t'saṇdika / t'saṃdika 'to be spooked'*

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Pronunciation of this Kwak̓wala verb varies between t́saṇdika and t́saṃdika. Some Kwak'wala speakers use both forms interchangeably, while others prefer one form or the other.

The meaning of this verb is similar to kaɫạla 'to be scared, afraid' but is more specific, having to do with feeling spooked, creeped out, or horrified. It is used in contexts involving ghosts and the supernatural, as well as in relation to things that are ominous, invisible, unknown or unknowable, or that go bump in the night.

The following comments have been offered by speakers regarding its meaning:

> MC: That's, like, uh, t́saṃdika we say for ghosts - you felt spooky. (20150627-MC VF)

> VB: Um, 'fearful'. Um, 'spooky'. (20150629-VB VF)

> VB: I kinda felt that way last night, and I listened - and it was a dzạmidzạmi ('cat') doing something. I thought it was something else. And I'm not, I'm not t́saṃdik̓ạs ('prone to being spooked'). (20150629-VB VF)

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* Ẉalas muⱡạn noḵe' ḵa'ạn ḵaḵuⱡamasạs Kwak̓wala. Yạx Ruby Dawson Cranmer, Mildred Child, Julia Nelson, Violet Bracic, dⱡu' Lilian Johnny Ǵilakas'la, ninoǵad. This verb profile is a work in progress, and I take responsibility for any errors below. Questions, comments, and feedback are happily accepted. (KS)

Argument structure

The verb *t̓sạndika / t̓sạmdika* can occur in sentences containing only one argument, the subject. In (1), the **subject** is =*ạn* 'first person singular'.

(1)   lạṁisạn la tɬu:ma t̓sạmdika.[1]

lạṁisạn				la	tɬu:ma	t̓sạmdika	
lạ	=ʼm	=(w)is	=**ạn**	lạ	tɬuma	t̓sạmdik	-a
AUX	=VER	=and.so	=**1**	AUX	really	spooked	-A
'Then **I** got rea:lly spooked.'						(20160726-VB VF)	

The verb *t̓sạndika / t̓sạmdika* can also appear in a sentence with two arguments, a subject and an object in the instrumental case. This instrumental object denotes what the subject is or was spooked by. Objects referring to a third person are indicated with the instrumental case marker, =*s*, which may be followed by other determiners (such as =*ga,* =*ux̲,* =*i,* =*da,* or =*a*). In (2), the **instrumental object** is *sa lolinux̲w* 'ghost(s)'.

(2)   t̓sạmdikux̲ **sa lolinux̲w**.

t̓sạmdikux̲		**sa**		**lolinux̲w**
t̓sạmdik	=ux̲	=**s**	=**a**	**lolinux̲w**
spooked	=D2	=INST	=D4	**ghost**
'She is spooked **by ghosts**.'				(20150629-VB VF)

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[1] The glossing conventions and abbreviations used in the morphological analysis of Kwak̓wala examples are summarized at the end of the document.

If the object is first person singular ("me"), first-person plural ("us including addressee" or "us not including addressee"), or second-person ("you"), a special set of forms are used. These forms include *gaxa̱n* (3), *gaxa̱n's* (4), *gaxa̱nu'xw* (5), and *loł* (6).

(3)   ṫsa̱ndika̱lux Monicax **gaxa̱n**.

ṫsa̱ndika̱lux			Monicax		**gaxa̱n**
ṫsa̱ndik	-a̱la	=ux	Monica	=(a̱)x	**gaxa̱n**
spooked	-CONT	=D2	Monica	=v2	**1.OBJ**

'Monica is spooked **by me**.'   (20150629-RDC VF)

(4)   ṫsa̱ndika̱lux Monicax **gaxa̱n's**.

ṫsa̱ndika̱lux			Monicax		**gaxa̱n's**
ṫsa̱ndik	-a̱la	=ux	Monica	=(a̱)x	**gaxa̱n's**
spooked	-CONT	=D2	Monica	=v2	**1.INCL.OBJ**

'Monica is spooked **by us (inclusive)**.'   (20150629-RDC VF)

(5)   ṫsa̱ndika̱lux Monicax **gaxa̱nu'xw**.

ṫsa̱ndika̱lux			Monicax		**gaxa̱nu'xw**.
ṫsa̱ndik	-a̱la	=ux	Monica	=(a̱)x	**gaxa̱nu'xw**
spooked	-CONT	=D2	Monica	=v2	**1.EXCL.OBJ**

'Monica is spooked **by us (exclusive)**.'   (20150629-RDC VF)

(6)   ṫsǧndikǧluẋ Monicaẋ **loɬ**.

ṫsǧndikǧluẋ			Monicaẋ		**loɬ**.
ṫsǧndik	-ǧla	=uẋ	Monica	=(ǧ)ẋ	**lotɬ**
spooked	-CONT	=D2	Monica	=V2	**2.OBJ**

'Monica is spooked **by you**.'   (20150629-RDC VF)

The verb *ṫsǧndika / ṫsǧmdika* can also appear with a subordinate *when-*clause, which describes the circumstances leading to the subject feeling *ṫsǧndika / ṫsǧmdika*. An example with a ***when-*clause** is shown in (7).

(7)   ṫsǧndikuẋ **le'ǧẋ gigǧ'e'ḳala ẋa loɬinuẋw**.

ṫsǧndikuẋ		**le'ǧẋ**				**gigǧ'e'ḳala**	
ṫsǧndik	=uẋ	**lǧ**	=a	=i'	=(ǧ)ẋ	**gigǧ'e'ḳ**	-ǧla
spooked	=D2	**AUX**	=EMB	=NMLZ	=V2	**think.about**	-CONT

	ẋa		**loɬinuẋw**
	=ẋ	=a	**loɬinuẋw**
	=ACC	=D4	**ghost**

'She gets scared **when she thinks about ghosts**.'   (20150629-VB VF)

Question formation

There are three words derived from *ṫsǧndika / ṫsǧmdika* that are used to form questions about what someone is or was spooked by. These include *ṫsǧndikayu* (8), *ṫsǧndigǧm* (9), and *ṫsǧndikasu'* (10).

(8)   i̇masi i̇sa̱ndika'yo'sux̱ Simonx̱?

i̇masi	i̇sa̱ndika'yo'sux̱					Simonx̱
i̇mas =i	i̇sa̱ndik	-a²	-ayu	=e' =s	=ux̱	Simon =(a̱)x̱
WH =D3	spooked	-A	-INST.PASS	=I3 =3.POSS	=D2	Simon =V2

'What is Simon spooked by?'   (20150629-JN VF)

(9)   i̇masi i̇sa̱ndiga̱me'sux̱?

i̇masi	i̇sa̱ndiga̱me'sux̱				
i̇mas =i	i̇sa̱ndik	-°a̱m	=e' =s	=ux̱	
WH =D3	spooked	-NMLZ	=I3 =3.POSS	=D2	

'What is he (she, it) afraid of?'   (20150629-JN VF)

(10) i̇masi i̇sa̱ndikasuẇe'sux̱ Monicax̱? hei̇mida hiḱala.

a. i̇masi i̇sa̱ndikasuẇe'sux̱ Simonx̱

i̇masi	i̇sa̱ndikasuẇe'sux̱					Simonx̱
i̇mas =i	i̇sa̱ndik	-a	-sa̱ẇ	=e' =s	=ux̱	Simon =(a̱)x̱
WH =D3	spooked	-A	-ACC.PASS	=I3 =3.POSS	=D2	Simon =V2

'What's Monica *i̇sa̱ndika* about?'   (20150629-VB VF)

b. hei̇mida   hiḱala

he	='m	=i	=da	hiḱala
be.D2	=VER	=D3	=DET	sound

'It's the noise.'   (20150629-VB VF)

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² The existence of underlying –a here gives rise to glottalization within the suffix -ayu.

Examples with complex stems

The verb *t̓sa̱ndika / t̓sa̱mdika* can take various suffixes which modify its meaning. One such suffix is -*!a̱s,* which is used to indicate that someone is prone to feeling a certain way. In (11), the complex stem *t̓sa̱mdik̓a̱s* is used to mean that someone is 'easily spooked'. Speakers judge the sentence in (11) to have a very similar meaning to the sentence in (12) with the phrase *o'a̱m ha̱yulis* 'always'.

(11) t̓sa̱mdik̓a̱sux̱ Monicax̱.

t̓sa̱mdik̓a̱sux̱			Monicax̱	
t̓sa̱mdik	-!a̱s	=ux̱	Monica	=(a̱)x̱
spooked	-prone.to.feel	=D2	Monica	=v2
'Monica feels spooky.'				(20150629-VB VF)

> VB: She gets *t̓sa̱ndika* lots.
> KS: She's in general kinda spooked all the time?
> VB: Yeah — she's, she's easily spooked.'

(12) o'mux̱ ha̱yu:lis t̓sa̱mdikux̱ Monicax̱.

o'mux̱		ha̱yulis	t̓sa̱mdikux̱		Monicax̱	
o	='m	=ux̱ ha̱yulis	t̓sa̱mdik	=ux̱	Monica	=(a̱)x̱
so	=VER	=D2 continuously	spooked	=D2	Monica	=v2
'Monica is always getting spooked.'					(20150629-VB JF)	

The verb *t̓sa̱ndika / t̓sa̱mdika* can also form complex stems with the causative suffix,

-mas, becoming *t̓sa̱ndikamas* or *t̓sa̱mdikamas* 'to frighten, to cause someone to be spooked'. In addition to changing the meaning, adding *-mas* to the stem affects the argument structure of the sentence. The subject of a sentence with *t̓sa̱ndikamas /*

t̓sa̱mdikamas corresponds to the thing that causes the spooking – in other words, the spooker. In (13), the spooker is *tik̲a̲x̲e'* 'the thing that fell'.   With *-mas* on the verb, the sentence will also contain an object in the accusative case corresponding to the one who gets spooked. If the object is third-person, it will be marked by =*x̲* (possibly followed by determiners, as noted above), while the first person and second person object forms are the same as those shown in (3)-(6). In (13), the accusative object is *x̲ux̲ Monicax̲*.

(13) *Context: Monica is home all alone. Suddenly, she hears something in another room fall to the ground.*

t̓sa̱mdix'idamasida tik̲a̲x̲e' x̲ux̲ Monicax̲.

t̓sa̱mdix'idamasida						tik̲a̲x̲e'			
t̓sa̱mdik	-x'id	-a	-mas	=i	=da	tik̲	-ax̲	-a	=i'
spooked	-BEC	-A	-CAUS	=D3	=DET	fall	-down	-A	=NMLZ

x̲ux̲		Monicax̲	
=x̲	=ux̲	Monica	=(a̱)x̲
=ACC	=D2	Monica	=V2

'The thing that fell made Monica feel spooked.'   (20150629-VB VF)

(or 'The thing that fell spooked Monica.')

The following dialogue recounts an experience that KS had while walking along the edge of the forest behind U'gwamalis Hall in Fort Rupert in the summer of 2015.

Speaker VB narrates the event from KS' perspective in (14), using the word *ṫsa̲ndikamas* to describe what happened to KS.

(14) KS: The other day actually, so, maybe you can try and describe this for me. I was walking to the Bighouse…

VB: Oh yeah.

KS: …and I heard, um, someone say 'Hello.'

VB: Oh yeah.

KS: And then I turned and I said 'Hello'. And I was looking for them and I couldn't find them.

VB: Yeah, oh!

KS: And I felt a little *ṫsa̲ndi, ṫsa̲ndika.*

VB: *ṫsa̲ndika.* Oh, me too!

KS: Yeah. [*VB, KS giggle*] Could you describe what happened to me?

VB: Oh yeah. Um, I'm talking as if I'm you now.

ṫsa̲ndika̲n le'ka̲n wa̲tɬa̲la x̲ada "yo", ṅik gax̲a̲n. la̲ṁisa̲n kwisga̲mx'ida, k̓a̲yosdɬa ba̲gwana̲ma'. la̲ṁis ṫsa̲ndikamas gax̲a̲n.

a.

ṫsa̲ndika̲n					le'ka̲n					wa̲tɬa̲la
ṫsa̲ndik	=a̲n	la̲	=a	=i'	=(i)k	=a̲n				wa̲tɬa̲l -a
spooked	=1	AUX	=EMB	=NMLZ	=V1	=1.POSS				hear -A

	x̲ada			"yo"	ṅik	gax̲a̲n
	=x̲	=a	=da	yo	ṅik	gax̲a̲n
	=ACC	=D4	=DET	hi	say	1.OBJ

'I was spooked when I heard someone say 'hello' to me.'   (20150629-VB VF)

b. laṁisǝn   ḵwisg̱amx'ida

la̱	='m	=(w)is	=a̱n	ḵwis	-(g)a̱m	-x'id-	a
AUX	=VER	=and.so	=1	turn.around	-face	-BEC	-A

k̓ayosdła   ba̱gwana̱ma'

k̓ayos	=dła	ba̱gwana̱m	=a'
NEG.EXIST	=but	person	=I3

'Then I turned to face it, but no one was there.'   (20150629-VB VF)

c. laṁis   t̓sa̱ndikamas   gaxa̱n.

la̱	='m	=(w)is	t̓sa̱ndik	-a	-mas	gaxa̱n
AUX	=VER	=and.so	spooked	-A	-CAUS	1.OBJ

'It made me feel spooked.'   (20150629-VB VF)

Contexts of use

There are a wide variety of contexts where Kwak'wala speakers use *t̓sǝndika / t̓sǝmdika*, and where they choose to use it over other verbs related to fear and anxiety, such as *ḵǝ̱łǝ̱la* 'to be scared' and *t̓sǝ̱łka* 'to be startled'.

One context where *t̓sǝndika / t̓sǝmdika* often shows up is when discussing the fear of being alone in the dark, as shown in (15)-(18).

(15) tɬu:ma̱n t'sa̱ndika le' p̓ada̱ka̱lida gukw.

tɬuma̱n		t'sa̱ndika		le'		
tɬum	=a̱n	t́sa̱ndik	-a	la̱	=a	=i'
really	=1	spooked	-A	AUX	=EMB	=NMLZ

p̓ada̱ka̱lida				gukw
p̓ada̱k	-a̱la	=i	=da	gukw
dark	-CONT	=D3	=DET	house

'I get really spooked when the house is dark.'   (20150629-VB VF)

(16) k̓i:'s ix'aka̱n ṅula ṅa̱mugwiɬe'e le ganuɬ'ida. o'a̱m ha̱yu:lis t́sa̱ndika.

a.
k̓i:'s	ix'aka̱n		ṅula
(k̓)i's	ix'ak	=a̱n	ṅula
NEG	like	=1.POSS	older.sibling

ṅa̱mugwiɬe'e						le	
ṅa̱m	-ukw	-°iɬ	=a	=i'	=i	la̱	=i
one	-person	-in.house	=EMB	=NMLZ	=D3	AUX	=D3

ganuɬ'ida		
ganutɬ	-x'id	-a
night	-BEC	-A

'My older sibling doesn't like being alone in the dark.'   (20150627-MC VF)

b.
o'a̱m		ha̱yu:lis	t́sa̱ndika	
o	='m	ha̱yulis	t́sa̱ndik	-a
so	=VER	continuously	spooked	-A

'She always gets spooked.'   (20150627-MC VF)

(17) tłuma t̓sa̱ndiki Verna lax̱is gukw, ṅik̓e'ḵa̱la dukwa̱la x̱a loˈlinux̱w.

a. | tłuma | t̓sa̱ndiki | | Verna | lax̱is | | | gukw |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| tłuma | t̓sa̱ndik | =i | Verna | la | =x̱ | =(i)'s | gukw |
| really | spooked | =D3 | Verna | PREP | =ACC | =3.REFL.POSS | house |

‘Verna is really spooked in her house.’   (20150629-VB VF)

b. | ṅik̓e'ḵa̱la | | | dukwa̱la | x̱a | | loˈlinux̱w |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ṅik | -!eḵ | -a̱la | duḵ | -a̱la | =x̱ | =a | loˈlinux̱w |
| say | -in.mind | -CONT | see | -CONT | =ACC | =D4 | ghost |

‘(She) thinks she's seen a ghost.’   (20150629-VB VF)

(18) *Context: Monica is afraid of ghosts. She's stayed at home and her mom's gone out to the store, it's late out and dark.*

tłu:mux̱ Monicax̱ t̓sa̱ndika le'a̱x̱ higeła.

tłu:mux̱		Monicax̱		t̓sa̱ndika	
tłuma	=ux̱	Monica	=(a̱)x̱	t̓sa̱ndik	-a
really	=D2	Monica	=v2	spooked	-A

le'a̱x̱				higeła
la̱	=a	=i'	=(a̱)x̱	higeła
AUX	=EMB	=NMLZ	=v2	alone.in.house

‘Monica gets really spooked when she's alone in the house.’   (20150629-VB VF)

The verb *t̓sa̱ndika / t̓sa̱mdika* is also used to talk about how you might feel walking around at night when you know that cougars and bears are also wandering about.

Speaker MC describes a situation of this sort in (19).

(19) lanaxwi *Chris* ḵas'id laẖa ḵa̠lwilasbidu laẖis gukw, laẖ *Jokerville*. tlu:ma nina'sa

ḵe'eda ba̠di dłuẇida ga̠la. tłu:ma̠n t̓sa̠mdika, k̓i'sa̠n n̓amp̓ana ḵasa laẖis gukw.

ḵa̠ɫa̠la sada ba̠di dłuẇida ga̠la.

a.   lanaxwi   *Chris*   ḵas'id   laẖa

    la   =naxwa   =i   Chris   ḵas   -x'id   la   =ẖ   =a

    go   =sometimes   =D3   Chris   walk -BEC   PREP   =ACC =D4

    ḵa̠lwilasbidu   laẖis   gukw   laẖ

    ḵa̠lwilas   =bidu   la   =ẖ   =(i)'s   gukw   la   =ẖ

    store   =DIM   PREP =ACC   =3.REFL.POSS   house   PREP   =ACC

        Jokerville

        Jokerville

        Jokerville

'Sometimes Chris walks along the little road to his house in Jokerville.'

                                (20150629-MC VF)

b.   tlu:ma   nina'sa   ḵe'eda   ba̠di   dłuẇida

    tłuma   nina's   -a   ḵa   =i   =da   ba̠di   dła̠ẇ   =i   =da

    really   brave   -A   PREP =D3   =DET   cougar   and   =D3   =DET

      ga̠la

      ga̠la

      bear

'He's really brave because of the cougars and bears.'   (20150629-MC VF)

c.	tɬu:ma̱n		t́sa̱mdika		ḱi'sa̱n		ṅampá̱na		ḵasa	
tɬum	=a̱n	t́sa̱mdik	-a	(ḱ)i's	=a̱n	ṅa̱m	-pá̱n	-a	ḵas	-a
really	=1	spooked	-A	NEG	=1	one	-times	-A	walk	-A

laxis			gukw
la	=x̱	=(i)'s	gukw
PREP	=ACC	=3.REFL.POSS	house

'I'm really spooked, I've never once walked to his house.'   (20150629-MC VF)

d. | ka̱ɬa̱la | | sada | | | | ba̱di | | dɬuẃida | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ka̱ɬ | -a̱la | =s | =a | =da | | ba̱di | | dɬa̱ẃ | =i | =da |
| afraid | -CONT | =INST | =D4 | =DET | | cougar | | and | =D3 | =DET |

ga̱la
ga̱la
bear

'I'm afraid of the cougars and bears.'   (20150629-MC VF)

The verb *t́sa̱ndika / t́sa̱mdika* reminds speaker RDC of her childhood, when parents told their children not to play outside after dark or else ghosts (or Dzunuḵwa!) would get them. Example sentences related to this topic are shown in (20)-(22).

(20) gwa̱no: lawa̱ɬs la gax̱ida loĺinux̱w!

gwa̱no:	lawa̱ɬs			la	gax̱ida			loĺinux̱w
gwa̱no	la	-wa̱ɬ	-!s	la̱	gax̱	=i	=da	loĺinux̱w
do.not	go	-out	-on.ground	AUX	come	=D3	=DET	ghost

'Don't go outside, or the ghosts will come out!'   (20150806-RDC VF)

(21) t̕łumanaxwa̱nu'x̱w t̕sa̱ndikas le' g̱anuł lax̱ gway̓i. n̓ixsu'naxwa̱nu'x̱s k̕i:na̱mida

    dzunuk̓wa yalaga̱lis x̱a g̱anutł. lanaxwam̓isux̱ a̱mła, k̕i'sm̓e' p̓ada̱x'ida. o'mux̱

    ha̱yu:lis duḵwa̱lala le'ḵa̱nu'x̱w ẁa:las t̕sa̱ndika x̱u gax̱la̱x̱ida lol̓inox̱w, dax'i

    gax̱a̱nu'x̱w. he gwix'ida̱'ases Dzunuk̓wa.

a.   t̕łumanaxwa̱nu'x̱w   t̕sa̱ndikas

t̕łum	-a	=naxwa	=a̱nu'x̱w	t̕sa̱ndik	-a	=s
really	-A	=sometimes	=1.EXCL	spooked	-A	=INST

	le'			g̱anuł	lax̱		gway̓i
	la̱	=a	=i'	g̱anutł	la	=x̱	gway̓i
	AUX	=EMB	=NMLZ	night	PREP	=ACC	Kingcome

'Sometimes were got really spooked when it was nighttime in Kingcome.'

                                        (20150806-RDC VF)

b.   n̓ixsu'naxwa̱nu'x̱ws   k̕i:na̱mida

n̓ik	-sa̱ẁ	=naxwa	=a̱nu'x̱w	=s	k̕ina̱m	=i	=da
say	-ACC.PASS	=sometimes	=1.PL.EXCL	=INST	many	=D3	=DET

	dzunuk̓wa	yalaga̱lis		
	dzunuk̓wa	ya	-a̱la	-(g)a̱ł	-°is
	dzunuk̓wa	move	-CONT	-DIR.ATEL	-on.land.outdoors

	x̱a		g̱anutł
	=x̱	=a	g̱anutł
	=ACC	=D4	night

'We were told that there were a lot of *dzunuk̓wa* moving all over the land at
night.'   (20150806-RDC VF)

14

c. lanaxwam̓isa̱nu'x̱w   a̱mła

la	=naxwa	='m	=(w)is	=a̱nu'x̱w	a̱mł	-a
go	=sometimes	=VER	=and.so	=1.EXCL	play	-A

k̓i'sm̓e'   p̓ada̱x'ida

(k̓)i's	='m	=a	=i'	p̓ada̱k	-x'id	-a
NEG	=VER	=EMB	=NMLZ	dark	-BEC	-A

'Sometimes we would go out playing before it got dark.'   (20150806-RDC VF)

d. o'ma̱nu'x̱w   ha̱yu:lis   duḵwa̱lala

o	='m	=a̱nu'x̱w	ha̱yulis	duḵw	-a̱la	-a̱la
so	=VER	=1.EXCL	continuously	see	-CONT	-CONT

le'ḵa̱nu'x̱w   ẇa:las   t̓sa̱ndika

la̱	=a	=(i)k	=a̱nu'x̱w	ẇalas	t̓sa̱ndik	-a
AUX	=EMB	=v1	=1.EXCL.POSS	big/very	spooked	-A

x̱u   gax̱la̱x̱ida   lol̓inux̱w

ḵa̱	=u'	gax̱	=lax̱	=i	=da	lol̓inux̱w
PREP	=HYP	come	=HYP	=D3	=DET	ghost

'We were always looking around, and we'd get really spooked that ghosts would

come.'   (20150806-RDC VF)

e. dax'i   gax̱a̱nu'x̱w

da	-x'id	gax̱a̱nu'x
take.in.hand	-BEC	1.EXCL.OBJ

'To take us.'   (20150806-RDC VF)

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f.

he	gwix'ida'ases				Dzunu̱k̓wa
he	gwi	-x'id	-'as	=s	Dzunu̱k̓wa
be.D3	INDEF	-BEC	-LOC.PASS	=3.POSS	Dzunu̱k̓wa

'Just like *Dzunu̱k̓wa* does.'   (20150806-RDC VF)

RDC: We were told, and are - or, when we were young, to uh, beware of, uh, the ghosts. […] And we were only allowed to play until it got dark. If you stayed out till dark, the ghosts would get you. Yeah. And you had to listen to your parents and never go out after dark. The ghosts might get you, just like Dzunu̱k̓wa!   (20150806-RDC VF)

(22) ma̱lkwa̱la ku̱s le'ł neṅakw i'sṁe' p̓ada̱x'ida, ałi lołla̱x̱ida loᵘ̓linu̱x̱w loł.

ma̱lkwa̱la		ku̱s		le'ł		neṅakw
ma̱lkw	-a̱la	ḵa	=us	la	-°ił	neṅakw
remember	-CONT	PREP	=2.POSS	go	-in.house	home

i'sṁe'				p̓ada̱x'ida		a̱łi	
(k̓)is	='m	=a	=i'	p̓ada̱k	-x'id	-a	atł	=i
NEG	=VER	=EMB	=NMLZ	dark	-BEC	-A	else	=D3

lołla̱x̱ida				loᵘ̓linu̱x̱w loł	
la	-utł	=la̱x̱	=i	=da	loᵘ̓linu̱x̱w	lotł
go	-obtain	=HYP	=D3	=DET	ghost	2.OBJ

'Remember to get home before dark, or the ghosts will get you.'

                    (20150806-RDC VF)

Speaker MC recounts another context where the verb *t̓sa̱ndika / t̓sa̱mdika* is appropriate in (23). It involves a ghost (specifically, a dzunu̱k̓wa) who is known to come upstairs

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from the basement of her grandchild's house… Except, that is, when the cat is sitting on the upstairs' steps!

(23) ḵotłalaṁan ṫsux̱tłama gax̱e'eda lȯlinux̱w lax̱ada bana'dzi.

a. ḵotłalaṁan   ṫsux̱tłama'

    ḵotł   -ala   ='m   =an   ṫsux̱tłama'

    know   -CONT   =VER   =1.POSS grandchild

      gax̱e'eda   lȯlinux̱w

      gax̱   =a   =i'   =i =da   lȯlinux̱w

      come   =EMB   =NMLZ   =D3 =DET   ghost

        lax̱ada   bana'dzi

        la   =x̱   =a =da   bana'dzi

        PREP =ACC   =D4 =DET   basement

    'My grandchild knows when a ghost comes up from the basement.'

                                          (20150627-MC VF)

b. *But* ḱi:'s gax̱ lax̱ada iḱix̱ ḵe'eda busi.

    but ḱi's   gax̱   lax̱ada   iḱix̱

    but (ḱ)i's   gax̱   la   =x̱   =a =da   iḱi   =(a)x̱

    but NEG   come   PREP =ACC   =D4 =DET   up.high   =v2

      ḵe'eda   busi

      ḵa   =i =da   busi

      PREP =D3 =DET   cat

    'But it won't come upstairs because of the cat.'   (20150627-MC VF)

c. he'ǎm   k̓wa̱'eɫida   busi

    he   ='m   k̓wa̱ -°iɫ   =i =da   busi

    be.D2   =VER   sit -in.house =D3 =DET   cat

        lax̱ada   *steps*

        la   =x̱   =a =da   *steps*

        PREP =ACC   =D4 =DET   *steps*

    'The cat's sitting there on the steps.'   (20150627-MC VF)

d. ya̱x̱an   t̓sux̱tɫa̱ma'   t̓sa̱mdika

    ya̱   =x̱   =a̱n   t̓sux̱tɫa̱ma'   t̓sa̱mdik -a

    APPOS   =ACC   =1.POSS grandchild   spooked -A

        k'i'se'eda   busi   k̓wa̱'eɫa

        (k̓)i's =a   =i'   =i =da   busi   k̓wa̱ -°iɫ   -a

        NEG =EMB   =NMLZ   =D3 =DET   cat   sit -in.house   -A

    'My grandchild, she gets spooked when the cat isn't sitting there.'

                              (20150627-MC VF)

e. k̓i'sida   dzunuk̓wa   i'ak x̱ada   busi

    (k̓)i's =i =da   dzunuk̓wa   ix'ak =x̱   =a =da   busi

    NEG =D3 =DET   dzunuk̓wa   like =ACC   =D4 =DET   cat

    'The dzunuk̓wa doesn't like cats.'   (20150627-MC VF)

b. k̓i'sa̱n   ḵotɫa̱la   ḵe'eda   ṁa

    (k̓)i's =a̱n   ḵotɫ   -a̱la   ḵa̱ =i =da   ṁa

    NEG =1   know   -CONT   PREP =D3 =DET   WH

    'I don't know why.'   (20150627-MC VF)

Verbs with related meanings

ka̱ł- (*ka̱ła̱la, ka̱ł'id*)   'to be scared, afraid'

t'sa̱łka   'to be startled'

Glossing Conventions and Abbreviations

Gloss	Morphs	Notes
-		affix boundary
=		clitic boundary
~		reduplicant boundary
!		hardening mutation
°		softening mutation
:	v:	dramatic vowel lengthening
1	=a̱n	first person singular
1.EXCL	=a̱nu'x̱w	first person plural exclusive ("we and not you")
1.EXCL.OBJ	gax̱anu'x̱w	first person plural exclusive object, instrumental or accusative case ("us and not you", "to us and not you", "from us and not you", "of us and not you")
1.EXCL.POSS	=a̱nu'x̱w	possessed by first person plural exclusive
1.INCL	=a̱n's	first person plural inclusive ("we including you")
1.INCL.OBJ	gax̱an's	first person plural inclusive object, instrumental or accusative case ("us including you", "to us including you", "from us including you", "of us including you")
1.INCL.POSS	=a̱n's	possessed by first person plural inclusive
1.OBJ	gax̱an	first person singular object, instrumental or accusative case ("me", "to me", "from me", "of me")
1.POSS	=a̱n	possessed by first person
2	=s	second person

2.OBJ	lotł (UR), loł	second person object, instrumental or accusative case; the final consonant frequenly spirantizes in natural speech
2.POSS	=u's, =us	possessed by second person
3.POSS	=s	possessed by third person
3.REFL.POSS	=(i)'s	possessed by third person who is coreferent with the sentential subject or topic; =i's is used with distal (D3) referents
3.REFL.POSS(D2)	=(u)'s	possessed by third person who is coreferent with the sentential subject or topic; =u's is used with medial (D2) referents
A	-a, =a	the suffix is a default stem-final vowel, corresponding in many instances with Greene's (2013) 'final vowel', but which may have other functions as well; the clitic is epenthetic (Littell 2016:546-8)
ABIL	weł	ability modal, "can"
ACC	=x̱	accusative case
ACC.PASS	-sa̱ẇ (UR), -su'	accusative passive, a voice suffix targeting arguments that are marked with accusative case in active clauses; realized as –sa̱ẇ when followed by a vowel and as –su' elsewhere (Littell 2016:519)[3]
ADD.FOC	=x̱a	additive focus (Littell 2016)
APPOS	ya̱	appositive
AUG	-dzi	augmentative
AUX	la̱-	auxiliary verb, historically related to the verb *la-* 'to go'
BE.1	nugwa	first person copula (Littell 2016)
BE.2	su	second person copula (Littell 2016)

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[3] The same phonological rule applies for the realization of dła̱ẇ (UR)/dłu', a conjunctive predicate which is glossed as 'with', 'and', or 'or' as appropriate given the context.

BE.D1	ga	third person proximal copula (Littell 2016)
BE.D2	yu	third person medial copula (Littell 2016)
BE.D3	he	third person distal copula (Littell 2016)
BEC	-x'id (UR), -x'i, -'i, -d, -nd, -ud	become operator, momentaneous aspect, inchoative; marks transition predicates (Greene 2013, Sardinha 2018, 2020); the allomorphy of this suffix is discussed in Boas (1947:365)
C	(various)	consonant
CAUS	-mas	causative (Sardinha 2015)
CONN	=x̱a	connector; appears as a host for enclitics following the first-person enclitic; some speakers consistently uses =x̱a for this purpose, while some other speakers use =t̓a in the same position for the same purpose
CONT	-a̱la	continuative aspect; marks process predicates (Greene 2013; Sardinha 2018, 2020)
D1	=ga	third person proximal deictic determiner (this, right here") (Nicholsen and Werle 2009)
D2	=ux̱, =w	third person medial deictic determiner ("this, close by") (Nicholsen and Werle 2009); The =w morph is realized in some third person medial DPs in the accusative case
D3	=i	third person distal deictic determiner ("that, over there") (Nicholsen and Werle 2009)
D4	=a	existential deictic determiner (Black 2011)
DET	=da, =d	determiner, ostensive marker (Black 2011); the distribution of =d is unique from =da and is restricted to copular clauses (Littell 2016:111-112)
DIM	=bido, =bidu	diminutive; the two variants are in free variation
DIM.PL	='ma̱nix̱w	diminutive plural
DIR.ATEL	-(g)a̱ł	atelic directional (Rosenblum 2013)

DIST.PAST	=wa̱ʼɬ	distant past tense
do	a̱x-	dummy verbal root
EMB	=a	embedding vowel (Littell 2016:604-606)
EMPH	-dzo	emphatic
EXCLAM	o	exclamatory ("Oh!"); the tongue root is back and low compared with the English exclamation "Oh!"
FUT	=tɬ	future
GER	-ʼinay̓i	gerund
GRAD.ADV	-ṅakwa̱la	a gradual advancement; indicates progression towards a telos
HYP	=uʼ, =lax̱	hypothetical, uncertain; these clitics appear in conditional and modal clauses, but their precise semantics is not well understood
I3	=eʼ, =aʼ	third person distal invisible
IMP	=ḷa, =ga	imperative
INDEF	g̱wi	indefinite root ("do thusly")
INST	=s	instrumental case (Sardinha 2017)
INST.PASS	-ayu	instrumental passive, a voice suffix targeting arguments that are marked with instrumental case in in active clauses
INTENS	=kas	intensifier
JF		judged form
LOC	-al	locative lexical suffix ("on")
LOC.PASS	-ʼas	locative passive, a voice suffix targeting arguments that occur in locative prepositional (la) phrases in active clauses
make.noise.CONT	-(k)ʼala	continuative aspect; form used for describing events involving emissions of sound
MOD	=x̱a̱nt, wax	modal; =*x̱a̱nt* is an epistemic modal; wax is glossed as 'try' in contexts where this meaning is apparent and as MOD elsewhere
NEG	(k̓)iʼs	negation

NEG.EXIST	k̓a̲yos	negative existential ("there is no", "there are no")
NMLZ	=i', =aẏ, -a̲m, -a̲ł, -ana̲m, -'ima	nominalizer; -a̲m, -a̲ł, and –ana̲m weaken (lenite) a preceding consonant, while -'ima hardens (glottalizes) a preceding consonant
PEJ	-o'ł	pejorative
PL	Ci	plural
PART	-kw	participle, result nominalizer
PREP	la, k̲a	preposition; la is a preposition that introduces locative arguments ("at", "to", "from", etc.), while k̲a is a preposition that introduces causes, reasons, and purposes ("because", "for", "in order to")
PRSNTV	=as	presentative (Littell 2016:263)
QUES	=a	question
REC.PAST	=xd	recent past tense
RECIP	=ap'	reciprocal ("each other", "one another"); triggers vowel lengthening in the stem
REPORT	=i̓	reportative evidential
SO	o	"so", "just"; used to signal object or VP focus (Littell 2016)
sound.BEC	-ga'ł	become operator, momentaneous aspect, inchoative; used for describing events involving emissions of sound
STAT	-ała	stativizer (Sardinha 2018)
VER	='m	verum focus (Littell 2016).
VOC	ga̲n	vocative; ga̲n refers specifically to an infant girl
v1	=(i)k (UR), =(i)x	third person proximal visible; the final consonant often spirantizes
v2	=(i)x̲	third person medial visible
VF		volunteered form
WH	ẇi	generic wh-element