

Unit Four Locating Things

4.1 Dialogue.

A. ni' 'untsu kwthunu poukw? ¹	“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”
kapou	“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”
shtula'lus	“glasses”
shtulelu	“purse”
shtutle'lu	“wallet”, “little purse”
telu	“money”
shelumtsus	“ring”
shtth'a'mutsun	“bracelet”
sts'qw'un'u	“earring”
q'uw'u	“cane”
lukli	“key”

¹ Some Snuneymuhw speakers say 'unuts for “where”.

4.3 Determiners: *tthu* and *kwthu*.²

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).

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

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

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

² Some 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”.

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 Stz’uminus.

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

4.4b -*nu* and - '*un*' follow the article *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 ?	ni' 'untsu kwthunu poukw ?
coat	
pen	
car	
key	
watch	
purse	
hat	
gloves	

4.6 Pattern practice.

Here is your coat .	'e'ut 'i 'u tu'i tthun' kupou .
box	
money	
wallet	
sweater	
ring	
cane	
socks	
shoes	

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 ?	ni' 'untsu kwthu poukws ?
watch	
hat	
sweater	
shirt	
glasses	

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 ?	ni' 'untsu kwthu snuhwulh tst?
money	
book	
box	
table	
house	

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 particle *'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 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' kwthu xul'tun 'u tthu poukw.	The pen/pencil is in the book.
2.	si'q kwthun' yasa'qw 'u tthu lutem.	
3.	sts'uts'e' tthun' wech 'u tthu li'lutem'.	
4.	stl'pal'we'lh kwthu lukli 'u tthun' 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?	Where is my wallet?
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.**

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'.