

Yaqui Coordination

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The explanation of coordinate structures is one of the greatest challenges for any theory of language. A prerequisite to any successful explanation is a careful and accurate description of coordinate structures in many different languages. This work provides such an account for the Yaqui language, a member of the Uto-Aztecan family, spoken mainly in the north of Mexico, and is the result of several years of investigation. It explores and describes the patterns of sentence coordination, verbal coordination, and nominal coordination. The sentence coordination data raise fundamental problems for theories which suggest that coordinators are heads of their own projection. The problem arises from the several positions that a coordinator can occupy in the coordinated structure.

The author proposes that a viable explanation is to take the coordinating particles as having the function of licensing adjunction processes. In other words, to coordinate is to adjoin. The proposal is extended to verbal and nominal coordination. The nominal coordinated structures show number agreement conflicts with the verb that again are theoretically challenging, and a solution is proposed within the framework of Optimality Theory.

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A Practical Grammar of the San Carlos Apache Language

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PHILLIP GOODE

San Carlos Apache is a variety of Western Apache, a Southern Athabaskan (or Apachean) language spoken on and around the San Carlos Reservation in east central Arizona, USA. It might of interest to Karl May readers to know that the Apache words in Karl May's Winnetou books were actually San Carlos Apache, even though Winnetou was supposed to have been a Mescalero Apache.

Although there might be as many as 13,000 speakers of Western Apache, very few children are learning the language, and therefore its future is not assured. This pedagogical grammar covers the major topics of San Carlos Apache phonology, morphology, and syntax. It is designed for undergraduate university students and high school language teachers with some training in linguistics. It can also be used as a teach yourself text. Since there is at this time no reference grammar, it can also be profitably used as a reference document by professional linguists. The work contains an introduction on the goals and scope of the text, an introductory lesson on the pronunciation and spelling of San Carlos Apache, followed by 20 graded lessons on morphological and syntactic topics. Each of these lessons contains grammatical explanations, numerous example sentences, exercises for non-native speakers, more advanced exercises for native speakers, and dialogues with translations.

The appendices contain suggestions for further reading, a detailed index of grammatical terminology and topics, and an index to the verb paradigms. The book ends with full Apache-

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ESTUDO FONOLÓGICO E MORFOSSINTÁTICO DA LÍNGUA JURUNA

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Esta tese apresenta um estudo fonológico e morfossintático da língua juruna (família juruna, tronco tupi), falada pelo povo juruna (aproximadamente 241 pessoas) que vive no Parque Indígena Xingu, Mato Grosso. No Capítulo I, um estudo fonológico, são apresentados os fonemas segmentais da língua, com exemplificação de contrastes, distribuição complementar e variação "livre"; também são apresentadas análise do acento via teoria métrica (Hayes, 1995), análise da nasalidade, via geometria de traços. No Capítulo II, Classes de palavras, são apresentados os critérios para definir as classes de palavras da língua, distinguindo-as em abertas (nome, verbo, advérbio) e fechadas (posposição, pronome, clítico e partícula).

No Capítulo III, Subconstituintes da sentença, são apresentados os fenômenos relacionados aos subconstituintes da sentença: modificadores de nomes, ordem dentro do SN, categorias de modo e aspecto, reduplicação (processos distintos de inflexão e sufixação), causativos, reflexivo, recíproco e negação. No Capítulo IV, Tipos de sentenças, são apresentados os tipos de sentença na língua: Simples - declarativa, interrogativa e imperativa; e Complexas - coordenadas e subordinadas. No Capítulo V, Conclusão, são apresentadas considerações sobre os resultados deste trabalho. Finalmente, no Apêndice são apresentados três textos em juruna, com as devidas glosas, com o objetivo de proporcionar ao leitor a oportunidade de conhecer a língua em uso nas situações de diálogo, narração sobre uma festa e narração de mito. Também no Apêndice há um vocabulário básico da língua, organizado com o mesmo objetivo de servir a uma comparação posterior com outras línguas e um conjunto de fotos de membros da comunidade juruna.

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English and English-Apache glossaries.

This grammar was written with the assistance of Phillip Goode, a renowned native language expert and teacher. Several other native language consultants also provided input.

ISBN 3 89586 861 2. **LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics 51.** 588pp. USD 126.10 / EUR 85.80 / GBP 61.70. 2006.

A língua do povo matis Uma visão gramatical

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Esta tese tem por objetivo apresentar uma descrição morfossintática da língua matis (família linguística Pano), falada por 262 pessoas que habitam no médio Itui - noroeste amazônico. O trabalho é composto de doze capítulos. No capítulo 1, trata da situação do povo matis e faz-se considerações sobre algumas diferenças entre as línguas Matis e Matsés - por muito tempo classificadas como uma única língua. Nos capítulos dois a doze, descrevem aspectos fonológicos e morfossintáticos da língua matis.

Por se tratar de uma língua que não apresenta qualquer descrição morfossintática prévia realizada por outros pesquisadores, procurou-se descrever sua morfologia de maneira mais abrangente possível, assim explicar, a função de cada morfema dentro de cada classe gramatical.

Abordou-se, ainda, aspectos gerais da sintaxe. Enfim, o estudo da língua matis é o resultado de uma pesquisa que objetiva descrevê-la em seus aspectos fonológicos, morfológicos e sintáticos. O trabalho colabora para o melhor conhecimento dessa língua, tanto para a família Pano quanto para as pesquisas linguísticas em línguas indígenas brasileiras.

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A Grammar of River Warihío

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Warihío is a spoken Uto-Aztecan language with two dialects. Upland Warihío is found in the mountains of Chihuahua. River Warihío is spoken along the Mayo River in Sonora, Mexico. Together with Yaqui, Mayo and the various Tarahumara dialects, Warihío makes up the Taracahitic sub-group of the Sonoran branch of Uto-Aztecan. All field and supporting data here come from the River dialect.

This grammatical outline touches on all major aspects of River Warihío, including a brief description of its phonology, major and minor word classes, simple sentence structure, Voice, and complex sentences structure. The description and analysis of voice phenomena, including

passives, causatives, and applicatives, follows Shibatani's theoretical framework. Also included is a brief section comparing some relevant aspects of Warihio grammar with Uto-Aztecan languages.

River Warihio exhibits some interesting features contrasting with the rest of the Uto-Aztecan family, including morpho-syntactic features theoretically relevant. River Warihio's flexible, pragmatically motivated constituent order plus its lack of coding properties for grammatical relations make this an unusual language both within the Uto-Aztecan family as well as cross-linguistically.

The author received his Bachelor and Master degrees in Linguistics from the Universidad de Sonora, México. His Master's Thesis was on Yaqui Grammatical Relations. He received a Ph.D. in Linguistics from Rice University. The author has published several articles on Warihio, and Yaqui grammatical and information structures.

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Comparative Wakashan Dictionary

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This comparative dictionary of the Wakashan family, now nearing completion, contains ca. 2100 reconstructed sets of both stems and suffixes/clitics covering the Proto-Wakashan, Proto-Nootkan, and Proto-Kwakiutlan stages. The data has been gathered from all available published sources plus the extensive manuscript material left by Sapir, Swadesh and Haas.

The field of comparative Wakashan is fortunate in that work of high quality was produced on these languages in the early decades of the last century by some of America's most prestigious descriptive linguistics. This produced a solid basis on which others have since built. As a result of these efforts the situation has been reached today where a comparative dictionary covering all the languages of the family can be undertaken.

The archaeological record on the west coast of Vancouver Island, the Wakashan homeland, has been continuous since at least 2800 BC, with finds indicative of marine mammal hunting that go back to the earliest period. It is reasonable to suppose that the language spoken by the people who left these traces was Proto-Wakashan. The question of the deeper genetic relations of the family has aroused much controversy, with the Sapir/Swadesh 'Mosan' hypothesis, relating Wakashan, Salishan and Chemakuan, in the forefront. The present dictionary is neutral on such matters, confining itself to reconstructing Proto-Wakashan. This is an essential step in sorting out the role of the various families involved in producing the complex linguistic mix of the Northwest Coast area.

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The Structure and Function on Yaqui complementation

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This book examines the structure and function of Yaqui complementation, an understudied Native American Language spoken in Sonora (Mexico)

The LINCOM webshop: www.lincom-europa.com

and Arizona. The analysis follows the lines characteristic of recent works, since it underscores the form-function iconicity principle, and the syntax-semantic interface of the sentence. The language presents interesting challenges. On the one hand, Yaqui-specific relations between event integration and the complement-taking predicates are compatible but not identical to cross-linguistic predictions based on iconicity. On the other hand, the traditional definition of complementation based on morphosyntactic criteria does not cover all the strategies found, especially for those predicates showing alternative encoding. This study is an important contribution not only to our understanding of the syntax of the Yaqui language and the theoretical framework in which it is formulated, but it also provides linguistic data, virtually absent in most grammatical studies of indigenous languages, relevant for typological studies.

ISBN 3 89586 324 6. **LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics 54.** 233pp. USD 100.20 / EUR 68.20 / GBP 49.10. 2006.

Syncope in the Verbal Prefixes of Tlingit: Meter and Surface Phonotactics

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This study presents an extended discussion and analysis of a seemingly idiosyncratic syncope process governing the verbal prefix string of Tlingit, a highly endangered and understudied Na-Dene language of Southeast Alaska and Northern British Columbia.

The author argues for a constraint-based analysis of this alternation, formulated within the specific framework of Optimality Theory. Under this analysis, the Tlingit syncope alternation functions to improve the overall metrical well-formedness of the resulting word. Moreover, much of the apparently irregular character of the rule is shown to follow from independently visible phonotactic constraints operating over distinct sub-portions of the verbal prefix string.

This monograph may thus be considered a contribution to the growing literature seeking to analyze the notoriously complex prefixal allomorphy of the Na-Dene languages in a constraint-based, output-oriented framework, and to understand aspects of this allomorphy in terms of the surface phonotactics of the prefix string itself. The proposed analysis bears on various wider debates and issues within phonological theory, such as the analysis of syllable contact phenomena and anti-gemination, the empirical justification of prosodic domains, the mapping between prosodic domains and morphosyntactic structure, whether prosodic domains may overlap, and the ways in which metrical structure can be detected.

Seth Cable is a doctoral candidate in the Department of Linguistics and Philosophy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has contributed theoretical papers on the syntax, morphology and phonology of Tlingit to the published proceedings of WSCLA 10, WSCLA 11, TLS 9 and NELS 36. He has also composed descriptive reference material on the syntax of Tlingit for the Sealaska Heritage Institute.

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The Relationship of Wintuan to Plateau Penutian

STEFAN LIEDTKE

This is the first attempt at a comprehensive comparison of Wintuan and Plateau Penutian, two subgroups which are regarded as members of the hypothetical Penutian language family.

The Wintuan language group of Northern California includes as its most well-known representatives Wintu, Nomlaki (which are top of the list of endangered languages) and Patwin (which must be regarded as extinct). This group is demonstrated by the author as having close connections to the "Plateau Penutian" group. The Plateau group includes, as highly independent members, the Klamath-Modoc language, which is also endangered (and is spoken in south central Oregon and a smaller part of northeastern California), the Sahaptian group (including Nez Perce and Sahaptin), with slightly better chances of survival, spoken in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, as well as the now extinct Molala in north central Oregon. In this paper, an attempt is made at throwing some light on the many ramifications of Penutian, one of the most interesting language families in North America, whose members differ strongly from each other and are spread from southeastern Alaska to Southern California.

The author goes far beyond the indications provided by other scholars (e.g. the similarities noticed by DeLancey (1987) between the pronouns of Wintu and Klamath), by presenting morphological elements and structural similarities as well as over 130 comparison sets from all areas of the lexicon that are common to Wintuan, Klamath and Sahaptian. Thus, for the first time the Sahaptian languages of the Plateau group are also taken into account.

For some time it has been clear that the Penutian languages of California (Wintuan, Maiduan, Yokuts, Miwok-Costanoan), which used to be subsumed under the heading of "California Penutian", are indeed related, but do not form a Penutian subbranch of their own that developed in California. Instead, we are dealing with independent members of Penutian, the speakers of which migrated long ago in successive waves from regions further to the North into their current habitats. The relationships between the Californian languages, which undoubtedly exist, are, however, difficult to evaluate, as due to the geographical proximity and the manifold cultural connections between the peoples of California it is often unclear whether we are dealing with loans or inherited material. Instead, it appears that all the Penutian languages of California exhibit deep connections with languages to the north (Oregon, Washington and elsewhere). This larger context, where borrowing can be ruled out, is also repeatedly referred to here.

The mere fact that the four Californian groups (Wintuan, Maiduan, Miwok-Costanoan, Yokuts) represent four different migrations from the North into California does not give any indication as to their relationship with each other: they could still form a subgroup (or be part of a larger subgroup) that did not originate and differentiate in California, but somewhere outside California.

Wintuan is very independent, and no claim is made that it is closer to Plateau than to anything else, nor that there is a special subgroup within Penutian consisting of Wintuan and the Plateau languages.

Stefan Liedtke is the author of the book "The Languages of the First Nations", also published by LINCOM EUROPA, and since 1994 has been working with the Winnemem Wintu of Northern California in a community-based language revitalization project.

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Estudo fonológico da língua Sateré-Mawé

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This work presents a phonological study of the Sateré-Mawé language, classified as the unique member of mawé family, in the Tupi linguistic branch. Sateré-Mawé is spoken by approximately 8.000 people, in the indigenous area of Andirá-Marau, located in the frontier of Amazonas and Pará states, in Brazil. This work includes five chapters, conclusion and bibliography. The first chapter is an introduction and contains general informations about the methodology of fieldwork and the theoretical fundamentals employed in this research. Besides that, works about Sateré-Mawé are briefly shown. In the second chapter I present ethnographic informations about Sateré-Mawé people and some notes about linguistic classification and bilingualism. The third chapter is dedicated to the definition of the phonemes and the allophones of the language, based on Pike's phonemic analysis model. I also broach some morphophonemic processes in word or morpheme frontiers. The fourth chapter deals with the syllable structure, considering the sonority hierarchy to the definition of the syllabic types and the segments distribution. I also discuss the syllabification process, sequences of ambiguous segments and the syllabic quantity in order to define the minimal word. The last chapter presents the stress pattern in simple and compound words. I analyse this stress pattern founded on the metrical approach and the constitution of the phonological word. [Written in Portuguese]

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Timbisha (Panamint)

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Timbisha (Panamint) is a moribund member of the Central Numic branch of the Numic language family of the Uto-Aztecan stock. It was formerly spoken in southeastern California in Death Valley, Saline Valley, Panamint Valley and Owens Valley. Today, the few remaining speakers of Timbisha are concentrated in the Timbisha Shoshone community of Death Valley, California. Unique among Native American communities in the United States, the Timbisha community lives within the confines of a National Park and is therefore subject to unique political and cultural pressures. Timbisha is related to the Shoshone language of Nevada, Utah, Idaho and Wyoming, and more to the Comanche language of Oklahoma, but it has features that are archaic within Central Numic, such as the retention of a phonemic velar nasal. Timbisha has an underlying obstruent system which consists of voiceless stops /p, t, k, kʰ/, two voiceless fricatives /s, h/, and a voiceless affricate /ts/, but a surface phonetic system that includes voiced and voiceless stops, fricatives, and affricates in all the places of articulation of the underlying stops and affricates. Nominals in Timbisha are inflected for three cases and for singular, dual, and plural number. Timbisha aspect and tense are reflected as suffixes on the verb stem and there is a large set of instrumental prefixes that can be prefixed

as well. Adverbial relations are marked by postpositions. Timbisha word order is relatively free, although there is a marked tendency toward SOV. Subordinate clauses in Timbisha are marked for same reference of subjects or for switch reference of subjects.

ISBN 3 89586 242 8. **Languages of the World/Materials** 453. 71 pp. USD 59.70 / EUR 40.60 / GBP 29.20. 2006.

Comparative Constructions in Spanish and San Lucas Quiavini Zapotec

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This book examines the syntax, semantics, and morphology of comparative constructions and other degree constructions in English, Spanish, and San Lucas Quiavini Zapotec. Previous descriptions and analyses of comparatives in English and Spanish are reviewed. New data from San Lucas Quiavini Zapotec, involving comparisons, other degree expressions, and other lexical and functional morphemes, is presented. Attention is called to MUCH, the abstract adjectival quantifier contained in English *much* and *many*, SLQZ *zyèèiny*, *zii'lly*, and *-dya' / -tya'*, and any Spanish degree adverbial showing number and gender agreement, but not inherently in *mucho*, an allomorph of *mu*. In SLQZ, the sequence MUCH-ER is transparently segmentable as such in amount comparisons (contra English and Spanish), ER being the morpheme inherent in comparisons of inequality. In other degree constructions explored in English, Spanish, and SLQZ, the nominal system consistently provides a QP slot occupied by a form of MUCH, contra the adjectival system (with certain exceptions such as in the case of *different*). Non-predicative nominal expressions interact with a Deg only via the intermediary of MUCH, whereas most adjectives must interact directly with a Deg. Therefore, there are two instances of *more* and *más*:

(i) the instance used in amount comparisons, subdividable into MUCH (plus agreement) and ER, and (ii) the instance used in adjectival degree comparisons, containing only ER. Subordination and coordination are shown to not be consistently distinguishable on syntactic grounds. ER complementation is typically either via a preposition plus numeral, measure phrase, or degree relative, or via an adversative conjunction structure. The former type is introduced by *de* in Spanish and *ta'* or *cah* (with subsequent *nih*) in SLQZ, whereas the latter type is introduced by *que* in Spanish and *cah* (without *nih*) or *lohoh* in SLQZ. Both types are introduced by *than* in English.

ISBN 3 89586 774 8. **LINCOM Studies in Language Typology** 15. 360pp. USD 113.50 / EUR 77.20 / GBP 55.60. 2006.

Textos tehuelches (AONEK'O ?A?JEN)

Homenaje a Jorge Suárez

ANA FERNÁNDEZ GARAY (*CONICET-UNLPam*), & GRACIELA HERNÁNDEZ (*CONICET-UNS*)

Este volumen reúne una serie de textos tehuelches (conversaciones, monólogos y narraciones) registrados en su lengua original por Jorge Suárez, entre 1966 y 1968, en la reserva de Camusu Aike, Santa Cruz, Argentina. El

tehuelche o *aonek'o ?a?jen* pertenece a la familia Chon junto con las extintas *teushen* -lengua hablada en la Patagonia continental-, *selknam* y *haush* -habladas en Tierra del Fuego, Patagonia insular-.

El libro consta de dos partes. En la primera, Ana Fernández Garay —lingüista y especialista en lenguas indígenas patagónicas— destaca, en la Introducción, los objetivos del libro, describe aspectos históricos y socioculturales de los *tehuelches* o *aonek'enk*, presenta una breve gramática del *aonek'o ?a?jen* y, finalmente, transcribe, analiza y traduce los textos que fueron desgrabados con la colaboración de los últimos hablantes de esta lengua. En la segunda parte, Graciela Hernández —historiadora y experta en aspectos culturales de las etnias que poblaron y pueblan la Patagonia— describe, compara y desentraña el sentido de los textos tehuelches, sumergiendo al lector en la cosmovisión de este pueblo originario de la Patagonia argentina, cuya lengua y cultura se hallan hoy prácticamente extintas.

La publicación de estos textos amplía el corpus de datos existente sobre esta lengua, con la finalidad de continuar los estudios tanto sincrónicos como diacrónicos que se vienen realizando sobre el *aonek'o ?a?jen*.

ISBN 3 89586 449 8. **Languages of the World/Text Collections** 24. 373pp. USD 109.00 / EUR 74.20 / GBP 53.40. 2006.

Morfossintaxe da língua Parkatêjê

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A língua Parkatêjê é uma língua em perigo de extinção, que pertence ao tronco Macro-Jê. Somente 10% de um povo que soma aproximadamente 400 pessoas, fala essa língua no sudeste do Estado do Pará (Brasil). Partindo-se de uma perspectiva funcional-tipológica foram descritos e analisados aspectos centrais da morfossintaxe: as classes de palavras; a sintaxe das sentenças independentes; o sistema de marcação de caso nessas sentenças; alguns mecanismos de derivação verbal; o fenômeno da incorporação nominal e as construções verbais seriais. O Parkatêjê é uma língua de marcação no núcleo, que apresenta um sistema sofisticado de indicar as relações entre núcleos e argumentos, quando há re-arranjos na sintaxe usual de suas estruturas.

The Parkatêjê language is spoken by two groups, which live in two villages very close to each other: one is located at km 25 and the other at km 30 on BR-222 highway, in the southeast of Para state. There are about 400 people in both villages. The data used in this thesis were collected in Mãe Maria village, located at km 30. This thesis presents a typological-functional morphosyntactic description of some aspects of the Parkatêjê language, which belongs to the Macro-Jê stock. This work presents the description of: (i) word classes; (ii) the syntax of simple sentences; (iii) the case-marking system; (iv) some mechanisms of verbal derivation; (v) nominal incorporation phenomena and (vi) serial verb constructions. Parkatêjê is a head-marking language and it presents a very interesting system for indicating the relation between heads and arguments. In the case of nouns and some transitive and non-active intransitive verbs, for example, this relationship is shown by relational prefixes.

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Polyvalence of Root Classes in Yukatekan Mayan Languages

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Lexical categories exhibit parametric variation across languages. Most Indo-European languages reveal a rich pattern of derivation between nouns and verbs. Mayan languages in general have less recourse to derivational processes resulting in formal similarities between verbs and nouns at the level of morphophonology and morphosyntax. Focusing on Yukatekan languages, this book shows that these similarities occur even at the lexical root level. This leads us to review previous root classifications and to propose a large verbonominal root class that we oppose to another main class, the nominal roots.

The verbonominal class includes traditional transitive roots and intransitive roots, as well as agent-salient roots that are commonly considered to be nominal roots. Such a system can account for the categorial flexibility exhibited by Mayan roots and allows us to formulate generalizations missing in previous classifications.

A new conception of the role of phonology and of morphophonological processes in Mayan languages is proposed. We introduce the notion of instantiation, a twofold process that encompasses the formation of phonological profiles (determination of the vowel in the general template CVC) and morphological profiles (inflection). Instantiation handles root-class polyvalence and subsumes the so-called voices traditionally considered to be derivational in nature. The link between the split-ergativity system exhibited in Yukatekan languages and properties of verbonominal roots is examined. The final part deals with the intricate categories of positionals and affectives. Extensive lists of members of the different root classes are given in Appendices.

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The grammar of time reference in Yukatek Maya

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This study provides an in-depth analysis of the morphosyntax, semantics, and pragmatics of the major grammatical constructions involved in time reference in Yukatek Maya, a native Mesoamerican language spoken on the peninsula of Yucatán.

The description traces temporal properties in clause structure, lexical predicate classes, verb inflection and derivation, adverbial modification, and clause and sentence combination, and thus covers a substantial part of the core grammar of the language. It gives one of the most comprehensive and detailed accounts of the expression of temporality in any Non-Indo-European language to date. Yukatek emerges as a language in which relations of event order are largely left unexpressed. There are no absolute or relative tenses, and no temporal connectives equivalent to after, before, etc. Communication about event order relies heavily on the coding of aspectual and modal information, enriched by pragmatic inferences from context and world knowledge. Further features of interest to

typologists and time semanticists include 'phase' verbs (translating 'begin', 'end', etc.) with a semantics markedly distinct from those of phasal operators in better studied languages; lack of any formal reflexes of telicity; temporal connectives with aspectual meanings; and grammaticalized distinctions of 'degrees of remoteness' that are not combined with expressions of tense.

ISBN 3 89586 345 9. **LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics 44.** 512pp. USD 140.80 / EUR 95.80 / GBP 68.90. 2002.

Relativization in Shipibo-Konibo: A typologically-oriented study

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This study provides the first account of the relativization system of Shipibo-Konibo (SK), a Panoan language from the Peruvian Amazon. It is based on a corpus of spontaneous text, complemented by plenty of elicited material. In addition to examining the rich variety of relative constructions available in SK, major grammatical features of the language are addressed and illustrated to different degrees (e.g., basic constituent order, case-marking, agreement on adverbials, second position clitics, etc.). The dominant relativization pattern in SK involves embedded, moderately nominalized relative clauses; however, nominalization is not a differential strategy since nominalizers do not help identify the grammatical role of clausal arguments. Although SK has a fairly complex switch-reference system and clause-chaining is pervasive in discourse, reference-marked clauses do not generally take part in relativization.

A finding of special typological interest is the use of structurally similar prenominal, postnominal, and internally-headed relatives; non-referential relatives may be of the adjoined type. As for relativization strategies, SK may employ anaphoric pronouns all along the "Accessibility Hierarchy"; this strategy is clearly attested prenominal, violating the order found in the normal interclausal anaphoric situation. Another remarkable finding is the use of an absolutive pivot in internally-headed relativization; i.e., an instance of syntactic ergativity in a language with an otherwise nominative-accusative syntax.

ISBN 3 89586 304 1. **LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics 43.** 100pp. USD 85.80 / EUR 58.40 / GBP 42.00. 2002.

Fonologia della lingua cuna (dule gaya)

LUCIANO GIANNELLI, GIOVANNA MAROTTA & BEATRICE PACINI
Università degli Studi di Siena, Università degli Studi di Pisa, Università degli Studi di Siena

Il volume consta di tre diversi contributi, dedicati ad aspetti della fonologia e della sociolinguistica su base di variabili fonetiche della lingua cuna (dule gaya). Il primo lavoro, di L.Giannelli, si diffonde sui principali problemi della fonologia della lingua, segnata soprattutto, notoriamente, da un'opposizione tra consonanti deboli e consonanti forti che viene però rivisitata (e precisata anche nelle sue realizzazioni fonetiche) alla luce della variabilità, insopprimibile in assoluto e imprescindibile in cuna. Il riferimento è anche ad aspetti diacronici ricostruibili. Il secondo

contributo, di G.Marotta, affronta un capitolo inesplorato della fonologia cuna, l'assetto metrico-accentuale, alla luce della teoria della fonologia metrica, assunta non acriticamente, inserendo i caratteri cuna all'interno di una griglia tipologica, nella sua natura fondamentale trocaica ma anche nelle sue specificità di impiego pragmatico della violazione del riaggiustamento accentuale in sede postlessicale.

Il terzo articolo, di B.Pacini, nel quadro di un'analisi linguistica di impianto esplicitamente laboviano, commisura la variabilità fonetica, relativamente all'indebolimento consonantico, all'opposizione di genere, riscontrando nel dato empirico di una chiara discrasia un nesso preciso con la tendenza evolutiva manifesta, tutta contenuta in ambito di regole che non intaccano la struttura del sistema fonologico, che segna attualmente lo svolgimento diacronico del cuna.

ISBN 3 89586 699 7. **LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics 42.** 100pp. USD 94.40 / EUR 64.20 / GBP 46.20. 2002.

Aspects of Tsishaath Nootka Phonetics & Phonology

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This book provides a characterisation of the sound system of the Tsishaath Nootka language as spoken in the vicinity of Port Alberni, British Columbia, Canada. As such, it is the first book to provide a detailed description of the phonetic and phonological systems of any member of the Wakashan family of languages.

The book has been written with several groups of readers in mind. For those interested in issues of phonological theory, Tsishaath Nootka provides much of interest including the nature of variable-length vowels, the processes of glottalisation and lenition, the transformation of sounds encountered in special speech forms, the rules for stress placement, the status of the foot, and various types of coalescence and deletion. For comparative linguists and typologists in particular, the book offers a useful description of a little studied language and language family. Finally, it provides teachers and students of linguistics with a richness of data for discussion in classes on phonetics and phonology, following a progression in the exposition similar to that followed in the field in analysing the sound system of an unknown language.

ISBN 3 89586 577 X. **LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics 32.** 160pp. USD 94.30 / EUR 64.20 / GBP 46.20. 1999.

Tariana Texts

ALEXANDRA AIKHENVALD
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Tariana is an endangered North Arawak language now spoken by about a hundred people in the region of the river Vaupes, North-West Amazonia, Brazil. Though about 1.500 people of the region identify as 'ethnic' Tariana, the language was virtually lost one or two generations ago.

Tariana is the only Arawak language spoken in the multilingual context of the Vaupes linguistic area, and it has suffered a heavy areal impact from Tucanoan languages. Typologically, it is a predominantly head-marking language with a few elements of dependent marking. It has several types of classifiers, and two genders, extensive verb serialization; complicated systems

of tense, aspect, mood and evidentiality; and it combines elements of morphological ergativity and accusativity depending on discourse structure. The present collection contains twenty texts in Tariana with translation and interlinear glosses, and a vocabulary. These texts, collected by the author during three fieldtrips to the North-West Amazonia, are particularly important for studying the origins of Tarianas, their migration from the Içana river to the multilingual region of the Vaupes, and their identity as a people.

ISBN 3 89586 078 6. **Languages of the World/Text Collections 07.** 150 pp. USD 85.80 / EUR 58.40 / GBP 42.00. 1999.

Linguistic Acculturation in Mopan Maya

A study of language change in Belizean Mopan due to Spanish and English culture and language contact

LIEVE VERBEECK

Mopan is a language of the Yucatecan Maya family, spoken by about 10 000 people in the Eastern Petén, Guatemala, and Southern Belize. This study focusses at the native language of the 3 000 Belizean Mopan speakers, who, after 2 centuries of contact with the Spanish language and culture, are experiencing now, as fourth generation immigrants a second contact stage with Belizean Creole English. Belizean Mopan is unusual among the Mayan languages in displaying only slight structural Spanish interferences. The systematic study of Mopan lexicon reveals that Spanish influence has not penetrated in an equal measure the various domains of importance to Mopan society. The persistence of the native lexicon related to the studied domains gives an indication of continuity in various aspects of traditional Mopan culture.

In the section on phonological interferences a significant finding concerns a sound change in exclusively Spanish loanwords, which indicates that Mopan speakers possess some unconscious awareness of the foreign status of part of their lexicon. A large portion of the research was devoted to the question of how Mopan speakers incorporated the different borrowed parts of speech into the Mopan linguistic structure. Among the interesting characteristics of the grammatical interference analysis are the neutral status of nouns, the incorporation of loanverbs into an agentive subclass of the intransitive verb category, the native character of comparative constructions, the doublet constructions in the use of discourse markers.

ISBN 3 89586 103 0. **LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics 05.** 120pp. USD 81.40 / EUR 55.40 / GBP 39.90. 1998.

Phonological Study of the Karo Language (Brazil)

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Karo is a Brazilian language spoken in the Amazon region (in Rondônia State) by about 150 Arara Indians.

Even though the Arara are in contact with the white population since the 40's, and most of them understand Portuguese, Karo is exclusively used for communication among themselves.

Preliminary anthropological research shows that the Arara Indians always lived in the same region they live now, although presently they

share their reservation, the Área Indígena Igarapé de Lourdes, with the Gavião and Zoró Indians, (speakers of a dialect of Gavião), without any linguistic interference over each other.

As is the case with the majority of the Brazilian Indian languages, there was almost nothing known about Karo in the past besides few wordlists published by some ethnologists (Lévi-Strauss, 1950; Nimuendaju, 1925,1955, Rondon, 1948; and Schultz, 1955).

This thesis, thus, is meant as a contribution to the description and documentation of Karo, specially its phonology and part of its morphology. It is presented as follows.

In Chapter 1 the phonetic segments of the language and their patterns of occurrence are presented. By the classic criteria for phonemicization (free variation, complementary distribution and contrasting) an inventory of surface phonemes is then established.

Chapter 2 describes the syllabic patterns, and Chapter 3 deals with the rules of nasalization spread. In Chapter 4 the three types of internal sandhi found in Karo are described.

Chapter 5 deals with stress. Basically, it is shown that stress placement is predictable from three distinct phonological factors: tone, nasality, and the onset of the last syllable of the words.

Finally, Chapter 6 is dedicated to tone. It is demonstrated that although Karo has three phonetic tone levels, low, mid and high, only two are contrastive, low and high. It is also described a process of tone assimilation which is conditioned by consonantal segments.

ISBN 3 89586 536 2. **LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics 31.** 80pp. USD 69.70 / EUR 47.40 / GBP 34.10. 1998.

Des noms et des verbes en tupi-guarani: état de la question

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Tupi-Guarani is a major South American language family which has been the object of sustained attention from the very beginnings of the European presence on the continent. Today it can be considered a relatively well known family of languages, in terms of description of individual languages as well as in terms of comparative studies.

A number of grammatical topics show interesting characteristics in the languages of the family, and it is worth divulging both the data and the typological issues raised by these data. The book, whose contents results form an international meeting held in French Guyana in January 2000, addresses one of these topics: the basis for a distinction between nouns and verbs. The issue is pervasive in the grammar of many of the languages, because it connects with questions like types of predication (possessive, existential), case-marking, active-stative type of language, omnipredicativity, configurationality, and others.

Contributions, which focus whether on a single language or on large amounts of different language data, aim to freshen our perception of formerly known data as well as to bring new data into current discussion.

Languages studied include Tupinamba, Guarani, Chiriguano, Kamayura, Tapirape, Mbya, Emerillon, and Karitiana, a Tupi but non Tupi-Guarani language.

Table of Contents:

Introduction
Carte des langues

Categorias lexicais nas linguas tupi-guarani (visão comparativa), WOLF DIETRICH (Romani-

sches Seminar, Universitaet Muenster)

Classes de palavras e categorias sintático-funcionais em Kamaiurá, LUCY SEKI (Unicamp)

As sentenças possessivas em Mbyá-Guarani: evidência para a distinção nome e verbo, MARCIA DAMASO VIEIRA (Museu Nacional/UFRJ)

O estatuto dos sintagmas nominais de sujeito e objeto em Tapirapé, YONNE LEITE (CNPq/Museu Nacional)

Sobre a natureza do caso argumentativo, ARYON DALL'IGNA RODRIGUES (Laboratório de Línguas Indígenas, Instituto de Letras, UnB)

Le suffixe réfèrentiant en émerillon, F. QUEIXALOS (IRD-CNRS)

Observações sobre a história do morfema -a da família Tupi-Guarani, ANA SUELLY ARRUDA CAMARA CABRAL (UFPA)

Duas Classes de Verbos Intransitivos em Karitiana (família Arikém, tronco Tupi), LUCIANA R. STORTO (Museu Nacional/UFRJ).

ISBN 3 89586 407 2. **LINCOM Studies in Native American Studies 37.** 280pp. USD 119.30 / EUR 81.20 / GBP 58.40. 2001.

Basic Word Order and Sentence Types in Kari'ña

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The purpose of this research is to study the basic syntactic order in Kari'ña through the analysis of an integrated corpus encompassing simple sentences taken from conversations and texts elicited from natives. The fieldwork sessions for this work were carried out between January and September of 1996 in Cachama, a village located in the heart of the Kari'ña homeland in northeastern Venezuela.

This study covers the primary syntactic elements, i.e. Subject, Verb and Object. As well, some consideration is given to other sentential elements of this language – specially obliques and adverbials. Finally, a survey of some sentence types in Kari'ña is included. In general, the study pursues to determine the prevailing syntactic order in Kari'ña, and to account for the most common arrangements for quotative, intransitive, transitive, ditransitive, copulative, imperative, interrogative and negative sentences.

ISBN 3 89586 686 5. **Languages of the World 18.** 30pp. USD 31.70 / EUR 21.60 / GBP 15.50. 2000.

Urarina Texts

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Urarina is a language isolate spoken by approximately 3000 people who live scattered in the Rio Chambira area of Loreto in the Peruvian rainforest. While the majority of Urarina speakers are monolingual, socio-economic changes have already lead to loss of certain cultural knowledge, including the capacity of story telling.

This text collection intends to preserve the records of history from the Urarina perspective. Although very little is known about neighbouring ethnic groups (most of which are extinct), lexical and grammatical aspects indicate that the Urarina language is not genetically related to any of the tongues of the Rio Chambira or nearby areas.

Therefore, it is still unclear from where the Urarinas may have descended. However, the content of the stories presented in this book may help to relate the way Urarinas view the world to that of other groups. For example, many cultures of Amazonia know a story of a flood in some way similar to the biblical account.

Interestingly, the Urarinas recognize two quite different versions of a flood tale, which are both presented in this book.

A short introduction to the cultural context offered in this collection helps to understand the way of living of the Urarinas. The sentences of each text include grammatical information in form of an interlinearised translation and a free translation. All data is based on recent fieldwork undertaken by the author.

ISBN 3 89586 693 8. **Languages of the World/Text Collections 17.** 150pp. USD 92.90 / EUR 63.20 / GBP 45.50. 2002.

Léxico bilingüe aparai-português / português-aparai

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Como contribuição a documentação de línguas amazônicas, o presente léxico bilingüe ilustra o aparai com aproximadamente 3600 entradas lexicais. As entradas lexicais são, em sua maioria, exemplificadas com enunciados em língua vernacular (aparai) tendo sua tradução em português, proporcionando ao leitor exemplos do emprego dos termos lexicais e/ou gramaticais na estrutura da língua. Pertencente à família linguística caribe, o aparai é falado por cerca de 500 pessoas, sendo que apenas a metade identifica-se como sendo aparai por linhagem patrilinear. Muitos falantes falam aparai por terem mães aparais, outros por usarem essa língua como língua de comunicação (entre wayanas e tiriýós, por exemplo).

Atualmente, os aparais ocupam o alto e médio rio Paru de Leste, no extremo norte do estado do Pará, no Brasil, território que dividem com wayanas e com tiriýós. Uma pequena porção, que vivia na região do rio Jari, vive hoje no alto rio Maroni, na Guiana Francesa, junto com wayanas. O aparai é a língua de alfabetização no rio Paru de Leste e bastante difundida nessa região, contrariamente no rio Maroni, onde o seu conhecimento está em vias de desaparecimento.

ISBN 3 89586 306 8. **Languages of the World/Dictionaries 22.** 140pp. USD 84.30 / EUR 57.40 / GBP 41.30. 2002.

Manual de las lenguas indígenas sudamericanas I & II

(Handbook of South-American Indian Languages)

ALAIN FABRE

The handbook presents data about 428 contemporary indigenous languages/ethnic groups of South and Central America from Onduras to Tierra del Fuego, in the form of dictionary entries arranged according to linguistic groups. After an introduction discussing problems of linguistic grouping and ethnic status of population groups follows a general bibliography of more than 4500 titles, general maps of the

countries mentioned, a cross-referenced index of about 3200 names of ethnic groups/subgroups, languages, and varieties. Each entry of the dictionary contains: (1) precise geographical locations, (2) name(s) under which the ethnolinguistic groups are known in the literature, including some considered nowadays obsolete but found in older sources, (3) own name(s) whenever known, (4) number of speakers of the language and/or ethnic group, (5) bibliography of the group, including ethnology, linguistics, ethnohistory and legal rights, (6) observations concerning ethnohistory, linguistic and/or ethnical grouping, including many moot points and first hand observations obtained in personal communications from experienced field workers, anthropologists and linguists. [written in Spanish].

El libro incluye datos acerca de 428 grupos étnicos/lingüísticos indígenas sudamericanos actuales, desde Honduras hasta Tierra del Fuego, en forma de entradas ordenadas por familias lingüísticas. Después de una introducción en la se discuten brevemente problemas de pertenencia lingüística y étnica de las poblaciones referidas sigue una bibliografía general de unas 4500 entradas, mapas de los países con población indígena, un índice con referencias cruzadas de unos 3200 nombres de grupos y subgrupos lingüísticos y étnicos. Cada entrada del diccionario contiene (1) localización geográfica detallada, (2) nombre(s) del grupo y subgrupos cuando se conoce, (4) número de hablantes y/o de los integrantes del grupo étnico, (5) bibliografía de la población presentada con temas de etnología, lingüística, ethnohistoria y derechos humanos, (6) observaciones diversas relativas a la ethnohistoria, subdivisiones étnicas y/o lingüísticas, haciendo hincapié en numerosos puntos debatidos que aparecen en la literatura referente al grupo étnico, así como datos de primera mano obtenidos en comunicaciones particulares con antropólogos y lingüistas con sólida experiencia en el terreno.

Vol. I. ISBN 3 89586 201 0. **LINCOM Handbooks in Linguistics 04.** 672pp. USD 145.20 / EUR 98.80 / GBP 71.10. 1998.

Vol. II. ISBN 3 89586 202 9. **LINCOM Handbooks in Linguistics 05.** 667pp. USD 145.20 / EUR 98.80 / GBP 71.10. 1998.

Genus-Systeme im Wandel

Spezifität, Animazität und Femininum im Mohawk

DOREEN BRYANT

Humboldt Universität Berlin

In dieser Studie wird die Entwicklung des Genus-Systems in den irokesischen Sprachen dargestellt. Die hier vorgeschlagene Rekonstruktion unterscheidet sich in wesentlichen Punkten von Wallace Chafes Analyse (1977). Bei diesem neuen Rekonstruktionsvorschlag kommt dem Genus-System der nordirokesischen Sprache Mohawk aufgrund seines intermediären Entwicklungsstadiums eine Schlüsselrolle zu.

Im heutigen Mohawk kann auf weibliche Personen mit zwei Genera referiert werden. Nach Chafes Rekonstruktion zeigt sich hier ein sukzessives Aufgeben der *femininen* Kategorie zugunsten der *nicht-maskulinen* Kategorie bei femininer Referenz. Sprachaufzeichnungen und Grammatiken, die bis ins 17. Jahrhundert zurück reichen, belegen jedoch, dass im Mohawk aus einer zweiwertigen Genuskategorie eine dreiwertige entsteht. Die dritte und jüngste Kategorie, ein *Femininum*, entwickelt sich aus einer ursprünglichen Markierung von Refe-

rentenhonorifikation gegenüber Frauen. Entsprechend einer negativen Höflichkeitsstrategie (vgl. Brown/Levinson, 1978) verwendete man hierfür die *nicht-spezifische*, auch Unpersönlichkeit anzeigende Kategorie.

Ausgehend von der Beobachtung, dass sich im Mohawk eine dritte Genuskategorie erst etabliert, lässt sich die gesamte Entwicklung des Genus-Systems in den irokesischen Sprachen neu interpretieren.

Inhalt: 0. Vorwort 1. Einleitung 2. Einführung in das Mohawk 3. Genus-Systeme: Charakteristika, Wandel und Entstehung 4. Die Entstehung des Genus-Systems im Proto-Nord-Irokesischen und die weitere Entwicklung von Genus in den nord-irokesischen Sprachen 5. Das Genus-System im Mohawk 6. Fazit. Literaturverzeichnis. Anhang.

ISBN 389586 841 8. **LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics 46.** 140pp. USD 87.30 / EUR 59.40 / GBP 42.70. 2003.

Studies in Honor of Heinz-Jürgen Pinnow

Language and Culture in Native North America

ed. by MICHAEL DÜRR,
EGON RENNER & WOLFGANG
OLESCHINSKI

The present volume is a collection of twenty-one articles on North American languages and cultures written by American and German scholars in honor of Heinz-Jürgen Pinnow. The articles are distributed in four sections according to their content: the Na-Dene controversy, linguistics studies, discourse studies, and anthropological studies. A fifth section includes an article as a personal homage to Pinnow and other information about his life and his work. (For more information see our webshop: www.lincom.eu).

ISBN 3 89586 004 2. **LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics 02.** 480pp. Photograph section. USD 146.70 / EUR 99.80 / GBP 71.80. 1995.

The Languages of the "First Nations"

A Comparison of Native American Languages from an Ethnolinguistic Perspective

STEFAN LIEDTKE

As yet there is no satisfactory solution for the attempt to study the immense diversity of the languages of the world systematically and to divide them into related groups. On the contrary, there is an embittered, fruitless controversy between, on the one hand, scholars who - unfortunately often with absolutely inadequate methodology - gather the languages into ever increasing "super groups", and on the other hand, scholars who are bogged down in the - justified - criticism towards this approach and have developed an anxious negative attitude especially towards genetic comparative linguistics (the "splitters"). What is now lacking is 1) fresh stock-taking of the meanwhile available descriptive facts, 2) a strict improvement of comparative methods, and 3) an unbiased attitude.

The book aims in this direction. With the example of the languages of the "First Nations", i.e., the Indian peoples of the American twin continent, it attempts a critical stock-taking of the

method of language comparison (genetic, areal and typological).

The author lays great emphasis on the points of content between ethnologists and linguists, in order to encourage a cooperation of these disciplines. The book is thus suitable as introductory reading for people interested in these two related disciplines. Comparable works would be desirable for scholars who specialise in other areas (Africanists etc.). These topics have never before been treated in this summary form in the English-speaking world.

ISBN 3 929075 25 3. **LINCOM Handbooks in Linguistics 01.** 148pp. USD 84.30 / EUR 57.40 / GBP 41.30. 2nd edition. 1997.

Die Numeralklassifikation im klassischen Aztekischen

THOMAS STOLZ
Universität Bremen

Diese Studie liefert die erste ausführliche Beschreibung der klassisch-aztekischen Numeralklassifikation und schließt auf diese Weise eine empirische Lücke, die sowohl in der Alt-Amerikanistik als auch in der Typologie und Universalienforschung zu konstatieren war. Zu diesem Zweck werden klassisch-aztekische Originaltexte aus dem 16. Jahrhundert ausgewertet; jüngere Textdokumente und Daten aus anderen Quellen werden für die Darstellung der weiteren Entwicklung herangezogen.

In Kapitel 1 wird in das Thema eingeführt und ein Literaturbericht gegeben. Eine Synopse der klassisch-aztekischen Grammatik folgt in Kapitel 2. Den Hauptteil der Arbeit bietet Kapitel 3, in dem die Numeralklassifikation des klassischen Aztekischen im Detail analysiert wird. Über mögliche Entstehungsszenarien für das beschriebene Phänomen unterrichtet Kapitel 4, während Kapitel 5 die diachronen Prozesse bis hin zu den modernen Varietäten des 20. Jahrhunderts zum Gegenstand hat. Ein Abgleich mit rezenten Erkenntnissen aus der typologischen Forschung zu Klassifikationssystemen findet in Kapitel 6 statt. Die Arbeit wird abgerundet durch ein Resümee in Kapitel 7, das auch Aufgaben für zukünftige Forschungsarbeiten skizziert.

ISBN 3 89586 339 4. **LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics 40.** 120pp. USD 81.40 / EUR 55.40 / GBP 39.90. 2001.

Língua matis (pano): aspectos descritivos da morfossintaxe

ROGERIO FERREIRA
Universidade de CAMPINAS

This study presents a morphosyntactic description of the "Matis" language, pertaining to the Pano family. The study is divided into the following sections:

a) introduction, in which the author presents a discussion about the importance of research in the indigenous languages, how the project in question began, the fundamental theory used and information about the people and the Matis language; b) in this dissertation the author presents the phonological tables based on the work of Spanghero (2000); c) in the third part of our work, the classes of words of Matis are described. The criteria used for describing the classes of words were based on those proposed by Schachter (1985) and Givón (1984); d) in the fourth part, the author focuses on syntax (mainly what is referred to the order of the constituents) and ergativity. [Written in Portuguese]

ISBN 3 89586 417 X. **LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics 38.** 200pp. USD 106.10 / EUR 72.20 / GBP 52.00. 2001.

Língua matis (pano): uma análise fonológica

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Universidade de CAMPINAS

The following study shows a phonetic and phonological report of the Matis language, belonging to the Pano family whose population lives in the state of Amazonas.

This work consist of six chapters, conclusion and a bibliography. The first chapter shows a brief introduction, presents the methodology applied in the field to collect the linguistic material used in this study and the methodology of linguistic analysis.

The second chapter shows a detailed report of the Matis people, their geographical position and some aspects concerning their language and culture, and a brief discussion of the studies about the Pano linguistic family.

The third chapter defines the phonemes and the allophones of the language through the traditional analysis such as minimum pair, analogous pair, complementary distribution and free variation.

From the fourth chapter on our study was guided mainly by the non-linear phonological theories. On this chapter we covered the Matis syllable structure, taking into consideration the syllable, syllable standards, the language syllable process, the ambivalent sequences, and we classified the phonemes in natural classes according to the feature geometrical theory.

The fifth chapter analyse the phonological processes which occur in the language: fusion, nasal assimilation, lenition and tapping, neutralization and vowel deletion. The last chapter deals with the stress pattern. [Written in Portuguese]

ISBN 3 89586 418 8. **LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics 39.** 170pp. USD 106.10 / EUR 72.20 / GBP 52.00. 2001.

Anthology of Menominee Sayings (Texts & Grammar)

TIMOTHY GUILÉ
Meio University

"Anthology of Menominee Sayings" is the result of seven years of field work (conducted during the 1980's) with about half a dozen speakers of one of Wisconsin's indigenous Algonquian languages. The anthology, consisting of some 450 short pieces of Menominee oral tradition, contains weather rules, conventions and taboos surrounding hunting and fishing, wisdom on the conduct of life, and omens predicting good or ill. The texts, therefore, tell of the community's interest in the contour of life from its inception to its preservation and eventual demise. Each text is accompanied by an English translation and, where necessary, explanatory linguistic and cultural notes.

The notes take Bloomfield's grammatical description and lexicon of Menominee as a point of comparison, and indicate phonetic, phonological, morphological, syntactic and semantic departures from the state of the language as described by him. The text is useful to students of culture, folklore, Native American studies, as well as historical and descriptive linguistics.

The volume concludes with a short descriptive

grammar focusing on phonology, morphology and syntax.

ISBN 3 89586 274 6. **LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics 41.** 500pp. USD 145.20 / EUR 98.80 / GBP 71.10. 2001.

A Tri-Lingual Dictionary of Emberá-Spanish-English

SOLOMON SARA
Georgetown University

Emberá is a Central American Indian Language belonging to the Choco grouping. It is Spoken in Panama, Colombia and Ecuador in unequal proportions. This study is based on the Emberá dialect spoken in Panama. Though the statistics vary, the number of native speakers is no more than sixty thousand. In Panama, the number of speakers is no more than twenty thousand. There are no studies in English on Emberá, and a very few in Spanish. This dictionary is based on information and elicitions from the native speaker Mr. Daniel Castañeda. This is the first attempt at a collection of the basic lexical items of the language, and it is first in English and Spanish. Mr. Castañeda is a bilingual speaker of Spanish and Emberá, with limited fluency in English. All elicitations were done through the medium of Spanish at Georgetown University in Washington D.C. while he was residing in the area. For ease of use the dictionary is multi-directional, i.e. Emberá-Spanish-English and Spanish-Emberá-English. Even though this dialect differs from Chamí dialect, this dictionary can serve as a companion to the grammar of Emberá by D.A. Licht, also published by LINCOM EUROPA.

ISBN 3 89586 672 5. **Languages of the World/Dictionaries 38.** 400pp. USD 129.00 / EUR 87.80 / GBP 63.20. 2001.

Narratives teribes

J. DIEGO QUESADA
University of Toronto

Este libro se enmarca dentro del proyecto Aspects of Teribe Grammar, auspiciado por el Consejo de Investigación en Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades de Canadá (SSHRC por sus siglas en inglés), cuyo fin consiste en la documentación de la lengua chibcha de Panamá, el teribe, y su descripción estructural. Además de varios artículos sobre aspectos varios de la estructura gramatical del teribe, ya se ha publicado una gramática de la lengua (LINCOM EUROPA, LSNAL 36, 2000 A Grammar of Teribe).

Este libro pues representa la realización de una tarea más del proceso de documentación y descripción de esta lengua. De hecho la recopilación de estas narraciones debe verse como complemento de la gramática ya publicada. El libro contiene 18 narraciones en lengua teribe, las cuales versan sobre temas varios de la cultura teribe; aparecen en tres versiones: teribe, glosa interlineal, y español, reflejando los tres tipos de lectores a los que el autor se dirige: nativohablantes del teribe, lingüistas profesionales, e hispanohablantes.

Luego de una breve presentación de aspectos generales de la lengua y cultura teribe (Parte I), se presentan las 18 narraciones (Parte II) que componen el cuerpo del texto. Cabe destacar, como dato curioso, que cuatro de las historias fueron contadas por la última hablante monolingüe del teribe, la señora Maragarita Calixto.

ISBN 3 89586 307 6. **Languages of the World/Text Collections 20**. 140pp. USD 84.40 / EUR 57.40 / GBP 41.30. 2002.

Aspectos Tipológicos da Língua Javaé

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The Javae dialect of the Karaja language of the Macro-Je stock is analyzed in terms of current typological theories. The objective of this analysis is to provide a more integrated perspective into the grammar of this language and, at the same time, to check the descriptive and explanatory power of typological models.

The first chapter presents a review of the typological literature on word order, discussing the models of Greenberg, Lehman, Vennemann and Hawkins. The second chapter focuses on Javae word order typology and checks several structural patterns and processes of this language against the theories discussed in Chapter 1. Chapter 3 shows the existence in Javae of some characteristic features of the active typology. Finally, the last chapter presents data that indicate the occurrence of an accusative-ergative split in the verb-agreement system of Javae. [written in Portuguese]

ISBN 3 89586 237 1. **LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics 11**. 150pp. USD 82.90 / EUR 56.40 / GBP 40.60. 1998.

Reduplication in Tiriyo (Cariban)

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This study presents original data illustrating previously undescribed reduplicative patterns found in Tiriyo, a Cariban language spoken in Northern Brazil; this is the first time that reduplication in a Cariban language is described in detail. One of the patterns is simpler, and its synchronic cases of variation suggest a certain path of historical evolution. For the other pattern, the complexity of the several subcases appear to indicate antiquity and make formal accounts significantly more difficult.

ISBN 3 89586 914 7. **Languages of the World 17**. 26pp. USD 28.80 / EUR 19.60 / GBP 14.10. 2000.

A Reconstruction of Proto-Taranoan: Phonology and Inflectional Morphology

SERGIO MEIRA

University of Leiden

Comparative and classificatory studies of Cariban languages, despite their long history (starting with Gilij in 1782), have been few and unsatisfactory, mainly due to the lack of necessary documentation of the languages in question. Based on a large amount of new descriptive data, as well as on published sources, the present work attempts to demonstrate the closer genetic relationship between a subgroup of three Cariban languages, Akuriyo, Tiriyo and Karihona, the last two of which were considered to belong to very distant branches of the family in a still widely cited classification (Durbin 1977). This

The LINCOM webshop: www.lincom-europa.com

Gramática del páez o nasa yuwe

Descripción de una lengua indígena de Colombia

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El páez o nasa yuwe es una lengua hablada por el pueblo indígena nasa, que vive en el suroccidente de Colombia y tiene una población de 139.000 personas, de las cuales aproximadamente la mitad hablan todavía su lengua.

El libro contiene una introducción sobre la historia y la actualidad de los nasa, así como una breve introducción a las investigaciones sobre la lengua que aún no ha sido clasificada definitivamente. Después un capítulo sobre la fonología, se describe la oración desde una aproximación basada en la teoría de la valencia. Siguen la morfo-sintaxis del verbo, del sustantivo y otras clases de palabras, un análisis de la subordinación y oración complejas, así como una descripción de la interrogación y la negación. Al final se encuentran dos textos con transcripción.

El nasa yuwe o páez es una lengua principalmente aglutinante con formas sintéticas especialmente en la flexión verbal y en el sistema pronominal. El orden de palabras es sujeto, objeto, verbo y existe un sistema de declinación (sistema acusativo). El elemento de flexión que indica el sujeto y el modo se puede sufijar en ciertas condiciones a diferentes partes de la oración. La lengua marca morfológicamente la modalidad, haciendo una diferenciación epistémica basada en la evidencia o en el juicio. Existen una gama de medios morfológicos de cambio de valencia en los verbos. Una característica destacada es el sistema de formas verbales mediales (clause chaining).

Ingrid Jung, lingüista, es especialista en educación bilingüe y trabaja actualmente como responsable de los programas de educación en InWEnt. Realizó el análisis de la gramática del nasa yuwe o páez en el marco del doctorado en lingüística en la Universidad de Osnabrück, Alemania.

ISBN 978 3 89586 018 8. **Languages of the World/Materials 469**. 214pp. USD 85.20 / EUR 58.00 / GBP 41.70. 2008.

demonstration takes the form of a reconstruction of the main aspects of the segmental phonology and inflectional morphology (person, number, evidentiality, tense/aspect/mood) of the proto-language, which the author proposes to call Proto-Taranoan. A preliminary etymological dictionary, as well as some remarks on the history of the speakers, is also included.

ISBN 3 89586 534 6. **LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics 30**. 260pp. USD 137.90 / EUR 93.80 / GBP 67.50. 2000.

Possession in Yucatec Maya Structures - functions - typology

CHRISTIAN LEHMANN

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Possession is the functional domain of language which crystallizes around the relation of human beings to entities which are in their immediate bio-cultural sphere. Such entities crucially include relatives, body parts and artifacts. Nouns designating such concepts usually display grammatical symptoms of relationality in the languages of the world. Non-inherent relations between other kinds of objects are either shaped on this model or marked against it.

This is a comprehensive study of possession in Yucatec Maya, essentially based on fieldwork. The grammatical categories relevant to this domain are defined in structural terms. The description is then subdivided according to the role of possession in reference and in predication. Yucatec Maya has an unusually rich grammatical structure in this domain, with a classification of nouns according to alienability, morphological operations of relationalization and derelationalization of nouns and a large paradigm of possessive classifiers. The study concludes with a chapter on the typological specificity of Yucatec in this domain and on the connections of the relevant structures to the rest of the grammar.

ISBN 3 89586 060 3. **LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics 04**. 170pp. USD 94.30 / EUR 64.20 / GBP 46.20. 2nd edition. 1998.

GRAMMARS

A Descriptive Grammar of San Bartolomé Zoogocho Zapotec

AARON HUEY SONNENSCHNEIN

In this grammar, the author provides a grammatical description of San Bartolomé Zoogocho Zapotec, an endangered Otomanguean language. The initial six chapters provide a description of the major grammatical features of the language, while the final two examine two major issues in the description of this and other Zapotecan languages: parts-of-speech and word order.

The first six chapters provide descriptions of the ethnographic and sociolinguistic situations of the language, the sounds of the language, the pronominal system, the morphology, and the syntax of the language. San Bartolomé Zoogocho Zapotec is a tonal language that can be complex phonologically. It is a prototypical VSO language having prepositions, NAdj, NDem, NGen, and NRel orders. Various means of combining clauses exist, including complementation, coordination, and relativization.

Chapter Seven is an examination of the lexical classes present in San Bartolomé Zoogocho Zapotec. Much of the discussion is devoted to the grammaticalization of relational nouns, a topic that has received a great deal of discussion in the literature of Zapotecan and Otomanguean languages. In Chapter Eight, verb initial word order is examined, and a study of word order in San Bartolomé Zoogocho Zapotec texts is compared with other textual studies of word order

in verb initial languages.

ISBN 3 89586 803 5. **Languages of the World/Materials 451.** 319pp. USD 112.00 / EUR 76.20 / GBP 54.80. 2005.

A Grammar of Teribe

J. DIEGO QUESADA
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This is the first comprehensive description of the grammatical structure of Teribe, a language of Panama, and a member of the Chibchan family of languages, which covers a wide area ranging from Northeastern Honduras, through the Atlantic of Nicaragua, most of Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, to the West of Venezuela. Spoken by some 1,000 people, Teribe is at present potentially, though not severely, endangered. This grammar fills a lacuna in a twofold manner: it provides an extensive account of the structure of Teribe, and in doing so, it reduces the number of Central American Chibchan languages being undescribed.

This grammar is thus intended as a contribution to the description of the language at three levels: a. language-immanent; b. Chibchan comparative grammar; c. documentation of endangered languages, especially those of the American continent. Teribe is both a clear representative of the "Central American" features of the Chibchan languages (numeral classifiers, limited agreement, no evidentials), and idiosyncratic within these languages (having such phenomena as an inverse construction and verb serialization). The research for this book was funded in its entirety by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

ISBN 3 89586 671 7. **LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics 36.** 200pp. USD 120.80 / EUR 82.20 / GBP 59.20. 2000.

Mochica

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The Mochica language was spoken on the North-West coast of Peru and in some inland villages. The first attested documentation of the language is from 1607. The language was widely used in the area in the 17th and early 18th century, but records of the language at the end of the 19th century show a dying language only spoken by a few persons in some villages around Chiclayo. The language died out as a spoken language about 1920, but certain words and phrases were in use in some families up to the 1960s.

Mochica was the language of the Chimú culture and it may have been the language of the Moche culture. Mochica was the language of one of the main pre-Inca cultures of Perú, a culture that created the great town Chanchan and the impressive pyramids, temples and tombs from Trujillo in the south to Túcume in the north.

Our main source for the knowledge of this ancient South American language is Fernando de la Carrera: *ARTE DE LA LENGVA YVNGA DE LOS VALLES del Obispado de Truxillo del Peru, con vn Confessionario, y todas las Oraciones Christianas, traducidas en la lengua, y otras cosas.* (Lima 1644). The book contains a grammar, all the basic religious texts, confessional formulas, extensive explanatory questions and answers to most texts, psalms, as well as some brief non-religious dialogues and a number of sentences in Mochica. The author had a native command of the language.

Mochica is typologically different from the other main languages on the West coast of South America (Quechua, Aymara, and Mapudungun)

and contains features that are rare both within South American languages and in the languages of the world: case system where cases are built on each other in a linear sequence, e.g. the ablative suffix has to be added to the locative which again must be added to an oblique case form - all nouns have two stems: a possessed stem and a non-possessed stem - an agentive case suffix mainly used for the agent in passive clauses - a verbal system where all finite forms are formed with the copula. Mochica appears to be a linguistic isolate with no clear cognates among attested American Indian languages.

ISBN 3 89586 862 0. **Languages of the World/Materials 433.** 80pp. USD 74.00 / EUR 50.40 / GBP 36.30. 2004.

Aperçu grammatical du totonaque de Huehuetla, Puebla, Mexico

DUNA TROIANI
CELIA-CNRS, Paris

Le totonaque est surtout étudié sous sa variante dialectale de Papantla, Veracruz. On présente ici une autre variante, celle de Huehuetla dans la Sierra de Puebla.

L'introduction situe l'environnement dans lequel s'est déroulée l'enquête. Après avoir examiné la phonologie, et la prédication nominale et adjectivale, l'essentiel de l'ouvrage se centre sur la morphologie verbale et les catégories qu'elle exprime : aspect-temps, diathèse et variations d'actance. Le totonaque est une langue non-casuelle et indicante qui marque systématiquement les variations d'actance telles que la forme applicative, causative... et permet l'intégration actancielle des relations sociative, instrumentale et locative. Les phénomènes d'augmentation et de réduction des participants à l'action sont remarquablement réguliers en totonaque. Un des traits typologiques des plus particuliers se trouve dans les relations actancielle intra-verbales : ce n'est pas la hiérarchie fonctionnelle qui prime dans la distribution des actants sur le plan syntagmatique, mais la hiérarchie personnelle. L'ouvrage se termine par un corpus de récits, présentés avec leur transcription morphologique, leur traduction littérale espagnole et la traduction française.

ISBN 3 89586 816 7. **LINCOM Studies in Native American Studies 49.** 220pp. USD 112.00 / EUR 76.20 / GBP 54.80. 2004.

Upper Necaxa Totonac

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Upper Necaxa Totonac is a member of the Totonac-Tephehua family of languages spoken in East Central Mexico in the lowlands of Veracruz and the adjacent mountainous regions of the states of Puebla and Hidalgo. One of the smaller languages in the family, Upper Necaxa has around 3,000 speakers, most of them in their forties or older, living in three villages in the Necaxa River Valley in northern Puebla State, Mexico.

Upper Necaxa Totonac is a morphologically complex language featuring particularly rich inflectional marking on the verb. Active verb stems are inflected for subject- and object-agreement, four aspects, and three tenses, and the language has a wide-range of valency-altering affixes that includes two causatives and four applicatives. The language is also notable for its lack of prepositions and its use of bodypart

prefixes on verbs to form locative expression and to localize the affected parts of event-participants, in many cases increasing the basic valency of the stem.

David Beck is Assistant Professor of Linguistics at the University of Alberta. He began work on Upper Necaxa Totonac in 1998 as a graduate student at the University of Toronto, and is currently compiling a trilingual (Totonac/English/Spanish) dictionary.

ISBN 3 89586 821 3. **Languages of the World/Materials 432.** 120pp. USD 74.00 / EUR 50.40 / GBP 36.30. 2004.

Modern Mohegan

JULIAN GRANBERRY
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Mohegan, a dialect of the Mohegan-Pequot language of Southern New England, was one of the major Algonquian languages of Connecticut, spoken from the Connecticut River in the west to the Thames River in the east and from central Connecticut south to Long Island Sound from at least the 13th century through the 1800s. Its last speaker, Mrs. Fidelia A.H. Fielding, died in 1908.

From detailed professional phonetic recordings of lengthy texts in Mrs. Fielding's speech we have adequate data to effect a reconstruction of the language as it was spoken in the early 1900s. The present volume gives the reader an account of the phonological, morphological, and syntactic structures of the language, as well as a summary of the position and development of Mohegan and the other Mohegan-Pequot dialects (Pequot, Shinnecock, and Montauk) within the Eastern Branch of the Algonquian language family. Lexical data and sample texts are provided.

ISBN 3 89586 247 9. **Languages of the World/Materials 430.** 60pp. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 2003.

Modern Chitimacha (Sitimaxa) Second Edition

THE SITIMAXA LANGUAGE COMMITTEE
Compiled & edited by Julian Granberry

As a result of inroads from French and English speakers, Sitimaxa, the language of the Chitimacha people of southern Louisiana over the past 7,000 years, lost its last fluent speaker in 1940. Since that time the tribal Cultural Department has gathered all the extant language material, both audio-recordings and documentary, and has begun to revive language use through its school system and language training programs. A new generation of Sitimaxa speakers is now emerging, and the present grammar reflects the usage both of these speakers and of the last generation of fluent users of the language. The present text covers the following topics: Sounds and Spelling; Words, Sound Changes & Parts of Speech; Sitimaxa Verbs; Sitimaxa Nouns; Sitimaxa Particles; Making New Words in Sitimaxa; Sentences in Sitimaxa; and a general summary of the grammar patterns of the language. Sample sentences are included.

ISBN 978 3 89586 352 3. **Languages of the World/Materials 438.** 115pp. USD 58.50 / EUR 45.00 / GBP 31.50. 2007.

A Lexicon of Modern Mohegan

JULIAN GRANBERRY
Native American Language Services

This vocabulary, in both Mohegan-English and English-Mohegan alphabetical listings, is presented in the Lexicon along with a detailed description of the methods by which the data were recovered, phonemicized, and normalized.

ISBN 3 89586 764 0. **Languages of the World/Dictionaries 29.** 98pp. USD 74.00 / EUR 50.40 / GBP 36.30. 2005.

Lengua toba (guaycurú)

Aspectos gramaticales y discursivos

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El toba (guaycurú) es la lengua hablada por los indígenas tobas (qom l'ek) que habitan en la región del Gran Chaco y en asentamientos ubicados en las ciudades de Rosario, Santa Fe, Buenos Aires y La Plata (Argentina). Desde el punto de vista socio-lingüístico, es una lengua minoritaria que en ciertos ámbitos comunicativos ha sido desplazada por el español y cuya transmisión intergeneracional está interrumpiéndose.

En cuanto a sus rasgos tipológicos, el toba presenta características de una lengua aglutinante polisintética, con procesos morfológicos complejos. La codificación diferenciada de los roles semánticos de los participantes en la morfología pronominal de los verbos evidencia rasgos de una lengua de tipo Activo/Inactivo. Otra de las características de esta lengua es la distinción de los nombres en alienables e inalienables y la falta de una clase definida de adjetivos. Desde el punto de vista de la tipología del orden de los constituyentes, puede caracterizarse como una lengua de orden libre o flexible, siendo el orden básico o no marcado SVO para las oraciones transitivas y VS para las intransitivas, combinación que estaría reflejando rasgos de ergatividad en la lengua.

El presente estudio se basa en investigaciones de campo realizadas en comunidades rurales de la provincia de Chaco (Argentina) y en asentamientos urbanos de Buenos Aires. Si bien se sustenta en un modelo descriptivo de la lengua, constituye el resultado de un interés centrado en la búsqueda de la relación entre la lengua y la cultura toba. Su propósito fundamental es describir e interpretar determinados aspectos de la fonología, la morfosintaxis y el discurso toba a fin de contribuir a la urgente tarea de documentación de las lenguas indígenas de América del Sur.

ISBN 3 89586 310 6. **LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics 48.** 240pp. USD 117.90 / EUR 80.20 / GBP 57.70. 2003.

Aymara

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Aymara, a member of the Jaqi family of languages (Jaqaru, Kawki, Aymara), is a language of the high Andean plain between the highest peaks of the Andes mountains and of the shores of the world's highest navigable lake. Aymara is

the first language of approximately one-third of the population of Bolivia, the dominant language of the southern area of Perú throughout Puno and down towards the coast in Moquegua, Tacna, with branches into Arequipa, and is the indigenous language of northern Chile.

Aymara is a suffixing language with complex morphophonemics. The bulk of the grammatical resources are found within the morphology. Syntax is morphologically marked; verbal person suffixes mark simultaneously object/subject; data source is marked at all levels of grammar. Within the nominal system inclusive/exclusive and humanness are marked.

The Aymara sentence is defined by the use of sentence suffixes. These sentence suffixes are independent of root classes and may occur on all classes. Every sentence must be marked by one or more sentence suffix, which serves to define the sentence type. Aymara has 26 consonant phonemes and three vowel phonemes. Fifteen of the consonants are voiceless stops which occur in five contrasting positions of articulation; and in three manners. Vowel dropping is significant, complex and pervasive, marking case and phrase structure as well as style.

MJ Hardman is Professor of Anthropology and Linguistics at the University of Florida. She began the study of Aymara in the sixties and has since been continually involved with one or another of the Jaqi languages for which she has written grammars, teaching materials and cultural studies. She founded INEL (Instituto Nacional de Estudios Lingüísticos) in Bolivia and the Aymara Language Materials Program at the University of Florida. Her current research also involves language and gender and the patterning of worldview in language.

ISBN 3 89586 975 9. **LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics 35.** 360pp. USD 132.00 / EUR 89.80 / GBP 64.60. 2001.

Oneida

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Oneida is an endangered language of the Iroquoian family of northeastern North America. Among its more notable structural features are: its relatively small phonemic inventory lacking in labials; its use of whispered syllables; the complexity of the verbal morphology; the dominance of verbal structures over nominal ones; and the productive use of noun incorporation.

The current work is based on two and a half decades of field work in the Wisconsin community of Oneidas where there are now fewer than a couple dozen native speakers remaining. Other communities exist in Ontario and New York state where the language is similarly endangered. Despite the endangered status there is an oral literature, primarily in the rich ceremonial tradition. The community actively invests in language revitalization efforts and there is limited literacy in an orthography not more than a few decades old.

Clifford Abbott is an associate professor in Information Sciences and in American Indian Studies at the University of Wisconsin - Green Bay. He has worked with the Wisconsin Oneida community since 1974 developing language revitalization materials. He has published articles on Oneida texts and structure as well as a dictionary in 1996.

Outline of Oneida Grammar:

Setting: related languages, the speech community

Phonology: phonemics, suprasegmentals, whispering

Morphology: word classes: formal and functional; verb morphology: prefix system,

pronominal system, stem structure and stem classes, transitivity, tense/aspect suffixes, noun incorporation, noun morphology, possessive prefixes, suffixes, locatives, plurals, others particles: independent pronouns, interrogatives, adverbials, syntactic particles, discourse particles

Syntax: basic structures, complex structures

Text analysis

Charts: prefix system, pronoun system, verb structure, tense/aspect suffixes

Bibliography

ISBN 3 89586 555 9. **Languages of the World/Materials 301.** 60pp. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 2000.

Toba

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Toba, or Namqom, is a Guaykuran language spoken by the Toba Indians in Argentina, Bolivia and Paraguay. The majority of these speakers (30,000) are found in the northeastern Argentine provinces of Chaco and Formosa. Immigration in the last half of the 20th century has also led to the settlement of speakers in urban centers of the provinces of Buenos Aires and Santa Fe. The Toba are the largest and most widely known indigenous group in the northeastern region of Argentina. The Toba language is closely related to four other languages of the Guaykuran family: Mocoquí, Pilagá, Kadiwéu (Mbaya), and Abipon (extinct).

This work provides a linguistic overview of the fundamental features of the Toba language. The preferred word order for Toba is SVO, but other patterns of word order are possible. A discussion of important syntactic and semantic properties of the language is included, as is a detailed description of the phonology and morphology. Two texts, with interlinear translations, reiterate and further illuminate the grammatical information.

Harriet E. Manelis Klein has been working in the area of Amerindian languages for the past thirty years.

ISBN 3 89586 238 X. **Languages of the World/Materials 179.** 60pp. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 2001.

A Reference Grammar of Warao

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Warao is a language isolate of Venezuela. The approximately 15,000 Warao currently live in the swampy areas next to the hundreds of caños through which the Orinoco river flows into the Atlantic Ocean. Most of the Warao are bilingual in Warao and Spanish to varying degrees. Many Warao monolinguals are still found in the easternmost areas of the Orinoco Delta.

A Reference Grammar of Warao is the result of 20 years of research on that language based on various field work sessions. The goals of the research are twofold: to present a typologically-oriented reference grammar of the language, and to describe, on the grounds of sociolinguistic data, the speech styles observed in Warao. The study contains the following sections:

Section I: Generalities, Section II: Syntax (with chapters on the *Order of constituents in the basic simplex sentence*, *Verbal sentences*, *Copulative sentences*, *Stative sentences*, *Complex*

structures, Questions, Negation, Direct speech, Reflexives/reciprocals, Focus, Ellipsis, Anaphora, Relatives), Section III: Morphology (*Nouns, Determiners, Numerals, Pronouns, Adverbials, Postpositions, Verbs and the verb phrase*), Section IV: Phonology, Section V: Style. *A Reference Grammar of Warao* is also an attempt to widen the scope of information about the still little known languages of the Amazon-Orinoco basin in lowland South America.

ISBN 3 89586 104 9. **LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics 06.** 160pp. with photo-section. USD 90.20 / EUR 61.40 / GBP 44.20. 1997.

Mandan

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Mandan, sole member of one of the four branches of Siouan (within Catawba-Siouan), has under 10 speakers, among some 200 tribal members. Epidemics and inter-tribal warfare reduced these Missouri River village-dwelling horticulturists, from 5000 to under 200 members by 1837. With the Hidatsa (Siouan) and the Arikara (Caddoan), they constitute today's, Three Affiliated Tribes Nation (Ft. Berthold Indian Reservation; North Dakota). Mandan has vocalic epenthesis, is notable for only 10 consonants, 9 vowels (plus length) and no nasal stops, despite nasal spread from 3 nasal vowels. Mandan is a verb-final, head-marking language, with positional auxiliary verbs (sit, stand, lie) marking tense-aspect-modality (these auxiliaries also serve as classificatory NP determiners); other auxiliaries mark diminutives, benefactives and causatives, etc.

Evidentiality, subject-number and other TAM distinctions are mostly suffixal. The verb has active/stative, subject-object split-transitive prefixation and distinguishes addressee gender in its illocutionary suffixation. Coordinate and subordinate clauses suffix a three-way distinction of realis vs. irrealis subject-continuity/switch-reference.

ISBN 3 89586 213 4. **Languages of the World/Materials 159.** 62pp. 1 map. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 1997.

Gramática muisca

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Universidad de Valencia

La lengua muisca es un idioma del grupo chibcha que se hablaba en la sabana de Bogotá y que se extinguió en el siglo XVIII. Llegó a ser "lengua general" del Virreinato de Nuevo Granada: ello nos ha permitido conservar cuatro gramáticas manuscritas de la época. La importancia de la gramática muisca para reconstruir el phylum genético y tipológico de las lenguas amerindias es considerable: entre los idiomas chibchas, bien conocidos, de Costa Rica y Panamá, y las lenguas páez de Ecuador, hay un inmenso vacío lingüístico en los Andes y en la costa colombiana en el que el español ha ocupado los antiguos espacios indígenas. Tan sólo el tunebo, casi extinguido, parece pertenecer al mismo grupo que el muisca.

La presente gramática se ha realizado cotejando las cuatro versiones manuscritas existentes e intentando reconstruir lo que sería el sistema gramatical muisca tras hacer abstracción de las distorsiones que el modelo latino de las "Artes" misioneras ha introducido en el mismo. Para ello se ha adoptado un punto de vista cognitivo y pragmático susceptible de relacionar la lingüística con la etnología. En cada caso se trata de

determinar la contribución de los distintos procedimientos gramaticales al establecimiento de las escenas verbales que cada secuencia refleja. La obra consta de seis partes: Introducción, Método, Verbo, Nombre, Especificadores y Oración.

Angel López-García es catedrático de Lingüística General y director del Instituto Valenciano de Lengua y Cultura Amerindias. Ha trabajado sobre lenguas chibchas, sobre el tronco tupi-guaraní y sobre metodología etnolingüística. En la actualidad dirige un proyecto de investigación sobre "Etnolingüística amerindia: la visión del mundo de las lenguas indígenas", financiado por la C.I.C.Y.T.

ISBN 3 929075 53 9. **LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics 01.** 120pp. USD 87.30 / EUR 59.40 / GBP 42.70. 1995.

Kiliwa

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Kiliwa, sole member of one of the four branches of Yuman (within Cochimái-Yuman), has under 8 fluent speakers, among some 35 members of its comunidad indígena. Poverty and the strictures of the kinship system have reduced the Kiliwa, from some 2,000 in the 1790s to their present numbers. They occupy a fragment of their aboriginal territory in the municipalidad de Ensenada, Baja California Norte, Mexico. Kiliwa has vocalic epenthesis, a rich consonant system with many clusters, 3 vowels (plus length). It is a verb-final, head-marking language, with positional auxiliary verbs (sit, stand, lie) and classificatory verbs (be, do, say) marking tense-aspect-modality along with benefactives, causatives, etc. The verb has subject-object nominative-accusative prefixation with root ablaut and affixation for subject-object number agreement. Coordinate clauses suffix a three-way realis/irrealis distinction subject-continuity/switch-reference; this combines with a system for tracking predicate-continuity with fronted classificatory auxiliaries. Relative clauses distinguish subject from non-subject heads.

ISBN 3 89586 233 9. **Languages of the World/Materials 193.** 60pp. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 2000.

Passamaquoddy-Maliseet

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Passamaquoddy-Maliseet is an eastern Algonquian language, with about 500 speakers today in Maine (USA) and New Brunswick (Canada). This sketch outlines the fundamental features of the language. Passamaquoddy-Maliseet has five vowel sounds and twelve consonants, with pitch and stress also distinctive. Words are composed of roots; a typical verb, for example, contains verbal, nominal, adjectival, and adverbial roots, as well as number, tense, and other grammatical markings. The stems and inflections of transitive verbs are differentiated by grammatical gender, animate or inanimate, according to that of the direct object, while intransitive verbs agree in gender with the subject. Other words include nouns, pronouns and uninflected particles. Particular features of the language include the regular syncope of syllables containing unstressed schwa, the use of absentative forms of nouns and verbs, the division of third persons into two grammatical categories to indicate narrative focus, the

reanalysis of many participles as nouns, the marking of intransitive verbs for use with direct objects, and speaker-centred construction of space and time.

ISBN 3 89586 106 5. **Languages of the World/Materials 27.** 60pp. 1 map. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 1996.

Pima Bajo

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Pima Bajo is a Uto-Aztecan language from the Tepiman branch spoken by no more than 500 persons. The Pima Bajo country is located in the Southeastern part of Sonora Mexico, and also in the Central Western part of Chihuahua in Mexico. The study is based mainly on the unpublished data collected in Yepáchic Chihuahua which in comparison with the Pima Bajo spoken in Sonora is less innovative. References to Névome, an older Piman variety from a document written between 1621 and 1672, are made.

The volume contains: A sociolinguistic setting of the ethnic group. A brief description of the phonemic inventory, the phonological processes, the stress and the syllable. An outline of the morphology of the language. The syntax part discusses clause structure and the syntax of arguments for independent and dependent constructions. Emphasis is given to pronouns and the way they are used as arguments of a predicate.

ISBN 3 89586 008 5. **Languages of the World/Materials 71.** 60pp. 1 map. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 1996.

Bare

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Bare is a nearly extinct language, previously spoken by several thousands of people in the Upper Rio Negro region (Brazil, Venezuela). Under pressure of white invaders, speakers of Bare gradually switched to local lingua franca Língua Geral (Nheengatu). Though a considerable number of people in the Upper Rio Negro region of Brazil identify themselves as Bare (cf. *barezinho*, as a kind of generic term for Amazonians in Brazil), Bare is now extinct in Brazil, and is spoken only by a few old people in Venezuela.

The present grammar is based on the materials collected in 1991 from the last fluent speaker of Bare in Brazil - the late Candelário de Silva. Bare is remarkable for consonant aspiration and vowel nasalization as word and phrase prosodic parameters and the existence of special pausal forms used at the end of sentences. Stress placement and stress shifts depend on the accentual properties of morphemes. Open classes are: nouns, verbs, adjectives (which display a number of specific derivational affixes and traces of gender as a residual agreement category), adverbs. Closed classes are numerals, particles, pronouns. Nouns have the category of possession, with a distinction between alienable and inalienable possession, quite typical for North-Arawak languages. Gender as an agreement category is optional, which may be a language death phenomenon. Number is optional, as is the case in the majority of Arawak languages. Bare has a system of peripheral cases and double case marking. Verbs fall into transitive/active, which have cross-referencing prefixes, and intransitive stative, which do not have any cross-referencing.

ISBN 3 89586 050 6. **Languages of the World/Materials 100.** 60pp. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 1995.

Mapudungun

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Mapudungu(n), sometimes also called Mapuche or Araucanian, is not only one of the indigenous languages of the Americas whose genetic affiliation is still obscure but also one of the comparatively few languages of the region spoken by a considerable number of speakers (some thousands in Argentina and an uncertain figure -possibly close to 200'000 native, but not monolingual, speakers- in South Central Chile). Mapudungun has been rightly recognized as a crucial factor in this ethnic group's struggle for cultural survival.

Despite the fact that the bulk of indigenous loanwords in Chilean and Argentinian Spanish comes from other languages, especially Chilean toponymy shows a profound Mapudungun influence way beyond present-day Mapuche territories.

Although there are some more or less comprehensive grammars of the language written in the 20th century, this is to be the first short reference grammar of this polysynthetic language available in English. Some remarkable features are the following: rather simple phonology (unlike its surviving neighbors, Mapudungun has neither uvular nor glottalized phonemes; there are six vowels and only few consonant clusters), simple nominal morphology (neither case nor gender, marginal number), fairly complex verbal morphology (detailed aspectual and spatial categories, several productive valency-changing operators, polypersonalism, inverse system, nominal incorporation), and clause linkage patterns that rely heavily on semantically rather vague reduced verb forms.

ISBN 3 89586 976 7. **Languages of the World/Materials 376.** 88 pp. USD 68.20 / EUR 46.40 / GBP 33.40. 2000.

Jaquaru

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Jaquaru, a member of the Jaqi family of languages (Jaquaru, Kawki, Aymara), is spoken in the Andes Mountains of Perú by a few thousand people resident both in Tupe and nearby villages and as migrants in cities. Children today are all bilingual in Jaquaru and Spanish. Access to Tupe is by a foot and pack animal road.

The phonemic system distinguishes 36 consonants but only 3 vowels. Vowel dropping is significant, complex and pervasive, marking case and phrase structure as well as style.

The language makes extensive use of morphology, with all verbs carrying several suffixes. Syntax is morphologically marked; verbal person suffixes mark simultaneously object/subject; data source is marked at all levels of grammar. Within the nominal system inclusive/exclusive and humanness are marked.

MJ HARDMAN is Professor of Anthropology and Linguistics at the *University of Florida*. She began study of Jaquaru in the fifties and has since been continually involved with one or another of the Jaqi languages for which she has written grammars, teaching materials and cultural studies. She founded INEL (*Instituto Nacional de Estudios Lingüísticos*) in Bolivia and the *Aymara Language Materials Program* at the *University of Florida*. Her current research also involves language and gender and the patterning of worldview in language.

ISBN 3 89586 243 6. **Languages of the World/Materials 183.** 160pp. USD 94.30 / EUR 64.20 / GBP 46.20. 2000.

Damana

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Los wiyas o arzarios constituyen uno de los cuatro grupos originarios de la Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, macizo montañoso ubicado al norte, en la región Caribe colombiana, América del Sur. El damana [d'm'na], es su lengua materna, perteneciente a la familia lingüística chibcha y por lo tanto emparentada con las otras tres lenguas de la Sierra como son el ika, el koguián y el kakatukua, lenguas de los ikas, koguis y kankuamos respectivamente. Los wiyas conforman un grupo de unos 3.000 individuos, de acuerdo con el censo elaborado por ellos mismos, y ocupan la vertiente nororiental de la Sierra.

En el presente trabajo se hace un esbozo gramatical del damana, introducido por un bosquejo sobre los wiyas y su lengua y por un resumen de los principales rasgos fonológicos, para entrar luego en los aspectos gramaticales: en primer lugar se describen los procedimientos que permiten a los hablantes configurar el sentido en formas; complementariamente, se presentan los procedimientos que permiten a las formas constituirse en diversos tipos de unidades. Seguidamente se describen las categorías gramaticales, que corresponden a las partes del discurso de las gramáticas morfológicas. Puede decirse que este estudio se particulariza en cuanto a que: 1. A partir de una marca gramatical se introduce la operación conceptual que define la categoría. 2. Se reagrupan en una misma categoría partes del discurso que la gramática tradicional presenta en forma dispersa. 3. Cada una de las categorías tratadas se presenta de la misma manera: a partir de aspectos genéricos se hace la presentación de las marcas y las formas que constituyen los medios de expresión, para continuar con una descripción de las particularidades semánticas, lo que remite al valor fundamental del sentido que estructura la categoría.

ISBN 3 89586 267 3. **Languages of the World/Materials 207.** 160pp. USD 92.90 / EUR 63.20 / GBP 45.50. 1999.

Pech (Paya)

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The Pech language, an outlying member of the Chibchan family, is spoken by a few hundred people in northeastern Honduras. It is a tone-language of a relatively simple type, with just two distinctive pitch-levels. The phonemic inventory includes plain stops (among them just one voiced stop, b), fricatives, nasals, glides, and both oral and nasal vowels. Vowel allophony is largely motivated by syllable-type.

Pech is largely synthetic, involving rather complex, mostly suffixal morphology, especially in verb-forms, but also exhibiting prefixing, vocalic ablaut, reduplication, etc., as active morphological processes. Nouns and noun-phrases may be marked for grammatical function with case-suffixes. Pronominal possession is marked with a prefix on the possessed noun. Word-order is generally subject-object-verb. Both qualitative and quantitative adjectives follow the nouns that they modify; however, demonstrative adjectives precede nouns. Subordination is a very active process, and complex sentences are common; however, compound sentences are rare.

ISBN 3 89586 912 2. **Languages of the World/Materials 366.** 80pp. USD 58.20 / EUR 39.60 / GBP 28.50. 1999.

Tol (Jicaque)

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The Tol language (also known as Jicaque), long considered a member of the far-flung Hokan phylum, is spoken by 250-300 speakers in north central Honduras.

Tol is quite complex in terms of both phonology and inflectional morphology. However, there is very little in the way of productive derivational morphology. There are 22 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes in Tol, as well as one suprasegmental phoneme of stress. There is a three-way contrast among stop consonants (plain, aspirated, and glottalized), which is partially neutralized in syllable-final position. There is also a pervasive system of vowel-harmony governed by vowel height. Morphological processes include vocalic ablaut and apocope, prefixation, infixation, and suffixation, as well as shift of stress, and these are associated with an extensive set of morphophonemic variations, especially within the verbs. In addition to the lexical stem, verb-forms in Tol are marked only for subject and tense. Tol tense- and aspect-systems seem to be quite rudimentary: only present, past, and future have been recognized by most researchers. Basic sentence word-order is Subject-Object-Verb, but when a pronominal subject is involved the usual order is Object-Verb-Subject. Many nouns have variant forms as subject and as object. There is a separate category of adjectives, which follow their associated nouns. There is also a large set of postnominal particles which specify case-relationships and express locational notions.

ISBN 3 89586 277 0. **Languages of the World/Materials 170.** 60pp. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 1999.

Embera

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En este trabajo se muestran los mecanismos morfofonológicos y morfosintácticos utilizados por los hablantes de la variante Chami del idioma Embera, el que junto con el Waunan conforman la Familia Lingüística Choco, con mayor presencia en Colombia.

Es el Embera una lengua aglutinante, rica en lexemas y gramemas mono y disilábicos, que conforman palabras fonológicas alrededor de una sílaba con acento primario. En su mayoría son palabras verbales, que se van sucediendo en el discurso con pausas e insertas dentro de curvas entonacionales particulares, atravesadas por el suprasegmento de la entonación. Es además, una lengua Ergativa, con privilegio de la visión del paciente -con respecto a la del agente- o del argumento que hace de objeto del verbo, en una oración transitiva, ya que su expresión nominal es la más corriente.

El texto se organiza en cinco secciones. En una primera, a manera de Introducción, se da una breve información sobre el trabajo llevado a cabo, sobre la etnia embera y sobre su lengua. En la misma sección se da una visión global de las características fonológicas de la lengua y de los fenómenos morfofonológicos más sobresalientes. Sigue el Capítulo 1, con una presentación y visión general de la estructura de los predicados -en enunciados simples-, de los mecanismos morfosintácticos y morfo-fonológicos con que se construyen las oraciones que incluyen estos predicados y de sus partes. Continúa con el Capítulo 2, donde se da una visión detallada de las características y el funcionamiento del

Sintagma Nominal, así como de sus componentes. El Capítulo 3, aborda el Sintagma Verbal, igualmente en detalle, sus características y funcionamiento y sus componentes. Se concluye con una presentación mas amplia de la sintaxis de la oración, simple y compuesta, de sus elementos constitutivos (centrales y periféricos), y de la manera como se organizan los predicados en oraciones complejas, en los enunciados tanto simples como complejos, en el Capítulo 4.

ISBN 3 89586 268 1. **Languages of the World/Materials 208.** 160pp. USD 90.20 / EUR 61.40 / GBP 44.20. 1999.

Grammaire du purépecha

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L'objet de ce travail est de faire une description synchronique du purépecha parlé sur des îles du lac de Patzcuaro (Mexique). Il est, dans un premier temps, important de noter que cette langue est génétiquement isolée. Les différentes études menées pour tenter de la relier à une autre langue ne permettent pas, jusqu'à présent, de passer du stade des hypothèses à celui des certitudes.

Sont étudiées en premier lieu la phonologie et la syntématique. Les procédés de formation des syntèmes sont très importants puisque plus de cinquante suffixes permettent la création de syntèmes dérivés.

Au niveau syntaxique, l'approche qui est privilégiée est celle qui se centre sur le *prédicat* en tant qu'entité relationnelle syntaxiquement nécessaire. A l'exception d'un participe, toutes les unités qui reçoivent des déterminations peuvent être employées comme des prédicats. Différents types de structures sont analysés : d'une part, le prédicat verbal (qui peut avoir pour variante dans certains contextes, un prédicat à l'infinitif), d'autre part, le prédicat nominal avec copule et sa structuration en tant que prédicat complexe (les unités de douze classes sont attestées dans cet emploi, en particulier, les noms, les noms propres, les personnels, les démonstratifs, les interrogatifs). Est étudiée aussi une structure dans laquelle, le prédicat nominal apparaît seul. Il s'agit d'énoncés exclamatifs qui sont présents dans des contextes dialogiques. Les fonctions syntaxiques qui existent dans les zones actancielle et circonstancielle sont analysées ainsi que leurs différents procédés syntaxiques. L'inventaire des classes d'unités est ordonné à partir de la dichotomie prédicat verbal-prédicat nominal.

Ensuite, un éclairage est apporté sur quelques marqueurs transprastiques qui ont été relevés dans les récits. Enfin, sont analysées des variations d'usage dans les différents domaines (phonologie, morphologie, syntaxe, lexique). On peut retenir en particulier des variations dans le système phonologique, l'importance des fluctuations entre différents phonèmes, des faits morphologiques qui de par leur simplification ou leur fantaisie de marquage (le nombre, par exemple) rendent certains énoncés ambigus, le déplacement et l'élargissement des valeurs du fonctionnel casuel *-Npu* mais aussi l'utilisation rare et incertaine des indices de catégories nominales. Ces variations tendent à montrer que la langue est fragilisée, voire menacée de disparaître dans certaines communautés même si des actions de revitalisation et de restauration sont déjà menées.

Sommaire

Ch. I: Introduction Le purépecha : à la recherche de son histoire. Choix du terrain et constitution du corpus. Ch. II: La phonologie. Ch.

III: Le domaine nominal. Ch. IV: Le domaine verbal. Ch. V: Le prédication. Ch. VI: Organisation relationnelle au sein de la zone actancielle. Ch. VII: Les fonctions non spécifiques facultatives. Ch. VIII: Des procédés phrastiques et transprastiques. Ch. IX: La syntématique.

ISBN 3 89586 941 4. **LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics 34.** 680pp. USD 136.40 / EUR 92.80 / GBP 66.80. 2000.

Ixtenco Otomí

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Ixtenco is a small town in the State of Tlaxcala where Otomí is still spoken by people over 60 years old. It is surrounded by formerly Nahuatl-speaking towns. The Ixtenco dialect can be grouped with Eastern Otomí, but it differs from the Sierra dialects in several important respects, for instance the absence of the dual number and the contrast between close-mid and open-mid rounded back vowels.

The sketch will contain chapters on phonology, morphology and syntax as well as a text with interlinear translation. Emphasis will be given to morphology which is quite complex. There are, for instance, 10 tense aspects not counting the imperative. These are signalled by prefixes one for each of the three persons; number of the first and second persons is marked by suffixes. Distinction is made between exclusive and inclusive. The favorite word order seems to be SVO at the present time.

ISBN 3 929075 15 6. **Languages of the World/Materials 19.** 44pp. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 1998.

Lakota

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Lakota is a language of the Siouan family spoken in the region of the Northern Plains of America. Speakers of Lakota and the related Dakota dialect were traditionally known in English as the Sioux Indians and were a powerful and numerous component of the horse born plains culture since the mid 1700s. There are now thought to be around 20,000 speakers mainly in the states of North and South Dakota and in Saskatchewan in Canada.

Lakota has a complex derivational and relational morphology with relational morphology centred on the verb. This shows prefixes, suffixes, infixes and reduplication. The main word classes are verb, noun, adverb, postposition and conjunction. The language is remarkable for its extensive use of adverbs and for its elaborate system of stems of circumstantial meaning. Its syntax is interesting for its use of stem truncation associated with subordination, producing participle-like words from verbs and incorporating nouns as modifiers.

Bruce Ingham is Reader in Arabic Linguistic Studies at the School of Oriental and African Studies of London University. He has worked on Arabic since the 1960s and begun working on Lakota in 1992. He has done field work in South Dakota and Canada and is the author of an *English-Lakota Dictionary*, 2001.

ISBN 3 89586 849 3. **Languages of the World/Materials 426.** 114pp. USD 55.20 / EUR 37.60 / GBP 27.00. 2003.

Betoi

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Betoi was once spoken by a people of the same name who located in an area of the extensive region of the llanos of the Orinoco, bounded on the south by the Sarare River and on the north by the Uribante. The area is today included in the western extremity of the Apure State of Venezuela not far from the border of that country with Colombia. Betoi is a dialect of an extinct language (an isolate) spoken at contact in the same area and along the nearby Arauca River by numerous other tribes and peoples.

The author's intention with this brief monograph is to present for Betoi all the knowledge that he has been able to gather from all of its surviving material. The present work therefore includes chapters on phonology, morphology, and syntax, as well as the two available texts (with morphemic analysis), and a word list. The introductory chapter deals with the sources attesting Betoi and the socio- and geolinguistic situations. In this chapter, one can also find a discussion on Betoi co-dialects.

ISBN 3 89586 757 8. **Languages of the World/Materials 428.** 62pp. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 2003.

Gramática Wixarika I

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El primer volumen comienza con una breve exposición de algunas características del pueblo huichol, de la lengua y la cultura, del territorio y la manera en que conciben sus relaciones con los parientes indígenas y los vecinos mestizos. Sigue una descripción de la estructura fonológica actual del huichol, comparándola con la del náhuatl y el español, y una reconstrucción de la evolución de la fonología desde el siglo XVI a partir de un análisis diacrónico de los préstamos léxicos que ha tomado del español desde los inicios de la Colonia en el XVI. Siendo el huichol una lengua casi sin historia documentada, este análisis diacrónico de los préstamos arroja mucha luz sobre los contactos entre las dos lenguas y también sobre la etnohistoria. El capítulo 3 presenta una exposición detallada de las características tipológicas de la gramática; el tipo polisintético se desdobra en una serie de características específicas como la marcación nuclear, varios tipos de incorporación, la explicitud, el genio centralizante y verbalizante, y se analizan las consecuencias para la sintaxis, el léxico y la organización del texto. En el capítulo 4 se lleva a cabo un análisis pormenorizado de todos los errores de las descripciones taxonómicas llevadas a cabo con anterioridad a nuestro proyecto.

ISBN 3 89586 061 1. **LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics 03.** 280pp. Vol I: USD 97.30 / EUR 66.20 / GBP 47.70. 2006.

Gramática Wixarika II

JOSÉ LUIS ITURRIOZ & PAULA GÓMEZ LÓPEZ
Universidad de Gadalajara

El segundo volumen ofrece una descripción alternativa de la estructura de la palabra como un sistema complejo de operaciones de las que las

estructuras no son sino el aspecto materializado. La correspondencia entre afijos y morfemas es muy compleja, ya que muchos de ellos no son el significante de un morfema específico, sino que son polisémicos y sirven de exponentes a complejos escalas funcionales que finalmente se podrán interpretar como espacios semánticos o mentales. El hecho fundamental que lleva a la reconstrucción de estos espacios es la covariación de propiedades formales y semánticas. La complejidad de la palabra en huichol no es sólo horizontal (combinatoria), sino también vertical (polisemia), y debido a la covariación es imposible ordenar sin contradicción los afijos en un sistema único de posiciones y clases. Con el cambio de significado varían correlativamente las propiedades paradigmáticas, posicionales y distribucionales. A partir de una descripción general de los principios que determinan la diagramaticidad del orden de los morfemas en posiciones y paradigmas, se analiza su comportamiento desde la perspectiva de las complejas operaciones que expresan y de las cooperaciones en que se organizan para formar enunciados y textos. Con esta descripción de la estructura morfológica del huichol queda allanado el camino para una descripción integral posterior de la lengua por operaciones: localización, individuación, participación etc.

ISBN 3 89586 329 5. **LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics 03.** 280pp. Vol. II. USD 97.30 / EUR 66.20 / GBP 47.70. 2008/II.

Maipure

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Before the arrival of European missionaries in the Orinoco basin region, the *Maipure* constituted a small ethnic entity in the area of the upper course of the Orinoco River (Amazonas State, Venezuela), yet their speech—from the *Maipurán* or Arawakan stock—was also probably employed in this zone as a medium of communication among individuals of different languages. But beginning in the second half of the eighteenth century—when most of the Maipure were already brought together by Jesuits into two missions along the middle course of the Orinoco, together with members of other ethnic groups in order to facilitate conversion—the use of Spanish became predominant among this people and their own language ceased to be spoken.

The author's intention with this contribution is to present *all* the knowledge that he has been able to gather from *all* the surviving material on this little known, extinct language of South America. The present sketch, therefore, contains chapters on phonology and morphosyntax, as well as the two available Maipure texts (with a morpheme-by-morpheme analysis) and also, in the form of an appendix, a word list. The introductory subsections deal with the socio-geolinguistic situations, the genetic affinities, and issues of languages contact (with neighbouring languages and Spanish). In these subsections, one can also find a discussion on *Avane*, a closely related language (or, perhaps, a co-dialect) spoken along the banks of the Autana and Sipapo Rivers that went out of use in the same period, and for the same reasons, as Maipure.

ISBN 3 89586 232 0. **Languages of the World/Materials 192.** 60pp. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 2003.

West Greenlandic

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West Greenlandic ("Kalaallisut") is a language of the Inuit branch of Eskimo spoken by about 45,000 people on the West Coast of Greenland. There is near hundred percent literacy and there is a flourishing literary tradition of all genres in the native language. Grammatically, West Greenlandic is typical of Inuit. Verbs and nouns are both highly inflected and there is an very unusually rich system of derivation in both categories. There are about 500 fully productive derivational affixes altogether, all of which are semantically transparent and some of which are syntactically transparent. The case marking is ergative and the syntax verb final.

This sketch of the grammar of West Greenlandic is descriptive and non-technical in tone, but adheres to the principles of Autolexical Syntax in radically separating syntax, morphology, and semantics. In each of these components no mention is made of information belonging to the others. Rather, there is a separate chapter on matching and mismatching of structures across components. The aim is both to make the basic structure of West Greenlandic clear to the general reader and to demonstrate that a grammar consisting of autonomous modules connected by a lexically centered interface is both feasible and illuminating.

ISBN 3 89586 234 7. **Languages of the World/Materials 162.** 70pp. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 2003.

Inuktitut

Eine grammatische Skizze

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Inuktitut wird in der kanadischen Arktis, im Territorium Nunavut und in Arctic Quebec, von ca. 30.000 Menschen gesprochen und steht in einem Varietätenkontinuum mit den benachbarten Sprachen der Familie „Eskimo-Aleut“, deren Verbreitungsgebiet sich von Ostgrönland bis zur Nordostspitze Asiens erstreckt. *Inuktitut* ist eine polysynthetische Sprache und zeichnet sich durch uneingeschränkte morphologische Produktivität und Komplexität aus. Die vorliegende grammatische Skizze richtet ihr Augenmerk vorrangig auf diese synthetischen Prozesse, die sich keineswegs auf lexikalische Produktivität im Sinne einer ‚Wortbildung‘ beschränken, sondern weitestgehend grammatisch konfigurierende Prozesse umfassen. Ausführlich behandelt werden auch die Kapazitäten der extrem differenzierten Flexionsparadigmen, insbesondere der Verbalflexion, die vollständige Propositionen konstituieren und durch die allein ein kohärenter Diskurs gewährleistet wird.

Inhalt

0. Vorwort
1. Bekanntschaft mit Inuktitut
 - 1.1. Die Sprachgruppe Eskimo – Aleut
 - 1.2. Eastern Eskimo: Inuktitut und Kalaallisut
2. Geschichte und Erforschung
3. Verschriftung und Standard
4. Morphologie und Synthese
 - 4.1. Die morphologische Struktur von Inuktitut
 - 4.2. Nuclei als freie Morpheme - Nuclei als gebundene Morpheme
- 4.3. Affixe
5. Grammatische Markierungen
 - 5.1. Verbalkomplexe
 - 5.1.1. Intransitiv – Transitiv
 - 5.1.2. Modus
 - 5.2. Nominalkomplexe
 - 5.2.1. Kasus und Numerus

- 5.2.2. Possession (relationale Nomen)
- 5.2.3. Personalpronomen
6. Verbklassen - Nuclei
7. Synthese
 - 7.1. Synthese als Prozess im Allgemeinen
 - 7.2. Synthetische Prozesse im Einzelnen
 - 7.2.1. Weiterbildende Affixe: nominale
 - 7.2.2. Weiterbildende Affixe: verbale
 - 7.2.3. Umkategorisierende Affixe: inkorporierende
 - 7.2.4. Umkategorisierende Affixe nominalisierende
 - 7.3. Lexikalisierte Affixkombinationen
 - 7.4. Epistemische Affixe
 - 7.5. Argumentmanipulation
 - 7.5.1. Passiv
 - 7.5.2. Antipassiv
 - 7.5.3. Reflexiv
 - 7.5.4. Kausativ

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Expressing Location in Zapotec

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