Unit Eleven
Actions Affecting the Subject

11.1   Dialogue.

A. ni ʔə teməθám̓xəs łə nə staⱡ̓əs.	'Did my wife call me?'
B. heʔe. ni teməθá:m. m̓i ƛ̓aʔasθá:m.	'Yes. She called you. She is coming to pick you up.'
A. ʔəy̓. q̓aʔtəl ct ceʔ ʔə kʷθə ləplít.	'Good. We are meeting with the priest.'
B. nəcím̓?	'Why?'
A. məyítəl ceʔ ʔəƛ̓ John łə nə mən̓ə.	'My daughter and John are getting married.'
B. ʔəy̓. ƛ̓lim̓ ʔəw̓ ʔiyəstəl.	'Good. They are really happy together.'

11.2   Passives.

A passive is formed by using a suffix on the verb composed of an object suffix followed by the suffix *-əm*:

-θéləm	first person singular
-θá:m	second person singular
-táləm	first/second person plural
-təm	third person

Use a passive sentence when the agent is unknown or unimportant.

ni k̓ʷecəθéləm.	'I was looked at.'
ni k̓ʷecəθá:m.	'You were looked at.'
ni k̓ʷecətáləm.	'We/you (pl) were looked at.'
ni k̓ʷecətəm.	'He/she/it/they were looked at.'

11.3   Repeat.

a. ni k̓ʷecəθéləm.	'I was looked at.'
ni ćewəθéləm.	'I was helped.'
ni ʔa:θéləm.	'I was called for.'
ni kʷənəθéləm.	'I was taken.'

ni t̓iw̓i?əłθéləm.   'I was prayed for.'
ni ?əlməcθéləm.   'I was waited for.'

b.   ni k̓ʷecəθá:m.   'You were looked at.'
     ni čewəθá:m.   'You were helped.'
     ni ?a:θá:m.   'You were called for.'
     ni kʷənəθá:m.   'You were taken.'
     ni t̓iw̓i?əłθá:m.   'You were prayed for.'
     ni ?əlməcθá:m.   'You were waited for.'

c.   ni k̓ʷecətáləm.   'We/you (pl) were looked at.'
     ni čewətáləm.   'We/you (pl) were helped.'
     ni ?a:táləm.   'We/you (pl) were called for.'
     ni kʷənətáləm.   'We/you (pl) were taken.'
     ni t̓iw̓i?əłtáləm.   'We/you (pl) were prayed for.'
     ni ?əlməctáləm.   'We/you (pl) were waited for.'

d.   ni k̓ʷecətəm.   'He/she was looked at.'
     ni čewətəm.   'He/she was helped.'
     ni ?a:təm.   'He/she was called for.'
     ni kʷənətəm.   'He/she was taken.'
     ni t̓iw̓i?əłtəm.   'He/she was prayed for.'
     ni ?əlməctəm.   'He/she was waited for.'

11.4   Passive agent.

In the passive sentences above, no mention was made of the agent, that is, the person performing the action. It is possible to mention a third person agent.

11.4a The verb is followed by an agent phrase, which consists of the preposition ÷ plus a noun phrase.

ni k̓ʷecəθéləm ?ə kʷθə   'I was looked at by the man.'
    swəy̓qe?.
ni či:təm kʷθə nə silə̓ ?ə łə słeni?.   'My grandfather was thanked by the
                                      woman.'

11.4b Sometimes the English translations sounds a lot better if you use the active form rather than the passive form.

ni čewəθá:m ʔə łən te n.	'You were helped by your mother.'/'Your mother helped you.'
ni t̓iw̓iʔəłtáləm ʔə kʷθə ləplít.	'We/you (pl) were prayed for by the priest.'/'The priest prayed for us/you (pl).'
ni ʔəlməctəm ʔə łə słeni ʔ.	'He was waited for by the woman.'/'The woman waited for him.
ni k̓ʷecətəm łə Mary.	'Mary was looked at.'/'Someone looked at Mary.'

11.4c Sometimes an English sentence can be translated in either the active or the passive in Halkomelem. This is the case when the object is first person singular or plural.

ni k̓ʷecəθám̓xəs kʷθə swəy̓qe.
   'The man looked at me.'

OR: ni k̓ʷecəθéləm ʔə kʷθə swəy̓qeʔ.
   'The man looked at me.'/'I was looked at by the man.'

ni k̓ʷecətáɫxʷəs kʷθə swəy̓qeʔ.
   'The man looked at us.'

OR: ni k̓ʷecətáləm ʔə kʷθə swəy̓qeʔ.
   'The man looked at us.'/'We were looked at by the man.'

11.4d Sometimes only the passive can be used. This is the case when the object is second person singular or plural.

ni k̓ʷecəθá:m ʔə kʷθə swəy̓qeʔ.
   'The man looked at you.'/'You were looked at by the man.'
NOT: ni k̓ʷecəθáməs kʷθə swəy̓qeʔ.

ni k̓ʷecətáləm ʔə kʷθə swəy̓qeʔ.
   'The man looked at you (pl).'/'You (pl) were looked at by the man.'
NOT: ni k̓ʷecətáləs kʷθə swəy̓qeʔ.

11.4e Sometimes only the active can be used. This is the case when the agent is first or second person.

    ni cən k̓ʷecət kʷθə swəy̓qeʔ.
      'I looked at the man.'
    ni ʔə čxʷ k̓ʷecət kʷθə swəy̓qeʔ?
      'Did you see the man?'

11.5 Passives and noun phrases.

Be careful using actives and passives when there is a noun phrase. If there are two noun phrases, either active or passive can be used.

    ni k̓ʷecətəs łə słeniʔ kʷθə swəy̓qeʔ.
      'The woman looked at the man.'
  OR: ni k̓ʷecətəm kʷθə swəy̓qeʔ ʔə łə słeniʔ.
      'The woman looked at the man.'/'The man was looked at by the woman.'

The agent phrase may either precede or follow the object noun phrase. The preposition ʔə tells you who is performing the action.

    ni q̓ʷələtəm ʔə łə słeniʔ kʷθə sce:łtən.
      'The woman cooked the salmon.'

  OR: ni q̓ʷələtəm kʷθə sce:łtən ʔə łə słeniʔ.
      'The woman cooked the salmon.'

If there is only one noun phrase and you use an active sentence, the noun phrase will refer to the object.

    ni k̓ʷecətəs kʷθə swəy̓qeʔ.
      'He looked at the man.'
  NOT: 'The man looked at him.'

To say 'The man looked at him', use the passive.

    ni k̓ʷecətəm ʔə kʷθə swəy̓qeʔ.
      'The man looked at him.'/'He was looked at by the man.'

11.6 Passive agents and proper nouns.

The passive agent can be a proper noun. Remember that sometimes the English translations sounds a lot better if you use the active rather than the passive.

ni čewəθéləm ʔəɬ John.	'I was helped by John.'/'John helped me.'
ni k̓ʷecəθá:m ʔəɬ Mary.	'You were looked at by Mary.'/ 'Mary looked at you.'
ʔi nay̓əm̓tál̓əm̓ ʔəɬ George.	'We/you (pl) are being laughed at by George.'/'George is laughing at us/you (pl).'
ni kʷənətəm ʔəɬ Edna.	'It was taken by Edna.'/'Edna took it.'

Some speakers do not use proper nouns as subjects of transitive sentences. Instead they prefer to use the passive.

ni čewəθéləm ʔəɬ John.
NOT: ni čewəθám̓xəs kʷθə John.
  'John helped me.'

ni čewətəm ɬə słeniʔ ʔəɬ John.
NOT: ni čewətəs kʷθə John ɬə słeniʔ.
  'John helped the woman.'

11.7 Summary chart: active and passive.

			OBJECT				
			FIRST SINGULAR	FIRST PLURAL	SECOND SINGULAR	SECOND PLURAL	THIRD
SUBJECT	THIRD COMMON	ACTIVE	-θám̓xəs	tál̓xʷəs	—	—	(-təs)
		PASSIVE	-θéləm	-táləm	-θá:m	-táləm	-təm
	THIRD PROPER		-θéləm	-táləm	-θá:m	-táləm	-təm

Homework 23
Actives and Passives

Which ones are right?

1. John looked at you.
+ a. ni k̓ʷecəθá:m ʔəƛ̓ John.
   b. ni k̓ʷecəθáməs kʷθə John.

2. He helped John.
+ a. ni čewətəs kʷθə John.
+ b. ni čewətəm kʷθə John.

3. The woman thanked him.
   a. ni či:təs ʔə łə słeniʔ.
   b. ni či:təs łə słeniʔ.
+ c. ni či:təm ʔə łə słeniʔ.
   d. ni či:təm łə słeniʔ.

4. Your mother called you.
   a. ni temətəs łən ten.
   b. ni teməθáməs łən ten.
   c. ni teməθá:m ʔəƛ̓ łən ten.
+ d. ni teməθá:m ʔə łən ten.

5. My father called for me.
+ a. ni ʔa:θéləm ʔə kʷθə nə men.
   b. ni ʔa:θám̓x kʷθə nə men.
+ c. ni ʔa:θám̓xəs kʷθə nə men.
   d. ni ʔa:θám̓xəs ʔə kʷθə nə men.

Homework 24
Actives and Passives

Translate

1. ni teməθá:m ʔə łən ten.

2. ni q̓ʷələtəm ʔə łə słeniʔ kʷθə səplíl.

3. ni ʔə kʷənətəm kʷθə qeqələ?

4. ni ʔə xłəθá:m ʔəƛ̓ Mary?

5. ni či:təm kʷθə swəy̓qeʔ ʔəƛ̓ John.

6. Did John look at you?

7. The man helped him.

8. Mary is laughing at me.

9. You (pl) prayed for him.

10. The woman waited for you (pl).

11.8 Reflexives.
The reflexive suffix -*θət* on a verb indicates that the action was done to oneself.

kʷələxt   kʷələxθət
'shoot it'   'shoot yourself'

q̓aʔt   q̓aʔθət
'put it in with it'   'join'

θəyt   θəyθət
'fix it'   'fix yourself', 'train', 'get better'

c̓əy̓xʷt   c̓əy̓xʷθət
'dry it' 'dry yourself'

11.9 Reciprocals.
The reciprocal suffix -*təl* on a verb means 'each other' or 'together'.

c̓ewət   c̓awətəl
'help him'   'help each other'

ʔik̓ʷət   ʔik̓ʷətəl
'throw it away'   'get separated from each other'

maləqʷət   maləqʷtəl
'mix them in'   'mix with each other'

ʔiməx   ʔiməxtəl
'walk'   'walk together'

Homework 25
What do this words mean?

ƛ̓a:nθət (ƛ̓en 'go out of sight')

x̌əɫtál

q̓aʔtəl

θəytəl

məq̓áθət (məq̓ 'get full of food')

kʷaʔtəl (kʷiʔéʔ 'get separated')

č̓iyətəl

ləx̌ʷəθət (ləx̌ʷət 'cover it')   c

Homework 26
Reflexives and Reciprocals

Translate

1. ni ct temətəl.

2. ni təw̓ kʷay̓əθət.

3. ni q̓aʔθət ʔə kʷθə hiw̓ál̓əm̓.

4. ni čəy̓xʷθət kʷθə sqʷəméy̓.

5. ni ʔə ce:p ċawətəl?

6. ni cən θey̓θət ʔə kʷθə sqʷel.

7. ni x̌ɬəθət ʔə kʷθə lem.

8. ni q̓aʔtəl ʔə kʷθə sq̓aʔtəls tə stal̓əw̓.