selchí:m kw'es hókwextset te tóltí:lqel
Terminology for how to use the BG Dictionary

When using the Galloway dictionary (BG), you will come across some terms that are used when describing languages in general. Some important terms for finding a word or part of a word that you might need are below:

1.1   root

A root is a word that has some 'core meaning' (like *wash, big, tree*). In BG, you will find some words referred to as 'bound root' and 'free root'.

bound root: this word *cannot* be used by itself. it needs some ending in order to be a full word.

> <**lhít'**>, bound root //ɬít' *pass around to give out*//.
>> <**lhít'et**>, pcs //ɬít'=əT//, SOC /'*pass it around (papers, berries, anything)*'/, ECON, TVMO, (<=**et**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by SJ, MV, Salish cognate: Squamish /ɬít'-it/ *give it around (esp. gifts at potlatch), distribute (tr.)* W73:116, K67:330.
>> <**lhít'es**>, ds //ɬít'=əs//, SOC ['*pass around to give away (at a dance example)*'], ECON, SPRD, lx <=**es**> *dollars, blankets, wealth, round objects, face*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.
>> <**lhít'est**>, pcs //ɬít'=əs=T//, SOC ['*pass it around to s-o*'], ECON, SPRD, TVMO, (<=**t**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

free root: this word can be used by itself. it does not need anything else to be used in a sentence.

> <**q'á:l**>, free root //q'ɛ́·l//, EFAM ['*believe*'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, AC, EB, example: <**skw'áy kw'els q'á:l kwes lúwes.**>, //s=k'ʷɛ́y k'ʷ-əl-s q'ɛ́·l kʷə-s lúwə-s//, /'*I couldn't believe it was you.*'/, literally /'it can't be that -I -subordinate nominalizer believe that -

(roots are marked with <_____> in the dictionary

1.2. affix

Affixes are 'bound' and are units that attach to a root. Affixes carry many different types of meanings. They help us determine who is doing the action, how the action is done, if someone does it as an occupation, is in control, or does something accidentally, always, etc. Many important meanings are conveyed in these affixes. The word 'affix' comes from Latin and means simply 'to attach'. So you can remember that an affix always has to be attached. There are different affixes that have different names depending on *where* they are attached.

affix that attaches in front of a root   → pre-fix
affix that attaches at the end of a root → suf-fix
affix that attaches inside a root   → in-fix

let's find some examples:

prefix_____

suffix_____

infix_____

affixes are marked with   –   in the dictionary entries. Inflections are a special kind of affix that tells us about who is doing the action and usually go on verbs or verb like words, e.g. person markers.

<**-óx**>, (//**-áx**ʸ//), PRON /'*me, first person singular object*'/, phonology: attracts stress, syntactic analysis: is; found in <**imexsthóxes.**>, //ʔim=əxʸ=sT-áxʸ-əs//, /'*He made me walk.*'/, <**tl'í:lsóxes.**>, //č'í·=ləs-áxʸ-əs//, /'*He/She loves me.*'/.

1.3. lexical suffixes

so-called 'lexical suffixes' are marked with   =   in the dictionary. These are special suffixes that have a noun-like meaning, but cannot be used by themselves like a regular noun.

<=**élmél**>, da //=ə́lmə́l//, EFAM ['*in the mind*'], syntactic analysis: <mark>lexical suffix</mark>, derivational suffix, as in <**télmél**>, //t=ə́lmə́l//, *'the mind*', <**héyetélmél**>, //hɛ́yət=ə́lmə́l//, '*nauseated*'/, literally '/vomiting in the mind'/, <**t'ekw'élmél**>, //t'ək'ʷ=ə́lmə́l//, '*home-sick*'/, literally '/go home in the mind'/.

<=**éleq**>, da //=ə́ləq or =ə[= ´=]l=əq//, SOC '/*one who, -er, one who does as an occupation*'/, syntactic analysis: <mark>lexical suffix</mark>, derivational suffix; found in <**í:weséleq**>, //ʔí·wəs=ə́ləq//, '/*a guide*'/ (compare <**í:wes=t**> *guide s-o, teach s-o, show s-o*), <**lhalhewéleq**>, //ɬɛɬəw=ə́ləq//, '/*a healer, an Indian doctor or medicine man at work*'/ (compare <**lhálhew**> *working or curing (of an Indian doctor on a patient)*), <**skwukwelstéleq**>, //skʷukʷəl(=)st=ə́ləq//, '/*school teacher*'/ (root <**skwú:l**> *school*),

2. Some more symbols 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 symbols used, what they mean, 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.)	<u>common prefixes:</u> s- (nominalizer) shxw- (nominalizer) lexw- (always) <u>common infixes:</u> -el- (plural) <u>common suffixes</u>

		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)	-óx, -óle, -óme (person markers, here object inflections)
<		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/progressive verb form	try searching with or without length (and accents) if you can't find an entry. e.g. ímex. -to 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	ts'tl'**ém** – to jump, hop

		of the 'intransitive' markers (e.g. em, -m, -á:m) that are attached to verbs (see appendix)	(vs. ts'tl'ém**et**)
continuative **progressive**	a linguistic term	Continuative (or progressive) is a term used by linguists to refer to the *to be .....-ing* form of a verb	álhtel – to eat a meal í:lhtel – **be** eating a meal

Appendix[1]

Halq'eméylem makes a clear distinction between two different kinds of verbs:

(a) **Intransitive Verbs** : Verbs where action or state is done alone, not acting on or reacting to someone else. (= no object)

(b) **Transitive Verbs** : Verbs where a doer (subject) is acting on something (or someone) else. (= with object)

English often uses the same verb form for both (a)-type *no object* and (b)-type *with object* actions. Halq'eméylem does not.
I smell   Tsel **hóq**wem.
I smell the flower   Tsel **hóq**welexw te slhop'.

The endings you are familiar with for subject and object are shown in Table 1a and 1 b.

Halq'eméylem verbs also can have special affixes, showing whether or not there is an object and also indicate the 'quality' of the action. In BG these affixes are called 'transitivizers', and they are named after the 'effect' they have. Table 2 shows a list of transitivizers with their meanings/effects.

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[1] 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)**

<**lhx̱eylexlómet**>, ncrs //ɬx̱=íl=əxʸ=l-ámət//, ABFC ['*stand up (by oneself)*'], (<=**l**> *non-control* ==*transitivizer*== *(happen to, manage to, accidentally))*, (<-**ómet**> *reflexive*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<**lhex̱eyléxstexw**>, caus //ɬəx̱=íl=э́xʸ=sT-əxʷ//, CSTR ['*raise it (of a pole)*'], literally /'cause it to stand, make it stand'/, (<=**st**> *causative control* ==*transitivizer*==), (<-**exw**> *third person object*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB.

Table 1a:
Subject endings when action or state is done alone

Inflection Subject	
-tsel	I
-chexw	you
--	he/she/it
-tset	we
-chap	you folks
--	they

Table 1b:
Subject and Object endings when a doer (subject) is acting on something (or someone) else (object). The order of endings on a verb is **root-object-subject**

Inflection Object	
-ox	me
-óme	you
-exw	him/her/it
-ólxw	us
-óle	you folks
-exw	them

Inflection Subject	
-tsel	I
-chexw	you
-es	he/she/it
-tset	we
-chap	you folks
-es	they

Table 2: transitivizers (verb affixes that show the quality of an action, and whether there is an object or not)

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*

These terms and explanations are just a subset of all the terminology you will find in the dictionary, but once you become familiar with what is shown in this handout, you should be able to find most words and be able to translate words and sentences you need.

And as always, if you have any questions, please feel free to reach out to **info@stoloshxweli.org**.