

ISH TZ'IBANKIL RU K'EQCHI

# **K'EQCHI GRAMMAR**

An Introduction

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Guatemala, Middle America

## CONTENTS

<b>PREFACE</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>PERSONAL PRONOUNS</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>VERBS</b> .....	<b>6</b>
Verb Modifiers .....	6
<b>PRESENT TENSE</b> .....	<b>7</b>
Affirmative .....	7
Negative .....	7
Questions .....	7
<b>PAST TENSE</b> .....	<b>7</b>
Affirmative .....	8
Negative .....	8
Questions .....	8
<b>FUTURE TENSE</b> .....	<b>8</b>
Affirmative .....	8
Negative .....	8
Questions .....	9
<b>PRESENT AND PAST CONTINUOUS TENSES</b> .....	<b>9</b>
Affirmative .....	9
Negative .....	9
Questions .....	10
<b>PSEUDO-PERFECT</b> .....	<b>10</b>
Affirmative .....	10
Negative .....	10
Questions .....	10
<b>PRETERIT</b> .....	<b>11</b>
Affirmative .....	11
Negative .....	11
Questions .....	11
<b>PASSIVE VOICE</b> .....	<b>11</b>
Affirmative .....	12

Negative .....	12
Questions .....	12
<b>MODALS .....</b>	<b>12</b>
Affirmative .....	13
Negative .....	13
Questions .....	13
<b>IMPERATIVES.....</b>	<b>13</b>
Affirmative .....	13
Negative .....	13
<b>BE, HAVE, THERE IS/THERE ARE .....</b>	<b>14</b>
Affirmative .....	14
Negative .....	14
Questions .....	14
<b>PRONOUNS.....</b>	<b>14</b>
Subject Pronoun.....	15
Possessive Adjectives.....	15
Possessive Pronouns .....	15
Object Pronouns .....	16
Reflexive Pronouns .....	16
<b>NOUNS .....</b>	<b>16</b>
Count and Non Count Nouns .....	16
Possessive Forms .....	16
<b>NOUN SUBSTITUTES.....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>ARTICLES .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>ADJECTIVES.....</b>	<b>17</b>
Comparisons .....	18
Superlatives.....	18
Any/Some.....	18
Many/A Lot of .....	18
A Little/A Few.....	18
<b>PREPOSITIONS .....</b>	<b>19</b>

<b>ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY</b> .....	<b>19</b>
Affirmative .....	19
Negative .....	19
Questions .....	19
<b>VERY/TOO</b> .....	<b>19</b>
<b>ALREADY/YET</b> .....	<b>20</b>
<b>FOR/SINCE</b> .....	<b>20</b>
<b>DEMONSTRATIVES</b> .....	<b>20</b>
<b>USEFUL TIME EXPRESSIONS</b> .....	<b>20</b>
<b>QUESTIONS</b> .....	<b>21</b>
Yes/No Questions .....	21
Information Questions .....	21
<b>SPELLING</b> .....	<b>21</b>
Plural nouns .....	21
Stative and Dynamic Verb Forms .....	22
Stative Verb Form .....	22
Dynamic Verb Form .....	22
Continuous Tense .....	23
Passive Voice .....	23
<b>CAPITAL LETTERS</b> .....	<b>23</b>
Titles .....	24
<b>COMBINING SENTENCES</b> .....	<b>24</b>
<b>WRITING GOOD SENTENCES</b> .....	<b>26</b>
<b>WRITING GOOD COMPOSITIONS</b> .....	<b>26</b>
Examples .....	26
<b>K'EQCHI TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERBS</b> .....	<b>28</b>
Alphabetical list of transitive verbs .....	28

## PREFACE

*K'EQCHI GRAMMAR – An Introduction* is the first attempt to put together a simple yet concise and precise grammar for the K'eqchi Mayan Language of Guatemala. It formally introduces the structural rules of a language that had remained only spoken for hundreds of years. Therefore, the main emphasis of this guide is on writing correct K'eqchi phrases and sentences. It begins with a brief introduction to personal pronouns and an explanation of verb modifiers followed by sections presenting the different tenses that characterize this natural language. A large portion of the document encompasses the classification of parts of speech that are inherent to the K'eqchi language. Finally, the last portion focuses on the building of questions, spelling, and writing sentences.

K'eqchi tenses are divided into Present, Past and Future basically. These are followed by the Present and Past Continuous tenses. Also studied are the Pseudo-Perfect, Passive Voice, Modals and Imperative. The main parts of speech enumerated in this grammar guide include Pronouns, Nouns, Articles, Prepositions, and Adjectives. At the end, a section on building Yes/No and Information Questions is included. Also important is the Spelling section which shows how to derive Stative and Dynamic verbs from the Infinitive. Combining and Writing Good Sentences are sections which show how to build phrases and sentences following the K'eqchi syntax and grammatical rules.

The organization of this guide allows an overall study of the structure of the K'eqchi Mayan Language. Each tense is briefly defined and a conjugation set illustrates the use of personal pronouns. These are followed by sections that show and exemplify how to build Affirmative, Negative and Question sentences with their proper structure. An important part of this grammar guide is also the classification and use of K'eqchi pronouns in several categories. The use of other parts of speech such as prepositions, articles, adjectives and adverbs is also exemplified. Although in Spelling the rules for deriving the main verb forms for the Indicative are explained, the Appendix at the end of this document includes a list of verb forms commonly used in K'eqchi normal speech. Lastly, all main verbs in every sentence are in *italic* type to highlight word order and for reference for the reader and writer.

## PERSONAL PRONOUNS

In K'eqchi, every clause and sentence referring to a person or group of persons must have a personal pronoun as its subject. Both singular and plural personal pronouns are presented in the table below. Refer also to [Pronouns](#) for a complete classification of K'eqchi pronouns.

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
<b>Lāin</b>	<i>I</i>	<b>lāo</b>	<i>we</i>
<b>laat</b>	<i>you</i>	<b>laesh</b>	<i>you</i>
<b>Aan</b>	<i>he/she</i>	<b>aanheb</b>	<i>they</i>
<b>aan</b>	<i>it</i>		

**NOTE:** The capitalization of the first and third persons in singular **Lāin** and **Aan** is here first introduced; the first to highlight the person within a sentence and the second to differentiate it from **aan** which refers to inanimate objects, animals or things in general. Note also the dash over the first person singular and plural that indicates an extended vowel sound and not a double vowel such as written for three of the other persons (*laat*, *laesh*, *aanheb*).

## VERBS

Every phrase, clause or sentence must have a verb in it except when describing a person's job, profession, or the Imperative. Refer to Appendix 1 for a list of Infinitive, Stative and Dynamic Verbs. Also refer to [Spelling](#) to find out how to derive other verb forms.

### Verb Modifiers

In K'eqchi, a verb modifier is used as an auxiliary word and to indicate verb tense and person number for that verb. Importantly, a verb modifier is unique for each person and tense set. Furthermore, verb modifiers are majorly distinct for stative and dynamic verbs as shown in the following tables. Syntactically, all verb modifiers go before the verb in any tense. Finally, the present and past tenses use the same verb form as a result of using verb modifiers that change the meaning in time.

### CLASSIFICATION OF STATIVE VERB MODIFIERS

PRESENT		PAST		PRETERIT		FUTURE	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Lāin <i>in</i>	lāo <i>in</i> <i>ko</i>	Lāin <i>shin</i>	lāo <i>sho</i>	Lāin <i>kin</i>	lāo <i>ko</i>	Lāin <i>tin</i>	lāo <i>to</i>
laat <i>inkat</i>	laesh <i>enkesh</i>	laat <i>shat</i>	laesh <i>shesh</i>	laat <i>kat</i>	laesh <i>kesh</i>	laat <i>tat</i>	laesh <i>tesh</i>
Aan <i>na</i>	aanheb <i>enkheb</i>	Aan <i>ish</i>	aanheb <i>sheheb</i>	Aan <i>ki</i>	aanheb <i>keheb</i>	Aan <i>ta</i>	aanheb <i>teheb</i>

### CLASSIFICATION OF DYNAMIC VERB MODIFIERS

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Lāin <i>in</i>	lāo <i>inqa</i>	Lāin <i>shin</i>	lāo <i>ishqa</i>	Lāin <i>kin</i>	lāo <i>kiqua</i>	Lāin <i>tin</i>	lāo <i>taqa</i>
laat <i>inka</i>	laesh <i>enke</i>	laat <i>sha</i>	laesh <i>she</i>	laat <i>ka</i>	laesh <i>ke</i>	laat <i>ta</i>	laesh <i>te</i>
Aan <i>nash</i>	aanheb <i>enkesh</i>	Aan <i>ish</i>	aanheb <i>shesh</i>	Aan <i>kish</i>	aanheb <i>kesh</i>	Aan <i>tish</i>	aanheb <i>tesh</i>

**NOTE:** Verb modifiers of the future tense set behave much more like the auxiliary verb *will* in English. However, those of the present and past are more selective in direction, meaning and sense. In other words the semantics of these modifiers is more intricate and varied to explain and categorize under this grammar introduction.

## PRESENT TENSE

The *present tense* in K'eqchi is used to describe habitual or repeated actions. It can also be used to give general information. A statement in the present tense can use a *stative* or a *dynamic* verb form. See Appendix 1 for a list of stative and dynamic verbs. Study the following conjugation set.

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
Lāin <b>in</b> tz'ibak	<i>I write</i>	lāo <b>inko</b> tz'ibak	<i>we write</i>
laat <b>inkat</b> tz'ibak	<i>you write</i>	laesh <b>enkesh</b> tz'ibak	<i>you write</i>
Aan <b>na</b> tz'ibak	<i>he/she writes</i>	aanheb <b>enkheb</b> tz'ibak	<i>they write</i>
aan <b>na</b> tz'ibak	<i>it writes</i>		

**Affirmative: Sentence Structure:** SUBJECT + AUX + VERB + COMPLEMENT

- Lāin **in wulak** chi c'anjelak. *I go to work.*
- Aan **na batz'un** Bolotz-oq sâ Be. *He/she plays soccer on the street.*
- Li Tz'î **na cuöbak** Chik'eq. *The dog barks at night.*
- Aj Diego **na tzolok** chi tz'ibak. *Diego learns how to write.*

**Negative: Sentence Structure:** SUBJECT + NEG + AUX + VERB + COMPLEMENT

The negative is formed by putting **inc'â** (literally *not*) before the verb in a sentence.

- Laat **inc'â inka** naw ilok ru Hu. *You don't know how to read.*
- Aj Manuel **inc'â na wulak** sâ Nimk'e. *Manuel does not go to parties.*

**Questions: Sentence Structure:** QU + AUX + VERB + COMPLEMENT + [SUBJECT]?

To create a Yes/No question in the present tense, the auxiliary particle **ma** is used at the beginning of the sentence (similar to using *do* in English). Other questions asking for information use interrogative words at the beginning as shown in sentences 3 and 4 (See also Questions).

- Aj Felipe **na shik** chi tzolok Chik'eq. *Felipe goes to study at night.*
- **Ma na shik** chi tzolok Chik'eq aj Felipe? Êhê. *Does Felipe go to study at night? Yes.*
- **Āni na shik** chi tzolok Chik'eq? Aj Felipe. *Who goes to study at night? Felipe.*
- **B'ar na shik** chi tzolok Chik'eq aj Felipe? *Where does Felipe go to study at night?*

## PAST TENSE

The past tense in K'eqchi is used to describe a completed action. A statement in the past tense can use a *stative* or a *dynamic* verb form. See Appendix 1 for a list of stative and dynamic verbs. Study the following conjugation set.

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
Lāin <b>shin</b> tzolok	<i>I studied</i>	lāo <b>sho</b> tzolok	<i>we studied</i>
laat <b>shat</b> tzolok	<i>you studied</i>	laesh <b>shesh</b> tzolok	<i>you studied</i>
Aan <b>ish</b> tzolok	<i>he/she studied</i>	aanheb <b>sheheb</b> tzolok	<i>they studied</i>

aan **ish** tzolok     *it studied*

**Affirmative: Sentence Structure:** SUBJECT + AUX + VERB + COMPLEMENT

- Lāin **shin wulak** chi beek e cuer.     *I went out/for a walk yesterday.*
- Aanheb **sheheb shajok** e cuer Chikek.     *They danced last night.*
- Laesh **she bōn** li Ochoch.     *You painted the house.*
- Ish Carmela **ish loq** jun ish Ac'ach.     *Carmela bought a turkey.*

**Negative: Sentence Structure:** SUBJECT + NEG + AUX + VERB + COMPLEMENT

The negative is formed by putting **inc'â** (literally *not*) before the conjugated verb in a sentence.

- Ish Angelia **inc'â ish c'ul** ish Tojbal.     *Angelia did not receive her payment.*
- Lāo **inc'â sho wulak** sâ Tzolebāl e cuer.     *We did not go to school yesterday.*

**Questions: Sentence Structure:** QU + AUX + VERB + COMPLEMENT + [SUBJECT]?

To create a question in the past tense, the auxiliary **ma** is used at the beginning of the sentence (similar to using *did* in English). Other questions asking for information use interrogative words at the beginning as shown in sentences 3 and 4 (See also [Questions](#)).

- Aan *ish c'am* chaq li Ixim e cuer.     *He brought the corn yesterday.*
- **Ma** *ish c'am* chaq li Ixim e cuer [Aan]? Èhê.     *Did he bring the corn yesterday? Yes.*
- **C'arru** *ish c'am* chaq e cuer [Aan]? Li Ixim.     *What did he bring yesterday? The corn.*
- **Āni** *ish c'am* chaq li Ixim e cuer? Aan.     *Who brought the corn yesterday? He did.*

## FUTURE TENSE

The future tense in K'eqchi is used to describe an action that will happen. As noted earlier, modifiers for this tense behave very much like the auxiliary verb *will* in English. Study the following conjugation set.

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
Lāin <b>tin</b> alinaq	<i>I will run</i>	lāo <b>to</b> alinaq	<i>we will run</i>
laat <b>tat</b> alinaq	<i>you will run</i>	laesh <b>tesh</b> alinaq	<i>you will run</i>
Aan <b>ta</b> alinaq	<i>he/she will run</i>	aanheb <b>teheb</b> alinaq	<i>they will run</i>
aan <b>ta</b> alinaq	<i>it will run</i>		

**Affirmative: Sentence Structure:** SUBJECT + AUX + VERB + COMPLEMENT

- Lāo **to shik** sâ C'at'iyil.     *We will go to the market.*
- Ish Josefina **tish tyib** li Cua.     *Josefina will make tortillas.*
- Aj Juan **ta c'atyinq** Kenq sâ ish C'atyibaal.     *Juan will sell beans at his store.*
- Aanheb **teheb batz'uunq** sâ cuib Cutan.     *They will play in two days.*

**Negative: Sentence Structure:** SUBJECT + NEG + AUX + VERB + COMPLEMENT

The negative is formed by putting **inc'â** (literally *not*) before the verb in a sentence.



- Laesh **inc'â** *tesh shik* sâ C'atyl. *You will not go to the market.*
- Ish Marta **inc'â** *tish loq* li Cashlan. *Marta will not buy the chicken.*

**Questions: Sentence Structure:** QU + AUX + VERB + COMPLEMENT + [SUBJECT]?

To create a question in the future tense, the auxiliary **ma** is used at the beginning of the sentence (similar to using *will* in English). Other questions asking for information use interrogative words at the beginning as shown in sentences 3 and 4 (See also Questions).

- Laat *tat numeq* sâ ishben li Tzuul. *You will pass over the mountain.*
- **Ma** *tat numeq* sâ ishben li Tzuul [laat]? *Will you pass over the mountain?*
- **Āni** *ta numeq* sâ ishben li Tzuul? Aan. *Who will pass over the mountain? He will.*
- **B'ar** *ta numeq* Aan? Sâ ishben li Tzuul. *Where will he/she pass? Over the mountain.*

## PRESENT AND PAST CONTINUOUS TENSES

In K'eqchi the present and past continuous tenses are formed by using an *auxiliary word* that implies "to be doing" an action at this/that moment. This word is followed by the particle **chi** that connects the verb that takes such action. Study the conjugation set below.

SINGULAR	PLURAL
Lāin <b>tyokin</b> chi	lāo <b>tyoko</b> chi
laat <b>tyokat</b> chi	laesh <b>tyokesh</b> chi
Aan <b>tyo</b> chi	aanheb <b>tyokheb</b> chi
aan <b>tyo</b> chi	

To create the past continuous, the particle **raj** is embedded to indicate that the action was happening in the past as shown in the following conjugation set.

SINGULAR	PLURAL
Lāin <b>tyokin raj</b> chi	lāo <b>tyoko raj</b> chi
laat <b>tyokat raj</b> chi	laesh <b>tyokesh raj</b> chi
Aan <b>tyo raj</b> chi	aanheb <b>tyokheb raj</b> chi
aan <b>tyo raj</b> chi	

**Affirmative: Sentence Structure:** SUBJECT + AUX + [RAJ] + CHI + VERB + COMPLEMENT

- Lāin **tyokin chi** ilok ru Hu. Present *I am reading.*
  - Lāin **tyokin raj chi** ilok ru Hu. Past *I was reading.*
- In Itz'in **tyo chi** tzolok anajcuan. Present *My younger brother is studying now.*
  - In Itz'in **tyo raj chi** tzolok Ek'la. Past *My younger brother was studying early.*

**Negative: Sentence Structure:** SUBJECT + NEG + AUX + [RAJ] + CHI + VERB + COMPLEMENT

The negative in the continuous tenses is formed by adding **inc'â** (literally *not*) before auxiliary word.

- Li Mess **inc'â** *tyo* chi cuaark. *The cat is not sleeping.*

- Eb li Tz'î **inc'â** *tyokheb raj* chi cuöbaak. *The dogs were not barking.*

**Questions: Sentence Structure:** QU + AUX + [RAJ] + CHI + VERB + COMPLEMENT + [SUBJECT]?

- Laesh *tyokesh* chi tz'ibak sâ Hu. *You are writing on paper.*
- **Ma** *tyokesh* chi tz'ibak sâ Hu laesh? *Are you writing on paper?*
- **C'arru** *tyokesh* ish tz'ibankil laesh? *What are you writing on paper?*
- **Āni** *tyokheb* chi tz'ibak sâ Hu? *Who are writing on paper?*

## PSEUDO-PERFECT

The here termed pseudo-perfect in K'eqchi uses the auxiliary particle **ac** before the verb in past tense form, not the past participle. In this respect, it differs syntactically from German, English or Spanish that use *have* to create the Perfect. Still, in K'eqchi it gives the same sense and direction and shows that an action or task has been completed for the moment.

**Affirmative: Sentence Structure:** SUBJECT + AC + AUX + VERB + COMPLEMENT

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
Lāin <b>ac</b> shin tzolok	<i>I have studied</i>	lāo <b>ac</b> sho tzolok	<i>we have studied</i>
laat <b>ac</b> shat tzolok	<i>you have studied</i>	laesh <b>ac</b> shesh tzolok	<i>you have studied</i>
Aan <b>ac</b> ish tzolok	<i>he/she has studied</i>	aanheb <b>ac</b> sheheb tzolok	<i>they have studied</i>
aan <b>ac</b> ish tzolok	<i>it has studied</i>		

- Aj Mario **ac ish choy** ish C'anjel chican. *Mario has finished his job already.*
- Lāo **ac sho wūlak** chi beek Belize junsut. *We have visited Belize once.*
- Ish Lola **ac ish loq** jun cuib ish Cashlan. *Lola has bought two chicks.*
- Li Tz'î **ac ish cuaak** chican. *The dog has already eaten.*

**Negative: Sentence Structure:** SUBJECT + NEG + AUX + VERB + COMPLEMENT

The negative is formed by putting **māji** (literally *not yet*) before the conjugated verb in a sentence.

- Ish Josefa **ac ish raqê** chi bojok. *Josefa has finished sewing.*
- Ish Josefa **māji na raqê** chi bojok. *Josefa has not finished sewing.*

IMPORTANT NOTE: the pseudo-perfect negative uses a verb in the *present tense*.

**Questions: Sentence Structure:** QU + AC + AUX + VERB + COMPLEMENT + [SUBJECT]?

- **Ma ac sha oksii** li Sî sâ Cab? *Have you brought the wood inside?*
- **Āni ac ish raqê** chi tz'ibaak? *Who has finished writing?*
- **C'aput ac shat suk'ii** chaq? *Why have you got back already?*

## PRETERIT

The preterit in K'ekchi is used to describe and express actions and events that took place or were completed in the past. Thus, it is mostly used for story telling (narrative). It can also be used to tell the probability of an action and event that *must, should, would* or *could* have happened in the past but it didn't.

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
Lāin <b>kin</b> awok	<i>I sowed</i>	lāo <b>ko</b> awok	<i>we sowed</i>
laat <b>kat</b> awok	<i>you sowed</i>	laesh <b>kesh</b> awok	<i>you sowed</i>
Aan <b>ki</b> awok	<i>he/she sowed</i>	aanheb <b>keheb</b> awok	<i>they sowed</i>
aan <b>ki</b> awok	<i>it sowed</i>		

**Affirmative: Sentence Structure:** Subject + AUX + Verb + [raj] + Complement

- Lāin **kin c'ul** in Ban re li Rashkehob. *I received a shot against malaria.*
- Aanheb **keheb canok** guacash sâ Hacienda. *They roped cattle at the ranch.*
- Arran **ki cuan** jun nim Ochoch. *There used to be a large house there.*
- Ish Elena **kish tzol** kemok sâ Tzolebaal. *Elena learned how to weave at school.*

Expression of probability and possibility by the use of the particle **raj** in the Preterit.

- In Ochoch **ki c'amê raj** b'an B'ut. *The house could have been dragged by the flood.*
- Li Tz'i **ki cam raj** b'an Tyajel sâ ish Sâ. *The dog could have died of a stomach disease.*

**Negative: Sentence Structure:** Subject + NEG + AUX + Verb + Complement

The negative is formed by putting **inc'â** (literally *not*) before the conjugated verb in a sentence.

- Ish Paulina **inc'â kish tzol** ilok ru Hu. *Paulina did not learn how to read.*
- Lāo **inc'â ko elelik** b'an li Rahshic'. *We did not flee by the violence.*

**Questions: Sentence Structure:** QU + AUX + Verb + Complement + [Subject]?

To create a question in the Preterit, the auxiliary **ma** is used at the beginning of the sentence (similar to using *did* in English). Other questions asking for information use interrogative words at the beginning as shown in sentences 3 and 4 (See also [Questions](#)).

- Ki cam* li cheekel Cuiñq na banok. *The old man healer died.*
- Ma** *ki cam* li cheekel Cuiñq na banok? Èhê. *Did the old man healer die? Yes.*
- B'ar** *ki cam* cui li cheekel Cuiñq? *Where did the old man healer die?*
- Jok'e** *ki cam* li cheekel Cuiñq? *When did the old man healer die?*

## PASSIVE VOICE

The passive voice in K'eqchi can be expressed in the present, past and future tenses as well as the continuous and perfect tenses as shown in the first table below. The next table shows the word order to

form the Passive Voice in K'eqchi. Note that the Past Participle verb form is derived from the Infinitive and is different from the stative and dynamic verb forms discussed further below.

### PASSIVE VOICE CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO TENSES

TENSE	ACTIVE VOICE	MODIFIER	PAST PARTICIPLE
Present	basok	SAIT	basê / basman
Past	basok	SAIT	basê / basman
Future	cutuk	SAIT	cuteq / cutmanq
Present Continuous	AUX + chi basok	SAIT	chi basec / ish basbal
Past Continuous	AUX + raj chi basok	SAIT	raj chi basec / raj ish basbal
Present Perfect	ac + AUX + cutuk	SAIT	cutê / cutman
Modal	rüuk + c'amok	SAIT	c'amê

\*Same As in Indicated Tense

**Affirmative: Sentence Structure:** SUBJECT + AUX + PP + COMPLEMENT

TENSE	K'EQCHI – A: ACTIVE, V: PASSIVE	ENGLISH
Present	A: Aanheb <i>enkesh tyib</i> Cab ric'in Utz'aal. P: Cab <i>na tyibman</i> ric'in Utz'aal.	<i>They make brown sugar with sugar cane.</i> <i>Brown sugar is made from sugar cane.</i>
Present Continuous	A: Lāo <i>tyoko</i> chi chapok Car. P: Car <i>tyokheb</i> ish chapbal.	<i>We are catching fish.</i> <i>Fish is being caught.</i>
Past	A: Aj Luis <i>ish c'amê</i> chaq li Ixim. P: Li Ixim <i>ish c'amê</i> chaq b'an aj Luis.	<i>Luis brought the corn.</i> <i>The corn was brought by Luis.</i>
Past Continuous	A: Lāo <i>tyoko</i> raj chi bisoc Peens. P: Peens <i>tyo</i> raj chi bisec.	<i>We were weighing pepper.</i> <i>Pepper was being weighed.</i>
Present Perfect	A: Lāo <i>ac sho c'atok</i> nabal Pim. P: Nabal Pim <i>ac ish c'atê</i> .	<i>We have burned a lot of weed.</i> <i>A lot of weed has been burned.</i>
Future	A: <i>Tesh tyib</i> junaq chic Be. P: Junaq chic Be <i>ta tyibaaq</i> .	<i>They will build another road.</i> <i>Another road will be built.</i>
Modal	A: Laat <i>narru</i> inka tyib a Ochoch sâ Tenamit. P: Ochoch <i>narru na tyibman</i> sâ Tenamit.	<i>You can build your house in the city.</i> <i>A house can be built in the city.</i>

**Negative: Sentence Structure:** SUBJECT + NEG + AUX + VERB + COMPLEMENT

- Li Coc'al **inc'â** *enke c'ulman* sâ Ch'utam. *Children are not allowed in the meeting.*
- Ixim **inc'â** *tyo raj* chi bisec. *Corn was not being weighed.*

**Questions: Sentence Structure:** QU + SUBJECT + AUX + VERB + COMPLEMENT + [SUBJECT]?

- **Ma** Pish *tyo* chi bisec? *Are tomatoes being weighed?*
- **Ma** junaq chic Bê *ta tyibaaq*? *Will another road be built?*
- **Ma** sâ Tzolebāl *enke tzolê* li Coc'al? *Are children taught in school?*
- **C'arru** *tyo raj* ish tyebaal? *What was he saying?*

## MODALS

In K'eqchi, a modal expressing physical ability is formed by the use of the verb **rüuk** (*can, be able to*). To express probability and possibility, **narru** (*may, could*) and **marre** (*perhaps, maybe*) are used, respectively. Also, the modifier **raj** is used to create the sense of *to like to* and *would like to*. **Raj** can also be used

in a reflexive way much like the auxiliary verbs *should* and *would* in English. No preposition *chi* is required after the verb *rüuk* as shown in the following sentences.

**Affirmative: Sentence Structure:** SUBJECT + MOD + AUX + VERB + COMPLEMENT

- Aan **na ru** bichaank chi us. Ability  
  - *He can sing well.*
- Laat **inkat ru** chapok Car arrin. Permission  
  - *You can [catch] fish here.*
- Lāin **narru tin shik** chi beek cuūlaj Ek'la. Probability with verb in future tense  
  - *I may go out tomorrow morning.*
- Lāin **marre tin loq** junaq in cashlan sâ C'atyl. Possibility with verb in future tense  
  - *Maybe I will buy a chicken in the market.*
- Lāo **inko c'anjelak raj** sâ comonil. Advice  
  - *We should work together.*
- Aanheb **teheb raj raj** c'anjelak a cuic'in. To want to  
  - *They would like to work with you.*

**Negative: Sentence Structure:** SUBJECT + NEG + AUX + VERB + COMPLEMENT

To form the negative in a modal, **inc'â** (literally *not*) is put after the subject and before the modal verb.

- Aan **inc'â na ru** alinak sâ jumpaat. Inability *He cannot run very fast.*
- Laat **inc'â inkat ru** c'alek arrin. Non permission *You cannot graze here.*
- Lāin **inc'â tin ruuq na** batz'uunk e ric'in. Non probability *I may not be able to play with you.*
- Lāo **inc'â inko c'anjelak raj** sâ Sabado. Advice *We should not work on Saturday.*

**Questions: Sentence Structure:** QU + MOD + AUX + VERB + COMPLEMENT + [SUBJECT]?

- Ma **narru to ilank** sâ ishben Pim? *Can we rest over the grass?*
- Ma **ta cuaj raj** shik chi alinak ecuü? *Would you like to go jogging in the afternoon?*
- C'arru **ta cuaj raj**? *What would you like?*

## IMPERATIVES

The imperative form in K'eqchi is used to tell someone to do something. It can be used to give an order or make a request. No subject is necessary in an imperative phrase.

**Affirmative: Sentence Structure:** Verb + Complement

- C'am chak a Hu. *Bring your book.*
- Atyuu sâ C'atyl. *Go to the market.*
- Banumaq e C'anjel. *Do your work. [PLURAL]*
- C'amomaq e Tumin. *Take money with you. [PLURAL]*
- Atyuu ke! *Go now! Go right now!*

**Negative: Sentence Structure:** NEG + Verb + Complement

**Ma** and **mesh**, literally *do not* for both the second person singular and plural, are used to create a negative imperative sentence.

- Ma *tz'ap* li Uc'al.                      *Do not cover the pot.*                      2<sup>nd</sup> PERSON SINGULAR
- Mesh *shik* sâ Be.                      *Do not go to the street.*                      2<sup>nd</sup> PERSON PLURAL

## BE, HAVE, THERE IS/THERE ARE

In K'eqchi, the verb **cuaank** (*to be, to have*) can be used to denote existence, state of being, occurrence and possession (*to have* or *to own something*).

**Affirmative: Sentence Structure:** SUBJECT + VERB + COMPLEMENT

- Aj Ton **cuan** sâ ish C'anjel.                      *Ton is at work.*
- Li Tz'î **cuan** sâ Be.                      *The dog is on the street.*
- Ish Chabella **cuan** jun ish Ac'ach.                      *Chabela has a turkey.*
- Cach'in Pim **cuan** chirrish Cab.                      *There is some weed outside the house.*
- Nabal chi Choq **cuan** sâ Chūsha.                      *There are a lot of clouds in the sky.*
- Oshib chi Ch'aat **cuan** sâ li Ochoch.                      *There are three beds in the house.*

**Negative: Sentence Structure:** SUBJECT + NEG + COMPLEMENT / NEG + SUBJECT + [VERB] + COMPLEMENT

**Māni**, **māc'ā** and **mājun** are used in opposition to **cuaank** depending on the predicate. It denotes the absence and/or lack of a person, thing or attribute as outlined below.

- Aj Ton **māni** sâ ish C'anjel.                      Not present                      *Ton is not at work.*
- Li Tz'î **māni** sâ Be.                      Not present                      *The dog is not on the street.*
- Ish Nela **mājun** ish Ac'ach.                      Lack of                      *Nela does not have any turkeys.*
- **Māc'ā** Pim chirrish Cab.                      Nonexistent                      *There is no weeds outside the house.*
- **Māc'ā** Choq sâ li Chūsha.                      Absence of                      *There is no clouds in the sky.*
- **Mājun** Ch'aat *cuan* sâ li Ochoch.                      Absence of                      *There are no beds in the house.*

**Questions: Sentence Structure:** QA + VERB + COMPLEMENT

The auxiliary **ma** goes before the verb **cuaank** when making a question.

- Ma **cuan** sâ ish C'anjel aj Ton?                      *Is Ton at his work?*
- Ma **cuan** junaq ish Ac'ach ish Nela?                      *Does Nela have any turkeys?*
- Ma **cuan** Pim chirrish Cab?                      *Are there weeds outside the house?*
- Ma **cuan** Ch'aat sâ li Ochoch?                      *Are there beds in the house?*

## PRONOUNS

K'eqchi pronouns can be used to cross-reference people and subjects in clauses and sentences. The following table presents these pronouns according to the English classification. Note that in K'eqchi the Object and Possessive Pronoun constitute the same set and they work equally for both purposes as in English.

## CLASSIFICATION OF K'EQCHI PERSONAL PRONOUNS

SINGULAR		Object <> Possessive Pronoun (without a noun)	O/PP	Possessive Adjective (with a noun)	PA	Reflexive Pronouns	
Lāin	I	cue	me/mine	in	my	cuib	myself
laat	you	a cue	you/yours him/her –	a	your	a cuib	yourself
Aan	he/she	re	his/hers	ish	his/her	rib	himself - herself
aan	it	re	it/its	ish	its	rib	itself
<b>PLURAL</b>							
lāo	we	qe	us/ours	qa	our	qib	ourselves
laesh	you	e re	you/yours	e	your	e rib	yourselves
aanheb	they	reheb	them/theirs	eb ish	their	ribeb	theirselves

**Subject Pronoun**

Use a subject pronoun as the subject of a sentence in any tense in K'eqchi. It has been used in many of the sentences throughout this grammar reference.

- **Aan ish** c'am chaq jun Guacash. *He brought a cow.*
- **Aanheb** tyokheb chi tzolok toj Guatemala. *They are studying in Guatemala City.*
- **Lāo** taqa cuaj shik chi numshik oon ecuü. *We want to go to swimming this afternoon.*

**Possessive Adjectives**

Possessive adjectives show that something belongs to someone.

- **Aan ish** Sî aj Beto. *That is Beto's wood.*
- **Ish** Nâ na c'anjelak sâ Hospital. *His mother works at the hospital.*
- **In** cuesh cuan chirru li Cab. *My pants are against the house's wall. (to dry).*
- **In** cuesh cuan sâ Sak'e. *My pants are drying in the sun. (one pair of pants)*
- **Eb in** cuesh cuan sâ Sak'e. *My pants are drying in the sun. (more than one pair of pants)*
- **Eb ish** Mess cuan sâ Be. *Their cat is on the street. (one cat)*
- **Eb ish** Mess cuan sâ Be. *Their cats are on the street. (more than one cat)*

**Possessive Pronouns**

Possessive pronouns also show that something belongs to someone. Use a possessive pronoun without a noun. Study the following examples.

- **Ish Ac'ach** cuan sâ Cab ut li **cue** cuan sâ Pim. *Her turkey is in the house and mine is in the bushes.*

- Ain in mesleb. Aan li re. *This is my broom. That is his/hers.*

## Object Pronouns

Use an object pronoun as the object of a verb or the object of a preposition.

- *Shin loq re* jun ish punit. *I bought a hat for him. OR I bought him a hat.*
- *Ish naw ru* sâ Ch'utam ecuer. *He/she met him/her at the meeting yesterday.*

## Reflexive Pronouns

Reflexive pronouns reflect on the object of the sentence.

- Laat *inka il a cuib* sâ Lem. *You see yourself in the mirror.*
- Laesh *enke tenk'aa e rib* chi c'anjelak. *You help yourselves in working.*

## NOUNS

In K'eqchi, a noun is the name of a person, place, thing or idea. Following are some examples of K'eqchi nouns:

Person	Place	Object	Abstract
Nâ, Tyucuâ	Chisec	Mesleb	usilal
<i>mother, father</i>	<i>place</i>	<i>broom</i>	<i>favor</i>
Qanâ, Qacuâ	Chirrepec	Cuesh	Sach'olej
<i>Mrs., Mr.</i>	<i>place</i>	<i>pants</i>	<i>happiness</i>
c'ulal, teelom	Rabinal	Tz'umuy	ch'inausal
<i>baby, boy</i>	<i>place</i>	<i>anona</i>	<i>niceness, beautiful</i>

## Count and Non Count Nouns

Nouns can be counted by adding a number plus the particle **chi** in front of them such as shown in the following examples.

ONE	SEVERAL
Ochoch <i>house</i>	<b>oshib chi</b> Ochoch <i>three houses</i>
Cashlan <i>chicken</i>	<b>oob chi</b> Cashlan <i>five chicken</i>
Be <i>road</i>	<b>cuib chi</b> Be <i>two roads</i>

The following examples are non-count nouns and cannot have a number before them or have plural forms. **Bayaq** or **nabal** is often put before a non-count noun depending on the amount. See ADJETIVES below for further information on these words.

Hâ	Iq'	Ch'och	sach'olej	Sham	Hab'
<i>water</i>	<i>wind, air</i>	<i>earth, ground</i>	<i>happiness</i>	<i>fire</i>	<i>rain</i>

EXAMPLES	bayaq Ha	bayaq Atz'am	bayaq cashlan K'een
	<i>some water</i>	<i>some salt</i>	<i>some pepper</i>

**Possessive Forms: Sentence structure:** PA + [AUX] + VERB + COMPLEMENT / PA + COMPLEMENT



To show possession in K'eqchi, the possessive adjective is used. See also the Pronouns classification in the previous section.

- *Ish aaq aj Pablo cuan sâ Pim.* *Pablo's pig is in the bushes.*
- *Eb ish Ac'ach li ishq cuanheb sâ Be.* *The woman's turkeys are on the street.*
- *Ish Tzolebâl li Coc'al cuan sâ Tenamit.* *The children's school is in the city.*
- *Ish Tyucuâ li Coc'al ish co chi c'alek.* *The children's father went graze.*
- *Ish shaq li che naj ish terram. [NO VERB]* *The tree's branch is high.*

## NOUN SUBSTITUTES

A noun can be substituted with a possessive pronoun in the next matching clause. The following sentences illustrate this. The first sentence uses the Object **re** to refer to *jun ish Ac'ach* in the first sentence. The second sentence uses **junchic** (literally *the other*) to denote a different or additional way indicated by *li Be ain*. The third sentence uses **junaq chic** to refer back to *ish Cashlan* in the first sentence.

- *Ish Nela cuan jun **ish Ac'ach** ut ish Mat cuan jun **re** ajcui.*
  - *Nela has a turkey and Mat has one too.*
- *In Nachin ta raj shik sâ **li Be ain** ab'an Lâin tin cuaj shik sâ **li junchic**.*
  - *My grandma wants to go this way but I want to go this other way.*
- *Aj Maco ac cuan jun **ish Cashlan** ab'an tish loq **junaq chic** re.*
  - *Maco already has one chicken but he will buy another.*

## ARTICLES

In K'eqchi, the main definite article is **li** and it can be used in all singular nouns, count and non-count. While plural nouns themselves are rare, **eb li** is used to pluralize all nouns. The two singular personal articles are **aj** and **ish** for male and female, respectively.

- ***Li** Ochoch naj ish terram. [NO VERB]* *The house is tall.*
- ***Shin** wulak toj sâ ishbeen **li** Tzuul.* *I went to the top of the mountain.*
- ***Aj** Miguel cuan sâ Cab.* *Miguel is at home.*
- ***Ish** Marta *nash naw* kemok.* *Marta knows how to weave.*
- *Lâin ut **aj** Pedro *inko tzolok*.* *I and Pedro study.*
- ***Eb li** ishq *sheheb wulak* sâ C'atyl.* *The women went to the market.*

NOTE: No *a* or *an* indefinite articles exist in K'eqchi such as used in German, English or Spanish.

## ADJECTIVES

An adjective in K'eqchi describes a noun. It should always go before the noun like in English and German. Study the following samples.

<b>EXAMPLES</b>	<b>nim</b> Be	<b>aç</b> Chacach	<b>chaabil</b> Hal	<b>ch'ajom</b> Cuiinq	<b>chaj</b> Sî
	<i>wide road</i>	<i>new basket</i>	<i>good corn</i>	<i>young man</i>	<i>pine wood</i>
	<b>tzô</b> Ac'ach	<b>saq</b> Tz'î	<b>tikil</b> Hâ		
	<i>male turkey</i>	<i>white dog</i>	<i>pure water</i>		

- Jun **camenaq** Mess *cuan* sâ li **nim** Be. *A dead cat is on the road.*
- Li cuing **chabil** Hal *nash c'atyii*. *The man sells good corn.*
- Cuib chi **tzô** Ac'ach *taqa camsi* re K'esaant. *We will have two turkeys for All Saints' Day.*

## Comparisons

Adjectives are used to compare two people or objects.

- Ish Berta **jwal nim ish terram** chirru aj Marvin.
- Aj Marcos **jwal nash naw tzipak chi us** chirru aj Ton.

## Superlatives

Adjectives are used to compare three or more people or objects.

- Ish Berta **k'ashal nim ish terram** chirru eb li oshib chi Ishq.
- Li Palau **k'ashal nim ru** chirru ishjunil li Nimha.

## Any/Some

**Mājun** (literally *not any*) are used in affirmative sentences. **Bayaq** (*some*) and **junaq** (*any*) are used only with question or request statements. **Māc'â** (*there is not/not to have*) is used to denote the lack of or absence of a possession or something.

- Aan *cuan* **bab'ay** ish tumin ab'an laesh **mājun** e re. *He has some money but you don't have any.*
- Ma *cuan* **bayaq** Sak'e anajcuan? *Is there some sun today/at this moment/hour?*
- Ma *cuan* **junaq** ish Ac'ach ish Julia? *Does Julia have any turkeys?*
- Li Mess **mac'â** ish Cua. *The cat does not have food.*

## Many/A Lot of

**Nabal** (*many, a lot of*) and **c'ajô** (*a lot of*) are generally used to express large quantity and number for count and non-count nouns.

- **Nabal** chi Car *cuan* sâ Nimha. *There is a lot of fish in the river.*
- **C'ajô** chi coc'al *cuankheb* sâ Tzolebāl. *There are a lot of children in the school.*
- Aj Mel *ish c'ul* chaq **nabal** ish tumin. *Mel received a lot of money.*

## A Little/A Few

**Bab'ay** (*a little, some*) and **cach'in** (*a few, some*) are generally used to express small quantity, number or measurement.

- Aan *cuan* **bab'ay** ish tumin. *He has a little money.*
- Aan *cuan* **cach'in** ish Hal arran. *He has a few corn ears over there.*

## PREPOSITIONS

These are the most common prepositions in K'eqchi. The most commonly used are **chi**, **sâ**, and **re**, literally *to*, *in*, and *for*.

TABLE OF COMMON K'EQCHI PREPOSITIONS

<b>chalen</b>	<i>since</i>	<b>re</b>	<i>so, of, for, in order to, to</i>
<b>chi</b>	<i>to (for connecting verbs)</i>	<b>riq'in</b>	<i>with, together with, along with</i>
<b>chirre</b>	<i>at the edge/border/mouth of</i>	<b>rubel</b>	<i>under</i>
<b>chirrish</b>	<i>in back of, behind of</i>	<b>sâ</b>	<i>in, into, at</i>
<b>chirru</b>	<i>in front of, during, by</i>	<b>tak'a</b>	<i>down, below</i>
<b>ishbeen</b>	<i>above, on, over, on top of</i>	<b>taqeq</b>	<i>up, high</i>
<b>ishbeen cua</b>	<i>before, first</i>	<b>toj</b>	<i>until, as far as (distance), up to</i>
<b>nach'</b>	<i>near, close</i>	<b>tyanq</b>	<i>between</i>
<b>naj</b>	<i>far, to denote length</i>	<b>tyitoq</b>	<i>middle</i>

- Li Pish *cuan* sâ **ishbeen** li Cuailheb. *The tomatoes are on the table.*
- In Cuas rajlal cutan *na wulak* **chi** c'anjelak. *My older brother goes to work every day.*
- Aanheb *sheheb cuaak* **sâ** Pabaank. *They ate at the party.*
- Laesh *tesh tzolok* **re** naq *te naw* e C'anjel. *You will study so that you can learn a skill.*

## ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

The following are adverbs of frequency used in K'eqchi: **jun-elik**, **majun-cua**, **rajlal cutan** and **cuan naq**.

**Affirmative: Sentence Structure:** SUBJECT + ADV + AUX + VERB + COMPLEMENT

- Aan **jun-elik** *na wulak* sâ C'atyl. *He/she always goes to the market.*
- Laesh **cuan naq** *enkesh shik* chi beek. *You sometimes go out.*

**Negative: Sentence Structure:** SUBJECT + NEG + AUX + VERB + COMPLEMENT

- Lāo **majun-cua** *inko wulak* sâ Nimk'e. *We never go to a party.*

**Questions: Sentence Structure:** QU + ADV + AUX + VERB + COMPLEMENT + [SUBJECT]

- Ma **jun-elik** *na wulak* chi batz'uunk aj Gil? *Does Gil always go to play soccer?*
- Ma **majun-cua** *inkat atin* Ek'la? *Do you ever bath in the morning?*

## VERY/TOO

To make an adjective stronger, **c'ajô** is used. It has similar meaning to *very* in English.

STATIVE PHRASE	EMPHASIZED / EXPRESSIVE	INDICATIVE MODE
Tiq ru li Hâ. <i>The water is hot.</i>	C'ajô ish tiqua ru li Hâ. <i>The water is very hot.</i>	Li Hâ c'ajô ish tiqua ru. <i>Same as previous</i>
Ke ru li Cutan. <i>The day is cold.</i>	C'ajô ish kehil ru li cutan. <i>The day is very cold.</i>	Li cutan c'ajô ish kehil ru. <i>Same as previous</i>

K'eel ru li Ochoch.	C'ajô ish k'elil ru li Ochoch bar <i>in cuan</i> .	Li Ochoch bar <i>in cuan</i> c'ajô ish k'elil ru.
<i>The house is old.</i>	<i>The house where I live is very old.</i>	<i>Same as previous</i>

The following examples show the use of **c'ajô** in conditional sentences

- **C'ajô** ish kehil ru li cutan re shik chi beek. *The day is very cold to go out/for a walk.*
- **C'ajô** ish kehil **raj** ru li cutan re shik chi beek. *The day was very cold to go out/for a walk.*
- Ish Natalia **c'ajô raj** ish lubik re shik chi c'atyink. *Natalia was very tired to go selling.*

## ALREADY/YET

**Chican** (literally *already*) is used to further denote that some action has been completely achieved in the pseudo-perfect. In opposition, **māji** (literally *not yet*) implies that an action *has not been completed yet*.

- Aj Mel ac *ish wulak* chi juchuk **chican**. *Melchor went to vote already/has already voted.*
- Laesh **māji** *enke c'ul* e Tojbal. *You haven't received your payment yet.*

## FOR/SINCE

**Chalen** is used with the pseudo-perfect tense. It must be used for a point in time such as a day, date, month or year.

- Laat ac **chalen** a cach'inal *inkat numshik* sâ Nimha. *You swim in the river since you were a child.*
- Maji *na c'ulun* **chalen** ish shikik. *He/she has not returned since he/she left.*

## DEMONSTRATIVES

The following table presents two adverbs of place, **arrin** and **arran** and two demonstratives, **ain** and **aan** to refer to a specific person or object.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<b>arrin</b>	<b>ain</b>	<b>ainheb</b>
<i>here</i>	<i>this, proximal</i>	<i>these</i>
<b>arran</b>	<b>aan</b>	<b>aanheb</b>
<i>there</i>	<i>that, distal</i>	<i>those</i>

- **Aan** li cuinq *na c'atyin* Tib. *That's the man that sells meat.*
- **Aanheb** li ishq *tyokheb* chi puch'uk. *Those are the women that are washing clothes.*
- Li ch'inaal **ain**, ac 5 chab chic. *This child is 5 years old already.*
- **Arrin** *cuan* li Ochoch ut **arran** *cuan* li Nimha. *Here is the house and there is the river.*

## USEFUL TIME EXPRESSIONS

<b>ecuer</b>	<b>oon, anajcuan</b>	<b>cuülaj</b>
<i>yesterday</i>	<i>today, now</i>	<i>tomorrow</i>
<b>ecuer ek'la</b>	<b>anajcuan ek'la</b>	<b>cuülaj ek'la</b>
<i>yesterday morning</i>	<i>this morning</i>	<i>tomorrow morning</i>
<b>ecuer ecuü</b>	<b>anajcuan ecuü</b>	<b>cuülaj ecuü</b>

<i>yesterday afternoon</i>	<i>this afternoon</i>	<i>tomorrow afternoon</i>
<b>ecuer chik'ek</b>	<b>oon chik'ek</b>	<b>cuülaj chik'ek</b>
<i>last night</i>	<i>tonight</i>	<i>tomorrow night</i>

## QUESTIONS

In K'eqchi, two kinds of questions are used: **Yes/No Questions** and **Information Questions**.

**Yes/No Questions: Sentence Structure:** QU + AUX + VERB + ... + [SUBJECT]? / QU + SUBJECT + COMPLEMENT?

These questions are created by using the auxiliary **ma** at the beginning of a question. Examples of them have been included in the different tenses already described. They require an affirmative or negative answer using **ēhê** or **inc'â**, *yes* and *no* respectively. As a spelling convention in the K'eqchi language, a question should only use a question mark at the end.

- **Ma** *inkat wulak* chi tijok? Inc'â. *Do you go to pray? No.*
- **Ma** Carmen ish C'abâ? Ēhê. *Is Carmen her name? Yes.*

**Information Questions: Sentence Structure:** QW + AUX + VERB + ... + [SUBJECT]? / QW + [PA/PP] + [SUBJECT]?

The following table presents the interrogative words used to ask for information in simple questions:

### CLASSIFICATION OF INTERROGATIVE WORDS

<b>āni</b>	<b>c'arru</b>	<b>b'ar</b>	<b>c'aput</b>	<b>jok'e</b>	<b>chan ru</b>
<i>who</i>	<i>what</i>	<i>where</i>	<i>why</i>	<i>when</i>	<i>how</i>

They should always go at the beginning of the question such as shown in the following examples.

- **Āni** *na c'atyin* Mol? *Who sells eggs?*
- **C'arru** ish c'anjel Aan? *What does he/she do?*
- **B'ar** *cuan* in cuesh? *Where are my pants?*
- **C'aput** *cuanko* arrin? *Why are we here?*
- **Jok'e** *tesh shik* chi c'anjelak? *When do you leave for work?*
- **Chan ru** *inkat bonok* laat? *How do you paint?*

Example showing use of *interrogative content clauses* in yes/no question.

- **Ma** *sha abii c'arru* ish tyee [a cue]? *Did you hear what he/she said [to you]?*
- **Ma** *sheheb il bar* ish c'am? *Did you see where he/she went?*

## SPELLING

### Plural nouns

Nouns are pluralized by adding the particle **eb** before the definite article **li**.

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
li Ochoch	<i>the house</i>	<b>eb li</b> Ochoch	<i>the houses</i>
li Ac'ach	<i>the turkey</i>	<b>eb li</b> Ac'ach	<i>the turkeys</i>
li Tz'í	<i>the dog</i>	<b>eb li</b> Tz'í	<i>the dogs</i>
li Ishq	<i>the woman</i>	<b>eb li</b> Ishq	<i>the women</i>

NOTE: Words already in plural: *Li coc'al, li poyanam*. A noun should always be preceded by *li* when referring to a specific noun; and in plural, it should be preceded by **eb li** as defined in the table.

## Stative and Dynamic Verb Forms

In K'eqchi two types of verb forms are used – **stative** and **dynamic** verbs. Both are important to build phrases and sentences in the Indicative Mode of the present and past tenses basically. In order to convert infinitive verbs into stative and dynamic verbs, a simple fact to know is that all K'eqchi verbs end in -**v + k** or -**v + nk**.

### Stative Verb Form

Stative verbs are used in simple phrases and sentences in the Indicative. As a general rule to derive a stative verb from the Infinitive: if the verb ends with -**v + k**, the verb is used in its infinitive form. If the verb ends with -**v + nk**, the verb drops the **k** and ends in **n**. Refer back to Personal Pronouns for the list of verb modifiers that are used with stative verbs. Study the following examples with each tense and selective subject.

- **Present tense: No change in verb ending: banok - to cure:** Lāin *in banok*; Aan *na banok*; laesh *enkesh banok*. Likewise: boqok, cutuk, chupuk, sachok, etc.

**Dropping of k: canabānk - to leave:** laat *inkat canaban*; Lāo *inko canaban*; aanheb *enkheb canaban*. Likewise: **ajlaank**, **cuartesink**, **hasbank**, etc.

- **Past tense: No change in verb ending: lanok - to wrap:** Lāin *shin lanok*; Aan *ish lanok*; laesh *shesh lanok*. Likewise: tojok, utz'uk, tyamok, tyuluk, etc.

**Dropping of k: hilosīnk - to move:** laat *shat hilosin*; Lāo *sho hilosin*; aanheb *sheheb hilosin*. Likewise: **pumubank**, **quelonk**, **salabank**, etc.

- **Future tense: Change of k for q: uc'ak - to drink -** Lāin *tin uc'aq*; Aan *ta uc'aq*; laesh *tesh uc'aq*. Likewise: quemoq, nuk'uuq, topoq, tzoloq, etc.

**Change of k for q: nimaank - to grow up -** laat *tat mimaanq*; Lāo *to nimaanq*; aanheb *teheb nimaanq*. Likewise: tolobānq, mesuunq, salabānq, etc.:

### Dynamic Verb Form

In K'eqchi the dynamic verb form is used mostly with transitive verbs to further develop a sentence. As a simple general rule to derive a dynamic verb from the Infinitive; if the verb ends with -**v + k**, the verb

drops both letters. If the verb ends with **-v + nk**, the verb drops the **-nk** BUT there is an exception to this general rule for certain verbs and is explained further below.

- **Present tense samples: Dropping of -vowel + k ending: bac'ok** – to tie: Lāin *in baĉ*; Aan *nash baĉ*; laesh *enke baĉ*. Likewise: **boqok**, **cutuk**, **chupuk**, **sachok**, etc.

**Dropping of nk ending: cubsii**nk – to descend – laet *inka cubsii*; Lāo *inqa cubsii*; aanheb *enkesh cubsii*. Likewise: **cuartesii**nk, **hasbaank**, etc.

- **Past tense samples: Dropping of -vowel + k ending: choyok** – to finish: Lāin *shin choy*; Aan *ish choy*; laesh *she choy*. Likewise: **tojok**, **utz'uk**, **tyamok**, **tyuluk**, etc.

**Dropping of -nk ending: k'aluunk** – to hug: laet *sha k'alu*; Lāo *ishqa k'alu*; aanheb *shesh k'alu*. Likewise: **kelonk**, **c'irrisiink**, **taqsiink**, etc.

- **Future tense samples: dropping of -vowel + k ending: nuk'uk** – to swallow: Lāin *tin nuk*; Aan *tish nuk*; laesh *te nuk*. Likewise: **kemok**, **muqok**, **topok**, **tzolok**, etc.

**Dropping of -nk ending: keloonk** – to pull: laet *ta keelo*; Lāo *taqa keelo*; aanheb *tesh keelo*. Likewise: **sumeenk**, **tyo'onii**nk, etc.

From the 2 rules defined above to convert infinitive verbs to their dynamic forms, a set of verbs need special attention. These verbs show a **v + b + v + nk** ending pattern and thus drop their **v + nk** ending. Examples: **ach'abank**, **buyubank**, **canabank**, **ch'utubank**, etc.

## Continuous Tense

While all verbs can be used in their Infinitive form in a stative mood in the Continuous, the dynamic mode uses 2 sets of verb forms. For this, all verbs ending with **-ok** and **-uk** are replaced by **-bal**. Examples: cutuk - **cutbal**; cuosok - **cuosbal**; chupuk - **chupbal**. All verbs ending with **v + nk** are added the suffix **-il**. Examples: hasbaank - **hasbankil**; mesuunk - **mesunkil**; pajiink - **pajinkil**.

## Passive Voice

The Participle used in the Passive Voice show 3 variations according to whether the inflexion is possible or likely for that verb and the given case. Thus, as a general rule, verbs ending with **-ok** or **-uk** should be replaced by **-ê** or **-man**. For the Continuous, the replaced ending should be **-eĉ**. Examples: **tzolok** - tzolê/tzolman; **c'uluk** - c'ulê/c'ulman; **rumuk** - rumê; **quemok** – quemê; **pejok** – pejê/pejman.

On the other hand, verbs ending with **v + nk** duplicate the vowel and lose the **n**. This rule also applies for the Continuous tenses in the Passive. Examples: **anabānk** - anabaak; **cubsiiink** - cubsiiik/cubsiman; **numsiink** - numsiik/numsiman; **jilosiiink** - jilosiiik/jilosiman; **mesuunk** - mesuuk/mesuman. Please refer to Appendix 1 at the bottom for a list of derived Stative, Dynamic and Participle verb forms.

## CAPITAL LETTERS

The rules for word capitalization in K'eqchi include the following:

George Max

- |                                                     |                                    |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| • The first word in a sentence                      | Aan <i>na wulak</i> chi ru alinak. |
| • The name of a person                              | Elena, Abel, Sofia                 |
| • A nationality or language                         | Kichê, Ingles, Mam                 |
| • Titles of people                                  | Qanâ Erlinda, Qacuâ Humberto       |
| • The names of cities, provinces, states, countries | Chisec, Purulha, Kichê             |
| • The names of buildings                            | Poopol, Iglesia, Hospital          |
| • The names of holidays                             | Rahil Cutan, K'esaant, Ralanquil   |
| • Religious words                                   | Jesus, Maria                       |
| • Every noun as introduced here                     | Ochoch, Be, Nimha, Cutan, Ānsh     |

## Titles

Most words in titles must be capitalized. Here are some rules that apply:

- **Always** use a capital letter on the first word of a title.
- Use a capital letter on all the important words.
- **Do not** use a capital letter on the following if they are not at the beginning of a sentence
  - Prepositions (*sâ, re, chi, ishbeen, chirru, naj, toj*)
  - Connecting word (*ut, ab'an, malaj, naq*)
  - Articles (*ish, aj, li*)

## COMBINING SENTENCES

**Method 1:** Use of *ut* (*and*)

- |                                                        |                                                     |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| • Lāin <i>in cuakli</i> . Lāin <i>in atin</i> .        | <i>I get up. I take a shower.</i>                   |
| • Lāin <i>in cuakli ut in atin</i> Ek'la.              | <i>I get up and I take a shower in the morning.</i> |
| • Aan <i>ish c'alek</i> . Aan <i>ish ilan</i> jumpaat. | <i>He grazed. He rested a while.</i>                |
| • Aan <i>ish c'alek ut ish ilan</i> jumpaat.           | <i>He grazed and he rested for a while.</i>         |

**Method 2:** Use of *ab'an* (*but*)

- |                                                                          |                                                              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| • Lain shat <i>in c'am</i> raj ecuer. Laat tyokat raj chi cuaark.        | <i>I wanted to take you yesterday. You were sleeping.</i>    |
| • Lain shat <i>in c'am</i> raj ecuer <b>ab'an</b> tyokat raj chi cuaark. | <i>I wanted to take you yesterday but you were sleeping.</i> |
| • Aan <i>ish loq</i> raj chaq li Ixim. Mac'a raj chic Ixim.              | <i>He had to buy maize. There wasn't any.</i>                |
| • Aan <i>ish loq</i> raj chaq li Ixim <b>ab'an mac'â</b> raj chic.       | <i>He had to buy maize but there wasn't any.</i>             |

**Method 3:** Use of *ut .. ajcuii* (*and ... too*)

- |                                                                                           |                                                    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| • Aj Juan <i>na wulak</i> chi tzolok. Ish Marina <i>na wulak</i> chi tzolok.              | <i>Juan goes to school. Marina goes to school.</i> |
| • Aj Juan <i>na wulak</i> chi tzolok <b>ut</b> ish Marina <i>na wulak</i> <b>ajcuii</b> . | <i>Juan goes to school and Marina does too.</i>    |



- Aj Rob *na ru* atinak sâ Poqomchi. Aj Ton *na ru* atinak sâ Poqomchi. *Rob knows how to talk Poqomchi. Ton knows how to talk Poqomchi.*
- Aj Rob *na ru* atinak sâ Poqomchi **ut** Aj Ton *na ru* **ajcuii**. *Rob knows how to talk Poqomchi and Ton knows too.*

#### Method 4: Use of **māni .. ut ... ajcuii** (*not ... and .. either*)

- Ish Alicia **māni** raj sâ Cab ecuer. Aj Rob **māni** raj sâ Cab ecuer. *Alicia was not at home yesterday. Rob was not at home yesterday.*
- Ish Alicia **māni** raj sâ Cab ecuer **ut** aj Rob **māni** raj **ajcuii**. *Alicia was not at home yesterday and Rob was not either.*

#### Method 5: Use of **ab'an .. na ru** (*but ... is/does/can*)

- Aj Nacho inc'â *na wulak* chi ru atinak. Ish Tina *na wulak* chi ru atinak. *Nacho does not like to talk. Tina likes to talk.*
- Aj Nacho inc'â *na wulak* chi ru atinak **ab'an** ish Tina *na wulak* chi ru. *Nacho does not like to talk but Tina does.*
- Aj Alfonso inc'â *na ru* bichaank chi us. Aj Calich *na ru* bichaank chi us. *Alfonso cannot sing well. Calich can sing well.*
- Aj Alfonso inc'â *na ru* bichaank chi us **ab'an** aj Calich *na ru*. *Alfonso cannot sing well but Calich can.*

#### Method 6: Use of **ishban naq, jôcan naq** (*because, that is why*)

- Lain *tin loq* junaq in Ac'ach. Sâ oob cutan li K'esaant. *I will buy a turkey. All Saints' Day is in five days.*
- Lain *tin loq* junaq in Ac'ach **ishban naq** sâ oob cutan li K'esaant. *I will buy a turkey because All Saints' Day is in five days.*
- Aj Mario inc'â *ish wulak* sâ Tzolebāl. Cualeb *ish cuakli* aj Mario. *Mario did not go to school. Mario got up late.*
- Aj Mario inc'â *ish wulak* sâ Tzolebāl **ishban naq** cualeb *ish cuakli*. *Mario did not go to school because he got up late.*
- Aj Mario cualeb *ish cuakli*. Aj Mario inc'â *ish wulak* sâ Tzolebāl. *Mario got up late. Mario did not go to school.*
- Aj Mario cualeb *ish cuakli* **jokan naq** inc'â *ish wulak* sâ Tzolebāl. *Mario got up late that's why he did not go to school.*

#### Method 7: Use of **naq** (*after, when*)

- Lain ac *shin raqê* chi cuaak. Lain *in shik* chi c'anjelak. *I have finished eating. I go to work.*
- Lain *in shik* chi c'anjelak **naq ac** *shin raqê* chi cuaak. *I go to work after I have finished eating.*

- Lain ac *shin raqê* chi cuaak. Lain *shin wulak* chi c'anjelak. *I have finished eating. I went to work.*
- Lain ac *shin raqê* chi cuaak **naq** *shin wulak* chi c'anjelak. *I had finished eating when I went to work.*

**Method 8:** Use of **ishbencua** (*before, first*)

- **Ishbeencua** *shin cuakli* ut chirrish aan *shin tyib* in Cua. *I got up first then I made tortillas.*

**Method 9:** Use of **naq** (*when*)

- Ac lajeb chab chic re ish Natalia **naq** *ki ök* chi tzolok. *Natalia was five years old already when she started school.*
- Lain *tyokin* raj chi cuaak **naq** *shin* esh *böq* chi batz'uunk. *I was eating when they called me to play.*

**WRITING GOOD SENTENCES**

- Writing good and accurate sentences according to K'eqchi syntax and grammatical rules outlined throughout is mandatory.
- Every sentence must have a subject and a verb. Some sentences describing a person's attributes OR a simple question, however, DO NOT require a verb. Examples:
  - Li Ch'ajom naj ish terram. *The young boy is tall.*
  - Āni a C'abâ? *What is your name?*
  - Māc'â ish Cua li Tz'î. *The dog does not have any food.*
- A list of consecutive actions or things in a sentence is separated by commas. **Ut** (*and*) is written before the last action or thing in the list. Examples:
  - Lāin *in cuacli, in atin ut in cuaak* Ek'la. *I get up, take a shower and eat in the morning.*
  - Aan *na awok Ixim, Kenq ut Pish sâ* ish Cho'ch. *He grows corn, black beans and tomatoes in his land.*
- A phrase is a group of words but it is not a sentence. Word order is not as flexible as in other languages so it is mandatory to use the distinct sentence structures outlined here in every tense and case.

**WRITING GOOD COMPOSITIONS**

- Every composition must have a title as stated earlier under CAPITAL LETTERS, Titles.
- A good composition has an introductory sentence. It introduces the composition to the reader and gives the general idea of the composition. It should also have a concluding sentence similar to the introductory sentence.
- Follow each of the rules for creating composite sentences outlined in Combining Sentences.

**Examples:**

Lāin aj Felipe

Lāin aj Felipe ut beleeb Chab sâ in Tyuam. In Ochoch *cuan* chirre li Nimhâ ut in Tzolebâl *cuan* sâ Tenamit. Lāin rajlal cutan *in wulak* chi tzolok sâ Tzolebâl. Lāin *in wulak* chi numshik sâ Nimhâ ajcuii. Saa sâ in Ch'ool naq *in niman* ut *in tzol* in Nâleb.

***I Am Felipe***

*I am Beto and I am nine years old. My house is near the river. My school is in the city. I go to school every day. I also go to swim in the river. I am happy to be growing up and learning.*

***In Tzolebâl***

In Tzolebâl *cuan* sâ Tenamit. Cuülaj cuülaj *in wulak* chi tzolok arran. Nabal chi Coc'al *enkheb wulak* sâ in Tzolebal ajcuii. Lāo ut eb li Tzolonel *inko ok* sâ eb li najej re tzolok. Chisâ in Tzolebâl ch'inaus bonbil ut *cuankeheb* Tem re chunlaak. C'ajo *na wulak* chi cuü shik chi tzolok sâ in Tzolebâl.

***My School***

*My school is in the city. I go to study there every day. Many children also go to my school. I and the teachers get in the classrooms. Inside the school it is nice and there are desks to sit on. I love going to study at my school.*

As shown in the above examples, a composition is about only one subject or idea. Each sentence refers to the same subject. Always remember to put each sentence in the logical and correct order to create a pleasant composition.

**APPENDIX 1:****K'EQCHI TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERBS****Alphabetical list of transitive verbs**

<b>Infinitive</b>	<b>Stative</b>	<b>Dynamic</b>	<b>Past Participle</b>
<b>A</b>			
abenānk	abenan	abena	abenaak
ab'iink	abiin	abii	abiik – abiman
ach'ab'ānk	ach'ab'an	ach'ab'	ach'ab'aak
ajlaank	ajlaan	ajlaa	ajlaak
ajsiink	ajsin	ajsii	ajsiik – ajsiman
ajtesīnk	ajtesin	ajtesii	ajtesiiik
ak'iink	ak'in	ak'ii	ak'iiik
ak'unīnk	ak'unin	ak'unii	ak'uniik
alāank	alan	alaa	alaak
alobresīnk	alobresin	alobresii	alobresiiik – alobresiman
anab'ānk	anab'an	anab'	anab'aak
apusīnk	apusin	apusii	apusiik – apusiman
apuunk	apun	apuu	apuuk
atesīnk	atesin	atesii	atesiik – atesiman
atz'amānk	atz'aman	atz'amaa	atz'aman – atz'amaak
atz'umānk	atz'uman	atz'umaa	atz'uman – atz'umaak
<b>B</b>			
bac'ok	bac'ok	bac'	bac'ê – bac'man
bach'ok	bach'ok	bach'	bach'ê – bach'man
bakok	bakok	bak	bakê – bakman
balak'īnk	balak'in	balak'ii	balak'iiik
balk'usīnk	balk'usin	balk'usii	balk'usiik – balk'usiman
banok	banok	ban	banê – b'anman
banuunk	banun	banuu	banuuk – banuman
basok	basok	bas	basê – basman
bayok	bayok	bay	bayê – bayman
bekok	bekok	bek	bekê – bekman
besok	besok	bes	besê – besman
biomobresīnk	biomobresin	biomobresii	biomobresiiik
biqok	biqok	biq	biqê – biqman
birrok	birrok	birr	birrê – birrman
bisok	bisok	bis	bisê – bisman
bitoonk	biton	bitoo	bitook
bojok	bojok	boj	bojê – bojman
boqok	boqok	boq	boqê – boqman
bukuk	bukuk	buk	bukê – bukman
bukiink	bukin	bukii	bukiik
but'uk	but'uk	but'	but'ê – butman

<b>Infinitive</b>	<b>Stative</b>	<b>Dynamic</b>	<b>Past Participle</b>
buyubānk	buyuban	buyub	buyubaak
<b>C</b>			
c'abaīnk	c'abain	c'abaii	c'abaiik
cab'laank	cab'lan	cab'laa	cab'laak
c'ach'abānk	c'ach'aban	c'ach'ab	c'ach'abaak
cach'inobresīnk	cach'inobresin	cach'inobresii	cach'inobresiik
cak'aank	cak'an	cak'aa	cak'aak
c'aleenk	c'alēn	c'alee	c'aleek
c'amok	c'amok	c'am	c'amok
canabānk	canaban	canab	canabaak
canok	canok	can	canô
c'aobresīnk	c'aobresin	c'aobresii	c'aobresiik
c'aplisīnk	c'aplisin	c'aplisii	c'aplisiik
c'atok	c'atok	c'at	c'atê – c'atman
c'atyīnk	c'atyin	c'atyii	c'atyiiik – c'atyiman
c'aushlānk	c'aushlak	c'aushlaa	c'aushlaak
c'aytesīnk	c'aytesin	c'aytesii	c'aytesiik
ch'ajok	ch'ajok	ch'aj	ch'ajê – ch'ajman
chaq'beenk	chaq'ben	chaq'bee	chaq'beek
chamobresīnk	chamobresin	chamobresii	chamobresiik
chaqobresīnk	chaqobresin	chaqobresii	chaqobresiik
ch'ich'iīnk	ch'ich'iin – ik	ch'ich'ii	ch'ich'iik
chik'ok	chik'ok	chik'	chik'ê – chik'man
chiqok	chiqok	chiq	chiqê – chiqman
chirribānk	chirriban	chirrib	chirribaak
ch'olanīnk	ch'olanin	ch'olanii	ch'olaniik
ch'olok	ch'olok	ch'ol	ch'olê – ch'olman
chôok	chôok	chô	choê – chôman
ch'oshok	ch'oshok	ch'osh	ch'oshê – ch'oshman
choyok	choyok	choy	choyê – choyman
chubaank	chuban – ak	chubaa	chubaak
ch'ulakīnk	ch'ulakin	ch'ulakii	ch'ulakiik
chunubānk	chunuban	chunub	chunubaak
chupuk	chupuk	chup	chupê – chupman
ch'upuk	ch'upuk	ch'up	ch'upê – ch'upman
ch'utubānk	ch'utuban	ch'utub	ch'utubaak
chûuk	chûuk	chuû	chuê
ch'uyuk	ch'uyuk	ch'uy	ch'uyê – ch'uyman
c'imuunk	c'imuun	c'imuu	c'imuuk
c'irrisīnk	c'irrisin	c'irrisii	c'irrisiik
c'obok	c'obok	c'ob	c'obê – c'obman
c'ochlaank	c'ochlan	c'ochlaa	c'ochlaak
cocobānk	cocoban	cocob	cocobaak
c'ojobānk	c'ojoban	c'ojob	c'ojobaak
colbetānk	colbetan – ak	colbetaa	colbetaak

<b>Infinitive</b>	<b>Stative</b>	<b>Dynamic</b>	<b>Past Participle</b>
colonĩnk	colonin	colonii	coloniik
c'opĩnk	c'opin	c'opii	c'opiik
c'opok	c'opok	c'op	c'opê – copman
c'oshlaank	c'oshlan – ak	c'oshlaa	c'oshlaak
c'osok	c'osok	c'os	c'osê – c'osman
c'otaank	c'otan – ak	c'otaa	c'otak
cotobānk	cotoban	cotob	cotobaak
cotzok	cotzok	cotz	cotzê – cotzman
cuaclesĩnk	cuaclesin	cuaclesii	cuaclesiik – cuaclesiman
cuajbaank	cuajban – ak	cuajbaa	cuajbaak
cualuunk	cualun	cualuu	cualuuk – cualuman
cuaank	cuan	cuan	cuan
cuaök	cuaok	cuâ	cuaê – cuâman
cuartesĩnk	cuartessin	cuartesii	cuartesiiik
cuâtesĩnk	cuâtesin	cuâtesii	cuâtesiiik
cubsiĩnk	cubsin	cubsii	cubsiik – cubsiman
c'ukuk	c'ukuk	c'uk	c'ukê – c'ukman
c'ulaank	c'ulan	c'ulaa	c'ulaak
cuöbaank	cuöban – ak	cuöbaa	cuöbaak
cuosok	cuosok	cuos	cuosê – cuosman
curruk	curruk	curr	currê – currman
cutubānk	cutuban	cutub	cutubaak
c'utuk	c'utuk	c'ut	c'utê – c'utman
cutuk	cutuk	cut	cutê – cutman

**E**

ec'asĩnk	ec'asin	ec'asii	ec'asiik – ec'asiman
echanĩnk	echanin	echanii	echaniiik
elk'aank	elk'an	elk'aa	elk'aak
elk'eĩnk	elk'ein	elk'eii	elk'eiiik
etaank	etan	etaa	etaak
etz'uunk	etz'un	etz'uu	etz'uuk – etz'man

**H**

hâlesĩnk	hâlesin	hâlesii	hâlesiik – hâlesiman
habök	habök	hab	habê
hach'ok	hach'ok	hach'	hach'ê
hamok	hamok	ham	hamê
hasbaank	hasban	hasbaa	hasbaak
hellok	hellok	hell	hellman
hiltasĩnk	hiltasin	hiltasii	hiltasiik
hirrok	hirrok	hir	hirrê – hirrman
hitok	hitok	hit	hitê – hitman
hobok	hobok	hob	hobê
homok	homok	hom	homê
hopok	hopok	hop	hopê

<b>Infinitive</b>	<b>Stative</b>	<b>Dynamic</b>	<b>Past Participle</b>
hoybaank hupubānk	hoyban hupuban	hoybaa hupub	hoybaa hupubaak
<b>I</b>			
iqaank	iqan	iqaa	iqaak
ishimānk	ishiman – ak	ishimaa	ishimaak – ishiman
ishqenīnk	ishqenin	ishqenii	ishqeniik
isiink	isin	isii	isiik – isiman
it'ok	it'ok	it'	it'ê
<b>J</b>			
jalok	jalok	jal	jalê – jalman
jebok	jebok	jeb	jebô – jebman
jilibānk	jiliban	jilib	jilibaak
jilok	jilok	jil	jilê
jilosīnk	jilosin	jilosii	jilosiiik – jilosiman
jitok	jitok	jit	jitê – jitman
jit'ok	jit'ok	jit'	jit'ê – jit'man
jokok	jokok	jok	jokê - jokman
jochok	jochok	joch	jochê – jochman
jöok	jöok	jöö	jöê
jorrok	jorrok	jor	jorrê – jorrman
josk'obresīnk	josk'obresin	josk'obresii	josk'obresiik
jotzok	jotzok	jotz	jotzê – jotzman
jucuunk	jucun	jucuu	jucuuk
julticānk	jultican	julticaa	julticaak – julticman
jutuk	jutuk	jut	jutê – jutman
<b>K</b>			
k'abaīnk	k'abain – ik	k'abaii	k'abaiik
kachok	kachok	kach	kachê
k'ajsiink	k'ajsin	k'ajsii	k'ajsiik – k'ajsiman
k'aluunk	k'alun	k'aluu	k'aluuk – k'aluman
k'artesīnk	k'artessin	k'artesii	k'artesiik – k'artesiman
k'ashok	k'ashok	k'ash	k'ashê – k'ashman
k'ehiink	k'ehin	k'ehii	k'ehiik
kehobresīnk	kehobresin	kehobresii	kehobresiik
keloonk	kelon	keloo	kelook
kemok	kemok	kem	kemê
keök	keök	kê	kêman
k'esnaank	k'esnan	k'esnaa	k'esnaak – k'esman
k'etok	k'etok	k'et	k'etman
k'ichok	k'ichok	k'ich	k'ichê – k'ichman
k'iläank	k'ilän	k'ilä	k'iläak
k'iök	k'iök	k'î	k'iê – k'îman
k'ishbaank	k'ishban	k'ishbaa	k'ishbaak

<b>Infinitive</b>	<b>Stative</b>	<b>Dynamic</b>	<b>Past Participle</b>
k'ishnaank	k'ishnan	k'ishnaa	k'ishnaak
kishok	k'ishok	k'ish	k'ishman
kitz'ok	kitz'ok	kitz'	kitz'ê – kitz'man
k'ochok	k'ochok	k'och	k'ochê – k'ochman
k'olok	k'olok	k'ol	k'olê – k'olman
k'otok	k'otok	k'ot	k'otê – k'otman
k'usuk	k'usuk	k'us	k'usê – k'usman

**L**

lak'abānk	lak'aban	lak'ab	lak'abaak
lanok	lanok	lan	lanê
lapok	lapok	lap	lapê – lapman
latz'aank	latz'an	latz'aa	latz'aak
lecok	lecok	lec	lecman
lepok	lepok	lep	lepman
letzok	letzok	letz	letzê – letzman
lik'ok	lik'ok	lik'	lik'ê – lik'man
lochok	lochok	loch	lochê – lochman
lochtēenk	lochteen	lochteê	lochteêk
lok'ok	lok'ok	lok'	lok'ê – lok'man
lubtesīnk	lubtesin	lubtesii	lubtesiiik
lucubānk	lucuban – ak	lucub	lucubaak
luhobresīnk	luhobresin	luhobresii	luhobresiiik

**M**

mak'ok	mak'ok	mak'	mak'ê – mak'man
matc'eenk	matc'en – ek	matc'ee	matc'eeek
matanīnk	matanin – ik	matanii	mataniiik
mausilānk	mausilan – ak	mausilaa	mausilaak
matyajank	<i>matyajin</i>	<i>matyajii</i>	<i>matyajaak</i>
mayibk	mayibk	mayii	mayiik
memobresīnk	memobresin	memobresii	memobresiiik
mesuunk	mesun	mesuu	mesuuk – mesuman
metz'ecuānk	metz'ecuan	metz'ecua	metz'ecuaak
mich'ok	mich'ok	mich'	mich'ê
minok	minok	min	minê
mochobānk	mochoban	mochob	mochobaak
much'uk	much'uk	much'	much'ê
muquk	muquk	muq	muqê
musik'ānk	musik'an	musik'aa	musik'aak
mushuk	mushuk	mush	mushê

**N**

nâlebānk	nâleban – ak	nâlebaa	nâlebaak
nawök	nawök	naw	nawê – nawman
nimaank	niman	nimaa	nimô



<b>Infinitive</b>	<b>Stative</b>	<b>Dynamic</b>	<b>Past Participle</b>
nimobresīnk	nimobresin	nimobresii	nimobresiik
nink'ehīnk	nink'ehin – ik	nink'ehii	nink'ehiik
nuk'uk	nuk'uk	nuk'	nuk'ê – nuk'man
numsiink	numsin	numsii	numsiik – numsiman

**O**

ochbenīnk	ochbenin	ochbenii	ochbeniik
oshlok'īnk	oshlok'in – ik	oshlok'ii	oshlok'iik
osobtesīnk	osobtesin	osobtesii	osobtesiik
oybenīnk	oybenii	oybenii	oybeniik

**P**

pab'aank	pab'an	pab'	pab'aak
pajok	pajok	paj	pajê – pajman
pajiink	pajin	pajii	pajiiik
pak'ok	pak'ok	pak'	pak'ê – pak'man
paqoonk	paqon	paqoo	paqook
patz'ok	patz'ok	patz'	patz'ê – patz'man
payok	payok	pay	payê – payman
pechok	pechok	pech	pechê – pechman
pech'ok	pech'ok	pech'	pech'ê – pech'man
pejok	pejok	pej	pejê – pejman
pek'ok	pek'ok	pek'	pek'ê – pek'man
perrebānk	perreban	perreb	perrebaak
pic'aank	pic'an	pic'aa	pic'aak
picok	picok	pic	picman
pisc'oonk	pisc'on – ok	pisc'oo	pisc'ook
pohiink	pohin	pohii	pohiik
pohoonk	pohon	pohoo	pohook
pôok	pôok	pô	poê – pôman
pubaank	puban – ak	pubaa	pubaak
pucasīnk	pucasin	pucasii	pucasiik
puctasīnk	puctasin	puctasii	puctasiik
puc'uk	puc'uk	puc'	puk'ê – puc'man
puk'uk	puk'uk	puk'	puk'ê – puk'man
pumubānk	pumuban	pumub	pumubaak
puquk	puquk	puq	puqê – puqman
purruk	purruk	purr	purrê
pushīnk	pushin	pushii	pushiik – pushiman
putz'uk	putz'uk	putz'	putz'ê – putz'man

**R**

raöbtesīnk	raöbtesin	raöbtesii	raöbtesiik
raök	raök	ra	raê
rapok	rapok	rap	rapê – rapman
raqok	raqok	raq	raqê – raqman

<b>Infinitive</b>	<b>Stative</b>	<b>Dynamic</b>	<b>Past Participle</b>
rek'ok	rek'ok	rek'	rek'man
repok	repok	rep	repman
rinok	rinok	rin	rinê
rumuk	rumuk	rum	rumê

**S**

sac'ok	sac'ok	sac'	sac'ê – sac'man
sachok	sachok	sach	sachê – sachman
saök	saök	saô	sahê
salabānk	salaban	salab	salabaak
saq'obresīnk	saqobresin	saqobresii	saqobresiik
serek'īnk	serek'in – ik	serek'ii	serek'iik
setok	setok	set	setê – setman
shacuaank	shacuan – ak	shacuaa	shacuaak
shajok	shajok	shaj	shajê – shajman
shaqabānk	shaqaban	shaqab	shaqabaak
shek'ok	shek'ok	shek'	shek'ê – shek'man
shelok	shelok	shel	shelê – shelman
sherriink	sherrin	sherii	sherriik
sherrok	sherrok	sherr	sherrê
shich'ok	shich'ok	shich'	shich'ê – shich'man
shipc'osīnk	shipc'osin	shipc'osii	shipc'osiik
shitiink	shitin	shitii	shitiik
shokok	shokok	shok	shokê
shorrok	shorrok	shorr	shorre – shorrmann
shucuānk	shucuan	shucuaa	shucuaak
shujuk	shujuk	shuj	shujê – shujman
shulc'upīnk	shulc'upin	shulc'upii	shulc'upiik
shulubānk	shuluban	shulub	shulubaak
shushbānk	shushban – ak	shushbaa	shushbaak
shutuk	shutuk	shut	shutê – shutman
sibeenk	siben	sibee	sibô
sic'ok	sic'ok	sic'	sic'ê – sic'man
silok	silok	sil	silê – silman
sobök	sobök	sob	sobê – sobman
socuenānk	socuenan – ak	socuenaa	socuenaaak
sotobānk	sotoban	sotob	sotobaak
subük	subük	sub	subê
suk'isīnk	suk'isin	suk'isii	suk'isiik
sumeenk	sumen	sumee	sumeek
sumubānk	sumuban	sumub	sumubaak
sutuk	sutuk	sut	sutê – sutman

**T**

tachkīnk	tachkīn – ik	tachkīi	tachkīik
tacuasīnk	tacuasīn	tacuasīi	tacuasīik

<b>Infinitive</b>	<b>Stative</b>	<b>Dynamic</b>	<b>Past Participle</b>
tamok	tamok	tam	tamô
tamresīnk	tamresin	tamresii	tamresiik
t'anabānk	t'anaban	t'anab	t'anabaak
t'anok	t'anok	t'an	t'anê – t'anman
taqeenk	taqen	taqee	taqeeq
t'aqresīnk	t'aqresin	t'aqresii	t'aqresiik
taqsiink	taqsin	taqsii	taqsiik – taqsiman
teök	teök	tee	teeman
tenebānk	teneban	teneb	tenebaak
tenk'aank	tenk'an	tenk'aa	tenk'aak
tenok	tenok	ten	tenô
terk'usīnk	terk'usin	terk'usii	terk'usiik – terk'usiman
ticobresīnk	ticobresin	ticobresii	ticobresiik – ticobresiman
tichcosīnk	tichcosin	tichcosii	tichcosiik
tic'tiink	tic'tiin – ik	tic'tii	tic'tiik
tijok	tijok	tij	tijê – tijman
tikibānk	tikiban	tikib	tikibaak
t'iök	t'iök	t'î	t'iê – t'îman
tiqcuasīnk	tiqcuasin	tiqcuasii	tiqcuasiik
tiqibānk	tiqiban	tiqib	tiqibaak
tiqobānk	tiqoban	tiqobaa	tiqobaak
tiqok	tiqok	tiq	tiqô
titz'ok	titz'ok	titz'	titz'ê – titz'man
tobök	tobök	tob	tobê
t'obök	t'obök	t'ob	t'obê
toch'ok	toch'ok	toch'	toch'ê – toch'man
tojok	tojok	toj	tojê – tojman
tolc'osīnk	tolc'osin	tolc'osii	tolc'osiik – tolc'osiman
tolobānk	toloban	tolob	tolobaak
topok	topok	top	topê – topman
toqok	toqok	toq	toqê – toqman
t'oqok	t'oqok	t'oq	t'oqê
tubaank	tuuban	tuub	tubaak – tubman
tulaank	tulan	tulaa	tulaak
tupusīnk	tupusin	tupusii	tupusiik
t'urubānk	t'uruban	t'urub	t'urubaak
t'usubānk	t'usuban	t'usub	t'usubaak
tusuk	tusuk	tus	tusê – tusman
tutz'uk	tutz'uk	tutz'	tutz'ê – tutz'man
tutz'ubānk	tutz'uban	tutz'ub	tutz'ubaak
t'uyubānk	t'uyuban	t'uyub	t'uyubaak
tzuqleenk	tzuqlen	tzuqlee	tzuqleek
tz'ahök	tz'ahök	tz'ah	tz'ahê – tz'ahman
tz'ajniink	tz'ajnin	tz'ajni	tz'ajniik
tz'amaank	tz'aman	tz'amaa	tz'amaak
tz'apok	tz'apok	tz'ap	tz'apê – tz'apman

<b>Infinitive</b>	<b>Stative</b>	<b>Dynamic</b>	<b>Past Participle</b>
tz'eqok	tz'eqok	tz'eq	tz'eqê – tz'eqman
tz'eqtanānk	tz'eqtanān	tz'eqtanaa	tz'eqtanaak
tz'ibak	tz'ibak	tz'ibaa	tz'ibman
tz'ilok	tz'ilok	tz'il	tz'ilê – tz'ilman
tz'obok	tz'obok	tz'ob	tz'obê
tzolobānk	tzoloban	tzolob	tzolobaak
tzolok	tzolok	tzol	tzolê – tzolman
tz'oyok	tz'oyok	tz'oy	tz'oyê – tz'oyman
tz'ubuk	tz'ubuk	tz'ub	tz'ubê – tz'ubman
tz'uluk	tz'uluk	tz'ul	tz'ulê – tz'ulman
tz'uquk	tz'uquk	tz'uq	tz'uqê – tz'uqman
tyabak	tyabak	tyabaa	
tyabasīnk	tyabasin	tyabasii	tyabasiik
tyakok	tyakok	tyak	tyakê – tyakman
tyalok	tyalok	tyal	tyalê – tyalman
tyamtesīnk	tyamtesin	tyamtesii	tyamtesīnk
tyamok	tyamok	tyam	tyamô
tyatz'ok	tyatz'ok	tyatz'	tyatz'ê
tyechīnk	tyechi'in	tyechii	tyechiik
tyehok	tyehok	tyeh	tyehman
tyek'ok	tyek'ok	tyek'	tyek'ê – tyek'man
tyêok	tyêok	tyê	tye'man
tyibaank	tyiban	tyiib	tyibaak
tyocbaank	tyocban	tyocbaa	tyocbaak
tyocobānk	tyocoban	tyocob	tyocobaak
tyocosīnk	tyocosin	tyocosii	tyocosiik
tyoc'ok	tyoc'ok	tyoc'	tyoc'ê – tyoc'man
tyôleenk	tyôlen	tyôlee	tyo'leek
tyôonīnk	tyôonin	tyôonii	tyôoniik
tyuluk	tyuluk	tyul	tyulê – tyulman
tyutuk	tyutuk	tyut	tyutê – tyutman
tyûuk	tyûuk	tyû	tyûman

**U**

uc'ak	uc'ak	uc'	uc'ê – uc'man
uc'tasīnk	uc'tasin	uc'tasii	uc'tasiik
uk'miink	uk'min	uk'mii	uk'miik
ulâank	ulâan	ulâa	ulâak
ushtanānk	ushtanan	ushtanaa	ushtanaak
utz'uk	utz'uk	utz'	utz'ê – utz'man

## Alphabetical list of intransitive verbs

Infinitive	Stative	Dynamic	Past Participle
<b>A</b>			
acanak	acanak	acanaa	acanaak
ajajnak	ajajnak	ajajnaa	ajajnaak
ajk	ajk	aj	
ak'tiink	ak'tiin	ak'tii	ak'tiik
ak'uunk	ak'un	ak'uu	ak'uuk
alabtêik	alabtêik	alabtêii	alabtêik
aleenk	aleenk	aleê	aleêk
alinak	alinak	alinaa	alinaak
atinak	atinak	atinaa	atinaak
atiink	atiink		
atz'umak	atz'umak	atz'umaa	
<b>B</b>			
balak'ik	balak'ik	balak'ii	balak'iik
balk'uunk	balk'un	balk'uu	balk'uuk
batz'uunk	batz'un	<i>batz'unee</i>	<i>batz'unek</i>
bujok	bujok	buj	bujô/bujê
<b>C</b>			
cablak	cablak	cablaa	cablaak
c'achik	c'achik	c'achii	c'achiik
c'achlik	c'achlik	c'achlii	c'achliik – c'achliman
cacüunk	cacüun	cacüu	cacüuk
c'ajbak	c'ajbak	c'ajbaa	c'ajbaak
caqmoqĩnk	caqmoqin	caqmoqii	caqmoqiik
c'alek	c'alek	c'alee	c'aleek
canaak	canaak	canaa	
c'anjelak	c'anjelak	c'anjelaa	
c'atok	c'atok	c'at	c'atê – c'atman
catzok	catzok	catz	catzê – catzman
c'ayk	c'ayk	c'ay	c'ayman
chaalk	chaalk	chal	chaalk
ch'ajok	ch'ajok	ch'aj	ch'ajê – ch'ajman
chak'ak	chak'ak		
chaqik	chaqik		
chuubak	chubak	chubaa	chubaak
ch'ukleenk	ch'uklen	ch'uklee	ch'ukleek
chunlaank	chunlan	chunlaa	chunlaak
ch'utlaank	ch'utlan	ch'utlaa	ch'utlaak
chûuk	chûuk	chûu	chûê
c'iliink	c'iliink	c'ilii	c'iliik
coclaak	coclaak	coclaa	

c'ojlaank	c'ojlaank	c'ojlaa	c'ojlaak
colbetak	colbetak	colbetaa	colbetaak
coloonk	colonk	col	colê – colman
c'onlak	c'onlak	c'onlaa	c'onlaak
c'oshlak	c'oshlak	c'oshlaa	c'oshlaak
c'osk	c'osk	c'oss	c'osê – c'osman
c'otak	c'otak	c'otaa	c'otaak
cotzok	cotzok	cotz	cotzê – cotzman
cuâak	cuâak	cuâ	cua'ê – cuâman
cuaark	cuaark	cuar	
cuacliik	cuacliik	cuaclii	cuacliman
cubeek	cubeek	cubee	
c'ublaak	c'ublaak	c'ublaa	c'ubliman
cuik'laank	cuik'lan	cuik'laa	cuik'laak
c'ulubānk	c'uluban	c'ulub	c'ulubaak
c'uluunk	c'ulun	c'ul	c'ulê – c'ulman
cuöbak	cuöbak	cuöbaa	cuöbaak
cuotzok	cuotzok	chotz	cuotzê - cuotzman
cutlaank	cutlan	cutlaa	cutlaak

**E**

elelik	elelik	elelii	eleliik
eleok'īnk	eleok'in	eleok'ii	eleok'iik
elk	elk	el	
elk'ak	elk'ak	elk'aa	elk'aak
elk'eik	elk'eik	elk'eii	elk'eïik

**I**

ishimak	ishimak	ishimaa	ishimaak
itz'ok	itz'ok	itz'	itz'ê – itz'man

**J**

jalok	jalok	jal	jalê – jalman
jolc'ok	jolc'ok		
jot'ok	jot'ok	jot'	jot'ê – jot'man

**K**

k'aak	k'aak	k'aa	
k'ajk	k'ajk	k'aj	k'ajê
k'apliik	k'apliik	k'aplii	
k'ashoonk	k'ashon	k'ash	k'ashê – k'ashman
kêek	kêek	kê	kêman
k'ehik	k'ehik	k'ehii	k'ehiik
k'ilak	k'ilak	k'ilaa	k'ilaak
k'ionk	k'ionk	k'î	k'iê
k'ishbak	k'ishbak	k'ishbaa	k'ishbaak
k'ishiink	k'ishin	k'ishii	k'ishiik

kisik  
k'unaank

kisik  
k'unan

kisii  
k'unaa

kisiik  
k'unaak

**L**

lajk  
lochteek  
lok'onīnk  
lubk  
luctaak

lajk  
lochteek  
lok'onin  
lubk  
luctaak

laj  
lochtee  
lok'onii  
lub

**L**

lochteek  
lok'oniik

**M**

mashiink  
matyajak  
metz'ecuak  
mök  
musik'ak

mashin  
matyajak  
metz'ecuak  
mök  
musik'ak

mashii  
matyajii  
metz'ecuaa  
mök  
musik'aa

metz'ecuaak  
mök

**N**

nach'ok  
nujak  
numeenk

nach'ok  
nujak  
numen

nach'oo  
nujak  
numee

nach'ê – nach'man  
numsiman

**O**

ojobak  
ok  
okeenk

ojobak  
ok  
oken

ojobaa  
ok  
oken

ojobê  
ok

**P**

pisc'ok  
pojok  
pomok  
puctaak

pisc'ok  
pojok  
pomok  
puctaak

pisc'oo  
poj  
pom  
puctaa

pisc'oman  
pojê  
pomê

**Q**

q'iraak

q'iraak

q'iraa

**R**

rüuk

rüuk

rü

**S**

saak  
sachk  
salkuuk  
saqeuuk  
sêenk  
serak'ik

saak  
sachk  
salk'uuk  
saqeuuk  
sêek  
serak'ik

saa  
sach  
salk'uu  
saqeu  
sêe  
serak'ii

saê  
sachê – sachman  
salk'uman  
sêeman  
serak'iman

shäcuak	shäcuak	shäcuaa	
shajok	shajok	shaj	shajê – shajman
shaqliik	shaqliik	shaqlii	shaqliman
shëenirk	shëenirk	shëenii	
sheyaank	sheyan	sheyaa	
shiqqaank	shiqan	shiqaa	shiqê
shik	shik	shik	shik
shipc'ok	shipc'ok	shipc'oo	
sholbak	sholbak	sholbaa	
shotc'ok	shotc'ok	shotc'oo	
shucuak	shucuak	shucuaa	
shulc'upik	shulc'upik	shulc'upii	
shulk'ik	shulk'ik	shulk'ii	
shushbak	shushbak	shushbaa	
siaak	siaak	siaa	sihê
sic'lik	sic'lik	sic'lii	
sipook	sipook	sipoo	
solok	solok	sol	solê
sumlaak	sumlaak	sumlaa	
surlaak	surlaak	surlaa	
sutuunk	sutun	sutuu	sutê – sutman

**T**

tacuaak	tacuaak	tacuaa	
täm̄k	täm̄k	tam	
t'anliik	t'anliik	t'anlii	t'anliman
t'aqaak	t'aqaak	t'aqaa	
t'ëok	t'ëok	t'ê	
terk'uuk	terk'uuk	terk'uu	
tichok	tichok	tich	tichê – tichman
tic'tiik	tic'tiik	tic'tiïi	
tijok	tijok	tij	tijê – tijman
tiklaak	tiklaak	tiklaa	
t'ilk	t'ilk	t'il	t'ilman
tishk	tishk	tish	tishman
tolc'ok	tolc'ok	tolc'oo	tolc'ok
tublaak	tublaak	tublaa	
tuqlaak	tuklaak	tuklaa	
tulak	tulak	tulaa	
tushmek	tushmek	tushmee	tushmê – tushman
t'uslaak	t'uslaak	t'uslaa	t'usliman
tûuk	tûuk	tûu	
t'uylaak	t'uylaak	t'uylaa	t'uyman
tz'acabk	tz'acabk	tz'acab	
tz'aqlok	tz'aqlok		
tz'aqoonk	tz'aqon	tz'aq	tz'aqman
tz'ibak	tz'ibak	tz'ibaa	tz'ibaak
tz'ocaak	tz'ocaak	tz'ocaa	



tz'uyaak	tz'uyaak	tz'uyaa	tz'uyê – tz'uyman
tyabak	tyabak	tyabaa	
tyajerk	tyajerk	tyajer	
tyamaak	tyamaak	tyamaa	
tyibök	tyibök	tyibök	
tyoklaak	tyoklaak	tyoklaa	
tyolaak	tyolaak	tyolaa	
tyoleek	tyoleek	tyolee	
tyôniink	tyôniik	tyônii	
tyotaak	tyotaak	tyotaa	

**U**

ulâak	ulâak	ulâa	
ushk	ushk	ushk	ushman

**W**

wülak	wülak		
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DATE PUBLISHED: November 02, 2010.

LAST DATE MODIFIED: November 26, 2010