

*derivational*, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC, example: <lí léqʷ?>, //lí léqʷ//, /'Did he fall asleep?/, attested by BHTTC.

<líqwel>, WETH /'(get) calm, (become) calm, peaceful/, see líqʷ.

<líqʷem>, WETH ['got warm'], see léqʷem.

<líqʷem>, WETH /'slackened down, calmed down/, see líqʷ.

<líqʷesem>, ABFC /'nod one's head, nod one's head (up and down for yes for ex.)/, see líqʷ.

<líqʷet>, MC /'slacken it, let it out (of a rope), loosen it, (lower it (prob. of s-th suspended))/, see líqʷ.

<Líqʷetem>, N ['name of a man from Yale who had seven wives'], see líqʷ.

<líqʷ'em>, mdls //líqʷ=əm//, DESC ['soft'], semantic environment ['of sounds, material, hands, cloth'], (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, BHTTC, IHTTC.

<lisós>, free root //lisás//, CH ['angel'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, also <lisòs>, //lisàs//, attested by EB, borrowed from Chinook Jargon <lesash> /lesás/ angel Johnson 1978:419 itself from French <les anges> [lezãž] the angels.

<=líth'e>, WV ['processed fiber'], see íth'a.

<líxw>, bound root //líxʷ//, root meaning uncertain

<slílexwelh>, stvi //s=lí[=C<sub>1</sub>ə=]xʷ=əʔ//, EFAM ['be calm'], (<s=> stative), possibly <=R1=> continuative, possibly <=elh> according to the ways of??, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Deming, comment: this word is suspiciously similar in form and meaning to slíleqʷ be slack, loose and the same root in líqʷem slackened down, calmed down, example: <atsel slílexwelh.>, //ʔε-c-əl s=lí[=C<sub>1</sub>ə=]xʷ=əʔ//, /'I was calm./.

<silíxw>, free stem //s-hi-líxʷ// or free root //silíxʷ//, TVMO /'slow down, go slow/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/29/78).

<silíxwstexw>, caus //s=hi-líxʷ=sT-əxʷ// or //silíxʷ=sT-əxʷ//, TVMO ['making s-o slow'], (<=st> causative control transitivizer), (<-exw> third person object), the continuative translation here makes it most likely the stem structure is //s-hi-líxʷ// with continuative prefix <hi->, stative prefix <s-> which causes the <h> to drop, and root <líxw> as in <slílexwelh>, stvi //s=lí[=C<sub>1</sub>ə=]xʷ(=)əʔ//, EFAM ['be calm'], syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group; found in <silíxwsthométsel.>, //silíxʷ=sT-ámə-c-əl//, /'I'm making you slow./.

<líye ~ lí: ~ lí>, CJ ['yes/no question'], see lí.

<líyém ~ leyém>, mdls //líy=ém ~ ley=ém//, ABFC ['to laugh'], (<=em> middle voice), phonology: updrifting or stressed intransitivizer, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, AC, other sources: ES /layém/, Salish cognate: PCS cognate set #80 (\*náyəm ~ \*néyəm/) G82:20, thus SanSgCl dialect of N. Straits /nə̀è'-əŋ/ laugh, Nooksack /náy-ə̀əm/ laugh, etc., example: <leyémhə>, //ləy=ém-əʔ//, /'Laugh now./, syntactic analysis: imperative, attested by AC.

<lá:yem ~ láyem>, cts //lə[-Aé:-]y=əm ~ lə[-Aé:-]y=əm//, ABFC ['laughing'], (<á(:)-ablaut> continuative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, Elders Group (12/10/75).

<líyliyem>, plv //líy=C<sub>1</sub>əC<sub>2</sub>=əm//, ABFC /'lots of laughing, (many are laughing [AC])/, ds //C<sub>1</sub>əC<sub>2</sub> plural (actions)//, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (12/10/75), also <léyleyém>, //léy=C<sub>1</sub>əC<sub>2</sub>=əm//, also /'many are laughing/, attested by AC, <léyleyém te stá:xwelh.>, //léy=C<sub>1</sub>əC<sub>2</sub>=əm tə s=té-xʷ=əʔ//, /'The children are laughing./, attested