

Stó:lō Shxwelí Language Program

A few pointers to using the Galloway dictionary

This simple guide is not comprehensive, but comes out of a discussion during an online dictionary workshop in Nov'22. Please reach out if you have any questions or additions, or would like further explanation <u>info@stoloshxweli.org</u>

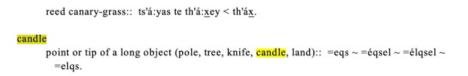
The following show a broad overview of terms, notations, and questions you might have around using the Galloway Halq'eméylem language dictionary (BG).

1. Finding a word in Halq'eméylem

It is always recommended not to just look at the English to Halq' part, but always look for the main word entry, and do a search in the PDF version of the dictionary. You will find sample sentences with the word in context and also word entries that are not in the English part in the end. Sample sentences are very useful, and also very important to understand the actual use of a word.

example:

You want to know the word for 'candle'. In BG, under the English, you will find the following:



However, the = tells us that this is a 'bound' suffix (a so-called lexical suffix that has a noun-like meaning). This = means you can't use this as a word by itself!

There is no other entry for candle. However, if you search the PDF version of Galloway¹, you will find much more information!

¹ Download the PDF here:

https://escholarship.org/uc/item/65r158r4



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On a mac, you can open the dictionary on "Preview". You can activate the 'Thumbnails' function and expand the left side-bar, to see your results at one glance. (e.g, the page with 'candle-fish' is not relevant to our search) However, as a very last entry, I do find 'yíyeqwí:l' as an entry for 'candle', which is the word we are looking for. It does take browsing through all the entries, but you get a good sense for the language that way and learn a lot along the way ©

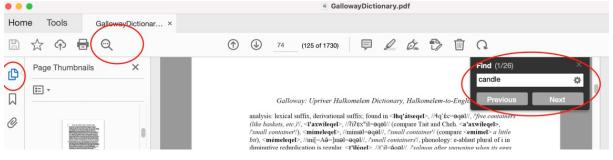
1. Using preview (on a mac)

GallowayDictionary.pdf Ð Û 2 · Č Q \bigcirc Q candle Hide Sidebar Page Order Thumbnails [go white, get white] (compare root preq white), <q<pre>reyxel (or better) q1xel, //q1x= black, get black/ (compare <ts'=q'éyx> black), <meth'1:>, //məè'=i·1/, /go blue, get blue/ (compare <ts=méth'> blue), <meth'1:1>, //məè'=i·1=t/, /make it blue, dye it, color it (any color)/, Contents , ui // s=xw(=). **Highlights and Notes** ng candle in a. <lewi:lem>, //low=i·l=om//, /'go into an opening'/, <iyi:lem>, //liy=i·lom//, /'clear up, turn fine'/ Bookmarks (root <7ey> good), <syeqwi:l>, //syoq"=i-l/, /lamp, lantern' (yiyeqwi:l>,)iyoq"=i-l/, /small light, candle/, literally /thing that comes/goes burning/, <q'esi:ltel>,//q es=i-l=tel//, /tumpline/, literally /a device that goes tied/ (compare <q'éyset> tie s-th), possibly <qeliythi:lem>, Page 1622 1 ma Contact Sheet o of a long e, tree, knife,.. point or ti object (pe Continuous Scroll //qəl=iyè=i·l=əm//, /'say bad words, swear, curse'/, <qweloythi:lem>, //q*əl=ayè=i·l=əm//, /'making Single Page music; March moon'/ (compare root <qwà:1~qwel> talk, speak and <=6:ythel> in the lips or jaw and Page 1459 1 matcl Two Pages <=em> middle voice). located the rock formation... object (pole,... <ilàm>, probably root //?ílèm//, ABFC ['carry on one's shoulder'], possibly <=m> middle voice, grammatical comment: if present, =m would have to be an old crystallized middle since a transitivizer Page 641 can be suffixed to it, as can a lexical suffix (see below); in present-day Halkomelem the middle =em 1 match is word-final (unless =met indirectly affecting control transitivizer is analyzed as an old middle + =et <swí:we ~ swíwe>, df // s=...//, EZ /'eulachon, purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb. oolachen, candle-fish'/, [... <i:lá:mt>, pcs //?i·lé·m=T//, ABFC ['carry s-th on one's shoulder'], (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb. Page 1040 1 match <xw'ilámálá ~ xw'ilàmàlà>, dnom //x*=?ilɛm=ɛ́lɛ́ ~ x*=?ilɛ̀m=ɛ̀lɛ̀//, ANA /'shoulder (name of body <yeqwí:l ~ yeqwì:l> durs //... /hi§qwín/ light, torch, candle K67:381, e. part, unpossessed)'/, lx <xw=> (meaning unclear: towards the face?), lx <=álá ~ =àlà> container for, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC. Page 930 <shxw'ílámálá ~ shxw'ílàmàlà>, dnom //s=x^w=?ílém=élé ~ s=x^w=?ílèm=èlè//, ANA //shoulder 1 match <shxwélchep>, df // (especially the top), shoulder (someone's, possessed)'/, HARV ['voke'], (<s=> nominalizer), s=xw(=)c3 ... /'home-mad.. syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, IHTTC, also <shxw'i:lá:má:lá:>, attested by DM (12/4/64), Elders Group 7/27/75. <xw'ilamôwelh>, ds //x^w=?ilɛm=ówəł//, CAN /'carry a canoe on one's shoulders, to portage'/, lx lack, get black'/ <xw=> (meaning unclear), lx <=ôwelh> canoe, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb. <Shxw'flamôwelh>, dnom //s=x*=?flem=ów@4//, PLN /'rocky place across from and just above le'/, literally / Emory Creek, on east/CN side of Fraser River'/, ASM ['across the Fraser above Frank Malloway's

2. using Adobe search here

scroll through results here

search here





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2. some terminology and search tips

Below is a list of very common things to pay attention to when searching for a word. Here's a list of some terminology used, and what it means for your search:

abbreviation or terminology	what is it?	what does it mean?	notes/examples
=	lexical suffix	cannot be used as a word by itself, but is attached to roots to make words changes the meaning of the word or the word class of the word (for ex. from a verb to a noun); some roots cannot occur as words by themselves and these are sometimes indicated by ending them with an equals sign as well	has a noun-like meaning (e.g. building, house (=awtxw)
-	affix	cannot be used as a word by itself, but is attached to roots to make words A hyphen shows an affix that is inflectional, which means it allows the word it attaches to to be used in a sentence (for ex. adds a subject to the verb, makes it plural, etc.) Affixes are parts of meaning that are either attached at the beginning of a word (prefix), in the middle (infix), or at the end (suffix)	<u>common prefixes:</u> s- (nominalizer) shxw- (nominalizer) lexw- (always) <u>common infixes:</u> -el- (plural) <u>common suffixes</u> -óx, -óle, -óme (person markers)



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<		angle brackets show words/forms in the Stó:lō writing system and are a way that Galloway organized entries	if you use the PDF version, it is handy to start your word search with <, in order to get search results for the main entry of the word you're looking for. (beware of adding the correct accents and length marks!
:	length mark	This notation means the vowel is pronounced a bit longer. Length can indicate the way a word is regularly pronounced, or it can indicate a change in word meaning (e.g. from the regular verb form to the continuative verb form	try searching with or without length (and accents) if you can't find an entry. e.g. ímexto walk í:mex- walking
transitive	a linguistic term	'transitive verb' means this is a verb that takes an object. There are many 'transitive' markers in Halq'eméylem (like -et, -t) that are attached to verbs (see appendix)	e.g. ts'tl'ém et – to jump at/on something (vs ts'tl'ém – to jump, hop)
intransitive	a linguistic term	'intransitive verb' means this is a verb that does not take an object. Intransitive verbs either have no markers, or some of the 'intransitive' markers (e.g. em, -m, -á:m) that are attached to verbs (see appendix)	ts'tl' ém – to jump, hop (vs. ts'tl'ém et)



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continuative	a	Continuative (or progressive) is a	
	linguistic	term used by linguists to refer to the	álhtel – to eat a meal
	term	to being form of a verb	í:lhtel – be eat ing a
			meal

Appendix²

- a. Intransitive Verbs where action or state is done alone, not acting on or reacting to someone else. (= no object)
- b. Transitive Verbs: where a doer (subject) is acting on something (or someone) else. (= with object)

→ Halq'emeylem verbs have special inflections, showing whether or not there is an object (and also indicate the 'quality' of the action)

Verbs WITHOUT Object can have the following:	Verbs WITH Object can have the following:	
-no ending	 (e)t, -ó(:)t, á(:)t, do something on purpose to someone/something 	
-em, -m, á:m	-l accidentally do something to someone or something	
- á:ls, -els emphasizes the doing of an activity	-st cause someone/something to do, make someone/something do	
- (e)thet get, become, oneself	-(e)x,-(e)t, -ó(:)t, á(:)t, do something on purpose to someone/something (especially an inanimate object)	
-í:l, -el go, come, get, become, get	-met happen to do an action, indirectly affecting someone or something	
	-(e)les accidentally, happen to, manage to do to someone/something	

VERB INFLECTIONS TO INDICATE OBJECT/NO OBJECT

² English often uses the **same** verb for both (a)-type with object and (b)-type no object actions. **Halq'éméylem uses different verb forms. (e.g. smell, walk, etc)**