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DERIVATION OF THE TRANSITIVE TOCOLABAL VERB

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INTRODUCTION

Tojolbal, one of the dialects of Maya, is spoken by a group of Indians numbering around eight thousand who live in the southeastern part of the state of Chiapas.

The following paper covers a section of the grammar under morphology dealing with the derivation of the transitive verb and will be included in the entire grammar.

The information was gathered over a period of months spent in the villages of Saltillo and Jotana, Chis. Dolores Tovar Álvarez, a young woman in Jotana was the main informant.

DERIVATION OF THE TRANSITIVE TOJOLABAL VERB

I. Derivation (inner layer of formation) of transitive verb.

A. Non-derived stems

Morpheme-stems of transitive verbs are monosyllabic, consonant initial and final, patterning CVC and CVCC.

1. Morpheme-stems

CVC

/-ʃəm-/	<u>to sell</u>	/-təl-/	<u>to say</u>
/-ʃəf-/	<u>to snow</u>	/-təl-/	<u>to see</u>
/-ʃik ^t /	<u>to breathe</u>	/-təp ^t /	<u>to sense</u>
/-k ^t əm-/	<u>to want</u>	/-tət-/	<u>to give</u>
/-ʃoɔp ^t /	<u>to ask</u>	/-tət-/	<u>to drink</u>
/-nəf-/	<u>to know</u>	/-tət-/	<u>to take</u>
/-tətʃət-/	<u>to throw</u>	/-tət-/	<u>to do</u>

CVCC

/-təlk ^t /	<u>to shepherd</u>	/-təlk ^t /	<u>to steal</u>
/-təlt ^t /	<u>to listen</u>	/-ʃəlp ^t /	<u>to issue</u>
		/-ʃətp ^t /	<u>to push</u>

B. Derived stems

1. Primary derivatives

Primary derivatives of transitive verbs are formed by inflection of -j-, patterning CVJC.

/-paʃəb-/	<u>to stub toe</u>	/-ts'ʃip ^t /	<u>to write</u>
/-sɪʃk ^t /	<u>to inhale</u>	/-tʃɪʃts'-/	<u>to kiss</u>
/-sɪʃp-/	<u>to drop</u>	/-tʃɪʃt-/	<u>to shoot</u>
/-məʃl-/	<u>to wait</u>		

2. Secondary derivatives

Suffixation

Transitive secondary derivatives may be formed by the

addition of verbal or verbalizing suffixes to morpheme or derived stems. There are two orders of derivational suffixes which occur with transitive stems.

a. Suffixes of Order I:

- (1) -p-/ch-/k-, stem formatives, occurring with the following verb stems to form derived verb stems.

/-ts'elp-/	to turn over	/-ts'el-/	to turn on side)
/-wichp-/	to roll over	/-wich-/	to roll over)
/-wichk-/	to turn somersault	/-wich-/	to roll over)
/-waych-/	to dream	/-way-/	to sleep)

- (2) -tay, transitivizing verbalizing suffix occurring with noun stems.

/-taateltay-/	to work	/taatel/	a work)
/-maktonbay-/	to need	/makton/	a patch)
/-álvay-/	to frighten	/álev/	a frightening)
/-nojtyay-/	to accompany	/noj/	a friend)
/-jimichtay-/	to shoot with slingshot	/jimich'al/	a slingshot)
/-taap'taltay-/	to talk about somebody	/taap'tal/	a word)

- (3) -ay, verbal or verbalizing suffix occurring with noun or attributive stems or with verb stems.

/-tajnay-/	to cure	/-tajnal/	a medicine)
/-k'íónay-/	to warm	/k'isin/	hot)
/-mejlay-/	to wait	/majl-/	to wait)
/-bokp'tay-/	to rope	/-jokp'-/	to lasso)
/-talnay-/	to guard	/-tain-/	to guard)
/-ts'ijp'tay-/	to write	/-ts'ijp'-/	to write)
/-naklay-/	to listen to	/-nakl-/	to listen)

b. Suffixes of Order II:

- (1) -Vn, transitivizing verbal suffix.

- (a) -an, occurring arbitrarily with the following verb stems.

/-?elk'an-/	<u>to steal</u>	(/-?elk'-/	<u>to steal)</u>
/-?istalan-/	<u>to play</u>	(/-?istal-/	<u>to play)</u>
/-k'ułan-/	<u>to make</u>	(/-k'uł-/	<u>to make)</u>
/-k'uwar-/	<u>to talk</u>	(/-k'uwar-/	<u>to talk)</u>
/-k'uřan-/	<u>to believe</u>	(/-k'uř-/	<u>to cover)</u>
/-sijpan-/	<u>to drop</u>	(/-sijp-/	<u>to drop)</u>
/-?ulp'an-/	<u>to irrigate</u>	(/-?ulp'-/	<u>to dissolve)</u>
/-?uſts'an-/	<u>to kiss</u>	(/-?uſts'-/	<u>to kiss)</u>
/-tužk'an-/	<u>to shoot</u>	(/-tužk'-/	<u>to shoot)</u>

(b) -in, occurring arbitrarily with the following verb stems.

/-jutp'in-/	<u>to push</u>	(/-jutp'-/	<u>to push)</u>
/-waychin-/	<u>to dream</u>	(/-waych-/	<u>to dream)</u>
/-yoop'in-/	<u>to loosen</u>	(/-yoop'-/	<u>to loosen)</u>

(c) -un, occurring arbitrarily with the following verb stems.

/-pačhan-/	<u>to stub toe</u>	(/-pačh-/	<u>to stub toe)</u>
/-tačelpun-/	<u>to turn over</u>	(/-tačelp-/	<u>to turn over)</u>
/-wichpun-/	<u>to roll over</u>	(/-wichp-/	<u>to roll over)</u>
/-tsižun-/	<u>and over</u>		<u>and over)</u>
	<u>to clear away</u>	(/-tsiž-/	<u>to clear brush)</u>
	<u>brush</u>		

(2) -tes, transitive causitive verbalizing suffix occurring with noun or attributive stems.

/-k'uřtes-/	<u>to dress</u>	(/-k'uř/	<u>clothes)</u>
/-ts'iktes-/	<u>to pay a debt</u>	(/-ts'ikan/	<u>complete)</u>
/-jeltes-/	<u>to arrange</u>	(/-jel/	<u>a debt)</u>

(3) -es, transitivizing causitive verbal suffix occurring with intransitive derived verb stems.

/-lekp'es-/	<u>to better</u>	(/-lekp'-/	<u>to get better)</u>
/-tak'jes-/	<u>to dry</u>	(/-takj-/	<u>to dry)</u>
/-tačkes-/	<u>to anger</u>	(/-tačk-/	<u>to be angry)</u>
/-točp'es-/	<u>to regulate</u>	(/-točp'-/	<u>to straighten)</u>
/-yajp'es-/	<u>to injure</u>	(/-yajp'-/	<u>to pain)</u>
/-chakp'es-/	<u>to redder</u>	(/-chakp'-/	<u>to redden)</u>