

Unit Four – Locating Things

4.1 Dialogue.

A. ni' 'untsu kwthunu poukw? ³	“Where is my book?”
B. 'e'ut 'i 'u tu'i.	“Here it is.”
A. ni' 'untsu kwthunu xul'tun?	“Where is my pencil?”
B. sun'iw' 'u tun' xthum.	“It's in your box.”
A. 'e'ut 'i 'u tu'i tthun' kupou.	“Your coat is over here.”
B. hay ch q'u.	“Thank you.”

4.2 Vocabulary: clothing and personal effects.

s'itth'um	“clothing”, “dress”
yasa'qw	“hat”
kupou	“coat”
shtl'pi'wun'	“shirt”
stl'pi'tth'e'	“slip”, “petticoat”
suqiws	“pants”, “underpants”
stekun	“socks”
tth'xwa'lutsa'	“gloves”
qwlhey'shun	“shoes”
swetu	“sweater”
shtulalus	“glasses”
shtulelu	“purse”
shtutle'lu	“wallet”, “little purse”
telu	“money”
shelumtsus	“ring”
shtth'a'mutsun	“bracelet”
sts'qw'un'u	“earring”
q'u'w'u	“cane”
lukli	“key”

³ Some Snuneymuhw speakers say *'unuts* for “where”.

4.3 Determiners: *tthu* and *kwthu*.⁴

Nouns in Hul'q'umi'num' are preceded by determiners.

- 4.3a** Use the determiner *tthu* to refer to something that is in view. This is pronounced *tu* by some speakers (for example in Snuneymuhw).

tthu poukw	“the book (visible)”
tthu lukli	“the key (visible)”
tthu xul'tun	“the pen (visible)”
tthu snuhwulh	“the car (visible)”

- 4.3b** *kwthu* is used to refer to something that is not in view. This is pronounced *kwu* by some speakers.

kwthu poukw	“the book (out of sight)”
kwthu lukli	“the key (out of sight)”
kwthu xul'tun	“the pen (out of sight)”
kwthu snuhwulh	“the car (out of sight)”

4.4 Possessives: *-nu* and *-'un'*.

The first person singular possessive is *-nu* “my”. The second person singular possessive is *-'un'* “your”.

- 4.4a** *-nu* and *-'un'* follow the determiner *tthu* when referring to a possession that is in view. Notice that *tthu* and *'un'* contract to *tun'*. The possessive forms are pronounced *tthunu* and *tthun'* in Chemainus.

tthu snuhwulh	tthunu snuhwulh	tthun' snuhwulh
“the car”	“my car”	“your car”

⁴Some speakers use the feminine determiners to refer to personal belongings of a female, for example *thu s'itth'um* “the dress”, *lhu poukws* “her book”.

tthu kupou “the coat”	tthunu kupou “my coat”	tthun’ kupou “your coat”
tthu poukw “the book”	tthunu poukw “my book”	tthun’ poukw “your book”
tthu xul’tun “the pen”	tthunu xul’tun “my pen”	tthun’ xul’tun “your pen”
tthu pipu “the paper”	tthunu pipu “my paper”	tthun’ pipu “your paper”

4.4b *-nu* and *-’un’* follow the determiner *kwthu* when referring to a possession that is not in view. Notice that *kwthu* and *’un’* contract to *kwthun’*.

kwthu snuhwulh “the car”	kwthunu snuhwulh “my car”	kwthun’ snuhwulh “your car”
kwthu kupou “the coat”	kwthunu kupou “my coat”	kwthun’ kupou “your coat”
kwthu poukw “the book”	kwthunu poukw “my book”	kwthun’ poukw “your book”
kwthu xul’tun “the pen”	kwthunu xul’tun “my pen”	kwthun’ xul’tun “your pen”
kwthu pipu “the paper”	kwthunu pipu “my paper”	kwthun’ pipu “your paper”

4.5 Pattern practice.

Where's my **book**?

coat

pen

car

key

watch

purse

hat

gloves

ni' 'untsu kwthunu **poukw**?

4.6 Pattern practice.

Here is your **coat**.

box

money

wallet

sweater

ring

cane

socks

shoes

'e'ut 'i 'u tu'i tthun' **kupou**.

4.7 -s third person possessive.

The suffix *-s*, which follows the noun, expresses the meaning “his”, “her”, “its”, or “theirs”.

tthu snuhwulhs

“his/her car (visible)”

tthu poukws

“his/her book (visible)”

kwthu xul'tuns

“his/her pen (out of sight)”

kwthu luklis

“his/her key (our of sight)”

4.8 Pattern practice.

Where is his **book**?

watch

hat

sweater

shirt

glasses

ni' 'untsu kwthu **poukws**?

4.9 *tst* “our”.

The first person plural possessive pronoun *tst*, which follows the noun, expresses the meaning “our”.

tthu snuhwulh *tst*

“our car (visible)”

kwthu lutem *tst*

“our table (out of sight)”

4.10 Pattern practice.

Where is our **car**?

money

book

box

table

house

ni' 'untsu kwthu **snuhwulh** *tst* ?

4.11 *-un'... ulup* “your” plural.

The suffix *-un'*, which follows the determiner, expresses the meaning of second person singular possessive “your”. In order to express the meaning of second person plural possessive, that is something that belongs to “you (pl)”, add the pdeterminer *ulup* after the noun.

kwthun' lelum'ulup “your (pl) house”

kwthun' snuhwulhulup “your (pl) car”

4.12 Pattern practice.

Where is your (pl) **car**? ni' 'untsu' kwthun' **snuhwulhulup**?

table

money

book

shoes

4.13 Substitution drill.

Where is **his** car? ni' 'untsu kwthu snuhwulhs?

your

my

your (pl)

her

our

their

4.14 Vocabulary: locations.

sun'iw'	“in”
sts'uts'e'	“on”
si'q	“underneath”
stl'pal'we'lh	“underneath (with weight bearing down)”
stslhal'we'lh	“above”, “up on top”
stutes	“next to”, “near”
s'a'kw'us	“hanging up on”

4.15 Expressing locations.

4.15a The verb of location can be followed by the noun phrase being talked about and then the location. The location is preceded by the preposition 'u.

sun'iw' tthu xul'tun 'u tthu xthum.	“The pencil is inside the box.”
sts'uts'e' tthu lukli 'u tthu lutem.	“The key is on the table.”
si'q tthun' shtulelu 'u tthu shts'e'nutstun.	“Your purse is underneath the chair.”
stl'pal'we'lh tthunu pipu 'u tthu poukw.	“My paper is under the book.”

4.15b The opposite word order is also possible the preposition plus noun phrase expressing location can precede the noun phrase.

sun'iw' 'u tthu xthum tthu xul'tun.	“The pencil is inside the box.”
sts'uts'e' 'u tthu lutem tthu lukli.	“The key is on the table.”
si'q 'u tthu shts'e'nutstun tthun' shtulelu.	“Your purse is underneath the chair.”
stl'pal'we'lh 'u tthu poukw tthunu pipu.	“My paper is under the book.”

4.16 Pattern practice.

Q: Where is my pen?

ni' 'untsu kwthunu xul'tun?

A: It's **on** the box.

sts'uts'e' 'u tthu xthum.

inside

next to

underneath

4.17 Pattern practice.

Q: Where is my purse?

ni' 'untsu kwthunu shtulelu?

A: **On** the chair.

sts'uts'e' 'u tthu shts'e'nutstun.

underneath

near

hanging on

4.18 Pattern practice.

Your hat is **on the table**.

sts'uts'e' 'u tthu lutem kwthun' yasa'qw.

underneath the chair

in the car

underneath my coat

hanging on the door

4.19 Translation.

1. sun'iw' kwthun xul'tun 'u tthu poukw.

2. si'q kwthun' yasa'qw 'u tthu lutem.

3. sts'uts'e' tthun' wech 'u tthu li'lutem'.

4. stl'pal'we'lh kwthulu'kupou.
5. The key is in my purse.
6. The pen is on the desk.
7. Your glasses are in the car.
8. Your gloves are under your sweater.

4.20 Translation.

1. ni' 'untsu kwthunu shtutle'lu?
2. sts'uts'e' 'u tthu lutem.
3. 'e'ut 'i 'u tu'i tthun' stekun.
4. si'q kwthun' qwlhey'shun 'u tthu shts'e'nutstun.
5. Where is my money?
6. Your watch is in the car.
7. Here is your cane.

8. The paper is under my book.

4.21 Answer and translate.

1. ni' 'untsu kwthun' qwlhey'shun?
 "Where are your shoes?"
 si'q kwthunu qwlhey'shun 'u tthu lutem.
 "My shoes are underneath the table."
2. ni' 'untsu kwthu poukws?
3. ni' 'untsu kwthun' kupou?
4. ni' 'untsu kwthu wech?
5. ni' 'untsu kwthunu xthum?
6. ni' 'untsu kwthu qwlhey'shuns?
7. ni' 'untsu kwthun' pipu?

8. ni' 'untsu kwthunu q'uw'u?

9. ni' 'untsu kwthun' lutemulup?

10. ni' 'untsu kwthu telu tst?

4.22 Reading lesson.

Read this passage out loud and then give the English translation.

nem' 'u ch 'imush? 'e'ut tthun' q'uw'u. ni' 'untsu kwthun' kupou? ni'
'u sun'iw' 'u kwthu snuhwulh? sts'uts'e' 'u kwthu lutem kwthun'
yasa'qw 'i' kwthun' tth'xwa'lutsa'. ni' ch hwu saay'.