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M₂

Sets of Possessive Prefixes
Marking Person of Possessor
and No. of Noun

Sg.N:	1st	2nd	3rd	//	PI.N:	1st	2nd	3rd
a.	no-	ni-	(2,3)	;		ro-	ri-	(2,3)
b.	ko-	ki-	(2,3)	;		ro-	ri-	(2,3) Place, liquid
c.	co-	či-		;		so-	ši-	
d.	na-	ŋgo-		;		i-e-y-	M-	
d [†]	ni-	ŋgo-		;				
e.	no-	na-		;		ro-	ra-	
f.	sko-	ski-		;				
g.	ŋga-	ka-		;				
h.	ka-	ko-		;				
i.	sta-	ski-	sna-	;				
j.	ta-	ki-	na-	;				ra-
k.	ti-	ki-	ni-	;				ri-
l.	ko-	ko-	ki-	;				ri-
m.	ko-	ki-	ka-	;		ro-	ri-	ra-
n.	wa-/no	wi-	wi-	;		ro-	ri-	ri-
o.	wa-	ma-	0	;		ri-	wa-	ri-
p.	wa-	ma-	ma-	;		wa-	wa-	wa-
q.	ra-	wi-	wa-/wo-	;				
r.	ra-	wa-	wan-	;				
s.	ra-	e-/a-	wa-	;				
t.	e-/a-	e-	wa-/wo-	;				
u.	0	0	wa-	;				
o.	0	0	0	;				

with no possessive suffixes

M₃

Sets of Absolute Prefixes

Absolute prefixes occur with noun stems in the unpossessed form of those optionally-possessed nouns which are of the possessive-prefixing type. They occur with certain other nouns which are never possessed. They mark sg.-dual versus plural no. of the noun.

In the noun-class formulas each set of absolute prefixes will be represented by a corresponding number placed after a decimal point, as follows:

.0	no absolute form exists (obligatorily possessed).
.1	no absolute prefix occurs (noun is of suffixing type).
.2	ŋgo- (Sg.-du.) M- (pl) (M- represents a morpheme having
.3	ko- (place/liq.) M-
.4	ŋgo- ri-
.4	{ŋgo- (of animal) } ri-
.5	{na- (of human) } la-
.6	na- ra-
.7	ma- wa-
.8	ca- sa-
.9	co- so-
.10	ka- i-
.11	na- i-
.12	či- ši-

The homorganic nasal is prefixed before stem-initial stops, affricates, and sibilants; and before the GENERALIZER l-, which may immediately precede the stem. Stem-initial stops not in cluster with h are voiced by progressive assimilation. The zero allomorph, 0-, occurs before stem-initial ?, h, n, and w.)

.13	ni-	ri-
.13'	{ni- (of animals) o- (of humans)}	ri-
.14	ni-	ri-
.15	ki-	ri-
.16	mi-	ri-
.17	č-	li- <i>-in adjs. only</i>
.18	(nda)n-	ra-
.19	n in stem	dR-)= de-nasalization of vowel takes place too.

Prefixes marking Absolute only, leaving no. of noun unmarked

.21	ši-
.22	ko-
.23	ka-
.24	ska-

GENERALIZER

The GENERALIZER is a morpheme that often occurs with the noun stem of prefixing-type nouns in certain forms:

- 1) when Absolute prefixes are added
- 2) in 3rd plural, accompanied by the 3rd pl. poss. suffix -pt.

(This same GENERALIZER morpheme is the only 3rd p. pl. subject marker in verbs. The 3rd p. pl. is used for making intentionally vague reference to even one or two persons; hence we have called it GEN.)

Allomorphs are: ?- ~ h- ~ l- ~ t- ~ bR ("b replacive" of the stem-initial C.)

The ?- and h- undergo metathesis with stem-initial C or C clusters. Even a homorganic nasal N develops in a few words before the stem-initial C when the h- follows. (Cf. simulfixation in Otomi verbs.)

M₅ SUFFIXES mark DUAL and PLURAL, exclusive and inclusive of Possessor. (The same set of suffixes pluralizes the actor in verbs.)

- i ~ -i dual of 2nd and 3rd and 1st incl. (-i with nasal stems.)
- bm? ~ -m? first p. excl., dual/pl. (-m? occurs with nasal stems.)
- dn ~ -n second p. pl. (Used with a 1st person prefix, gives a first plural inclusive meaning.)
(-n occurs with nasal stems)
- pt third pl, but requires the GENERALIZER/
- t pluralizer of 3rd person possessor.

Example: ṅgotóḡṅ flower (sg-du), ndóḡṅ flowers

nondóḡṅ	my f.	nondóbm?	our f. (excl) (dual and pl.)
nikyðḡṅ	your f.	nondói	our f. (du.inc) nondódn (pl.incl)
ninyḡóḡṅ	her f.	nikyði	your f. (dual) nikyðdn (2nd pl.)
		ninyḡói	their f. (dual) ninyḡódn (3rd pl)

Noun - class Formulas

Key: Column 1 = Stem class
 Column 2 = Stem tone changes in 2nd person
 Column 3 = Set of possessive prefixes
 Column 4 = Set of absolute prefixes
 Column 5 = GENERALIZER, if any.

1-2-3-4-5

Alt ₁ a.5	-nàs	'citrus'	
T ₁ a.7	-sà	'roasting ear of corn'	
T ₁ a.0	-ssí	'Adam's apple'; -mmè?	'Adam's apple';
	-wwài- ~ -ppài-	'children' (for 'child' see G6T ₂ d.2,1)	
T ₁ b.0	-dà	'walking places, haunts'	
T ₁ c.0	-nà	'nose'	
T ₁ j.6,h	-kkèign	'grinding-stone'	
T ₁ n.2-pl.	-khWè	'servant' (pl. of Absolute set 2 is used in Sg.)	
T ₂ a.2	-bbógn	'nopal cactus'	
T ₂ a.7	-mmàjagn (possessed) ~ -mmò (Abs.)	'dish'	
A1--a.2	-bbé'i	'musical instrument'	
--a.22	-síl	'squash seed'	
--a.0	-mmá'a	'shout, bray'; -náha?	'shin'
--i.21,t	-llič?	'lamp'	
A2T ₁ a.2	-hWádgn	'ground'; -hWéè	'cough' (no pl. Abs.); -dà
T ₁ a.5	-méd?	' <u>chamal</u> plant'	'century plant'
T ₂ a.23	-mmagn	'flea'	
T ₂ a.24	-mmagn	'jigger'	
--a.2	-móhi?	'squash'; -má'o	'laziness'.
--a.0	--bbáhagn	'skin'	
--1.0	-mého (1 + 2 person) ~ -mího (3)	'dwelling'	
B1T ₁ a.2,1	-thògn	'saint'; -thí	'cane'
--a.2,1	-thwá	'corn'	
B2T ₁ a.2,1	-t?Wéi	'sleepiness'; -t?Wéè	'hill'
B3T ₁ a.2,1	-t?àn	'mesquite tree'; -thòs	'salt' (usually pl.)
T ₁ a.0	-thòs	'anklebone'	
B4T ₂ u.0	légn	'parent-in-law'	
B5T ₁ c.0	-lè	'lips'	
B6T ₁ h.0	-tè	'mouth'	
C1T ₁ b.3	-nèp	'well'	
T ₁ b(-k) ,3	-khWì	'blood'	

ClassB has 1-
 GENERALIZER in
 Absolute but not
 in 3rd plural.

ClT ₁ c.0,N-h	-k ^w ào	'ear'
T ₁ c.12,?	-c ^w ì?	'breast, teat'
T ₁ d.2,h	-s ^w ì	'firewood'
T ₁ d.2,?	-c ^w é?	'kettle, pot'
T ₁ d.2,1	-t ^ó c?	'sandal'
T ₁ h.0	-tào	'face'
T ₁ d.0,N	-tào	'eye'; -pèi ^š 'back'
T ₂ d.2,h	-p ^ó i	'manure'; -k ^w á 'wall'
T ₂ d.2,?	-k ^w àhol?	'fence'
T ₂ d.0,?	-cáogn	'navel, placenta'
--m.0	-m ^ò	'sister-in-law; bro-in-law of female ego'
C ₂ T ₁ d(-k?),0	-c ^é ? (1 pers.) ~ -c ^ó è? (2+3)	'tail'
T ₂ d.0,1	-t ^ó η	'horn'
--d.2,?	-p ^ó ho	'seat'
--d.2,1	-?áho? (1) ~ -dáho? (2+3)	'barbecue' (See G7 for another speech variety.)
C ₃ T ₁ d.2,1	-t ^ó ?o	'planted thing'
T ₁ d.0,1	-t ^é ?e	'necktie, collar, cowbell', pl.-'necklace'
D1--s.0,N	-t ^ò i	'grandmother; woman's grand-child'
D2--e.6,h	-k ^ò i?	'skirt'
--t.0	-k ^w á?	'brother-in-law of male ego'
--7.7,N-h	-k ^w à ~ -k ^à	'foot'
D ₃ T ₁ e.0	-k ^w ào	'cheeks, inner ears' (pl. is used)
ElT ₁ a.2	-p ^ò i?	'grease'
T ₁ a.5	-p ^á i	'tomato'
T ₁ a.0	-p ^á i?	'spirit'
T ₁ a.23	-t ^ì l ^y ?	'candle'
T ₁ b.3	-t ^é è	'water'
T ₁ o.0	-kháo (1) ~ -káo (2) ~ -k ^w áo (3)	'daughter-in-law'
T ₂ a.2	-k ^w án	'tree, wood'
T ₂ a.5	-c ^w é	'plum'
E2--a.5	-cc ^w é?i	'organ cactus'
F T ₁ d.2,bR	-p ^à s	'finger-ring'
T ₁ d.0,+bR	-p ^á ò	'upper abdomen'
T ₁ d.0	-p ^ò	'hip'
T ₂ d.0,bR	-p ^é	'braid of hair'
--d.2,bR	-p ^é he?	'hat'; -p ^á i 'messenger'

G1T ₁ h.0	-hWì?	'throat'
T ₂ h.3,1	-ʔéŋ	'pudding'
G2T ₁ d.2,1	-hóʔ	'name'
T ₁ d'.0	-hà	'body'
T ₁ 7.7,1	-hèʔ	'lunch <u>gordas</u> ' (G ₁ in another speech variety)
T ₁ 0.2,1	hwèo (1) ~ -hò (2+3)	'sibling'
G3T ₁ d.0,1	-ʔàŋ	'stove, battery'
T ₁ 24.24,†d	-ʔàì (1) ~ -ʔà (2+3)	'hand'
G4T ₂ d.2,1	-ʔóŋ	'seed'
G5T ₂ u.0,1	-ʔwáŋ	'husband'
G6--u.0,1	-ʔáʔi (1) ~ -ʔáʔa (2+3)	'wife'
G7T ₂ d.2,1	-ʔwíí (sg., 3rd.pl., and Abs.)	'child' (For pl. possess-
T ₁	-ʔwíí ?	see A1.)
--d.2,1	-áhoʔ	'barbecue' (See C2 for another speech variety)
G8T ₁ d.2,1	-ʔòs	'house', pl. = 'village'
H1T ₁ a.2	-cʔàʔ	' <u>huapilla</u> ' a famine food
T ₁ a.7	-Wèi	'chile'
? T ₁ a.0	-hWèʔ	'thorn' (If CC CC, then class A1.)
T ₁ b.0	-nhóì	'lower abdomen'
T ₁ g(-k).0	-nàŋ	'head'
T ₁ i.21,1 ^v	-dèè (possessed) ~ -ʔéè (3rd pl. and Abs.)	'medicine'
T ₁ j.6,h	-nòa	'plow'
T ₁ j.0	-nàà	'tongue'
T ₁ p.0,t	-tʔè (1) ~ -ʔè (2+3)	'son-in-law'
T ₂ a.2	-cʔàogŋ	'avocado'
T ₂ a.5	-nʔéhsʔ (possessed) ~ -nʔéhsʔ (Abs.)	'path'
T ₂ i.21,ʔ	-sèhegŋ (possessed) ~ -sèhegŋ (Abs.)	'table'
T ₂ d.0,h	-máŋ	'saying'
T ₂ r.0	-híŋ	'grand-father'
T ₂ 0.1,h	méŋ	'cooked food'
--a.2	-kʔWéš	'paper, book'
--a.5	-cʔíʔ	'lime, calcium' (pl. is used)
--a.22	-chíʔ	'snake, worm'
--i.21	-cʔacʔ	'rattle'
--j.0	-ʔwà	'heart'
--j.6,1	-ʔè	'needle'
--k.6,1	-ʔyás	'scissors'

H2T ₂ a.0	-nhəon	'breath';	-cʔo	'fault' (pl. only)
--j.0	-tʔəogŋ	'gift.		
--s.0	-bbəoʔ	'uncle'		
s.0	-wɪ	(1) ~ -cʔə	(2,3)	'mother'
H3--q.0	-wéʔ	(1) ~ -yeoʔ	(2) ~ -mmeoʔ	(3) 'father'
H4T ₁ a.2	-cháà	'modesty'		

M₄ First order suffix marks animate gender of noun

- 0̣ (zero tagma) singular
- i dual animate
- t ~ -ky plural animate

(A subclass of nouns occur with a -t plural inanimate) suffix)

M₆ Person-and-Number-of-possessor Suffixes

	1	2	3
Sg.	-k	-kʔ	-p
Du. (excl)	-kʔŋ		
(incl)	-i-ky	-i-kʔy	-pi [pɪ]
Pl. (excl)	-kʔŋ		
(incl)	-kŋ	-kʔŋ ~ -dn (>gŋ)	-p/pt ~ -t (>ky)

These occur as second-order suffixes showing possession of a large class of nouns.

Also as 3rd-order suffixes with some nouns to mark subject of noun apposition.

Verbs occur with this set marking goal of action.

Not quite the same set, as -p is missing in 3rd pers.