

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE CLITIC -ha IN WESTERN IXTLÁN ZAPOTEC

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There is a prolific little particle -ha¹ in Western Ixtlán Zapotec, WIZ², that occurs most frequently following nouns and their modifiers. -ha has two distinct functions: that of a demonstrative clitic and that of a participant referent. This paper will describe the environment in which -ha occurs and will discuss its two basic functions, focusing on its occurrence as a participant referent on the discourse level.

1. The environment in which -ha occurs

The clitic -ha occurs most frequently following a noun and its modifiers. It attaches to the noun or to the last item in a noun phrase or a relative clause. It can also be attached to time words. The following are environments in which -ha occurs:

1.1 Following a noun:

Noun by itself:

- (1) batu-ha³ 'that duck'
- (2) nuila-ha 'that woman'
- (3) yaga-ha 'that tree'

¹Phonetically -ha is [a] and has a high tone.

²Western Ixtlán Zapotec is spoken by approximately 6000 people living in the district of Ixtlán in Oaxaca, Mexico. It differs from Juárez Zapotec (Eastern Ixtlán, Atepec) in various ways. The phonemes of WIZ are listed here with orthographic symbols, where different, given in parentheses: p, t, t:(t̄), ts, č(ch), k(c/qu), kw(cu), ʔ('); b, d, g(g/qu), gw(gu); θ(th), s, š(x), x(j), ž(y); m, n, n:(nn), l, l:(ll), r, r:(rr); i, e, a, o, u. The syllable nucleus may be a simple vowel or a laryngealized (interrupted) vowel: V(a), VʔV(aa). There are contrastive tones not written in these materials. The letter h (not a phoneme) is used in the clitic -ha to set it off from the word to which it is attached and also to separate vowels in different syllables, e.g., mehe 'swing'.

³-(hyphen) is used to indicate a morpheme break. For convenience sake, -ha will be glossed as 'that' even though this accurately describes it only in its deictic function.

Noun plus an adjective:

- (4) limala xeni-ha
 animal big-that
 'that big animal'
- (5) yiesi-to-ha
 town-DIM⁴-that
 'that little town'
- (6) yielá xeni inda-ha
 well big water-that
 'that big well of water'

Noun plus possessive pronoun:

- (7) quesu gue-ni-ha
 cheese of- 3s-that
 'his cheese'
- (8) nan gue ca nuto-ha
 mother of PL child-that
 'those children's mother'
- (9) lisi-ni-ha
 house- 3s-that
 'his house'
- (10) xubana sagueo-ha
 tail coyote-that
 'that coyote's tail'

1.2 Following a relative clause ending in:

A noun:

- (11) benne rigapa texa-ha
 person H-pat tile-that
 'that person patting those tiles'

⁴The following abbreviations are used in this paper:

C	completive aspect	OTW	on-the-way aspect
DIM	diminutive	P	potential aspect
e	exclusive	p	plural
f	familiar	PA	pause
H	habitual aspect	PL	plural
i	inclusive	Q	yes-no question marker
NOM	nominalizer	r	respect
		s	singular

- (12) yaga xeni nu deni atu benne-ha
 stick big NOM have another person-that
 'that big stick which another person has'

A possessive pronoun:

- (13) mixi nu beteto-na bela gue-tu-ha
 cat NOM C-COME-eat- 3s meat of- lpe-that
 'that cat which came and ate our meat'

A pronoun subject following a verb:

- (14) ata chi ben lapa-que-ha
 where already C-make level- 3pr-that
 'there where they have already made it level'

- (15) ata dia- na riresu-na-ha
 where OTW-go- 3s H-run- 3s-that
 'there where he goes running'

- (16) limala xeni nu bilen-na-ha
 animal big NOM C-see- 3s-that
 'that big animal which he saw'

A verb stem:

- (17) sa 31 gue beho julio beo ute-ha
 day 31 of month July month C-pass
 'the 31st day of that July which is past'

1.3 Following a time word:

- (18) rela-ha 'that night'
 (19) uxhedila-ha 'that tomorrow morning'

2. The functions of -ha

2.1 Deictic clitic

Of the two functions of the particle -ha in WIZ, the most easily defined is that of a deictic clitic. There are several deictic elements which a WIZ speaker uses in order to communicate his relation to the hearer, to their surroundings and the relation between all this and the thing they are talking about. In narrative discourse it seems that these deictic elements determine relations within the narrative as well as helping to determine the relation between the narrator and his audience.

Three distances are distinguished in WIZ. The elements which refer to these distances can be free or bound. In unmarked order free locative words occur following verbs as in the examples below:

ni 'here'

- (20) ¿Behaca biria-lu lasi-lu da- lu ni?
 why C-leave- 2s town- 2s OTW-come- 2s here
 'Why did you leave your town and come here?'

na 'there'

- (21) tsapi-rii lati yaga xeni du na
 P-climb-1pi side tree big be there
 'let's climb the side of that big tree standing there'

nia 'there, removed at some distance, out of sight'

- (22) inna tisa-na ca benne see nia
 P-say word- 3s PL person be there
 'he will ask the people who are there'

This same three-way distinction occurs with the bound deictics. The one corresponding to nia is the particle -ha. -ha cannot occur following the first two bound deictic particles. Bound deictic clitics are attached to nouns in the following ways:

-ni 'this'

- (23) gualea quesu yuu lee inda-ni
 C-remove cheese be in water-this
 'Remove the cheese out of this water.'

-na 'that'

- (24) yiie ca cuuna-na
 dung PL bull-that
 'that bull's dung'

-ha 'that, farther removed'

- (25) ti sa yuu-a iscuela-ha
 when still be- 1s school-that
 'when I was still in that (far away) school'

ha used as a deictic indicates that the object referred to is removed at quite a distance from the speaker. It is difficult to determine exactly what distance is involved but the object is not in the near

vicinity and is usually out of sight. It seems to be a much more general location than either -ni or -na. -ha may be used when the speaker does not know where the object he is referring to is located, as in the following example of a cat which ate some meat that was being saved for supper and then ran off. The cat, presumably, is not all that far away but no one knows exactly where it and the meat went.

- (26) ganna beteto mixi-ha bela-ha
 if C-COME-eat cat-that meat-that
 'if that cat came and ate that meat'

-ha may also be used to indicate that something is far removed in that it no longer exists. In the following example the 'comal' is broken and thus no longer serves as a 'comal'.

- (27) le ulaaba-na sila-ha
 and C-break- 3s comal-that
 'and it broke that comal'

When -ha occurs on time words it seems to indicate that that particular time is significant. -ha is deictic in the sense of 'that time'. It never occurs on time words which are preceded by the indefinite marker tu. In the example below it seems that -ha on the word 'yesterday' indicates that something significant happened on that particular yesterday which in this case was that the bulls the boy was supposed to be watching got into the neighbour's corn field. The neighbour has brought this to the boy's father's attention and the father is questioning his son about the incident.

- (28) si gualf ben-lu leni naya-ha
 Q true C-do- 2s harm yesterday-that
 'is it true that you (allowed) harm (to come to the
 neighbour's corn field) that yesterday'

In example 29 it seems that tomorrow is not in focus. Shivering on the branches of a tree all night one of three monkeys suggests that tomorrow they build a house. When the sun comes out the next day, however, they promptly forget their decision. Example 30 occurs the following night as they are once again shivering in the cold. They repeat their resolve to build a house and -ha on tomorrow indicates that tomorrow is being emphasized.

- (29) uxhedila udo-rii tu yoo gue-rii
 tomorrow P-put- 1pi one house of- 1pi
 'tomorrow let's construct our house'

- (30) uxhedila-ha uin-rii tu yoo gue-rii
 tomorrow-that P-make- 1pi one house of- 1pi
 'that tomorrow we will make our house.'

-ha also serves to defocus time by distancing the narrator from it. In these cases -ha attaches to the stem of a verb which is the last item in a relative clause. In example 31 the narrator is talking about 'that July' but in example 32 he is saying 'this here July'. Example 32 is the only case of a bound deictic, other than -ha, occurring with a time word. It is interesting to note as well that the 31st of July is closer in time to the time the narrator told his story than is the 26th and yet the 26th occurs with ni and the 31st occurs with -ha. Which deictic is used depends on what the narrator wants to say about time..

- (31) sa 31 gue beho julio beo ute-ha
 day 31 of month July month C-pass
 'the 31st day of that July which is past'
- (32) 26 gue beho julio nu ute ni
 26 of month July NOM C-pass here
 'the 26th of July just past'

The same particle -ha may emphasize or defocus time. It appears from the above examples that when -ha attaches to a time word it serves to emphasize that time word. When -ha attaches to the stem of a verb which is the last item in a relative clause modifying a time word it functions in distancing the narrator from it.

2.2 Participant referent

The demonstrative clitic -ha also has a discourse function in WIZ in that it indicates that a participant, real or imagined, human or animal, major or minor, and some props have been mentioned previously in the narrative.

A speaker in a narrative uses identification to communicate to the hearer who and what is involved. One of the ways in which identification is maintained is through the use of anaphoric elements, of which pronouns are the most common. Since nouns do not have this anaphoric quality the demonstrative clitic -ha occurs attached to them in order to help trace a participant, and to some extent, a prop through the discourse. When several pronouns occur in close proximity referring to more than one participant the occurrence of -ha on one of them helps to keep the pronoun referents straight.

This paper will describe how participants and props are introduced in WIZ narrative discourse and discuss how -ha helps to keep track of them as they occur again, usually in noun form.

2.2.1 Introducing participants and props

When a participant and most props occur for the first time in a narrative they are introduced with the indefinite marker tu 'one' or an equivalent word like atu 'another'. If there is more than one participant or prop the plural marker ca or some equivalent word like ixe 'many' serve the same function of making the noun indefinite.⁵ -ha never occurs suffixed to a noun which is introduced by tu or ca. The following are examples of a participant or a prop occurring in a narrative for the first time.

(33) tu beda
one fox
'a fox'

(34) atu nuila ribani
another woman unmarried
'an unmarried woman'

(35) ca cuuna
PL bull
'bulls'

There are some participants and props which are not introduced in any overt way; that is, they occur initially in the narrative without the indefinite markers tu or ca, and without -ha except for a few examples which will be discussed in section 2.2.2.

Possessed nouns occurring for the first time in a narrative are unmarked. Something which is possessed is not referred to as being indefinite at the same time.

(36) nan suegra quia
mother mother-in-law my
'my mother-in-law'

(37) anca ali lee yoo quia
is spacious in house my
'my house is spacious'

⁵It is interesting to note that in many narratives the participants exit in the same manner in which they are introduced. They again become indefinite by the use of tu or ca. This is particularly true in narratives that end with the formula 'like that ends the story of'.

- (38) anca t̥uni galá roo-ni
 is long of course mouth- 3s
 'his mouth is long'
- (39) du ya turaza gue-e
 is tree peach of- 3sr
 'she had a peach tree'

'One-of-a-kind' nouns are not marked as being indefinite when they occur initially. Many of these nouns seem to relate specifically to things of which there are normally only one per household in WIZ culture.

- (40) biria tatubisa
 C-leave sun
 'the sun set'
- (41) ganna chi tsia-na yaa
 when already P-go- 3s steam bath
 'when she goes into the steam bath'
- (42) quixha-e na lo taa
 P-lay down 3sr 3s on petate
 'she will lay it down on the petate'

Nouns which are understood to be plural but are not obligatorily marked for plural are not marked as being indefinite when they first occur in a narrative.

- (43) rudaxhu xhaṭa-e becha
 H-catch much- 3sr dove
 'he catches many doves'
- (44) para uin-na yoo
 in order to P-make- 3s house
 'in order to build houses'
- (45) ro-cana betua
 H-eat- 3p banana
 'they are eating bananas'

Mass nouns are not marked in any way when they first occur in a narrative.

- (46) beni ca benne yiiyu
 C-make PL person lime
 'the people made lime'

- (47) te-ba yaqa-ha lo yu
 lie-EMP board-that on ground
 'the board is lying on the ground'

A noun which is modified by a relative clause containing a locative word or a deitic is optionally unmarked when it occurs initially. Relative clause ending in a location word:

- (48) lati yaqa xeni du na
 side tree big be there
 'side of a big tree standing there'

- (49) ca benne see nia
 PL person be there
 'the people there'

- (50) tu quesu te ni
 one cheese be here
 'a cheese lying here'

Relative clause ending in a deictic:

- (51) guelea quesu yuu lee inda-ni
 C-remove cheese be in water-this
 'remove the cheese from this water'
- (52) lati tu ya murilu te xan yoo-to-ha
 side one wood murilo is below house-DIM-that
 'on the side of a rafter lying below that house'

The particle -ha on 'house' in example 52 seems to be a deictic from the narrator's point of view and not from the point of view of the man viewing the rafter. The man is too close to the house for -ha to be used here as a demonstrative relating the house to the man. -ha used to distance the narrator from the story he is telling will be further discussed in the next section.⁶

⁶It is not entirely clear why the noun 'gun' in the following example occurs without tu. It is the first mention of the gun in the narrative. Perhaps it is considered to be a 'one-of-a-kind' noun in that most men would not have more than one gun. It may also be that because 'person' is indefinite, there is too much indefiniteness in close proximity.

2.2.2. Re-occurring participants and props

-ha helps to keep track of a participant through a discourse. It occurs on previously mentioned nouns and occasionally on pronouns following verbs and obligatorily possessed objects to keep clear in the hearer's mind who or what is being referred to. It also joins with the nominalizer nu- to form a special anaphoric pronoun.

When a participant and most props have been introduced in a narrative, and they are referred to again by a noun, that noun is followed by -ha or another bound deictic. -ha gives the noun the anaphoric quality of being able to refer back to something previously mentioned. In the following examples 'meat', 'board' and 'people' have occurred previously.

(53) udo xhi-a bela-to-ni
 P-put quickly-I meat-DIM-this
 'I will quickly put this meat (on the fire)'

6(cont) biria tu benne deni-e yiera
 C-leave one person has- 3sr gun
 'a person came out with a gun'

The following example would support the 'too much indefiniteness' notion in that 'board' occurs here for the first time and is not preceded by the indefinite marker tu but 'cow' is.

gasina uni tu vaca tsapi-na lo yaga
 how P-do one cow P-climb- 3s on board
 'how can a cow climb a board'

On occasion tu is also used by a narrator to refer to something which has already been introduced previously. By making a known object indefinite again the narrator can bring about certain special effects in the narrative. tu in such an occurrence helps to heighten fear, provides sarcasm or suggests that something brand new is happening even though these things have been mentioned previously. In one narrative a guitar which is only heard initially is later referred to with tu when it comes into sight.

In the first example below the animal being referred to is the rabbit's shadow and has been mentioned previously. By referring to it here with tu the narrator allows us to see the shadow from the rabbit's point of view, as though it were really an animal.

In the second example the student has previously used these very words to describe himself and they are now being used to sarcastically refer to him, without mention being made to the fact that he said them previously.

tu limala xeni tu nu chi do ela rieni iqui-ni
 one animal big one NOM already is big hear head-3s
 'a big animal' 'one who is very smart'

- (54) lati yaga-na
side board-that
'on the side of that board'
- (55) ca benne-ha nna ra-que
PL people-that PA H-say- 3pr
'those people say'

Not all nouns, having previously occurred in a narrative, occur with -ha.⁷ Mass nouns, nouns unmarked for plural and obligatorily possessed nouns followed by pronouns are not usually suffixed by -ha to indicate they have already been mentioned. It is interesting to note that these nouns are also unmarked when they are first introduced in the narrative.

There are also some nouns which occur with -ha the first time they are mentioned in the narrative. When something is possessed by a previously mentioned participant, even if the thing being possessed has never been mentioned before, -ha attaches itself to the possessed noun. This suggests that the previously mentioned participant and not the newly introduced noun is in focus as far as 'definiteness' goes. Thus, -ha is used not only to trace a participant through a discourse but also to track him by what he possesses. The indefinite marker tu never occurs with possessed nouns such as these. In the following examples the 'owner of the bag', 'we', 'the person whose grandmother is being talked about' and the 'rabbit' have been introduced earlier and are referred to in that way even though what they possess is mentioned here for the first time.

- (56) reguu -e lee chuba gue-e-ha
PR-insert- 3r in bag of- 3r-that
'he inserted (it) into his bag'
- (57) ra chi-ba ca nu dia-len-tu-ha
H-say already-EMP PL NOM OTW-go-with- 1pe-that
'said the ones going with us'

⁷Negatives seem to work in their own special way. There are no examples in the data of -ha, or tu for that matter, occurring with nouns found in negated clauses. Even in cases where these nouns have previously been mentioned in the narrative and normally would occur with -ha, they appear unmarked for definiteness.

nigaba quesu ga nuha
no-even cheese no that-one
'that wasn't cheese either'

bi lugari te ni
no place is here
'there's no room here'

- (58) nan xen gue-ni-ha biria
 mother big of- 3s-that C-leave
 'her grandmother came out'
- (59) bedú yu te- ba iqui cuneju-ha
 C-put ground immediately-EMP head rabbit-that
 'that rabbit put his head on the ground'

There is one example of a noun when occurring for the first time in a narrative, even though it is possessed by a previously mentioned participant, occurring without -ha. In the example below the peach tree is mentioned for the first time and even though it is possessed by a previously mentioned participant it seems to optionally occur without -ha.

- (60) du ya turasa gue-e
 is tree peach of- 3sr
 'she has a peach tree'

There are other examples in which a noun which is not possessed occurring for the first time has -ha attached to it. In examples 61 to 63 -ha cannot have an anaphoric reference to 'glass', 'oven' or 'ashes' because these things have not been mentioned before. It is not clear what the function of -ha is in these examples. Perhaps it is locative and refers to real geographical space. The ashes in example 63 is where the significant action of this narrative takes place. In examples 61 and 62, however, perhaps the author is saying 'that glass' and 'that oven' since these go on to become significant props in the narratives.

- (61) begaa te-ba roo- ni lee basu-ha
 C-insert immediately-EMP mouth- 3s in glass-that
 'immediately he put his mouth into that glass'
- (62) ebea-que texa-ha lee ornu-ha
 P-remove- 3pr tile-that in oven-that
 'they will remove the tiles from that oven'
- (63) betaa-e roo te-ha
 C-enter- 3r mouth ashes
 'she came to that fire'

In the following example -ha seems to function purely as a demonstrative. When -ha occurs in direct discourse it is often demonstrative. Neither the board nor the house are present where this speech is going on, nor have they been mentioned previously.

- (64) *beni vaca-ha utitsina lati yaga te xan yoo-ha*
 C-do cow-that C-defecate side board is below house-that
 'that cow defecated on the board under that house'

There are other occurrences of -ha that seem to be solely demonstrative. In the following examples 'north', 'Mexico', 'school', and 'river' are introduced in the narrative and occur with -ha. In the first three examples the speaker was far removed from the location he was referring to. In the last example, which is not an occurrence in real life, the -ha probably also serves the same function.

- (65) *riitu a_{ti} ugui-a-tu norte-ha*
 lpe when C-went- lpe north-that
 'when we went north'
- (66) *tudlid_o ti requi-a sina Mexicu-ha*
 one-time when H-walk- 1s work Mexico-that
 'once when I was working in Mexico'
- (67) *tulid_o ti sa yuu-a iscuela-ha*
 one-time when still be- 1s school-that
 'once when I was still in school'
- (68) *requi saqueo-ha pasiari gaxha-ba roo yoho-ha*
 H-walk coyote-that a-walk close-EMP side river-that
 'that coyote was walking close to that river'

As has been mentioned -ha does not occur on obligatorily possessed nouns when they are possessed by a pronoun. In example 64, however, -ha does occur in this position. It seems to follow the above examples of establishing the location of narrative close to its beginning. In this case the -ha may be indicating that the house is removed in space from the narrator's point of view, perhaps also indicating that the story is not a true one.

- (69) *tu sa nna biria-na lisi-ni-ha*
 one day PA C-leave- 3s house- 3s-that
 'one day he left his house'

Location also seems to be involved in the following example of an obligatorily possessed noun being possessed by a noun. Neither 'shadow' nor 'moon' have been mentioned before in the narrative but -ha follows the noun phrase. Perhaps -ha has a purely locative function here, indicating that the moon is extremely far away (even though it can be seen.)

- (70) lixhina nan-to beho-ha ba nuha
 shadow mother-DIM month-that EMP that-one
 'it was that moon's shadow'

In examples 71 and 72 -ha functions simultaneously as a participant referent and as a deictic clitic. 'Maria' in example 71 occurs with -ha. She has been referred to previously in the narrative and she is also removed in space from where this reference to her is made. In example 72 the meat has been referred to before but it is also no longer present in that it has been eaten. Since this is the first mention of 'cat', however, the -ha attached to it must be purely locative.

- (71) Maria-ha ni
 Maria-that here
 'Maria (will come) here'

- (72) ganna beteto mixi-ha bela-ha
 if C-COME-eat cat-that meat-that
 'if the cat ate the meat'

Although -ha usually occurs on nouns and their modifiers, it can also occur on pronouns which follow verbs and obligatorily possessed nouns. The function of -ha in these instances is still to keep track of a participant in a narrative and it occurs in these special instances only when the anaphoric reference of the pronoun is not clear.

In each of the examples below references are made to two different participants, using two pronouns or a noun and a pronoun. The last pronoun in each example, however, does not refer to the same participant as the noun or the first pronoun refers to. The particle -ha attaches to the last pronoun indicating that the verb or obligatorily possessed noun it follows relate to the main participant in the narrative. In example 74 we know that both 'going' and 'running' refer to the same participant because of the way that WIZ verbs are formed. -ha attaches to the last of conjoined verbs of this kind.

- (73) sadu-e ata chi ben lapa-que-ha
 P-go-put- 3sr where already C-make level- 3pe-that
 'he put (it) where they had already made (the ground) level'

- (74) danala-na ata dia-na riresu-na-ha
 OTW-follow- 3s where OTW-go- 3s H-run- 3s-that
 'he follows where he goes running'

- (75) limala xeni nu bilen-na-ha
 animal big NOM C-see- 3s-that
 'that big animal which he saw'

- (76) *yieti-ba niaa-cani cumu lixhina-ni-ha ba nuha*
 together-EMP foot- 3p because shadow- 3s-that EMP that-one
 'their feet were together because it was his shadow'
- (77) *atu nubiyó du cuue-e-ha*
 another man be back- 3sr-that
 'another man stood behind him'

There is another example of -ha being used in this way in a procedural discourse describing how to make lime. -ha does not usually occur on mass nouns, such as lime, but it occurs once in this narrative when the author leaves the main story line for a clause or two to talk about lime that is not well baked. The noun 'lime' after this slight interruption has -ha attached to it to signify that the author is once more talking about properly prepared lime, which is the main prop of the narrative.

In similar fashion -ha in the following example helps to identify the main participant but also to indicate a clause boundary when the clause ends in a pronoun and is immediately followed by another pronoun. On the morpheme level this clause ends in a pronoun which refers to the main participant but the clause as a whole refers to the rest of the saxophone players. In order to delimit the clause from the following pronoun which also refers to the main participant -ha is attached to the first pronoun.

- (78) *tu sa nna uxi ca luesi rucuesi-e-ha ble*
 one day PA C-call PL together H-play- 3r-that 3sfr
 'one day his fellow players called him'

It is not always clear to which noun -ha refers to, whether to the immediately previous one or to one farther back or to both. In example 79 -ha could refer to the peach tree which has been mentioned previously or it could be referring to the woman who lives close to it and has also been mentioned before.

- (79) *benne nulla do gaxa ta ba ata du ya turasa-ha*
 person woman is close where EMP where is tree peach-that
 'that woman who lived close to where that peach tree was'

In examples 11 to 16 describing -ha in relative clauses -ha seems to refer both to the item to which it is attached and to the noun or place the clause modifies.

The particle -ha also attaches to the nominalizer nu- to form a special anaphoric pronoun. The three-way locative distinction is maintained with the nu- pronouns as shown below:

(80) nu-ni	(81) nu-na	(82) nu-ha
NOM-here	NOM-there	NOM-that
'this one'	'that one'	'that one'

nuha refers back to a noun or to a much larger unit like a speech, someone's thoughts, a problem that has been mentioned or all that happened to someone at a particular time. nuha can follow its referent very closely or occur with many clauses intervening. Because of the lexical context of the noun it refers to, it is quite clear to what nuha refers. It is interesting to note that, occasionally, nuha can also be cataphoric. In example 83 nuha refers to all that is yet to be told in the narrative.

(83) neti	quate-a	nuha	tulidŕ	ti	requi-a	sina
I	C-happen-	ls	that-one	one-time	when	H-walk- ls work
'all that happened to me when I worked						

It has not yet been fully determined when nuha is used in place of a regular pronoun. It seems to add a special effect to certain narratives, occurring at significant junctures in the story. It also reflects the narrator's opinion of a participant in that it is not the respectful form of the pronoun to use. More study needs to be done in this area.

The particle -ha functions in two distinct ways in WIZ. It has an obvious locative function but it also helps to keep track of a participant and some props in a narrative. It is not always easy to separate these functions since they can both operate simultaneously.

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