

Unit Thirteen

Out of control

13.1 Dialogue.

A.	ni' 'u ch 'uw' lumnuhw lhu Mary?	“Did you see Mary?”
B.	ni' tsun 'uw' p'ulq'nuhw 'ul'. nutsim'?	“I just caught a glimpse of her.” “Why?”
A.	tl'lim' 'uw' qwuxwnamut.	“She’s really upset.”
B.	nutsim'?	“Why?”
A.	ni' 'ukw'nuhwus lhu shtulelus. 'i' q'e'is ni' tsq'ew.	“She lost her purse.” “And she just got paid.”
B.	'a ... tl'lim' qul. yath 'uw' me'mul'q'na'mut. ni'ulh tl'uw' 'ukw'nuhwus kwthu luklis 'u kwun'a tsul'equlh.	“That’s too bad.” “She’s always forgetting.” “Yesterday her keys got lost, too.”

13.2 Vocabulary: verbs with *-nuhw*.

lumnuhw	“see him/her/it”
kwunnuhw	“grab him/her/it”, “catch up to him/her/it”, “get him/her/it”
p’ulq’nuhw	“glance at him/her/it”, “glimpse him/her/it”
tul’nuhw	“learn it”
kw’usnuhw	“burn it accidentally (live thing)”
yuqwnuhw	“burn it accidentally”
lukwnuhw	“break it”
kw’ulhnuhw	“spill it”
qw’aqwnuhw	“club him/her/it accidentally”
thuynuhw	“manage to repair / fix it”
xul’ts’nuhw	“manage to roll it over”
lhuqwnuhw	“splash it”, “get it wet”
xuq’nuhw	“scratch him/her/it accidentally”
suq’nuhw	“tear it accidentally”
q’a’nuhw	“put it in accidentally”
’ukw’nuhw	“lose him/her/it”
xulhnuhw	“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 =*nuhw* 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' tsun lemut thu slheni'.	“I looked at the woman.”
ni' tsun lum nuhw thu slheni'.	“I saw the woman.”

ni' tsun sq'et.	“I tore it (on purpose).”
ni' tsun suq' nuhw .	“I tore it (unintentionally).”

ni' tsun qw'aqwut kwthu swuy'qe' 'u kwthu squmul'.	“I clubbed the man with the paddle (on purpose).”
ni' tsun qw'uqw nuhw kwthu swuy'qe' 'u kwthu squmul'.	“I (accidentally) clubbed the man with the paddle.”

ni' kwunutus.	“He took it.”
ni' kwun nuhw us.	“He grabbed it.” / “He managed to get ahold of it.”

ni' tsun kwulusht kwthu spe'eth.	“I shot the bear.”
ni' tsun kwlush nuhw kwthu spe'eth.	“I managed to shoot the bear.”

13.4 Pattern practice.

I saw the canoe.	ni' tsun lumnuhw kwthu snuhwulh.
spilled	
repaired	
rolled over	
scratched	
lost	
grabbed	

13.5 Pattern practice.

Did you accidentally hit the man?	ni' 'u ch qw'uqwnuhw kwthu swuy'qe'?
splash	
hurt	
see	
scratch	
burn	
glance at	

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.

lumnam'sh	“see me”
lumnamu	“see you”
lumnal'hw	“see us”
lumnalu	“see you (pl)”
lumnuhw	“see him/her/it/them”

ni' lumnelum.	“I was seen.”
ni' lumnaam.	“You were seen.”
ni' lumnalum.	“We/you (pl) were seen.”
ni' lumnum.	“He/she/it was seen.”

13.7 Pattern practice.

My coat was found .	ni' kwunnum kwthunu kapou.
torn	
fixed	
lost	
put in with them	
got wet	
burned	

13.8 Substitution drill.

She got her daughter.	ni' kwunnuhwus lhu mun'us.
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' xulhnelum 'u kwthu sqw'umey'.
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.

'itut-stuhw “make them sleep”	'itutnuhw “manage to get them to sleep”
'imushstuhw “make them walk”	'imushnuhw “manage to get them to walk”
'unuhwstuhw “stop them”	'unuhwnuhw “manage to get them to stop”

13.11 Pattern practice.

I managed to stop the children.	ni' tsun 'unuhwnuhw kwthu stl'ul'iqulh.
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	

13.12 **-namut “manage to”.**

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

kwulushthut “shoot oneself (on purpose)”	kwulushnamut “shoot oneself (accidentally)”
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q’a’thut “join” (“get oneself in with them”)	q’an’amut “manage to join” (“manage to get oneself in with them”)
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When the out-of-control reflexive is suffixed to an intransitive verb, it takes on the meaning “manage to do something”.

’itutnamut	“manage to sleep”
’ulhtunnamut	“manage to eat”
yaaysnamut	“manage to work”

13.13 **What do these words mean?**

’unuhwnamut	manage to stop
t’akw’namut	
p’ukwnamut	
nuqumnamut	
shaqwulnamut	
tetsulnamut	
tusnamut	
lhumts’el’snamut	

13.14 Pattern practice.

Did you manage to sleep ?	ni' 'u ch 'itutnamut?
run	
call	
dance	
sing	
listen	
speak	
sit down	
stand	
go up the mountain	
go down to the beach	

13.15  **Translation.**

1.	ni' 'ukw'nuhwus kwthu lukli. He lost the key.
2.	ni' tst thuynuhw tthu poukw.
3.	ni' 'u lhuqwnaam 'utl' John?
4.	ni' t'ilumnuhwus kwthu swaaw'lus.
5.	ni' 'u kw'ulhnum kwthu snuhwulh?
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.

'a ... si'em', 'i 'u ch 'uw' 'uy' 'ul'? 'i ch tetsulnamut. ni' yuhw thuynum tun'
kaa. nan 'uw' wulh hith kw'unus lumnamu. 'imush! m'i ch tse' nuw'ilum. ni'
'u ch 'uw' 'umutnamut 'ul' 'i 'u tu'i? 'uy'. pekw'ut tsun tse' kw' ti. tuw'
yu'ulhtun ch tse'.

lumnalu tsun tse' 'uw' kweyulus.

"I'll see you (pl) tomorrow."

lumnamu tsun tse' 'u kw' 'uw' tum'tem 'ul'.

"I'll see you sometime."