A Sliammon Text: "First Pregnancy", as Told by Mary George*

WATANABE, Honoré

Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa

This paper presents a Tla'amin (Sliammon) text narrated by the late Mrs. Mary George in 1995. A morphological analysis, glosses, and an English translation are provided for each line in the original Sliammon. The content is about how women should take care of their children, especially the first child, and about the traditional belief among the Sliammon people that pregnant women should avoid looking at animals, lest the baby will be born looking like that animal.

Keywords: Sliammon, Salish, North America, text

- 1. Introduction
- 2. The text

1. Introduction

1.1. About Sliammon

"Sliammon" refers to the people of the Tla'amin (Sliammon) First Nation, which is situated just north of the city of Powell River in British Columbia, Canada. In this paper, Sliammon is also used to refer to their traditional language.¹

1.2. About this text

This text was narrated by the late Mrs. Mary George (1924–2009) on July 29, 1995. It was recorded by me, Honoré Watanabe; I was the only other person present in the room. The duration of the text is 2 minutes 53 seconds. It was subsequently transcribed and translated with the help of the late Mrs. Marion Harry in the summer of 2017. The linguistic analyses (phonological and grammatical) were all done by me.

In this text, Mrs. Mary George talks about the traditional belief and practice regarding how women should behave when they are pregnant, especially with their first child. The belief was that if a pregnant woman looked at an animal, the baby would be born looking like that animal. For example, if one looked at a deer, especially in its face, the baby would

^{*} My deepest gratitude goes, first and foremost, to the late Mrs. Mary George for sharing this story with me and teaching me her traditional language. I am grateful also to the late Mrs. Marion Harry for working through this text with me. I am thankful to the Tla'amin (Sliammon) community and to my other language teachers: the late Mrs. Agnes McGee, the late Mrs. Annie Dominick, and Mrs. Elsie Paul. I also thank the two anonymous reviewers for their comments. Thanks also to Allison Silver Adelman for editorial assistance. My research on Sliammon has been supported by various agencies, most recently by JSPS (KAKENHI, Grant Numbers 16K02660 and 16H05672) and also by the Japanese Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Culture (funding given to ILCAA, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies for the "Linguistic Dynamics Science Project"). Needless to say, I assume full responsibility for my analyses and any errors in the data.

¹ What to call the language, however, is not a simple matter. The term ?ay?ajuθəm is sometimes used, but this is not without problems. See Watanabe (2003: 2–3) and Watanabe (2014: xiii–xiv) for details.

be born looking like deer. A similar and a more detailed account of this belief is described in Mrs. Elsie Paul's autobiographical book Paul et al. (2014: 210, 212).

The audio file, along with this text, will be available on the following website: http://honorewatanabe.com

1.3. The format

The text is presented in §2, first in Sliammon only (§2.1, in phonemic representation), second in its English translation (§2.2), and third with morphological analysis (§2.3). The line numbers, from 1 to 34 in parentheses, all correspond between these three subsections.

In §2.3, each line of the text is presented in a five-line format. The five lines respectively present the following:

- 1. The phonetic transcription in square brackets $([\cdots])^2$
- 2. The phonemic representation with segmentation of morphemes.
- 3. The morphophonemic representation.
- 4. The gloss for each morpheme.
- 5. The free translation in English. (This is followed by the line ID in my original data.)

The phonetic transcription (i.e., the first line) is usually not included in presentations of a text of this kind; however, it is included here because the 'orthography' used in the Tla'amin community basically corresponds to the phonetic level, rather than the phonemic one.

The footnotes in §2.3 provide further notes and observations. Mrs. Marion Harry (MH) and Mrs. Mary George (MG) are identified by their initials in the footnotes.

2. The text

2.1. The text in Sliammon³

- (1) na?s k^w θ hihìw' mənmən?əm k^w an'.
- (2) ?ut čx^w k'^wa ga na?a pəp?igən,
- (3) ?iy xwa? čam'as k'wa ?iy k'wənust čaxw kw ?asxw, qigaθ, janxw.
- (4) ?ut čx^w k'^wa ga na?a k'^wənust ?iyt ?iy t'at'matəm k'^wa.
- (5) ?ə k^w janx^w ga janx^was, ga ?asx^was, ga qigaθas.
- (6) hu k'wa ga kw s ?i?anas čuy', ?iy na?a ?ut čxw papkwatuł kwa?in',
- (7) ?iy q^w əl' nam' $k^w \theta$ čuy'.
- (8) hi k'^w a tə θ pap k^w atuł.
- (9) ?ajamaθut, ninatəm.
- (10) ?ajama θ ut θ u ? k^w jan x^w , ?ut x^w a? ?iy ?as x^w , ?ut x^w a? ?iy qiga θ .

² False starts and stumbles are written in parenthises inside brackets.

- (11) xwa? ?ut hiyas tə mu?uss ?aju.
- (12) hi k^w čəyčayišs, ?ut x^wa?, hi k^w jəšjəšəns..., ?ut x^wa?, hi k^w məqsəns.
- (13) hi ninatəm t'at'matəm k^w \ \theta \ hihiw' ?\partial man'a.
- (14) ?ut čx^w k'^wa x^wa? k'^wənitax^w k^wə θ hihìw' ?əθ man'a ?iy na?a
- (15) ?əxtiy čx^w k'^wa k^wan', ga x^wa?ax^w yəy'xmiθutax^w.
- (16) yəy'xmi θ ut $(x^w, k'^w a k^w ə \theta)$ pəp?igən $k^w a \theta$ hihiw' ? θ man'a.
- (17) qwəl' ga ?i?an'a tan', hihiw čxw k'wənit ?aju.
- (18) ?ut ga qwil ?əy' kwan' čuy' ?iy na?a ma?əxw čxw hiyt.
- (19) k'wənstumim ?ə kw ša?tigus. xwukwt ?ə kw na?a ləx nam's.
- (20) λ 'ulut $\check{c}x^w$ k'wa ga tan', θ hihiw' θ man'a.
- (21) xwa? čxw k'wa ga ławławsaxw. paya? čxw k'wut kwankwinat.
- (22) x^w a?s pipaya?as ni? k^w ə x^w ni?s.
- (23) ?ut jčxw k'wa ła?aławš ?iy na?a matəm k'wa ?ə kw k'wənitumuł.
- (24) k'wənitumuł ?ə kw ša?t.
- (25) matuj'aθim, ninatəm.
- (26) matuj'a θ im ? θ , $k^w \theta$, θ , hihìw' ? θ , man'a.
- (27) matəm tə θ xwa? yəy'xmitaxw.
- (28) hi ga x^w paya?s ni?ituwəmuł yəy'xmit čx^w k^wə θ hihigał.
- (29) natuwəmuł ?ə kwan' ta?at.
- (30) λ' ułut $\check{c}x^w$.
- (31) ?ut səm ?əy' k^wa?aθim ?ə k^w ša?tigus, λ'uləx^w čx^wəm.
- (32) q^w əl' səm λ 'uł.
- (33) natuwəmuł ?ə kwan' ta?at.
- (34) hił kwan'.

2.2. The text in English translation

- (1) 'This is about when you first have a baby.'
- (2) 'If you're pregnant,'
- (3) 'you do not look at a seal, deer, or fish, in its face.'
- (4) 'If you look at its face, it (your baby) will imitate it.'
- (5) 'like a fish, if it [what one saw] were a fish, or a seal, or a deer.'
- (6) 'When the baby is born, and if you have been looking at one of those,'
- (7) 'your baby becomes like that.'
- (8) 'This is because you were looking at it.'
- (9) 'He changes, they say.'
- (10) 'They change themselves into fish, if not, then seals, if not, then deer.'
- (11) 'It's not just his head.'
- (12) 'It's his hands, if not, then it's his feet..., if not, then it's his nose.'
- (13) 'As they say, your first child will resemble [what you looked at].'
- (14) 'If you don't look after your first child, and then...'
- (15) 'That will happen to you, if you don't look after yourself.'
- (16) 'You look after yourself when you are pregnant with your first child.'

- (17) 'When it's born, you really have to look after it.'
- (18) 'If that child is well, then you are well on your way.'
- (19) 'God shows you. Nothing goes wrong [with the baby].'
- (20) 'You raise him, your first child.'
- (21) 'Don't leave him anywhere. You always carry him around.'
- (22) 'So that he is not alone where he is.'
- (23) 'If you keep leaving him alone, the one looking after us (i.e. God) will take him.'
- (24) 'The one that's looking after us from up above.'
- (25) 'They will take him away from your hands, they say that.'
- (26) 'They will take the first child from you.'
- (27) 'They will take him away, because you're not looking after the baby.'
- (28) 'That's why they always told us to look after your first child.'
- (29) 'They used to say that to us.'
- (30) 'Raise him.'
- (31) 'If God really helps you, you will succeed in raising him.'
- (32) 'He will grow up.'
- (33) 'They used to say that to us.'
- (34) 'That's it.'

2.3. The text with analysis

(1) [nά?s k^wθhέhèw' mánman?am k^wán']

'This is about when you first have a baby.' (MG-PREGNANCY.001)

(2) [?ó'čx^wk'^wʌgʌ nάʔʌ ... pʎpʔɛ'gən]

'If you're pregnant,' (MG-PREGNANCY.002)

(3) [ʔi· ... x^wλʔčémʌsk'^wa ʔi· k'^wún·osčɛx^w k^wʔásx^w qégʌθ jénx^w]

⁴ The word *mənmən?əm* is translated as 'have a baby/babies' or 'parenting'. It is mostlikely derived from the root √mən'a; *man'a* 'child'; however, its morphological composition is not clear. A plausible analysis would be *mən~mən?əm* (RDPL~child-MDL). The unreduplicated form **mən?əm* was rejected by speakers. The first vowel is sometimes pronounced more like a full vowel, i.e. [mánmàn?əm]. I am uncertain whether these are two different words. Any possible difference in their meaning is not clear.

Piy xwa? čam'-as k'wa Piy k'wən-us-t čaxw kw Pasxw, Piy xwa? čəm'-as k'wa Piy k'wən-us-t čaxw kw Pasxw and Neg why/how-3cnj.sbj Quot and see-head-ctr 2sg.indc.sbj det seal qiga θ , janxw deer fish

'you do not look at a seal, deer, or fish, in its face.' (MG-PREGNANCY.003)

(4) [?óčx^wk'^wagʌ nάʔʌ k'^wúnostʔi:t ʔi' t'át'mat'əmk'^wà]

?ut čx $^{\rm w}$ $^{\rm k}$ $^{\rm w}$ a ga na?a $^{\rm k}$ $^{\rm w}$ an-us-t $^{\rm e}$?iyt ?iy t'at'm-a-t-əm ?ut čx $^{\rm w}$ $^{\rm k}$ $^{\rm w}$ a ga na?a $^{\rm k}$ $^{\rm w}$ an-us-t $^{\rm e}$?iyt ?iy t'at'm-V-t-əm if $^{\rm e}$ 2sg.indc.sbj Quot $^{\rm e}$ mtg r.filler see-head-ctr $^{\rm e}$ clt and imitate-lv-ctr-pass $^{\rm k}$ $^{\rm w}$ a. $^{\rm k}$ $^{\rm w}$ a $^{\rm e}$ Quot

'If you look at its face, it (your baby) will imitate it.'5 (MG-PREGNANCY.004)

(5) [(?ʌk^w) ʔʌk^wjénx^w gʌjénx^was gʌ?ásx^wʌs ... gʌqégaθʌs]

(6) [hó·k'wagʌ kwθ?έ?a·nàs čúy' ʔi· naʔʌ ʔótčxw pápkwatoł kwá?èn']

hu k'wa ga kw s ?i?ana-s čuy', ?iy na?a ?ut čxw hu k'wa ga kw s ?i?ana-s čuj' ?iy na?a ?ut čxw go quot mtg det nmlz be.born-3poss child and R.FILLER if _2sg.indc.sbj pa \sim pkw-a-t-uł kwa?in', CV \sim pakw-V-t-?uL kwa?in' RDPL \sim observe-Lv-ctr-pst dem

'When the baby is born, and if you have been looking at one of those,' (MG-PREGNANCY.006)

(7) [?i' $q^w \acute{v}l'$ nám' $k^w \theta \acute{c}\acute{u}y'$]

'your baby becomes like that.' (MG-PREGNANCY.007)

⁵ lit. '..., it would be imitated (by the baby).'

(8) $[(h\epsilon k'^w) h\epsilon k'^w \Lambda t \partial \theta (papk^w) papk^w \Lambda to l]$

pa~pkw-a-t-u4. hi $k'^{w}a$ to θ hiL k'wa tə θ CV~pak^w-V-t-?uL it's QUOT DET 2sg.poss RDPL~observe-Lv-ctr-pst

'This is because you were looking at it.' (MG-PREGNANCY.008)

(9) [?á'jĕ'maθòt nén'atèm]

?aj-am-a-θut, ni~na-t-əm. CV~na?-t-əm ?aj-Vm-V-θut change-mdl-lv-ctr+refl pl~say-ctr-pass 'He changes, they say.' (MG-PREGNANCY.009)

[?á'jɛmaθòt θό?o (kw) kwjénxw ?o'txwá? ?i'?ásxw ?otxwá? ?i'qégʌθ] (10)

 $\theta u ? \ \ \, k^w \quad janx^w, \; ?ut \; \, x^w a? \; ?iy \; \; ?asx^w, \; ?ut \; \, x^w a?$?aj-am-a-θut $\theta u ? \ni k^w janx^w ? ut x^w a? ? iy ? asx^w ? ut x^w a?$?aj-Vm-V-θut change-mdl-lv-ctr+refl go obl det fish if NEG and seal ?iy qigaθ. ?iy qigaθ

and deer

'They change themselves into fish, if not, then seals, if not, then deer.' (MG-PREGNANCY.010)

(11) $[x^w \acute{a}?ot h\'{i}:yAs təm\'{o}?os:?a'\check{j}u]$

x^wa? ?ut hiy-as tə mu?us-s ?aju. xwa? ?ut hiL-as tə mə?us-s ?aju NEG CLT it's-3cnj.sbj det head-3poss clt 'It's not just his head.' (MG-PREGNANCY.011)

[hé k^wčí čèyišs ?ót x^wá? hék^w jíšjišìns ... ?ót x^wá? hé k^wmágsəns] (12)

?ut x^w a?, hi k^w jəš \sim jəšən-s..., ?ut x^w a? hiL k^w CəC \sim jəšən-s hi k^w čəy~čayiš-s, ?ut xwa?, hi hiL k^w CəC~čayiš-s ?ut xwa? hiL it's DET PL~hand-3poss if NEG it's DET PL~foot/leg-3poss if NEG $\begin{array}{ccc} k^w & \text{məqsən-s.} \\ k^w & \text{məqsən-s} \end{array}$

DET nose-3poss

'It's his hands, if not, then it's his feet, if not, then it's his nose.' (MG-PREGNANCY.012)

(13) [hέ nén·a·təm t'át' matəm k^wθhéhèw' ^əθmá?na]

hi ni~na-t-əm t'at'm-a-t-əm k^w θ hihìw' 2θ man'a. hiL CV~na?-t-əm t'at'm-V-t-əm k^w θ hihig' θ mən'a it's PL~say-CTR-PASS imitate-LV-CTR-PASS DET 2SG.POSS first 2SG.POSS child 'As they say, your first child will resemble [what you looked at].'

(14) [$?\acute{o}'\check{c}x^wk'^wa x^w\acute{v}? k'^w\acute{v}net \wedge x^w k^wv\theta h\acute{e}h\grave{e}w' ? \Lambda\theta m\acute{a}?na ? iy na? \Lambda]^6$

'If you don't look after your first child, and then...' (MG-PREGNANCY.014)

(15) [?íxti·čx^w k'^wa k^wán' gax^wá?ax^w yí:y'x^əmεθοtàx^w]

Paxtiy $\check{c}x^w$ \check{k}'^w \check{k}'^w

'That will happen to you, if you don't look after yourself.' (MG-PREGNANCY.015)

(16) $[y\dot{\iota}:?x^{\partial}m\epsilon\theta o'\dot{c}x^{w}k'^{w}ak^{w}\upsilon\theta p\acute{\lambda}p?\epsilon g \ni nk^{w}\upsilon\theta h\acute{\epsilon}h\grave{\epsilon}w'm\acute{a}?n\Lambda]$

yəy'x-mi- θ ut çxw k'wa kwə θ pəp?igən kwə yəy'x-mi- θ ut çxw kwa kwə θ pəp?igən kwə take.care-rlt-ctr+refl 2sg.indc.sbj Quot det 2sg.poss be.pregnant det θ hihiw' ?ə θ man'a. θ hihig' θ mən'a 2sg.poss first 2sg.poss child

'You look after yourself when you are pregnant with your first child.' (MG-PREGNANCY.016)

(17) [q^wύl'g_Λ ?έ?α?na tán' héwčx^w (stumble) k'^wύnεt?α'jú]

⁶ The last part is actually more coalesced in the recording as [má?ne:nɑː].

'When it's born, you really have to look after it.' (MG-PREGNANCY.017)

(18) [?ótgʌqʷél ?í? kʷán' čúy' ?i' naʔʌ máʔʌxʷčxʷhìːt]

(19) [k'wúnstomem ?λkwšé?tegus xwúkwt ?λkwnα?α (tλx) łλxonám's]

k'wən-stu-mi-m ?ə kw ša?tigus. xwukwt ?ə kw na?a ləx k'wən-stg-mi-əm ?ə kw ša?tigus xwukwt ?ə kw na?a ləx see-caus-2sg.obj-pass obl det God neg obl det r.filler bad nam'-s.

nam'-s

similar-3poss

'God shows you. Nothing goes wrong [with the baby].' (MG-PREGNANCY.019)

(20) [λ'óːłočxwk'waga tán' θhέw'θmá?na]

(21) $[x^w \dot{\iota} \dot{c} x^w k'^w \Lambda g a \dot{\iota} \dot{\Lambda} w^i \dot{\Lambda} w^i \dot{c} x^w p \dot{a} y \epsilon ? \dot{c} x^w k'^w u t k^w \dot{\Lambda} n k^w i'n \lambda t]$

CaC~kwinat-t

RDPL~carry-ctr

'Don't leave him anywhere. You always carry him around.' (MG-PREGNANCY.021)

(22) $[x^w \acute{a}?s p\acute{e}pay\grave{e}?as n\acute{e}? k^w ux^w n\acute{e}?s]$

'So that he is not alone where he is.' (MG-PREGNANCY.022)

⁷ lit. '... then you've got it.'

⁸ The third person possessive suffix here is unexpected. A similar construction is described and discussed in Watanabe (2016: 326–330), where it is argued that this construction is a case of the independent use of Nominalized clause.

(23) [?óčx^wk'^wa łá?ałù:š ?i^{*} na?ʌ má^{*}təmk'^wa ?ʌk^wk'^wúnɛtomoł]

Put $\c c x^w$ $\c k'^w a$ $\c t a ?a \sim t a w - s$?iy na ?a ma-t-əm $\c k'^w a$?ə ?ə ?ut $\c c x^w$ $\c k'^w a$ $\c t a c v \sim t a c v$

DET See-STV-CTR-1PL.OBJ

'If you keep leaving him alone, the one looking after us (i.e. God) will take him.' (MG-PREGNANCY.023)

(24) [k'wúnεtomoł ?Λkwšέ?t]

k'wən-i-t-umuł ?ə kw ša?t. k'wən-i-t-umuł ?ə kw ša?t see-stv-ctr-1pl.obj obl det up/above

'The one that's looking after us from up above.' (MG-PREGNANCY.024)

(25) [mártò?jεθem nénartəm]

ma-t-uj'a-θi-m,⁹ ni~na-t-əm.
ma?-t-uj'a-θi-əm CV~na-t-əm
obtain-ctr-hand-ctr+2sg.obj-pass rdpl~say-ctr-pass

'They will take him away from your hands, they say that.' (MG-PREGNANCY.025)

(26) $[m\acute{a}$ tò? $j\epsilon\theta$ em $?\Lambda k^w \upsilon\theta$ héhèw' $?\Lambda\theta$ má $?n\Lambda$]

ma-t-uj'a- θ i-m ?ə k^wə θ hihiw' ?ə θ man'a. ma?-t-uj'a- θ i-əm ?ə k^wə θ hihig' θ mən'a obtain-ctr.hand-ctr.+2sg.obj-pass obl. det 2sg.poss first 2sg.poss child

'They will take the first child from you.' (MG-PREGNANCY.026)

(27) $[m\acute{a}$ 'tèm tə θ x^w \acute{a} ? yí:xmetèx^w]

ma-t-əm tə θ x^w a? yəy'x-mi-t-ax w . ma?-t-əm tə θ x^w a? yəy'x-mi-t-ax w obtain-ctr-pass det 2sg.poss neg take.care-rlt-ctr-2sg.cnj.sbj

'They will take him away, because you're not looking after the baby.' ¹⁰ (MG-PREGNANCY.027)

⁹ The form matuj'at- (\sqrt{ma} ?-t-uj'a-t obtain-crre-hand-crre) is exceptional in that it has two transitivizers without a detransitivizing suffix in between. Compare ma?-t 'take (it)'. It seems to be a lexicalization of the form ma?-t as an unanalyzable stem.

^{10 &#}x27;because' was the translation given by MH. A Nominalized clause like this one is usually translated as a temporal clause, i.e. 'when'.

(28) [hέgax^w páyε?s né?εtùwυmuł yúxmečx^w k^wυθhéhegλł]

hi ga x^w... paya?-s ni?-i-t-uw-əm-uł yəy'x-mi-t hiL ga xw ni?-V-t-uw-əm-?uL paya?-s yəy'x-mi-t it's mtg nmlz always-3poss say-lv-ctr-1pl.obj-pass-pst take.care-rlt-ctr čxw $k^w \theta$ θ hihig-ał. čxw k^w ə θ hihig'-ən?aL 2sg.indc.sbj det 2sg.poss first-child

'That's why they always told us to look after your first child.' (MG-PREGNANCY.028)

(29) [nátùwumoł ?\(\lambda\)k\(\warma\) tá?\(\lambda\)t

'They used to say that to us.' (MG-PREGNANCY.029)

(30) $[\lambda' \acute{o} \acute{e} x^w]$

λ'uł-u-t čx^w. λ'uł-V-t čx^w
grow-lv-ctr 2sg.indc.sbj

'Raise him.' (MG-PREGNANCY.030)

(31) [$?\acute{o}\check{c}səm ?\acute{i}? k^w \acute{a}?a \cdot \theta em ? \Lambda k^w \check{s}\acute{e}? tegus \lambda'\acute{o} \cdot 4\grave{o} x^w \check{c} x^w ə m$]

7ut səm7əy' k^w a?a- θ i-m7ə k w ša?tigus λ 'uł-əx w 7ut səm7əj' k^w ə?a- θ i-əm7ə k w ša?tigus λ 'uł-ngif full somfull somgoodhelp-ctr+2sg.obj-passobl.detGodgrow-ntr $\dot{c}x^w$ əm $\dot{c}x^w$ əm2sg.indc.sbj+fut

'If God really helps you, you will succeed in raising him.' (MG-PREGNANCY.031)

(32) $[q^w \acute{v}l'səm \lambda'\acute{o}l]$

(33) [nátùwvmoł ?\(\lambda\rangle\) tá?\(\lambda\ta\)]

```
(34) \quad [h\acute{\epsilon} \rlap{l} \rlap{k}^w \acute{\alpha} n']
```

hił kwan'.

hiL kwan'

it's DEM

'That's it.' (MG-PREGNANCY.034)

Symbols and Abbreviations

J	clitic boundary	NMLZ	nominalizer
~	reduplication boundary	NTR	noncontrol transitive
1	first person	OBJ	object
2	second person	OBL	oblique
3	third person	PASS	passive
CAUS	causative	PL	plural
CLT	clitic	POSS	possessive
CNJ	conjunctive	PST	past
CTR	control transitive	QUOT	quotative
DEM	demonstrative	R.FILLER	rhetorical filler
DET	determiner	RDPL	reduplication
ERG	ergative	REFL	reflexive
FUT	future	RLT	relational
INDC	indicative	SBJ	subject
LV	link vowel	SG	singular
MDL	middle	STV	stative
MTG	mitigator	TR	transitive
NEG	negator		

⁺ is used to connect glosses of morphemes that are merged as a single morph.

References

Paul, Elsie, in collaboration with Paige Raibmon and Harmony Johnson. 2014. Written as I remember it: Teachings (?əms ta?aw) from the life of a Sliammon elder, Vancouver: UBC Press.

Watanabe, Honoré. 2003. A morphological description of Sliammon, Mainland Comox Salish, with a sketch of syntax, Endangered Languages of the Pacific Rim Publication Series, A2-040, Suita (Osaka): Osaka Gakuin University.

Watanabe, Honoré. 2014. "A note on the Sliammon language," in Written as I remember it: Teachings (?oms ta?aw) from the life of a Sliammon elder, by Elsie Paul in collaboration with Paige Raibmon and Harmony Johnson, Vancouver: UBC Press, pp. xiii–xxii.

Watanabe, Honoré. 2016. "Insubordination in Sliammon," in Nicholas Evans and Honoré Watanabe eds. *Insubordination*, Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamins, Chap. 12, pp. 309–340.

^{&#}x27;They used to say that to us.' (MG-PREGNANCY.033)