

7. The Translatory Situation: The FMDG Verb (-Root)

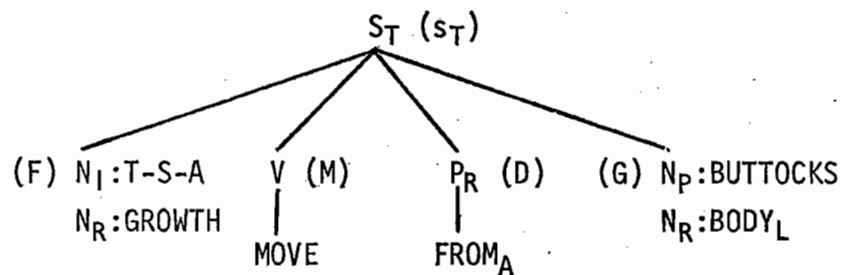
We now introduce a third type of Atsugewi root subderivation which combines the effects of the first two. This new subderivation operates on an underlying translatory structure containing -- all earmarked for participation in the subderivation -- a bathic FIGURAL noun, a bathic DIRECTIONAL prepositional, and a bathic GROUND noun. Of these, the first adjoins the bathic MOTIVE verb, the latter two cojoin and key in a non-surface-appearing vadic insert which also adjoins the MOTIVE verb, and onto this complex adjunction is inserted a vadic root of a new type, to be termed a *FIGURE+MOTIVE+DIRECTIONAL+GROUND-specifying root* or, abbreviatedly, an *FMDG root*.

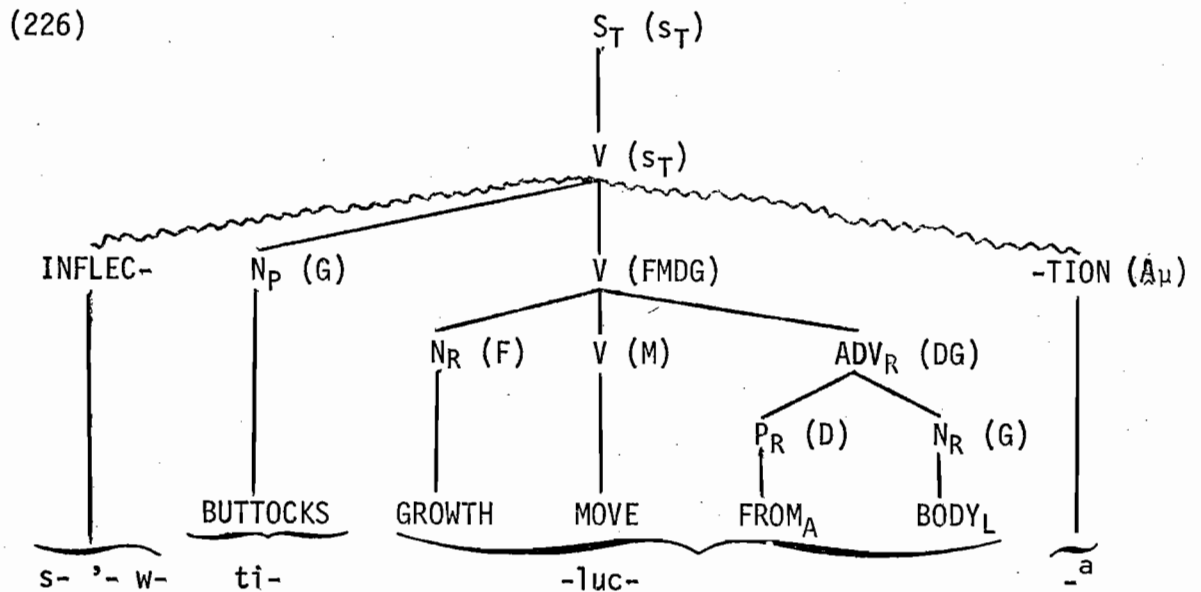
A sentential-verb with an FMDG root can be specificatory of any situation-type, contains a prefix which may be of any type, and optionally contains a DG suffix. A sentential-verb with an FMDG root, a G prefix, and a DG suffix can thus be seen to contain three concurrent and independent specifications of the GROUND. Several such verbs (as, example (d) for the root *-səak-*) appear among the examples for FMDG roots in section 16 of Part II.

To give a concrete illustration here, we start with the underlying translatory structure in (235), which contains earmarked for participation in the new root subderivation the bathic FIGURAL noun here represented as *GROWTH* and meaning 'a natural surface-growth', the bathic DIRECTIONAL prepositional here represented as *FROM_A* and meaning 'out of attachment to', the bathic GROUND noun here represented as *BODY_L* and meaning '(part of) a (once-) living body'; contains

earmarked for participation in the G prefix subderivation the concurrent bathic GROUND noun here represented as *BUTTOCKS* and meaning 'buttocks'; and contains no concurrent forms, as per option, earmarked for participation in the DG suffix subderivation. This underlying structure derives approximately into the FMDG root-containing sentential-verb in (226), which for clarity is shown with most insertions delayed until this stage. The particular example we here have in mind to illustrate is actually adventive with 'the ENTITY SPEAKING' as ADVENTEE; however, in order not to distract from the relevant issue, i.e., the presentation of a new root-type, in (225) we show the S_T unembedded in an S_a and in (226) we show the structural underpinnings of the sentential-verb without the presence of *SUSTAIN* and (*FROM*), although the inflectional affix-set does give 'I', the ADVENTEE, as subject.

(225)





The derived meaning of the FMDG root in (226), still taken as autic rather than adventive, may be represented in three alternative formulations as

(227)

- luc- (a) 'for a natural surface-growth to move out of attachment to
 [= to come detached from] (part of) a (once-) living body'
 (b) '(for it) to Growth-move-offBody'
 (c) '(for it) to GrowthdeBody'

The whole sentential-verb now taken as adventive, i.e.,

(228) /s- ' w- ti- s_luc -a/ \Rightarrow [stwil·uc^h]

may be literally translated as

(229a) 'the natural surface-growth came detached from part of a
 living body, which was the buttocks, on me',

may be renderedly translated as

(229b) '(I)-buttocks-GrowthdeBodied',

and has as one casual translation

(229c) 'I _sskinned my behind (when I fell)'.

Homologous with Atsugewi FMDG roots are a number of English 'FMDG verbs', e.g., *peel*, the derived FMDG meaning of which may be represented as in (230):

- (230) peel (a) 'for a surface-layer to move by degrees out of attachment to (part of) an object'
 (b) '(for it) to Surface-move-offObject'
 (c) '(for it) to SurfacedeObject'.

Such an English verb must in general appear with an independent FIGURAL expression but is only optionally followed by an independent DG phrase, as in (231):

(231) The paint is peeling (off the wall).