

Thompson River Salish dictionary: nłεʔkεpmxcín. Comp. by LAURENCE C. THOMPSON and M. TERRY THOMPSON. (University of Montana occasional papers in linguistics, 12.) Missoula: University of Montana, 1996. Pp. xxvii, 1412. \$45.00.

Reviewed by IVY DOAK

This large, beautifully bound book incorporates data collected by the Thompsons and several of their dedicated students and colleagues and includes the contributions, both elicited and inde-

pently compiled, of the speakers of various dialects of Thompson River Salish. The book consists of a preface, an introduction, and two main sections: Part 1 is the Thompson-English dictionary (1–561) and Part 2, the English-Thompson index (563–1412). The introduction is useful and readable. It provides information on the language and its speakers and is a guide to using the dictionary. The guide includes a listing of the symbols and alphabet used within entries; a pronunciation guide and discussion of spelling conventions; a list of nonreduplicating prefixes that have been eliminated as parts of headwords but are included where appropriate within entries; a complete and well-illustrated description of the organization of the dictionary entries; and notes on the treatment of place names, proper names (of tribes and persons), and biological nomenclature. The introduction is followed by a full list of abbreviations used in the dictionary entries.

The introduction also provides a history of the dictionary project, which began with the first word lists transcribed by LCT in 1962. More notes were collected in 1964, and steady work on the dictionary project developed in the late 1960's when LCT and MTT began extensive research with Annie York, a speaker of the Spuzzum dialect. In the later 1970's Mabel Joe, a Thompson speaker from the Nicola Valley, contributed to the project, adding lexical items to the dictionary and assisting in the translation and transcription of previously recorded Thompson materials. Contributions to the dictionary continued, resulting from work with many Thompson speakers including Hilda Austin, Mary Coutlee, Jim Toodlican, Mandy Jimmie, and others. The authors indicate that '[t]here was a hiatus in the work, as a result of Laurence C. Thompson's severe stroke in the summer of 1983' (x). It is remarkable that the work has continued: the Thompsons returned to the field in the summers of 1987–1991, where MTT worked with native speakers in translating texts and filling out the dictionary. Her diligence brought this work finally to publication.

The content of the volume is as impressive as its history. It contains an enormous amount of data, all of it accessible once the user is accustomed to the volume's organization. Designing a dictionary for a highly synthetic language is a difficult task, and the compilers have done an excellent job. They state that '[t]his dictionary has been compiled with the speaker of English in mind, because Thompson is only in recent years beginning to be written' (xix). Whatever the reason for this focus, it must certainly have been a factor in the arrangement of the data in the dictionary and its appendices in Part 1 and the index in Part 2.

The headwords of Part 1, the Thompson-English dictionary, are stems (followed by a hyphen), full words, or particles. An estimate of the number of entries is over 7,500. Stem and full-word entries are followed by identification of the root on which each is built and the root's gloss. For particles and forms with meaning as independent words, a word gloss is given. Then follow general comments on the form and notes on special usage. Subentries of inflected and derived forms follow in stem and full-word entries. Example sentences from conversations, speeches, or traditional stories are provided wherever possible for all three types of headwords.

The exhaustive classification and labeling of construction types and example sentences within entries and the extensive cross-referencing within the dictionary are a reflection not only of the compilers' knowledge of the language but also of their application of the possibilities of Robert Hsu's Lexware programs. Also, regular cross-referencing to the Thompsons' 1992 grammar is very useful to serious students of the language; most other Salishan dictionaries have been published without the advantage of companion grammars.

Part 1 includes three useful appendices: the root list, which includes approximately 2,300 roots; the lexical suffix list, with entries for variations on 85 lexical suffixes; and the grammatical affix list along with transitive paradigm tables. An alphabetical index runs along the foot of each page spread of the dictionary. A bibliography concludes the dictionary section.

The second part of the volume, the English-Thompson index, is extensive and invaluable, especially for quick reference. With each English entry in the index comes a list of full-word Thompson forms. Some of these forms are headwords in Part 1, and further information on them can be found there. Other forms are derived and are cross-referenced to their respective headwords in Part 1. An English gloss is provided for each Thompson word in the index entry.

The few minor problems in organization, analysis, or editing of the dictionary are perhaps what one would expect in the first edition of a work of this magnitude. For example, the pronuncia-

tion guide has the usual difficulties: it either relies on knowledge of articulatory terminology (e.g. γ is described as 'pronounced like a g but with friction instead of closure'), or is vague (e.g. λ is 'something like tl with a glottal catch') or incomplete (e.g. ʔ is 'pronounced with the back of the tongue raised slightly toward the sound g ').

One oddity of the dictionary entries is that transitive subentries with third person subject-third person object morphology are given impersonal translations. For example, under the stem headword /ciq- [$\sqrt{\text{ciq}}$ *dig*] is the subentry TR /ciq-e-s, which is glossed 'dig s.t. [hole, pit, grave]'. The actual meaning of the form, as indicated by the identical suffix sequence in Table 2 of Appendix C, should be 'S/he dug s.t.' This device is no doubt a solution to the problems posed by a language with so much productive morphology, but it could prove confusing to beginning users of the dictionary. The compilers do indicate (xx) that most entries have only one example of a paradigm, usually given in the third or first person; they might consider adding an explanation for using the general transitive gloss rather than the gloss for the form given.

Cross-referencing to the English-Thompson index is unavoidable when using the dictionary appendices; in fact, most of the information on lexical suffixes is found in the English-Thompson index. Easy use of the lexical suffix appendix is limited by the fact that the cross referencing is done not to Thompson words (stems or roots) but to English words. This requires the user to find the suffix in the appendix, look at the English translations of the words it is used in, and look up the English words in the English-Thompson index. The user can then find the Thompson roots the suffix is used with and look up these roots to see how they are glossed, how the suffix works with them, and if the dictionary examples exceed those given in the index. This process requires two place savers in addition to the open appendix page if the user wants to look at multiple examples of a suffix (two binder ribbons would be a nice addition), and in such a large book, this is difficult to do. This problem could be avoided by supplying the roots that each suffix occurs with in the appendix of lexical suffixes or by having lexical suffixes as main entries in the dictionary.

Two examples of the types of problems encountered in the data include: (1) allomorphs of lexical suffixes in the index which are not consistent with forms predicted in Appendix B (e.g. =ewš 'waist' and =ewés 'top-surface'); and (2) stress marking on forms in Appendix C which is not consistent with that given in the 1992 grammar (e.g. the imperative suffix is given as -é here but as -è in the grammar). Inconsistencies of this type will no doubt lead users to constructive examination of Thompson and comparative data.

The volume is a landmark contribution to the study of Interior Salishan and provides a very useful resource for many, including those interested in comparative studies of Salish and neighboring languages as well as students and native speakers of Thompson River Salish. It is the only comprehensive dictionary of a Northern Interior Salishan language: Kuipers's 1974 work on Shuswap consists of a grammar and texts along with a limited dictionary enhanced with comparative Salishan forms; there is nothing comparable on Lillooet. It is the most recent in the growing collection of Salishan dictionaries, complementing volumes recently published on languages in the three major divisions of the Salishan family: Bates, Hess and Hilbert's 1994 Lushootseed dictionary (Coast Salish); Mattina's 1987 Colville-Okanagan dictionary (Southern Interior Salish); and Kinkade's 1991 excellent historical dictionary of Upper Chehalis (Inland Tsamosan Salish).

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