

Lesson #1

dəču? (one)

Choral Repetition

- 1 **sq^wi?q^wali?** Hay, grass
 (sqwi-qwali?)
- 2 **pudalik^wac** Seed
 (pud-aliw-ats)
- 3 **k^wa?abac** Separate from trunk (bark lets go of)
 (kwa-abats)
- 4 **ǰax^wdup** Brush, brushy place
 (ǰaxw-dup)
- ǰaxǰ** Brush, brushy place
 (xaxǰ)
- 5 **sčuf^əy?** Leaf (in general)
 (sch'fayə)
- 6 **slag^wac** Inner bark (next to sap)
 (sla-gwats)

Sound/Symbol

1.1	-ali	Place where something is kept, place where something is typically located
1.2	stubšali	Male plant (place/typically male)
1.3	-ac	Plant, Bush
1.4	k^wa?	Leave it alone, let go
1.5	pud/pəd	Earth, soil, dirt, dust, bury

1.6	-abac	Body, bulky object
1.7	ḷaḷ ^w	Grow, growth
1.8	(i)dup	Ground, floor

Reduplications (from the 'Lushootseed Dictionary' page xvii)

Reduplications, formed by repeating portions of a root, come last in the ordering of subentries. They are flagged ► *red* with numbers corresponding to types of reduplications analyzed in Hess and Hilbert (1977) and Bates (1986).

► *red 1* CV+ var. Ci+, CV[?]+, Ci[?]+ smallness, diminished actions, endearment [diminished reduplication; the root vowel is often lost or reduced to ə. Several stems irregularly have Cə+ for the diminutive.]

► *red 2* CVC+ items are distributed about, plural [distributed; when the third sound is l, w or y, they become ḷ, ṽ, ḡ in this reduplication. A small number of high frequency stems have +VC or Cə- for the distributive.]

Exercises

Name _____

- 1 Name the root in **sq^wi?q^wali?**
- 2 Is the root in exercise 1 a ► *red1* or a ► *red2* ?
- 3 Which one ► *red1* or a ► *red2* means plural? Him
- 4 Does this root in exercise 1 end in **-ali** ?
- 5 What does **dəč²u?** mean ?
- 6 What does the affix **-ac** mean?
- 7 What does the affix **-ali** mean?
- 8 In Lushootseed write your Indian name or nickname.
- 9 In Lushootseed write the word for ‘inner cedar bark’ for.

Lesson #2

sali? (two)

Choral Repetition

- 1 **yəsawi / yusawi** Red Alder - *Alnus ruba*
(ya-sa-wə)
- 2 **šəg^waq** Wild Carrot / Queen Anne's Lace - *Dacus Carota*
(sha-gwaq)
- 3 **špay?** Western Red Cedar - *Thuja plicata*
(š-pi)
- 4 **puq** Red Flowering Currant - *Ribes sanguineum*
(p'oq)
- 5 **təbuc** Yellow (Curley) Dock - *Rumex crispus*
(t'e-buts)
- 6 **čqaysəb** Flower
(ts'-ki-seb)
- 7 **ʔulal / ʔulal** Cattail - *Typha latifolia*
(ʔoo-lal)
- 8 **q^wədi?q^w** Black Cottonwood - *Populus balsamifera*
(qw'e-di?qw')

Sound Drill

†	†u†a†lil čə† yəx^w tsi?i† s†a†ədəy? ʔal tudi? That young lady and I will live over there.
q	ʔuqada tə dqəqsi ʔə tə qəlš My favorite Uncle stole the salmon eggs.

Sound/Symbol

2.1	ɬ	The barred L has no sound in English similar to it. It is made by placing the tongue in the same place as if to say <i>la</i> but the vocal cords do not move. The air passes around the side(s) of the tongue. If the English word ‘clay’ is drawn out at the beginning, the ɬ sound is heard between the <i>c-</i> and <i>-lay</i> . It sounds something like a lateral lisp. Some students find it helpful to think of it as being <i>lh</i> pronounced together. Imitate the teacher (or recording) carefully.
2.2	q	The sound represented by this letter is not known in English. It is something like the English <i>k</i> but pronounced further back in the mouth. Listen to the teacher (or recording) carefully. The following may help the student master this sound: with the finger against the tip of the tongue, gently pushing it back while trying to say <i>Kay</i> . This should produce the sound qi (<i>qay</i>), the first part of the word for <i>deer</i> .
2.3	u	is sometimes like <i>oo</i> in <i>boot</i> and sometimes like <i>oa</i> in <i>boat</i> . This fluctuation is NOT significant in Lushootseed.

Name _____

Exercises

Translate into Lushootseed

- 1 The numbers One (1) and Two (2).
- 2 Flower.
- 3 Inner Cedar Bark.

Translate into English

- 4 **ḡpayʔac**
- 5 **ʔulal**
- 6 **yəsawi**
- 7 **-ali**
- 8 **-ac**

Repeat

- 9 Repeat both sound drills from Plants Lesson 2.

Lesson #3

ᑦix^w (Three)

Choral Repetition

- 1 **k^wədabidac** Flowering Dogwood - *Cornus nuttallii*
(kwa-dabid-ats)
- 2 **čəbid** Douglas Fir - *Pseudotsuga menziesii*
(cha-bid)
- 3 **q̣ap̣uᑦ^w** Beaked Hazelnut - *Corylus cornuta*
(q'a-p'uᑦ^w)
- 4 **ᑦq̣ədiʔac** Western Hemlock - *Tsuga heterophylla*
(t'-qedi-ats)
- 5 **qcag^wəc** Ocean Spray (Ironwood) - *Holodiscus discolor*
(qtsa-gwets)
- 6 **čuʔᑦac** Big Leaf Maple - *Acer macrophyllum*
(ch'o-ᑦats)

Sound/Symbol

3.1	š	The s-wedge is like the <i>sh</i> in <i>shoe</i> .
3.2	x ^w	x-raised-w is something like <i>wh</i> in <i>where</i> and <i>who</i> but it has a slightly more raspy quality. Imitate the teacher (or recording) carefully.
3.3	ʔ	This is a special letter, which represents an abrupt stop of the preceding sound as in the English negative word 'uh-uh'. It is a sort of a catch in the throat. It is known as a 'glottal stop'.
3.4	-ac/-əc	Plant, Bush

Name _____

Exercises

Translate and write into Lushootseed

- 1 The numbers Three (3) and Four (4).
- 2 Flower.
- 3 Inner Cedar Bark.
- 4 Seed

Translate and write into English

- 5 k^waʔ
- 6 čuʔʔac
- 7 sč^ʔuʔəyʔ
- 8 ǰap^ʔuχ^w

Repeat

- 9 Repeat both sound drills from Plants Lesson 1 and 2.

Lesson #4

buus (Four)

Choral Repetition

- 1 **sčədžx̌?**
 (sts'edz- x̌?) Neetle, Stinging - *Urtica dioica*
- 2 **čkapaʔac**
 (ts'k'ak-a-ats) Rose, Nootka - *Rosa nutkana*
- 3 **šax̌əʃusəc**
 (šax̌-šetl'usets) Canadian Thistle - *Cirsium arvense*
- 4 **cəx̌wəluʔ**
 (tsex̌wəloʔ) Pacific Black Willow - *Salix lasiandra*
- 5 **čapac**
 (ts'apats) Silver Willow - *Salix geyeriana*
- 6 **šəx̌wš(ə)x̌wəbac**
 (shex̌w-shx̌wə-bats) Easter Lily - *Trillium ovatum*
- 7 **siǩwədac**
 (sikw'e-dats) Snowberry - *Symphoricarpos albus*
- 8 **šišəlč**
 (shi-shelts')

Sound/Symbol

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

Sound Drills č̣ ḳʷ

Listen carefully as the teacher says the following pairs of words several times. Can you hear the difference between them? Can you imitate this difference accurately?

č̣ and č	č̣ət = ‘almost’ čət = ‘we’
ḳʷ and kʷ	ḳʷilid = ‘look at it’ kʷilid = ‘pick it’

Repeat these two sentences after the teacher as exactly as you can.

ʔučaʔa ti č̣ačaš yəxʷ tə č̣awəy. The boy played with a shell.

ʔuḳʷiitəb ʔə tsi dsḳʷuy ti sḳʷatad. My mother looked at the mouse.

Name _____

Exercises

Translate into Lushootseed

- 1 Stinging Nettle
- 2 Horsetail
- 3 Douglas Fir Tree
- 4 Hazelnut Tree

Translate into English

- 5 **čapac**
- 6 **cəx^walu?**
- 7 What sound does **č** make?
- 8 What sound does the **†** make?

Lesson #5

cəlac (Five)

Choral Repetition

1	sq ^w i?q ^w ali?	Hay, grass
	pudalik ^w ac	Seed
	k ^w a?abac	Separate from trunk (bark lets go of)
	ʔa ^ʔ x ^w dup	Brush, brushy place.
	x ^ʔ a ^ʔ	Brush, brushy place.
	s ^ʔ c ^ʔ u ^ʔ əy?	Leaf (in general)
	slag ^w ac	Inner bark (next to sap)
2	yəsawi / yusawi	Red Alder - Alnus ruba
	šəg ^w aq	Wild Carrot / Queen Anne's Lace
	x ^ʔ pay?	Western Red Cedar - Thuja plicata
	p ^ʔ uq	Red Flowering Currant - Ribes sanguineum
	ʔəbuc	Yellow (Curley) Dock - Rumex crispus
	čqaysəb	Flower
	ʔulal / ʔulal	Cattail - Typha latifolia
	q ^w ədi?q ^w	Black Cottonwood - Populus balsamifera

3	k^wədabidac	Flowering Dogwood - <i>Cornus nuttallii</i>
	čəbid	Douglas Fir - <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
	q̣ap̣uχ^w	Beaked Hazelnut - <i>Corylus cornuta</i>
	ʔqədiʔac	Western Hemlock - <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>
	qcag^wəc	Ocean Spray (Ironwood) - <i>Holodiscus discolor</i>
	č̣uʔʔac	Big Leaf Maple - <i>Acer macrophyllum</i>
4	ṣədʔχʔ	Nettle, Stinging - <i>Urtica dioica</i>
	č̣kapaʔac	Rose, Nootka - <i>Rosa nutkana</i>
	χ̣aχ̣əχ̣usəc	Canadian Thistle - <i>Cirsium arvense</i>
	cəχ^waluʔ	Pacific Black Willow - <i>Salix lasiandra</i>
	č̣apac	Silver Willow - <i>Salix geyeriana</i>
	ṣ̌əχ^wṣ̌(ə)χ^wəbac	Easter Lily - <i>Trillium ovatum</i>
	sik^wədac	Snowberry - <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>
	ṣ̌iṣ̌əḷc̣	Horsetail - <i>Equisetum arvense</i>

Sound/Symbol

1.1	-ali	Place where something is kept, place where something is typically located
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1.2	stubšali	Male plant (place/typically male)
1.3	-ac	Plant, Bush
1.4	k ^w aʔ	Leave it alone, let go
1.5	pud/pəd	Earth, soil, dirt, dust, bury
1.6	-abac	Body, bulky object
1.7	ʔaʔ ^w	Grow, growth
1.8	(i)dup	Ground, floor
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3.2	x ^w	x-raised-w is something like <i>wh</i> in <i>where</i> and <i>who</i> but it has a slightly more raspy quality. Imitate the teacher (or recording) carefully.

3.3	ʔ	This is a special letter, which represents an abrupt stop of the preceding sound as in the English negative word ‘ <i>uh-uh</i> ’. It is a sort of a catch in the throat. It is known as a ‘glottal stop’.
3.4	-ac/-əc	Plant, Bush
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.
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.
4.3	əy	This sounds similar to the ‘ <i>long i</i> ’ in English <i>kite</i> .