

intransitivizer, get, have), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (late Oct. 1976).

<**síyt'eqem**>, ABFC /'want to pee, (want to urinate, feel like one has to urinate)'/, see *síyt'*.

<**síyt't ~ sí:t't**>, ABFC ['tickle s-o'], see *síyt'*.

<**skáslekem**>, us //skésləkəm//, [skæslɪkəm], KIN ['illegitimate child'], borrowed from French <se casse le commun> *break up the common-law relationship*, syntactic analysis: nominal, Salish cognate: Squamish /s-kásnəkəm/ *illegitimate child* (Kuipers 1967:293), attested by Elders Group 8/25/76.

<**skemí'ya**>, dnom //s=kə mí? =iyɛ//, EZ /'a white-headed duck, [could be bufflehead, snow goose, emperor goose, poss. oldsquaw, or hooded merganser, other duck-like birds with white heads do not occur in the Stó:lô area and the emperor goose would be only an occasional visitor]'/, (<s=> *nominalizer*), (<=iya> *diminutive*), (possibly <fronting>, i.e., **q** → **k** *diminutive*), phonology: possibly fronting, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: JH:DM.

<**skéweqs**>, dnom //s=q[=F=]éw=əqs//, [skéwəqs], EZ ['raven'], ['*Corvus corax*'], ASM ['whichever way it goes and crows it predicts a death in that certain family'], (fronting **q** → **k** *affectionate diminutive*), phonology: fronting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP (and poss. all Tait speakers)(BHTTC), Elders Group 6/4/75 and 12/15/76, example: <**qwóqwel te skéweqs**>, //q^wɛ[-Aá-C₁ə-] tə s=q[=F=]éw=əqs//, [q^wáq^wəl tə skéwəqs], /'The raven is talking (not necessarily warning)(a distinct call).'/, (<ó-ablaut and reduplication> *continuative*), phonology: ó-ablaut, reduplication, fronting, attested by Elders Group 12/15/76, <**qwólqwel te skéweqs**>, //q^wɛ[=Aó=]í=C₁əC₂ tə s=q[=F=]éw=əqs//, [q^wólq^wəl tə skéwəqs], /'The raven is warning (a distinct call).'/, (<ô-ablaut> *derivational*), (<=reduplication> *characteristic?*), phonology: ô-ablaut, reduplication, fronting, attested by Elders Group 12/15/76, ASM ['owls can warn like this too (using qwólqwel)'], also <**skyéweqs**> and <**sqéweqs**>, //s=q[=F=]éw=əqs//, [sk'íwəqs], attested by Elders Group 5/3/78, Salish cognate: Lushootseed (Skagit) /k'éwəqs/ (Deming 4/17/80); Salish cognate: Squamish /sqəwq'/ (Kuipers 1967), Salish cognate: Lushootseed (Skagit dial.) /qéwəqs/ (Deming 4/17/80), see *sqéweqs* and *qéw* and *qwá* (possible roots).

<**skíkek**>, EZ /'chickadee: black-capped chickadee, probably also chestnut-backed chickadee, possibly also the least bush-tit'/, see *qá:q* or *seq*.

<**sklú**>, free root //sklú//, TOOL ['a screw'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/21/77), borrowed from English /skrúw/ *screw*.

<**Skoyá:m ~ Skeyá:m**>, df //s=kay(=)é-m//, PLN /'a stone like a statue at Harrison Lake, probably Doctor's Point'/, ASM ['formerly a man turned to stone by Xá:ls the Transformer who took the man's arms and threw them away, the stone has no nose or ears either, even now it is said that if one talks bad to it heavy winds are going to come up on the Lake (BJ 12/5/64 old p.331)'], contrast <**Lhxé:ylex**> *Doctor's Point*, possibly <s=> *nominalizer*, phonology: plain k may show a borrowing from Lillooet or fronting *diminutive*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64), source: place names file reference #180, comment: H-T 1904:342 has a main character in a story told by Francois of Chehalis, this character is called <Kai'am> [H-T] *Wolverine*, which is very close to the form of this place name; could the stone have been named for a wolverine turned to stone in another story?.

<**skyéweqs**>, EZ ['raven'], ['*Corvus corax*'], see *sqéweqs* and *skeweqs* (under *q* and *s*)

<**sk'ak'áxwe**>, df //s=C₁ɛ=k'éx^wə//, EB ['dried saskatoon berries'], ['*Amelanchier alnifolia*'], ASM ['ripe in July, the best ones are found north of Hope, B.C.; fresh berries are eaten and have a separate name;