

## Unit Nine

### Verbs with Objects

#### 9.1 Dialogue.

A. ni' 'u ch wulh 'ulhtun?	“Did you already eat?”
ni' tsun qw'ulut kwthu suplil.	“I baked some bread.”
B. hay ch q'a'.	“Thank you.”
'i tsun tuw' kw'ekw'i'.	“I'm a little hungry.”
ni' tsun thuyt kwthunu se'wun	“I made my lunch but my
'i' ni' yuhw hwi' kwunutus	little brother must have
kwthunu sqe'uq.	taken it.”
A. tl'lim' qul.	“Too bad.”
ch'ukwxt tsun tse' kw' sqewth.	“I'll fry you some potatoes.”

#### 9.2 Vocabulary: verbs with objects.

kwunut	“take it”
lhumts't	“pick it”
qwul'st	“boil it”
thuyt	“make it”, “build it”, “fix it”
q'a't	“add it”
maluqwut	“mix it”
q'put	“gather it”
yakw'ut	“break it”
lhuyxt	“eat it”
qw'ulut	“cook it”
ch'ukwxt	“fry it”
ts'uy'hwt	“dry it”
'etth'ut	“wipe it”
xul'ut	“write it”
hwtqet	“close it”
hwyuxwut	“open it”
tl'ukw'unt	“turn it off”

thuyqwt	“dig it”
hwthuyqwt	“dig it”
punut	“bury it”, “plant it”
'iluqut	“buy it”
lemut	“look at it”

### 9.3 Transitive verbs.

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

q'a'	“get added”	q'a't	“add it”
maluqw	“get mixed in with”	maluqwut	“mix it”
qw'ul	“get cooked”	qw'ulut	“cook it”
q'up	“get gathered”	q'put	“gather it”

### 9.4 First and second person subjects.

First and second person subjects of transitive verbs are exactly the same as with intransitive verbs. Use the pronouns *tsun* “I”, *tst* “we”, *ch* “you”, *tseep* “you (pl)”. Place the pronoun after the first auxiliary or verb of the sentence.

### 9.5 Pattern practice.

We <b>took</b> it.	ni' <b>tst kwunut</b> .
made	
ate	
cooked	
dried	
added	
broke	
boiled	

**9.6 Pattern practice.**

Did you <b>take</b> it?	ni' 'u ch <b>kwunut</b> ?
make	
gather	
break	
eat	
cook	

**9.7 Pattern practice.**

You (pl) come <b>take</b> it.	m'i tseep <b>kwunut</b> .
dig	
gather	
buy	
plant	
cook	

**9.8 Pattern practice.**

I will <b>take</b> it.	<b>kwunut</b> tsun tse'.
make	
eat	
cook	
look at	
buy	

**9.9 Vocabulary: mealtime objects and foods.**

la'thun	“plate”
lupat	“cup”
shuptun	“knife”
'uxtun	“knife” (Snuneymuxwqun)
xe'luw'	“(wooden) spoon”, “ladle”

ts'qw'alstun	“fork”
situn	“basket”
qwthalus	“platter”
shhw'i'lhtun'	“dishes”
shth'axwwil's	“dishpan”
shhw'e'tth'wil's	“dish towel”
stseelhtun	“salmon”
mousmus	“cow”, “beef”
kwushou	“pig”, “pork”
tth'utth'uxals	“egg”, “eggs”
'iks	“egg”, “eggs”
suplil	“bread”
squw	“native-style bread”
slhap'	“soup”
tl'elhum	“salt”
qa'	“water”
sqewth	“potato”
tih	“tea”
tl'ikw'un'	“peas”
shewuq	“carrot”
stth'oom	“berries”
stth'umum	“berries” (Snuneymuxwqun)

### 9.10 Transitive commands.

It is easy to form a command with a transitive verb. The verb may be followed by the pronoun *ch* or *tseep* and then by the object noun phrase.

kwunut ch tthun' kapou!	“Take your coat!”
lemut tseep tthun' pipu!	“You (pl) look at your paper!”
tl'ukw'unt tthu huy'qwiin'!	“Turn off the light!” (Snuneymuxwqun)
tl'ukw'unt tthu huy'qwoon'!	“Turn off the light!”

**9.11 Pattern practice.**

Add the egg!	q'a't tthu tth'utth'uxals!
mix	
break	
boil	
eat	
fry	

**9.12 kw' "some".**

Use the article *kw'* to indicate "some".

qwul'st ch kw' qa'!	"Boil some water!"
punut ch kw' sqewth!	"Plant some potatoes!"
q'put ch kw' tth'utth'uxals!	"Gather some eggs!"

**9.13 Pattern practice.**

You (pl) buy some <b>eggs!</b>	'iluqut tseep kw' tth'utth'uxals!
bread	
salmon	
beef	
potatoes	
salt	

**9.14 Fill in the blank and translate.**

1. qw'ulut ch tthu suplil! "Bake the bread!"
2. thuyt ch \_\_\_\_\_ !
3. \_\_\_\_\_ ch kw' sqewth!
4. q'put \_\_\_\_\_ tthu shhw'i'lhtun'!

5. qwul'st ch kw' \_\_\_\_\_ !
6. \_\_\_\_\_ kw' sqewth!
7. q'a't tthu \_\_\_\_\_ !
8. lhuyxt \_\_\_\_\_ kw' stseelhtun!
9. hwtqet ch \_\_\_\_\_ shelh!
10. \_\_\_\_\_ tseep tthu situn!
11. kwunut ch \_\_\_\_\_ !

### 9.15 Translation.

1. hwyuxwut tthun' poukw!
2. q'put tthu pulipu!
3. kwunut tthun' xul'tun!
4. hwtqet tthu shelh!
5. hwyuxwut tthu xthum!
6. Wipe the table!
7. Close your book!
8. Write the word!

9. Take your book!

10. Look at my paper!

### 9.16 Translation.

1. ni' 'u tseep ts'uy'hwt tthu stseelhtun?

2. ni' tst q'put tthu s'itth'um.

3. ni' tsun lhumts't kw' tl'ikw'un'.

4. Did you make a house?

5. We added some salt.

### 9.17 Questions and answers.

Change each of the following sentences. If it is a question, change it into a statement. If it is a statement, change it into a question. Then translate.

1. ni' 'u ch qw'ulut tthu suplil?  
 “Did you bake the bread?”

ni' tsun qw'ulut tthu suplil.  
 “I baked the bread.”

2. ni' 'u tseep kwunut tthu kaa?
3. ni' tsun ch'ukwxt kw' sqewth.
4. ni' 'u ch hwtqet tthu shelh?
5. ni' tst 'iluqut kwthu stseelhtun.
6. ni' tsun lhuyxt kw' tth'utth'uxals.

### 9.18 *-us* third person transitive subject.

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

**9.18a** The suffix *-us* can be translated as “he”, “she”, or “it”.

ni' kwunutus.	“He/she/it took it.”
ni' thuytus.	“He/she/it made it.”
ni' yakw'utus.	“He/she/it broke it.”

**9.18b** The suffix *-us* can also be translated as “they”. The particle *'eelhtun* can be used after the verb to help convey the meaning of a plural subject.

ni' kwunutus ('eelhtun).	“They took it.”
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ni' qw'ulutus ('eelhtun).            "They cooked it."  
 ni' q'putus ('eelhtun).            "They gathered it."

**9.18c** The object noun phrase can follow the verb.<sup>1</sup>

ni' yakw'utus tthu la'thun.            "He/she broke the plate."  
 ni' qwul'stus tthu qa'.            "He/she boiled the water."  
 ni' thuyqwtus tthu speenhw.        "He/she dug the camas."

**9.18d** Both a subject and an object noun phrase can follow the verb.<sup>2</sup>

ni' kwunutus kwthu swiw'lus            "The boy took the canoe."  
       kwthu snuhwulh.  
 ni' qw'ulutus lhu slheni' kwthu suplil.    "The woman baked the bread."  
 ni' thuytus 'eelhtun kwthu lelum'.        "They built the house."

**9.19 Pattern practice.**

He **dug** the potatoes.            ni' **thuyqwtus** kwthu sqewth.  
 planted  
 ate  
 fried  
 took  
 bought

<sup>1</sup>When there is just one noun phrase following the verb, it is always interpreted as the object of the sentence, not as the subject.

<sup>2</sup>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.

**9.20 Substitution drill.**

**The boy** took my car.    ni' kwunutus **kwthunu swiw'lus** kwthu snuhwulh.

I

they

the man

my little brother

we

he

my son

you (pl)

my uncle

you

**9.21 Translation.**

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.
10. They must have taken it.

### **9.22 Reading lesson.**

'ilhe nem' tth'oom. nem' tst tse' kwunut tthu situn. nem' tst tse' lhumts't  
 tthu sqw'iil'muhw. sutst tse' 'uw' qwul'st tthu stth'oom. sutst tse' 'uw'  
 thuyt kw' cheem. qw'ulut tst tse' kw' suplil.