

## Unit Eight

### Verbs with Objects

#### 8.1 Dialogue.

- A. ni ʔə čx<sup>w</sup> wəl ʔəltən? 'Did you already eat?'  
ni cən q<sup>w</sup>ələt k<sup>w</sup>θə səplin. 'I baked some bread.'
- B. hay čx<sup>w</sup> qaʔ. 'Thank you.'  
ʔi cən təw k<sup>w</sup>ak<sup>w</sup>əy. 'I'm a little hungry.'  
ni cən ʔəw θəyt k<sup>w</sup>θə nə səwən. 'I made my lunch but my  
ni k<sup>w</sup>ənətəs k<sup>w</sup>θə nə sqeʔeq. little brother took it.'
- A. səcəñ ʔəw qəl. 'Too bad!'  
cək<sup>w</sup>xt cən ceʔ k<sup>w</sup> sqewθ. 'I'll fry you some potatoes.'

#### 8.2 Vocabulary: verbs with objects.

k <sup>w</sup> ənət	'take it'
q <sup>w</sup> əlst	'boil it'
θəyt	'make it', 'build it', 'fix it'
qaʔt	'add it'
maləq <sup>w</sup> ət	'mix it'
q <sup>w</sup> pət	'gather it'
yak <sup>w</sup> ət	'break it up'
nəpəx	'eat it'
q <sup>w</sup> ələt	'cook it'
cək <sup>w</sup> xt	'fry it'
cəy <sup>w</sup> x <sup>w</sup> t	'dry it'
ʔepət	'wipe it'
xələt	'write it'
(x <sup>w</sup> )tqet	'close it', 'turn it off'
x <sup>w</sup> meʔx	'open it'
λək <sup>w</sup> ənt	'turn it off' (the light)
θəyq <sup>w</sup> t	'dig it'
pənət	'bury it', 'plant it'
ʔiləqət	'buy it'
k <sup>w</sup> ecət	'look at it'

### 8.3 Transitive verbs.

Form a transitive verb (a verb with a subject and an object) by adding the suffix *-(ə)t* or *-(ə)x*.

q̇a?	‘get added’	q̇a?t	‘add it’
q̇wəl	‘get cooked’	q̇wələt	‘cook it’
q̇əp	‘get gathered’	q̇pət	‘gather it’
me?	‘come off’	x <sup>w</sup> me?x	‘open it’

### 8.4 Transitive clauses.

q̇wələt cən ce?	‘I will cook it.’
ni ?ə čx <sup>w</sup> θəyt?	‘Did you make it?’
ni ct k <sup>w</sup> ənət.	‘We took it.’
mi ce:p pənət!	‘You (pl) come plant it!’

The object noun phrase follows the verb.

ni cən q̇pət tə s?it <sup>θ</sup> əm.	‘I gathered the clothes.’
ni ?ə čx <sup>w</sup> θəyt tə leləm?	‘Did you fix the house?’
q̇wələt ct ce? tə sce:ltən.	‘We will cook the salmon.’
k <sup>w</sup> ecət ce:p tən pipə!	‘You (pl) look at your paper!’

## Homework 16 Transitive Commands

### A. Translation.

1. ǰələt k<sup>w</sup>əθ k<sup>w</sup>ix!
2. nem q̇pət tə pəlipə!
3. k<sup>w</sup>ənət tən ǰəltən!
4. x<sup>w</sup>tqet tə xel!

5. ʌək<sup>w</sup>ənt tə həy<sup>q</sup>wi:n!

6. Wipe the table!

7. Bury the box!

8. Take your book!

9. Look at my paper!

10. Come eat your food!

### **B. Make your own!**

Make up three transitive commands.

1.

2.

3.

### **8.5 Vocabulary: mealtime objects and foods.**

laʔθən	‘plate’
ləpat	‘cup’
ləctən	‘knife’
ʃeləw	‘(wooden) spoon’, ‘ladle’
ʃx <sup>w</sup> caq <sup>w</sup> əls	‘fork’
sce:ltən	‘salmon’
musməs	‘cow’, ‘beef’
k <sup>w</sup> əšu	‘pig’, ‘pork’
t <sup>0</sup> ət <sup>0</sup> əʃa:ls	‘egg’, ‘eggs’
ʔi:ks	‘egg’, ‘eggs’

səplin, səplil	‘bread’
sqəwəm	‘First Nations campfire bread’
słap̌	‘soup’
łeləm	‘salt’
šuk <sup>wə</sup>	‘sugar’
qaʔ	‘water’
sqewθ	‘potato’
ti	‘tea’
sqəmaʔ	‘milk’
łik <sup>wən</sup>	‘peas’
ka:n	‘corn’
kiks	‘cake’
st <sup>θ</sup> i:m	‘berries’

### 8.6 k<sup>w</sup> ‘some’.

The article k<sup>w</sup> is used with a noun when there is an indefinite amount of something.

pənət k <sup>w</sup> sqewθ!	‘Plant some potatoes!’
q̌pət k <sup>w</sup> t <sup>θ</sup> ət <sup>θ</sup> əʃa:ls!	‘Gather some eggs!’
nəpəx k <sup>w</sup> sce:ltən!	‘Eat some salmon!’

## Homework 17 Transitive Clauses

### A. Fill in the blank and translate.

1. q̌wələt čx<sup>w</sup> tə \_\_\_\_\_!
2. \_\_\_\_\_ čx<sup>w</sup> k<sup>w</sup> sqewθ!
3. θəyt ce:p \_\_\_\_\_!
4. \_\_\_\_\_ čx<sup>w</sup> tə słap̌!
5. t<sup>θ</sup>ix<sup>wəm</sup> ʔiʔ q̌aʔt k<sup>w</sup> \_\_\_\_\_!

## B. Translation.

1. ni ʔə ce:p cəyˠxʷt tə sce:l̩tən?
2. ni ct q̩pət tə sʔit̩ə̃m̩.
3. ni cən q̩wəl̩st k̩ˠ ʔik̩ˠwən̩.
4. Did you make a house?
5. We added some salt.

## C. Questions and Answers.

Answer each question in the affirmative, and then translate.

1. ni ʔə čxˠ q̩wəl̩t tə səplin?
2. ni ʔə ce:p k̩wənət tə ka:ʔ?
3. ni ʔə čxˠ xʷtqet tə xelʔ?

### 8.7 -əs third person transitive subject.

When there is a transitive verb with a third person subject, the suffix *-əs* appears on the verb.

- ni k̩wənətəs.      ‘He/she/it took it.’  
 ni θəytəs.        ‘He/she/it fixed it.’  
 ni yak̩ˠwətəs.    ‘He/she/it broke it.’

An object noun phrase follows the verb.

- ni yak̩ˠwətəs tə laʔθən. ‘He/she broke the plate.’  
 ni q̩wəl̩stəs tə slap̩.    ‘He/she boiled the soup.’  
 ni θəyq̩wətəs tə sqewθ. ‘He/she dug the potatoes.’

- When there is just one noun phrase following the verb, it is always interpreted as the object of the sentence, not as the subject.

Both a subject and an object noun phrase can follow the verb

ni k<sup>w</sup>ənətəs k<sup>w</sup>θə swiwləs ‘The boy took the canoe.’

k<sup>w</sup>θə snəx<sup>w</sup>əl.

ni q<sup>w</sup>ələtəs lə sleni? ‘The woman baked the bread.’

k<sup>w</sup>θə səplin.

ni θəytəs ʔe:ltən k<sup>w</sup>θə ‘They built the house.’

leləm.

- Word order does not really matter. The object noun phrase can precede the subject noun phrase. Speakers know the meaning of a sentence from the context in which it is used.

## Homework 18

### Third Person Subjects of Transitives

#### A. Translation

1. The man bought the salmon.
2. The woman will look at the baby boy.
3. My little brother took my book.
4. Did your grandmother plant some potatoes?
5. Your father will fry some eggs.

6. Did your big sister close the door?
7. My husband will wipe the table.
8. The children ate the berries.

**B. In your own words!**

Make up four sentences that each contain two noun phrases.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

**Homework 19**  
**Sentence Patterns Review**

1. Will you (pl) take the car?
2. Did they take the car?
3. I already took it.
4. Did he take it?
5. Did you (pl) take it?
6. Are you (pl) going to take it?
7. He's going to take the car.
8. We indeed took it.
9. I'm going to take the car.