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#131

*Beings  
Removal  
of  
Amerinds  
or  
Ancestral*

A STUDY of NOUN PLURALIZATION

in  
PAME-  
CHICHIMECA

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Chichimeca - Pame (Otomian)

SUBMITTED BY:

Lorna F. Gibson  
September 20, 1945

## A STUDY of NOUN PLURALIZATION in CHICHIMECA

### Introduction

This does not claim to be an exhaustive treatment. Rather its purpose is to present briefly the form classes in noun pluralization discovered to date. Other types may come to light as study of the language continues.

The following data has been collected personally during five months of daily contact with the Chichimeca Indians of Santa Maria Acapulco, S. L. P., Mexico. It has been checked with an informant who speaks the language in his home. Many more illustrations could be cited, but they might only serve to discourage the reader.

It should be mentioned that the phonemes of the language are not yet fully determined, but in so far as possible words are written phonemically.

I wish to acknowledge the valuable advice on arrangement of the materials given by Dr. Eugene A. Nida; also the patient, constructive help and stimulus received from my senior partner, Anne Blackman, toward a more accurate phonetic hearing of the language. In addition, her corroboration of the phonological and morphological processes found in this material has been of great value in this study.

A STUDY of NOUN PLURALIZATION in CHICHIMECA

Nouns are pluralized by the following processes:

1a. Affixation

1b. Suffixation of -t/ky (Occurs with & without other pl. process in same word)

ski'miʔt	ski'miʔt	(abeja)	
ka'saoʔ	ka'saoʔt	(profesor)	
ka'meos	ka'meost	(araña)	
ka'ma	ka'mat	(homicida)	# ka'mái dual
ta'lugʔ	ta'ludnt	(pollo)	/ Note the
'kamagʔ	'kamadnt	(pulga)	/ regressive / assimilation

When the last vowel in the singular form is i, the alternate plural suffix -ky is added. (because i causes palatalization, but t never occurs palatalized.)

'kati	'katiky	(pato)	
koéʔ'hiʔ	koéʔ'hiʔky	(víbora)	
ka'mái	ka'máiky	(juéz)	# dual ka'mai

# Dual - Many, but not all, nouns which denote persons or animal life have a dual, formed by suffixing or infixing an i after the last vowel in the singular form, except when the vowel is t.

Suffixed regularly:      læ                      læi                      læt      (persona, gente)

Infixed before ? :    kan'haoʔ      kan'haoiʔ      kan'haoʔt      (boracho)

"                      "                      s  
causes pal. to š : ka'saş      ka'saiš      ka'saşt      (músico)

If last vowel is t      kulu't      kulu'i      kulu'tt      (tecolote)

it is raised to i :  
--(s) becomes --iš : sun'khwəs      sun'khwíš      sun'khwíst      (patona)

Final Cons. clusters  
may be dropped:      ku'ʔugʔ      ku'ʔui      ku'ʔudnt      (guajolote)

or retained:      lun'heudnʔ      lun'heuidnʔ      lun'heudnʔt      (huérfano)

with Morph-      ka'bædnʔ      ka'bæignʔ      ka'bædnʔt      (cura)  
phon. change:

Final nasal Cons. dropped & vowels become nasalized:      kyu'aŋ      kyu'ai      rkyu'ant      (hombre)

Where dual is not indicated in this paper, singular & dual are the same.

1a Affixation (Cont.)

2b Prefixation

1c Stems which prefix *ngo/u--* to indicate singular and dual.

1d Stems beginning with a stop or *s* form plural by prefix *m/n/ŋ* (at same point of artic. as stem-initial C)

1e Stem-initial unaspirated voiceless stops become voiced.

<i>Ko-</i> alternate of <i>ngo-</i> <i>is very, very rare.</i>		<i>ngu'kwan</i>	<i>ŋ'gwan</i>	(palo, madera)
<i>ngu'tui?</i> <i>ko'tæ</i> <i>ŋ'dui?</i> <i>ŋ'dæ</i>		<i>ngu'tuŋ</i>	<i>n'duŋ</i>	(flor)
<i>-grande</i> <i>agua = (río)</i>		<i>ngup'ʔuhu</i>	<i>m'bʔuhu</i>	(silla)
<i>Ko'fa</i> <i>ŋ'fa</i> (estanque) <i>ts</i> <i>dz</i> phonetically		<i>ngu'ʔu?</i> <i>ts</i>	<i>n'ʔu?</i> <i>dz</i>	(cola) phonetically

2e No change in other (aspirated voiceless, voiced and stem-initial stops or *s* . glottalized)

<i>ngo'k<sup>h</sup>we?</i>	<i>ŋ'k<sup>h</sup>we?</i>	(frijol)
<i>ngo'bae</i>	<i>m'bae</i>	(cama)
<i>ngo'ʔaogŋ</i>	<i>n'ʔ'aogŋ</i>	(aguacate)
<i>ngu'saon</i>	<i>n'saon</i>	(noche)
<i>ngo'p<sup>h</sup>ei</i>	<i>m'p<sup>h</sup>ei</i>	(puerco)

2d Stems beginning with *m, l, w, ŋ, s* form plural by # prefix to stem. and *n : ngu'nu?* *'nu?* (rata)

<i>Ko'næp</i> <i>'næp</i> (pago)	<i>ngom'hæ</i>	<i>m'hæ</i>	(tortilla)
	<i>ngol'hogŋ</i>	<i>l'hodnt</i>	(santo) <i>ngol'hoi</i> dual
	<i>ngo'wahal?</i>	<i>'wahal?</i>	(caballo)
	<i>ngu'wæ?</i>	<i>'wæ?</i>	(espina)

2c Prefix *ri--* (Never used except with nouns denoting people.)

<i>kyu'an</i>	<i>rikyu'ant</i>	(hombre)	<i>kyu'ai</i> dual
<i>m'hu?u</i>	<i>'rimhyu?ut *</i>	(muchacha)	<i>m'hu?ui</i>
<i>n'thui</i>	<i>rin'khyuiky *</i>	(adolescente)	(mujer)

\* These plurals are formed by the regular phonological processes of the language. The *i* of the prefix causes the non-contiguous palatalization of *h*, and also the change of *t* to *k* since *t* never occurs palatalized. The *n* is assimilated to velar point of articulation by the *k*.

2a. Substitution of Certain Initial Phonemes (Obligatory)

1b m becomes w

man'ɛaʔ	wan'ɛaʔ	(canasta)	
ma'tɔ	wa'tɔt	(un muerto)	ma'tɔi dual

2b n before i, ɛ, æ, a becomes r.

nily'haigŋ	rily'haigŋky	(pájaro)	
'nɛŋgy(ɬ)	'rɛŋgy(ɬ)	(año)	
næ'kiuŋ	ræ'kiuŋ	(nixtamál)	
nal'ʔæ	ral'ʔæ	(aguja)	

n before o, a becomes l.

no'waʔa	lo'waʔa	(zopilote)	
na'du	la'dut	(perro)	na'dui dual

3b ɛ becomes s (Exception when ɛ is followed by front vowel)\*

ɛon'dilʔ	son'dilʔ	(alacrán)	
ɛuŋ'k <sup>h</sup> wɛs	suŋ'k <sup>h</sup> wɛst	(patona)	ɛuŋ'k <sup>h</sup> wɛš dual

4b ɕ becomes š

'ɕɛsi	'šɛsi	(zacate)	
ɕi'kyao	ši'kyao	(pescado)	ɕi'kyaoi dual

3a Irregular

nan'ʔɛŋ	'inyʔiŋky	(un Mexicano)	
ŋgu'k <sup>ʔ</sup> wɛš	ŋgu'ʔwɛš	(papel)	This plural is heard

with what seems to be variation. Perhaps it will prove to follow the regular pattern, which would make it ŋ'k<sup>ʔ</sup>wɛš, but with open transition somewhere in the consonant cluster.

4a No Change

ku'tu	(piedra)	sic'ʔɛʔ	(comal)
ti'ʔyas	(plátano)	kon'hiuŋ	(cueva)
ko'muʔ	(huaje)	ska'bahagŋ	(ejote)

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\* Exception: ɛilʔ pl. ɛit (agujero) This word should have been listed as irregular. So far it is the only word found which affixes -t instead of -ky after a front vowel in the sing.; also the only one which drops final ʔ, though others do lose l before final ʔ

# A STUDY of NOUN PLURALIZATION in PAME<sup>1</sup>

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## INTRODUCTION

Pame is a language of Mexico, classed as a member of the Otomi Family of languages, according to the linguistic maps published in 1944 by the Departamento de Asuntos Indígenas, México, D. F. The language contains a great variety of interesting phonological changes when verb or noun stems are joined to their affixes. Some of these are illustrated in the dual and plural forms given here.

I wish to acknowledge the valuable advice on arrangement of the materials given by Dr. Eugene A. Nida; also the patient, constructive help and stimulus received from my senior partner, Anne Blackman, toward a more accurate phonetic hearing of the language. In addition, her corroboration of the phonological and morphological processes found in this material has been of great value in the present study.

<sup>1</sup>The following data has been collected personally, and checked with several informants, during six months of daily contact with the Indians of Santa María Acapulco, S. L. F., México.

This does not claim to be an exhaustive treatment. Rather its purpose is to present briefly the form classes in noun/pluralization discovered to date. Other types may come to light as study of the language continues.

It should be mentioned that the phonemes of the language are not yet fully determined, but in so far as possible words are written phonemically. The symbol e is being used to represent the mid front open unrounded vowel phoneme ɛ.

## PROCESSES BY WHICH NOUNS ARE PLURALIZED

## 1A By affixation

1B By Suffixation of -t/ky (Occurs with and without other pluralizing process in the same word.)

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>		<u>Dual<sup>2</sup></u>
ski'miʔ	ski'miʔt	<u>abeja</u>	ski'miʔi
ka'saoʔ	ka'saoʔt	<u>profesor</u>	
ka'meus	ka'meust	<u>arafia</u>	ka'meuiš
ka'ma	ka'mat	<u>homicida</u>	ka'mai
Note in the following the regressive assimilation to the point of articulation of the plural suffix.			
ta'lugn	ta'ludnt	<u>polle</u>	ta'lui
'kamagn	'kamadnt	<u>pulga</u>	'kamai

<sup>2</sup> Dual - Nearly all nouns which denote persons or animal life have a dual, formed by suffixing or infixing an i after the last vowel in the singular form; except when that vowel is ɨ, in which case the ɨ becomes i, or when that vowel is i (not in the diphthong ai, as seen in ka'mai, dual of juez), in which case no change nor addition takes place.

Suffixed regularly:    ləe Sing.    ləei Dual    ləet Pl.    persona, gente

Infixed before ʔ:    kan'haoʔ    kan'haoiʔ    kan'haoʔt    boracho

"                    i  
causes palatalization: pas'tul    pas'tully    pas'tult    pastor

also before š  
causes pal. to š:    ka'sas    ka'saiš    ka'sast    músico

Last vowel ɨ  
is raised to i:    kulu'ɨ    kulu'i    kulu'it    tecolote

-ɨs becomes -iš:    sun'khwɨs    sun'khwiš    sun'khwɨst    patona

Final cons. clusters -

-gn is dropped:    ku'ʔugn    ku'ʔui    ku'udnt    guajolote

-dnʔ becomes -gnʔ

phonolog. conditioned by i: ka'baednʔ    ka'baaignʔ    ka'baednʔt    cure

Final nasal cons. dropped,

vowels become nasalized: kyu'an̄    kyu'aī    rikyu'ant    hombre

Where the dual is not indicated in this paper, singular and dual are the same. However, the dual forms of many nouns are gradually falling into disuse, the singular of many being substituted by the younger generation.



## 1A By Affixation (Cont.)

## 1B By Suffixation of -t/ky (Cont.)

When the last vowel in the singular form is i, the alternate plural suffix -ky is added?

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>		<u>Dual</u>
'kati	'katiky	<u>pato</u>	
ka'mái	ka'máiky	<u>juez</u>	ka'máii

Change of i to ɨ takes place when a plural suffix is added to a form ending in -i?.

koɣ'hi?	koɣ'hɨky	<u>vibora</u>
č:n'gi?	š:n'gɨky	<u>loro</u>

Loss of l occurs when a plural suffix is added to a singular form having final -il?.

ni'kyohwil?	ri'kyohwɨky	<u>masa</u>
ɣil?	ɣɨt	<u>aguiero</u>

## 2B By Prefixation

1C Prefixes applied to stems identified as those which prefix ngo-/ngu-/ngw- (or, rarely, ko-) to indicate singular and dual.

1D By prefix m-/n-/ŋ- (at the same point of articulation as the stem-initial consonant) on stems beginning with ɣ or a stop, excluding glottal stop (?).

1E On stems having initial voiceless stops not followed by h; these stops become voiced.

ngu'kwan	ŋ'gwan	<u>palo, madera</u>
ngu'tugn	n'dugn	<u>flor</u>
ngup'ʔuhu	mb'ʔuhu	<u>silla</u>
ko'pu?	m'bu?	<u>tierra</u>
ngu' <sup>ts</sup> ɣu?	n' <sup>ds</sup> ɣu?	<u>cola</u> phonetically
ko' <sup>ts</sup> ɣa	n' <sup>ds</sup> ɣa	<u>estanco</u> phonetically
ngu'tu? ko'tae	n'du?t n'dae	<u>grande agua = río</u>

2E On stems having other stops (voiced, glottalized, and voiceless followed by h) or ɣ, initially; in these no change takes place.

ngo'bae	m'bae	<u>cama</u>
ngo'p'aogn	n'p'aogn	<u>aguacate</u>
ngo'khwe?	ŋ'khwe?	<u>frijol</u>
ngo'phei	m'phei	<u>puerco</u>
ngu'saon	n'saon	<u>noche</u>

<sup>3</sup> For the one exception discovered, see ɣil? aguiero, listed under 3A By Irregular Modification.

## 1A By Affixation (Cont.)

## 2B By Prefixation (Cont.)

1C Prefixes applied to stems . . . which prefix ngo-/. . . (Cont.)2D By zero prefix on stems beginning with m, n, l, h, w, and ʔ.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>		<u>Dual</u>
ngom'hæ	m'hæ	<u>tortilla</u>	
ngu'nuʔ	'nuʔt	<u>rata</u>	ngu'nuiʔ
ngul'hugn	l'hudnt	<u>santo</u>	ngul'hui
ngu'hwæʔ	'hwæʔ	<u>espina</u>	
ngo'wahalʔ	'wahalʔt	<u>caballo</u>	
ngo'ʔwæi	'ʔwæiky	<u>zancudo</u>	
ko'næp	'næp	<u>pozo</u>	

2C Prefix ri- applied to other stems (Never used except with nouns denoting people.)

kyu'an	rikyu'ant <sup>4</sup>	<u>hombre</u>	kyu'ai
n'thui	riŋ'khyuiky <sup>4</sup>	<u>mujer</u>	
m'hʊʔu	'rimhyʊʔut <sup>5</sup>	<u>muchacha</u>	m'hʊʔui
		<u>adolescente</u>	

## 2A By the Substitution of Certain Initial Phonemes (Obligatory)

1B By m becoming w

man'caʔ	wan'caʔ	<u>canasta</u>	
ma'tu	wa'tut	<u>un muerto</u>	ma'tui

2B By n becoming r before ɿ, l, a

nily'haign	rily'haignky	<u>pájaro</u>	
'nɛŋyʰu	'rɛŋyʰu	<u>año</u>	
nal'ʔæ	ral'ʔæ	<u>araja</u>	

By n becoming l before o, a

no'ʔwa	lo'ʔwa	<u>rojo</u>	
na'du	la'dut	<u>perro</u>	na'dui

<sup>4</sup> These plurals have other singular forms used of animals: nikyuan macho, niŋ'khyui hembra. These are entirely regular by the substitution of r for n; see 2A2B. However, even riŋ'khyuiky is formed from n'thui by the regular phonological processes of the language. The ɿ of the prefix causes the palatalization of the stop which follows non-contiguously. Since t is never palatalized in the language, it is replaced by k. The n is assimilated to velar point of articulation by the k.

<sup>5</sup> The ɿ of the prefix causes non-contiguous palatalization of h.

2A By the Substitution of Certain Initial Phonemes (Cont.)

3B By ɛ becoming ɛ̃ (For exception when ɛ is followed by a front vowel, see ɛ̃il? listed under 3A By Irregular Modification.)

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>		<u>Dual</u>
	son'ɛil?	son'ɛil?	<u>alacrán</u>	
	ɛutha	suthu'at	<u>hormiga</u> <u>mantequera</u>	ɛuthu'ai
4B By <u>ɛ̃</u> becoming <u>ɛ̃̃</u>	'ɛ̃.ɛ̃i	'ɛ̃.ɛ̃i	<u>zacate</u>	
	ɛ̃i'kyao	ɛ̃i'kyao	<u>pescado</u>	ɛ̃i'kyaoi

3A By Irregular Modification (Complete List)

<u>ɛ̃il?</u>	<u>ɛ̃i't</u>	<u>agujero</u>	
ka'ne	ka'ɛit	<u>animal</u> <u>del monte</u>	ka'nei
nan'ʔin	'inyʔinky	<u>un Mexicano</u>	
ngu'k'wɛ̃	ngu'ʔwɛ̃	<u>papel</u>	This plural

is heard with what seems to be variation. Perhaps it will prove to follow the regular pattern, which would make it ŋ'k'wɛ̃, but with open transition somewhere in the consonant cluster.

4A By Zero Modification

ku'tu	<u>piedra</u>	ɛ̃i'ɛ̃i?	<u>comal</u>
ti'ʔyas	<u>plátano</u>	ɛ̃il'ʔugn	<u>escoba</u>
ko'muʔ	<u>huaie</u>	ska'bahagn	<u>ejote</u>

~~These are representative of a large group.~~

NOTICE

Please excuse the carbon copy.  
Typewriter ribbon is so poor that  
carbon is more legible.

Dr. Nida, please be sure to notice

1. The brand-new discovery that --ky is  
a conditioned alternate of the suffix --t  
(See page 1)
  2. The new section on duals, not organized  
before. (See page 1, Footnote)
  3. The prefix ri--, never used except with  
people. (See page 2)
  4. The fact that there is some conditioning  
as to when initial n becomes r and  
when it becomes l. (See page 2)
  5. A very rare ko- alternate of ngo-  
(See page 2)
- F.S. Anyone reading this material might think  
that we had failed to discover or consider  
that t & d, k & g, s & š, and l & r  
might be submembers of the same phonemes,  
but oh! the contradictory evidence!!  
*Also that the palatalization of k is non-phonemic.*

"Chichimeca" of La Palma dialect, recorded on tape April, 1969  
and transcribed by Lorna Gibson

Informant:

*Crug*

	yo	ikyáo
	tú	e/ihyí?
	nosotros	ikyàogón
	este (papa)	sn'yá? (papa)
5	ese, aquel	niphí
	¿quién es Ud.?	nao hyí?
	¿qué es?	næp ə nivyú?
	no (no, not)	mé
	todos	mænæt nænæt{?
	todos aquellos	mææð(?) rōphí
10	muchos	valí
	(muchas personas <i>animate</i> )	valíd(t) lyéd(t)
	uno	səntá
	dos	nūy(
	grande	ntí <sup>v</sup> ? {e <sup>v</sup> ?
	largo	mpá'o?
15	chico	nčí
	mujer	nthuí
	hombre	ŋkyuəŋ
	gente	læ^
	pescado	(couldn't remember Chich. word immediately.)
20	ave, pájaro	šš šil'váigŋ
	perro	deřù
	piojo	nt'ú<
	árbol	ŋkwáŋ
	semilla	nt'úŋ
25	hoja	niš·l
	raíz	nikhyé
	cajete (tree bark)	nimbyəhəŋ

	piel	nimbyśhəgn
	carne	pəkás
30	sangre	ɛk·hígn
	hueso	ninkyuśgn
	grasa	mpŷí?
	huevo	ŋkyð talúgn
	cuerno	ntúgn
35	cola	ntsí?
	seno	--
	corazón	n'oa
	hígado	næ?p
	beber agua (él)	śhwao? kanté
40	comer (él come)	ú sŷgn
	está comiendo t. (tortilla)	nəgn mh?
	morder (él muerde)	tsú?udl?
	él mata	ú l'ut·o
	él oye	ú·?ú?
	él sabe	ú·nəp?
45	él duerme	ú ?əh <sup>h</sup> đl?
	él muere	ø·tə
	él ve	ø·nəp?
	él nada	ø·tsí?ygn
	vuela	tsá?ygn
50	él anda	ø·foa
	él viene	u bandða
	él está acostado	u kwău
	él está sentado	u mé <sup>h</sup> u
	él está parado	u má?i?
55	él le da regalo a otro	u puu <u>regalo</u> o?wá?

	él dice	ø tɛjʔ	
	sol	ʃ nɔʔ	
	luna	mʔəqʔ	
	estrella	ŋk ɔʔ	-- (probably ŋkʔɔʔ)
60	agua	kanté	
	lluvia	mikyě	
	piedra	gatú	
	arena	ʔumá>ŋ	
	tierra	chyaogŋ	
65	nube	(da) sanhá	
	humo	la ski'i	
	fuego, lumbre	ŋkyhuə	
	ceniza	səntuə	
	arde la lumbre	mpá ŋkhyuə	
70	vereda, camino	da (da) nɔəʔ	
	pluma	skəʔugŋ	
	cabello	skənhé	
	cabeza	ganəqʔ	
	oreja	šikyàqʔ	
75	ojo	tao	
	nariz	šinyòqʔ	
	boca	kʔnə	
	diente	ntsíʔ	
	lengua	nané	
80	uña de uno otro	skamù	
	pie	makwà<	
	rodilla	řinyó	
	mano	skanʔə; mi mano	ikyao skaʔài
	barriga	mpao ; estómago	kinhyuí
85	cuello	šinhíʔ ; garganta	səntúdlʔ

	ustedes		hyíkʔən		
	él		wø pʔʔʔʔ		
	ellos dos		ʊfʔrə nuyɿ	todos ellos:	mʔʔʔdrudʊtʰ
	cómo		pʔkʔ niʔʔ		
90	cuándo		ʃiʔʔp		
	dónde		pʔk		
	aquí		ʔʔačoa		
	allí		ʔʔpʔʔ		
	otro		ndá		
95	tres		ʔʔnʔʔ		
	cuatro		ʔʔ yʔʔ		
	cinco		—	not used	
	pocos		snʔʔ		
	cielo		katampʔʔʔ kičhàbmp		
100	día		ndá ganʔʔʔ		
	neblina		ʔʔnhʔ		
	viento	(da)	mào		
(agua)	corre	(kanté)	náhaʔʔ		
	mar		mar		
105	lago, "laguna"		kantsá		
	cerro		ntʔʔuʔ		
	rojo		daʔwá		
	verde		ikyí(hi <sup>d</sup> ʔ		
	amarillo		dahwáʔadnʔ		
110	blanco		đənqʔ		
	negro		đampí		
	noche		đegúhudnʔ		
	caliente		məpá	agua caliente	kanté kopá
	frío		matsə	cosa fría	mpyəʔənʔ
115	lleno		ənqʔə		



	nuevo	đihũ
	bueno	mhaõ
	redondo (circular)	nimbyàdl? ; (esférico) ntm(ì)η?
	seco	m?ú
120	nombre	nhĩú? ; ¿Cómo se llama él? nãp nhĩú?
	niño	ly?i ; niño chiquito k?n <sup>h</sup> ã?
	oscuro	mpyũts? ; prieto ðampú
	él corta	wu tsã?adnth
	ancho	tó? nšé?e
125	angosto	kí nšé?e
	lejos	kahwãĩ
	cerca	řipí.
	grueso	nté? ; m?(dnt <sup>h</sup> )
	delgado	nimyēs
130	corto	má <sup>h</sup> ath
	pesado	mphiu
	embotado (dull, not sharp)	mę ka{trə mé kitào
	filoso	si, lumé <u>okantào</u>
	sucio	nháogŋ
135	malo	; está malo n?¿ŋ
	podrido	màk.ã
	liso	kwígn
	recto, derecho	kwás
	correcto	tihyãĩ
140	izquierdo	sahwẽo
	río	ŋkywãmp\ b
	mojado	g{k?ya <sup>d</sup> l?
	él lava	untán
	culebra, víbora	tutshí?
145	gusano	ř "

	espalda	teʔígn	
	pierna	šikyōa	
	brazo		
	ala	sənhwá	
150	labio	šinyǎ	
	pelo	ši	
	ombligo	ntsáogn ; (cf. aguacate ntsʔaogn)	
	tripas	gampóph	
	saliva	eʔkʔígn	
155	leche	kʔginčíʔ kanté (lit. queso agua)	
	fruta (pl)	riŋkywǎeʔ	
	flor	ntúgn	
	zacate	nsá	
	yerba, hierba	stikywǎŋ	
160	está en <u>su casa</u>	ŋɬus	
	madre	tsʔǒ	mi mamá ikyào nánk
	padre	meoʔ	mi papá ikyào taátk
165	su marido		
	su esposa	nikʰyúi	mi esposa nathúi
	sal	lhyús	
	hielo	qusi	
	nieve		
170	helarse, cae hielo	kwáʔt qusi	
	derecho ( <i>lado derecho</i> )	mǎp	
	un viejo	dyùʔwiʔ	
	él frota		
	él jala	ʋ lakidnʔ	
175	él empuja	ʋ laʔwádnʔ	
	él echa	ʋ hwǎʔtsʔ	
	él golpea	ʋ pʔáhiʔ	

	él raja, hende	u sóahats <sup>?</sup>
	él punza (cuero)	phì <sup>?</sup> dn <sup>?</sup> (šib·yáhnəŋ)
180	él escarba	sáhat <sup>h</sup> ; u ?wáéhə <sup>?</sup>
	él amarra (el burro)	u s <sup>?</sup> ú (el m <sup>?</sup> áe ?p)
	él cose (tela)	u ?wáé <sup>?</sup> t (skamháha <sup>?</sup> t)
	él se cae (cuando estaba de pie)	u l <sup>?</sup> yá <sup>?</sup> ai <sup>?</sup> k
	" " (del alto)	u ts <sup>?</sup> ú <sup>?</sup> (kohwàjč <sup>?</sup> )
	" " (el papel)	kwá <sup>?</sup> (ŋk <sup>?</sup> w(š))
	él se hincha	ə p <sup>?</sup> (dnmp ; (de una cosa) tsh <sup>?</sup> ít <sup>?</sup> s <sup>?</sup>
185	él piensa	n <sup>?</sup> wà ladlaha <sup>?</sup> p (su corazón)
	él canta	o <sup>?</sup> ntáq
	oler - huele bonito	mahào mak <sup>k</sup> e <sup>i</sup> ; pahàots <sup>?</sup> mak <sup>k</sup> e <sup>i</sup>
	" - huele feo, jiede	mas(š , wá <sup>?</sup> oŋ
	él vomita	o <sup>?</sup> lič <sup>?</sup> ú <sup>?</sup> v
	él chupa	o <sup>?</sup> hw <sup>?</sup> ign ; o <sup>?</sup> tsiu <sup>d</sup> l <sup>?</sup> šilyhwá (chupa caña)
190	él sopla	o <sup>?</sup> hwèik <sup>v</sup> ; (viento sopla) hwèign <sup>?</sup> ða màq
	él tema	o <sup>?</sup> p <sup>?</sup> f <sup>i</sup>
	él apreta	o <sup>?</sup> la <sup>?</sup> nānth <sup>h</sup> ; o <sup>?</sup> t <sup>?</sup> s
	él tiene (él lo lleva en la mano)	o <sup>?</sup> p <sup>?</sup> æ hæ sk <sup>k</sup> an <sup>?</sup> æ
	(lo tiene agarrado)	o <sup>?</sup> m <sup>?</sup> á <sup>?</sup> q
	abajo	kamp <sup>?</sup> ú <sup>?</sup> (k <sup>?</sup> impy <sup>?</sup> ú <sup>?</sup> p)
195	arriba	kotsé <sup>?</sup>
	maduro	mat·à <sup>?</sup>
	polvo (de tierra)	škihyáoŋ ; (de algo molido) rik·h <sup>?</sup> bmp
	vivo	malé / malé
	mecate	nt <sup>h</sup> Ā
200	año, (un ndá)	ŋk <sup>h</sup> yéŋə ; ŋgyéŋə
	raza mestiza	škiřyúŋ
	Fulano	taméign <sup>?</sup>

older →  
genera-  
tion  
inf. be-  
gan here

"Chichimeca" de Alaquines dialect, recorded on tape, April 1969,  
and transcribed by Lorna Gibson

Informant: Damián Morales

	yo	ikyáo	
	tú		? khwa ndíkyáo
	nosotros (excl)	ikyaog <sup>wən?</sup>	
	(incl)		teříáhonan? wè honan?
	este hombre	wu? lée kwà méhu	(está sentado)
5	aquel hombre	" " ph( má?i	(allí está de pie)
	¿Quién es?	sábe nabú?	
	¿Qué es?	<sup>quién</sup> nàe pi yú?	
	Yo no sé qué es.	so nàe p əřənó?o nàe p <sup>e</sup> niyú?	
	todos	máhadəth	
10	muchas (casas) (inanimate)	walí (kʷʷ <sup>ʷ</sup> ʷs)	(una casa 'ntʷʷs)
	muchos (perros) (animate)	walíđəth (đəřũth)	(perro đəřũ)
	uno	ndá	
	dos	núyi	
	grande	ntʷʷ?	
	largo	mpá?o	
15	chico	nč?í	
	mujer	nthúi	
	hombre	ikʷuəŋ	
	persona,	lée	
	gente	lʷée đəth } øth	
	pescado, pez	šikyáo	
20	pájaro, ave	šilyháign	
	perro	đəřũ	
	piojo	ntʷʷ^	
	árbol, palo	ŋkwəŋ	
	semilla	ičʷón	
25	hoja	irĩšl	(muchas hojas walí řišl)
	raíz	řiky.hə	

	cajete, corteza	m <sup>o</sup> wo	
	piel	umbyáhn	
	carne	'nkyas	
30	sangre	kikh·i	
	hueso	bingyúñ	
	grasa	empūi?	
	blanquillo de gallina	nčù	talúgn
		ky	
	cuerno	ntún	
35	cola	ntsó?	
	corazón	n <sup>o</sup> oa	(mi c. kyào to <sup>o</sup> wá)
	hígado (de él)	nse <sup>o</sup> p	
	beber -(él) toma agua	hwao <sup>o</sup>	kanté
40	él come (nara_nja)	nəñ	(ndanəs)
	él muerde	tsú <sup>o</sup> udl	
	él mata	đə <sup>o</sup>	t·ó^
	él oye	<sup>m<sup>w</sup></sup> <sub>n</sub> o <sup>o</sup> ú?	
	él sabe	ø ný <sup>o</sup> y	
45	él duerme	ø ?ó <sup>o</sup> h <sup>o</sup> d <sup>o</sup> l?	
	él muere	yæđət·ó	
	él ve	u n <sup>o</sup> q <sup>o</sup>	
	él nada	lič <sup>o</sup> h <sup>o</sup> ñ	
	vuela	ə tsá <sup>o</sup> h <sup>o</sup> ñ	
50	él anda	ə i <sup>o</sup> ra	

Different informant:

	él viene de (Cárdenas)	ba <sup>o</sup>	lúwé	(čhəñlth)		
	él está acostado	bú <sup>o</sup>	à	kwáwù		
	él está sentado	bú <sup>o</sup>	à	méhu		
	él está de pie	bú <sup>o</sup>	à	má'i		
55	él le da un regalo	bú <sup>o</sup>	pé	hæ p	de	gúhu
	él dice	abú <sup>o</sup>	məñ			

	sol	e. ř gwèn (our father, pl. incl., probably)
	luna	n <sup>?</sup> řř <sup>?</sup> Also: eřigwé. <sup>?</sup> řn (? our mother, incl.)
	estrella	gəŋk <sup>?</sup> ř <sup>?</sup>
60	agua	kantás <sup>^</sup>
	la lluvia (ya viene)	(yà wu <sup>?</sup> đda) mikyé
	piedra (una)	(sá <sup>?</sup> antá) gatú
	arena	wa <sup>?</sup> máŋ
	tierra	ehyáogŋ
65	nube	kah <sup>?</sup> ŋ
	humo	ški <sup>?</sup> i <sup>^</sup> .
	lumbre	é <sup>?</sup> ř nčuae <sup>^</sup> .
	cenizas	səntuae <sup>^</sup> .
	está ardiendo	a nğodl <sup>?</sup> nčuae <sup>^</sup> .
70	vereda (una)	(đə <sup>?</sup> ) nğ <sup>?</sup> əŋhə <sup>?</sup>
	pluma	skø <sup>?</sup> ugŋ
	cabello	skanhə <sup>^</sup>
	cabeza	ganəř
	oreja	šikyəř ← presumably
75	ojo	nta
	nariz	š. <sup>?</sup> n / šinyđə abú <sup>?</sup> presumably
	boca (de él)	(abú <sup>?</sup> ) kənə <sup>^</sup> . (mi boca ikyao k <sup>?</sup> tə <sup>^</sup> . / kətə <sup>^</sup> )
	diente (de él)	( " ) ntsi. <sup>?</sup> (dientes de él ařú <sup>?</sup> iđi. <sup>?</sup> )
	lengua (de él)	na.ná (abú <sup>?</sup> ) (mi lengua ta.ná / tø.ná)
80	uña	skamų <sup>^</sup> .
	pie de él	abú <sup>?</sup> makwa <sup>^</sup> .
	rodilla de él	" m(mi <sup>?</sup> l
	mano de él	" sən <sup>?</sup> ə <sup>^</sup> . ; mi mano e <sup>?</sup> r ska <sup>?</sup> ai
	barriga de él	" nmař
85	cuello de él	š. <sup>?</sup> ŋhwíy( ? ; mi cuello sš <sup>?</sup> hwí. <sup>?</sup>

↑ phonemically the same, I'd say ↑

	ustedes	ihúukʔən	
	él, ella	abúʔ	
	ellos dos	" řa nóyi	
	ellos (tri-pl.)	abúʔdæth	
	¿Cómo van hacer?	magatʔeɪ / pəkə manʔtʔeɪ	
90	¿Cuándo?	šɪʔæ · p	
	¿Dónde?	pə · kh	
	aquí	e · kʲoɑ	
	allí	e · kʲæ æ	
	otro	abúʔ	
	pocos	səʔnoiy(ʰ	
	cielo	kantəq an pəɪʔ	
100	día	ganúʔ	
	neblina	tʂa / tsənhə	
	viento	gaʔmáo (maʔnís viene fuerte)	
	corre el agua	atsúŋ kanté	
	mar	kanté mpyu mpəɪʔ (agua al oriente)	
105	lago, laguna	amúʔ kanté (adentro hay agua)	
	cerro	ntʔoæ	
	rojo	də · ʔwə	
	verde	ŋkyəhɪdɪʔ	
	amarillo	də · hwáʰadnʔ	
110	blanco	də · nqə	
	negro	də · mpúʰ	
	noche	də · qúhudnʔ (kampyúʰudnʔ oscuro)	
	caliente	mpá (agua caliente kəpá kanté)	
	frío	ə · matsə (cosa fría gyúʔ mpyəʔən)	
115	lleno	ə nqʰə / ə · nqə	
	nuevo	dihíu	
	bueno	mhaʷu	
	redondo	(lyʔhainkʲh	← presumably

redondo como comal  $\text{d}\acute{\text{e}} \text{biao}^{\text{dln}}?$  ; r. como pelota  $\text{'mya}\hat{\text{a}}\eta?$

	seco	$\text{əm}^{\text{?}}\acute{\text{u}}$	
120	nombre de él	$\text{ab}\acute{\text{u}}^{\text{?}} \text{nh}\hat{\text{u}}^{\text{?}}$	
	niño	$\eta\text{k}^{\text{?}}\text{y}\acute{\text{e}}\text{i}$	Informant: Aurelio Castro
	oscuro, ya está	$\text{yá} \text{kampy}\acute{\text{u}}\text{hadn}^{\text{?}}$	
	él corta	$\text{ab}\acute{\text{u}}^{\text{?}} \text{tsé}^{\text{?}} \text{ə} \text{dnt}^{\text{h}}$	
	ancho	$\text{ənté}^{\text{?}} \text{ə} \text{n}^{\text{?}} \text{š}^{\text{?}} \text{t}$	(grande anchura)
125	angosto	$\eta\text{k}^{\text{?}}\text{y}+\text{t} \text{n}\acute{\text{e}}^{\text{?}} \text{š}^{\text{?}} \text{t}^{\text{?}}$	(pequeño anchura)
	lejos	$\text{kohwaj}\hat{\text{t}}$	
	cerca	$\text{ř} \text{py}\acute{\text{u}} \{ \text{ř} \text{pi}\hat{\text{a}}$	
	grueso	$\text{nté}^{\text{?}} , \text{ə} \text{m}^{\text{?}} \text{'anth}$	
	delgado	$\text{n}\text{'miés}$	
130	corto	$\text{ə} \eta\text{k}^{\text{?}}\text{y}^{\text{?}} \hat{\text{t}}\text{i} , \text{m}\cdot\text{aha}^{\text{?}}$	
	pesado	$\text{ə} \text{mheo}$	
	no tiene filo	$\text{mé} \text{nəp} \text{tá}^{\text{?}}\text{o}$	(no nada corta)
	filoso	$\text{ə}\cdot \text{tá}^{\text{?}}\text{o}$	
	sucio	$\text{ə}^{\text{?}} \text{sə}^{\text{?}}\hat{\text{t}}$	
135	malo es malo	$\text{ab}\acute{\text{u}}^{\text{?}} \text{sané}^{\text{?}}\text{gan}$	
	está malo	" $\text{n}^{\text{?}}\hat{\text{t}}\eta$	
	podrido	$\text{ma}\cdot\text{ká}$	
	liso	$\text{'}\eta\text{k}^{\text{?}}\text{y}^{\text{h}}\text{wá}^{\text{h}}\text{adn}^{\text{?}}$	
	derecho	$\text{a}/\text{ə}^{\text{?}} \text{kwás}$	
140	izquierdo	$\text{sə}^{\text{h}}\text{weo}$	
	(lado derecho)	$\text{mhao} \text{ska}^{\text{?}}\hat{\text{a}}\text{i} )$	
	río	$\eta\text{y}^{\text{?}}\text{y}\text{q}\hat{\text{a}}\text{h}\hat{\text{e}}^{\text{?}} \text{kanté}$	(su camino agua)
	mojado	$\text{ə}\eta\text{k}^{\text{?}}\text{y}^{\text{?}}\hat{\text{a}}^{\text{?}}\text{adl}^{\text{?}}$	
	ella lava ropa	$\text{ntá}^{\text{h}}\text{an}^{\text{?}} \text{es}'\text{kwā}^{\text{?}}\hat{\text{a}}\text{dn}^{\text{?}}$	
	víbora grande	$\text{nté}^{\text{?}} \text{b}\hat{\text{o}}\text{tsh}\hat{\text{i}}^{\text{?}}$	
145	gusano	$\eta\text{k}^{\text{?}}\text{y}^{\text{?}}\hat{\text{i}} \text{b}\hat{\text{o}}\text{tsh}\hat{\text{i}}^{\text{?}}$	(pequeño víbora)
	espalda de él	$\text{ki}^{\text{?}}\hat{\text{i}}\text{gn} \text{(mi espalda } \text{ek}^{\text{?}}\text{o}\hat{\text{a}} \text{ki}^{\text{?}}\hat{\text{i}}\cdot\text{gn}$	



	pierna (de él)	abúʔ šikyoa ; mi pierna nʔyá suk.wá
	brazo (de él)	abúʔ nʔṣ̌iʔ ; mi brazo " nʔṣ̌iʔ
	ala	saʔnhwa
150	labios (de otro)	abúʔ ṣ̌iʔnyæ /æ; mis labios saʔlæ
	pelo	ẽriʔši
	ombligo	abúʔ ntsaogn ; cf. aguacate ʔyùʔ ntsʔaogn
	tripas, menudo	malhəʔ / mbalhəʔ
	saliva	ŋkhign ; saliva (de otro) abúʔ ik.ígn
155	leche	g(nč̣+iʔ ; queso ag(nč̣+iʔ
	fruto, mucho	walí řiʔŋkʔyæʔ
	flor, una	saʔntá ntúgn ; muchas flores walí ikʔúgn
	hierba (weeds)	stikʔuən
	zacate (grass)	əʔšu