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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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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, Textistepec 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 Tlahuilottepec, 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 1733¹⁾ 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 subsecuente 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 |
| Vocablos compuestos de dichas voces | | 129-135 |
| 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 [i], 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-pik |
| be sick | pùc | pik-hi |
| teach | yac-ix-pùc | yak-'iš-pik |
| marry a woman | toix-pùc | tə'əš-pik |
| with | cùxm | kiš (because) |
| flower | pùih | pih |
| finish | qùex | kiš |
| 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, ô, 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 | nɨ |
| already | tò | tə | tə | tɨ |
| with | mòòt | məət | məət | mɨd |
| I | òtz | əc | əc | ɨʒ |
| fear | tzòòca | cə'əgə | cə'əkə | cɨgɨy |

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”.

2
**DE LO ANTECEDENTE A LA
 CONFESION.**

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

| | |
|---|---|
| C. Hincate. ↗ | Coxtena. |
| C. Persignate. | Naihuinquipx. |
| C. De donde eres? | Ma mezóna? |
| C. Eres criollo de aqui; ò forastero? | Ya mconaxait, ic Capñ-haimitz? |
| C. A aqui pertences, ò te cuentas aqui? | Ya mnaimai? |
| P. De aqui soy criollo, y aqui me cuento. | Ya nconaxait, etz ya nnaimai. |
| C. Eres casado, ò soltero, ò viudo? | Xahmuic hai mitz, ic naitumbahay, ic cooic hai? |
| P. Soy casado. ↗ | Xahmuic hay òtz. <i>vel</i> Tõixpuic hay òtz. <i>vel</i> Casado atporz. |
| C. Tienes hijos? | Mhaiquep mitzm vnc? |
| C. Què officio tienes? | Tij mtunc aítz? |
| P. Ningun. officio tengo: soy persona sin cargo; ò sin officio. | Caerpij tunc nhaiquep: sihuatz hai òtz. |
| C. Tienes Bula? / | Mhaiquep Santa Bula? |
| C. Sabes la Doctrina? | Mhaiup Tzapcaipx? |
| P. La see. | Nhaitpótz. |
| C. Sabes la explicacion de los Mysterios de Fè? | Mnihahuip Hanchhabuñ. Mysterios ñiquchn? |
| P. La see. | Nnihahuipótz. |
| C. Quan- | Hua- |

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(subject)/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 cooichai?* <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 atpôtz.* <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: nihuatx hai òtz.* <OV AFC/EQ>
 ca-etp-tii tun-c n-hayquep: ni-huatx 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 Mystérios 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 acmaihoaich* <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. *Mnicapxtayò huina mpoepa co mmaihoaich?* <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 nnicaiyx, huina nmaihoaiztai.* <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 mcoyutzò mòh pocpa, co mmaihoaich,* <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 mmaihoaich, <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 òtzn pocpa, <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-pee 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 mmaihaich, <V SFC>
 ic tzo-y-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 mtzòòca: <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
 Avisámelo ahora con claridad; no tengas miedo

hee-cùxm òtz 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 nmaihoaich.* ‹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 Yacmaihoaizpa* ‹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 mmaihoaich? ‹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 huenijitait. ‹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,

tòphee ixtuiñ tuuc humòht cùxm, ixta tò mmaihoaich yonijtpat?

〈R-V AFC/V SFC〉

tò-peech 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, tò 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 cùxtai 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-peech 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 cùxtai 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 delitos 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,

heecûxm catij ixhaitocoiot <V AFC>
 hee-cûxm 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-phae 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-phae 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: heecûxm ñihuatzot mitzm anima hahuiñ. <IMP/VO PFC>
 ni-capx yoniit hee-cûxm 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 ôtz 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 atzòquiñhahuot <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 möh 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 mtzòdca, catij mtzoituiñ, <NIMP/NIMP>

etz pait, ca-tii m-tzòdca-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 cùxtai mitzm möh pocpa,* <VO AFC>

po ca-tii ix-ni-capx-Y yoniit cùxtay mitz-m möh 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-phae 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 hahuñ: <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-pahuijtzot mitz-m anima xúma cúxm
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, tzòdca Dios, tzòdca Dios y Justicia:* <IMP/IMP>

pait, may-unc, tzòdca Dios, tzòdca Dios y-justicia
 thus VOC-son fear(-IMP)P God fear(-IMP) God his-justice

Por eso, hijo, teme a Dios, ten miedo de la Justicia de Dios:

tucayoou mitzm anima hahuñ, <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 cùxtai 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 cùxm, 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 heetùn 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. *Tòixcahanchhahua 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. *Tò 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 creído 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 cûxm
 PER you-true-feel-CMP God his-true-feel-N mystery heart-two with
 Has creído 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, tō 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 creído la idolatr a o sacrificios,
tōphee ttuiñ Amòhtohc 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, tò 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 Amòhtòhc ytuñit 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. *Tò 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 ixyacoic tutc, etz ixyactaix ñoipiñ* <VO AFC/VO AFC>

tò ix-yac-ooc-Y tutc etz ix-yac-tax-Y y-ñoipin
 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 Amòhtòhc ytuñit? <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-pûc-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 Coxêuh, <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-cûxm 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 ytuñ yhuenait heequib? <V PFC?/SV PFC?>
 etz hee-cûxm 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 ixhainait, 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 mpútòcot?* <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. *Tò ixhanchhahua comai?* <VO AFC>
 tò ix-hantzy-hahua-Y comay
 PER you-true-feel-CMP dream
 Has creído 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. *Tò ixhanchhahua haichuux?* <VO AFC>
 tò ix-hantzy-hahua-Y hay-tzuux
 PER you-true-feel-CMP augury
 Has creído en agüeros?

- 9-6. *Co tò 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,
tò mhaichuuxhahua? <V SFC>
 tò m-hay-tzuux-hahua-Y
 PER you-augury-feel-CMP
 lo has tenido por agüero?
- 9-7. *Tò 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. *Tò ixhanchhahua Mohcuu tò tyaccoih huyuuc ahuamphee,* <VO AFC/(S)VO-R AFC>
 tò ix-hantzy-hahua-Y mohcuu tò t-yac-coh-Y huyuuc ahuan-pee
 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-pee ahuana huyuuc
 like lion snake and other-one-that fierce animal
 como leon, culebra, y otros animales bravos,
ixta yhuaiñ 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. *Tò ixcaahotait Nhuintzònatim 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 tò 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 cùxm?

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. *Tò ixcaahotait, tò 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 cùxtai 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 mòhpocpa 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 ixcahuintzòic Nhuintzònatim 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. *Tò 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-respect-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. *Tò ixtuiñ Dios y huintzòquiñ cùxm 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 algún sacrificio diabólico,

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. *Tò 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 creído 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 creído que cuando la gente muere,

huenijt ñòicx 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. *Hundiym 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 yòd mohcuutunc?* <SVO AFC>
 honaac hay t-tun-Y yòd mohcuu-tun-c
 how-many people he-do-CMP that devil-work-N
 Cuantas personas hicieron ese sacrificio?

12-3. *Honaac oc tò 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 viste, o también lo vieron otras personas?

12-5. *tij yxêuh hai, tòphee ttuiñ mohcuutunc?* <EQ/R-VO AFC>

tii y-xeuh hay, tò-phae 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?

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12-6. *Cùxtai yòð , tòphee ixtucmodoi hanchcaipxit, tòycaipx it?* <EQ/R-V PFC>

cùxtay yòð, tò-phae 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, cùxtai caipx, tòphee òtz ixtucmodoi yayonijt,* <R-(O)V PFC>

may-unc, cùxtay capx-Y, tò-phae 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 Provisor: <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 avise al Señor Obispo o al Señor Provisor;

Tihuaimp heecùxm Teicong Obispo, etz Teit Provisor,

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 ntòhchoitp, <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 oiha ma 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

heecùxm òtz mobat // nyactudacot, etz nyacoioit, <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

Pocatiij 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 òtz 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 nconucxotòtz 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 ixtucmodouotòz 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-tzòòca, heecùxm 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 tnhahuot, etz mitz caeptij 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 môh 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 pòn 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 óndacn 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 ixpoc-tac juramento òndacn cùxm? <VO AFC>
 tò ix-poc-tac-Y juramento òn-tac-n cùxm
 PER you-take-repeat-CMP oath lie-N with
 Has puesto juramento con mentira?

17-2. *Tó ixyactestigoait Dios. vel Tò ixpoc-tac 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

òndac-n cùxm Justicia yhuinduum, ic Teit maxanhaiquepa yhuincuuc,
 òn-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. *Tó ixyactestigoait Dios. vel Tò ixpoc-tac 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

òndacn cùxm oihapôn hai ñicùxm?
 òn-tac-n cùxm oiha-pôn 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 ixpoc-tac 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 ixycayoouothai?* <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 yòð, tòphee ixhuandaic Juramento cùxm?* <VO AFNC/R-V AFC>
 m-tun-ò yòð, 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 ixpocpocpoc 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. *Tò ixtuctestigoait Dios. vel Tò ixycpocpocpoc 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

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

18-6. *Tò ixhuandaic Juramento cùxm 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:

heecùxm 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 cùxm 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. *Tò 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 cùxm? <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?

(S. 35)

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

mnihauiip 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 cùxm? <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. *Tõ ixatzoic. vel Tõ ixhuampeit* <V AFC/VO AFC>

tõ ix-a-tzoc-Y vel tõ 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. *Tõ mnaihuampeit oocn mitz ahuintzou amuum tuuc hot?* <VO SFC>

tõ 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. *Tõ ixtucpahuijch mohcuu hai, amuum tuuc hot,* <VDOIO AFC>

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

19-6. *Tõ mnaitucpahuijch mohcuu mitzahuintzòu,* <VO SFC>

tõ 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 cùxm, co tij ayoon ixhaiquep yhuenait? <OV AFC>
 amuum tuuc hot cùxm co tij 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. *Tõ mca Missayx. vel Tõ ixcamodoi Missa.* <V SFC/VO AFC>

tõ m-ca-misa-ix-Y vel tõ ix-ca-modou-Y misa
 PER you-no-Mass-see-CMP PER you-no-hear-CMP Mass
 Has dejado de oír 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-cûxm 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 cúxm, ic pam cúxm?
na tzoc-Y cûxm, na nuxoc-n cûxm, ic pam cûxm
 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-pûc-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 nyoï 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 ncaatzoc nôicx Tzaptohc am, <V SFC>
hunaa ait, co n-ca-tzoc-nôcx-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-cûxm 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 yòð cûxm,* <V SFNC/VO AFC>
m-pocpa-hahui-ò, co ix-yac-tocoy-Y misa yòð cûxm
 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.

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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 xêuh cùxm, ymòhpocpatuiñ. <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 cùxm 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 yopcpatuiñ <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, heecùxm tyxot Missa Domingo xêuh, <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-xêuh cùxm?
 ic mòh xeuh cùxm
 or big day with
 o día de fiesta?

21-2. *Honaac hai tò tyactocoi Missa mitz cùxm,* <SVO AFC>

honaac hay tò t-yac-tocoy-Y misa mitz cùxm,
 how·many people PER he-CAU-lose-CMP Mass you wth
 Cuantas personas han perdido la misa por tí,

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

21-3. *Xùma 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 òtzn vnc tòhc yxpa <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 cùxm?* <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 ahuatn-n tahuex-tuc-Y
 and you-your house no-have-ICMP open-N its-guard-N?
 y tu casa no tiene llave,

mobat ixyachuòmot tuuc mitzm vnc tòhc 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 yðcot meetzpa mitzm tôhc hoitp <VS SFC>
 hee-cûxm ca-tii y-tðc-ot meetz-pa mitz-m tôhc 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 mðòt 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 hablando 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 cûxm
 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. *Tò 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 cûxm
 only remember-GER other-that only like-N by
 acordándote ociosamente de cosas diversas, voluntariamente?

22-3. *Tò ixtuctuiñ Domingo xeuh, ic môh xeuh?* <V AFC>
 tò ix-tuc-tun-Y domingo xeuh ic môh xeuh
 PER you-make-do-CMP Sunday day or big day
 Has trabajado en domingo, o día de fiesta?

22-4. *Mtuctunò amuum tuuc xeuh, ic cuuchuaicx xeuh, 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 cùxm 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 heecùxm 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 necesario que trabajarás?
- 22-6. *Tò ixyactuiñ hai amuum tuuc mòh 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 tò ix-yac-tuiñ mòh xèuh cùxm?* <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. *Tò 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 cùxm ttuctuiñ mòh 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 humòht,* <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 cùxm? <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 mmaihoaich 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 cùxm?

na nuxoc-n cùxm, na tzoc-Y cùxm

only lazy-N by only like-N by

solo por pereza, voluntariamente?

23-4. *Tò mmaihoaich co catij mhottocoi mitzm pocpa cùxm?* <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 mmaihoaich 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 môh pocpa

you-your big sin

tus pecados graves?

23-6. *Tò mmaihoaich 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 mmaihoaich mnaitucnizdôim môh pocpa,* <V SFC/VO *SFC>

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

tòphee ixcatuñ yhuenait: <R-V AFC>
 tò-phae ix-ca-tun-Y yhuenait
 that you-no-do-CMP CNT
 que no habías hecho:

ic ixcoyuuich mòh pocpa, tòphee ixtuñ yhuenait? <VO AFC/R-V AFC>
 ic ix-co-yuutz-Y mòh pocpa, tò-phae 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 cùm, na mitzm nuxocn cùm?
 co Pùih Pasqua na tzoc-Y cùm, na mitz-m nuxoc-n cùm
 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 mòh 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 tò 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 ymai huatzot, <V SFC>

ic oiha pòn hay hee-cûxm 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-púc-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 cûxm?* <V SFC>

tii pait ca-tii m-ayuu-at-Y: na tzoc-Y cûxm ic pam cûxm
 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 òtz amuum tuuc xêuh cûxm;* <VS SFC>

n-tun-ò òtz amuum tuuc xêuh cûxm
 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 xêuh tumba,* <VO AFC>

co ix-yac-nax-ot amuum tuuc xêuh 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 Yaitôhc 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 Toixtòhc 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 ntuich.* <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. *Mpocpahahuìd ixchut Zot yòd huyuuc co Viernes, ic Vigilia?* <VVO SFNC/AFC>
 m-pocpa-hahui-ò ix-tzutz-ot yòd 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 yòdhuyuuc co Viernes,* <ST/SVO AFC>
 may-unc, ca-tii pocpa it co hay t-tzutz-Y yòd 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 cùxtai huyuuc, ytzònaiphee nòd hoitp, <V SFC>
 ic vigilia: hee-cùxm cùxtay huyuuc, y-tzòna-Y-phae nòd 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 xeùhcùxm, 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. *Tò ixcacobeit, tò 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-phae 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. *Tò ixyactocoi mitzm Teit, ic mitzm Taac y // huintzòquiñ?* <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 ixcahuintzòdca mTeit, ic mTaac?* <VO AFC>
 vel tò ix-ca-huin-tzòdca-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 cùxm, ic mòh naimòhquexn cùxm?*
 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 itzaichmocaipx 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 tò 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,

tò 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 hínicate en su presencia,

etz pùctzou 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 cùxm, 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 desagrdecimiento, por tu desamor,

etz mitzm caoi hot cùxm?
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-pûc-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, ixcayacuic,* <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 ayoooba 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 ixyactzoituñ 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 cùxm?
 mitz-m ca-oy-tun-c cùxm
 you-your no-good-do-N with
 con tus maldades?

28-5. *Tò 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. *Tò ixyactocoi huintzòquiñ Amòhtòhc, ic mòhaitp 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. *Tò ixpùctzoi 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,

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tòphee ixyactocoi // yhuintzòquiñ? <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 atos,* <R-V AFNC/ST>
 hutii y-zoc-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 heecùxm 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. *Tò 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, heecùxm ymai huatzot,* <V SFC>
 ic mitz-m unc hee-cùxm y-may-huatzot
 or you-your son that-with he-confess-POT
 o a tus hijos, que confesarán,
- etz tcopùcot 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 ixycacixpûic caoiaphee mitzm vnc,* <VDOIO AFC>
 tò ix-yac-ixpùc-Y ca-oy-a-phae 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. *Tò ixycaduic 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 tzoicñ y hot: <V SFC/VO AFC>
 hee-cûxm y-toix-pûc-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 ñôx hee-cûxm y-yay-pûc-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-pûc-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-pee t-ca-tzoc-Y y-hot
 that he-no-like-CMP his heart
 que no querían?

29-5. *Tò ixcahuoip, ic tò ixcaoih mitzm vnc,* <V(O) AFC/VO AFC>
 tò ix-ca-huoip-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,

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co tij // pocpa ttuiñ, etz co ycaoiat? <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 nayoioit,* <VO AFC/V SFC>
 tò ix-matz-tut-Y mitz-m unc hee-cûxm *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-cûxm 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. *Tò ixhijc 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 tò 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. *Tò ixcayaccai, ixcayacuic,* <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 cùxtai, 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 mòatzou 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 mòatzou // ñaipathuanot mitzmòòt,* <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 ixcacopùcot, <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 ixcacopùcot: <OV AFC/V AFC>

etz môh 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 mnaipùc mòòt mitzm mòatzou 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 tō ixmōxahmuic mitzm mōatzou?* <VO AFC>
 pait tō ix-mò-xahmuc-Y mitz-m mōatzou
 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 ixmōnaipatot mitzm mōatzou,* <VO AFC>
 etz ca-huntiim ix-mò-nay-pat-ot mitz-m mōatzou
 and no-when you-with-RCP-reach-POT you-your spouse
 Y nunca has de tener cópula con tu esposa,
mitzm vnc yhuinduum: heecūxm catij oyit <ST>
 mitz-m unc y-huin-tuum: hee-cūxm ca-tii oy-it
 you-your son his-eye-? that-with no good-be
 delante de tus hijos: porque no es bueno.
- 31-3. *tō ixcahuintzòdōca,* <V AFC>
 tō ix-ca-huin-tzòdōca-Y,
 PER you-no-eye-fear-CMP
 Has dejado de respetar,
tō ixcamòhhahua Teit maxanhaiquepa, ic Coduuctòhc? <VO AFC>
 tō 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 itucxijc, ic tō 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 ixpùctzouot mecxn yòd hai,* <VDOIO AFC>
 a-huin-cuuc ix-pùc-tzou-ot mecx-n yòd hay
 other-eye-center you-ask-for-POT pardon-N that people
 Cara a cara has de pedir perdón a esas personas,
tòphee itucxijc ahuincuuc <R-V AFC>
 tò-phae 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 cùxm, nanuxocn cùxm?* <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 xèuhtòin, huit, ic tij ait,* <VO AFC/VO AFC>

tò ix-tooc-Y justicia, co ix-pùc-CMP xèuh-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 itxunot Justicia?

<VO AFC>

hee-cùxm ix-tun-ot justicia
 that-with you-do-POT justice
 por hacer justicia?

32-3. *Tò 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-pee 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. *Tò ixyactuiñ hai aquei cùxm mitzm tòhcam,*

<VO AFC>

tò ix-yac-tun-Y hay aquei 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, tò 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 cùxm, ic nahuindôĩn cùxm?

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,

heecùxm catij yquexòcot tzotztunc, mòĩntunc, 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,

muctocoiĩ, etz tij ait pocpa?

muc-tocoy-n, etz tii ait pocpa

drunk-lose-N and other thing sin

embriagueces, y otros pecados?

32-7. *Tò ixyacaduuc, ic tò ixcoyuuich mòĩntumba,* <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 ixyacoic hai, ic tò ixyacoochuiĩ?* <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 ixyacoochuiĩ?* <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 mnaiyacoochuaĩ 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. *Tò 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
Tò 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. *Tò ixhuindòì hai,* <VO AFC>
 tò ix-huin-tòì-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. *Tò 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 aporrestes a la gente, le lastimastes gravemente?
- 33-7. *Tò ixtuheecait 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 tò 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. *Tò ixyacqüeix tzip mòôt hai,* <VO AFC>

tò *ix-yac-qüex-Y tzip mòôt hay,
 PER you-CAU-finish-CMP dispute with person

tòphee ixmònaioih? vel Tò 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

tòphee ixyachotmaait? vel <R-V AFC>

tò-phee ix-yac-hot-maat-Y vel
 that you-CAU-heart-violate-CMP

P. 34

Tò ixmònaicaipx // hai, tòphee ixmòtzipait? <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,

ixpùtzouot 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 ahòxcòp, 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,

yòð hai yhuinduum, pònmòðt ixyactzoituiñ. <R-V AFC>

yòð hay y-huin-tuum, pòn-mòðt 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. *Tò ixabeix? vel Tò 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 tò 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 cùxm, etz naimòhquèxn cùxm? <V AFC>

ic tò ix-huin-co-tzuh-Y heec-n cùxm etz nay-mòh-quèxn 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 ixpùctzoi mecxn yòð hai,* <VDOIO AFC>

tò ix-pùc-tzou-Y mecx-n yòð 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 ixpùctzòï mecxn, choicp ixñiñòcxot 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 ixpùctzòuot 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 ixpùctzòuot 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 mhotxem, etz catij ixñaiactuhecacit,* <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 yòð hai, tôphee ixmòyactzipait? <VO AFC/R-V AFC>
 ca-tii ix-naic-huin-tòy-Y yòð 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 ixhuindòì yòò hai, <VO AFC>
 pona nay-hee-tùn ix-huin-tòì-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. *Tò ixyacqueexnaix toixtòhc, 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, heecùxm 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 ixhuenòmai?* <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 Tò ixmoi caipx toixtòhc heecùxm 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. *Tò 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 tò 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. *Tò 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 ñòðbeit, heecùxm catij yquexòcot mitzm pocpa?* <VO PFC>
 ay ñòð-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,
- heecùxm 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 cùxm, 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 Tò ixhòicx 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 tóixhòicx 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>
 huenónn 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 tō ixhöicx nax?* <VO AFC>
 huinuh-tzoc-ait tò ix-hòcx-Y nax
 frequently PER you-eat-CMP earth
 Frecuentemente has comido tierra?

Tzocait tzocait tō ixmucx 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. *Tō mmuctocoi?* <V SFC>
 tò m-muc-tocoy-Y
 PER you-get·drunk-lose-CMP
 Te has embriagado?

36-8. *Tij mtucmuctocoid, Nòdputz, ic Queichñòd?* <V PFNC>
 tii m-tuc-muc-tocoy-ò, nòd-putz, ic quetz-y-nòd
 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. *Queichñòd n vuic; tihuaimp catij ytocoi òtzn huinmaiñ,* <OV AFC/VO PFC>
 quetz-y-nòd n-uuc-Y; tihuaimp ca-tii y-tocoy-Y òtzn 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. *Tō muctocoi mnaitih òndacn cùxm. vel* <V SFC>
 tò muc-tocoy-Y m-nay-tih-Y òdn-tac-n cùxm vel
 PER drunk·bad you-RCP-push-CMP false-N with

Tō muctocoi mquexòic naòndacn cùxm, heecùxm mpocpatunot? <V SFC/V SFC>

tò muc-tocoy-Y m-quexòc-Y na-òdn-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 toixtòhc, heecùxm ixmòpocpaatot,* <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, heecùxm 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 embrigado a la gente, por hurtarle sus bienes?
- 37-6. *Tò myacnòðpuich, heecùxm hai ymuctocoiot?* <V SFC/SV SFC>
 tò m-yac-nòð-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, tòphee ixmòpocpatuiñ:* <VO AFC/R-V AFC>
 may-unc, ca-tii ix-hay-pat-Y hay, tò-phae 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:

heecùxm 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, tôphee ixmôcuxijc, tôphee ixmôcuiait, &c.

<R-V AFC/R-V AFC/R-V AFC>

tò-phae ix-a-tzoc-Y, tò-phae ix-mò-cuxiic-Y, tò-phae 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-tôhc
 PER you-with-sin-have-CMP woman-PL
- b. *Tò ixmôtuiñ pocpa toixtôhc? vel* <VO AFC>
 tò ix-mò-tun-Y pocpa toix-tôhc
 PER you-with-do-CMP sin woman-PL
- c. *Tô ixmôintuiñ toixtôhc? vel* <VO AFC>
 tò ix-môin-tun-Y toix-tôhc
 PER you-friend-do-CMP woman-PL
- d. *Tò ixmôtzotztuiñ toixtôhc? vel* <VO AFC>
 tò ix-mò-tzotz-tun-Y toix-tôhc
 PER you-with-indecent-do-CMP woman-PL
- e. *Tô ixmôtzotzyoi toixtôhc? vel* <VO AFC>
 tò ix-mò-tzotz-yoy-Y toix-tôhc
 PER you-with-indecent-walk-CMP woman-PL
- f. *Tò ixmôðait toixtôhc? vel* <VO AFC>
 tò ix-môð-at-Y toix-tôhc
 PER you-with-be-CMP woman-PL
- g. *Tô ixmónaipait toixtôhc? vel* <VO AFC>
 tò ix-mò-nay-pat-Y toix-tôhc
 PER you-with-RCP-reach-CMP woman-PL
- h. *Tò ixpait toixtôhc? vel* <VO AFC>
 tò ix-pat-Y toix-tôhc
 PER you-reach-CMP woman-PL
- i. *Tò ixmôpocpatuiñ toixtôhc? vel* <VO AFC>
 tò ix-mò-pocpa-tun-Y toix-tôhc
 PER you-with-sin-do-CMP woman-PL
- j. *Tò mpocpatuiñ môðt toixtôhc?* <V SFC>
 tò m-pocpa-tun-Y môðt toix-tôhc
 PER you-sin-do-CMP with woman
 Has pecado con mujer?
- 38-2. *Yðð toixtôhc, tôphee ixmôpocpaait,* <R-V AFC>
 yòð toix-tôhc, tò-phae 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-tôhc it vel yay-pûc-Y toix-tôhc 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-tôhc vel nay-tun-pa toix-tôhc it
 or RCP-one woman-PL RCP-do-AG woman-PL be
 o solteras,

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

P. 39

39-1. *Honaac oc tô ixmôpocpaait yaipûictoix,* <VO AFC>
 honaac oc tò ix-mò-pocpa-at-Y yay-pûc-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 huaihqixiuh toix?
 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 yôð toixtôhc,* <VO AFNC/VO AFC>
 m-yac-abat-ò pocpa co ix-pat-Y yòð toix-tôhc
 you-CAU-consummate-CMP sin when you-find-CMP that woman-PL
 Consumastes el pecado, cuando hubistes esas mujeres,

ic cohia ixmôðt cuiait? <V AFC>
 ic cohia ix-mòðt-cuyat-Y
 or only you-with-play-CMP
 o solo retozastes, o jugastes con ellas?

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39-3. *Abat ntuĩ pocpa hee môðt.* <VO AFC>
 abat n-tun-Y pocpa hee môðt
 consummate I-do-CMP sin her with
 Pecado consumado cometí con ellas.

39-4. *Yôð toixtôhc, tôphee ixmôtuĩ pocpa, mitzm mocuuc hee? vel* <R-VO AFC>
 yòð toix-tôhc, 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 yôð toix?* <VO AFNC>
 m-pôn-at-Yp yòð toix
 you-who-have-ICMP that woman
 Qué parentesco tiene contigo?
- vel Huixôn mitzm mocuucat yôð toix?* <EQ>
 vel huixôn mitz-m mocuuc at-Y yòð toix
 how you-your relative be-ICMP that woman
 O qué es tuya esa mujer?
- 39-6. *Yôð toix, ypônaitp mnitoix? vel* <SVO AFNC>
 yòð toix, y-pôn-at-Yp m-ni-toix vel
 that woman she-who-have-ICMP your-DEF-woman
- Huixôn mitzm ñitoix ymocuucat yôð toix?* <EQ>
 huixôn mitz-m ni-toix y-mocuuc at-Y yòð 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. *Yôð toixtôhc, huixôn ñaimocuucat?* <V SFC>
 yòð toix-tôhc, huixôn 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-pôn-at-Yp atuuc
 one she-who-have-ICMP other
 O qué es una de la otra?
- 40-2. *Yôð quixiuhtoix? vel Toixonaac, tôphee ixmôpocpaait,* <R-V AFC>
 yòð quixiuh-toix? vel toix-onaac, tô-pee ix-mô-pocpa-at-Y
 that child-woman woman-child that you-with-sin-have-CMP
 Esa muchacha, con quien pecastes,

- mitz myacmaatô, ic tô tyxopca 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 tyxopca yhuenait, ôtz nyacmaatô.* <VO AFC/V AFNC>
 ca-tii nam t-ix-Y pocpa yhuenait, ôtz 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 cùxm?* <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 môôt
 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-tôhc
 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-tôhc
 when you-make-DEF-heart-mind-be-CMP sin woman-PL
 Cuando tuvistes pensamientos de pecar con mujeres,
- huenijt ixmôttunhuañ pocpa yôô toixtôhc?* <VO AFC>
 huenijt ix-mò-tun-huan-Y pocpa yòò toix-tôhc
 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-tôhc
 you-wish-CMP you-with-sin-have-POT that woman-PL
 deseastes pecar con ellas?

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40-8. *Hunaaait, tò 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 tò ixatzoic pocpa, tò // ixñiñòicx 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 ixmòpocpacaipx, etz ixtuccopùic 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 habládole acerca de el pecado, y hechóle admitir?

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41-1. *Nhuenòmaiò 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. *Mmòòtcuiatò toix?* <VO AFNC>

m-mòòt-cuyat-ò toix
 you-with-play-CMP woman
 Jugastes, o retozastes con la mujer?

41-3. *Nmòòtcuiatò òtz.* <V AFNC>

n-mòòt-cuyat-ò-òtz
 I-with-play-CMP-I
 Retocé, o jugué con ella.

41-4. *Mtonò 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 òtz.* <V AFNC>
 n-yac-ton-ò òtz
 I-CAU-touch-CMP I
 Hice que los tuviera.
- 41-8. *Ypitzomô mitzm nòð?* <VS SFNC>
 y-pitzom-ò mitz-m nòð
 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 yñòð?* <VO AFNC>
 m-yac-pitzom-ò toix y-nòð
 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 môh 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 mðh pocpa yðð, tðphee ixtuiñ, <R-V AFC>
 niic mòh pocpa yðð, tð-phee ix-tun-Y
 more big sin that that you-do-CMP
 mayor pecado es ese, que hicistes,

catij co ixmðnaipatot 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 yðð // pocpa; etz oiha hudij atuucphee. <NIMP>
 etz ca-tii ix-naic-tun-Y yðð 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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(S. 54)

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,

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

42-2. *Ntuxondacð òtz, Maiteit.* <V AFNC>

n-tuc-xon-tac-ò òtz, may-teit
 I-make-delight-CMP I VOC-Father
 Me deleité, Padre.

42-3. *Mpocpahahuì co ixtuxondaic 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. *Npocpahahuð òtz* <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 ôtz.
 I-touch-CMP I
 Los tuve.
- 42-9. *Mnaiotzquijtzô?* <V SFNC>
 m-nay-otzquiiiz-ò
 you-RCP-provoke·polution-CMP
 Te provocastes polución.
- 42-10. *Nnaiotzquijtzô ôtz.* <V SFNC>
 n-nay-otzquiiiz-ò ôtz
 I-RCP-provoke·polution-CMP I
 Me la provoqué.
- 42-11. *Ypitzomô nòh huenijt ait?* <VS SFNC>
 y-pitzom-ò *m-nòh 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.

43-2. *Etz huenijt ixatzoic ixmôpocpaatot toixtôhc?* <VVO AFC, AFC>

etz hueniit ix-a-tzoc-Y ix-mò-pocpa-at-ot toix-tôhc
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-pûc-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-otzquiiiz-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 nôô mitz a-huin-tzôu 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:

heecûxm hunaa ait tô ntuccuiat ôtzn nicx, <VO AFC>
hee-cûxm hunaa ait tò n-tuc-cuyat-Y ôtz-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 nôô 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 cùxm.
*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 humòht) tò ixtuiñ yòð pocpa huinuhzocait,* <VO AFC>
 *honaac poo(ic humòht) tò ix-tun-Y yòð 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 mhuiñn? <V SFC>
ixta m-huan-Y-n
 as you-say-ICMP-as
 como dices?

- 43-8. *Hundiim ixactuiñ yòð pocpa?* <VO AFC>
Huntiim ix-ac-tun-Y yòð 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.

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- 44-1. *Honaac oc tò ixmaihoaich nai yòð pocpa?* <VO AFC>
honaac oc tò ix-may-huatz-Y nay yòð 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 tō ixmaihoaich nai yōō pocpa,* <VO AFC>
 co tō ix-may-huatz-Y nay yōō pocpa
 when PER you-confess-CMP RCP that sin
 Cuando te has confesado de ese mismo pecado,
- catij mhuenōmai Teit heecūxm ixmatztutot yōō pocpa:* <VS PFC/VO AFC>
 ca-tii m-huenōmay-Y Teit hee-cūxm ix-matz-tut-ot yōō pocpa
 no you-tell-CMP Father that-with you-abandon-POT that sin
 no te ha dicho el Padre que lo dejarás:
- heecūxm co ixcamatztutot,* <V AFC>
 hee-cūxm co ix-ca-matz-tut-ot
 that-with when you-no-abandon-POT
 porque no dejándolo,
- Teit Yacmaihuatzpa catij mobat mconuxot?* <SV PFC>
 teit yac-may-huatz-pa ca-tii mobat m-co-nux-ot
 Father CAU-confess-AG no can you-absolve-POT
 no podía el Confesor absolverte?
- (S. 56)
- 44-4. *Heetūn tō ixñōmai Teit.* <VS PFC>
 hee-tūn tō ix-nōmay-Y teit
 thus PER me-tell-CMP Father
 Así me lo ha dicho el Padre.
- 44-5. *Honaac oc tō mhuenōmai Teit heetūntzou?* <VS PFC>
 honaac oc tō m-huenōmay-Y teit hee-tūn-tzou
 how·many times PER you-tell-CMP Father that-like-way
 Cuántas veces te lo ha dicho el Padre así?
- 44-6. *Xūma cō nmaihoaich.* <V SFC>
 xūma *co n-may-huatz-Y
 always when I-confess-CMP
 Siempre que me he confesado.
- 44-7. *Pona tō Teit mhuenōmxōit mai oc,* <SV PFC>
 pona tō teit m-huenōm-xōt-Y may oc
 if PER Father you-tell?-CMP many times
 Si el Padre te lo ha dicho muchas veces,
- etz mitz catij ixmatztuthuaiñ yōō pocpa,* <VO AFC>
 etz mitz ca-tii ix-matz-tut-huan-Y yōō pocpa
 and you no you-abandon-want-ICMP that sin
 y tú no quieres dejar ese pecado,

catij òtz 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 mòin vel Mòintumba;* ‹VO AFNC›
 m-hayquep mòin vel mòin-tun-pa;
 you-have-(ICMP) cohabitation cohabitation-do-AG
 Estás amancebado;

ic mhaiquep toix, heecùxm ixmòpocpaatot 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. *Mòòt mtzòna?* ‹V SFC›
 mòòt m-tzòna-Y
 with you-live-ICMP
 Vives con ella?

45-2. *Catij mòòt ntzòna, ahuinc ychòna.* ‹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 xùma co ixchoic, ixñiñòicx, etz ixmòpocpa 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>

tô ix-yac-queex-Y yôô toix
 PER you-CAU-be·born-CMP that woman
 Has hecho parir a esa mujer?

45-6. *Metzc ôtzn vnc tôtqueeix.* <OV AFC>

metzc ôtzn-unc tô 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 yôô 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.*

*ôtz may-teit
 I VOC-Father
 Yo Padre.

45-9. *Honaac humòht tò ixhaiquep yôô toix?* <VO AFC>

honaac humòht tò ix-hayquep yôô toix
 how·many year PER you-have(-CMP) that woman
 Cuántos años ha que tienes a esa mujer?

45-10. *Cuhc ñòicx mahc humòht.* <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 yôô toix tuimñaxna;* <AUX-VO AFC>

may-unc, hantzy tzoic ix-matz-tut-ot yôô 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, tōphee ixyacqueeix, ‹R-V AFC›
 tihuaimp y-unc, tō-pee ix-yac-queex-Y
 but her-son that you-CAU-be·born-CMP
 pero a sus hijos, que le has hecho parir,

choicp ixyxot, ixyacaiot, 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-cúxm 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 yôð toix,* ‹AUX-VO AFC›
 may-teit, huixôn ôtz mobat n-matz-tut-ot yôð toix
 VOC-Father how I can I-abandon-POT that woman
 Padre, como puedo yo dejar a esa mujer,

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co heequie tō nhaiquep, tō nmôyoi, tō nmôtait, ‹V AFC/V AFC/V AFC›
 co *heequib tō n-hayquep, tō n-mò-yoy-Y, tō n-mòôt-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 tō nyacqueeix: cahatob nmatztuit ‹V AFC/AUX-V AFC›
 etz tō 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.

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46-1. *Naiheetûn ôtz cahatob nconuicx mitz,* ‹S-AUX-VO AFC›
 nay-hee-tûn ôtz 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-pahuijtz-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, toixpùc hai, ic naituuc hai?* <ST>

tii hay mitz, toix-pùc-Y hay, ic nay-tuuc hay
 what person you woman-recv-CMP person or RCP-one person
 Qué eres, casado, o soltero?

46-4. *Naituuc hai òtz.* <ST>

nay-tuuc hay òtz
 RCP-one person I
 Soy soltero.

46-5. *Pona mitz naituuc hai, etz naiheetùn mitzm môin:* <ST/ST>

pona mitz nay-tuuc hay, etz nay-hee-tùn mitz-m môin
 if you RCP-one person and also you-your youngster
 Si tú eres soltero, y también tu manceba lo es:

co ixpùcot yôð toix, co ixmôxahmucot, <VO AFC/V AFC>
 co ix-pùc-ot yòð toix, co ix-mò-xahmuc-ot,
 when you-recv-POT that woman when you-with-marry-POT
 casandote con ella,

y oiot huina; tihuaimp conom ixpùcot yôð toix, <VO PFC/VO AFC>
 y-oy-ot huina tihuaimp conom ix-pùc-ot yòð toix
 she-arrange-POT all but until you-recv-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 yôð toix. <AUX-VO AFC>
 ca-tii mobat ix-mò-nay-pat-ot yòð toix
 no can you-with-RCP-reach-POT that woman
 no puedes juntarte con ella.

(S. 58)

46-6. *Tô ixmôpocpatuñ 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-metzca at-Y
 pure man-PL DEF-two be-ICMP
 puros hombres los dos?

P. 47

47-1. *Hoo Maiteit, tò ncaoiat heetùn 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. *Huixòn tò ixtuiñ pocpa mòdt yaitòhc:* <VO AFC>
 huixòn tò ix-tun-Y pocpa mòdt yay-tòhc
 how PER you-do-CMP sin with man-PL
 Cómo has pecado con hombre:

tò moxpijch? vel Tò ixmòpocpatuñ hoxcòptzou? <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 heetùn nhatquei mòdt tuuc yai:* <V SFC>
 tuuc *oc-cohia hee-tùn n-hat-quei-Y mòdt tuuc yay
 one time only that-like I-can-sting?-CMP with one man
 Una sola vez hice esa maldad con un hombre:

heecùxm hee ixñòmai; tihuaimp atuucphee yaitòhc mòdt, <V PFC>
 hee-cùxm hee ix-nòmày-Y; tihuaimp a-tuuc-phee yay-tòhc mòdt
 that-with he me-tell-CMP but other-one-that man-PL with
 porque el me lo dijo; pero con otros hombres,

huinc tò ntuñ. <V AFC>
 huinc tò n-tun-Y
 other PER I-do-CMP
 he hecho de otro modo.

47-6. *Huixòntzou tò ixtuĩn mòòt huinc yaitòhc?* <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 tò ntoiñ vel Tò nmaich y ñicx,* <VO AFC>

hunaa-ait tò n-ton-Y vel tò n-matz-Y y-ñicx
 sometimes PER I-touch-CMP PER I-grasp-CMP her-body
 Algunas veces he tocado sus partes,

etz ntuccuiait conom ypitzoim ñòò: <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 òtz 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 òtzn nòò. Hunaa ait tò npoctaic òtzn 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 Puiaacuucap, etz ypitzoim òtzn nòò. <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. *Yòò yaitòhc, tòphee ix- // mòtuĩn yòò 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

toixpùic hai it, ic naituuc hai? <ST>

toix-pùc-Y hay it ic nay-tuuc hay
 woman-recv-CMP person be or RCP-one person
 eran casados, o solteros?

48-2. *Ac onaac naitumba it, ixta òtz.* <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, tō n-pocpatuiñ mōôt ôtzn Caip.* <V SFC>
 may-teit, tō n-pocpa-tun-Y mòôt ôtzn-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 yôô pocpa
 when you-do-CMP that sin
 Cuándo cometistes ese pecado?

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

ic co tōmtoixpûic yhuenait? <V SFC>
 ic co tō m-toix-pûc-Y yhuenait
 or when PER you-woman-receive-CMP CNT
 o habiendote casado?
- 48-5. *Co tō ntoixpûic ôtzn yhuenait.* <V SFC>
 co tō n-toix-pûc-Y-ôtzn yhuenait
 when PER I-woman-receive-CMP-I CNT
 Habiendome ya casado.
- 48-6. *Myacabatō pocpa mōôt mitzm Caip?* <VO AFNC>
 m-yac-abat-ò pocpa mòôt 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. *Myactōquei mitzm nicx hee yñicx hoitp?* <VO AFNC>
 *m-yac-tōquei-(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 nòò, etz tco-pùc-Y 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 ix-mò-pocpa-at-Y 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 ix-pùctzòì mitzm ñitoix <VO AFC>
 tò ix-pùc-tzou-Y mitz-m ni-toix
 PER you-receive-shame-CMP you-your DEF-woman
 has perdido el débito a tu mujer?

P. 49
hee // cùxm 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 npùctzoi, etz tò nnaipait mòòt òtzn nitoix.* <V AFC/V SFC>
 tò n-pùc-tzou-Y, etz tò n-nay-pat-Y mòòt òtzn 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 ix-mò-pocpa-at-Y 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 ix-pùctzouot mñitoix <AUX-VO AFC>
 ca-tii mobat ix-pùc-tzou-ot m-ni-toix
 no can you-receive-shame-POT 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
 no podías pedir el débito a tu mujer?

- 49-3. *Nnihahuipòtz yhuenait: heecùxm 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 oído 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 ixpùctzòì 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. *Hundiym 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. *Mmai huatzp cùxtai pocpa, tòphee ixtuiñ yòò mactaxc poo cùxm*
 <VO AFNC/R-V AFC>
 m-may-huatz-p cùxtay pocpa, tòp-heel 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 ixpùctzòì mnitoix heeciuxm 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; heecùxm catij mpcopatunot* <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 mobatn <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 ntuccopùicpòtz mitz cotucn, etz mobatn, <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 ixñaiyacmaait 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 mòt òtzn Caip* <V SFC>
 may-teit, tò n-pocpa-tun-Y mòt òtzn caip
 VOC-Father, PER I-sin-do-CMP with I-my sister·in·law
 Padre, he pecado con mi cuñada
- òtzn nitoix ychoo, co catijnam ntoixpùic yhuenait.* <V SFC>
 òtzn-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 módt mitzm Caip huenijt ait?* <VO AFC>
 abat ix-tun-Y pocpa mòdt 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. *Nyacabatòdtz pocpa hee mòdt.* <VO AFNC>
 n-yac-abat-ò-òtzn pocpa hee mòdt
 I-CAU-consummate-CMP-I sin she with
 Consumé, o dí complemento al pecado con ella.
- 51-2. *Etz mnitoix tnihauiip yòd pocpa,* <VO AFNC>
 etz m-ni-toix t-ni-hahu-Yp yòd pocpa
 and your-DEF-woman she-DEF-feel-ICMP that sin
 Y tu mujer sabe el pecado,
- tòphee ixtuiñ mòdt ychoo.* <R-VO AFC>
 tò-phae ix-tun-Y mòdt 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 mnihauiip 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-cûxm ca-tii mobat ix-pûc-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 òtz-n nitoix, 〈OV AFC/VO AFC〉

hee-cûxm 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 tō ixpuicñ yaat toix, <VO AFC>
 etz pait ixta tō 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 mmōtzonaip, xūma ixtuiñ pocpa co ixmaich, <R-V SFNC/VO AFC/V AFC>
 hutii-pheem-mò-tzōna-Yp, xūma 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 itxzuicx, co ixtoiñ, etz co ixmōnaipait: <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 heecùxm ñyacoiot òtz 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 heecùxm mitz mtzōnot ixta hanch casado, <V SFC>
 etz hee-cùxm mitz m-tzōn-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-necessitate-ICMP I-DEF-fix(>write)-POT Father great·man bishop
 es necesario que yo escriba al señor obispo,

heecùxm ixquexotòtz cotucn, <VO PFC>
 hee-cùxm ix-quex-ot-òtz cotuc-n
 that-with me-send-POT-I order-N
 para que me envíe licencia o facultad,

heecûxm ôtʒ mobat ñyacoiot mitzm xahmucn. ‹S-AUX-VO AFC›
 hee-cûxm ôtʒ 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 yôð cotucn, ‹VS SFC›
 tihuaimp, conom y-min-ot yòð 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-cûxm ca-tii hantzy m-ni-toix it
 that-with no true your-DEF-woman be
 porque no es verdaderamente tu mujer,

conom ôtʒ nhuenômot mitz tij mtunob. ‹SVO AFC/R-V AFNC›
 conom ôtʒ 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 nyacoiotôtʒ mitzm xahmucn, ‹VO AFC›
 hee-cûxm n-yac-oy-ot-ôtʒ 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-cûxm 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.

Heecùxm yabatot yaat, ixhuenòmot 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, ixoihahuiopótz 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 tcopùcot mitzm caipx, ixhuenòmot:

〈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 ixhuenòmot:

〈V AFC〉

hueniit ix-huenòm-ot
 then you-tell-POT
 Entonces le dirás:

Pona tòixib ixcapùcotz, 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 tcoꝑucot mitzm caipx, ixhuenômot: <VO AFC/V AFC>
 etz co t-co-puc-ot mitz-m capx-Y, ix-huenôm-ot
 and when she-admit-POT you-your say-N you-tell-POT
 Y admitiendo ella tus palabras, le dirás:

Naiheetùn òtz oy npùcot mitz, <VO AFC>
 nay-hee-tùn òtz oy n-puc-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 huenijt 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 tò ixtuiñ // yhuenatot yaat, tòphee nnicaipx, <V AFC/R-V AFC>
 etz co tò ix-tun-Y y-huen-at-ot yaat, tò-phae 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>
 tzôna hot-cuuc môôt 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. *Tò moxpjch 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 tò 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 ypitomhuaiñ nòð, etz ixyactaix mitzm nòð, <VS SFC/VO AFC>
 co y-pitzom-huan-Y nòð etz ix-yac-tax-Y mitz-m nòð
 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. *Tò itxuiñ naiheetùntzou môðt mitzm ñitoix?* <V AFC>
 tò ix-tun-Y nay-hee-tùn tzou mòðt 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. *Tò mtzotzcomai?* <V SFC>
 tò m-tzotz-comai-Y
 PER you-indecent-dream-CMP
 Has tenido sueños deshonestos?

54-5. *Etz co mhuiyuc ixtucxondaic yòð,* <V SFC/VO AFC>
 etz co m-huiyuc-Y, ix-tuc-xon-tac-Y yòð,
 and when you-awake-CMP you-make-glad-CMP that
 Y cuando despertastes, te holgastes

tòphee ixcomai yhuenait? <R-V AFC>
 tò-pee ix-comai-Y yhuenait
 what you-dream-CMP CNT
 de lo que habías soñado?

P. 55

55-1. *Maiteit, mai oc, co cuhc òtz 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 òtzn nòð, òtzn pobtaich. <VS SFC>
 y-pitzom-Y òtz-n nòð, òtz-n pob-tatz-Y
 it-come·out-CMP I-my liquid I-my white-urinate-N(>semen)
 he tenido polución.

55-2. *Co mcochnai 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 cûxm 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 cûxm
 you-for-heart-mind-have-CMP sin CNT only wish-N with
 tenía pensamientos deshonestos voluntariamente,

etz heetûn mmaaoic yhuenait? <V SFC>

etz hee-tûn m-maa-oc-Y yhuenait
 and that-like you-sleep-complete?-CMP CNT
 y así te dormías?

55-3. *Etz co tò mhuiyuc yhuenait,* <V SFC>

etz co tò m-huiyuc-Y yhuenait
 and when PER you-awake-CMP CNT
 Y habiendo despertado,

m-xondaic heecûxm tò ypitzoim nõð yhuenait? <V SFC/VS SFC>

m-xon-tac-Y hee-cûxm tò y-pitzom-Y nõð yhuenait
 you-be-glad-CMP that-with PER it-come-out-CMP liquid CNT
 te holgabas de haber tenido polución?

55-4. *Tò ixhuoy toixtòhc, heecûxm tmòpocpaatot yaitòhc?* <VO AFC/VO AFC>

tò ix-huoy-Y toix-tòhc, hee-cûxm 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. *Tò ixyacnòicx pocpacaipx, etz itucmodoi toixtòhc,* <VO AFC/VO AFC>

tò ix-yac-nòicx-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,

heecûxm tmòpocpatunot yaitòhc? <VO AFC>

hee-cûxm t-mò-pocpa-tun-ot yay-tòhc
 that-with she-with-sin-do-POT man-PL
 para que pecarán con hombres?

- 55-6. *Tò mcaipxtuiñ mòðt toixtòhc,* <V SFC>
 tò m-capx-Y-tun-Y mòðt toix-tòhc
 PER you-say-N-do-CMP with woman-PL
 Has hecho conciertos con mujeres,
heecùxm tcopùcot tmòpocpaatot yaitòhc? <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. *Tò ixyactzotztuiñ yaitòhc, ic toixtòhc?* <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. *Tò mtzòtztuiñ, ic tò mtzòtztcaipx* <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. *Tò ixtucanuicx mitzmtòhc,* <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 tmòpocpaatot ymòin? <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. *Tò ixyacaduic, ic tò 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 môh 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-tzôôca-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 môh pocpa, tôphee ixtuiñ, <ST/R-V AFC>

oiha hait hantzy môh 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 ñihuatztot mitzm anima, <VO PFC?/VS SFC?>

hee-cûxm 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-cûxm 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 tpahuijztot mitzm anima hahuiñ, caetp ycahatn <SVO AFC>

etz mohcuu t-pahuijzt-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, tò nmòpocpaait 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. *Myacabatò pocpa mòòt huyuuc?* <VO AFNC>

m-yac-abat-ò pocpa mòòt huyuuc
 you-CAU-consummate-CMP sin with animal
 Cosumastes el pecado con el animal?

57-3. *Myactòquei 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. *Tò ixmaihoaich yòò pocpa?* <VO AFC>

tò ix-may-huatz-Y yòò pocpa
 PER you-confess-CMP that sin
 Has confesado ese pecado?

57-8. *Catijnam nmaihoaich.* <V AFC>

ca-tii nam n-may-huatz-Y
 no yet I-confess-CMP
 Aun no lo he confesado.

57-9. *Hundijm ixtuiñ yôð pocpa?* <VO AFC>

huntiim ix-tun-Y yòð pocpa
 when you-do-CMP that sin
 Cuando cometistes ese pecado?

57-10. *Hee ymahc humòht.*

hee y-mahc humòht
 that its-ten year
 Ahora diez años.

57-11. *Catij mmaihoaich humòht humòht?* <V SFC>

ca-tii m-may-huatz-Y humòht humòht
 no you-confess-CMP year year
 No te has confesado cada año?

57-12. *Tò nmaihoaich; tihuaimp yôð pocpa catij nmaihoaich.* <V SFC/OV AFC>

tò n-may-huatz-Y; tihuaimp yòð 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 ymaihoaich,* <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 môh pocpa, hantzy y-môh-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 yôð maihuatzn? <ST>

etz ca-tii oy it yòð 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;

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tihuaimp hanch ytzuyui òtzn 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 tō ncuyuuich humòht humòht co nmaihoaich. 〈V AFC/V SFC〉

etz pait tō *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, heecùxm yonijt mmai huatzot 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 ixacmai huatzot cùxtai 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,

tòphee ixtuiñ yaat mahc humòht cùxm. 〈R-V AFC〉

tòphee ix-tun-Y yaat mahc humòht cùxm
that you-do-CMP this ten year in
que has cometido en estos diez años.

(S. 68)

58-2. *Maiteit, huina cùxtai òtzn pocpa tō nmaihoaich:* 〈OV AFC〉

may-teit, huina cùxtay òtz-n pocpa tō n-may-huatz-Y
VOC-Father all all I-my sin PER I-confess-CMP
Padre, todos mis pecados he confesado:

cohia yòð pocpa, tòphee ntuñ mòðt huyuuc catij nmaihoaich. 〈R-V AFC/V SFC〉

cohia yòð pocpa, tòphee n-tun-Y mòðt 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 tō ixmaihoaich cùxtai mitzm pocpa,* 〈VO AFC〉

oiha tō ix-may-huatz-Y cùxtay mitz-m pocpa
although PER you-confess-CMP all you-your sin
Aunque has confesado todos tus pecados,

choicp ixacmai huatzot 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:

heecâxm oiha tô mmaihoaich humôht humôht, <V SFC>
 hee-cûxm oiha tò m-may-huatz-Y humôht humôht
 that-with although PER you-confess-CMP year year
 porque aunque te has confesado cada año,

cûxtai yôð maihuatzn catij choupait, caeptij tzouit: <SV SFC/ST>
 cûxtay yòð 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 tcoþiic cûxtai yôð maihuatzn, <SVO AFC>
 etz Dios ca-tii t-co-pùc-Y cûxtay yòð may-huatz-n
 and God no he-admit-CMP all that confess-N
 y Dios no admitió todas esas confesiones,

heecâxm ôðndacn cûxm mmaihoaich co ixcoyuuich môh pocpa. <V SFC/VO AFC>
 hee-cûxm ôðn-tac-n cûxm m-may-huatz-Y co ix-co-yuutz-Y môh 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 desconfíeles, 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,

tôphee ixtuiñ ixta ixtuiñ pocpa môðt huyuuc yonijt pat: <R-V AFC/VO AFC>
 tò-phae ix-tun-Y ixta ix-tun-Y pocpa môðt 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;

heecâxm ôtz npùtôcot mitz co namodouot oitaic, <SVO AFC/V AFC>
 hee-cûxm ôtz n-pùtôc-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 cûxtay 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-môh, 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 mpùtòcot. <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

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59-2. *Tò ixmôpocpatuiñ atuuc toix ita mitz,* <VO AFC>
 tò ix-mô-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-metzca at-Y
 pure woman DEF-two be-N
 puras mujeres las dos?

59-3. *Tò mnaiñaip mòdt atuuc toix?* <V SFC>
 tò m-nay-nap-Y mòdt 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 nôd, etz atuuc toix yñôd?* <V AFNC>
 y-pitzom-ò mitz-m nôd, etz a-tuuc toix y-nòd
 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 môtôt atuuc toix,* <VO AFC>

co ix-tun-Y yôô môtôt 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-mô-pocpa-at-ot yay-tôhc
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-pûc-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 ixmôtuiñ pocpa,* <R-VO AFC>

etz yôô toix, tôphee ix-mô-tun-Y pocpa
and that woman that you-with-do-CMP sin
Y la mujer con quien pecastes,

yai pûictoix it, ic naituuc toix? <ST>

yay-pûc-Y toix it ic nay-tuuc toix
man-receive-CMP woman be or RCP-one woman
era casada, o suelta?

60-3. *Tô ixmôtzotzcaipx yaitôhc?* <VO AFC>

tô ix-mô-tzotz-capx-Y yay-tôhc
PER you-with-indecent-say-CMP man-PL
Has hablado deshonestidades con hombres?

60-4. *Etz co ixmôtzotzcaipx yaitôhc,* <VO AFC>

etz co ix-mô-tzotz-capx-Y yay-tôhc
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-mô-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-ô co ix-mô-cuxiic-Y yay-tôhc
you-delight-CMP when you-with-joke-CMP man-PL
Te deleitastes cuando chanceastes con hombres?

60-6. *Tò ixadondoì yaitòhc?* <VO AFC>

tò ix-a-ton-toi-Y yay-tòhc
 PER you-provoke-CMP man-PL
 Has provocado a hombres?

60-7. *Co tò myoi yaitòhc 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,

tò ixyacquexòic 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 yaitòhc tatzocot tmòpocpaatot 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. *Tò 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 yaitòhc 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. *Tò mcòy Tzitic hoitp mòòt yaitòhc?* <V SFC>

tò m-còy-Y tzitic 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. *Tò m-tzij Nòò 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,

heecùxm co ñaxot yaitòhc 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,

- 61-7. *Tô ixyachuimbijit, ic tô ixcobeit yôd metzc peso?* <V AFC/VO AFC>
 tò ix-yac-huin-piit-Y, ic tò ix-cobet-Y yòd 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 tô yooic hai, tôphee nmeeich.* <VS SFC/R-V AFC>
 hee-cûxm tò y-ooc-Y hay, tò-pee 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 ixmôcobetot. <VO AFC/OV AFC>
 hee-cûxm 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.
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- 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 yôð metzc peso cûxm ixcohuiot Missa <V AFNC/VO AFC>
 y-tzoc-Yp yòð 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 cûxm
 person-dead his-soul-feel-N for
 por el alma del difunto.

Naiheetùn mobat ixyacot yôð metzc peso limosna ayoobahai,
 <AUX-VDOIO AFC>
 nay-hee-tùn mobat ix-yac-ot yòð 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 cûxm
 RCP-that person-dead for
 por el mismo difunto.

62-2. *Tô nme Eich. 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 yôð mula?* <VO AFC>
 nay-tuuc mitz ix-meetz-Y yòð mula
 RCP-one you you-steal-CMP that mule
 Solo tú hurtastes esa mula?

62-4. *Moot atuuc ôtzn mocuuc, nimetzcôðtz nmaich.* <OV AFC>
 *mòðt a-tuuc ôtzn n mocuuc, ni-metzc ôðtz 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. *Huenònn chou yôð mula?* <VS SFC>
 huenònn y-tzou yòð 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. *Huenònn ixtooc?* <V AFC>
 huenònn ix-tooc-Y
 how·much you-sell-CMP
 Por cuánto la vendistes?
- 62-8. *Mahc peso cûxm ntoocôdtz* <V AFC>
 mahc peso cûxm n-tooc-Y-òdtz
 ten peso with I-sell-CMP-we
 Por diez pesos la vendimos.
- 62-9. *Huenònn 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 ôtz-n mô-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 yôô mula hee y-huin-tzôn
 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, huenôma 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-mô-cobet-ot a-mahc peso nay-hee huyuuc y-huin-tzôn
 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 cûxm n-tooc-Y-ôôtz yôô 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>

huixôn n-cobet-ot-ôôtz 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-cûxm mula a-huin-tzôu 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 itucanuic xéutôïñ,* <VO AFC>

tô ix-tuc-a-nucx-Y *xeuh-tòin
 PER you-make-lend-CMP sun-excrement(> money)
 Has prestado dinero,

heecûxm hai tyacot xéuhtôïñvnc ganancia? <SVO AFC>

hee-cûxm 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
 Sí, Padre.

63-6. *Huenònn tô ixpúctzoi xéuhtôïñvnc ganancia?* <VO AFC>

Huenònn tô ix-púc-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 cûxm.*

Metzc huincab tuuc tuuc peso cûxm
 two real one one peso by
 Dos reales en cada peso.

P. 64

64-1. *Honaac peso itucanuicx 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. *Huenónn tō ixpūic yōō xéuhtōiñvnc?* <VO AFC>

huenónn tō ix-pūc-Y yōō *xeuh-tōin-unc
 how·much PER you-receive-CMP that money-son
 Qué tanto has recibido de ganancia de ese dinero?

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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 yōō mocoxc peso: <VO AFC>

etz ix-cobet-ot yōō mocoxc peso
 and you-pay-POT that five peso
 y pagues esos cinco pesos:

heecūxm catij mobat ixpūcot; heecūxm meeich ñaimai. <AUX-V AFC/SV SFC>

hee-cūxm ca-tii mobat ix-pūc-ot; hee-cūxm meetz-Y y-naymay
 that-with no can you-receive-POT that-with steal-N it-belong
 porque no puedes recibirlos; porque es ladroncio.

64-6. *Tō ixcapxhuih? vel Tō ixmoi caipx hai,* <V AFC/VDOIO AFC>

tō ix-capx-huh-Y vel tō ix-moy-Y capx-Y hay
 PER you-say-advise?-CMP PER you-give-CMP say-N person
 Has aconsejado a la gente

heecūxm tmeetzot mocuuc ymai? <VO AFC>

hee-cūxm t-meetz-ot mocuuc y-may
 that-with he-steal-POT mate his-wealth
 que hurte los bienes del próximo?

64-7. *Tō ixmecxtuic heecūxm mitzm vnc tmeetzot hai ymai?* <V AFC/SVO AFC>

tō ix-mecx-tuc-Y hee-cūxm 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. *Tō ixcoyuuich meetzpa mitzm tōhchoitp?* <VO AFC>

tō ix-co-yuutz-Y meetz-pa mitz-m tōhc 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-tôhc y-hee
 PER some you-steal-CMP heaven-house its-property
 Has hurtado alguna cosa de la iglesia?
- 64-10. *Co tò ixtooc huit, ic tij ait, tô ixhuinôin 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-pûc-Y hay y-may aquey cûxm 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-pûtôca-Y hay, hee-cûxm 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 Tô 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-tôhc, 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 cûxtay
 PER you-CAU-eye-roll-CMP or PER you-pay-CMP all
 Has restituido, o has pagado todo,

tôphee ixmeetch, etz cûxtai, <R-V AFC>

tò-*phee ix-meetz-Y, etz cûxtay*

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 cûxm*

PER you-no-pay-CMP only wish-N with

Has dejado de pagar voluntariamente,

yóo hudijphee ixmônuicxaitp hay? <R-V AFC>

yòo *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

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P. 65

(S. 74)

65-6. *Tô ixpocpanihumpeit? 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 *ôôn-tac-n cûxm*

neighbor false-N with

Has levantado falso testimonio al próximo?

65-7. *Môh pocpa ixtucnitzôim mocuuc?* <DOVIO AFC>

môh *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 Tô 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

Tô 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 ixpocptaic co ixpocpanihuampeit mocuuc òòdacn cùxm?

〈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, heecùxm 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 Tò 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 próximo?

(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 ixyacquexòdic? vel Tò ixyacnitòdic* <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-pee mocuuc
 PER you-make-DEF-heart-mind-have-CMP no-good-that neighbor
 Has juzgado mal del próximo?
- 66-7. *Tò mòòndaiccaipx mocuuc ñicùxm?* <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,
Huintzòquiñ mocuuc yhee, tóphee ixyactzoituiñ? <R-V AFC>
 huin-tzòc-in mocuuc y-hee tò-pee 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 môôt 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 yôô 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>
 pôn môôt 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 ixatzzoic ixmodouot, etz ixñihahuot hai yocpa?* <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 oír, y saber los pecados de la gente?

67-5. *Tô ixñatzxytaic hay, heecùxm ixyxot yocpa?* <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 òndacn cùxm?* <VO AFC>
 tò ix-pocpa-ni-huan-pet-Y teit *maxan-hayquep-pa òn-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 subseguente 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 ixcoyuuch: heecüxm co ixcoyuutzot <NIMP/VO AFC>

ca-tii ix-co-yuutz-Y: hee-cüxm 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 cüxm,

oiha *tuuc-cohia môh pocpa na tzoc-Y cüxm

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 heetün, Maiteit, catij nachaiquep.* <V AFC>

*hee-cohia hee-tün, 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 nmai huatztai 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 heecùxm tò ix-yachotmaait* <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

Nhuintzônatin Dios cùxtai 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, heecùxm 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 tò 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 tò ix-yachotmaait Dios cùxtai mitzm pocpa cùxm <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 tò 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;

pocatiñ mhottocoi heecùxm tò ix-yachotmaait <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

Nhuintzônatin Dios cùxtai mitzm pocpa cùxm,

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 ixpathot 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-pûc-ot mitz-m may-huatz-n
 and God no he-admit-POT you-your confess-N
 y Dios no recibirá tu confesión.

77-4. *Naiheetûn hanch tzoic ixmatztutot tuimñaxna* <AUX-VO AFC>
 nay-hee-tûn 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, tòphee ixtuiñ, <R-V AFC>
 cùxtay mitz-m pocpa, tò-phae 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-tûn 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 môh 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 tò ixmai huatztai 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;

pocacij 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 môh 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 cùxm; catij ixpatot mitzm pocpa nitocoiñ, <VO AFC>

Dios y-pütôc-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 tcopúcot mitz maihuatzn. <SVO AFC>

etz Dios *y-oy-at-n gracia etz Dios ca-tii t-copúc-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 heecùxm tô ix-yachotmaait* <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

Nhuintzônatin Dios cùxtai mitzm pocpa cùxm

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.

Hotmaioc heecùxm 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 Còamain Mandamientos <VO AFC>

co ix-yac-tocoy-Y hee y-conuicx-Y còamain mandamientos
when you-CAU-lose-CMP he his-bless-CMP commandment commandment
quebrando sus Santos Mandamientos,

co mpocpatuiñ. Hotniyax heecùxm mitzm pocpa cùxm <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 Nhuintzônâtim Dios, <VO AFC>
 tò ix-mo-atzux-at-Y n-huin-tzôn-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 cûxm 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-cûxm m-yac-ni-tzoc-ot
 that-with you-CAU-DEF-cure-POT
 para redimirte

heecûxm myacnitocoit mitzm pocpa, <VS PFC>
 hee-cûxm m-yac-ni-toco-y-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-cûxm 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-cûxm m-yac-tzoc-ot,
 and that-with you-CAU-cure-POT
 para salvarte,

etz myacnôcxot Tzaphoitp xûmacûxm. <V PFC>
 etz m-yac-nôcx-ot tzap hoitp xûma cûxm
 and you-CAU-go-POT heaven in eternity with
 y llevarte al cielo para siempre

S. 79

79-1. *Hottocoi heecùxm tō ixyacmaait mitzm anima hahuñ,* <IMP/VO AFC>
 hot-tocoy hee-cùxm tō 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 heecùxm tō ixyactocoi Dios yoiatn gracia pocpa cùxm. <VO AFC>
 etz hee-cùxm tō 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 heecùxm tō mnaihuampeit, <IMP/V SFC>
 hot-may-oc hee-cùxm tō m-nay-huan-pet-Y
 heart-mind-complete-IMP that-with PER you-RCP-say-climb-CMP
 Ten pesar de haberte entregado

etz mnaipocpaic Mohcuu ycòð hoitp co mpocpatuñ; <V SFC/V SFC>
 etz m-nay-poc-tac-Y mohcuu y-còð 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 tōixib mooic ay maihuaich, <V SFC>
 etz pait, pona tō 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

tōixib Mohcuu tpahuiich mitzm anima tuimñaxna xūma cùxm: <SVO AFC>
 tō ixib mohcuu t-pahuiitz-Y mitz-m anima tuim-nax-na xūma 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 Nhuintzōnatim Dios tō myachuicait, <SV PFC>
 etz n-huin-tzòn-atim Dios tō 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 tō myacmobatait heecùxm ixmai huatzot mitzm pocpa, <V PFC/VO AFC>
 etz tō 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-cûxm ca-tii m-nôcx-ot mohcuu-cup xûma cûxm
 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 ixychotmaait ‹IMP/VO AFC›
 etz pait, hot-tocoy hee-cûxm 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

Nhuintzônâtim Dios, tôphee ttuiñ môh maiatn mitz cûxm. ‹R-VO AFC›
 n-huin-tzôn-atim Dios, tò-phae t-tun-Y môh may-at-n mitz cûxm
 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 cûxtay mitz-m pocpa
 grasp-free-IMP grasp-send/finish?-IMP all all you-your sin
 Deja todos tus pecados

catij ixñaicñihumbij oihahudij pocpa, tôphee ixtuiñ, ‹NIMP/R-V AFNC›
 ca-tii ix-naic-ni-huin-piit-Y oiha-hutii pocpa, tò-phae 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 môh pocpa cûxm
 no you-more-CAU-heart-violate-CMP God any-what big sin with
 no ofendas más a Dios con pecado alguno grave,

etz catij ixñaicpocpaic mitzm anima Mohcuu ycôð hoitp pocpa cûxm. ‹NIMP›
 etz ca-tii ix-naic-poc-tac-Y mitz-m anima mohcuu y-côð hoitp pocpa cûxm
 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.

Tzôðca Dios y Justicia, tzôðca co moocot môðt môh pocpa, ‹IMP/V SFC›
 tzôðca Dios y-justicia, tzôðca co m-ooc-ot môðt môh 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 t'pahuijtz mitzm anima hahuiñ Dios y Justicia cûxm. <SVO AFC>
 etz co mohcuu t-pahuiitz-ot mitz-m anima hahu-in Dios y-justicia cûxm.
 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 huixôn m-ooc-ot
 and how you-die-POT
 y como te has de morir.

Catij ixñihahua pona mobat mmai huatzot, <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, heecûxm ixmômai huatzot, <VO AFNC/V AFC>
 pona m-pat-ob teit, hee-cûxm ix-mô-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 môc môc 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 mtzônnot oy, co mcapocpatunot, <ST/V SFC/V SFC>
 etz pait môh oy it-ot co m-tzôn-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 Nhuintzônnotim Dios, co ixtunot <VO AFC/V AFC>
 co *ix-mo-tun-ot n-huin-tzôn-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 Cōamain Mandamientos cūxm.
 hee y-conuicx-Y cōamain mandamientos cūxm
 he his-bless-N commandment commandment with
 en sus santos mandamientos

S. 81

81-1. *Heecūxm mobat ixcatunot pocpa; heecūxm mobat ixmotunot Dios:*

〈AUX-VO AFC/AUX-VO AFC〉

hee-cūxm mobat ix-ca-tun-ot pocpa hee-cūxm 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:

heecūxm mobat mtzōnot oy, ixta Dios tyaccotuicñ; 〈AUX-V SFC/SV AFC〉

hee-cūxm mobat m-tzōn-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 xūma ixmōnucxtacot Nhuintzōnatim Dios 〈V AFNC/VO AFC〉

y-tzoc-Yp xūma ix-mō-nucx-tac-ot n-huin-tzōn-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

heecūxm mpūtōcot, etz myacmahadacot, 〈V PFC/V PFC〉

hee-cūxm m-pūtōc-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 ixmōnucxtacot 〈V AFNC/VO AFC〉

y-tzoc-Yp huinuh-tzoc-at-Y ix-mō-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 ypūtōquiñ, etz hee yoiatn gracia. 〈VO PFC〉

*hee-cūxm m-tuc-pat-ot Dios y-pūtōc-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-cûxm m-pûtôc-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 cûxtay pocpa.
 it-need-ICMP you-PERM-separate-POT all sin
 Es necesario que huyas de todo pecado

Choicp ixñiqueecot cûxtai caoiapheehai. <V AFNC/VO AFC>

y-tzoc-Yp ix-ni-queec-ot cûxtay ca-oy-a-pee hay
 it-need-ICMP you-DEF-separate-POT all no-good-LIG-that person
 Es necesario que te apartes de toda gente mala.

Choicp mmai huatzot 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-tij ix-yac-nax-ot amuum tuuc humôht 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 Nhuintzôn timer Jesu-Christo <V AFNC/VO AFC>

y-tzoc-Yp ix-co-pûc-ot n-huin-tzôn-atim Jesu-Christo
 it-need-ICM you-admit-POT my-respect-lord-PL Jesus Christ
 Es necesario que comulgues algunas veces,

yconuicx maiñicx hunaaait, co mmai huatzot: <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 Nhuintzôn timer ymaiñicx, <SVO AFC>

hee-cûxm co hay t-co-pûc-Y oy n-huin-tzôn-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-tzôn-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 ayooouot, ‹V SFC›
 hot-cuuc, hot-quetac-Y, etz xon-tac-n cùxm: etz oiha m-ayooou-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 cùxm, ‹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 cùxm. Heetùntzou, Dios mpùtòcot, ‹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, heecúxm 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. *Mhanchhahuiip 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 cùxtai 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, nhanchhahuipòtz.* <V AFNC>
 hoo, may-teit, n-hantzy-hahu-Yp-òtz
 yes, VOC-Father I-true-feel-ICMP-I
 Si Padre, creo.

82-4. *Mhanchhahuip yòð tuuchia hanch Dios hee Sma. Trinidad,* <VO AFNC>
 m-hantzy-hahu-Yp yòð *tuuc-cohia hantzy Dios hee Santísima 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, tucòc Personas huincat
 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. *Nhanchhahuipòtz.* <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 Santísima 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 yaitòhc <SV SFC/VO PFC>
 Dios unc y-nicx-pûc-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 cûxm
 God spirit Saint his-good-be-N grace with
 por gracia del Espíritu Santo,

heecûxm ixycacnizocmot cûxtai ôôtzatim naxhuimithai? <VS PFC>
 hee-cûxm ix-yac-ni-tzoc-m-ot cûxtay ôôtz-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. *Nhanchhahuiôtz.* <V AFNC>
 n-hantzy-hahu-Yp-ôtz
 I-true-feel-ICMP-I
 Creolo.

83-4. *Mhanchhahui huina cûxtai,* <VO AFNC>
 m-hantzy-hahu-Yp huina cûxtay
 you-true-feel-ICMP all all
 Crees todo,

hudijphee Nmaitaacatim Sta. Iglesia ttucyxpûicp: <R-SV AFNC>
 hutii-phae n-may-taac-atim Santa Iglesia t-tuc-ix-pûc-Yp
 that my-love-mother-PL Holy Church she-make-see-receive(>teach)-ICMP
 lo que Santa Madre Iglesia enseña.

83-5. *Nhanchhahuiôtz.* <V AFNC>
 n-hantzy-hahu-Yp-ôtz
 I-true-feel-ICMP-I
 Creolo.

De esperanza

83-6. *Mahotaitp Nhuintzônatom Dios* <V AFNC>
 m-a-hot-at-Yp n-huin-tzôn-atim Dios
 you-TEMP-heart-be(>entrust)-ICMP my-respect-lord-PL God
 Esperas que Dios Nuestro Señor

myacnitocoiot cùxtai 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

heecùxm 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
 Espero.

83-8. *Mahotaitp co moocot oiatn gracia cùxm,* <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, moyhahuiip Nhuintzônaitm 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 cùxtay 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 ixychotmaait*

〈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

Nhuintzônatin Dios cùxtai mitzm pocpa cùxm?

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?

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

Nhuintzônatin 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 oyhahuiip 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. *Nmaiaitpòtz, n oyhahuiipòtz?* <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 ñòcxot 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 mnòcxhuaiñn? <SV SFC>
 ixta mitz m-nòcx-huan-Y-n
 as you you-go-want-ICMP-as
 como tú quieres ir?

S. 85

85-1. *Natzoicpòtz.* <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

p t c k
 m n
 w y
 š h

Orthography used in this paper

p t tz c (qu)
 (b) (d)
 x h
 m n
 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:

$$p, t \rightarrow b, d / \{n, m\} \underline{\quad} \{n, m\} \\ / \underline{V} \quad \underline{V}$$

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 *mo-pat* “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:

$$n \rightarrow \tilde{n} / \{i, y\} (x) \underline{\quad} (x) \{i, y\} \\ tz \rightarrow ch / \{i, y\} \underline{\quad} \{i, y\}$$

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 | ï | 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 *tij*.

Other orthographic variations can be observed in the vowel system, such as *è* and *â*. The graphs of *è* and *â* 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 *â* is in *caâ*. Some orthographic variations can be found in these words.

| | Colonial Mixe | TOT | TLH | SJP |
|------------------|---|-----|------|-----|
| “day, sun, name” | <i>xèuh xêuh xéuh xeùh xeûh xeúh xeuh</i> | šəə | šəəw | |
| “crab” | <i>êex</i> | eeš | eešy | |
| “tiger or lion” | <i>caâ caa</i> | 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 (ï) 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 i/ | /i e a o u ə~ʌ ɔ/ | /i e a o u i ə æ ɔ/ |

Although I can not decide the phonetic value of *ù* and *ò*, I suppose that *ù* represents [i] 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 ixa*
 “always when I go to see Mass”

This phrase should be *xùma co òtz n-nòicx misa ixa*.

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 possessive 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) | <i>mitz-m teit ic mitz-m taac</i> | “your father or your mother” |
| (27-1) | <i>m-teit ic m-taac</i> | “your father or your mother” |
| (62-10) | <i>mocoxc peso òtz n-pùic</i> | “I took five pesos” |
| (62-9) | <i>huenònn ix-pùic mitz</i> | “How much did you receive?” |
| (59-1) | <i>òtz n-pùtzòc-ot mitz</i> | “I will help you” |
| (59-1) | <i>n-amodou-ot-òtz mitz</i> | “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) | <i>xahmuic hay òtz</i> | “I am a married person.” |
| (3-7) | <i>catii mobat n-tziic-ot mitz</i> | “I can not beat you.” |
| (12-8) | <i>catii mobat n-conucx-ot-òtz mitz</i> | “I can not absolve you.” |

Plural personal pronouns are used as plural markers.

| | | |
|--------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (62-8) | <i>mahc peso cùxm n-tooic-òtz</i> | “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- òtz |
| 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) | <i>mpocpa</i> | “your sin” |
| (4-4) | <i>mitzmpocpa</i> | “your sin” |
| (5-1) | <i>mitzm pocpa</i> | “your sin” |
| (6-1) | <i>mitzm mðh pocpa</i> | “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 *mðh* 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 demonstrative 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/huenònnn “how much/how many”

(49-4) *huenònòn tò ix-pùctzòì m-nitoix*
 “How many times have you asked (sexual relationship) of your wife?”

(62-7) *huenònnn ix-tooic*
 “For how much did you sell (it)?”

(62-9) *huenònnn 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-phae “which, that”

hudii-phae “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 *-phae* 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 yòð pocpa etz oiha hudii atuuc-phee*

“and no commit more that sin and any other things”

(47-5) *tihuaimp atuuc-phee yaytòhc mòðt huinc tò n-tuin*

“but with other men I did in other way”

(26-3) *heecùxm cùxtay huyuuc, y-tzònai-phee nòð 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) *yacohpa 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 tzoj* “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;

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>tzapcaipx</i> | “doctrine” | < <i>tzap-caipx</i> | “heaven-word” |
| <i>ucunc</i> | “little dog” | < <i>uc-unc</i> | “dog-son (child)” |
| <i>mohcuutunc</i> | “sacrifice” | < <i>mohcuu-tunc</i> | “devil-work” |
| <i>tzaptòhc</i> | “church” | < <i>tzap-tòhc</i> | “heaven-house” |
| <i>xeuhtòin</i> | “money” | < <i>xeuh-tòin</i> | “sun-excrement” |
| <i>xeuhtòinunc</i> | “profit” | < <i>xeuh-tòinunc</i> | “sun-excrement-son” etc. |

(3) Derived stems;

Derivational suffixes are listed below.

-c: concrete

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-------|
| <i>cay-c</i> | “tortilla (food)” | < <i>cay</i> | “eat” |
| <i>tun-c</i> | “work” | < <i>tun</i> | “do” |

-(i)n: abstract

| | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>ayoo-n</i> | “work, suffering” | < <i>ayoo-</i> | “work, suffer” |
| <i>ooc-n</i> | “death” | < <i>ooc</i> | “die” |
| <i>ahotat-n</i> | “hope” | < <i>ahotat</i> | “hope” |
| <i>hanchhahu-in</i> | “faith” | < <i>hanchhahua</i> | < <i>hantzy-hahu-a</i> “true-feel” |

-Y: specific

| | | | |
|--------------|---------|---------------|-------|
| <i>caipx</i> | “word” | < <i>capx</i> | “say” |
| <i>ait</i> | “thing” | < <i>at</i> | “be” |

-quion: abstract (based on nouns or adjective or participle)

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------|
| (S.101) <i>paac-quion</i> | “sweetness” | < <i>paac</i> | “sweet” |
| (S.101) <i>huic-quion</i> | “life” | < <i>huic</i> | “live” |
| | (<i>huic-at-n</i> “life”) | | |

-pa: agentive

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|
| (64-8) <i>meetz-pa</i> | “thief” | < <i>meetz</i> | “steal” |
| (9-8) <i>panax-pa-tòhc</i> | “idolators” | < <i>panax</i> | “idolize” |

Some derivational prefixes are noted as follows.

co-: keeping something, permanent relationship

| | | | |
|----------------|-----------|---------------|-------|
| <i>co-xeuh</i> | “sorcery” | < <i>xeuh</i> | “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) *mòdòt tuuc yay* “with one man”
 (47-6) *mòdòt 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” | tuucmoĩn | 1 × 400 |
| “500” | tuucmoĩn co mocopx/tuucmoĩn etz amocopx | 1 × 400 + 5 × 20 |
| “600” | tuucmoĩn co maiquipx | 1 × 400 + 10 × 20 |
| “700” | tuucmoĩn co yucmocx | 1 × 400 + 10 × 20 |
| “800” | metzc moiĩn | 2 × 400 + 10 × 20 |
| “900” | metzc moiĩn co mocpx | 2 × 400 + 10 × 20 |
| “1000” | metzc moiĩn 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 mococx 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) *yòd mococx 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 | cohuot | "pay" |
| tocoy | tocoi | tocoiot | "lose" |
| mayhuatz | maihoaich | 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 morphophonemic -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 | ayooouot/ayooou | ayoou | ayoon | "suffer, work" |

| | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|-----------------|---------|---------|--------------|
| pùc-tzou | pùctzoi | pùctzouot | pùctzou | | “ask for” |
| -hahua | hahua/hahui | hahuot/hahu(i)ò | hahua | hahuin | “feel” |
| -coxtena | coxtenai | | coxtena | | “kneel down” |
| tzòna | tzòna/tzònaip | tzònot | tzòna | | “live, sit” |
| -tzòdca | tzòdca | | tzòdca | 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?”

- (45-12) *tò n-hayquep* "I had (it)" {AFC, ICMP}
 {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 yòd mayhuatzn*
 "And that confession is not good?"
 (12-6) *cùxtay yòd 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 yòd toix vel huixòn mitz-m mocuuc ait yòd 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, heecùxm 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-pethòc 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-oyhahuiip n-huintzònatim Dios conc tzap hoit-pit 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-oyhahuiip-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-huy-ot.*

“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 nimetz-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(s)/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) *mòdt 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-
 huintzòdc-ot*
 “when you judge that you are not obliged to adore and
 respect her”

But *mòdt* can be incorporated into a verb and also occurs after verb construction as preposition or postposition. *Mò-* or *mòdt*-compound verbs are treated as transitive. Compare (38-1j) with (38-1i). In (40-7) direct object *pocpa* “sin” appears besides the comitative *yòd toixtòhc* “those women”, both of which have no case markers.

- (38-1f) *tò ix-mòdt-ait toixtòhc*
 “Have you sinned with women?”
 (41-2) *m-mòdt-cuyat-ò toix*
 “Did you frolic with the woman?”
 (38-1i) *tò ix-mò-pocpatuìn toixtòhc*
 “Have you sinned with women?”
 (38-1j) *tò m-pocpatuìn mòdt toixtòhc*
 “Have you sinned with women?”
 (40-7) *hueniit ix-mò-tunhuain pocpa yòd 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-tucheeçait*
 “You don’t get anger any more.”
 (41-12) *catii ix-naic-tuìn yòd pocpa*
 “You don’t commit that sin more.”
 (39-3) *abat n-tuìn pocpa hee mòdt*
 “I committed consummate sin with her.”
 (39-2) *m-yac-abat-ò pocpa co ix-pait yòd 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-tucnizòim mòh pocpa tòphee ix-ca-tuin 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 yòð 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 yòð 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 yòð 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 hoipt* “in your field”
 (10-3) *tzap hoipt* “in the heaven”
 (12-8) *n-tòhc hoipt* “in my house”
- huim* “in”
 (11-3) *atuucphee nax huim* “in other world”
- cùxm* “with, by, for”
 (62-1) *choicp yòd 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 hoipt-it etz nax huim-it*
 “master of heaven and earth”
 (S82-1) *xùma xondacn gloria tzap hoipt-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) *yòd 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) | <i>tzoy-tun-n cùxm</i> | “shamefully” |
| (3-7) | <i>tzòc-in cùxm</i> | “fearfully” |
| (6-1) | <i>xùma cùxm</i> | “always” |
| (6-4) | <i>hot metzc cùxm</i> | “doubtfully, with two hearts” |
| (34-3) | <i>heec-n cùxm</i> | “angrily” |
| (64-11) | <i>aquey cùxm</i> | “by force” |
| (65-5) | <i>natzoic cùxm</i> | “voluntarily” |
| (68-1) | <i>acootz-capix cùxm</i> | “falsely” |
| (68-4) | <i>òòndac-n cùxm</i> | “falsely” |
| (27-6) | <i>mitzm ca-oy-hot cùxm</i> | “with your bad heart” |
| (28-4) | <i>ca-oy-tun-c cùxm</i> | “with your bad doing” |

| | | |
|--------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| (32-1) | <i>na-nuxoc-n cùxm</i> | “only by laziness” |
| (32-5) | <i>na-heec-n cùxm</i> | “only with anger” |
| (5-1) | <i>hot quedacn cùxm</i> | “with stillness” |
| (30-5) | <i>hotquedaic</i> | “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 nimetz-c-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

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| <i>yoniit</i> | “now” |
| <i>hueniitait</i> | “then” |
| <i>tò</i> | “perfect” |
| <i>heequib</i> | “formerly” |
| <i>humòht humòht</i> | “every year” |
| <i>tuuc humòht cùxm</i> | “in all year” |
| <i>yoniit pat</i> | “until now” |
| <i>xùma</i> | “always” |
| <i>nam</i> | “yet” |
| <i>huinuhtzocait</i> | “frequently” |
| <i>tzocait tzocait</i> | “every time” |
| <i>may oc</i> | “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 *cùx-tay* 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-pocpa-tuin*

“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 fíest 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 ayooa it etz co mitz mobat ix-moyot*

“when he was poor and when you could not give him”

e) with sentences

(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 caeptii 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 yòð 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-nòð.*

“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 promised, 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 mociuc 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 mützm caip, catii mobat ix-pùctzou-ot m-nitoix heecùxm y-naypat-ot mitz mòdòt*

“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 mòdòt 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 liscence 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-nihuatx-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 yòð 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 yòð cotucn* “until that faculty comes”
 (46–5) *conom ix-pùc-ot yòð 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 yòð 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 *natzòic cùxm* “only voluntarily”(22-5), *ahuincucuc* “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-tzut-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 incomplete 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 nitocoyñ*
 “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-yachuimbiüt-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-tzut-ot yòð 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-yachudim 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 mòðt 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) *yòð 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) *oiahudii 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 *mòdòt* “with”, which also functions as postposition.

- (79-1) *mohcuu y-còdò 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 yòdò 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 mociuc 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 yòð 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-tzòñ-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 nòð*

“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 yòd 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 yòd toix, hudii m-mòtzònaip, catii hanch mitz-m mòat-zou, catii hanch mitz-m nitoix it*
 “and that woman, with whom you live, is not truly your wife, neither is your true wife”
 (60-2) *etz yòd 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

I am grateful to Etsuko Kuroda, Yasuhiko Nagano and Timothy Fitzgerald for their valuable suggestions.

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 | acmaihoaich | | acmaihuatz-ot | | volver a confesar |
| adondoï* | | | | 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 | atzoï | | | | responder |
| atzòquinhahua | | | atzòquinh- hahu-ot | | espantarme |
| axòòchahua | | | axòòchahu-ot | | hacer ascos |
| ayoobaat | ayoobait | | | | ser pobres |
| ayooou | ayooi | | | ayooou(I) ayooon(N) | estar en trabajo |
| ayuust | | ayuuit | ayuuit-ot | | ayunar |
| ayuutz | ayuuih | | | | ocultar |
| caipxtun | caipxtuiñ | | | | hacer concierto |
| capx | capx | capxp | | capx(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 |
| coçnai* | coçnai | | | | 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, benedicir |
| conucxhuan | conucxhuaiñ | | | | querer absolver |
| cooc | cooic | | | | divorciar |
| coqueec | | | coqueecot | | huir |
| cox | coix | | | | dar golpes |
| coxeuhat | coxeuhait | | | | ser sortilego |
| coxtena | | | | coxtena(I) | hincar |
| coyuutz | coyuuih | | 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 | hanchhahui | | 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 |
| haytoco | | | haytoco-ot | | olvidar |
| haytzuuxhahua | haichuuxhahua | | | | tener por agujero |
| hoitpat | | | hoitpat-ot | | preñar |
| hotmayoc | | hotmaiocp | | hotmaioc(I) | tener pesar |
| hotmutzquei* | hotmutzquei | | | hotniyax(I) | acobardar |
| hotniyax | | hotniyaxp | | hotniyax(I) | tener dolor |
| hottoco | hottocoi | | hottocoi-ot | hottocoi(I) | tener dolor, desconfiar |
| hotxem | hotxeim | | | | sosegar el corazón |
| hòcx nax | hòicx nax | | | | comer tierra |
| huan | huaiñ | | | | decir |
| huanac | | | huanac-ot | | caer, bajar |
| huanpet | huampeit | | | | desear |
| huanac | huandaic | huandaicp | huandac-ot | | prometer |
| huenòm | | | huenòm-ot | huenòma(I) | decir |
| huenòm | huenòmai | | huenòmai-ò | | aconsejar, decir |
| huenòm | huenòm | | | | 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 obligación |
| huinmay | huinmai | huinmaip | | | pensar, juzgar |
| huinmaytay | huinmaitai | | | | pensar todo |
| huintzoc | huintzoic | | | | reverenciar |
| huintzòca | huintzòca | | huintzòc-ot | huintzòc- quiñ(N) | respetar |
| huindòi* | huindòi | | | | aborrecer |
| huinòn | huinòñ | | | | 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 | ixpùc | | | | marry |

| Basic Forms | Manifested Forms | | | | Spanish Glosses |
|-------------|------------------|------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | -Y | -p/Yp | -ot/-ò | IMP or N | |
| maah | maaih | | | | dormir |
| maaac | 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 | maihoaich | 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 |
| natzxitaic | natzxitaic | | | | acechar, espiar |
| nax | ñaix(3) | | ñax-ot(3) | | pasar |
| naxnotz | naxnoich | | | | comer tierra |
| nicapx | nicapix | | | 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 | | | | refirir |
| 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 | oiat | | | 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 movimien- tos 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- | quexòic | | | | haber amabceba- |
| tunc | | | | | miento |
| 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 mu- jer |
| 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 |
| tuchecat | tuchecat | | | | 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 | tucmoyoi | | | | ofrecer |
| tucmuctocoy | | | tucmuctocoi-ò | | embriagarse |
| tucnihotmayat | tucnihotmai | | | | juzgar |
| tucniquex | tucniquex | | | | enviar |
| tucnitzòm | tucnitzòm | | | | acumular, achacar |
| tucpahuiitz | tucpahuijch | | | | echar |
| tucpat | | | tucpat-ot | | alcanzar |
| tuctestigoat | tuctestigoait | | | | jurar |
| tuctun | tuctuiñ | | tuctun-ò | | trabajar |
| tuctzutz | tuctzuich | | | | comer carne |
| tucxiic | tucxiic | | | | 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 | tzinnoc | | | | encender velas |
| tzintzecz | tzintzeicx | | | | rajar |
| tzoc | tzoic, choic(3) | choic-p(3) | choc-ot(3) | tzoic(N) | querrir, necesitar |
| tzocnòcx | tzocnòicx | | | | ir de presto |
| tzotzcomai* | tzotzcomai | | | | soñar mal |
| tzotzhuinmay | tzotzhuinmai | | | | hacer pensamien- tos 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-pee | tzòn-ot | tzòna(I) | vivir, ser |
| tzòtzcapx | tzòtz-caipx | | | | hablar |
| tzòtztun | tzòtz-tuin | | | | deshonestidades hacer |
| tzòòca | tzòòca | | tzòòca(I), tzòquifi(N) | | deshonestidades tener miedo |
| uuc | uuic | | | | beber |
| xahmuc | xahmuic | | | | casar |
| xahmuchuan | xahmuchuaifñ | | | | querer casarse |
| xèuh | xèuh | | | | llamarse |
| 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 | yacaduuc | | | | tapar |
| yacayoou | yacayoi | | yacayo-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 | yachuaifñ | | | | 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 | yacmuuc | | | | 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 | |
| yacnihuatx | | | yacnihuatx-ot | | limpiar |
| yacnitocoy | | | yacnitocoi-ot | | perdonar |
| yacnitzoc | | | yacnitzoc-ot | | redimir |
| yacnitòcx | yacnitòicx | | | | descubrir |
| yacnòcx | yacnòicx | | yacnòcx-ot | | llevar |
| yacnòòputz | yacnòòpuich | | | | hacer tepache |
| yacooc | yacooc | | 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 |
| yacpocnac | 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 |
| yactzinnoç | yactzinnoic | | | | hacer encender candela |
| yactziptac | yactziptaic | | | | hacer pleitear |
| yactzoc | | | yactzoc-ot | | sanar, salvar |
| yactzotztun | yactzotztuiñ | | | | pecar |
| yactzoytun | yactzoituiñ | | | | deshonestamente afrentar, disfamar |
| yactòquei | yactòquei | | yactòquei | | penetrar |
| yacuuc | yacuuc | yacuuc-p | yacuuc-ot | | dar de beber |
| yacxèuhpat | | | yacxèuhpat-ot | | poner nombre |
| yaxondac | yaxondaic | | yaxondac-ob | yaxondac-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-ahuxit | caahuxit | | | | desesperar |
| ca-ayuat | | | caayuatot | | 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 | cahuintzòc | | | | dejar de reveren- ciar |
| ca-huintzòdca | cahuintzòdca | | | | 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 | caoiat | | | | ser malos |
| ca-oycapx | caoicaipx | | | | hablar mal |
| ca-oytun | caoituiñ | | | | 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 | cayacixpùc | | | | 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 | cayacuuc | | | | 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 | mòmaihoaich | | | | 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 | mònaytziic | | | | aporrear |
| mò-nucxtac | | | mònucxtac-ot | | rogar |
| mò-nuixat | | mònuixaitp | | | deber |
| mò-nuxoc | mònuxoic | | | | descuidar con |
| mò-pocpaat | mòpocpaait | | mòpocpaat-ot | | pecar |
| mò-pocpacapx | mòpocpacaipx | | mòpocpacapx-ò | | hablar acerca del pecado |
| mò-pocpatun | mòpocpatuñ | | | | pecar |
| mò-tun | mòtuniñ | | mòtun-ot | | hacer con |
| mò-tzipat | mòtzipait | | | | ofender, reñir |
| mò-tzotzcapx | mòtzotzcapx | | | | hablar |
| mò-tzotztun | mòtzotzuñ | | | | deshonestidades |
| mò-tzotzyoy | mòtzotzyoi | | | | hacer deshonesto con |
| mò-tzòna | | mòtzòna-ip | mòtzòn-ot | | andar deshonesto con |
| mò-xahmuc | mòxahmuic | | mòxahmuc-ot | | vivir |
| mò-yactzipat | mòyactzipait | | | | casarse con |
| mò-yoy | mòyoi | | | | pelear |
| mòòt-at | mòòtait | | | | andar con |
| na-huidiit | | | nahuidijt-ot | | estar con |
| na-huinmay | | | | nahuinmai-pa | vagabundear |
| na-pocpanihot-mayat | napocpanihot-maiait | | | | pensar ociosamente |
| na-yoy | | | nayoi-ot | | solo pensar el pecado |
| naic-huintòy | ñaichuindòì(3) | | | | vagabundear |
| naic-tuheecat | ñaic-tuheecat(3) | | | | aborrecer |
| naic-tun | naictuñ(3) | | | | tener enojo |
| naic-yacmaat | naicyacmaat | | | | cometer mas |
| nay-haymetz | | | | naihaimetz-pa | dañar |
| nay-huanpet | naihuampeit | | | | acordar |
| nay-huinpuh | naihuinpuh | | | | ociosamente |
| | | | | | desear |
| | | | | | 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-otzquiiitz | 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 | naipùc | | | | casarse |

Appendix 1. Phonemes of the Mixe-Zoquean Languages

| | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| Ostucán Zoque | p t tʰ k ' b d dʲ g c č j f s š h m n ñ ŋ l r r̄ w y i e a o u ʌ | [ENGEL & LONGARE 1963] |
| Rayón Zoque | p t tʰ k ' b d dʲ g c č dz s š h m n ñ ŋ l w y i e a o u ʌ | [HARRISON <i>et. al.</i> 1984] |
| Copainalá Zoque | p t tʰ k ' b d dʲ g c č j s š h m n ñ ŋ l w y i e a o u ʌ (f r r̄) | [WONDERLY 1951] |
| Francisco León Zoque | p t k ' c s h m n ŋ w y i e a o u i (b d g č dz f š ñ l r) | [ENGEL & BARTHOLOMEW 1987] |
| Chimalapa Zoque | p t k ' c s h m n ŋ l r w y i e a o u i | [KNUDSON 1980] |
| Sierra Popoluca | p t tʰ k ' b d dʲ 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 š h m n l r r̄ w y i e a o u i V: (f v d̄ ñ ll) | [CLARK 1961] |
| Oluta Popoluca | p t k ' c č s š h m n l w y i e a o u i V: | [CLARK 1981] |
| Coatlán Mixe | p t k ' b d g c š h m n ŋ w y i e a o u i V· V: (f s l r̄) | [HOOGSHAGEN 1984] |
| San José El Paraíso Mixe | p t k ' c š h m n ŋ w y i e a o u i V· V: (b d g dz s z j) | [VAN HAITSMAN & VAN HAITSMAN 1976] |
| 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 i ə ɔ V: (b f l ll r) | [SCHOENHALS & SCHOENHALS 1982]/[SCHOENHALS 1979] |
| Totontepec Mixe | p t k ' d g c z s š h m n v y i e a o u æ i ʌ U V: | [CRAWFORD 1963] |

Note 1: Phonemic orthography is standardized. The sixth vowel which is represented as ʌ, i, u, or φ seems to be an unround central vowel varying from mid to high position. u or φ is transcribed by i 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- | ʔ- | šʔ-...-ic | šʔ- | #- |
| 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 |
| Coatlán | n-...-icy | m- | #- | yš-...-icy | yš- | y-...-yi:/-i |
| SJ Paraíso | n-...-icʔ | m- | #- | šʔ-...-icʔ | šʔ- | ʔ- |
| 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 | #-...-icʔ | 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-...-icʔ | m- | ʔ- |
| Tlahuitoltepec | n- | m- | y- |
| Totontepec | n- | m- | y- |

Possessive

| | 1 person | 2 person | 3 person |
|----------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Coatlán | n- | m- | y- |
| SJ Paraíso | n- | m- | ʔ- |
| 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 (distal) | i:cy | mi:cy | yi he' | i:cy aht | i:cy ahkšy | mi:cy ahkšy | yi' ahkšy he' ahkšy |
| SJ Paraiso (distal) | i:dzʷ | mi:dzʷ | yi' he' | i:dzʷ aht | i:dzʷ ahkšʷ | mi:dzʷ ahkšʷ | yi' ahkšʷ he' ahkšʷ |
| Tlahuitoltepec | ʌc | mec | yʌ' | atʌm | ʌ:c | me:c | yʌ'ʌtʌ |
| Totontepec (distal) | æc | mic | yə'ə hæ'æ | i:'m | ə:c | mi:c | yə'ə 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 cinco | 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 | lightnin |
| 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, delitos | crime |
| choicp | necesario | it is necessary |
| 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 | aficciones | affliction, regret |
| hot-tzoc-n | propia voluntad | proper will |
| huaih-quixiuh | virgen | virgin |
| hudii-pee | 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 presence 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 días | 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 |
| huna a 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 |
| mòifñ-tun-c | amancebamientos | cohabitation |
| mòifñ-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-phae | 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 |
| tzaifñ | 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 | des crédito, 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-tòifñ | dinero | money |
| xeuh-tòifñ-unc | ganancia | profit |
| xondac-n | gusto | delight |
| xucuuc | 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-noipifñ | 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

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| ánima | 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 |
| justicia | 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 ebrios | 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 |
| atzòquinahua | a-tzòc-in-hahua (TEMP-fear-N-feel) | espantarme | get scared |
| axòcchahua | axòc-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 | worce |
| 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-strengthen?) | 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 |
| haytoco | hay-toco (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 | regret |
| hottoco | hot-toco (liver/heart-lose) | de 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 | promise |
| huenòm | huenòm | decir | say |
| huenòmay | huenòm-ay | aconsejar, decir | advise, say |
| huenòm-xòt | huenòm-xòt | decir | say |
| huidiit | huidiit | 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 | revere |
| huintzòca | huin-tzòca (eye-fear) | respetar | respect |
| huindòy | huin-tòy (eye-hang/hit?) | abhorrecer | 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 |
| maooc | 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 |
| mecx-tuc | 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 | oppose |
| mobat | mo-pat (beg-find) | poder | can |
| modou | motou | oir | hear |
| mohuan | mohuan | hacer maltratamiento | 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) | murmurar | 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 |
| nòðbet | nòð-pet (water-climb) | bautizar | baptize |
| octun | oc-tun (complete-do) | cumplir | fulfill |
| oh | oh | reñir | scold |
| ooc | ooc | morir | die |
| oocstay | ooc-tay (die-all) | morir todo | die all |
| òndaiccapx | òntaic-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 | idolstrar | 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 inter- course |
| 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-PURP-?) | 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 |
| tuctzut | tuc-tzut (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 |
| tziiic | tziiic | aporrear | beat |
| tzinnoc | tzin-noc (pine-light) | encender ocote | light pine candles |
| tzintzecx | tzin-tzecx (pine-chip) | rajear ocote | chip pine |
| tzoc | tzoc | querrir, 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 | speak indecently |
| tzòtzun | tzòtz-tun (indecent-do) | deshonestidades | |
| tzòòca | tzòòca | hacer | do indecently |
| uuc | uuc | deshonestidades | |
| xahmuc | xahmuc | tener miedo | fear |
| xahmuchuan | xahmuc-huan (marry-want) | beber | drink |
| xeuh | xeuh | casar | marry |
| xondac | xon-tac (amuse-repeat) | querer casarse | want to marry |
| xoox | xoox | llamarse | be named |
| yac | yac | holgarse, deleitar | delight |
| yacabat | yac-a-pat (CAU-TEMP-get) | vestirse | dress oneself |
| yacatuc | yac-atuc (CAU-TEMP-obstruct) | dar | give |
| yacatuuc | yac-atuuc (CAU-TEMP-obstruct) | consumar, cumplir | consummate |
| yacayoo | yac-ayoo (CAU-suffer) | impedir, tapar | block, shut |
| yaccay | yac-cay (CAU-eat) | tapar | shut |
| yaccoh | yac-coh (CAU-make) | hacer mal, castigar | castigate |
| yaccotuc | yac-co-tuc (CAU-PERM-order) | dar de comer | cause to eat |
| yachaymetz | yac-hay-metz (CAU-fix?gain) | criar | creat |
| yacheecanax | yac-heec-anax (CAU-angry-much) | ordenar, desear, | order |
| yachiit | yac-hiit (CAU-quit) | mandar | |
| yachotmaat | yac-hot-maat (CAU-heart-violate) | acordar | remember |
| yachottocoyanax | yac-hot-tocoy-anax (CAU-heart-lose-much) | enojar gravemente | anger much |
| yachotxem | yac-hot-xem (CAU-heart-calm) | deshacer, quitar | quit |
| yachuan | yac-huan (give-want) | ofender, reñir | offene |
| yachuicat | yac-huic-at (CAU-live-be) | afligir mucho | afflict much |
| yachuimbiit | yac-huin-piit (CAU-eye-roll) | reconciliar | reconcile |
| yachuy | yac-huy (CAU-pay) | querer dar | want to give |
| yachuòm | yac-huòm (CAU-remain) | dar vida | give life |
| yacit | yac-it (CAU-be) | restituir, volverse | return |
| yacixpùc | yac-ix-pùc (CAU-see-receive) | hacer pagar | cause to pay |
| yacmaay | yac-maat (CAU-violate) | hacer quedarse | cause to stay |
| yacmahatac | yac-maha-tac (give-power-repeat) | hacer dar | cause to give |
| yacmobatat | yac-mobat-at (CAU-can-be) | enseñar | teach |
| yacmuctocoy | yac-muc-tocoy (CAU-get·drund-lose) | maltratar, violar | treat badly |
| yacmuuc | yac-muuc (CAUS-suck) | dar fortaleza | give power |
| yacnax | yac-nax (CAU-pass) | dar posibilidad | make possible |
| yacnihottocoy | yac-ni-hot-tocoy (CAU-PURP-heart-lose) | hacer embriagar | cause to get drunk |
| yacnihuat | yac-ni-huat (CAU-PURP-clean) | hacer chupar | cause to suck |
| yacnitocoy | yac-ni-tocoy (CAU-PURP-lose) | pasar, tener | cause to pass |
| yachitzoc | yac-ni-tzoc (CAU-PURP-cure) | perdonar | cause to pardon |
| yacnitòcx | yac-ni-tòcx (CAU-PURP-settle-down?) | limpiar | sweep |
| yacnòcx | yac-nòcx (CAU-go) | perdonar | cause to pardon |
| | | redimir | set free |
| | | descubrir | discover |
| | | llevar | carry |

| Basic Forms | Morphemic Analysis | Spanish Glosses | English Glosses |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| yacnòdputz | yac-nòd-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 |
| yacpocnac | 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, difamar | 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 hom- bres | marry with a man |
| yoy | yoy | ander | walk |

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18世紀のミへ語の研究

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へ語は、ミへ=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、トラウィトルテベック、トトンテベック、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 (Confesionario)』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。ミへ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。