



## Language and Culture Archives

### Bartholomew Collection of Unpublished Materials

#### SIL International - Mexico Branch

© SIL International

#### NOTICE

This document is part of the archive of **unpublished** language data created by members of the Mexico Branch of SIL International. While it does not meet SIL standards for publication, it is shared “as is” under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/>) to make the content available to the language community and to researchers.



SIL International claims copyright to the analysis and presentation of the data contained in this document, but not to the authorship of the original vernacular language content.

#### AVISO

*Este documento forma parte del archivo de datos lingüísticos **inéditos** creados por miembros de la filial de SIL International en México. Aunque no cumple con las normas de publicación de SIL, se presenta aquí tal cual de acuerdo con la licencia "Creative Commons Atribución-NoComercial-CompartirIgual" (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/>) para que esté accesible a la comunidad y a los investigadores.*

*Los derechos reservados por SIL International abarcan el análisis y la presentación de los datos incluidos en este documento, pero no abarcan los derechos de autor del contenido original en la lengua indígena.*

**COMPARING NARRATIVE DEVICES  
IN  
TWO SHORT  
SILACAYOAPAN MIXTEC STORIES**

**b y**

**Jäna Shields**

**California State University  
Long Beach**

**Linguistics 633  
Dr. Lorraine Kumpf  
professor**

**October 14 1997**

The purpose of this paper is to compare and analyze the narrative devices found in two short narratives from the Silacayoapan Mixtec language located in the Silacayoapan district of Oaxaca, Mexico. Both stories were given in the mid 1970's by natives from the same Mixtec town. The first was written out by Paul, who was literate in Spanish and learned to write Mixtec. He was unmarried and in his late teens. The second comes from Martin, who was married and in his early twenties. He was illiterate, so the story was told into a tape recorder, transcribed by non-native speakers, and gone over orally with Martin subsequently for clarification, correction, and revision. Both stories have been in print since the late 1970's.

Table I gives Paul's story, with analytical information in the left-hand column, such as verb aspect and the function of the clause as background or foreground information.

Table I  
Paul's Story

1.	B POT Opening Formula B CON B COM SUB Abstract	1. Yóho ná <u>ndicani</u> <sup>1</sup> i tá <u>tuhun</u> in cuento loho <u>cúu</u> á tá <u>nandoho</u> in <u>tandahví</u> <u>tajahán</u> campo Culiacan
2.	B CON Orientation	2. Mí campo cán <u>nant</u> a Santa Victoria.
3.	B CON Orientation	3. Já <u>nant</u> a.
4.	B COM SUB F COM F COM Abstract	4. Ta tá <u>nasahan</u> i cán já <u>naxini</u> i <u>nandoho</u> in <u>tajahán</u> .
5.	F COM F COM Abstract	5. <u>Nayihví</u> da <u>nacaja</u> <u>coo</u>

<sup>1</sup>Potential verbs are underlined, continuative verbs are in italics and completive verbs are in bold.

- |     |  |  |
|-----|--|--|
|     | B CON SUB  | nụ <u>sáhná</u> <u>da</u> <u>tínana</u> <u>cán</u> .   |
| 6.  | B CON REL CL Narr. begins<br>F COM<br>B COM REL CL | 6. Ndaja coo inca mí <u>da ndáca</u> táhan xihín <u>da</u> <u>cán náchinúu</u> <u>da</u> in <u>coo</u> <u>rí</u> <u>sa naxihí</u> <u>cúu</u> <u>rí</u> . |
| 7.  | F COM  | 7. <u>Náchinúu</u> <u>da</u> <u>nụ yítq</u> <u>yúhu</u> <u>cuí</u> .   |
| 8.  | F COM  | 8. <u>Cán náchinúu</u> <u>da</u> <u>rí</u> .   |
| 9.  | B no verb<br>B CON B CON                           | 9. Ta anda já ndaja coo mí <u>tandahví</u> <u>cán co</u> <u>xíní</u> <u>da</u> <u>ña cánúu</u> mí <u>coo</u> <u>cáa</u> <u>cán</u> .                     |
| 10. | B COM SUB<br>F COM F COM                           | 10. Tá <u>naxinu</u> <u>da</u> mí <u>yúhu</u> <u>cuí</u> mí <u>coo</u> <u>natiin</u> <u>da</u> chí <u>nandahví</u> <u>cóhó</u> <u>da</u> .               |
| 11. | B COM Evaluation                                   | 11. <u>Susa</u> <u>táhyí</u> <u>núchí</u> <u>nacaja</u> <u>da</u> .  |
| 12. | B COM Closing formula                              | 12. <u>Já</u> <u>va</u> <u>nandoho</u> <u>dandahví</u> .   |

Paul's story begins in Sentence 1 with a formulaic opening; /ná ndicani i/ 'let me tell (you a story).' This formula is generally used for relating personal experience narratives, but can be used to relate other genres, such as folk tales. The verb is always in the potential aspect<sup>2</sup> The last clause of S 1 gives the first abstract of what the story is all about.

The third clause of S 1 begins the orientation section, which goes through S 5. He gives the main character, a poor Mexican, and the location as Culiacan, specifically campo Santa Victoria. He indicates that he was an eye witness. S 5 gives a second abstract, which is characteristic of several of Paul's stories, but is not characteristic of the other Mixtec texts collected to date. In

<sup>2</sup>Silacayoapan Mixtec verbs occur in three aspects, potential, indicating future action, continuative, indicating action in progress and complete, indicating action that is completed. Temporal notions are indicated by lexical items and by the order of clauses in the sentence.

this abstract he gives the punch line, that the snake scared him, and gives a piece of orientation information not repeated elsewhere, that the man was harvesting tomatoes.

The story line begins in S 6 with a formulaic /ndaja coo/ 'it happened that.' This sentence introduces the antagonist as 'another he who was his companion.' The protagonist is introduced in S 1 as 'a poor Mexican,' i.e. non-Mixtec. The story line is as follows: A friend strung up a dead snake, The main character grabbed the snake. He screamed.

S 11 is the evaluation, giving the reason for reporting the story. Evidently the narrator enjoyed the main character's reaction to the dead snake. S 12 closes the story with a typical formula, restating in truncated form the opening abstract.

In looking at the aspect of the verb in relation to foreground vs. background, the story line is carried only by complete, punctiliar verbs. The complete verbs that occur other than in the foregrounded events, are in subordinate clauses. So, in this story, background information is conveyed through continuative verbs and subordinated complete verbs. The exceptions are the evaluation comment and the closing formula.

tie these  
to the  
story's  
claim

punctiliar?

OK

Table II  
Martin's Story

1.	B POT Opening formula B COM SUB Abstract	1. Ná <u>ndicani</u> i in cuento loho jihna tá <u>nasahjin</u> .
2.	FCOM B CON Orientation FCOM	2. Já <u>nasahan</u> i vaye Culiacan campo Victoria <u>nant</u> a cân <u>nasahan</u> i in tiempo.
3.	B CON Orientation BCON	3. Ta cân <u>tin</u> in campo loho <u>nant</u> a campo Mula <u>nant</u> a.

- |     |  |     |   |
|-----|--|-----|---|
| 4.  | B CON Orientation                                | 4.  | Cán <u>ndúu</u> <u>cuahá</u> ñayivi.  |
| 5.  | B CON Orientation                                | 5.  | <u>Ndúu</u> <u>cuahá</u> rasa.  |
| 6.  | B COM Orientation                                | 6.  | Ta <u>sanahá</u> <u>nasacuu</u> a vehe carton.  |
| 7.  | B COM B CON Orientation<br>B CON Orientation     | 7.  | <u>Nasacuu</u> a jihin yító <u>cúu</u> <u>sahá</u> ta <u>jini</u> a <u>cúu</u> carton.  |
| 8.  | B COM Orientation                                | 8.  | Já <u>nasahjin</u> cán jihna.   |
| 9.  | B CON Antagonist Intro                           | 9.  | Ta in <u>ñá</u> <u>ñáha</u> <u>tin</u> vehe.  |
| 10. | B CON Orientation<br>B CON REL CL                | 10. | Ta <u>tin</u> in estufa <u>nu</u> <u>ndtcayi</u> a cán.   |
| 11. | FCOM   | 11. | <u>Nachicaa</u> <u>ñá</u> ceriyo.   |
| 12. | FCOM<br>FCOM                                     | 12. | <u>Nasuná</u> ndihi <u>ñá</u> yávi chí <u>nayaha</u> <u>ñúhu</u> vehe.  |
| 13. | FCOM   | 13. | Chí <u>nacayi</u> ndihi vehe.   |
| 14. | FCOM   | 14. | Ndijáá vehe <u>nacayi</u> .   |
| 15. | FCOM   | 15. | <u>Nacayi</u> <u>ticachí</u> <u>nacayi</u> <u>jáhma</u> <u>nacayi</u> <u>jiuhún</u> <u>nacayi</u> <u>radio</u> <u>nacayi</u> <u>pistola</u> <u>nacayi</u> .   |
| 16. | FCOM   | 16. | Tócó ndihi a <u>nacayi</u> .  |
| 17. | FCOM   | 17. | <u>Ticachí</u> <u>ña</u> yahvi in ciento ta <u>ticachi</u> <u>ña</u> yahvi <u>ivi</u> ciento <u>nacayi</u> .  |
| 18. | FCOM   | 18. | Ndihí <u>cuí</u> á <u>nacayi</u> .  |
| 19. | B COM SUB<br>B COM B COM SUB<br>no verb (copula) | 19. | Tá <u>nacasaa</u> <u>tóco</u> ndihi <u>nde</u> <u>nasahan</u> <u>nde</u> <u>nacaja</u> <u>chúun</u> <u>nde</u> <u>sahini</u> chí <u>co</u> <u>ñaha</u> mí va. |
| 20. | FCOM   | 20. | Chí <u>nandihí</u> a.   |
| 21. | FCON   | 21. | Jihin <u>cuití</u> va <u>cúu</u> dó cáyi.   |
| 22. | FCON   | 22. | Loho loho va <u>cáyí</u> <u>do</u> .  |

- |     |                                    |     |  |
|-----|------------------------------------|-----|--|
| 23. | FCOMFCOM                           | 23. | Chí <u>nandihi</u> va <u>jihin</u> <u>nacayi</u> .   |
| 24. | B no verb (copula) B POT<br>REL CL | 24. | Chí <u>co</u> mí <u>ñaha</u> <u>cuxu</u> <u>nde</u> .  |
| 25. | B no verb (copula)                 | 25. | <u>Co</u> <u>ticachí</u> <u>co</u> <u>jáhma</u> <u>co</u> <u>xito</u> .  |
| 26. | FCOM                               | 26. | Ndijáá va chí <u>nacayi</u> ndihi va.  |
| 27. | FCOM                               | 27. | <u>Anda</u> já xitoho <u>nasahan</u> <u>da</u> in<br>colchon <u>nasahan</u> <u>da</u> in <u>ticachí</u><br><u>nasahan</u> <u>da</u> minsa <u>nasahan</u> <u>da</u> <u>nii</u><br>viti <u>nasahan</u> <u>da</u> . |
| 28. | B CON REL CL<br>FCOM               | 28. | Tá <u>nu</u> <u>ñaha</u> <u>xixáhan</u> <u>nde</u><br><u>nasahan</u> <u>da</u> .   |
| 29. | B CON REL CL<br>FCOM               | 29. | Ndaja cáa mí á <u>xixáhan</u> <u>nde</u><br><u>nasahan</u> <u>da</u> <u>nu</u> <u>nde</u> .  |
| 30. | FCOM<br>FCOM                       | 30. | Jáví <u>nasanduu</u> <u>nde</u> <u>vehe</u> manta<br><u>nasanduu</u> <u>nde</u> .  |
| 31. | FCOM                               | 31. | Nahá ndivaha <u>nasanduu</u> <u>nde</u>  |
| 32. | FCOM                               | 32. | <u>Ivi</u> semana <u>nasanduu</u> <u>nde</u> ini a<br>cán.   |
| 33. | FCOM                               | 33. | Jáví <u>nacavaha</u> na <u>vehe</u> .  |
| 34. | B COM Coda                         | 34. | Já <u>nasahijn</u> campo cán <u>jihna</u> .  |
| 35. | B COM<br>B CON                     | 35. | Viti <u>nandijama</u> va<br><u>jandá</u> <u>tin</u> <u>vehe</u> cemento va.  |
| 36. | B CON                              | 36. | <u>Anda</u> <u>vehe</u> bloque va <u>tin</u> viti.   |
| 37. | B CON B CON<br>B CON<br>B COM      | 37. | Ndá <u>ndáa</u> ndá <u>ndáa</u> va<br><u>ndíta</u> <u>vehe</u> carton<br>joo <u>sanahá</u> <u>ña</u> cán <u>nasacuu</u> ndihi<br>va <u>sanahá</u> .  |
| 38. | B CON Evaluation<br>B COM          | 38. | Ndáhvi ndivaha cáa Culiacan <u>nu</u><br><u>cuahan</u> vaye Culiacan cán <u>sanahá</u> .   |

Martin's story is about how things were in Culiacan. The abstract in S 1 is very short: 'a little story, how it was before.' The opening formula is the same as in Paul's story. Martin is also an observer, as was Paul, except that he was affected by the action of the antagonist as one who lost all his belongings. The narrative proper begins in S 2 with the narrator saying he went to Culiacan. Then the rest of S 2 through S 10 give the orientation, with background information. The verbs are mostly continuative, with some of the 'to be' verbs completive.

The antagonist is introduced in S 9 using a typical formula, which includes a continuative 'to be' verb: 'there was a (certain) woman in the house.' S 10 introduces the stove in a similar manner, since it is a key "player" in the drama: 'and there was a (certain) stove.'

The story line continues in S 11 when she inserts a match and opened up all the knobs. S 11 through S 18 contain only story line, which is carried by completive verbs. S 19 contains some background information and brings into the picture the narrator. S 20, however, contains the foregrounded verb: 'so it ended.' meaning it was all gone.

In S 21, the narrator is observing the scene, and the story line is carried by continuative verbs followed by the finality of: 'it ended, it burned.' S 24 & S 25 describe what wasn't with another statement that it all burned. The story line continues in S 27 when the boss gave them provisions. S 27 through S 29 float between foreground and background in listing what was given them.

S 30 through S 32 are also hard to characterize as purely foreground or background. The story line is that they lived in that deprived condition. The same verb is repeated in each sentence, with a little more information



added with each sentence. The problem is resolved in S 33 when the boss built them some dwellings to live in.

In S 34 the narrator begins a coda by repeating the abstract and elaborating on it. He described how the camp is now and ends with an evaluative comment in S 38.

Both of these narrators bring focus to the climax of the story by repeating the same verb several times. Paul, in S 6 through S 9 repeats the verb /nachinuu/ 'to hang' in each sentence. Martin does that with several verbs: /nacayi/ 'burn' in S 13 - S26; /nasahan/ 'give' in S 27 - S 29; and /nasanduu/ 'live' in S 30-S 32.

In conclusion, the story line is usually carried by the complete verbs, though when the story line can be enhanced by switching to the continuative, giving the sense the action is now going on. Background information is usually carried through the continuative aspect, with complete aspect verbs being in subordinate clauses. Another device used to focus the climax of the story is to repeatedly use the same verb, while adding additional information through each use of the verb.

**Appendix I**  
**Silacayoapan Mixtec Narratives**  
**with**  
**Analysis and Translation**

*I didn't find  
a translation.*

10

Cullian / 1. / 11-1-7-  
 1a  
 16-

Cuento yoho cachi a ndaja na= sahjin na= cayi  
 story this CON+say it+UN how COM= COM+exist COM= COM+burn

campo Culiacan  
 camp Culiacan

1. Na ndicani i in cuento lono jihna / ta na=  
 1. HUKI POI+relete I one story little before when COM=

sahjin // 2. Ja na= sahjin i valle Culiacan campo  
 COM+exist 2. so COM= COM+go.return I valley Culiacan camp

Victoria nani a can / na= sahjin i in tiempo //  
 Victoria CON+be.called it+UN there COM= COM+go.return I one time //

3. Ta can i in in campo lono n-ni a  
 3. and there COM+exist one camp little COM+be.called it+UN

campo Mule nani a // 4. Can nduu cuaga  
 camp mule CON+be.called it+UN 4. there COM+be.located+PL a.lot

hayivi // 5. Nduu cuaga rasa // 6. Ta sanaha na=  
 people 5. COM+be.located+PL a.lot people 6. and long.ago COM=

sacuu a vehe carton // 7. Na= sacuu a sihin yito  
 COM+be it+UN house tar.paper 7. COM COM+be it+UN thigh tree

cou sana / ta i in a cou carton // 8. Ja na= sahjin  
 COM+be foot and head it+UN COM+be tar.paper 8. so COM COM+exist

a can jihna // 9. Ta i in in na= naha vehe // 10. Ta  
 it+UN there before 9. and COM+exist one she woman house 10. and

i in in estufa ny ndicayi a can // 11. Na=  
 COM+exist one stove face COM+be.burning it+UN there 11. COM

chicaan na cerrillo // 12. Na= suna ndihi na yavi  
 COM+put.in she match 12. COM COM+open all she handle

a / chi na= yaha ndu vehe // 13. Chi na= cayi  
 it+UN so.that COM COM+pass.fire house 13. so.that COM COM+burn

ndihi vehe // 14. Ndi ja vehe na= cayi // 15. Na=  
 all house 14. all house COM COM+burn 15. COM

cayi ticachi / na= cayi jahma / na= cayi jihnan / na=  
 COM+burn blanket COM COM+burn clothes COM= COM+burn money COM

cayi radio na= cayi pistola na= cayi // 16. Toco  
 COM+burn radio COM COM+burn pistol COM COM+burn 16. all

ndihi a na= cayi // 17. ticachi na yahvi in  
 all it+UN COM COM+burn 17. blanket it+INAN value one

ciento ta ticachi na yahvi ivi ciento na= cayi // 18.  
 hundred and blanket it+INAM value two hundred COM COM+burn 18.  
 Ndihi cuii A na= cayi // 19. Ia na= caga toco  
 all very.last it+UN COM COM+burn 19. when COM COM+arrive all  
 ndihi nde na= sahan nde na= caga choun  
 all we+EXCL COM COM+go.return we+EXCL COM COM+do work  
 nde sahani / chi cgo naha me va // 20. Chi na=  
 we+EXCL afternoon so.that NEG thing SPEC LIM 20. so.that COM  
 ndihi a // 21. Jihin cuiti va cuu dg cayi //  
 COM+finish it+UN 21. thigh only LIM COM+be it+WOD COM+burn  
 22. Loho loho va cayi nuu dg // 23. Chi na=  
 22. little little LIM COM+burn face it+WOD 23. so.that COM  
 ndihi va jihin na= cayi // 24. Chi cgo me naha  
 COM+finish LIM thigh COM COM+burn 24. so.that NEG SPEC thing  
 cuxu nde // 25. Cg ticachi / cg jahma / cg xito // 26.  
 POT+eat we+EXCL 25. NEG blanket NEG clothes NEG bed 26.  
 Ndiiaa va chi na= cayi ndihi va // 27. Anda ia  
 all LIM so.that COM COM+burn all LIM 27. until so  
 xitoho na= sahan da in colchon / na= sahan da  
 boss COM COM+give he one mattress COM COM+give he  
 in ticachi / na= sahan da minsa / na= sahan  
 one blanket COM COM+go.return he corn.flour COM COM+go.return  
 da nli viti na= sahan da // 28. Ia nu naha xixahan  
 he salt also now COM COM+give he 28. when face thing COM+eat  
 nde na= sahan da // 29. Ndaja caa me a  
 we+EXCL COM COM+give he 29. how COM+appear SPEC it+UN  
 xixahan nde na= sahan da nu nde // 30. Javi  
 COM+eat we+EXCL COM COM+give he face us+EXCL 30. finally  
 na= sanduu nde vehe manta na= sanduu  
 COM COM+be.located we+EXCL house muslin COM COM+be.located  
 nde // 31. Naha ndivaha na= sanduu nde // 32. Ivi  
 we+EXCL 31. long.time INTS COM COM+be.located we+EXCL 32. two  
 semana na= sanduu nde ini a can // 33. Javi  
 week COM COM+be.located we+EXCL insides it+UN there 33. finally  
 na= cavaha na vehe // 34. Ja na= sahin campo can jihna //  
 COM= COM+make they+RES house 34. so COM COM+exist camp that before  
 35. Viti na= ndijama va janda lin vehe cemento va //

35. now COM COM+change LIM until CON+exist house cement LIM

36. Anda vehe bloque va iin viti // 37. Nda ndaa

36. until house block LIM COM+exist now 37. what CON+appear+PL

nda ndaa va ndita vehe carton / joo sanaha

what CON+appear+PL LIM CON+stand+PL house tar.paper but long.ago

Na can' na= sacuu ndihi va sanaha // 38. Ndahvi

it+INAM that COM COM+be all LIM long.ago 38. poor

ndiyaha caa Culiacan ny cuanan valle Culiacan can

INTS CON+appear Culiacan face CON+go valley Culiacan there

sanaha ///

long.ago

Jana Shields

Ling 633

Revised Appendix I

-8-

**Appendix I**  
**Silacayoapan Mixtec Narratives**  
**with**  
**Analysis and Translation**

**Paul's Story**

1. Let me tell you a little story that happened to a poor man, a Mexican, in a  
✓ camp ~~in~~ Culiacan.
2. That camp is named Saint Victoria.
3. Thus it is named.
4. And when I went there, I saw what happened to a Mexican.
5. <sup>the</sup> A snake scared him where he was cutting tomatoes there.
6. It happened that another man, his companion, hung up a dead snake.
7. He hung it on a pole at the <sup>row-edge</sup> very edge.
8. There he hung it.
9. And then it happened that this poor man didn't know that the snake was hanging there.
10. When he completed the <sup>row-end</sup> very end of the row he grabbed the snake, so he screamed.
11. Surpassingly "beautiful" <sup>ly</sup> he did.
12. That's what happened to <sup>the</sup> a poor man.

### **Martin's Story**

1. Let me tell you a little story of before when it was.
2. Thus I went to the valley of Culiacan, to Victoria Camp, as it was called, I went one time.
3. And there was located a little camp named Camp Mule, it was named.
4. There many people were living.
5. Many races were living.
6. And long ago there were cardboard (tarpaper) houses.
7. The posts were poles and the roof was cardboard
8. That's how it was then.
9. And there was a woman at home.
10. And there was a stove that lighted (i.e. gas stove).
11. She stuck in a match.
12. She opened all the handles so the flame passed to the house.
13. So all the houses burned.
14. Absolutely all the houses burned.
15. Blankets burned, clothes burned, money burned, radios burned, guns burned.
16. Everything burned.
17. Blankets that cost a hundred and blankets that cost two hundred burned.
18. Absolutely everything burned.
19. When all of us came home from going to work in the evening, so there wasn't anything.
20. So it all ended.
21. Just the poles were burning.



22. Little by little they were burning.
23. So the poles ended by burning.
24. So there wasn't anything to eat.
25. No blankets, no clothes, no beds.
26. All, so everything burned.
27. Then the boss gave a mattress, he gave a blanket, he gave corn flour, he gave salt also, he gave to us.
28. He gave us something to eat.
29. So it happened that we ate what he gave us.
30. Then we lived in tents.
31. For a long time we lived there.
32. Two weeks we lived in them.
33. Then they made houses.
34. That's how the camp was then.
35. Now it has changed to the point that there are cement houses.
36. There are even block houses.
37. Here and there stand cardboard houses but long ago that's how everything was.
38. The valley of Culiacan long ago appeared very poor.

1a  
16

1-1

## Martin's Story

Cuento yoho cachi a ndaha na= sahin na= cayi  
story this COM+say it+UN how COM= COM+exist COM= COM+burn

campo Culiacan  
camp Culiacan

1. Na ndicani i in cuento loho jinha la na=  
1. HOW COM+relate I one story little before when COM=

sahin // 2. Ja na= sahan i valle Culiacan campo  
COM+exist 2. so COM= COM+go.return I valley Culiacan camp

Victoria nani a can na= sahan i in tiempo //  
Victoria COM+be.called it+UN there COM= COM+go.return I one time //

3. Ta can iin in campo loho nahi a  
3. and there COM+exist one camp little COM+be.called it+UN

campo Mula nani a // 4. Can nduu cuaha  
camp mule COM+be.called it+UN 4. there COM+be.located+PL a.lot

Gayivi // 5. Nduu cuaha nasa // 6. Ta sanaha na=  
people 5. COM+be.located+PL a.lot people 6. and long.ago COM=

sacuu a vehe carton // 7. Na= sacuu a jihin yito  
COM+be it+UN house tar.paper 7. COM COM+be it+UN thigh tree

cuu sana ta iin a cuu carton // 8. Ja na= sahin  
COM+be foot and head it+UN COM+be tar.paper 8. so COM COM+exist

a can jihin // 9. Ta iin in na= naha vehe // 10. Ta  
it+UN there before 9. and COM+exist one she woman house 10. and

iin in estufa na ndicayi a can // 11. Na=  
COM+exist one stove face COM+be.burning it+UN there 11. COM

chicaan na cerrillo // 12. Na= suna ndihi na yavi  
COM+put.in she match 12. COM COM+open all she handle

a // chi na= yaha ndu vehe // 13. Chi na= cayi  
it+UN so.that COM COM+pass.fire house 13. so.that COM COM+burn

ndihi vehe // 14. Ndiiaa vehe na= cayi // 15. Na=  
all house 14. all house COM COM+burn 15. COM

cayi ticachi na= cayi jahma na= cayi jihin na=  
COM+burn blanket COM COM+burn clothes COM= COM+burn money COM

cayi radio na= cayi pistola na= cayi // 16. Toco  
COM+burn radio COM COM+burn pistol COM COM+burn 16. all

ndihi a na= cayi // 17. Ticachi na yahi in  
all it+UN COM COM+burn 17. blanket it+INAN value one

ciento ta ticachi na yahvi ivi ciento na= cayi // 18.  
 hundred and blanket it+INAM value two hundred COM COM+burn 18.

ndihi curi a na= cayi // 19. Ia na= caa-a toco  
 all very.last it+UN COM COM+burn 19. when COM COM+arrive all

ndihi nde na= sahan nde na= caja chuun  
 all we+EXCL COM COM+go.return we+EXCL COM COM+do work

nde sahini / chi co ñaha mé va // 20. Chi na=  
 we+EXCL afternoon so.that NEG thing SPEC LIM 20. so.that COM

ndihi a // 21. Jihin curti va cuu do cayi //  
 COM+finish it+UN 21. thigh only LIM COM+be it+WOD COM+burn

22. Loho loho va cáyi nuu do // 23. Chi na=  
 22. little little LIM COM+burn face it+WOD 23. so.that COM

ndihi va jihin na= cayi // 24. Chi co me ñaha  
 COM+finish LIM thigh COM COM+burn 24. so.that NEG SPEC thing

cuxu nde // 25. Co ticachi / co ñahma / co xito // 26.  
 COM+eat we+EXCL 25. NEG blanket NEG clothes NEG bed 26.

Ndiiaa va chi na= cayi ndihi va // 27. Andá ja  
 all LIM so.that COM COM+burn all LIM 27. until so

xitoho na= sahan da in colchon / na= sahan da  
 boss COM COM+give he one mattress COM COM+give he

in ticachi / na= sahan da minsa / na= sahan  
 one blanket COM COM+go.return he corn.flour COM COM+go.return

da ñai viti na= sahan da // 28. Ia nu ñaha xixahan  
 he salt now COM COM+give he 28. when face thing COM+eat  
 also

nde na= sahan da // 29. Nda ja caa mé a  
 we+EXCL COM COM+give he 29. how COM+appear SPEC it+UN

xixahan nde na= sahan da nu nde // 30. Javi  
 COM+eat we+EXCL COM COM+give he face us+EXCL 30. finally

na= sanduu nde vehe manta na= sanduu  
 COM COM+be.located we+EXCL house muslin COM COM+be.located

nde // 31. Naha ndivaha na= sanduu nde // 32. Ivi  
 we+EXCL 31. long.time INTS COM COM+be.located we+EXCL 32. two

semana na= sanduu nde ini a can // 33. Javi  
 week COM COM+be.located we+EXCL insides it+UN there 33. finally

na= cavha na vehe // 34. Já na= sahin campo can jihna //  
 COM= COM+make they+RES house 34. so COM COM+exist camp that before

35. Viti na= ndijama va janda lin vehe cemento va //

35. now COM COM+change LIM until CON+exist house cement LIM

36. Anda vehe bloke va iin viti // 37. Nda ndaa

36. until house block LIM CON+exist now 37. what CON+appear+PL

nda ndaa va ndila vehe carton / 100 sanaha  
what CON+appear+PL LIM CON+stand+PL house tar.paper but long.ago

Ma can na= sacuu ndihi va sanaha // 38. Ndahvi  
it+INAM that COM CON+be all LIM long.ago 38. poor

ndivaha caa Culiacan ng cuhan valle Culiacan can  
INTS CON+appear Culiacan face CON+go valley Culiacan there

sanaha ///  
long.ago