

## S

**<s, s, s, s, s, s>**, free root //s, s, s, s, s, s//, LANG ['*shhh. (said to babies for ex.)*'], syntactic analysis: interjection, attested by Deming (7/27/78).

**<s=>**, da //s=//, CJ /'nominalizer, something to, something that, someone to/that'/, (semological comment: more often used with non-continuative stems than is <shxw=> nominalizer, something for, something that which is almost always used with continuative stems (a surprising discovery)), syntactic analysis: derivational suffix, syntactic comment: also nominalizes (subordinates) verbs and verb phrases and sentences, in such functions it is phonologically suffixed to the abstract demonstrative article <kw'e> or <kw> or to possessive pronoun suffixes attached to the article (only <-el> or <-a> precede the possessed nominal), sometimes the first verb in a relative clause is also nominalized (it needn't be, it only needs to be preceded by a demonstrative article), in all these syntactic functions the prefix is usually shown as <s-> or <-s> since it is required by the syntax not by the semantics; found in <sp'ótl'em>, //s=p'áë=θm//, /'smoke'/, see under stem <p'ótl'em> to smoke, <st'í:lem>, //s=t'í:l=θm//, /'a song'/, literally /'something to sing'/, see under stem <t'í:lem> sing, <sq'ép>, //s=q'ép//, /'a gathering'/, literally /'something to gather'/, see under stem <q'ép> gather, <smékw'em>, //s=mék'w=θm//, /'something second-hand'/, see under stem <mékw'em> use second-hand, literally /'something to use second-hand'/, <skwexá:m>, //s=k'w̥x̥y=M1=θm//, /'a number'/, literally /'something to count'/, see under stem <kwexá:m> count, <swótle>, //s=wε[=Aá=]t=θl=θ//, /'somebody'/, example: <éy kw'els lám.>, //?éy k'w̥-θl-s lám//, /'It's good that I go., I'd better go./', <tel s'í:kw'>, //te-l s-?í:k'w//, /'what I lost'/, contrast <te q'áq'et'em> something sweet. ASM: *inalienable possession nominalizer*-- with body parts beginning with s=, the s= is present when someone's part is mentioned, but can be omitted when talking about body parts in general; <th'emxweláxel te'íle>, //è'θm=x=w=θlέxəl tə ?í=lə//, /'This is an elbow.'/, syntactic comment: when naming a number of body parts like this the s= nominalizer is left off; the s= is present when the body part is possessed (inalienable possession); the following body parts are attested working this way: (s=)th'emxweláxel elbow, Cheh. (s=)th'emeláxel arm bone, point of elbow, (s=)qep'ó:lthetel knee, (sh-)xw'ílámálà ~ (sh-)xw'ílámáláshoulder, and perhaps others, attested by IHTTC.

**<s=>**, da //s=//, ASP /'stative, be'/, CJ, syntactic analysis: derivational suffix; found in <spópiy>, //s=pá[=C<sub>1</sub>θ=j]y//, /'be crooked'/, see under stem <pó:y> bend, <spípew>, //s=pí[=C<sub>1</sub>θ=j]w//, /'be frozen'/, see under stem <pí:w> freeze, <sthethá:kw'>, //s=èθ[=C<sub>1</sub>έ(.)=]k'w//, /'be stretched, straight, be pulled'/, see under stem <thékw'> pull, <syémyem>, //s=yém=C<sub>1</sub>θC<sub>2</sub>//, /'be pregnant'/, see under stem <yem=> around the middle, <st'ápi>, //s=t'ép=i//, /'be dead (of tree)'/, see under stem <t'ápi(y)> die (of tree), <selá ~ slá>, //s=hə=lé ~ s=lé//, /'be tight, tightly'/, <schewót>, //s=cəwát//, /'be smart, be good at, know how to'/. <(e)sél:és ~ (e)sél:ès>, //(?əs=)sél=θ[= =]s//, (<es= ~ s=> **stative shows a survival of an almost completely vanished allomorph** /?əs=/ *stative* in Upriver Halkomelem (preposed /?ə/ just seems very unlikely since Galloway 1993:438 lists that adverb as only attested after the main verb), attested by JL (5/5/75), similarly in <ílhtsel le q'íq kw'els esó:les.>, //?í=t-c-θl tə q'íq k'w̥-θl-s ?əs[=Aá=]l=θs//, /'I went to jail when I was drunk.'/, attested by Elders Group, (semological comment: Sumas speaker AH has minimal contrasts between forms with s= and with c=; tsqwóqwiyel and sqwóqwiyel don't seem semantically distinct, but there are a number of colors labelled by tskwíkwemel and a number by skwíkwemel; on the Munsell charts she did with us these two are are fairly evenly mixed with each other, though the forms with ts= are found mostly close to the focus, while the s= forms occur close to the focus but also as the farthest away