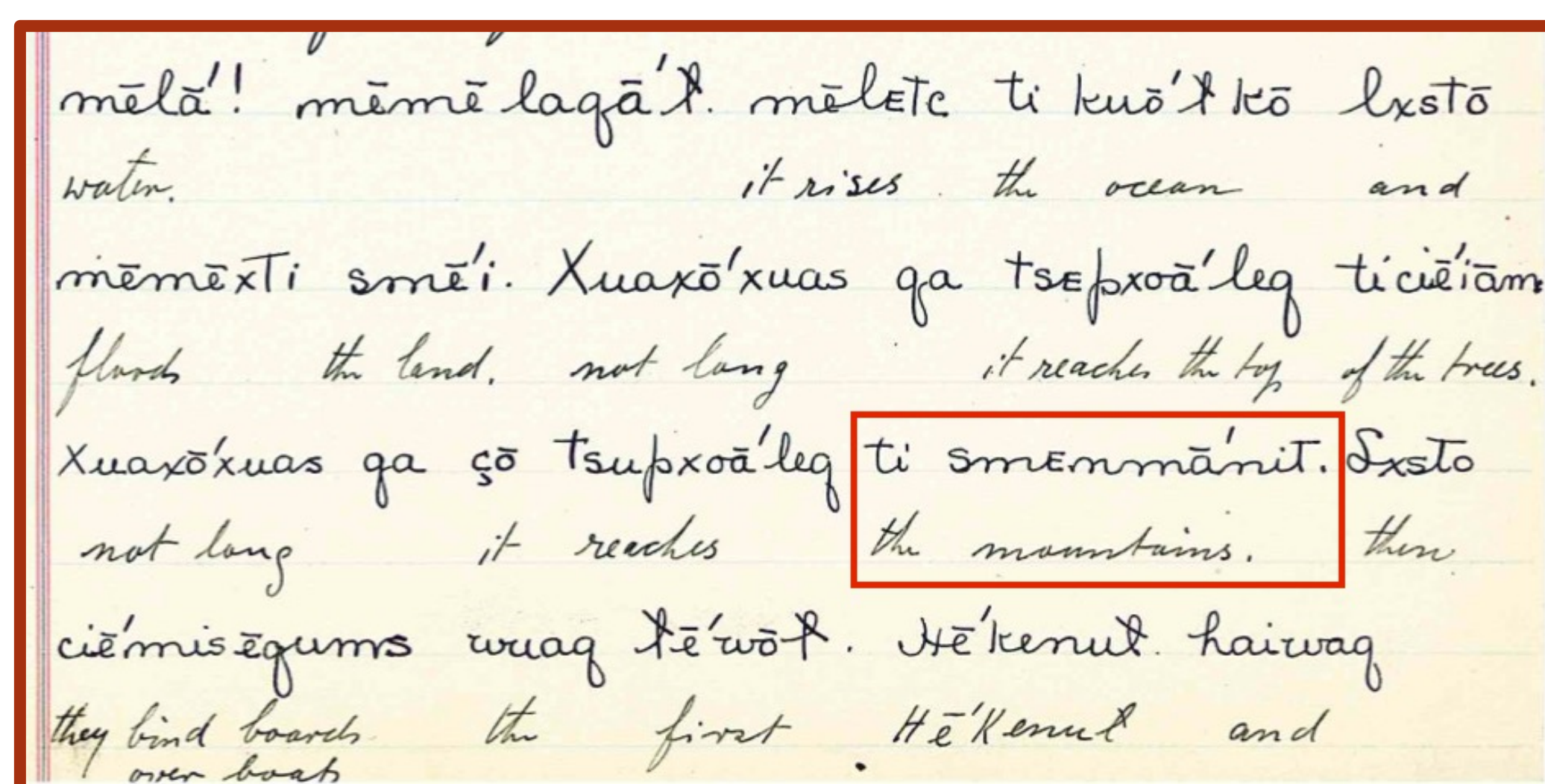


Introduction

- pentl'ach is a Central Salish language originally spoken by the people of Qualicum First Nation and neighbouring nations.
- The last L1 speaker of pentl'ach passed in 1944
- Anthropologist Franz Boas visited the Qualicum region between November 12th-December 3rd in 1886 and transcribed several stories and word lists in pentl'ach
- Qualicum First Nation is now working to reawaken pentl'ach with the Reawakening pentl'ach team
- This project intends to assist in the Reawakening pentl'ach team's efforts, through use of archival documentation to identify plural and diminutive reduplication patterns and to reconstruct words when possible, through comparative analysis.
- Language learning materials were created in order to help new learners to learn and practice these two reduplication processes

Materials

- Boas corpus (1880s)
 - pentl'ach wordlist & pentl'ach stories
 - American Philosophical Society archives (in public domain)
- Dr. Dale Kinkade's pentl'ach reduplication conference paper (1984)
 - Derivative of Boas' documentation work
 - University of Washington archives



Pentlatch texts, American Philosophical Society

Methods

- Community-Based Language Research model (Czaykowska-Higgins, 2009)
 - Work done on Indigenous languages should be done in collaboration with language communities with extensive consultation, to ensure that the research is both useful and relevant to their needs and interests
 - Consultation with language team to verify accuracy of orthography conversions and reconstruction



- Permission
 - Received permission from community to work with pentl'ach materials and to work on the language
 - The pentl'ach language is the inherent intangible property of the pentl'ach speaking peoples, so work with the language should be done with the consent and knowledge of the community
- Comparative reconstruction
 - Comparison with ʔayʔajuθəm and she shashishalhem as members of the North Georgia sub-branch (Swadesh, 1950) of the Central Salish branch of the Salish language family

Results

- Diminutive and plural reduplication forms found in the Boas documentation from the *Pentlatch materials* and the *Comox and Pentlatch texts* documents. These forms were also identified by Mellesmoen (in prep.) and in the Kinkade conference paper (1984)
- All words taken from Boas texts were identified, rewritten as APA phonemic transcriptions, then converted to new pentl'ach orthography

Table 1: Plural Reduplication Forms

Boas Orthography	APA Phonemic Representation	pentl'ach Orthography	English
smā'mit	/smanit/	smanit	'mountain'
smenmā'nit	/smənmanit/	smenmanit	'mountains'
slā'naē	/sʔanay/	slhanay	'woman'
tlē ntlānaē	/təntʔanay/	lhənʔhanay	'all women'
skā'laq	/sqalax/	sqalaX	'stick for digging roots'
kēlkā'laq	/qəlqalax/	qelqalaX	'harpoon points'
kū'ōsil	/kʷusəl/	kwusel	'star'
-----	/kʷəskʷusəl/	kweskwusel	'stars'

- Only three complete patterns of plural reduplication were found using C₁əC₂- prefix pattern
- One pattern reconstructed, with cognate comparison with ʔayʔajuθəm (Watanabe) (Table 2)
 - Motivated by North Georgia Straits sub-branch (shown below)

Table 2: 'stars' Plural Reduplication Reconstruction (in APA)

ʔayʔajuθəm	pentl'ach	English
/kʷusən/	/kʷusəl/	'star'
/kʷəskʷusən/	/kʷəskʷusəl/	'stars'

North Georgia Straits sub-branch of Central Salish as proposed by Swadesh (1950)

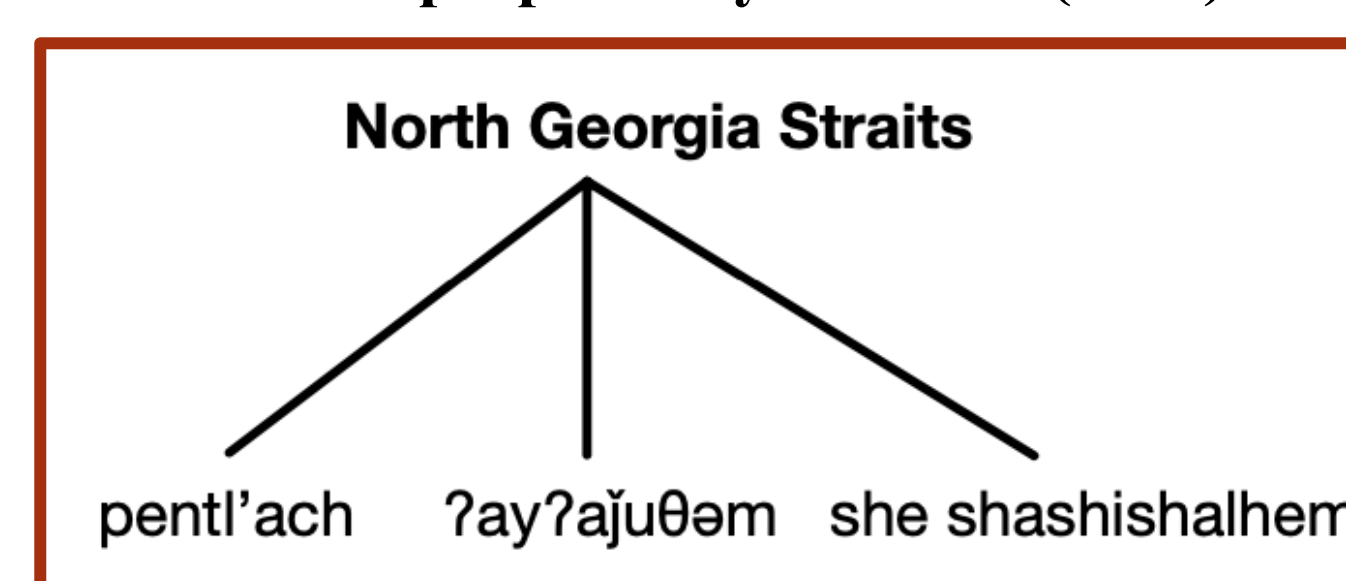


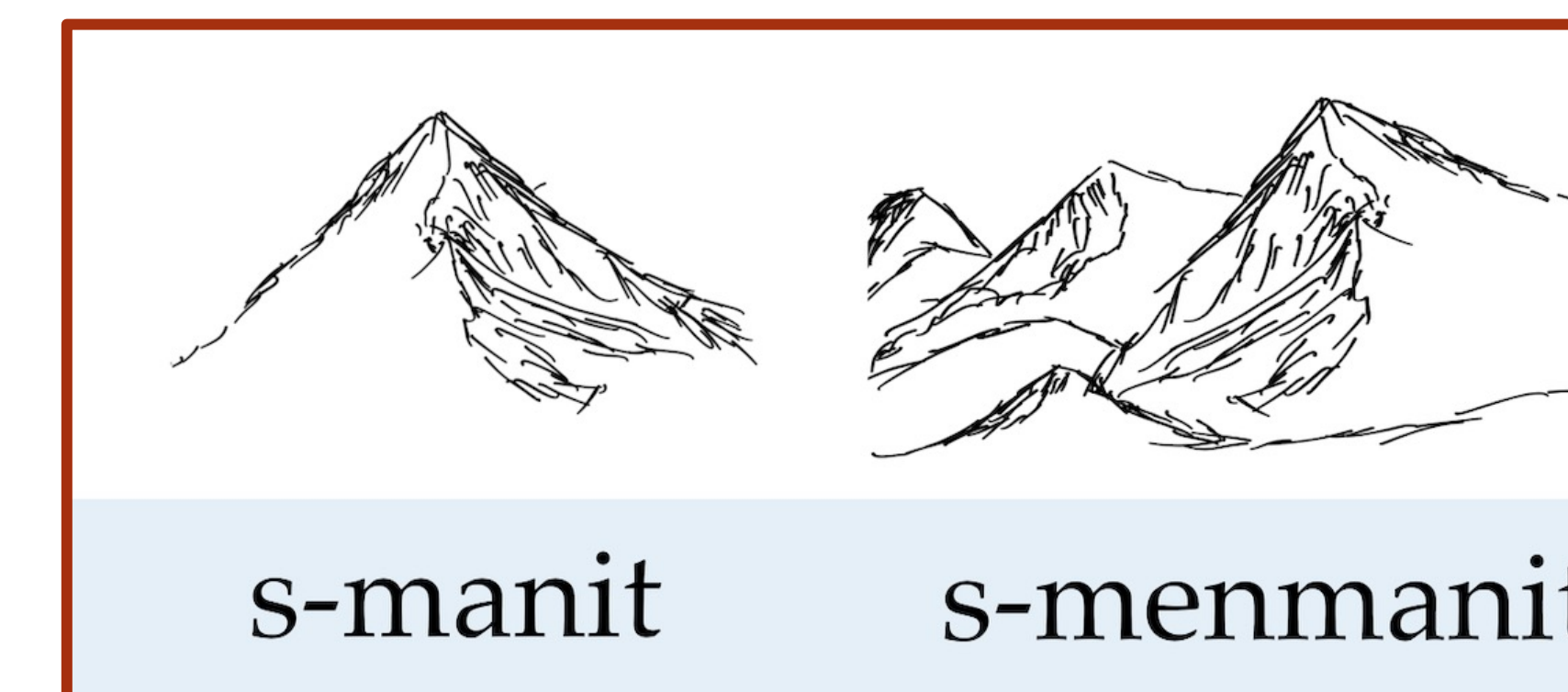
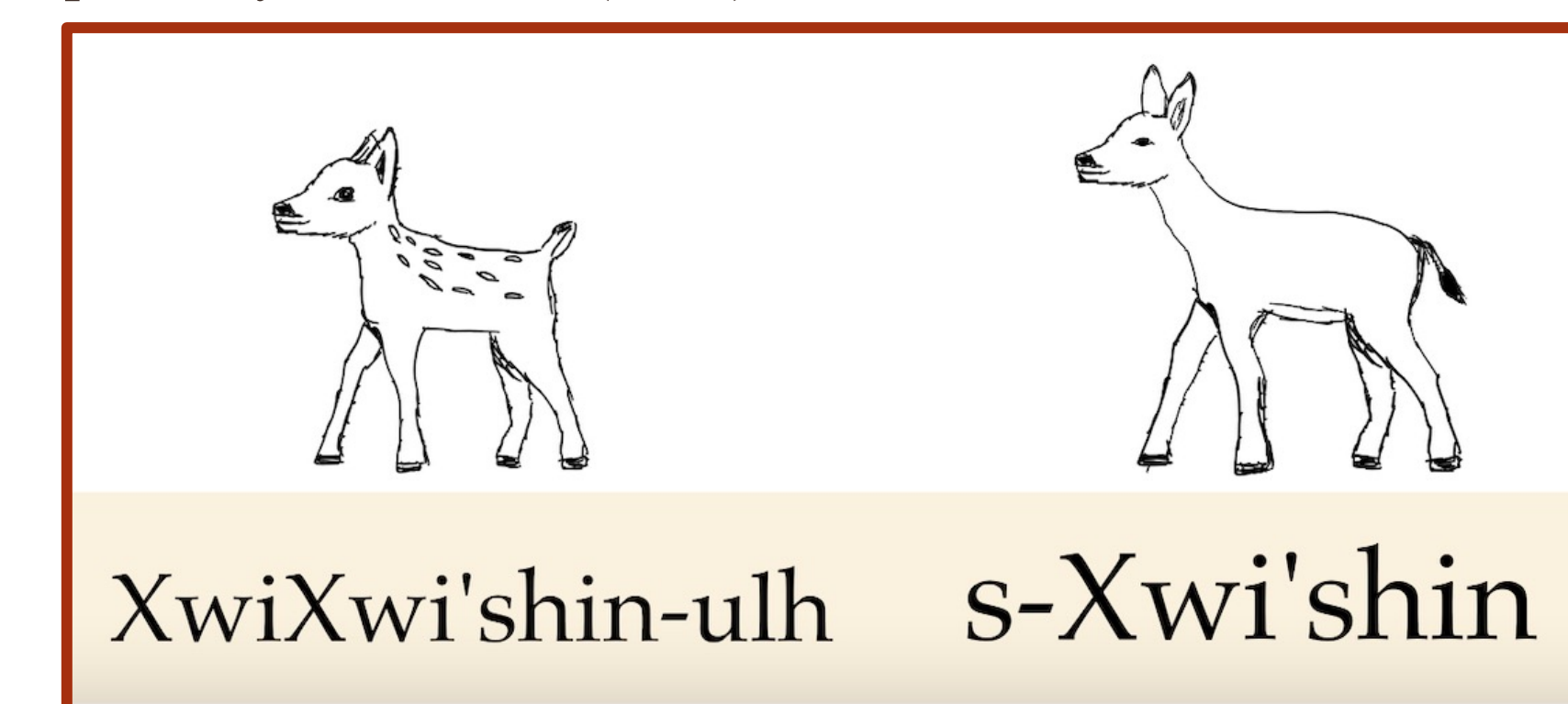
Table 3: Diminutive Reduplication Forms

Boas Orthography	APA Phonemic Representation	pentl'ach Orthography	English
slā'naē	/sʔanay/	slhanay	'woman'
slā'al'naē	/sʔaʔnay/	slha'lhay	'girl'
sqō'icin	/sɣʷiʔʃin/	sXwi'shin	'deer'
χōēχōē'šinoṭl	/xʷixʷiʔʃinuʔ/	XwiXwi'shinulh	'fawn'
cuwā'ç	/šəwaθ/	shewac	'man'
cī'ecuwaç	/šīʔšəwaθ/	shī'shewac	'boy'
ka'tē	/qəti/	qeti	'second child'
kēktē'e	/qiɬtiʔ/	qiɬti'	'youngest child'

- Only four complete patterns of diminutive reduplication were found
- The first consonant and a vowel are reduplicated, then a glottal stop is inserted into the word in some forms

Consultation with pentl'ach language team

- Three types of language learning materials
 - Flashcards
 - pentl'ach-English flashcards with images on the English side
 - double-sided pentl'ach flashcards with the reduplicated and non-reduplicated forms with images on both sides (pictured below)
 - Worksheet
 - Leading learners to discover the patterns for themselves (based on the worksheet proposed by Beers et al. (2014).



Pulhug, 2023

Conclusion

- Research Outcomes
 - pentl'ach patterns of plural and diminutive reduplication were documented, reconstructed, and recorded in the Boas orthography, APA phonemic representation format, and in the pentl'ach orthography
 - Language learning materials created to help pentl'ach learners discover reduplication patterns
 - Archival materials were digitized for the team's future use as a form of reciprocity for conducting linguistic research on pentl'ach
- Future research
 - Further reconstruction of reduplicated forms using comparative method with languages in North Georgia Straits sub-branch of Salish language family
 - Creation of new language learning materials to continue process of community language reclamation
 - Additional research into other pentl'ach plural formations which include non-obligatory morphological plurals, suffixed plurals, periphrastic plurals

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