

Worksheet: *Stative-Resultatives*

There are a large set of words that are formed by a prefixing s= and some other processes similar to how the progressives are formed. These are often referred to as stative-resultatives. There are a few patterns, based on the sounds in the roots. The examples are organized according to the patterns and also with the root in the first column (with its meaning) and the stative-resultative is below it (followed by its meaning). If there is a * by the root, it means it cannot be said on its own.

(1)

'akw'	hooked, snagged, hung up
s'a'kw'	stuck
'at'	stretch it, pull a bowstring
s'a't'	stretched
'ip'	cleanse someone in sorrow
s'i'p'	cleansed
'ix	scratched
s'i'x	scratched
has	blow on it, blow in the 4 directions
sha's	resuscitated

Q1: What process, in addition to s= prefixing is used? Is this the same for progressives with this shape of stem?

(2)

tsam	uphill, go up (from water)
stsatsum'	beached, brought up
√kwim	red
skwikwum'	turned red
liqw	calm (wind)
sli'luqw	calm (water), slack (tide)

lhets	dark
slhelhuts	dark
mel'q	forget
sme'mul'q	have forgotten

Q2: What process, in addition to s= prefixing is used? Is this the same for progressives with this shape of stem?

(3)

ts'uq'	astonished, surprised
sts'uts'eq'	surprised
√kw'um	raise
skw'ukw'im'	grown, mature
pun	bury
spupin'	planted
pukw'	dust
spupikw'	dusted, spilled
quw	warm
squqiw'	warmed

Q3: What process, in addition to s= prefixing is used? Is this the same for progressives with this shape of stem?

(4)

luts'	full (get full, container)
sul'its'	full
luxw	cover
sul'ixw	covered

mukw	pile (hay)
sum'ikw'	piled up

nuqum	dive
sun'qem'	be underwater

Q4: What process, in addition to s= prefixing is used? Is this the same for progressives with this shape of stem?

(5)

lhul'q	soak, flood, rise (river)
slhel'q	soaked, flooded

lhup'tth'	slurp up
slhep'tth'	slurped up

mutqw	put it in water
smatqw	in the water

Q5: What process, in addition to s= prefixing is used? Is this the same for progressives with this shape of stem?

(6)

ts'e'	on (come to be on top of)
sts'uts'e'	on (be on something)

√kwe'	drop it; let go
skwukwe'	coming off

Q6: Why isn't the usual pattern for CVC- shaped roots used here?

Recall that we saw that the progressive patterns can be understood in terms of two main properties:

- the natural classes of sounds that make up the root
- the shapes of the roots

Q7: Summarize the differences between stative-resultatives and progressives.