

1. Single-centered phrases
2. Double-centered phrases
3. Relator-axis phrases

A phrase in Chiquihuitlan Mazatec<sup>1</sup> consists of two or more words in

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1. Chiquihuitlán Villa de Juárez is a village of approximately 3,000 inhabitants, located in the northern tip of the state of Oaxaca, Mexico. Data were collected between March, 1967, and June, 1971, during field work in Chiquihuitlan under the auspices of the Summer Institute of Linguistics. A concordance prepared by my husband, Allan R. Jamieson, and run by the University of Oklahoma Research Institute under National Science Foundation Grant GS-934 was useful in the analysis which led to this paper. I am grateful to Velma Pickett and to Allan R. Jamieson for their comments and suggestions.

This description is basically tagmemic. In all but one section (1.1), however, formulas have been omitted in favor of prose statement. The criteria for classifying the phrases are not the same in all cases. They are:

- (1) according to form (i.e. the basic classes 1, 2, and 3),
  - (2) according to the head tagmeme, with further subdivision into types according to the modification tagmeme (i.e. modified noun phrase, verb phrase, etc.), and
  - (3) according to similarity of modification or relator morphemes. (i.e. intensifiers, comparative, modal, and relators of 3.1).
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construction or a word which is potentially expandable to two or more words in construction. A phrase may be called single-centered, double-centered and relator-axis phrases.

1. The single-centered phrases discussed herein are the Modified Noun Phrase, the General-Specific Phrase, Verb Phrases, the Intensified Phrase, the Quantity Phrase, the Modal Phrase, and the Comparative Phrase.

1.1. The Modified Noun Phrase. The head of a modified Noun Phrase is a noun, a pronoun, or a General-Specific Phrase. Optional or peripheral tagmemes consist of Quantifier, Qualifier, Possessor, Demonstrative, Referent and Closure. A formula for the Noun Phrase follows:

$$N = \pm Q_1 \pm H \pm Q_2 \pm Po \pm Q_3 \pm D \pm R \pm Cl$$

The Quantifier is an article, Quantity, or Monetary Phrase. nku<sup>2</sup> šu<sup>4</sup>ta<sup>4</sup> 'one person'; ho<sup>1</sup> hya<sup>1</sup> nuhu<sup>31</sup> ni<sup>4</sup>sti<sup>34</sup>, two three four day, 'several days'.

The Qualifier<sub>1</sub> is an adjective or, more frequently, an Intensified Adjective Phrase, in which case it undergoes an obligatory permutation to initial position in the phrase. nku<sup>2</sup> šu<sup>4</sup>ta<sup>4</sup> ntaha<sup>31</sup>, one person good, 'a good person'; he<sup>1</sup>rku<sup>2</sup> ntaha<sup>31</sup> ka<sup>3</sup>ma<sup>2</sup>ni<sup>2</sup> nku<sup>2</sup> šu<sup>4</sup>ta<sup>4</sup>, very good very one person, 'a very good person'.

The Qualifier<sub>2</sub> is a relator-axis  $\xi i^3$ -Phrase.  $rki^3 si^3-ntaha^{31}$ , medicine that-good, 'good medicine';  $\xi u^4 ta^4 \xi i^3-helmu^1 nci^4 na^2$ , people that-very rich, 'people that are very rich';  $\xi a^2 \xi i^3-sal^?mel \xi i^3-thi^2-na^2$ , work that-do-I that-have-I, 'the work that is there for me to do'.

The Demonstrative is a demonstrative word:  $nku^2 na^4 sku^4 bi^4$ , one cigarette this, 'this cigarette'.

The referent tagmeme is always the enclitic  $-ha$ . It indicates that the noun head of the phrase has the same referent as one introduced.  $nku^2 na^3 na^2 ye^?e^2 \xi i^3-siu^2-ha$ , one dog large that-positioned-same, 'the large dog there, the same one'.

The closure is always the enclitic  $-ne^4$ . It is obligatory when a noun phrase precedes the predicate tagmeme (as in topic-comment, equative and emphasis clauses); it is optional for all other noun phrases.  $\xi a^2-ha-ne^4$ , male-same-closure, 'the boy there, the same one'.

The Possessor has not been dealt with until now because of its complexity: (1) It exhibits co-occurrence restrictions with Head and Qualifier<sub>1</sub>, and (2) it has subtypes.

(1) There are three classes of nouns. Class I nouns are obligatorily possessed. They include body parts and a restricted subset of kinship terms (brother, sister and a general term for a relative). Class II nouns are optionally possessed. They include the remaining kinship terms and other nouns. Nouns of Class III include celestial bodies and natural phenomena. The possessor may not occur when a Class III noun is Head of the phrase.

When the Possessor occurs, the Qualifier<sub>1</sub> cannot be an adjective, though it may be an Intensified Adjective Phrase.

(2) There are four subtypes of Possessor, determined by the class of noun head and by the person of the noun or pronoun Possessor (third person vs. first or second person). The subtypes are charted below.

	1st or 2nd person possessor	3rd person possessor
Class I noun	Subtype-A	Subtype-B
Class II	Subtype-C	Subtype-D

Subtype A occurs when the Head is a class I noun and the Possessor is first or second person. It is manifested as the final vowel and the tone of the Head noun.  $rkyi^{24}$  'our (excl) heads';  $rky^3$  'your (formal) head'.

2. The tone classes for subtypes I and II are the same as the tone classes for verbs. See Pike, Tone Languages, 114-115, for a discussion of the same phenomenon in a related language.

Subtype B occurs when the Head is a class I noun and the Possessor is third person. It consists of a General-Specific Phrase in which Generic is the final vowel and tone of the noun Head and optional Specific is a pronoun or Noun Phrase. rku<sup>4</sup> ʒa<sup>2</sup>, head-3rd male, 'his head'.

Subtype C occurs when the Head is a Class II noun and the Possessor is non-third person. It consists of a bound form of the first or second person possessive pronoun. na<sup>4</sup>?mi<sup>34</sup>-rihi, father-your (familiar), 'your father'.

Subtype D occurs when the Head is a Class II noun and the Possessor is third person. It consists of a General-Specific Phrase in which the Generic is the enclitic -rã<sup>4</sup> (third person) and the Specific is a Noun Phrase or pronoun. na<sup>4</sup>?mi<sup>34</sup>-rã<sup>4</sup> me<sup>4</sup>, father-3rd respect, 'his father'; bi<sup>3</sup>da<sup>34</sup>-rã<sup>4</sup> nku<sup>4</sup> ʒi<sup>?</sup>?i<sup>34</sup>, life-3rd one man, 'a man's life'. (Note: ʒ=[ʒ].)

An alternate realization of subtype D is possible when the Possessor is a singular non-respect pronoun.<sup>3</sup> A bound possessive pronoun is

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3. The absence of a form for the 3rd person plural respect pronoun and the tone phenomenon which are unexplainable except by referring back to the longer form, indicates that the possessive pronoun is a recent development still in the process of change.

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formed by the contraction of -rã<sup>4</sup> and a pronoun.

na <sup>4</sup> ?mi <sup>34</sup> rã <sup>4</sup> ʒa <sup>2</sup>	na <sup>4</sup> ?mi <sup>34</sup> ra <sup>2</sup>	'his father'
na <sup>4</sup> ?mi <sup>34</sup> rã <sup>4</sup> na <sup>4</sup>	na <sup>4</sup> ?mi <sup>34</sup> ra <sup>4</sup>	'her father'
na <sup>4</sup> ?mi <sup>34</sup> rã <sup>4</sup> cu <sup>4</sup>	na <sup>4</sup> ?mi <sup>34</sup> ru <sup>4</sup>	'animal's father'

Subtype D can also have a semantically more free form which has the extended meaning of 'pertaining to'. The Possessor is then a relator-axis phrase in which the relator is ʒã<sup>?</sup>ã<sup>4</sup> 'of' and the axis is a Noun Phrase, pronoun, or relator-axis phrase. na<sup>4</sup>?mi<sup>34</sup> cã<sup>?</sup>ã<sup>4</sup> ki<sup>3</sup>?ndi<sup>2</sup> ʒi<sup>?</sup>?i, father of child male, 'the young boy's father'; ʒu<sup>4</sup>ba<sup>4</sup> cã<sup>?</sup>ã<sup>4</sup> ʒa<sup>2</sup>, measure of male, 'his worth'; ni<sup>4</sup>ʒti<sup>34</sup> cã<sup>?</sup>ã<sup>4</sup> ka<sup>4</sup>?ncua<sup>4</sup> to<sup>2</sup> the<sup>4</sup>, day of inside week, 'days of the week'.

A similar semantic effect is the result of embedding a ʒã<sup>?</sup>ã<sup>4</sup> phrase as axis of a ʒi<sup>3</sup>- phrase (3.4), a Quality<sub>2</sub> constituent rather than a Possessor. nku<sup>2</sup> me<sup>3</sup>de<sup>3</sup>si<sup>3</sup>na<sup>34</sup> ʒi<sup>3</sup>-cã<sup>?</sup>ã<sup>4</sup> do<sup>3</sup>ktor<sup>34</sup>, one medicine that-of doctor, 'medicine from a doctor'.

1.2. The General-Specific Phrase. This phrase may occur as Head or Possessor of a modified Noun Phrase. As Head of a Noun Phrase, each of its constituents is an unmodified noun. Although the Specific constituent may occur without the Generic, they more commonly both occur, and in some cases (e.g. with proper names or in reference to a dead person) the Generic is obligatory. As Possessor, the Generic is a pronoun. ni<sup>4</sup>ʒti<sup>34</sup> do<sup>3</sup>mi<sup>3</sup>ny<sup>34</sup>, day Sunday, 'Sunday'; ʒa<sup>2</sup> hya<sup>1</sup>, male John, 'John'; ya<sup>2</sup> ra<sup>2</sup>ʒu<sup>2</sup>, tree flower, 'flowering plant'.

1.3. Verb Phrases. There are two types of (single-centered) Verb Phrase: the Modal Verb Phrase and the Auxiliary Verb Phrase. A Modal Verb Phrase consists of a Modal and a Head. The Modal is one of a restricted class of verbs. The Head is a verb. Both verbs are inflected for the same tense. The Modal can also be negative. The Head verb is

never negative, but is inflected for person and tense.  $ma^3 \text{ } \acute{c}ha^4 me^4$ , can speak respect, 'he can speak';  $mih^3 be^3thu^3$ , not-want leave-he 'he does not want to leave'.

An Auxiliary Verb Phrase consists of an Auxiliary and a Head. The Auxiliary is any inflected form of the irregular verb 'to do or make'. The Head is the infinitive form of a Spanish verb.<sup>4</sup>  $sa^3?mi^2 ha^3yu^3 dar^3$ , does-he help, 'he helps'.

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4. If the object of the verb is a Spanish loan word, the Predicate is this same verb 'to do or make'.

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1.4. The Intensified Phrase. The general formula for an Intensified phrase is:

$\pm he^1multu^4 + H \pm ka^3ma?a^3$

where either  $he^1mu^1$  or  $ka^3ma?a^3$  may occur independently, but where  $tu^4$  only occurs when both  $he^1mu^1$  and  $ka^3ma?a^3$  are present.<sup>5</sup> Each of

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5.  $he^1mu^1$  has an alternate form,  $he^1rku^2$ , and each has an alternate pronunciation which substitutes an aspirated t for the initial aspiration:  $the^1mu^1$ ,  $the^1rku^2$ . They fluctuate more or less freely depending on the preference of the speaker.

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the three words can be glossed as 'very'. The Head of the phrase determines its distribution in the clause.

An Intensified Phrase may be adjectival and occur in a Noun Phrase or Qualifier<sub>2</sub> phrase.  $he^1rku^2 ntaha^3 ka^3ma?a^3ni^2 nku^2 su^4ta^4$ , very good very one person, 'a very good person';  $\acute{c}u^4 \acute{c}i^3-nta^1ntaha^1 ka^3 ma?a^3$ , animal that-very-good very, 'an animal that is very good (to eat)'.

An Intensified Phrase may also be adverbial or verbal.  $he^1mu^1 ca^3 ka^3ma?a^3ni^2$ , very slowly very, 'very very slowly';  $the^1rku^2 tu^4 thi^2 ka^3ma?a^3$ , very very there-is very, 'there is a lot'.

1.5. The Quantity Phrase. The Quantity Phrase occurs as the Quantity of a Noun Phrase. It has a Numeral Phrase as Modifier and a Measurement as Head. The Measurement is often, but not necessarily, a Spanish loan word.  $hyu^2 ca^1$  'sick sacks';  $hol^1 li^3tru^3$  'two liters'.

1.6. The Modal Phrase. A Modal Phrase indicates the speaker's attitude towards what he is saying. It is formed by adding an enclitic to another form. Verbs most often carry these enclitics, but other contexts include Nouns, Noun phrases, adverbs, Quantity Phrases, and Intensified Phrases.  $ku^3mpa^3 mal^4 \acute{c}u^3 me^4$ , co-father can it-is-said respect, 'he can be the co-father, it is said';  $ku^3mpa^3 \acute{c}u^3 mal^4 me^4$  'the co-father is what he can be, it is said';  $nku^2 khua^4ntaha^3$  -ni^3-ne^4, one goodness just closure, 'just one good thing';  $nta^1ntaha^1 -ra^3$ , very-well-probably, 'very well probably';  $hol^1 nga^3$  'two different ones';  $\acute{c}a^3ti^2 ka^3ma?a^3-sa^3$ , early very-move, 'very early'.

1.7. The Comparative Phrase. This phrase consists of  $?i^4ca^3-sa^2$  'a little bit more' and a noun, adverb, or adjective as Head. A comparative may be intensified by  $tu^4$  'very'.  $?i^4ca^3-sa na^3nda^2$  'more

water'; ?i<sup>4</sup>cä<sup>3</sup>-sa<sup>2</sup> ti<sup>2</sup>ña<sup>2</sup> 'closer'; ?i<sup>4</sup>cä<sup>3</sup>-sa ntaha<sup>3</sup>l 'better'; tu<sup>4</sup>  
?i<sup>4</sup>cä<sup>3</sup>sa<sup>2</sup>tu<sup>4</sup> ?i<sup>4</sup>cä<sup>3</sup>-sa na<sup>3</sup>nda<sup>2</sup>, very more more water, 'the most water'.

2. The Double-centered phrases discussed herein are the Coordinate Phrase, Repetitive Phrase, the Sequential Phrase, and the Appositional Phrase.

2.1. The Coordinate Phrase consists of two or more juxtaposed constituents, with or without a linking conjunction.

The Heads of a Coordinate Verb Phrase are two or more non-identical verbs, each of which is inflected, and each of which refers to the same subject. They occur without a conjunction. ka<sup>3</sup>bu<sup>3</sup>yi<sup>3</sup> ka<sup>3</sup>ca<sup>3</sup>  
ngi<sup>1</sup>l<sup>4</sup>, returned-we went-we 'we returned and went'.

A Coordinate Noun Phrase may or may not include a conjunction between the final two Heads. nku<sup>2</sup> te<sup>3</sup>so<sup>3</sup>re<sup>3</sup>ru<sup>3</sup> nku<sup>2</sup> se<sup>3</sup>kre<sup>3</sup>ta<sup>3</sup>riu<sup>3</sup>  
nku<sup>2</sup> se<sup>3</sup>kre<sup>3</sup>ta<sup>3</sup>riu<sup>3</sup> cä<sup>3</sup>?ä<sup>4</sup> hu<sup>3</sup>sga<sup>3</sup>du<sup>3</sup> 'a treasurer, a secretary, and a secretary of the court'; ma<sup>3</sup>rte<sup>3</sup> mie<sup>3</sup>rku<sup>3</sup> hue<sup>3</sup>be<sup>3</sup> koho<sup>3</sup> sa<sup>3</sup>ba<sup>3</sup>du<sup>3</sup>  
'Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday'.

As a temporal, a Coordinate Noun Phrase may have a through-and-including meaning. ma<sup>2</sup>rsu<sup>3</sup> ?i<sup>3</sup>ska<sup>3</sup> hu<sup>3</sup>niu<sup>3</sup> 'March through June'.

Coordinate Quantity Phrases are of three types and express numerals. Quantity Phrase<sub>1</sub> can have up to three Heads, any of which is optional. The first is the base twenty, or a multiple of twenty which is less than one hundred. The second is the base fifteen. The third is one of the numerals 'one' through 'fourteen' if the second Head is omitted. If the second Head is present, it is one of the numerals 'one' through 'four'. The relation is additive. This phrase accounts for the numerals 'one' through 'ninety-nine'. ka<sup>2</sup> te<sup>2</sup>ñuhu<sup>2</sup>l, twenty fourteen, 'thirty-four'; ka<sup>2</sup> thy<sup>2</sup>?u<sup>2</sup> nku, twenty fifteen one, 'thirty-six'.

Quantity Phrase<sub>2</sub> accounts for multiples of one hundred. ho<sup>1</sup> sien<sup>3</sup>tu<sup>3</sup>l 'two hundred'.

Quantity Phrases with the coordinating link koho<sup>3</sup> 'and' account for remaining numerals. The first Head is a Quantity Phrase<sub>2</sub> and the second a Quantity Phrase<sub>1</sub>. ho<sup>1</sup> sien<sup>3</sup>tu<sup>3</sup>l koho<sup>3</sup> ya<sup>2</sup>ca<sup>1</sup> ?ñu<sup>1</sup>l 'two hundred and forty-five'.

The Monetary Phrase consists of two Heads both of which are Quantity Phrases. The Heads of the embedded phrases are usually left implicit. The implied measurement for the first Head is always pesos. The numeral of the second coordinate Head determines which measurement is implicit. If it includes the numeral 'two', 'four' or 'six' the implied measurement is the Spanish 'real' or 'bit'. If it is a multiple of five, the implied measurement is the centavo. The Monetary Phrase accounts for some denominations above one peso and for all denominations above two pesos except \$2.50. ho<sup>1</sup> koho<sup>3</sup> ho<sup>1</sup> 'two pesos and two bits'; ho<sup>1</sup> koho<sup>3</sup> ya<sup>2</sup>ca<sup>1</sup> 'two pesos and forty cents'.

2.2 The Repetitive Phrase. Repetition is an intricate part of Chiquihuitlan Mazatec and functions on all levels including the phrase level. The function of repetition in the Repetitive Quantity and Temporal Phrases is to indicate 'each' or 'every'. In the Repetitive Verb Phrase it is to show repeated action. The same action verb is repeated twice while a free subject is not repeated. nku<sup>2</sup> nku<sup>2</sup> nka<sup>4</sup> y<sup>1</sup>l-ne<sup>1</sup>, one

## Chiquihuitlán Mazatec Phrases--CJ

one you-closure, 'each of you'; nu<sup>2</sup> nu<sup>2</sup>-ni<sup>3</sup>-ne<sup>4</sup>, year year-just-closure, 'every year'; ka<sup>3</sup>l<sup>2</sup>ka<sup>1</sup> ka<sup>3</sup>l<sup>2</sup>nka<sup>1</sup> ŋu<sup>4</sup>, jumped jumped animal, 'the animal repeatedly jumped'.

A manner constituent of a clause may be repeated to show emphasis. An adjective may also be repeated to show emphasis, in which case it precedes the noun rather than following it. he<sup>3</sup>ya<sup>3</sup> he<sup>3</sup>ya<sup>3</sup> khu<sup>2</sup>, slow slow go-I, 'I go very slowly'; lil<sup>1</sup>?ntil<sup>1</sup> lil<sup>1</sup>?ntil<sup>1</sup> na<sup>4</sup>, small small female, 'very small girl'.<sup>6</sup>

6. This construction is rare. However, notice the intensifying phrase in 1.1. which has the same function of emphasis in which the qualifier also undergoes an obligatory permutation to precede the noun.

2.3. The Sequential Phrase. There are two types: Quantity and Time Phrases. The function of each is to give an approximation. nku<sup>2</sup> ho<sup>1</sup> khu<sup>4</sup>, one two word, 'a few words'; nŋu<sup>3</sup>h<sup>3</sup>l<sup>4</sup>n<sup>1</sup>l<sup>4</sup> nki<sup>3</sup>n<sup>1</sup>l<sup>4</sup>, tomorrow day-after, 'in a day or two'.

2.4. The Anpositional Phrase. This phrase adds clarifying information and may occur as any constituent of the clause other than Predicate. It may have two or more Heads, each of which is a phrase or a pronoun. It is especially common as Locative. nka<sup>2</sup>?a<sup>3</sup> te<sup>3</sup>so<sup>3</sup>re<sup>3</sup>ru<sup>3</sup>4 cä<sup>2</sup>?a<sup>4</sup> nti<sup>3</sup>?ya<sup>3</sup>ba<sup>3</sup>se<sup>3</sup>4, I treasurer of townhall, 'I, the town treasurer'; nka<sup>3</sup>?ma<sup>3</sup>4 nti<sup>3</sup>?ya<sup>3</sup>4 ?i<sup>3</sup>skä<sup>1</sup>4 ši<sup>3</sup>-se<sup>2</sup>ta<sup>2</sup>?a<sup>2</sup> me<sup>4</sup>, under house where that-positioned respect, 'under the house, where he is'.

3. Relator-axis phrases consist of two and only two tagmemes, both of which are obligatory. There are six types based on the type of relator which introduces them: Locational, Instrumental, Spatial, Comparative; si<sup>3</sup>- and Possessor.

3.1. The Locational Phrase. This phrase consists of ?i<sup>3</sup>skä<sup>1</sup>14 'where' as Relator and a noun phrase or clause as Axis. ?i<sup>3</sup>skä<sup>1</sup>14 ši<sup>3</sup>-se<sup>2</sup>taha<sup>2</sup> me<sup>4</sup> 'where he is'. A second type of Locational Phrase consists of one of a class of body part indicators as Relator and a Noun Phrase as Axis. ŋky<sup>4</sup> nta<sup>3</sup>hvä<sup>2</sup>4, face river, 'at the river'.

3.2. The Instrument Phrase. This phrase consists of koho<sup>3</sup> 'with/and' as Relator and a Noun Phrase as Axis. koho<sup>3</sup> mu<sup>3</sup>lta<sup>2</sup>4 'with a fire'.

3.3. The Spatial Phrase. This phrase indicates location in time or space and consists of ?i<sup>3</sup>ska<sup>3</sup> 'until' as Relator and a Noun Phrase, a Specific Location Phrase, or a si<sup>3</sup>-Phrase as Axis. ?i<sup>3</sup>ska<sup>3</sup> rku<sup>2</sup> su<sup>4</sup>tu<sup>4</sup> ntaha<sup>1</sup>4 'even a good person'; ?i<sup>3</sup>ska<sup>3</sup> rku<sup>4</sup> na<sup>4</sup>ntia<sup>4</sup> hā<sup>2</sup>, until head tone mentioned, 'to the crest of that town'; ?i<sup>3</sup>ska<sup>3</sup> ši<sup>3</sup>-khu<sup>2</sup>3 nku<sup>2</sup> to<sup>2</sup>the<sup>1</sup>, until that will-end one week, 'until a week is past'.

3.4. The ši<sup>3</sup>-Phrase. This phrase has the proclitic ši<sup>3</sup>- 'that' as Relator and an adjective, an Intensified Phrase, or a clause as Axis. ši<sup>3</sup>-ntaba<sup>3</sup> 'good', ši<sup>3</sup>-helmul nŋi<sup>4</sup>na<sup>2</sup> 'very rich', si<sup>3</sup>-sal?me<sup>1</sup> 'that I do'.

3.5. The Comparative Phrase. This phrase consists of sa<sup>3</sup>vua<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>4 'like' as Relator and a Noun Phrase, or a Locational Phrase as Axis. sa<sup>3</sup>vua<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>4 ŋa<sup>2</sup> ši<sup>3</sup>-thi<sup>2</sup> ši<sup>3</sup>?a<sup>2</sup>4, like male that-has-he sickness, 'like a

sick person': sa<sup>3</sup>kva<sup>2</sup>a<sup>34</sup> ka<sup>4</sup>?nova<sup>4</sup> nti<sup>3</sup>?va<sup>34</sup>, like stomach house, 'like inside of a house'.

3.6. The Possessor Phrase. This phrase is a subtype D. Possessor in a Noun Phrase as seen above in 1.1.