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The Comparison of Pause Boundaries With Grammatical Boundaries in Trique

Gwendolyn S. Longacre - Summer Institute of Linguistics

0. Introduction

1.0. Sentences - always accompanied by breath.

2.0. Clauses - pause may or may not be accompanied by breath.

2.1. Clauses - Pause accompanied by breath

2.1.1. Between paired clauses (clause -clause)

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2.1.6. Between two clauses when the second clause is an indirect quotation

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4.0. A word - Pause may or may not be accompanied by breath

4.1. Words followed by pause with breath

4.1.1. Ni "and" conjuction

4.1.2. Wedani "and then" conjuction

4.1.3. dadi̯ʔzi (3 3-4 3) "because" Conjuction

4.1.4. zizi (3 3) " that" Conjuction

4.2. Words followed by pause without breath

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5.0. Conclusion

6.0. Footnotes

0. The purpose of this paper is to analyze syntactically a Trique text[1] according to the analysis made by Robert E. Longacre.[2] The paper will deal with the clause, the phrase, and the sentence in Trique.

1.0 The Clause.

There are three main types of clauses in Trique. These are the predication clause, the equation clause and the observation clause. Of these three, only the first two will be discussed in this paper because only the first two are found in this particular text.

1.1 The Predication Clause.

The predication clause consists of a nuclear grameme which is the predicate (P) and orbital gramemes such as actor (A) ± other gramemes: Goal (G), Spatial (S), Time (T) and Instrument (I). The actor grameme is always in 1st orbit from the predicate grameme. It may either precede or follow the predicate but always occurs contiguous to the predicate grameme. Other gramemes occur in outer orbits more removed from the predicate grameme.

1.1.1 Predication clauses in which the actor grameme follows the predicate grameme without any other grameme preceding the predicate.

1.1.1.1 Predicate - actor.

The predicate (P) - actor (A) contains a predicate grameme which is manifested by a verb (V) or a verb phrase (V phrase):

e.g. gi^{3}ni^{3}ʔi^{3} zo^{2}ʔ page 3 line 5
P(O) A(Pronoun)
"saw he"

a^{3} č^{21} n^{4}ʔa^{34}h zo^{2}ʔ page 5 line 6
P(V phrase) A(Pronoun)
"inquired he"

and an actor grameme which is manifested by a noun (N) (including the subtypes independent pronoun (pr) and fused pronouns (tone substitution) or a noun phrase (N phrase) e.g.

$na^{3}ʔwe^{3}na^{3}wɻ^{3}$ $ʒu^{3}$ page 1 line 12
P(V) A(N)
"unwilling it recover they"

$ru^{3}wa^{23}$ $re^{5}ʔ$ page 3 line 1
P(V) A(pr)
"want you"

$ga^{3}ʔwe^{23}$ page 3 line 3
P(V) A(pr-(fused))
"willing I"

$gi^{3}re^{3}ʔe^{34}h$ zi^{3}-$zɻ^{4}ʔɻ^{4}h$ $zo^{2}ʔ$ page 4 line 13
P(V) A(N phrase)
"got lost money-of-him"

1.1.1.2 Predicate - actor - Goal

The predicate - actor - goal conains a predicate grameme which is manifested by a verb or verb phrase (See 1.1.1.1.) an actor grameme which is manifested by a noun, (including the subtype independent pronoun and fused pronoun) or a noun phrase (See 1.1.1.1.) and a goal grameme which is manifested by a noun (including the subtype independent pronoun) or a noun phrase e.g.

$ga^{3}ða^{3}$ si^{3} $sɻ^{3}ʔɻhɻ^{4-3}$ page 3 line 13
P(V) A(Pr) G(N)
"Put he in money"

$u^{3}ta^{4}$ $di^{3}ga^{3-4}ʔ$ $yɻ^{4}ʔɻ^{34}h$ $re^{5}ʔ$ $yɻ^{5}h$ Page 4 line 7
P(Verb Phrase) A(Pr.) G(pr.)
"Much decieved you me"

ni^{3}ka^{34}h si^{3} nge^{4} bu^{2}ruhu^{53} Page 2 Line 9

$_{P}$(V) $_{A}$(Pr.) $_{G}$(N phrase)

"had he a burro"

1.1.1.3. Predicate (P) - Actor (A) - Goal (G) Spatial (S)

The Predicate - Actor - Goal - Spatial contains a Preeidate grameme manifested by a verb phrase, an Actor grameme which is manifested by an independent pronoun, A Goal grameme manifested by a noun phrase and a Spatial grameme manifested by a Relation - (R) Axis (A) phrase eg.

ga^{3}ni^{23}ga^{3}ni^{23} si^{3} du^{3}ne^{35}ʔža^{3}ka^{12} ria$^{33-4}$si^{3}ga>a^{43}

$_{P}$(Verb phrase) $_{A}$)Pr) $_{G}$(n. phrase) $_{S}$(R-A phrase)

"stood-up, stood-up he tails of hogs in mud" page1 line5,6

1.1.1.4 Predicate - Actor - Spatial

The Predicate - Actor - Spatial contains a Predicate grameme manifested by a verb or verb phrase (See 1.1.1.1) an Actor grameme manifested by a noun (including the subtype independent (pronoun) or noun phrase (See 1.1.1.1.) and a Spatial grameme filled by a Relation-Axis phrase (See 1.1.1.3.)

gu^{3}na^{2}h ša^{3}ka$^{1-2}$ ri^{3}ki^{3}kihi^{3} Page 2 line 8,9

$_{P}$(v) $_{A}$(n) $_{S}$(R-A phrase)

"stayed hogs in forest"

1.1.1.5 Predicate - Actor - Temporal

The Predicate - Actpr - Temporal contains a Predicate grameme manifested by a verb or verb phrase (See 1.1.1.1.) an Actor grameme manifested by an independent Pronoun (See 1.1.1.1.) and a Temporal grameme filled by a Temporal element, eg.

ni^{3}t^{4}h n^{3}vi$^{3-4}$ si^{3} ga^{5}ʔ

$_{P}$(V phrase) $_{A}$(Pr.) $_{T}$(t) Page 5 line 5

"Not appeared he more"

1.1.1.6 Predicate - Actor - Goal - Temporal

The Predicate - Actor - Goal - Temporal contains a Predicate grammeme manifested by a verb phrase (See 1.1.1.1) an Actor grammeme manifested by an independent pronoun (See 1.1.1.1) a Goal grammeme manifested by an independent pronoun (See 1.1.1.2) and a Temporal grammeme manifested by a temporal element (See 1.1.1.5)

nu^{3} $na^{3}ri^{3\frac{1}{4}}$ zo^{2}, zi^{3} ga^{5}, page 4 Line 3,4

p(V.phrase) A(pr.)$_G$(Pr)$_T$(t)

"didn't find he(4) him more"

1.1.2 Predication clauses in which the actor grameme follows the predicate grameme but some other grameme precedes the predicate grameme

1.1.2.1 Spatial - Predicate -Actor

The Spatial-Predicate actor contains a spatial grameme manifested by a noun eg.,

3-4 3 3-5 2 5 4
yą niki? buvulu "Where stood burro"
S (N) p (N) A (N) page 3 line 5

A predicate grameme manifested by a verb or verb phrase (See 1.1.1.1.) and an actor manifested by a noun or noun phrase (See 1.1.1.1.)

3-4 3 3-5 2 5-4
ya niki? buruhu "Where stood burro"
page 3 - line 5

1.1.2.2 Spatial - Predicate - Actor - Goal

The Spatial-Predicate - Actor- Goal contains a spatial grameme manifested by a Relation - axis phrase, a predicate manifested by a verb, an actor grameme manifested by an independent pronoun and a Goal grameme.

Manifested by a noun (See 1.1.1.1)

3-4 3 2 1-2 3 3 3
za -ganih ?ni gaga zi Among (the) corn put he in
S (R-A phrase p(V) A(Pr.) money" Page 3 Line 12, 13

1.1.2.3 Temporal - Predicate - Actor - Goal

The Temporal - Predicate - Actor - Goal contains a Temporal Grameme manifested by a temporal phrase (See 1.1.1.5) a predicate grameme manifested by a verb (See 1.1.1.1.) An actor grameme, manifested by an independent pronoun (See 1.1.1.1.) and a Goal grameme manifested

by an independent pronoun (See 1.1.1.2)

3 2 3 3 3-4 2 3
a'ngo gwi nari' za' zi "Another day found he (4) him
T (T phrase) P(V) A(Pr) G(Pr) Page 4 line 4

1.1.2.4. Temporal - Valence - Predicate - Actor

The temporal - Valence - Predicate - Actor contains a temporal grameme manifested by a Temporal phrase (See 1.1.1.5) a valence grameme manifested by the conjunction ni 4 "and", a predicate grameme manifested by a verb phrase (See 1.1.1.1.) and an actor grameme manifested by an independent pronoun (See 1.1.1.1.)

5-4 4 3 4 3-4 5
y.ah ni gah ni' yah zo' "Now and come see you"
T(t) (conj) V P (V phrase) A(pr) page 3 line 3

1.1.2.5 Instrument - Predicate - Actor

The instrument - predicate - actor contains an instrument grameme manifested by an instrument phrase, a predicate grameme manifested by a verb phrase and an actor grameme manifested by an independent pronoun e.g.

4 4 3 3 4 3
nga doh nugaueh zi "a bit unwilling he (to admit)
I (I phrase) p(v.phrase) A (pr) Page 4 line 10

1.1.3Predication clause in which the actor precedes the Predicate.

1.1.3.1. The Actor - Predicate

The Actor - Predicate contains an actor grameme manifested by a noun and a Predicate grameme manifested by a verb e.g.

2 3 3-4
pedru wa "Peter want" p._____l._____
(N) (v)
A P

1.1.3.2. The Actor - Predicate - Goal

The Actor - Predicate - Goal contains an Actor grameme

manifested by a noun phrase (See 1.1.1.1.) or an independent pronoun (See 1.1.1.1.) and a Goal grameme manifested by a noun (See 1.1.1.1.) eg.

4 2-1 3 3-4 31-2
ngo zi nikah zaka "one individual had pigs"
(N phrase)(v) (n)
A P G

page 1 line 1

1.1.3.3. Actor - Predicate - Spatial

The Actor - Predicate - Spatial contains an actor grameme manifested by a noun phrase, a predicate grameme manifested by a noun phrase, a predicate grameme manifested by a verb and a spatial grameme manifested by an R-A phrase.

5 3 3-5 3 3 3 3-5 33-43 4-3
ma dune? ce tu niki? ria zige?e
(V) (N Phrase) R-A phrase)
P A P (v) S

tails of just animals stood up on mud"
Page 2 line 6,7

1.2. The Equation Clause

The Equation clause consists of a nuclear gramememe which is the Equator (E) manifested by the copulative (Cop) or verb phrase and orbital grameme Subject (Su) and Complement (C) manifested by one extensive list of items which correspond to those items manifesting Actor, Goal, Spatial and Time gramemes of the Predication clauses. In this particular there are only two occurrences of the Equation clause. These involve the following orderings of gramemes:[4] Equator - Subject - Complement and Equator - Complement.

1.2.1 The Equator - Subject - Complement

The Equator - Subject - Complement contains an Equator grameme manifested by a copulative verb, a subject manifested by an independent pronoun and a complement manifested by a noun..eg.

w.i zi mosu "was he servant"
page 1 line 1,2
E

1.2.2. The Equative - Complement

The Equative - Complement contains an Equative manifested by a cop. verb phrase a subject manifested by a fused pronoun and a complement manifested by a nomanilised clause eg.

```
   4     3     3
  nuh  w.i   zah     ziwah      "what is it that goes?"
 (v'ph)   '   (fused) (nomanilized)        page 4 line 5
E            Su   pr     zi. clause
                 Comp.
```

2.0 The Phrase

There are five types of phrases in Trique; noun phrases, verb phrase, instrument phrase, relation-axies phrase and temporal phrase.

2.1 The noun phrase occurs in the following clauses - level gramemes: Actor, Goal, Subject, Complement, Instrumental, Res.* Spatial

```
 3 3 2-3    4   2
guzuma    ngo  zi?     "arrived a man"  page 2 Line 12.
 P(u)      A (N. phrase)

 3 3-4  3       4    2   5-3
nikah  zi     ngo   buruhu      "had he a burro"
 P(U)  A(pr)        G (N. phrase)                Page 2 Line 9, 10

   4   4       3    3  3-4  3
 nga  doh     nu   ga?we^h  zi     " a bit unwilling he (to admit)
       (N ph)  (V. phrase)  A(Pr)                Page 4, Line 9,10
 3 3-4  3^I    3   2    3
ga?ah  zi    a?ngo yuhu       "Went he another place"
                                                Page 4, Line 11
```

The noun phrase in Trique may consist of a Head - Attribute construction, an Item- possessor construction, a Quantifier - Head Construction, an Identifier - Head Construction, an Identifier - Quantifier - Head Construction, a Head Deictic construction, or a Head list Head construction. Of these only the Head - Attribute, Item - Possesson, Quantifier - Head, and the Head list Head Constructions are to be found in the text we are using and therefore are the only ones we will describe.

2.1.1 The Head - Attribute Construction.

Thi

This construction contains a Head which may be either a noun or an Item - Possessor phrase and an attribute which is an adjective when it occurs with a Head which is an Item - Possessor (I-P) Phrase e.g.

ceh^{3} ga^{5}ʔa$^{5-3}$ "Main trail"
Page 5 line 5

da^{2} reʔ^{5} bu^{2}ruhu$^{5-4}$ "Your burro"
H(I-P-Phrase) A(N)
Page 4 Line 5,6

2.1.2 The Item - Possessor Construction

This construction contains an Item which is a noun (either possessed or non-possessed) and a possessor which is a pronoun when the noun is possessed and a noun or a Head - attribute phrase when the noun is not possessed. e.g.

si^{3} za^{4}ʔa^{4}h soʔ^{2} "Money of him (4)" Page 4 Line 13
I(poss.H) P(pr)

du^{3}ne^{35}ʔ zu^{3} "tails of animals"
I(N) P(N)
page 1 Line 8,9

maʔa^{3} si^{3}ruʔwe^{4} da$^{5-3}$ "himself - rich man owner"
I(N) P(H-A Ph.)
page 2 line 5

2.1.3 The Quantifier - Head Construction

This construction contains a Quantifier (Q) which is a numeral (H) and a Head which is a noun e.g.

ngo^{4} su^{3}maʔa$^{4-3}$
Q(Num) H(N) "A town"
Page 2 Line 10

2.1.4. The Head list Head Construction

This construction contains a Head which is a noun, the conjunction nga and a Head which is either a noun or a Head - attribute phrase e.g.

soʔ^{2} nga^{4} si^{3}
H(N) nga H(N) "he (4) with him"
Page 3, Line 10,11

a^3ee^{2-1} ba^3sya^2h nga^4 da^{21} bu^2vuhu^{53}
P(N) P(V_A (pr) (nga) H(N. phrase) "With my burro"
H List Page 3, Line 1

2.2 The verb phrase may occur in the predicate grameme as the nucleus of the Predication Clause, the caputative grameme as the nucleus of the equation clause and the process grameme as the nucleus of the observation clause. In this particular text we only find it occurring in the predicate grameme and the caputative grameme e.g.

na^3wi^3 ni^4ah^4 su^3
P(Verb phrase) A(N) "got lost animals" Page 2, Line 2

$nę^4h$ wi^3 sa^3h [zi^3wa^3h]
E (Cap.Verb Phrase) Comp. (verb phrase) "What is it that goes?"
Page 4, Line 5

The verb phrase in Trigue may consist of an auxiliary-main construction, a main-modifier construction, or a Qualifier, Head constructio

2.2.1 The auxiliary-main construction

This construction contains an auxiliary element which is a verb and a main element which is a verb. eg.

$gęh^3$ [$gę^3ʔęh^{3-4}$] ga^3ne^3 "went sat" Page 2, line 11
Aux.(v) M(v)

2.2.2 THE Main-Modifier Construction

This construction contains a main element which is a verb or a main repeated main verb and a modifier which is filled by a modifier.

e.g. a^3di^{2-1} $nę^4ʔęh^{3-4}$ "Inquired" Page 5, line 6
M(v) MO (mo)

$zi^3ʔne^3ʔ^{3-b}$ $zi^3ʔne^3ʔ^{3-b}$ ge^5 "break off, break off indeed"
(main repeated main V) MO(mo) Page 1, line 9
M

2.2.2. The Qualifier-Head Construction

This construction contains a Qualifier (Q) element which is either a negative or a numeral and a Head which when it occurs with a qualifier which is a negative is a verb and when it occurs with a qualifier which is a negative is a verb phrase, and when it occurs with a qualifier which is a numeral may be a verb or a verb phrase.

3 4 3 3-4
nitah nari$^{?}$ "not appeared" page 5 line 5
(neg) (V)
Q H

4 3 3-4
ngo ga$^{?}$ah once-for-all want page 5 line 4
(num) (V)
Q H

3 4 3 3-4 4 3-4
uta diga$^{?}$ yu$^{?}$uh "much decieved" page 4 line 7
(num.) (V phrase)
Q H

2.3. The Instrument Phrase occurs only in the Instrument Grameme

e.g. 4 4 3 3 4 3
nga doh nuga eh si "a bit unwilling he to admit"
(Instrument phrase) (Verb phrase) (N) page 4 line 9,10
I P A

It consists of an Instrumentalilty grameme manifested by the particle nga^{4} and an Instrument grameme manifested by a noun or a noun phrase

nga$^{4-3}$ do^{4}h "a bit" page 4 line 10
(ngo) (N)
Instrumentality Instrument

2.4 The Relation-axis phrase may occur in Spatial grameme, Subject grameme and Complement grameme. In this text, however, we only find it occurring in the Spatial grameme eg.

we^{2} zi^{3} gu^{b}du^{b}$^{?}$ue^{b}h bu^{2}ruhu^{b-4} ria$^{3-4}$ yo^{2} "lo he (one who)
p(v) A(N) p(u) G(N) S(R-Aphr) sold burro to him (4)"
page 4 line 10

This phrase contains a Relation (R) grameme which is filled by a a simple Relator or a Relator which is a Hyper-morpheme and an

axis(A) which is filled by a noun eg.

ru^{3}ua^{23} zi^{3}g$^{4-3}$ "in the mud" page 2 line 1
(Relator) A (N)

zə$^{3-4}$ gəni^{3}h^{2} ʔni "among the corn" page 3 line 12,13
(Relation-Hyper-morpheme) (N)
R A

2.5. The Temporal Phrase may occur in Temporal, Subject, and Complement grammemes. In this text however, it only occurs in the Tempor grammeme eg.

a^{3}ʔngo^{2} gwi^{3} na^{3}ri$^{3-4}$ zo^{2}ʔ zi^{3} "another day found he him"
(T phrase) (v) (N) (N)
T P A G page 4 line 4

The Temporal phrase contains a Quantifier grammeme manifested by a numeral and a unit (U) grammeme manifested by a noun eg.

a^{3}ʔngo^{2} gwi^{3} "another day" page 4 line 4
(Num) (N)
Q U

3.0 Sentences in Trique consist of either one clause or a combination of clauses in various patterns. In this text there are five main sentence constructions with some variations in the fifth construction. These constructions are clause (c), (1) clause (2) clause (cc), (3) clause· clause clause (c·cc), clause clause· (4) clause clause (cc cc) (5) and various sorts of clause combinations involving subordinate zi^{3}zi^{4} clause.

3.1 The Clause (c) Construction

The clause (c) construction contains only one clause (See page 1, line 2)

3.2 The clause clause (cc) Construction

The clause clause (cc) construction contains two clauses in parataxis (See page 1, line 4)

3.3. The Clause. Clause Clause Construction

The clause. clause clause (c.cc) construction contains a clause plu two clauses in parataxis (See page 1 line 1,2)

3.4. The Clause Clause· Clause Clause (CC·CC) Construction

The clause clause. clause clause (cc.cc) construction contains two clauses in para taxis followed by two other clauses in parataxis

(See page 3 line 7)

3.5. The Clause Combinations including subordinate si^3si^4clause

These clause combinations consist of the following patterns:

3.5.1 Clause· si^3si^4 clause· CLause CLAUSE (C. si si C. C.C·)

(See page 1 line 6-8)

3.5.2 Clause: clause si^3 si^4 clause. Clause CLause

(C: C si si c. CC)

(SEE page 1 line 10,11, 12)

3.5.3. si^3si^4 clause. Clause: clause clause

(si si C. C: CC)

(See page 3 line 1,2)

3.5.4 CLAUSE. si^3si^4 Clause (C. si si C·)

(See page 4, line 9,10)

Pe^{2}dru^{3} wa^{34} ngo^{4} zi^{21} ni^{3}ka^{34}h ža^{3}ka^{12}/ wi̥^{3} zi^{3}
Peter went one individual had hogs was he

mo^{2}su^{3} wa^{34} zi^{3}/ ni^{4} gu^{3}na^{2}h ži^{3}ru^{3}ʔwe^{4} dą^{53} ne^{34}ʔ ru^{5}ku^{53}/
servant went he and stayed rich man owner towards rear

we^{2}dą^{3}ni^{4} gu^{3}ʔnī^{35}ʔ nī^{5}ʔ ža^{3}ka^{12} ri^{3}ą^{34} zi^{3}geʔe^{43}/ ta^{34}h
Then got-stuck (entirely (all hogs on mud said

zi^{3} gu^{3}nī^{3} ži^{3}ru^{3}ʔwe^{4} dą^{53}/ za^{3}ni^{4} ze^{2} zi^{3} ža^{5}nga^{5}ʔ zi^{3}
he heard rich-man owner But not true he

mą^{3}h/ ga^{3}ʔne^{35}ʔ zi^{3} du^{3}ne^{35}ʔ ža^{3}ka^{12}/ ga^{3}nī^{23} ga^{3}nī^{23} zi^{3}
not cut-off he tails-of hogs stood-up stood-up he

du^{3}ne^{35}ʔ ža^{3}ka^{12} ri^{3}ą^{34} zi^{3}geʔe^{43}/ ni^{4} ta^{34}h zi^{3} zi^{3}zi^{4}
tails-of hogs on mud and said he that

gu^{5}ʔnī^{5}ʔ nī^{5}ʔ ža^{3}ka^{12} ri^{3}ą^{34} zi^{3}geʔe^{43}/ ta^{34}h zi^{3}
would-be-stuck (entirely (all hogs on mud said he

gu nī ži^{3}ru^{3}ʔwe^{4} dą^{53}ʔ/ u^{3}ta^{4} a^{3}nu^{4}kwa^{3}h zi^{3} du^{3}ne^{35}ʔ
heard rich-man owner much pulls he tails-of

žu^{3} ta^{34}h zi^{3}/ ži^{3}ʔne^{35}ʔ/ ži^{3}ʔne^{35}ʔ ge^{5} du^{3}ne^{35}ʔ
animals says he Break-off break-off indeed tails-of

žu^{3} ta^{34}h zi^{3}/ ni^{4} gu^{3}žu^{3}mą^{23} ži^{3}ru^{3}ʔwe^{4} dą^{53}/ ta^{34}h
animals says he and arrived rich-man owner says

zo^{2}ʔ zi^{3}zi^{4} na^{4}ri^{34} zo^{5}ʔ dą^{21} ža^{3}ka^{12} ta^{34}h zo^{2}ʔ
he (4th) that pull-out you animals-my hogs says he (4)

gu^{3}nī^{3} zi^{3}/na^{4}ri^{23} ža^{3}ka^{12}/ za^{3}ni^{4} na^{3}ʔwe^{3} na^{3}wi̥^{3}
heard he, would-pull-out-I hogs but unwilling-it recover

žu^{3} ta^{34}h zi^{3}/ ngo^{4} gi^{3}ni^{34}h nīʔ^{5} žu^{3}
they says he once-and-for-all fell (entirely all) animals

ru^{3}wa^{23} zi^{3}ge?e^{43} ta^{34}h zi^{3}/ ni^{4} ga^{3}?ne^{35}? zi^{3} du^{3}ne^{35}?

in mud says he and cut-off he tails of

žu^{3}/ we^{2} dą^{3} ni^{4} na^{3}wį^{3} ni^{4}a^{4}h žu^{3} ga^{3}?i^{45} žu^{3}/

animals. Then got - last animals were-many animals.

ga^{3}?ne^{35}? zi^{3} du^{3}ne^{35}? žu^{3} ga^{3}nĭ^{3} zi^{3} ri^{3}ą^{34} zi^{3}ge?e^{43}/

cut-off he tails-of animals stood-up he on mud.

ni^{4}u^{3}ta^{4} gu^{3}žu^{3}mą^{23} ru^{3}wa^{23} ži^{3}ru^{3}?we^{4} dą^{53}/ ni^{4} u^{3}ta^{4}

and much believed rich-man owner and much

a^{3}nu^{4}kwa^{3}h mą^{3}?ą^{3} ži^{3}ru^{3}?we^{4} dą^{53} du^{3}ne^{35}? žu^{3}/

pulled himself rich men owner tails-of animals

a^{3}nu^{4}kwa^{3}h zo^{2}?/ za^{3}ni^{4} mą^{5} du^{3}ne^{35}? če^{3} žu^{3} ni^{3}kį̈

pulled he (4) But was tails-of (Just) animals stood

ri^{3}ą^{34} zi^{3}ge?e^{43} a^{3}nu^{4}kuah zo^{2}?/ ni^{4} gu^{3}ną^{2}h

on mud pulled he (4) and ran-off

mą^{3}?ą^{3} Pe^{3}dru^{23}/ gą^{3}?ą^{34}h zi^{3}/ gu^{3}na^{2}h ža^{3}ka^{12}

himself Peter. went-he stayed hogs

ri^{3}ki^{3} kĭhĭ^{3} ni^{4} gą^{3}?ą^{34}h zi^{3}/ ni^{3}ka^{34}h zi^{3} ngo^{4}

in forest and went-he had he a

bu^{2}ruhu^{53} gą^{3}?ą^{34}h/zi^{3}/ ni^{4} gu^{3}či^{35}? zi^{3} ngo^{4} žu^{3}mą?ą^{43}/

burro went-he and arrived he a town

gą^{3}h (<gą^{3}?ą^{34}h) ga^{3}ne zi^{3} ža^{23} zi^{3}/ ni^{4} we^{2} da^{3} ni^{4}

went sat he ate he and then then

gu^{3}žu^{3}ma^{23} ngo^{4} zi^{2}? ta^{34}h zo^{2}? / a^{3}wį^{3} žu^{3}mą^{4}? ?na^{2}?

arr'ved a man (4) said he(4) What town come

re^{5}?/ ta^{34}h zo^{2}? gu^{3}nĭ^{3} zi^{3}/ ma^{2} zi^{3} a^{3}če^{21} ba^{3}sya^{2}h

you says he (4) heard he just that walk pasear-I

nga^{4} $dą^{21}$ $bu^{2}ruhu^{53}$/ $ta^{34}h$ zi^{3} $gu^{3}nĭ^{3}$ $zo^{2}ʔ$/ zi^{3} $ru^{3}wa^{23}$
with animal-my burro says he heard he(4) if want

$re^{5}ʔ$/ $gi^{3}ʔyo^{2}ʔ$ ngo^{4} $zwe^{2}rte^{3}$ $ta^{34}h$ zi^{3} $gu^{3}nĭ^{3}$ $zo^{2}ʔ$
you let's-make a (good) luck says he heard he (4).

$ga^{3}ʔwe^{23}$ $ta^{34}h$ $zo^{2}ʔ$/ $yĭa^{54}h$ ni^{4} $gą^{3}h$ $ni^{4}ʔya^{34}h$ $zo^{5}ʔ$ $yą^{34}$
willing-I says he(4) Now and come see you where

$ni^{3}kį^{35}ʔ$ $dą^{21}$ $bu^{2}ruhu^{54}$ / $ta^{34}h$ zi^{3} $gu^{3}nĭ^{3}$ $zo^{2}ʔ$/ we^{2} $dą^{3}$ ni^{4}
stands animal-my burro says he heard he(4) Then

$gą^{3}h$ $ni^{3}ʔya^{34}h$ $zo^{2}ʔ$ $yą^{34}$ ni $kį^{ʔ}$ $bu^{2}ruhu^{54}$/ $gi^{3}ni^{3}ʔi^{3}$
went sow he(4) where stood burro saw

$zo^{2}ʔ$/ $u^{3}ta^{4}$ $za^{5}ʔ$ wa^{34} $dą^{2}$ $re^{5}ʔ$ $bu^{2}ruhu^{54}$ $ga^{3}ta^{34}h$ $zo^{2}ʔ$ gunĭ zi^{3}/
he (4) very fine goes animal-your burro said he (4) heard he.

ni^{4} $gu^{4}du^{4}ʔwe^{4}$ $zo^{5}ʔ$ $bu^{2}ruhu^{53}$ $gi^{5}rą^{5}$/ $ta^{34}h$ $zo^{2}ʔ$ $gu^{3}nĭ^{3}$ zi^{3}/
and sell you burro buy-I says he (4) heard he

$zi^{4}gu^{3}du^{3}ʔwe^{23}$ $dą^{21}$ $bu^{2}ruhu^{53}$ $mą^{2}h$ / $ta^{34}h$ zi^{3} $gu^{3}nĭ^{3}$ $zo^{2}ʔ$/
won't-sell-I animal-my burro not says he heard he(4)

$dą^{21}$ $bu^{2}ruhu^{53}$ ri^{34} $zą^{3}ʔąhą^{43}$ / $ta^{34}h$ zi^{3} / $gų^{4}ʔ$ $yą^{34}$
animal-my burro draw-out money says-he Let's-go where

$nikį^{ʔ}$ $dą^{21}$ $bu^{2}ruhu^{54}$ $ta^{34}h$ zi^{3} $gu^{3}nĭ^{3}$ $zo^{2}ʔ$ / ni^{4} $gą^{3}ʔą^{34}h$ $zo^{2}ʔ$
stands animal-my burro says he heard he (4) and went he(4)

nga^{4} zi^{3} / $gu^{3}ǒi^{35}ʔ$ zi^{3} $yą^{34}$ $ni^{3}kį^{35}ʔ$ $bu^{2}ruhu^{53}$ we^{2} $dą^{3}ni^{4}$
with him arrived he where stood burro Then

$du^{3}gu^{3}h$ $bu^{2}ruhu^{54}$ $zą^{3}ʔąhą^{43}$ $gi^{3}ʔya^{3}h$ zi^{3} / $da^{3}dį^{35}ʔ$ za^{34}-
defecated burro money made he Because among

$ga^{3}nĭ^{2}h$ $ʔnĭ^{12}$ $ga^{3}ǒa^{3}$ zi^{3} $zą^{3}ʔąhą^{43}$ $ža^{3}ma^{2}h$ $žo^{2}ʔ$ / $du^{3}gu^{3}h$
(the) corn put-in he money swallowed animal(4)

žo^{2}ʔ zɻ^{3}ʔɻhɻ^{43}/ ta^{34}h zi^{3} gu^{3}nɪ^{3} ngo^{4} zi^{12} ni^{4}
animal (4) money said he heard a man and

gi^{3}rɻ^{2}h zo^{2}ʔ/ za^{3}ni^{4} ga^{3}na^{3}wi^{3}h zɻ^{3}ʔɻhɻ^{43} du^{3}gu^{3}h žo^{2}ʔ/
bought he (4) But terminated maney defecated animal (4)

ni^{4} ga^{3}-na^{5}na^{5}ʔwi^{5}ʔ zo^{2}ʔ zi^{3}/ za^{3}ni^{4} nɻ^{3} na^{3}ri^{34}ʔ zo^{2}ʔ
and went-sought he (4) him. But didn't find he (4)

zi^{3} ga^{5}ʔ/ za^{3}ri^{4} nda^{43} a^{3}ʔngo^{2} gwi^{3} na^{3}ri^{34}ʔ zo^{2}ʔ zi^{3}/
him more But until another day found he (4) him.

nɻ^{4}h w'ɻ^{3} za^{3}h [<zi^{3} wa^{3}h] ta^{34}h re^{5}ʔ gu^{3}nɪ^{21} zi^{3} dɻ^{2}
what is-it that-goes say you hear-I that animal

re^{5}ʔ bu^{2}ruhu^{54} du^{3}gu^{3}h zɻ^{3}ʔɻhɻ^{43} ta^{34}h re^{5}ʔ gu^{3}nɪ^{21}/ za^{3}ni^{4}
your burro defecates money say you hear-I? But

u^{3}ta^{4} di^{3}ga^{34}ʔ yɻ^{4}ʔɻ^{34}h re^{5}ʔ yɻ^{5}h ta^{34}h zo^{2}ʔ gu^{3}nɪ^{3} zi^{3}/
much deceived you me said he (4) heard he

za^{3}ni^{4} ze^{21} gu^{5}du^{5}ʔwe^{5}h bu^{2}ruhu^{54}/ ta^{34}h zi^{3} gu^{3}nɪ^{3}
But not-was-I [one who] sold burro says he heard

zo^{2}ʔ/ we^{2} re^{5}ʔ w'ɻ^{3} ta^{34}h zo^{2}ʔ gu^{3}nɪ^{3} zi^{3}/ ni^{4} nga^{43}
he (4) lo you were says he (4) hears he and a

do^{4}h nɻ^{3} ga^{3}ʔwe^{4}h zi^{3} zi^{3}zi^{4} we^{2} zi^{3} gu^{5}du^{5}ʔwe^{5}h
bit unwilling he [to admit] that lo he [one who] sold

bu^{2}ruhu^{54} riɻ^{34} zo^{2}ʔ/ we^{2}dɻ^{3}ni^{4} gɻ^{3}ʔɻ^{35}h zi^{3} a^{3}ʔngo^{2} yuhu^{3}
burro to him (4) Then went he another place

ni^{4} ga^{3}ʔnɪ^{35}ʔ ru^{3}wa^{23} zo^{2}ʔ/ ni^{4} nɻ^{3} na^{3}ri^{34}ʔ zo^{2}ʔ
and resigned [himself] he (4) and not found he (4)

ga^{5}ʔ/ gi^{3}re^{3}ʔeh zi^{3}-zɻ^{4}ʔɻ^{4}h zo^{2}ʔ/ da^{3}dɻ^{34}ʔ zi^{3} gɻ^{3}ʔɻ^{34}h
more got-lost money-of him (4) because went

zi^{3} gu^{3}nɑ̨^{2}h zi^{3}/ ni^{4} nɨ^{3} na^{3}ri^{34}ʔ zo^{2}ʔ ga^{4}ʔmi^{4} zo^{2}ʔ

he ran he and not found he(4) would-talk he(4)

nga^{4} zi^{3} ga^{5}ʔ ni^{4}/ ga^{3}ʔnĩ^{35}ʔ ru^{3}wa^{23} zo^{2}ʔ na^{3}ka^{34}h

with him more and resigned [himself] he(4) took

zo^{2}ʔ bu^{2}ruhu^{54}/ da^{3}dɨ^{34}ʔ nɨ^{3} šu^{4}gu^{3}i da^{3}h ga^{4}na^{3}ri^{34}ʔ

he(4) burro because didn't appear how would find

zo^{2}ʔ zi^{3} ga^{5}ʔ/ da^{3}dɨ^{34}ʔ zi^{3} ngo^{4} gɑ̨^{3}ʔɑ̨^{34}h zi^{3}/

he)4) him more because once-for-all went he

ni^{3}ta^{4}h na^{3}ri^{34}ʔ zi^{3} ga^{5}ʔ/ ža^{3}yu^{34} zi^{3} šo^{3}h gɑ̨^{5}ʔɑ̨^{53}

not appeared he more turned-out he [ento]main trail

ni^{4} gɑ̨^{3}ʔɑ̨^{34}h zi^{3} ta^{34}h gwi^{354} a^{3}šɨ^{21} nɑ̨^{4}ʔɑ̨^{34}h zo^{2}ʔ

and went he say people inquired he(4)

we^{2}dɑ̨^{3}ni^{4} ga^{3}ʔnĩ^{35}ʔ ru^{3}wa^{23} zo^{2}ʔ

then resigned [himself] he(4).

FREE TRANSLATION

Peter was going along herding hogs. He was a hired man. The rich man and owner of the animals came along behind. Then Peter said to the richman and owner of the animals "All the hogs are stuck in the mud." But it wasn't true. He had cut off the hogs' tails and had stood up the tails one by one on the surface of the mud-hole. Then he said that all the hogs were stuck in the mud --said he to the rich man and owner. He said that he had pulled hard on their tails. He said that their tail kept breaking off. Then the rich man and owner arrived. And he said to Peter "Pull out my hogs." "I would pull out the hogs, but they won't be any good" said Peter 'They've fallen for good into the mud' said he. He had cut off their tails. So a great many of them got lost. He had cut off their tails. He had stood them up in the mud. And the rich man, the owner, really believed it. And the rich man himself pulled hard on their tails. He pulled but all that he pulled was their tails standing up in the mud. Then Peter himself ran off. The hogs remained in the forest. But he went off. He had a burro and went off.

He arrived at a certain village. He went over and sat down to eat. Then there arrived another man who said "What town do you come from?" "I'm just taking a walk with my burro" said Peter to him. "If you want to, let's make a fortune" says Peter to him. "O.K." says the other man. "Then go right now and look where my burro's standing" says Peter to him. Then the man went and looked where the burro stood and saw him. "Your burro is very fine" says he to Peter. And "Sell me your burro" says he to him. "I won't sell my burro" says Peter to him. "My burro defecates money"

says Peter. "Let's go see where my burro stands" says Peter to him. Then he went with Peter and they arrived where the burro stood. Then Peter caused the burro to defecate money. Because among the corn he had put money for the animal to swallow. "It defecates money" says he to a man and the man purchased it. But it stopped defecating money. Then the man went out to look for Peter. But he couldn't find him by then.

Finally he found him the next day. "Why did you tell me that your burro defecates money" says he to Peter. "You deceived me greatly" says he to him. But "I wasn't the one one who sold you a burro" says Peter to him. "Yes you were the one" says he. But Peter was absolutely unwilling to admit that he was the one who sold the burro to him. Then Peter went off to another place and the man resigned himself. He couldn't regain his money; it was lost for good, since Peter ran off, and he couldn't find him to talk with him anymore. Then the man resigned himself and took up the burro. Because he went off for good. He couldn't find him anymore. Peter turned out onto the main trail and went off, said the people. The man went about inquiring. Then he resigned himself.

FOOTNOTES

1. Trique is a language spoken by approximately 10,000 Indians in the state of Oaxaca, Mexico in an area bounded roughly by the towns of Tlaxiaco, Putla and Juxtlahuaca - none of which speak Trique. The dialect represented here is that of San Andrés Chicahuaxtla. This Trique text is a hand-transcribed text dicted by Celestino Cruz - a Trique boy of fourteen years. It is one of the series of "Pedro de Malo "(Peter the Bad One) stories which are common folklore of the Indians.

2. As presented by him in class lectures in the Summer Institute of Linguistics, the summer of 1956.

3. This is the only occurence we have of this particular type of predication clause in this text.

4. The most frequent ordering of grammemes Subject-Equator-Complement does not occur in this text.

5. There is no occurrence of the Noun Phrase in the subject or complement grammemes in this text.

6. There is no occurrence of the Instrument grammeme being manifested by a noun phrase in this text.