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Tentative sentence and paragraph analysis of a Cashibo text

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TENTATIVE SENTENCE AND PARAGRAPH ANALYSIS
OF A CASHIBO TEXT

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 - 1.4 Sentence Level
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0; This is an etic analysis of a Cashibo² narrative text. A summary of pertinent grammatical hierarchical levels is followed by a grammatical analysis of the 73 sentences of the text. This is the first of two articles, the second to be a lexical analysis of the same text.

1.0 In this analysis we are concerned with five levels of the grammatical hierarchy: Discourse, episode, paragraph, sentence and clause.³ Phrase and word level will be considered only as they are pertinent to analysis of other levels.

1.1 Of the various types of Cashibo discourse, formal narrative is most popular. Formal narrative consists of one or more episodes preserved by oral tradition, usually origin stories. Quoted material includes formal greetings and method

~~the address. Special hesitation or stuttering type.~~

of address. Special hesitation or stuttering-type syllables are added in this greeting or address form. (See sentence 60B of text.) Some verbs or idiomatic expressions preserved in formal narrative have been replaced by other words of current usage in ordinary speech.

1.2 An episode is introduced by a time, location or location-origin tagmeme, or by a paragraph featuring one or more of these tagmemes. When the second condition exists, the marking of the episode is on a lexical level. These episodes may be major phases of continued action by one group of actors, or action by separate groups of actors in separate locations. A second episode immediately following a first one will open with a summary paragraph.

1.3 The text is divided into paragraphs which fill tagmemic slots within episodes. The paragraph is named according to the function of its nuclear sentence. In different types of paragraphs the satellite sentences have different relationships to the nuclear sentences, as will be seen in discussion of each paragraph type.

Paragraph markers are both overt and covert. One must consider all three features of change point, unifying features and closure in order to decide on paragraph breaks. One or all of these points may be relevant. Change of paragraph is marked by: (1) use of paragraph marker subordinate clauses or subordinate verbs with particle meaning; (2) introduction of a new actor; (3) change of time (new time tagmeme); (4) beginning of quoted material if it is more than one or two sentences, with accompanying quotative ~~quotation~~-

intonation; (5) use of summary statement at beginning or close of a paragraph; (6) paragraph closure intonation consisting of word-final extra low or extra high fading intonation followed by long pause. Extra low intonation which falls on unstressed syllables has almost a laryngeal quality. Extra high intonation is on stressed syllables. Numbers (2), (3) and (5) will be discussed more fully on a lexical level.

Kinds of paragraphs are: situation, objective activity, non-objective activity, summary activity and parenthetical & quote. A sub-paragraph is a grouping of related sentences which function as a unit within a major paragraph. They may be of any of the above types, though a sub-paragraph which is a quote is called an included quote.

A situation paragraph, which occurs chiefly at the beginning of an episode, contains an obligatory intransitive action or stative nuclear sentence and one or more non-obligatory satellite sentences of the same types. Nuclear and satellite sentences include tagmemes of time, location or location-origin and are usually of the independent type. In a situation paragraph, satellite sentences expand, repeat and/or conclude the nuclear sentence.

An activity paragraph contains an obligatory nuclear intransitive action sentence, either independent or sequential, and one or more non-obligatory satellite sentences of any type. The satellite sentences must be properly related

to the nuclear sentence grammatically and lexically through use of subordinate verb or subordinate clause sentence ties. In a non-objective activity paragraph, satellite sentences indicate introduction, progressive non-objective or objective activity, description (usually a stative sentence), repetition, expansions by inclusion of further clause-level tagmemes, resultive activity, and conclusion.

Objective action sentences in a non-objective activity paragraph often contain clauses with predicate tagmemes having instrumental or causitive infixes (-mi- or -o-).

An objective activity paragraph contains an obligatory objective activity nuclear sentence and one or more non-obligatory sentences of any type. Most numerous non-obligatory slot in this type of paragraph is Activity Nucleus Progressive filled by a sequential type sentence.

Parenthetical quote paragraph is actually incorporated into a sentence of the preceding or following paragraph, filling subject or object slot of that sentence. Included quote is one or two sentences long forming a sub-paragraph of a major paragraph and is dependent on the sentence to which it belongs. Parenthetical quote is independent and of more complete structure than the included quote. Sentences of quoted speech are tied together by a somewhat levelled and lowered intonation and lengthening of the final syllable of each sentence, accompanied by mid pitch on final syllable except for emphasis or exclamation. A quotative paragraph

often begins with an introduction slot filled by a situation-type intransitive or stative sentence followed by nuclear and satellite sentences, and conclusive slot having vocative tagmemes as usual quote closure.

Summary paragraphs occur first-episode final or second-episode initial if two episodes are related and consecutive. A summary paragraph contains a summary nuclear sentence and one or more satellite sentences of any type, usually situational.

1.4 On the sentence level, Independent Sentence Type 1 (IndS1) consists of an obligatory independent sentence base filled by an intransitive action clause and a non-obligatory post-base margin filled by intransitive action clause expansion tagmemes (see explanation on the clause level) or by one or more vocative tagmemes. Obligatory declarative sentence intonation, which is generally gradually falling toward low unstressed final syllables or rises for a stressed final syllable, accompanies independent sentences.

Independent Sentence Type 2 (IndS2) consists of an obligatory independent sentence base filled by a transitive action clause, an optional post-base margin filled by transitive action clause expansion tagmemes or vocative tagmeme(s) and obligatory declarative sentence intonation.

Independent Sentence 3 (IndS3) consists of an obligatory independent sentence base filled by a stative clause, optional post-base margin filled by stative clause expansion tagmemes or vocative tagmeme(s).

A dependent sentence consists of a dependent completive or emphatic statement filled by a word or phrase plus an obligatory emphatic intonation which is extra high ~~final~~ ultima syllable or extra high penult and extra low ultima syllable. A dependent sentence may also be an obligatory dependent sentence base filled by intransitive action, transitive action or stative clause, plus obligatory declarative sentence intonation.

A sequential sentence is a complex sentence consisting of sentence base with preceding and following margins just as a word has prefixes and suffixes. These sentence margins and base form three depths of the sentence and within each depth there are separate tag^{mic}~~me~~ slots and restrictions of occurrence. Pre-base and post-base margins are usually set off from sentence base by pauses although there may be pause groups within any of these three parts of the sentence.

Sequential sentence 1 (SeqS1) consists of an obligatory pre-base margin filled by one or more subordinate verbs or ~~a~~ subordinate clauses plus an obligatory sentence base filled by an intransitive action clause (IA Cl) or a dependent IA Cl and a non-obligatory post-base margin consisting of IA Cl expansion tagmemes or vocative tagmeme(s) plus declarative sentence intonation modified by post-base margin which may have emphatic intonation since, as in Greek, some tagmemes may be put in sentence initial or sentence final position for emphasis.

Sequential sentence 2 (SeqS2) consists of an obligatory pre-base margin filled by a subordinate verb or subordinate clause plus an obligatory sentence base filled by a transitive action clause (TA Cl) or a dependent TA Cl plus a non-obligatory post-base margin filled by TA Cl expansion tagmemes or vocative tagmeme(s) plus declar. sent. intonation or modified declar. sent. intonation.

Sequential sentence 3 (SeqS3) consists of an obligatory pre-base margin filled by a subord. verb or subord. cl. plus an obligatory sentence base filled by a stative clause plus non-oblig. post-base margin filled by stative clause expansion tagmeme(s) or vocative tagmeme(s) plus declarative or modified declarative intonation.

An imperative sentence (Imp S) consists of a non-obligatory pre-base margin filled by a SubV or SubCl plus an imperative base filled by an intransitive imperative clause or transitive imperative clause plus exclamatory intonation. Exclamatory intonation consists of extra high pitch on one or more of the final syllable (according to phonological rules of stress).

A purposive sentence consists of a non-obligatory pre-base margin filled by a SubV or SubCl, an obligatory imperative base filled by an intran. imper. cl. or trans. imper. cl. plus obligatory purposive intonation, which is high pitch on the sentence-final syllable.

1.5 Independent clauses fill sentence base of independent and sequential sentences. Action clauses are of two types: (1) intransitive action, consisting of a non-obligatory Subject filled by a noun or pronoun, an obligatory Person-Modal slot filled by a personal-modal and an obligatory Intransitive Predicate ~~slot~~ filled by a principal intransitive verb. (2) transitive action clause, consisting of a non-obligatory Subject slot filled by a noun or pronoun with trans agreement suffix, obligatory Person Modal slot filled by person-modal, ~~and~~ non-obligatory Object slot filled by a noun or pronoun, and Prin. Trans. Pred. slot filled by ~~stative clauses are as follows~~ a principal transitive verb. Examples are:

(1) ~~✗~~ Intransitive action clause

$\pm S: N/P_1 + PM: PM + IP_p: IV_p$
 ax ca abacëxa
 he he ran

(2) ~~✗~~ Transitive action clause

$\pm S: N/P_2 + PM: PM \pm O: N/P_r + TP_p: TV_p$
 hën chaiti caisa ain ñunanti hacëxa
 my ancestors they their sacks made

Stative clauses are as follows:

$\pm S: N/P_1 + PM: PM + Iden: N/N_x / Adj + Staf: hiti$
 ax ca uni hicën
 he he man is
 He is a man.

The clause filler of a sequential sent. base includes the same tagmemes as indep. declarative sentence base clause except that the person-modal tagmeme precedes all other tagmemes of the sequential sentence base. Person-modal tagmeme usually follows sentence-initial tagmeme of the pre-base margin and is included phonologically in the same pause group. PM tagmeme may be repeated following one or more other pre-base margin tagmemes, acting as a tie or boundary marker between the pre-base margin and sentence base, though it is grammatically bound to the sent. base.

The amount of information included in a clause is usually limited to one to four items, with an average of one tagmeme besides the obligatory ~~pratiatixingamms~~ PM and Pred tagmemes. Expansion tagmemes occur with reference to the person modal and predicate slots. Whether expansion ~~tham~~ slots occur preceding person modal, between that tagmeme and the predicate, or following the predicate, is decided by emphasis, number and order of preceding slots and those which take priority for reference in the sentence base.

Non-obligatory tagmemes of sentence base or margins are:

$\pm S:N/Pr_{1,2}$; $\pm SAppos:N/N_X$; $\pm O:N/Pr$; $\pm OAppos:N/N_X$; $\pm IO:N/Pr$,
 $\pm IOAppos:N/N_X$, $\pm Loc:LocN/LocPr$, $\pm LocAppos:LocN/LocN_X$,
 $\pm LF:LFN/LFPr$, $\pm LFAppos:LFN/LFN_X$, $\pm Man:Man/Man_X$, $\pm Pur:PurN/TV_s/IV_s$,
 $\pm Tim:TimN/Tim$, $\pm Instr:InstrN/InstrPr$.

If the appositive tagmeme accompanies its related tagmeme (SAppos and S; OAppos and O; etc.), the appositive tagmeme precedes its related tagmeme, and the related tagmeme slot is filled by an inflected or uninflected pronoun.

Predicate appositive slot ~~it~~ often clarifies whether a stative verb is purely stative or stands for an intransitive action predicate.

A dependent clause lacks the person-modal tagmeme and has different distribution from the independent clause. Otherwise it has the same basic formula of an independent clause (IA Cl, TA Cl, or Sta Cl). A dependent clause occurs in a dependent or sequential base or in a post-base margin of independent, dependent or sequential sentences.

Imperative clauses are of two types, intransitive and transitive. Intransitive imperative clause is as follows:

\pm PM:PM \pm IP :IV \pm Imper intonation
 imper imper
 ca hit!
 You stay!

Transitive imperative clause/ is as follows:

\pm PM:PM \pm O:N/Pr \pm TP :TV \pm Imper intena.
 imper imper
 ca quirica hat!
 you paper(book) do(read) Read the book!

Purposive clauses contain an obligatory predicate transitive or intransitive slot filled by ~~xxxxxx~~ verb stems with principal verb suffix -nun having meaning of purposive in future time.

(1) Intransitive purposive *clause*

\pm IP:_{pur} :IV_{pur}

hinun

I'm going to stay.

(I'll) stay

(2) Transitive purposive *clause*

\pm O:N/Pr \pm TP_{pur} :TV_{pur}

quirica hanun

I'm going to read.

paper (I'll) do

[The verb suffix ~~*-nun*~~ may also indicate subordinate action when suffix of a verb in pre-base margin position.]

do not use quote
avoid
not

~~Pre-base~~ Pre-base margin consists of from one obligatory tagmeme to as many as eight optional tagmemes. These tagmemes are contemporary or completive concomitant action slots filled by subordinate verbs⁷ or subordinate clauses whose verb suffixes indicate same subject or different subject relationship between the pre-base margin and sentence base. Subordinate verb suffixes play an important part in subject reference between sentences within the paragraph and between paragraphs^{on a lexical level}. For purposes of clarification in the following examples, ~~subscript~~ ^{on a lexical level} ss₁ refers to subordinate verbs whose subject is that of the previous sentence; ~~subscript~~ ss₂ refers to subordinate verbs whose subject is that of the principal verb of the immediate sentence in which the subordinate verb occurs. If the pre-base margin has a subordinate verb with ~~subscript~~ ds, all ~~subscript~~ ss verbs preceding the ds are ss₁ verbs; all ss following the ds are ss₂ verbs. The ds signals forthcoming change of subject but refers back to the previous ss₁ which is different from the subject of the principal verb of the immediate sentence. Examples:

ss₂ (subject of SubV is same as TV_p):

cuanquin	caisa	cacōra
+ContA:SubV _{ss2}	+PM:PM	+TP:TV _p
going	he	said

from subject of
 ds_1 (Subject of SubV is different ~~than~~ TV_p ~~and~~
 same as that of the preceding sentence):

cacöxun caisa cacöxa
 $+CompA:SubV_{ds_1}$ $+PM:PM$ $+TP_p:TV_p$
 after he(1) said, he(2) said

(Subject of this person modal referent has
 been stated in a previous sentence.)

ss_1 , ds_1 , ss_2

Canantanoöx quambaicöbä caisa
 $+CompA:SubV_{ss_1}$ $+CompA:SubV_{ds_1}$ $+PM:PM$
 after discussing(1) going along(1) he(2)

aribishi cuanxun ain manä muntinu
 $+(+S:Pro +CompA:SubV_{ss_2})$ $+Loc:LocN_x$
 he-also(2) going his canoe-in

flu puruacöxin.

$+O:N$ $+TP_p:TV_p$
 things put

~~Contemporary or completive action tagmemes which
 repeat the verb or verbs of the preceding sentence are
 referred to as simple lexical tie in the sentence analysis
 of this text.~~

Subordinate clauses contain one obligatory tagmeme
~~subordinate~~, transitive or intransitive ^{subordinate} predicate
 filled by a transitive or intransitive verb with subord-
 inate verb suffixes. Optional tagmemes (usually only one

or two optional tagmemes in a subordinate clause) are:

$\pm \text{Man:Man}_{\text{Man}}$; $\pm \text{S:N/N}_x/\text{Pr}$; $\pm \text{O:N/N}_x/\text{Pr}$; $\pm \text{Loc:LocN/N}_x/\text{LocPr}$.

Examples: Simple subordinate clauses

äsaquin	cataneëxun	amu	cuambaicöbë
$\pm \text{Man:Man}_x$	$\pm \text{TP}_s:\text{TV}_s$	$\pm \text{Loc:LocPr}$	$\pm \text{IP}_s:\text{IV}_s$
like-this	after-saying	there	going

Sequence of
-complex subordinate clause\$:

ain taxubëru	tamënioi	cuampuni	uquin
$\pm (\pm \text{O:N}_x$	$\pm \text{Pur}_s:\text{TV}_s)$	$\pm \text{IP}_s:\text{IV}_s$	$\pm \text{IP}_s:\text{IV}_s$
his ^{manioc} yaca -plants	to weed	going-in-morning	arriving

Pre-base margin tagmemes summarize stages of previous action, whether stated or not stated in preceding sentences. After one or more tagmemes which serve as lexical ties, the pre-base margin tagmemes may add new stages of action subordinate to action of sentence base. Some word-initial subordinate verbs or clauses translate as paragraph marker or sequential particles. Examples are *usa hain* 'therefore' and *hiquina* 'thus'.