

In (253), as in (245), a more specific location is mentioned in addition to the general location of the situation described. This is the normal pattern when no other locational aspects are referred to in the immediate linguistic context. The general location need not be specified, however, when it is clearly inferable from a knowledge of the nonlinguistic context, as in (254), where it is understood to be proximate. Another context in which only specific location is likely to occur is when it contrasts with a general location, as in the first clause versus the second clause of (255).

- (255) *Tě'cov-ap dása-y dyi quis na cham mi'*
 high-2s put-CON ART cheese SUB NEG there

juguioca-' gu gagox.
 eat-UP-FUT ART dog

Put the cheese up high (enough) so the dog won't eat it.

Other common adverbs designating specific location are listed in (256). These are part of the overall system of specification of SPATIAL ORIENTATION in Southeastern Tepehuan. The adverbs of general location and their corresponding prefixes (§11.1) are the means of specifying locational deixis; the adverbs of specific location and the system of postpositions (§5.5) are the means of specifying nondictic locational meanings. Two of these postpositions, *dir* 'from' and *ja'c* 'toward', are used in the formation of several of the adverbs listed in (256).

- (256)
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|----------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| <i>vīgandir</i> | 'behind' | <i>cocva'n</i> | 'at the edge' |
| <i>vita'n</i> | 'under' | <i>sosna'n</i> | 'at the bottom' |
| <i>dumahl</i> | 'down low' | <i>cúgaram</i> | 'at the top of' |
| <i>dandir</i> | 'above' | <i>mui'cap</i> | 'in many places' |
| <i>sacahlic'am</i> | 'on a ridge' | <i>tai'ja'c</i> | 'slope upward' |
| <i>guiotir</i> | '(on a) plane' | <i>a'nsapja'c</i> | 'slope downward' |
| <i>ivandir</i> | 'inside of' | <i>ju'ñdyaram</i> | 'on the inside edge' |
| <i>dīrapdir</i> | 'outside of' | <i>jugui'ñ</i> | 'on the outside edge' |
| <i>gamai'</i> | 'farther on' | <i>o'nsopdir</i> | 'on the left side of' |
| <i>gamaja'c</i> | 'ahead' | <i>qu'ndir</i> | 'on the right side of' |
| <i>gaiđyr</i> | 'on the side of a slope' | | |
| <i>vasdir</i> | 'on the other side (out of sight)' | | |
| <i>vás'ndir</i> | 'on the other side (in sight)' | | |
| <i>xia 'hluuja'c</i> | 'east (lit. toward the sunrise)' | | |
| <i>jurnipja'c</i> | 'west (lit. toward the sunset)' | | |

6.2 Time

Designation of the time of the situation described in a predication in Southeastern Tepehuan is not as common as is the designation of location or direction, nor is there a distinction between general and specific temporal adverbs as there is for locational adverbs. Rather, the use of a temporal adverb of more or less generality is often necessary to establish specific temporal relationships within the general time frame of the predication. That is, the designation of the general frame of reference for the time of the situation described is accomplished by use of tense suffixes (§7). Sometimes, however, the speaker makes a more specific temporal reference in the form of an adverb of TIME.

Though quantitatively more specific than tense, temporal adverbs vary in their relative specificity. Some designate a particular unit of time, as in (257); others designate a particular portion of time within that unit, as in (258).

- (257) *Vas-tacav-ach bai' va-jimi-a' gūit, gu' ji*
 farther-yesterday-we TWD RLZ-go-FUT CLR but EMP

na-t gu' ma-ch-'o'ñxi ma'n gu buru'x.
 SUB-PRF but PP-1p-hide one ART donkey

We were going to leave (for here) the day before yesterday, but one of our donkeys got lost.

- (258) *Cas# gu' jurnic ji na-ch-ich va' pic bai' ji-ji.*
 almost but evening EMP SUB-1p-PRF then barely TWD INC-go
 It was nearly evening before we finally left.

The reference to time can also be relative, within an unstated unit of time. For instance, the references to 'before' and 'after' in (259) are understood to apply to earlier or later in that same afternoon, since Tepehuans eat their main meal sometime between midday and evening. But they could also be interpreted to mean 'earlier' or 'later', in a more general sense, i.e., where the unit of time is unspecified, as in (260).

- (259) *Ap vāpt' tu-jugui-a' na-p gu' cham joñiñ, añ va' gatic.*
 2s before EXT-eat-FUT SUB-2s but NEG move 1s then after
 You eat first, since you eat more slowly; then I'll eat later.

- (260) *Api'm gamai' va-jim-da-'; ach gatic mu-jim.*
 2p ahead RLZ-go-DUR-FUT 1p after AWY-go
 You (PL) go on ahead and we will go later.