

# Root method workshop 4

## Recap from the last workshops

- Halq'éméylem 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

## Actions done alone, actions directed at others

- In terms of **verb endings** Halq'éméylem makes a clear distinction between two different kinds of verbs:
  - Verbs where action or state is done alone, not acting on or reacting to someone else. (= no object)
  - 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'éméylem does not, we see a difference in some inflections.**
- Halq'éméylem verbs have special inflections, showing whether or not there is an object (these inflections sometimes contribute meaning that is not really translated, but can indicate the 'quality' of the action—eg. Whether it's done on purpose, done to some person or a thing, etc)
- 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)

(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 or good). [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**]*

## List of verb inflections that show **no object** or **with object**

This is not a complete list of ALL verb inflections, see Tólmels pg 16/17 for all

Verbs <b>WITHOUT Object</b>	Verbs <b>WITH Object</b>
-no ending, -em, -m, á:m, - á:ls, -els, - (e)thet, -í:l, -el	- (e)t, -ó(:)t, á(:)t, -l, -st, -(e)x, -(e)t, -ó(:)t, á(:)t, -met, -(e)les

## Subject and object pronouns

- We reviewed what a subject and object is.
  - In general terms, a **subject** is the 'main participant' in an action or event. E.g. **he** jumps, **you** sleep, **the cat** purrs, **the bug** got squished, **the wind** blows, I smell (e.g like lavender because I put on perfume)
  - We often think of the subject as the 'doer' of the action, but this gets complicated with subjects that are not alive. Eg. **The log** is long, **the day** is beautiful, **the flower** smells etc So it's easier to think of the subject as the 'main participant' in the event (assuming that a participant can be just present and doesn't have to 'do' anything)
  - An object is the part of a sentence that the action is directed towards, or the part of the sentence that is 'affected' in some way by the action or event of the verb. E.g. **the sun** melts **the snow**. Here the sun is the subject, and the snow is the object. Neither are 'alive', so technically they can't 'do' things, but I hope this explanation helps a bit.
- Let's look at an example modified from above

hóqwem **te sp'á:q'em**  
*the flower* smelled.

**te sp'á:q'em** here is the **subject**, the thing that is the main participant here.

hó:qwet **es te sp'á:q'em**  
*she* smelled *the flower*.

**te sp'á:q'em** here is the **object**. the action or event is directed towards it. **She**, the subject of the sentence is represented by the ending **-es**. If we specify that the subject is a woman, we can say hó:qwet**es te sp'á:q'em the shláli**. This doesn't mean that we have two subjects -es and the shláli, (a sentence can only ever have one subject), but it means that can simply specify what the subject pronoun is

## Examples we used on the [jamboard](#) (online whiteboard)

You can access the jamboard through the embedded link, but see the photos below

**Which elements of meaning can you find in these words? Which roots?  
Which inflections?**

Shálhex – be served

Lhá:xem serve oneself food (with a ladle), serve oneself a meal

Áxwethóme – serve you (food)

Lháxelhtsthómè – serve you

Lháxelhtsthómétselcha – I'll serve you

shálhex	be served
lhá:x	spread out
lhá:x em	serve oneself food (with a ladle), serve oneself a meal
lhá:x t	serve someone
lháxelhts thóme	I serve you
lháxelhts thómettsel cha	I will serve you
lháxeletstel	thing for spreading under rump= cushion
áxwet	sharing food with someone
áxwethóme tsel	sharing food with you/serving you

object  
endings  
-ox, -ome, -  
ólxw, -óle

kw'étslexwes

lháx<sub>elhtst</sub> s/he serves him/her

lháx<sub>elhts</sub> tsel I serve him/her

Subject  
endings  
tsel, chexw,  
-es (only with  
object!) tset,  
chap

áxw et share food with someone, serve someone

áxw et es s/he is sharing food with him/her

-elhts  
doing the  
action for  
someone

lhíts'elhtsthométsel I cut it for you

Let's  
sing!

t'ílemet sing about someone/sth

t'ílemethóxes he sings about me  
met óxes

t'ílelhtstthóxes he sings it for me  
elhts