

shuyəṭḫud

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shuyəṭḫud

- s-huy-əṭ-ḫud
NMZR-do/make-CONNECTER -word
'a doing/making word', i.e., 'verb'

d^zix^wəłxud

- d^zix^w-əł-xud
first-CONNECTOR-word
'first part of a word', i.e., 'prefix'

ʔəs-

- d^zix^wəłxud ti ʔəs- 'ʔəs- is a a prefix.'
- It expresses a 'state of being'.
- In English we say, "The baby **is beautiful**" to express the idea that the baby is in a state of being that is beautiful. There is a verb, *is*, and an adjective, *beautiful*.
- In Lushootseed, we use the prefix ʔəs- and the word for 'beautiful', *c'uʔil*.
- ʔəsc'uʔil ti biʔbədəʔ 'The baby is beautiful.'

ʔəs-

- ʔəs- can be used with several verbs:
- ʔəsʔubil čət 'We are fine.'
- ʔəscəwət čəx^w ʔu, dbədəʔ 'Are you hungry, my child?'
- ʔəsqəqil ti ləχšad. 'The light is bright.'
- ʔəsg^waadil čələp dx^wʔalq^w. 'You folks are sitting in the seating area of the classroom.'

ʔəs-

- Not all Lushootseed verbs can use ʔəs-, though. Verbs that do not express a change of situation do not use ʔəs-. In general, the types of verbs that can take ʔəs- are verbs that do not involve movement, e.g., *sitting, sleeping, seeing, hearing, thinking, remembering, etc...*
- Verbs that involve movement, in general do not use ʔəs-, e.g., *running, walking, talking, breathing, eating, hitting, helping, etc...*

ʔəs- and a small set of verbs

- There are a small set of verbs that do not take ʔəs-. By their nature, they may be perceived as already expressing a state of being:
- haʔt 'good'
- qələb (SL), saʔ (NL) 'bad'
- mimuʔad 'small'
- hik^w 'big'

ʔu-

- Another prefix is ʔu-. Past scholars have analyzed this prefix as expressing a 'completive aspect', although, there is evidence that it may be expressing something different.
- It can be used when discussing the past, present or future.
- ʔuʔəʔəd čəd 'I ate.' 'I am eating.'
- ʔuʔuʔəʔəd čəd 'I will eat.'

more on ʔu-

- My current research shows that it shows up only about 30% of the time in traditional narratives/stories.
- One way to express its purpose is to express a ‘specific instance’.
- ʔuhuyud čəd ti kupi.
‘(There was a specific time that) I made a cup of coffee.’
or
‘(This is a specific situation where) I am making a cup of coffee.’

tu-

- *tu-* has been termed a expective aspect marker by some scholars. The idea is that it expresses a situation that is expected to occur.
- Since it is used for future situations, many just term this as **future tense**.
- tucəwəł čələp ʔu. ‘Will you folks be hungry?’
- tuhuyud čəx^w ʔu k^wi sʔəłəd. ‘Will you make food?’
- tuʔuχ^w čəx^w ʔu tx^wəl tə x^wuyubalʔtx^w. ‘Are you going to go to the store?’
- tulabdx^w čəx^w ʔu ts(i) adsk^wuy. ‘Are you going to see your mother?’

tu-

- *tu-* is a past tense marking but is not the same as in English. It is used with verbs in two different ways.
- First: It is used with situations that have terminated. They are no longer true.
- *tułalil čad ʔal tə st'əč'as* 'I used to live in Olympia.' (but not any more)

tu-

- Second: *tu-* is used with situations that have occurred prior to the situation that is being discussed.
- *ʔəscəwəł čəx^w ʔu.* 'Are you hungry?'
- *x^wiʔ. tuʔələd čəd.* 'No. I (already) ate.'
- *ʔal tə tul'əldat, ʔug^wəlč(š)id čəd ʔal tə UWT.* 'Yesterday, I taught at UWT.'
- *tuχalad čəd ti dsəx^wug^wəlčəd čədə g^wəlč(š)id.* 'I had prepared what I was going to teach and then I taught.' ('I had prepared what I was going to teach before I taught.')

past and present tense

- Other than *tu-*, and the limited way it is used, there is no past or present tense in Lushootseed. The way it is expressed is by context.
- *stab k^w(i) adsuhuy* ‘What are you doing?’ or ‘What did you do?’ is known by context.
- You can add a phrase that gives more information if the context is unclear,
- *stab k^w(i) adsuhuy ʔal ti sləx̌il.* ‘What did you do today?’
- *stab k^w(i) adsuhuy ʔal tiʔiʔ.* ‘What are you doing right now?’

lə-

- *lə-* expresses a progression of an action. It usually involves movement, such as:
- *ləʔuʃ^w čəd tx^wəl tə ʔəʔədəlʔtx^w* ‘I am going to the restaurant.’ ‘I was going to the restaurant.’
- *lət'uk^w čəx^w ʔu.* ‘Did you go home?’ ‘Are you going home?’

lə-

- It can be used with verbs that do not express movement, but then it adds the idea that the action was done as you were going along:
- ləḵ^wiwaac ti čəd. 'I was going along, whistling.'
- lucutcut ti skaykay, "kay! kay! kay!" 'Blue Jay was going along, saying, "Kay! Kay! Kay!"