

almost: mooji

almost, just about: upji

along the inside (verb proclitic): wisin

along the side (verb proclitic): hahl

along the surface of a long object (verb proclitic): txas
already, however, rather (verb proclitic): 'agay
among: sgapdiihl
among, between: sbagayt or sbaayt
anger: gan alax
to be angry, mad: 'alax
animal: jagwasxw or yajasxw
ankle: k'ak'ytł' or gik'ytł'
ankle: hooni
to answer, reply (intrans): dilimxxw
ant: sgansgojinxt
arm, hand: an'on
the whole arm, fathom: t'im k'aax
armpit: ts'im ts'anks
around (verb proclitic): tk'u or k'utk'u or gutk'u
around, about (verb proclitic): kw'ihl
around the outside (verb proclitic): k'ilk'al
around, turn, spin (verb proclitic): k'utk'u
to arrive, come from: witxw or bakw or lak
to arrive, run in number (of salmon): mats
arrow: hawil
ashes: aat
ashes, fly-ash: gum
aside, out of the way (verb proclitic): asi
aside, to one side (verb proclitic): k'aahl
to ask: gidax, gigidax
to ask for, beg: gwna
astray, all over, to no purpose (verb proclitic): luu bagayt
at the end, on the end (verb proclitic): xhip
at night (verb proclitic): alda or ahlda
away, off (verb proclitic): saa
axe: hahligyootxw or hagyoottxw

B
back: hak'yo'o
backward, oneself (verb proclitic): guxs
backwards (verb proclitic): ts'iihl
be bad: hat'akwx, hadit'akwx
bag: dihlxw
bait: 'nax
to bake (in ashes or oven): uut
to be bald: 'naa gakw or 'naa hleek
ball: hlit'
balsam tree: hoo'oxs or am hoo'oxs
bark: maas
to bark: wox, gawox or woxwox
barn: wilp habasxw
barrel, crock, a sort of fish-trap: moochl
large birch-bark berry basket: 'noot'o
basket (for carrying water): hlgwa'alt
basket (hung from neck): yuusilt
bat (for playing ball): hayats
beads: gyuu
berries, fruit: maay
any wild berry: maayim spaayt gan
black bear: sim smax
beaver: ts'imilix
young beaver: jayaas
beer: biya
before or in front of: hla~o~
begining (verb proclitic): hii
behind (verb proclitic): gina
behind, in back of: k'alaan'
to belch: xts'ekst
to believe (someone): sim hetxws
belly: ban
salmon belly: ts'ok'
belt: bilan
to bend (trans): hlak, hliihlik
beside: hlisto'oxs
biceps: lo'oba on
big, large, great (noun proclitic): wii, wit'ax
to be big, large: t'is, dist'is
be big, large: 'wii hilay, 'wit'ax hilay'
to be big, stout (of a person): t'ixw, dit'ixw, dixwt'ixw
binoculars, to look ahead, look over: hawidin galasxw
birch tree: haawak
bird: ts'uuts'
to bite: hats', hashats'
to be bitter, wild rice: gasx
to be black, metal, knife: t'uuts'xw, dist'uuts'xw
blackcurrant: t'uuts'xwa
blackfly, no-see-um: axgabitxw
bladder: anda'is
blanket: gwla, gwiila
to be blind: sins
blood, to bleed: ihlee'e
blood vessel: gaw'ihlee'e
to blow: swan
to be blue: bilutxw
to be blue: gwisgwoosxw
blueberries: miyahl
bluejay: k'alidakhl
to board (a canoe, etc.), get into: makxw, maamaxw
board, lumber: t'aa gan
boil (sore): gas'uu
to boil: hlut'ax
bone: sip, sipsip
bone-game, stick-game: laal
to be born, to hatch: gat, gigat
to borrow: gwaasxwt
bottom: s'ín
to bounce, bound: dagosasxw, dagasgosasxw
bow: hàxwdakw
bowl, dish: wō'sos
box: xbiist, gaxbiist
box (for storing food): ink
small boy: ginees
brace and bit: hák'eegantxw
bracelet: ts'ixs na'axs
brain: win gis
branch, limb: anist
bread: anaax
to break (trans): ihlagan
breast: *moot'ixs
to breathe: xsi naahlx
bridge: ganeexs
be bright (of sunlight or light): goyp'ax
to be broad, wide: *wii ooks
to be broken: ihlak
to be broken: kw'ast
broom: hat'usuaxw
brush, pine needles: laxs
bucket: ha'aks or galdim aks
bullhead: mask'ayaay'
bumble bee (also honeybee, yellowjacket, etc.): ap
to burn, kindle: si mihl
burn: mihl, mihmihl
to burn up: jibilixs
to burst, explode, blow up: xhuxw, gaxhuxw
buttocks: t'im bok'
button: *mala'an, gan *mala'a
button blanket: gwiis gan *mala'a
butterfly: mask'awoodax
butterfly species: (orange colour): ganxya'a
butterfly species: hisbiliks
to buy: giikw
C

calendar: sawnsxum hloxs

to call out (a name, etc.): itxw

camera: haguxsgalt'amdinsxw

camp: anjok

to camp: jok, jaxjok

Canada jay, camprobber: gwisgwoos

candle: laaxwsim hix

cane: k'aat'

canoe: mal, humal

canyon: ts'ilaasxw

caribou: wijix

to carry, transport: wilkt

cat: duus

to catch (fish): mukw

caterpillar: noosik

a caterpillar species: sanakwa

to be caught (in snare), be tied up: ts'iipxw

cause to (verb proclitic): gun

cedar bark: hat'al

cedar rope: ma'ulkw

cedar tree: am hat'al

cellar, storage pit: anyuust

chair: haniit'aa

charcoal: t'uuts'

to chase: k'eegan, huudin
cheek, gills: do'o
cheek: k'uhlx
chickadee: sk'iik or sk'ik'
chicken: tsigins
chickenhawk: mismoot'ixs
chief: sim'ooqit, simqigat
chieftainess: sigidimnax', sigidimhaanax'
child: hlgu tk'ihlxw, k'uba tk'ihlxw
chimney: gan mi'in
chin: k'ets'
Chinese, Chinaman: jayn
chisel: hwoonaxhlxw
to choke (trans): t'okt
chokecherry: 'mì ts'ok'
circumference, outer surface: 'daax
clam: ts'ak'
grey clay: psa
to be clean: saksxw, sixsaksxw
to clear (land) (trans): k'alt
clearing, open space among trees where brush grows: ts'inaast
to climb: hlak'axsxw
to climb (intrans): 'min taltxw
close, nearby (verb proclitic): hìlì
to close (trans): ska t'is
to close one's eyes (intrans): ts'ip
cloth, sail: hahlo'o
clothes: haxhooyasxw
clothesline: haniilisa
cloud: yeen
coal: gam t'uuts'
coat: gwidats'
coffeepot: galdim xkofi
coho salmon: eek
small coho salmon: gimilak
to be cold (of a person): xatxw
to be cold: gwnee kw

collarbone, rack for drying salmon: wit
comb: hapts'ay

to come: aat'ixs, at'aat'ixs
come here! (imperative): gala, gala

to complete an action (verb proclitic): n'aa
pine cone: meek
to confess: guxs itxws
to cook (trans): ankwsin
to cook, boil (trans): jam, jimjam
to be cooked: ankws
to cool: si gwnee kw

copper: uuk
copper shield: hayatsxw
corpse, ghost: luulak'
to be correct, right, to resemble, be like: hogix
cottonwood tree: am mal
to cough: xilist
to count, read (intrans): lituxw

to count, read (trans): litux

cover, lid: habax

to cover, put a lid on: hapt

coyote: osim sbaayt gan

crab: k'al moos

crabapple: milikst

lowbush cranberry: t'imiyt

high-bush cranberry: ts'idipxst and sbikst

crane: gadalk

to crawl on one's belly: seegatxw

to be crazy: malu, magalu

crest: ayukws

to be crooked: hlak, hlihlak

crow: gawk'aw

crowberry: maay'a gaak

to cry, wail: ap hetxw

to cure, save (trans): dimootxw

to be cured, saved: mootxw

curtain: sqa yaga

to cut: k'ots, gask'ots

to cut, firewood (intrans): sa'oohlxw
D

dam: andilgan
to dance: miluxw
to dance (of an Indian doctor): halayt
be dark (of the evening and night): sk'eexxw
day: sa
day before yesterday: gado'ohl k'yoots
daylight: misaax or mis haax
to be deaf: dok', daxdok'
be deep: hlap, hliphlap
deer: wan
to detest, dislike: umkxw
devil's club: hu'ums or w'ums
dew: xsi yans
dewberry: mii winst
to die: nuw, daxw
to be different, strange: lixs gat
to be difficult, be expensive: getxw, gagetxw
to dig (a hole) (intrans): wok'esxw
to dig (trans): wok'
dirge, mourning song: limx'oo'y
dirt, earth, be dirty: ts'eet'ixs, jits'eet'ixs
to disbelieve: xsink
dish: ts'ak', jits'ak', jixts'ak'
to dislike: gasgootxw
to dive: t'aks, tk'isaks
to divorce (intrans): bitxw
dog: os

dog salmon: ganiis

Dolly Varden trout: saabaya'a

don't (negative imperative): haw

door: aats'ap

down (small feathers): mix k'aax

down along a slope (verb proclitic): ʔaga

down through the air or at a sharp angle (verb proclitic): t'ip

downriver (verb proclitic): gisa

downstream: geets

to drag (trans): k'aaxt

to dream: xsi wok

to dress (oneself): ayukwsxw

to dress up: nuutxw

to be dressed (up): haxhooyasxw

to get dressed: ganuutxw

drill, anger: hayala

to drink: la'aks

to drop: t'ugwandin

drum: anuhl

to be drunk, intoxicated: sil, silsil

be dry: gwalkw, gwilgwalkw

mallard duck: naxnaaxt

sawbill duck: mukw

to be dull: xdeek

be dusty, be scattered: mitxw
Eagle: xsgaak
Eagle phratry: Lax Xsgiiik
eagle species: skimsim
ear: muxw, humuxw, gamuxw, gahumuxw
to be early: hlook, hlaxhlook
earring: maxmuxw
earthworm: laldim wis
to eat (intrans): yookxw, txookxw
to eat (trans): gup, gipgup
to eat ravenously: t'ee, lit'eeek
to eat up (trans): jahl
eating utensils (knife & fork): hayookxw
edge: ts'ee
eel: lok'
egg: hlgim ha
elbow: sgans
elderberry: loots'
elderberry bush: sk'an loots'
electricity, flash: ts'amtx
embroidery: gihlee'e
empty, without people (noun proclitic): gal
to be empty: goot
end, tip, point: ts'o'win
to enter, go in: ts'in, ts'imaxs
entirely, all (verb proclitic): txaa
entirely, completely (verb proclitic): wagayt or waayt

evening: yuxsa

to examine (trans): laalax

to expect, be ready for: bisxw

to explain: magoonsxw

eye, face: ts'a'a

eyebrow: ligil

eyelash: laya woolip or laya woomil

F

fall, autumn: xwsit

to fall (of tree) (intrans): genx, linx

to fall down, fall over: tk'aa kw'adixsxw

to fall down: guwasxw, guxweguwasxw

to fall down: t'ugwantxw

family: wil 'naa t'ahl

to fart, to sting (trans): 'masxw, mismasxw

to fast: naahlx

to be fast: t'ee'l't

fat, to be fat: hix

to fear: baasx

feast: liligit

to feed: yoogan, txoogan

to feel (touch or sensation): aatx

to feel one's way along: sbaxsxw

to fell (a tree): genin, linin
fence: galaaxan

to be few: hlibuu

to fight (intrans): dal

to fill: midin

dorsal fin: neek'

to find, to get to (someplace): wa

to find (trans): week's

to be fine (like sand): awsxw

fingers: gats'uwinilt

index finger: gaak

little finger: sgenx

middle finger: silgunst

ring finger: sdalixs

to finish: hlisin, hlixhlisin

to be finished: hlisxw, hlixhlisxw

fir tree: wihl

firmly (verb proclitic): dax

fire, fuel: lakw

Fireweed or Killerwhale phratry: Gisk'ahaast or Gisk'aast

to be first: xsgook

anadromous fish, salmon (but also includes steelhead trout): hon

to fish (with hook & line): ixw

fish eggs: lan

fisher: 'ween

fish heart: gal k'oop'

fish hook, safety pin: t'awilt

fish tail: hlatsx
fish weir, fishtrap: t'in

floor: haniwan

flower: majajalee

fly, mosquito: biyoosxw
to fly: gipaykw, lipaykw

flying squirrel: k'ip hlik'

foam, blossoms: xek
to follow: yuxw

food: wineex

fool hen: lo'obim t'im ges or lo'oba ts'al
to be foolish, nuts: momst

foot, base, boss: miin

top surface of foot: naxsneex

for a long time, always (verb proclitic): gani

for good, very (verb proclitic): lukwil
to forbid: hat'agan

forehead: hupx
to forget: t'ak

fork: haxsmax

former, old-fashioned (verb proclitic): wahlin

forward, ahead (verb proclitic): widin

fox: t'ak'aluts or k'ala waa'a
to freeze (trans): si daw

Friday: haniixwstinsa

friend, lover: ansibinsxw

friend: damkxw
frog: ganaaw
Frog or Raven phratry: Lax Seel or Ganada
from the ground (verb proclitic): haldim
from the land into the water, toward the water (verb proclitic): uxs
from the water onto land (verb proclitic): sogom
frost: sox
to be full: mitxw, mitmitxw
to be full (after eating): ts'eex
to be funny, silly, foolish: mamst
future tense marker: dim

G
gaff: hakwhl
to gaff (intrans): hakhlxw
gall, bile: mihla
gall bladder: dilksimxw
to gamble: xsan
garden: anduuyn

to get up (out of bed): ginitxw, linidimaxs
to give: ginam
to give (food, drink, tobacco): gin, gigin

glacier: syun
to go: yee, hlo'o or wilaxs
go ahead!, go on! (imperative): gyop'
to go out: xsaxw, xseek
to go out, be extinguished (of a fire): ts'ak
to go for (in order to get) (trans): suut
gold: gul
be good: am', am'am
to grab: t'ok, daxt'ok
grass: habasxw
gravel, small rocks: k'ibilap
graveyard: ansgiyast
grease: t'ilix
blue grouse: litsxw or maxmeek
willow grouse: bisday'
to be green: mihlatxw
to be green, unripe: k'esx
grizzly bear: lik'in sxw
groundhog, marmot: gwiikw
to grow up: limaxs, más
wood grub: k'uu hlxan
gums (in mouth): haniigan'win
gunny sack: dihlxum jayn
gunpowder: halakw
H

hail: jaxts'ax

hair: ges

half-smoked salmon: ts'al

halibut: txox

hammer, maul: dakhl

to hammer: t'aap, dipt'aap

to hang up: huksin

to be hard: gantxw, gangantxw

hat: gayt, gagayt

to hate: hlibalk

to have a cold: xasiipsxws

have to, ought to (verb proclitic): sgidim

hazelnut bush: sk'an ts'ak'

head: t'im ges, gat'im ges

to hear: naxni or laxni

heart: goot, gagoon

to heat, warm up: si gamk, si limlamk

to be heavy: sdin

heel: dipxs

to help (trans): hlimoo

edible hemlock bark: xsuw

hemlock tree: am giikw or giikw

herring: sga

to hiccough: sankw'ax

to hide (intrans): yaxw, hiliixw

hill: hal sgit
top of hill: k'elt
hips: t'im k'uukw'
to hit: yats, yisyats
to hit, strike: mats, mismats
to hold: daxyukw
hole: no'o, noona'a
to go home: haw
hoof: neek
horn: hasgaltxw
horse: gyuwadan, gyuwandantxw
hospital: wilpsiipxw
to be hot: gamk, lamk
house: wilp, huwilp
huckleberry: sim maay
grey huckleberry: mii gan
to hug (trans): damas
humpback or pink salmon: sdimoon
to be hungry: xwdax, luxdax
to hurry (intrans): t'ees'esxw
to hurt (intrans): siipxw, sipsiipxw
to get hurt: sqeksxw
ice, to freeze (intrans): daw, didaw

improperly (verb proclitic): duula

in, inside (verb proclitic): luu

in bad health (verb proclitic): ahlax

in front (verb proclitic): luu saa

in the middle (verb proclitic): bagayt

in the middle of a long object (verb proclitic): xts'i

to be incompetent: haxhamdakxw

Indian: aluugat, aluugigat

Indian doctor, shaman: halayt, haalayt

to inform, tell message to (trans): hlpiyuxw

inside (noun proclitic): ts'im

interior, insides: ts'eeew

intestines, guts: haat

into a portable or movable object (verb proclitic): logom or lagam

into a stationary or non-movable object (verb proclitic): ts'ilim or ts'im wil

into fire (verb proclitic): lok'on or logon

into the woods (verb proclitic): galdix

island: lixs t'aa

to itch: xts' akxw
J

jackpine tree: sginist or am sginist

jack-spring (small spring salmon): h1guya

jail: wilpdixlee'e

Japanese: japaan

jaw: xpaa'w

to be jealous: gasxw, gisgasxw

joints of body: wil luu hiihlyahlxw

to joke (intrans): skw'atxw

judge: dabim gat

to jump (of fish): gyuks, luguxs

to jump: gos, gasgos

to jump around, flop: kw'adixsxw

juniper tree: ts'ex

K

kettle, pot: anjam, anjimjam

key: hak'aga

to kick: hlo'oxs

kidney: k'its'ee or t'abee'e or t'ak'its'ee

to kill: jakw

killerwhale, blackfish: heexhl

kingfisher: ts'iyoolik'

knee: k'es'i

to know: wilaax
ladder: min ganeeks
lake: t'ax, dit'ax
to be lame: bok'
lamp, lantern, light: laaxws
land, ground: yip
to land or arrive (in canoe or boat): k'atsxw
language, to speak, talk: algax
to last (intrans): aajaxxw
last year: gik'uuohl
to be late: gina hetxw
to laugh: halaagiq

to laugh: ts'ahlx
to laugh at (trans): ts'ahlxxw
law, to order, command: ayook
to be lazy: alayst
to lead (trans): deentxw
leaf, grass, weeds: yans
to leak: ts'iikw, jixwts'iikw
to learn: siwilaaks
to leave: daawhl, saks
to leave (trans): makt, t'ahlt
to be left, be remaining (of food, etc.): man
left hand: mat'ux on
leg, foot: se'e, sise'e
to lend: gwaast
lengthwise down the middle (verb proclitic): hadix
let's (polite hortatory imperative): t'asxu, t'asxusim

to lick (trans): ts'eek

to lie, tell a lie: yal, hiliyal

life: gan didils

to lift (trans): bats, bisbats

to be light (in weight): aapxin

lightning: humax

like (verb proclitic): ma

to like (a person): siip'in

upper lip: nisx

a little while ago, just past: sii gyuun

liver: dap

lizard: xsihlxw

to lock (trans): sga t'akw

to be lonely: hilin

to be long: nakw, hiniiluxw

to look, see (intrans): galasxw

to look after: didi'y, dixdidi'y

to look after: dimhlxw, didimhlxw

to look at: laagalt, laxlaagalt

loon: gol

to lose (intrans): jahl

to lose: kw'oodin

to be lost, gone: kw'ootxw, gwitkw'ootxw

to be loud, to shout: wii ame, wit'ax alme

louse: t'a

to be lukewarm: goo'os
lullaby: anawhlxw

to be lying down: giihl, laahl

lynx: weex

m

to be made, done: japxw, jipjapxw

maggot: smawn

to make, do (trans): jap, jipjap

to make noise: ts'eeekxw, gats'eeekxw

man: gat, iiwxt

old man: logom wi gat

maple tree: k'ooxst

to marry (trans): naksxw

marten: hat'

match: halagum gan

mattress: xwdaa

meat, body, black bear: smax

medicine (external), ointment, liniment: haldaakws

medicine (internal): xaldawkxw

to be meek, mild, quiet: mo'oxkw

to melt, thaw (intrans): jilks

to melt, thaw (trans): jilksin

message: hlpiyumasxw

middle, waist: silkw

mink: nis'in

mirror: anksulaagaltxw

to be moldy: yankw
Monday: mandi
money, dollar, silver: daala
tanned moosehide: hliyun
mornrng: hiihluwx
moss: umhl
moth: majilulak'
mountain: sganist, sixganist
mountain goat: matx
mountain lion: hawaw or duusim gililix
mountain sheep: dibe
mouse, shrew: dihoogit
mouth: ts'im aak, gats'im aak
mouth (outer opening), lips: aak
mouth (of a stream): saxw
to move (intrans): hlantxw, hlihlantxw
to move (change one's residence): lukw
to move in water, to swim (of fish): gyoo, loo
to be much, many: weesxw
to be much, many: helt
mud: tl'ook'
to murder (intrans): seegit
to murder (trans): suu gatt
musk rat: nak'eeda
blue mussel: gals
myth, legend, family history: adaawk
N
	nail: t'aapxansxw

to be naked: ts'ax'utxw

name: wa, huwa

naive of neck: lax dibilx

navel, belly button: t'ikw'

near, toward (verb proclitic): hagun

neck: t'im lanix

necklace: iis

negative imperative verb: haw

new (noun proclitic): sii

newborn baby: gwnus or 'usik

next year: joenk'uuhl

night: axxw

last night: gaxw

nighthawk: majilye

no, to be none, negative verb: nee

nonsense: galamk

noon: silkwsax

Northern Lights: gits'ook

nose: ts'ak, jaxts'ak

nostril: ts'im ts'ak

not yet: huwandi or hawandii

now: gyuun'
ocean: lax siilda or lax mo'on
odor, spirit: haykw
old man: logom 'wii gat
old woman: logom 'wii nak'
on, on top of (noun proclitic): lax
on, on top of (verb proclitic): hii
to be on: sgi, dox
on the side lengthwise (verb proclitic): sdax
only (verb proclitic): k'am or am
only, just (verb proclitic): xsax
only, nothing but (noun proclitic): max
oolachen, candlefish: saak
to open (trans): k'akt
out of a portable or movable object (verb proclitic): t'uxs
out of a stationary or non-movable object (verb proclitic): xsi
out of the water (verb proclitic): sbi
out of the woods (verb proclitic): naa
outhouse, privy: wilpw'ats
outside: galk
over (verb proclitic): 'nik'an
over, upside down, on one's belly (verb proclitic): balxsim or galsim
overland, around an object or obstacle: xhlim or maxhliks or maxhli (verb proclitic)
to overfeed: baalaxt
over there: andoosta
over there (not too far): duu'u
owl: k'utk'unuxs
pack, packboard: gan walix
pack, to pack (trans): walix
paddle, under fin, to paddle: waax
padlock: daboon or t'aboon
palm: ts'im on
pants: maxs, maamåxs
paper: sawnsxw
partly (verb proclitic): xbil
past, beyond (verb proclitic): gyuwil
to pause (intrans): ts'o'o
to pay: xhlgo'o
peace: gawagaani
pencil: gan t'imis
the people of a village: ts'ap
perfective aspect verb: hlaa
to permit: anook
pestle: hamats
phonograph: halimwil'aat
photograph: guxsgalt'amdinsxw'
to pick (berries) (intrans): t'aahlxw
piece, part, relative: k'ap
to pierce, stab, stick: gahlxw
pillow: hamahl'i
pipe: haxmiyan
pitch, gum: sgan
plainly (verb proclitic): aluu
plane (tool): hahlibisxw

to plane (wood) (trans): hlalp

to play: ma’us, maas’us

pocket: anduwoot’

to point out: gaakt

polar bear: maas lik’insxw

to be poor: gweey, gagweey

to be poor: haaxxw

white poplar tree: am k’ooxst

porcupine: axwt

potato: squsiit or susiit

potlatch: yukw or baahlats

to pour: gats, gasgats

prairie: lax amaaxws

preacher, priest: libleest

to be pregnant: ubin

pretend to (verb proclitic): his

to be pretty, handsome: ama’mas, ama limxs

prince, princess (child of a chief): higu wilksihlxw, k’uba wilksihlxw

to promise: ee’esxw

to be proud: aajax

to be proud: adixs

ptarmigan: ay’aay

to pull (intrans): damgansxw

to pull (trans): damgan, didamgan

to push, slug, push: t’is, dist’is

pus: mo’oxw
to push, punch, slug: t'is, dist'is

to put away, throw away: makt, t'ahlt

to put in: lnu hloohlat

to put into fire (trans): malkw, txalt

Q

guiver: anda hawil

R

rabbit: gax

radio: ha'algagan gal'ink

raft: saxsqan

rag: hagimgasxw

rain: wis

rainbow: maxmaagay

raspberry: naasik'

rat: gaakh1

rattle: haseex

raven: gaak

really, certainly (verb proclitic): k'ap or ap

to be red: ihlee'etxw

to be red (ochre-coloured): masxw, mismasxw

red cedar tree: sim gan

redheaded woodpecker: haa'atx

to be red-hot: didilaxxw

to refuse (to give): luxwt

relative, kinsman: k'ap, gapk'apxw

to remember: am goot
to rest: sgwaaytxw

to return (trans): yaldin

to return, come back: luu yaltxw, luu hilyaltxw

to return, pay back: sitxwt

rhubarb: hamook
ribs: pdal
rice: miyup
rich: ama wilim, ama gawilim
rifle: k'abaluu or abaluu
right hand: sim on
ring: ts'ixs da'on

to be ripe: mukw
road, path: genx, gangenx

to roast, barbecue (over a fire): yoot
robin: gwisgangwaltxw or sgangwaltxw
rock, stone: lo'op, liplo'op

to roll (intrans): laxlilp, laxlilplilp

roof, shingle: gambuxw
root: wist

a root species: ax
rope: hagwiluxw

rope (of cedar): k'okhl

to be rotten, old: lok, loolax

to be rough: seeqal

to be rough (collective plural): sixseeqal

to be rough (distributive plural): saxseeqal

to be round: t'aabseek'txw
to rub: hlibal
rum, alcoholic beverage: laam
to run: bax, gol
to run away, flee: k'eekw, huut

S
saliva, spittle: yahlx
salt: mo'on
salmonberry: mii k'ooxst
fine sand, sandbar: xsiip
sandbar: wisax
Saskatoon berry: gam
Saskatoon bush: sk'an gam
Saturday: haniyiyeek
saw: haxbeexsxw
scab: amalkw
scalp: golix
scar, to heal: hit', hithit'
to scold: xhlguluxw
to scold, ball out: xhli haks, xhli haxhaks
to scratch (trans): gaap, gapgaap
to scream, cry out: waa'atxw, waxwaa'atxw, ga'waa'atxw
sea otter: phlo'on
edible seaweed, sea lettuce: hlak'asxw, hla'asxw
to see, look at: ga'a, gixga'a
to see or catch sight of something out the corner of one's eye: gomilt
to see or catch sight of a moving object: gilaal
seed: anwana'a
to sell: woot'
to send: hets, hashets
to separate (intrans): basaxw
separately, apart (verb proclitic): masim
to set (a snare), to be hanging: yax
to sew: libast
sewing machine: halibast
shadow: gans'oots'xan or gansk'oots'xan
to be shady: xwts'augimxw
to shake (trans): saxwt, suxsaxwt
to share, give out: yeekt
to be sharp: sak, saxsak
to sharpen, grind: daa sgant
to shave: siyimk
shin, calf of leg: t'lm hlaam
shirt: xhlawxw
shoes: ts'awaxs
to shoot (trans): guxw, guxwguxw
to shoot (intrans): xwdakw
be short: dulpxw, dildulpxw
to be short of something, to not have much of something: duxwsxw
shoulder: no'ohl, hino'ohl
shoulderblade, knife for making ts'al: hats'al
to shout, holler: gehlxw
to shrink (intrans): dalbixsxw
sideways (verb proclitic): k'aduu
siding: pdoohl
sinew: gaakw

to sit: t'aa, wan

Skeena River: Xsan

skin, hide: tk'a, daxtk'a

skin on lip: nimk

to skin (trans): ts'o'ot

to be skinny: gehlx

skirt: nak', naxnak'

skull: t'amilwilgit

skunk: gen

sky: lax ha or laxa

male slave: xa'a

female slave: wat'uxw

slaves: hlihlingit

to sleep: wok, woowax or woowox

to be sleepy: t'im wok

to be slender, thin, narrow (in diameter): gesxw, gasgesxw

to slide: geex, gageex

to slip (intrans): sigyootxw

to be slow: laltxw

to be slow, weak: alisxw

slowly' (verb proclitic): hagul

slug: kw'aat'ax

small, little (noun proclitic): hlug, k'uba

be small, little: ts'usx, sisus

to smell (trans): haneekt or yim

to smile: mumk'
smoke: mi'in
to smoke tobacco (intrans): xmi'ýeen
smoked salmon slices: huxws
smoke house: wilpsihon
to be smooth, slippery: yahlxw
snake, worm: lalt
snare: hogwast
to sneak up: xhlgayxw
to sneeze: hat'iswa
to snore: xshaneeks
snot: nuts'
snow (falling), winter: maadim
snow (on ground): maaxws
snowbird: ts'iihl
snowshoe: nax
snowshoe rabbit: maaxwsxum gax
snowslide: gwilt
soap: hayo'oxs'ontxw
soapberry: is
soapberry bush: sk'an is
sockeye salmon: miso'o
sockeye salmon (in red colour phase): gitl'
socks: dahliisx
to be soft: gweeyt
to be soft: hlat'ax
song, to sing: limx
soul: oots'in
to be sour: milksax

to be sour (of milk, etc.): meex

to spank: hinats'ak

to speak, talk: algax, al'algax

spider: gadalee

to spit up, spew: k'osx

spine: t'im wil k'yo'o

to spit: xbuxsxw

to split (trans): his yatst

to split (intrans): sak'

to split up, separate (trans): basigan, bisbasigan

spoon: hoobix

spoon (of alder wood or horn): k'alducx

sports: galaak'

to spread out (trans): bahlxan, bihlbahlxan

spring, fountain: gwanks

spring salmon: ya'a

springtime: gwooyim

spruce tree: seeks

to be square: sqwa

squawfish: hlook

to squeeze, hug (with arms): damixs

to squeeze, mash (with hands): wits'
squirrel: ts'in hlik'

to stab, pierce: gahlxw, gihlgahlxw

to stain (trans): ts'ook, jaxts'oook

to stand, be set: hetxw, litxw
to stand up (trans): hidin, lidin

star: bil'ust, bixbil'ust

starfish: gasgaats

steadily (verb proclitic): six

to steam (intrans): xsgamks

steelhead trout: milit

stern (of boat, canoe, etc.): gilan

still, just, near (verb proclitic): k'ay

stinging nettles: sdatxs

to be stingy: luwasxw

to stink, smell bad: isxw, as'isxw, is'isxw

to stir, beat: yal

stomach: gal'ooost

stove: sduup

to stop crying: gesxxw

store: galdim woot'

story: ant'imahlasxw

to be straight: bahlx

strange, by itself, different (verb proclitic): lixs

strawberry: 'mii gunt or 'mii doots'

to stretch (trans): sak'in, sixsak'in or sak't, sixsak't

to be stretched: sak', sixsak'

to be strong, powerful: daxgat, dahagat

to be stuck, stick on (intrans): ts'ok

to suck: mook

suddenly, spontaneously, uncausedly (verb proclitic): balgi

sugar: sugwa
summer: sint
sun: hloks or hloxs
Sunday: haniisgwaaytxw or haniiganuutxw
swallow (bird): hasiyayks
to swallow: hlok’xw, hloohlak’xw
swan: dilgoga
to sweat: hlgilkw
sweathouse: angux’uutxw
to be sweet, tasty: ixsta
to sweep: t’axw
to swell up: gitxw, gitgitxw
to swim: hadixs, hathadixs
T
table: haniitxookxw
tail: k’uukw’
to take, pick up: guut, dok
to talk: dalk
to talk with, talk to: didalk
tallow: k’eex
to tame: sa’amagat
to be tangled up: gaakw’iltxw
to be tangled up: ts’iikw’inhlx
to taste (trans): dilaxt
tea: xdii
teapot: gaidim xdii
to tear (trans): bis, bisbis
telegram: gipaygum algax
telephone: haluu'alagam t'uuts'xw or haluumahlasxum t'uuts'xw

to tell (trans): he

to tell (intrans): mahlt

to tell the truth: sim he

terrribly, causing fear or uneasiness (verb proclitic): hat'ixs

be thick (as a board): xts'ay

thief, to steal: liluxws, galiluxws

thigh: ba'a

thigh bone, femur: sganhaal

thimble: gen xlibast

thimbleberry: nisk'o'o

to be thin: hanix, hanhanix

to think: hanigoot

to be thirsty: gwalgwax

thornberry: snax or snahat or snaat

thorn tree: sk'an snax or sk'an snahat, sk'an snaat

thoughtless, disobedient: axgalk'an

thread: gan lip'insxw

through a hole or opening (verb proclitic): galksi

to throw: halaldin

thumb, big toe: moos

thunder: tyaytxw

Thursday: haniitxalpxsa

to tie: ts'iip

to tie (up): ts'iipxwt

to tie up an animal (trans): si deex
to be tired: hlabixsxw, hliplabixsxw·
to and fro, at both ends (verb proclitic): laax
to another place (verb proclitic): gis
to each (noun proclitic): mahla
tobacco: miyan
together (verb proclitic): sagayt	
tomorrow: t'ihlakw or t'aahlakw
tongs: hapts'eekw

tongue: dilx, gadilx

too (verb proclitic): gal

tool: anhooya or anooya or anhaxhooya
tooth: win, winwin
toothbrush: hayo'oxtswintxw
on top of: lax u
to be torn: k'atx
totem pole: xwts'ann or pts'aan
to touch: das
to be tough, hard: sipxw, sipsipxw
toward the fire (verb proclitic): logox
small box trap: jap
steel trap: jayeehl
trapline, to set traps (intrans): silinasxw
tree, wood: gan, gangan
tribe, phratry: pdeek
trout: laaxw
to try, feel: bak
Tuesday: haniigilbilsa
U

to be ugly: asgi
under, underside: hlaxw
underneath (verb proclitic): gildip
underpants: luuhlil maxs
undershirt: luuhlil xhlawsxw
to get undressed: saa hlee'e
to be ungrateful: sgolts
to untie: juxwt
up along a slope (verb proclitic): bax
up through the air or at a sharp angle (verb proclitic): min
upriver (verb proclitic): x'ali
upriver area: gigeenix
upside-down, on one's back (verb proclitic): hasba
to use: hoox

V

valley: t'in

very, true, real (verb proclitic): sim
village: gal ts'ap
to vomit, throw up: xsit
wagon, baby carriage: ts'ixts'ik'
to wait (intrans): gibee'esxw
to wait for (trans): giba
to wake up (intrans): gyuksxw, luguxs
to wake up (trans): gyuksin, luguxsin
wall: haahlxan
to want to (verb proclitic): 'him
to want: hasak
to warm oneself up: gamks, limlemk
wart: luxw
to wash (one's body): laks, laalaxs
to wash face, hands, etc.: yo'oxs, hiyo'oxs
to wash clothes, put into water: maaks
to watch: lix
water, to drink, to be wet: aks
waterfall: ts'itxs
weasel: miksihl or muxsihl
wedge: lit, lilit
Wednesday: hahiigwlalsa
to be wet (of a person): nuuhlxxw
what: 'agu
when: gaxgu
where, how, when: nda or hinda
whetstone: daasgan
whirlpool: ts'ali'ixs
whiskers, beard: 'yimk
whistle: haxsgwiiiks

to whistle: gitwink or gitwinkxw

be white: maaaxsxw, mismaaxsxw

white bear (Ursus carmodi): maas ol

whitefish: hlopts'

White person: amksiwaa or k'amksiwaa or amsiwaa

who: naa

widow, widower: ts'ins jakw

willow species: am waasan

willow species: giis

red willow bush: xhlaahl

to win: xsdaa

wind: bahasxw or baasxw

wind-devil: tk'uts'ilksxw

window: anluuqop'ax

windpipe: gal'ame

wing, feather: k'aax

to wipe: gimk, limlimk

to be wise: wii hoc'osxw

witchcraft: haldawgit

with (verb proclitic): di

without purpose (verb proclitic): sak'ap

wolf: gibuu

Wolf phratry: Lax Gibuu

wolverine: naagets

woman: hanak', haanak'

womb, uterus: ansgimhlxw
woodpecker species: gihlwintsxw

woods: gilelix

woodshed: wilplakw

to work (intrans): hahlaist, gahahlaist

world: haniijok

to be worn: hleek

to worry: wantxw

to wrap: hlimoolt

wren: ts'it'uxsda

wrist: hamom

to be wrong, to miss: giis, gisgliis

Y

year: k'uhhl, guhlk'uhhl

yes: ee'e

yesterday: k'yoots
<p>| Gitksan Numbers |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <strong>Things</strong>      | <strong>Animals/fish</strong>| <strong>Humans</strong>      |
| one             | (am) k'iy       | k'eekw          | k'yul           |
| two             | gilbil          | t'ipxaat        | bagadil         |
| three           | gwlal           | gwlan(t)        | gwlnun          |
| four            | txalpx          | txalpx          | txalpxdul       |
| (tk'alpx)       | (tk'alpx)       |                 |                 |
| five            | xwsdins         | xwsdins         | xwsdinsul       |
| six             | k'oolt          | k'oolt          | k'ooldul        |
| seven           | t'ipxoolt       | t'ipxoolt       | t'ipxooldul     |
| eight           | gandoolt        | gandoolt        | gandooldul      |
|                | (k'yuxdaalt)    |                 | (k'yuxdaal'ndul)|
| nine            | xwsdimoons      | xwsdimoons      | xwsdimoonsul    |
| ten             | xbil            | k'ap            | xbul            |
| eleven          | xbil dik'i'y    |                 |                 |
| twelve          | xbil digilbil   |                 |                 |
| thirteen        | xbil digwilal   |                 |                 |
| fourteen        | xbil dit'alpx   |                 |                 |
| fifteen         | xbil duxsdins   |                 |                 |
| sixteen         | xbil dik'oolt   |                 |                 |
| seventeen       | xbil dit'ipxoolt|                 |                 |
| eighteen        | xbil digandoolt |                 |                 |
|                |                 | (dik'yuxdaalt)  |                 |
| nineteen        | xbil duxsdimos  |                 |                 |
| twenty          | gilbil wil k'ap |                 |                 |
| thirty          | gwlal wil k'ap  |                 |                 |
| forty           | k'ildakhl wil k'ap |             |                 |
| fifty           | xwsdins wil k'ap |             |                 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Phrase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sixty</td>
<td>k'ool wil k'ap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seventy</td>
<td>t'ipxool wil k'ap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eighty</td>
<td>k'yuxdaal wil k'ap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ninety</td>
<td>xwsdimoons wil k'ap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hundred</td>
<td>k'iy, wil k'apt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(k'iy dik'ap)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Gitksan Pronominals

Nominative indicative pronouns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>niy</th>
<th>I, me</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nin</td>
<td>you (sng)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nit</td>
<td>he, him, she, her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>num</td>
<td>we, us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nisim</td>
<td>you (plu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nidot</td>
<td>they, them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples: Hlabixsxw niy. I’m tired.

Uuwt num sim'oogit. The chief invited us.

Agentive indicative, nominative subjunctive, and possessive pronominal suffixes:

| -y | I, me, my |
| -m | we, us, our |
| -n | you, your (sng) |
| -sim | you, your (plu) |
| -t | he, him, his she, her |
| -dit | they, them, their it, its |

Examples: Dim jabiyl malin. I'll repair your canoe.

Yukwhl dim hawiy, hlaa xwdaayiy. I'm going home, I'm hungry.

Agentive subjunctive pronominal clitics:

| n | I |
| m | you (sng) |
| t | he, she, it |
| dip | we |
| m sim | you (plu) |
| t dit | they |

Examples: Hlaa dip wahl Vancouver. We've reached Vancouver.

N ja'an yuguhl k'abaluu'y, n ja'an guxwhl smax. If I had had my gun, I would have shot the bear.
Oblique pronouns:

looy' to/for me
lun to/for you (sng)
loon
loot to/for him/her/it/her

Examples:
Simal niy loot. I built a canoe for him.
Jabiyhl mal niyn ginamt loodit. I built a canoe and gave it to them.
Gitksan Kinship Terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference form</th>
<th>Address form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. grandfather, grandparent's brother
   niye'ye e ye'e
   dipniye'e (collective plu)
   ganiye'etxw (distributive plu)

2. grandmother, grandparent's sister
   nits'iiits' jiits'
   dipts'iits' (collective plu)
   ganits'iits'xw (distributive plu)

3. father, father's brother
   father (formal)
   nigwoot
   nigwootxw (distributive plu)
   dad (informal)
   baap baap
   dipbaap (collective plu)
   daddy (a child's word)
   baba
   woman's father
   diiy'

4. mother, mother's sister
   mother (formal)
   nox
   ganoonax (distributive plu)
mum (informal)

naa'a

naa'a
dipnaa'a (collective plu)

5. mother's brother, father's sister's husband

nibip

biip

6. father's sister, mother's brother's wife

nixdaa
dada

Some people use k'ahlaan stepfather for father's brother, and reserve nigwoot and baap for their real father. Other people use nibip for both the paternal and maternal uncle and nixdaa for either aunt.

7. man's brother, man's male parallel cousin (the son of his father's brother or of his mother's sister)

wak

wak

8. woman's sister, woman's female parallel cousin (the daughter of her father's brother or of her mother's sister)

xhlgiikw
diikw

9. man's sister, woman's brother, man's female parallel cousin,
   woman's male parallel cousin

   gimxdi

   man's sister

   doots

10. cross-cousin (the son or daughter of one's mother's brother
    or father's sister)

    gutxa'oo

    o'os

Some people use gutxa'oo for any cousin, parallel or cross, and reserve wak, xhlgiikw, and gimxdi for actual brothers and sisters.
11. **child, man's brother's child, woman's sister's child**

   **child**
   
   hlguuhlxxw (sng)
   hlgi (plu)

   **son**
   
   hlguuhlxxum gat

   **daughter**
   
   hlguuhlxxum hanak'

   **man's daughter**
   
   doots

   **woman's daughter**
   
   diikw

12. **man's sister's child, woman's brother's child**

   **guslis**
   
   "nephew"
   
   guslisim gat
   
   "niece"
   
   guslisim hanak'

13. **grandchild**

   huxwdaak'in
   guxwdaak'in

14. **spouse** (husband or wife)

   naks (sng)
   niinixsxw (collective plu)
   ganiinixs (distributive plu)
15. **parent-in-law** (father-in-law or mother-in-law), **child-in-law** (son-in-law or daughter-in-law)

   hlamš (sng)
   hlihlamsxw (collective plu)
   gahlamsxw (distributive plu)

16. **husband’s brother, man’s brother’s wife, wife’s sister, woman’s sister’s husband**

   k’yootxs

17. **husband’s sister, woman’s brother’s wife**

   gwjiis

18. **man’s wife’s brother, man’s sister’s husband**

   wilaayasxw