



Language and Culture Archives

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DRILLS FOUND IN EACH LESSON

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- 5 Word pairs contrasting glottaized consonants with their non-glottaized counterpart.

LESSON I - Huasteco of Veracruz

M: me
F: friend

Dialogue

- M ¿jón' ta ne'ech? Where are you going?
 F (in) ne'ech al jol. I am going to the stream (in the arroyo).
 M ¿jant'ok'i (ta ne'ech)? Why are you going?
 F ne'ech tin ~~tsim~~tsim. I'm going to take a bath.
 M ¿wa'a(ch)-xe' yan i ja'? Is there much water?
 F (wē' ^{hag} ^{ti} ~~pero~~ wa'ach.) Not much, but there is some.
 Kom xo' yaba' ulnek an ab. because the rain has not arrived yet.
 *wa'ach we'

II

II Notes on phonology-grammar

- A. List of phonetic symbols that have a different form in the practical alphabet.

phonetic	phonemic	practical
[h]		j
[ts]	/c/	ch
[s]		x
[v]	/vv/	v
[k ^w]		k'
[o ^w]		ow
[k ^w]		k ^w
[t]		t'
[ʔ]		ʔ
[ʔ]		ʔ

so far I am using
 this symbol but Jim is using ʔ and later may
 just use a d.

B. Allophones

- /b/ which is not a hard, fully voiced "b" has two allophones;
 [p] which comes utterance final and
 [b] which comes at all other places
- /e/ has at least 3 allophones but we have only pinned down reasons for two of them.
 [e] occurs before and after y
 [e] occurs most other places
- /y/ has two allophones
 [y] voiceless at end of words
 [y] in all other places

C. There is fast and slow speech, shown by ().

D. Underlining is to show the syllable that is stressed.

III Exercises

A Question and Answer Frame Drill

1. Where are you going? I'm going to --- a certain destination.
- ¿jon' ta ne'ech? (in) ne'ech(al) walja'. --a large body of water.
 " " wal i ja'. --the river bank.
 " ale. --to the corn field.
 " bitsow. --to town (large)
 " kwentsal() --to the rancharia(of--)
 ba mom. --to the well.

2. Where are you going? I'm going to --- a certain activity.
- ¿jon' ta ne'ech? ne'ech tin atsim. --to take a bath
 " " k'a'um. --to get water
 belelel. --to take a walk
 7 tonin(4). --to visit various places
 tonel. --to visit one place
 pák'um. --to wash clothes
 ch'a'um. --to buy
 t'ojnal. --to work

B. Drill on the verb "ne'ech" -going- by changing the persons.

A. say Where are you going? I am going to the rancharia. *Baylan*

2nd sg	¿jon' ta ne'ech?	(in) ne'ech al kwentsal.	1st sg
3rd sg	¿jon' ti ne'ech jaja'?	(jaja') ne'ech al kwentsal.	3rd sg
1st sg	¿jon' tin ne'ech?	(in) ne'ech al kwentsal.	1st sg
1st pl	¿jon' wey tu ne'ech?	(wawa') ne'ech al kwentsal.	1st pl
3rd pl	¿jon' ti ne'ech jaja'tsik?	(jaja'tsik) ne'ech al kwentsal.	3rd pl
2nd pl	¿jon' tax ne'ech?	(wawa' u) ne'ech al kwentsal.	1st pl

I am going shopping.

2nd sg	¿jon' ta ne'ech?	ne'ech tin ch'a'um.	1st sg
3rd sg	¿jon' ti ne'ech jaja'?	(jaja') ne'ech ti ch'a'um.	3rd sg
2nd pl	¿jon' tax ne'ech?	(wawa') ne'ech tu ch'a'um.	1st pl
3rd pl	¿jon' ti ne'ech jaja'tsik?	(jaja'tsik) ne'ech ti ch'a'um.	3rd pl

Tomini

to K'ol in English and then after

gentle

gentle

gentle in " " " "

IV Useful isolated phrases or idioms

<u>((tala(b) wa't'al</u>)	"greeting and response to the same greeting."
<u>k'itsów t'aj(at)</u>	"it is ^{very} not"
<u>chamay t'aj(at)</u>	"it is ^{very} cold"
<u>yab(a') wa'ach</u>	"there isn't any"
<u>ani'</u>	"it is true" "yes"

V Notes on Culture

1. "Tala(b) wat'al" is a general greeting which can be used at any time of day. However, it doesn't seem to be used extensively. More often than not a formal greeting will not be used but people will just begin talking.
2. One of the first things a Chontal would ask is "What is your name? And the name of your father and your mother?" This seems to be very contrary to the culture of the Huastecos.

190 on center

I Dialogue

- 1 J: ¿jón' ta tál? Where are you coming from?
- 2 F: (iñ) tál al ale. I am coming from the cornfield.
- 3 J: ¿i(t) chekel xe'?' Are you tired?
- 4 F: ani' in chekel Yes, I am tired.
- 5 abal in kw'ajay tin chixil. because I have been cleaning out weeds.
- 6 J: ¿janéy a tsi'bal? What are you bringing?
- 7 F: u tsi'bal i k'alamsik, I am bringing squash(pl) and beans.
- 8 anai chanak^W.
9 yaba' wa'ach an ajan, nibal i ich. there isn't any roasting ears or chile.
- 10 J: ¿jant'ók'i ti yaba' wa'ach an ajan, Why isn't there any corn or chile?
- 11 nibal i ich?
- 12 F: yaba' wa'ach abal an ch'ichin
13 in k'apu. There aren't any because ^{some} the birds ate (them).
- 14 J: ¿Ch'ontal (abal) ^{or} Poor (cornfield).

II Notes on Phonology-grammar

- A. There are a number of sets of pronouns and it depends on whether it is a transitive or intransitive verb and whether the pronoun is to be used in a independent clause or a dependent clause.

U-marker set

1	in
2	i / it
3	u
11	u
22	ix
33	u

The U-marker set is used with intransitive verbs in independent clauses. (See line 2, 3, 4, 5).

T-marker set

1	tin
2	ta
3	ti
11	tu
22	tax
33	ti

The T-marker set is used after question words in conjunction with an intransitive verb. (See line 1, 10.)

It is also only used in dependent clauses.

It is also used after "ne'ech" (See line 4 in Dialogue of Lesson I and also second part of Drill 8 in Lesson 1.)

D. Question and answer drill including positive and negative response

Are you--?

Yes, I am--

No, I am not --.

- 35 1. ¿it chekelxe'? 'tired' ani', in chekel. *yaba' in chekel.*
 2. ¿it k'a'ilxe'? 'hungry' " " k'a'il. " " k'a'il.
 3. ¿it tsikēlxe'? 'thirsty' tsikēl. " " tsikēl.
 4. *see below* ¿it wayalxe'? *no* 'sleepy' *sleeping* (***) wayal. " " (*wayal - tired*)
 5. ¿it ya'ulxe'? 'sick' ya'ul. " " ya'ul.
 6. ¿it chakúlxe'? 'angry' chakúl. " " chakúl.
 7. ¿it kulbēlxe'? 'contented' kulbēl. " " kulbēl.
 8. ¿it te'pinalxe'? 'sad' te'pinal. " " te'pinal.
 9. ¿it aj'utsxe'? 'full (of food) aj'uts. " " aj'uts.
 10. ¿it ajwēxex'? 'satisfied (food) ajwēx. " " ajwēx.
ajwēx (ajwēx - not full)

IV Useful isolated expressions

1. *13.5* tikin t'ajtsi ti alwa' t'alab ka ajay abal ku ach'ay.
 'Please read ~~this~~ so I can hear.'
 2. *13.5* tikin t'ajtsi ti alwa' t'alab ka witsk'o juní abal ku ulu ney.
 'Please repeat ~~this~~ so I can say it.'
 3. *13.5* ¿jan'ti tu ulwā *correctly* tenek?
 'How do you say --- in Huasteco?'
 4. *13.5* ¿alwixē' xā *don* ti tu ulal? *no*
 'Did I say (~~right now~~) it correctly?'

V Cultural item

The Huastecos don't seem to talk loudly at any time, even when they are drunk, though maybe they do raise their voice when they are angry.

*4 * yaba' did not say*

9 - ask if you are drinking. To ask if you are drunk.
 10 - ask if you are full. To ask if you want more food.

4 - - - - - alwixē' = how is it said
 with -

you don't use "sick" with a negative

LESSON Three

M: me

F: friend

I Dialogue

- 1 M: T(ech)é' nēy(e) in ūlɛl (tə k'ima') tən
tin tōnel.
- "I am arriving (to your house) to visit."
- 2 F: Alwɪch (pe). It kōyolich tēy(e).
- "Fine. Rest yourself."
- 3 M: ^{Tan} ~~Jan~~ ((ti) tēy(e)) tə ūwats?
- "How are you?"
- 4 F: Jun tam ānik'i nēy(e), t(ech)é' in
5 kw'a(jət). ʔAN tatá' tēy(e)?
- "I am fine, I am just here. And how are you?"
- 6 M: Aní nēy(e) jun tam ānik'i, tē' in kw'a.
- "I'm just fine also, I'm just here. How is your mother?"
- 7 ^{Tan} ~~Jan~~ ((ti) ūwats) na mēmá? / *i Tan ti jey ti suwat*
- "She wasn't able to work for two weeks. She is a little bit better now because she went to be treated."
- 8 F: Yaba' in ɛjto ti t'ojnal cháb i semána).
- 9 Wé' elábich xo' ābai k'āle ti ilálnal.
- "And your father, is he well?"
- 10 M: Tam na papá ʔkw'ajatxe' alwa'?
- "He is fine. He is cutting wood."
- 11 F: āni', kw'ajat alwa'. ɛxom ti púchil ^d ʔi'.
- "I am going now."
- 12 M: (In) ne'chich na(') xo'.
- "OK. When are you returning?"
- 13 F: Alwɪch. ʔjówk'i ne'(ech) kɪ wɪtsiy?
- "I want to come back tomorrow?"
- 14 M: U lé' kin wɪtsiy kalám.
- "OK. Goodbye. (Lit: may it go well with you.)"
- 15 F: Alwɪch (pe). Kɪ k'āle alwa'.

II Notes on grammar

A. Fast speech

In normal speech the material in parentheses is not used. The word 'ne'chich' in line 12 comes from 'ne'ech'plus'ich' but it is never pronounced in any way except in the fast form.

B. Personal independent pronouns

1st per.	naná'	1st per pl	wawá'
2nd "	tatá'	2nd " "	xaxá' / xaxá' tsik
3rd "	jajá'	3rd " "	jajá' tsik or papá' tsik

B Personal pronouns continged

1st per.	ney(e)	1st per pl	wey(e)
2nd "	tey(e)	2nd " "	xey(e)
3rd "	jey(e)	3rd " "	jey(e)tsik
			bey(e)tsik

The first set can be used by itself, as the only word in the sentence. The second set seems to be an emphatic or focus complement which has to be used in context. See lines 1 thru 6.

The two sets can be used together as in line 5.

There are also the person indicator sets that go with verbs. Line 1

C. Possessive adjectives

'in' and 'tin' are 1st per pronouns.

1	u	plus n-	nu	'nu mama'	my mother
2	a		na	'na " !	your mother (line 7)
3	in		nin	'nin " !	his "
11	i		ni	'ni " !	our mother
22	i		ni	" "	your pl mother
33	in		nin	'nin "	their "

I can't figure out yet when to use one set and when to use the other as our language helpers say both forms are correct.

The first set is taken from the set of pronouns used with transitive verbs, and includes the 3rd person object.

III EXERCISES

A. Drill for learning names of relatives

1. ^{Tan} ~~Jan~~ ti uwaç na mamá? 'How is your mother?'
 " " " papá? " " father?'
 " " " púlek táta? " grandfather?'
 " " " púlek nána? " grandmother?'
 " " " kiáb? " sibling?'
 " " " mōmob? " grandchild?'
 " " " mīm? " mother's sister?'
 " " " ichán? " " brother?'
 " " " chānūb? " father's sister?'
 " " " páp? " " brother?'
 " " " (chi) compadres)

jishan

B. Drill on time responses

¿Jōwk'i ne'ech ki witsiy?

When are you going to return?

U lé' kin witsiy kalám.

I want to return tomorrow.

chābkti!

day after tomorrow.

wákal.

in the afternoon.

nas dāmúl.

later at night.

~~wákal (wákal)~~

in a little bit.

wékti. *wékt'i*

"

lej wék'i.

"

lej jun wé'.

"

t(ech)e' jun we' hora.

in an hour.

" " i semana.

" week.

" " o ich'.

" month.

" " i tamub.

" year.

longest time elapse

C. Drill on greeting and response

¿Jān^o (ti tey(e)) ta uwats?

Jun tam anik'i (ney(e)).

Jan.

How are you?

I am fine.

¿Jān^o (ti key(e)) tax uwats?

Jun tam anik'i (wey(e)).

How are you (pl)?

We are fine.

¿Jān^o (ti jey(e)) ti uwats?

Jun tam anik'i (jey(e)).

How is he?

He is fine.

¿Jān^o ti jey(e) ti uwats(itsik) (jajatsik?)

Jun tam anik'itsik.

or Jaja'tsik, ¿jan^o ti jey(e) ti uwats?

or Jaja'tsik, jun tam anik'i jeye.

How are they?

They are fine.

IV Useful expressions

do not

1. Yab in jōlat. 'I don't have time'

2. In tsi'nek'i tu chapné'a. 'I have just come to greet you.'

3. T(ech)ek'i u ~~(ch'uk'uk)~~ *ch'uk'uk* 'See ya.' *answer; arrived at school*4. In ~~tsi'nek'i tu~~ *tsi'nek'i tu* 'I'm just dropping by and I am in a hurry.'

V Cultural item -

Guatemaltecos do not bargain when shopping like the Japanese do.

I Dialogue

- 1 M: ~~Ix~~ k'apulich, ^{xo?} Tek'atich xo' an te'nél kwita'. Ki t'aka' ni k'ubak
2 abal kix k'apuch. (Guest goes to wash ~~her~~ hands.)
(Coman ya!! Ya está cocido el quisado de pollo. Lávense las
manos para que coman.)
- 3 R: U t'akamich nu k'ubak. (Ya me he lavado las manos.)
- 4 M: Kix buxkanich (xo') ba mesa. Ne('ech) ku jot'iy an te'nél.
(Siéntense a la mesa. Voy a servir la comida.) (Everyone sits down)
- 5 J: Tikin t'ajtsi ti alwa'taláb tikin kontsintsi ba Dios, Rufina, ^{Ku} ~~kin~~
6 labt'ajtsin je' an k'apnel.
(Hágan^{me} el favor ^{de} pedir a Dios, Rufina, que bendiga esta comida)
- 7 R: Alwích (Está bien.) ^{u h'ibél in ch'a'púch an te'nél}
- 8 J: In k'ibél i at'em an te'nél. Tikin wat'bantsi an ti at'em.
(Le falta sal la comida. Pásame la sal.)
- 9 M: AA lé'xe' bel an te'nél chanakw', Jaime?
(Quieres más frijoles, Jaime?)
- 10 J: Max wa'ach, u lé' bel wé'. (Si hay, quiero otro poco.)
- 11 M: Naná' u lejkiyám i ^{ch'abá} (postre) k'alam. ¿Jita' in lé'?
(He preparado un postre de calabaza. ¿Quien lo quiere?)
- 12 R: Lejatich. In ajwéch. (Ya basta. Ya estoy satisfecha.)
- 13 J: Naná' ne'ech'na' ku lé'na' an postre. Lejun wé' tikin jo'tsi.
(Yo sí voy a quere. Al rato me sirves.)
- 14 R: Jalbintsích. U k'apúchich. I kulbétna' an (te'nél. ^{Kwita?})
(Gracias. Ya comimos. Nos gustó mucho la comida.)
- 15 M: Yab(a') xata'. (No es nada.) ^{h'ayamél nu k'ayam:}

II Grammar Notes

- A. The word "bel" is an adjective meaning ^{yet} "more". It can come:
-after verb as in line 9 of the dialogue
-before verb + pronominal proclitic as in drill A
- B. The "-tsi" morpheme marks the applicative or indirect object. Compare:
"ku jot'iy" ("voy a servirle" as in line 4) with
"tikin jo'tsi" ("sirvemelo" as in line 13)
"u t'aja'" ("lo hice") with "tikin t'ajtsi" ("you do it for me" as
in line 5)

C. The "-ich" morpheme marks the perfective aspect. It can be used on stative verbs, plus all tenses of other verbs (i.e., present transitive, present intransitive, non-present transitive, non-present intransitive, present perfect transitive and present perfect intransitive.)

D. Commands

There are two kinds of commands, polite and ^{direct} regular. The polite forms for intransitive verbs are formed by using the U-marker pronominal proclitic set with the present tense of the verb, with or without the perfective morpheme "ich". Usually the "ich" form is used, though. There are no morphologically marked polite forms for transitive verbs in the imperative mode but syntactical constructions are used. The regular commands are formed by using the K-marker pronominal proclitic set with the non-present tense of the verb for both transitive and non-transitive verbs.

III Drills

A. Drill on answer to question:

¿A lé'xe' bél an te'nél pemots? "Do you want any more of the(cooked) pemache?"

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| - U lé' bél | "I want more" |
| - Yabich u lé' | "I don't want any more" |
| - U ko'ol bél | "I still have some" |
| - Bél u ko'ol | " " |
| - Tayíl tikin jo'tsi | "Later serve me some" |
| - Más lejun we' | "A little bit later" |
| - Tikin jo'tsi wék'i | "Serve me just a little bit" |

B. Drill on body parts, using command and answer

Ka t'aka' na k'ubak.	"Wash your hand(s)." U t'akámich nu k'ubak.	"I washed
" " okób	" " arm(s)	" "
" " tiyik	" " elbow(s)	" "
" " wál	" " face	" "
" " akan	" " foot/feet	" "
" " ch'ejet	" " leg(s) thigh	" "
" " kux	" " back	" "
" " ók'	" " head	" "
" " xi'il	" " hair	" "

ichik' - finger

C. Commands

1. Transitive verbs use "ka" 2nd per sg/"kí" 2nd per pl with the non-present form of the verb.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| - (yab) ka t'aja' | ("Don't") do it" |
| - " ka japiy an wé'leb | ("Don't") Open the door" |
| - " ka mapuy an " | (" ") "Close " " " |
| - " ka uch'a' an leche | (" ") "Drink the milk" |
| - " ka uch'ich | " " "Drink it" |

yab ka uch'a'

Don't drink it

- in making polite commands,
2. Intransitive verbs use *i/it* 2nd per. sg / *ix* 2nd per pl with the present tense of the verb. These forms are more forceful and ~~are~~ ^{are} used, for instance, in giving commands to children. For making ~~regular~~ ^{direct} commands "ki" 2nd per sg and "kix" 2nd per pl are used.

i(t) koyol(ich) (tey)	"rest"	ki koyóch(ich)
(not used)	"sit"	ki buxnan (tey)(ich)
i(t) k'apul(ich)	"eat"	ki k'apúch(ich)
i(t) way(ich)	"sleep"	ki way and (way/chich)
i(t) k'abey ch'a k'il(ich)	"stand up"	ki k'abey ch'a kay (ch'akách)
i(t) jilkonal(ich)	"stay here"	ki jilkon(ich)
i(t) k'alel(ich)	"come" to	ki k'alel(ich) (forceful)
	"quickly"	(adik) ki k'ale
		yab kix beley adik altá
		"don't you(pl) run in the house"

IV Useful phrases

1. Exom i áb "It is raining."
2. T'okat an k'i "The sun is shining" *"It is sunny"*
3. Ontsid an ab "The rain continues" *"clear day, no clouds"*
4. T'idk'anich an ab "The rain has stopped" *already*

V Cultural note

We have eaten in many Huasteco homes, both on special occasions when there were a lot of guests, and also at times when there were just us and the family. We have observed that generally it is the men who serve and wait on tables, while the women stay in the kitchen and do the cooking.

Tokwid an k'i - Cloudy the day

Tokwid =
(cloud)

2. polite -

direct for children

I Dialog

- 1 C: Te'ney in ulel.
- 2 M: Alwích. Ki ochichich altá.
- 3 C: Jalbintsích. ¿Jenéy xo' ne'(ech)ku t'aja'?
- 4 M: Ne'ech tu utsa' xowa' ne'ech ka t'aja'?
- 5 C: Alwích pé.
- 6 M: Ne'echi ta k'wet/ An tayil, ta t'okom piso.
- 7 C: U ok'och an t'ojláb. Jon'tó más ne'ech ku t'aja'?
- 8 M: U lé' tikin tolmiy ku t'aja' an te'nél.
- 9 Ka t'aka' ok'ox an chiw'.
- 10 An tam ne'ech ka wachiy nin ot'ól.
- 11 An tam junil ne'ech ka xek'a'.
- 12 Xo' ka punu ka tek'ech.
- 13 C: U átích. ¿Jenéy más ne'ech t'aja'?
- 14 M: Ka k'wajba' an platutsik ba mesa.
- 15 C: Ne'ech ku k'wajba'. --- U k'wajbámich an platutsik ba mesa.
- 16 M: In bajuch an ora abal ki k'ale. Yabich t'akan an estufa. Awil ka t'aka' kalam.
- 17 C: Alwích. In ne'chich na'xo'. Ab kalam.
- 18 M: Alwích. Jalbintsích abal tin tolmiy.

Translation:

- 1 C: I have arrived.
- 2 M: Good. Come inside.
- 3 C: Thank you. What shall I do ~~right~~ now?
- 4 M: I will tell you what you are to do.
- 5 C: Alright
- 6 M: You are to sweep, then clean the floor.
- 7 C: I have finished the work. What more shall I do?
- 8 M: I want you to help me fix the meal.
- 9 First wash the chayote.
- 10 Then you will peel the skin.
- 11 Then afterwards cut it up.
- 12 Immediately put it on to cook.

~~Finished.~~

- 13 C: I finished. *What more should I do?*
 14 M: Put the plates on the table.
 15 C: I will put them. -- I put them on the table (finished putting)
 16 M: The time has arrived for you to leave. The stove hasn't been cleaned. You can clean it tomorrow.
 17 C: Alright. I am going. Until tomorrow.
 18 M: Alright. Thank you for helping me.

II Grammar

- A. The plural morpheme is "-tsik". It is not compulsory as in Spanish.
Example: platutsik
 B. The perfective morpheme has two allomorphs, "ich" and "ech".
Example: Tolmich line 18 and tek'ech line 12 This shows aspect.
 C. The present perfect morpheme has two allomorphs "-am" and "um-".
Example: k'wajbamich (There is no example of the "-um-" morpheme in this lesson.)
 D. See below.

III Drills

- A Response drill with transitive and intransitive verbs. Each type of verb uses a different set of person indicators.

¿Janey ne'ech ku t'aja'? What shall I do?

Ne'ech ta k'wet.	→ You are going to sweep.
pats'k'ux.	mend.
tsukux	→ sew.
pák'um	→ wash (clothes)
ch'a'um.	→ buy.
lejki x te'nel. *	fix the meal.
t'okom piso. *	wash the floor.
t'okom chabal. *	wash the cooked corn.
Ne'ech ka k'wetoy an al ^á .	sweep inside the house.
pedoy an lék'.	dust the ceiling. <i>Tapanzo</i>
" " jén.	" " walls.
t'aka' an piso. <i>jin</i>	wash the floor.
" " balixtalab.	" " cupboard.
k'witiy an estufa.	clean the stove.
" " wá'leb.	door.
" lam	<i>wija. //</i>

II Grammar continued

- D The three phrases with a * are anti-passive forms. They look like transitive verbs but use intransitive pronominal proclitics.

III Drills continued

B Practice in changing tenses

"I am going to ---"

"I did ---"

"I have ^{already} finished (doing)---"

Ne'ech ku k'wajba'.

U k'wajba'.

U k'wajbamich. (place it)

" " punu.

" punu.

" punumich. (put it on)

" " k'wetoy.

" k'wetoy.

" k'wetyamich. (sweep)

" " pedoy.

" pedoy.

" pedyamich. (dust)

" " k'witiy.

" k'witiy.

" k'wityamich. (clean)

" " ch'a'ay.

" ch'a'ay.

" ch'a'yamich. (buy)

C. Completing a phrase.

In bajuch an ora abal

ki k'ale.

The hour has arrived ^{for you} to leave.

" " a'tsin.

" " bathe.

" " k'ale ta wayal.

" " to go to sleep.

" " tsich ta k'apul.

" " to come to eat.

" " koyoch.

" " to rest.

" " ka uch'a' an ilal.

" " to take your medicine

" " kin Kale tin escuela.

" for me to go to school.

" " kin k'ale ku ch'a'ay an leche.

--- for me to buy milk.

ku k'apunda' an chakam.

-- for me to feed the baby.

IV Useful expressions

"Alwa' t'ajat max anchen' a chalpayamal."
It is good that you think this way.

"Jax ne'ech ku t'aja'."
(Ja'ich) That is what I am going to do.

"Tamⁱⁿ domingo ch'a'um."
Every Sunday I shop.

"Tikin t'aktsi alwat an ^{to} piso."
Wash the floor well ^{for me}.

V Cultural item

The Huastecos believe in the "evil eye" or the "eye" as they call it. They also believe that if a person gives a compliment to a baby or a small child it will die.

Dialogue

- 1 M: ¿Jat'wa' in jalbil an wik'e' an pak'ak'?
- 2 S: Ox pesu an wik'e'.
- 3 M: Tikin pida' chab i wik'e' k'al bo' pesu.
- 4 S: ~~Alwich~~ Alwich pé. Ka junich anchan' *new - both kinds*
- 5 M: ¿Jat'wa' jey an lejab an chabit'ad? *cha-bi-tad chab i t'ad*
- 6 S: Juninik pesu an lejab.
- 7 M: Aniy jey u le' jun lejab i chabit'ad.
- 8 Yaba' u le' xi tejtey. Tikin pida' xi wejneq.
- 9 S: Alwich. Ne'ech tu jaltsi. *Ne'ech hu lebayal.*
- 10 M: Je' k'wa an tumín - juninik k'al bo' pesu.
- 11 M: Exom u ayal i baleya.
- 12 S: Yaba' u ko'ol i baleya. Yaba' bel in k'ijil.
- 13 M: Jalbintsich. *12 M: Alwich pé. Max yaba' wa'ach.*
- 14 S: Yab za'ta'.

Translation

- 1 M: How much does it cost for a bunch of nopales?
- 2 S: Three pesos a bunch.
- 3 M: ~~Would you~~ Give me two bunches for 5 pesos? (1)
- 4 S: ~~Yes~~. It is alright for you to take it like that.
- 5 M: How much is a measure of chicozapote.
- 6 S: ²⁰ Ten pesos a measure.
- 7 M: Also I want one measure of chicozapote.
- 8 I do not want green ones. Give me ripe ones.
- 9 S: Alright. I will change it.
- 10 M: I am hunting for a watermelon.
- 11 M: ~~I wish to buy a watermelon~~ 12 That is ok if there aren't any.
- 12 S: I do not have any. It is not the season for it.
- 13 M: Here is the money - 25 pesos.
- 14 Thank you.
- 15 S: You are welcome.

II Grammar

- A. "jey" in line 5 and 7 is always translated "also" by our language helpers but it really is the 3rd person dependent personal pronoun. These were discussed in lesson 3.
- B. The "k'al" in line 3 means "for" and in line 12 it means "with".

and

K. before set

(2) u ch'a'ay ^{it} i ²³³ ²³⁴ ²³⁵ ²³⁶ ²³⁷ ²³⁸ ²³⁹ ²⁴⁰ ²⁴¹ ²⁴² ²⁴³ ²⁴⁴ ²⁴⁵ ²⁴⁶ ²⁴⁷ ²⁴⁸ ²⁴⁹ ²⁵⁰ ²⁵¹ ²⁵² ²⁵³ ²⁵⁴ ²⁵⁵ ²⁵⁶ ²⁵⁷ ²⁵⁸ ²⁵⁹ ²⁶⁰ ²⁶¹ ²⁶² ²⁶³ ²⁶⁴ ²⁶⁵ ²⁶⁶ ²⁶⁷ ²⁶⁸ ²⁶⁹ ²⁷⁰ ²⁷¹ ²⁷² ²⁷³ ²⁷⁴ ²⁷⁵ ²⁷⁶ ²⁷⁷ ²⁷⁸ ²⁷⁹ ²⁸⁰ ²⁸¹ ²⁸² ²⁸³ ²⁸⁴ ²⁸⁵ ²⁸⁶ ²⁸⁷ ²⁸⁸ ²⁸⁹ ²⁹⁰ ²⁹¹ ²⁹² ²⁹³ ²⁹⁴ ²⁹⁵ ²⁹⁶ ²⁹⁷ ²⁹⁸ ²⁹⁹ ³⁰⁰ ³⁰¹ ³⁰² ³⁰³ ³⁰⁴ ³⁰⁵ ³⁰⁶ ³⁰⁷ ³⁰⁸ ³⁰⁹ ³¹⁰ ³¹¹ ³¹² ³¹³ ³¹⁴ ³¹⁵ ³¹⁶ ³¹⁷ ³¹⁸ ³¹⁹ ³²⁰ ³²¹ ³²² ³²³ ³²⁴ ³²⁵ ³²⁶ ³²⁷ ³²⁸ ³²⁹ ³³⁰ ³³¹ ³³² ³³³ ³³⁴ ³³⁵ ³³⁶ ³³⁷ ³³⁸ ³³⁹ ³⁴⁰ ³⁴¹ ³⁴² ³⁴³ ³⁴⁴ ³⁴⁵ ³⁴⁶ ³⁴⁷ ³⁴⁸ ³⁴⁹ ³⁵⁰ ³⁵¹ ³⁵² ³⁵³ ³⁵⁴ ³⁵⁵ ³⁵⁶ ³⁵⁷ ³⁵⁸ ³⁵⁹ ³⁶⁰ ³⁶¹ ³⁶² ³⁶³ ³⁶⁴ ³⁶⁵ ³⁶⁶ ³⁶⁷ ³⁶⁸ ³⁶⁹ ³⁷⁰ ³⁷¹ ³⁷² ³⁷³ ³⁷⁴ ³⁷⁵ ³⁷⁶ ³⁷⁷ ³⁷⁸ ³⁷⁹ ³⁸⁰ ³⁸¹ ³⁸² ³⁸³ ³⁸⁴ ³⁸⁵ ³⁸⁶ ³⁸⁷ ³⁸⁸ ³⁸⁹ ³⁹⁰ ³⁹¹ ³⁹² ³⁹³ ³⁹⁴ ³⁹⁵ ³⁹⁶ ³⁹⁷ ³⁹⁸ ³⁹⁹ ⁴⁰⁰ ⁴⁰¹ ⁴⁰² ⁴⁰³ ⁴⁰⁴ ⁴⁰⁵ ⁴⁰⁶ ⁴⁰⁷ ⁴⁰⁸ ⁴⁰⁹ ⁴¹⁰ ⁴¹¹ ⁴¹² ⁴¹³ ⁴¹⁴ ⁴¹⁵ ⁴¹⁶ ⁴¹⁷ ⁴¹⁸ ⁴¹⁹ ⁴²⁰ ⁴²¹ ⁴²² ⁴²³ ⁴²⁴ ⁴²⁵ ⁴²⁶ ⁴²⁷ ⁴²⁸ ⁴²⁹ ⁴³⁰ ⁴³¹ ⁴³² ⁴³³ ⁴³⁴ ⁴³⁵ ⁴³⁶ ⁴³⁷ ⁴³⁸ ⁴³⁹ ⁴⁴⁰ ⁴⁴¹ ⁴⁴² ⁴⁴³ ⁴⁴⁴ ⁴⁴⁵ ⁴⁴⁶ ⁴⁴⁷ ⁴⁴⁸ ⁴⁴⁹ ⁴⁵⁰ ⁴⁵¹ ⁴⁵² ⁴⁵³ ⁴⁵⁴ ⁴⁵⁵ ⁴⁵⁶ ⁴⁵⁷ ⁴⁵⁸ ⁴⁵⁹ ⁴⁶⁰ ⁴⁶¹ ⁴⁶² ⁴⁶³ ⁴⁶⁴ ⁴⁶⁵ ⁴⁶⁶ ⁴⁶⁷ ⁴⁶⁸ ⁴⁶⁹ ⁴⁷⁰ ⁴⁷¹ ⁴⁷² ⁴⁷³ ⁴⁷⁴ ⁴⁷⁵ ⁴⁷⁶ ⁴⁷⁷ ⁴⁷⁸ ⁴⁷⁹ ⁴⁸⁰ ⁴⁸¹ ⁴⁸² ⁴⁸³ ⁴⁸⁴ ⁴⁸⁵ ⁴⁸⁶ ⁴⁸⁷ ⁴⁸⁸ ⁴⁸⁹ ⁴⁹⁰ ⁴⁹¹ ⁴⁹² ⁴⁹³ ⁴⁹⁴ ⁴⁹⁵ ⁴⁹⁶ ⁴⁹⁷ ⁴⁹⁸ ⁴⁹⁹ ⁵⁰⁰ ⁵⁰¹ ⁵⁰² ⁵⁰³ ⁵⁰⁴ ⁵⁰⁵ ⁵⁰⁶ ⁵⁰⁷ ⁵⁰⁸ ⁵⁰⁹ ⁵¹⁰ ⁵¹¹ ⁵¹² ⁵¹³ ⁵¹⁴ ⁵¹⁵ ⁵¹⁶ ⁵¹⁷ ⁵¹⁸ ⁵¹⁹ ⁵²⁰ ⁵²¹ ⁵²² ⁵²³ ⁵²⁴ ⁵²⁵ ⁵²⁶ ⁵²⁷ ⁵²⁸ ⁵²⁹ ⁵³⁰ ⁵³¹ ⁵³² ⁵³³ ⁵³⁴ ⁵³⁵ ⁵³⁶ ⁵³⁷ ⁵³⁸ ⁵³⁹ ⁵⁴⁰ ⁵⁴¹ ⁵⁴² ⁵⁴³ ⁵⁴⁴ ⁵⁴⁵ ⁵⁴⁶ ⁵⁴⁷ ⁵⁴⁸ ⁵⁴⁹ ⁵⁵⁰ ⁵⁵¹ ⁵⁵² ⁵⁵³ ⁵⁵⁴ ⁵⁵⁵ ⁵⁵⁶ ⁵⁵⁷ ⁵⁵⁸ ⁵⁵⁹ ⁵⁶⁰ ⁵⁶¹ ⁵⁶² ⁵⁶³ ⁵⁶⁴ ⁵⁶⁵ ⁵⁶⁶ ⁵⁶⁷ ⁵⁶⁸ ⁵⁶⁹ ⁵⁷⁰ ⁵⁷¹ ⁵⁷² ⁵⁷³ ⁵⁷⁴ ⁵⁷⁵ ⁵⁷⁶ ⁵⁷⁷ ⁵⁷⁸ ⁵⁷⁹ ⁵⁸⁰ ⁵⁸¹ ⁵⁸² ⁵⁸³ ⁵⁸⁴ ⁵⁸⁵ ⁵⁸⁶ ⁵⁸⁷ ⁵⁸⁸ ⁵⁸⁹ ⁵⁹⁰ ⁵⁹¹ ⁵⁹² ⁵⁹³ ⁵⁹⁴ ⁵⁹⁵ ⁵⁹⁶ ⁵⁹⁷ ⁵⁹⁸ ⁵⁹⁹ ⁶⁰⁰ ⁶⁰¹ ⁶⁰² ⁶⁰³ ⁶⁰⁴ ⁶⁰⁵ ⁶⁰⁶ ⁶⁰⁷ ⁶⁰⁸ ⁶⁰⁹ ⁶¹⁰ ⁶¹¹ ⁶¹² ⁶¹³ ⁶¹⁴ ⁶¹⁵ ⁶¹⁶ ⁶¹⁷ ⁶¹⁸ ⁶¹⁹ ⁶²⁰ ⁶²¹ ⁶²² ⁶²³ ⁶²⁴ ⁶²⁵ ⁶²⁶ ⁶²⁷ ⁶²⁸ ⁶²⁹ ⁶³⁰ ⁶³¹ ⁶³² ⁶³³ ⁶³⁴ ⁶³⁵ ⁶³⁶ ⁶³⁷ ⁶³⁸ ⁶³⁹ ⁶⁴⁰ ⁶⁴¹ ⁶⁴² ⁶⁴³ ⁶⁴⁴ ⁶⁴⁵ ⁶⁴⁶ ⁶⁴⁷ ⁶⁴⁸ ⁶⁴⁹ ⁶⁵⁰ ⁶⁵¹ ⁶⁵² ⁶⁵³ ⁶⁵⁴ ⁶⁵⁵ ⁶⁵⁶ ⁶⁵⁷ ⁶⁵⁸ ⁶⁵⁹ ⁶⁶⁰ ⁶⁶¹ ⁶⁶² ⁶⁶³ ⁶⁶⁴ ⁶⁶⁵ ⁶⁶⁶ ⁶⁶⁷ ⁶⁶⁸ ⁶⁶⁹ ⁶⁷⁰ ⁶⁷¹ ⁶⁷² ⁶⁷³ ⁶⁷⁴ ⁶⁷⁵ ⁶⁷⁶ ⁶⁷⁷ ⁶⁷⁸ ⁶⁷⁹ ⁶⁸⁰ ⁶⁸¹ ⁶⁸² ⁶⁸³ ⁶⁸⁴ ⁶⁸⁵

III Drills continued

D. Drill on numbers

jún'pak'ak'	one nopale
cháb' "	two "
ox' "	three "
ché' "	four "
bó' "	five "
akak' "	six "
buk' "	seven "
waxik' "	eight "
beleju' "	nine "
lájú' "	ten "
lajujún' "	eleven "
lajucháb' "	twelve "
laju'ox' "	thirteen "
lajuché' "	fourteen "
lajubó' "	fifteen "
laju'akak' "	sixteen "
lajubúk' "	seventeen "
jún'inik	twenty "
jún'inik k'al láju	thirty "
chab'inik	forty

*put on cards**lajú' ox*

IV Useful Expressions

1. Kajbid t'a_í "It is very expensive."
2. Cha'at t'a "It is very cheap."
3. Ki wat'ba' alwa'^{on} akal. "Sleep well." (you pl.)
4. Yab u ko'ol i tumín. "I don't have any money."

V Cultural Note

The Huastecos don't bargain when they buy or sell, though they do sell things cheaper to fellow Huastecos than they do to others. Just lately I got a vendor to come down a few pesos on a papaya because it had a bruised spot on it but afterwards he was very cool towards me. I should not have made the language lesson with any bargaining in it, but I did just for the practice of certain words.

1 Dialogue

- 1 M: Yab in pak'wmách ti we'él abal yab k'wajay an k'ak'al.
2 Jaxtám ne'ech tin pák'um xo'.
3 (Naná') ne'ech ku ik'i' an k'ut'lid k'udk'um abal ku pák'u.
4 (Tatá') ne' ka ts'utsuy (ts'utsiy) cháb an tanke k'al i ja'.
5 C: (Naná') ne'ech ku baltsi an tanke k'al an manguera.
6 M: Jeché' u tsi'dál an k'udk'um xi ne'ech tikin pak'wtsi.
7 C: Ta'ich k'wajat an ja' t'ojo(jodich abal ki pak'wmách.
8 M: (Tatá'), u lé' tikin wék'ontsi an ti ch'o'lab. Jeché' an xeketláb
9 u lé' tu utsa' abal ka pak'u kwetém abal u ch'ó'ox.
10 C: (Naná') jé' an ch'o'lab yaba' u ejto ku wék'onsti.
11 Ch'o'nék k'al in xich'ál an it'ad, ja'ich xi yaba' in le' ti t'okel.
12 M: T'ojo(jodich u ko'ol an k'udk'um xi ne'ech ka tak'iy abal ka wayéy.
13 C: Alwíh.----- U tak'yamalich an k'udk'um. *(I will wash the clothes with the past tense verb.)*
15 M: Tikin wak'lantsi an ti ja' xin ko'ol an lavadora.
1 M: I did not wash clothes yesterday because *(there wasn't any sun.)* the sun didn't shine.
2 Therefore I am going to wash now.
3 I am going to go get (and bring back) the dirty clothes in order
4 to wash them.
5 (You) Fill 2 tubs with water.
6 C: I am going to put (it) in the tub with the hose.
7 M: Here are the clothes I brought you to wash (for me).
8 C: Here it is already the water so you can wash.
9 M: (You) I want you to get out the spots (for me). This outer garment
10 I want (I tell) you to wash separately because it stains.
11 C: (I,) here the stain I was not able to scrub it out (for you).
12 *(There's a stain right below the pants, that is something that doesn't come clean.)*
13 M: I already have the clothes ready for you to hang up in the sun to dry.
14 C: Fine.---(14) have already hung up the clothes.
15 M: (You) empty the water in the washing machine (for me).

II Grammar Notes

- 1 The word "xi" introduces a relative clause as in line 6.
It combines with "in" the 3rd person pronominal proclitic, to form
"xin" (line 15) which means "that which he, she, it".
"xu" = "xi + u" which means "that which I"
"xa" = "xi + a" which means " " " you"
"xi" = "xi + i" " " " we, you pl"
- 2 The morpheme "-ich" is an aspect marker meaning "already or precisely"
"ta'ich", line 7, is the shortened form of "taja'ich" and means
"already there".
"ja'ich", line 11, means "that is precisely the one". It can be the
short form of "jaja'ich" meaning "he is precisely the one".
"tojo(jodich", line 12 means "already ready"
"tak'yamalich", line 14, means "already hung up"
- 3 The morpheme "-lab"
"ch'o'lab", line 8, is an example of using the nominalizing morpheme^z
on a verb to form a noun.
"xeketlá^Λb", line 9, is a noun that has the morpheme to form a more
general/general noun than the original noun. "Xekét" can be possessed
but "xeketlá^Λb" cannot be. *more specific*
- 4 Conjugation of "pak'-"

"in pák'um"	-	I wash	(present tense)
"in pák'wmách"	-	I washed	(non-present ")
"in pák'wmámád"	-	I have washed	(present perfect tense)

"u pák'wal an watlá ^Λ b"	-	I wash the blanket	(present tense)
"u pák'ú " "	-	I washed the "	(non-present ")
"u pák'úmal " "	-	I have washed " "	(present perf ")

III Drills

- 1 Frame drill with verb substitutions in the dependent clause

"There is the water already ready for you to wash clothes"

Ta'ich k'wajat an ja' t'ojojodich abal ki pak'wmách.

" " " " " " atsin. "-take a bath"

" " " " " " t'aka' an baliχtaláb.

"-wash the dishes"

" " " " " " t'aka' k'al an chabal. 8*

"-wash the nixtamal"

" " " " " " tek'da' k'al i te'nel chənak'w.

"-cook ^{the} beans"

" " " " " " tek'da' an t'u'ud.

"-cook the tamales"

" " " " " " " pujtsi an wich.

"water the flowers"

" " " " " " K'wachxin.

"-make the lye water"

2 Drills on pronominal proclitics

A: Set used with intransitive verbs in the past tense in independent clauses

Yab in pak'wmách ti we'el. "I didn't wash yesterday."

" it " " " "You " " "

" Ø " " " "He, she " " "

" u " " " "We " " "

" ix " " " "You pl " " "

" Ø *daib* " " "They " " "

B: Set used with transitive verbs in independent clauses

a U tsi'dál an k'udk'um. "I bring the clothes"

a A " " " "You " " "

a In " " " "He, she " " "

Wawá' i " " " "We " " "

Xaxá' i " " " "You, pl " " "

Jajátsik in " " " "They " " "

This same set goes with the simple past and the present perfect tenses, so tsi'da, "brought" and tsi'damal "have brought" can be substituted for tsi'dál for more practice of the pronominal proclitics.

C: Set used with transitives in a dependent clause, i.e.; ne'ech "going", lé' "want", and for commands and in purpose clauses.

Ne' ku ts'utsuy an pats. "I am going to fill the pot".

" ka " " " "You " " " "

" kin " " " "He, she " " " "

Wawá' ne' ki " " " "We are " " " "

Xaxá' " " " " "You, pl, " " " "

Jajátsik ne' kin " " " "They " " " "

IV Useful Phrases

1 Max wáynekich an k'udk'um, ka oda'ich altá.

Tam " " " " " "

"If the clothes are already dry, bring them inside the house."

"When " " " " " " " " " "

2 Ka tela' nu xekét xich'ad k'al in táy i ch'ak xon'tin juch'úmal.

"Look at the blood spots on my dress left by the fleas that bit me."

3 An k'ak'al in ^(mc) dākní'bedál an k'udk'um.

"The sun whitens the clothes"

4 An ch'ak tin juch'úmal t'a ti akal.

"The fleas bit me a lot last night."

V Cultural note

When you go visiting in a Huasteco home, they don't usually invite you inside the house but bring chairs outside and visit with you there.

Dialog

M: 1 (¿A ch'a'yalxe' i bakan?) *'er ch'a' ~~man~~ ' i bakan?*

T: 2 (Yaba' u ch'a'yal.) 3 Juntsikil u ch'a'yal i k'oye. *yaba' in ch'a'um.*

M: 4 ¿Jon(u)tu nujuwáb an k'oye?

T: 5 Al bitsow taje' tu ch'a'yal. 6 Ech'e(')k'i u ko'ol an idid abal ku t'aja' an bakan.

M: 7 ¿Jenti ta t'ajál an k'oye?

T: 8 Ok'ox u joltsal ti ja' an pats junax k'al i tay'.

9 Tam paxk'unékich tam u mudwal an idid al an k'wachib.

10 An tayíl ne'ech ku pa'ba' an k'wachib abal ka chajuy.

11 Ne'ech ku xalu abal ka pat'in.

12 U paxk'iyáb alwa' abal ka pat'in.

M: 13 ¿Jay i ora tu pat'nal an chébal?

T: 14 Ch'ejel ora [tu pat'nal].

M: 15 ¿An tayíl?

T: 16 An tayíl tam ka chajuy ne'ech ku datsu abal ku t'aka'.

17 Tam t'akadich ne'ech ku che'ey abal ku t'aja' an bakan.

18 Tam ne' ku yut'iy ban cha' abal ku pak'a'.

19 Tam ne' ku tek'da' ban takab.

20 Xi ne'ech u tek'el ne'ech u balyal a~~l~~ an kwéntu'. *important*

TRANSLATION

1 Do you buy tortillas?

2 I don't buy them. 3 Sometimes I buy the dough.

4 Where is the dough sold?

5 ~~It is sold there in town.~~ *It is when I buy it.*

6 I always have corn to make tortillas with.

7 How do you make the dough?

8 First I pour water into the pot along with the lye.

9 When it has boiled then I put the corn into the corn-cooking pot.

10 Afterwards I ~~lower~~ (from the fire) so that it can cool.

11 I stir it so the husks come off.

12 It is well covered so that the husks come off.

13 How long does it take the husks to come off of the cooked corn?

14 A half hour (for the husks to come off).

15 And then?

16 Afterwards when it has cooled off I take out a little bit in order to wash it.

17 ~~And~~ when it has been washed I grind it so that I can make tortillas.

18 Then I grind it (finely) on the grinding stone so that I can pat out the tortillas.

19 Then I cook them on the griddle. (cause them to-)

20 As they get cooked I put them into the tortilla gourd.
(away)

II Grammar

A. To make questions

1. For a question requiring a "yes" or "no" answer the morpheme "-xe'" is suffixed to the verb as in line 1. It can also be suffixed to nouns, as *ʔI t'ulekxe'* a *ch'a'ay?* 'Was it meet you bought?'

2. Using question words:

<i>jat'wa'</i>	'how much?'
<i>jowk'i</i>	'when?'
<i>jant'ok'i</i>	'why?'
<i>janéy/jant'ó</i>	'what?'
<i>jowa'</i>	'which?'
<i>janti</i>	'how/what?'
<i>jon'ti</i>	'where?'
<i>jant'óm</i>	'what (is this?)'
<i>jay</i>	'how many?'
<i>jita',jitáx</i>	'who, whose?'

line 7

line 4

This is an adjective that precedes a noun.

line 13

3. Intonation with upglide on end.

line 15

B. Tenses of transitive verbs

1. All but a few of the present tense forms end with '-al'. We are calling these exceptions truncated verbs. They do not take the '-al' because they represent a kind of timeless aspect. There may be more than these 3 but I have not run across them yet. The three are:

<i>cho'ób</i>	'know'
<i>lé'</i>	'want'
<i>ko'ol</i>	'have'

line 5

2. All present perfect tense forms end with 'am/um' with or without the present tense morpheme '-al'.

3. The non-present tense form has 3 endings, depending on the form of the present tense stem. Those verbs containing '-y-' will end with '-Vy'. Those verbs containing a '-w-' will end with '-u'. All the rest will end with '-a' with one or two exceptions. See example with #.

4. Examples using the present tense verbs found in the dialog.

LINE	PRESENT	NON-PRESENT	PPRES. PERFECT	GLOSS
2	<i>ch'a'yal</i>	<i>ch'a'ay</i>	<i>ch'a'yám(al)</i>	'buy'
7	<i>t'ajál</i>	<i>t'aja'</i>	<i>t'ajám(al)</i>	'make'
8	<i>joltsal</i>	# <i>joltsi</i>	<i>joltsám(al)</i>	'pour'
9	<i>paxk'u'yal</i>	<i>paxk'us</i>	<i>paxk'úmm(-e)</i>	'boil'
10	<i>pa'bál</i>	<i>pa'ba'</i>	<i>pa'bám(al)</i>	'lower'
11	<i>xalwal</i>	<i>xalu</i>	<i>xalúmal(-e)</i>	'stir'
16	<i>datswal</i>	<i>dat^usu</i>	<i>dat^usúmal</i>	'take out'
16	<i>t'akál</i>	<i>t'aka'</i>	<i>t'akám(al)</i>	'wash'
17	<i>che'yal</i>	<i>che'ey</i>	<i>che'yám(al)</i>	'grind'
18	<i>yut'ayal</i> (open theme)	<i>yut'iy</i>	<i>yut'yám(al)</i>	'grind finely'
19	<i>tek'dal</i>	<i>tek'da'</i>	<i>tek'dám(al)</i>	'cook'
20	<i>balyal</i>	<i>baliy</i>	<i>balyám(al)</i>	'put away'

III Drills

Change of adverb

Juntsikil u ch'a'yal i k'oye.
 Eche'e('k'i) " " "
 Yabajayk'i' " " "
 Tsudey ka tsudey " " "
 Waxik ti waxik " " "
 Junil ti seman " " "
 Junil ta ich' " " "
 Ich' ta ich' " " "
 Juntsikilk'i " " "
 Laju bo' ti laju bo' " " "
 Chabk'i' ad ti chabk'i' ad " " "

Sometimes

Often I buy corn dough.
 Always " " "
 Never " " "
 Every day " " "
 Every week (8 days) " " "
 Once a week " " "
 " " month " " "
 Every " " "
 Just sometimes " " "
 Every 15 days " " "
 Every 3 days " " "

B. Question and Answer (Note: all the answers use the non-present form.)

Q ¿Jant'o' ne'ech a t'ajal?

'What are you going to do?

A Ne'ech ku ch'a'ay i k'oye.

'I am going to buy corn-dough.

" " t'aja' " "

" " " " make " "

" " joltsi ti ja' an pats.

" " " " pour water into the pot.

" " mudu an idid al an k'wachib.

" " " " add corn to the cornpot.

" " pa'ba' an k'wachib.

" " " " lower the corn-pot.

" " xalu an yú.

" " " " stir the atole.

" " datsu an chabal.

" " " " take out the cooked corn.

" " t'aka' an k'wachib.

" " " " wash the corn-pot.

" " che'ey an chabal.

" " " " grind the cooked corn.

" " yut'iy an k'oye.

" " " " grind finer the corndough.

" " pak'a' " "

" " " " pat out tortillas of the "

" " tek'da' an bakan

" " " " cook the tortillas.

" " baliy al an kwéntu'.

" " " " put away in the corngourd.

C. (J-) words changing to (X-) words

¿Jowk'i ne'ech ki k'ale?

Yab u ch o'ób xowk'i ne' kin k'ale.

When are you going to go?

I don't know when I will go.

¿Jat'wa' in jalbil an t'inóm?

Yab u ch o'ób xat'wa' in jalbil.

How much does ~~panela~~ cost?

I don't know how much it costs.

¿Jant'ók'í ne'ech?

Yab u ch o'ób xant'ók'i ti ne'ech.

Why is he/she going?

I don't know why he/she is going?

¿Janéy xo' wa'ach?

Yab u ch o'ób xanéy wa'ach.

What is there right now?

I don't know what there is.

¿Jowa'ja kulbetnál?

Yab u ch o'ób xowa' u kulbetnál.

Which one do you like?

I don't know which one I like.

¿Janti ta le' an to'nel to'ol?

Yab u ch o'ób xanti ta kulbetnál ka

How do you want your fish? (cooked)?

lejkíy.

¿Jon (ti) (tja le' ki wayich?

Yab u ch o'ób xon'ti ne'ech kin wayich.

Where do you want to sleep?

I don't know where I am going to sleep.

¿Jant'óm t'ojlab in ko'ol nu' an inik?

Yab u ch o'ób xant'óm t'ojlab in ko'ol.

What work does that man do?

I don't know what work he does.

¿Jay i t'ojnal wa'ach?

Yab u ch o'ób xay i t'ojnal wa'ach.

How many workmen are there?

I don't know how many workmen there

¿Jita' ulich?

Yab u ch o'ób xita' ulich.

are.

Who arrived?

I don't know who arrived.

IV Useful expressions

1. ¿A lé'xə' tey ka leka' nu te'nélil? 'Would you like to taste my dish?'
2. Tikin.lekbay pé. 'Give it to me to taste.'
3. Alwa'vt'aja' an bakan xa (xi-a) t'ajám. *Both you make the tortillas you made.*
^{Ta}
~~'You make good tortillas.'~~
The tortillas you have made are good.
4. Je' u tsi'dal i ch'éjwaxtaláb xin abal nu nána' abal tatá.'

'Here is a gift I am bringing which my mother sends for you.'

V Cultural note

The very precise customs surrounding asking for the hand of a Huasteco girl is dying out as are the customs concerning the actual marriage event.

Je' tu tsi'danteal ti ch'éjwaxtaláb xin abra' nu nána?.

Je' u tsi'dal i ch'éjwaxtaláb ti ti abra' tsi nu nána?.

I Dialogue

M: ¹'Ti we'el ulich i áb. ²'Xo' exom i áb. ³Kalám ne'ech xón' ka ulich an áb.

T: ⁴'Chamay xo'. ⁵'U le'ak max i k'ak'al xo'.

M: ⁶'Ka tela' ti xo'. ⁷'T'idk'anich an áb. ⁸'I k'ak'alich xo'.

=====
M: ⁹'Yabich xo' ^{wa'ach an} ^{Maxich an} ~~(exom-i)~~ k'ak'al abal ^{Tokawidh} (mák'udh k'al) an tokow.

T: ¹⁰'I yentsal i áb ka ulich abal an ch'ojól ka wichin an abal an ém ka pake ^{Sakay.}

M: ¹¹'(Ani' ^{alwa' lejtal an áb} ti lejtal ti alwa' an áb) por an junkil tam u pík'nal tu jík'edál ^{th.}

T: ¹²'Yab t'a alwa' tam u waw'nal an ik' chapik.

M: ¹³'Ani', in walál abal in kwajlál an t'ayabláb an in kwajlál i te'tsik.

=====
T: ¹⁴'In chekel t'a xo'. ¹⁵'Ne'ech kin kwachiy tin wayal.

M: ¹⁶'Alwích. ¹⁷'It wayalich. ¹⁸'Ka wat'ba' alwa' an akal.

T: ¹⁹'Jalbintsích.

M: ²⁰'Yab xata'.

T: ²¹'Ab kalám, tam ne'ech kin ch'akay tin wayal. ^{ani}

M: ²²'Labid t'ajet abal akle'ch ani tejwa' na ót ^{ani} ch'axixíl nin tajáx.

TRANSLATION

¹'It rained yesterday. ²'It is raining now. ³'It may rain tomorrow.

⁴'It is cold now. ⁵'I wish it were sunny today.

⁶'Hey, look! ⁷'It already stopped raining. ⁸'The sun is already shining.

=====
⁹'The sun is no longer shining because it is covered by a cloud.

¹⁰'We need the rain to come so that the plants will flower and so that the corn will grow.

¹¹'The rain is indeed very good but the noise of the thunder frightens us.

¹²'It is not good at all when the wind blows hard.

¹³'Yes, it causes damage because it blows down the plants and blows down the trees.

=====
¹⁴'I am very tired now. ¹⁵'I am going to lie down to sleep.

¹⁶'Alright. ¹⁷'Go to sleep. ¹⁸'May you pass the night well.

¹⁹'Thank you. ²⁰'You are welcome.

²¹'Until tomorrow then I will get up from sleep.

²²'It is very pretty because night has already fallen and the ~~brightly~~ ^{shining} stars are visible. ^{and they are shining brightly.}

II Grammar

A. The morpheme -ak is added to verbs to show that it is contrary to fact or that it is conditional. (Line 5)

B. Comparison of words: xón'/xóna' means 'perhaps, probably'
xón'ti means 'where'
xo' means 'now'

C. Comparison between stative verbs and abstract nouns.

nin tajáx 'its clearness' abstract noun
tajax 'it is clear' stative verb

Wi'id nu machétal 'My machete is sharp.' stative verb

Nu machétal in ko'ol in wi'id.

'My machete has its sharpness' abstract noun

D. Area of meaning

There are two words which have the meaning of 'beautiful', labid and alabél/alebél. They are both translated 'bonito' but one also has the added definition of 'de buen parecer', 'well made, good appearance'. Labid is used with such things as, an wich, 'flower'; an ém, 'cornfield'; an akal, 'night'; an altá, house; na k'itsa, 'sun' etc. Words like an xeketláb, 'clothes'; an ch'amuxláb, 'earring'; sumbrel, 'hat', can take either word depending on what the speaker wants to emphasize. Alebel is used with people, an tsidan, 'girl'; also k'i, 'day'; in xekél an em, 'the leaves of the corn stalk', etc. Animals are described as alwa, 'good', but alebél might be used to describe the exceptionally nice fur or the attractive appearance of an animal.

E. na vs na In line 22 na ót 'the stars' na is an honorific form of 'the'. as is na k'itsa 'the sun' in Drill B. Also in Drill B is na tamúbil 'your birthday'. This na is a possessive.

III Drills

A Substituting with nouns using a stative verb

Ch'axixil na ích'.	The moon is very brilliant.
" " k'itsa.	" sun " " "
" " ót.	" star " " "
" an lam.	" mirror is shiny.
" " pat'ál.	" metal " "
" " ja'.	" water " "
" " ch'amuxláb.	" earring " "
" " lamina.	" tin " "
" " taj.	" obsidian " "

B Completing a transitive verb phrase with nouns.

Ka wat'ba' alwa' an akal.	Have a good night. (you pass well the..
" " " " belách.	" " " " trip.
" " " " ajib.	" " " " fiesta.
# " " " wakal.	" " " " afternoon.
" " " " it tamub.	" " " " new year.
" " " " exoblách.	May it go well on the test.
" " " na tamúbil.	Have a good birthday.
" " " k'itsa.	# " " " day.

Drills cont.

Drill on times of the day

'What time is it?'

¿Jay i ora xo'?

Búk i dajaw	'Seven in the morning'
Waxik i dajaw	'Eight " " " " " ' "
Beléju i dajaw k'al	'Nine twenty " " " " ' "
junínik i minuto	
Láju i dajaw k'al	'Ten thirty " " " " ' "
ch'ejel ora	
Laju jún i dajaw	'Eleven " " " " ' "
Ch'ejel a k'itsá	'Noon
Lewat a k'itsá	'Around 1 o'clock
Cháb i wakal	'Two in the afternoon
Óx " "	'Three " " " " ' "
Ché' " "	'Four " " " " ' "
Bó' " "	'Five " " " " ' "
Akak " "	'Six " " " " ' "
Buk i damúl	'Seven in the evening
Waxik i akal	'Eight at a night
We'ich u k'ibel abal ka ch'ejle na	'It is almost noon.'
k'itsá.	

D Description of the different aspects of the day

u tsudélich	'It is already getting light' (intr v.)
u tajk'anal	'Dawn (but no sun can be seen)' (")
tsudenekich	'It got light' (")
dajawtsid	'Before dawn (between 5 and 6)' (now)
akalich	'It is already night.' (")
jik'wchinich	'It has already gotten dark (intran v.)'
jik'wax	'Dark (stative verb)'

IV Useful expressions

1. Ne'ech ti belétna' an angel. 'May the angels guard you.'
2. Exom tin koyol aba kubat. 'I am resting standing up'. (even though)
3. Yab ayál 'It isn't necessary'
4. U ok'yámlich 'I have already finished it.'

V Cultural note

In general, people believe that when there is an eclipse (or there is going to be one) of the sun or the moon that it is not good to go outside to do anything. They shouldn't look for firewood, get water nor go to town to shop. They shouldn't touch the metate, because they believe the metate turns into an animal just by touching it. They are afraid, so they don't even eat. It is said that tigers walk up and down on the trails to eat people, so everyone is advised not to leave their houses. Many days beforehand, when they have been told there is going to be an eclipse, they will go the church and pray together with the priest that nothing terrible will happen.

Lesson 10

I Dialogue

- 1 A Ne'ech ku ch'a'ay ~~an~~ k'udk'um.
- 2 B ?Jówk'i ne'ech ka ch'a'ay an k'udk'um?
- 3 A Tam ku ela' an tumín tam ne'ech ku ch'a'ay.
- 4 B Alwa' t'ajat, max a lé' ka ch'a'ay an k'udk'um.
- 5 ?Jitáx tam ne'ech kin tsukuy na xekét?
- 6 A Ne'ech ku ulu kin tsuktsin k'al k'e'et.
- 7 B Tatá', ?yaba' a cho'ób ta tsukux?
- 8 A U ejtowal tin tsukux por yaba' in jolat.
- 9 B A, jaxtám a lé' k'e'et ti tsuktsi.
- 10 A Aní', jaxtám.
- 11 B ?In ko'olxe' tam i makina, o k'al in k'ubak u tsukux?
- 12 A In ko'ol i makina.
- 13 B Alwa' t'ajat abal más jik'at u tsúkna.
- 14 A In kanid al jun i tomkixtaláb an jaxtám tu lé' nu ít xekét.
- 15 B Aní' jey k'e'jle, yejat ka juna' a ít xekét al an tomkixtaláb.

TRANSLATION

- 1 A I am going to buy some material.
- 2 B When are you going to buy some material?
- 3 A When I find the money I will buy it.
- 4 B That is very good that you want to buy some material.
- 5 Who is going to sew your dress?

- 6 A I am going to ask someone else to sew it for me.
- 7 B Don't you know how to sew?
- 8 A I am able to sew but I don't have time.
- 9 B Oh, that is why you want someone else to sew (for you).
- 10 A Yes, that is why.
- 11 B Does she have a machine then, or with her hand does she sew?
- 12 A She has a machine.
- 13 B That is very good because faster it is sewed.
- 14 A I am an invited guest to a wedding therefore I want my new dress.
- 15 B Yes, of course. You need to wear a new dress to the wedding.

II Grammar

A Line 14 "kanid" is an adjectival stative verb and takes the 'Ø marker' set for intransitive verbs. There are also substantival stative verbs and they take the 'u-marker' set.

B Line 15 'ani' jey k'ejle' together means 'of course'. The 'ani' is an affirmative, 'jey' is a 3-rd person emphatic compliment but 'k'ejle' doesn't seem to have any meaning by itself.

C Line 15 'yejat' has no other form. It is an impersonal verb and is never conjugated.

D Stress and long vowels. Stress, marked by ' ', always falls on the rightmost long vowel; but if there is no long vowel it defaults to the leftmost short vowel. If there are 2 long vowels in one word, the rule still holds. The stress falls on the rightmost long vowel, as in 'péjex' meaning "to fight".

III DRILLS

A Substitution Drill

- | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|----|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|----|--------|
| 1 | Ne'ech | ku | tsuk ^u | xon ^{ti} | wilk'anék | nu | xekét. |
| 2 | " | " | pa'kintsi | tin | paktsil | " | " |
| 3 | " | " | puntsiy | | | " | " |
| 4 | " | " | dutse'liy | | | " | " |
| 5 | " | " | pats'k'uy | | | " | " |

A Transation

- 1 I am going to sew my dress where it is ripped along the seam.
- 2 " " " " hem my dress.
- 3 " " " " lengthen my dress.
- 4 " " " " embroidery " "
- 5 " " " " patch " "

B Pronoun drill using "T-Marker" set for IntrV

- 1 Ne'ech tin tsukux. I am going to sew.
 " ta " You are " " "
 " ti " He is " " "
 " tu " We are " " "
 " tax " You " " " "
 " ti " They " " " "

- 2 Exom tin tsukux. I am sewing. (Use same set of person in indicator as B #1 drill.

C Pronoun drill using "Ø-Marker" set for IntrV

- 1 In tsukxin ti we'el. I sewed yesterday.
 It " " " You " "
 Tsukxin jaja' ti we'el. She " "
 U " " " We " "
 Ix " " " You (pl) " "
 Tsukxin jaja'tsik " " They " "

- 2 In tsukxinék. I have sewed.
 It " " You " "
 Tsukxinék jaja'. She has "
 U " " We have "
 Ix " " You (pl) " "
 Tsukxinék jaja'tsik. They " "

D Substitution drill

"I am going to mend-----"

- | | |
|---|--|
| Ne'ech ku pats'k'uy nu kojál. | --my hat. |
| " " " " kwéstal. | -- " cloth for carrying things on the head |
| " " " " k'udk'úmil. | -- " clothing |
| " " " " pat'éb. | -- " underwear |
| " " " nin dantsil | -- her diaper |
| " " " an t'i'koxtaláb | -- a undershirt |
| " " " dantsixtaláb | -- some diapers |
| " " " akiláb | -- a sling to carry the baby in |
| " " " alk'i ³ x ³ taláb | -- a slip |
| " " " in ból nu akan | -- soxs, hose, stockings |
| " " " bolíb nu akan | -- " " " |

IV USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

1. Yab bel u ok'nal. "It isn't finished yet."
2. Yab bel u ok'yámal. "I haven't finished it yet."
3. Ts'utsat. Yaba' xata' u exel. "It is full. It won't
hold any more."
4. Baltsid t'a. "It is very full."
5. Tikin tsi'dantsi jun i t'idab an i pat.
"Please bring me a needle and thread."

V CULTURAL NOTE

A Huasteco never directly asks a favor of another person but uses an intermediary. It also seems to be true even when asking questions. I have noticed it even when there is a conversation going on, like at the table. One of our language helpers will say something and another one will repeat it to us, saying "this is what he said".

LESSON 11

I DIALOGUE

- 1 In ulnekich abal tu tolmiy ka ejto ta tének.
2 M It ulnekich pé. 3 Te(ché)' in k'wa(jat) tu aytsal.
4 F In k'itsámé abal wa'ach jun t'a an k'ut' ti bel. 5 Ka tela',
wat'ats jun t'a tin k'ut'lipék.
6 M Ki wat'éch, ki buxkanich ta dilal tin tamét an k'amal.
7 F Jalbintsích.
- 8 M Wana xo' ki tuju tu exóbal tének. 9 Tikin t'iltsi jun i
kwento abal u lé' ku ejto alwa' tin kaw tének.
10 F ?Jont'óm kwento a lé' tu t'iltsi?
11 M Tikin t'iltsi an ti kwento in kwenta an puleknana'láb xi
chemech te'e'el.
12 F Alwích. Ne'ech tam tu t'iltsi.
13 M K'ayúm tikin t'iltsi abal u lé' jey ku dutsa'.
14 F Alwa' t'ajat abal a lé' jey ka dutsa', an yaba' tojláb.
- 15 M Tikin t'ajtsi ti alwa'taláb ka wits'k'o juní. 16 Yab u
ach'al bel t'okat téek.
17 F Ne'ech tu utsa' juní, pero yab lej adik.
- 18 F U lé' ke tatá' tikin utsa' xo'.
- 19 F ?Alwíxe' xon' ti naná' tu utsál?
20 F Alwích t'a. 21 K'ayúm ti k'ayúm ne'ech ka ejto ta t'ilom
tének.

TRANSLATION

- 1 F I have (already) arrived to help you learn Huasteco.
2 M Well, you have (already) arrived. 3 Here I am waiting for you.
4 F I am late because there is a lot of mud on the road.
5-Look at it! I have gotten very muddy. *very, very*
6 M Well, (ya) pass in, (ya) sit down and warm yourself in
front of the fire.
7 M Thank you.
- 8 M Let's go now and begin to study Huasteco. 9 Tell me a
story because I want to learn to speak Huasteco well.
10 F What story do you want me to tell you?
11 M Tell me the story about the grandmother who died smiling.
12 F Alright, I will tell it to you then.
13 M Tell it to me slowly because I want to write it down also.

- 14 F It is very good that you want to write it down also, and it isn't hard.
- 15 M Do me the favor of repeating it again. 16 I don't catch every word yet. (I don't hear yet clean Huasteco).
- 17 F I am going to tell it to you again but not very fast.
-
- 18 F I want you to say it ^{to me} now.
- 19 M Is it alright the way I say it to you?
- 20 F It is very good. 21 Little by little you are going to be able to speak Huasteco.

II GRAMMAR

- 1 "k'amal", line 6, is used for fire and also for electric lights.
- 2 "k'ayúm", line 13 means 'slowly', but "k'ayúm ti k'ayúm" means 'little by little'.
- 3 "ach'al", line 16, includes the sense of hearing, tasting, *smelling* - and feeling. The context shows which area of meaning is intended.
- 4 "jont'óm", line 10, is an interrogative adjective meaning 'what'.
- 5 Conjugations of words concerning speaking:

ne'ech ku ulu	I am going to say it (tran)
exom u ulal	I am saying it
u ulu	I said it
u ulúm(al)	I have said it
in kaw	I talk (intran)
exom tin kaw	I am talking
in kawin	I talked
in káwnék	I have talked
u t'ilál	I relate (tran)
exom u t'ilál	I am relating (about someone
u t'ila'	I related or telling
u t'ilámal	I have related a story, etc)

III DRILLS

1. A Drill using a noun substitution drill

- 1 Tikin t'iltsi xant'ó u t'ajnal tam u tomkinaltsik an ténéktsik.
- 2 " " " " " " " jolyáb i chemélom.
- 3 " " " " " " " pujoyáb an chakamtsik.
- 4 " " " " " " " wa'chinal an chakamtsik.
- 5 " " " " " " " t'ajtsinal tin ajib an chemélom.
- 6 " " " " " " " chemel jun xita'.

1 Translation

- 1 Tell me what is done when Huastecos get married.
- 2 " " " " " " a dead person is buried.
- 3 " " " " " " children are baptized.
- 4 " " " " " " a child is born.
- 5 " " " " " " rites are performed for a dead person.
- 6 " " " " " " someone dies.

2 Substitution drill using phrases

Tikin wits'k'ontsi juní an ti kwento in kwenta

- 1 an puleknana'láb-xi chemech te'e'él.
- 2 xi chemech k'al an ch'ayil.
- 3 xi chemech ch'ik'ad k'al an chan.
- 4 xi chemech putenek al an waljá'.
- 5 xi chemech tam ti t'a'ay nin k'imá'.
- 6 xi chemech k'al in pubétal.

3 Translation

Repeat to me again the story about the grandmother

- 1 who died smiling.
- 2 " " " from the cold (weather).
- 3 " " " from a snake bite.
- 4 " " " from drowning in the river.
- 5 " " " when her house burned down.
- 6 " " " from old age.

3 Substitution Drill

(I have gotten very ...)

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Wat'ats jun t'a tin k'ut'linék. | -(muddy)dirty. |
| 2 | " " " " ach'enek. | -wet. |
| 3 | " " " " pojlinék. | -dusty. |
| 4 | " " " " t'a'inek k'al an k'ak'al | -sunburned. |
| 5 | " " " " chak'binék. | -sweaty. |
| 6 | " " " " k'otsenek. | -fat. |
| 7 | " " " " chóynék. | -thin (sick). |
| 8 | " " " " t'ilk'anék. | -slender. |
| 9 | " " " " yejchelmanek. | -old. |

4 Pronoun proclitic drill (Tr. 'Ø Marker'set)

Here I am waiting for...

- | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | Té' in k'wa tu aytsal. | you. |
| 2 | " " " " tux " | you (pl). |
| 3 | " " " " u " | him or her. |
| 4 | " " " " u aytsaltsik. | them. |

Here we are waiting for...

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-------------|
| 5 | Té' u k'wa tu aytsal. | you. |
| 6 | " " " " tux " | you (pl). |
| 7 | " " " " i " | him or her. |
| 8 | " " " " i aytsaltsik. | them. |

E Drill on phrase substitution

1	Alwa'	t'ajat	abal	a lé'	(jey)	ka	ejto	ta	dutsum	tének.
2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	kaw tének.
3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	ajum tének.
4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	lejkix tenél.
5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	tsukux xeketláb.
6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	t'ojom tát,
7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	wa'uxtaláb.

E Translation

1	It is good that you want to be able to write ^{Huasteco} it down (also)	
2	" " " " " " " " " " learn to speak Huasteco	"
3	" " " " " " " " " " " read	"
4	" " " " " " " " " " " fix a meal.	"
5	" " " " " " " " " " " sew clothes	"
6	" " " " " " " " " " " make potatoes	"
7	" " " " " " " " " " " fans	"

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

1	U uk'tsi.	"I forgot it"
2	Yaba' u t'flóm.	"I don't remember it"
3	Chinat	"It is hidden."
4	Yaba' tejwa'	"It isn't seen."

V Cultural note

The Huastecos have "padrinos" of various things at their weddings but not as much as the mestizos.

LESSON 12

Mary Walker
Huasteco of Veracruz

I DIALOGUE

- 1 A Ti jun semán u k'ale tu tonel ów.
- 2 B ?Jon' tam tax k'ale?
- 3 A U k'ale ki ch'u'u xón' ti k'wajinek in weje' pakélil an ténéktsik in bij Tajín.
- 4 B ?Jay i ora tax kale?
- 5 A Dajáwtsid tu kale abal i t'aja' óx i ora k'al ch'ejel abal ku ulich.
- 6 B ?An jont'ó tam wa'ach taja' Tajín?
- 7 A Wa'ach i pakda' atá u bijyáb ti pirámide an ta' jey ti wa'ach i voladores.
- 8 B ?Jont'ó in ey voladores?
- 9 A In lé' kin ulu bo' i iniktsik punat t'ek'at ba jun i bolilíl pat'ál ani in t'ek'él jun inik k'al lajucháb i metro. 10 Jun tin eb u bixnéel an u t'enel. 11 An tam, xi ché' u pa'íl tin kwenténtal asta chabál k'al i ladu por wik'ad bin tsukul an nin ók' abal chabál.
- 12 B ?It jik'éyxe'?
- 13 A Yaba', yaba' in jik'ey. 14 Labid t'ajat ti bixmáchtsik.
- 15 B ?Ix k'wajayxe' putál a k'ítsá taja'?
- 16 A Yaba' abal i lé' ku k'ale tin waltsik an pujal. 17 An kom i k'ipda' an bél u k'ale más ów pil pujal, por ulich.
- 18 B ?Wa'axe' it k'alnek bin waltsik i pujal?
- 19 A Yaba' ni jayk'i'. 20 Yab in k'alnek.
- 21 B ?A kulbétna'xe'?
- 22 A U kulbétna', xata'k'i ch'apu t'aj an ja'. 23 Púlek t'ajat an pujal, an wa'ach t'a an kidib tin waltsik. 24 I ela' yan i ukul tin eb an kidib.
- 25 B ?Jay i ora ta witsiy ta k'imá'?
- 26 A Ch'ejel i akal k'al ch'ejel ora. 27 In chekel tin witsiy por in kulbél.

TRANSLATION

- 1 A A week ago we went on a long trip.
- 2 B Where then did you (pl) go?
- 3 A We went to see where the ancestors of the Huastecos lived called Tajín.
- 4 B What time did you (pl) leave?
- 5 A We left early in the morning because it took 3 1/2 hours to get there.
- 6 B So what is there at Tajín?
- 7 A there are big buildings called pyramids and there also there are pole dancers.
- 8 B What are pole dancers?
- 9 A It means that 5 men were seated on top of a round metal pole 32 meters high. 10 One of them danced and played. 11 And then the other four lower themselves to the ground with a rope tied about their waists and with their heads to the ground.
- 12 B Were you afraid?
- 13 A No, I wasn't afraid. 14 They danced very impressively.
- 15 B Were you (pl) there all day long?

- 16 A No because we wanted to go to the beach. 17 Since we lost the way we went farther to a different beach but we arrived.
 18 B Had you ever gone to the beach before? ('had' in Eng. = 'have' present perfect in Huasteco)
 19 A No, never. 20 I have never gone.
 21 B Did you like it?
 22 A I liked it, the only thing is that the water was very salty. 23 The ocean is very large and there is a lot of sand on the beach. 24 I found a lot of shells on the sand.
 25 B What time did you get home?
 26 A At 12:30 am. 27 I was tired when I got back but happy.

II GRAMMAR

- A In Drill B relating to time in the future, the te in lines 2 to 10 is the shortened form of teché meaning 'here', which means then 'counting from the time now'.

- B Concerning preposition ti meaning 'at, to'

1 Description

- a The interrogative adverb jón meaning 'where' and its relative adverb xón are always followed by the preposition ti, which in turn contracts with the pronominal clitics of the Ø-marker set of transitive or intransitive verbs. The resulting contractions form ^{oc}what we call the T-marker sets.
 b Possessive adjectives take the same form as the third column of the Ø-marker set of pronominal clitics for transitive verbs and sometimes ti also contracts with them.
 c When ti comes before the indefinite article i the i is absorbed by it.
 d When ti precedes the definite article an it does not contract with it but jumps over it and follows it.

2 Examples

- a) ti not contracting with anything
 line 1 'ti jun semán'
 7 'ti wa'ach'
 14 'ti bixmáchtsik'
 b) ti contracting with indefinite article i
 line 7 'ti pirámides'
 c) ti contracting with the pronominal proclitics of the Ø-marker set. All these examples are of intransitive verbs.
 line 1 'tu tonel'
 2 'tax k'ale'
 3 'ti k'wajinek'
 4 'tax kale'
 5 'tu kale'
 25 'ta witsiy'
 26 'tin witsiy'
 d) ti contracting with possessive adjectives
 line 10 'tin eb'
 11 'tin kweoténtal'
 16 'tin waltsik'
 25 'ta k'imá''

C Chart

Ø-Marker set for Intransitive Verbs

1	you	in
2	you	it
3	you	Ø

11 *pyel* u
 22 " " ix
 33 " " *Ø*

Ø-Marker set for Transitive Verbs

0 S	1	2	3	11	22	33
1		tu	u		tux	u
2	tin		a	tu		a
3	tin	ti	in	tu	tix	in
11		tu	i		tux	i
22	tin		i	tux		i
33	tin	ti	in	tu	tix	in

C Chart for T-Marker set of Transitive Verbs

0 S	1	2	3	11	22	33
1		tu	tu		tux	tu
2	tin		ta	tu		ta
3	tin	ti	tin	tu	tix	ti
11		tu	ti		tux	ti
22	tin		ti	tux		ti
33	tin	ti	tin	tu	tix	tin

C See Lesson 2 for T-Marker chart for Intransitive verbs

D In Line 18 the bin is the locative preposition ba contracted with 3-3 of the Ø-Marker Transitive verb set to form the possessive adjective.

III DRILLS

A Time drills in past tense

----- we went on a long trip.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Ti jun semán u k'ale tu tonel ów. | -A week ago |
| 2 Ti we'él " " " " | -Yesterday |
| 3 Ti chabk'i' " " " " | -Day before yesterday |
| 4 Ti jun waxík " " " " | -A week ago |
| 5 Ti jun a ich' " " " " | -A month " |
| 6 Ti jun tamub " " " " | -A year " |
| 7 Ti chab i semán(a) " " " " | -Two weeks " |
| 8 Ti lajubó' a k'ítsá " " " " | - " " " |

B DRILL ON TIME IN THE FUTURE

We are going on a long trip -----

- | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--------|----|-------|----|-------|----|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Ne'ech | ku | k'ale | tu | tonel | ów | kalám. | -tomorrow. |
| 2 | " | " | " | " | " | " | té' chabk'i'. | -day after tomorrow. |
| 3 | " | " | " | " | " | " | jun semán(a). | -a week from now. |
| 4 | " | " | " | " | " | " | waxik. | " " " " |
| 5 | " | " | " | " | " | " | a ich'. | " month " " |
| 6 | " | " | " | " | " | " | i tamub. | " year " " |
| 7 | " | " | " | " | " | " | chab i semán(a). | -2 weeks " " |
| 8 | " | " | " | " | " | " | lajubó' a k'itsá. | " " " " |
| 9 | " | " | " | " | " | " | chabláb i semán(a). | -within two weeks. |
| 10 | " | " | " | " | " | " | oxláb i semán(a) | -within 3 weeks. |

C Drill on substitution of place (location)

We found lots of shells---

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|------|-----|---|------|-----|-----------|------|----------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | I | ela' | yan | i | ukul | tin | éb | an | kidib. | -on the sand. |
| 2 | " | " | " | " | " | " | ál | an | " | -under " " |
| 3 | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | ja'. | " | -in the water. |
| 4 | " | " | " | " | " | " | wál(tsik) | an | ja'. | -on the bank of the river. |
| 5 | " | " | " | " | " | " | ál | an | t'ujub. | -under a rock. |
| 6 | " | " | " | " | " | " | éb | " | " | -on " " |
| 7 | " | " | " | " | " | " | al | an | cholax chabál. | -in a hole in the ground. |

Drill D Substitution of past tense verbs - *present perfect tense*

We went to see where-----the ancestors of the Huastecos. -lived.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------|----|-------|------|----|-----------|----|-------|---------|----|-----------|
| 1 | U | k'ale | ki | chu'u | xón' | ti | k'wajinek | in | weje' | pakélil | an | téneksik. |
| 2 | " | " | " | " | " | " | kapúmad | " | " | " | " | -ate |
| 3 | " | " | " | " | " | " | wayámad | " | " | " | " | -slept |
| 4 | " | " | " | " | " | " | bixmámad | " | " | " | " | -danced |
| 5 | " | " | " | " | " | " | chemnek | " | " | " | " | -died |
| 6 | " | " | " | " | " | " | t'ójnék | " | " | " | " | -worked |
| 7 | " | " | " | " | " | " | ubát'nék | " | " | " | " | -played |
| 8 | " | " | " | " | " | " | ajtinék | " | " | " | " | -sang |

Drill E Word pairs contrasting glottalized consonants with their non-glottalized counterpart.

- | | | |
|----|--------|----------|
| 1 | taja' | t'aja' |
| 2 | te'nél | t'enel |
| 3 | kale | k'ale |
| 4 | witsiy | wits'k'o |
| 5 | kelem | k'elem |
| 6 | akid | ak'id |
| 7 | koyol | k'oyol |
| 8 | kutúl | k'ut'ul |
| 9 | takál | t'akál |
| 10 | tek'at | t'ek'at |
| 11 | tinom | t'inóm |
| 12 | tokot | t'okot |
| 13 | tut | t'út' |
| 14 | choyól | ch'oyól |
| 15 | chójól | ch'ojól |
| 16 | tay' | t'a'ay |

Meaning of word pairs

1	'there'	'made (NP tense of to do/make)'
2	'meal'	'musician/to play an instrument'
3	'leave' (NP)	'go' (NP)
4	'return' (NP)	'repeat' (NP)
5	'a weed with thistles that sticks to your clothes'	'anything with a serrated edge, whether to cut with or not'
6	'left or delivered'	'good measure/well-weeded'
7	'rest (when tired)'	'izote (Joshua tree and its flower)'
8	'bow down'	'swallow whole'
9	'touch'	'wash something (not clothes)'
10	'cooked'	'high'
11	'tie securely'	'brown sugar'
12	'only (solamente)'	'clean'
13	'fire pit'	'rain water'
14	'thin (people)'	'half open'
15	'molar'	'herbs'
16	'lime (cal)'	'burned up'

Useful Expressions

1	Ne'ech ku t'aja' i amúl.	'I am going to make some trash.'
		(-defecate)
2	In ne'ech alte'.	'I am going outside (to alleviate myself).'
3	Ne'ech ku t'aja' i ja'.	'I am going to make some water (urinate).'
4	Chapik nu ók'.	'My head is hard' (I have a hard time learning things.)

V Cultural Note

It is taboo to point at anything as the Huastecos believe it draws the attention of the evil spirits to the object pointed at. They do use their hands to point out directions, though.

Language Learning Lesson 13 Review

I Dialog

A In Huasteco

- 1 A ¿Jón' ta tál?
- 2 B In tál al ale.
- 3 A ¿Jón' ta ne'ech xo'?
- 4 B Ne'ech tin atsim. 5 ¿Jan ti uwats na mamá?
- 6 A Jun tam anik'i. 7 Exom ti lejki te'nél. 8 ¿It k'a'ílxe?
- 9 Awil kit k'apúch k'al wawá' max a lé'.
- 10 B Jalbintsích. 11 Yab in jolat. 12 U k'ibel i jabón ti atá, jaxtám nu tomtal ti yab pak'wmách. 13 Ko'ol ku ch'a'ay an jabón abal ka pak'wmách.
- 14 A Alwích, por ne'ech ka ulich an ab. 15 I yentsal i ab ka ulich abal an ch'ojól ka wichin an abal an ém ka pakey.
- 16 B Ani', kalám ne'ech xón' ka ulich an ab pero u le'ak yaba' ka. ulich abal in kanid a jun i tomki taláb kalám.
- 17 A Ani', abal ne'ech ka k'wajay ti aytsinal.
- 18 B Ani'. In lé' tikin t'iltsi an ti t'ilab xi an pulek nana'láb xi chemech te'e'él, an aníl jeje in lé' tikin t'iltsi tin t'ilábil xon' ti k'wajinek ni weje' pakélil.

B Translation

- 1 A Where are you coming from?
- 2 B I am coming from the cornfield.
- 3 A Where are you going now?
- 4 B I am going to take a bath. 5 How is your mother?
- 6 A She is fine. 7 She is preparing a meal. 8 Are you hungry?
- 9 You may eat with us if you want to.
- 10 B Thank you. 11 I don't have time. 12 We lack soap in the house, therefore my wife did not wash (clothes). 13 I have to buy the soap so that she can wash(clothes).
- 14 A That is good but the rain is going to arrive. 15 We need the rain to come so that the plants will flower and so that the corn plants grow.
- 16 B Yes, it is probably going to rain tomorrow but I would like it not to because I have been invited to a wedding tomorrow.
- 17 A Yes, because they will be waiting for you.
- 18 B Yes, they want to tell me the story about the grandmother who died smiling and also they want to tell me the story about where our forefathers lived.

II Grammar

A COMPOSITE CHART OF THE PRONOMINAL PRO-CLITICS FOR TRANSITIVE VERBS

S	0	1	2	3	11	22	33	SAT NAME
1			tu " "	u ku tu		<u>tixu</u> tux/tixu tux	u ku tu	U K T
2	tin tikin tin			a ka ta	tu tiku tu		a ka ta	U K T
3	tin tikin tin	ti " "	in kin tin		tu tiku tu	tix tix(i) tix	in kin tin	U K T
11		tu " "	i ki ti		tux tixu tux tux		i ki ti	U K T
22	tixin tikin tin		i ki ti		tux tiku tux		i ki ti	U K T
33	tin tikin tin	ti " "	in kin tin		tu tiku tu	tix tix(i) tix	in kin tin	U K T

- basic set*
- ~~Ø (unmarked for 3rd person object) set~~
- K marked set
- T marked set *contraction with "ti"*
- Ø set is used before verbs in independent clauses.
- K set is used before verbs in dependent clauses.
- T set is used before verbs in dependent clauses and is a contraction with the U set and ti which is a type of a preposition.

B COMPOSITE CHART OF THE PRONOMINAL PRO-CLITICS FOR INTRANSITIVE VERBS

	Ø	U	T	K
1	in	in	tin	kin
2	it	i(t)	ta	ki(t)
3	Ø	u	ti	ka
11	u	u	tu	ku
22	i(x)	i(x)	tax	kix
33	Ø	u	ti	ka

SET NAMES

Ø (for 3rd person) set

U (for 3rd person) set

T (marked by T) set

K (marked by K) set

static verb
adjective
 a predicate
 + past tense form
 of INTRANSITIVE verb
 present tense of INTRANSITIVE verb

Sets Ø and U are used before verbs in independent clauses.

Sets T and K are used before verbs in dependent clauses.

III Drills

A Echo drill using 'Where are you goin?' involving 3 speakers

- 1) 1 ¿Jon' ta ne'ech?
2 (In) ne'ech al ale.
1 A, it ne'ech al ale.
3 ¿Jant'ó in ulu?
+ 1 In ulu abal ne'ech al ale.
 - 2) 1 ¿Jon' ta ne'ech?
2 (In) ne'ech tu k'imá'.
1 A, it ne'ech ta k'imá'.
3 ¿Jant'ó in ulu?
1 In ulu abal ne'ech tin k'imá'.
 - 3) 1 ¿Jon' ta ne'ech?
2 (In) ne'ech ba jun i ajib.
1 A, it ne'ech ba jun i ajib.
3 ¿Jant'ó in ulu?
1 In ulu abal, ba jun i ajib.
ne'ech
 - 4) 1 ¿Jon' ta ne'ech?
2 (In) ne'ech tin t'ojnal.
1 A, it ne'ech ta t'ojnal.
3 ¿Jant'ó in ulu?
1 In ulu abal ne'ech ti t'ojnal.
 - 5) 1 ¿Jon' ta ne'ech?
2 (In) ne'ech al bitsow.
1 A, it ne'ech al bitsow.
3 ¿Jant'ó in ulu?
1 In ulu abal ne'ech al bitsow.
- Where are you going?
I am going to the field.
Oh, you are going to the field.
What did he say?
He said he was going to the field.
- Where are you going?
I am going to my house.
Oh, you are going to your house.
What did he say?
He said he was going to his house.
- Where are you going?
I am going to a fiesta.
Oh, you are going to a fiesta.
What did he say?
He said he was going to a fiesta.
- Where are you going?
I am going to work.
Oh, you are going to work.
What did he say?
He said he was going to work.
- Where are you going?
I am going to town.
Oh, you are going to town.
What did he say?
He said he was going to town.

Some people say, "Janéy in ulu?" and some say, "Jon't'ó in ulu?"

+ The answer also could be: "In ulu, ne'ech al ale," also just "Ne'ech al ale."

If the person quoted is not in the presence of people talking, they would probably say, "In ulu kwa' abal ne'ech al ale," which uses the word "kwa'" as a disclaimer. Or it could be said this way, "Ne'ech kwa' al ale."

B Echo drill, using '--want to tell--' unvolving 3 speakers

- 1) 1 In létsik tikiñ t'iltsi ti t'ilab. They want to tell me a story.
 2 A, in lé'tsik ti t'iltsi ti t'ilab. O, " " " " you " "
 3 ¿Jant'ó in ulu? What did he say?
 2 In ulu abal in lé'tsik kin t'iltsi ti t'ilab. He said they want to tell him
 a story.
- 2) 1 In lé' tikiñ t'iltsi ti t'ilab. He wants to tell me a story.
 2 A, in lé' ti t'iltsi ti t'ilab. O, " " " " you " "
 3 ¿Jant'ó in ulu? What did he say?
 2 In ulu abal in lé' kin t'iltsi ti t'ilab. He said he wants to tell him
 a story.
- 3) 1 U lé' ^{tux} tiku t'iltsi ti t'ilab. I want to tell you(pl) a story.
 2 A, a lé' tiku t'iltsi ti t'ilab. O, you " " " us " "
 3 ¿Jant'ó in ulu? What did he say?
 2 In ulu abal in lé' tiku t'iltsi ti t'ilab. He said he wants to tell us
 a story.
- 4) 1 I lé' tu t'iltsi ti t'ilab. We want to tell you a story.
 2 A, i lé' tikiñ t'iltsi ti t'ilab. O, you(pl) " me " "
 3 ¿Jant'ó in ulutsik? What did they say?
 2 In ulu abal in lé'tsik tiku t'iltsi ti t'ilab. They said they want to tell ~~me~~
 a story.
- 5) 1 U lé' tu t'iltsi ti t'ilab. I want to tell you a story.
 2 A, a lé' tikiñ t'iltsi ti t'ilab. O, you " " " me " "
 3 ¿Jant'ó in ulu? What did he say?
 2 In ulu abal in lé' tikiñ t'iltsi ti t'ilab. He said he wants to tell me
 a story.
- 6) 1 I lé' ^{tux} tiku t'iltsi ti t'ilab. We want to tell you (pl) a story.
 2 A, i lé' tiku t'iltsi ti t'ilab. O, you(pl) " " us " "
 3 ¿Jant'ó in ulu ^{tux}? What did they say?
 2 In ulu abal in lé'tsik tiku t'iltsi ti t'ilab. They said they want to tell us
 a story.

IV USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

- 1 Tikin t'ajtsi ti alwa'taláb ka ajay abal ku ach'a.
"Please read ~~this~~ so I can hear."
- 2 Tikin t'ajtsi ti alwa'taláb ka wits'k'o juní abal ku ulu ney.
"Please repeat ~~this~~ so I can say it."
- 3 Ka tela' nu xekét xich'ad k'al in táy i ch'ak xon'tin juch'úmal.
"Look at the blood spots on my dress left by the fleas that bit me".
- 4 An ch'ak tin juch'úmal t'a ti akal.
"The fleas bit me a lot last night."

V CULTURAL NOTE

The Huastecos believe that if they dream about someone dressed in white that means someone will die soon. They also are always buried in new clothes that are white.

If they dream about raw meat they also believe that means someone is going to die.

HUASTECO OF VERACRUZ

Mary Walker

Language Learning Lesson 14

1 Dialog

A In Huasteco

- R 1 I t'aja' jun i ajib. 2 An tam ti wat'éch an ajib, u jilk'onich tam chekenek jun t'a. 3 An i telál tam ti k'aléchtsik an ajíbal ani u jilk'onich tam wawá' i telál an bombatsik palátsik t'ek'at bi hilo abal bats'k'unék ejtal. 4 An xo' jey al an kosina yán t'a an balixtaláb xi ko'ol ki eláb t'aka', an tayíl ko'ol ki t'aka' ti alwa'. xi
- M 5 Labid t'a ti wat'ba' an ajib teché' k'al yaníl ti éb.
- R 6 Ani kidey an te'nél, an bel jilk'on, an weda' t'ajat xowa' lejkiyat.
- M 7 ¿An k'wajayxe' u kulbél t'ajat ni chakam ichak' al an ajib?
- R 8 Ani', k'wajay u kulbél an labnék abal yéba' in chúmal xata' labid aste xo' jidtal tin'chu'u, por k'wajay u kulbél t'a.
- M 9 ¿An nin chakan kidáb oxé' k'wajay u kulbél al an ajib?
- R 10 Ani', an chakan xi más chipíl kom yaba' bél u kaw aníy jey in kulbétna' xona' an ajib.
- M 11 ¿Jay i tamub in kidbay an chakan xi t'ajtsin an ti ajib?
- R 12 In kidbay ché' i tamub.
- M 13 ¿An nin chakam kidáb?
- R 14 An nin chakam kidáb in kidbay jun i tamub ti wat'ey na ích'.
- M 15 Jaxtám nin chakam kidáb ti yaba' bel in ejtowal ti belal tin kwetémtal nibal ti kaw.
- R 16 An chakam xi chipíl yaw'lámad t'a an jaxtám ti palu t'a, jamax yaba' lej likat. 17 Tin nakíl an k'i ne'ech jey xon' ka jeley k'ayúm ti k'ayúm. *felt max*

B In English

- R 1 We "threw" a party. 2 And when the party was over we remained then very tired. 3 And we watched when all of the guests left and we remained behind then looking at the ballons attached above to the ceiling because they were all disinflated. 4 And now in the kitchen also there were a lot of dishes that we had to rinse and later to wash them well.
- M 5 We had a very good time here at the party with many people together.
- R 6 There was enough food and there was still some left over and everything that was fixed was very delicious.
- M 7 Was your little niece very happy at the party?
- R 8 Yes, she was very happy and full of wonder because she had never seen anything so pretty until now, for the first time she saw it and was very happy.
- M 9 And her little sister, was she happy at the party?
- R 10 Yes, the littlest girl since she doesn't talk yet, I believe that she also enjoyed the party.

- M 11 How old was the girl for whom the party was held?
 R 12 She completed 4 years.
 M 13 And her little sister?
 R 14 And her little sister completed one year last month.
 M 15 That is why her little sister can't walk alone yet, nor talk.
 R 16 The smallest girl has been sick a lot and that is why she is very weak and doesn't seem to have much strength. 17 In time probably she will improve little by little.

II Grammar

- A Lines 2 and 3: When there are two tams in a sentence, the first usually means 'when' and the second 'then'.
- B Lines 4, 10, 11, 16 all have xi in them which are the heads of a relative clause.
- C Line 5: yaníl - yan 'a lot of' plus -íl 'enumerator' = 'many' (literally, counting and adding each person).
- D Line 16: palu means 'weak' and paluw (not in the lesson) means 'soft'.
- E Line 16: yaba' lej means 'not much, not very'. Lej without the negative means 'a lot or the real thing'.
- F Paradigm of t'aja' with meaning of 'do, have, "throw"'
- | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| i t'aja' jun i ajib | we did a party | (perfective) |
| i t'ajál " " " | " do " " | (imperfective) |
| exom i " " " " | " are doing a party | (present continuous) |
| i t'ajémal " " " | " have done a party | (present perfect) |
| u k'wajat i t'ajál " " " | " were having a party _____ | (imperfective) |
| i t'ajál wi'ik i ajib | " used to have a party _____ | |
| ne'ech ki t'aja' jun i ajib | " will have a party | (perfective) |
| ki t'aja' wi'ik jun i ajib | " should have had a party | |
- G Line 17: Nakíl is the nominalized form of the stative verb nakat 'it is long'
nakat an bél 'the road is long'
an nakat bél 'the long road'
in nakíl an bél 'its length the road'
tin nakíl an bél 'at its length the road'
nakíl is always used with a possessor pro-clitic

III Drills

A Substitution of adjective

'the child that is the _____'

an	chakam	xi	más	chipíl	-youngest
"	"	"	"	k'otsól	-fattest
"	"	"	"	cheyól	-thinnest
"	"	"	"	tayíl	-last
"	"	"	"	ok'ox	-first
"	"	"	"	alabel	-prettiest
"	"	"	"	chalpad	-smartest
"	"	"	"	chapni'	-strongest
"	"	"	"	likat:	-hardiest

B Substitution of adverb

And when the party was over, we remained then very _____

An tam ti wat'éch an ajib,

u	jilk'onich	tam	chekenek	jun	t'a.	-tired
"	"	"	kulbenek	"	"	-happy
"	"	"	t'e'pinék	"	"	-sad
"	"	"	ajwenek	"	"	-full
"	"	"	ch'uk'xinék	"	"	-diarrhea
"	"	"	itenek	"	"	-drunk
"	"	"	k'ut'linék	"	"	-dirty
"	"	"	chakunek	"	"	-angry
"	"	"	k'a'inek	"	"	-hungry
"	"	"	tsikenek	"	"	-thirsty
"	"	"	ch'aybenek	"	"	-cold
"	"	"	k'itsbenek	"	"	-hot
"	"	"	way'malid	"	"	-sleepy

C Substitution of verbs of the present perfect tense

'The small child has _____'

An	chakam	xi	chipíl	yaw'lámed	t'a.	-been very sick.
"	"	"	"	t'a'inek	"	-been badly burned
"	"	"	"	ubat'nék	"	-played a lot
"	"	"	"	eskwelámad	"	-been to school a lot
"	"	"	"	k'apúmad	"	-eaten a lot
"	"	"	"	te'nék	"	-smiled a lot
"	"	"	"	déjnék	"	-screamed a lot
"	"	"	"	uk'nék	"	-cried a lot
"	"	"	"	wayámad	"	-slept a lot

D Nakíl vs nakat

1 tin nakíl an k'i
 " " " bél
 " " " tamub
 " " na ich'

-over a period of time
 -the entire length of the road
 -the entire course of the year
 - " " " " " month

2 Nakat an chajíb.
 " " k'i.
 " " bél.
 " " te'.
 " " akal.
 " " k'wet.
 " " machét.
 " " ajetláb.
 " " óláb.
 " " xeketláb.
 " na k'ítsá.
 " an inik.

-The bamboo is long.
 -The time " "
 -The road " "
 -The stick " "
 - " night " "
 - " broom " "
 - " machete " "
 - " song " "
 - " prayer " "
 - " dress " "
 - " day " "
 - " man " tall.

IV Useful Expressions

- 1 Yab(a') ayál. 'It doesn't matter'
 2 Jalbintsíh, i kulbétne' an ajib. 'Thank you, I enjoyed the party.'
 3 ¿Jay an chakamtsik a ko'ol? 'How many children do you have?'
 4 K'ayum ti k'ayum ne'ech ku ejto tin kaw tének.
 'Little by little I am learning to speak Huasteco.'

V Cultural Note

This party really did take place. The parents sent word by the sister, (who is one of our main language helpers) of the father (who helps us at times), that they wanted to have a birthday dinner for their oldest daughter at our house. They said they would bring a meat dish. I knew two meat dishes are usually served at special dinners (plus rice but no salad or vegetable per se), so I knew we would have to furnish the other meat dish, rice, drinks, plus the birthday cake. It wouldn't be a birthday party without balloons and other decorations, so we furnished those too. I guess their asking to have the dinner at our house in town (a two-hour's walk from their house in their village) was tantamount to asking us to be the 'padrinos' of the party, which I did not figure out until after the party was over, if I remember correctly.

In the cultural note in Lesson 10 I stated that the Huastecos do not ask favors of people directly but always through someone else and this incident related above was a very clear example of that fact.

LESSON 15

I Dialog

A In Huasteco

- X M 1 Tikin pakwlanlsti, u lé' tu konoy jun xata'.
W 2 Alwich, awil tikin konoy.
M 3 U ayal nin k'imá' jun u exlowal in bij ta Oralia Cruz Santana, por yab u cho'ób xon' tu k'wajíl.
W 5 U exlál. 6 Jajá' yab u k'wajíl wat'pid ów. (x'ów)
M 7 Yab u cho'ób max ne' ka ejto tikin utsa' xanti ne'ech kin ulich tuwa'.
W 8 Abal ki ulich ban in k'imá' na Oralia ne' ka belna' wé' xi jé' an pulek bel.
M 9 An tam, ?janey ne' ku t'aja'?
W 10 Ne'ech ka ela' kubat jun i te' in bij ti chabit'ad. 11 An tam ne' ka ontsi in lujtal an bel hasta kit ulich bin akan an ch'en. 12 Tam juní ne'ech ka k'ada' an ch'en.
M 13 Tam kin ulich tin éb an ch'en, ?Janéy tam ne' ku t'aja'?
W 14 Ne' ka yakwa' ta eját. 15 In lujtalich tam it ne'ech we'. 16 An bel ne'ech tam ka tujeý abal alál.
M 17 ?Pa'bidxe' an bel?
W 18 Yaba', yab lej k'alpid. 19 Tam ki(t) ulich tu' alál ne'ech ka chu'u cháb óx i k'imád. 20 U k'wajíl na Oralia k'al in kidáb ban nin oxtal an atá xi k'wajat ban na k'watab.
M 21 Jalbintsích, ne'ech ku cha'biy jik'at jajá'.

B In English

- M 1 Pardon me, I want to ask you something.
W 2 Alright, it is permissable for you to ask me.
M 3 I am looking for the house of an acquaintance, her name is Oralia Cruz Santana but I don't know where she lives.
W 5 I know her. 6 She doesn't live far away.
M 7 I don't know if you can tell me how I can arrive yonder.
W 8 In order for you to arrive at her house Oralia you will walk a little on that big road (path).
M 9 And then, what will I do?
W 10 You will find standing one a tree its name 'chico zapote'. 11 And then you will continue straight (on) the road until you arrive to the foot of the hill. 12 Then you will climb the hill.
M 13 When I arrive at the top of the hill, what then will I do?
W 14 You will grab to the right. 15 Straight ahead then you will go a little. 16 The path will then start going down.
M 17 Is the path steep?
W 18 No, it isn't very much. 19 When you arrive (to) the bottom you will see several houses. 20 Oralia lives with her sibling in the third house that is on your left.
M 21 Thank you, I will visit her soon.

II Grammar Notes

A How to ask a favor

- 1 Use tikin pakwlantsi if you would be bothering the person you are asking. It means 'you pardon me'.
- 2 Otherwise use tikin t'ajtsi ti alwa'taláb which means 'you please do me the favor'. (See Lesson 4).

B Meaning of the word ne'ech

- 1 As the verb 'to go' as in Lesson 1

Pronominal proclitic + 'ne'ech' + destination
'In ne'ech al jól' means 'I am going to the stream'.

- 2 Paraphrastic future

Line 7 max ne' ka eito = 'if you will be able'
7 ne'ech kin ulich = 'I will arrive'
10 ne'ech ka ala = 'you will find'

- C Idiom -Chab'ek literally means 'two, three' but it actually means from 'two to five'. Maybe it should be written as one word.

D Words derived from word meaning 'one'

jún means the numeral one as in Line 3
juní means 'once'
juni means 'once again' as in Line 12

E atá versus k'imá'

atá is the general word for 'house' and it can not be possessed

k'imá' means 'house' and has to be possessed

Therefore you can have as in Line 8 ban in k'imá' but never *ban k'imá', but you can have ban atá.

F 'Straight'

luiaf an bel means 'the road is straight' = stative verb
an luiaf bel means 'the straight road' = adjective
in lujtal an bel (Line 11) means 'its straightness the road'.

Line 15 "In lujtalich tam it ne'ech we'." can also be written "It ne'chich tam in lujtal we'." Note word order and where the morpheme 'ich' is in each example.

III Drills

A Substitution drill for a noun

"I am looking for the house of an

acquaintance

X	U	ayal	nin	k'imá'	jun	u	exlowal.	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	ja'ób.	friend
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	at exóbal.	school mate
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	kwentsal.	fellow villager
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	k'imád.	neighbor
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	awiltaláb.	authority
"	"	"	"	X	i	inik	xi tin at'al.	enemy

B Direction commands

1	'Go right'	X	Kit	k'ale	ta	eját.	
2	'Go left'		Kit	k'ale	ta	k'watab.	
3	'Go straight'		Kit	k'ale	in	lujtal an bel.	
4	'Go up the hill'		Ka	k'ada'	an	ch'en.	(TR with DO)
5	'Go down the hill'		Kit	pa'ay	ban	ch'en	(INTR)

C Drill on 'b' sounds

X	cháb	'two'	X	chabit'ad	'chicosapote'
	ch'o'lab	'stain'		cháb óx	'several'
	ulwáb	'said'		chabk'i'	'
	kidáb	'sibling'		yaba'	'no'
	chanub	'father's sister'		abnal	'it rains'
	tamub	'year'		abtsi	'send s.t. to s.o.'
	okób	'shoulder'		bach'wal	'receive s.t. or s.o.'
	áb	'rain'		buk'wal	'scatter s.t.'
	yab	'no' (short form)		ubat'láb	'toy'

D Practice in change of persons

X	U	lé'	tu	konoy	jun	xata'.	I	want	to	ask	you	something.
"	"	"	ku	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	him	"
"	"	"	tixu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	them	"
I	"	"	tu	"	"	"	We	"	"	"	you	"
"	"	"	tixu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	you (pl)	"
"	"	"	ki	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	him	"
In	"	"	tikin	"	"	"	He	"	"	"	me	"
"	"	"	tiku	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	us	"
"	"	"	ti	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	you	"
"	"	"	tix(i)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	you (pl)	"
"	"	"	kin	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	him	"

To make it into 'they want to ask--' use 'jajá'tsik' in front of 'in'.

IV Useful Expressions

- X 1 Tsúdev ka tsúdev in lejki te'nél. Every day I prepare meals.
- 2 Tam exom i ch'áyil in k'ák'linal. When it is cold I sun myself.
- 3 Tam k'itsow in wáw'nal. When it is hot I fan myself.
- 4 Távid in ejelom waval. All the time I am drowsy.

V Cultural Note

The handshake is not common among Huastecos except among Christians. Whenever they do bother to greet one another with any kind of physical contact they merely touch each other's right hand lightly and rapidly. Christians, however, greet one another with our kind of handshake (usually) or with the double handshake that many 'mestizos' use. Also, Huastecos who have been around quite a bit or have gone to school outside the area will use the regular kind of handshake.

LESSON 16

I Dialog

A In Huasteco

- X J 1 Naná' ne'ech ku ejto ku t'aja' jun i kuku' kom jelt je' an ch'ilab. 2 Awil ku t'aja' k'al i te' an ku kotoy kwetsotsól. 3 Tam ne'ech ku kotoy jadudúl asta ka ulich utat ban nin nuk'. 4 Tam juní ne'ech ku tuju ku kotoy ban nin ók' asta ka ulich ban nin ch'a'al wi'. 5 Tam juní ne'ech ku lejkinsi an tin wew alál abal ka jilk'onich jun i kuku' t'ajad. 6 Tam juní ne'ech ku lejkinsi tin pebé an kuku'. 7 Ok'on xo'.

M 8 ?Tojlábxe' tam tu t'ajnal an kuku' te'?

J 9 Ani', t'ojláb t'ajat tu t'ajnal.

M 10 ?Owat tu t'ajnal abal i te' kuku'?

J 11 Ox i seman xon' ti ne'ech ka t'ajan.

M 12 ?Awilxe' ka t'aja' mas k'e'etich k'al i te'?

J 13 Ani', u ejtowal ku t'aja i kuchara, i te' platu, i te' wich, an i te' koy.

B English Translation

J 1 I can (going to be able to) make one a dove just like this model. 2 It-is-possible I make it with wood and I cut it round. 3 Then I am going I cut it along the line (marked or unmarked) until it arrives near its neck. 4 Then again (after that) I am going I start I cut its head until it arrives to its open mouth. 5 Then again I am going I fix its tail below it so that it remain one a finished dove. 6 Then again I am going I fix for it its wings the dove. 7. Finished now. (That is all).

M 8 Is it a lot of work to make a dove of wood?

J 9 Yes, it is a lot of work to make.

M 10 A long time to make for a wooden dove?

J 11 Three weeks it will take to make.

M 12 Can you make other things from wood?

J 13 Yes, I easily I make a spoon, a wooden plate, a wooden flower and a wooden rabbit.

II GRAMMAR

- 1 Part of the dialog is a description of the steps this person would use to carve a wooden dove. "ne'ech ku ejto ku t'aja'" gives the idea "I could make", because "awil ku t'aja'" means "I can make" and "ne'ech ku t'aja'" means "I am going to make".
- 2 Area of meaning for "ch'ilab, include a paper pattern, a model, as of wood or clay and even a picture.
- 3 The word "jadudúl" is an adverb meaning "along a line" but this line doesn't have to be marked. A person can just use his eyes to measure by.
- 4 "kuku" te'" means 'wooden dove' and "te" kuku'" means 'dove of wood'.
- 5 Passive morpheme
One of the sets of the passive morpheme in the present tense is: -áb,/-wáb,/-yáb. The U-set of pronominal proclitics for intransitive verbs is usually used when there is no auxiliary verb, and the T-set for intransitive verbs is used when there is an auxiliary verb, i.e. "exom"--'I am, etc'. Another morpheme is -nal. Some verbs can use the two sets, the -nal and the -áb set interchangeably and some only use the -nal.
- 6 Forms of the verb 'do/make' found in the dialog.

line 1	'in t'aja'"	he made it	(Tr NP active)
5	't'ajad'	(it is) made	(Stative verb)
8	'u t'ajnal'	it is made	(Pres. pass.)
9	'u t'ájnal'	it can be made	(NP pass with possibility aspect)
11	'ne'ech ka t'ajan'	it is going to be made	(NP passive)

III DRILLS

A Substitution of a noun

I can easily make a wooden

†	U	ejtował	ku	t'aja'	i	te'	koy.	rabbit
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	ch'ok.	crow
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	t'ot	buzzard
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	tsuts	coyote
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	raw'	fox
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	út'	possum
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	ich'ámal	deer
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	ba'im	gopher

B Substitution of adverb

I am going to cut

* Ne'ech ku kotoy jadudúl.

" " " k'ayúm.

" " " adik.

along the line
carefully/slowly
rapidly

" " " ti we'tsik.

" " " ts'itsik.

" " " juntsik.

" " " chabtsik.

little by little
into small pieces
one by one
two by two

C Drill on 'ts' sound

* kwetsotsol	-	round
lejkinsi	-	fix
datswal	-	take out
tsudey	-	every
k'itsów	-	hot
tsi'dál	-	bring
ok'tsix	-	teacher
wits'k'o	-	again
dak'tsok'	-	egg
juntsikíl	-	sometimes
k'itsá	-	sun
ts'utsat	-	full
tsudélich	-	getting daytime
jalbintsich	-	thank you
pats'k'uy	-	mend
wat'ats	-	very, very
tsukux	-	sew
dutsum	-	write
ts'itsik	-	small
ts'itsab	-	comb
ts'utsuy	-	fill
pats	-	pot

D Drill to change from present to passive tense

* He makes it.	* in t'ajál	* u t'ajnal	It is made.
He cut it.	in kotyal	u kotnal	It is cut.
He fixes it.	in lejkiyal	u lejkiyáb	It is fixed.
He can do it.	in ejtowal	u ejtowáb	It can be made.
He sells it.	in nujwal	u nujwáb	It is sold.
He eats it.	in k'apal	u k'apnal	It is eaten.
He buys it.	in ch'a'yal	u ch'ay'nal	It is bought.
He washes clothes.	in pak'wal	u pak'wáb	It is washed.
He kills him.	in chemdál	u chemdáb	He is killed.
He tells it to him.	in t'iltsal	u t'iltsáb	It is told.

IV Useful expressions.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Tokot ja' | "Just that" |
| 2 Alwa'k'i | "It is enough" |
| 3 Ka jixa' an amul. | "Take out the trash" |
| 4 Lejatich | "It's already enough" |

V Cultural item

The Huastecos believe that when the hawk cries is announcing the coming of rain or a storm. Maybe the belief got started because the hawk cry sounds very much like the cry of a small child.

LESSON 17

I DIALOG

A In Huasteco

*F 1 Nu kidáb talélk'i tin chu'u nin k'ijíd.

M 2 ?Janéy tam in éy xi wa'chin - i kwitól o i tsidan?

F 3 Wa'chin jun i chakam tsidan.

M 4 ?Jay i chakam in ko'ol na ixám abal ejtal tin éb?

F 5 Wa'ach bo' i chakamtsik abal ejtal.

M 6 ?An xi k'e'et nin kidábtsik mapalxe' i kwitóltsik?

F 7 Yaba', xi ok'ox i kwitól. 8 In chabtál i tsidan. 9 In oxtal i tsidan. 10 In che'tal i kwitól. 11 Chab i kwitóltsik an ox i tsidantsik abal ejtal.

M 12 ?Jówk'i awil ka cha'biyat an chakam k'al an toneltsik?

F 13 Awil ka cha'biyat te' waxik a k'itsá.

M 14 Tam pe, u lé' ku ch'abiy.

F 15 Alwích, tatá' a cho'ób xówk'i a lé' ka cha'biy.

B English Translation

F 1 My sister has just seen her joy. (just had a baby)

M 2 What was it the that was born - a boy or a girl?

F 3 A baby girl was born.

M 4 How many children does your sister have altogether?

F 5 There are 5 children altogether.

M 6 And are its other siblings all boys?

F 7 No, the first one is a boy. 8 The second one is a girl.

9 The third one is a girl. 10 The fourth one is a boy.

11 Two sons and two daughters altogether.

M 12 When can the baby be visited by visitors?

F 13 It can be visited 8 days from now.

M 14 At that time then, I will go visit it.

F 15 Alright, you know what day you want to visit it.

II Grammar

1. The morpheme '-k'i' seems to mean something like 'just' and we have called it a limitivizer.

(line 1) 'Nu kidáb talélk'i tin chu'u nin k'ijíd.'
My sister has just seen her joy (just had a baby).

Ex. 2 'Yabk'i ki k'ale xo' ta eskwéla abal it ya'ul.'
It is best you do not go to school now because you are sick. (With '-k'i' it is a suggestion; without it is a command.)

2. (line 1) 'in chu'u nin k'ijíd' is an euphemism for a baby being born. It literally means 'she has seen her happiness'.

'k'ijíd' is a stative verb meaning 'happiness'
'k'ijíd' is a nonminimized stative verb and is shown by having its second vowel lengthened.
(See Jim's lesson #20 for more explanation.)

3. (lines 8 - 10) Ordinal numbers can serve as stative verbs or adjectives. Adjectives have a short vowel. Stative verbs have a long vowel. Possession is shown by adding -tal, as in the lesson. Possession plus applicative is shown by adding -tsil (i.e. 'the third one of hers' -oxtsil. Another form is -láb (i.e. 'within 3 days' oxláb.

- 4 (line 2) the area of meaning for 'wa'chin' are

- child to be born
- flowers to come forth
- there will be work, water, etc

III DRILLS

A Substitution of names for relatives

How many children does your ---- have?

*Jay i chakam in ko'ol na ixám?	sister
" " " " " " atál?	brother
" " " " " " ichak'?	niece/nephew
" " " " " " kwitól momob?	grandson
" " " " " " tsidan momob?	granddaughter
" " " " " " k'idáb in chákamil?	cousin

B Counting "the --- is a daughter"

first	*in jídtal i tsidan
second	" chabtal " "
third	" oxtal " "
fourth	" che'tal " "
fifth	" bo'tal " "
sixth	" akaktal " "
seventh	" buktal " "
eighth	" waxiktal " "
ninth	" beléjutal " "
tenth	" lajutal " "
eleventh	" lajújúntal " "
twentieth	" juníníktal " "
thirtieth	" juníníktal k'al laju
fortieth	" chabíníktal "

C Drill on change of tenses

pres.	non pres.	pres. perf.	
* chu'tal	* chu'u	* chúmal	to see
ko'ol	ko'oy	ko'yámal	to have
eynál	éyna'	eynámal	to use
t'ajál	t'aja'	t'ajámal	to do
cha'biyal	cha'biy	cha'biyámal	to visit
wa'ach/wa'chínal	wa'chin	wa'chinék	to be

D Phonetic drill on 'd' sound

*k'idáb	sibling
k'ijid	to be contented
tsidan	daughter
kanid	guest/invited
xich'ad	bloody
labid	pretty
jídtal	first one

* kidbay	completed
yaw'lámad	has been sick
wat'pid	more than sufficient
chabit'ad	chicosapote
k'ada'	climb up s.t.
pa'bid	decline
k'alpid	very much
k'imád	housed
weda'	delicious

IV Useful Expressions

* 1 Yabich u ko'ol u ók'.	I don't have a memory.
2 U t'ajámalichk'i.	I did it in vain.
3 Owil kin tsich.	I can come.
4 Ab chabk'i'.	Until day after tomorrow.

V Cultural Note

They believe that if a baby is fussy it is because someone has by a bad word or look has caused it to be that way and to get rid of this influence is to take a bunch of albaca or yerba negra and wave/pass it over the body of the child.

Lesson 18

R = Ramón
S = Secundino

I

A DIALOGUE IN HUASTECO

- * R 1 U chúm abal a pakwal in pamok'ól na k'imá', an jaxtám tin tsi'nek tu ach'a' max a ko'ol i t'ojláb abal naná'.
S 2 Ani', wa'ach an t'ojláb abal óx o ché' i t'ojnal, por yaba' bel u alyámal ni jun xita'. 3 ¿A le'xe' tikin tolmiy ku jujuy nu k'imá' ti it?
R 4 Ani', abal yaba' ney in t'ojnal xo' al u ale. 5 Ne'ech kin k'wajay in jolat putál jé' na ich'.
S 6 U kotyámalich an apach' xi ne'ech ku éyna'. 7 Júnkudhich u ko'ol al ale, por yaba' bel u iyámal. 8 U tsikámal an k'e apach', por an alambre yaba' bel u ch'a'yám.
R 9 ¿Jówk'i tam ku tuju tin t'ojnal?
S 10 Awil ka tuju ka iya' an apach' chabk'i', an tam ne'ech ku chu'u max in k'wajat in t'ojojodhich abal ki tujúch ki jujuy an ata' té' jun semán.

B DIALOGUE IN ENGLISH

- R 1 I have seen that you have taken off the top part (roof) of your house and for that reason I have come I hear you if you have any work for me.
S 2 Yes, there is work for 3 or 4 workers, but I haven't looked for anyone yet. 3 Do you want you help me me roof my house anew?
R 4 Yes, because I don't have any of my own work now in my cornfield. 5 I will be I unoccupied all this month.
S 6 I have-already-cut-down the palm that will I need. 7 It already-gathered-together I have in the field, but I haven't hauled it yet. 8 I have burned the old palm, but I have not bought the wire yet.
R 9 When then can I begin I work?
S 10 You can begin you haul the palm day after tomorrow, and then I will see if I will already be ready in-order-that we already begin we roof the house one week from now.

II EXERCISES

A Drill in Changing Tenses of Transitive Verbs

* 1 u chu'tai	I see
u chu'u	I saw
ne'ech ku chu'u	I will see
u chúm(al)	I have seen
2 u alyal	I look for
u ayal	" " "
u aliy	I looked for
ne'ech ku aliy	I will look for
u alyám(al)	I have looked for
3 u kotyal	I cut down (pres)
u kotoy	I cut down (past)
ne'ech ku kotoy	I will cut down
u kotyám(al)	I have cut down
4 u tsi'dhái	I bring
u tsi'dha'	I brought
ne'ech ku tsi'dha'	I will bring
u tsi'dhám(al)	I have brought
5 u pakwal	I take off a part
u paku	I took off a part
ne'ech ku paku	I will take off a part
u pakúm(al)	I have taken off a part
6 u iyál	I haul
u iya'	I hauled
ne'ech ku iya'	I will haul
u iyám(al)	I have hauled

B Drill in Changing Tenses in Intransitive Verbs

* 1 in tsi'il	I come
in tsích	I came
ne'ech kin tsích	I will come
in tsi'nek	I have come
2 in t'ojnal	I work
in t'ójon	I worked
ne'ech kin t'ójon	I will work
in t'ojnek	I have worked
3 in k'wajat	I am
in k'wajay	I was
ne'ech kin k'wajay	I will be
in k'wajínek	I have been

C Drill in Substitution of Verbs

* 1	Yaba' bel u alyámá ni jun xita'.	I haven't looked for anyone.
2	" " " chúmá " " " " " "	seen " "
3	" " " tawnámá " " " " " "	spoken to "
4	" " " utsámá " " " " " "	told it to "
5	" " " kontsámá " " " " " "	asked for it from "
6	" " " jalbiyámá " " " " " "	paid anyone.

D Drills on the "dh" sound

* t'ojodhich	It is already ready.
junkudhich	It is already gathered.
dhutsadh	It is written.
idhidh	maíz
dhayém	pointed collar of the blouse of M. ladies
in dhutsa'	He wrote it.
dhokow	bad taste (inedible fruit)
dhe'k'w	grey lizzard
chu'udhk'i	It was only seen.
dhut'udh	It is tied tightly.
dhut'pidh	" " " "
k'ak'adh	It is frightening.
k'ak'dhantsal	heat up s.t. for s.o.
u tidhebédha'	I embarrassed her.
tsi'dhantsálk'i	P of to just bring s.t. to s.o.
tsububudh	It is peaceful.
tak'idhtsik	They have been counselled.
utsadhtsik	They have been told.

III LINGUISTIC POINTS

A The "dh" in the word "tsi'dhál" (to bring) is a causative morpheme.

When "dh" is infixed in the word "tsi'il" (to come) the meaning is changed to bring.

B Reduplication in the word "t'ojodhich" (already ready) changes it to "t'ojojodhich" which means already completely ready with nothing else left to do.

IV CULTURAL NOTE

This dialogue was not true to culture because people usually don't go around hunting for work, but the person needing help is the one that hunts out workers. Sometimes people are paid for their work but usually they just trade work. However, they expect liquor as part of their pay, which is a sad commentary on the culture of the Huastecos.

V POWER TOOLS

1. ¿Jón' tey ta k'wajíl?
- ¿Jón' tey ta táí?

Where do you live?

Where do you come from?

LESSON 19

I DIALOG

- * A 1 ¿Jant'ó a t'ajál, Dorotea?
 what you do, Dorothy
- B 2 Té in k'waj tin tsukux. 3 Ne'ech ka tomkin nu tsidhánil
 here I be I sew go she marry my daughter
- an naná' ne'ech ku tsuktsi an tin dhak xeket.
 and I go I sew-for the her white dress
- A 4 Labidh t'ajat u chu'tal an k'udhk'um. 5 ¿Ne'exe' ka
 pretty very I see the cloth go you
- t'aja' jún i pulek ajib?
 do one a big fiesta?
- B 6 Pues, yab i lé' tu lej pákul, pero ne'ech ku
 well not we want we very spend but go we
- t'aja' ejtal xowa' ki ejto.
 do all that-which we able
- A 7 Max a lé', ne'ech tu tolmiy ta dhibax atá'.
 if you want go I-you help you decorate house
- B 8 Jalbintsich. 9 ¿A exlálxe' an t'éneltsik xi alwa'?
 thank you you know? the musicians who good
- A 10 U exlál, pero u uch'altsik t'a an juntsikil
 I-them know but they drink much and sometimes
- u wa'chinal i chá'úx k'al an ajíblomtsik.
 it be some fighting with the party-goers
- B 11 Ne'ech tam ku aliy k'e'ttsik an t'énel.
 go then I-them look-for others the musicians
- 12 Yán t'a an ja'ublátsik xi ne'ech ki kaniy.
 many very the relatives who go we-they invite
- 13 Kalám ne'ech ^{nu} tomkil ti kanix an ti junkil
 tomorrow go my husband to invite the to accompany
- tomkinél. 14 An ne'ech jey kin kontsi ti
 wedding and go also he-they ask-for to

alwa'taláb na Maclovio abal kin pew'la'
 favor the Maclovio in-order-that he-it shoot-off

an put' ti bel.
 the firecrackers to road.

A 15 Jajá' in cho'ób an ti pew'lax put'.
 he he-it knows the to shoot-off firecrackers.

16 Wa'ach taltsik xi yaba' in lej cho'ób.
 there-are some who not they-it very-much know

B 17 Tokot u k'ibel xi ne'ech ti jót'il te'nél.
 just it lacks who go to serve food

A 18 Pero xitákich awil kin jot'iy.
 but anyone can he-it serve

B 19 Ani' jeyk'ejle, pero ko'ol ku utsal' ów
 yes indeed but necessary I-them tell faraway

i k'i. 20 ¿Awilxe ki tsich kalam chabk'i'
 some time can you? you come tomorrow two-days

abal ki tuju ki dhibay an atá?
 in-order-that you-it begin you-it decorate the house

A 21 Awil kin tsich.
 can I come

B 22 Ab chabk'i'.
 Until day-after-tomorrow

II DRILLS

A Substitution of anti-passives showing action.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|----|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| I am here | | | | |
| * 1. | Te' | in | k'wa tin tsukux. | ..sewing. |
| 2. | " | " | " che'el. | ..grinding. |
| 3. | " | " | " pák'um. | ..washing clothes. |
| 4. | " | " | " ajum. | ..reading. |
| 5. | " | " | " ajat. | ..singing. |
| 6. | " | " | " dhutsum. | ..writing. |
| 7. | " | " | " atsim. | ..bathing. |
| 8. | " | " | " t'álim. | ..making thread
(with a spinner) |
| 9. | " | " | " bátsil dhapup. | ..making thread
(with hand) |
| 10. | " | " | " belkol chakqm. | ..taking care of the
baby. |

B Substitution of anti-passives meaning types of people.

I will go then to look for other.....

- | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--------|-----|----|------|-----------|----|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| * 1. | Ne'ech | tam | ku | aliy | k'a'etsik | an | t'énél. | ..musicians. |
| 2. | " | " | " | " | " | " | t'ojnal. | ..workmen. |
| 3. | " | " | " | " | " | " | k'ójol. | ..corn harvesters. |
| 4. | " | " | " | " | " | " | tolmix. | ..helpers. |
| 5. | " | " | " | " | " | " | jalbix. | ..workmen payers. |
| 6. | " | " | " | " | " | " | aktsix. | ..carriers of food
to the field. |
| 7. | " | " | " | " | " | " | k'a'um. | ..getters of water |
| 8. | " | " | " | " | " | " | echel. | ..wood gathers. |
| 9. | " | " | " | " | " | " | lejkix te'nél. | ..food preparers. |

C Phonetic drill

- * 1. ów.....far away
- 2. owlab.....collar
- 3. úw.....paper
- 4. pew'lax.....shoot off
- 5. ~~bauch'uch~~.....^{arrive}
- 6. lew'tsi.....pouring liquid into s.t..
- 7. kiw'tsi.....putting food into s.o's mouth
- 8. ~~k'wa'~~.....beehive
- 9. k'waj.....to be
- 10. k'wa'.....toad
- 11. kwa'.....disclaimer
- 12. k'wajat.....here, sitting, established

III Grammer Notes

A. Anti-passives

1. Definition: It is an intransitive verb which acts like a transitive one in that it can take, if necessary, an oblique object flagged by the preposition(s) "(an) ti" but it still uses intransitive pronominal proclitics. It can be recognized by this fact, as well as by the fact that the verb takes the morphemes "-um, -om, -im, -x, -l".

Examples from the dialog are:

in tsukux	I sew	line 2
u lej pákul	we spend	" 6
it dhibax	you decorate	" 7
u uch'altsik	they drink	" 10

2. Sometimes the focus of the antipassive is on who a person is, what he does or what he does for a living. When that is the case, the pronominal proclitic is dropped and it becomes a substantive.

Examples from the dialog are:

an t'éneltsik	the musicians	line 9
i chá'úx	some fighting(reciprical	" 10
an ti junkil tomkiné)	wedding guests	" 13
an ti pew'lax put'	shoot-off-firecrackers	" 15
ti jót'il te'nél	food servers	" 17

8. Examples of transitive verbs paired with anti-passives

PRES	NON-PRES	PRES PERFECT	
tsukyal tsukux	tsukuy tsukxin	tsukyámal tsukninék	to sew
chu'tal chu'ux	chu'u chu'xin	chúmal chu'xinék	to see
dhibyal dhibax	dhibay dhibxin	dhibyámal dhibxinék	to decorate
t'enyál t'énel	t'eney t'enlách	t'enyámal t'enlámadh	to play a mus. instr.
kanyál kanix	kaniy kanxin	kanyámal kanxinék	to invite s.o.
pew'lál pew'lax	pew'la' pew'laxim	pew'lámal pew'laxnék	to shoot off fireworks
jot'yál jót'il	jot'iy jot'lách	jot'yámal jot'lámadh	to serve food from a pot

IV Cultural Note

The language helpers we had in the past were very insistent that it was taboo to point with the finger. The one we have with us now uses his hands and points all the time. They are from two different villages, but I shouldn't think that would make the difference. I should check with more people from various villages to be sure what the people believe. Maybe some of their beliefs are changing with more contact with Mexican culture.

LESSON 20

I DIALOG

- * Ramón ① Yab alwa' an hora xin ko'ol nu relójl. ② ¿Janti ne'
Not good the hour that-it has my watch. How go
ku uwa' abal ku lejkiy?
I do in-order-that I fix-it?
- Jim ③ Alwích, naná' ne'ech tu ok'tsi xanti ne' ka lejkiy.
Ok, I go I-you teach how go you fix-it.
- R ④ Alwích pe, max ne'ech tikin t'ajtsi ti alwa'taláb,
Ok then, if go you-me do-for-me P favor
tikin ok'tsi tam.
you-me teach then.
- J ⑤ Ka k'ixtsi an ti botón S2 asta ka xalk'an ti yamyíl
You push-down the P button S2 until it appears P flashing
óx xata' in éy: an hora ani jún i raya xin ulal
3 things it be: the hour and one a line tha-it say
ALARM SET ani jún i A, max dhajaw. ⑥ Ka k'ixtsi juní
ALARM SET and one a A, if morning. You push-down again
an ti botón S3. ⑦ An tam ne'ech ka xalk'an ti yamyíl
the P button S3. And then go it appears P flashing
an segundotsik ani an TIME SET. ⑧ An tam ka k'ixtsi
the seconds and the TIME SET. And then you push-down
an ti botón S2 asta ka jilk'on an segundotsik 00, max
and P button S2 until it remains the seconds 00, if
i segundotsik a lé' ka lejkiy. ⑨ Max a lé' ka
some seconds you want you arrange-it. If you want you
lejkiy i minutotsik ka k'ixtsi an ti botón S1.
fix-it some minutes you push-down the P button S1.
⑩ An tam ne'ech ka xalk'an ti yamyíl an minutotsik.
And then go it appears P flashing the minutes.
⑪ An tam ne'ech ka k'ixtsi an ti botón S2 abal
And then go you push-down the P button S2 so-that

ka jalk'uy an minutotsik. ⑫ Tam, ne'ech ka k'ixtsi
you change the minutes. Then, go you push-down

S1, an tam ne'ech ti yamyíl an hora ani an A o P.
S1, and then go P flashing the hour and the A or P.

⑬ An tam, ka k'ixtsi S2 abal ka jalk'uy an
And then, you push-down S2 in-order-that you change the

hora. ⑭ Max i ok'onich ka lejkiy an hora
hour. If it already-finished you fix-it the hour

awilich ka k'ixtsi an ti S3 abal
it-is-then-possible you push-down the P S3 in-order-that

ka kuble ti yamyíl.
it stops P flashing.

R ⑮ Jalbintsích, xo' ne'ech ku chu'u max ku ejtóch ney
Thank-you, now go I see if I be-able also

tu kwetémtal ku k'wajbantsi an ti hora, an minuto,
I by-myself I set-it the P hour, the minute,

an alarma, ani in ajumtal na ích.
the alarm, and its reading the moon (month).

II GRAMMAR

1. Concerning the applicative morpheme "-ts-".
 - a. "ok'tsi" meaning "teach" (line 3) inherently contains the applicative morpheme.
 - b. "t'ajtsi" meaning "do for" (line 4) is formed by adding "-ts-" to "t'aj-" meaning to do.
 - c. "k'ixtsi" meaning "push down" (line 5) is formed by adding "-ts-" to "k'ich'ál". (Note that the "ch'" phoneme is changed to an "x" phoneme, which does not include the glottalized part).
2. The word "and" has two forms, "ani" and "an".
3. The word "ulal" (line 5) has the meaning of both "say" and "show".

only also

III CULTURAL NOTE

In line 41 "na ích'" literally means "moon" plus the honorific form of the definite article. This honorific is used only for the moon, the sun, the stars, and on proper names for people .

IV POWER TOOLS

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. ¿Janey exom u t'ajál? | What am I doing? |
| 2. ¿Janey exom a t'ajál? | What are you doing? |
| 3. ¿Janey exom in t'ajál? | What is he doing? |
| 4. ¿Janey u t'aja' naná'? | What did I do? |
| 5. ¿Janey a t'aja' tatá'? | What did you do? |
| 6. ¿Janey in t'aja' jajá'? | What did he do? |

V EXERCISES

A Question with appropriate action and Answer

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Q ¿Janey exom u t'ajál? | What am I doing? |
| A Exom a takál na dham. | You are touching your nose. |
| " " " " chiyok'. | " " " " chin. |
| " " " " maxúx. | " " " " eye brow. |
| " " " " xuchun. | " " " " ear. |
| " " " " xi'il. | " " " " hair. |
| " " " " ch'a'úb. | " " " " cheek. |
| " " " " idhim. | " " " " mostashe. |
| " " " " wi'. | " " " " mouth. |
| " " " nin ot'ol _u wi'. | " " " " lips. |

B QUESTION AND ANSWER CHANGING PERSONS

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. ¿Janey exom a t'ajál? | Naná' exom u k'ixtsal (an) ti botón. |
| What are you doing? | I am pushing down the button. |
| 2. ¿Janey exom in t'ajál? | Jajá' exom in k'ixtsal (an) ti botón. |
| What is he doing? | He is pushing down the botton. |
| 3. ¿Janey exom a t'ajál? | Naná' exom u jalk'untsal (an) ti hora. |
| What are you doing? | I am changing the hour. |
| 4. ¿Janéy exom in t'ajál? | Jajá' exom in jalk'untsal (an)ti hora. |
| What is he doing? | He is changing the hour. |

C PHONETIC DRILL across syllable break

* k'ixtsi	push down
wich <u>ts</u> ik	flowers
pak'wtsix	wash clothes (for s.o. else)
ok' <u>ts</u> i	teach
tsuk <u>ts</u> i	sew (for s.o. else)
uk' <u>ts</u> ich	forget
ok' <u>ts</u> ixnal	teach s.t.
och' <u>ox</u> tsik	hear (pl)
bats' <u>k</u> 'unék	disenflated
wits' <u>k</u> 'o	repeat
óttsik	stars
k'e' <u>e</u> tttsik	others
ts' <u>it</u> sik	small (pl)

H = Husband
W = Wife

Mary Walker
Veracruz Huasteco

LESSON 21

I DIALOGUE AND TRANSLATION

- * H 1 Kalám ne'ech tin alelom an xo' yejat
Tomorrow go I visit-field and right-now it-is-necessary
ku wi'iy nu machétal abal kin ko'oy nin wi'id. 2 Naná'
I sharpen my machete in-order it have its sharpness. I
u lé' ke nu machétal ech'e'k'i wi'idh ku ko'oy.
I want that my machete always it-is-sharp I-it have
- W 3 ¿Jant'ó ne'ech ka t'aja' al ale?
What go you do in the field?
- H 4 Ne'ech ku chu'u xán' ti k'wajat an émlom. 5 Aníy jey u
Go I-it see how P to-be the corn-patch Also it I
lé' ku chu'u max xk'anekich an chanak'w xi u
want I see if has-sprouted-already the beans that I
t'ayámal.
have-planted.
- W 6 Yab ne' ku ejto kin k'ale tin aktsix. 7 Jaxtám
No go I be-able-to I go I take-food. Therefore
ne'ech tu lejkinsi xo' an ti k'apnéI abal
go I-you prepare right-now the P food in-order-that
ka juna'.
you take-along.
- H 8 An tatá' teye, ¿jant'ó a chalpayal ne' ka t'aja' kalám?
And you also what you think go you do tomorrow?
- W 9 Naná' ney ne'ech tin bitsówlom . 10 U t'ajámalich
I also go I visit-town. I have-already-made
jun inik i morral, an ok'ox u lé' ku nuju. 11 An
twenty some morrales, and first I want I sell-them. And
tayíl ne'ech tin ch'a'um, abal wa'ach yán xowa'
later go I buy, because there-is much that-which
ku ch'a'ay. 12 U yenstal jún u ít chak xekét. 13 Xi
I buy. I need one my new red dress. That-which

u ko'ol k'ejich. 14 Yabích labidh abal
I have already-old. No-longer pretty because

podhenekich nin mukúl. 15 Alwa' bel nu xekét
it-has-already-faded its color. It is good yet my dress

xi dakni'.
that-is white.

H 16 ¡Anchan! 17 Yab ne'ech ku ejto tu junikna'
That-is-it! No go I be-able-to I-you accompany

kalám abal jelt tu utsa' ne'ech kin k'wajay
tomorrow because like I-you said go I be

in t'ojlidh al nu ale.
I busy at-the my field.

II GRAMMAR NOTES

A "-lom"

1. As a verb

The morpheme "-lom" (lines 1 and 9) makes a noun into an intransitive verb. It seems to mean 'to do all the things one does at the original noun'. For instance, "ajiblom" is derived from the word "ajib" meaning 'fiesta' and therefore "ajiblom" would mean to do all the things that are normally done at a fiesta.

"Ne'ech tin alelom" is a generic sentence and to be specific one needs to say,

"Ne'ech al ale." I am going to the field.

"Ne'ech al ale tin t'ojnal." I am going to the field to work.

"Ne'ech al ale tin toniníl." I am going to make a swing around the field.

"Ne'ech ku chu'u xan ti k'wa al nu ale."
I am going to see how things are in the field.

2 As a pluralizer

The morpheme "-lom" can also be a collective substantive pluralizer and can be used on the name of a fruit, vegetable or plant. The resultant meaning is "patches of things but in field" as "émlom" (corn patch) line 4.

B ADJECTIVES: Adjectives precede the substantives they modify. If there are 2 modifiers there is a fixed order. (line 1 2).

'..u it chak xekét' my new red dress

C STATIVE VERBS versus NOMINALIZED STATIVE VERBS that differ only by stress.

1	pulek	"big"	púlek	"it is big"
2	man	"yellow"	mán	"it is yellow"

(see drill A and B)

III DRILLS

A SUBSTITUTION OF COLOR ADJECTIVES

*	1	U	yenstal	jun	u	it	chak	xekét.	I	need	a	new	red	dress.
	2	"	"	"	"	"	dhak	"	"	"	"	"	white	"
	3	"	"	"	"	"	yax	"	"	"	"	"	green	"
	4	"	"	"	"	"	t'unuy	"	"	"	"	"	black	"
	5	"	"	"	"	"	man	"	"	"	"	"	yellow	"
	6	"	"	"	"	"	chokoy	"	"	"	"	"	brown	"

B SUBSTITUTION OF COLORS IN STATIVE VERB FORM

Good yet my dress which is white.

*	1	Alwa'	bel	nu	xekét	xi	dakni'.	
	2	"	"	"	"	"	chakni'.	is red.
	3	"	"	"	"	"	yaxni'.	is green.
	4	"	"	"	"	"	mán.	is yellow.
	5	"	"	"	"	"	t'unuy.	is black.
	6	"	"	"	"	"	chokoy.	is brown.

(Note: the last two do not change in form from adjectives.)

IV POWER TOOLS

*	1	¿U	dhutsámálxe'	alwa'	xi	je'?
			I wrote-?		correct that-which	is-here.
	2	¿Jant'ó	a	t'aja'	ti	we'él?
			What	you	did	P yesterday?
	3	¿Jant'ó	ne'ech	ka	t'aja'	kalám?
			What	go	you do→	tomorrow?
	4	¿Jón'	ta	k'ale	ti	we'él?
			Where	you	went	P yesterday.
	5	¿Jón'	ta	ne'ech	kalám?	
			Where	you	go	tomorrow?

V CULTURAL NOTE

When a baby is born among the Huastecos, no one should go to visit the mother and baby as they believe it brings bad luck. When the mother feels like it she will go visit relatives and friends to

show off the baby, so no one but the immediate family sees the baby until then.

LESSON 22

I DIALOGUE and TRANSLATION

- * A 1 ¿Janéy exom a t'ajál it buxúl tachana'?'
What pres.prog you do you sit there?
- B 2 Yab xata'. 3 In buxúlk'i tin chalpax. 4 In uch'ách
Not anything. I only-sit I think. I drank
- ti we'él k'al nu at kidhtal, an xo' bel u ach'ál
P yesterday with my same-as friends and now still I feel
- u wilel nu ók'. 5 Yantalich tu ulúmal ke
it goes-around my head. Many-times-already I have-said that
- ne'ech ku jila' tin uch'al bók.
go I leave I drink liquor.
- A 6 ¿An yaba' a ejtóm ka jila' an ta uch'al?
And not you have-been-able you leave the you drink?
- B 7 Yaba' u ejtowal ku uk'tsi, más u óntsich ku t'aja'.
Not I be-able I forget-it, more I continue I do-it.
- A 8 Nibal naná' aníl ney yaba' u ejtowal ku jila' tin uch'al,
Nor I also I not I be-able I leave I drink,
- por yab ná' lej k'alpidh tin uch'al jelt tatá'.
but not I very bad I drink like you.
- B 9 Wawá' i cho'ób ke yaba' alwa' an uch'altaláb.
We we know that not good the drinking.
- 10 An uch'álsik ok'ox u k'ák'náx, por tayíl
The drinkers first they love-each-other, but later
- u chakúdháx, an u odhbíjix,
they provoke-each-other to anger, and they swear-at-each-other,
- an u péjéx, an u chá'úx.
and they fight-with-each-other, and they hit-each-other.
- A 11 Ani' jey k'ejle, an yajtsik t'a in wat'ál nin
Yes that-is-right, and suffering very-much they go-thru their
- tomtal junax k'al an chakamtsik.
wives together with the kids.

B 12 U at'ál tubá' abal yaba' u ejtawal ku lujku
 I hate myself because not I be-able I straighten-up
 nu xe'chintal.
 my life.

A 13 Aníy ney, yaba' u ejtawal ku lujku tubá', pero
 Also I, not I be-able I straighten-up myself, but
 nibal tatá' yab u ejtawal tu lujku abal
 not-either you not I be-able I-you straighten-up so-that
 ka jilích an ta uch'al bók.
 you leave-already the you drink liquor.

B 14 ¡Uch'óntál!
 Poor us!

II GRAMMAR NOTES

A Reciprocal action is indicated by stresssing the last 2 vowels in the stem. There are 5 examples in Line 10.

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) u k'ak'naxtsik
they love others | u k'ák'náxtsik
they love each other |
| (2) u chakúdhaxtsik
they cause people to
get angry | u chakúdháxtsik
they provoke each other to
anger |
| (3) u odhbíjixtsik
they swear at others | u odhbíjíxtsik
they swear at each other |
| (4) u pejéxtsik
they fight others | u péjéxtsik
they fight with each other |
| (5) u cha'ux
they hit others | u chá'úxtsik
they hit each other |

These are all antipassive forms, meaning that it is a part of the person's character to get angry, swear, etc.

B Causative morpheme -dh-

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (1) chakúl "angry" | u chakúdhax "he angers others" |
| (2) chemel "to die" | chemdhál "to cause to die
(kill)" |
| (3) tsi'il "to come" | tsi'dhál "to bring s.t." |
| (4) atsim "to take a bath" | atsidhál "to bathe someone" |

III EXERCISES

A Drill substituting nouns

He ₂	he	kills	-----	
* Jajá'	in	chemdhál	an	olom.
"	"	"	"	pek'el.
"	"	"	"	kwita'.
"	"	"	"	k'adhaw.
"	"	"	"	palach.
"	"	"	"	put'uch.
"	"	"	"	alte' kwita'.
"	"	"	"	pakax.
"	"	"	"	borregu.
"	"	"	"	chibu.
				pigs
				roosters
				chickens
				turkey hens
				turkey gobblers
				young turkeys
				wild chickens
				cows (generic)
				sheep
				goats

B Drill on reflexives -(example in Line 12)

* u	at'ál	tuba'	I	hate	myself
a	at'ál	taba'	you	hate	yourself
	in	at'ál	he	hates	himself
wawá'	i	at'ál	we	hate	ourselves
xaxá'	i	at'ál	you	hate	yourselves
jajá'tsik	in	at'ál	they	hate	themselves

C Drill on U-marker set of proclitics for intransitive verbs

(used in independent clauses)			
* (1) in	buxúl	tachana'	I sit there
i(t)	"	"	you " "
u	"	"	he sits there
wawá'	u	"	we sit there
xaxá'	ix	"	you " "
jajá'tsik	u	"	they " "

* (2) in	pejéx	I fight
i(t)	"	you "
u	"	he fights
wawá'	u	we fight
xaxá'	ix	you "
jajá'tsik	u	they "

D Drill on K-marker set of proclitics for intransitive verbs.

These are used in dependent clauses (denoting completive aspect).

* (1) Ne'ech	kin	bixmách	ti	*.	I am going to dance the	*.
"	ki	"	"	"	You are	" " " "
"	ka	"	"	"	He is	" " " "
"	ku	"	"	"	We are	" " " "
"	kix	"	"	"	You(pl) are	" " " "
"	ka	"	"	"	They	" " " "

*bixom t'iw

*dance of the hawk

* (2) Ne'ech kin tsích kalám. I will come tomorrow.
 " ki " " You " " "
 " ka " " He " " "
 " ku " " We " " "
 " kix " " You(pl) " " "
 " ka " " They " " "

* (3) Ne'ech kin ulich laju i dhajaw. I will arrive at 10 am.
 " ki " " " " You " " " " "
 " ka " " " " He " " " " "
 " ku " " " " We " " " " "
 " kix " " " " You(pl) " " " " "
 " ka " " " " They " " " " "

* E Drill on T-marker set of proclitics for intransitive verbs used ^{There are} in dependent clauses (denoting ~~the~~ incomplete aspect).

* (1) Ne'ech tin bixnéi. I am going to be dancing.
 " ta " You are " " " "
 " ti " He is " " " "
 " tu " We are " " " "
 " tax " You(pl) are " " " "
 " ti " They " " " " "

* (2) Ne'ech tin tsi'il. I will be coming.
 " ta " You " " "
 " ti " He " " "
 " tu " We " " "
 " tax " You(pl) " " "
 " ti " They " " "

* (3) Ne'ech tin ulei. I will be arriving.
 " ta " You " " "
 " ti " He " " "
 " tu " We " " "
 " tax " You(pl) " " "
 " ti " They " " "

IV POWER TOOLS

- * (1) ¿It tomkidhxe'? Are you married?
 (2) ¿Ejatxe' bel na táta'tsik? Are your parents still alive?
 (3) ¿Jay i chakamtsik a ko'ol? How many children do you have?
 (4) ¿Jay i chakamtsik a ko'ol tomkidh? How many married children do you have?
 (5) ¿Jón' tu k'wajíl an chakamtsik xi tomkidh? Where do your married children live?

V CULTURAL NOTE

In the past the Huastecos had a few dances which seemed to be strictly their own. However, the last two generations evidently were not interested in keeping on with that part of their culture, so very few people know the exact steps today. From what we can gather, when the dances were part of the culture, on certain fiesta days the dancers would go from house to house dancing where they were invited and their pay would be in food, such as tamales or special Huasteco meat dishes and pop. Now-a-days, the dancs are being kept alive by being a part of programs in primary and secondary schools.

There are only four dances that are known. Their names are: Bixóm T'iw, "The Hawk Dance"; Bixóm Lanza, "The Sword Dance"; Bixóm Mixtu'", "The Cat Dance" and Bixóm Ejek which is translated as "The Dance of the Old Men" but it literally means "The Dance of the Mestizos".

There were muscial instruments used along with the dances. These were the guitar and the violin, as well as the sonaja. None of these were made by the Huastecos, nor were any flutes used here, at least not in the past 2 generations. However, the Huastecos who live in the neighboring state do use flutes as part of their dances. It is interesting that they still have their dances and still use their native dress.

LESSON 23

H = Huasteco seller

M = Me

I DIALOG AND TRANSLATION

- * M 1 Labidh t'ajat an morral·xi mukudh k'al an chak wich.
pretty very the " the-one painted with the red flower.
- 2 ¿Jat'wa' in jalbíl jún?
How-much its worth one?
- H 3 Dos mil pesos in jalbíl.
two thousand " its worth.
- M 4 Kajbidh t'ajat a konyal.
It-is-expensive very you ask.
- H 5 Yab kajbidh abal t'ojláb t'a ani
not it-is-expensive because it-is-work very and
owat tu t'ájnai.
it-took-a-long time P+it be-made(pas).
- M 6 Tikin utsa' xowa' yejat abal
you-I tell that-which it-is-necessary in-order-that
ka t'ajan an morral.
it be-made(pas) the "
- H 7 Ok'ox u t'aynal an wey. 8 An tam nakdhích
first it is-planted the cactus. And when it-is-already-long
nin xekél an wey, tám tu kotyáb.
its leaves the cactus, then P+it it-is-cut.
- M 9 ¿U owelxe' tu nakel nin xekél
It does-it-take-a-long-time P+it grow-long its leaves
an wey?
the cactus?
- H 10 Max ka ábayat tayidh, cháb óx i tamub tu kotsinal.
If it is-rained-on often, 2 3 a year it are-cut.
- M 11 Tám u owel t'a.
Then it it-takes-a-long-time very.
- H 12 Ani', an tam ka kotyat nin xekél an wey,
Yes and when it it-has-been-cut its leaves the cactus,

u junáb páámánte ti atá k'al an t'ojnaltsik.
 it it-is-taken carried-on-the-head P house by the workmen.

13 K'e'ettsik in kitnál. 14 An u jidhnal an wey,
 Others they carry-in-arms. And it is-scraped the cactus,

an tam jídhnek u tak'yáb an dhapup al an
 and when has-been-scraped it is-spread-out the fibers in the

k'ak'al abal ka wayey. 15 An tam wáynekich
 sun in-order-that it dry. And when has-gotten-dry

u wek'owáb an u t'aj wik'nal
 it taken-out(of the sun) and it at-the-same-time is-tied-up

abal yaba' ka dhuk'ey.
 in-order-that not it get-tangled-up.

M 16 Yab ná'wi'ik u cho'ób max wat'pidh ti t'ojláb
 Not I-previously I know that very-much P work

an morráltsik. 17 Tikin pidha' cháb.
 the morrals. You-me give two.

II Grammar Notes on the Passive Voice

A Definition: A true passive construction is one where the emphasis is on the patient and not the agent, which agent may or may not be specified. Huasteco has such a construction but Chontal did not.

B Morphology

1. All verbs in the passive voice use intransitive verb morphology, i. e., intransitive pronominal proclitics, but the verb stem seems to be from the transitive verb.
2. The sets of morphemes used to make the passive voice are:
 - a. Set A -áb/-wáb/-yáb/-tsáb (with applicative) and -nal (for the impersonal passive.)
 - b. Set B -á/-át/-yat/-wat and -un (for the impersonal passive.)
 - c. Set C -idh/-udh/-adh and -nék (for the impersonal passive.)

C Formation

1. The present imperfective passive aspect is formed by adding Set A to the stem of the transitive verb. The pronominal proclitic set used with this aspect is the U-mkr one.

2. The present progressive imperfective passive aspect is formed by adding Set A to the stem of the transitive verb. The pronominal proclitic set used with this aspect is the T-mkr one.
3. The past perfective passive aspect is formed by adding Set B to the stem of the transitive verb. The pronominal proclitic set used with this aspect is the O-mkr one.
4. The future imperfective passive aspect is formed adding Set A to the stem of the transitive verb. The pronominal proclitic set used with this aspect is the T-mkr one.
5. The future perfective passive aspect is formed by adding Set B to the stem of the transitive verb. The pronominal proclitic set used with this aspect is the K-mkr one.
6. The present perfect imperfective passive aspect is formed by adding Set C to the stem of the transitive verb. The pronominal proclitic set used with this aspect is the O-mkr one. If this passive form uses -nék for the impersonal passive the suffix -idh is used in the present perfect of its corresponding intransitive verb. If it uses -idh, then -nék will be used for the present perfect of the corresponding intransitive verb.

III EXERCISES

A Drill on change of persons::

* 1. For present imperfective passive

in mukuntsáb	tu k'imá'	my house is painted for me
it "	ta "	your " " " " you
u "	tin "	his " " " " him
u "	ti "	our " " " " us
ix "	" "	your " " " " you
u "	tin "	their " " " " them

* 2. For past perfective passive

in mukuntsat	tu k'imá'	my house was painted for me
it "	ta "	your " " " " you
-- "	tin "	his " " " " him
u "	ti "	our " " " " us
ix "	" "	your " " " " you
-- "	tin "	their " " " " them

3. For present progressive imperfective passive

* exom tin mukuntsáb	tu k'imá'	my house is being painted for me
" ta "	ta "	your " " " " you
" ti "	tin "	his " " " " him
" tu "	ti "	our " " " " us
" tax "	" "	your " " " " you
" ti "	tin "	their " " " " them

4. For future perfective passive

ne'ech	kin	mukuntsat	tu	k'imá'	my house will be painted for me
"	ki(t)	"	ta	"	your " " " " you
"	ka	"	tin	"	his " " " " him
"	ku	"	ti	"	our " " " " us
"	kix	"	"	"	your " " " " you
"	ka	"	tin	"	their " " " " them

B Drill on change of passive voices

1 For mukyal - to paint

Pres imperf	<u>in mukuntsáb tu k'imá'</u>	my house is painted for me
Past perf	<u>in mukuntsat tu k'imá'</u>	my house was " " "
Pres perfect perf	<u>in mukuntsidh tu k'imá' yaní!</u>	my house has been painted for me many times
Pres prog imperf	<u>exom tin mukuntsáb tu k'imá'</u>	my house is being painted for me
Future imper	<u>ne'ech tin mukuntsáb tu k'imá'</u>	my house will be painted for me
Future perf	<u>ne'ech kin mukuntsat tu k'imá'</u>	my house will be painted for me

2 For konyal - to ask a question

Pres imper	<u>in konyáb i konoxtalábtsik</u>	they ask me questions
Pres perf	<u>in konyat i konoxtalábtsik</u>	they asked me questions
Pres perfect perf	<u>in konodh i konoxtalábtsik</u>	they have asked me questions
Pres prog imper	<u>exom tin konyáb i konoxtalábtsik</u>	they are asking me questions
Future imper	<u>ne'ech tin konyáb i konoxtalábtsik</u>	they will be asking me questions
Future perf	<u>ne'ech kin konyat i konoxtalábtsik</u>	they will ask me questions

3. For t'ajál - do/make impersonal passive

u t'ajnal	they make it (it is made, etc)
t'ajan	they made it
t'ajnék	they have made it
exom ti t'ajnal	they are making it
ne'ech ti t'ajnal	they are going to be making it
ne'ech ka t'ajan	they will make it

4. u t'ájnal	it can be made (same verb but with another affix -- long vowel)
tájan	it was able to be made
tájnék	it has been able to be made
exom ti tájnal	it is being made
ne'ech ti tájnal	it will be able to be made
ne'ech ka tájan	it will be made

C Drill on changing adverbs

* U junáb pamám(te).	It is taken on the head.
" " kitkóm(te).	" " " in the arms.
" " kuxkitkóm(te).	" " " on the back.
" " okbám(te).	" " " on the shoulders.
" " teykóm(te).	" " " by grasping and holding with hand(s).
" " lot'k'óm(te).	" " " by leading (as holding a child by the hand)

D Drill on changing transitive verbs

* K'e'ettsik in kitnál.	Others they carry it in arms.
" " pamnál.	" " carry it on head.
" " kuxkitnál.	" " carry it on back.
" " okabnál.	" " carry it on shoulders.
" " becheknál.	" " " it by hand at side.
" " teynál.	" " " grasping with one hand or two.
" " lot'ok'nál.	" " take by hand (as child).
" " kinál.	" " " " tying and leading.

IV POWER TOOLS

- * a. ¿Jayich an ora a ko'ol? What hour do you have?
- b. ¿Jay i ora u k'alel an autobús abal Xilozúchil?
What hour does the bus go to Xilozúchil?
- c. How to introduce someone:
- U lé' ka exla' ^{hu}mi kidjáb. In bij ta Juan.
I want you to know my brother. His name is John.
- d. How to respond: Jalbintsích, u exlálích xo' na kidháb.
Thank you, I now know your brother.

V CULTURAL NOTE

The other week we had someone try to put a curse on us. They killed 4 young black chickens, partly defeathered them, placed them in a plastic bag along with two whole heads of garlic (there may have been other items in the bag but we did not investigate that carefully) and placed the bag on the steps leading to our house. We had two language helpers with us at the time and they confirmed that it was an evil omen. We thought it would be sufficient to just bury the bag but our associates said everything must be burned or the curse would still be in effect. We did so but the bag with its contents did not burn as

well as we expected it to. On questioning our associates further, we learned that such items are either placed inside of someone's yard out in the villages when someone is angry with someone else, or they will be buried near the victim's house. The reaction of most Huastecos, and mestizos too, would be great fear. They would pay a witch doctor a high price to find out who put the curse on them and then would pay him to put a similar curse on that person.

There are many other ways of putting curses on people, including lighting a candle that had been cursed by the witchdoctor and then putting it inside the yard of the victim. When the candle burns out the person will die and often they do. Bones of dead people which have been dug out of the cemetery at midnight are also used to cause curses by being buried near the house of intended victims.

Mary Walker
Huasteco of Veracruz

W-ife
H-usband

LESSON 24

I DIALOGUE

* W 1 Ne'ech ku ch'akay dhajawe kalám abal jununúl
go we get-up early tomorrow so-that together

ku k'ale al an ajib. 2 Tokot juníl ti tamub tu
we go to the fiesta. Just one-time P year P+it

t'ajtsinal tin ajíb an nana'lábtsik tamk'i al 10 de
done-for-them their fiesta the mothers precisely the " "

mayo. 3 U pubentsáb t'ajat tin ajíbtsik.
" They are-honored much on-their fiestas.

H 4 Naná' u lé' tikin plancharintsi tu xekét an nu pantalón
I I want you-me iron(for me) P+my shirt and my pants

abal kalám ne'ech ku éyna'.
so-that tomorrow go I use-them.

W 5 Alwích, ne'ech tu lujkuntsi por yán u ko'ol xata'
OK go I iron(for you) but much I have things

ku t'aja', an u lé' tikin tolmiy ney k'al nu t'ojlábil
I do-it and I want you-me help also with my work

xu ko'ol. 6 Yab u cho'ób max a lé' tikin t'ajtsi
that-I have. Not I know if you want you-me do(for me)

ti alwa'taláb ka k'wajbantsi tin polch'ól an morráal abal
P favor you put-on-it P+its straps the " so-that

ki juná' kalám ki nuju.
we take-them tomorrow we sell-them

H 7 Alwích, pero ok'ox in ne'ech ku wa'tsi an ti baka. 8 Max
ok but first I go I milk the P cow. If

ka ulich an t'ojnaltsik tiku cobrariy, té'ich tám ka
they arrive the workers they-us collect-pay here then you

pidha' an ti tumín.
give-them the P money.'

W 9 U pajabna' nu ít sapáto por tinat u ach'ál.
I put-on my new shoes but tight I feel.

H 10 Mejor chilim a akan kit k'ale abal yaba'
it-is-better naked your foot you go so-that not

ka yajbé na akan. 11 Tam kit ulich al an ajib ,
it hurt your foot. When you arrive at the fiesta,

tám ka k'wajba' na sapáto.
then you put-it-on your shoes.

W 12 Alwích, max a ejtowal ka kitna' an chakam, ne'ech
OK if you be-able you carry-in-arms the child, go

ku pamna' an morráal abal yab ku ach'a' altsik.
I carry-on-head the morráals so-that not I-them feel heavy.

H 13 Wana xo' tu k'apupúl xowa' wa'ach.
Let's-go now we sample-food that-which there-is.

H 14 In ajwéch.
I am-full-already.

W 15 Aníl ney. 16 Wanách xo' abal u ch'ejnál
Also I. Let's-go-already now because I afraid-of the

(abal u iteltsik.) ^{ay} {uch'altsik}.
drunks.

II GRAMMAR

A Spanish borrowings

Huasteco borrows very sparingly from Spanish except for items that are not found (or did not used to be found) in its culture. When nouns are borrowed usually there is little difference between its regular Spanish pronunciation and the way it is pronounced in Huasteco.

However, there are a couple of exceptions to this statement. Huasteco does not have labiodental f, so 'fósforo' is pronounced 'pósforo'. In Huasteco p is an allophone of the phoneme b, but only occurs in word or syllable final position. Borrowed words beginning with b are a little bit more lenis than pure Huasteco words beginning with b.

Sometimes transitive verbs are borrowed, even when there is a perfectly good Huasteco word. They are conjugated just like any other -y- transitive verb. In the present tense, -iyal is suffixed to the entire Spanish verb (which verb becomes the root in Huasteco), -iy is suffixed in the NP tense and -iyám(al) in the present perfect tense.

Example: line 4 plancharintsi 'iron for me' compared with
line 5 lujkuntsi which means the same thing.

line 7 pero 'but' compared with
line 5 por which is used to mean 'but'

line 8 cobraríy 'receive pay' - jalbiy is the regular Huasteco word for the same thing

line 7 baka 'cow'
line 9 sapáto 'shoe'
line 12 morral 'morral'

B Plurals

Usually -tsik is added to words to show pluralization but it is not necessary when it is understood by the context that the word means more than one.

Compare line 8 t'ojnaltsik with
line 9 sapáto meaning 'shoes' with
line 10 akan meaning feet with

C Possessives

Sometimes Huasteco uses straight possessive pronouns and sometimes the pronoun is combined with the honorific morpheme na. Compare in line 10 a akan with na akan.

D ti and its contractions

1. Almost everytime there is an applicative morpheme, or a verb that is automatically applicative, there will be the morpheme ti and it will be positioned just before the direct object.

Ex. line 7 ku wa'tsi an ti baka
I milk the P cow

2. If the direct object is possessed the ti will be combined with the 3rd person object set of the Θ marker for TR verb set.

Ex line 2 tu t'ajtsinal tin ajíb
ti+it done-for-them ti+their fiesta

line 3 u puběntsáb tin ajíbtsik
they are-honored ti+their fiesta

III EXERCISES

A Change of persons using contraction with ti with possessives

They are honored much on their fiestas.

- * 1. Jajá'tsik u puběntsáb t'ajat tin ajíbtsik.
2. Wawá' u puběntsáb t'ajat ti ajíbtsik. We " " " " our "
3. Xaxá' ix puběntsáb t'ajat ti ajíbtsik. You pl " " "your"
4. In puběntsáb t'ajat tu ajíb. I " " " " my fiesta.
5. It puběntsáb t'ajat ta ajíb. You " " " " your ".
6. Jajá' u puběntsáb t'ajat tin ajíb. He " " " " his "

B Change of persons using contraction with ti with pronominals

A week ago I got up early.

- * 1. Ti jun waxik tin ch'akay dhajawe.
2. " " " ta " " " " you " " "
3. " " " tu " " " " he " " "
4. " " " tu " " " " we " " "
5. " " " tax " " " " you-pl " " "
6. " " " tu " " " " they " " "

C Change of verbs

- * Ne'ech tu lujkuntsi ta xekét. I will iron-for-you your shirt.
" " pak'wtsi " " " " wash " " " "
" " ta'pantzi " " " " put-away " " " "
" " pats'k'untsi " " " " mend " " " "
" " juntsi " " " " carry " " " "
" " paltsi " " " " hang-up " " " "

IV CULTURAL NOTE

Among the Huastecos the regular handshake is not used except among Christians. They normally just brush the tips of their fingers against the tips of the other person, especially if it is a woman with a man. They don't look the person in the face either when they are doing this.