

LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics

Gitksan Phonotactics

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This work presents an analysis of the phonotactics of Gitksan, a Tsimshianic language spoken in northern British Columbia, Canada, and is based on an electronic lexical database of the language compiled by the author. The results of this study reveal that Gitksan exhibits several gradient phonological restrictions on consonantal cooccurrence that hold over the lexicon. There is a gradient restriction on homorganic consonants, and within homorganic pairs, there is a gradient restriction on major class and manner features. It is claimed that these restrictions are due to a generalized Obligatory Contour Principle (OCP) effect in the grammar, and that this effect can be relativized to subsidiary features, such as place, manner, etc. It is argued that these types of effects are most naturally analyzed with the system of weighted constraints employed in Harmonic Grammar.

In addition to these dissimilatory effects, it is also claimed that Gitksan exhibits a gradient assimilatory effect among specific consonants. This type of effect is rare, and is unexpected given the general conditions of dissimilation in the language. One such effect is the frequency of both pulmonic pairs of consonants and ejective pairs of consonants, which occur at rates higher than expected by chance. Another is the occurrence of uvular-uvular and velar-velar pairs of consonants, which also occur at rates higher than chance. This pattern is somewhat surprising, as there exists an overall gradient prohibition on cooccurring pairs of dorsal consonants. These assimilatory patterns are analyzed using the Agreement by Correspondence approach, which mandates that output correspondents agree for some phonological feature.

The analysis presented in this work has implications for other areas of the phonology of Gitksan, and for phonological theory generally. These areas include the representation of laryngeal features and of the "guttural" class of consonants, the learnability of gradient patterns, and the role that constraints play in both dissimilatory and assimilatory effects.

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"Todavía no se hallaron hablar en idioma". Procesos de socialización lingüística de los niños en el barrio toba de Derqui (Buenos Aires)

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"*Todavía no se hallaron hablar en idioma*". *Procesos de socialización lingüística de los niños en el barrio toba de Derqui (Buenos Aires)* es una obra que resulta de una investigación doctoral en donde se efectúa un cruce interdisciplinario entre la sociolingüística y la antropología. En este estudio se abordan los procesos de socialización lingüística de los niños del barrio toba de Derqui (Partido de Pilar), caracterizado porque sus residentes son migrantes indígenas bilingües. No obstante, el español parece estar desplazando a la lengua toba en la mayoría de las situaciones comunicativas en las que los niños participan. Con el fin de comprender la cotidianeidad del proceso de transmisión intergeneracional de la lengua, desde una perspectiva etnográfica-antropológica, se analizan críticamente ciertas explicaciones sociolingüísticas que sostienen que estamos frente a un proceso irreversible de desplazamiento lingüístico porque se trata de una lengua hablada en un asentamiento que nace de un proceso migratorio de un contexto rural a otro urbano, porque no es la primera lengua de los niños y porque no cuenta con un espacio visible en el ámbito escolar. Empero, cada uno de estos postulados fueron contrastándose y explicaciones alternativas aparecieron gracias a la combinación de los estudios sobre los procesos de

socialización y socialización lingüística con las investigaciones sobre niñez. Asimismo, una de nuestras premisas metodológicas centrales refiere a la incorporación de los niños como agentes sociales participantes del proceso de investigación, y para ello se diseñaron talleres en donde la voz de los niños ocupó un espacio central y en donde sus ideas, pareceres e impresiones se incluyeron en el trabajo. En síntesis, a partir de esta obra se deconstruyen dos nociones implícitas en esta problemática: la de niñez y la de experiencias lingüísticas, ya que evidenciamos cómo las prácticas, representaciones e ideologías lingüísticas van cambiando en diferentes momentos del ciclo vital de acuerdo con cambios en las ideas nativas acerca de la niñez, la adultez, la maduración, y la identificación étnica, entre otros aspectos.

ISBN 978 3 89586 361 5. **LINCOM Studies in Sociolinguistics 09.** 264pp. USD 85.50 / EUR 69.50 / GBP 59.10. 2010.

Ventureño

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Ventureño, a member of the Chumashan language family, was spoken in Coastal Southern California and is extinct since the middle of the 20th century. The language is documented in form of comprehensive notes by the renowned field linguist John Peabody Harrington (1884-1961). Ventureño exhibits numerous characteristics typical for the languages of Native Western North America. Noun incorporation, however, does not play a significant role.

Ventureño has an elaborated consonantal system with a multitude of complex segments and a velar-uvular distinction. The distribution of laryngeally marked segments is subject to numerous constraints. In contrast to this, the

vowel system is simple, lacking a quantity distinction and diphthongs. Vowel sequences are never permitted. Morphophonologically, the language shows a considerable degree of complexity. Ventureño's most noticeable facet is sibilant harmony, regimenting the distribution of sibilant segments which are all anterior or non-anterior in a word. Different vowel harmonic processes are operative; consonantal ablaut is grammatically productive. Ventureño exhibits a tendency to express several grammatical categories by reduplication. The reduplicative patterns are variable and noticeable in cross-linguistic perspective.

Ventureño is a polysynthetic-agglutinating language and predominantly prefixing. It is head-marking and shows a nominative-accusative alignment. The distinction between active and passive voice is morphologically marked. Ventureño may be described as a «pronominal argument language»: nominals usually have the status of adjuncts, every verb can function as a sentence alone. The noun-verb distinction is not particularly robust; an establishment of lexical categories generally appears challenging. Pronominal prefixes, distinguishing three persons and numbers, refer to a possessor in construction with nouns and to the subject argument with verbs. Suffixed object markers distinguish two numbers only.

Ventureño verbs can exhibit a considerable degree of intricacy. The language has an elaborated set of over hundred derivational markers, traditionally labeled «instrumental» prefixes. They predominantly indicate manner meanings, cross-linguistically expressed by adverbs or adpositions. Ventureño nouns, which can be marked for tense, typically appear with a proclitic article and a demonstrative determiner. Nouns are not marked for case, there is no grammatical gender. With possessed nouns, an alienability distinction is morphologically marked to a certain extent. Ventureño shows a VOS basic constituent order; the roles of constituents are hardly morphosyntactically specified. The language exhibits a strong tendency for nominalization as well as relativization; furthermore, cleft-sentence constructions are common.

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Coyote Overpowers Sun (Securing Sun Disk): Dorothy Nicodemus' Coeur d'Alene Narrative as Recorded by Gladys Reichard

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This work presents an interlinear analysis of the Coeur d'Alene narrative Coyote Overpowers Sun (Securing Sun Disk). The narrative was told by Dorothy Nicodemus and recorded by Gladys Reichard in the summer of 1929. It is part of some forty narratives recorded by Reichard but never published in Coeur d'Alene. Further, an analysis has never been published. As Coeur d'Alene is a language no longer learned by children, with fewer than three speakers, it is imperative that these narratives become accessible to the Coeur d'Alene community for their revitalization efforts. Further, that they be made available to the wider linguistic community.

What follows is Reichard's 1947 English translation of the narrative, the narrative recorded in the orthography of the Coeur d'Alene tribe, and the interlinearized text. If a best practices is to be followed, as Simon and Bird (2008) suggest, such works must be made available to community members in their chosen orthographies. The interlinearization follows best practices in that an

additional line of analysis is provided under the morpheme by morpheme gloss. As Coeur d'Alene is a polysynthetic language, it is not always transparent, nor necessarily clear, how the English gloss of a word corresponds to the morpheme by morpheme gloss. The hope is that this work will be used in the communities revitalization efforts, and that this format will prove advantages to the learner of Coeur d'Alene.

ISBN 978 3 89586 344 8. **Languages of the World/Text Collections 29**. 166 pp. USD 76.10 / EUR 61.90 / GBP 52.60. 2009.

The Origin of the Sun and Moon

A Copala Triqui Legend

Narrated by ROMÁN VIDAL LÓPEZ

Transcribed, edited, and analysed by George Aaron Broadwell, Kosuke Matsukawa, Edgar Martín Del Campo, Ruth Scipione, Susan Perdomo with the assistance of José Fuentes

Copala Triqui is an indigenous language of Oaxaca, Mexico. It belongs to the Mixtecan branch of the Otomanguean family. This work gives an analysis of a long Copala Triqui legend which explains the origin of the sun and the moon as twin brothers who are raised by Ca'aj, the grandmother of the the Triqui people. After a number of trickster-like episodes, the twin rise into the sky and become the sun and the moon.

Versions of this story are found among many indigenous groups in Oaxaca. This version of The Origin of the Sun and the Moon was narrated in 2003 by Román Vidal López, originally from San Miguel Copala, Oaxaca, Mexico. This text is the longest version of the Sun and Moon legend so far recorded and it is notable for its use of traditional Triqui ethnopoetic style and for episodes not found in other stories. This work is also the longest analyzed text in the Copala Triqui language

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Entre las Lenguas Indígenas, la Sociolingüística y el Español.

Estudios en Homenaje a Yolanda Lastra.

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En honor de la doctora Yolanda Lastra, una notable investigadora y maestra mexicana, se reunieron trabajos inéditos de las tres áreas de la lingüística en las que ha trabajado; los escritos fueron elaborados por este volumen por connotados investigadores de varios países. Las tres áreas mencionadas son: (1) Estudios sobre lenguas indígenas, (2) Estudios sobre el español y (3) Estudios sociolingüísticos; que a su vez dan pie a las tres partes que componen esta compilación. En un capítulo inicial se presenta una semblanza biográfica de la profesora homenajead. La primera parte, dedicada a las lenguas indígenas, está compuesta por diez capítulos -- destaca el trabajo de William Bright

sobre topónimos amerindios--; entre los idiomas analizados están: otomí, náhuatl, hopi, purépecha, amuzgo, mazahua, guaraní, inglés y ocuteco; también se reportan investigaciones sobre la familia yuto-azteca, el área mesoamericana y las relaciones distantes entre familias amerindias. En la segunda parte, con cinco estudios en torno al español, se tocan fenómenos léxico-semánticos, por un lado; y, por el otro, situaciones de contacto entre el español y lenguas originarias de México. Por último, la tercera parte contiene cinco estudios sociolingüísticos que cuentan historias sorprendentes sobre la supervivencia de las lenguas.

Entre las Lenguas Indígenas, la Sociolingüística y el Español.
Estudios en Homenaje a Yolanda Lastra.
Martha Islas

Parte I. Introducción. Martha Islas (El Colegio de Jalisco): *Presentación*.
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Los textos tehuelches de Robert Lehmann Nitsche (1905)

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Este libro presenta una serie de textos recogidos por Robert Lehmann-Nitsche de boca de dos indígenas tehuelches en el Museo de La Plata (Argentina), cuando ambos regresaban de un viaje a Norteamérica a comienzos del siglo XX, adonde fueron llevados para ser exhibidos en la Exposición Internacional de Saint Louis, realizada en dicho país en 1904. Concientes de que - ante la situación de extinción en que se encuentra el tehuelche o aonek'ó 'a?jen - es necesario recuperar todo aquello que ha sido documentado con anterioridad, la autora ha tomado en sus manos la tarea que se le presentó cuando la Dra. Marisa Malvestitti la notificó sobre la existencia, en el Instituto Iberoamericano de Berlín, de una serie de textos recogidos por el mencionado investigador alemán. La escasa documentación existente sobre esta lengua la llevó a transcribir y analizar estos textos con el objeto de comparar dichos materiales con los registrados a lo largo del mismo siglo, a fin de estudiar los cambios operados en esta lengua.

En este libro, la investigadora, además de toda información necesaria relativa al propio autor de la recopilación, los informantes y las condiciones de recolección de los datos, agrega un bosquejo fonológico y gramatical de la lengua que facilita la comprensión de los textos. Ofrece, además, una segmentación de las oraciones tehuelches en unidades significativas y una traducción de las mismas, a la luz de su propio conocimiento de la lengua. En el fondo, se trata de una verdadera reconstrucción de los textos, acompañada de una serie de notas esclarecedoras, tanto sobre aspectos lingüísticos, como pragmáticos, que hacen posible su lectura al estudioso. Estamos así frente a un riguroso trabajo filológico no tan fácil de encontrar en este campo de estudios.

ISBN 978 3 929075 81 6. **Languages of the World/Text Collections 31**. 144pp. USD 70.20 / EUR 57.10 / GBP 48.50. 2009/III.

Lengua de Maynas, ms. Egerton 2881 de la British Library

Transcripción y edición preparada por
ASTRID ALEXANDER-BAKKERUS
University of Amsterdam

Con un prólogo de Pieter C. Muysken

El objetivo del libro es ofrecer una edición diplomática del manuscrito Lengua de Maynas, ms. Egerton 2881 de la British Library (Londres, Reino Unido). El código Lengua de Maynas contiene la descripción del Quechua hablado en Maynas en la provincia de Quito (Ecuador) en el siglo XIX, y consta de tres partes: (i) "Arte de Lengua de Maynas": una gramática concisa de la lengua hablada por los habitantes indígenas de Maynas; (ii) "Vocabulario del Castellano al Indico": un vocabulario español - quechua; (iii) "Doctrina Christiana": una doctrina

cristiana incompleta.

El autor del manuscrito es anónimo. En los folios 7 y 40 se encuentran las observaciones siguientes: f. 7r : "Es del vso del V.P. Fr. Eusebio Arias"; f. 40r : "Pertenesco al P. Fr. Eusebio Arias".

El hecho de que la letra de las observaciones es igual a la del texto supone que Fray Eusebio Arias es el autor del manuscrito.

La edición además contiene, (i), una moderna descripción de la lengua descrita en el manuscrito (con referencias al quechua boliviano y ayacuchano, y a gramáticas quichuas previas), (ii), un análisis del léxico (+ referencias a predecesores), (iii), una comparación con doctrinas anteriores.

ISBN 978 3 89586 486 5. **Languages of the World/Materials 478.** 190pp. USD 78.10 / EUR 63.50 / GBP 54.00. 2010.

Speaking Sitimaxa (3 Vol.)

A Learner's Grammar and Reader

JULIAN GRANBERRY

Native American Language Services

The Sitimaxa (Chitimacha) language of southern Louisiana has not been spoken since the death of its last native speakers, Chief Benjamin Paul and Delphine Decloux, in 1934 and 1940 respectively. We are fortunate, however, to have both excellent written grammar and vocabulary materials on the language gathered by the professional linguists Morris Swadesh and Mary Haas in the 1930's as well as recordings of many stories and tribal folk-tales made for them by Chief Paul and Mrs. Decloux.

These resources provide the materials for the present volume, which is designed to be used for beginning learners of this unusually beautiful and expressive language.

Vol. I: Grammar: ISBN 978 3 929075 82 3. **LINCOM Language Coursebooks 12/1.** 60pp. USD 56.80/ EUR 46.20 / GBP 39.30. 2010..

Vol. 2: Reader (plus audio CD): ISBN 978 3 929075 87 3. **LINCOM Language Coursebooks 12/2.** 60pp. USD 52.90 / EUR 43.00 / GBP 36.55. 2010..

Vol. 3: Dictionary: ISBN 978 3 929075 88 3. **LINCOM Language Coursebooks 12/3.** 1000pp. USD 109.50 / EUR 89.00 / GBP 75.70. 2010..

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 infixação 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.

ISBN 978 3 89586 170 3. **LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics 58.** USD 96.80 / EUR 78.70 / GBP 66.90. 2007.

Man-Bear Travels to Hell

Aspects of the Phonological Description of a Cahuilla Narrative

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Cahuilla is a critically moribund Native American language spoken in Inland Southern California. It is a member of the Uto-Aztecan language phylum, widespread in Western North and Central America. Within Uto-Aztecan, Cahuilla is classified as a part of the Takic language family, limited to Southern California. Today, it is the only Takic language still spoken as a mother tongue. Cahuilla is generally considered to have three dialectal variants (Desert, Mountain, and Pass). While the Desert variant has been the subject of some scientific consideration in the past, the other dialects have received less attention.

«Man-Bear Travels to Hell» serves as the presentation of a morphologically analyzed Mountain Cahuilla narrative about the 'Were-Bear', an intriguing motive in Native North American mythology. The text was originally elicited in the 1930s by the renowned field linguist John Peabody Harrington (1884-1961). With the presentation of «Man-Bear Travels to Hell», an extensive linguistically annotated Cahuilla text is published for the first time. It is also the first time that materials taken from the substantial corpus of Harrington's Cahuilla notes are opened to public. In this connection, basic issues in the phonological description of the language are discussed using data from the text. Addressed are problems concerning the principles of Cahuilla word stress assignment, the interdependency of word stress and vowel allophony, the status of 'thematic' vowels (to a certain extent reflecting the stress patterns of Proto-Uto-Aztecan), the contrastive status of vowel length, the origin of Cahuilla palatoalveolar resonants, ø, ɛ, a form of compensatory CV prefixing reduplication, as well as the interpretive treatment of glottal stop infixation, operative in defined morphological contexts and partially serving mora augmentation. Besides, further selected issues of Cahuilla phonology and morphophonology are outlined. A simple descriptive approach is utilized, supplemented by comments on the interpretation of specific processes in a rule-based derivational framework or a constraint-based parallel framework.

«Man-Bear Travels to Hell» was developed within a research project for the documentation of Cahuilla, domiciled at the University of Bonn, Germany. In this context, selected excerpts of the narrative were subject to an intensive rehearing with Mountain Cahuilla informants. The study contains a re narration of the text including an outline of its ethnographic background, an index of the grammatical morphemes appearing in the text, as well as a full word index.

ISBN 978 3 89586 786 6. **Languages of the Word/Text Collections 27.** 142pp. USD 68.90 / EUR 56.00 / GBP 47.60. 2008.

A Practical Grammar of the San Carlos Apache Language

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San Carlos Apache is a variety of Western Apache, a Southern Athabascan (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 dialogs 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-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 109.80 / EUR 89.30 / GBP 75.90. 2006.

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.

ISBN 978 3 89586 913 6. **LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics 59.** 288pp. USD 85.50 / EUR 69.50 / GBP 59.10. 2007.

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 lingüística Pano), falada por 262 pessoas que habitam no médio Ituí - 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 lingüísticas em línguas indígenas brasileiras.

ISBN 978 3 89586 340 0. **LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics 60.** 307pp. USD 92.90 / EUR 75.50 / GBP 64.20. 2008.

Gramática de la lengua guaymí (ngäbe)

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La presente gramática es un estudio referencial, descriptivo, de la lengua guaymí, llamada *ngäbe* o *ngäbere* por sus hablantes.

El guaymí es una lengua perteneciente a la familia lingüística chibcha, compuesta por lenguas habladas desde Honduras hasta Venezuela, y es la lengua materna de aproximadamente 200.000 panameños, además de algunos miles de costarricenses que viven cerca de la frontera con Panamá. Es el idioma chibcha que cuenta con la mayor cantidad de usuarios, con lo cual se puede definir como una lengua en estado de resistencia. A pesar de esto, se le han dedicado muy pocos estudios sistemáticos de carácter lingüístico.

Tipológicamente, el guaymí se caracteriza por el orden sintáctico SOV, la ergatividad escindida, la colocación del adjetivo a la derecha

del sustantivo; ausencia de género gramatical y de artículos. Los pronombres personales funcionan como adjetivos posesivos. Tiene un sistema de clasificación numérica según la forma del objeto. Respecto del verbo, tiene sufijos de tiempo para indefinido, pasado reciente, pasado remoto, perfecto, pasado testimonial, futuro reciente, futuro remoto e indefinido irrealis, una modalidad de subjuntivo con la cual se expresan prohibiciones, deseos y acciones que no han sucedido, como la condicionalidad irreal. Cuenta, además, con una serie de morfemas sufijados y verbos auxiliares que expresan la modalidad.

El presente trabajo intenta llenar un vacío con un estudio descriptivo, no exhaustivo, de los componentes fonético-fonológico, morfológico (nominal y verbal) y sintáctico del guaymí, cuyos resultados no solo servirán de consulta para el gremio de los lingüistas, sino también para investigadores en ciencias sociales y público en general. El estudio parte de un trabajo de campo en la comunidad de Salto Dupí (Chiriquí, Panamá), donde se logró reunir un corpus considerable de relatos tradicionales, además de encuestas lingüísticas.

ISBN 978 3 89586 123 9. **Languages of the World/Materials 474.** 170pp. USD 84.70 / EUR 68.90 / GBP 58.80. 2008.

The Structure and Function on Yaqui complementation

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Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

This book examines the structure and function of Yaqui complementation, an understudied Native American Language spoken in Sonora (Mexico) 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 88.20 / EUR 71.70 / GBP 61.00. 2006.

A Grammar of River Warihío

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Universidad de Sonora

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 Warihío grammar with Uto-Aztecan languages.

River Warihío exhibits some interesting features contrasting with the rest of the Uto-Aztecan family, including morpho-syntactic features theoretico-typological relevant. River Warihío'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 Warihío, and Yaqui grammatical and information structures.

ISBN 978 3 89586 473 5. **LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics 56.** 207pp. USD 88.20 / EUR 71.70 / GBP 61.00. 2007.

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.

ISBN 3 89586 377 7. **LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics 53.** 84pp. USD 60.20 / EUR 48.90 / GBP 41.60. 2006.

Morfossintaxe da língua Parkatêjê

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Universidade Federal do Pará

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.

ISBN 3 89586 839 6. **LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics** 50. 135pp. USD 70.00 / EUR 56.90 / GBP 48.40. 2005.

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 Winutan 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.

ISBN 978 3 89586 357 8. **LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics** 55. 95pp. USD 58.90 / EUR 47.90 / GBP 40.70. 2007.

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.

ISBN 978 3 89586 724 8 (Hardbound). **LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics** 57. 540pp. USD 187.30 / EUR 152.30 / GBP 129.50. 2007.

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 95.60 / EUR 77.70 / GBP 66.10. 2006.

Polyvalence of Root Classes in Yukatekan Mayan Languages

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& VALENTINA VAPNARSKY
EREA-CNRS

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.

ISBN 3 89586 707 1. **LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics 47.** 246pp. USD 95.60 / EUR 77.70 / GBP 66.10. 2001.

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 122.10 / EUR 99.30 / GBP 84.40. 2002.

Relativization in Shipibo-Konibo: A typologically-oriented study

PILAR VALENZUELA
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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 76.10 / EUR 61.90 / GBP 52.60. 2002.

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 62.60 / EUR 50.90 / GBP 43.20. 1998.

Fonologia della lingua cuna (dule gaya)

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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 rivista (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 83.20 / EUR 67.70 / GBP 57.50. 2002.

Tariana Texts

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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 eventuality; 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 76.10 / EUR 61.90 / GBP 52.60. 1999.

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 30.90 / EUR 25.10 / GBP 21.30. 2000.

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.

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ISBN 3 89586 407 2. **LINCOM Studies in Native American Studies 37.** 280pp. USD 104.20 / EUR 84.70 / GBP 72.00. 2001.

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 82.10 / EUR 66.70 / GBP 56.70. 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 tiryós, 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 tiryós. 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 74.90 / EUR 60.90 / GBP 51.80. 2002.

Manual de las lenguas indígenas sudamericanas I & II

(Handbook of South-American Indian Languages)

ALAIN FABRE

El libro incluye datos acerca de 428 grupos étnicos/lingüísticos indígenas sudamericanos actuales, desde Honduras hasta Tierra del Fuego, en forma 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 elativas 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 125.80 / EUR 102.30 / GBP 87.00. 1998.

Vol. II. ISBN 3 89586 202 9. **LINCOM Handbooks in Linguistics 05.** 667pp. USD 125.80 / EUR 102.30 / GBP 87.00. 1998.

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 74.90 / EUR 60.90 / GBP 51.80. 2nd edition. 1997.

Língua matis (pano): aspectos descritivos da morfossintaxe

ROGERIO FERREIRA
Universidad 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 93.20 / EUR 75.70 / GBP 64.40. 2001.

Língua matis (pano): uma análise fonológica

VITÓRIA REGINA SPANGHERO FERREIRA
Universidad 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 93.10 / EUR 75.70 / GBP 64.40. 2001.

Estudo fonológico da língua Sateré-Mawé

RAYNICE GERALDINE PEREIRA DA SILVA, *UNICAMP*

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 the author presents 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. The author also broaches 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. Here also the syllabification process, sequences of ambiguous segments and the syllabic quantity in order to define the minimal word are discussed. The last chapter presents the stress pattern in simple and compound words. [Written in Portuguese]

ISBN 3 89586 495 1. **LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics 52**. 146pp. USD 74.90 / EUR 60.90 / GBP 51.80. 2006.

Anthology of Menominee Sayings (Texts & Grammar)

TIMOTHY GUILLE
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 125.80 / EUR 102.30 / GBP 86.90. 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 elicitations 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/Dictionary 38**. 400pp. USD 112.30 / EUR 91.30 / GBP 77.60. 2001.

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 73.70 / EUR 59.90 / GBP 50.90. 1998.

Reduplication in Tiriyo (Cariban)

SERGIO MEIRA
University of Leiden

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 28.40 / EUR 23.10 / GBP 19.60. 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 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 119.70 / EUR 97.30 / GBP 82.70. 2000.

Possession in Yucatec Maya Structures - functions - typology

CHRISTIAN LEHMANN
University of Erfurt

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 83.20 / EUR 67.70 / GBP 57.70. 2nd edition. 1998.

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 74.90 / EUR 60.90 / GBP 51.80. 2002.

Aspects of Tsishaath Nootka Phonetics & Phonology

JOHN STONHAM
University of Hongkong

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 83.30 / EUR 67.70 / GBP 57.50. 1999.

GRAMMARS

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 sufixar 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 75.70 / EUR 61.50 / GBP 52.30. 2008.

Timbisha (Panamint)

JOHN E. MCLAUGHLIN
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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, kʷ/, 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.** 71pp. USD 54.20 / EUR 44.10 / GBP 37.50. 2006.

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 98.00 / EUR 79.70 / GBP 67.80. 2005.

A Grammar of Teribe

J. DIEGO QUESADA
University of Toronto

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 105.40 / EUR 85.70 / GBP 72.90. 2000.

Aperçu grammatical du totonaque de Huehuetla, Puebla, Mexico

DUNA TROIANI
CELIACNRS, Paris

Le totonaque est surtout étudié sous sa variante dialectale de Papanla, 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 indicative 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 actancielles 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 98.00 / EUR 79.70 / GBP 67.80. 2004.

Mochica

EVEN HOVDHAUGEN
University of Oslo

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 build 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 66.30 / EUR 53.90 / GBP 45.80. 2004.

Pima Bajo

ZARINA ESTRADA F.
University of Sonora México

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 51.80 / EUR 42.10 / GBP 35.80. 1996.

Upper Necaxa Totonac

DAVID BECK
University of Alberta

Upper Necaxa Totonac is a member of the Totonac-Tepehua 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 66.30 / EUR 53.90 / GBP 45.80. 2004.

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 66.30 / EUR 53.90 / GBP 45.80. 2005.

Modern Mohegan

JULIAN GRANBERRY
Native American Language Services

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 51.80 / EUR 42.10 / GBP 35.80. 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 62.60 / EUR 50.90 / GBP 43.30. 2007.

Lengua toba (guaycurú)

Aspectos gramaticales y discursivos

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Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas de Argentina (CONICET) / Universidad de Buenos Aires

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 103.00 / EUR 83.70 / GBP 71.20. 2003.

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 basing 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/reciprocal*, *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 79.80 / EUR 64.90 / GBP 55.20. 1997.

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 51.80 / EUR 42.10 / GBP 35.80. 2000.

Mapudungun

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Mapudungun(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 61.40 / EUR 49.90 / GBP 42.40. 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 51.80 / EUR 42.10 / GBP 35.70. 1996.

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: Mocoví, 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 51.80 / EUR 42.10 / GBP 35.70. 2001.

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 horticulturalists, 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 51.80 / EUR 42.10 / GBP 35.70. 1997.

Gramática muisca

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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 77.30 / EUR 62.90 / GBP 53.40. 1995.

Kiliwa

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Kiliwa, sole member of one of the four branches of Yuman (within Cochimæi-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 51.80 / EUR 42.10 / GBP 35.70. 2000.

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 51.80 / EUR 42.10 / GBP 35.70. 1995.

Jaqaru

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Jaqaru, a member of the Jaqi family of languages (Jaqaru, 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 Jaqaru 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 Jaqaru 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 83.30 / EUR 67.70 / GBP 57.60. 2000.

Damana

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Los wiwas 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 wiwas 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 wiwas 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 82.10 / EUR 66.70 / GBP 56.70. 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 53.00 / EUR 43.10 / GBP 36.60. 1999.

Tol (Jicaque)

DENNIS HOLT

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 51.80 / EUR 42.10 / GBP 35.70. 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 más 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 79.80 / EUR 64.90 / GBP 55.20. 1999.

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 51.80 / EUR 42.10 / GBP 35.70. 2003.

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 synthématique. 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 transphrastiques 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 prédicat. Ch. VI: Organisation relationnelle au sein de la zone actancielle. Ch. VII: Les fonctions non spécifiques facultatives. Ch. VIII: Des procédés phrastiques et transphrastiques. Ch. IX: La synthématique.

ISBN 3 89586 941 4. **LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics 34.** 680pp. USD 118.40 / EUR 96.30 / GBP 81.80. 2000.

Aymara

MJ HARDMAN

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Aymara, a member of the Jaqi family of languages (Jaquaru, 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 114.80 / EUR 93.30 / GBP 79.30. 2001.

Lakota

BRUCE INGHAM

SOAS, London

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 50.60 / EUR 41.10 / GBP 34.90. 2003.

Gramática Wixarika I

JOSÉ LUIS ITURRIOZ & PAULA GÓMEZ LÓPEZ

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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 85.70 / EUR 69.70 / GBP 59.30. 2006.

Maipure

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Università degli Studi di Siena

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- and 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 51.80 / EUR 42.10 / GBP 35.70.2003.

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 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 51.80 / EUR 42.10 / GBP 35.70. 2003.

Inuktitut

Eine grammatische Skizze

ELKE NOWAK

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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 konstituiert und durch die allein ein kohärenter Diskurs gewährleistet wird.

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ISBN 978 3 89586 124 6. **Languages of the World/Materials 470.** 92 S. USD 58.30 / EUR 47.50 / GBP 40.40. 2008.

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 72.40 / EUR 58.90 / GBP 50.00. 1998.

Ixtenco Otomí

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Universidad Autónoma de Mexico

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 51.80 / EUR 42.10 / GBP 35.70. 1998.

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. **PART 1: *The Na-Dene Controversy*: M. Dürr & E. Renner, The History of the Na-Dene Controversy: A Sketch. With an Addendum by Heinz-Jürgen Pinnow. - E. Renner, The Structure of the Na-Dene Controversy: A Meta-theoretical Explanation. - M. Dürr & G. Whittaker, The Methodological Background to the Na-Dene Controversy: Some Notes Bearing on Pinnow's Approach.**

PART 2: *Linguistic Studies*: E.-D. Cook, Syllable Structure and Sound Change in Athapaskan. - K.-H. Gursky, Some Grammatical Evidence for the Hoka Stock. - J. Leer, The History of a Tlingit Name. - St. Liedtke, The Etymology of Tlingit tʃuk^w. R. Pustet, The Lakota Article. - H.-J. Sasse, The Evolution of Person Prefixes in the Iroquoian Languages and its Functional Background. - H. Seiler, Possession and Classifiers in Cahuilla. - W. Winter, Reduplicated Forms in Walapai

PART 3: *Discourse Studies*: N. Marks

Dauenhauer & R. Dauenhauer, A Tlingit Cerimonial Speech by Willie Marks. - E.A. Edwards, "It's an Ill Wind". - E.A. Edwards & C.M. Eastman, Fried Bread: A Recipe for the Structure of Haida Oral Narrative. - D. Hymes, Na-Dene Ethnopoetics. A Preliminary Report: Haida and Tlingit. - G.L. Story, An Analyzed Tlingit Procedural Text.

PART 4: Anthropological Studies: J.R. Baker, Disintegration and Reintegration: A Reexamination of the Transformation of Handsome Lake. - E. Kasten, Community development in a Kwakiutl Indian village. - W. Manig, Continuity and Change in Western Apache Ceremonialism: A Pictorial Record of Na'itëes (Girls' Puberty Ceremony). (Fore more information see our webshop: www.lincom.eu).

ISBN 3 89586 004 2. **LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics 02.** 480pp. Photograph section. USD 127.00 / EUR 103.30 / GBP 87.80. 1995.

Die Numeralklassifikation im klassischen Aztekischen

THOMAS STOLZ
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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 72.50 / EUR 58.90 / GBP 50.10. 2001.

re-editions

Vocabulario Castellano-Quechua-Pano con sus respectivas gramáticas Quechua y Pana

MANUEL NAVARRO

Indice: Gramática Quchua - Gramática Pana (alfabeto, pronunciación, nombre: declinación, numero, género, adjetivo, pronombre, verbo, transiciones, partes indeclinables de la oración, concordancia, régimen del verbo, oraciones). Vocabulario. (Re-edition; originally published 1903 in Lima; written in Spanish)

ISBN 978 3 86290 160 9. **LINCOM Americana 01.** 223pp. USD 68.20 / EUR 56.40 / GBP 46.80. 2010/IV.

Die Sprache der Bribri-Indianer in Costa Rica

H. PITTIER DE FÁBREGA, FRIEDRICH MÜLLER (eds.)

Unter den Sprachen der central-amerikanischen Republik Costa Rica, die noch wenig bekannt sind ist bloß eine, von deren Bau wir einigermaßen eine Vorstellung haben, nämlich die Sprache der Bribri Indianer. Die vorliegende Studie beruht auf einer Auswertung des von Pittier de Fábrega, Leiter des Instituto Físico-Geográfico de Costa Rica gesammelten linguistischen Materials. Inhalt: Ethnographische Einleitung und Bemerkungen über die ehemalige Verbreitung der Indianer Costa Ricas, der Bribri-Stamm, Grammatischer Abriss (die Laute, Bildung der Hauptwörter, Bildung der Zeitwörter, Elementarregeln der Syntax, Verwandtschaftsverhältnisse, Wörterverzeichnis. Originaltexte mit Interlinearübersetzung (Re-edition; originally published 1898 in Wien; written in German).

ISBN 978 3 86290 119 7. **LINCOM Americana 05.** 153pp. USD 59.00 / EUR 48.80 / GBP 40.50. 2010/IV.

The Morphology of the Hupa Language

PLINY EARLE GODDARD

The Hupa are a small community isolated in their home by the surrounding mountains. The valley which bears their name is in Humboldt county, California, on the Trinity river a few miles above its confluence with the Klamath. They number now about 450. The older people speak their own language chiefly, the younger all employ the Hupa language in their home life, but have a good command of English for their intercourse with white people.

The Hupa language belongs the Athapascan stock, however it differs widely from the other languages of this stock. In the presentation of the morphological facts the number of examples has not been limited, that the conclusions drawn may be easily and quickly justified, and that material may be available for comparative studies. Little regard has been paid to the terms and forms of formal grammar, since they tend to obscure the facts of a language in many respects quite different from those to which they were originally applied (adopted from the introduction).

Contents: Nouns (classified according to form and length, monosyllabic with possessive prefix, polysyllabic without descriptive meaning, verbs as nouns, etc), pronouns, numerals, adjectives, verbs (classified and structure), roots listed in alphabetic order, suffixes, etc. (Re-edition; originally published 1905 in Berkeley; written in English).

ISBN 978 3 86290 117 3. **LINCOM Americana 02.** 344pp. USD 83.20 / EUR 68.80 / GBP 57.10. 2010/IV.

Elements of the Kato Language

PLINY EARLE GODDARD

In general structure all the Athapascan languages have great uniformity. The nouns, when not monosyllabic, are built upon monosyllables by suffixes, or are sentence verbs used as substantives. The verbs have adverbial prefixes expressing spatial relations, stems which often

indicate the character and number of the subject or object, and suffixes with temporal, modal, and conjunctive force.

This general structure has been rather fully discussed in the treatment of the Hupa dialect (see LINCOM Americana 02), but, as said in another place, the Kato dialect differs from Hupa sufficiently to make them mutually unintelligible. While this is due chiefly to phonetic changes, in a lesser degree it is due to differences in vocabulary, particularly nouns of describing meaning. The suffixes of the verbs also differ considerably. The elements which compose the words of each dialect are nearly all identical except for the phonetic changes which exist (from the introduction).

(Re-edition; originally published 1912 in Berkeley; written in English)

ISBN 978 3 86290 168 5. **LINCOM Americana 15.** 180pp. USD 66.30 / EUR 54.80 / GBP 45.40. 2010/IV.

The Arawak Language of Guiana

C.H. DE GOEJE

The Arawak or Arowak inhabit the coastal districts of Surinam and British Guiana; they formerly lives still further East, even as far as the mouth of the Orinoco and Trinidad. In this work Brett's texts (1856) have been used in the first place, and an endeavour has been made, to discuss all the particularities of the language as found in these texts (from the preface).

Contents: Rules for pronunciation, finite verbs, character of the Arawak words, infinite verbs, auxiliary verb *a*, intensives, conjunctions, formation of verbs, classes of utterances, family relations, origins of the Arawak language, etc.

(Re-edition; originally published 1928 in Amsterdam; written in English)

ISBN 978 3 86290 109 8. **LINCOM Americana 03.** 315pp. USD 83.20 / EUR 68.80 / GBP 57.10. 2010/IV.

Über die Stellung und Verwandtschaft der Subtiaba-Sprache der Pazifischen Küste Nicaraguas und über die Sprache von Tapachula in Südchiapas

WALTER LEHMANN

Mit dem Abschluß meines den Sprachen Mittelamerikas gewidmeten Werkes beschäftigt, habe ich die bisher auch von mir als isoliert angesehene Sprache von Subtiaba (bei León in Nicaragua) mit den Sprachen Oaxacas und Guerrereros verglichen. Ich ging dabei von dem Gedanken aus, daß ein solcher Vergleich Erfolg haben könnte, da ja das dem Subtiaba benachbarte Idiom, das Chorotega-Mangue, mit dem Chiapanekischen und Mazatekischen Verwandtschaft aufweist. Sollte daher das Subtiaba nicht etwa auch Beziehungen haben zu Sprachen, die im westlichen Umkreise des Chiapanekischen und mazatekischen zu suchen sein müßten? In dieser Annahme wurde ich durch eine Reihe von Tatsachen bestärkt, die ich in meinem Werk ausführlich behandle.

(Re-edition; originally published 1915 in Berlin; written in German)

ISBN 978 3 86290 111 1. **LINCOM Americana 04.** 41pp. USD 31.70 / EUR 26.20 / GBP 21.70. 2010/IV.

The Languages of the Coast of California North of San Francisco

A.L. KROEBER

The territory covered by the present treatise is that lying between the Coast range and the sea from San Francisco to the northern boundary of the state. Those languages sketched are, in order from south to north, Miwok, Pomo, Yuki, Wiyot, Yurok, Karok. It must be clearly understood that while languages may be spoken of, it is really linguistic families that are dealt with. Where several languages are unquestionably kindred, one of the group has been selected for grammatical investigation. Thus the Pomo family comprises seven dialects or languages, as evinced by comparison of the vocabularies. As a comparative grammatical study of seven languages is a larger task than was feasible for a preliminary investigation, the Eastern dialect has been chosen to represent the six others, which it undoubtedly does approximately typify in all essentials. In the same way the descriptions of Yuki and Miwok apply each primarily to one language selected from several constituting the family. So far everything shows that kindred languages in California are very similar in structure, however much they differ in a large proportion of their vocabulary (from the introduction).

(Re-edition; originally published 1911 in Berkeley; written in English)

ISBN 978 3 86290 167 8. **LINCOM Americana 14.** 170pp. USD 66.30 / EUR 54.80 / GBP 45.40. 2010/IV.

The Chimariko Indians and Language

ROLAND B. DIXON

The material upon which the following sketch of the Chimariko language is based, was collected in the summer of 1906 on the New River, and at Willow Creek or China Flat, in Trinity County, California. The bulk of the material was obtained from Mrs. Dyer, probably the last full-blood Chimariko survivor, and from Friday, who, although not of Chimariko descent, spoke the language fluently (from the introduction). Contents: Culture, Language (Phonetics, Reduplication, Composition, Pronoun, Noun, Verb, Adjective, Numerals, Connectives, Order of Words, Texts, Sentences, Vocabulary).

(Re-edition; originally published 1910 in Berkeley; written in English)

ISBN 978 3 86290 171 5. **LINCOM Americana 16.** 92pp. USD 48.80 / EUR 40.40 / GBP 33.50. 2010/IV.

Beiträge zur Phonetik der Karaja-Sprache (Brasilien)

HUGO KUNIKE

According to the Ethnologue a Macro-Ge language. A phonetic study on Karaja, whose ca. 3700 speakers today live at the Araguaia river, Bananal Island and Tocantins (Re-edition; originally published 1916 in Leiden; written in German).

ISBN 978 3 86290 110 4. **LINCOM Americana 12.** 39pp. USD 30 / EUR 24.80 / GBP 20.50. 2010/IV.

Shoshonean Dialects of California

A.L. KROEBER

The Shoshonean Indian linguistic family, which once occupied practically the entire Great Basin, with considerable additional territory in both the Atlantic and Pacific drainages, is one of the great stocks of North America. It is, however, the least known ethnologically of the larger families north of Mexico. The relations to one another of its various subdivisions, and the extent and inclusion of its tribal groups, have been imperfectly understood. Linguistically, matters are superficially better, since many vocabularies have been collected and published since the beginning of the last century. But knowledge of the structure of the language has lagged behind, and there is not yet printed even a sketch of the grammar of any Shoshonean dialect (from the introduction). Contents: Shoshonean dialects and divisions (new vocabularies, classification, Pueblo, Plateau, Kern River, Southern California Branch), Ute-Chemehuevi Group, Shoshoni-Comanche Group, Mono-Pavito Group, Serrano Group, Luiseño-Cahuilla Group, Relationship of Shoshonean to Nahuatl, historical conclusions (Re-edition; originally published 1907 in Berkeley; written in English)

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Notes on Shoshonean Dialects of Southern California

A.L. KROEBER

The author gives information on the vocabulary and morphology of the following languages: Cahuilla, Agua Caliente, San Juan Capistrano, Gabrielino, Serrano, Kern River, Giamina. On the final pages Kroeber offers general comparisons of the data (Re-edition; originally published 1909 in Berkeley; written in English)

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The Washo Language of East Central California and Nevada

A.L. KROEBER

The territory of the Washo was situated both in California and Nevada in the vicinity of Lake Tahoe and the lower Carson valley, east of the Sierra Nevada. The neighbors of the Washo on the west were the Maidu and the Miwok, on all other sides were Shoshoneans. The Washo language was definitely established as a distinct family by Powell on the basis of lexical content. The Washo are the only Indians in Nevada that do not form part of the great Uto-Aztekan family.

For this reason the first question of interest in regard to their language from a comparative point of view, is whether in its morphological characteristics it resembles more nearly the neighboring widely spread Shoshonean dialects with which it is chiefly in territorial contact, or the many distinct smaller families constituting a morphological group in northern and southern Central California. This question can be better

discussed after a consideration of the information secured upon the language, and the answer will therefore be found in the conclusion of this study (from the introduction).

(Re-edition; originally published 1907 in Berkeley; written in English)

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Elementos de la Gramática de la Lengua Keshua

JOSE DAVID BERRIOS

El idioma keshua, extendido, en otro tiempo, desde Quito hasta Copiapó y Tucumán, en el vasto Imperio de los Incas, soberanos de la región que los españoles denominaron Perú, divididos hoy en varias naciones de la América Meridional, fué conocido y apreciado por algunos sabios sacerdotes de la Península que lo estudiaron y aun publicaron algunos libros á él. No habiendo existido ningún documento escrito en este idioma, por cuanto los Incas y sus súbditos del poderoso Imperio de *Tahuantinsuyu* ignoraban el arte de la escritura, conservando sus anales sólo por medio de los K'ipus (especie de rapacejos de hilo de lana de diversos colores y atados en nudos diversos), se hace forzoso representar los varios y peculiares sonidos de la lengua keshua por medio de los caracteres de los idiomas europeos, creando nuevos para los sonidos especiales del idioma.

Contenido: Signos o letras Keshuas (Sanampakuna), de las partes de la oración, del nombre (suti), del pronombre (sutij rantin), del verbo (rimai), de la construcción, de las oraciones, prosodia, ortografía (Re-edition; originally published 1919 in La Paz; written in Spanish).

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Native American Religions

NANCY BONVILLAIN

The book discusses the religions of Native peoples of North America. It presents and analyzes basic themes of Native concepts of spirit form and spiritual experience. It describes types of religious beliefs and ritual practices. And it examines the development of indigenous spiritual responses to the changes wrought by European/American/Canadian intrusions into and eventual control over North America. Native religions are discussed both from understanding spiritual experience and from examining the cultural context in which beliefs and practices develop and are legitimated. Examples will be drawn from representative nations throughout North America although exhaustive coverage of the cultures of the continent will not be possible. The book is divided into eight chapters:

Introduction - Forms of Spirit - Myths and Legends - Renewing the Earth - The Cycles of Life - Health and Healing - Ritual Performance - Revelations: Spiritual Responses to Crisis.

(For the complete text, please see the LINCOM webshop: www.lincom.eu)

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