

syəʊsstən? štən?ni? -

tən? čhən?ətəl?

by

Ellen White

Peter Wilson

šq^vi^vel^ʷss t^ə sneney^{məx}^v University of Victoria

x^v?i^ʷyəneem? ceep k^və?eɪ ?ə k^vəə snəw^ʷəyɛɪs k^vəə
sʔəl^ʷeləx^vctəʔ. k^vs ni^ʷnəw^ʷətə?lam^ʷs k^vs yə səəθi^ʷs t^ə
šq^vəltənct ?ə t^ə šktən^ʷni^ʷct. ?i^ʷ k^vəs yəθ ?əw^ʷ si^ʷəm^ʷstəx^v
t^əən^ʷ si^ʷye^ʷyə. ?i^ʷ yəθ č ce? ?əw^ʷ ?əy^ʷ k^vəs yə?iməš ?i ?ə
tən^ʷ ?ə təməx^v.

həy č qa sii^ʷəm?

The History of Where you come from-What you call one another

Introduction

This paper presents the kinship terms of
Həl^ʷqami^ʷnəm^ʷ and a brief analysis of their uses. In the
first section all the terms collected to date are explained
by the relationships they express. Most terms have address
forms and many have familiar forms. Three different uses

are distinguished, address form (when one directly addresses the person), third person form (when someone speaks about someone else's relative) and to third person form (when someone speaks about his or her relative). Each of these modes of term uses is sensitive to social setting as well as to the intimacy of the participants. Social setting can be broken down into two settings, everyday conversation and formal address. Familiar kinship terms probably have idiosyncratic use as their use is directly due to how well a person knows another. The familiar terms are not used in formal speech. The paper attempts to present a few examples of the uses of the terms. At the conference it is hoped we can supplement and expand on the material in the paper. We have not yet had time to prepare an in-depth analysis of Long House speaking and its effect on kinship terms but we hope to present more information on this matter at the conference.

The first section presents the kinship terms with a rough translation. The subsequent sections, Terms of Familiarity, Reciprocal Use of Terms, Change of Terms due to a Death and Sample Derivations of Terms, present an in-depth view of certain subsections of the kinship system.

1. Kinship Terms

Terms marked in translation with F (familiar) will be expanded in the section on familiarity. Two main reduplication patterns are found in the kinship terms, the plural reduplication and the diminutive reduplication which expresses familiarity or smallness. Because the diminutive reduplication forms express different relationships from the non-reduplicated forms they are entered separately.

	<i>nawʔq sən</i>	<i>:(used to spouse when fighting to be break up the quarrel)</i>
1.	staʔləs	spouse, husband or wife
2.	nawʔ	spouse-address form F.
3.	niʔnaw	spouse-familiar form F.
4.	mənʔə	son-daughter
	pl. meʔmənʔə	
5.	mimʔneʔ	son-daughter-familiar form F.
6.	ten	mother-third person and formal address.
7.	teʔ	mother-address form F.
8.	tetənʔ	mother-familiar F.
9.	men	father-third person and formal address.
10.	meʔ	father-address form F.
11.	mənən	father-familiar F.
12.	sqeʔeq	younger siblings and younger cousins
13.	sʔaʔləqʔəʔ	younger siblings and younger cousins- third person address form.

məm iyeʔ

3 to a high chief w/i the family

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 14. sənʔkeʔ | elder siblings and elder cousins |
| 15. sənʔkeʔtən | elder brothers and elder male
cousins-address form at gathering. |
| 16. šəyət | elder siblings and elder cousins |
| pl. šəšiyət | |
| 17. šxʷaʔləqʷaʔ | siblings and cousins-formal address |
| 18. šxʷəwʔweli | parents, parents' siblings, parents'
cousins, parents' cousin's parents,
parents' cousin's grandparents.
address form at gathering. |
| 19. siʔlə | grandparent, grandparents' siblings |
| pl. səlʔsiʔlə | |
| 20. siisəla ¹ | grandparent, familiar F. |
| 21. siis | grandparent, familiar F. |
| 22. ʔiməθ | grandchild |
| pl. ʔəmʔiməθ | |
| 23. ʔiʔiməθ | grandchild, familiar F. |
| 24. ṣcaʔməqʷ | great grand parent/child |
| 25. ʔəkʷiyaʔqʷ | (familiar)
great great grand parent/child |
| pl. ʔəkʷəkʷiyaʔqʷ | |
| 26. ṭəpiyaʔqʷ | great great great grand parent/child |
| 27. šxʷənʔnikʷ | uncle, aunt and parents cousins |
| pl. šxʷəmʔneʔləkʷ | |

¹ [ii] indicates stressed vowel not necessarily length

šxʷəmniŋḳ
[ṃ]

4 par. sib.; par par sib chi (esp. male)
(endearing)

[ṃ]

28. šx^vəm[?]nən[?]ək^v uncle, aunt or parent's cousins-
third party addressing a child's
šx^vəm[?]nik^v on the child's behalf.
29. nik^v uncle, aunt or parent's cousins-
address form.
- > nin[?]kw
30. stiwən - familiar (to them), derog. (about them)
neice, nephew or cousin's children
- > pl. stətīwən
31. šcepθ nik^wiye[?] " (familiar)
uncle or aunt through marriage
- pl. šce[?]ləpθ
32. šcəcəpθ uncle or aunt through marriage
third party addressing a child's
šcepθ on the child's behalf.
33. štiwən neice or nephew through marriage
- pl. štətīwən
34. scuteŋ daughter or son in law, sibling's
children's spouses in law.
- pl. sci[?]wəteŋ
35. cufeŋ daughter or son in law-address form
36. šx^wəli grandchild-pet name; "giver of life"
37. smetəx^wtən brother's wife, brother's cousins,
sister's husband
- pl. sme[?]əltəx^wtən
38. metəx^wtən sibling's wife, brother's cousins,
sister's husband, address form.
39. šsi[?]lə grandparent in law, grandparent's
sibling's spouse.
- pl. šsəl[?]si.lə

40. snəčəlneq
pl. snəlčəlneq
spouse's sibling's spouse
41. šx^v?eləš
pl. šx^v?əl[?]eləš
brother's wife, husband's sister, male
cousin's wife, husband's female cousins.
42. šx^v?el
šx^v?el -address form.
43. načənnəq
spouse's sibling's spouse, address form
44. ša[?]ye
co-wife-derogatory term.
45. sye[?]tən
widow, widower
46. cəile[?]em
father's 2nd wife, mother's 2nd husband
-step parent-
47. cəmə[?]em
step child
48. snəčawyə[?]
half brother or, sister
49. šmə[?]θi[?]e[?]
pl. šməlmə[?]θi[?]e[?]
aunt or uncle-what an aunt or uncle is
called when the parent who is their
sibling dies.
50. swə[?]mey[?]
nephew, niece-what a niece or nephew is
called when their parent who is the
sibling of the aunt or uncle dies.
51. wə[?]mey[?]
swə[?]mey[?] -address form.
52. (nə)tenə[?]
mother-dead [ə[?]]
53. (nə)menə[?]
father-dead [ə[?]]
54. šk^vi[?]əw[?]
pl. šk^ve[?]əl[?]əw[?]
parent in law, wife's brother or
male cousin.
k^vi[?]k^vələw[?]
to live with ones šk^ve[?]əl[?]əw[?]

55. čeyʔə
pl. čeyʔčeyʔə
brother sister cousin and parent in law when link through marriage dies.
56. skʷəlweθ
pl. skʷəkʷəlweθ
parent of a son or daughter in law
sibling of a son or daughter in law
grandparent of a son or daughter in law.
57. šxʷʔimeθ
grandchild in law
58. štenʔniʔctəʔ
refers to lineage-instead of having a word for great great great great grandparent.
- š tenʔniʔ ct əʔ
inst. where we remote
nom. from (dead)

2. Terms that Signify Familiarity

In this section we will expand on our earlier explanations of terms which are involved in familiar or pet name use. Some examples are presented to clarify the explanations.

- I staʔləs spouse, husband or wife
1. staʔləs 1. formal address 2. 3rd person
3. to 3rd person.

2. naw?

1.address 2.speaking about spouse
in joking manner 3.talking about
someones spouse with whom a
familiar relationship exists.

3. ni'naw

1.pet name for spouse,as in "my
little husband".

II mən'ə

son,daughter

1. mən'ə

1.formal address 2.3td person
3.to 3td person.

2. mim'ne?

1.address,pet name.

III ten

mother

1. ten

1.formal address 2.to 3td person
3.3td person

2. te?

1.address form

3. tetən?

1.familiar address 2,3td person
3.to 3td person

?ii ?əw??əy? ?əl? tən? tetən?

"is your mother just fine?"

?ii activity marker and question particle

?əw? ?əl? just , ?əy? good

tən? article and "your", tetən? mother

Permissible if person asking is a good friend of the
mother,if not ten would be used.

- IV men father
1. men 1.formal address 2.3td person
3.to 3td person
 2. me? 1.address form
 3. memən? 1.familiar address form 2.to 3td
person 3.3td person,familiar
grandparent
- V si?lə
1. si?lə 1.formal address 2.3td person
3.to 3td person
 2. siis 1.address form
 3. siisəla 1.3td person,close relationship
- ?ii č ?əw? ?əy? ?əl? siis
Q you just good grandparent
- "are you just fine grandparent?"
- Would be used in informal situations.
- VI ?iməθ grandchild
1. ?iməθ 1.formal address 2.3td person
3.to 3td person
 2. šx^wəli 1.pet name for grandchild
 3. ?i?iməθ 1.familiar 3td and to 3td person
- VII šx^w?el sister in law
- 1.šx^w?el 1.familiar address
2.Can be used between two men
if they are close friends as a
comical saying.

4. šx^wa?ləq^wa?, elder male FA šx^wa?ləq^wa? elder
cousin, elder brother brother, elder male
cousin
5. šx^wəw^w?eli FA (pl) me?mən?ə (pl) FA
parents, parents siblings child (as in son
parents cousins, parents or daughter
cousins parents, parents
cousins grandparents
6. si?lə -grandparent G,FA ?iməθ -grandchild G,FA
siisəla -grandparent, f ?i?^fiməθ - grandchild, f
siis -grandparent, f, A šx^w?əli -grandchild, A, f
7. sča?məq^w great grandparent G sča?məq^w -great grandchild
8. ?ək^wiya?q^w great great ?ək^wiya?q^w -great great
grandparent G grandparent G
child
9. t^əəpiyaq^w -great great t^əəpiyaq^w -great great
great grandparent G great grandparent, G
child
10. šx^wəm?nik^w -uncle or aunt stiwən -nēice or nephew
G, FA G, FA
nik^w -uncle or aunt, A tiwən -nēice or nephew A
šməθi?eɪ -uncle or aunt swənmeɪɪ -niece or nephew
after parent dies, G, FA after parent dies G, FA
wənmeɪɪ -nēice or nephew
after parent dies, A
11. šcepθ -uncle or aunt štiwən -nēice or nephew
in law, G in law, G
- more formal:* šcəcəpθ, šcəcəpθ
12. scuteɪ -daughter or son
in law, cousins
childrens spouse G šk^wiɬəw -parent in law
cuteɪ -scuteɪ, A

- | | |
|--|--|
| 13. c̣ileʔem-step parent G | c̣m̄en̄em-step child G |
| 14. sn̄eč̣əwȳeł-half sibling,G | sn̄eč̣əwȳeł-half sibling,G |
| 15. Šsiʔl̄o-grandparent in law,grandparents G siblings spouse | Šxʷim̄əθ-gran dchild in law,G. |
| 16. smetexʷt̄en-siblings wife spouses siblings or spouses cousins,G. | smetexʷt̄en-siblings wife spouses siblings or spouses cousins,G |
| metexʷt̄en-smetexʷt̄en,A. | metexʷt̄en-smetexʷt̄en,A. |
| 17. sn̄eč̣əl̄n̄eq-spouses siblings spouse,G | sn̄ač̣əl̄n̄eq-spouses siblings spouse,G |
| nač̣əl̄n̄eq-spouses siblings spouse,A. | nač̣əl̄n̄eq-spouses siblings spouse,A. |
| 18. Šxʷel-sister in law,f | Šxʷel-sister in law,f |
| 19. č̣eyʔə-brother sister cousin in law after link dies. FA,G | č̣eyʔə-son in law after link dies,FA,G. |
| 20. Šaʔyə-co-wife,G. | Šaʔyə-co-wife,G. |
| 21. skʷəl̄w̄es-parent of a son . or daughter in law, sibling of a son or daughter in law, grandparent of a son or daughter in law.G. | skʷəl̄w̄es-parent of a son or daughter in law, sibling of a son or daughter in law, grandparent of a son or daughter in law.G. |

4.Change of Terms due

To a Death

When a person dies the kinship terms change. If the dead person was the sole link between two sets of people as in marriage the two groups of people now refer

to each other as čeyʔa.

ʔiʔ haʔ qey tʰə məstiməxʷ.ʔəwʔ ʔən mənʔə əs
 ʰə qey.[ʔənʔ scuteɫ tʰə staʔless].ʔiʔ xʷənʔ čeyʔa
 tʰənʔ sʔhənʔət.

When a person dies. If your daughter dies
 her husband (who is called scuteɫ) is now called
 čeyʔa

Two examples are given to show the changes
 that take place.

A. Mother dies

- | | | | |
|--------|----|---|---|
| | 1. | ten mother | mənʔə son or daughter |
| change | | tenəɫ refers to dead mother. [əɫ] is remote suffix. | |
| | 2. | šxʷəmʔnikʷ-uncle or aunt | / stiwaɪ-niece or nephew |
| change | | šməθiʔeɫ-uncle or aunt | / swənmeyɫ-niece or nephew. |
| | 3. | šcepθ-uncle or aunt | / štiwən-niece or nephew through marriage |
| change | | čeyʔa-as above | / čeyʔa-as above |
| | 4. | škʷiɫəwʔ -parent in law | / scuteɫ-son or daughter in law. |
| change | | čeyʔa -as above | / čeyʔa- as above |

B. Spouse dies

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. snəčəlneq-spouses
spouse | / snəčəlneq-spouses'
siblings' spouse |
| change snəčəlneqəɬ -as above | / snačəlneqəɬ -as
above |
| 2. škʷiɬəw-parent in law | / scuteɬ-daughter or
son in law. |
| change čeyʔa -as above | / čeyʔa -as above |
| 3. skʷəlweš-parent of a son
or daughter in law,
sibling of a son or
daughter in law,
grandparent of a son or
daughter in law | / skʷəlweš-as across. |
| change čeyʔa -as above | / čeyʔa -as above. |

At the conference a tree diagram of these changes and others will be presented.

5. Derivations of Terms

In this section we will present the derivations behind two kinship terms, šaʔye "co-wife" and snəčəwyəɬ "half-sibling". These derivations are the stories behind the terms.

A. snəčəwyəʃ - half brother or sister.

This term roughly translated would be,
"one from the same but from the other side".

s	nəč	əwy	əʃ
s-nom.	(see below)	side	remote "out"

nəč can be considered a collapse of two terms.

nəča? "one" and nəč "different"

Thus encoded in the one term nəč is the idea of similarity (that one parent is the same) and the idea of difference (that one parent is different. In this way we understand about the parents of two half siblings that one of the parents is the same while the other . comes from a different side.

B. šaʔyə - co-wife

The kinship term šaʔyə is not an openly spoken term but is rather used behind a persons back as a derogatory comment. The term derives from [šayaʔ] "maggot". No one knows who all the maggots belong to and correspondingly no one is quite sure who all the children belong to when two wives are present. The term is not used when a younger sister of a wife is brought in

to help out. This practice is usual when the older woman is past child bearing age.

6. Summary

The paper has attempted to present the kinship terminology of Hal'qəmi'nəm and its uses in the spoken language. The main interest of such a study is directed toward the teaching of the language. The authors hope to incorporate the data of this paper into the teaching of the Hal'qəmi'nəm language.

ʔi? ha? č ʔtəni?əʔ ʔə kʷə sii?em? məstiməxʷ
 kʷən? xʷən? sʔiʔqəʔ. ʔi? ʔəwə təm?təms ʔi?
 kʷi?kʷə?eyθam?. yəθ ʔəw? həy?θəs θəm? ʔə kʷəən?
 siyəw?en?əʔ. Kʷə štahi?mact, kʷəən? siyəw?en?,
 tʰə sʔwəy?em?. ni? kʷə?əʔ xʷiiw?cəs tal?xʷəs tʰə
 sii?em? xʷəlanitəm? kʷs ʔəxəl?ətct tʰə sʔaʔ sqʷal.
 ʔi? ha?ct ce? scu?atθət kʷs ʔəxəl?ətct tʰə
 snəw?əyəʔəʔ ʔi? ʔəwə ʔikʷəs. yaθʔəʔal? ʔəw? ʔəʔaθət
 tʰə xʷəlməxʷ kʷs ʔəxəl?əts tʰə sʔaʔ sqʷal. su?

x^wi iw[?] cə sct t^ə s[?] x[?] ə l[?] i q ə l[?] ? ə t^ə ? n ə n ? ə w[?] ? ə y[?] . . .
 syə θ s k^w θ sy ə w[?] ə n[?] ct ə l[?] ? i[?] ? ə w ə l ə ? ə l[?] t c i w[?] s ə s
 t^ə s i i[?] ə m[?] x^w ə l n i t ə m[?] k^w s x^w i i w[?] c ə s t a[?] x^w k^w s
 x ə x ə l[?] ə t c t t^ə s[?] a l[?] s q^w a l .

həy ʃ ɔ̃ a

? e e n[?] θ ə s t a[?] l ə s ə x[?] D o u g W h i t e t t ə n[?]
 n i[?] ə x[?] s n e n e y m ə x^w

If you were from a royal family as a child they would not leave you alone. They would always tell you your history; the ritual rites, your history, the stories. Now the learned white man is teaching us to write our language. When we learn to write we will not lose our teachings. I hope the Indian people will continue and try to write our language so we can teach our children of the beautiful heritage from our past ancestors. I hope the learned white man does not tire of teaching us to write our language.

Thankyou

I am the wife of Doug White
 from Nanimo.