

## NP coordination, lists, etc. in Hul'q'umi'num' Salish

Donna B. Gerdts & Zachary Gilkison  
(Simon Fraser University)

Halkomelem (ISO code: hur) is a Salish language, of the Central Salish branch, spoken as a first language by around 40 elders in southwestern British Columbia, Canada, along the shores of the Salish sea.

Data is from the Island dialect — Hul'q'umi'num' — drawn from our text corpus of transcriptions and translations of recordings of over forty different speakers made by Gerdts and research team as well as recordings made by other researchers— Wayne Suttles (1962) and Thomas Hukari (1970s, 1980s).

For this project, data come from following speakers: approximately 1000 pages of transcriptions-translations.

Q1: What can the study of Elders' performance of stories teach us about speaking authentic Hul'q'umi'num'?

Q2: How do speakers package information?

Q3: How do they use prosodics to convey meaning and interest?

This paper is an investigation into NP coordinate structures expressed with and without the conjunction *?i?* 'and, but, or', which occurs between the NPs.

(1) θəy-əlc-tewət ?ə t<sup>θ</sup>ə ɬew'qəm ?i? t<sup>θ</sup>ə se?əq.  
made-BEN-3SPAS OB DT mussel CNJ DT bracken.root  
They then prepared for them mussels and roots of the bracken fern. (EJ)

- a closed set
- items conceptually form a coherent unit (contiguous in time and space)
- overall declining intonation

We focus on cases of multiple NP, particularly on lists of NPs.

(2) mək<sup>w</sup> stem s?i?ɬtəh-s—sməyəθ, k<sup>w</sup>ewe?əc, spe?əθ.  
all what food-3POS deer elk bear  
They have everything to eat—deer, elk, bear. (ST)

- open list, items are given as exemplars
- items, although sharing something in common, are conceived of individually (don't need to be contiguous in time and space)
- intonation is reset for each NP

## Roadmap of the paper

1. Internal structure—position of conjunction and use of determiners
2. External structure—lists used in argument positions versus other positions, headed versus non-headed structures
3. Discourse/pragmatics properties of lists—placement
4. Conclusion: What’s special about lists?

### 1. Internal structure—position of conjunction and use of determiners

#### 1.1 Location of conjunction

##### No conjunction

- (3) ʔiʔ tʰeý ʔəw' sʰtəkʷ, tʰə ʰθəm, ʔəý ʔə kʷsəs xʷə-sθəθiʔ.  
 CNJ DEM LNK carving DT box good OB DT.N.3SUB INCH-alright  
 And the carvings and the boxes, it was good to use for those. (EW)

- (4) nił mi cəm-ət tʰə sʔiłəwə— θə sʰu:m, tʰə sčəýxʷ sməyəθ.  
 3PRO come carry-TR DT belongings— DT berries DT dried deer  
 He was the one to go and help carry her belongings—berries, dried meat. (EJ)

##### Conjunction between each NP

- (5) niʔ=əł čə ʔəwʔ ʰətə:m tʰə niʔ ʔə tʰə ʰeləw'ʔiʔ tʰə sʔənəm  
 AUX=PST QUOT LNK DO.mid DT AUX OB DT ladle CNJ DT spear  
 ʔiʔ tʰə kʷəyəkʷ.  
 CNJ DT hook

It’s used for **ladles and spears and hooks**. (EW)  
 (speaking about mečənəł ‘black hawthorn’)

##### Conjunctions can be used between any of the NPs on a list.

- (6) a. nił tʰə pəwiʔ, sʔaʰwəʔ, ʰixʷə niʔ ʔaləʰ-ət-ət.  
 3PRO DT flounder butter.clam sea.urchin AUX gather-TR-2PL.SSUB  
 It was the flounder, butter clams, red sea urchins that we gathered. (RP)
- b. nił tʰə pəwiʔ, sʔaʰwəʔ ʔiʔ tʰə ʰixʷə niʔ ʔaləʰ-ət-ət.  
 3PRO DT flounder butter.clam CNJ DT sea.urchin AUX gather-TR-2PL.SSUB
- c. nił tʰə pəwiʔ ʔiʔ tʰə sʔaʰwəʔ, ʰixʷə niʔ ʔaləʰ-ət-ət.  
 3PRO DT flounder CNJ DT butter.clam sea.urchin AUX gather-TR-2PL.SSUB
- d. nił tʰə pəwiʔ ʔiʔ tʰə sʔaʰwəʔ ʔiʔ tʰə ʰixʷə niʔ ʔaləʰ-ət-ət.  
 3PRO DT flounder CNJ DT butter.clam CNJ DT sea.urchin AUX gather-TR-2PL.SSUB

### Before last NP (1, 2, and 3)

- (7) ...t<sup>θ</sup>əw̃ mək̃<sup>w</sup> ʔəncə—t<sup>θ</sup>ə qəw̃əcəñ, k<sup>w</sup>θə sʔiləʔq<sup>w</sup>aʔɪ,  
 DT.LNK all where DT Cowichan DT Chemainus.River  
 ʔiʔ k<sup>w</sup>θə snəneyməx<sup>w</sup>.  
 CNJ DT Snuneymuxw  
 ...everywhere, the Cowichan River, the Chemainus River, and the Nanaimo River. (ST)

### 1 and 2 and 3, 4, summary

- (8) q<sup>w</sup>əq<sup>w</sup>əɪ-təɪ θə sqəlew̃ ʔə t<sup>θ</sup>ə ʔiʔt ʔiʔ θə čəyyaʔ  
 talking-REC DT beaver OBL DT flicker CNJ DT Tsuya'  
 ʔiʔ t<sup>θ</sup>əw̃ qəx̃ sʔəq̃aʔ-s, t<sup>θ</sup>ə qeyəx̃, qəx̃.  
 CNJ DT.LINK many be.with-3POS DT mink many.  
 Beaver discussed with Flicker and Tsuya', and many other companions, Mink, many. (EJ)

**Table 1: Placement of conjunction with 3 NPs**

1, 2, 3	1, 2 & 3	1 & 2 & 3	1 & 2, 3	Total
5	4	4	3	16

**Table 2 : Placement of conjunction with 4 NPs**

1, 2, 3, 4	1 & 2, 3, 4	1 2 & 3, 4	1, 2, 3 & 4	1 & 2 & 3, 4	1 & 2 & 3 & 4	Total
2	2	1	1	1	1	9

Flexibility of placement of conjunction in multiple coordination is unexpected given that cross-linguistically conjunctions tend to have a fixed location, e.g. between each NP, before just the last NP, or after just the first NP (Drellishak 2004, Haspelmath 2000, Stassen 2001).

Drellishak, S. 2004. A Survey of coordination strategies in the world's languages. MA thesis, University of Washington, Seattle.  
 Haspelmath, M. 2000. Coordination. In T. Shopen, ed. *Language Typology and Linguistic Description*, 2nd edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.  
 Stassen, L. 2001. Noun phrase coordination. In M. Haspelmath, ed. *Language Typology and Language Universals: An International Handbook*. Berlin: W. de Gruyter.

## 1.2 Determiners

All NPs in argument positions (subject, object, object of prepositions) require determiners, even plurals, proper nouns, and possessed nouns.

There is great flexibility in the use of determiners on NPs in lists.

- (9) niɪ t<sup>θ</sup>ə ʔəwiʔ, (t<sup>θ</sup>ə) sʔax̃<sup>w</sup>aʔ, (t<sup>θ</sup>ə) x̃ix<sup>w</sup>ə niʔ ʔaləx̃-ət-ət.  
 3PRO DT flounder (DT) butter.clam (DT) sea.urchin AUX gather-TR-2PL.SSUB  
 It was the flounder, butter clams, red sea urchins that we gathered. (RP)

**However, whenever a conjunction is used, so is a determiner.**

- (10) a. nił t<sup>θ</sup>ə pəwiʔ, (t<sup>θ</sup>ə) sʔaχ<sup>w</sup>aʔ ʔiʔ t<sup>θ</sup>ə χix<sup>w</sup>ə niʔ ʔaləχ-ət-ət.  
 3PRO DT flounder DT butter.clam CNJ DT sea.urchin AUX gather-TR-2PL.SSUB  
 It was the flounder, butter clams, and red sea urchins that we gathered. (RP)
- b. \*nił t<sup>θ</sup>ə pəwiʔ ʔiʔ sʔaχ<sup>w</sup>aʔ, ʔiʔ t<sup>θ</sup>ə χix<sup>w</sup>ə niʔ ʔaləχ-ət-ət.  
 3PRO DT flounder CNJ butter.clam CNJ DT sea.urchin AUX gather-TR-2PL.SSUB
- c. \*nił t<sup>θ</sup>ə pəwiʔ, ʔiʔ t<sup>θ</sup>ə sʔaχ<sup>w</sup>aʔ, ʔiʔ χix<sup>w</sup>ə niʔ ʔaləχ-ət-ət.  
 3PRO DT flounder CNJ DT butter.clam CNJ sea.urchin AUX gather-TR-2PL.SSUB

**Determiner is required after ʔiʔ even when two NPs are closely connected (natural coordination).**

- (11) a. niʔ k<sup>w</sup>ən-ət-əs t<sup>θ</sup>ə təχ<sup>w</sup>aʔc ʔiʔ t<sup>θ</sup>ə t<sup>θ</sup>əmə:n-s.  
 AUX take-TR-3SUB DT bow CNJ DT arrow-3POS  
 He took a bow and arrow. (RP)
- b. \*niʔ k<sup>w</sup>ən-ət-əs t<sup>θ</sup>ə təχ<sup>w</sup>aʔc ʔiʔ t<sup>θ</sup>əmə:n-s.  
 AUX take-TR-3SUB DT bow CNJ arrow-3POS

### 1 and 2, 3, and 4

- (12) niʔ čə ʔəwʔ θey-təm t<sup>θ</sup>ə sqəməl ʔiʔ t<sup>θ</sup>ə χeləwʔ, q<sup>w</sup>θaləs, ʔiʔ t<sup>θ</sup>ə ləpla:š.  
 AUX QUOT also.LNK make-PAS DT paddle CNJ DT ladle platter CNJ DT board  
 They used to also make paddles, ladles, platters, and boards. (EW)

### 2.1.3 Summary

Hul'q'umi'num' displays asymmetrical structures in which some of the conjoined elements are NPs and some are DPs.

This might be unexpected given constituency analysis of coordination assumed in syntactic theory, which posits parallel structures.

Not surprising from Hul'q'umi'num' perspective.

The conjunction ʔiʔ is robustly attested in a variety of asymmetrical structures (Bätscher 2014).

- (13) qəlet sk<sup>w</sup>eyəl ʔiʔ mi təs.  
 again day CNJ come arrive  
 The next day, he got here.

Bätscher, K. 2014. Interclausal and intraclausal linking elements in Hul'q'umi'num' Salish. MA thesis, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia.

- Is there something about NPs in lists in particular that allow a wider range of morphosyntactic patterns than plain coordination?

## 2. External structure

### 2.1 Argument position

All NPs in argument positions (subject, object, object of preposition) require determiners, even proper nouns and possessed nouns.

When list is in an argument position, determiner is required on the first element.

- (14) nił t<sup>θ</sup>ə pəwiʔ, sʔaχʷaʔ, χixʷə niʔ ʔaləχ-ət-ət.  
 3PRO DT flounder butter.clam sea.urchin AUX gather-TR-2PL.SSUB  
 It was the flounder, butter clams, red sea urchins that we gathered. (RP)

- (15) \*nił pəwiʔ, sʔaχʷaʔ, χixʷə niʔ ʔaləχ-ət-ət.  
 3PRO flounder butter.clam sea.urchin AUX gather-TR-2PL.SSUB  
 It was the flounder, butter clams, red sea urchins that we gathered.

### 2.2 Non-argument positions

Predicate nominals do not use determiners:

- (16) ʔesxʷ ʔiʔ θə šes t<sup>θ</sup>ə niʔ ɔaɔiʔ-ət-əs t<sup>θ</sup>ə xʷəlməxʷ.  
 seal CNJ DT sea lion DT AUX kill-TR-3SUB DT food  
 Seals and sea lions were what the natives killed (for their food). (PC)

- (17) \*θə ʔesxʷ ʔiʔ θə šes t<sup>θ</sup>ə niʔ ɔaɔiʔ-ət-əs t<sup>θ</sup>ə xʷəlməxʷ.  
 DT seal CNJ DT sea lion DT AUX kill-TR-3SUB DT food

In some non-argument positions, (e.g. titles, appositives, increments) determiner is not required, but possible.

#### 2.2.1 Titles

No determiner is required on first NP, but a determiner is required after *ʔiʔ*.

- (18) ɔemʔiʔ ʔiʔ t<sup>θ</sup>ə spa:l b. spa:l ʔiʔ θə ɔemʔiʔ  
 girl CNJ DT raven raven CNJ DT girl  
 “The girl and Raven” “Raven and the girl”
- (19) ʔθə ɔemʔiʔ ʔiʔ t<sup>θ</sup>ə spa:l b. ʔt<sup>θ</sup>ə spa:l ʔiʔ θə ɔemʔiʔ  
 DT girl CNJ DT raven DT raven CNJ DT girl  
 “The girl and Raven” “Raven and the girl”
- (20) \*ɔemʔiʔ ʔiʔ spa:l b. \*spa:l ʔiʔ ɔemʔiʔ  
 girl CNJ raven ravenCNJ CNJ girl  
 “The girl and Raven” “Raven and the girl”

#### 2.2.2 Lists used as supplements (elaborations)

If the list is in a non-argument position, then the first element need not have a determiner.

(21) niʔ cən ʔiləq-ət tʰə sʔəltən-ct— sməyəθ ʔiʔ tʰə sqewθ, səplil.  
 AUX 1SUB buy-TR DET food-1pl.pos meat and DET potato bread  
 ‘I bought us some food—meat, potatoes, bread.’ (RP)

Contrast: argument position, first element must have a determiner.

(22) niʔ cən ʔiləq-ət tʰə sməyəθ, sqewθ, səplil.  
 AUX 1SUB buy-TR DET meat potato bread  
 ‘I bought meat, potatoes, bread.’ (RP)

### 2.3. Summary

The determiner on the first NP on the list is determined by its external syntax.

- First NP in multiple coordination must have determiner if the list is in an argument position.
- First NP in multiple coordination cannot have determiner if the list is a position, e.g. predicate nominal, that does not allow determiners.

NP following the conjunction must also have a determiner.

Otherwise, the determiner is optional.

## 3. Discourse/pragmatics properties of lists

### 3.1 Anchoring the list: priming and summarizing

Lists can be in argument positions.

(23) ʔəliʔəyʔmət tʰə scqʷəhə-s, stʰəaməcən-s, šeləmcəs-s ʔiʔ tʰə cəqʷnistən-s.  
 beautiful.PL.DIM DT earring-3POS bracelet-3POS ring-3POS CNJ DT brooch-3POS  
 ‘He had beautiful earrings, bracelets, rings, and brooches.’ (EC)

Hulʔqʷumiʔnumʔ lacks many higher-level generic terms (e.g. it lacks words meaning ‘animal’, ‘bird’, ‘seafood’, ‘utensil’, ‘furniture’, ‘building’, ‘jewelry’).

But you can just use a list of exemplars.

In some cases, a primer word such as a set-denoting generic NP anchors the list.

(24) ʔaləχ-ət-əs tʰəwneʔəlɩ sʔiʔɩtəh-s, hay ʔəw yaθ ʔəl ʔəw sʔiʔɩtəh-s—  
 gather-TR-3SUB DT.3PRO.PL N.eating-3POS very LNK always QLF LNK N.eating-3POS  
 They can get food, there’s really always food—

tʰə sʔaxʷaʔ, sʔələʔəm ʔiʔ tʰə swe:m— ʔəw ʔəy-s.  
 DT butter.clam cockles CONJ DT horse.clam LNK good-3POS  
 butter clams, cockles, and the horseclams—they’re good. (ST)

A cover term *məkʷ stem* ‘everything’ or *məkʷ ʔəncə* ‘everywhere’ often introduces the list.

- (25) š-səniw'-s t<sup>ə</sup>eý ʔəw' mək<sup>w</sup> ʔəl təw' stem—  
 N.O-inside-3POS DEM LNK all QLF MIT what  
 They used to have all varieties of things inside that (sack)—

spe:nx<sup>w</sup>, ʔiʔ t<sup>ə</sup>eý sqewθe:n ʔiʔ t<sup>ə</sup>eý təw' šəw'qe:n.  
 camas CNJ DEM potato CNJ DEM MIT carrot  
 camas, potatoes, and carrots. (EW)

- (26) ...t<sup>ə</sup>əw̄ mək<sup>w</sup> ʔəncə—t<sup>ə</sup>ə qəw̄əcəñ, k<sup>w</sup>θə sʔilaʔq<sup>w</sup>aʔł,  
 DT.LNK all where DT Cowichan DT Chemainus.River  
 ʔiʔ k<sup>w</sup>θə snəneyməx<sup>w</sup>.  
 CNJ DT Snuneymuxw  
 ...everywhere, the Cowichan River, the Chemainus River, and the Nanaimo River. (ST)

A cover term can follow the list.

- (27) t<sup>ə</sup>əw' ʔəñ sʔit<sup>ə</sup>əm, ləx<sup>w</sup>tən, mək<sup>w</sup> stem ʔəw' š-haʔk<sup>w</sup>-s.  
 DT.LNK 2POS clothing blanket all what LNK N.OB-using-3POS  
 It was used to make clothing, blankets, all kinds of things. (EW)

Often the list is framed with anchor words on both sides.

- (28) mək<sup>w</sup> ʔəl stem—st<sup>ə</sup>u:m, ʔapəls, pes—mək<sup>w</sup> stem niʔ ʔəw' ʔaləx̄-ət-ət.  
 all QLF what berry apple pear all what AUX LNK gather-tr-1PL.SSUB  
 Everything—berries, apples, pears—we picked them all. (ArS)

### 3.1 Position of list

**Table 3: Placement of the list in the sentence**

	Beginning	Middle	End	Total
#	6	19	30	55
Percent	10%	35%	55%	100%

Due to verb first order, NPs often come at end of sentence, so lists in argument positions often come at end as well.

- (29) ʔiʔ xətə-stəm k<sup>w</sup>əsəw' čəx<sup>w</sup>leʔ ʔiʔ nan ʔəw' ʔəý k<sup>w</sup>s haʔk<sup>w</sup>-s  
 CNJ saying-CS.PAS DT.N.LNK sometimes CNJ very LNK good DT.N using-3POS  
 They said the wood was good to use  
 ʔə k<sup>w</sup>əs θəy-təm t<sup>ə</sup>ə xełəw' ʔiʔ q<sup>w</sup>θaləs ʔiʔ t<sup>ə</sup>əw' sčəməl.  
 OB DT.N make-TR.PASDT ladle CNJ platter CNJ DT.LNK paddle  
 for making ladles, bowls, and paddles. (EW)

Discontinuous coordination is common; this allows NPs to occur later in class.

- (30) nił t<sup>θ</sup>ə sqələw c-weʔ č-q<sup>w</sup>aləwən ʔiʔ θə t<sup>θ</sup>iqt ʔiʔ θə čəya, t<sup>θ</sup>əw  
 mək<sup>w</sup>.  
 3PRO DT beaver V-own V.N.O-idea CNJ DT flicker CNJ DT bird? DT.LNK all  
 It was Beaver who had that idea, and Woodpecker and Tsuya's, all of them. (EJ)

Lists are often heavy, and general cross-linguistic tendency to place heavy information last.

- (31) ʔiʔ k<sup>w</sup>θə hək<sup>w</sup>-əš-əx<sup>w</sup> k<sup>w</sup>əń-s neń wəł t<sup>x</sup>wa:t  
 CNJ DT use-TR-2SUB DT.2POS-N go PRF clamming  
 And what you take along when you go clamming:

šapəl, sqeləx, šəptən, šq<sup>w</sup>ałs, sk<sup>w</sup>aw'əs, qeθəlp čaʔtatən,  
 shovel digging.stick knife pot bucket ocean.spray splayer  
 shovels, fork, knives, pots, bucket, ocean spray splayers,

sləwiʔ sx<sup>w</sup>ək<sup>w</sup>iwətən, ʔiʔ t<sup>θ</sup>ə ʔx<sup>w</sup>iw'stən.  
 cedar.bark poking.strands CNJ DT cover  
 cedar strips for stringing, and covers. (EC)

Lists at the beginning (only 10% of sample)

- (32) t<sup>θ</sup>əw' pəliʔ ʔiʔ t<sup>θ</sup>ə təw' st<sup>θ</sup>u:m-s k<sup>w</sup>əs neń təw'=əł čəy<sup>x</sup>.  
 DT.LNK bark CNJ DT MIT berry-3POS DT.3SUB go MIT =PST dry  
 The bark and its berries, when they are dried, can be taken. (EW)  
 (speaking about mečənəł 'black hawthorn')

- (33) x<sup>w</sup>ləmiʔ, səmyamaʔ—nił niʔ k<sup>w</sup>s cecələłtəń-s ʔə t<sup>θ</sup>ə cəlłtənəm—  
 Lummi Semiahmoo—3POS AUX DT.N fishing-3POS OB DT fishing.ground  
 Lummi people, Semiahmoo people—they are the ones there fishing at the fishing ground—

šsenic, mək<sup>w</sup> tēmc ʔə t<sup>θ</sup>ə šsenic—  
 Saanich all kind.people OB DT Saanich  
 Saanich people, all the tribes of Saanich—

neń hənəń k<sup>w</sup>s k<sup>w</sup>eń-nəx<sup>w</sup>-s t<sup>θ</sup>ə sce:łtən.  
 go going DT.N take-LCTR-3POS DT salmon  
 going to catch salmon.

Going in and out of the list is extremely common—making a comment about something on the list, or restarting the list as more things are remembered.

- (34) čəy<sup>x</sup>-t-əs k<sup>w</sup>θə ʔəw' mək<sup>w</sup> stem s'əłtən—q<sup>w</sup>ənəs, mək<sup>w</sup> stem,  
 dry-TR-3SUB DT LNK all what food whale all what  
 They dried different kinds of food—whale, everything,

scaʔtš—nił sq<sup>w</sup>əq<sup>w</sup>is ʔə t<sup>θ</sup>ə ʔeləm qaʔ s'əłtən-s.  
 halibut 3PRO be.in.water OB DT salt water food-3POS  
 halibut—that's all different kinds of food from the salt water. (MG)



(35) ʔiʔ niʔ θəl xʷiʔ ʔiyaʔq-stəm ʔə kʷθə qəlɪ:maʔ—  
 CNJ AUX ADV MIR change-CS.PS OB DT ugly  
 And she changed them into ugly (children)—

stem ʔalə, sqʷəmeʔ, ʔəlqiʔ—  
 what INQ dog snake  
 whatever, a dog, a snake—

hay niʔ ʔəwʔ qəl-stəm ʔəl θə ʔəlqiʔ—  
 very AUX LNK bad-CS.PAS QUAL DT snake  
 they didn't like the snakes—

sqʷəmeʔ ʔəlqiʔ, stem kʷθə ʔi saʔsəqʷt-əm.  
 dog snake what DT AUX younger.sibling-MID  
 dog, snake, whatever that youngest one was. (EC)

#### 4. Conclusion

- Lists are an important device in authentic story performance.
- **Plain coordination:** uncommon, often other strategies are used
- **Lists:** very common (approximately one per 5 pages)
- Lists serve as a strategy to add NPs without taking up an argument slot.

Gerds, D. B., and T. E. Hukari. 2008. The Expression of Noun Phrases in Halkomelem Texts, *Anthropological Linguistics* 50.3/4:1–41.

- How do we distinguish plain coordination from lists?
- Argument position?  
 plain coordination and lists can appear in both argument and non-argument positions
- Presence of conjunction?  
 plain coordination and lists show same range of zero, some, to all
- Presence of Determiner on NPs  
 Determiners on NPs in plain coordination and lists follow same rules.

#### plain NP Coordination

- tends to be a closed set
- items conceptually form a coherent unit (contiguous in time and space)
- overall declining intonation

#### lists

- tend to be open, though closed lists are possible
- items, although sharing something in common, are conceived of individually  
 (don't need to be contiguous in time and space)
- intonation is reset for each NP

## Cross-linguistic perspectives on lists?

Selting, M. 2007. Lists as embedded structures and the prosody of list construction as an interactional resource. *Journal of Pragmatics* 39: 483–526.

Wagner, M. 2010. Prosody and recursion in coordinate structures and beyond. *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* 28: 183–237.

- **Do all languages have lists?**
- **How are languages alike and how are they different in the expression of lists?**
- **What are the key features to explore in a typology of lists?**
- **What aspects of the structure of lists are parasitic on other structures?**
- **In what ways are lists alike and different from plain coordination?**

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- Bätscher, K. 2014. Interclausal and intraclausal linking elements in Hul'q'umi'num' Salish. MA thesis, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia.
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