

<**hó:qwlexw**>, cts //há[---]q^w=l-əx^w//, SM ['smelling s-th'], (<-:-> *continuative aspect*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, example: <**ílhtsel hó:qwlexw**>, //ʔíʔ-c-əl há[---]q^w=l-əx^w//, 'I was smelling something.', syntactic analysis: auxiliary past, attested by AC, <**ilh há:qwlexwes te sp'ó:tl'em**>, //ʔíʔ há[---]q^w=l-əx^w-əs tə s=p'á-ë'=əm//, 'He was smelling the smoke.', syntactic analysis: auxiliary past, attested by AC.

<**hóqwet**>, pcs //háq^w=əT//, SM ['smell s-th on purpose'], syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by NP, AC, example: <**hóqwet te sp'á:q'em**>, //háq^w=əT tə s=p'əq'=əm//, 'smell the flower', attested by AC.

<**hó:qwet**>, cts //há[---]q^w=əT//, SM ['smelling s-th'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, example: <**hó:qwetes**>, //há[---]q^w=əT-əs//, 'She's smelling [s-th].', attested by AC, <**hó:qwetes te sp'á:q'em**>, //há[---]q^w=əT-əs tə s=p'əq'=əm//, 'She's smelling the flower.', attested by AC.

<**hóqwels**>, SM 'smelling, sniffing (of an animal like a dog, etc.)', see hóqw.

<**hóqwem**>, SM 'it smells, give off a smell, smell bad', see hóqw.

<**hó:qwem**>, SM 'giving off a smell, to smell', see hóqw.

<**hóqwet**>, SM ['smell s-th on purpose'], see hóqw.

<**hó:qwet**>, SM ['smelling s-th'], see hóqw.

<**hóqwlexw ~ héqwlexw**>, SM ['happen to smell s-th'], see hóqw.

<**hó:qwlexw**>, SM ['smelling s-th'], see hóqw.

<**hóts**>, free root //hác//, PLAY ['hearts (in cards)'], semantic environment ['card games'], borrowed from English /há(r)ts/ *hearts*, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<**hótl**>, bound root //háë'// probably *blunt*.

<**s-hótl'eqw**>, dnom //s=háë'=əq^w//, HUNT ['blunt-headed arrow'], PLAY, ASM ['the head is made of cloth or hide, etc.; the shaft may be feathered or not'], lx <=**eqw**> *on the head*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming.

<**hóxwethílem**>, mdls //háx^w=əèəl=íl=əm//, incs, ABFC 'to sigh, breathe out whew', lx <=**ethel**> *in the mouth, in the lips*, (<=**em**> *middle voice*), phonology: =íl as usual replaces preceding el, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<**hò:y ~ hó:y ~ hóy**>, free root //hà:y ~ há:y ~ háy//, ASP 'finish, stop, quit, get done, be finished, have enough, be done, be ready', syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, adjective/adjectival verb, ASM ['finish'], example: <**islá tel hóy**>, //ʔisélə[=M2] t-əl háy//, 'I finished two things.', literally 'it's two things the-my finish', (irregular)k^wə-əl-s háy would be more expected here with the remote demonstrative k^wə and -s nominalizer always used to subordinate and nominalize a verb phrase, attested by IHTTC, <**stám te hó:y**>, //s=tém tə há:y//, 'What did you get done? (sarcastically)', usage: sarcastic, attested by Deming evening class 5/18/78, ASM ['stop']; found in <**hóylha**>, //háy-ʔə//, 'Stop. (for ex. filling a cup), Stop it.', syntactic analysis: command imperative, attested by AC, IHTTC, <**hóyálha**>, //háy-əʔə//, 'Stop it you guys.', syntactic analysis: pl command imperative, (semological comment: the command imperative here seems to encourage the less polite translation *you guys* instead of the more usual *2p you folks*; it also allows the use of *stop it* which is more forceful than *stop*), attested by IHTTC, example: <**le hóy kw'es qwóqwels**>, //lə háy k^wə-s q^wè-[-Aá-C₁ə-]-s//, 'They stopped talking.', syntactic analysis: ambiguous past, attested by AC, ASM ['quit'], <**hóylha**>, //háy-ʔə//, 'Quit it.', syntactic analysis: command imperative, (semological comment: command imperative allows *quit it* which is more forceful than *quit*), attested by Elders, ASM ['be