



S'Í:WES' 12

Li te Lá:lém

At Home

Sqwá:l

átl'qel	<i>to go outside, get outside [often used with lám, i.e. lám átl'qel]⁵⁵</i>
p'ótl'em	<i>to smoke [-ing p'óp'etl'em or p'ó:p'etl'em]</i>
sp'ótl'em	<i>cigarette</i>
thíyest	<i>to fix (it) up, clean (it) up, put (it) in order⁵⁶ [-ing tháyest]</i>
xwe'ít kwa ⁵⁷	<i>why?</i>

Sqwéltel

-
1. Iyólem kw'els lám.
I can/should go.
 2. Iyólem kw'as lám.
You can/should go.
 3. Iyólem kw'es lámtset.
We can/should go.
 4. Iyólem kw'es lámelép.
You guys can/should go.
 5. Skw'á:y kw'els sp'ótl'em.
I can't smoke.
 6. Skw'á:y kw'as sp'ótl'em.
You can't smoke.
 7. Skw'á:y kw'es sp'ótl'emtset.
We can't smoke.
 8. Skw'á:y kw'es sp'ótl'emelép.
You guys can't smoke.
 9. Iyólem kw'es lámelép kwetxwí:lem.
You guys can/should go inside.

⁵⁵ Instead of lám átl'qel, you can also say lám kw'e s'átl'qel (literally *go to the outside*)

⁵⁶ Another word for 'put everything in order' is q'érest.

⁵⁷ The use of xwe'ít kwa for *why* is associated with the Chehalis dialect of Halq'eméylem. The Chilliwack dialect more commonly uses t'lokwselchí:ms (source: *Wisdom of the Elders*, pg. 124).

Qwú:lqwelqweltel 12A

- A El stl'í kw'els sp'ótl'em. Li iyólem kw'els lám átl'qel?
I need a smoke [lit. I need to smoke]. Can I go outside?
- B. Éwe. Skw'á:y kw'as lám átl'qel tloqá:ys.
No. You can't go outside now.
- A. Xwe'ít kwa?
Why?
- B. Iyólem kw'as thíyest te shxwe'í⁵⁸.
You should clean this place up.
Qe éwe is éy kw'as spótl'em!
And it's not good for you to smoke!

Qwú:lqwelqweltel 12B

- A Stl'ítset kw'es sp'ótl'emtset. Li iyólem kw'es lámtset átl'qel?
We need a smoke [lit. We need to smoke]. Can We go outside?
- B. Éwe. Skw'á:y kw'es lámelép átl'qel tloqá:ys.
No. You guys can't go outside now.
- A. Xwe'ít kwa?
Why?
- B. Iyólem kw'es thíyestelép te shxwe'í.
You guys should clean this place up.
Qe éwe is éy kw'es la p'óp'etl'emelép!
And it's not good for you guys to smoke!

Vocabulary Patterns

Kw'es ... -tset

To say *that we VERB* in Halq'eméylem, you use the pattern shown in (1), with examples following.

- (1) ...kw'es VERB-tset
=...*that we VERB*
- (2) (a) Iyólem kw'es lámtset.
okay that go-we
= *It is okay that we go.*
- (b) Éy kw'es lámtset.
Good that go-we
= *It is good that we go.*

⁵⁸ Shxwe'í literally means 'clean up here'.

Although *that we* is usually the literal translation for this pattern, feel free also to substitute close or similar phrases when translating. For example, phrase (2a) above could equally well be translated as *It's okay for us to go*.

Kw'as...elép

As you know, Halq'eméylem uses a special for *you* when addressing two or more people (as opposed to talking to just one person). We usually translate that here as *you folks* or *you guys*. To say ...*that you folks VERB*, you use the following pattern:

- (1) ...kw'as VERB-elép
 =...*that you folks VERB*

- (2) (a) Iyólem kw'as lámélép.
 = *It is okay that you folks go.*

- (b) Éy kw'as lámélép.
 = *It is good that you folks go.*

Again, other translations into English are possible, for example *It is okay for you folks to go*.