

- <**wíyeq** ~ **wíyq** ~ **wí:q**>, probable bound root //wíyəq ~ wíyq ~ wí:q// *male*, also see alternative analysis of this root under <**wáq** ~ **wiq**>, bound root //wéq ~ wíq// *male*, above (where etymologies for <**swáqeth**>, df //s=wéq(=)əè or s=wi[=Aé=]q=ə(=)è//, KIN ['husband'], literally (possibly) 'someone that's a male spouse' and its derivations are found. The vowel of the original root is either <a> or <i>. <**swíyeqe** ~ **swíyqe** ~ **swí:qe**>, df //s=wí:q=ə//, HAT ['man (15 years and up)'], EZ ['male (creature)'], EB ['male (plant)'], (<s=> *nominalizer*), possibly root <**wí:q**> *male*, possibly <e> *living entity*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (11/24/71, etc.), BJ (5/10/64), Elders Group (3/15/72), many others, other sources: ES /swəy-qə/ (MsCw /swəyʔqə/) *man*, Salish cognate: Squamish /swíʔqa/ *man* W73:172, K67:300, and from G82: dialects of NSt (Lummi) /swəyʔqəʔ/, (Saanich) /swəyʔqə/ (P70) ~ /swíʔqə/ (B74a), (Songish) /swáyʔqəʔ/, (Sooke) /swəyqəʔ/, (Samish) VU /swəy'əqa/ ~ LD /swəy'qaʔ/, and of SSt (Clallam) /swəyʔqəʔ/ all *man, male*, historical/comparative detail: historical evidence and the derived form <**wiyeka**> /wí:q=K=ɛ/ *little man* both suggest the final vowel once was /ɛ/ in Upriver Halkomelem, example: <**iyómex swí:qe**>, //ʔiy=áməx^y s=wí:q=ə//, 'handsome man', attested by AC (12/8/71), <**swí(y)eqe kw'e mé:es**>, //s=wí:q=ə k'wə məl·ɛ-s//, 'a son, (his/her/its/their child is male)', literally 'is male the (remote) his/her/its/their offspring', attested by AC (10/23/71), <(qél, híkw, i'axwíl) swíyeqe>, //(qél, híkw, C₁i=ʔəx^w(=)íl) s=wí:q=ə//, '(bad, big, little) man', attested by AC (8/4/70), <**talúwe swíyeqe**>, //tɛ=ləwə s=wí:q=ə//, 'You are a man.', attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).
- <**si:wí:qe**>, pln //s=i=wí:q=ə or s=hí:wí:q=ə//, HAT 'men, males', EZ, EB, (<(h)i= between s= and w...> *plural*), phonology: infix plural, possible consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (10/21/71), others, other sources: H-T <siwe'Eka> (macron over i and over e) *men (collect.)*.
- <**swíwíqe**>, dmn //s=C₁i=wíq=ə//, HAT 'little man, small man', (<R4=> *diminutive*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (11/1/78).
- <**swiqe'ál** or **swiyeqe'ál**>, df //s=wíq=ə=ʔél//, EB ['male part of male plant'], ASM ['unclear whether this refers just to the stamen (male pollen producing part of a flower) or more'], lx <='ál> *part (of a plant)?*, comment: the glottal stop <'> /ʔ/ appears to belong to the suffix since in <**slheli'ál**> there is one present and <**slháli**> usually has an allomorph with final <y> before vowel initial consonants; found in <**slheliyó:llh**> *girl*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (9/23/77), compare with <**slheli'ál**> *female part of a female plant*.
- <**swiyeqe'ó:llh**>, ds //s=wí:q=ə=ʔá·lʔ//, HAT ['boy (from 5 to 10 yrs.)'], lx <='ó:llh ~ ó:llh> *child, offspring, young*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (2/16/76), AC (10/23/71), BJ (5/10/64), other sources: H-T <sweEka'tl> (macron over e and a) *boy*, also 'boy (from baby to 4 or 5 yrs.)', dialects: *Chill.*, attested by EB (2/16/76).
- <**siwíqe'ó:llh** or **siwí:qe'ó:llh**>, pln //s=[i=]wí:q=ə=ʔá·lʔ//, HAT ['boys'], (<(h)i= between s= and w... or y...> *plural*), phonology: infix plural, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (10/23/71).
- <**swiwiqe'ó:llh**>, dmn //s=C₁i=wíq=ə=ʔá·lʔ//, HAT ['boy (from baby to 4 or 5 years)'], (<R4=> *diminutive*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: *Ches.*, attested by EB (2/16/76).
- <**wíyeka**>, dmn //wí:q[=K=]ɛ//, N 'little man (nickname for a person), (sonny boy (MV and DF))', SOCT, (<=K= (fronting)> *diminutive*), phonology: fronting, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/23/77), also <**wí'ke**>, //wíʔq[=K=]ə//, also 'sonny boy', attested by MV and EF (Deming 4/27/78).
- <**wiyóth kwsu éys te sqwálewels te lólets'e**>, EFAM 'optimist, a person whose thoughts are always