

Lushootseed (Skagit; Salishan) - Problem 7

122. ?ab?íłəx^ωx^ωi?k^ωi?u?əchúydx^ω, čdə́tuhùydx^ω
‘If you don’t eat it, I’ll eat it.’
123. ?ab?íłəsx^ωi?k^ωi?ushúydx^ωs, čšáǵ^ωəhùydx^ωəs
‘If he doesn’t eat it, make him eat it.’
124. ?ab?íłədx^ωi?əx^ωǵ^ωəc?əsxə́t, čdə́ǵ^ωə?ùx^ω
‘If I weren’t sick, I’d go.’
125. ?ab?íłčədǵ^ωə?əsxə́t, ǵ^ωəlx^ωi?ǵ^ωəc?ùx^ω
‘If I were sick, I wouldn’t go.’
126. x^ωi?k^ωi?əc?uk^ωədàdtək^ωtáy ‘Don’t pick up the stick!’
127. x^ωi?k^ωi?əc?uk^ωədàdk^ωik^ωtáy ‘Don’t pick up any stick(s)!’

Notes

1. There are two roots that translate ‘happy’.
2. The semantic difference between (20) and (21) appears to be arbitrary.
3. There are two basic transitive suffixes, each with its own object pronoun set (and some partial overlap). There is a semantic distinction between the two that doesn’t always show up in the glosses. (28)-(29) do **not** mean the same thing, regardless of the gloss; cf. (22)-(23) for the same distinction lexified in English. Watch out also for unpredictable idiomatic meaning shifts, e.g. (31)-(32).
4. There are four types of reduplication, each with a different meaning. all four can operate on verbs, but only two of them on nouns. There is considerable variation in phonology, depending on whether the root has a “strong” vowel and whether the reduplication type affects weak vowels or not. You don’t have enough data to do a good enough phonological analysis of this, so ignore it; content yourself with merely mentioning anomalies like stress shifts and zero-grade vowels.
5. This sentence contains a lexically-conditioned allomorph of the transitive morpheme that occurs in (for example) (12).
6. ǵ^ωəl is a conjunction, meaning (roughly) ‘and, but, or.’