A. Preliminaries: The Transcriptional Orthography

(1) We have adopted two writing systems for Itunyoso Triqui. So far, we've used just the IPA because it has been important to emphasize phonological patterns and the different morphophonological processes for nominal stem formation, verbal aspect/derivation, and the endoclitic system.

(2) Yet, it's very cumbersome to transcribe everything this way, especially when we wish to just quickly focus on larger types of units like phrases.

(3) I introduced the transcriptional orthography early in the semester, but we haven't been using it. Now that we're focusing on syntax other parts of the grammar, we're going to adopt it.

(4) Consonants:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IPA</th>
<th>p</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>tt</th>
<th>k</th>
<th>kk</th>
<th>kʰ</th>
<th>kʰʷ</th>
<th>tf</th>
<th>tfʰ</th>
<th>m</th>
<th>mm</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>nn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Orthography</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>tt</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>kk</td>
<td>kw</td>
<td>kkw</td>
<td>ch</td>
<td>cch</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>mm</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>nn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPA</td>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>ñd</td>
<td>ñg</td>
<td>ñgʰ</td>
<td>s̃</td>
<td>ś̃</td>
<td>r̃</td>
<td>l̃</td>
<td>l̃l̃</td>
<td>j̃</td>
<td>j̃j̃</td>
<td>h̃</td>
<td>h̃β</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthography</td>
<td>ñn</td>
<td>ñnd</td>
<td>ñng</td>
<td>ñngw</td>
<td>s̃x</td>
<td>x̃</td>
<td>r̃</td>
<td>l̃</td>
<td>l̃l̃</td>
<td>ỹ</td>
<td>ỹy</td>
<td>h̃</td>
<td>h̃b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPA</td>
<td>m̃</td>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>r̃</td>
<td>l̃</td>
<td>l̃l̃</td>
<td>j̃</td>
<td>j̃</td>
<td>ĩnd</td>
<td>ĩng</td>
<td>ĩ</td>
<td>h̃</td>
<td>h̃β</td>
<td>h̃ββ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthography</td>
<td>m̃n</td>
<td>m̃</td>
<td>m̃r</td>
<td>m̃</td>
<td>m̃l̃</td>
<td>j̃</td>
<td>j̃</td>
<td>ĩnd</td>
<td>ĩng</td>
<td>ĩ</td>
<td>h̃</td>
<td>h̃b</td>
<td>h̃bβ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vowels:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IPA</th>
<th>i</th>
<th>e</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>o</th>
<th>u</th>
<th>ī</th>
<th>ā̄</th>
<th>ü</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Orthography</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>in</td>
<td>an</td>
<td>un</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(5) Note that we do not use superscripts anymore here (except for tone, see below). Importantly, [ʔ] is now "h" and [h] is now "j." This might confuse you for a bit, but it works for both Itunyoso and Copala Triqui speakers, so we use it. Since the transcriptional orthography is close to the practical orthography for speakers, it's convenient.

(6) Tones are still transcribed with superscript numbers, as before.

(7) ta³ βi³ نى² nu³kʰāʔ³ snά³ʔh³ niʔ¹
ta³ bin³ ngo² nu³kʰwanh³ snα³hanj³ nih¹
this be one word/sentence language of.us
'This is a sentence in Triqui.'
(8) Since vowel nasalization is now marked with a final "n", this means that we have "n", "nh", and "nj" as final graphs/digraphs, e.g. yanj³ 'leaf' [jäh³].

B. Very very basic Triqui syntax (more to come later)

(9) The basic word order of Triqui sentences is VSO (verb-subject-object). Exceptions to this all involve narrow/contrastive focus on the subject or object, which we'll discuss later.

(10) Examples with intransitive verbs.

a. K-a³hngaj³ ra³haj⁵.
   PERF-burn hand.1s
   'My hand got burned.'

b. A³che⁴³
   walk.1s
   'I am walking.'

c. Na³ranh³ ngwi³¹
   gather.together person
   'The people are gathering.'

d. Ra⁴hyan⁴³
   be.in.hurry.1s
   'I am in a hurry.'

(10) Examples with transitive verbs.

Ki³-rial³=sij³ cha³to³
PERF-shoot=3M rabbit
'He shot the rabbit.'

Ko⁴hoj⁴ ne³sih¹
PERF.drink.1s soda
'I drank soda.'

Kaj³ ka²min³²=yunj¹
PERF.run.over car=1s.OBJ
'The car ran over me.'

Ki³-ní³hya³²=soh¹
PERF.look.at.1s=2s.OBJ
'I looked at you.'

(11) What are the parts of speech in the language and how do we establish them based on their linguistic properties?
C. **Parts of speech**

(12) I do not assume any universal principles for parts of speech, but rather it is my goal to establish, based on their linguistic behavior, that there are several types of categories in Itunyoso Triqui that behave differently in terms of their morphology and syntax.

(13) **Categories:** What falls into each group? Why?

- Nouns (many sub-types)
- Verbs (a few sub-types)
- Prepositions (two sub-types)
- Adjectives (two types)
- Adverbs
- Conjunctions
- Final discourse particles

(14) *Are there nouns and are there verbs?* \[\text{Yes.}\]

(15) We can establish morphological criteria to distinguish nouns from verbs already. We know that only nouns may take possessed prefixes and only verbs may take aspectual prefixes, for instance.

\[
\text{(a) } \text{si}^3-\text{ka}^3\text{to}^4=\text{si}j^3 \quad \text{(b) } \text{ki}^3\text{-ranj}^4=\text{si}j^3 \text{ ngo}^2 \text{ ka}^4\text{to}^4
\]

POSS'D-shirt=3M    PERF-buy=3M one shirt

'his shirt'    'He bought a shirt.'

(16) We observe something else here too though - only nouns may co-occur with a quantifier, as in (15b). So, there's at least (for now) two criteria distinguishing them apart from other syntactic properties.

D. **Types of nouns**

(17) The set of nouns in Itunyoso Triqui comprises inanimate objects, animals, kinship relations, body parts, and nominalized quantifiers (discussed later).

(18) What's missing here? Abstract nouns!

(19) Words like 'independence', 'justice', 'sadness', 'anger', 'ineptitude', 'churlishness', etc. do not exist in Triqui. All these things have to be expressed with a verbal expression.

(20) It's is very hard to translate things like Spanish poems or the national anthem into Triqui for this reason. Or even official documents with lots of abstract nouns. For some reason Indo-European languages love abstract nouns.
Ciña ¡Oh, Patria! tus sienes de oliva
de la paz el arcángel divino.
que en el cielo tu eterno destino
por el dedo de Dios se escribió.

Oh nation, your olive temples
from the peace of the divine archangel
that in heaven your eternal destiny
by the finger of god was written.

-becomes-

Nàkìhyaj sàh rèh si tabí rèh
Adjust/make right your sombreros
Ajústense sus sombreros
(symbol of respect)

Dyosì oh ngò si sàh
The angels offer you that which is good
y los angeles les ofrece la paz

Ta bin ti ccheej rèh
that is also your path/road
que también es su camino

Tàaj ataj yahànj cháîh.
that god wrote in heaven.
que escribió dios en el cielo

(21) We've already seen a morphological distinction between inalienably-possessed nouns, alienably-possessed nouns, and animals, but there is an orthogonal distinction between simplex nouns, compound nouns, and pseudo-nominal relative clauses.

(22) Three types of nouns in Itunyoso Triqui

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simple</th>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Pseudo-nominal relative clause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chu³ be³</td>
<td>kkwej³ cha³ kaj⁵</td>
<td>si³ baj⁴ ya³ haj³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'dog'</td>
<td>'quelite (of the) pig'</td>
<td>'blender'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medicago polymorpha</td>
<td>(COMP finely.grind chile)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cha³ kaj⁵</td>
<td>na³ kinj² ru² ne²</td>
<td>si³ ri³ ru³ yu³ hbeh³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'pig'</td>
<td>'bean atole' (atole + bean)</td>
<td>'refrigerator'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(COMP take.out ice)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni³ ya³</td>
<td>ni³ ya³ sta¹ hanj¹</td>
<td>si³ cchej⁵ cha¹ tah¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'food'</td>
<td>'mestizo food' (lit. food of liars)</td>
<td>(COMP walk sky)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(COMP walk sky)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nnin³</td>
<td>nnij³ tu³ hba³</td>
<td>sinj⁵ a⁴ raj⁴ beh³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'mother'</td>
<td>'lips' (skin + mouth)</td>
<td>'builder/albañil'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(man construct house)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(23) Simple nouns are uncontroversial, but are all of these things nouns? If they are, they should be quantifiable and modifiable (with something like an adjective).
(24) All these nominal types are quantifiable.
   (1) Ki₃-ninj² niḥ₂ ni³ya³²
       PERF-fall PL    food
       ‘The foods fell.’
   (2) Ki₃-ninj² niḥ₂ ni³ya³² sta¹hanj¹
       PERF-fall PL    food    liar
       ‘The mestizo foods fell.’
   (3) Ki₃-ninj² niḥ₂ si³² baj⁴ ya³haj³
       PERF-fall PL    COMP finely.grind chile
       ‘The blenders fell.’

(25) But note that the reading of (23c) could perhaps something like "those (things) that finely grind chiles." Pluralization is not a foolproof way to distinguish nominals.

(26) What about adjectival modification?
   (4) Ki₃-ninj² ni³ya³² xi³
       PERF-fall food    big
       ‘The big (plate of) food fell.’
   (5) Ki₃-ninj² ni³ya³² sta¹hanj¹ xi³
       PERF-fall food    liar    big
       ‘The big mestizo food fell.’
   (6) *Ki₃-ninj² si³² baj⁴ ya³haj³ xi³
       PERF-fall COMP grind chile    big
       ‘The big blender fell.’
   (7) Ki₃-ninj² niḥ₂ na³hbi³² cha³kaj⁵ xi³
       PERF-fall PL    citrus.fruit pig    big
       ‘The big limes fell.’ (*‘The citrus fruits of the big pig fell.’)

(27) The word xi³ 'big' is only used post-nominally in Triqui (not as an adjectival predicate or a stative predicate 'be big'). The fact that it can not co-occur with the pseudo-nominal relative clause means that this class of items is perhaps not nominal.

(28) So, how do Triqui speakers talk about big blenders? The adjective can occur after the nominal head.

   a. *Ki₃-ninj² niḥ₂ ko³ho³ a⁴hbi⁴³ ya³haj³ xi³
       PERF-fall PL plate/dish grind chile    big
       ‘The big mortars fell.’
   b. Ki₃-ninj² niḥ₂ ko³ho³ xi³ a⁴hbi⁴³ ya³haj³
       PERF-fall PL plate/dish big grind chile
       ‘The big mortars fell.’ ∼ ‘The big dishes that grind chiles fell.’
(29) If we translate 'mortars' or 'blenders' as single words and we want to think of these pseudo-nominals as fairly closed constructions, then this solution would seem to break this notion. Perhaps these are still compositional.

(30) Are locations nominal? It's unclear. There are two classes of toponyms: local terms within the Triqui area and econynms (names of towns/cities).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local term</th>
<th>Econym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chi^3^hi^4^ ku^2^re^3^tanj^3^</td>
<td>'foot of ku^2^re^3^tanj^3'^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chi^3^nej^5^ ru^2^ku^2^</td>
<td>'the low river'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(river + underneath)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cchaj^5^ chi^3^hi^4^ ri^2^e^3^ni^32^</td>
<td>'the southern orange foot'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(southern part foot orange)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta^3^kan^3^ ku^3^ruh^3^</td>
<td>'Loma del Puño'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(hill + fist)</td>
<td>(Hill of the fist)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(31) Some toponyms are compounds that contain bound roots, e.g. *chi^3^hi^4^ ku^2^re^3^tanj^3^, or they have bound roots that undergo compound tonal lowering, as in *chi^3^nej^5^ ru^2^ku^2^ 'the low river.' The word for 'behind/below' is *ru^2^ku^2*. There are over 170 toponyms.

(32) Mapping out the local toponyms remains an outstanding project that would require use of detailed maps via INEGI, redrawing to focus mainly on local landmarks, and substantial discussion with elders or community members who are aware of all the locations.

E. What's a verb?

(33) We have already seen morphological evidence for verbhood, but we can distinguish between simple verbs (uncontroversial), compound verbs, and essence predicates.

(34) Compound verbs are mostly verb+object compounds, e.g. "to pan-fry"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound verbs</th>
<th>Essence predicates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>na^4^bin^3^ ra^2^ha^3^</td>
<td>na^3^han^4^ ra^43^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interlinearization</td>
<td>to.burn DESID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloss</td>
<td>'to receive'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'to be angry'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-a^3^rij^4^ sun^32^</td>
<td>si^4^ ra^43^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interlinearization</td>
<td>ITER-plant work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloss</td>
<td>'to elect (someone)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'to dare (to do something)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ri^32^ kwe^3^sa^43^</td>
<td>u^3^tinh^3^ ra^43^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interlinearization</td>
<td>take.out force/fuerza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloss</td>
<td>'to overwork oneself'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'to tax one's memory'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>--or--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'to rack one's brain'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(35) Both types involve aspect marking on the initial stem and person marking on the latter.

(a) ki³-hyaj³ sun²²=sij³
    PERF-do work=3M
    'he worked'

(b) k-u³tinh³ ra⁴³=sij³
    PERF-slice DESID=3M
    'he taxed his memory'

E1. Essence predicates

(36) Why make a distinction between compound verbs and essence predicates? The former are mostly verb + noun compounds, but essence predicates all involve the word ra⁴³-ru⁴³, meaning 'core of' or 'to want.' They also all involve emotion, cognition, and perception verbs.

(37) Essence predicates all have unpredictable semantics, like exocentric compounds might. Also, the initial word here may be a motion verb or a stative predicate. It may even be a compound or verb phrase!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Predicate</th>
<th>Literal meaning</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a⁵chin⁴³ ra⁴³</td>
<td>to pass/fall + want</td>
<td>to be fed up, pissed off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a⁵hninh³ ra⁴³</td>
<td>to cut up/order + want</td>
<td>to withstand things in life; to pardon others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a³ya³² ra⁴³</td>
<td>to read/count + want</td>
<td>to count in your head; to reflect on one's words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ri³yun³² ra⁴³</td>
<td>measure + want</td>
<td>to ask someone for a favor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sij⁴ ra⁴³</td>
<td>arrive + want</td>
<td>to dare to do something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sno³ho³² ra⁴³</td>
<td>be.macho + want</td>
<td>to be useful for someone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ya³han² ra⁴³</td>
<td>be.important + want</td>
<td>to be united</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ya²nih² ra⁴³</td>
<td>be.disgusting + want</td>
<td>to be disgusted by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i¹ rih³ ra⁴³</td>
<td>dearly + get + want</td>
<td>to have difficulty understanding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na²raj⁴ ta⁴²hngah³ ra⁴³</td>
<td>fix + distribute + want</td>
<td>to feel sorry or sympathize with someone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bin³ ki³si³ ra⁴³</td>
<td>be + be.demanding + want</td>
<td>to think twice before doing; to doubt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bin³ ni³ka² ra⁴³</td>
<td>be + straight + want</td>
<td>to be in agreement with</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(38) Why do we translate ra⁴³ as 'want'? It has another, common use, as shown below.

K-a²bi² raj⁴
    pot-leave want.1s
    'I want to leave'

(39) What complicates things? You can place adjectival modifiers within the essence predicates themselves, breaking up the predicate. Yet, meaning is somehow retained.
Like most Otomanguean (and Mesoamerican) languages, Itunyoso Triqui has a set of verbs in a clause. 3.2 Copulas and positional verbs

In these verbal constructions, but for the time being, two examples are provided in (10) and (11), which have essentially copulas (not used with singular count nouns)

a. Na³-bin³ sah¹ si³-ka³-minj⁴
   ITER-be good POSS'D-car.1S
   'My car got fixed'

b. Na³-bin³ sah¹ ni³-hrua⁴³ si³-ka³-minj⁴
   ITER-be good well POSS'D-car.1S
   'My car got fixed really well.'

c. *Na³-bin³ ni³-hrua⁴³ sah¹ si³-ka³-minj⁴
   ITER-be well good POSS'D-car.1S
   'My car got fixed really well.'

E2. Copulas and positional verbs

The position of an object in space and its orientation are encoded in Triqui with a set of positional verbs. The basic ones encoding the object's orientation are:

ni³-kinh³  'to stand or be standing'
nne³  'to sit or be sitting'
ngaj³  'to lie or be lying'

What this means is that you can never just talk about an object being somewhere. You do not use a copula verb 'be' to say "I am in the other room" or "The ball is on the floor." Instead, you must encode the orientation of the object, e.g. "I am standing in the other room" or "The ball is lying on the floor." We'll get to them shortly.

In addition to these distinctions, there are five copulas in Triqui.

ba² + adjective  'to be ADJ'
ba³²  'to be/exist'  used with singular count nouns
mman¹  'to be/exist'  used with plural count nouns or mass nouns
ni³-taj²  negative existential
bin³  'to be (equative)'  e.g. A dog is an animal.

(Line 46; Derechos de mujeres triquis; 06/9/2015; Carmen López González and Nieves López González)
(44) The equative verb is used for identity relations between NPs; as a two-place predicate.
   a. Si₄sno₄³ bin₃=si₃ man be=3m
   'He is a man'
   b. Bbi¹³ ni² bbi¹³ bin₃ ka'han₃
two.NOM and two.NOM be four.NOM
   'Two and two are four.'

(45) The existential verbs are used as one-place predicates, e.g. 'there is/are.'
   a. Mman¹ ccha³ chu₄ba⁴³ chunj⁵
exist tortilla inside.of box
   'There are tortillas inside the box.'
   b. Ba₃² ta'koj³ bbej³² ru¹ku¹ nan³
exist foot cave behind here
   '(The place) is at the foot of the cave, behind here.'

(46) There is no verb 'to have' in Triqui, so ba₃² is used with a possessive construction instead.
   Ba₃² si³-ka'toj⁵
exist POSS'D-shirt.1S
'I have a shirt' ~ 'My shirt exists'

(46) A variant of ba₃² is used with adjectives - ba². Here, we get a verb+adjective construction.
   a. Ba² kanj¹=sij³
be naked=3M
   'He is naked.'
   b. Ba² be²hej³ yyej³²
be colorful stone
   'The stone is colorful'

(47) The negative existential is used instead of the regular verbal negators for 'be'
   a. Niᵗtaj² liʰbru⁴₃ nan³
neg.exist book here
   'There are no books here.'
   b. Niᵗtaj² si³-ka'hanj³
neg.exist POSS'D-clothes.1S
   'I have no clothes.'

(48) Positional verbs are used to encode the orientation of animate and inanimate entities in space. There are both stative predicates (on the left) and associated motion verbs which encode the spatial orientation of the object that is moved.
sit (not lie or stand).

Example (16b), we observe these verbs being used for the location of a building, which must alongside the related verb observe the positional verb 'sit' used with a slightly extended meaning 'reside in, live in'

Mesoamerican languages (O'Meara and Pérez Baez, 2011). However, the use of such verbs to encode spatial relations is widespread within notably in Zapotec languages (Lillehaugen and Sonnenschein, 2012; Foreman and Lillehaugen).

... gen, 2017). However, the use of such verbs to encode spatial relations is widespread within notably in Zapotec languages (Lillehaugen and Sonnenschein, 2012; Foreman and Lillehaugen).

...ingly, the syntax and semantics of position verbs is an active topic of linguistic research, most without more in-depth research into how spatial relations are more broadly encoded. Result-oriented with positional verbs and matching positional motion verbs is less immediately clear

Matching motion verb, such as for verbs like

Others, the pairs are not derivable from each other. For certain position verbs, there is no

Positional verbs and matching motion predicates are given in Table 4. Several of the stative predicates

Table 4: Positional verbs and matching motion predicates in Itunyoso Triqui

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position verb</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
<th>Motion verb</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ngaj²³</td>
<td>'to be lying'</td>
<td>u³ruj²</td>
<td>'to put something lying down'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nne³</td>
<td>'to be sitting'</td>
<td>u³neh³</td>
<td>'to put something sitting down'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni³kinh³</td>
<td>'to be standing'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nun¹</td>
<td>'to be stuck to something'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nun³²</td>
<td>'to be inside of something'</td>
<td>a³hninj⁵</td>
<td>'to put something inside of something'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ttaj⁵</td>
<td>'to be on top of something'</td>
<td>a³tah³</td>
<td>'to put something on top of something else'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>u³tah³</td>
<td>'to put something on top of a flat surface'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(49a) K-u³ruj²=unj³ ta²ni³² cchej³²=si³j³
PERF-put.lying.down=3f middle.of street=3M
'She put him down in the middle of the street.'

(49b) Ki³-na³rih³=si³j³=chuj³ ni³kinh³=chuj³ cchej³²
PERF-find=3M=3ANIM stand=3ANIM street
'He/they found it (the animal) standing in the street.'

(49c) K-u³tah³=reh¹ ccha³ rian³² cho³²
POT-put.flat.surface=2s face comal/griddle
'Put the tortilla on the comal.'

The position of entities is encoded either with the stative or motion verbs here. The verb choice may change depending on the spatial orientation of the object. For instance, petates are flat, so they 'lie', as in (51), but apparently huipiles 'sit', as in (52). Large locations (towns, hills) 'lie' in Triqui.

(51) Ngaj²³ bbej⁵ chu³ba⁴³ beh³
lie petate inside.of house
'The petate is (lying) inside the house.'

(52) Nne³ ba³tanh¹ ya³bi³² ngo¹=ke¹ tu³kwa³ yoj³²
sit six month one=entire huipil.center EVID.BELIEF
'The center of a huipil takes six months (to create).'

(53) Ne³sih¹ ttaj⁵ rian³² me³sa⁴³
soda be.on.top face table
'The soda is on top of the table.'

(No orientation specified, but understood to be standing.)

(54) Nne³ nnin⁴³ tu³kwa⁴=unj³ Animate entities must have their
sit mother.1s house.of=3f spatial orientation specified.
'My mother is in/at her house.'