

Lesson #4

buus (Four)

Choral Repetition

1 **g^wat əwə tiif stubs ?al tudi?** Who is that man over there?
(gwaht u-wu teeʔ stoo-bsh ?ahl too-dee?)

dbad tiif stubš. That man is my father.
(?dbahd teeʔ stooobsh)

2 **g^wat əwə tsiif sʔadəy ?al tudi?** Who is that woman over there?
(gwaht u-wu teeʔ sʔah-di ?ahl too-dee?)

dsk^wuy tsiif sʔadəy? That woman is my mother.
(dsk'woy tseeʔ sʔah-di?)

3 **g^wat əwə tiif čačaš ?al tudi?** Who is that (male) child over there?
(gwaht u-wu teeʔ c'hah-c'hahsh ?ahl too-dee?)

dbədə? tiif čačaš. That child is my son.
(dbu-du? teeʔ c'hahsh)

4 **g^wat əwə tsiif čačaš ?al tudi?** Who is that (female) child over there?
(gwaht u-wu teeʔ c'hahsh ?ahl too-dee?)

dbədə? tsiif čačaš. That child is my daughter.
(dbu-du? tseeʔ c'hahsh)

tiif See Grammar Note 4.4

Sound/Symbol

4.1	č̥	Glottialized c-wedge is something like saying ‘ <i>ch</i> ’ with a catch in the throat at the same time. It is sort of a combination of ‘č’ and ‘ʔ’. There are no sounds like it in English. Imitate the teacher (or recorder) carefully. See 4.8 and 4.10
4.2	k̥ ^w	Glottialized k-raised-w is something like saying ‘ <i>qu</i> ’ of ‘ <i>queen</i> ’. As with ‘č̥’, ‘k̥ ^w ’ is a combination of ‘k ^w ’ and ‘ʔ’. There are no sounds like it in English. Imitate the teacher (or recorder) carefully. See 4.9 and 4.11
4.3	əy	This sounds similar to the ‘ <i>long i</i> ’ in English <i>kite</i> .

Grammar Notes

4.4	When the person (or thing) talked about is not the first word in the sentence, ‘ tiɬ ’ is used in place of ‘ tiʔiɬ ’ and comes before the person (or thing) just as in English, e.g., ‘ tiɬ stubš ’, ‘that man’.
4.5	When the person (or animal) talked about is female, an ‘s’ is added right after the ‘t’ of ‘ tiɬ ’, and ‘ti’ giving us tsiʔiɬ ’ and ‘ tsi ’.
4.6	The word that answers a question with ‘ stab ’ often comes first in Lushootseed. Thus, in ‘Choral Repetition 1’, the literal translation of the answer is, ‘My father (is) that man.’ This word order follows the same principle as in Lesson 2. See 2.14.
4.7	d- at the beginning of a word means <i>my</i> (in English).

New Vocabulary

d-	my
bad	father
bədə?	one's own child
čacaš	child
čit	near
g ^w at	who
sk ^w uy	mother

s ^t adəy	woman
ti	this
tii ^t	that
tsi	this (female)
tsii ^t	that (female)
stubsš	man
tudi?	over there

Exercises

- 1 Chose any one of the following words and place it in the blank by reading out loud in Lushootseed the whole sentence thus created and then translate the sentence in to English. (Every student should be called on at least twice. This exercise should be practiced until everyone can answer correctly within ten seconds.)

ti stubš	tii ^t stubš	ti čacaš	tii ^t čacaš
tsi s ^t adəy	tsii ^t s ^t adəy	tsi čacaš	tsii ^t čacaš

For example: g^wat _____ ?al tudi?
 Possible answer: g^wat tii^t stubš ?al tudi?
 (Who is that man over there?)

- A g^wat əwə _____ ?al tudi?
 B g^wat _____ ?al ti čit.
 C dbədə? _____.
 D dsk^wuy _____.
 E g^wat əwə _____ di?ucid ?al tə šəg^wt.

F dbad _____.

G g^wat _____ diʔucid ʔal tə stulək^w.

H g^wat əwə _____ ʔal tə šəg^wʔ.

- 2 Out of the following sentences and phrases identify those that are NOT correct and change them in any way so as to make them correct.

A	dbad tsi stubš.
B	dbədəʔ tsiit čačaš
C	g ^w at ti stubš ʔal tudi?
D	g ^w at ti stubš ʔal ti čit.

E	dbədəʔ tsiit bəlups.
F	dsk ^w uy tsiit stubš.
G	dbədəʔ ti čačaš.
H	g ^w at tsiit stubš.

- 3 Read out loud in Lushootseed and translate into English:

A g^wat tsiit stubš diʔucid ʔal tə šəg^wʔ.

B stab əwə tiʔit ʔal tudi?

C g^wat tsiit sʔadəyʔ diʔucid ʔal tə stulək^w.

D g^wat tsiit čačaš ʔal tə šəg^wʔ.

E stab ti.

- 4 Translate into Lushootseed:

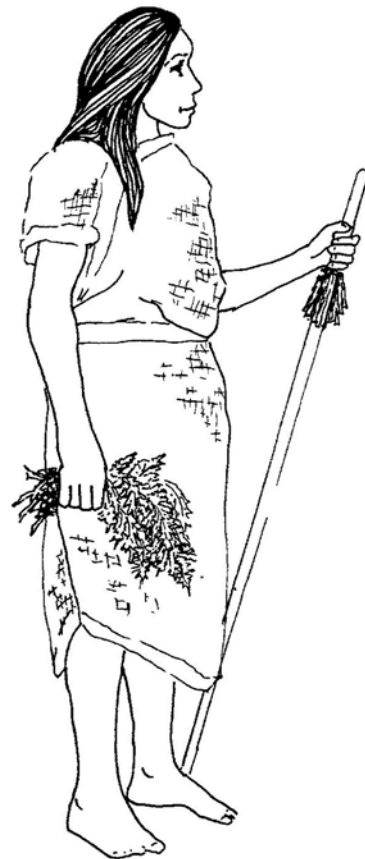
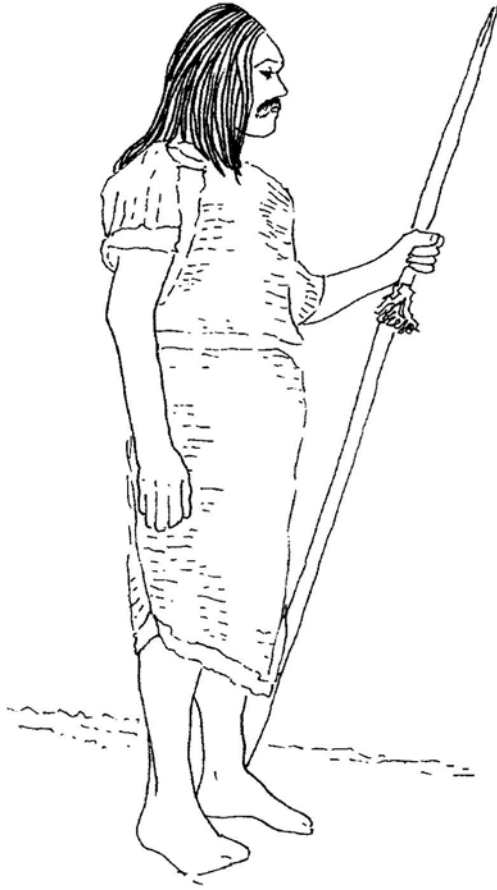
A Who is that girl (tsiit čačaš) on the other side of the river?

B What is that over there?

C Who is that across the street (šəg^wʔ)?

D That man is my father.

- 5 Dictation: The teacher will pronounce five words or sentences. You are to write them down.



(“Illustrations courtesy of Peggy Deam”)