

Unit Thirteen Out of control

13.1 Dialogue.

- A. ni ʔə čx^w ʔəw' k^wecnəx^w ʔə Mary?
 'Did you see Mary?'
 lə Mary?
- B. ni cən ʔəw' pəlq̄nəx^w ʔaɫ.
 nəcím̄ ʔ
 'Just caught a glimpse of her.'
 'Why'
- A. ʔlim̄ ni ʔəw' sneñəc̄ ʔaɫ.
 ni ʔək^wnəx^wəs lə šx^wtələ́ləs.
 ʔi q̄eyəs c̄qew.
 'She's really upset.'
 'She lost her purse.'
 'She just got paid.'
- B. ʔa... ʔlim̄ qəl.
 ya:θ ʔəw' mémələq̄námət.
 ni ʔəɫ ʔəw' ʔək^wnəm k^wθə
 lələklís ʔək^wəná? c̄ələqəɫ.
 'That's too bad.'
 'She's always forgetting.'
 'Yesterday her keys got
 lost, too.'

13.2 Vocabulary: verbs with -nəx^w.

- k^wecnəx^w 'see him/her/it'
k^wənnəx^w 'grab him/her/it', 'catch up to him/her/it',
 'get him/her/it'
pəlq̄nəx^w 'glance at him/her/it', 'glimpse him/her/it'
təlnəx^w 'learn it'
k^wəsənəx^w 'burn it accidentally (live thing)'
yəq^wnəx^w 'burn it accidentally'
lək^wnəx^w 'break it'
k^wəlnəx^w 'spill it'
q̄^waq^wnəx^w 'club him/her/it accidentally'
θəynəx^w 'manage to repair/fix it'

ǰlǎc̣nǎx ^w	‘manage to roll it over’
lǎq ^w nǎx ^w	‘splash it’, ‘get it wet’
ǰǎq̣nǎx ^w	‘scratch him/her/it accidentally’
sǎq̣nǎx ^w	‘tear it accidentally’
q̣ǎnǎx ^w	‘put it in accidentally’
ʔǎk ^w nǎx ^w	‘lose him/her/it’
ǰǎlnǎx ^w	‘hurt him/her accidentally’

13.3 Two types of transitives.

In Units Ten and Eleven, transitive verbs formed with *-t* were discussed. This unit shows examples of transitive verbs formed with the suffix *-n*. This suffix appears as *-nǎx^w* when there is a third person object. The transitive suffix *-t* expresses the notion of “control”, that is that an action was done intentionally. The transitive suffix *-n* expresses the notion of “out-of-control”, that is that an action was done unintentionally, accidentally, or with great difficulty. Compare the following pairs of sentences.

ni cǎn ḳ ^w ecǎt θǎ sleniʔ.	‘I looked at the woman.’
ni cǎn ḳ ^w ecnǎx ^w θǎ sleniʔ.	‘I saw the woman.’
ni cǎn sq̣et.	‘I tore it (on purpose).’
ni cǎn sǎq̣nǎx ^w .	‘I tore it (unintentionally).’
ni cǎn q̣ ^w aq̣ ^w ǎt k ^w θǎ swǎỵq̣eʔ ʔǎ k ^w θǎ sq̣ǎmǎḷ.	‘I clubbed the man with the paddle (on purpose).’
ni cǎn q̣ ^w ǎq̣ ^w nǎx ^w k ^w θǎ swǎỵq̣eʔ ʔǎ k ^w θǎ sq̣ǎmǎḷ.	‘I (accidentally) clubbed the man with the paddle.’
ni k ^w ǎnǎtǎs.	‘He took it.’

ni k^wənnəx^wəs.

‘He grabbed it.’/‘He managed to get ahold of it.’

ni cən k^wələxt k^wθə
speʔeθ.

‘I shot the bear.’

ni cən k^wələxnəx^w k^wθə
speʔeθ.

‘I managed to shoot the bear.’

13.4 Pattern practice.

I saw the canoe.
spilled
repaired
rolled over
scratched
lost
grabbed

ni cən k^wecnəx^w k^wθə snəx^wəl.

13.5 Pattern practice.

Did you accidentally hit
the man?
splash
hurt
see
scratch
burn
glance at

ni ʔə čx^w q^wəq^wnəx^w k^wθə
swəyqe??

13.6 The out-of-control paradigm.

Just like other transitive verb forms, the out-of-control transitive can be followed by object and passive suffixes.

k^wecnámx

‘see me’

k^wecnámə

‘see you’

k^wecnálx^w

‘see us’

kʷecnáló

‘see you (pl)’

kʷecnəxʷ

‘see him/her/it/them’

ni kʷecnéləm.

‘I was seen.’

ni kʷecná:m.

‘You were seen.’

ni kʷecnálóəm.

‘We/you (pl) were seen.’

ni kʷecnəm.

‘He/she/it was seen.’

13.7 Pattern practice.

My coat was **found**.

ni kʷənnəm kʷθə nə kəpú.

torn

fixed

lost

put in with them

got wet

burned

13.8 Substitution drill.

She got her daughter.

ni kʷənnəxʷəs ʔə məńəs.

I: you

we: you (pl)

he: me

I: the woman

the man: us

you (pl): Mary

13.9 Substitution drill.

I was hurt by the dog.

ni ʃəlneləm ʔə kʷθə sqwəméy.

you: by the dog

we: by the dog

John: by the dog

you (pl): by John

I: by John
the man: the dog

13.10 Out-of-control causatives.

The out-of-control transitive form *-n* can be used instead of the causative suffix *-st* to indicate that an action was caused without control. Compare the control causatives in the first column with the out-of-control causatives in the second column.

ʔitətstəx^w
'make them sleep'

ʔitətnəx^w
'manage to get them to sleep'

ʔiməxstəx^w
'make them walk'

ʔiməxnəx^w
'manage to get them to walk'

ʔənəx^wstəx^w
'stop them'

ʔənəx^wnəx^w
'manage to get them to stop'

13.11 Pattern practice.

I managed to **stop**
the children.

take the children for a walk
make the children sit down
quiet the children down
put the children to sleep
get the children to work
get the children to run

ni cən ʔənəx^wnəx^w k^wθə
steʔex^wəɬ.

13.12 *-námət* ‘manage to’.

The reflexive suffix *-θət* is used when the action is done on purpose. The reflexive suffix *-námət* is used when the action is out of control.

k^wələxθət

‘shoot oneself (on purpose)’

k^wələxnámət

‘shoot oneself (accidentally)’

q̣aʔθət

‘join’

(‘get oneself in with them’)

q̣ańámət

‘manage to join’

(‘manage to get oneself in with them’)

When the out-of-control reflexive is suffixed to an intransitive verb, it takes on the meaning ‘manage to do something’.

ʔitətnámət

‘manage to sleep’

ʔəltənnámət

‘manage to eat’

ya:ysnámət

‘manage to work’

13.13 What do these words mean?

ʔənəx^wnámət

ʔak^wnámət

p̣ək^wnámət

nəqəmnámət

xəq^wəlnámət

tecəlnámət

təsnámət

ləmçəlsnámət

13.14 Pattern practice.

Did you manage to **sleep**? ni ?ə čx^w ?itətnámət?
run
call
dance
sing
listen
speak
sit down
stand
go up the mountain
go down to the beach

13.15 Translation.

1. ni ?ək^wnəx^wəs k^wθə ləklí.
2. ni ct θəynəx^w tə puk^w.
3. ni ?ə ləq^wná:m ?ə ʔ John?
4. ni t̃ləmnəx^wəs k^wθə swa:włəs.
5. ni ?ə k^wətnəm k^wθə snəx^wəl?
6. Did you catch a glimpse of the bear?
7. I accidentally got clubbed by John.

8. We got the baby to sleep.
9. I accidentally ripped my dress.
10. Did you (pl) get the children to stop?

13.16 Reading lesson.

ʔa... siʔém, ʔi ʔə čx^w ʔəw ʔəý ʔalʔ ʔi čx^w tecəlnámət. ni yəx^w θəynəm
tən snəx^wəł. nan ʔəw wəł hi:θ k^wənəs k^wecnámə. ʔiməx! mi čx^w ce?
k^wətwiłəm. ni ʔə čx^w ʔəw ʔəmətnámət ʔalʔ ʔi ʔə tiʔi? ʔəý. pek^wət cən ce?
k^w tih. təw yəʔəłtən čx^w ce?

English translation:

ḵ^wecəθálə cən ce? ʔəw' weyələs.
'I'll see you (pl) tomorrow.'

ḵ^wecnámə cən ce? ʔə ḵ^w ʔəw' təmtém ʔal.
'I'll see you sometime.'