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DISCOURSE STUDIES IN MESOAMERICAN LANGUAGES

Volume 2: Texts

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PREFACE

This volume presents text materials from eight different languages indigenous to Mesoamerica. It is intended to serve as a companion volume to the papers presented in volume 1 (Discussion) of *Discourse Studies in Mesoamerican Languages*. However, it may also be used apart from volume 1. It will be of general interest to those interested in Mesoamerican language data, as well as those interested in studying for themselves the discourse structure of various non-Indoeuropean languages.

A common difficulty faced by linguists publishing on discourse research is how to adequately substantiate one's hypotheses with data, since frequently the data on which the analysis was based consists of one or many, sometimes lengthy, texts. Usually publication costs impose restrictions on how much data may be cited. Yet how, for instance, does a linguist support statements regarding the theme(s) of a text without giving the entire text? Or, how can a participant be tracked through a narrative without giving the entire narrative? These or similar problems are encountered by the discourse linguist in publishing his research.

With respect to the papers in volume 1, the present volume is a partial solution to these difficulties in that it gives a representative text or two for most of the languages discussed in volume 1. In every case, choice of text for inclusion here was made by the linguist(s) working in the particular language. For this reason, the texts vary considerably in length, subject matter, even in discourse type. Many are folktales, but some are historical narratives.

By providing a representative text for the languages discussed in the papers in volume 1, the reader may check for himself the accuracy and validity of the assertions made in the papers. Further, it is hoped that the two volumes will complement each other for pedagogical purposes.

The languages represented in the texts here comprise various linguistic stocks and families, including Mayan, Otomanguean, Utoaztecan, and Totonacan. Each text was individually analyzed by the field linguist studying that language. No attempt was

made by the editor to conform the individual analyses to a standard set of abbreviations, orthographical conventions, etc., and variation in these areas is to be expected. At the end of each text a table of abbreviations is provided, as well as explanations of orthography and notes on assorted matters such as number of speakers of the language, geographical location, etc. Each text has been analyzed into structural units (paragraphs, sections, etc.). Due to differences in criteria utilized for this purpose, there is variation in this area as well. For each text, morpheme-by-morpheme glosses in English are provided, as well as a running free translation in both English (at the end of each paragraph) and Spanish (at the end of each text).

The texts were analyzed into their present form at a field workshop held in the summer of 1978 in Ixmiquilpan, Hidalgo, Mexico, under the auspices of the Mexico branch of the Summer Institute of Linguistics. The workshop was directed by Robert E. Longacre, to whom we are all grateful for his leadership, creativity, and hard work. Thanks is especially due to the native speakers who were the sources of these text materials. Also to be acknowledged is the tremendous work of each of the linguists participating in this project. They were responsible for transcribing and preparing the text materials for this volume. Preliminary editing was done by myself. John Alsop and Doris Bartholomew of the Mexico branch of the Summer Institute of Linguistics helped coordinate publication efforts. A special word of thanks to Louise Schoenhals for overseeing the actual typing and proofreading. She was assisted in her task by various members of the Mexico branch of the Summer Institute of Linguistics. To all these persons I am very grateful.

Linda K. Jones
Dallas, Texas

WESTERN TARAUMARA
DOMINGO MORILLO AND THE FOX

DOMINGO MORILLO AND THE FOX

Romínko Morio - Geyóči

WESTERN TARAHUMARA

SETTING

I. 1. Ye rió Rominko ani-lí-me rió siné-čigo
this man Domingo say-STAT-NOM man once-also
ená-le-ke-'e bowé-sí-a boičí-mi. 2. 'Líge bilé
walk-PAST-S₁-V₁ trail-TEMP-CONT trail-there then one

bulíto 'mé-ka ená-le-ke-'e 'líge alué rió.
burro take-CONT walk-PAST-S₁-V₁ then that man

I. 1. 'This man named Domingo once was going far off along the trail. 2. He had a donkey with him.'

EPISODE

II. 3. 'Líge bilé rawé alí-le-ru-ke-'e 'líge hámi
then one day late-PAST-REFL-S₁-V₁ then wilds

tabilé rió-gi-či alué rió ene-gé. 4. 'Líge alué rió
not man-edge-place that man walk-IMPF then that man
na'-yá-le-ke-'e 'líge alé boičí-mi goči-méa.
fire-make-PAST-S₁-V₁ then there trail-there sleep-FUT

5. 'Líge alué na'í we'lí-ko rukó má Čo'í-le-ke-'e
then that fire long-TEMP night now out-PAST-S₁-V₁

'líge. 6. 'Líge alué rió wé goči-gá bo'í-le-ke-'e
then then that man much sleep-CONT lie-PAST-S₁-V₁

'líge alé.
then there

II. 3. 'It got late walking there in the wilds where no one lived. 4. Then that man made a fire there in the trail in order to sleep. 5. Later in the night the fire went out. 6. The man lay there really asleep.'

III. 7. 'Líge pé abé i'libé-ko nawá-le-ke-'e 'líge
 then just more later-TEMP come-PAST-S₁-V₁ then

alué bilé geyóči alé nápu bo'í-le alué rió goči-gá.
 that one fox there where lie-PAST that man sleep-CONT

8. 'Líge alué geyóči alé gemá-rale bakí-le-ke-'e
 then that fox there blanket-under enter-PAST-S₁-V₁

'líge alué rió 'yúga goči-méa alé.
 then that man with sleep-FUT there

III. 7. 'A little later, a fox came there where the man was sleeping. 8. The fox got under the blanket to sleep with the man.'

IV. 9. 'Líge alué rió busá-le-ke-'e 'líge alué geyóči
 then that man wake-PAST-S₁-V₁ then that fox

alé gemá-rale bakí-či. 10. 'Líge alué rió wé
 there blanket-under enter-CONT then that man much

mahá-ga 'yá-le-ke-'e 'líge bilé igú alué geyóči
 scare-CONT search-PAST-S₁-V₁ then one stick that fox

wehpi-méa. 11. 'Líge alué rió ma me'á-le-ke-'e 'líge
 hit-FUT then that man now kill-PAST-S₁-V₁ then

alué geyóči alué igú-te wehpa-gá.
 that fox that stick-with hit-CONT

IV. 9. 'The man woke up when the fox was getting under the blanket. 10. Then that man, really scared, looked for a stick in order to hit the fox. 11. Then the man killed the fox, hitting it with the stick.'

WINDDOWN

V. 12. 'Líge alué rió ya-'ma wé mehká
 then that man before-now very far

ená-le-ke-'e 'líge. 13. Ma amulí séba-le-ke-'e
 walk-PAST-S₁-V₁ then now almost arrive-PAST-S₁-V₁

'líge alé nápu simé-li ní-li-ge alué rió.
 then there where go-STAT be-STAT-IMPF that man

14. 'Líge alué rió alué sa'ó pabé-mi-a
 then that man that palm carry-FUT-CONT

ená-le-ke-'e 'líge alé Sonora alé Sotáti-či
 walk-PAST-S₁-V₁ then there Sonora there Sotati-place

ani-líči. 15. 'Líge pé bi'néli ená-le-ke-'e 'líge
 say-STAT-place then just alone walk-PAST-S₁-V₁ then

alué rió alé-mi. 16. Pé bi'néli wé ganí-li-me
 that man there-there just alone very happy-STAT-NOM

ní-le-ke-'e 'líge alué rió eyéna-ga. 17. Wé rió
 be-PAST-S₁-V₁ then that man walk-CONT much man

ní-le-ke-'e 'líge alué rió tabilé ma-ja-lé-ga-me
 be-PAST-S₁-V₁ then that man not scare-become-STAT-NOM

mawiyá.
 lion

V. 12. 'That man had, at that point, walked a long way. 13. He had almost arrived there where he was going. 14. That man was going to bring back palm leaves from Sonora there at a place called Sotati. 15. He was by himself. 16. He was happy walking by himself. 17. He was very much a man, not scared of the mountain lion.'

VI. 18. 'Líge we'ká ralámuli ruyá-me ké-tu 'líge
 then many people explain-NOM were-EXPO then

alué rió wé bené-ga-me ka-rá-e 'líge ariéro-ga.
 that man much learn-STAT-NOM be-S₂-V₂ then pack-CONT

19. 'Líge wé bené-ga-me ka-rá-e 'líge alué mulá
 then much learn-STAT-NOM be-S₂-V₂ then that mule

murúti-ga. 20. 'Líge wé a'wá-ga-me ka-rá-e 'líge
 pack-CONT then much strong-STAT-NOM be-S₂-V₂ then

alué rió. 21. Pé bi'néli murúti-me ka-rá-e bilé mulá.
 that man just alone pack-NOM be-S₂-V₂ one mule

22. 'Líge we'ká mulá 'yúga nóca-me ka-rá-e 'líge alué
 then many mule with work-NOM be-S₂-V₂ then that

rió bi'néli.
man alone

VI. 18. 'Many people say that that man really knew how to pack animals. 19. He really knew how to pack a mule. 20. He was very strong that man. 21. By himself he could pack a mule. 22. He could work with many mules just by himself.'

CLOSURE

VII. 23. 'Líge alué geyóč[✓]i natepá-sa 'líge alué rió
then that fox encounter-when then that man
'líge ma nayú-pa-ga-ra 'líge alué rió. 24. 'Líge
then now sick-become-STAT-S₂ then that man then
ma mucú-le-ke-'e 'líge alué rió alesí-ko.
now die-PAST-S₁-V₁ then that man there-TEMP-TEMP

VII. 23. 'When the man encountered the fox, the man became sick.
24. The man died after that.'

MONTAJE

I. 1.'Un señor de nombre Domingo iba un día lejos, por la vereda. 2. Con él iba su burro.'

EPISODIO

II. 3.'Caminando, se le hizo tarde en el desierto, donde nadie vivía. 4. Y este hombre hizo una fogata en la vereda para dormir. 5. En la noche la fogata se apagó. 6. Pero el hombre estaba profundamente dormido.'

III. 7.'Un poco más tarde llegó una zorra a este lugar donde el hombre dormía. 8. La zorra se metió debajo de la cobija para dormir con él.'

IV. 9.'Pero el hombre despertó cuando la zorra se estaba metiendo debajo de la cobija. Y este hombre, muy asustado, buscó un palo para pegarle a la zorra. 11. Y golpeándola con el palo, este hombre la mató.'

WINDDOWN

V. 12.'Hasta estos momentos este hombre había caminado mucho. 13. Casi había llegado a donde iba. 14. Había ido a Sonora para traer palapas a un lugar llamado Sotati. 15. Estaba solo. 16. Y estaba contento de caminar solo. 17. Era muy hombre, no le tenía miedo ni al puma.'

VI. 18.'Mucha gente dice que este hombre de veras sabía cómo cargar una bestia. 19. De veras sabía cómo cargar una mula. 20. Era muy fuerte este hombre. 21. El solito podía cargar una mula. 22. Y el solito podía trabajar con muchas mulas.'

CIERRE/FINAL

VII. 23.'Pero cuando se encontró a la zorra, este hombre se enfermó. 24. Y luego, se murió.'

ABBREVIATIONS

CONT	Continuative
EXPO	Expository
FUT	Future
IMPF	Imperfect
NOM	Nominalizer
REFL	Reflexive
S ₁	Source, first degree of prominence
S ₂	Source, second degree of prominence
STAT	Stative
TEMP	Temporal
V ₁	Verity, first degree of prominence
V ₂	Verity, second degree of prominence

NOTES

Western Tarahumara is a Uto-Aztecan language spoken by approximately 10,000 people in the southwestern part of the state of Chihuahua, Mexico. The Western Tarahumara are bordered on the west by the Guarojio Indians, to the north by the Pima, and to the east by the Central dialect of Tarahumara. The changes between the two Tarahumara dialects are gradual and no exact line can be drawn separating the two, but the differences are most noticeable within a rough triangle formed by the Urique, Oteros, and the Chinipas canyons.

The following is the inventory of phonemes in Western Tarahumara, with the orthographical symbols given in parentheses. There are fifteen consonant phonemes: voiceless unaspirated stops at bilabial (p), dental (t), velar (k), and glottal (ʔ) points of articulation; a voiceless unaspirated alveopalatal affricate (tʃ); a voiceless dental spirant (s); voiced bilabial (b) and velar (g) fricatives; voiced bilabial (m) and alveolar (n) nasals; a voiced alveolar retroflexed lateral (ɭ); an alveolar retroflexed vibrant (ɣ); semi-consonants at bilabial (w), alveopalatal (y), and velar (h) points of articulation. There are five vowel phonemes: high front (i), mid front (e), low central (a), mid back rounded (o), high back rounded (u).

Stress occurs on every word and is unpredictable. There is a phrase stress which does not necessarily co-occur with word stress and thus far is limited to specific morphemes.

The text was collected by Don Burgess.