ASSIGNMENT 1 <mark>Due Friday, January 15th.</mark> **Please be prepared to share your findings on Monday, Jan. 17th.**
Please read through the following directions for your assignment.

 Colour is not only a descriptor but a messenger, it can indicate a lot of things. It can be seen as static but more often it has a changeable aspect, for instance, ripening fruit, deepening shadows, or blushing cheeks, colours reflected off water, feathers and fur in different seasons or ruffling in the wind. If we look at the example for **luluts',** the colour **yellow**, it likely has other words associated with it that have the same root. To see this and other examples, please access your Hul'q'umi'num' to English Dictionary in the ta'ulthun sqwal site. Your assignment is to search out 3 or four colours of your choice (perhaps skip yellow as I have used it here) and research in the manner below.

1) Go to Google, type **sqwal.hwulmuhwqun** in the Search window. It will take you to the **ta'ulthun sqwal** page.

2) Choose **Resources** at the top right of the page. On the Resources page, scroll down to **Dictionaries, Lexicons.** Choose and click the docx version of the Hul'q'umi'num' to English Dictionary indicated in red below the paragraph.

3) Type the Hul'q'umi'num' colour term you are researching or the English term in the Dictionary's Search window. Scroll through the highlighted examples until you find the term in the main margin on the left, as opposed to seeing the term throughout the descriptions. (The symbol for root is in the form of a check mark in front of the root in the brackets.)

4) When you have found the cluster of words with your colour as their root, select and highlight the words you are going to research, then copy and paste them into a new document. This document can be a word document or a google document. **Name it LING 160 Assignment #1, and put your full name at the top of the page.**

5) Repeat process for each colour term. Explore all your examples and think about the changes you see in the word, going from its original form to a word with expanded meaning. Make notes on each word. If you come across a prefix or a suffix you are unfamiliar with, search it out in the dictionary, and look at the examples to see if you can figure it out.

For instance,

luluts'   [√luluts'] yellow   (CW Fall/75)
Sally's notes: This is an example of the colour term being the root word, shown by a checkmark in front of the word in the bracket.

luluts'alus   [√luluts'=alus] yellowish   (CW Fall/75)
I noticed that with the addition of -alus (suffix meaning "appearing to the eye"), the meaning changes from yellow to yellow-ish.
luluts'ulhp   [√luluts'=ulhp] Oregon-grape (dull)
I noticed that the suffix -ulhp, which means plant, added to the root word yellow changes the meaning to perhaps "yellow plant" or involves yellow in some way. (The inner bark of this plant is bright yellow).

6) Make a vocabulary list with your colour terms and their related words. If you like, you can put them in a table format.

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SH 160 A#1

Hay tseep q'u in advance 'u tthun' 'uy' syaays, nu sii'em', nu siiye'yu. I thank you in advance of your good work, my respected friends and relatives.