



S'í:WES' 10 Lí te Kéchel

In the Kitchen



Sqwá:l

kwáyxem-pékche'á:ls	<i>television [based on the root kwáyxem, or kwíyxem, meaning to move]</i>
qelát	<i>1. more, 2. again</i>
spó:lqw'-sepli:l	<i>flour [literally powder-bread]</i>
sqáwth	<i>potato [also spelled: sqá:wth]</i>
sqél:ep	<i>garbage</i>
úkw'	<i>to run out, get finished</i>
xlhám	<i>to watch [-ing xíxlhám; also pronounced xáxlhám]</i>
yéqw	<i>to burn [-ing háyeqw]</i>
yéqwléxw	<i>to burn (it) [accidentally]</i>
yó:ys	<i>to work [-ing yóyes]</i>

Sqwéltel

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1. Yéqw te ló:ys.
The rice burned.
 2. Tsel yéqwléxw te ló:ys.
I burned the rice.
 3. Úkw' te ló:ys.
The rice ran out.
 4. Tsel úkw'elets te ló:ys.
I ran out of rice.
 5. Hóqwem te sqél:ep.
The garbage stinks.
 6. Lichéxw hóqwelexw te sqél:ep?
Do you [accidentally] smell the garbage?

Qwú:lqwelqweltel 10A

- A Líchexw yéqwléxw te slhóp' qelát?
Did you burn⁴⁹ the soup again?
- B. Tsel lólthet. Tsel yóyes qe yéqw te slhóp'.
I'm sorry. I was working and the soup burned.
- A. Ew stl'itset kw'e qelát slhóp'. Láchexw kwélem kw'e sqáwth qelát.
Well we need some more soup. Go get some more potatoes.
- B. lyólem. Lámtselcha kwélem.⁵⁰
Okay. I'll go get them.

Qwú:lqwelqweltel 10B

- A Líchap yéqwléxw te seplí:l qelát?
Did you burn the bread again?
- B. Tsel lólthet. Tset xíxlhám te kwáyxem-pékche'á:ls qe yéqw te seplí:l.
I am sorry. We were watching the television and the bread burned.
- A. lyólem. Qe stl'itset kw'e qelát seplí:l.
Okay. But we need some more bread.
- Lámchap kwélem kw'e spó:lqw'-seplí:l qelát.⁵¹
You guys go get some more flour.

Vocabulary Patterns

The verbs yéqw and yéqwléxw both translate into English *burn*. However, once again Halq'eméylem makes a distinction that English does not, using a different ending (here, -léxw) for when the action is directed towards some other thing (or person). The table below summarizes some of the verb pairs we have looked at, where we get a similar alternation.

Some Thing or Person Does the Action (or is in the State) Alone		A Doer Acts on (or Experiences) Some Other Object of Person	
yéqw	<i>burn (undergo the action)</i>	yéqwléxw	<i>burn (do the action to something else)</i>
hóqwem	<i>smell (be smelly)</i>	hóqwléxw	<i>smell (accidentally smell some object)</i>

⁴⁹ Similar to verbs in the previous lesson, yéqwléxw means to burn accidentally, not on purpose. To say *burned* meaning that it was done on purpose, you use a slightly different verb (yéqwt).

⁵⁰ Them is just understood from context. The -cha ending is the future marker (*going to, will*).

⁵¹ An alternative term here, used by some elders, is xéyth'-seplí:l (literally *raw bread*)

Yékw'	<i>break (get broken, undergo the action)</i>	yékw'lexw	<i>break (do the action to some object)</i>
ímex	<i>walk (go for a walk, do the action alone)</i>	ímexstexw	<i>walk (take something for a walk, make some other thing walk)</i>
<i>Examples:</i> Yéqw te slhóp'. <i>The soup burned.</i> Tsel hóqwem. <i>I smelled (was smelly).</i> Yékw' te lepót. <i>The cup broke.</i> Tsel ímex. <i>I walked.</i>		<i>Examples:</i> Tsel yéqwlexw te slhóp'. <i>I burned the soup.</i> Tsel hóqwlexw te slhóp' <i>I smelled the soup.</i> Tsel yékw'lexw te lepót. <i>I broke the cup.</i> Tsel ímexstexw te sqwemá:y. <i>I walked the dog.</i>	

Linguists use the terms 'intransitive' and 'transitive' to talk about these two different kinds of verbs, in the following way:

- (2) (a) *Intransitive Verbs*
Where the person or thing does the action alone (or experiences or undergoes the action alone), linguists call the verb an *intransitive* verb.
- (b) *Transitive Verbs*
Where the action is directed by a doer towards some other person or thing, linguists call the verb a *transitive* verb.

The left column in the table above are all intransitive verbs. The right column above are all transitives.

You might find an easy way to remember the terms is to think of a transit system: *transit* (as in 'transitive') takes you from one place to another, and is directed towards some goal. Intransitive ('not transit') means the action is not directed towards another thing or person. If you find the terminology confusing, don't worry about it. Just try and understand for yourself the meaning difference between pairs of words like yékw' vs. yékw'lexw, hóqwem vs. hóqwlexw, by studying examples and make up whatever terms for them make sense for you.