SPEAK
txʷəlšucid
PUYALLUP • TRIBE • OF • INDIANS

GRAMMAR NOTES - HANDWASHING DOMAIN

1. txʷəlšucid word order

Word order refers to the preference a language has for the order of words in a sentence. In txʷəlšucid, the verb usually comes first. The verb is followed by the person or thing doing the action. The person or thing doing the action is called the **doer.** The doer is then followed by the person or thing the action is done to. In a sense, the person or thing that the action is done to receives the action. Therefore, the person or thing that receives the action is called the **receiver**. Look at (1) and note the word order is **VERB-DOER-RECEIVER**.

	VERB	DOER		RECEIVER
(1)	kʷədədəxʷ	čəd	ti	ʔik'ʷusəd
	take	I	the	towel

'I take the towel.'

In (1), the action or **verb** being done is 'take', the doer is 'I', and the receiver of the action is the 'towel'. Although word order does change depending upon the context, the word order in (1) is the preferred txʷəlšucid word order.

2. Using the -*d* suffix at the end of verbs:

txʷəlšucid verbs can often be broken into smaller pieces that are important to understand. The verb *kʷədədəxʷ* 'take' can be broken down as follows:

(2)	**kʷədə**	**-d**	**-əxʷ**
	take	-d	-bearing information

The suffix -*əxʷ* was mentioned in a previous lesson. It means that sentence (2) has information that bears upon the next sentence.

Notice how the verb *kʷədə* 'take' has the suffix -*d* after it. *kʷədə* shortens to *kʷəd* when the -*d* suffix is not used. *kʷəd* 'take' can also translate to 'get, catch, hold, grasp'. It is a very common and useful word in txʷəlšucid.

The -*d* suffix means that the action was done deliberately with care by the doer. You will learn more about this suffix, and others that are similar, in later lessons.

3. Including body parts with the verb:

Look at the following example and notice how *-ačiʔ* 'hand' is included as part of the verb.

(3)   c'agʷ**ači**bəxʷ čəd.

c'agʷ **-ačiʔ**   -b   -əxʷ   čəd
wash   **-hand** -self   -bearing information   I
'I wash my **hands**.'
Literally, 'I **hand**-wash myself.'

When the suffix for 'hand' is added to the verb, the verb changes in meaning from *c'agʷ* 'wash' to *c'agʷačiʔ* 'handwashing'. The /ʔ/ in the suffix *-ačiʔ* 'hand' disappears when the *-b* suffix is added to the end of it. Although it is possible to use a separate word for 'hand', as in (4), the sentence in (3) is preferred in the context of self-narration.

(4)   c'agʷadəxʷ čəd ti d**čaləš**.

c'agʷa -d   -əxʷ   čəd ti   d- **čaləš**
 wash   -d -bearing information   I   the my **hand**
'I wash my **hands**.'

There are several suffixes that cover most of the body parts in txʷəlšucid. It is very common to use these body suffixes with the verb *c'agʷ* 'wash'. Look at the following examples:

(5)   (a)   c'agʷ**us**əbəxʷ čəd.

c'agʷ **-us**   -əb   -əxʷ   čəd
wash   **face** self   assert   I
'I wash my **face**.'

(b)   c'agʷ**alus**əbəxʷ čəd.

c'agʷ **-alus** -əb   -əxʷ   čəd
wash   **eye**   self   assert   I
'I wash my **eyes**.'

(c)   c'agʷ**adi**bəxʷ čəd.

c'agʷ	**-adiʔ**	-b	-əxʷ	čəd
wash	**ear**	self	assert	I

'I wash my **ears**.'

You will learn several more of these body part suffixes soon. They are very useful in txʷəlšucid.

4. Using the -b/-əb versus the -d suffix:

The suffix *-b/-əb* means the action is done to yourself when it follows a body part suffix. If you are doing the action to someone else, the *-b/-əb* is replaced with the *-d* suffix. Compare the following (Table 1):

Table 1: *-b/-əb* versus *-d* suffixes used with body part suffixes

body part	-b/-əb 'do to self'	-d 'do to someone else'
-ačiʔ 'hand'	c'agʷačibəxʷ čəd. 'I wash my hands.'	c'agʷačidəxʷ čəd. 'I wash his/her hands.'
-us 'face'	c'agʷusəbəxʷ čəd. 'I wash my face.'	c'agʷusədəxʷ čəd. 'I wash his/her face.'
-alus 'eyes'	c'agʷalusəbəxʷ čəd. 'I wash my eyes.'	c'agʷalusədəxʷ čəd. 'I wash his/her eyes.'
-adiʔ 'ears, side of head'	c'agʷadibəxʷ čəd. 'I wash my ears.'	c'agʷadidəxʷ čəd. 'I wash his/her ears.'