

## WORDS FROM SPELLING LESSON NO 1.

Aid, ēd <i>n.</i> 'limaum-esqu; <i>v.</i> 'limaumi-	Jam, dsham, <i>n.</i> zam māi ganl sugar.
Aim, ēm, <i>n.</i> angōsqu: <i>v. i.</i> gōsqu,	Jar, ashar. <i>n.</i> dōzqum haaksim naum.
<i>v. t.</i> gōsan; <i>pr.p.</i> gōsansqu; <i>pa.p.</i> gōsantqu.	Lace, lēs, <i>n.</i> lilqus.
Air, ēr, <i>n.</i> há; <i>v.t.</i> kādan; <i>v.i.</i> kātqu.	Lad, lad, <i>n.</i> 'lgū gai-masim giat.
Ape, āp, <i>n.</i> ak-gōgim piggis; giat t'an nōim hōgiugan 'l tkanētqu'l wilalaul giāt	Lake, lēk, <i>n.</i> dak.
Ass, ās, 'lgū liksh-giadim kiūadan.	Lane, lēn, <i>n.</i> 'lgū gesqum gēnuč.
Axe, aks, <i>n.</i> lūligiautqu.	Man, man, <i>n.</i> giat.
Babe, bēb, <i>n.</i> 'lgū waum'iqu.	Map, map, <i>n.</i> shäonskim zēziksh.
Bag, bag, <i>n.</i> gwē'l.	Mat, mat, <i>n.</i> sgānai.
Back, bak, <i>n.</i> hagiaui.	Mate, mēt, <i>n.</i> stigiaultqu; shilga-wel.
Bale, bēl, <i>n.</i> lōqus.	Nail, nēl, <i>n.</i> dābkansqu; <i>v.t.</i> , dābkān; <i>pa.p.</i> , dābkāntqu.
Ball, baul, <i>n.</i> 'lit'.	Name, nēm, <i>n.</i> wá; <i>v.t.</i> , shi-wadi-; <i>v.i.</i> , s.i.-waiqu.
Bar, bār, <i>n.</i> sgāfautqum galangān.	PE SESSIVE PRONOUNS. <i>(Lip giān 'l giat.)</i>
Cage, kēdsh, <i>n.</i> wilp - zōz.	<hr/> —O—
Cake, kēk, <i>n.</i> aksldāim anāk.	Singular — <i>Gigiault.</i>
Can, kian, <i>n.</i> im'lim klin-ous.	1 My ..... ; ..... i.
Cane, kēn, <i>n.</i> 'lgū gēsqum gān; gād.	2 Thy ..... ; ..... in.
Cap, kiap, <i>n.</i> tquō-ya'iqum gāid.	Your " "
Car, kiar, <i>n.</i> zikzik.	3 His ..... ; ..... t. ( <i>giat</i> )
Cat, kiat, <i>n.</i> dūs; wild- dūsim gilēlik.	Her " " ( <i>hanaj</i> )
Cave, kēv, <i>n.</i> lū-zigil nau (zim zēzik).	Its " " ( <i>gian</i> )
Dale, dēl, <i>n.</i> lakamāug sim zim-den.	Plural — <i>Gahēlt.</i>
Dam, dam, <i>n.</i> s̄a-andelgān: also <i>v.t.</i>	1 Our ..... ; ..... um.
Dame, dēm, <i>n.</i> sigidim-na'gim zim wilp.	2 Your ..... ; ..... shim.
Face, fēs, <i>n.</i> zāl; also the eye.	3 Their ..... ; ..... dit.
Fame, fēm, <i>n.</i> āma - hīdā; anlaumsqu.	 <del>Note.</del> If the noun terminate in s or sh the suffix -shim becomes -ishim. e.g., geshishim The final k, uk, and k, disappear before -i and -in, as gēnuč gēni.
Fan, jan, <i>n.</i> hadāuesqu; also broom.	When -t and -dit are affixed to nouns ending in d or t, the combined consonants dd, tt, dt, and td, should be distinctly sounded. Nouns ending in k, p, or t, change these letters to g, b, and d, when followed by a vowel suffix.
Fat, jat, <i>n.</i> hik; adj. hiim; <i>v.t.</i> to-en shi-hik; <i>v.i.</i> to be -, hīksh.	 <b>EXAMPLES.</b>
Gale, gēl, <i>n.</i> tquō-zilikshqu.	Gaid-t, his hat. Gagaid-dit, their hats, āt, a net; ādi, my net; ātt, his net; ātdit, their net. Wilp, a house; wilbi.
Gall, gauł, <i>n.</i> milí; -bladder, andi-.	
Game, gēm, <i>n.</i> an-galāg,	
Gate, gēt. <i>n.</i> pitov' galakan; -way, āzep	
Hair, hēr, <i>n.</i> gesh (human hair only, and the horns of animals); all other hirsute growth is lak.	
Hall, haul, <i>n.</i> wilp-lamzuk; wilbim kalzap.	
Hare, hēr, <i>n.</i> gak; harelip, mīgak.	
Hat, hat, <i>n.</i> gaid.	
Jail, dshēl, <i>n.</i> wilp - diklē.	