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THE SENTENCE STRUCTURE OF COATLAN MIXE

Written by

Julia Van Haitona

With

*Robert E. Longacre
Consultant*

*Delfino Juarez Toledo
Language Informant*

Summer Institute of Linguistics

Gamio Center

Ixmiquilpan, Hidalgo Mexico

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The Sentence Structure of Coatlán Mixe

The division of the Mixe sentences into fifteen distinct types is based on contrasting nuclei. Presumably any of the peripheral tagmemes can accompany any of the nucleus ~~types~~ types, although my corpus of language data does not show all occurring. In this paper, the descriptions of sentence nucleus types makes no mention of periphery and the descriptions of periphery tagmemes makes no mention of nucleus types, except where the periphery is brought into the nucleus of certain sentence types.

At present, the sentence base tagmemes are expounded by sentence types and clause types. A great deal of sentence imbedding occurs. About half of the sentence types occur with other types imbedded in them in my corpus. With more material it seems likely that more types would contain imbedded sentences. There are a few types, simple, negative-affirmative, comparison, whose bases can probably only be expounded by clause types. Other sentence types which have not occurred with imbedding are: contra-factual, limit, reason, stimulus-response, paraphrase. Lexical restrictions may prevent some types of imbedding. The sentence peripheral tagmemes also occur with imbedded sentences and other peripheral tagmemes imbedded in them. The imbedding is less prevalent in the periphery and my data are too limited to speculate on any patterns or restrictions.

Although I find only one type of time margin, two of the three sentence ligatures are time related. Also the parallel sentence has a heavy emphasis on simultaneity.

Parenthetical sentences may occur interposed between parts of the sentence nucleus or between the margin and nucleus. This parenthetical sentence adds a bit of information or reminds the listener of some pertinent information previously stated. I call this a parenthetical sentence because it is a full sentence type dropped into another sentence type but not acting as a real part of the sentence into which it has been dropped. This will be the only mention made of the parenthetical sentence phenomenon. An example of it may be seen under parallel sentence, example number 6.

Coatlán Mixe Sentence Types

	<i>Juxtaposition</i>	<i>Concatenation</i>	<i>Alternation</i>	<i>Opposition</i>	<i>Quotation</i>
<i>Loose</i>	<i>Sequence</i>	<i>Coordinate</i>	<i>Alternative</i>	<i>CONTRAFACTUAL</i> <i>Contrary to fact</i>	<i>Direct Quotation</i>
<i>Tight</i>	<i>Paraphrase</i>	<i>Parallel</i>	<i>Negative-Affirmative</i>	<i>Limit</i>	<i>Quoted</i> Q
<i>Balanced</i>	<i>Reciprocal</i> <i>STIMULUS-RESPONSE</i>	<i>Reason</i>	<i>Comparison</i>	<i>Antithetical</i>	<i>Indirect Quotation</i>

Sequence Sentence

SqS = ~~sequence~~ ^{+ antecedent₁ (+ consequent₂)ⁿ}

The bases are juxtaposed and in chronological sequence. This type is often characterized by pairs of sequential verbs such as go - arrive. The verbs in each base have the same actors and often have the same mode. The sequence sentence resembles some examples of the coordinate sentence (the coordinate sentence being the broader of the two). ~~An interesting example of inflexion is number 5 below in which a purpose sentence is introduced into the first base.~~ Three bases have been observed.

1. Pues chi capym+doj je tyo'oxy+je nid+gy je tseydu'ugg angjooty
 Well then he obeyed that his wife he entered that chicken egg cave inside
 y+ oy yaj pidsmy.
 he-went cause come out
 Well then he obeyed his wife, entered the cave, went and brought them out.
2. Chi tu'uc x++ tyaj nmaay: -Naan, hue'ex n+exa'añ (Can+m
 then one day his mother he told Mother I go want Tehuantepec
 ya ja huen tsuu nja'ada'añch.
 here a little while afternoon I arrive going I
 Then one day he told his mother, "Mom, I want to go to Tehuantepec,
 I'll arrive here in a little while this afternoon."
3. E co pyrdsmgxy na tsajpt+je na je mixy ty+je jim n+oxy
 And when they leave from church to that boy his house there they go
 ejoxy jya'aty.
 they they-arrive
 And when they leave from the church to the boy's house, there they
 go, they arrive.
4. Oy ni a las once du'n n+exc+xy m+joods cyogam+ 'y.
 about 11 o'clock thus they go pl. midnight they knock
 At about 11 o'clock they go, midnight they knock.

Paraphrase Sentence

$$PphS = \text{Statement} + (\text{Expansion})^n$$

The bases are juxtaposed and range from very close parallelism with the two verbs juxtaposed, with the same affixes on each and the same mode, to less parallelism but still with the same actors. The second base may be a restatement of the first base using the negative when the first base is positive or using the positive when the first base is negative. It is most common just to have two bases but four bases have been observed. The paraphrase sentence resembles some examples of the parallel sentence.

1. *Chl jada'a ajxy tyrg+y niip yaj xujty+p ajxy tsilin*
 then they they start planting cause hole plural pine tree
+ix mod y'excx
 trunk with their beaks
 Then they start planting, making holes in the pine tree trunk with their beaks.
2. *Co pyrjexy ca' hual ajxy tuenuty nyagxy chalingje ajxy*
 when they marry no can they together they sleep apart they
nyagxy
 they sleep
 When they marry they cannot sleep together, they sleep apart.
3. *P+s chl nma'ay co y'ung to lixty to*
 well then they tell them that their child past he saw straight past
chojen+ jya'aty mod n+x co jya mna'ax
 his love it arrived with their daughter that he frustrative he said
nyang co ja p+gam mod n+x nej pan oyo'xurb+
 their son that frustrative marry wanted with their how if they arrange future
nej pan yegip n+x
 how if they give will their daughter
4. *E y+ xycuidajtp+ch y+'je' xypubejtp xyput+g+yyb+ch co y+'*
 and he me cares for me he me helps me helps me because he
jyungyly.
 he alive is
 And he cares for me, he helps me, he helps me because he is alive.
5. *Poaty nma'ay tsoc m+b+j+c+m tsoc m+pp+daac+m y+ Jedis.*
 Therefore I tell you let's believe let's big make this Jesus
 Therefore I tell you, let's believe, let's do this Jesus.

Stimulus-Response
 - ~~Reciprocal~~ Sentence

S-RS = Stimulus + Response

~~RS~~ = ~~Stimulus~~

The two sentence bases show reciprocal action on the different actors or actions which although not exactly reciprocal, are dependent on each other or stimulate each other. The verbs are often pairs such as listen - tell or send - go. The bases are juxtaposed.

- Augu'uct+je m+doog+x chem n+maagy+xy co y+ sants ets ahuinax
 Friends listen now I tell you that the saints and pictures
 ea' yo' jyuugyity
 no they they alive are
 Friends, listen, now I tell you that the saints and pictures aren't alive.
- Je y+c ja'ay ooy ajery y'inmaat+g+ ooy ja'ay
 Those black people really they fooled around really people
 xylity a paady ningdu'n ooy ja'ay n'lig+bo'oex
 they laughed and therefore also really people they applauded them
 Those black people really fooled around, people really laughed and
 therefore also really applauded them.
- P+o je mixy hexy tyaj tyedy n+oxy yaj capxytñ je to'oxyja'ay.
 Well that boy sends his parents go ask for that woman
 Well the boy sends his parents, they go ask for the woman.
- Chi je pi' conejo y'adsooy: Yaj n+maagy+ch ti mdoojtyy
 Then that little rabbit he answered tell me what you want
 n+oxy ñaj toon+ch
 go I get I
 Then that little rabbit answered, "Tell me what you want, I'll go get it."

Coordinate Sentence

+Coordinate Base₁, +(+Coordinate Base₂)ⁿ

Coord = ~~Coordinate~~ (+ connector

The coordinate sentence often couples chronological or logical movement. (Ex. 1, 2) Chiasmic coupling may occur. (Ex. 3, 4) It is characteristically a loose, non-parallel type, with bases of unlike tenses and referents, and all combinations of positives and negatives occurring. (Ex. 4, 5) The coordinate sentence is used to express a lexical antithesis when the thesis is a statement and the antithesis is a question. (Ex. 6, 7) When an attempt is made to negate both bases of an alternative sentence the coordinate or parallel sentences are used. (Ex. 8, 9)

txo'fawotxwukocryjofukuchmawnduyppoxenijtpetwuchpxux

1. --Ma to'oxyheestp cop jim to nbaady+ch diaab pi' ma'axung
at Woman Cliff Ridge there past I found I this little baby
e to huaad miich n'oc yaj tsi'ich.
and past can you you-cause nurse
"At the Women Cliff Ridge I found this little baby and you can nurse it."
2. Miich mnaam co ooy n'+y'+y e nej co ca' x+y madaaty?
you said that really you play and why no-yesterday you win
You said that you really play and why didn't you win yesterday?
3. Y+ tyumyb+ myajaa tu'uc ja'x++yg+ e tu'uc ja'x++yg+ je'eb+
He-he uses his strength one short while and one short while can
y+ xyaj o'ocm.
he-us cause die us
He uses his strength a short while and a short while he can cause us to die.
4. "Da' miich cham u'uc e to mnejhu'+y ningdu'n co anajty +yaa
you now drink and past you knew also when a little while
myliñ y+ taje mayuud hui'a'it cham ++ch n'shua'an y+
he comes the topil zeniente at that time now I I sing going the
Guadalajara.
"Now you drink, and you knew also when the police were coming in a little while, at that time I was going to sing the Guadalajara."
5. Y+ pi' uc ung ca' ejcxy tyu'ucdyo je'co tu'uc poob e
The little doggies no they they identical because one white and
jadu'uc tsixy y+.
other black it.
The little doggies aren't identical, because one is white and the other is black.

Coordinate Sentence page 2

6. Ca'eh n+exa'ah e miich m+exoamb+?
 no-I I go going and you you go going
 I'm not going but are you going?
7. ++ch y+bo'og+ch e miich aa' ny+bo'ogy+ j+?
 I hungry I and you no you hungry
 I'm hungry, but aren't you hungry?
8. 4+ c+huay ca' c+m cye'ogy e ni ja'ay ca' meech.
 The horse no himself he left and nor people no stole him
 The horse didn't leave by himself nor did people steal him.
9. Ca'eh n+cxy e miich mqa n+cxy.
 no I go and you you no go
 I'm not going nor are you.

1 subtype = parallelism
 2 subtype = simultaneity

Parallel Sentence

+ Parallel Base 1 + Parallel Base 2
 PnS = ~~(S)~~ + (S:ets ~~(S)~~)ⁿ

The parallel sentence characteristically combines bases with strikingly parallel constructions. These are always both negative or both positive. (Ex. 1-3) Chiasmic coupling may occur. (Ex. 4) ^{Subtype 1} The parallel sentence couples two simultaneous actions. When the emphasis is on simultaneity the parallelism may not be evident, even occasionally allowing positive-negative coupling. (Ex. 5,6) When an attempt is made to negate both bases of an alternative sentence the parallel or coordinate sentences are used. (Ex. 7,8) Two bases are the most common but ^{up to} four bases have ^{been observed} occurred.

- Ac caan ca' y'oy+g+ ets ac pa'ac ca' ningdu'n y'oy+g+.
 only salt no it good is and only sweet no also it good is
 Only salt isn't good and only sugar isn't good either.
- Ca' je'eb+ xyaj ni'idpoc+m hundi jaye ++ch ajt ya ndu+m
 no can us cause body heal us which can we here we do we
 jadu'n nej ni'ap costumbre jadu'n nej ajcxy tuut tsey yaj huin-
 thus like ancestor custom thus like they turkey chicken cause
 t+g+g+xy y+ enee naxhuinb+ ets yaj m+j ajc+xy n++mejy com
 worship pl. the thunder world and cause big to be pl sea because
 y+ Dios ca' y+ jadu'n tsoyc ets y+ ca' jadu'n ti ene'emy.
 the God no he thus he likes and it no thus what he commands
 It cannot cause our bodies to heal, this which we can do here like the
 ancestors' customs like they offer turkeys and chickens to the thunder
 and the world, and adore the sea, because God doesn't like it and it
 isn't what he commands.
- Y+ mujcu'u y+ je' hundiib y+ tsoch huin'+mb+ co je'eb+ xyaj
 the devil he who deceives that can us cause
 ni'idpoc+m m+id y+ huinds+g+'n ya naxhuinb+ pero y+ ca'
 body heal us with the thing worshipped here world but it no
 jyaanchity com toojcx yaj too'ocy ets tsoch tsojcx yaj o'ocy.
 it sure is because little while cause heal and little while cause die
 The devil, he it is who is deceiving, that he can cause us to be healed
 with the things worshipped here in the world but it isn't true because
 a little while he heals and a little while he kills.
- Y'aay yon jaty ets j+pxu'n jaty pyi' aay.
 its leaves long are and point needle are its little leaves.
 Its leaves are long and like needles are its little leaves.
- P+s cya jety+g+ coch ixip joot nga m+dajty ets nd+g+'y+ch ixip
 Well it might be that I would brave I no have and I enter I would
 y+axp+ nej tu'ue pi'ic ma'ac
 cry like one little boy

Parallel Sentence page 2

Well it might be that I wouldn't be brave and I would begin to cry like a little boy.

6. Jac cop+ty diaab hundiñ ñaj n+ma'chua'amby ca' nuux mja'ay'aty
 More important this which I advise going no lazy you person be
 iur ayou (P+s miich mnejhu+by co nuux ja'ayd+ic ca' p+n tsocy.)
 work suffer Well you you know that lazy people no one likes
 ets capxym+doou m+j ja'ayd+ic m+j +na'act+ic j+g+x co anajty mhuinmay
 and obey old people old people in order that when you think
 mb+ga'at m'u'uga'at ja'ay t+ ajexy nejhut'+y e t+ ajexy
 you marry want you marry want people past they know and past they
 ixv co miich mlumb m'ayooob.
 saw when you you work you suffer

More important is this which I'm going to advise you, don't be a lazy person, work, suffer (Well you know that no one likes lazy people.) and obey the old people, the adults in order that when you think you want to marry people will have known and they will have seen when you work, suffer.

7. Ca' mdoocy tsajp mñ ets ni x+jc?
 no you want potatoes and no beans
 Don't you want potatoes nor beans?
8. Ca' m+jd+gy+ ni mocc ets ni x+jc.
 no you have no corn and no beans
 You don't have corn nor beans.

Reason Sentence

+Result

Reason = Reason:Exp. (Cause/PM) + (C: paady) ^{Result}

Exp. (Cause/PM) = Exponent of cause margin or purpose margin

The reason may be either pre or post-posed to the sentence base. There are no positive - negative restrictions. Usually there is one reason and one sentence base but two bases for one reason have occurred. In one sentence the reason is interposed between the two bases. (Ex. 7)

1. Je'co ca' t+ m'oy ix+jp+ paady t+ rhuopy.
Because no past you went study therefore past I hit you
Because you didn't go study, therefore I hit you.
2. Paady ca' t+ n+xy je'eg+x co ca' meeh t+ mo'oy.
Therefore no past he go because no money past he give
Therefore he didn't go, because he didn't give him any money.
3. Paady t+ nm+d miñ ma diaab capp j+g+x huaad mjoot cuje'aty.
Therefore past I with came to this town in order that can you happy be
Therefore I came with you to this town in order that you can be happy.
4. Je'eg+x ca' jadu'uc ooc du'n m'ad'+ds+b+ paady mteedy
In order that no another time thus you do future therefore your father
t+ xyhuopy.
past you he hit
In order that you won't do thus again, therefore your father hit you.
5. Paady xak ca' jadu'uc ooc +yo'on mbaad+b+ j+g+x ca'
Therefore no another time accident you find in order that no
xyjoot may mo'ohu+b+ch.
me worry give future me
Therefore don't get in another accident, in order that you won't worry me.
6. Chi y'ad'sooy: -++ch com ooy ++ch nja'aygooxa'an paady ++ch
Then he answered I because really I people hit want therefore I
y' jadu'n t+ aduñ.
he thus past I did
Then he answered, "Because I really like to hit people, therefore I did it to him."
7. Paady cy+xp+ ca' ja'ay j+m py+jc+xy, je'co ca' teedy jya'aty
Therefore reason no people there they marry because no priest he arrives
paady ajcxy huingdu'um n+xy py+jc+xy.
therefore they other parts go they marry
Therefore people don't marry there because the priest doesn't arrive,
therefore they go to other parts to marry.

+Alternative
base 1
Alternative
base 2

Alternative Sentence

AltS = ~~AltS~~ + (: o ~~AltS~~) (the lexical item under attention)

The sentence base₂ of the alternative sentence may be filled by the exponent of any sentence base or this base may be reduced to the specific referent, usually a noun phrase. The reduced base cannot be permuted. (Ex. 1-4) The alternative sentence may have only one negative sentence base. When both bases are negative the parallel or coordinate sentence types are utilized. (See examples in those types)

1. *mlsoojtyp tsajp mūr o mlsoojtyp x+jc?*
you want potatoes or you want beans
Do you want potatoes or do you want beans?
2. *mlsoojtyp tsajp mūr o x+jc?*
you want potatoes or beans
Do you want potatoes or beans?
3. *m+exaamb o ca' m+exa'āi?*
you go going or no you go going
Are you going to go or aren't you going to go?
4. *m+exaamb o ca'?*
you go going or no
Are you going to go or not?
5. *ʃ+ c+huay c+'a t+ cyeeɣy o cya jety+g+ co ja'ay t+ myeechii.*
The horse himself past he left or it might be that people past stole him
The horse left by himself or it might be that people stole him.
6. *ʃaj n+ma'a co huaad n+exn+ o cya jety+g+ co du' jyac luna'āñ.*
Advise him that may he go or it might be that perhaps he more work going
Advise him that he may go or it might be that perhaps he is going to work more.

Negative-Affirmative Sentence

$N-AS = +NSB_1 + C:ni + NSB_2 + PSB$ $N = \text{negative}$ $P = \text{positive}$

The second negative sentence base always begins with *ca'* (no). This *ca'* always has a person marker in this use (*nga, mga, cya*). The positive sentence base may be reduced to its specific referent. The order of the components is fixed to that order indicated in the formula, the positive sentence base being postposed by juxtaposition.

1. *Miich ca' mèich mhua'ats ja'ay+g+ ni mga y+c ja'ay+g+, chino miich*
you no you you white person are nor you no black person are Chinese you
You aren't a white person nor are you a black person, you are Chinese.
2. *Ca cyaaj+dy+ ni cya tsa'añ+g+, ja'ay t+ yaj o'ogyii.*
no it tiger is nor it no snake is people past caused die
It isn't a tiger nor a snake, people killed him.
3. *Ca' ndu'upo'oyaan+m ni nga ayujc yaj aña'ohuaan+m, avion joot*
no we trail walk going nor we no animal ride going we airplane inside
n+xaan+m.
go going we
We aren't going to walk the trail, nor are we going to ride animals,
we are going to go by plane.
4. *Miich ajoxy ca' mn+xa'añ Uc cuajc ni mga n+xaang+xy*
you plural no you go going Ixcuintepec nor you no you go going
c+ng'+by, jm ma Can+m bujxyt+jc mn+xaang+xy.
Juquila there in Tehuantepec jail house you go going
You aren't going to Ixcuintepec, nor are you going to go to Juquila,
there in the Tehuantepec jail you are going.
5. *Ca' ++ch nm+j ja'ay+g+ ni nga piguich joot may m++d+ch.*
no I I old person am nor I no sick I inside sad have I
I'm not an old person nor am I sick, I'm sad.

Comparison Sentence
 Comp = ~~CP~~ + Comparison ^{tu'uc} + ~~Base~~ + ~~Phrase~~
 + ~~Base~~ + ~~Phrase~~

The comparison sentence is used to express many common comparisons.
 The order of the components is fixed to that indicated in the formula.
 The sentence base is always positive.

1. *Y+ tsa'an ooy cyods+g+fn+g+ ca'ady tu'uc caa.*
 the snake really it dangerous is more than one tiger
 The snake is really more dangerous than a tiger.
2. *J+do'om+jt y+ poob c+huay jac nuux anajty ca'ady y+ yewa.*
 last year the white horse more lazy was more than the mare
 Last year the white horse was lazier than the mare.
3. *Diab pi' mixy jac yeegam ca'ady y'ajch.*
 This little boy more he grow going more than his older brother.
 This little boy is going to grow bigger than his older brother.
4. *Y+ jiib pi' uc unq jac muts anajty max+ity ~~perxxxxum~~*
 The there little doggie more little was day before yesterday
peer cham jac m+j cabady my+gu'uc.
 but now more big more than his friend
 The little doggie in there was littler the day before yesterday but
 now is bigger than his friend.
5. *Y+ mula jench m+c ca'ady burro.*
 The mule really strong more than burro
 The mule is really stronger than the burro.

Contrafactual
 Contrary to Fact Sentence

CFS = +FF: co ixi¹ ~~SB₁~~, ~~SB₂~~ ^{+Protasis +Apodosis} FF = contrary to fact formula

Sentence base₂ contains either the contrary to fact marker ixi¹, the desiderative - future marker on the verb or it is filled by the exponent of the conditional margin. SB₂ may permute to before the contrary to fact formula.

1. Co ixi¹ t+ coxy ndatpiid+ch hui¹it+ch anajty ngoxa'añ.
 If would past he hit my grandfather at that time I I hit going
 If he would have hit my grandfather, at that time I was going to hit him.
2. Co ixi¹ t+ n'oy t+ ixi¹ je'eb+ n'+y'+y+ch.
 If would past I went past would can I played I
 If I would have gone, I could have played.
3. Ti anajty mduammy co ixi¹ t+ xyaj yo'oybety mecong huinds+n?
 What you do going if would past you caused surprise mango owner
 What were you going to do if the mango's owner would have surprised you?
4. Ca' anajty ñ+xa'eh co ixi¹ nga oy.
 no he go going if would you no gone
 He wasn't going to go if you wouldn't have gone.
5. Pen ca' t+chp mndada'aga'añ ni'ig oy co ixi¹ ca' t+ nm+d miñ.
 If no cold you with endure going better if would no past I with come
 If you aren't going to endure the cold, it would have been better if I hadn't brought you.
6. Co ixi¹ tsoy tyo'oxy+je jyuuy+b ixi¹ y'+xuc.
 If would he love his wife he buy would her shirt
 If he would love his wife he would buy her shirt.
7. Ni'ig oy co ixi¹ ca' t+ mair pen ca' ni tih mdsoty.
 better if would no past you came if nothing you want
 It would be better if you didn't come if you don't want anything.

Limit Thesis Limit Limit Sentence Limit Anti-Thesis

LS = ~~SB₁~~ + C₁ixti + SB₂ + C₂huin'it + SB₃

Sentence base₁ is antithetical to sentence base₂. This may be by overt negation or by lexically antithetical verbs. SB₁ or SB₃ may be reduced or deleted. C₂ is deleted when SB₃ is deleted. Occasionally C₂ is deleted when SB₃ is retained in whole or part. SB₂ may also be ~~partially~~ reduced when SB₁ is present. There seems to be no restrictions regarding positive - negative except that SB₁ and SB₃ are basically antithetical. Permutations do not occur.

1. *y' t+ coxy ixti coon t+ y'o'ogy huin'it t+ co'oge'egy.*
he past hit until past he died at that time past he abandoned him.
He hit him until he died, at that time he left him alone.
2. *y' ehuay ca' t+ pyoy'+c ixti coon t+ ixy tu'uc yew huin'it*
The horse no past he ran until past he saw one mare at that time
t+ pyoy'+cy.
past he ran
The horse didn't run until he saw a mare, at that time he ran.
3. *Coch ndsoñ n+huim ca'ch nhuacx+jpy ixti Ixmi.*
When I I left Mexico City no I I stop until Ixmi
When I left Mexico City, I didn't stop until (I got to) Ixmi.
4. *Ixti coon mdung cy+xip huin'it huad mboocxy.*
until your work it finished at that time may you rest
(You cannot rest) until your work is finished, at that time you may rest.
5. *Ca' t+ ya'axy ixti coon t+ qu'uexy.*
no past he cried until past he moved
He didn't cry until he moved (at that time he cried).
6. *Coch ndsoñ n+huim ixti Ixmi oy nhua'acx+py+ch.*
when I I left Mexico City until Ixmi went I stop I
When I left Mexico City (I didn't stop) until I got to Ixmi (at that time) I stopped.
7. *N'axond+by+? ixti coon ñaj yofax+b+ huin'it n'ixmadsa'eñ.*
I tease future until I cause cry fut. at that time I leave alone
Shall I tease you? until I make you cry, at that time I'll leave you alone.
8. *Axond'+ y+ huaj ixti coon jyoot ma'ad+b+ huin'it n'ixmadsipy.*
tease the cow until it mad future at that time you leave alone
Tease the cow until it gets mad, at that time leave it alone.
9. *y+ pi'mixy t+ ooy yhuidic ixti co ca' tyaj t+ paady.*
The little boy past really he walk until that no his mother past found
The little boy really walked until his mother didn't find him.

Antithetical Sentence

AS = ^{Thesis} ~~AB~~ + (: peer ~~AB~~) ^{Antithesis}

The antithetical sentence shows contrast between two sentences bases one of which is positive and the other negative. (Ex. 1, 2) The AS also shows contrast between antonyms and comparisons without an overt positive-negative relation. (Ex. 3, 4) The first sentence base may be filled by the exponent of the concessive margin or a frustrative clause. When these occur they very often fill this slot. (Ex. 4-7) The antithetical sentence is utilized when the thesis is a question but the antithesis is a statement. When, however, the thesis is a statement and the antithesis is a question the coordinate sentence is used. (Ex. 8).

1. T+ch ngooxy peer ca' t+ ya'axy.
past I I hit him but no past he cried.
I hit him but he didn't cry.
2. Tu'uc adu'umb+ zapato ca' y'oc ogynt+ peer y+ jadu'uc adu'umb+
one of a pair shoe no it good but the other one of a pair
ca' je'eb+ tyun naydu'uc.
no can it use alone
One shoe isn't any good but the other one can't be used alone.
3. N'ajch+ch t+yduip y+' peer n'uch+ch jac t+yduip.
my old. bro. my straight shoots but my y. bro my more straight shoots
My older brother shoots straight but my younger brother shoots straighter.
4. Oy ixip cya ixp+ty+g+ peer ny+d meen y+' m+d naxy huen tyim maajody+.
Although would he no study but he with money he with he pass anyplace
Although he weren't studying, but he has money, with it he goes anywhere.
5. Oy mga +hua'at peer cop+ty co m'+huip.
Altho you no sing want but necessary that you sing will
Although you don't want to sing but it is necessary that you sing.
6. Qyxxxm T+ nja huoy peer miich ca' t+ m+cxp.
past I frustrative called but you no past you go
I called but you didn't go.
7. Mds+g+byo? peer ++ch ca'.
you afraid but I no
Are you afraid but I'm not.

Quoted Sentence

QS = ^{Reysoot} +QS

QSF = quoted sentence formula

The quoted sentence formula is a suffix with the basic form -+c, following an: a -ag, t -ig, + -+g, mx o -og; the presence of a glottal stop following the vowels mentioned does not affect the alternate forms. The meaning is somewhat of an "it is said" or "they say." No reference is made to the ones who say it. This suffix occurs on every base and margin in the sentence when the whole sentence has been said by another. It can also occur on the part of the sentence referred to as what is being quoted. It occurs in all tenses. It can attach to various parts of the sentence, the most preferred places being sentence introducer, the negative particle, the past tense marker. Perhaps it is the shape of these rather than their function that attracts the formula.

- 1. Hwaad+c m'o'ogy.
may qsf you die
They say you may die.
- 2. Coog anajty y'o'ogy huir'it+c hwaad mb+gy.
when qsf he dies at that time qsf may you marry
When he dies you may marry it is said.
- 3. Coog ixip t+ mjac toojc'+y t+g ixip je ja'ay mbaady huidiq
If qsf would past you more hurry past qsf would that person you found which qsf
mdeedy t+ yaj o'ogyli.
your father past caused die
They say that if you would have hurried more, you would have found that
person which killed your father.
- 4. Y+' t+g coxy ixti coon+c t+ y'o'ogy huir'it+c t+ co'oge'egy.
he past qsf hit him until qsf past he died at that time qsf past he abandoned
It is said that he hit him until he died, at that time he left him alone.
- 5. Y+'+g yhuinma'aby: -jaboom n+cx'a'añ+ch.
he qsf he thinks tomorrow I go going I
It is said that he thinks, "Tomorrow I am going to die."
- 6. Pen ca'ag mgaya'añ huadd+c mn+cxn+b+.
if no qsf you eat want can qsf you go future.
If you don't want to eat, you can go they say.

Indirect Quotation Sentence

NS = AF +C: co ~~NS~~ Indirect Quotation

Co usually follows the quote formula, preceding the quotation. In case of ambiguity with direct quote co always occurs. Notice examples 1 and 2 below, if taken out of context are ambiguous but the context provides the meaning. See also direct quotation sentence for more explanation of the differences. Speech verbs and other verbs such as think, believe, know and feel may expound the quotation formula. The stylized "cya jety+g+" 'it might be' which never takes any person markers also expounds the quotation formula.

1. Jaboom huinmay ñ+exa'añ.
Tomorrow he thinks he go going
Tomorrow he thinks he is going.
2. Y+' yhuinmaaby jyad'añ cham.
he he thinks he arrive going today
He thinks he is going to arrive today.
3. T+ huinmay co ++ch miich t+ n+ma'ay co ca' huaad m+cx+.
past he thought that I you past I told you that no may you go
He thought that I told you that you couldn't go.
4. Y+' m+namb+ co jaboom n'o'oga'añ+ch.
He says that tomorrow I die going I
He says that tomorrow I'm going to die.
5. Y+' t+ cyapxta'agy co huen Dios pubedyii.
He past he prayed that that God help him
He prayed that God would help him.
6. T+ nhuinmay+ch co y+' t+ xyn+ma'ay co miich t+ m+na'añ co
Past I thought I that he past me told that you past said that
ooy nj+b+c ja'ay+g+ch.
really I bad person I
I thought that he told me that you said that I am really a bad person.
7. Pen m+cxp+ cham cya jety+g+ co mbaad+b+ je ja'ay yaj o'ocp+.
if you go now it might be that you find that killer
If you go now it might be that you will find the killer.
8. Cya jety+g+ co m+d+gy+ c+huay o burro.
it might be that he has horse or burro
It might be that he has a horse or a burro.

Indirect Quotation Sentence page 2'

A sub-type of the IIS is the indirect question.

IIS(que) = nF +(:per +~~to~~ Indirect quotation

The indirect question differs from the regular indirect quotation sentence by the obligatory filler in the connector slot, per 'if'.

The quote formula is always preposed.

1. Yaj am+dou per t+ c+huay paagy o cya jety+g+ co ja'ay t+ meech.
Cause listen if past horse he found or it might be that people past stole
Ask im if he found the horse or it might be that people stole him.
2. T+ch naj am+dou per chojtyp ja meen peer t+ xyima'ay+ch xya
past I I caused listen if he wants that money but past me told me
cya jety+g+ co jaboom.
it might be that tomorrow.
I asked him if he wants that money but he told me it might be that
tomorrow (he wants it).
3. Yaj am+dou juan per n+examb o ca'.
Cause listen John if go going or no
Ask John if he is going to go or not.

Extra Systemic

Sentence Topic

The sentence topic usually occurs before a sentence margin that is preposed to the nucleus, after the sentence introducer. It may permute to immediately preceding the nucleus. It then has a cross referencing pronoun. However, examples of the permuted sentence topic are rare in my materials. The sentence topic may be a noun phrase or a clause.

1. $\text{\textcircled{E}}$ *chi co cyayāng+xy p+s y+ to'oxyja'ay y+ yajc'+buyp+*
 and then when they eat want well the woman she causes hand wash
y+ ye'eyd+jc co cyaya'añ
 the man when he eat wants
 And then when they are going to eat, well the woman, she helps the man wash his hands, when he wants to eat.
2. $\text{\textcircled{E}}$ *p+s ye'eyd+jc com chojcyp je to'oxyja'ay p+s cyodumy*
 and well man because he loves that woman well he works.
 And well, the man, because he loves that woman, well he works.
3. $\text{\textcircled{E}}$ *naag to'oxyja'ay y'ad'+ch, co ca' ye'eyd+jc tsoocy p+s ca'*
 and some women they do when no man like well no
yaj c'+buyp ca' yaj c'+dem'+y n++
 cause hand wash no cause hand pour water
 And some women do, when they don't love the man, well they don't help him wash his hands, they don't pour water on his hands.

Simple Sentence

a sentence base: 4 poun dda dda y

! The simple sentence is/one clause which may have attached to it any amount of peripheral material.

For instance in number 2 above - $\text{\textcircled{E}}$ = sentence introducer, *p+s* = sentence introducer, *ye'eyd+jc* = sentence topic, *com chojcyp je to'oxyja'ay* = cause margin, *p+s* = ligature, *cyodumy* = simple sentence.

Locative Margin (Temporarily posited)

LM = +R:ma +SB

The locative margin may be pre or post posed to the nucleus.

1. ϵ ntaŋŋa ningjadu'n co ja'ay ty+jcojy n+exy ajexy ita'ay tolin naj
 and also when people house make go they look for pine mature
 ma huaad pyrd+ray pu'uy.
 where can they get out wood
 And also when people make a house, they go look for mature pine
 where they can get wood.

2. Co jya'ata'ay ma t+jc cjoja'añ p+s chi je du'n ja'ay yajtungbaaty
 When it arrive all where house well then thus people cause use find
 they make going

je pu'uy.
 the wood

When it all arrives where they are going to make the house, well then
 people find a use for the wood.

3. Chi je ja'ay jya ihuimbijty peer ca' l+jpeaty ma anajty je
 Then the people he fru. looked around but no find where that
 pi' ma'exung t+ ya'axy.
 little baby past cried

Then the person looked around but he didn't find where that little baby cried.

Time Margin

TM = +R SB

The relator slot may be filled by such words as co, m+naa meaning 'when'
 on naag ooc naag ooc meaning 'each time'. The time margin may be pre or
 post posed to the nucleus or both. More than one TM may occur either pre
 or post posed. Three pre nucleus TM have been observed.

1. ϵ naag ooc naag ooc anajty yaj naxy ja tsujc ma y'ahuac, yaj naxp
 and each time caused pass that knife on his beard cause pass
 anajty ningdu'n ma yo'ocpaje, peer ca' anajty yaj naxy tsujc j+jp.
 also on his throat but no cause pass knife edge

And each time he passed that knife on his beard, he also ran it across
 his throat but he didn't use the sharp edge.

2. Peer m+naa je exy capym+dooy je luud, p+s co l+jy naaxhuirb jaanch
 But when that crab he obeyed that vulture well when he saw world very
 oy m+naa anajty oc ja'aymedsa'añ p+s huin'it tyg+yy capxp.
 pretty when he remember going well at that time he began talking.
 But when that crab obeyed that vulture, well when he saw the very pretty
 world, when he remembered, well at that time he began talking.

Concessive Margin

~~Concessive Margin~~ (ca^m) = R:oy SB

The concessive margin may be pre or post posed to the sentence nucleus. The relator slot is filled by oy meaning 'although'. It may be made contrary to fact by the addition of ixip. This margin is either negative, using ca' or qualified by the use of ja meaning 'not attaining the expected result.' The positive may be expressed by the conditional margin but not by the concessive margin. When the exponent of the concessive margin occurs, it is often found filling one base of the antithetical sentence.

1. Peer jii ningdu'n hundi¹ my+c yhuinma'ak oy tyaj tyedy ca' m++d+cyr.
But exists also which they have their thoughts altho parents no have
But there also exists those which have their thoughts, although they don't have parents.
2. Oy ixip yja¹ ca'ayii y+ c+huay y+' yaj pedaym jadu'uc oc.
Altho would he fru. fall the horse he cause climb going another time
Although the horse would throw him, he would mount again.
3. Oy nga caya'ak+ch peer coch n'ixy j++cxy xypaatp+ch yuu.
altho I no eat want I but when I I see food me find me hunger
Although I don't want to eat, when I see food I get hungry.

Conditional Margin

~~Conditional Margin~~ (nd^m) = R:pen SB

The conditional margin may be pre or post posed to the nucleus. When the (nd^m) is preposed, the nucleus may be reduced to the point of containing no more than ningdu'n 'also' and a pronoun. Less reduction may occur.

1. Y+ to'oxyja'ay ca' xychoga'ak pen m'uucp.
The woman no you like going if you drink
The woman isn't going to like you if you drink.
2. Pen m++n+cyp +ds+m ningdu'n tsee+y?
if with go pig also chicken
If you take the pig (are you taking) the chicken also?
3. Pen mgayam ningdu'n y+'j+?
If you eat going also he
If you eat are going to eat (is) he too?
4. E pen mdo'oxyja'ay ca' jaty j++ts tun p+s pabet.
And if your woman no can masa grind well help her.
And if your woman can't grind the masa, well help her.

Purpose Margin

PM = \bar{R} + \bar{B} \bar{R} = relator *Relative*

The relator slot may be filled by such words as *jigye'e*, *j+g+x*, and *je'eg+x*, meaning 'in order that'. The purpose margin is always post posed to the nucleus.

1. *Caopya+dou mdeedy j+g+x ca' huaad xyhobipy.*
Obey your father in order that no may you hit
Obey your father in order that he may not hit you.
2. *Pen t+ je ja'ay myaj o'ooy nigapx, je'eg+x m+ju'wñ nmo'oub+.*
if past that person you killed confess in order that your pay I give future.
If you killed that person, confess it, in order that I will give you your pay.
3. *Yaj t+g+ ' + mjocx huit jigye'e ca' mj+hu+ ' +ub+ t++chp.*
put on your warm clothes in order that no you feel cold
Put on your warm clothes in order that you won't feel cold.

Cause Margin

CauM = \bar{R} + \bar{B}

The relator slot may be filled by such words as *com*, *co*, *je'co*, *je'eg+x co*, meaning because. The cause margin may be pre or post posed to the nucleus.

1. *T+ch pelicula n'ixy e miich ca' je'co anajty ma'ay.*
past I movie I saw and you no because you slept
I saw the movie and you didn't because you were sleeping.
2. *Coodung, du'ñ y+ choohu+ty, co +ch t+ ngoxy y+ jiib mixy?*
president how much it it cost because I past I hit the in there boy
"President, how much does it cost because I hit the boy in there?"
3. *E p+s ye'eyd+ic com chojcyo je to'oxyja'ay p+s cyodumy.*
and well man because he loves that woman well he works
And well the man because he loves that woman, well he works (for her).