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THE SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS OF A TRIQUE TEXT.

**Gwendolyn S. Longacre - Summer Institute of Linguistics
(1956)**

0. ~~The~~ purpose of this paper is to study the incidence of pause - both with and without breath -- in Trique¹ and to compare the placement of pause with grammatical boundaries. This analysis is based on a Trique Translation -- Text², which forms the last main section of this paper. Pause, in this text, is studied in relation to the following grammatical units: Sentence, clause, phrase and word.

1.0 Sentences, when marked by pause, always have breath accompanying the pause.³ However, there are a few instances where there is no pause at the end of a sentence. Out of some fifty-eight sentences contained in the text, there are only five which are not marked by pause (See lines 3, 14, 54, 60, 69).

2.0 Clauses, when marked by pause, may or may not have breath accompanying the pause.

2.1 Clauses with breath accompanying the pause

2.1.1 Between paired clauses (clause - clause). This consists of two clauses with each having the same subject.

One clause is followed by pause and then immediately followed by the second clause. eg. ³at³ ²zo² ³ace² ²zo² ⁴ (L. 44)

Carried He walked He
There are nine examples of paired clauses in the text we have studied (See lines 7, 11, 12, 13, 15, 20, 27-28, 44, 52)

The only example we have where the two clauses are interrupted by anything other than pause is to be found where we have interrogation between the two. For this see line 15

2.1.2.

2.1.2 Between subordinate ^{and} or main clause when time is indicated e.g.

4-3 3 3-5 3 3 4-33 3 2 3
nga guči 7 neh zi ngani gačih [neh]

when arrived they then drove

3 3 3 1-2 3 2
neh zi gaki Jesus

they nails Jesus (Line 44-45)

Other examples of this may be found in (Line 65-66)

2.1.3 Between two clauses when the second clause is a direct quotation, e.g.

3 3-4 3 3 3 3 2 3 2 4 4 3 2-3 5
gatah zi guni Jesus / "Senor. naniruha re? (Line 57-58)
said he heard Jesus Lord. remember you

Other examples of this may be seen in lines 57-58, 58-59

2.1.4. Between two independent clauses with different subjects expressed, e.g.,

3 3 3 3-4 3 2-1 33-4 3
gawi rumi? gira ria gwi (Line 54-55)
became dark covered over face of sun

2.1.5 Between two clauses when the second clause is the object of the first clause, e.g.

3 2 3 4-3 3 4-5 3 3 2
digya Ya?aha / dah ?i ruwah ne?
shows God how loves us (Line 64-65)

2.1.6. Between two clauses when the second clause is an indirect quotation eg:

3-4 3 5 5 3 4-3 3 3 / 3 2 3 4-3 3
tah zi- nugwa? Ya?aha zizi / digyya ya?aha dah
says (poss) word God that shows God how

4-5 3 2
?iruwah ne?

loves He us (L. 63-65)

2.1.7 The subject and L-D element within a clause.

4 4 3 2-3 3 3 5 / 3 2 3 3 5 5 3 5
nani ruwa nehere? / zifi zi gahak - ihre?

be sorry, all of you concerning your sins your (p. 68-69)

2.1. ^{3 3 2-3} ^{2 3} ^{4 4} Between two instrumental elements within a clause.

eg. ^{3 3 2-3} guzuma ^{2 3} Juda ^{4 4} nga'ngo zi' ni'

arrived Judas with a group of

^{3 4 4-3} zina'u / ⁴ nga ^{2 3} ziti ³ neh ³ cu ³ neh ^{3 4} ya'a ³ neh
men with machetes also sticks also torches also

(L. 2)

2.2 Clauses without breath accompanying the pause.

2.2.1 Between two paired clauses which modify the preceding

subject eg. ³⁻⁵ 'na? ^{3 3 4-3} gawicu / ³ 'yah ^{3 2} Jesus (L. 12-13)

came to learn made Jesus

2.2.2 Between two clauses when one clause is temporal eg.

³ zi ⁵ gwen ⁵ du ³ dah ^{3 3} gawi / ^{4-5 3 3-5} nga gawi? ^{3 2} Jesus (L. /)

3.0 Phrases when marked by pause always have breath accompanying the pause.

3.1 Between two locational phrases eg.

⁴ ngo ³ yuh ³ dah / ^{3 3} dwiwa ³ zuma'a ⁴⁻³ zuma'a
a place there edge of town

(L. 20-21)

3.2 Between phrases in series eg.

⁴ nga ^{2 3} ziti ³ neh / ^{3 3} cu ³ neh / ^{3 4} ya'a ³ neh

with machetes also sticks also torches also

(L. 26)

3.3 Between two phrases when one phrase is a locational phrase.

^{3 2} awih ²⁻¹ zi ⁴⁻³ tu / ^{3 3-4 2} ri'a awih ^{3 3 5} rugupi
two other men ,thieves , on two other crosses

(L. 49)

3.4 Within a phrase between zi and modifying clause eg.

^{3 2} dukwa ²⁻¹ zi / ³⁻⁵ 'ni? ³⁻⁴ zo ^{3 3-4 3} ri'a neh
house of the one issues orders before the

4

6

1. 6.

nl

4
ni

2 3 4
wedani

2 3 4
wedani

3 3-4 3
dad? zi

$$z_1^3 z_1^3$$

z³₁z³₁

(1. 64)

death

g. 3 Ya?



Pe²dru³ wa³⁴ ngo⁴ zi²¹ ni³ka^{34h} ʒa³ka¹²/ w¹i³ zi³
 Peter went one individual had hogs was he
 mo²su³ wa³⁴ zi³/ ni⁴ gu³na^{2h} ʒi³ru³we⁴ dɛ⁵³ ne³⁴ ru⁵ku⁵³/
 servant went he and stayed rich man owner towards rear
 we²dɛ³ni⁴ gu³ni³⁵ ni⁵ ʒa³ka¹² ri³ɛ³⁴ zi³ge^{7e}43/ ta^{34h}
 Then got-stuck (entirely hogs on mud said
 (all
 zi³ gu³ni³ ʒi³ru³we⁴ dɛ⁵³/ ʒa³ni⁴ ze² zi³ ʒa⁵nga⁵ zi³
 he heard rich-man owner But not true he
 mɛ^{3h}/ ga³ne³⁵ zi³ du³ne³⁵ ʒa³ka¹²/ ga³ni²³ ga³ni²³ zi³
 not cut-off he tails-of hogs stood-up stood-up he
 du³ne³⁵ ʒa³ka¹² ri³ɛ³⁴ zi³ge^{7e}43/ ni⁴ ta^{34h} zi³ zi³zi⁴
 tails-of hogs on mud and said he that
 gu⁵ni⁵ ni⁵ ʒa³ka¹² ri³ɛ³⁴ zi³ge^{7e}43/ ta^{34h} zi³
 would-be-stuck (entirely hogs on mud said he
 (all
 gu ni ʒi³ru³we⁴ dɛ⁵³/ u³ta⁴ a³nu⁴kwa^{3h} zi³ du³ne³⁵
 heard rich-man owner much pulls he tails-of
 ʒu³ ta^{34h} zi³/ ʒi³ne³⁵/ ʒi³ne³⁵ ge⁵ du³ne³⁵
 animals says he Break-off break-off indeed tails-of
 ʒu³ ta^{34h} zi³/ ni⁴ gu³ʒu³mɛ²³ ʒi³ru³we⁴ dɛ⁵³/ ta^{34h}
 animals says he and arrived rich-man owner says
 zo² zi³zi⁴ na⁴ri³⁴ zo⁵ dɛ²¹ ʒa³ka¹² ta^{34h} zo²
 he (4th) that pull-out you animals-my hogs says he (4)
 gu³ni³ zi³/na⁴ri²³ ʒa³ka¹²/ ʒa³ni⁴ na³we³ na³wi³
 heard he. would-pull-out-I hogs but unwilling-it recover
 ʒu³ ta^{34h} zi³/ ngo⁴ gi³ni^{34h} ni⁵ ʒu³
 they says he once-and-for-all fell (entirely all) animals

ru³wa²³ zi³ge⁴³ ta^{34h} zi³/ ni⁴ ga³ne³⁵ zi³ du³ne³⁵
 in mud says he and cut-off he tails of
 žu³/ we² dā³ ni⁴ na³wi³ ni⁴a^{4h} žu³ ga³i⁴⁵ žu³/
 animals. Then got - last animals were-many animals.
 ga³ne³⁵ zi³ du³ne³⁵ žu³ ga³ni³ zi³ ri³ā³⁴ zi³ge⁴³/
 cut-off he tails-of animals stood-up he on mud.
 ni⁴u³ta⁴ gu³žu³ma²³ ru³wa²³ ži³ru³we⁴ dā⁵³/ ni⁴ u³ta⁴
 and much believed rich-man owner and much
 a³nu⁴kwa^{3h} mā³ā³ ži³ru³we⁴ dā⁵³ du³ne³⁵ žu³/
 pulled himself rich men owner tails-of animals
 a³nu⁴kwa^{3h} zo²/ za³ni⁴ mā⁵ du³ne³⁵ če³ žu³ ni³ki^ĩ
 pulled he (4) But was tails-of (Just) animals stood
 ri³ā³⁴ zi³ge⁴³ a³nu⁴kuah zo²/ ni⁴ gu³na^{2h}
 on mud pulled he (4) and ran-off
 mā³ā³ Pe³dru²³/ gā³ā^{34h} zi³/ gu³na^{2h} ža³ka¹²
 himself Peter. went-he stayed hogs
 ri³ki³ ki^ĩni³ ni⁴ gā³ā^{34h} zi³/ ni³ka^{34h} zi³ ngo⁴
 in forest and went-he had he a
 bu²ruhu⁵³ gā³ā^{34h}/zi³/ ni⁴ gu³ci³⁵ zi³ ngo⁴ žu³ma⁴³/
 burro went-he and arrived he a town
 gā³h (<gā³ā^{34h}) ga³ne zi³ ža²³ zi³/ ni⁴ we² da³ ni⁴
 went sat he ate he and then then
 gu³žu³ma²³ ngo⁴ zi² ta^{34h} zo² / a³wi³ žu³ma⁴ na²
 arrived a man (4) said he(4) What town come
 re⁵/ ta^{34h} zo² gu³ni³ zi³/ ma² zi³ a³ce²¹ ba³sya^{2h}
 you says he (4) heard he just that walk pasear-I

nga⁴ dɛ²¹ bu²ruhu⁵³ / ta³⁴h zi³ gu³nɪ³ zo² / zi³ ru³wa²³
with animal-my burro says he heard he(4) if want

re⁵ / gi³yo² ngo⁴ zwe²rte³ ta³⁴h zi³ gu³nɪ³ zo²,
you let's-make a (good) luck says he heard he (4).

ga³we²³ ta³⁴h zo² / yia⁵⁴h ni⁴ ga³h ni⁴ya³⁴h zo⁵ ya³⁴
willing-I says he(4) Now and come see you where

ni³kɪ³⁵ dɛ²¹ bu²ruhu⁵⁴ / ta³⁴h zi³ gu³nɪ³ zo² / we² dɛ³ ni⁴
stands animal-my burro says he heard he(4) Then

ga³h ni³ya³⁴h zo² ya³⁴ ni kɪ[?] bu²ruhu⁵⁴ / gi³ni³i³
went sow he(4) where stood burro saw

zo² / u³ta⁴ za⁵ wa³⁴ dɛ² re⁵ bu²ruhu⁵⁴ ga³ta³⁴h zo² gu³nɪ³ zi³ /
he (4) very fine goes animal-your burro said he (4) heard he.

ni⁴ gu⁴du⁴we⁴ zo⁵ bu²ruhu⁵³ gi⁵ra⁵ / ta³⁴h zo² gu³nɪ³ zi³ /
and sell you burro buy-I says he (4) heard he

zi⁴gu³du³we²³ dɛ²¹ bu²ruhu⁵³ mɛ²h / ta³⁴h zi³ gu³nɪ³ zo² /
won't-sell-I animal-my burro not says he heard he(4)

dɛ²¹ bu²ruhu⁵³ ri³⁴ zɛ³ʃa⁴³ / ta³⁴h zi³ / gu⁴ ya³⁴
animal-my burro draw-out money says-he Let's-go where

ni⁴ dɛ²¹ bu²ruhu⁵⁴ ta³⁴h zi³ gu³nɪ³ zo² / ni⁴ ga³ʃa³⁴h zo²
stands animal-my burro says he heard he (4) and went he(4)

nga⁴ zi³ / gu³ci³⁵ zi³ ya³⁴ ni³kɪ³⁵ bu²ruhu⁵³ we² dɛ³ni⁴
with him arrived he where stood burro Then

du³gu³h bu²ruhu⁵⁴ zɛ³ʃa⁴³ gi³ʃya³h zi³ / da³di³⁵ za³⁴-
defecated burro money made he Because among

ga³ni²h ɪni¹² ga³ca³ zi³ zɛ³ʃa⁴³ ʒa³ma²h zo² / du³gu³h
(the) corn put-in he money swallowed animal(4)

²zo² ³zə³ʔəhə⁴³/ ta³⁴h zi³ gu³ni³ ngo⁴ zi¹² ni⁴
 animal (4) money said he heard a man and

 gi³re²h zo²/ za³ni⁴ ga³na³wi³h zə³ʔəhə⁴³ du³gu³h zo²/
 bought he (4) But terminated maney defecated animal (4)

 ni⁴ ga³-na⁵na⁵wi⁵ zo² zi³/ za³ni⁴ ny³ na³ri³⁴ zo²
 and went-sought he (4) him. But didn't find he (4)

 zi³ ga⁵/ za³ri⁴ nda⁴³ a³ngo² gwi³ na³ri³⁴ zo² zi³/
 him more But until another day found he (4) him.

 ny⁴h w¹i³ za³h [²zi³ wa³h] ta³⁴h re⁵ gu³ni²¹ zi³ də²
 what is-it that-goes say you hear-I that animal

 re⁵ bu²ruhu⁵⁴ du³gu³h zə³ʔəhə⁴³ ta³⁴h re⁵ gu³ni²¹/ za³ni⁴
 your burro defecates money say you hear-I? But

 u³ta⁴ di³ga³⁴ yu⁴y³⁴h re⁵ yu⁵h ta³⁴h zo² gu³ni³ zi³/
 much deceived you me said he (4) heard he

 za³ni⁴ ze²¹ gu⁵du⁵we⁵h bu²ruhu⁵⁴/ ta³⁴h zi³ gu³ni³
 But not-was-I [one who] sold burro says he heard

 zo²/ we² re⁵ w¹i³ ta³⁴h zo² gu³ni³ zi³/ ni⁴ nga⁴³do^h
 he (4) lo you were says he (4) hears he and a

 do⁴h ny³ ga³we⁴h zi³ zi³zi⁴ we² zi³ gu⁵du⁵we⁵h
 bit unwilling he [to admit] that lo he [one who] sold

 bu²ruhu⁵⁴ riq³⁴ zo²/ we²də³ni⁴ gə³q³⁵h zi³ a³ngo² yuhu³
 burro to him (4) Then went he another place

 ni⁴ ga³ni³⁵ ru³wa²³ zo²/ ni⁴ ny³ na³ri³⁴ zo²
 and resigned [himself] he (4) and not found he (4)

 ga⁵/ gi³re³eh zi³-zə⁴ʔə⁴h zo²/ da³dɪ³⁴ zi³ gə³ʔə³⁴h
 more got-lost money-of him (4) because went

zi³ gu³ na² h zi³/ ni⁴ ny³ na³ ri³⁴? zo²? ga⁴ mi⁴ zo²?
 he ran he and not found he(4) would-talk he(4)
 nga⁴ zi³ ga⁵? ni⁴/ ga³ ni³⁵? ru³ wa²³ zo²? na³ ka³⁴ h
 with him more and resigned [himself] he(4) took
 zo²? bu² ru⁵⁴/ da³ di³⁴? ny³ zu⁴ gu³ i da³ h ga⁴ na³ ri³⁴?
 he(4) burro because didn't appear how would find
 zo²? zi³ ga⁵?/ da³ di³⁴? zi³ ngo⁴ ga³ i³⁴ h zi³/
 he(4) him more because once-for-all went he
 ni³ ta⁴ h na³ ri³⁴? zi³ ga⁵?/ za³ yu³⁴ zi³ de³ h ga⁵ i⁵³
 not appeared he more turned-out he [onto] main trail
 ni⁴ ga³ i³⁴ h zi³ ta³⁴ h gwi³⁵⁴ a³ ci²¹ na⁴ i³⁴ h zo²?
 and went he say people inquired he(4)
 we² da³ ni⁴ ga³ ni³⁵? ru³ wa²³ zo²?
 then resigned [himself] he(4).

FREE TRANSLATION

Peter was going along herding hogs. He was a hired man. The rich man and owner of the animals came along behind. Then Peter said to the richman and owner of the animals "All the hogs are stuck in the mud." But it wasn't true. He had cut off the hogs' tails and had stood up the tails one by one on the surface of the mud-hole. Then he said that all the hogs were stuck in the mud --said he to the rich man and owner. He said that he had pulled hard on their tails. He said that their tail kept breaking off. Then the rich man and owner arrived. And he said to Peter "Pull out my hogs." "I would pull out the hogs, but they won't be any good" said Peter "They've fallen for good into the mud" said he. He had cut off their tails. So a great many of them got lost. He had cut off their tails. He had stood them up in the mud. And the rich man, the owner, really believed it. And the rich man himself pulled hard on their tails. He pulled but all that he pulled was their tails standing up in the mud. Then Peter himself ran off. The hogs remained in the forest. But he went off. He had a burro and went off.

He arrived at a certain village. He went over and sat down to eat. Then there arrived another man who said "What town do you come from?" "I'm just taking a walk with my burro" said Peter to him. "If you want to, let's make a fortune" says Peter to him. "O.K." says the other man. "Then go right now and look where my burro's standing" says Peter to him. Then the man went and looked where the burro stood and saw him. "Your burro is very fine" says he to Peter. And "Sell me your burro" says he to him. "I won't sell my burro" says Peter to him. "My burro defecates money"

says Peter. "Let's go see where my burro stands" says Peter to him. Then he went with Peter and they arrived where the burro stood. Then Peter caused the burro to defecate money. Because among the corn he had put money for the animal to swallow. "It defecates money" says he to a man and the man purchased it. But it stopped defecating money. Then the man went out to look for Peter. But he couldn't find him by then.

Finally he found him the next day. "Why did you tell me that your burro defecates money" says he to Peter. "You deceived me greatly" says he to him. But "I wasn't the one one who sold you a burro" says Peter to him. "Yes you were the one" says he. But Peter was absolutely unwilling to admit that he was the one who sold the burro to him. Then Peter went off to another place and the man resigned himself. He couldn't regain his money; it was lost for good, since Peter ran off, and he couldn't find him to talk with him anymore. Then the man resigned himself and took up the burro. Because he went off for good. He couldn't find him anymore. Peter turned out onto the main trail and went off, said the people. The man went about inquiring. Then he resigned himself.

FOOTNOTES

1. Trique is a language spoken by approximately 10,000 Indians in the state of Oaxaca, Mexico in an area bounded roughly by the towns of Tlaxiaco, Putla and Juxtlahuaca - none of which speak Trique. The dialect represented here is that of San Andre Chicahuaxtla. This Trique text is a hand transcribed text dictated by Celestino Cruz - a Trique boy of fourteen years. It is one of the series of "Pedro de Malo" (Peter the Bad One) stories which are common folklore of the Indians.
2. As presented by him in class lectures in the Summer Institute of Linguistics, the summer of 1956.
3. This is the only occurrence we have of this particular type of predication clause in this text.
4. The most frequent ordering of gramemes Subject-Equator-Complement does not occur in this text.
5. There is no occurrence of the Noun Phrase in the subject or complement gramemes in this text.
6. There is no occurrence of the Instrument grameme being manifested by a noun phrase in this text.