NOTES ON MAINLAND COMOX PHONOLOGY

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1.   Mainland Comox is a Coast Salish language spoken by approximately
five or six hundred members of the Sliammon, Klahuse, and Homalco bands
of British Columbia. The oldest speaker is ninety-six years old; the
youngest is under five. Everyone over thirty speaks the language and
many people over twenty were monolingual in it until age seven, when they
went away to boarding school. In recent years there has been greater
contact with the surrounding English-speaking community and local schooling
has become common, as has television. Consequently, individuals under
twenty vary in their knowledge of the language from fluency to under-
standing only some items of the vocabulary.

     The pronunciation rules of the language vary with age. Although
the insights of younger speakers have been invaluable, the phonetic
representations in this paper have been standardised to reflect the
pronunciation of older female informants. However, the nonphonetic
forms of words cited herein are valid for all age levels.

2.   Within the sample of the Mainland Comox population which provided
data for this paper, a marked difference was noted between the speech of
men and that of women in two respects.

2.1. Women employ horizontal lip rounding, with concomitant lip protrusion.
     Men employ vertical lip rounding, with the consequence of an absence
of lip protrusion. The resulting impression is almost that men don't
move their lips.

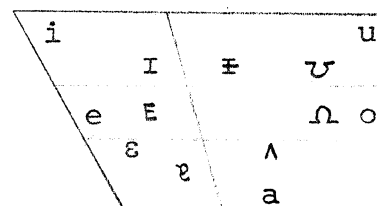2.2. Women pronounce the glottal stop as a stop and glottalised stops as ejectives.

    Men pronounce the glottal stop as stød[1] in the environments V_V and V_C and pronounce the glottalised consonants, especially /p̓/, somewhat weaker than ejective. Furthermore, one older man states an analogy between the glottalised stops of Mainland Comox and the voiced stops of English.

3.1. The following consonants are phonemic:

	bilabial	interdental	alveolar	lateral	palatal	velar	velar°	uvular	uvular°	glottal
fricatives		Θ	s	ɫ	š		x°	x̌	x̌°	h
voiceless stops	p	ç	t	λ	č	k	k°	q	q°	
(glottalised)	p̓	ç̓	t̓	λ̓	č̓	k̓	k̓°	q̓	q̓°	?
voiced stops					ǰ	g				
resonants	m		n	l	y	w				
round	+	−	−	−	−	−	+	−	+	−
anterior	+	+	+	+	−	−	−	−	−	−
coronal	−	+	+	+	+	−	−	−	−	−
high	−	−	−	−	+	+	+	−	−	−
low	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	+
back	−	−	−	−	−	−	+	+	+	−

    The features[2] listed are not sufficient to distinguish all of the various consonants from one another, but they do delimit enough natural classes to form a basis for the discussion in this paper. As an example of a natural class, the specification of both /č/ and /k/ as nonback describes the palatalisation of /k/, /k̓/, and /g/.[3]

3.2. There are four phonemic vowels /i ə u a/ with length distinctive. At the phonetic level, an inventory of 13 vowels is used, closely approximating that used in Sapir (1915):

A long vowel is indicated by a colon (e.g. [p̓á:p̓ɪm] ~ [p̓á:p̓ɛm] 'working'). A half-long vowel is indicated by a raised period (e.g. [ʔɛ́la·wɛʔᵋ] 'turnips'). Afterglides are indicated by the raised letters [ʷʸʰ] (e.g. [kʷámnʌčʰ] 'root', [píč̓ʸu] 'basket'). Peppet vowels are indicated by the raised letters [ᵋ], [ᶹ], etc. (e.g. [ǰi:k̓ʷᶹtʰ] 'rubbing')(see Boas, 1916). Where necessary for clarity, syllable boundaries are marked by a period (e.g. [kʷám.nʌčʰ]).

4. There are four phonological features in which Mainland Comox is unlike other Salish languages but similar to Wakashan languages. The first two are innovations probably as a result of extended contact with the neighbouring Kwakiutl. The second two appear to be retentions of earlier Salish features, apparantly under Kwakiutl influence.

4.1. In most Salish languages initial clusters of three, four, or more consonants are common. However, in Mainland Comox only two words were recorded with initial consonant clusters, and these two seem to be recent borrowings from other Salish languages (see 4.2.).[4]

4.2. Probably as a result of having no initial consonant clusters, Mainland Comox lacks an s- nominaliser prefix at the word level. Only two forms have been recorded with it:

	pəq sčiaǰən	[pʌq sčéʌǰɪn]	'weasel'
	skᵒiči	[skʷíči]	'bothersome, noisy'
cf.	kᵒikᵒiči	[kʷíkʷiči]	'bothering'

4.3. In Mainland Comox the phoneme /ƛ/ occurs frequently, while in other Salish languages known to me ƛ is not a phoneme. The phonemic status of /ƛ/ is attested by the following contrasts:

ƛaqəm	[ƛáqʌm]	'grass'
ɫaq̓əm	[ɫáq̓ʌm]	'to wait'
məƛ̓	[mʌ́ƛ̓]	'the water's calm'
p̓əƛ	[p̓ʌ́ƛ]	'plucked bare (e.g. a duck or a hillside)'
čəɫ	[číɫ]	'rain'
ƛəsəm	[ƛʌ́sᵻm]	'hit with fist, punch'
ƛ̓aɫsəm	[ƛ̓áɫsᵻm]	'physically strong'

It is interesting to note that Swadesh (1952) lists /ƛ/ among the Proto-Salish phonemes. Many instances of /ƛ/ in Mainland Comox will most likely prove to occur in words borrowed from Kwakiutl; however, the following two forms appear to be retentions of Salish etyma:

λiʔq°	[λɛ́ʔqʰʷ]	'fish meat'
compare Musqueam /sɬíq°/ 'meat' (Elmendorf 1962)		
λux̌°t	[λóx̌ʰʷtʰ]	'to spit'
compare Cowichan /ɬx̌ə́lcə/ 'to spit' (Kava 1969)		

4.4. Swadesh (1952) writes, "There is no Salish language, with the exception of Tillamook, in which h̲ is a common phoneme" (p 236). The phoneme /h/ is common in Mainland Comox and it also occurs in syllable final position, which has not been reported for other Coast Salish languages.

tah	[táh]	'mother (vocative)'
mah	[máh]	'father (vocative)'
p̓ah	[p̓áh]	'Raven (mythical name)'
qaht	[qáht]	'to lift something'
tih	[tí·] ~ [tíh]	'large, big'
ʔahšən	[ʔáhšɪn] ~ [ʔáxšɪn]	'sore foot'

5. The most conspicuous morphophonemic alternation in Mainland Comox is that of the high voiced[5] stops with their homorganic glides.

The voiced velar stop alternates with the velar semivowel:

qiw	[qéw]	'Deer (mythical name)'
qigəθ	[qégʌθ]	'deer'

The voiced palatal stop alternates with the palatal semivowel:

λ̓ax̌ay	[λ̓áx̌ay]	'old, aged'
λ̓ax̌aǰuɬ	[λ̓áx̌aǰʋɬ]	'the former/deceased old person/people'

The rule could be stated that the stop occurs before a vowel, the semivowel word finally or before a consonant, as in the set of forms:

ǰux̌°ət	[ǰóx̌ʷʌtʰ]	'to vomit'
ǰuǰux̌°ət	[ǰúǰox̌ʷʌtʰ]	'vomiting'
ǰuyx°ət	[ǰúyx̌ʷʌtʰ]	'trying to vomit'

except for the existence of the form

ǰuǰx̌°ət	[ǰúǰx̌ʷʌtʰ]	'vomiting a little bit'

which is possibly a recent innovation in the language, historically speaking, but which complicates the synchronic description.

That it is the voiced stops that alternate with the semivowels, and not vice versa, is shown by the facts that (1) wherever possible,[6] ǰ and g alternate, whereas there are instances of y and w which do not alternate (2) the segments y and w do occur before vowels, for example:

wəlθ	[wʌ́lθ]	'bullfrog'
yaməy	[i̯ámʌy] ~ [i̯ámʌy]	'penis'

6. Between a high nonback obstruent and /a/ a nonphonemic glide
is inserted:

šiasəm	[šʸə́sʌm]	'to sneak'
ǰiasuɬ	[ǰʸə́snɬ] ~ [ǰiɐsnɬ]	'yesterday'
čia	[čʸέ]	'where?'
čiaʔm	[čʸέmʔ] ~ [čʸέʔm]	'how?'
x°əʔ čiaməs	[xʷʊʔčéʌmʌs] ~ [xʷɪčéʌmʌs]	

    'he will/can/could not do it; it will/can/could not happer

čianəw	[čéʌnɑw]	'dog'
kiapu	[kʸέpo]	'coat'
təťkiawəs	[tɨ́tkʸawʊs]	'winking'

    As can be seen from the above, the left hand column is not written
phonemically but in a notation that includes the nonphonemic glide and
glottalised resonants. From the transcription in the left hand column
the phonetic level can be determined in a one-step operation.

    It should be noted that monosyllabic words containing ia (e.g. šiaʔt
[šʸέʔt] 'high') are classified as containing "one and a half syllables"
by the one informant who has mentioned syllables. Likewise, he classifies
čianəw as having "two and a half syllables".

7. The citation form of Mainland Comox verbs is the perfective aspect,
which is glossed herein as the English infinitive. The perfective aspect
is opposed to the imperfective aspect, glossed hereing as the English
gerund form. Almost all[7] verbs form their imperfectives by initial C_1V_1-
reduplication. For example:

hasəm	[hásʌm] ~ [xásʌm]	'to sneeze'
hahasəm	[háhasʌm] ~ [xáxasʌm]	'sneezing'
ǰiaq̓°əm	[ǰʸέq̓ʷɑm]	'to sweat'
ǰiaǰiaq̓°əm	[ǰʸέǰʸɐq̓ʷɑm]	'sweating'
ɵiq̓əm	[ɵέq̓ m]	'to dig'
ɵiɵiq̓əm	[ɵέɵɛq̓ m]	'digging'
ǰuɵət	[ǰúɵʌtʰ]	'to push (it)'
ǰuǰuɵət	[ǰúǰuɵʌtʰ]	'pushing (it)'

    After C_1V_1- reduplication, some verbs undergo syncope of the stem
vowel:

qahəm	[qáh(ʔ)ʌm]	'to lift (object unspecified)'
qaqhaʔam	[qáqhaʔam]	'lifting'
pənəm	[pʌ́n(ʔ)ʌm]	'to plant'
pəpnaʔam	[pʌ́pnaʔam]	'planting'
tək̓°t	[tʊ́k̓ʰʷtʰ]	'to pull (it)'
tʊtk̓°t	[tɨ́tk̓ʷaʔam] ~ [tʌ́tk̓ʷaʔam]	'pulling (object unsp.)'

nəšəm	[níšɪm]	'to swim'
nənšəm	[nɛ́nšɪm] ~ [nʌ́nšɪm]	'swimming'
yəməm	[yímʌm]	'to kick'
yəymaʔam	[yí:maʔam]	'kicking'

And if the initial consonant is **ǰ** or **g**, after syncope it comes to stand before a consonant and becomes its homorganic semivowel[8]:

gəq̓ʷ°əm	[gʊ́q̓ʷɨm]	'to drag (obj. unspecified)'
gəwq̓ʷ°aʔam	[gú:q̓ʷaʔam]	'dragging'
ǰəƛ̓	[ǰɪƛ̓]	'to run'
ǰəyƛ̓	[ǰí:ƛ̓]	'running'
ǰəqəš	[ǰʌ́qɛ^Iš] ~ [ǰɛ́qɛ^Iš]	'to crawl'
ǰəyqəš	[ǰí:qɛ^Iš]	'crawling'
ǰək̓°t	[ǰúk̓ʷᵁtʰ]	'to rub (it)'
ǰəyk̓°t	[ǰí:k̓ʷᵁtʰ]	'rubbing (it)'

8. The resultive aspect[9] of a word is formed by the addition of /i/:

ʔax̌əθ	[ʔáx̌ʌθ]	'to lie down'
ʔax̌iθ	[ʔáx̌ɛθ]	'to be lying down'
səčəm	[síčɪm]	'to itch'
səčim	[síči·m]	'itchy'
ɬəlkət	[t̓ʌ́lk̓ʸʌtʰ]	'to make a hole in something'
ɬəlik	[t̓ʌ́lɪk̓ʸʰ]	'a hole'
ƛ̓əp	[ƛ̓ʌ́pʰ]	'deep'
ƛ̓ipəms	[ƛ̓ɛ́pɨms]	'under it'
ƛ̓ipəç̓ə	[ƛ̓ɛ́pɨç̓ʌ]	'woman's slip; underblanket'
ƛ̓ipiws	[ƛ̓ɛ́pews]	'man's undershirt'
təw̓	[túw̓ʔ]	'ice'
taʔgit	[táʔgit]	'it's frozen'
ɬaw̓	[ɬáw̓ʔ] ~ [ɬáʔᵁ]	'to leave'
ɬaʔgit	[ɬáʔgit]	'he got away'
ɬaʔgitç̓ə	[ɬáʔgɪ·ç̓ʌ]	'naked'
ƛux̌°t	[ƛóx̌ʰʷtʰ]	'to spit'
ƛux̌°it	[ƛóx̌ʷɛtʰ]	'spittle'
ǰux̌°ət	[ǰóx̌ʷʌtʰ]	'to vomit'
ǰux̌°it	[ǰóx̌ʷɛtʰ]	'vomit'
ɬayəš	[ɬáyiš]	'to come towards shore'
ɬayt	[ɬáytʰ]	'to land'
ɬayit	[ɬáyitʰ]	'he has landed'
ɬup̓it	[ɬóp̓ɛtʰ]	'it's peeled off (e.g. the skin or a blanket)'
qay̓əws	[qáʔyu·s]	'tired'
qay̓əgis	[qáʔyʌgis]	'tired out'

9. In this section some of the conditioning environments for the allophones of the vowels are given. It will be noted that there is overlapping in the allophonic range of the vowel phonemes, an analysis that is acceptable within the theory of autonomous phonology so long as the added criterion of invariance is not imposed. For example, the phone [ɛ] following a palatal obstruent plus [ʸ] must be assigned to /a/, whereas the phone [ɛ] following a glottalised stop must be assigned to /i/.

9.1. The vowel /i/ is realised

(a)   as [ɛ] next to a glottalised stop:

k̓iik̓ik̓	[k̓iː k̓ɛ k̓ʸʰ]	'crow'
ȼ̓iȼ̓iq̓	[ȼ̓ɛ ȼ̓ɛ q̓ʰ]	'mud'
k̓°in	[k̓ʷɛn]	'how much? how many?'
t̓in	[t̓ɛn]	'barbecued fish'
x̌iȼ̓	[x̌ɛȼ̓ʰ]	'iron, steel'
p̓iq̓	[p̓ɛq̓]	'wide'
θiq̓əm	[θɛq̓ʌm]	'to dig'

(b)   as [ɛ] between /ʔ/ and a nonglottalised anterior consonant:

λiʔq°	[λɛ́ʔqʰʷ]	'fish meat'
ʔilq̓əy	[ʔɛ́lq̓ʌy]	'meat or clams dried out over a fire'
ʔiɬtən	[ʔɛ́ɬtɨn]	'to eat; food'
ʔiməš	[ʔɛ́mʌš]	'to walk'
miʔin	[mɛ́ʔɛn]	'carrots'
θiʔθə	[θɛ́ʔθʌ]	'she'
tiʔə	[tɛ́ʔɛ] ~ [tɛ́ʔɪ]	'here'
ʔə tiʔə	[ʔʌ tɛ́ʔɛ]	'et cetera'

(c)   as [e] after a nonhigh consonant:

λ̓ipiws	[λ̓épews]	'man's undershirt'
giʔiws	[gíʔews]	'the whole body'
qigəθ	[qégʌθ]	'deer'
təqit	[tʌ́qetʰ]	'closed'
θiwθitən	[θéwθetɨn]	'table'
ʔiʔaǰəm	[ʔéʔaǰɪm]	'young woman'
hiwtəwnəs	[héwtʌwnɨs]	'front tooth'

(d)   as [i] after a high consonant:

giʔiws	[gíʔews]	'the whole body'
k̓°i	[k̓ʷí]	'already'
k̓°iʔ	[k̓ʷíʔ]	'morrow'

kᵒiškᵒiš	[kʷɨškʷɨš]	'bluejay'
kikyə	[kík ͫ.yɛ]	'a bug'
wiwlus	[wíwᴵlos]	'young man'

9.2. The long vowel /i:/ is realised

(a) as [ey] after a glottalised consonant or a nonhigh back consonant:

ȼiič	[ȼ́eyč]	'twisted cedar bark rope'
titqiiguł	[tétqeyguɨ]	'foal'
c.f. tiqiw	[téqew]	'horse'

(b) varies between [ey] and [i:] after a low consonant:

ʔii	[ʔéy(ʔ)] ~ [ʔí:(ʔ)]	'good'
ʔiimut	[ʔéymʊt] ~ [ʔí:mʊt]	'very good'

and if the sequence **iy** can be considered equivalent to **ii**, the following form can be included here:

hiyum̓   [héyumʔ] ~ [híyumʔ] ~ [heyúʔm] ~ [hiyúʔm]

'seagull'

if not, this form can be included under 9.1.c above.

(c) as [i:] elsewhere:

tiiʔə	[tí:ʔɪ]	'right here'
siiłət	[sí:ɫɪt]	'to toss, throw underhand'

9.3. The vowel /ə/ is realised

(a) as [ɛ] after a palatal in syllable final position:

ʔaʔǰə	[ʔáʔǰɛ]	'nice'
ʔayə	[ʔáyɛ]	'house'
čəǰə	[čɛ́ǰɛ]	'grandmother'
čəčyə	[číčyɛ]	'granny'

(b) as [ɛ] after a palatal and before a glottal stop and under stress:

ʔayəʔ	[ʔayɛ́ʔ]	'house'
čəčyəʔ	[čičyɛ́ʔ]	'granny'

(c) as [ɪ] after a palatal and not in syllable final position:

nənšəm	[nɛ́nšɪm]	'swimming'
mac̓ən	[mác̓ɪn]	'louse'
c̓əł	[č̓íł]	'to rain'
ǰəƛ̓	[ǰíƛ̓]	'to run'
čəłəm	[číł.æm]	'to dance'
yəməm	[yím.ʌm]	'to kick'

(d) as [ɪ] between two palatals if at least one is glottalised:

yɛč̓	[yíč̓]	'full (e.g. a bucket)'
c̓əč̓ł	[č̓íč̓ᴵł]	'raining'

(e) as [i] between two palatals:

čəčɬəm	[číčɬɨm]	'dancing'
čəyčuẏ	[čí:čuy?]	'children'
čəčyə	[číčyɛ]	'granny'
yəyma?am	[yí:ma?am]	'kicking'
j̓əyƛ	[j̓í:ƛ]	'running'
j̓əyk̓°a?am	[j̓í:k̓ʷa?am]	'rubbing'

(f) as [u] between two high consonants if at least one is round:

j̓ək̓°t	[j̓úk̓ʷʊtʰ]	'to rub (it)'
gəwq̓°a?am	[gú:q̓ʷa?am]	'dragging'

(g) as [ʊɹ] between two consonants if one is high, one nonhigh, and at least one is round:

gəq̓°t	[gʊ́q̓ʷʊtʰ]	'to drag (it)'
gux°əm	[gúxʷʊm]	'to bark (e.g. a dog)'
x°əs	[xʷʊ́s]	'black'
qaw̓əm	[qá?wʊm]	'eye'
ç̓ək̓°əm	[ç̓ʊ́k̓ʷʊm]	'to wipe'

(h) as [ʌ] after a nonhigh consonant and before a high round consonant:

tihəwnəs	[tíhʌwnɨs]	'big tooth'
tihəwnəx°	[tíhʌwnʊx°]	'big swell/wave'
məmək°t	[mʌ́mʌkʰʷtʰ]	'eating'
pəw?k°	[pʌ́w?kʰʷ]	'round like an egg'
?əwək°	[?ʌ́wʊkʰʷ]	'tobacco'
ç̓ap̓əwč	[ç̓áp̓ʌwč]	'I'm busy'

(i) as [ʌ] next to a low or nonhigh back consonant:

ɬə?amən	[ɬʌ́?amɨn]	'Sliammon (adj.)'
ƛ̓ə?amən	[ƛ̓ʌ́?amɨn]	'Lund (place name)'
səq̓	[sʌ́q̓ʰ]	'cracked, split; half'
p̓əq̓	[p̓ʌ́q̓ʰ]	'smoke'
pəq	[pʌ́qʰ]	'white'
q̓°əyx̌	[q̓ʷʌ́y?x̌] ~ [q̓ʷʌ́?ɪx̌]	'wood'
məqsən	[mʌ́qsʌn] ~ [mʌ́qsɨn]	'nose'

(j) varies between [ʌ] and [ɨ] between two nonglottalised anterior consonants:

səsqnəč	[sʌ́sqʌnʌčʰ] ~ [sɨ́sqʌnʌčʰ]	'towing'
šiasəm	[šʸⱺ́sʌm] ~ [šʸⱺ́sɨm]	'to sneak'
ç̓əmtən	[ç̓ʌ́mtʌn] ~ [ç̓ɨ́mtɨn]	'breast (nipple?)'
x°ə?č namən	[xʷʊ?č ná?mʌn] ~	
	[xʷʊ?č ná?mɨn]	'I'm not like that'

(k)   as [ɨ] between two glottalised anterior consonants:

ƛ̓əƛ̓k̓ºa?am	[ƛ̓ɨ́ƛ̓k̓ʷa?am]	'wiping'
ƛ̓əƛ̓q̓a?am	[ƛ̓ɨ́ƛ̓q̓a?am]	'throwing overhand'
cf. ƛ̓aq̓əm	[ƛ̓áq̓ʌm]	'throw overhand, pitch'
t̓ət̓kiawəs	[t̓ɨ́t̓k̓ʸawʊs]	'winking'

9.4. The vowel /a/ is realised as [a] after a nonpalatal:

qºay	[qʷáy]	'to speak/talk; word'
kºamnəč	[kʷámnʌčʰ]	'a root'
tihaq	[tíhaqʰ]	'large genitals'
tithawəs	[títhawʊs]	'both eyes large'
nam̓	[nám?] ~ [ná?m]	'that's right/correct'
tam	[tám]	'what?'
man	[mán]	'father'
tan	[tán]	'mother'
hasəm	[hásɨm]	'to sneeze'
?a?axº	[?á?axº]	'it's snowing'
p̓ap̓əm	[p̓áp̓ɨm] ~ [p̓áp̓ɛm]	'to work'

9.5. The sequence ia is realised

(a)   as [ʸɛ] after a palatal obstruent and in word final position:

čia	[čʸɛ́]	'where?'
šia?	[šʸɛ́] ~ [šʸɛ̓?]	'upwards'

(b)   elsewhere as [ʸe̥] after /š/:

šia?t	[šʸé̥?t]	'high; sky'
šiašiasəm	[šʸéš̌ʸe̥sʌm]	'sneaking'
šia?ƛəč	[šʸé̥?ƛʌčʰ]	'belly up'

(c)   elsewhere as [ʸe̥] ~ [ie̥] after /ǰ/:

ǰiaǰia	[ǰʸéǰʸɛ] ~ [ǰíe̥ǰʸɛ]	'cousin'
ǰəǰianəs	[ǰíǰʸe̥nɨs] ~ [ǰíǰie̥nɨs]	'small tooth'

(d)   elsewhere as [ʸe̥] after /č/ in a monosyllabic word:

čiam̓	[čʸé̥?m]	'how?'
čiaam	[čʸé̥:m]	'jam (to spread on bread)'

(e)   elsewhere as [eʌ] after /č/ or /č̓/ in a polysyllabic word:

čialəs	[čéʌlʌs]	'three'
čianəxº	[čéʌnʌxº]	'three times'
č̓ianəw	[č̓éʌnɑw]	'dog'

9.6. The long vowel /a:/ is realised as [a:] after a nonpalatal:

p̓aap̓əm	[p̓á:p̓ɨm] ~ [p̓á:p̓ɛm]	'working'
wawx̌aasuɫ	[wáwx̌a:soɫ]	'baby wax̌əs'
wax̌əs	[wáx̌ʌs]	'small frog with a loud voice'

9.7. The vowel /u/ is realised

(a) as [u] next to a high consonant and not next to a low consonant
     or a uvular:

ǰuǰux°ət	[ǰúǰox̌ʷʌtʰ]	'vomiting'
gugux°əm	[g°úg°ux̌ʷʌm]	'barking'
łuk̓°	[łúk̓ʰʷ]	'to fly'
x°uməč	[x°úmɪč]	'skin of human or salmon'
čuy̓	[čúy?]	'child, young'

(b) as [o] next to a nonhigh consonant and not next to a high consonant:

q̓°uc̓	[q̓°óc̓]	'waterlogged wood'
q°um̓əy	[q°ó?mʌy]	'snow on ground; age ("snow year")'
q°aq̓əmustən	[qʷáq̓ʌmostɛn]	'aspirin'
łułmu?m	[łółˆmo?m]	'littleneck clam'
q°upəm	[q°ópʌm]	'hairy'
łuq̓°	[łóq̓ʰʷ]	'clear weather'
p̓ux̌°	[p̓óx̌°]	'a stink'
q°əlus	[qʷʌ́?los] ~ [qʷʌ́l?os]	'be facing toward'
wawx̌aasuł	[wáwx̌a:soł]	'baby wax̌əs'
?ayhus	[?áyhos]	'sea serpent (type of spirit power)'
x̌°ux̌°uł	[x̌°óx̌°oł]	'long ago'

9.8. The long vowel /u:/ is realised

(a) as [o:] next to uvular or a low consonant and not next to a high
     consonant:

ƛuuq°	[tó:qʰʷ]	'Squirrel Cove (place name)'
?uup	[?ó:pʰ]	'the island at Church House'
x̌°uux̌°uł	[x̌°ó:x̌°oł]	'long long ago'

(b) as [u:] elsewhere:

łuułuk̓°	[łú:łuk̓ʰʷ]	'flying'
k̓°uunuł̓	[k̓°ú:noł̓]	'porpoise'
?uuk̓°	[?ú:k̓ʰʷ]	'all'

FOOTNOTES

1. H. J. Uldall (1933, p ix) symbolises stød with a raised comma, stating:

> ' is in most people's pronunciation a glottal roll; only when special emphasis is required it is pronounced as a real stop. It is pronounced simultaneously with the latter part of the sound indicated by the preceding letter; thus, in e'n the latter part of the e is pronounced with glottal roll, while in fɛm' the glottal action is applied to m.

Using this convention, the following words would be transcribed in men's speech as:

saʔma	[sá'ma]	'mussel'
maʔna	[má'na]	'son, daughter'
λiʔəm	[ƛí'ʌm]	'cockle'
λiʔqᵒ	[ƛɛ́'qʰʷ]	'fish meat'

2. The feature round includes the traditional terms labial and round. Anterior means at or in front of the alveolar ridge. Coronal means apical or laminal. The features high, low, and back refer to the body of the tongue and not to the tip or blade.

3. Swadesh writes, "Comox and Bella Coola share with Kwakiutl, their common neighbor, a fronted pronunciation of k sounds, giving a y-like timbre to k and g,..." (1952, p 247). This palatalisation is also reflected in Sapir's transcription (1915). Examples of all three velar stops would be:

ƛəlkət	[ƛʌlkʸʌtʰ]	'to drill a hole'
kikyə	[kíkʸ.yɛ]	'a bug'
gəji	[gʸɪ ǰi]	'ground, earth; place'

4. The form [qʰtá:ʔabas] 'wooden ball for a game', recorded by Sapir (1915), was not recognised by any Mainland Comox speakers. The form [ƛ̓pɪ:ʔča] 'yellow cedar bark blanket' is probably the same as ƛipəčə [ƛɛ́pɪçʌ] 'underblanket; woman's slip'.

5. Sapir (1915) also recorded b and d as stop variants of m and n. Today, this is rare and restricted to the oldest speakers, who seem to consider such a pronunciation deviant. For example, if one pronounces məǰəθ 'meat' or ǰənəs 'tooth' as [bʌǰʌθ] or [ǰídæs], he immediately corrects himself. However, the stops b and d do occasionally occur in allegro delivery of traditional tales.

6. It has not been possible to elicit illustrative paradigms of some lexical items, for example the word gət [gʌ́tʰ] 'who?'

7. Exceptions to this rule are:

siiɫət	[si:ɫɨtʰ]	'to throw, toss underhand'
səsiiɫət	[sɨsi:ɫɨtʰ]	'tossing'
ȼaq̓əm	[ȼáq̓ʌm]	'to throw overhand, pitch'
ȼəȼq̓a?am	[ȼɨȼq̓a?am]	'pitching'
ɫuk̓ᵒ	[ɫúk̓ʷ]	'to fly'
ɫuuɫuk̓ᵒ	[ɫú:ɫuk̓ʷ]	'flying'
p̓ap̓əm	[p̓áp̓ɨm]	'to work'
p̓aap̓əm	[p̓á:p̓ɨm]	'working'
qəsəm	[qʌ́sɨm]	'to laugh/smile'
qasqəsəm	[qásqʌsɨm]	'smiling; lots of smiles'
λaqət	[λáqʌtʰ]	'to whisper to someone'
λáqλaqət	[λáqλaqʌtʰ]	'whispering to someone'
ƛ̓əwq̓əm	[ƛ̓ʌ́wq̓ʌm]	'to cough'
ƛ̓əwƛ̓əwq̓əm	[ƛ̓ʌ́wƛ̓ʌwq̓ʌm]	'coughing'
hayɫəm	[háyɫɨm]	'to flirt'
hayhayɫəm	[háyhayɫɨm]	'flirting'

It should also be noted that in Mainland Comox, as in other Coast Salish languages, there is no formal distinction between nominal roots and verbal roots: any root can take a wide variety of affixes.

8. This is also true of another aspect, which has been noted in two verbs so far but is unnamed:

ǰux̌ᵒət	[ǰóx̌ʷʌtʰ]	'to vomit'
ǰuyx̌ᵒət	[ǰúyx̌ʷʌtʰ]	'trying to vomit'
ǰuθət	[ǰúθʌtʰ]	'to push (it)'
ǰuyθət	[ǰúyθʌtʰ]	'trying to push (it)'

The form ǰuǰx̌ᵒət 'vomiting a little' is not imperfective but attenuative.

9. For a previous usage of this term, see Thompson and Thompson (in press), page 45.

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