

Lushootseed 1
(Northern: Skagit dialect; Salishan family)

1. ʔəlc'uʔibəšʔətəluλ' 'The old man is walking.'
2. ʔəlc'uʔibəšʔəcəluλ' 'The old woman is walking.'
3. ʔuʔibəšʔətəluλ' 'The old man walked.'
4. ʔuʔibəšʔətəstubs̄..... 'The man walked.'
5. luʔibəšʔəcəsładəy..... 'The woman will walk.'
6. ʔutəláwilʔətəstubs̄..... 'The man ran.'
7. łut'ilibʔəcəsładəyʔułuk^wáčiləs 'The woman will sing tomorrow.'
8. ʔáltəsʔuʔibəšʔətəstubs̄..... 'The man walked fast.'
9. háʔłtəst'ilibʔətəluλ' 'The old man will sing well.'
10. λ'utəláwilʔətəstubs̄ 'The man runs [habitually].'
11. ʔáltəλ'ustəlawilʔətəstubs̄ 'The man runs fast [habitually].'
12. ʔəlc'ut'ilibəx^wʔətəstubs̄..... 'The man is singing now.'
13. ʔut'ilibʔəcəsładəy 'The woman sang.'
14. ʔəlc'uyiq'ibʔəcəluλ' 'The old woman is making baskets.'
15. ʔuyiq'ibʔətəstubs̄ 'The man made baskets.'
16. λ'uyiq'ibʔəcəsładəy 'The woman makes baskets [habitually].'
17. ʔáltəsʔəlc'uʔibəšʔətəstubs̄..... 'The man is walking fast.'
18. t'ilibli 'Sing!' [plural subject]
19. təláwil 'Run!'

(1) List and gloss the root morphemes for all open classes.

(2) List the affixes and indicate their relative placements.
[**Note:** There is no significant allomorphy in this data.]

Some questions you should be able to answer:

- a) What is the meaning of *luλ*?
- b) How (and when) is gender marked?
- c) Translate the following into Lushootseed: 'The old woman makes good baskets.'
- d) How are "adverbs" like *fast* and *well* expressed?
- e) There are two positional classes of tense/aspect markers.
Which morphemes are in which class, and how do you tell?
[**HINT:** look for the *-s-* with "adverbs".]