

**Unit Nine**  
**Verbs of Motion**

**9.1 Dialogue.**

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|----|---|---|
| A. | nem čx <sup>w</sup> ʔaʔa x <sup>w</sup> cel?  | ‘Where are you going?’                                      |
| B. | nem cən yətátəx <sup>w</sup> .  | ‘I’m going down to the beach.’                              |
| A. | ni ʔənəcə k <sup>w</sup> θən sqeʔəq?  | ‘Where’s your little brother?’                              |
| B. | ni ca:m ʔə k <sup>w</sup> θə sme:nt<br>yəsqəqə? ʔə k <sup>w</sup> θə nə<br>šx <sup>w</sup> əmnik <sup>w</sup> . | ‘He went up to the mountains<br>together with my uncle.’    |
| A. | ʔi ʔə wəl tecəl k <sup>w</sup> θən men?   | ‘Did your father get here already?’                         |
| B. | ʔi wəl mi tak <sup>w</sup> .<br><br>ʔi ʔəw ʔi tə snəx <sup>w</sup> əls.   | ‘He must have already come home.’<br><br>‘His car is here.’ |

**9.2 Vocabulary: Motion verbs.**

ca:m	‘go up into the mountains’, ‘come up from the beach’
tax <sup>w</sup>	‘come down from the mountains,’ ‘go down to the beach’
tak <sup>w</sup>	‘come home’, ‘go home’
pək <sup>w</sup>	‘come to the surface of the water’, ‘float’
nəqəm	‘dive down into the water’
xaq <sup>w</sup> əl	‘go across to the other side’
tecəl	‘get here’
təs	‘get there’
x <sup>w</sup> iwəl	‘move to the front’ <sup>1</sup>
ʔileʔeqəm	‘go to the back’, ‘go to the stern’, ‘get in the back seat’
qłanəm	‘go forward’, ‘go to the bow’, ‘get in the front seat’
mi ʔewə	‘come here’
təyəl	‘go upstream’

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<sup>1</sup>When referring to salmon, this means going upstream.

### 9.3 *wəl* ‘already’.

Use the particle *wəl* to convey the meaning that something has already been done. *wəl* follows the auxiliaries *ni* and *ʔi*.

<i>ni wəl ca:m kʷθə nə stiwən.</i>	‘My nephew already went up to the mountains.’
<i>ni wəl takʷ kʷθə John.</i>	‘John already went home.’
<i>ni ʔə čxʷ wəl xaqʷəl?</i>	‘Did you already go across?’
<i>ʔi ct wəl tecəl.</i>	‘We are already here.’
<i>ʔi wəl təyəl kʷθə nə men.</i>	‘My father already went upstream.’
<i>ʔi ct wəl qʰanəm.</i>	‘We’re already in the front of the boat/front seat of the car.’

### 9.4 *yəxʷ* ‘must’.

The particle *yəxʷ* expresses supposition. Use *yəxʷ* if you are fairly certain of something based on logic or circumstantial evidence. *yəxʷ* follows the auxiliaries *ni* and *ʔi*.

<i>ni yəxʷ takʷ kʷθə nə men.</i>	‘My father must have gone home.’
<i>ni yəxʷ nəqəm kʷθə John.</i>	‘John must have dived down.’
<i>ni yəxʷ ʔileʔeqəm tə qeqələ.</i>	‘The baby must have gone to the back (of the boat, car, van).’
<i>ʔi yəxʷ xʷiwəl kʷθə sce:ʰən.</i>	‘The salmon must be upstream here now.’
<i>ʔi yəxʷ mi tecəl kʷθə John.</i>	‘John must have come here.’
<i>ʔi yəxʷ taxʷ kʷθə nə šxʷəmnikʷ.</i>	‘My uncle must have come down from the mountains.’

### 9.5 *čə* ‘hearsay’.

The particle *čə* means that the speaker has found out the information second-hand, through hearsay.

ni cə həye? k <sup>w</sup> θə John.	‘John left, I’m told.’
ni cə qəqəy̆ lə Mary.	‘Mary is sick, they say.’
tecəl cə ce? k <sup>w</sup> θə Bob.	‘Bob will arrive, I’m told.’
ni cə tak <sup>w</sup> k <sup>w</sup> θə nə men.	‘My father went home, they say.’
ni cə xaq <sup>w</sup> əl k <sup>w</sup> θə nə sqw?əq.	‘My little brother went across, they say.’

### 9.6 *m̄ə* ‘indeed’.

The particle *m̄ə* means ‘certain’, ‘indeed’, ‘for sure’.

puk <sup>w</sup> m̄ə ti?i.	‘This is indeed a book.’
ni m̄ə həye? k <sup>w</sup> θə John.	‘John left for sure.’
?i m̄ə qəqəy̆ lə Mary.	‘Mary is sick, I’m certain.’
?i m̄ə tecəl k <sup>w</sup> θə Bob.	‘Bob did indeed arrive.’

### 9.7 Combinations.

The particles *wəl*, *yəx<sup>w</sup>*, *cə*, and *m̄ə* can be combined.

ni yəx <sup>w</sup> wəl tak <sup>w</sup> .	‘He must have already gone home.’
?i yəx <sup>w</sup> wəl tecəl.	‘He must have already arrived.’
?i ce? m̄ə ?əw̄ tecəl k <sup>w</sup> θə John.	‘John will indeed get here.’
nem̄ cə ce? həye? lə Mary.	‘Mary will leave, I’m told.’
ni c̄ m̄ə wəl nem̄.	‘He has indeed gone, I’m told.’

**Homework 19**  
**Using Modals and Evidentials**

**Translate**

1. ni cə ʔiməx k<sup>w</sup>θə John.
2. ni yəx<sup>w</sup> wəl ca:m k<sup>w</sup>θə John.
3. ni čx<sup>w</sup> mə wəl ʔayəm.
4. John must have walked.
5. John is sick, they say.
6. John must have already left.

## 9.8 Progressives.

A special form of the verb, the progressive, is used to convey that an action is continuing for a while or happening now. Every verb has a special progressive form. You often find reduplication (repetition of some sounds) and glottalization in progressives. Certain consonants, including *n*, change to *h* when they are reduplicated. Also, motion verbs often add the prefix *yə-*, which conveys the meaning of going along doing something. Here are the progressive forms of some motion verbs.

ṭax <sup>w</sup>	yəṭátəx <sup>w</sup>	‘coming down from the mountains’
ṭak <sup>w</sup>	yəṭátək <sup>w</sup>	‘going home’
pək <sup>w</sup>	yəpəpək <sup>w</sup>	‘coming to the surface’
nəqəm	yəhəhəqəm	‘diving down’
xəq <sup>w</sup> əl	(yə)xáʔx <sup>w</sup> əʔq <sup>w</sup> əl	‘going across’

## 9.9 Where are you going?

nəm čx <sup>w</sup> ʔaʔa x <sup>w</sup> cel?	‘Where are you going?’
nəm ce:p ʔaʔa x <sup>w</sup> cel?	‘Where are you (pl) going?’

## 9.10 Two words for ‘where’.

There are two words translated ‘where’? *ʔənəcə* is used when asking where someone or something is located. *x<sup>w</sup>cel* is used when asking where someone is going.

ni ʔənəcə lən ten?	‘Where is your mother?’
nəm čx <sup>w</sup> ʔaʔa x <sup>w</sup> cel?	‘Where are you going?’

**Homework 20**  
**Verbs of Motion**

**Translate**

1. ni ʔə čx<sup>w</sup> wəl xaq<sup>w</sup>əl?
2. nem ce:p ʔileʔeqəm!
3. ʔi yəx<sup>w</sup> tak<sup>w</sup> lə nə ten.
4. ni yəx<sup>w</sup> nem tak<sup>w</sup> lə nə sčaməq<sup>w</sup>.
5. Did you (pl) go down to the beach already?
6. The boy must have dived down in the water.
7. Wherever are you (pl) going?
8. My son must have already got there.