

Unit Seven
The Family

7.1 Dialogue.

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| A. ʔi ʔiŋ ʔamət ləŋ ten? ¹ | ‘Is your mother home?’ |
| B. ʔəwə ʔiʔəs ʔamət lə nə ten. | ‘My mother’s not at home.’ |
| A. ni k ^w ə ʔənəcə? | ‘Where is she then?’ |
| B. ni nem̄ ʔ šx ^w imélə. | ‘She went to the store.’ |
| A. ʔi k ^w ə ʔiŋ ʔamət k ^w θəŋ men? | ‘Is your father home then?’ |
| B. ʔəwə. ni nem̄ ʔ θi leləm̄. | ‘No, he went to the bighouse.’ |
| A. ʔi ʔiŋ ʔamət ləθ sxəyəl? | ‘Is your big sister home?’ |
| B. ni nem̄ ʔ scəwáθən. | ‘She went to Tsawwassen.’ |
| A. ʔi ʔə čx ^w ʔəw̄ nanəcaʔ? | ‘Are you alone?’ |
| B. ʔiŋ ʔamət lə nə silə. | ‘My grandmother is home.’ |

7.2 Vocabulary: kin terms.

ten	‘mother’
men	‘father’
məŋə	‘child’
meməŋə	‘children’
silə	‘grandparent’, ‘grandparent’s sibling or cousin’
səlsilə	‘grandparents’, etc.
ʔiməθ	‘grandchild’, ‘grandniece’, ‘grand nephew’, ‘cousin’s
grandchild’	
ʔəmiməθ	‘grandchildren’, etc.
sxəyəl	‘older brother/sister/cousin’
sxəyxəyəl	‘older brothers/sisters/cousins’
sqəʔeq	‘younger brother/sister/cousin’
sqələʔeq	‘younger brothers/sisters/ cousins’
šx ^w əmnik ^w	‘aunt’, ‘uncle’, ‘parent’s cousin’
šx ^w əmnélək ^w	‘aunts’, ‘uncles’, etc.
stiwən	‘niece’, ‘nephew’, ‘cousin’s child’
stətíwən	‘nieces’, ‘nephews’, etc.
scaməq ^w	‘great-grandparent/child’
scaləməq ^w	‘great-grandparents/children’
ʔək ^w iyaʔq ^w	‘great-great-grandparent/child’
ʔək ^w ək ^w iyaʔq ^w	‘great-great-grandparents/ children’
í ⁰ əpiʔaʔq ^w	‘great-great-greatgrandparent/ child’
í ⁰ əí ⁰ piʔaʔq ^w	‘great-great-great-grandparents/ children’
staləs	‘spouse’
stəltáləs	‘spouses’

Notes:

məŋə means ‘child’ in the sense of one’s own child, that is ‘offspring’, ‘son or daughter’.

Many of the kin terms are “generational”. That is they name all of the close relatives of the same generation. So *silə* not only means your grandparents, but also your grandparents’ brothers and sisters

¹ ʔiŋ is a contraction of ʔə or ʔi and ʔəw̄.

and cousins. And *sqeʔeq* not only means younger brother or sister, but also cousins (on both sides of the family) that are younger.

Once you get beyond the first two generations up and down (parents, grandparents, children, and grandchildren), the terms become “reciprocal”. So *ścaməq* not only means great-grandparent but also great-grandchild.

Terms for cousins are not based on your relative age with the speaker but rather the relative age of the speaker’s and cousin’s parents.

7.3 Using Articles with Kin Terms.

Most kin terms do not distinguish gender. That is, the same words are used for ‘aunt’ and ‘uncle’, ‘son’ and ‘daughter’, ‘grandmother’ and ‘grandfather’, etc. For singular nouns, gender is marked on the article.

1.	θə nə ten	‘my mother’
	θə́n ten	‘your mother’
	θə tens	‘his/her mother’
	θə tenct	‘our mother’
	θə́n tenələp	‘your (pl.) mother’
	θə tens ʔe:ɬən	‘their mother’
2.	tə nə mə́nə	‘my son’
	θə nə mə́nə	‘my daughter’
	tə nə silə	‘my grandfather’
	θə nə silə	‘my grandmother’
	tə nə ʃx ^w ə́mnik ^w	‘my uncle’
	θə nə ʃx ^w ə́mnik ^w	‘my aunt’
	tə nə staləs	‘my husband’
	θə nə staləs	‘my wife’

7.4 Expressing Locations and Directions.

Where is your mother?	ni ʔənəcə lə́n ten?
Where is your little sister?	ni ʔənəcə lə́θ sqeʔeq?
Where is your aunt?	ni ʔənəcə lə́θ ʃx ^w ə́mnik ^w ?
Where is your nephew?	ni ʔənəcə k ^w θə́θ stiwən?
Is your father home?	ʔi ʔiw ʔamət k ^w θə́n men?
Is your son home?	ʔi ʔiw ʔamət k ^w θə́n mə́nə?
Is your younger brother home?	ʔi ʔiw ʔamət k ^w θə́θ sqeʔeq?
My mother is not home.	ʔəwə ʔiʔəs ʔamət lə́ nə ten.
Her grandmother is not home.	ʔəwə ʔiʔəs ʔamət lə́ siləs.

Homework 13
Kin Terms

A. Substitute.

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|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. My mother went to town. | ni ɬ̥ tawən lə nə ten. |
| 2. my son | ni ɬ̥ tawən |
| 3. my grandmother | ni ɬ̥ tawən |
| 4. my granddaughter | ni ɬ̥ tawən |
| 5. my little sister | ni ɬ̥ tawən |
| 6. my daughter | ni ɬ̥ tawən |
| 7. my grandson | ni ɬ̥ tawən |
| 8. my grandfather | ni ɬ̥ tawən |
| 9. my uncle | ni ɬ̥ tawən |
| 10. my aunt | ni ɬ̥ tawən |
| 11. my niece | ni ɬ̥ tawən |
| 12. my nephew | ni ɬ̥ tawən |
| 13. my great-grandfather | ni ɬ̥ tawən |
| 14. my great-granddaughter | ni ɬ̥ tawən |
| 15. my wife | ni ɬ̥ tawən |
| 16. my husband | ni ɬ̥ tawən |

B. Translation.

1. ni kʷə ʔənəcə kʷθəñ men?
2. My older brother isn't home.
3. Is your great-grandmother at home?
4. ni ʔənəcə ləñ ten ʔi? kʷθəñ men?
5. Where is your little sister?

7.5 Vocabulary: places.

šxʷimélə	‘store’
tawən	‘town’
xʷməθkʷiʔəm, xʷməskʷiʔəm	‘Musqueam’
scəwáθən	‘Tsawwassen’
qəycəy	‘Katzie’
kʷikʷiləm	‘Coquitlam’
qəwícəñ	‘Cowichan’
sʔaməneʔ	‘Duncan’, ‘Somenoes’
pənéləxət ⁰	‘Kuper Island’
snənə:y məxʷ	‘Nanaimo’
xʷkʷaləxʷəm	‘Qualicum’

7.6 -éwtxʷ ‘house’, ‘building’, ‘room’.

The lexical suffix -éwtxʷ can be compounded with other words to form a word for ‘house’, ‘building’, or ‘room’.

Homework 14
Places

A. What do these words mean?

kesəlinéwtx^w

q^wəmeyéwtx^w

k^wuk^wéwtx^w

putéwtx^w

snəx^wələwtx^w

həwaləméwtx^w

B. Translation.

1. ni nem̄ ḹ šx^wimélə lə nə ten.
2. ni nem̄ ?ə k^wθə teléwtx^w k^wθə nə šx^wəmník^w.
3. Did your grandmother go to Musqueam?
4. My daughter went to the big house.
5. Did your big brother go to Duncan?

