

UPPER CHEHALIS DICTIONARY. By M. Dale Kinkade. University of Montana Occasional Papers in Linguistics, no. 7. Missoula: University of Montana, 1991. Pp. xv + 378. (Paper.)

M. Dale Kinkade's *Upper Chehalis Dictionary* is a very worthy addition to the remarkable University of Montana Working Papers in Linguistics, which has produced high-quality, low-cost volumes on Salish languages since 1980. This is a long-overdue review, since other Salish language dictionaries have appeared since the publication of the *Dictionary*; Thompson and Thompson (1996) and Bates, Hess, and Hilbert (1994) also form part of the burgeoning published literature on the family. But Kinkade's work stands out in this literature; of particular interest are its exhaustive coverage of available lexical material on the language, from Kinkade's own fieldwork and archival sources, and its succinct yet detailed presentation.

Upper Chehalis, a Coast Salish language of southwestern Washington State, is now moribund, but the language received a good deal of attention in the 1920s fieldwork of Boas (1925; 1927; 1927–35; 1934; 1935?), only small portions of which were ever published. Kinkade's fieldwork, conducted some forty years later and over a much longer period, corroborates much of the Boas material and extends it in several dimensions. Kinkade combines these sources for the main bulk of the *Dictionary*, retranscribing most of Boas's notes in the phonemic style standard in current Salish linguistics and supplementing these entries with material from other previous work on the language. These additions are annotated with the initials of the collector and the consultant (if that information is available) and preserve the original transcription systems; this makes each entry a fascinating study in comparative transcriptions as well as dialectal and idiolectal variation—although sometimes the cause of variation is unknown. Modified excerpts from two entries serve to illustrate; Satsop, Tenino, and Black River are dialects of Upper Chehalis.

- (1) 20. $\sqrt{?}\acute{a}lis-$: chief. $\sqrt{?}\acute{a}ls$,_{ME} Als,_{TAjc} als,_{FB} $\acute{a}lis$ chief. Satsop_{FBcv} á.lls,_{TAjw} A·les, ales. Tenino_{GG} álse,_{TAPH} alsq.
1925. $\sqrt{t}\acute{a}lé'p\acute{s}u'$ -: mink. $\sqrt{t}\acute{a}lé'p\acute{s}u'$,_{TAPb} stələ́'pc^u mink (*Mustela vison*).
Black River_{FB} sklápšu. Satsop_{FBcv} tsElápco.

ME indicates Eells (1885); TA, Adamson (1926–27), whose entries include initials of consultants; and GG, George Gibbs (1850/60). The forms including root markers are Kinkade's transcriptions; he does not retranscribe forms from Boas (1925) but marks them CV.

The Upper-Chehalis-to-English portion of the *Dictionary* is organized by root, and entries are numbered, as shown in (1); the volume contains 2,539 entries. The hyphen ending the headword indicates a bound root; the form glossed 'mink' may

not appear without the nominalizing prefix *s-*. Note that Kinkade defers listing the scientific name for 'mink' until after the occurring form *s√taléʔpšuʔ*. Headword 20, *√ʔális* 'chief', is listed as a bound root, apparently because Kinkade chose it over his own field notes' citation *√ʔáls*.

The two entries excerpted in (1) lack the extensive subentry structure documenting roots, like *√táq-* 'close', which participate in the suffixing system determining valence, person, and number in Salish languages. Kinkade accords each derivative a numbered subentry and annotates it with a grammatical label (abbreviated in the *Dictionary* but given in full here):

- (2) 1932. **táq-**: close, be stuck, _{FB} shut. **1.** *√táq-t, s√táq-w-n intransitive.*
2. _{FB} *√tíq-a-t, s√tíq-a-w'-n intransitive plural* **3.** *√táq-mʔ, _{FB} √táq-mal-n'*
detransitive close **4.** *√taq-ón, s√táq-t-n transitive close.*

This entry includes thirteen other subentries, completely illustrating the derivational potential of the root. The alternate forms separated by commas in (2) indicate an aspectual distinction (completive versus continuative) which pervades the predicate system of Upper Chehalis and triggers stem allomorphy. The aspect is not glossed in the entry, and Kinkade avoids repetition of compositional portions of the subentry glosses; the user is left to compute the English form for subentry **2**, *√tíq-a-t, s√tíq-a-w'-n*, for example. Kinkade further employs the grammatical labels to clarify English glosses, part of his general practice of including extra gloss information in parentheses. The following excerpts continue the entry in (2).

- (3) 1932. **14.** *√táq= lac-n, -- transitive cover (e.g., a pan) [. . .]* **19.** _{FB} *ʔit √táq-ši- t-m čn indirective I was shut up by him (passive).*

The ambiguous final English gloss in (3) is disambiguated by the indication that it should be interpreted as passive.

Turning to another feature of (3), Kinkade notes with a double hyphen (--) each case where the corpus lacks an expected subentry form; in (3), the double hyphen marks the absence of the continuative aspect form of the indirective stem. Several other Salish language dictionaries, including Carlson and Flett (1989) and Bates, Hess, and Hilbert (1994), make no claim to exhaust the available corpora and lack the precision that distinguishes Kinkade's work.

As can be seen in (2) and (3), morpheme boundaries are employed in all of Kinkade's transcriptions. The equals sign indicates a lexical suffix, one of the bound forms with nominal content found in all Salish languages, and hyphens indicate other affixes. Reduplications and infixes are prominently marked, and Kinkade appends a complete list of affixes to the *Dictionary*, synthesizing gloss and co-occurrence information, as well as notes on shape variation.

Kinkade is known for his excellent work on comparative Salish (cf. Kinkade 1981; 1983), and the information on borrowing in the *Dictionary* reflects this work. Entries include notes on borrowing, as shown below, and an appendix recapitulates all of the borrowed entries.

- (4) 1937. **√tətíma-**: **1.** *s√tətíma master. (From Twana stitʔbat little boy.)*

Commentary from consultants enriches many of the glosses, and an extensive system of cross-referencing between entries enhances the ethnographic and etymological interest of the volume.

The Upper-Chehalis-to-English section is supported by introductory material, an English-to-Upper-Chehalis section, and five very useful appendixes; a few comments on each of these sections will conclude this review.

The introduction and preface are very brief, and the material explaining the structure of entries is not very easy to use, because it requires the reader to flip back and forth between the discussion pages and the pages containing the five entries explicated. The list of grammatical abbreviations is not quite complete; the reader is intended to infer that *detr* means *detransitivizer*, for example, from the *tr* abbreviation for *transitivizer*; however, this poses no problem for readers already familiar with Kinkade's other work (cf. Kinkade 1963; 1964; 1983; 1990).

Entry numbers are employed to great effect in the English-to-Upper-Chehalis section; this numerical device solves many of the problems that dictionaries organized by root pose to the user not already familiar with the morphology and allomorphy of the language. The Upper Chehalis forms in this section lack morpheme boundaries, as shown in the following example.

(5) **painter** čatq'axútxš (q'axá- 1516, √čát- 432).

This organization efficiently serves readers interested in glossing *painter* and those interested in the morphology of its Upper Chehalis counterpart.

Appendix A reprints all of the place-names from the body of the *Dictionary* and keys them to two maps showing their locations in the heartland of the Upper Chehalis and southwestern Washington. With 157 place-names and the carefully done maps, Kinkade's treatment of place-names is far superior to that of any other recent Salish language dictionary.

Appendix B provides a shorter list of personal names; these are not excerpted from the main body of the *Dictionary*.

Appendixes C, D, and E (all mentioned above) provide detailed information on loanwords, lexical suffixes, and grammatical affixes. Kinkade interleaves his description of the individual grammatical affixes with tabular paradigms, graphically mirroring the interplay of affix-particular behavior and morphosyntactic generality. The result, like the rest of the volume, is an elegant, highly compact presentation of a complex lexical system.

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