

Exercise 4.1—Linguistics Problem Set: Reduplication in Lushootseed

Just like Hawaiian and Chinuk Wawa, Lushootseed also uses the process of **reduplication** to form new words. There are several different types of reduplicative processes. For each set of data, determine the following:

1. How does one form the words in column B from the words in column A?
2. What meaning is added to the word by the reduplication? (This may not be straightforward, especially given the small data sets, but it's interesting to try to puzzle it out.)

Data Set 1

A		B	
ʔálʔal	house	ʔáʔálʔal	hut
ʔúq ^w ud	pull out	ʔúʔúq ^w ud	pull part way out
híwil	go ahead	híhíwil	go on ahead a bit
q'íx ^w	upstream	q'íq'íx ^w	a little bit upstream

1. How are the words in column 1B are formed:
2. What is the meaning that type 1 of reduplication adds?

Data Set 2

A		B	
g ^w əčəd	look for something	g ^w əčg ^w əčəd	several people look for something
dəšəd	be on side	dəšdəšəd	set many things on side
yəcəd	report him/it	yəcyəcəd	always talking about him
tədəd	put them in row	tədtədəd	put them in rows
t'əq'əd	patch it	t'əqt'əq'əd	patch it up
čəg ^w ás	wife	čəg ^w čəg ^w ás	seeking a woman to marry

1. How are the words in column 2B formed?
2. What is the meaning that type 2 of reduplication adds?

Data Set 3

A		B	
ʔáɫ	fast, quickly	ʔáɫáɫ	hurry up!
dʒáqʼ	fall, topple	dʒáqʼáqʼ	stagger, totter
čǎǎ	split	čǎǎǎ	cracked to pieces

1. How are the words in column 3B formed?
2. What is the meaning that type 3 of reduplication adds?

Do the words below, another word pair of the Data Set 3 type, conform to your hypothesis for Data Set 3? If not, revise your hypothesis to account for this pair.

yubil	starve	yububil	tired out, sick
g ^w ədil	sit down	g ^w ədədil	sitting for lack of anything else to do
sax ^w əb	jump, run	sax ^w ax ^w əb	scurrying about ineffectively

Revised Hypothesis: