



## Language and Culture Archives

### Bartholomew Collection of Unpublished Materials

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(2) wīñiñ/giñit&im 'birds'

- nācōnai 'cocking bird'
- mēpel 'sparrow' (?)
- subōon 'quail'
- hūlukau 'turle dove'
- nāki-wikit 'plover piteliers'
- tārur 'road runner'
- etc. etc. etc.

(3) bañou/ban&ot&im 'spiders'

- oñekano 'rat-tail snake'
- kurúes (small bon toyo snakes)
- s̄ek̄hōd̄ra 'corn snake' (sik̄si 'red')
- sik-tābut 'culebre colorada'
- etc. etc.

(4) kū'u-m 'fish-es'

nāñimou 'catfish' (?)

kind of  
- /

(5) yoérin-m 'insect-s'

māebali 'meyate'

- nāsiwe 'centipede'

- d̄ete 'fly'

kind of  
- /

(6) b̄w̄it&iam 'worms'

kind of  
- /

## YAQUI

The following Yaqui terms are currently used to express various time cycles:

1	taéwai (-m)	'day, Daytime, etc.'	(12 or 24 hrs )
2	ta?á-po	'day, daytime, etc.'	(12 or 24 hrs )
3	meéča/méét- (-m)	'moon, month'	(28 day cycle)
4	tukáa-ria (-m)	'night, night time, etc.'	
5	tútukabía-k-o	'last night'	
6	tuúka	'yesterday'	
7	bát-tuúka	'day before yesterday'	
8	yoóko	'tomorrow'	
9	matéú-k-o	'day after tomorrow'	
	?í?an(i)	'now, right now, today'	
	káa-matéí-ku	'in the darkness, night'	

-m is the pluralizing suffix.

ta?ápo is derived from:

taá?e/ta?á- 'sun, sunlight, etc.' + -po LOC 'in, etc.'

I don't know what taéwai is derived from.

To the best of my knowledge, all of the above terms except the word for 'moon,month' are identical in meaning and usage to their English counterparts.

The last two (unnumbered) words are used to mean 'today' and 'night' only in certain contexts.

If I understand correctly, only the first three words are polysemic for the purposes of your investigation.

## YACUI

The following examples are taken from various texts and illustrate usage and meaning:

- (1) pámán bém wawaím-mak naíki taápó pámán hóaaak. naíki  
there their relatives-with four days there lived four  
taéwata símsuko, huíi pámá yéu-sáhak.  
dayPOS gone-when again there out-went

They spent four days there with their relatives. When the four days had passed, they left again

- (2) kát haibu taápó bakéttá wéyeo, k' kátaza béeba  
not now day snakeACC going-when not-it hit

Never strike a moving snake in the daytime.

- (3) né pámán nembu yebihnee, bahi taéwata wéeo  
I there you-to arriveFUT three dayPOS going-when  
I will come over there to you three days from now.  
(lit. when three days have gone)

- (4) kát sióka naána tíau híia pitóm pácái, pínía  
not sad-be girl her-to say our father this  
taéwait-naáteka síime penci náknee.  
day-on-beginning everyone youACC loveFUT

Don't be sad little girl, our father said to her,  
beginning today everyone will love you.

- (5) bahi méttá wéelaápó pámemak pétéhok  
three monthPOS going them-with spoke  
He taught them for three moons/months.

- (6) huúu meéca pámman téekapo kátek  
that moon there sky-in located

The moon is way off there in the sky.

## ARTE

p	Span	"Cahita" < Phoenetic trans. >
117	Hoy,	hientaiepo (hípan tá?iepo)
"	Ayer,	tuca (tuúka)
118	Antes de ayer	vattuca. (bát-tuúka)
"	Tres días ha,	hien vaisurucu (híen báhi suruku) hieni vai surusuc (híeni báhi surusuk)
"	Mañana	ioco (yoóko)
"	Pasado mañana	x ioco suluco, (yoóko suluko) suluco (suluko)
119	De noc-he	tucaui (tukáawi)
"	Cada noche,	tutucaui (tutukawi)
D	Dia	caie (??)
"	Noche,	tucauari (tukáawari)
"	Mex Mes,	metza (meeécha) (meeécha)
	Alli pasé dos meses	aman ne uoic metzata mutzac (?áman née, woóik mečata mutčak)
133	Ahora	Hieni (híani)
136	Anoche	tutucabieci (tútukabiek)
"	Anochecer	tucabieki (tukáabiek)
136	Antier	Vattuca (bát-tuúka)
142	Ayer	tuca (tuúka)
156	Dia	taehuari (taéwaari)
165	hoy	ientapo (?ípan ta?ápo)
170	Luna	mecha (meeécha)
173	Mex	mecha, hinaequaria (meeécha, hínna?ekiria)
176	Noche	tucabe (tukáabe)

(Carbon of ans.sent to Brown, Oct. 25 1985)

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Language YAQUI

- (1) term(s) for "Monday" : lúneh-tu-k  
(2) " máateh-tu-k  
(3) " miéekoleh-tu-k  
(4) " haébeh-tu-k  
(5) " biéeneh-tu-k  
(6) " sábalá-tu-k  
(7) " lomíinko-tu-k

(8) Terms for days other than the above if they exist:

These terms are all the phonologically adapted forms for the Spanish names, lunes martes, miercoles, viernes, sabado, domingo. The suffix -tu is a verbalizer 'to be, etc.' and the -k suffix is a perfective.

(Literal translation of term(s) in (1): it is Monday , and so on.

" I have not been able to find any evidence that days were named or that time was divided into weeks, prior to the coming of the Jesuit fathers and the Spanish colonials. (late 1500's)

" Nor have I found any evidence that the time segments (days, month, year) were named.

Names for the days of the week seldom occur except in the verbalized form indicated above.

lunéh-tú-k yebíh-née  
monday-VR-PRF arrive-FUT

'he will arrive on monday'  
(lit. when it is Monday, he will arrive)

if you have etymological information on any of the terms for which you cannot supply literal translations, could you please outline this information on the back of this sheet. Thank you.