

Medical Carrier Saik'uz (Stony Creek) Dialect Mary John, Sr.†

These notes were originally prepared by the late Mary John, Sr. for a class that she gave for the staff of St. John's Hospital in Vanderhoof in 1976. The present version corrects a few errors, adds some additional sentences and lists of vocabulary, and adds a brief discussion of a few relevant points of Carrier grammar written by Bill Poser.

Greetings

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| (1) Hello. | Hadih. |
| (2) Come in. [to one person] | Daninyaih. |
| (3) Come in. [to two people] | Danuh'as. |
| (4) Come in. [to three or more people] | Danuhdelh. |
| (5) How are you? [to one person] | Daint'oh? |
| (6) How are you? [to two or more people] | Daht'oh? |
| (7) Sit a while. [to one person] | 'Atsulyaz <u>sinda</u> . |
| (8) Sit a while. [to two people] | 'Atsulyaz <u>sahke</u> . |
| (9) Sit a while. [to three or more people] | 'Atsulyaz <u>delhuts'i</u> . |

Medical History

- | | |
|--|--|
| (10) How old are you? | Daonelt <u>suk</u> nyeyusk'ut? |
| (11) What year were you (one person) born? | Nts'oda whuzindli? |
| (12) Have you had all of your immunizations? | T <u>s</u> 'iyawh wheni <u>sindugwut</u> ih? |
| (13) Do you smoke? | 'Int'ot ih? |
| (14) Yes, I smoke. | A, 'ust'ot. |
| (15) No, I don't smoke. | 'Andooh, 'uzust'ot. |
| (16) Do you drink (alcohol)? | Taintnai ih? |
| (17) Yes, I drink. | A, tasnai. |
| (18) No, I don't drink. | 'Andooh, tасusnai. |
| (19) How long ago were you discharged from hospital? | Nts'oh da dek'ez ndudanebayoh tinaninja? |
| (20) What medicines have you been taking? | Dant'i yoo inyi? |
| (21) I have had a stroke. | Sts'e'etsus. |
| (22) I have had a heart attack. | Sdzi nalts'ut. |

Personal Information

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (23) What is your name? | Mbe nts'utni? |
| (24) What is your husband's name? | Nkui mbe ts'utni? |
| (25) What is your wife's name? | N'at mbe ts'utni? |
| (26) When were you married? | Nts'ohda lhghasahduke? |
| (27) How many children do you have? | Nohuzkeh dahunelt <u>suk</u> ? |
| (28) None. | Hooloh. |
| (29) None. | Gak |
| (30) One. | 'Ilhughun. |
| (31) Two. | Nane. |

- (32) Three.
- (33) Four.
- (34) Five.
- (35) Six.
- (36) Seven.
- (37) Eight.
- (38) Do you (one person) have a medical card?
- (39) Who do you (one person) work for?
- (40) Who is going to pay for this?
- (41) Do you have a Social Insurance number?
- (42) What time did you (one person) get hurt?
- (43) Have you (one person) been in here before?
- (44) What band do you belong to?
- (45) Are you his/her grandmother?
- (46) Are you his/her grandfather?
- (47) Who is his/her father?
- (48) Who is his/her mother?
- (49) Where do you live?
- (50) I live in Stony Creek.
- (51) Where do they live?
- (52) Do you (one person) have a phone?
- (53) What is your phone number?

Symptoms

- (54) Why did you (one person) come?
- (55) Where do you hurt?
- (56) I can't breathe.
- (57) It hurts.
- (58) There is a dull pain.
- (59) It is swollen.
- (60) How long have you been sick?
- (61) Do you vomit?
- (62) I vomited.
- (63) Did you have a bowel movement today?
- (64) I have a sinus headache.
- (65) I feel faint.
- (66) I feel a little dizzy.
- (67) I feel nauseated.
- (68) When did you eat?
- (69) What did you eat?
- (70) Did you eat well?
- (71) Does your body ache all over?
- (72) Do you get chills?
- (73) Do you sweat?
- (74) Do you feel tired all the time?
- (75) Does your stomach feel like it is burning?
- (76) Did you fall down?
- (77) Did she fall down?
- (78) It itches.

- Tane.
- Dine.
- Skwunlane.
- Lhk'uttane.
- Lhtak'alt'ine.
- Lhk'utdine.
- Yoo beilchuk dustl'us int'i ih?
- Mbela ba 'int'en?
- Ndi mbe yuk'elha ootelhtsilh?
- Be'int'en dustl'us int'i ih?
- Nts'oh whezulh da ndendah?
- Whuts'oh da njan nusinya ih?
- Ndet keyoh k'usinduguz?
- Ootsoo inli ih?
- Ootsiyan inli ih?
- Ooba mbe ts'utni?
- Ooloo mbe ts'utni?
- Nts'e hoont'i?
- Saik'uz whust'i.
- Nts'e huwhut'i?
- Beyatuk int'i ih?
- Ndila nyunumber ?

- Di ka hoozainya?
- Nts'e hukw'endinda?
- Wusjiz ait'oh.
- Nduda.
- Duzoon.
- Ilket.
- Dahoolhdzoh whuts'un ndinda?
- Inkoo ih?
- Teskoo.
- 'Anditdzen nch'a 'uhooja ih?
- Stsiyoh whunduda.
- Skaootezut.
- Snioodanzut.
- Teskoo hookwanuszun.
- Nts'ohda 'anyi?
- Di da' inyi?
- Soo la 'inyi?
- Nyust'e ndulhcho bulh'ults'ulh ih?
- Nts'utulhk'us ih?
- Nts'ahalhdzilh ih?
- 'Ahoohyez ninentasai ih?
- Mbut 'ants'i kwun lint'oh?
- Nadalduz ih?
- Nadelduz ih?
- Whughes.

- (79) It is numb.
- (80) It is pins and needles.
- (81) Do you sometimes get dizzy?
- (82) Do you get dizzy all the time?
- (83) Do you sometimes feel weak?
- (84) Do you have gas in your stomach?
- (85) Are you constipated?
- (86) Do you have diarrhea?
- (87) Did you take a laxative?
- (88) I don't know.

Dedusnuk.
Ilhdzik.
Whulutoh mba nonudzul ih?
'Ahoohlhyez mbanonudzul ih?
Whulutoh laint'oh ih?
Nilhts'i nchan delhts'ut ih?
Nchan whuduts'un ih?
Nchan 'uhooja ih?
Tsa'dalya ih?
T'oonuzuszun.

Examination

- (89) Have you been drinking (alcohol)?
- (90) How many days have you been drinking?
- (91) What have you been drinking?
- (92) I've been drinking wine.
- (93) I've been drinking homebrew.
- (94) I've been drinking whiskey.
- (95) Did he drink poison?
- (96) What did he drink?
- (97) How long ago?
- (98) Make a tight fist.
- (99) Relax your fist.
- (100) Does it hurt when you pass urine?
- (101) Do you pass your urine often?
- (102) Do you pass blood in your urine?
- (103) Do you have a headache?
- (104) I have a headache.
- (105) What part of your head aches?
- (106) Do you have an ear ache?
- (107) Yes, I have an ear ache.
- (108) No, I do not have an ear ache.
- (109) Does your ear drain?
- (110) Yes, my ear is draining.
- (111) Do you have a stomach ache?
- (112) How long have you had pain?
- (113) Is your pain sharp?
- (114) Do you have one pain after another?
- (115) Is your pain dull?
- (116) Is your pain throbbing?
- (117) Is your pain grabbing?
- (118) Do you have a burning pain?
- (119) Does your pain spread?
- (120) When you breathe in, does it hurt?
- (121) When you breathe out, does it hurt?
- (122) Breathe in and hold it.
- (123) Take a deep breath and hold it.
- (124) Breathe out.
- (125) Breathe in.

Taintnai ih?
Daooneltsuk dzen taintnai?
Dant'i intnai?
Ts'ekootoo usnai.
Too ilhjut usnai.
Nedotoo usnai.
Too ntsi' utnai?
Dant'i utnai?
Dahoolhdzoh da?
Tubecho lhinih.
Whulanadintnih.
Inluz te ookw'endinda la?
Lghun inluz ih?
Nluz k'ez skai nch'a'ut'en ih?
Ntsi nduda ih?
Stsi nduda.
Nts'e ntsi k'endinda?
Ndzek whulh'ults'ulh ih?
A, sdzek whulh'ults'ulh.
'Andooh, 'aw sdzek whulh'ults'ulh iloh.
Khuz ndzek hainli ih?
A, khuz sdzek hainli.
Mbut bulh'ults'ulh ih?
Dahoolhdzoh nyulh'ults'ulh?
Ants'i nkeni 'a lint'oh ih?
Nyulhna'tults'ulh ih?
Dzoh nyulh'ults'ulh ih?
'Uls'ulh 'ants'i dulduz lit'en ih?
'Uls'ulh 'ants'i ts'oogas lit'en ih?
'Uls'ulh 'ants'i kwun lint'oh ih?
'Uls'ulh 'ants'i dezulh lit'en ih?
Ninatinjis te ookw'endinda ih?
Hanainjis te ookw'endinda ih?
Ninatinjis 'ink'ez nyiz oontun.
Tubecho hanainjis 'ink'ez nyiz oontun.
Hanainjis.
Ninatinjis.

- (126) Breathe out through your mouth. Nzek whe sinjiz.
(127) Does it hurt when you cough? Dilkwus teh hukw'endinda ih?
(128) Cough for me. Sba dilkwus.
(129) How long have you been coughing? Dahoolhdzoh hoh dilkwus?
(130) Has he got a cold? Kwus suli ih?
(131) Do you cough up blood? Skai dilhkwus ih?
(132) Breathe deeply with your mouth open. Dents'oh hoh tubecho sinjiz.
(133) Do you have a nose bleed? 'Unoontse whulhlih ih?
(134) How long did your nose bleed? Dahoolhdzoh da 'unoontse honle?
(135) Does your heart beat fast sometimes? Whulutoh ndzi 'a duldud ih?
(136) Does your heart beat regularly? Ndzi ts'ihnus duldud ih?
(137) Does your heart miss some beats? Ndzi duldud ookw'etuk whulhlih ih?
(138) Swallow. 'Utilhneh.
(139) Swallow again. Doocha 'utilhneh.
(140) Stick out your tongue. Hatsoolailh'a.
(141) When did you have your period? Nts'ohda sa gha ndanda?
(142) Do you have your period? Sa gha ndinda ih?
(143) When did your pains start? Nts'ohda nyulh'utelhuts'ul?
(144) How many minutes apart are your pains? Dahoolhdzoh hookw'etuk nyulhna'tults'ulh?
(145) Has your bag of waters broken? Nyaztoo ooniltal ih?
(146) Are you bleeding very much? Tube skai nch'a'ut'en ih?
(147) How long have you been bleeding? Dahoolhdzoh skai nch'aut'en?
(148) Do you get cramps? Ooldoh ih?
(149) I am going to take your temperature. Nzul itaschulh.
(150) You have a fever. Tube ntsahailhdzil.
(151) Your temperature is too low. Nzul tube yuk 'int'oh.

Tests

- (152) I'm going to X-ray you. X-ray nyutessilh.
(153) This lady will take an x-ray of you. Nduna ts'eke x-ray nyutelhtsilh.
(154) Have an x-ray once a year. 'Ilhoh naoodezulh totsuk x-ray 'onle.
(155) Have an x-ray every six months. Lhk'utat sanun totsuk x-ray 'onle.
(156) I'm going to take some of your blood. Nyuzkai itaschulh.
(157) Save all your urine in this. Beinluz 'et 'olh'a.
(158) Do you bleed easily? 'Ants'i 'et 'unoontse whulhlih ih?
(159) Urinate into this. Ndi 'i beinlis.
(160) Defecate into this. Ndi 'i beintsih.
(161) Spit into this. Ndi 'i beinzoh.
(162) Don't eat anything until after your test. Nyuntelh'ilh whuts'un 'aw 'uzonyih.
(163) Don't drink anything until after your test. Nyuntelh'ilh whuts'un 'aw 'uzontnai.
(164) You may have only water to drink. Too 'i ze ontnai.
(165) Do not eat any food until I tell you. Nydusnih te ze 'onyi.
(166) I am going to measure your blood pressure. Nyuzkai beundeootasdzih.
(167) Your blood pressure is too high. Nyuzkai sdabe yooduk debilh.
(168) Your blood pressure is too low. Nyuzkai sdabe yuk 'int'oh.
(169) It will hurt a little. Dzohtsulyaz si kw'endonda.

Statement of Diagnosis

- (170) You have had a stroke. Nts'e'etsus..

- (171) You have had a heart attack.
(172) Your leg is broken.
(173) You have a blood clot.
(174) You have pneumonia.
(175) You have fluid in your lungs.
(176) The wound is infected.
(177) You have cancer in your liver.
(178) You have food poisoning.
(179) You have a concussion.
(180) You need a blood transfusion.
(181) You need to have an operation.
(182) You need to stay in hospital for a while.
(183) Take a rest for one hour every day.

Ndzi nalts'ut.
Nkechun k'untuk.
Nyuzkai lhtunelhtsi.
Numonia sinli.
Ndes too be dambun.
Kak'et tsi'delts'ut.
Nzut dadantsi' suli.
Ts'uyi ntsi' inyi.
Ntsi nezwulh.
Skai 'uyoo ntl'anaztelhzoh hooba int'oh.
Yoobeduyun nghaghutena.
'Atsulyaz ndudanebayoh tanda.
Dzen totsuk one hour naondute.

Medication and Treatment

- (184) Are you allergic to any medicine?
(185) I am going to give you a shot.
(186) Take this pill once a day
(187) Take this pill twice a day
(188) Take this pill three times a day
(189) Take this pill four times a day
(190) Drink lots of water.
(191) Take these pills the right way.
(192) Take all of this medicine.
(193) Put this pill under your tongue.
(194) Do not chew this pill.
(195) When you are taking these pills, do not drink.
(196) You may take these pills together.
(197) Take this pill before you eat.
(198) Take this pill after you eat.
(199) Take this pill before you go to bed.
(200) Take this laxative tonight.
(201) Do not take a laxative.
(202) I am going to drain the fluid from your lungs.
(203) I'll give you medicine lest your wound get infected.
(204) Give me a flu shot.

'Aw yoo mba ntsi' hooloh?
Nyutesgwut.
Dzen totsuk ndi yoo 'ilhoh ntollneh.
Dzen totsuk ndi yoo nat ntollneh.
Dzen totsuk ndi yoo tat ntollneh.
Dzen totsuk ndi yoo dit ntollneh.
Too lhaicho ontnai.
Ndi yoo ts'ih'un ntollneh.
Ndi yoo ts'iyaa olhtsilh.
Ndi yoo ntsoola yuk nino'alh.
Ndi yoo nolhgoos unih.
Ndi yoo bulh taontnai unih.
Ndi yoo lhulh ntollneh.
Ndi yoo 'utanyilh whutso ntollneh.
Ndi yoo 'anyi hookw'elh'az ntollneh.
Nantantelh whutso ntollneh.
Ndi hulgha de tsadolyelh.
Tsa'dolyelh unih.
Ndes too ntsahadutesbillh.
Yoo nghates'alh, nkak'et tsi'doolts'it which'a.
Flu 'i ch'a ingwut.

Routine Non-Medical Needs

- (205) Do you feel hungry?
(206) I am hungry.
(207) Are you thirsty?
(208) I am thirsty.
(209) I will feed you.
(210) Can you feed yourself?
(211) Are you sleepy?
(212) I am sleepy.
(213) I have suddenly become sleepy.
(214) Did you sleep?
(215) Are you awake?

Nye'ilts'ul ih?
Sye'ilts'ul.
Taoonde ih?
Taoosde.
Nye'oosyi.
Soo nyunch'oh 'utanyilh ih?
Ninentsai ih?
Ninessai.
Bulh skedilts'ut.
Inte ih?
Hoonnih ih?

(216) I am awake.

General Instructions

- (217) Come here, come with me.
(218) Do not touch this.
(219) Hold still.
(220) Keep quiet.
(221) Push this button when you need me.
(222) Take off your clothes.
(223) Put on this gown.
(224) It (gown) opens in the back.
(225) Take off your shirt.
(226) Take down your pants.
(227) Take down your panties/underpants.
(228) Sit down.
(229) Stand up.
(230) Sit up.
(231) Lie down.
(232) Lie on your right side.
(233) Lie on your left side.
(234) Lie on your back.
(235) Lie on your stomach.
(236) Turn over onto your side.
(237) Put both legs up.
(238) Look at me.
(239) Turn away from me.
(240) Hold this.
(241) Here you are. Take this.
(242) Give me that.[politer than English sounds.]
(243) Vomit in this.
(244) Go to the toilet.
(245) Exercise your legs.
(246) Do not get out of bed.
(247) Do not get out of bed without help.
(248) Stay in bed.
(249) Don't bother the scabs.
(250) Don't scratch.
(251) Walk around.
(252) Wash yourself.
(253) Wash up — hands and face.
(254) Take a bath.
(255) Wash your hands.
(256) Do not take off the bandage.

Leaving the Clinic

- (257) You're finished now.
(258) If you get sick again come back.
(259) Will you come back in two weeks?
(260) Will you come back in one month?

Whusnih.

'Anih.
Ndi oot'aghonalh unih.
Nazona.
T'ezinih.
Ska'ninzun de ndi yuk 'onle.
Ts'ahanailyeh.
Ndi dzoozt'an beinyih.
Oot'ak naoh'a 'int'oh.
Ndzoozt'an behainyih.
Tl'asus yuk 'inle.
Deyohtl'asus yuk inle.
Sinda.
Sinyen.
Duk sinda.
Sinti.
Nalhni ts'i denti.
'Intl'us ts'i denti.
Duk denti.
Yuk denti.
Yoo'awh nadilget.
Nkechun 'anelht'et duk 'ilhdzun.
Sunolh'en.
'Un 'il'a.
Ndi oontun.
Nah.
De'.
Ndi 'i beinkoo.
'Az nunainda.
Nkechun be ne'dunildzut.
Lilik'ut tonya unih.
Nyunch'oh te dudonya unih.
Onte ze ont'e.
Ndi lhoot ooghaoona unih.
Onts'ut unih.
Hoh ninya.
La'ildeh.
Ninanildeh.
Toononya.
Lana'ildeh.
Nyugi nk'uyoodelhchuz ts'ahanaolyelh unih.

'Awet lhanyodinla.
Doocha ndinda sinli de hoozanaonja.
Nat dimosk'etuk de hoozanaonja?
'O'a sanun de hoozanaonja?

(261) You may go home now.	'Awet natonja.
(262) Do you need a taxi?	Taxi ka'ninzun ih?
(263) Is someone coming to get you?	Nkanahuteda?
(264) I thank you (one person).	Snachailya.
(265) I thank you (two or more people).	Snachalhuya.

Grammar

Carrier grammar is very complex, but a few points will help you to make sense of the clinical expressions here and to substitute other words into some of the sentences.

A Carrier sentence may consist of nothing but a verb, as in (a). The verb normally comes at the end of the sentence, as in (b). If both are present, the subject precedes the object.

- (a) Ndusda.
I am sick.
- (b) Ts'eke musdustsun uyi.
woman beef she-is-eating
The woman is eating beef.

Yes-no questions may be formed by putting *ih* at the end of the corresponding statement. However, questions are often marked just by intonation.

- (c) Ndinda.
You are sick.
- (d) Ndinda ih?
Are you sick?

Negation is accomplished in two ways. Most verbs have a corresponding negative form. For example, “I ate something” is *'esyi*, while “I have not eaten anything” is *'usyil*. This kind of verb-internal negation is too complicated to explain here. It is also one of the aspects of Carrier grammar that varies the most from dialect to dialect. You can make a negative sentence by putting *iloh* after the verb and *'aw* before the verb and anything else that should fall within the scope of negation. For example, (e) is a negative of (a), and (f) is a negative of (b). Notice that in (f) *'aw* precedes not only the verb but the object since the intention is to say that the woman is not *eating beef*, not that she is not eating at all.

- (e) 'Aw ndusda iloh.
I am not sick.
- (f) Ts'eke 'aw musdustsun uyi iloh.
woman not beef he-is-eating is-not
The woman is not eating beef.

This kind of negation is the most appropriate in some situations and not the best Carrier in others, but it will be understood.

All Carrier verbs distinguish singular and plural subjects in the second and third person, and singular, dual, and plural subjects in the first person. Some Carrier verbs

also distinguish the dual from the true plural (three or more) in the second and third person. As a result, it will often be the case that distinct verb forms are necessary when speaking to one person, two people, or three or more. Differences in number are normally marked by prefixes, but in a few cases completely different verbs are used for different numbers. Here is a paradigm of a typical verb.

	singular	dual	plural
1	ndusda	ndiduda	ts'unduda
2	ndinda	nduhda	nduhda
3	nduda	hunduda	hunduda

ndusda means “I am sick”, *ndiduda* means “the two of us are sick”, *nduda* means “he is sick”.

In contrast, most Carrier nouns do not have distinct singular and plural forms. Most of those that do refer to people. Carrier has no grammatical gender, so the verb translated above as “he is sick” can also mean “she is sick” or “it is sick”.

Some Carrier nouns, mostly body parts and kinship terms, are *inalienably possessed*. This means that they cannot be used by themselves, but must be inflected for possession. For example, *gan* means “arm”, but this is not a word that can be used by itself in Carrier. You must say *sgan* “my arm”, *ngan* “your (1) arm”, and so forth. If you do not want to indicate whose body it is part of, you must use the indefinite possessive form, which can be translated as “someone’s”, e.g. *'ugan* “someone’s arm, an arm”.

Possessive forms are marked by prefixes and sometimes by changes in the noun itself. There are several somewhat different sets of prefixes used with different classes of nouns. The body part terms are given here with the necessary prefixes already attached for the forms you are most likely to need. You should be aware that there are a total of twelve different possessive forms for each noun. For example, “yours” is different for one person and for two or more. “his/her/its” is indicated differently depending on the role of the noun in the sentence. The forms given here are the ones appropriate when the noun is the subject, as when asking if that body part hurts.

Many Carrier verbs take prefixes that indicate what sort of thing the verb refers to. These are known as “classifiers”. These prefixes are: *d*, which generally refers to stick-like things, *n*, which generally refers to round things, and *wh*, which generally refers to things that are saliently areal or spatial. Here are examples of the four different forms of the verb meaning “it hurts, it aches”:

sla bulh'ults'ulh	my hand hurts	none
skechun bulh'udults'ulh	my leg hurts	d
snen bulh'unults'ulh	my face hurts	n
st'ak whulh'ults'ulh	my back hurts	wh

The similar verb meaning “to be sick, sore” only has two different forms: *whunduda* (*wh*) and *nduda*, with no classifier, which is used also where “to ache” uses *d* and *n* classifiers.

Miscellaneous

cough medicine	kwusyoo
doctor	yoobeduyun
hospital	ndudanebayoh
Indian medicine	dakelhyoo
IV tube	yootl'oolh
medicine	yoo
nurse	ndudaghunli-un
pacemaker	nedzi bedulduz
pharmacist	yoobeooket-un
pharmacy	yoobe'ooduket
stethoscope	nedzibeoozelts'ai

Diseases

AIDS	dadantsi'
chicken pox	ligoktsahanukat
prostate cancer	dunedada
scabies	ts'ughesdada
smallpox	netsahanukatcho
tuberculosis	dulkwusdada

Bodily Fluids and Excretions

Meaning	Indefinite	Yours
bile	taoolhde	ntaoolhde
blood	'uzkai	nyuzkai
feces	tsan	ntsan
lymph	'utsentoo	ntsentoo
mucous	kwus	nkwas
pus	khuz	nghuz
saliva	zekw	nzekw
tears	natsultoo	nyunatsultoo
urine	lhuz	nluz
vomit	koo	nkoo

Internal Organs

Meaning	Yours	Mine	His/Hers
bladder	nluzzus	sluzzus	ooluzzus
brain	ntsineg ^l loh	sutsineg ^l loh	ootsineg ^l loh
colon	ntsanbet	stsanbet	ootsanbet
gall bladder	ntl'uz	stl'uz	ootl'uz
heart	ndzi	usdzi	oodzi
intestines	nts'ik	sts'ik	oots'ik
kidney	nkw'uz	skw'uz	ookw'uz
liver	nzut	szut	oozut
lungs	ndes	sdes	oodes
lymph gland	nzum	suzum	oozum
uterus	nchan	schan	oochan

External Body Parts

Meaning	Yours	Mine	His/Hers
ankle	nkechunoh	skechunoh	ookechunoh
anus	ntsul	stsul	ootsul
arm	ngan	sgan	oogan
armpit	nchakests'oh	schakests'oh	oochakests'oh
back	nt'ak	st'ak	oot'ak
belly	mbut	sbut	oobut
breast (region)	nyut	syut	ooyut
breast (teat)	nts'oo	sts'oo	oots'oo
bum	ntl'a	stl'a	ootl'a
cheek	nyunimbus	snimbus	oonimbus
chest	nyoh	syoh	ooyoh
chin	nyeda	syeda	ooyeda
collarbone	nt'uk	st'uk	oot'uk
ear	ndzo	usdzo	oodzo
ear canal	ndzek	usdzek	oodzek
elbow	nyunints'uzti	snints'uzti	oonints'uzti
eye	nyuna	sna	oona
female genitalia	nk'al	sk'al	ook'al
finger	nlasgek	slasgek	oolasgek
foot	nke	ske	ooke
forehead	ntsitak	stsitak	ootsitak
groin	ntl'et	stl'et	ootl'et
hand	nla	sla	oola
head	ntsi	stsi	ootsi
head — top of	ntsit'ah	stsit'ah	ootsit'ah
head — back of	ntsitl'a	stsitl'a	ootsitl'a
hip	nk'ui	sk'ui	ook'ui
knee	ngwut	sgwut	oogwut
leg	nkechun	skechun	ookechun
lips	ndan	sdan	oodan
mandible	nzets'un	suzets'un	oozets'un
mouth	nzek	szek	oozek
navel	nchakesgwus	schakesgwus	oochakesgwus
nose	nyunintsis	snintsis	oonintsis
nostril	nyunik	snik	oonik
neck	nts'ilchun	sts'ilchun	oots'ilchun
nipple	nts'ooda	sts'ooda	oots'ooda
penis	ntsukw	stsukw	ootsukw
rib	nchak	schak	ochak
shoulder	nwus	swus	oowus
skin	nzuz	uszuz	oozuz
spine	nyun	syun	ooyun
temple	nyunintl'at	snintl'at	oonintl'at
testicle	nghez	sghez	ooghez
thigh	nwuz	swuz	oowuz
throat (interior)	nzesdak	suzesdak	oozesdak
throat (exterior)	nzool	suzool	oozool
toe	nkelamai	skelamai	ookelamai
wrist	nlachun	slachun	oolachun