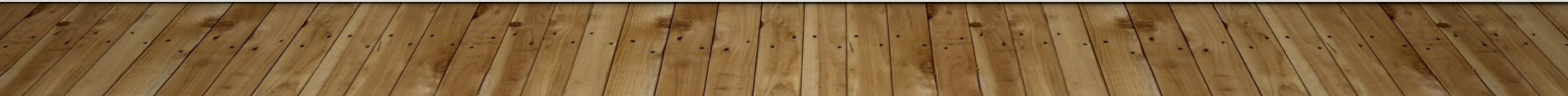


ROOT METHOD

WORKSHOP #3 WITH SONJA

ACTIONS DONE BY THEMSELVES, ACTIONS DONE TO SOMEONE/SOMETHING



WHAT WE'LL DO TODAY

- We'll do a quick 'going-through' of the information in the slides I prepared (hopefully you'll get a peek at it before the workshop)
- We'll talk more about the kinds of inflections we find on Halq'eméylem verbs
- Answer some questions and then....
- PRACTISE AND HAVE FUN :)
- I'd like to use a collaborative 'Jamboard' to work and play together for this session, the link will be shared in the zoom meeting.

REVIEW

- Halq'eméylem words can be composed of many parts
- The Root method is about learning to combine these parts (and to recognize them when you see or hear a word)
- Some of these parts can stand by themselves, and some cannot

REVIEW

Nouns, verbs and adjectives (express a “picture” meaning)

- nouns spáth, q’ámi, lepót
- verbs ímex, t’ílem, ítet
- qualities (adjectives) qéx, híkw, éy

Pronouns, determiners and inflections (e.g. for possession) cannot stand by themselves, and cannot really be described with a picture

- Pronouns tsel, chexw, -óx, -óme, -éxw ... (we have **subject** and **object** pronouns)
- Determiners te, the, kw’e, ...
- Possessive -l, - ‘á , -s
- Inflections on verbs -em, ex, -l

- → think of the Colour Coded Grammar- we can go into more detail within verbs. Let’s have closer look at verbs and the parts they can contain, and how to determine pronoun markings

VERBS AND THEIR INFLECTIONS

- í:mex

*She is **walking**.*

VERBS AND THEIR INFLECTIONS

- í:mex

*She is **walking**.*

- í:mex the slháli

*The woman is **walking***

VERBS AND THEIR INFLECTIONS

- í:mex

*She is **walking**.*

- í:mex the slháli

*The woman is **walking***

- í:mexstexw

*She is **walking** it*

VERBS AND THEIR INFLECTIONS

- **í:mex**
- **í:mex** the slháli
- **í:mexstexw**
- **í:mexstexw** te sqwemá:y the slháli

*She is **walking**.*

*The woman is **walking***

*She is **walking** it*

*The woman is **walking** the dog*

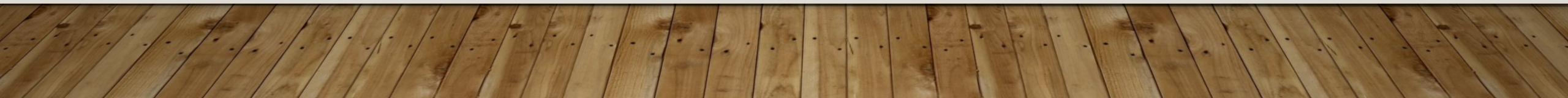
ACTIONS DIRECTED TO OTHERS - ACTIONS DONE ALONE

In terms of **verb endings** Halq'eméylem makes a clear distinction between two different kinds of verbs:

- (a) Verbs where action or state is done alone, not acting on or reacting to someone else. (= **no object**)
- (b) Verbs where a doer (subject) is acting on something (or someone) else. (= **with object**)

English often uses the **same** verb for both (a)-type **no object** and (b)-type **with object** actions.

Halq'eméylem does not



WHAT HAPPENS WHEN AN ACTION IS DONE TO SOMEONE? WHEN WE HAVE AN OBJECT

- Halq'emeylem verbs have special inflections, showing whether or not there is an object (and also the 'quality' of the action)
- Verbs that are *not* directed towards another person or object (**no object**) often have no ending; they can also have an **-em** ending, among others (a-type)
- The markings **-l-exw**, **-st-exw**, **-et**, and **-ex**, (each of which has its own particular meaning) usually appear on verbs where the actions are directed towards someone or something else (**with object**). (b-type)

ACTIONS AND THEIR INFLECTIONS

- (a) Tsel ímex. I walked. [Action is done alone = no object]
- (b) Tsel ímexstexw te sqwemá:y. I walked the dog. [Action is done to something else, i.e. the dog =with object].
- (a) Tsel hóqwem. I smelled (bad). [In that state alone =no object]
- (b) Tsel hóqwelexw te slhop'. I smelled the soup. [Action is done to something else, i.e. the soup =with object]

VERB INFLECTIONS TO INDICATE OBJECT/NO OBJECT

Verbs WITHOUT Object can have the following:	Verbs WITH Object can have the following:
-no ending	- (e)t , -ó(:)t , á(:)t , do something on purpose to someone/something
- em , -m , á:m	- l accidentally do something to someone or something
- á:ls , -els emphasizes the doing of an activity	- st cause someone/something to do, make someone/something do
- (e)thet get, become, oneself	- (e)x , -(e)t , -ó(:)t , á(:)t , do something on purpose to someone/something (especially an inanimate object)
- í:l , -el go, come, get, become, get	- met happen to do an action, indirectly affecting someone or something
	- (e)les accidentally, happen to, manage to do to someone/something

SUBJECT PRONOUNS ON VERBS WITHOUT OBJECT

Inflection Subject	
-tsel	I
-chexw	you
No ending	he/she/it (or le before the verb)
-tset	we
-chap	you folks
No ending	they (or le before the verb)

SUBJECT AND OBJECT PRONOUN ENDINGS ON VERBS WITH OBJECT

Inflection Object	
-ox	me
-óme	you
-exw	him/her/it
-ólxw	us
-óle	you folks
-exw	them

Inflection Subject	
-tsel	I
-chexw	you
-es	he/she/it (on verbs with object only)
-tset	we
-chap	you folks
-es	they (on verbs with object only)

SUMMARY

Verbs **WITHOUT** Object

-no ending, -em, -m, á:m, - á:ls, -els, - (e)thet, -í:l, -el

Verbs **WITH** Object

- (e)t, -ó(:)t, á(:)t, -l, -st, -(e)x, -(e)t, -ó(:)t, á(:)t, -met, -(e)les

kw'áx**em** count
t'í**lem** sing
ímex
hóq**wem**

kw'áx**t** count something, someone
t'í**lemet** sing about someone
ímex**stéxw**
hóq**weléxw**

SUMMARY

Verbs **WITHOUT** Object

-no ending, -em, -m, á:m, - á:ls, -els, - (e)thet, -í:l, -el

Inflection **Subject**

-tsel	I
-chexw	you
No ending	he/she/it (or le before verb)
-tset	we
-chap	you folks
No ending	they (or le before verb)

Verbs **WITH** Object

- (e)t, -ó(:)t, á(:)t, -l, -st, -(e)x, -(e)t, -ó(:)t, á(:)t, -met, -(e)les

Inflection **Object**

-ox	me
-óme	you
-exw/--	him/her/it
-ólxw	us
-óle	you folks
-exw/--	them

Inflection **Subject**

-tsel	I
-chexw	you
-es	he/she/it
-tset	we
-chap	you folks
-es	they