

Upper Chehalis Dictionary. M. DALE KINKADE. University of Montana Occasional Papers in Linguistics, no. 7. Missoula, 1991. Pp. xv + 378. \$20.00 (paper).

Reviewed by Steven M. Egesdal, *Salish Kootenai College*

Those who have come to expect only excellence in Kinkade's Salishan studies will not be disappointed by the *Upper Chehalis Dictionary*. It is a masterpiece of Salishan scholarship. It also stands more broadly as a lexicographic model for other American Indian languages. Upper Chehalis is a Salishan language of the Tsamosan branch (Inland division). It was spoken formerly along the Chehalis River in southwestern Washington (p. v).

The dictionary opens with several introductory sections: acknowledgments, preface, and an introduction (including references). The acknowledgments reveal the firm foundation on which Kinkade built the dictionary. He first thanks the Upper Chehalis speakers themselves; then he gives credit to several computer experts and biologists whom he wisely consulted, since their mark on the finished product is clear. The preface places Upper Chehalis within the Salishan family, offers dialect information, and describes meticulously the two primary sources (Kinkade's data from native speakers) and numerous (over twenty) secondary sources for the dictionary entries. One cannot help but be greatly impressed at Kinkade's thoroughness in integrating all available secondary material.

The introduction explains the organization of the dictionary and clarifies the citations drawn from several important secondary sources: Franz Boas, Thelma Adamson, and John P. Harrington. Kinkade converts Boas's orthography to modern Americanist usage (phonemic), consistent with Kinkade's own. (Anyone who has worked with Boas's manuscripts can well appreciate that feat alone.) To integrate material from Adamson, Harrington, and other secondary sources, over one hundred special characters had to be developed. The introduction then proceeds with a helpful explanation of the alphabetical order of entries, a pronunciation key for phonological symbols (generally Americanist usage, with IPA counterparts where they differ significantly), abbreviations of data sources (small capitals for researchers, small lowercase for speakers; *JHmc* signifies that John P. Harrington was the researcher and Minnie Case the speaker), and punctuation conventions for formatting data. The references list all relevant linguistic and

anthropological materials on the language.

The main body of *Upper Chehalis Dictionary* contains two sections: Upper Chehalis to English (pp. 3–176) and English to Upper Chehalis (pp. 179–326). The entries in the Upper Chehalis section are numbered consecutively (1 to 2539). Those entry numbers are cross-referenced in the English to Upper Chehalis section. For example, under English *abandon*, one is referred to “√wáya- 2134”; entry 2134 in the Upper Chehalis section then is glossed as ‘part, separate (married couple)’, after which many expanded forms with that root are given. Such cross-referencing greatly eases working between the two sections.

Salishan languages tend to be minimally prefixing, primarily suffixing, with the essential meaning of a (predicative) form provided by its root. Kinkade logically focuses attention on Upper Chehalis roots, which make up the majority of the entries. Kinkade signifies the (predicative) status of such roots with a root bar (√) preceding the entry, e.g., “√ʔácaq^wi-: bake in ashes” (p. 3). Where he cannot analyze or infer a root he gives unanalyzed surface forms, e.g., “√ʔalašik turtle” (p. 3). Kinkade also includes prefixes and particles in the Upper Chehalis section, e.g., “ʔac-: (prefix) (stative aspect)” (p. 3), “ʔala particle if, when” (p. 3). Kinkade gives lexical and grammatical suffixes in the appendices. Under the root entries, Kinkade expands the roots with various derivational and inflectional affixes. Kinkade labels expanded forms grammatically (e.g., *imper.* for imperative, or *dimin.* for diminutive). Plants and animals are given both common English equivalents and their scientific binomials. The entries in the English section are organized alphabetically. Many contain cross-referencing to more than one Upper Chehalis root.

The volume has five extraordinary appendices, jewels in an already elaborate crown. Appendix A contains 157 place names, for which Kinkade provides English counterparts when known and a literal interpretation of the place names where evident. The place names are plotted on two maps entitled “Heartland of the Upper Chehalis” and “Southwestern Washington.” Appendix B contains about ninety personal names, giving the correlate English name and genealogical information when known.

Appendix C comprises loanwords, which are generally placed within the main section of American Indian dictionaries. It is helpful to have these borrowings placed in a separate section. Kinkade also provides some interesting etymologies, identifying the sources as other Salishan languages (Lushootseed, Moses Columbian), unrelated American Indian languages (Quileute, Sahaptin), English, or Chinook Jargon (including borrowings ultimately from French, Chinook, and even Ojibwe).

Appendix D contains lexical suffixes, which are a major derivational device in Salishan languages. They are perhaps a unique affix in the world’s languages. Lexical suffixes have specific lexical meaning (e.g., ‘hand’, ‘water’), but they are phonologically different from independent forms with the same meaning. (See Kinkade’s “Salishan Languages” in the *International Encyclopedia of Linguistics*, vol. 3, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1992, p. 360). Compare the Upper Chehalis lexical suffix =*ü* ‘water, river’ (p. 350) with its counterpart independent form *qá?* ‘water, river’ (p. 104). The lexical suffix section has 298 entries. That constitutes by far the most complete coverage of lexical suffixes for any Salishan language.

Appendix E contains grammatical affixes and is divided into three sections: grammatical prefixes, grammatical suffixes, and unclear endings. Interspersed in the grammatical affixes section are (26) boxed paradigms illustrating the grammatical affixes. It acts as a mini-primer of the language’s morphology, handier than consulting Kinkade’s series of articles entitled “Phonology and Morphology of Upper Chehalis,” *International Journal of American Linguistics*, 1963–64 (29:181–95, 345–56, 30:32–61,

251–60). Kinkade's inclusion of the section *Unclear Endings* (pp. 375–78)—a junk drawer of grammatical odds and ends—should prove useful for historical-comparative work in Salish.

In conclusion, Kinkade attempts to reach a broad audience: Indians, non-linguists, and linguists (p. xii). He succeeds. For Indians, nonspeakers, and those few and marginal speakers who may remain, the *Upper Chehalis Dictionary* can serve as a basis to keep at least a part of their rich linguistic legacy alive. It is accessible to layman. For anthropologists and others, the dictionary contains much of ethnographic and folkloric interest. For theoretical and descriptive linguists, it contains a great amount of interesting phonological and morphological material, although much less so for syntax. Finally, for Salishanists it is a much needed work. The Tsamosan branch is perhaps the least well known of the five branches of Salish (Bella Coola, Central Salish, Interior Salish, Tillamook, Tsamosan, Bella Coola). Few beside Kinkade have worked on Tsamosan languages since the 1960s; they presumably have preferred to do original fieldwork on other Salish languages with fully fluent speakers. Thus this dictionary will make Upper Chehalis and Tsamosan more accessible for comparative and historical work in Salish.

It apparently is incumbent on a reviewer to find something lacking in the work under review. I have tried and can pick at only a few small nits. While most of the fonts Kinkade used are very readable, the smallest font is tiny (after reduction for publication) and will strain the eyes (at least this reviewer's). The equal sign used to segment lexical suffixes is too large for the letters they segment; a smaller font size would have been more elegant (8 point instead of 12 point before reduction). A hardback copy would have been welcome, but the publisher's desire to provide quality materials at a low price is rightly of paramount concern.

Kinkade has taken a huge amount of material from many sources and woven everything together in a very cohesive, user-friendly fashion. This book should rest on the desk or bookshelf of any serious Americanist. The only question that remains is: what will Kinkade do for an encore?