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TRIQUE PROBLEM I

Purpose of I-V* .

To acquaint students with Trique verb and noun structure preparatory to their going on to higher levels of structure.

Datai

2.13 snake

žu³kwa.21 ga.12 <u>rattlesnake</u>

žu3kwa.21 du3.wi.3 lightning serpent

ča·3 gi·53 warm tortillas

wa.34 gr.5 ca.3 the tortillas are warm

tortilla tortilla

ga³ci²i⁴³ honey

ga3ci4, zaca53 good honey

was za5. ga3ci 143 the honey's good

ya 3, she 43 saint, God

ya3,a4h za3 dri2si.3 saint.Andrew

ru³ne · 43 beans

ru3ne-4 za 253 good beans

n e 354 meat

n'e'35 zaea53 good meat

Page 2-Trique Problem I

ka.3 squash

kaha³ beam, log

ka?a3 candle

ka*3 za*a53 good squash

ka · 3 ma tyaha 43 yellow squash

ka³h že⁵°e*⁵³ long log

wa34 ze50e5 kaha3 the log's long

ra3,a.3 mushroom

ra³°4°4 good mushroom

ya³h paper, book

ya³h za²a⁵³ good paper

ra³ču^{•12} bread

ra3cy +21 za a53 good bread

Questions

- 1. How many syllables are there in squash, log, candle, bread, mushroom, and saint?
- 2. How do ? and h figure in the structure of Trique syllables?
- 3. List types of variations in the forms of morphemes.
- 4. Can you, predict where one form or the other will occur?

TRIQUE II

zi3-ga4ci4, zi3 his honey

zi3-ga4ci4, ma3,a21 my own honey

zi3-ga4ci4, zo5, your honey

dę³h mą³,ą²¹ my own paper

da³h zi³ <u>his paper</u>

da³ka²¹ zi³ <u>his squash</u>

da3ka21 re5, your squash

zi³-ka³⁵, zi³ his candle

zi3-ka35, ma3,a21 my own candle

zi³-ka³⁵, zi²¹ n°e³ yu³h na³h the candle of the who

zi³-ka^{3l}h zi³ his log

zi-ka34h gwi35 za5na5 da3h the log of that woman

ru³ne³ zi³ his beans

ru3ne34 gwi35 ža5na5 da3h that woman's beans

ru³ne³⁴ re⁵, <u>your</u> beans

zi3-ra5cu5h re5, your bread

zi-ra⁵čų⁵h zi³ <u>his bread</u>

Questions

- How do the forms of the words honey, paper, squash, candle,
 log, beans and bread differ from the forms in problem I²
- 2. To what do you attribute this difference?
- 3. What general types of changes are involved?
- 4. Are these differences marked enough to set up a further type of noun structure?

TRIQUE III

Data:

- 1. gį³? ža³?ą³ gu³ki³ stank (the) skunk yesterday.
- 2. gṛ³? ža³?a³ a³?yo³h <u>will-stink</u> (the) <u>skunk tomorrow</u>.
- 3. gj³? ža³?a³ y·a⁴3h a³?yo³h stinks (the) skunk today-tomorrow.
- 4. go3?o34 zi3 n·e343 y·a43h drinks he water today.
- 5. go³?o³⁴ zi³ gu³ki³ ne³h <u>drank he yesterday also</u>.
- 6. go4?o4 zi3 .a3?yo3h he'll drink tomorrow.
- 7. go⁴?o⁴ zi³ gu³ki³, za³ni⁴... <u>he would have drunk yesterday, but...</u>
- 8. go4?o4 zo5? a3?yo3h you'll drink tomorrow.
- 9. go¹?o¹ zo⁵? ve?e⁵ <u>drink</u> (<u>it</u>)!
- 10. zi^{14} go^{3} ? o^{314} zo^{5} ? $ma^{3}h$ don't drink (it).
- 11. ga³ča²¹ zi³ gu³ki³ <u>sang he yesterday</u>.
- 12. ga³ča²¹ zɔ⁵? y·a^{5li}h sang you today.
- 13. a3ča²¹ zo⁵? y·a⁵¹⁴h a³?yo³h singing you always.
- 1). a3ča²¹ zo⁵? nu^{l4}gwi³ gu³ki³ singing you all-day yesterday.
- 15. ga⁴ča⁴ zo⁵? a³?yo³h <u>you'll sing tomorrow</u>.
- 16. nu³ ga^liča^l zo⁵? gu³ki³ you wouldn't sing yesterday.

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- 17. zi4 ga3ča21 zo5? ma3h don't sing!
- 18. ga^{l4}ča^{l4} zo⁵? ve?e⁵ sing you!
- 19. ni³?ya³⁴h zi³ he's looking.
- 20. gi³ni³?ya^{3li}h zi³ gu³ki³ he saw yesterday.
- 21. gilini3?ya3lih zi3 a3?yo3h he'll see tomorrow.
- 22. ni^l;ya^lh zo⁵? ve?e⁵ look you!
- 23. nu³ gi^lini³?ya^{3l}ih zi³ gu³ki³ he didn't see vesterday.
- 21 zi4 gi3ni3?ya34h zo5? ma3h don't sine!

Questions:

- (1) Which verb has only one form?
 Which verb has two forms?
 Which verb has three forms?
 Which verb has four forms?
- (2) For verbs that have more than one form itemize all changes.
- (3) What do these changes signify?
- (4) Is aspect or tense more basic to Trique verbs?
- (5) What is the simplest form of a Trique verb stem?

TRIQUE IV

Data:

- 1. ga³wi³⁵° zi³ <u>died he</u>
- 2. da³ga³wi³⁵? zi³ žu³we³ gu³kī³ <u>killed he</u> (the) <u>dog</u> <u>yesterday</u>.
- 3. da⁴ga³wi³⁵, zi³ a³yo³h <u>will-kill he tomorrow</u>.
- 4. ga^3ta^{35} ? $n \cdot e^{34}$ ne^9e^3 was-baptized (the) baby. (ga^3ta^{34}) ? $n \cdot e^{34}$ is a verb phrase including $n \cdot e^{34}$ water.
- 5. du³gwa³ta³⁵? n·e³⁴ zi³ ne²e³ <u>baptized he</u> (the) <u>baby</u>.
- 6. ga⁵wi⁵, zi³ a³,yo³h <u>will-die he tomorrow</u>.
- 7. du⁴gwa³ta³⁵, n·e³⁴ zi³ ne⁹e³. a³⁹yo³h <u>will-baptize</u> he baby tomorrow.
- 8. $da^4ga^3wi^{35}$? $zi^3 zu^3we^3 a^3$?yo³h <u>will-kill he</u> (the) dog tomorrow.
- 9. gi³na³°a³⁴h ya³°a⁴³ <u>went-out</u> (the) <u>fire</u>.
- 10. $du^3 na^3 a^{34}h$ $zi^3 ya^3 a^{43}$ <u>put-out he</u> (the) <u>fire</u>.
- 11. $du^4na^3a^3h$ zi^3 ya^3a^4 will-put-out he (the) fire.
- 12. nu³ du⁴na³?a³⁴h zi³ ya³?a⁴³ he didn't/wouldn't put-out (the) fire.
- 13. $u^3 \not e i^3$ ne²e³ <u>is-nursing</u> (the) <u>baby</u>.
- 14. nu³ gu⁴¢i³ ne²e³ won't nurse (the) baby.
- 15. du³gu³¢i³ gwi³⁵ ža⁵na⁵³ ne⁹e³ <u>is-nursing/nursed woman (the) baby.</u> (the)
- 16. $du^4gu^3 \not e^{i^3}$ gwi^{35} $ža^5na^{53}$ ne^9e^3 <u>will-nurse</u> (the) <u>woman</u> (the) <u>baby</u>.
- 17. du⁴na³, a³⁴h zo⁵, ya³, a⁴³ na⁴h a³ put the fire out!

Questions

- 1. Notice forms of the verb to die (not to kill). How is anticipated action formally indicated and how does this differ from the modal tone substitution found in Problem III?
- 2. List similar pairs of verbs in the problem (e.g. to $\underline{\text{die}}$ and $\underline{\text{to}}$ $\underline{\text{kill}}$). What pattern of derivation do you observe?
- 3. What might you call the derived verbs?
- 4. How many forms are possible for a given derived verb?
- 5. What tagmemes occur in derived verbs?

TRIQUE V

- 1. ga³ča²³ gu³kï³ <u>sang-I yesterday</u>.
- 2. ga³ča³ gu³ki³ <u>sang-she yesterday</u>.
- 3. ga³čo², gu³ki³ <u>sang-we</u> (incl.) <u>yesterday</u>.
- 4. ga⁵ča⁵ a³'yo³h <u>will-sing-I</u> tomorrow.
- 5. nu^3 ga⁵ča⁵ gu³kï³ <u>I wouldn't sing yesterday</u>.
- 6. nų ga⁴ča³ gu³ki³ za³ni⁴ a³ča³ y·a⁵⁴h wouldn't sing-she yesterday, but singing-she today.
- 7. ga⁴čo⁴? a³;yo³h will-sing-we tomorrow.
- 8. a³ča²¹ gwi³⁵ ža⁵na⁵³ y·a⁵⁴h <u>singing</u> (the) <u>woman</u> today.
- 9. $a^3 \dot{c}a^{21}$ $ne^3 h$ $y \dot{u}^2 h$ $z a^3 n i^4$ $n \dot{u}^3$ $g a^4 \dot{c}a^4$ $z o^5$? <u>singing the</u> <u>us</u> (excl.). <u>But won't sing you</u>.
- 10. $a^3 \check{c} a^{21}$ $ne^3 h$ $n\check{r}^5$, ne^{29} $\underline{\underline{singing the all us (incl.)., i.e.}}$ $\underline{\underline{all of us are singing}}$.
- 11. $a^{3}\check{c}a^{21}$ ma^{3}, a^{21} singing myself-I.
- 12. $a^3 \xi a^{21}$ $m y^3 v^2 v^3$ singing us (incl.)
- 13. $a^3 \check{c} a^{21}$ $ma^{3} ? a^{3}$ singing herself-she i.e. She herself is singing.
- 14. $a^3 \check{c} a^{21}$ $ne^3 h$ gwi^{55} $\check{z} a^5 na^{53}$ <u>singing the women</u>.
- 15. $go^{4} \circ o^{3}h$ <u>will-drink-she</u> (it).
- 16. go³?o³h <u>drinking-she/drank-she</u>.
- 17. go³?o²? <u>drinking-we</u> (incl.)/<u>drank-we</u> (incl.)
- $18 \cdot \text{go}^{4} \circ \text{o}^{4} \circ \text{a}^{3} \circ \text{yo}^{3} \text{h} \qquad \underline{\text{will-drink-we tomorrow}}.$

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- 19. go^{3} , $o^{2}h$ <u>drinking-I/drank-I</u>.
- 20. dą³ <u>her paper</u>.
- 21. dą²³ <u>my paper</u>.
- 22. du^{2} our paper (s)
- 23. da³h zi³ <u>his papers</u>.
- 24. zi³-ra⁵čų⁵ <u>my bread</u>.
- 25. zi³-ra⁵čų³ <u>her bread</u>.
- 26. zi^3 -ra 5 čų 5 ? <u>our</u> (incl.) <u>bread</u>.
- 27. da³h ne³h zi³ their papers.
- 28. $zi^3-ra^5\check{c}u^5h$ ne³h zi^3 <u>their bread</u>.
- 29. da^3h ne^3h nr^{5} ? ne^{2} ? papers of all of us (incl.).
- 30. $gi^3 va^3h zi^3 \underline{did}$ (it) <u>he</u>.
- 31. °ya³h zi³ <u>doing</u> (it) <u>he</u>.
- 32. gi^{3} ya^{3} <u>did-she</u> (it)
- 33. ⁹ya³ <u>doing-she</u> (it)
- 34. gi^{3} , yo^{2} , \underline{did} -we (it).
- 35. gi⁴?ya³h zi³ .a³?yo³h <u>will-do</u> (it) <u>he tomorrowi</u>y
- 36. gi^{4} ya^3 <u>will-do-she</u> (it).
- 37. $^{9}ya^{23}$ <u>doing-I</u> (it).

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38. gi^{3} ya^{23} $gu^{3}ki^{3}$ <u>did-I</u> (it) <u>yesterday</u>.

39. nu³ gi⁴'yo² ra³ču¹² won't make-we (incl.) bread.

QUESTIONS

Carefully compare verb and nouns in this problem with occurrences of the same words in previous problems.

- 1. What new forms of sing, drink, paper, bread, are found here?
- Describe as best you can the nature of these new formal modifications.
- 3. What might these modifications signify?
- 4. Correlate appearance of these further modifications with aspect and/or mode in verbs.
- 5. In describing the distribution of various forms of tonal modifications signifying the same thing, which is most relevant:

 (1) noun versus verb? or (2) the tone class to which a verb belongs?

TRIQUE VI

zi3-gwe5ndu5 zu3kwa21 ga12// ga3·a34h dre23 kihi3/
story-of snake rattle went father-my (to) mountain.

nga43 ni4 nga3h zu3kwa12/ ni4 za23 zu3 da3ko3/
and then was-lying snake and bit it foot-his

ni4 we2 da3 ni4 da3ga3wi3h zu3 nga4 zi2ti3/
and lo thus and killed-he it with machete

we da ni a a co na na h du kwa h/, thus and walked-he returned he house-his

ru³wa²³ ga⁵wi³h/ 'ya³h zi³ u³ta⁴ na³°a³ da³ko³/about to would-die-he made much pained foot-his

za³ni⁴ gi³ya³h ni³ go³no³o² da³onga⁴ zi³ ga³na³wi³/but made they medicine and then healed-he

text 2.

ni⁴ nga⁴³ ya³h ni³ ngo⁴ ga³nu²³ n·e³⁵⁴/
and when make they a soup of-meat

ni⁴ a³·ng²¹ ni³ n·e³⁴³ ru³wa²³ ru³h/
and put-in they water insides pot

u3ne35, ni3 ri3ą34 yą3,ą43 ri3,ya3/ nga43 ni4 nga43 place they on fire cooks-it and then when

gi³zi²h gi³ri³,ya³h n·e³54/ ni⁴ wa²h ni³ ya³,a³h/ finishes cooks meat and grind they chile

a³°ni²¹ ni³ ri³a³⁴ ni³a⁴³/ kwe³h ki³ ne³h/ ko³h la²ndzu³ put-in they face-of dinner onion also cilantro

 $ne^3h/$ ni^4 za^{23} $ni^3//$ also and eat they

They put it in the grave at night.

Trique VII-VIII (Combined) ya²°a⁵h bi³li | They play the violin. $a^3 ca^{21}$ $ne^3 h$ gwi³⁵ zna3, 43 u^3ta^4 instrument much played the men The men played the guitar a lot!. a3ca21 du3.wa3 ni^3 mouth-of they sang! sang them 6 ngo⁴ ča°a3 song, 'they're singing a song'. they a yo3,o12 ground, 'She walked on the ground' (i.e. walked-she on didn't go by car). na3 žu3mą°ę43 $ri^{3}ki^{3}$ they about a3ce21 ye3h ri3a34 ra3a3 ni^3 hands-of them, The stones are walk stones on passed hand-to hand by them!. 8. $a^{3} e^{3}$ $ri3_e^{34}$ $na3_{ne}^{53}$ $ne^{3}h$ ni^{5} , gwi^{3} walks-she before wind the all days. 'She (a ghost) walks on the wind all the days'. ga 3 ng 21 ni 3 | ni 2 ma 3 ru 3 wa 23 ngo 4 w e 21 1 i 3h put-in they corpse <u>in</u> mat <u>a</u> 'They put the corpse (of the baby) in a little mat'. $ni^2ma^3/ne^{34}, ya^2a^{53}$ ru^3wa^23 hole (of) dead at night put-in they in

Linguistics 503 (Trique VII- VIII cont.)
Longacre

- 11. gg4. g4h ga5. koho3 ži3ča21 du3kwa21

 will-go will-put-we thatch roof-of house-my,

 *We will go put thatch on the roof of my house.
- 12. a da 3ga 3wi 35. ni 3 ngo 4 zda 3ne 43 ngo 4 zda 3ne 43
- 13. da³ga³wi³⁵° ni³ ngo⁴ žu³ y°a^{5l4}h

 <u>killed</u> they an animab today.
- 14. nga⁴³ ya°a⁵³ ni⁴ ga³°a³⁴h da³ga³wi³5° ni³ ne³h da⁵°ni⁵h

 when night and went killed they the children-of

 ngo⁴ zi²¹ na³°u⁴ a³ci⁴h da³h

 a man elderly that, 'At night they went and hilled a certain elderly man and his children'.
- 15. da³ga³wi³ ni³ gwi³⁵ za⁵na⁵ nga⁴ ne³ h da³ni³ killed they woman and the children-of-her, they killed the woman and her children.
- 16. da³ga³wi³h zu³ nga⁴ zi²ti³ killed-he it with a machete. He killed it with a machete.
- drank-she water herb 'holy', 'She drank "holy" herb tea' (ko³h gi³o⁴³ is name of an herb).
 - 18. y a 54h a 3 yo 3h go 3 o 34 zna 3 o u 4 ni 3 gwa 3 re 2 nde 3

 today tomorrow drink manfully they gwaronne, a guarante they always drink lots of liquor.
 - 19. ga3wi35, ne e ri3ki3

 died baby stomach-of-her, The baby died before birth.

Linguistics 503 (Trique VII-VIII Cont.)
Longacre

- 20. ga³wi², zi³oi⁵ za²a⁵³ die-we disease good, We die of a good disease.
- 21. a⁵° ga³wi³⁵° ne³h da³°ni²¹ zi²¹ na³°u⁴ da³h al ready died the children-of man that, iAlready that man's children had died.
- 22. na³·na²¹ ya³⁴ n·a²¹
 returned-I where lived-I, 'I returned to where I lived'.
- 23. na³·na³⁵, ne³h ni⁵, yu²h yo³, go³h
 returned the all us year before-last,
 All of us returned the year before last.
- 24. ga³ na³w⁴i³ za⁵°a³h do³h ci¹²
 became well-she bit little, the got a bit better.
- 25. u³ta⁴ ng³°g³ zi³a²¹ much pains throat-my.
- 26. nga³ ru³ wa²³ we'e³

 lying-she in house, 'She's lying in the house'.
- 27. ri³ki³ n'a³⁵⁴ nga³h a³°ngo² žu³kwa²¹ ga¹²

 in cornfield lay another rattlesnake,

 'Another rattlesnake lay in the cornfield'.
- 28. nga³h yu² žu³ a³°ngo² yuhu³

 <u>lay again animal another place</u>,

 !It was lying again in another place.
- 29. nga⁴³ na³ ni⁴ ne³⁴, ne⁵h ma³h gi³nga³h ngo⁴ zu³ma⁴a⁴³
 long ago and towards side that lay a village,

 Long ago there was a village right over there.

Longacre

- 30. ga³,na³⁵, ni³,ya³h ni³ ni²ma³
 came saw they corpse,

 They came and paid their respects to the dead.
- 31. gg³°g³⁴h ni³°ya³ dg³h tro² nga⁴ dg³h gwa²yu³ went saw-she an imal-of-her bull with an imal-of-her horse.

 She went to see her cattle and horses.
- 32. ni³,ya³ ya^{3|1} nga³h di³ni³

 <u>saw-he</u> where lay brother-his, 'He saw where his brother lay'.
- 33. wag 3 a 34h ni 3 ya 34h ni 3 ya 34h nga 3h ya 3 a 4h zu 3 gri 2 stu 3 go see they whose lies Saint Jesus Christ,

 They go and look at the place where lies the image of Jesus Christ.
- 34. ga³·a³lh ni³·ya³lh ni³ du³·wa³ yu³·uhu⁴³
 went saw they (at) mouth-of pit,

 They went and looked over the edge of the pit.
- 35. ni⁴ yo⁴ a³wi³ a³ci²h ga³ we³⁴h will-see-we what cloth can,
 'We'll go see what cloth will prove serviceable'.
- 36. ri³·ya³ ngo⁴ o²ra³ ri³a³⁴ ya³·a⁴³ cooks-she (it) a while on fire.

 She cooks it a while on the fire.
- 37. ri³°ya³⁴h ni³ ru³ne⁴³ ru³wa²³ a³°ngo² ru³h

 cook they beans in another pot.
- 38. oni²¹ ri³oya^{3li}h ni³ cook they, 'It's corn that they're cooking!.
- 39. gi4ri4.yu4. tu3
 will-cook-we (the) blood.

Longacre
40. ri³°ya³ zi³ ža³h

cooked-he what ate-he, 'He was cooking what he ate'.

eat the men having authority (by means of) money-of them solves.

The authorities pay for their eats out of their own funds.

 $42. za^{23} zu^3 ri^3ki^3 kihi^3$

ate animals in mountain/woods,

43. a³°ngo² gwi³ ni⁴ za²³ ni³ nu³ta⁵ zu³ta³h

next day and eat they tamales deer,

The next day they eat tamales made of venison.

Щ. u³ne³5° ni³ ži³nu⁵³ ya³¼ ža²³ ža³to³ yo³°o¹²

lay-out they trap where eat rabbits land,

They set traps where the rabbits are eating the fields.

45. gu³ne³⁵. e³nxi³ne²ru³ ca³⁴³

placed engineer boundary-markers,

The engineer placed boundary markers.

46. ga³°a^{3l4}h žu³ zi³-ga³nī²h koho³
went animal among (the) bushes,

*It went off into the bushes !.

47. ne³⁴: ni³⁵⁴ wa³·a³⁴h ni³ nga⁴³ a³ce²¹ ni⁵ga⁵· a³wi⁴³
at night go they when walks early (the) moon,

They go at night in the full moon.

48. gq³°q²³ ze²nda³ a³wi⁴ go²sto³
went-I hacienda month August,

*I went to the hacienda in the month of August !.

Longacre

- go they as-far-as where bury they (the) dead.
 They go to the graveyard.
- 50. vye³rni²³ u⁵vu⁵h ga³va^{3l}h gwi³⁵ za³ mi³ge²

 Friday fifth went people San Miguel,

 The fifth Friday (of Lent) people went to San Miguel.
- 51. ga³a³lin ni³ nu²wi³.

 went they church, They went to the church.
- 52. za²³ ge⁵ zu³kwa¹² ra³°a³ zi²¹ na³°u⁴ da³h.

 bit surely snake hand-of man that,

 Sure enough the snake bit that man's hand.
- 53. ngot ni3at ni4ko3 ža23 ni3

 a dinner big eat they. They are a big dinner.
- 54. gi⁴°yo²° gi³°yaha⁴³ ži³y²° will-make-we fiestas village-ours, 'We'll celebrate fiestas in our village'.
- ngo⁴ ga³k⁴; ⁴³ gi³ya²¹ zo⁵.

 a wrong did you, You've done a wrong:
- 993h ni³ ngo⁴ yu³°u⁴h ši³ ri³a³⁴ ne³h ye³h wa³⁴ made they a hole big on the stones are za⁵cihi⁵³ (descriptive)large

They made big holes on the surface of large stones !.

- 57. wa²h ni³ kihi³ grind they dough.
- 58. ga⁵h zo⁵? ča³
 will-grind you tortillas.

- 59. gg⁴°g³ nga³h ri³g³⁴ do³kto⁴r <u>will-go-he</u> <u>Putla</u> <u>to</u> (the) <u>doctor</u>, *He'll go to Putla to see the doctor.
- 60. a^3wi^3 zu^3 ya^3h ni^3 cu^{12} (with) head-of animal make they earth-oven.

 They make an earth-oven meal from the animal's head'.
- 61. nga⁴ ri³a⁴³ ?ya³h ni³ with bamboo make they (it).
- 62. ri3a43 ya3h ni3 ngo4 gwi343

 (wi th) bamboo make they a person,

 They make a dummy of a person out of bamboo.
- 63. ma³°a²¹ ga⁵°na⁵° myself-I will-come 'I'll come'.
- 64. a^3wi^3 zi^3 ga^3na^{35} who came:

1 Snake bites man on foot

ngo 4 zi 21 dg 3 hni 4 za 23 zu 3 kwa 24 da 3 ko 2 1 zi 3 ni 4 / ni 3 ka 3 h zi 3 ngo 4 a man that and bit snake foot his and had he a 4 cy 3 ni 4 gu 3 ta 3 ? zi 3 zu 3 kwa 2 1 da 3 h ni 4 ga 3 wi 3 ? zu 3 zu 3 ni 4 stick and hit he snake that and died it but 14 ny 3 ga 5 wi 5 ? zu 3 ni 4 ga 3 na 2 ni 5 h ge 5 zu 3 ni 4 ga 3 ni 4 zu 3 didn't die it and came-alive indeed it and went-off it 4 nga 4 wa 3 h yy 2 zi 3 ni 4 (ni 4) ga 3 na 3 ri 3 zi 3 zu 3 ni 4 / za 2 and when went again he and and met he it and bit 4 vu 3 ta 4 lo thus and much hurt foot his

2. Snake bites animals

 ngo^4 zi^{21} da^3h ni^4 u^3ta^4 $ni^3ka^{34}h$ zi^3 ya^2yu^3 ni^4 / ny^3 zi^3 ri^3 ki^3

kīhī 3 ni 4 ya 2 3 ge 5 yu 3 kwa 12 da 2 zi 3 wa 2 yu 3 ni 4 / u 3 ta 4 forest and bit indeed snake animal his horse and much du 3 gwe 3 7e 3 zi 3 h / ni 4 u 3 ta 4 u 3 na 2 h zi 3 ga 3 1na 3 57 na 3 ta 3 57 zi 3 cried he and much ran he came

 gu^3n^{3} n^{3} zi^3 nga^4 dre^3h zi^3h / ni^4 $na^3ni^3ka^{34}h$ ne^3h zo^2 ? nga^4 heard mother his and father his and returned the they with

 $zi^3/ni^4di^3ga^3zi^3yu^3h$ nga^3h zu^3kwa^2 za^3ni^4/nga^{43} gu^3ki^{35} ?

him and showed he where lie snake but when arrived

ne³h zo²? ni³ta⁴h zu³kwa nga³h ga⁵? ni⁴ u³ta⁴ na³na³? wi³⁵? ne³h the they no snake lie anymore and much seeked the

 zi^3 / ni^4 ni^3) $ya^{34}h$ ne^3h zi^3 ya^{34} za^{23} zu^3kwa^{24} gwa^2yu^3 nga^4 / they and looked the they where bit snake horse with

 dro^2 ne^3h ma^3 $e^{4}h^{4}$ ne^3h u^2 $ruhu^{43}$ ne^3h gwa^2yu^3 ne^3h ni^4 u^3ta^4 / cattle also sheep also donkey also horse also and much

 $du^3gwe^{3}e^3$ ne^3h n_1^4 zi^3 nga^{43} $gu^3\dot{c}i^3\dot{b}$ ne^3h zi^3 nga^{43} $gi^3ni^3i^3$ cried the all they when arrived the they when saw

3. Snake bites man's hand

snakes and went they where found he

 $\dot{z}u^3kwa^{21}$ ni 4 / $\dot{z}a^{23}$ $\dot{z}o^{27}$ ra 37 \dot{a}^{43} zi 3 / ni 4 $\dot{z}u^3kwa^{21}$ da 3 h u 3 ta 4 snake and bit it hand his and snake that very

w·e³ zu³h / ni⁴ /qu⁴? na⁴h zu³ zu³kwa²1 ri³?yu³h nga⁴ zu³kwa²1 fierce it and called it snake rotten and snake

 d_a^3h / n_i^4 / $n_a^3 \dot{c}_i^{13}$ $n_i^3 k_a^{34}h$ z_i^3 $r_i^3 k_i^3$ n_i^4 n_{ga}^3h ge^5 \dot{z}_u^3h / those and lifted up he underneath and lie under

ni 4 ga 3 wi 3 4 yu 3 ni 4 ya 23 yu 3 ra 3 a 2 i 3 // and went-out it and bit it hand

4. Man finds honey $\frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100} \cdot \frac{1}{10$ a bee-hive and much dug he and couldn't get he because

u³ta⁴ ya⁴?a³⁴h ri³a⁴ zi³ / nga³ni⁴ wa³h ya³?ngo² zo²? ni⁴ ga²!

lots of buzzing before him and then went another man and dug

zo²? ni⁴ gi³ri³⁵? zo²? / nga³ni⁴ u³ta⁴ gi³ri³⁴? zo²? ga³ti²i⁴³ /

he and found he and then much found he honey

ni⁴ ni³ka⁴h zo²? ngo⁴ ya³?aha⁴³ ni⁴ u³ta⁴ ga³ca³ ya³?a⁴h

and had he a gourd and much filled gourd

da³h / nga³ni⁴ a³ta³ zo²? ga³?na³?n zo²? nu³ma² zo²? du³kwa² zo²?

that and then carried he came he arrived he house his

ni⁴ u³ta⁴ ga³wi³ ni⁴a⁷? ru³wa³ zo²? / da³di³? zi³ gi³ri³4? zo²?

and very happy he because

he because found he

ga³ki¹i⁴³ / ni⁴ u³ta⁴ ga³wi³ ni⁴a⁴? ru³wa³ ni³ka³⁴ zo²? ne³h / and very happy

nga³ni⁴ gu³ne³⁵? za⁵? ni³ka³⁴ zo²? ga³ti?i⁴³ di³? / u³tta⁴ za⁵? and then put up wife his honey because

 o^{2} ? nga^{43} a^{3} ? na^{35} ? qwi^{35} // that when are-sick people

TRIQUE IX-X

(From texts about: (1) place-names in and around the Trique village of Chicahuaxtla, (2) herbs, (3) birds, and (4) grass-hoppers.)

Text 3.

...ni⁴ yu³h n·e³ ni³ka⁴ le²nču³ gu⁴?na⁴h ži²-gu³ču?u⁴³ //
...and where lives wife-of Lenchu is-called 'foot-of potatoes'.

nga⁴³ ni⁴ ya³⁴ n·e³ bre³zi³de²nte³ gu⁴?na⁴h ru⁵ku⁵³ //
Then, where lives (the) president is-called 'out back'

ni⁴ ya³⁴ n·e³ ma³rti²n zi²¹ gi³ra³⁵? ži⁵?i⁵³ gu³ma³h
And where lives Martin, (the) man wounded the-other-day,

gu⁴?na⁴h ri³a³⁴ da³ka³ ru⁵ku⁵³ / ži³ri³?nī³
is-called 'face-of (the) hill out back'. 'Foot-of (the) eucalyptus'

gu⁴?na³ ne³h...
is-called-it also...

 $[\check{z}i^2-gu^3\check{c}u^2u^{43}]$ in slow speech is $\check{z}i^3$? i^2 $gu^3\check{c}u^2u^{43}$]

Text 4.

...ni⁴ ri³ki³ žu³mą⁴, ną³h mą² ko³h ri³ni³ / ni⁴ kī²¹
...and in village this are shrubs eucalyptus and bark

čų³ ri³ni³ w·į³ go³no³·o² du³gu³yą³h ni³ / go³·o³⁴ ni³

tree eucalyptus is medicine boil-up they drink they

nga⁴³ rą³⁴, ni³ da³·nu¹² ne³h //...ni⁴ a³·ngo² koho³ / ko³h
when suffer they malaria also... and another herb [name of

ru³gu³mi⁴³ w·į³ go³no³·o² go³·o³⁴ ni³ ne³h... nga⁴³ ni⁴ wa³⁴
herb] is medicine drink they also... And then goes

ngo⁴ koho³ go³°o³⁴ ni³ / nga⁴³ ni⁴ u³ta⁴ nu³⁴ ga³či°i⁴³ /
a plant drink they. And then much is—in fever

ni⁴ gu⁴°na³ ko³h ži³°i⁵ ga⁴či°i⁴³

and called—it herb sickness fever. [='fever sickness' herb]

Text 5.

ngo⁴ ža³ta⁴h ngu³ya⁴³ w·į³ za³⁴ kwą⁴³// ni⁴ ža³ta⁴h

<u>A</u> <u>bird</u> <u>road-runner</u> <u>is</u> <u>purplish</u> <u>and</u> <u>bird</u>

ngwą⁵, ą⁵³ w·į³ ngo⁴ ną³h ža³ta⁴h l·i³// nga⁴³ ni⁴ ža³ta⁴h

(?) <u>is</u> <u>a</u> <u>runner</u> <u>bird</u> <u>little</u> <u>and</u> <u>then</u> <u>bird</u>

gu²kuhu⁵⁴ w·į³ za³⁴ me²ku³

(the) <u>cuckoo</u> <u>is</u> <u>speckled</u>. [za³⁴ means'stuff,' 'thing that' = substantive of vague meaning occurring before adjectives.]

Text 6.

ži³ri³ki²¹ za³⁴ ma⁴ru³⁵⁴ nga⁴ za³⁴ ma⁴yaha³ gu⁴na⁴h

Grasshopper black and yellow is-called

ži³ri³ki²¹ dre³h... nga⁴³ ni⁴ a³ngo² ži³ri³ki²¹ ši³

grasshopper 'father'... and then another grasshopper big

za³⁴ ma⁴re³⁴³ gu⁴na⁴h ži³ri³ki²¹ la³gu³čaha⁴³ / w·i³

green is-called grasshopper (?) is

ži³ri³ki²¹ žo²ne³h

grasshopper eat-we also.

Free translation of preceding texts:

Text 3.

...where Lenchu's wife lives is called 'Down from the Potato Field'.

And where the president lives is called 'Out Back'. And where Martin
lives (the man who was wounded the other day) is called 'The Front of
the Hill Out Back'. It's also called 'Under the Eucalyptus'.

Text 4.

...there are eucalyptus bushes in this village. The bark of the eucalyptus tree is a medicine that they boil up and drink when they have malaria... Another herb, [name of herb], is a medicine that they drink as well... And there's an herb that they drink, then they have lots of fever. So the herb's called 'Fever Sickness Herb'.

Text 5.

A roadrunner bird is purple. The _____ bird is a runner, a little bird. And the cuckoo bird is speckled.

Text 6.

The black and yellow grasshopper is called the 'Father Grasshopper'... And then another grasshopper, a big green one, is called the '_____ Grasshopper'. It's an edible grasshopper.

TRIQUE XI-XII

Further Trique phrases

- 1. go3no3002 maltre 354 red medicine
- 2. zi³ ža⁵na⁵ ya⁴³ single woman
- 3. žu³če⁴ yg⁴³ pullet
- 4. ngo4 ču3 ži²la³ a chair
- 5. ga3ga3, ča3 cymbals
- 6. zi3ca21 du3gwi34. zi3 his relative's back
- 7. zi4no45, be2su3 zą3, ąhą43 fifteen pesos money
- 8. zą3 alh gilcili3 change (money that is change)
- 9. cu³ me²sa³ table
- 10. ri³ą³h <u>side-of-it</u> (face-of-it)
- 11. ga³ga³; da²ru³ tin-can
- 12. wa⁵°ni⁵h ga³ga°a³ three (objects of) metal
- 13. ču3 ču3h ci°i53 fruit tree
- 14. cy3 za5ką5 mą3h that tall tree (there)
- 15. ne3h ni5, du3gwi34, ni3 all their relatives
- 16. ne³h gg³h dg²¹ gwa²yu³ my four horses
- 17. ne³h mg³°g³ ni³ they themselves
- 18. ne3h dre3h zi3 za5na53 the parents of the young lady
- 19. ne h du 2 žu ku our inclusive animals
- 20. ngo zi 21 na 3 ni ni ki 3 da 3h a certain unfortunate fellow

Trique XI-XII

- 21. w°i⁵h be³da²zu³ l°i³h n°e³⁵l4 two little pieces of meat
- 22. žu³ku³ ža³i³ mosquito
- 23. žu³ku³ ži²uhu⁵4 <u>snail</u>
- 24. ne3h wa5 n 5h da3 ni2l gwi35 ža5na5 dą3h the three children
- 25. a3.ngo² žu³we³ l.i³h <u>another little dog</u>
- 26. a³°ngo² žu³we³ 1°1³h žu³we³ ža⁵na⁵3 <u>another little dog</u>, <u>a female dog</u>
- 27. ngo^{li} ču³ ru³h taha³ a thorn apple tree
- 28. ngo^{li} tạ³h ši³ <u>a big thorn</u>
- 29. ko4 či4, žu3we3. thirty dogs
- 30. či4. za3ndu2 ten cents
- 31. ču³ da³h that tree
- 32. ču³ zi⁵ka a ⁵³ durable wood
- 33. ngoli zi²¹ da³h a certain man
- 34. w·i⁵h nu³h l·i³h two little pimples
- 35. ne³h gwi³⁵ du³gwi³⁴, ni³mą²³ ga³wi⁵, dą³h the people, relatives of the one who died (literally 'corpse that died')
- 36. ne³h gwi³⁵ za⁵na⁵³ ni³ka³l ne³h du²³ the women, wi ves of the mayordomos
- 37. ngwe⁵h cy³ že⁵°e⁵ na³h these two long pieces of wood

(ngwe⁵h is a fusion of ne³h the and w^{*}i⁵h two)

- 38. cy ng3h this piece of wood here
- 39. cy3 ma3h that piece of wood over there

Trique XI-XII 3

40. ne³h wa⁵ani⁵h cu³ ma³h those three pieces of wood over there

41. zi³-žu⁴gwi³ ne³h dy²³ na⁵ka⁵³ the names of the new mayordomos

42. to 34 žu3 its (animal's) fur

43. ri3ki3 žu3kwa21 da3h stomach of that snake

14. ngwe5h ni4ka4 re5? you and your wife

45. ži³čų²¹ re⁵. čų³ me²sa³ your table

46. de di 3ni 23 žu3če 43 my brother's chickens

47. du³gwi³⁴; ni³ma²³ ga³wi°i⁵³ relatives of the one who died

48. ngo⁴ ni²ma³ a corpse

49. dą²¹ ža³ka¹² my hogs

50. ngwe⁵h dą²¹ my two animals

51. ngwe⁵h ni⁴ka⁴ di³ni²³ my brother and his wife

52. zi³-ga⁴kį⁴. ngwe⁵h di³ni²³ the sin of my two brothers

53. mg³°g³ a³wi³ žu³ its (animal's) very head

54. zi3-zu4gwi3 ne3h ni5, gwi354 the names of all the people

55. ga3ga3? n'e'e3 wire

56. w°i⁵h n°e°e³ two ropes

57. ngwe⁵h ni³ka³⁴ re⁵? your two wives

58. nº1²³ nga⁴ dre²³ my mother and my father

59. gwi³ nga⁴ a³wi⁴³ sun and moon

60. "ni²¹ ngalt n°e^{5l43} corn and water

61. du²³ na⁵ka⁵³ new mayordomo

neh + wink =

62. žu³mą⁴, ną³h this village

\$\times_63. \text{ ne}^3\text{h} \text{ wa}^5\text{oni}^5\text{h} \text{ ru}^3\text{gu}^3\text{ci}^{43} \text{ the three crosses}

A 64. ne3h ne°e3 the babies

\$\overline{\tau} 65. \text{ ngwe}^5 \text{h ne^e}^3 \text{ the two babies}\$

A 66. cu³ ga³ga³, n·e·e³ the two babies Telephone Police

A 67. ma³·a² re⁵, nga⁴ mi³ka³⁴ re⁵, you and your wife

A 68. n°a³⁵ yaha³ flower garden

A 69. n°a³⁵ na⁵ko⁵³ dried up corn-field

A 70. ru³h taha³ thorn apple (sometimes pronounced cu³h taha³)

71. ča3 malyaha yellow tortillas (made of yellow corn)

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TRIQUE XII - XIII

Trique verb phrases

1. na³ na³⁵ rə³ rə³ rə³ h (ni³ ča³) to come and leave (something)

2. gi³zi²h gi³ri³, ya³h <u>to finish cooking</u>

3. ga³a³⁴h ga³ta³⁴h to come and tell

4. gu³ną²h gą³?ą³⁴h <u>to run off (run go)</u>

5. wa³h gi³ri³⁴, go about and find

6. ga^{3} na^{35} $ga^{4}ta^{4}h$ <u>come to tell</u>

7. ga³·a³⁴h na⁴ri⁴ go to draw out

8. wa³ a³⁴h ga⁵či⁵ be going to bury (someone)

9. wa³ a³⁴h ga⁵h be going to dig

10. wa³h na⁴ka⁴h <u>be going about to pick up</u>

11. ga⁵?na⁵? ža⁴ka⁴h going to come and fetch

12. ga^{5} ? na^{5} ? re^{4} ? e^{4} h going to come and leave

13. ri⁴ki⁴ če³ will give for nothing

14. na^3wi^3 za^5 ? to heal well

15. a^{3} mi³⁴ ni⁵yų⁵ to talk crazy

16. $ga^{3} \cdot a^{34}h$ $zi^{4}ni^{4}$ to go first

17. wa^{34} 1·i³h to be small

18. wa³⁴ °wi⁵ <u>to be raw</u>

19. ga³wi³⁴ nī⁵, to come entirely out

20. ni⁴ni⁴ w·i³ <u>to be apart, separated</u>

21. ni^5a^5 ? wa^{34} to be pretty

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22. $wa^{3}ni^{4} a^{3}če^{21}$ to feel fine

23. $u^3 ta^4 za^5$ va^{34} to be very good

24. $u^3 ta^3 ni^5 a^5 va^{34}$ to be very pretty

25. $u^3 ta^4 na^3 h ga^3 na^{35}$ to come very slowly

26. gi^{3} $va^{3}h$ $go^{3}no^{3}$ o^{2} ($fe^{3}me^{2}ra$) (the nurse) treated him (cf gi³ova³h ni³ go³no³oo² they treated him)

27. a^{3} ⁹mi³⁴ zna⁴ya⁴ (yu²) (<u>he</u>) joked talk joke $(cf a^{3})mi^{34} ni^{3} zna^{3}ya^{43}$ they joked)

28. gi³, ya³h zdu³, wa⁴h ni³ they practised witchcraft (cf gi³'ya³h ni³ zdu³'waha⁴³ they practised witchcraft)

29. ga^{3} a^{34} h vu^{21} I went again

30. $ga^4 a^3 ha^3 ngo^2 yu^2$ She'll go another time

31. $a^3 \dot{c} e^{21} ni^5 ga^5$, $(a^3 wi^{43})$ full moon (moon walks early)

32. $a^3zgwa^3 a^3ni^5ga^5 ni^4gu^3mi^2h ne^3h bo^3li^3zi^3a^{23}$

earlier morning and tied the police Earlier in the morning the police bound him.

33. $w^{\circ}i^3 ru^3wa^{23}$ to desire

<u>be</u> <u>insides</u>

34. $ga^3ni^{23}ru^3wa^{23}$ have an idea

erect insides

35. $\check{z}u^3 ma^{23} ru^3 wa^{23}$ believe

arrive insides

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- 36. ga³?mą³ ru³wa²³ get angry grow warm insides
- 37. u³ta⁴ ga³nga³⁵, <u>to laugh a lot</u>
- 38. ru³wa²³ ga⁵wi⁵? <u>be about to die</u>
- 39. a^{5} , $ga^{3}wi^{35}$, to have already died
- 40. zi⁴ ga³wi³⁵? <u>Don't die</u>!
- 41. nu³ gi³ni³°i³ doesn't see
- 42. $da^3h gi^3 \gamma a^3h$ to <u>do it thus</u>
- 43. ga³°a³⁴h gi³°ya³h za⁵° They went to prepare went make good
- 44. gg³°q³⁴h gi³že³⁵° w'i⁵ went and hid went hidden
- 45. a³če²¹ ⁹ya³h zǫ³⁴ to go about one's work walk do work
- 46. ?na³⁵? ga⁵ži⁵ ną⁴?ą³⁴h <u>to come and inquire</u>
 <u>come will ask word</u>
- 47. wa³⁴ nu⁴kwa³h dt³; t³h <u>be in very good condition</u>
 <u>be strong peaceful</u>
- 48. ga³wį³ čų⁴ za⁵? <u>to learn well</u> <u>become learned well</u>
- 49. u³ta⁴ ni⁴ko³ gi³rą³⁴° ži³°i⁵ wounded a lot very sufficient experience injury
- 50. ga^{3} 2 a^{34} h re^{3} 2 e^{34} h yu^2 to go and leave again
- 51. ga³ni²³ za⁵? ru³wa²³ to have a generous impulse

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- 52. gi³'ya³h go³no³'20 yu² to treat again
- 53. u³ta⁴ a³°nga³⁴h ną³°ą³ <u>to have severe burning pain</u>

 <u>verv</u> <u>to hurt</u> <u>to burn</u>
- 54. nų³ ži³ča³⁵, ni⁴ko³ <u>didn't sprout sufficiently</u>
- 55. u³ta⁴ ga³ ma³ ru³wa²³ to get very angry
- 56. u³ta⁴ w[•]i³ ni⁵a⁵? ru³wa²³ to be very happy

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TRIQUE XIII

Trique Verb phrases

1. na3 na35, re3 e34h (ni3 ča3) to come and leave (they tortillas)

2. gi³zi²h gi³ri³°ya³h to be finished cooking

3. gg3 24h ga3ta34h to go and tell

4. gu³ng²h gg³²g^{3l4}h to run off (run go)

5. wa³h gi³ri³4s be going about and find

6. ga³°na³⁵° ga¹ta¹th came to tell

7. gg30g34h na4ri4 went to draw out

8: we3 a 34 ga 5ci 5 be going to bury (someone)

9. we³° 2³⁴h ga⁵h be going to dig

10. wa3h nalkalh be going about to pick up

11. ga⁵°na⁵° ža⁴ka⁴h going to come and fetch

12. ga⁵°na⁵° re⁴°e⁴h going to come and leave

13. ri4ki4 ce3 will give for nothing

lli. na3wi3 za5. to heal well

15. a3.mi34 ni5.yy5 to talk crazy

16. gg³°g^{3l}h zi^lhīll to go first

17. wa³⁴ 1.13h to be small

18. wa³⁴ •wi⁵ to be raw

19. ga³wi³⁴ nī⁵, to come entirely out

20. ni¹⁴ni¹⁴ w*i³ to be apart, separated

21. ni⁵a⁵, wa³4 to be pretty

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 $22. wa^{3}ni^{4} a^{3}ce^{21}$

to feel fine

 $23 \cdot u^3 ta^4 za^5$, wa 34

to be very good

24, u^3 ta³ ni^5 a⁵, wa^{34}

to be very pretty

25. u3ta4 na3h ga3 na35, to come very slowly

26. gi³, ya³h go³no³, o² (fe³me²ra) (the nurse) treated him

(cf gi³%ya³h ni³ go³no³%o² they treated him)

27. a³mi^{3l4} zna^{l4}ya^{l4} (yu²) (he) joked

talk joke

(cf a³ mi³ ni³ zna³ya⁴ (they joked)

28. gi³ ya³h zdu³ wa⁴h ni³ they practised witchcraft

(cf gi³°va³h ni³ zdu³°waha⁴) they practised witchcraft)

29. ga³°a³⁴h yu²¹

went again - I

30. galina 3 ha 3 ngo 2 yu 2

She 111 go another time

31. a3ce21 ni5ga5. (a3wi43) full moon (moon walks early)

32. a³zgwą³°ą³ni⁴gą³° ni⁴ gu³mi²h ne³h bo³li³zi³a²³

earlier morning and tied

the police

Earlier in the morning the police bound him.

33. w'i³ ru³wa²³

to desire

insides <u>be</u>

come will ask word

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47. wa³⁴ nu⁴kwa³h d**ĭ**³°**ĭ**³h

be in very good condition

be strong peaceful

48. ga³wi³ ču⁴ za⁵,

to learn well

become learned well

49. u3ta4 ni4ko3 gi3ra34, ži3,i5 wounded a lot

very sufficient experience injury

50. gg³°g^{3l4}h re³°e^{3l4}h yu²

to go and leave again

51. ga³ni²³ za⁵, ru³wa²³

to have a generous impulse

52. gi³, ya³h go³no³, o² yu²

to treat again

53. u3ta4 a3.nga34h na3.a3

to have severe burning pain

very to hurt to burn

54. my 2 zi3ca35, ni4ko3

55. u3ta4 ga3,ma3 ru3wa23

56. u³ta⁴ w•i³ ni⁵a⁵, ru³wa²³

didn't sprout sufficiently

to get very angry

to be very happy

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TRIQUE XIII- XIV

#478,51

Trique verb phrases

1	1.	na ³ na ³⁵	r_{θ}^{3}	h (ni ³	ča ³)	to come	and leave	(something)
,	<i>x</i> -	of the same	.3 .3	٠ ٦ ₋				

5. wa³h gi³ri³⁴, go about and find

6. ga³?na³⁵? ga⁴ta⁴h come to tell

7. ga³,a³⁴h na⁴ri⁴ go to draw out

1 8. wa³°a³⁴h ga⁵či⁵° be going to bury (someone)

9. wą³°ą³⁴h gą⁵h be going to dig

 $10. \text{ wa}^3 \text{h } \text{na}^4 \text{ka}^4 \text{h}$ be going about to pick up

/ ll. ga⁵°na⁵° ža⁴ka⁴h going to come and fetch

12. ga⁵°na⁵° rə⁴°ə⁴h going to come and leave

> 13. ri^4ki^4 če³ will give for nothing

14. na^3wi^3 za^5 ? to heal well

15. $a^{39}mi^{34} ni^{59}yy^{5}$ to talk crazy

16. ga³°a³⁴h zi⁴nï⁴ to go first

17. wa^{34} 1·i³h to be small

18. wa³⁴ ?wi⁵ to be raw

19. $ga^{3}wi^{34}$ ni^{5} ? to come entirely out

20. ni⁴ni⁴ w'i³ to be apart, separated

21. $ni^{5}a^{5}$ wa³⁴ to be pretty

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22. wa^3ni^4 $a^3\check{c}e^{21}$ to feel fine

23. u³ta⁴ za⁵, wa³⁴ to be very good

24. $u^3 ta^3 ni^5 a^5$, wa^{34} to be very pretty

25. u³ta⁴ na³h ga³?na³⁵? <u>to come very slowly</u>

26. gi³,ya³h go³no³,o² (fe³me²ra) (<u>the nurse</u>) <u>treated him</u> (cf gi³,ya³h ni³ go³no³,o² <u>they treated him</u>)

27. a^{3} °mi³⁴ $zna^{4}ya^{4}$ (yv^{2} °) (he) joked talk joke (cf a^{3} °mi³⁴ ni³ $zna^{3}ya^{43}$ they joked)

28. gi³, ya³h zdu³, wa⁴h ni³ they practised witchcraft

(cf gi³, ya³h ni³ zdu³, waha⁴³ they practised witchcraft)

29. gą³·ą³⁴h yų²¹ <u>I went again</u>

30: $ga^4 \cdot a^3 ha^3 \cdot ngo^2 yu^2$ She'll go another time

31. $a^{3}\check{c}e^{21}$ $ni^{5}ga^{5}$? $(a^{3}wi^{43})$ <u>full moon (moon walks early)</u>

32. a³zgwa³ a³ ni⁴ga³ ni⁴ gu³mi²h ne³h bo³li³zi³a²³

earlier morning and tied the police

Earlier in the morning the police bound him.

bound him

33. w i ³ ru ³wa ²³ to desire

34. ga³ni²³ ru³wa²³ have an idea

erect insides

35. $zu^3 ma^{23} ru^3 wa^{23}$ believe

arrive insides

1. 2 4. 1. July 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	Tage) = irique xir = xiri					
	36.	ga ³ omą ³ ru ³ wa ²³	get angry				
		grow warm insides					
	37.	u ³ ta ⁴ ga ³ ?nga ³⁵ ?	to laugh a lot				
	38.	ru ³ wa ²³ ga ⁵ wi ⁵ °	be about to die				
	39.	a ⁵ , ga ³ wi ³⁵ ,	to have already died				
	40.	zi ⁴ ga ³ wi ³⁵ ,	Don't die!				
	41.	$nu^3 gi^3ni^3\gamma i^3$	Don't die! doesn't see				
	42.	da ³ h gi ³ °ya ³ h	to do it thus				
	43.	ga ³ °a ³⁴ h gi ³ °ya ³ h za ⁵ °	They went to prepare				
		went make good					
	\\ 44.	went make good ga ³ °a ³⁴ h gi ³ žə ³⁵ ° w'i ⁵ went hidden	went and hid				
		went hidden	0 -				
	J49.	went hidden a ³ če ²¹ ya ³ h zo ³⁴ walk do work na ³⁵ ? ga ⁵ ži ⁵ na ⁴ ? a ³⁴ h come will ask word	to go about one's work				
	5 .	walk do work	11.				
	۲۸9 46.	?na ³⁵ ? ga ⁵ ži ⁵ ną ⁴ ?ą ³⁴ h	to come and inquire be in very good condition to learn well				
3		come will ask word	anti Dini				
X		wa ³⁴ nu ⁴ kwa ³ h di ³ 9 i ³ h	be in very good condition				
	7	be strong peaceful	the say				
	48.	ga ³ wį ³ čų ⁴ za ⁵ ?	to learn well a				
		become learned well	33060				
	49.	u ³ ta ⁴ ni ⁴ ko ³ gi ³ rą ³⁴ ° ži	wounded a lot				
		very sufficient experie	ence injury and				
	50.	ga ³ a ³⁴ h ra ³ a ³⁴ h yu ²	to go and leave again				
	51.	ga ³ ni ²³ za ⁵ ? ru ³ wa ²³	to have a generous impulse				
			and descenting the laws				
			Trans November				

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to treat again

very to hurt to burn

to treat again

to have severe burning pain to h

54. nų 3 ži 3ča 35° ni 4ko 3 <u>didn't sprout sufficiently</u>

55. u³ta⁴ ga³°ma³ ru³wa²³ <u>to get very angry</u>
56 (u³ta⁴)w·i³ ni⁵a⁵° ru³wa²³ <u>to be very happy</u>

Trique XIV-XV Trique Colon Structure

- 1. gi³ri³l⁴ ni³ ga³°a³l⁴h ngwe⁵³/ ga³°a³l⁴h ža¹ka¹h ngwe⁵³

 drew-out they went the-two went will-find the-two
 zi³ na⁴°u⁴ gi⁴°ya³h dro² ga⁴ni⁴ gi³°ya⁴h za³ dri²si³

 man will-make bull will-explode fiesta Saint Ardrow

 'Then they took the two men out (of jail) and they went on.
 They went to find a man to make the (bamboo) bull to set off
 (as a fireworks display) at the fiesta of St. Andrew.
- not person was-he devil was-he

 ! He wasn't a person; he was a devil.
 - 3. se² gwi³⁵ ngo⁴ r³ w¹;³ w¹;³ not person single was-she. !She wasn't single !.
 - 4. we²? ga⁴ wi³ du²³
 lo-we should-become mayordomos.

 It's we that should become mayordomos.
 - 5. ni³ta⁴h gwi³⁵ ža⁵na⁵ dą³h n·e³ ru³wa²³ we ·e³
 no woman
 that sitting inside house.

 That woman wasn't in the house.
 - 6. gi³zi²h ga⁵gä³h zna²du³ gu³zu³ma²3 totals four soldiers arrived.
 - 7. gi³zi²h y⁵vy⁵ zi³°ni⁴° gwi³⁵⁴ °ya³h gi³°ya⁴h gu³du³ku⁴³
 totals five groups people make fiesta Carnaval.

 That makes five groups of people who put on the fiesta of Carnaval.
 - 8. we² žu³ nga³h yą² a³°ngo² yuhu³

 lo it lie again another place
 There it was again lying at another place.

- 9. a³ga³? ni³ ya²h n·i³h a³di³a³h ni³ ri³a³h ni²ma³ wa³a³h beat they drum precede they before corpse no ga⁵či⁵? ni³ They beat a drum, they go before the corpse—will-bury they. so go they to bury the dead.
- 10. ma² ni³ a³?mi³ ni³

 are-there they talk they. They're over there talking.
- 11. du3ku34 ni3 ma2 ni3 play they are-there they. They're over there playing.
- 12. ni³ka³lh ni³ ya²a⁵h bi³li² wa³a³lh ni³ ne³h

 have they instrument violin go they also.

 They take a violin along too.:
- 13. ng^{3l1} ža³to³ gi³rą²?ą⁵h žu³

 was-in rabbit danced animal.

 Right in among them danced the rabbit.
- ll. ni³ka³ zi³° ga³ka⁴ ga³°a³ nga³h ga³°a³lh ga⁴ra¹! ru³wa³h had-he boy burnt went-he Putla went will-accuse-he

 The took the boy who got burned down to Putla, he took him down to sue for damages.
- 15. a³ča²¹ ni³ gu³či³⁵, ni³ singing they arrived they
- 16. ni³ka³h ni³ ga³°na³⁵° ni³

 had they came they They brought it.

- 17. a ta ni ni ma ga a ta ni ni ma ga a ta ni ni carry they corpse go will-bury they.

 They carry the dead out to burial.
- 18. gi³ ya³h zo² wa³h zo² na⁵ka⁵ zo²

 did work he went-about he will-sweep he.

 He fell to work and went about to sweep.
- 19. ga³ki²¹ doctor zna²du³ gu³ žu³mą²³

 <u>called</u> <u>Dr. arrived soldiers.</u>

 On the doctor's call soldiers came.
- 20. *ya³h ni³ ni³a¼ ža²³ ni³

 make they dinner eat they They make a dinner and eat it.'
- 21. na³či³ ni³ka⁴³h ni³°ya³
 got-up wife-his looked-she. 'His wife got up and looked.'
- 22. Ga³ki²¹ ni³ presidente ga³wi³⁵ ni³ nu³ta⁵³ za²³ nf⁵ du¹gwi³¹ yu² relatives-of him (and he also). They called over the president and gave him tamales which he and all his relatives ate. 1
- 23. a³°ni³h zo^{3l4} ri³a^{3l4} gwi^{35l4} ri^{3l4} ni⁵° ni³ w⁹e^{3l4}

 ordered-he work before people drew-out all they-century
 plants

 re³°e^{3l4}h ni³

 threw-away they. On his orders the people drew out all the
 century-plant juice and threw it away.'
- 24. ga³·wi³h go³no³·o² go⁴·o⁴ n·i²3 ne³h

 gave-he medicine will-drink nother-my also.

- 25. ni³ko³⁵° ne³h bo³li³sya²³ gi⁴da³°a³⁴ ni³ ga⁴ci⁴ ni³
 followed the police will-seize they will-put they
 du³gwa³ga°a⁴³
 jail. The police followed in order to seize him
 and put him in jail.
- 26. gilral ma3.a2 re5. dolh n.e34 golod re5.

 will-buy self you some liquor will-drink you.

 Buy yourself some liquor to drink.
- 27. gwe⁵h žu³ ru³wa²³ žu³

 will-jump animal wanted animal.

 'It wanted to strike! (a rattlesnake).
- 28. gg³°g^{3l4}h ga³ta³ gu³ni³ du³gwi³°i³h

 went told-she heard relatives-her.

 She went and told her relatives.
- 29. na³ta³⁵, ngew⁵³ gu³ni³ du³gwi³⁴, ngwe⁵³
 notities the two heard relatives the-two.
 - 30. gi⁴°ya²¹ re⁵° ngo⁴ zu³nuhu⁴³ w² re⁵° ya³°aha⁴³
 do you a favor are you God.

 Do me a favor— you are God.:
 - 31. ma² ni⁵° gwi³⁵ ža⁵na⁵ mihi⁴³ w^{*}i³ ti⁴h ra³° ni³

 Are entirely women widows are eight individuals

 w^{*}i³ ni³ du²³ zo³le³da² they

 are they mayordomo de Soledad. There are eight women,

only widows, who make up the mayordomia of Soledad.

- 32. ne³+° ne⁵h ma³h gi³nga³h ngo⁴ žu³ma⁴* gu⁴°na³

 towards side that lay a village called-it

 ži³-ri³°nī³ zi³-nu⁵gwa⁵° mu³°u²°

 'Foot of Eucalyptus' language ours. 'Over there once lay a village called the 'Foot of the Eucalyptus' in our language.'
- 33. nu³⁴ a³°ngo² gi³°yaha⁴³ a³°ngo² zu³ma⁴° da³h gi³yah was-in another fiesta another village certain fiesta

 za³ hua w²i³-i²°

 St. John called-it. Another fiesta was in another

village; it was the fiesta of St. John.

gi³zi²h wa⁵ni⁵h da²l žu³we³ ga³wi³⁵° gi³°ya³h

totals three animals-mine dogs died made

ži³°i⁵ zi³nu¹²

sickness madness. That makes three of my dogs that died

of rabies. 1

- 36. ga³tu²h bo³li³sya²3 du³gwa³ga°ali3 gi³°ya³h presidente entered police jail made president.

 The president threw the town police into jail.
- 37. ne³h ni⁵, a³wi⁴³ ga³mą³⁵, gi³, ya³h yą³, ąhą⁴³
 all the months rained made God.

 Every month God caused it to rain.
- 38. n°e^{3l+3} gi³°ya³h gi³ra³⁵° ngwe⁵h-e³h re⁵° liquor made (that) suffered the-two-pl. you 'It's liquor that got the two of you into trouble.'

Trique XVI Sentence Structure

ngal43 gu3zu3mg23 ngo4 zi3 na3ou43 ni4 a3omi3/ma34 di3ni2 When arrives a man and talks-he hello brother ta3/ ni4 zi3 na3 ou4 n o 3 ra23 wo o 3 ta34 n ma34 di3ni2 says-he and man sitting in-house says hello brother ne^3h/ni^4 gw a⁵, ra^{23} we e³ di^3ni^2 $ta^{34}h$ zi^3 na^3 vi^4 $n \cdot e^3$ also and come in-house brother says man ra²³-we⁹e³/ ni⁴ *yu² di³ni² ta³⁴h zi³ na³u⁴ na³⁵ že⁹e³/ in-house and 0 K. brother says man coming outside ni4 nee3 nu4kwa21 re5, ga5, di3ni2, ta34h zi3 na3,u4 and live strong you still brother says man na^{35} , z_1^{6} , a^{3} / ni^{4} $wa^{3}ni^{4}$ ne^{21} / $za^{3}ni^{4}$ nu^{3} ni^{3} , a^{21} coming outside and contentedly live-I but not know-I da³h rą³lio mą³. ą² re⁵. ga⁵. ve⁵. di³nĭ². ta³li how experience self you still emphasis brother says zi3 na3 nu4 n e3 ra23 we e3/ wa3ni4 a3te21 mg3 ng2 re5, living in-house contentedly walk self ta34h zi3 na3 ou4 n e3 ra23 we e3 ne3h/ we2 da3 ni4 says man living in-house also lo thus and wa3ni4 a3ce23/ za3ni4 my3 ni3ci2c da3h gi4ry2c contentedly walk-I but not know-we how will-experiencewe

Trique XVI

ga5, ve5, di3n12,/ ta34h zi3 na3,u4 na35, ne34, man coming on (the) outside emph. brother says ngol4 ri3 ye3oghe43 ni3gi3oi3h zi3-gi4ry2o/ that-which-will selves-we God and only knows experience-we $_{nu^3}$ $_{ni^3 \circ i^2 \circ}$ $_{zi^3 - gi^4 m_2^2 \circ}$ $_{ga^5 \circ}$ $_{ve^5 \circ}$ $_{di^3 ni^2 \circ}$ / $_{ta^{34} h}$ know-we that-which-will not yet emph. brother says experience-we zi³ na³ n⁴ n e³ ra²³ we e³/

A freer translation: "When a man comes up to talk to another then he says 'Hello, brother.' Then the man who lives in the house says 'Hello, brother, 'too. And the man who lives in the house says 'Come inside, brother.' 'O.K., brother, 'says the man who came up outside. 'I'm fine, 'says the man who lives in the house, 'but you haven't told me how you're doing yourself, brother; how are you?'And then the man who came up on the outside says 'I'm fine, but we certainly don't know what will happen to us next, do we, brother?' And then the man who lives in the house says 'God alone knows what will happen to us next, because we ourselves certainly don't know, brother!'

Trique Sentences

- 1. da³di³li zi³ gu³ni²l ngoli gwe²ntu³ zi³zi¹ ga⁵na⁵?

 Because heard-I a story that would-come

 ne³h zna²du³ ma⁵ do³yo³h ga⁵na⁵? ža¹ka¹h ni³

 the soldiers at Juxtlahuaca would-come get they

 ne³h zi³ni³ka³lh zo³li³ ga¹li ne³h ni⁵? ni³

 the authorities would-go all of them

 du³gwa²ga°a³ do³yo³h ta³lh gwi³⁵li

 (to) jail (in) Juxtlahuaca said people.
- 2. we²da³ni⁴ na³ta²¹ gu³ni³ ni³ka⁵h zi³zi⁴ ga³a³4h ne³h

 and then said-I heard husband-my that went all

 ni⁵? ni³ du³gwa²ga?a³ do³yo³h ta³⁴h gwi³⁵⁴ ta²³

 of them (to) jail (in) Juxtlahuaca said (the)people said I

 gu³ni³ ma³a³
 heard him.
- we²da³ni⁴ ga³gwa²³ žu³gwe²³ zi³zi⁴ nga³h žu³kwa¹²
 and then cried-I (to) brother-my that lay (a) snake

 ni⁴ da⁴ga³wi³h ta²³ gu³ni³
 and should-kill-he said-I heard-him.