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COMPUTERIZED DICTIONARIES OF HALKOMELEM AND NOOKSACK:
SOME DISCOVERIES SO FAR
Brent Galloway

A research project, sponsored by NEH, to compile computerized dictionaries of two Salishan languages of B.C. and Washington has led to some interesting discoveries so far about Halkomelem (on phonological, morphological, syntactic, and semantic levels) and about semantics in general. First the project and its use of computers will be described, along with some samples showing the possibilities of completeness of indexing on all levels by the BANDSORT program within LEXWARE. Then some of the things discovered will be outlined, with examples.

Some discoveries so far include a more wide-spread presence of ablaut, metathesis, and infixing as both inflectional and derivational processes in Upriver Halkomelem, covert systems of aspect inflection, a new principle which may help in understanding the use of ablaut and metathesis in derivation, and a better idea of the membership of verbs, numerals, adverbs, adjectives, demonstratives, and pronouns in semantic domains, beside nominals and nouns. Some examples will be shown, followed by some examples of systematic semantic processes at work.

Interesting discoveries about semantics in general include the fact that alloemes of a given word can be members of different semantic domains, and can also be members simultaneously of several semantic domains. Such interconnections probably facilitate the processes of thought. Semantic domains also appear to contribute at least one semantic component to each member (with the important logical consequences that entails). This all appears to be part of the brain's information-filing system, directory paths, and information search and retrieval and processing systems. These networks of domains, subdomains, and linked components can be viewed more profitably as three-dimensional mobiles than two-dimensional diagrams.

SAMPLE UPRIVER HALKOMELEM FORMAT2 ENTRIES

<chó:axel>, dnom //cáxw=xvel//, (lx <=xel> on the leg, on the foot), CLO /'cloth or warm material to wrap around the foot'/, ASM ['stockings'], semantic environment ['post- contact times, acculturated dress'], ACL /'stockings'/, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<chó:ythet>, incs //cá:y=θet//, (lx <=thet> become, get), WETH /'get quiet (of wind), stop (of wind)'/, semantic environment ['wind'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD.

<chó:qwela>, dnom //có:wq̣w=elɛ//, (lxp probably <=ela> on the side of the head, by the ears), EZ /'Canada lynx'/, Elder's comment: "a big white cat about a foot and a half long that is found on the highest mountains", ['Lynx canadensis canadensis'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Jimmy Peters of Katz Reserve, also <thó:qwela>, /θó:q̣w=elɛ/, attested by JL.

<chq̣wáléqep>, ds //cq̣w=éléqep//, (lx <=aléqep> sound, in sound), SD /'be loud in sound, a loud sound (?)'/, syntactic analysis: probably vaj for example, <mí xwe chq̣wáléqep>, /mí xwə cq̣w=éléqep/, /'sound getting louder'/.

<chth'éylen>, incs //cò=íl=em//, mds, (<=íl> come, go, get, become, inceptive, <=em> middle voice), FSH /'spearing sqwéxem (silver spring salmon) in clear water after waiting for them'/, syntactic analysis: vi, attested by EL <Chth'éylen>, dnom //cò=íl=em//, (grammatical comment: zero derivation), PLN /'a point or bald hill on Harrison River where people waited to spear silver spring salmon'/,

- <a'a'nu, =anu>, drs //a'a'nu//, /a'a'nu ~ =anu/, DEM, prob. //in one place//, (GS) [a']<a'>~ [a']<o'> here, syntactic analysis: demonstrative, syntactic comment: suffixed (or postposed) to demonstrative roots or stems as in
 <kue'a'nu> //k'ə=a'a'nu//, /k'ə=a'a'nu/, //'this here [in one place]//, attested by GS;
 <ti'yanu>, //ti'i'ya=a'a'nu//, /ti'i'yanu/, //'that (bunch), those [in one place]//, attested by GS;
 <lhiya'nu> //li'iya'=a'a'nu//, /li'iya'nu/, //'this here, right here// attested by LT:LG, also //'this one// attested by LT:GS.
- <kue'a'nu>, <kue'o'nu>, ds //k'ə=a'a'nu//, /k'ə=a'a'nu ~ k'ə=a'a'nu/, DEM //'this here [in one place]//, prob. root <kue> demonstrative article, syntactic analysis: demonstrative, attested by GS. Examples: <qə'x to sth'u'm' lhi'ya' kue'a'nu> //qə'x to s=θu'm' li'iya' k'ə=a'a'nu//, //'There are a lots of bones here.//, attested by GS, from //'there are lots''the''nominalizer-bone''here [in one place], this//.
- <a'xitslha lhiya' kue'a'nu>, //a'xio-ia li'iya' k'ə=a'a'nu//, //'Lie down right here!//, from //'lie down-imperative 2 sg. here, this''this here [in one place]//, attested by GS.
- <kue'o'nu ti'e i'lhas asna'txwas ti'ya sti'ti'yuxwulh; ayni'namem sxiya'm'>, //k'ə=a'a'nu xə ?i'i-as ?as-na'-tx'-as ti'i'ya s-ti'[-R²-]yux'-u; ?ay-R¹-na'-n-am s-x'iya'm'//, //'This is what the old people called it; they still call it a myth.//, from //'this [in one place] is''that''which-they''stative-name-causative-they subj.''that''nom.-person-plural-past tense/deceased'; continuative, keep on-diminutive-name-lack of control transitivizer-3rd person passive or impersonal subject''nom.-tell a myth [of the Transformer era]//, attested by GS.
- <ha'lhs kus mi'ela'p ayq'e'p txu(')emi' kue'a'nu xulhiya's ta oh'hilha'u(t)xu tewela'p>, //ha'ʔi-s k'-s mi'ʔ-ela'p ?ay-da'p tx'=(?)emi' k'ə=a'a'nu x'=li-ya'-s t-a θhilha'u(t)x' tə-u=ala'p//, //'It's good that you folks come together to this place here where your church will be.//, from //'is good-3rd person subj.''that-subord. clause marker''come-2pl.dependent subj.''continuative, keep on-gather''toward-come to''demonstrative [this, here]-[in one place]''where-this-3rd person subj.''the''worship-building''demonstrative (nominal)-you pl.//, attested by PA:GS.
- <əo'quu>, df //ma'(=)q'u?//, /ma'q'u?/, [ma'q'/'o?], WETH //'snow on the ground'//, possibly compare root forms <quu'> //'water//, SJ's pronunciation of this form with /a'// may show Lushootseed influence, cp. Upriver Halkomelem /ma'qs/ //'snow on the ground//, Lushootseed /ba'q'u?/ 'snow (noun)', Proto-Central Salish *ma'qu? (Galloway 1982:27); Northern Straits, Halkomelem and Nooksack all shifted from əa' to a front vowel /ə', a'// so Nooksack should have /a'// here; the /q'// may also be from Lushootseed influence as Halkomelem, Squamish and Straits cognates have /q/; the Comox cognate has /q'// with metathesized syllables; syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SJ.

Comments: drs, ds, and df are stem-type labels for "derivational suffix", "derived stem", and "derived form (root or derivational affix unclear)". DEM = semantic subdomain of DEMONSTRATIVES (probably subsumed under the domain of DIRECTIONS), WETH = WEATHER domain. GS = my transcription of George Swanaset from tapes, LT:LG = Laurence Thompson's transcription of Louisa George, LT:GS = Laurence Thompson's transcription of George Swanaset, PA:GS = Pamela Amoss's transcription of George Swanaset, SJ = my transcription of Sindick Jimmy. [-R²-] = infixed plural -C'V'C'-reduplication. This sample also shows the incorporation of a source reference (Galloway 1982:27) and of forms from other languages. Semantic (morphosememic) derivation of the sentence meaning //'There are lots of bones here.'// is shown from the combination of sememes //'there are lots''the''nominalizer-bone''here [in one place], this//. A more interesting example is the morphosememic derivation of the sentence meaning //'This is what the old people called it; they still call it a myth.'//, including a nominal in the past tense, a stative + causative verb, a diminutivized lack-of-control verb in the passive, and a nominal with [-etic] semantic detail. (In the last main entry [q'/']) means weak labialization or half-rounding.

3.2 ORGANIZATION & REPRESENTATION OF ENTRIES

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.hw	ahu	
1ps	n.	
1df	heap, mound	
2df	sacred mound used in certain rites	
2il	Tohinga mauritanga o papa ma ki mua ki te ahu (M. 248).	
3ps	v.t.	
3df	heap up	
3il	Katahi ka ahu raua i ta raua tuaahu (W. v, 75).	
4ps	a.	
4df	heaped up	
4il	He mea ahu nga onepu e nga ringaringa o te tohunga (M lxxxiii).	
..hw	ahunga	
ps	n.	
df	heaping up	
il	te ahunga oneone, te aponga ki puna ra (M. 127).	
..hw	whakaahu	
1ps	v.t.	
1df	heap up, lay in a heap	
1il	Whakaahua koe ki te ahi rarauhe (M. 5).	
1il	Whakaahutia he aruhe ki runga ahi.	
2ps	v.i.	
2df	swell up	
3if	be displeased, dissatisfied	
3il	Katahi te tangata whakaahu ki aku kai. --Whakaahu ana au i te pukapuka a Henare: ko taku whakaahu tenei, te haere ia ki Wharekahika kati mai ai.	
..hw	ahuahu	
1ps	v.t.	
1ldf	heap up	
11il	He mea ahuahu nga puke hei taunga mo a ratou teka.	
12df	earth-up crops, etc.	
2ps	n.	
2df	the process of earthing up	
2il	I u mai a Paikaea ki enei motu ... i te wa i tupuketia ai te ahuahu (W. iii, 35).	

Figure 4: Upriver Halkomelem Band Labels (version 2)

A	attested by
ABDF	animal body dysfunctions (incl. human)(subdomain)
AEFC	animal body functions (incl. human)(subdomain)
ABI	animal (incl. human) body insults (subdomain)
ACL	acculturated (post-contact) meaning
adem	adverbial demonstrative
alt	alternative name
ANA	anatomy
ANAA	anatomy—animal (subdomain)
ANAB	anatomy—bird (subdomain)
ANAF	anatomy—fish (subdomain)
ANAH	anatomy—human (subdomain)
ANAR	anatomy—reptile (subdomain)
ant	antonym
apas	ambiguous past
apcl	adverbial particle
asin	as in (example of affix in a word)
ASM	alloseme
ASP	aspect (subdomain of TIME)
aug	augmentative
avop	active verb object pronoun
avps	past adverbial
bens	benefactive stem
bds	bound stem (root + affix(es) which still form a bound form)
BLDG	buildings (names, parts, functions, how to make them)(subdomain)
BOT	botanical scientific name (in Latin)
BSK	basketry (types, parts, functions, how to make)(subdomain)
CAN	canoes and other transportation (types, parts, functions, verbs for making, repairing and canoeing (strokes, etc.))(subdomain)
cau	causative control (purposeful)
caus	causative control stem
cdia	see dialect form (fewer dialects have this form or dialects which are not the original source of the main form)
cf	compare with form
cfr	compare with root
cfs	compare with stem
CH	Christianity (subdomain)
chr	characteristic
chrs	characteristic stem
cj	conjunction

CJ conjunctions and logical operators
 ck check Indian form
 CK check English form
 CLO clothing and ornaments (names, parts, functions, how to make,
 may incl. WV as subsubdomain)(subdomain)
 CM linguist's commentary
 cmdf see main dialect form (this form is found in more dialects or
 in a dialect which is the original source of the word)
 CONV conversation and speech (domain)
 cpds compound stem
 cptv completive aspect
 cpv comparative
 cpvs comparative stem
 CST change of physical state (inanimate)(domain?)
 CSTR constructions other than buildings (names, parts, functions, how
 to construct them)(subdomain)
 ct continuative aspect
 ctr contrast (with following word or words of similar meaning)
 cts continuative stem
 D dialectal limitation
 DEM demonstrative (domain)(prob. subsumed under DIR)
 dema demonstrative article
 demc demonstrative conjunction
 demp demonstrative pronoun
 DESC descriptive words (incl. diminutive)(domain)
 df derived form (root or derivational affix unclear)
 di derivational infix
 DIR directions (general adverbs, prepositions and demonstratives)(domain)
 dm diminutive
 dmn diminutive nominal
 dms diminutive stem
 dmv diminutive verb
 dnom derived nominal
 dp derivational prefix
 drs derivational suffix
 drv directive (may only be in Nooksack)?
 ds derived stem (root and affixes clear)
 dst distributive
 dur durative aspect
 durs durative stem
 EB ethnobotany (common names)(domain of flora)
 EFAM emotions, feelings, attitudes, mental processes, interjections

(domain)

ETH ethnographic information
 EZ ethnozoology (common names)(domain of fauna, incl. man)
 FIRE fire features and functions (domain)
 FOLK folk classification (groupings and hierarchies)
 FOOD food (domain)
 FR borrowed from (lists language name, then ^Indian word^)(^ = cap6)
 FRP possibly borrowed from
 frq frequentative aspect
 frqs frequentative stem
 FSH fishing (devices, parts, functions, processing the catch, making
 the devices)(subdomain)
 fut future tense
 G gloss (of single-word example)
 GA grammatical analysis
 GAM games (domain)
 GC grammatical comment (incl. morphological categories)
 HARV harvesting (devices, parts and functions, techniques, how to make
 the devices, processing the harvest)(subdomain)
 HAT human age terms (subdomain)
 hbt habitual aspect
 HHG household goods (names, parts, functions, how to make)(subdomain,
 prob. subsubdomain under BLDG)
 hpas historical past tense
 HUMC categories of humans (domain)(includes subdomains: HAT, KIN, STAT, N)
 HUNT hunting (devices, parts, functions, techniques, how to make devices,
 processing the catch)(subdomain)
 IC informant's commentary
 icsp independent clause subject pronoun
 IDOC Indian doctoring (subdomain)
 ie in-context example (phrase or sentence)
 iecs indirect effect control stem
 ii inflectional infix
 ij interjection
 IL illustration (to show source)?
 imp imperative
 inc inceptive aspect
 incs inceptive stem
 ind indirective ?
 inom indefinite nominal
 inp independent nominal pronoun
 ins instrumental (creates words for devices, etc.)(need better label) ?

inss instrumental stem
 iopv independent object of prepositional verb
 ip inflectional prefix
 ipp independent possessive pronoun
 irg irregular form(s)
 is inflectional suffix
 it iterative aspect
 its iterative stem
 ivp independent verbal pronoun
 izz intransitivized stem
 KIN kinterms (subdomain)
 LAND land features and functions (domain)
 LIT (=SMM) literal meaning (triggers sememic notation /' '/')
 LO loanword (probably not needed, FR band will suffice)?
 lx lexical affix (not to replace semological band as main entry)
 MC material culture (domain)(incl. subdomains: BLDG, BSK, CAN, CLO, CSTR, FSH, HARV, HHG, HUNT, MUS, TOOL, WV)
 mdl middle voice
 mdls middle voice stem
 MED medical information (techniques, medicines, functions, how to prepare, mainly secular)(subdomain, merges at edge with REL:IDOC)
 MOOD moods: interrog., subjunct., imperative, declarative (domain)
 mos motion stem (in ye-)
 mpcl modal particle
 MUS music (names, parts, functions, devices, techniques, techniques for making the devices and using them)(subdomain)
 MYC myth character name (subsubdomain of N)
 N personal names (inherited, nicknames)(subdomain of HUMC)
 nca numeral classifier affix
 ncm non-control middle ?
 ncr non-control root
 ncrr non-control reflexive stem
 ncs non-control stem
 nct non-control transitive
 nctv non-continuative aspect
 ndem nominal demonstrative
 nmps nominal past
 NOG no gloss
 nom nominal
 np-a nominal phrase minus article
 npa nominal phrase with apposition
 npas negative habitual past

npc	nominal phrase with conjoining
npm	nominal phrase with modifier(s)
nps	simple nominal phrase
nqps	negative interrogative past
NUM	numerals, their functions, and plurals (domain)
numc	numeral compound ?
numr	numeral root
numst	numeral stem
o	orthography
oc	out-of-control ?
OS	other sources (gives source ref. and form)
..p	paragraph
pasf	past affixed
pass	passive
pbf	probable form
PBG	probable gloss
pbr	probable root
PC	phonological comment (incl. phonological processes: backing or fronting (bof), consonant alternation (ca), consonant merger (cmrg), glottalization and deglottalization (gl), labialization and delabialization (lab), metathesis (M), ablaut (A), vowel merger (vmrg), stress-shift (—, —), lengthening (—:—, —:=), etc.)
pcl	particle
pcr	purposeful control root
pcrs	purposeful control reflexive stem
pcs	purposeful control stem
pcsa	purposeful control structured activity
pcsi	purposeful control stem inanimate object preferred
per	persistent
pers	persistent stem
phm	phonemic transcription
phn	phonetic transcription
pl	plural
pln	plural nominal
PLN	place name (subdomain)
plr	plural root
pls	plural stem
plv	plural verb
pnc	psychological non-control
pncs	psychological non-control stem
posf	possible form
POSG	possible gloss

posr	possible root
POW	spirits and powers
ppl	participle (=stative)
prcs	Proto-Central Salish
pres	present tense
(prof	professional)
PRON	pronouns (definite, indefinite, etc.)(domain)
(pr	perhaps related to root)
(prv	preseverative ?)
psal	Proto-Salish
psv	possessive
psvf	possessive pronoun affix
Q	questionable ?
qaf	interrogative affix
qpas	interrogative past
QUAL	qualifiers (general adverbial)(domain)
r	root (bound root form)
rcp	reciprocal
rcps	reciprocal stem
rej	rejected form
REL	religion (domain)(incl. subdomains: CH, IDOC, POW, SPD)
rf	root form (free root form)
rfl	reflexive
rfls	reflexive stem
rlcl	relative clause
rpt	repetitive aspect
rs1	resultative
rs1s	resultative stem
S	source reference
sa	structured activity
sas	structured activity stem
sbcl	subordinate clause
SCG	Salish cognate
scjs	sentence + coordinating conjunction + sentence
scpv	sentence comparative
SENS	senses and perceptions (domain)(incl. subdomains: LT, SD, SM, TAST,
TCH)	
sij	sentence with interjection
siz	stressed intransitivizer
sjsp	subjunctive subject pronoun
SMC	semantic comment
SME	semantic environment (which conditions alloemes)(=old SMC band)

SMN semantic transcription (narrow semantic info., semantic components, triggers semantic notation [' '])(alloemes could be listed here but are usually listed under domains as subentries)

sna sentence with nominal in apposition

spp sentence with prepositional phrase

SPRD spirit dancing (subdomain) (could use SPD)

SQ posited source

ssjp sentence with subjunctive phrase

sspv sentence superlative

st stative aspect (-ppl)

STA syntactic analysis

STAT status terms (social, occupational, tribal, national)(subdomain)

SOC might be better; STAT includes social transactions, etc.

STC syntactic comment

stca stative causative control stem

stie stative indirect effect control stem

stnc stative non-control stem

stpc stative purposeful control stem

stpn stative psychological non-control stem

stvi stative intransitive verb stem

strs stative resultative ? stem

stz stressed transitivizer

su see under stem

svpa sentence with verb phrase in apposition

syn synonym

TIB transitivizers, intransitivizers, benefactives (subdomain)

TIME time periods and tenses (domain)

tlc translocational ?

tlcs translocational? stem

TN translation of sentence example

TOOL tools for making things (names, parts, techniques for making and using)(subdomain)

TVMO travel and motion (domain)

uf underlying form (morphophonemic, triggers // // notation)

us unanalyzable stem

US usage (sociolinguistic comments, etc.)

UX unexplained form or problem

UXB unexplained botanical identification or info.

UXG unexplained grammatical detail

UXH historical or comparative notes

UXP unexplained phonological detail

UXPN unexplained place name info.

UXQ adjustments required between files ?
 UXZ unexplained zoological identification or info.
 vadv adverbial verb
 vaj adjectival verb
 VALJ value judgements (domain)
 vaux auxiliary verb
 vdem demonstrative verb
 vir intransitive verb root
 vis intransitive verb stem
 VOIC voice (active, middle, reflexive, reciprocal, passive)(subdomain)
 vpad verb phrase with adverbial verb, adverbial particle, or adverbial demonstrative
 vpm verb phrase with modal particle
 vpn verb phrase with negative
 vppa verb phrase with past tense
 vpq verb phrase with yes/no interrogative
 vpro pronominal verb, = verbal pronoun
 vprp prepositional verb
 vpx verb phrase with auxiliary
 vq interrogative verb
 WATR water features and functions
 WETH weather features and functions
 WV weaving (techniques, devices, parts, dyeing, designs, functions)
 (prob. subsubdomain)
 xpas auxiliary past
 ZOO scientific zoological name (in Latin)

Figure 5: Some Sample Upriver Balkonslem Entries

.o	chók:kw
rf	cá·kʷ
DIR	*far, be_*far_away, *far_off, way_in_the_*distance
STA	vadv
A	EB, BJ, AC, others
OS	ES, JH /cá·kʷ/
1alt	chókʷ
1phm	cákʷ
1A	AC, EB, others
2ie	lí: chókʷ
2phm	lí-e cákʷ
2PC	by a regular morphophonemic rule a stressed full vowel + schwa (here /_*interrogative, *yes/no_*question suffix -e /-ə/) -> the full vowel + length
2TN	Is it *far?
2A	AC
3ie	lí te chókʷ
3phm	lí te cákʷ
3TN	It's *far_away., It's *there_(*distant).
3A	AC, EB
3US	this would be the answer to the question in the example just previous
4ie	lí(:) chókʷ te lálems qa (~ q'a) lí: stetís
4phm	lí-e cákʷ te lélem-s qɛ (~ qɛ) lí-e s=Rₑ-té[=Aí=]s
4TN	*Is *his *house *far *or is_it_*nearby?
4PC	*sentence-*stress changes the stress from /chókʷ to /chòkw after stressed interrogative lí(:); length on lí is dropped in *allegro_ speech; in slow pronunciations by AC lí is attested as líye, showing the -e /_*yes/no_*question suffix
..o	chóchekw
cpvs	possibly cá[=R₁=]kʷ
ck	
CK	
lie	ley xwchóchekw ~ ley kw'e chóchekw
1phm	possibly lɛ xʷ=cá[=R₁=]kʷ ~ lɛ kʷə cá[=R₁=]kʷ
1IC	speakers are unsure about the form of this sentence
1TN	It's going *farther.
...o	chochkwó:les
dnom	cá[=R₁=]kʷ=á·les
lx	=ó:les /in_the_*eyes
EB	*goatsbeard
BOT	*Aruncus_sylvester

SMN a plant with white blooms in June which can be seen from far away,
 thus its name, literally /*farther_in_the_eyes| or /*far_away_in_the_eyes|
 MED used as eye medicine
 STA nom
 A SP, AD
 ..o telchókw
 ds tel=cákʷ
 lx tel= /*from|
 DIR *from_*far_away
 STA vadv
 A BHTTC
 ..o chekwílem
 mds cákʷ=i-l-em
 incs
 lx =i-l /*go, *come, *get, *become, *inceptive|
 is -em /*middle_voice|
 TVMO *go_*far_away
 DIR
 STA vi
 lie éwechexw we'ol chekwílem
 lphm ?áwe-c-exʷ we-ʔal cákʷ=i-l-em
 lTN Don't <*not *imperative> *go *too *far (away).
 LLIT don't-you contrast-just/too far=go-oneself
 ...o xwetakwí:lem
 incs xʷe=cákʷ=i-l-em
 lx xwe= /*go, *come|
 TVMO *(go)_*far_away
 DIR
 STA vi
 A AC
 ..o chokwí:lt
 pcs cákʷ=i-l-T
 lx =i:l /*go, *come, *get, *become|
 is -t(h) /*purposeful_*control_*transitivizer|
 TVMO *follow_behind_s-o, *trail_s-o
 DIR
 STA vt
 A IHTTC
 lalt chokwí:lt
 lphm cákʷ=i[=Aú=]:l-T
 lD Chill., Tait: Peters and Lorenzetto families on Peters Reserve or
 Squatits Reserve (Skw'átets)

1A AC, JL, MJ
 2asin chokwí:lthóxes
 2phm cákʷ=i·l-T-áxʷ-es
 2G *He *followed *me.
 21alt chokwú:lthóxes
 21phm cákʷ=i[-Aú-]·l-T-áxʷ-es
 21D Chill., Tait: Peters and Lorenzetto families at Skw'átets
 21A IBTTC
 ...o chokwú:lt
 cts cákʷ=i[-Aú-]·l-T
 ii ú-*ablaut /*continuative|
 TVMO *following_s-o
 DIR
 STA vt
 D Chill., Tait: Peters and Lorenzetto families at Skw'átets
 lasin chokwú:ltes
 lphm cákʷ=i[-Aú-]·l-T-es
 lG *He_was_*following_*it
 1A AC
 2asin chokwú:lthóxes
 2phm cákʷ=i[-Aú-]·l-T-áxʷ-es
 2G *He|'s_*following_*me.
 2A Elders 3/15/72 (prob. JL)
 3asin chokwú:lthòme
 3phm cákʷ=i[-Aú-]·l-T-àmə
 3G *chasing_after_me (*following_me, *trailing_me)
 ..o chokwelélqem
 ds cákʷ=əl=ələq=əm
 lx =əl /*go, *come, *get, *become, *inceptive|, =ələq /*occupational|,
 =əm /*middle_voice| or /*intransitivizer|
 HUNT *tracking_an_animal
 DIR
 STA vi
 A IBTTC
 lTVMO *follow_after, *coming_behind_(the_one_ahead_knows)
 1A EB
 ..o xwchókwel
 ds xw=cákʷ=əl
 lx xw= meaning unclear here unless /*interrogative|, =əl /*come, *go,
 *get, *become, *inceptive|
 TVMO *where_is_s-o_*going?, *where_is_s-o_*travelling?, *where_is_s-o_
 *headed_for?

DIR
 STA vq
 SME asked for example as you see the person heading for his car,
 wondering where he is going today
 A AD, EB, AC, others
 lasin xwchókwelechexw
 lphm xw=cákw=el-c-exw
 1G Where are you travelling?, Where are you going?
 1A EB
 1lalt xwchókwelechexw
 2ie echxw ye xwchókwelechexw
 2phm ?e-c-xw ye xw=cákw=el
 2TN Where are you headed for?
 2A EB
 3ie echxw yálh xwchókwelechexw ~ echxw kw'e úlh xwchókwelechexw
 3phm ?e-c-xw yíi xw=cákw=el ~ ?e-c-xw k'we ?úú xw=cákw=el
 3TN Where are you going *now_(this_time)?
 3A EB
 4ie li xwchókwelechexw
 4phm li xw(e)=cákw=el
 4TN Where is he going?
 4A AC
 .o chó:l (bound form)
 us vcá:(=e)l
 lx probably =el /*go, *come, *get; *become, *inceptive|
 r possibly chó(:) as in chó:kw ~ chók'w /*far, *distant|
 DIR possibly *go_a_distance|
 ..o chó:lqem
 ndls cá:l=leq=em
 lx =eleq /*occupational|, =em /*middle_voice| or /*intransitivizer|
 TVMO *follow_along_after_(the_one_ahead_knows)
 STA vi
 A EB
 ..o chichelóqtel
 pcrs R.=cá=le [=M:=]q-T-el
 dms
 dp R.= (here chi=) /*diminutive|
 lx =eleq /*occupational|, =metathesis: (switches preceding two vowels)
 /*continuative|
 is -t(h) /*purposeful_control_transitivizer|, -el /*^{reciprocal}reflexive|
 TVMO *walking_single-file
 PC *metathesis

a'ltha

STA ivp, vpro
UPRIVER HALKOMELEM BANDSORT, Test of CSHAND.DIC

7

a'ltha > a'altha	STA	ivp, vpro
-a':lews	STA	lx
Ala'mex	STA	nom
a'lol	STA	nom
s'a'lem	STA	nom
s'ale'ts	STA	nom
s'ale'ts > s'ale'tsmel	STA	nom
s'a'lqsel	STA	nom
s'ele'qs	STA	nom
shxu'a'llhelh	STA	nom
a'lex	STA	nom
a'lex > el'a'lex	STA	nom
a'lex > shxu'a'lex	STA	nom
a'lex > shxu'el'a'lex	STA	nom
cha'le'x	STA	nom
cha'le'x > chelcha'le'x	STA	nom
cha'lmei	STA	nom
tse'iq > tselqo'ma':lhp	STA	nom
-a'	38TA	nom. -impossible dema-psvf-nom./subord. see nct-30
possibly Chelcha'li'th	STA	nom?
-cha	38TA	np-a
Ala'mex > Ala'mex Sma'melt	STA	npm
xuecha':l	238TA	pro vt inom(C sb-vq-sbj)
-a'	STA	psvf
-a'	STA	qaf
ale'tsa > tel'ale'tsa	38TA	ssjp, also with *relative_*indefinite_*pronoun
ah'i'u	STA	vadv
cha'cha	STA	vaj
chale'ut > schela'u	STA	vaj
-cha	28TA	vdem. cj
a'lmeih	STA	vi
a':lqem	STA	vi
a':lqem > i'a':lqem	STA	vi
-cha	18TA	vi
xuecha':l > cho':lqem	STA	vi
tse'iq	STA	vi
a'lmeih > a':lmeih	STA	vi, nom after dema
xuehi'uel	STA	vi, vadv
-cha	48TA	vpro
ale'tsa	STA	vq
ale'tsa > tel'ale'tsa	STA	vq
-cha	38TA	vq
-cha	68TA	vq, stvi
ale'tsa > ale'tsestrues	STA	vt
a'lq't	STA	vt
xuecha':l > cho':lt	STA	vt
xuecha':l > chochi':lt	STA	vt
chale'ut	STA	vt
a'	STA	xpas, vaux
-a'	8TC	affixed to the word (usu. demonstrative article) which precedes the nominal possessed or verb subordinated
a'ltha > el'a'altha	8TC	only occurs after prepositional verbs
-a'	8TC	semantically similar to the class of adverbial particles and used like them but suffixed unlike them
a'	8TC	subject pronouns are suffixed to this verb to form apas
tse'iq > cha'iq	118TC	syntax probably in error

Some Interesting Halkomelem Finds So Far:

PHONOLOGY: more widespread ablaut, metathesis, and infixing than thought

1. See handout pp. 19-22 $\gamma k^{\vee} \epsilon^{\cdot}$ as in $/k^{\vee} \epsilon^{\cdot} = t/$, $/k^{\vee} i k^{\vee} a^{\cdot} ? e^{\cdot} t/$, $/k^{\vee} a^{\cdot} \theta a t/$, $/s k^{\vee} a k^{\vee} a^{\cdot} t a l/$, $/k^{\vee} a^{\cdot} l x^{\vee}/$, $/k^{\vee} a^{\cdot} l a^{\cdot} m a^{\cdot} t/$, $/k^{\vee} \epsilon^{\cdot} l a^{\cdot} m a^{\cdot} t/$, $/k^{\vee} a^{\cdot} \chi a^{\cdot} \theta a t/$, $/k^{\vee} a^{\cdot} \chi \theta a t/$, $/k^{\vee} a^{\cdot} \chi k^{\vee} a^{\cdot} \chi \theta a t a w s/$, and $/s k^{\vee} i^{\cdot} k^{\vee} a x^{\vee} a l/$
2. See handout p. 16 $/c a^{\cdot} l q a m/$ $// c a^{\cdot} (l) = l a q = a m //$ $//$ 'follow along after (with the person ahead's knowledge)' $// \rightarrow /c i c a l a^{\cdot} q t a l/$ $// R^4 = c a^{\cdot} = l a [= M^2 =] q = t a l //$ $//$ 'walking single file' $// < //$ 'diminutive = follow = occupational = purposeful control = reciprocal'
3. $\gamma k^{\vee} a l$ $//$ 'grasp' as in $/k^{\vee} a^{\cdot} l = l a x^{\vee}/$ 'get something, catch it (disease), have something' ($= l a x^{\vee}$ $//$ 'non-control transitivizer (happen to, accidentally, manage to)'), $/k^{\vee} a l \epsilon^{\cdot} t/$ $// k^{\vee} a l = a [= R \epsilon^{\cdot} =] t //$ $//$ 'grasp s-th, hold s-th' ($= a t$ $//$ 'purposeful control transitivizer'), ϵ^{\cdot} -ablaut infixed $//$ 'durative aspect', $/k^{\vee} u^{\cdot} l s/$ $// k^{\vee} a [= R u^{\cdot} =] l = l s //$ $//$ 'hang onto s-o' ($= l s$ $//$ 'psychological non-control transitivizer'), $/k^{\vee} a l = t = a^{\cdot} l/$ $//$ 'to wrestle' ($= t$ $//$ 'purposeful control transitivizer'), $a^{\cdot} l$ $//$ 'reciprocal'), $/k^{\vee} i^{\cdot} k^{\vee} a l t a^{\cdot} l/$ $// R^4 - k^{\vee} a l = t = a^{\cdot} l //$ $//$ 'wrestling' (reduplication type 4, $c i^{\cdot}$ - usually diminutive, here $//$ 'continuative aspect'), and $/k^{\vee} a k^{\vee} i^{\cdot} l t a l/$ $// k^{\vee} i^{\cdot} - k^{\vee} a [= M^2 =] l = t a^{\cdot} l //$ $//$ 'play-fighting' with metathesis type 2 (switches preceding vowels) $//$ 'diminutive'

MORPHOLOGY: complex systems of aspect and control inflections and derivations

4. see examples just above

SYNTAX: use of adjectives, adverbs, prepositions and pronouns as main verbs (for focus) or modifiers

5. $v a j$: $/h i^{\cdot} k^{\vee} - c - a l - c \epsilon^{\cdot}/$ $//$ 'I'll be big.' $//$ vs. $/t a h i^{\cdot} k^{\vee} x^{\vee} a^{\cdot} l a s m a s t i^{\cdot} y a x^{\vee}/$ $//$ 'a big heavy person'
6. $v a d v$: $/w i = y a^{\cdot} \theta k^{\vee} a - l - s q i^{\cdot} [- d a -] k^{\vee} = a t/$ $//$ 'I'm always biting it.' $//$ lit. $//$ 'it's always that-I-nominalizer am biting it' $//$ vs. $/? \epsilon^{\cdot} \theta a l - c - x^{\vee} x^{\vee} a^{\cdot} m/$ $//$ 'You're really fast.'
7. $v p r e p$: $/t a l i^{\cdot} - c - a l k^{\vee} a p \epsilon^{\cdot} s t a l/$ $//$ 'I'm from America.' $//$ vs. $/l a k^{\vee} \epsilon^{\cdot} = t - a m t a l i^{\cdot} t a q i d = \epsilon^{\cdot} w t x^{\vee}/$ $//$ 'He was let go from jail., He was set free/turned loose from jail., They let him go from jail.' $// < //$ 'past let go-purposeful control transitive-3rd person passive from the apprehend/detain-building'
8. $v p r o n$: $/l a^{\cdot} w a - s - \epsilon^{\cdot} /$ $//$ 'Let it be you!' $// < //$ 'be you-3rd person subject-2 person sg. imperative' $//$ vs. $/l \epsilon^{\cdot} m - c - a x^{\vee} t \epsilon^{\cdot} - l a^{\cdot} w a/$ $//$ 'You're going.' $// < //$ 'going-non-subord.subj.-2 sg. the-you sg. (emphasis)'

SEMANTICS: systematic semantic shifts (with pattern congruity) applying to body parts, place names, kinterms and words for people, etc.;

9. The set of 32 body part suffixes have alloemes which all shift in parallel fashion in certain semantic (semetic) environments; there are at least four alloemes for each suffix: $[(body\ part) (usually\ subject\ of\ the\ verb\ root\ they\ are\ attached\ to)]$ in the environment (subdomains) of body function/dysfunction words and many place names--with place names the suffixes have alloemes $[(feature\ in\ shape\ of\ body\ part)]$ (neck of land, throat of cliff, head of river, nose/point of land, etc.), $[of\ the\ (body\ part)\ (partitive)]$ in independent words for body parts,

- and ['on or in the (body part)'] elsewhere (lit. thousands of examples).
10. -(ə) / 'past tense' / has alloseme ['deceased, late'] within the semetic environments of ['kinterms, personal names, demonstrative pronouns, people, fauna']
 11. All terms for flora which can appear with or without the suffix -əp / 'tree, plant' / have allosemes ['fruit of the plant'] when the suffix is absent

different allosemes of a morpheme or word being members of different semantic domains;

12. /kʰəɪə'xʷ=t/ ['shoot s-o/s-th with arrow'] in domains of HUNT, SOC, in free variation with ['shoot s-o/s-th with gun'] in semantic (semetic) environment of TIME circa 1850-1900, replaced by the latter alloseme in environment of TIME circa after 1900, ['sting s-o/s-th'] in domain of ABFC (animal body function) for ex. with ['bee, snake']
13. /ʔi'qəəm/ ['whisper'] in domains of CONV, SOC with ['human'], ['hiss'] in domain of ABFC for ex. with ['snake, feline']
14. /skʰi'xʷ/ ['personal name'] in domain of N, ['place name'] in domain of PLN, ['word for s-th'] in domains of CONV, SCH (conversation and speech, schooling) for ex. with ['inanimate']
15. /kʰi'xʷ=ət/ ['name s-o in ceremony'] in domains of SOC, REL, MED, ['call s-o's name'] in domain of CONV, ['read s-th'] in domain of SCH

individual allosemes with simultaneous membership in more than one semantic domain;

16. /s=kʰə'ɪ/ ['waterfall'] in domains LAND, WATR
17. /s=ʔi'kʰ/ ['lost and presumed dead'] in DIR, SOC, ABDF (direction, social relations, animal body dysfunctions)
18. /ʔi'qʷ=ət/ ['rub s-th off, wipe s-th off'] in domains MC, CLO, REL, GAM, MED, TCH, ABFC (material culture, clothing, religion, games, medicine, touch, animal body functions)

semantic environments conditioning many allosemes being statable, those conditioning many others being deducible by informal logic from domain membership and/or knowledge of the language and culture and/or pragmatics during use

19. see examples above

"3D Semantics":

A suggestion for notation for three levels of semantics:

Semetic: ['alloseme, componential analysis, semetic information']

Sememic: //sememe, range of meaning of a word or morpheme//

Morphosememic: //morphosememe, new meaning resulting from shifts of sememes in combination within a word or phrase//

F 1) entries from HKW1 file

Showing examples of ablaut, infixing, reduplication, aspect, control, alloemes, domains, sememes, morphosememic changes, semantic environments

```
.o      kwa'
rt      k'e'
MOOD    *anyway; *ever, (*new_information as in NStraits)
CK
STA     mpcl
A       EB, others
1ie     ewa'lhchxw kwa'xu stl'itl'qelh
1phm    ?awa-a'z-c-x' k'e'-x' s=R^=Xaq=a?
1TN     *Heren't_you ever a *child?
1A      EB
2ie     tsel kwa' welh la'm
2phm    c-al k'e' wai le'=m
2TN     I *began to *go.
2LIT    I anyway *already go
2A      EB
.o      kwa':
r       k'e''=
..o     kwa'it ~ kwa't
pcc     k'e''=T ~ k'e''=T
ABFC    *let_go_of_s-th/s-o, *drop_s-th, *set_s-o_*free, *turn_s-o/s-th_*loose
SOC
S-9     vt
r       EB, Elders Group
1ie     tsel le kwa'it
1phm    c-al la k'e''=T
1TN     I set him free., [I turned him loose.]
1A      EB
2ie     lachxw kwa't te stame'st'wo
2phm    le-c-x' k'e''=T ta s=tem=a's-t'wa
2TN     Let go of *something!
2LIT    you're *going_to! let go of it *whatever_it_must_be
2PC     t'wo %*evidently, *must_be, I-*guess| is usually pronounced t'wa
        by most speakers; the <o> /a/ here may be Thompson influence since Thompson
        /a/ corresponds to Halkomelem /e/ historically in a number of words
2A      EB
3ie     le kwa'item
3phm    la k'e''=T-am
3TN     He got turned loose., He was set free.
3STA    xpas, pass
3A      EB
4ie     b'wechxw la'mexw temkwa't
4phm    ?o'wa-c-x' le'=m-ax' tam=k'e''=T
4TN     *Don't let him go *yet!
4A      EB 6/24/76 correcting
4ck     tem= %*time_to| -> %*yet|?
4ialt   Don't go yet!, Hold on!
41A     Elders Group 6/16/76
        to      kwo'ithet
pcc     k'e'[=Ra=]'=T-at
ABFC    to_*gallop
LIT     set oneself free, loose oneself
```

Entries from HKH1 file

Showing examples of ablaut, infixing, reduplication, aspect, control, alloemes, domains, sememes, morphosememic changes, semantic environments

```

di      o-ablaut %*derivational|
drs     =t %*purposeful_*control_transitivizer|
is      -et %*reflexive|
STA     vi
A       AC
...o    kwekwo':thet
cts     R5-kvε[=Ra=]' '=T-at
phn     kvukva'·θat
ABFC    #galloping
ip      R5- %*continuative|
STA     vi
A       AC
ialt    kwekwo'thet
iphm    R5-kvε[=Ra=]' '=T-at
iie     kwekwo'thet te stiqi'w
iphm    kvakva'θat ta s=tiqi'w
iITN    The #horse is galloping.
iIA     EB
...o    kwikwe'a't
dmv     R4=kv[=a?]=]a'=T
phn     kvikva?·t
SOC     #leave_s-o_alone, #stop_*pestering_s-o
dp      R4= %*diminutive|
c       =e'(a')= %*comparative| or this may be merely a phonological
        alternative to a': (preserving ' for : and *metathesizing)
drs     =t %*purposeful_*control_*transitivizer|
iie     skw'a'y kus tu kwikwe'a'tes te sqiqa'qs
iphm    s=kvε'y kv-s tu R4=kva?ε'=T-as
        ta s=R4=qε'q-s
iITN    He #never stops pestering #his #little_*brother., He never
        leaves his little brother alone.
iLIT    it_*can't_be #that_he #really he stops pestering him/he leaves
        him alone the_*male his_*little_*younger_*sibling
iA      AD, EB
...o    skwekwo':tel
rcps    s-R5=kvε[=Ra=]' '=T=al
stpc
phn     skvukva'·tal
KIN     #separated_in_*marriage
SOC
ip      s- %*stative|
dp      R5= %*completive?|
di      o-ablaut %*derivational|
drs     =t %*purposeful_*control_*transitivizer|, =el %*reciprocal|
STA     vi
A       Elders Group
ialt    skwekwo'tel
iphm    s-R5=kvε[=Ra=]' '=T=al
i       EB
.       kwo':lxw
ncs     kvε[=Ra'=]' '=laxv
ABFC    #drop_s-th_(*accidentally), #let_s-o_go

```

Real entries from HKW1 file

giving examples of ablaut, infixing, reduplication, aspect, control, alloemes, domains, sememes, morphosememic changes, semantic environments

di o'-ablaut %derivational|
 drs =lexw %non-*control_*transitivizer|
 STA vt
 A AD
 1alt kwo'lxw
 1phm k'ε=Ra'=lax'
 1A EB
 1iasin kwo'lxwes
 1iphm k'ε=Ra'=lax'-as
 1iphn k'a'lx'as
 1iG He dropped it.
 1iA EB
 2asin kwo'lo'me'
 2phm k'ε=Ra'=l-a'ma'
 2G let me go
 2A DF
 2ialt kwa'lo'me'
 2iphm k'ε'=l-a'ma'
 2iA EB
 ...o kwo'lo'me't
 nors k'ε=Ra'=l-a'ma't
 TVHO *escape_(from_*slavery_for_ex.), *get_out_(from_being_snowed_in_ or_snagged_in_river_for_ex.)
 E Y may be used for people other than the speaker in contrast to
 kwa'lo'me't which may be used by the speaker escaping himself/herself
 IC probably used for others [than oneself] (AD)
 SHE previously trapped by the physical or social environment: snowed in,
 snagged in a river in one's canoe, as a slave, etc.
 di o'-ablaut %derivational|
 drs =l allomorph of =lexw %non-*control_*transitivizer|, =o'me't
 %reflexive|
 STA vi
 A AD, Elders Group 3/72
 1ie kwo'lo'me't a':lhtel
 1phm k'ε=Ra'=l-a'ma't ?ε'itael
 1TN *They escaped.
 1A AD
 1iC she has heard this used
 ...o kwa'lo'me't
 nors k'ε'=l-a'ma't
 TVHO *escape, *get_out
 SMN may be used by the speaker about him/herself, in contrast to
 kwo'lo'me't which may be used about people other than the speaker
 IC probably used for oneself
 SHE previously trapped by physical or social environment: snowed in,
 snagged in the river in one's canoe, as a slave, etc.
 drs =l allomorph of =lexw %non-*control_*transitivizer|, =o'me't
 %reflexive|
 STA vi
 A AD
 ...o kweth'e'thet
 inos k'ε'=Ra=X=a'θat

R entries from HKW1 file
 S wing examples of ablaut, infixing, reduplication, aspect, control,
 alloemes, domains, sememes, morphosememic changes, semantic environments
 phn kʷəXəʰθət
 ABFC start_to_*struggle, start_to_*flip_around_to_escape (fish esp.)
 drs e-ablaut %*derivational|, =tl' meaning unknown (*stem-extender?),
 =e'thet %*inceptive, *start_to|
 STA vi
 A IHTTC
 ...o kwo'tl'thet
 ots kʷə[-Ra-]'=X=θət
 ABFC *flipping_around_(of_fish), *struggling_(of_anything_alive_
 trying_to_get_free)
 FSH
 HUNT
 ii o-ablaut %*continuative|
 STA vi
 A IHTTC
o kwetl'kwo'tl'thetθws
 plv Rʰ=kʷə[-Ra-]'=X=θət=əws
 phn kʷəXkʷəʰXθətθws
 NATR *water_*jumping (as it goes over a rough bottom in a river)
 dp Rʰ= %*plural| or %*frequentative| or %*iterative|
 ii o-ablaut %*continuative|
 drs =tl' gloss unclear, =t %*purposeful_*control_transitivizer|,
 =et %*reflexive|, =θws %on_the_*skin, on_the_*covering|
 SP, AK, AD (all on raft trip)
o Kwetl'kwo'tl'thetθws
 ds Rʰ=kʷə[-Ra-]'=X=T=ət=əws
 PLN a_*stretch_of_water_in_the_*Fraser_River_on_the_C.N._side_by_
 *Strawberry_Island
 STA nom
 A AK, SP, AD, IHTTC
 S place names file reference #248
 ..o skwi'kwexel
 dnom s=Rʰ=kʷə=xʷəl or s=Rʰ=kʷə=Rə=xʷəl
 EZ *baby_*sockeye_*salmon
 ZOO *Oncorhynchus_nerka
 dp s= %*nominalizer|, Rʰ= %*diminutive|
 lx =xel %on_the_*foot, *foot, *tail_(of_fish)|
 posx e-ablaut %*derivational|
 PC either a shift to *schwa-*grade in the root due to the stressed
 prefix, or derivational *ablaut
 STA nom
 A AC
 ..o temkwi'kwexel
 dnom tam=Rʰ=kʷə=xʷəl or tam=Rʰ=kʷə=Rə=xʷəl
 TIME *time of the *baby_*sockeye's coming, early_*spring_(usually April),
 *April_moon
 EZ
 l' *time the *little_one gets_*free (his) *tail
 l' means "time when the baby sockeye free their feet"
 dp tem= %*time_of, *season_of|, Rʰ= %*diminutive|
 lx =xel %*foot, *tail_(of_fish)|

.o qa'tt
 rf qe'tt
 MED *put_on_a_*poultice, *warm_it_[with_steam_esp.], (*cook_or_*heat_
 with_*steam)
 FOOD
 STA prob. vi
 A Deming and JL and NP (Fish Camp 7/19/79)
 SCG Squamish /qat-a'n/ %give a steambath, cause to take a steambath|
 H73:251, K67:353, K69:79, Lushootseed root /qa?t(a)/ %get warm|
 as in /la-qa'?t-ex'/ %His body is getting warm now (that
 you've given him blankets). (Said as you touch him.)| and /qa'?t-ad/
 %warm it (as s-th on a stove, not an open fire)| H76:372
 ialt qa't
 iphm qe't
 iA BHTTC
 .o qeta's
 df qe't=a[=M²=]s
 FOOD *bake_*underground, (*steam-cook_underground, *cook_in_a_*steam-pit)
 SHN steam-pits have not been used for about fifty years in the Sto':l
 area, but were dug in sand or light soil and a fire was built in the bottom;
 when it was burned down to coals a few long sticks were stood upright in
 the pit and layers of skunk cabbage or similar leaves were piled in,
 alternating with the food to be cooked; dirt, sand or rocks were put on
 top and water was poured down the sticks to cause the steam; steaming
 was often done overnight; the following were some of the things steam-cooked:
 wild onions, bulbs of tiger lily, chocolate lily, rice root, wapato/arrowleaf,
 blue camas, wild caraway, spring gold, domestic carrot, black tree lichen
 (prob. Bryoria fremontii) often sweetened with berries (it cooked up into
 a licorice-flavored "moss-bread", and probably meats; many of these the
 vegetable bulbs and corms were roundish
 lx =es %round_thing; on_the_*face|
 post metathesis %derivational| or %resultative| or %non-continuative|
 PC *metathesis
 STA vi
 A BHTTC, Elders Group
 .o qe'tes
 cts qe[=Aa'=]t=as
 FOOD *baking_*underground
 ii e'-ablaut %continuative|
 PC e'-*ablaut_on_root_a'
 STA vi
 A BHTTC
 ialt qa'qetes
 iphm qe'[-R¹-]t=as
 iIC probably
 iA Elders Group (1/25/78)
 2ie i'lhtsel qe'tes.
 ~hm ?i'-z-c-al qe[=Aa'=]t=as
 N I was baking underground.
 2A BHTTC
 .o sqeta's
 dnom s=qe't=a[=M²=]s
 FOOD stuff_*steam-*cooked_*underground, what_is_*baked_underground
 dp s=%nominalizer|

UPRIVER HALKOMELEM FINDERLIST OF ALL BUT COMMENT BANDS
HLK.TABLE

bottom of a tree, trunk of a tree:: s'ale'ts.

twenty:: ts'kw'e'x.

upstream

(be) upstream:: ahi'w ~ ehi'w.

go upstream:: xwehi'wel.

he's going upstream:: ahi'w ~ ehi'w.

used to

I used to think:: a' ~ e'.

want

do you want some tea?:: -a(') ~ a.

waterfall

small waterfall:: Ci'-.

we

I'm going to Ala'mex so that we (can) pick hops.:: Ala'mex.

we ate:: a' ~ e'.

where

I know where he came (arrive|d) from.:: tel'ale'tsa ~ tel'ele'tsa
~ tel:e'tsa ~ tel:e'cha (EB) ~ te'ele'cha (EB).

where (is it)?:: ale'tsa ~ le'tsa (EB).

where are you from?:: tel'ale'tsa ~ tel'ele'tsa ~ tel:e'tsa ~
tel:e'cha (EB) ~ te'ele'cha (EB).

where did you make it?:: ale'tsa ~ le'tsa (EB), ale'tsa ~ le'tsa
(EB).

where have you been?:: ale'tsa ~ le'tsa (EB).

where is he (anyway)?:: ale'tsa ~ le'tsa (EB).

where is he from?:: tel'ale'tsa ~ tel'ele'tsa ~ tel:e'tsa ~
tel:e'cha (EB) ~ te'ele'cha (EB).

where is he/she/it from?, from where?:: tel'ale'tsa ~
tel'ele'tsa ~ tel:e'tsa ~ tel:e'cha (EB) ~ te'ele'cha (EB).

where it is.

I know where it is.:: ale'tsa ~ le'tsa (EB).

wherever

wherever he's got it:: ale'tsestxwes.

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