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Author

Galloway, Brent

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Lushootseed Dictionary. By Dawn Bates, Thom Hess, and Vi Hilbert. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1994. 381 pages. \$30.00 paper.

This work is a much-revised and expanded version of Thom Hess's *Dictionary of Puget Salish* (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1976). Hess first began linguistic work in 1961 on what linguists called Puget Salish. (The language is called Lushootseed [/ $\text{d}\text{x}^{\text{w}}\text{l}\text{ə}\text{ʃ}\text{u}\text{c}\text{id}$ / or / $(\text{t})\text{x}^{\text{w}}\text{ə}\text{l}\text{ʃ}\text{u}\text{c}\text{id}$ /] by its speakers.) He completed a Ph.D. dissertation grammar of the language and has continued with descriptive articles, texts, and pedagogical materials. In researching his first dictionary of the language (1976) he met Vi Hilbert, a speaker of Lushootseed. He taught her the International Phonetic Alphabet, and they established that as the orthography for teaching the language. The two have been collaborating very productively ever since, producing many excellent books and other pedagogical materials on Lushootseed. The dictionary is based not only on Hess's more than thirty years of linguistic fieldwork on Lushootseed but also on tapes and transcripts made by earlier scholars and native people.

Vi ($\text{t}\text{a}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{ʃ}\text{ə}\text{b}\text{l}\text{u}$) Hilbert has been a teacher of Lushootseed for a long time. For a number of years she was a professor in the Indian Studies Department at the University of Washington. Internationally known as a researcher and Lushootseed storyteller, she has been invited to appear in a number of places around the U.S. and the world to speak on Lushootseed and tell stories in the language. Lately she has been working on CD-ROM materials for Lushootseed, as well as volumes of texts. She also is the founder and director of Lushootseed Research, a nonprofit organization working to preserve and revive the language and culture.

Dawn Bates, now a professor at Arizona State University, was one of $\text{t}\text{a}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{ʃ}\text{ə}\text{b}\text{l}\text{u}$'s students, and, like many others, was inspired to enlist in the Lushootseed Research Project. Since 1987 she has worked with Hess and Hilbert at researching, entering, and computerizing much Lushootseed information from tapes and transcriptions, both old and new. This work has culminated in the *Lushootseed Dictionary* and a number of concordances, readers, and other works.

The dictionary is, quite simply, outstanding in its breadth of sources, depth of analysis, wealth of examples, quality of translation of examples, and cultural and linguistic explanation. The introductory matter (pp. vii–xxi) is more comprehensive than

most such sections; it discusses people who assisted in important ways (acknowledgments), the language name, Lushootseed dialects, map, scope, background on the researchers, consultants coded, consultants listed with dialect information, Lushootseed texts used, the varied nature of materials used, alphabetic order and guide to pronunciation of each sound, typographical information, a guide to entries, more on entries, grammatical terms explained, a sample sentence and explanation of its structure, and references.

The introductory material is clearly written and gives a very good picture of the language and the linguistic concepts and terms used. Among the most notable features in this material is the excellent map, adapted from one done by Cameron Suttles, showing the geographic locations of Lushootseed dialects and surrounding languages; all of these, and even the bodies of water, are labeled with both their Anglicized names and Lushootseed names.

Another section lists forty-four consultants by their initials, with superscript letters indicating which linguist or documenter worked with which consultant. Each is also identified by the dialect he or she spoke, place of residence, and relationship to other speakers or workers.

Another notable feature is the alphabetic list of letters with descriptions of how each is pronounced. The order approximates the order in English: ʔ, a, b, b', c, c', č, č', d, ð, ə, g, g̃, h, i, j, k, k', ḳ^w, ḳ^r, l, ḷ, λ', m, m', n, n', p, p', q, q', q^w, q'^w, s, š, t, t', u, w, ẉ, x^w, x (used for x), ʃ^w (used for x^w), y, y. (The nasals are extremely rare, appearing as substitutes for their voiced stop equivalents only in some special words and speech styles. Only three words are listed beginning with n and only four with m, for example. Lushootseed is one of the few languages lacking full nasal phonemes.) The descriptions of the sounds include the names of the IPA characters (j-wedge, glottalized barred lambda, etc.) as well as an explanation of their pronunciation both in precise linguistic terms (voiceless ejective lateral alveolar affricate) and in how and where each sound is made, in terms nonlinguists can understand. The linguistic terms usually are at the very end of each entry so as not to scare off the nonlinguist language learner.

The guide to entries is also exceptionally well done, with reproductions of actual entries and explanations arrowed to each key feature. Headwords are bolded and include roots, stems, and affixes. Subentry forms are also bolded, making them easy to find.

As is becoming the norm in Salish language dictionaries, lexical affixes are shown with an equal sign (=), grammatical affixes are shown with a hyphen, and roots are preceded by a square root sign when other morphemes occur in the same word. Reduplication boundaries are shown with a plus sign.

The types and fonts used are clear and very pleasant to read. Grammatical comments and terms (like emphatic particle) are set off in square brackets; dialect information is italicized within square brackets. Example sentences are preceded by a bolded colon and are given in a large IPA font, followed by their English translation and abbreviations to indicate text number and line number in published or unpublished texts, where that is the source.

Headwords that are homophones are differentiated with superscript numbers. Variant pronunciations are given next, preceded by "var." Different meanings or usages for entries are preceded by full-sized numbers. Consultants are indicated by small capital initials between the form and its gloss or translation. Glosses are given in roman type, except italicized scientific names. There are also sometimes forms given from other dialects and language, preceded by "Compare" or "Contrast."

A unique feature is that comments made by native speaker consultants are often given in Lushootseed followed by an English translation of the passage. These are set off in parentheses. Often such remarks concern the semantics of the word or ways in which the term is used.

The section on subentry order shows that root and stem headwords are followed by their meaning, then by any transitivized forms (marked $\blacktriangleright tr$, transitivizers -d, -š, -dx^w, -tx^w, -c, -s, -tid, -i-, -ag^wid, then secondary transitive derivations using -b, -il, -ag^wil, -yi-, -ilut₁, -a-), then derivations using other affixes (the most common are listed), then lexical suffix derivations (marked $\blacktriangleright lx$), then compounds (rare, sometimes shown with square root sign on added roots, sometimes binomial expressions); finally, forms with reduplications are shown (set off by $\blacktriangleright red$, with superscript numbers 1 through 7 to show the type of reduplication used). Each subentry is flagged with the \blacktriangleright sign, if not otherwise flagged. Entries are packed in hanging paragraphs under each headword, but the flags make subentries easy to find. Example sentences (often three or four) are given to show each derived form in action. The number of sentences is unusually generous and really enriches the quality of this dictionary.

The introductory material also lists all grammatical terms used, with very clear explanations their meanings. Hess, Hilbert, and Bates believe firmly that language learners can learn IPA symbols and linguistic terminology quite readily with clear explanation and that one need not come up with simplified orthographies and terms. If the language learner absorbs the linguistic terms and symbols, he/she can potentially use any of the work done by linguists, and separate versions of linguistic analysis or texts need not be done. To judge from the success of the Lushootseed language program, this seems to be true.

The Lushootseed-to-English section forms the bulk of the book, pp. 1-279. The English-to-Lushootseed section is an easy-to-use finder list, pp. 283-376, which includes the bolded English headword, colon, then the Lushootseed form, for simple entries. Sub-entries and glosses that require more explanation than the one or two headwords are indented, and each appears on a separate line. Any Lushootseed terms that are not headwords are followed by a note giving the headwords that they occur under. For flora and fauna, scientific names in italics often follow the common names.

The book concludes with an appendix listing more than one hundred Lushootseed personal names, pp. 379-81. Since names are personal property, are often formally bestowed at special naming ceremonies, and are in much demand by younger people interested in cultural revival, this section represents an important first start to comprehensive name files and name documentation. Throughout the Northwest Coast, such name files and name documentation are more and more desired and needed.

In sum, this dictionary is one of the finest produced so far on a Salish language, and the richness of sources, examples, and accuracy of analysis make it a very welcome addition.

Brent Galloway

Saskatchewan Indian Federated College and University of Regina

Major Problems in American Indian History: Documents and Essays. By Albert L. Hurtado and Peter Iverson. Lexington, Massachusetts: D.C. Heath and Company, 1994. 570 pages.

This new addition to the Heath and Company's "Major Problems in American History" is valuable and convenient compendium of documents and scholarly essays. Consisting of fourteen chapters,