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TEUTILA CUICATEC KINSHIP

E. Richard Anderson

Teutila Cuicatec¹ consanguineal terminology demonstrates a lineal-type kinship system. The consanguineal terms are listed in table 1.

The grandfather term utilizes the father term modified by čaʔan² old man. The grandmother term is the possessed² form of če²kuʔun² old woman. Both of the great-grandparent terms are stereo-typed noun phrases in which the grandparent terms are modified by a morphophonemic form of ndii³ko⁴ old on which the tones of a fossilized tone sandhi pattern occur. Cf.

čii³da³ čaʔan² ndii²ko² great-grandfather, če²kuʔun² ndii²ko² great-grandmother.

Aunt and uncle terms extend bilaterally to include grandparents' siblings, children of grandparents' siblings, parents' siblings, and spouses of all these.

There are three reciprocal sibling terms differentiated on the basis of sex; one term used between males, one term used between females, and one term used between persons of the opposite sex. These terms may extend bilaterally to include Ego's cousins (when the social relationship is close) thus disturbing the otherwise typically lineal-type terminological system. The term biʔi³⁴, however, is more often used in a specific sense to refer to cousins being modified by either of the two sex-distinguishing prepositives sɔʔɔn² man or tɔʔɔn¹ woman. Cf. sɔʔɔn² biʔi³⁴ male

cousin, tɔʔn¹ biʔi³⁴ female cousin. The general term relative is distinguished from these cousin terms by the prepositive ʔiʔi⁴yan⁴ people which is part of the respect system. Cf. ʔiʔi⁴yan⁴ biʔi³⁴ relatives. The terms prii²mo⁴ and prii²ma⁴ of Spanish origin are also heard in present-day usage to denote cousins.

There is a single lineal offspring term. The grandchild term utilizes this term modified by ʔii²no² seat of the emotions. The great-grandchild term similarly utilizes the grandchild term modified by the unique morpheme baʔa⁴to⁴. Cf. dɔɔ³ya³ ʔii²no² baʔa⁴to⁴ great-grandchild. These three terms may be modified by the addition of either of the two sex-distinguishing prepositives.

The offspring of all relatives referred to by sibling terms are classified together with their spouses under two terms which distinguish their sex. They also extend to include all collateral relatives of the second descending generation and their spouses.

There are three terms for denoting relationships established by second marriages. The step-father and step-child terms utilize the consanguineal term modified by a unique morpheme bee³¹de⁴ ~ bee³de⁴. Cf. ɕhi³da³ bee³¹de⁴ step-father, dɔɔ³ya³ bee³de⁴ step-child. The third term is ɕe²kuu³¹ma⁴ step-mother. Consanguineal terms extend to include half-siblings, while step-siblings are not considered relatives.

The consanguineal terms appear in graphic form in Diagrams 1 and 2.

The Affinal Terminology

The affinal terminology includes spouses, parents and grandparents of spouse, those referred to as siblings by spouse, spouses of those referred to as siblings by Ego, spouses of lineal descendents and parents of lineal-descendents' spouses. The affinal terms are listed in table 2.

The term for husband is the resultant form of $\text{c}^{\text{c}}\text{o}^{\text{c}}\text{n}^{\text{s}}$ man with a fused element of the respect system. The term $\text{nd}^{\text{c}}\text{o}^{\text{c}}\text{s}^{\text{s}}\text{ta}^{\text{s}}$ wife literally means woman.

Parents and grandparents of spouse and those referred to as siblings by spouse are classified together under two terms which distinguish sex and disregard the criterion of generation. These terms occur in phrases with elements of the respect system. Since the respect system is based primarily on relative age, in practical usage, spouse's father is often distinguished from spouse's brother by respect elements. Similarly, spouse's mother and spouse's sister are often distinguished in this manner.

Spouses of Ego's consanguineal relatives are distinguished from consanguineal relatives of Ego's spouse by three terms which distinguish sex. Male speakers distinguish generation for wives of their male relatives, but do not make this distinction for husbands of their female relatives. Women speakers, on the other hand, may distinguish generation for wives of their male relatives or may classify wives of their

siblings with wives of their sons under the single term $\text{ʔaa}^s\text{no}^s$. These three terms are also used for grandchildren-in-law.

There are three co-parent terms used to denote parents of descendants' spouses. The man's term for co-father is of Spanish origin. The woman's term for co-father literally means of my child. The co-mother term literally means child's mother.

The affinal terms appear in graphic form in Diagrams 3 and 4.

The Ritual-relationship Terminology

Five Christian rites are currently practised by which ritual-relationships are established. These include baptism, matrimony, ecclesiastical blessing, ceremonial prayer and burial. The relationships established in such rites are denoted by three terms which utilize consanguineal terms or variants thereof modified by the postpositive $\text{n}^s\text{ʔon}^s$ important. Cf. $\text{ʕi}^1\text{n}^s\text{ʔon}^s$ godfather³, $\text{ʕe}^2\text{kuu}^1\text{n}^s\text{ʔon}^s$ godmother, $\text{d}^3\text{ʔya}^s\text{n}^s\text{ʔon}^s$ godchild. Persons may sponsor more than one such rite for a given person. This is usually the case in matrimony and burial if the baptismal sponsor is still living. In addition, the co-parent-in-law terms described in the previous section extend to include the relationship between such sponsors and those who solicit their sponsorship. The godparents of children-in-law are also considered co-parents.

Vocative Terminology

Referential consanguineal terminology is also used vocatively with relatives and nonrelatives. There are a few vocative terms which do not occur in the referential system, some of which are of non-Cuicatec origin. Cf. $t\omega\omega^2ta^4$, $bwe^3lii^2to^4$, $n\omega\omega^2na^4$, $bwe^3lii^2ta^4$ used in addressing grandparents and elderly nonrelatives, $pa^3paa^2^4$, $ma^3maa^2^4$ used in addressing parents, li^2in^1 little one, $d\omega\omega^2^4$ child (vocative form), used in addressing children. However, the most common vocative terms in current usage are those resulting from ritual-relationships. These terms are those described in the preceding section.

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Table 1. Teutila Cuicatec Consanguineal Terminology

Grandfather	čii ^s da ^s ča [?] an ²
Grandmother	če ² ku [?] un ²
Father	čii ^s da ^s
Mother	čaa ^s ko ^s
Uncle (m. sp.)	duu ^s no ⁴
Uncle (w. sp.)	di [?] i ^s ya ^s
Aunt	duu ^s de ^s
Brother (m. sp.)	di [?] i ^s no ⁴
Brother (w. sp.)	ka [?] a ² be ²
Sister (m. sp.)	ka [?] a ² be ²
Sister (w. sp.)	ko [?] o ^s 4
Nephew	dɔɔ ^s kwa ⁴
Niece	ru [?] u ^s če ⁴
Child	dɔɔ ^s ya ^s
Grandchild	dɔɔ ^s ya ^s ʔii ² no ²

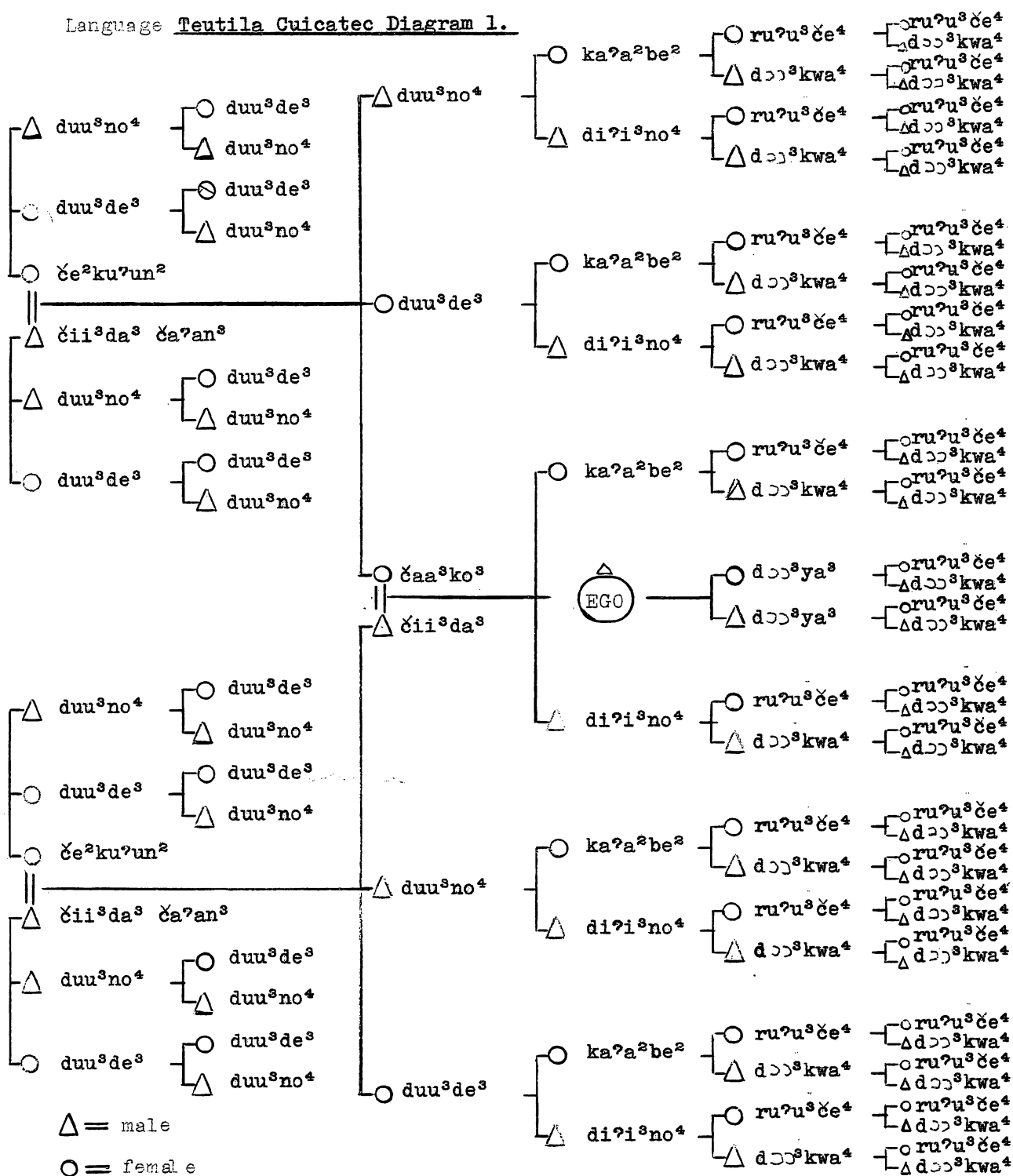
Teutila Guicatec Kinship -7

Table 2. Teutila Guicatec Affinal Terminology

Husband	ʔi ⁴ nčɔʔɔn ³
Wife	ndɔʔɔ ³ ta ³
Male relative of spouse	nčɔʔɔn ³ ndii ⁴ ko ⁴
Female relative of spouse	ʔi ⁴ ndɔʔɔn ²
Husband of female relative	dɔɔ ³ da ³
Brother's wife	čaa ³ no ³
Daughter-in-law	de ⁴ kuu ³ no ⁴
Daughter-in-law (w. sp.)	čaa ³ no ³
Co-father-in-law (m. sp.)	ko ³ mbɔɔ ²⁴
Co-father-in-law (w. sp.)	če ³ dɔɔ ³ ya ³
Co-mother-in-law	čaa ³ ko ³ dɔɔ ³ ya ³

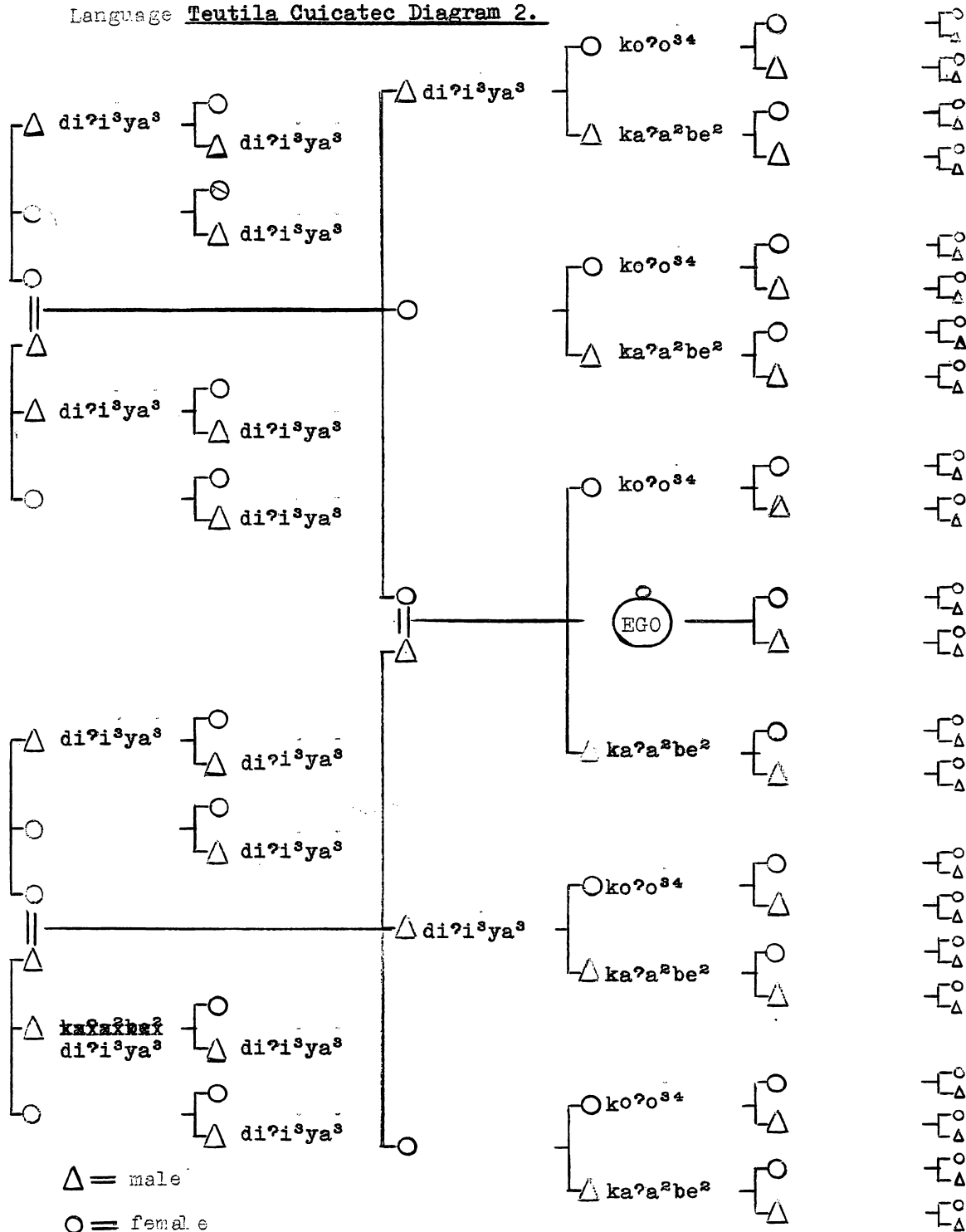
Teutila Cuicatec Kinship -8

Language Teutila Cuicatec Diagram 1.



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Language Teutila Cuicatec Diagram 2.



Same as Diagram 1 except where otherwise marked

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Diagram 3

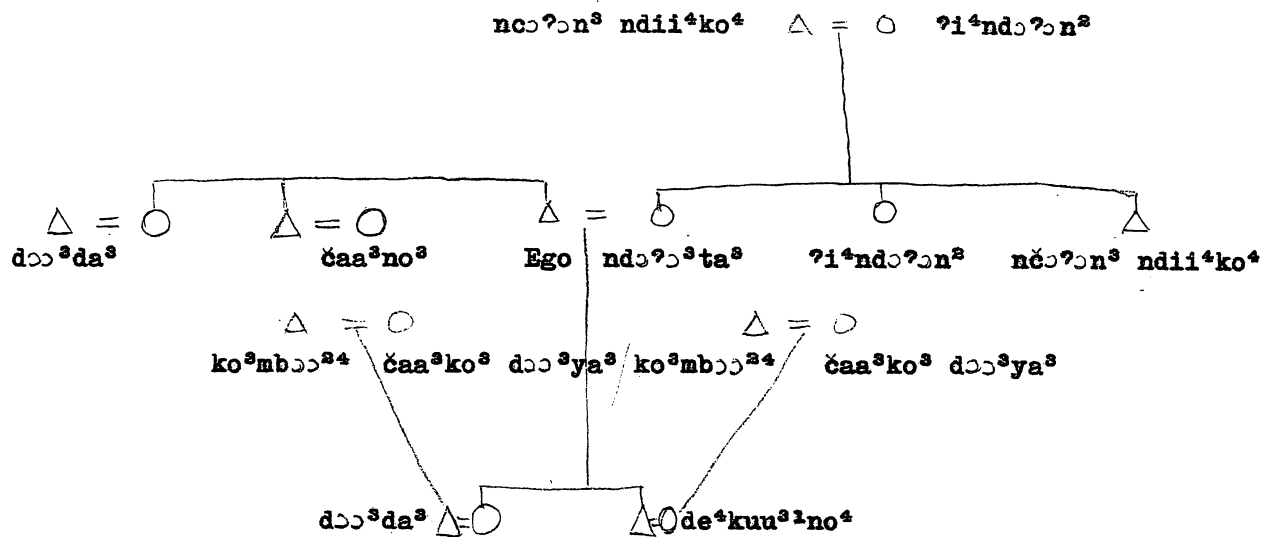
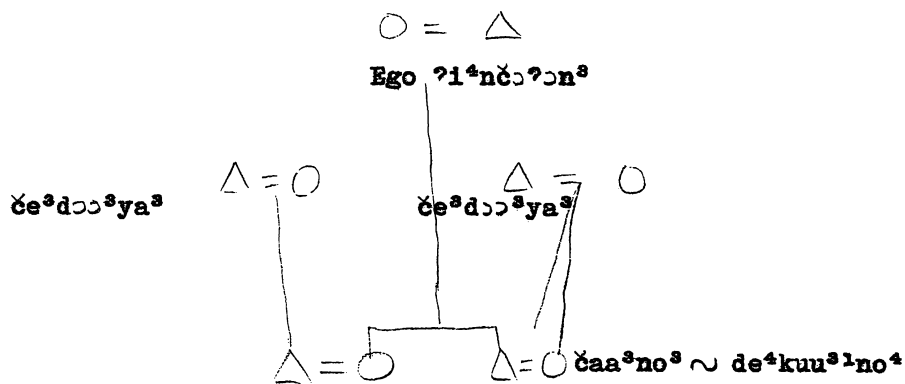


Diagram 4 (same as above except where otherwise marked)



Footnotes

- ¹ The Teutila dialect of Cuicateco is spoken in the municipios of San Pedro Teutil, San Andrés Teotilalpam, and Santa María Tlalixtác, all of the district of Cuicatlán, Oaxaca. Extended field trips to the first and second of these municipios were made by the author during the years 1958-62 under the auspices of the Summer Institute of Linguistics. W. R. Merrifield helped extensively on the manuscript. The data as presented here were obtained from Fidel Cabrera Torres, a forty year old native of Teutila and from various informants of San Andrés Teotilalpam.

The symbols employed in the phonemic transcription have the values customarily ascribed in Americanist transcriptions. Identical vowels separated by ? actualize as a laryngealized long vowel, and morpheme-final n actualizes as nasalization of the vowel nucleus. The four tone phonemes are marked by superscript numbers 1 (high) to 4 (low).

- ² There are nine possessive pronoun morphemes. In first person singular and second person singular familiar, there is a replacement of the basic tone one phrase-final vowel nucleus by tone 1 for first person and tone 2 for second person in short nuclei, and rising glides from basic tone to tone 1 and tone 2 respectively in long nuclei. In addition, second person singular familiar has

the following vowel replacements in single polysyllabic words and in the final word of multiple-word phrases:

- (a) Vowels a and o are replaced by e. Cf. čii³da³ se² his father, čii³de² your father, ka²a²be² se² his sister, ke²e²be² your sister, di²i³no⁴ se² his brother, di²i³ne² your brother, čaa³ko³ se² his mother, čee³ke² your mother;
- (b) Vowel ɔ is replaced by a. Cf. doo³ya³ se² his child, daa³ye² your child, doo³ya³ no²on³ se² his godchild, doo³ya³ na²an³ your godchild;
- (c) Vowel u is replaced by o. Cf. duu³de³ se² his aunt, doo³de² your aunt, če²ku²un² se² his grandmother, če²ko²on² your grandmother.

All other possessives are postposed pronouns to the noun in its basic form. Cf. vo² first person plural inclusive, nu²un³ first person plural exclusive, ne⁴ second person singular respectful, nčo²on⁴ second person plural, se² third person masculine familiar, te¹ third person feminine familiar, ye⁴ third person respectful (masculine or feminine).

There is a class of words bearing tones 2, 24, 3, 34, or 4 on the last vowel nucleus which are conditioned as follows by an immediately following tone 4: (a) Tones 2 or 24 on a geminate vowel nucleus are replaced by 21; (b) Tones 3 or 34 on a geminate vowel nucleus are replaced by 31; (c) Tone 4 on a geminate vowel nucleus is replaced by 41; (d) Tones 2, 3, or 4 on a single vowel nucleus are replaced by 1. The terms for father, mother, nephew, niece, wife and male relative of spouse, are members of this class. Cf. čii³da³ se² his father, čii³da¹ ne⁴

your father, ruʔu³ʃe⁴ te¹ her niece, ruʔu³ʃe¹ ye⁴ his niece

In addition, there are two further sub-classes of nouns, an obligatory possession class which takes immediately postposed pronouns, and an optional possession class which takes a possession indicating morpheme yaʔan⁴ of interposed between the noun and the pronoun. The terms for wife and co-father (m. sp.) are of this sub-class. Cf. ndoʔo³ta¹ yaʔan⁴ ye⁴ his wife, ko³mbɔɔ² yaʔan⁴ se² his co-father.

All data cited in this paper are in their basic unpossessed forms.

³ In San Andrés Teotilalpam, the godmother term is used for both godparents and the godfather term is used to denote priest.