

Loan Words in Klallam With Notes on Phonology and Morphology
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Introduction

The following is a look at loan words that came into Klallam. Loan words are those adopted from another language and adapted to Klallam. It is hoped that this exercise will help with the teaching, learning, development, and analysis of Klallam.

For me, this was also a further plunge into the phonetics, phonology, morphology, and morphosyntactic aspects of Klallam in preparation for further work on syntax in the Role & Reference Grammar approach.

Most of the loan words below have European-language sources, though in many cases they first entered Chinook Jargon. Chinook Jargon is an extinct pidgin that had words from Chinook, Nootka, English, French, and other languages. It was used in the Pacific Northwest of North America.

The phonological notes may be of use in phonetically structuring neologisms based on European-language or other language roots. The morphological notes show how neologisms or other loan words can be integrated into Klallam using Klallam's rich inventory of affixes.

This listing of loan words is certainly not complete. Closer scrutiny would assuredly find other words that are loan words or that have been integrated into Klallam with various affixes and derivations.

Orthography (spelling) is denoted by single apostrophes ('a'). Klallam words are spelled without apostrophes, however. Phones are enclosed by square brackets ([a]). Angled brackets enclose phonemes (/a/). Non-English foreign words are in italics, such as Spanish *naranja* 'orange.'

This paper is laid out as follows:

- Overall observations
- Phonological and phonetic observations
- Morphological observations
- Semantics
- Some references
- Detailed corpus of loan words with notes

Overall Observations of Elders' Perceptiveness

Klallam elders and speakers were keenly aware of the nuances of English and Chinook Jargon and probably French sounds. They evidently intuitively adapted loan words to Klallam with an attention to phonetic detail that would be beyond most naïve speakers of English. No doubt that linguists have helped capture those phonetic details in the orthography of Klallam and have perhaps validated and regularized some.

Phonological And Phonetic Observations

Klallam is quite consistent in fitting foreign language words into the Klallam phonology. Most of the correspondences in sound and spelling can be explained by a minimal change in phonetic features.

The overarching rules of bring loan words into Klallam (as opposed to creating neologisms from native roots) can be summarized in three lines:

- Change a voiced source word phone to its voiceless Klallam counterpart that is otherwise the same in place and manner of articulation
- Failing that, choose the Klallam phoneme that most closely has the features of the source language phone

- Keep track of exceptions (e.g., 'l' is a major exception of a voiced lateral being accepted, and 'b' and 'f' are other exceptions)

If English is Spelled	Klallam Adopts	Phonetic and Phonology Notes
Leading vowel	ʔ	Glottal stop is not phonemic in most English dialects; word initial ʔ is usually optional and non-phonemic in English. In Klallam, very few words or particles begin without a preceding ʔ, though Klallam words readily except the glides 'y' [j] and 'w' [w] and their glottalized versions at the beginning of words. Otherwise, where Klallam adopts a word that begins in a vowel, it may insert a leading glottal stop. Examples: ʔánčəs 'orange,' ʔatəmábíl 'automobile, car'; ʔələʔkt 'to elect.'
Leading vowel	Drop leading vowel	In one instance, instead of inserting a glottal stop at the beginning of a source word that begins with a vowel, Klallam dropped the initial vowel altogether. Example: ləklásəti 'electricity.'
n/a	ʔ insertion	Glottal stops are inserted as words were adapted to Klallam syllable structure. Examples: féʔšən 'to be fishing (in a certain style)'; haʔmáyu 'to be hammering.'
n/a	ə	Though English does not have an orthographic schwa, schwa reduction is the rule in unstressed vowels. In Klallam, the schwa is phonemic and its use may be to break up otherwise unaccepted consonant clusters. Examples: ʔápələs 'apple'; kəlákəs 'cracker, etc.'
a (when 'long'), i, e	é	In stressed syllables, the English letters usually appear as é: Examples: čékəns 'chicken'; kéyp 'cave'; ʔələʔkt 'to elect.' Notice that the Klallam 'éy' of kéyp captures the English diphthong of 'cave.' The same is true where láyəs 'rice' perfectly captures the 'long' sound [aj] in 'rice.' <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mid- to high vowels seem to be likely to come across as 'e' and 'u,' especially if stressed. • Diphthongs often come across as diphthongs. • Low and central vowels may be likely to come across as 'a' or schwa.
b [b]	m, b	It was rare to see 'b' come across as 'b' in Klallam. Example: ʔatəmábíl 'automobile, car.' Only one other case of 'b' in Klallam spelling was noticed, and that was a Nitnaht loan word šéb 'to defecate.' Otherwise if 'b' comes across, it is liable to be the voiced bilabial 'm' as in mít 'dime' from 'bit' or 'p' as in pəfúm 'perfume' and pástən 'White person' coming from the source word 'Boston.'
f, v [f][v]	p	Source word labiodental fricatives are likely to show in Klallam as 'p.' Example: píš 'fish' though as noted below there are some exceptions where 'f' appears in Klallam, though voiced 'v' never does.
f [f]	f	Few cases were seen where English 'f' came across as 'f.' Examples: číf 'chief, etc. '; féʔšən 'to be fishing (in a certain manner)'; pəfúm 'perfume.'
g [g]	k	'g' becomes 'k.' This is a simple matter of devoicing the loan word sound. Examples: ʔíks 'egg'; kúl 'gold.'
ts [tʃ]	c	Other than loan words like 'tsunami' English lacks this sound at the beginning of words and syllables. Note that even with 'tsunami,' the first consonant is often simply 's' for many English speakers.
ch [č]	č	This sound is usually captured in English as the digraph 'ch.' It typically carries over into Klallam as č. Examples: putčuláy 'Fourth of July'; čáyni 'Chinese'; čís 'cheese.'
ck [k]	k	čékəns 'chicken'; both produce the same phone, [k].
h	h	'h' in the source word consistently appears as 'h' in Klallam. Examples: haʔmáyu 'to be hammering'; háps 'hops.'
j-sound [dʒ]	č	This is simply devoicing the source language affricate. Examples: ʔánčəs 'orange'; čáməns 'German'; čapán 'Japan'; čám 'jam, jelly.'
k, c	k, kʷ, s	'Hard' 'c' comes across as 'k' [k]. Examples: kapú 'coat, sweater'; kánsəl 'council,

(when 'hard') [k]		etc.; k ^w ápi 'coffee'; káp 'cup'; k ^w ólal 'coal oil, kerosene'; k ^w úk ^w 'cook.' The likelihood of labialization of the Klallam adaptation seems to go down when the 'k' is not in the vicinity of a mid- to high-back rounded vowel, though if that is a 'rule' it is certainly not uniform.
l	l	An 'l' in Klallam is a near-indication of a loan word. English or French 'l' often appear in Klallam as 'l.' Examples: putčuláy where the last two syllables are 'July'; kánsəl 'council, etc.'; kúl 'gold.'; laklí 'the key.'
m	m	Examples: čám 'jam, jelly'; haʔmóyu 'to be hammering.'
b, p	p	Bilabial sounds usually show up as 'p' [p]. This is a simple matter of Klallam devoicing the voiced sounds of the source language. Examples: háps 'hops'; káp 'cup.' <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exception: Note the 'b' in ʔatəməbíl 'automobile, car'
r	Null, l, w	Klallam does not have /r/ in its inventory. English and French 'r' are not stops or taps and as approximants have strong vowel-like qualities. If the source word contains an 'r,' the Klallam word may or may not convert that to an 'l.' <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Word-final and unstressed syllable 'r' almost always goes to null (zero); examples: ʔípən 'apron'; kaá 'car'; k^wátə 'quarter dollar'; pəfúm 'perfume.' • But note kósməs 'Christmas' where an 'r' was in a stressed syllable. Perhaps the adaptation of kósməs without an 'l' may have been the result of a syllable structure constraint against a 'kl' consonant cluster. The rendering of 'gold' as kúl rather than *kúlt may be evidence for a syllable-structure prohibition against clustering 'l' with other consonant phonemes that are more tightly and historically bound to Klallam. • mási 'amen, etc.' is another example (coming from French <i>merci</i>) where the 'r' of a stressed syllable does not appear in Klallam as an 'l.' If the 'l' had appeared, it would be *málsi and here again it may be that Klallam forbade consonant clusters involving 'l.' In fact, where 'l' does appear in place of 'r' in the source word, it is never in a cluster with other Klallam consonants. In some cases, like ʔápələs 'apple,' Klallam inserted a schwa that effectively prevented 'l' from being part of a consonant cluster. • 'r' in stressed syllables may appear as 'l': čələs 'cherry'; lalúpə 'ribbon' (from French <i>le ruban</i>); lám 'rum'; láyəs 'rice'; ləmətísəm 'rheumatism.' • In one case, 'r' appeared as 'w' in Klallam: kəwəc 'carrot.' This is interesting, as English-speaking children, during language acquisition, will often first hear 'r' as a 'w' sound, pronouncing words like 'really' as 'weally,' for example.
s, z [s] and [z]	s	When the 's' or 'z' sound of a loan word comes across, it is replaced by 's' [s]. Examples: čapənís 'Japanese'; čís 'cheese'; ləmətísəm 'rheumatism.'
ch, sh [ʃ]	š	A 'sh' sound in the source language can result in the same sound in Klallam. Examples: lapiyúš 'the hoe, maddox' (from French <i>la pioche</i>); məšín 'machine'; ləpláš 'the board' (from French <i>la planche</i>); lišán 'shawl' (from French <i>le châle</i>).
X [ks]	ks	Klallam spelling has high fidelity to its phonology and phonetic pronunciation. An example here is méksəkən 'Mexican.'

Morphological Observations

1. Why is there an 's' at the end of some loan words such as ʔánčəs ('orange'), ʔápələs ('apple'), and ʔənyəns ('onion')? One can easily imagine a dialog where someone asks 'what are those?' And someone answers 'oranges' or 'apples' or 'onions.' The non-English speaker may then easily analyze the 's' as part of the root, not realizing that it is plural-forming morpheme in English.
 - a. Such reanalysis is not uncommon. It is, for example, why French *orange* ('orange') begins with a vowel, but Spanish *naranja* 'orange' begins with a consonant. The variations seem to result from whether to analyze a preceding definite article as part of the root or not. Is the 'n' of the article in French *une orange* 'an orange' part of the root or

not? French obviously decided (speaking metaphorically) it was not, and starts *orange* with a vowel. Spanish, in contrast, decided the 'n' goes with the root. (The deeper etymological history of 'orange' indicates that the root did start with an 'n' – from Persian *narang* 'orange' which was from Sanskrit *naranga-s* 'orange tree'.)

2. Loan words from French came to Klallam via Chinook Jargon, where the French words were consistently analyzed with a sense that the French definite article was part of the word root. Those borrowings typically begin, in Klallam, with *lə-* or *la-*. Examples: *laklí* 'the key' from French *la clef*.; *lalúpə* 'ribbon' from French *le ruban*; *ləpláš* 'the board'; (from French *la planche*); *lišán* 'shawl' (from French *le châle*).
3. A number of words where one might expect to see loans have been formed by indigenous words (e.g., camera, cart, buggy, cinema, cigarette, clinic, commercial, computer, CPR, doctor, dollar).
 - a. This indicates that Klallam has employed at least two viable means of adopting words: adapting foreign words to Klallam phonology; and creating neologisms based on Klallam roots and affixes.

Semantics and Loan Words

The time depth from Klallam's adoption of loan words is relatively brief – in the 100 to 300 year range, perhaps. Thus meanings have not diverged much if at all from the original source word.

Compare English 'exit' and Spanish *éxito*, which both come from Latin but have a time depth from Latin of many centuries. The English word indicates a way out or off (as a freeway exit). But the Spanish word means a success. Some erroneously call such word pairs 'false cognates,' but they are truly cognate (born of the same source). Therefore a better term is 'false friends' because they can mislead a language learner.

While loan words are different than cognates, still, Klallam has few if any 'false friends' due to the relatively recent period of borrowing. Klallam learners can usually rely on the adopted loan word to still have the meaning of the source word. This may be useful in language vocabulary building.

Some References

References consulted include but were not limited to:

<https://klallamlanguage.org/d/lexicon/main.htm> (as well as the print dictionary)

<https://www.gutenberg.org/files/35492/35492-h/35492-h.htm>

<http://www.fortlangley.ca/chinook%20jargon/money.html>

http://www.interiorsalish.com/images/Salish_Word_Book.pdf

Detailed corpus of loan words with notes		
Klallam	Meaning	Origin With Notes
ʔánčəs	‘orange’ (there is no indication this refers to color, just the fruit)	From English ‘oranges’ [√ʔánčəs] [√orange] Note that the English ‘r’ in ‘orange’ is in the range of a retroflex approximant [ɻ]. Why the ‘s’ at the end of the Klallam word? One can easily imagine a dialog where someone asks ‘what are those?’ And someone answers ‘oranges.’ The non-English speaker may then easily analyze the ‘s’ as part of the root, not realizing that it is plural-forming morpheme in English.
ʔápələs	‘apple’	From English ‘apples’ [√ʔapls] [√apple] The schwa may have been inserted to avoid an unacceptable consonant cluster involving ‘l.’
ʔapələsɪč	‘apple tree’	See ʔápələs ‘apple’ [√ʔapəls=ɪč] [√apple=plant] Note the suffix indicating ‘plant.’ This word shows that the word became integrated into Klallam morphology.
ʔatəməbíl	‘automobile, car’	From English ‘automobile’ [√ʔatəməbíl] [√car] This is a straightforward phonetic rendering that brings the ‘l’ into Klallam. The pronunciation differs a bit from my American English pronunciation, as I put the strongest stress on the first syllable. Final syllable stress on ‘automobile’ is heard in English, however. One can infer that possibly the pronunciation that was heard was from those dialects.
ʔələʔkc	‘elect me; elect you’	Back formation from English ‘elect’; see ʔələʔkt ‘elect’ [√ʔəliʔk-t-c] [√elect-trns-1obj/2obj] Notice that the ‘c’ suffix in Klallam ‘toggles’ – it means ‘me’ if ‘you’ is the subject; it means ‘you’ if ‘I’ is the subject. You cannot use this form with a third person subject – that would trigger a passive along the lines of ‘I/you was/were elected by ...’
ʔələʔkt	‘to elect someone, vote for someone’	From English ‘elect’ [√ʔəliʔk-t] [√elect-trns] Notice the ‘e’ that shows up in many loan words, though ‘e’ does occur in indigenous words like ʔéʔxʷa? ‘Elwha.’ Also, it seems ‘e’ might occur only in stressed syllables. The stressed ‘é’ followed by a glottal stop lowers to the [ɛ] sound. In English the word ‘elect’ can appear with a glottal stop or not at the beginning (that is largely context driven phonetically) and the first ‘e’ in ‘elect’ often reduces to schwa in English. Therefore, the Klallam word is a very close phonetic rendering of English ‘elect.’
ʔələʔktəŋ	‘to be elected’	See ʔələʔkt from English ‘elect’

		<p>[√ʔəliʔk-t-ŋ] [√elect-trns-psv]</p> <p>Despite any similarity to English ‘election’ this is a passive form integrated into Klallam with the appropriate affixes.</p>
ʔəmələkən	‘American’	<p>From English ‘American’</p> <p>[√ʔəmələkən] [√American]</p> <p>‘l/r’ variations are common across languages. Klallam lacks an /r/ and either drops the ‘r’ (does not pull over a corresponding sound from a loan word into Klallam) or uses ‘l’ [l].</p> <p>Compare the Navajo word for ‘white person’ (‘bilagáana) which comes from Spanish ‘americano.’ Though not related to the Klallam word, it underwent similar phonetic transliteration, where the ‘r’ came across as an ‘l.’</p>
ʔənyəns	‘onion’	<p>From English ‘onion’</p> <p>[√ʔənyəns] [√onion]</p> <p>See comments in the morphological section above as to why the Klallam word ends in ‘s.’</p>
ʔəp	‘to get up, arise’	<p>From English ‘up’ (note that it is not being borrowed as a preposition but as a verb)</p> <p>[√ʔəp] [√up]</p> <p>This is a straightforward phonetic and semantic borrowing from English. Though the initial glottal stop in English is optional and context driven, in a phrase like ‘Up!’ as a command to get up, the glottal stop would usually start the pronunciation of the word. Compare Klallam ʔəp čí – ‘get up!’</p>
ʔəsk ^w úk ^w əl	‘to be learning to (how to do something); going to school’	<p>From English ‘school’ (see sk^wúl)</p> <p>[ʔs-k^wu+√k^wul] [stat-actl+√school]</p>
ʔəsk ^w úl	‘to be in school, in class’	<p>From English ‘school’; see sk^wúl</p> <p>[ʔs-√k^wul] [stat-√school]</p>
ʔəslakəlín	‘to be locked’	<p>From Chinook Jargon from French <i>la clef</i>. See laklí.</p> <p>[ʔs-√laklí=ən] [stat-√key=instr]</p>
ʔəslisák	‘to be in a bag, sack’	<p>From Chinook Jargon from French. See lisák ‘sack, bag’</p> <p>[ʔs-√lisák] [stat-√sack]</p>
ʔiʔiləs	‘Myron Eells’	<p>From the name ‘Eells’ with affective reduplication</p> <p>[ʔi+√ʔils] [aff+√Myron Eells]</p>
ʔíks	‘hen’s egg’	<p>From English ‘egg’</p> <p>[√ʔíks] [√egg]</p> <p>Notice that here again the English plural morpheme expressed as ‘s’ was analyzed in Klallam as being part of the root.</p>
ʔípən	‘apron’	<p>From English ‘apron’</p>

		[√ʔipn] [√apron] Notice that the 'r' did not come across into Klallam. Though the 'r' is not at the end of the word, it is not in a stressed syllable.
č'íkč'ik	'wagon, buggy, cart, car'	This word is marked as coming from Chinook Jargon but no source word is identified [√č'íkč'ək] [√wagon] With an ejective 'c' it seems more likely to have come from another indigenous language than from a European language.
čaʔč'éʔkən'	'chick, baby chicken'	From English 'chicken' [čaʔ+√či<ʔ>kn<'>] [dim+√chicken<dim>]
čám	'any jam or jelly'	From English 'jam' [√čám] [√jam] Notice that the initial consonant is simply the devoiced version of the English voiced post-alveolar affricate that is often spelled as 'j.'
čáməns	'German'	From English 'Germans' [√čáməns] [√German] There is also the variant čámən (without the final 's'). Notice the same correspondence of English post-alveolar affricate to its unvoiced counterpart in Klallam.
čapán	'Japan'	From English 'Japan' [√čapán] [√Japanese] Notice the same correspondence of English post-alveolar affricate to its unvoiced counterpart in Klallam.
čapənís	'to be Japanese'	From English 'Japanese'; see čapán [√čapənís] [√Japanese] Notice the same correspondence of English post-alveolar affricate to its unvoiced counterpart in Klallam.
čáymən	'Chinese'	From Chinook Jargon from English 'Chinaman' (variant čáynəmən, which is a very close homophone to the English word); see čáyni English 'Chinaman' has fallen out of use as it is now deemed pejorative. Will the English's shunning of 'Chinaman' affect Klallam? Put another way, how might sociolinguistics of English impact Klallam?
čáyneʔəŋ'	'to be speaking the Chinese language'	From Chinook Jargon from English 'Chinaman'; see čáyni [√čáyni<ʔ>-ŋ<'>] [√Chinese<actl>-mdl<actl>]
čáyni	'Chinese'	From English 'Chinese' [√čáyni] [√Chinese] Notice that here the Klallam lacks the final 's' sound (actually a [z] in English but it would have probably been heard as an

		[s] in Klallam, since Klallam lacks a [z] or /z/. This could have reflected how people were saying the word in English (or perhaps Chinook Jargon). Or it might have been a result of Klallam speakers realizing the word-final 's' in English was a plural marker and mistakenly over-correcting to assume the ending 's' in 'Chinese' was not part of the root, when in this case the 's' was needed.
čékəns	From 'chicken'	From English 'chickens' (variants: čókən; číkən) [√čəkns] [√chicken] Note the 'e' which is common in loan words. Also notice the 's' ending in the Klallam word, which may be a mis-analysis of the sound as being part of the root rather than the plural marker in English.
čóləs	'cherry'	From English 'cherry' [√čóləs] [√cherry] Klallam lacks an /r/ which is transferred into Klallam as an 'l' – possibly because it is the last sound in a stressed syllable and is not word final. The schwa is expected where the English source did not have the [ej] diphthong (as in 'stay'). The 's' ending in Klallam is likely another instance of speakers hearing the plural 's' in English as part of the root.
číf	'chief'	From English 'chief' [√číf] [√chief] Appears to also carry meanings like 'government official, council member, chief, lord, big shot'
číkəməŋ	'metal, money'	from Chinook jargon 'chik'-a-min' [√číkəməŋ] [√metal] No obvious European source word.
čikənáw'tx ^w	'coop, chicken house, henhouse'	From English 'chicken' [√čikən=aw'tx ^w] [√chicken=house] The suffixation of 'house' shows the word's integration into Klallam.
čís	'cheese'	From English 'cheese' [√čís] [√cheese] Notice that the [z] sound at the end of the English word is adapted with its voiceless counterpart [s] to fit Klallam phonology.
-čuláy	'July'	From English 'July' Occurs in putčuláy 'Fourth of July.' put- would probably be a borrowing of 'fourth' where English [f] became Klallam [p] and English '-th' became Klallam [t]. Those are plain phonological changes where Klallam adapted the English sounds as closely as possible to the Klallam phonology. [f] and [p] after all differ only slightly – they are both unvoiced and they both involve the lips.

		Note that the Klallam word for July is čən'q'əčqs, which is morphologically [čn'-√q'əčqs] [time-√coho] and carries the meaning 'coho time.'
féʔšən'	'to be fishing from a fixed point on land with a rod and reel (white man's style of fishing)'	From English 'fishing' [√fi<ʔ>šn<'>] [√fish<actl>] Note the 'e' in the stressed syllable that often shows up in loan words.
haʔmáyu	'to be hammering'	From English 'hammer' (see hómən) [√hə<ʔ>m-əyu<ʔ>] [√hammer<actl>-activ<actl>]
háps	'hops'	From English 'hops' [√haps] [√hops]
hómən	'hammer'	From Chinook Jargon from English 'hammer' [√həm=ən] [√hammer=instr]
hómənt	'to hammer something, pound something with a hammer'	From Chinook Jargon from English 'hammer' [√həm=ən-t] [√hammer=instr-trns]
hóməntəŋ	'to be hammered, pounded with a hammer'	From Chinook Jargon from English 'hammer' [√həm=ən-t-ŋ] [√hammer=instr-trns-psv]
hóməntx ^w	'to hammer, pound something with a hammer'	From Chinook Jargon from English 'hammer' [√həm=ən-tx ^w] [√hammer=instr-inancaus]
híkčəm	'handkerchief, head scarf, bandanna'	From Chinook Jargon (variant: híčkəm, which could be an illustration of metathesis with the 'č' and 'k' switching order) [√hikčm] [√handkerchief] Seems to stem from English 'handkerchief.' One Chinook glossary has the word as 'hak'-at-shum' which is quite similar and also means 'handkerchief.' Another source leaves out the syllable breaks and has it as 'hakatshum.' Note that phonologically 'tsh' would sound like the English digraph 'ch' (as in 'change') and the Klallam letter č.
húk ^w t	'to hook someone (into doing something)'	From English 'hook' [√huk ^w -t] [√hook-trns] Note that the 't' ending in Klallam is the transitive suffix. The labialized 'k ^w ' in the Klallam may be a result of assimilation to the preceding vowel [u]. Though the English 'hook' is lexically transient, the addition of the '-t' transitivizer in Klallam would make the Klallam word's transitivity clear and consistent with other words.
kaʔkaʔpú	'small coat, jacket'	From Chinook Jargon from English or perhaps French for 'cape'; see kapú [kaʔ+√ká<ʔ>pu] [dim+√coat<dimutive>]
kaá	'car, automobile'	From English 'car'

		<p>[√kaa] [√car]</p> <p>Note that when ‘r’ is word-final in an English word, it is routinely not transferred into Klallam.</p>
kánsəl	‘tribal council, councilor’	From English ‘council’
kapú	‘coat, sweater’	<p>From Chinook Jargon; likely originating from English ‘cape’ or French for ‘cape’</p> <p>[√kapú] [√coat]</p> <p>Moderate; several coats = kiyapú</p> <p>Compare:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lkapú n (from səl’xčín -- Colville-Okanagan) • lkepú (from nséliščín -- Spokane-Kalispel) • lkapú? (from nxa?mxcín -- Wenatchee-Columbian) • Those initial ‘l’s might be indicative of a French origin from the French definite article
kapúhəŋ	‘to put a coat on’	<p>From Chinook Jargon; see kapú (variant kapúəŋ)</p> <p>[√kapú-ŋ] [√coat-mdl]</p>
kéwəc	‘carrot’	<p>From English ‘carrots’ but related in folk usage to the word for potato</p> <p>[√kéwəc] [√carrot]</p> <p>Notice that phonetically the Klallam word ends in [s] or in an affricate that terminates in an ‘s’ sound. This is likely another instance of the English ‘s’ plural being mistakenly analyzed as part of the word root.</p>
kéyp	‘cave’	<p>From English ‘cave’</p> <p>[√keyp] [√cave]</p> <p>Note the /e/ that appears frequently in loan words when in an English syllable with ‘e’ that is stressed.</p> <p>The correspondence between ‘p’ and ‘v’ is straightforward. Both are unvoiced and both involve at least one lip. The ‘p’ [p] is a bilabial voiceless stop. The ‘v’ [v] is a labiodental voiceless fricative.</p>
kəlákəs	‘cracker, hardtack, sea biscuit’	<p>From English ‘crackers’</p> <p>[√kəlakəs] [√cracker]</p> <p>Note that the final ‘r’ has disappeared and the first ‘r’ appears as an ‘l.’ This is an example of an English ‘r’ being adapted as ‘l’ when it heads a stressed syllable.</p>
kəním	‘canoe’	<p>From Chinook Jargon. Original source is not clear.</p> <p>[√knim] [√canoe]</p>
kəp	‘cup’	<p>From English ‘cup’</p> <p>[√kəp] [√cup]</p> <p>This is close to being a homophone with the English word.</p>

késməs	'Christmas'	From English 'Christmas' (variant: kísməs) [√kəsməs] [√Christmas] Notice that the English 'r' has disappeared despite being part of a stressed syllable. This may be because 'r' does not occur in Klallam and perhaps 'kl' would be a prohibited consonant cluster. If a schwa were inserted to produce 'kəl' then the syllable stress would exclude the 'r' and then adding an 'l' would go against the pattern of loan word adaptation.
kíwtən	'horse'	From Chinook Jargon, but no source word given [√kiwtən] [√horse] A hunch is that the word stems from an indigenous language of North America rather than a European language.
kiyapú	'several coats'	From Chinook Jargon; see kapú [√k<iy>apu] [√coat<pl>]
kúl	'gold'	From Chinook Jargon from English 'gold' [√kul] [√gold] This is a straightforward phonetic correspondence. Klallam lacks a 'g' and so hears a 'k' – and [g] and [k] are identical in place of articulation and are identical in manner of articulation except that the 'k' is unvoiced. The final 'd' is dropped as Klallam lacks a 'd' and a consonant cluster of 'lt' might not be accepted.
kuláyns	'gold tooth'	From Chinook Jargon from English 'gold'; see kúl [√kul-ay=nis] [√gold-ext=tooth]
k ^w ápi	'coffee'	From English 'coffee' [√k ^w api] [√coffee] The 'p' of Klallam is Klallam's closest sound to the English 'f' in terms of place and manner of articulation and acoustic qualities.
k ^w ašú	'pig, pork, hog'	From Chinook Jargon from French <i>cochon</i> [√k ^w ašu] [√pig] Notice the stress on the last syllable that is typical of French.
k ^w atém	'goddamn'	From English 'goddamn' [√k ^w atém] [√goddamn] Notice the syllable stress, phonological similarity, same semantics, and 'e' common to many borrowings, especially when the sound is in a stressed syllable.
k ^w átə	'a quarter dollar, twenty-five cents; one fourth (of anything)'	From English 'quarter' [√k ^w atə] [√quarter] Notice that the word-final 'r' in the English word does not have a corresponding sound in Klallam, and notice that the final syllable of 'quarter' is unstressed in English.

k ^w ólal	From 'coal oil' – kerosene, coal oil	From English 'coal oil' [√k ^w ólal] [√kerosine]
k ^w ən'sí	Unknown meaning	This is a foreign word of unknown meaning and origin. [√k ^w ən'sí] [√unknown word] The example in k ^w ən'sí ʔeʔx ^w aʔ brings to mind the possibility that it is a rendering of a proper name like 'Quincy.' However, 'Quincy' is not accented on the last syllable and there is no other evidence known to support that. The dictionary gives a more plausible connection: This looks like a root √k ^w ən' for 'take, capture' that appears in other Salishan languages with what looks like a second person suffix. So it might mean 'capture you' in another Salishan language.
k ^w úk ^w	'to cook'	From English 'cook' [√k ^w uk ^w] [√cook]
k ^w əč'tən	'tin, metal can'	May be borrowed from a neighboring language [√k ^w əč'tn] [√tin] Does not evidently come directly from Chinook Jargon, French, or English. However the 'tn' and 'tin' strings might relate to the consonants of English 'tin' – or that could be a chance resemblance.
k ^w əwléʔq ^w	'to be bald'	The Klallam dictionary notes that the /l/ indicates the word is borrowed but it is shown from where. [√k ^w əwy'=iʔq ^w] [√skin=head]
laʔléʔsak	'small sack'	From Chinook Jargon from French <i>le sac</i> 'the sack'; see lisák [laʔ+√li<ʔ>sak] [dim+√sack<dim>] The French definite article was assumed to be part of the root.
laʔləm'tú	'small sheep, lamb'	From Chinook Jargon from French <i>le mouton</i> ; see ləmətú [laʔ+√ləm<ʔ>tu] [dim+√sheep<dim>] The French definite article was assumed to be part of the root.
laʔyaʔléʔsak	'several small sacks'	From Chinook Jargon from French <i>le sac</i> 'the sack'; see lisák [l<aʔy>aʔ+√li<ʔ>sak] [dim<pl>+√sack<dim>] The French definite article was assumed to be part of the root.
laʔyaʔləm'tú	'a group of small sheep, lambs'	From Chinook Jargon from French <i>le mouton</i> ; see ləmətú [l<aʔy>aʔ+√ləm<ʔ>tu] [dim<pl>+√sheep<dim>] The French definite article was assumed to be part of the root.
laʔyísak	'a bunch of sacks'	From Chinook Jargon from French <i>le sac</i> 'the sack'; see lisák

		[√ <aʔy>isak] [√sack<pl>] The French definite article was assumed to be part of the root.
lakəlín	'key'	From Chinook Jargon from French <i>la clef</i> 'the key'; see laklí The French definite article was assumed to be part of the root.
lakəlínəŋ	'lock up'	From Chinook Jargon from French <i>la clef</i> 'the key'; see laklí [√ laklí=ən-ŋ] [√key=instr-mdl] The French definite article was assumed to be part of the root.
lakəlít	'lock something'	From Chinook Jargon from French <i>la clef</i> 'the key'; see laklí [√ lakli-t] [√key-trns] The French definite article was assumed to be part of the root.
lakəlítəŋ	'be locked in/up'	From Chinook Jargon from French <i>la clef</i> 'the key'; see laklí [√ lakli-t-ŋ] [√key-trns-psv] The French definite article was assumed to be part of the root.
laklí	'key, lock'	From Chinook Jargon from French <i>la clef</i> 'the key' [√ laklí] [√key] The French definite article was assumed to be part of the root.
lalúpə	'ribbon'	From Chinook Jargon from French <i>le ruban</i> 'the ribbon' [√ lalúpə] [√ribbon] Notice that the French 'r' comes across as 'l' in Klallam when it is in a stressed syllable and not word final in most cases, as shown in this instance. The French definite article was assumed to be part of the root.
lalúpən	'purple'	From Chinook Jargon from French <i>le lupin</i> 'the lupine' (a flower of the plant lupine, a member of the pea family) [√ lalúpən] [√purple] The lupine flower is commonly a shade of purple. The French definite article was assumed to be part of the root.
lám	'liquor, beer, any intoxicating drink'	From Chinook Jargon from English 'rum' [√ lam] [√liquor] Notice that the vowel does not come across as a schwa as it is pronounced in English. However, there is a variant lám that does have a vowel close to that of English 'rum.'

		Also, the 'r' comes across as 'l' and note that it is in a stressed syllable and not word-final.
lapiyúš	'mattock, hoe, pickaxe, shovel'	From Chinook Jargon from French <i>la pioche</i> 'the mattock' [√lapiyúš] [√hoe] Notice how similar the two words are when spelled phonetically: [lapijuš] Klallam [lapijoš] French Notice the last syllable accent that mirrors French. The French definite article was assumed to be part of the root.
láyəs	'rice'	From English 'rice' [√lays] [√rice] Note that the 's' ending on the Klallam word in this case is part of the root. Compare other words for things like 'apple' and 'onion' where the Klallam word-final 's' may have been a mistaken result of taking the English plural 's' as part of the root.
ləkləsəti	'electricity'	From English 'electricity' [√ləkləsəti] [√electricity] The 'r' in 'electricity' comes across as an 'l' – note that the 'r' and 'l' are part of a stressed syllable in both English and Klallam. The beginning 'e' of 'electricity' is usually a schwa and is sometimes not pronounced at all. It may not have been heard by Klallam speakers, especially with no word-initial glottal stop preceding it. Notice that the English consonant cluster 'ctr' is reduced to 'kl' in Klallam. This may have been because 'ctl' [ctl] might not have been permissible or it might have just been a reduction in the complexity of the word.
ləklí	'key'	From Chinook Jargon from French <i>la clef</i> 'the key' (see ləklí) The French definite article was assumed to be part of the root.
lám	'liquor'	From Chinook Jargon from English 'rum' (see lám)
ləmətísəm	'rheumatism, arthritis'	From English 'rheumatism' (variant: ləmətísən) [√ləmətísəm] [√rheumatism] This is nearly a homophone with the English word. Note that the 'r' does come across as an 'l' – another case where the 'r' in English is not word-final and is part of a stressed syllable.
ləmətú	'sheep'	From Chinook Jargon from French <i>le mouton</i> 'the sheep' [√ləmətú] [√sheep] Side note: French mouton is also the source of English 'mutton.'

		The French definite article was assumed to be part of the root.
ləmətuháyəqən	'sheep's wool'	From Chinook Jargon from French <i>le mouton</i> 'the sheep' (variant: sləmətuháyəqən); see ləmətú [√ləmətu=ayqən] [√sheep=fur] The French definite article was assumed to be part of the root.
ləmləmətú	'a group of sheep'	From Chinook Jargon from French <i>le mouton</i> 'the sheep' (variant: ləmləmtú); see ləmətú [ləm+√ləmtu] [pl+√sheep]
ləpláš	'board, plank of wood, lumber; lumber mill'	From Chinook Jargon from French <i>la planche</i> 'the board' [√ləpláš] [√board] The French definite article was assumed to be part of the root.
ləplít	'priest'	From Chinook Jargon from French <i>le prêtre</i> 'the priest' [√ləplít] [√priest] The Klallam 'lə-' beginning indicates a French rather than an English origin. Notice that the 'r' in the stressed syllable in French comes across as an 'l,' but the final 'r' in the ending of the French word does not come across. The French definite article was assumed to be part of the root.
lilúʔət	'a railroad train passing by'	From Chinook Jargon from English 'railroad'; see lilút [√lilu<ʔə>t] [√train<actl>]
lilút	'train, railroad'	From Chinook Jargon from English 'railroad' [√lilut] [√train] Notice that both 'r's in 'railroad' came across as 'l' and neither 'r' in the English is word-final.
lisák	'sack, bag'	From Chinook Jargon. Probably from French <i>le sac</i> 'the bag' [√lisák] [√sack] The French definite article was assumed to be part of the root.
lišán	'shawl'	From Chinook Jargon. Probably from French <i>le châle</i> 'the shawl' [√lišan] [√shawl]
ʔaʔtáwn	'to go to town'	From English 'town'; see táwn [ʔaʔ-√tawn] [go to-√town]
ʔaʔtawnístx ^w	'to take someone to town'	From English 'town'; see táwn [ʔaʔ-√tawn-ístx ^w] [go to-√town-caus]
ʔaʔtawníyʔ	'to go to town (especially in a vehicle)'	From English 'town'; see táwn [ʔaʔ-√tawn-iyʔ] [go to-√town-go]

ʔaʔtáwntəŋ	'to be taken to town'	From English 'town'; see táwn [ʔaʔ-√tawn-tx ^w -ŋ] [go to-√town-caus-psv]
ʔaʔtáwntx ^w	'to take something to town'	From English 'town'; see táwn [ʔaʔ-√tawn-tx ^w] [go to-√town-inancaus]
ʔaʔttáʔwən	'to be going to town'	From English 'town'; see táwn [ʔaʔ-t+√ta<ʔ>wən] [go to-incep+√town<act>]
maʔməliʔán'	'Mary Ann'	From English 'Mary Ann' with diminutive morpheme [maʔ+√məliʔan<ʔ>] [dim+√MaryAnn<dim>]
maʔmúʔsmus	'small cow, calf'	See músmus from Chinook Jargon [maʔ+mu<ʔ>s+√mus] [dim+char<dim>+√cow]
mál	'maul, sledgehammer'	From English 'maul' [√mal] [√maul]
maliyístəŋ	'to be married by someone (such as a priest)'	From Chinook Jargon from French <i>marier</i> 'to marry'; see malyí [√malyí-stx ^w -ŋ] [√marry-caus-psv] Notice that the 'r' of French is replaced by 'l' in Klallam; though it is not in a stressed syllable, it is also not in word-final position (where 'r' perhaps always goes away)
maliyístx ^w	'to let or have someone get married'	From Chinook Jargon from French <i>marier</i> 'to marry'; see malyí [√malyí-stx ^w] [√marry-caus]
maliyítí	'to marry, have a wedding, get married'	From Chinook Jargon from French <i>marier</i> 'to marry'; see malyí (variant: maliyít) [√malyí-ty] [√marry-rcprcl]
malyí	'to be married'	From Chinook Jargon from French <i>marier</i> 'to marry' [√malyí] [√marry]
malyít	'to get married to someone'	From Chinook Jargon from French <i>marier</i> 'to marry'; see malyí [√malyí-t] [√marry-trns]
malyítəŋ	'to be married'	From Chinook Jargon from French <i>marier</i> 'to marry'; see malyí [√malyí-t-ŋ] [√marry-trns-psv]
mási	'amen, praise, thank the lord'	From Chinook Jargon from French <i>merci</i> 'thank you' [√mási] [√amen] Here the 'r' dropped out even though it would have been an 'l' in a stressed syllable in Klallam. A possibility is that 'ls' would not have been an acceptable consonant cluster in Klallam. One could search for counter examples.
máy	'my!, my goodness!'	From English 'my' [may] [√my!]
méksəkən	'Mexican'	From English Mexican

		[√méksəkən] [√Mexican]
ménuwa	'sailor, any uniformed navy or merchant marine person; the navy; navy base'marine	From English 'man-of-war' [√ménuwa] [√sailor] Note the disappearance of the word-final 'r.' What about the 'f' in 'of' in the English? That often drops out in English pronunciation. 'Man-of-war' could be rendered as 'man-o'-war.'
mést	'to mess something up'	Possibly from English 'muss' (or perhaps 'messed?') [√məs-t] [√mess-trns]
məšín	'machine, motor'	From English 'machine' [√məšín] [√machine]
mətúliyə	'Victoria, British Columbia'	From English 'Victoria' [√mətúliyə] [√Victoria] The closest Klallam sound to the English voiced labiodental fricative 'v' is 'm.' The 'ct' consonant cluster in English is reduced to just 't' in Klallam. The 'r' in 'Victoria' appears as the Klallam 'l' – and note that it is an 'r' that is not in word-final position. The 'iyə' ending of Klallam is an accurate phonetic representation of the 'ia' ending in English.
məwtəsákəl	'motorcycle'	From English 'motorcycle' [√məwtəsáykəl] [√motorcycle] Note that the 'r' disappeared. It was not in word-final position, but it was also not in a stressed syllable. There might have been syllable structure constraints at work as well. Perhaps an 'ls' cluster was not acceptable.
mít	'ten cents, dime'	From Chinook Jargon from English 'bit' [√mit] [√dime]
mitáli	'gamble'	Loan word of unknown origin. [√mitáli] [√gamble] Chinook jargon had a couple similar words, like 'tolo' for 'game, earn.' The last two syllables are similar to 'tálə' though that may be a coincidence.
músmus	'cattle, cow, bull, ox; beef, meat; cow's milk'	From Chinook Jargon [√musmus] [√cow] The following are just musings: Perhaps from 'moo,' the sound of a cow? Note that English-speaking children often associate the sound an animal makes with its name. A dog might be a 'woof-woof,' for example. A possible similar effect may be at play in Chinook Jargon 'tum'-tum' for 'heart.' Or, could this be related to the word for 'moose' with the sense that a cow is a little moose? That seems possible but unlikely. Moose ranged in the lands of Salishan speakers, but may not have lived on the Olympic Peninsula or Vancouver

		Island or other coastal areas. Also, the English word ‘moose’ seems to come from another language family altogether. Per etymonline.com, ‘from an Algonquian language, probably Narragansett moos or Abenaki moz’ The same Algonquian source is indicated at https://www.britannica.com/topic/North-American-Indian-languages .
nəkáwaʔ	‘my darling, my dear’	Possibly from Chinook Jargon and perhaps ultimately from French <i>coeur</i> ‘heart’ [nə-√kawaʔ] [1pos-√dear] If French <i>coeur</i> is the source, the word-final ‘r’ would predictably not have a corresponding sound in Klallam.
paʔpéʔš	‘kitten, small cat’	From Chinook Jargon from French <i>puss-puss</i> ; see píšpš [paʔ+√pi<ʔ>š] [dim+√cat<dim>]
paʔpəyéskət	‘several small crackers, especially oyster crackers’	From English ‘biscuit’; see páskət [paʔ+√p<əy>əskət] [dim+√hardtack<pl>]
paʔpúk ^w	‘small book, booklet’	From English ‘book’; see púk ^w [paʔ+√pu<ʔ>k ^w] [dim+√book<dim>]
paʔpúpt	‘small boat’	From English ‘boat’; see pút [paʔ+pu+√put] [dim+?+√boat]
páʔstənəŋ	‘to be speaking the English language’	From English ‘Boston’; see pástən [√pa<ʔ>stn-ŋ<ʔ>] [√white man<actl>-mdl<actl>]
paʔyaʔpástən	‘small white people, white children’	From English ‘Boston’; see pástən [p<aʔy>aʔ+√pastn] [dim<pl>+√white person]
paʔyaʔpéʔš	‘group of kittens, small cats’	See píšpš [p<aʔy>aʔ+√pi<ʔ>š] [dim<pl>+√cat<dim>]
paʔyástən	‘group of white people’	From English ‘Boston’; see pástən [√p<aʔy>astn] [√white man<pl>]
páʔyət	‘several boats’	From English ‘boat’; see pút [√pu<aʔy>t] [√boat<pl>]
paʔyípə	‘papers, letters, a stack of paper’	From English ‘paper’; see pípə [√p<aʔy>ipə] [√paper<pl>]
paʔyíšpš	‘a group of cats’	From Chinook Jargon from French <i>puss-puss</i> ; see píšpš [p<aʔy>íš+√piš] [char<pl>+√cat]
paʔyíšpšct	‘to turn into cats (of several)’	From Chinook Jargon from French <i>puss-puss</i> ; see píšpš [p<aʔy>íš+√piš-cut] [char<pl>+√cat-rflxv]
páa	‘pear’	From English ‘pears’; see páas
paahíyətč	‘pear tree’	From English ‘pears’; see páas [√paas-iy=ič] [√pear-ext=plant]
páas	‘pear’	From English ‘pears’ [√paas] [√pear]

		Note the disappearance of the 'r' and the probable interpretation of 's' as part of the root rather than as the English pluralizing suffix.
paasíłč	'pear tree'	From English 'pears'; see páas Note the -íłč suffix denoting a type of plant
páłəč	'potlatch, a huge feast open to everyone; potluck'	From Chinook Jargon [√páłəč] [√potlatch] The similarity between páłəč and 'potluck' is coincidental; the word 'potluck' and its variation 'pot-luck' were attested in English as a noun by the 1590s.
pastálək	'the Apostolic Church'	From English 'apostolic' [√pastálək] [√Apostolic] Notice that the initial vowel in the English word did not carry into Klallam. That was the case with 'electricity' too.
pástən	'American, America, stateside'	From Chinook Jargon from English 'Boston' [√pastn] [√white person] There is a location in Port Gamble called 'Little Boston.' That name allegedly came from a Yankee ship's captain, possibly because he thought the harbor and town looked like Boston. Sources differ.
pástənəŋ	'to speak English'	From Chinook Jargon from English 'Boston'; see pástən [√pastn-ŋ] [√white-mdl]
pastənqéʔnəŋ	'to be speaking the English language'	From Chinook Jargon from English 'Boston'; see pástən [√pastn=qi<ʔ>n-ŋ] [√white person=voice<actl>-mdl]
páyə	From 'beer'	From English 'beer' [√páyə] [√beer] Klallam lacks a /b/ so 'beer' would have been heard to start with /p/. Note the disappearance of the English word-final 'r.'
paypsénts	'five cents'	From English 'five cents' [√paypsénts] [√five cents] The English labiodental fricatives [f] and [v] came across as the unvoiced bilabial Klallam /p/. The diphthong in English 'five' came across much as it sounds [aj]. Likewise, the 'cents' [sents] carried across exactly from English with the vowel fitted into the closest Klallam phoneme, /e/.
páysəkəl	From 'bicycle, bike'	From English 'bicycle' [√paysəkl] [√bicycle]
paysnít	'to poison someone or something'	From English 'poison' [√paysən-ŋi-t] [√poison-rel-trns]
payúni	'Viola'	From English 'Viola'

		[√payúni] [√Viola]
péʔšman	'fishing from shore, especially casting' from 'fish(er)man'	From English 'fisherman' [√pi<ʔ>šman] [√fish<actl>] Note the 'e' typical of loan words. Also note the variations that begin with 'f' like féʔšən' since [p/f] commonly alternate across languages.
péʔšpšct	'to be turning into a cat'	From Chinook jargon from French <i>puss-puss</i> ; see píšpš [pí<ʔ>š+√piš-cut] [char<actl>+√cat-rflxv]
pəfúm	'perfume'	From English 'perfume' [√pəfúm] [√perfume] Notice the lack of a sound corresponding to 'r' and the presence of the 'f' and that the English 'r' is part of an unstressed syllable.
pəlánəkə	'Veronica'	From English 'Veronica' [√pəlánəkə] [√Veronica] Notice that in this case the 'r' came across as an 'l' (l/r variations are common cross-linguistically). Note also that the 'r' in this case starts a stressed syllable. The two versions of the name may look radically different in spelling, but phonetically they are quite similar: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are both four syllables • They both carry stress on the second syllable • They both begin with a consonant that involves the lips • The second sound is a schwa in both languages • The English 'r' appears as a Klallam 'l' – a common alternation cross-linguistically • The second vowel is [a] in both cases, something that is obscured by the English spelling of 'o' • The next sound is [n] in both names • The next sound is schwa in both • The next sound is [k] in both, obscured by the English spelling of 'c' • The final sound is the vowel schwa in both languages
pənséʔe	'Bernice'	From English 'Bernice' [√pənséʔe] [√Bernice] Note that the English 'r' does not have a corresponding Klallam sound, and that the 'r' in this name is syllable-final and is not in a stressed syllable.
pəskət	'hardtack, pilot bread, cracker'	From English 'biscuit' [√pəskət] [√hardtack]
pətə	'butter'	From English 'butter' [√pətə] [√butter]
pəyaʔpéʔš	'kittens'	From Chinook jargon from French <i>puss-puss</i> ; see píšpš
pəyastən	'white men'	From Chinook jargon from English 'Boston' see pástən; also see paʔyaʔpéʔš
pəy'íšpš	'cats'	From Chinook jargon from French <i>puss-puss</i> ; see píšpš; also

		see paʔyíʃpš
pəy'péʔʃpš	'kittens'	From Chinook Jargon from French <i>puss-puss</i> ; see píʃpš; also see paʔyaʔpéʔš
píčəs	'Beatrice'	From English 'Beatrice' [√píčəs] [√Beatrice] Note that 'p/b' differ only in voicing. English 'tr' is typically pronounced as an affricate similar to 'č' in sound. And the 'c' in the spelling of 'Beatrice' is pronounced as an 's.' So, despite the dissimilarity in spelling, the two versions of the name are quite close phonetically.
pípə	'paper, newspaper, wallpaper'	From English 'paper' [√pípə] [√paper] Note the typical disappearance of the word-final 'r' that is in English 'paper.'
píš	'fish'	From English 'fish' Klallam of course has its own array of non-loan words for fish / types of fish
písmən	'fisherman'	From English 'fisherman' [√píš] [√fish] Note the disappearance of the 'r.'
píʃpš	'cat'	From Chinook jargon from French <i>puss-puss</i> [píš+√píš] [char+√cat] Did Americans have cats as companions pre-European contact?
plóms	'plum'	From English 'plums' [√pləms] [√plum] Note the 'l' and here again is a possible case of the English plural 's' being misinterpreted as part of the root of the word.
púk	'table fork'	From English 'fork' [√puk] [√fork] Notice the disappearing 'r' despite being in the sole, stressed syllable of the word. The labiodental English 'f' is naturally replaced with the closest phoneme in Klallam, a /p/ (though there are some cases where /f/ did come across in loan words. This reminds me of how French phonology added a phoneme to English, that being /ʒ/ as in 'azure.'
púk ^w	'book'	From English 'book' [√puk ^w] [√book] Note that 'b' sounds very much like an unaspirated 'p' and that /p/ is where [b] would phonemically fit into Klallam,

		<p>since [b] would be ‘heard’ as a [p].</p> <p>Also, compare púk ‘fork’ which does not end in a labialized ‘k’ that is seen in Klallam’s ‘book.’ This may be because the initial sound of ‘fork’ and its vowel are not nearly as labial as the initial sound and vowel of ‘book.’ Arguably, Klallam speakers were picking up nuances of English that native English speakers would likely be unaware of.</p>
pút	‘boat’	<p>From English ‘boat’</p> <p>[√put] [√boat]</p>
putčuláy	‘Independence Day, the Fourth of July’	<p>From English ‘Fourth of July’</p> <p>[√putčuláy] [√Independence Day]</p> <p>The Klallam ‘č’ is simply the unvoiced version of the ‘j’ sound in ‘July.’ čuláy is a very accurate rendering of ‘July.’</p>
sánti	‘week’	<p>From English ‘Sunday’</p> <p>[√santi] [√week]</p>
sántuspli	‘Holy Ghost, Holy Spirit’	<p>From Chinook Jargon from French</p> <p>[√sántuspli] [√holy ghost]</p> <p>The last part of the word is likely from French <i>esprit</i> ‘spirit’ which has a silent ‘t’ at the end. The ‘r’ in this case came across as an ‘l.’ Though the Klallam has first syllable stress, the French for ‘holy spirit’ would have had two stressed syllables, one being the <i>-sprit</i> or <i>-prit</i> of French.</p>
saplín	‘bread, especially fry bread; hardtack, pilot bread, crackers; flour’	<p>Comes from Chinook Jargon, which had <i>sap-o-lill</i> and probably some other variations</p> <p>[√saplín] [√bread]</p>
sénts	‘penny, one cent coin’	<p>From English ‘cents’</p> <p>[√sents] [√cent]</p>
séylmən	‘sailor’	<p>From English ‘sailor man’</p> <p>[√séylmən] [√sailor]</p>
səyámən	‘a bunch of salmon’	<p>From English ‘salmon’</p> <p>[√s<əy>amən] [√salmon<pl>]</p>
síl	‘cloth, canvas’	<p>From Chinook Jargon from English ‘sail’</p> <p>[√sil] [√cloth]</p>
sísu	‘scissors’	<p>From English ‘scissors’</p> <p>[√sísu] [√scissors]</p> <p>Notice the lack of a corresponding word-final consonant when the ‘r’ in English is in the last syllable. The last syllable in this case is also unstressed both in English and Klallam.</p>
sk ^w úk ^w əl	‘to be going to school’	<p>From English ‘school’; see sk^wúl</p> <p>[s-k^wú+√k^wul] [s-actl+√school]</p> <p>Notice that where English has a high back vowel [u] with</p>

		significant lip rounding, that is apt to show up as a labialized consonant next to the vowel, signified by the superscript ^w .
sk ^w úl	'to go to school; school'	From English 'school' [s-√k ^w ul] [s-√school] Why is the 'k ^w ' a labialized 'k'? English does not pronounce the word like 'skwool' after all. But notice that English almost does just that. The vowel sound of the 'oo' in 'school' is [uw] or perhaps even a longer [uw:]. Watch your lips in a mirror when you say English 'school' and you will see them take a rounded shape even while you are making the 'k' sound!
sk ^w uláw'tx ^w	'school building, schoolhouse'	From English 'school'; see sk ^w úl [s-√k ^w ul=aw'tx ^w] [s-√school=house]
slahál	'slahal, stick game, bone game'	From Chinook Jargon; variant: sləhál [s-√ləhal] [s-√bone game]
slapúʔ	'a monstrous, old woman witch who steals children and puts them in her basket, Slapu'	While the 'l' in the word makes it a likely loan word, I cannot find evidence of it being a loan word other than reading it might be a loan word from Lummi Notice another Klallam word with a similar meaning: sqələʔ [s-√qliʔ] [s-√witch] 'a monstrous, old woman witch who steals children and puts them in her basket.'
sləmpiyə	'Sylvia'	From English 'Sylvia' [√sləmpiyə] [√Sylvia] Despite the words looking different in spelling, they are actually quite similar. The first consonant (s-) is identical. Klallam apparently would not allow an 'lmp' consonant cluster so perhaps that is why a schwa was inserted. The 'mp' in Klallam is a bilabial consonant cluster that captured (as close as possible) the labiodental 'v' sound of the English name. The ending sound of both (-iyə and -ia) are close to identical.
spaʔpáyətə	'small spider'	From English 'spider'; see spáyətə [s-paʔ+√payətə] [s-dim+√spider]
spáʔyən	'several spoons'	From English 'spoon'; see spún s-√pa<ʔyə>n] [s-√spoon<pl>]
spaypsénts	'a nickel, five sents'	From English 'five cents' [s-√paypsents] [s-√nickel]
spáyətə	'spider'	From English 'spider' [s-√payətə] [s-√spider] While the medial consonant in English is a 'd', that is a sound Klallam lacks. The sound of 't' in Klallam consonant is in the same place of articulation (alveolar) as 'd' and so English 'd' becomes Klallam 't'. Note the disappearance of the word-final 'r' that was in English.
spún	'any spoon'	From English 'spoon' [s-√pun] [s-√spoon]

staʔtímə	'a small ferry, any small motorboat'	From English 'steamer'; see stímə [s-taʔ+√tim<ʔ>ə] [s-dim+√ship<dim>]
staʔyákən	'several socks, stockings'	From English 'stocking'; see stákən [s-√t<aʔy>ak=ən] [s-√sock<pl>=instr]
stákən	'sock, stocking, hose'	From English 'stocking' [s-√tak=ən] [s-√sock=instr]
staləháw'tx ^w	'savings bank'	From English 'dollar'; see tálə [s-√talə=aw'tx ^w] [s-√money=house]
staləháyəsən	'glasses'	From English 'dollar; round object'; see tálə and sx ^w tələháy'əs
staləháys	'glasses'	From English 'dollar; round object'; see tálə and sx ^w tələháy'əs
stímə	'ferry, ocean liner, large ship; any motor boat'	From English 'steamer' [s-√timə] [s-√ship]
súlčəs	'soldier'	From English 'soldiers' [√sulčəs] [√soldier] This may be another instance of English's plural 's' being analyzed as part of the root. Note that the 'č' is just the voiceless counterpart of the 'j' sound as in 'jury' and which is heard in 'soldier.' It is a sound phonetic rendering of the English sound into the Klallam phonology. Notice also the disappearance of the English 'r,' coming as it does in the final, unstressed syllable.
súp	'soap'	From English 'soap' [√sup] [√soap]
sút	'suit of clothes'	From English 'suit' [√sut] [√suit]
sutəwátə	'pop, any carbonated soft drink'	From English 'soda water' [√sutəwátə] [√pop] Notice the disappearance of English's word-final 'r.'
sx ^w lámáy	'any bottle or jar'	From Chinook Jargon from English 'rum'; see lám [sx ^w -√lam=ayə] [for-√liquor=container]
sx ^w liyámáyə	'several bottles or jars'	From Chinook Jargon from English 'rum'; see lám [sx ^w +√l<iy>am=ayə] [for+√liquor<pl>=container]
sx ^w swétə	'sweater'	From English 'sweater' [sx ^w -√swétə] [for-√sweater]
sx ^w taləháy	'purse, anything to carry money in'	From English 'dollar'; see tálə [sx ^w -√talə=ayə] [for-√money=container]
sx ^w tələháy'əs	'a pair of glasses, spectacles'	From English 'dollar'; see tálə sx ^w -√talə=ay<ʔ>us] [for-√money=eye<actl>]
sx ^w təltələháy'əs	'more than one pair of glasses,	From English 'dollar'; see tálə

	spectacles'	[sx ^w -√talə=ay<sup>'>us] [for-√money=eye<actl>]
sx ^w tiháy	'teapot, coffeepot, kettle'	From English 'tea'; see tíy [sx ^w -√tiy=ayə] [for-√tea=container]
sx ^w titiháyə	'several teapots'	From English 'tea'; see tíy [sx ^w -ty+√tiy=ayə] [for-pl+√tea=container]
šápəl	'shovel'	From English 'shovel' [√šapl] [√shovel]
šát	'lead (metal), bullet, shell, shot'	From English 'shot' [√šat] [√shot]
šúk ^w a?	'sugar'	From Chinook Jargon from English 'sugar' [√šuk ^w ə?] [√sugar] Notice there is no final 'r' in the Klallam.
šuk ^w a?áyəqsən	'someone who likes a lot of sugar' [√šuk ^w ə?-ay=əqsən] [√sugar-ext=nose]	From Chinook Jargon from English 'sugar'; see šúk ^w a? [√šuk ^w ə?-ay=əqsən] [√sugar-ext=nose]
šuk ^w a?háyə	'sugar bowl'	From Chinook Jargon from English 'sugar'; see šúk ^w a? [√šuk ^w ə?=ayə] [√sugar=container]
šúk ^w a?t	'to sugar something, put sugar on something'	From Chinook Jargon from English 'sugar'; see šúk ^w a? [√šuk ^w ə?-t] [√sugar-trns]
šušuk ^w lí	'holy man, Jesus'	From English 'Jesus Christ' [√šušuk ^w lí] [√holy man]
tálə	'money'	From English 'dollar' [√talə] [√money] The following is conjecture, though the general idea could be checked. One could infer that the dollars most in use might have been silver dollars at the time rather than paper money. That would explain the added meaning of being round or circular. Also, early glasses may have most often had round lenses, further reinforcing the idea of something round or circular being related to tálə.
táwn	'town, city'	From English 'town' [√tawn] [√town]
táyə	'automobile tire'	From English 'tire' [√tayə] [√tire] Notice the disappearance of final 'r.'
táki	'a turkey'	From English 'turkey'

		[√təki] [√turkey] Notice that no 'r' sound carries over.
tələháw'tx ^w	'bank'	From English 'dollar'; see tálə 'money' Also see staləháw'tx ^w .
təltálə	'lots of money'	See tálə 'money; to be circular (like a coin)' [təl+√talə] [pl+√money]
tíntən	'bell; o'clock, hour'	From Chinook Jargon [√tintn] [√bell] Possibly onomatopoeic.
tíy	'Labrador tea, Indian tea, swamp tea'	From English 'tea' [√tiy] [√tea]
tsiq ^w áy'	'Ediz Hook'	From 'Ediz Hook' [√tsiq ^w əy'] [√Ediz Hook]
tuléyləp	'Tulalip tribe'	From English 'Tulalip' from Lushootseed 'dəx ^w lilap' [√tuléyləp] [√Tulalip]
tušék	A foreign word of unknown meaning	tušék ʔéʔtɬ ^w a? [√tušék] [√n s] The attestation is tušék ʔéʔtɬ ^w a? Conjecture: The word looks somewhat Slavic, and there is a Slovenian family name 'Tushek' and Croatian 'Tušek' and there are records of Tushek family members in the US, but that's just conjecture. Wild guess – maybe it once meant a Russian foreigner who visited Elwha?
t'anəyə	Woman's name	Not noted in the dictionary as a loan word, but it is similar to 'Tanya,' though that might be chance resemblance [√t'anəyə] [√woman's name] Notice that the ejective 't' might have picked up on the aspiration after the English 't' heading a stressed syllable if the source was English 'Tanya' (or perhaps even the Russian name).
t'əmənəwəs	'spirit power, a person who has spirit power'	From Chinook Jargon [√t'əmənəwəs] [√spirit power] Variants: t'əmánəwəs, təmánwəs.
wáa	'hunh?'	Possibly from English 'what' [√waa] [√hunh]
wáč	'clock, watch, any time piece'	From English 'watch' [√wáč] [√watch]
wáyhi	'black person, person of African descent'	From Chinook Jargon 'whyhee' from 'Hawaii' [√wayhi] [√black person]

		It would be interesting to know how Hawaii became associated with persons of African descent.
wəw'əw'səlʔi	'small helldiver, American grebe, pied-billed grebe'	From an unknown source, probably unanalyzable Variant: waʔuʂəlʔi The 'l' is the main clue that it is a loan word.
wíč	'wedge used for splitting wood'	From English 'wedge'
x ^w éʔəm	'rope, string, twine, line'	Whale line – tenuous at best; consider unverified and unknown source [√x ^w iʔlm] [√rope]
yácəm	'to tell, inform, report, recite, tattle'	Per the dictionary, this probably is a loan with a frozen form of the 'middle' suffix. It is certainly, historically related to the transitive form for 'tell', but the relationship is not clear. One usage: yácəm pípə means 'newspaper' and pípə has many other usages.