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Clause and Sentence Structures  
of Mazahua

DON STEWART (1964)  
MS.

1. Clause structure
  - 1.1. Kernel clause types
  - 1.2. Derived clause types (primary transformation)
  - 1.3. Relator-axis clauses
  - 1.4. Non-verbal clause
  - 1.5. Peripheral ~~clause-level~~ clause-level tagmemes
  - ~~2. Sentence structure~~
  - 1.6. ~~Miscellaneous re clause-level~~ Miscellaneous re clause-level tagmemes
2. Sentence structure
  - 2.1. Peripheral sentence-level tagmemes
  - 2.2. Kernel Sentence types
  - 2.3. Interrogative sentence (primary transformation)
  - 2.4. Relator-axis sentences

This paper presents a tagmemic analysis of the structure of clause and sentence in Mazahua<sup>1</sup>.

1. Kernel clause types in Mazahua are descriptive, equational, intransitive, referential, transitive, and ditransitive. Primary transformations of the transitive and ditransitive kernel clause types are the derived clause types, transitive pseudo-passive, transitive passive, ditransitive pseudo-passive, and ditransitive passive.

The predicate, subject, equational subject, predicate complement, actor, item, referent, goal, and indirect goal tagmemes are nuclear to Mazahua kernel clauses, for it is largely on the basis of the structure of these predicate tagmeme and the occurrence or non-occurrence of these other listed tagmemes that clause types are distinguished.

Other clause-level tagmemes are considered peripheral, since their occurrence or non-occurrence has not been noted as relevant in the distinguishing of clause types. Peripheral clause-level tagmemes are: manner, time, location, instrument-accompaniment, purpose, benefit-cause, and comparison.

Predicate is usually initial in a clause, although all the other clause tagmemes except predicate complement, comparison, and purpose have been found preceding the predicate. A clause containing a tagmeme preposed to the predicate is usually the initial clause in a sentence.

Manner tagmeme with rare exceptions occurs adjacent to the predicate tagmeme<sup>2</sup>. The large majority of clauses have

either one or two tagmemes<sup>3</sup>.

1.1 The basic formulae for the various kernel clause types include symbols for only the nuclear tagmemes. A different number accompanying the P in each formula means that different classes of stems occur as heads of the various predicates; when such classes are also distinguished by differences of internal structure, this is stated.

1.1.1. Clause type 1, descriptive, is expressed by the formula + P<sub>1</sub>+S, in which P<sub>1</sub> is obligatory descriptive predicate, and S is optional subject. The heads of descriptive predicates are descriptive stems.

When P<sub>1</sub> is not negated it occurs with a set of third person tense-aspect prefixes distinct from those occurring with verbs manifesting all other predicates.<sup>4</sup> When it is negated it may occur with some of the regular third person modal prefixes.<sup>5</sup>

mémánócho k'ù'ézá'a<sup>5</sup> that tree was very big (P<sub>1</sub>: mémánóho was very big, A: k'ù'ézá'a that tree.) ménámé nápúnkhú - k'òndó'dy'ě k'ò those bones were very, very hard (P<sub>1</sub>: ménámé were very hard, Manner manifested by an imbedding descriptive clause: nápúnkhú <sup>it is</sup> a lot, much, A: k'òndó'dy'ě k'ò those bones). The (infixes) c'í and tǎá may occur in P<sub>1</sub> between the person-tense-aspect prefix and the verb stem. nǎo'índǎ he is rather (lit., a little bit) tall. nǎtǎpúnkhú it is very (lit., big) much. In no other predicate may c'í and tǎa occur between the pta prefix and the verb stem. Directional auxiliaries mā, pa direction (going) and 'ě, 'ně, and 'ñě direction (coming) which may occur in most clause types between the person-tense-aspect and the verb stem, may not occur in the descriptive clause

type.  $P_1$  obligatorily occurs with person referent suffixes<sup>6</sup>. It may not occur with either the antecedent or consecutive pta prefixes, nor with the reflexive-reciprocal suffix.

1.1.2 Clause type 2, equational, is expressed by the formula  $+ (\pm P_2 \pm PC \pm ES)$ , in which  $P_2$  is equational predicate, PC is predicate complement, and ES is equational subject. The head of  $P_2$  is manifested by the stems ngéhe, ngé is, khôgû become (lit., enter), pédy'e be no longer (lit., depart), mími be (lit., sit), ~~khá~~ khá be (lit. do), phězi be, nzàkhà be like. Ngéhe and ngé are used when PC has a specific referent, while the other stems with the exception of nzàkhà are used when PC has a non-specific referent. When nzàkhà is the stem of  $P_2$ , PC may have either a specific or non-specific referent.

'àngéze ngéhe 'íhwésihmē he is our (p.l excl.) judge.  
 (ES: 'àngéze he;  $P_2$ : ngéhe is; PC: 'íhwésihme our (pl. excl.) judge).  
 'àngéze ngéhe 'nā hwési he is a judge (ES: 'àngéze he;  $P_2$  ngéhe is; PC: 'nā hwési a judge).  
 'àngéze míphězi hwési he was (a) judge (ES: 'àngéze he;  $P_2$ : míphězi was; PC: hwési judge)<sup>7</sup>  
 'ókhôgû hwési nēb'ēzo this man became judge; 'ómbédy'e hwési he ceased being judge.  
 nzàkházgôhi 'é'adán we are like Adam;  
 nzàkházgôhi 'òndēnchūrū we are like sheep. Ngéhe and ngé occur with only the third person forms of the set of person-tense-aspect prefixes (cf. footnote 4) for aspect B, and obligatorily with the person referent suffixes and with subject suffixes. Khôgû, pédy'e, mími'í, and khá occur in all three persons with the pta prefixes for aspect C. The person referent suffix may not occur with these stems. phězhi may occur only in aspect B, and

manifests itself in two distinct predicate constructions. In one construction, only third person pta prefixes are used and personal referent suffixes are obligatory: míphé<sup>h</sup>cigō hwési I was a judge (P<sub>2</sub>: míphé<sup>h</sup>cigō I was; PC: hwési judge).

In the other, all three persons of the pta prefixes may be used, and the personal referent suffix is obligatorily absent: míphé<sup>h</sup>zigō hwési I was a judge (P<sub>2</sub>: míphé<sup>h</sup>zigō I was; PC: hwési judge). nzàkhà occurs only with the third person-tense-aspect prefixes of aspect B. nzàkhàzgōhi òndò<sup>h</sup>nchūrū we (incl.) are like sheep. nzàkhà cūchi nēb'ēzo this man is like a pig.

A somewhat different construction occurs by omitting the nza and using third person modal pta prefixes (gà, vá, má, rvá rgà) preceded by predicate particles hé specifically or hé só specifically also. In this construction PC is manifested by a demonstrative pronoun. hé só mákhazgōhi nū we were like that, too. (P<sub>2</sub>: je só mákhazgōhi specifically also we were like; PC: nū that.)

In both of these constructions the person referent is obligatory in the predicate.

ES may precede P<sub>2</sub>, but when it precedes, PC is obligatory unless P<sub>2</sub> is manifested by stem ngéhe, and there is a first or second person referent. nūhy'ó, só ngé 'nà ánimále k'ù khápū rāpizīhi 'amá nūkhà k'òhñíí'í k'ò ñã hñátho those (speaking of cats), is also an animal that causes them to be frightened, away out at the towns that speak Mazahua (ES: nūhyó those; P<sub>2</sub>: sóngé also is; PC: 'nà ánimále k'ù khápū rāpizīhi 'amá nūkhà k'òhñíí'í k'ò ñã hñátho an animal that causes them to be frightened, away out at the towns that speak Mazahua).

When  $P_2$  does not occur, both PC and ES are obligatory.

'ísóbrinugö k'ò they are my nephews (lit., my nephews those)

(PC: 'ísóbrinugö my nephews, ES: k'ò those).

... 'ñěchě tēsē k'ò 'óc'inge k'émĩ'ò 'i sô 'ñě k'ò 'ósiphad'ũ

...(it is) medicine all the flesh of the coyote and also its

hide. ngéhe d'áha 'òsíhka k'ũ nímús'ũ 'ólělěhi, d'áha síhka

k'ũ nímús'ũ 'ópöhöhi it is one burlap cloth that they carry

their babies with; (it is) one burlap cloth that they carry their

loads with. An alternate analysis would be to consider these as

yet another clause type, a non-verbal type. *Non verbal? Note ngéhe,*

ES and PC contrast with A of other clause types in that

when ngéhe is the stem of the predicate, ES and PC may be

(cf. 1.3)

manifested by relator-axis clauses of time, location, and

manner (<sup>1.3.1, 1.3.3, 1.3.7</sup> ~~cf.~~). 'mă mí'ñěkhevi dy'a, 'mă mí'ñěhui,

ngé dy'a 'mă íhší ndà míkhă dy'a 'mă when you (dual) came,

when you (dual) came, is when she was the sickest. (PC:

manifested by 2 Raxt clauses 'mă mí'ñěkhevi dy'a, 'mă

mí'ñěhui; when you (dual) came, when you (dual) came;

$P_2$ : ngé dy'a is now; PC manifested by temporal relator-axis

clause: 'mă ~~kw'a~~ íhší ndà míkhă dy'a 'mă when she was the

sickest). há kw'a rāzōtho khā ndē, ~~kw'a~~ khā óí ngé nũ

rāmā (hāmā't'ũ) where he'll fall into the water, that is

specifically where they'll go call. kw'a já vāsickö nge

kw'a já rvákhágö like he told me is like I did.

1.1.3 Clause type 3, intransitive, is expressed by the formula

$+P_3 + A$ , in which  $P_3$  is intransitive predicate, A is actor.

nāhēs'ě míkhōs'ũ he went around far (Manner: nāhēs'ě far,

P<sub>3</sub>: ~~mi~~ mikhōs'ũ he went around). yá ngēmēc'ē kw'ā  
 'émindy'o nũ khā k'ézá'a the coyote remained by himself then  
 therein that tree (P<sub>3</sub>: yá ngēmēc'ē kw'ā he remained by  
 himself then, A: 'émindy'o the coyote, Location: nũ khā  
 k'ézá'a there in the tree).

1.1.4 Clause type 4, referential, is expressed by the formula  
 +P<sub>4</sub>+I+R, in which I is item and R is referent. The head  
 of P<sub>4</sub> is manifested by the stems hyòd'ũ to be necessary, chũ  
 to be named, mĩvi to be worth. níhyòd'ũ 'nāngũmũ nēb'ēzo  
 this man needs a house (P<sub>4</sub>: níhyòdũ it is necessary;  
 I: 'nāngũmũ a house; R: nēb'ēzo this man). níchũ Juán  
 nēb'ēzo this man is named John (P<sub>4</sub>: níchũ he is named;  
 I: Juán John; R: nēb'ēzo this man). nĩmĩvi 'nāmbēšo  
 yòkhũ these beans are worth a peso (P<sub>4</sub>: nĩmĩvi  
 it is worth; I: 'nāmbēšo a peso; yòkhũ these beans). Person  
 referent suffix is obligatorily present with these stems of  
 P<sub>4</sub>. A distinct set of pta prefixes, and only for third person,  
 occurs with these three stems<sup>9</sup>. Other stems manifesting  
 nucleus of referential predicate are: ~~hògũ~~ hògũ to get well,  
 thĩs'i to get well, nízi to be full. 'òhògũ k'ũ 'òngēme  
 nēb'ēzo this man got well (from) his disease. mĩnĩzi  
 'òshòn'ũ nēbóte this can was full of (nixtamal/soaked corn).  
 These stems occur with the regular third person pta prefixes  
 (cf. footnote 4) for aspect B and C and antecedent.



but diff orderings - see my letter to Dunsitt

7

1.1.5 Clause type 5, transitive, is expressed by the formula  $+P_5 + A + G$ , in which  $P_5$  is transitive predicate, and G is goal.

gòcòt'ùhi 'nāndīsū k'ù mípēncē they happened upon a woman who washed clothes ( $P_5$ : gòcòt'ùhi they happened upon her, G: 'nāndīsū k'ù mípēncē a woman who washed clothes.) khānū ndēs'i k'éndihkwē then the opossum picked him up ( $P_5$ : khānū ndēs'i then he picked him up, A: k'éndihkwē that opossum).

'óngāmā kw'ā Mízo Khīm'í k'onté k'ò mādā'ā k'ò mīsihhi Wēmā then God (lit., Precious Spirit) established the people that were tall that were called Wēmā ( $P_5$ : 'óngāmā kw'ā then he established, A: Mízo Khīm'í Gd, G: k'onté k'ò mādā'ā k'ò ~~...~~ mīsihhi Wēmā those people that were tall that were called Wēmā).

There are two subtypes of transitive, <sup>which are</sup> reciprocal and reflexive, in which the goal tagmeme is obligatorily absent. Or <sup>they</sup> ~~it~~ may be considered as one subtype, reciprocal-reflexive. If the reciprocal-reflexive particle chē, zē occurs with certain limited verbs such as p'it'ū kill and thincī clean when they occur in aspect C but do not have the regular <sup>3rd. person</sup> initial consonant change (e.g., p to mb; th to nd, etc.) then the clause is either reciprocal or reflexive, and goal is obligatorily absent.

'óchīhcīchē he cleaned himself 'óchīhcīchēvi each of the two cleaned himself; 'ópō't'ūchē he killed himself, 'ópō't'ūchēvi the two killed each other. When these stems occur with the auxiliary verb pōhtū exchange, take, turns the resulting clause is reciprocal, and chē is then not obligatory. 'ópōhtū vāchīhcīhī they (took turns cleaning/cleaned) one another; 'ópōhtū vāpō't'ūchēhī they killed each other.

1.1.6 Clause type 6, ditransitive, is expressed by the formula  $+P_6 +A +G +IG$ , in which  $P_6$  is ditransitive predicate, and  $IG$  is indirect goal.

khánú 'óc'únú k'éc'ít'i  
 'édy'ády'á then he gave the baby boy to the hawk ( $P_6$ :  
 khánú 'óc'únú then he gave (to him),  $G$ : k'éc'ít'i the  
 baby boy,  $IG$ : 'édy'ády'á the hawk). rásí'p'íhi  
 k'éc'ilèlè há'k'ò rady'ób'ú nú'má mēwē wē nápúnkhū  
 they will spread out (the opossum skin) (for) the little baby  
 where he will lie when he cries and cries a lot ( $P_6$ :  
 rásí'p'íhi they will spread out for him,  $IG$ : k'éc'ilèlè  
 that little baby,  $L$ : há'k'ò rady'ób'ú where he will lie,  
 $T$ : nú'má mēwē wē nápúnkhū when he cries and cries a lot).

A subtype of ditransitive is reciprocal, in which indirect goal is obligatorily absent. mípōhtū mády'ónūchēvi  
 the two asked each other questions mípōhtū mády'ónūchēhi  
 they (pl.) asked each other questions.

1.2 There are four derived clause types that are primary transformations of clause types 5 and 6. One transformation obligatorily affixes number suffix hi plural to the verb manifesting  $P_5$  and  $P_6$ , and deletes actor tagmeme from clause types 5 and 6. In addition, person-tense-aspect prefixes are restricted to those of third person. This results in clause types 7 and 8, transitive pseudo-passive and ditransitive pseudo-passive. Clause type 7 is expressed by the formula  $+P_7 +G$ . Clause type 8 is expressed by the formula  $+P_8 +G +IG$ . These clause types are unambiguously recognized only when the contextual actor is singular and the goal in type 7 is singular, and the indirect goal in type 8 is singular. For this reason,

relevant context is given in parentheses in the following examples: 'ómbó't'úhi 'ésúva; ('óchá 'éPégro) they killed John; (Peter did it), i.e., P<sub>7</sub>: 'ómbó't'úhi they killed him, G: 'ésúva John; (P<sub>5</sub>: 'óchá he did it, A: 'éPégro Peter). (kò tēsē k'ò 'ózíhi khà k'échũntũ) só 'óndũnbũhi 'émindy'o; ('óndũntũ k'édy'ò'o) (along with everything that they ate at that wedding) they also took for the coyote; (the dog took it), i.e., (Sentence theme --cf. 2.13--: kò tēsē k'ò 'ózíhi khà k'échũntũ along with everything they ate at that wedding), P<sub>8</sub>: só 'óndũnbũhi they also took for him, IG: 'émindy'o the coyote; (P<sub>5</sub>: 'óndũntũ he took (it), A: k'édy'ò'o that dog).

The ~~hthet~~ primary transformation of transitive and ditransitive clauses is that in which the stems occurring as heads in the predicates are derived<sup>10</sup> from the stems in P<sub>5</sub> and P<sub>6</sub>, and the clause-level actor tagmeme is deleted. In addition, person-tense-aspect prefixes are restricted to those of third person. This results in clause types 9 and 10, transitive passive and ditransitive passive.

Clause type 9 is expressed by the formula  $+P_9 \pm G$ .

Clause type 10 is expressed by the formula  $\mp P_{10} \pm G \pm IG$ .

'óc'á 'àkhánũ it was done like that (P<sub>2</sub>: 'óc'á it was done, M: 'àkhánũ like that). khá né ràthónbũ phē ràc'áhpũ then it will be sought for her what will be done to her (P<sub>10</sub>: khá né ràthónbũ then it will be sought for her, G: phē ràc'áhpũ what will be done to her). It will be noted that G is here manifested by an imbedded simple interrogative sentence (cf. 2.3.) manifesting a clause of type 10.

1.3 Relator-axis clause is a bipartite structure consisting of a particle and any one of the clause types 1-10. Relator-axis clause (RAX) occurs only as manifestation of tagmemes in imbedding structures. RAX clauses are expressed by the formula  $\uparrow RP \uparrow Ax$ , in which RP is obligatory relator particle and Ax is axis. Although all of the same structural type, they may be classified as substantival (RAXs), locational (RAXl), temporal (RAXt), comparative (RAXc), purpose (RAXp), and benefit-cause (RAXb), and manner (RAXm), according to the various particles manifesting RP, and the function of the clause within the imbedding phrase or clause.

1.3.1 RAXs may manifest clause tagmemes actor, goal, indirect goal, equational subject, ~~complement~~ or predicate complement. In RAXs, RP is manifested by ~~nu~~ nũ this, yò these, k'ũ that, nũk'ũ the one that, k'ò those, khò who, khó'k'ò whoever, phě what, phě'k'ò whatever, (ráměžě) k'ũ rácũvi (it will last a while) that we will fight each other (dl. incl.), i.e., RAXs k'ũ rácũvi we will fight each other manifests actor of the imbedding clause and is in turn manifested by RP: k'ũ that, and a clause of type 3 with P<sub>3</sub>: rácũvi we will fight each other. ~~if~~  
 ( 'ócòt'ũvi 'nãmbónžěšũ ) nũ k'ũ ~~if~~ mípód'ũ 'ónděhšũ ( they happened upon a wheatsower ) that was sowing his wheat,  
 (P<sub>5</sub>: 'ócòt'ũvi; G manifested by an appositional noun phrase consisting of Head: 'nãmbónžěšũ a wheatsower and appositive which is manifested by RAXs clause, nũ k'ũ mípód'ũ 'ónděhšũ that was sowing his wheat. In the RAXs clause ~~if~~ RP: nũ k'ũ that, Ax manifested by a clause of type 5: mípód'ũ 'ónděhšũ he was sowing his wheat).

1.3.2 In RAXl, RP is manifested by há, há, kw'á há, kw'á há, where, and há'k'ò, há'k'ò, há'kw'á wherever. há'k'ò ~~kw'á~~ 'ò'ò khà thòhkù wherever it is in the hole (RP: há'k'ò wherever, Ax: 'ò'ò khà thòhkù it is in the hole).

1.3.3 In RAXt, TP is manifested by 'mă, véo, when, ánta k'ù before, ndèze, ndèze 'mă from the time that, ásta until. 'mă khá nímbé's'e 'éhyârú when the sun is just rising (RP: 'mă when, Ax: khá nímbé's'e 'éhyârú the sun is just rising).

1.3.4 In RAXc, RP is manifested by kè, kè nǎngéhe, kè (rà/rá) ngéhe than. (sé ndà nǎzèzi yònzùn'ù 'nè yòphád'ù kè nǎngéhcòhi (cattle and horses are stronger)than we (pl. incl.).

1.3.5 In RAXp, RP is manifested by ngék'ò, ngékw'á, pà, pàra in order that. ngékw'á ròhñéncě 'mă sòmú so that there would be-visibility at night (RP: ngékw'á so that; Ax: ròhñéncě 'mă sòmú there would be-visibility at night).

1.3.6 In RAXb, RP is manifested by nǎngé, nǎngéhe, pòrke, pòrke nǎngé, pòrke ~~nǎngé~~ nǎngéhe because. nǎngé k'ònté dy'á mínè ròshhi k'ù nǎkwhán'á because the people did not want to tell them what was true.

1.3.7 In RAXm, RP is manifested by nzàkhà, kw'á há like, as, kw'á há nzi mǎnèc'ehi 'òt'ù as they loved you before (RP: ~~kw'á~~ kw'á há like, as; Ax: nzi mǎnèc'ehi 'òt'ù like they loved you before).

1.4 There is a non-verbal type clause which may be expressed by the formula + NP + Rax clause, in which NP is noun phrase and Rax clause is Relator-axis clause. d'áha sínka k'ù nínús'ù

'òpòhòhi..., (there is) one burlap-like cloth that they carry their bundles with. sé yénzo k'ò rákènkhò 'ámá nū (there are) yet two weeks that I will stay there. 'ñéché tésé k'ò 'óc'íngé k'é mǐn'ò 'ì sò 'ñé k'ò 'ósíphad'ù (it is) medicine all the flesh of the coyote and also it's hide. sò hwàrù k'ù nít'ùt'ù 'òñámá. sò hwàrù k'ù nímbòhkù 'òndé'e k'é ndísù (it is) also a "hwàrù" that adobes are made in. (it is) also a "hwàrù" that the woman (in the irrigation picture) is throwing water with.

1.5.1 M, manner tagmeme is manifested by (1) descriptive predicates (cf. 1.1.1) ~~kw'á há nzi má nēc'ehi~~ mēnāhó'ò very well, (2) equational (predicate) (cf. 1.1.2) 'ákhánū like that, (3) ~~Rax clauses~~ manner words such as c'ínkē a little bit, déréčo straight ahead, 'ót'ù first. (4) Rax clauses of manner (cf. 1.3.7) kw'á há nzi má nēc'ehi 'ót'ù as they loved you before.

1.5.2 T, time tagmeme is manifested by (1) temporal noun phrases such as: rānzā'ā this afternoon, evening (rā person-tense-aspect prefix, nā'ā noun stem); mímáyo last May (mí pta prefix, máyo noun stem); ché'mā yearly, pām'ā daily, (khé'ā, pā'a noun stems, m'ā temporal distributive); 'nā nūpā'a one day, 'nā nūsōrū one morning ('nā quantitative, nū demonstrative, pā'a, sōrū noun stems); (2) temporal Spanish loans such as: āz vése at times, luégo, prúnto

right away; (3) words denoting names of months of the year, and days of the week: swési Thursday; (4) compounds of quantitative plus noun stem: 'náhpa for a whole day, hñihpa for three days; (5) relator-axis phrases: k'ù sòmí at night (one occasion) (k'ù relator, sòmí noun stem); ~~khà sòmí at night~~ (6) relator-axis clauses: k'ù náhya's'ù at dawn (khà k'ù relator, náhya's'ù clause type 1, it is dawning); 'má khá nímés'e 'éhyáru when the sun is just coming up ('má relator, khá ~~khà~~ nímés'e 'éhyáru clause type 3, the sun is just coming up).

1.5.3 L, location tagmeme is manifested by (1) locational pronouns nū there, và here; (2) noun phrases: 'àhyáphū in, at, to Ixtlahuaca ('à marker of location tagmeme, hyáphū noun stem); (3) relator-axis phrases: khà k'éphōrū in that jail (khà preposition, k'éphōrū noun phrase; 'amá 'àB'óndō away to Mexico City ('amá directional, 'àB'óndō noun phrase); 'amá khà ~~khà~~ zāphū away to, at, in the lake ('amá directional, khà zāphū relator-axis prepositional phrase); (4) RAx1 clauses: nūhá héricōt'ù where you will find it.

1.5.4 IA, instrument-accompaniment tagmeme is manifested by (1) noun phrase: tū't'ù ~~khà~~ 'óní k'éb'aru she ties her hair ((with) that ribbon (tū't'ù 'óní she ties her hair, k'éb'aru that ribbon); (2) pronoun phrase: tēsē k'ò all those as in the expression 'ódy'āthi 'nātrānpò'ò tēsē k'ò they made a big bundle (with, or) all those things; (3)

~~kwĩkĩrĩ~~ relator-axis phrases introduced by kò or kù  
 with: kò péña with rocks; 'ómòhi kò 'àngéze they went  
with him.

1.5.5 P, purpose tagmeme is manifested by (1) noun phrases:-  
 dy'á phé rvá'égòhmě, 'ò ótràs kósas we haven't come for other  
things (purposes) (P<sub>3</sub>: dy'á phé rvá'égòhmě, P: 'ò ótràs  
 kósàs other things); ~~(2) RAX~~

1.5.6 B, benefit-cause tagmeme is manifested by (1) relator-  
 axis phrases introduced by pòr, nángé pòr, nángéhe because, or  
 kòntrà against. nángéshtho nũhñá'ã Mízo Khím'í just because  
(of) God's word; nángé pòr 'íns'òhkòhmě nũ k'ũ rvákhámě  
because (of) our fault that we had done; rísi'c'í nã'  
 ngéhe ínchũ Mízo Khím'í... I adjure you by (lit., I tell you  
because of) God's name... gòmbũrũ gũ gònáhi ná'ũ kòntrà  
~~ũ~~ nũzgòhmě they began to speak in terms of enmity (lit.,  
painfully) against us (pl. excl.) rí'òntũgò Mízo Khím'í  
 pòr nũ'ck'ehi & I ask God for you (pl.). (2) RAXb  
 clauses (cf. ): nángéhe mēnás'ó mikhá'a because he (the  
coyote) did very bad. (3) RAX sentence (cf. ): nángéhe  
 d'á ròzód'ũ k'òdy'ò'ò ròngĩnhũhĩhĩ mĩngéhe 'àngéze vĩmaphũ  
because perhaps the dogs would bite him, they would think  
that it was he who had cried out.



1.5.7 C, comparison tagmeme is manifested by (1) relator-axis phrases introduced by *kè*, *kè nǎngéhe*, *kè rá ngéhe* than, or *nzàhà*, *nzàkhà* like: *śé ndà nímúvi 'òndéhsù kè nǎngé 'òndéchō* wheat is more valuable than corn. *dy'á ndà nímúvi 'òdy'ò'o nzàkhà 'òphá'd'ù* dogs are not as valuable as horses. (2) RAXc clauses (cf. 1.3.4: *śé ndà nǎhó rgápáshkhō* *'òpíso kè nǎngé gápásù 'àngéze* I sweep floors better than (how) she sweeps; *nū k'ósíphád'ù tés̄tho khà phémē khà s̄t̄h̄t̄h̄,* *dy'á ndà nímúvi nzàhà k'ù nímúvi k'ù'ókóla,* *'éñēhi 'àkhánū* it's hide, all of the underside and back, is not worth much like it's tail's being worth, that is the way they say.

It will be noted that within the RAXc clause of comparison ~~there is imbedded a RAXc clause~~ *nzàhà k'ù nímúvi k'ù'ókóla* there is imbedded a RAXs substantial clause *k'ù nímúvi k'ù'ókóla* (RP: *k'ù* that, and Axis: clause of type 4, *nímúvi k'ù'ókóla* his tail is worth).

1.6 Tagmemes occasionally occur as discontinuous.

...*'òdy'át'á 'éhyárū Mízo Khím'í íntáhtahi 'ñé 'ézán'á*  
...God our (incl.) father made the sun and the moon.

(P<sub>5</sub>: *'òdy'át'á* he made; discontinuous G: *'éhyárū ...'ñé 'ézán'á* the sun...and the moon; AE *Mízo Khím'í íntáhtahi* God our (incl.) father.) ...*dy'á pēnc'i 'òmbála 'àngéze nì só ringé yòéřamienta...* He didn't grab a shovel nor tools.  
(P<sub>5</sub>: *dy'á pēnc'i* he didn't grab; discontinuous G: *'òmbála...* *nì só ringé yòéřamienta* shovels...nor tools; A: *'àngéze* he).  
*só 'óchápū rómés'e phín'o khà nūsóñihómū,* *k'ò róngís'i* ...he also caused to spring up on the earth herbs that would bear

what would be eaten. (P<sub>6</sub>: só 'ochápfi he also caused;  
 P<sub>3</sub>: rǒmbés'e it would spring up; discontinuous A: phĩñ'o...  
 k'ò rǒngís'i k'ò rǒs'í'i herbs...that would bear what  
 would be eaten; L: khà nǔsónihǒmĩ on the earth).

A tagmeme may occur more than once in a clause, or two or more parallel constructions may manifest one tagmeme. They may be connected by 'nē and, 'i and, 'ò or, or be juxtaposed without a connector. náck'ehi 'mā 'í'nēgehi 'nāndēnsē 'ò 'mā ~~í'nēgehi~~ 'í'nēgehi 'nāndóra 'ò 'mā 'í'nēgehi 'nā yò phē kīs'i yò s'í...you (pl.), if you have a wild cherry or if you have a peach or if you have one of whatever bears something that is eaten,... nūk'wā Mízo Khim'í Khánũ ~~í'nēgehi~~ 'ódy'át'á tēxē yòs'ú'ú yò cínzaphũ 'áhēns'ē, yò nānó'o 'nē yò c'íkē, yò s'á'a 'nē yò dy'á s'á'a. Then God made all the birds those that the fly in the sky, those that are large and those that are small, those that are eaten and those that are not eaten. ...mé mǎhó, 'nē mé mǎzò yò vídy'át'á ...it was very good and it was very beautiful those things he had made.

Sometimes there is a repetition of a part or the whole of a tagmeme, for emphasis. rí'wǎhpkũ rí'wǎhpkũ, pèro dy'á àhtkǎ; sído khá'a I scold him, I scold him, but he doesn't listen to me ; he keeps on doing (it). ...mé rà'nēkw'éc'i rà'nēkw'éc'i... ..., very much he will come chirp he will come chirp. ríhòd'ũ ríhòd'ũ í'áhnā I look for, I look for my

turkeys. mběñ'ě mběñ'ě inčim'i k'ù róta nkōhi 'amá nũ  
 thinks thinks my spirit what we saw there. k'ěkwadrígél  
 nũ bō vá, sála sála the cloth for cross-stitch that is sold  
 here, it is flimsy, it is flimsy. ngé k'ò kháhpũ nāhó nāhó  
 nēndāhmā; dy'a sád'ūhi (these) are the ones that consider it  
 is good, it is good this wind; they do not curse it.  
 ...'i nũ 'mā yá mé nāwě nāwě nāpũkhũ... ...and when (the  
 baby) very much is crying is crying much...

There are cases in which two constructions, such as two  
 predicate, or two constructions of predicate and actor, act as  
 a unit in relating to another tagmeme. 'mā k'ò k'ò rāndũ  
 'ò 'mā khò k'ò rāmbō't'ūhi khā mbáškwhā,... when anyone will  
 die or when anyone will be killed at a fiesta,... at a fiesta  
 relates to the predicates of both time margins. ...mé  
 māhó'o, ~~...~~ 'nē mé mǎzò yò vidy'át'á ...it was very good, and  
 it was very pretty what he had made. ...rāmbārāhi 'ò rāndũ  
 k'é nté... ...will be beaten or will die that person...  
 'mā rímimí 'ò 'mā rídy'ób'ū kw'ǎ hā b'ūb'ū hōmĩ k'ù nāshũ,...  
 if you will sit or if you will lie where there is ground that  
 is holy,... ...ngé nzá khá, nũ 'mā wēñi nāpũkhũ yōnzūn'ū  
 yōnzūn'ū 'ò 'mā mé yu'u nāpũkhũ yōnzūn'ū 'mā sōmũ ...it is,  
 for example, when the oxen make a lot of racket or when the oxen  
 very much bellow a lot at night. nũ'ck'ehi níhyōnk'ūhi, 'nēchō  
 só níhyōngũ rás'iyahi k'intántahi,... You (pl.), it is necessary  
 for you, and I, also it is necessary for me, to (lit., we will)

love our father. ...dy'á khá rãwě 'mã, ~~kã~~ yá rãmã 'mã  
 k'é c'ilêlê ...no longer will cry then, already will be  
 happy then that little baby. ...b'úb'ù 'mãdy'á rãšì'c'i à  
 khánù, b'úb'ù 'mã rãhãštho k'ò khôgù... ...sometimes won't  
 speak to you like that, sometimes will only look those passing  
 by...

2. Sentences may be analyzed as having a periphery and a nucleus (SN).

2.1 Peripheral sentence-level tagmemes are exclamation (E), introductory tagmeme (I), sentence theme (ST), time margin (TM), locational margin (LM), response word (RW), and vocative (V).

2.1.1 E may be manifested by aa, oo, uu with varying vowel length. These are roughly equivalent to English oh!

2.1.2 I may be manifested by various particles and combinations of particles, such as: nũkw'ã, 'i dy'à kw'ã, 'i luégo dy'à kw'ã, èstónse, tónse dy'à kw'ã then; nũdy'a now; nãngéhe, nãngé'e, kòmo the fact is, seeing that; nzá khã for example; bwéno by way of explanation; ngé kw'ã therefore; pèrò, pè but; 'i and; 'ñě and; só 'ñě and also. Introductory tagmeme may occur more than once in a sentence 'i nũ kw'ã só 'ñě, 'mã mózì 'ót'ì k'é Adán 'ñě 'é'Eva, nũ k'ù míngé 'éKáin, nũk'ù, só 'óchá nã's'ó 'àhmí Mízo Khím'ì k'ù and then, and also, when Adam and Eve had their first child, who was Cain, that one also did evil in God's estimation.

2.1.3 ST<sup>ll</sup> is unambiguously present when there is occurrence, as well, of a clause-level tagmeme having the same referent as ST, e.g.: 'é'Adán 'ñě 'é'Eva 'ónzód'ùvi 'angézevi há'k'ò

yá māsě nāpūnkū 'nē há'k'ò mí'ē dy'ēb'e Adam and Eve walked  
 where it was already very cold and where it rained (ST:  
 'é'Adán \* 'nē 'é'Eva Adam and Eve, SN (Sentence nucleus)  
 manifested by P<sub>3</sub>: 'ónzód'úvi they (dual) walked, A:  
 'àngèzèvi they (dual), L: há'k'ò yá māsě nāpūnkū  
 'nē há'k'ò mí'ē dy'ēb'e where it was already very cold and  
 where it rained). ngékw'á tēsē yò dy'á pāhtpā 'óhñā Mízo  
 Khím'í 'néríkhā 'àngèzèhi síhíhi kè dy'á ríma'thi Khím'í  
 therefore all those who do not know God's word, perhaps they  
 tell us (pl. incl.) that we do not worship God. (I: ngékw'á  
 therefore, ST: tēsē yò dy'á pāhtpā 'óhñā Mízo Khím'í all  
 those who do not know God's word, SN manifested by indirect  
 quote sentence (cf. ) with I: 'néríkhā perhaps; IQO,  
 indirect quote opener: 'àngèzèhi síhíhi they tell us;  
 IQI, indirect quote introducer: kè that; IQ, indirect quoted:  
 dy'á ríma'thi Khím'í we do not worship God). There are rare  
 occurrences of two sentence themes<sup>12</sup>. 'í nū k'épēñ'ē k'ù  
 khíhñí dy'á yònté'e, nū k'ò 'óndó'dy'ē k'ònté k'ò, níhògū  
 'àngèzèhi k'ò 'mā sōhi nā'ú'ú, 'mā sōhi ndōtk'ihēmē nzákha  
 ríuma, k'ò 'mā nzákha nēndōtk'ihēm'ē nū ngé sē'ē and the  
 thought that people think now, (with) the bones of those  
 people, they (that is, people living today) get well (with)  
 those (bones) when they feel bad, when they experience an  
 illness like rheumatism, or when it's like that illness that  
 is "cold". (I: 'í and; first ST manifested by appositional  
 noun phrase: nū k'épēñ'ē k'ù khíhñí dy'á yònté'e the  
 thought that people think now; second ST manifested by

possessional noun phrase: nũ k'ò'óndó'dy'è k'ònté k'ò  
 (with) the bones of those people: SN manifested by a referential clause consisting of P<sub>4</sub>: ~~xxxx~~ nĩhògũ get well;  
 A: 'àngézèhi they (pl.); IA: k'ò (with) those; T: ~~xxxx~~  
 'mã sòhi ná'ũ'ũ, ~~xx~~ 'mã sòhi ndòtk'ihēm'è naàkhà~~xx~~  
 říuma, 'ò 'mã ~~xx~~ nzàkhà nēndòth'ihēmē nũ ngé sē'è  
when they feel bad, when they experience an illness like  
rheumatism, or when it is like that illness that is "cold").

2.1.4 TM is manifested by temporal relator-axis clauses or sentences and by temporal word and phrases. nũk'wà 'mã  
 'óngwàrũ 'ómbé'c'e 'éndĩkwě, khánũ 'ó'ũn'ũ k'éc'ít'i 'édy'ady'ã  
then when the opossum finished washing (it), then the baby boy  
was given to the hawk. (I: nũk'wà then; TM: 'mã 'óngwàrũ  
 'ómbé'c'e 'éndĩkwě. when the opossum finished washing (it);  
 SN manifested by kernel clause type 10, ditransitive passive  
 with P<sub>10</sub>: khánũ 'ó'ũn'ũ then it was given; G: k'éc'ít'i  
the baby boy; IG: 'édy'ady'ã the hawk). nũk'wà k'ũ nãhyás'ũ  
 'ó'èhě 'émĩndy'o... Then the next day the coyote came...  
 (I: nũk'wà then; TM manifested by substantial relator-axis  
 clause k'ũ nãhyás'ũ the next day; SN manifested by a kernel  
 clause of type e, intransitive consisting of P<sub>3</sub>: 'ó'èhě  
it came and A: ~~xxxx~~ 'émĩndy'o the coyote).

2.1.5 LM is manifested by noun phrases of location khà d'aha  
 ngũmĩ mí'nehēhi d'aha dy'ò'ò. at a certain house they had a  
dog. (LM: khà d'aha ngũmĩ at a house; SN manifested by a  
 kernel clause type of type 7, transitive pseudo-passive consisting



2.2.1 The SN of a simple sentence is manifested by a kernel clause. However, the kernel clause may contain imbedded clauses. nūkw'ã rānēc'ehi kw'ã há nzi mánēc'ehi 'ót'ũ  
then they will love you like they loved you before.

(I: nūkw'ã then; SN consisting of a clause of type 5 with P<sub>5</sub>: rānēc'ehi they will love you and M: RAXM clause kw'ã há nzi mánēc'ehi 'ót'ũ like they loved you before). ngé k'ũ rá párgöhi 'àngéze, rásühpköhi 'ahmí 'àngéze, ránègöhi 'àngéze, 'i rás'iyägöhi 'àngéze it is that we will know him, we will reverence him, we will have affection for him and we will love him. SN is manifested by a clause of type 2 consisting of P<sub>2</sub>: ngé it is; PC is manifested by relator-sentence axis/(cf. ) consisting of RP: k'ũ that and Axis: a simultaneous sentence (cf. ) rápárgöhi 'àngéze, rásühpköhi 'ahmí 'àngéze, ránègöhi 'àngéze, 'i rás'iyägöhi 'àngéze we will know him, we will reverence him, we will have affection for him, and we will love him.)

2.2.2 In the merged auxiliary sentence, SN is manifested by two clauses with the same subject referent, the first clause of which may be considered as auxiliary and the second, as head. The auxiliary clause alone would not, in most instances, express a complete idea. The predicates of the two clauses tend to occur without any intervening tagmemes. The predicate person subject suffixes and number suffixes are optional in the predicate of the auxiliary clause.

An exhaustive study has not been made of the merged ~~xx~~ auxiliary sentence. However, at least <sup>eight</sup> ~~seven~~ subtypes are posited on the basis of (1) the use, in the predicate of the auxiliary



clause, of sets of pta prefixes for all three persons, in contrast to the use of only the third person set. (2) the occurrence of the same or different aspects in the two predicates, (3) the occurrence of the same or different tenses in the two predicates, (4) the obligatory occurrence of the modal set of person-tense-aspect prefixes with the second predicate.

Both predicates of subtypes 1, 3, 4, 6, and 7 may manifest all three persons of pta prefixes. Subtypes 1 and 2 have the pta prefix co-occurrence restriction that if prefixes of aspect B occur with the first predicate, prefixes of aspect C must occur with the second predicate. In Subtype 3, the pta prefixes may not manifest a different tense in the two predicates. In subtypes 4 and 5, if prefixes of aspect B occur with the first predicate, prefixes of either aspect C, or of the modal series of pta must occur. In subtype 6, if prefixes of aspect B occur with the first predicate, prefixes of either aspect B or C may occur, but not those of the modal series. In <sup>sub</sup>type 7, pta of the modal series are obligatory with the second predicate.

2.2.2.1 In subtype 1, stems such as nè to want, sù to be afraid, má'á to be happy, sùrú to have time, may occur in the predicate of the auxiliary clause. rínè rátôhõ c'ínkè I want to sing a little (Pg: Éx rínè I want; Pg: rátôhõ I will sing; M: c'ínkè a little).

2.2.2.2 In subtype 2, sürü there is time (lit., it catches),<sup>13</sup> sò to be able may occur in the auxiliary clause. dy'á sò rá mágö I am not able to go (P: dy'á sò it is not possible; P<sub>3</sub>: rá mágö I will go).

2.2.2.3 In subtype 3, phürü to begin, kwhàrú to finish, sído to keep doing may occur in the predicate of the auxiliary clause. 'óngwàrú 'ónónú he finished eating (P<sub>3</sub>: 'óngwàrú he finished; P<sub>3</sub>: 'ónónú he ate). yá 'ómbürü 'óshincib'e k'ò nās'ó hñá d'áb'èzo then a man began to say bad words to us (dual) (P<sub>3</sub>: yá 'ómbürü then he began; P<sub>6</sub>: 'óshincib'e he said to us (dual); G: k'ò nās'ó hñá bad words; A: d'áb'èzo a man).

2.2.2.4 In subtype 4, ī 'òt'ù to be first, ahead and b'èpha to be last, behind may occur in the auxiliary clause. ngéhckö rmi'òt'ù ròpédy'e 'àthi'i I was the first to go outside (A: ngéhckö it is I; P<sub>3</sub>: rmi'òt'ù I was first; P<sub>3</sub> ròpédy'e I would go out; L: 'àthi'i outside).

2.2.2.5 In subtype 5, 'òt'ù it is first, mězě it is a long time, it delays. dy'á b'éd mímězě x rvápārāb'e k'éb'èzo we (dual) hadn't known that man long (P<sub>3</sub>: it wasn't yet long; P<sub>5</sub>: rvápārāb'e we had known him; G: k'éb'èzo that man).

2.2.2.6 In subtype 6, khá, kháhpü to try, attempt; púra to hurry may occur in the auxiliary clause. mípúra rò'èhi 'àb'óndö they were hurrying to come to Mexico City (P<sub>3</sub>: mípúra third person was hurrying; P<sub>3</sub>: rò'èhi they would come; L: 'àb'óndö to Mexico City).

2.2.2.7 subtype 7, the predicate of the head clause obligatorily affixes pta prefixes of the modal series.  
 mímáǵö rvámáǵöphi I worked happily (P<sub>3</sub>: mímáǵö I was happy; P<sub>3</sub>: rvámáǵöphi <how>I was working). ród'áhkü rvámáǵö I jumped for joy (P<sub>3</sub>: ród'áhkü I jumped; P<sub>3</sub>: rvámáǵö <how> I was happy). náhó vápèphi he worked well (P<sub>1</sub>: náhó it is good; vápèphi <how> he worked). ..mé nǎzǵ gátó'õ... ..she (the siren) sings very pretty... (P<sub>1</sub>: mé nǎzǵ it is very pretty; P<sub>3</sub>: gátó'õ <how>she sings).

There may be imbedding of a merged sentence within another merged sentence. ríb'úb'ü díspwesto rásídohi rápèphihi I am disposed that we (incl.) continue working (auxiliary clause: ríb'úb'ü díspwesto I am disposed; Head construction: rá sídohi rápèphihi we will continue working, in which head construction there is an imbedded auxiliary clause rásídohi we will continue and a head clause rápèphihi we will work).

2.2.3 In the juxtaposed sentence, SN is manifested by two clauses juxtaposed without conjunction, and often without pause. Subtypes of juxtaposed sentence are motion-event, modification@motion, paraphrase, epexegetical, sequential, attitude-event, participant identification, goal-becoming-actor, one actor activity-the other actor response, elliptical equational.

2.2.3.1 In the motion-event sentence, the verb stem of the first clause is á ten má, pá, to go, or 'óhě, 'ó'ě to come. If the stem is má, then the directional morpheme má away from the departure point is infixed between the verb stem of the second clause and the person-tense aspect. <sup>14</sup>

2.2.2.8. In subtype 8 of the merged sentence, hó good occurs as stem in the predicate of the first clause, and qualifies the future or hypothetical action of the second clause as being something good or bad. ...náhó k'ò 'ósevo ràngós'úhi... ...it is good, the grease of the it (the opossum) (that) they will rub it on... síphí yònté...náhó 'àngézehi rà'èhi tell people ... it's a good idea that they come (lit., it's good they will come). nūzgōhi d'ánkōhi Mízo Khím'í yò ndà náhó rásígōhi we, God gives to us these things that are best for us to eat (ST: nūzgōhi we; P6: d'ánkōhi he gives to us; ~~A:Mízo Khím'í~~ A:Mízo Khím'í God; G manifested by Raxs clause yò ndà náhó rásígōhi). In this Raxs clause, RP is manifested by yò these things and Axis is manifested by the merged sentence of subtype 8, ndà náhó rásígōhi it is best we will eat.

Note: at the bottom of page 22, I've changed "seven" to "eight". However on page 23 I have not worked into the paper the contrast of subtype 8 with the other subtypes.

If the stem is pà, the directional morpheme infixed in the second clause is pà away from the departure point. If the stem is 'éhě the directional morpheme is 'é, 'né, 'ně towards the arrival point. khánú 'ómá'a 'ómá'ún'ũ k'ũ nūsira 'é'Adán then she went and gave (it) to her husband Adam. (SN is manifested by a clause of type three, intransitive, and a clause of type five, ditransitive. (P<sub>3</sub>: khánú 'ómá'a then she went; P<sub>6</sub>: 'ómá'ún'ũ she went-gave; IG: k'ũ nūsira 'é'Adán her husband Adam). 'ó'ě'ě 'ó'nědy'ězhi trópa 'àhyáphũ he came and brought troops to Ixtlahuaca (SN is manifested by a clause of type 3, intransitive, and five, transitive. (P<sub>3</sub>: 'ó'ě'ě he came; P<sub>5</sub>: 'ó'nědy'ězhi he came-brought them, G: trópa troops, and L: 'àhyáphũ to Ixtlahuaca. nūkw'á mípōhi mípāhtōmīhi nděchō then they were going on occasion to buy corn. (I: nūkw'á then; SN is manifested by a clause of type 3, intransitive, and a clause of type 5, transitive. P<sub>3</sub>: mípōhi they were going on occasion; P<sub>5</sub>: mípāhtōmīhi they were going-buying; G: nděchō corn.) There may occur tagmemes in the first clause following the predicate. ...khánú gómá k'wá k'ěhwési 'à má 'àhyáphũ, gò māmāmá 'à má nū kè ví má k'onté k'ò. ~~It~~ then went then that judge to Ixtlahuaca, he went-said there that those people had gone... If (1) the verb stem of the predicate of the first clause is manifested by either má'a or 'é'ě, and (2) there are no intervening tagmemes between the predicates of the two clauses, and (3) the pta prefix of both predicates is 'ó (aspect C, past tense, third person),

then the pta prefix occurring with second clause may be deleted. 'ómá máhyòd'ù, 'ómá mäsíphi 'ésíchi lit., he went went-looked; he went went-told the horned toad. Here we have an example of two motion-execution sentences combining to form a generic-specific paraphrase sentence (cf. 2.2.3.3). In neither of the motion-execution sentences does the pta prefix occur on the predicate of the second clause. Another example: khánú 'ó'ě 'ñěmbědy'e 'òbíhtu lit., then he came came-washed the clothes.

There can be a doubling of the second part of the sentence. ...rómá rómákhágöhme índy'ěhme rómáyá't'ähme k'étémplo kò dínámíta... would go we would-go-riot we would go-destroy that temple with dynamite.

In some motion-event sentences, verb stems má, pá, 'ěhě, and 'é'ě do not occur in the first clause, nor do the directional infixes in the second clause. 'ózát'á 'ósíphi... he arrived he said to him...

2.2.3.2 In the modification-motion sentence, the predicate of the first clause refers to a specific motion or type of motion, whereas the predicate of the second clause refers to a general type of motion in which only the direction of the motion is implied. ...rāsád'ā rā'ěhě he will come rapidly. The first clause is manifested by P<sub>3</sub>: rāsád'ā he will hurry; the second is manifested by P<sub>3</sub>: rā'ěhě he will come. 'ónžízaphū k'wā k'ù'énděhparū 'ómá'a nāhě'ě

(lit., ...flew then that buzzard he went far...) The predicate of the first clause often does not affix the number nor person subject suffixes. ...'ókwhàni 'óndáhi 'émíndy'ò ...third person-ran they ran-off the coyote. pèro nùkw'á k'òndísù 'ók'hôgù 'ómóhi but then the women third person-passed by they went.

2.2.3.3 In the paraphrase sentence, the two clauses communicate quite similar information.

In some paraphrase sentences, one clause gives generic information while the other gives more specific information. In most cases the first clause gives the generic information. rásùrù d'áha k'ò 'áhná ráhwáhnú k'ù sé ndà nánóho mäsä I will chase one of the turkeys, I will choose the biggest male turkey. mínúhi ná'ú, míhónhi rómbo'thi they hated them, they were looking (how) they would kill them. pèro Mízo Khím'í, mé nánó 'àngéze, ~~ndà náho'ò.~~ 'ódy'á nkúhi rísíhi yò sé ndà nímúvi, 'né yò sé ndà náho'ò. But God, very good is he, he gave us to eat (things) that are worth more (than weeds), and that are better. Only a few paraphrase sentences were found in which the first clause gives the specific information. ~~ix~~ ...dy'á gombóhtkúhme dy'á gòchánkhme náda. ...they didn't kill us (pl. excl.), they didn't do anything to us. dy'á khá nté k'ò ílámugò yá kúci k'ò, yá mbézihi 'à khánú. My bosses are no longer people, they are now pigs; they have changed thus. The first part of the preceding paraphrase sentence is manifested by an

imbedded paraphrase sentence of the subtype negative-positive  
my bosses are no longer people, they are now pigs. When there is  
 a negative with the first clause of a generic-specific  
 paraphrase sentence, it may negate the predicate of both  
 clauses. 'i ~~so~~ só níhyónk'úhi, dy'á rícháhi nza 'é'Éva,  
 ríñehi k'ò lulu k'ò mé nákinmí and also it is necessary for  
you, (that you) don't do like Eve, (that) you desire the  
fruits that are very delicious.

In some paraphrase sentences, the predicate of one  
 clause is negative and of the other, positive. In most cases  
 it is the first clause whose predicate is negative. pè  
 dy'á rísát'á khà k'éngùmú, ríb'òb'útho nāhē'ò, ... but don't  
you go clear to that house, you stand afar,... pèro dy'á  
 khó'òhkhòhme yá míbùnk'òhme 'àhyáphú. but no one found us,  
we were already at Ixtlahuaca. ngék'wá, dy'á ngézgò rípé's'i  
 ís'òhku, ngé nēk'im'i so, it's not I that have the fault,  
it is this snake. dy'á ngé k'ù dy'á rínè ráphòsk'ù 'íyò;  
 ngé k'ù rásá'mā yò 'ódy'áhkúhi Mízo Khím'i ~~ngé k'ù rásá'mā~~  
 nékhēdy'á kshārmā it's not that I don't want to help you, no;  
it is that I will harvest (lit., arrange) those things God  
gave us this year, brother. An example with the positive part  
 occurring first is: ...yá ròmhí dy'á rōndé'hi ...they  
would go right away, they wouldn't wait.

In some of the negative-positive paraphrase sentences  
 the positive construction seems to express a type of exception



to what is stated in the negative, or an explanation to prove the truth of the negative statement. The positive construction is introduced by the equational predicate ngéhe it is with the suffix tho only. nūkw'á, dy'á khó míb'úb'ù, míngésthó Mízo Khím'í no one was living, there was only God. 𐌆𐌆𐌆 'óhtho phě sé rási'c'í kwǎ'rmǎ, ngésthó k'ù rǎdy'á'k'ù náhó khě Mízo Khím'í 'ně rǎnínchím'í'c'ù nothing yet I will tell you, brother, only that God will give you a good year and will bless you. pè dy'á ~~ríkǎhǎp'ù~~ ríkǎhǎp'ù mál ní rí d'áha nté'e, ngésthó rí'ěhmě 'éhésúkristó but I don't do bad to not one person, all I do is that (lit., it is only) I believe-obey Jesus Christ.

In some paraphrase sentences the two clauses give virtually the same information, neither being more specific of generic than the other. ...múdy'á, yá ríbúb'ù còntéto, yá rímǎ'á ...now, now I am content, now I am happy. gòs'úhkhme gòb'ákhme... we were caught, we were caught,... ...vímá k'ònté k'ò, nǎngéhe rómáyá'thí k'énínchím'í kátólíko, mímóhí rómá rómátúnbúhí k'énínchím'í ...those people had gone in order to go destroy the catholic church building; they went (in order) to go and overturn the church building. mǐthémngéhi 'àngéshi mǐkhǎnkhi búrla they were ~~making~~ laughing at me, they were making-sport of me.

In some paraphrase sentences the same verb stem occurs in the predicate of the two clauses, and one clause gives more details than the other. ...rǐdy'ághi à tál estasióon rǐdy'ághi khà ~~kámión~~ kámión à tál lǎrétéra à tál lúgar ...you get down at such-and-such a station, you get down from

the bus at such-and-such a highway at such-and-such a place.  
 rávõvi, ràmèzè c'íhkè k'ù rásõvi we (dual) will fight, it will  
 last a little time that we will fight. nùk'wà khánù  
 'ómbürü gòsántèhi 'ómbürü gònãhi nás'ó'o, 'ómbürü gònãhi  
 nã'ù kòntra nüzgõhme then they began to curse, they began  
 to speak bad things; they began to speak bad things against  
 us (pl. excl.). In this example there is an imbedded  
 paraphrase sentence in the first part of the construction. Then  
 in the second part 'ómbürü gònãhi is repeated along with the  
 additional information kòntra nüzgõhme against us.

2.2.3.4 In epexegetical sentence the pta of the predicate of  
 the second clause is either in Aspect B, or the second clause  
 is descriptive. yá ngèhméc'è kw'á 'émíndyo nù khà k'ézà'a  
 míngé sé khá ñí k'è zá'a k'ù mé mándá'á they coyote then  
 remained alone in that tree; it was in the top of the tree  
 that was very tall. Mízo Khím'í 'ódy'át'á nù sònihòmü;  
 nù sònihòmü, máb'èsòmü God made the earth, the earth was dark.  
 nù kw'á 'ócõt'úvi 'nà mbéncè; nù ká k'è mbéncè míngé 'nã  
 ndísü k'ù mípèdy'e b'íntu khà sánxa then they (dual) came  
 upon a washer; that washer was a woman that washed clothes in  
 the draingge ditch. rási'c'i phè mã féca; ngé k'ù díés dè  
 húlyo dè 1953 I will tell you what date; it is the tenth of  
 July of 1953. khánù khógü 'ómèvi 'éhòsé 'émária; micägävi  
 k'ù 'óc'ibüruvi then Josphe and Mary went passing by; they  
 were mounted on their little donkey. nù kw'á khánù 'ó'è kw'á  
 k'ò huáo; mánühi 'óhãcãhi, 'ñè 'óthèncihi... then the Jews  
 came; they were carrying their axes and their saws...

2.2.3.5 In sequential sentences the sequential predicate particle without conjunctions often occurs with the predicates of both constructions. khánũ 'óhũũhkũ 'àngêze, khánũ 'ózí'i then he took, then he ate. nũk'wã khánũ 'óchá à khánũ k'ét'i 'ómãphônghi, khánũ 'ómbochi à má khã zãphũ then that boy did like that, he went and put them out; then he drove them into the lake. Sometimes the sequential particle occurs only with the predicate of the second clause. ...ngé yò ngwicánt'ã intéhi khãrwíságehi yò ...it's these you would put into your mouth, then you would eat them. In some sequential sentences khã...does not occur. phénga 'ihũũhkũ 'ísige nũ ...why did you take and eat it? (lit., why you took you ate it...?)

Another example of sequential sentence is that in which the first part is manifested by temporal margin containing the auxiliary verb stem khwarũ. In the second part the particles khánũ occur in the predicate. nũkw'ã 'mã 'óngwãrũ 'ómbé'ó'e 'éndĩnkwë, khánũ ('ó'ũn'ũ/'ó'ũn'ũ) k'éc'ít'i 'édy'ády'ã. then, when the opossum finished washing him, then (the baby boy was given/he gave the baby boy) to the hawk.

2.2.3.6 In the attitude-event sentence, the first clause expresses an attitude, psychological condition, or sense perception, and the second expresses the consequent action or reaction. gò'úd'ũhi k'wã, gòcháhi hũnta ...they became angry then, they made a meeting... nũk'wã, 'ótĩ k'wã k'émĩndy'ó, 'ómãmã, rínè rátóhõ c'ĩhkë then, the coyote got drunk then, he said, "I want to sing a little." ... 'ódy'ãrã k'òdy'ó'ó, † ĩx 'okhwãni 'óndãhi 'émĩndy'ó ...the dogs heard (it), they ran and ran-off the coyote.

2.3.7 In the participant-identification sentence, the first clause of SN is either indefinite transitive or indefinite ditransitive and the second is transitive. kò tēxē k'ò 'ózíhi khà k'é chũntũ, 'óndũbũhi 'émĩndy'ò, 'óndũnũ k'édy'ò'ò everything that they ate at that wedding, it was taken to the coyote, the dog took it. 'ómbó't'ũhi 'ésúva, 'óchá 'épélu John was killed, Peter did it. rambãhpũhi 'óngõñi, rãchá kãx k'ò phẽ phẽzi khà hñĩni his chickens will be caught; the authorities in the town will do it. sò'õhi k'é b'èzo, khà k'ũ 'óndã'ã that man is tested, his father-in-law does it.

2.2.3.8 There is one type of juxtaposed sentence in which the goal or indirect goal of the first clause is the actor of the second. pèro Mízo Khĩm'ĩ 'óndãhã 'ó'ãnsẽ, 'ó'ẽ 'ó'ñẽphongũvi 'àngẽzevi khà k'é'áláwérta but GOD sent his angel, he came and put them out of that orchard. rĩdy'òhtkũhmẽ Míze Khĩm'ĩ rãmbòskũhmẽ k'ũ ngé mítãhtahi you pray for us to God who is our Father, (that) he will help us. More than two clauses may be joined in this way. nũnckõ rĩ'òhtkõ Mízo Khĩm'ĩ rãmbòs'ũhi rãnãngahi rãzẽzihi I pray to God (that) he will help them (that) they will rise up (and) they will be strong. ...rĩ'òhtũ rãpũnkũ rãdy'òhtkũhi nãpũnkũ k'ũ tãgã & 'ãhẽns'ẽ rãmbòskũhi ...I ask (them) much (that) they will ask much on our behalf the one who sits in heaven (that) he will help us.

2.2.3.9 Another type of juxtaposed sentence is that in which the actors are ~~is~~ different in the two clauses manifesting SN. The two clauses may sustain various semantic relationships to

each other. For example, in the first clause there may be the activity of one participant, in the second clause the resultant or concurrent activity of another participant, or joint activity of the participant of the first clause and another participant. Or there may be the relationship of thesis and antithesis. nūkw'á khá nū 'nāngò wè 'nátàre 'áséhs'è khá k'é síhnhō, gòpìzi 'àngézehi ...then right away a rooster crowed (lit., cried) in the top of that tree; they (the people) were scared...nūkw'á d'áhkú ótōhō k'é míndy'o, ódy'árá k'ò dy'ò'o ...then right away the coyote sang; the dogs heard...ngé rásòrú ráchmítú k'ét'ì'ì rímà'a ...it is tomorrow the boy will marry, you go. ~~we~~ nūkw'á rákwhán'ì rámáǵò, rícháhpú ~~ríákhá rícháhpú~~ rícháhpú ríákhá then I will run I will go; you pretend to run me off. nūdy'á yá rósáhi, kī b'òb'ù dy'á 'áhómú now we have arrived; stand on the ground now. rósì'c'ì dy'á rímáphú nū'ck'è ímáphú I told you not to cry out; you cried out. ~~we~~ ród'á'k'ù t'áphú, íntí'ì ...I gave you pulque; you got drunk. ...nímà'a khá k'é ngúmú, ród'á'k'ù hñón'ù k'ù rísì'ì... you go to the house; I will give you food that you will eat. ...chá'd'á rámúsk'ù ...come; I will carry you (on my back). pè dy'á rísát'á khá k'é ngúmú, ríb'òb'ùtho nánhé'è, rámímíthovi nū but don't you arrive at that house, you just stand at a distance; we (dual) will sit there. pedy'evi yámóhi dy'á khá ráchá'k'ùhi náda you(dual) go out (of the tree); they have gone, they will no longer do anything to you.

2.2.3.9 In the elliptical equation sentence the initial clause seems to be unrelated grammatically to the rest of the sentence. The sentence may be analyzed as having an ellipsis of the equational predicate ngí ngé is, and an ellipsis of the relator-axis particle r'ù thaqin in the second clause, and sometimes in the first clause. rgwá'êhē ndihkwě, yá 'ópèn'k'e 'nāhñā 'éMária rí mà'a, yá nè ràzò'dy'è 'angéze. (what) I have come (for), opossum (is) (that) Mary has sent you a word (that) you go, she is about to bear a child (lit., be sick). rgwá'égö sichi, rímanüc'è 'éMária k'ù pé ràzò'dy'è. I have come, horned toad, (to tell you to) go look a bit after Mary who probably will bear a child (lit., be sick). k'ù rvápèn'k'egö nú, ríkhá'k'ù 'nā t'òñü that for which I have sent you this (letter), (is) (that) I make you a question. néb'èzo..., nù k'ù rákháhpühi, rácòm'phi rápò'thi this man..., what we will do to him, (is) (that) we will cooperate in killing him (lit., we will kill him).

2.2.4 In simultaneous sentence, the two clauses manifesting SN are speaking about two different actions that occur, not sequentially, but simultaneously. In some of these there is occurrence of the particles só also and ní, ní, ní só, ní só nor. ...ráphötpühi ngwénda 'ímün'k'öhi, só ráphötpühi ngwénda 'íñhi, ... ...we will be careful of our hearts, we will also be careful of our heads... k'édy'ò yá mízáya, dy'á khá só mís'iyáhi. that dog was already old, in addition he was no longer loved. ...dy'á ríçú'ũ tésé xá, yò ràc'á'k'ù, ní

só rándógtú 'nāniste khā 'inī, ... <sup>you</sup>... ~~666666~~ will not die  
 (because of) all these things that will be done to you,  
neither will fall a hair from your head,...

In some simultaneous sentences there is no distinguishing particle. ...rāhmürūhi, mē rāphwānthi nāpūkhū záphū 'mā  
~~khāhi~~ khāhi mbāsūwā, rātīhi, rāmbēhi bīzi ...they gather  
together, they shoot off very many guns when they make a fiesta,  
they get drunk, they play musical instruments.

In yet other simultaneous sentences conjunctions i, 'ñē and occur. ...yò'énémigo yá rāsōya yò, i dy'á khā phé  
 rāchá'k'ūhi náāa. ...the enemies will then rest, and won't  
any longer do anything (lit., nothing) to you. nūdy'á  
 trésthō yōpā'a, rīchōnth'ū 'imphēm'ē 'āhōmū, 'ñē hōmū  
 rīsī'i. now all the days you will rub your stomach on the  
ground, and ground you will eat. nūk'wā, nūsōñihōmū, mē  
~~māhó'o,~~ 'ñē mē mázò'ò. then, the earth, it was very good,  
and it was very pretty. ...rāpārgōhi 'àngēze, rāsūhōhī 'āhmī  
 'àngēze, rānēgōhī 'àngēze, i rās'iyagōhī 'àngēze ...we will  
know him, we will reverence him, we will desire him, and we will  
love him.

Simultaneous sentence may be used to express reciprocal relationships. ... pānkōhme nū 'ñē só rīpārāhme ... that one  
knows us and also we know him.

2.2.5 In conditional sentences one clause manifests the protasis, and the other manifests the apodosis. The protasis is manifested by a temporal-conditional relator-axis construction. The protasis may occur either preceding or following the apodosis.

nũ 'mã ráčēzǝǝhi 'áhmĩ 'ángéze, só ráčēzi íhmǝǝhi if we will come close into his presence, he will come close into our presence. ngék'wáǝ nũ'ók'ehi, nũ 'mã rǝhíyǝ yǝ 'ódy'át'á Mízo Khím'í, há rvi'wěč'í íyóndahi therefore you (pl.), if the things God made were not (in existence), how would you yoke your oxen? né sǝ rí kházǝǝ, dy'á só rá'ún'ú ngwěnda já jé gá khá rgá dy'ónhktí, nũ 'mã ǝ dy'á rá'éměhi Mízo Khím'í kǝ tǝxǝ ímũn'hi nor I, I won't be able to realize just how it is he will deceive me, if we will not believe-obey God with all our hearts. When the predicates of the protasis and the apodosis are in the future tense, the conditional sentence is not structurally distinct from a simple sentence with time margin in future tense, since 'mã and nũ 'mã mean both when and if. They are analytically distinct when the protasis and the apodosis are in the present or past tense, then the predicates of the protasis and apodosis always occur with conditional-typhotical pta prefixes.

There was found an example which is conditional in grammatical form, but semantically seems to be concessive. ~~but~~ pǝrke 'mã ráphǝs'úhmě k'ò kwhármá 'á Kónsio, 'ná dy'á rámbǝskúhmě because (even) if we help the brothers in Concepción, perhaps they won't help us.

2.2.6 In one type of temporal sentence SN is manifested by sentence base and then by time margin, sentence base always occurring first. Sentence base is manifested by the verb to live, to be. Time margin is introduced by the relators 'mã or b'úb'ú, nũ 'mã when. 'í b'úb'ú 'mã rándũ k'é c'ílǝlǝ and sometimes (lit., there is when) the little baby will die...

*in b'úb'ú. temporal*



b'úb'ù 'mã rácót'úhi k'ím'í k'ù mé riniži ò léci khá  
 phêm'ẽ sometimes they will find snakes that are very full  
of milk in their stomachs. 'ò b'úb'ù 'mã dy'á rambó'thi b'úb'ù  
 'mã jé kã khá mbákin'í ...or sometimes they won't kill them;  
~~XX~~ sometimes they are in the  
nopal... ...'í b'úb'ù 'mã àsta rándũhi b'úb'ù 'mã dy'á  
 ráté nè ri 'nã b'úb'ù 'mã kòmo 'nãtho yêtho ráté'e ...and  
sometimes they will even die; sometimes not even one will grow;  
sometimes about just one (or) just two will grow. bwéno,  
 èntónses b'úb'ù 'mã dy'á ràsi'c'i kánũ, b'úb'ù 'mã rãhããstho  
 k'ò khógũ ... well then, sometimes they won't speak to you  
like that; sometimes those that pass by will only look...  
 ...pé khĩhĩhi b'úb'ù 'mã ngéché k'ù dy'á hó k'é kãkã  
 k'ím'í k'ù síhi s'óhkdy'ẽ ...perhaps they think sometimes it  
is that devil himself, that snake that is called "s'óhkdy'ẽ".

2.2.7 In double-temporal sentence, SN is manifested by two  
 grammatically dependent temporal constructions, which together  
 form an independent construction. mǎngwa zát'ã mǎngwa óráo  
as soon as he arrived, (lit., as soon as) he prayed. nzi  
 gází'ic'ẽ 'íncíci nzi gǎzògũtpo quick as he drinks a bit of  
his milk (lit., his breast) just that quick (lit., quick as) he  
spits it up. nzi mǎzéhĩ nzi mǎ'wagũ k'òháca nzi mǎhyáshi  
 nzi mǎcízazib'i k'éthēnci lit. quick as they were chopping,  
quick as were breaking the axes; quick as they were sawing,  
quick as was losing its teeth the saw. In the preceding example  
 there are two double-temporal sentences which in turn manifest  
 a simultaneous sentence (cf. 2.2.4). órà kw'ã rándázò



give you, but I ask God a lot for you that he will help you...  
 When concessive tagmeme is manifested by a juxtaposed sentence,  
 zõ although may occur with each clause of the juxtaposed  
 sentence. níhyôngõhi nùzgõhi, dy'á rášénkhõhi k'ù dy'á  
 hó'õ, zõ rády'ákhõhi k'ò mé rrínkímí, zõ rády'ákhõhi k'ò  
 mé rráhó'õ it is necessary for us, (that) we will not believe  
the devil, although he give us things that are very delicious,  
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ although he give us things  
that are very good.

A subtype of concessive-antithesis is that in which AC  
 is manifested by mas, mas kè, sinu kè, and in which Ant states  
 the exception to what is stated in Con. dy'á gòcõhtkühmẽ  
 náda, mas gòcõhtkühmẽ fòlléto they didn't find anything on  
us, (but/except) they found leaflets. k'é kárhta k'ù 'ípénquigõ  
rórésíbiõ mípríméro nẽzán'ã nù hùlio, mas kè róhyõhpù k'é  
díréksiõn rónhù's'ù número trës. the letter that you sent me  
I received the first of this month July except that I made a  
mistake (concerning) the address, I wrote number three.  
 ...nèhi k'ù ráhúntahmẽ..., mas kè k'ù nè rambárã yòkwhãrmã  
 khò só phõstehi... ...they (the brothers) want that we join  
with (the others)...., except the brothers want to know  
whether (the others) also help people... 'i ðò nù k'é  
hñù, mé nãzèzi, pèro dy'á ã zèzi naà khá ndãhmã híyõ  
sinu kè khãhpù kòmo nã khá 'nã s'òkhím'í k'ù dy'á hó'õ  
and with that breath, he is very powerful, but he is not  
powerful like wind, no, except that he does like an evil spirit  
of the devil.

Two examples were noted in which the conjunction 'i and was used to introduce the idea of antithesis. Rí<sup>^</sup>pōngūtho kw<sup>^</sup>hārmā, rōs<sup>^</sup>i'c'k rōphōsk'ū 'à ndā à lās tres 'i dy'á rōphōsk'ū forgive me, brother; I told you I would help you yesterday at three but (lit., and) I didn't help you. s<sup>^</sup>ihckō rāmbōhkū, 'i b'ū'mā r'as<sup>^</sup>ihci 'fyō he tells me he will take care of me but (lit., and) sometimes he tells me "no."

A subtype of concessive-antithetical is that in which CP does not occur, and Con is manifested by a clause whose predicate is either chá to do or c'a to be done, to happen. ...rómāhmē c'a k'ū ròc'ā, dy'á ròkhōthmē ...we (excl.) said regardless of what would happen (lit., happen what would happen), we would not pay. rācēzih<sup>^</sup>i 'à hmī Mizo Khim'ī, chá k'ū rāchá yōnté'e. let's (lit., we will) come close into the presence of God, regardless of what the people will do (lit., do what will do the people).

~~xxxx~~

2.2.9 In alternative sentence, SN is expressed by the formula  $+SB_1 + AltC + SB_2$  in which  $SB_1$  (sentence base 1) and  $SB_2$  (sentence base 2) may be manifested by clauses or sentences, and AltC (alternative conjunction) may be manifested by 'ò or khó dy'á'k'ū yò 'ò há vípōmge yò who gave them to you or where did you steal them? pēro kò nū g k'é s<sup>^</sup>iphād'ū k'ū, rāpizi k'ū k'ū dy'á hó'o, 'ò rāpizi k'ū phē mā s'okhīm'ī k'ū khápū rāwē ... but with that (skunk) hide, the devil will be frightened, or whatever evil spirit that causes (the baby) to cry will be frightened. Most alternative sentences are imbedded constructions. 'i nū k'é c'ins'ū k'ū, nū 'mā rāsā khā 'nā ngumū mé rā'nēkw'éc'i, 'ò mē mé rā'nēwē'ē... and that

little bird, when it will arrive at a house (and) very much  
come-chirp very much come-shirp or very much come-cry...,  
 'ně só māmāhi, dy'á rāmēzē k'ù rā'ē'ē dy'ēb'e, 'ò dy'á  
 rāmēzē rā'ē sē'ē, 'ò dy'á rāmēzē phē phēzi k'ù rāsá  
 'mā and they also say, "it won't be long that rain will come,  
or it won't be long that cold will come, or it won't be long  
that some sort of thing will arrive. In many of the alternative  
 sentences, 'ò can best be translated by rather, what I mean to  
say is:; rather, it would be more correct to say it like this:  
 phē só imānge kwārmā, 'ò phē só imāngēhi intēsēhi  
what do you say, brother, or, rather, what do all of you say?  
 ...sē k'itho k'ò 'óndó'dy'ē 'àngēzhi 'ò k'ò 'ótrandòdy'ē 'àngēzhi  
 ...there are still their bones around, or, rather, their  
huge bones.

There is a subtype of alternative sentence which is  
 always imbedded. The first clause is introduced by zò  
although, whether or sía be it (from Spanish "sea"). The  
 following clauses may optionally be introduced by zò or sía.  
 The clauses may be joined by AltC 'ò or. Either AltC or one  
 of these two introducers must occur with the second and  
 following clauses. khíhñíhi k'ù hē b'úb'ù nū 'émwérte, zò  
 ringé 'ómwérte Mízo Khím'í, 'ò zò ringé 'ómwérte k'ù  
 dy'á hó'ò they think that there is where Death is, whether  
it be God's Death, or whether it be the devil's Death.  
 pòncp'ù 'ómú'b'ù 'nā nté'e, sía 'mā thòrú k'ù dy'á hó'ò, 'ò  
 sía ngé 'mā dy'á pārá phē khá 'nā b'ēzo a person's heart is

all mixed up, be it when the devil touches him, or when the man doesn't know what he is doing. rásürügö k'é b'èzo sía phè k'ò 'óhá, 'ò k'ù túnkù mério I will apprehend that man whether he did something (bad), or that he owes me money. rächánkò 'ná preéba, sía rándù ~~ínc'í'í~~ inc'í'í, 'ò ngé inzün'ũ he will make me a test, whether (it is that) my child will die, or it is my ox. ísómá'ñé's'ètho khà ndèhsù k'é nzün'ũ, sía ràyòd'ũ, sía ràzà'a he right away went and put the ox up on the wheat; (this word fits here) whether he will tramp out (the wheat), (or) whether he will eat (the wheat).

2.2.10 In result-cause sentence SN may be expressed by the formula  $+( \uparrow RC \uparrow Res ) + ( \uparrow CC \uparrow Cau )$ , in which RC is result conjunction, RES is result tagmeme, CC is causal conjunction, and Cau is causal tagmeme. RC may be manifested by ngékw'á therefore. Res and Cau may be manifested by clauses or sentences. Cau may be manifested by ná ngé, ná ngéhe, ná ngéhe k'ù, pòrke because, kòmo in view of the fact that.

The two parentheses of the formula may be transposed, with the causal element of the sentence occurring before the result. When the result element occurs first, RC is obligatorily absent. Result-cause sentences with the result element occurring first are more frequent. núkw'á víhyóhi 'angézhí ná ngé k'ò nté'e dy'á mínè ròsihi nákw'haniá then they had gotten lost because the people didn't want to tell them the truth. mé dy'á'áhi ná ngéhe k'ù íñátho they are very much astounded because you speak Mazahua. pé rá mòkhóhi kw'hárwá pòrkè yá nzátho perhaps we should go (lit., we will go) brother,

because it is already evening. nāngéhe Mízo Khím'í  
 s'iyazūhi, ngékw'ǎ gady'áhkōhi shénci 'àngéze ~~xxxx~~  
 rátōhpūhi yò'animál yò nāzēzi because God loves us,  
 therefore he gives us authority to dominate the animals  
 that are strong. pòrke à khánū 'ómōchēhi dy'á ròsō ròc'ún'ū  
 gārántía mū k'é'áhénte because they had gone unauthorized  
 (lit., by themselves) like that (therefore) agent would not  
 be able to give a guarantee (for their safety). ...ngé  
 nēk'im'í mū ~~XXXXXXXX~~ 'ódy'ónhkūgō, ngékw'ǎ résígō nū  
 it is this snake that deceived me, therefore I ate it (th~~w~~  
~~xxx~~fruit).

Cau and Res may be manifested by other than simple  
 sentence. 'óthōhkū nín c'íhta, nā ngé dy'á ríhā'p'ǎ  
 'óngūmū 'ò dy'á rí'ǎ'tp'ǎ nāhó'o my image affected (lit.,  
~~XXXXXXXX~~ touched) me, because I don't build it's house for  
 it or it don't make it for it well. ró'égōhmē ró'nezēngwāhmē  
 nū pòrke pāhkōhmē nū só ríparāhmē we came to come-greet this  
 one because he knows us and also we know him. ...dy'á  
 rítōhō ná ngé rādy'ǎ'k'ǎ k'ò dy'áha dy'ò'o, rà'éhēhi  
 rāndāk'āhi ...don't sing, because the other dogs will hear you,  
 they will come they will run you off. pèro nā ngé Mízo Khím'í  
 dy'á nē'e, dy'á gōmbōhtkūhmē dy'á gōchākhmē náda  
 but because God didn't want it (like that), (therefore) they didn't  
 kill us (excl.); they didn't do anything to us. nād'āhi k'ū  
 mēmē, ngé kw'ǎ dy'á sō rānāhī dy'á kwāh'ǎ they swear that it  
 is true; therefore (people) will not be able to say it is not true.

2.2.11 In purpose sentence, SN may be expressed by the formula +Act+PP+Pur in which Act is action, PP is purpose particle and Pur is purpose. PP may be manifested by pà, pàrà, ngé kw'á in order that, ngé it is, ná ngéhe because, k'ù that. 'óhmürú yò nté'e, pà rëndàngót'ùhi khà phörú the people gathered together, in order to close them all up in jail. hó ránügö khà há rgà kháhpü k ngé kw'á né rànèc'ethohi I will gladly see what I can do (lit., how I will make it) so that they will like you again. mímámá 'àngéze ròmèbe khà k'èndènda, ngé røndòmü ò thú's'ù he said we would go to that store, in order to (lit., it is he would) buy cigarettes. ...vímá k'ònté k'ó, ná ngéhe ròmâyá'thi k'éninchím'í... ...those people had gone, in order to (lit., because they would) ~~go-destroy that~~ go-destroy that...church.

Pur may be manifested by a juxtaposed sentence. nù kw'á khánü 'óc'ánkühmè k'èhwési 'àsó'ñí ìnzümü pà ronzögühmè ròsürühmè déréco k'è'ñí'í then the judge accosted us in front of my house so that we would return we would follow the road straight. Two Pur may occur. rípörü òmbèmü, ngé kw'á rákà's'ù 'àsés'e khà ndüngümü, ngé kw'á rá'nünt'ù náhó 'qñahmá I mix the mud, so that I will place it on top of the wall, so that the adobes will stick well. ríkwihinc'í ìncó'ö ngé kw'á rámsk'ù, ngé kw'á dy'á rísú'ù 'mü ríhñé'mé 'àhómü you shut your eyes so that I will carry you, so that you won't be afraid when you look down ~~to the ground~~ to the ground. Two Pur may occur connected by a conjunction. ...pà ràsö rapèhpköhi k'ù dy'á hó 'í pà ràsö



rápəhp̄kōhi tēsē yò nās'ó và khà nũsōñhōmĩ ...in order for us  
~~xxxx~~ to be able work for the devil and in order for us to be  
able to work for all of these evil things in the world.

Sometimes PP does not occur<sup>15</sup>. ...gòhm̄rhi  
 x̄ r̄ombōhtkūhm̄ē ...they gathered in order to (lit., they would)  
kill us.

Two examples of purpose sentences were found in which  
 Act is grammatically negated when it is Pur which is  
 semantically negated. dy'á, dy'áhkōhi Mĩžo Khĩm'ĩ nũ  
 x'x̄ r̄ib'ũnk'ōhi ngé kw'á rāsō rákhágōhi nās'ó'o. dy'á só  
 r̄ib'ũnk'ōhi tēs̄tho yōpà dy'á pà rāsō r̄ápəhp̄kōhi k'ũ dy'á  
 hó ... God didn't give to us that we are living so that we  
will be able to do evil. Nor are we living all these days now so  
that we will be able to work for the devil...

xxx

2.2.12 In the direct quote sentence SN may be expressed by  
 the formula †DQO †DQ †DQC, in which DQO is optional direct  
 quote opener, DQ is direct quoted, and DQC is direct quote  
 closer. DQO may be manifested by clauses of types 3 whose  
 verb stems are thũrtũ answer, by clauses of type 5 whose verb  
 stems are māmā say, and by clauses of type 6 whose verb stems  
 are s̄ip̄hi say to, 'ōnũ ask of someone, thũhtũ reply to.  
 DQ may be manifested by a sentence or paragraph. DQC may be  
 manifested by clauses of type 3 whose verb stems are 'ēñē  
say, and by ditransitive clauses whose verb stems are 'ēmbē  
say to. nũk'éndĩhk̄wē khánũ 'ómāmā, phē khá Mária that opossum then  
said, "How is Mary (lit., what does Mary do)?" hãgã

ri'émbe "Yes", I say to him. nūkw'ā khānū 'ōmāhi 'angēshi,  
 pē rāmōkhōhi kwārmā pōrke yā nātho, há ra rāsāt'āhi,  
 'ēnēhi 'ódy'óhi 'angēshi then they said, "Perhaps we had  
 better go, brothers, because it's already evening; what time  
 will we arrive?" say their companions.

2.2.13 In indirect quote question sentence SN is expressed  
 by the formula †IQO†IQI†IQ, in which IQO is obligatory  
 indirect quote opener, IQI is optional indirect quote intro-  
 ducer, and IQ is indirect quoted. IQO may be manifested not  
 only by clauses with the same verb stems that occur in DQO,  
 but by clauses with such verb stems as: khīhñī think,  
 hāndā see, pārá know, sō'o test, taste, sō'ō feel, séntio  
feel, àgrádésido be thankful, mánā be happy, shīhhi be told,  
 kōs'ū announce, advise, 'ārā hear, and the uninflected borrowed  
 roots kwénhta notice and mēnte it seems. IQO may also be  
 manifested by clauses with such verb stems and goals, and  
 verb stems and actors as khā t'ōnū to make a question,  
 yembēn'ē imū'b'ū my heart is in doubt (lit., two-thinks my  
 heart), 'ōhtū 'nā pōhō to thank (lit., to ask a thank),  
 'ūn'ūangwēnda To pay attention, realize (lit., to give account).

IQI may be manifested by kē or k'ū that, which in general are  
 interchangeable. One exception noted is that when IQO  
 is manifested by mēnte it seems, IQI k'ū may occur, but not kē.  
 There are restrictions as to which verb stems occurring in  
 IQO may occur with IQI.

IQ may be manifested by either kernel sentences or interrogative  
 sentences (cf. ). Some verb stems may occur only with an IQ

which is manifested by an interrogative sentence. khánũ  
 'ódy'ónngühmẽ khò dy'á mísò ròmázèngwazühmẽ then they asked us  
 (excl.) whether they were able (lit., question-marker they were  
not able) to go-greet us (excl.). rókhá t'ónũ phẽ mikhá...  
~~I made~~ a question what was wrong (with me)... (lit., what was  
I doing). yembèn'ẽ ímú'b'ũ khò rá'èhmègõ, 'ò híyõ my heart  
is in doubt whether (lit., question-marker) I will believe or  
not.

Some verb stems may not occur with an IQ which is manifested by an interrogative sentence. nũ kw'á, khánũ  
 'óhñándã nũ k'èt'i'i, yá míngé ò kuçi k'ò lámu then, that boy  
saw (that) the bosses were now pigs. ...mé rínè ráhándã  
 há gà khá k'ũ síhhi síréna ...I want very much to see how it is  
that which is called Siren. 'i nũkw'á, khánũ 'ómáhi 'àngèzhi  
 yá ròmóhi dy'á røndé'hi and then they said they would go,  
they would not wait. bwéno mà yò nté k'ũ pé dy'á hó k'ék'ímí...  
well, people say that that snake is related in some way to the  
devil (lit., is not good).

Some verb stems may occur when the IQ is manifested either by an interrogative sentence, or a kernel sentence. í síhçigõ rò'èkhõ và 'à ísmíkílpan you told me to come here to  
Ixmiquilpan. 'ó síhçi kw'á khò ndé míd'áházügõ, khò ndé Míd'áházügõ  
 k'ò ãx 'évángelista he said to me then whether (lit., question-  
marker) I was one (with all of them), whether (lit., question-  
marker) I was one of the evangelicals. 'i mísihçi kè  
 phénga mikhágõ à khánũ ...and he was saying to me that why was  
I doing like that. When interrogative sentence is introduced  
 by khò question-marker, IQI may not occur.

A specialized subtype of indirect question is that in which IQ0 is manifested by the verb stem pǎrǎ and mbǎrǎ. I wonder, who knows? (lit., to know); b'áhtǔ 'it appears' and dy'á kǎ b'áhtǔ 'it doesn't appear', both with the meaning I wonder, who knows?; dy'á nǎhcě 'it isn't apparent (lit., it doesn't appear)'. In this subtype, these stems do not take either first or second person pta prefixes, nor person referent suffixes. ...pǎrǎ phě má nǎhcě k'ũ rǎchá'k'ũhi ...who knows what kind of medicine that they will treat you (lit., do to you) with. 'i ngé kw'ǎ pǎrǎ phě má phĩ'ò k'ò ndé (rǎchǎnbǎhi ... and so, who knows what kind of herb that they will mix with it... b'áhtǔ khò éhě dy'ébe I wonder if it raining (there). dy'á 'nǎhcě khò rá'áhtǎ khò híyǒ It is not apparent whether I will obey (or) whether not. dy'á 'nǎhcě khò ngé k'ũ dy'á hó'ò, khò ngé sěro, khò ngé sǎnto, 'ò phě k'ò ngé'é it is not apparent whether it is the devil [that does it], whether it is a witch, whether it is an image, what it is. pǎrǎ khò yǎ yá ndis'i dy'á 'ò híyǒ who knows whether she has gotten well now or not. When uninflected pǎrǎ and mbǎrǎ, b'áhtǔ, and dy'á b'áhtǔ manifest IQ0, they may not occur with kè or k'ũ, and IQ is manifested by an interrogative sentence. (cf. )

2.2.14 There is a non-verbal sentence type, in which SN is manifested by at least two non-verbal clauses (cf. ). 'i 'nǎ yò gũhsta rǎzǎ'a, 'nǎ yò híyǒ (there are) some (lit., others) that like to eat (opossum); (there are) others that don't.

2.3 Interrogative sentences are <sup>primary</sup> ~~secondary~~ transformations of kernel sentence types. Interrogative sentence is ~~expressed~~ <sup>expressed</sup> 16 expressed by the formula  $IP + IB$  in which IP is obligatory interrogative particle and IB is interrogative base. Interrogative base may be manifested by various kernel sentences types.

IP is manifested by the following particles: (1) phě what, with what, for what purpose, which substitutes for actor, goal, instrument-accomplishment, benefit-cause, or purpose tagmeme. phě 'ihod'u what are you looking for?; phě ndögü what fell?; phě vındũ'ũ what is the cause or instrument of his death?; phě vındũ'ũ why did he die?; phě v'ñehě for what purpose did he come? (2) khó who, whom, to whom which substitutes for actor, goal, or indirect goal tagmeme. khó má'a who went?; khó 'impārā whom did you hit?; khó 'i'ũntũ k'ět'òphũ to whom did you give the money? (3) há and hã where, how, which substitute for location of manner tagmeme. há nímague where are you going?; há vísínckö how did you tell me? (4) phěnga, phě nãngé why, which substitutes for the benefit-cause tagmeme. phěnga <sup>17</sup> 'ihñũhkũ 'isige nũ why did you pick and eat it? (IP: phěnga why; IB is manifested by sequential juxtaposed sentence with  $P_5$ : 'ihñũhkũ you picked;  $P_5$ : 'isige you ate G: nũ it). (5) hĩngwã when, which substitutes for the time tagmeme. hĩngwã rà'ě'ě k'ěb'ězo when will that man come?

(6) hã nzi how much, how many. hã nzi nĩmĩvi how much  
is it worth? (7) khò which introduces a question expecting  
 either an affirmative or a negative answer. khò 'ónèc'ehi  
nũpady'a did they love you today?

The sentence introducers ngé kw'ã, pèro, 'i may occur  
 in an interrogative sentence, but must occur preceding the  
 interrogative particle. Vocatives may optionally occur  
 before the interrogative particle. ngé kw'ã nũ'ck'chi  
phé ná ngé rísògũhi khà c'idy'è Mízo Khĩm'ĩ So, you, why  
will you separate from God's hand? ngé kw'ã phénga ndèze  
'mã mómburũ, ìhso chá 'énzũm'ũ nũ k'ũ mítáhtagõhi,  
nũ 'é'Adán So, why from the beginning did he do his sin, our  
father Adam?

There is an interrogative alternative sentence type  
 whose SN is manifested by (1) two interrogative sentences  
 each introduced by khò, the predicate of one communicating  
 the idea of positive, and the other the idea of negative.  
 ...khò 'ohògũ khò dy'á hògũ ...did she get well, did she not  
get well. khò rãmá khò híyõ will he go will he not go (lit.,  
will no)? (2) one interrogative sentence introduced by khò  
 related to híyõ no by conjunction 'ò or. ...khò khà rãndis'ĩ  
 ...khò rãndis'ĩ 'ò híyõ ...will she get well or no?  
khò nãhó ráhũntahme lékwhãrma Lucio khà k'ũ 'ónĩchĩm'ĩ  
'ò híyõ Is it all right for us to join with brother Lucio  
in his church or no?

There is a sentence type which manifests an imbedded  
 interrogative sentence introduced by interrogative particle

khò, The interrogative sentence is loosely related grammatically to the rest of the sentence. k'ũ ndà ríséntio ngé yò 'ínc'ì khó ràngũmphũ What most I feel bad about are my children, who will grind for them. ...k'ũ nè rambārā yòkwhārmā khò sò phòstehi khà k'é mision ...what the brothers want to know, do those in that mission also help people? ngésthò k'ũ ràt'ús'ũ khò ròmbòskühme it is only that it will be roofed, would they help us. 'ódy'áhkòhmē 'nàb'èphi k'ũ mähkũ mäh'yũ'ũ khò ròsèhchihmē he gave us (excl.) a task that was difficult (lit., heavy), would we endure. nũ k'ũ dy'á hó, 'àngéze pēndöc'ügehi 'ólùlu 'àngéze nũ yò b'ũnkw'á khà nũ sóñihómũ khò dy'á ríñéphi. the one who is not good, he offers you (pl.) his fruit that are here on the earth (to see) whether you will desire them. (ST: nũ k'ũ dy'á hó; SN manifested by clause of type 6, ditransitive consisting of A: 'àngéze he and P<sub>6</sub>: pēndöc'ügehi he offers you (pl.) G: 'ólùlu 'àngéze yò b'ũnkw'á khà nũ sóñihómũ his fruit that are here on the earth; imbedded interrogative sentence: khò dy'á ríñéphi will you not desire them?

There is a specialized subtype of interrogative sentence in which SN is manifested by the juxtaposition of an interrogative sentence, and a sentence introduced by maša and mähko since, in view of the fact that. phēnga rísó'dy'è, mähko rí'èhmē Mízò Khim'í why am I sick, in view of the fact that I believe in God? phēnga dy'á ré hũs'ũ 'òthò'ò, mähko

nãhó rvápëphi why didn't I have a corn crop, in view of the fact that I worked well. The part introduced by màhko and maša may occur first in the sentence. mǎ màhko 'imague 'ã hyáphũ, phénga dy'á inçómũ 'ò 'í'i in view of the fact that you went to Ixtlahuaca, why did you not buy chile?

2.4 In relator-axis sentences, a relator particle introduces a sentence. ...ràngós'ũhi mǎ nũ há'k'ò ràphòhthi 'nàb'idy'i 'ò rãndí'ch'ĩhi 'mã rãnzód'ũhi ...they will rub it on where they will get stuck with a thorn, or (where) they will step (on a thorn), when they walk. In this preceding example the relator particle introduced an alternative sentence.

...k'ũ khápũ rãwè k'éc'ílèlè ...that causes to cry (lit., will cry) the little baby. In this example, relator particle k'ũ introduced a goal-becoming-actor sentence. ~~iii~~ ...'mã dy'á dãmèzè rà'è 'nãndòtk'inhëm'è ...when it won't be long (that) a disease will come. Relator axis particle introduced merged sentence.



## FOOTNOTES

1. Mazahua is a member of the Otomian language family of Mexico. Its speakers numbering more than 100,000 are located in the state of Mexico to the north and west of Toluca, with a few in the state of Michoacan. The analysis is based on about fifteen hundred clauses from some ten texts, about 300 independent utterances recorded during conversation, and extensive elicitation of forms.
2. One of the exceptions noted is a clause in which the predicate and goal constitute a very close-knit semantic unit:  
rótühmũ k'onděchõ à khánũ I planted the corn in that manner  
(Predicate: rótühmũ I planted; Goal: k'onděchõ the corn;  
Manner: à khánũ in that manner).
3. In a former sampling of text 77% of the transitive clauses and 77% of the intransitive clauses had only one or two tagmemes. For intransitive clauses, the one-tagmeme clause with only predicate had the highest frequency of occurrence. Next in order of frequency was the two-tagmeme clause of predicate followed by subject. For transitive clauses, the two-tagmeme clause of predicate followed by goal occurred most frequently. Next in order of frequency was the one-tagmeme clause of only predicate. Approximately half of both the intransitive and transitive clauses with three tagmemes have one tagmeme preceding the predicate, and one tagmeme following. This count includes those pre-predicate tagmemes which ~~are~~ we now are analyzing as sentence theme. Very few kernel clauses have more than three tagmemes.

4. See appendix for charts of pta prefixes.
5. Concerning the extent to which tone is being written, see Eunice V. Pike's article "Tonemic-Intonemic Correlation in Mazahua (Otomi)" in Vol. 17 (1951) of IJAL.
6. First person referent is <k>; second person is <k'>; third person is  $\emptyset$ .
7. Neither 'angêze ngêhe hwés; nor 'angêze phêzi 'nâhwési may occur.
8. nũ k'ò 'imãnge, ngéhckôhi we're the ones you are talking about (ES manifested by substantive relator-axis clause, with relator: nũ k'ò the ones whom; axis consisting of P<sub>5</sub>: 'imãnge you are saying and PC: ngéhckôhi it is we.)
9. pta for P<sub>4</sub> stems hyòd'ù, chũ, and mûvi are mí past, ní present, rgí future, rví conditional-hypothetical.
10. Some P<sub>4</sub> stems and the P<sub>9</sub> stems to which they derive: mà't'ù to call, hmà'ò'ù to be called; mãmã to say, hmãmã to be said; khá'a to do; c'â'ã to be done; hòd'ù to seek, ~~khòd'ù~~ thòd'ù to be sought; pòs'ù to wrap, b'òs'ù to be wrapped; pãrãto know, 'mãrã to be known; té'b'e to await, d'é'b'e to be awaited; 'ât'ã to make, t'ât'ã to be made; tũhmũ to plant, 'nũhmũ to be planted. Some P<sub>6</sub> stems and the P<sub>10</sub> stems to which they derive are: khãhpũ to do to, for, c'ãhpũ to be done to, for; hõnb'ũ to seek something for, thõnb'ũ to be sought for; 'ã'tp'ã to make something for, t'ã'tp'ã to be made for. Sentence theme in many of its occurrences may not be analytically distinct from a predicate-preposed tagme on the clause level.

12. In the example cited, an alternate analysis would interpret the first phrase as manifesting paragraph theme, and the second, sentence theme.

13. There is one form of *sürü* which may occur with all three persons of pta prefixes; and with person subject suffixes; there is another that occurs only with pta prefixes of third person, and with the person referent suffixes rather than the person subject suffixes. *rósürü rómá'a*  
I had time to go (lit., I caught I went.) *'ózühkü*  
*rómá'a* I had time to go (third person pta 'o; *zühkü* from *sürü* to catch with first person referent suffix <k>.  
Lit., it was time to me, it caught me; *ró* -- first person pta; *má'a* to go. I went.) The same is true for 'òt'ü of subtypes 4 and 5.

14. When there is this direction of movement already implicit in the verb stem of the second clause, the directional does not always occur. *'ómá k'wá 'óndünbü 'òšedy'i* he went then,  
he took for him tortillas.

15. This could be analyzed as a subtype of juxtaposed sentence.

16. A rare exception would be on interrogative sentences introduced by *khò*. When *khò* does not occur, the clause may be unambiguously marked by query intonation, manifested by high final pitch. When the sentence introduced by *khò* manifests tagmemes in imbedding structures, *khò* is obligatory. *dy'á rípārā khò rāmá'a* I don't know whether he  
will go.

17. Often a clause introduced by *phēnga* has rhetorical force, to scold rather than to ask for information.

APPENDIX  
Chart of person-tense-aspect prefixes

*out of sight  
not clearly continuous*

Non-modal

Aspect	person	past	present	future	cond.-hypoth.
Continuative, in process	1	má	rvá rrá/úrrá/ú	rvárrü rrá/ü	rvá rrá/ü
	2	má	vá ní ná	rvárgi rrá/ü	rvá rrá/ü
	3	má	vá ní ná vá	rvárgi rrá/ü	rvá rrá/ü
Incomplete, habitual	1	mí	rí	ri	ri rvá
	2	mí	'í	ri	ri rvá
	3	mí	#	ri	ri rvá
Completive, fact of action	1	ró		rá	rò
	2	'í		ri	ri, rvi ok.
	3	'ó		rà	rò
Antecedent to	1	I had... yá rvá	I have just... yá rrü (rgá)	I will have... yá rgá	I would have... yá rvá
	2	yá ví	yá ní	yá rgi	yá rvi
	3	yá ví	yá ní	yá rgi	yá rvi

Modal

Aspect	person	past	present	future	cond.-hypoth.
A	1		(rvá)		
	2		(rvá)		
	3		(rvá)		
B	1	rmã, mã			
	2	mí (mí?)			
	3	má			
C	1	rvá	rgá	rgá	rvá
	2	ví	rgí	rgi	rvi
	3	vá	gá	rgá, rga, (rgi?)	rvá = rva

~~PRESENT~~ Person-tense-aspect prefixes of P 1

	past	present	future	cond.-hypoth.
when predicate is not negated	má	ná	rrá/ü	rvá, rvá, rvi
when predicate is negated	má	#, gá	rrá/(ü?), rgá, rga	rvá, rvá, (rvá)

APPENDIX(continued)

Explanation of symbols:

\* occurs with verbs of coming, arriving here, etc.  
\$ nã is for in sight or close at hand; vá out of sight or further  
& occurs with verbs of going, arriving there, etc.

% with the verb búbü to be, to live ~~ni~~ (may occur/occurs).

? do these occur with búbü? only with búbü?

Feb. 75 - misc

( ) forms in parenthesis I have some question about

I haven't included consecutive pta prefixes, e.g.: he does this, then he does that; he did this, then he did that; he will do this, then he will do that; he would do this, then he would do that, etc.

~~xxxxxxxx~~ Miscellaneous questions to myself:

How many of the forms may occur with 'ma when, if? Can the cond.-hypoth occur with 'ma in all aspects. Can all of them occur only in the apodosis of a conditional sentence?

Which pta prefixes occur with zô although?

With relator k'ü is it only the modal pta prefixes that may occur? Is it different for present tense? Is it not rgá, ní, ni?

For non-modal, Aspect C, cond.-hypoth., 2nd person, rvi may be merely a dialectical or sub-dialectical variant.

Is the distinction of close and far as in present A, 3rd. person (nã and vá) found in other tenses? in cond.-hypoth.?