

YUROK

(CALIFORNIAN ALGIC)

		Subject						Intran.		
		1		2		3				
		Sg	Pl	Sg	Pl	Sg	Pl			
Object	1	Sg	[Shaded]	Bipersonal				Passive (Inverse)	Passive (Inverse)	
		Pl								
	2	Sg	Bipersonal		[Shaded]		Passive (Inverse)			
		Pl								
	3	Sg								
		Pl								
	3	Sg	Unipersonal (Direct)							
	Inan	Pl								
Intransitive		Unipersonal (Direct)								

(Robins 1958; 1980)

GUARANI
(TUPÍ-GUARANÍ)

		Subject					3	Intrans. (Pat)	
		1		1+2	2				
		Sg	Pl		Sg	Pl			
Object	1	Sg				che-	che-	che-	che-
		Pl				ore-	ore-	ore-	ore-
		1+2					yane-	yane-	
	2	Sg	ro-	ro-				ne-	ne-
		Pl	po-	po-				pene-	pene-
	3	a-	ro-	ya-	re-	pe-	o-	i-	
Intransitive (Ag)		a-	ro-	ya-	re-	pe-	o-		

		Subject					3	Intrans. (Pat)
		1		1+2	2			
		Sg	Pl		Sg	Pl		
Object	1	Sg				Object ('Inverse')		
		Pl						
		1+2						
	2	Sg	Bipersonal					
	Pl							
	3							
Intransitive (Ag)		Subject ('Direct')						

(Bendor-Samuel 1972; Adelaar and Silva López 1988; Jensen 1990; Seki 1990; Payne 1993)

ALGONQUIAN DIRECT-INVERSE

		Subject			
		1	2	3	Obviative
Object	1		Subject		
	2			Object (Inverse)	
	3				
	Obv.	Subject (Direct)			

KAROK

(HOKAN ?)

		Subject					
		1		2		3	
		Sg	Pl	Sg	Pl	Sg	Pl
Object	1	Sg	[shaded]	Object			
		Pl					
	2	Sg	Subject	[shaded]		Object (+ ap)	
		Pl	Object (+ ap)	[shaded]			
	3	Sg	Subject				
		Pl					

		Subject					
		1		2		3	
		Sg	Pl	Sg	Pl	Sg	Pl
Object	1	Sg	[shaded]	Object			
		Pl					
	2	Sg	Subject	[shaded]		Object (+ ap)	
		Pl	Object (+ ap)	[shaded]			
	3	Sg	Subject			Subj.	
		Pl					

(Bright 1957; Macaulay 1992)

ONEIDA

(IROQUOIAN)

		Subject						Intr. Pat.	
		1		1+2	2		3		
		Sg	N.Sg		Sg	N.Sg	FI	FZ	
Object	1 Sg						(y)u	u, wak	u, wak
	N.Sg						(y)ukhi	(y)uk	(y)uk
	2 Sg						(y)es	(e)s	(e)s
	N.Sg						(y)etsi	(e)s	(e)s
	3 FI	khe	(y)akhi	(y)ethi	^h she	(y)ethi			
	FZ	k	(y)ak	(e)t	s	(e)s			
Intransitive Agt.	k	(y)ak	(e)t	s	(e)s				

	FI	M	FZ	∅ agent
FI	*yutat-	*shako-	*(ya)ko-	
M	*huwa-	*hro-		
FZ	*kuwa-	*yo-		
∅ patient	*ye/*ya-	*hra-	*ka-	

(Lounsbury 1953; Cysouw MS.)

1. Algonquian Direct-Inverse

(reconstructed forms by Bloomfield, seem identical to Fox)

- (a) ne-waapam-aa-wa
1-look-DIRECT-TAM
I look at him. (Bloomfield 1946:98)
- (b) ne-waapam-ek-wa
1-look-INVERSE-TAM
He looks at me. (Bloomfield 1946:98)
- (c) ke-wapam-i
2-look-DIRECT
Thou lookest at me. (Bloomfield 1946:99)
- (d) ke-waapam-ethene
2-look-INVERSE
I look at you (Bloomfield 1946:99)

2. Guarani Split Intransitive

- (a) a-xá
1Agt-go
I go. (Gregores and Suárez 1967)
- (b) che-rasí
1Pat-sick
I am sick (Gregores and Suárez 1967)

3. Kuna (Chibchan)

- (a) an(i)-takke
1-see
I see him/he sees me (Holmer 1946:192)
- (b) pe-takke
2-see
you see him/he sees you (Holmer 1946:192)

4. Yurok 'passive' intransitive verbs (Robins 1958).

– human propensity verbs: to be adult, brave, hungry, muscular, named; to feel insulted, to bear children, to have a cramp; to crawl, to dance, to go home, to listen etc.

– non-human stative verbs: to be blunt, cheap, dry, easy, lousy etc.

– state of weather verbs: to be daylight, to be evening

(to all categories exceptions exist. Non passive are: to be around, ashamed, awake, blind, careful, clear, clever etc.)

'To be black' has two translations: 'lo/oegy' and 'l@/g@V' (Robins 1958:275). The suffix '-ey' is the 'passive suffix' (1958:47), the passive verb is used with 'human beings, plants, trees, body parts, clothes, worms and ropes, tools, flat things, houses and boats', the other one with 'animals, birds, round things and water'. The same holds for 'pel-oy' and 'no/omunow' meaning 'to be old' (1958:231, 237, 288).

5. Karok 'stative' intransitive (Bright 1957)

Intransitive verbs that use the 'na' prefix that is used for first person object marking, also with 3subject-1object:

'On the syntactic level, this construction may be accompanied by the pronoun '?um - it' providing an explicit third personal singular object [...] literary translatable as 'it hungers me'. Themes of this class usually designate states, rather than actions, of animate beings.' (Bright 1957:59)

Some examples from the dictionary: to be jealous, to become ashamed, to be wet, to bleed, to be lonesome, to be unwilling, to be tired, to be lazy, to be hungry, to have enough, to be afraid.

Bright notes that they can be used 'fluid':

(a) ni-xxúrihi (or:) na-xxúrihi
1SgSubj-hungry 1SgObj-hungry
I am hungry (it hungers me) (Bright 1957:59)

Some examples from the texts:

(b) na-sári.hva
1SgObj-lonesome
I am lonesome (Bright 1957:250-251)

(c) na-/athva
1SgObj-afraid
I am afraid (Bright 1957:276-277)

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