

<welámàp>, //wə-lé=m-ép//, /'if/when you folks go/, phonology: downstepping, example: <éwechap sts'eláxwemáp.>, //ʔəwə-c-εp s=c'əłə[=Aé=]x^w=əm-ép//, /'You're not spirit-dancers./, <éwechap lámàp.>, //ʔəwə-c-εp lé=m-ép//, /'You folks don't/won't go., Don't you folks go./, <éwechap líp t'ílsòx>, //ʔəwə-c-εp lí-p ẽ'í=ləs-áx^y//, /'You folks don't like me./.

<á:pel>, free root //ʔé·pəl//, EZ ['maggot(s)'], MED ['If you put your hands or feet in a fish crawling with maggots and leave them there for a couple of minutes your hands or feet will never get cold; this must be done before you become a woman or a man. (EB)'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ, AC.

<á:p' ~ áp'>, bound root //ʔé·p' ~ ʔép'// wipe.

<á:p'et ~ áp'et>, pcs //ʔé·p'=əT ~ ʔép'=əT//, MC ['wipe s-th/s-o'], CLO, REL, MED, ABDF, ABFC, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, other sources: ES /é·p'ət/, JH /ʔép'ət/, AC reported (10/13/71) this word as a Cowichan dialect form but wasn't a speaker of Cowichan (she used it in an example, <léwe á:p'et.>, //léwə ʔé·p'=əT//, /'You wipe it./, dialects: Cowichan, attested by AC, other Upriver speakers probably use it too since the root is attested with <ap'> as root in derived forms used by some speakers for 'dish towel'.

<shxw'áp'ewí:ls>, dnom //s(=)x^w=ʔép'=əwí-ls//, HHG ['dish-towel'], literally /'dish wiper, thing to wipe dishes/, (<shxw=> nominalizer, something to), lx <=ewí:ls> dishes, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD (Aug. 1980), attested by Elders Group, Elder's comment: "some say this rather than shxwiqw'ewí:ls". also <shxwiqw'ewí:ls>, //s(=)x^w=ʔiq^w=əwí-ls//, literally /'dish rubber, thing to rub dishes/, attested by AD (Aug. 1980), example: <íkw'elò te shxw'áp'ewí:ls.>, //í=k^wə=là tə sx^w=ʔép'=əwí-ls//, /'Here's the dish-towel./, attested by AD.

<óp'esem>, mdls //ʔε[=Aá=]p'=əs=əm//, ABFC ['wipe one's face'], PE, (<ó-ablaut> derivational but triggered automatically by suffix), lx <=es> on the face, (<=em> middle voice), phonology: ó-ablaut on root á triggered automatically by =es suffix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming, also <ep'ósem>, //ʔε[=Aə=]p'=ás=əm//, /'clean one's face /, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332).

<s'ep'ós>, dnom //ʔε[=Aə=]p'=ás=əm//, SPRD /'people without paint on face (non-dancers)/, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<áp'eqselem>, dnom //ʔé·p'=əqsel=em//, PE /'handkerchief for nose/, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<shxw'óp'estel>, dnom //s(=)x^w=ʔε[=Aá=]p'=əs=təl//, HHG ['large towel'], literally /'device/thing to wipe on the face/, (<shxw=> nominalizer), (<ó-ablaut> derivational but triggered automatically by suffix), lx <=es> on the face, lx <=tel> device to, something to, phonology: ó-ablaut on root á triggered automatically by =es suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77).

<shxwep'életstel ~ shxwp'életstel>, ds //s(=)x^w=(ə)p'=əléc=təl or s(=)x^w=ʔép'=əléc=təl//, [šx^wɔp'əlɪctəl ~ šx^wp'əlɪctəl], HHG ['toilet paper'], PE, literally /'device/thing to wipe on the rump/bottom/, (<shxw=> nominalizer), lx <=élets> on the rump, on the bottom, lx <=tel> device to, something to, phonology: vowel-reduction or vowel-loss in root due to stressed suffix, consonant-loss of first consonant in root after shxw=, or just as likely: root allomorph ep' ~ p' here, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77), AD (9/21/78, Aug. 1980), EB (9/21/78), example: <alétsa te shxwep'életstel?>, //ʔélécε tə sx^w=ʔép'=əléc=təl//, /'Where's the toilet paper?/, attested by AD (Aug. 1980).

<ep'ó:yethel? or epó:yethel?>, df //ʔép'=á·yèł? or ʔəp'=á·yèł?//, EZ ['butterfly (medium- and small-sized)'], ['Papilio spp.'], possibly root <áp'> wipe, possibly <=ó:y(e)thel> on the lips, phonology: