

DOWNLOAD PDF STUDIES IN THE SYNTAX OF MIXTECAN LANGUAGES, VOLUME 1

Chapter 1 : LÑ-nguas mixtecas â€“ WikipÃ©dia, a enciclopÃ©dia livre

Studies In The Syntax Of The Mixtecan Languages Volume 4 The next big thing in lds apologetics: strong semitic and stubbs has provided an impressive work worth serious consideration and discussion maybe a reason the.

Jack Bowers Jack T. None of these studies however discuss body part terms, or any other issues related to the semantic structure of the language. Below are some primary examples of spatial extensions of BPT from MIX, many of which have been discussed in related Mixtecan varieties, particularly Chalcatongo¹, Ayutla², among several others. Brugman and Macaulay, Hills, ; 17, , , Particularly prominent among the types of constructions in which extended BPT occur in many languages of the world are those expressing spatial relationships, contrasts and directions. Fundamental in BPT polysemy and blending is the exploitation of embodied knowledge the schematic traits of the body such as: The processes by which these mental operations occur are metaphor, metonymy, and blending, all of which are evident in the MIX dataset, and will be discussed at length below. The three aforementioned operations of conceptual and lexical innovation are somewhat specialized, both the types of novel structures they produce, and the particular sources of knowledge utilized to perform the transformations. According to numerous studies in cognitive semantics, this is a reflection of mental strategies in which novel concepts are anchored to pre-existing mental structures *ibid* , Langacker, , , Rousch , Svorou, , Talmy, a,b v. It has also been shown that there is a strong tendency for lexical items associated with conceptual primitives, or archetypes body parts to grammaticalize into prepositional or other less semantically concrete roles Svorou, , Rousch, , Langacker, , Wierzbicka, In presenting my analysis, I intend to demonstrate that while the syntactic ambiguity may pose a problem to those set on making the Mixtec language structure fit in to the a model containing a discrete set of traditional syntactic categories, it need not pose a problem. As in each of these extensions, some aspect of the semantic profile of the source BPT is what is encoding the grammatical relations of the constituents of the language. Thus what I argue is that lexical polysemy should not be seen as coincidental, but as evidence of the cognitive foundations of linguistic structure as per the studies cited herein and of the interconnected nature of the diachronic processes at work on the cognitive, semantic, and grammatical levels. Xnubiko , in the Juxtlahuaca district of Oaxaca Mexico. The linguistic area is comprised of 18 villages of various sizes, and 53 settlements, many of which are unincorporated and thus, do not appear on official statistics, or maps of the region SIL-Mexico, According to Ethnologue, MIX is classified within the greater linguistic stock as follows: While there is currently a lack of reliable demographic data, the number of speakers was last estimated to be in the range of people. While there have been no published studies on MIX, there were a series of conference presentations on various aspects of the phonetic and morphological, and phonological system by Mary Pastor and Rosemary Beam de Azcona: A phonological sketch of the Yucunany Mixtepec Mixtec person marking. Paster, Mary and Rosemary Beam de Azcona. Aspects of tone in Yucunany Mixtepec Mixtec. Aspects of tone in the Yucunany dialect of Mixtepec Mixtec. Proceedings of American Indian Languages August, Studies in the Syntax of Mixtecan Languages, vol. Henry Bradley and Barbara E. The use of body-part terms as locatives in Chalcatongo Mixtec. Alice Schlichter et al. Brugman, Claudia, and Monica Macaulay. Mixtec expressions of location. Proceedings of the Berkeley Linguistics Society Domains and image schemas. Cognitive linguistics, 10, The role of domains in the interpretation of metaphors and metonymies. Cognitive linguistics, 4 4 , Cognitive Linguistics, 17 3 , Farris, Edwin R. Blending as a central process of grammar. Conceptual structure, discourse, and language, The cognitive psychological reality of image schemas and their transformations. Cognitive Linguistics 6 4: Conceptual grammaticalization and prediction. Language and the Cognitive Construal of the World, 82, The transition to language, 2, A syntactic sketch of Ayutla Mixtec. Studies in the Syntax of Mix- tecan Languages, vol. Semantic and syntactic extensions of Copala Trique body-part nouns. Homenaje a Jorge A. The architecture of the linguistic-spatial interface. In Paul Bloom, Mary A. Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press. Curriculum Inquiry, 19, The body in the mind: The bodily basis

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of meaning, imagination, and reason. University of Chicago Press. Developing a cognitive linguistic view. Cognitive Linguistics includes Cognitive Linguistic Bibliography , 9 1 , Diuxi Mixtec Verbs of Motion and Arrival. International Journal of American Linguistics , 41 1 , A syntactic sketch of Diuxi-Tilantongo Mixtec. More than cool reason: A field guide to poetic metaphor. Metaphors we live by. Women, fire, and dangerous things: What categories reveal about the mind. The contemporary theory of metaphor. Metaphor and thought, 2, Semantic Representations and the Linguistic Relativity Hypothesis. Foundations of Language , Vol. Foundations of cognitive grammar, vol. Grammaticization, subjectification, and transparency. Andreas Blank and Peter Koch eds. Berlin and New York: Cognitive Linguistics Research 13, A study in unified diversity: English and Mixtec locatives. Explorations in Langacker, Ronald W. Possession, location, and existence. Enunciating the parallelism of nominal and clausal grounding. Grammar as Cognition], vol. Presses Universitaires de Bordeaux. Sequential and summary scanning: An exercise in semantic typology. Language 79 3, Languages of the World, Sixteenth edition. How to build a baby: A grammar of Chalcatongo Mixtec University of California publications in linguistics ed. University of California Press. Cliticization and the Morphosyntax of Mixtec. International Journal of American Linguistics , 53 2 , Studies in Mixtecan Syntax 4. A phonological sketch of the Yucanani Mixtepec dialect of Mixtec. Aspects of tone in the Yucunany Jack T. Tone Rules in Yucanani Mixtepec Mixtec. The phonology of the Mixtepec dialect of Mixtec. Grounding spatial language in perception: An empirical and computational investigation. Journal of Experimental Psychology, 2 , Mapping between compositional semantic representations and lexical semantic resources: Towards accurate deep semantic parsing.

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Chapter 2 : Silacayoapan Mixtec - Wikipedia

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Elena Erickson de Hollenbach. Of Planes and Spindles: Tracing the History of of a Copala Trique Word. A cultural sketch of the Copala Trique. Covert transitive-intransitive verb pairs in Copala Trique. SILâ€™ Mexico Workpapers Summer Institute of Linguistics. Tres temas dominantes en la cultura triqui. Pages â€™ in Juan Schobinger, editor. A syntactic sketch of Copala Trique. Pages â€™ in C. Henry Bradley and Barbara E. Studies in the syntax of Mixtecan languages, Volume 4. Parsing relative clauses in Copala Trique. Pages â€™51 in Shin Ja J. Hwang and William R. Semantic and syntactic extensions of Copala Trique body-part nouns. Homenaje a Jorge A. The asymmetrical distribution of tone in Copala Trique. Pages â€™82 in Harry van der Hulst and Norval Smith, editors. Autosegmental studies on pitch accent. Three Trique myths of San Juan Copala. SILâ€™ Mexico Workpapers 8: Vowel length in Copala Trique: International Journal of American Linguistics Reflexives and reciprocals in Copala Trique. The phonology and morphology of tone and laryngeals in Copala Trique, Doctoral dissertation, University of Arizona. A Copala Trique deluge story. Latin American Indian Literatures 6: Copala Trique kinship terms. Pages â€™ in William R. International Museum of Cultures International Museum of Cultures. El mundo animal en el folklore de los triques de Copala.

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Chapter 3 : Trique language - Infogalactic: the planetary knowledge core

*Studies in the Syntax of Mixtecan Languages Volume 4 (Publications in Linguistics, No) [C. Henry Bradley, Barbara E. Hollenbach] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Copala Trique; Hollenbach The relation is expressed by the verb, and the body-part noun merely labels a part or a projecting space. As in sentences with position verbs, the relation is expressed by the verb, and the body-part noun labels a part or a projecting space. This can be seen clearly in the following two pairs of examples. In each pair the noun face is used together with verbs that express inverse relations, and face is therefore translated by two prep-ositions with opposite meanings. The syntax and semantics of this construction are discussed in greater detail for Chalca-tongo Mixtec by Brugman and by Brugman and Macaulay It is, however, also possible to view such sentences more like English, with the relation found in the body-part noun, as well as in the verb. This is especially easy to do when the body-part nouns are part of oblique ele-ments rather than part of the subject or object. The influence of Spanish prepositions may have played a part in bringing about this second view, at least for bilinguals, though the process probably started before Spanish con-tact in the sixteenth century. Once the relational meaning began to move from the verb to the body-part noun in sentences with spatial verbs, the way was paved for phrases con-taining these nouns to occur in sentences that did not contain a spatial verb. In the following sentences containing a body-part noun and its possessor, the "noun" has a meaning that is clearly relational. Copala Trique 30 kuni Wpun? Ayutla, based on Hills Examples 36 and 37 contain verbs that express change of possession. In 36 , the verb give is used metaphorically, and so the phrase with face that expresses the recipient is not tied to a physical location. In 37 , the verb get is used lit-erally, but the phrase with foot expresses the medium of exchange, rather than the recipient. In a few languages, foot is not used alone to express some of these ab-stract meanings; instead it is used following the complementizer that to create a complex preposition, as seen in 38 and Diuxi-Tilantongo; Kuiper and Oram Sentences 28 - 39 provide semantic evidence that face and foot often have a relational meaning. It would also be desirable to have some syntactic evidence to support the claim that they now function as prepositions, and not only as nouns. I believe that there is. Even though there is no formal difference between the two basic schemas, there is a difference in the ways that they can be focused. Mixtecan languages are all VSO, and any one constituent can be fronted to preverbal position to show focus. Usually the entire constituent is fronted, but if the constituent is a prepositional phrase, it is possible to front only the complement, leaving the preposition stranded. This can be seen in the Alacatlazala examples below. Items fronted for focus are set in small caps in the free translation. Alacatlazala, based on Zylstra Diuxi-Tilantongo; Kuiper and Oram 1: Diuxi- Tilantongo, based on Kuiper and Oram Because Ala- catlazala speakers accept 41 , we can say that Sa? Some Mixtecan languages show very few extensions for one or both of these terms, and a case can be made for considering them to belong solely to the noun category. This is the position taken by C. Bradley 65, especially p. In the syntax sketches in the Bradley and Hol- lenbach volumes, face and foot were classified as locative nouns because Bradley preferred to view them in this way, but I would have preferred to consider them both nouns and prepositions in some of the languages de- scribed. In her Atatlahuca grammar, Alexander claims that these words have both functions In Ayoquesco Zapotec, a language which belongs to a different family in the Otoman- guean stock, face and foot show many spatial extensions but remain in the noun category MacLaury The shift from preposition to subordinating conjunction. Both prepositions and subordinating conjunctions express a relation between their complements and the rest of the sentence; they differ in that preposi- tions take a noun phrase as their complement, and subordinating conjunc- tions take a sentential complement. In order for a preposition to become a subordinating conjunction, therefore, it must broaden its range of comple- ments to include sentences. In both Mixtecan and Spanish, I believe that the earlier construction con- sisted of a preposition with a complement. When the complement was sen- tential, it was preceded by the complementizer, which has the function of

marking sentences that function syntactically as noun phrases. In the same way, the presence of the complementizer that shows that a sentence is functioning as the complement in sentences like I know that he came, and as subject in That he won the race pleases me. Over time, sentences like 46 and 47 underwent syntactic reanalysis: The shift from noun to introductory pronoun. In Mixtecan, there are two sets of pronouns. The ordinary set occurs as the final member usually the only member of its noun phrase. The second set, which I call introductory pronouns, occurs when something else follows within the same noun phrase. This element is often a relative clause, but it may also be an adjective, or a deictic, or some combination of these. Similar words are often referred to in the literature as headless relatives, but I have not used this term because it obscures the fact that these pronouns are heads. In Copala Trique, they never function as relative pronouns, nor are there any other words that do so. These Copala Trique pronouns are discussed briefly in Hollenbach. In some other Mixtecan languages, introductory pronouns also function as relative pronouns, but this appears to be a more recent development; this is discussed in Hollenbach n. The set of introductory pronouns includes a locative form, which in most varieties of Mixtec is the word *face* or a reduced form of this word. Sometimes it has a different tone pattern. The original schema for *face* was: Even though both adjectives and relative clauses have completely disjoint realizations from the noun phrases that express possessors, deictics occur in phrases that can be viewed in both ways. When a deictic occurs without a head noun, it functions as a demonstrative pronoun, and a deictic alone can therefore serve as a possessor noun phrase. A phrase such as 50 may have provided a bridge between the original schema and the new set of schemas. The shift from introductory pronoun to conjunction. This word can be viewed as a pronoun that introduces a relative clause, but it can just as easily be viewed as a temporal conjunction that introduces a subordinate clause. There is nothing in the internal structure of either relative clauses or adverbial clauses in Mixtecan languages that marks them as such. Consider sentence 51 again, repeated here as Consider the following sentence. Diuxi-Tilantongo; Kuiper and Oram I have also claimed that *foot* has undergone a further category shift to become a subordinating conjunction. In addition, I have claimed that *face* has undergone a category shift from noun to introductory pronoun and then another category shift from introductory pronoun to subordinating conjunction. I have supported these claims by presenting examples from individual languages. In this section, I would like to comment briefly on the degree to which the data from the ten languages in the sample support the two main paths of semantic and syntactic change that I have proposed. If a language has a use that is farther along one of these paths, we would expect it to have all of the intermediate uses too, unless there has been some interference from another source, such as lexical replacement. In that table, four distinct logical senses are distinguished for the prepositional uses of *foot*: In one of these four languages, *foot* is used with at least two of these senses, and in the other three, it is used with all four senses. Four additional languages have at least two of these prepositional senses, while the remaining two languages have none. This path receives some support from the data in table 1. Even though the data in the sample tend to confirm these proposed paths of change, it would be helpful to augment the data base, both by adding new languages and by learning enough about the languages in the present sample to replace the question marks in the table by a clear yes or no. Note also that the extensions are not distributed uniformly throughout the area. Data from more languages would make it clear whether this geographical distribution pattern is significant, as I suspect it is, or whether it is an artifact of the small sample. When the intermediate stages are considered, however, the scenario appears quite plausible. I would like to suggest that the semantic and syntactic shifts these two words have undergone are by no means rare. Many are attested in other languages, as noted in 3 above though the change from noun to introductory pronoun may be limited to Otomanguean. I hope this study will stimulate linguists to continue research in this area and discover similar paths of syntactic change in still other languages. Gramitica Mixteca de Atlatlahuca. Instituto Linguistico de Verano. A syntactic sketch of Ocoatepec Mixtec. Studies in the Syntax of Mixtecan Languages, vol. Henry Bradley and Barbara E. A Linguistic Sketch of Jicaltepec Mixtec. Summer Institute of C. Linguistics Publications in Linguistics and Related Fields, no. Summer Institute of Linguistics of the University of Oklahoma. Studies in the Syntax of Mixtecan Languages, vol. A syntactic

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sketch of Santa Maria Pipalo Cuicatec. The use of body-part terms as locatives in Chalcatongo Mixtec. Alice Schlichter et al]. Mixtec expressions of location. Proceedings of the Berkeley Linguistics Society Back to the future. A Generative Syntax of Peiioles Mixtec. Summer Institute of Linguistics of the University of Oklahoma. Vocabulario Mixteco de San Miguel el Grande.

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Chapter 4 : Mixtecan languages - The Full Wiki

Henry C. Bradley is the author of Studies in the Syntax of Mixtecan Languages, Volume 1 (avg rating, 0 ratings, 0 reviews, published).

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Chapter 5 : Henry C. Bradley (Author of Studies in the Syntax of Mixtecan Languages, Volume 1)

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Chapter 6 : Monica Macaulay : Department of Linguistics, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Studies in the Syntax of Mixtecan Languages, vol. 4, Summer Institute of Linguistics and the University of Texas at Arlington Publications in Linguistics, no. , ed. C. Henry Bradley and Barbara E. Hollenbach, pp.

As this example shows, Copala Trique has wh-movement and pied-piping with inversion. Copala Triqui syntax is described in Hollenbach Triqui is also interesting for having toggle processes. Under the scope of negation, a completive aspect prefix signifies the negative potential. A potential aspect prefix in the same context signifies the negative completive. As a language sub-family, Triqui is interesting for having a large tonal inventory, complex morphophonology, and interesting syntactic phenomena much of which has yet to be described. Use As of , the Natividad Medical Center of Salinas, California was training medical interpreters bilingual in one of the Oaxacan languages including Trique, Mixteco , or Zapotec , as well as in Spanish. Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology. D Thesis, University of Arizona. Vocabulario breve del triqui de San Juan Copala. D Thesis, University of California, Berkeley. Diccionario Triqui, volume 20 of Serie de Vocabularios Indigenas. Summer Institute of Linguistics, Mexico. Retrieved February 10, The Origin of the Sun and Moon: A Copala Triqui Legend. University of California, Berkeley. El origen del sol y de la luna "cuatro versiones en el trique de Copala, Tlalocan 7: The phonology and morphology of tone and laryngeals in Copala Trique. Three Trique myths of San Juan Copala. Summer Institute of Linguistics. A syntactic sketch of Copala Trique. Studies in the syntax of Mixtecan languages, vol. Available at [1] Lua error in Module: International Journal of American Linguistics 23 4. University of Texas at Arlington. Reconstruction of Proto-Trique Phonemes. Penn Working Papers in Linguistics 14 1: Phonetics and Phonology of Chichahuaxtla Triqui Tones.

Chapter 7 : calendrierdelascience.com: Sitemap

The Mixtecan languages constitute a branch of the Otomanguean language family of calendrierdelascience.com. Mixtecan branch includes the Trique (or Triqui) languages, spoken by about 24, people; Cuicatec, spoken by about 15, people; and the large group of Mixtec languages proper, spoken by about , people. [1].

Tones One of the most particular features of Mixtec is its use of tones , a characteristic it shares with all other Otomanguean languages. Despite its importance in the language, the tonal analyses of Mixtec have been many and quite different one from another. Some varieties of Mixtec display complex tone sandhi. Tones may be used lexically; for example: In the practical writing systems the representation of tone has been somewhat varied. It does not have a high functional load generally, although in some languages tone is all that indicates different aspects and distinguishes affirmative from negative verbs. Nasalization The nasalisation of vowels and consonants in Mixtec is an interesting phenomenon that has had various analyses. All of the analyses agree that nasalization is contrastive and that it is somewhat restricted. In most varieties, it is clear that nasalization is limited to the right edge of a morpheme such as a noun or verb root , and spreads leftward until it is blocked by an obstruent plosive, affricate or fricative in the list of Mixtec consonants. This situation is known to have been characteristic of Mixtec for at least the last years since the earliest colonial documentation of the language shows the same distribution of consonants. Glottalization The glottalization of vowels heard as a glottal stop after the vowel, and analyzed as such in early analyses is a distinctive and interesting contrastive feature of Mixtec languages, as it is of other Otomanguean languages. With the defeat of the lordship of Tututepec in , the Mixtecs were brought under Spanish colonial rule, and many of their relics were destroyed. However, some codices were saved from destruction, and are today mostly held by European collections, including the Codex Zouche-Nuttall and the Codex Vindobonensis ; one exception is the Codex Colombino , kept by the National Museum of Anthropology in Mexico City. They also began work on transcribing the Mixtec languages into the Latin alphabet. In recent decades small changes in the alphabetic representation of Mixtec have been put into practice by the Academy of the Mixtec Language. Areas of particular interest include the following: The representation of the feature that distinguishes glottalized vowels or glottal stop, as in some earlier analyses. Some earlier alphabets used h; more commonly today a special kind of apostrophe is used. The representation of the high central unrounded vowel. The representation of the voiceless velar stop. Most earlier alphabets used c and qu, in line with earlier government policies; today k is more commonly used. The representation of tone. Most non-linguistic transcriptions of Mixtec do not fully record the tones. When tone is represented, acute accent over the vowel is typically used to indicate high tone. Mid tone is sometimes indicated with a macron over the vowel, but it may be left unmarked. Low tone is sometimes indicated with a grave accent over the vowel, but it might be left unmarked, or it might be indicated with an underscore to the vowel. The alphabet adopted by the Academy of the Mixtec Language and later by the Secretariat of Public Education SEP , contains the following letters indicated below with their corresponding phonemes.

This volume represents the initial installment of a collection of syntactic sketches of Mixtecan languages. Two more volumes are projected for future publication. Most of these sketches were drafted during a workshop on Mixtec syntax that took place during the spring (February through April) of

The Chuj system is typical. The classifiers first column are generally recruited from nouns second column , but they function in a distinct manner. The nominal classifiers may precede nouns to specify the nature of the material substance or essence of the referent of the noun third column. In this function they are unstressed, and function like the gender articles of Spanish, e. However, in these languages there are not just two gender pronouns, but some fifteen. Some mark categories we may call "natural classes," based on the essential substances of the things of the world; others mark "social classes," categories of humans based on social status. Within each group there is a core of categories that are common to all of the languages, and other categories that are not universally shared. It is worth noting that the psychological validity of the natural classes in the cognitive systems of Mayan language speakers has been established by ethnoscientific studies. There is a set of semantic markers that are used to clarify the nature of an object being depicted in images or as an element in a hieroglyph. These markers are not to be read, but they help the reader identify the objects being represented and in many cases they are optional. On the left, from the Palenque Sarcophagus sides, ancestors emerging from the earth. On the left, a canoe loaded with mythological beings, marked as wooden. On the left, a canoe riding on the water, which is marked with conch shells and tiny canoes. To the right, a band of symbols around a vessel representing the surface of the sea. When a human body part is represented, it is commonly marked with a circle within a circle. The presence of these semantic markers in the Classic period shows that these cognitive categories are native to the Maya, present in Maya world view from at least the first century. The importance of this fact is that I am going to argue that although the categories themselves are native to the Maya, their use in systems of nominal classifiers is not. To the contrary, the grammaticalization of these cognitive categories is a result of intimate contact with speakers of Chiapanek, a language of the Otomanguean family. While the Chiapaneks were soon rendered extinct, local place names indicate that the valley was Chiapanek country. This valley has now been converted into a huge reservoir by the Angostura Dam, but it was a highly productive agricultural zone in previous times. The ethnohistorian Peter Gerhard describes the Chiapaneks as "a belligerent people generally on bad terms with their neighbors on all sides, over some of whom they had a certain hegemony no doubt involving the exaction of tribute" That is to say, they dominated the area by force of arms. At the beginning of the eighth century they were once again obliged to leave their homeland and part of the population migrated to Central America, where they occupied parts of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, becoming the Manguean or Chorotegan branch of Chiapanec-Mangue. Another part of the population moved north and took territory from the Mije-Sokeans who had long occupied the Grijalva Valley. This population became the Chiapaneks. In this new homeland, they must have had intimate relations with their Maya neighbors. Before the border existed, commerce must have been even more intense. In languages of the Popolocan branch of Otomanguean, for instance, there are nominal classifiers that are very similar to those we find in the languages of the Cuchumatanes. The description of their origin and function is almost identical to that of the Mayan systems. They are recruited from nouns, and they function as articles and as pronouns. We could add many more Otomanguean languages to this list; in my ethnobotanical studies of Amuzgo, for instance, I found a parallel system of classification of plant classes. However, in the dictionary compiled by Aguilar, it is possible to identify a number of what he calls "nominal particles" that appear to function like nominal classifiers. Now, since in the Mayan family the nominal classifiers only occur in languages that have been in intimate contact with a language of the Otomanguean family, it is a reasonable hypothesis that this situation is due to grammatical diffusion from Otomanguean to Mayan, specifically from Chiapanek to the languages of the Cuchumatanes. The semantic

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categories themselves obviously existed in Maya worldview as early as the Classic period, as shown by their appearance in Classic iconography and epigraphy. But the grammaticalization of the categories in the form of nominal classifiers must be due to language contact. If that is the case, then it is also clear that the Maya, having borrowed the idea of nominal classifiers, then expanded the system to encompass more categories, because the Mayan systems are in general more extensive than the Otomanguean ones. As support for this hypothesis, it is possible to point out other instances of apparent influence of Chiapanek on Mayan languages. That is to say, tone is phonemic and forms an important part of the phonology. We can expect Chiapanek to have had phonemic tone. Among Mayan languages, there is little presence of tonal contrasts, Yucatek Maya being a well-known exception although even there tone has relatively little weight in the phonology. But tone is not reconstructed for Proto-Mayan or any branch thereof. However, there are tonal systems in Chiapas, although they have not been published widely. One variety of Tzeltal and one variety of Tzotzil, both located in the Grijalva Valley, have tonal systems of phonology. The common factor between these varieties of distinct languages is that they have all been in intimate contact with speakers of Chiapanek. Chiapanek was spoken in Colonial times not only in the Grijalva Valley, but as far south as Huixtla, on the Pacific coast, and Campbell postulates a continuous Chiapanek presence from the coast to the valley. The evidence suggests that these languages were undergoing phonological restructuring, involving the simplification of complex syllable nuclei, with the consequence of impending homophony between formerly distinct words. It appears to be the case that they adopted tonality as a solution to this problem, and that they did so because of contact with Chiapanek and no doubt extensive bilingualism in Chiapanek, the language of a dominant power in the region. Nominal classifiers occur only in some of the languages of each subgroup and therefore must have been borrowed after the diversification of these Mayan branches, around AD. A combination of archaeological, ethnohistorical, and linguistic data puts this migration at the beginning of the eighth century. We can therefore place the diffusion of linguistic systems from Chiapanek to the Mayan languages at no earlier than AD, and no later than the 8th century, when Chiapanek influence over its neighbors came to an end. *International Journal of American Linguistics* 78 3: *Diccionario de la lengua chiapaneca*. Gobierno del Estado de Chiapas. Rancho Palos Verdes, California: *Categories of eating in Tzeltal and Navajo. A Study in Ethnographic Semantics*. *Janua Linguarum, series practica*, Breedlove, and Peter Raven. *Covert categories and folk taxonomies*. Berlin, Brent, and Terrence Kaufman. *Diccionario del tzeltal de Tenejapa, Chiapas*. *Studies in the Syntax of Mixtecan Languages, Volume 1. El protomixteco y sus descendientes. A study of Chuj Mayan plants, with notes on their uses*. *Wasmann Journal of Biology* 28 2: *Growth and development of folk botanical life forms in the Mayan language family. The Linguistics of Southeast Chiapas, Mexico*. Papers of the New World Archaeological Foundation, Church, Clarence, and Katherine Church. *The Jacaltec Noun Phrase*. *Mayan Studies I*, ed. Summer Institute of Linguistics of the University of Oklahoma. *Noun Classes and Categorization*, ed. *Typological Studies in Language*, 7. Nora England and Stephen Elliott, pp. *The semantics of social categories in a transformational grammar of Jacaltec*. *Meaning in Mayan Languages*, ed. *Language Science Monographs*, A Grammar of Mam. University of Texas Press. *El Mam; semejanzas y diferencias regionales. The Southeast Frontier of New Spain*. Grinevald Craig, Colette. *Numeral classifiers in Tzeltal, Jacaltec and Chuj Mayan*. *Tones in Aguacatenango Tzeltal*. *Microfilm Collection of Manuscripts on Cultural Anthropology*. University of Chicago Library. *Nominal classifiers in Maya hieroglyphic writing*. Paper presented to the AAA, Atlanta. Tykot, and Bruce F. *A Case of Diffusion from Otomanguean*. Kathryn, and Nicholas A. *Tercer Congreso Internacional de Mayistas [Chetumal, Yucatán]*, ed. Ana Luisa Izquierdo, pp. *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 15th ed. *A Preliminary Mayan Etymological Dictionary*. La Farge, Oliver, and Douglas Byers. The Department of Middle American Research. The Tulane University of Louisiana.

Chapter 9 : mixtecan language : definition de mixtecan language et synonymes de mixtecan language (a

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