Towa phrase structure

Beatrice Jane Myers

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TOWA PHRASE STRUCTURE

by

Beatrice Jane Myers

Bachelor of Arts, McMaster University 1959

A Thesis
Submitted to the Faculty
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in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the Degree of
Master of Arts

Grand Forks, North Dakota

August
1970
This Thesis submitted by Beatrice Jane Myers in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts from the University of North Dakota is hereby approved by the Faculty Advisory Committee under whom the work has been done.

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(Chairman)

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Dean of the Graduate School


Permission

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
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<tr>
<td>Department</td>
<td>Linguistics</td>
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<td>Degree</td>
<td>Master of Arts</td>
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Date______________________________
I wish to express appreciation, first of all, to my Jemez friends for their patient help in the many hours of recording, transcribing and analyzing the text materials which are the basis of this paper.

I also wish to acknowledge here, with gratitude, the many hours of help I received from Dr. Randall Speirs in the analysis of the texts, and from Dr. Richard Pittman and Dr. Robert Caldwell in refining the earlier draft of the thesis.

To Hazel Shorey, my partner in linguistic research, I also express my thanks for assistance in the preparation and analysis of the text materials.
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ABSTRACT

This is a study of the phrase structure of Towa which is a Tanoan language spoken in the pueblo of Jemez, in New Mexico.

There are four types of phrases in Towa. These are noun, verb, location and time. Each is studied in some detail using materials from approximately 200 pages of texts.

Examples of each phrase type are included along with a specification of the obligatory and optional components of each. The analytical framework is that developed by Kenneth L. Pike. The terminology of conventional grammar has been used instead of the vocabulary introduced by a particular school of linguistic theory. One reason is that intelligibility to Towa speakers is a requirement.

A pronunciation guide, vocabulary list and three texts are included.
Towa is a language of the Tanoan family spoken by approximately 1500 people in Jemez Pueblo, New Mexico. The following analysis is prepared from approximately 200 pages of text materials dictated by five speakers of the language. These range in age from seventy-five years to thirty-five years. The field work for this report was begun in 1962 and has continued intermittently for the past eight years.

Since this material is being prepared for people who speak Towa as their mother tongue, it has been arranged in a modified descriptive model. The analytical approach upon which it is based is the tagmemic theory of Kenneth L. Pike. This model has various structural levels such as discourse, paragraph, sentence, clause, phrase and word. These levels are used as points of reference for discussing the relationship of one kind of structure with another and for the description of included units.

Towa phrases are sequences, or potential sequences of two or more words which function as units. They are of two types, included and independent. Included phrases are heads of independent phrases. Independent phrases are divided in terms of the functions they perform in clauses and sentences.

The following is a chart of the phones, phonemes, and
orthographic symbols that will be used in describing this section of the language.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>orthographic</th>
<th>orthographic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>phone</td>
<td>phoneme symbol</td>
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<td>p</td>
<td>p</td>
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<td>k,y</td>
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<td>g,y</td>
<td>gy</td>
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<td>k,hy</td>
<td>k,hy</td>
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<tr>
<td>k,?y</td>
<td>k,?y</td>
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<tr>
<td>k,w</td>
<td>kw</td>
</tr>
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<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Each vowel may be long or short. The long ones will be written with double vowels. Each vowel except /e/ may be nasalized. This will be shown in the orthography by
underlining. Tone and stress are unmarked in this paper.
Chart of Phrase Types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phrase Type</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demonstrative:</td>
<td>± demonstrative ± number/quantifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ noun/verbal noun/proper noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>± adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double Noun:</td>
<td>± demonstrative + noun + noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinate:</td>
<td>+ noun phrase/pronoun ± conjunction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ noun phrase/nominalized clause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>± summary word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative:</td>
<td>± conjunction + noun phrase + conjunction + noun phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indefinite:</td>
<td>+ demonstrative ± pronoun ± number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interrupted:</td>
<td>+ noun phrase/quantifier [verb phrase]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ noun phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kin Possessive:</td>
<td>+ pronoun + animate noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possessive:</td>
<td>+ noun phrase + possessive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ noun phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focus:</td>
<td>+ noun phrase + focus marker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Verb:</td>
<td>± quantifier + person marker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>± negative + theme + tense-mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direction:</td>
<td>± intensifier ± place word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>± place word + place word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placement:</td>
<td>± intensifier ± place word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ place noun/pronoun/noun phrase/nominalized clause ± place word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>± place word</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4
Prepositional:  + placement phrase + preposition
Included:    + prepositional phrase + connective
          + direction phrase/placement phrase
Daily:       ± intensifier ± time word ± number
            + calendar day/day word/noun phrase
Hour:        ± intensifier ± approximation ± number
            + hour word
Degree:      ± intensifier ± approximation
            ± quantifier + degree word
TOWA PHRASE STRUCTURE

The Noun Phrase

1.0 Independent Noun Phrases may occur as subject or object of principal and subordinate clauses, and are composed of a head and adjunct words. The head is the main word of the phrase and may be a noun, pronoun, or included phrase. Adjunct words are those which, when added to the head word, form a group which may be substituted for a single noun, verb, adjective or adverb.

1.1 A Demonstrative Phrase is the most common type of noun phrase. It occurs as subject in principal and subordinate clauses, as object of transitive verbs in both principal and subordinate clauses, as complement in clauses with non-transitive verbs, as head of coordinate, alternative and focus noun phrases, as head of a placement location phrase, as head of a daily time phrase, and as vocative with statement verbs.

1.11 A demonstrative phrase has the following composition: an optional demonstrative; an optional number or quantifier; an obligatory noun, verbal noun, or proper noun; and an optional adjective. Optional parts are those which may occur, but are not necessary. Obligatory parts must be present in the phrase.
Examples which have been found as subject of clauses:\(^1\)

a) do veela
   demonstrative noun  'that man'
   that man

b) do p?q ypekhi
   demonstrative number noun  'that one girl'
   that one girl

c) mut?qe ypekhišel
   demonstrative noun  'those girls'
   those girls

da) p?q veela (A-3)
   number noun  'one man'
   one man

e) ile k?yalstosh
   quantifier noun  'many Navajos'
   many Navajos

f) aase che?e
   number verbal noun  'first planting'
   first planting

Examples which have been found as object of clauses:

a) q?ebela (B-1)
   noun  'cookies'
   cookies

\(^1\) Examples listed are taken from 200 pages of text materials. Those from the three texts included in this paper are labelled according to text and sentence number.
b) fii
   noun 'chief'
   chief

c) do taape
   demonstrative noun 'those caves'
   those caves

d) o buɗe
   demonstrative noun 'the jackrabbits'
   the jackrabbits

e) o yaali
   demonstrative noun 'the money'
   the money

f) howa pame
   quantifier noun 'many deer'
   many deer

g) do wade?lu kyide?e
   demonstrative noun adjective 'that cracked egg'
   that egg cracked

h) o pameveela yabe?e?e
   demonstrative noun adjective 'the large buck'
   the buck large

   It will be noted that the number of adjectives is few
   in Towa. Many concepts that are expressed as adjectives in
   English are expressed as verbs in Towa.

1.2 A Double Noun Phrase occurs as subject of prin-
Principal clauses containing stative-equate and motion verbs, as object of principal clauses containing transitive verbs, and as head of a coordinate noun phrase.

1.21 A double noun phrase has the following composition: an optional demonstrative, and two obligatory nouns. Examples which have been found as subject of clause:

a) do beliganu owa
   demonstrative noun noun 'that white woman'
   that white woman

b) tu t?æʔæsh
   noun noun 'pueblo people'
   shelter people

Examples which have been found as object of clause:

a) o geskhi tehude
   demonstrative noun noun 'the doll dress'
   the doll dress

b) t?æʔ hu
   noun noun 'Indian clothes'
   people clothes

1.3 A Coordinate Noun Phrase occurs as subject of principal clauses, as object of transitive verbs such as /mu/ 'see' and /a/ 'take' in principal and subordinate clauses, as head of interrupted noun phrase and focus noun phrase, and as head of placement location phrase.
1.31 A coordinate noun phrase has the following composition: an obligatory noun phrase or pronoun, an optional conjunction, followed by at least one of any number of noun phrases or nominalized clauses with an optional summary word at the end. Nominalized clauses are those which, when /?e/ is added, function as nouns.

Examples found in text material:

a) ni Susie ukha Steven Ann
   noun phrase noun phrase conjunction noun phrase noun phrase
   I Susie and Steven Ann
   ukha do p?ile vuu?wa sho
   conjunction noun phrase summary summary
   and that wife both all
   'Susie, Steven, Ann, my wife and I all'

b) Bea vuu?wa
   noun phrase summary
   'Bea and I'
   Bea both

c) do vuu?wa
   noun phrase summary
   'the two'
   that both

d) ypekhi tyo?e?e shoo?le?e sho
   noun phrase noun phrase noun phrase summary
   girls females boys all
   'all the boys and girls'
11

e) belakhì yìkha lemonade
noun phrase conjunction noun phrase 'cookies and lemonade'
    cookies and lemonade
f) do p?æ?e vuu?wa
noun phrase summary 'the nun and I'
    that younger sister both
g) o palæfi do økhillësh
noun phrase noun phrase 'the war captain and the boys'
    the war captain the boys
h) ni too?e ni ze?e
noun phrase noun phrase 'my father and mother'
    my father my mother

Examples g) and h) undergo the same sorts of transformations as examples a) to f) which indicates they are examples of this type of noun phrase. However they have neither conjunction nor summary word. ¹

1.4 An Alternative Noun Phrase occurs as subject of principal clauses, as object of transitive verbs in principal clauses, and as complement in clauses containing placement verbs.

1.41 An alternative noun phrase has the following

¹The noun phrases entitled Alternate and Coordinate have many features in common. Since the type named Alternate may have an initial conjunction, and the Coordinate may not, these two types are considered separate.
composition: an optional conjunction, followed by one or more noun phrases of which one is obligatory, with an optional conjunction between each of them.

Examples which have been found in text materials:

a) o po'ash o de'ulu tova o fa'ash noun phrase noun phrase conjunction noun phrase
   the deer the turkey or the bears
   tova o shnaaty a tova unu te do oopu ose pa-te conjunction noun phrase conjunction nominalized clause
   or the mountain lion or anything that crosses his path
   'the deer, the turkey, the bears, the mountain lion,
   or anything that crosses his path'

b) a p'yu tasa tova a wish (B-1)
   conjunction noun phrase conjunction noun phrase
   either one cup or either two
   'either one or two cups'

c) wi tova ta kyichi (B-8)
   noun phrase conjunction noun phrase
   two or three teaspoons
   'two or three teaspoons'

d) tyona tova unu p'yu
   noun phrase conjunction noun phrase
   stew or something one
   'stew or something else'

1.5 An Indefinite Noun Phrase occurs as subject of
verbs in principal and subordinate clauses, and as object in transitive clauses with verbs such as /pɛpɛʔ/ 'doing'.

1.51 An indefinite noun phrase is made up of an obligatory demonstrative and an optional quantifier or pronoun.

Examples found in text are:

a) doʔo (C-12)
   demonstrative that 'that (person)'

b) do pəʔu
   demonstrative number that one 'that one (man)'

(c) do se
   demonstrative pronoun that who

1.6 An Interrupted Noun Phrase occurs as subject of principal clauses, and as object of transitive verbs in both principal and subordinate clauses.

1.61 An interrupted noun phrase has the following composition: an obligatory noun phrase or quantifier before the verb, and an obligatory noun phrase following the verb.

Examples found in the texts:
a) do khish ilæ [e-mæto-mæme doge] khoibu'esh
   noun phrase [verb phrase location] noun phrase
   those children many [go to school there] little ones
   'a lot of little children'

b) ilæ [do gya o ypekholesh khipa-miyu]
   quantifier [those quot noun phrase verb phrase]
   many [those quot they bring them to the girls]
   o budæ
   noun phrase
   'many jackrabbits'
   the jackrabbits

c) Bea [ni dokwa tæ khi-li] Ernie vuu'wa
   noun phrase [and location verb] noun phrase
   Bea [and there somewhere they (du) come] Ernie both
   'both Bea and Ernie'

d) o'o pægæsh [i-khikhy'u] o budææ o lu'ush
   noun phrase [verb phrase] noun phrase noun phrase
   the deer [he brings] the jackrabbits the cottontails
   'the deer, the jackrabbits and the cottontails'

   It will be noted that the second parts of examples a) and b) give additional information to the first part. The second parts of c) and d) are in apposition to the first.

1.7 A Kin Possessive Noun Phrase occurs as subject of principal and subordinate clauses, as head of coordinate noun phrase and as vocative in statement verbs such as /tu/ 'said'. The term vocative indicates the words used when
calling to another person by name.

1.71 A **kin possessive** noun phrase has the following composition: an obligatory pronoun and an obligatory animate noun. An **animate noun** is one which refers to a person or an animal.

Examples found in texts:

a) **ni khuk'a?e**
   
   pronoun animate noun  'my sister'
   
   my sister

b) **ni tgo?e**
   
   pronoun animate noun  'my father'
   
   my father

c) **uwa ze?e**
   
   pronoun animate noun  'your (sg) mother'
   
   your mother

d) **ni petu?e**
   
   pronoun animate noun  'my younger brother'
   
   my younger brother

e) **do pæpu?e**
   
   pronoun animate noun  'his older brother'
   
   his older brother

1.8 A **Possessive Noun Phrase** occurs as object of principal clauses containing transitive verbs such as /pa/ 'made', as head of placement location phrase, and as head of focus noun phrase.
1.81 A possessive noun phrase has the following composition: an obligatory noun phrase, an obligatory possessive, and a second obligatory noun phrase.
Examples found as object of principal clause:
   a) Michael  o birthday cake
   noun phrase possessive noun phrase
   Michael  his birthday cake
   'Michael's birthday cake'
   b) hmya  o kyekwa
   noun phrase possessive noun phrase 'the snake's mouth'
   snake  his mouth

1.9 A Focus Noun Phrase occurs as subject of principal and subordinate clauses containing transitive verbs.

   1.91 A focus noun phrase has the following composition: an obligatory noun phrase and an obligatory focus marker.
Examples found as subject of clause:
   a) mis tase  tמ
   noun phrase focus 'that Miss Dawson'
   Miss Dawson  that one
   b) do זכ  o do זכ  tמ
   noun phrase focus 'that father and mother'
   that father that mother those
c) do ypekhi  ṭə
noun phrase focus  'that girl'
that girl that one
d) mudə ṭə
noun phrase focus  'that one'
that one that one
e) do sho ṭə
noun phrase focus  'that boy'
that boy that one
The Verb Phrase

2.0 The components of verb phrases are quantifier, person marker, negative, theme and tense-mode. These occur in both principal and subordinate clauses.

The tense-mode indicator tells the time and kind of action of the theme, or the relationship of the verb to the whole sentence.\(^1\)

Theme is the name given to the base of the verb, that is, to the part of the verb that may occur between the person marker and the tense-mode. It may have one, two, three, or four parts.

The person marker is a verb prefix which refers to the subject, subject and object, or subject and indirect object or goal. Every verb has a person marker. Third persons (he, she, it) are sometimes marked by absence of any form. This will be shown by the use of the symbol \(\emptyset\).\(^2\)

2.1 A General Verb Phrase occurs in both principal

\(^1\)The tense-mode in the Towa verb is very complex. Sometimes it cannot be separated from the theme, but is contained in it. Sometimes it is simply a lengthened vowel. Other times it is a change in the initial consonant. And other times a glottal stop is deleted from the theme.

\(^2\)A very important distinction between the pronoun system of Towa and that of English is that Towa has singular, dual, and plural whereas English has only singular and plural. If a Towa speaker is referring to only two people, he uses specific pronouns to indicate the two. In this paper the English number of the Towa person marker is shown by (sg) for singular, (du) for dual, and (pl) for plural.
and subordinate clauses.

2.11 A **general** verb phrase has the following composition: an optional quantifier, an obligatory person marker, an optional negative, an obligatory theme and an obligatory tense-mode.

Examples found in principal clauses:

a) **hebthe e shipa**
   quantifier pm theme 'they are really crying'
   much they cry

b) **ilæ ø zu-su**
   quantifier pm theme 'it was really snowing'
   much it snow-rain

c) **howa ø no-wet?e**
   quantifier pm theme 'it's very cold'
   much it spacial-cold

d) **a wu mi-waami**
   pm neg theme 'you don't want to go'
   you (sg) not go-want

e) **howa khi soomi**
   quantifier pm theme 'we were really anxious'
   much we (pl) anxious

f) **howa se t?e mu?u**
   quantifier pm theme tm 'she was very nice to us'
   much she-us nice used to be

Examples found in subordinate clauses:
2.2 Some verbs occur in the texts without a negative or a quantifier. The following are examples of these in principal clauses:

a) thi seente \( \overline{\text{a}} \)
\[
\text{pm neg theme tm 'when one would not tell'}
\text{one not tell when}
\]

b) howa \( \phi \) scomi \( \overline{\text{a}} \)
\[
\text{quantifier pm theme tm 'while she was very anxious'}
\text{much she anxious while}
\]

c) \( \phi \) he-so-wammi \( \overline{\text{a}} \)
\[
\text{pm theme tm 'when he just wants in'}
\text{he just-enter-wants when}
\]

d) khe shaw \( \overline{\text{a}} \)
\[
\text{pm theme tm 'when we arrived'}
\text{we (pl) arrived when}
\]

e) khe \( \gamma \) muse
\[
\text{pm theme tm 'since we came'}
\text{we (pl) came since}
\]

f) tu lhee muse
\[
\text{pm theme tm 'since I got up'}
\text{I got up since}
\]
b) se gipa-i?le (A-10)  
   pm theme  'it was going to attack'
   it attack-come

c) i se-t?o  
   pm theme  'we go in right away'
   we (du) right away-enter

d) se wu?u-pa?w  
   pm theme  'we cleaned them'
   we-them clean-make

e) ta se-no-tyapa?  
   pm theme  'I took off right away'
   I right away-spacial-left

f) te wesu-pap?  
   pm theme  'I ironed it'
   I-it flat-did

g) e khi-shoolu  
   pm theme  'the dancers came out'
   they (pl) dancers-exit

h) ō ha-tese hu  
   pm theme tm  'she puts to bake'
   she-it bake-put future

i) se too-papa?w  
   pm theme  'we write'
   we (pl) design-make
j) khu bela-ya\=ali
   pm theme 'they are throwing bread'
   they (pl)-it bread-throw

k) khi ?l\=se
   pm theme 'he met him'
   he-him met

l) sepa gile
   pm theme 'we closed it'
   we (pl)-it shut

m) khi je?yu
   pm theme 'she had a baby'
   she-him bore

n) se ju?mi
   pm theme 'we stopped'
   we (pl) stopped

o) sapa muwa?i
   pm theme 'we are looking at it'
   we (du)-it look at

p) u pe
   pm theme 'I thought'
   I thought

Examples found in subordinate clauses:

a) e ha-pa ?w
   pm theme tm 'when they are thoroughly cooked'
   they (pl) cook-do when
b) e khima-shaw ?c
   pm theme tm 'when they are on sale'
   they (pl) sale-placed when

c) e shole-hu ?w
   pm theme tm 'when we went out to play'
   we (pl) exit-play when

d) se the-kweyu ?w
   pm theme tm 'after we ate right away'
   we (pl) right away-ate after

e) u ve-ta?tye ?e
   pm theme tm 'the little I heard'
   I-it little-heard sub

f) se lhuma-kweyo muse
   pm theme tm 'after we ate supper'
   we (pl) supper-ate after

g) ø pela-mae ?la
   pm theme tm 'when he went for'
   he-it carry-went when

h) e sepa-mae ?w
   pm theme tm 'when we went to see'
   we (pl) see-went when

i) e duugo ?w
   pm theme tm 'while they were sleeping'
   they (pl) sleep while
j) e taase nu
   pm theme tm 'wherever they sit'
   they (pl) sit place

k) tu lhee nuse
   pm theme tm 'since I got up'
   I arose since

l) ø o ?w
   pm theme tm 'when it's ready'
   it ready when

m) e tuwe-?w
   pm theme tm 'when we looked for'
   we (pl) look-went when

n) e wu-?i ?w
   pm theme tm 'when we just came'
   we (pl) just-came when

o) khi zas-a?we ?w
   pm theme tm 'after they will take us home'
   we (du) home-take after

p) se the-kweeyu ?w
   pm theme tm 'when we eat right away'
   we (pl) right away-eat when

2.3 Two verb phrases may occur together:
a) howa khyæ howa wohomi
   quantifier theme quantifier theme
   very pleased very happy
   'she was very pleased and happy'

b) e mæ se miye?i
   pm theme pm theme 'he gives us what we have'
   he gives we (pl) have
3.0 Independent location phrases may function as adverbs in clauses and sentences. The head is the main part of the phrase and may be a place word, a place noun, a noun phrase, or a phrase-within-a-phrase.

Independent location phrases occur in both principal and subordinate clauses with all types of verbs except di-transitive verbs like /mə/ 'give', and /waami/ 'want'.

3.1 A Direction Location Phrase occurs in principal and subordinate clauses.

3.12 A direction location phrase is made up of the following: an optional intensifier, an optional place word, an optional place word, and an obligatory place word.

Examples found in clauses:

a) dowa
   place word 'there'
   there

b) oge o'wa
   place w place w 'there in the north'
   there north

c) oogu ogu dogu
   place w place w place w 'there'
   there there there

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3.2 A Placement Location Phrase occurs in principal and subordinate clauses.

3.21 A placement location phrase is made up of the following: an optional intensifier; an optional place word; an obligatory place noun, pronoun, noun phrase or nominalized clause; and an optional place word.

Examples found in clauses:

a) doge tæ taapeji
place w place w place noun 'there at the caves'
there somewhere caves

b) oge p?iji
place w pronoun 'there inside the other'
there (inside) other
c) doge p?iji oge
place w pronoun place w 'there inside the other'
there other there (inside)
d) owa tgyuwa dowa Redfield
place w place w place w place noun
there east north Redfield
'northeast (to) Redfield'
e) dobu t Carlsbad
place w place w place noun 'there at Carlsbad'
there somewhere Carlsbad
f) dobu t p?elu dowa t
place w place w place noun place w place w
there somewhere mountains there somewhere
'somewhere there in the mountains'
g) owa t barber shop
place w place w place noun 'there at the barber shop'
there somewhere barber shop
h) dogu room
place w place noun 'there at the room'
there room
i) okwa Siama
place w place noun 'there at Siama'
there Siama
j) mugu k?iowegi
place w place noun 'there at Laguna'
there Laguna
3.3 A Prepositional Location Phrase occurs in principal and subordinate clauses.

3.31 A prepositional location phrase is composed of the following: an obligatory placement phrase and an obligatory preposition.¹

Examples found in clauses:

a) dowa tae p?e ewa (A-38)
   placement phrase preposition 'there towards the moon'
   there somewhere moon toward
b) unu beta po ?e epu
   placement phrase preposition 'on the rug'
   thing floor covers is on
c) huma ewa
   placement phrase preposition 'in the bag'
   bag in
d) hatola do nunukwa
   placement phrase preposition 'under the wheels'
   wheels the under

¹The term 'preposition' is used here instead of the more technical 'postposition' because it is a better known term, and unambiguous when defined.
3.4 An Included Location Phrase occurs only in principal clauses with motion verbs such as /mi/ 'go'.

3.41 An included location phrase is made up of the following parts: an obligatory prepositional phrase, an obligatory connective, and an obligatory direction or placement phrase.

Examples from text materials:
a) Pierre ese hæ peji dogu
   prepositional phrase connective direction phrase
   Pierre from straight east
   'straight east from Pierre'
b) Miller ese ha owa tgyuwa dowa Redfield
prepositional phrase connective placement phrase
Miller from there east north Redfield
'from Miller northeast to Redfield'
The Time Phrase

4.0 Independent time phrases may function as adverbs in clauses and sentences. They are composed of head and adjunct words. The head may be a day word, an hour word, a calendar day, a degree word, or a demonstrative noun phrase.

4.1 A Daily Time Phrase occurs in principal and subordinate clauses.

4.12 A daily time phrase has the following parts: an optional intensifier; an optional time word; an optional number; the obligatory occurrence of one of the following, and the possible occurrence of any two different ones: a calendar day word, a day word, or a demonstrative noun phrase.

Examples found in clauses:

a) həmagi
day word 'afternoon'

b) do nisena
demonstrative noun phrase 'the next day'

that next day

c) domigi aali
calendar day day word 'Sunday morning'

Sunday morning
4.13 Two daily time phrases may occur in the same clause beside one another.

Examples found in texts:

a) aalæ wu aali
   daily time phrase daily time phrase
   early real morning
   'very early this morning'
b) ni domigi aali wu aali
daily time phrase daily time phrase
this Sunday morning real morning
'very early this Sunday morning'

4.2 An Hour Time Phrase occurs in principal and subordinate clauses except for those with transitive verbs such as /mu/ 'see' and /a/ 'take'.

4.21 An hour time phrase is composed of the following parts: either an optional intensifier, or an optional approximation, or both, or neither; an obligatory number; and an obligatory hour word.

Examples found in texts:

a) ta ewa
   number hour word 'three o'clock'
   three hour

b) te' hu po'wa
   approximation number hour word 'about half past eight'
   about eight half

c) he eleven o'clock
   intensifier number hour w 'right at eleven o'clock'
   right eleven o'clock

1 Sometimes Towa speakers use English words in their speech particularly in reference to the day of the week or the hour, as here.
4.3 A Degree Time Phrase occurs in principal and subordinate clauses.

4.31 A degree time phrase has an obligatory degree word preceded by any one, two, or three of the following in this order: an intensifier, an approximation, and a quantifier.

Examples found in texts:

a) ve aase
   quantifier degree word  'a little earlier'
   little earlier

b) tæ puwa
   approximation degree word  'about that long'
   about long

c) ilæ ?wa
   quantifier degree word  'a long time'
   much time

d) he tæ yæ pu?wa
   intensifier approximation quantifier degree word
   very about much long
   'very late'

4.4 A daily time phrase and an hour time phrase may occur beside one another in a clause.

Examples from texts:
4.5 A daily time phrase and a degree time phrase may occur beside one another in the same clause.

Example:

ila ʔwa pʔu pʔæ

degree time phrase daily time phrase

very time one month

'for a long time one month'
Vocabulary

5.0 In checking the following lists the reader is to note that the words in section 5.11 fill the description given in 1.1. Those in section 5.12 fill the description given in 1.2, and so on.

5.11 Demonstrative: do/do'o 'that', o 'the', olo 'the', dose 'certain', mə/nə?ə 'that', nuda 'that', nuda 'those', nut?ə 'these', yəə 'this', ut?ə 'these'.

Number: aase 'first', p?u 'one', tə-ro 'ten'.

Quantifier: hebæhe 'many', ilæ 'many', howa 'many'.


Adjective: bulu 'whole', fa?lu 'back', khyo 'little', khimashøe 'on sale', mushunush 'crazy', yëbe?e?e 'big', yëbu e 'big'.

5.12 Demonstrative: do 'that', o 'the'.

Noun, animate: beliganu 'white/Anglo', k?yëtìlash 'Spanish', owa 'woman', sadalush 'soldiers', t?ë 'person',
t?e?i?sh 'people'.

Noun, inanimate: gi?ekhi 'doll', hu 'clothes', se?e 'talk', tehude 'dress', tu 'shelter', wohole 'dough'.


Pronoun: donu 'something', ni 'me', nish 'we (du)'.

Conjunction: uNkha 'and'.

Summary word: vuu?wa 'both', sho 'all'.

5.14 Conjunction: e 'either', tova 'or'.

Noun phrase: o de?lu 'the turkey', o f?al?esh 'the bears', o she?tya 'the bobcat', p?u tasa 'one cup', ta kyichi 'three teaspoons', o bud?e 'the jack rabbits', do gini 'that meat', o u?u 'those cottontail rabbits', umu 'something'.

5.15 Demonstrative: do 'that', nud?e 'that'.

Pronoun: etole 'things', hetose 'kinds of things', p?okwee 'each other', p?ugu 'one person', se 'who', t?epe
'all', unu 'something', unudo 'things'.

Number: p?u 'one'.

5.16 Noun phrase: Bea, de?lu we?elush 'chicken eggs',
do khish il?m 'many children', Ernie vuu?wa 'both Ernie and
another', Mark vuu?wa 'both Mark and another', bela 'bread',
o budz 'the jack rabbits', khoibu?esh 'little ones', p?a
'water', o Randy Speirs 'the Randy Speirs', we?e?luja
'eggs', o u?ui 'the cottontail rabbits', uta vemapayesh
'those germs'.

Quantifier: il?m 'many'

5.17 Pronoun: ni 'my', ywa 'your (sg)', do 'his'.

brother', petu?e 'younger brother', too?e 'father', ze?e
'mother'.

5.18 Noun phrase: birthday cake, haya 'snake',
kyekwa 'mouth', Michael.

Possessive: o 'his'.

5.19 Noun phrase: mis tase 'Miss Dawson', mae?to
'teacher', palafi 'war captain', o palafi 'the war captain',
do sho 'that boy', do upekhi 'that girl', wu maakhina 'real
machine', do too?e do ze?e 'that father and mother', iye
q khi?nu-oo?lu-se?le-tyo 'yellow-corn-girl's mother'.
Focus: te

5.21 Quantifier: hobəhe 'much', he upe 'much', howa 'much', ilə 'much'.

Person marker: Some examples of person markers are included in Appendix I. There are many others, as yet unanalyzed which also occur.

Negative: wə

Theme, principal clause: wə 'came', khomi 'bored', lhee 'get up', nopi 'know', syyu 'raining', shə 'arrive', shipa 'cry', wə̄ji 'cloudy', manipa 'slow', soomi 'anxious', tə 'nice', wə 'good', i-waami 'come-want', mi-waami 'go-want', muʔu-waami 'see-want', zoʔo-waami 'come in-want', kye-noʔo 'mud-spacial', no-əʔələ 'spacial-pretty', no-wetə 'spacial-cold', səʔə-nopi 'work-know', zu-su 'snowing', təʔəle-no 'dry-spacial', ziʔo-noʔo 'good-spacial'.

Theme, subordinate clause: wə 'came', lhee 'get up', miʔi-waami 'go-want', seete 'tell', shə 'arrived', shi-waami 'cry-want', shole-waami 'exit-want', su-waami 'wed-want', zo-waami 'enter-want', no-tyilə 'spacial-hot'.


'play-begin', ja-shem 'place-put', khima-shem 'sell-put',
kwem-temi 'live-unknown', nope-khyo-ya 'ask-unknown-pass',
oo-miyu 'unknown-chase', pela-mem 'get-went', se-mem 'talk-went',
se-pem 'see-went', soni-noopa 'knocking-doing',
tha-mem 'tell-went', tuwe-mem 'look for-went', the-lholi-?o 'o
'right-ready-come', he-kho 'real-little', se-t?o 'just-enter'.

Theme, subordinate: duugo/duuga 'lie down', hi 'name',
?i 'come', khi 'bring', khima 'sell', kweeyu 'eat', la
'bathe', lhee 'get up', lhu 'dress', ma 'give', miyu 'carry',
ono 'finish', o 'ready', o?yo 'sick', papa 'did', pu
'appear', seete 'tell', shem 'arrive', shema 'hatch', shi
'cries', sho 'lives', shole 'go out', the 'awake', t?olm
'go in', uu 'kill', zo 'go in',
se-?e 'just-sit', se-hole 'right away-ready',
the-kweeyu 'right away-eat', the-lhe 'right away-get up',
the-p?umu 'right away-crouch', t?este 'just-put',
ve-t?etye 'little-heard', ve-yoo 'little-raise', wu-?i
'just-come', lhima-kweeyo 'supper-ate', jo-hupa 'boy's-
play', no-tyapem 'spacial-left', pela-mem 'carry-went',
zem-a?we 'home-take', zem-mem 'home-went', t?e-no 'well-
spacial', ha-pa 'cook-do', hupa-sholu 'play-went out',
khima-shem 'sell-put', nope-no 'know-spacial', mu-mi 'see-
go', khoshi-?e 'wait-is', khyoshe-gyo 'wait-are', pae-gyu
'doing-unknown', sa-mem 'work-went', se-pem 'see-went',
se-mu 'unknown-see', shole-hu 'exit-play', tuwe-mem
'seek-went', wekhu-kwi 'wash-unknown'.

5.23 Quantifier: howa 'much'.
Theme: khym 'pleased', wohomi 'happy', ma 'give', miye?i 'have'.

5.31 Intensifier: he/se 'right', wu 'real'.
Place words: æta 'outside', ægu 'over there', ayi 'there', ægyu 'outside', dàbu 'there', đakwa 'there', dob 'there', doge 'there', dogi 'there', dogu 'there', dokwa 'there', dokwu 'down', dose 'from there', dowa 'there north', dukwa 'down south', e?li 'there', falu 'back', fœæji 'back', gyakwa 'on top', gyobu 'on top' gyogomu 'up on a ledge, høyægi 'north side', hemi?e 'directly', hepø?u 'middle of the bank', huukwa 'up there', k?mopo hoyi 'there on top', kwee 'over there', kyægiwa 'west', nuge 'here', numu/nu?mu 'here', nu?ma 'over here', ok?u 'west', oge?e 'there', ogu 'there', oge 'there', oogu 'there', o?la 'there', o?wa 'north', okwu 'there', peji 'straight', tæ 'somewhere', tægyuwa 'east', tæ?waha/tæ?wa 'there', tæægi 'there', tatu 'there', tægu 'over there', tokwa 'there', tola 'there', to?yo 'from north', ykwa 'here', yge 'over here', ugu 'there', umu 'to here', u?wa 'here', ywe 'there', wæyo?wa 'by the door', yækwa 'direction down', yækwu 'deep', yukwa 'depression', yiikwa 'into ground'.

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5.32 Intensifier: he 'right', ve ho'wa 'really/right'.


'butterfly spring', walatuuwa 'Jemez', washule 'ditch', wesewa 'spring', yiilëwa 'Taos', yiila 'Taos', zuwip'elu 'Mount Taylor'.

elitë 'chair', gi 'pan', hatola 'wheels', kwapë 'doctor's place', kwawëni 'Ponderosa pines', kyi 'intestines', nooto 'paper!', pëwë 'moon', Bea ükha Hazel's 'Bea and Hazel's place', wapëbu 'canteen/garbage can'.

Pronoun: ëp'iji 'other'.

5 .33 Preposition: egì 'in, to', epu 'on, in', ese 'in', ekwa 'in', eva 'on, in', e?wa 'with', fakwa 'back', hoyi 'on top', nomu 'front', nunu 'under', nunukwa 'under', pele 'along', tole 'along'.

5 .34 Connective: ëh

Day word: aalë 'morning', dahuë 'night', humagi 'afternoon', nupotu 'midnight', pëwë 'month', pe 'year'.

Intensifier: se 'really', wë 'really'

Time word: alë 'early', kwa 'old', kwaëla 'now', khyo 'some/other', ni 'this', shona?e 'always'.

Number: pii 'five', wi 'four', pëwë 'one', aase 'first'.

Calendar Day: domigi 'Sunday, week', hedaa?ë 'tomorrow', nisena 'tomorrow', savula 'Saturday', uupëwë 'yesterday', Saturday, Tuesday.
5.42 Intensifier: he 'just'.
Approximation: ta 'about'.
Number: ta 'three', pito 'five', suh 'seven', hu 'eight', ten 'ten', puy 'eleven', two-fifteen, quarter to four, seven-thirty, eight o'clock, ten-thirty, eleven o'clock, eleven-thirty.

Hour word: powa/powa 'half', ewa/lewa 'hour'.

5.43 Intensifier: he 'right', wu 'real'.
Approximation: ta 'about'.
Quantifier: ye 'much', ilae 'much', ve 'little'.
Degree word: noo 'time', puwa 'long', aase 'earlier', wa 'time'. 
TEXT MATERIALS

The three texts included here are taken from the total corpus of texts used in the analysis.

A. Dance Practice

1 uup?w dah?w e-d?e-hu p?w-nu
   yesterday night ?-song-? practice-place

u-bu?lowa?-e?-w fi hi?-o no-pa?-e
I-meeting-is-when ? laughable spacial-?o-nom

2 kw?la ha tu-the?o-hu?u 3 p?y veela u-the?a
   now ? I-tell-future one man he-said

bu?lowa ?e?-i gya unu kwi gya howa pu
meeting is-? quot something beam quot very visible

4 aal? ugu dogu mu 5 aal? no-po?o
   morning there east seen morning spacial-daylight

gya howa pu kwi 6 ni ha khya nope?-e
   quot very visible beam and then ? ask-sub

48
unu ḍe-?i 7 ni ni tu-ch?e o do wuhy something is-? and I I-told ? the star

kwi u?-le-?i 8 dose Japanese sekhi-?e hi?le streak it-is-? certain Japanese Seki-? name

gya o hi-pa? do wuhy 9 do Japanese akhi quot that name-made that star that Japanese boy

gya aase mu 10 do wuhy gya tɔ se-gipa-i?le quot first saw that star quot somewhere it-attack-come

11 gipa-mi do petyasa kɔya-nu 12 gya
attack-go that sun deity is-place quot

gipa-sha?do-hu?u 13 ṣ gya wulepɔ-hu?u tova?
assault-arrive-fut either quot pass-future or

ṣ gya u-wulepɔ-tu?u 14 khyo?wa kwi gya
either quot it-pass-not how long beam quot

i?læ 15 ṣ ha gya do kwi u-misy-?e do wuhy
coming nevertheless that streak it-left-sub that star
da?a do kwi u-misy-?e do gya tɛpo pu
dust that streak it-left-sub that quot up there visible

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kha nomu gya u-waasa-?o 16 do ha gya
? there quot it-ice-become that ? quot

se-mu-wa?i 17 de-u-ma?i ni 18 kwa?la hini
we-it-see-pres I-them-told-past I now ?

huyuvu?i?i se-mu-wa?i 19 o ?e ona a-?e
airplane we-it-see-pres the smoke behind take-sub

do hini u-waasa-?o 20 do tæ hini howa pu
that ? it-ice-becomes that's why ? very visible

21 o noo ha do wuhu 22 no e-t?e-o-ma?a
in the same way that star thus they-us-?-?

23 æ gya do?o pe c?wa u-tose-hu?u
maybe quot that sun there it-collide-fut

24 æ gya pe e?wa u-tose-hu?u 25 tovæ æ
maybe quot sun there it-collide-fut or either

gya wulepæ-hu?u 26 tovæ æ gya pæ-?we-hu?u
quot pass-future or either quot water-be-future

27 no haa gya o-see-u-mu?u 28 no
thus ? quot it-talk-goes-past cont thus
hetose t?e-mu?æ-?æ ni ha khya se-choo-mu rockets
manner talk-is-while then ? ? we-talk-? rockets

29 ni ha khya nopo-?e p?u e hæ gya tobu
then ? ? ask-is one what question quot there

huyi khi-paa 30 do p?æ eva e-mi?le e
sky they (pl)-do that moon to they-go what

hæ gya khi-paa 31 ni tæ se-t?e
question quot they-do I ? them-told

32 gya khyola gya khi-lholi?æ-?æ gya do kya
quot while quot they (du)-ready-when quot that arrow

shipa-fute-hu-?e gya uda e-wu-shæ towa
they-it-chase-fut-nom quot not it-not-arrive there

tæ e-mi-nu 33 alu le-shæ ni?ye
somewhere it-go-place before it-arrived there

gya epa-p?æ-pu?u 34 do tæ gya o
quot they-it-water-? that's why quot the (ones)

i-tho?o-hu-?e o rocket i-nu-hu-?e
they (du)-hunt-fut-nom the rocket they (du)-search-fut-nom
The night before last, when I went to the song practice meeting, something funny happened. I'm
going to tell about it now. 3 One man at the meeting was saying that a ray is visible. 4 It is seen in the morning in the east. 5 Before daylight the streak of light is visible. 6 He was asking what it is. 7 Then I said that it is a streak caused by a star. 8 The star is named for a Japanese named Seki. 9 That Japanese boy saw it first. 10 The star is attacking. 11 It will attack the sun deity. 12 It will arrive and assault. 13 It will either attack the sun or pass it by. 14 It is not known how long it has been coming. 15 Nevertheless at that height up there in the sky the streak that the star left behind becomes ice. 16 That is what we see. 17 That is what I told them. 18 Now we see an airplane. 19 The smoke it leaves behind freezes. 20 That is why it is very visible. 21 In the same way the star (has a streak after it). 22 This is what they say. 23 It may be that the star may collide with the sun. 24 It may collide with the sun. 25 Or it may pass. 26 Or it may burst. 27 That's the way the talk goes. 28 As we were talking in this manner, we were talking about rockets. 29 Then one was asking, what are they doing up in the sky? 30 What are the ones going to the moon doing? 31 Then I told them. 32 When they were getting ready, the arrow they were going to chase did not get where it was going. 33 Before it arrived there, it burst. 34 Then those who were going to hunt the rocket,
those who were going to look for it, those who were going to go after it, they were not able to go. 35 Then they were allowed to rest. 36 So the talk went. 37 Then another man said. 38 Why do these white people want to go to the moon with a machine? 39 Didn't a cow get there first without a machine? 40 We were all laughing hard. 41 That's all.
B. Cookie Recipe

1. In a mixing bowl, place the sugar and either one cup or either wish two tablespoons of lard. How much sugar do you want to use?

2. Add the eggs, lard and sugar to the mixing bowl. Mix everything together.

3. Add the flour, baking powder, and vanilla. Mix until it is sweet,

4. Add the baking powder and vanilla to the mixing bowl. Mix until everything is well combined,

5. Pour the mixture onto a baking sheet and bake in the oven.

6. After baking, cool the cookies and enjoy.

7. Store the remaining cookies in an airtight container for later use.
khyole kwala kya huu ta wi tasa towa e ta

how much now ? flour ? two cups or either three

8 mudax ha hini a dae khyu-k?ya-huyu

tape wi towa ta kyichi ese 9 dopu
that much two or three teaspoons in there

ja-mu shu su?y ukha sho ha khu-tyole-huyu
put-place place lard and all ? you-it-mix-future

10 khya woho?le puy 11 woho?le kho-o?e ha
? dough make dough it-ready-when ?

khya khu-roll out-o-hyuy 12 ni ha khyo bu a
? you-it-roll out?-future and then how big ?

kwi la waami-?e 13 e khu-the aase woho?le alu
? ? want-when either you-prepare first dough ?

na paye kyile gitu kyile 14 e khu-pa-pa-dae-e
? make hot stove hot if you-it-flower-purp-sub

u-waami 15 ni ha khyo e-gi-ekwa khu-jose
you-want then ? little them-pan-place you-it-put
When you want to make the cookies, first you put either one or two cups of sugar in the bowl. The amount you put in depends on the amount you want to make. After you put the sugar in, you add the shortening. Mix the shortening, sugar and one egg all together. After you mix it, you might want to add in vanilla so they will taste sweet. Add about two cups of flour and add the baking powder too. Whether you want to use either two or three cups of flour depends on how much you want to make. Put either two or three teaspoons of baking powder in. Put the flour in with the rest and mix them all together. Make it into dough. When the dough is ready, roll it out. How you roll them out depends on how big you want them. Before you fix the dough, have the oven hot. If you want to, make the flower kind of cookie. Then you put them in the baking sheet. Put them in the oven to bake. You look at them often. They might burn.
C. Cat by the Fire

1. tæ he gya əmu gya wu tu-ʔi-noʔë
   at one time quot ant quot real winter-is-spac-when

2. gya wu zu kʔa æ gya gyu ?e 3 ni
   quot really snow place but quot outside is and

gya zu tæ gya o ho seʔyi 4 ni
   quot snow that one quot his leg pulled off and

gya ʔu-fi-sete 5 ni khi-fi-u-masaʔë gya
   quot he-chief-took and he-chief-talk-pass-when quot

əmu weʔye 6 kya nope-kyu-ʔasa 7 zu tæ
   ant called ? asked-was-pass snow that one

gya o ho seʔye gya tu 8 ni gya zu
   quot his leg pulled quot said and quot snow

ba-wəyi gya u-masa 9 ni gya zu e-ʔaʔë
   he-him-called quot tell-pass and quot snow he-called

10 ni o zu gya noo tu 11 ni o pe
   and that snow quot thus said I the sun
tu  u-se-p?m-pa-yasa-?e  u-?e gya tu
that one I-him-just-water-make-pass-nom I-am quot said

12 ni gya do?o no-pa?ye  13 ni gya pe
and quot that one spacial-permit and quot sun

ba-wayi gya u-masa  14 ni gya pe e-wa?m-?a
they-call quot say-pass and quot sun they-called-when

ni o fgni tu  o se-gilasa-?e u-?e gya tu
I ? clouds shelter ? they-hide-nom I-am quot said

15 ogu o fgni bapa-wayi gya e-u-masa
there the clouds you-them-call quot they-tell-pass

16 ni gya fanish shepa-wa?e  17 ni o kwini
and quot clouds they-them-call I the wind

tu  he-fu-sasa-?e  u-?e gya e-tu
that one just-blown-pass-nom I-am quot they-said

18 ni gya ogu kwini bapa-wayu gya e-u-masa
and quot there wind you-them-call quot they-said-pass

19 ni gya kwinish shepa-wa?e  20 ni o
and quot wind they-them-called I the
tuha ewa dolu he-gi-tasa-e u-te gya e-ty
house by there just-stopped-pass-nom I-am quot he-said

21 ni gya tuhesh epa-wae gya va amu
and quot house they-him-called quot ? ant

0 ho se-e gya e-u-masa 22 gya va amu
his leg pulled quot they-him-asked-pass and the mouse

to u-se-o-pye-sae-e u-te gya e-thumsh-e-ty
that one he-just-makes-pass-nom I-am quot he-house-he-said

24 ogu to dukhu ba-weyi gya e-u-masa
there somewhere mouse him-call quot they-asked-pass

25 ni gya dukhu e-wae 26 ni o musa
and quot mouse they-called I the cat

tu-se-u-tasa-e u-te dukhu tu 27 ogu
he-just-kill-pass-nom I-am mouse he-said there

to musa bapa-weyu gya e-u-masa
somewhere cat you-him-call quot they-him-asked-pass

28 ni gya musa e-wae 29 gya va amu ho
and quot cat they-called quot ? ant leg
1 Once upon a time when it was winter, there was an ant.  
2 Although there was snow, he was outside.  
3 The snow pulled his leg off.  
4 He took it to court.  
5 When the day of the court came, the ant was called.  
6 He was asked about the problem.  
7 The snow pulled my leg off, he said.  
8 They told him to call the snow.  
9 So the snow was called.  
10 This is what the snow said.  
11 I'm just melted by the sun, he said.  
12 They let him go.  
13 They said to call the sun in.  
14 And when they called the sun in, he said, I'm just covered by the cloud.  
15 Go call the cloud in, they
told him. 16 Then they called the clouds. 17 And the clouds said, We're just driven by the wind. 18 Call the wind, they said. 19 Then they called the wind. 20 I'm just stopped by the house, he said. 21 Then they called in the house. 22 He was asked, Did you pull the ant's leg off? 23 It's just that the mouse makes holes, the house said. 24 Go and call the mouse, he was told. 25 And they called the mouse. 26 I am just killed by the cat, the mouse said. 27 Go, call the cat, he was told. 28 Then they called the cat. 29 Did you pull off the ant's leg? he was asked. 30 Why is he walking around in the winter time? the cat said. 31 You, cat, you will get your sentence like this. 32 By the fireplace you will sit and sleep, and grandmother will feed you, the cat was told.
APPENDIX I

Charts of Prefixes which designate Pronominal Referents

Transitive-Animate

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APPENDIX II

List of Abbreviations used in this paper

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SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Grammatical Analysis

Sources used for the grammatical analysis in this paper include:


The following materials give insights into the type of structures that Kiowa-Tanoan languages exhibit.

Tanoan

Davis, Irvine E. "Linguistic clues to Northern Rio Grande pre-history," El Palacio, LXVI (1959), 73-84.


Kiowa


Tiwa


... "The days of the week in the language of Taos Pueblo, New Mexico," Language, XV (1939), 51-5.


... "The kinship and status terms of the Tiwa languages," American Anthropologist, new series, XLV (October, 1945), 557-71.


Tewa


