

A GRAMMAR
OF
RESÍGARO

by

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As indicated in the Introduction, the lexicon is presented for reference, and as the basis for future analysis.

Lexical items mostly correspond to words, but in some cases correspond to units higher up (or, rarely, lower down) the grammatical hierarchy (as in Halliday, 1961:273).

The dialect of Spanish given in the glosses is that which is spoken in the region of Peru in which the Resígaros live. For some plants and animals it has been impossible to find the English equivalents, and in these cases the Latin names have been given if positive identification has proved possible, but in certain cases this has not been possible, and in these instances only the Spanish gloss is given, with an explanation in English.

The alphabetical order adopted for the phoneme symbols of Resígaro is as follows:-

a	f	m	s	v
b	g	n	š	ž
č	h	ɲ	t	?
čh	i	ñ	th	(x)
d	j	ñ	ty	(r)
dy	k	o	ts	
dz	kh	p	tsh	
e	m	ph	u	

Note on hyphens

In the lexicon, an initial hyphen indicates that in the case of a noun, this is obligatorily possessed (e.g., all body parts), and in the case of a verb, that this is an abstracted form, since the verb must normally have a subject. In the case of kinship terms, those preceded by a hyphen are terms of reference, normally assimilated to a preceding pronoun, while those without an initial hyphen are terms of address (vocative forms).

A hyphen between two parts of an entry occurs in the case of complex verb groups only (cf. 4.1.2.2., above). If it is necessary to divide an entry at the end of a line, should this division co-occur with the structural boundary within the complex verb group, a hyphen is repeated at the beginning of the next line.

A final hyphen indicates that the entry is a subclass 2 adjective, i.e., a predicative adjective, which occurs in a Predicate that is followed by the Subject if this is manifested by a pronoun (cf. 3.4.3.2. and 7.2.1.2.1., above).

-(?)... verbs.

Verbs with which a glottal is added initially when there is assimilation to a pronoun functioning as subject have

this glottal indicated in brackets before the entry,
which is filed according to the letters after the glottal
(cf. 3.3.2.1.2.3., above).

Part I:

RESÍGARO--SPANISH--ENGLISH

- A -

aa-jú	admirarse, maravillarse	to be surprised, amazed
aal	sí	yes
aame	maná, hija (voc)	mother, daughter (reciprocal terms of address - voc)
aamíó = aame		
aaná	caldo	liquid, juice, broth
aápaná	mañana	tomorrow
-aápi dl: -aápiikú pl: -aápiiné	hueso	bone
-aápií?íikú	esqueleto	skeleton
-aápi	mendrugos, los restos de cualquier comida, residuos	crusts, remains of a meal, residue
aatyááá	un árbol cuyas hojas se usan para teñir las hamacas, etc. de rojo, y que da fruto que los animales comen	a tree the leaves of which are used for dyeing hammocks, etc. red, and which produces a fruit that animals eat
aatshiu	ají	chili, red pepper
-aa?ní	dar	to give
aá?pe	papá, hijo (voc)	father, son (reciprocal terms of address -- voc)
-adotá	bailar	to dance

adovfiɣf	ave	bird
adovfiɣimf	avión	aeroplane
adovfimf	aves	birds
-adú	volar	to fly
af	ese	that one
aijʔanu?	estar cerca	to be near
aijʔanú?	cerca	near
aitsábo?	se dice que	it is said that
ajʔópó dl: ajʔápookú pl: ajʔápoochí OR ajʔápóné	trocha, camino	path
akaká?	cántaro, olla para preparar comida	pot in which food is prepared
akú	cocinar (cual- quier cosa)	to cook (any- thing)
amea?kátshí	podrido	rotten
amadú	bajar el río (una canoa, lle- vada por la co- rriente)	to go down the river (a canoe, carried by the current)
aná?ka	hambre	hunger
-aná?koaní	tener hambre	to be hungry
ameétshaú	piña (distinta de y más pequeña que el <u>nanáaná?ó</u>)	pincapple (diff- erent from and smaller than the <u>nanáaná?ó</u>)
ámoogi dl: ámoogimusi pl: ámógímu OR ámógiihí OR ámó	pescado, pez	fish
-amo?tú	hacer podrir	to cause to rot

COMPARATIVE WORD LIST:

RESÍGARO-BORA-OCAINA-HUITOTO MUINANE

The following comparative vocabulary is based on the Rowe Standard Comparative Vocabulary (tropical forest area) of 232 items, with an additional 140-odd of the items that are in the Swadesh list but not in that compiled by Rowe. (A raised "S" after the Rowe list number indicates that the item is also in the Swadesh list.)

Spanish glosses are given beside the English, the dialect being that spoken in the department of Loreto in Peru. The Spanish forms were used to obtain the forms in the other four languages.

The Resígaro entries are from the data I gathered in Peru. The Bora was supplied to me by a literate Bora from Brillo Nuevo, Miqueas Soria, who was about 17 years old in 1972. The Ocaina is from Leach (1969), which lists in the Uvohsa dialect, except where entries are followed by (D), indicating the Dyohxaya dialect. The Huitoto is from Minor & Minor (1971).

The orthography for the Resígaro is that used throughout this thesis. The orthography for Bora is that used in Bora bilingual schools in Peru. It

is described in Thiesen & Thiesen (MS). The concept behind this orthography -- as behind those for Ocaina and Huitoto Muinane (but not Resfigaro as presented here) -- is that symbols should have values as close as possible to those they have in the prevalent dialect of Spanish. Thus, the comments in Leach (1969:163-4) and Minor & Minor (1971:137-8) will facilitate an approximate appreciation of the pronunciation of Bora (except that plosives are either voiceless -- written b, d, g, etc. -- or voiceless aspirated -- written p, t, k, etc.).

In all three cases, these orthographies are phonemic, with minor concessions to Spanish spelling rules (e.g., /k/ is c before a, o and u, but qu before i and e).

No attempt at analysis of this data is attempted herein, though even a brief perusal reveals that Resfigaro and Bora are closer to each other than to either of the other two languages, and Ocaina and Huitoto Muinane are closer to each other than to the former two.

There are cases of clear cognates affecting all four languages, and all possible combinations of two and three languages, but the degree of difference between the languages is such that no sets of equiva-

lences spring to view, and considerable work would be necessary to arrive at such equivalences.

	RESÍGARO	ECRA	OCAINA	HUITOTO MUINANE
1. ^S tongue (lengua)	-e?héepé	néjéwáh	jimóónhfu	iépe
2. ^S mouth (boca)	-nó	híhjuuí	focu	pue
3. ^S lip (labio)	-nó?aaví	únibá	fahóóhon	pue ini
4. ^S tooth (diente)	-oné	híhwáñeé	ahtihtyo	itido
5. ^S nose (nariz)	-hitákó	tújúhó	tyoofo	dopo
6. ^S eye (ojo)	-íniú	hálluú	ojúú	ui, uíjé
7. ^S ear (oreja)	-henákó	núúmehón	xoñoon	jepo, jepótoloé
8. ^S head (cabeza)	-híved	nííwaúh	ochfo	épo
9. forehead (frente)	-nigí	úmaóoh	dyabóójo, dyahwúhxá	otócé
10. ^S hair (cabello)	-híve?jii?ó	nííwáóh	ohfotohóófe	épotdái
11. chin (mandíbula)	-ka?akáu	méhwaí	amááhfu	amááco
12. beard (barba)	-nojíhí	újcáhé	jóónjin	aimácé
13. ^S neck (cuello)	-iñóohí	kéjtúhí	ñonmáánhon	cámócaíro
14. ^S chest (pecho)	-í?kótáapígú	páújáh	bagóóhya	jogóbe

	RESÍGARO	BORA	OCAINA	HUITOTO MUINANE
15. woman's breast (nipple) (pezón, teta)	-ihnífmá	mújpanéh	monno	mono
16. abdomen (vientre)	-athé?eemú	háaméhó	gáfotyo	jébe, nemúlgá
17. ^S back (espalda)	-váí	méhállúh	juuho	emódo
18. shoulder (hombro)	-váakó	medjábáh	dyuxáavu	jeráállai do
19. ^S arm (brazo)	-a?náapí	néjúwáh	dyuxa	tdagáillo á
20. upper arm (brazo superior)	-kaphíidó	ménéjúwae- tsijtyó	jádyuxáavu	---
21. elbow (codo)	-pidáádéú	némúh	naróóhtyo	dagóchiru
22. ^S hand (mano)	-ké	hojtsáí	onóonpo	ono
23. finger (dedo de mano)	-kéú	hojtsáwa	onóónviñi	onócaá
24. fingernail (uña)	-hi?táví	hójtsáwámáíhó	xáátyo	onóbeco
25. ^S leg (pierna)	-íphíkuba	tájkíí	odsácona	ádácalro
26. thigh (muslo)	-íphí	cúbáá	foxoo	ráááti
27. ^S knee (rodilla)	-ho?dónaí	mámóccóh	jojóónhxo	calñácuru