
Chapter 7: Language Typology

K'ekchi

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| (1) | štiqkwasi li kwa li išq
štiqkwasi li išq li kwa | 'The woman heated the tortilla.' |
| (2) | škwa? li kwa li c'i?
škwa? li c'i? li kwa | 'The dog ate the tortilla.' |
| (3) | škop li c'i? li kašlan
škop li kašlan li c'i? | 'The chicken pecked the dog.' |
| (4) | št'an li če? li ?iq
št'an li ?iq' li če? | 'The wind knocked down the tree.' |
| (5) | šsak' li kwi:nq li išq | 'The woman hit the man.' |
| (6) | šsak' li išq li kwi:nq | 'The man hit the woman.' |
| (7) | štiw li kwi:nq li c'i? | 'The dog bit the man.' |
| (8) | štiw li c'i? li kwi:nq | 'The man bit the dog.' |

A. What language family does K'ekchi belong to? Where is it spoken? How many speakers are there?

B. Draw a syntactic tree for example 5.

C. Looking just at examples 1 through 8, state a general principle that accounts for the synonymous forms in 1-4. Please use a separate sheet for tasks B, C and D.

D. Briefly discuss why a language should have such a principle.

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| (9) | špic' li kwi:nq li ka:ar | 'The car squashed the man.' |
| (10) | špic' li ka:ar li kwi:nq | 'The man squashed the car.' |
| (11) | špic' li c'i? li če? | 'The tree squashed the dog.' |
| (12) | špic' li če? li c'i? | 'The dog squashed the tree.' |

E. Does the principle you stated in B accommodate examples 9 through 12 as well? If not, how does the principle need to be restated?