

# Dení Person Affixes

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## ABSTRACT

There are two person affix sets in Dení, regular and directed. Regular person affixes may occur with virtually every verb in the language. Directed person affixes can also occur with verbs used in describing water travel or describing actions that reach a short-range goal. Person affixes, verbs to which they are affixed, and some other affixes in their neighborhood undergo morphophonemic changes. Special affixes, which occur only in third person indicate direction of movement on change of location verbs, change of state on process verbs, and dative.

## 1. Introduction

The Dení person affixes are presented in terms of two sets labelled regular and directed.<sup>1</sup>

	Regular	Directed
1 singular	'u	'a
1 plural	'i	'e
2 singular	ti	te
2 plural	ti(V) <sup>2</sup>	te(V)
3	#	ka <sup>3</sup>

Table 1. Person affixes.

Most of the paper is concerned with the regular affixes and with properties of both sets in common. Directed affixes are discussed in section 6.

## 2. Position of person affixes

Person affixes occur as prefixes on some verb stems:

<u>'u</u> -púva-ru <sup>4</sup>	<u>'a</u> -khá-ru
<u>1ps</u> -drink-nonfut	<u>1ps</u> -motion-nonfut
'I drank.'	'I took (something to someone).'

They occur as suffixes on other verb stems:

tatha- <u>'ú</u> -na-ru	shabu- <u>'ú</u> -na-ru
afraid- <u>1ps</u> -cls=mkr-nonfut <sup>5</sup>	wash=clothes- <u>1ps</u> -cls=mkr-nonfut
'I was afraid.'	'I washed clothes.'

A few homophonous verb stems exist whose meaning differs depending on whether their person affix is a prefix or a suffix:

<u>'u</u> -mítha-ru	mitha- <u>'ú</u> -na-ru
<u>1ps</u> -hear-nonfut	buy- <u>1ps</u> -cls=mkr-nonfut
'I heard.'	'I bought.'

There is a class of nouns in Dení which are called ka class nouns because they take ka prefixed to certain adjectives and adjective phrases that describe them and certain verbs of which they are the object. In the case of a verb stem prefixed by ka, the ka becomes a part of the verb stem and the person prefix precedes it:

<u>'ú</u> za 'u- <u>ká</u> -navatú-aru
house <u>1ps</u> - <u>noun</u> =cls- build-nonfut
'I built the house.'

with the ka-class noun 'úza 'house'. A noun that is not in the ka-class does not get this prefix on the verb:

hába 'ú-navatú-aru  
basket 1ps-make-nonfuture  
'I made the basket.'

ka-class nouns include 'úza 'house', páshu 'river', kanúva 'canoe', varámi 'paddle', huhúka 'knife', 'ishéshedé 'bow' and many others.

### 3. Types of verb stems

Verb stems that take a person prefix and verb stems that take a person suffix do not constitute semantically or grammatically definable sets. There are transitive and intransitive, change of location and no change of location, and stative types of verbs in both categories. Assignment to one or the other seems to be arbitrary.

#### Transitive:

hába 'u-kúva-ru  
basket 1ps-weave-nonfut  
'I wove the basket.'

zípa mama-'ú-na-ru  
clay=bowl mold-1ps-cls=mkr-nonfut  
'I molded the clay bowl.'

#### Transitive with change of location:

hába 'a-khá-ru  
basket 1ps-motn-nonfut  
'I took the basket (to someone).'

hába hibu-'ú-na-ru  
basket carry=on=back-1ps-cls=mkr-nonfut  
'I carried the basket on my back.'

#### Intransitive:

'u-pú-riza-ru  
1ps-lie-upon-nonfut  
'I lay down (on raised object).'

'u-mítha-ru  
1ps-hear-nonfut  
'I heard.'

hapi-'u-na-ru  
bathe-1ps-cls=mkr-nonfut  
'I bathed.'

'ima-'ú-na-ru  
speak-1ps-cls=mkr-nonfut  
'I spoke.'

#### Intransitive with change of location:

'ú-kha-míta-ru  
1ps-motion-back-nonfut  
'I came back.'

hupha-'ú-na-ru  
run-1ps-cls=mkr-nonfut  
'I ran.'

#### Stative:

'u-kúmi-aru  
1ps-satiate-nonfut  
'I am full (satiated).'

tatha-'ú-na-ru  
afraid-1ps-cls=mkr-nonfut  
'I am afraid.'

#### 4. Morphophonemic changes caused by affixation of person

Person affixation is straightforward except where the verb stem begins with a vowel and takes a person prefix. Then one of two morphophonemic rules applies. The first rule, which applies to only four verbs found so far, elides the initial vowel of the verb stem when the person prefix is not zero. So the verb stem 'ehébu 'eat' conjugates as:

'u-hébu-aru	1ps-eat-nonfut	'I ate.'
'i-hébu-aru	1pp-eat-nonfut	'We ate.'
ti-hébu-aru	2p-eat-nonfut	'You ate.'
ti-heúbu-aru	2p-eat+V2pl-nonfut	'You (pl) ate.'
#-'ehébu-aru	3p-eat-nonfut	'He/she/they ate.'

The other three verb stems that follow the elision rule are ahá 'have', ídi 'sharpen/receive', idívaha 'scrape inside (of clay bowl)'.  
 #-'ehébu-aru

For all other verb stems that begin with a vowel, an epenthetic consonant v is inserted between the initial vowel of the stem and the vowel of the person prefix. So the verb stem 'ebézu 'paint up' conjugates as:

'u- <u>v</u> -ebézu-aru	1ps- <u>v</u> -paint=up-nonfut	'I painted up.'
'i- <u>v</u> -ebézu-aru	1pp- <u>v</u> -paint=up-nonfut	'We painted up.'
ti- <u>v</u> -ebézu-aru	2p- <u>v</u> -paint=up-nonfut	'You painted up.'
ti- <u>v</u> -ebeúzu-aru	2p- <u>v</u> -paint=up+V2pl-nonfut	'You (pl) painted up.'
#-'ebezu-aru	3p-paint=up-nonfut	'She painted up.'

The v on vowel initial stems as described above is not a property of the stem, which drops off in third person, for there are verb stems beginning with the consonant v, which conjugate without morphophonemic changes with a person prefix:

<u>'u</u> -váda-ru	<u>1ps</u> -sleep-nonfut	'I slept.'
#-vadá-ru	<u>3p</u> -sleep-nonfut	'She slept.'

#### 5. Regular person affixes

Every verb stem, with the exception of kava 'wait for',<sup>6</sup> can take a regular person affix. The second person plural suffix of regular person affixes has a variant -ka which occurs in free variation with second person plural -ti(V), and which does not entail the vowel copying rule of footnote 2. The variation occurs on any verb stem that takes a person suffix:

taatha- <u>tá</u> -ru	afraid+V2pl-2p+cls= <u>mkr</u> -nonfut	'You (pl) are afraid.'
tatha- <u>ká</u> -na-ru	afraid-2p-cls= <u>mkr</u> -nonfut	'You (pl) are afraid.'
shaubu- <u>tá</u> -ru	wash=clothes+V2pl-2p+cls= <u>mkr</u> -nonfut	'You (pl) wash clothes.'
shabu- <u>ká</u> -na-ru	wash=clothes-2p-cls= <u>mkr</u> -nonfut	'You (pl) wash clothes.'

While there is free variation between -ti and -ka in elicited data, it is possible that the pattern of occurrence in discourse influences this variation. Due to lack of reference to the second person plural in the Dení texts collected so far, it has not been possible to pursue this farther in that area.

## 6. Directed person affixes

It will be noted that in this section third person directed ka at times appears as ta. The morpheme tu means 'motion away from some reference point' on change of location verbs. On the surface, tu combines with third person directed ka to form ta. tu is more fully described in section 7.

Only certain verb roots may take a directed person affix. These fall into two categories. First, change of location verbs that indicate movement toward or away from a reference point when travelling by water or air take directed person affixes. In a text about fishing where travel is by canoe, and a lake is the destination and the reference point, movement toward the lake takes a directed person affix. After the entrance to the lake is reached, however, regular person affixes are used:

'úri-' <u>e</u> -thíma-puní	kúriza aháriní bákhu-' <u>i</u> -káni-'á
paddle- <u>1pp=dird</u> -upstream-simul	lake mouth arrive- <u>1pp=reg</u> -together-antic
'We paddled, going upstream.'	'We arrived at the entrance to the lake.'

'uri-'i-na-vaha-mita-puni  
paddle-1pp=reg-cls=mkr-around-back-simul  
'We paddled, coming back around (the lake).'

In another text about a Dení language helper's trip from a house on the Cunhuá River to Porto Velho by amphibious airplane, the house where the trip began is the reference point. The text continues:

tá-kha-thími-navá  
3p=dird=away-motn-upstream-cont  
'It (the airplane) glided upstream (away from the house).'<sup>7</sup>

diva-ká-za-ru  
turn=around-3p=dird=toward-inside-nonfut  
'It turned in midstream (back toward the house).'

ka-shuni-meri-miti-nava  
3p=dird=toward-rush-downstream-back-cont  
'It rushed back downstream (toward the house).'

kati- <u>ka</u> -masha-ru-'a	ni-meri-mita-puni
take=off- <u>3p=dird</u> = <u>toward</u> -forcef-nonfut-antic	dummy=vb-downstream-back-simul
'It took off forcefully while going back downstream (toward the house).'	

ta-khí-maha-ni  
3p=dird=away-motn-up=susp-momt  
'It went up one moment (away from the house).'

ta-khá-ri-kúsha-ni  
3p=dird=away-motn-nonfut-down=susp-momt  
'It went down (another) moment (away from the house).'

'u-vizéhe méde ta-kha-miti-nava  
1ps=reg-accomp they 3p=dird=away-motn-back-cont  
'I being along, they went back (away from the house).'

méde ka-kha-vaha-miti-nava  
they 3p=dird=toward-motn-around-back-cont  
'They circled back (toward the house).'

hávini 'u-vizéhe méde ta-khá-nava  
airstrip 1ps=reg-accomp they 3p=dird=away-motn-cont  
'I being along, they taxied along the airstrip (away from the house).'

After this point in the text regular person affixes are used, as travel is by foot and by car.

It must be noted that only those verbs in the main event line are marked by a directed person affix. -vizehe 'accompaniment' takes a regular person affix because it indicates background information to the main line of events.

A phenomenon which does not occur in the examples above, but which has been noted, is that certain verbs which indicate change of location by water take a directed person affix, whereas other verbs in the same situation take regular person affixes plus ka:

'api'e 'e-khi-ta-mita-ru  
sorva=tree=latex 1pp=dird-motn-downstream-back-nonfut  
'We brought the sorva tree latex back downstream.'

'api'e 'uri-'i-ka-mita-ru  
sorva=tree-latex paddle-1pp=reg-ka-downstream-back-nonfut  
'We paddled the sorva tree latex back downstream.'

This needs further verification and study.

In the second category, the meaning given to a verb root by the directed person affix is that some short-range goal is in focus. The short-range goal may also be defined in some cases as an immediate intention or purpose. The goal/intention/purpose is defined as short-range/immediate because the verb root on which the directed person affix occurs must include in its meaning the reaching of that goal/intention /purpose. Both regular and directed person affixes are used on the change of location verb root kha 'motion':

'u-khá-ru  
1ps=reg-motn-nonfut  
'I go.'

'u-kha-míta-ru  
1ps=reg-motn-back-nonfut  
'I come.'

'a-khá-ru  
1ps=dird-motn-nonfut  
'I take (something to someone)/  
I go (with some immediate intention).'

'a-kha-míta-ru  
1ps=dird-motn-back-nonfut  
'I bring (something to someone)/  
I come (with some immediate intention).'

Thus when the regular person affix is used with kha to say 'come' or 'go', the only meaning implied is direction of motion, whereas when the directed affix is used direction of motion and a short-range goal or immediate intention is implied. The meaning implicit in 'bring' or 'take' is that the item being carried has a destination or goal. When that goal is reached, we can say that the item was 'brought' or 'taken'; the action has been completed. The directed person affix on kha may not always mean the bringing or taking of a tangible item, however. In a situation where A and B are angry at one another, and A says to B:

'a-kha-míta-ru  
1ps=dird-motion-back-nonfut  
'I come (with some immediate intention).'

B will understand that A's destination is B, and that he brings not some tangible item, but the intention of hitting B. The immediate context in which the directed person affix is used with kha gives the clue to the hearer(s) what the subject's goal/intention/purpose is.

A non-change of location verb root, which may take either a regular or directed person affix is dube 'to fell (a tree)'.  
tree fell-away-3p=reg-cls=mkr-nonfut  
'He felled the tree (no short-range goal in focus).'

'áva dube-tú-#-na-ri  
tree fell-away-3p=reg-cls=mkr-nonfut  
'He felled the tree (no short-range goal in focus).'

'áva dube-tá-na-ri  
tree fell-3p=dird+away-cls=mkr-nonfut  
'He felled the tree (short-range goal in focus).'

To determine which person affix to use, one must answer the question, "What can be gained by the felling of one certain tree?" A field? No. A house? No. A trail? No. A bridge over a stream? Yes. Fruit to eat? Yes. Wherever the answer is 'yes', the condition of a short-range goal has been met, and therefore the directed person affix may be used. A field, a house, a trail are all long-range goals for which many trees must be felled. A footbridge or fruit to eat may be had by felling just one tree.

A third verb root, which takes a directed person affix is kava 'wait for'.

tia 'a-kavá-ru  
 you 1ps=dird-wait=for-nonfut  
 'I waited for you.'

Again, a short-range goal, one which is reached by undergoing the action, is in focus. The goal of waiting is the arrival of the awaited person or event. Indeed, it appears that to the Dení mind, waiting cannot be done without purpose, for kava is not used with a regular person affix.

## 7. Change of position or state

The affix tu occurs as a prefix on verb stems that take person prefixes, and as a suffix on verb stems that take person suffixes. It appears only in third person regular and directed forms. It serves two functions. First, on change of location verbs tu indicates motion away from some reference point:

'api'e hibu-tú-#-na-ru  
 sorva=tree=latex carry=on=back-away-3p=reg-cls=mkr-nonfut  
 'He carried the sorva away on his back.'

#-tu-khá-ru  
 3p=reg-away-motn-nonfut  
 'He went away.'

In the last two examples tu is subject oriented. It may also indicate the object's motion away from some reference point, namely the subject:

shíba kene-tú-#-na-ru  
 stone throw-away-3p=reg-cls=mkr-nonfut  
 'He threw the stone away.'

'áva dube-tú-#-na-ru  
 tree fell-away-3p=reg-cls=mkr-nonfut  
 'He felled the tree.'

On process verbs tu indicates a change of state in third person:

tada-tú-#-na-ru  
 stop=raining-change-3p=reg-cls=mkr-nonfut  
 'It stopped raining.'

hasi-tú-#-na-ru  
 recover-change-3p=reg-cls=mkr-nonfut  
 'He recovered (from sickness or tiredness).'

ke'e-tú-#-na-ru  
 heal=together-change-3p=reg-cls=mkr-nonfut  
 'It healed together.'

pha-tú-#-na-ru  
 wet-change-3p=reg-cls=mkr-nonfut  
 'It got wet.'

baka-tú-#-na-ru  
 break-change-3p=reg-cls=mkr-nonfut  
 'It broke.'<sup>9</sup>

Since tú never cooccurs with the surface form of a person affix, it might be argued that it is itself a third person affix with semantic components in addition to third person. One objection to that interpretation is that it would then form a distinct set of person affixes that would vary from the regular person affixes in only third person.

A further objection to a separate person affix set with tú as third person comes from a closely related Arawakan language, Jamamadí.<sup>10</sup> Jamamadí has a similar morpheme tó, which occurs along with person prefixes and person suffixes on verb stems that denote change of location, and indicates motion away from a reference point. Its position is next to the verb stem. While Dení tú occurs only with the third person, Jamamadí tó occurs with all persons; the person category itself is indicated by a free pronoun. In first and second person singular, Jamamadí can and usually does use the bound form of the pronoun when tó does not occur, and then indicates motion away from a reference point with directional suffixes on the verb, just as Dení does.

This same tó also marks change of state in Jamamadí, but in third person only. As is the case in Dení, change of state in first and second person are not overtly marked.

Jamamadí tó obviously operates outside the person affix system, and therefore cannot be considered a person affix. For Dení, the evidence is not so clear that tú does not form a distinct category of person, but it is fully consistent to describe it as a separate affix which indicates motion away from some reference point with change of location verbs in third person, and change of state with stative verbs in third person.

tú continues to indicate motion away from a reference point on change of location verb stems when those verb stems take directed person affixes. But it still does not appear as a distinct surface morpheme. Rather it combines with third person ka to form a portmanteau ta:

ka-khá-ru  
 3p=dird-motn-nonfut  
 'He brought (something to someone).'

matches ta-khá-ru  
 3p=dird-motn-nonfut  
 'He took (something to someone).'

## 8. Dative

The affix neni occurs as a prefix on verb stems that take person prefixes, and as a suffix on verb stems that take person suffixes. It is used when an action is done by the actor on someone else's behalf or at someone's bidding. The gender marked on the verb complex then agrees with the person on whose behalf the action is performed. The first and second person affixes for this function are sometimes the same as for regular person affixes:

hibu-'á-na-ri  
carry=on=back-1ps=dird-cls=mkr-nonfut=masc  
'I carried it on my back for him.'

hibu-#-néni-ari  
carry=on=back-3p=reg-dat-nonfut=masc  
'He/She carried it on his/her back for him.'

hapi-'á-na-ru  
bathe-1ps=dird-cls=mkr-nonfut=fem  
'I bathed her.'

hapi-#-néni-aru  
bathe-3p=reg-dat-nonfut=fem  
'He/She bathes her.'

'u-nen-ebezu-aru  
1ps=reg-dative-paint=up-nonfut=fem  
'I paint her up.'

#-nen-ebezu-aru  
3p=reg-dat-paint=up-nonfut=fem  
'He/She paints her up.'

My language helper seems uncomfortable with these forms, and I have not yet found them in texts, so my knowledge about this at present is very sketchy.

## FOOTNOTES

1. Dení (Daní) is classified as a member of the Arua family of the Arawaken stock, according to Rodrigues (1967). Dení is spoken by small groups on the upper Cunhuá River (Tapauá on some maps), the Xiruí, and the Mamória. These rivers are located between the Purus and Juruá Rivers in the state of Amazônas, Brazil.

Language data used in this study is from a group of about 80 speakers living on the upper Cunhuá River. The author, under the auspices of the Summer Institute of Linguistics, has been engaged in language research on Dení since April 1975 under agreement with the Fundação Nacional do Índio (FUNAI) of the Brazilian Ministry of the Interior. The author is grateful to Joseph E. Grimes, Ivan Lowe, and Joan Richards for their helpful suggestions during the writing of this paper.

Paul and Dorothy Moran ms, 1966 and 1975, have described the phonological system of Dení as including voiceless stops /p ph (aspirated) t th k kh ?/ voiced implosive stops /b d/ voiceless affricates /ts tsh/ voiced affricate /dz/ fricatives /b h/ nasals /m n/ and flap /r/, Vowels are /i e u a/. The orthography used in this paper has s and sh for /ts tsh/, b d z for /b d dz/, ' for /?/, and r to: /r/. The regularities of stress are of such a complicated nature that a short statement cannot be made to cover the data.

2. A morphophonemic rule states that:

$$\emptyset \quad V_1/ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} CV_1\_ \$ ti \\ ti \$X\_ CV_1 \$ \\ \$_{[X\_ CV_1]v} + ti XCV \$ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} a \\ b \\ c \end{array} V_{2pl}$$

\$ is stem boundary.

Stems may be compound.

Examples comparing second person singular and plural:

<p>ba-tā-ru pick-2p+cls=mkr-nonfut 'You picked it.' (<u>ta</u> &lt; <u>ti</u> + <u>na</u>)</p>	<p>ba<u>a</u>-tā-ru pick+V2pl-2p+cls=mkr-nonfut 'You (pl) picked it.' condition (a)</p>
<p>ti-kathúma-ru 2p-look-nonfut 'You looked.'</p>	<p>ti-kathu<u>á</u>ma-ru 2p-look+V2pl-nonfut 'You (pl) looked.' condition (b)</p>
<p>ti-khá-ru 2p-motn-nonfut 'You went.'</p>	<p>ti-<u>a</u>khá-ru 2p-motn+V2pl-nonfut 'You (pl) went.' condition (b)</p>

ti-škhá-biná-mitáš-ru  
 2p-\$motn-into-back\$-nonfut  
 'You went back into (the house).'

ti-škhá-biná-miatáš-ru  
 2p-\$motn-into-back+ V2pl\$-nonfut  
 'You (pl) went back into (the house).'

condition (b)

hupha-ti-mura-mita-ru  
 run-2p-uphill-back-nonfut  
 'You ran back uphill.'

huapha-ti-mura-mita-ru  
 run+V2pl-2p-uphill-back-nonfut  
 'You (pl) ran back uphill.'

condition (c).

3. Third person plural also takes an obligatory free pronoun méde 'they' immediately preceding the verb complex:

páshu méde #-púva-ru  
 water they 3rd=person=reg-drink-nonfut  
 'They drank water.'

méde #-váda-ru  
 they 3p=reg-sleep-nonfut  
 'They slept.'

shámi méde pásha-#-ná-ru  
 pineapple they 3p=reg-cls=mkr-nonfut  
 'They ate pineapple.'

'úva méde ka-kavá-ru  
 me they 3p=dird-wait=for-nonfut  
 'They waited for me.'

4. -aru 'nonfuture' has allomorphs ru, ari, ri. Whenever the verb stem ends in a, ru or ri occurs:

ti-váda-ru                      2p-sleep-nonfut                      'You sleep.'

Whenever the verb stem ends in any other vowel than a, aru or ari occurs:

ti-kapí-aru                      2p-vomit-nonfut                      'You vomited.'

The difference between ru and ri is gender. Generally ri indicates third person masculine subject, and ru indicates first and second person masculine subject, and feminine subject in all persons.

An exception to the above is when an action is performed on behalf of, or at the bidding of someone else. In that case gender agrees with the person on whose behalf the action is done.

5. na 'class marker' occurs only on verb stems that take person suffixes, and has therefore been called a class marker in that it separates verb stems that take person prefixes from those that take person suffixes, however, it disappears from the verb under certain conditions. When the word-final tense/mode/aspect suffix is future or request, and no other suffixes are present between the person suffix and the final suffix, na disappears:

hapi-'ú-tuvi	bathe-1ps-fut	'I will bathe.'
hapi-'ú-tivahá	bathe-1ps-reqt	'May I bathe?'

When other suffixes occur between the person suffix and the final suffix, na stays in:

hapi-'u-na- <u>miti</u> -tuvi	bathe-1ps-cls=mkr- <u>again</u> -fut	'I will bathe again'
hapi-'u-na- <u>miti</u> - <u>tivaha</u>	bathe-1ps-cls=mkr- <u>again</u> - <u>reqt</u>	'May I bathe again?'

When the final suffix is nonfuture, momentary, hortatory, permissive, or imperative, and no other suffixes occur between the person suffix and the final suffix, na always stays in:

hapi-'ú-ni- <u>ná</u>	bathe-1pp-cls=mkr- <u>hort</u>	'Let's bathe.'
hapi-ta- <u>bá</u>	bathe-2p+cls=mkr- <u>permis</u>	'Go ahead and bathe.'
hapi-tá-#	bathe-2p+cls=mkr- <u>comd</u>	'Bathe!'

When other final or medial suffixes enter in na stays in sometimes and sometimes disappears under conditions which need further study.

6. kava 'wait for' cannot be used in any other sense than that the goal has to be reached in order to accomplish the action. Therefore it always takes directed person affixes. See section 6 for details.

7. The following suffixes cause a preceding a vowel to change to i. (No phonological reason is apparent): -tuvi 'future', -tivaha 'request', -navi/-nava 'continuous', -na 'hortatory', -ra'u 'contrary to fact desiderative', -ra 'negative', -pha 'in water', -masha 'forcefully', -mura 'uphill', -za 'in', -hiza 'held suspended', -zipha 'by water', -meri 'downstream', -ata 'upstream on land', -ta 'downstream in water', -tha 'upstream in water', -zima 'into hole', -maha 'up suspended', -kha 'repetitive'.

8. Double verb constructions are a regular feature in Dení discourse. The first verb complex always includes the verb root and person affix, plus suffixes. The second verb complex always begins with the dummy verb ni, which is then followed by suffixes. Further study is necessary to determine the number and distribution of suffixes allowed, and the resultant meanings conveyed.

9. Some verb stems that are used as change of state in Dení seem to fit that category rather awkwardly, but are used as such anyway. They are: kuru 'to get dressed', kama 'to plant' viri 'to cut grooves (to collect tree sap)'.

10. Robert Campbell, personal communication.

## ABBREVIATIONS

1ps	first person singular subject	immed	immediate
1pp	first person plural subject	inten	intention
2p	second person subject (number unspecified)	mkr	marker
3p	third person subject (number unspecified)	masc	masculine
antic	anticipation	motn	motion
cls	class	momt	momentary
comd	command	nonfut	nonfuture
cont	continuous	pl	plural
dat	dative	permis	permissive
dird	directed	reqt	request
fem	feminine	reg	regular
forcef	forcefully	sg	singular
fut	future	susp	suspended
hort	hortatory	simul	simultaneous
		vb	verb

## REFERENCES

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