

LEXICAL SUFFIXES IN SAANICH,
A DIALECT OF STRAITS COAST SALISH

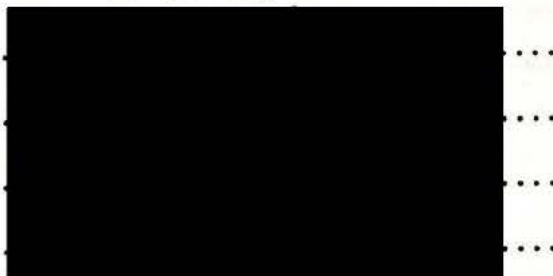
by

MICHAEL WILLIAM PIDGEON
B.A., University of Victoria, 1967

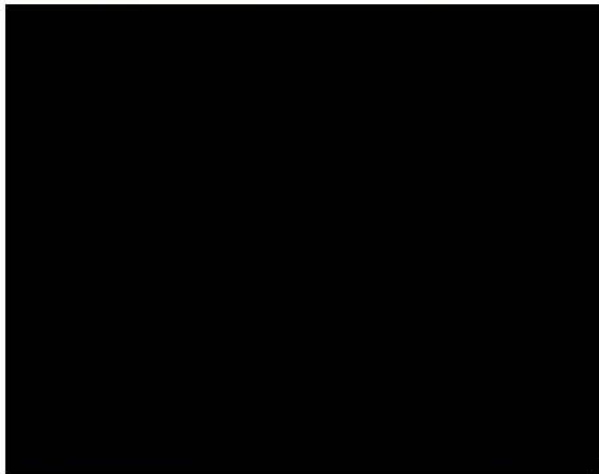
A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT
OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF

MASTER OF ARTS
in the Department
of
Linguistics

We accept this thesis as conforming
to the required standard



© MICHAEL WILLIAM PIDGEON, 1970
UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA
April 1970



UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA
LIBRARY
Victoria, B. C.

Supervisor: Dr. Thomas M. Hess

ABSTRACT

This thesis utilizes materials elicited between May 1969 and March 1970 from native speakers of Saanich, a dialect of Straits Coast Salish.

The main text comprises a discussion of lexical suffixes and a more detailed treatment of certain specific members of this class.

A short general sketch of Saanich morphology is included.




TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	v
0.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
0.1 The linguistic position of Saanich.....	1
0.2 The Saanich speech area.....	1
0.3 Number of speakers.....	2
0.4 Informants.....	2
1.0 PHONEME INVENTORY.....	4
1.1 List of phonemes.....	4
1.2 Consonants.....	4
1.3 Vowels.....	5
1.4 Length.....	5
1.5 Stress.....	5
1.6 Epenthetic schwa.....	6
2.0 OUTLINE OF MORPHOLOGY.....	7
2.1 (Introduction)	7
2.2 Particles and non-particles.....	7
2.2.1 Particles.....	7
2.2.2 Pre-particles.....	8
2.2.3 Post-particles.....	10
2.2.4 Non-particles.....	11
2.2.5 Root alternation.....	12
2.3 Affixes.....	13
2.3.1 Prefixes.....	13

2.3.2	Infixes.....	14
2.3.3	Suffixes.....	15
2.4	Distribution of affixes.....	16
3.0	LEXICAL SUFFIXES.....	18
3.1	Connectors.....	18
3.2	Lexical suffixes (Introduction).....	19
3.3	Lexical suffixes.....	22
	PUBLICATIONS CONSULTED.....	46
	APPENDIX.....	49

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The fieldwork for this thesis was conducted intensively during the summer of 1969 and continued throughout the autumn and winter 1969 - 1970 under the auspices of a Canada Council grant awarded to and administered by Dr. G. N. O'Grady, University of Victoria.

Thanks are due the members of my thesis committee: Dr. Thomas M. Hess, Dr. Geoffrey N. O'Grady, Dr. James E. Hoard and Professor Sydney G. Pettit.

The advice, encouragement and criticism of my supervisor, Dr. Thomas M. Hess, is gratefully acknowledged.

Special thanks are due Dr. Barbara S. Efrat, University of Victoria, who first introduced me to linguistics in general and Salish studies in particular. The years spent as Dr. Efrat's research assistant -- those halcyon days !! -- laid the groundwork for my understanding of Salish phonology, morphology and syntax. Her continued support has been appreciated.

To Mr. Christopher Paul, my teacher, sincere thanks for instruction tempered with humour and patience. Thanks are also owed Mr. Richard Harry and the late Mrs. Richard (Maude) Harry for their contributions.

0.0 INTRODUCTION

0.1 The linguistic position of Saanich

Saanich is a dialect of Straits, a language of the Coast division of the Salish language family; other dialects of Straits are: Lkungen (or Songish) at Esquimalt, B.C.; Sooke; Semiahmoo at White Rock, B.C.; Klallam, Samish and Lummi in Washington State.¹

0.2 The Saanich speech area

The Saanich dialect / senčáθen / is mainly spoken now on four reserves located on the Saanich Peninsula, Vancouver Island, British Columbia: Tsartlip / čáθəp /² or West Saanich Reserve at Brentwood Bay; Tsawout / sčéʔəwʔtx^w / or East Saanich Reserve; Pauquachin / páq^wəčən / Reserve at Cole Bay; Tseycum / x^wcéyʔqəm /³ Reserve at Patricia Bay.

F.W. Hodge (1913:408) states that in 1913 there were speakers of Saanich on the Gulf Island neighbouring the Saanich Peninsula as well as at the Malahat, Goldstream and Hatch Point.

Due to much contact and intermarriage with members of Halkomelem groups, many native Saanich speakers also understand and speak Halkomelem dialects, especially Cowichan.

0.3 Number of speakers

Chafe (1962:168) reports that approximately 500 Straits speakers remain. He further breaks this figure down, approximate estimates by dialect being: Klallam (100), Lummi (150), Saanich (200), Samish (2), Semiahmoo (2), and Songish (40).⁴

Generally, only the older members of the group speak the language fluently. Very few speakers do not also speak English and most are literate.

0.4 Informants

The principal informant, Mr. Christopher Paul, was born in 1893 on the Tsartlip Reserve where he still lives. His mother was Cowichan and, as a young boy, Mr. Paul first spoke his mother's language; Saanich was early learned from his father, a native speaker.

Mr. Paul's excellent command of Saanich, Cowichan and English coupled with his willingness to teach and explain made him an always interesting and valuable informant.

Other informants were Mr. Richard Harry of the Tsawout Reserve who contributed Saanich and Cowichan and the late Mrs. Richard (Maude) Harry who supplied Cowichan forms.

FOOTNOTES

¹ For an outline of the divisions within the Salish language family and possible relationships between Salish and other language families see: Kuipers (1967: 8-9); Voegelin and Voegelin (1964: 93-96); Voegelin and Voegelin (1965: 129-30, 144-5); Swadesh (1953a); Swadesh (1953b)

2 This reserve bears a Cowichan name meaning "maple trees". The Saanich equivalent is / ʔáʔəp / . /-ʔp / is the Cowichan lexical suffix for "tree"; the Saanich equivalent /-ʔč / is not used with the / ʔáʔ / root.

3 This reserve also bears a Cowichan name, meaning "place of clay".

4 These figures include speakers with greatly varying levels of fluency.

1.0 PHONEME INVENTORY

1.1 List of phonemes

The Saanich phoneme inventory comprises thirty consonants and five vowels:

p	t	č	(k)	k ^w	q	q ^w	ʔ				
p̚	č̚	t̚	č̚	ʔ̚	k ^w	q̚	q ^w				
θ	s	š	ʦ	x ^w	ʃ	ʃ ^w	h	i	e	u	
m	n	y	l	ŋ	w			e	a		

1.2 Consonants

The consonants display three manners of articulation: obstruents, fricatives and resonants.

As for the places of articulation, the consonants contrast in eight positional categories: bilabial, dental, alveolar, alveo-palatal, lateral, velar, uvular and glottal.

Coarticulations produce labio-velar and labio-uvular obstruents and fricatives.

Obstruents oppose and match plain and glottalized. The exceptions to this are / ʔ / which has no glottalized counterpart and / č̚ / and / ʔ̚ / which lack unglottalized counterparts.

/ k / occurs rarely and only in loan words, e.g. / púk / " book ".

1.3 Vowels

The vowels contrast three positions of articulation: front (unrounded), central (unrounded) and back (rounded).

The vowels also display two tongue-height positions: high and low.

Of the five vowels / u / occurs with the lowest frequency.

Vowels never occur word-initially but are always preceded by / ? / or one of the other consonants.

1.4 Length

Length occurs with the vowels other than schwa and is marked: / a· /.

1.5 Stress

For the purpose of this account only primary stress has been marked: / á /.

Thompson states of Klallam (in press:3);

In general, stress serves to identify emphatic forms -- either those conveying new or contrastive information or those that strengthen established notions.

Vowels that occur under less than primary stress have a tendency to be reduced to schwa, the vowel with the widest range of allophones.

1.6 Epenthetic schwa

Epenthetic schwa occurs predictably in numerous environments to aid articulation. For example, / pá³əŋ / " smoking " could be cited as / pá³ŋ / .

Epenthetic schwa is not accounted for in the analyses of forms.

2.0 OUTLINE OF MORPHOLOGY

2.1 The morphological sketch presented below is an outline and does not pretend to be an exhaustive analysis of Saanich morphology. Its prime purpose is as an adjunct to Section 3.0 , the main concern of this thesis; morphemes not occurring in that section are not discussed.

Saanich morphemes are either roots or affixes.

2.2 Particles and non-particles

Words are either particles or non-particles.

2.2.1 Particles

Particles are those words, usually monomorphemic, which are not amenable to affixation. They are distinguished from affixes by their freer privilege of occurrence. Particles can be categorized by their distribution relative to the predicate head as either pre- or post-particles; these, further, yield sub-categories based upon distributional and semantic criteria. More than one particle may co-occur.

Of the pre-particles, articles and possessives precede nominal constructions. Aspectual pre-particles precede verbal constructions. Auxiliaries appear before the predicate head and person-marker post-particles position immediately after the auxiliaries when they occur rather than after the predicate head:

yé? tte	" we are going "
mék'w tte ye?	" we are all going "

The post-particles appear after the predicate head in the order:

Head	Tense	Person
	{ ləʔ }	{ 4tə }
	{ səʔ }	{ 3rd person }
		{ sən }
		{ sx ^w }

2.2.2 Pre-particles

2.2.2.1 Articles

2.2.2.1.1 { tθə } " the ", article, non-feminine

/ tθə qéq / " the baby (boy) " < { tθə } " the " & { qéq } "baby "

/ tθə nə čónəs / " my tooth " < { tθə } " the " & { nə } " my " & { čónəs } " tooth "

/ tθə sáʔ / " the door " < { tθə } " the " & { sáʔ } " door "

2.2.2.1.2 { θə } " the ", article, feminine

/ θə nə tén / " my mother " < { θə } " the " & { nə } " my " & { tén } " mother "

/ θə qéq / " the baby (girl) " < { θə } " the " & { qéq } " baby "

2.2.2.2 Aspectuals

2.2.2.2.1 { kʷt } " already "

/ kʷt nét / " it's already night " < { kʷt } " already " & { nét } " to be night " & { 3rd person } (/ ø /)

/ kʷt čáqʷət / " it's burned " < { kʷt } " already " & { čáqʷ- } " to burn " & { resultative } (/ -á- /) & { -t } " durative " & { 3rd person }

2.2.2.3 Auxiliaries

2.2.2.3.1 { məkʷ } " all, every "

/ məkʷ tətə / " all of us " < { məkʷ } " all " & { tətə } " we "

/ məkʷ skʷéčəl / " every day " < { məkʷ } " every " & / skʷéčəl / (< { s- } " nominalization " & { kʷéč- } " to be day " & { -(ə)l })

2.2.2.4 Possessives

2.2.2.4.1 { hənʔ } (/ hənʔ / ~ / ʔənʔ /) " your "

/ tθənʔ kəpú / " your coat " < { tθə } " the " & { hənʔ } " your " & { kəpú } " coat "

/ ʔənʔ éʔləŋ / " your house " < { hənʔ } " your " & { ʔéʔləŋ } " house "

2.2.2.4.2 { nə } " my "

/ nə sʰéneʔ / " my foot " < { nə } " my " & { sʰéneʔ }
" foot "

/ nə sʰíʔ sʰw / " I love you " < { nə } " my " & { s- }
" nominalization " & { sʰíʔ } " love " & { sʰw } " you "

2.2.3 Post-particles

2.2.3.1 Person markers

2.2.3.1.1 { tətə } " we "

/ʔíʔən tətə / " we are eating " < {ʔíʔən } " eat " &
{ tətə } " we "

/ kʷónət tətə / " we see it " < { kʷón- } " to see " &
{ -t } " transitive " & { tətə } " we "

2.2.3.1.2 {3rd person} (/ ø /)

/ nás / " he's fat " < { nás } " fat " & {3rd person}
/ támxw / " it's raining " < { támxw } " raining " &
{3rd person}

2.2.3.1.3 { sən } " I "

/ʔíʔən sən / " I am eating " < {ʔíʔən } " eat " & { sən }
" I "

/ kʷónət sən / " I see it " < { kʷón- } " to see " & { -t }
" transitive " & { sən } " I "

2.2.3.1.4 { sx^w } " you " (singular and plural)

/ k^wénət ləʔ sx^w / " you took it " < { k^wén- } " to take " & { -t } " transitive " & { ləʔ } " past " & { sx^w } " you "

/ čq^wét sx^w / " you burned it " < { čq^w } " to burn " & {punctual} (/ C₁VC₂- / + / C₁C₂V- /) & { -t } " transitive " & { sx^w } " you "

2.2.3.2 Temporal markers

2.2.3.2.1 { ləʔ } " past "

/ sténiʔ ləʔ / " deceased wife " < { sténiʔ } " woman " & { ləʔ } " past "

/ yéʔ ləʔ tətə / " we went " < { yéʔ } " to go " & { ləʔ } " past " & { tətə } " we "

2.2.3.2.2 { səʔ } " future "

/ yéʔ səʔ tətə / " we will go " < { yéʔ } " to go " & { səʔ } " future " & { tətə } " we "

/ k^wénət səʔ sx^w / " you will see it " < { k^wén- } " to see " & { -t } " transitive " & { səʔ } " future " & { sx^w } " you "

2.2.4 Non-particles

Non-particles are words which are amenable to affixation and which can occur as head of a predication. The roots of non-particles are neutral as to classification into a priori nominal or verbal categories.

/ sɛnəč /	" Saanich "	
/ x ^w sɛnəč /	" at Saanich "	({ x ^w - } " locative ")
/ sɛnəč sɛn /	" I am from Saanich "	({ sɛn } " I ")
/ sɛnčáθɛn /	" Saanich language "	({connector} /-á-/ & { -θ } " mouth " & { -n } " instrumental ")
/ nás /	" he's fat "	({3rd person} / ø /)
/ snás /	" fat, oil "	({ s- } " nominalization ")
/ nɛsɪq ^w ɛŋ sɛn /	" I rubbed oil in my hair "	({ -ɪ } " persistent " & { -q ^w } " head " & { -ŋ } " affected " & { sɛn } " I ")

2.2.5 Root alternation

As affixes are added to a root, stress shift may cause reduction of the root vowel to schwa ; if the root vowel is inherently schwa or has been so reduced by stress shift it may be lost entirely.

/ xɛ́tə́t sɛn / " I've been sick " < { xɛ́t- } " to be sick " & { resultative } (/ -é- /) & { -t } " durative " & { sɛn } " I "

/ xɛ́táɫɛs / " sore eyes " < { xɛ́t- } " to be sick " & { -áɫɛs } " eye "

2.2.5.1 Punctual aspect

Root alternation from / C₁VC₂- / to / C₁C₂V- / may also signal a particular type of action, the punctual. It denotes the action as happening at a fixed time, is not applicable to all kinds of action, and can be thought of as antonymous to " continuative " types of action.

/ ǎ́qʷ / " burning "

/ ǎ́qʷət sən / " I was burning it " ({ -t } " transitive " & { sən } " I ")

/ ǎ́qʷət / " burn it ! " ({ -t } " transitive ")

/ ǎ́cət sən / " I was hitting him with a stick " ({ -t } " transitive " & { sən } " I ")

/ ǎ́cətəŋ sən / " I got clubbed " ({ -t } " transitive " & { -ŋ } " affected " & { sən } " I ")

2.3 Affixes (non-lexical)

2.3.1 Prefixes

2.3.1.1 { s- } " nominalization ": converts roots or entire clauses to a nominal function.

/ snás / " fat " < { s- } " nominalization " & { nás } " fatty "

/ ǎ́nʔteŋ səʔ kʷənʔ sʔənʔeʔ kʷónətəlʔxʷ / " when are you going to come and see us ? " < { ǎ́nʔ- } " time when " & { teŋ } " when ? " & { səʔ } " future " & { kʷ } " article " & { hənʔ } " your " & { s- } " nominalization " & { ʔənʔeʔ } " to come " & { kʷón- } " to see " & { -t } " transitive " & { -alʔxʷ } " us " (object)

However, some nominalized forms are unmarked:

/ ǎ́kʷən / " hook " < { ǎ́kʷ- } " to hook " & { -n } " instrument "

{ s- } has the allomorph /ǎ́- / when co-occurring with { xʷ- }

" locative ":

/ ǎ́xʷti·hélə / " teapot " < { s- } (/ǎ́-/) & { .ti· } " tea "

& { -elə } " container "

It is quite possible that when the allomorph / ʃ- / occurs alone it could be analysed into { s- } and { xʷ- } which have assimilated:

/ ʃteláləs / " eyeglasses " < (/ ʃ- / & / xʷ- / ??)

" nominalization " & { télə } " (silver) dollar " & { -áləs } " eye "

2.3.1.2 { s- } " stative ": a morpheme indicating a condition or state which is homophonous with { s- } " nominalization ".

/ stəkʷələxən / " broken wings " < { s- } " stative " &

{ təkʷ- } " to break " & { connector } (/ -l /) & { -éx } " wing "

& { -n } " instrumental "

2.3.1.3 { xʷ- } " locative ": indicates a location and often co-occurs with lexical suffixes.

/ xʷ4émiqən / " Lummi language " < { xʷ- } " locative "

& { 4émi } " Lummi " & { -q } " voice " & { -n } " instrumental "

2.3.2 Infixes

2.3.2.1 { -|- } " collective ": for the purpose of this analysis

{ -|- } could be considered " plural " although in some ways this is inexact. Saanich also has other morphemes expressing " collectiveness " and " plurality ".

/ spáləʔəŋ / " lots of smoke " < / spáʔəŋ / " smoke "

(< { s- } " nominalization " & { páʔ- } " to smoke " & { -ŋ }

" affected ") & { -|- } " collective "

2.3.2.2 { -ʔ- } " continuative ": distinguishes " continuative " or " progressive " action from " non-continuative " types of action.

/ ʔíʔəŋ sən / " I am eating " < { ʔíʔəŋ } " to eat " & { -ʔ- } " continuative " & { sən } " I "

2.3.2.3 { resultative } " resultative ": signifies the result of an action; it occurs as / -á- / or / -é- / but conditioning factors have not been determined.

/ kwɛ ʒáqɛ / " already burned " < { kwɛ } " already " & { ʒáqɛ } " to burn " & { resultative } (/ -á- /) & { -ɛ } " durative "

/ ɬixʷ net kwə nə sɣéʔəʔ sən / " I was sick for three days " < { ɬixʷ } " three " & { net } " to be night " & { kwə } " article " & { nə } " my " & { s- } " stative " & { sɣéʔ- } " to be sick " & { resultative } (/ -é- /) & { -ɛ } " durative "

2.3.3 Suffixes

2.3.3.1 { -í } " persistent ": persistent activity or situation.

/ ʒəkʷísəs sən / " I am washing my hands " < { ʒəkʷ- } " to wash " & { -í } " persistent " & { -səs } " hands " & { sən } " I "

/ ʒeʔʒíŋəʔ / " she's sewing " < { ʒéʒ- } " to sew " & { -ʔ- } " continuative " & { -í } " persistent " & { -ŋ } " affected " & { -ɛ } " durative " & { 3rd person } (/ ø /)

2.3.3.2 { -ɛ } " durative ": denotes a continuative type of action and often co-occurs with { s- } " stative " and { -ʔ- } " continuative "

/ sɬíʒəʔ / " already cut " < { s- } " stative " & { ɬíʒ- } " to cut " & { -ɛ } " durative "

/ ɬíʔkwəʔ / " hooked " < { ɬíkw- } " to hook " & { -ʔ- } " continuative " & { -ɛ } " durative "

*useful
could be
written there
always a counter*

2.3.3.3 {-n } " instrumental ": a nominal-type suffix with a wide range of meaning. The main use is to indicate a tool or implement.

/ šípən / " knife " < {šíp-} " to be sharp " & {-n }

" instrumental "

/ ʔíkʷən / " hook " < { ʔíkʷ- } " to hook " & {-n } " instru-
mental "

2.3.3.4 {-ŋ } " affected ": indicates involvement of the subject in the action, a passive relationship or non-transitive situation. ←

/ páʎəŋ / " smoking " < { páʎ- } " to smoke " & {-ŋ }

" affected "

/ təkʷəqsəŋ / " broken nose " < { takʷ- } " to break " & { connector } & {-qs } " nose " & {-ŋ } " affected "

2.3.3.5 {-t } " transitive ": denoting a direct object. *had daes this affix - in 1925 20 - 0?*

/ qénət sən / " I steal it " < { qén- } " to steal " & { -t }

" transitive " & { sən } " I "

/ šəct sən / " I hit him with a stick " < { šəc- } " to hit with a stick " & {-t } " transitive " & { sən } " I "

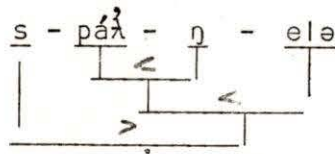
2.4 Distribution of affixes

All three prefixes found in the corpus can appear alone immediately preceding the root. {s- } " stative " does not here co-occur with other prefixes. When {s- } " nominalization " and {xʷ-} " locative " co-occur they do so in the fixed position / šxʷ-/.

The positioning of infixes within the root has not been fully investigated.

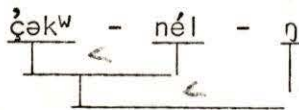
A number of different suffix combinations is possible. Rather than a diagrammatic representation of the positioning of the suffixes relative to one another and to members of the lexical class, individual immediate constituent analyses would be more insightful.

/ špá²λəŋelə / " pipe " < { s- } " nominalization " & { pá²- } " to smoke " & { -ŋ } " affected " & { -elə } " container "



lexical suffix
(5th) was su
(5) talking about
- wash your neck

/ ʔək^wneləŋ / " wash your neck ! " < { ʔək^w- } " to wash " & { -nel } " neck " (front) & { -ŋ } " affected "



FOOTNOTE

¹ Much of this section has been strongly influenced by the work of Dr. Barbara S. Efrat; see Efrat (1969): A Grammar of Non-particles in Sooke, a Dialect of Straits Coast Salish.

3.0 LEXICAL SUFFIXES

3.1 Connectors

Connectors are a small set of morphemes that may occur between the root and the lexical suffix.

Eleven connectors have been identified:

/ -l /
 / -á / / -ál /
 / -é / / -él / / -éy /
 / -f /¹
 / -ú /
 / -é / / -él / / -éy /

*connectors danna (- and)
u. von*

Although a lexical suffix displays a tendency to pattern with a particular connector, it is possible for different connectors to appear with the same lexical suffix:

/ tək^wéqsəŋ / " broken nose " < { tók^w- } " to break "
 & {connector} (/ -é /) & { -qs } " nose " & { -ŋ } " affected "
 / sɬx^wəm'éyqsən / " jellyfish " < { s- } " nominalization "
 & { ɬíx^w- } " to be slippery " & { -ŋ } (Halkomelem loan: / -m /)
 " affected " & {connector} (/ -éy /) & { -qs } " nose " & { -n }
 " instrumental "

/ tx^wən'éqsən / " the other side of the point " < { tx^wən- }
 " to go towards " & {connector} (/ -é /) & { -qs } " point " & { -n }
 " instrumental "

These connectors are extremely abstract in content and glosses fail to demonstrate clear differences in meaning resulting from their appearance. Basically, they particularize and direct the reference to the lexical suffix or extend the meaning of the suffix.

In the modern language, connector - lexical suffix combinations have often coalesced, becoming a single formative although, historically, they are separate components.] include -

3.2 Lexical suffixes

3.2.1 Lexical suffixes are members of a set of suffixes, a morphological feature noted in all divisions of the Salish language family. These refer to relatively concrete notions and function syntactically as referents in terms of recipient of action (i.e. object) or as referent of description.

/ ṣ'éməq^w / " skull " < { s- } " nominalization " & { 'ém- } " to be bony " & { -q^w } " head " - lexical suffix referent of description

/ x̣^wéŋsən / " fast walker " < { x̣^wéŋ } " fast " & { sən } " foot " - lexical suffix referent of description

/ ç̣^wínəst / " punch him on the chest ! " < { ç̣^wín- } " to punch " & {punctual} (/ C₁VC₂- / → / C₁C₂V- /) & { -ínəs } " chest " - lexical suffix referent of object & { -t } " transitive "

3.2.2 Order of distribution

As with the non-lexical suffixes, individual immediate constituent analyses would be essential for a full discussion of ordering.

Generally, the order is :

Root & Connector & Lexical Suffix & Non-lexical Suffix

č'ék^w- -ál -k^w -t -ŋ

†íč'- -é -čs -ŋ

/ č'ék^wálk^wətəŋ / " doing the laundry " < { č'ék^w- } " to wash " & {connector} (/ -ál /) & { -k^w } " clothes " & { -t } " transitive " & { -ŋ } " affected "

/ †íč'čsəŋ / " cut throat " < { †íč'- } " to cut " & {connector} (/ -é /) & { -čs } " back of neck " & { -ŋ } " affected "

3.2.3 There are specific " nouns " in Saanich and forms employing lexical suffixes can always be alternately realized in an expanded form with " nouns " :

/ x^wšč'ást / " hit him on the face ! " < { x^w- } " locative " & { šč'- } " to hit " (with a stick) & {punctual} (/ C₁VC₂- / → / C₁C₂V'- /) & { -ás } " face " & { -t } " transitive "

/ x^wšč'ət ?ə tθə s?əθəs / " hit him on the face ! " < { x^w- } " locative " & { šč'- } " to hit " (with stick) & {punctual} (/ C₁VC₂- / → / C₁C₂V'- /) & { -t } " transitive " & { ?ə } " oblique referent particle " & { tθə } " the " (non-feminine article)

& { sʔáθəs } " face "

3.2.4 Although fairly semantically concrete by comparison with non-lexical suffixes such as { -t } " transitive " & { -ŋ } " affected " which signal formal syntactic relationships, individual lexical suffixes have a rather wide field of reference, the range usually being restricted or governed by a shape concept. Occasionally the concept is one of plane rather than shape.

{ -qs } " a pointed shape "

/ čəqəsən / " big point of land " < { čəq } " big " & {connector} (/→é/) & { -qs } " point " & { -n } " instrumental "

→ / təkʷəqsən / " broken nose " < { təkʷ- } " to break " & {connector} (/→é/) & { -qs } " point " & { -ŋ } " affected "

/ špəqst / " sharpen it to a point ! " < { šíp- } " to sharpen " & {punctual} (/ C₁ṽC₂- / → / C₁C₂ṽ- /) & {connector} (/→é/) & { -qs } " point " & { -t } " transitive "

/ sʔxʷəməyqsən / " jellyfish " < { s- } " nominalization " & { ʔxʷ- } " to be slippery " & { -ŋ } (Halkomelem loan : / -m /) " affected " & {connector} (/→é/) & { -qs } " point " & { -n } " instrumental "

3.2.5 When some lexical suffixes are employed to refer to body-parts their range here can be fairly wide.

→ / təkʷsən / " broken foot " < { təkʷ- } " to break " & { sən } " foot "

sometimes the affected is before the L sentrales after.

Actually, this refers to any body-part below but not including the knee. {sən} then could include all these, for which Saanich possesses specific nouns : foot, toes, ankle, heel, shin.

/ kʷsʹqʷəŋ / " burned head " < { kʷés- } " to burn " & {connector} (/ -í /) & { -qʷ } " head " & { -ŋ } " affected "

The suffix { -qʷ } " head " refers to the whole head, including hair. Saanich also possesses various lexical suffixes which may refer to head-parts : { -qs } " nose ", { -θ } " mouth ", { -n } " ear ", etc. Again, there are even more specific nouns.

3.3 Lexical suffixes

3.3.1 { -á|ət } " offspring of, young, diminutive "

/ speʔəθá|ət / " bear cub " < { speʔəθ } " bear " & { -á|ət } " young "

/ swəyʔqʷá|ət / (careful speech : / swəyʔqeʔá|ət /)
" teenage boy, young man " < { swəyʔqeʔ } " man " & { -á|ət } " young "

/ wəxəxá|ət / " tadpole " < { wəxəx } " frog " & { -á|ət } " young "

3.3.2 { -á|əs }² " eye "

/ nəqʷá|əs / " dark eyes " < { nə- } " colour prefix " & { qʷíx } " black " & { -á|əs } " eye "

/ štelá|əs / " eyeglasses " < { s- } (/ š- /) (/ s- / " nominalization " & / xʷ- / " locative " ?) " nominalization " & { téle } " (silver) dollar " & { -á|əs } " eye "

/ nəkwímáɫəs / ~ / nəkwəməɫəs / " pink " ³ < { nə- }
 " colour prefix " & { kwím } " red " & { -áɫəs } " eye "

3.3.3 { -ámət } ⁴ " piece, flat sheet "

/ tɬxwámət / " three sheets " (of paper) < { líxw }
 " three " & { -ámət } " sheet "

/ čəqámət / " big sheet " < { čəq } " big " & { -ámət }
 " sheet "

/ kʷənámət / " how many sheets ? " < { kʷín } " how
 many ? " & { -ámət } " sheet "

/ ʎəqtámət / " long sheet " { ʎəqt } " long " & { -ámət }
 " sheet "

3.3.4 { -ás } " face "

/ čəkʷásəŋ sən / " I am washing my face " < { čəkʷ- }
 " to wash " & { -ás } " face " & { -ŋ } " affected " & { sən }
 " I "

/ nəkwímas / ~ / nəkwímás / " red face " (painted) <
 { nə- } " colour prefix " & { kwím } " red " & { -ás } " face "

/ šxwqʷáʔəs / " tears " < { s- } (/ š- /) " nominalization "
 & { xw- } " locative " & { qʷáʔ } " water " & { -ás } " face "

3.3.5 { -élə } " container "

/ čənəsélə / " gums " < { čénəs } " tooth " & { -élə }

" container "

/ šlámélə / " bottle " < { s- } (/š - /) (/ s- /

" nominalization " & / x^w- / " locative " ?) " nominalization " &

{ lém } " liquor " (< English " rum ") & { -élə } " container "

/ špá³əŋelə / " pipe " < { s- } (/š- /) (/ s- /" nominalization " & / x^w- / " locative " ?) " nominalization " &{ pá³- } " to smoke " & { -ŋ } " affected " & { -élə } " container "/ šx^wəq³wélə / " trunk, suitcase " < { s- } (/š- /)" nominalization " & { x^w- } " locative " & { ʔéq³w } " possession "

& { -élə } " container "

3.3.6 { -éləs } " testicles "

/ †ŋéləst / " castrate him ! " < { †ŋ- } " to clear off "

& { punctual } (/ C₁ṼC₂- / → / C₁C₂Ṽ- /) & { -éləs } " testicles "

& { -t } " transitive "

/ čəqéləsən / " big testicles " < { čéq } " big " & { -éləs }

" testicles " & { -n } " instrumental "

/ k³w³séləst / " burn him on the testicles ! " < { k³w³és- }" to burn " & { punctual } (/ C₁ṼC₂- / → / C₁C₂Ṽ- /) & { -éləs }

" testicles "

3.3.7 { -éʔ } " times "

/ kʷənéʔ / " how many times ? " < { kʷín } " how many ? "

& { -éʔ } " times "

/ ʔxʷéʔ / " three times " < { ʔíxʷ } " three " & { -éʔ }

" times "

/ ɲəséʔ / " four times " < { ɲás } " four " & { -éʔ }

" times "

/ ɲənʔéʔ / " many times " < { ɲénʔ } " many " & { -éʔ }

" times "

3.3.8 { -énkʷəs } " middle of stomach "

/ ʔqʷénkʷəst / " punch him in the stomach " < { ʔəqʷ- }

" to punch " & {punctual} (/ C₁VC₂- / → / C₁C₂ṽ- /) & { -énkʷəs }

" mid-stomach " & { -t } " transitive "

/ kʷsénkʷəs sən / " I got burned on the stomach " <

{ kʷés- } " to burn " & {punctual} (/ C₁VC₂- / → / C₁C₂ṽ- /) &

{ -énkʷəs } " mid-stomach " & { sən } " I "

/ xʔénkʷəs / " to be extremely mad " < { xʔéʔ- } " to be

sick " & { -énkʷəs } " mid-stomach "

3.3.9 { -éq } " penis "

/ ʔəqtéq / " long penis " < { ʔéqt } " long " & { -éq }

" penis "

/ kʷséq / " he got his penis burned " < { kʷés- } " to

burn " & {punctual} (/ C₁VC₂- / → / C₁C₂ṽ- /) & { -éq }

" penis " & {3rd person} (/ ø /)

/ qʷinéq / " pubic hair " < { qʷín } " hairy " & { -éq }
" penis "

/ ləméqt / " kick him in the penis ! " < { lóm- } " to
kick " & { -éq } " penis " & { -t } " transitive "

3.3.10 { -éčəč } " upper leg, above and including knee "

/ təkʷéčəč / " broken leg above the knee " < { tókʷ- }
" to break " & { -éčəč } " upper leg "

/ ʧqʷéčəč / " punch him on the upper leg ! " <
{ ʧéqʷ- } " to punch " & {punctual} (/ C₁VC₂- / → / C₁C₂V- /)
& { -éčəč } " upper leg " & { -t } " transitive "

/ ʧqəméčəč / " one leg off " < { ʧéq- } " to
have only one " & { -ŋ } (Halkomelem loan: / -m /) & { -éčəč }
" upper leg "

/ kʷséčəč / " he got burned on the upper leg " <
{ kʷés- } " to burn " & {punctual} (/ C₁VC₂- / → / C₁C₂V- /)
& { -éčəč } " upper leg " & {3rd person} (/ ø /)

3.3.11 { -éxən }⁵ " arm, edge "

/ stəkʷəlɛxən / " broken arm " < { s- } " stative " &
{ tókʷ- } " to break " & {connector} (/ -l /) & { -éxən }
" arm "

/ ʔəqtəlɛxən / " long arms " < { ʔéqt } " long " &
{connector} (/ -l /) & { -éxən } " arm "

/ sʰəpələ́xən / " bat " (animal) < { s- } " nominalization " & { ʰəp- } " to be wrinkled " & {connector} (/ - | /) & { -éxən } " arm "

/ qʷəm̩qʷəmléxən / " wrist " < { qʷém- } " thin " (reduplicated) & {connector} (/ -| /) & { -éxən } " arm "

Occurs in :

/ qələ́xən / " fence "

/ tələ́xən / " elbow "

3.3.12 { -éyəq } ⁶ " whole leg "

/ kʷséyəq / " he burned his leg " < { kʷés- } " to burn " & {punctual} (/ C₁VC₂- / → / C₁C₂V- /) & { -éyəq } " leg "

/ ʰəqtéyəq / " long legs " < { ʰéqt } " long " & { -éyəq } " leg "

/ sʰəméyəq / " one leg off " < { s- } " stative " & { qém- } " to be clean off " & { -éyəq } " leg "

3.3.13 { -íkʷəs } " whole body, side of body "

/ sqəsíkʷəs / " a drowned person " < { s- } " nominalization " & { qés- } " to drown " & { -íkʷəs } " body "

/ čəqʷíkʷəs / " whole body burned " < { čəqʷ } " to burn " & { -íkʷəs } " body "

- / ʔə́ɕíkwəsəŋ / " dry yourself ! " < { ʔéɕ- }
 " to wipe off " & { -íkwəs } " body " & { -ŋ } " affected "
 / sɕəmʔíkwəs / " whole skeleton " < { s- }
 " nominalization " & { ɕəm- } " bony " & { -ʔ- } " contin-
 uative " & { -íkwəs } " body "
 / qwínəkʷəs / " body hair " < { qwín } " hairy "
 & { -íkwəs } " body "
 / stəpíkwəs / " wrinkle on the body " < { s- }
 " nominalization " & { təp- } " to be wrinkled " (reduplicated)
 & { -íkwəs } " body "

Allomorph / -íwʔ(ə)s / occurs in :

/ ɕkwíʔyəwʔ(ə)s / " left hand, side of body "

3.3.14 { -ínəs } "chest " (body-part)

- / ɕqʷínəst / " hit him on the chest ! " < { ɕəqʷ- }
 " to hit " & {punctual} (/ C₁VC₂- / → / C₁C₂V- /) & { -ínəs }
 " chest " & { -t } " transitive "

- / kʷsínəsən / " I got burned on the chest " <
 { kʷés- } " to burn " & {punctual} (/ C₁VC₂- / → / C₁C₂V- /)
 & { -ínəs } " chest " & { sən } " I "

Occurs in :

/ xəkʷínəstən / " collar-bone "

3.3.15 { -iʔás } " belly, outside of rounded object such
 as barrel, basket "

/ ʒqwiʔást / " punch him in the stomach ! " <
 { ʒéq^w- } " to punch " & { -iʔás } " stomach " & { -t }
 " transitive "

/ čəqiʔás / " big rounded object " < { čéq }
 " big " & { -iʔás } " rounded object "

/ peyntiʔást / " paint the outside of the barrel ! "
 < { peynt- } " to paint " (< English) &
 { -iʔás } " outside rounded object " & { -t }
 " transitive "

/ šciʔást sən / " I got hit on the belly with a stick "
 < { šéc^š- } " to hit with stick " & {punctual}
 (/ C₁VC₂- / → / C₁C₂V- /) & { -iʔás } " belly " & { -t }
 " transitive " { sən } " I "

3.3.16 { -k^w } " clothes "

/ çək^wálk^wətəŋ sən / " I am doing the laundry "
 < { çék^w- } " to wash " & {connector} (/ -ál /) & { -k^w }
 " clothes " & { -t } " transitive " & { -ŋ } " affected " &
 { sən } " I "

/ məsíkwəsəŋ / " gathering up clothes " < { mės- }
 " to gather together " & {connector} (/ -í /) & { -k^w }
 " clothes " & { -s } (unidentified suffix: purposive ?) &
 { -ŋ } " affected "

/ ʔitətákwət / " pajamas " < { ʔít- } " to
 sleep " & { -t } (unidentified suffix: reflexive ?) &
 {connector} (/ -ál /) & { -k^w } " clothes " & { -t } (?)

/ miʔəʔ(h)álkʷət / " Indian dancing clothes " <
 { miʔəʔ } " Indian dancing " & {connector} (/ -á /) &
 { -kʷ } " clothes " & { -t } " transitive " (?)

*No, I think that
kʷət = clothes.*

3.3.17 { -kʷíleʔ } " inside of a rounded object such as a
 cup, basket, barrel, canoe "

/ ʔəčkʷíleʔ / " he's drying dishes " < { ʔéč- }
 " to wipe " & { -kʷíleʔ } " dishes " & {3rd person} (/ ø /)

/ ʔəkʷíleʔ sən / (careful speech: / ʔəkʷkʷíleʔ sən /)
 " I am washing dishes " < { ʔékʷ- } " to wash " & { -kʷíleʔ }
 " dishes " & { sən } " I "

/ peyntkʷíleʔt / " paint the barrel inside " <
 { peynt- } " to paint " (< English) & { -kʷíleʔ }
 " inside rounded object " & { -t } " transitive "

3.3.18 { -kʷt } " canoe "

/ ʃqʷáʔkʷt / " partner in canoe " < { s- } (/ ʃ - /)
 (/ s- / " nominalization " & / xʷ- / " locative " ?) " nominali-
 zation " & { qʷáʔ } " to be a partner " & { -kʷt } " canoe "

/ tøyékʷt / " racing canoe " < { tøy- } " to race " &
 {connector} (/ -é /) & { -kʷt } " canoe "

/ čqʷékʷt / " to burn a canoe " < { čékʷ } " to burn "
 & {punctual} (/ C₁VC₂- / → / C₁C₂V- /) & { -kʷt } " canoe "

3.3.19 { -k^wən } " mind, mental activity "

/ šq^wélək^wən / " heart " (in abstract rather than organic sense) < { s- } (/ š- /) (/ s- / " nominalization " & / x^w- / " locative " ?) " nominalization " & { q^wél- } " to speak " & { -k^wən } " mind "

/ xəník^wən / " he's thinking " < { xén- } " to say " ? & {connector} (/ -í /) & { -k^wən } " mind " & {3rd person} (/ ø /)

/ xəsík^wən / " he's bad-tempered " < { xéʔəs } " to be bad " & {connector} (/ -í /) & { -k^wən } " mind " & {3rd person} (/ ø /)

/ ščénək^wən / " he's brave " < { s- } (/ š - /) (/ s - / " nominalization " & / x^w- / " locative " ?) " nominalization " & { čén- } " to be very, really " ? & { -k^wən } " mind " & {3rd person} (/ ø /)

3.3.20 { -lénəx^w } " month, period from moon to moon "

/ pəq^llénəx^w / " September " (" when leaves turn white ") < { pəq^l } " white " & { -lénəx^w } " month "

/ x^wíslenəx^w / " October " (" when leaves fall ") < { x^wís- } " to fall, shake down " & { -lénəx^w } " month "

3.3.21 { -4č } " tree, plant "

/ qəxʷí4č / " crabapple tree " < { qéʔəxʷ }

" crabapple " & {connector} (/ -í /) & { -4č } " tree "

/ kʷəní4č / " how many trees ? " < { kʷín- }

" how many ? " & {connector} (/ -í /) & { -4č } " tree "

/ čəqí4č / " big tree " < { čəq } " big "

& {connector} (/ -í /) & { -4č } " tree "

Halkomelem loan / -4p / occurs on some Saanich

forms:

/ ʔéyʔxə4p / " cascara tree " < { ʔéyʔx }

" cascara " & { -4p } " tree "

/ ʔá4p / " Tsartlip Reserve name " (" maple

tree ") < { ʔá4 } " maple " & { -4p }

" tree "

3.3.22 { -n } " ear "

/ sʔəmén / " one ear cut off " < { s- } " nominal-

ization " & { ʔəm- } " to take clean off " & {connector}

(/ -é /) & { -n } " ear "

/ ʔəkʷánət / " wash your ears ! " < { ʔékʷ- }

" to wash " & {connector} (/ -á /) & { -n } " ear " &

{ -t } " transitive "

/ təkʷán / " broken ear " < { tékʷ- } " to

break " & {connector} (/ -á /) & { -n } " ear "

/ qəmónət / " take off his ear ! " < { qóm- }
 " to take off " & {connector} (/ -ó /) & { -n } " ear "
 & { -t } " transitive "

Occurs in:

/ sqwónə? / " earring " (< { séq^w- } " to stretch " ?)

3.3.23 { -nél } " outside of throat "

/ ṭq̣nélətəŋ / " a cut throat " < { líq̣- } " to
 cut " & { -nél } " throat " & { -t } " transitive " &
 { -ŋ } " affected "

/ ṭəq̣ẉnélətəŋ sən / " I got bitten on the throat " <
 { ṭəq̣^w- } " to bite " & { -nél } " throat " & { -ŋ }
 " affected " & { sən } " I "

/ ṭəḳẉnélətəŋ / " he's washing his throat " < { ṭéḳ^w- }
 " to wash " & { -nél } " throat " & { -ŋ } " affected " &
 {3rd person} (/ ø /)

/ ṭ(ə)č̣ṭnélətəŋ sən / " I hit him on the throat "
 < { ṭṣ̌č̣- } " to hit with a stick " & { -ṭ } " durative "
 & { -nél } " throat " & { -ṭ } " transitive " & { -ŋ }
 " affected " & { sən } " I "

3.3.24 { -nék^w } " floor, ground, flat level surface "

/ x̣əč̣əŋénək^w / " dry ground " < { x̣éč̣- } " to be
 dry " & {connector} (/ -ó /) & { -nék^w } " ground "

/ ʧəkʷənəkʷtəŋ sən / " I am washing the floor " <
 { ʧəkʷ- } " to wash " & { -nəkʷ } " floor " & { -t }
 " transitive " & { -ŋ } " affected " & { sən } " I "

/ θiməʔénəkʷ / " frozen ground " < { θíməʔ }
 " to freeze " & {connector} (/ -é /) & { -nəkʷ }
 " ground "

/ ʧəŋənəkʷəŋ ʧtə / " we are clearing land " <
 { ʧəŋ- } " to clear off " & { -nəkʷ } " land " &
 { -ŋ } " affected " & { ʧtə } " we "

Occurs in:

/ ʧəxənəkʷən / " floor "

Halkomelem cognate / -nəp / occurs in Saanich forms:

/ pəθənəptən /⁷ " rug "

/ ʧəqʔənəpt / " flatten the surface of a field " <
 { ʧəqʔ- } " to flatten " & {connector} (/ -é /) & { -nəp }
 " field " & { -t } " transitive "

/ ʃʰəšʰənəp / " a plough " < { s- } (/ ʃ - /)
 (/ s- / " nominalization " & / xʷ- / " locative " ?) " nominal-
 ization " & { ʃʰəšʰ- } " to plough " & {connector} (/ -é /) &
 { -nəp } " field "

3.3.25 { -nəs } " tooth "

/ xʰélnəs / " toothache " < { xʰét- } " to be sick "
 & {connector} (/ -él /) & { -nəs } " tooth "

/ kʷulélɪnəs / " gold tooth " < { kʷúl } " gold " &
 {connector} (/ -él /) & { -nəs } " tooth "

/ nəq̄xəl̄nəs / " black, rotten tooth " < { nə- }
 " colour prefix " & { q̄íx̄ } " black " & {connector} (/ -él /)
 & { -nəs } " tooth "

3.3.26 { -nəč } " tail "

/ ʔéqt̄nəč / " cougar " < { ʔéqt̄ } " long " & { -nəč }
 " tail "

/ ʂq̄éʔnəč / " rudder of boat " < { s- } (/ ʂ- /)
 (/ s- / " nominalization " & / x̄w- / " locative " ?) " nominal-
 ization " & { q̄éʔ } " to steer " & { -nəč } " tail "

Occur in :

/ s̄q̄éʔq̄eʔx̄w̄nəč / " tailbone "

/ ʂx̄w̄éyq̄ənəč / " heel of foot "

3.3.27 { -nəx̄w̄ } " person, animate being "

Occurs in :

/ nəséʔiʔnəx̄w̄ / " Nitinat people "

/ t̄əʔáə̄l̄nəx̄w̄ / " animal "

/ ʔəʔt̄élnəx̄w̄ / " person "

/ ʔəx̄w̄ílnəx̄w̄ / " Indian "

Halkomelem loan / -məx̄w̄ / occurs in :

/ nəčélməx̄w̄ / " different tribe " < { nəč }

" different " & {connector} (/ -él /) & { -məx̄w̄ } " person "

/ məθéʔləməx̄w̄ / " Nitinat people " (Cowichan ?)

3.3.28 { -éwʔsə } " fire "

/ čəqʷéwʔsə / " make a fire ! " < { čóqʷ } " to burn " & { -éwʔsə } " fire "

/ nəkʷəméləwʔsə / " fire with red flames " (e.g. through chemicals) < { nə- } " colour prefix " & { kʷim } " red " & {connector} (/ -é /) & { -éwʔsə } " fire "

/ čəqáləwʔsə / " big fire " < { čóq } " big " & {connector} (/ -ál /) & { -éwʔsə } " fire "

Occurs in :

/ sánəwʔsə / " fire "

3.3.29 { -q } " voice, language, inside throat "

/ čəqéqəŋ / " loud voice " < { čəq } " big " & {connector} (/ -é /) & { -q } " voice " & { -n } " instrumental "

/ wəxəsqítəŋ sən / " I sounded like a frog " < { wéxə } " frog " & { -q } " voice " & { -í } " persistent " & { -t } " transitive " & { -ŋ } " affected " & { sən } " I "

/ čəkʷqínəŋ / " gargle ! " < { čékʷ- } " to wash " & { -q } " throat " & { -í } " persistent " & { -n } " instrumental " & { -ŋ } " affected "

/ sčéqəŋ / " he's got a sore throat " < { séč } " to be sore " & {punctual} (/ C₁ṽC₂- / → / C₁C₂ṽ- /) & { -q } " throat " & { -n } " instrumental "

/ ʔəxʷí|ŋəxʷqən / " Indian language " < { ʔəxʷí|ŋəxʷ }
 " Indian " & { -q } " language " & { -n } " instrumental "

3.3.30 { -qən } " fur, wool, hair, feathers "

/ tʃé|ʔqən / " she's combing, carding wool " < { tʃé- }
 " to comb " & {connector} (/ -é| /) & { -ʔ- } " continuative " &
 { -qən } " wool " & {3rd person} (/ ø /)

/ ləmətú|qən / " sheep wool " < { ləmətú } " sheep "
 (< French " le mouton" perhaps through Chinook Jargon) &
 {connector} (/ -| /) & { -qən } " wool "

/ sʰpél|qən / " feather " < { s- } " nominalization " &
 { ʰép- } " to cover " & {connector} (/ -é| /) & { -qən } " feather "

Occurs in :

/ sxʷéʰ|qən / " pillow "

3.3.31 { -qs } " point, nose "

/ təkʷéqsəŋ / " broken nose " < { təkʷ- } " to break "
 & {connector} (/ -é| /) & { -qs } " nose " & { -ŋ } " affected "

/ ʃpéqst / " sharpen it to a point ! " < { ʃip- }
 " sharp " & {punctual} (/ C₁ʷC₂- / → / C₁C₂ʷ- /) & {connector}
 (/ -é| /) & { -qs } " point " & { -t } " transitive "

/ txʷənéqsən / " the other side of the point of land " <
 { txʷən- } " to go towards " & {connector} (/ -é| /)

& { -qs } " point " & { -n } " instrumental "

/ θəyənəqsən / " nose-bleed " < { θés- } (/ č - /
 ~ / y - /) " to bleed " & { -ŋ } " affected " & {connector}
 (/ -é /) & { -qs } " nose " & { -n } " instrumental "

Occurs in :

/ sʔí|əqsən / " point of land "

3.3.32 { -q^w } " head "

/ tənɣíq^wt / " behead him ! " < { tén- } " to clear
 off " & { -í } " persistent " & { -q^w } " head " & { -t }
 " transitive "

/ sčésəq^w / " hat " < { s- } " nominalization " &
 { čés- } " to put on " & { -q^w } " head "

/ sčéməq^w / " skull " < { s- } " nominalization " &
 { čém- } " bony " & { -q^w } " head "

/ tšíq^wən / " combing your hair " < { tš- } " to
 comb " & { -í } " persistent " & { -q^w } " head " & { -ŋ } " affected "

3.3.33 { -sən } " foot "

/ qəpísən / " shoelaces " < { qép- } " to tie " &
 {connector} (/ -í /) & { -sən } " foot "

/ sx^w(?)écsənən / " rug, mat " < { s- } " nominalization "
 & { x^w- } " locative " & { ?éc- } " to wipe " & { -sən }
 " foot " & { -n } " instrumental "

/ x^wəŋsən / " fast walker " < { x^wəŋ } " fast " &
 { -sən } " foot "

Allomorph : / -šən / :

/ šq^wáʔšən / " walking partner " < { s- } (/ š- /)
 (/ s- / " nominalization " & / x^w- / " locative " ?)
 " nominalization " & { q^wáʔ } " to be a partner " & { -sən }
 (/ -šən /) " foot "

Occurs in :

/ q^əl^əšən / " shin "

/ šx^wáθəsšən /¹⁰ " sole of foot "

3.3.34 { -šən } " liquid of a certain consistency (dense) "

/ spéʔəx^wšən / " Scotch mist " < { s- } " nominalization "
 & { péx^w- } " to be foggy " & { -ʔ- } " continuative " & { -šən }
 " liquid "

Occurs in :

/ q^əq^əšən / " bone marrow "

/ x^wétšən / " rainbow "

/ sq^wəlq^wéʔšən / " whirlwind "

Allomorph / -sən / occurs in :

/ xəmélšən / " heavy rain " < { xém } " heavy " &
 {connector} (/ -él /) & { -sən } " liquid " (sometimes:
 / xəmʔélšən / with { -ʔ- } " continuative ")

- 3.3.35 { -səs }⁹ " hand, lower arm below elbow "
 / tək^wésəs / " broken wrist " < { ték^w- } " to
 break " & {connector} (/ -é /) & { -səs } " hand "
 / ʔə^lqtésəs / " long arms " < { ʔéqt } " long "
 & { -|- } " collective " & {connector} (/ -é /) &
 { -səs } " hand "
 / ʔ^lésəs sən / " I cut a finger " < { ʔí^l- } " to
 cut " & {connector} (/ -é /) & { -səs } " hand " & { sən }
 " I "
 / ʔəʔsálsəs / " claw, fingernail " < { ʔóʔs } " nail "
 & {connector} (/ -á /) & { -səs } " hand "
 / ʂxələsəs / " fingerprint " < { s- } (/ ʂ- /)
 (/ s- / " nominalization " & / x^w- / " locative " ?)
 " nominalization " & { xəl- } " to write " & {connector}
 (/ -é /) & { -səs } " hand "

This suffix seems to undergo ablaut or have the { -í }
 " persistent " realized as an infix within this suffix :

- / k^wənsíst sən / " I grabbed his hand " < { k^wén- }
 " to take " & { -səs } " hand " & { -í } " persistent " &
 { -t } " transitive " & { sən } " I "

- 3.3.36 { -θ } " mouth, language, round shape "
 / x^wəŋáθən / " fast-talker, fast-eater " < { x^wéŋ }
 " fast " & {connector} (/ -á /) & { -θ } " mouth " & { -n }
 " instrumental "

/ qʷínəθən/ " beard, moustache " < { qʷín } " hairy "
 & { -θ } " mouth " & { -n } " instrumental "

/ qəp'θítən / " bridle, reins " < { qəp'- } " to tie "
 & { -θ } " mouth " & { -í } " persistent " & { -t }
 " transitive " & { -n } " instrumental "

/ senčáθən / " Saanich language " < { sénəč }
 " Saanich " & {connector} (/ -á /) & { -θ } " mouth "
 & { -n } " instrumental "

Occurs in :

/ ?í|əθən / " rim of a cup, basket "

/ xʷməqʷθítəl / " kissing each other "

3.3.37 { -čən } ⁸ " surface "

/ ʔə|?xʷəməčən / " December " (" ground gets shiny ")
 < { ʔə|xʷ- } " to shine " & { -?- } & { -ŋ } (Halkomelem loan :
 / -m /) & {connector} (/ -ə /) & { -čən } " surface "

/ p'áqʷəčən / " Pauquachin Reserve name " < { p'áqʷ- }
 " to have bluffs " & { -čən } " surface "

/ ščém?əčən / " bracelet " < { s- } (/ š- /) (/s - /
 " nominalization " & / xʷ- / " locative " ?) " nominalization " &
 { čəm- } " bony " & { -?- } " continuative " & { -čən }
 " surface "

3.3.38 { -čəs }⁹ " hand "

Occurs in :

/ snéχčəs / " finger "

/ sənʔá|əčəs / " thumb "

/ sq^wéščəs / " hammer "

/ šé|əmčəs / " ring "

/ ʔqéčəs / " five "

/ šx^wáθəsčəs /¹⁰ " palm of hand "

3.3.39 { -čs } " back of neck "

/ č^qwéčsəŋət / " punch him on the back of the neck " <

{ č^qw- } " to punch " & {punctual} (/ C₁ŴC₂- / → / C₁C₂Ŵ- /)

& { -čs } " back of the neck " & { -ŋ } " affected " & { -t } "

" transitive "

/ x^wʔqéčsəŋ / " cut on the neck " < { x^w- } " locative "

& { ʔ|č- } " to cut " & {connector} (/ -é /) & { -čs } " back

of the neck " & { -ŋ } " affected "

/ tək^wéčsəŋət / " to wring a bird's neck " < { tək^w- }

" to break " & {connector} (/ -é /) & { -čs } " neck " & { -ŋ } "

" affected " & { -t } " transitive "

Halkomelem loan / -ps / occur in :

/ təmə^šópəsəŋ / " red-headed woodpecker " < { təmə^š }

" red ochre paint " & {connector} (/ -é /) & { -ps } " back

of neck " & { -ŋ } " affected "

3.3.40 { -čəp } " fire " (glowing rather than burning)

Occurs in :

/ qʷóγʷčəp / " soot "

/ †stqʷéičəp / " spark "

/ máʷčəp / " to carry burning coals to light another

fire " (< { máʷ } " to carry something " ? &

{ -čəp } " fire ")

3.3.41 { -wəč } ¹¹ " bottom, rear end, lower back "

/ kʷsəwəč / " he got burned on the rear end " < { kʷés- }

" to burn " & {punctual} (/ C₁VC₂- / → / C₁C₂V- /) & {connector}

(/ -é /) & { -wəč } " rear end " & {3rd person}(/ ø /)

/ kʷsuwíč / " he got burned on the lower back " < { kʷés- }

" to burn " & {punctual} (/ C₁VC₂- / → / C₁C₂V- /) & {connector}

(/ -u /) (stress shift !?!) & { -wəč } " lower back " ¹²

/ xʷčəqəwəč / " big rear end " < { xʷ- } " locative "

& { čəq } " big " & {connector} (/ -é /) & { -wəč }

" rear end "

/ štəkʷúwəč / " broken back " < { š- } " stative " &

{ təkʷ- } " to break " & {connector} (/ -ú /) & { -wəč }

" lower back "

- 3.3.42 { -w[?]t^xw } " house, building "
- / ləm'éw[?]t^xw / " a liquor store " < { lém } " liquor "
- (< English " rum ") & {connector} (/ -é /) & { -w[?]t^xw }
- " building "
- / sx^wex^wá[?]esəw[?]t^xw / " Thunderbird's house " <
- { sx^wex^wá[?]es } " Thunderbird " & {connector} (/ -é /)
- & { -w[?]t^xw } " house "
- / sčən'éw[?]t^xw / " cave " < { s- } " nominalization "
- & { čén- } " to dig a hole " & {connector} (/ -é /) & { -w[?]t^xw }
- " house "
- / čəč'éw[?]t^xw / " he's building a house " < { čəč- }
- " to build " & {connector} (/ -é /) & { -w[?]t^xw } " house "
- & {3rd person} (/ ø /)

Occurs in :

/ s[?]í^ləw[?]t^xw / " tent "

- 3.3.43 { -x^wθə^t } " tongue "
- / čəq'íx^wθə^t / " big tongue " < { čəq } " big " &
- {connector} (/ -í /) & { -x^wθə^t } " tongue "
- / k^wsélx^wθə^t / " you burned your tongue " < { k^wés- }
- " to burn " & {punctual} (/ C₁ṼC₂- / → / C₁C₂Ṽ- /) & {connector}
- (/ -l /) & { -x^wθə^t } " tongue "
- / t[?]č'é^lx^wθə^t / " he cut his tongue " < { líč- } " to
- cut " & {connector} (/ -é^l /) & { -x^wθə^t } " tongue "

FOOTNOTES

- ¹Connector /-í / is homophonous with { -í } " persistent "
- ²Historically : {connector} (/-á /) & { -ás } " face "
- ³Birren (1941:98) : " Biblical Hebrew did not contain a term to express the property of light known as hue. The term eye and appearance were used instead. And the same queer habits prevailed in Sanskrit, Greek and Latin. "
- ⁴Historically : {connector} (/-á /) & { -mæt } Cf. Kuipers (1967:125) for Squamish: /-mut /
- ⁵Historically : {connector} (/-é /) & { -x } & { -n }
- ⁶Historically : {connector} (/-éy /) & { -éq } . Informant Paul mentioned the relationship between { -éyæq } " whole leg " and { -éq } " penis ". Cf. Appendix.
- ⁷Cf. Mitchell (1968:72), Songish : / psnákʷən / " rug " .
- ⁸Historically : { -č } & { -n } . Cf. Appendix.
- ⁹Historically { -səs } & { -čəs } are probably composed of two elements each and are related. These, and { -sən } " foot " (/-sən / and /-šən /) which is probably similarly composed, are the suffixes that seem to undergo ablaut. See below
- Footnote ¹²
- ¹⁰Contains { ʔáəəs } " to be a face " (Cf. { sʔáəəs } " face ") ?
- ¹¹The use of connectors here clearly points direction: /-é / to " bottom, rear end ", /-ú / to " lower back " .
- ¹²Here, too, { -í } seems to be appearing as an infix. This seems to happen where the suffixes are most clearly two elements. Cf. Appendix.

PUBLICATIONS CONSULTED

- ADLER, FRED W.
 1961 A Bibliographical Checklist of Chimakuan, Kutenai, Ritwan, Salishan, and Wakashan Linguistics. International Journal of American Linguistics, Vol. 27, No. 3: 198-210. X
- BIRREN, FABER
 1941 The Story of Color. Westport, Conn., Crimson Press.
- CHAFE, WALLACE L.
 1962 Estimates Regarding the Present Speakers of North American Indian Languages. International Journal of American Linguistics, Vol. 28, No. 3: 162-171.
- CHAPMAN, NANCY J.
 1969 The Ethnobotany of the Coast Salish Indians of Vancouver Island. Unpublished B.A. (Honours) Thesis. Victoria, B.C., University of Victoria, Department of Biology. X
- EFRAT, BARBARA S.
 1969 A Grammar of Non-particles in Sooke, a Dialect of Straits Coast Salish. Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania.
- HAMP, ERIC
 1968 Quileute and Salish Lexical Suffixes. Workpaper prepared for Third International Conference on Salish Languages. Mimeographed. Victoria, B.C. X
- HESS, THOMAS MELVILLE
 1965 Snohomish Chameleon Morphology. M.A. Thesis. Seattle, University of Washington.
- 1967 Snohomish Grammatical Structure. Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation. Seattle, University of Washington.
- HODGE, F.W.
 1913 Handbook of Indians of Canada. Ottawa, C.H. Parmelee.

- KAVA, TIIU
 1969 A Phonology of Cowichan. Unpublished M.A. Thesis. Victoria, B.C., University of Victoria.
- KINKADE, M. DALE
 1963 Phonology and Morphology of Upper Chehalis. Ph.D. Dissertation. Bloomington, Ind., Indiana University. (Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms)
 1967 Prefix-Suffix Constructions in Upper Chehalis. Anthropological Linguistics, Vol. 9, No. 2: 1-4.
- KUIPERS, AERT H.
 1967 The Squamish Language. The Hague, Mouton & Co.
 1968 The Categories Verb-Noun and Transitive-Intransitive in English and Squamish. A workpaper prepared for Third International Conference on Salish Languages. Mimeographed. Victoria, B.C.
 1969 Towards a Salish Etymological Dictionary. A workpaper prepared for Fourth International Conference on Salish Languages. Mimeographed. Victoria, B.C. X
- MITCHELL, MARJORIE RUTH
 1968 A Dictionary of Songish, a Dialect of Straits Salish. Unpublished M.A. Thesis. Victoria, B.C., University of Victoria.
- NEWMAN, STANLEY
 1968 A Comparative Study of Salish Lexical Suffixes. A Workpaper prepared for Third International Conference on Salish Languages. Mimeographed. Victoria, B.C., University of Victoria. X
- REICHARD, GLADYS A.
 1958 A Comparison of Five Salish Languages. Parts I-VI. International Journal of American Linguistics, Vol. 24, No. 4: 293-300; 1959, Vol. 25, No. 1: 8-15; Vol. 25, No. 2: 90-6; Vol. 25, No. 3: 154-67; Vol. 25, No. 4: 239-53; 1960, Vol. 26, No. 1: 50-61. V
- SNYDER, WARREN
 1968 Southern Puget Sound Salish: Phonology and Morphology. Sacramento Anthropological Society, Paper 8. Sacramento, Sacramento State College.
- SWADESH, MORRIS
 1953a Mosan I, a Problem of Remote Common Origin. International Journal of American Linguistics, Vol. 19, No. 1: 26-44.
 1953b Mosan II, Comparative Vocabulary. International Journal of American Linguistics, Vol. 19, No. 3: 223-36.

THOMPSON, LAURENCE C. and M. TERRY THOMPSON
in press Clallam: a Preview. Honolulu, University of Hawaii. X

TWADDELL, COLIN E.

1950 The Snoqualmie-Duwamish Dialect of Puget Sound Coast Salish. University of Washington Publications in Anthropology, Volume 12, Number 1. Seattle, University of Washington Press.

VOEGELIN, C.F. and F. M. VOEGELIN

1964 Languages of the World: Native America, Fascicle One. Anthropological Linguistics, Vol. 6, No. 6:1-149.

1965 Languages of the World: Native America, Fascicle Two. Anthropological Linguistics, Vol. 7, No. 7: 1-150.

VOGT, HANS

1940 The Kalispel Language. Oslo, Det Norske Videnkaps-Akademi i Oslo.

APPENDIX

It is the author's opinion that, historically, the lexical suffixes are composed of relatively few elements. Below are given suffixes probably derived from or containing three of these elements.

- / -ás / " round shape "
 - / -áləs / " eye "
 - / -ás / " face "
 - / -éləs / " testicles "
 - / -iʔás / " lower stomach, rounded shape "
-
- / -q / " pointed shape "
 - / -éq / " penis "
 - / -éyəq / " whole leg "
 - / -qs / " nose, point "
-
- / -č / " surface "
 - / -éčəč / " upper leg "
 - / -čən / " surface "
 - / -čs / " back of neck "
 - / -čəs / " hand "
 - / -nəč / " tail "
 - / -wəč / " rear end, lower back "

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA
LIBRARY
Victoria, B. C.

Surname: PIDGEON Given Names: MICHAEL WILLIAM

Place of Birth: ROCHFORD, EX., ENGLAND Date of Birth: APRIL 19, 1945

Educational Institutions Attended, with Dates of Entering and Leaving:

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA 1963 to 1967

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA 1968 to 1970

..... to

..... to

Degrees, Diplomas, Etc., Awarded, with Dates and Names of Institutions:

B.A. 1967 University of Victoria, Victoria

.....

.....

.....

Honors and Awards:

University of Victoria Fellowship, 1969/70

.....

.....

.....

Publications:

Review of " North of Summer " by Alfred Purdy, British Columbia Library

Quarterly, Vol. 31, No. 2, October 1967, pp. 31-2.

(Untitled Cover Design) British Columbia Library Quarterly, Vol. 32,

No. 1, July 1968.

THE UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA LIBRARY
MANUSCRIPT THESIS
AUTHORITY TO DISTRIBUTE

AUTHOR: This thesis may be lent or microfilm copies made available:

- (a) Without restriction
- (b) With the restriction that,
for a period of years

(until.....) the
DATE

written approval of the
following is required:

- (1) The Dean, Faculty of Graduate Studies
- (2) The Author
- (3) Both The Dean, Faculty of Graduate Studies,
and The Author

BORROWERS: The borrower undertakes, by signing below, to give proper credit for any use made of the thesis, and to obtain the consent of the author if it is proposed to make extensive quotations, or to reproduce the thesis in whole or in part.

Signature of Borrower	Address	Date