ESTUDO FONOLÓGICO E MORFOSSINTÁTICO DA LÍNGUA JURUNA

CRISTINA MARTINS FARGETTI
Universidade Estadual Paulista, Araraquara

Esta tese apresenta um estudo fonológico e morfo sintático 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 análises do acento via teoria métrica (Hayes, 1995), análise de 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, Subconjuntos da sentença, são apresentados os fenômenos relacionados aos subconjuntos da sentença: modificadores de nomes, ordem dentro do SN, categorias de modo e aspecto, reduplação (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 glossas, com o objetivo de proporcionar ao leitor uma oportunidade de conhecimento e compreensão da língua para que possa realizar um 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.

A língua do povo matis
Uma visão gramatical

ROGÉRIO VICTOR DE FREITAS
Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso do Sul

Esta tese tem por objetivo apresentar uma descrição morfo sintática da língua matis (família linguística Pano), falada por 262 pessoas que habitam no município de Itu - noroeste amazônico. O trabalho e 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 matés - por muito tempo classificadas como uma única língua. Nos capítulos dois a doze, descreve-se os aspectos fonológicos e morfo sintáticos da língua matis. Por se tratar de uma língua que não apresenta qualquer descrição morfo sintática prévia realizada por outros pesquisadores, procurou-se descrever sua morfologia de maneira mais aprimorada possível, assim explicar, a função de cada morfema dentro de cada classe gramatical.

A Grammar of River Warhiho

ROLANDO FÉLIX ARMENDÁRIZ
Universidad de Sonora

Warhiho is a spoken Uto-Aztecan language with two dialects. Upland Warhiho is found in the mountains of Chihuahua. River Warhiho is spoken along the Mayo River in Sonora, Mexico. Together with Yaqui, Mayo and the various Tarahumaras dialects, Warhiho makes up the Taracahic 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 a River Warhiho, 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
The Structure and Function on Yaqui complementation

LILIAN GUERRERO
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

This book examines the structure and function of Yaqui complementation, an understood Native American Language spoken in Sonora (Mexico) and Arizona. The analysis follows the lines characteristic of recent works, since it underlines the form-functioning 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 and the importance of 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 analyses of Yaqui and Yaqui grammatical and information structures, relevant for typological studies.


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 Winutuan language group of Northern California includes as its most well-known representatives Wintu, Nomlaki (which are top of the hierarchy of endangered languages in California 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-Moedoc 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 line of reasoning, it 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 strikingly 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 noted by DeLaunay (2003) between the pronouns of Wintu and Klamath), by presenting morphological elements and structural similarities as well. The more than 130 comparison sets from six areas of the lexicon that are common to Wintu and Sahaptian. Thus, for the first time the Sahaptian languages of the Plateau group are also brought into account.

For some time it has been clear that the Penutian languages of California (Wintuan, Maidu, Yokuts, Miwok-Costanoan), which used to be subsumed under the heading of “California Penutian”, are indeed related, but do not form a Penutian subgroup of their own that developed in California. Instead, we are dealing with independent Penutian languages, whose 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, Maidu, Miwok-Costanoan, Yokuts) represent four different migrations from the North into California does not give any indication as to the relationship which 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. The author goes far beyond the indications noted by DeLaunay (2003) between the pronouns of Wintu and Klamath), by presenting morphological elements and structural similarities as well. The more than 130 comparison sets from six areas of the lexicon that are common to Wintu and Sahaptian. Thus, for the first time the Sahaptian languages of the Plateau group are also brought into account.
This work presents a phonological study of the Sateré-Mawé language, classified as the unique member of a language 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 information about the methodology of field work and the theoretical fundamentals employed in this research. Besides that, works about Sateré-Mawé are briefly shown. In the second chapter I present evidence about relations Sateré-Mawé people and some notes about linguistic classification and bilingualism. The third chapter is dedicated to the definition of the phonemes and the segments distribution, based on Chomsky’s phonemic analysis model. I also broach some morphophonemic processes in word or morpheme frontiers. The fourth chapter deals with the syllable structure considering the formally hierarchy to the definition of the syllabic types and the segments distribution. I also discuss the syllabification process, sequences of ambiguous segments and the syllabic quantity in order to define the minimal word. The last chapter presents the stress pattern in simple and compound words. I analyze this stress pattern from a metrical approach and the constitution of the phonological word. [Written in Portuguese]

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 a language 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 information about the methodology of field work and the theoretical fundamentals employed in this research. Besides that, works about Sateré-Mawé are briefly shown. In the second chapter I present evidence about relations Sateré-Mawé people and some notes about linguistic classification and bilingualism. The third chapter is dedicated to the definition of the phonemes and the segments distribution, based on Chomsky’s phonemic analysis model. I also broach some morphophonemic processes in word or morpheme frontiers. The fourth chapter deals with the syllable structure considering the formally hierarchy to the definition of the syllabic types and the segments distribution. I also discuss the syllabification process, sequences of ambiguous segments and the syllabic quantity in order to define the minimal word. The last chapter presents the stress pattern in simple and compound words. I analyze this stress pattern from a metrical approach and the constitution of the phonological word. [Written in Portuguese]
Polynome of Root Classes in Yukatek Mayan Languages

XIMENA LOIS & VALENTINA VAPNARSKY
ESEA-CNRS

Lexical categories exhibit parametric variation across languages. Most Indo-European languages reveal a rich pattern of derivational 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 verb-only root class that we oppose to another main class, the nominal roots. The verb-only nominal class includes traditional transversal and nominal roots, as well as agent-salient roots that are commonly considered to be nominal roots. Such a system can account for the category of a complexity exhibited by Yukatecan 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 verb-nominal roots is examined. The final part deals with the intricate categories of positional and affectives. Extensive lists of members of the different root classes are given in Appendices.

The grammar of time reference in Yukatek Maya

JÜRGEN BÖHMENEYER
University of Buffalo - SUNY

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 Mayan language spoken on the peninsula of Yucatán. The description traces temporal properties in clause structure, lexical predicate classes, verb inflection and derivation, adversal 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 that of phasic 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.

Fonologia della lingua cuna (dule gaya)

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

Il volume consta di tre diversi contributi, dedicati ad aspetti della fonologia e della sociolinguistica su base di ricerche nella lingua cuna (dule gaya). Il primo lavoro, di L.Giannelli, si diffonde sui principali problemi della fonologia della lingua, segnata soprattutto, notoriamente, da un’opposizione tra consonanti deboli e consonanti forti che viene però rivisitata (e precisata anche nelle sue realizzazioni fonetiche) alla luce della variabilità, insopprimibile in assoluto e imprescindibile in sparato. Il secondo contributo, di G.Maratto, affronta un capitolo inexplorado della fonologia cuna, l’assetro 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 trocgrafica ma anche nelle sue specificità di impiego pragmatico della violazione del riaggiustamento accentuale in sede postillesica. Il terzo articolo, di B.Pacini, nel quadro di un’approccio linguistico di impianto esplicitamente laboviano, consacrata la variabilità fonetica, relativamente all’indebolimento consonantico, all’opposizione di genere, riscontrando nel dato empirico di una chiara specificità un nesso preciso con la tendenza evolutiva manifesto, tutta contenuta in ambito di regole che non intaccano la struttura del sistema fonologico, che segna attualmente lo sviluppo diacronico del cuna.

Aspects of Tsishaat Noonka Phonetics & Phonology

JOHN STONHAM
University of Hong Kong

This book provides a characterisation of the sound system of the Tsishaat Noonka 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 Wakshan family of languages.

The book has been written with several groups of readers in mind. For those interested in issues of phonological theory, Tsishaat Noonka provides much of interest about the use of variable-length vowels, the processes of glottalisation and lention, 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.

Tariana Texts

ALEXANDRA AÎKENVALD
Research Centre for Linguistic Typology, La Trobe University

Tariana is an endangered North Arawak language now spoken by about a hundred people in the region of the river Vaupés, 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 Tambo river Vaupés 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 verbal serialization; complicated systems...
of tense, aspect, mood and evidentiality; and it combines elements of morphological ergativity and accusativity depending on discourse structure. The present collection contains twenty texts in Tariana with translation and interlinear glosses, and a vocabulary. These texts, collected by means 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 influences. The systematic study of Mopan lexicography shows 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 incorporate 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 innate character of comparative constructions, the doublet constructions in the use of discourse markers.

share their reservation, the Area Indígena Igapó de Lourdes, with the Gavião and Zoró Indians, (speakers of a dialect of Gavião), without any linguistic interference in between. As is the case with the majority of the Brazilian Indian languages, there was almost nothing knwoed about Karo in the past besides few wordlists published by the ethnologists (Levi-Stauss, 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 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 phonemic tones, high, only two are contrastive, low and high. It is also described a process of tone assimilation which is conditioned by consonantal segments.

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 elements of this language – specially obliques and adverbials. Finally, a survey of some sentence.

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

F. QUEIXALOS (ed.)

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 in 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 divulgating 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 versus passive 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 Tupinambá, Guarani, Chiriguano, Kamayura, Tapiapre, Mbyá, Emerillon, and Karitiana, a Tupi but non Tupi-Guarani language.

Table of Contents:

Introduction

Carte des langues

Categories lexicais nas linguas tupi-guaranis (visão comparativa), WOLF DIETRICH (Romani,
Léxico bilingüe aparai-português / portugues-aparai

ELIANE CAMARGO
Centre d’Études des Langues Indigènes d’Amérique (CELIA/CNRS)

Como contribuição a documentação de línguas amazônicas, o presente léxico bilingüe ilustra o aparai com aproximadamente 3600 entradas léxicas. As entradas léxicas são, em sua maioria, exemplos com enunciados em língua vernacular (aparai) tendo sua tradução em português, proporcionando ao leitor exemplos do emprego dos termos léxicos e/ou gramaticais no estrutura da língua. Pertencente a família linguística caribe, o aparai é falado por cerca de 500 pessoas, sendo que apenas a metade identifica-se como sertanejo, ou seja, pararói por linhagem patrilinear. Muitos falantes falam aparai por terem mães aparais, outros por usarem essa língua como língua de comunicação (entre wanyanas e tiriyós, por exemplo).

Atualmente, os aparaís ocupam o alto e médio rio Paru de Leste, no extremo norte do estado do Pará, no Brasil, território que dividem com wanyanas e com tiriyós. 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 importante no norte da região, contrariamente no rio Maroni, onde o seu conhecimento está em vias de desaparecimento.

ISBN 3 89586 925 1. Léxico bilingüe aparai-português / portugues-aparai

PHILIP F. H. BARRY
Linguistic Consultant

The handbook presents data about 428 groups of South and Central America from the “First Nations” viewpoint. The two volumes contain 140pp. each, including a summary of the genetic stock of the 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

The Languages of the “First Nations”
A Comparison of Native American Languages from an Ethnolinguistic Perspective

STEVEN LIEBSTEIN

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 begged 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

Study of Honor of Heinz-Jürgen Pinnow
Language and Culture in Native North America

ed. by MICHAEL DÜRR,
EGON RENNER & WOLFGANG OLESCHINSKI

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


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Manual de las lenguas indígenas sudamericanas I & II
(Handbook of South-American Indian Languages)
ALAIN FABRE

Alain Fabre is a linguist, who has written extensively on the languages of South America. His work has focused on the classification and documentation of these languages. He has been involved in projects aimed at understanding the genetic relationships among the languages of South and Central America, and has contributed to the development of linguistic classification systems. His research has also explored the linguistic diversity of the region, offering insights into the historical and cultural contexts that have shaped these languages. His work has been influential in the field of South American linguistics, providing valuable resources for linguists and researchers. In his book, the author provides a general bibliography of more than 4500 titles, general maps of the countries mentioned, a cross-referenced index of about 3200 names of ethnic groups/subgroups, languages, and varieties. Each entry in the dictionary contains: (1) precise geographical locations, (2) name(s) under which the ethnolinguistic groups are known in the literature, including hand-observed names (obsolete but found in older sources, (3) own name(s) whenever known, (4) number of speakers of the language and/or ethnic group, (5) bibliography of the group, including ethnology, linguistics, ethnohistory and legal rights, (6) observations concerning ethnohistory, linguistic and/or ethnic grouping, including many most moot points and first hand observations on personal communications from experienced field workers, anthropologists and linguists. [written in Spanish].

El libro incluye datos acerca de 428 grupos étnicos/língüisticas 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 pertenecen lingüística y étnica de las poblaciones referidas sigue una bibliografía general de unas 4500 entradas, mapas de los países con población indígena, y considere las 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, etnohistoria y derechos humanos, (6) observaciones diversas elativas a la etnohistoria, 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.


Genus-Systeme im Wandel
Spezifität, Animazität und Feminimum im Mohawk
DOREEN BRYANT
Humboldt Universität Berlin

In this study we will use the orders of the Genus-Systems in the roikerischen Sprachen described. The hier vorgeschlagene Rekonstruktion unterscheidet sich in wesentlichen Punkten von Wallace Chafes Analyse (1977). Bei diesen neuen Rekonstruktionen vorschlagt der Genus-System der nordirokesischen Sprache Mohawk aufgrund seiner intermedierenden Entwicklungsstadien eine Schlüsselrolle zu.

Im heutigen Mohawk kann auf weibliche Personen mit zwei Genera referiert werden. Nach Chafes Rekonstruktion zeigt sich hier ein sukzessives Verlust der etnolinguistischen Kategorien zugunsten der nicht-maskulinen Kategorien bei femininer Referenz. Sprachaufzeichnungen und Grammatiken, die bis ins 17. Jahrhundert zurück reichen, belegen jedoch, dass im Mohawk aus einer zweierwertigen Genusklasse eine dreierwertige entsteht. Die dritte und jüngste Kategorie, ein Feminimum, entwickelt sich aus einer ursprünglichen Markierung von Reife-


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

The author lays great emphasis on the points of comparison between ethnolinguists 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.

Die Numeralklassifikation im klassischen Aztekischen
THOMAS STOLZ
Universität Bremen

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 on 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, these words are classified in the Matis language and its history as described by them. The text is useful to students of Matis, folklorists, Native American studies, as well as historical and descriptive linguistics.

The volume concludes with a short descriptive grammar focusing on phonology, morphology and syntax.


A Tri-Linguual Dictionary of Emberé-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 elicitation from the native speaker Mr. Daniel Cañeta. This is the first attempt to create a collection of basic lexical items of the language, and it is first in English and Spanish. Mr. Cañeta is a bilingual speaker of Spanish and Emberá, with limited fluency in Emberá. All elicitation was 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. from Spanish-Emberá to English-Spanish-Emberá. Even though this dialect differs from Chami dialect, this dictionary can serve as a companion to the grammar of Emberá, by D.A. Licht, also published by LINCOM EUROPA.


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 Canada (SSHRC por sus siglas en inglés), cuyo fin consiste en la documentación de la lengua chiwá 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).


This work consists 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 define the phonemes and the allomorphs 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 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, lention and tappo, neutralization and vowel deletion. The last chapter deals with the stress pattern. [Written in Portuguese]


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 consists 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.

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Lingua matis (pano): una análisis 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 consists 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.

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Anthology of Menominee Sayings
(Texts & Grammar)
TIMOTHY GUILE
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 American Indian folklore, Native American studies, as well as historical and descriptive linguistics.

The volume concludes with a short descriptive
Aspectos Tipológicos da Língua Javá
MARCUS MAIA
Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro Quinta da Boa Vista

The Javáe dialect of the Kanjá language of the Mundurukú group 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, Vendernam and Hawkins. The second chapter focuses on Javáe 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 Javáe of some characteristic features of the active typology. Finally, the last chapter presents data that indicate antiquity and make formal accounts of the complexity of the several subcases appear impossible to the rest of the grammar.

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 will be used to call Proto-Javáe. A preliminary etymological dictionary, as well as some remarks on the history of the speakers, is also included.

A Reconstructiion 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 García de Orta in 1552), 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, Arikari, Javáe and Karítlona, the last two of which were considered to belong to very distant branches of the family in a still widely cited classification (Durbín 1977). This

Reduplication in Tiriyó (Cariban)
SERGIO MEIRA
University of Leiden

This study presents original data illustrating previously undescribed reduplicative patterns found in Tiriyó, a Cariban language spoken in Northern Brazil; this is the first time that previously undescribed reduplicative patterns have been described. This study presents original data illustrating previously undescribed reduplicative patterns found in Tiriyó, a Cariban language spoken in Northern Brazil; this is the first time that previously undescribed reduplicative patterns have been described.

Possession in Yucatec Maya
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 on possession, and derealization of nouns and a large paradigm of possessive classifiers. The study concludes with a chapter on the typological significance of Yucatec in this domain and on the relevant structures to the rest of the grammar.

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.

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A Descriptive Grammar of San Bartolomé Zoogochó Zapotec
AARON HUEY SONNENSCHNEIN

In this grammar, the author provides a grammatical description of San Bartolomé Zoogochó 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 major issues in the description of this and other Zapotecan languages: parts-of-speech and word order.

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Gramática del páez o nasa yuwe
Descripción de una lengua indígena de Colombia
INGRID JUNG
InWEnt, Capacity Building International, Alemania

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 perspectiva morfológica, y en el capítulo 5 se sigue una situación de la sintaxis. En los capítulos 6 y 7 se describe la morfolgía verbal y nominal, y en el capítulo 8 se puede ver un sistema de revelation (sistema acusativo). El elemento de flexión que indica el sujeto y el modo se puede sufijar en ciertas condiciones a diferentes partes de la oración. La lengua marca morfológicamente la modalidad, haciendo una diferenciación epistémica basada en la evidencia o en el juicio. Existen una gama de medios morfológicos de cambio de valencia en los verbos. Una característica destacada es el sistema de formas verbales mediales (clause chaining).

AARON HUEY SONNENSCHNEIN

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The first six chapters provide descriptions of the ethnographic and sociolinguistic situations of the language, the sounds of the language, the phonological system, the morphology, and the syntax of the language. San Bartolomé Zoogochó 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 Zoogochó 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.

Chapter Eight, verb initial word order is examined, and a study of word order in San Bartolomé Zoogochó Zapotec texts is compared with other textual studies of word order.
in verb initial languages.

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 the 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 Central American continent. Teribe is both a clear representative of the “Central American” features of the Chibchan languages (numeral classifiers, intensive agreement, locative, causative, 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.


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 one of the main pre-Inca cultures of Peru, 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 American language is Fernando de la Carrera: ARTE DE LA LENGVA YINGA 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 quotations, 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-possession stem - an agentic 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.


Aperçu grammatical du toponaue de Huehueltia, Puebla, Mexique
DUNA TROIANI
CEILIA-CNRS, Paris

Le toponaue est surtout étudié sous sa variante dialectale toponaue de Chachuta. Cet aperçu présente ici une autre variante, celle de Huehueltia 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'acendance. Le toponaue est une langue non-casuelle et indéfinissable qui marque systématiquement les variations d'acendance 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 toponaue. Un des traits typologiques des plus particuliers se trouve dans les relations actancielle intra-verbales : ce n'est pas la hiérarchie fonctionnelle qui prime dans la distribution des actants sur le plan syntagmatique, mais la hiérarchie personnelle. L'ouvrage se termine par un corpus de récits, présentés avec leur transcription morphologique, leur traduction littérale espagnole et la traduction française.


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. It disappeared 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.


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.

A Lexicon of Modern Mohegan

JULIAN GRANBERRY
Native American Language Services

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


Lengua toba (guaycurú)
Aspectos gramaticales y discursivos

CRISTINA MESSINEO
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 (tom Ek) que habitan en la región sur 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 transmisión intergeneracional está interrumpiéndose.

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Oneida

CLIFFORD ABBOTT
University of Wisconsin - Green Bay

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 maintenance and there is limited literacy in an orthography no more than a few decades old.

Clifford Abbott is an associate professor in Information Sciences at 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 morphemes: prefixes, suffixes, locatives, plurals, others: independent pronouns, interrogatives, adverbs, syntactic particles, discourse particles

Syntax: basic structures, complex structures

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

Bibliography

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A Reference Grammar of Warao

ANDRÉS ROMERO-FIGEROA
Universidad de Oriente, Nucleo de Sucure

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 area 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, Static sentences, Complex
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.


Pima Bajo
ZARINA ESTRADA F.
University of Sonora México

Pima Bajo es un Uto-Aztecan lenguaje desde el Tepehuan branch spoken by no more than 500 people. The Pima Bajo Bajo is spoken in the Southernmost 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 Yepúchic Chihuahua which in comparison with the Pima Bajo spoken in Sonora is less innovative. References to Néouve, an older Piman variety from a document written between 1621 and 1672.

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

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

Bare
ALEXANDRA AINKHENVALD
Australian National University

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 Linguá Geral (Nheengatu). Though a considerable number of people in the Upper Rio Negro region of Brazil identify themselves as Baré or Barezinho, as and the 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 Candeliário de Silva. Bare is remarkable for consonant aspiration and vowel nasalization as word and phrase prosodic parameters and the existence of special pseudousal 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 personal markers and double case marking. Verbs fall into transitive/active, which have cross-referencing prefixes, and intransitive, which do not have any cross-referencing.


Gramática yusucba
ANGEL LÓPEZ-GARCÍA
Universidad de Valencia

La lengua muisca es un idioma del grupo chibcha que se habla en la sabana de Bogotá y que se extinguiría en 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 plexum gramatical y filogenéticamente los lenguas amerindias es considerable: entre los idiomas chibchas, bien conocidos, de Costa Rica y Panamá, y las lenguas quechuas de Ecuador, hay un inmenso vacío lingüístico etnohistórico. Al cambiar de alemán a castellano el español ha ocupado los antiguos espacios indígenas. Tan sólo el tunebo, casi extinguido, ha adoptado un punto de vista cognitivo y etnográfico, ha introducido en el mismo. Para ello se ha hecho un proyecto de investigación sobre “Enolinguística amerindia: la visión del mundo de las lenguas indígenas”, financiado por la C.I.C.Y.T.


Manadan
MAURICIO J. MIXCO
University of Utah

Manadan, sole member of one of the four branches of Siouan (within Catawba-Siouan), has under 20 speakers, among some 200 tribal members. Epidemics and inter-tribal warfare reduced these speakers, among some 200 tribal members of Yuman (within Cochnahui-Yuman), has under 8 fluent speakers, among some 2,000 in the 1790s to their present numbers. They occupy a fragment of their aboriginal territory in the municipalidad of Ensenada, Baja California Norte, Mexico. Manadan has vocative ephemeris, 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) marking tense-aspect-modality (these auxiliaries also serve as classificatory auxiliaries); other auxiliaries mark diminutives, benefactive and causatives, etc. Evidentiality, subject-number and other TAM distinctions are mostly suffixal. The verb has a system of peripheral cases and double case marking. Number is optional, as is the case in the majority of Arawak languages. Bare has a system of personal markers and double case marking. Verbs fall into transitive/active, which have cross-referencing prefixes, and intransitive, which do not have any cross-referencing.


Passamaquoddy-Maliseet
ROBERT LEAVITT
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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 elements as well as root and 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 system 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

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 and areal affiliations are still a matter of debate, 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 come 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, personalism, inverse system, nominal incorporation), and clause linkage patterns that rely essentially on semantically rather vague reduplicated verb forms.


Jaqaru

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

The language makes extensive use of morphology, with all verbs carrying several suffixes. Syntax is morphologically marked; verbal person suffixes mark simultaneously verbal person suffixes mark simultaneously a large set of morphosyntactic categories, several productive valency-changing operators, personalism, inverse system, nominal incorporation), and clause linkage patterns that rely essentially on semantically rather vague reduplicated verb forms.


Pech (Paya)

DENNIS HOLT
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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, morphologically rich 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 adjective follow the nouns that they modify; however, demonstrative adjectives precede nouns. Subordination is a very active process, and both sentences are common; however, compound sentences are rare.

Gramática del purépecha

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L’objet de ce travail est de faire une description synchronique de la langue parlée sur les îles du lac de Patzcuaro (Mexique). Il est, dans un premier temps, important de noter que cette langue est génétiquement isolée. Les différentes études du purépecha ont tenté de la relier à une autre langue mais ces deux langues ne semblent pas être apparentées. Au niveau syntaxique, l’approche qui est privilégiée est celle qui se centre sur le prédicat en tant qu’entité relationnelle syntaxiquement nucléaire. A l’exception d’un participle, 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 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, et ainsi d’ailleurs dans la majeure partie des contextes, la prédicat nominal apparaît seul. Il s’agit d’énormes exclamations qui sont présents dans des contextes dialogiques. Les fonctions syntaxiques qui existent dans le système syllabique, l’importance des flexions d’aspect et de temps qui existent dans la langue, la prédicat nominal apparaît seul. Il s’agit d’énormes exclamations qui sont présents dans des contextes dialogiques. 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estructuras no son sino el aspecto materializado. La correspondencia entre afojos y morfemas es mucho más compleja, ya que muchos de ellos son el significante de un morfema específico, sino que son polisémicos y sirven de exponentes a complejos escalas funcionales que finalmente se podrán interpretar como espacios semánticos o mentales. El hecho fundamental que lleva a la reconstrucción de estos espacios es la covariación de propiedades formales y semánticas. La complejidad de la palabra en huichol no es sólo horizontal (combinatoria), sino también vertical (polisemia), y debido a la covariación es imposible ordenar sin contradicción los afojos en un sistema único de posiciones y clases. Con el cambio de significado varían correlativamente las propiedades paradigmáticas, posicionales y distribucionales. A partir de una descripción general de los principios que determinan la diagramaticidad del orden de los morfemas en posiciones y paradigmas, se analiza su comportamiento desde la perspectiva de las general de los principios que determinan la diagramaticidad del orden de los morfemas en posiciones y paradigmas, se analiza su comportamiento desde la perspectiva de las general de los principios que determinan la diagramaticidad del orden de los morfemas en posiciones y paradigmas, se analiza su comportamiento desde la perspectiva de las general de los principios que determinan la diagramaticidad del orden de los morfemas en posiciones y paradigmas, se analiza su comportamiento desde la perspectiva de las.

### West Greenlandic

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West Greenlandic ("Kalallisut") 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 extremely 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 Autotaxical 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.

### Maipure

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Before the arrival of European missionaries in the Orinoco basin region, the Maipure constituted a small ethnic entity in the area of the upper course of the Orinoco River (Amazonas State, Venezuela), yet their speech—from the Maipuran 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 Maipures 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 for the same reasons, as Maipure.

### Inuktitut

**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 syntaktische Prozesse umfassend, sondern das Ausführlich behandelt werden auch die Kapazitäten der extrem differenzierten Flexionsparadigmen, insbesondere der Verbalflexion, die vollständige Propositionen konstituieren und durch die ein kohärenter Diskurs gewährleistet wird.

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### Expressing Location in Zapotec

**DANIELLE LILLEHAUGEN & AARON HUEY SONNENSCHEIN**  
*Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico; California State University Northridge*

This volume is the first collection of papers on Zapotec spatial language. Papers on languages from the four major branches of Zapotec cover a wide range of topics, including body part locatives, positional verbs, toponyms, existential constructions, and nominal modification. This collection will inspire further research not only within Zapotecan, but also in other languages, and should be of interest not only to scholars investigating Zapotecan and Otomanguean languages but also to scholars of field linguistics in general, spatial language, grammaticalization, typology, and cognitive linguistics.

Brook Danielle Lillehaugen is a researcher at the Seminario de Lenguas Indígenas at the Universidad Nacional Autonoma de México. She received her Ph.D. in linguistics from UCLA in 2006 and has been doing fieldwork on Tlacolula Zapotec since 2004, and has been doing fieldwork on San Bartolomé Zoogocho Zapotec since 1997.