

Let's look at the following words:

(1)	lhhw=elu	three people
	lhhw=ey'lh	three children
	lhhw=iws	three ducks
	lhhw=a'qw	three fish (heads)
	lhhw=elqlh	three pieces of game
	slhihw=ulhp	three trees
	lhuhw=nets	three root plants
	lhhw=eenhw	three plan parts
	lhhw=ulhtsup	three pieces of firewood
	lhhw=unup	three plots of land
	lhhw=uw't-hw	three houses
	lhhw=uwulh	three canoes
	lhhw=ulwut	three garments
	lhhw=us	three dollars
	lhhw=alus	three loops
	lhhw=uy'us	three coils
	lhhw=als	three spheres
	lhhw=umutth'	three long thin objects
	lhhw=utth'e'	three strands
	lhhw=uqun	three containers
	lhhw=e'le'ts	three loads
	lhhw=umat	three pieces, piles

Q1: What is the root? Provide both the meaning of the root and the various different ways it is pronounced.

The different pronunciations of the root arise because different processes have changed the pronunciation of the root.

Q2: What is the base or underlying form of the root?

Q3. What processes occurred to change the pronunciation of the root?

These suffixes are called lexical suffixes, because the meanings are easier to define than suffixes like *-ut*, and they have some properties similar to roots. There are about 120 lexical suffixes in Hul'q'umi'num' (Gerds, Hinkson, Hukari, 2002). When a lexical suffix is attached to a root, the stress can stay on the root, or shift to the suffix, and can even cause the root vowel to delete.

The following vowel changes can also be found with some lexical suffixes.

(2) =a'qw 'head'

'atha'qwt	√'ath=a'qw=t	bake it
lhal'a'qwt	√lhel'=a'qw=t	aside, towards the wall: turn someone face toward wall
s'atha'qw	s=√'eth=a'qw	baked (potato, carrot), wrapped and baked by the fire
q'ikw'a'qwt	√q'ikw'=a'qw=t	bite its head
qw'uma'qwum	√qw'um=a'qw=m	pull out one's hair; lose hair
qw'uma'qwt	√qw'um=a'qw=t	pull out someone's hair; pull tops off (ex, dandelions)
t'xuma'qw	√t'xum=a'qw	six heads
yukw'a'qwt	√yukw'=a'qw=t	scrub it (head)
yum'q'a'qwt	√yumq'=a'qw=t	scrub someone's head ceremonially
yut'a'qwum	√yut'=a'qw=m	shampoo, scrub your head
yut'a'qwt	√yut'=a'qw=t	scrub someone's head

Q4. What vowel change occurs in the words above?

Now let's look at the following words to see the vowel change.

(3) =tses 'hand'

nuqw'tsus	√naqw'=tses	put your hand on something dirty
quq'tsus	√qiq'=tses	handcuffed, hands or hand tied
qwul'utsus	√qwul'u=tses	cedar boughs
shulmuhwtsus	√shul=muhw=tses	rattles (hand rattles)
t'um'hwtsus	√t'em'hw=tses	gooseberry bush
ts'ultsus	√ts'al=tses	change hands (paddling, chop wood)
tth'ustsus	√tth'as=tses	hammer hand: get hit on the hand
skwuschus	s=√kwus=tses	adze
sts'ushtutsus	s=√ts'esht=tses	branch
sxutl'tsustun	s=√xetl'=tses=ten	form for gillnet=making (for ex, a wood square)

Q5: What vowel change occurs in the words in (3)?

(4)

le'tsus	√le'=tses	basket: open=weave
hwme'tsustum	hw=√me'=tses=t=m	take it out of someone's hand

Q6: Why are the words in (4) unexpected?

Hul'q'umi'num' avoids having a syllable ending in *u'*.

Q7: How is this observation helpful in understanding the pattern in (4)?

The following list of words have another suffix with the shape =CeC

(5) =shen 'foot'

'uxshun	√'ix=shen	scrape one's foot accidentally
lhukw'shun	√lhikw'=shen	trip
nuqw'shun	√naqw'=shen	step on something dirty (esp. excrement)
xutl'shun	√xetl'=shen	rain, pouring rain (v.)
tth'usshun	√tth'as=shen	hammer foot: get hit on the foot
p'ulhqw'shun	√p'ulhqw'=shen	twist ankle
q'ulq'shun	√q'ulq'=shen	caught: foot gets caught
t'um'shun	√t'um'=shen	hit foot (get hit on the foot)
'ulhupshun	√'ulhep=shen	slip: foot slips (for ex while walking on board)
xwumshun	√xwum=shen	fast walker, walk fast

Q8: What vowel change occurs in the words in (5)?

(6)

me'shun	√me'=shen	come off: shoe comes off
sq'a'shun	s=√q'a'=shen	partner
sts'e'shun	s=√ts'e'=shen	rapids

Q9: What is happening to the root vowel in (6)? Explain why.

Now look at the words below. These have a change to the pronunciation of a consonant.

(7)

thul'shutun	√thil'=shen=ten	mat: foot=mat by the bed
puthshutun	√peth=shen=ten	mat: foot=mat by the bed
xutl'shutun	√xetl'=shen=ten	sail boom
mulhwshut	√mulhw=shen=t	grease the wheels
thuq'shut	√thq'u=shen=t	poke or pierce someone's foot or leg
tl'eshut	√tl'e=shen=t	invite him/her to a dance, potlatch
yuxwshut	√yuxw=shen=t	release the handbrake
skw'i'shutun	s=√kw'i'=shen=ten	ladder, step=ladder

Q10: What change to the pronunciation of a consonant is happening?

Finally, it is possible to make progressive verbs from words with lots of suffixes, as can be seen below.

(8) =shen and PROG

q'ulq'shut	√q'ulq'=shen=t	bind someone's foot
q'el'q'shut	√q'ulq'=shen=t=PROG	wrapping someone's foot
tl'umshenum	√tl'am=shen=m	try on shoes
tl'atl'um'she'num'	√tl'am=shen=m=PROG	trying on shoes

Q11: What is the progressive form based on? Put a check by the correct answer.

The non-progressive form? _____ Or the underlying root? _____