



Language and Culture Archives

Bartholomew Collection of Unpublished Materials

SIL International - Mexico Branch

© SIL International

NOTICE

This document is part of the archive of **unpublished** language data created by members of the Mexico Branch of SIL International. While it does not meet SIL standards for publication, it is shared “as is” under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/>) to make the content available to the language community and to researchers.



SIL International claims copyright to the analysis and presentation of the data contained in this document, but not to the authorship of the original vernacular language content.

AVISO

*Este documento forma parte del archivo de datos lingüísticos **inéditos** creados por miembros de la filial de SIL International en México. Aunque no cumple con las normas de publicación de SIL, se presenta aquí tal cual de acuerdo con la licencia "Creative Commons Atribución-NoComercial-CompartirIgual" (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/>) para que esté accesible a la comunidad y a los investigadores.*

Los derechos reservados por SIL International abarcan el análisis y la presentación de los datos incluidos en este documento, pero no abarcan los derechos de autor del contenido original en la lengua indígena.

ADDENDUM #1

Parts marked with color morado have been checked with Pasual

INDEX FIELD NOTES GRAMMAR OUTLINE

PART 1 MORPHEMES

Chapter 1 Morphemes: 1//1

PART 2 WORDS

SECCIÓN 1 VERBS

Chapter 2 Doing/Action verbs: 2//1

Chapter 3 Being/Existential verbs: 3//1

Chapter 4 State of being/Copula verbs (linking verb): 4//1

Chapter 5 Derived verbs: 5//1

SECCIÓN 2 NOMINALS

Chapter 6 Common/Concrete Nouns: 6//1

Chapter 7 Derived nouns: 7//1

Chapter 8 Pronouns: 8//1

SECCIÓN 3 MODIFIERS

Chapter 9 Adjective: 9//1

Chapter 10 Adverbs: 10//1

SECCIÓN 4 PREPOSITIONS, CONJUNCTIONS AND INDEPENDENT ELEMENTS

Chapter 11 Prepositions: 11//1

Chapter 12 Conjunctions: 12//1

Chapter 13 Independent elements: 13//1

PART 3 PHRASES

SECCIÓN 1 NON-VERBAL PHRASES

Chapter 14 Phrases: 14//1

SECCIÓN 2 VERB PHRASES

Chapter 15 Being/Existential verb phrases: 15//1

Chapter 15 Copula verb phrase: 16//1

Chapter 16 Auxiliary/helping verb phrases: 17//1

Chapter 17 Infinitive Verbs 18//1

PART 4 , CLAUSES AND SENTENCES

Chapter 18 Clauses: 19//1

Chapter 19 Sentences: 20//1

Apéndices: 21//1

PART 1 MORPHEMES

Chapter 1 Morphemes: 1//1

- A. Nucular (root) 1//2
- B. Semi-nucular (root~affix) 1//3
- C. Non-nucular (affix) 1//4

PART 2 WORDS

SECCIÓN 1 VERBS

Chapter 2 Doing/Action/Finite verbs: 2//1

- A. Necliar morphology: 2//2
 - 1. Simple stems: 2//3
 - 2. Compound stems: 2//4
 - a. Simple compound stems (stems without imbedded affixes):
 - b. Comple compound stems (stems with imbedded affixes):
 - 3. Complex stems: 2//5
 - 4. Compound complex stems: 2//6
 - 5. Reduplicated stems: 2//7
 - a. Repetative action:
 - b. Repetitive action in different locations:
 - c. Pluralization of something possessed by the object:
 - d. Reduplication with length:
 - 6. Emfatic: 2//8
- B. Inflectional/Affix morphology: 2//9
 - 1. Pronominal affixes: 2//10
 - a. Bound subjects: 2//11
 - 1) Specific subject person:
 - 2) Specific subject number:
 - 3) General subject person/number:
 - 4) Imperative number:
 - 5) Bound subject functions:
 - a) Intransitive:
 - b) Mono-transitive:
 - Simple:
 - Reflexive/Reciprocal/Passive:
 - b. Bound objects: 2//12
 - 1) First Specific object person and number:
 - 2) Second Specific object person and number:
 - 3) General object
 - 4) Reflexive/passive/reciprocal objects
 - 5) Bound object functions (Direct and Indirect Objects)
 - a) Mono-transitive:
 - b) Bi-transitive:

- Specific object + specific Obj.
- Specific object + General person Obj.
- Specific object + General impersonal Object
- Specific object + Reflexive Obj.
- Reflexive object + General person Obj.
- Reflexive object + General Impersonal Object

6) Summary chart of bound subjects and objects:

2 Adjectival affixes: 2/13

- Causative:
- Applicative:
- Causative/Applicative:
- Voice:
 - Impersonal voice: (no agent)
 - Active voice: (the agent acts)
 - Inter-active voice: (two or more agents acting upon each other)
 - Passive voice: (Agent acted upon)
- Intransitive and Transitive indicators –wi ~ -wa:

3. Adverbial affixes: 2/14

- Tense: 2/15
 - Primary tenses:
 - Secondary tenses:
- Polarity: 2/16
- Manner/Aspect: 2/17
- Directional: 2/18
- Intensification: 2/19

4. Order of affixes: 2/20

5. Interpositional affixes 2/21

C. Transitivity with adjectival affixation: 2/21

1. Intransitive: 2/22

- Common:
- Causative:
- Applicative: ?
- Causative/Applicative ?

2. Mono-transitive: 2/23

- Specific mono-transitive:
 - Common
 - Causative
 - Applicative
 - Causative/Applicative
- General person mono-transitive:
 - Common
 - Causative
 - Applicative

- 4. Causitive/Applicative
 - c. General impersonal mono-transitive:
 - 1. Common:
 - 2. Causitive:
 - 3. Applicative:
 - 4. Causitive/Applicative
 - d. Reflexive mono-transitive
 - 1. Common
 - 2. Causitive
 - 3. Applicative
 - 4. Causitive/Applicative
- 3. Bi-transitive: 2/24
 - a. Specific bi-transitive
 - b. General person bi-transitive
 - c. General impersonal bi-transitive
 - d. Reflexive bi-transitive

D. Moods: 2/25

- 1. Indicative mood: 2/26
- 2. Imperative mood: 2/27
 - a. Dictatorial: 2/28
 - 1) Possitive:
 - 2) Negative:
 - 3) Discontinue:
 - b. Permissive: 2/29
 - 1) Possitive:
 - 2) Negative:
 - 3) Discontinue:
 - c. Inter-affixional relationships: 2/30

E. Order of affixes: 2/31

- 1. Pre-stem elements:
- 2. Post-stem elements:

F. Auxiliary/helping verbs 2/32

G. Irregular Action verbs: 2/33

H. Focus: 2/34

I. Formal versus Colloquial: 2/35

Chapter 3 Being/Existential verbs: 3//1

A. Animate: 3//2

- 1. Nuclei morphology: 3//3
- 2. Inflectional/Affix morphology: 3//4
 - a. Person and Number: 3//5
 - b. Tense: 3//6
 - c. Polarity: 3//7

B. Inanimate: 3/8

- 1. Punctiliar: 3/9

- a. Nuclear morphology: 3/10
 - b. Inflectional/Affix morphology: 3/11
 - 1) Number: 3/12
 - 2) Polarity 3/13
 - 3) Manner/Aspect 3/14
- 2. Continual/progressive: 3/15
 - a. Nuclear morphology: 3/16
 - b. Inflectional/Affix morphology: 3/17
 - 1) Number: 3/18
 - 2) Polarity: 3/19
 - 3) Manner/Aspect 3/20

Chapter 4 Copula verbs (linking verb): 4//1

- A. Nuclear morphology: 4//2
- B. Inflectional/Affix morphology: 4//3
 - 1. Number: 4//4
 - 2. Tense: 4//5

Chapter 5 Derived verbs: 5//1

- A. Verbs derived from nouns: 5//2
 - 1. Nuclear morphology: 5//3
 - 2. Inflectional/Affix morphology: 5//4
 - a. Derivation marker 5//5
 - b. Person: 5//6
 - c. Number: 5//7
 - d. Possessive and possessive number: 5//8
 - e. Polarity: 5//9
 - f. Manner/Aspect: 5/10
- B. Verbs derived from derived Nouns: 5/11
 - 1. Nuclear morphology: 5/12
 - a. Abstract: 5.13
 - b. Actor: 5/14
 - c. Instrumental 5/15
 - 2. Inflectional/Affix morphology: 5/16
 - a. Abstract: 5/17
 - b. Actor 5/18
 - c. Instrument: 5/19
- C Verbs derived from demonstrative pronouns: 5/20
 - 1. Nuclear morphology: 5/21
 - 2. Inflectional/Affix morphology: 5/22
 - a. Personal 5/23
 - b. Polarity 5/24
- D. Verbs derived from Adjectives: 5/25
 - 1. Descriptive: 5/26
 - a. Nuclear morphology:

b. Inflectional/Affix morphology:

- 1) Subject
- 2) Subject number
- 3) Polarity
- 4) Directional
- 5) Manner/Aspect
- 6) Locative
- 7) Intensity
- 8) Change of State

2. Qualitative: 5/27

a. Nucular morphology:

b. Inflectional/Affix morphology:

- 1) Quality marker
- 2) Subject
- 3) Subject number
- 4) Polarity
- 5) Comparative
- 6) Intensity
- 7) Manner/Aspect
- 8) Change of state
- 9) Transitivity

3. Quantitative: 5/28

a. Nucular morphology:

b. Inflectional/Affix morphology:

- 1) Subject
- 2) Subject number
- 3) Polarity

4. Numerical: 5/29

a. Nucular morphology:

b. Inflectional/Affix morphology:

- 1) Subject
- 2) Subject number
- 3) Polarity

E. Verbs derived from Adverbs: 5/30

1. Nucular morphology: 5/31

2. Inflectional/Affix morphology: 5/32

a. adverbs: 5/33

SECCIÓN 2 NOMINALS

Chapter 6 Common/Concrete Nouns: 6//1

A. Common noun nuclear morphology 6//2

1. Simple: 6//3

2. Compound: 6//4

3. Complex: 6//5
 - a. Complex stems:
 4. Stem reduplication 6//6
- B. Common noun inflectional/affix morphology: 6//7
1. Sub-classes (animant, inanimate) 7//8
 2. Absolutive number: Singular and Plural: 6//9
 3. General subject plural number: 6/10
 4. Possessive person and Number: 6/11
 - a. Posesor
 - b. Póse
 5. Inherent possession: 6/12
 6. Concentration/distribution 6/13
 7. Location: 6/14
 8. Honorific/endeavour/diminutive/delicate 6/15
 9. Case: 6/16
 10. Mute morpheme: 6/17
 11. Affix order: 6/18

Chapter 7 Derived nouns: 7//1

A Nouns derived from verbs: 7//2

1. Gerunds: 7//3
 - a. Noun morphology: 7//4
 - 1) Simple stems:
 - 2) Compound stems:
 - 3) Reduplicated stems:
 - b. Inflectional/Affix morphology: 7//4
 - 1) Number: 7/5
 - 2) General object marker: 7//6
 - 3) Polarization: 7//7
2. Actor nouns: 7//8
 - a. Noun morphology: 7//9
 - 1) Simple stems:
 - 2) Compound stems:
 - b. Inflectional/Affix morphology: 7/10
 - 1) Actor derivation marker: 7/11
 - 2) Number: 7/12
 - 3) Possessive person and number: 7/13
 - Posesor:
 - Posese:
 - 4) Description: 7/14
 - 5) Sentiment: 7/15
 - 6) Mute morpheme: 7/16
 - 7) Affix order: 7/17
3. Instrumental nouns: 7/18

- a. Nuclear morphology: 7/19
 - 1) Simple stems:
 - 2) Compound stems:
 - 3) Stem reduplication:
- b. Inflectional/Affix morphology: 7/20
 - 1) Instrumental derivation marker: 7/21
 - 2) Number: 7/22
 - 3) Possessive person and number: 7/23
 - Possessor:
 - Possesee:
 - 4) Inherent possession: 7/24
 - 5) Concentration: 7/25
 - 6) Sentiment: 7/26

B. Nouns derived from Adjectives: 7/27

- 1. Abstract nouns: 7/28
 - a. Nuclear morphology: 7/29
 - 1) Simple stems:
 - 2) Compound stems:
 - 3) Reduplicated stems:
 - b. Inflectional/Affix morphology: 7/30
 - 1) Abstract noun derivation marker: 7/31
 - 2) Number: 7/32
 - Possessor:
 - Possesee:
 - 3) Inherent possession: 7/33
 - 4) Concentration: 7/34
 - 5) Location: 7/35
 - 6) Sentiment: 7/36
 - 7) Mute morpheme: 7/37
 - 8) Affix order: 7/38

Chapter 8 Pronouns: 8/1

A. Personal pronouns: 8/2

- 1. Personal pronoun nuclear morphology: 8/3
 - a. Bound pronouns: 8/4
 - b. Free pronouns: 8/5
- 2. Personal pronoun inflectional/affix morphology: 8/6
 - a. Person and number: 8/7
 - b. Sentiment: 8/8

B. Impersonal/indefinite pronouns: 8/9

- 1. Nuclear morphology: 8/10
 - a. Simple stems:
 - b. Compound stems:
- 2. Inflectional/Affix morphology: 8/11
 - a. Number: 8/12

- b. Sentement: 8/13
 - c. Polarity: 8/14
 - d. Affix order: 8/15
 - C. Dimonstrative pronouns: 8/16
 - D. Interogative pronouns: 8/17
 - E. Relative pronoun: 8/18
 - F. Intesive: 8/19
 - G. Number pronouns: 8/20
 - 1. Cardinal 8/21
 - a. Nucliar morphology: 8/22
 - b. Affix Morphology: 8/23
 - Person: 8/24
 - Number: 8/25
 - Polarity: 8/26
 - Distrabution: 8/27
 - 2. Distributive: 8/28
 - Animate:
 - Inanimate:
 - 3. Partitive: 8/29
 - 4. Temporal: 8/30
 - 5. Locative: 8/31

SECCIÓN 3 MODIFIERS

- Chapter 9 Adjective: 9//1
- A. Discriptive adjectives: 9//2
 - 1. Nucliar morphology: 9//3
 - a. Simple stems:
 - b. Reduplicated stems:
 - 2. Inflexional/affix morphologny: 9//4
 - a. Number: 9//5
 - b. Sentament: 9//6
 - c. Polarity: 9//7
 - d. Comparison: 9//8
- B. Qualitative Adjectives: 9//9
 - 1 Nucliar morphology: 9//10
 - a. Types: 9/11
 - b. Relations between compound stem roots: 9/12
 - 2. Inflexional/affix morpholony: 9/13
 - a. Qualitative marker: 9/14
 - b. Tense: 9/15
 - c. Polarity: 9/16
 - d. Sentament: 9/17
 - e. Intensifyer: 9/18
 - f. Comparison: 9/19
 - 3. Derivation: 9/20
 - a. Derived from nouns: 9/21

- b. Derived from verbs: 9/22
- C. Quantitative Adjectives: 9/23
 - 1. Nuclear morphology: 9/24
 - 2. Inflectional/Affix morphology: 9/25
- D. Demonstrative Adjectives: 9/26
- E. Indefinite Adjective: 9/27
- F. Interrogative Adjectives: 9/28
- G. Numerical Adjectives: 9/29
 - 1. Cardinal:
 - 2. Ordinal:
- H. Derivational Adjectives: 9/30
 - 1. Nuclear morphology: 9/31
 - a. Simple:
 - b. Compound:
 - 2. Inflectional/affix morphology: 9/32
 - a. Adjectiviser:
- I. Limiting adjective: 9/33

Chapter 10 Adverbs: 10/1

- A. Nuclear morphology: 10/2
 - 1. Adverbs indicating Place: 10/3
 - 2. Adverbs indicating Time: 10/4
 - 3. Adverbs indicating Manner: 10/5
 - 4. Adverbs indicating Degree: 10/6
- B. Inflectional/affix morphology: 10/7
 - 1. Locative: 10/8
 - 2. Quality: 10/9
 - 3. Polarity: 10/10

SECCIÓN 4 PREPOSITIONS, CONJUNCTIONS AND INDEPENDENT ELEMENTS

Chapter 11 Prepositions: 11/1

- A. Nuclear morphology: 11/2
- B. Inflectional/affix morphology: 11/3
 - 1. Person and number of the prepositions object: 11/4
 - 2. Polarity: 11/5
- C. Relationship: 11/6
 - 1. Place: 11/7
 - 3. Direction: 11/8
 - 4. Time: 11/9
 - 5. Manner: 11/10
 - 6. Agent: 11/11

Chapter 12 Conjunctions: 12/1

- A. Nuclear morphology: 12/2
 - 1. Simple:

- 2. Compound:
- B. Coordinate and Subordinate types: 12//3
 - 1. Coordinate: 12//4
 - 2. Subordinate: 12//5
- C. Adverbial conjunction type: 12//6

Chapter 13 Independent elements: 13//1

- A. Nucleus morphology: 13//2
- B. Inflexional/affix morphology: 13//3
- C. Types: 13//4
 - 1. Response: 13//5
 - 2. Interjection: 13//6
 - 3. Function words: 13//7
 - 4. Tags: 13//8

PART 3 PHRASES,
SECCIÓN 1 NON-VERBAL PHRASES

Chapter 14 Phrases: 14//1

- A. Noun phrases: 14//2
 - 1. Phrase structure: 14//3
 - a. Simple noun phrases:
 - b. Modified noun phrases:
 - c. Coordinate phrases:
 - 2. Phrase usage: 14//4
 - a. Subject:
 - b. Apposition to the subject:
 - c. Object:
 - d. Apposition to the object:
- B. Pronoun phrases: 14//5
 - 1. Phrase structure: 14//6
 - a. Impersonal/indefinite pronouns:
 - b. Demonstrative pronouns:
 - c. Interrogative pronouns:
 - d. Intensive pronouns:
 - e. Number pronouns (Cardinal & Ordinal):
 - 2. Phrase usage: 14//7
 - a. Impersonal/indefinite pronouns:
 - b. Demonstrative pronouns:
 - c. Interrogative pronouns:
 - d. Intensive pronouns:
 - e. Number pronouns (Cardinal & Ordinal):
- C. Adjective phrase: 14//8
 - 1. Phrase structure: 14//9
 - a. Simple:

- b. Complex:
 - 2. Phrase usage: 14/10
 - D. Adverbial phrases: 14/11
 - 1. Phrase structure: 14/12
 - 2. Phrase usage: 14/13
 - a. Modifies verbs:
 - b. Modifies adverbs:
 - c. Modifies adverbial phrases:
 - 3. Phrase types: 14/14
 - a. Locative:
 - b. Temporal:
 - c. Manner:
 - d. Instrument:
 - e. Contingent:
 - f. Comitative:
 - g. Causative:
 - h. By means of:
 - i. Purpose:
 - j. Inclusive:
 - E. Conjunction/connector phrase: 14/15
 - 1. Phrase structure: 14/16
 - 2. Phrase usage: 14/17
 - F. Prepositional phrase: 14/18
 - 1. Phrase structure: 14/19
 - 2. Phrase usage: 14/20
 - a. Used as the subject:
 - b. Modifies the subject:
 - c. Used as the object:
 - d. Modifies the object:
 - e. Modifies the verb:
 - f. Modifies an adverb:
 - g. Modifies an adverbial phrase:
 - G. Expletive phrase: 14/21

SECCIÓN 2 VERB PHRASES

[has been checked with Pascual]

- Chapter 15 Being/Existential verb phrases: 15//1
 - A. Phrase structure: 15//2
 - 1. Animate being/existential:
 - 2. Inanimate being:
 - B. Inflectional/affix morphology: 15//3

1. Animate being/existential: 15//4
 - a. Person and number (of the nuclear slot): 15//5
 - b. Tense: 15//6
 - c. Palarity: 15//7
2. Inanimate being/existential: 15//8
 - a. Person: 15//9
 - b. Number (of the nuclear slot): 15/10
 - b. Tense: 15/11
 - c. Palarity: 15/12
 - d. Manner/Azpects: 15/13
- C. Phrase usage: 15/14
 1. Used as a predicate for indipendent clauses: 15/15
 2. Used as a predicate for dependent cluases: 15/16

Chapter 16 Copula verb phrases: 16//1

- D. Phrase structure: 16//2
- E. Inflectional/affix morphology: 16//3
 1. Person of the onset slot: 16//4
 2. Number of the coda slot: 16//5
 3. Tense of the coda slot: 16//6
 4. Palarity of the onset slot: 16//7
- F. Phrase usage: 16//8
 1. Used as a predicate for indipendent clauses: 16//9
 2. Used as a predicate for dependent cluases: 16/10
- D. Types: 16/11 ¿?

Chapter 17 Auxiliary/helping verb phrases: 17//1

- A. Phrase structure: 17//2
- B. Inflectional/affix morphology: 17//3
 3. Person on onset slot and coda slot verbs: 17//4
 4. Number on onset slot and coda slot verbs: 17//5
 5. Tense on onset slot and coda slot verbs: 17//6
 6. Palarity on onset slot verbs: 17//7
- C. Inventory of most frequently used auxiliary verbs: 17//8

Chapter 18 Infinitive Verbs 18//1

- A. Phrase structure: 18//2
- B. Inflectional/affix morphology: 18//3
 7. Person and number: 18//4
 8. Tense: 18//5
 9. Palarity: 18//6

PART 4 CLAUSES AND SENTENCES

Chapter 18 Clauses 19//1

A. Independent/main clauses: 19//2

1. Types: 19//3

a. Indicative clauses: 19//4

b. Interrogative clauses: 19//5

1) Exhibiting an interrogative partical: 19//6

2) Not exhibiting an interogaive partical: 19//7

3) Not exhibiting an interogaive partical, but exhibiting an interrogative tag: 19//8

c. Imparitive clauses: 19//9

d. Optional clauses: 19/10

e. Verb phrase classes: 19/11

1) Auxilary/helping verb phrases:

2) Existential clauses:

3) Copula clauses:

4) Infinitive verb clauses:

5) Coordinate verb clauses:

2. Structures: 19/12

a. Simple: 19/13

b. Compound: 19/14

c. Complex: 19/15

B. Dependent/Subordinant: 19/16

1. Noun clause: 19/17

a. Subject: 19/18

b. Object: 19/19

2. Adjective clause: 19/20

3. Adverb clause: 19/21

a. Time: 19/22

b. Place: 19/23

c. Manner: 19/24

d. Degree: 19/25

e. Comparison: 19/26

4. Relative clause: 19/27

5. Other clauses: 19/28

a. Contingency: 19/29

b. Consession: 19/30

c. Purpose: 19/31

d. Causative: 19/32

Chapter 20 Sentences 20//1

A. Classified by stuecture: 20//2

1. Simple sentence: 20//3

2. Compound sentence: 20//4

- 3. Complex sentence: 20//5
- 4. Compound-complex sentence: 20//6
- B. Classified by function: 20//7
 - 1. Declarative sentences: 20//8
 - 2. Imperative sentences: 20//9
 - 3. Request/entreaty sentences: 20//10
 - 4. Interrogative sentences: 20//11
 - 5. Exclamatory sentences: 20//12
- C. Focus/Emphasis: 20//13
 - 1. No emphasis: 20//14
 - 2. Subject emphasised: 20//15
 - 3. Object emphasised: 20//16
 - 4. Locative emphasised: 20//17
 - 5. Instrument emphasised: 20//18
- D. Sentence patterns: 20//19

Appendices: 21//1

A. Definitions: 21//2

B. Derivations: 21//3

C. Morphophonemic rules: 21//4

D. Clitics: 21//5

E. Numbers: 21//6

F. Miscellaneous Topics: 21//7

G. Residue:

PART 1 MORPHEMES

Chapter 1 Morphemes

A. Nucular (root):

B. Affix roots

1. Semi-nucular (root~affix):
2. Non-nucular (affix):

C. Morphophonimics:

1. Morphemicly:

tl > l before /l/

tototl	bird
total-tetl	egg (bird + stone)

y > ø before /i/

yas	he will go
niøas	I will go

yaw	he goes
niøaw	I am going

ki > k 3rd person object marker when preceeding vowels

ki-ta	he sees it
k-on-ta	he sees it over there

m > n syllable final:

nemi	he lives
onen	he lived

tlami	it ends
yotlan	it ended

l > j before /l/

ikal	his house
kajli	house

imil	his corn field
mijli	corn field

The following is limited to directional markers.

Prefix allamorphs for movement towards the speaker (comeing).

Markers:

Preceeded by:

Followed by:
Vowel

Consenent

Vowel or n
Consonent
(but not n)

-wal-
-al-

-waj-
-aj-

Exampels:

-wal-

kin-wal-itis
kin-wal-ixmatis
ki-wal-

he comes to show them
he will come and meet them

-waj-

ki-waj-kwalanis
kin-waj-kwalanis
kin-waj-tekwitlanis
waj-temowa
waj-tlanesis

he will come and make him angry
he will come and make them angry
he will send some one here for them
he comes desending
he will come find something

-al-

mech-al-ixmatis
mech-al-anas

he will come and meet me
he will come and take us
vendra para llevarlos

-aj-

nech-aj-momajtis

he will come and frighten me

Directional Markers: (Prefix allamorphs for movement away from the speaker (going).

-o- occurs before m or n
-om- before p or i
-on- in all other circumstances

Examples:

-o-

o-k-o-mat

he went and found out about it
he did not go, but used the telephone.

o-k-o-notz

he went and called on him
(person did not go, only his words via

telephone.

[check above for pres tense or in first pr.]

-om-

ti-k-om-piyas you will go graze them
ni-k-om-pewaltis I will go and begin it
ni-k-om-intas you will go see them

-on-

k-on-xinia-j	they are going along spilling it
ti-k-on-kwis	you will go get it
on-misajchiwa	he goes to perform a mass
ni-k-on-notzas	I will go call on him
t-on-paxalos	he will go traveling
ni-k-on-nanas	I will go fetch him

2. Phonemically:

Point of Articulation:

n + p = mp

Manner of Articulation:

k+k= k ~ kk

yomika	he was dead (fast speech)
yomikka	he was dead (normal speech)
opaka	he was happy (fast speech)
opakka	he was happy (normal speech)

PART 2 WORDS
SECTION 1 VERBS

Chapter 2 Doing/Action/Finite verbs: 2//1

An action verb makes a complete assertion and may thus serve as a predicate.

A. Necliar morphology: 2//2

1. Simple stems (stem consisting of one root): 2//3

kochi	he sleeps
kikoni	he drinks it
kiawi	it rains

2. Compound stems (stems consisting of two roots): 2//4

a. Simple compound stems (stems without imbedded affixes):

1) Coordinate (Both roots hold equal status --and.) [noun+noun // verb+verb]

ajaka+kiawi	it storms , (blowing and raining)
ki-chok-is-ka+tlajtlani-a	he cries and asks her for it

2) Subject (Auxiliary root is the subject for the verb.) [noun>verb]

ajaka>achijtzin-tia	the wind dies down
ayoj>waki	the squash dries up
ajwich>kiawi	the mist falls
kama>ajwa-yoj	his mouth is full of spines
kama-waki	his mouth dries out
ki-ma>tlalo-wa	he runs his hand over it
ix>tlapachiwi	his face is covered
chan>chiwa	he builds a house
naka>kwa	he eats meat

petla>chiwa	he makes mats
a>teki	he pours water
teki>maka	he gives people work
te>saka	he hauls stones
ki-ma>kistia	he saves him/he removes him with his hand

3) Subject compliment + Verb: (Auxiliary root describes or identifies the subject or part of the subject or a property of the subject)

kech<kojtik	he has a strong neck (describes)
ajman-ka<pachiwi	he suppresses his sorrow (identifies)
i-jti<choka	his stomach growls (part of subject – intransitive)
ki-tem<pajpalowa (lip + lick)	he licks it on its lips (part of subject – transitive)
ki-chichi-ka<mati	he tastes its bitterness (property of the subject)

4) Subject adjunct + Verb: Auxiliary root is modified 1) a part, 2) a possession, 3) a property, 4) status, or 5) physical possession of the subject.

k-el>moyawa	it discusses her (mind + stir up)
k-el>namiki	he remembers it

5) Object (Auxiliary root is the object of the verb.) [noun>verb]

kal>chiua	he builds a house
kwa-s>neki	he wants to eat
a>chichina	he sips water
aka>tla-tia	he makes cane burn
ki-ama>tlali-lia	he registers the document for her
ki-ten>tilana	he pulls her lip
aka-kowa (acatl + kowa)	he buys cane (cane + buy)
aka-posteki (acatl + posteki)	he breaks cane (cane+break)
kal-chijchiwa (kajli + kichijchiwa)	he builds a house house+build)

ameyal-chijchiwa (ameya + kichijchiwa)	he builds a well (well+build)
ayoj-kwa (ayojtli + kikwa)	he eats squash (squash+eat)
ayoj-teketza (ayojtli + ?teketza)	she repairs squash (squash +repair)
ayoj-teki (ayojtli + kiteki)	he cuts squash (squash+cut)
ajman-ka-pachiwi	he suppresses his sorrow (sorrow+cover)
ki-yol>chopawa	he purifies her heart (heart+clean)

6) Object complement + Verb: (Auxiliary root describes or identifies the object.)

aka-kowa	he buys cane
aka-posteki	he breaks cane
kal-chijchiwa	he builds a house
ameyal-chijchiwa	he builds a well
a-panowa	he builds a well
ayoj-kwa	he eats squash
ayoj-teketza	she repairs squash
ayoj-teki	he cuts squash

7) Object adjunct + Verb: (Auxiliary root is modified by 1) a part, 2) a possession, 3) a property, 4) status, or 5) physical position of the object.)

8) Type: (Auxiliary root indicates the type of action of the main root. -- What kind?)

kawil>mati	he plays around with it (the subject)
k-ayo-tzin>kwepa	he somersaults her
ki-tio-chi-wa	he does like God to him , he blesses him

9) Content: (Auxiliary root indicates the content of the main root. —With what?)

apisil>kiawi	it mists (mist rains)
a>temi	it fills with water
a>toyoni	it quivers with water
ki-ma-tlalowa	he runs his hand over it (hand + run)
ki-nel-tok-ilia	he believes her (mind + follow)

10) Condition: (Auxiliary root indicates ...)

ki-listoj-tlalia	she prepares it (ready + place)
ki-pitz-kwa-ltia	he clamps it (squeeze + bite)

11) Purpose: (Auxiliary root indicates the purpose of the main root. —What for?)

a>tzajtzi-lia	he prays for rain
kwiti-kisa	he goes to take it away (take + leave)
a-tzajtzilia	he prays for rain (water + pray)

12) Cause: (Auxiliary root indicates the reason for the main root.
— because of what, why?)

ki-siaw>kawa	he leaves because he is tired
a-miki	he dies because of lack of water
k-a-mik-tia	it makes him thirsty
ajman-ka-miki	he is overwhelmed because of sorrow

13) Manner: (Auxiliary root tells how the action of the main root is done. — How, what way?) [noun>verb]

ki-moj-ka->tlacha	he looks at her fearcly
chiko>ijkak	he leans (bent, stands)
ki-tzon>teki	he chops/cuts it with a whack
ichtaka>tlajto-wa	he whispers
ajman-ka-choka	he sorrowfully cries (sorrow + cry)

14) Means/instrument: (Auxiliary root indicates the means by which the main root acts. — With what?)

a>chichiliwi	it becomes red by means of water
tli>waki	he dries it by means of fire
ix-tlamati	it recognizes (eye + know)
k-ix>mati	he knows her personally
kama-tlani	he wins the argument (mouth + win)

15) Direction: (Auxiliary root indicates the direction the main root's action takes place)

aj-ko-tlacha	he looks up
aj-ko-pilkak	he hangs it up
aj-ketzilowa	he stands on tiptoe (up + standing)

16) Time/Duration (Auxiliary root indicates the time when the main root takes place —when)

koch-tena	he groans while sleeping
-----------	--------------------------

17) Location: (Auxiliary root indicates where the main root's action takes place.—To where?)

a-mani	it stands in water
kal-aki	he enters the building
kal-techowa	he places it against the wall

18) Source: (Auxiliary root indicates from where the main roots action takes place. — From where?)

kama>ijnewa	1. he drops it from his mouth 2. it slips out
ki-ten-kixtia	he reveals it (lip + leave)
kama-ijnewa	he drops it from his mouth (mouth + to miss the mark)

19) Destination: (Auxiliary root indicates to where the main roots action takes place. —To where?)

a>polaki	he submerges into the water
k-a>xini-a	he pours it into water
k-a-tlajkali	he throws it into the water

20) Quantity/number: (Auxiliary root indicates the amount of the main root. —How many, how much, what quantity)

ki-ma>picho-wa	he grabs a hand full of it
ki-sen>kawa	he leaves one
no-tlajko-xelowa	it is divided in half (half + divide)
ki-achtoj-tlalia	he places her first (first + place)

21) Degree (Auxiliary root indicates to what degree the main root acts. —to what extent)

ki-iksi-mik-tia (cook + kills) she over cooks it

22) Discriptive (Auxiliary root describes the main root.)

Size

ki-weyi-ten-ewa	he brags, highly claims
no-weyi-ka-tzajtzi-lia	he prays (he big shouts)

Feeling

kwel-mati	he likes the feel of it
-----------	-------------------------

23) Specific identification (Auxiliary root specifies the main root.) (pronoun — adjective)

ni-on-temojtij yolki I am that fearful animal

b. Complex compound stems (stems with imbedded affixes):

Prefixes word medial:

isijka- <u>tl</u> a-kwa	he quickly eats things
a- <u>tl</u> a-kwa	he eats things with water (to wash it down)

Suffixes word medial:

aj- ko -mani	he stands on tip toe
o-aj- ko -tlachix	he looked up
chaw- is -kwa-lo	it has a plague
a- yo -waki	its juice dries out
wejka- pan -ia	it grows tall
kochi- s -neki	he wants to sleep, he is sleepy
choki- s -neki	he wants to cry
k-ijto- s -neki	he wants to say

Connector:

ajman-ka-miki

he is overwhelmed because of sorrow (sorrow + connector + die)

ki-tlasoj-ka-mati

he appreciates him (love+connector+know)

no-weyi-ka-tzatzi-lia

he prays for himself (big+connector+shout)

kasi-ka-mati

he understands (grab+connector+know)

3. Complex stems (Stems consisting of three or more roots): 2//5

Object < manner + action:

ki-ma-tzon-teki

he chops her hand, he whacks her hand [also instrument]

Instrument > manner + action:

ki-ma-tzon-teki

he chops it with his hand, he whacks it with his hand [also Object]

Object < instrument + action:

k-ijti-te-motla

he hits its stomach with a stone

ki-kwa-ma-toka

he touches her on the head with his hand

(head + hand + touch) part of the object + instrument + verb

k-ijti-te-motla

he throws a stone and hits its stomach

(stomach + stone + throw) part of the indirect object + object complement + verb

Subject < direction + action

ix-aka-mani

he lies face down {face + up} + position

4. Compound complex stems: 2//6

k-ikwitla-pil-teteki

he cuts its tail {ikwitla > pil} + teki; (dong > extentention) + cut)

5. Reduplicated stems: 2//7

a. Intensification of the predication: @check these examples and get better contrasts. Some may fall into “Durative action.

chipi-ni

it slowly drips

chi-chipi-ka	it rapidly drips
kawa-ni	it glows
ka-kawa-ka	it flames
kwala-ni	he is angry
kwa-kwala-ka	it is at a rolling boil/water is very angry
kala-ka	it rattels
ma-kala-ka	it intensely rattles
chala-ni	it rattles (money, rattle snake, metal dropping)
cha-chla-ka	it gingles, it rings [get better contrast]
tzoyo-ni	it sizzels (static)
tzo-tzoyo-ka	it sizzels (fore work rocket)
chapa-ni	it falls (light things as leaf and feather)
cha-chapa-ka	it slpashes (water) ?
komo-ni	it roars
ko-komo-ka	it roars (wind)
kapa-ni	
ka-kapa-ka	it ticks (watch)/ it rattles (dry seed pod)

b. Durative action:

ko-kowa	it hurts
na-nakatiya	it tingles
tla-tla	it is burning

tla-ma-majtika	he carries things
tla-kwa-kwa	he is barking
kwa-kwalaka	it is boiling
po-po-soka	it foams
sa-sawaka	he has a dry throat
pe-pe-tlakak	it is shining
kwe-kwetlaka-tiaya	he trembles

c. Repetitive action in one location:

ki-chiwa	he does it
ki-chichiwa	he does it over and over again

d. Repetitive action in different locations:

ki-namaka	he sells it
ki-na-j-namaka	he sells it from place to place
ki-tza-tzakwilia	he suts off his advance while standing in one place
ki-tza-j-tzakuilia	he suts off his advance by moving about
nemi	he is, he lives
ne-j-nemi	he walks
tlacha	he sees
tla-j-tlacha	he looks around
k-i-ta	he sees it
k-i-j-i-ta	he sees it in different places
ki-temowa	he searches for it
ki-te-j-temowa	he searches for it from place to place

tla-kowa	he buys things
tla-ko-j-kowa	he goes around buying things

Comments:

1. Repetitive action of various processes as in building a house or making tortillas:

ki-chi-j-chiwa	he builds it, he makes it
----------------	---------------------------

2. There can be multiple meaning:

tla-kwa-j-kua	he grazes, he goes along eating or he ruminates
---------------	--

3. Residue:

o-ki-tze-j-tzelo-j	he shook him
--------------------	--------------

e. Pluralization of something possessed by the subject:

sg ikxi-kwelpachiwi	his leg buckles
pl ikxi-kwe-j-kwelpachiwi	his legs buckles

sg o-ko-koton imapil	it cut off his finger
pl o-ko-j-koton imajpilwan	it cut off each of his fingers.

g. Collective performance by multiple people:

ki-ye-j-yewalo-j-tikakta-j	each of them gathered around him
o-no-tla-j-tlali-kej	each of them sat down in one spot
o-n-ka-j-kala-kej	each of them entered
o-no-ka-j-kama-tzakw-kej	each of them shut their mouth

g. Reduplication with length:

Reduplication with length indicates repetitive action that is done slowly:

ki-se-semana	he scatters it here and there (quickly)
ki-së-semana	he scatters it here and there (slowly, carefully, uniformly and with intent)
ki-xi-xinelia	he repeatedly drops it (quickly)

ki-xixinelia he repeatedly drops it (slowly and carfully)

Comments:

1. Stem reduplicaton might be thought of as a adverbial type of prefix because it modifies the verb in some way.
2. With compound stems, reduplication may occur in either the first verb stem or the last:

Reduplication of the first stem:

o-no-ka-jkama-tzakw-kej	they each shut their mouths
yo-tla-chi-j-chiki-pelo-j	he spread something out (folding table legs etc.)

Reduplication of the last stem:

a-kwa-kwalaka	water is boiling
kama-cha-j-chapani	his mouth waters
no-ma-ka-kapatza	he claps his hands
ix-chi-j-chil-tik	his eyes are bloodshot
o-ki-ajmon-ka-tla-j-tlanilij	he sorrifuly asks him
k-ix-ten-kwa-j-kwa-j-kej	they bit him all over his lips

6. Emphatic: 2//8

ajman-ka-**tla**-tlacha he is shocked, he is surprised and saddened

Comments:

1. Some verbs are made from nouns:

i-yek	his nose > ki-yeka-na	he leads her
i-majpil	his finger> ki-majpilwi	he points at it with his finger
i-tzon	his hair> ki-tzonwi	he snares it with a hair
i-kechpan	his shouder>ki-kechpanwi	he carries it on his shoulder
ijyotl	breath>ihyowi	he endures it
i-yojlo	his heart>kiyolwi	he ponders over it

B. Inflectional/Affix morphology: 2//9

1. Pronominal affixes: 2/10

a. Bound subjets: 2/11

1) Specific subject persons:

Markers:

	Before consenents		vowels:	
	Sg	Pl	Sg	Pl
1st pr	ni-	ti-	n-	t-
2nd pr	ti-	nen-	t-	nem-
3rd pr	ø-	ø-	ø-	ø-

Examples:

Pre-concenenent examples:

ni-choca	I cry	ti-choka-j	we cry
ti-choca	you (sg.) cry	nen-choka-j	you(pl) cry
0-choca	he cries	ø-choka-j	they cry

Pre-vocalic:

n-atli	I drink	t-atli	we dirink
t-atli	you (sg) drink	nem-atlij	you(pl) drink
0-atli	he/she drinks	ø-atlij	they drink

Comments:

- 1) The Specific subject person markers rank 5th from the front of the word in the pre-stem affixes.
- 2) The second person singular ti-/t- marker and the first person plural ti-/t- marker are differentiated from each other by the singular -ø marker and the and plural -j marker.

2nd pr sg	ti-kochi-ø	you sleep
1st pr pl	ti-kochi-j	we sleep
2nd pr sg	t-atli	you drink
1st pr pl	t-atli-j	we drink

3) 3rd. pr. sg. and pl. sub. marker \emptyset - becomes y- before e:

y-elmoyawi	he is nauseated
y-elmoyawi-j	they are nauseated

4) 1st pr. sg. sub. marker ni- occurring before 2nd. pr. sg. obj. marker -mitz- changes to ti- in and around Atliaca and remains ni- in most other places:

ti-mitz-itas	I will see you
--------------	----------------

5) The 1st. pr. sg. sub. marker ni- and the 1st pr. pl. sub. marker ti- become ne- and te- respectfully when occurring before the 2nd. pr. obj. marker -mech-:

ne-mech-itas	I will see you (pl.)
te-mech-ita-skej	we will see you (pl.)

6) 2nd. pr. pl. sub. marker nen- becomes ne- when occurring before m or n:

ne-nechpalewiya-j	you (pl.) are helping me
ne-momachti-skej	you (pl.) will study

7) 3rd. pr. sub. marker nen- becomes mem- when occurring before p because the final n moves to the same point of articulation as the p:

nem-pewaj	you (pl.) are beginning
-----------	-------------------------

2) Specific subject number:

Markers:

	Singular	Plural
Following a consonent:	- \emptyset	-kej
Following a vowel	- \emptyset	-j

Examples:

Post-consenets eamples:

okichiw-ø	he did it
okichij-kej	they did it

okipix-ø	he had it
okipix-kej	they had it

okoch-ø	he slept
okoch-kej	they slept

Post-vowels examples:

choka-ø	he cries
choka-j	they cry

kisa-ø	it comes out
kisa-j	they come out

tekiti-ø	he works
tekiti-j	they work

Comments:

- 1) The Specific subject person markers are ranked 7th from the end of the stem.
- 2) When following the consenent “k” the “k” in the specific subject number is assimilated into the preceeding “k” leaving -ej as the plural marker in rappid speach. In slow speech the double k is maintained:

okitak-ø	he saw it
okitak-ej	they saw it

ochokak-ø	he cried
ochokak-ej	they cried

otemok-ø	he decended
----------	-------------

otemok-ej

they decended

3) Following the further marker “s” some speakers prefer the specific subject plural marker -ej while others prefer -kej.

ni-tzajtzis-0

I will shout

ti-tzajtzis-kej, ti-tzajtzis-ej we will shout

4) The aspects of aspects of sub. no. and imp. pres tense are inseparable to the -ticaj and -toquej markers:

niktlalij-tikaj

I am placing it

tiktlalij-tokej

we are placing it

5) Imperative persons and number are described below under: ...

3) General subject person/number:

Markers:

-lo

following a or o

-lo/-wa

following i

-owa

following consenents

Examples:

wajla-lo

people are coming

cochtlacha-lo

people wake up

najcomana-lo

people are riled up

tlatlajto-lo

people talk

pano-lo

people pass by

pinawa-lo

people are ashamed

nosehui-lo/-wa

people rest

tequiti-lo/-wa

people work

nomachti-lo/-wa

people study

nalti-lo/-wa	people bath
kochisneki-lo/-wa	people are sleepy
tlawani-lo	people are drunk (exception)
omik-owa-k	people died
kochisnek-owa	people are sleepy
tlawank-owa	people are drunk
tojtonk-owa	people carry clothing
tlak-owa	people buy
tlanechik-owa	people collect things

Comments:

- 1) The general subject marker is ranked 5th from the end of the stem.

4) Imperative number:

Markers:

-Ø	Singular
-kan	Plural

Examples:

Dictatorial Possitive:

x-chiwa-Ø	do it(sg)!
x-chiwa-kan	do it(pl)!

x-mo-sewi- Ø	sit down(sg)!
x-mo-sewi-kan	sit down(pl)!

Dictatorial Negative:

maka x-kochi-Ø	do not sleep(sg)!
maka x-kochi-kan	do not sleep(pl)!

Dictatorial Discontinue:

maka sa x-majmana-Ø	stop your(sg) sorrowing
maka sa x-majmana-kan	stop your(pl) sorrowing

Permissive Possitive:

ma ni-kita-Ø	let me see it
ma ti-kita-kan	let us see it

ma ni-kmotla-Ø	let me hit it
ma ti-kmotla-kan	let us hit it

Permissive Negative:

maka ma Ø-kwalani	I will not be angry
maka ma Ø-kwalani-kan	they will not be angry

Permissive Discontinue:

maka sa ma Ø-najmana-Ø	he stop sorrowing
maka sa ma Ø-najmana-kan	they stop sorrowing

Comments:

- 1) The number marker is obligatory on all imparitives.
- 2) Irregular verbs have irregular plural number markers:

x-wajla-Ø	come(sg)!
x-wajwi-yan	come(pl)!
x-wajla-kan	come(pl)

x-wiya-Ø	go(sg)!
x-wi-yan	go(pl)!

ma ni-wiya-Ø	let me go
ma-ti-wi-yan	let us go

3) -kan becomes -j following the directional markers -ki and -ti:

ma tlakwa-ki-j	let them come and eat
ma tlakwa-ti-j	let them go and eat

4) When two imperatives come in tandem, the second does not exhibit a plural marker:

On tlakatl okimijlij: —Xuajla-kan, xtlakuaki-Ø. The man said to them: “Come, eat.”

5) Bound subject functions:

a) Intransitive:

Actor: The subject acts:
tzikwini he jumps

Eperiencer: The subject experiences the predication:
paki he is happy

b) Mono-transitivity:

Simple: (Subject > Direct Object)

Transitive without an cause~effect marker:

The subject acts on the direct object:
nechwika he takes me

Transitive with a causative marker:

The subject causes the direct object to act:
kichichi-tia she causes him to nurse

Transitive with applicative marker:

The subject effects the direct object:
nechchichi-lia he nurses me to my disadvantage (direct object)

Transitive with causative and applicative marker:

The subject causes the direct object to experience the effects of the predication:
nechtzatza-ti-lia he causes me to be deaf (direct object)

Reflexive/Reciprical/Passive:
Transative without an cause~effect marker:
The subject acts on the reflexive object:
ninosewi I rest myself, sit down

Transative with a causative marker:
The subject causes the reflexive object to act:
ninomach-tia I cause myself to study

Transative with applicative marker:
The subject effects the reflexive object:
timochichi-lia you nurse for your benafit (reflexive object)

Transative with causative and applicative marker:
The subject causes the reflexive object to experience the effects of the predication:
ninotzatza-ti-lia I cause myself to be deaf (reflexive object)

c. Bound objects: 2/12

1) First Specific Object Person and Number:

Markers:

	Singular	Plural
1st pr	nech-	tech-
2nd pr	mitz-	mech-

3rd pr	ki-	*ki+n- (Collective)
		*ki+min- (Distributive)
		*See comment # 12

Examples:

nech-kokowa	it hurts me
mitz-kokowa	it hurts you (sg)
ki-kokowa	it hurts him
tech-kokowa	it hurts us
mech-kokowa	it hurts you (pl)
kin-kokowa	it hurts them
kimin-kokowa	it hurts each of them

nech-ijta	he sees me
mitz-ijta	he sees you
ki-jta	he sees her
tech-ijta	he sees us
mech-ijta	he sees you all
kin-ijta	he sees them
kimin-ijta	he sees each of them

Comments:

1. The Specific object person and number markers ranks 6th from the begining of the word.
2. The 3rd pr. sg. Obj. marker ki- becomes k before i and w:

k-ita	he sees it
k-wijka	he brings it

3. Elision. The 3rd pr. sg. Obj. marker ki- becomes k when preceeding the 1st pr sg sub marker ni-, 2nd pr sg sub marker ti- and the 1st pr sub marker ti-:

ki-piya	he has it
ni-k-piya	I have it

ti-k-piya	you have it
ti-k-piya-j	we have it

4. Elision. The 3rd pr. sg obj marker ki- becomes -k- in free variation when preceding the letter w:

ki-wetzitia	he makes it falls
k-wetzitia	he makes it fall

ki-wakitia	he makes it dry
k-wakitia	he makes it dry

5. The 3rd pr. sg obj marker ki- becomes -k- when preceded by the imparative marker xi-:

xi-k-pojpowa	wipe it
--------------	---------

6. Elision: the 3rd pr sg obj marker ki- becomes 0 when both of the following circumstances exist at one time:

a) when preceded by the imparative marker x-

b) when follwed any consenent except w:

ki-chiwa	he does it
x-chiwa	do ti!

ki-toma	he unties it
x-toma	un tie it!

ki-chiwa	he does it
x-chiwa	do it!

ki-wetzitia	he makes it falls
x-ki-wetzitia	make it fall!
x-kwetzitia	make it fall!

ki-wakitia	he makes it dry
------------	-----------------

x-ki-wakitia	dry it
x-kwakitia	dry it!

7. For convenience sake the 3rd pr pl markers have been treated as though the person and number are one marker. In reality person is separate from number as the following examples illustrated:
 k-om-in-tlamanilia-j (3rd pr obj + directional + obj No. + stem, Pr sub) they go offer them

ti-k-om-in-ta-s (2nd sg sub + 3rd obj pr + directional + pl obj + stem + fut tense) you will go see them

k-om-in-xini-s-kej (3rd pr obj + directional + pl obj No. + stem + fut tense + pl sub) they will go spill them

Note: the only time the 3rd pr. pl object marker is split is when it co-occurs with the directional away from the speaker marker.

8. Verbs often drop the 3rd pr obj sg marker ki-. Without the ki- marker there is no emphasis on the object. It is just a plain statement. When the ki- marker is present the object is focused on:

ki-kwecho-wa	he grinds it
kwecho-wa	he grinds it
ki-koni	he drinks it
koni	he drinks it
ki-kwalania	he makes him angry
kwalania	he makes him angry

9. The 3rd pr Obj marker ki- is dropped when the object is specified in the compound stem:

tlakwal-chiwa (food + make)	he prepares food
chan-chiwa (house + make)	he builds a house
aka-teki (cane + cut)	he cuts cane

10. The 3rd pr. pl collective obj marker kin- becomes kim- before a, i and p:

kim-ajsi	it (ex. sickness) overtakes them
kim-ajanaltia	he stretches them
kim-ana	he picks them up and takes them way
kim-ijlia	he tells it to them
kim-isotla	it vomit on them
kim-iswateki	he cuts their leaves
kin-ta	he sees them (exception - the root can take either ita or ta forms)
kim-palewis	he will help them
kim-piya	he has them
kim-patzka	he rings them out

11. The 3rd Pr. Pl. transitive marker k-in (from prefix orders 5 & 7 respectfully) is collective in nature as compared to the bi-transitive marker k-im-in (prifix orders 5,7 & 8 respectfully) which is distributive:

k-in-teki	he cuts them (collectively)
k-im-in-teki	he cuts each of them (distributively)

12. The 3rd person plural object marker consists of the 3rd person marker k- in order 7 and the plural number marker -in is in order 6:

ti-k-om-in-tas	you will go see them
k-om-in-tejtemos	he will go surch for them
k-om-in-xiniskej	they will go spill them

13. The 3rd pr. sg. Obj. marker ki- becomes k before i and w:

k-ita	he sees it
k-wjka (ki+w=kw)	he brings it

14. The 3rd pr. sg. Obj. marker ki- becomes k when preceded by the 1st pr sg sub marker ni-, 2nd pr

sg sub marker ti- and the 1st pr sub marker ti-:

ki-piya	he has it
ni-k-piya	I have it
ti-k-piya	you have it
ti-k-piyaj	we have it

15. The 3rd pr. sg obj marker ki- becomes -k- when preceded by the imparative marker xi-:

xi-k-pojpowa wipe it

16. The 3rd pr sg obj marker ki- becomes 0 when both of the following circumstances exist at one time:

- a) when preceded by the imparative marker x-
- b) when preceding any consenent except w:

ki-chiwa	he does it
x-chiwa	do ti

[need more exampels]

17. For convience sake the 3rd pr pl markers have been treated as though the person and number are one marker. In reality person is seperate from number as the follwoing examples illustrated:

k-om-in-tlamanilia-j (3rd pr obj + directional + obj No. + stem, Pr sub) they go offer them

ti-k-om-in-ta-s (2nd sg sub + 3rd obj pr + directional + pl obj + stem + fut tense) you will go see them

k-om-in-xini-s-ej (3rd pr obj + directional + pl obj No. + stem + fut tense + pl sub) they will go spill them

Note: the only time the 3rd pr. pl object marker is split is when it ko-occurs with the directional away from the speaker marker.

18. Verbs often drop the 3rd pr obj sg marker ki-:

ki-kwecho-wa	he grinds it
kwecho-wa	he grinds it

ki-koni	he drinks it
koni	he drinks it

ki-kwalania	he makes him angry
kwalania	he makes him angry

19. Verbs often drop the 3rd pr obj sg marker ki-:

ki-kwecho-wa	he grinds it
kwecho-wa	he grinds it

ki-koni	he drinks it
koni	he drinks it

ki-kwalania	he makes him angry
kwalania	he makes him angry

20. The 3rd pr Obj marker ki- is dropped when the object is specified in the compound stem:

tlakwal-chiwa (food + make)	he repairs food
chan-chiwa (house + make)	he builds a house
aka-teki (cane + cut)	he cuts cane

21. The 3rd pr pl colective obj marker ki- becomes

kim- before a, i and p:

kim-ajsi	it (ex. sickness) overtakes them
kim-ijla	he tells it to them
kim-palewis	he will help them

22. The 3rd Pr. Pl. transitive marker k-in (from prefix orders 5 and 7 respectfully) is collective in nature as compared to the bi-transitive marker k-im-in (prifix orders 5,7 and 8 respectfully) which is distributive:

k-in-teki	he cuts them (collectively)
k-im-in-teki	he cuts each of them (distributively)

23. The 3rd pr. pl. distributive obj. marker kimin- becomes kinm- before a and i:

kinm-atlitijtikisa	he waters each of them on the way
o-kinm-ijlij	he told each of them
ni-kinm-ixmati	I know each of them

24. The 3rd pr pl distributave obj marker kimin- becomes kimim- before p:

kimim-palewi	he helps each one of them
--------------	---------------------------

25. The 3rd pr pl distributive obj marker kimin- becomes kimi- before m, n or y:

kimi-makayaj	they were giving it to each of them
o-kimi-mojmojtij	he frightened each of them
kimi-nekisej	they will want each of them
o-kimi-nextitoj	they went to find each of them
kimi-yekana	he leads each of them

26. If occurring in bitransitive words they function as indirect objects and can as such represent any person singular or plural (D.O. + I.O. + stem):

nech-te-maka he gives me to you(sg)
he gives me to him
he gives me to you(pl)
he gives me to them
mitz-te-maka he gives you to me
he gives you to him
he gives you to us
he gives you to them

2) Second specific Object Person and Number:

Markers:

Singular	Plural
-ø-	-in- collective
	-imin- distributive

Examples:

ti-kin-ø-namakiltia you sell it to them
Tejwa tikinnamakiltia motlal on tlakamej, pampa xok tiktoka.
You sell it to the men your land, because you no longer plant it.

ti-k-in-namaka you sell them to him
Tejwa tikinnamaka Juan, motlalwan pampa tikneki tomin.
You sell to John your lands because you want money.

ti-kimin-ø-namakiltia you sell it to them
Tejwa tikiminnamakiltia on temachtijkej on amamoxtli.
You sell the book to the teachers.

ti-k-imin-namaka you sell them to him

Tejwa tikiminnamaka moyolkawan.
You sell your cows to him. @can we put Juan in there?
 Usted vende vacas a Juan.
 Tejwa tikinminnamakiltia moyolkawan Juan.

@Can we get you get:
 You buy cows from him/Juan.
 Usted compra vacas de Juan.

3) General Object:

Markers:

Sg./Pl

te-	general personal object(s)
tla-	general impersonal object(s)

Exampels:

te-miktia	he kills some one/people
tla-miktia	he slaughters some animal(s)
te-ijta	he sees some one/some people
tla-ijta	he sees something/some things

Comments:

- 1) The general impersonal marker tla- is ranked 10th from the beginning of the word, and the general personal marker te- is ranked 11th from the beginning of the word.
- 2) The general person and general impersonal objects may be either singular or plural.

te-machtia	he teaches some one, he teaches some people
tla-miktia	he kills some animal, he kills some animals

3) The general object markers mark both the object and number the object.

4) Te- May be used for either people or animals.

te-kwa	he bites it, it bites some one
te-tilana	he pulls it, it (animal) pulls him
te-tlajsojtla	he loves her, he loves it

5) Te- and tla- are usually used for persons and things in general, respectively. Sometimes they seem to be used interchangeably.

6) tla- is often used with an epexegetic phrase:

Pedro tlamiktia, ikan pitzomej, ichan.	Peter is slottering, that is pigs, at his home.
On tlakatl tlapajsolowa ikan kojconej.	The man bothers things, that is animals.
Alfonso tlamotla, ikan tetl, ijtik atl.	Alfonso throws something, that is a stone, in the water.

7) tla- sometimes focuses on an event rather than the object.

tla-kwatekiya	he was performing baptisim.
te-kwatekiya	he was baptising people.

8) tla- sometimes exhibits a general inanimate subject:

tla-wejweliwi	things are destroyed
tla-waki	things are dry

9) tla- sometimes exhibits a general person object:

tla-wika	he takes some one
----------	-------------------

4) Reflexive/passive/reciprical object:

Markers:

Before:	consents	vowels:
---------	----------	---------

	Sg	Pl	Sg	Pl
1st pr	no-	to-	n-	t-
2nd pr	mo-	mo-	m-	m-
3rd pr	no-	no-	n-	n-

Examples:

Pre-consenet:

ni-no-teki	I cut myself
ti-mo-teki	you cut yourself
0-no-teki	he cut himself
ti-to-teki-j	we cut our selves, we cut eachother
ne-mo-teki-j	you cut your selves, you cut eachother
0-no-teki-j	they cut them selves, they cut eachother

Pre-vocal:

ni-n-iyana	I hide myself
ti-m-iyana	you hide yourself
0-n-iyana	he hides himself
ti-t-iyana-j	we hide ourselves, we hide eachother
nen-m-iyana-j	you hide your selves, you hide eachother
0-n-iyana-j	they hide them selves, they hide eachother

Comments:

- 1) The reflexives/passives are ranked 12th from the begining of the word.
- 2) The above markers sometimes indicate reflexive action, i.e the subject acts upon himself:

ni-no-mik-tia	I kill myself
no-chachapachi-lia	he drips it on himself
no-chan-tia	he dwells

- 3) The above markers sometimes indicate passive action, i.e. the subject is acted upon:

no-kaki-ø	he is heard
no-tzilowa	it is twisted
nokwechowa	it is ground
notomawa	it is fattened
nopatlawā	it is broadened
no-tzopelilia	it is sweetened

4) The above markers sometimes can indicate either reflexive or passive action:

no-mailia-ø	he hit himself, he was hit
-------------	----------------------------

5) When the plural markers are used some times they are often used reciprocally:

no-mailia-j	they hit each other
no-wisoj-kej	they fight each other

6) Some times it is ambiguous if a word is reflexive or passive:

nochajchayawaj	they scatter, they are scattered.
----------------	-----------------------------------

7) Some reflexives do not seem to act upon themselves:

ni-no-popolo-wa	I made a mistake
ni-no-mojtia	I am afraid
ni-no-weyimati	I am proud, I know my bigness

5) Bound object functions (Direct and Indirect Objects):

Over view

- 1) Specific Obj. + Specific Obj. DO-IO
- 2) Specific Obj. + General Personal. Obj. DO-IO
- 3) Specific Obj. + General Impersonal. Obj. IO-DO
- 4) Specific Obj. + Reflexive Obj. IO-DO
- 5) Reflexive Obj. + General Personal. Obj. DO-IO
- 6) Reflexive Obj + General Impersonal Obj. IO-DO

1) **Specific object + Specific object = Indirect object + Direct object**

Markers:

DO	+	IO	DO	+	IO
nech-	+	-ø-	nech-	+	-in-
mitz-	+	-ø-	mitz-	+	-in-
ki-	+	-ø-	k-	+	-in-
tech-	+	-ø-	tech-	+	-in-
mech-	+	-ø-	mech-	+	-in-
kin-	+	-ø-	kin-	+	-in-

Examples:

nech-ø-maka	he gives it to me
mitz-ø-maka	he gives it to you(sg)
ki-ø-maka	he gives it to her
tech-ø-maka	he gives it to us
mech-ø-maka	he gives it to you(pl)
kin-ø-maka	he gives it to them
nech-in-maka	he gives them to me
mitz-in-maka	he gives them to you (sg)
kin-maka	he gives them to her
tech-in-maka	he gives them to us
mech-in-maka	he gives them to you (pl)
kin-in-maka	he gives them to them

Notataj nech-in-titlan-ilia nokonewan.

My father sends my children for me.

On nonisiwachanejkaw nech-in-weli-ti-lia notzkwiwan.

My neighbor likes my dogs.

Nokonewan nech-in-neltoki-liaj notemachtiluan.

My children believe my teachings.

On konetl nech-in-temi-lia nobotes ikan atl.

The child fills my bottles with water for me.

On tlakojketl nech-in-kowi-lia noyolkawan.

The buyer buys my animals from me.

On tlakamej xompayejyewamej nech-in-kwalaniaj.

The rebellious men anger me. @ 2nd obj?

On kokonej nech-in-kualaniaj pampa kitlatlajkuiloltiaj notepan.

The children anger me because they write on my wall.

On konetl nech—kualania pampa kitlatlajkuiloltia notepan.

The child angers me because he writes on my wall.

On konetl nech-in-chopawi-lia nozapatos.

The child cleans my shoes for me.

On pajtin nech-im-palewi-liaj nokxiwan. Xok nechkokowaj.

The medicens help my legs. They no longer hurt me.

Dios nech-in-tlani-lia notlawelikniwan.

God winns over my enemies for me.

Nokonew nech-in-teliksa ika ikxiwan.

My child kicks me with (both) his feet.

On tlakatl nech-in-motla ika imawan.

The man hits me with (both) his hands.

On tlanamakaketl nech-in-temachiwi-lia notlakewan.

The sales-man measures my clothing (pl) for me. (to see if they will fit)

On wachos nech-in-tojtomaj pampa onechsalojkej ika mekatl.

The soldiers untie me because they tied me with rope.

Nowakaxwan nech-in-tekiti-lti-liaj ipan notlalwan.

My cows make me work for them on my land. @get spanish

Mis bueyes los ocupan en mis terrenos

Nech-im-pano-lti-liaj nochivos ipan on atepeyamej.

They help me pass my goats over the rivers @ get Spanish

Me ayudan a cruzar mis chivos en los ríos.

Nech-in-chiwi-liaj para ma kwalokan noyolkawan.

They cause for my animals to get sick.@

nech-in-tzikwina-ltia they cause me to jump

nech-in-yewalowa they circle me

Comments:

1. The 3rd pr pl distributive obj marker kin-in- becomes kin-m- before a and i:

kin-m-atlitijtikisa

he waters each of them on the way

o-kin-m-ijlij

he told each of them

ni-kin-m-ixmati

I know each of them

2. The 3rd pr pl distributave obj marker kim-in- becomes kim-im- before p:
 kim-im-palewiya he helps each one of them

3. The 3rd pr pl distributive obj marker kim-in- becomes kim-i- before m, n or y: THIS WAS
 DRASTICLY CHANGED SO RETHINK.

kin-mi-makayaj	they were giving it to each of them
o-kin-mi-mojmojtij	he frightened each of them
kim-in-nekiskej	they will want each of them
kin-mi-nekiskej	
o-kin-mi-nextitoj	they went to find each of them
kim-in-yekana	he leads each of them

2) Specific object + General personal object = Direct object + Indirect Object

Markers:

Singular			Pural		
DO	+	IO	DO	+	IO
nech-	+	-te	tech-	+	-te-
mitz-	+	-te	mitz-	+	-te-
ki-	+	-te	kin-	+	-te-

Exampels:

nech-te-maka	he gives me to someone/people
mitz-te-maka	he gives you(sg) to some one/people
ki-te-maka	he gives it to some one/people
tech-te-maka	he gives you(pl) to some one/people
mech-te-maka	he gives you(pl) to some one/people
kin-te-maka	he gives them to some one/people

@ Él da a alguien para mí.

ki-te-ijlia	he tells it to some one/people
-------------	--------------------------------

ki-te-machtia he teaches it to some one/people

3) **Specific object + General Impersonal object = Indirect Object + Direct Object**

Markers:

Singular			Plural		
IO	+	DO	IO	+	DO
nech-	+	-tla-	tech-	+	-tla-
mitz-	+	-tla-	mech-	+	-tla-
ki-	+	-tla-	kin-	+	-tla-

Exampels:

nech-tla-maka	he gives something(s) to me
mitz-tla-maka	he gives something(s) to you(sg)
ki-tla-maka	he gives something(s) to her
tech-tla-maka	he gives something(s) to us
mech-tla-maka	he gives something(s) to you(pl)
kin-tla-maka	he gives something(s) to them
ki-tla-mani-lia	he offers something(s) to her
ki-tla-temo-ltia	he takes something(s) down off it

4) **Specific object + Reflexive object = Indirect Object + Direct Object**

Markers:

I.O	+	D.O	IO	+	DO
nech-	+	-mo-	tech-	+	-mo-
nech-	+	-no-	tech-	+	-no-
nech-	+	-mo-...j	tech-	+	-mo-...j
nech-	+	-no-...j	tech-	+	-no-...j

mitz-	+	-no-
mitz-	+	-no-
mitz-	+	-to-...j
mitz-	+	-no-...j

k-	+	-no-
k-	+	-mo-
ki-	+	-no-
k-	+	-to-...j
ki-	+	-mo-...j
ki-	+	-no-...j

mech-	+	-no-
mech-	+	-no-
mech-	+	-to-...j
mech-	+	-no-...j

kin-	+	-no-
kin-	+	-mo-
kin-	+	-no-
kin-	+	-to-...j
kin-	+	-mo-...j
kin-	+	-no-...j

Exampels:

ti-nech-mo-maka
 nech-mo-maka
 ne-nech-mo-maka-j
 nech-no-maka-j

ni-mitz-no-maka
 mitz-no-maka
 ti-mitz-to-maka-j
 mitz-no-maka-j

ti-tech-mo-maka
 tech-no-maka
 nen-tech-mo-maka-j
 tech-no-maka-j

ne-mech-no-maka
 mech-no-maka
 te-mech-to-maka-j

you give yourself to me
 he gives himself to me
 you give yourselves to me
 they give yourselves to me

I give my self to you(sg)
 he gives himself to you
 we give ourselves to you
 they give themselves to you

you give yourself to us
 he gives himself to us
 you give yourselves to us
 they give themselves to us

I give myself to you(pl)
 he gives himself to you(pl)
 we give ourselves to you

mech-no-maka-j they give themselves to you

ni-k-no-maka I give my self to him
ti-k-mo-maka you give yourself to him
ki-no-maka she gives herself to him
ti-k-to-maka-j we give ourselves to him
nen-ki-mo-maka-j you give yourselves to him
ki-no-maka-j they give themselves to him

ni-kin-no-maka I give myself to them
ti-kin-mo-maka you give yourself to them
kin-no-maka he gives himself to them
ti-k-in-to-maka-j we give ourselves to them
nen-k-in-mo-maka-j you give yourselves to them
k-in-no-maka-j they give themselves to them

Comment:

1) The causative and effective morphemes reverse the IO –DO order:

ni-k-no-machtia I teach it to myself
ti-k-mo-machtia you teach it to myself
ki-no-machtia he teaches it to himself
ti-k-to-machtia-j we teach it to ourselves
nen-ki-mo-machtia-j you teach it to yourselves
ki-no-machtia-j they teach it to themselves

ki-no-chijchiwi-lia he builds it for her

5) **Reflexive object + General personal object = Direct Object + Indirect Object**

Markers:

DO	+	IO
no-	+	-te
mo-	+	-te
no-	+	-te

DO	+	IO
to-	+	-te-...-j
mo-	+	-te-...-j
no-	+	-te-...-j

Exampels:

ni-no-te-maka	I give myself to some one
ti-mo-te-maka	you give yourself to someone
no-te-maka	he gives himself to someone
ti-to-te-maka-j	we give ourselves to someone
ne-mo-te-maka-j	you give yourselves to someone
no-te-maka-j	they give themselves to someone

Comments:

1) In the D.O + I.O. combinations the reflexive sence is found but not the reciprical.

⑥ **Reflexive object + General impersonal object = Indirect Object + Direct Object**

IO	+	DO
no-	+	-tla
mo-	+	-tla
no-	+	-tla

IO	+	DO
to-	+	-tla-...-j
mo-	+	-tla-...-j
no-	+	-tla-...-j

ni-no-tla-tzopeli-lia
ti-mo-tla-tzopeli-lia
ø-no-tla-tzopeli-lia

I sweeten something for myself
you sweeten something for yourself
he sweetens something for himself

ti-to-tla-tzopeli-lia-j
ne-mo-tla-tzopeli-lia-j
ø-no-tla-tzopeli-liaj

we sweeten somehting for ourselves
you all sweeten something for yours self
they sweeten something for themselves

Comments:

1. The by-transative standard/reflexive verb always exhibits the effective voice marker -lia.
2. An exception is no-te-maka it is given to some one which is a direct Object + Indirect object. This is a passive. Does that make a difference? It also does not have the -lia marker. more investigation needed.

6) Summary chart of bound subjects and objects:

		OBJECT							
			Singular			Plural		General	
SUBJECT	I	Me	You	Him	Us	You all	Them	Per.	Imper.
	you	ni-no	ni-mitz	ni-k	ø	ne-mech	ni-kin	ni-te	ni-tla
	He	ti-nech	ti-mo	ti-k	ti-tech	ti-mech	ti-kin	ti-te	ti-tla
		ø-nech	ø-mitz	ø-no	ø-tech	ø-mech	ø-kin	ø-te	ø-tla
	We	ø-	ti-mitz	ti-k	ti-to	ti-mech	ti-kin	ti-te	ti-tla
	You all	ne-nech	ø	nen-ki	nen-tech	ne-mo	nen-kin	nen-te	nen-tla
	They	ø-nech	ø-mitz	ø-ki	ø-tech	ø-mech	ø-no	ø-te	ø-tla

2 Adjectival affixes: 2/13

a. Causative:

The subject affects the object.

Markers

Type A	-tia, -ltia, -iltia-a
Type B	-tza
Type C	-a
Type D	-wa

Examples:

Type A -tia (Concordance 698-701; 717-720)

temach-tia	he teaches people
kimojmoj-tia	he makes her afraid
kipolak-tia	he submerges it
notel-tia	he stops himself
kiten-tia	he puts a stopper in it
kimachis-tia	he makes her informed
kinex-tia	he finds it
nokwika-tia	he sings
kinawa-tia	he commands her
nosiwa-tia	he gets married
kiti-tia	he shows it to her
kwi-tia 1	he thinks
kwi-tia 2	he calls it
nojwi-tia	he makes himself walk
kiyolkwi-tia	he examines her
ki-tla-tia	he causes it to burn
ki-mach-tia	he teaches him/her (causes him to learn)

Comments:

1. -tia becomes -ti when:

a. in the imparitive mood:

ki-ta-tia	he sees it
x-ki-ta-ti	see it

Type A -ltia (Concordance 407-408)

kitlakwa-ltia	she feeds him
kipewa-ltia	he starts it
kixotla-ltia	she heats it for him
nawi-ltia	he is playing (he makes himself play)
kitekiti-ltia	he makes it work
ki-tlajto-ltia	he asks him (makes him say it)
kitemo-ltia	he makes it come down

Type A -iltia (Concordance 220)

kinamak-iltia	he sells it to her
---------------	--------------------

Type A -lia or -tia

kitlai-ltia	he makes her drink (mescal)
-------------	-----------------------------

kitlai-tia	he makes her drink (mescal)
------------	-----------------------------

kitlikwi-ltia	he make it burn
---------------	-----------------

kitlikwi-tia	he makes it burn
--------------	------------------

kitlejko-ltia	he makes it raise
---------------	-------------------

kitlejko-tia	he makes it rise
--------------	------------------

Type B –tza (note almost all of these have reduplicated stems)

ninoteke-tza	I stand myself up
--------------	-------------------

ki-kokomo-tza	he makes it roar
---------------	------------------

ki-kwakwala-tza	he makes it boil
-----------------	------------------

ki-chachapa-tza	he makes it dribble
-----------------	---------------------

ki-kwekwepo-tza	he makes it fountain up
-----------------	-------------------------

ki-pepeyo-tza	he makes her tickle
---------------	---------------------

kichichipi-tza	he makes it drip fast
----------------	-----------------------

ki-kakala-tza	he makes it rattle
---------------	--------------------

ki-tetekwi-tza	he makes it sound
----------------	-------------------

ki-papatla-tza	he makes it flap its wings
----------------	----------------------------

Comments:

1. The causative indicator –tza only occurs on transitive verbs which exhibit reduplication of predication tagmeam and which may show intensification of predication. The above example show contrast between the causative indicators –a and –tza.

2. The causative indicators –a and tza occur only on the verbs which express the remenant indicator –ni. It does not occur on all of them. It may occur on any of the verbs which the intensifier indicator –ka occurs on but not simultaneously with that indicater.

komo-ni	
kojkomon-ni	
kokomo-ka	
ki-komo-ni-a	he makes it roar
ki-kokomo-tza	he makes it roar over and over

kwala-ni	
kwajkwala-ni	
kwakwala-ka	
ki-kwala-ni-a	he angers him
ki-kwakwala-tza	he makes it boil

chapa-ni	
chajchapa-ni	
chachapa-ka	
ki-chapa-ni-a	he makes it drip
ki-chachapa-tza	he makes it dribble

kala-ni	
ka-j-kala-ni	
ka-kala-ka	
ki-kala-ni-a	he makes it ring
ki-ka-kala-tza	he makes it rattle

patla-ni	
pa-j-patlan-ni	
papatla-ka	
ki-patla-ni-a	he makes it fly

ki-papatla-tza	he makes it flap its wings
----------------	----------------------------

Type C –a

ki-no-toli-ni-a	he makes him crave it
ki-oli-ni-a	he makes it shake
ki-aja-ni-a	he makes it winow
ki-tzoyo-ni-a	he makes it fry
ki-koyo-ni-a	he makes it full of holes
ki-pochi-ni-ia	he makes it fray
ki-meka-ni-a	he makes it tangle
ki-tlachpa-ni-a	he sweeps for her (this looks like an applicativa)

Comments:

1. The causative indicator –a occurs on transitive verbs which do not exhibit reduplication of predication.
2. It may have the same meaning as the causive indicator –ltia or it may not.

ki-chipi-ni-a	he makes it drip
ki-chipi-na-ltia	he makes it drip

ki-petla-ni-a	he makes it to reflect
ki-petla-na-ltia	he polishes it

Type E -wa

ninopopolo-wa	I error
nikpopolo-wa	I cause him to error/ I erase it

Comments:

1. The causative markers are ranked 1st from the end of the stem.
2. Some words may exhibit either -ltia or -tia:

kinejnemi-ltia	he makes her walk
----------------	-------------------

kinejnemi-tia	he makes her walk
---------------	-------------------

kajxi-ltia	he finishes it
kajxi-tia	he finishes it

kitlami-ltia	he ends it
kitlami-tia	he ends it

kitlapajlo-ltia	he dyes it
kitlapajlo-tia	he dyes it

3. After stem modification (stem final a is dropped) the marker -iltia is exhibited in the following one word:

kinamaka	he sells it
kinamak-iltia	he sells it to her
kinamaki-tia	he sells it to her

{ All stems ending in i are suspect so check them out. }

4. Causitive markers have been found to cause the transitive marker -wa- to be dropped:

kitlejko-wa	he mounts it
kitlejko-ltia	he raises it up

temo-wa	it decends
kitemo-ltia	he makes it decend

5. Causative markers drop their final vowel when in the imparitive mood and when followed by any other marker other than the past imperfect marker -ya:

kichok-tia-ya	he was making her cry (past Imp.)
x-chok-ti	make him cry (imparitive mood)
kicho-ti-s	he will make him cry
kichok-ti-sia	he would have made him cry

yokichok-ti-j	he made him cry (recently)
okichok-ti-j	he made him cry
kichok-ti-j-tikakta	he was making him cry but has stopped now
kichok-ti-j-tias	he will be making him cry
kichok-ti-j-tikaj	he is making him cry (pres. continuative)
kichok-ti-j-tetzi	he makes him quickly cry
kichok-ti-j-tok	he makes him lay there & cry
kichok-ti-j-tejko	he makes him cry here on his arrival
kichok-ti-j-tewa	he makes him to cry and leave
kichok-ti-j-tiw	he makes him cry on his way
kichok-ti-j-tikisa	he makes him cry someplace as he passes by
kichok-ti-j-tinemi	he makes him go around crying
okichok-ti-to	he goes to make him cry
okichok-ti-ko	he comes to make him cry
okichok-ti-quej	they made him cry
kitoponal-ti-lia	he makes it burst open for him

6. Intransitive verbs may also exhibit the causative marker as well as the intransitive verbs:

chanti-tia	he gets rich
nixnex-tia	he caused himself to be discovered
miyekix-tia	it multiplies, lit. it causes many to come out

7. –tia becomes –ti when:

a. on the imparitive moode:

x-kita-ti

b. followed by any suffix marker except the present plural subject marker –j, and sometimes the past imperfect tense marker –ya.

Tense:	nemomach-ti-j-sej	you will study
Aspect:	nokalak-ti-j-tinemi	they enter while on the way
Directional:	nikix-ti-to	I went and caused it to leave
Aplicative:	...	
Pres. Pl. Sub.	kitokayo-tia-j	they mamed it ...

Past Imp.	ones-tia-ya	he made it visible
	ones-ti-ya	he made it visible
8. –iltia becomes –ltia when following a vowel and remains –iltia when following a consent.		
9. –ltia becomes –iltia (or ltia becomes –ti) when:		
a. in the imparitive mood:		
	x-tlamama-lti	load it
b. followed by an suffix except present pl subject marker –j and the past imperfect marker –ya.		
Tense:	onopewa-lti-j-kej	they made themselves start
Aspect:	...	
Directional:	...	
Applicative:	okitoponoa-lti-li-j	he made it burst for her
Pres. Pl. Sub.	tikintlakwa-ltia-j	we made them eat
Past Imp.	kitlikwi-ltia-ya	he was lighing it

b. Applicative:

The object is effected by the action of the predicate.

Markers:

Following vowels	-lia
Following consenents	-ilia

Examples:

Examples following vowels (-lia):

kipiya-lia	he has it for her
kiajxi-lia	he finishes it for her
kitlayoko-lia	he gives a present to her
kitlapowi-lia	he opens it for her
kitemi-lia	he fills it for her
kitlajkali-lia	he throws it for her
k-wektlalia	he fixes it
ki-yoltla-lia	he comforts her (he places her heart for her)

Examples following consenents (-ilia):

nikwik-ilia	I take it for her
kitlajsojkamach-ilia	he appreciates her

Comments:

1) The applicative markers are ranked 2nd from the end of the stem.

2) Exception: kima-ilia he hits her

3) The applicative markers drop their final vowel when in the imparitive mood and followed by any other marker except past imperfect:

kima-ilia-ya	he was hitting her (imperfect)
x-ma-ili	hit him (imparitive)
kima-ili-s	he will hit her
kima-ili-sia	he would have hit her
yokima-ili-j	he hit her (recently)
okima-ili-j	he hit her
okima-ili-jka	he hit her but is not now
kima-ili-j-tikakta	he was hitting her but now now
kima-ili-j-tias	he will be hitting her
kima-ili-j-tikaj	he is hitting her
kima-ili-j-tetzi	he quickly hits her
kima-ili-j-tok	he hits her while laying down
kima-ili-j-tejko	he hits her here when he arrives
kima-ili-j-tajsi	he hits her there when he arrives
kima-ili-j-tewa	he hits her and leaves
kima-ili-j-tiw	he hits her someplace while on his way
kima-ili-j-tikisa	he hits her as he passes by
kima-ili-j-tinemi	he hits her while on his way
okima-ili-to	he went and hit her
okima-ili-ko	he came and hit her
okima-ili-j-quej	they hit her

c. Object is caused to act and effected by the action (Causative~Applicative)

Marker:

-ti-lia

Examples:

ki-pa-ti-lia	he exchanges it for him/her
ki-tla-ti-lia	he causes it to burn for him/her
k-wech-ti-lia	she grinds it for him/her

d. Voice:

1) Impersonal voice: (no agent)

kiawi it rains

2) Active voice: (the agent acts)

tekiti he works
On chitomej no-chajchayawaj ijkwak on tlajpixki xkwajli kintlajpiya.
The goats scatter when the shepherd cares for them badly.

3) Inter-active voice: (two or more agents acting upon eachother.)

no-wisoj-kej they fight eachother

4) Pasive voice: (agent being acted upon)

Type #1 Generated by a reflexive verb.

On tlajsojli no-chapania kampa xkijtlakowa ätl noso itlaj okse.
The trash is dumped where it will not contaminate the water or other things.

Type #2 An active verb with 3rd person plural subject.

Ijkwak on kojtlatökijli ki-tzotzonteki-j ima oksejpa itzmolini.
When the limb of the planted tree is trimmed it branches out again.

On siwatl kipiya on mangokojtli para maka ki-tejteki-kan.
The woman guards the mango tree so it will not cut down.

Type #3 Passive verb.
 tlawejweliwi things are destroyed

e. Intransitive and Transitive indicators -wa ~ -wi:

Markers:

	Intransitive	Transitive
Class A	-wi	-wa
Class B	-wa	-wi

Examples:

Class A		
Intran.	patlachi-wi	it flattens out
Tran.	kipatlacho-wa	he flattens it out
Intran.	sepo-wi	he becomes paralyzed
Tran.	kisepo-wa	he paralyzes it
Intran.	xikole-wi	it peels
Tran.	kixikole-wa	he peels it

Intrans.	kwechi-wi	it grinds
Trans.	kikwecho-wa	he grinds it
Intrans.	toma-wi	it gets fat
Trans.	kitoma-wa	he fattens it
Intrans.	kose-wi	it turns yellow
Trans.	kikostile-wa	he makes it yellow
Intrans.	tzili-wi	it is twisting
Trans.	kitzilo-wa	he twists it
Intrans.	istale-wi	it becomes white
Trans.	kistale-wa	he whitens it
Intrans.	patla-wi	it broadens
Trans.	kipatla-wa	he broadens it

Class B

Intrans.	tlajtlato-wa	he talks
Trans.	ki-tlajtlato-wi-lia	he talks to him for his own good
Intrans.	se-wa-s	it will go out (fire)
	ki-se-wi-s	he will put it out (fire)
Intran.	pe-wa	it begins
	pina-wa	he is embarrassed
	cholo-wa	he escapes
	tza-wa	it purrs
	paxalo-wa	he wanders around
	temo-wa	he descends

	pano-wa	he passes by
	tekno-wa	he hickups
	tzikno-wa	he gaspes
	yekxo-wa	he sneezes
Tran.	kimaya-wi	he grabs it
	kitlane-wi	he asks to borrow it
	kinene-wi	he resemles her
	tlawejweli-wi	things are distroyed
	kimixi-wi	she gives birth to him

3. Adverbial affixes: 2/14

a. Tense: 2/15

1) Primary Tenses:

Markers:

Tense	Perfect	Imperfect	Impromptu
Future	-s	-tia+s	
Present	-Ø	-tikaj	-tiw
Recent past	yo-		
Past	o-	-tia+ya	o-...tiaj
Past completed	o-...-ka	-ya	-tikakta

Examples:

Future perfect: -s

temo-s	he will go down
wajla-s	he will come
tlakwa-s	he will eat

Future imperfect: -tias

temo-tias	he will be coming down
-----------	------------------------

kiselij-tias	he will be receiving it (over a period of time)
kichij-tias	he will be doing it

Present perfect: -Ø

kochi-Ø	he is asleep
nemi	he is alive
tlakwa	he eats

Present imperfect: -tikaj

koch-tikaj	he is sleeping
kixtij-tikaj	it is coming out
tlatoponij-tikaj	he is exploding something

Recent past perfect

yo-tlakua	he just ate
yo-kis	he just left
yo-mik	he just died

Past perfect: o-

o-chantik	he dwelt
o-tzajtzik	he yelled
o-wetz	he fell

Past imperfect: -tiaya

temach-tiaya	he was in the process of teaching
tlachpan-tiaya	she was in the process of sweeping
kichij-tiaya	he was in the process of doing it

Past perfect completed: o-...-ka

o-yaj-ka	he went but he did not stay
o-pojposaj-ka	he swelled up but is not now

o-walaj-ka	he came but is gone now
o-koch-ka	he slept but is now awake

Past imperfect completed: -ya

nejnemi-ya	he was walking (but has stopped)
kita-ya	he was seeing it (but has stopped)
choka-ya	he was crying (but has stopped)
wajla-ya	he was coming (but has stopped)

Present impromptu: -tiw

koch-tiw	he drops off to sleep
wetz-tiw	he suddenly falls
yekxo-tiw	he suddenly sneezes

Past impromptu: o-...-tiaj

o-koch-tiaj	he dropped off to sleep (in his bed) (and continues to sleep)
o-chíchi-tiaj	he spontaneously started nursing (and continues to)
o-tlajtoj-tiaj	he broke in talking (and continues to)

Past impromptu/interrupted: -tikakta

koch-tikatka	he was sleeping (but was interrupted)
kwaj-tikatka	he was eating (but was interrupted)
tlikwi-tikatka	it was burning (but was interrupted)
yewa-tikatka	he was sitting (but was interrupted)

Intransitive: [check all intransitive]

koch-i	he sleeps
koch-tikaj	he is sleeping
koch-s	he will sleep
koch-ítias	he will be sleeping
o-koch	he slept

kochi-ya	he was sleeping
o-koch-tiaj	he was sleeping
o-koch-ka	he slept (but now is awake)
koch-tikatka	he was sleeping but stopped Incompl.past
kochtiaya	he was sleeping but stopped Incompl.past perfect
koch-ani	he has slept before (and enjoyed it)
koch-askia	he would have slept

Transative:

kiteka	he lays her down
kitekajtikaj	he is laying her down
kitekas	he will lay her down
kitekajtias	he will be laying her down
okitekak	he layed her down (but she is no longer laying down)
kitekaya	he was laying her down
okitekajtiaj	he was laying her down
okitekajka	he was laying her down and it is done Compl.past
kitekajtikatka	he was laying her down but stopped Incompl.past
kitekajtiaya	he was laying her down but stopped Incompl.past perfect
kitekani	he has layed her down before (and enjoyed it)
kitekaskia	he would have layed her down

Transitive (needs wi/wa)

kichiwa	he does it	Present
kichijtikaj	he is doing it	Present progressive
kichiwas	he will do it	Future
kichijtias	he will be doing it	Future progressive
okichiw	he did it	Past
kichiwaya	he was doing it	Past progressive
okichijtiaj	he was doing it	Past progressive
?okichijka	he was doing it and it is done	Compl.past

kichijtikatka	he was doing it but stopped	Incompl.past
kichijtiaya	he was doing it but stopped	Incompl. Past perfect
kichiwani	he has done it before	Past experiential
kichiwaskia	he would have done it	Contrary to fact

Comments:

- 1) The tense markers (except for the recent past perfect and the Past perfect) are ranked 6th from the end of the stem.
- 2) The recent past perfect marker yo- ranks third from the front in the pre-stem affixes and the pas perfect marker o- ranks fourth from the front in the pre-stem affixes
- 3) The contrast between the yo- marker and o- is as follows:
yo-mik = “ya ha muerto”, “he has already died”
o-mick = “murió”, “he died”
- 4) The perfect tenses consider time without regard to duration. The imperfect tenses considers time in regards to a process or duration.
- 5) The tenses are defined as follows:
 - a) The Future Perfect Tense expresses an action that will take place at some time in the future:
kochi-s he will sleep
 - b) The Future Imperfect Tense expresses a durative action that will take place some time in the future over a period of time: koch-tias he will be sleeping
 - c) The Present Perfect Tense expresses an action at the present time.
 - d) The Present Imperfect Tense expresses a durative action that is currently going on at the present time: koch-tikaj he is sleeping.
 - e) The Past Perfect Tense expresses an action that took place in the past: o-koch he slept.
 - f) The Past Imperfect Tense expresses a durative action that took place in the past: koch-tiaya he was sleeping.
 - g) The Past Perfective Completed action expresses an action that took place in the past and has been completed: o-koch-ka he slept but is not currently doing so.

- h) The Past Imperfect Completed action expresses an action that was taking place over a duration of time in the past but which has been terminated: kochi-ya he was sleeping but is no longer sleeping.
- i) The Present Impromptu Tense express a present action which happens suddenly without warning: koch-tiw he drops off to sleep (for example while sitting in a chair reading the paper).
- j) The Past Impromptu Tense expresses a past action which suddenly without warning happened: o-koch-tiaj he dropped off to sleep (for example while eating his meal).
- k) The Past Interrupted Tense expresses a past action which was interrupted: koch-tikakta he was interrupted in the middle of his sleep.

6) The imperfect tense markers -tias and -iaya as well as the impromptu markers -tiw and -tiaj have a dual function. In some contexts they function purely as tense markers. In other contexts they function as both aspect and tense markers. See Aspects below.

7) Derivation: Imperfect tense markers seem to be derived from words:

Tense	Marker	Derivation	Meaning
Fut.	-tiyas	yas	he will go
Pres.	-tikaj	onkaj	it exists
Past.	-tiaj	?	
Com. past.	-ya	yaw	he goes

All but one of the markers begin with the letters "ti" or "t". "ti" follows a vowel and "t" follows consonants.

Some of the perfect tense markers also seem to be derived from words:

Tense	Marker	Derivation	Meaning
Incom. past.	-tikatka	katka	it was
Comp. past	o-...-ka ka		no

8) The Future Imperfect tense marker, the Past Imperfect tense marker and the Past Impromptu tense marker are compound:

y-o-nitlakwaj I just ate

b) Secondly it can be used for something that happened in the distant past which has a present effect.

On weyi ojtli Pan Americana y-o-tlan imanyan tlalwaktli americano.

The big Pan American highway was finished throughout the American continent. (A past event with current results.)

Without the context it is ambiguous.

y-o-mik he died

Can mean he just died, or that he died years ago and he is just not around any more.

12) The past perfect tense: This tense is marked by the marker o-. It can also be determined by the unique stem changes.

	Present	Past Perfect	Gloss
Type 1			
	nejnemi	o-nejnen	he walks
	kimati	o-kimat	he knows it
Type 2			
	kita	o-kita-k	he sees it
	choka	o-choka-k	he cried
	kwalo	o-kwalo-k	he is sick
	temowa	o-temo-k	he desended
Type 3			
	kitlalia	o-kitlali-j	he placed it
	wajla	o-wajla-j	he comes
	tlakwa	o-tlakwa-j	he eats
Type 4			
	kipiya	o-kipix	he has it

Type 1: The stem truncates its final vowel

Type 2: The stem adds -k after the final vowel

Type 3: The stem adds -j after the final vowel

Type 4 The stem final -ya changes to -x

In fast speech the perfect past tense marker o- can be dropped on words of more than two syllables. If the word is only two syllables long it must stick around to carry the accent:

o-kichiw	he did it
kichiw	he did it

2) Secondary tenses (factual):

Markers:

Experiential fact	-ni
Contrary to fact	-skia

Examples:

Experiential fact: -ni

ya-ni	he has gone there before
kwa-ni	he has eaten it before
kawa-ni	he has left it before

Contrary to fact: -skia

nechtzakwa-skia	he would have jailed me
koni-skia	he would have drunk it
tlami-skia	he would have finished it

Comments:

1. The experiential fact tense: It seems to be used in two ways.

a) Some times it means that the predication has been experienced at least once in the past:

ya-ni	he has been there before
tekajkayawa-ni	he has deceived people before
tlapiatzoani	he has urinated on it before (used for bed wetting)

b) Sometimes it has the added meaning of enjoyment of the experience:

kwa-ni	he is accustomed to eating it and likes it
--------	--

koni-ni he is accustomed to drinking it and likes it

2) The Contrary to Fact tense marker -skia is sometimes shortened to -sia

3) The Contrary to Fact tense can be either past, present or future:

Past

Nia-sia Tixtla, pero xonikpix tiempo.

I would have gone to Tixtla, but I did not have time.

Present

Nia-sia Tixtla, pero xnikpiya tiempo.

I would go to tixtla, but I do not have time.

Futruce

Nia-sia Tixtla, pero xnikpiyas tiempo.

I would go to Tixtla, but I will not have time.

ToTajtzin quinequi-sia para ma nicualo para tinehcuidaro-sia.

Our heavenly Father would want for me to be sick so you could take care of me. (A fellow trying to make love with a nurse.)

4) Usage:

a) Contrary to fact:

nimiki-skia I would have died but...

b) Incompleted action in the present:

Poliwi ome metztli para ajsi-skia ome xipan.

It lacks two months for it to be two years.

c) Incompleted action in the past:

Otlajtojkaj ika nechpalewi-skiaj achijtzin.

They had talked about helping me a little.

b. Polarity: 2/16

Markers:

Ø-	Positive
x-	Negative

Examples:

Ønitekiti	I work
x-nitekiti	I do not work
Øtichanti	you dwell
x-tichanti	you do not dwell
Ønosentlaliaj	they gather together
x-nosentlaliaj	they do not gather together

Comments:

1. The negative polarity marker x- occurs ranked 2nd from the beginning of the word.
2. For the negation of the imperative mood see Mood, Imperative.
3. Both the negative marker and the imperative marker can be x- . They never both occur at the same time, but they both occur at the beginning of a word being that the imperative marker occurs in the first prefix order and the negative in the second prefix order. Ambiguity only occurs between an imperative which exhibits the x- marker and a 3rd person indicative verb, because the indicative verb always exhibits a person marker (except in 3rd pr.) and the imperative verb which exhibits x- never does. Note the following illustration based on the word "leave".

Sg. 1st pr	x-ni-kawa	I do not leave (Indicative Negative)
2nd pr	x-ti-kawa	you not leave (Indicative Negative)
3rd pr	x-kawahe	does not leave (Indicative Negative)
	x-kawaleave	(Singular Imperative)

Pl. 1st pr	x-ti-kawa-j (Indicative Negative)
2nd pr	x-nen-kawa-j (Indicative Negative)
3rd pr	x-kawa-j (Indicative Negative)
	x-kawa-kan (Plural Imperative)

- a) Note that the 3rd pr Sg indicative negative is ambiguous with the imperative form.
- b) Note that the 3rd pr Pl indicative negative is not ambiguous with the imperative because of the plural subject number -kan that the imperative mood exhibits.

4. The x- negative marker may have been derived from the the word kox meaning no. It appears that the ko- dropped off and the -x became attached to the the following word. In this case kox tekiti (a term not in use today) meaning "he does not work" was shortened to xtekiti.

c. Manner/Aspect: 2/17

Markers:

-tetzi	do quickly
-tok	do laying down
-tejko	do upon arrival here
-tajsi	do upon arrival there
-tewa	do and leave
-tiw	do on the way
-tiaj	to do on the way
-tikisa	do while passing by
-tinemi	do while going around

-tias will exist on the way

Try this out. it was with the existential verb phrases.

Examples:

	-tetzi	
yejko-tetzi		he quickly arrives

kwika-tetzi
kwechoj-tetzi

he quickly takes her
he quickly grinds it

-tok

kwalo-tok
mik-tok
nisotla-tok

he is laying down sick
he is laying down dead
he is laying down vomiting

-tejko

{ test these words using different tenses. }

koch-tejko
tlakwaj-tejko
koni-tejko

he sleeps here on his arrival
he eats here on his arrival
he drinks here on his arrival

-tajsi

koch-tajsi
tlakwaj-tajsi
koni-tajsi

he sleeps there on his arrival
he eats there on his arrival
he drinks there on his arrival

-tewa

koch-tewa
tlakwaj-tewa
koni-tewa

he sleeps and leaves
he eats and leaves
he drinks and leaves

-tiw

koch-tiw
kwakwaj-tiw
koni-tiw

he sleeps on the way
he eats on the way
he drinks on the way

-tiaj

okitkontek-tiaj

he chops it on the way

otzikwin-tiaj	he jumps as he goes
onokwijkatij-tiaj	he sings as he goes
-tinemi	
koch-tinemi	he goes around sleeping
	he sleeps in another place
tlakwaj-tinemi	he goes around eating
	he eats eats in another place
koni-tinemi	he goes around drinking
	he drinks in another place
-tikisa	
temo-tikisa	he descends as it passes along
wetz-tikisa	he falls as it passes along
kikaj-tikisa	he leaves it as he passes by

Examples:

Intransitive:

kwa-jtetzi	he quickly eats
kwa-jtok	he eats laying down
kwa-jtejko	he eats here
kwa-jtajsi	he eats there
kwa-jtewa	he eats and leaves
kwa-jtiw	he eats on the way
kwa-jtinemi	he goes around eating
kwa-jtikisa	he eats while passing by

Transitive:

kichijtetzi	he quickly does it
-------------	--------------------

kichijtok	he does it laying down
kichijtejko	he does it here
kichijtajsi	he does it there
kichijtewa	he does it and leaves
kichijtiw	he does it on the way
kichijtinemi	he goes around doing it
kichijtikisa	he does it while passing by
kitekajtetzi	he quickly lays her down
kitekajtok	{possibly not allowed}
kitekajtejko	he lays her down here
kitekajtajsi	he lays her down there
kitekajtewa	he lays her down and leaves
kitekajtiw	he lays her down on the way
kitekajtinemi	{possibly not allowed}
kitekajtikisa	he lays her down while passing by

Comments:

- 1) The Manner/Aspect markers are ranked 3rd from the end of the stem.
- 2) Many roots ending in a vowel require a –j- buffer before the aspect marker. Many do not. Roots ending in a consonant never do.

Vowel followed by a –j-

kinemili-j-tetzi	he thinks fast
kinemili-j-tok	he thinks laying down
tlakwa-j-tejko	he eats upon arrival here
tlakwa-j-tajsi	he eats upon arrival there
tlakwa-j-tewa	he eats and leaves
kinemili-j-tiw	he thinks on the way
okinemili-j-tiaj	he thinks on the way
kinemili-j-tinemi	he goes around thinking
kinemili-j-tikisa	he thinks as he passes by

Vowel not followed by a –j-

yejko-tetzi	he quickly arrives
kikwa-tetzi	he quickly eats it
kwalo-tok	he lays down sick
nisotla-tok	he lays down vomiting
koni-tok	he lays down drinking
temo-tikisa	he desends as it passes along

Consenent never followed by a –j-

xcoch-tetzi	he does not sleep fast
Koch-tok	he sleeps laying down
koch-tejko	he sleeps upon arrival here
koch-tajsi	he sleeps upon arrival there
kiten-tewa	he fills it and leaves
koch-tiw	he sleeps on the way
okitizontek-tiaj	he chops it on the way
kitzintek-tinemi	he goes around chopping it
kiten-tikisa	he passes by filling it

3) The aspect markers seem to be derived from words:

Marker	Derivation	Meaning
-tetzi	wetzi	he falls
-tok	onok	he lays
-tejko	yejko	he arrives here
-tajsi	ajsi	he arrives there
-tewa	pewa	he begins
-tiw	tiwij	lets go
-tiaj	tiawij	lets go
-tinemi nej	nemi	he walks
-tikisa	kisa	he leaves

4) Markers begin with –ti- preceding consonants and –t- preceding vowels.

-ti-

-ti-nemi	to do while going around
-ti-kisa	to do while passing by

-t-

-t-etzi	to do quickly
-t-ok	to do in laying down
-t-ejko	to do upon arrival here
-t-ajsi	to do upon arrival there
-t-ewa	to do and leave
-t-iw	to do on the way
-t-iaj	to do on the way

/x take out –tiaj as it is past tense of tiw

5) The aspect marker –tiw changes its form depending on the tense:

Present	koch-tiw	he goes along sleeping
Future	koch-tias	he will go along sleeping
Past	koch-tiaj	he went along sleeping
Past	koch-tiaya	he was going along sleeping

The implication of this is that the morpheme that indicates the aspect of “doing something on the way” also carries the load of tense. They are inseparable. No other aspect markers acts in this way.

6) The aspect marker –tiw and its allomorphs –tias, -tiaj, and –tiaya as seen in No. 4 above are also used as tense markers. Although their shapes are the same, their function is contrastive as seen below:

-tiw used as :

On konetl koch-tiw kampa tlakwa.

The child drops off to sleep where he eats

-tiw used as both present impromptu and the aspect “to do on the way:

On telpochtli kochtiw ijkwak yaw ipan karroj.

The young man goes along sleeping when he goes in a car.

-tias used as future imperfect tense:

On tlakobrarojketl kiselij-tias tomin san tlako tonajli ne ichan.

The collector will be receiving money just for half a day at his house.

-tias used as both the future imperfect tense and the aspect “to do on the way:

On tlakatl kiselij-tias on tlanechikojli ijkwak panos ipan techajchan.

The man will move along receiving the collection when he passes from house to house.

-tiaj used as the past impromptu tense:

On tlawanki okochtiaj kampa tlakwaya.

The drunk dropped off to sleep where he was eating.

-tiaj used for both the past impromptu tense and the aspect “to do on the way:

On konetl okoch-tiaj ipan karroj ijkwak oyaj okse kalpan.

The child slept as he went in the car when he went to another town.

(Note, even though the marker is the same as the Past Impromptu tense, in this sentence it only carries the idea of past tense and not the impromptu idea. It is not saying the child dropped off to sleep while going in the car. The same is true for the following sentence.)

On siwatl yejwan kwalo otlajtlatoj-tiaj ijkwak okwikakej kaltepajtiloyan.

The woman who was sick went along talking when she was taken to the hospital.

-tiaya used as the past imperfect tense:

On ichpochtli ijkwak nemiya ichan nochipa tlachpantiaya mojmotla.

The young girl all ways swept daily when she is at her house.

-tiaya used as the past imperfect tense and the aspect “to do on the way:

Ye wejkawi on siwatl kichpantiaya on ojtli ikan itekwe pampa weyak katka.
 A long time ago the woman went along sweeping the path with her skirt because it was long.

7) The aspect marker –tok should not be confused with the stative verb (type 1) marker –tok. One way to tell the difference is that the aspect marker –tok never occurs in a word that is in the past tense where the stative verb does.

8) –tok becomes –to when followed by other affixation.

nisotla-to-s	he will lay down vomiting
nisotla-to-ya	he was laying down vomiting

9) The aspect marker –tiaj loses its –j when followed by another morpheme:

tzijtzikwin-tiaj	he jumps as he goes along
tzijtzicuin-tia-s	he will jump as he goes along

10) Markers change their forms depending on the tense:

	Present	future	Past	Past Imp.
Model #1				
	-tetz	-tetz-s -tetz		-tetz-ya
	-tewa	-tewa-s-tew		-tewa-ya
	-tikisa	-tikisa-s	-tikis	-tikisa-ya
	-tinemi	-tinemi-s	-tinen	-tinemi-ya
Model #2				
	-tejko	-tejko-s	-tejko-k	-tejko-ya
	-tajsi	-tajsi-s	-tajsi-k	-tajsi-ya
Model #3				
	-tiw	-tia+s	-tia+j	-tia+ya
Model #4				
	-tok	-to-s	_____	-to-ya

Future forms add “s” to markers ending in a vowel.

kwecho-tetzi-s	she will grind it fast
koch-tewa-s	he will sleep and go
kikaj-tikisa-s	he will leave it as he passes.
koni-tinemi-s	he will go around drinking it
tlakwaj-tejko-s	he will eat here on his arrival
koch-tasi-s	he will sleep there on his arrival

Future forms of markers which end in a consonant, drop the consonant and add “s”.

tzikwin-tia-s	he will jump as he goes
koni-tia-s	he will drink as he goes
kwalo-to-s	he will lie down and be sick

Past forms change in several ways.

a) Members of model #1 drop their final vowel.

o-kwecho-tetz	she ground it fast
o-koch-tew	he slept and left
o-kikaj-tikis	he left it as he passed
o-koni-tinen	he went around drinking

b) Members of model #2 add “k”:

o-tlakwaj-tejko-k
o-koch-tajsi-k

c) Members of model #3 remain the same as form as the present tense:

o-tzikwin-tiaj	he jumped as he went along
o-koni-tiaj	he drank as he went along

d) The member of model #4 does not exhibit a punctiliar past tense because it is enduring in nature.

e) Past imperfect completed adds –ya to markers ending in a vowel:

kwecho-tetzi-ya	she was grinding it fast
koch-tewa-ya	he was sleeping and leaving
kikaj-tikisa-ya	he was leaving it as he past
koni-tinemi-ya	he was going around drinking
tlakwaj-tejko-ya	he was eating on his arrival here
koch-tajsi-ya	he was sleeping on his arrival there

f) Past imperfect complete forms of markers which end in a consonant, drop the consonant and add –ya:

tzikwin-tia-ya	he was jumping as he was going
kwalo-to-ya	he was laying down sick

Residue:

tempochini
tempochikkisa

11) When the marker –tiw is preceded by the letter “n”, the connector –ix- is required. (See 5/26 5) and 5.27 7) and 8) for similar examples.):

patlan-ix-tiw	it goes flying along
kwalan-ix-tiw	he goes along angerly
cipin-ix-tiw	it goes along dripping

d. Directional: 2/18

Markers:

Direction:	Prifix	Suffix	Suffix
		Indic.	Imp.
Towards the speaker (come)	-wal-, -waj-, -al-, -aj-	-ko-	-ki

Away from the speaker
(go)

-on-, -om-, -o-

-to-

-ti

Examples:

Indicative mood			
Present	Future	Past	Gloss
k-wal-ita	k-wal-itas	okita-ko	come see
k-on-ta	k-on-tas	okita-to	go see
waj-tekiti	waj-tekitis	otekiti-ko	come work
on-tekiti	on-tekitis	otekiti-to	go work
k-waj-kawa	k-waj-kawas	okawa-to	come leave it
k-on-kawa	ko-n-kawas	okawa-to	go leave it
k-waj-notza	k-waj-notzas	okinotza-k	come call on him
k-on-otza	k-on-otzas	okinotza-to	go call on him
Imparative mood			
Imparitive			Gloss
x-kita-ki			come see
x-kita-ti			go see
x-tekiti-ki			come work
x-tekiti-ti			go work
x-kawa-ki			come leave it
x-kawa-ti			go leave it
x-ki-notza-ki			come call on him

x-ki-notza-ti

go call on him

Comments:

1) Directional markers toward the speaker are ranked 7th from the beginning of the word in the pre-stem and ranked 4th from the end of the word in the post-stem. The directional markers away from the speaker are ranked 9th from the beginning of the word in the pre-stem and 4th from the end of the word in the post stem.

2) Directional markers are found in both the prefix and the suffix.

3) Directional markers in the prefix mean the same as the ones in the suffix. The markers are tense sensitive. Whether the directional markers occur in the prefix or suffix depends on tense. The directional markers are exhibited as a prefix in present and future tenses. They are exhibited as a suffix in the past tenses.

4) Prefix directional markers can co-occur at times with suffix directional markers:

o-waj-notlali-to	he came, sat down and went
?o-ki-waj-chiwa-to	he came, made it and went
o-k-on-chiwa-ko	he went, made it and came
o-k-on-mati-to	he went, found out and returned
o-n-tekiti-to	he went, worked (not far off) and returned

5) The imperative plural subject marker occurs following the directional marker and is marked with –j

x-k-ita-ki	you (sg) come see it
x-k-ita-ki-j	you (pl) come see it
x-k-ita-ti	you (sg) go see it
x-k-ita-ti-j	you (pl) go see it
x-tekiti-ki	you (sg) come work
x-tekiti-ki-j	you (pl) come work
x-tekiti-ti	you (sg) go work

x-tekiti-ti-j

you (pl) go work

6) Distrabution:

Prifix allamorphs for movement towards the speaker (comeing).

Markers:

Preceeded by:

Followed by:

Vowel

Consenent

Vowel or n

-wal-

-waj-

Consenen

-al-

-aj-

(but not n)

Exampels:

-wal-

kin-wal-ititis

he comes to show them

kin-wal-ixmatis

he will come and meet them

ki-wal-

-waj-

ki-waj-kwalanis

he will come and make him angry

kin-waj-kwalanis

he will come and make them angry

kin-waj-tekwtlanis

he will send some one here for them

waj-temowa

he comes desending

waj-tlanesis

he will come find something

-al-

mech-al-ixmatis

he will come and meet me

mech-al-anas

he will come and take us

vendra para llevarlos

-aj-

nech-aj-momajtis

he will come and frighten me

Comments:

- 1) The -waj- seems to be derived from the word
wajla he is coming

Markers: (Prefix allamorphs for movement away from the speaker (going)).

- | | |
|------|----------------------------|
| -o- | occurs before m or n |
| -om- | before p or i |
| -on- | in all other circumstances |

Examples:

-0-

- | | |
|--|---|
| o-k-o-mat | he went and found out about it |
| | he did not go, but used the telephone. |
| o-k-o-notz | he went and called on him |
| | (person did not go, only his words via telephone. |
| [check above for pres tense or in first pr.] | |

-om-

- ti-k-om-piyas you will go graze them
ni-k-om-pewaltis I will go and begin it
ni-k-om-intas you will go see them

-on-

- k-on-xinia-j they are going along spilling it
ti-k-on-kwis you will go get it
on-misajchiwa he goes to preform a mass
ni-k-on-notzas I will go call on him
t-on-paxalos he will go traveling
ni-k-on-nanas I will go fetch him

Markers: Suffix Directional markers indicating "come" and "go":

coming	-ko
going	-to

Examples:

check [examples carefully](#) and [get another example of each](#).

-ko

kiteki-ko
kita-ko
okichokti-ko

he comes to cut it
he comes to see it
he comes to make her cry

-to

kinotza-to
nechkawa-to
okichokti-to

he goes and calls him
he goes and leaves me
he goes to make her cry

e. Intensification 2/19

Marker:

-te-
-ka

Examples:

o-ixtololoj-patzaw
o-ixtololoj-**te**-patzaw

-te-

Se le hundi6 el ojo.
his eye burst. @
Su ojo se le hundi6 con violencia.

o-ki-ix-patzaw
o-ki-ix-**te**-patzaw

Le hundi6 el ojo
he burst his eye. @
Le hundi6 su ojo con violencia.

no-kama-wasoma
no-kama-**te**-wasoma

Se rasca la boca.
he is fearsly scrating his mouth. @
Se rasca la boca con fuerza.

ki-tlan-wi-j-wilan-tikaj
ki-tlan-**te**-wi-j-wilan-tikaj

Está roendo con los dientes
he is fearsly pulling on her tooth. @
Está roendo con los dientes con fuerza.

ti-nech-**te**-patlawi-lia

you extensivly widen it for me
Tejwa tinechtepatlawilia notlaken.
You extensivly widen my close for me.

ti-mo-**te**-makawa

you through yourself down hard
Tejwa timotemakawa pampa xtikneki tias.
You through yourself down hard because you do not want to go.

ti-mo-**te**-chichi-ti-lia

you makes some one run for yourself
@

ti-nech-tzayani-lia
ti-nech-**te**-tzayani-lia

Me lo rompes.
you forcfully rips it for me
Me lo rompes con fuerza.@

-ka

kojkomo-ni
kokomo-ka

it rumbles slowly
it steadily rumbles fast and louder

komo-ni
tlakokomo-ka

it thunders
it steadily thunders lowdly/ it thunders directly over head

kwajkwala-ni
kwakwala-ka

he is angry from time to time
it boils (water is angry)

chajchapa-ni
chachapa-ka

they fall in various places
liquid falls

kwekuepo-ni
kwekwpo-ka

it fountains up
it intently fountains up

pepeyo-ni
pepeyo-ka

it quivers
it intently quivers

kawa-ni
kakawa-ka

it burns with low flame
it burns with a large flame

kajkala-ni
kakala-ka

it rattles slowly
it intently rattles loudly

pejpetla-ni
pepetla-ka

it shines like the moon on water
it shines brightly

tejtekwini
tetekwi-ka

it taps slowly and lightly
it taps hard and fast

pajpatla-ni
papatla-ka
a flag flapping in the wind)

it flies from place to place as leaves floating
it frantically flutters its wings (as a bird which is trying to escape or

Comments:

1. Certain stems express an intensification or a constancy of action

2. It only occurs with the stems which in there non intensified state exhibit the remnent indicator –ni. Not all vers fullfilling this qualification may be intensified
3. When the intensification indicator occurs on the verbs mentioned above, the remnent indicator –ni does not occur.
4. The intensifier occurs only on intransative verbs which exhibits reduplication of predication.
5. –te- in a compound stem occurs on the last root.
 ki-tlamachi-lis-**te**-chika-wa it really hardens his mind so he can not think

4. Order of affixes: 2/20

Order of affixation & affixation smmary:

Prefixes (Prefix orders rank from the begining of the word and moves towards the stem):

Order 1: Negation

x-

Order 2: Past perfector

y-

Order 3: Past tense

o-

Order 4: Subject

	Sg.	Pl.
1st pr	ni-	ti-
2nd pr	ti-	nen-
3rd pr	0-	0-

Order 5: First object Person

Sg. Pl.

1st pr	nech-	tech-
2nd pr mitz-		mech-
3rd pr	ki-	k-

Order 6: Direction away from point of orientation

-on-/-om-/-o-

Order 7: First object No. for 3rd. Person Pl.

-in-

Order 8 Second object

-0-/-in-

Order 9: Direction toward the point of orientation

-wal-/-al-/-waj-/-aj-

Order 10: Reflexive/reciprico object person

		Sg.		Pl.
1st pr		-no-		-to-
2nd pr	-mo-		-mo-	
3rd pr		-no-		-no-

Order 11: General object

Person(s) te-

Object(s) tla-

Comments:

1. It has not been determined if the first object No. for 3rd. person Pl. comes before the second object or the other way around. As seen in the following examples, the second object comes somewhere between Order 6 (Direction away from the point of orientation) and Order 9 (Direction towards the point of orientation):

nech-om-in-kowilis	he will go buy them for me
nech-in-waj-kowilis	he will come buy them from

Suffixes (Suffix orders begin ranking out from the end of the stem towards the end of the word.):

Order 1 General subject

-lo

Order 2 Causative voice

-iltia/-tia

Order 3 Effective voice

-ilia/-lia

Order 4 Connector

-j-

Order 5 Aspect

-tetzi	-tok
-tejko	-tasi
-tewa	-tiw
-tikisa	-tinemi

Order 6 Directionals

Towards the subject	-ko
Away from the subject	-to

Order 7 Tense

		Perfect Imperfect
Future	-s	-tias
Present	—	-tikaj
Past		o- -tiaj
Incomplete past		-ticacta-tiaya
Completed past		o-...-ka -ya

Order 8 Conector

-j-

Order 9? Qualitivizer

k/-ki/-tik/-ktik

Order 10 Subject No.

Sg. -0/-j

Pl. -j/-ej/kej

2. Imperative-direct object-indirect object-directional-Stem-effective voice

x-nech-in-uaj-kui-li come take these away for me

5. Interpositional affixes 2/21

C. Transitivity with adjectival affixation: 2/21

1. Intransitive: 2/22 (A verb that does not require a receiver of the action to complete the meaning.)

a. Common:

Acts of nature:

kiawi	it rains
ajaka-kiawi	it storm

Acts of animat and inaniment: (The subject is the preformer or experiences the content of the the predication.)

kochi	he sleeps
choka	he cries
wetzi	it/he falls
paki	he is happy

b. Causitive:

weyika-tia	it's circomforance extends On tlitl ueyikatia ipan on tepetl. <i>The fire grows larger on the mountain.</i>
kwal-tia	it recovers On mijli kualtia ijkuak kiaui. <i>The corn field recovers when it rains.</i>
tlajkwaj-tia	he heals On kokoxki tlakwajtia. <i>The sick person heals. @is this tla- an obj.</i> On kwalolistli kitlakwajtia on kokoxki. La enfermedad lo pone grave al enferno.

c. Applicative ;

d. Causitive/Applicative ;

2. Mono-Transative: 2/23

a. Specific mono-transitive

1. Commen mono-transitives exhibit a subject which preforms the action in the predicate and a direct object which experiances the action of the predicate (Preformer + Experienacer):

ti-nech-ijli you tell me
Tejwa tinechijlia ika nikwajli tlakatl.
You tell me that I am a good man.

ti-nech-ita you see me
Tejwa tinechita ijkwak niaw nontekiti.
You see me when I goto work.

ti-nech-wika you take me
Tejwa tinechwika ipan mocarro.
You take me in your car.

2. Causative mono-transitives exhibit a subject which cause the action in the predicate, and a direct object which experiences the action of the predicate (Causer + Experiencer):

ti-nech-chichi-tia you cause me to nurse
Tejua tinechchichitia ijkwak nichoka.
You make me nurse when I cry.

ti-nech-nex-tia you causes me to become visible
Tejwa tinechnextia kampa tojlan.
You make me visible where there is a crowd.

ti-nech-kix-tia you causes me to leave
Tejwa tinechkixtia kampa nowijsokilo.
You made me leave where people fight.

ti-nech-momoj-tia you frightened me
Tejwa tinechmomojtia ika on moxaxayak.
You frightened me with the mask.

3. Effective mono-transitives exhibit a subject which preforms the action in the predicate and a direct object which is effected by the action of the predicate (Preformer + Experiencer):

ki-sta-lia	he whitens it, the result is the object is white On tlakewajli kistalia mokal. <i>The employee whitens your house.</i>
------------	--

ti-nech-tla-lia	you place me resulting in my benefit Tejwa tinechtlalia kampa tlakwalkan. <i>You place me where it is a favorable location.</i>
-----------------	---

4. Causative/Effective mono-transitives exhibits a subject which causes the action in the predicate, and a direct object which is effected by the action in the predicate (Causer + Experiencer):

ti-nech-tzatza-ti-lia	you cause me to be deaf Tejwa tinechtsatatilia ika on motlapitsal. <i>You deffen me with your trumpet.</i>
-----------------------	--

k-a-ti-lia	he causes the object to be watery. On atl katilia on tixtli. <i>The water makes the doub watery.</i>
------------	--

ki-tlaka-ti-lia	she causes him /her to be born On siwatl kitlakatilia ikonetzin. <i>The woman gives birth to her baby.</i>
-----------------	--

ki-ye-ti-lia	he makes it heavy On atl kiyetilia on tlakentli. <i>The water makes the clothing heavey.</i>
--------------	--

b. General person mono-transitive

1. Common mono-transitives exhibit a subject which performs the action in the predicate and a personal general object which experiences the action of the predicate (Performer + Experiencer):

ti-te-titlani	he sends someone Tejwa titetitlani ijkwak yotlan on ilwitl. <i>You send people away(dismis people) when the fiesta ends.</i>
ti-te-tilani	he pulls someone Tejua titetilina para maka tlatlalos. <i>You pull on someone away so people will not get burn.</i>
ti-te-chichi	she nurses someone Tejwa titechichi pampa xtikpiya monan. <i>She nurses someone because he does not have his mother.</i>
ti-te-motla	he hits someone Tejwa titemotla ijkwak timawiltia. <i>You hit someone when you play.</i>

2. Causative mono-transitives exhibit a subject which cause the action in the predicate, and a personal general object which experiences the action of the predicate (Causer + Experiencer):

ti-te-chichi-tia	she causes someone to nurse Tejwa titechichitia pampa titeiknelia. <i>You make someone to nurse because you pity someone.</i>
ti-te-mik-tia	he causes people to die Tejwa titemiktia ijkwak tikwalani. <i>You kill people when you are are angry.</i>
ti-te-tekiti-ltia	he causes people to work

Tejwa titetekitiltia ipan on kajli.
You make someone/people to work on the building.

ti-te-ajman-a Tejwa titeajmana ika titlawani.
You make people sorrow in that you are drunk.

3. Effective mono-transitives exhibit a subject which preforms the action in the predicate and a personal general object which is effected by the action of the predicate (Preformer + Experiencer):

ti-te-tzajtzi-lia he is calling someone
Tejwa titetzajtzia ijkwak titemachtia.
You call someone when teach people.

ti-te-wetzk-ilia he laughs at someone
Tejwa titewetzkilia ipan on ilwitl pampa temawistikej.
You laugh at someone/people in the fiesta because people are funny.

ti-te-wiki-lia you take someone
Tejwa titewikilia on tekoneu.
You take some ones cheld for her.
On carro tewikilia tekoneu ipan on temachtiloyan.
The car takes someones child to the shcool.

4. Causitive/Effective mono-transitives exhibits a subject which caues the action in the predicate, and a personal general object which is effected by the action in the predicate (Causer + Experiencer):

ti-te-tzatza-ti-lia he causes someone to be deaf
Tejwa titetzatzatilia ika on tlatoponajli.
You deffen people with that trumpet.

ti-te-tlawe-lia you anger people
Tejwa titetlawelia ijkwak titlawanki.
You anger people when you are drunk.

ti-te-tlajkali-lia you knock people down
Tejwa titetlajkalilia on akontli.
You knocked someones water pot down.

c. General impersonal mono-transitive

1. Common mono-transitives exhibit a subject which performs the action in the predicate and an impersonal general object which experiences the action of the predicate (Preformer + Experiencer):

ti-tla-titlani he sends something@
Tejwa titlatitlani ma kanatij on siwatl.
You send something (message) to bring the woman.

ti-tla-motla he shoots something
Tejwa titlamotla ika moyekma.
Tú avientas algo con tu mano deracha.
You shoot something with your right hand.

ti-tla-kawa he leaves something
Tejwa titlakawa kampa mikapan.
You leave something where it is the cemetery.

2. Causative mono-transitives exhibit a subject which causes the action in the predicate, and an impersonal general object which experiences the action of the predicate (Causer + Experiencer):

ti-tla-miktia he causes animals to die
Tejwa titlamiktia, ikan pitzomej.
You kill things, that is pigs.

ti-tla-pano-ltia	he causes something to pass Tejwa titlapanoltia ikan moyokawan. <i>You make things pass, that is your animals.</i>
ti-tla-tekiti-ltia	he causes something to work Tejua titlatekitiltia ipan on miltekitl. You cause somepeople to work in the field work.

3. Effective mono-transitives exhibit a subject which preforms the action in the predicate and an impersonal general object which is effected by the action of the predicate (Preformer + Experiencer):

4. Causitive/Effective mono-transitives exhibits a subject which caues the action in the predicate, and an impersonal general object which is effected by the action in the predicate (Causer + Experiencer):

d. Reflexive mono-transitive

1) Commen mono-transitives exhibit a subject which preforms the action in the predicate and a reflexive object which experiances the action of the predicate (Preformer + Experiencer):

ti-mo-sewiya	you were resting Tejwa timosewiya ijkwak domingo. <i>You were resting when it is Sunday.</i>
ti-mo-sawa	you are fasting Tejwa timosawa ipan on weyitonajli. <i>You are fasting in the big day.</i>
ti-mo-wika	you take yourself Tejwa timowika kwajli iwan mochanejkawan.

You take yourself well with your fellow countryman/familia.

2) Causative mono-transitives exhibit a subject which cause the action in the predicate, and a reflexive object which experiences the action of the predicate (Causer + Experiencer):

ti-mo-mach-tia you cause yourself to study
Tejwa timomachtia para tepajtijketl.
You are studying for a doctor.

ti-mo-tlawel -tia you make yourself angry
Tejwa timotlaweltia ijkwak yakaj kichiwa tlen xkwajli.
You become angry when someone does what is bad.

ti-mo-tlaka-tia she marries a man
Tejwa timotlakatia pampa yotichikaw.
You get married because you are an adult.

3) Effective mono-transitives exhibit a subject which performs the action in the predicate and a reflexive object which is effected by the action of the predicate (Performer + Experiencer):

ti-mo-tla-lia you sit down
Tejwa timotlalia ipan sieta.
You sit down on a chair.

ti-mo-yeti-lia you become heavier
Tejua timoyetilia ika tikwalo.
You get heavier in that you are sick.

ti-mo-knelia you pity yourself
Tejwa timoknelia ika tiknotl.
You feel sorry for yourself in that you are an orphan.

4) Causative/Effective mono-transitives exhibits a subject which causes the action in the predicate, and a reflexive object which is effected by the action in the predicate (Causer + Experiencer):

ti-mo-tzatza-ti-lia you cause your self to be deaf
Tejwa timotzatzatilia ika on tlapitzajli.
You deffen yourself with that trumpet.

ti-mo-tlalil-ti-lia you placed something for your own benefi
Tejwa timotlalilitilia on motlaken.
You put on yourself your cloths.

3. Bi-transitive: 2/24 (A verb that requires both a direct object and an indirect object to complete its meaning.)

Overview:

- 1) Specific Obj. + Specific Obj.
- 2) Specific Obj. + General Pr. Obj.
- 3) Specific Obj. + General Obj.
- 4) Specific Obj. + Reflexive Obj.
- 5) *Reflexive Obj. + Specific Obj.F*
- 6) Reflexive Obj. + General Pr. Obj.
- 7) Reflexive Obj + General Object

Examples:

1) Specific Obj. + Specific Obj.

1. Common IO + DO

ti-nech-in-maka

nech- in

you sell them to me/ you sell me to them
Tejwa tinechinmaka moyolkawan.
You sell your cows to me.

2. Causative = DO + IO

ti-nech-in-chijchiwa-ltia

you make me build them
Tejwa tinechinchijchiualtia petlamej.

You cause me to make palm mats.

ti-nech-in-kwa-ltia

you makes me eat them DO+IO
Tejwa tenechinkualtia michimej.
You make me eat fish.

ti-nech-in-namakaki-ltia

you make me sell them
Tejwa tenechinnamakiltia tlakenti.
You make me sell cloths.

ti-nech-in-ti-tia

you make me see them
Tejwa tinechintitia on sitlalimej.
You make me see the stars.

3. Applicative IO + DO

ti-nech-in-chichi-lia

you nurse them for me
Tejwa tinechinchichilia nochivas.
You nurse my goats for me.

ti-nech-in-makawi-lia

you gives them to me
Tejwa tinechinmakawilia moyolkawan.
You give your cows to me.

ti-nech-in-kow-ilia

you buy them from me
Tejwa tinechinkowilia nozapatos.
You buy shoes for me.
Tejwa tinechinkowilia zapatos.
You buy shoes from me.

Tejwa tinechinkowilia nowakaxwan.

You buy cattle from me.

ti-k-in-makawi-lia you release them for him
Tejwa tikinmakawilia itzkuiwan motaj.
You release my father's dogs for him.

ti-k-ø-chichi-lia you nurse it for his benefit? my disadvantage?
Tejwa tikchichilia ivaca motaj.
You nurse my fathers cow for him.

ti-nech-ø-piya-lia you care for me, resulting in my benefit
Tjewa tinechpiyalia notomin.
You take care of my money for me.

4. Causitive/Applicative IO + DO

ti-nech-in-tlatlaw-ti-lia you greet them for me
Tejwa tinechintlatlawtilia mochanejkawan.
You greet your household for me.

ti-nech-in-tlalloch-ti-lia you make them run for me
Tejwa tinechintlallochtilia nocaballos.
You make my horses run for me.

ti-k-in-tlalloch-ti-lia you make them run for him
Tejwa tikintlallochtilia icarros moteko.
You make your bosses cars run for him.
Tejwa tikintlallochtilia rayas on kwetlaxtli.
You make lines (figures) run on the leather.

2) Specific Obj. + General Pr. Obj. **nech-te**

1. Common

ni-mitz-te-maka

ni-k-te-maka

ne-mech-te-maka

ni-kin-te-maka

ti-nech- te-maka = DO + IO

you give me to someone

Tejwa tinechtemaka intech on wachos.

You give me some from the soldiers. @@ have explained.

ti-k-te-maka = IO + DO

you give it to someone

Tejwa tiktemaka motlal para temachtiloyan.

You give people your land for a school.

ti-tech-te-maka

ti-mech-te-maka

ti-kin-te-maka

nech-te-maka

mitz-te-maka

tech-te-maka

mech-te-maka

kin-te-maka

ti-mitz-te-maka-j

ti-k-te-maka-j

ti-mech-te-maka-j

ti-kin-te-maka-j

ne-nech-te-maka-j

nen-ki-te-maka-j

nen-tech-te-maka-j

nen-kin-te-maka-j

nech-te-maka-j

mitz-te-maka-j

tech-te-maka-j

mech-te-maka-j

kin-te-maka-j

2. Causitive

ti-k-te-mach-tia

you teach it (subject) to some one

Tejwa tiktemachtia tlen kwajli para on kokonej.

You teach someone(class) what is good for the children.

ti-nech-te-namak-iltia

you sells some one for me

Tejwa tinechtenamakiltia intech on tlasemankej.

You sell me to the salesman. @ explain.

3. Applicative IO + DO [[te may mean things in some of the below](#)]

ti-k-te-tlajtlani-lia

you asks some one for it for me IO + DO

Tejwa tiktetlajtlanilia tlen mitzpolowa.

You ask people about what you lack.

you ask him about something DO + IO

Tejwa tiktetlajtlanilia on tlen sekimej kipiay.

You ask her about what some people have.

4. Causitive/Applicative DO + IO

ti-nech-te-...-ti-lia

3) Specific Obj. + General Obj.

1. Common

Ø-nech-tla-majmaka

nech-tla-

Notaj nechtlamajmaka pampa niikonew.

My father me because I am his child. @

2. Causitive

ti-nech-tla-kwa-ltia

you cause me to eat something

Tejwa tinechtlakwaltia ijkwak napismiki.

You make me eat something when I am hungry. @maski nikwalo

ti-nech-tla-lnamik-tia

you warn me of something

@

ti-nech-tla-kewa-ltia

you hire me out

Tejwa tinechtlakewaltia on telpokakonetl.

You hire me out to do some kind of work me.

3. Applicative IO + DO

ti-nech-tla-tojtoyawi-lia

you spills something to my lose

Tejwa tinechtlatojtoyawilia ikan yemojli.

You spill something on me, that is bean soup.

ti-nech-tla-sewi-lia

you cools something to my advantage/disadvantage

Tejwa tinechtlasewilia ikan on tlitl.

You cool something for me with the fire. @

ti-nech-tla-chopawi-lia

you cleans things for me

Tejwa tinechtlachopawilia ipan nomil.

You clean (weed) something for me in my field.

ti-k-tla-chopawi-lia

you clean things for him

Tejwa tiktlachopawilia on tlakatl ipan itlatok.

You clean (weed) something for the man in his planted field.

4. Causitive/Applicative IO + DO

ti-nech-tla-palewal-ti-lia

you causes some thing to help me
Tejwa tinechtlapalewaltilia mokoneu
You caused your child to help me with things,

ti-nech-tla-temi-lti-lia

you causes something to be filled for me
Tejwa tinechtlatemiltilia, ikan nocostal.
You caused me to fill someing, that is my bag.

ti-nech-tla-temo-lti-lia

you cause me to take something down
Tekwa tinechtlatemoltilia ikan notlamamal.
You caused me to take something down, that is my load.

4) Specific Obj. + Reflexive Obj.

1. Common

ti-nech-mo-maka

you give yourself to me
Tejwa tinechmomaka para nochipa.
You give yourself to me for all time.

2. Causitive IO + DO

ø-ki-no-tlamil-tia

he made himself finish it
Yejwa kinotlamiltia itekiw sa axkan.
You made yourself finish his work with difficulty.

ø-ki-no-mach-tia

he made himself study it
Yejwa kinomachtia on amamoxтли de pajtli.
You made yourself study the book of medicen.

ø-ki-no-tlanil-tia

he made himself pull it @

ø-ki-no-chiwal-tia

he made himself make it @

3. Applicative IO + DO

ø-ki-no-chiw-ilia

he does it for himself
Yejwa kinochiwilia tlen kwajli.
He does what is good for himself.

ø-ki-no-teki-lia

he cuts it for himself
Yejwa kinotekilia ipan wajkajli on atojli.
He cuts the atole for himself in the half gourd. @how does he cut it?

ø-ki-no-chipin-ilia

he dripps it on himself.
Yejwa kinochipinilia yestli ipan itlaken.
He dripps the blood on his cloths.

4. Causitive/Applicative IO + DO

ø-ki-no-nex-ti-lia

he made himself find it for his benafit
Sano yejwa kinonextilia tlinon kikwa.
He himself found for himself what he will eat.

ø-ki-no-tlatla-ti-lia

he made himself burn it for his benafit
Sano yejwa kinotlatlatilia kampa onokokoj.
He himself burnt himself where it was hurt.

ø-ki-no-temi-ti-lia

he made himself fill it for himself
Sano yejwa kinotemitilia ibote ikan atl.
He himself filled the bottle with water for himself.

ti-nech-mo-mak-ti-lia

he turned himself over

Sano tejwa tinechmomaktilia ika kwajlotika.
He himself turned him self over to me peacably.

5) Reflexiv Obj. + Specific Obj.

mo-in-

1. Common

ni-no-in-

2. Causitive

ni-no-in-

ti-mo-in

3. Applicative IO + DO

ni-no-in-...-lia

ti-mo-in

4. Causitive/Applicative

ni-no-in-...-ti-lia

ti-mo-in

6) Reflexive Obj. + General Pr. Obj.

no-te-

1. Common

ti-mo-te-maka

you give yourself to someone

Tejwa timotemaka ipan motekiw.

You give yourself to someone in your work. @

2. Causitive

ti-mo-te-chiwaltia

you make yourself do to someone

Tejwa timotechiwaltia on tlen xkwajli san ipampa tomin.

You make yourself do to someone what is bad just because of money.

3. Applicative

ti-mo-te-kwi-lia

you take yourself a way from some one

Tejwa timotekwilia itech on wachos.

You take yourself away from some one from the soldiers.

4. Causitive/Applicative IO + DO

ti-mo-te-mak-ti-lia

you give yourself to someone

Tejwa timotemaktilia itech mochanekawan.

You give your self to your home town resedents.

ti-mo-te-ixkwi-ti-lia

You straighten yourself out with someone

Tejwa timoteixkwitilia ixpan on tekiwaj.

You straighten yourself out with the authority.

7) Reflexive Obj + General ImPr. Object = **no-tla-**

1. Common

ti-mo-tla-maka

you feed your self stuff

Sano tejwa timotlamaka ijkuak xak mosiwaw.

You feed yourself with stuff when your wife is absent.

ti-mo-tla-

2. Causitive

ti-mo-tla-chikawal-tia

you disaplin your self

Tejwa timotlachikawaltia ipan motlamachilis para xtikelkawa itlaj.

You disaplin in your mind so you will not forget something.

3. Applicative IO + DO

ti-mo-tla-kow-ilia

you yourself buy something for yourself

Tejwa timotlakowilia para on ilwitl.

You yourself by something for the fiesta.

ti-mo-tla-chijchiwi-lia

you do something for yourself
Tejwa timotlachijchiwilia kampa tikochi.
You do something for yourself where you sleep. (Like put up mosquito netting)

ti-mo-tla-kwijkwi-lia

you remove something for yourself
Tejwa timotlakwijkwilia ikan tekpimej ipan motlaken.
You remove , that is flees, from your clothing.

ti-mo-tla-kow-ilia

you buy something for yourself.
Sano tejwa timotlakowilia pampa xtikpiya akinon mitzontlakowilis.
You yourself buy something for yourself because you do not have anyone to go buy for you.

4. Causitive/Applicative IO + DO

ti-mo-tla-temil-ti-lia

you filled something for yourself
Tejwa timotlatemiltilia ikan mobotes.
You fill something for yourself, that is your bottles.

ti-mo-tla-tolol-ti-lia

you swallowed something for your own good
Tejwa timotlatololtilia ikan pastillas para tipajtis.
You swallow something, that is pills, for you to get well.

ti-mo-tla-temo-lti-lia

you caused something to descend for your own good
Sano tejwa timotlatemoltilia ikan motlamamal.
You yourself lowered something from your load.

7) tla-te-

tlatekitiltiayaj

No ijki nemiyaj 3,300 tlakamej yejuan tlatekitiltiayaj. 1 Kings 5.16

[An example for the grammar. we also have kitekitiltia so tla is a general obj. marker refering to men. Maybe if the stem starts with te- tla- is used so as not to have te-te-.]

Check to see if the DO and ID change when tia, lia, and ti-lia are added.

- 1) Specific Obj. + Specific Obj. = IO + DO Nech+in
- 2) Specific Obj. + General Pr. Obj. = DO + IO Nech+te
- 3) Specific Obj. + General Obj. = IO + DO Nech+tla
- 4) Specific Obj. + Reflexive Obj. = IO + DO Nech+mo
- 5) Reflexive Obj. + General Pr. Obj. = DO + IO No+te
- 6) Reflexive Obj + General Object = IO + DO No+tla

Possible Semantic roles:

- Preformer: instigates the action
- Causer: Brings about a result
- Referent: one who is effected by an action
- Passive agent: One who is acted upon

Comments:

1. The second object is ranked 8th from the beginging of the word.
2. The second object is implicit in the singular and marked by the marker –in- in the plural.
3. Bi-transitive verbs exhibit two objec markers, one a direct object and the other an indirect object, although not necessarily in that order. A ranking process determins the order of the direct and indirect objects. Two ranking systems exist, one for when the subject and the objects refer to seperate participants, that is, non refexive and one for when the subject and one of the objects are the same participant (reflexive).

In the first system, without a reflexive relationship, the following rules are observed:

- a. When 1st and 2nd person (sg. or pl.) objects co-occur, the direct object outranks, i.e. precedes the indirect object. The indirect object exhibits the general object indicator –te–
- b. When a first or second person co-occur with either a third or general person, the first or second person outranks the third or the general person. The third person in this case manifested by the morpheme –in- or one of its allomorphs.
- c. When third person co-occurs with a general person, the 3rd person outranks the general person.
- d. When the 3rd person co-occurs with a third person, or when a general person co-occurs with a general person, they are mutual (reciprocal).

It should be noted that in this system when a person is a factor in ranking, the plurality of the person does not enter into the ranking. Also a great deal of ambiguity occurs in words which exhibit a general focus object marker. The general object marker can refer to 2nd, 3rd and general person in the singular or the plural.

The second ranking system which exhibits a reflexive indicator can be summed up with one statement. The indirect object which is a reflexive morpheme, always outranks the direct object except when co-occurring with an indirect object which manifests a general focus marker.

D. Moods: 2/25

The form of the verb that is used to indicate the manner in which the action is conceived.

1. Indicative mood: 2/26 (The indicative mood states a fact or asks a question.)

2. Imperative mood: 2/27 (The imperative mood gives a command or makes a request.)

Over-View Chart

Dictatorial:

Positive

2nd pr

x-/xi-

Negative imper.	2nd pr	maka x-/xi-
Discontinue	2nd pr	maka sa x-/xi-
Permissive:		
Positive	1st, 3rd	ma
Negative	1st, 3rd	maka ma
Discontinue	1st, 3rd	maka sa ma

Comments:

- 1) The marker x- and xi- occur in the first pre-stem order at the beginning of the word.

a. Dictatorial commands: 2/28

1) Possitive comands (A possitive command to do something):

Markers:

x-	non-intensified
xi-	intensified

Examples:

x-wiya	go.
xi-wiya	GO!
x-kochi	go to sleep.
xi-kochi	GO to sleep!
x-chiwa	do it.
xi-chiwa	DO it!

Comments:

- 1) X- is a simple command todo somethig.
- 2) Xi- exprees an urgency or temper.
- 3) Singular imperative verbs are often homophonas with negative

3rd. person singular verbs.

x-tlateki
x-tlateki

cut it
it will not cut any thing

xkochi
xkochi

sleep, duérmete
he is not sleeping, no duerme

xtlacha
xtlacha

wake up, despiértate
he is not wake, no despierta

2) Negative commands:

Markers:

maka + x-...
maka + xi-...

Unintensified
Intensified

Examples:

maka x-kochi
maka xi-kochi

do not sleep!
do NOT sleep!

maka x-chiwa
maka xi-chiwa

do not do it!
DON'T do that!

Comments:

- 1) Maka x- A command not to do something.
- 2) Maka xi- expresses an urgency or temper not to do it.

3) Discontinue command:

Markers:

maka sa + x-...
maka sa + xi-...

Unintensified
Intensified

Examples:

maka sa x-majmana-0	stop your(sg) sorrowing
maka sa x-majmana-kan	stop your(pl) sorrowing
maka sa xi-majmana-0	STOP your(sg) sorrowing
maka sa xi-majmana-kan	STOP your(pl) sorrowing

On tlakatl okinmijlij itajwan: —Aman yoniwajla para maka sa x-majmana-kan.
The man told his parents: Now I have returned for you to stop your sorrowing.

On temachtiketl okimijlij on kokojnej: —Maka sa x-pano-kan ipan okse salon.
The teacher told the children: —stop passing to the other class room.

b. Permissive commands or requests: 2/29

1) Positive:

Markers:

Person	Number
1st pr sg	ma + ni-...
3rd pr sg	ma + 0-...
1st pr pl	ma + ti-...
3rd pr pl	ma + 0-...

Examples:

ma ni-nosewi-0	let me sit down (1st pr sg)
ma 0-kowa-0	let him buy it (3rd pr sg)
ma-ti-knamaka-kan	let us sell it (1st pr pl)
ma 0-ktekiti-kan	let them work (3rd pr pl)

Comments:

- 1) It is a positive request, wish, intent or reported command.

a) Making a request:

ma niwiya	let me go
ma nikita	let me see it

b) An expression of a wish or desire:

ma Dios mitzwika
May God take you (may God go with you)

kineki ma kitlaxtlawakan
He wants them to pay him

c) Gives an intent for action:

Onoweyikatzajtziliaj para ma kiawi.
He prayed so it would rain.

Okijlito imontaj para ma kiteijli.
She went and told her father-in-law so he would tell the people.

d) A reported command (indirect):

Okijlij ma kimali.
He told her to hit him.

Okinawatijka ma kwajkwili.
He ordered her to bring it.

2) When a helping word precedes the main verb, the marker “ma” follows the helping verb:
okawilij me tekiti he let him work

2) Negative:

Markers:

1st pr sg	maka ma + ni-...
3rd pr sg	maka ma + 0-...
1st pr pl	maka ma + ti-...

3rd pr pl maka ma + 0-...

Examples:

maka ma ni-kwalani-0	to not let me be angry (1st pr sg)
maka ma 0-kwalani-0	to not let him be angry (3rd pr sg)
maka ma ti-kwalani-kan	to not let us be angry (1st pr pl)
maka ma 0-kwalani-kan	to not let them be angry (3rd pr pl)
maka ma ni-kchiwa-0	to not let me do it
maka ma ni-kwika-0	to not let me bring it
maka ma kita-0	to not let him see it

On wachoj okintlatlalij temej ipan on ojtli para maka ma tipano-kan ikan tokarroj.
The policeman placed stones in the road to not let us pass with our car.

3) Discontinue:

Markers:

1st pr sg	maka sa ma + ni-...
3rd pr sg	maka sa ma + 0-...
1st pr pl	maka sa ma + ti-...
3rd pr pl	maka sa ma + 0-...

Examples:

maka sa ma ni-pano-0	I will stop passing (1st pr sg)
maka sa ma 0-pano-0	he will stop passing (3rd pr sg)
maka sa ma ti-pano-kan	we will stop passing (1st pr pl)
maka sa ma 0-pano-kan	they will stop passing (3rd pr pl)

/x fill out the below entries

maka sa ma ni-najmana-0	I stop sorrowing
-------------------------	------------------

maka sa ma 0-najmana-0	he stops sorrowing
maka sa ma ti-tajmana-kan	we stop sorrowing
maka sa ma 0-najmana-kan	they stop sorrowing

maka sa ma 0-kichiwa-0	do not continue doing it
maka sa ma 0-kwika-0	stop bringing it
maka sa ma 0-kita-0	stop looking at it

On tlakatl okitzakw on ojtli para maka sa ma pano on wakax.
The man closed off the road to stop the cow from passing.

c. Inter affixional relationships: 2/30

The imparitive mood influences the shapes of some affixation markers: [*check out plural markers*]

a) Causative voice marker -ltia/-tia > -lti/-ti

kipewa-ltia	he starts it
x-pewa-lti	start it

b) Aplicative voice marker -ilia/-lia > ili/-li

kipiya-lia	he keeps it for her
x-piya-li	keep it for her

c) Directional markers in the suffix -ko & -to > -ki & -ti in the imparative mood.

-ki	
okita-ko	he came to see it
x-kita-ki	come see it
okiteki-ko	he came to cut it
x-teki-ki	come cut it
okinotza-ko	he came and called him

	x-notza-ki	come call him
	onechkawa-ko	he came and left me
	x-nechkawa-ki	come leave me
-ti		
	otemo-to	he went descending
	x-temo-ti	go descending
	okiteki-to	he went and cut it
	x-teki-ti	go cut it
	okinotza-to	he went and called him
	x-notza-ti	go call him
	onechkawa-to	he came and left me
	x-nechkawa-ti	come leave me

d) 5) The imparitive plural subject marker occurs following the directional marker and is marked with –j as oposed to the marker –kan in the indicative mood.

Indicative mood

k-ita-ko-ø	you (sg) come see it
k-ita-ko-kan	you (pl) come see it
k-ita-to-ø	you (sg) go see it
k-ita-to-kan	you (pl) go see it
tekiti-ko-ø	you (sg) come work
tekiti-ko-kan	you (pl) come work
tekiti-tio-ø	you (sg) go work
tekiti-to-kan	you (pl) go work

Imparitive mood

x-k-ita-ki-ø	you (sg) come see it
x-k-ita-ki-j	you (pl) come see it
x-k-ita-ti-ø	you (sg) go see it
x-k-ita-ti-j	you (pl) go see it
x-tekiti-ki-ø	you (sg) come work
x-tekiti-ki-j	you (pl) come work
x-tekiti-ti-ø	you (sg) go work
x-tekiti-ti-j	you (pl) go work

E. Order of affixes: 2/31

1. Pre-Stem Elements:

(Pre-stem affixes rank from the beginning of the word and moves towards the stem):

1st Mood	ø-/ x-, xi-
2nd Polarity	ø-/ x-
3rd Past perfect (Recent & Distant)	yo-/ o-
4th Subject person No.	ni-, ti-, ø-, ti-, nen- ~ne-, ø-
5th Specific Object person and No.	nech-, mitz-, ki ~ k-, tech-, mech-, k-
6th Directional (Away)	-o-, -on- ~ -om-
7th 3rd pr. plural maker (see comment 2)	-in-
8th First Object (3rd. Pr.)	-ø-, -in-
9th Second Object	-ø-, -in-, -mi-, -min-
10th Directional (Toward)	-ah-, -al-, -waj-, -wal-
12th Reflexive/reciprical Object	no- ~n-, mo- ~ m-, to- ~ t-, mo- ~ m-, no- ~n-
13th General Object (animal and things)	tla-
13th General Object (human)	te-

Comments:

1. It has not been determined if the first object No. for 3rd. person Pl. comes before the second object or the other way around. As seen in the following examples, the second object comes somewhere between Order 6 (Direction away from the point of orientation) and Order 9 (Direction towards the point of orientation):

nech-om-in-kowilis	he will go buy them for me
nech-in-waj-kowilis	he will come buy them from

2. The 3rd person plural object marker consists of the 3rd person marker k- in order 7 and the plural number marker –in is in order 6:

ti-k-om-in-tas	you will go see them
k-om-in-tejtemos	he will go search for them
k-om-in-xiniskej	they will go spill them

2. Post-Stem Elements:

(Post-Stem affixes begin ranking from the end of the stem and moves towards the end of the word.):

1st Reverential	-tzin. –tzitzin
2nd General Subject	-ø, -lo, -wa, -owa
3rd Causative	-tia ~ ti-, -itia, -ltia, -iltia
4nd Applicative	-lia. –ilia
5th Conector	-h-
6rd Aspect	-teki, -tinemi, -tiw, -tasi, -tikisa, -tewa, -tejko
7th Directional (Toward / Away)	-to ~ -ti, / -ko ~ -ki
8th Tense	-s, -ø, -k, -ka, -ya ~ -a, -sia ~ -skia, -ni, -tiyas, -tikaj, -tokej, -tiwi, -tikakta, -tiaya
9th Subject No.	-ø, -j, -ej, -w, -n, -kan, -an, -yan

F. Auxiliary helping verbs: 2/32

weli	able
kineki	wants
noneki	needs
ma	let
yaw	go
pewa	begin
kelnamiki	he remembers

kinemilia	he think
kitokarowa	should
ika onkaj	has to

G. Irregular Action verbs: 2/33

yaw	he goes
tiyaw	we are going

H. Focus: 2/34

Focus on the agent:

Out of focus	Verb subject in 3rd person plural
Vague focus	General subject marker used
In focus:	Normal verb form
Intensified focus	Pronoun + Verb
	Agent identified in the stem

Focus on the patient:

Vague focus	General object marker used
In focus	Normal verb form used
Intensified focus	Patient identified in the stem

I. Formal vs. Colloquial: 2/35

Formal:	Colloquial:	Gloss:
ki-kwa	kwa	he eats it

Chapter 3 Being/Existential verbs: 3/1

A. Animate: 3/2

1. Nuclear morphology: 3/3

Example:

nemi

Comments:

1) The animate extential verb consists of a closed class with one member:

nemi is, lives

2. Inflectional/Affix morphology: 3//4

a. Person and number: 3//5

Markers:

	Singular	Plural
1st person	ni-...- Ø	ti-...-j/-kej
2nd person	ti-...- Ø	nen-...-j/-kej
3rd person	Ø-...- Ø	Ø-...-j/-kej

Examples:

ni-nemi- Ø I am, I live
ti-nemi- Ø you are, you live
Ø-nemi- Ø he/she is, he/she lives

ti-nemi-j we are, we live
nen-nemi-j you(pl) are, you live
Ø-nemi-j they are, they live

Comments:

1. General person:

nem-owa people are alive

b. Tense: 3//6

Markers:

Future:	-s
Present:	- ø

Past:	-o
Past imperfect:	-ya

Examples:

Future	
ni-nemi-s-ø	I will be
ti-nemi-s-ø	you will be
Ø-nemi-s-ø	he/she will be
ti-nemi-s-j	we will be
nen-nemi-s-j	you(pl) will be
Ø-nemi-s-j	they will be
Present	
ni-nemi- -ø -ø	I am, I live
ti-nemi-ø -ø	you are, you live
ø -nemi- -ø -ø	he/she is, he/she lives
ti-nemi-ø -j	we are, we live
nen-nemi-ø -j	you(pl) are, you live
ø -nemi-ø -j	they are, they live
Past	
o-ni-nen	I will be
o-ti-nen	you will be
o-ø -nen	he/she will be
o-ti-nen-kej	we will be
nen-nemi-kej	you(pl) will be
Ø-nemi-kej	they will be

Past imperfect

ni-nemi-ya-ø	I will be
ti-nemi-ya-ø	you will be
ø -nemi-ya-ø	he/she will be
ti-nemi-ya-j	we will be
nen-nemi-ya-j	you(pl) will be
ø -nemi-ya-j	they will be

c. Polarity: 3//7

Markers:

Possitive	ø-
Negative	x-

Example:

ø-ti-nemi-s	you will be
x-ti-nemi-s	you will not be

Comments:

- 1) The animate existential verb has to do with animate objects.
- 2) The animate existential verb is limited to the nucleus nemi
- 3) Plural marker –kej occurs on past tense.
- 4) In past tense the stem is modified by dropping the final vowel with the final m changing to n.
- 5) The positive polarity is implicit.

B. Inanimate: 3//8

1. Punctiliar: 3//9

a. Nuclear morphology: 3/10

Examples:

Primary Tenses:

Future	onyas
Present	onkaj
Past	onkatka

Secondary tenses:

Experiential	onyani
Contrary to fact	onyasia

Comments:

1) The inanimate existential verb is a closed class of words each of which exhibits its own tense. Three words exhibit primary tense, and two secondary tense. The stem is irregular depending on the inflexion.

2) The inanimate existential verb has to do with things.

3) The stem is compound:

on-yas	it will be
on-kaj	it is
on-katka	it was to begin with
on-ya-ni	it has been experienced
on-ya-skia	it would have been
nen-kaj (ne+kaj)	there it is
nikan-kaj (nikan+on+kaj)	it is right here

4) The stems of some words are complex:

omp-on-kaj (ompa+on+kaj)	it is over there
melaj-ka-on-kaj (mela+jka+on+ka)	it is straight

5) Existential words with irregular tenses:

<u>present</u>	<u>past</u>	<u>future</u>
nen-kaj	nenkatka	nenkaj yes

nikan-kaj nikan katka nikan-kaj yes

6) Stem reduplication can occur when referring to specific items:

tla-onkaj	things exist
tla-oj-onkaj	various things exist, it is furnished

7) A number of words exhibit the -kaj root meaning is:

on-kaj	(on = that, -kaj = is)	it exists
nikan-kaj	(nikan = here, -kaj = is)	it is here
nen-kaj	(ne = there, -kaj = is)	it is over there in sight

8) The singular Contrary to Fact marker is sometimes shortened:

-skia	>	-sia
-skia-j	>	-sia-j

b. Inflectional/Affix morphology: 3/11

1) The punctiliar existential is marked for singular and plural: 3/12

Markers:

Sg.	Pl.	
-∅	-j	following a vowel
	-kej	following a consonant

Examples:

onyas	it will be
onyas-kej	they will be
onkaj	it is
onoke-j	they are
onkatka	it was

onkatka-j	they were
onyani	it has been known to be
onyani-j	they have been known to be
onyaskia	it would have been
onyaskia-j	they would have been

Comments:

1) The present tense onkaj sg. and onokej plural is an exception to the rule.

2) Sometimes the General object marker tla- is exhibited:

tla-onyas	things will exist
tla-onkaj	things exist
tla-oj-onkaj	individual things exist, it is furnished
tla-onkatka	things existed

2) The punctiliar existential is marked for Polarity: 3/13

Markers:

Positive -ø-
Negative x-

Examples:

x-onyas	it will not be
x-onkaj	it is not
x-onkatka	it was not to begin with
x-onyani	it has not been experienced
x-onyaskia	it would not be, it would not have been

3) Manner/Aspect: 3/14

Markers:

-tetzi do quickly

-tok	do laying down
-tejko	do upon arrival here
-tajsi	do upon arrival there
-tewa	do and leave
-tiw	do on the way
-tikisa	do while passing by
-tinemi	do while going around

Examples:

onyatetzi	it quickly exists (for a short time as a tomato has a	short life)
onyatok	it exists layed out (like water spread out)	
onyatejko	it exists upon arrival here (as rain coming down	and entering a
pool)		
onyatajsi	it exists upon arrival there (as tomatos arriving	there)
onyatewa	it comes and exists and goes (as the monarch butter	fly comes to
Michoahuacan and then	leaves for	Canada)
onyatiw	it exists on the way (as beans produce each year)	
onyatetzi	Ipan on kaltlanamakaloyan san kamanian onyatetzi leche. At the store only some times the milk quickly is sold out.	
onyatok	On mar san nochipa ijki onyatok. The ocaen just is always has the same size.	
onyatejko (not used much)	On kiawtli onyatejko ipan on weyi tankej. The rain gathers in the big tank.	
onyatajsi	On tlawijli onyatajsi ipan on kalpan ijkwak ye onkaj tlasasalojli on teposmekatl. The existance of elecricity arrived in the town when the cables are connected.	

onyatewa	On atl achtopa onyatewa ipan on weyi tankej niman kemaj yaw ipan on teposkokojtli para ajsi ne kalpan. The water came and gathered in the big tank and then went into the metal tank to arrive at the town.
onyatiw	On tlayojli onyatiw ikan xikipilti ipan on karroj. The shell corn in bags goes along in the car.
onyatias	On totlaxkaltzin maski ika miyek tekitl sanken onyatias. Our beloved torts even though with work (growing the corn etc.) still will continue to exist.
onyatiaya	On xojpajtli sanken onyatiaya ijkwak oyejkok on pajtli tlachijchijtli. The erbal medicen started dwendeling after when the manufacured medicen arrived.

2. Continual/progressive: 3/15

a. Nucular morphology: 3/16

The meaning of the Continual or progressive existance is not always clear, but it does contrast with the punctiliar verbs. It seems to indicate a changed condition or possition.

Markers:

-tias	future
-tijkaj	present
-tikatka	past

Examples:

Future	onya-tias	it will be
Present	onya-tijkaj	it is
Past completed	onya-tikatka	it was but is no longer

Ijkon ken otiktlalij on amamoxtli sanken ijki onyatias ijkwak tiwajlas.

Like how you placed the book, it will still exist in the same position when you return.

On amanajli nochipa ijki onyajtijka nion xweyia niman nion xtlami.

The pool of water always exists in the same condition, neither smaller or dries up.

Ipan on tlalkontli okinextikej tlakaomimej san ken ijki onyatikatka maski miyek xipan yopanoka.

In the grave human bones were found just like how they existed in form even though many years had passed.

Comments:

1) There is a single root member in the Continual/Progressive verb class: onya

b. Inflectional/Affix morphology: 3/17

1) Number: 3/18

Markers:

Singular	Plural
-Ø	-j following vowels -kej following consonants

Examples:

Future	onyatias	onyatias-kej	it will be
Present	onyatijkaj	onyatoke-j	it is
Past	onyatikakta	onyatikatka-j	it was but is no longer

Comments:

1) Present tense is irregular.

2) Polarity: 3/19

Markers:

Positive ø-

Negative x-

Examples:

Future	x-onyatias	it will be
Present	x-onyatijkaj	it is
Past	x-onyatikatka	it was but is no longer

3) Manner/Aspects: 3/20

Marker:

-tetzi	quickly exist
-tok	exist laying down
-tejko	exist upon arrival here
-tajsi	exist upon arrival there
-tewa	exist between coming and going
-tiw	exist on the way
-tias	will exist on the way
-tiaya	did exist on the way
-tiaj	?

Examples:

onyatetzi	it quickly exists (for a short time as a tomato has a short life)
onyatok	it exists layed out (like water spread out)
onyatejko	it exists upon arrival here (as rain coming down and entering a pool)
onyatajsi	it exists upon arrival there (as tomatos arriving there)
onyatewa	it comes and exists and goes (as the monarch butter fly comes to Michohuacan and then leaves for Canada)

{do these have a double meaning like in active verbs}

onyatiw	it exists on the way (as beans produce each year)
onyatias	it will exist on the way
onyatiaya	it has

onyatetzi
Ipan on kaltlanamakaloyan san kamanian onyatetzi leche.
At the store only some times the milk quickly is sold out.

onyatok
On mar san nochipa ijki onyatok.
The ocaen just is always has the same size.

onyatejko (not used much)
On kiawtli onyatejko ipan on weyi tankej.
The rain gathers in the big tank.

onyatajsi
On tlawijli onyatajsi ipan on kalpan ijkwak ye onkaj tlasasalojli on teposmekatl.
The existence of electricity arrived in the town when the cables are connected.

onyatewa
On ätl achtopa onyatewa ipan on weyi tankej niman kemaj yaw ipan on teposkokojtli
para ajsi ne kalpan.
The water came and gathered in the big tank and then went into the metal tank to arrive at
the town.

onyatiw
On tlayojli onyatiw ikan xikipilti ipan on karroj.
The shell corn in bags goes along in the car.

onyatias

On totlaxkaltzin maski ika miyek tekittl sanken onyatias.

Our beloved torts even though with work (growing the corn etc.) still will continue to exist.

onyatiaya

On xojpajtlil sanken onyatiaya ijkwak oyejkok on pajtlil tlachijchijtlil.

The herbal medicine started dwendeling after when the manufactured medicine arrived.

Comments:

1) Sometimes the tla- General Object marker is exhibited:

tla-onyatias	things will exist
tla-onyatijkaj	things exist
tla-onyatikatka	things existed

Chapter 4 Copula verb: 4//1

A. Nuclear morphology: 4//2

Entrys:

Primary tense		
Future	yes	
Present	0...	
Past	katka	
Secondary tense		
Experiential fact	yani	
Contrary to fact	yeskia	

Examples:

Primary tenses:

Future	yes	will be
Present	(implicit)	is
Past	katka	was

Secondary tenses:

Experiential fact	yani	has experienced it before
Contrary to fact	yeskia	would have been

Comments:

- 1) Copula verbs consist of a closed class of words, each expressing its own tense. They express the primary tenses future, present and past, and also the secondary tenses experiential fact and contrary to fact.
- 2) The copula verb can be used interchangeable for either animate or inanimate objects. The existential verb is restricted to inanimate objects.

kontli katka	it was a pot
konetl katka	he was a child

B. Inflectional/Affix morphology: 4//3

1. Number: 4//4

Entres:

Primary tense	Sg.	Pl.
Future	yes	yes-kej
Present	ø...	ø...
Past	katka	katka-j
Secondary tense		
Experiential fact	yani	yani-j
Contrary to fact	yeskia	yeskia-j

Comments:

1. The singular marker -ø is always implicit, and the plural marker is -j following vowels, and -kej following consonants. The present tense is irregular.
2. The Contrary to Fact tense may express a condition in future, present or past time.

Futue

Tla kiawiskia aman tiotlak, mostla xmas tona yeskia.
If it would rain this after noon (then) tomorrow it would be less hot.

Present

Tla yalowa kiawiskia aman xmas tona yeskia.
If it would have rained yesterday now it would have been less hot.

Past

Tla yalowa kwalkan kiawiskia, tiotlak xmas tona yeskia.
If yesterday morning it would have rained (then) in the afternoon (yesterday) it would have been less hot.

2. Tense: 4//5

For examples see 4//2

Chapter 5 Drivided Verbs: 5//1

Comments:

- 1) All dirived verbs are auxiliary words in verbal clauses.
- 2) All dirived verbs require either an inanimat existential verb or a copula verb to supply the tense.

A. Verbs that are dirived from nouns: 5//2

1. Nucular morphology: 5//3

ni-tlaka-tl yes	I will be a man
kontli katka	It was a pot

2. Inflectional/Affix morphology: 5//4

a. Derivation markers: 5//5

Markers:

-ti-, -le-, -ya-, -yo-, -o-, -wi-, -i-, -ø-

Examples:

-ti-

i-chan	chan-ti	he dwels
teki-tl	teki-ti	he works
tlaka-tl	tlaka-ti	he is born
koxka-tl	koxka-ti	he is blind
sawa-tl	sawa-ti	he breaks out with a rash
paj-tli	paj-ti	he heals
ijyotl	ijyoti	he suffers

-le-

ista-tl	ista-le-wi	salt, it whitens
---------	------------	------------------

-ya-

ista-tl	ista-ya	it turns white
ajwiyaj-li	ajwiya-ya	it smells good
ijyaj-li	ijya-ya	it has an odor
mej-li	me-ya	it springs up

-yo-

-o-

-wi

i-ma-pil	ki-ma-pil-wi	he points at him with his finger
i-tzon	ki-tzon-wi	he snare it with his hair or other thread
i-kech-pan	ki-kechpan-wi	he carries it on his shoulder
i-yojlo	ki-yol-wi	he ponders it

-i-

	pok-tli kiaw-tli	pok-i kiaw-i	smoke, it smokes rain
-ø-	tonaj-li saka	tona-ø ki-saka-ø	sun, it is hot bag, he hauls it
	x-kweili- x-kweyilia- ma ni-kweyili- ni-k-weyilia- k-weyilia- k-waj-weyilis- k-on-weyilis- no-weyilia- nech-in-weyilia- tla-weyilia-j		enlarge it (imparitive) he does not enlarge it let me enlarge it I enlarge it he enlarges it he will come and enlarge it he will go and enlarge it it enlarges he enlarges them for me they enlarges things
	kweyili-jtetzij kweyili-jtasi kweyili-jtiw kweyili-jtinemi kweyili-jtejko kweyili-jtewa kweyili-jtikisa		he quickly enlarges it he enlarges it as he goes he goes around enlarging it
	kweyili-to kweyili-ko x-kweyili-ti		he goes to enlarge it he comes to enlarge it go enlarge it

x-kweyili-ki
 kweyili-s
 o-kweyili-j
 kweyilia-j

come enlarge it
 he will enlarge it
 he enlarged it
 they enlarge it

kipitentzin-ti-lia

he makes it smaller

b. Person: 5//6

Markers for person:

Before ☒

consenents

vowels:

	Sg	Pl
1st pr	ni-	ti-
2nd pr	ti-	nen-
3rd pr	0-	0-

Sg	Pl
n-	t-
t-	nen-
0-	0-

Examples:

Concrete Nouns:

Preceeding a-Concenent

ni-tlakatl
 ti-tlakatl
 0-tlakatl

I am a man
 you(sg) are a man
 he is a man

ti-tlakamej
 nen-tlakamej
 0-tlakamej

we are men
 you(pl) are men
 they are men

Preceeding a Vowel:

n-ichpochtli
 t-ichpochtli
 0-ichpochtli

I am a young lady
 you(sg) are a young lady
 she is a young lady

t-ichpochti	we are young ladies
nen-ichpochti	you(pl) are young ladies
0-ichpochti	they are young ladies

Abstract Nouns:

Preceeding a-Concenent
(No entries found.)

Preceeding a Vowel:
(No entries found.)

Actor Nouns:

<u>Preceeding a-Concenent</u>	
ni-tlajtlajtojketl	I am an oritor
ti-tlajtlajtojketl	you(sg) are an oritor
0-tlajtlajtojketl	he is an oritor
ti-tlajtlajtojkej	we are oritors
nen-tlajtlajtojkej	you(pl) are oritors
0-tlajtlajtojkej	they are oritors

Preceeding a Vowel:
(No entries found.)

Instrumental Nouns:

<u>Preceeding a-Concenent</u>	
0-tepostlachkwalon-i-0	it is a digging bar
0-tepostlachkwalon-i-mej (0-techpostlachkwalon-ti)	they are digging bars
0-xalwastli	it is a brush

0-xalwasti

they are brushes

Preceeding a Vowel:
(No entries found.)

c. Number: 5//7

Markers:

Sg.	Pl.	
-tli	-tin	following consenents
	-mej	following vowels
-tl, -ø	-j	following “e”

Examples:

Comen Nouns:

Preceeding a-Concenent

n-ichpoch-tli	I am a young lady
t-ichpoch-tli	you(sg) are a young lady
0-ichpoch-tli	she is a young lady
t-ichpoch-ti	we are young ladies
nen-ichpoch-ti	you(pl) are young ladies
0-ichpoch-ti	they are young ladies

Preceeding a Vowel:

ni-tlaka-tl	I am a man
ti-tlaka-tl	you(sg) are a man
0-tlaka-tl	he is a man

ti-tlaka-mej	we are men
nen-tlaka-mej	you(pl) are men
0-tlaka-mej	they are men

Derived Nouns:

a. Abstract Nouns

Preceding a-Concenen

0-chikawa-lis-tli	it is hard
0-chikawa-lis-tin	they are hard

Preceding a Vowel:
(not possible)

b. Actor Nouns

Preceding a-Concenen

(not possible)

Preceding a Vowel:

ni-tlajtlajtojke-tl	I am an oritor
ti-tlajtlajtojke-tl	you(sg) are an oritor
0-tlajtlajtojke-tl	he is an oritor
ti-tlajtlajtojke-j	we are oritors
nen-tlajtlajtojke-j	you(pl) are oritors
0-tlajtlajtojke-j	they are oritors

c. Instrumental Nouns

Preceding a-Concenen

0-xalwas-tli	it is a brush
0-xalwas-tin	they are brushes

<u>Preceding a Vowel:</u>	
0-tepostlachkwa-loni katka	it was a digging bar
0-tepostlachkwa-loni-mej katka-j	they were digging bars

d. Possessive and possessed number: 5//8

Markers:

	Singular	Plural	
1st pr	-no-...-w	-to-...-wan	
2nd pr	-mo-...-w	-nemo-wan	
3rd pr	-i-...-w	-in-...-wan	(collective)
		-imin-...-wan	(distributive)

Examples:

Complement:	Copula verb (Present tense):	Gloss:
ti-no-kone-w	∅	You are my child
ni-mo-kone-w	∅	I am your child
ni-i-kone-w	∅	I am his child
nen-to-kone-wan	∅	You are our children
ti-nemo-kone-wan	∅	We are your children
ti-in-kone-wan	∅	We (collectively) are their children
ti-imin-kone-wan	∅	We (individually) are their children
∅-i-siwa-w katka		She was his wife
ti-i-siwa-w-∅		You are his wife
ni-isiwa-w yes		I will be his wife

e. Polarity: 5//9

Markers:

ø-	Positive polarity
x-	Negative polarity

Examples:

ø- ichan katka	it was his home
x-ichan katka	it was not his home

f. Manner/Aspect: 5/10

B Verbs that are derived from derived nouns: 5/11

1. Nucular morphology: 5/12

a. Abstract (see 8/3) 5/13

ø –no-ajmanalis	that is my sorrow
ø –i-tzawalistli	that is it's purr

b. Actor (see 7/12) 5/14

ti-no-pixka-ketl	you are my harvester
ø –motepajti-ketl	he is your doctor

c. Instrument (see 7/26) 5/15

ø –no-tlachpan-was	it is my broom
ø –i-tzoko-was-tli	it is her comb
ø –mo-tlalpichiloni	that is your sprayer pump

2. Inflectional/Affix morphology: 5/16

a. Abstract: 5/17

Markers:

Person	Subject	Possessive number
1st sg		-no-/-n-
2nd sg		-mo-/-m-

3rd sg	ø -	-i-
1st pl		-to-/-t-
2nd pl		-nemo-/-nem-
3rd pl		-imin-
Derivational marker		-lis

Examples:

Preceeding Consents:

ø-no-kokolis	it is my pain
ø -mo-kokolis	it is your(sg) pain
ø -i-kokolis	it is his pain
ø -to-kokolis	it will be our pain
ø -nemo-kokolis	it will be your(pl) pain
ø -imin-kokolis	it will be their pain

Preceeding Vowels:

ø -n-ijixkomakalis	it is my reproach
ø -m-ijixkomakalis	it is your(sg) repoach
ø -i-ijixkomakalis	it is his reproch
ø -t-ijixkomakalis	it is our reproch
ø -nem-ijixkomakalis	it is your(pl) reproch
ø -imin-ijixkomakalis	it is their reporch

ø -no-tlamachilis-0	it is my hope
ø -no-tlamachilis-wan	it is my hopes

ø -no-tekimakalis-0	it is my responsibility
---------------------	-------------------------

ø -no-tekimakalis-wan it is my responsibilities

b. Actor:

Markers:

Person	Subject	Possessive number
1st sg	ni-	-no-/-n-
2nd sg	ti-	-mo-/-m-
3rd sg	ø -	-i-
1st pl	ĩ	-to-/-t-
2nd pl	nen-	-nemo-/-nem-
3rd pl	ĩ	-imin-
Derivational marker		-ka
Plurality:	singular -w	Pural -ĩ

Examples:

Preceeding Consents:

ni-mo-temachtij-ka-w	I am your(sg) teacher
ti-no-temachtij-ka-w	you are my teacher
ø -i-temachtij-ka-w	he is her teacher
ø -te-temachtij-ka-w	he is some one's teacher

ni-nemo-temachtij-ka-w	I am your(pl) teacher
ti-to-temachtij-ka-w	you are our teacher
ø -imin/in-temachtij-ka-w	he is their teacher
ø -te-temachtij-ka-w	he is some peoples teacher

Lacks we are your teachers, you (pl) are my teachers, they are your teachers, they are our teachers

Preceeding Vowels:

ni-m-asaka-ka-w	I am your(sg) water hauler
ti-n-asaka-ka-w	you are my water hauler
ti-i-asaka-ka-w	you are his water hauler

ø -te-asaka-ka-w	he is some ones water hauler
ø -t-asaka-ka-w	he is our water hauler
ni-nem-asaka-ka-w	I am your(pl) water hauler
nen-imin-asaka-ka-w	you(pl) are their water hauler
ø -te-asaka-ka-w	he is some peoples water hauler
ø -no-makaka-w	he is my donor
ø -no-makaka-wan	they are my donors
ø -no-weyitekiwajka-w	he is my great leader
ø -no-weyitekiwajka-wan	they are my great leaders

Comments:

1. The general rule is that when preceeding a vowel, the possesor person number drops of the final -o. Some speekers continue to use the full marker.

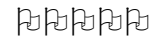
ti-no-asaka-ka-w	you are my water hauler
ni-mo-asaka-ka-w	I am your(sg) water hauler
ti-i-asaka-ka-w	you are his water hauler
0-te-asaka-ka-w	he is some ones water hauler

ø -to-asaka-ka-w	he is our water hauler
ni-nemo-asaka-ka-w	I am your(pl) water hauler
nen-imin-asaka-ka-w	you(pl) are their water hauler
ø -te-asaka-ka-w	he is some peoples water hauler

2. Some concrete nouns begining with a vowel have been found to aways take the preconsent markers:

ø -no-ichka-w	it is my cotten
ø -mo-ichka-w	it is your(sg) cotten
ø -i-ichka-w	it is his cotten

ø -to-ichka-w	it is our cotten
ø -nemo-ichka-w	it is your(pl) cotten
ø -imin-ichka-w	it is their cotten



ø -no-ich	it is my magey fiber
ø -mo-ich	it is your(sg) magey fiber
ø -i-ich	it is our magey fiber

ø -to-ich	it is our magey fiber
ø -nemo-ich	it is your(pl) magey fiber
ø -imin-ich	it is their magey fiber

c. Instrument: 5/19

Person	Subject	Possessive number	Derivational marker
1st sg		-no-	
2nd sg		-mo-	
3rd sg	ø -	-i-	
1st pl		-to-	
2nd pl		-nemo-	
3rd pl		-imin-	
Derivational marker		-loni-/ -was-	

Examples:

Preceeding Consents:

ø -no-tlayejyewa-loni	it is my cupboard
ø -mo-tlayejyewaloni	it is your(sg) cupboard
ø -i-tlayejyewaloni	it is his cupbord

ø -to-tlayejyewaloni	it is our cupboard
ø -nemo-tlayejyewaloni	it is your(pl) cupboard
ø -imin-tlayejyewaloni	it is their cupboard

Preceeding Vowels:

No examples available in data.

ø -no-nosewiloni-w	it is my bench
ø -no-nosewiloni-wan	they are my benches
no-xalwas- ø	it is my brush
no-xalwas-wan	they are my brushes

Comment:

1. There are a number of irregularities with the instrumental -loni:

no-tepostlachkwalo- ø	it is my metal digging bar
no-tepostlachkwalo-wan	they are my metal digging bars

no-tzopinajlo-w	it is my needle
no-tzopinal- ø	it is my needle
no-tzopinajlo-wan	they are my needles

C. Verbs derived from demonstrative pronouns: 5/20

1. Nucular morphology 5/21

on
akin

2. Inflectional/affix morphology 5/22

a. Personal pronominal verb: 5/23

Markers:

1st pr. sg.	ni-on	I am the
2nd pr. sg.	tion	you (sg) are the
3rd pr. sg.	ø-on	he is the
1st pr. pl.	tion	we are the
2nd pr. pl.	nenon	you (pl) are the
3rd pr. pl.	ø-on	they are the

Example:

Nejua ni-on siuatl yejuan tejua otikitak kichiuaya oración.
I am the woman who you saw making a prayer.

Tejua tion tlakatl yejuan onikitak otikimotlaj on chichi.
You are the one who I saw hit the dog.
[\[check this sent. because I generated it myself.\]](#)

On tekiwaj xkimati niakin.
La autoridad no sabe quien soy.
The authority does not know who I am.

Comments:

1. First person sg. has a hyphen to distinguish it from the word “nion” meaning neather. When speaking pronouncing it, there is a phonological break between the two syllables.

b. Polarity 5/24

Markers:

Positive ø-
Negative x-

Examples:

1st pr. sg.	x-ni-on	I am the
-------------	---------	----------

2nd pr. sg.	x-tion	you (sg) are the
3rd pr. sg.	x-ø-on	he is the
1st pr. pl.	x-tion	we are the
2nd pr. pl.	x-nenon	you (pl) are the
3rd pr. pl.	x-ø-on	they are the

D. Verbs that are derived from Adjectives: 5/25

1. Discriptive adjectives: 5/26

a. Nucular morphology:

kwajli yes	it will be good
kwaltzin yes	it will be pretty
piten-tzin yes	it will be small
wewen-tzin yes	he will be old
lama-tzin yes	she will be old

b. Inflectional/Affix morphology:

1) Subject:

Markers:

Before ☒

consenents

vowels:

	Sg	Pl
1st pr	ni-	ti-
2nd pr	ti-	nen-
3rd pr	0-	0-

Sg	Pl
n-	t-
t-	nen-
0-	0-

Examples

1) Discriptive adjectives:

ti-kwajli yes
ti-kwaltzin yes

you will be good
you will be pretty

2) Subject number:

3) Polarity:

Markers:

∅-	Possitive polarity
x-	Negative polarity

Examples:

1) Discriptive adjectives:

∅-ti-kwajli yes	you will be good
x-ti-kwajli yes	you will not be good

4) Directional:

kweyili-to	he goes to enlarge it
kweyili-ko	he comes to enlarge it
x-kweyili-ti	go enlarge it
x-kweyili-ki	come enlarge it

5) Manner/Aspect:

kweyili-jtetzij	he quickly enlarges it
kweyili-jtasi	
kweyili-jtiw	he enlarges it as he goes
kweyili-jtinemi	he goes around enlarging it
kweyili-jtejko	
kweyili-jtewa	
kweyili-jtikisa	

6) Locative:

weyi-ka-tia	it enlarges (it is caused to be a large place.)
wejka-tlan-ia	deepens
na-ti-tlan-wia	falls in water
kitlase-wa-yan-ti-lia	it shades it

7) Intensity:

{ This is difficult and needs more investigation)

Marker:

-te-

Exampels:

-te-

kwal-tzin

it is beautiful

kwal-te-tzin

it is very beautiful

wamela-tzin

the dear thing is un-productive

wamela-te-tzin

the small thing is unproductive

majkwijli

five

majkwili-te-tzin

it is the smaller amount of five (the other person has six and I have less, that is five.)

nawi

it is four

nawi-te-tzin

it is the smaller amout of four

chichil-tzin

...@

chichil-te-tzin

it is bright red

8) Change of State:

Marker:

-tiw, -ya

Exampels:

piten-tzin-ti-tiw

it goes along getting smaller

wewen-tzin-ti-tiw

he goes along getting older

laman-tzin-ti-tiw	she goes along getting older
kwal-tzin-ti-tiw	it gets prettier as it goes along

achijtzin-tí-ya	it becomes smaller
wewej-ti-ya	he gets older (male)

Comments:

1. The marker –tiw is normally preceded by the conector –ti-. An exception is (See siliarity under 2/17; 5/27 7) manner/Aspect and 8) Change of state.):

we-ix-tiw	it goes along getting larger
weyí-ya	it becomes bigger

2. Qualitative adjectives: 5/27

a. Nucular morphology:

1) Simple:

xojxo-ki yes	it will be green
tomaua-k yes	it will be fat
chipawa-k yes	it will be clean

2) Compound:

yo-se>metz-tik	he is one month old (one+month)
a<yeman-ki	the water is warm (water+warm)
yol<chikawa-k	he is breave/stubborn (heart+hard)
yeman>-ka-toton-ki	it is quite warm (soft+connector+hot)

b. Inflectional/Affix morphology:

1) Qualitative marker:

Markers:

-k, -ktik	following vowels
-----------	------------------

-ki, -tik following consenents
 { check to see if -k and -ki are normal qualities and -ktik and -tik are intensified qualites. }

Examples:

Following vowels:

-k

tomawa-k	it is fat
ista-k	it is white
patlawak-k	it is broad
sejse-k	it is cold (an object)
pilka-k	it is hanging
kwechti-k	it is ground up
sasali-k	it is sticky
seli-k	it is tender
tzopeli-k	it is sweet
ätzopeli-k	the water is sweet

-ktik

tzojya-ktik	it has a burnt oder
poye-ktik	it is salty
chika-ktik	it is hard
paxkala-ktik	it is pot holed
mela-ktik	it is straight
texomela-ktik	it is oval
tila-ktik	it is thick
toma-ktik	it is very fat
chopa-ktik	it is clean
ista-ktik	it is brilliant white
temposa-ktik	it is lip swollen

Following consenents:

-ki		
	toton-ki	it is hot
	yeman-ki	it is soft
	tolin-ki	he is hungry
	poxkaw-ki	it is moldy
	potij-ki	it is dry & flavorful
	petlan-ki	it is bright
	yoltilin-ki	he is resistant
	nokxitomaltlal-ki	his feet are callused
	potij-ki	it is dry and flavorful
-tik		
	tzil-tik	it is twisted
	kos-tik	it is yellow
	nol-tik	it is bent
	nejnepan-tik	it is layered
	mimil-tik	it is cylinder shaped
	yakapatz-tik	it is sharp, has a point
	patz-tik	it is wet
	nex-tik	it is tan
	nejnepan-tik	it is layered
	netech-tik	it is compact
	nol-tik	it is bent
	iloch-tik	it is gathered

Comments:

1. Some stems can select either one or the other:

Following vowels:

chichi-k	it is bitter
chichi-ktik	it is bitter

Following consonents:

pochin-ki	it is frayed
pochin-tik	it is frayed

2. Sometimes stems ending in a vowel take -ki by inserting -j:

chile-ktik	it is orange colored
chile-j-ki	it is orange colored

xoxo-ktik	it is green
xoxo-j-ki	it is green

3. Sometimes the final vowel of the stem is dropped so as to take the marker -ki or -tik:

tzopeli-k	it is sweet
tzopel-tik	it is sweet

kotoni-k	it is brocken
koton-ki	it is brocken

4. The stem final -n of some stems become -x when exhibiting the marker -tik rather than -ki, and some times the -n is retained:

yeman-ki	it is soft, warm
yemax-tik	it is soft, warm

molon-ki	it is smelly
molox-tik	it is smelly

pachon-ki	it is fuzzy
pachon-tik	it is fuzzy

5. Stem final -tz becomes -s on some stems when exhibiting the -tik marker:

yakapitz-ki	it is pointed
-------------	---------------

yakapis-tik	it is pointed
-------------	---------------

6. Corresponding nouns to the Qualitative verbs which mark singularity with -tl sometimes retain the -t and lose the -l:

a-tl	water
a-t-ki	it is watery

soki-tl	mud
soki-t-ki	it is muddy

7. Normally the qualitative marker is obligatory, but there are a few words that can be pronounced without the marker:

kwatexikal-tik	he is bald
kwatexikal	he is bald

pachaka-tik	it is deflated on one side
pachaka	it is deflated on one side

xipal-tik	he is an eater
xipal	he is an eater

8. The quality marker k has been found embedded in a compound stem:

ista-k-etl	white bean
------------	------------

9. The quality indicated in the predication is often the quality found in a corresponding noun:

chijli	chile
chichiltik	it is red, it has the quality of the chile

sokitl	mud
sokitki	it is muddy, it has the quality of mud

ojtli	tree
kojtik	it is strong, it has the quality of a tree

istatl	salt
istak	it is white, it has the quality of salt

ätl	water
atki	it is watery, it has the quality of water

ijtitl	stomach
ijtik	it is inside, it has the quality of the stomach

10. Sometimes the final vowel at the end of stems is dropped so as to take the –ki or –tik marker.

tzopeli-k	tzopel-tik	it is sweet
kotoni-k	koton-k	it is brocken

11. The letter –n at the end of some stems becomes –x when exhibiting the –tik marker on some stems and others not:

yeman-ki	yemax-tik	it is soft
molon-ki	molox-tik	it is smelly
pachon-ki	pachon-tik	it is fuzzy

12. The letter –tz at the end of some stems becomes –s when exhibiting the –tik marker .

yakapitz-ki	yakapis-tik	it is pointed
-------------	-------------	---------------

13. Predicat adjectives whos nown for exhibit –tl as a singular marker, keep the –t from the singular marker and add –ki.

a-tl	a-t-ki	it is watery
soki-tl	soki-t-ki	it is muddy

Resadue:

soki-tki	muddy
----------	-------

2) Subject:

Markers:

Before <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>consenents</u>		<u>vowels:</u>	
	Sg	Pl	Sg	Pl
1st pr	ni-	ti-	n-	t-
2nd pr	ti-	nen-	t-	nen-
3rd pr	0-	0-	0-	0-

Examples

2) Qualitative adjectives:

nen-tomaua-k yeskej	it will be fat
nen-chipawa-k yeskej	it will be clean

3) Subject number:

Markers:

Sg.	Pl.	
-tli	-ti	following consenents
-tl, -0	-mej	following vowels

Examples:

Examples of Qualitative derived verbs

-k Sg.

sasali-k-0	it is sticky
sasali-k-ej	they are sticky

chikawa-k-0	it is hard
chikawa-k-ej	they are hard

sese-k-0	he is cold
sese-k-ej	they are cold

-ki Sg

toton-ki-0
toton-k-ej

he is hot
they are hot

wa-ki
wa-k-ej

it is dry
they are dry

tolin-ki-0
tolin-k-ej

he is hungry
they are hungry

-tik Sg

mimil-tik-0
mimil-tik-ej

it is cylander shaped
they are cylander shaped

patz-tik-0
patz-tik-ej

it is wet
they are wet

netech-tik-0
netech-tik-ej

it is compact
they are compact

-ktik Sg

tzojya-ktik-0
tzojya-ktik-ej

it has a burnt oder
they have a burnt oder

poye-ktik-0
poye-ktik-ej

it is salty
they are salty

Comments:

1. The singular marker -ki becomes -k when pluralized:
poxkaw-ki-0 it is moldy
poxkaw-k-ej they are moldy

potij-ki-0	it is dry and flavorable
potij-k-ej	they are dry & flavorable

2. When pluralizing a Qualitative verb that exhibits the marker -wa, the -wa marker is replaced with -j:

toma-wa-k	he is fat
toma-j-k-ej	they are fat

patla-wa-k	it is broad
patla-j-k-ej	they are broad

3. The number marker for the single absolutive adjective kwajli is an exception. The stem final is a "l" and it becomes "j". The letter "t" in the singular marker -tli is dropped leaving -li as the singular suffix marker.

0-kwal + tli = kwaj.+ li	it is good
--------------------------	------------

4. When the absolutive adjective is pluralized it exhibits stem reduplication:

0-kwa-kwal-ti	they are good
---------------	---------------

4) Polarity:

Markers:

ø-	Positive polarity
x-	Negative polarity

Examples:

Qualitative adjectives:

ø--nen-tomaua-k yeskej	you all will be fat
x-nen-tomaua-k yeskej	you all will not be fat

5) Comparative:

sosol-te-jtzin	very old and delicate
solol-te-lo-jtzin	more very old and delicate

6) Intensity:

{ This is difficult and needs more investigation)

Marker:

-te-

Exampels:

sosol-tzin
sosol-te-tzin

it is quite old
it is really quite old

chichil-tzin
chichil-te-tzin

it is red
it is a small red object
it is a dear infent

7) Manner/Aspect

Markers: -tiw

Examples:

koko-k-ti-tiw
xoko-k-ti-tiw
chichi-k-ti-tiw
poye-k-ti-tiw
weli-k-ti-tiw
chikawa-k-ti-tiw
yoli-k-ti-tiw
chopawa-k-ti-tiw

it procedes being picanti hot
it procedes being souer
it procedes being bitter
it procedes being salty
it procedes being delicious
it procedes being hard
it procedes being slowly
it procedes being clean

Comments:

1. The Manner/Aspect marker is always preceeded with the connector –ti-.
2. Some times the marker is –ix-. (Note the similarity under “Comments” in Change of State below, 5/26 5) and 2/17.):

weya-k-ix-tiw	long
miye-k-ix-tiw	many

8) Change of state

Markers:

-ø-, -tia-, -ti-	change completed
-lia, -a	gradual change caused by an agent
-ya, -iya, -a	excelerated change
-tiw	continual change

Examples:

2. Change completed: -ø-, -tia-, -ti-

tzopel-tia	it has bcome sweet (process is complete)
kwechti-a	it has become powder (process is complete)
chichilti-a	it has bcome red (process is complete)

Comments:

1. When the marker –tia is followed by other affixation, the marker becomes –i- in the intransitive and –ø- in the transitive.

azul-tia	it becomes blue
azul-i-wi	it becomes blue
ki-azul-ø-wa	he makes it becme blue

kwech-tia	it becomes pulverized
kwech-i-wi	it becomes pulverized
ki-kwech-ø-wa	he pulverizes it

yewal-tia	it becomes round
yewal-i-wi	he becomes round
ki-yewal-ø-wa	he makes it round

2. Some times there is alteration:

soki-tia / soki-ti	it becomes muddy
--------------------	------------------

Resadue:

kos-tia	it yellows
kos-ti-le-wi	it yellows

3. Gradual change caused by an agent: -lia, -a

sasa-lia	it gradually becomes sticky
tzope-lia	it gradually becomes seet

weli-a	it gradually becomes delisious
seli-a	it gradually beomces tender

Comments:

1. -lia becomes -li when followed by other suffixes:

sasa-lia	it is slowly becoming sticky
sasa-li-wi	it is slowly becoming sticky
sasa-li-x-tiw	it is slowly becoming sticky while going along

2. -li and -le are sometimes used interchangeably:

koko-li-wi	it is slowly becoming spicy hot
koko-le-wi	it is slowly becoming spicy hot

chichi-li-wi	it is slowly turning red
chichi-le-wi	it is slowly turning red

3. -li- bcomes -i- and -le- bcomes -e- when preceeded by the letter "l":

azul-i-wi	it slowly turns blue
azul-e-wi	it slowly turns blue

mimil-i-wi	it slowly turns long and round
mimil-e-wi	it slowly turns long and roun

4. Excelerated change: -ya, -iya, -a

selí-ya	it becomes tender
---------	-------------------

kamachichí-ya	it becomes bitter in the mouth
ajwiyá-ya	it becomes fragrant (ajwiya-k it is fregrent)
istá-ya	it becomes white
poyé-ya	it becomes salty
sesé-ya	it becomes cool

Comments:

1. Some words exhibit the conector –ti- before –ya:

á-ti-ya	it becomes watery (at-ki it is watery)
koxo-ti-ya	he gets lame
kwaw-ti-ya	it get stiff
ma-yejye-ti-ya	it's branches becomes heavey

tzakwan-iya	it beomes thick in consistancy
miyek-iya	it becomes many
weyak-iya	it becomes long

moloni-a	it becomes smelly
kosti-a	it becomes yellow
azulti-a	it becomes blue
mekojti-a	it becomes spotted
yewalti-a	it becomes circular

5. Continual change: -tiw

toton-ix-tiw	it is continually hot
koton-ix-tiw	it is continually borken
petlan-ix-tiw	it is coninually bright
tezayan-ix-tiw	it continually rips
molon-ix-tiw	it continually stinks

Comments:

1. The continual change marker is usually preceded with the connector –ix-. However some variations occur (See similarities under 2/27; 5.26 5); 5.27 7):

koyon-ix-tiw	it is continually holy (full of holes)
koyon-i-tiw	

yenkwi-x-tiw	it is continually new, or
yenkw-ix-tiw	

sese-s-tiw	it is continually cold
ista-s-tiw	it is continually white

6. Multiple types of change:

tzopeli-k	it is sweet
tzopel-tia	it has become sweet (process is complete)
tzope-lia	it is gradually becoming sweet
tzopelij-tiw	it continually becomes sweet

kwechti-k	it is powder
kwechti-a	it has become powder (process is complete)
kwechti-lia	it is gradually becoming powder (agent does it)
kwechij-tiw	it continually becomes powder

chichiltik	it is red
chichilti-a	it has become red (process is complete)
chichi-lewi/-liwi	it is gradually becoming red
chichilij-tiw	it continually becomes red

kokox-ki	
kokox-ti-tiw	

9) Transitivity:

Markers:

-le-, -li-, -i-, -ø-	+ -wi	Intransitive
-le-, -lo-, -o-, -ø-	+ -wa	Transitive

Examples:

<u>Intransitive</u>	<u>Transitive</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
chichi-le-wi	ki-chichi-le-wa	orange
ista-le-wi	ki-sta-le-wa	white
xoxo-le-wi	ki-xoxo-le-wa	green
chichi-li-wi	ki-chichi-lo-wa	red
koko-li-wi	ki-koko-le-wa	hot
tekwitlanex-i-wi	ki-tekwitlanex-o-wa	gray
yewal-i-wi	ki-yewal-o-wa	circular
kwech-i-wi	ki-kwech-o-wa	polverize
yewal-i-wi	ki-yewal-o-wa	rounds
tzil-i-wi	ki-tzil-o-wa	twists
yakapitz-i-wi	yakapitz-o-wa	sharp
toma-ø-wi	ki-toma-ø-wa	fat
patla-ø-wi	ki-patla-ø-wa	broader

Comments:

1. There can be alternate forms:

tesisitlal-le-wi	ki-tesisitla-le-wa	splotched
tesisitlal-li-wi	ki-tesisitla-lo-wa	
tekwikwi-le-wi	ki-tekwikwi-le-wa	striped

tekwikwi-li-wi	ki-tekwikwi-lo-wa	
xoko-le-wi	ki-xoko-le-wa	sour
xoko-li-wi	ki-xoko-lo-wa	
teko-le-wi	ki-teko-le-wa	charcol color
teko-li-wi	ki-teko-lo-wa	

3 Quantitative adjectives: 5/28

a. Nucular morphology:

achij-tzin yes	it will be a little bit
nochi yes	it will be all
keski yes	it will be a few

b. Inflectional/Affix morphology:

1) Subject:

Markers:

Before <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>consenents</u>		<u>vowels:</u>	
	Sg	Pl	Sg	Pl
1st pr	ni-	ti-	n-	t-
2nd pr	ti-	nen-	t-	nen-
3rd pr	0-	0-	0-	0-

Examples

3) Quantitative adjectives:

Ø-achij-tzin yes	it will be a little bit
Ø-nochi yes	it will be all

2) Subject number:

3) Polarity:

Markers:

ø-	Possitive polarity
----	--------------------

x- Negative polarity

Examples:

3) Quantitative adjectives:

ø- ø--nochi yes

it will be all

x-ø--nochi yes

it will not be all

4 Numerico: 5/29

a. Nucular morphology:

Cardinal:

se/sentetl yes

it will be one

ome yes

it will be two

Ordinal:

achtoj yes

it will be first

ika ome yes

it will be second etc.

Distributive:

ojome yes

it will be two at a time

Comments:

1. When used with numeral adjectives it indicates precicly, that amount and no more:

nawi yes

it will be four

nawi-te-tzin yeskej

it will only be four

majkwijli

it is five

majkwil-te-tzin

it is only five

2. It is always used in combination with the sentiment morpheme.

b. Inflectional/Affix morphology:

1) Subject:

Markers:

Before <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>consenents</u>		<u>vowels:</u>	
	Sg	Pl	Sg	Pl
1st pr	ni-	ti-	n-	t-
2nd pr	ti-	nen-	t-	nen-
3rd pr	0-	0-	0-	0-

Examples

Cardinal:

Ø-se/sentetl yes it will be one

Ø-ome yes it will be two

Ordinal:

ni-achtoj yes I will be first

ni-ika ome yes I will be second etc.

Distributive:

t-ojome yeskej we will be two at a time

2) Subject number:

3) Polarity:

Markers:

ø- Possitive polarity

x- Negative polarity

Examples:

Numerico:

Cardinal:

ø- ø--se/sentetl yes it will be one

x- ø-se/sentetl yes it will not be one

Ordinal:

ø-ni-achtoj yes
x-ni-achtoj yes

I will be first
I will not be first

Distributive:

ø-t-ojome yeskej
x-t-ojome yeskej

we will be two at a time
we will not be two at a time

E. Verbs that are derived from Adverbs: 5/30

Adverbial verb.

1. Nucliar morphology: 5/31

Place

nikan yes it will be here
nepa yes it will be there
kalijtik yes it will be inside

Time

aman yes it will be today
sakin yes it will be afterwards
sankin yes it will be still

Manner

amanaman yes it will be quickly

Degree

sanoyej yes it will be very
achi yes it will be rather
xmas yes it will be less

2. Inflectional/Affix morphology: 5/32

a. Adverbs: 5/33

Place

ø-nikan yes it will be here

Time	ø-nepa yes		it will be there
	ø-kalijtik	yes	it will be inside
Manner	ø-aman yes		it will be today
	ø-sakin yes		it will be afterwards
	ø-sankin yes		it will be still
Degree	ø-amanaman yes		it will be quickly
	ø-sanoyej yes		it will be very
	ø-achi yes		it will be rather
	ø-xmas yes		it will be less

SECCIÓN 2 NOMINALS

Chapter 6 Common/Concrete Nouns: 6//1

A. Common noun nuclear morphology 6//2

1. Simple: 6//3

Examples:

chichi	dog
teska-tl	glass
toto-tl	bird
tetl	stone
kajli	house
chichi	dog
siwatl	woman

Comments:

1. Collective noun is a name that is applied to a group. Collective nouns are not pluralised.

yetl	bean~beans
atl	water~waters

2. Compound: 6//4

The roots within a compound stem exhibit the following relationships to each other:

Coordinant	and/with
Type	What kind?
Composition	With what?
Usage	What for?
Cause	Why?
Result	From what?

Possession	Owns what?
Location	Where?
Direction	To where?
Source	From where?
Number	How many/much
Discription	Like what?

Other than the coordinate root, the auxiliary root which modifies the main root in some way, usually occurs before the main root. However it sometimes follows the main root.

Coordinate: Root + Root. Both roots have equal status. (and/with)

toma-chij-li	tomato sause (tomato and chile)
ajaka-kiaw-tli	storm (wind and rain)

Type: Auxiliary root classifies the main root. (What kind?)

a>chichi	water dog = river otter
a>kowa-tl	water snake
a>kokoj-tli	water pipe
okich>chichi	male dog
pitzo>nakatl	pig meat, pork [can also be source]
a>sasaka-ketl	water carrier
kakalo>xochi-tl	raven flower
ye>mojli	bean soup [can also be composition]
kajel>kojyoy	orange grove
tlajko>kajli	shed (half house) [can also be discription]
kal<tomin	bank (house + money) [can also be usage]

Gender: Auxiliary root indicates the gender of the main root. (What sex?)

kich>kone-tl	boy (male child)
siwa>kone-tl	girl (female child)
okich>wakax	bull
siwa>pitzo	sow (female pig)

Composition: Auxiliary root is the composition of the main root. (With what?)

ye>mole	bean soup [can also be type]
tepos>toto-tl	air plane
a>poktli	storm cloud
a<poye-kan	salt water place water + salt

Usage Auxiliary root is the purpose of the auxiliary root. (What for?)

tlal>piko	pick axe - pick used for dirt
train>ojtli	rail road - road used for a train
pion>paj-tli	chicken medicen - medicen used for a chicken
tio-pan>kaj-li	church - building used for God
tlakwa>kajli	kitchen - building used for eating
kal<tla-namaka-lo-yan	store - building used for selling
house + general object)	+ sell + people in general + place

Cause The auxiliary root causes the main root. (Why?)

chich>-koko-lis-tli	witchcraft inflicted sickness
apis>miki-lis-ti	hunger Hyperboly appetite+kill

Result The auxiliary root results from the main root. (From what?)

mika>tlajtlajsi	whooping cough (death cough)
a<chijchiwaj	potion, concoction (water, construction)

Means: (The main root is accomplished by the auxiliary root. (By what?)

ma-tlajpaloj-li	hand+greeting greeting by use of the hand
-----------------	---

Possession Auxiliary root indicates what the main root possesses. (Owns what?)

i-kwetlax<tojmi-yo	his hairy hide, his wooly hide
ista-ä-tl	salt+water salt water

Location The auxiliary root is the location of the main root. (Where?)

kwa>tix-tli	brain
kwa>tenex-tli	dandraff
tzin>toton-tli	diaper
i-ten>tzin	mustash
tlaltikpak>tlakatl	world man
kal<ijti-k	in the house (adjective)

Direction The auxiliary root indicates direction of the main root.

aj-ko>man-ketl	adjetator
aj-ko>kajli	high house
aj-ko>tlapech-tli	hanging shelves (high, platform)
aj-ko>toko-lis-tli	suction (upward pull)
aj-ko-malako-tl	up+turn whirlwind

Source Auxiliary root is the source of the main root. (From where?)

iyek>kwitla-tl	snot
i-chichi-wal>a-yo	her breast milk
total>te-tl	egg
pitzo>naka-tl	pork
a<chiwaj-li	water produced from grinding

Gender

okich-wakax	male+cow	bull
-------------	----------	------

Number The auxiliary root inumerates the main root. (How many/much?)

i-achtoj-taj	his first ancestor
i-ome-töka	his nick name
i-se>konew	his only child

Comparison: Auxiliary root is compared to the main root. (Like what?)

a<moyotl mist (water>mosquito)

Discription Auxiliary root discribes the main root. (Like what?)

appearance

i-kwaltsin>tlachalis his attractive appearance

color

chil>toto-tl	red bird
a<chichijli,	red water
a<chichil>a-tl,	red water
chichil>a-tl	red water

condition

sosol>tlaken-tli	(ragged clothing)
kal<sosoj-li	(house rundown) rundown house
chichi<miki	(dog, dead)

degree How much?

density

a<tepit-ki (water, compacted) ice

flavor

ista>a-tl	salt water, salty water
a<tzopelik	(water, sweet) sweet water

feeling

form/shape

quality	kwal>atl	good water
	a<chipa-k-tli	clean water

smell

a<tlijya-kan	smelly water place
--------------	--------------------

size

weyi>kal-pan	(big town) city
to-weyi-teko	(big lord) our big lord

temperature

a<toton-ki	hot water
a<sese-k	cold water

Not classified:

a<chijchiwaj	potion, concoction (water, construction)
--------------	--

Comments:

1. Some stems have imbeded prefixes:

a- x -kwaj-li	bad water
ama- no -machtijli	notebook

2. Some stems have imbeded suffixes:

aj- ko -kajli	high house
a- pan -wetzi	water ozzes out from a-pan-tli (ditch)
a- tl -ijya-kan	smelly water place
a- tl -ista-k	bluish water

awil- is -kon- xij -ketl	a playful child as a playmate
i-kwal- tzin -tlacha-lis	his beautiful appearance

3. Occasionally the auxiliary root will follow the main root.

ye<chichij-li	red bean (ye- bean; -chichij- red)
ama<tlajkwiloj-li	writing paper (paper<writing)

4. Some times the auxilar root can be in either possition.

i-koch>tlan , i-tlan<koch	his moler
---------------------------	-----------

5. Compound quality words can exhibit a negative marker:

in-x-kwajli-elewilis	their bad desires
x-kwajli-eleuilis-tli	bad desires

3. Complex: 6//5

a. Complex stems: [(root + root) + root]

kal-ix-kaj-li [(house<front) house] living room

in-más-ueyi-tlayekan- kau [(more >big) leader] their more big leader

4 Stem reduplication: 6//6

a-**chij**-chiwaj-li potion, concoction (first syllable of stem reduplication)

ama-**to**-toponaj-li fire cracker (forst syllable of stem reduplication)

Comments:

1. At times stems may have imbeded affixation:

a) Stems with imbeded prefixes:

ama- to -toponaj-li	fire cracker (stem reduplication)
a- x -kwaj-li	bad water
ama- no -machtijli	notebook

ki-tlamachi-lis-**te**-chika-wa it really hardens his mind so he can not think (intensifyer)

b) Stems with imbeded suffixes:

aj- ko -kajli	high house
a- pan -wetzi	water ozzes out from a-pan-tli (ditch)
a- tl -ijya-kan	smelly water place
a- tl -ista-k	bluish water
awil- is -kon-xij-ketl	a playful child as a playmate

2. Noun stems are sometimes reduplicated: This will be further covered under pluralisation.

a-**chij**-chiwaj-li potion, concoction (stem reduplication)

3. When stem reduplication occurs without an intermedial -j- between the reduplication, it some times indicates plural:

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
kone-tl	ko-kone-j	child, children
tekolo-tl	te-tekolo-mej	owl, owls
kawaj-li	ka-kawal-ti	widow, widows
taj-tli	ta-taj-ti	father, fathers

4. When stem reduplication occurs without an intermedial -j- between the reduplication, it some times indicates a miniture replica of something:

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
kone-tl	ko-kone-j	child, children
ko-j-kone-tl	ko-j-kone-j	doll, dolls
michi-n	michi-mej	fish(sg./pl.)
mi-j-michi-n	mi-j-michi-mej	toy fish(sg./pl.)
wakax	wakax-ti	cow, cows
wa-j-wakax	wa-j-akax-ti	model of a cow, cows

5. In compound stems it is possible for reduplication to take place in the second stem of the compound.

xan-tla-tlajko pieces of adobe

6. morphophonimics

tlatlajsi he coughs

qui-tlatlajxi-l-tia he makes him cough

tlatlajxi-s-tli coughing

7. Stem reduplication might be thought of as a prefix because it functions like an adjective to modify the noun in different ways.

B. Common noun inflectional/affix morphology: 6//7

1. Sub-classes (animant, inanimate) 6//8

Markers:

-ø-

Either animate or inanimate

-in

Animate

Examples:

Sub Type 1 -ø-

te-ø-tl

stone

tlaka-ø-tl

man

koj-ø-tli

tree, wood

tlaxkaj-ø-li

tortilla

pitzo-ø

pig

Sub Type 2 -in

michi-n

fish

astili-n

louse

mejtoli-n

moth

okwili-n

worm

totoli-n

female turkey

tekpi-n

flea

tzinaka-n	bat
misto-n	cat
piyo-n	chicken
sitlali-n	star

Comments:

1. It should be noted that in sub-type 2 by in large the words in this group consist of small animals and insects. The word star may have been thought of in the beginning as an insect or small animal in the sky. Some other nouns that end in -n and act the same way are also listed under possessed forms.

2. Absalutive number: Singular and Plural: 6//9

Markers:

	Sg.	Pl.	
Inanimate	-tli	-tin	following consenents
	-tl	-mej	following vowels
Animate	-Ø	-mej	following vowels

Examples:

Inanimate:

<u>Singular:</u>	<u>Plural:</u>	<u>Gloss:</u>
xan-tli	xan-tin	adobe
koj-tli	koj-tin	tree, wood
kak-tli	kak-tin	sandel
metz-tli	metz-tin	month, moon
chikiw-tli	chikiw-tin	basket
ayakach-tli	ayakach-tin	gourd
tlaka-tl	tlaka-mej	man
te-tl	te-mej	stone
xochi-tl	xochi-mej	flower

toto-tl	toto-mej	bird
Animate:		
<u>Singular:</u>	<u>Plural:</u>	<u>Gloss:</u>
michi-n	michi-mej	fish
astili-n	astili-mej	louse, lice
mejtoli-n	mejtoli-mej	moth(s)
okwili-n	okwili-mej	worm(s)
totoli-n	totoli-mej	female turkey(s)
tekpi-n	tekpi-mej	flea(s)
tzinaka-n	tzinaka-mej	bat(s)
misto-n	misto-mej	cat(s)
piyo-n	piyo-mej	chicken(s)
sitlali-n	sitlali-mej	star(s)

Comments:

1. Because of morphophonimic restrictions the singular marker -tli never occur following the letters "tl", "m", "p", "t" and "y".
2. An example of how the singular marker can change on the same word when another morpheme is added between the stem and the singular marker follows.

te-tl	stone
te-tzin-tli	small stone, bebbel

3. When a root ends in the letter "l" and the absolutive marker -tli is added the root final "l" becomes "j", and the "t" of the marker is dropped resulting in the form absolutive singular marker -li.

<u>Stem</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
kal-	kaj-li	kal-ti	house
tlatol-	tlajtoj-li	tlajtol-ti	word
tlaxkal-	tlaxkaj-li	tlaxkal-ti	tortilla
mil-	mij-li	mil-ti	corn field

xinepal-	xinepaj-li	xinepal-ti	braid
tonal-	tonaj-li	tonal-ti	day
mexkal-	mexkaj-li	mexkal-ti	magay plant

On the other hand, if the stem ends in -j, the normal roll of the marker -tli is followed

<u>Stem</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
koj-	koj-tli	koj-ti	tree, wood

4. The markers -tl and -tli have dropped off some words.

chichi-ø	dog
tzojma-ø	buzzard

At the same time the occurrence or non occurrence of the marker will differ from place to place:

pitzo-tl	pig (Zitlala)
pitzo	pig (Atliaca)

5. A few words can be pluralized with either plural marker without regards of wheather they follow a consenet or a vowel.

xinepal-mej	xinepal-ti	braids
wajkal-mej	wajkal-ti	bowls
kwe-mej	kwe-ti	skirts
tiopan-mej	tiopan-ti	chrches
misto-mej	miston-ti*	cats

*Note the stem modification.

6. Some words are collective and never pluralized.

a-tl	water	nekw-tli	honey
ye-tl	beans	tix-tli	corn dough
ista-tl	salt	tomin	money
xapoj	soap	posonaj-li	foam
polan	banana	yemoj-li	bean soup

tlitl	fire	pijpij	elderly women
-------	------	--------	---------------

7. Some words reduplicate the first syllable of the stem and add the appropriate plural marker when pluralized.

Sg.	Pl.	Gloss
tekolo-tl	te-tekolo-mej	owl, owls
kawaj-li	ka-kawal-mej	widow, widows
taj-tli	ta-taj-ti	father, fathers

8. When the word *conetl* is pluralized the first syllable of the stem is reduplicated and plurality is marked with -j.

Sg.	Pl.	Gloss
kone-tl	ko-kone-j	child, children

9. An irregular word formation in the possessed form:

unposs sg	koj-tli	tree
unposs pl	koj-tin	trees
poss sg	i-koj-tli- ø	his tree
poss pl	i-koj-tli-wan	his trees

3. General subject plural number: 6/10

Markers:

-loyan

Examples:

tlakwa-loyan	resteran where people eat, dining hall
kochiwa-loyan	dormatory where people sleep
tlapiatzon-loyan	bath room where people urinate
paki-loyan	place where people are happy
miki-loyan	grave yard

4. Possesive person and Number: 6/11

a. Posesor:

Markers:

	Preceeding <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Consenents</u>	<u>Vowels</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
Singular				
1st.		no-	n-	my
2nd.		mo-	m-	your(sg)
3rd.		i-	i-	his, hers
Gen.		te-	te-	Some one's
Plural				
1st.		to-	t-	our
2nd.		nemo-	nem-	your(pl)
3rd.		imin/in -	in/imin-	their
Gen.		te-	te-	some people's

Examples:

Preceeding Consents:

no-kone-w	my child
mo-kone-w	your(sg) child
i-kone-w	his child
te-kone-w	some ones child
to-kone-w	our child
nemo-kone-w	your(pl) child
imin-kone-w	their child
te-kone-w	some peoples child
no-mich	my fish
mo-mich	your(sg) fish
i-mich	his fish

te-mich	some ones fish
to-mich	our fish
nemo-mich	your(pl) fish
imin/in-mich	their fish
te-mich	some peoples fish

Preceeding Vowels:

n-a-w	my water
m-a-w	your(sg) water
i-a-w	his water
te-a-w	some ones water
t-a-w	our water
nem-a-w	your(pl) water
imin-a-w	their water
te-a-w	some peoples water
n-astil	my louse
m-astil	your(sg) louse
i-astil	his louse
te-astil	some ones louse
t-astil	our louse
nem-astil	your(pl) louse
imin/in-astil	their louse
te-astil	some ones louse

Comments:

1. The third person plural marker “in-“ is used for collective and the “imin-“ marker expresses distribution.
2. Some words do not exhibit a singular possessed number:

miston	cat	imiston	his cat
piyon	chicken	ipiyon	his chicken

3. Some words have an implicit morpheme indicating singularity of the item when in a posses state.

xan-tli	ixan	his adobe
chikiw-tli	ichikiw	his basket
tlaxkaj-li	itlaxkal	his tortilla
komaj-li	ikomaj	his tortella gridel
pitzo	ipitzo	his pig
wakax	iwakax	his cow

4. Words exhibiting intoment possession do not exhibit a singular possessive marker, but do for the plural:

i-omi-yo	his bone	i-koj-yo-wan	his bones
----------	----------	--------------	-----------

5. Some words which take the unpossessed singular item indicator –tl deminstrates a stem modification dropping of the vinal vowel, and dropping the possessed singular item number indicator –w when in singular item possessed status. In plural item possessed status no modification occurs.

petla-tl	mat	xonaka-tl	onion
i-petl	his mat	i-xonak	his onion
i-etla-wan	his mats	i-xonaka-wan	his onions

metla-tl	grinding stone
i-metl	her grinding stone
i-metla-wan	her grinding stones

6. Words whos stem end in –li- and which take the nonpossessed singular item indicator –n deminstrate a stem modification when the stem is either possessed and in the singular item, or when possessed with a plural item.

astili-n	white louse	okwili-n	worm
i-astil	his white louse	i-okwil	his worm
i-iastil-wan	his white lice	i-okwil-wan	his worms
totoli-n	turkey		

i-totol	his turkey
i-totol-wan	his turkeys

7. Stems which end in –li- and which manifest the possessed singular item indicator –n, drop the number indicator –n and the final vowel of the stem when in the presence of the possessive intensifier:

mejtoli-n	moth
i-mejtoj-lo	his moth
i-mejtoj-lo-wan	his moth

8. Some stems add a “j” onto the stem when changed into a possessed state:

ixmo-tli	eye brow	ixtololo-tli	eye
ixmo-j	his eye brow	ixtololo-j	his eye

9. Words which are inflected with –u for possessed singular item number lose the –u indicator in the presence of the reverential indicator –tzin. The plural possessed item marker is retained when in the same invirenment:

i-kni-w	his brother	i-sowa-w	his wife
i-kni-tzin	his dear brother	isowat-tzin	his dear wife
i-kni-tzi-tzi-wan	his dear brothers		

10. Words using the third person singular marker “i-” is sometimes ambigouas as to who owns and who is owned. To disambiguate the marker “te-” is used.

Juan itlpoch Samuel	can mean Juan is Samuel’s child, or Samuel is Juan’s child.
Juan tetelpoch Samuel	means Juan is Samuel’s child.

b. Posese:

Markers:

Following <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Consenents	Vowels
Singular	-0	-w
Plural	-wan	-wan

Examples:

	Before consenents:
no-wakax-0	my cow

no-wakax-wan	my cows
no-kal-0	my house
no-kal-wan	my houses
i-sitlal-0	his star
i-sitlal-wan	his stars
i-mich-0	his fish(sg)
i-mich-wan	his fish(pl)
i- astil-0	his louse
i-astil-wan	his lice
i-mejtol-0	his moth
i-mejtol-wan	his moths
i-okwil-0	his worm
i-ocuil-wan	his worms
i-totol-0	his female turkey
i-totol-wan	his female turkys
i-tekpi-n-wan	flea
i-tzinaka-n-wan	bat
i-misto-n-wan	cat
i-piyo-n-wan	chicken
i-sitlali-n-wan	star

Before vowels:

no-te-w	my stone
---------	----------

no-te-wan	my stones
no-aka-w	my cane
no-aka-wan	my cane

Comments:

??1. Possesed forms of the words ending in -n seem to fall into two types, those ending in the syllable -lin or -chin and those ending in any other final syllable. Those words which end in the syllables -lin or -chin drop the final -n along with the vowel that preceeds it when possessed. This is true wheather the item(s) possessed is singular or plurlal.

The second type end in any other stem final syllable in the unpossesed form. These words retain the stem final -n and the vowel which preceeds it when the item possesed is in the singular and drops the stem final -n in the plural. Note that unlike the first type, the vowel is retained.

Unpossesed	Possesed Sg.	Possesed Pl.	Gloss
tekpín	i-tekpín	itekpín-wan	his flea(s)
míston	i-míston	i-míston-wan	his cat(s)
itzkwintli	i-tzkwin	i-tzkwin-wan	his dog(s)
piyon	i-piyon	i-piyon-wan	his chicken(s)
chantli	i-chan	i-chan-wan	his home

Other words to play with are:

tlakentli	i-tlaken	i-tlaken-wan	his cloths
tojmitl	i-tojmiw	i-tojmi-wan	his blanket(s)
polan	i-polan	ipolanwan	his banana
tomin	i-tomin	itominwan	his money
xan-tli	i-xan	ixanwan	his adobe
kon-tli	i-kon	ikonwan	his jarr
tojlan	i-tojlan	ijtojlan-wan	his crowd
tamalkontli	i-tamalkon	i-tamalkonwan	his tommajli container
tzinakan	i-tzinakan/i-tzinakaw	itzinakawan	his bat

2. Concrete nouns do not always follow the vowel/consenent rule:

no-pitzo- ø	my pig
no-pitzo-wan	my pigs
no-tlankwe- ø	my tooth gum
no-tlankwe-wan	my tooth gums

5. Inherent possession: 6/12

Existing in someone or something as a natural and inseparable quality, characteristic, or right; innate; basic; inborn or prise possesion.

Marker:

-yo, -lo
-kenyo

Examples:

nakatl	flesh	no-naka-yo	my flesh
yestli	blood	no-yeso-yo	my blood
ichtli	fiber	i-ich-yo	it's own fiber
tlitl	fire	i-tli-yo	his fire
ajwatl	cane	i-ajwa-yo	his cane
tlayoj-li	corn	i-tlayoj-lo	his corn
mimil	bud	i-mimij-lo	it's bud
mejtolin	moth	i-mejtoj-lo	his moth

Atlia-kenyo	root + inhabitant	A person from Atliaca.
Acapol-kenyo	root + inhabitant	A person from Acapulco.

Chilpancing-enyo root + inhabitant A person from Chilpancingo

Comments:

1. Inherent possession is restricted to a limited number of concrete nouns.
2. The allomorph –lo occurs after the phone “l”. The allomorph –yo occurs after all other phones.
3. An inherently possessed noun is an item which can not be alienated from the person who possess it. Contrast between regularly possessed nouns and inherently possessed nouns marked with -yo can be seen in the following examples.

i-omi-w	his bone (acquired from some place)
i-omi-yo	his bone (a bone in his own body)
i-naka-w	his flesh (perhaps bought at the market)
i-naka-yo	his flesh (flesh of his own body)

4. Inherent possession is marked by the suffix -yo except when immediately following a stem final "l". In that environment the stem final "l" becomes "j" and the inherent possession marker becomes -lo.

<u>Stem</u>	<u>Unpossessed</u>	<u>Possessed</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
naka-	naka-tl	i-naka-yo	his flesh
omi-	omi-tl	i-omi-yo	his bone
mimil- mimil-	mimij-lo-tl	i-mimij-lo	its bud
yol-	yoj-lo-tl	i-yoj-lo	his heart
tlayewal-	tlayewaj-lo-tl	itlayewaj-lo	dark area
tlasewal-	tlasewaj-lo-tl	itlasewaj-lo	shady area
nawal- nawaj-	nawaj-lo-tl	inawaj-lo	witchcraft

Residue from inherent possession

tlayol- tlayojli	i-tlayoj-lo	his corn
i-mejtoj-lo	his moth	
i-tli-yo	his fire	
i-ajwa-yo	his cane	

i-tekipin-yo	his flea
i-memeyaj-lo	his what-chama-call-it?
i-teki-yo	his work

6. Consentration/distrabution: 6/13

Markers:

-yoj /-yej	full of
-tlaj	consentration
-loj	covered with

Examples:

-yoj	full of	
tojmi-yoj		full of hair
tlajmach-yoj		full of decorations
koj-yoj		full of trees, woods
tlamachi-lis-yej-kej		full of wisdom
ajman-yoj		full of sorrow
a-yoj		full of juice
tojmi-yoj		full of hair
-tlaj	consentration	
koko-lis-tlaj-mej		consentration of sicknesses, epodemic of
ajwaj-tlaj		consentration of spines
pok-tlaj		consentration of smoke
ye-tlaj		consentration of beans
te-tlaj		consentration of stones
-loj	Covered with	
kwatlajlojkej		he is covered with dirt
ix-tlaj-loj		his face is covered with dirt
kawa-loj		he remains covered

astij-loj

he is covered with lice

Comments:

1. Common/concrete nouns can be classified in three ways:

a. **Common noun** is a name applied to any one of a class of persons, places or things that can be perceived by one or more of the senses:

b. **Proper noun** is a name applied to a specific individual, place or thing:

c. **Collective noun** is singular in form and is applied to a group:

yetl bean beans

atl water waters

7. Location: 6/14

Markers:

-pan	-ko-pa
-pa	-kam-ka
-kan	-pa-ka
-ka	-pan-tlan
-ko	-tlan-ko-pa
-tlan	
-yan	

Examples:

-pan

yel-pan	chest
kech-pan-tli	shoulder
tlakwa-lis-pan	noon
choka-lo-pan	crying place
tlajsol-ti-pan	trashy place
chik-naw-ti-pan	hell (ninth place)
nawi-ti-pan	four things
naw-kan-ti-pan	four places

se-ti-pan	to geather in one place
ikwitla-pan	his back
mika-pan	funeral parler
kalkwä-pan	peak of the roof
teki-pan	work place
tlalti-pan	floor
kal-pan	village

-pa

matlaktli-pa	ten times
ipam-pa?	because of him

-kan

matlak-tli-kan	ten places
tlawak-kan	dry place
ixtlawa-kan	plain
tlayowa-kan	dark place
tlajwiya-kan	fragrant place
tlalach-kan	slick place
weyi-kan	large place

-ka

-ko

tlapech-ko	in bed
tli-ko	fire place
atlaj-ko	gully
tonal-ko	dry season
xomol-ko	corner

-tlan

itzin-tlan	below it
aka-ti-tlan	cain patch
a-ti-tlan	watery place
ikokoj-ti-tlan	front of his neck
inakastekon-ti-tlan	stone pot's side
soki-ti-tlan	muddy place
ajaka-tlan	windy place
miktlan	place of the dead
inakas-tlan	his side
awejka-tlan	deep water place

-yan

ipew-yan	its source
kochi-lo-yan	dormatory
kaman-yan-tikaj	sometimes
tlajko-ti-yan	middle
tetlajyowil-ti-lo-yan	suffering place

-ko-pa

itech-ko-pa	near
ijti-ko-pa	interior

-kan-ka

ni-kan-ka	right here
-----------	------------

-pa-ka

ne-pa-ka	over there
kam-pa-ka	to where

-pan-tlan

sem-pan-tlan	in the open
--------------	-------------

-tlan-ko-pa	
tlatzin-tlan-ko-pa	place down below

Resadue:

yex-kan-ti-pan	three places
naw-kan-ti-pan	four places

8. Honorific/endearment/diminutive/delicate: 6/15

Markers:

Following:	Consenent	Vowel
Singular	-tzin	-jtzin
Plural	-tzitzi	-jtzitzi

Examples:

Honorific:

tio-jtzin	god
tio-jtzitzi-mej	gods
to-Taj-tzin	our heavenly Father
lama-tzin	respected old lady

Endearment:

i-siwa-tzin	his dear wife
no-nan-tzin	my dear mother
kone-jtzin-tli	infent
kone-jtzitzi-men	infents
inemi-lis-tzin	his dear life
iminnemi-lis-tzitzi-wan	their dear lives

Pity:

siwakawal-tzin-tli	poor widow
tlakakawal-tzin-tli	poor widower

Diminutive:

chichi-tzin-tli	puppy
kowa-tzin	small snake
te-tzin-tli	pebel
kal-tzin-tli	small house
chan-tzin	small little turkey
miston-tzin	kitten

Delicate:

sosol-te-jtzin	very old and delicate
----------------	-----------------------

solol-te-lo-jtzin	more very old and delicate
-------------------	----------------------------

Valued:

ialmaj-tzin	his valued soul
-------------	-----------------

Comments:

1. It is often hard to distinguish between honor, endearment, diminutive and delicate.

no-kone-tzin	my dear child,
	my small child,
	my dear, small child
	my poor child

2. The intensifier marker –te- is sometimes used.

sosol-te-jtzin	very old and delicate
kwel-tzin	it is pretty

kwel-te-tzin it is very pretty

3. When the sentiment marker -tzin occurs on plural nouns, either possessed or unpossessed, it loses its final -n and the resulting marker -tzi is reduplicated.

tlaken-tzin-tli	babies' garment
tlaken-tzitziz-mej	babies' garments
i-tlaken-tzi-tzi-huan	his babies' garments

ama-tzin-tli	small paper
ama-tzitziz-mej	small papers
i-ama-tzitziz-wan	his small papers

4. The sentiment marker -tzin can occur after the first root of a compound stem.

chan-tzin-te-tl	turkey egg
-----------------	------------

9. Case: 6/16

The case of nouns and pronouns shows its relationship to other words in the sentence. Nouns and pronouns are either nominal or objective.

10. Mute Morphemes: 6/17

Marker:

-tla

Examples:

tla-neltoka	he believes things
tla-neltoc-tli	belief

11. Affix order: 6/18

Prefixes:

- 1) Possessor Person and Number
- 2) Mute morphemes.

Examples:

no-tla-neltok	my belief
---------------	-----------

Suffixes:

- 1) Class (marked with 0)
- 2) Sentiment
- 3) Inherent possession
- 4) Consentration of substance
- 5) Absalutive number/ possessed number

Examples:

i-ama-tzitz-wan	his little papers
i-kwal-tzin-yo	it' won beauty

Chapter 7 Derived nouns: 7//1

A. Nouns derived from verbs: 7//2

1. Gerunds: 7//3 (A verb used as a noun.)

a. Nucliar morphology: 7/4

1) Simple stems:

tla-malin-tli	it is stranded
tla-temachij-tli	it is weighed
tla-namak-tli	it is selling
tla-xipej-tli	it is skinned

2) Compound stems:

tla-tio-chij-tli	they are blessed
tla-ma-chij-chij-tli	they are handmade
tla-ma-kixtij-li	it is saved

3) Reduplicated stems:

tla-chij-chij-tli	it is built
tla-te-tek-tli	it is scored
tla-tejtektli	it is cut up
tla-kwa-kwalatz-tli	it is boiled
tla-poj-poj-tli	it is wiped

Comments:

1) The gerund names the action of the accompanying copula or existential verb.

tlakwakwalatz-tli katka	it was boiled
tlapopoj-tli katka	it was wiped
tlatemachij-tli katka	it was weighed

@ can we get the existential tlakwakwalatz-tli onkaj? If so that is an existential verb clause.

Include in a copula verb clause.

@ can we get: if so this is a copula verb clause. Also change ped nom to Vcop clause for all gerands.

On yemojli tlakwakwalatztli yes.

On yemojli tlakwakwalatztli.

On yemojli tlakwakwalatztli kakta.

b. Inflectional/Affix morphology: 7//4

1) Number: 7//5

Markers:

-tli, -tl, -li	Singular
-tin, -mej	Plural

Examples:

	<u>Sg.</u>	<u>Pl.</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
-tli			
	tlachijchij-tli	tlachijchij-tin	it is built
	tlamalin-tli	tlamalin-tin	it is stranded
	tlanamak-tli	tlanamak-tin	it is selling
	tlatemachij-tli	tlatemachij-tin	it is measured
	tlatetek-tli	tlatetek-tin	it is scored
	tlatiochij-tli	tlatiochij-tin	it is blessed
	tlamachijchij-tli	tlamachijchij-tin	it is handmade

	tlakwakwalatz-tli	tlakwakwalatz-tin	it is boiled
	tlapopoj-tli	tlapopo-jtin	it is wiped
	tlaxipej-tli	tlaxipej-tin	it is skinned
-li			
	tlamakixtij-li	tlamaquixtil-tin	it is saved
	tlalkexanaj-li	tlalkexanal-tin	the soil is loose
	tlachakwanij-li	tlachakwanil-tin	it is gound by mashing
	tlapowaj-li	tlapowal-tin	it is counted
	tlapejpenij-li	tlapejpenil-tin	it is choosen
	sakamoj-li ħ	sakamol-tin	it is plowed
	chijchikipej-li?	chijchikipel-tin	it is dished out
-tl			
	tlatzwitekyo-tl	tlatzwitekyol-tin	he is whipped
	kayo-tl ħ	kayo-mej	it is foam
	ixmachyo-tl	ixmachyo-mej	he is crossed

Comments:

As can be seen above, the singular subject markers are the same as the singular noun markers -tli, -tl and -li; and the plural subject marker is the same as the plural noun marker -tin and -mej. Note that -j- is added before -tli when the stem ends in the letter "y".

Singularity is marked with -tli before consenents and -tl before vowels. -li always occurs after the -j- which have changed from -l- to -j-,.while -tli occurs after true -j-.

2) General object marker: 7//6

Marker:

tla-

Examples:

tla-tiochijtl	it is blessed
tla-chijchijtl	it is built

Comments:

- 1) Gerunds are obligatorily inflected with the general object marker tla- .

3) Polarization: 7//7

Markers:

Possitive	Negative
ø-	x-

Examples:

ø-tlatemachijtl	it is weighed
x-tlatemachijtl	it is not weighed
ø-tlanamactli	it is selling
x-tlanamactli	it is not selling
ø-tlatetktli	it is shortened
x-tlatetectli	it is not shortened

2. Actor Nouns 7//8

(Metonymy, type of relationship of an actor placed for the type of action performed.)

The actor noun is derived from verbs and performs the action indicated in the corresponding verb.

a. Nuclear morphology: 7//9

1) Simple stems:

tlaj-tla-jto-j-ke-tl	speaker
te-mach-ti-j-ke-tl	teacher
paj-ti-j-ketl	doctor/healer
teki-ti-j-ketl	worker
tio-pix-ki	priest

2) Compound:

tio-pix-ki	priest (tio- holy; pix- harvester)
te-ma-kixtij-ke-tl	savior (ma- hand -quixti- take out)

Comments:

1. An actor noun names a person after the type of work he preforms:

tekiti	he works
tekit-ki	worker
tlajkwilowa	he writes
tlajkwiloj-ke-tl	author, writter, scribe
wewentzin	he is old (stative verb)
wewent-ki	elder

2. Actor nouns are dirived from verbs:

koj-xin-ki (wood, drop, actor) carpenter

b. Inflectional/Affix morphology: 7/10

1) Actor derivation marker: 7/11

Markers:

-ke- -ki

Examples:

-ke	
temachtij-ke-tl	teacher
tlajkwiloj-ke-tl	secretary, scrib
tlajtlatoj-ke-tl	speaker, oritor
tepajtij-ke-tl	doctor
temiktij-ke-tl	murder

-ki		
	tiopix-ki	priest
	tlajtlakolej-ki	sinner
	tlamat-ki	wise man
	tlawan-ki	drunk
	koch-ki	sleeper

Comments:

1. The marker -ke- is used when occurring before other affixes and -ki occurs word final:

tiopix-ke-j	priests
tiopix-ki	priest
tlajtlakolej-ke-j	sinner
tlajtlakolej-ki	sinner
tepajtij-ke-tl	doctor

2. The markers -ke and -ki- change to -ka- when possessed.

tekit-ke-tl	worker
i-tequit-ka-w	his worker
i-tekit-ka-wan	his workers
tiopix-ki	priest
i-tiopix-ka-w	his priest

3. Conector -j- required when the marker follows a vowel.

tlaj-tla-jto-j-ke-tl	speaker
te-mach-ti-j-ke-tl	teacher
paj-ti-j-ketl	doctor/healer
teki-ti-j-ketl	worker

2) Number: 7/12

Markers:

	Singular	Plural
Actor	-tl, -ø	-j

Examples:

tlaj-tla-jto-j-ke-tl	speaker
tlaj-tla-j-to-j-ke-j	speakers
te-mach-ti-j-ke-tl	teacher
te-mach-ti-j-ke-j	teachers
paj-ti-j-ke-tl	doctor/healer
paj-ti-j-ke-j	doctors/healers
tekit-ke-tl	worker
tekit-ke-j	workers
tio-pix-ki, tio-pix-ka-tl	priest
tio-pix-ke-j	priests

Singular:

temachtij-ke-tl
tepajtij-ke-tl
chanchij-ke-tl

Plural:

temachtij-ke-j
tepajtij-ke-j
chanchij-ke-j

Gloss:

teacher(s)
doctor(s)
inhabitant(s)

tiopix-ki
tlajpix-ki
tlamat-ki

tiopix-ke-j
tlajpix-ke-j
tlamat-ke-j

priest(s)
shepherd(s)
wise man, wise men

Comments:

1. Sub-type 2 never exhibits a singular marker.
2. The plural marker -j is peculiar to both actor sub-types 1 and 2.

3) Possessive person and number: 7/13

Possessor:

Markers:

Preceding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consenents	Vowels	Gloss
Singular			
1st.	no-	n-	my
2nd.	mo-	m-	your(sg)
3rd.	i-	i-	his, hers
Gen.	te-	te-	Some one's
Plural			
1st.	to-	t-	our
2nd.	nemo-	nem-	your(pl)
3rd.	in/imin -	in/imin-	their
Gen.	te-	te-	some people's

Examples:

Preceding Consenents:

no-temachtij-ka-w	my teacher
mo-temachtij-ka-w	your(sg) teacher
i-temachtij-ka-w	his, her teacher
te-temachtij-ka-w	some one's teacher
to-temachtij-ka-w	our teacher

nemo-temachtij-ka-w	your(pl) teacher
imin/in-temachtij-ka-w	their teacher
te-temachtij-ka-w	some peoples teacher

Preceeding a Vowel:

n-asaka-ka-w	my water hauler
m-asaka-ka-w	your(sg) water hauler
i-asaka-ka-w	his water hauler
te-asaka-ka-w	some ones water hauler

t-asaka-ka-w	out water hauler
nem-asaka-ka-w	your(pl) water hauler
imin/in-asaka-ka-w	their water hauler
te-asaka-ka-w	some peoples water hauler

Pose:

<u>Singular:</u>	<u>Plural:</u>	<u>Gloss:</u>
i-temachtij-ka-w	i-temachtij-ka-wan	his teacher(s)
i-tlajtlatoj-ka-w	i-tlajtlatoj-ka-wan	his speaker(s)
i-tlamat-ka-w	i-tlamat-ka-wan	his wise man (men)
i-tekit-ka-w		his worker
i-tekit-ka-wan		his workers

Comments:

- When following the sentiment marker, singularity is left unmarked:

i-temakixtij-ka-tzin-0	his dear savior
i-temakixtij-ka-tzitzi-wan	his dear saviors

4) Discription: 7/14

Marker:

-kon-

Examples:

awil-is-kon-xij-ketl	playful playmate child
awil-is-kon-xiw-ketl	alt form compañero jugueteón

5) Sentiment: 7/15

Marker:

-tzin

Examples:

i-temakixtij-ka-tzin	his dear savior
i-temachtij-ka-tzin	his honored teacher

Comments:

1. When plural the marker -tzin becomes -tzi-tzi-

i-temakixtij-ka-tzitzi-wan	his dear saviors
i-temachtij-ka-tzitzi-wan	his honored teachers

6) Mute morpheme: 7/16

Markers:

te-
tla-

Examples:

te-		
	te-makixtia	he saves people
	te-makixtij-ke-tl	savior of people
	te-pajtia	he heals people
	te-pajtij-ke-tl	healer of people, doctor

	te-miktia te-miktij-ke-tl	he kills people murder of people
tla-	tla-pajtia tla-pajtij-ke-tl	he heals animals vetinary
	tla-miktia tla-miktij-ke-tl	he kills animals slotteror

7) Affix order: 7/17

Prefixes:

Possesor Person and Number, Relational

i-te-makixtijkatzitziwan his dear saviors

Suffixes:

class marker, sentament marker, number marker

itemakixtij-ka-tzitzi-wan his dear saviors

3. Instrament nouns: 7/18

(Mytonimy, type of relationship of an instrament put for the action that the intrament preforms — derived from verbs) The instrament noun is derived from verbs and preforms the action indicated in the corresponding verb.

a. Nucliar morphology: 7/19

1) Simple stems:

tlapipitza-loni	abanico	fan
tlachpan- <u>was</u> -tli	broom	
xal-was-tli	brush	

2) Compound stems:

None found.

3) Stem reduplication:

tla-pij-pil-was-tli

hanger

Comments:

1. -was- seems to be used for instruments that have points like a broom or a comb.
2. -was- is used for hangers because years ago, and in some places today a tree branch with smaller stubbed branches sticking out was hung from the main beam of the house to hang things on. The stem repetition probably indicates plurality of places to hang things.

tla-pij-pil-was-tli

hanger

b. Inflectional/Affix morphology: 7/20

1) Instrumental derivation marker: 7/21

Marker:

-loni	Type one
-was-	Type two

Examples:

	Type 1 -loni
tepostlachkwa-loni	digging bar
tzopina-loni	1. needle 2. syringe
tepostlaxopona-loni	metal plow
tlapipitza-loni	fan
tepostenotza-loni	loud speaker
tlajejyewa-loni	1. cupboard, hutch, china cabinet

2. wardrobe
3. bookcase

Type 2 -was-

tlachpan-was-tli	broom
tlapijpil-was-tli	hanger
xal-was-tli	brush
tzoko-was-tli	comb

Comments:

1. -loni is used for most instruments. -was- seems to be used for instruments that have points like a broom or a comb. This is used for hangers because years ago, and in some places today a tree branch with smaller branches sticking out was hung from the main beam of the house to hang things on. The stem repetition probably indicates plurality of places to hang things.

 tla-pij-pil-was-tli hanger

2. The indicator -was- can be found in both the noun and the verb.

 tzoko-was-tli comb

 no-tzoko-was-wiya he combs his hair

3. Resadue: pipicho-was-tli Lady sliper flower

2) Number: 7/22

Markers:

Singular	Plural
-tli	-tin

Examples:

<u>Singular:</u>	<u>Plural:</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
nosewi-loni-0	nosewi-lon-tin	bench
tlamojtiloni-0	tlamojtilo-mej ?	fantam
teixpanti-loni-0	teixpanti-lon-tin	decloration
	teixpanti-lo-mej	

tlalpichi-loni-0	tlalpichi-lon-tin	sprayer pump
------------------	-------------------	--------------

tlaxpan-was-tli	broom
tlaxpan-was-tin	brooms

tlapijpil-was-tli	hanger
tlapijpil-was-tin	hangers

xal-wastli	brush
xal-was-tin	brushes

pipicho-was-tli	lady slipper
pipicho-was-tin	lady slippers

tzoko-was-tli	comb
tzoko-was-tin	combs

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
tlachpan-was-tli	tlachpan-was-tin	broom(s)
tlapijpil-was-tli	tlapijpil-was-tin	hanger(s)
xal-was-tli	xal-was-tin	brush(s)
tzoko-was-tli	tzoko-was-tin	comb(s)

Comments:

1. Sub-class 1 never exhibits a singular marker while Sub-class always exhibits –tli in the singular and –tin in the plural.
2. Sub-class 1 may exhibit either -ti or -mej depending on the disposition of the root, while Sub-class 2 consistently exhibits -ti as its plural marker.

3) Possessive person and number: 7/23

Posseser:*Markers:*

Preceding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consenents	Vowels	Gloss
Singular			
1st.	no-	n-	my
2nd.	mo-	m-	your(sg)
3rd.	i-	i-	his, hers
Gen.	te-	te-	Some one's
Plural			
1st.	to-	t-	our
2nd.	nemo-	nem-	your(pl)
3rd.	in/imin-	in/imin-	their
Gen.	te-	te-	some people's

Examples:

Instrument:

no-teixpanti-loni	my declaration
mo-teixpanti-loni	your(sg) declaration
i-teixpanti-loni	his declaration
te-teixpanti-loni	some ones declaration
to-teixpanti-loni	our declaration
nemo-teixpanti-loni	your(pl) declaration
imin/in-teixpanti-loni	their declaration
te-teixpanti-loni	some peoples declaration
no- tlachpan-was	my broom
mo-tlachpan-was	your(sg) broom
i-tlachpan-was	his broom
te-tlachpan-was	some one's broom

to-tlachpan-was-wan	our brooms
nemo-tlachpan-was-wan	your(pl) brooms
imin-tlachpan-was-wan	their brooms
te-tlachpan-was-wan	some people's broom

no-tlachpan-was	my broom
mo-tlachpan-was	your(sg) broom
i-tlachpan-was	his, her boorm
te-tlachpan-was	some one's broom

to-tlachpan-was	our broom
nemo-tlachpan-was	your(pl) broom
imin/in-tlachpan-was	their broom
te-tlachpan-was	some peoples broom

Comments:

1. The third person plural marker “in-“ is used for collective and the “imin-“ marker expresses distribution.

Posese:

i-tlachpan-was	his broom	
i-tlachpan-was-wan	his brooms	
i-nosewi-loni-w	i-nsewi-loni-wan	his bench
i-tlalpichi-loni-w	i-tlalpichi-loni-wan	his sprayer pump
i-tenewa-loni-w	i-tenewa-loni-wan	his role call
i-tlachpan-was-0	i-tlachpan-was-wan	his broom
i-tlapijpil-waw-0	i-tlapijpil-wa-wan	his hanger
i-xal-was-0	i-xal-was-wan	his brush

4) Inherent possession: 7/24

i-nosewi-loni-yo-w	his personal bench
--------------------	--------------------

i-tlachpan-was-yo-w

its own bristles

5) Consentration: 7/25

tlachpan-was-tlaj ¿? full of brooms?

6) Sentiment: 7/26

Marker:

-tzin

Examples:

nosewi-loni-tzin

small bench

tlalpichi-loni-tzin

small sprayer pump

tzoko-was-tzin-tli

small comb

tlachpan-was-tzin-tli

small broom

Comments:

1. Common nouns derived from verbs:

najmana he suffers

najmantli

suffering

ki-kwa-teki-lia he baptises her

tla-kwa-tekilitli

baptism

B. Nouns derived from Adjectives: 7/27

1. Abstract nouns: 7/28

The abstract noun is derived from adjectives and names the quality indicated in the corresponding adjective.

a. Nuclear morphology: 7/29

1) Simple stems:

Examples:

chikawa-lis-tli

hardness

seli-lis-tli

tenderness

tetlajsojtla-lis-tli

love

kwalani-lis-tli

anger

koko-lis-tli	pain
--------------	------

Comment:

1. Abstract nouns sometimes take the form of concrete nouns and have the same meaning.

a-mika-lis-tli	a-mik-tli	thirst
----------------	-----------	--------

2. And abstract nouns name the quality or attribute which a verb predicates:

kokowa	it hurts
koko-lis-tli	picante

selik	it is tender
seli-lis-tli	tenderness

weliya	it becomes delicious
weli-lis-tli	deliciousness

tekwitlanejxiwi	it is turning gray
tekwitlanehti-lis-tli	gray

tekwichewi	it is turning murky
tekwichewi-lis-tli	dirty/murky color

2) Compound:

Examples:

te-ma-kixti-lis-tli	salvation (ma- hand; quixti- take out)
yol-chika-wa-lis-tli	breavery (yol- heart; -chika- hard)
ix-kwalo-lis-tli	eye sickness (ix- eye; -kalo sick)
tio-chiwa-lis-tli	blessing (tio- holy; chiwa do)
apis-miki-lis-tli	starvation (apis- hunger; -miqui- death)

Comments:

1. Abstract (names a quality or general idea — derived from adjectives)

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| chika-jki-lis-tli | harndness |
| chika-wa-lis-tli | hardness |
| kwech-ti-lis-tli | powder |
| ista-lewi-lis-tli | whitness |
| popolo-wi-lis-tli | eradication |
2. Compound with conector -ka-:
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| tlajsoj-ka-mati-lis-tli | appreciation |
| no-hueyi-ka-tzajtzi-lis-tli | prayer |
| kajsi-ka-mati-lis-tli | understanding |
3. The abstract marker occuring in both the auxilary and main root.
- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| tlamachi-lis-polwi-list-tli | mental disruption, amnesia |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|

3) Stem reduplication:

Examples:

Abstract:

to-tona-lis-tli	heat
popolo-wi-lis-tli	eradification
popolo-wi-lis-tin	eradifications
xayaka-lis-tli	cheek
xayaka-lis-tin	cheeks
paka-xayaka-lis-tli	happy face
paka-xayaka-lis-tin	happy faces
nemi-lis-tli	life
nemi-lis-tin	lives
paki-lis-tli	happiness

paki-lis-tin

happinesses

Comments:

1. Abstract nouns sometimes take the form of concrete nouns and have the same meaning.

a-mika-lis-tli a-mik-tli thirst

2. The singular marker -tli and plural marker -ti always mark the abstract noun.

3. The absolutive singular marker -tli never occurs on possessed abstract nouns, but the plural -wan does:

i-paki-lis	his happiness
i-paki-lis-wan	his happinesses

i-koko-lis	his pain
i-koko-lis-wan	his pains

b. Inflectional/Affix morphology: 7/30

1) Abstract noun derivational marker: 7/31

Markers:

-lis- Abstract nouns

Examples:

Comments:

1) The abstract class marker becomes -is when...

mik-is-tli	death
tlatlax-is-tzin-tli	a little sleep
koch-is-tli	sleep

2) Some members of the abstract noun class can also be members of the common noun class without any change of meaning.

Common Noun	Abstract Noun	Gloss
-------------	---------------	-------

temachtij-li	temachti-lis-tli	teaching
tlakomonaj-li	tlakomona-lis-tli	thunder
tlawijwikaltij-li	tlawijwikalti-lis-tli	Cussing

2) Number: 7/32

a. Posesor:

Markers:

Preceeding <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Consenents</u>	<u>Vowels</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
Singular			
1st.	no-	n-	my
2nd.	mo-	m-	your(sg)
3rd.	i-	i-	his, hers
Gen.	te-	te-	Some one's
Plural			
1st.	to-	t-	our
2nd.	nemo-	nem-	your(pl)
3rd.	in/imin-	in/imin-	their
Gen.	te-	te-	some people's

Examples:

Abstract:

	<u>Preceeding consenents</u>
no-koko-lis	my pain
mo-koko-lis	your(sg) pain
i-koko-lis	his pain
te-koko-lis	some one's pain
to-koko-lis-wan	our pain
nemo-koko-lis-wan	your(pl) pain

imin-koko-lis-wan	their pain
te-koko-lis-wan	some people's pain
no-nemi-lis	my life
mo-nemi-lis	your(sg.) life
i-nemi-lis	his, her life
te-nemi-lis	some one's life
to-nemi-lis	our life
nemo-nemi-lis	your(pl.) life
imin/in-nemi-lis	their life
te-nemi-lis	some peoples life
te-nemi-lis-wan	some peoples life

Preceeding vowels:

n-ajmani-lis	my sorrow
m-ajmani-lis	your(sg.) sorrow
i-ajmani-lis	his, her sorrow
te-ajmani-lis	some ones sorrow
t-ajmani-lis	our sorrow
nem-ajmani-lis	your(pl.) sorrow
imin-ajmani-lis	their sorrow
te-ajmani-lis	some peoples sorrow
te-ajmani-lis-wan	some peoples sorrow

b. Pósese:

Markers:

Following <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Consenents	Vowels	
	-Ø	-w	Singular

-wan

-wan

Plural

Examples:

Abstract:

Following a Consonent

i-koko-lis-0

his pain

imin-koko-lis-wan

their pains

i-paki-lis-0

his happiness

i-paki-lis-wan

his happinesses

Following a Vowel:

i-kwalo-lis-yo-w

his inherent sickness

i-kwalo-lis-yo-wan

his inherent sicknesses

i-ajmana-lis-yo-w

his inherent sorrow

i-ajmana-lis-yo-wan

his inherent sorrows

3) Inherent posession: 7/33

Marker:

-yo-

Examples:

Abstract:

pinawa-lis-yo-tl

inherent shame

paki-lis-yo-tl

inherent happiness

koko-lis-yo-tl

inherent pain

kwalo-lis-yo-tl

inherent sickness

tlawani-lis-yo-tl

inherent drunkenness

ajmana-lis-yo-tl

inherent sorrow

chopawa-lis-yo-tl

inherent cleanness

kwajli-lis-yo-tl

inherent goodness

4) Consentration: 7/34

Markers:

-yoj /-yej	full of
-tlaj	consentration
-loj	covered with

Examples:

Abstract:

tlamachiilis-yej	intelligent person
koko- <u>lis</u> -tlaj	epedemic
kwalow-lis-tlaj	epedemic

Comment:

1. An derivitive noun may exhibit both an abstract marker and an actor marker at the same time:

unposs sg tlamachi-lis-yej-ki	intelligent person
unposs pl tlamachi-lis-yej-kej	intelligent people
poss sg i-tlamachi-lis-yej-ka-w	his intelligent person
poss pl i-tlamachi-lis-yej-ka-wan	his intelligent people

2. Consentration can be pluralised using the plural marker –mej:

koko- <u>lis</u> -tlaj-mej	epedemics
----------------------------	-----------

3. Used with the possessive:

i-koko-lis-tlaj-ka-w	his epedemic
----------------------	--------------

5) Location: 7/35

Markers:

-pan	-ko-pa
-pa	-kam-ka
-kan	-pa-ka
-ka	-pan-tlan
-ko	-tlan-ko-pa
-tlan	
-yan	

Examples:

Abstract:

tlakwa-lis-pan	noon
tlakwa-lis-pan	noon
awi-lis-pan	game place
miki-lis-pan	place where death occurred

6) Sentament: 7/36

Marker:

-tzin

Examples:

posawa-lis-tzin-tli	a little swelling
ajmana-lis-tzin-tli	a little sorrow
koko-lis-tzin-tli	a little pain
pinawa-lis-tzin-tli	a little shame
yolchikawa-lis-tzin-tli	a little breavery
tlatlax-is-tzin-tli	a little sleep

Comments:

1. The sentament morpheme seems to be only used to express duminitive.

7) Mute Morpheme: 7/37

Morphemes:

te-, tla-
-ki-, -ti-
-wa-, -wi-
-le-wi-

Examples:

Abstract:

te-

-tlajsojtla-
te-tlajsojtla
te-tlajsojtla-lis-tli

love (stem)
he loves people
love

-makixti-
te-makixtia
te-makixti-lis-tli

save (stem)
he saves people
salvation

-ki-

xoxo-
xoxoj-ki
xoxoj-ki-lis-tli

green (stem)
it is green
greenness

wa-
wa-ki
wa-ki-lis-tli

dry (stem)
it is dry
dryness

-ti-

	kwecho- ki-kwecho-wa kwech-ti-k kwech-ti-lis-tli	grind (stem) he grinds it it is gound goundness
-wa-	chika chica-wa-k chika-wa-lis-tli	hard (stem) it is hard hardness
	cha- ki-cha-wa cha-wa-lis-tli	grease (stem) he greases it greasyness
-wi-	toya- toya-wi-lis-tli	spill (stem) spillness
	xoxo- xoxo-wi-ya xoxo-wi-lis-tli	green (stem) it becomes green greenness
-le-wi-	ista- ista-k ista-le-wi ista-le-wi-lis-tli	salt (stem) it is white it is becoming white whitness

8) Affix order: 7:38

Abstract:

Suffixes:

class marker, sentiment marker, possession marker, absolutive

posawa-lis-tzin-tli

i-posawa-lis-yo-w

i-xipa-lis-tzin-yo

his little personal appetite (for special foods)

Chapter 8 Pronouns: 8//1

Pronouns is a word used to take the place of a noun; the noun is the antecedent of the pronoun.

A. Personal pronouns: 8//2

1. Personal pronoun nucliar morphology: 8//3

a. Bound pronouns: 8//4

Bound pronouns occur on possessive nouns and verbs. They are discussed under their respective locations. On nouns they exhibit the general subject or the possessor of the noun. On verbs, they exhibit: the subject, direct object, indirect object, reflexive object, reciprocal objects or the passive voice.

b. Free pronouns: 8//5

Personal pronouns consist of a closed class of stems exhibiting –ejwa- or –eja- depending where located in the dialect area.

2. Personal pronoun inflexional/affix morphology: 8//6

a. Person and number: 9//7

Markers:

Person		Singular		Plural	
1st	n-	I, me	t-	we, us	
2nd	t-	you(sg)	nem-	you(pl)	
3rd	y-	he, she, it	y-	they, them	
Number					
1st	-ø	I, me	-mej	we, us	
2nd	-ø	you(sg)	-mej	you(pl)	
3rd	-ø	he, she, it	-mej	they, them	

Examples:

Person	Singular		Plural	
1st	n-ejua-Ø	I, me	t-ejua-mej	we, us
2nd	t-ejua-Ø	you(sg)	nemejua-mej	you(pl)
3rd	y-ejua-Ø	he, she, it	y-ejua-mej	they, them

Comments:

1. Inflected for person (n-, t-, y-, nem-, y-.) The two “t”s and two “y”s are differentiated by the number markers.
2. Singular is marked by an implsit, i.e. zero morpheme and plural by the morpheme -mej.
3. The personal pronouns may be either masculin or femenin. 3rd person pronouns may also be neuter.
4. Subject markers ni- and ti- occur preceding consents, and n- and t- before vowels. The third person plural marker nen- does not change.

ni-choka	I cry
n-apis-miki	I am hungry
ti-choka	you cry
t-apis-mki	you are hungry
ti-choka-j	we are crying
t-apis-miki-j	we are hungry
nen-choka-j	you all are crying
nen-apis-miki-j	you all are hungry

[is nen- & nem in free variation?]

5. The subject number markers distinguish the subject sg.2nd pr ti- from the pl 1st person ti- and the 3rd pr. sg zero morpheme from the the 3rd pr. pl. zero morpheme.

b. Sentiment: 8//8

Marker:

-tzin	singular
-tzi-tzi-	Plural

Examples:

t- <i>ejua</i> -tzin	you respected person
nem- <i>ejua</i> -tzitzi-mej	you respected persons
y- <i>ehua</i> -tzin	he/she respected person
y- <i>ejua</i> -tzitzi-mej	Those respected persons

Comments:

1. The personal pronouns are rarely inflected by the honorific morpheme.
2. The honorific morpheme is restricted to first and second person singular and plural.
3. Rarely used for people. It is more likely to be used for divinity.
4. The plural is compounded by reduplication and dropping the final -n.
5. Functions:
 - a. Personal pronouns can take the place of subjects:

Juan *apanowa iwan iburro*.
John passes over the water with his donkey.
Yejwa *apanowa iwan iburro*.
He passes over the water with his burro.
 - b. Personal pronouns can take the place of objects:

Onikijli *María ika ikonew owetz ipan se tetl*.
I told Mary that her child fell on a stone.
Onikijli *yejwa ika ikonew owetz ipan se tetl*.
I told her that her child fell on a stone.
 - c. Personal pronouns can function as predicate pronominals. See verbals\predicate pronominals.

6. Personal pronouns signal a change of participants in dialogue discourse. <insert here a small piece of dialogue from one of the stories to illustrate>

7. Personal pronouns function as intensive pronouns when preceded with the words "sa no":

sa no nejwa	I myself
sa no tejwa	you yourself
sa no yejwa	he himself
sa no tejwamej	we ourselves
sa no nemejwamej	you yourselves
sa no yejwamej	they themselves

Patricio sa no yejwa kichiwa itekiw.
Pat does his work himself.

B. Impersonal/indefinite pronouns: 8//9

1. Nucliar morphology: 8/10

a. Simple stems:

Examples:

Singular		Plural			
akinon	who	akino-mej	who all ever		
yajka	some one	yajka-mej	some people		
x-yajka	no one	x-yajka-mej	none of them		
nochi	all	nochi-mej	all of them		
x-nochi	not all	x-nochi-mej	not all of them		
keski	a few	kesk-mej	a few		
seki	some	seki-mej	some		
se	one	semej	one of them	cada	each one
itlaj	something	tlajtlamach	things		

b. Compound stems:

Singular		Plural	
akinon	who	akino-mej	who all ever

Comments:

1. Nochi, xnochi, keski, and seki are used for inanimate objects, and nochimej, xnochimej, keskimej and seki are used for animate objects. However, when these words are used as adjectives they follow the lead of the word they modify:

nochi tlakatl	all men
nochi-mej tlaka-mej	all men
xnochi tlakatl	not all men
xnochi-mej tlaka-mej	not all men
keski tlakatl	several men
keski-mej tlaka-mej	several men
seki tlakatl	some men
seki-mej tlaka-mej	some men

2. Indefinite pronouns point out persons, places or things less clearly than definite pronouns.
3. Yakaj can only be used for persons while itlaj can be used for both animals and things.

On arrado xitlaj; yakaj okwiko.

The plow is not; some one came and took it.

On siwatl kitejtemowa itlaj ne ipan tlajli.

The woman is searching for something there on the ground.]

4. Impersonal/indefinite pronouns sometimes function as adjectives. Pronoun adjectives usually function as common adjectives. But when the participants in a clause have been established by context, the clause is sometimes abbreviated by the substantive being dropped. When that happens the demonstrative adjective becomes an indefinite pronoun.

Ijkwak sanoyej okiaw, nochi xontli owetz.

When it really rained, all the adobes fell.

{Nochi is used here as an adjective.}

Ijkwak sanoyej okiaw, nochi owetz.
It really rained and all of them fell.
{Nochi is used here as a pronoun.}

2. Inflectional/Affix morphology: 8/11

a. Number: 8/12

Markers:

-0	Singular
-mej	Plural

Examples:

Singular	Plural	
se-0	se-mej	one of them
yakaj-0	yakaj-mej	some
nochi	nochi-mej	all of them
miyek	miyek-ej	many of them

Comments:

1. The only indefinient pronouns that can exhibit person markers are:
nochi, keski, and miyek.

nochi:

ti-nochi-mej	all of us
nen-nochi-mej	all of you
0-nochi-mej	all of them

keski:

ti-keski-mej	several of us
--------------	---------------

nen-keski-mej	several of you (pl)
0-keski-mej	several of them

miyek:

ti-miyek-ej	many of us
nen-miyek-ej	many of you
0-miyek-ej	many of them

2. The only markers that this limited number of indefinent pronouns can exhibit are 1st, 2nd and third plural.

3. itlaj is never pluralized.

4. Person is never marked. Person singular number is left unmarked and person plural number is marked by adding the nominal plural marker -mej to the word.

Personal

Sg. yakaj	some one
Pl. yakaj-mej	some people

Sg. yajkaj-tzin	some important/dear/little person
Pl. yajkaj-tzitzi-mej	some important/dear/little people

On tlakentli yakaj okelkaw.
Some one forgot the clothing.

Mostla wajlaskej yakajmej nikan.
Tomorrow some people will come here.

On kwanaka yakajtzin okimotlak ikan iresorte.
Some little guy shot the hen with his sling-shot.

Nikan yakajtzitzimej onawiltijkej.

Some little guys payed here.

Impersonal

Sg. itlaj	some thing
Pl. itlaj-mej	some things/animals

Sg. itlaj-tzin	some dear/little thing
Pl. itlaj-tzitzimej	some dear/little things/animals

Ne ijtik on ostotl itlaj onkaj.
There is something there in the cave.
{Onkaj is only used for inanimant objects.}

Ne ipan on tepetl itlajmej nemiskej.
Some (animals) are there on the mountain.
{Nemisej is only used for animals.}

María itlajtzin okijlij ikonew.
Mary told her child a little bit of something.

Ipan on atl nemij itlajtzitzimej.
Some (animals) are there in the water.

5. The number is in agreement with its antecedent in the verb:

yakaj yes	someone will be
yaka-mej yes-kej	some (people) will be

yakaj katka	some one was
yakaj-mej katka-j	some (people) were

yakaj tzikwini	some one jumps
----------------	----------------

yakaj-mej tzikwini-j

some (people) are jumping

itlaj yes

something will be

itlaj-mej yes-kej

some things will be

itlaj katka

something was

itlaj-mej

some things were

itlaj wetzi

something falls

itlaj-mej wetzi-j

some things fall

nochi tlakatl

all men

nochi-mej tlaka-mej

all men

miyek tlakatl

many men

miyek tlaka-men

many men

Seki tekitis.

Unos van a trabajar.

Several/some will work.

Seki-mej tekitis-ej.

Algunos van a trabajar.

Several/some will work.

Seki yetik.

Unas estan pesadas.

Several/some are heavy (speaking about stones).]

Seki-mej yetik-ej.

Algunos estan pesdas.

Several/some are heavy (speaking about stones).]

6. When Pronoun Adjectives are pluralized, they can only refer to people or animals, not inanimant objects.

nochi tekitl	all work
nochi tlakatl	all men
nochi-mej tlakatl	all men

miyek tekitl	lots of work
miyek tlakatl	many men
miyek tlaka-men	many men

5. Keski can be inflected with an intensefyer morpheme -te- followed by a conector -j- .
keski-te-j-tzin, unos cuantos, a few

7. miyek exhibits the marker -ej in stead of -mej:

ti-miyek-ej	many of us
nen-miyek-ej	many of you
0-miyek-ej	many of them

8. The plural marker exhibited on se is and okse is -ki and sometimes accompanied with -mej

se	a, an
se-ki	several/some
seki-mej	several
okse	other

okseki
okseki-mej

other ones
other ones

{ see if seki is (inanimat/anamant) and seki-mej for animat)}

b. Sentement: 8/13

Markers:

-tzin	Singular
-tzitzi	Plural

Examples:

Sg. yajkaj-tzin	some important/dear/samll person
Pl. yajkaj-tzitzi-mej	some important/dear/small people

Sg. itlaj-tzin	some little/dear thing
Pl. itlaj-tzi-tzi-mej	some little/dear things

Sg. miyek-tzin	quite a few/quite a bit
Pl. miyek-tzitzi-mej	many little ones

Sg. keski-te-tzin	a very few
Pl. keski-te-tzitzi-mej	a very few

{ check miyek and keski to see if they are related to animant and inanimate. }

c. Polarity: 8/14

Marker:

x-

Examples:

x-akaj	no one
x-itlaj	nothing

x-nochi	not all
x-miyek	not many/much
x-okse	no other

Comments:

1. The word xakaj (no one), seems related to the verb xak "he is absent.

d. Affix order: 8/15

Prefix:

Order #1 Negative

Order #2 Person (on a limited number of words)

STEM

Suffix:

Order #1 Honorific

Order #2 +Subject number

C. Dimonstrative pronoun: 8/16

Examples:

in	this, these (proximal)
on	the, that, those (distal)

Comments:

1. A closed set consisting of two members in the class
2. Demonstrative pronouns are not inflected
3. Each member of the class may be either singular or plural.
4. The demonstrative pronouns may function as end clitics effecting the location of the accent.

akínon	who?
akinón on	who is that?
akinón in	who is this?

5. Demonstrative pronouns usually function as demonstrative adjectives. But when the participants in a clause have been established by context, the clause is sometimes abbreviated by the substantive being dropped. When that happens the demonstrative adjective becomes a demonstrative pronoun. See Adjectives/Demonstrative Adjectives.

Xkita on kojtlí. Look at that tree. ("on" used as an adjective)

Xkita on. Look at that. ("on" used as a pronoun)

6. Demonstrative pronouns are ambiguous as to number.

X-ki-ta in. look at this

X-kin-ta in. look at these

X-ki-ta on. look at that.

X-kin-ta on. look at those.

7. The definite pronouns are made emphatic when the personal pronoun "yejwa" precedes it:

Patricio yejwa in ilibro.

This here (lit. it this) is Pat's book.

On konetl yejwa on itemachtijkaw.

That there (lit. he it) is the child's teacher.

D. Interrogative pronoun: 8/17

Examples:

akin, akinon	who?, who
katlejwa, katlejwaon	which? which
tlin, tlinon	what? what
kamanon	when?, when
tline	why?, why
kanon	where?, where
ken	how?, how
kech	how much? how much
keski	how many? several

Comments:

1. Interrogative - Declarative Pronouns have the potential to function in either the interrogative or declarative mode.
akin

¿Akin tejwa niman kanon tiwalewa?
Who are you and where did you come from?

Akin tetlani kiselis se tetlayokolijli.
(the one) who wins will receive a prize.

tlin

Juan, ¿tlin tikchiwa?
John, what are you doing?

On tlakatl tlin kipia okimakak itaj.
The man has what his father give him.
{discontinuative dependent clause: tlin...okimakak itaj. Tlin is the object of o-ki-makak.}

katlejwa

¿Katlejwa ma's tikwelita?
¿Qual te gusta ma's?
Which one to you like better?

Pedro xkimati katlejwa kowas ibicikleta.
Pedro no save qual va a comprar su bicicleta.
Peter does not know which bicycle he will buy.

akinon

¿Aquinon kiktis tlakwajli ipan on escurcion?
Who will take food on the excursion?

¿Aquino-mej kiktisej tlakwajli ipan on escursion?
Who all will take food on the excursion?

Nikneki nikmatis akinon okichiw in tekitl.
I want to know who did this work.

Nikneki nikmatis akinomej okichijkej in tekitl.
I want to know who all did this work.

tlinon

¿Tlinon tikchijtika nachkaw?
What are you doing mister?

Juan kineki kitas tlinon kichiwa ikniw.
John wants to see what his sibling is doing.

katlejwaon

¿Katlejwaon xmas patio?
¿Qual es mas barato?
Which is less expensive?

Patricio kimati katlejwaon kowas.
Pat knows which one he will buy.

kech

Patricio, ¿kech tikneki mokabayoj?
Pat, how much do you want (for) your horse?

Pedro kitlajtoltia kech timitzwikilia.
Peter asks how much I owe you.

Nikmati kech onkaj.
I know how much there is.

¿Keski nemi nikan ipan in kalpan?
[How many live here in this town?]

Nikpiya keski tzotzomej ipan nokxi.
I have several sores on my leg

2) Akinon, katlejwa and keski can be pluralized:

akinon	who?, who
akino-mej	who are they

katlejwa	which
katlejwa-mej	which ones

keski	several (inanimant or animat)
keski-mej	several (animant)

3) Compound pronouns:

akin-on	who?	who
tlin-on	what?	what
katlejwa-on	which?	which

4) There is some limitation in using these words interchangeably.

- Akin and akinon are not interchangeable.
- Tlin and tlinon are interchangeable.
- Tlin and tlinonon are sometimes interchangeable.

On tlakatl tlin kipiya okimakak itaj.
The man has what his father give him.

Patricio kita tlinonon kikwa on miston.
Pat sees what the cat eats.]

Patricio kita tlin kikwa on miston.
Pat sees what the cat eats.

5) Indiscriminant: Indiscrimination is achieved in the possitive when the word "san" preceeds the interrogative pronoun word, and in the negative when the word "nion" preceeds the interrogative pronoun word:

{can we get san keski and nion keski? get sentences too}

Possitive indiscrimination:

san akin	any one
san katlejwa	what ever/which ever
san akinon	any one
san tlinon	any thing
san katlejwaon	what ever/which ever
san kech	what ever amount

Negative indiscrimination:

nion akin	no one
nion akinon	no one
nion tlin	not any
nion katlejwa	not even what
nion katlejwaon	which one
nion kech	not even how much

Ne ipan on ostotl nion akin xweli ontemowa.
There in the cave no one is able to decend.

In tekittl nion akinon xweli kichiwa.
No one is able to do this work.

On tlayojli nion tlin xnikpia.
I do not have any of that shell corn (left).

Ne ipan on ciudad nion kaman yaw.
He never goes there to the city.

Nikan nion kanaj onkaj atlawtli.
There is not a river bed here any where.

*Pedro xkimati nion katlejwa kineki.
Peter does not know not even what he wants.

*Patricio xkimati nion kamanon wajlas.
Pat does not know when he will come.

*Juan xkimati nion kanon tekitis.
John does not know when he will work.

*Patricio xkimati nion katlejwaon kiktis.
Pat does not know even which one he will take.

Patricio xkimati san kech kipiya itomin.
Pat does not know how much money he has.

On konetl xkimati nion kech.
The child does not know even how much.

* Note: Nion can be removed from the sentences marked with * without changing the meaning. Nion seems to add emphases in these two cases. You might get a slight sence of emphases with the whole word set.

E. Relative pronoun: 8/18

1. Nuclear Morphology:

- a. Simple -ejwa-
tlin

Example:

y-ejwa-n	who
tline	which

Comments:

- 1) A closed class consisting of one entry.
- 2) A relative pronoun, also known as a conjunctive pronoun.
- 3) “yejuan” is used for animant objects and “tlin” is used for inanimant objects.

2. Affix Morphology:

- a. Starter and terminator:

Marker:

y-...-n

Example:

y-ejwa-n	who, which, about, concerning
----------	-------------------------------

Comments:

- 1) The relative pronoun is never inflected for person or number.
 - 2) The relative pronoun connects a subordinate clause with a main clause.
 - 3) Function: The relative pronoun has two functions which occur simultaneously:
 - a. First, it is a pronoun which functions as a subject in a dependent clause:

On tlakatl yejwan owetz, nemi ipan hospital.
The man who fell, is in the hospital.
{ In the dependent adjective clause "who fell" (which modifies the subject of the main clause), "who" is the subject for the verb fell. }
- Onikitak on siwatl yejwan chantiya nikan.
I saw the woman who was dwelling here.

{ In the dependent adjective clause "who dwelt here" (which modifies the object of the main clause), "who" is the subject for the verb "was dwelling". }

b. Secondly, it is a connector which functions as an adjective clause subordinate conjunction.
(See connectors/adjective clause relator):

On tlakatl yejwan yewatikaj ipan on tetl, kwalo.

The man who is sitting on the stone, is sick.

{ The dependent adjective clause "who is sitting on the stone" is connected to the subject of the main clause "man" by the relator "who". }

On konetl yejwan yaketztiw nosobrino.

The child who is ahead, is my nephew.

{ The dependent adjective clause "who is ahead" is connected to the subject of the main clause "child" by the relator "who". }

F. Intensive: 8/19

my self

your self

his self

G. Number pronouns: 8/20

1. Cardinal Numbers: 8/21

a. Nucliar morphology: 8/22

Examples:

Simple:

sentetl

ome

yeyi

nawi

makwijli

one (sen + tetl = one + stone)

two

three

four

five

Compound	
chikwasen	six (chic + wa + sen)
chikome	seven (chic + ome)
chikyeyi	eight (chic + yeyi)
chiknahui	nine (chic + nahui)
matlaktli	ten (matli + tlactli)
matlaktli wan se	eleven
matlaktli wan ome	twelve
matlaktli wan yeyi	thirteen
matlaktli wan nawi	fourteen
kaxtojli	fifteen
matlaktli wan chikwasen	sixteen
matlaktli wan chikome	seventeen
matlaktli wan chikyeyi	eighteen
matlaktli wan chiknawi	nineteen
sempojli	twenty
ompojli	fourty
yepojli	sixty
napojli	eighty
makwilpojli	one hundred

Comments:

1. Numbers can be nouns or adjectives.

Noun: Patricio kipiya ome.

Pat has two.

Adj.: Patricio okintak ome tlakatl.

Pat saw two men.

2. Reduplication:

Singular: (Used for inanimate objects.)

se-sentetl

each one, one at a time

o-j-ome

each two

ye-j-yeyi	each three
na-j-nawi	each four
ma-makwij-li	each five
Plural: (Used for animate objects.)	
se-sentemej	each one, one at a time
o-j-omemej	each two
ye-j-yeyimej	each three
na-j-nawimej	each four
ma-makwiltin(-mej)	each five

b. Affix Morphology: 8/23

Person: 8/24

Markers:

ti-
nen-
0-

Examples:

ti-ome-mej	both of us
nen-ome-mej	both of you
ø-ome-mej	two of them

Comments:

1. Person markers are limited to 1st, 2nd and 3rd plural.

Number: 8/25

Marker:

-0	Singular
-mej	Plural

Examples:

<u>Sg.</u>	<u>Gloss</u>	<u>Pl.</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
------------	--------------	------------	--------------

se/sen	one	se-mej	some of them
ome	two	ome-mej	two of them
yeyi	three	yeyi-mej	three of them
nawi	four	nawi-mej	four of them
makwijli	five	makwil-mej	five of them
chikwasen	six	chikwasen-mej	six of them
chikome	seven	chikome-mej	seven of them
chikyeyi	eight	chikyeyi-mej	eight of them
chiknawi	nine	chiknawi-mej	nine of them
matlaktli	ten	matlaktli-mej	ten of them

Comments::

1. Number pronouns are always in agreement with there antecedents. For exampel in the sentence:

Ome tekitis ipan ojtli.

Two will work on the road.

{Ome (two) is singular and in argreement in number with tekitis (will work).}

Ome-mej tekitis-ej ipan ojtli.

Two will work on the road.

{Ome-mej (two) is plural and in agrrement in number with tekitis-ej (will work).}

2. When number pronouns are pluralized, they can only refer to people (not animals like the pronominal adjective discribed above).

Patricio kipia ome.

Pat has two.

{This can mean that Pat has two things, animals or people.}

Patricio kimpia omemej.

Pat has two of them.

{This can only mean that Pat has two children, wives, workers etc.}

Marker:

ø-	Positive
x-	Negative

Examples:

ø-se	one
x-se	not one

{ can other numbers be negative? }

Distribution: 8/27

Examples:

ti-oj-ome-mej	each of us (two)
nen-oj-ome-mej	each of you two
oj-ome-mej	each of both of them

Comments:

1. Distributive nouns are achieved by stem reduplication.
2. Distributive nouns only take 1st, 2nd and 3rd plural person markers and plural number markers.

2. Distributive: 8/28

Animate:

sesentemey/tin
ojomemey/tin
yejyeyimey/tin

Inanimate:

sesentetl

ojome
yejteyi

3. Partative number: 8/29

se-mej	one of them
ome-mej	two of them
yeyi-mej	three of them

Examples: (need sent. examples) [these are phrases or clauses]

ni-se, ni-semej	I am one of them
ti-se, ti-semej	you are one of them
semej	he is one of them
ti-semej	we are one of them
nensemej	you all are one of them
semej	they are one of them
ti-omemej	we two are of them
nen-omemej	you all are two of them
ome-mej	they both are of them

Nejua nise de yejua on grupo.
Tejua tise de yejua on grupo.
Yejua se de on grupo.

Tejuamej tisemej de yejua on grupo.
Nemejamej nensemej de yejua on grupo.
Yejuamej semej de yejua on grupo.

Comments:

1. Some of the words are ambiguous:

semej	he is one them/ they are one of them
ti-semej	you are one of them/ we are one of them

4. Temporal: 8/30

sepa, sepan
okpa, okpan
yexpa, yexpan

5. Locative: 8/31

sekan
okkan (okan)
yexkan

SECCIÓN 3 MODIFIERS

Chapter 9 Adjective: 9//1

Adjective: A word used to modify a noun or pronoun.

A. Descriptive adjectives: 9//2

1. Nuclear morphology: 9//3

a. Stems are simple:

kwajli	good
weyi	big
pitentzin	small
kwaltzin	pretty
wamela	unproductive (restricted to plants)

b. Stem reduplication:

This occurs with some stems when pluralised

kwa-j-kwaltin tlakamej	good men
------------------------	----------

kwa-j-kwalti	yes	they will be good
we-j-weyi-mej	tlacamej	large/tall men
we-j-weyi	katka	they are large

2. Inflexional/affix morpholog: 9//4

a. Number: 9//5

Markers:

Singular	Plural	
-ø	-mej	following vowels
-ø	-tin	following consents

Examples:

Following vowels:

weyi-ø tlakatl	big man
wejweyi-mej tlakamej	big men
piten-tzin-ø konetl	small child
piten-tzitzimej	small children
kwal-tzin-ø xochitl	pretty flower
kwal-tzitzimej xochimej	pretty flowers

Following consenents:

wamela-ø kojtlakilyotl	unproductive fruit tree
wamel-mej kojtlakilyomej	unproductive fruit trees
kwajli-ø tlakatl	good man
kwajkual-tin tlakamej	good men

b. Sentament: 9//6

Marker:

-tzin-	Singular
-tzitzi-	Plural

Examples:

piten-tzin-ø konetl	small child
piten-tzitzi-mej	small children
kwat-tzin-ø xochitl	pretty flower
kwat-tzitzi-mej xochimej	pretty flowers
weyi-tzin chichi	pretty big dog
weyi-tzitzi-mej	pretty big dogs
wamela-tzin	poor unproductive thing
wamela-tzitzi-mej	poor unproductive things

c. Polarity: 9//7

Markers:

Positive	Negative
ø-	x-

Examples:

ø-kwajli tlakatl	good man
x-kwajli tlakatl	bad man
ø-kwaltzin konetzintli	beautiful baby
x-kwaltzin konetzintli	ugly baby

d. Comparison: 9//8

Markers:

Possitive:	Comparative:	Superlative:
-ø-	-te-	-telo-

Exampels:

piten-tzin	small
piten-te-tzin?(check)	smaller
pite-lo-tzin	smallest
kwat-tzin	beautiful
kwat-te-tzin	real beautiful
kwat-te-lo-tzin	extreemly beautiful
sosol-tzin	old, but it is dear to me
sosol-te-tzin	very old, but dear to me
sosol-te-lo-tzin	oldest, but dear to me
chichil-tzin	small red
chichil-te-tzin	very small red object

Comments:

1) When used with numeral adjectives it indicates precicly, that amount and no more:

nawi yes	it will be four
nawi-te-tzin yeskej	it will only be four

majkwijli	it is five
majkwil-te-tzin	it is only five

2) It seems to only be used in combination with the sentiment morpheme.

3) Words are also intensified by a preceeding adverb:

sanoyej kwajli	very good
----------------	-----------

sanoyej pitentzin	very small
sanoyej chichiltik	very read

semi kwajli
 semi pitentzin
 semi chichiltik {?}

B. Qualitative Adjectives: 9//9

1. Nucliar morphology: 9/10

a. Types: 9/11

Simple:

xojxoki	green
tomauak	fat
chipawak	clean

Compound:

mawaki	withered had
tliwaki	tosted

b. Relationship between compound stem roots: 9/12

Type:

a-poson-ki	boiled (water foamed)
------------	-----------------------

Discriptive:

Color	kwa<istak	white headed
-------	-----------	--------------

Quality

a<chipawak	clean water (achipawak limonada	clean water leminade)
yol<chipa-wa-k	pure hearted	

Source:

	kama<kokok	mildly piconte
Location:	kal-ijti-k	inside
	aj-ko-manki	messed up, disorganized

2. Inflexional/affix morphology: 9/13

a. Qualitative marker: 9/14

Markers:

-k, -ktik	following vowels
-ki, -tik	following consenents
{ check to see if -k and -ki are normal qualities and -ktik and -tik are intensified qualites. }	

Examples:

	Following vowels:	
-k		
	tomawa-k	it is fat
	ista-k	it is white
	patlaw-a-k	it is broad
	sejse-k	it is cold (an object)
	pilka-k	it is hanging
	kwechti-k	it is ground up
	sasali-k	it is sticky
	seli-k	it is tender
	tzopeli-k	it is sweet
	ätzopeli-k	the water is sweet
-ktik		
	tzojya-ktik	it has a burnt oder
	poye-ktik	it is salty

chika-ktik	it is hard
paxkala-ktik	it is pot holed
mela-ktik	it is straight
texomela-ktik	it is oval
tila-ktik	it is thick
toma-ktik	it is very fat
chopa-ktik	it is clean
ista-ktik	it is brilliant white
temposa-ktik	it is lip swollen

Following consenents:

-ki

toton-ki	it is hot
yeman-ki	it is soft
tolin-ki	he is hungry
poxkaw-ki	it is moldy
potij-ki	it is dry & flavorable
petlan-ki	it is bright
yoltilin-ki	he is resistant
nokxitomaltlal-ki	his feet are callased
potij-ki	it is dry and flavorable

-tik

tzil-tik	it is twisted
kos-tik	it is yellow
nol-tik	it is bent
nejnapan-tik	it is layered
mimil-tik	it is cylander shaped
yakapatz-tik	it is sharp, has a point
patz-tik	it is wet
nex-tik	it is tan

nejnepan-tik	it is layered
netech-tik	it is compact
nol-tik	it is bent
iloch-tik	it is gathered

Comments:

1. Some stems can select either one or the other:

Following vowels:

chichi-k	it is bitter
chichi-ktik	it is bitter

Following consonants:

pochin-ki	it is frayed
pochin-tik	it is frayed

2. Sometimes stems ending in a vowel take -ki by inserting -j:

chile-ktik	it is orange colored
chile-j-ki	it is orange colored

xoxo-ktik	it is green
xoxo-j-ki	it is green

3. Sometimes the final vowel of the stem is dropped so as to take the marker -ki or -tik:

tzopeli-k	it is sweet
tzopel-tik	it is sweet

kotoni-k	it is brocken
koton-ki	it is brocken

4. The stem final -n of some stems become -x when exhibiting the marker -tik rather than -ki, and some times the -n is retained:

yeman-ki	it is soft, warm
yemax-tik	it is soft, warm

molon-ki	it is smelly
molox-tik	it is smelly

pachon-ki	it is fuzzy
pachon-tik	it is fuzzy

5. Stem final -tz becomes -s on some stems when exhibiting the -tik marker:

yakapitz-ki	it is pointed
yakapis-tik	it is pointed

6. Corresponding nouns to the Qualitative verbs which mark singularity with -tl sometimes retain the -t and lose the -l:

a-tl	water
a-t-ki	it is watery

soki-tl	mud
soki-t-ki	it is muddy

7. Normally the qualitative marker is obligatory, but there are a few words that can be pronounced without the marker:

kwatexikal-tik	he is bald
kwatexikal	he is bald

pachaka-tik	it is deflated on one side
pachaka	it is deflated on one side

xipal-tik	he is an eater
-----------	----------------

xipal	he is an eater
-------	----------------

8. The quality marker k has been found embedded in a compound stem:

ista-k-etl	white bean
------------	------------

9. The quality indicated in the predication is often the quality found in a corresponding noun:

chijli	chile
chichiltik	it is red, it has the quality of the chile

sokitl	mud
sokitki	it is muddy, it has the quality of mud

ojtli	tree
kojtik	it is strong, it has the quality of a tree

istatl	salt
istak	it is white, it has the quality of salt

ätl	water
atki	it is watery, it has the quality of water

ijtitl	stomach
ijtik	it is inside, it has the quality of the stomach

10. Sometimes the final vow at the end of stems is dropped so as to take the –ki or –tik marker.

tzopeli-k	tzopel-tik	it is sweet
kotoni-k	koton-ki	it is brocken

11. The letter –n at the end of some stems becomes –x when exhibiting the –tik marker on some stems and others not:

yeman-ki	yemax-tik	it is soft
molon-ki	molox-tik	it is smelly

- | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|-------------|
| pachon-ki | pachon <u>u</u> -tik | it is fuzzy |
|-----------|----------------------|-------------|
12. The letter –tz at the end of some stems becomes –s when exhibiting the –tik marker .
- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| yakapitz-ki | yakapis-tik | it is pointed |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|
13. Predicat adjectives whos nown for exhibit –tl as a singular marker, keep the –t from the singular marker and add –ki.
- | | | |
|---------|-----------|--------------|
| a-tl | a-t-ki | it is watery |
| soki-tl | soki-t-ki | it is muddy |

Resadue:

soki-tki	muddy
----------	-------

b. Tense: 9/15

The tense is marked by either with copeular verb or the existential verb.

Copula:

pipiti-k yes	it will be small
pipiti-k 0...	it is small
pipiti-k kakta	it was small
pipiti-k yani	it has been known to be small
pipiti-k yeskia	it would have been small



patlawawa-k yes	it will be broad
patlawawa-k 0...	it is broad
patlawawa-k katka	it was broad
patlawawa-k yani	it has been known to be broad
patlawawa-k yeskia	it would have been broad



mela-ki yes
mela-ki 0...
mela-ki katka
mela-ki yani
mela-ki yeskia

it will be straight
it is straight
it was straight
it has been know to be straight
it would be straight



patz-tik yes
patz-tik 0...
patz-tik katka
patzi-k yani
patztik yeskia

it will be wet
it is wet
it was wet
it has been known to be wet
it would be wet

Existential:

patlawak onyas
patlawak onkaj
patlawak onkatka
patlawak onyani
patlawak onyaskia

it will be broad
it is broad
it was broad
it has been know to be broad
it would be broad



mela-ki onyas
mela-ki onkaj
melaj-ki onkatka
melaj-ki onyani
melaj-ki onyaskia

it will be straight
it is straight
it was straight
it has been know to be straight
it would be straight



patz-tik onyas	it will be wet
patz-tik onkaj	it is wet
patz-tik onkatka	it was wet
patz-tik onyani	it has been known to be wet
patz-tik onyasia	it would be wet

Comments:

1. -yeskia is some times shortedned to -yesia
2. Some Qualitative stative verbs can only occur in the present and past:

texikopin-ki 0...	it is pulled out
texikopinki katka	it was pulled out

texipej-ki 0...	it is skinned
texipej-ki katka	it was skinned

toyajto-k 0...	it is run out
toyajto-k katka	it was run out

tlajkotetzayan-ki 0...	it is ripped down the middle
tlajkotetzayan-ki katka	it was ripped down the middle

tlaltokto-k 0...	it is layed out burried
tlaltokto-k katka	it was layed out burried

tlaselisto-k 0...	it has sprouted things have sprouted
tlaselistok katka	it has sprouted etc.

tlasesesto-k 0...	it is cool
tlasesestok katka	it was cool

tlatento-k 0...	it is full
tlatento-k katka	it was full

4. Some Qualitative Stative verbs occur only in the present and future:

ometlamat-ki	he is confused
ometlamatki yes	he will be confused

petzti-k 0...	it is smooth
petzti-k yes	it will be smooth

alach-tik 0...	it is illusive (as egg white)
alach-ti yes	it will be illusive

atol-tik 0...	it is thick (in consistancy)
atoltik yes	it will be thick

ixman-ki 0...	it is leval
ixmanki yes	it will be leval

ye-tik 0...	it is heavey
ye-tik yes	it will be heavey

yolchikawa-k 0...	he is brave 2141
yolchikawa-k yes	he will be brave

yolyeman-ki 0...	he is soft hearted 2163
yolyeman-ki yes	he will be soft hearted

5. The usual chooice is the copula verb.

6. The Copula verb is used for either animate or inanimate objects and the Existential verb is restricted to inanimate objects.

Resadue:

awiliskon
awiliskon katka

he is playful
he was playful

b. Polarity: 9/16

Markers:

Possitive	Negaive
ø-	x-

Examples:

ø- koj-tik	strong
x-koj-tik	weak
ø-yej-tik	heavey
x-yej-tik	light
chikawa-k	it is ripe
x-chikawa-k	it is unripe

c. Sentament: 10.17

Marker:

-tzin Singular
-tzitzi- Plural

Examples:

weyi-tzin	pretty big (but not big)
miyek-tzin	pretty many (but less than many)

piten-tzin
kwajli-tzin
wamela-tzin

it is very small
it is less good
the dear thing is unproductive

tomawak-tzin
tomawak-tzitzi-mej

he is rather fat
they are rather fat

mela-k-tzin
mela-k-tzitzi-mej

it is almost straight
they are almost straight

chichil-tik-tzin
chichil-tik-tzitzi-mej

it is a little red
they are a little red

Comments:

1. Used as a diminutive.

d. Intensifier: 9/18

Marker:

-te-
-to-

Exampels:

kwal-tzin
kwal-te-tzin

Exampes with –te-
it is beautiful
it is very beautiful

sosol-tzin
sosol-te-tzin

it is quite old
it is really quite old

wamela-tzin
wamela-te-tzin

the dear thing is un-productive
the small thing is unproductive

chichil-tzin	it is red
chichil-te-tzin	it is a small red object
	it is a dear infant
Examples with –to-	
chopawa-k	it is clean
chopa-j-to-k	it is very clean
chichil-tik	it is red
chichile-j-to-k	it is vividly red
tlilij-ki	it is black
tlile-j-to-k	it is vividly black
chilej-ki	it is orange
chile-j-to-k	it is vividly orange

Comments:

1. When used with numeral adjectives it indicates precisely, that amount and no more:

nawi yes	it will be four
nawi-te-tzin yeskej	it will only be four

majkwijli	it is five
majkwil-te-tzin	it is only five

2. It is always used in combination with the sentiment morpheme.

3. -to- + -k: should not be confused with the aspect marker -tok “to do laying down” which is found on active verbs.
4. This class is unique in that it uses active verb tenses except for the past where it uses a copula verb.

tlaseses-tok	it is cool
tlaseses-to-s	it will be cool
tlaseses-to-ya	it was cool but not now
tlaseses-tok kakta	it was cool but not now?
tlaseses-to-ni	it has been known to be cool

[Get more examples before making final decisions: Now L.H.

shows some doubt about the past tense with a copula verb.

Now it is suspect to be an aspect marker.]

5. The -to- morpheme is used with a state of nature:

tlas-to-k	it is clear
tlaseses-to-k	it is cool
tlaselis-to-k	things sprout

e. Comparison: 9/19

Marker:

-lo-

Examples:

piten-tzin	it is small
pite-lo-tzin	it is smaller
kwat-tzin	it is beautiful
kwat-te-tzin	it is real beautiful
kwat-te-lo-tzin	it is extremely beautiful
sosol-tzin	it is old, but it is dear to me

sosol-te-tzin
sosol-te-lo-tzin

it is very old, but dear to me
it is very old and older, but dear to me

3. Derivation: 9/20

a. Derived from nouns: 9/21

Comment:

- 1) The quality inherent in the noun is the quality exhibited in the adjective.

ista-k	The quality inherent in the noun salt (istatl)
kojti-k	The quality inherent in the noun tree (kojtli)
chichil-tik	The quality inherent in the noun chili (chijli)

b. Derived from verbs: 9/22

Comment:

- 1) The quality inherent in the verb is the quality exhibited in the adjective.

chipawa-k	The quality inherent in the action of the verb to become clean. (chipawi)
-----------	---

C. Quantitative Adjectis: 9/23

1. Nucliar morphology: 9/24

a. Simple:

achij-tzin	a little bit
nochi	all
keski	a few
miyek	many

2. Inflexional/Affix morphology: 9/25

Comments:

- 1) The inflexion allowed depends on the word:
- a. achijtzin is obligatorily inflected for dominative.
 - b. nochi can be inflected for number (nochi-mej) and Polarity (x-nochi).
 - c. keski can be inflected for number (keski-mej).
 - d. miyek can be inflected for number (miyek-ej) and Polarity (x-miyek).

D. Dimonstrative Adjectives: 9/26

in	this/these
on	that/those/the

Comment:

1) Dimonstrative Adjectives can be either singular or plural.

E. Indefinet Adjective: 9/27

sen	a/an
-----	------

F. Interogative Adjectives: 9/28

akinon	whos?
katlejwa	which?

G. Numerical Adjectives: 9/29

1. Cardinal:

se/sentetl	one
ome	two, etc.
yeyi	three

Comments:

1. Stem reduplicaton with intermediat –j-:

na-j-nawi	four each
-----------	-----------

2. Ordinal:

achtoj	first
ika ome	second
ika yeyi	third

H. Derivational Adjectives: 9/30

1. Nucliar morphology: 9/31

a. Simple:

	chawa-kon	jealous
b. Compound:	awil-is-kon	playful
	pinaw-is-kon	shy man

2. Inflexional/affix morphology: 9/33

a. Adjectiviser:

Marker:

-kon

Examples:

awil-is-kon	jugetón, playful
chawa-kon	jealous
pinaw-is-kon	shy man
pinawa-is-kon-a	shy woman

Comment:

- 1) The –is- morpheme is not identified.
- 2) Question: is this –kon a Spanish affix?

I. Limiting Adjectives: 9/33

This refers to bound possessive markers:

Examples:

no-	no-kal	my house
mo-	mo-kal	your(sg) house
i-	i-kal	his house
to-	to-kal	our house
nemo-	nemo-kal	your(pl) house
in-/imin-	in-kal/imin-kal	their house
te-	te-kal	someones house

Chapter 10 Adverbs: 10//1

A word used to modify a verb, adjective, or another adverb.

A. Nucliar morphology: 10//2

Adverbs are of four times indicating place, time, manner and Degree.

1. Adverbs indicating Place: 10//3

ni-kan	here (I place)
i-melaj-kan	straight with it
ne-pa	there (there place)
ijti-k	inside (stomach quality)
kal-ijti-k	inside a bulding (house stomach quality)

2. Adverbs indicating Time: 10//4

aman	now/today
kemaj	then
ijkuak	when
chika	while
sakin	afterwards
sanken	still

3. Adverbs indicating Manner: 10//5

aman-aman	quickly
yolik	slowly

4. Adverbs indicating Degree: 10//6

sanoyej	very
achi	rather
más	more

Comments:

1. All adverbs exhibit simple stems with exception of kal>ijti-k (house-inside). The auxiliary stem answers the question what.
2. The adverb of manner, “aman-aman”, exhibits stem reduplication.

Resadue:

kam-pa-ka	in the direction where
ni-kan-ka	right here (-ka might come from the workd ika and function as an intensifier)

B. Inflexional/affix morphology: 10//7

1. Locative: 10//8

Markers:

-kan
-pa

Examples:

ni-kan	here (I place)
i-melaj-kan	straight with where
ne-pa	there (there place)

Comments:

1. In the word ni-kan, the first sylable ni- which functions as the main root, comes from the verbal prifix ni- meaning “I”. Similarly it attaches to the partical on (that) forming the word “ni-on” meaning “I am that one”.

2. Quality: 10//9

Marker:

-k

Examples:

ijti-k	inside (stomach quality)
kal-ijti-k	inside a bulding (house stomach quality)

3. Polarity: 10/10

Markers:

ø- possitive
x- negative

Examples: [\[check these examples, I have doubts about some of them\]](#)

Adverbs indicating Place:

ø-ni-kan	here
x-ni-kan	not here
ø-i-melaj-kan	straight with it
x-i-melaj-kan	not straight with it
ø-ne-pa	there
x-ne-pa	not there
ø-ijti-k	inside
x-ijtik	not inside
ø-kal-ijti-k	inside a bulding
x-kal-ijti-k	not in the building

Adverbs indicating Time:

ø-aman	now/today
x-aman	not now/not today
ø-kemaj	then
x-kemaj	not then
ø-chika	while
x-chika	not while
ø-sakin	afterwards
x-sakin	not afterwards
ø-sankin	still
x-sankin	not still

Adverbs indicating Manner:

ø-aman-aman	quickly
x-aman-aman	not quickily

Adverbs indicating Degree:

ø-sanoyej	very
x-sanoyej	not very
ø-achi	rather
x-achi	not rather

ø-más	more
x-más	less

Comments:

1. Note that i-melaj-kan is also inflected for third person singular possession. [check for in-melaj-kan and other forms.](#)

SECCIÓN 4 PREPOSITIONS, CONJUNCTIONS AND INDEPENDENT ELEMENTS

Chapter 11 Prepositions: 11/1

A word used to show the relation of a noun or pronoun to some other word in the sentence.
The relationship may be place, position, direction, time, maner or agent.

A. Nucliar morphology: 11/2

Examples:

i-pan	on it
i-ka	with it
i-tech	at it
i-uan	with him

i-kuati-pan	on top of it
i-nakas-tlan	beside it
i-tlajko-tian	in the middle of it
i-yeka-pan	in front of it
i-tlakwitlapan	in back of it
i-yewel-kan	around it

B. Inflexional/affix morphology: 11/3

1. Person and number of the prepositions object: 11/4

Markers:

Singular	Plural
----------	--------

1st pr.	no-	to-
2nd pr.	mo-	nemo-
3rd pr.	i-	in- (Collective)
		imin- (Non-collective)

Examples:

no-ka	with me
mo-ka	with you
i-ka	with him
to-ka	with us
nemo-ka	with you
in-ka	with them
imin-ka	with each of them

no-pan	on me
mo-pan	on you(sg)
i-pan	on him
to-pan	on us
nemo-pan	on you(pl)
im-pan	on them
imim-pan	on each of them

i-tech

i-pampa

Comments:

1) Morphophonimics: n before p becomes m.

2. Polarity: 11/5

Markers:

Possitive	Negaive
ø-	x-

Examples:

ø-i-pan	on it
x-i-pan	not on it
ø-i-pampa	on behalf of him
x-i-pampa	not on behalf of him
ø-i-tech	at it
x-i-tech	not at it

C: Relationship: 11/6

1. Place: 11/7

ipan	on/over
itzintlan	under
ixpan	in front of
ikwitlapan	behind
ijtik	in side of
kiawak	out side of

2. Direction: 11/8

ne, pa	there (There in general regardless of distance.)
nepa	there (Specific location regardless of distance.)
nechka	there (Specific location up to several kilometers away)
nechkatzin	there (Specific location up to several meters away.)
neka	there (General area at a distance.)
nenkaj	there (Specific location in sight)
nepaka	there (Specific location unseen.)
ompa	there (Specified location.)
ompaka	there that way
ompakaon	there that way
ompaon	that place there

4. Time: 11/9

ijkuak when

5. Manner: 11/10

ken as, like

6. Agent: 11/11

ipampa on behalf of him

Chapter 12 Conjunctions: 12//1

A conjunction connects words, phrases or clauses. For example: A single word may connect two words (tlakatl niman isiuau - man and his wife). A single word may connect two phrases (on tlakatl niman on siwatl). And a single word may connect two clauses. (Kita niman kaki - he sees and he hears)

A. Nuclias morphology: 12//2

1. Simple:

Examples:

niman	and
no	or
noso	also
pero	but
yej	instead
kemaj	then
sanken	still
san	just, only
ijk-on	like that
ijk-in	like this
xe	before
sakin	after
ijkwak	when
chika	while
hasta	until

kampa	where
maski	even though
yejwan	who
para	in order to
ken	as
tla	if, wheather
pampa	because
ika	that

2. Compound:

Examples:

ijk-on	like that
ijk-in	like this

Comments:

1. Sometimes two or three words in tandom function as a conjunction:

niman no	and also
ninan kemaj	and then
niman ijkwak	and when
yejwa ika	therefore
maski ma ijki	even though it is like that
xkawa tej	however, never the less

2. Some of the conjunctions can exhibit the negative “x” marker:

xno	not also
-----	----------

Check the other connectors. @

These might be considered conective phrases.

B. Types: 12//3

1. Coordinate: 12//4

A cordinate conjunction connects two words, two phrases, or two clauses of equal rank.

Examples:

niman	and
no	or
noso	also
pero	but
yej	instead
kemaj	then
sanken	still
san	just, only
ijk-on	like that
ijk-in	like this

Comments:

1) there is a one correlative/paired coordinate:

nion...nion neither ... nor

Maka xontlachixtiw monakastlan, *nion* ipan moyekma,
nion ipan mopochma.

No vayas mirando a un lado; ni a tu derecha, ni a tu izquierda.

Do not go along looking to the side, neither to your right hand
nor to your left hand.

2. Subordinate: 12//5

A subordinant conjunctions connects two clauses of unequal rank. (dependent/subordinate clause with a dependent/main clause on which it is dependent)

Examples:

xe	before
sakin	after
ijkwak	when
chika	while
hasta	until
kampa	where

maski	even though
yejwan	who
para	in order to
ken	as
tla	if, wheather
pampa	because
ika	that

3. Adverbial conjunction type: 12//6

A conjunctive adverb is an adverb which serves also as a conjunction to:

1. Connect main clauses and thus form compound sentences, and
2. To introduce subordinate clauses.

Examples:

Those that connect main clauses:

kemaj	then
sanken	still

Those that introduce subordinate clauses:

sakin	after
chika	while

Chapter 13 Independent elements: 13//1

A. Nuclias morphology: 13/2

All independent elements are simple in structure.

B. Inflexional/affix morphology: 13/3

Comment:

1. All independent elements are not inflected with the exception of the tag x-tej which is inflected with the negative polarity marker x-.

C Types: 13/4

1. Responce: 13/5

kemaj	yes
man	yes
yej	yes
ka	no

2. Interjection: 13/6

A word expressing emotion and having no grammatical relation with other words in the sentence.

ach	ouch
-----	------

3. Function words: 13/7

Has no specific meaning.

kitl	A disclaimer
------	--------------

4. Tags: 13/8

¿xtej?	isn't that right
--------	------------------

PART 3 PHRASES
SECCIÓN 1 Non-verbal phrases

Chapter 14 Phrases: 14//1

A non-verbal phrase is any group of related words which lacks subject and verb, and is used as a single part of speech. A phrase may be a substantive, an identifier, a modifier, or a connector.

A. Noun Phrases: 14//2

1. Phrase structure: 14//3

a. Simple noun Phrases:

Limiter	+	Nuclear
on		miston
<i>the</i>		<i>cat</i>

Example:

On miston okasik kemichin.

Identifier	+	Nuclear
itataj		Vicente
<i>his father</i>		<i>Vicente</i>

Example:

Itataj Vicente sanoyej ye wewentzin.

b. Modified noun phrases:

Limiter	+	Nuclear	+	Modifier
----------------	---	----------------	---	-----------------

on
the

chichi
big

weyi
dog

Limitier
on
the

+

Modifier
weyi
big

+

Nuclear
tlakatl
man

on
on
the

keski
keskimej
few

wacho
wachos
soldiers

Example:

On chichi weyi tlaweli.
The big dog is mean.

On weyi tlakatl kichiwa on tekintl yejwan oksekimej xweli kichiwa.
The big man does the work which others are not able to do.

On keskimej wachos kitejtemowa sen xkwajli tlakatl.
The several soldiers chase a bad man.

Example

On keski wacho otelankej ipan on nowisokilistl.

Limitier
on
the

+

Nuclear
guardia
guard

+

Modifier
espanol
spanish

Example

On guardia espanol tlajpiya ipan on weyi kajli.

c. Coordinate phrases:

Slot 1	Coordinator	Slot 2	Coordinated identifier
Pedro	niman	Ana,	isiwaw
<i>Peter and his wife</i>		<i>Ann</i>	

Example:

Pedro niman Ana, isiwaw kipiay ome inkoneuan.

Pedro niman Anan on isiwaw kipiay ome inkonewan.

Comment:

1. Noun phrases may occur in either the subject or the object positions.

2. Phrase usage: 14//4

a. Subject (Substantive):

On miston okimiktij niman okikwaj on kemichin.

The cat killed and ate the mouse.

Kemaj on conejo okijlij on poloko: "Poloko, xwajla nanika".

Then the rabbit said to the donkey: Donkey, come right over here.

Niman ijkwak opew tona, on atl opew waktiw.

And when it began to get hot, the water began to dry up.

On chichi weyi onechkwaj ipan nokxi.

That big dog bit me on my leg.

- b. Apposition to the subject (Identifier) :

Kemaj yejwa, on aketzpalin, onokaw tlatenko kampa yowak atl, niman opew kisa on sakatl.

Then he, the aligator, stayed at the waters edge where the water had dried, and the grass began to grow.

Pedro Guerrero, itataj Vicente, chantiya nikan Atliaca.

Peter Guerrero, Vicente's father, was dwelling here (at) Atliaca.

Ipan on kajli chantiyaj san omemej, Pedro niman Ana, isiwaw.

In the house was living just two, Peter and Ana his wife.

- c. Object (Substantive):

On tlakatl okitzontek on kojtlí.

The man cut the wood/tree.

Xchijchiwa sen kajli weyi.

Make a big house.

Niman on yejwan onokajkej Chilpancingo, otetlajtoltijkej keski wacho nemi.

And those who were left at Chilpancingo questioned how many soldiers there are.

Ijkwak oajsik Chilpancingo, okinotz on guardia español.

When he arrived (at) Chilpancingo he called on the spanish guard.

Niman más okintejetemoj, niman okinextij okse nawi.

And he searched more and found another four.

Juan kikti san katlejwa libro.

John takes what which ever book (he wants).

Resadue:

María kimatztikatka on tlin iwewentzin okichiw.

Mary knew that what her husband did.

Kikwaya nakatl, itlaj yolki kajsiya niman kixipewaya.

He was eating some animal(s) flesh he was catching and he was skinning it (them).

d. Apposition to the object (Identifier):

Ipan sen tlaixpan, okimaktij seki on itlayol.

On an alter, he sacrificed some (of) his corn.

Susana okichijchiw nochi seseknekaj atojli yejuan ken in: xokoajtoli, piña atojli, leche atojli, iski atojli, istak atojli, garbanso atojli, najnantzin atojli, niman atojli de tlayolatoji.

Susan made all classes of atojli which are like this: plum atojli, pinaple atojli, milk atojli, atojli, white atojli, garabaso atojli, apple atojli and corn atojli.

B. Pronoun phrases: 14//5

1. Phrase sturcture: 14//6

	Simple:			Complex:	
	Onset slot	Coda slot	Onset slot	Middle slot	Coda slot
a. Impersonal/indefinite pronouns:	sekimej	siwamej			
b. Dimonstrative pronouns:	on	tlakatl	on	weyi	tlakatl
c. Interogative pronouns:	akin	tlakatl			
d. Intesive pronouns: (sí mismo)	yejwa	in?			
e. Number pronouns (Ordinal):	ika	ome			
Number pronouns (Cardinal):			majtlaktli	wan	ome

Comments:

1. All ordinal numbers exhibit “ika” in the composition slot.
1. Cardinal numbers above 30 are complex:

Quantity + Connector + Quantity + Connector + Quantity

sempojli	wan	majtlaktli	wan	se
<i>twenty</i>	<i>with</i>	<i>ten</i>	<i>with</i>	<i>one</i> =31

2. Phrase usage: 14//7

a. Impersonal:

Aman san akin kinekis welis tekitis.

Now just who ever wants is able to work.

Sekimej siuamej oyakej ipan on tiopan para kitlaliskej xochitl.
Several weomen went to the church to place flowers.

Yakaj tlakatl okimiktij on wakax.
Some man killed the cow.

b. Dimonstrative:

On tlakatl michajsi ne ipan atl kampa onkaj on tlatlaliji.
The man fishs there in the water where there is the trap.

c. Interogative:

¿Katlejwa pitzo mas weyi?
Which pig is larger?

d. Intensive: (sí mismo)

Sano yejwa kichijchiwa itlaxkal.
She herself makes her tortilla/meal.

e. Number

Omemej kokonej nawiltiaj ika on kwetlaxpajpaktli.
Two children are playing with the ball. (Cardinal)

On ika ome wakax xmas weyi.
The second cow is smaller. (Ordinal)

Niman okinexitij ipan itlal majtlaktli wan yeyi.
And he found on his land thirteen. (Cardinal)

Ijkwak Vicente Guerrero kipiayaya kanaj majtlaktli wan ome xipan, yejwa nawiltiaya kampa soyakojoyoj.

When Vicente Guerrero was having about ten with two years (of age) he was playing where it was full of palm trees.

Resadue:

In tlajli san akinon iyaxka.

This land belongs to any one (wants it).

san akin	just any one, whoever
san katlejwa	what ever/which ever
san akinon	any one
san tlinon	any thing

nion akin	no one
nion tlin	not any
nion katlejwa	not even what
nion akinon	no one
nion xkaman	never
nion xkanaj	not any
nion xkimati	does not know

Ne ipan on ostotl nion akin xweli ontemowa.

There in the cave no one is able to descend.

On tlayojli nion tlin xnikpia.

I do not have any of that shell corn (left).

Ne ipan on weyikalpan nion xkaman yaw. {double neg.}

He never goes there to the city.

Nikan nion xkanaj onkaj atlawtli. {double neg.}

There is not a river bed here any where.

*Pedro nion xkimati katlejwa kineki. {double neg.}

Peter does not know not even what he wants.

In tekitl nion akin xweli kichiwa.
No one is able to do this work.

*Patricio nion xkimati kamanon wajlas. {double neg.}
Pat does not know when he will come.

*Juan nion xkimati kanon tekitis. {double neg.}
John does not know when he will work.

*Patricio nion xkimati katlejwa kiktis. {double neg.}
Pat does not know even which one he will take.

Comments:

1. Nion can be removed from the sentences marked with * without changing the meaning. Nion seems to add emphases in these two cases. You might get a slight sence of emphases with the whole word set.

C. Adjective phrase: 14//8

1. Phrase structure: 14//9

Simple:		Complex:		
Onset slot	Coda slot	Onset slot	Middle slot	Coda slot
weyika	kojyo	sanoyej	weyi	tepetl

Examples:

Ipan on weyika kojyo onkaj sen tlakololij.
In the large woods, exists a clearing.

Nikan tokalpan onkaj sen sanoyej weyi tepetl itoka “Amoxtepetl”.
Here at our town ixists a very lareg mountain named “Water cloud mountain”.

2. Phrase usage: 14/10

Adjective phrases function as adjectives by modifying either a noun, pronoun or noun phrase.

a. Noun :

On kojtlí yejuan onkakta ipan on zokolo, owetz ipan sen tlakatl iwan ifamilia.

The tree which existed in the zocolo, fell on a man with his family. (Prepositional phrase modifying the Subject tree)

b. Pronoun:

c. Noun phrase:

D. Adverbial phrases: 14/11

1. Phrase structure: 14/12

Simple:

Onset slot
san

Coda slot
kanaj

Onset slot
ipan

Complex:

Middle slot
weyi

Coda slot
kojyo

Example:

On miltzintli san kanaj opoliw.

Ipan on weyika kojyo sanken nemij yolkej tekwaimej.

2. Phrase usage: 14/13

An adverb phrase is a phrase used as an adverb.

a. Modifies verbs:

On kaballo xnesi, pero kas san kanaj nemi.

The horse is not in sight, but perhaps it is any where.

- b. Modifies adverbs:

Oyaj nepa ipan weyika kojyo, yejuan itoka Tlakotepek.

He went there to a big woods, which is namd Tlakotepek (between the mountains).

On konetl san kamanon welis yas.

The child is able to go when ever.

- c. Modifies adverbial phrases:

- d. Resadue:

Niman Vicente oyaj lak tzonwejkapan.

And Vicente went (with) truly long hair.

On nantli kajwa ikonew ika sen tlajtojli chikawak.

The woman scolds her child with a hard word.

On weyi carro ken itlaj weyi kajli.

The big truck is like some big house.

Xkikti miyek tlakwajli para mokonewan niman para nochi on yolkej.

Take lots of food for your children and for all the animals.

2. Phrase types: 14/14

- a. Locative (prepositional): 14/15

On konetl okelkaw itlaken ichan David.
The child forgot his clothing at David's house.

On atemotl nemi ijtik atl.
The frog is in the water.

On pitzo kochi kampa tona.
The pig sleeps where it is warm.

On tlakamej sanoyej miyekej nemij ne esquina.
There are very many men at the corner.

On tlakatl nomachtia ipan imesa.
The man studies on his table.

Nepa ipan pila chopawak atl. // Nepa ipan pila chopawak yes atl.
There at/in the water take, there is very clean water.

On tlakatl tekiti ne ipan tepetl.
The man works there on the mountain.

Nikita on conejo tzikwini ne ipan tepetl.
I see the rabbit jump there on the mountain.

b. Temporal: 14/16

Sen tlapixketl noneki tlachixtias ikan tonajli niman yewajli.
A watchman needs to be watching during the day and night.

Ika on keski xipan ijkwak kwajli okiaw, kwajli otlajtlatak.
During the few year when it rained well, there was a good harvest.

c. Manner: 14/17

Sanoyej yolik ninomachtia.

I study very slowly.

Sanoyej isikapan ninomachtia.

Sanoyej nikpiya cuidado ijkuak ninomachtia.

d. Instrument: 14/18

On tlakatl okimotlak on wakax ikan tetl.

The man hit the cow with a stone.

On tlakatl okimailij ikan kojtli on wakax.

The man hit the cow with a stick.

Carlos kitzonteki se kojtl ika ihachaj.

Carl chops down a tree with his axe.

Yejuamej tlakwaj ikan cuchara.

They eat with a spoon.

e. Contents: 14/19

On tlakatl kikti se tojkopejtli ika sintli.

The man carries a three sided basket containing corn.

Juan kipiya sen atekomatl ikan nekwtl.
John has a water gourde containig honey.

On bote temi ikan atl.
The bottle is full of water.

On sowatl kipiya sen kontzintli ikan atl.
The woman has a small jarr with water.

f. Compasition:

On tetotajtzin tlachijchijtli ikan tetisatl.
The idol is made of gypsum.

g. Causative:

On konetl owetz ikan sen tetl ipan kalpanojtli.
The child fell because of a stone in the town's street.

Timikiskej ikan apistli.
We will die because of hunger.

h. By means of:

On miltzintli nosckaltia ikan atl.

The corn field grows by mean of water.

i. Purpose:

On tlawijli kuajli para tlayowa.

The light is good for night time.

¿Tlinon para on pan? Para nikwas.

What is the bread for? For me to eat.

On tlakatl kineki piyon para wentli.

The man wants a chicken for a sacrifice.

Chopawalistli sanoyej kwajli para nochi tlakatl.

Cleanliness is very good for all men.

Xtolo in pajtli para tipajtis.

Swalo this medicen for you to get well.

j. Inclusive:

On tlanokilistli xkwajli para nochi tlakatl.

The diarea is bad for all people.

E. Conjunction/connector phrase: 14/15

1. Phrase structure: 14/16

Nuclear	+	Nuclear	+	Nuclear
ijkwak <i>when</i>		xe <i>not yet</i>		
niman <i>and</i>		kemaj <i>then</i>		
yejua <i>he</i>		ika <i>(therefore)</i>		
ken <i>how</i>		ijki <i>like (manner)</i>		
ken <i>how</i>		ikwak <i>when</i>		
no <i>also</i>		ijki <i>like (manner)</i>		
no <i>also</i>		ijki (manner) <i>like</i>		ken <i>how</i>

2. Phrase usage: 14/17

ijkwak xe	before that	sequential
niman kemaj	and then	sequential
yejhua ica	therefore	resultive
ken ijki	how	comparitive
ken ijkwak	how when	comparitive
no ijki	also like it	similarity

no ijki ken also like how similarity
Examples:

Subordinate:

Ijkwak xe kalaki tonaltzinti, sanken tekitiwa.
When the sun has not set, people still work.

¿Ken ijki tiknamaka on tlayojli?
How do you sell the shell corn?

Nikneki nikitas ken ijki tikuektlalis on carro.
I want to see how you fix the car.

On tlakwajli ipan nochan kichijchiwaj ken ijkwak ilwitl.
The food at my home is done like when there is a fiesta.

On konetl no ijki nowika ken itaj.
The child takes himself also like how his father.

Nion in kajli pitentzin xnikneki, nion on sanoyej weyi kajli.
Not this small house I do not want, nor the very large house.

Coordinating:

Achtoy nitlakwas, niman kemaj natlis.
First I will eat, and then I will bath.

On konetl kuajli itlamachilis. Yejua ika kuajli nomachtia.
The child has a good mind. Therefore he studies well.

On tlajtojli Nahuatl no ijki ken oksekimej tlajtolti.
The language Nahuatl is also like how other languages are.

F. Prepositional phrase: 14/18

1. Phrase structure: 14/19

A prepositional phrase consists of 1) a preposition, 2) an object of the preposition and 3) the modifiers of the object if any.

	+ Relater	±	Limiter	+	Nuclear
Place:	ipan		on		tepetl
	ipan		on weyi		mijlaj
	itech				ikal
Time:	ijkuak		xe		tlanesi
Direction:	neka				mijlaj
Comparison:	ken		itlaj		hielo

Examples:

Ipan on tepetl onkaj xochitl.

Ipan on weyi mijlaj tlakwajkwaj miyekej wakaxtij.

On weyi kojtlil onkaj itech ikal.

Ijkwak xe tlanesi sanken tlayowatok.

On tlakamej onkwajkwawij neka mijlaj.

The men gather wood there at the field.

On tejsiwtli ken itlaj hielol.

2. Phrase usage: 14/20

A prepositional phrase is used as nouns, adjectives, verbs or adverbs.

a. Used as the subject:

b. Modifies the subject:

On tlakatl ipan on caballo, kiktis on tlajkwiloamatl.

The man on his horse, will take the written message.

c. Used as an Object:

Xchijchiwa sen weyi kajli.

Make a big house.

Niman okinexitij majtlaktli wan yeyi.

He found thirteen.

d. Modifies the object:

Vicente sanoyej opak ika okiminmiktitoj on españoles itech on Gobernador.

Vicente was very happy that he killed the spanish (soldiers) of the governor.

e. Modifies the verb:

Ipan sen laguna nemiya sen lagarto.

In a lake lived an aligator.

Miyek wichachin noskaltia ipan in tlajli niman xikojwitztli.

Many thorns grow on this land and spines.

Mostla on tlakatl tekitis ne ipan ikal.

Tommorrow the man will work there on his house.

Pedro oyaj ipan tepek ijkwak xe tlanejsi.

Peter went to the mountain when it was not yet dawn.

f. Modifies an adverb:

On poloko okijlij: Nemiya nepa ipan on sokitl.

The donkey said to him: He was over there in the mud.

Niman ne itenko on laguna okijlij: Aman xtemo.

And there at the edge of the lake he said to him: Now get down.

Mostla on tlakatl tekitis ne ipan ikal.

Tommorrow the man will work there on his house.

g. Modifies an adverbial phrase:

Okwikak neka tlajkotian ipan on atl.

He took him there in the middle of the water.

Comments:

1. Prases are sometimes split.

a. Split predicate phrases:

Time	Subject	Verb	Manner	Object	Instrument	Place
Yalowa,	on tlakatl	okimayilij	chikowak	on wakax	ikan kotli	ne ipan ikxi.

The man hits the cow hard with a stick there now.

Subject	Modifiyer	Verb	Object
On tlakatl	miyek	kipiya	tomin.

The man has lots of money.

("miyek" modifies the object money.)

b. Split subject phrases:

Miyek wichachin noskaltia ipan in tlajli niman xikojwitzli.

Many thorns grow on this land and spines.

c. Split Object phrases:

On siwatl miyek kowa totoltetl pipitikej.

Subject	Modifier	verb	Object	Modifier
---------	----------	------	--------	----------

The womn buys many small eggs.

("miyek and "pitensen" are adjectives modifying the object egg.)

d. Split locative phrase:

On pitzo ne kochi kampa tona.

Subject	Modifier	Verb	Modifier	Object of the locative phrase	¿?
---------	----------	------	----------	-------------------------------	----

On pitzo kochi ne kampa tona.
The pig sleeps there where it is hot.

G. Epexgetic phrase: 14/21

ti-tla-miktia he causes animals to die
Tejwa titlamiktia, ikan pitzomej.
You kill things, that is pigs.

Resadue:

Yejwa omik ijkwak owetz ipan atlajko.
He died when he fell into the gully.

SECCIÓN 2 VERB PHRASES

Chapter 15 Being/Existential verb phrases: 15//1

A. Phrase structure: 15//2

1. Animate being/existential:

±	Modifier	+	Nucleus	+	Object	
	miyek		nemij		conejo	many are rabbits

±	Modifier	+	Subject	+	Nucleus	
	miyek		tlakatl		nemij	many people are
	miyekej		tlakamej		nemij	many men are

2. Inanimate being/existential:

±	Modifier	+	Nucleus	+	Object	
			onkaj		metstli	exists moon

miyek	onkaj	libro	many exist books
± Modifier	+ Subject	+ Nucleus	
	tlayojli	onkaj	shell corn exits.
miyek	libros	onkaj	many books exist
+ Nucleus	+ Subject		
onkaj	atl		water exists

B. Inflexional/affix morphology: 15//3

1. Animate being/existential: 15//4

a. Person and number (of the nuclear slot) : 15//5

Markers:

	Singular	Plural
1st person	ni-...- ø	ti-...-j/-kej
2nd person	ti-...- ø	nen-...-j/-kej
3rd person	ø-...- ø	ø-...-j/-kej

Examples:

ni-nemi- ø	I am, I live
ti-nemi- ø	you are, you live
ø-nemi- ø	he/she is, he/she lives

ti-nemi-j	we are, we live
nen-nemi-j	you(pl) are, you live
ø-nemi-j	they are, they live

Comment:

1. Person and number are marked on the nucleus slot, and number is also marked on the subject and object slots.

b. Tense: 15//6

Markers:

Future:	-s
Present:	- ø
Past:	-o
Past imperfect:	-ya

Examples:

Future

ni-nemi-s-ø	I will be
ti-nemi-s-ø	you will be
Ø-nemi-s-ø	he/she will be

ti-nemi-s-kej	we will be
nen-nemi-s-kej	you(pl) will be
Ø-nemi-s-kej	they will be

Present

ni-nemi- -ø -ø	I am, I live
ti-nemi-ø -ø	you are, you live
ø -nemi-ø -ø	he/she is, he/she lives

ti-nemi-ø -j	we are, we live
nen-nemi-ø -j	you(pl) are, you live
ø -nemi-ø -j	they are, they live

Past

o-ni-nen	I will be
o-ti-nen	you will be
o-ø -nen	he/she will be

o-ti-nen-kej	we will be
o-nen-nemi-kej	you(pl) will be
o-ø-nemi-kej	they will be

Past imperfect

ni-nemi-ya-ø	I will be
ti-nemi-ya-ø	you will be
ø -nemi-ya-ø	he/she will be

ti-nemi-ya-j	we will be
nen-nemi-ya-j	you(pl) will be
ø -nemi-ya-j	they will be

Comment:

1. Tense is only marked in the nuclear slot of the phrase.

c. Polarity : 15//7

Markers:

Possitive	ø-
Negative	x-

Example:

ø-ti-nemi-s	you will be
x-ti-nemi-s	you will not be

Comments:

1. xmiyek nemi conejo many are rabbits
xmiyek tlakatl nemi many people are
xmiyekej tlakamej nemij many men are

d. Manner/Aspect: ¿?

Marker:

-tetzi	quickly exist
-tok	exist laying down
-tejko	exist upon arrival here
-tajsi	exist upon arrival there
-tewa	exist between coming and going
-tiw	exist on the way
-tikisa	do while passing by
-tinemi	do while going around (this may refer to living things)

These go under tense.

-tias	will exist on the way
-tiaya	did exist on the way
-tiaj	?

Examples:

Nikneki ma nen-tetzi no konew.

I want my child to quickly be born.

Nowakax nen-tok kampa tona.

My cow is laying down where it is worm.

On tlakatl ijkwak yekos nen-teko-s ipan on reunion.

When the man arrives will be in the meeting.

Ijkuak niwajlas tewan ninen-tejko. (nemi can also mean marry.)

When I arrive I will marry whith her.

On konetl nen-teko-s ipan isecuela.

The child will arrive here at his school.

On konetl nen-tajsi-s ipan iescuela.
The child will arrive there at his school.

On siwatl achtoj nen-tewa ipan iclasse, niman kemaj yas okse kalpan.
The woman first will attend her class and then go to another town.

Ipan on carro on temachtijketl tewan ompa nen-tiw.
The teacher in the car with others there go along.

Ipan on carro on temachtijketl iyolika nen-tiw.
The teacher in the car goes along contented.

On siwatl nentikisa ichan san achijtzin tiempo ijkwak yas ipan okse kalpan.
The woman will spend a little time at her house while passing when she will go to the other town.

On tepetlakatl nochipa nentinemi imijlaj.
The mountain man always go around in his field.

2. Inanimate being/existential: 15//8

a. Person: 15//9

Person is always an inanimate object in either third person singular or plural.

b. Number (of the nuclear slot): 15/10

Markers:

Singular	Plural
-∅	-j following vowels
-∅	-kej following consenets

check examples in blue to see if they take the letter j in the plural. if not we have exceptions to the rule stated above. **They do not take the j.**

onkaj-ø	it is
ono j -kej	they are

onyatijkaj-ø	
onyato j -kej	it is

Examples: [we need phrase examples]

Primary tense

onyas-ø	it will be
onyas-kej	they will be

onkaj-ø	it is
ono-kej	they are

on-katka-ø	it was
on-katka-j	they were

Secondary tense

on-yani-ø	it has been known to be
onyani-j	they have been known to be

on-yaskia-ø	it would have been
onyaskia-j	they would have been

onyatias-ø	it will be
onyatias-kej	they will be

onyatikaj-ø	it is
onyato-kej	they are
onyatikakta-ø	it was but is no longer
onyatikatka-j	they were but are no longer

Comments:

1. Inanimate being/existential phrases are always in the third person.
2. The present tense onkaj sg. and onokej plural is an exception to the rule.
3. Sometimes the General object marker tla- is exhibited:

tla-onyas	things will exist
tla-onkaj	things exist
tla-oj-onkaj	individual things exist, it is furnished
tla-onkatka	something existed
tla-onkatka-j	some things existed

c. Tense: 15/10

Primary tenses:

Future	onyas	it will be
Present	onkaj	it is
Past	onkatka	it was

Secondary tenses:

Experiencial fact	onya-ni	it has been known to be
Progressive experience	onya-ni	it remains
Contrary to fact	onya-skia	it would have been
Future progressive	onya-tia-s	it will be
Present progressive	onya-ti-kaj	it is
Past progresso completed	onya-ti-kakta	it was but is no longer

Examples:

First meaning: On tlayojli onya-ni miyek ijkuak kemach pixkatlaj.
The shellcorn has been known to to much when harvested.

Second meaning: On tlayojli onya-ni yejyenkwik ijkwak kipajtiaj.
The shellcorn remains new when it is treated.

Tla ipan on tepetl xtlajchinawiskia, on kojtin *onyaskia* xojxocej.
If on the mountain it had not been burned, the trees would have been green.

On tlajsojli weli *onyatikaj* ipan ajakatl ijkwak ajaka.
The trash is able to be suspended in the air when it is windy.

On tlajsojli onyatikakta ipan ajakatl ijkwak ajakaya.
The trash wa suspened in the air when it was blowing blue.

Examples: [get examples for each one

On totlaxkaltzin maski ika miyek tekittl sanken onyatias.

Our beloved torts even though with work (growing the corn etc.) still will continue to exist.

d. Palarity: 15//11

Markers:

Possitive ø-

Negative x-

Examples:

Future	onyas xonyas	it will be
--------	-----------------	------------

Present	onkaj x-onkaj	it is
---------	------------------	-------

Past	onkatka x-onkatka	it was
------	----------------------	--------

Secondary tenses:

Experiencial fact	onya-ni x-onya-ni	it has been known to be it has not been known to be
-------------------	----------------------	--

Contrary to fact	onyas-kia x-onya-ni	it would have been it would not have been
------------------	------------------------	--

Future progressive	onyati-a-s x-onyatias	it will be it will not be
--------------------	--------------------------	------------------------------

Present progressive	onya-ti-jkaj x-onya-tijkaj	it is it is not
---------------------	-------------------------------	--------------------

e. Manner/Aspects: 15/13

Marker:

-tetzi	quickly exist
-tok	exist laying down
-tejko	exist upon arrival here
-tajsi	exist upon arrival there
-tewa	exist between coming and going
-tiw	exist on the way
-tias	will exist on the way
-tiaya	existed on the way
-tiaj	?

Active verbs have these:

-tikisa	do while passing by
-tia	do on the way
-tinemi	do while going around (this may refer to living things)

Examples:

onyatetzi	it quickly exists (for a short time as a tomato has a short life)
onyatok	it exists layed out (like water spread out)
onyatejko	it exists upon arrival here (as rain coming down and entering a pool)
onyatajsi	it exists upon arrival there (as tomatos arriving there)
onyatewa	it comes and exists and goes (as the monark butter fly comes to Michohuacan and then leaves for Canada)
onyatiw	it exists on the way (as beans produce each year)
onya-tikisa	do while passing by
onya-tinemi	continually exists.
onyatias	it will exist on the way
onyatiaya	it has

These two are considered under tense {See secondary tenses}

onyatetzi

Ipan on kaltlanamakaloyan san kamanian onyatetzi leche.
At the store only some times the milk quickly is sold out.

onyatok (synonimas with onkaj)

On mar san nochipa ijki onyatok.
The ocaen just is always has the same size.

onyatejko (not used much)

On kiawtli onyatejko ipan on weyi tankej.
The rain gathers in the big tank.

onyatajsi

On tlawijli onyatajsi ipan on kalpan ijkwak kinsalowa on teposmekamej.
The existance of elecricity arrived in the town when the cables are connected.

onyatewa

On atl achtopa onyatewa ipan on weyi tankej niman kemaj yaw ipan on teposkokojtli para ajsi ne kalpan.
The water came and gathered in the big tank and then went into the metal tank to arrive at the town.

onyatiw

On tlayojli onyatiw ikan xikipilti ipan on karroj.
The shell corn in bags goes along in the car.

onyatias

On totlaxkaltzin maski ika miyek tekitl sanken onyatias.

Our beloved torts even though with work (growing the corn etc.) still will continue to exist.

onyatiaya

On xojpajtli sanken onyatiaya ijkwak oyejkok on pajtli tlachijchijlti.

The erbal medicen was dwendeling when the manufacured medicen arrived.

The last two sent. are listed under secondary tenses.

onyatikisa

On mayantli san kamanyan onyatikisa ipan in kalpan.

The hunger just someties comes and goes on this town.

onya-tinemi

On amamoxtli nochipa onyatinemi ipan nomesa.

This book always exists on my desk.

Comments:

1) Sometimes the tla- General Object marker is exhibited:

tla-onyatias	things will exist
tla-onyatijkaj	things exist
tla-onyatikatka	things existed

C. Phrase usage: 15/14

1. Used as a predicate for indipendent clauses: 15/15

Animate:

Neka ipan tepetl miyek nemij conejo.

There on the mountain are many rabbits.

Inanimate:

Ipan mesa miyek onkaj libro.

On the table there are many books. (many is emphasised)

Ipan mesa miyek libro onkaj.

On the table there are many books. (book is emphasised)

Tlakpak onkaj metstli.

The moon exists above.

Ne atlako, onkaj tlalatl.

At the gully, exists dirty water.

Ne ipan tepetl, sanoyej onkaj sakatl.

There on the mountain, there is really lots of grass.

Ne ikaltlanamakaloyan Victor, ompa miyek onkaj petrolio.

There at Victor's store, there exists lots of petrol.

2. Used as a predicate for dependent clauses: 15/16

Animate:

Chika on tlakamej nemiyaj ipan tepetl, okiaw.

While the men were on the mountain, it rained.

Inanimate:

Kampa onkaj atl, no nemi myek moyotl.

Where water exists, alos exists many mosquitos.

On tlakamej kitokaj intlayoltzin kampa onkaj kwajli.

The people plant their shell corn when rains well exists.

Chapter 16 Copula verb phrases: 16//1

A. Phrase structure: 16//2

A copula verbal phrase consists of a derivational verb and a copula verb.

Onset slot	+	Coda slot
tlakatl		yes
<i>man</i>		<i>he will be</i>
weyi		yes
<i>big</i>		<i>he will be</i>
chipawak		yes
<i>hard</i>		<i>it will be</i>

Comments:

1. Gerund complements: Copula verb phrases in which the complement is derived from a verb which has been nominalized: (gerund + copula verb)

The gerund names the action of the copula.

tlakwakwalatz-tli katka	it was boiled
tlapopoj-tli katka	it was wiped
tlatemachij-tli katka	it was weighed

B. Inflexional/affix morphology: 16//3

1. Person of the onset slot: 16//4

Person Markers:

Before:	consonents		vowels:	
	Sg	Pl	Sg	Pl
1st pr	ni-	ti-	n-	t-
2nd pr	ti-	nen-	t-	nem-

3rd pr ø- ø- ø- ø-

Examples before consenents:

ni-weyi yes	I will be big	ti-ueyi yeskej	we will be big
ti-weyi yes	you (sg.) will be big	nen-weyi yeskej	you(pl) cry
ø-weyi yes	he will be big	ø-weyi yeskej	they will be big

Examples before vowels:

2. Number of the coda slot: 16//5

Markers:

	Singular	Plural
Following a consenent:	-ø	-kej
Following a vowel	-ø	-j

Examples before consenents:

ni-weyi yes-ø	I will be big	ti-ueyi yes-kej	we will be big
ti-weyi yes-ø	you (sg.) will be big	nen-weyi yes-kej	you(pl) cry
ø-weyi yes-ø	he will be big	ø-weyi yes-kej	they will be big

Examples following vowels:

ni-weyi katka-ø	I will be big	ti-weyi katka-j	we will be big
ti-weyi katka-ø	you (sg.) will be big	nen-weyi katka-j	you(pl) cry
ø-weyi katka-ø	he will be big	ø-weyi katka-j	they will be big

3. Tense of the coda slot: 16//6

Entrys:

Primary tense

Future	yes
Present	(Implicit)
Past	katka

Secondary tense

Experiential fact	yani	has experienced it before
Contrary to fact	yeskia	would have been experienced

Examples:

Primary tenses:

tomawak yes	he will be fat
tomawak ø	he is fat
tomawak katka	he was fat

chikawak yes	it will be hard
chikawak ø	it is hard
chikawak katka	it was hard

Secondary tenses:

Examples:

tolontzin yeskia	he would have been chubby
tolontzin yani	he has been known to be chubby
wila yeskia	he would have been lame

wili yani	he has been known to be lame
chichiko yeskia	it would be different
chichiko yani	it has been known to be different
kwatejtepol yeskia	it would be decapitated
kwatejtepol yani	it has been known to be decapitated

Comments:

- 1) Copula verbs consist of a closed class of words, each expressing its own tense. They express the primary tenses future, present and past, and also the secondary tenses experiential fact and contrary to fact.
- 2) The copula verb can be used interchangeable for either animate or inanimate objects.

kontli katka	it was a pot
konetl katka	he was a child

4. Polarity of the onset slot: 16//7

Markers:

ø-	Positive polarity
x-	Negative polarity

Examples:

ø-ni-weyi tlakatl katka	I was a big man
x-niweyi tlakatl katka	I was not a big man
ø-kwajli yes	it will be good
x-kwajli yes	it will not be good

Comments:

1. The Complimentary onset slot may be filled with:

a. gerunds

On carro tlachijchijtlí yes para xok kikwis gasolina, yéj íka elecrricidad.
The car will be built to no longer use gasoline, instead with electricity.

b. derived common nouns

On konetl ikwak tlakatl yes xkimati katlejwa tekítl kichiwas.
The child when he will be a man will not know which work to do.

c. abstract noun

On doctor kijtowa kokolistli yes on tomawalistli.
The doctor says sickness will be the over weight.

d. Actor noun

Ijkwak tlamis kichijchíwaskej on makina, tepostlakwechojketl yes.
When the machine will be finished being made, it will be a grinder.

e. Instrumental noun

Ijkwak on ojtlatl chikawis, tlachpanwastli yes.
When the wild cane will be hard, it will be a broom.

c. descriptive adjectives

Ijkwak on konetl noskaltis, weyi yes.
When the child grows up, he will be big.

d. quantitative adjectives

In xipan on tlayoltzintli achitzin yes, pampa xmás okiaw
This year the shell corn will be a little, because it rained less.

e. limiting adjectives

On yes sen kwajli ojtli ijkwak tlamiskej kichijchíwaskej.
That will be a good road when they finish making it.

f. derived adjectives

Tla on tlakentli tlapaka, chipawak yes.
If the clothing is washed, it will be clean.

g. interrogative

¿Katlejwa yes intlajtol on angeles ne ilwikak?
Which will be the language of the angles in heaven?

h. quality adjectives

On yolkakonetl tomawak yes ijkwak iweyiyas.
The colt will be fat when it becomes big.

i. prepositions

On temachtiloyan noneki ijtik yes san se tlamantli.
The school will need just one form (color, shape of room etc) inside.

2. There is agreement in number between the copula verb and its corresponding complement.

ø-tlaka-tl yes-ø	he will be a man
ø-tlaka-mej yes-kej	they will be men

3 The copula verb is an enclitic effecting the location of the accent:

weyí yes	it will be big
wéyi	it is big
weyi kátka	it was small
weyi yáni	it has been known to be big
weyi yéskia	it would have been big

C. Phrase usage: 16//8

1. Used as a predicate for independent clauses: 16//9

Se tlakatl kijtowa: Mostla yes pampa aman xwelis kichiwas.
The man says it will be tomorrow because he can not do it now.

Nejwa niawiliskon katka, pero aman xok.
I was fooling around but now I no longer (do that).

2. Used as a predicate for dependent clauses: 16/10

On nantli kijlia ikonew: Ijkwak tiweyi yes, tewan tiyes ipan on nawiltijli.
The mother tells her child: When you will grow big you will be in that sport.

D. Types: 16/11 ¿?

On konetl sanoyej listo yes.
The child will be very smart.

Tlapani ipan kajli, miyek tlasojli katka.
Above on the house there was lots of trash.

¿Kanon ichan on tlakatl?
Where is the man's home?

Chapter 17 Auxiliary/helping verb phrases: 17//1

A. Phrase Sturcture: 17//2

Auxiliary	+	Nuclear
weli		kichiwa
<i>he is able</i>		<i>to do it</i>

kineki	kichiwa
<i>he wants</i>	<i>to do it</i>

noneki	kichiua
<i>he needs</i>	<i>to do it</i>

B. Inflexional/affix morphology: 17//3

1. Persons on onset slot and coda slot verbs: 17//4

Person Markers on both onset and coda slot verbs:

	Sg	Pl
1st pr	ni-	ti-
2nd pr	ti-	nen-
3rd pr	ø-	ø-

Examples:

Singular

ni-kneki-ø ni-as-ø
 ti-kneki-ø ti-as-ø
 ø-kineki-ø yas-ø

Plural

ti-knekij tiyas-kej
 nen-kineki-j nen-yas-kej
 ø-kinekij yas-kej

2. Number on onset slot and coda slot verbs: 17//5

Markers:

Singular	Plural	
-ø	-j	On the onset slot verb
-ø	-kej	On the coda slot verb

Examples:

ni-kneki-ø ni-as-ø	ti-kneki-j ti-yas-kej
--------------------	-----------------------

ti-kneki- \emptyset ti-as- \emptyset
 \emptyset -kineki- \emptyset yas- \emptyset

nen-kineki-j nen-yas-kej
 \emptyset -kineki-j yas-kej

2. Tense on onset slot and coda slot verbs: 17//6

Markers:

Future

-s

-s

Present

- \emptyset

- \emptyset

Past

o-...- \emptyset /-j/-k on onset slot verbs

o-...- \emptyset /-j/-k on coda slot verbs

Need more examples for o-...- \emptyset /-j/-k

Examples:

Future:

niknemilia nia-s

niweli-s nia-s

nipewa-s nitekiti-s

Present:

niknemilia- \emptyset niaw- \emptyset

niweli- \emptyset niyw- \emptyset

nipewa- \emptyset nitekiti- \emptyset

Past:

o-nik-nemilij ni-as

o-niwel- \emptyset oniaj- \emptyset

o-nipew- \emptyset nitekiti- \emptyset

4. Polarity on onset slot verbs: 17//7

Markers:

\emptyset - Possitive polarity

x- Negative polarity

Examples:

\emptyset -weli yaw

x-weli yaw

he is able to go

he is not able to go

C. Inventory of most frequently used auxiliary verbs: 17//8

weli	able
kineki	wants
noneki	needs

ma	let
yaw	go
pewa	begin
tlami	ends
kelnamiki	he remembers
kinemilia	he think
kitokarowa	should
ika onkaj	has to

Chapter 18 Infinitve verbs: 18//1

A. Phrase structure: 18//2

Onset slot + Coda slot

kejekowa kimanejarowa he practices driving it

B. Inflectional/affix morphology: 18//3

1. Person and number: 18//4

Markers:

	Person:		Number:	
	Sg	Pl	Sg.	Pl.
1st pr	ni-	ti-	-ø	-j
2nd pr	ti-	nen-		
3rd pr	ø-	ø-		

Examples:

ni-kejekowa-ø ni-kmanejarowa-ø	I practice driving
ti-kejekowa-ø ti-kmanejarowa-ø	you practice driving
ø-kejekowa-ø ø-kmanejarowa-ø	he practices driving

ti-kejekowa-j ti-kmanejarowa-j	we practice driving
nen-kejekowa-j nen-kimanejarowa-j	you all practice driving
ø-kejekowa-j ø-kimanejarowa-j	they practices driving

2. Tense: 18//5

Future:	kejekos kimanejaros	he will practice driving
Present:	kejekowa kimanejarowa	he is practicing driving
Past:	okejekoj o-kimanejaro-j	he did practice driving

3. Polarity: 18//6

ø-kejekowa kimanejarowa	he is practiceing driving
x-kejekowa kimanejarowa	he is not practiceing driving

PART 4 CLAUSES AND SENTENCES

Chapter 19 Clauses: 19//1

A clause consists of one obligatory verb or verb phrase + an obligatory Subject (explicit or implicit), and non-obligatory modifiers. It expresses a complete thought and can stand by itself in a simple sentence. It fills a nuclear slot in a simple, compound, complex or compound-complex sentence.

A. Independent/main clauses: 19//2

1. Types: 19//3

a. Indicative clauses: 19//4

On tlalchiuajli tlaixkalonkaj.

That cultivated land is sloping.

On tlakatl totoka oyaj Tixtla.
The man went fast to Tixtla.

b. Interrogative clauses: 19//5

1) Exhibiting an interrogative partical: 19//6

¿Kamanon tikneki tias?
When do you want to go?

2) Not exhibiting an interogaive partical: 19//7

¿Weli tlejkowa on carroj ipan on tlaixko?
Is the car able to climb on that incline? ouejkau chanti

¿Onka atl ipan on pilaj?
Is there water in the water tank?

¿Kwajli nemiya monanaj ijkuak otikitak?
Was you Mother well when you saw her?

3) Not exhibiting an interogaive partical, but exhibiting an interrogative tag: 19//8

Tias ipan on iluitl, ¿xtej?
You are going to the fiesta, right?

Comments:

1. The nucleus of independent clauses consists of a predicate consisting of a verb or verb phrase. It's optional periphery may consist of (1) a subject and or (2) an object which exhibits a noun, noun phrase or a substantive dependent clause as

exponets, (3) a locative which exhibits a partical word, an adverbial word, or an adverbial phrase, and (4) an instrumental/manner exhibiting a noun phrase.

2. Independent clauses may stand alone as simple sentences, or with another independent clause in a coordinate relationship, or with one or more dependent clauses.

3. Interrogative particals consist of question words:

¿Aquinon...? Who
¿Tlinon...? What
¿Kanon...? Where
¿Kamanon...? When
¿Ken...? How
¿Keski...? How many

c. Imparitive clauses: 19/9

Xkwika on konetl itech on tepajtiketl.
Take the child to the doctor.

d. Optional clauses: 19/10

Ma Tiotzin mitzpalewi kampa tiaw.
May God help you where you go.

e. Verb phrase clauses: 19/11

1) Auxiliary/helping verb phrases:

On konetl weli tlakwa iselti.
The child is able to eat by himself.

2) Existential clauses:

Onkaj miyek tlayojli, yejwan nonamakas ichan Manuel.

There is lots of shell corn which will be sold at Manuel's house.

3) Copula clauses:

Se tlakatl kijtowa: Mostla yes pampa aman xwelis nikchiwas.

The man says: It will be tomorrow because I can not do it now.

4) Infinitive verb clauses:

oniuajlaj onimitstlajtlaniliko I have come to ask you ...
Nejua oniuajlaj onimitstlajtlaniliko mokoneu para tlajpiyas ipan nochan.

poliui tinechtlajtlanilis it lacks for you to ask me...
Tejuan xuelis niman tichantis ipan nokal pampa poliui tinechtlajtlanilis.

oyaj okimiktito he went to kill him
On tlamiktijkejtl oyaj okimiktito on uakax.

5) Coordinate verb clauses:

Juan notlalowa niman Juanita tzikwini.

John runs and Juanita jumps.

2. Structures: 19/12

a. Simple: 19/13

A simple independent clause consists of a verb and a subject (expressed or implicit).

Juan onokwikatij.

John sang.

b. Compound: 19/14

A compound independent clause consists of one independent clause plus one or more modifying phrases.

Yejwa okiminamakilitij sanoyej patioj.

He sold it to them very expesivly.

Ne Tixtla nemiyaj tolamej.

At Tixtla there were many people.

Kemaj, nimantzin owalajkej españoles ne Tixtla.

Then quickly spanards came to Tixtla.

c. Complex: 19/15

A compound independent clause consists of one independent clause with or without modifying phrases and with one or more modifying subordinating clauses.

Niman ijkwak opew tona, on atl opew waktiw.

And when it began to get hot, the water began to dry up.

Ijkwak onoskaltij, Vicente xokwelitak pampa on españoles lak tlamach kinchiwiliaj on indios.

When Vicente was growing up, Vicente did not like it because the spanish truly did things to the indians.

Niman on yejwan Chilpancingo, onokajkej otlajtolitijkej keski wacho yejwan nemiyaj ne Iguala.

And those who remained at Chilpancingo, wone over the few soldiers which was at Iguala.

B. Subodinent/Dependent: 19/16

A subordement clause depends on the rest of the sentence to make sence.

1. Nominal clause: 19/17

A noun clause is a subordinate (subordinator) clause used as a noun.

a. Subject: 19/18

On tlin on tlakatl okijtoj, okikwalanij on siwatl.

That what the man said, angered the woman.

b. Object: 19/19

Xnikmati akin okichtek on tomin.

I do not know who stold the money.

2. Adjective clause: 19/20

An adjective clause is a modifier used to modifies nouns or pronouns.

Non-relative clause:

Nikita omemej tlakamej ipan inmijlaj sanoyej tekitij.

I see two men in their field really working.

3. Adverbial clause: 19/21

An adverb clause is a modifier used to modifie verbs.

a. Temporal clause: 19/22 (ijkwak, tla, chika, sakin, sakin, hasta)

Sen tlakatl ijkwak kwalo, noneki kinotzas sen tepachtijketl.

A man when sick needs to call a doctor.

b. Locative clause: 19/23 (kampa, ijtik, kalijtik, ompa)

Noneki on temachtiloyan ijtik yes san se tlamantli.

The school will need inside just one form (color, shape of room etc).

Kampa niaw, toTatzin no ompa yaw.

Where I go, our Father also goes there.

c. Manner clause: 19/24 (yolik, xowij)

Xotlan itekiw ika otekit yolik.

His work was not finish because he worked slowly.

On telpochtli oyekok welipan, pampa xowij onotlaloj.

The young man arrived early, because he ran fast.

d. Degree: 19/25 (mas)

On telpochtli otetlan pampa más weyi.

The young man beat him because he was larger.

e. Comparison clause: 19/26 (ken, ijki)

Kwartzin ken poni on xochitl.

It is beautiful how the flower blooms.

4. Relative clause: 19/27

On tlakatl yejwan kwalo, xweli tekiti.

The man *who is sick* is not able to work.

¿Otiqwaj on nakatl yejwan otimitnawatij maka tikwas?

Did you eat the meat which I commanded you not to eat?

On tlakatl yejwan xnikmati itoka, kimaka pajtli on kokoxki.

The man who I do not know his name, gives medicine to the sick person.

On tlakatl itoka Timoteo, yejwan chanchiwa Atliaca, ichan Estados Unidos.

The man is named Timothy, (who) dwells at Atliaca, his home is in the United States.

5. Other clauses: 19/28

a. Contingency clause: 19/29 (tla)

Tla niaw ipan mokalpan timitznotzas; niman tla xnias, timitztlajkwilwis.

If I go to your town, I will call on you; and if I do not go, I will write to you.

b. Consession clause: 19/30 (maski)

Nitekiti, masi nikwalo.

I work, even though I am sick.

c. Purpose clause: 19/31 (para)

Mojomstla titekiti sanoyej para tikpiya tlin tikwas.

Daily you really work in order for you to have what you will eat.

d. Causative clause: 19/32 (pampa, ipampa, ika)

On tlakatl okinotz on doctor pampa isiwaw kwalowaya.

The man called on the doctor, because his wife was sick.

Paki on siwatl ika xkwalo.

The woman is happy because she is not sick.

Aman achi kwajli ika xkiawi.

Today is better because it did not rain.

Resadue:

Chapter 20 Sentences 20//1

A group of words expressing a complete thought and containing a verb as a predicate and its subject, with or without modifiers.

A. Classified by structure: 20//2

1. Simple sentence: 20//3

A sentence which is made up of one main clause with or without supporting phrases.

Yejwa okiminnamakilitij sanoyej patioj.

He sold it to them very expesivly.

Ne Tixtla nemiya tojlamej.

At Tixtla there were many people.

Kemaj, nimantzin owalajkej españoles ne Tixtla.

Then quickly spanards came to Tixtla.

2. Compound sentence: 20//4

A sentence which is made up two or more main clauses.

- with or without a coordinating conector and

- with or without supporting phrases,
- but without subordinate clauses.

Más okintejtomoj, niman okinextij okse nawi.

They looked more, and they found another four.

No kintekiliayaj iminnakas, niman Vicente xokwelitak.

Also they were cutting their ears (branding them like cattle), and Vicente did not like it.

3. Complex sentence: 20//5

A sentence which is made up of one main clause and at least one subordinate clauses.

Ompa tlatixiwayaj, yejwa ika okwitijkej Tixtlan.

They were grinding there, therefore they called it Tixtlan

Niman ijkwak opew tona, on atl opew waktiw.

And when it began to get hot, the water began to dry up.

Niman on yejwan Chilpancingo onokajkej, otetlajtoltikej keski wacho yejwan nemiyaj ne Iguala para ma wajlakan niman ma kimpalewikij nikan Chilpancingo.

And those who remained at Chilpancingo, asked how many soldiers who were at Iguala so they may come and help them here at Chilpancingo.

Niman ijkwak on tlakatl iwan isiawaw okitakej ika nemij Atliacakeños ne Tixtla, no ompa oyajkej.

And when the man and his wife saw their fellow Atliaca towns people living there at Tixtla, they also went there.

4. Compound-complex sentence: 20//6

A sentence which is made up of two or more main clauses and at least one subordinate clauses.

Sanoyej oapismiktinen, niman xakaj nemiya okse tlakatl yejwan kixikowa makwijli xipan xkikwa tlaxkajli.

He really went around hungry, and no other man was living who endured five years not eating tortillas.

Yejwa on aketzpalin onokaw tlatenko kampa yowak atl, niman opew kijsa on sakatl.

That aligator remained at the edge where the water dried, and grass began to come up.

Amantzin wajlas, niman ijkwak walatlis, niktlajtoltis tla melawak tinechkwas.

He will soon come, and when he comes to drink water, I will ask if turly you will eat me up.

B. Clasified by function: 20//7

1. Declarative sentences: 20//8

On konetl okitoloj ikopal.

The boy swallowed his gum.

2. Imparative sentences: 20//9

Xkikti in xochimej ipan tiopan.

Take these flowers to the church.

3. Request/entrearty sentences: 20/10

Ma nikwajwika on tekiwaj para techijlis on tlin kwajli tikchiusaskej.

Let me bring the authority to tell us that what is good we will do.

4. Interagative sentences: 20/11

Straight forward:

On telpochtli ijkin okitlajtoltij inanaj: ¿Kanon onkaj on tomin para nikmakas notemachtijkaw?
The son like this asked his mother: Where is the money for me to give my teacher?

With tag:

On tlakatl tlawanki, ¿xtej?
The man is drunk, right?

Rhetorical question:

¿Akwa tlika ken on?
How would any one know why?

5. Exclamatory sentences: 20/12

¡Xpiya cuidado, maka tiwetzi!
Be careful, do not fall!!

C. Focus/Emphasis: 20/13

1. No emphasis: 20/14

On kichkonetl kiktis on tolotemej ipan on kajli ika sen chikiwtli.
The boy will carry the eggs to the house in the basket.

2. Subject emphasised: 20/15

Yejua on kichkonetl kiktis on tolotemej ipan on kajli ika sen chikiwtli.
The boy he will carry the eggs to the house in the basket.

3. Object emphasised: 20/16

Yejua on tolotemej kiktis on kichkonetl ipan on kajli ika sen chikiwtli.
The boy will carry the eggs to the house in the basket.

4. Locative emphasised: 20/17

On kichkonetl kiktis on totoltemej ipan yejua on kajli ika se chikiwtli.
The boy will carry the eggs to that house in the basket.

5. Instrument emphasised: 20/18

On kichkonetl kiktis on totoltemej ipan on kajli ika yejua on chikiwtli.
The boy will carry the eggs to the house in the basket.

Comments:

1. Emphasis is made by the words “yejua on”. Sometimes moving the object to the beginning of the sentence also shows emphases as in example number 3 above.

D. Sentence patterns: 20/19

1. Simple:

Subject + Predicate

On kochtetl kochtikaj.
The sleepy head is sleeping.

Subject + Predicate + Object

On siwatl kinkowa piyomej.
The woman buys chickens.

Subject + Predicate + Direct object + Indirect object

Nejua onikmakak sen tlaxkajli on tlakatl.
I gave the man a tortilla.

P S

Notlalowa on pitzo ne itech pila.
The pig runs there to the water tank.

Wetzka on ichpochtli.
The young girl laughs.

Yemanki katka in Tlaxkajli.
The tortia was soft.

Weyak ø nokal.
My house is long.

Tlanokia konetl aman.
The child has diarria today.

P O

Indicative:

Nikpiya sen burro pitentzin.
I have a small donkey.

Ne teixpan nemi on tlakatl.
The man is there in front of people.

Nikpiya tlakentli xojpalktik.
I have blue clothing.

Imparitive:

Xtolo in pastilla.
Swallo this pill.

Maka tikwas chijli.
Do not eat chile.

P

Indicative:

Nias nochan.
I will go home.

Tona ø Acapulco.
It is hot (at) Acapulco.

Imparative:

Xwiya mochan.
Go home.

Maka xwiya mochan.
Do not go to your home.

O P

On tlakatl iyaxka in libro.
This book belongs to the man.

Ipan mesa miyek onkaj libros.
On the desk are many books.

Comments:

1. Imperative always takes the P or P O sentence pattern.

Fluidity of the sentence patterns:

P S vs. S P

Notlalowa on pitzo ne itech pila.
The pig runs there to the water tank.

On pitzo notlalowa ne itech pila.
The pig runs there to the water tank.

S P O vs. O P S

On tlakatl okimailij on siwatl.
The man hit the woman.

On tlakatl ixpan nemi chichi.
The dog is in front of the man.

Comments:

1. The subject must precede the verb.
On tlakatl okimailij on siwatl.
The man hit the woman.

On siwatl okimailij on tlakatl.
The woman hit the man.

On tlakatl ixpan nemi chichi.
The man is in front of the dog. (The face belongs to the dog.)

On chichi nemi ixpan on tlakatl.
The dog is in front of the man. (The face belongs to the man.)

2. Possition of the vocative:

Nokniw Andres, sanoyej niknekiya mowan nitlajtlatos ijkwak otiwalajka nikan Atliaca, pero xkaman otitotakej kwajli.
My brother Andrew, I was really wanting to speak to you when you came here to Atliaca, but we never had a good chance to see eachother.

Nokniw, niknekisia xnechselikan ok sejpa ken nemokniu itechkopa Jesucristo para oksejpa tipakisej san seknek.
My brother, I would want you to accept me again as your brother in Jesus Christ so again we will be happy together.

Tla teja, nokniw, tikita kwajli yes, neja niknemilia timitztlaxtlawilij ika abono (san kejkechkich tomin) hasta kaman nitlami niktlastlawa nochi.
If you my brother will see it well, I think I pay you with furtalizer (just the same amount as money) until when I finish paying all.

Other:

On tlakatl miyek kipiya tomin. (emphis on money)

On tlakatl kipiya miyek tomin. (emphis on has)

The man has much money.

Ne yaw on siwatl xtlacha.

There goes the woman (who) is blind.)

Nikan xwajla tejwa konetl.

Xwajla nikan tejua konetl.

Tejwa konetl, xwajla nikan.

Come here child.