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A Study of the Mixe Language of the Eighteenth Century : Confesonario en lengua Mixe by Quintana

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A Study of the Mixe Language of the Eighteenth Century: *Confesonario en lengua Mixe* by Quintana

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Key Words : Mixe, Mexico, Colonial confessional, text analysis, grammar
キーワード：ミヘ，メキシコ，コロニアル期，告解の手引書，テキスト分析，文法

I. INTRODUCTION

Mixe is spoken by approximately 75,000 people in the north western part of the state of Oaxaca in Mexico. Mixe is a language group of Mixe-Zoquean family which consists of Zoque, Mixe, Popoluca, and Tapachultec. Kaufman's classification is as follows: (I have changed the order of Tabasco Zoque and Veracruz Zoque, because Veracruz Zoque and Veracruz Mixe are often called Popoluca and have a somewhat closer relationship than the others.) [CAMPBELL 1979: 927].

1. Zoquean
   a. Chiapas Zoque
   b. Oaxaca Zoque
   c. Tabasco Zoque
   d. Veracruz Zoque (Sierra Popoluca, Texistepec Popoluca)
2. Mixean
   a. Veracruz Mixe (Sayula Popoluca, Oluta Popoluca)
   b. Eastern Mixe
   c. Western Mixe
   d. Tapachultec (extinct)

Some descriptions have already been published on Mixe dialects, such as Tlahuiltoltepec, Totontepec, San José El Paraíso and Coatlán, and there are also some manuscripts and books traced back to 18th century [cf. MILLER 1952; CONTRERAS GARCÍA 1985: 152–154]. These written documents, however, have not been analyzed.

The text I analyze in this paper is *Confesonario en lengua mixe* published in 1733 by Augustín de Quintana. Quintana was a parish priest in Juquila and it may safely be said that the text reflects Juquila Mixe dialect. To distinguish it from modern Juquila Mixe, I call it colonial Mixe for convenience. Quintana's *Confesonario* is the only text of colonial Mixe available to me. I have two versions; one is a copy of the original text of 1733[1] and the other is the second edition published in Alençon, France in 1890. The copy covers eight *mandamientos* (commandments) which are the main part of the text but unfortunately the last part is lacking. Therefore it is supplemented from the second edition.

In order to understand Quintana's work, it may be helpful to list the concordance of the first and second edition.

Subtitle	Pagination	
	The original	The second edition
De lo antecedente a la confesión	2–6	20–24

1) I am grateful to Dr. Etsuko Kuroda, my colleague, for providing me a copy of the original text.

Primer mandamiento	6–17	24–33
Segundo mandamiento	17–19	33–35
Tercer mandamiento	20–26	35–41
Cuarto mandamiento	26–32	41–46
Quinto mandamiento	32–37	46–50
Sexto mandamiento	37–61	50–70
Septimo mandamiento	61–65	70–74
Octavo mandamiento	65–68	74–76
De lo subsequente a la confesión		76–82
Actos de fe, esperanza y caridad		82–86
Parentesco		87–91
Construcción y explicación o régimen del Mixe		92–124
Compendio de voces mixes		125–128
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De los diptongos y su necesidad		137–138
Del modo de contar		139–142
Nombres de todas las partes del cuerpo		143–147

Although the texts I treat are from *De lo antecedente a la confesión* to *Actos de fe, esperanza y caridad*, other parts were also helpful, of which *construcción y explicación o régimen del mixe* (Construction and explication of Mixe) was especially useful to analyze Mixe phrases, because it treats the grammatical structure of some phrases of the commandments. Modern Mixe and Zoque languages were also utilized to analyze the texts.

Typologically, Zoque is an ergative language but Mixe does not demonstrate ergative patterns so clearly as Zoque. If Mixe-Zoquean were originally ergative languages, it would be interesting to investigate why the divergence occurred. The analysis of colonial Mixe might contribute to the study of this subject.

I will first analyze the texts and then will describe a brief grammar in order to explain the colonial Mixe structure. A glossary is given in the appendix.

II. THE TEXTS AND THEIR ANALYTICAL DESCRIPTIONS

The orthography used in the Confesonario is remarkably consistent, except such superscripts as "`", "´", "¨", "^". These diacritical marks are orthographic variants to represent one same phoneme. For example, we can observe cúxm/cùxm/cûxm/cüxm. These words are definitely the same, which is obvious from context, but the phonetic value is not clear. However, ú/ù/ü/û seem to be used to represent [ɨ], if the vowel system is compared with that of modern Totontepec Mixe dialect. Some examples are listed as follows;

Colonial Mixe	Totontepec

receive	pùc	kuenda-pɨk
be sick	pùc	pɨk-hɨ
teach	yac-ix-pùc	yak-'iš-pɨk
marry a woman	toix-pùc	tə'əš-pɨk
with	cùxm	kɨš (because)
flower	pùih	pɨh
finish	qùex	kɨš
always	xùma	šə'ma

In the texts morphemically analyzed, I use the graph "ù" for this phoneme.

The other graphs which occur frequently are ò, ó, ö, ô. These are also the same and written by one graph "ò" in this paper. The phonetic value of ò seems to be [ə] or [ʌ].

	Colonial Mixe	TOT	TLH	SJP
water	òòn	nə'ə	nəə	nɨɨ
already	tò	tə	tə	tɨɨ
with	mòòt	məət	məət	mɨɨd
I	òtz	əc	əc	ɨɨž
fear	tzòòca	cə'əgə	cə'əkə	cɨgɨɨy

Each Mixe phrase (or sentence) provided by Quintana is presented by a set of four lines. The first line is Quintana's transcription of Mixe and the second is morphemically divided transcription and the third is its morpheme-by-morpheme English translation. Morpheme divisions are marked by hyphens in the second line. And a centered period used in the third line separates two or more words needed to gloss a single morpheme. Although words are morphemically divided in the second line, morpheme-by-morpheme English translation is not given in every case of verbal words, providing word translation instead, because the nucleus of a sentence is the morphologically incorporated verb. The verb normally consists of two or more morphemes and obligatorily contains aspect and subject or object markers. Therefore, it may be easier to provide word translation for the verb in order to grasp the Mixe verbal system. However, morpheme-by-morpheme English translation is provided at least for the verb of the first occurrence in each chapter. The fourth line is a translation provided by Quintana and the English translation is omitted. The second and fourth lines are orthographically normalized but no attempt has been made to modernize the sentences.

On pagination, I refer to the first version with the abbreviation P before page numbers or parenthetical numbers and to the second version with the abbreviation S before page numbers. Although the texts are confessional and the head of each sentence is ascribed to C (confessor) or P (penitent), I numbered each sentence instead of using C and P. Thus the reference "(3–2)" means "the second sentence of page 3 of the first version", and "S101" means "page 101 of the second version".

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DE LO ANTECEDENTE A LA CONFESSION.

La C. ſignifica Confeſſor, y la P. Penitente.

C. Hincate. ☞	Coxtena.
C. Perſignate.	Naihuinquipx.
C. De donde eres?	Ma mezòna?
C. Eres criollo de aqui; ò foraſtero?	Ya mconaxait, ic Capñhaimitz?
C. A aqui perteneces, ô te cuentas aqui?	Ya mnaimai?
P. De aqui ſoy criollo, y aqui me cuento.	Ya nconaxait, etz ya nnaimai.
C. Eres caſado, ò ſoltero, ó viudo?	Xahmuic hai mitz, ic naitumbahay, ic coooic hai?
P. Soy caſado. ☞	Xahmuic hay òtz. *vel* Tôixpúic hay òtz. *vel* Caſado arpotz.
C. Tienes hijos?	Mhaiquep mitzm vnc?
C. Què officio tienes?	Tij mtunc aitp?
P. Ningun officio tengo: ſoy perſona ſin cargo; ò ſin officio.	Caetptij tunc nhaiquep: nihuatz hai òtz.
C. Tienes Bula?	Mhaiquep Santa Bula?
C. Sabes la Doctrina?	Mhaitp Tzapcaipx?
P. La ſee.	Nhaitpôtz.
C. Sabes la explicacion de los Myſterios de Fè?	Mnihahuip Hanchhahuiñ Myſterios ñiquehn?
P. La ſee.	Nnihahuipótz.
C. Quan-	Hun-

photo. 1

At the right side of the texts the word order and the type of the sentence are given in angle brackets. The word order is focused only on S(ubject)/V(erb phrase)/O(bject) order and the type of the sentence is designated by one of the following entry.

EQ : equational sentence
ST : stative sentence
IMP : imperative sentence
NIMP : negative imperative sentence
AFC : agent focus conjunct
AFNC : agent focus non-conjunct
PFC : patient focus conjunct
PFNC : patient focus non-conjunct
SFC : subject focus conjunct
SFNC : subject focus non-conjunct

The distinction of AFC, AFNC, PFC, PFNC, SFC and SFNC is treated in Chapters IV–5 and V. Other abbreviations used in this paper are as follows:

AG : agentive suffix
AGT : agentive
AUX : auxiliary
CAU : causative
CMP : completive
CNJ : conjunct
CNT : continuative
DEF : definitive (definite affix)
GER : gerund
ICMP : incompletive
IMP : imperative
LIG : ligature
N : nominalizing suffix
NCNJ : non-conjunct
NIMP : negative imperative
ORD : ordinal
PER : perfective
PERM : permanent relationship
PL : plural
POT : potential
PRT : particle
PURP : purposive
R : relative clause introducer
RCP : reciprocal
SUBJ : subjunctive
TEMP : temporary or non-permanent relationship

V	:	verb or verbalizing suffix
VOC	:	vocative
vel	:	or (*vel* appears in the texts. *vel* is a Latin word.)
//	:	mark of the end of a page in the middle of a sentence
*	:	mark of the reconstructed or amended form

Dialects

COA	:	Coatlán
SJP	:	San José El Paraíso
TLH	:	Tlahuitoltepec
TOT	:	Totontepec

De lo antecedente a la confesión

P. 2 (S. 20)

2–1. *Coxtena.* ⟨IMP⟩
cox-tena
knee-stand·up(-IMP)
Hincate.

2–2. *Naihuinquipx.* ⟨IMP⟩
nay-huin-quipx
RCP-face/eye-measure(bless oneself)(-IMP)
Persignate.

2–3. *Ma mtzòna?* ⟨V SFC⟩
ma m-tzòna-Y
where you-live/sit-ICMP
De dónde eres?

2–4. *Ya mconaxait, ic Capnhaimitz?* ⟨V SFC/EQ⟩
ya m-co-nax-at-Y ic capn hay mitz
here you-PERM-earth-be-ICMP or village person you
Eres criollo de aquí, o forastero?

2–5. *Ya mnaimai?* ⟨V SFC⟩
ya m-nay-may-Y
here you-RCP-mind?–ICMP
A aquí perteneces, o te cuentas aquí?

2–6. *Ya nconaxait, etz ya nnaimai.* ⟨V SFC/V SFC⟩
ya n-co-nax-at-Y etz ya n-nay-may-Y
here I-PERM-earth-be-ICMP and here I-RCP-mind?–ICMP
De aquí soy criollo, y aquí me cuento.

2–7. *Xahmuic hai mitz, ic naitumbahay, ic coooichai?* 〈EQ〉
xahmuc-Y hay mitz ic nay-tun-pa hay ic *cooc-Y hay
marry-CMP person you or RCP-do-AG person or divorce-CMP person
Eres casado, o soltero, o viudo?

2–8. *Xahmuic hay òtz. vel Tôixpúic hay òtz. vel Casado atpötz.* 〈EQ/EQ/ST〉
xahmuc-Y hay òtz/tò ixpùc-Y hay òtz/casado at-p òtz
marry-CMP person I already marry-CMP person I married be-ICMP I
Soy casado.

2–9. *Mhaiquep mitzm vnc?* 〈VO AFNC〉
m-hayquep mitz-m unc
you-have(-ICMP) you-your son
Tienes hijos?

2–10. *Tij mtunc aitp?* 〈V AFNC〉
tii m-tun-c-at-Yp
what your-do-N-have-ICMP
Qué oficio tienes?

2–11. *Caetptij tunc nhaiquep: nihuatz hai òtz.* 〈OV AFC/EQ〉
ca-etp-tii tun-c n-hayquep: ni-huatz hay òtz
no-be-what(>nothing) do-N I-have DEF-clean person I
Ningún oficio tengo: soy persona sin cargo, o sin oficio.

2–12. *Mhaiquep Santa Bula?* 〈VO AFNC〉
m-hayquep santa bula
you-have Saint bulla
Tienes Bula?

2–13. *Mhaitp Tzapcaipx?* 〈VO AFNC〉
m-hat-Yp tzap-capx-Y
you-know-ICMP heaven-say-N
Sabes la doctrina?

2–14. *Nhaitpôtz.* 〈V AFNC〉
n-hat-Yp-òtz
I-know-ICMP-I
La sé.

2–15. *Mnihahuip Hanchhahuiñ Mysterios ñiquehn?* 〈VO AFNC〉
m-ni-hahu-Yp hantzy-hahu-in misterios ni-queh-n
you-DEF/for-feel(>know)–ICMP true-feel-N mystery DEF-untie-N
Sabes la explicación de los misterios de fe?

2–16. *Nnihahuipótz.* 〈V AFNC〉
n-ni-hahu-Yp-òtz
I-know-ICMP-I
La sé.

P. 3

3–1. *Hundijm m acmaihuaich* 〈V SFC〉
huntiim m-ac-may-huatz-Y
when you-again-mind?–clean(>confess)-CMP
Cuanto ha que te confesastes?

3–2. *Hunctòy.*
hunctòy
El año pasado.

(S. 21)

3–3. *Mnicapxtayô huina mpocpa co mmaihuaich?* 〈VO AFNC/V SFC〉
m-ni-capx-tay-ò huina m-pocpa co m-may-huatz-Y
you-DEF-say-all-CMP all your-sin when you-confess-CMP
Dijistes todos tus pecados cuando te confesastes?

3–4. *Huina cùxtai òtzn pocpa nnicaipx, huina nmaihuatztai.* 〈OV AFC/V AFC〉
huina cùxtay òtz-n pocpa n-ni-capx-Y, huina n-may-huatz-tay-Y
all all I-my sin I-DEF-say-CMP all I-confess-all-CMP
Todos mis pecados dije, todos los confesé.

3–5. *Pona mcoyuutzò möh pocpa, co mmaihuaich,* 〈VO AFNC/V SFC〉
pona m-co-yuutz-ò mòh pocpa, co m-may-huatz-Y
if you-PERM-hide-CMP serious sin, when you-confess-CMP
Si escondistes, o callastes pecado grave, cuando te confesastes,

catij oy mmaihuaich, 〈V SFC〉
ca-tii oy m-may-huatz-Y
no-what well you-confess-CMP
no te confesastes bien,

etz catij ixpait mitzmpocpa nitocoiñ: 〈VO AFC〉
etz ca-tii ix-pat-Y mitz-m-pocpa ni-tocoy-n
and no you-get-CMP you-your-sin DEE-lose-N
y no alcanzastes perdón de tus pecados:

etz choicp m ac maihuatzot 〈VV AFNC/SFC〉
etz y-tzoc-Yp m-ac-may-huatz-ot
and it-wish-ICMP you-again-confess-POT
y es necesario, que los vuelvas a confesar.

3–6. *Caetptij ncoyuuich, caetptij ncanicaipx:* 〈OV AFC/OV AFC〉
ca-etp-tii n-co-yuutz-Y, ca-etp-tii n-ca-ni-capx-Y
nothing I-hide-CMP nothing I-no-DEF-say-CMP
nada escondí, nada dejé de decir:

nmai huatztaió otz huina òtznpocpa, 〈VO AFNC〉
n-may-huatz-tay-ò *òtz huina òtz-n-pocpa
I-confess-all-CMP I all I-my-sin
confesé todos mis pecados,

hudijphee nhaimijch huenijt ait. 〈R-V AFNC〉
hutii-phee n-hay-mitz-Y hueniit-ait
that I-fix?–gain(>remember)-CMP then
de que me acordé entonces.

3–7. *Pona mcomuutzó mòh pocpa tzóquiñ cùxm,* 〈VO AFNC〉
pona m-co-muutz-ò mòh pocpa tzòc-in cùxm
if you-PERM-silent-CMP grave sin fear-N with
Si callastes, o escondistes pecado grave por miedo,

ic tzoitunn cúxm co mmaihuaich, 〈V SFC〉
ic tzoy-tun-n cùxm, co m-may-huatz-Y
or shame-do-N with when you-confess-CMP
o por verg enza cuando te confesastes

ahuanicòtz yonijt tudaic; catij mtzôôca: 〈IMP/NIMP〉
a-huan-ic-òtz yoniit tutac-Y: ca-tii m-tzòòca-Y
TEMP-say(>inform)-IMP-me now clearly no you-fear-ICMP
Avisamelo ahora con claridad; no tengas miedo

hee-cûxm ôtz caetptij mobat ntunot mitz, 〈SDO-AUX-VIO AFC〉
hee-cùxm òtz ca-etp-tii mobat n-tun-ot mitz
that-with I nothing beg-find?(>can) I-do-POT you
porque yo no puedo hacerte nada

P. 4

catij mobat nhuopot mitz, // catij mobat ntzijcot mitz,
〈AUX-VO AFC/AUX-VO AFC〉
ca-tii mobat n-huop-ot mitz, ca-tii mobat n-tziic-ot mitz
no can I-whip-POT you no can I-beat-POT you
no puedo azotarte, no puedo aporrearte

caetptij mobat nmohuanot mitz. 〈DO AUX-VIO AFC〉
ca-etp-tii mobat n-mohuan-ot mitz
nothing can I-abuse-POT you
ningún maltratamiento puedo hacerte.

P. 4

4–1. *Töycaipx Maiteit, caetptij ncoyuuich, co nmaihuaich.* 〈OV AFC/V SFC〉
tòy-capx-Y may-teit, ca-etp-tii n-co-yuutz-Y, co n-may-huatz-Y
true-say-N VOC-Father nothing I-PERM-hide-CMP when I-confess-CMP
La verdad, Padre, nada escondí cuando me confesé.

(S. 22)

4–2. *Mtunò Penitencia, hudijphee Teit Yacmaihuatzpa* 〈VO AFNC/R-SV PFC〉
m-tun-ò penitencia, hutii-phee teit yac-may-huatz-pa
you-do-CMP penitence which Father CAU-confess-AG
Cumplistes la penitencia, que el Padre Confesor

mtucaneim? Mcapxtacò 〈V(O) AFNC〉
m-tuc-a-nem-Y m-capx-tac-ò
you-AGT(make)-TEMP-bother(>order)-CMP you-say-do·over·and·over-CMP
te mandó? Rezastes

hudijphee Teit tyaccotuic co mmaihuaich? 〈R-V AFC/V SFC〉
hutii-phee teit t-yac-co-tuc-Y co m-may-huatz-Y
that Father he-CAU-PERM-order-CMP when you-confess-CMP
lo que el Padre mandó, cuando te confesastes.

4–3. *Hoo, Maiteit, ntunòòtz hudijphee Teit ixtucaneim:* 〈V(O) AFNC/R-SV PFC〉
hoo, may-teit, n-tun-ò-òtz hutii-phee teit ix-tuc-a-nem-Y
yes, VOC-Father I-do-CMP-I that Father me-order-CMP
Si, Padre, hice lo que el Padre me mandó

Ncapxtacòòtz hudijphee Teit tyaccotuic huenijtait. 〈V(O) AFNC/R-SV AFC〉
n-capx-tac-ò–òtz hutii-phee tei t-yac-co-tuc-Y hueniit-ait
I-say-do·over·and·over-CMP-I which father he-CAU-order-CMP then
rezé lo que el Padre ordenó entonces

4–4. *To ixhuinmai huina cùxtai mitzmpocpa,* 〈VO AFC〉
tò ix-huin-may-Y huina cùxtay mitz-m-pocpa
PER you-eye-mind(>think)-CMP all all you-your-sin
Has pensado todos tus pecados,

tôphee ixtuiñ tuuc humôht cúxm, ixta tô mmaihuaich yonijtpat?
〈R-V AFC/V SFC〉
tò-phee ix-tun-Y tuuc humòht cùxm, ixta tò m-may-huatz-Y yoniit-pat
that you-do-CMP one year with since PER you-confess-CMP now-till
que has cometido en todo el año, desde que te confesastes hasta ahora?

4–5. *Hoo, Maiteit, tô nhuinmaitai.* 〈V AFC〉
hoo, may-teit, tò n-huin-may-tay-Y
yes, VOC-Father, PER I-think-all-CMP
Si, Padre, los he pensado todos.

4–6. *Oy ixhaimijch cûxtai mitzm caoihuinmaiñ,* 〈VO AFC〉
oy ix-hay-mitz-Y cùxtay mitz-m ca-oy-huin-may-n
well you-remember-CMP all you-your no-good-think-N
Te acuerdas bien de todos tus malos pensamientos,

mitzm caoycaipx, etz mitzm caoitunc,
mitz-m ca-oy-capx-Y etz mitz-m ca-oy-tun-c
you-your no-good-say-N and you-your no-good-do-N
tus malas palabras, y de tus malas obras,

tòphee ixyacnaix tuuc humòht? 〈R-V AFC〉
tò–phee ix-yac-nax-Y tuuc humòht
that you-CAU-pass-CMP one year
que has tenido todo el año.

4–7. *Anaixoy nhaimijch huina.* 〈V AFC〉
anax-Y-oy n-hay-mitz-Y huina
very-well I-remember-ICMP all
Muy bien me acuerdo de todo.

P. 5

5–1. *Maivnc, maihuatz yonijt cûxtai mitzm pocpa,* 〈IMP〉
may-unc, may-huatz yoniit cùxtay mitz-m pocpa
VOC-son, confess(-IMP) now all you-your sin
Hijo, confiesa ahora todos tus pecados,

nicapx huina mitzmcaitei hotcuucn cùxm, 〈IMP〉
ni-capx huina mitz-m-caytey hot-cuuc-n cùxm
DEF-say(-IMP) all you-your-crime heart-center-N with
di todos tus delictos con quietud,

etz hotquedacn cûxm, etz oitaic,
etz hot-quetac-n cûxm etz oy-tac-Y
and heart-calm-N with and good-repeat-CMP
y sosiego, y despacio,

heecúxm catij ixhaitocoiot 〈V AFC〉
hee-cùxm ca-tii ix-hay-tocoy-ot
that-with no you-fix/person?-lose(>forget)-POT
porque no se te olviden.

5–2. *Oiha hudij mòhpocpa, tòphee ixtuiñ,* 〈R-V AFC〉
oiha hutii mòh pocpa, tò-phee ix-tun-Y
anything big sin that you-do-CMP
Cualquier grande pecado, que hayas cometido,

oihatij axòòc caoitunc,
oiha-tii axòòc ca-oy-tun-c
anything dirty not-good-do-N
cualquiera maldad sucia,

etz oihahudij cobeit tunc, tòphee ixyacabat, 〈R-V AFC〉
etz oiha-hutii cobet-Y tun-c, tò-phee ix-yac-a-pat
and whichever pay-CMP do-N that you-CAU-TEMP-get(>consummate)
y cualquier obra perversa, que hayas consumado,

(S. 23)

nicapx yonijt: heecùxm ñihuatzot mitzm anima hahuiñ. 〈IMP/VO PFC〉
ni-capx yoniit hee-cùxm y-ni-huatz-ot mitz-m anima hahu-in
DEF-say(-IMP) now that-with it-DEF-clean-POT you-your mind feel-N
dila ahora: para que se limpie tu alma.

5–3. *Naiheetûn ôtz pocpa tumba hai nnaimai;* 〈EQ〉
nay-hee-tùn òtz pocpa tun-pa hay n-nay-may-Y
RCP-it-like(>also) I sin do-AG person I-RCP-mind?-ICMP
También yo soy pecador;

etz pait catij mobat n axòòchahuot co hai ypocpatuiñ: 〈AUX-V SFC/SV SFC〉
etz pait ca-tii mobat n-axòòc-hahu-ot, co hay y-pocpa-tun-Y
and for·that no can I-dirty-feel-POT when person he-sin-do-ICMP
y por eso no puedo hacer ascos cuando la gente peca:

catij mobat n atzöquiñhahuot 〈AUX-V SFC〉
ca-tii mobat n-a-tzòc-in-hahu-ot
no can I-TEMP-fear-N-feel-POT
no puedo espantarme

co hai ttuiñ oihatij möh caitei. 〈SVO AFC〉
co hay t-tun-Y oiha-tii mòh caytey
when person he-do-ICMP any-what big crime
cuando la gente comete cualquier grande delicto.

5–4. *Otz catij nnaiñemnhahua co hai ixmomaihuaich;* 〈SV SFC/SV PFC〉
*òtz ca-tii n-nay-nem-n-hahua-Y, co hay ix-mò-may-huatz-Y
I no I-RCP-bother-N-feel-ICMP when person me-with-confess-ICMP
Yo no me enfado cuando la gente se confiesa conmigo;

etz pait, catij mtzòòca, catij mtzoituiñ, 〈NIMP/NIMP〉
etz pait, ca-tii m-tzòòca-Y, ca-tii m-tzoy-tun-Y
and thus no you-fear-IMP no you-shame-do-IMP
y así no tengas miedo, no tengas vergüenza,

catij mhotmetzc co ixmomaihuaich yonijt 〈NIMP/V PFC〉
ca-tii m-hot-metzc, co ix-mò-may-huatz-Y yoniit
no you-heart-two when me-with-confess-ICMP now
no estés con dos corazones confesandote conmigo ahora.

P. 6

6–1. *Po catij ixñicaipx yonijt cûxtai mitzm mòh pocpa,* 〈VO AFC〉
po ca-tii ix-ni-capx-Y yoniit cùxtay mitz-m mòh pocpa
if no you-DEF-say-ICMP now all you-your big sin
Si no dices ahora todos tus pecados graves,

tóphee ixtuiñ, catij Dios tyacnitocoiot mitzm pocpa, 〈R-V AFC/SVO AFC〉
tò-phee ix-tun-Y ca-tii Dios t-yac-ni-tocoy-ot mitz-m pocpa
that you-do-CMP no God he-CAU-DEF-lose-POT you-your sin
que has cometido, no perdonará dios tus pecados,

etz catij ñihuatzatot mitzm anima hahuiñ: 〈VO PFC〉
etz ca-tii y-ni-huatz-at-ot mitz-m anima hahu-in
and no it-DEF-clean-be-POT you-your mind feel-N
y no se limpiará tu alma:

etz mobat moocot atzoc aymaihuaich, 〈AUX-V SFC〉
etz mobat m-ooc-ot atzoc ay may-huatz-Y
and can you-die-POT then without confess-CMP
y puedes morirte luego sin confesarte,

etz huenijt mòhcuu tpahuijtzot mitzm anima xúma cúxm 〈SVO AFC〉
etz hueniit mohcuu t-pahuiitz-ot mitz-m anima xùma cùxm
and then devil he-take-POT you-your mind eternity with
y entonces el diablo se llevará tu alma para siempre.

6–2. *Pait, maivnc, tzôôca Dios, tzòòca Dios y Justicia:* ⟨IMP/IMP⟩
pait, may-unc, tzòòca Dios, tzòòca Dios y-justicia
thus VOC-son fear(-IM)P God fear(-IMP) God his-justice
Por eso, hijo, teme a Dios, ten miedo de la Justicia de Dios:

tucayoou mitzm anima hahuiñ, ⟨IMP⟩
tuc-ayoo-u mitz-m anima hahu-in
make-work-IMP you-your mind feel-N
ten piedad de tu alma,

etz maihuatz huina cûxtai mitzm pocpa tudaic, ⟨IMP⟩
etz may-huatz huina cùxtay mitz-m pocpa tutac-Y
and confess(-IMP) all all you-your sin clearly
y confiesa todos tus pecados con claridad,

etz hanch caipx cûxm, ixta hanch Christiano;
etz hantzy capx-Y cùxm, ixta hantzy christiano
and true say-N with as true Christian
y verdad, como verdadero Christiano;
(S. 24)

heecùxm heetûn ixpatot mitzm pocpanitocoiñ, ⟨VO AFC⟩
hee-cùxm hee-tùn ix-pat-ot mitz-m pocpa ni-tocoy-n
that-with that-like you-get-POT you-your sin DEF-lose-N
para que así alcances perdón de tus culpas,

etz Dios y oitatn gracia.
etz Dios *y-oy-at-n gracia
and God his-good-be-N grace
y gracia de Dios.

Primer Mandamiento

P. 6 (S. 24)

6–3. *Tôixcahanchhahua Nhuintzònatim Dios?* ⟨VO AFC⟩
tò ix-ca-hantzy-hahua-Y n-huin-tzòn-atim Dios
PER you-no-true-feel-CMP my-respect-lord-PL God
Has dejado de creer en Dios Nuestro Señor?

6–4. *Tô ixhanchhahua Dios hotmetzc cùxm.* ⟨VO AFC⟩
tò ix-hantzy-hahua-Y Dios hot-metzc cùxm
PER you-true-feel-CMP God heart/stomach-two with
Has creido en Dios con duda o con dos corazones?

P. 7

7–1. *Tò ixcahanchhahua oihahudij Mysterio Dios y hanchhahuiñ y hee?*
〈VO AFC〉
tò ix-ca-hantzy-hahua-Y oiha-hutii misterio Dios y-hantzy-hahu-in y-hee
PER you-no-true-feel-CMP any-which mystery God his-true-feel-N his-property
Has dejado de creer cualquier misterio de la fe de Dios?

7–2. *Tò ixhanchhahua Dios y hanchhahuiñ Mysterios hotmetzc cûxm?* 〈VO AFC〉
tò ix-hantzy-hahua-Y Dios y-hantzy-hahu-in misterios hot-metzc cùxm
PER you-true-feel-CMP God his-true-feel-N mystery heart-two with
Has creido los misterios de la fe de Dios con duda, o con dos corazones?

7–3. *Tò mpanaix?* 〈V SFC〉
tò m-panax-Y
PER you-idolize-CMP
Has idolatrado?

7–4. *Tò ixmòhhahua, tô ixhuintzoic Tzamaxan,* 〈VO AFC〉
tò ix-mòh-hahua-Y, tò ix-huin-tzoc-Y tza-maxan
PER you-big-feel-CMP PER you-respect-wish-CMP stone-office
Has venerado, has reverenciado como a Dios algún ídolo, o piedra,

ic tij queip ixta Dios?
ic tii queip ixta Dios
or some tree like God
o algún árbol, o palo?

7–5. *Tò ixhanchhahua panaxntunc, ic cobeittunc,* 〈VO AFC〉
tò ix-hantzy-hahua-Y panax-n-tun-c ic cobet-Y-tun-c
PER you-true-feel-CMP idolize-N-do-N or pay-N-do-N
Has creido la idolatr a o sacrificios,

töphee ttuiñ Amôhtohc heequib? 〈R-VS AFC〉
tò-phee t-tun-Y amòh-tòhc heequib
that he-do-CMP old-men formerly
que hicieron los antiguos antiguamente?

7–6. *Tò ixtuiñ nipam, tò ixtuiñ nicaam?* 〈V AFC/V AFC〉
tò ix-tun-Y ni-pam, tò ix-tun-Y ni-caam
PER you-do-CMP for-sickness, PER you-do-CMP for-milpa(field)
Has hecho sacrificio por enfermedad, o por la milpa?

7–7. *Tò mtzinnoic, tô m-pomhoic,* 〈V SFC/V SFC〉
tò m-tzin-noc-Y, tò m-pom-hoc-Y
PER you-torch·pine-light-CMP, PER you-copal-burn-CMP
Has encendido candelas, has quemado copale,

tò mtzintzeicx mitzm caam hoitp, ic tuu am, ic tun am, 〈V SFC〉
tò m-tzin-tzecx-Y mitz-m caam hoitp ic tuu am ic tun am,
PER you-torch·pine-chip-CMP you-your milpa at or path in or hill in
has rajado ocote en tu milpa, o en el camino, o en el cerro,

ixta Amòhtóhc ytuiñit heequib? 〈SV PFC〉
ixta amòh-tòhc y-tun-Y-it heequib
like old-men he-do-CMP-PL formerly
como los antiguos hicieron en la antigüedad?

(S. 25)

7–8. *Tö ixyactzinnoic,* 〈V AFC〉
tò ix-yac-tzin-noc-Y,
PER you-CAU-torch·pine-light-CMP
Has hecho encender candelas,

tò ixyacpomhoic maacmaahai, oiha ma? 〈VO AFC〉
tò ix-yac-pom-hoc-Y maacmaa hay, oiha ma
PER you-CAU-copal-burn-CMP some people any part
has hecho quemar copal a alguna persona en cualquier parte?

P. 8

8–1. *Tò ixyacooic tutc, etz ixyactaix ñoipiñ* 〈VO AFC/VO AFC〉
tò ix-yac-ooc-Y tutc etz ix-yac-tax-Y y-nòipin
PER you-CAU-die-CMP chicken and you-CAU-shed-CMP his-blood
Has matado gallos, y derramdo su sangre

mizm tòhchoitp, ic mitzm caamhoitp,
mitz-m tòhc hoitp ic mitz-m caam hoitp
you-your house at or you-your milpa in
en tu casa, o en tu milpa,

ic oiha ma, ixta Amöhtohc ytuiñit? 〈SV PFC?〉
ic oiha ma, ixta amòh-tòhc y-tun-Y-it
or any part like old-men he-do-CMP-PL
en otra cualquier parte, al modo de los antiguos?

8–2. *Tò mcaxpocpaait?* 〈V SFC〉
tò m-cax-pocpa-at-Y
PER you-?-sin-be-CMP
has sido brujo?

8–3. *Tò mcoxeuhait?* 〈V SFC〉
tò m-co-xeuh-at-Y
PER you-keeping-day-be-CMP
Has sido sortilego?

8–4. *Tò ixmuuic, ic ixñipixuih pamhai?* 〈V(O) AFC/VO AFC〉
tò ix-muuc-Y ic ix-ni-pixuh-Y pam-hay
PER you-suck-CMP or you-DEF-breathe·in-CMP sick-person
Has chupado, o insuflado a los enfermos?

8–5. *Co tò mpûic, co tò mpampait,* 〈V SFC/V SFC/V PFC〉
co tò m-pùc-Y, co tò m-pam-pat-Y,
when PER you-be·sick-CMP when PER you-sick-find-CMP
Cuando has estado enfermo,

tô myacmuuic, ic tò myacpixuih Coxèuh, 〈V PFC〉
tò m-yac-muuc-Y ic tò m-yac-pixuh-Y co-xeuh
PER you-CAU-suck-CMP or PER you-CAU-breathe·in-CMP AG?-day
te has hecho chupar, o te has hecho insuflar al sortilego,

ic Cotzoi?
ic co-tzoy
or AG?-heal
o curandero?

8–6. *Co tô yqueeix mitzm vnc, tò ixñiqueix Coxêuh,* 〈VS SFC/VO AFC〉
co tò y-queex-Y mitz-m unc, tò ix-ni-quex-Y co-xeuh,
when PER he-be·born-CMP you-your son PER you-PURP-send-CMP AG?-day
Cuando han nacido tus hijos, has enviado por el sortilego,

heecûxm tyacxèuhpatot maxunc, 〈VO AFC〉
hee-cùxm t-yac-xeuh-pat-ot max-unc,
that-with he-CAU-day(name)-find-POT baby-son
para que pusiera nombre a la criatura,

etz heecûxm ytunot, ixta Amòhtòhc ytuiñ yhuenait heequib?〈V PFC?/SV PFC?〉
etz hee-cùxm y-tun-ot, ixta amòh-tòhc y-tun-Y y-huen-ait heequib
and that-with he-do-POT as old-men he-do-CMP his-any-thing(CNT) formerly
y para que hiciera como los antiguos hacían en la antigualla?

8–7. *Tò ixhaipait, etz ix-patyaix Anneo, ic Poh,* 〈V(O) AFC/VO AFC〉
tò ix-hay-pat-Y etz ix-pat-yax-Y anneo ic poh
PER you-person/fix?-find-CMP and you-find-cry-CMP lightning or wind
Has nombrado, y llamado al Rayo, o al viento,

heecúxm mpûtòcot? 〈V PFC〉
hee-cùxm m-pùtòc-ot
that-with you-help-POT
para que te ayudara?

8–8. *Tò ixyaccoih anneocaic,* 〈VO AFC〉
tò ix-yac-coh-Y anneo cay-c
PER you-CAU-make-CMP lightning eat-N(>tortilla)
Has hecho tortillas de Rayo,

etz ixtucmoyoix Anneo? 〈VO AFC〉
etz ix-tuc-moyox-Y anneo
and you-AGT-offer-CMP lightning
y se las has ofrecido al Rayo?

P. 9 (S. 26)

9–1. *Tô ixhanchhahua comai?* 〈VO AFC〉
tò ix-hantzy-hahua-Y comay
PER you-true-feel-CMP dream
Has creido en sueños?

9–2. *Honaac oc?*
honaac oc
how·many time
Cuantas veces?

9–3. *Ypx oc-n*
ipx oc-n
twenty times
Como veinte veces.

9–4. *Co mtzaichcomai, ixahuixit pam, ayoon, ic ooc-n?* 〈V SFC/VO AFC〉
co m-tzatz-Y-comay-Y, ix-ahuixit-Y pam, ayoo-n ic ooc-n
when you-suffer-N-dream-CMP you-expect-CMP sick work-N or die-N
Cuando soñastes pesadillas, esperastes enfermedad, trabajos, o la muerte?

9–5. *Tô ixhanchhahua haichuux?* 〈VO AFC〉
tò ix-hantzy-hahua-Y hay-tzuux
PER you-true-feel-CMP augury
Has creido en agüeros?

9–6. *Co tô ixmonaipait Caà , ic tij huyuuc tuuam,* 〈VO AFC〉
co tò ix-mò-nay-pat-Y caa ic tii huyuuc tuu am,
when PER you-with-RCP-find-CMP lion or some animal path in
Cuando has encontrado leon, u otro animal en el camino,

tô mhaichuuxhahua? 〈V SFC〉
tò m-hay-tzuux-hahua-Y
PER you-augury-feel-CMP
lo has tenido por agüero?

9–7. *Tô mhaichuuxhahua co tij huyuuc y yaix?* 〈V SFC/SV SFC〉
tò m-hay-tzuux-hahua-Y co tii huyuuc y-yax-Y
PER you-augury-feel-CMP when some animal he-cry-CMP
Has tenido por agüero, cuando grita algún animal?

9–8. *Tô ixhanchhahua Mohcuu tô tyaccoih huyuuc ahuamphee,*
〈VO AFC/(S)VO-R AFC〉
tò ix-hantzy-hahua-Y mohcuu tò t-yac-coh-Y huyuuc ahuan-phee
PER you-true-feel-CMP devil PER he-CAU-make-CMP nimal fierce-that
Has creido que el demonio ha criado los animales bravos,

ixta Caa, tzaiñ, etz atuucphee ahuana huyuuc;
ixta caa, tzain, etz a-tuuc-phee ahuana huyuuc
like lion snake and other-one-that fierce animal
como leon, culebra, y otros animales bravos,

ixta yhuaiñn Panaxpatòhc? 〈VS SFC〉
ixta y-huan-Y-n panax-pa-tòhc
as he-say-ICMP-as idolize-AG-PL(men)
como dicen los idolatras?

9–9. *Tò ixhanchhahua Anneo, ic Poh tyacitp moc,* 〈VO AFC/(S)VO AFC〉
tò ix-hantzy-hahua-Y anneo ic poh t-yac-it-Yp moc
PER you-true-feel-CMP lightning or wind he-CAU-be-ICMP maize
Has creido que el Rayo, o el Viento hacen dar el maíz,

ic noiñ, ic tijait?
ic noin ic tii at-Y
or grain or some be-N(>thing)
o la grana, u otras cosas?

P. 10

10–1. *Tô ixcaahotait Nhuintxònatim Dios* 〈VO AFC〉

tò ix-ca-a-hot-at-Y *n-huin-tzòn-atim Dios
PER you-no-TEMP-liver-be(>entrust)-CMP my-respect-lord-PL God
Has desconfiado de Dios N. Sr.

co tô ix haiquep pam, hottocoiñ, ic tij ayoon? 〈VO AFC〉

co tò ix-hayquep pam, hot-tocoy-n, ic tii ayoo-n
when PER you-have sickness heart-lose-N or some work-N
cuando has tenido enfermedades, aflicciones, u otros trabajos?
(S. 27)

10–2. *Tò ixcaahotait Nhuintzònatim Dios,* 〈VO AFC〉

tò ix-ca-a-hot-at-Y n-huin-tzòn-atim Dios
PER you-no-entrust-CMP my-respect-lord-PL God
Has desconfiado de Dios Nuestro Señor,

co ixhuinmai Nhuintzònatim Dios catij mobat tyactzocot
〈VO AFC/(S)-AUX-V AFC〉

co ix-huin-may-Y n-huin-tzòn-atim Dios ca-tii mobat t-yac-tzoc-ot
when you-judge-CMP my-respect-lord-PL God no can he-CAU-cure-POT
juzgando que Dios no puede sanar, o salvar

mitzm anima hee yoiatn gracia cüxm?
mitz-m anima hee y-oy-at-n gracia cùxm
you-your soul he his-good-be-N grace with
tu alma con su gracia?

10–3. *Tö ixcaahotait, tö ixcaahuixit mnòcxot Tzaphoitp,* 〈V AFC/VV AFC/SFC〉

tò ix-ca-a-hot-at-Y, tò ix-ca-ahuixit-Y m-nòcx-ot tzap hoitp
PER you-no-entrust-CMP PER you-no-expect-CMP you-go-POT heaven in
Has desconfiado, has desesperado irte al Cielo,

heecùxm mai mòh pocpa ixhaiquep? 〈OV AFC〉

hee-cùxm may mòh pocpa ix-hayquep
that-with many big sin you-have
porque tienes muchos pecados graves?

10–4. *Tò ixahotait, tò ixahuixit mnòcxot Tzaphoitp,* 〈V AFC/VV AFC/SFC〉

tò ix-a-hot-at-Y, tò ix-ahuixit-Y m-nòcx-ot tzap hoitp
PER you-entrust-CMP PER you-expect-CMP you-ir-POT heaven in
Has confiado, has esperado irte al Cielo,

oiha ixcamaihuatzot cûxtai mitzm mòhpocpa, 〈VO AFC〉
oiha ix-ca-may-huatz-ot cùxtay mitz-m mòh pocpa
although you-no-confess-POT all you-your big sin
aunque no te confieses de todos tus pecados graves,

etz oiha mcahottocoiot mitzm môhpocpa cùxm? 〈V SFC〉
etz oiha m-ca-hot-tocoy-ot mitz-m mòh pocpa cùxm
and although you-no-heart-lose-POT you-your big sin with
y aunque no te duelas de tus pecados graves?

10–5. *Tò ixcamohhahua,* 〈V AFC〉
tò ix-ca-mòh-hahua-Y
PER you-no-big-feel-CMP
Has dejado de adorar,

tò ixcahuintzôic Nhuintzônatim Jesu Christo y ahuanax, 〈VO AFC〉
tò ix-ca-huin-tzòc-Y n-huin-tzòn-atim Jesu Christo y-ahuanax
PER you-no-respect-fear-CMP my-respect-lord-PL Jesus Christ his-image
has dejado de reverenciar a alguna Imagen de N. Señor Jesu-Christo,

co ixhuinmai catij ixhuinmaich 〈V AFC/VV=V AFC〉
co ix-huin-may-Y ca-tii ix-huin-matz-Y
when you-respect/eye-mind?-CMP no you-respect/eye-grasp-CMP
juzgando que no estabas obligado a adrarla,

ixmòhhahuot, etz ixhuintzòòcot? 〈AFC/AFC〉
ix-mòh-hahu-ot etz ix-huin-tzòòc-ot
you-big-feel-POT and you-respect-fear-POT
y reverenciarla?

10–6. *Tô ixcamòhhahua,* 〈V AFC〉
tò ix-ca-mòh-hahua-Y
PER you-no-big-feel-CMP
Has dejado de adorar.

P. 11

tò ixcahuintzòic Nhuindahatim // Santa Maria y ahuanax, 〈VO AFC〉
tò ix-ca-huin-tzòc-Y n-huin-tah-atim Santa Maria y-ahuanax
PER you-no-respefct-fear-CMP my-respect-lady-PL Saint Mary her-image
has dejado de reverenciar la Imagen de Ntra. Señora,

ic atuuc Santo y ahuanax,
ic a-tuuc santo y-ahuanax
or other-one Saint his-image
o de otros Santos,

co ixhanchhahua catij ixhuinmaich ixmòhhahuot, 〈V AFC/VV=V AFC/AFC〉
co ix-hantzy-hahua-Y ca-tii ix-huin-matz-Y, ix-mòh-hahu-ot
when you-true-feel-CMP no you-respect-grasp-CMP you-big-feel-POT
creyendo que no estabas obligado a adorarlas,

etz ixhuintzòòcot ? 〈AFC〉
etz ix-huin-tzòòc-ot
and you-respect-fear-POT
y reverenciarlas?

P. 11

11–1. *Tô ixtuiñ Dios y huintzöquiñ cûxm Mohcuutunc,* 〈VO AFC〉
tò ix-tun-Y Dios y-huin-tzòc-in cùxm mohcuu-tun-c
PER you-do-CMP God his-respect-fear-N with devil-do-N
Has hecho en reverencia de Dios algùn sacrificio diablolico,

co ixyacooic tutc, ic vcunc, 〈VO AFC〉
co ix-yac-ooc-Y tutc ic uc-unc
when you-CAU-die-CMP chicken or dog-child
matando gallinas, o perritos,

ic tijait cobeit tunc Nhuintzònatim Dios yhuintzòquiñ cùxm?
ic tii-ait cobet-Y-tun-c n-huin-tzòn-atim Dios y-huin-tzòc-in cùxm
or other pay-N-do-N my-respect-lord-PL God his-face-fear-N with
u otra obra mala en honra de Dios Nuestro Señor?

(S. 28)

11–2. *Tö ixhanchhahua co hai yooic,* 〈V AFC/V SFC〉
tò ix-hantzy-hahua-Y co hay y-ooc-Y
PER you-true-feel-CMP when people he-die-CMP
Has creido que cuando la gente se muere,

naiheetún yooic yanima, ixta huyuucn? 〈VS SFC〉
nay-hee-tùn y-ooc-Y y-anima, ixta huyuuc-n
also he-die-CMP his-soul like animal-like
también se muere su alma, como las bestias?

11–3. *tò ixhanchhahua co hai yooic,* 〈V AFC/SV SFC〉
tò ix-hantzy-hahua-Y co hay y-ooc-Y
PER you-true-feel-CMP when people he-die-CMP
Has creido que cuando la gente muerte,

huenijt ñöicx tumba atuucphee naxhuim, 〈VVpa SFC〉
hueniit y-nòcx-Y tun-pa a-tuuc-phee nax huim
then he-go-CMP work-GER another-one-that earth in
entonces va a trabajar al otro mundo,

ixta y huaiñn Panaxpatòhc? 〈VS SFC?〉
ixta y-huan-Y-n panax-pa-tòhc
as he-say-ICMP-as idolize-AG-PL
como dicen los idolatras?

11–4. *Tò ixyx co hai tòttuiñ mohcuutunc:* 〈V AFC/SVO AFC〉
tò ix-ix-Y co hay tò t-tun-Y mohcuu-tun-c
PER you-see-CMP when people PER he-do-CMP devil-do-N
Has visto cuando la gente ha hecho algún sacrificio diabólico:

ic mnihahuip pona pònhai tòttuiñ Mohcuutunc? 〈V AFNC/SVO AFC〉
ic m-ni-hahu-Yp pona pòn hay tò t-tun-Y mohcuu-tun-c
or you-DEF-feel-ICMP if who person PER he-do-CMP devil-do-N
o sabes si alguna persona lo ha hecho?

11–5. *Tò nyx, Maiteit* 〈V AFC〉
tò n-ix-Y, may-teit
PER I-see-CMP, VOC-Father
Lo he visto, Padre.

11–6. *Hundijm ixyx?* 〈V AFC〉
hundiim ix-ix-Y
when you-see-CMP
Cuándo lo viste?

11–7. *Ma hai ttuiñ mohcuutunc?* 〈SVO AFC〉
ma hay t-tun-Y mohcuu-tun-c
where people he-do-CMP devil-do-N
En dónde hizo la gente el sacrificio?

P. 12

12–1. *Tij ytunö hai huenijtait?* 〈OVS AFNC〉
tii y-tun-ò hay hueniit-ait
what he-do-CMP people then
Qué hizo la gente entonces?

12–2. *Honaac hai ttuiñ yòò mohcuutunc?* 〈SVO AFC〉
honaac hay t-tun-Y yòò mohcuu-tun-c
how·many people he-do-CMP that devil-work-N
Cuantas personas hicieron ese sacrificio?

12–3. *Honaac oc tô ixyx?* ⟨V AFC⟩
honaac oc tò ix-ix-Y
how•many times PER you-see-CMP
Cuantas veces lo has visto?

12–4. *Mitz anaituuc ixyx, ic naiheetún tyx huinc hay?* ⟨SV AFC/VS AFC⟩
mitz a-nay-tuuc ix-ix-Y ic nay-hee-tùn t-ix-Y huinc hay
you other-RCP-one you-see-CMP or also he-see-CMP other people
Tú solo lo vistes, o también lo vieron otras personas?

12–5. *tij yxêuh hai, tòphee ttuiñ mohcuutunc?* ⟨EQ/R-VO AFC⟩
tii y-xeuh hay, tò-phee t-tun-Y mohcuu-tun-c
what his-name people que he-do-CMP devil-work-N
Cómo se llama la persona, que hizo el sacrificio?
(S. 29)

12–6. *Cüxtai yôô , tòphee ixtucmodoi hanchcaipxit, tòycaipx it?* ⟨EQ/R-V PFC⟩
cùxtay yòò, tò-phee ix-tuc-modou-Y hantzy-capx-Y it, tòy-capx-Y it
all that that me-make-hear-CMP true-say-N be true-say-N be
Todo eso que me has dicho, es verdad?

12–7. *Hoo Maiteit, actòycaipx.*
hoo may-teit, ac-tòy-capx-Y
yes, VOC-Father completely-true-say-N
Si, Padre, todo es verdad.

12–8. *Maivnc, cûxtai caipx, tòphee òtz ixtucmodoi yayonijt,* ⟨R-(O)V PFC⟩
may-unc, cùxtay capx-Y, tò-phee òtz ix-tuc-modou-Y ya yoniit
VOC-son all say-N that I me-make-hear-CMP here now
Hijo, todo lo que me has dicho aquí ahora,

choicp ixahuanot Teitcong Obispo, ic Teitcong Provissor: ⟨VV AFNC/AFC⟩
y-tzoc-Yp ix-a-huan-ot teit-conc obispo ic teit-conc provisor
it-necessary-ICMP you-inform-POT Father-Mr. bishop or Father-Mr. provisor
es necesario que se lo avises al Señor Obispo o al Señor Provisor;

Tihuaimp heecùxm Teicong Obispo, etz Teit Provissor,
tihuaimp hee-cùxm *teit-conc obispo etz teit provisor
but because Father-Mr. bishop and Father provisor
pero porque el Señor Obispo, y Señor Provisor

heecheem ytzòna, mobat ixtucmodouotòtz ntôhchoitp, 〈SV SFC/AUX-V PFC〉
heec-heem y-tzòna-Y mobat ix-tuc-modou-ot-òtz n-tòhc hoitp
far they-live-ICMP can me-make-hear-POT-I my-house in
viven lejos, puedes decirlo a mi en mi casa,

ic Porteria hoitp, ic Sacristia hoitp, ic oihama ixchocot, 〈V AFC〉
ic porteria hoitp ic sacristia hoitp ic oiha-ma ix-tzoc-ot
or gatehouse in or sacristy in or any-part you-want-POT
o en la Porteria, o en la Sacristia, o en cualquier parte que quisiere,

P. 13

heecûxm ôtz mobat // nyactudacot, etz nyacoiot, 〈S-AUX-V=V AFC/AFC〉
hee-cùxm òtz mobat n-yac-tu-tac-ot etz n-yac-oy-ot,
that-with I can I-CAU-adjust-POT and I-CAU-good-POT
para que yo pueda ajustarlo, y componerlo

Pocatij òtz ixtucmodouhuaiñ, 〈OV PFC〉
po ca-tii òtz ix-tuc-modou-huan-Y
if no I me-make-hear-want-ICMP
Si no quieres decirlo a mi,

mobat ixtucmodouot Teit Cura, ic Teit Vicario, 〈AUX-VIO AFC〉
mobat ix-tuc-modou-ot teit cura ic teit vicario,
can you-make-hear-POT Father curate or Father vicar
puedes decirlo al Padre Cura, o al Padre Vicario.

Etz conom ôtz ixtucmodouot, ic Teit Cura, ic Teit Vicario, 〈OV(DO) PFC〉
etz conom òtz ix-tuc-modou-ot, ic teit cura ic teit vicario
and until I me-make-hear-POT or Father curate or Father vicar
Y hasta que lo digas a mi, o al Padre Cura, o Vicario,

catij mobat nconucxotôtz mitz 〈AUX-VO AFC〉
ca-tii mobat n-co-nucx-ot-òtz mitz
no can I-absolve-POT-I you
no puedo yo absolverte.

P. 13

13-1. *Oy mobat ixtucmodouotöz ayuuich:* 〈AUX-VIO PFC〉
oy mobat ix-tuc-modou-ot *òtz a-yuutz-Y
well can me-make-hear-POT me hiddenly
Bien puedes decirmelo ocultamente:

catij m-tzôôca, heecûxm catij pòn tmodouot, 〈IMP/SV AFC〉
ca-tii m-tzòòca, hee-cùxm ca-tii pòn t-modou-ot
no you-fear-(IMP) that-with no who he-hear-POT
no tengas miedo, que nadie lo oirá

catij pòn tnihahuot, etz mitz caetptij ayoon ixpatot. 〈SV AFC/SOV AFC〉
ca-tii pòn t-ni-hahu-ot etz mitz ca-etp-tii ayoo-n ix-pat-ot
no who he-DEF-feel-POT and you nothing work-N you-get-POT
nadie lo sabrá, y tú ningún trabajo tendrás.

Etzpo catij ixahuanahuaiñ, 〈V AFC〉
etz poca-tii ix-a-huan-a-huan-Y,
and if no you-TEMP-say-LIG?-want-ICMP
Y si no quieres avisarlo,

pocatij ixtucmodouhuaiñ haitmôh pocpa ixtunot, 〈V AFC/OV AFC〉
po ca-tii ix-tuc-modou-huan-Y, hait mòh pocpa ix-tun-ot
if no you-make-hear-want-ICMP very big sin you-do-POT
si no quieres decirlo, harás muy grande pecado,

etz hanch ixyachotmatot Dios: 〈VO AFC〉
etz hantzy *ix-yac-hot-maat-ot Dios
and true you-CAU-heart-violate-POT God
y ofenderás mucho a Dios:

etz catij pön Teit mobat tconucxotmitz conom ixtucmodouot,
〈S AUX-VO AFC/V AFC〉
etz ca-tii pòn teit mobat t-co-nucx-ot mitz conom ix-tuc-modou-ot
and no who Father can he-absolve-POT you until you-make-hear-POT
y ningún Padre podrá absolverte hasta que lo digas,

ixta nhuaiñn. 〈V SFC?〉
ixta n-huan-Y-n
as I-say-ICMP-as
como digo.

Segundo Mandamiento

P. 17 (S. 33)

17–1. *Tô ixyactestigoait Dios, ic Santa Cruz,* 〈VO AFC〉
Tô ix-yac-testigo-at-Y Dios ic Santa Cruz
PER you-CAU-witness-V(be)-CMP God or Saint cross
Has puesto por testigo a Dios, a la Cruz,

ic Nhuindahatim, ic oihahudij Santo óôndacn cùxm? vel
ic n-huin-tah-atim ic oiha-hutii Santo òòn-tac-n cùxm
or my-respect-lady-PL or any-which Saint lie-repeat-N with
o a Nuestra Señora, o a cualquier Santo falsamente, o con mentira?

Tó ixpoctaic juramento òòndacn cûxm? 〈VO AFC〉
tò ix-poc-tac-Y juramento òòn-tac-n cûxmo
PER you-take-repeat-CMP oath lie-N with
Has puesto juramento con mentira?

17–2. *Tó ixyactestigoait Dios. vel Tö ixpoctaic juramento* 〈VO AFC/VO AFC〉
tò ix-yac-testigo-at-Y Dios *vel* tò ix-poc-tac-Y juramento
PER you-CAU-witness-V-CMP God PER you-take-CMP oath
Has jurado

òôndac-n cùxm Justicia yhuinduum, ic Teit maxanhaiquepa yhuincuuc,
òòn-tac-n cùxm justicia y-huin-tuum ic teit *maxan-hayquep-pa y-huin-cuuc
lie-N with justice his-eye-? or Father office-have-AG his-eye-center
con mentira ante la justicia, o delante del Padre Ministro,

co hai yxahmuchuaiñ yhuenait? 〈SV SFC〉
co hay y-xahmuc-huan-Y yhuenait
when people he-marry-want-ICMP CNT(his-que-be?)
cuando la gente se quiera casar?

17–3. *Tô ixyactestigoait Dios. vel Tô ixpoctaic Juramento* 〈VO AFC/VO AFC〉
tò ix-yac-testigo-at-Y dios *vel* tò ix-poc-tac-Y juramento
PER you-CAU-witness-V-CMP god PER you-take-CMP oath
Has jurado a Dios

P. 18

òòndacn cûxm oihapôn hai ñicûxm?
òòn-tac-n cùxm oiha-pòn hay ni-cùxm
lie-N with any-who people DEF-with
con mentira contra cualquier persona?

P. 18 (S. 34)

18–1. *Tó ixyactestigoait Dios. vel Tò ixpoctaic Juramento* 〈VO AFC/VO AFC〉
tò ix-yac-testigo-at-Y Dios *vel* tò ix-poc-tac-Y juramento
PER you-CAU-witness-V-CMP God PER you-take-CMP oath
Has jurado a Dios

co ixcanihahua 〈V AFC〉
co ix-ca-ni-hahua-Y
when you-no-DEF-feel(>know)-CMP
no sabiendo

pona hanch, ic cahanch caipx, hudijphee mcapxp yhuenait? 〈ST/R-V AFNC〉
pona hantzy ic ca-hantzy capx-Y, hutii-phee m-capx-p yhuenait
if true or no-true say-N which-that you-say-ICMP CNT
si era verdad o no lo que decías?

18–2. *Tò ixhuandaic Juramento cùxm ixyacayoouothai?* 〈VVO AFC/AFC〉
tò ix-huan-tac-Y juramento cùxm ix-yac-ayoou-ot hay
PER you-say-repeat-CMP oath with you-CAU-work/pain-POT people
Has prometido con juramento hacer mal a alguna persona?

18–3. *Mtunò yôô, tòphee ixhuandaic Juramento cûxm?* 〈VO AFNC/R-V AFC〉
m-tun-ò yòò, tò-phee ix-huan-tac-Y juramento cùxm
you-do-CMP that that you-say-repeat(>promise)-CMP oath with
Cumplistes aquello, que prometistes con juramento?

18–4. *Myacayoou hai,* 〈VO AFNC/V AFC/VO AFC〉
m-yac-ayoou-(ò) hay,
you-CAU-work-CMP people
Hicistes mal a la persona,

ixta ixhuandaicñ co ixpoctaic Juramento?
ixta ix-huan-tac-Y-n co ix-poc-tac-Y juramento
as you-promise-CMP-as when you-take-CMP oath
como lo prometistes jurando?

18–5. *Tô ixtuctestigoait Dios. vel Tò ixyacpoctaic Juramento* 〈VO AFC/VO AFC〉
tò ix-tuc-testigo-at-Y Dios *vel* tò ix-yac-poc-tac-Y juramento
PER you-make-witness-V-CMP God PER you-CAU-take-CMP oath
Has jurado

ôôndacncùxm huinc hai?
òòn-tac-n cùxm huinc hay
lie-N with other people
con mentira a otra persona?

18–6. *Tö ixhuandaic Juramento cûxm ixtunot oihatij,* 〈VVO AFC/AFC〉
tò ix-huan-tac-Y juramento cùxm ix-tun-ot oiha-tii
PER you-promise-CMP oath with you-do-POT any-other
Has prometido con juramento hacer cualquier cosa,

co ixcatunhuaiñ: 〈V AFC〉
co ix-ca-tun-huan-Y
when you-no-do-want-CMP
no queriendola hacer:

heecûxm naiheetún moh pocpa ñaimai?
hee-cùxm nay-hee-tùn mòh pocpa y-nay-may-Y
that-with also big sin he-RCP-mind-ICMP
porque también es pecado grave?

18–7. *Tò ixhuandaic Juramento cüxm ixyacot oihatij,* 〈VVO AFC/AFC〉
tò ix-huan-tac-Y juramento cùxm ix-yac-ot oiha-tii
PER you-promise-CMP oath with you-give-POT any-other
Has prometido con juramento dar alguna cosa,

co ixcayachuaiñ? 〈V AFC〉
co ix-ca-yac-huan-Y
when you-no-give-want-CMP
no queriendola dar?

P. 19

19–1. *Tô ixhuandaic Dios, ic Nhuindahatim, ic oiha hudij Santo,* 〈VIO AFC〉
tò ix-huan-tac-Y Dios ic n-huin-tah-atim ic oiha-hutii santo
PER you-promise-CMP God or my-respect-lady-PL or any-which Saint
Has prometido a Dios, o a Nuestra Señora, o a otro cualquier Santo,

ixhuiot Missa, ic ixyacot limosna, ic m ayuuatot, 〈VO AFC/VO AFC/V SFC〉
ix-huy-ot misa, ic ix-yac-ot limosna, ic m-ayuu-at-ot
you-pay-POT Mass or you-give-POT alms or you-fast-V-POT
pagar misa, o dar limosna o ayunar,

ic ixcapxtacot Rosario, ic oihatij oytunc, 〈VO AFC〉
ic ix-capx-tac-ot rosario ic oiha-tii oy-tun-c
or you-say-repeat-POT rosary or any-other good-do-N
o rezar el Rosario, u otra cualquier obra buena,

etz catij ixoctuiñ natzoic cúxm? 〈V AFC〉
etz ca-tii ix-oc-tun-Y na tzoc-Y cùxm
and no you-all?-do-CMP only wish-N with
y no lo cumplistes voluntariamente?

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19–2. *Co ixhuandaic ixtunot yóò oytunc,* 〈VVO AFC/AFC〉
co ix-huan-tac-Y ix-tun-ot yòò oy-tun-c
when you-promise-CMP you-do-POT that good-do-N
Cuando prometistes hacer esa buena obra,

mnihahuip yhuenait mòh pocpa it co ixcatunot, 〈V(O) AFNC/ST/V AFC〉
m-ni-hahu-Yp yhuenait mòh pocpa it, co ix-ca-tun-ot,
you-DEF-feel-ICMP CNT big sin be when you-no-do-POT
conocías que era pecado grave

co ixcayacabatot natzoic cüxm? 〈V AFC〉
co ix-ca-yac-a-pat-ot na tzoc-Y cùxm
when you-no-CAU-TEMP-find(>fullfill)-POT only wish-N with
no cumplirla voluntariamente?

19–3. *Tö ixatzoic. vel Tô ixhuampeit* ⟨V AFC/VO AFC⟩
tò ix-a-tzoc-Y vel tò ix-huan-pet-Y
PER you-NON·PERM-want-CMP PER you-say-climb-CMP
Has deseado

oocn hai, amuum tuuc mitzmhot cùxm?
ooc-n hay, amuum tuuc mitz-m-hot cùxm
die-N people all one you-your-heart with
la muerte a alguna persona, de todo tu corazón?

19–4. *Tò mnaihuampeit oocn mitz ahuintzou amuum tuuc hot?* ⟨VO SFC⟩
tò m-nay-huan-pet-Y ooc-n mitz *a-huin-tzòu amuum tuuc hot
PER you-RCP-say-climb-CMP die-N you other-eye-close? all one heart
Te has deseado la muerte a ti mismo, de todo corazón?

19–5. *Tô ixtucpahuijch mohcuu hai, amuum tuuc hot,* ⟨VDOIO AFC⟩
tò ix-tuc-pahuiitz-Y mohcuu hay amuum tuuc hot
PER you-make-carry-CMP devil people all one heart
Has echado maldiciones a alguna persona, de todo corazón,

ic nacaipx cûxm?
ic na capx-Y cùxm
or only say-N with
o solo de palabra?

19–6. *Tô mnaitucpahuijch mohcuu mitzahuintzòu,* ⟨VO SFC⟩
tò m-nay-tuc-pahuiitz-Y mohcuu mitz a-huin-tzòu
PER you-RCP-make-carry-CMP devil you other-eye-close?
Te has echado maldiciones a ti mismo,

amuum tuuc hot cûxm, co tij ayoon ixhaiquep yhuenait? ⟨OV AFC⟩
amuum tuuc hot cùxm co tii ayoo-n ix-hayquep yhuenait
all one heart with when other work-N you-have CNT
de todo corazón, cuando tenías algún trabajo?

Tercero Mandamiento

P. 20 (S. 35)

20–1. *Tó mca Missayx. vel Tô ixcamodoi Missa.* ⟨V SFC/VO AFC⟩
tò m-ca-misa-ix-Y *vel* tò ix-ca-modou-Y misa
PER you-no-Mass-see-CMP PER you-no-hear-CMP Mass
Has dejado de oir misa, o has perdido la misa

vel Tô ixyactocoi Missa Domingo xêuhit, ic Mòh xêuhit? 〈VO AFC〉
vel tò ix-yac-tocoy-Y misa domingo xeuh it ic mòh xeuh it
PER you-CAU-lose-CMP Mass Sunday day-of or big day-of
de el domingo, o del día de fiesta?

20–2. *Tij cûxm catij ixyx. vel catij ixmodoi Missa:* 〈V AFC/VO AFC〉
tii-cùxm ca-tii ix-ix-Y *vel* ca-tii ix-modou-Y misa
what-with no you-see-CMP no you-hear-CMP Mass
Porque no oistes misa:

na tzoic cúxm, na nuxocn cûxm, ic pam cûxm?
na tzoc-Y cùxm, na nuxoc-n cùxm, ic pam cùxm
only like-N with only loose-N with or sickness with
solo por querer, solo por flojera, o por enfermedad?

20–3. *Hunaa ait, co npûic: hunaa ait, co nyx pamhai;* 〈V SFC/VO AFC〉
hunaa ait, co n-pùc-Y hunaa ait, co n-ix-Y pam hay
some times when I-be·sick-CMP some times when I-see-CMP sick person
Alguna veces, cuando estuve enfermo, alguna veces, cuando cuidé enfermo:

hunaa ait, co nyoi heecheem, ma caetp Missa: 〈V SFC/ST〉
hunaa ait, co n-yoy-Y heec-heem, ma ca-et-p misa
some times when I walk-CMP far where no-be-ICMP Mass
algunas veces, cuando anduve lejos, en donde no hay misa,

hunaa ait, co ncatzoc nôicx Tzaptòhc am, 〈V SFC〉
hunaa ait, co n-ca-tzoc-nòcx-Y tzap-tòhc am
some times when I-no-quick-go-CMP heaven-house to/in
algunas veces, cuando no fui de presto a la iglesia

etz catij npait Missa: 〈VO AFC〉
etz ca-tii n-pat-Y misa
and no I-reach-CMP Mass
y no alcancé la misa

hunaa ait, co caetp Missa, heecûxm caetp Teit. 〈ST/ST〉
hunaa ait, co ca-et-p misa, hee-cùxm ca-et-p teit
some times when no-be-ICMP Mass that-with no-be-ICMP Father
algunas veces, cuando no hubo misa, porque no hubo Padre.

(S. 36)

20–4. *Mpocpahahuiò, co ixyactocoi Missa yòò cûxm,* 〈V SFNC/VO AFC〉
m-pocpa-hahui-ò, co ix-yac-tocoy-Y misa yòò cùxm
you-sin-feel-CMP when you-CAU-lose-CMP Mass that with
Tuvistes por pecado dejando la misa,

tôphee ixñicaipx? 〈R-V AFC〉
tò-phee ix-ni-capx-Y
that you-DEF-say-CMP
por eso, que has dicho?

20–5. *Npocpahahuò otz, Maiteit.* 〈V SFNC〉
n-pocpa-hahu-ò *òtz, may-teit
I-sin-feel-CMP I VOC-Father
Lo tuve por pecado, Padre.

P. 21

20–6. *Maivnc, co hai tyactocoi // Missa natzoiccùxm Domingo xêuh,* 〈SVO AFC〉
may-unc, co hay t-yac-tocoy-Y // misa na tzoc-Y cùxm domingo xeuh
VOC-son when people he-CAU-lose-ICMP Mass only like-N with Sunday day
Hijo, cuando la gente pierde la misa voluntariamente en domingo,

ic mòh xeûh cûxm, ymöhpocpatuiñ. 〈V SFC〉
ic mòh xeuh cùxm, y-mòh-pocpa-tun-Y
or big day on he-big-sin-do-ICMP
o día de fiesta, peca gravemente.

co hai catij ñatzoic cûxm tyactocoi Missa, 〈SVO AFC〉
co hay ca-tii na tzoc-Y cùxm t-yac-tocoy-Y misa,
when people no only like-N with he-CAU-lose-CMP Mass
Cuando la gente pierde la misa no voluntariamente,

catij ypocpatuiñ 〈V SFC〉
ca-tii y-pocpa-tun-Y
no he-sin-do-ICMP
no peca.

P. 21

21–1. *Tò ixyacaduic mitzm ñitoix,* 〈VO AFC〉
tò ix-yac-a-tuc-Y mitz-m ni-toix
PER you-CAU-TEMP-make?(>prevent)-CMP you-your DEF-woman
Has impedido a tu mujer,

ic mitzm vnc, ic oiha pón hai, heecüxm tyxot Missa Domingo xeûh, 〈VO AFC〉
ic mitz-m unc ic oiha pòn hay hee-cùxm t-ix-ot misa domingo xeuh
or you-your son or other who person that-with he-see-POT Mass Sunday day
o tus hijos, o a otra cualquier persona, que oyerán misa en domingo,

ic mòh-xéuh cûxm?
ic mòh xeuh cùxm
or big day with
o día de fiesta?

21–2. *Honaac hai tò tyactocoi Missa mitz cûxm,* 〈SVO AFC〉
honaac hay tò t-yac-tocoy-Y misa mitz cùxm,
how·many people PER he-CAU-lose-CMP Mass you wtih
Cuantas personas han perdido la misa por tí,

mitzm pocpa cùxm?
mitz-m pocpa cùxm
you-your sin with
por tu culpa?

21–3. *Xûma co òtz nòicx Missa yxpa,* 〈V OVpa SFC〉
xùma co òtz *n-nòcx-Y misa ix-pa,
always when I I-go-ICMP Mass see-GER
Siempre que yo voy a misa,

ñyachuòim tuuc ôtzn vnc töhcyxpa 〈VO OVpa AFC〉
n-yac-huòm-Y tuuc òtz-n unc tòhc ix-pa
I-CAU-remain-ICMP one I-my son house see-GER
hago que se quede un hijo mio a cuidar la casa.

21–4. *Honaac Missa ycohi mitzmCapn cûxm?* 〈SV? SFC?/OV? PFC?〉
honaac misa y-cohi-Y mitz-m capn cùxm
how·many Mass it-be·hold-ICMP you-your village with
Cuantas misas se dicen en tu pueblo?

(S. 37)

21–5. *Coiha tuuc Missa.*
*cohia tuuc misa
only one Mass
Solo una misa.

21–6. *Pona tuuchia Missa ycohi,* 〈SV? SFC?/OV? PFC?〉
pona tuuc-(co)hia misa y-cohi-Y
if one-only Mass it-be·hold-ICMP
Si solo una misa hay,

etz mitzm tòhc caetp ahuatzn tahuextuic: 〈ST〉
etz mitz-m tòhc ca-et-p ahuatz-n tahuex-tuc-Y
and you-your house no-have-ICMP open-N its-guard-N?
y tu casa no tiene llave,

mobat ixyachuômot tuuc mitzm vnc töhc yxpa, 〈AUX-VO OVpa/AFC〉
mobat ix-yac-huòm-ot tuuc mitz-m unc tòhc ix-pa
can you-CAU-remain-POT one you-your son house see-GER
puedes hacer que se quede un hijo tuyo a cuidar la casa,

heecûxm catij ytòcot meetzpa mitzm tôhc hoitp 〈VS SFC〉
hee-cùxm ca-tii y-tòc-ot meetz-pa mitz-m tòhc hoitp
that-with no he-enter-POT steal-AG you-your house in
porque no entren ladrones en tu casa.

P. 22

22–1. *Co cuuhc ixyx Missa yhuenait, ixhuinyx hai:* 〈VO AFC/VO AFC〉
co *cuhc ix-ix-Y misa yhuenait, ix-huin-ix-Y hay
when actually you-see-CMP Mass CNT you-eye-see-CMP people
Cuando actualmente estabas oyendo misa, estuvistes mirando a la gente:

ic mnaimaitaic môòt hai amuum tuuc Missa,
ic m-nay-may-tac-Y mòòt hay amuum tuuc misa
or you-RCP-say-over·and·over-CMP with people all one Mass
o estuvistes parlando con la gente en toda la misa;

ic cucm Missa; etz catij ixyx Missa tumba amuum tuuc Missa cûxm?
〈V OVpa AFC〉
ic cucm misa; etz ca-tii ix-ix-Y misa tun-pa amuum tuuc misa cùxm
or half Mass and no you-see-CMP Mass do-GER all one Mass with
o la mitad de la misa; y no vistes al que decía la misa en toda la misa?

22–2. *Tô ixyacnaix amuum tuuc Missa nahuinmaipa,* 〈VO Vpa AFC〉
tò ix-yac-nax-Y amuum tuuc misa na huin-may-pa,
PER you-CAU-pass-CMP all one Mass only eye-mind?(>think)-GER
Has pasado toda la misa pensando ociosamente,

nahaimetzpa huincphee, natzoic cûxm? 〈Vpa〉
na hay-metz-pa huinc-phee, na tzoc-Y cùxm
only remember-GER other-that only like-N by
acordándote ociosamente de cosas diversas, voluntariamente?

22–3. *Tô ixtuctuiñ Domingo xeùh, ic môh xeúh?* 〈V AFC〉
tò ix-tuc-tun-Y domingo xeuh ic mòh xeuh
PER you-make-do-CMP Sunday day or big day
Has trabajado en domingo, o día de fiesta?

22–4. *Mtuctunò amuum tuuc xèuh, ic cuuchuaicx xêuh, ic huena?* 〈V AFNC〉
m-tuc-tun-ò amuum tuuc xeuh, ic cuuc-huaicx xeuh ic huena
you-make-do-CMP all one day or half day or little
Trabajastes todo el día, o medio día, o un poco?

22–5. *Natzoic cûxm ixtuctuiñ amuum tuuc xèuh,* 〈V AFC〉
na tzoc-Y cùxm ix-tuc-tun-Y amuum tuuc xeuh
only like-N by you-make-do-CMP all one day
Solo por querer trabajastes todo el día,

ic heecûxm hanch tzoic mtunot huenijtait? 〈V SFC〉
ic hee-cùxm hantzy tzoic m-tun-ot hueniit-ait
or that-by true necessary you-do-POT then
o porque fue entonces muy necessario que trabajarás?

22–6. *Tö ixyactuiñ hai amuum tuuc môh xèuh cùxm?* 〈VO AFC〉
tò ix-yac-tun-Y hay amuum tuuc mòh xeuh cùxm
PER you-CAU-do-CMP people all one big day in
Has hecho trabajar a la gente todo el día de fiesta?

(S. 38)

22–7. *Honaac hai tö ix-yac-tuiñ möh xêuh cúxm?* 〈OV AFC〉
honaac hay tò ix-yac-tun-Y mòh xeuh cùxm
how·many people PER you-CAU-do-CMP big day in
A cuantas personas has hecho trabajar en día de fiesta?

P. 23

23–1. *Tö ixyx co mitzm ñitoix, ic mitzm vnc* 〈V AFC〉
tò ix-ix-Y co mitz-m ni-toix ic mitz-m unc
PER you-see-CMP when you-your DEF-woman or you-your son
Has visto cuando tu mujer, o tus hijos

natzoic cûxm ttuctuiñ môh xèuh, 〈SV AFC〉
na tzoc-Y cùxm t-tuc-tun-Y mòh xeuh
only like-N by they-make-do-CMP big day
voluntariamente trabajan en día de fiesta,

etz catij ixyacaduic tunc? 〈VO AFC〉
etz ca-tii ix-yac-a-tuc-Y tun-c
and no you-CAU-prevent-CMP do-N
y no les has impedido el trabajo?

23–2. *Tò ixyacnaix amuum tuuc humôht,* 〈VO AFC〉
tò ix-yac-nax-Y amuum tuuc humòht
PER you-CAU-pass-CMP all one year
Has pasado todo un año

etz catij mmaihuaich natzoic cúxm? 〈V SFC〉
etz ca-tii m-may-huatz-Y na tzoc-Y cùxm
and no you-confess-CMP only like-N by
sin confesarte, voluntariamente?

23–3. *Tò mmaihuaich co catijnam ixhuinmai y huenait mitzm pocpa,* ⟨V SFC/VO AFC⟩

tò m-may-huatz-Y co ca-tii nam ix-huin-may-Y yhuenait mitz-m pocpa
PER you-confess-CMP when no yet you-think-CMP CNT you-your sin
Te has confesado no habiendo pensado tus pecados,

na nuxocn cùxm, na tzoic cûxm?
na nuxoc-n cùxm, na tzoc-Y cùxm
only lazy-N by only like-N by
solo por pereza, voluntariamente?

23–4. *Tö mmaihuaich co catij mhottocoi mitzm pocpa cüxm?* ⟨V SFC/V SFC⟩

tò m-may-huatz-Y co ca-tii m-hot-tocoy-Y mitz-m pocpa cùxm
PER you-confess-CMP when no you-heart-lose-CMP you-your sin by
Te has confesado no teniendo dolor de tus pecados?

23–5. *Tò mmaihuaich co catij ixmatztuthuaiñ* ⟨V SFC/VO AFC⟩

tò m-may-huatz-Y co ca-tii ix-matz-tut-huan-Y
PER you-confess-CMP when no you-grasp-out·of-want-CMP
Te has confesado, no queriendo dejar

mitzm môh pocpa?
mitz-m mòh pocpa
you-your big sin
tus pecados graves?

23–6. *Tô mmaihuaich co catij ixtunhuaiñ penitencia,* ⟨V SFC/VO AFC⟩

tò m-may-huatz-Y co ca-tii ix-tun-huan-Y penitencia
PER you-confess-CMP when no you-do-want-CMP penitence
Te has confesado, no queriendo cumplir la penitencia

hudijphee Teit Yacmai huatzpa mtucanemob? ⟨R-SV PFNC⟩

hutii-phee teit yac-may-huatz-pa m-tuc-a-nem-ob
that Father CAU-confess-AG you-make-order-POT
que el confesor te mandara?

23–7. *Co mmaihuaich mnaitucnitzôim môh pocpa,* ⟨V SFC/VO *SFC⟩

co m-may-huatz-Y, m-nay-tuc-ni-tzòm-Y mòh pocpa
when you-confess-CMP you-RCP-make-attribute-CMP big sin
Cuando te confesastes, te acumulastes, o achacastes pecado grave,

tôphee ixcatuiñ yhuenait: 〈R-V AFC〉
tò-phee ix-ca-tun-Y yhuenait
that you-no-do-CMP CNT
que no habías hecho:

ic ixcoyuuich mòh pocpa, tòphee ixtuiñ yhuenait? 〈VO AFC/R-V AFC〉
ic ix-co-yuutz-Y mòh pocpa, tò-phee ix-tun-Y yhuenait
or you-hide-CMP big sin that you-do-CMP CNT
o callastes pecado grave, que habías cometido?

P. 24

24–1. *Tò ixcacopûic Nhuintzònatim ymaiñicx* 〈VO AFC〉
tò ix-ca-co-pùc-Y n-huin-tzòn-atim y-may-nicx
PER you-no-admit-CMP my-respect-lord-PL his-love-body
Has dejado de comulgar

co Pùih Pasqua, natzoic cùxm, na mitzm nuxocn cùxm?
co Pùih Pasqua na tzoc-Y cùxm, na mitz-m nuxoc-n cùxm
when flower Easter only like-N by only you-your lazy-N by
por Pasqua de flores, voluntariamente, por solo flojera tuya?
(S. 39)

24–2. *Tòixcopûic Nhuintzònatim ymaiñicx* 〈VO AFC〉
tò ix-co-pùc-Y n-huin-tzòn-atim y-may-nicx
PER you-admit-CMP my-respect-lord-PL his-love-body
Has comulgado

ay maihuaich mitzm móh pocpa?
ay may-huatz-Y mitz-m mòh pocpa
without confess-CMP you-your big sin
sin confesarte de tus pecados graves?

24–3. *Tò ixcopûic Nhuintzònatim ymaiñicx* 〈VO AFC〉
tò ix-co-pùc-Y n-huin-tzòn-atim y-may-nicx
PER you-admit-CMP my-respect-lord-PL his-love-body
Has comulgado

co tò mcai yhuenait, ic co tö mvuic yhuenait, 〈V SFC/V SFC〉
co tò m-cay-Y yhuenait ic co tò m-uuc-Y yhuenait
when PER you-eat-CMP CNT or when PER you-drink-CMP CNT
habiendo comido, o bebido,

co oymahao mitz yhuenait? 〈ST〉
co oy-maha-o mitz yhuenait
when well-power-? you CNT
estando sano?

24–4. *Tò ixyacaduic mitzm ñitoix, ic mitzm vnc,* ⟨VO AFC⟩
tò ix-yac-a-tuc-Y mitz-m ni-toix ic mitz-m unc
PER you-CAU-prevent-CMP you-your DEF-woman or you-your son
Has impedido a tu mujer, o a tus hijos,

ic oiha pòn hai heecûxm ymaihuatzot, ⟨V SFC⟩
ic oiha pòn hay hee-cùxm y-may-huatz-ot
or other who person that-by he-confess-POT
o a otra cualquier persona que confesará,

ic tcopúcot Nhuintzònatim ymaiñicx ⟨VO AFC⟩
ic t-co-pùc-ot n-huin-tzòn-atim y-may-nicx
or he-admit-POT my-respect-lord-PL his-love-body
o que comulgará

co Quaresma, ic co Pasqua?
co cuaresma ic co Pascua
when Lent or when Easter
por la cuaresma, o Pascua?

24–5. *Tò m ca ayuuait co tyaccotuic Santa Iglesia?* ⟨V SFC/VS AFC⟩
tò m-ca-ayuu-at-Y co t-yac-co-tuc-Y Santa Iglesia
PER you-no-fast-be-CMP when she-CAU-PERM-order-ICMP Saint Church
Has dejado de ayunar cuando lo manda la Sta. Madre Iglesia?

24–6. *Tij pait catij m ayuuait: natzoic cûxm, ic pam cúxm?* ⟨V SFC⟩
tii pait ca-tii m-ayuu-at-Y: na tzoc-Y cùxm ic pam cùxm
what thus no you-fast-be-CMP only like-N by or sickness by
Por qué no ayunastes: voluntariamente, o por enfermedad?

24–7. *Ntunò ötz amuum tuuc xêuh cûxm;* ⟨VS SFC⟩
n-tun-ò òtz amuum tuuc xeuh cùxm
I-work-CMP I all one day in
Trabajé todo el día;

etz pait catij nmahadaic n ayuuatot ⟨VV SFC/SFC⟩
etz pait ca-tii n-maha-tac-Y n-ayuu-at-ot
and thus no I-have·power-over·and·over-CMP I-fast-be-POT
por eso no tuve fuerzas para ayunar.

P. 25

25–1. *Co ixyacnaxot amuum tuuc xeúh tumba,* ⟨VO AFC⟩
co ix-yac-nax-ot amuum tuuc xeuh tun-pa
when you-CAU-pass-POT all one day work-GER
Cuando pasares todo el día trabajando,

catij ixhuinmaich mayuuatot; 〈VV AFC/SFC〉
ca-tii ix-huin-matz-Y m-ayuu-at-ot
no you-obligate-ICMP you-fast-be-POT
no estás obligado a ayunar:

etz pait, oiha mcaayuuatot huenijt, catij mpocpatunot. 〈V SFC/V SFC〉
etz pait, oiha m-ca-ayuu-at-ot hueniit, ca-tii m-pocpa-tun-ot
and thus although you-no-fast-be-POT then no you-sin-do-POT
y así, aunque no ayunes entonces, no pecarás.

25–2. *Naiheetúmp, co Yaitôch thaiquep tucòpx humòht,* 〈SVO AFC〉
nay-hee-tùn-p, co *yay-tòhc t-hayquep tuc-òpx humòht
also when man-PL he-have three-twenty year
También, cuando los hombres tienen sesenta años

catij ñaic thuinmaich yayuuatot: 〈VV AFC/SFC〉
ca-tii naic t-huin-matz-Y y-ayuu-at-ot
no more he-obligate-ICMP he-fast-be-POT
no tienen obligación de ayunar:

etz co Toixtöhc thaiquep huixticxmahc humòht, 〈SVO AFC〉
etz co toix-tòhc t-hayquep huixticx-mahc humòht
and when woman-PL she-have forty-ten year
y cuando las mujeres tienen cincuenta años

catij ñaic thuinmaich yayuuatot. 〈VV AFC/SFC〉
ca-tii naic t-huin-matz-Y y-ayuu-at-ot
no more she-obligate-ICMP she-fast-be-POT
no están obligadas a ayunar.

(S. 40)

25–3. *Tò ixtuctzuich Viernes, natzoic cùxm?* 〈V AFC〉
tò ix-tuc-tzutz-Y viernes na tzoc-Y cùxm
PER you-make-eat-CMP Friday only like-N by
Has comido carne en viernes, solo por querer?

25–4. *Npùicpotz yhuenait; etz pait ntzuich* 〈V SFNC/V SFC〉
n-pùc-Yp òtz yhuenait; etz pait n-tzutz-Y
I-be·sick-CMP I CNT and thus I-eat·meat-CMP
Estaba yo enfermo; y por eso comí carne?

25–5. *Tò ixtuctzuich Vigilia, ic Tempora?* 〈V AFC〉
tò ix-tuc-tzutz-Y vigilia ic tempora
PER you-make-eat-CMP Eve or ember day
Has comido carne en vigilia, o tempora?

25–6. *Catij nmodoiit pona Vigilia, ic catij; etz pait ntuich* ⟨VO AFC/V SFC⟩
ca-tii n-modou-Y-it pona vigilia ic ca-tii; etz pait n-tzutz-Y
no I-hear-CMP-of?/PL? if Eve or no and thus I-eat-CMP
No oí, o no supe si era vigilia, o no; y por eso comí carne.

25–7. *Etz tij mtzutzô huenijtait?* ⟨OV AFNC⟩
etz tii m-tzutz-ò hueniit-ait
and what you-eat-CMP then
Y qué carne comistes entonces?

25–8. *Tuuc metzc Huij, etzmactaxc mocoxc Eex ntzuich.* ⟨OV AFC⟩
tuuc metzc huii, etz mactaxc mocoxc eex n-tzutz-Y
one two trout and four five crab I-eat-CMP
Una, o dos truchas, y cuatro, o cinco cangrejos comí.

P. 26

26–1. *Mpocpahahuiò ixchutzot yòò huyuuc co Viernes, ic Vigilia?*
⟨VVO SFNC/AFC⟩
m-pocpa-hahui-ò ix-tzutz-ot yòò huyuuc co viernes ic vigilia?
you-sin-feel-CMP you-eat-POT that animal when Friday or Eve
Tuvistes por pecado comer esos animales siendo viernes, o vigilia?

26–2. *Npocpahahuò òtz* ⟨V SFNC⟩
n-pocpa-hahu-ò òtz
I-sin-feel-CMP I
Tuvelo por pecado.

(S. 41)

26–3. *Maivnc, catij pocpa it co hai ttzuich yôôhuyuuc co Viernes,* ⟨ST/SVO AFC⟩
may-unc, ca-tii pocpa it co hay t-tzutz-Y yòò huyuuc co viernes
VOC-son no sin be when people he-eat-ICMP that animal when Friday
Hijo, no es pecado cuando la gente come esos animales siendo viernes,

ic Vigilia: heecüxm cûxtai huyuuc, ytzônaiphee nòò hoitp, ⟨V SFC⟩
ic vigilia: hee-cùxm cùxtay huyuuc, y-tzòna-Y-phee nòò hoitp
or eve that-by all animal he-live-ICMP-that water in
o vigilia: porque todos los animales, que viven en el agua,

mobat ntzutzmot co Viernes, etz oiha hunaa. ⟨AUX-V AFC⟩
mobat n-tzutz-m-ot co viernes etz oiha hunaa
can I-eat-PL-POT when Friday and any time
podemos comer en viernes, y en cualquier tiempo.

26–4. *Tò ixyactzuich hai Viernes xeûhcûxm, ic Vigilia?* 〈VO AFC〉
tò ix-yac-tzutz-Y hay viernes xeuh cùxm ic Vigilia
PER you-CAU-eat-CMP people Friday day in or eve
Has hecho comer carne a la gente en viernes, o vigilia, etc.?

26–5. *Tô ixcacobeit, tô ixca yaic Momahcait Diezmos,* 〈V AFC/VO AFC〉
tò ix-ca-cobet-Y, tò ix-ca-yac-Y mo-mahc-ait diezmos
PER you-no-pay-CMP PER you-no-give-CMP ORDINAL-ten-be tithe
Has dejado de pagar, o de dar los diezmos,

hudijphee ttucaneimp Santa Iglesia? 〈R-VS AFC〉
hutii-phee t-tuc-a-nem-Yp santa iglesia
that he-make-order-ICMP Saint Church
que manda la Santa Iglesia?

Cuarto Mandamiento

P. 27 (S. 41)

27–1. *Tô ixyactocoi mitzm Teit, ic mitzm Taac y // huintzôquiñ?* 〈VO AFC〉
tò ix-yac-tocoy-Y mitz-m teit ic mitz-m taac y-huin-tzòc-in
PER you-CAU-lose-CMP you-your father or you-your mother his-eye-fear-N

vel Tò ixcahuintzôòca mTeit, ic mTaac? 〈VO AFC〉
vel tò ix-ca-huin-tzòòca-Y m-teit ic m-taac
PER you-no-eye-fear(respect)-CMP your-father or your mother
Has perdido el respecto a tu padre, o a tu madre?

27–2. *Tò ixatzoi mTeit, ic mTaac* 〈VO AFC〉
tò ix-a-tzou-Y m-teit ic m-taac
PER you-TEMP-shame(>answer)-CMP your-father or your-mother
Has respondido a tu padre, o a tu madre

mòh heecn cûxm, ic mòh naimòhquexn cûxm?
mòh heec-n cùxm ic mòh nay-mòh-quex-n cùxm
big anger-N with or big RCP-big-send?-N with
con grave enojo, grave soberbia?

27–3. *Tò ixtzaichmocaipx mitzm Teit, ic mitzm Taac?* 〈VO AFC〉
tò ix-tzatz-Y-mo-capx-Y mitz-m teit ic mitz-m taac
PER you-suffer-N-beg?-say-CMP you-your father or you-your mother
Has tratado mal de palabra a tu padre, o a tu madre?

27–4. *Co tô ixyactocoi mTeit, ic mTaac yhuntzòquiñ,* ⟨VO AFC⟩
co tò ix-yac-tocoy-Y m-teit ic m-taac *y-huin-tzòc-in
when PER you-CAU-lose-CMP your-father or your-mother his-eye-fear-N
Cuando has perdido el respecto a tu padre, o a tu madre,

tô ixhuincoxtenai, ⟨V AFC⟩
tò ix-huin-cox-tena-Y,
PER you-eye-kneel-stand·up-CMP
te has hincado de rodillas delante de ellos,

etz ixpùctzoi mecxn? ⟨VO AFC⟩
etz ix-pùc-tzou-Y mecx-n
and you-receive-shame?(>ask·for)-CMP pardon-N
y pedidoles perdón?

27–5. *Po catijnam ixpuctzoi mecxn mTeit, ic mTaac;* ⟨VDOIO AFC⟩
po ca-tii nam ix-pùc-tzou-Y mecx-n m-teit ic m-taac
if no yet you-ask·for-CMP pardon-N your-father or your-mother
Si aun no has pedido perdón a tu padre, o a tu madre;

ninocx yonijt, etz huincoxtena, ⟨IMP/IMP⟩
*ni-nòcx yoniit, etz huin-cox-tena
PURP-go-(IMP) now and eye-knee-stand·up-(IMP)
ve a ellos ahora, e híncate en su presencia,

etz pûctzou mecxn nucxtacn cùxm. ⟨IMP⟩
etz pùc-tzou mecx-n nucx-tac-n cùxm
and ask·for-(IMP) pardon-N borrow-repeat?-N with
y pídeles perdón con humildad.

Etzpocatij ixtunhuaiñ ixta nhuaiñn, ⟨V AFC/V AFC⟩
etz po ca-tii ix-tun-huan-Y ixta n-huan-Y-n
and if no you-do-want-ICMP as I-say-ICMP-as
Y si no quieres hacerlo como te digo,

catij nconucxhuaiñ mitz yonijt. ⟨VO AFC⟩
ca-tii n-co-nucx-huan-Y mitz yoniit
no I-absolve-want-ICMP you now
no quiero absolverte ahora.

(S. 42)

27–6. *Tò ixcamotuiñ mitzm Teit, ic mitzm Taac,* ⟨VO AFC⟩
tò ix-ca-mo-tun-Y mitz-m teit ic mitz-m taac
PER you-no-beg-do-CMP you-your father or you-your mother
Has dejado de servir a tu padre, o madre,

P. 28

cohia // mitzm camaiatn cûxm, mitzm caoihahuiñ cùxm,
cohia mitz-m ca-may-at-n cùxm, mitz-m ca-oy-hahu-in cùxm
only you-your no-thank-N with you-your no-good-feel-N with
solo por tu desagradecimiento, por tu desamor,

etz mitzm caoi hot cûxm?
etz mitz-m ca-oy-hot cùxm
and you-your no-good-heart with
y por tu mal natural?

P. 28

28–1. *Tò ixcayx, tò ixcatuchottocoi mTeit,* 〈V(O) AFC/VO AFC〉
tò ix-ca-ix-Y, tò ix-ca-tuc-hot-tocoy-Y m-teit
PER you-no-see-CMP PER you-no-make-heart-lose-CMP your-father
Has dejado de cuidar de tu padre,

ic mTaac, co ypûic, co ypampait, 〈V SFC/V SFC〉
ic m-taac co y-pùc-Y, co y-pam-pat-Y,
or your-mother when he-be·sick-ICMP when he-sick-get-ICMP
o madre, estando enfermos,

ic co y ayooi? 〈V SFC〉
ic co y-ayoo-Y
or when he-work-ICMP
o estando en trabajos?

28–2. *Tò ixcayaccai, ixcayacuuic,* 〈V(O) AFC/V(O) AFC〉
tò ix-ca-yac-cay-Y, ix-ca-yac-uuc-Y
PER you-no-CAU-eat-CMP you-no-CAU-drink-CMP
Has dejado de dar de comer, de beber,

ixcanixooix mitz m Teit, ic mitzm Taac, 〈VO AFC〉
ix-ca-ni-xoox-Y mitz-m teit ic mitz-m taac
you-no-DEF-wear-CMP you-your father or you-your mother
de vestir a tu padre, o madre,

co ayooba it, etz co mitz mobat ixmoiot? 〈ST/AUX-V AFC〉
co ayoo-pa it, etz co mitz mobat ix-moy-ot
when poor-AG be and when you can you-give-POT
siendo pobres, y pudiendo tu darselo?

28–3. *Tò ixyactzoituiñ mTeit, ic mTaac,* 〈VO AFC〉
tò ix-yac-tzoy-tun-Y m-teit ic m-taac
PER you-CAU-shame-do-CMP your-father or your-mother
Has afrentado, o disamado a tu padre, o madre,

co ixyacquexôic hee y pocpa, etz y caitei, ⟨VO AFC⟩
co ix-yac-quexòc-Y hee y-pocpa etz y-caytey
when you-CAU-find-CMP they his-sin and his-crime
descubriendo sus pecados, y delictos,

co ixmomaitaic huinc hai? ⟨VO AFC⟩
co *ix-mò-may-tac-Y huinc hay
when you-with-talk-CMP other people
platicandolos con extraños?

28–4. *Tò ixyacheecanaix mTeit, ic mTaac,* ⟨VO AFC⟩
tò ix-yac-heec-anax-Y m-teit ic m-taac
PER you-CAU-anger-much-CMP your-father or your-mother
Has enojado gravemente a tu padre, o madre,

mitzm caoitunc cûxm?
mitz-m ca-oy-tun-c cùxm
you-your no-good-do-N with
con tus maldades?

28–5. *Tô ixtuiñ pocpa mitzm Teit, ic mitzm Taac yhuincuuc?* ⟨VO AFC⟩
tò ix-tun-Y pocpa mitz-m teit ic mitz-m taac y-huin-cuuc
PER you-do-CMP sin you-your father or you-your mother his-eye-center
Has cometido pecados en presencia de tu padre, o de tu madre?
(S. 43)

28–6. *Tô ixyactocoi huintzòquiñ Amòhtòhc, ic môhaitp hai?* ⟨VDOIO AFC⟩
tò ix-yac-tocoy-Y huin-tzòc-in amòh-tòhc ic mòh-at-Yp hay
PER you-CAU-lose-CMP eye-fear-N old-men or big-be-CMP people
Has perdido el respecto a viejos,o gente grande ?

28–7. *Tô ixpûctzoi mecxn yòò hai,* ⟨VDOIO AFC⟩
tò ix-pùc-tzou-Y mecx-n yòò hay
PER you-ask·for-CMP pardon-N that people
Has pedido perdón a las personas,

P. 29

tòphee ixyactocoi // yhuintzôquiñ? ⟨R-VO AFC⟩
tò-phee ix-yac-tocoy-Y y-huin-tzòc-in
that you-CAU-lose-CMP his-eye-fear-N
a quienes has perdido el respecto?

P. 29

29–1. *Tò ixmonuxoic mitzm vnc,* 〈VO AFC〉
tò ix-mo-nuxoc-Y mitz-m unc,
PER you-beg-overlook-CMP you-your son
Te has descuidado con tus hijos,

co ixcayacixpûic Tzapcaipx, etz cùxtai, 〈VO AFC〉
co ix-ca-yac-ixpùc-Y tzap-capx-Y etz cùxtay
when you-no-CAU-teach-CMP heaven-say-N and all
no enseñandoles la doctrina, y todo

hudij choicp heecùxm oy Christianos atot, 〈R-V AFNC/ST〉
hutii y-tzoc-Yp hee-cùxm oy christianos at-ot
that it-necessitate-ICMP that-with good Christian be-POT
lo que es necesario, para que sean buenos christianos,

etz heecúxm tmotunot Dios? 〈VO AFC〉
etz hee-cùxm t-mo-tun-ot dios
and that-with he-beg-do-POT God
y sirvan a Dios?

29–2. *Tô ixcatucaneim mitzm ñitoix,* 〈VO AFC〉
tò ix-ca-tuc-a-nem-Y mitz-m ni-toix
PER you-no-make-TEMP-bother(>order)-CMP you-your DEF-woman
Has dejado de mandar a tu mujer,

ic mitzm vnc, heecûxm ymaihuatzot, 〈V SFC〉
ic mitz-m unc hee-cùxm y-may-huatz-ot
or you-your son that-with he-confess-POT
o a tus hijos, que confesarán,

etz tcopúcot Nhuintzónatim ymaiñicx 〈VO AFC〉
etz t-copùc-ot n-huin-tzòn-atim y-may-nicx
and he-admit-POT my-respect-lord-PL his-love-body
y comulgarán

co Santa Iglesia ytucaneim? 〈SV PFC〉
co Santa Iglesia y-tuc-a-nem-Y
when Saint Church them-make-order-CMP
cuando lo manda la Santa Iglesia?

29–3. *To ixyacixpûic caoiaphee mitzm vnc,* 〈VDOIO AFC〉
tò ix-yac-ixpùc-Y ca-oy-a-phee mitz-m unc
PER you-CAU-teach-CMP no-good-LIG-thing you-your son
Has enseñado maldades a tus hijos,

co hee yhuinduum mcaoicaipx, mcaoituiñ, ⟨V SFC/V SFC⟩
co hee y-huin-tuum m-ca-oy-capx-Y, m-ca-oy-tun-Y
when he his-eye-? you-no-good-say-CMP you-no-good-do-CMP
hablando mal, u obrando mal en su presencia,

etz co ixtucyx mitzm pocpa? ⟨VO AFC⟩
etz co ix-tuc-ix-Y mitz-m pocpa
and when you-make-see-CMP you-your sin
y haciendoles ver tus pecados?

29–4. *Tó ixyacaduic mitzm vnc* ⟨VO AFC⟩
tò ix-yac-a-tuc-Y mitz-m unc
PER you-CAU-TEMP-prevent-CMP you-your son
Has impedido a tus hijos

heecûxm ytoixpûcot ixta ttzoicñ y hot: ⟨V SFC/VO AFC⟩
hee-cùxm y-toix-pùc-ot ixta t-tzoc-Y-n y-hot
that-with he-woman-receive-POT as he-like-CMP-as his-heart
casarse con las mujeres, que querían;

etz mitzm ñôx heecûxm y yaipûcot ⟨V SFC⟩
etz mitz-m nòx hee-cùxm y-yay-pùc-ot
and you-your daughter that-with she-man-receive-POT
y a tus hijas casarse con los hombres,

ixta y hot tyaccotuicñ; ⟨OV AFC⟩
ixta y-hot t-yac-co-tuc-Y-n
as her-heart she-CAU-order-CMP-as
que deseaban;

etz ixtucaquei tpûcot huinc hai, ⟨VVO AFC/AFC⟩
etz ix-tuc-a-quei-Y t-pùc-ot huinc hay
and you-make-power-CMP he-receive-POT other person
y les hicistes fuerza a que se casarán con otras diversas personas,

hudijphee tcatzoic y hot? ⟨R-VO AFC⟩
hutii-phee t-ca-tzoc-Y y-hot
that he-no-like-CMP his heart
que no querían?

29–5. *Tò ixcahuoip, ic tô ixcaoih mitzm vnc,* ⟨V(O) AFC/VO AFC⟩
tò ix-ca-huop-Y, ic tò ix-ca-oh-Y mitz-m unc
PER you-no-whip-CMP or PER you-no-scold-CMP you-your son
Has dejado de azotar o de reñir a tus hijos,

P. 30

co tij // pocpa ttuiñ, etz co ycaoiait? 〈V AFC/V SFC〉

co tii pocpa t-tun-Y etz co y-ca-oy-at-Y

when what sin he-do-CMP and when he-no-good-be-CMP

cuando hacían algún pecado, y cuando eran malos.

P. 30 (Ss. 44–45)

30–1. *Tò ixmatztuit mitzm vnc heecûxm nayoiot,* 〈VO AFC/V SFC〉

tò ix-matz-tut-Y mitz-m unc hee-cùxm *y-na-yoy-ot

PER you-leave-CMP you-your son that-with they-only-walk-POT

Has dejado a tus hijos que vagamundearán,

etz ñahuidijtot ixta ytzoicñ y hot? 〈V SFC/VO PFC〉

etz y-na-huitiit-ot ixta y-tzoc-Y-n y-hot

and they-only-walk·around-POT as it-like-CMP-as their-heart

como quiera su corazón?

30–2. *Tò ixyacpocpatuiñ mitzm vnc,* 〈VO AFC〉

tò ix-yac-pocpa-tun-Y mitz-m unc

PER you-CAU-sin-do-CMP you-your son

Has hecho pecar a tus hijos,

heecûxm ixpatot tij mtzoicp yhuenait? 〈VO AFC/R-V AFNC〉

hee-cùxm ix-pat-ot tii m-tzoc-Yp yhuenait

that-with you-get-POT what you-like-ICMP CNT

por conseguir t lo que quieras?

30–3. *Tö ixchijc mnitoix, ic tò ixhuopanaix,* 〈VO AFC/V AFC〉

tò ix-tziic-Y m-ni-toix ic tò ix-huop-anax-Y

PER you-hit-CMP your-DEF-woman or PER you-whip-much-CMP

Has aporreado a tu mujer, o la has azotado mucho,

ic tö ixtzaichmocaipx, ic tò ixyachottocoianaix? 〈V AFC/V AFC〉

ic tò ix-tzatz-Y-mo-capx-Y ic tò ix-yac-hot-tocoy-anax-Y

or PER you-suffer-N-beg-say-CMP or PER you-CAU-heart-lose-much-CMP

o la has tratado mal de palabra, o la has afligido mucho?

30–4. *Tô ixcayaccai, ixcayacuuic,* 〈V AFC/V AFC〉

tò ix-ca-yac-cay-Y, ix-ca-yac-uuc-Y

PER you-no-CAU-eat-CMP you-no-CAU-drink-CMP

Has dejado de dar de comer, de beber,

ixcanixooix mnitoix? 〈VO AFC〉

ix-ca-ni-xoox-Y m-ni-toix

you-no-DEF-wear-CMP your-DEF-woman

de vestir a tu mujer?

30–5. *Tò huinduuchai mnaipoctaic mòòt mnitoix,* ⟨V SFC⟩
tò huin-tuuc hay m-nay-poc-tac-Y mòòt m-ni-toix
PER eye-one? person you-RCP-put-CMP with your-DEF-woman
Te has hecho mezquino con tu mujer,

co ixcamoi cüxtai, hudijchoicp, ⟨VO AFC/R-V AFNC⟩
co ix-ca-moy-Y cùxtay, hutii y-tzoc-Yp,
when you-no-give-CMP all that it-necessitate-ICMP
no dandole todo lo necesario,

heecûxm hotcuuc, etz hotquedaic ytzònot mitzmòòt? ⟨V SFC⟩
hee-cùxm hot-cuuc etz hot-quetac-Y y-tzòn-ot mitz mòòt
that-with heart-center and heart-fall-N he-live-POT you with
para que viviera con quietud, y sosiego contigo?

30–6. *Co mitzm môatzou tò ñaipathuaiñ mitz mòòt* ⟨SV SFC⟩
co mitz-m mòatzou tò y-nay-pat-huan-Y mitz mòòt
when you-your wife PER she-RCP-reach-want-CMP you with
Cuando tu esposa(o esposo) ha querido tener cópula contigo,

tô ixcacopuic mitz? ⟨V AFC⟩
tò ix-ca-copùc-Y mitz
PER you-no-admit-CMP you
has repugnado tú?

P. 31

31–1. *Maivnc, co mitzm möatzou // ñaipathuanot mitzmööt,* ⟨SV SFC⟩
may-unc, co mitz-m mòatzou y-nay-pat-huan-ot mitz mòòt
VOC-son when you-your spouse she-RCP-reach-want-POT you with
Hijo, cuando tu esposa(o esposo) quisiere tener cópula contigo,

ca tij mobat ixcacopûcot, ⟨AUX-V AFC⟩
ca-tii mobat ix-ca-copùc-ot,
no can you-no-admit-POT
no puedes dejar de admitir,

etz môhpocpa ixtunot co ixcacopûcot: ⟨OV AFC/V AFC⟩
etz mòh pocpa ix-tun-ot co ix-ca-copùc-ot:
and big sin you-do-POT when you-no-admit-POT
y pecarás gravemente repugnandolo:

heecûxm pait tò mnaipùic mòòt mitzm môatzou vel ⟨V SFC⟩
hee-cùxm pait tò m-nay-pùc-Y mòòt mitz-m mòatzou *vel*
that-with thus PER you-RCP-receive-CMP with you-your spouse

Pait tô ixmöxahmuic mitzm môatzou? 〈VO AFC〉
pait tò ix-mò-xahmuc-Y mitz-m mòatzou
thus PER you-with-marry-CMP you-your spouse
porque para eso te casastes con tu esposa(o esposo).
(S. 45)

31–2. *Etz cahundijm ixmònaipatot mitzm mòatzou,* 〈VO AFC〉
etz ca-huntiim ix-mò-nay-pat-ot mitz-m mòatzou
and no-when you-with-RCP-reach-POT you-your spouse
Y nunca has de tener cópula con tu esposa,

mitzm vnc yhuinduum: heecûxm catij oyit 〈ST〉
mitz-m unc y-huin-tuum: hee-cùxm ca-tii oy-it
you-your son his-eye-? that-with no good-be
delante de tus hijos: porque no es bueno.

31–3. *tô ixcahuintzòóca,* 〈V AFC〉
tò ix-ca-huin-tzòòca-Y,
PER you-no-eye-fear-CMP
Has dejado de respectar,

tò ixcamòhhahua Teit maxanhaiquepa, ic Coduuctôhc? 〈VO AFC〉
tò ix-ca-mòh-hahua-Y teit *maxan-hayquep-pa ic co-tuuc-tòhc
PER you-no-big-feel-CMP father office-have-AG or AG-make-PL
has dejado de venerar a Padres Sacerdotes, o a oficiales de justicia?

31–4. *Tò ixtucxijc, ic tò ixhuinhuoiñ Amòhtòhc* 〈V AFC/VO AFC〉
tò ix-tuc-xiic-Y, ic tò ix-huin-huon-Y amòh-tòhc
PER you-make-laugh-CMP or PER you-eye-pull·tight?-CMP old-men
Has hecho burla, o has hecho gestos a los viejos

ahuincuuc?
a-huin-cuuc
other-eye-center
cara a cara?

31–5. *Ahuincuuc ixpûctzouot mecxn yôô hai,* 〈VDOIO AFC〉
a-huin-cuuc ix-pùc-tzou-ot mecx-n yòò hay
other-eye-center you-ask·for-POT pardon-N that people
Cara a cara has de pedir perdón a esas personas,

tôphee ixtucxijc ahuincuuc 〈R-V AFC〉
tò-phee ix-tuc-xiic-Y a-huin-cuuc
that you-CAU-laugh-CMP other-eye-center
de quienes hicistes burla cara a cara

Pp. 31–32 A justicias (Ss. 45–46)

32–1. *Tò ixcatuiñ tòitunn Justicia natzoic cüxm, nanuxocn cúxm?* ⟨VO AFC⟩
tò ix-ca-tun-Y tòy-tun-n justicia na tzoc-Y cùxm, na nuxoc-n cùxm
PER you-no-do-CMP true-do-N justice only like-N with only lazy-N with
Has dejado de hacer justicia voluntariamente, solo por pereza?

32–2. *Tò ixtooic Justicia, co ixpùic xèuhtòiñ, huit, ic tij ait,* ⟨VO AFC/VO AFC⟩
tò ix-tooc-Y justicia, co ix-pùc-CMP xeuh-tòin, huit ic tii ait
PER you-sell-CMP justice when you-receive money mant or other thing
Has vendido la justicia, recibiendo dinero, mantas, u otra cosa,

heecùxm ixtunot Justicia? ⟨VO AFC⟩
hee-cùxm ix-tun-ot justicia
that-with you-do-POT justice
por hacer justicia?

32–3. *Tô ixyachui hai,* ⟨VO AFC⟩
tò ix-yac-huy-Y hay,
PER you-CAU-pay-CAU people
Has hecho pagar a la gente,

hudijphee tcahuinmatzip yhuenait thuiot? ⟨R-VV AFC/AFC⟩
hutii-phee t-ca-huin-matz-Yp yhuenait t-huy-ot
that he-no-obligate-ICMP CNT he-pay-POT
lo que no tenía obligación de pagar?

32–4. *Tö ixyactuiñ hai aquei cûxm mitzm tôhcam,* ⟨VO AFC⟩
tò ix-yac-tun-Y hay aquey cùxm mitz-m tòhc am
PER you-CAU-do-CMP people power with you-your house in
Has hecho trabajar a la gente por fuerza en tu casa,

ic mitzm caamhoitp?
ic mitz-m caam hoitp
or you-your field in
o en tu milpa?

32–5. *Tò ixhuoip, tô ixyacayooi hai,* ⟨V AFC/VO AFC⟩
tò ix-huop-Y, tò ix-yac-ayoo-Y hay
PER you-whip-CMP PER you-CAU-pain-CMP people
Has azotado, has castigado a la gente,

na heecn cûxm, ic nahuindôiñ cûxm?
na heec-n cùxm ic na huin-tòy-n cùxm
only angry-N with or only eye-hang?(dislike)-N with
por solo enojo, o solo por pasión?

32–6. *Tò ixmônuxoic Capn, co ixcatuchottocoi,* 〈VO AFC/V AFC〉
tò ix-mò-nuxoc-Y capn, co ix-ca-tuc-hot-tocoy-Y
PER you-with-overlook-CMP village when you-no-make-heart-lose-CMP
Te has descuidado con el pueblo, no cuidandolo,

heecüxm catij yquexòcot tzotztunc, möiñtunc, meeich, 〈VS? SFC?/VO? PFC?〉
hee-cùxm ca-tii y-quexòc-ot tzotz-tunc, mòin-tun-c, meetz-Y
that-with no it-discover-POT indecent-do-N concubinage-do-N steal-N
para que no hubiera amancebamientos, ladronicios,

muctocoiñ, etz tij ait pocpa?
muc-tocoy-n, etz tii ait pocpa
drunk-lose-N and other thing sin
embriagueces, y otros pecados?

32–7. *Tö ixyacaduuic, ic tô ixcoyuuich möiñtumba,* 〈V AFC/VO AFC〉
tò ix-yac-atuuc-Y, ic tò ix-co-yuutz-Y mòin-tun-pa
PER you-CAU-shut-CMP or PER you-cover-CMP concubinage-do-AG
Has tapado, o encubierto amancebados,

meetzpa, ic muctocoipa?
meetz-pa ic muc-tocoy-pa
thieve-AG or drunk-lose-AG
o ladrones, o ebrios?

Quinto mandamiento

P. 32 (S. 46)

32–8. *Tò ixyacooic hai, ic tò ixyacoochuaiñ?* 〈VO AFC/V AFC〉
tò ix-yac-ooc-Y hay ic tò ix-yac-ooc-huan-Y
PER you-CAU-die-CMP person or PER you-CAU-die-want-CMP
Has matado a alguna persona, o le has querido matar?

P. 33

33–1. *Honaac hai to ixyacoochuaiñ?* 〈OV AFC〉
honaac hay *tò ix-yac-ooc-huan-Y
how·many person PER you-CAU-die-want-CMP
A cuantas personas has querido matar?

33–2. *Tò mnaiyacoochuaiñ mitzahuintzòu,* ⟨V *SFC⟩
tò m-nay-yac-ooc-huan-Y mitz a-huin-tzòu
PER you-RCP-CAU-die-want-CMP you other-eye-close
Te has querido matar a ti mismo,

ic tò ixatzoic moocot? ⟨VV AFC/SFC⟩
ic tò ix-a-tzoc-Y m-ooc-ot
or PER you-wish-CMP you-die-POT
o has deseado morirte?

33–3. *Tô ixcapxhuih hai? vel Tò ixhuenòmai hai? vel* ⟨VO AFC/VO AFC⟩
tò ix-capx-huh-Y hay *vel* tò ix-huenòmay-Y hay *vel*
PER you-say-advise?-CMP person PER you-advise-CMP

Tô ixmoi caipx hai, heecùxm tyacoocot mocuuc? ⟨VDOIO AFC/VO AFC⟩
tò ix-moy-Y capx-Y hay, hee-cùxm t-yac-ooc-ot mocuuc
PER you-give-CMP say-N person that-with he-CAU-die-POT neighbor
Has aconsejado a alguna persona que mate al próximo?

33–4. *Tô ixhuindòì hai,* ⟨VO AFC⟩
tò ix-huin-tòi-Y hay,
PER you-eye-hang/hit?(>dislike)-CMP person
Has aborrecido a alguna persona,

tò ixatzoic y oocn, ic tij mòh ayoon? ⟨VO AFC⟩
tò ix-a-tzoc-Y y-ooc-n, ic tii mòh ayoo-n
PER you-wish-CMP his-die-N or other big pain-N
le has deseado la muerte, u otro grave daño?

33–5. *Tô ixmònaichijc hai?* ⟨VO AFC⟩
tò ix-mò-nay-tziic-Y hay
PER you-with-RCP-beat-CMP person
Te has aporreado con alguna persona?

(S. 47)

33–6. *Co ixchijc hai, ixyactzaichuit mòhuaiñ?* ⟨VO AFC/V AFC⟩
co ix-tziic-Y hay, ix-yac-tzay-tzut-Y mòhuan-Y
when you-beat-CMP person you-CAU-hurt-CMP seriously
Cuando aporreastes a la gente, le lastimastes gravemente?

33–7. *Tò ixtucheecait hai?* ⟨VO AFC⟩
tò ix-tuc-heec-at-Y hay
PER you-make-angry-be-CMP person
Te has enojado con la gente?

33–8. *Tò ixmònaioih hai, etz tô ixtzaichmòcaipx?* 〈VO AFC/V AFC〉
Tò ix-mò-nay-oh-Y hay, etz tò *ix-tzatz-Y-mo-capx-Y
PER you-with-RCP-scold-CMP person and PER you-suffer-N-beg-say-CMP
Has reñido con la gente, y le has tratado mal de palabra?

33–9. *Tô ixyacqüeix tzip môôt hai,* 〈VO AFC〉
tò *ix-yac-qùex-Y tzip mòòt hay,
PER you-CAU-finish-CMP dispute with person

tòphee ixmönaioih? vel Tö ixyachotxeim hai, 〈R-V AFC/VO AFC〉
tò-phee ix-mò-nay-oh-Y *vel* tò ix-yac-hot-xem-Y hay,
that you-with-RCP-scold-CMP PER you-CAU-heart-calm-CMP person

tôphee ixyachotmaait? vel 〈R-V AFC〉
tò-phee ix-yac-hot-maat-Y *vel*
that you-CAU-heart-violate-CMP

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Tò ixmònaicaipx // hai, tôphee ixmôtzipait? 〈VO AFC/R-V AFC〉
tò ix-mò-nay-capx-Y hay tò-phee ix-mò-tzip-at-Y
PER you-with-RCP-say-CMP person that you-with-dispute-be-CMP
Has acabado el pleit, o te has reconciliado con las personas, con quienes reñistes, o a quienes ofendistes?

34–1. *Yòò hai, tòphee ixyachotmaait,* 〈IO-R-V AFC〉
yòò hay, tò-phee ix-yac-hot-maat-Y
that person that you-CAU-heart-violate-CMP
A aquellas personas, a quienes has ofendido,

etz ixyactzoituiñ ahuincuuc, 〈V AFC〉
etz ix-yac-tzoy-tun-Y a-huin-cuuc
and you-CAU-shame-do-ICMP other-eye-center(face to face)
y afrentado cara a cara,

ixpûtzouot mecxn ahuincuuc; 〈VDO AFC〉
ix-pùc-tzou-ot mecx-n a-huin-cuuc,
you-ask-POT pardon-N face·to·face
has de pedir perdón cara a cara;

tihuaimp yòò hai, tòphee ixyachotmaait, 〈IO-R-V AFC〉
tihuaimp yòò hay, tò-phee ix-yac-hot-maat-Y
but that person that you-CAU-heart-violate-CMP
pero a aquellas, a quienes has ofendido,

etz ixyactzoituiñ ahôxcòp, etz catij ahuincuuc: ⟨V AFC⟩
etz ix-yac-tzoy-tun-Y ahòxcòp etz ca-tii a-huin-cuuc
and you-CAU-shame-do-CMP behind and no face·to·face
y afrentado en ausencia, o por detrás, y no cara a cara,

catij tzoic ixpùctzouot mecxn ahuincuuc; ⟨AUX-VDO AFC⟩
ca-tii tzoic ix-pùc-tzou-ot mecx-n a-huin-cuuc
no wish you-ask-POT pardon-N face·to·face
no es necesario que les pidas perdón cara a cara;

tihuaimp choicp ixyachuimbijtot yhuintzóquiñ, ⟨VVO AFNC/AFC⟩
tihuaimp y-tzoc-Yp ix-yac-huin-piit-ot y-huin-tzòc-in
but he-wish-ICMP you-CAU-eye-roll-POT his-respect-N
pero has de volverles su honra, o fama,

yôô hai yhuinduum, pònmôôt ixyactzoituiñ. ⟨R-V AFC⟩
yòò hay y-huin-tuum, pòn-mòòt ix-yac-tzoy-tun-Y
that person his-front who-with you-CAU-shame-do-CMP
delante de aquellas personas, con quienes las afrentastes, o difamastes.

34–2. *Tô ixabeix? vel Tö ixoxhuaiñ hai,* ⟨V AFC/VO AFC⟩
tò ix-a-pex-Y *vel* tò ix-ox-huan-Y hay
PER you-TEMP-belittle-CMP PER you-scorn-CMP person
Has despreciado a alguna persona,

ic tô ixñitzuih? ⟨V AFC⟩
ic tò ix-ni-tzuh-Y
or PER you-spit-CMP
o le has escupido?

34–3. *Tò ixanapxoic hai,* ⟨VO AFC⟩
tò *ix-anapxòc-Y hay,
PER you-slap·in·the·face-CMP person
Has abofeteado a alguna persona,

ic tò ixhuincotzuih heecn cûxm, etz naimöhquèxn cûxm? ⟨V AFC⟩
ic tò ix-huin-co-tzuh-Y heec-n cùxm etz nay-mòh-quèx-n cùxm
or PER you-eye-spit-CMP angry-N with and RCP-big-arrogant-N with
o le has escupido a la cara con enojo, y soberbia?

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34–4. *Tò ixpûctzoi mecxn yôô hai,* ⟨VDOIO AFC⟩
tò ix-pùc-tzou-Y mecx-n yòò hay
PER you-ask-CMP pardon-N that person
Has pedido perdón a la persona,

tôphee ixyactocoi yhuintzôquiñ co ixanapxòic, 〈R-VO AFC/V AFC〉
tò-phee ix-yac-tocoy-Y y-huin-tzòc-in co ix-anapxòc-Y
that you-CAU-lose-CMP his-respect-N when you-slap·in·the·face-CMP
a quien injuriastes abofeteandola,

ic co ixhuincotzuich? 〈V AFC〉
ic co *ix-huin-co-tzuh-Y
or when you-eye-spit-CMP
o escupiendole a la cara ?

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35–1. *Pocàtijnam ixpùctzöi mecxn, choicp ixñiñócxot yonijt,*
〈VO AFC/VV AFNC/SFC〉
po *ca-tii nam *ix-pùc-tzòu-Y mecx-n, y-tzoc-Yp ix-ni-nòcx-ot yoniit
if no yet you-ask-CMP pardon-N it-wish-ICMP you-DEF-go-POT now
Si no le has pedido perdón, es necesario que vayas ahora,

etz ixpüctzôuot mecxn ahuincuuc: 〈VO AFC〉
etz *ix-pùc-tzòu-ot mecx-n a-huin-cuuc:
and you-ask-POT pardon-N face·to·face
y le pidas perdón cara a cara:

etz pona huinc hai yhuinduum ixyactocoi yhuintzôquiñ, 〈VO AFC〉
etz pona huinc hay y-huin-tuum ix-yac-tocoy-Y y-huin-tzòc-in,
and if other person his-front-? you-CAU-lose-CMP his-respect-N
y si le injuriastes, y perdistes el respecto delante de otras personas,

naihee hai yhuinduum ixpûctzôuot mecxn. 〈VO AFC〉
nay-hee hay y-huin-tuum ix-pùc-tzòu-ot mecx-n
RCP-that(>same) person his-front-? you-ask-POT pardon-N
delante de ellas le has de pedir perdón.

35–2. *Tò mhotxeim, etz catij ixñaictucheecait,* 〈V SFC/V AFC〉
tò m-hot-xem-Y, etz ca-tii ix-naic-tuc-heec-at-Y
PER you-heart-calm-CMP and no you-more-make-anger-be-CMP
Se te ha sosegado el corazón, ya no tienes enojo,

catij ixñaichuindöi yôô hai, töphee ixmòyactzipait? 〈VO AFC/R-V AFC〉
ca-tii ix-naic-huin-tòy-Y yòò hay, tò-phee ix-mò-yac-tzip-at-Y
no you-more-dislike-CMP that person that you-with-CAU-dispute-be-CMP
ni aborrecimiento a esa persona, con quien peleastes?

Heecúxm pocatijnam ixyachuimbijt mitzmhot: 〈VO AFC〉
hee-cùxm po ca-tii nam ix-yac-huin-piit-Y mitz-m hot
that-with if no yet you-CAU-eye-roll-CMP you-your heart
Porque si aun no se ha vuelto tu corazón:

pona naiheetùn ixhuindòi yòó hai, 〈VO AFC〉
pona nay-hee-tùn ix-huin-tòi-Y yòò hay,
if also you-dislike-CMP that person
si de la misma manera aborreces a esa persona,

catij mobat nconucxototz mitz. 〈AUX-VO AFC〉
ca-tii mobat *n-co-nucx-ot-òtz mitz
no can I-absolve-POT-I you
yo no puedo absolverte.

35–3. *Tô ixyacqueexnaix toixtóhc, co ixchijc,* 〈VO AFC/V AFC〉
tò ix-yac-queex-nax-Y toix-tòhc, co ix-tziic-Y
PER you-CAU-be·born-pass-CMP woman-PL when you-beat-CMP
Has hecho abortar, o malparir a alguna mujer, aporreandola,

ic co ixyacuuic tzoi, heecûxm yhuanacot maxvnc? 〈VO AFC/VS SFC〉
ic co ix-yac-uuc-Y tzoy, hee-cùxm y-huanac-ot max-unc
or when you-CAU-drink-CMP remedy that-with he-fall-POT baby?-son
o dandole bebedizo, para que cayera la criatura?

35–4. *Tò ixcapxhuih? vel Tó ixhuenômai?* 〈V AFC/V AFC〉
tò ix-capx-huh-Y *vel* tò ix-huenòmay-Y
PER you-say-advise?-CMP PER you-advise-CMP
Has aconsejado

vel Tö ixmoi caipx toixtòhc heecûxm yqueexnaxot? 〈VO AFC/V SFC〉
vel tò ix-moy-Y capx-Y toix-tòhc hee-cùxm y-queex-nax-ot
PER you-give-CMP say-N woman-PL that-with she-give·birth-pass-POT
a alguna mujer que aborte?

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35–5. *Tö ixuuic tzoi, heecùxm // mqueexnaxot:* 〈VO AFC/V SFC〉
tò ix-uuc-Y tzoy, hee-cùxm m-queex-nax-ot
PER you-drink-CMP remedy that-with you-be·born-pass-POT
Has tomado bebedizo, para abortar:

ic tò ixcoix, ic tô ixtihanaix mitzm hot, 〈V AFC/VO AFC〉
ic tò ix-cox-Y, ic tò ix-tih-anax-Y mitz-m hot,
or PER you-blow-CMP or PER you-tight-much-CMP you-your heart
o te has dado golpes, o apretones en el vientre,

mitzm tinaac, heecùxm yoocot maxunc, etz yhuenacot? 〈VS SFC/V SFC〉
mitz-m tinaac hee-cùxm y-ooc-ot max-unc, etz y-huenac-ot
you-your stomach that-with he-die-POT baby?-son and he-fall-POT
para que muriera la criatura, y cayera?

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36–1. *Tô mqueeix ayuuich, etz ixyacooic maxunc* 〈V SFC/VO AFC〉
tò m-queex-Y a-yuutz-Y etz ix-yac-ooc-Y max-unc
PER you-give·birth-CMP secretly and you-CAU-die-CMP baby?-son
Has parido a escondidas, y matado la criatura

ay ñôòbeit, heecùxm catij yquexòcot mitzm pocpa? 〈VO PFC〉
ay nòò-pet-Y, hee-cùxm ca-tii y-quexòc-ot mitz-m pocpa
without water-pour?-CMP? that-with no it-find-POT you-your sin
sin bautizar, porque no se descubriera tu pecado?

36–2. *Tò ixvuic vtz, ic tij ait tzoy,* 〈VO AFC〉
tò ix-uuc-Y utz, ic tii ait tzoy
PER you-drink-CMP herb or other thing cure
Has bebido alguna yerba, u otro remedio,

heecüxm catij mhoitpatot? 〈V SFC〉
hee-cùxm ca-tii m-hoitp-at-ot
that-with no you-in-be-POT
para no hacerte preñada?

36–3. *Tò ixcayactzijch mitzm vnc maxunc,* 〈VO AFC〉
tò ix-ca-yac-tziitz-Y mitz-m unc max-unc
PER you-no-CAU-suck-CMP you-your son baby?-son
Has dejado de dar de mamar a tu hijo de pecho,

mitzm caoihot cûxm, heecùxm yoocot? 〈V SFC〉
mitz-m ca-oy-hot cùxm hee-cùxm y-ooc-ot
you-your no-good-heart with that-with he-die-POT
por tu mal natural, para que se muriera?

36–4. *Tò mnaxnoich? vel Tô ixhôicx nax,* 〈V SFC/VO AFC〉
tò m-nax-notz-Y *vel* tò ix-hòcx-Y nax,
PER you-earth-eat-CMP PER you-eat-CMP earth
Has comido tierra,

ic tò ixmuicx hui? 〈VO AFC〉
ic tò ix-mucx-Y huy
or PER you-eat-CMP charcoal
o carbón?

36–5. *Co tôixhôicx nax, ic hui,* 〈VO AFC〉
co tò ix-hòcx-Y nax ic huy
when PER you-eat-CMP earth or charcoal
Cuando has comido tierra, o carbón,

huenónn to ixhöicx tuucoc, tuucoc? ⟨V AFC⟩
huenònn tò ix-hòcx-Y tuuc-oc tuuc-oc
how·much PER you-eat-CMP one-time one-time
qué tanto has comido cada vez?

36–6. *Huinuhtzocait tô ixhòicx nax?* ⟨VO AFC⟩
huinuh-tzoc-ait tò ix-hòcx-Y nax
frequently PER you-eat-CMP earth
Frecuentemente has comido tierra?

Tzocait tzocait tô ixmuicx hui? ⟨VO AFC⟩
tzoc-ait tzoc-ait tò ix-mucx-Y huy
every-time PER you-eat-CMP charcoal
Cada rato has comido carbón?

36–7. *Tò mmuctocoi?* ⟨V SFC⟩
tò m-muc-tocoy-Y
PER you-get·drunk-lose-CMP
Te has embriagado?

36–8. *Tij mtucmuctocoiò, Nôôputz, ic Queichñòò?* ⟨V PFNC⟩
tii m-tuc-muc-tocoy-ò, nòò–putz, ic quetz-y-nòò
what you-make-get·drunk-lose-CMP water-ferment or pulque-its-water
Con qué te embriagastes, con tepache, o con pulque?

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37–1. *Queichñôô n vuic; tihuaimp catij ytocoi ôtzn huinmaiñ,* ⟨OV AFC/VO PFC⟩
quetz-y-nòò n-uuc-Y; tihuaimp ca-tii y-tocoy-Y òtz-n huin-may-n
pulque-its-water I-drink-CMP but no it-lose-CMP I-my think-N
Pulque bebí; pero no perdí el sentido,

etz catij nqueday. ⟨V SFC⟩
etz ca-tii n-quetai-Y
and no I-fall-CMP
y no caí.

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37–2. *Tò muctocoi mnaitih òòndacn cúxm. vel* ⟨V SFC⟩
tò muc-tocoy-Y m-nay-tih-Y òòn-tac-n cùxm *vel*
PER drunk·bad you-RCP-push-CMP false-N with

Tô muctocoi mquexôic naòòndacn cûxm, heecûxm mpocpatunot?
⟨V SFC/V SFC⟩
tò muc-tocoy-Y m-quexòc-Y na-òòn-tac-n cùxm, hee-cùxm m-pocpa-tun-ot
PER drunk·bad you-find-CMP only-false-N with that-with you-sin-do-POT
Te has fingido ebrio por pecar?

37–3. *Tò ixyacmuctocoi huinc hai?* 〈VO AFC〉
tò ix-yac-muc-tocoy-Y huinc hay
PER you-CAU-get·drunk-lose-CMP other person
Has hecho embriagar a otras personas?

37–4. *Tò ixyacmuctocoi toixtôhc, heecûxm ixmôpocpaatot,* 〈VO AFC/V AFC〉
tò ix-yac-muc-tocoy-Y toix-tòhc, hee-cùxm ix-mò-pocpa-at-ot,
PER you-CAU-get·drunk-lose-CMP woman-PL that-with you-with-sin-be-POT
Has hecho embriagar a mujeres, para pecar con ellas,

co amuic it toixtòhc? 〈ST〉
co a-muc-Y it toix-tòhc
when drunk be woman-PL
estando ebrias?

37–5. *tò ixyacmuctocoi hai, heecûxm ixmeetzot hee ymay?* 〈VO AFC/VO AFC〉
tò ix-yac-muc-tocoy-Y hay, hee-cùxm ix-meetz-ot hee-y-may
PER you-CAU-get·drunk-lose-CMP person that-with you-steal-POT he-his-wealth
Has embriagado a la gente, por hurtarle sus bienes?

37–6. *Tò myacnòòpuich, heecùxm hai ymuctocoiot?* 〈V SFC/SV SFC〉
tò m-yac-nòò–putz-Y, hee-cùxm hay y-muc-tocoy-ot
PER you-CAU-water-ferment-CMP that-with person he-get·drunk-lose-POT
Has hecho tepache, para que la gente se embriagará?

Sexto mandamiento

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37–7. *Maivnc, catij ixhaipait hai, tôphee ixmòpocpatuiñ:* 〈VO AFC/R-V AFC〉
may-unc, ca-tii ix-hay-pat-Y hay, tò-phee ix-mò-pocpa-tun-Y
VOC-son no you-person-find-CMP person that you-with-sin-do-CMP
Hijo, no nombres a las personas, con quienes has pecado:

heecüxm móhpocpa ñaimai. 〈V AFC〉
hee-cùxm mòh pocpa y-nay-may-Y
that-with big sin it-belong-ICMP
porque es pecado grave.

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Naiheetúmp, catij tzoic ixhaipatot // hai, 〈AUX-VO AFC〉
nay-hee-tùmp, ca-tii tzoic ix-hay-pat-ot hay
RCP-that-like no necessary you-appoint-POT person
También, no es necesario que nombres a las personas,

tôphee ixatzoic, tóphee ixmôcuxijc, tôphee ixmòcuiait, &c.
⟨R-V AFC/R-V AFC/R-V AFC⟩
tò-phee ix-a-tzoc-Y, tò-phee ix-mò-cuxiic-Y, tò-phee ix-mò-cuyat-Y, &c.
that you-wish-CMP that you-with-frolic-CMP that you-with-play-CMP
que has deseado, con quienes has retozado, etc.

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38–1.a. *Tò ixmôpocpaait toixtôhc? vel* ⟨VO AFC⟩
tò ix-mò-pocpa-at-Y toix-tòhc
PER you-with-sin-have-CMP woman-PL

b. *Tò ixmôtuiñ pocpa toixtöhc? vel* ⟨VO AFC⟩
tò ix-mò-tun-Y pocpa toix-tòhc
PER you-with-do-CMP sin woman-PL

c. *Tô ixmòintuiñ toixtòhc? vel* ⟨VO AFC⟩
tò ix-mòin-tun-Y toix-tòhc
PER you-friend-do-CMP woman-PL

d. *Tò ixmòtzotztuiñ toixtòhc? vel* ⟨VO AFC⟩
tò ix-mò-tzotz-tun-Y toix-tòhc
PER you-with-indecent-do-CMP woman-PL

e. *Tó ixmòtzotzyoi toixtòhc? vel* ⟨VO AFC⟩
tò ix-mò-tzotz-yoy-Y toix-tòhc
PER you-with-indecent-walk-CMP woman-PL

f. *Tò ixmòòtait toixtöhc? vel* ⟨VO AFC⟩
tò ix-mòòt-at-Y toix-tòhc
PER you-with-be-CMP woman-PL

g. *Tô ixmónaipait toixtòhc? vel* ⟨VO AFC⟩
tò ix-mò-nay-pat-Y toix-tòhc
PER you-with-RCP-reach-CMP woman-PL

h. *Tò ixpait toixtòhc? vel* ⟨VO AFC⟩
tò ix-pat-Y toix-tòhc
PER you-reach-CMP woman-PL

i. *Tò ixmôpocpatuiñ toixtòhc? vel* ⟨VO AFC⟩
tò ix-mò-pocpa-tun-Y toix-tòhc
PER you-with-sin-do-CMP woman-PL

j. *Tò mpocpatuiñ möòt toixtôhc?* ⟨V SFC⟩
tò m-pocpa-tun-Y möòt toix-tòhc
PER you-sin-do-CMP with woman
Has pecado con mujer?

38–2. *Yôô toixtôhc, tôphee ixmôpocpaait,* ⟨R-V AFC⟩
yòò toix-tòhc, tò-phee ix-mò-pocpa-at-Y
that woman-PL that you-with-sin-be-CMP
Esas mujeres, con quienes has pecado,

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xahmuic // toixtôhc it? vel Yaipûic toixtôhc it? 〈ST〉
xahmuc-Y toix-tòhc it *vel* yay-pùc-Y toix-tòhc it
marry-CMP woman-PL be man-receive-CMP woman-PL be
son casadas,

Ic naituuc, toixtôhc? vel Naitumba toixtôhc it?
ic nay-tuuc toix-tòhc *vel* nay-tun-pa toix-tòhc it
or RCP-one woman-PL RCP-do-AG woman-PL be
o solteras,

Ic huaihquixiuh toixtôhc it?
ic huaih-quixiuh toix-tòhc it
or virgen-child woman-PL be
o doncellas?

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39–1. *Honaac oc tô ixmôpocpaait yaipûictoix,* 〈VO AFC〉
honaac oc tò ix-mò-pocpa-at-Y yay-pùc-Y toix
how·many time PER you-with-sin-be-CMP man-receive-CMP woman
Cuantas veces has pecado con casada,

honaac oc naitumbatoix, etz honaac oc huaihquixiuhtoix?
honaac oc nay-tun-pa toix, etz honaac oc huaih-quixiuh toix
how·many time RCP-one-AG woman and how·many time virgen-child woman
cuantas veces con soltera, y cuantas veces con doncella?

39–2. *Myacabatô pocpa co ixpait yôô toixtôhc,* 〈VO AFNC/VO AFC〉
m-yac-abat-ò pocpa co ix-pat-Y yòò toix-tòhc
you-CAU-consummate-CMP sin when you-find-CMP that woman-PL
Consumastes el pecado, cuando hubistes esas mujeres,

ic cohia ixmôôt cuiait? 〈V AFC〉
ic cohia ix-mòòt-cuyat-Y
or only you-with-play-CMP
o solo retozastes, o jugastes con ellas?

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39–3. *Abat ntuiñ pocpa hee môôt.* 〈VO AFC〉
abat n-tun-Y pocpa hee mòòt
consummate I-do-CMP sin her with
Pecado consumado cometí con ellas.

39–4. *Yôô toixtôhc, tôphee ixmôtuiñ pocpa, mitzm mocuuc hee? vel* 〈R-VO AFC〉
yòò toix-tòhc, tò-phee ix-mò-tun-Y pocpa, mitz-m mocuuc hee *vel*
that woman-PL that you-with-do-CMP sin you-your relative that(be)
Esas mujeres, con quiénes has pecado, son tus parientes:

Mitzm mocuucatp: ic mitzm ñitoix ymocuucatp; ⟨EQ/EQ⟩
mitz-m mocuuc at-p: ic mitz-m ni-toix y-mocuuc at-p
you-your relative be-ICMP or you-your DEF-woman she-relative be-ICMP
o parientes de tu mujer;

ic ñaimocuucatp? ⟨EQ⟩
ic y-nay-mocuuc-at-p
or she-RCP-relative-be-ICMP
o parientes entre sí?

39–5. *Mpôn aitp yôô toix?* ⟨VO AFNC⟩
m-pòn-at-Yp yòò toix
you-who-have-ICMP that woman
Qué parentesco tiene contigo?

vel Huixôn mitzm mocuucait yôô toix? ⟨EQ⟩
vel huixòn mitz-m mocuuc at-Y yòò toix
how you-your relative be-ICMP that woman
O qué es tuya esa mujer?

39–6. *Yôô toix, ypônaitp mnitoix? vel* ⟨SVO AFNC⟩
yòò toix, y-pòn-at-Yp m-ni-toix *vel*
that woman she-who-have-ICMP your-DEF-woman

Huixôn mitzm ñitoix ymocuucait yôô toix? ⟨EQ⟩
huixòn mitz-m ni-toix y-mocuuc at-Y yòò toix
how you-your DEF-woman her-relative be-ICMP that woman
Esa mujer, qué parentesco tiene con tu mujer? O qué es de tu mujer?

P. 40

40–1. *Yôô toixtôhc, huixôn ñaimocuucait?* ⟨V SFC⟩
yòò toix-tòhc, huixòn y-nay-mocuuc-at-Y
that woman-PL how she-RCP-relative-be-ICMP
Esas mujeres, cómo son parientes entre sí?

vel Tuuc ypônaitp atuuc? ⟨VO AFC⟩
vel tuuc y-pòn-at-Yp atuuc
one she-who-have-ICMP other
O qué es una de la otra?

40–2. *Yôô quixiuhtoix? vel Toixonaac, tôphee ixmôpocpaait,* ⟨R-V AFC⟩
yòò quixiuh-toix? *vel* toix-onaac, tò-phee ix-mò-pocpa-at-Y
that child-woman woman-child that you-with-sin-have-CMP
Esa muchacha, con quien pecastes,

mitz myacmaatô, ic tô tyxpocpa yhuenait? 〈V AFNC/VO AFC〉
mitz m-yac-maat-ò, ic tò t-ix-Y pocpa yhuenait
you you-CAU-violate-CMP or PER she-see-CMP sin CNT
Tu la violastes, o ya sabía de pecado?

40–3. *Catijnam tyxpocpa yhuenait, ôtz nyacmaatô.* 〈VO AFC/V AFNC〉
ca-tii nam t-ix-Y pocpa yhuenait, òtz n-yac-maat-ò
no yet she-see-CMP sin CNT I I-CAU-violate-CMP
Aun no sabía de pecado, yo la corrompí

40–4. *Aquei cùxm ixtuctuiñ pocpa, ic ahuintzôu yhottzocn cûxm?* 〈VO AFC〉
aquey cùxm ix-tuc-tun-Y pocpa, ic a-huin-tzòu y-hot-tzoc-n cùxm
power with you-make-do-CMP sin or same her-heart-wish-N with
Por fuerza le hicistes cometer el pecado, o por su propia voluntad?

40–5. *Nmôpocpacapxô ôtz, etz tzoc tcopûic;* 〈V SFNC/V AFC〉
n-mò-pocpa-capx-ò-òtz, etz tzoc t-co-pùc-Y
I-with-sin-say-CMP-I and rapid he-admit-CMP
Le hablé acerca del pecado, y breve admitió,

etz pait ntuiñ pocpa hee môôt. 〈VO AFC〉
etz pait n-tun-Y pocpa hee mòòt
and thus I do-CMP sin her with
y por eso pequé con ella?

40–6. *Tô ixtucnihotmaiait pocpa toixtôhc?* 〈VO AFC〉
tò ix-tuc-ni-hot-may-at-Y pocpa toix-tòhc
PER you-make-DEF-heart-mind-be-CMP sin woman-PL
Has tenido pensamientos de pecar con mujeres?

40–7. *Co ixtucnihotmaiait pocpa toixtôhc,* 〈VO AFC〉
co ix-tuc-ni-hot-may-at-Y pocpa toix-tòhc
when you-make-DEF-heart-mind-be-CMP sin woman-PL
Cuando tuvistes pensamientos de pecar con mujeres,

ḥuenijt ixmôtunhuaiñ pocpa yôô toixtôhc? 〈VO AFC〉
hueniit ix-mò-tun-huan-Y pocpa yòò toix-tòhc
then you-with-do-want-CMP sin that woman-PL
quisistes entonces cometer el pecado con ellas?

Ixatzoic ixmôpocpaatot yôô toixtôhc? 〈V AFC/VO AFC〉
ix-a-tzoc-Y ix-mò-pocpa-at-ot yòò toix-tòhc
you-wish-CMP you-with-sin-have-POT that woman-PL
deseastes pecar con ellas?

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40–8. *Hunaaait, tô natzoic ntunot pocpa:* ⟨V AFC/VO AFC⟩
hunaa-ait, tò n-a-tzoc-Y n-tun-ot pocpa
some·times PER I-wish-CMP I-do-POT sin
Algunas veces, he deseado cometer el pecado:

hunaaait nnapocpanihotmaiait ⟨V SFC⟩
hunaa-ait n-na-pocpa-ni-hot-may-at-Y
some·times I-only-sin-DEF-heart-love-be-CMP
algunas veces, solo que he pensado el pecado?

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40–9. *Co tô ixatzoic pocpa, tô // ixñiñôicx toix,* ⟨VO AFC/VO AFC⟩
co tò ix-a-tzoc-Y pocpa, tò ix-ni-nòcx-Y toix
when PER you-wish-CMP sin PRF you-DEF-go-CMP woman
Cuando has deseado el pecado, has ido a la mujer,

etz ixmôpocpacaipx, etz ixtuccopûic pocpa? ⟨VO AFC/VO AFC⟩
etz ix-mò-pocpa-capx-Y, etz ix-tuc-co-pùc-Y pocpa
and you-with-sin-say-CMP and you-make-admit-CMP sin
y habladole acerca de el pecado, y hechole admitir?

P. 41

41–1. *Nhuenômaiô otz; tihuaimp catij ycopùic.* ⟨V AFNC/V SFC⟩
n-huenòmay-ò-òtz; tihuaimp ca-tii y-co-pùc-Y
I-talk-CMP-I but no he-admit-CMP
Se lo dije; pero no admitió.

41–2. *Mmôôtcuiatô toix?* ⟨VO AFNC⟩
m-mòòt-cuyat-ò toix
you-with-play-CMP woman
Jugastes, o retozastes con la mujer?

41–3. *Nmôôtcuiatô ôtz.* ⟨V AFNC⟩
n-mòòt-cuyat-ò-òtz
I-with-play-CMP-I
Retocé, o jugué con ella.

41–4. *Mtonô yñicx? vel Ypocpanicx?* ⟨VO AFNC⟩
m-ton-ò y-nicx *vel* y-pocpa nicx
you-touch-CMP her-body her-sin body
Tuvistes tocamientos torpes en ella?

41–5. *Ntonô otz yñicx.* 〈VO AFNC〉
n-ton-ò-*òtz y-nicx
I-touch-CMP-I her-body
Los tuve.

41–6. *Myactonô mitzm nixc? vel Mitzm pocpanicx?* 〈VO AFNC〉
m-yac-ton-ò mitz-m *nicx *vel* mitz-m pocpa-nicx
you-CAU-touch-CMP you-your body you-your sin-body
Hicistes que ella los tuviera en tí?

41–7. *Nyactonô ôtz.* 〈V AFNC〉
n-yac-ton-ò òtz
I-CAU-touch-CMP I
Hice que los tuviera.

41–8. *Ypitzomô mitzm nôô?* 〈VS SFNC〉
y-pitzom-ò mitz-m nòò
it-go·out-CMP you-your water
Tuvistes polución?

41–9. *Ypitzomô.* 〈V SFNC〉
y-pitzom-ò
it-go·out-CMP
La tuve.

41–10. *Myacpitzomô toix yñôô?* 〈VO AFNC〉
m-yac-pitzom-ò toix y-nòò
you-CAU-go·out-CMP woman her-water
Hicistes que la mujer la tuviera?

41–11. *Nyacpitzomô otz.* 〈V AFNC〉
n-yac-pitzom-ò *òtz
I-CAU-go·out-CMP I
Hice que la tuviera, y la tuvo.

41–12. *Hait môh pocpa ixtuiñ co heetûn mhatquei:* 〈OV AFC/V SFC〉
hait mòh pocpa ix-tun-Y co hee-tùn m-hat-quei-Y
very big sin you-do-CMP when that-like you-can-sting?-CMP
Muy grande pecado cometistes haciendo esa maldad:

nijc môh pocpa yôô, tôphee ixtuiñ, 〈R-V AFC〉
niic mòh pocpa yòò, tò-phee ix-tun-Y
more big sin that that you-do-CMP
mayor pecado es ese, que hicistes,

catij co ixmônaipatot toix; pait, hottocoi camomoit 〈VO AFC/IMP〉
ca-tii co ix-mò-nay-pat-ot toix; pait, hot-tocoy ca-momot-Y
no when you-with-RCP-find-POT woman; thus heart-lose-IMP no-give?
que si tuvieras cópula con la mujer; por eso duelete mucho

heecùxm heetújn xyachotmaait Dios; 〈VO AFC〉
hee-cùxm *hee-tùn *ix-yac-hot-maat-Y Dios
that-with that-like you-CAU-heart-violate-CMP God
de haber ofendido a Dios de esa manera;

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etz catij ixñaic tuiñ yôô // pocpa; etz oiha hudij atuucphee. 〈NIMP〉
etz ca-tii ix-naic-tun-Y yòò pocpa; etz oiha hutii a-tuuc-phee
and no you-more-do-CMP that sin and other which other-one-that
y no cometas más ese pecado, ni otro alguno.

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42–1. *Co mnapocpa nihotmaiait,* 〈V SFC〉
co m-na-pocpa-ni-hot-may-at-Y,
when you-only-sin-for-heart-mind-be-CMP
Cuando solo pensastes el pecado,

ixtucxondaic yôô, hudij mhuinmaip yhuenait? 〈VO AFC/R-V AFNC〉
ix-tuc-xon-tac-Y yòò hutii m-huin-may-Yp yhuenait
you-make-delight-CMP that which you-think-ICMP CNT
te deleitastes en lo que pensabas?

42–2. *Ntucxondacô ôtz, Maiteit.* 〈V AFNC〉
n-tuc-xon-tac-ò òtz, may-teit
I-make-delight-CMP I VOC-Father
Me deleité, Padre.

42–3. *Mpocpahahuiô co ixtucxondaic caoi huinmaiñ?* 〈V SFNC/VO AFC〉
m-pocpa-hahui-ò co ix-tuc-xon-tac-Y ca-oy-huin-may-n
you-sin-feel-CMP when you-make-delight-CMP no-good-think-N
Tuvistes por pecado alegrarte del mal pensamiento?

42–4. *Npocpahahuô ôtz* 〈V SFNC〉
n-pocpa-hahu-ò òtz
I-sin-feel-CMP I
Tuvelo por pecado

42–5. *Etz huenijt ypethôic mitzm nicx? vel Mitzm pocpa nicx?* 〈VO SFC〉
etz hueniit y-pet-hòc-Y mitz-m nicx *vel* mitz-m pocpa nicx
and then it-climb-smoke?-CMP you-your body you-your sin body
Y entonces tuvistes movimientos carnales?

42–6. *Ypethôcô* 〈V SFNC〉
y-pet-hòc-cò
it-climb-smoke?-CMP
Tuvelos.

42–7. *Mtonô mitzm nicx huenijtait?* 〈VO AFNC〉
m-ton-ò mitz-m nicx hueniit-ait
you-touch-CMP you-your body then
Tuvistes entonces tocamientos venereos en tí?

42–8. *Ntonô ôtz.* 〈V AFNC〉
n-ton-ò òtz.
I-touch-CMP I
Los tuve.

42–9. *Mnaiotzquijtzô?* 〈V SFNC〉
m-nay-otzquiitz-ò
you-RCP-provoke·polution-CMP
Te provocastes polución.

42–10. *Nnaiotzquijtzô ôtz.* 〈V SFNC〉
n-nay-otzquiitz-ò òtz
I-RCP-provoke·polution-CMP I
Me la provoqué.

42–11. *Ypitzomô nôô huenijt ait?* 〈VS SFNC〉
y-pitzom-ò *m-nòò hueniit-ait
it-go·out-CMP your-water then
Tuvistes polución entonces?

P. 43

43–1. *Ypitzomò* 〈V SFNC〉
y-pitzom-ò
it-go·out-CMP
La tuve.

(S. 55)

43–2. *Etz huenijt ixatzoic ixmôpocpaatot toixtôhc?* ⟨VVO AFC, AFC⟩
etz hueniit ix-a-tzoc-Y ix-mò-pocpa-at-ot toix-tòhc
and then you-wish-CMP yo-with-sin-have-POT woman-PL
Y entonces deseastes pecar con mujer?

43–3. *Hunaa ait tô natzoic, hunaa ait catij natzoic.* ⟨V AFC/V AFC⟩
hunaa-ait tò n-a-tzoc-Y, hunaa-ait ca-tii n-a-tzoc-Y
some·time PER I-wish-CMP some·time no I-wish-CMP
Algunas veces lo he deseado, algunas veces no lo he deseado.

43–4. *Co ixatzoic, tij toix ixatzoic,* ⟨V AFC/OV AFC⟩
co ix-a-tzoc-Y, tii toix ix-a-tzoc-Y
when you-wish-CMP what woman you-wish-CMP
Cuando lo deseastes, qué mujer deseastes,

yaipûic toix, ic naituuc toix?
yay-pùc-Y toix, ic nay-tuuc toix
man-receive-CMP woman or RCP-one woman
casada, o soltera?

43–5. *Honaac oc tô mnaiotzquijch,* ⟨V SFC⟩
Honaac oc tò m-nay-otzquiitz-Y
how·many time PER you-RCP-provoke·polution-CMP
Cuántas veces te has provocado la polución,

etz ixyacpitzoim mitzm nôô mitzahuintzôu anaituuc? ⟨VO AFC⟩
etz ix-yac-pitzom-Y mitz-m nòò mitz a-huin-tzòu a-nay-tuuc
and you-CAU-go·out-CMP you-your water you other-eye-close other-RCP-one
y la has tenido a tus solas?

43–6. *Maioc, catij ymachouneit:* ⟨V SFC⟩
may-oc, ca-tii y-may-tzou-net-Y
many-time no it-many-value-pour?-CMP
Muchas veces, innumerables:

heecùxm hunaa ait tô ntuccuiait ôtzn nicx, ⟨VO AFC⟩
hee-cùxm hunaa ait tò n-tuc-cuyat-Y òtz-n nicx
that-with sometimes PER I-make-play-CMP I-my body
porque algunas veces he jugado mis partes,

etz nyacpitzoim nôô opom opom; ⟨VO AFC⟩
etz n-yac-pitzom-Y nòò opom opom;
and I-CAU-go·out-CMP water tomorrow tomorrow
y tenido polución todos los días; algunas veces, cada dos días:

hunaa ait, huinmavxc: hunaa ait, metzc oc tuuc xêuh cùxm;
hunaa ait, huinmauxc:　hunaa-ait, metzc oc　tuuc xeuh cùxm
sometimes every two days sometimes two　time one　day　by
algunas veces, dos veces al día;

etz hunaa ait, tucoc ocn tuuchia xêuh cûxm.
etz　hunaa-ait, *tucòc oc-n　tuuc-hia　xeuh　cùxm
and sometimes three　times one-only day　by
y algunas veces, como tres veces en un día.

43–7. *Honaa poo(ic humóht) tò ixtuiñ yôô pocpa huinuhtzocait,*　〈VO AFC〉
*honaac　poo(ic humòht) tò　ix-tun-Y　yòò pocpa huinuh-tzoc-ait
how·many month or year　PER you-do-CMP that sin　frequently
Cuántos meses(o años) has cometido ese pecado frecuentemente,

ixta mhuaiñn?　〈V SFC〉
ixta m-huan-Y-n
as　you-say-ICMP-as
como dices?

43–8. *Hundijm ixactuiñ yôô pocpa?*　〈VO AFC〉
Huntiim ix-ac-tun-Y　yòò pocpa
when　you-without-do-CMP that sin
Qué tanto ha que no cometes ese pecado?

43–9. *matuuc nactuiñ.*　〈V AFC〉
matuuc　n-ac-tun-Y
the day before yesterday　I-without-do-CMP
Tres días ha que lo dejé de hacer.

P. 44

44–1. *Honaac oc tô ixmaihuaich nai yôô pocpa?*　〈VO AFC〉
honaac　oc　tò　ix-may-huatz-Y　nay　yòò pocpa
how·many time PER you-confess-CMP RCP that sin
Cuántas veces has confesado ese mismo pecado?

44–2. *mocoxc, tuduuc oc.*
mocoxc, tutuuc oc.
five　six　time
Cinco, o seis veces.

44–3. *Co tô ixmaihuaich nai yôô pocpa,* ⟨VO AFC⟩
co tò ix-may-huatz-Y nay yòò pocpa
when PER you-confess-CMP RCP that sin
Cuando te has confesado de ese mismo pecado,

catij mhuenômai Teit heecùxm ixmatztutot yôô pocpa: ⟨VS PFC/VO AFC⟩
ca-tii m-huenòmay-Y Teit hee-cùxm ix-matz-tut-ot yòò pocpa
no you-tell-CMP Father that-with you-abandon-POT that sin
no te ha dicho el Padre que lo dejarás:

heecûxm co ixcamatztutot, ⟨V AFC⟩
hee-cùxm co ix-ca-matz-tut-ot
that-with when you-no-abandon-POT
porque no dejandolo,

Teit Yacmaihuatzpa catij mobat mconucxot? ⟨SV PFC⟩
teit yac-may-huatz-pa ca-tii mobat m-co-nucx-ot
Father CAU-confess-AG no can you-absolve-POT
no podía el Confesor absolverte?

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44–4. *Heetûn tô ixñomai Teit.* ⟨VS PFC⟩
hee-tùn tò ix-nòmay-Y teit
thus PER me-tell-CMP Father
Así me lo ha dicho el Padre.

44–5. *Honaac oc tô mhuenômai Teit heetûntzou?* ⟨VS PFC⟩
honaac oc tò m-huenòmay-Y teit hee-tùn-tzou
how·many times PER you-tell-CMP Father that-like-way
Cuántas veces te lo ha dicho el Padre así?

44–6. *Xûma cô nmaihuaich.* ⟨V SFC⟩
xùma *co n-may-huatz-Y
always when I-confess-CMP
Siempre que me he confesado.

44–7. *Pona tô Teit mhuenômxôit mai oc,* ⟨SV PFC⟩
pona tò teit m-huenòm-xòt-Y may oc
if PER Father you-tell-?-CMP many times
Si el Padre te lo ha dicho muchas veces,

etz mitz catij ixmatztuthuaiñ yôô pocpa, ⟨VO AFC⟩
etz mitz ca-tii ix-matz-tut-huan-Y yòò pocpa
and you no you-abandon-want-ICMP that sin
y tú no quieres dejar ese pecado,

catij ôtz mobat nconucxot mitz 〈S AUX-VO AFC〉
ca-tii òtz mobat n-co-nucx-ot mitz
no I can I-absolve-POT you
yo no puedo absolverte.

44–8. *Mhaiquep môin vel Môintumba;* 〈VO AFNC〉
m-hayquep mòin *vel* mòin-tun-pa;
you-have-(ICMP) cohabitation cohabitation-do-AG
Estás amancebado;

ic mhaiquep toix, heecûxm ixmôpocpaatot co ixchocot? 〈V AFC/V AFC〉
ic m-hayquep toix hee-cùxm ix-mò-pocpa-at-ot co ix-tzoc-ot
or you-have-(ICMP) woman that-with you-with-sin-be-POT when you-wish-POT
o tienes alguna mujer, con quién pecar cuando quieres?

44–9. *Nhaiquepotz tuuc naitun toix.* 〈VO AFNC〉
*n-hayquep-òtz tuuc nay-tun toix
I-have-(ICMP)-I one RCP-do woman
Tengo una soltera.

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45–1. *Môôt mtzôna?* 〈V SFC〉
mòòt m-tzòna-Y
with you-live-ICMP
Vives con ella?

45–2. *Catij môôt ntzôna, ahuinc ychôna.* 〈V SFC/V SFC〉
ca-tii mòòt n-tzòna-Y, a-huinc y-tzòna-Y
no with I-live-ICMP other-other she-live-ICMP
No vivo con ella, aparte vive.

45–3. *Etz xûma co ixchoic, ixñiñöicx, etz ixmôpocpa ait?*〈V AFC/V AFC/V AFC〉
etz xùma co ix-tzoc-Y, ix-ni-nòcx-Y, etz ix-mò-pocpa-at-Y
and always when you-like-ICMP you-DEF-go-ICMP and you-big-sin-do-ICMP
Y siempre que quieres la vas a ver, y pecas con ella?

45–4. *Heetùn Maiteit.*
hee-tùn may-teit
thus VOC-Father
Así es Padre.

45–5. *Tô ixyacqueeix yôô toix?* ⟨VO AFC⟩
tò ix-yac-queex-Y yòò toix
PER you-CAU-be·born-CMP that woman
Has hecho parir a esa mujer?

45–6. *Metzc ôtzn vnc tôtqueeix.* ⟨OV AFC⟩
metzc òtz-n unc tò t-queex-Y
two I-my son PER she-bear-CMP
Dos hijos míos ha parido.

45–7. *Mitz myaccaip, myacuucp,* ⟨V AFNC/V AFNC⟩
mitz m-yac-cay-Yp, m-yac-uuc-p
you you-CAU-eat-ICMP you-CAU-drink-ICMP
Tú le das de comer, de beber,

etz mnixooxip yôô toix, etz y vnc? ⟨VO AFNC⟩
etz m-ni-xoox-Yp yòò toix etz y-unc
and you-DEF-wear-ICMP that woman and her-son
y de vestir a esa mujer, y a sus hijos?

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45–8. Otz Mai-teit.
*òtz may-teit
I VOC-Father
Yo Padre.

45–9. *Honaac humôht tô ixhaiquep yôô toix?* ⟨VO AFC⟩
honaac humòht tò ix-hayquep yòò toix
how·many year PER you-have(–CMP) that woman
Cuántos años ha que tienes a esa mujer?

45–10. *Cuhc ñôicx mahc humôht.* ⟨VS SFC⟩
cuhc y-nòcx-Y mahc humòht
actually it-go-ICMP ten year
Ya va para diez años.

45–11. *Maivnc, hanch tzoic ixmatztutot yóô toix tuimñaxna;* ⟨AUX-VO AFC⟩
may-unc, hantzy tzoic ix-matz-tut-ot yòò toix tuim-nax-na
VOC-son very(true) necessary you-abandon-POT that woman all-pass-DEF?
Hijo, muy necesario es que dejes a esa mujer del todo;

tihuaimp y vnc, tôphee ixyacqueeix, 〈R-V AFC〉
tihuaimp y-unc, tò-phee ix-yac-queex-Y
but her-son that you-CAU-be·born-CMP
pero a sus hijos, que le has hecho parir,

choicp ixyxot, ixyaccaiot, ixyacuucot, 〈VV AFNC, AFC/V AFC/V AFC〉
y-tzoc-Yp ix-ix-ot ix-yac-cay-ot, ix-yac-uuc-ot,
it-necessitate-ICMP you-see-POT you-CAU-eat-POT you-CAU-drink-POT
es necesario que los cuides, les des de comer,

etz ixñixooxot: heecúxm mitzm vnc ait. 〈V AFC/EQ〉
etz ix-ni-xoox-ot hee-cùxm mitz-m unc at-Y
and you-DEF-wear-POT that-with you-your son be-ICMP
de beber y de vestir; porque son tus hijos.

45–12. *Maiteit, huixôn ôtz mobat nmatztutot yôô toix,* 〈AUX-VO AFC〉
may-teit, huixòn òtz mobat n-matz-tut-ot yòò toix
VOC-Father how I can I-abandon-POT that woman
Padre, como puedo yo dejar a esa mujer,

P. 46

co heequie tô nhaiquep, tô nmôyoi, tô nmôtait, 〈V AFC/V AFC/V AFC〉
co *heequib tò n-hayquep, tò n-mò-yoy-Y, tò n-mòòt-at-Y
when anciently PER I-have PER I-with-walk-CMP PER I-with-be-CMP
habiendo mucho tiempo, que la tengo, que ando con ella,

etz tô nyacqueeix: cahatob nmatztuit 〈V AFC/AUX-V AFC〉
etz tò n-yac-queex-Y: ca-hat-ob n-matz-tut-Y
and PER I-CAU-be·born-CMP no-possible I-abandon-ICMP
y la he hecho parir: no es posible que yo la deje.

P. 46

46–1. *Naiheetûn ôtz cahatob nconuicx mitz,* 〈S-AUX-VO AFC〉
nay-hee-tùn òtz ca-hat-ob n-co-nucx-Y mitz
also I no-possible I-absolve-ICMP you
También no es posible que yo te absuelva,

etz cahatob ixpait mitzm pocpa nitocoiñ: 〈AUX-VO AFC〉
etz ca-hat-ob ix-pat-Y mitz-m pocpa ni-tocoy-n
and no-possible you-get-ICMP you-your sin DEF-lose-N
y no es posible que alcances perdón de tus pecados;

etz Mohcuu tpahuijtzot mitzm anima, caetp ycahatn. 〈SVO AFC/ST〉
etz mohcuu t-pahuiitz-ot mitz-m anima, ca-etp y-ca-hat-n
and devil he-bring-POT you-your soul without his-no-be·able·to-N
y el Diablo se llevará tu alma sin remedio.

46–2. *Maiteit, conucxocôtz Dios cùxm.* ⟨IMP⟩
may-teit, co-nucx-oc-òtz Dios cùxm
VOC-Father absolve-IMP-I God by
Padre absuelveme por Dios.

46–3. *Tij hai mitz, toixpûic hai, ic naituuc hai?* ⟨ST⟩
tii hay mitz, toix-pùc-Y hay, ic nay-tuuc hay
what person you woman-receive-CMP person or RCP-one person
Qué eres, casado, o soltero?

46–4. *Naituuc hai ôtz.* ⟨ST⟩
nay-tuuc hay òtz
RCP-one person I
Soy soltero.

46–5. *Pona mitz naituuc hai, etz naiheetûn mitzm môin:* ⟨ST/ST⟩
pona mitz nay-tuuc hay, etz nay-hee-tùn mitz-m mòin
if you RCP-one person and also you-your youngster
Si tú eres soltero, y también tu manceba lo es:

co ixpûcot yôô toix, co ixmôxahmucot, ⟨VO AFC/V AFC⟩
co ix-pùc-ot yòò toix, co ix-mò-xahmuc-ot,
when you-receive-POT that woman when you-with-marry-POT
casandote con ella,

y oiot huina; tihuaimp conom ixpûcot yôô toix, ⟨VO PFC/VO AFC⟩
y-oy-ot huina tihuaimp conom ix-pùc-ot yòò toix
she-arrange-POT all but until you-receive-POT that woman
se compondrà todo; pero hasta que te cases con ella

conom ixmôxahmucot Teit maxan haiquepa yhuinduum, ⟨V AFC⟩
conom ix-mò-xahmuc-ot Teit *maxan-hayquep-pa y-huin-tuum
until you-with-marry-POT Father office-have-AG his-eye-?
en presencia del Padre Ministro,

catij mobat ixmônaipatot yôô toix. ⟨AUX-VO AFC⟩
ca-tii mobat ix-mò-nay-pat-ot yòò toix
no can you-with-RCP-reach-POT that woman
no puedes juntarte con ella.

(S. 58)

46–6. *Tô ixmôpocpatuiñ atuuc yaitohc ixta mitz,* ⟨VO AFC⟩
tò ix-mò-pocpa-tun-Y a-tuuc yay-tòhc ixta mitz
PER you-with-sin-do-CMP other-one man-PL as you
Has pecado con otro hombre como tú,

ac yaitohc nimetzcait? 〈ST〉
ac yay-tòhc ni-metzc at-Y
pure man-PL DEF-two be-ICMP
puros hombres los dos?

P. 47

47–1. *Hoo Maiteit, tô ncaoiait heetûn tzou?* 〈V SFC〉
hoo may-teit, tò n-ca-oy-at-Y hee-tùn-tzou
yes VOC-Father PER I-no-good-be-CMP that-like-way
Si Padre, he sido malo de esa manera.

47–2. *Huixôn tô ixtuiñ pocpa môôt yaitôhc:* 〈VO AFC〉
huixòn tò ix-tun-Y pocpa mòòt yay-tòhc
how PER you-do-CMP sin with man-PL
Cómo has pecado con hombre:

tô moxpijch? vel Tô ixmôpocpatuiñ hoxcôptzou? 〈V SFC/V AFC〉
tò m-ox-piitz-Y *vel* tò ix-mò-pocpa-tun-Y hox-còp-tzou
PER you-commit-CMP PER you-with-sin-do-CMP ?-?-way
has sido sometico?

47–3. *Hoo, Maiteit.*
hoo, may-teit
yes, VOC-Father
Si, Padre.

47–4. *Myactoquei mitzm nicx hee yñuim hoitp?* 〈VO AFNC〉
*m-yac-tòquei-(ò) mitz-m nicx hee y-nuim hoitp
you-CAU-penetrate?-CMP you-your body he his-anus in
Penetrastes con tu parte su vaso posterior?

47–5. *Tuuc ochia heetûn nhatquei môôt tuuc yai:* 〈V SFC〉
tuuc *oc-cohia hee-tùn n-hat-quei-Y mòòt tuuc yay
one time only that-like I-can-sting?-CMP with one man
Una sola vez hice esa maldad con un hombre:

heecûxm hee ixñômai; tihuaimp atuucphee yaitôhc môôt, 〈V PFC〉
hee-cùxm hee ix-nòmay-Y; tihuaimp a-tuuc-phee yay-tòhc mòòt
that-with he me-tell-CMP but other-one-that man-PL with
porque el me lo dijo; pero con otros hombres,

huinc tô ntuiñ. 〈V AFC〉
huinc tò n-tun-Y
other PER I-do-CMP
he hecho de otro modo.

47–6. *Huixôntzou tô ixtuiñ môôt huinc yaitôhc?* ⟨V AFC/V AFC⟩
huixòn-tzou tò ix-tun-Y mòòt huinc yay-tòhc
how-way PER you-do-CMP with other man-PL
De qué manera has hecho con otros hombres?

47–7. *Hunaa ait tô ntoiñ vel Tô nmaich y ñicx,* ⟨VO AFC⟩
hunaa-ait tò n-ton-Y *vel* tò n-matz-Y y-nicx
sometimes PER I-touch-CMP PER I-grasp-CMP her-body
Algunas veces he tocado sus partes,

etz ntuccuiait conom ypitzoim ñôô: ⟨V AFC/VS SFC⟩
etz n-tuc-cuyat-Y conom y-pitzom-Y y-nòò
and I-make-play-CMP until it-go·out-CMP her-water
y jugadolas hasta que han tenido polución:

etz nyac tonmaich ôtz nicx atuuc yai ⟨VO AFC⟩
etz n-yac-ton-matz-Y *òtz-n nicx a-tuuc yay
and I-CAU-touch-grasp-CMP I-my body other-one man
y el otro ha hecho lo mismo conmigo.

conom ypitzoim ôtzn nôô. Hunaa ait tô npoctaic ôtzn nicx ⟨VS SFC/VO AFC⟩
conom y-pitzom-Y òtz-n nòò hunaa-ait tò n-poc-tac-Y òtz-n nicx
until it-go out-CMP I-my water sometimes PER I-put-CMP I-my body
Algunas veces he puesto mi parte

hee ypui acuuc. vel Puiacuucap, etz ypitzoim ôtzn nôô. ⟨VS SFC⟩
hee y-puy a-cuuc *vel* puy-acuuc-ap etz y-pitzom-Y òtz-n nòò
he his-thigh other-center and it-gou·out-CMP I-my water
inter crura illius, y tenido polución.

P. 48 (S. 59)

48–1. *Yôô yaitôhc, tôphee ix- // môtuiñ yôô pocpa,* ⟨R-VO AFC⟩
yòò yay-tòhc, tò-phee ix-mò-tun-Y yòò pocpa
that man-PL that you-with-do-CMP that sin
Esos hombres, con quienes cometistes esos pecados

toixpûic hai it, ic naituuc hai? ⟨ST⟩
toix-pùc-Y hay it ic nay-tuuc hay
woman-receive-CMP person be or RCP-one person
eran casados, o solteros?

48–2. *Ac onaac naitumba it, ixta ôtz.* ⟨ST⟩
ac onaac nay-tun-pa it, ixta òtz
pure child RCP-do-AG be as I
Todos eran muchachos solteros, como yo.

48–3. *Maiteit, tô npocpatuiñ môôt ôtzn Caip.* 〈V SFC〉
may-teit, tò n-pocpa-tun-Y mòòt òtz-n caip
VOC-Father PER I-sin-do-CMP with I-my sister·in·law
Padre, he pecado con mi cuñada, hermana carnal de mi mujer.

48–4. *Hundijm ixtuiñ yôô pocpa?* 〈VO AFC〉
huntiim ix-tun-Y yòò pocpa
when you-do-CMP that sin
Cuándo cometistes ese pecado?

co catijnam mtoixpûic yhuenait, 〈V SFC〉
co ca-tii nam m-toix-pùc-Y yhuenait
when no yet you-woman-receive-CMP CNT
cuando aún no te habías casado, o habiendote casado?

ic co tómtoixpûic yhuenait? 〈V SFC〉
ic co tò m-toix-pùc-Y yhuenait
or when PER you-woman-receive-CMP CNT
o habiendote casado?

48–5. *Co tò ntoixpûic òtz yhuenait.* 〈V SFC〉
co tò n-toix-pùc-Y-òtz yhuenait
when PER I-woman-receive-CMP-I CNT
Habiendome ya casado.

48–6. *Myacabatö pocpa möot mitzm Caip?* 〈VO AFNC〉
m-yac-abat-ò pocpa mòòt mitz-m caip
you-CAU-consummate-CMP sin with you-your sister-in-law
Consumastes el pecado con tu cuñada?

48–7. *Hoo, Mai-teit.*
hoo, may-teit
yes VOC-Father
Si, Padre.

48–8. *Myactöquei mitzm nicx hee yñicx hoitp?* 〈VO AFNC〉
*m-yac-tòquei-(ò) mitz-m nicx hee y-nicx hoitp
you-CAU-penetrate-CMP you-your body he his-body in
Penetrastes con tu parte su vaso?

48–9. *Ypitzomò mitzm nòó, etz tcopûic toix hee yñicx hoitp?* ⟨VS SFNC/VO AFC⟩
y-pitzom-ò mitz-m nòò, etz t-co-pùc-Y toix hee y-nicx hoitp
it-go·out-CMP you-your liquid and she-admit-CMP woman she her-body in
Seminastes, y recibió la mujer tu semen dentro de su vaso?
(S. 59)

48–10. *Etz ixta tò ixmòpocpaait mitzm Caip,* ⟨VO AFC⟩
etz ixta tò ix-mò-pocpa-at-Y mitz-m caip
and as PER you-with-sin-have-CMP you-your sister·in·law
Y desde que pecastes con tu cuñada,

tò ixpùctzòi mitzm ñitoix ⟨VO AFC⟩
tò ix-pùc-tzou-Y mitz-m ni-toix
PER you-receive-shame-CMP you-your DEF-woman
has pedido el débito a tu mujer?

P. 49

hee // cûxm ñaipatot mitz mòòt? ⟨V AFC⟩
hee-cùxm y-nay-pat-ot mitz mòòt
that-with she-RCP-get-POT you with

P. 49 (S. 60)

49–1. *Tò npûctzoi, etz tò nnaipait möötötzn nitoix.* ⟨V AFC/V SFC⟩
tò n-pùc-tzou-Y, etz tò n-nay-pat-Y mòòt òtz-n ni-toix
PER I-ask·for-shame-CMP and PER I-RCP-get-CMP with I-my DEF-woman
Lo he pedido, y he tenido cópula con mi mujer.

49–2. *Catij ixñihahua yhuenait* ⟨V AFC⟩
ca-tii ix-ni-hahua-Y yhuenait
no you-DEF-feel-CMP CNT
No sabías

co tò ixmòpocpaait yhuenait mitzm Caip ⟨VO AFC⟩
co tò ix-mò-pocpa-at-Y yhuenait mitz-m caip
when PER you-with-sin-have-CMP CNT you-your sister·in·law
que habiendo pecado con tu cuñada,

catij mobat ixpûctzouot mnitoix ⟨AUX-VO AFC⟩
ca-tii mobat ix-pùc-tzou-ot m-ni-toix
no can you-receive-shame-POT your-DEF-woman

heecûxm ñaipatot mitz mòòt? ⟨V SFC⟩
hee-cùxm y-nay-pat-ot mitz mòòt
that-with she-RCP-get-POT you with
no podías pedir el débito a tu mujer?

49–3. *Nnihahuipòtz yhuenait: heecûxm heetûn tò nmodoy.* 〈V AFNC/V AFC〉
n-ni-hahu-Yp　òtz yhuenait: hee-cùxm hee-tùn　tò　n-modou-Y
I-DEF-feel-ICMP I　CNT　that-with that-like PEF I-hear-CMP
Lo sabía yo: porque así lo he oido decir.

49–4. *Yxta tò ixmòpocpaait mitzm Caip,* 〈VO AFC〉
ixta tò　ix-mò-pocpa-at-Y　mitz-m　caip
as　PER you-with-sin-have-CMP you-your sister·in·law
Desde que pecastes con tu cuñada,

huenònòn tò ixpûctzòi mnitoix 〈VO AFC〉
huenòn-òn　tò　ix-pùc-tzòu-Y　m-ni-toix
how·many-time PER you-receive-shame-CMP your-DEF-woman

heecùxm ñaipatot mitz mòòt, 〈V SFC〉
hee-cùxm y-nay-pat-ot　mitz mòòt
that-with she-RCP-get-POT you　with
cuantas veces has pedido el débito a tu mujer,

heetûnòn tò ixtuiñ pocpa. 〈VO AFC〉
hee-tùn-òn　tò　ix-tun-Y　pocpa
that-like-time PER you-do-CMP sin
tantas veces has pecado.

49–5. *Hundijm ixmòpocpatuiñ mitzm Caip?* 〈VO AFC〉
huntiim ix-mò-pocpa-tun-Y　mitz-m　caip
when　you-with-sin-do-CMP you-your sister·in·law
Qué tanto ha que pecastes con tu cuñada?

49–6. *Heeymactaxc poo.*
hee　y-mactaxc poo
that(be) its-four　month
Ha cuatro meses.

49–7. *Mmaihuatzp cûxtai pocpa, tòphee ixtuiñ yòò mactaxc poo cûxm*
〈VO AFNC/R-V AFC〉
m-may-huatz-p　cùxtay pocpa, tò-phee ix-tun-Y　yòò mactaxc poo　cùxm
you-confess-ICMP all　sin　that　you-do-CMP that four　month in
Te confiesas de todos los pecados, que has cometido en eso cuatro meses

co ixpúctzòi mnitoix heecìuxm ñaipatot mitz mòòt? 〈VO AFC/V SFC〉
co　ix-pùc-tzòu-Y　m-ni-toix hee-cùxm y-nay-pat-ot　mitz mòòt
when you-ask·for-shame-CMP your-wife that-with she-RCP-get-POT you　with
pidiendo el débito a tu mujer?

P. 50

50–1. *Maivnc; heecûxm catij mpocpatunot* ⟨V SFC⟩
may-unc; hee-cùxm ca-tii m-pocpa-tun-ot
VOC-son that-with no you-sin-do-POT
Hijo, para que no peques

co ixmòmaipatot mitzm ñitoix co ixchocot, ⟨VO AFC/V AFC⟩
co ix-mò-may-pat-ot mitz-m ni-toix co ix-tzoc-ot
when you-with-love-reach-POT you-your DEF-woman when you-wish-POT
juntandote con tu mujer cuando quieres,

choicp nmoiototz mitz cotunc, etz mobatatn ⟨V AFNC/VIODO AFC⟩
y-tzoc-Yp n-moy-ot *òtz mitz *co-tuc-n, etz mobat-at-n
it-need-ICMP I-give-POT I you order-N and can-be-N
es necesario que yo te dé licencia, habilidad, o posibilidad.
(S. 61)

50–2. *Maivnc, Santa Iglesia y cotucn, mmoipòtz,* ⟨V AFNC⟩
may-unc, Santa Iglesia y-co-tuc-n, *n-moy-Yp-òtz
VOC-son Saint Church its-order-N I-give-ICMP-I
Hijo, por autoridad de la Santa Iglesia,

etz ntuccopùicpötz mitz cotucn, etz mobatatn, ⟨VIODO AFC⟩
etz n-tuc-co-pùc-Yp-òtz mitz co-tuc-n etz mobat-at-n
and I-make-receive-ICMP-I you order-N and can-be-N
te concedo facultad o licencia,

heecùxm mobat ixmònaipatot mitzm ñitoix, ⟨AUX-VO AFC⟩
hee-cùxm mobat ix-mò-nay-pat-ot mitz-m ni-toix
that-with can you-with-RCP-get-POT you-your DEF-woman
para que puedas juntarte con tu mujer,

co ixchocot, ixta hanch mitzm ñitoix: ⟨V AFC⟩
co ix-tzoc-ot, ixta hantzy mitz-m ni-toix
when you-wish-POT as true you-your DEF-woman
cuando quieres, como verdadera mujer tuya:

etz catij ixñaicyacmaait mitzm Xahmucn, ⟨VO AFC⟩
etz ca-tii ix-naic-yac-maat-Y mitz-m xahmuc-n,
and no you-more-CAU-damage-CMP you-your marry-N
y no dañes mas tu matrimonio

mitzm Sacramento oiha tij pocpa cùxm.
mitz-m sacramento oiha tii pocpa cùxm
you-your sacrament some what sin with
con pecado alguno.

50–3. *Maiteit, tò npocpatuiñ mòòt òtzn Caip* 〈V SFC〉
may-teit, tò n-pocpa-tun-Y mòòt òtz-n caip
VOC-Father, PER I-sin-do-CMP with I-my sister·in·law
Padre, he pecado con mi cuñada

ötzn nitoix ychoo, co catijnam ntoixpùic yhuenait. 〈V SFC〉
òtz-n ni-toix y-tzoo co ca-tii nam n-toix-pùc-Y yhuenait
I-my DEF-woman her-sister when no yet I-woman-receive-CMP CNT
hermana mayor de mi mujer, antes de casarme.

50–4. *abat ixtuiñ pocpa móòt mitzm Caip huenijt ait?* 〈VO AFC〉
abat ix-tun-Y pocpa mòòt mitz-m caip hueniit-ait
consummate you-do-CMP sin with you-your sister·in·law then
Consumado, o completo cometistes el pecado con tu cuñada entonces?

P. 51

51–1. *Nyacabatòòtz pocpa hee mòòt.* 〈VO AFNC〉
n-yac-abat-ò-òtz pocpa hee mòòt
I-CAU-consummate-CMP-I sin she with
Consumé, o dí complemento al pecado con ella.

51–2. *Etz mnitoix tnihahuip yòò pocpa,* 〈VO AFNC〉
etz m-ni-toix t-ni-hahu-Yp yòò pocpa
and your-DEF-woman she-DEF-feel-ICMP that sin
Y tu mujer sabe el pecado,

tòphee ixtuiñ mòòt ychoo. 〈R-VO AFC〉
tò-phee ix-tun-Y mòòt y-tzoo
that you-do-CMP with her-sister
que cometistes con su hermana?

51–3. *Catij yñihahua.* 〈V PFC?/SFC?〉
ca-tii y-ni-hahua-Y
no it-DEF-feel-ICMP
No lo sabe.

51–4. *Etz mitz mnihahuip yhuenait* 〈V SFNC?/AFNC?〉
etz mitz m-ni-hahu-Yp yhuenait
and you you-DEF-feel-ICMP CNT
Y tú sabías

heecûxm catij mobat ixpûcot yòò toix; hudij mhaiquep yonijt
⟨AUX-VO AFC/R-V AFNC⟩
hee-cùxm ca-tii mobat ix-pùc-ot yòò toix; hutii m-hayquep yoniit
that-with no can you-receive-POT that woman that you-have now
que no podías casarte con esa mujer que tienes ahora,

co tò ixmöpocpaait yhuenait ychoo? ⟨VO AFC⟩
co tò ix-mò-pocpa-at-Y yhuenait y-tzoo
when PER you-with-sin-have-CMP CNT her-sister
habiendo pecado con su hermana?

(S. 62)

51–5. *Nnihahuipòtz yhenait, etz hanch oy nnihahua yhuenait* ⟨V AFNC/V AFC⟩
n-ni-hahu-Yp-òtz *yhuenait, etz hantzy oy n-ni-hahua-Y yhuenait
I-DEF-feel-ICMP-I CNT and true well I-DEF-feel-ICMP CNT
Lo sabía yo, y sabía yo muy bien

heecûxm mòh pocpa ntunot co nmòxahmucot yaat òtzn nitoix,
⟨OV AFC/VO AFC⟩
hee-cùxm mòh pocpa n-tun-ot co n-mò-xahmuc-ot yaat òtz-n ni-toix
with-that big sin I-do-POT when I-with-marry-POT this I-my DEF-woman
que hacía gran pecado casandome con esta mi mujer,

co tò nmöpocpaait yhuenait hee ychoo. ⟨VO AFC⟩
co tò n-mò-pocpa-at-Y yhuenait hee y-tzoo
when PER I-with-sin-have-CMP CNT she her-sister
habiendo yo pecado con su hermana.

51–6. *Maivnc, mitz catij hanch xahmuichai mnaimai,* ⟨V SFC⟩
may-unc, mitz ca-tii hantzy xahmuc-Y hay m-naymay-Y
VOC-son you no true marry-CMP person you-belong-ICMP
Hijo, tú no eres verdaderamente casado,

catij hanch casado, etz yòò toix, hudij mmòtzònaip, ⟨R-V AFNC⟩
ca-tii hantzy casado, etz yòò toix, hutii m-mò-tzòna-Yp,
no true married and that woman that you-with-live-ICMP
y esa mujer, con quien vives,

catij hanch mitzm mòatzou, catij hanch mitzm ñitoix it: ⟨EQ⟩
ca-tii hantzy mitz-m mò-atzou, ca-tii hantzy mitz-m ni-toix it
no true you-your wife no true you-your woman be
no es verdaderamente tu esposa, ni tu verdadera mujer:

heecùxm co mxahmuic Teit maxanhaiquepa yhuinduum, 〈V SFC〉
hee-cùxm co m-xahmuc-Y teit *maxan-hayquep-pa y-huin-tuum
that-with when you-marry-CMP Father office?-have-AG his-eye-?
porque cuando te casastes delante de el Padre Ministro,

P. 52

catij hanch Sacramento // Conuicx xahmucn it: 〈EQ〉
ca-tii hantzy Sacramento co-nucx-Y xahmuc-n it
no true sacrament bless-CMP marry-N be
no fue verdadero matrimonio;

etz pait ixta tô ixpuicñ yaat toix, 〈VO AFC〉
etz pait ixta tò ix-pùc-Y-n yaat toix
and for·that as PER you-receive-CMP-as this woman
y por eso, desde que te casastes con esta mujer,

hudijphee mmôtzonaip, xûma ixtuiñ pocpa co ixmaich,
〈R-V SFNC/VO AFC/V AFC〉
hutii-pheem-mò-tzòna-Yp, xùma ix-tun-Y pocpa co ix-matz-Y
that you-with-live-ICMP always you-do-CMP sin when you-embrace-CMP
con quien vives, siempre has pecado abrazandola,

co ixtzuicx, co ixtoiñ, etz co ixmônaipait: 〈V AFC/V AFC/V AFC〉
co ix-tzucx-Y, co ix-ton-Y, etz co ix-mò-nay-pat-Y
when you-kiss-CMP when you-touch-CMP and when you-with-RCP-reach-CMP
besandola, tocandola, y teniendo cópula con ella:

etz heecûxm ñyacoiot ôtz mitzm xahmucn, 〈VO AFC〉
etz hee-cùxm n-yac-oy-ot òtz mitz-m xahmuc-n
and that-with I-CAU-well-POT I you-your marry-N
y para que yo haga bueno tu matrimonio,

etz heecûxm mitz mtzônot ixta hanch casado, 〈V SFC〉
etz hee-cùxm mitz m-tzòn-ot ixta hantzy casado
and that-with you you-live-POT as true married
y tú vivas como verdadero casado,

choicp nnihaiot Teit Cong Obispo, 〈V AFNC/VO AFC〉
y-tzoc-Yp n-ni-hay-ot teit conc obispo
it-nacessitate-ICMP I-DEF-fix(>write)-POT Father great·man bishop
es necesario que yo escriba al señor obispo,

heecùxm ixquexotôtz cotucn, 〈VO PFC〉
hee-cùxm ix-quex-ot-òtz cotuc-n
that-with me-send-POT-I order-N
para que me envie licencia o facultad,

heecùxm ôtz mobat ñyacoiot mitzm xahmucn. ⟨S-AUX-VO AFC⟩
hee-cùxm òtz mobat n-yac-oy-ot mitz-m xahmuc-n
that-with I can I-CAU-well-POT you-your marry-N
para que yo pueda abonar tu matrimonio

Tihuaimp, conom yminot yôô cotucn, ⟨VS SFC⟩
tihuaimp, conom y-min-ot yòò co-tuc-n
but until he-come-POT that power-N
Pero hasta que venga esa facultad,

catij mobat ixmônaipatot mnitoix, ⟨AUX-VO AFC⟩
ca-tii mobat ix-mò-nay-pat-ot m-ni-toix
no can you-with-RCP-reach-POT your-DEF-woman
no puedes juntarte con tu mujer

etz catij mobat ixhaiquepot ixta mitzm ñitoixñ, ⟨AUX-V AFC⟩
etz ca-tii mobat ix-hayquep-ot ixta mitz-m ni-toix-n
and no can you-have-POT as you-your DEF-woman-as
y no puedes tenerla como mujer tuya

heecûxm catij hanch mnitoix it, ⟨EQ⟩
hee-cùxm ca-tii hantzy m-ni-toix it
that-with no true your-DEF-woman be
porque no es verdaderamente tu mujer,

conom ôtz nhuenômot mitz tij mtunob. ⟨SVO AFC/R-V AFNC⟩
conom òtz n-huenòm-ot mitz tii m-tun-ob.
until I I-tell-POT you what you-do-POT
hasta que yo te diga, lo que has de hacer.

P. 53 (S. 63)

53–1. *Maivnc, tô Teit Cong // Obispo ixtucniqueix cotucn,* ⟨SVO PFC⟩
may-unc, tò teit conc obispo ix-tuc-ni-quex-Y cotuc-n
VOC-son PER Father great·man bishop you-make-DEF-send-CMP order-N
Hijo, ya el Señor Obispo me envió licencia, y facultad,

heecûxm nyacoiotôtz mitzm xahmucn, ⟨VO AFC⟩
hee-cùxm n-yac-oy-ot-òtz mitz-m xahmuc-n
that-with I-CAU-well-POT-I you-your marry-N
para que yo abone tu matrimonio,

etz heecûxm mitz mobat ixmôtzonot mnitoix ⟨AUX-VO AFC⟩
etz hee-cùxm mitz mobat *ix-mò-tzòn-ot m-ni-toix
and that-with you can you-with-live-POT your-DEF-woman
y para que tú puedas vivir con tu mujer,

ixta hanch mitzm ñitoixñ.
ixta hantzy mitz-m ni-toix-n
as true you-your DEF-woman-as
como verdadera mujer tuya.

Heecûxm yabatot yaat, ixhuenômot mitzm nitoix yaat caipx:
〈VS SFC/VIODO AFC〉
hee-cùxm y-abat-ot yaat, ix-huenòm-ot mitz-m ni-toix yaat capx-Y
that-with it-complete-POT this you-tell-POT you-your DEF-woman that say-N
Para que se dé complemento a esto, le dirás a tu mujer estas palabras:

Mòatzou, ixmaiatpótz, ixoihahuipótz amuum tuuc hot? 〈V PFNC/V PFNC〉
mò-atzou, ix-may-at-p-òtz, ix-oy-hahu-Yp-òtz amuum tuuc hot
wife me-mind-ICMP-I me-well-feel-ICMP-I all one heart
Esposa, me amas, me quieres de todo corazón?

Co tcopûcot mitzm caipx, ixhuenômot: 〈VO AFC/V AFC〉
co t-co-pùc-ot mitz-m capx-Y, ix-huenòm-ot
when she-admit-POT you-your say-N you-tell-POT
Admitiendo ella tus palabras, le dirás:

Naiheetùn òtz hanch noihahua mitz amuum tuuchot. 〈VO AFC〉
nay-hee-tùn òtz hantzy n-oy-hahua-Y mitz amuum tuuc hot
RCP-that-like I true I-well-feel-ICMP you all one heart
Yo también te amo, y quiero mucho de todo corazón.

Huenijt ixhuenômot: 〈V AFC〉
hueniit ix-huenòm-ot
then you-tell-POT
Entonces le dirás:

Pona tòixib ixcapùicotz, pona tòixib ixcamóxahmuicótz; 〈V PFC/V PFC〉
pona tò ixib *ix-ca-pùc-Y-òtz, pona tò ixib ix-ca-mò-xahmuc-Y-òtz
if PER SUBJ me-no-receive-CMP-I if PER SUBJ me-no-with-marry-CMP-I
Si no te hubieras casado conmigo;

oy ixpùcototz, oy ixmòxahmucotòtz 〈V PFC/V PFC〉
oy *ix-pùc-ot-òtz, oy ix-mò-xahmuc-ot-òtz
well me-receive-POT-I well me-with-marry-POT-I
te casarás conmigo

amuum tuuc mitzmhot cùxm?
amuum tuuc mitz-m-hot cùxm
all one you-your-heart with
de todo tu corazón?

Etz co tcopúcot mitzm caipx, ixhuenômot: ⟨VO AFC/V AFC⟩
etz co t-co-pùc-ot mitz-m capx-Y, ix-huenòm-ot
and when she-admit-POT you-your say-N you-tell-POT
Y admitiendo ella tus palabras, le dirás:

Naiheetùn ótz oy npùcot mitz, ⟨VO AFC⟩
nay-hee-tùn òtz oy n-pùc-ot mitz
RCP-that-like I well I-receive-POT you
Yo también

oy nmôxahmucotótz mitz amuum tuuc òtznhot cùxm. ⟨VO AFC⟩
oy n-mò-xahmuc-ot-òtz mitz amuum tuuc òtz-n-hot cùxm
well I-with-marry-POT-I you all one I-my-heart with
me casará contigo con todo mi corazón.

Etz huenijt ixmônaipatot ixta hanch mitzm ñitoixñ. ⟨V AFC⟩
etz hueniit ix-mò-nay-pat-ot ixta hantzy mitz-m ni-toix-n
and then you-with-RCP-reach-POT as true you-your DEF-woman-as
Y entonces te juntarás con ella, como verdadera mujer tuya.

P. 54

Etz co tô ixtuiñ // yhuenatot yaat, tôphee nnicaipx, ⟨V AFC/R-V AFC⟩
etz co tò ix-tun-Y y-huen-at-ot yaat, tò-phee n-ni-capx-Y
and when PER you-do-CMP CNT(it-beg?-be-POT) that that I-DEF-say-CMP
Y habiendo hecho esto, que he dicho,

tzôna hotcuuc môôt mnitoix, ⟨IMP⟩
tzòna hot-cuuc mòòt m-ni-toix,
live(-IMP) heart-center with your-DEF-woman
vive quieto, y sosegado con tu mujer,

etz maiat ixta Dios tyaccotuicñ. ⟨IMP⟩
etz may-at ixta Dios t-yac-cotuc-Y-n
and mind-be(-IMP) as God he-CAU-send-ICMP-N
y amala como Dios manda.

P. 54 (S. 64)

54–1. *Tô moxpijch mitzm ñitoix, ic huinc toix?* ⟨VO PFC⟩
tò m-ox-piitz-Y mitz-m ni-toix ic huinc toix
PER you-commit-CMP you-your DEF-woman or other woman
Has pecado sodomiticamente con tu mujer, u otra mujer?

54–2. *Co tô ixmôpocpaait toix,* ⟨VO AFC⟩
co tò ix-mò-pocpa-at-Y toix,
when PER you-with-sin-have-CMP woman
Cuando has pecado con mujer,

to ixyacpitzoim mitzm nicx 〈VO AFC〉
tò ix-yac-pitzom-Y mitz-m nicx
PER you-CAU-come·out-CMP you-your body
has sacado tu parte

co ypitzomhuaiñ nôô, etz ixyactaix mitzm nôô, 〈VS SFC/VO AFC〉
co y-pitzom-huan-Y nòò etz ix-yac-tax-Y mitz-m nòò
when it-come·out-want-CMP liquid and you-CAU-pour-CMP you-your liquid
cuando quiera salir el semen, y lo has derramado,

heecùxm catij yhoitpatot toix? 〈VS SFC〉
hee-cùxm ca-tii y-hoitp-at-ot toix
that-with no she-in-be-POT woman
porque no se hiciera preñada la mujer?

54–3. *Tô ixtuiñ naiheetûntzou môôt mitzm ñitoix?* 〈V AFC〉
tò ix-tun-Y nay-hee-tùn tzou mòòt mitz-m ni-toix
PER you-do-CMP RCP-that-like way with you-your DEF-woman
Has hecho de la misma manera con tu mujer?

(S. 65)

54–4. *Tô mtzotzcomai?* 〈V SFC〉
tò m-tzotz-comai-Y
PER you-indecent-dream-CMP
Has tenido sueños deshonestos?

54–5. *Etz co mhuiyuic ixtucxondaic yôô,* 〈V SFC/VO AFC〉
etz co m-huiyuc-Y, ix-tuc-xon-tac-Y yòò,
and when you-awake-CMP you-make-glad-CMP that
Y cuando despertastes, te holgastes

tôphee ixcomai yhuenait? 〈R-V AFC〉
tò-phee ix-comai-Y yhuenait
what you-dream-CMP CNT
de lo que habías soñado?

P. 55

55–1. *Maiteit, mai oc, co cuhc ôtz nmaaih yhuenait,* 〈V SFC〉
may-teit, may oc, co cuhc òtz n-maah-Y yhuenait
VOC-Father many time when actually I I-sleep-CMP CNT
Padre, muchas veces, estando yo durmiendo,

ypitzoim ôtzn nôô, ôtzn pobtaich. 〈VS SFC〉
y-pitzom-Y òtz-n nòò, òtz-n pob-tatz-Y
it-come·out-CMP I-my liquid I-my white-urinate-N(>semen)
he tenido polución.

55–2. *Co mcocnai yhuenait maaba,* ⟨V-Vpa SFC⟩
co m-cocnai-Y yhuenait maa-pa
when you-lie·down-CMP CNT sleep-GER
Cuando te acostabas a dormir,

mtzotzhuinmai yhuenait natzoic cûxm? vel ⟨V SFC⟩
m-tzotz-huin-may-Y yhuenait na tzoc-Y cùxm *vel*
you-indecent-think-CMP CNT only wish-N with

Ixñihotmaiait pocpa yhuenait natzoic cûxm, ⟨VO AFC⟩
ix-ni-hot-may-at-Y pocpa yhuenait na tzoc-Y cùxm
you-for-heart-mind-have-CMP sin CNT only wish-N with
tenías pensamientos deshonestos voluntariamente,

etz heetûn mmaaoic yhuenait? ⟨V SFC⟩
etz hee-tùn m-maa-oc-Y yhuenait
and that-like you-sleep-complete?-CMP CNT
y así te dormías?

55–3. *Etz co tô mhuiyuic yhuenait,* ⟨V SFC⟩
etz co tò m-huiyuc-Y yhuenait
and when PER you-awake-CMP CNT
Y habiendo despertado,

mxondaic heecûxm tô ypitzoim nôô yhuenait? ⟨V SFC/VS SFC⟩
m-xon-tac-Y hee-cùxm tò y-pitzom-Y nòò yhuenait
you-be·glad-CMP that-with PER it-come·out-CMP liquid CNT
te holgabas de haber tenido polución?

55–4. *Tô ixhuoy toixtôhc, heecùxm tmôpocpaatot yaitôhc?* ⟨VO AFC/VO AFC⟩
tò ix-huoy-Y toix-tòhc, hee-cùxm t-mò-pocpa-at-ot yay-tòhc
PER you-carry-CMP woman-PL that-with she-with-sin-have-POT man-PL
Has llevado mujeres, para que pecarán con hombres?

55–5. *Tô ixyacnôicx pocpacaipx, etz ixtucmodoi toixtöhc,* ⟨VO AFC/VO AFC⟩
tò ix-yac-nòcx-Y pocpa capx-Y, etz ix-tuc-modou-Y toix-tòhc
PER you-CAU-go-CMP sin say-N and you-make-hear-CMP woman-PL
Has llevado recaudos a mujeres,

heecùxm tmôpocpatunot yaitôhc? ⟨VO AFC⟩
hee-cùxm t-mò-pocpa-tun-ot yay-tòhc
that-with she-with-sin-do-POT man-PL
para que pecarán con hombres?

55–6. *Tô mcaipxtuiñ môôt toixtöhc,* 〈V SFC〉
tò m-capx-Y-tun-Y mòòt toix-tòhc
PER you-say-N-do-CMP with woman-PL
Has hecho conciertos con mujeres,

heecûxm tcopûcot tmôpocpaatot yaitôhc? 〈VVO AFC, AFC〉
hee-cùxm t-co-pùc-ot t-mò-pocpa-at-ot yay-tòhc
that-with she-receive-POT she-with-sin-have-POT man-PL
para que admitieran a hombres para pecar con ellos?

55–7. *Tô ixyactzotztuiñ yaitöhc, ic toixtôhc?* 〈VO AFC〉
tò ix-yac-tzotz-tun-Y yay-tòhc ic toix-tòhc
PER you-CAU-indecent-do-CMP man-PL or woman-PL
Has hecho pecar deshonestamente a hombres o a mujeres?

P. 56

56–1. *Tô mtzôtztuiñ, ic tô mtzôtzcaipx* 〈V SFC/V SFC〉
tò *m-tzotz-tun-Y, ic tò *m-tzotz-capx-Y
PER you-indecent-do-CMP or PER you-indecent-say-CMP
Has hecho deshonestidades, o hablado deshonestamente

toixonaac yhuinduum, ic yaionaac yhuincuuc?
toix-onaac y-huin-tuum ic yay-onaac y-huin-cuuc
woman-child her-eye-? or man-child his-eye-center
delante de niñas, o de niños?

(S. 66)

56–2. *Tô ixtucanuicx mitzmtôhc,* 〈VO AFC〉
tò ix-tuc-a-nucx-Y mitz-m tòhc
PER you-make-lend-CMP you-your house
Has prestado tu casa,

heecùxm hai tmôpocpaatot ymôin? 〈SVO AFC〉
hee-cùxm hay t-mò-pocpa-at-ot y-mòin
that-with person he-with-sin-have-POT his-friend
para que alguno pecará con su amigo?

56–3. *Tô ixyacaduic, ic tô ixcoyuuich tzotztumbahai* 〈V AFC/VO AFC〉
tò ix-yac-a-tuc-Y, ic tò ix-co-yuutz-Y tzotz-tun-pa hay
PER you-CAU-cover-CMP or PER you-hide-CMP indecent-do-AG person
Has tapado, o escondido a fornicarios

co cuhc ttuiñpocpa yhuenait? 〈VO AFC〉
co cuhc t-tun-Y pocpa yhuenait
when actually he-do-CMP sin CNT
cuando actualmente estaban pecando?

56–4. *Maiteit, atuuc hanch môh pocpa nhaiquep.* ⟨OV AFC⟩
may-teit, a-tuuc hantzy mòh pocpa n-hayquep
VOC-Father other-one true big sin I-have
Padre, otro muy grande pecado tengo.

56–5. *Tij pocpa? Nicapx, catij mtzôôca, catij mtzoituiñ:* ⟨IMP/NIMP/NIMP⟩
tii pocpa ni-capx, ca-tii m-tzòòca-Y, ca-tii m-tzoy-tun-Y
what sin DEF-say(-IMP) no you-fear-ICMP no you-shame-do-ICMP
Qué pecado? Dilo, no tengas miedo, no tengas vergüenza:

oiha hait hanch mòh pocpa, tôphee ixtuiñ, ⟨ST/R-V AFC⟩
oiha hait hantzy mòh pocpa, tò-phee ix-tun-Y
although very true big sin that you-do-CMP
aunque sea muy grande el pecado, que has cometido,

nicapx yonijt tudaic, ixta hanch Christiano, ⟨IMP⟩
ni-capx yoniit tutaic, ixta hantzy Christiano
DEF-say(-IMP) now clearly as true Christian
dilo ahora con claridad, como Christiano,

heecûxm tuim ñihuatzot mitzm anima, ⟨VO PFC?/VS SFC?⟩
hee-cùxm tuim y-ni-huatz-ot mitz-m anima
that-with all he-clean-POT you-your soul
para que se limpie tu alma del todo

etz heecûxm ixpatot Dios yoiatn gracia. ⟨VO AFC⟩
etz hee-cùxm ix-pat-ot Dios y-oy-at-n gracia
and that-with you-get-POT God his-good-be-N thank
y alcances la gracia de Dios

Etz pocatij ixñicapxhuaiñ, ⟨V AFC⟩
etz po ca-tii ix-ni-capx-huan-Y
and if no you-DEF-say-want-ICMP
Y si no lo quieres decir,

catij mobat ixpatot mitzm pocpa nitocoiñ, ⟨AUX-VO AFC⟩
ca-tii mobat ix-pat-ot mitz-m pocpa ni-tocoy-n
no can you-get-POT you-your sin DEF-lose-N
no puedes alcanzar perdón de tus pecados,

etz Mohcuu tpahuijtzot mitzm anima hahuiñ, caetp ycahatn ⟨SVO AFC⟩
etz mohcuu t-pahuiitz-ot mitz-m anima hahu-in, ca-etp y-ca-hat-n
and devil he-bring-POT you-your soul feel-N no-be his-no-can-N
y el Diablo se llevará tu alma sin remedio.

P. 57

57–1. *Maiteit, tô nmôpocpaait tuuc huyuuc.* 〈VO AFC〉
may-teit, tò n-mò-pocpa-at-Y tuuc huyuuc
VOC-Father PER I-with-sin-have-CMP one animal
Padre, he pecado con un animal.

57–2. *Myacabatô pocpa môôt huÿuuc?* 〈VO AFNC〉
m-yac-abat-ò pocpa mòòt huyuuc
you-CAU-consummate-CMP sin with animal
Cosumastes el pecado con el animal?

57–3. *Myactôquei mitzm nicx huyuuc yñicx hoitp?* 〈VO AFNC〉
*m-yac-tòquei(-ò) mitz-m nicx huyuuc y-nicx hoitp
you-CAU-penetrate-CMP you-your body animal its-body in
Penetrastes con tu parte el vaso del animal?

57–4. *Hoo, Maiteit.*
hoo, may-teit
yes VOC-Father
Si, Padre.

(S. 67)

57–5. *Honaac oc?*
honaac oc
how·many time
Cuántas veces?

57–6. *Mactaxc ocn.*
mactaxc oc-n
four time-PRT
Como cuatro veces.

57–7. *Tô ixmaihuaich yôô pocpa?* 〈VO AFC〉
tò ix-may-huatz-Y yòò pocpa
PER you-confess-CMP that sin
Has confesado ese pecado?

57–8. *Catijnam nmaihuaich.* 〈V AFC〉
ca-tii nam n-may-huatz-Y
no yet I-confess-CMP
Aun no lo he confesado.

57–9. *Hundijm ixtuiñ yôô pocpa?* ⟨VO AFC⟩
huntiim ix-tun-Y yòò pocpa
when you-do-CMP that sin
Cuándo cometistes ese pecado?

57–10. *Hee ymahc humôht.*
hee y-mahc humòht
that its-ten year
Ahora diez años.

57–11. *Catij mmaihuaich humôht humôht?* ⟨V SFC⟩
ca-tii m-may-huatz-Y humòht humòht
no you-confess-CMP year year
No te has confesado cada año?

57–12. *Tô nmaihuaich; tihuaimp yôô pocpa catij nmaihuaich.* ⟨V SFC/OV AFC⟩
tò n-may-huatz-Y; tihuaimp yòò pocpa ca-tii n-may-huatz-Y
PER I-confess-CMP but that sin no I-confess-CMP
Me he confesado; pero ese pecado no he confesado?

57–13. *Catij ixñihahua yhuenait co hai ymaihuaich,* ⟨V AFC/SV SFC⟩
ca-tii ix-ni-hahua-Y yhuenait co hay y-may-huatz-Y
no you-DEF-feel(>know)-CMP CNT when person he-confess-CMP
No sabías que cuando la gente se confiesa,

etz tcoyuuich môhpocpa, hanch ymôhpocpatuiñ, ⟨VO AFC/V SFC⟩
etz t-co-yuutz-Y mòh pocpa, hantzy y-mòh-pocpa-tun-Y
and he-hide-CMP big sin true he-big-sin-do-CMP
y calla pecados graves, peca muy gravemente,

etz catij oy it yôô maihuatzn? ⟨ST⟩
etz ca-tii oy it yòò may-huatz-n
and no good be that confess-N
y no es buena aquella confesión?

57–14. *Nnihahuipôtz yhuenait;* ⟨V AFNC⟩
n-ni-hahu-Yp-òtz yhuenait
I-DEF-feel(>know)-ICMP-I CNT
Lo sabía yo;

P. 58

tihuaimp hanch ytzuyui ôtzn hot co nnicapxhuaiñ // yhuenait;
〈VS SFC/V AFC〉
tihuaimp hantzy y-tzuyuy-Y　òtz-n hot　co　n-ni-capx-huan-Y　yhuenait
but　true　it-tremble-CMP I-my heart when I-DEF-say-want-CMP CNT
pero temblaba mucho mi corazón, cuando lo quería decir;

etz pait tô ncuyuuich humôht humöht co nmaihuaich.　〈V AFC/V SFC〉
etz　pait　tò　*n-co-yuutz-Y humòht humòht co　n-may-huatz-Y
and for·that PER I-hide-CMP　year　year　when I-confess-CMP
y por eso lo he callado cada año cuando me he confesado.

P. 58

58–1. *Maivnc, heecûxm yonijt mmaihuatzot oy,*　〈V SFC〉
may-unc, hee-cùxm yoniit m-may-huatz-ot　oy
VOC-son that-with now　you-confess-POT well
Hijo, para que ahora te confieses bien,

choicp ixacmaihuatzot cûxtai mitzm pocpa,　〈V AFNC/VO AFC〉
y-tzoc-Yp　ix-ac-may-huatz-ot　cùxtay mitz-m　pocpa
it-necessitate-ICMP you-again-confess-POT all　you-your sin
es necesario que vuelvas a confesar todos tus pecados,

tôphee ixtuiñ yaat mahc humôht cúxm.　〈R-V AFC〉
tò-phee ix-tun-Y　yaat mahc humòht cùxm
that　you-do-CMP this ten　year　in
que has cometido en estos diez años.

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58–2. *Maiteit, huina cùxtai ôtzn pocpa tô nmaihuaich:*　〈OV AFC〉
may-teit,　huina cùxtay òtz-n pocpa tò　n-may-huatz-Y
VOC-Father all　all　I-my sin　PER I-confess-CMP
Padre, todos mis pecados he confesado:

cohia yôô pocpa, tôphee ntuiñ môôt huyuuc catij nmaihuaich.〈R-V AFC/V SFC〉
cohia yòò pocpa, tò-phee n-tun-Y　mòòt huyuuc, ca-tii n-may-huatz-Y
only that sin　that　I-do-CMP with animal no　I-confess-CMP
solo el pecado, que cometí con el animal, no he confesado.

58–3. *Oiha tô ixmaihuaich cùxtai mitzm pocpa,*　〈VO AFC〉
oiha　tò　ix-may-huatz-Y　cùxtay mitz-m　pocpa
although PER you-confess-CMP all　you-your sin
Aunque has confesado todos tus pecados,

choicp ixacmaihuatzot atuuc oc:　〈V AFNC/V AFC〉
y-tzoc-Yp　ix-ac-may-huatz-ot　a-tuuc　oc
it-necessitate-ICMP you-again-confess-POT other-one time
es necesario que los vuelvas a confesar otra vez:

heecûxm oiha tô mmaihuaich humôht humôht, ⟨V SFC⟩
hee-cùxm oiha tò m-may-huatz-Y humòht humòht
that-with although PER you-confess-CMP year year
porque aunque te has confesado cada año,

cûxtai yôô maihuatzn catij choupait, caetptij tzouit: ⟨SV SFC/ST⟩
cùxtay yòò may-huatz-n ca-tii y-tzou-pat-Y, ca-et-p tii tzou-it
all that confess-N no it-worth-get-CMP nothing what worth-of
todas esas confesiones no valieron, nada valieron;

etz Dios catij tcopüic cûxtai yôô maihuatzn, ⟨SVO AFC⟩
etz Dios ca-tii t-co-pùc-Y cùxtay yòò may-huatz-n
and God no he-admit-CMP all that confess-N
y Dios no admitió todas esas confesiones,

heecûxm ôôndacn cùxm mmaihuaich co ixcoyuuich môh pocpa.
⟨V SFC/VO AFC⟩
hee-cùxm òòn-tac-n cùxm m-may-huatz-Y co ix-co-yuutz-Y mòh pocpa
that-with lie-N with you-confess-CMP when you-hide-CMP big sin
porque te confesastes con mentira callando pecados graves.

P. 59

59–1. *Catij mhottocoi, Maivnc:* ⟨NIMP⟩
ca-tii m-hot-tocoy-Y, may-unc
no you-heart-lose-ICMP VOC-son
No te desconfieles, hijo:

oy mobat ixmaihuatztaiot yonijt huina mpocpa, ⟨AUX-VO AFC⟩
oy mobat ix-may-huatz-tay-ot yoniit huina m-pocpa
well can you-confess-all-POT now all your-sin
bien puedes confesar ahora todos tus pecados,

töphee ixtuiñ ixta ixtuiñ pocpa môôt huyuuc yonijt pat: ⟨R-V AFC/VO AFC⟩
tò-phee ix-tun-Y ixta ix-tun-Y pocpa mòòt huyuuc yoniit pat
that you-do-CMP as you-do-CMP sin with animal now until
que has cometido desde que pecastes con el animal hasta ahora;

heecûxm ötz npûtôcot mitz co namodouot oitaic, ⟨SVO AFC/V AFC⟩
hee-cùxm òtz n-pùtòc-ot mitz co n-a-modou-ot oy-taic
that-with I I-help-POT you when I-ask-POT well-slow?
que yo te ayudaré, preguntandote despacio,

etz co nyachaimetzot mitz cûxtai mitzm pocpa; ⟨VIODO AFC⟩
etz co n-yac-hay-metz-ot mitz cùxtay mitz-m pocpa
and when I-CAU-remember-POT you all you-your sin
y haciendote acordar de todos tus pecados;

etz pait, hotmôh, etz catij mhotmutzquei, 〈IMP/NIMP〉
etz pait, hot-mòh, etz ca-tii m-hot-mutz-quei-Y
and thus heart-big and no you-heart-frighten?-ICMP
y así, animate, y no te acobardes

Ahotat Nhuintzonatim Dios mpùtôcot. 〈IMP/SV PFC〉
ahotat n-huin-tzòn-atim Dios m-pùtòc-ot
expect my-eye-lord-PL God you-help-POT
Espera que Dios te ayudará.

Nicapx hahuin cùxtai, hudij mhaimichp, 〈IMP/R-V AFNC〉
ni-capx hahu-in cùxtay, hutii m-hay-mitz-Yp
DEF-say(-IMP) feel-N all what you-remember-ICMP
Dí primero todo, lo que te acuerdas,

etz ocnom namodouotòtz mitz. 〈VO AFC〉
etz ocnom n-a-modou-ot-òtz mitz
and later I-ask-POT-I you
y después te preguntaré yo.

A mujeres especialmente

P. 59 (S. 69)

59–2. *Tô ixmôpocpatuiñ atuuc toix ita mitz,* 〈VO AFC〉
tò ix-mò-pocpa-tun-Y a-tuuc toix *ixta mitz,
PER you-with-sin-do-CMP other-one woman as you
Has pecado con otra mujer como tú,

ac toix nimetzcait?
ac toix ni-metzc at-Y
pure woman DEF-two be-N
puras mujeres las dos?

59–3. *Tô mnaiñaip môôt atuuc toix?* 〈V SFC〉
tò m-nay-nap-Y mòòt a-tuuc toix
PER you-RCP-join-CMP with other-one woman
Has juntado tus partes con las de otra mujer?

59–4. *Ypitzomô mitzm nôô, etz atuuc toix yñôô?* 〈V AFNC〉
y-pitzom-ò mitz-m nòò, etz a-tuuc toix y-nòò
it-come·out-CMP you-your liquid and other-one woman her-liquid
Tuvistes polución tú, y la otra mujer?

59–5. *Co ixtuiñ yôô môôt atuuc toix,* ⟨VO AFC⟩
co ix-tun-Y yòò mòòt a-tuuc toix
when you-do-CMP that with other-one woman
Cuando hicistes eso con la otra mujer,

ixatzoic yhuenait ixmopocpaatot yaitôhc? ⟨V AFC/VO AFC⟩
ix-a-tzoc-Y yhuenait *ix-mò-pocpa-at-ot yay-tòhc
you-desire-CMP CNT you-with-sin-have-POT man-PL
deseabas pecar con hombre?

P. 60

60–1. *Tij yai ixatzoic huenijtait, toixpûic, ic naitumba?* ⟨OV AFC⟩
tii yay ix-a-tzoc-Y hueniit-ait, toix-pùc-Y, ic nay-tun-pa
what man you-desire-CMP then woman-receive-CMP or RCP-do-AG
Qué hombre deseastes entonces, casados, o soltero?

60–2. *Etz yôô toix, tôphee ixmótuiñ pocpa,* ⟨R-VO AFC⟩
etz yòò toix, tò-phee ix-mò-tun-Y pocpa
and that woman that you-with-do-CMP sin
Y la mujer con quien pecastes,

yaipûictoix it, ic naituuc toix? ⟨ST⟩
yay-pùc-Y toix it ic nay-tuuc toix
man-receive-CMP woman be or RCP-one woman
era casada, o suelta?

60–3. *Tô ixmötzotzcaipx yaitôhc?* ⟨VO AFC⟩
tò ix-mò-tzotz-capx-Y yay-tòhc
PER you-with-indecent-say-CMP man-PL
Has hablado deshonestidades con hombres?

60–4. *Etz co ixmôtzotzcaipx yaitôhc,* ⟨VO AFC⟩
etz co ix-mò-tzotz-capx-Y yay-tòhc
and when you-with-indecent-say-CMP man-PL
Y cuando hablastes deshonestidades con hombres,

ixatzoic ixmôtunot pocpa? ⟨V AFC/VO AFC⟩
ix-a-tzoc-Y ix-mò-tun-ot pocpa
you-desire-CMP you-with-do-POT sin
deseastes pecar con ellos?

60–5. *Mxondacô co ixmôcuxiic yaitôhc?* ⟨V SFNC/VO AFC⟩
m-xon-tac-ó co ix-mò-cuxiic-Y yay-tòhc
you-delight-CMP when you-with-joke-CMP man-PL
Te deleitastes cuando chanceastes con hombres?

60–6. *Tô ixadondoi yaitôhc?* 〈VO AFC〉
tò ix-a-ton-toi-Y yay-tòhc
PER you-provoke-CMP man-PL
Has provocado a hombres?

60–7. *Co tö myoi yaitôhc yhuinduum,* 〈V SFC〉
co tò m-yoy-Y yay-tòhc y-huin-tuum
when PER you-walk-CMP man-PL his-eye-?
Cuando has andado en presencia de hombres,

tô ixyacquexôic mitzm tzitzc, ic mitzm pahcnaich, 〈VO AFC〉
tò ix-yac-quexòc-Y mitz-m tzitzc ic mitz-m pahc-natzy
PER you-CAU-uncover-CMP you-your breast or you-your bone-behind?
has descubierto tus pechos,o piernas,

heecùxm yaitôhc tatzocot tmôpocpaatot mitz? 〈SVVO AFC, AFC〉
hee-cùxm yay-tòhc t-a-tzoc-ot t-mò-pocpa-at-ot mitz
that-with man-PL he-desire-POT he-with-sin-have-POT you
para que los hombres deseará pecar contigo?

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60–8. *Tô mnaihuinpuih, etz mnaixooix yacxona,* 〈V SFC/V SFC〉
tò m-nay-huin-puh-Y, etz m-nay-xoox-Y yacxona
PER you-RCP-eye-wash-CMP and you-RCP-wear-CMP well?
Te has lavado la cara, y vestidote bien,

heecùxm yaitôhc moyhahuot? 〈SV PFC〉
hee-cùxm yay-tòhc m-oy-hahu-ot
that-with man-PL you-well-feel-POT
para que los hombres se enamorarán de tí?

60–9. *Tô mcôy Tzitc hoitp môôt yaitòhc?* 〈V SFC〉
tò m-còy-Y tzitc hoitp mòòt yay-tòhc
PER you-bathe-CMP steam·bath in with man-PL
Te has bañado en temascale con hombres?

P. 61

60–10. *Tô m-tzij Nôô am matzou // hai ñaix,* 〈V SFC/SV SFC〉
tò m-tzii-Y nòò am ma-tzou hay y-nax-Y
PER you-bathe-CMP water in where-way person he-pass-ICMP
Te has bañado en el Rio por donde pasa la gente,

heecúxm co ñaxot yaitöhc mhuin yxot nihuatz, 〈VS SFC/VO PFC〉
hee-cùxm co y-nax-ot yay-tòhc, m-huin-ix-ot ni-huatz
that-with when he-pass-POT man-PL you-eye-see-POT nude
para que pasando hombres te vierán encueros,

etz moyhahuot? ⟨V PFC⟩
etz m-oy-hahu-ot
and you-well-feel-POT
y se enamorarán de tí?

Séptimo mandamiento

P. 61 (S. 70)

61–1. *Tô ixmeeich? vel Tô ixtoiñ? vel Tô ixpùic* ⟨V AFC/V AFC/VO AFC⟩
tò ix-meetz-Y *vel* tò ix-ton-Y *vel* tò ix-pùc-Y
PER you-steal-CMP PER you-take-CMP PER you-receive-CMP
Has hurtado

mocuuc ymay?
mocuuc y-may
relative his-wealth
bienes del próximo?

61–2. *Metzc peso tô npùic.* ⟨OV AFC⟩
metzc peso tò n-pùc-Y
two peso PER I-receive-CMP
Dos pesos he cogido, o hurtado.

61–3. *Mitz anaituuc ixpùic?* ⟨V AFC⟩
mitz a-nay-tuuc ix-pùc-Y
you other-RCP-one you-receive-CMP
Tú solo los hurtastes?

61–4. *Cohia ôtz anaituuc.*
cohia òtz a-nay-tuuc
only I other-RCP-one
Solamente yo.

61–5. *Honaac hai tô ixmeeich?* ⟨OV AFC⟩
honaac hay tò ix-meetz-Y
how·many person PER you-steal-CMP
A cuántas personas los hurtastes?

61–6. *Tuuchia hay.*
tuuc-hia hay
one-only person
A una sola persona.

61–7. *Tô ixyachuimbijt, ic tô ixcobeit yôô metzc peso?* 〈V AFC/VO AFC〉
tò ix-yac-huin-piit-Y, ic tò ix-cobet-Y yòò metzc peso
PER you-CAU-eye-roll-CMP or PER you-pay-CMP that two peso
Has restituido, o has pagado esos dos pesos?

61–8. *Catijnam ncobeit.* 〈V AFC〉
ca-tii nam n-cobet-Y
no yet I-pay-CMP
Aun no los he pagado.

61–9. *Tij pait catijnam ixcobeit?* 〈V AFC〉
tii pait ca-tii nam ix-cobet-Y
what thus no yet you-pay-CMP
Porqué no los has pagado?

61–10. *Heecûxm tö yooic hai, tôphee nmeeich.* 〈VS SFC/R-V AFC〉
hee-cùxm tò y-ooc-Y hay, tò-phee n-meetz-Y
that-with PER he-die-CMP person that I-steal-CMP
Porque ya murió la persona, a quien los hurté.

61–11. *Catij thaiquep yvnc?* 〈VO AFC〉
ca-tii t-hayquep y-unc
no he-have his-son
No tiene hijos?

Heecûxm pona thaiquep yvnc, hee ixmöcobetot. 〈VO AFC/OV AFC〉
hee-cùxm pona t-hayquep y-unc, hee ix-mò-cobet-ot
that-with if he-have his-son that you-RCP-pay-POT
Porque si tiene hijos, a esos los has de pagar.

(S. 71)

61–12. *Tô yooctai: caetp haimij ymocuuc.* 〈V SFC/ST〉
tò y-ooc-tay-Y ca-et-p hay-mii y-mocuuc
PER he-die-all-CMP no-have-ICMP person-dead his-relative
Ya se murieron todos: no tiene el difunto parientes.

P. 62

62–1. *Pona haimij caetp y vnc tahuextuic,* 〈ST〉
pona hay-mii ca-et-p y-unc t-ahuex-tuc-Y
if person-dead no-have-ICMP his-son he-guard?-V-ICMP
Si el difunto no tiene hijos,

choicp yôô metzc peso cûxm ixcohuiot Missa 〈V AFNC/VO AFC〉
y-tzoc-Yp yòò metzc peso cûxm ix-co-huy-ot misa
it-necessitate-ICMP that two peso with you-PERM-pay-POT Mass
es necesario que con esos dos pesos pagues misas

haimij y animahahuiñ cûxm.
hay-mii y-anima-hahu-in cùxm
person-dead his-soul-feel-N for
por el alma del difunto.

Naiheetùn mobat ixyacot yôô metzc peso limosna ayoobahai,
〈AUX-VDOIO AFC〉
nay-hee-tùn mobat ix-yac-ot yòò metzc peso limosna ayoo-pa hay
RCP-that-like can you-give-POT that two peso alms poor-AG person
También puedes dar esos dos pesos de limosna a los pobres,

naihee haimij cûxm.
nay-hee hay-mii cùxm
RCP-that person-dead for
por el mismo difunto.

62–2. *Tô nmeeich. vel Tô nmaich. vel Tô nhuijch tuuc huyuuc mula.*
〈V AFC/V AFC/VO AFC〉
tò n-meetz-Y *vel* tò n-matz-Y *vel* tò n-huiitz-Y tuuc huyuuc mula
PER I-steal-CMP PER I-grasp-CMP PER I-steal-CMP one animal mule
He hurtado una mula.

62–3. *Naituuc mitz ixmeeich yôô mula?* 〈VO AFC〉
nay-tuuc mitz ix-meetz-Y yòò mula
RCP-one you you-steal-CMP that mule
Solo tú hurtastes esa mula?

62–4. *Moot atuuc ôtzn mocuuc, nimetzcôôtz nmaich.* 〈OV AFC〉
*mòòt a-tuuc òtz-n mocuuc, ni-metzc òòtz n-matz-Y
with other-one I-my mate DEF-two we I-grasp-CMP
Con otro mi compañero, los dos la cogimos.

62–5. *Huenônn chou yôô mula?* 〈VS SFC〉
huenònn y-tzou yòò mula
how·much it-worth that mule
Cuánto valía la mual?

62–6. *Ypx peso chouit.* 〈V SFC〉
ipx peso y-tzou-it
twenty peso it-worth-PL?(be?)
Veinte pesos valía.

62–7. *Huenônn ixtooic?* 〈V AFC〉
huenònn ix-tooc-Y
how·much you-sell-CMP
Por cuánto la vendistes?

62–8. *Machc peso cûxm ntooicôôtz* 〈V AFC〉
mahc peso cùxm n-tooc-Y-òòtz
ten peso with I-sell-CMP-we
Por diez pesos la vendimos.

62–9. *Huenônn ixpùic mitz?* 〈V AFC〉
huenònn ix-pùc-Y mitz
how·much you-receive-CMP you
Cuánto tomastes tú?

62–10. *Mocoxc peso ôtz npûic,* 〈OV AFC〉
mocoxc peso ôtz n-pùc-Y
five peso I I-take-CMP
Cinco pesos tomé yo,

etz amocoxc peso tpûic ôtzn môcompañero. 〈OVS AFC〉
etz a-mocoxc peso t-pùc-Y òtz-n mò-compañero
and other-five peso he-take-CMP I-my with-mate
y otros cinco pesos tomó mi compañero?

62–11. *Tô ixcohui. vel Tô ixcobeit yôô mula hee yhuintzôn?*〈V AFC/VDOIO AFC〉
tò ix-cohuy-Y *vel* tò ix-cobet-Y yòò mula hee y-huin-tzòn
PER you-pay-CMP PER you-pay-CMP that mule he his-eye-master
Has pagado esa mula a su dueño?

62–12. *Catijnam ncohui.* 〈V AFC〉
ca-tii nam n-cohuy-Y
no yet I-pay-CMP
Aun no la he pagado.

P. 63 (S. 72)

63–1. *Maivnc, huenôma mitzm mocuuc huentcohui,* ⟨IMP/V AFC⟩
may-unc, huenòma mitz-m mocuuc huen t-cohuy-Y,
VOC-son tell-(IMP) you-your mate that he-pay-CMP
Hijo, dile a tu compañero que pague diez pesos,

huentcobeit mahc peso, ⟨VO AFC⟩
huen t-cobet-Y mahc peso
that he-pay-CMP ten peso

etz mitz ixmôcobetot amahc peso naihee huyuuc yhuintzôn. ⟨VDOIO AFC⟩
etz mitz ix-mò-cobet-ot a-mahc peso nay-hee huyuuc y-huin-tzòn
and you you-with-pay-POT other-ten peso RCP-that animal his-owner
y tú pagarás otros diez pesos al mismo dueño de la mula.

Etz pona mitzm mocuuc catij ycobethuaiñ, ⟨SV SFC⟩
etz pona mitz-m mocuuc ca-tii y-cobet-huan-Y
and if you-your mate no he-pay-want-ICMP
y si tu compañero no quiere pagar,

mitz mhuinmatzip ixcobetot ipx peso caipx: ⟨V AFNC/VO AFC⟩
mitz m-huin-matz-Yp ix-cobet-ot ipx peso caipx
you you-eye-grasp-ICMP you-pay-POT twenty peso word?(just?)
tú estás obligado a pagar los veinte pesos cabales:

etz ocnom ixpùctzouot mahc peso mitzm mocuuc. ⟨VDOIO AFC⟩
etz ocnom ix-pùc-tzou-ot mahc peso mitz-m mocuuc
and later you-ask-POT ten peso you-your mate
y después cobrarás los diez pesos a tu compañero.

63–2. *Maiteit, pona cohia mahc peso cûxm ntooicôôtz yôô huyuuc,* ⟨VO AFC⟩
may-teit, pona cohia mahc peso cùxm n-tooc-Y-óótz yòò huyuuc
VOC-Father if only ten peso with I-sell-CMP-we that animal
Padre, si por solos diez pesos vendimos la mula,

huixôn ncobetotôôtz ipx peso. ⟨VO AFC⟩
huixòn n-cobet-ot-òòtz ipx peso
how I-pay-POT-we twenty peso
cómo hemos de pagar veinte pesos?

63–3. *Oiha tô ixtoocta mula cohia mahc peso cûxm;* ⟨VO AFC⟩
oiha tò ix-tooc-ta mula cohia mahc peso cûxm
although PER you-sell-SUBJ? mule only ten peso with
Aunque hayais vendido la mula por solos diez pesos;

tihuaimp heecûxm mula ahuintzôu ipx peso chou it: 〈SV SFC〉
tihuaimp hee-cùxm mula a-huin-tzòu ipx peso y-tzou-it
but that-with mule other-eye-close twenty peso it-worth-PL?(be?)
pero porque la mula por si valía veinte pesos:

pait choicp ixcobetotot ipx peso. 〈V AFNC/VO AFC〉
pait y-tzoc-Yp *ix-cobet-ot ipx peso
thus it-necessitate-ICMP you-pay-POT twenty peso
por eso es necesario que pagueis veinte pesos.

63–4. *Tô ixtucanuic xéutôiñ,* 〈VO AFC〉
tò ix-tuc-a-nucx-Y *xeuh-tòin
PER you-make-lend-CMP sun-excrement(>money)
Has prestado dinero,

heecûxm hai tyacot xéuhtôiñvnc ganancia? 〈SVO AFC〉
hee-cùxm hay t-yac-ot *xeuh-tòin-unc ganancia
that-with person he-give-POT sun-excrement-son profit
para que la gente diera ganancia?

63–5. *Hoo, Maiteit*
hoo, may-teit
yes VOC-Father
Si, Padre.

63–6. *Huenônn tô ixpúctzoi xéuhtôiñvnc ganancia?* 〈VO AFC〉
Huenònn tò ix-pùc-tzou-Y *xeuh-tòin-unc ganancia
how·much PER you-ask-CMP sun-excrement-son profit
Cuánto has pedido de ganancia?

63–7. *Metzc huincab tuuc tuuc peso cùxm.*
Metzc huincab tuuc tuuc peso cùxm
two real one one peso by
Dos reales en cada peso.

P. 64

64–1. *Honaac peso ixtucanuicx hai?* 〈DOVIO AFC〉
honaac peso ix-tuc-a-nucx-Y hay
how·much peso you-make-TEMP-borrow(>lend)-CMP person
Cuántos pesos prestastes a la gente?

64–2. *Ypx peso.*
ipx peso.
Veinte pesos.

64–3. *Huenônn tô ixpûic yôô xéuhtôiñvnc?* ⟨VO AFC⟩
huenònn tò ix-pùc-Y yòò *xeuh-tòin-unc
how·much PER you-receive-CMP that money-son
Qué tanto has recibido de ganancia de ese dinero?
(S. 73)

64–4. *Mocoxc peso.*
mocoxc peso
five peso
Cinco pesos.

64–5. *Maivnc, choicp ixyachuimbijtot,* ⟨V AFNC/V AFC⟩
may-unc, y-tzoc-Yp ix-yac-huin-piit-ot
VOC-son it-necessitate-ICMP you-CAU-eye-roll-POT
Hijo, es necesario que restituyas,

etz ixcobetot yôô mocoxc peso: ⟨VO AFC⟩
etz ix-cobet-ot yòò mocoxc peso
and you-pay-POT that five peso
y pagues esos cinco pesos:

heecüxm catij mobat ixpûcot; heecûxm meeich ñaimai. ⟨AUX-V AFC/SV SFC⟩
hee-cùxm ca-tii mobat ix-pùc-ot; hee-cùxm meetz-Y y-naymay
that-with no can you-receive-POT that-with steal-N it-belong
porque no puedes recibirlos; porque es ladronicio.

64–6. *Tô ixcapxhuih? vel Tô ixmoi caipx hai,* ⟨V AFC/VDOIO AFC⟩
tò ix-capx-huh-Y *vel* tò ix-moy-Y capx-Y hay
PER you-say-advise?-CMP PER you-give-CMP say-N person
Has aconsejado a la gente

heecúxm tmeetzot mocuuc ymai? ⟨VO AFC⟩
hee-cùxm t-meetz-ot mocuuc y-may
that-with he-steal-POT mate his-wealth
que hurte los bienes del próximo?

64–7. *Tö ixmecxtuic heecûxm mitzm vnc tmeetzot hai ymai?* ⟨V AFC/SVO AFC⟩
tò ix-mecx-tuc-Y hee-cùxm mitz-m unc t-meetz-ot hay y-may
PER you-permit-V-CMP that-with you-your son he-steal-POT person his-wealth
Has permitido a tus hijos, que hurten los bienes de la gente.

64–8. *Tô ixcoyuuich meetzpa mitzm tôhchoitp?* ⟨VO AFC⟩
tò ix-co-yuutz-Y meetz-pa mitz-m tòhc hoitp
PER you-hide-CMP steal-AG you-your house in
Has escondido ladrones en tu casa?

64–9. *Tô tij ixmeeich tzaptôhc yhee?* 〈VO AFC〉
tò tii ix-meetz-Y tzap-tòhc y-hee
PER some you-steal-CMP heaven-house its-property
Has hurtado alguna cosa de la iglesia?

64–10. *Co tö ixtooic huit, ic tij ait, tô ixhuinôiñ hay?* 〈VO AFC/VO AFC〉
co tò ix-tooc-Y huit ic tii ait, tò ix-huinòn-Y hay
when PER you-sell-CMP wear or other thing PER you-lie-CMP person
Cuando has vendido ropa, u otras cosas, has engañado a la gente?

64–11. *Tô ixpûic hai ymai aquei cûxm naihee hai yhuincuuc?* 〈VO AFC〉
tò ix-pùc-Y hay y-may aquey cùxm nay-hee hay y-huin-cuuc
PER you-take-CMP person his-wealth power with RCP-that person his-eye-center
Has tomado por fuerza los bienes de la gente en presencia suya?

P. 65

65–1. *Tô ixpûtôca hai, // heecûxm tmeetzot mocuuc ymai?* 〈VO AFC/VO AFC〉
tò ix-pùtòca-Y hay, hee-cùxm t-meetz-ot mocuuc y-may
PER you-help-CMP person that-with he-steal-POT mate his wealth
Has ayudado a alguno, para que robara los bienes del próximo?

65–2. *Tô ixatzoic? vel Tò ixanoim ixmeetzot hai ymai?* 〈V AFC/VVO AFC/AFC〉
tò ix-a-tzoc-Y *vel* tò ix-a-nom-Y ix-meetz-ot hay y-may
PER you-wish-CMP PER you-wish-CMP you-steal-POT person his-wealth
Has deseado hurtar los bienes de la gente?

65–3. *Tô ixmocaitei hai, co ixyacooic yhuyuuc,* 〈VO AFC/VO AFC〉
tò ix-mo-caytey-Y hay, co ix-yac-ooc-Y y-huyuuc,
PER you-beg-crime-CMP person when you-CAU-die-CMP his-animal
Has hecho daño a la gente, matando sus animales,

co ixyacmaait ytôhc, ic co ixñoic ycaam? 〈VO AFC/VO AFC〉
co ix-yac-maat-Y y-tòhc, ic co ix-noc-Y y-caam
when you-CAU-violate-CMP his-house or when you-burn-CMP his-field
maltratando su casa, o quemando su milpa?

65–4. *Tô ixyachuimbijt, ic tô ixcobeit cûxtai,* 〈V AFC/VO AFC〉
tò ix-yac-huin-piit-Y, ic tò ix-cobet-Y cùxtay
PER you-CAU-eye-roll-CMP or PER you-pay-CMP all
Has restituido, o has pagado todo,

tôphee ixmeeich, etz cûxtai, ⟨R-V AFC⟩
tò-phee ix-meetz-Y, etz cùxtay
that·which you-steal-CMP and all
lo que has hurtado, y todo,

tôphee ixyacmaait, tôphee ixyactocoi? ⟨R-V AFC/R-V AFC⟩
tò-phee ix-yac-maat-Y, tò-phee ix-yac-tocoy-Y
that·which you-CAU-violate-CMP that·which you-CAU-lose-CMP
lo que has dañado, o perdido?

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65–5. *Tô ixcacobeit natzoic cûxm,* ⟨V AFC⟩
tò ix-ca-cobet-Y na tzoc-Y cùxm
PER you-no-pay-CMP only wish-N with
Has dejado de pagar voluntariamente,

yôó hudijphee ixmônuicxaitp hay? ⟨R-V AFC⟩
yòò hutii-phee ix-mò-nucx-Y-at-Yp hay
that what you-with-borrow-N-be-ICMP person
lo que debes a la gente?

Octavo mandamient PP. 65–68 SS. 74–76

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65–6. *Tô ixpocpanihuampeit? vel Tô ixtucnitzôim pocpa* ⟨V AFC/VO AFC⟩
tò ix-pocpa-ni-huan-pet-Y *vel* tò ix-tuc-ni-tzòm-Y pocpa
PER you-sin-DEF-say-climb-CMP PER you-make-DEF-impute-CMP sin

mocuuc ôôndacn cûxm?
mocuuc òòn-tac-n cùxm
neighbor false-N with
Has levantado falso testimonio al próximo?

65–7. *Môh pocpa ixtucnitzôim mocuuc?* ⟨DOVIO AFC⟩
mòh pocpa ix-tuc-ni-tzòm-Y mocuuc
big sin you-make-DEF-impute-CMP neighbor
Pecado grave acumulastes, o achacastes al próximo?

65–8. *Tô ixyachijt caipx? vel Tò ixyacqueix caipx? vel* ⟨VO AFC/VO AFC⟩
tò ix-yac-hiit-Y capx-Y *vel* tò ix-yac-quex-Y capx-Y *vel*
PER you-CAU-tear·down-CMP say-N PER you-CAU-stop-CMP say-N

P. 66

Tò ixyactocoi caipx, ⟨VO AFC⟩
tò ix-yac-tocoy-Y capx-Y
PER you-CAU-lose-CMP say-N
Has deshecho, o quitado las palabras,

tòphee ixpoctaic co ixpocpanihuampeit mocuuc òòdacn cûxm?
〈R-V AFC/VO AFC〉
tò-phee ix-poc-tac-Y co ix-pocpa-ni-huan-pet-Y mocuuc òòn-tac-n cùxm
that you-put-CMP when you-sin-DEF-say-climb-CMP neighbor false-N with
que dijistes cuando levantastes falso testimonio al próximo.

P. 66

66–1. *Catijnam, Maiteit.*
ca-tii nam, may-teit
no yet VOC-Father
Aun no, Padre.

66–2. *Maivnc, naihee hai, tòphee ixtucmodoi caipx* 〈R-VO AFC〉
may-unc, nay-hee hay, tò-phee ix-tuc-modou-Y capx-Y
VOC-son RCP-that person that you-make-hear-CMP word
Hijo, a las mismas personas, que hablastes

co ixñihuampeit pocpa mocuuc, 〈VDOIO AFC〉
co ix-ni-huan-pet-Y pocpa mocuuc
when you-DEF-say-climb-CMP sin neighbor
cuando levantastes el testimonio al próximo,

naihee hai ixhuenòmot catij thanchhahuot caipx, 〈OV AFC/VO AFC〉
nay-hee hay ix-huenòm-ot ca-tii t-hantzy-hahu-ot capx-Y
RCP-that person you-tell-POT no he-true-feel-POT say-N
a las mismas has de decir que no crean

tòphee ixtucmodoi huenijtait, heecûxm catij hanch it. 〈R-V AFC/ST〉
tò-phee ix-tuc-modou-Y hueniit-ait, hee-cùxm ca-tii hantzy it
that you-make-hear-CMP then that-with no true be
lo que dijistes entonces, porque no es verdad.

66–3. *Tò ixñioih? vel Tô ixñatzcapxtaic mocuuc?* 〈V AFC/VO AFC〉
tò ix-ni-oh-Y *vel* tò ix-natz-capx-tac-Y mocuuc
PER you-murmur-CMP PER you-behind-word-repeat-CMP neighbor
Has murmurado del pròximo?

(S. 75)

66–4. *Co ixñioih mocuuc,* 〈VO AFC〉
co ix-ni-oh-Y mocuuc
when you-murmur-CMP neighbor
Cuando murmurastes del próximo,

ixmaitaic hai mocuuc y ayuuich pocpa? ⟨VIODO AFC⟩
ix-may-tac-Y hay mocuuc y-a-yuutz-Y pocpa
you-relate-CMP person neighbor his-hide-CMP sin
contastes a la gente pecados ocultos del próximo?

66–5. *Tò ixyacquexòic? vel Tò ixyacnitòicx* ⟨V AFC/VO AFC⟩
tò ix-yac-quexòc-Y *vel* tò ix-yac-ni-tòcx-Y
PER you-CAU-uncover-CMP PER you-CAU-DEF-uncover-CMP
Has descubierto

ayuuich pocpa mocuuc yhee?
a-yuutz-Y pocpa mocuuc y-hee
TEMP-hide-CMP sin neighbor his-property
pecados ocultos del próximo?

66–6. *Tò ixtucnihotmaiait caoiphee mocuuc?* ⟨VO AFC⟩
tò ix-tuc-ni-hot-may-at-Y ca-oy-phee mocuuc
PER you-make-DEF-heart-mind-have-CMP no-good-that neighbor
Has juzgado mal del próximo?

66–7. *Tò mòòndaiccaipx mocuuc ñicûxm?* ⟨V SFC⟩
tò m-òòn-tac-Y-capx-Y mocuuc ni-cùxm
PER you-false-N-say-CMP neighbor against
Has mentido contra el próximo?

66–8. *Co mòòndaiccaipx mocuuc ñicùxm,* ⟨V SFC⟩
co m-òòn-tac-Y-capx-Y mocuuc ni-cùxm
when you-false-N-say-CMP neighbor against
Cuando mentistes contra el próximo,

mohuaiñ ixyactzoituiñ mocuuc huenijt ait? ⟨VO AFC⟩
mohuan-Y ix-yac-tzoy-tun-Y mocuuc hueniit-ait
seriously you-CAU-shame-do-CMP neighbor then
le difamastes gravemente?

P. 67

67–1. *Tò ixyachuimbijt tzoitunn? vel* ⟨VO AFC⟩
tò ix-yac-huin-piit-Y tzoy-tun-n *vel*
PER you-CAU-eye-roll-CMP shame-do-N
Has restituido, o vuelto el crédito,

Huintzôquiñ mocuuc yhee, tôphee ixyactzoituiñ? ⟨R-V AFC⟩
huin-tzòc-in mocuuc y-hee tò-phee ix-yac-tzoy-tun-Y
eye-fear-N neighbor his-property that you-CAU-shame-do-CMP
o fama del próximo, a quien difamastes, o desacreditastes?

67–2. *Nihahua maivnc,* 〈IMP〉
ni-hahua may-unc,
DEF-feel-IMP VOC-son
Sabete hijo,

pona tô ixyactzoituiñ mocuuc ahuincuuc, 〈VO AFC〉
pona tò ix-yac-tzoy-tun-Y mocuuc a-huin-cuuc
if PER you-CAU-shame-do-CMP neighbor other-eye-center
que si has afrentado, o desacreditado al próximo cara a cara,

choicp ixpûctzouot mecxn ahuincuuc: 〈V AFNC/VO AFC〉
y-tzoc-Yp ix-pùc-tzou-ot mecx-n a-huin-cuuc
it-necessitate-ICMP you-ask·for-POT pardon-N other-eye-center
es necesario que le pidas perdón cara a cara:

pona tô ixyactzoituiñ mocuuc môôt huinc hai, 〈VO AFC〉
pona tò ix-yac-tzoy-tun-Y mocuuc mòòt huinc hay
if PER you-CAU-shame-do-CMP neighbor with other person
si le has desacreditado con otras personas,

etz catij ahuincuuc; catij tzoic ixpûctzouot 〈AUX-VO AFC〉
etz ca-tii a-huin-cuuc; ca-tii tzoic ix-pùc-tzou-ot
and no other-eye-center no necessary you-ask·for-POT
y no cara a cara; no es necesario que le pidas

mecxn ahuincuuc: tihuaimp choicp 〈V AFNC〉
mecx-n a-huin-cuuc: tihuain-p y-tzoc-Yp
pardon-N other-eye-center but it-necessitate-ICMP
perdón cara a cara: pero es necesario que

ixyachuimbijtot ychoitunc yôô hai yhuinduum, 〈VO AFC〉
ix-yac-huin-piit-ot y-tzoy-tun-c yòò hay y-huin-tuum
you-CAU-eye-roll-POT his-shame-do-N that person his-eye-?
le vuelvas su fama, o crédito delante del las personas,

pôn môôt ixyactzoituiñ. 〈V AFC〉
pòn mòòt ix-yac-tzoy-tun-Y
who with you-CAU-shame-do-CMP
con quienes le desacreditastes.

67–3. *Tô mxondaic co ixmodoi mocuuc ypocpa, etz ycaitei,* 〈V SFC/VO AFC〉
tò m-xon-tac-Y co ix-modou-Y mocuuc y-pocpa etz y-caytey
PER you-delight-CMP when you-hear-CMP neighbor his-sin and his-crime
Te has deleitado oyendo pecados, y defactos del próximo,

co hai tmaitaic yhuenait? ⟨SV AFC⟩
co hay t-may-tac-Y yhuenait
when person he-talk-CMP CNT
cuando la gente los contaba, o platicaba?

(S. 76)

67–4. *Tô ixatzoic ixmodouot, etz ixñihahuot hai ypocpa?*
⟨VV AFC, AFC/VO AFC⟩
tò ix-a-tzoc-Y ix-modou-ot, etz ix-ni-hahu-ot hay y-pocpa
PER you-wish-CMP you-hear-POT and you-DEF-feel-POT person his-sin
Has deseado oir, y saber los pecados de la gente?

67–5. *Tô ixñatzyxtaic hay, heecùxm ixyxot ypocpa?* ⟨VO AFC/VO AFC⟩
tò ix-natz-ix-tac-Y hay, hee-cùxm ix-ix-ot y-pocpa
PER you-behind-see-V-CMP person that-with you-see-POT his-sin
Has acechado o espiado a la gente, por ver sus pecados?

P. 68

68–1. *Tô ixñioi mocuuc acootzcaipx cùxm Teit yhuincuuc,* ⟨VO AFC⟩
tò ix-ni-on-Y mocuuc a-cootz-capx-Y cùxm teit y-huin-cuuc
PER you-accuse-CMP neighbor false-say-N with Father his-eye-center
Has acusado al próximo falsamente en presencia del Padre,

ic Justicia yhuinduum?
ic justicia y-huin-tuum
or justice his-eye-?
o de la Justicia?

68–2. *Tô mpitzcaipx, ic tô ixyactziptaic hay?* ⟨V SFC/VO AFC⟩
tò m-pitz-capx-Y, ic tò ix-yac-tzip-tac-Y hay
PER you-gossip-say-CMP or PER you-CAU-claim-V-CMP person
Has sido chismoso, o has hecho pleitear a la gente?

68–3. *Tô ixñioih, tô ixñatzcapxtaic Teit maxanhaiquepa?* ⟨V AFC/VO AFC⟩
tò ix-ni-oh-Y, tò ix-natz-capx-tac-Y teit *maxan-hayquep-pa
PER you-murmur-CMP PER you-behind-say-V-CMP Father office-have-AG
Has murmurado de algún sacerdote?

68–4. *Tô ixpocpanihuampeit Teit maxanhaiquepa ôôndacn cûxm?* ⟨VO AFC⟩
tò ix-pocpa-ni-huan-pet-Y teit *maxan-hayquep-pa òòn-tac-n cùxm
PER you-sin-DEF-say-climb-CMP Father office-have-AG false-N with
Has levantado falso testimonio a algún sacerdote?

De los subsequente a la confesión

S. 76

76–1. *Tij ait mpocpa? vel Tij ait pocpa ixhaiquep?* 〈OV AFC〉

tii ait m-pocpa *vel* tii ait pocpa ix-hayquep
what be your-sin what be sin you-have
Qué mas pecados tienes?

76–2. *Pona mhaiquep atuuc pocpa, nicapx tuimñaxna,* 〈VO AFNC/IMP〉

pona m-hayquep a-tuuc pocpa, ni-capx tuim-nax-na,
if you-have other-one sin, DEF-say-IMP all-pass-only(>at·one·time?)
Si tienes otro pecado, dilo de una vez,

catij ixcoyuuich: heecüxm co ixcoyuutzot 〈NIMP/VO AFC〉

ca-tii ix-co-yuutz-Y: hee-cùxm co ix-co-yuutz-ot
no you-PERM-hide-ICMP that-with when you-PERM-hide-POT
no lo calles: porque callando

S. 77

oiha tuuchia môhpocpa natzoic cûxm,

oiha *tuuc-cohia mòh pocpa na tzoc-Y cùxm
although one-only big sin only wish-ICMP with
aun un solo pecado grave voluntariamente,

caetptij tzouit maihuatzn. 〈ST〉

ca-etp-tii tzou-it may-huatz-n
no-be-what worth-be mind-clean(>confess)-N
nada vale la confesión.

S. 77

77–1. *Heehia heetûn, Maiteit, catij nachaiquep.* 〈V AFC〉

*hee-cohia hee-tùn, may-teit, ca-tii n-ac-hayquep
that-only that-like VOC-Father no I-again-have
Solo eso hay, Padre: no tengo más.

Tô nmaihuatztai huina, hudij nhaimijchp: 〈VO AFC/R-V AFNC〉

tò n-may-huatz-tay-Y huina, hutii n-hay-mitz-Yp
PER I-confess-all-CMP all that I-fix-gain(>remember)-ICMP
Ya he confesado todo, lo que me acuerdo:

catij nachaimijch. 〈V AFC〉

ca-tii n-ac-hay-mitz-Y
no I-again-remember-ICMP
no me acuerdo de más.

77–2. *Mhottocoip heecûxm tô ixyachotmaait* ⟨V SFNC/VO AFC⟩
m-hot-tocoy-Yp hee-cùxm tò ix-yac-hot-maat-Y
you-heart-lose-ICMP that-with PER you-CAU-heart-violate-CMP
Te pesa de haber ofendido

Nhuintzônatim Dios cúxtai mitzm pocpa cùxm?
n-huin-tzòn-atim Dios cùxtay mitz-m pocpa cùxm
I-eye/respect-lord-PL God all you-your sin with
a Dios con todos tus pecados?

77–3. *Maivnc, heecûxm ixpatot mitzm pocpanitocoiñ,* ⟨VO AFC⟩
may-unc, hee-cùxm ix-pat-ot mitz-m pocpa ni-tocoy-n
VOC-son that-with you-get-POT you-your sin DEF-lose-N
Hijo, para que alcanzes perdón de tus pecados,

etz Dios yoiatn gracia, catij mobat co tô ixmaihuatztai ⟨AUX-VO AFC⟩
etz Dios y-oy-at-n gracia, ca-tii mobat co tò ix-may-huatz-tay-Y
and God his-well-be-N grace no can when PER you-confess-all-CMP
y la gracia de Dios, no basta que hayas confesado

huina mpocpa: naiheetûn tzoic mhottocoiot ⟨AUX-V SFC⟩
huina m-pocpa: nay-hee-tùn tzoic m-hot-tocoy-ot
all your-sin RCP-that-like necessary you-heart-lose-POT
todos tus pecados: también es necesario que te duelas

heecùxm tô ixyachotmaait Dios cûxtai mitzm pocpa cûxm ⟨VO AFC⟩
hee-cùxm tò ix-yac-hot-maat-Y Dios cùxtay mitz-m pocpa cùxm
that-with PER you-CAU-heart-violate-CMP God all you-your sin with
de haber ofendido a Dios con todos tus pecados.

Oiha tô ixmaihuatztai huina mpocpa; ⟨VO AFC⟩
oiha tò ix-may-huatz-tay-Y huina m-pocpa;
although PER you-confess-all-CMP all your-sin
Aunque has confesado todos tus pecados;

pocatij mhottocoi heecùxm tô ixyachotmaait ⟨V SFC/VO AFC⟩
po ca-tii m-hot-tocoy-Y hee-cùxm tò ix-yac-hot-maat-Y
if no you-heart-lose-CMP that-with PER you-CAU-heart-violate-CMP
si no te dueles de haber ofendido

Nhuintzônatim Dios cûxtai mitzm pocpa cúxm,
n-huin-tzòn-atim Dios cùxtay mitz-m pocpa cùxm
my-respect-lord-PL God all you-your sin with
a Dios Nuestro Señor con todos tus pecados,

catij ixpatot pocpanitocoiñ, etz Dios yoiatn gracia, 〈VO AFC〉
ca-tii ix-pat-ot pocpa ni-tocoy-n etz Dios y-oy-at-n gracia
no you-get-POT sin DEF-lose-N and God his-well-be-N grace
no alcanzarás perdón de los pecados, y la gracia de Dios,

etz Dios catij tcopûcot mitzm maihuatzn. 〈SVO AFC〉
etz Dios ca-tii t-co-pùc-ot mitz-m may-huatz-n
and God no he-admit-POT you-your confess-N
y Dios no recibirá tu confesión.

77–4. *Naiheetùn hanch tzoic ixmatztutot tuimñaxna* 〈AUX-VO AFC〉
nay-hee-tùn hantzy tzoic ix-matz-tut-ot tuim-nax-na
RCP-that-like true necessary you-grasp-free(>abandon)-POT at·one·time?
También es muy necesario que dejes del todo,

cùxtai mitzm pocpa,tôphee ixtuiñ, 〈R-V AFC〉
cùxtay mitz-m pocpa, tò-phee ix-tun-Y
all you-your sin that you-do-CMP
todos tus pecados, que has cometido

S. 78

etz catij ixñaic ñihuimbijtot oiha hudij pocpa: 〈NIMP〉
etz ca-tii ix-naic-ni-huin-piit-ot oiha hutii pocpa:
and no you-more-DEF-eye-roll-POT any which sin
y no vuelvas más a cualquiera de ellos:

etz naiheetûn tzoic ixhuandacot 〈AUX-V AFC〉
etz nay-hee-tùn tzoic ix-huan-tac-ot
and RCP-that-like necessary you-say-repeat(>propose)-POT
y también es necesario que propongas

catij ixñaic yachotmaatot Dios oiha hudij môh pocpa cùxm. 〈VO AFC〉
ca-tii ix-naic-yac-hot-maat-ot Dios oiha hutii mòh pocpa cùxm
no you-more-CAU-heart-violate-POT God any which big sin with
no ofender más a Dios con cualquier pecado grave.

Oiha tô ixmaihuatztai huina mpocpa; 〈VO AFC〉
oiha tò ix-may-huatz-tay-Y huina m-pocpa
although PER you-confess-all-CMP all your-sin
Aunque te has confesado de todos tus pecados;

pocatij ixmatztuthuaiñ huina mpocpa. 〈VO AFC〉
po ca-tii ix-matz-tut-huan-Y huina m-pocpa
if no you-abandon-want-CMP all your-sin
si no quieres dejarlos todos,

etz pocatij ixhuandaic amuum tuuc hot ⟨VO AFC⟩
etz po ca-tii ix-huan-tac-Y amuum tuuc hot
and if no you-propose-CMP all one heart
y si no propones de todo corazón

catij ixñaic yachotmaatot Dios oiha tij môh pocpa cùxm, ⟨VO AFC⟩
ca-tii ix-naic-yac-hot-maat-ot Dios oiha tii mòh pocpa cùxm;
no you-more-CAU-heart-violate-POT God any what big sin with
no ofender más a Dios con pecado alguno grave,

Dios ypütôquiñ cûxm; catij ixpatot mitzm pocpa nitocoiñ, ⟨VO AFC⟩
Dios y-pùtòc-in cùxm ca-tii ix-pat-ot mitz-m pocpa ni-tocoy-n,
god his-help-N with no you-get-POT you-your sin DEF-lose-N
con la ayuda de Dios; no alcanzarás el perdón de tus pecados,

etz Dios yotatn gracia, etz Dios catij tcopûcot mitz maihuatzn. ⟨SVO AFC⟩
etz Dios *y-oy-at-n gracia etz Dios ca-tii t-copùc-ot mitz may-huatz-n
and God his-well-be-N grace and God no he-admit-POT you confess-N
y la gracia de Dios, y Dios no admitirá tu confesión

S. 78

78–1. *Pait, maivnc, hottocoi heecûxm tô ixyachotmaait* ⟨IMP/VO AFC⟩
pait, may-unc, hot-tocoy hee-cùxm tò ix-yac-hot-maat-Y
thus VOC-son heart-lose-IMP that-witt PER you-CAU-heart-violate-CMP
Por eso, hijo, duelete de haber ofendido

Nhuintzônatim Dios cûxtai mitzm pocpa cûxm
n-huin-tzòn-atim Dios cûxtay mitz-m pocpa cûxm
my-respect-lord-PL God all you-your sin with
a Dios Nuestro Señor con todos tus pecados.

Hotmaioc heecûxm tô ixyactocoi Dios yhuintzôquiñ ⟨IMP/VO AFC⟩
hot-may-oc hee-cùxm tò ix-yac-tocoy-Y Dios y-huin-tzòc-in
heart-love-complete-IMP that-with PER you-CAU-lose-CMP God his-eye-fear-N
Ten pesar de haber perdido el respecto a Dios

co ixyactocoi hee yconuicx Côamaiñ Mandamientos ⟨VO AFC⟩
co ix-yac-tocoy-Y hee y-conucx-Y còamain mandamientos
when you-CAU-lose-CMP he his-bless-CMP commandment commandment
quebrando sus Santos Mandamientos,

co mpocpatuiñ. Hotniyax heecûxm mitzm pocpa cûxm ⟨V SFC/IMP⟩
co m-pocpa-tun-Y. hot-ni-yax hee-cùxm mitz-m pocpa cùxm
when you-sin-do-CMP heart-DEF-cry-IMP that-with you-your sin with
pecando. Duelete de haberte opuesto con tus pecados

tôixmoatzuxait Nhuintzônatim Dios, 〈VO AFC〉
tò ix-mo-atzux-at-Y n-huin-tzòn-atim Dios
PER you-beg-enemy-be-CMP my-respect-lord-PL God
a Dios Nuestro Señor

tôphee myaccoih, tôphee myacchristianoait, 〈R-V PFC/R-V PFC〉
tò-phee m-yac-coh-Y, tò-phee m-yac-christiano-at-Y
that you-CAU-create-CMP that you-CAU-christian-be-CMP
que te crió, que te hizo christiano,

etz tôphee myacnitzoic camomoit y ayoonpait, 〈R-V PFC〉
etz tò-phee m-yac-ni-tzoc-Y ca-momot-Y y-ayoo-n-pat-Y
and that you-CAU-DEF-cure-CMP no-give-CMP its-suffer-N-find-N
y que te redimió padeciendo en gran manera,

etz axahhuaicx copahi Cruz cûxm yooic, 〈V SFC〉
etz a-xah-huacx-Y copah-Y cruz cùxm y-ooc-Y
and TEMP-?-divide(open·arms)-CMP nail·hand-CMP cross with he-die-CMP
y muriendo clavado en la cruz,

heecûxm myacnitzocot, 〈V PFC〉
hee-cùxm m-yac-ni-tzoc-ot
that-with you-CAU-DEF-cure-POT
para redimirte

heecûxm myacnitocoiot mitzm pocpa, 〈VS PFC〉
hee-cùxm m-yac-ni-tocoy-ot mitz-m pocpa
that-with you-CAU-DEF-lose-POT you-your sin
para perdonarte los pecados

heecûxm myacnihuatzot mitzm anima hahuiñ, 〈VS PFC〉
hee-cùxm m-yac-ni-huatz-ot mitz-m anima hahu-in
that-with you-CAU-DEF-clean-POT you-your soul feel-N
para limpiar tu alma

etz heecûxm myactzocot, 〈V PFC〉
etz hee-cùxm m-yac-tzoc-ot,
and that-with you-CAU-cure-POT
para salvarte,

etz myacnôcxot Tzaphoitp xümacûxm. 〈V PFC〉
etz m-yac-nòcx-ot tzap hoitp xùma cùxm
and you-CAU-go-POT heaven in eternity with
y llevarte al cielo para siempre

S. 79

79–1. *Hottocoi heecûxm tô ixyacmaait mitzm anima hahuiñ,* ⟨IMP/VO AFC⟩
hot-tocoy hee-cùxm tò ix-yac-maat-Y mitz-m anima hahu-in
heart-lose-IMP that-with PER you-CAU-violate-CMP you-your soul feel-N
Duelete de haber dañado a tu alma,

etz heecûxm tô ixyactocoi Dios yoiatn gracia pocpa cùxm. ⟨VO AFC⟩
etz hee-cùxm tò ix-yac-tocoy-Y Dios y-oy-at-n gracia pocpa cùxm.
and that-with PER you-CAU-lose-CMP God his-well-be-N grace sin with
y haber perdido la gracia de Dios con los pecados.

Hotmaioc heecûxm tô mnaihuampeit, ⟨IMP/V SFC⟩
hot-may-oc hee-cùxm tò m-nay-huan-pet-Y
heart-mind-complete-IMP that-with PER you-RCP-say-climb-CMP
Ten pesar de haberte entregado

etz mnaipoctaic Mohcuu ycôô hoitp co mpocpatuiñ; ⟨V SFC/V SFC⟩
etz m-nay-poc-tac-Y mohcuu y-còò hoitp co m-pocpa-tun-Y
and you-RCP-put-CMP devil his-hand in when you-sin-do-CMP
y puesto en manos del demonio pecando;

etz pait, pona tôixib mooic ay maihuaich, ⟨V SFC⟩
etz pait, pona tò ixib m-ooc-Y ay may-huatz-Y
and thus if PER SUBJ you-die-CMP without confess-ICMP
y por eso si te hubieras muerto antes de confesarte

tôixib Mohcuu tpahuiich mitzm anima tuimñaxna xûma cûxm: ⟨SVO AFC⟩
tò ixib mohcuu t-pahuiitz-Y mitz-m anima tuim-nax-na xùma cùxm
PER SUBJ devil he-carry-CMP you-your soul at·one·time? eternity with
hubiera el demonio llevadose tu alma de una vez para siempre

etz Nhuintzônatim Dios tô myachuicait, ⟨SV PFC⟩
etz n-huin-tzòn-atim Dios tò m-yac-huic-at-Y
and my-respect-lord-PL God PER you-CAU-live-be-CMP
y Dios Nuestro Señor te ha dado vida

etz tô myacmobatait heecûxm ixmaihuatzot mitzm pocpa, ⟨V PFC/VO AFC⟩
etz tò m-yac-mobat-at-Y hee-cùxm ix-may-huatz-ot mitz-m pocpa
and PER you-CAU-can-be-N that-with you-confess-POT you-your sin
y posibilidad para confesar tus pecados

heecùxm catij ytocoiot mitzm anima, ⟨VO PFC⟩
hee-cùxm ca-tii y-tocoy-ot mitz-m anima
that-with no it-lose-POT you-your soul
porque no se pierda tu alma

etz heecûxm catij mnôcxot Mohcuucup xûma cûxm; 〈V SFC〉
etz hee-cùxm ca-tii m-nòcx-ot mohcuu-cup xùma cùxm
and that-with no you-go-POT devil-land eternity with
y porque no te vayas al Infierno para siempre

etz pait, hottocoi heecûxm tô ixyachotmaait 〈IMP/VO AFC〉
etz pait, hot-tocoy hee-cùxm tò ix-yac-hot-maat-Y
and thus heart-lose-IMP that-with PER you-CAU-heart-violate-CMP
y así duelete de haber ofendido a

S. 80

Nhuintzônatim Dios, tôphee ttuiñ môh maiatn mitz cûxm. 〈R-VO AFC〉
n-huin-tzòn-atim Dios, tò-phee t-tun-Y mòh may-at-n mitz cùxm
my-respect-lord-PL God that he-do-CMP big love-be-N yo with
Dios que te ha hecho tan gran beneficio

S. 80

80–1. *Matztut, matzquex huina cûxtai mitzm pocpa,* 〈IMP/IMP〉
matz-tut, matz-quex huina cùxtay mitz-m pocpa
grasp-free-IMP grasp-send/finish?-IMP all all you-your sin
Deja todos tus pecados

catij ixñaicñihuimbijt oihahudij pocpa, tôphee ixtuiñ, 〈NIMP/R-V AFNC〉
ca-tii ix-naic-ni-huin-piit-Y oiha-hutii pocpa, tò-phee ix-tun-Y
no you-more-DEF-eye-roll-CMP any-which sin that you-do-CMP
no vuelvas más a pecado alguno de los que has cometido

etz catij ixñaictuiñ pocpa: 〈NIMP〉
etz ca-tii ix-naic-tun-Y pocpa:
and no you-more-do-CMP sin
y no cometas más:

catij ixñaicyachotmaait Dios oihatij môh pocpa cûxm, 〈NIMP〉
ca-tii ix-naic-yac-hot-maat-Y Dios oiha-tii mòh pocpa cùxm
no you-more-CAU-heart-violate-CMP God any-what big sin with
no ofendas más a Dios con pecado alguno grave,

etz catij ixñaicpoctaic mitzm anima Mohcuu ycôô hoitp pocpa cûxm. 〈NIMP〉
etz ca-tii ix-naic-poc-tac-Y mitz-m anima mohcuu y-còò hoitp pocpa cùxm
and no you-more-put-CMP you-your soul devil his-hand in sin with
y no pongas más tu alma en manos de el demonio por el pecado.

Tzôôca Dios y Justicia, tzôôca co moocot môôt môh pocpa, 〈IMP/V SFC〉
tzòòca Dios y-justicia, tzòòca co m-ooc-ot mòòt mòh pocpa
fear-IMP God his-justice fear-IMP when you-die-POT with big sin
Teme la justicia de Dios, teme el morirte con pecado grave,

etz co Mohcuu tpahuijtz mitzm anima hahuiñ Dios y Justicia cûxm. ⟨SVO AFC⟩
etz co mohcuu t-pahuiitz-ot mitz-m anima hahu-in Dios y-justicia cùxm.
and when devil he-carry-POT you-your soul feel-N God his-justice with
y que el demonio se lleve a tu alma por justicia de Dios.

80–2. *Catij ixñihahua hundijm moocot, mà moocot,* ⟨VO AFC/V SFC/V SFC⟩
ca-tii ix-ni-hahua-Y huntiim m-ooc-ot ma m-ooc-ot
no you-DEF-feel-CMP when you-die-POT where you-die-POT
No sabes cuando te has de morir, en donde te has de morir

etz huixôn moocot. ⟨V SFC⟩
etz huixòn m-ooc-ot
and how you-die-POT
y como te has de morir.

Catij ixñihahua pona mobat mmaihuatzot, ⟨VO AFC/AUX-V SFC⟩
ca-tii ix-ni-hahua-Y pona mobat m-may-huatz-ot
no you-DEF-feel-CMP if can you-confess-CMP
No sabes si podrás confesarte,

pona mpatob Teit, heecüxm ixmômaihuatzot, ⟨VO AFNC/V AFC⟩
pona m-pat-ob teit, hee-cùxm ix-mò-may-huatz-ot
if you-find-POT Father that-with you-with-confess-POT
si hallarás Padre, con quien confesarte,

etz pona moocob môc môc ay maihuaich; ⟨V SFNC⟩
etz pona m-ooc-ob mòc mòc ay may-huatz-Y
and if you-die-POT suddenly without confess-ICMP
y si morirás de repente sin confesarte;

etz pait môh oy itot co mtzônot oy, co mcapocpatunot, ⟨ST/V SFC/V SFC⟩
etz pait mòh oy it-ot co m-tzòn-ot oy co m-ca-pocpa-tun-ot,
and thus big well be-POT when you-live-POT well when you-no-sin-do-POT
y así será muy bueno que vivas bien, no pecando,

co ixmôtunot Nhuintzônatim Dios, co ixtunot ⟨VO AFC/V AFC⟩
co *ix-mo-tun-ot n-huin-tzòn-atim Dios co ix-tun-ot
when you-with-do-POT my-respect-lord-PL God when you-do-POT
sirviendo a Dios, haciendo

ixta Dios tyaccotuiñ ⟨SV AFC⟩
ixta Dios *t-yac-co-tuc-Y-n
as God he-CAU-PERM-order-ICMP-as
como Dios manda

hee yconuicx Côamaiñ Mandamientos cûxm.
hee y-conucx-Y còamain mandamientos cùxm
he his-bless-N commandment commandment with
en sus santos mandamientos

S. 81

81-1. *Heecùxm mobat ixcatunot pocpa; heecûxm mobat ixmotunot Dios:*
〈AUX-VO AFC/AUX-VO AFC〉
hee-cùxm mobat ix-ca-tun-ot pocpa hee-cùxm mobat ix-mo-tun-ot Dios:
that-with can you-no-do-POT sin that-with can you-serve-POT God
Para que puedas no pecar; para que puedas servir a dios:

heecùxm mobat mtzônot oy, ixta Dios tyaccotuicñ; 〈AUX-V SFC/SV AFC〉
hee-cùxm mobat m-tzòn-ot oy ixta Dios t-yac-co-tuc-Y-n
that-with can you-live-POT well as God he-CAU-order-ICMP-as
para que puedas vivir bien, como Dios manda,

choicp xúma ixmônucxtacot Nhuintzônatim Dios 〈V AFNC/VO AFC〉
y-tzoc-Yp xùma ix-mò-nucx-tac-ot n-huin-tzòn-atim Dios
it-need-ICMP always you-with-borrow-V-POT my-respect-lord-PL God
es necesario que siempre ruegues a Dios Nuestro Señor

heecûxm mpûtôcot, etz myacmahadacot, 〈V PFC/V PFC〉
hee-cùxm m-pùtòc-ot, etz m-yac-maha-tac-ot,
that-with you-help-POT and you-CAU-power-do·over·and·over-POT
que te ayude, y te dé fortaleza

Choicp huinuhtzocait ixmônucxtacot 〈V AFNC/VO AFC〉
y-tzoc-Yp huinuh-tzoc-at-Y ix-mò-nucx-tac-ot
it-need-ICMP ?-quick-be-CMP you-with-borrow-V-POT
Es necesario que frecuentemente ruegues

Nhuindahatim Sta. Maria
n-huin-tah-atim Santa Maria
my-respect-madam-PL saint Mary
a Nuestra Señora Santa María

heecñxm mtucpatot Dios ypütôquiñ, etz hee yoiatn gracia. 〈VO PFC〉
*hee-cùxm m-tuc-pat-ot Dios y-pùtòc-in etz hee y-oy-at-n gracia
that-with you-make-find-POT God his-help-N and hee his-well-be-N grace
que te alcance la ayuda, y gracia de Dios

Choicp tzocait tzocait ixpatyaxot 〈V AFNC/V AFC〉
y-tzoc-Yp tzoc-at-Y tzoc-at-Y ix-pat-yax-ot
it-need-ICMP quick-be-CMP quick-be-CMP you-find-cry-POT
Es necesario que con frecuencia llames

mitzm Santo Angel haiquepa, heecûxm mpûtôcot. 〈V PFC〉
mitz-m Santo Angel hayquep-pa, hee-cùxm m-pùtòc-ot.
you-your Saint Angel have-AG that-with you-help-POT
al Santo Angel de tu guarda, para que te ayude.

Choicp ixcoqueecot cûxtai pocpa. 〈V AFNC/VO AFC〉
y-tzoc-Yp ix-co-queec-ot cùxtay pocpa.
it-need-ICMP you-PERM-separate-POT all sin
Es necesario que huyas de todo pecado

Choicp ixñiqueecot cùxtai caoiapheehai. 〈V AFNC/VO AFC〉
y-tzoc-Yp ix-ni-queec-ot cùxtay ca-oy-a-phee hay
it-need-ICMP you-DEF-separate-POT all no-good-LIG-that person
Es necesario que te apartes de toda gente mala.

Choicp mmaihuatzot hunaaait, 〈V AFNC/V SFC〉
y-tzoc-Yp m-may-huatz-ot hunaa-ait
it-need-ICMP you-confess-POT some·time
Es necesario que confieses algunas veces,

etz catij ixyacnaxot amuum tuuc humôht camaihuatzpa 〈V AFC〉
etz ca-tii ix-yac-nax-ot amuum tuuc humòht ca-may-huatz-pa
and no you-CAU-pass-POT all one year no-confess-GER
y no pases todo el año sin confesarte.

Choicp ixcopûcot Nhuintzônatim Jesu-Christo 〈V AFNC/VO AFC〉
y-tzoc-Yp ix-co-pùc-ot n-huin-tzòn-atim Jesu-Christo
it-need-ICM you-admit-POT my-respect-lord-PL Jesus Christ
Es necesario que comulgues algunas veces,

yconuicx maiñicx hunaait, co mmaihuatzot: 〈V SFC〉
y-co-nucx-Y may-nicx *hunaa-ait, co m-may-huatz-ot:
his-absolve-CMP(>blessed) love-body some·time when you-confess-POT
cuando te confesares:

heecûxm co hai tcopûic oy Nhuintzônatim ymaiñicx, 〈SVO AFC〉
hee-cùxm co hay t-co-pùc-Y oy n-huin-tzòn-atim y-may-nicx
that-with when person he-admit-ICMP well my-respect-lord-PL his-love-body
porque cuando la gente comulga bien,

hanch oy tpait mahadacn, 〈VO AFC〉
hantzy oy t-pat-Y maha-tac-n
true well he-find-ICMP power-V-N
alcanza muy bien fortaleza,

heecúxm mobat toxtihot Mohcuu, etz pocpa. 〈AUX-VO AFC〉
hee-cùxm mobat t-ox-tih-ot mohcuu etz pocpa
that-with can he-against?-call?-POT devil and sin
para poder resistir al demonio y al pecado.

S. 82

82–1. *Co ixtunot ixta nhuaiñn, anaixoy mtzônot,* 〈V AFC/V SFC/V SFC〉
co ix-tun-ot ixta n-huan-Y-n, anax-Y-oy m-tzòn-ot
when you-do-POT as I-say-N-as much-well you-live-POT
Haciendo tú como digo, vivirás muy bien,

hotcuuc, hotquedaic, etz xondacn cùxm: etz oiha m ayoouot, 〈V SFC〉
hot-cuuc, hot-quetac-Y, etz xon-tac-n cùxm: etz oiha m-ayoou-ot
heart-center heart-calm-N and delight-N with and although you-work-POT
quieto, sosegado, y con gusto: y aunque tengas trabajos,

mobat ixcopùcot ayoon Dios ymaiatn cûxm, 〈AUX-VO AFC〉
mobat ix-co-pùc-ot ayoo-n Dios y-may-at-n cùxm
can you-admit-POT work-N God his-love-be-N with
puedes recibirlos en amor de Dios,

etz mitzm pocpa cûxm. Heetûntzou, Dios mpûtôcot, 〈SV PFC〉
etz mitz-m pocpa cùxm hee-tùn-tzou, Dios m-pùtòc-ot,
and you-your sin with that-like-way God you-help-POT
y por tus pecados. De esta manera, te ayudará Dios,

etz mtucmomot hee yoiatn gracia, heecûxm co moocot, 〈V PFC/V SFC〉
etz m-tuc-mom-ot hee y-oy-at-n gracia, hee-cùxm co m-ooc-ot,
and you-make-give?-POT he his-well-be-N grace that-with when you-die-POT
y te dará su gracia, para que cuando te mueras,

mobat ixpatot xùma xondacn gloria Tzaphoitpit. 〈AUX-VO AFC〉
mobat ix-pat-ot xùma xon-tac-n gloria tzap hoitp-it.
can you-get-POT always delight-N glory heaven in-of
puedas alcanzar la eterna gloria del cielo.

S. 82

ACTORS DE FE, ESPERANZA, Y CARIDAD que puede el confesor hacer que haga el penitente, cuando le pareciere conveniente.

De fe

82–2. *Mhanchhahuip tuuchia hanch Dios Taitumba,* 〈VO AFNC〉
m-hantzy-hahu-Yp *tuuc-cohia hantzy Dios tay-tun-pa
you-true-feel-ICMP one-only true God all-do-AG
Crees en un solo Dios verdadero

etz Yaccohpa huina cûxtai itphee?
etz yac-coh-pa huina cùxtay it-phee
and CAU-grow-AG all all be-that
Criador de todas cosas?

82–3. *Hoo, Maiteit, nhanchhahuipôtz.* 〈V AFNC〉
hoo, may-teit, n-hantzy-hahu-Yp-òtz
yes, VOC-Father I-true-feel-ICMP-I
Si Padre, creo.

82–4. *Mhanchhahuip yôô tuuchia hanch Dios hee Sma. Trinidad,* 〈VO AFNC〉
m-hantzy-hahu-Yp yòò *tuuc-cohia hantzy Dios hee Santisima Trinidad,
you-true-feel-ICMP that one-only true God he most·holy Trinity
Crees que ese solo verdadero Dios es la Santísima Trinidad,

S. 83

Dios Teit, Dios vnc, etz Dios Espiritu Santo, tucôc Personas huincait
Dios Teit, Dios unc, etz Dios Espiritu Santo, tucòc Personas huinc-at-Y
God Father God son and God Spirit Holy three person other-be-CMP
Dios Padre, Dios hijo, y Dios Espíritu Santo, tres Personas distintas

etz cohia tuuc hanch Dios Yacxondacpa oiaphee hay,
etz cohia tuuc hantzy Dios Yac-xon-tac-pa oy-a-phee hay
and only one true God CAU-delight-AG well-LIG-that person
y un solo verdadero Dios Premiador de los buenos,

etz Yacayooba caoiaphee hay?
etz yac-ayoo-pa ca-oy-a-phee hay
and CAU-work-AG no-good-LIG-that person
y Castigador de los malos?

S. 83

83–1. *Nhanchhahuipôtz.* 〈V AFNC〉
n-hantzy-hahu-Yp-òtz
I-true-feel-ICMP-I
Creolo.

83–2. *Mhanchhahuip mometzc Persona Sma. Trinidad,* 〈VO AFNC〉
m-hantzy-hahu-Yp mo-metzc Persona Santisima Trinidad,
you-true-feel-ICMP ORD-two person most·holy Trinity
Crees que la segunda Persona de la Santísima Trinidad,

Dios vnc ñicxpûic, etz ycoih yaitôhc 〈SV SFC/VO PFC〉
Dios unc y-nicx-pùc-Y, etz y-coh-Y yay-tòhc
God son he-body-receive-CMP and he-create-CMP man-PL
Dios Hijo encarnó, y se hizo hombre

Nhuindahatim hanch huaihquixiuh Santa Maria yconuicx hoitp
n-huin-tah-atim hantzy huaih-quixiuh Santa Maria y-co-nucx-Y hoitp
my-respect-lady-PL true virgen-woman Holy Mary her-bless-N in
en el vientre de Nuestra Señora la Virgen Santa María

Dios Espiritu Santo, yoiatn gracia cûxm,
Dios Espiritu Santo y-oy-at-n gracia cùxm
God spirit Saint his-good-be-N grace with
por gracia del Espíritu Santo,

heecúxm ixyacnitzocmot cûxtai ôôtzatim naxhuimithai? 〈VS PFC〉
hee-cùxm ix-yac-ni-tzoc-m-ot cùxtay òòtz-atim nax-huim-it hay
that-with me-CAU-DEF-cure-PL-POT all we-PL earth-in-of person
para redimirnos a todos nosotros la gente del mundo?

83–3. *Nhanchhahuipôtz.* 〈V AFNC〉
n-hantzy-hahu-Yp-òtz
I-true-fell-ICMP-I
Creolo.

83–4. *Mhanchhahuip huina cùxtai,* 〈VO AFNC〉
m-hantzy-hahu-Yp huina cùxtay
you-true-feel-ICMP all all
Crees todo,

hudijphee Nmaitaacatim Sta. Iglesia ttucyxpûicp: 〈R-SV AFNC〉
hutii-phee n-may-taac-atim Santa Iglesia t-tuc-ix-pùc-Yp
that my-love-mother-PL Holy Church she-make-see-receive(>teach)-ICMP
lo que Santa Madre Iglesia enseña.

83–5. *Nhanchhahuipôtz.* 〈V AFNC〉
n-hantzy-hahu-Yp-òtz
I-true-feel-ICMP-I
Creolo.

De esperanza

83–6. *Mahotaitp Nhuintzônatim Dios* 〈V AFNC〉
m-a-hot-at-Yp n-huin-tzòn-atim Dios
you-TEMP-heart-be(>entrust)-ICMP my-respect-lord-PL God
Esperas que Dios Nuestro Señor

myacnitocoiot cûxtai mitzm pocpa, co mhottocoiot ⟨SVO PFC/V SFC⟩
m-yac-ni-tocoy-ot cùxtay mitz-m pocpa, co m-hot-tocoy-ot
you-CAU-DEF-lose-POT all you-your sin when you-heart-lose-POT
te perdonará todos tus pecados, doliendote de

heecüxm tôixyachotmaait Dios mitzm pocpa cùxm? ⟨VO AFC⟩
hee-cùxm tò ix-yac-hot-maat-Y Dios mitz-m pocpa cùxm
that-with PER you-CAU-heart-violate-CMP God you-your sin with
haberle ofendido con tus culpas?

83–7. *Nahotaitpôtz.* ⟨V AFNC⟩
n-a-hot-at-Yp-òtz
I-entrust-CMP-I
Esperolo.

83–8. *Mahotaitp co moocot oiatn gracia cûxm,* ⟨V AFNC/V SFC⟩
m-a-hot-at-Yp co m-ooc-ot oy-at-n gracia cùxm
you-entrust-ICMP when you-die-POT well-be-N grace with
Esperas que muriendote en gracia,

S. 84

Nhuintzônaitm Dios mtucmomotot ⟨SV PFC⟩
n-huin-tzòn-aitm Dios m-tuc-momot-ot
my-respect-lord-PL God you-make-gift-POT
Dios Nuestro Señor te dará

xùma xondacn gloria Tzaphoitp?
xùma xon-tac-n gloria tzap hoitp
eternal delight-N glory heaven in
la eterna gloria del cielo?

S. 84

84–1. *Heetún nahotait.* ⟨V AFC⟩
hee-tùn n-a-hot-at-Y
that-like I-entrust-ICMP
Así lo espero.

De caridad

84–2. *Mmaiaitp, moyhahuip Nhuintzônatim Dios* ⟨V AFNC/VO AFNC⟩
m-may-at-Yp, m-oy-hahu-Yp n-huin-tzòn-atim Dios
you-love-ICMP you-well-feel-ICMP my-respect-lord-PL God
Amas a Nuestro Señor Dios

Cong Tzaphoitpit, etz naxhuimit, nijc catij cúxtay itphee?
conc tzap hoitp-it, etz nax-huim-it, niic ca-tii cùxtay it-phee
great heaven in-of and eart-in-of more·than no all be-that
Señor de Cielo y tierra, más que a todas las cosas?

84–3. *Nmaiaitpôtz, n oyhahuipôtz.* 〈V AFNC/V AFNC〉
n-may-at-Yp-òtz, n-oy-hahu-Yp-òtz
I-love-ICMP-I I-well-feel-ICMP-I
Lo amo.

84–4. *Mhottocoip heecùxm tô ixyachotmaait* 〈V SFNC/VO AFC〉
m-hot-tocoy-Yp hee-cùxm tò ix-yac-hot-maat-Y
you-heart-lose-ICMP that-with PER you-CAU-heart-violate-ICMP
Te pesa de haber ofendido

Nhuintzônatim Dios cüxtai mitzm pocpa cûxm?
n-huin-tzòn-atim Dios cùxtay mitz-m pocpa cûxm
my-respect-lord-PL God all you-your sin with
a Dios Nuestro Señor con todos tus pecados?

84–5. *Hottocoipôtz.* 〈V SFNC〉
#–hot-tocoy-Yp-òtz
I-heart-lose-ICMP-I
Me pesa.

84–6. *Mhuandaicp catij ixñaic yachotmaatot* 〈V AFNC/VO AFNC〉
m-huan-tac-Yp ca-tii ix-naic-yac-hot-maat-ot
you-say-do·over·and·over(>propose) no you-more-CAU-heart-lose-POT
Propones no ofender mas

Nhuintzônatim Dios pocpa cùxm?
n-huin-tzòn-atim Dios pocpa cùxm
my-respect-lord-PL God sin with
a Dios con pecados?

84–7. *Nhuandaicpôtz* 〈V AFNC〉
n-huan-tac-Yp-òtz
I-propose-ICMP-I
Propongolo.

84–8. *Mmaiaitp, etz m oyhahuip cùxtai mitzm mocuuc,* 〈V AFNC/VO AFNC〉
m-may-at-Yp etz m-oy-hahu-Yp cùxtay mitz-m mocuuc,
you-love-ICMP and you-well-feel-ICMP all you-your neighbor
Amas a todos tus próximos,

ixta mitz ahuintzôu mnaimaiaitñ, etz mnaioyhahuaiñ?
ixta mitz a-huin-tzòu m-nay-may-at-Y-n etz m-nay-oy-hahua-Y-n
as you other-eye-like you-RCP-love-ICMP-as and you-RCP-well-feel-ICMP-as
como a ti mismo te amas?

84–9. *Nmaiaitpôtz, n oyhahuipôtz?* 〈V AFNC/V AFNC〉
n-may-at-Yp-òtz, n-oy-hahu-Yp-òtz
I-love-ICMP-I I-well-feel-ICMP-I
Los amo.

84–10. *Matzoicp cùxtai naxhuimit hai ñôcxot Tzaphoitp,* 〈VO AFNC/V SFC〉
m-a-tzoc-Yp cùxtay nax-huim-it hay y-nòcx-ot tzap hoitp
you-wish-ICMP all earth-in-of person he-go-POT heaven in
Deseas que toda la gente del mundo vaya al cielo,

ixta mitz mnôcxhuaiñn? 〈SV SFC〉
ixta mitz m-nòcx-huan-Y-n
as you you-go-want-ICMP-as
como tú quieres ir?

S. 85

85–1. *Natzoicpôtz.* 〈V AFNC〉
n-a-tzoc-Yp-òtz
I-wish-ICMP-I
Deseolo.

III. PHONOLOGY

The phonemic system may be as follows;

1. The Consonants

Phonemic Inventory				Orthography used in this paper			
p	t	c	k	p	t	tz	c (qu)
				(b)	(d)		
		š	h			x	h
m	n			m	n		
w		y		hu		y	

Qu is used before *i* and *e* as in Spanish to represent [k]. *hu* functions in two ways, that is, [hu] before consonant and [w] before vowel.

Voicing of stops except the velar stop *c* occurs before or after nasal consonant and between vowels. Although in some of modern Mixe languages voicing occurs not only in the velar stop *c* but also in the affricate *tz* and fricative *x*, colonial Mixe does not have this rule.

Voicing Rule:

p, t → b, d /{n, m}____{n, m}
/ V____V

In some words this voicing rule is not applied, for example, *catii* "no", *copùc* "admit", *nayhuampet* "want", *pocpatun* "commit sin", etc. I can not find the condition of this no-voicing rule, but the reason may be that these are recognized to be the compound words. All the words which contain voiced stops can be mechanically analyzed by this voicing rule, but it is practically difficult to apply the rule to some words. For example, *mobat* "can" may be analyzed into *mopat* "beg-find/reach/get", but in fact *mobat* has already functioned as an unanalysable word. It might be said that this is a kind of phonemicalization of voiced stops, and even in colonial Mixe phonemicalization of voiced stops was in progress. See appendix I where voiced stops are recognized as phonemes in almost all languages, although the treatment of voiced stops varies from literature to literature.

Palatalization of the /n/ and /tz/ occurs before or after /i/ or /y/.

Palatalization Rule:

n → ñ /{i, y}(x)____(x){i, y}
tz → ch /{i, y}____{i, y}

In some cases palatalization does not occur. In one case *y*- palatalizes *tz* and furthermore occurs as in (50–3), although *y* must be absorbed in *ch*. Also *y* appears when *n* is palatalized by *y*. Although the inconsistency may be attributed to the author, it seems probable that colonial Mixe itself had its inconsistency,that is, this palatalization rule was not applied obligatorily.

(30–1)　*ixta y-tzoicn y-hot*　"as his heart wants"
　　→ cf.　(45–11) *choicp* (<y-tzoicp)　"it need"
(51–6)　*ix-tzuicx*　"you kissed"
(50–3)　*y-choo* (<*y-tzoo*)　"her sister"
(30–5)　*y-tzòn-ot*　"he will live"
(45–2)　*ychòna* (<*y-tzòna*)　"he lives"
(47–7)　*y-ñicx*　"her body"
(47–7)　*ñòò*～(41–10) *y-ñòò*　"his/her water"
(50–1)　*mitz-m ñitoix*～(51–6)　*mitz-m nitoix*　"your wife"

One morphophoneme "Y" is introduced to describe the following phonological processes:

Metathesis:　　-C (C)-Y → -iC (C)

(The consonant clusters of -CC are restricted to -px and -cx.)

Palatalization: -tz-Y → ich

Loss: -V+Y → -V

: -Vy+Y → -Vy

2. The Vowels

Phoneme Inventory			Orthography used in this text		
i	ɨ	u	i	ù	u
e	ə/ʌ	o	e	ò	o
(æ)	a	(ɔ)		a	

The double vowels in the texts seem to represent long vowels as have modern Mixe languages. Compare the following minimal pair.

quex "send": *queex* "be born"

J is used for the sound [i] or [y] in the original texts. When the *j* occurs after *i*, I could not decide which of the two was indicated. Thereupon I take it as a long vowel. For example, I rewrite *tij* as *tii* not *tiy*.

Other orthographic variations can be observed in the vowel system, such as è and *à*. The graphs of *è* and *à* may represent [æ] and [ɔ], but they must not be phonemic, because their occurrences are limited, that is, *è* is observed only in the words *xèuh* and *èex* and *à* is in *caà*. Some orthographic variations can be found in these words.

	Colonial Mixe	TOT	TLH	SJP
"day, sun, name"	*xèuh xêuh xéuh xeùh xeûh xeúh xeuh*	šəə	šəəw	
"crab"	*êex*	eeš	eešy	
"tiger or lion"	*caà caa*	kaa	kɔɔ	kaa

They must represent [e] and [a] respectively and I postulate colonial Juquila Mixe has a seven-vowel system. But as is shown above, *ù* is found in only a few words, while *ò* occurs frequently. Therefore it is possible to think that *ù* and *ò* are the same phoneme and colonial Mixe has a six-vowel system, that is /i e a o u/ + central high (ɨ) or mid (ə/ʌ). However, it could be that colonial Mixe demonstrates a transitional stage from a six-vowel system to a nine-vowel system as shown in the following chart.

Eastern	Western	Northwestern
San Jos El Paraíso, Coatlán	Tlahuitoltepec	Totontepec
six-vowel system	seven-vowel system	nine-vowel system
/i e a o u ɨ/	/i e a o u ə~ʌ ɔ/	/i e a o u ɨ ə æ ɔ/

Although I can not decide the phonetic value of *ù* and *ò*, I suppose that *ù* represents [ɨ] and ò seems to simbolize [ə/ʌ].

Let me add one final phonological note. I guess the Mixe words are spelled as they were likely to have been pronounced, but there are a few exceptions. One can find some doubled consonants which seem to be unpronounced as shown below.

(9–8)	*ixta y-huaiñ-n panaxpatòhc*	"as the idolators say"
(3–5)	*co m-mayhuaich*	"when you confessed"
(36–5)	*huenònn*<(49–4) *huenònòn*	"how much"

These doubled consonants seem to be retained to make clear the syntactic or morphological structure of an expression. Only in one case are the doubled consonants omitted.

(21–3) *xùma co òtz nòicx misa ixpa*
"always when I go to see Mass"

This phrase should be *xùma co òtz n-nòicx misa ixpa.*

IV. MORPHOLOGY

In this chapter I first treat pronouns and person markers, and then nouns, adjectives, numerals, verbs and particles. Verb inflection is so complicated that I will treat it separately in the next chapter. Examples extracted from the texts are transcribed by an orthography which closely approximates that used in the original texts, but in order to ease the reader's task, person and aspect markers are separated by hyphens except the conjunct complete and incomplete aspect -Y. Whoever finds this presentation inadequate may consult the texts.

1. Pronouns and Person Markers

1–1. The Independent Personal Pronouns

The independent personal pronouns are given below.

				Exclusive	Inclusive
Sg.	1.	òtz	Pl. 1.	òòtz	(òòtzatim)
	2.	mitz	2.	(miitz)	
	3.	hee	3.		

They distinguish three persons, first, second, and third; two numbers, singular and plural. Although the inclusive and exclusive forms in the first plural are differentiated in modern Mixe languages, I could not find them in the texts. However, I think the distinction is made, because I can get the inclusive form in possesive pronominals. The forms in parenthesis are supplemented from the second edition.

The independent pronouns are used in emphatic or contrastive situations, since person is always indicated with pronominal clitics.

(3–3)	*m-pocpa*	"your sin"
(4–4)	*mitz-m pocpa*	"your sin"

(27–1)	*mitz-m teit ic mitz-m taac*	"your father or your mother"
(27–1)	*m-teit ic m-taac*	"your father or your mother"
(62–10)	*mocoxc peso òtz n-pùic*	"I took five pesos"
(62–9)	*huenònn ix-pùic mitz*	"How much did you receive?"
(59–1)	*òtz n-pùtzòc-ot mitz*	"I will help you"
(59–1)	*n-amodou-ot-òtz mitz*	"I will ask you"

But they are used not only as the subject in equational sentences, but also as the object in transitive constructions. The independent personal pronouns as the subject markers seems to be obligatory in equational sentences, although they are optional in intransitive and transitive constructions. Second person as the object marker seems to be obligatory when first person is agent. They function as clitic-like particles.

(2–8)	*xahmuic hay òtz*	"I am a married person."
(3–7)	*catii mobat n-tziic-ot mitz*	"I can not beat you."
(12–8)	*catii mobat n-conucx-ot-òtz mitz*	"I can not absolve you."

Plural personal pronouns are used as plural markers.

(62–8)	*mahc peso cùxm n-tooic-òòtz*	"For ten pesos we sold (it)."

As shown above, *òtz* functions more as clitic than *mitz*. This may be attributed to the fact that *òtz* tends to fuse into a preceding word because it begins with vowel, whereas *mitz* begins with consonant.

1–2. Dependent Personal Markers

1–2–1. Possessives

Possessive pronominals are clitics given below.

Sg.	1.		n-
	2.		m-
	3.		y-
Pl.	1.	incl.	n- òòtz
	1.	excl.	n-...-(ati) m
	2.		m-...miitz
	3.		y-...(-t)

Although the definition of clitics is not clear, I suggest three criteria to distinguish clitics from affixes. Clitics are 1) phonologically dependent; 2) added to different word class; 3) characterized by movement possibilities [*cf.* SHAUL 1982: 68; ENGLAND 1983: 305; WANNER 1987: 23]. Although the texts seem to display orthography as nearly phonemic as to allow for gram-

matical analysis, Quintana fortunately wrote the texts phonetically in some cases where clitics can be distinguished from affixes as shown below.

(3–3)	*mpocpa*	"your sin"
(4–4)	*mitzmpocpa*	"your sin"
(5–1)	*mitzm pocpa*	"your sin"
(6–1)	*mitzm mòh pocpa*	"your grave sin"

In the first example the second person marker *m* is attached to the noun *pocpa*, but the third example shows that *m* is added to the independent pronoun *mitz* and the adjective *mòh* intervenes between *m* and the noun. However, when the third person independent pronoun is used in combination with the third person possessive clitic, the possessive clitic shows a tendency to be attached to the noun.

(51–5)　*hee ychoo > hee y-tzoo*　"she her sister > her sister"

1–2–2. Person Markers in Verbal Constructions

Intransitive and transitive verbs are distinguished by different sets of person markers. In the verbal constructions, there is also an important distinction between non-conjunct and conjunct which is shown by a difference of person markers and aspect/tense markers. The distinction between non-conjunct and conjunct is associated with choice of introductory particles. If some introductory particles or words precede the verb, a conjunct set of person and aspect/tense markers is required. On the other hand, introductory particles or words are optional in non-conjunct predicate. Non-conjunct can be distinguished from conjunct by introductory particles, but the semantic difference between non-conjunct and conjunct is not at all clear from the texts treated here, although Schoenhals notes the distinction as follows: [SCHOENHALS 1982: 57–58].

> Stage clauses (here called non-conjunct clauses) in Totontepec Mixe set the stage for an action; they identify a participant or describe a state or status as a background or possible background for an event. Stage clauses begin with noun phrases, pronouns, verbs, or words that introduce both stage and event clauses. Verbs in stage clauses are inflected for person and tense.
>
> Event clauses (here called conjunct), on the other hand, restrict events and view events as a whole or as a goal determined or accomplished. Event clauses begin with free forms that restrict events as to sequence, time, location, manner, quality, accompaniment, purpose, affirmative, or negation.

The distinction between non-conjunct and conjunct will be treated more in Chapter V and here I treat only person markers in verbal constructions.

Generally speaking, transitive verbs require two arguments, A and P; and intransitive verbs require only one argument, S. However, in Mixe only one person is sufficient. That is, hierarchical ranking of person markers is observed. The ranking of importance is first person over second person and second person over third person. For example, if a first person is involved in a transitive activity, then the verb is inflected to indicate the role of the first person whether it is agent or patient. The same is true of second or third person. These distinctions are called in Mixe linguistics "actor oriented" or "goal oriented" in transitive constructions, and "subject oriented" in intransitive constructions. But in this paper, they are regarded as agent focus, patient focus and subject focus constructions respectively. If they are combined with conjunct and non-conjunct, six different sets are formed, that is, AFC (agent focus conjunct), AFNC (agent focus non-conjunct), PFC (patient focus conjunct), PFNC (patient focus non-conjunct), SFC (subject focus conjunct), SFNC (subject focus non-conjunct).

The relationship between agent and patient is described as follows.

Agent	Patient	Non-conjunct	Conjunct
1sg.	2sg.	n-...(òtz) mitz	n-...(òtz) mitz
1sg.	3sg.	n-...(òtz)	n-...(òtz)
2sg.	1sg.	ix-...(òtz)	ix-...(òtz)
2sg.	3sg.	m-	ix-...(mitz)
3sg.	1sg.	ix-...(òtz)	ix-...(òtz)
3sg.	2sg.	m-	m-
3sg. definite	3sg. indefinite	y-	t-
3sg. indefinite	3sg. definite	#-	y-

This can be arranged in order in the following chart.

Non-conjunct

	Intransitive	Transitive	
	Subject (S)	Agent (A)	Patient (P)
1.	#-	n-	ix-
2.	m-	m-	m-
3.	#-	y-	#-

Conjunct

	Intransitive	Transitive	
	Subject (S)	Agent (A)	Patient (P)
1.	n-	n-	ix-
2.	m-	ix-	m-
3.	y-	t-	y-

1–3. Demonstrative Pronouns

Two demonstrastive pronouns are found in the texts.
yaat "this"
yòò "that"

(53–1) *heecùxm y-abat-ot yaat*
"in order that this will be completed"
(18–3) *m-tun-ò yòò* "you did that"

They also function as demonstrative adjectives.

(51–6) *yaat toix* "this woman"
(51–6) *yòò toix* "that woman"

They do not distinguish singular and plural.

(53–1) *yaat caipx* "this word/these words"

1–4. Interrogative Pronouns
hundiim "when"
(11–6) *hundiim ix-ix* "When did you see (it)?"
(57–9) *hundiim ix-tuin yòò pocpa*
"When did you commit that sin?"
(3–1) *hundiim m-acmayhuaich* "When did you confess again?"
(49–5) *hundiim ix-mòpocpatuin mitz-m caip*
"When did you commit sin with your sister-in-law?"
ma "where"
(11–7) *ma hay t-tuin mohcuu tunc*
"Where did the people make sacrifice?"
pòn "who"
(39–5) *m-pòn aitp yòò toix*
"What kind of relationship does that woman have with you?"
(A literal translation is "you-who have/be that woman")
tii "what"
Tii is used not only as interrogative pronoun but also as interrogative adjective.
(12–1) *tii y-tun-ò hay hueniitait*
"What did the people do then?"
(25–7) *tii m-tzutz-ò hueniitait*
"What did you eat then?"
(60–1) *tii yay ix-atzoic hueniitait, toix pùic ic naitumba?*
"What (kind of) man did you want, married or single?"

(36–8) *tii m-tucmuctocoy-ò nòòputz ic queichnòò*
"With what did you get drunk, tepache or pulque?"

tii cùxm "why"

(20–2) *tii cùxm catii ix-ix*
"Why didn't you see (it)?"

tii pait "why"

(61–9) *tii pait catii nam ix-cobeit*
"Why haven't you paid yet?"

(24–5) *tii pait catii m-ayuuait, na tzoic cùxm ic pam cùxm?*
"Why didn't you fast, voluntarily or because of sickness?"

huenònòn/huenònn "how much/how many"

(49–4) *huenònòn tò ix-pùctzòi m-nitoix*
"How many times have you asked (sexual relationship) of your wife?"

(62–7) *huenònn ix-tooic*
"For how much did you sell (it)?"

(62–9) *huenònn ix-pùic-mitz*
"How much did you receive?"

honaac "how much, how many"

honaac is always followed by nouns and therefore it can be said that *honaac* is used as interrogative adjective.

(61–5) *honaac hay tò ix-meeich*
"(From) how many persons did you steal?"

(12–3) *honaac oc tò ix-ix*
"How many times did you see (it)?"

huixòn "how"

(47–2) *huixòn tò ix-tuin pocpa mòòt yaytòhc*
"How have you committed sin with men?"

(47–6) *huixòn tzou tò ix-tuin mòòt huinc yaytòhc*
"How (way) have you committed with other men?"

(63–2) *huixòn n-cobet-ot-òòtz ipx peso*
"How do we have to pay twenty pesos?"

1–5. Relative Pronouns

tò-phee "which, that"
hudii-phee "which, that"
hudii "which, that"
tii "what"

Normally relative clauses immediately follow their head noun phrases, although some relative clauses may be headless. A relative clause is introduced by one of the determiners cited above but *-phee* may be shifted to the end of the clause.

In the texts the only element that can be relativized is an object or patient and other arguments seem inaccessible to relativization. There is no resumptive element in the relative clause.

Examples of sentences with relative clauses are provided in the following.

(5–2) *oiha hudii mòh pocpa tòphee ix-tuin*
"any big sin which you have committed"

(12–6) *cùxtay yòò, tòphee ix-tucmodoi, hanchcaipx it, tòycaipx it*
"All that, which you have told me, is true?"

(18–3) *m-tun-ò yòò tòphee ix-huandaic juramento cùxm*
"You did that which you promised with oath."

(3–6) *n-mayhuatztay-ò òtz huina òtz-n pocpa hudiiphee n-haymiich hueniitait*
"I confessed all my sin which I remembered then."

(18–1) *pona hanch ic ca hanch caipx, hudiiphee m-capxp yhuenait*
"if the word is true or not true, which you were telling"

(29–4) *ix-tucaquey t-pùc-ot huinc hay hudiiphee t-catzoic y-hot*
"Did you force them to marry with other persons which they did not like?"

(29–1) *cùxtay hudii choicp*
"All that is necessary"

(42–1) *co m-napocpanihotmayait, ix-tucxondaic yòò hudii m-huinmay-p yhuenait*
"When you only thought sin, did you delight in that which you were thinking?"

(51–6) *conom òtz n-huenòm-ot mitz tii m-tun-ob*
"until I tell you what you will do."

(30–2) *heecùxm ix-pat-ot tii m-tzoicp yhuenait*
"in order that you will find what you need"

(9–8) *tò ix-hanchhahua mohcuu tò t-yaccoih huyuuc ahuan-phee, ixta caa, tzain etz atuuc-phee ahuana huyuuc, ixta y-huainn panaxpatòhc?*
"Have you believed the devil which has made fierce animals like lion, snake and other fierce animals, as say idolaters?"

-phee has been added to particles and plays an important role when the compound words function as introducers of relative clauses. But *-phee* can also be added to nouns or verbs, and the compound words function as nouns or adjectives.

(22–2) *tò ix-yacnaix amuum tuuc misa nahuinmaypa, nahaymetzpa*

huinc-phee natzoic cùxm
"Have you passed all the misa, thinking idly, remembering idly other things willfully?"

(29–3) *tò ix-yacixpùic caoya-phee mitzm unc*
"You have taught bad things to your son."

(S81–1) *choicp ix-niqueec-ot cùxtay caoya-phee hay*
"It is necessary for you to keep apart from all bad people."

(S82–4) *cohia tuuc hanch Dios yacxondacpa oya-phee hay etz yacayoopa caoya-phee hay*
"only one true God Awardee of good people and Castigator of bad people"

(11–3) *tò ix-hanchhahua co hay y-ooic hueniit y-nòicx tunpa atuuc-phee naxhuim*
"Have you believed that when the people die, then they go to work in another world."

(41–12) *etz catii ix-naictuin yòò pocpa etz oiha hudii atuuc-phee*
"and no commit more that sin and any other things"

(47–5) *tihuaimp atuuc-phee yaytòhc mòòt huinc tò n-tuin*
"but with other men I did in other way"

(26–3) *heecùxm cùxtay huyuuc, y-tzònai-phee nòò hoitp, mobat n-tzutzm-ot co viernes etz oiha hunaa.*
"because all animals that live in the water we can eat in Friday and any time"

(S82–2) *yaccohpa huina cùxtay it-phee* "the creator of all things"

(S100) *huic-phee* "those who are alive/los que están vivos"

(S100) *ooic-phee* "those who are dead/los que están muertos"

1–6. Indefinite Pronouns

ca-etp-tii "nothing"

(3–6) *caetptii n-coyuuich, caetptii n-canicaipx.*
"I hid nothing, I didn't say anything."

(3–7) *heecùxm òtz caetptii mobat n-tun-ot-mitz.*
"because I can do nothing for you."

Caetptii also functions as indefinite adjective.

(2–11) *caetptii tunc n-hayquep* "I have no occupation."

(13–1) *caetptii ayoon ix-pat-ot* "you will not find any work"

(58–3) *caetptii tzou it* "there is nothing worth while"

cf.(20–3) *ma caetp misa* "where there is no Mass"

(46–1) *caetp y-cahatn* "without remedy (<there is no remedy)

(61–12) *caetp haymii y-mocuuc*
"The dead person has no relatives."
(<There is no relatives of the dead.)

oiha tii "any, whichever (any-what)"

(5–3) *co hay t-tuin oihatii mòh caytey*
"when the people commit any big crime"

(18–6) *tò ix-huandaic juramento cùxm ix-tun-ot oihatii*
"You promised (on oath) to do something."

oiha hudii "any (any-which)"

(19–1) *oiha hudii santo* "any other saint"

oiha ma "any part (any-where)"

(7–8) *tò ix-yacpomhoic maacmaa hay oiha ma*
"Have you burned copal incense for anyone in any part?"

(12–8) *oiha-ma ix-choc-ot*
"any part where you want"

oiha pòn "any (any-who)"

(17–3) *oiha pòn hay nicùxm* "against any person"

oiha hunaa "any time"

(26–3) *mobat n-tzutzm-ot co viernes etz oiha hunaa*
"We can eat on Friday and at any time."

maacmaa "some"

(7–8) *maacmaa hay* "some people"

tii "other, some"

(9–6) *tii huyuuc* "other animal"
(9–9) *tii ait* "other things"
(32–6) *tii ait pocpa* "other sin"
(36–2) *tii ait tzoy* "other remedy"
(33–4) *tii mòh ayoo-n* "other big harm"
(10–1) *tii ayoo-n* "other work, some work"

(64–9) *tò tii ix-meeich tzaptòhc y-hee*
"You have stolen something of the church's property."

pòn "some"

(11–4) *ic m-nihahuip pona pòn hay tò t-tuin mohcuutunc*
"Or do you know whether any people have done diabolic sacrifice?"

a-tuuc "other (other-one)"

(10–6) *atuuc santo y-ahuanax* "other Saints' image"
(56–4) *atuuc hanch mòh pocpa* "other very big sin"

tii ait "other (what-be)"

(11–1) *tiiait cobeit tun-c* "other bad work"

ca-tii pòn "nobody (no-other/what who)"

(13–1) *heecùxm catii pòn t-modou-ot*
"in order that nobody will hear it"

(13–1) *catii pòn teit mobat t-conucx-ot mitz conom ix-tucmodou-ot*
"No Father will be able to absolve you until you will tell

it."

huinc "other"

(37–2) *huinc hay* "other persons"

2. Nouns

2–1. Stem Formation

Nouns are of three kinds, (1) roots, (2) compound stems, and (3) derived stems.

(1) Noun roots:

huyuuc "animal"

moc "maize" etc.

(2) Compound stems;

tzapcaipx	"doctrine"	<*tzap-caipx*	"heaven-word"
ucunc	"little dog"	<*uc-unc*	"dog-son (child)"
mohcuutunc	"sacrifice"	<*mohcuu-tunc*	"devil-work"
tzaptòhc	"*church*"	<*tzap-tòhc*	"heaven-house"
xeuhtòin	"money"	<*xeuh-tòin*	"sun-excrement"
xeuhtòinunc	"profit"	<*xeuh-tòinunc*	"sun-excrement-son" etc.

(3) Derived stems;

Derivational suffixes are listed below.

-*c*: concrete

cay-c "tortilla (food)" <*cay* "eat"

tun-c "work" <*tun* "do"

-(*i*)*n*: abstract

ayoo-n	"work, suffering"	<*ayoo-*	"work, suffer"
ooc-n	"death"	<*ooc*	"die"
ahotat-n	"hope"	<*ahotat*	"hope"
hanchhahu-in	"faith"	<*hanchhahua*<*hantzy-hahu-a*	"true-feel"

-*Y*: specific

caipx "word" <*capx* "say"

ait "thing" <*at* "be"

-*quion*: abstract (based on nouns or adjective or participle)

(S.101) *paac-quion* "sweetness"<*paac* "sweet"

(S.101) *huic-quion* "life"<*huic* "live"

(*huic-at-n* "life")

-*pa*: agentive

(64–8) *meetz-pa* "thief"<*meetz* "steal"

(9–8) *panax-pa-tòhc* "idolators"<*panax* "idolize"

Some derivational prefixes are noted as follows.

co-: keeping something, permanent relationship

co-xeuh "sorcery"<*xeuh* "day"

co-tzoy "healer" <*tzoy* "heal"

ni-: definite or intimate

ni-toix "wife"<*toix* "woman"

2–2. Noun Inflection

Nouns are optionally inflected for plural and may be possessed.

(47–5) *mòòt tuuc yay* "with one man"

(47–6) *mòòt huinc yay-tòhc* "with other men"

3. Adjectives

Adjectives are formally identical with nouns, that is, they function not only as nouns but also as adjectives and can not be distinguished by form. Therefore adjectives may be treated as a subclass of nouns.

(20–3) *pam hay* "sick person"

(20–2) *pam cùxm* "for sickness"

(1) Root adjectives

mòh "big, grave"

(58–3) *mòh pocpa* "big sin"

huinc "other"

(12–4) *huinc hay* "other persons"

oy "good"

(19–1) *oy tunc* "good work"

(2) Derived adjectives

-Y: completed, participle

(66–5) *ayuuich pocpa* "hidden sin"

(3) Compound stems

nay-hee "same"

(62–1) *nayhee haymii* "the same deceased"

Some adjectives also function as adverbs.

(53–1) *oy ix-mòxahmuc-ot-òtz* "Would you marry me?"

(13–1) *oy mobat ix-tucmodou-ot-òtz ayuuich*
"You can well say me that hiddenly"

(47–5) *huinc tò n-tuin* "I have done (it) in another way"

4. Numerals

Numerals function not only as adjectives but as nouns.

4–1. Cardinals

Cardinals are supplemented from pp. 139–140 of the second edition. Cardinals with an asterisk are those found in the texts. As one can understand from formation analysis, the Mixe numeral system is fundamentally quinary-vigesimal, that is, quinary under twenty, and vigesimal over twenty. But back-

counting can be used in 19, 29, 39, etc.

	Cardinals	Formation Analysis
"1"	*tuuc	
"2"	*metzc	
"3"	*tucòc	
"4"	*mactoxc	
"5"	*mocoxc	
"6"	*tuduuc	1+5
"7"	huextuuc	2+5
"8"	tuctuuc	3+5
"9"	taxtuuc	4+5
"10"	*mahc	
"11"	mahc-tuuc	10+1
"12"	mahc-metzc	10+2
"13"	mahc-tucòc	10+3
"14"	mahc-mactz	10+4
"15"	mahc-mocx	10+5
"16"	mahc-tuduuc/mahc-mocx-tuuc	10+1+5/15+1
"17"	mahc-huextuuc/mahc-mocx-metzc	10+2+5/15+2
"18"	mahc-tuctuuc/mahc-mocx-tucoc	10+3+5/15+3
"19"	mahc-taxtuuc/atuuc ca ypx	10+4+5/−1+20
"20"	*ypx	
"21"	ypx-tuuc	20+1
"22"	ypx-metzc	20+2
"23"	ypx-tucòc	20+3
"24"	ypx-mactaxc	20+4
"25"	ypx-mocoxc	20+5
"26"	ypx-tuduuc	20+1+5
"27"	ypx-huextuuc	20+2+5
"28"	ypx-tuctuuc	20+3+5
"29"	ypx-taxtuuc/atuuc ca ypxmahc	20+4+5/−1+20+10
"30"	ypx-mahc	20+10
"31"	ypx-mahc-tuuc	20+10+1
"32"	ypx-mahc-metzc	20+10+2
"33"	ypx-mahc-tucòc	20+10+3
"34"	ypx-mahc-mactz	20+10+4
"35"	ypx-mahc-mocx	20+10+5
"36"	ypx-mahc-tuduuc/ypx-mahc-mocx-tuuc	20+10+6/20+15+1
"37"	ypx-mahc-huextuuc/ypx-mahc-mocx-metzc	20+10+7/20+15+2
"38"	ypx-mahc-tuctuuc/ypx-mahc-mocx-tucòc	20+10+8/20+15+3
"39"	ypx-mahc-taxtuuc/atuuc ca huixticx	20+10+9/−1+40

"40"	huixticx	2×20
"50"	*huixticx-mahc	40+10
"60"	*tucòpx	3×20
"80"	mahctapx	4×20
"100"	mocòpx	5×20
"120"	tuduupx	6×20
"140"	huextuut	7×20
"160"	tuctuut	8×20
"180"	taxtuut	9×20
"200"	maiquipx	10×20
"300"	yucmocx	15×20
"400"	tuucmoiñ	1×400
"500"	tuucmoiñ co mocopx/tuucmoiñ etz amocopx	1×400+5×20
"600"	tuucmoiñ co maiquipx	1×400+10×20
"700"	tuucmoiñ co yucmocx	1×400+10×20
"800"	metzc moiñ	2×400+10×20
"900"	metzc moiñ co mocpx	2×400+10×20
"1000"	metzc moiñ co maiquipx	2×400+10×20

(62–2) *tuuc huyuuc mula* "one animal mule"
(62–1) *metzc peso* "two pesos"
(63–7) *tuuc tuuc peso* "(one by one) each peso"
(59–2) *ni-metzc* "between the two of them"
a-tuuc "other-one"
(59–5) *atuuc toix* "another woman"
(64–1) *honaac peso* "how much pesos"
(57–5) *honaac oc* "how many times"
(25–8) *tuuc metzc huii etz mactaxc mocoxc eex n-tzuich*
"One or two trout and four or five crabs I ate."

4–2. Ordinals

Ordinals are formed by adding mo- to the cardinals.

(S83–2) *mo-metzc* "the second"

4–3. Word Order

Numerals precede a noun but follow a definite pronoun.

DEF-NUM-N

(64–5) *yòò mocoxc peso* "those five pesos"
(58–1) *yaat mahc humòht* "these ten years"

5. Verbs

5–1. Variation of Verbs

Verb stems are of three types: simple, compound, and derived. To investigate verb formation, I list all the forms encountered in the texts (see Table 1, pp. 482~491).

I divide the table into three columns, that is, basic forms, manifested forms, and Spanish glosses. English glosses are given in the Appendix 3. Manifested forms are subdivided into -Y, -p/-Yp, -ot/-ò and I or N. I and N mean imperatives and nominalized forms respectively. Others are aspect suffixes which will be treated in Chapter V. Basic forms are extracted from the manifested forms and I take -ot/-ò forms as basic forms, because they are also used as V in a compound form of V-huan ("want"), which corresponds to infinitive.

Basic forms	-Y forms	-ot/-ò forms	V-huan	Glosses
matztut	matztuit	matztut-ot	matztut-huan	"abandon"
pitzom	pitzoim	pitzom-ò	pitzom-huan	"come out"

In -Y forms it may be interpreted that completive aspect is manifested as an infix *-i-*, but some irregularities occur in other words as follows.

Basic forms	-Y forms	-ot/-ò forms	Glosses
ahuixit	ahuixit		"inform"
ix	ix	ixot	"see"
yac-huin-piit	yachuimbijt	yachuimbijtot	"return"
cohuy	cohui	cohuiot	"pay"
tocoy	tocoi	tocoiot	"lose"
mayhuatz	maihuaich	maihuatzot	"confess"
tun	tuiñ	tunot	"do"

Verbs having vowel *i* before ending consonant take the same forms as the basic forms. The *-i* in *cohui* or *tocoi* in the manifested forms is an orthographic convention and can be interpreted as -y. They do not appear to inflect for -Y forms. Verbs ending in *-tz* or *-n* may be interpreted to inflect for -Y form by infixation but palatalization occurs at the same time. Hence, the infix *-i-* is not enough to describe all these conditions economically. Thus one morphophnemic -Y has been introduced. Y is defined as has been stated in Chapter III.

-iC-Y → -iC

-y-Y → -y

-VC-Y → -ViC except i for V, but when -C is -tz or -n, palatalization occurs.

Thus all the basic forms ending in a consonant regularly generate the manifested forms by attaching aspect suffixes or nominalizing suffixes.

On the other hand all verbs ending in a vowel are rather irregular.

Basic forms	-Y/-Yp forms	-ot/-ò forms	Imperative	Nominalized	Glosses
-modou	modoi	modouot			"hear"
-ayoou	ayooi	ayoouot/ayoou	ayoou	ayoon	"suffer, work"

pùc-tzou	pùctzoi	pùctzouot	pùctzou		"ask for"
-hahua	hahua/hahuip	hahuot/hahu(i)ò	hahua	hahuin	"feel"
-coxtena	coxtenai		coxtena		"kneel down"
tzòna	tzòna/tzònaip	tzònot	tzòna		"live, sit"
-tzòòca	tzòòca		tzòòca	tzòquin	"fear"
yactòquei	yactòquei	yactòquei			"penetrate"

Preposed hyphen indicates that the word can form some compound verbs such as *ni-hahua*, *pocpa-hahua*, *tuc-ayoou*, etc. In these verbs the basic forms are determined by *-ot/-ò* and imperative forms. But some comments may be needed. When *-u* verbs are inflected by -Y forms, *-u* is deleted and *-i* is added. When -a verbs are inflected by -Y, -a remains, that is, *-a-Y* → *-a*. But when they are inflected by *-ot/-ò*, *-a* is deleted. Since -ò does not appear in -u and -i verbs, it may be said that verbs ending in a vowel need not add -ò. Even if the rule is established as is shown above, some irregularities still remain as in *hahu (i) ò*, *tzònaip* or *coxtenai*. Thus these verbs ending in a vowel might be treated as irregular verbs, because there are quite a few of them. But in the case of *pocpa-hahu (i) ò* and *hanchhahu (i) ò*, *hahuò* occurs in the first person, whereas *hahuiò* appears in the second person. The difference between *hahuiò* and *hahuò* regularly depends on person.

(20–5)　*n-pocpa-hahuò òtz*　"I felt sin"

(20–4)　*m-pocpa-hahuiò*　"You felt sin"

Although I have not set up the good rule that explains all these irregular forms, these irregularities might be explained if more data could be studied.

One problematic verb is *cohi* "hacerse/be held". Since only -Y form is manifested, the basic form cannot be determined, but there is a very similar form *coh* whose meaning is given "hacerse". Two verbs may be the same but -Y form of *coh* is *coih*. Therefore two verbs are separated although the conjugation is not clear.

Some forms ending in *i* or *j* in the texts cannot be determined whether they are ended in *-y* or *-u* or *-i* as basic form, because *-ot/-ò* or *V-huan* forms are not manifested. Some are determined from the modern Mixe equivalents, otherwise *-i* forms with * marker are adopted provisionally.

The beginning consonant *ñ-* in the manifested column is the palatalized form, affixing third person *y-* to *n-*.

5–2. Irregular Verbs

Although almost all verbs are generated regularly by the rule described above, there are several verbs which inflect irregularly.

The verb *hayquep* is not inflected for tense/aspect except potential.

(2–9)　*m-hayquep mitz-m unc*　"Have you sons?"
{AFNC,ICMP}

(61–11)　*catii t-hayquep y-unc?*　"Does he have sons?"

{AFC, ICMP}

(45–12) *tò n-hayquep* "I had (it)" {AFC, CMP}

(51–6) *catii mobat ix-hayquep-ot ixta mitzm nitoixn* {AFC, POT}
"You can not have her like your wife."

Similarly, *it* "be" is neither inflected by person nor by aspect except potential, *it-ot*, but completed form *it* can be interpreted as *it-Y*.

(57–13) *etz catii oy it yòò mayhuatzn*
"And that confession is not good?"

(12–6) *cùxtay yòò tòphee ix-tucmodoi, hanchcaipx it, tòycaipx it*
"All that you have told me is true?"

(51–6) *catii hanch sacramento conuicx xahmucn it*
"it was not a blessed marriage"

(S80–2) *etz pait mòh oy it-ot*
"And thus it will be very good."

at "be, have" is not inflected by person, but when used dependently, that is, as compound verb, it is inflected by person and aspect.

at as independent verb

(45–11) *heecùxm mitz-m unc ait* {Conjunct, ICMP}
"because they are your sons"

(29–1) *heecùxm oy christianos at-ot* {Conjunct, POT}
"in order that they become good Christians"

(2–8) *casado atp òtz* {Non-conjunct, ICMP}
"I am married."

at as compound verb

(S84–1) *heetùn n-ahot-ait* {Conjunct, ICMP}
"Thus I expect (it)."

(8–3) *tò m-coxeuh-ait* {Conjunct, CMP}
"Have you been a sorcerer?"

(25–1) *catii ix-huinmaich m-ayuu-at-ot* {Conjunct, POT}
"You are not obliged to fast."

(S83–7) *n-ahot-aitp òtz* {Non-conjunct, ICMP}
"I expect (it)."

From these examples the following chart is obtained. The blanks have not been attested.

	Independent			Dependent (compound)		
	ICMP	CMP	POT	ICMP	CMP	POT
Conjunct	ait		atot	-ait	-ait	-atot
Non-conjunct	atp			-aitp		

In the following sentences, it is difficult to decide whether *at* is used as independent or dependent. Based on the chart established above, *m-pòn-aitp* and *m-tunc-aitp* can be regarded as compound verbs.

(39–5) *m-pòn-aitp yòò toix vel huixòn mitz-m mocuuc ait yòò toix*

"What relationship do you have with that woman?"

(2–10) *tii m-tunc-aitp*

"What office do you have?"

(39–4) *mitzm mocuuc atp ic mitzm nitoix y-mocuuc atp*

"Are they your relatives or your wife's relatives?"

The negative form of *atp* seems to be *caetp*.

(20–3) *hunaa ait co caetp misa, heecùxm̨ caetp teit*

"sometimes when there was no Mass, because there was no Father"

The verbs *pitzom* "come out" and pethòc "take" may take only third person as a subject. *pitzom* is transitivized by *yac* "CAU"

(42–5) *etz hueniit y-pethòic mitz-m nicx*

"And then you fornicated (<took carnal motion)."

(47–7) *conom y-pitzoim òtz-n nòò* "until I had pollution"

(41–8) *y-pitzom-ò mitz-m nòò* "You had pollution."

(41–10) *m-yac-pitzom-ò toix y-nòò* "You made the woman have pollution."

mayat has two forms *mayaitp* and *mayatp* as *-Yp* form.

(S84–2) *m-mayaitp, m-oyhahuip n-huintzònatim Dios conc tzap hoitpit etz naxhuimit niic catii cùxtay itphee*

"Do you love our respectful God, Lord of heaven and land, more than all things?"

(53–1) *mòatzou, ix-mayatp-òtz, ix-oyhahuip-òtz amuum tuuc hot*

"Wife, do you love me heartily?"

Although the forms of *oyhahua* are the same in both sentences, the inflection of *mayat* is different, that is, *mayaitp* in (S84–2) and *mayatp* in (53–1). Since both sentences are non-conjunct, *mayaitp* should be expected. The only difference of both sentences is that S84–2 is agent-focus and 53–1 is patient-focus. This may not cause the different forms. There are some other verbs which take only *-p* as *-Yp* form, such as *capx* "tell", *hotmayoc* "regret", *mayhuatz* "confess", *yacuuc* "cause to drink". The condition has not been understood.

(18–1) *hudiiphee m-capx-p yhuenait*

"which you were telling"

(49–7) *m-mayhuatzp cùxtay pocpa*

"You confess all sins"

-Yp form of *huinmatz* is *huinmatz-ip*, although *huinmaichp* is expected.

(32–3) *tò ix-yachuy hay huddiphee t-cahuinmatzip yhuenait t-huyot.*

"Have you paid the person what he was not obliged to pay?"

(63–1) *mitz m-huinmatz-ip ix-cobet-ot ipx peso caipx*

"You are obliged to pay twenty pesos exactly."

Similarly, *-Yp* form of *nixoox* is *nixoox-ip*, although *nixooixp* is expected. And *-Yp* form of *tzòna* is *tzònaip*.

(45–7) *m-nixooxip yòò toix etz y-unc*
"Do you clothe that woman and her son?"

(51–6) *yòò toix hudii m-mòtzònaip*
"that woman with whom you live"

-ò is not attached to *yactòquei* and *yacayoou*.

(47–4) *m-yactòquei mitz-m nicx hee y-nuin hoitp*
"Did you penetrate your part in his anus?"

(18–4) *m-yacayoou hay.*
"You did wrong to a person."

Y form of *yacabat* is *yacabat*, although the expected form is *yacabait*.

(5–2) *etz oihahudii cobeit tunc tòphee ix-yacabat.*
"and whichever wicked work which you consummated"

(48–6) *m-yacabat-ò pocpa mòòt mitz-m caip*
"Did you consummate sin with your sister-in-law?"

The irregularity of the next example may be attributed to the author's error.

(51–2) *etz m-nitoix t-nihahuip yòò pocpa*
"And your wife knows that sin."

t-nihauip should be *y-nihahuip*, because this is a non-conjunct sentence.

5–3. Stem Formation

From Table 1 some representatives of verbs are exemplified to understand verb formation. See Appendix 3 where possible morpheme-by-morpheme explanation is given.

(1) Simple stems are composed of a single root:

ooc "die"
tun "do, work" etc.

(2) Compound stems are composed of two or more roots:

Verb root plus verb root:

yac-cay- "give (CAU)-eat" > "have one eaten"
ix-pùc- "see-receive" > "teach"
muc-tocoy "get drunk-lose" > "get drunk wrong" etc.

Noun/adjective root plus verb root:

huic-at- "life-be" > "live"
toix-pùc- "woman-receive" > "marry with a woman"
yay-pùc- "man-receive" > "marry with a man"
tzoc-nòcx "rapid-go" > "go rapidly" etc.

Particle plus verb root:

a-: non-permanent, temporary
a-modou "TEMPORARY-hear" > "ask"

a-yuutz　"TEMPORARY-hide" > "hide"

co-: permanent

co-yuutz　"PERMANENT-hide"　> "hide, silence"

co-pùc-　"PERMANENT-receive"　> "admit"

co-nucx-　"PERMANENT-humble?" > "absolve"

ni-: definiteness, purposive, transitivizer,

Ni- is also affixed to nouns and may signify definiteness or purposive.

ni-capx　"PURPOSIVE-say"　> "say for something"

ni-nòcx　"PURPOSIVE-go"　> "go for something"

ni-xoox　"PURPOSIVE-wear" > "wear"

< xoox　"wear"'(intransitive)

ac-: "again, more"

(3–5)　*etz choicp m-ac-mayhuatz-ot*

"It is necessary for you to confess them again."

(58–1)　*choicp ix-ac-mayhuatz-ot cùxtay mitzm pocpa*

"It is necessary for you to confess all your sins again."

(S77–1)　*catii n-ac-hayquep*　"I don't have more."

(S77–1)　*catii n-ac-haymiich*　"I don't remember more."

Cf. *ac*: "pure, completely"

(12–7)　*ac tòy caipx*　"true words"

(46–6)　*ac yaytòhc nimetzc-ait*

"Are the two pure men?"

(48–2)　*ac onaac naytun-pa it, ixta òtz*

"All are unmarried children, like me."

huin-: "eye, face, in respect of"

huin-ix　"eye-see"　> "look"

huin-tzòòca　"eye-fear" > "respect"

natz-: "from behind?"

natz-capx-tac　"from behind-say-do over and over" > "murmur"

natz-ix-tac　"from behind-see-do over and over" > "spy"　etc.

(3) Derivational stems are composed of affixe(es)/verb and root(s).

yac-: "give"　causative

tuc-: "make"　agentive

nay-: reciprocal, intransitivizer

nay-may-at-　"RCP-mind-be" > love oneself, etc.

mò-: "with", comitative, transitivizer

ca-: "no"

Ca is the negative particle, but *mò* and *ca* behave in the same way. They have full forms, *mòòt* "with" and *catii* "no", which occur before verb construction. When they are incorporated into the verb stem, shortened forms are used.

(33–5)　*tò ix-mò-nay-tziic hay*　"Have you beaten anybody?"

Cf.(33–6) *co ix-tziic hay* "when you beat someone"

(37–4) *tò ix-yacmuctocoy toixtòhc, heecùxm ix-mò-pocpaat-ot*
"Have you made women drunk in order to commit sin with them?"

(45–1) *mòòt m-tzòna*
"Do you live with her?"

(32–3) *tò ix-yachuy hay, hudiiphee t-ca-huinmatzip yhuenait t-huy-ot*
"Have you paid the person, whom he is not obligated to pay."

(10–5) *co ix-huinmay catii ix-huinmaich ix-mòhhahu-ot etz ix-huintzòòc-ot*
"when you judge that you are not obliged to adore and respect her"

But *mòòt* can be incorporated into a verb and also occurs after verb construction as preposition or postposition. *Mò-* or *mòòt*-compound verbs are treated as transitive. Compare (38–1j) with (38–1i). In (40–7) direct object *pocpa* "sin" appears besides the comitative *yòò toixtòhc* "those women", both of which have no case markers.

(38–1f) *tò ix-mòòt-ait toixtòhc*
"Have you sinned with women?"

(41–2) *m-mòòt-cuyat-ò toix*
"Did you frolic with the woman?"

(38–1i) *tò ix-mò-pocpatuin toixtòhc*
"Have you sinned with women?"

(38–1j) *tò m-pocpatuin mòòt toixtòhc*
"Have you sinned with women?"

(40–7) *hueniit ix-mò-tunhuain pocpa yòò toixtòhc*
"Did you then want to commit sin with those women?"

Naic "more" and *abat* "consummate, complete" also occur before verb construction but can be incorporated into the verb stem.

(25–2) *catii naic t-huinmaich y-ayuuat-ot*
"They are not obliged to fast."

(35–2) *catii ix-naic-tucheecait*
"You don't get anger any more."

(41–12) *catii ix-naic-tuin yòò pocpa*
"You don't commit that sin more."

(39–3) *abat n-tuin pocpa hee mòòt*
"I committed consummate sin with her."

(39–2) *m-yac-abat-ò pocpa co ix-pait yòò toixtòhc*
"Did you consummate the sin when you found those women?"

Nay- means "reciprocal" and the verb takes the subject marker of intransitive even in the case where object exists. Compare a with b.

a.(19–3) *tò ix-huampeit oocn hay amuum tuuc mitzm hot cùxm.*
"Have you desired death of a person in your heart?"

b.(19–4) *tò m-nay-huampeit oocn mitz ahuintzòu amuum tuuc hot.*
"Have you desired death yourself in your heart?"

a.(19–5) *tò ix-tucpahuiich mohcuu hay amuum tuuc hot ic nacaipx cùxm.*
"Have you cursed a person in your heart or only by word?"

b.(19–6) *tò m-nay-tucpahuiich mohcuu mitz ahuintzòu amuum tuuc hot cùxm.*
"Have you cursed yourself in your heart?"

(33–2) *tò m-nay-yacoochuain mitz ahuintzòu.*
"Have you wanted to kill yourself?"

(23–7) *co m-mayhuaich, m-nay-tucnitzòim mòh pocpa tòphee ix-catuin yhuenait.*
"When you confessed, you attributed big sin to yourself, which you did not commit."

Nay- is also used as modifier of noun phrase as follows.

(44–1) *honaac oc tò ix-mayhuaich nay yòò pocpa.*
"How many times have you confessed that same sin?"

(2–7) *nay-tun-pa hay* "unmarried person" < self-do-AG person

Some verbs are suffixed by the following entry.

-at: "be, have" intransitivizer

(54–2) *heecùxm catii y-hoitp-at-ot toix*
"in order that the woman doesn't become pregnant"

-tac: "to do over and over, repeat"

(18–3) *m-tun-ò yòò tòphee ix-huan-taic juramento cùxm*
"Did you do that which you promised with oath?"

-huan: "want"

(44–7) *etz mitz catii ix-matztut-huain yòò pocpa.*
"And you don't want to abandon that sin."

-tay: "all"

(59–1) *oy mobat ix-mayhuatz-tay-ot yoniit huina m-pocpa*
"You can well confess all your sin now."

-anax: "much"

(35–5) *tò ix-tih-anaix mitzm hot, mitzm tinaac*
"Have you tightened your stomach much?"

5–4. Noun Incorporation

In noun incorporation, as commonly understood, a noun stem is com-

pounded with a verb stem to yield a more specific, derived verb stem.

(36–4) *tò m-nax-noich* "Have you earth-eaten?"

(36–4) *tò ix-hòicx nax* "Have you eaten earth?"

In the first example *nax* is incorporated in the verb construction and the verb functions as intransitive, while the verb of the second example is transitive because the person marker is *ix*, and *nax* occurs out of the verb construction as the object.

Noun-incorporated verbs can again be transitivized by adding *yac*.

(7–7) *tò m-tzin-noic, tò m-pom-hoic*
"Have you lit torch-pine, have you burnt copal?"

(7–8) *tò ix-yac-tzin-noic, tò ix-yac-pom-hoic maacmaa hay, oiha ma*
"Have you made anyone light torch and burn copal in any part?"

When a object is incorporated in the ditransitive verb construction, the person marker remains the same, but the verb changes into monotransitive.

(66–2) *co ix-nihuampeit pocpa mocuuc*
"when you bore testimony against your neighbor"

(65–8) *co ix-pocpa-nihuampeit mocuuc òòndacn cùxm*
"when you bore false testimony against your neighbor"

6. Particles

6–1. Prepositon

Although Mixe is a postpositional language, it has one preposition *mòòt* "with".

(30–5) *mòòt m-nitoix* "with my wife"

(57–2) *mòòt huyuuc* "with animal"

(67–2) *mòòt huinc hay* "with other persons"

(59–3) *mòòt atuuc toix* "with another woman"

When mòòt is used with the independent pronouns, it functions as postposition.

(67–2) *pòn mòòt* "with whom"

(30–5) *mitz mòòt* "with you"

(51–1) *hee mòòt* "with her"

One very interesting sentence including preposition and postposition is given below.

(47–5) *tuuc ochia heetùn n-hatquey mòòt tuuc yay, heecùxm hee ix-nòmay, tihuaimp atuucphee yaytòhc mòòt, huinc tò n-tuin.*
"Only once I did that evil with a man, because he told me, but with other men I did in another manner."

6–2. Postpositions

am "in"

(9–6) *tuu am* "in the road"

(7–7) *tun am* "in the hill"

(32–4) *mitzm tòhc am* "in your house"

hoitp "at, in"

(7–7) *mitzm caam hoitp* "in your field"

(10–3) *tzap hoitp* "in the heaven"

(12–8) *n-tòhc hoitp* "in my house"

huim "in"

(11–3) *atuucphee nax huim* "in other world"

cùxm "with, by, for"

(62–1) *choicp yòò metzc peso cùxm ix-cohuy-ot misa*
"it is necessary for you to pay two pesos to have Mass."

it "from, of"

(20–1) *tò ix-yactocoy misa domingo xeuh it ic mòh xeuh it*
"Have you missed Sunday Mass or Feast day Mass?"

hoitp-it, huim-it "in-of"

(S84–2) *conc tzap hoitp-it etz nax huim-it*
"master of heaven and earth"

(S82–1) *xùma xondacn gloria tzap hoitp-it*
"the eternal glory of heaven"

ni-cùxm "against"

(66–7) *mocuuc nicùxm* "against a neighbor"

y-huin-cuuc "in the presence of"

(68–1) *teit yhuincuuc* "in the presence of the father"

y-huin-duum "before"

(67–2) *yòò hay yhuinduum* "before that person"

The last two postpositions are attached by third person possessive pronominal *y-* and correspond to "relative noun" called in Middle American linguistics.

Some nouns with *cùxm* form adverbs, some of which can be paraphrased by adding Y to the noun as in the last example.

(3–7)	*tzoy-tun-n cùxm*	"shamefully"
(3–7)	*tzòc-in cùxm*	"fearfully"
(6–1)	*xùma cùxm*	"always"
(6–4)	*hot metzc cùxm*	"doubtfully, with two hearts"
(34–3)	*heec-n cùxm*	"angrily"
(64–11)	*aquey cùxm*	"by force"
(65–5)	*natzoic cùxm*	"voluntarily"
(68–1)	*acootz-capix cùxm*	"falsely"
(68–4)	*òòndac-n cùxm*	"falsely"
(27–6)	*mitzm ca-oy-hot cùxm*	"with your bad heart"
(28–4)	*ca-oy-tun-c cùxm*	"with your bad doing"

(32–1)	*na-nuxoc-n cùxm*	"only by laziness"
(32–5)	*na-heec-n cùxm*	"only with anger"
(5–1)	*hot quedacn cùxm*	"with stillness"
(30–5)	*hotquedaic*	"quietly"

6–3. Adverbial Particles

6–3–1. Modal

oy "well"

(4–6) *oy ix-haymiich cùxtay mitzm caoyhuinmayn*
"You remember well all your bad thought."

oytaic "slowly"

(5–1) *nicapx huina mitz-m caytey hotcuucn cùxm etz hot quedacn cùxm etz oytaic*
"Say all your crime quietly and calmly and slowly."

anaix-oy "very well"

(4–7) *anaixoy n-haymiich huina.* "I remember all very well."

tudaic "clearly"

(3–7) *ahuanic-òtz yoniit tudaic.* "Inform me now clearly!"

ac "completely, pure"

(12–7) *ac tòy caipx* "true words"

(46–6) *ac yaytòhc nimetzc-ait* "Are the two pure men?"

(48–2) *ac onaac naytun-pa it, ixta òtz*
"All are unmarried children, like me."

There are many other adverbs, such as *ayuuich* "hiddenly", *cuhc* "actually", *hotquedaic* "quietly", *ahuincuuc* "face to face", *mòhuain/mohuain* "seriously", *cùxtay* "all", *huina cùxtay* "all", *huina* "all", *amuum* "all", *pait* "thus", *hait* "very", *niic* "more", *ahuinc* "apart", *anaytuuc* "only", *cohia* "only", *nayheetòn* "also", *heetùn* "like that",etc.

6–3–2. Temporal

yoniit	"now"
hueniitait	"then"
tò	"perfect"
heequib	"formerly"
humòht humòht	"every year"
tuuc humòht cùxm	"in all year"
yoniit pat	"until now"
xùma	"always"
nam	"yet"
huinuhtzocait	"frequently"
tzocait tzocait	"every time"
may oc	"many times"

6–3–3. Quantative

maacmaa "some"
oiha "any"
may "many"

6–3–4. Locative

ya "here"
heem "there"
oiha ma "any part"

Some adverbs function as adjectives or nouns.

(3–3) *huina m-pocpa* "all your sin"
(3–4) *huina n-mayhuatztay* "All I confessed."
(26–3) *cùxtay huyuuc* "all animals"
(65–4) *tò ix-cobeit cùxtay tòphee ix-meeich*
"Have you paid all that you stole?"
(6–1) *po catii ix-nicaipx yoniit cùxtay mitzm mòh pocpa*
"if you don't tell now all your big sin"

Huina seems to be an adjective, if based on the translation, but it is an adverb, because the adjective precedes the noun but follows the possessive. Since *cùxtay* precedes the noun phrase of possessor+adjective+noun, it serves as an adverb.

6–4. Negatives

ca "no, not"
catii "no, not"

Negation is accomplished through the use of the negative particle *ca* or *catii*. *Catii* is full form and *ca* is shortened form. They may be used lexically or syntactically. The negative particle usually stands before the negated, but the negated noun can be abbreviated as in (25–6).

(27–6) *ca-mayatn* "ungratefulness"
(27–6) *ca-oyhahuin* "dislike"
(18–1) *pona hanch ic ca-hanch caipx*
"if the word is true or untrue"
(10–6) *tò ix-ca-mòhhahua* "You have not adored (it)"
(12–8) *catii mobat n-conucx-ot-òtz mitz* "I can not absolve you"
(66–2) *nayhee hay ix-huenòm-ot catii t-hanchhahu-ot caipx tòphee ix-tucmodoi hueniitait*
"You have to tell the same persons that they don't believe the word which you said then"
(25–6) *catii n-modoi it pona vigilia ic catii*
"I didn't know if it was Eve or no."

Generally *catii* denies the whole sentence but can deny some words or phrases.

(20–2) *catii ix-modoi misa* "You didn't hear Mass."

(20–6) *co hay catii natzoic cùxm t-yac-tocoy misa, catii y-pocpatuin*
"When people miss Mass unavoidably, they do not commit sin."

In the dependent clause *catii* modifies only *natzoic cùxm*, that is, *catii* denies adverb. But in the main clause *catii* modifies verb phrase.

6–5. Affirmatives

hoo "yes"

(4–3) *hoo, may teit, n-tun-ò òtz hudiiphee teit ix-tucaneim*
"Yes, oh Father, I did what Father ordered me."

Hoo is used as affirmative reply to a question.

6–6. Conjunctive Particles

6–6–1. Coordinating

etz "and"
ic "or"
tihuaimp "but"

a) with nouns phrases

(24–4) *mitzm nitoix ic mitzm unc* "your wife or your son"

b) with verb phrases

(8–4) *tò ix-muuic ic ix-nipixuih pam hay*
"Have you sucked or breathed in the sick person?"

(8–7) *tò ix-haypait etz ix-patyaix anneo ic poh*
"You have appointed or called lightning or wind."

c) with postpositional phrases

(20–2) *na nuxocn cùxm ic pam cùxm*
"for only laziness or for sickness"

(20–1) *domingo xeuh it ic mòh xeuh it*
"of Sunday or of fiest day"

(27–2) *mòh heecn cùxm ic mòh naymòhquexn cùxm*
"very angrily or very arrogantly"

d) with clauses

(28–1) *co y-pampait ic co y-ayooi*
"when he was sick, or when he was working"

(28–2) *co ayooba it etz co mitz mobat ix-moyot*
"when he was poor and when you could not give him"

e) with sentenses

(8–8) *tò ix-yaccoih anneo caic etz ix-tucmoyoix anneo*
"Have you made tortillas for the spirit of lightning and offered them to the spirit of lightning?"

(30–3) *tò ix-chiic m-nitoix ic tò ix-huopanaix ic tò ix-tzaich mocaipx*

ic tò ix-yachottocoyanaix
"Have you hit your wife or have you whipped her or have you sworn at her or have you afflicted her much?"

6–6–2. Subordinating

6–6–2–1. *co* "when"

Co-clause may precede or follow the main clause.

(3–3) *m-nicapxtay-ò huina m-pocpa co m-mayhuaich*
"You told all your sin when you confessed."

(9–6) *co tò ix-mònaypait caa ic tii huyuuc tuu am, tò m-haychuux-hahua.*
"When you have encountered a lion or another animal in the path, have you considered it to be an augury?"

6–6–2–2. *pona/po* "if"

Allomorph *po* is used when *catii* "no" follows.

(3–5) *pona m-coyuutz-ò mòh pocpa co m-mayhuaich, catii oy m-mayhuaich.*
"If you hid serious sin when you confessed, you didn't confess well."

(27–5) *etz po catii ix-tunhuain ixta nhuainn, catii n-conucxhuain mitz yoniit*
"And if you don't want to do it as I tell you, I don't want to absolve you now."

6–6–2–3. *heecùxm* "because, for, in order that, so that"

Generally speaking, the verb in the clause takes the potential form *-ot*, when *heecùxm* is used as the meaning of "in order that, so that". On the other hand, *heecùxm* may be translated as "because", when the verb takes the other aspect forms. They may be attributed to the difference of the meaning of aspect, because potential aspect means the action has not yet begun. This may fit the translation of "in order that, so that".

(3–7) *heecùxm òtz caetptii mobat n-tun-ot mitz*
"because I can not do anything"

(31–1) *heecùxm pait tò m-naypùic mòòt mitz-m mòatzou*
"because thus you married your wife"

(33–3) *tò ix-moy caipx hay, heecùxm t-yacooc-ot mocuuc*
"Have you advised a person to kill a neighbor?"

(37–4) *tò ix-yacmuctocoy toixtòhc, heecùxm ix-mòpocpaat-ot*
"You have got women drunk in order that you can commit sins with them."

(37–6) *tò m-yacnòòpuich, heecùxm hay y-muctocoy-ot*
"You have made tepache, in order that the people get drunk."

(58–3) *heecùxm oiha tò m-mayhuaich humòht humòht, cùxtay yòò mayhuatzn catii choupait.*
"For although you have confessed every year, all those confessions have no worth."

Note the relationship of the person markers between the main clause and subordinate clause. For example, the object of the main verb is the subject of the subordinate clause and is cross-referenced by *t* as in (65–1). In (64–7), the noun as the object of the main verb is gapped and the noun as the subject occurs in the subordinate clause.

(65–1) *tò ix-pùtòca hay heecùxm t-meetz-ot mocuuc y-may.*
"Have you helped the person to steal the wealth of the neighbor?"

(64–7) *tò ix-mecxtuic heecùxm mitz-m unc t-meetz-ot hay y-may.*
"Have you permitted your son to steal the wealth of the person?"

6–6–2–4. *conom* "until"

(47–7) *hunaa ait tò n-toin vel tò n-maich y-nicx etz n-tuccuyait conom y-pitzoim y-nòò.*
"Sometimes I have touched their parts and played until they have pollution."

6–6–2–5. *oiha* "although"

(58–3) *oiha tò ix-mayhuaich cùxtay mitz-m pocpa, choicp ix-ac-mayhuatz-ot atuuc oc.*
"Although you have confessed all your sin, it is necessary to confess again."

(10–4) *tò ix-ahotait, tò ix-ahuixit m-nòcx-ot tzap hoitp, oiha ix-camayhuatz-ot cùxtay mitz-m mòh pocpa*
"Have you entrusted, have you expected to go to the heaven, although you will not confess all your big sin?"

6–6–2–6. *ixta* "as, like, since"

Ixta sometimes takes *-n* as a clefting particle. But the condition has not been determined. *Ixta* introduces not only a phrase but also a clause.

(6–2) *ixta hanch christiano* "like true Christians"

(7–4) *tò ix-mòhhahua, tò-huintzoic tzamaxan ic tii queip ixta dios*
"Have you worshipped stone idols or some trees like gods?"

(7–7) *ixta amòhtòhc y-tuin it heequib*
"as old men did in the ancient time"

(8–6) *ixta amòhtòhc y-tuin yhuenait heequib*
"as old men were doing in the ancient time"

(9–8) *ixta y-huain-n panaxpatòhc* "as the idolaters say"

(11–2) *tò ix-hanchhahua co hay y-ooic, nayheetùn y-ooic y-anima,*

ixta huyuuc-n

"Have you believed that when people die, their souls die too, like animals?"

(18–4) *m-yacayoou hay, ixta ix-huandaic-n, co ix-poctaic juramento*

"Have you done wrong to a person, as you promissed, when you took the oath?"

(4–4) *ixta tò m-mayhuaich yoniit pat*

"since you confessed until now"

(49–4) *ixta tò ix-mòpocpaait mitz-m caip*

"since you did sin with your sister-in-law"

(51–6) *ixta tò ix-pùic-n yaat toix*

"since you married that woman"

6–6–2–7. *huen* "that"

(63–1) *may unc, huenòma mitz-m mocuuc huen t-cohuy, huen t-cobeit mahc peso*

"Oh son, tell your mate to pay ten pesos."

There are many complex sentences without using huen "that".

(9–9) *tò ix-hanchhahua anneo ic poh t-yacitp moc ic noin ic tii ait.*

"Have you believed that lightning or wind give maize or grain or other things?

(10–2) *co ix-huinmay n-huintzònatim Dios catii mobat t-yactzoc-ot mitz-m anima hee y-oyatn gracia cùxm*

"when you judge that God cannot cure your soul with his grace"

V. VERB PHRASE STRUCTURE

1. Person and Aspect

Verb stems can be inflected for person, tense and aspect. The latter two semantic categories are not always clearly distinguished but inflectional suffixes are regarded as aspect suffixes in this paper.

The verb manifests three aspects: completive (past), incompletive (present) and potential (future). One class of aspect suffixes inflects non-conjunct verbs and another inflects conjunct verbs. These are listed as follows.

	Incompletive	Completive	Potential
Non-conjunct	-Yp	-ò	-ob
Conjunct	-Y	-Y	-ot

Other aspect and tense are expressed by particles.

tò:	perfective
yhuenait:	continuative

yhuenatot: continuative

tò "already" normally functions as perfective marker, but can be used as modifying past participles.

(2–8) *tò ixpùic hay òtz* "I am already-married person."

The verb phrase generally occurs immediately after *tò*, but a noun phrase can be inserted between *tò* and the verb phrase.

(53–1) *tò teit conc obispo ix-tucniqueix cotucn*
"The bishop has sent me a license."

yhuenait and *yhuenatot* must be derived from *y-huen-at* (cf. Totontepec *ve'na* "estar, estaba (be, was)"), that is, *yhuenait*<*y-huen-at-Y*, and *yhuenatot*< *y-huen-at-ot*, respectively. But the semantic distinction can not be made from context.

(49–2) *catii ix-nihahua yhuenait, co tò ix-mòpocpaait yhuenait mitzm caip, catii mobat ix-pùctzou-ot m-nitoix heecùxm y-naypat-ot mitz mòòt*
"Did you know that when you have committed sin with your sister-in-law, you should not have sexual intercourse with your wife?"

(53–1) *etz co tò ix-tuin yhuenatot yaat, tòphee n-nicaipx, tzòna hot-cuuc mòòt m-nitoix etz mayat ixta Dios t-yaccotuicn*
"And when you have been doing that which I have told, live quietly with your woman and love her as God orders."

I have already mentioned the distinction between non-conjunct and conjunct and also treated person markers. As is noted in Chapter IV, person markers are as follows:

Non-conjunct

	Intransitive	Transitive	
	Subject (S)	Agent (A)	Patient (P)
1.	#-	n-	ix-
2.	m-	m-	m-
3.	#-	y-	#-

Conjunct

	Intransitive	Transitive	
	Subject (S)	Agent (A)	Patient (P)
1.	n-	n-	ix-
2.	m-	ix-	m-
3.	y-	t-	y-

Transitive and intransitive can be distinguished by the person markers, but there are many same forms, especially in the second person. These same forms make it difficult to distinguish transitive from intransitive or agent from patient. Almost all verbs are transitives or intransitives, but *mayhuatz* "confess", for example, is used both as transitive and intransitive. It is deduced from the

inflection for second person, but when it inflects for first person in conjunct, the form cannot be distinguished formally.

(57–7) *tò ix-mayhuaich yòò pocpa.*
"You have confessed that sin."

(57–11) *catii m-mayhuaich humòht humòht.*
"You don't confess every year."

The most interesting case is *ix*, which is used in conjunct as patient of first person and as agent of second person. In the first and second examples the agent is second person and patient is third person. The third and the fourth examples show that *ix* indicates first person patient and *òtz* is added to reinforce it. But the agent is different, that is, second person in the third example and third person in the fourth.

(33–6) *co ix-chiic hay*
"when you beat a person"

(53–1a) *hueniit ix-huenòm-ot*
"Then you will tell (it)."

(53–1b) *oy ix-pùc-ot òtz*
"you would marry me"

(51–6) *heecùxm ix-quex-ot-òtz cotucn*
"in order that a lisence will be sent me"

If one compares (33–6) with (53–1b), one notices structural similarity and can interpret *ix* of (53–1b) as agent marker. But *òtz* is a redundant element which is shown well in the following example.

(4–3) *n-tun-ò-òtz hudiiphee teit ix-tucameim.*
"I did what the Father ordered me."

In the first clause *n* is agent and *òtz* is added, but in the second clause *ix* expresses first person patient and *òtz* does not appear. Thus the hierarchical ranking of person markers is attested. However, the next examples are worth analyzing to understand it.

(12–8a) *po catii òtz ix-tucmodouhuain,*
"If you don't want to tell me,"

(12–8b) *mobat ix-tucmodou-ot teit cura ic teit vicario.*
"you can tell Father Curate or Father Vicar."

(12–8c) *etz conom òtz ix-tucmodou-ot ic teit cura ic teit vicario,*
"And until you tell me or Father Curate or Father Vicar,"

(53–1) *ix-oyhahuip-òtz amuum tuuc hot*
"Do you love me heartily?"

(S84–2) *m-oyhahuip n-huintzònatim Dios...*
"Do you love God..."

(12–8a) and (12–8c) show same structure, *òtz ix-V*, and *ix* is interpreted as patient, but (12–8c) has other patients, *teit cura* and *teit vicario*, which cannot cross-reference *ix*, if *ix* represents first person patient. On the contrary, this

sentence becomes more grammatical if *ix* is interpreted as second person agent, just like (12–8b). However, this interpretation cannot be applied to non-conjunct sentences, because agent of second person and patient of first person are manifested by a different set of person markers as in (53–1) and (S84–2). More scrutiny is necessary to explain why *ix* represents first person patient and second person agent in conjunct, but it is interesting to mention that in Coatlán and San José El Paraíso, second person agent (*m-*) is different from first person patient (yš...-icy) as is shown in Appendix 2. This must be related to the fact that Mixe does not demonstrate ergative pattern so clearly as Zoque.

Let me add another interesting note. Owing to the different sets of person markers for agents and patients, Mixe need not have special forms of passives. *y* in (56–5) is the patient marker and cross-references *mitz-m anima*.

(56–5) *heecùxm tuim y-nihuatz-ot mitz-m anima*
"in order that your soul will be purified entirely"

The different set of person markers and tense/aspect markers are triggered by the particles which restrict the sentence in some way. I list up the particles or words that trigger conjunct forms:

a) Temporals:

tò "already"

(57–7) *tò ix-mayhuaich yòò pocpa*
"Have you confessed that sin?"

co "when"

(60–5) *m-xondac-ò, co ix-mòcuxiic yaytòhc*
"You enjoyed playing tricks on men."

If *co*-clause precedes main clause, the main clause also takes conjunct form.

(53–1) *co t-copùc-ot mitzm caipx, ix-huenòm-ot*
"When she will admit your words, you will tell it."

ocnom "later"

(59–1) *etz ocnom n-amodou-ot òtz mitz*
"And later I will ask you."

conom "until"

(51–6) *conom y-min-ot yòò cotucn* "until that faculty comes"

(46–5) *conom ix-pùc-ot yòò toix* "until you marry that woman"

hueniit "then"

(43–2) *hueniit ix-atzoic ix-mòpocpaat-ot toixtòhc*
"And then you wish to do sin with a woman."

hundiim "when"

(48–4) *hundiim ix-tuin yòò pocpa*
"When did you commit that sin?

And any time expression such as *matuuc* "the day before yesterday" (43–9), *hunaa-ait* "some times" (40–8).

b) Negatives:

catii "not"
catii nam "not yet"
(61–8) *catii nam n-cobeit.* "I have not yet paid."
caetptii "nothing" (3–6)

c) Manner:
oy "well" (4–6), *anaix-oy* "very well" (4–7)
(53–1) *oy ix-pùc-ot-òtz* "You will marry me well."
cuhc "actually"
(45–10) *cuhc y-nòicx mahc humòht*
"Actually he goes for ten years."
anaytuuc "only"
(61–3) *mitz anaytuuc ix-pùic.* "You only stole them."
naytuuc "only"
(62–3) *naytuuc mitz ix-meeich yòò mula.*
"Only you stole that mule."

Other manner particles are *natzoic cùxm* "only voluntarily"(22–5), *ahuincuuc* "face to face" (31–5), *tzoc* "rapid" (40–5), *hait mòh pocpa* "very big sin" (41–12).

d) Quantative:
hundiim "how many"
(43–8) *hundiim ix-actuin yòò pocpa.*
"How many didn't you commit sin?"
honaac+N "how many/how much"
(64–1) *honaac peso ix-tucanuicx hay*
"For how much pesos did you lend a person?"
mocoxc peso "five pesos"
(62–10) *mocoxc peso òtz n-pùic.* "Five pesos I took."
huenònn "how much"
(62–7) *huenònn ix-tooic* "How much did you sell it?"
huina/huina cùxtay N "all"
(3–4) *huina cùxtay òtzn pocpa n-nicaipx, huina n-mayhuatztay.*
"All my sin I told, all I confessed."

e) Purpose:
heecùxm "so that, in order that"
(63–4) *heecùxm hay t-yac-ot xeuhtòinunc ganancia.*
"in order that people will give profit"

f) Locational:
ma "where"
(11–7) *ma hay t-tuin mohcuutunc*
"Where did the people make a sacrifice?"
ya "here"
(2–6) *ya n-conaxait* "Here I was born/ Here I came from."

g) Accompaniment:

mòòt "with"

(45–1) *mòòt m-tzòna* "You live with her."

(62–4) *mòòt atuuc òtz-n mocuuc nimetzc òòtz n-maich.*
"With my other mate we grasped each two."

h) Relative clauses:

tòphee "that, whom, which"

(60–2) *yòò toix tòphee ix-mòtuin pocpa...*
"that woman with whom you committed sin,"

hudiiphee "that, which"

(3–6) *n-mayhuatztay-ò òtz huina òtz-n pocpa hudiiphee n-haymiich hueniitait.*
"I confessed all my sin that I remembered then."

If these words which introduce conjunct clauses follow verb phrases, the verb takes non-conjunct form.

(3–3) *m-nicapxtay-ò huina m-pocpa co m-mayhuaich*
"Did you tell all your sin when you confessed?"

huina mpocpa and *co*-clause follow the main verb *nicapxtay*.

Some particles are irrelevant to the distinction between non-conjunct and conjunct. Irrelevant particles which are found in the texts are as follows:

tii "what"

(30–2) *tii m-tzoicp yhuenait* "what you like"

(25–7) *tii m-tzutz-ò hueniitait* "What (meat) did you eat then?"

(36–8) *tii m-tucmuctocoy-ò nòòputz ic queichnòò*
"With what did you get drunk, with tepache or pulque?"

(51–6) *tii m-tun-ob* "what you will do"

(12–1) *tii y-tun-ò hay hueniitait* "What did the people do then?"

pona/po "if"

(3–5) *pona m-coyuutz-ò mòh pocpa* "if you hid serious sin" {AFNC}

(61–11) *heecùxm pona t-hayquep y-unc, hee ix-mòcobet-ot* {AFC}
"because if he has sons, you have to pay them"

hudii "that"

(42–1) *...hudii m-huinmay-p yhuenait* "...which you are thinking" {AFNC}

hudiiphee "that"

(23–6) *...hudiiphee teit yacmayhuatzpa m-tucanem-ob* {PFNC}
"...which father confessant will order you"

(4–3) *...hudiiphee teit ix-tucaneim* {PFC}
"...which father ordered me"

(18–1) *...hudiiphee m-capx-p yhuenait* {SFNC}
"...that you are talking"

(65–5) *yòò hudiiphee ix-mònuicxait-p hay* {AFNC}
"that which you owe to the person"

2. Auxiliary

The auxiliary precedes the verb and the verb takes the potential aspect.

a) *mobat* "can"

(45–12) *huixòn òtz mobat n-matztut-ot yòò toix*
"How can I abandon that woman?"

b) *tzoic* "necessary"

(45–11) *hanch tzoic ix-matztut-ot yòò toix tuimnaxna*
"It is very necessary that you abandon that woman of all land."

(22–5) *heecùxm hanch tzoic m-tun-ot hueniitait*
"because it was necessary that you would work then"

(34–1) *catii tzoic ix-pùctzou-ot mecxn ahuincuuc*
"It is not necessary that you ask for pardon face to face."

Tzoic occurs when some modifying words precede it. If not, *choicp* seems to be used. See *tzoc* given below.

c) *ahotat* "expect"

(59–1) *ahotat nhuintzònatim dios m-pùtòc-ot*
"It is expected that our master God will help you."

When *ca-hat-ob* "not possible" appears, the main verb takes incompletive aspect -Y.

(45–12) *cahatob n-matztuit*
"It is not possible that I abandon (her)."

(46–1) *nayheetùn òtz cahatob n-conuicx mitz*
"Also it is not possible that I absolve you."

(46–1) *etz cahatob ix-pait mitzm pocpa nitocoyn*
"And it is not possible that you receive pardon for your sin."

Also some verbs precede the main verbs. The sentence form is V V-ot.

a) *tzoc* "necessitate" ITR

(34–1) *tihuaimp choicp (=y-tzoc-Yp) ix-yachuimbiit-ot yhuintzò-quin yòò hay yhuinduum*
"but you must regain honour in front of those people."

b) *copùc* "admit" TR

(55–6) *heecùxm t-copùc-ot t-mòpocpaat-ot yaytòhc*
"in order that they will admit to commit men"

c) *atzoc* "wish"

(60–7) *heecùxm yaytòhc t-atzoc-ot t-mòpocpaat-ot mitz*
"so that the men will wish to commit with you"

d) *huinmatz* "oblige"

(25–1) *catii ix-huinmaich m-ayuu-at-ot*
"You are not obliged to fast."

(25–2) *catii naic t-huinmaich y-ayuu-at-ot*
"They are not obliged to fast."

e) *pocpa-hahua* "sin-feel"

(26–1) *m-pocpahahui-ò ix-tzutz-ot yòò huyuuc*
"You felt sinful eating that animal."

f) *ahotat* "entrust", *ahuixit* "expect"

(10–4) *tò ix-ahotait, tò ix-ahuixit m-nòcx-ot tzap hoitp*
"Have you entrusted or expected to go to heaven?"

3. Gerund

Gerund is formed by *-pa.*

a) with transitive verbs:

Patients (objects) of gerund generally precede gerund form verbs.

(21–3) *xùma co òtz nòicx misa ix-pa, n-yachuòim tuuc òtzn unc*
S V P-V-pa A-V P
tòhc ix-pa
P-V-pa
"Always when I go to see Mass, I make my son stay to guard the house"

(22–1) *catii ix-ix misa tun-pa*
"you didn't see to do Mass"

(25–1) *co ix-yacnax-ot amuum tuuc xeuh tun-pa*
"When you spend all the day working,"

(22–2) *tò ix-yacnaix amuum tuuc misa, na-huinmay-pa, na-haymetz-pa huincphee natzoic cùxm"*
"Did you pass all the Mass, only thinking and remembering other things voluntarily?"

b) with intransitive verbs:

(55–2) *co m-cocnay yhuenait maa-pa,*
"when you lay down to sleep,"

4. Imperative

Intransitive Imperatives

(2–1) *coxtena* "kneel down!"

(2–2) *nayhuinquipx* "Bless yourself!"

(53–1) *tzòna hotcuuc mòòt m-nitoix*
"Live calmly with your wife!"

Transitive Imperatives

(5–1) *mayhuatz yoniit cùxtay mitz-m pocpa*
"Confess now all your sin!"

(53–1) *mayat ixta dios t-yaccotuicn* "Love her as God orders!"
(56–5) *nicapx* "say it!"
(67–2) *nihahua* "know it!"
(6–2) *tzòòca dios* "Fear God!"
(6–2) *tucayoou mitz-m anima hahuin*
"Have mercy upon your soul!"
(27–5) *pùctzou mecxn nucxtacn cùxm*
"Ask (them) for pardon with humility!"

Transitive verbs in the imperative mood add the suffix -(V)c to the root or stem, when the patient is the first person.

(46–2) *may teit, conucx-oc-òtz dios cùxm*
"Father, absolve me for God!"
(3–7) *ahuan-ic-òtz yoniit tudaic* "Inform me now clearly!"
mo-moy-c-òòtz "Give us!"

Negative imperative is formed by *catii* plus completed form

(3–7) *catii m-tzòòca* "Don't be afraid!"
(56–5) *catii m-tzoytuin* "Don't do shame!"

5. Subjunctive

The subjunctive is expressed by *ixib*.

(53–1) *pona tò ixib ix-capùic-òtz, pona tò ixib ix-camòxahumuic-òtz, oy ix-pùc-ot-òtz, oy ix-mòxahmuc-ot-òtz amuum tuuc mitzm hot cùxm.*
"If you had not married me, would you marry me from your heart?"
(S79–1) *pona tò ixib m-ooic ay mayhuaich, tò ixib mohcuu t-pahuiich mitz-m anima tuimnaxna xùma cùxm*
"If you died without confession, the devil would carry your soul once for all."

VI. SYNTAX

Since syntactic character has been discussed in the previous chapters, this chapter treats only phrase structure and syntactic structure from the typological point of view.

1) Word order in Noun Phrases

1–1. Title before noun
(12–8) *teit provisor* "Father provisor"

1–2. Possessor before noun
(67–5) *y-pocpa* "his sin"

1–3. Demonstratives and numerals precede the noun:

1–3–1. Definite before noun

(51–6) *yaat toix* "this woman"

1–3–2. Definite before possessor-noun

(51–5) *yaat òtz-n nitoix* "this my wife"

1–3–3. Numeral before noun

(62–1) *metzc peso* "two pesos"

1–3–4. Numeral before possessor-noun

(45–6) *metzc òtz-n unc* "two my son"

1–3–5. Definite before numeral-noun

(64–5) *yòò mocoxc peso* "those five pesos"

(58–1) *yaat mahc humòht* "these ten years"

1–4. Adjective before noun

(37–7) *mòh pocpa* "big sin"

1–5. The genitive (G) precedes the noun (N):

(67–3) *mocuuc y-pocpa* "neighbor's sin" G y-N

(67–4) *hay y-pocpa* "person's sin" G y-N

(27–4) *m-teit ic m-taac y-huintzòquin* G ic G y-N
"your father's or your mother's respect"

(28–3) *hee y-pocpa etz y-caytey* G y-N etz y-N
"their sin and crime"

(S77–3) *mitz-m pocpa nitocoyn* "the pardon of your sin"

Possessed nouns are marked by possessive pronominal clitics, cross-referencing the possessor, that is, *y* is the third person possessive and cross-references preceding nouns. However, in some cases the third person possessive *y* does not occur as in (S77–3).

Although the normal order is G y-N, N can precede G, in which case the word *hee* occurs as resumptive element in the gap of the N movement.

a) (66–4) *mocuuc y-ayuuich pocpa* [G y-A N]
"the hidden sin of the neighbor"

b) (66–5) *ayuuich pocpa mocuuc y-hee* [A N G y-hee]
"the hidden sin of the neighbor"

a) (7–2) *Dios y-hanchhahuin misterios* [G y-N N]
"the mysteries of the faith of God"

b) (7–1) *oihahudii misterio Dios y-hanchhahuin y-hee*
[A N G y-N y-hee]
"any mysteries of the faith of God"

Some Spanish words are translated into Mixe, and Mixe and Spanish words are juxtaposed. The order of juxtaposition is Mixe word-Spanish word, but the reverse order is also observed as in (S80–1).

(63–4) *xeuhtoinunc ganancia* "profit"

(S78–1) *còamain mandamientos* "commandment"

(S82–1) *hee y-oyatn gracia* "his grace"

(S82–1) *xondacn gloria* "glory"
(S80–1) *mitzm anima hahuin* "your soul"

2) Postposition

Mixe is a postpositional language but has one preposition *mòòt* "with", which also functions as postposition.

(79–1) *mohcuu y-còò hoitp* "in the hand of the devil"

3) Negation

The negative particle *ca* or *catii* precedes the negated word or sentence.

(27–6) *ca-mayatn* "ungratefulness"
(10–6) *tò ix-ca-mòhhahua* "You have not adored (it)"
(12–8) *catii mobat n-conucx-ot-òtz mitz* "I can not absolve you"
(66–2) *nayhee hay ix-huenòm-ot catii t-hanchhahu-ot caipx tòphee ix-tucmodoi hueniitait*
"You have to tell the same persons that they don't believe the word which you said then"

4) Auxiliary

The auxiliary precedes the main verb:

(44–7) *catii òtz mobat n-conucx-ot mitz* "I can not absolve you."

5) Interrogative

The interrogative stands first in the sentence.

(11–6) *hundiim ix-ix* "When did you see (it)?"
(12–1) *tii y-tun-ò hay hueniitait* "What did the people do then?"

The interrogative can be used in the complex sentence.

(S80–2) *catii ix-nihahua hundiim m-ooc-ot, ma m-ooc-oc, etz huix-òm m-ooc-ot.*
"You don't know when you will die, where you will die nor how you will die."

6) Clauses

6–1. Relative clauses follow nouns:

(18–3) *m-tun-ò yòò tòphee ix-huandaic juramento cùxm*
"You did that which you promised with oath."

6–2. Conditional clauses are introduced with the conjunction *pona* "if" and precede main clauses:

(S76–2) *pona m-hayquep atuuc pocpa, nicapx tuimnaxna.*
"If you have other sin, say once and for all."

6–3. Purpose clauses are introduced with the conjunction *heecùxm* "in order that" and follow main clauses:

(65–1) *tò ix-pùtòca hay heecùxm t-meetz-ot mocuuc y-may.*
"Have you helped the person to steal the wealth of the neighbor?"

6–4. Time adverbial clause is introduced with the conjunction *co* "when", *conom* "until" and precede or follow the main clauses.

(33–6) *co ix-chiic hay, ix-yactzaychuit mòhuain*
"When you beat a person, did you hurt him seriously?"

(48–4) *hundiim ix-tuin yòò pocpa, co catii nam m-toixpùic yhuenait*
"When did you commit that sin when you had not yet married?"

6–5. Manner adverbial clauses indicating similarity are introduced with *ixta* "like, as". These clauses follow the sentences they are conjoined to.

(S82–1) *co ix-tun-ot ixta n-huainn, anaixoy m-tzòn-ot.*
"When you do as I say, you will live very well."

6–6. Concessive clauses are introduced with *oiha* "although", and precede or follow the main clauses.

(56–5) *oiha hait hanch mòh pocpa tòphee ix-tuin, nicapx yoniit tudaic, ixta hanch Christiano.*
"Although it is very big sin which you committed, say now clearly as true Christian."

(10–4) *tò ix-ahuixit m-nòcx-ot tzap hoitp, oiha ix-camayhuatz-ot cùxtay mitz-m mòh pocpa*
"Have you expected to go to Heaven, although you don't confess all your big sin."

7) Sentences

7–1. Transitive sentences

The word order for transitive constructions is overwhelmingly VO. The OV order seems to be marked order.

(3–3) *m-nicapxtay-ò huina m-pocpa co m-mayhuaich* [VO]
"You told all your sin when you confessed."

(3–4) *huina cùxtay òtz-n pocpa n-nicaipx, huina n-mayhuatz-tay.* [OV]
"All my sin I told, all I confessed."

7–2. Intransitive sentences

The word order of intransitive sentences may be VS, although I can not decide the normal order, because there are few independent intransitive sentences found in the texts.

(48–9) *y-pitzom-ò mitz-m nòò*
"Your liquid came out (>You ejaculated)."

(61–10) *heecùxm tò y-ooic hay, tòphee n-meeich*

"Because the person from whom I stole died."

7–3. Stative sentences

The word order is normally ST-S or ST-it-S.

(20–3) *co caetp misa, heecùxm caetp teit*
"when there is no misa, because there is no father"

(57–13) *etz catii oy it yòò mayhuatzn*
"and that confession is not good"

7–4. Equational sentences

The word order is N-S or N-it.

(2–8) *xaymuic hay òtz* "I am a married person."

(51–6) *etz yòò toix, hudii m-mòtzònaip, catii hanch mitz-m mòatzou, catii hanch mitz-m nitoix it*
"and that woman, with whom you live, is not truely your wife, neither is your true wife"

(60–2) *etz yòò toix, tòphee ix-mòtuin pocpa, yaypùic toix it ic naytuuc toix*
"And that woman, with whom you committed sin, was a married woman or a single woman?"

7–5. Interrogatives.

Yes/no questions may be signaled by intonation, because any change in word order can not be observed.

VII. EPILOGUE

We can easily find many cognate words among the Mixe-Zoquean languages without a detailed comparative study, but the structure of verb phrases is divergent. Zoque exhibits an ergative pattern, that is, subjects in the transitive constructions are expressed by set A ergative pronouns, while objects as well as intransitive subjects are expressed by set B absolutive pronouns. In Popolucan languages, which are intermediate not only geographically but also linguistically, subjects and objects are expressed by portmanteau morphemes. In Mixean languages, only one morpheme is enough to express the subject and object relations. Thus we may call Mixean one-participant languages.

I am interested in this linguistic divergence, which will provide good examples to examine the problem of the disappearance of ergativity. It is, of course, possible to think that an opposite direction, namely, the emergence of ergativity took place. However, several lines of evidence suggest that the linguistic innovation is from ergative languages to one-participant languages.

I tried to analyze the colonial Mixe texts to seek some clues for this problem. It seems, to my regret, that colonial Mixe was almost the same as the

modern Mixe languages, especially western dialects in verbal systems. Contrary to my anticipation, colonial Mixe did not give direct evidence. However, some sentences such as 12–8 and 53–1 described in Chapter V were interesting, because a pronominal clitic and independent pronoun co-occur in one sentence. It is difficult to trace the linguistic innovation among the Mixe-Zoquean languages, but the grammar described here, although not complete, will contribute to future research.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Table 1

Basic Forms	Manifested Forms				Spanish Glosses
	-Y	-p/Yp	-ot/-ò	IMP or N	
abat			abat-ot		dar complemento
abex	abeix				despreciar
acmayhuatz	acmaihuaich		acmaihuatz-ot		volver a confesar
adondoi*				adonoi	provocar
ahotat	ahotait	ahotaitp			confiar, esperar
ahuan			ahuan-ot	ahuanic(I)	avisar
ahuanahuan	ahuanahuaiñ				querer avisar
ahuextuc	ahuextuic				guardar
ahuixit	ahuixit				esperar
amodou			amodou-ot		preguntar
anapxòc	anapxòic				abofetear
anom	anoim				desear
at		aitp/at-p	at-ot		ser, estar
atzoc	atzoic	atzoicp	atzoc-ot		desear
atzou	atzoi				responder
atzòquinhahua			atzòquinñ-hahu-ot		espantarme
axòòchahua			axòòchahu-ot		hacer ascos
ayoobaat	ayoobait				ser pobres
ayoou	ayooi			ayoou(I) ayoon(N)	estar en trabajo
ayuust		ayuuait	ayuuat-ot		ayunar
ayuutz	ayuuich				ocultar
caipxtun	caipxtuiñ				hacer concierto
capx	caipx	capxp		caipx(N)	decir
capxhuh	capxhuih				aconsejar
capxtac			capxtac-ot/-ò		rezar
caxpocpaat	caxpocpaait				ser brujo
cay	cai			caic(N)	comer
cobet	cobeit		cobet-ot		pagar
cobethuan	cobethuaiñ				querer pagar
cocnai*	cocnai				acostarse
coh	coih				hacerse
cohi	cohi				celebrarse
cohuy	cohui		cohuy-ot		pagar
comai*	comay				soñar
comuutz			comuutz-ò		callar
conaxat	conaxait				ser criollo
conucx			conucx-ot	conucx(I)	absolver, bendecir
conucxhuan	conucxhuaiñ				querer absolver
cooc	cooic				divorciar
coqueec			coqueecot		huir
cox	coix				dar golpes
coxeuhat	coxèuhait				ser sortilego
coxtena				coxtena(I)	hincar
coyuutz	coyuuich		coyuutz-ò		esconder, callar, cubrir
copùc	copùic		copùc-ot		comulgar, admitir

Basic Forms	Manifested Forms				Spanish Glosses
	-Y	-p/Yp	-ot/-ò	IMP or N	
còi*	còy				bañar
cuyat	cuiait				rezotar, jugar
hahua				hahuiñ	sentir
hantzyhahua	hanchhahua	hanchhahuip		hanch-hahuin(N)	creer
hat		hait-p			saber
hatquei*	hatquei				hacer maldad
haymitz	haimijch	haimijch-p			acordar
haypat	haipait		haipat-ot		nombrar
hayquep	haiquep	haiquep	haiquep-ot		tener
haytocoy			haytocoi-ot		olvidar
haytzuuxhahua	haichuuxhahua				tener por agüero
hoitpat			hoitpat-ot		preñar
hotmayoc		hotmaiocp		hotmaioc(I)	tener pesar
hotmutzquei*	hotmutzquei				acobardar
hotniyax		hotniyaxp		hotniyax(I)	tener dolor
hottocoy	hottocoi		hottocoi-ot	hottocoi(I)	tener dolor, desconfiar
hotxem	hotxeim				sosegar el corazón
hòcx nax	hòicx nax				comer tierra
huan	huaiñ				decir
huanac			huenac-ot		caer, bajar
huanpet	huampeit				desear
huantac	huandaic	huandaicp	huandac-ot		prometer
huenòm			huenòm-ot	huenòma(I)	decir
huenòmay	huenòmai		huenòmai-ò		aconsejar, decir
huenòmxòt	huenòmxòit				decir
huidiit			huidijt-ot		vagamundear
huiitz	huijch				hurtar
huincotzuh	huincotzuih				escupir a la cara
huincoxtena	huincoxtenai			huin-coxtena(I)	hincar de rodillas delante de ellos
huinhuon	huinhuoiñ				hacer gestos
huinix	huinyx		huinyx-ot		mirar
huinmatz	huinmaich	huinmatzip			tener obligaciòn
huinmay	huinmai	huinmaip			pensar, juzgar
huinmaytay	huinmaitai				pensar todo
huintzoc	huintzoic				reverenciar
huintzòòca	huintzòòca		huintzòòc-ot	huintzòò-quiñ(N)	respetar
huindòi*	huindòi				aborrecer
huinòn	huinòiñ				engañar
huiyuc	huiyuic				despertar
huop	huoip		huop-ot		azotar
huopanax	huopanaix				azotar mucho
huoy	huoy				llevar
huy			hui-ot		pagar
it	it	itp	it-ot		ser
ix	yx		yx-ot		ver
ixpùc	ixpùic				marry

Basic Forms	Manifested Forms				Spanish Glosses
	-Y	-p/Yp	-ot/-ò	IMP or N	
maah	maaih				dormir
maaoc	maaoic				dormir
mahadac	mahadaic				tener fuerzas
matz	maich				abrazar, coger
matzquex				matzquex(I)	dejar
matztut	matztuit		matztut-ot	matztut(I)	dejar
matztuthuan	matztuthuaiñ				querer dejar
mayat	maiait	maiatp		maiat(I)	amar
mayhuatz	maihuaich	maihuatz-p	maihuatz-ot	maihuatz(I) maihuatz-n(N)	confesar
mayhuatztay	maihuatztai		maihuatztai-ò		confesar todo
maytac	maitaic				contar
mecx				mecxn(N)	perdonar
mecxtuc	mecxtuic				permitir, sufrir
meetz	meeich		meetz-ot		hurtar
min			min-ot		venir.
misaix					oir misa
moatzuxat	moatzuxait				oponer
mobat					poder
modou	modoi-it		modo-ot		oir
mohuan			mohuan-ot		hacer maltrata- miento
motun	motuiñ		motun-ot		servir
moy	moi	moip	moi-ot		dar
mòhhahua	mòhhahua		mòhhahu-ot		adorar, venerar
mòhpocpatun	mòhpocpatuiñ				pecar gravemente
muctocoy	muctocoi		muctocoi-ot		embriagar
mucx huy	muicx hui				comer carbón
muuc	muuic				chupar
natzcapxac	natzcapxtaic				murmurar
natzixtaic	natzixtaic				acechar, espiar
nax	ñaix(3)		ñax-ot(3)		pasar
naxnotz	naxnoich				comer tierra
nicapx	nicaipx			nicapx(I)	decir
nicapxhuan	nicapxhuaiñ				querer decir
nicapxtay			nicapxtay-ò		decir todo
nicxpùc	ñicxpùic(3)				encarnar
nihahua	nihahua	nihahu-ip		nihahua(I)	saber, conocer
nihay			nihai-ot		escribir
nihuanpet	nihuampeit				levantar
nihuatz			ñihuatz-ot(3)		limpiar
nihuatzat			ñihuatzat-ot(3)		limpiarse
nioh	ñioih(3)				murmurar
nion	nioiñ				acusar
nipixuh	ñipixuih(3)				insuflar
niqueec			niqueec-ot		apartir
niqueh				niquehn(N)	explicar
niquex	ñiqueix(3)				enviar
nitocoy				nitocoiñ(N)	perdonar
nitzuh	ñitzuih(3)				escupir

Basic Forms	Manifested Forms				Spanish Glosses
	-Y	-p/Yp	-ot/-ò	IMP or N	
nixoox	nixooix	nixooxip	nixoox-ot		vestir
ninòcx	ñinòicx(3)		ñi-ñòcx-ot(3)	ni-nòcx(I)	ir
noc	ñoic(3)				quemar
nòcx	ñòicx(3)		nòcx-ot		ir
nòcxhuan					querer ir
nòmay	ñòmai(3)				decir
nòòbet	nòòbeit				bautizar
octun	octuiñ				cumplir
oh	oih				reñir
ooc	ooic		ooc-ot/-ob	oocn(N)	morir
ooctay	ooctai				morir todo
oxhuan	oxhuaiñ				despreciar
oxpiitz	oxpijch				pecar
oxtih			oxtih-ot		resistir
oy			oi-ot		componer
oyat	oiait			oiat-n(N)	ser bueno
oyhahua	oyhahua	oyhahui-p	oyhahu-ot		querer, enamorar
oymahao	oymahao				estar sano
òòndaiccapx	òòndaic-caipx				mentir
pahuiitz	pahuijch		pahuijtz-ot		llevar
pampat	pampait				estar enfermo
panax	panaix				idolatrar
pat	pait		pat-ot/-ob		alcanzar, tener, hallar
patyax	patyaix		patyax-ot		llamar
pethòc	pethòic		pethòc-ò		tener movimientos carnales
pitzcapx	pitzcaipx				ser chismoso
pitzom	pitzoim		pitzom-ò		salir
pitzomhuan	pitzomhuaiñ				querer salir
pocpahahua			pocpahahu(i)-ò		tener por pecado
pocpa-	pocpa-				acumular o
nihuanpet	nihuampeit				achacar pecado
pocpatun	pocpatuiñ		pocpatun-ot		pecar
poctac	poctaic				decir, poner
pomhòc	pomhòic				quemar copal
pùc	pùic		pùc-ot		recibir
pùc	pùic	pùic-p			estar enfermo
pùctzou	pùctzoi		pùctzou-ot	pùctzou(I)	pedir
pùctzòu	pùctzòi		pùctzòu-ot		pedir
pùtòca	pùtòca		pùtòc-ot	pùtòquiñ(N)	ayudar
quedac				quedacn(N)	calmar
quedai*	queday				caer
queex	queeix				parir, nacer
queexnax			queexnax-ot		abortar
quex			quex-ot		enviar
quexòc	quexòic		quexòc-ot		descubrir
quexòc tzotz-tunc	quexòic				haber amabcebamiento
tihanax	tihanaix				dar apretones

Basic Forms	Manifested Forms				Spanish Glosses
	-Y	-p/Yp	-ot/-ò	IMP or N	
tocoy	tocoi		tocoi-ot		perder
toixpùc	toix-pùic		toixpùc-ot		casarse con la mujer
ton	toiñ		ton-ò		tocar
tooc	tooic				vender
tòc			tòc-ot		entrar
tucanem	tucaneim	tucaneimp	tucanem-ob		mandar
tucanucx	tucanuicx				prestar
tucaquei*	tucaquei				hacer fuerza
tucayoou				tucayoou(I)	tener piedad
tuccopùc	tuccopùic	tuccopùicp			conceder
tuccuyat	tuccuiait				jugar
tucheecat	tucheecait				enojar
tuchottocoy					cuidar
tucix	tucyx				hacer ver, mostrar
tucixpùc			tucixpùicp		enseñar
tucmodou	tucmodoi		tucmodou-ot		decir
tucmodouhuan	tuc-modouhuaiñ				querer decirlo
tucmomot			tucmomot-ot		dar misericordia
tucmoyox	tucmoyoix				ofrecer
tucmuctocoy			tucmuctocoi-ò		embriagarse
tucnihotmayat	tucnihotmaiait				juzgar
tucniquex	tucniqueix				enviar
tucnitzòm	tucnitzòim				acumular, achacar
tucpahuiitz	tucpahuijch				echar
tucpat			tucpat-ot		alcanzar
tuctestigoat	tuctestigoait				jurar
tuctun	tuctuiñ		tuctun-ò		trabajar
tuctzutz	tuctzuich				comer carne
tucxiic	tucxijc				hacer burla
tucxondac	tucxondaic		tucxondac-ò		holgarse
tun	tuiñ		tun-ot/-ò/-ob	tunc(N)	cometer, cumplir, hacer
tunhuan	tunhuaiñ				querer hacer
tzatz	tzaich				tratar, sufrir
tziic	chijc(3)		tzijic-ot		aporrear
tziiu	tzij				bañar
tzinnoc	tzinnoic				encender candelas
tzintzecx	tzintzeicx				rajar
tzoc	tzoic, choic(3)	choic-p(3)	choc-ot(3)	tzoicn(N)	querrer, necesitar
tzocnòcx	tzocnòicx				ir de presto
tzotzcomai*	tzotzcomai				soñar mal
tzotzhuinmay	tzotzhuinmai				hacer pensamientos deshonestos
tzou	chou(3)				valer
tzoupat	choupait(3)				valer
tzoytun	tzoituiñ		tzoituiñ(I)	tzoitunn(N)	tener vergüenza
tzucx	tzuicx				besar

Basic Forms	Manifested Forms				Spanish Glosses
	-Y	-p/Yp	-ot/-ò	IMP or N	
tzutz	tzuich		tzutz-ò		comer carne
tzuyui*	tzuiui				temblar
tzòna	tzòna, ychòna(3)	tzòna-i-phee	tzòn-ot	tzòna(I)	vivir, ser
tzòtzcapx	tzòtz-caipx				hablar deshonestidades
tzòtztun	tzòtz-tuin				hacer deshonestidades
tzòòca	tzòòca		tzòòca(I),	tzòquiñ(N)	tener miedo
uuic	uuic				beber
xahmuc	xahmuic				casar
xahmuchuan	xahmuchuaiñ				querer casarse
xeuh	xèuh				llamrase
xondac	xondaic		xondac-ò	xondacn(N)	holgarse, deleitar
xoox	xooix				vestirse
yac	yaic		yac-ot		dar
yacabat	yacabat		yacabat-ò/-ot		consumar, cumplir
yacaduc	yacaduic				impedir, tapar
yacaduuc	yacaduuic				tapar
yacayoou	yacayooi		yacayoo-ot	yacayoou(I)	hacer mal, castigar
yaccay	yaccai	yaccaip	yaccai-ot		dar de comer
yaccoh	yaccoih			yaccohpa(N)	criar
yaccotuc	yaccotuic				ordenar, desear, mandar
yachaymetz			yachaimetz-ot		acordar
yacheecanax	yacheecanaix				enojar gravemente
yachiit	yachijt				deshacer, quitar
yachotmaat	yachotmaait		yachotmat-ot		ofender, reñir
yachot-tocoyanax	yachototocoi-anaix				afligir mucho
yachotxem	yachotxeim				reconciliar con las personas
yachuan	yachuaiñ				querer dar
yachuicat	yachuicait				dar vida
yachuimbiit	yachuimbijt		yachuimbjt-ot		restituir, volverse
yachuy	yachui				hacer pagar
yachuòm	yachuòim		yachuòm-ot		hacer quedarse
yacit		yacitp			hacer dar
yacixpùc	yacixpùic				enseñar
yacmaat	yacmaait		yacmaat-ò		maltratar, violar
yacmahatac			yacmahadac-ot		dar fortaleza
yacmobatat	yacmobatait				dar posibilidad
yacmuctocoy	yacmuctocoi				hacer embriagar
yacmuuc	yacmuuic				hacer chupar
yacnax	yacnaix		yacnax-ot		pasar, tener
yacnihottocoy			yacnihottocoi-ot		perdonar

Basic Forms	Manifested Forms				Spanish Glosses
	-Y	-p/Yp	-ot/-ò	IMP or N	
yacnihuatz			yacnihuatz-ot		limpiar
yacnitocoy			yacnitocoi-ot		perdonar
yacnitzoc			yacnitzoc-ot		redimir
yacnitòcx	yacnitòicx				descubrir
yacnòcx	yacnòicx		yacnòcx-ot		llevar
yacnòòputz	yacnòòpuich				hacer tepache
yacooc	yacooic		yacooc-ot		matar
yacoochuan	yacoochuaiñ				querer matar
yacoy			yacoi-ot		componer, hacer bueno
yacpitzom	yacpitzoim		yacpitzom-ò		sacar, hacer salir
yacpixuh	yacpixuih				insuflar
yacpocpatun	yacpocpatuiñ				hacer pecar
yacpoctac	yacpotaic				hacer poner
yacpomhòc	yacpomhòic				hacer quemar copal
yacqueex	yacqueeix				hacer parir
yacqueexnax	yacqueexnaix		yacqueexnax-ot		hacer abortar, malparir
yacquex	yacqueix				deshacer, quitar, acabar
yacquexòc	yacquexòic				descubrir
yactax	yactaix				derramar
yactestigoat	yactestigoait				poner por testigo
yactocoy	yactocoi				dejar, perder
yacton			yacton-ò		hacer tocar
yactonmatz	yactonmaich				hacer tener polución
yactudac			yactudac-ot		ajustar
yactun	yactuiñ				hacer trabajar
yactzaytzut	yactzaychuit				lastimar
yactziitz	yactzijch				dar de mamar
yactzinnoc	yactzinnoic				hacer encender candela
yactziptac	yactziptaic				hacer pleitear
yactzoc			yactzoc-ot		sanar, salvar
yactzotztun	yactzotztuiñ				pecar deshonestamente
yactzoytun	yactzoituiñ				afrentar, disfamar
yactòquei	yactòquei		yactòquei		penetrar
yacuuc	yacuuic	yacuuc-p	yacuuc-ot		dar de beber
yacxeuhpat			yacxèuhpat-ot		poner nombre
yacxondac	yacxondaic		yacxondac-ob	yacxondac-pa(N)	salvar, glorificar
yax	yaix				gritar
yaypùc			yaypùc-ot		casarse con los hombres
yoy	yoi		yoi-ot		andar

Basic Forms	Manifested Forms				Spanish Glosses
	-Y	-p/Yp	-ot/-ò	IMP or N	
ca-ahotat	caahotait				desconfiar
ca-ahuixit	caahuixit				desesperar
ca-ayuuat			caayuuatot		no ayunar
ca-cobet	cacobeit				dejar de pagar
ca-copùic	cacopùic		cacopùcot		dejar de admitir, repugnar
ca-etp	caetp				no hay, no tener
ca-hantzyhahua	cahanchhahua				dejar de creer
ca-hottocoy	cahototocoi				no doler
ca-huinmatz		cahuinmatzip			no tener obligaciòn
ca-huintzòc	cahuintzòic				dejar de reverenciar
ca-huintzòòca	cahuintzòòca				dejar de respetar
ca-huop	cahuoip				dejar de azotar
ca-ix	cayx				dejar de cuidar
ca-matztut			camatzut-ot		dejar
ca-mayhuatz			camaihuatz-ot		no confesarse
ca-misaix	camissayx				dejar de oir misa
ca-modou	camodoi				no oir
ca-motun	camotuiñ				dejar de servir
ca-moy	camoi				no dar
ca-mò-xahmuc	camòxahmuic				dejar de casarse
ca-mòhhahua	camohhahua/ camòhhahua				dejar de adorar
ca-nicapx	canicaipx				dejar de decir
ca-nihahua	canihahua				no saber
ca-nixoox	canixooix				dejar de dar de vestir
ca-oh	caoih				dejar de reñir
ca-oyat	caoiait				ser malos
ca-oycapx	caoicaipx				hablar mal
ca-oytun	caituiñ				obrar mal
ca-pocpatun			capocpatunot		no pecar
ca-pùc	capùic				no casar
ca-tucanem	catucaneim				dejar de mandar
ca-tuchottocoy	catuchotticoi				dejar de cuidar
ca-tun	catuiñ		catunot		dejar de hacer
ca-tunhuan	catunhaiñ				no querer la hacer
ca-tzoc	catzoic				no querer
ca-tzocnòcx	catzoc nòicx				no ir de presto
ca-yac	ca yaic				dejar de dar
ca-yacabat			cayacabat-ot		no cumplir
ca-yaccay	cayaccai				dejar de dar de comer
ca-yaccobet	cayaccobeit				no hacer pagar
ca-yachuan	cayachuaiñ				no quererla dar
ca-yacixpùc	cayacixpùic				dejar de enseñar
ca-yactziitz	cayactzijch				dejar de dar de mamar

Basic Forms	Manifested Forms				Spanish Glosses
	-Y	-p/Yp	-ot/-ò	IMP or N	
ca-yacuuc	cayacuuic				dejar de dar de beber
mò-caytey	mocaitei				hacer daño
mò-cobet			mòcobet-ot		pagar
mò-cuxiic	mòcuxiic				chancear
mò-cuyat	mòcuiait				rezotar
mò-mayhuatz	mòmaihuaich				confesar con
mò-maypat			mòmaypat-ot		juntar
mò-maytac	momaitaic				platicar con
mò-naycapx	mònaycaipx				reconciliar con las personas
mò-nayoh	mònayoih				reñir, ofender
mò-naypat	mònaypait		mònaypat-ot		juntarse con, tener cópula
mò-naytziic	mònaytzijc				aporrear
mò-nucxtac			mònucxtac-ot		rogar
mò-nuicxat		mònuicxaitp			deber
mò-nuxoc	mònuxoic				descuidar con
mò-pocpaat	mòpocpaait		mòpocpaat-ot		pecar
mò-pocpacapx	mòpocpacaipx		mòpocpacapx-ò		hablar acerca del pecado
mò-pocpatun	mòpocpatuiñ				pecar
mò-tun	mòtuiñ		mòtun-ot		hacer con
mò-tzipat	mòtzipait				ofender, reñir
mò-tzotzcapx	mòtzotzcaipx				hablar deshonestidades
mò-tzotztun	mòtzotzuiñ				hacer deshonesto con
mò-tzotzyoy	mòtzotzyoi				andar deshonesto con
mò-tzòna		mòtzòna-ip	mòtzòn-ot		vivir
mò-xahmuc	mòxahmuic		mx̀ahumuc-ot		casarse con
mò-yactzipat	mòyactzipait				pelear
mò-yoy	mòyoi				andar con
mòòt-at	mòòtait				estar con
na-huidiit			nahuidijt-ot		vagabundear
na-huinmay				nahuinmai-pa	pensar ociosamente
na-pocpanihot-mayat	napocpanihot-maiait				solo pensar el pecado
na-yoy			nayoi-ot		vagabundear
naic-huintòy	ñaichuindòi(3)				aborrecer
naic-tucheecat	ñaic-tucheecait(3)				tener enojo
naic-tun	naictuiñ(3)				cometer mas
naic-yacmaat	naicyacmaat				dañar
nay-haymetz				naihaimetz-pa	acordar ociosamente
nay-huanpet	naihuampeit				desear
nay-huinpuh	naihuinpuih				lavar la cara

Basic Forms	Manifested Forms				Spanish Glosses
	-Y	-p/Yp	-ot/-ò	IMP or N	
nay-huinquipx				naihuinquipx(I)	persignarse
nay-may	naimai				pertenecer
nay-mayat	naimaiait				curarse
nay-maytac	naimaitaic				estar parlando
nay-nap	nainaip				juntar
nay-nemn-hahua	naiñemnhahua				enfadarse
nay-otzquiitz	naiotzquijch		naiotzquijtz-ò		provocar polución
nay-pat	naipait		naipat-ot		tener cópula
nay-pathuan	ñaipathuaiñ(3)		ñaipathuan-ot		querer tener cópula
nay-poctac	naipoctaic				hacer mezquino con
nay-tih	naitih				fingir
nay-tucnitzòm	naitucnitzòim				acumular, achacar
nay-tucpahuiitz	naitucpahuiich				echar
nay-xoox	naixooix				vestirse
nay-yacoochuan	naiyacoochuaiñ				querer matar a si mismo
nay-pùc	naipùic				casarse

Appendix 1. Phonemes of the Mixe-Zoquean Languages

Ostucán Zoque	p	t	t^y	k	'	b	d	d^y	g	c	č	ǰ	f	s	š	h	m	n	ñ	ŋ	l	r	r̃	w	y	i	e	a	o	u	ʌ			[Engel & Longare 1963]
Rayón Zoque	p	t	ty	k	'	b	d	d^y	g	c	č	dz		s	š	h	m	n	ñ	ŋ	l			w	y	i	e	a	o	u	ʌ			[Harrison *et. al.* 1984]
Copainalá Zoque	p	t	t^y	k	'	b	d	d^y	g	c	č	ǰ		s	š	h	m	n	ñ	ŋ	l			w	y	i	e	a	o	u	ʌ			[Wonderly 1951]
						(f	r	r̃)																										
Francisco León Zoque	p	t		k	'					c				s		h	m	n		ŋ				w	y	i	e	a	o	u	ɨ			[Engel & Bartholomew 1987]
						(b	d	g	č	dz	f	š	ñ	l	r)																			
Chimalapa Zoque	p	t		k	'					c				s		h	m	n		ŋ	l	r		w	y	i	e	a	o	u	ɨ			[Knudson 1980]
Sierra Popoluca	p	t	t^y	k	'	b	d	d^y	g	c	č			s	š	h	m	n	ñ	ŋ	l	r		w	y	i	e	a	o	u	ʌ	V:		[Elson 1967]
Sayula Popoluca	p	t		k	'	b	d		g	c	č			s	ş	h	m	n			l	r	r̃	w	y	i	e	a	o	u	ɨ	V:		[Clark 1961]
						(f	v	đ	ñ		ll)																							
Oluta Popoluca	p	t		k	'					c	č			s	š	h	m	n			l			w	y	i	e	a	o	u	ɨ	V:		[Clark 1981]
						(b	d	g	f	r	r̃)																							
Coatlán Mixe	p	t		k	'	b	d		g	c					š	h	m	n		ŋ				w	y	i	e	a	o	u	ɨ	V·	V:	[Hoogshagen 1984]
						(f	s	l	r̃)																									
San josé El Paraíso Mixe	p	t		k	'					c					š	h	m	n		ŋ				w	y	i	e	a	o	u	ɨ	V·	V:	[van Haitsma & van Haitsma 1976]
						(b	d	g	dz	s	z	ǰ)																							
Tlahuitoltepec Mixe	p	t		k	'					c				s	š	h	m	n			l	r		w	y	i	e	a	o	u	ʌ	ɔ	V:	[Lyon 1980]
Totontepec Mixe	p	t		k	'		d		g	c	č			s	š	h	m	n	ñ					v	y	i	e	a	o	u	æ	ɨ	ə	ɔ V:	[Schoenhals & Schoenhals 1982]/[Schoenhals 1979]
						(b	f	l	ll	r)																								
Totontepec Mixe	p	t		k	'		d		g	c		z		s	ş	h	m	n						v	y	i	e	a	o	u	æ	ɨ	ʌ	u V:	[Crawford 1963]

Note 1: Phonemic orthography is standardized. The sixth vowel which is represented as ʌ, ɨ, ʉ, or ϕ seems to be an unround central vowel varying from mid to high position. ʉ or ϕ is transcribed by ɨ in this chart.

Note 2: Voiced stops are secondary phonemes which result from morphophonemic processes, but their treatment is different from literature to literature. Parenthetical phonemes are those which are distinguished from primary phonemes in the literature or appear in Spanish loans.

Appendix 2. Person Markers of the Mixean Languages

Transitive Constructions

Non-conjunct

	Agent Focus			Patient Focus		
	1 person	2 person	3 person	1 person	2 person	3 person
Coatlán	n-...-icy	m-	y-	yš-...-icy	yš-	#-...-ip/-i/-ih:p
SJ Paraíso	n-...-ic	m-	^{y}-	$š^{y}$-...-ic	$š^{y}$-	#-
Tlahuitoltepec	n-	m-	y-	š-	m-	#-
Totontepec	n-	m-	y-/di-	š-	m-...-hi	#-...-hi

Conjunct

	Agent Focus			Patient Focus		
	1 person	2 person	3 person	1 person	2 person	3 person
Coatlăn	n-...-icy	m-	#-	yš-...-icy	yš-	y-...-yi:/-i
SJ Paraíso	n-...-ic^{y}	m-	#-	$š^{y}$-...-ic^{y}	$š^{y}$-	^{y}-
Tlahuitoltepec	n-	š-	t-	š-	m-	y-
Totontepec	n-	š-	y-...-hi	š-	m-...-hi	y-...-hi

Intransitive Constructions

Non-conjunct

	Subject Focus		
	1 person	2 person	3 person
Coatlán	#-...-icy	m-	#-
SJ Paraíso	#-...-ic^{y}	m-	#-
Tlahuitoltepec	#-	m-	#-
Totontepec	#-	m-	#-

Conjunct

	Subject Focus		
	1 person	2 person	3 person
Coatlán	n-...-y-icy	m-...-y	y-...-y
SJ Paraíso	n-...-ic^{y}	m-	^{y}-
Tlahuitoltepec	n-	m-	y-
Totontepec	n-	m-	y-

Possessive

	1 person	2 person	3 person
Coatlán	n-	m-	y-
SJ Paraíso	n-	m-	^{y}-
Tlahuitoltepec	n-	m-	y-
Totontepec	n-	m-	y-

Independent Pronouns

	1 sg.	2 sg.	3 sg.	1 Pl. encl.	1 pl. excl.	2 pl.	3 pl.
Coatlán	ɨ:cy	mi:cy	yɨ	ɨ:cy aht	ɨ:cy ahkšy	mi:cy ahkšy	yɨ' ahkšy
(distal)			he'				he' ahkšy
SJ Paraíso	ɨ:dzʸ	mi:dzʸ	yɨ'	ɨ:dzʸ aht	ɨ:dzʸ ahkšʸ	mi:dzʸ ahkšʸ	yɨ' ahkšʸ
(distal)			he'				he' ahkšʸ
Tlahuitoltepec	ʌc	mec	yʌ'	atʌm	ʌ:c	me:c	yʌ'ʌtʌ
Totontepec	əc	mic	yə'ə	ɨ:'m	ə:c	mi:c	yə'ə
(distal)			hæ'æ				hæ'æ

Appendix 3. Glossary

A. Nouns and Particles

Mixe	Spanish	English
a-huinc	aparte	apart
a-mahc	otros diez	other ten
a-mocoxc	otros cico	other five
a-tuuc	otro	other one
a-tuuc oc	otra vez	once more
a-tuuc-phee	otro	another
ac toix	puras mujeres	pure woman
ac tòy caipx	todo verdad	all the true words
acootz-caipx-cùxm	falsamente	falsely
ahuana	bravo	brave
ahuanax	imagen	image
ahuatz-n	llave	key
ahuin-cuuc	cara a cara	face to face
ahuin-tzòu	a si mismo, por si	oneself
ahòxcòp	en ausencia, por detras	behind
am	en	in, at
amuic	ebrio	drunk
amuum	todo	all
amuum tuuc hot	de todo corazón	heartily
amòh-tòhc	los antiguos	old men
anaix-oy	muy bien	very well
anay-tuuc	solo	only
anima hahuiñ	alma	soul
anneo	rayo	lightninh
aquey	poder	power
aquey cùxm	por fuerza	perforce
atzoc	luego	then
atzux	enemigo	enemy
axòòc	sucio	dirty
ayoo-n	trabajo	work
ayooba (<ayoo-pa) hay	los pobres	poor person
ayuuich	ocultamente, a escondidas	secretly
ayuuich pocpa	pecados ocultos	secret sin

Mixe	Spanish	English
ay-ñòòbeit	sin bautizar	without baptism
ca-etp	no hay	there is no
ca-etp-tii	nada	nothing
ca-hat-n	no remedio	no remedy
ca-hundiim	nunca	never
ca-mayat-n	desagradecimiento	ungratefulness, dislike
ca-oy-aphee hay	mala gente	bad person
ca-oy-caipx	malas palabras	bad words
ca-oy-hahu-in	desamor	dislike
ca-oy-hot cùxm	por mal natural	with bad heart
ca-oy-huinmay-n	malos pensamientos	bad thought
ca-oy-tun-c	malas obras, maldad	bad work
ca-tii	no	no
ca-tii nam	aun no	not yet
ca-tii pòn	nadie, ningún	nobody
caa	leon	lion
caam	milpa	field
caic	comida	food
caip	cuñada	sister in law
caipx	palabra	word
caipx	cabal	just
capn	pueblo	village
capn-hay	forastero	village person
casado-atp	casado	married
caytey	defactos, delictos	crime
choicp	necesario	it is necesarry
co	cuando	when
co-duuc-tòhc	oficiales de justicia	officials of justice
co-tzoy	curandero	healer
co-xeuh	sortilego	sorcerer
cobeit	perverso	perverse
cobeit tun-c	sacrificios, obra mala	sacrifice
cohia	solo	only
comay	sueño	dream
conaxait	criollo	creole
conc	señor	great man
conom	hasta que	until
conuicx	bendito	blessed
cooic-hay	viudo	widow, widower
cotuc-n	licencia	licence
còamay-n	mandamiento	commandment
còò	mano	hand
cucm	la mitad de	half
cuhc	actualmente	actually
cuuc-huaicx	medio	half
cùxm	por	with, by
cùxtay	todo	all
eex	cangrejo	crab
etz	y	and
hahu-in	alma	soul, feeling
hanch	verdadera	true
hanch caipx	verdad	true word

Mixe	Spanish	English
hanch-hahu-in	fe	faith
hay	gente	person
hay-chuux (<tzuux)	agüero	augury
hay-mii	difunto	deceased
hee	el, propiedad	it, he, property
hee-y-may	bienes	his wealth
hee-cùxm	para que, porque	in order that, because
hee-tùn	así	thus
hee-tùn tzou	de esta manera, así	like this way
hee-tùn-òn	tantas veces	many times
heec-heem	lejos	far
heec-n cùxm	con enojo	with anger
heequib	antiguamente	anciently
hoitp	en	in
honaac	cuantas	how many, how much
honaac hay	cuantas personas	how many person
hoo	si	yes
hot	corazón	heart, liver
hot-cuuc	quieto	quiet
hot-cuuc-n cùxm	con quietud	quietly
hot-metzc cùxm	con duda	doubtly
hot-quedac-n cùxm	con sosiego	with calm
hot-quedaic	sosegado	calm
hot-tocoy-n	aflicciones	affliction, regret
hot-tzoc-n	propia voluntad	proper will
huaih-quixiuh	virgen	virgin
hudii-phee	que, lo que, con quien	that, which
huen	que	that
huena	un poco	a little
hueniit	entonces	then
hueniit-ait	entonces	then
huenònn	qué tanto/cuánto/how much	how
huenòn-òn	cuántas veces	how many times
huii	truchas	trout
huin-cuuc	en presencia de, delante	in the pserence of, before
huin-duum	ante	before
huin-may-n	sentido	feeling
huin-tzòqu-in	crédito, fama	credit, fame
huin-tzòqu-in	respecto	respect
huin-tzòqu-in cùxm	en honra de	in honor of
huin-tzòu	dueño	master
huina	todos	all
huina cùxtay	todo	all
huinc	otra	other
huinc hay	otras personas	other person
huinc-ait	distinto	distinct
huincab	real	old Spanish coin, real
huinmauxc	cada dos dias	every two days
huinuh tzocait	frecuentemente	frequently
huit	manta, ropa	wear
huixticx mahc	cincuenta	fifty
huixòn	como	how

Mixe	Spanish	English
humòht	año	year
humòht humòht	cada año	every year
hunaa ait	alguna veces	some times
hunctòy	el año pasado	last year
hundiim	qué tanto, cuándo	when
huy	carbón	charcoal
huyuuc	animal	animal
ic	o	or
ipx	veinte	twenty
ixta	como	as, like
ixta tò	desde que,	since
ma	donde, en donde	where
maacma	alguna	some
maacmaa-hay	alguna persona	some person
mactaxc	cuatro	four
mahatac-n	fortaleza	strength
mahc	diez	ten
max-unc	criatura	little child
maxan-hayque-pa	ministro, sacerdote	minister, priest
may	mucho	many
may	bienes	wealth
mayat-n	amor, beneficio	love
mayat-n cùxm	por agradecimiento	thankfully
mayhuatz-n	confesión	confession
mecx-n	perdón	pardon
meeich	ladronicios	robbery
meetz-pa	ladrones	robber
metzc	dos	two
mitz ahuintzòu	a ti mismo	yourself
mo-caipx	mal de palabra	bad word
mobat-at-n	habilidad, posibilidad	possibility
moc	maíz	corn
mocoxc	cinco	five
mocuuc	compañero, próximo	mate, neighbor
mohcuu tun-c	sacrificio diabolica	sacrifice
mohcuu (mòhcuu)	diablo, demonio	devil
mohcuu-cup	infierno	hell
mohuain	gravemente	seriously
mohuain (mòhuaiñ)	gravemente	seriously
mò xeuh	fiesta	fiest
mò-atzou	esposa	wife
mò-compañero	compañero	mate
mòc mòc	de repente	suddenly
mòh	grave	serious, big
mòh aitp hay	gente grande	big person
mòin	amigo	friend
mòiñ-tun-c	amancebamientos	cohabitation
mòiñ-tun-pa	amancebados	cohabitant
mòòt	con	with
mòòt hay	con las personas	with the person
muc-tocoy-n	embriagues	drunkenness
muc-tocoy-pa	ebrios	drinker

Mixe	Spanish	English
n-huin-dah-atim	Nuestra Señora	Our Lady
n-huin-tzòn-atim dios	Dios Nuestro Señor	our lord God
n-huin-tzòn-atim dios	Dios Nuestro Señor	our lord God
na-caipx-cùxm	solo de palabra	in only words
na-huintòy-n-cùxm	solo por pasión	only with passion
na-nuxoc-n-cùxm	solo por flojera, solo por pereza	only by laziness
na-tzoic-cùxm	solo por querer, voluntariamente	only voluntarily
nam	aun, nuevo?	yet
nax	mundo	world
nax-huim	en el mundo	in the world
nax-huim-it	del mundo	of the world
nay-hee	por, mismo	same
nay-hee hay	misma persona	same person
nay-hee-tùn	también, misma	also
nay-tumba < nay-tun-pa	soltero	unmarried
nay-tumba-hay	soltero	unmarried person
nay-tuuc toix	soltera	unmarried woman
nay-mòh-quex-n	grave soberbia	arrogance
ni-cùxm	contra	against
ni-tocoy-n	perdón	pardon
ni-toix	esposa	wife
nicx	cuerpo	body
nihuatz	encueros	nudo
niic	mas	more
niqueh-n	explicación	explication
noiñ	grana	grain
nòx	hija	daughter
nòò	rio	river
nòò	semen	semen, liquid
nòòputz	tepache	tepache liquer
nucxtac-n cùxm	con humildad	with humility
nuim	anus	anus
oc	vez	time
ocnom	después	after
oiha	aunque, aun	although
oiha hudii	cualquier	whichever
oiha hudii santo	cualquier santo (otro)	any saint
oiha hunaa	en cualquier tiempo	any time
oiha ma	cualquier parte	any part
oiha pòn hay	otra cualquier persona	any person
oiha tii	cualquiera cosa, alguna cosa	anything
ooc-n	muerte	death
òòdac-n-cùxm	falsamente, con mentira	falsely
opom opom	todos los días	every day (tomorrow-tomorrow)
oy	bien	good, well
oy-aphee hay	gente buena	good person
oy-at-n	gracia	grace
oy-hahui-n cùxm	por amor	with love
oy-hot cùxm	por natural	naturally
oy-taic	despacio	slowly
oy-tun-c	obra buena	good work
pahc-naich	piernas	leg

Mixe	Spanish	English
pait	por eso, así	thus
pam	enfermedad	sick, sickness
pam cùxm	por enfermedad	because of sickness
pam-hay	los enfermos	sick person
panax-n-tun-c	idolatría	idolatry
panax-pa-tòhc	idolatras	idolater
pobtaich	semen	semen
pocpa	pecado	sin
pocpa-tumba (<tun-pa)	pecador	sinner
poh	viento	wind
pom	copal	copal incense
pona	si	if
poo	mes	month
pòn	quién	who
pòn mòòt	con quién	with whom
pòn-hay	alguna persona	some person
puy	muslo	thigh
pùtòqu-in	ayuda	help
queich-ñòò	pulque	pulque liqueur
queip	árbol, palo	tree
quex-n cùxm	con soberbia	proudly
taac	madre	mother
teit	padre	father
teit maxan-hayque-pa	sacerdote, Padre Ministro	Father priest
tihuaimp	pero	but
tii	que, otro, algún	what, some, other
tii ait	otras cosas, otra obra	other thing
tii ayoo-n	otros trabajos	other work
tii cobeit	otra obra	other work
tii pait	porqué?	why
tii cùxm	porque	because
tinaac	vientre	stomach
toix	mujer	woman
toix-onaac	niña	child (♀)
toix-pùic	casado	married
toix-tòhc	mujeres	women
tò	ya	already
tò-phee	que, por eso	that, which
tòhc	casa	house
tòix-puic-hay	casado	person who marries a woman
tòy-caipx	verdad	truth
tudaic	con claridad	clearly
tuduuc	seis	six
tuimnaxna	de una vez	at one time
tun	cerro	hill
tutc	gallo	cock
tuu	camino	road
tuuc	uno	one
tuuc humòht	todo el año	all the year
tuuc tuuc	uno a uno	one by one
tuuc- (co) hia	una sola	only one
tuuc-oc tuuc-oc	cada vez	every time

Mixe	Spanish	English
tucòc	tres	three
tucòpx	sesenta	sixty
tza-maxan	piedra, idolo	stone idol
tzaiñ	culebra	snake
tzap	cielo	sky
tzap-caipx	doctrina	doctrine
tzap-tòhc	iglesia	church
tzin	ocote candle	ocote pine torch
tzitc	temascale	steam bath
tzitzc	pechos	chest
tzoc-ait tzoc-ait	cada rato, con frecuencia	each time
tzoo	hermana mayor	elder sister
tzotz	deshonesto	indecent
tzotz-tumba (<tun-pa) hay	fornicario	fornicator
tzou	valor, manera	worth, way
tzoy	remedio	remedy
tzoy-tun-n	descrédito, difamación, vergüenza	defamation, shame
tzòqu-in	miedo	fear
uc	perro	dog
uc-unc	perrito	doggy
unc	hijo	son
xahmuc-n	matrimonio	marriage
xahmuic-hay	casado	married person
xeuh-tòiñ	dinero	money
xeuh-tòiñ-unc	ganancia	profit
xondac-n	gusto	delight
xucuuic	tortilla	tortilla
xùma	siempre	always
xùma-cùxm	para siempre	forever
y-huin-cuuc	en presencia de	in the presence of
y-huin-duum	delante	before
y-noipiñ	su sangre	his blood
ya	aquí	here
yaat	esta	this
yac-coh-pa	criador	creator
yac-mayhuatz-pa	confesor	confessor
yacxona	bien	well
yay-onaac	niño	child (♂)
yay-pùic-toix	casada	married woman
yay-tòhc	hombres	men
yhuenait		CONTINUATIVE
yhuenatot		CONTINUATIVE
yoniit	ahora	now
yoniit pat	hasta ahora	until now
yòò	ese	that

B. Spanish Loans

anima	soul (anima hahuin)
casado	married
castigador	castigator
christiano	Christian
compañero	mate (mò-compañero)
cruz	cross
mandamiento	commandment (còamain)
cuaresma	Lent
cura	curate
diezmo	tihte
dios	God
domingo	Sunday
Espíritu Santo	Holy Spirit
ganancia	profit (xeuh tòin unc ganancia)
gloria	glory (xondacn gloria)
gracia	grace (oyatn gracia)
Jesu Christo	Jesus Christ
juramento	oath
jusiticia	justice
limosma	alms
misa	Mass
misterio	mystery
mula	mule
obispo	bishop
pascua	Easter
penitencia	penitence
personas	persons
peso	peso
portería	entryway, gatehouse
provisor	provisor
rosario	rosary
sacramento	sacrament
sacristia	sacristy
Santa Cruz	Saint Cross
Santa Bula	Saint Bul
Santa María	Saint Mary
Santa Iglesia	Saint Church
Santísima Trinidad	most holy Trinity
santo	saint
Santo Angel	Saint Angel
tempora	ember day
testigo	witness
viernes	Friday
vigilia	Eve
vicario	vicar

C. Verbs

Basic Forms	Morphemic Analysis	Spanish Glosses	English Glosses
abat	a-pat (TEMP-get?)	dar complemento	consummate
abex	a-pex (TEMP-belittle)	despreciar	overlook
achaymitz	ac-hay-mitz (again-fix?-gain)	acordar mas	remember more
achayquep	ac-hayquep (again-have)	tener mas	have more
acmayhuatz	ac-may-huatz (again-mind-clean)	volver a confesar	confess again
adondoi	a-ton-toi (TEM-hurt-burn?)	provocar	provocate
ahotat	a-hot-at (TEMP-liver-be)	confiar, esperar	entrust
ahuan	a-huan (TEMP-say)	avisar	inform
ahuanahuan	a-huan-a-huan (TEMP-say-LIG-want)	querer avisar	want to inform
ahuextuc	ahuex-tuc	guardar	guard
ahuixit	ahuixit	esperar	expect
amodou	a-motou (TEMP-hear)	preguntar	ask
amuic it	a-muc-Y it (TEMP-get·drunk-CMP-be)	estar ebrias	get drunk
anapxòc	a-nap-xòc	abofetear	slap in the face
anom	a-nom	desear	want
at	at	ser, estar	be
atzoc	a-tzoc (TEMP-wish)	desear	wish
atzou	a-tzou (TEMP-shame)	responder	answer
atzòquinhahua	a-tzòc-in-hahua (TEMP-fear-N-feel)	espantarme	get scared
axòòchahua	axòòc-hahua (dirty-feel)	hacer ascos	feel disgusted
ayoobaat	ayoo-pa-at (suffer-AG-be)	ser pobres	be poor
ayoou	ayoou	estar en trabajo	work
ayuuat	ayuu-at (fast-be)	ayunar	fast
ayuutz	a-yuutz (TEMP-hide)	ocultar	hide
caipxtun	capx-Y-tun (say-N-do)	hacer concierto	consent
capx	capx	decir	say
capxhuh	capx-huh	aconsejar	advise
capxtac	capx-tac (say-do·over·and·over/repeat)	rezar	pray
caxpocpaat	cax-pocpa-at (?-sin-be)	ser brujo	be sorcerer
cay	cay	comer	eat
cobet	co-pet (PERM-leave)	pagar	pay
cobethuan	co-pet-huan (PERM-leave-want)	querer pagar	want to pay
cocnay	cocnay	acostarse	lie down
coh	coh	hacer	make
cohi	cohi	celebrarse, hacerse	hold
cohuy	co-huy (PERM-buy)	pagar	pay
comai	comai	soñar	dream
comuutz	co-muutz (PERM-hide)	callar	keep silence
conaxat	co-nax-at (PERM/AG?-earth-be)	ser criollo	be creole
conucx	co-nucx	absolver, bendecir	bless
conucxhuan	co-nucx-huan	querer absolver	want to bless
cooc	cooc	divorciar	divorce
coqueec	co-queec (PERM-flee)	huir	flee
cox	cox	dar golpes	hit
coxeuhat	co-xeuh-at (keeping-day-be)	ser sortilego	be sorcerer
coxtena	cox-tena (kneel-stand·up)	hincar	kneel
coyuutz	co-yuutz (PERM-hide)	esconder, callar	hide
copùc	co-pùc (PERM-receive)	comulgar, admitir	admit

Basic Forms	Morphemic Analysis	Spanish Glosses	English Glosses
còy	còy	bañar	bathe
cuyat	cuyat	rezotar, jugar	play
hahua	hahua	sentir	feel
hanchhahua	hantzy-hahua (true-feel)	creer	believe
hat	hat	saber	know
hatquei	hat-quei (know-strenthen?)	hacer maldad	have sexual relationship
haychuuxhahua	hay-tzuux-hahua (augury-feel)	tener por agüero	augur
haymitz	hay-mitz (fix?-gain)	acordar	remember
haypat	hay-pat (fix?-reach/find)	nombrar	appoint
hayquep	hay-quep (fix?-?)	tener	have
haytocoy	hay-tocoy (fix?-lose)	olvidar	forget
hoitpat	hoitp-at (in-be)	preñar	become pregnant
hotmayoc	hot-may-oc (liver/heart-mind-complete)	tener pesar	regret
hotmutzquei	hot-mutz-quei (heart-upside·down-strengthen)	acobardar	intimidate
hotniyax	hot-ni-yax (liver/heart-DEF-cuy)	tener dolor, dolerse de	regret
hottocoy	hot-tocoy (liver/heart-lose)	pesarse de, desconfiar	regret
hotxem	hot-xem (liver/heart-calm)	sosegar el corazón	calm
hòcx nax	hòcx nax (eat earth)	comer tierra	eat earth
huampet	huan-pet (want-climb/leave/remain?)	desear	want
huan	huan	decir	say
huanac	huanac	caer, bajar	fall
huandac	huan-tac (say-repeat)	prometer	promiss
huenòm	huenòm	decir	say
huenòmay	huenòm-ay	aconsejar, decir	advise, say
huenòmxòt	huenòm-xòt	decir	say
huidiit	huitiit	vagamundear	walk around
huiitz	huiitz	hurtar	steal
huincotzuh	huin-co-tzuh (eye/face-PERM-spit)	escupir a la cara)	spit at the face
huincoxtena	huin-cox-tena (eye-kneel-stant·up)	hincar de rodillas delante de ellos	kneel before
huinhuon	huin-huon (eye-pull/fight?)	hacer gestos	frown
huinix	huin-ix (eye-see)	mirar	watch
huinmatz	huin-matz (eye-grasp)	tener obligación	be obligated
huinmay	huin-may (eye-mind?)	pensar, juzgar	think
huinmaytay	huin-may-tay (eye-mind?-all)	pensar todo	think all
huintzoc	huin-tzoc (eye-wish)	reverenciar	venerate
huintzòòca	huin-tzòòca (eye-fear)	respetar	respect
huindòy	huin-tòy (eye-hang/hit?)	aborrecer	hate, dislike
huinòn	huinòn	engañar	deceive
huiyuc	huiyuc	despertar	wake
huop	huop	azotar	whip
huopanax	huop-anax (whip-much)	azotar mucho	whip much
huoy	huoy	llevar	carry
huy	huy	pagar	pay
it	it	ser	be
ix	ix	ver	see

Basic Forms	Morphemic Analysis	Spanish Glosses	English Glosses
ixpùc	ix-pùc (see-receive)	casarse	marry
maah	maah	dormir	sleep
maaoc	maa-oc (sleep-complete)	dormir	fall asleep
mahadac	maha-tac (power-repeat)	tener fuerzas	strengthen
matz	matz	abrazar	grasp
matzquex	matz-quex (grasp-finish)	dejar	abandon
matztut	matz-tut (grasp-free)	dejar	abandon
matztuthuan	matz-tut-huan (grasp-free-want)	querer dejar	want to abandon
mayat	may-at (mind-be)	amar	love
mayhuatz	may-huatz (mind-clean)	confesar	confess
mayhuatztay	may-huatz-tay (mind-clean-all)	confesar todo	confess all
maytac	may-tac (mind/many?-repeat)	contar	count
mecx	mecx	perdonar	pardon
mecxtuc	mecx-tuc (pardon-make)	permitir, sufrir	permit
meetz	meetz	hurtar	steal
min	min	venir	come
misaix	misa-ix (Mass-see)	oir misa	hear Mass
moatzuxat	mo-atzux-at (beg-enemy-be)	oponer	opposeê
mobat	mo-pat (beg-find)	poder	can
modou	motou	oir	hear
mohuan	mohuan	hacer maltratamien-to	abuse
momaytac	mò-may-tac (with-mind-repeat)	platicar	chat
monaypat	mò-nay-pat (with-RCP-find)	encontrar	encounter
monuxoc	mò-nuxoc (with-idle?)	descuidar	overlook
motun	mo-tun (beg-do)	servir	serve
moy	moy	dar	give
mòhhahua	mòh-hahua (big-feel)	adorar, venerar	respect
mòhpocpatun	mòh-pocpa-tun (big-sin-do)	pecar gravemente	commit a big sin
mòtun	mò-tun (with-do)	pecar con	commit
mòòtat	mòò-at (with-be)	pecar con	commit a sin with
muctocoy	muc-tocoy (get·drunk-lose)	embriagar	get drunk
mucx huy	mucx huy (eat carbon)	comer carbón	eat carbon
muuc	muuc	chupar	suck
natzcapxtac	natz-capx-tac (from·behind-say-repeat)	murmurar	murmur
natzixtac	natz-ix-tac (from·behind-see-repeat)	acechar, espiar	spy
nax	nax	pasar	pass
naxnotz	nax-notz (earth-eat)	comer tierra	eat earth
nicapx	ni-capx (PURP-say)	decir	say
nicapxhuan	ni-capx-huan (PURP-say-want)	querer decir	want to say
nicapxtay	ni-capx-tay (PURP-say-all)	decir todo	say all
nicxpùc	nicx-pùc (body-receive)	encarnar	incarnate
nihahua	ni-hahua (PURP-feel)	saber, conocer	know
nihay	ni-hay (PURP-fix?)	escribir	write
nihuampet	ni-huan-pet (PURP-say-climb)	levantar (testimonio)	bear (witness)
nihuatz	ni-huatz (PURP-clean)	impiar	clean
nihuatzat	ni-huatz-at (PURP-clean-be)	limpiarse	clean
nioh	ni-oh (PURP-scold)	murmurau	murmur
nion	ni-on (PURP-accuse)	acusar	accuse
nipixuh	ni-pixuh (PURP-breathe·in)	insuflar	insufflate

Basic Forms	Morphemic Analysis	Spanish Glosses	English Glosses
niqueec	ni-queec (PURP-separate)	apartar	separate
niqueh	ni-queh (PURP-untie)	explicar	explain
niquex	ni-quex (PURP-send)	enviar	send
nitocoy	ni-tocoy (PURP-lose)	perdonar	pardon
nitzuh	ni-tzuh (PURP-spit)	escupir	spit
nixoox	ni-xoox (PURP-dress)	vestir	dress
ninòcx	ni-nòcx (PURP-go)	ir	go with purpose
noc	noc	quemar	burn
nòcx	nòcx	ir	go
nòcxhuan	nòcx-huan (go-want)	querer ir	want to go
nòmay	nòmay	decir	tell
nòòbet	nòò-pet (water-climb)	bautizar	baptize
octun	oc-tun (complete-do)	cumplir	fulfill
oh	oh	reñir	scold
ooc	ooc	morir	die
ooctay	ooc-tay (die-all)	morir todo	die all
òòndaiccapx	òòntaic-capx (lie-say)	mentir	lie
oxhuan	ox-huan (against?-want)	despreciar	despise
oxpiitz	ox-piitz (against?-go·out)	pecar	sin
oxtih	ox-tih (against?-push)	resistir	resist
oy	oy (well/good)	componer	compose
oyat	oy-at (good-be)	ser bueno	be good
oyhahua	oy-hahua (good-feel)	querer, enamorar	love
oymahao	oy-maha-o (good-power-?)	estar sano	be well
pahuiitz	pahuiitz	llevar	carry
pampat	pam-pat (sick-find)	estar enfermo	be sick
panax	panax	idolatrar	idolize
pat	pat	alcanzar, hallar	reach, find, get
patyax	pat-yax (get-cry)	llamar	call
pethòc	pet-hòc (climb-burn)	tener movimientos carnales	have sexual intercourse
pitzcapx	pitz-capx (extinguish-say)	ser chismoso	gossip
pitzom	pitzom	salir	come out
pitzomhuan	pitzom-huan (come·out-want)	querer salir	want to come out
pocpahahua	pocpa-hahua (sin-feel)	tener por pecado	feel sin
pocpanihuanpet	pocpa-ni-huan-pet (sin-DEF-say-climb)	achacar pecado	impute the crime
pocpatun	pocpa-tun (sin-do)	pecar	sin
poctac	poctac	decir, poner	put
pomhòc	pom-hòc (copal-burn)	quemar copal	burn copal
pùc	pùc	recibir	receive
pùc	pùc	estar enfermo	be sick
pùctzou	pùc-tzou (receive-shame)	pedir	ask for
pùctzòu	pùc-tzòu (receive-shame)	pedir	ask for
pùtòca	pùtòca	ayudar	help
queex	queex	parir, nacer	give birth
queexnax	queex-nax (give·birth-pass)	abortar	abort
quetac	quetac	calmar	calm
quetay	quetay	caer	fall
quex	quex	enviar	send
quexòc	quexòc	descubrir	discover
tihanax	tih-anax (push-much)	dar apretones	tighten

Basic Forms	Morphemic Analysis	Spanish Glosses	English Glosses
tocoy	tocoy	perder	lose
toixpùc	toix-pùc (woman-receive)	casarse con la mujer	marry with a woman
ton	ton	tocar	touch
tooc	tooc	vender	sell
tòc	tòc	entrar	enter
tucanem	tuc-a-nem (make-TEMP-bother)	mandar	order
tucanucx	tuc-a-nucx (make-TEMP-borrow)	prestar	lend
tucaquey	tuc-a-quey (make-TEMP-strengthen?)	hacer fuerza	struggle?
tucayoou	tuc-ayoou (make-suffer/work)	tener piedad	have mercy
tuccopùc	tuc-co-pùc (make-PERM-receive)	conceder	concede
tuccuyat	tuc-cuyat (make-play)	jugar	play
tucheecat	tuc-heec-at (make-angry-be)	enojar	anger
tuchottocoy	tuc-hot-tocoy (make-heart-lose)	cuidar	take care of
tucix	tuc-ix (make-see)	hacer ver, mostrar	show
tucixpùc	tuc-ix-pùc (make-see-receive)	enseñar	teach
tucmodoi	tuc-motoi (make-hear)	decir	let hear
tucmodouhuan	tuc-motou-huan (make-hear-want)	querer decirlo	want to let hear
tucmomot	tuc-momot (make-compassio)	dar misericordia	make compassion
tucmoyox	tuc-mo-yox (make-beg-offer)	ofrecer	offer
tucmuctocoy	tuc-muc-tocoy (make-get·drunk-lose)	embriagarse	get drunk
tucnihotmayat	tuc-ni-hot-may-at (make-DEF-heart-mind-be)	juzgar	judge
tucniquex	tuc-ni-quex (make-PURP-send)	enviar	send
tucnitzòm	tuc-ni-tzòm (make-PUR-?)	acumular, achacar	impute
tucpahuiitz	tuc-pahuiitz (make-carry)	echar	throw
tucpat	tuc-pat (make-reach)	alcanzar	reach
tuctestigoat	tuc-testigo-at (make-testimony-be)	jurar	swear
tuctun	tuc-tun (make-do)	trabajar	work
tuctzutz	tuc-tzutz (make-eat·meat)	comer carne	eat meat
tucxiic	tuc-xiic (make-laugh)	hacer burla	make fun
tucxontac	tuc-xon-tac (make-delight-repeat)	holgarse	delight
tun	tun	cometer, cumplir, hacer	do
tunhuan	tun-huan (do-want)	querer hacer	want to do
tzaichcomai	tzatz-Y-comai (suffer-CMP-dream)	soñar pesadillas	dream nightmare
tzatz	tzatz	sufrir	suffer
tzii	tzii	bañar	bathe
tziic	tziic	aporrear	beat
tzinnoc	tzin-noc (pine-light)	encender ocote	light pine candles
tzintzecx	tzin-tzecx (pine-chip)	rajar ocote	chip pine
tzoc	tzoc	querrer, necesitar	want, need
tzocnòcx	tzoc-nòcx (rapid-go)	ir de presto	go rapidly
tzotzcomai	tzotz-comai (indecent-dream)	soñar mal	dream indecently
tzotzhuinmay	tzotz-huin-may (indecent-eye-mind)	pensar deshonestamente	think indecently
tzou	tzou	valer	worth
tzoupat	tzou-pat (value-find)	valer	worth
tzoytun	tzoy-tun (shame-do)	tener vergüenza	be ashamed
tzucx	tzucx	besar	kiss

Basic Forms	Morphemic Analysis	Spanish Glosses	English Glosses
tzutz	tzutz	comer carne	eat meat
tzuyuy	tzuyuy	temblar	tremble
tzòna	tzòna	vivir, ser	live, sit
tzòtzcapx	tzòtz-capx (indecent-say)	hablar deshonestidades	speak indecently
tzòtztun	tzòtz-tun (indecent-do)	hacer deshonestidades	do indecently
tzòòca	tzòòca	tener miedo	fear
uuc	uuc	beber	drink
xahmuc	xahmuc	casar	marry
xahmuchuan	xahmuc-huan (marry-want)	querer casarse	want to marry
xeuh	xeuh	llamrase	be named
xondac	xon-tac (amuse-repeat)	holgarse, deleitar	delight
xoox	xoox	vestirse	dress oneself
yac	yac	dar	give
yacabat	yac-a-pat (CAU-TEMP-get)	consumar, cumplir	consummate
yacatuc	yac-atuc (CAU-TEMP-obstruct)	impedir, tapar	block, shut
yacatuuc	yac-atuuc (CAU-TEMP-obstruct)	tapar	shut
yacayoo	yac-ayoo (CAU-suffer)	hacer mal, castigar	castigate
yaccay	yac-cay (CAU-eat)	dar de comer	cause to eat
yaccoh	yac-coh (CAU-make)	criar	creat
yaccotuc	yac-co-tuc (CAU-PERM-order)	ordenar, desear, mandar	order
yachaymetz	yac-hay-metz (CAU-fix?gain)	acordar	remember
yacheecanax	yac-heec-anax (CAU-angry-much)	enojar gravemente	anger much
yachiit	yac-hiit (CAU-quit)	deshacer, quitar	quit
yachotmaat	yac-hot-maat (CAU-heart-violate)	ofender, reñir	offene
yachottocoyanax	yac-hot-tocoy-anax (CAU-heart-lose-much)	afligir mucho	afflict much
yachotxem	yac-hot-xem (CAU-heart-calm)	reconciliar	reconcile
yachuan	yac-huan (give-want)	querer dar	want to give
yachuicat	yac-huic-at (CAU-live-be)	dar vida	give life
yachuimbiit	yac-huin-piit (CAU-eye-roll)	restituir, volverse	return
yachuy	yac-huy (CAU-pay)	hacer pagar	cause to pay
yachuòm	yac-huòm (CAU-remain)	hacer quedarse	cause to stay
yacit	yac-it (CAU-be)	hacer dar	cause to give
yacixpùc	yac-ix-pùc (CAU-see-receive)	enseñar	teach
yacmaay	yac-maat (CAU-violate)	maltratar, violar	treat badly
yacmahatac	yac-maha-tac (give-power-repeat)	dar fortaleza	give power
yacmobatat	yac-mobat-at (CAU-can-be)	dar posibilidad	make possible
yacmuctocoy	yac-muc-tocoy (CAU-get·drund-lose)	hacer embriagar	cause to get drunk
yacmuuc	yac-muuc (CAUS-suck)	hacer chupar	cause to suck
yacnax	yac-nax (CAU-pass)	pasar, tener	cause to pass
yacnihottocoy	yac-ni-hot-tocoy (CAU-PURP-heart-lose)	perdonar	cause to pardon
yacnihuatz	yac-ni-huatz (CAU-PURP-clean)	limpiar	sweep
yacnitocoy	yac-ni-tocoy (CAU-PURP-lose)	perdonar	cause to pardon
yachitzoc	yac-ni-tzoc (CAU-PURP-cure)	redimir	set free
yacnitòcx	yac-ni-tòcx (CAU-PURP-settle·down?)	descubrir	descover
yacnòcx	yac-nòcx (CAU-go)	llevar	carry

Basic Forms	Morphemic Analysis	Spanish Glosses	English Glosses
yacnòòputz	yac-nòò-putz (CAU-water-ferment)	hacer tepache	make tepache liquar
yacooc	yac-ooc (CAU-die)	matar	kill
yacoochuan	yac-ooc-huan (CAU-die-want)	querer matar	want to kill
yacoy	yac-oy (CAU-well)	componer, hacer bueno	make well
yacpitzom	yac-pitzom (CAU-go·out)	sacar, hacer salir	cause to go out
yacpixuh	yac-pixuh (CAU-insufflate)	hacer insuflar	insufflate
yacpocpatun	yac-pocpa-tun (CAU-sin-do)	hacer pecar	cause to sin
yacpoctac	yac-poc-tac (CAU-?-repeat?)	hacer poner	cause to put
yacpomhòc	yac-pom-hòc (CAU-copal-burn)	hacer quemar copal	cause to burn copal
yacqueex	yac-queex (CAU-give·birth)	hacer parir	cause to give birth
yacqueexnax	yac-queex-nax (CAU-give·birth-pass)	hacer abortar, malparir	cause to abort
yacquex	yac-quex (CAU-finish)	deshacer, quitar, acabar	cause to finish
yacquexòc	yac-quexòc (CAU-find)	descubrir	discover
yactax	yac-tax (CAU-pour)	derramar	pour
yactestigoat	yac-testigo-at (CAU-testimony-be)	poner por testigo	bear testimony
yactocoy	yac-tocoy (CAU-lose)	dejar, perder	cause to lose
yacton	yac-ton (CAU-touch)	hacer tocar	cause to touch
yactonmatz	yac-ton-matz (CAU-touch-grasp)	hacer tener polución	pollute
yactudac	yac-tu-tac (CAU-?-repeat?)	ajustar	ajust
yactun	yac-tun (CAU-work)	hacer trabajar	cause to work
yactzaytzut	yac-tzay-tzut (CAU-?)	lastimar	hurt
yactziitz	yac-tziitz (CAU-suck)	dar de mamar	suck
yactzinnoc	yac-tzin-noc (CAU-pine-light)	hacer encender ocote	make pine candle light
yactziptac	yac-tzip-tac (CAU-?-repeat?)	dar fortaleza	strengthen
yactzoc	yac-tzoc (CAU-cure)	sanar, salvar	cure
yactzotztun	yac-tzotz-tun (CAU-indecent-do)	pecar deshonestamente	sin indecently
yactzoytun	yac-tzoy-tun (CAU-shame-do)	afrentar, disfamar	be ashamed
yactòquey	yac-tòc?-quey (CAU-enter-strengthen)	penetrar	penetrate
yactòquey	yac-tòc?-quey (CAU-enter-strengthen)	penetrar	penetrate
yacuuc	yac-uuc (CAU-drink)	dar de beber	cause to drink
yacxontac	yac-xon-tac (CAU-delight-repeat)	salvar,glorificar	glorify
yacxèuhpat	yac-xeuh-pat (CAU-name-find)	poner nombre	name
yax	yax	gritar	cry
yaypùc	yay-pùc (man-receive)	casarse con los hombres	marry with a man
yoy	yoy	ander	walk

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18世紀のミヘ語の研究

八　杉　佳　穂

メキシコのオアハカ州の北東部で，現在約75000人ほどの話者によって話されているミヘ語は，ミヘ＝ソケ語族に属する言語で，大きく分けると，東方言と西方言から成り立っている。しかし実際には，トラウィトルテペック，トトンテペック，コアトランなど，それぞれの町または村が方言の単位となっているといってもよい。そうしたいくつかの町または村の言語（すなわち方言）の研究はなされてきたが，18世紀から残されている文献資料の分析は皆無である。そこで本論では，18世紀に活躍したアウグスティン・デ・キンタナ神父の手になる資料のうちの『告解の手引き書 (Confesonario)』を分析し，文法の記述を行なった。まず音素を決定し，本論で用いる表記法を原典に近い形で定めた。次にテキストの形態論的な分析を提示した。その表記の方法は，最初にキンタナのテキストと同じ表記，その下に本論で用いる表記法に則り，形態論的に分析した表記，その下にその英訳，それにキンタナの与えたスペイン語訳の4行で一単位となる形を採用した。そして右端には，文の種類，語順，動詞句の種類を分析したものを添えた。次に，文法記述として，人称代名詞，名詞，形容詞，不変化詞，動詞等の形態論的分析を試みた。ミヘ語はいわゆる抱合的な言語であるところから，動詞句の分析が重要になる。それは章をあらためて分析した。最後に，類型論的な観点から，その統語論的特徴を取り出した。