

Lesson #1

dəču? (One)

Choral Repetition

- | | | |
|----|---|--------------------|
| 1 | səx^wg^wədil
(sexw-gwa-dil) | Chair |
| 2 | tibu
(tə-bo) | Table |
| 3 | ǰəlidup
(ha-lay-dup) | Floor |
| 4 | ləǰšad
(lak-shad) | Light/Lamp |
| 5 | šəg^w†
(sha-gw-sh) | Door/Path |
| 6 | səx^wk^watač
(kwa-tach) | Stairs |
| 7 | šqalatx^w
(sh-qal-atxw) | Ceiling/Upstairs |
| 8 | ǰlal'bu†əd
(x-lal'-boused) | Window |
| 9 | g^wəq' ti x^wlal'bu†əd.
(gwəq') | Open the window. |
| 10 | tqad ti šəg^w†.
(t-qad) | Close the door. |
| 11 | ?iq^wšad
(?iq'w-shad) | Wipe your feet/Rug |

- 12 šxlalbusəd (shx-lal'-bo-sid) Mirror
- 13 ləḡəd ti ləḡšad. (lex-ed) Turn on (light) the Light/Lamp.
- 14 ʔačad ti ləḡsad. (ʔa-chad) Turn-off (extinguish) the light.
- 15 g^wadil čəx^w ʔə tə səx^wg^wədil. (You) sit down in the chair.

Sound Drill

4.1	Ṗ	ʔəspusəb tə ʔəspil Ṗu ay? The flat flounder is floating.
4.2	ʔ	ʔuʔičib ti stəqx ^w ʔal ti pə(d)ʔəs The Beaver would swim in Winter.

New Words

ʔiḡ ^w šad	Wipe Your Feet/Rug
čad	Where/Where Is
g ^w əḡ	Open
ʔiḡ ^w šad	Rug/Wipe feet
ləḡəd	Turn it On/Light It
ləḡšad	Light/Lamp
ʔačad	Turn It Off/Extinguish It
səx ^w g ^w ədil	Chair
səx ^w k ^w atač	Stairs
šəg ^w ʔ	Door/Path
šqalatx ^w	Ceiling/Upstairs
šxlalbusəd	Mirror (from lab – to see)
tibu	Table
tqa/tqad	Close/Close it
ḡəlidup	Floor
x ^w lalbuʔəd	Window

Grammar Notes

4.3 The –s ending can mean *his*, *hers* or *its*. The situation makes it clear whether a man, woman or object/animal is referred to just as in English *their* can refer to either sex and to animals and objects as well as to humans.

4.4 By adding the word **(h)əlgwəʔa** after the -s the speaker makes definite that he is talking about someone or something possessed by more than one person (or animal/object). Thus, **ti sqwəbayʔs (h)əlgwəʔ** means their dog. However, if it is already known that more than one owner is involved **(h)əlgwəʔ** is usually omitted.

4.5 If the name referred to belongs to a woman, many Lushootseed speakers say **tsi sdaʔs** instead of **ti sdaʔs**; but some people use **ti sdaʔs** with either men's or woman's names. Of those women who say **tsi sdaʔs** with other woman's names, most nevertheless say **tə dsdaʔs** with their own names and not **tsə dsdaʔ**. A few, however, do say **tsə dsdaʔ**. The student should follow teachers preference; and if in doubt, omit the s.

Exercises Name _____

- 1 The Teacher is to ask, “Where is the _____?” The student is to point to the correct flashcard or object in the Living Room and repeat what the picture or object is in Lushootseed.
- 2 Practice sound drills 4.1 and 4.2
- 3 Write the following in Lushootseed:

Chair _____

Table _____

Door _____

Light _____

Lesson #2

sali? (Two)

Choral Repetition

- | | | |
|-----------|--|--|
| 1 | x^walacut ti.
(x-wal-a-tsoot) | This is a picture. |
| 2 | cicəłšaad ti.
(tsi-tsəl'-shaad) | This is carpet. |
| 3 | tidtid ti.
(teed-teed) | This is a radio/phonograph. |
| 4 | səx^wχ^wudχ^wud ti.
(χ ^w od- χ ^w od) | This is a telephone/phone. |
| 5 | səx^w?aŷg^wasəd ti.
(?i-gwas-ed) | This is a TV remote/changer. |
| 6 | bəčad čəx^w ti səx^w?aŷg^wasəd
š(ə)qabac ?al tə tibu. | Place/set the remote on top
of the table. |
| 7 | čad k^wi səx^w?aŷg^wasəd.
(tseq'-edise-bud) | Where is the TV remote? |
| 8 | χ^wpabac ?ə tə səx^wg^wədil. | (It's) under the chair. |
| 9 | čad k^wi səx^wχ^wudχ^wud. | Where is the phone? |
| 10 | qadbid ?ə tə ləχšad.
(qad-bead) | (It's) behind the lamp. |
| 11 | čad əwə k^wi dtidtid.
(teed-teed) | Where in the world is my radio? |
| 12 | čit ?ə tə səx^wk^watač.
(ch'eat) | (It's) near the stairs. |

New/Old Words

bəčad/bəčəš	Set/Put something down
cicəłšaad	Carpet
čad	Where/Where is it
čit	Near
łpabac	Under
qadbid	Behind
š(ə)qabac	On top of
səx ^w ?aŷg ^w asəd	Remote/Changer
səx ^w č ^w udč ^w ud	Telephone
tiddid	Radio/Phonograph
li	New, unknown, vague

Grammar Notes

4.6 Often it is possible to interchange ?a1 with ?ə with only a very slight difference in meaning - a difference so slight that English cannot express it. For the present, however, use ?a1 with expression of time and place and ?ə when telling how.

4.7 One very common way of indicating that something is small or that an act is performed only a little bit is to repeat the first two sounds of a word (excluding whatever prefixes it may have). Sometimes a ? - sound is said between the added parts and their original word. Thus, from, talə *money* is formed ta?talə *small amount of money, little money*.

4.8 k^wi belongs to the same class of words that point out or particularize items under discussion. k^wi is said when referring to something vague and/or remote in time or place, or when there is some doubt as to its existence.

k^wi belongs to the 'l' set. The feminine counterpart is k^wsi. Both k^wi and k^wsi are used throughout the entire Lushootseed language area.

4.9 The word **dx^w?a1** *into, towards, to* is made of two parts: **dx^w**- Two, toward and **?a1** *location*. The second part has been heard many times before. It is usually pronounced as though it were spelled *twhahl*
Sound Drill

Listen carefully as the teacher says the following pairs of words several times. Can you hear the difference between both sets at the beginning as well as at the end? Imitate the teacher exactly.

5.0 **č** and **c** : **sčapac** ‘willow’ : **scapa?** ‘grandfather’
 čalalik^w ‘win’ : **cəlac** ‘five’

5.1 Repeat the following sentence after the Teacher as exactly as you can.

?əscəχ čəχ ti ču?k^ws s?ičəb ?ə ti ?əscud.

The seven blankets of the weak fellow are all worn out.

Exercises

Name _____

- 1 Listen to the Teacher, who will ask a question in Lushootseed. Answer in English, and then translate it into Lushootseed.
- 2 Practice sound drills 5.0 and 5.1, then say them for the Teacher.
- 3 Write in English:

səx^wg^wadil

tibu

šəg^w†

ləšad

səx^w?a^yg^wasəd
- 4 Create a question (sentence) using one of the words from question 3 (above) in English and then write it down in Lushootseed.
- 5 Answer question 4 in English and then write it in Lushootseed.
- 6 Write the numbers 4, 5, 6, and 7 in Lushootseed.

Lesson #3

᠋ᠶᠢᠰᠤᠰᠤ (Three)

Choral Repetition

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1 | ᠋ᠠᠶᠢᠰᠤᠰᠤ ᠋ᠲᠢ.
(qway-qw'a-ad) | This is a cup. |
| 2 | ᠋ᠰᠢᠴᠢᠯᠢᠯᠢ ᠋ᠲᠢ.
(schee-cha-lup) | This is a saucer. |
| 3 | ᠋ᠠᠵᠢ ᠋ᠲᠢ.
(coo-pee) | This is coffee. |
| 4 | ᠋ᠴᠠᠳ ᠋ᠠᠵᠢ ᠋ᠳᠠᠵᠢ.
(chad kwee) | Where is my coffee. |
| 5 | ᠋ᠠᠵᠢᠯᠢ ᠋ᠲᠢ. | This is a Coffee Pot. |
| 6 | ᠋ᠰᠢᠶᠢᠰᠤᠰᠤ ᠋ᠠᠵᠢᠯᠢ ᠋ᠲᠢ. | This is a Coffee Maker. |
| 7 | ᠋ᠰᠤᠬᠤ ᠋ᠲᠢ.
(show-kwa) | This is Sugar. |
| 8 | ᠋ᠰᠠᠪᠤ ᠋ᠲᠢ.
(ska-bo) | This is Milk. |
| 9 | ᠋ᠠᠵᠢᠰᠤᠰᠤ ᠋ᠴᠠᠳ ᠋ᠲᠢ ᠋ᠰᠠᠪᠤ ᠋ᠶᠢᠶᠢᠰᠤ ᠋ᠲᠢ ᠋ᠰᠤᠬᠤ ᠋ᠠᠵᠢ ᠋ᠲᠢ ᠋ᠠᠵᠢ ᠋ᠲᠢ ᠋ᠠᠵᠢ ᠋ᠲᠢ ᠋ᠠᠵᠢ ᠋ᠲᠢ.
(kwes-sed) (and) the sugar in the coffee. | Pour the milk and the sugar in the coffee. |
| 10 | ᠋ᠪᠠᠯᠤᠴᠤᠲᠤᠪᠢ ᠋ᠲᠢ ᠋ᠳᠠᠵᠢ.
(ballo-qwo-tub) | Mix-up your Coffee. |
| 11 | ᠋ᠶᠢᠰᠤᠰᠤ ᠋ᠠᠵᠢ ᠋ᠲᠢ ᠋ᠠᠵᠢ ᠋ᠲᠢ ᠋ᠠᠵᠢ ᠋ᠲᠢ ᠋ᠠᠵᠢ ᠋ᠲᠢ.
(quwa-geweb) | The coffee is sweet. |
| 12 | ᠋ᠬᠠ ᠋ᠲᠢ ᠋ᠰᠠᠯᠤᠯᠢ ᠋ᠲᠢ ᠋ᠠᠵᠢ.
(hass-sal-up) | Nice on tounge (tasate good). |

- 13 **dx^wǰ^wəcəb ti kupi.** The coffee is strong (sharp).
(duw-x-wa-ts)
- 14 **ʔəshəd ti kupi.** The coffee is hot.
(houd)
- 15 **ʔəsǰuǰ^wil ti kupi.** The coffee is cold.
(tlox-wil)

New/Old Words

q ^w əq ^w əʔad	Cup
sčičələp	Saucer
kupi	Coffee
kupiali	Coffee Pot
səx ^w kupiali	Coffee Maker
šuk ^w ə	Sugar
sqəbuʔ	Milk
k ^w əʔəd	Pour
sq ^w ag ^w əb	Sweet
haʔʔaləp	Good Taste/Tounge
dx ^w ǰ ^w əcəb	Sharp/Strong
həd [hud(i)]	Hot
ǰuǰ ^w il	Cold
yəx ^w	And
baluq ^w utəb	Mixed

Exercises

Name _____

1 Repeat sound drills (say out loud) 4.1, 4.2

2 Write in Lushootseed the words for:

Coffee,

Saucer,

Milk,

Taste good,

3 Translate the following sentences in to Lushootseed:

Where is my coffee?

The Coffee Maker is on top of the Table.

Drape the blanket on the stove.

Lesson #4

buus (Four)

Choral Repetition

- | | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| 1 | sʔiçəb ti.
(s-ates' -seb) | This is a blanket. |
| 2 | ʔəssəl ti sʔiçəb
(sel) | Drape the blanket on the chair. |
| 3 | ǰaǰ čəxʷ ʔu ti sʔiçəb.
(xaǰ) | Do you want the blanket? |
| 4 | hədɡʷəbaystaq ti.
(hud-gwe-bi-stalk) | This is a stove (to warm yourself). |
| 5 | ǰʷəǰt ti.
(xweǰ-t') | This is a pillow. |
| 6 | bəčad čəxʷ ti ǰʷəǰt ʔal tə laqbid.
(be-chad) (laq-bid) | You put the pillow behind. |
| 7 | ʔabšic čəxʷ ti ʔəshudqs.
(ʔab-sheets) (hud-qs) | Hand me the candle. |
| 8 | dxʷtulalikʷ ti.
(dxw-tul-alikw) | This is a book. |
| 9 | šəqadiʔ ti.
(sheq-adi') | This is a shelf/ledge. |
| 10 | ʔubəčad čəd ti hudqs
šəqabac ʔə tə šəqadiʔ. | I placed the candles on top of the shelf. |
| 11 | wəqəb ti.
(wa-q'ub) | This is a box. |

- 12 **haq^wəb čəx^w.** You (are to) smell.
(haq-wub)
- 13 **haq^wəb čəx^w ti čqaysəb ʔəsdək^w ʔə tə wəqəb.** Smell the Flower inside
(duckw) (wa-q'ub) the box.
- 14 **lild t(i) adsx^wayʔs** Remove your hat
(lil-d) (sxwayʔs)
- 15 **kəpuup ti dkəpu** Put on your coat
(ka po-op ke-po)

New/Old Words

sʔiçəb	Blanket
ʔəssəl	Drape
šaʔ	Want/desire
hədg ^w əbaystaq	Stove (warm self)
š ^w əʔt	Pillow
bəčad	Place/set
laqbid	Behind self
ʔəshudqs	Candle
ʔabšic	Hand (me)
dx ^w tulalik ^w	Book
šəqadiʔ	Shelf
wəqəb	Box
haq ^w əb	Smell
ʔəsdək ^w	Inside
lild	Remove distance
sx ^w ayʔs	Hat
kəpuup	Remove
kəpu	Coat (French)

Grammar Notes

5.2 **k^wi** is used when referring to something remote in time or place, or when there is some doubt as to its existence, as in counting.

5.3 The word for six, **ḍḍəlačiʔ**, consist of two parts: **ḍḍəl** ‘turned, reverse side’ and **ačiʔ** ‘hand, forearm’. Thus **ḍḍəlačiʔ**, means literally ‘turned (or changed) hand’. When someone counts on his fingers, he must change hands to continue beyond **cələc** *five*, hence the word for *six*.

5.4 A letter written within the parentheses, (), is NOT pronounced. The schwe (ə) is lost before **a** in **čad š(ə) adbad**. However the schwe returns when **a** does not follow it. Compare English spelling which often keeps letters for sounds that sometimes drop, e. g., the n in hymn and hymnal and in the English use of the apostrophe in *it's* from *it is*.

Exercises Name _____

Chose one of the following words and place in the blank. Then reading out loud in Lushootseed the whole sentence thus created and then translate the sentence into English. Every student should be called on at least twice. The exercise should be practiced until you can answer correctly within 10 seconds.

For example: ʔabšic čəx^w ti _____.

Answer: ʔabšic čəx^w ti dx^wtulalik^w.
You hand me the book.

čqaysəb wəqəb hudqs x^wəłt sʔicəb tidtid

1 bəčad čəx^w ti _____ čit ʔ tə səx^wg^wədil.

2 ʔabšic čəx^w ti d _____ š(ə)qabacʔə tə tibu.

3 ʔuhaq^wəb čəd ti _____.

Use one of the suggested words in the blanks to create a sentence, and then translate it into English.

ʔabšic bəčad sʔicəb hudqs x^walacut cicəlšaad
səl šxlalbusəd hədg^wəbaystaq

4 ʔu _____ čəx^w ti _____ čit ʔə tə _____.

Translate the following words in to English. Use the back of this paper if needed.

5 dək^w 6 čqaysəb 1 7 aqbid 8 səx^wx^wudx^wud
9 cicəlšaad

Lesson #5 cəlac (Five)

Choral Repetition

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | stabig^ws ti.
(sta-bi-gws) | This is a treasure/prized belonging. |
| 2 | pa^ha^h ti.
(p'a- ^h a ^h) | This is common/worthless. |
| 3 | x^wdəg^wig^wsali ti.
(xw-dugwi-gwsali) | This is a bag. |
| 4 | sg^wis ti.
(s-gwis) | This is fringe. |
| 5 | sk^walulč ti.
(skwal-ulch) | This is a basket (woven Cedar bark). |
| 6 | čad k^wi s[?]ičəb [?]ə tə sg^wis. | Where is the blanket with the fringe? |
| 7 | [?]əsduk^w [?]ə tə x^wdəg^wig^wsali. | Inside the bag. |
| 8 | d[?]iišəd ti.
(da [?] ee-shud) | This is my relative/friend/family. |
| 9 | [?]u[?]yəd^wx^w čəd.
(i-dxw) | I found it. |

New/Old Vocabulary

stabig ^w s	Treasure/prised possession
pa ^l a ^l	Worthless
x ^w dəg ^w ig ^w sali	Bag
sg ^w g ^w is	Fringe
čad	Were
łu ^l x ^w il	Becoming cold
pa ^l a ^l	Common/worthless/no value/junk
sk ^w alulč	Basket
d [?] iišəd	Relative (own)
ʔyəd ^x w	Found (it)

Grammar Note

5.5 When specific question words such as **stab**, **čad**, **g^wat** are used, questions are formed with the word **ʔu**. This little word turns a statement into a question: **sčətx^wəd tiʔiʔ** That is a bear; **sčətx^wəd ʔu tiʔiʔ** Is that a bear?

Sound Drill

5.6 x ^w and h :	šədšədačiʔ	‘push hands away’
	hədħədačiʔ	‘warming hands’
	šac	‘prickly inner bark’
	haac	‘long’
	šik ^w	‘mean, ugly’
	hik ^w	‘big’

Exercises Name _____

Translate in to English the following Sentences:

- 1 čad k^wi sʔičəb ʔə tə sg^wis.
- 2 ʔuʔýədx^w čəd ti səx^wʔaýg^wasəd.
- 3 paʔaʔ t(i) addx^wtulalik^w.

Write the following words or phases in Lushootseed:

- 4 Where is your Bag?
- 5 Hand me the Basket.
- 6 That's worthless.
- 7 That's a treasure.

What do the following syllables mean?

- 8 -il _____
- 9 -alik^w _____
- 10 -ačiʔ _____
- 11 d- _____
- 12 -s _____
- 13 ʔəs- _____