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

Introduction

This paper presents the kinship terms of Həlqəmətš nəmət 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. sta?les</td>
<td>spouse/husband or wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. nawa?</td>
<td>spouse-address form F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ni?nawa</td>
<td>spouse-familiar form F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. me?e</td>
<td>son-daughter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl. me?men?e</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. mim?ne?</td>
<td>son-daughter-familiar form F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. ten</td>
<td>mother-third person and formal address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. te?</td>
<td>mother-address form F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. teten?</td>
<td>mother-familiar F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. men</td>
<td>father-third person and formal address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. me?</td>
<td>father-address form F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. memen</td>
<td>father-familiar F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. sqe2eq</td>
<td>younger siblings and younger cousins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. s?a2laq'eo?</td>
<td>younger siblings and younger cousins- third person address form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>memiye</td>
<td>to a high chief w/ the family</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(used to spouse when fighting to break up the quarrel)
14. sen'he?
elder siblings and elder cousins

15. sen'he?ton
elder brothers and elder male cousins-address form at gathering.

16. ṣeyet
elder siblings and elder cousins
pl. ṣešiyet

17. ḳx'a?laŋ'a?
siblings and cousins-formal address

18. ḳx'awwel
parents, parents siblings, parent's cousins, parent's cousin's parents,
parent's cousin's grandparents.

19. si?le
address form at gathering.
pl. sele si?le

20. siiselɐ ¹
grandparent, grandparent's siblings
grandparent, familiar F.

21. siis
grandparent, familiar F.

22. ?imeθ
grandchild
pl. ?em?imeθ

23. ?i?meθ
grandchild, familiar F.

24. scəmeqʷ
great grand parent/child
pl. scəmeqʷ
great great grand parent/child

25. ?eḳwiyəʔqʷ
great great great grand parent/child
pl. ?eḳwiyəʔqʷ

26. ṭeʔpiyaʔqʷ

27. ḳx'aʔnikʷ
great great great grand parent/child
pl. ḳx'aʔnikʷ

1 [ii] indicates stressed vowel not necessarily length

šxʷəmniʔ kʷ
par. sib.; par par sib chi (esp. male)

[ᵰ]
4 (endearing)
28. šxʷem?nənʔəkʷ
    uncle, aunt or parent's cousins-
third party addressing a child's
šxʷem?nikʷ on the child's behalf.

29. nikʷ
    uncle, aunt or parent's cousins-
address form.

30. stiwen
    - familiar to them, dəq̓q̓ə (about them)
neice, nephew or cousin's children

31. ŝcepə
    uncle or aunt through marriage

32. ŝcepə
    uncle or aunt through marriage
third party addressing a child's
šcepə on the child's behalf.

33. stiwen
    neice or nephew through marriage

34. scuteʔ
    daughter or son in law, sibling's
children's spouses in law.

35 scuteʔ
daughter or son in law-address form

36. šxʷəli
grandchild-pet name, "giver of life"

37. smetəxʷtən
brother's wife, brother's cousins,
sister's husband

38. metəxʷtən
siblings wife, brother's cousins,
sister's husband, address form.

39. šsiʔle
grandparent in law, grandparent's
siblings spouse.
40. snelalneq
   pl. snelalneq
   spouse's sibling's spouse

41. ḥxʷ?eles
   pl. ḥxʷ?eles
   brother's wife, husband's sister, male
cousin's wife, husband's female cousins.

42. ḥxʷ?el
   ḥxʷ?el - address form.

43. nøeqmaq
   spouse's sibling's spouse, address form

44. ša?ye
   co-wife-derogatory term.

45. sye?ten
   widow, widower

46. chile?em
   fathers 2nd wife, mothers 2nd husband
   - step parent -

47. cimen?em
   step child

48. snelawyeč
   half brother or sister

49. šneči?eč
   pl. šnečmałi?eč
   aunt or uncle-what an aunt or uncle is
called when the parent who is their
sibling dies.

50. swoorweč
   nephew, niece-what a niece or nephew is
called when their parent who is the
sibling of the aunt or uncle dies.

51. wo?orweč
   swoorweč address form.

52. (ne)tenweč
   mother-dead [et]

53. (ne)meneč
   father-dead [et]

54. škʷi?aw?
   pl. škʷeʔalaw?
   parent in law, wife's brother or
   male cousin.
   to live with ones škʷeʔalaw?

kʷikʷeʔalaw?
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 sta?les

1. sta?les

spouse, husband or wife

1. formal address 2. 3rd person

3. to 3rd person.
2. naw?

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

3. ni?naw

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

II men?e

son, daughter

1. men?e

1. formal address 2. 3rd person

3. to 3rd person.

2. mim?ne?

1. address, pet name.

III ten

mother

1. ten

1. formal address 2. to 3rd person

3. 3rd person

2. te?

1. address form

3. teten?

1. familiar address 2, 3rd person

3. to 3rd person


"is your mother just fine?"

?ii activity marker and question particle

?ew?_?el? just, ?ey? good

?en? article and "your", teten? mother

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Address Form 1</th>
<th>Address Form 2</th>
<th>Address Form 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>men</td>
<td>formal address 2.3rd person</td>
<td>3rd person person</td>
<td>3rd person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>me?</td>
<td>address form</td>
<td>2.3rd person</td>
<td>3rd person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>memen?</td>
<td>familiar address form</td>
<td>2.3rd person</td>
<td>3rd person</td>
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### V si?le

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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>si?le</td>
<td>formal address 2.3rd person</td>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>3rd person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>siis</td>
<td>address form</td>
<td>2.3rd person</td>
<td>3rd person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>siis?e?la</td>
<td>3rd person, close relationship</td>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>3rd person</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q you just good grandparent

"are you just fine grandparent?"

Would be used in informal situations.

### VI ?imeθ

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>?imeθ</td>
<td>formal address 2.3rd person</td>
<td>3rd person person</td>
<td>3rd person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>šxʷθel</td>
<td>pet name for grandchild</td>
<td>1.3rd and to 3rd person</td>
<td>3rd person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>?iθimeθ</td>
<td>familiar 3rd and to 3rd person</td>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>3rd person</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### VII šxʷel

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>šxʷel</td>
<td>familiar address</td>
<td>2.3rd person</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Can be used between two men if they are close friends as a comical saying.
3. Reciprocal Terms

Following is a pairing of terms that apply between individuals. The different term uses are abbreviated as follows, G general use, FA formal address (as in longhouse), A address (as in everyday use), f familiar, 3tdp third person, to3tdp to third person.

1. ten -mother, G, FA
   te? -mother, A
   teten? -mother, f
   men -father, G, FA
   me? -father, A
   memen -father, f

2. sta?les -spouse, G, FA
   naw? -spouse, A
   ni?naw? -spouse f

3. sen?ke -elder siblings
   elder cousins G, FA
   sqeq eq-younger siblings, G younger cousins
   sen?ke -elder siblings
   elder cousins
   sen?ke?ten -elder brother
   elder male cousins
   sa?laeq -younger cousins
4. šxʷa?ləqʷa? elder male FA
cousin, elder brother  šxʷa?ləqʷa? elder brother, elder male
cousin

5. šxʷəwʔəl'i FA (pl)
parents, parents siblings
parents cousins, parents
cousins parents, parents
cousins grandparents
meʔmenʔə (pl) FA
child (as in son
or daughter

6. siʔlə -grandparent G, FA
siisəl'a -grandparent, f
siis -grandparent, f, A
šxʷəl'i -grandchild, A, f

7. sčaʔmeqʷ great grandparent G
ščaʔmeqʷ -great grandchild

8. ?əkiʔiʔəqʷ great great
great grandparent G

9. təpiʔiʔaqʷ -great great
great grandparent G

10. šxʷemʔnikʷ -uncle or aunt
nikʷ -uncle or aunt, A
tiwen -niece or nephew
G, FA

11. ščepʔ -uncle or aunt
in law, G

12. scuteʔ -daughter or son
in law, cousins
childrens sp'tuse G

škʷiʔəw -parent in law
13. c̓i̓leʔem-step parent G
c̓i̓lənem-step child G

14. snaʔaweyt-half sibling,G
snaʔaweyt-half sibling,G

15. ḡsiʔlo-grandparent in
law, grandparents G
siblings spouse

16. smetoʔten-siblings wife
spouses siblings or
spouses cousins,G.

smetoʔten-smetoʔten,A.

17. snačēlnaq-spouses siblings
spouse,G

načēlnaq-spouses siblings
spouse,A.

18. ḡxʷʔel-sister in law,f

xʷʔel-sister in law,f

19. čeyʔe-brother sister
cousin in law after
link dies, FA,G

čeyʔe-son in law after
link dies, FA,G.

20. šaʔyə-co-wife,G.

šaʔyə-co-wife,G.

21. skʷelwəs-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.

skʷelwəs-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 čey¿a.

?i? ha? čey t¿e mestimex¿ew? ¿en men¿e es 
θe qey.[?en? scute¿ t¿e sta?less].?i? x'¿on? čey¿a 
t¿en? s¿hen¿et.

When a person dies. If your daughter dies
her husband (who is called scute¿) is now called
čey¿a

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

A. Mother dies

1. ten mother 
   change 
ten¿e refers to dead mother.[en] is remote
   suffix.

2. šx'¿em?nik¿-uncle or aunt /stiwen-niece or nephew 
   change 
   šmoθi?e¿-uncle or aunt / swenmey¿-niece or
   nephew.

3. šcepθ-uncle or aunt / śtiwen-niece or
   through marriage 
   change 
   čey¿a-as above / čey¿a-as above

4. šk'¿i¿ew¿-parent in law / scute¿-son or daughter
   in law. 
   change 
   čey¿a-as above / čey¿a-as above
B. Spouse dies

1. snačəlnəq-spouses siblings / snačəlnəq-spouses spouse
   change snačəlnəqət -as above / snačəlnəqət -as above

2. šk'ūləw-parent in law / scuteł-daughter or son in law.
   change čeyʔa -as above / čeyʔa -as above

3. šk'ūləwəs-parent of a son or daughter in law, sibling of a son or daughter in law, grandparent of a son or daughter in law
   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 snečəwəyət "half-sibling". These derivations are the stories behind the terms.
A. snaëwyai - half brother or sister.

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

s  neč  ëwy  aï
s-nom.  (see below) side remote "out"

neč can be considered a collapse of two terms. noča? "one" and neč "different"
Thus encoded in the one term neč 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. ša?ye - co-wife

The kinship term ša?ye is not an openly spoken term but is rather used behind a persons back as a derogatory comment. The term derives from [šaya?] "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?qemir?nom? 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?qemir?nom? language.

kʷi?kʷə?eyəm?. yəʔ ḥeθe həʔeθəm? ?e kʷθθem?
siyəʔem?et. kʷθθ štahi?macθ, kʷθθem? siyəʔem?,
təʔ sḵəʔem?. niʔ kʷəʔet xʷiʔeθəs təl?xʷəs təθ
siiʔem? xʷəlanitəm? kWs x̌aʔəθətct təθ eʔ sʔəʔ sq̓əl.
?iʔ haʔtə təθ scuʔatəʔt kʷs x̌aʔəθətct təθ
sq̓əʔeʔət?iʔ ḥeθe ?iʔ, yaʔəθəʔalʔ ḥeθe t̓əθəʔt
təθ x̌əɬəməʔxʷ kWs x̌aʔəθets təθ sʔəʔ sq̓əl. suʔ
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.