

**The Cuiva
Language:
Grammar**

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THE CUIVA LANGUAGE: GRAMMAR

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LANGUAGE DATA MICROFICHE AM 1

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PREFACE

This description presents the grammatical structure of the Cuiva language, two texts, and a lexicon. The structural analysis was done according to the tagmemic model of Dr. Kenneth L. Pike; the description, however, is presented in a modified terminology.

Grateful acknowledgment is made to Dr. Esther Matteson and Stephen Levinsohn of the Summer Institute of Linguistics for their help and encouragement in the analysis. Special thanks is due Stephen Levinsohn for his guidance and editing of the manuscript.

We also wish to thank the many friends in places of authority in Colombia who permitted us to live and work with the Cuiva Indians.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

In the abbreviations lower case letters symbolize units which fill slots on the morphological level. The symbols of all higher level units and of all tagmemes begin with upper case letters.

Acc	accompaniment	Emb, emb	embarrassment
Adj, adj	adjective	emph	emphasis
adv	adverb	Equat	equative
Aff, aff	affirmative	Excl, excl	exclamation
afx	affix		
App	appositive	Fem, fem	feminine
Asp, asp	aspect	Form	formative
Aux	auxiliary	Frag	fragment
		Fut	future
C	complement		
Caus, caus	causative	Gend	gender
Char	characterized by	Gp	group
Cit	citation		
Cl	clause	H	head
Clar	clarification		
Clit	clitic	Ig, ig	interrogative
Cnt	content	Imper	imperative
Co (clause)	coordinate	Incl	included
Coord (group)	coordinate	Indep	independent
Comp, comp	comparative	Indir	indirective
Conn, conn	connective	Info	information
Corr	corroborative	Inst	instrument
Cr	contour	Inton	intonation
		Intens	intensifier
D (clause)	direction	Inter	Interjection
Decl	declarative	Intr	intransitive
Def	definite	Intro, intro	introducer
Dem	demonstrative		
Dep	dependent	L (clause)	locative
Dim	diminutive	Loc (group)	locative
Dir (group)	direction	loc	location
dir	direction		
Ditr	ditransitive	M (clause)	manner

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Man (group)	manner	s	stem
Marg	margin	S	subject
Masc	masculine	Sat	satellite
Mod	modifier	Sec	section
Mot	motion	Sent	sentence
		sfx	suffix
N, n	noun	sing	singular
Neg, neg	negative	Spec	specifier
Nuc	nucleus	Stat	stative
Num	number		
		T (clause)	time
O	object	Time (group)	time
Onom, onom	onomatopoetic word	Tr	transitive
P	predicate	Unposs	unpossessed
Pers	person		
Pfx, pfx	prefix	Vb, vb	verb
Pl	plural	Vbl	verbalizer
Posit	positional	Voc	vocative
Poss	possessor		
PP	post positional	+	obligatory
Pr, pr	pronoun	±	optional
Priv	privative	—	obligatorily absent
		x	obligatorily present
Qual	qualifier	:	elsewhere (in formulae)
Quot	quotative	,	or (in formulae)
		{ }	tagmemic formula
r	root	~	variation
Ref	referent	...	discontinuous
Rel, rel	relator	#	word final
Rep, rep	reportative		
Repit	repetition		
Res	restricted		
Resp	response		

The symbols $(\pm A \pm B)$ indicate that the occurrence of either one of the tagmemes or of the two tagmemes together is obligatory.

$\pm (+A + B)$ indicates that the occurrence together of the tagmemes A and B is optional, but that neither occurs without the other.

$\pm (\pm A + B)$ indicates that the occurrence of tagmeme B or of the two tagmemes together is optional, but that tagmeme A does not occur without tagmeme B.

$+/\pm/_$ indicates that the occurrence of a tagmeme is obligatory under stated conditions, optional under other conditions and that it does not occur under other stated conditions.

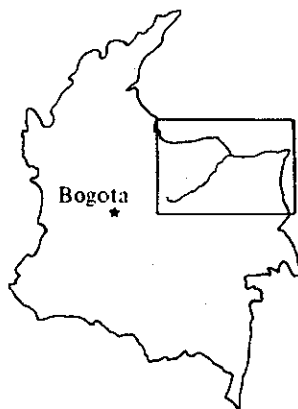
$()^n$ indicates that the parenthetical item is optionally repeated an indefinite number of times.

In formulae, a superscript such as ² in $\pm M^2$ indicates that the tagmeme M optionally occurs up to two times in a construction. O_1, O_2 symbolize two tagmemes which are formally contrastive, although they are similar in function.

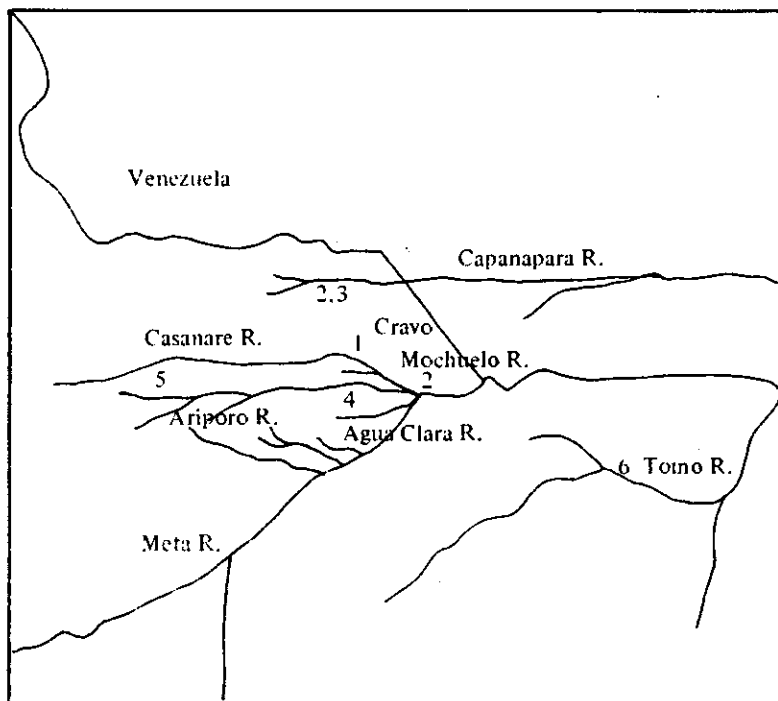
The symbol N without numerical symbol indicates any noun group; the numerical symbol in the symbol N 12 refers to a specific noun group.

When contrasting tagmemes are presented together with their fillers, the numerical symbol distinguishing the tagmemes is omitted. For example, + Inton:Cr 1, + Inton:Cr 2 are written for + Inton 1, + Inton 2.

Map of Colombia



Area Map of the Cuiva Migrations



0. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

0.1. Cuiva is a Guajiban language of the *llanos* or plains country in the states of Vichada, Boyaca, and Arauca in the east central portion of Colombia, South America. The Cuiva Indians live by hunting and gathering in the jungles along the Meta, Casanare, and Capanapara Rivers and their tributaries.

The language is spoken by an undetermined number of nomadic groups, and estimates of total population range from several hundred to 8,000. We have had contact with five Cuiva groups or bands: (1) the Pin Menepiwi (the Big River people), (2) the Mayaraxi (the Mayayeros), (3) the Yarawütixi, (4) the Wüpiwi, and (5) two groups of Aitowapiwi (Masiguales). All the groups are called Cuiva by the Colombian settlers. There are very slight dialectical differences among these groups. The Cuiva of the Tomo River (6) in Vichada are of another dialect more closely related to Guajibó. For the general location of the above groups see the area map of the Cuiva migrations. The Pin Menepiwi dialect is described here.

The data for this description were gathered during field work under the auspices of the Summer Institute of Linguistics from July 1965 to December 1967 and from July 1969 to March 1970. The material was gathered using a monolingual approach, since there were no Cuiva who spoke Spanish. The main informants were:

Waro	(1965-67)	Warawanayo	(1969-70)
Wasimo	(1965-67, 69-70)	Tabsi	(1967, 1969-70)
Sepia	(1966-67; died 1968)		

We are grateful to all the Cuiva Indians for their acceptance of us and their persistence in helping us to learn their language well. Many of them assisted in teaching us their language, both in their semi-permanent village at Mochuelo and when we travelled with them on the Meta and Casanare Rivers.

0.2. Cuiva is described in terms of the following levels: discourse, episode, section, sentence, clause, group, stem, and root. Of special interest are the section and the group. The section has an obligatory response (see Section 3.1). The group includes both word and phrase-like units.

0.3. The Phonemes of Cuiva¹

Consonants

	Bilabial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar
Voiceless Stops				
unaspirated	p	t		k
aspirated	ph	th		kh
Voiced Stops	b	d		
Nasals	m	n		
Fricatives		s		h
Affricates		ts	tʃ	
Non-syllabic vocoids	w		y	
Vowels				
	Front	Central	Back	
High	i	ɨ	u	
Low	e	a	o	

¹ See Kerr and Berg, 1971.

0.4. **Orthographic Notes.** The examples in this grammar are written in a practical orthography that differs somewhat from the symbols in the chart above.

The following orthographic symbols are used in order to correspond more closely with Spanish:

/k/	c preceding a, o, u, ü
	qu preceding e, i
/kh/	x
/ph/	f
/d/	d initially and following n
	r elsewhere
/h/	j
/tʃ/	ch
/w/	hu
/i/	u

0.5. **Formation of words and phrases.** The level between the stem and the clause in Cuiva is the group. Orthographically, the group is written as either a phrase or a word according to the following rules:

(1) Clitics are connected to the base, except when two or more clitics precede the base, in which case they are joined together to form a separate word. (Pre-clitics are underlined in the following examples.)

<u>pai</u> ña seta	'she cooks for us'
ca <u>ta</u> inchi	'I see you'
<u>paxan</u> paxan	'we eat'
bara pon < <u>hapon</u>	'that he, him'
<u>paca</u> catatsi	'we give to you'
<u>piya</u> bu	'his hammock'
<u>tahuu</u> n	'my name'
<u>pata</u> bo	'our house'

When a second clitic precedes a noun stem which does not occur alone in isolated speech (ns 31a, 32-34, 36, 51 (monae)) both clitics are attached to the noun.

<u>hapo</u> monac	'those very people'
<u>baxua</u>	'that very thing'
<u>patahuu</u> n	'our names'

(2) In a verb group in which more than two stems follow the base, pairs of stems are united from the end of the group forward. Up to two stems may be added to the base. Separation is made on the basis of informant reaction. There is secondary stress on the first word and primary stress on the second word, with a slight pause between the two. (In the examples below, relevant stems are underlined.)

huarapa <u>reca</u>	'he travels down river'
pajeit <u>uncua</u> <u>ponde</u> canbe	'we two hunt while standing going down river'
huarapa <u>ena</u> <u>decaena</u> mebe	'you two are going to travel down river'
nahuirab <u>capona</u>	'he dances around'
thabax <u>ubeca</u> <u>ponde</u> ca	'he cuts it while sitting going down river'

(3) The adjective group is written as a word. (The adjective is underlined.)

amaxut <u>anein</u>	'my arm hurts'
ayahuisipi <u>a</u>	'he has a long neck'

(4) In N 10 and 11 all that follows the possessor is attached to it, except for the tense (N 11, 12). Informant reaction prefers the tense written as a separate word. (The possessor is underlined.)

<u>peyaputa</u> ein	'the understanding one'
<u>peapaexae</u> tsane	'because it is to be for drinking out'
ahu <u>abo</u> tsane	'coming rainy season'

(5) In the verb group when the positional occurs it is written separately since it takes a secondary stress. If a single clitic precedes the positional it is attached to the positional.

maxu taibatsi	'his arm hurts'
nemaxu taiba	'my arm hurts'
painta hui thaba	'he cuts meat for us'

(6) Compounding of nouns.

a) When two noun stems, both of which can occur alone in isolated speech, occur as constituents they are written as a phrase.

cotsi mera	'cotsi palm water'
dauthu unbohua	'sweet potato vine'
mancanae	'mango tree'
pejume dihuesi	'his story'

b) When two noun stems, neither of which can occur alone in isolated speech, occur together they are written as a compound with or without one possessor, and the -to (ns sfx 30) comes at the end.

taxuhuito	'foot flesh'
petaxuhuito	'his foot flesh'
Aitohuapihui	'Masiguare Indians'

c) When two noun stems, one of which can never occur alone in isolated speech, occur together they are written as a compound. The -to (ns sfx 30) can occur on the first noun.

tsaqueimmonae	'the group of perdiz'
huacaratobu~huacara petobu	'chicken eggs'
enotoman	'wasp larva'

(7) In the noun group when an adjective precedes the noun(s) it is attached to the noun(s) except for adj s 2 which occurs in isolated speech and is not attached to the following noun. (The adjective is underlined.)

<u>caentacubi</u> caematacubi	'one day'
<u>pinbo</u>	'a big house'
<u>ichamonae</u>	'other people'
<u>pexeniabu</u>	'a pretty hammock'
<u>peruisoto</u>	'an old fire'
<u>daxita</u> piyamonae	'all his people'

1. THE DISCOURSE

The most frequent type of discourse in Cuiva is a conversation between two individuals. Even in narrative, a second individual must respond in order to keep the speaker talking. When under the influence of *yopo*, a hallucinatory drug similar to marijuana in action, an individual may talk to himself without the need for a response.

1.1. Tagmemic Formula

Discourse = +Body: Episodeⁿ

(See texts Section 9.)

2. THE EPISODE

2.1. Tagmemic Formula

$$\text{Episode} = \{ \pm \text{Intro} + \text{Nuc} + \text{Clos} \}$$

The Episode distributes into the Discourse. In narrative the speaker will often introduce the new episode with a sentence containing the word, *dihuesi* 'a story'.

icharihuesi 'this is another story'

Then he will give the name of the main character or a short explanation of what is to come. (A Response must occur. See Section 3.3.) The nucleus consists of an indefinite number of sections. A Closure may also occur.

In conversation the end of the episode is frequently signaled by a Closure such as: *bara jumichi* 'that's what was said', *pina jei* 'it is said he said'. This is responded to by the second speaker.

2.2. Example

Episode = Intro: *mm-mm*₁ *banto*₂ *xua*₃ *paraeban*₄, *banto*₅. *icharihuesijume*₆
*banto*₇.

Resp: *aja*₈

Nuc: *petsirihuayo*₉ *pina*₁₀, *pina*₁₁ *peyaxae*₁₂. *mera*₁₃ *capona*₁₄ *pocatsihua*₁₅. ...

Clos: *pina*₁₆ *jei*₁₇.

Resp: *aja*₁₈.

Intro: *mm-mm*₁ *honey*₂ the thing that₃ we lick₄, *honey*₅. Another story language₆ *honey*₇.

Resp: Yes₈.

Nuc: A young woman₉ it is said₁₀, it is said₁₁ her food₁₂. The thing that₁₃ she carries water
in₁₄₋₁₅ ...

Clos: It is said₁₆ he said₁₇.

Resp: Yes₁₈.

(See also Section 9.)

3. THE SECTION

3.1. Tagmemic Formulae

	±Inter:	(±Cnt:) ⁿ	+Nuc:	(±Clar:) ⁴	+Inton:	+Resp:	±Repit:	Distribution
Sec	Cl 31	Sent 1, 2	Sent 1-5	Sent 1, Sent Frag 1	Sec Final Pause	Sent 1-3, Sent Frag 1-3, 5	Sent 1-3, Sent Frag 1-3, 5	Episode

When + Nuc: Sent 2-4, (±Cnt)ⁿ and (±Clar)⁴ don't occur.

When + Nuc: Sent 4, Resp is optional.

3.2. Examples

Sec=Cnt: taxa₁ jopa₂ natainyo₃. Nuc: taxa₄ equeicha₅ pona₆. Clar: pona₇ Clar: pona₈.

Clar: pona₉. Clar: equeicha₁₀ xoya₁₁ hepona₁₂.

Resp: aja₁₃.

Cnt: My father₁ not₂ other I not saw₃. Nuc: My father₄ again₅ he walked₆. Clar: He walked₇.

Clar: He walked₈. Clar: He walked₉. Clar: Again₁₀ there₁₁ towards he walked₁₂.

Resp: Yes₁₃.

(I didn't see my father then. My father went again. He walked and walked and walked. Again there he went.) (Yes.)

Sec = Cnt: dihuesi₁ paeba₂ metha₃ xan₄. Maria₅ cuiruban₆. Isahuera₇ cuirubang. dihuesi₉ dihuesi
paeba₁₁ bara₁₂ xua₁₃ dihuesi₁₄. xua₁₅ jumetane₁₆. dihuesi₁₇ jumetane₁₈. metha₁₉ bepa₂₀
nejumetane₂₁. dihuesijume₂₂. jei₂₃. dihuesijume₂₄ bepa₂₅ nejumetane₂₆. Nuc: xua₂₇ pabi₂₈.

Clar: metha₂₉ xua₃₀ pinira₃₁.

Resp: jei₃₂.

Cnt: A story₁ he tells₂ perhaps₃ I₄. Marie₅ I teach₆. Isabel₇ I teach₈. A story₉ a story₁₀ he tells₁₁
that₁₂ the one₁₃ story₁₄. The one₁₅ language he sees₁₆. A story₁₇ language he sees₁₈. Perhaps₁₉
later₂₀ me language he sees₂₁. A story language₂₂ he says₂₃. A story language₂₄ later₂₅ me
language he sees₂₆. Nuc: The one₂₇ a field₂₈. Clar: Perhaps₂₉ the one₃₀ large ground₃₁.

Resp: Yes₃₂.

(Perhaps I will tell you a story. I will teach Marie. I will teach Isabel. A story, yes, a story he tells,
that one story. The one that they hear. A story they hear. Perhaps later they will hear me tell. It
is a spoken story he said. A spoken story like they hear me tell. It is about a field. Perhaps it is
about a large piece of ground. Yes.)

Sec: Cnt: metha₁ xan₂ paeban₃. jumetan₄ metha₅. dihuesi₆ xua₇ paebang. maquina₉
paebeca₁₀ dihuesi₁₁. Nuc: metha₁₂ nahueba₁₃. Resp: metha₁₄ nahueba₁₅.

Cnt: Perhaps₁ I₂ I tell₃. Word I see₄ perhaps₅. A story₆ the one₇ I tell₈. The machine₉ it tells
sitting₁₀ a story₁₁. Nuc: Perhaps₁₂ singing dance₁₃. Resp: Perhaps₁₄ singing dance₁₅.

(Perhaps I will tell it perhaps as I heard it. It is a story the one I will tell. The machine will sit
telling the story. Perhaps it is about the hunting dance. It is about the hunting dance.)

(See also text at end of Section 3.3 and in Section 9.)

3.3. Response. A section usually has two participants, the speaker and the listener who makes the response.

The response usually is a reply to the speaker's words or an acknowledgment of his words, by the repetition of the speaker's words, either the complete utterance or the final portion of it. The section-final pause (a down glide) signals the listener to provide the response. Occasionally the listener may interrupt before the section-final pause. The speaker usually continues with what he was saying, ignoring the interruption.

In order to signal that he is finished, the speaker repeats (Repit) the response of the listener. This also permits a change of speakers so that the listener becomes the speaker.

Sec = (P) Inter: jopa₁ natainyo₂, jande₃.

Inter: Not₁ other I saw not₂, tell her₃.

(I didn't see him, tell her.)

(S) Cnt: taxa₁ jopa₂ natainyo₃. Nuc: taxa₄ equeicha₅ pona₆. Clar: pona₇. Clar: pona₈.

Clar: pona₉. Clar: equeicha₁₀ xoya₁₁ bepona₁₂.

Cnt: My father₁ not₂ other I not saw₃. Nuc: My father₄ again₅ he walked₆. Clar: He walked₇.

Clar: He walked₈. Clar: He walked₉. Clar: Again₁₀ there₁₁ towards he walked₁₂.

(I didn't see my father then. My father went again. He walked and walked and walked. Again there he went.)

(I) Resp: aja₁.

Resp: Yes₁.

(S) Repit: aja₁.

Repit: Yes₁.

Sec: (I) Nuc: bayatha₁?

In the past₁?

(Was this a long time ago?)

(S) Resp: bayatha₁.

In the past₁.

(It was a long time ago.)

When additional participants desire to add to a conversation, they do not do so overtly. They do it by interjecting (Inter) a comment preceding the new section. (See 3.3 III.) They choose one of the main participants, usually a relative, such as a wife, husband, brother or mother through whom to talk. The culture decrees that only certain individuals freely converse with each other. For example, a mother-in-law greets her son-in-law, but then she talks to him through her daughter. Only if there is no other appropriate relative through whom she may converse, does she speak to him directly.

If a wife wishes to participate in a conversation which her husband is having with another man or woman she tells her husband what to say to that individual. She uses the command form jande, 'tell him'. The husband repeats what she has said, omitting the command form. The second speaker then responds to what the husband has said, ignoring the wife.

The two main speakers usually talk loud enough for all to hear and they do not face one another but sit or stand with their backs to each other.

A response is obligatory and is one of the following:

I. Sentence Fragment

II. Sentence

III. Non-verbal

Examples: speaker (1) listener (2)

I. Sec = (1) Nuc: *iehahua₁ apoxoinhi₂*

(2) Resp: *hi₂?*

(1) Another female₁ is without a nose₂.

(2) Is that right₃?

II. Sec = (1) Cnt: *ohuae₁ jei₂*, Nuc: *apara₃ paita₄ nentapixi₅ pimona₆ jei₇*.

(2) Nuc: *ajag, nentapixi₉ pimona₁₀ jei₁₁*.

(1) Look daughter₁ she said₂. It seems₃ for us₄ your brothers₅ they are many₆ she said₇.

(2) Yes₈, your brothers₉ are many₁₀ she said₁₁.

Sec = (1) Nuc: *una₁ naetsirihuapona₂, jande₃*.

(2) Resp: *una₄ naetsirihuapona₅*.

(1) Nuc: *The jungle₁ he fled he walked₂ tell her₃*. (Tell her he fled through the jungle)

(2) Resp: *The jungle₄ he fled he walked₅*. (He fled through the jungle.)

III. Nod of the head by a listener who is from outside the culture only. (This is part of a conversation between Sanauri (S) and Isabel (I). His wife, Posita (P), interjects comments directed to her husband. She uses the command form *jande*, 'tell her'.)

Sec = (S) Nuc: *junuhuan₁*. (I was afraid₁.)

(I) Resp: nod of the head.

Sec = (S) Nuc: *Juhua₁, taxa₂ Dumana₃ pematapin₄*.

Juhua₁. My father₂ Dumana₃ his older brother₄.

(Juhua is my father Dumana's older brother.)

(I) Resp: nod of head

Sec = (P) Inter: *copiya₁ beya₂ napona₃, jande₄*.

First₁ to the west₂ other walks₃, tell her₄.

(At first to the west he went with him, tell her.)

(S) Cnt: *beya₁, taxa₂ natane₃*, Nuc: *xan₄ nexata₅ popona₆*, Clar: *pehuohuin₇ xotag nexata₉ ecan₁₀*.

Cnt: To the west₁ my father₂ other he saw₃. Nuc: I₄ then₅ lived₆. Clar: I was a young man₇ there₈ then₉ I sat₁₀. (To the west my father went with him. I was living then with him. I was a young man then.)

(I) Resp: nod of the head.

3.4. Vacillation. Intro 2 *me*tha 'perhaps' or *mm um* are used when vacillating, interrupting any syntactic construction at any level.

4. THE SENTENCE

4.1. Tagmemic Formulae

	+ Sar:	+ Inton:	+ Nuc:	+ Inton:	Distribution
Sent 1	---	---	CI 10, 20	Cr 1	Cnt, Nuc, Clar, Resp of Sec
Sent 2	---	---	CI 10, 20	Cr 2	Cnt, Nuc, Resp of Sec
Sent 3	---	---	CI 50	Cr 2, 3	Nuc, Resp of Sec
Sent 4	---	---	CI 30, 40	Cr 5	Nuc of Sec
Sent 5	CI 110, 120	Cr 2	CI 10, 20	Cr 1	Nuc of Sec

4.2. Examples

Sent 1 = Nuc: Uthubərə fiba. 'The wild turkey sings.'

Sent 2 = Nuc: Xometo cotacaya pinyo? 'The sun later is big?'

Sent 3 = Nuc: Eta pon toma? 'What does he pay?' (What is it worth?)

Sent 4 = Nuc: Petaxu painta thabare. 'Cut its foot for us.'

Sent 5 = Sar: Poxoru botha eca, Nuc: daxota bexotsi. 'Because at the house he sat, therefore they killed him.' (They killed him because he sat in the house.)

4.3. The Intonation. The Intonation contour is described in terms of the pitches of the three final syllables of the clause.

Contour 1 (Decl)	2-2-1 ↓ ~ (1-2-1 ↓)
Contour 2 (Ig Corr)	2-2-3 ↑
Contour 3 (Ig Info)	2-2-1
Contour 4 (Excl)	1-3-1 ~ 1-3 ↑
Contour 5 (Imper)	2-3-1
Contour 6 (Onom)	varies according to sound imitated.

Pitch

1	low
2	mid
3	high
↑	rising
↓	falling

4.4. The Sentence Fragment

4.4.1. Tagmemic Formulae

	+ Nuc:	+ Inton:	Distribution
Sent Frag 1	*	Cr 1	Clar, Resp of Sec
Sent Frag 2	#	Cr 2	Resp of Sec
Sent Frag 3	Excl 1-3	Cr 4	Resp of Sec
Sent Frag 4	onom r	Cr 6	Cit
Sent Frag 5	Ig	Cr 3	Resp of Sec

*-(+ Nuc: N, Pr, Adj, Dir, Loc, Time, Man, adv, Cl 210-230, Aff Resp Cl, Aff Resp Vb 1-4, aff 3, intro 2, emb, neg s 1, 3.)²

#-(+ Nuc: N, Pr, Adj, Dir, Loc, Time, Man, adv, Cl 210-220, ig r 3.)

4.4.2. Examples

Sent Frag 1 = Nuc: jume 'no'

Sent Frag 2 = Nuc: bapon 'that he' (he)

Sent Frag 3 = Nuc: jaibo 'you don't say! oh!'

Sent Frag 4 = Nuc: po po po po ... 'po po, (says the bird)'

Sent Frag 5 = Nuc: e xuei 'what?'

5. THE CLAUSE

5.1. Emic Clause Classes

	Quot 01	Ditr 02	Tr 03	Intr 04	Equat 05	Distribution
Indep						
Decl aff 10	11	12	13	14	15	Nuc of Sent 1, 2, 5, H of Man
neg 20	21	22	23	24	25	Nuc of Sent 1, 2, 5, H of Man
Imper aff 30	31	32	33	34	—	Nuc of Sent 4
neg 40	41	42	43	44	—	Nuc of Sent 4
Ig 50	51	52	53	54	55	Nuc of Sent 3
Dep						
Caus aff 110	—	112	113	114	115	Sat of Sent 5
neg 120	—	122	123	124	—	Sat of Sent 5
Incl						
Rel aff 210	211	212	213	214	215	S, O, C 15, Sent Frag 1, 2
Rel neg 220	—	222	223	224	225	S, O, C 25, Sent Frag 1, 2
Rel Loc 230	—	232	233	234	—	L of Cl, Sent Frag 1, 2

5.2. Tagmemic Formulae. In the following formulae, the most common order of the tagmemes is given. However, the order of the tagmemes is free, with the following exceptions:

- (1) +P with high frequency occurs clause finally, but may be followed by ±S, ±O and ±Rep 1.
- (2) ±Rep 2 always occurs clause finally. Rep 2 is obligatorily present with +Cit in Cl 11, 21, 51.
- (3) +Cit follows +P.
- (4) ±Intro ±Neg occur first or second in the clause when ±Voc, ±Emb, ±Excl are not present. When the later are present they precede the ±Intro ±Neg.
- (5) ±Emb and ±Excl are mutually exclusive.
- (6) +Ig occurs in portmanteau relationship with any one of the tagmemes ±S ±C 15 ±O₁ ±L ±D ±T. These latter are then filled, not only by the fillers listed in Sections 5.3.1, 5.3.3, but also by the fillers of +Ig when in portmanteau relationship with that slot.
- (7) Rel 1 occurs in portmanteau relationship with ±S or ±O. The latter are filled by the fillers listed in Sec. 5.3.1 and also by the fillers of Rel 1 when in portmanteau relationship with that slot.
- (8) Rel 2 occurs in portmanteau relationship with ±L. The latter is filled by the fillers listed in Sec. 5.3.3 and also by the filler of Rel 2 when in portmanteau relationship with that slot.

<u>Deep Structure</u>			±Marg:		±S:	±O ₂ :	±O ₁ :	+P:		±Rep ₂ :
01	Quot		Marg 1		x	x	---	01	+Cit	+Rep ₂
02	Ditr		Marg 1		x	x	x	02	---	x
03	Tr		Marg 1		x	---	x	03	---	x
04	Intr		Marg 1		x*	---	---	04	---	x
05	Equat		Marg 1		x	---	---	C 05	---	x
<u>Surface Structure</u>										
<u>Indep</u>										
Decl	10	---	Marg 1	--	x	x	x	10	x	x
	20	---	Marg 1	± / +Neg	x	x	x	20	x	x
Imper	30	---	Marg 1	--	---	x	x	31-34	x	---
	40	---	Marg 1	+Neg	---	x	x	41-44	x	---
lg	50	+lg	Marg 1	---	x	x	x	51-54, C 15	x	x
<u>Dep</u>										
Caus	110	± / +Caus	Marg 2	--	x	x	x	112-114, C 15	x	x
	120	± / +Caus	Marg 2	±Neg	x	x	x	22-24	x	x
<u>Incl</u>										
Rel Aff	210	+Rel ₁	Marg 2	--	x	x	x	112-114, C 15	x	x
Rel Neg	220	+Rel ₁	Marg 2	±Neg	x	x	x	22-24, C 25	x	x
Rel Loc	230	+Rel ₂	Marg 2	---	x	x	x	232-234	x	x

* +S when P 14: Vb 144.

In ± / +Neg, read +Neg in CI 25.

5.3. Tagmeme Inventory

5.3.1. Nuclear Tagmemes

Declarative Affirmative

- + P11: Vb 11, 21, 31
- + P 12: Vb 12, 22, 32
- + P 13: Vb 13, 23, 33
- + P 14: Vb 14, 24, 34, 104

Declarative Negative

+ P 21-24: Vb 41-44, 51-54

Imperative Affirmative

+ P 31: Vb 61

+ P 32-34: Vb 62-64, 72-74

Imperative Negative

+ P 41-44: Vb 81-84

Interrogative

+ P 51: Vb 11, 21

+ P 52: Vb 12, 22

+ P 53: Vb 13, 23

+ P 54: Vb 14, 24, 124

Dependent / Included Affirmative

+ P 112: Vb 12

+ P 113: Vb 13

+ P 114: Vb 14, 114-134

+ P 232 Vb 12-14

-234:

± C 15: CI 211-214, N 4-7, 10-14, Adj 2, Ig 1-3 (CI 50 only), Man

± C 25: CI 222-224, N 9, 12,

± / + Caus: intro 6

+ Cit: Sent, Sent Frag, Ig 4 (CI 50 only) Aff Resp CI

+ Ig: lg 1-7

± / + Neg: neg s 2

± O₁, O₂: CI 210, 220, N 2-7, 10, 13, 14, Pr 3, 4, 6, 7, Adj 2, PP 2, Ig 1-3 (CI 50 only)

+ Rel 1: Pr 3, 5, 6, pr s 4

+ Rel 2: Loc 7

+ / ± Rep 2: vb s 21a (Read + in CI 11)

± S: CI 210, 220, N 2-7, 10, 13, 14, Pr 1-4, 6, 7, Adj 2, Ig 1-3 (CI 50 only), + N 1 (CI 14 with + P: Vb 144), pr s 4 (CI 210, 220 only)

5.3.2. The Margin

Marg 1: { ± Voc ± Emb' / ± Excl ± Intro² ± M² ± L² ± T² ± D² ± App ± Rep 1² ± PP ± Indir }

(Maximum Tagmemes - 5 in Affirmative

- 2 in Negative, Imperative, Interrogative)

Marg 2: { ± Intro ± M ± L ± T ± D ± Rep 1² ± PP ± Indir }

(Maximum tagmemes - 2)

5.3.3. Margin Tagmemes.

± App: fillers of the S, O, C, L, D, T, M, Intro slots

± D: Dir 1-3, lg 6 (CI 50 only)

± Emb: emb r (ba)

± Excl: Excl 1, 2

± Indir: Indir 1, 2

± Intro: intro

± L: Loc 1-6, CI 230, lg 5 (CI 50 only), Loc 7 (CI 230 only)

± M:	adv, Man
± PP:	PP 1, 2
± Rep 1:	rep r (pina)
± T:	Time 1-5, Ig 7-(Cl 50 only)
± Voc:	n.r 11, 14, 42

5.4. Examples

Declarative Aff (10)

- Cl 11 = Cit/Loc: imoxoyo tain :tatupae Rep 2: jei S: Paraya PP: na P: jumichi
'near my-hunger is-my-death-she says-Paraya-other-she says.'
(I am dying of hunger, Paraya said.)
- Cl 12 = O₁: pantalone O₂: bara ayabo App: pantalones P: catan
'pants-that Guajibo-pants-give-I' (I gave pants to that Guajibo.)
- Cl 13 = O₁: mera P: capona nahuita Rep 1: pina
'water-carries he-does-a-lot-it-is-said' (He carries water a lot, it is said.)
- Cl 14 = S: arina Indir: yamathu P: bobena
'electric-eel-inside-hole-lie-they' (Electric eels lie inside a hole.)
- Cl 15 = S: jetsoro Cl5: jiton Rep₁: pina
'the-woodpecker-Indian-man-it-is-said' (The woodpecker is an Indian, it is said.)

Declarative Negative (20)

- Cl 21 = Cit/Intro: metha jei Rep 2: jei Neg: jopa S: quéquere PP: na P: jumichi
'perhaps=yes-says-he-not-the-buzzard-other-said-he'
(The buzzard didn't say perhaps yes.)
- Cl 22 = Emb: bæ Neg: jopa O₂: duhuei O₁: ca P: huucayo
'embarrassed-not-meat-you-begs-he' (He doesn't beg you for meat!)
- Cl 23 = Neg: jopa S: huaca O₁: naca P: sinayo
'not-the-bird-us-bite-he-not' (The bird doesn't bite us.)
- Cl 24 = T: mataqueita Neg: jopa P: ponayo
'daylight-in-not-walks-he-not' (He doesn't come out in the daylight.)
- Cl 25 = Neg: jopa C25: duhueiyo
'not-meat-not' (It is not meat.)

Imperative Affir (30)

- Cl 31 = Cit/C15: jojomo nato P: jande
'Jojomo creek-tell' (Tell him it is Jojomo creek!)
- Cl 32 = O/Rel: xua seta O₂: pupara PP: inta O₁: na P: huucare Rep 2: jei
'the-one cooks-she-his-soup-me-for-other-beg-says-he'
(Beg for me from the one who cooks soup, he said!)
- Cl 33 = O₁: petaxu PP: painta P: thabare Rep 2: jei
'his-foot-plural-me-for-cut-says-he' (Cut its foot for us, he said!)
- Cl 34 = L: butha P: ducare
'hammock-in-hang' (Get in the hammock!)

Imperative Negative (40)

- CI 41 = Neg: jopa P: paebinde Cit/Neg: bara
'not--don't-speak--no-more' (Don't say, no more!)
- CI 42 = Neg: jopa O₁: ne P: huucainde
'not--me--don't-beg' (Don't beg me for it!)
- CI 43 = Neg: jopa P: taindebo Rep 2: jei
'not--don't-see--says-he' (Don't go to see it, he said!)
- CI 44 = Neg: jopa P: ecainde
'not--don't-sit' (Don't sit!)

Interrogative Affirmative (50)

- CI 51 = Ig/S: jintam PP: na P: jumichi Cit/C15: ohuae Rep 2: jei
'who--other--says-he--child-look--says-he' (Who said, 'Look child?')
- CI 52 = Ig/L: e bereca O₁: hui P: catatsi
'where down--flesh--gives-he-to-him' (Where down river did he give meat to him?)
- CI 53 = Ig/S: jintam Intro: metha O₂: ne P: huaba
'who--perhaps--me--calls-he' (Who called me?)
- CI 54 = S: athupinae Ig/T: eta poxonae P: patopaena
'airplane--when at-that-time--arrive-he-future' (When will the airplane arrive?)
- CI 55 = Ig/C15: eta pon S: piahua
'who--his-female' (Whose wife is she?)

Dependent Affirmative (110)

- CI 112 = Intro: poxoru P: huucatsi
'because--begs-he-to-him' (Because he begged him.)
- CI 113 = Intro: poxoru O₁: ca P: tainchi
'because--you--see-I-to-you' (Because I saw you.)
- CI 114 = Intro: poxoru S: Sanauri P: atane
'because--Sanauri--hurting-he' (Because Sanauri hurts.)
- CI 115 = S: bara pon C15: peexanaexae
'that he--his-makes-because' (He is the one because he makes it)

Dependent Negative (120)

- CI 122 = Intro: poxoru Neg: jopa P: pictinyo
'because--not--takes-not-he' (Because he didn't take it.)
- CI 123 = Intro: poxoru T: hayathia Neg: jopa P: tainyo
'because--in-the-past--not--sees-not-he' (Because in the past he didn't see it.)
- CI 124 = Intro: poxoru D: bereca Neg: jopa P: ponayo
'because--down-river--not--walk-not-he' (Because he didn't go down river.)

Included Relative Affirmative (210)

- CI 211 = Rel/S: xua P: paeba Cit: jiyape Rep 2: jei
'the-one--speaks-he--jiyape--says-he' (The one who says 'jiyape'.)

- Cl 212 = M: saya Rel/O: xua P: jeta.
 'only-the-one-hunt-I' (Only the one that I hunt.)
- Cl 213 = Rel/S: xua L: mata O₁: unu P: xeta
 'the-one-over-jungle-clears' (The one who clears the jungle.)
- Cl 214 = Rel/S: xua T: merahui P: pōna huarapa
 'the-one-night-walks-travels-he' (The one who travels at night.)
- Cl 215 = Rel/S: pon C15: be'tsaqui
 'he-like the-bird' (The one that is like the bird.)

Included Relative Negative (220)

- Cl 222 = Rel/S: xua Neg: jopa O₁: duhuei P: jeichiyo
 'the-one-not-meat-hunts-not-he' (The one who doesn't hunt.)
- Cl 223 = Rel/S: xua Neg: jopa O₁: naca P: tayo
 'the-one-not-us-sees-not-he' (The one that doesn't see us.)
- Cl 224 = Rel/S: xua Neg: jopa P: ponayo
 'the-one-not-walks-not-he' (The one who doesn't walk.)
- Cl 225 = Rel/S: xua Neg: jopa C25: ahuabiyo
 'the-one-not-rainy-season-not' (The one that is not rainy season.)

Included Relative Locative (230)

- Cl 232 = Rel/L: itaxota O₂: jera O₂: ne P: huca
 'other-that-at-canoe-me-begs-he' (Where he begged the canoe from me.)
- Cl 233 = Rel/L: itaxota O₁: pehuito P: xane
 'other-that-at-his-flesh-eats-he' (Where he ate the meat.)
- Cl 234 = Rel/L: itaxota S: Fireri P: eca
 'other-that-at-Fidel-sits-he' (Where Fidel is.)

5.5. The Affirmative Response Clause. The Affirmative Response Clause consists of various close-knit units consisting of clause level items. It distributes into the Sent Frag 1 which fills the Response of the Section.

5.5.1. Tagmemic Formula.

	+ Intro:	+ M:	+ P:	Distribution
Aff Resp Cl	intro 2	adv 1	Aff Vb 1	Sent Frag 1, Cit of Cl 01

5.5.2. Example.

Aff Resp Cl = Intro: metha M: moya P: daichi
 'perhaps-just-that-is-right' (Perhaps that's right!)

6. THE GROUP

6.1. The Verb Group

6.1.1. The Simple Verb Group

6.1.1.1. Emic Classes

	Quot	Ditr	Tr	Intr
	01	02	03	04
Declarative				
Affirmative	10 11	12	13	14
	20 21	22	23	24
	30 31	32	33	34
Negative	40 41	42	43	44
	50 51	52	53	54
Imperative				
Affirmative	60 61	62	63	64
	70 --	72	73	74
Negative	80 81	82	83	84
Stative	-- --	--	--	114
	-- --	--	--	124
	-- --	--	--	134
	-- --	--	--	144

6.1.1.3. Tagmeme Inventory of Simple Verb Group

	Filler in Verb Group
Asp 1:	asp vb s 1-3 12-14, 42-44, 52-54, 62-64
Asp 2:	asp vh s 2 12-14
Aux:	vb s 13a (exana), 63a (naluuta), Adj 1 (ajibi) 31-34, 72-74
Cl:	adj s 3 114
C2:	Adj 1, 2, n s 11-14, 24-27, 52-53 124
C 3:	n s 15, 16, Loc 6 134
Coord 1:	vb s 12-24 12-14
Coord 2:	vb r 13 (xU) 62-64
Emph 1:	Vb Clit 20 41-44
Emph 2:	Vb Clit 50 12-14, 21-24, 32-34
Emph 3:	Vb Clit 51 62-64, 82-84
Emph 4:	Vb Clit 55 114, 124, 134
H 11:	vb s 01 11
H 12-14:	vb s 02-04 12-14
H 21:	vb s 11b 21, 41, 51, 81
H 22-24:	vb s 02b-04b 22-24, 42-44, 52-54
H 31:	vb s 01a 31
H 32-34:	vb s 02a-04a 32-34, 82-84
H 61:	vb s 11a, 21a 61
H 62-64:	vb s 12, 13a-33a, 13b (-ne), 14a-34a (-pa, -ua, -ba, na, -ca), vb r 22, 23 (-ta) 62-64, 72-74
H 114:	Stat 1, 2 114, 124, 134
H 144:	Stat 1 144
Loc:	dir s 4 12-14
Neg:	Vb Clit 80 81-84
Pers 1:	Vb Clit 30 10-40, 114, 124, 134
Pers 2:	Vb Clit 40 60-80
Pl:	Vb Clit 10 see chart
Posit:	N 8 see chart
Tense 1:	Stat 3 40, 104
Tense 2:	Stat 4 51-54
Tense 3:	Vb Clit 71-73 21
Tense 4:	Vb Clit 71-73, Stat 5 22-24

6.1.1.4. Tagmemic Formulae Simple Verb Group Notes

+H: vb s 53 only occurs with +Pers: Vb Clit 33, 34 and does not occur with Coord, Asp, or Loc.

In Vb 30, +Pers: Vb Clit 30 optionally precedes + Aux.

In Vb 62-64 when +Coord: vb s 13 (xU) +H: vb s 00a (i.e., 13a not 13b).

When Pl: Vb Clit 10 and H: Vb Clit 31, 32 ±Emph: Vb Clit 55 occur together, they form a word.

E.g., pambe 'plural you-2' (you two).

-/±Vb Clit 55 in Vb 124 Read - Emph: Vb Clit 55 when C: Adj 2.

In Vb 124 +Pers optionally precedes +H.

In Vb 134 +C precedes ±Posit: N 8.

In Vb 134 ±Pl optionally follows H: Stat 1, 2 or it optionally follows +C.

In Vb 72-74 +Aux obligatorily follows +Pers: Vb Clit 40.

In Vb 12-24 a few coordinates cause the H to drop the stem formative before adding the coordinate.

E.g., nohuane = nohuaxubuncua 'bathe' 'bathe-throw-stand' (He is showering.)

6.1.1.5. Simple Verb Group Examples

Vb 11 = H: jumichi Pers: ∅ 'say-he' (He said)

Vb 12 = H: jeita Asp 1: uncuu Asp 2: pona Loc: deca Pers: ∅
'hunts-stands-walks-down-he' (He hunts standing down river)

Vb 13 = H: thaba Coord: xuba Asp 1: eca Asp 2: pona Loc: deca Pers: ∅
'cuts-throws-sits-walk-down-he' (He sat cutting going down river)

Vb 14 = H: huarapa Coord: jeita Asp 2: pona Pers: ∅
'travel-hunt-walk-he' (He hunts travelling in a canoe)

Vb 21 = Pl: pa H: paebi Tense: na Pers: me Emph: be
'plural-say-future-future-you-two' (You two will say)

Vb 22 = Posit: matana H: pichi Tense: na Pers: me
'head-hair-take-future-future-you' (You will ask)

Vb 23 = Pl: pa H: xae Tense: na Pers: me Emph: be
'plural-eat-future-future-you-2' (You two will eat)

Vb 24 = Pl: pa Posit: maxæ H: fifinae Tense: na Pers: n
'plural-arm-lazy-future-future-I' (We are lazy)

Vb 31 = H: paeba Aux: ajibi Pers: ∅
'say-not-any-he' (He didn't say)

Vb 32 = H: huuca Pers: me Aux: nahuita
'begs-you-does-a-lot' (You beg a lot)

= Aux: nahuita H: pita Pers: ∅
'a-lot-took-he' (He took a lot)

Vb 33 = H: exana Aux: ajibi Pers: ∅
'makes-not-any-he' (He doesn't make any)

Vb 34 = Pl: pa H: pona Aux: nahuita Pers: n
'plural-walk-does-a-lot-I' (We walk a lot)

Vb 41 = H: paebi Pers: ∅ Emph: yo
'say-future-he-not' (He doesn't say)

= H: paebi Pers: n Tense: tsane
'say-future-I-future' (I am not going to speak)

- Vb 42 = Pl: pa H: catsi Pers: m Tense: tsane
'plural-give-future--you future' (You will not give it)
- Vb 43 = Posit: lui H: thabi Pers: ϕ Emph: yo
'flesh-cut-future-he-not' (He doesn't cut his flesh)
- Vb 44 = Pl: pa H: huarapa Asp 1: ecae Pers: m Emph: yo
'plural-travel-sits-you-not' (You are not travelling)
- Vb 51 = H: paebi Tense: tsainchi
'say-future-we' (We will not say)
- Vb 52 = H: huuca Tense: tsainchi
'beg-future-we' (We will not beg)
- Vb 53 = H: xae Tense: tsainchi
'eat-future-we' (We will not eat)
- Vb 54 = H: eca Asp: pona Tense: tsainchi
'sit-walk-future-we' (We will not walk)
- Vb 61 = H: jan Pers: de
'say-imperative' (Say!)
- Vb 62 = Pl: pa H: jeit Asp: ompa Pers: re
'plural-hunt-go-they-imperative' (Go hunting!)
- Vb 63 = H: seba Coord: xo Pers: re
'roast-throw-imperative' (Throw on to roast)
H: tae Pers: ma Emph: bo
'look-future-imperative-emphasis' (Look!)
- Vb 64 = H: eca Pers: re
'sit-imperative' (Sit down!)
- Vb 72 = Pl: pa H: huuca Pers: re Aux: nahuita
'plural-beg-imperative-does-a-lot' (Beg a lot!)
- Vb 73 = H: tae Pers: ma Aux: ajibi
'see-future-imperative-not-any' (Don't see it!)
- Vb 74 = H: du Pers: re Aux: ajibi
'hang-imperative-not-any' (Don't hang it!)
- Vb 81 = H: paebi Neg: in Pers: de
'say-future-not-imperative' (Don't say!)
- Vb 82 = H: huuca Neg: in Pers: de
'beg-not-imperative' (Don't beg!)
- Vb 83 = Pl: pa H: tsecona Neg: in Pers: de Emph: bo
'plural-shoot-not-imperative-emphatic' (Don't shoot!)
- Vb 84 = H: pona Neg: in Pers: de
'walk-not-imperative' (Don't walk!)
- Vb 114 = Pl: pa Posit: peru C: tsobia H: tseca Pers: m Emph: be
'plural-skin-red-is-you-two' (You two have red skin)
= Posit: matatseboco C: sujei H: tsecae Pers: ϕ Tense: tsane
'top-skin-green-is-sitting-he-future' (The outer skin is green)(The outer skin will be green)
- Vb 124 = C: amaxufaetabi Pers: n H: tsocuae Tense: tsane
'privative-arm-lazy-I-lies future' (My arm will be lazy)
= Pl: pa C: ai H: tsurucuae Pers: m Emph: be
'plural- there-isn't-any is-hanging- you-two' (You two were gone)

Vb 134 = C: *imoxayo* Posit: thi H: *tscac* Pers: \emptyset Tense: *tsane*
 'near-thigh -is-sitting -he' (His thigh is short)

Vb 134 = C: *pexuivo* Pl: *pa* Pers: *m* Emph: *be*
 'child-plural -you-two' (You two are little)
 = C: *pexuivo* Pl: *pa* H: *tscac* Pers: *n* Emph: *be*
 'child-plural-is-sitting-1-two' (You two were little)

= C: *pinyo* H: *tscac* Pl: *pa* Pers: *m* Emph: *be*
 'big-one-is-sitting-plural-you-two' (You two were big)

Vb 144= H: *tsurucuae* Tense: *tsane*
 'hangs-future' ((rain) is coming)

6.1.1.6. The Verb Group Clitics

Vb Clit 10 = *pa-* 'plural'

Vb Clit 20 = *-yo* 'negative'

Vb Clit 30 = Person Subject

Vb Clit 31 = *-n* Subject 'I' (1st exclusive, 1st on 1st included and 3rd)

Vb Clit 32 = *-mE* Subject 'you'

Vb Clit 33= \emptyset Subject 'he, they'

Vb Clit 34 = *-TSi* (*tatsi*) Subject 'we (incl), 1st (pl incl), 1st on 2nd, 3rd on 3rd (person)

Vb Clit 10, 33, and 34 are mutually exclusive.

Vb Clit 40 = *-RE* 'imperative'

Vb Clit 50 = Emphasis

Vb Clit 51 = *-bo* 'surprise'

Vb Clit 52 = *-bu* 'embarrassment'

Vb Clit 53 = *-comb μ* 'emphatic'

Vb Clit 54 = *-ra* 'assertion'

Vb Clit 55 = *-be* 'dual'

Vb Clit 56 = *-n0* 'large number'

Vb Clit 70 = Tense

Vb Clit 71 = *-NA* 'future'

Vb Clit 72 = *-ipa* 'conditional'

Vb Clit 73 = *-icha* 'progressive'

Vb Clit 80 = *-in-* 'negative (imperative)'

The Vb Clit 55 *-be* 'dual' also fills the Dual of the Noun Group.

The Vb Clit 10 *pa-* 'plural' also fills the Plural of:

1. The Post Positional Phrase, e.g., *painta* 'for us'
2. The Pronoun Phrase, e.g., *paxam* 'you' (plural).

6.1.2. The Stative Verb Group

6.1.2.1. Tagmemic Formulae

	+Stat Form 1:	+H:	±Asp 2:	+Stat Form 2:	+Pers:	Distribution
Stat 1	x	asp vb s 1, 2	—	x	—	Vb 114-144 Aff Vb 3
Stat 2	x	asp vb s 1 b	asp vb s 2	x	—	Vb 114-134
Stat 3	x	Vb Clit 71	—	x	—	Tense of Vb 40, 104, N 12, Aff Vb 2
Stat 4	x	Vb Clit 71, 72	—	x	Vb Clit 34	Tense of Vb 50
Stat 5	x	Vb Clit 72	—	x	—	Tense of Vb 22-24, N 12, Aff Vb 2

+Stat Form 1 is filled by Form 1.

+Stat Form 2 is filled by Form 2.

In Stat 4, Form 2 precedes the Head when filled by Vb Clit 71.

6.1.2.2. Examples

Stat 1 = Form 1: tsu H: rucua Form 2: e
'stative-hangs-future-Form' (It is)

Stat 2 = Form 1: ts H: eca Asp 2: pona Form 2: e
'stative-sit-walk-future-Form' (It is)

Stat 3 = Form 1: ts H: an Form 2: e
'stative-future-future-Form' (It will be)

Stat 4 = Form 1: tsa Form 2: i H: n Pers: chi
'stative-future-future-Form-we' (We future)

Stat 5 = Form 1: ts H: ipa Form 2: e
'stative-conditional-future-Form' (conditional)

6.1.2.3. Stative Formative Clitics.

Form 1 = tsV 'pre formative' (cf. Section 8.5)

Form 2 = E 'post formative' (cf. Section 8.5)

6.1.3. The Affirmative Response Verb Group

6.1.3.1. Tagmemic Formulae

	+H:		ΔEmph:	Distribution
Aff Vb 1	aff 1	+Pers: Vb Clit 34	Vb Clit 5b	Aff Resp Cl, Sent Frag 1
Aff Vb 2	aff 1, 2	+Tense: Stat 3, 5	--	Sent Frag 1
Aff Vb 3	aff 1, 2	+Asp: Stat 1 (tsanucuae)	--	Sent Frag 1
Aff Vb 4	aff 1	+Pers: Vb Clit 34	+Asp: asp vb s 3 a	Sent Frag 1

6.1.3.2. Examples.

Aff Vb 1 = H: dai Pers: chi Emph: no
'correct-focus-emphatic' (That's right!)

Aff Vb 2 = H: dai Tense: chane
'correct-future' (That will be correct.)

Aff Vb 3 = H: mei Asp: chanucuae ~ chancuae
'perhaps-present' (Perhaps it is.)

Aff Vb 4 = H: dai Pers: chi Asp: ompa
'correct-focus-plural' (They are right.)

6.2. The Noun Group
 6.2.1. Tagmemic Formulae.

	-	...	-	...	-	...	+Qual 9	+Qual 3	+H 1	-	±Dual	Distribution*
Unposs 1	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	-	+H 1	-	-	S/O
2	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	-	+H 2	±Mod 2	x	S/O
3	±Spec	...	-	...	-	...	-	-	+H 3	-	-	S/O
4	-	...	-	...	-	...	±Mod 4	±Qual 1	+H 4	-	x	Dir 3. [g 1]
Poss 5	...	±Qual 8	±Poss 1	±Qual 5	+Poss 2	-	-	-	+H 5	±Intens	-	-
6	...	+Mod 6/	+Poss 1	±Qual 6	-	-	-	±Qual 2	+H 6	-	x	-
7	-	...	-	...	±Qual 7	±Poss 2	-	-	+H 7	-	x	-
Posit 8	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	±Qual 2	+H 8	-	-	Posit of Vb. N
Compl 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+H 9	+Neg	-	C 25
Vb 10	-	-	±Poss 2	-	-	-	-	±Qual 4	+H 10	-	x	N 4
11	-	-	±Poss 1	-	-	±PP	-	±Posit	+H 11	±Tense	x	C 15
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+H 12	±Tense	-	C 15, 25
Coord 13	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	±Conn	+H 13	+Conn	+Coord	-
Acc 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+H 14	+Acc	-	-

*Noun Groups are distributed in Sent Frag 1, 2 and Man (except N 8)
 N 1, 4-7, 10, 13, 14, distribute in S, O, C 15 of Cl, N 4-7, 10, 11 distribute in N 12.
 In addition Noun Groups are distributed as above.

6.2.2. Noun Group Tagmeme Inventory

		Filler in Noun Group
Acc:	PP Clit 12	14
Conn:	iamo 4	13
Coord:	n s 1-4, 11-17	13
Dual:	Vb Clit 55	2, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11
H 1:	n s 24, 25, 51	1
H 2:	n s 1-6, 24, 31a, 32-35	2
H 3:	n s 1-3, 11-16	3
H 4:	n s 1-3, 5, 6, 21-27, 31a, 35, 51-53	4
H 5:	n s 41-45, 51-53	5
H 6:	n s 31a, 32, 33	6
H 7:	n s 31a, 32-35, 41-53	7
H 8:	n s 31a, 32-36	8
H 9:	time 3 (ahuubo), n s 1-3, 5, 6, 11-17, 21-27, 41-53	9
H 10:	n s 71, 73	10, 4
H 11:	n s 72	11
H 12:	N 4-7, 10, 11, time 1, 3, 5	12
H 13:	n s 1-4, 11-17	13
H 14:	n s 11-14	14
Intens:	PP Clit 30	5
Mod 2:	adj s 2, 3	2
Mod 4:	adj s 4-9	4
Mod 6:	adj s 8	6
Neg:	Adj 1 (ajibi), Vb Clit 20	9
Posit:	N 8	11
Poss 1:	N Clit 10	5, 6, 11
Poss 2:	N Clit 13 (pe)	5, 7, 10
PP:	PP Clit 24	11
Qual 1:	n s 3, 4, 15, 16, 36, 61, N 10	4
Qual 2:	n s 31-36	6, 8
Qual 3:	n s 24-27, 51	1
Qual 4:	PP Clit 10	10
Qual 5:	n s 41-45	5
Qual 6:	n s 31, 36, 43	6
Qual 7:	n s 1	7
Qual 8:	n s 11-14	5
Qual 9:	n s 11-14, 61	1
Spec:	Pr 3, pr s 3	3
Tense:	Stat 3, 5	12

6.2.3. Examples

- N 1 Qual 9: ayabo Qual 3: monae H: jihui
'Guahibo-people-Indians' (Guahibo Indians)
- N 2 H: manca Mod: tsohia Dual: be
'mango-red-2' (two red mangos)
- N 3 Spec: baxua H: Dosa
'that-one-Dosa' (that Dosa)
- N 4 Qual 1: peaxaibexanaein H: jihui
'his-to-be-well-to-make-people' (the healers)
Mod: pin Qual 1: cotsi H: mera
'large-palm-water' (a lot of palm sap)
- N 5 Qual 8: Huasimo Poss: p Qual 5: axa Poss: p H: ena Intens: tatsi
'Huasimo-his-father-his-mother-to-him' (Huasimo's father's mother)
- N 6 = Mod: xui Qual 6: yapi Qual 2: cobe H: sito
'little-young-brother-hand-bone' (little finger)
- N 7 = Qual 7: tsapeindu Poss: pe H: tobu
'turtle-his-eggs' (turtle eggs)
- N 8 = Qual 2: mata H: sipa
'head-bone' (head)
- N 9 = H: aluubi Neg: yo
'rainy-season-not' (not rainy season)
- N 10 = Poss: pe Qual 4: ya H: pupunaein
'his-inside-fly-thing' (male bird)
= Poss: pe H: xachua
'his-eat-thing' (food)
- N 11 = Poss: ta H: tupa
'my-die-thing' (my death, I died)
= Poss: pe PP: na Posit: nta H: caponaexae
'his-self-head-he-carries-because' (because he carries it on his own head)
- N 12 = H: aluubo Tense: tsane
'rainy-season-future' (coming rainy season)
- N 13 = Conn: ira H: tsumera Conn: ira Coord: cahuitiyo
'also-tsumera-also-cahuitiyo' (also a fish also a fish)
- N 14 = H: Huasimo Acc: baru
'Huasimo-with' (the one who is with Huasimo - Huarahuanaeyo, his spouse)

6.2.4. Noun Group Clitics

10	Possessors				
11	taA	'my'	14	huaA	'our (incl)'
12	NE	'your'	15	pata	'our (excl)'
13	pIYA	'his'	16	painya	'your (pl)'

Noun Group Clitics 15 and 16 are composed of Vb Clit 10 + N Clit 11 and 12.

6.3. The Pronoun Group

6.3.1. Tagmemic Formulae

	±Pl:	±Spec:	+H:	±Dual:	Distribution*
Personal Pr 1	Vb Clit 10	---	pr s 1	Vb Clit 55	S of Cl
Pr 2	+Poss:N Clit 14	---	pr s 2	---	S of Cl
Dem Rel Pr 3	---	+pr s 3	pr s 4	---	S,O of Cl, Spec of N 3, Rel 1 of Cl 210, 220
Definite Pr 4	---	pr s 3,5	pr s 6-8	Vb Clit 55	S, O of Cl
Pr 5	---	pr s 4	pr s 7	---	Rel 1 of Cl 210, 220
Ref Rel Pr 6	---	pr s 5	pr s 4	---	S,O, Rel 1 of Cl
Pr 7	---	---	pr s 10	---	S, O of Cl

*Pr 1-6 are distributed into Sent Frag 1, 2 and Man as well as distribution indicated above.

6.3.2. Examples

- Pr 1 = Pl: pa H: xam
'plural-you' (you)
- Pr 2 = Poss: hua H: xainchi
'our-we' (we all)
- Pr 3 = Spec: ba H: xua
'that-emphatic-the-one' (that one)
- Pr 4 = Spec: bara H: caeluyo
'that-one-female-one' (she, that one female)
- Pr 5 = Spec: bara H: pon
'that-this-masculine' (he, that one male)
- Pr 6 = Spec: da H: xua
'back-referent-that' (that one referred to)
- Pr 7 = H: bequein
'the-former' (like the one)

6.4. The Interrogative Group

6.4.1. Tagmemic Formulae

	+Ig:	±Goal:	+H:	±Emph:	Distribution*
Ig 1	ig r 1	Goal Clit	N 4 (po...)	---	S, C, O
Ig 2	ig r 1	Goal Clit	n s 15, pr s 4, 7, adj s 5	Vb Clit 54, 55	S, C, O
Ig 3	ig r 2	---	---	---	S, C, O
Ig 4	ig r 1	+Goal Clit	±pr s 4	---	Cit of Cl
Ig 5	ig r 1	Goal Clit	adj s 5 (xo)	---	L of Cl
Ig 6	ig r 1	---	dir s 1, 2	---	D of Cl
Ig 7	ig r 1	+Goal Clit	Time 5	---	T of Cl

In Ig 5 the Goal Clit¹ may optionally follow the Head

*Ig 1-7 distribute into Ig of Cl and Sent Frag 5 as well as in distribution indicated above.

¹Goal Clit See Section 6.7.3.

6.4.2. Examples

Ig 1 = Ig: e Goal: ta H: pomatahuan
 'interrogative-at-this head name' (What is the name of it?)

Ig 2 = Ig: e H: po Emph: be
 'interrogative-this-2' (What are these?)

Ig 3 = Ig: jintam
 'who' (Who?)

Ig 4 = Ig: e Goal: ta H: xua
 'interrogative-at-that' (What is it?)

Ig 5 = Ig: e H: xo Goal: ta
 'interrogative-that-at' (Where?)

Ig 6 = Ig: e H: bereca
 'interrogative-down-river' (Where down river?)

Ig 7 = Ig: e Goal: ta H: poxonac tsane
 'interrogative-at-at-the-time future' (When?)

6.5. The Adjective Group

6.5.1. Tagmaemic Formulae

	+Priv:	±Posit:	+H:	+Emph:	Distribution
Adj 1	Adj Clit	n s 31-36	adj s 1	---	C of Vb 124, N 9, Man. Aux of Vb. Sent Frag Sent Frag I, 2
Adj 2	---	n s 31-36	adj s 6	Vb Clit 55	S, O, C 15 of Cl, Man, C of Vb 124, Sent Frag I, 2

In Adj 2 ±Posit follows H.

6.5.2. Example

Adj 1 = Priv: a Posit: taxu H: tane
 'privative-foot-hurting-he' (His foot is hurting.)

Adj 2 = H: ayun Posit: maxu Emph: be
 'many-arm-2' (two arms)

6.5.3. Adjective Clitic

Adj Clit = a 'privative'

6.6. The Direction Group

6.6.1. Tagmemic Formulae

	+Mod:	+H:	+Co:	Distribution
Dir 1	---	dir s 2 (hueya)	dir s 1 (betsina), 2. (be-)	D of Cl, Man, Sent Frag 1, 2
Dir 2	dir s 3	dir s 1 (bereca)	---	D of Cl, Man, Sent Frag 1, 2
Dir 3	±N 4, pr s 3.5	dir s 1, 2	---	D of Cl, Man, Sent Frag 1, 2

6.6.2. Examples

- Dir 1 = H: hueya Co: beya
'toward-the-West-away-from-West' (farther to the West)
- Dir 2 = Mod: parahua H: bereca
'farther-away-from-down-East' (farther down river)
- Dir 3 = Mod: Meta Mene H: beicha
'Meta River-away-from-to-the-North' (up to the Meta River)

6.7. The Location Group

6.7.1. The Tagmemic Formulae

	±Poss:	±Spec:	+H:	+Case:	Distribution*
Loc 1	---	---	loc r 1	---	L of Cl
Loc 2	N Clit 10	- -	n s 2, 6, 51 (bo)	Goal Clit	L of Cl
Loc 3	---	- -	n s 15, 16	Goal Clit	L of Cl
Loc 4	---	pr r 3	n s 15	Goal Clit	L of Cl
Loc 5	---	pr s 9, pr r 3	adj s 5 (xo)	Goal Clit	L of Cl
Loc 6	---	+Loc: loc r 2	n s 15 (xoyo)	---	L of Cl, C of Vb 134
Loc 7	---	+loc r 3	adj s 5 (xo)	Goal Clit	Rel 2, L of Cl 230

*Loc 1-7 distribute into Sent Frag 1, 2 and Man as well as distribution indicated above.

6.7.2. Examples

- Loc 1 = H: taju 'far'
- Loc 2 = Poss: pia H: bo Case: tha
'his-house-at' (at his house)
- Loc 3 = H: pexuiyo Case: tha
'child-at' (in childhood)
- Loc 4 = Spec: ba H: xoyo Case: ta
'that-that-one-at' (at that place)
- Loc 5 = Spec: bera H: xo Case: ta
'specifically-that-at' (right here)
- Loc 6 = Loc: imo H: xoyo
'near-that-one' (near)

Loc 7 = Spec: ita H: xo Case: ta
 'specific-that-at' (where)

6.7.3. Clitic

Goal Clit = thA 'at, in, with, on'

6.8. The Time Group

6.8.1. Tagmemic Formulae

	±Mod:	±Qual:	+H:	±Case:	±Emph:	Distribution
Time 1	adj s 2, 5 (po)	---	time r 1	---	Vb Clit 55	T of Cl, Man, Sent Frag 1, 2
Time 2	---	---	time r 2	---	---	T of Cl, Man, Sent Frag 1, 2
Time 3	---	---	time r 3	Goal Clit*	---	T of Cl, Man, Sent Frag 1, 2
Time 4	adj s 2, 5 (po)	n s 36	time r 4	Goal Clit	Vb Clit 55	T of Cl, Man, Sent Frag 1, 2
Time 5	---	---	time r 5	±Tense: Stat 3,5	---	T of Cl, Man, Sent Frag 1, 2, lg 7

*Goal Clit—see Section 6.7.3.

6.8.2. Examples

Time 1 = Mod: po H: merahui
 'this-night' (tomorrow night)

Time 2 = H: anoxuae 'today'

Time 3 = H: huei Case: tha
 'summer-in' (in summer)

Time 4 = Mod: po Qual: mata H: cubi Case: tha
 'this-head-day-on' (on this day)

= Mod: auya Qual: mata H: quei Emph: be
 'many-head-daylight-2' (two days)

Time 5 = H: poxonae Tense: tsane
 'at-this-time-future'

6.9. The Exclamation Group

6.9.1. Tagmemic Formulae

	+H:	+Emph:	Distribution
Excl 1	excl 1	Vb Clit 51	Sent Frag 3, Excl of Cl
Excl 2	excl 2	Vb Clit 56	Sent Frag 3, Excl of Cl
Excl 3	n r 1	Vb Clit 56	Sent Frag 3

6.9.2. Examples

Excl 1 = H: jai Emph: bo
 'you-say!-emphatic' (You don't say!)

Excl 2 = H: jaya Emph: na
 'that's-nice -emphatic' (Isn't that nice!)

Excl 3 = H: ohucibi Emph: no
 'deer--emphatic' (lots of deer!)

6.10. The Manner Group

6.10.1. Tagmemic Formulae

	+Comp:	+H:	Distribution
Man 1	comp r 1	CI Decl, N 2,7,9-15, Adj, Pr, Time, Dir, Loc, adv 2	C 15 of CI, M of CI, Sent Frag 1,2
Man 2	comp r 2	±H: CI Decl, N, Pr, Loc, adv 2, Adj, Time	C 15 of CI, M of CI, Sent Frag 1,2

6.10.2. Examples

- Man 1 = Comp: be H: casahua pipae
 'like--platano ripe' (like ripe bananas)
 = Comp: be H: bana daeba
 'as--honey he licks' (like the way he eats honey)
- Man 2 = Comp: seicaya H: huamonae
 'different--our-people' (our people are different)

6.11. The Post Positional Group

6.11.1. Tagmemic Formulae

	±Pl:	+Pers:	+H:	Distribution
Dative 1	Vb Clit 10	PP Clit 20	PP Clit 11-13	PP of CI
Objective 2	Vb Clit 10	PP Clit 20	PP Clit 14	O, PP of CI

PP Clit 10 either unite phonologically with PP Clit 20 to form phonological words, or with the following phonological word.

- e.g., inta 'for me'
 nehuuca 'he begs me'

6.11.2. Examples

- PP 1 = Pl: pa Pers: in H: ta
 'plural--me--for' (for us)
- PP 2 = Pers: naca H: φ
 'us--object' (us)

6.11.3. Post Positional Clitics

- PP Clitics 10 dative
- 11 ta 'for'
 - 12 baru 'with' (accompaniment)
 - 13 tsi 'with'
 - 14 φ 'object'
- PP Clitics 20 objective
- 21 NE 'me'

22	ca	'you'
23	ϕ	'him'
24	na	'reflexive'
25	naca	'we all'

PP Clit 25 naca is composed of PP Clit 24 and PP Clit 22.

PP Clit Intensifier 30 tatsi 'for him, his own'.

PP Clit tatsi is composed of PP Clit 11 and Vb Clit 34.

Vb Clit 10, PP Clit 23 and PP Clit 25 are mutually exclusive.

6.12. The Indirective Group

6.12.1. Tagmemic Formulae

	±Pl:	+Pers:	+H:	±Qual:	Distribution
Indir 1	Vb Clit 10	PP Clit 20	Indir Clit	---	Indir of Cl
Indir 2	---	---	Indir Clit	n s 1-3, 11-14, 31-36	Indir of Cl

In Indir 2 ±Qual optionally precedes +H.

6.12.2. Examples

Indir 1 = Pl: pa Pers: in H: ya
'plural-me--inside' (inside us)

Indir 2 = H: ya Qual: bo
'inside-house' (inside the house)

6.12.3. Indirective Clitic

Indir Clit ya 'inside, within'

7. THE STEM

7.1. The Verb Stem

7.1.1. The Simple Verb Stem

7.1.1.1. Tagmemic Formulae

In the following chart, vb s sfx Oa corresponds to vb s OOa and vb s sfx Ob to vb s OOb.
 a = present affirmative b = non present affirmative (future, negative...)

	Verb Stem:		+Base:		+Form:		Distribution
Decl							
Quot (01)	11	---	11	---	1	---	Vb 11-61, 81
	21a	---	21	---	---	---	Rep 2 of Cl, Vb 11-61, 81
	31a	---	31	+Char	---	---	Vb 11
	41a	---	41	---	---	---	Vb 11
Ditr (02)	12	---	12	---	2	---	Vb 12-82
	22	±Inst	22	+Caus	---	---	Vb 12-82
	32	---	32	+Caus	---	---	Vb 12-82
Trans (03)	13	---	13	---	3	---	Vb 13-83, vb s 32
	23	+Inst	23	---	4	---	Vb 13-83
	33	±Inst	33	±Speed	1	---	Vb 13-83
	43	+Postf	42	---	6	---	Vb 13-53, 83
	53	---	53	+Vbl	---	---	Vb 13-53, 83
	63a	±Ref	63	+Caus	---	---	Vb 13-83
	73a	---	73	---	5	+Repit	Vb 13-83
	83	---	83	+Caus	---	---	Vb 13-83
Intrans (04)	14	---	14	---	4	±Repit	Vb 14-84, vb s 34
	24	Mod	24	---	7	±Dir	Vb 14-54, 84
	34	---	34	+Speed	1	---	Vb 14-54 84
	44	---	44	---	8	+Form 6	Vb 14-54 84

1. When Dir: vb s sfx 2a, 9a occurs +Form: vb s sfx Oa only.
2. In addition vb s oob is distributed in Base of n s 70.
3. in vb s 24, when the motion tagmeme occurs, Dir is obligatory.

7.1.1.2. The Simple Verb Stem Tagmeme Inventory

	Filler in Verb Stem
Base 11:	vb r 11
Base 21:	vb r 21
Base 31:	vb r 31
Base 41:	vb r 41
Base 12:	vb r 12, 22
Base 22:	vb r 14, 24 (po-)
Base 32:	vb s 13 (apa, xuba), vb r 53
Base 13:	vb r 13, 23, 33, 53

	Filler in Verb Stem
Base 23:	vb r 14, 24 (po) 23
Base 33:	vb r 23 33
Base 43:	vb r 43 43
Base 53:	n r 4 53
Base 63:	n r 33 63a
Base 73:	vb r 33 73a
Base 83:	vb r 24 83
Base 14:	vb r 14, 24 14
Base 24:	vb r 24 24
Base 34:	vb s 14 (duN) 34
Base 44:	vb r 34 44
Caus:	vb s sfx 5a, 5b 22, 32, 63a, 83
Char:	vb r 21 31a
Dir:	vb s sfx 2, 9 24
Form 1:	vb s sfx 1a, 1b 11, 33, 34
Form 2:	vb s sfx 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b 12
Form 3:	vb s sfx 1a-8a, 1b-8b 13
Form 4:	vb s sfx 1a-6a, 1b-6b 14, 23
Form 5:	vb s sfx 6a 73a
Form 6:	vb s sfx 6a, 6b 43, 44
Form 7:	vb s sfx 2, 3, 6 24
Form 8:	vb s sfx 3a 44
Inst:	vb s pfx 10 22, 23, 33
Mot:	dir afx 1 24
Posit:	n s 30 43
Refl:	PP Clit 24 63a
Repit:	vb s sfx 30 14, 73a
Speed:	vb s sfx 20 33, 34
Vbl:	vb s sfx 1 53

7.1.1.3. Verb Stem Examples

- vb s 11a = Base: fi Form: ba 'singular-present' (is singing)
 vb s 11b = Base: pae Form: bi 'say-future' (will say)
 vb s 21a = Base: jei 'he-says'
 vb s 31a = Base: cueicuei Char: jei 'chatter-says' (chatters)
 vb s 41a = Base: jumichi 'said'
 vb s 12a = Base: cuiru Form: ba 'teach-present' (teaches)
 vb s 12b = Base: cuiru Form: bi 'teach-future' (will teach)
 vb s 12a = Base: huu Form: ca 'beg-present' (begs)
 vb s 12b = Base: huu Form: cae 'beg-future' (will beg)
 vb s 22a = Inst: ca Base: po Caus: ta 'with-walk-cause' (carries)
 vb s 22b = Inst: ca Base: po Caus: tsi 'with-walk-cause-future' (will carry)
 vb s 32a = Base: neco Caus: ta 'look-cause-present' (looks at)
 vb s 32a = Base: ca Caus: ta 'tie-cause-present' (ties)
 vb s 32a = Base: apa Caus: ta 'drink-present-to-cause' (give to drink)
 vb s 32b = Base: apae Caus: tsi 'drink-future-to-cause-future' (will give to drink)

- vb s 32a = Base: xube Caus: ta 'throw-present--to-cause' (gives to throw)
 vb s 32b = Base: xubi Caus: chi 'throw-future--to-cause' (will give to throw)
 vb s 13a = Base: tha Form: ba 'cut--present' (is cutting)
 vb s 13b = Base: pae Form: bi 'say--future' (will say)
 vb s 13a = Base: xuxu Form: ca 'make-holes--present' (injects)
 vb s 13b = Base: xuxu Form: cae 'make-holes--future' (will inject)
 vb s 13a = Base: ichi Form: pa 'likes--present' (likes)
 vb s 13b = Base: cau Form: pae 'drink--future' (will get drunk)
 vb s 13a = Base: co Form: hua 'bad-luck--present' (has bad luck)
 vb s 13b = Base: co Form: hui 'bad-luck--future' (will have bad luck)
 vb s 13a = Base: se Form: ta 'heat--to-cause-present' (cooks)
 vb s 13b = Base: se Form: tsi 'heat--to-cause-future' (will cook)
 vb s 13a = Base: exa Form: na 'make--present' (makes)
 vb s 13b = Base: exa Form: nae 'make--future' (will make)
 vb s 13a = Base: ta Form: ne 'see--present' (sees)
 vb s 13b = Base: ta Form: e 'see--future' (will see)
 vb s 13a = Base: c Form: ua 'dig--present' (to dig)
 vb s 13b = Base: c Form: uei 'dig--future' (will dig)
 vb s 23a = Inst: ca Base: po Form: na 'with--walk--present' (to bring)
 vb s 23b = Inst: ca Base: po Form: nae 'with--walk--future' (will bring)
 vb s 23a = Inst: ca Base: bo Form: ca 'with--lie--present' (to lie)
 vb s 23b = Inst: ca Base: bo Form: cae 'with--lie--future' (will lie)
 vb s 23a = Inst: ca Base: pane Form: pa 'with--escape--present' (to escape with)
 vb s 23b = Inst: ca Base: pane Form: pae 'with--escape--future' (will escape with)
 vb s 23a = Inst: ca Base: naetsiri Form: cua 'with--flee--present' (to flee with)
 vb s 23b = Inst: ca Base: naetsiri Form: cae 'with--flee--future' (will flee with)
 vb s 33a = Base: xuxu Speed: tara Form: ba 'make-holes--emphatic-quickly--present' (to drill)
 vb s 33a = Base: huae Speed: ta Form: ba 'grab--quickly--present' (to grab)
 vb s 33b = Base: huae Speed: ta Form: bi 'grab--quickly--future' (will grab)
 vb s 33a = Inst: ca Base: huaeta Form: ba 'with--grab--present' (to grab)
 vb s 33b = Inst: ca Base: huaeta Form: bi 'with--grab--future' (will grab)
 vb s 43a = Posit: cot Base: ai Form: na 'stomach--wear--present' (is pregnant--animal)
 vb s 43b = Posit: hui Base: ai Form: nae 'neck--wear--future' (will wear at the neck)
 vb s 43a = Posit: mar Base: ai Form: na 'waist--wear--present' (to wear at the waist)
 vb s 53a = Base: domae Vbl: ba 'fever--present' (to have fever)
 vb s 53b = Base: domae Vbl: bi 'fever--future' (will have fever)
 vb s 63a = Refl: na Base: si Caus: ta 'self--fat--cause' (is fat)
 vb s 63a = Refl: na Base: hui Caus: ta 'self--flesh--cause' (is a lot)

- vb s 73a = Base: tseco Form: ne Repit: iba 'shoot--present-plural-action--repeatedly'
(to repeatedly shoot at)
- vb s 73a = Base: so Form: ne Repit: iba 'carve--present-plural-action--repeatedly'
(to repeatedly carve)
- vb s 83a = Base: e Caus: ta 'sit--cause' (to put)
- vb s 83b = Base: du Caus: tsi 'give--cause' (will give)
- vb s 14a = Base: nahuira Form: ba 'dance--present' (to dance)
- vb s 14b = Base: nahuira Form: bi 'dance--future' (will dance)
- vb s 14a = Base: pane Form: pa 'escape--present' (to escape)
- vb s 14b = Base: pane Form: pae 'escape--future' (will escape)
- vb s 14a = Base: naetsiri Form: ca 'flee--present' (to flee)
- vb s 14b = Base: naetsiri Form: cae 'flee--future' (will flee)
- vb s 14a = Base: pa Form: ta 'arrive--present' (to arrive)
- vb s 14b = Base: pa Form: tsi 'arrive--future' (will arrive)
- vb s 24a = Base: jo Form: pei Dir: ca 'fall--present-down--present' (to fall down)
- vb s 24b = Base: jo Form: pei Dir: cae 'fall--present-down--future' (will fall down)
- vb s 24a = Mot: hue Base: po Form: in Dir: ca 'toward--walk--present--down--present'
(to come down)
- vb s 24b = Mot: hue Base: po Form: in Dir: cae 'toward--walk--present--down--future'
(will come down)
- vb s 24a = Base: eco Form: in Dir: ca 'climb--present-down--present' (to climb down)
- vb s 24b = Base: eco Form: in Dir: cae 'climb--present-down--future' (will climb down)
- vb s 24a = Mot: be Base: e Form: qui Dir: ya 'away-from--sit--present--up--present'
(to sit there)
- vb s 24b = Mot: be Base: e Form: qui Dir: yae 'away-from--sit--present--up--future'
(will sit there)
- vb s 34a = Base: dun Speed: tara Form: ba 'hang--very-quickly--present' (to fall quickly)
- vb s 34b = Base: dun Speed: tara Form: bi 'hang--very-quickly--future' (will fall quickly)
- vb s 44a = Base: yu Form: pa Form: na 'ambitious--present--plural-action-present'
(is continually ambitious)
- vb s 44b = Base: yu Form: pa Form: nae 'ambitious--present--plural-action-future'
(will be ambitious)
- vb s 44a = Base: xane Form: pa Form: na 'good--present--plural-action-present'
(is continually good)
- vb s 44a = Base: anae Form: pa Form: na 'angry present--plural-action-present'
(is continually angry)

7.1.1.4. The Verb Root Examples

Quot (01)	Distribution in Base of vb stem
vb r 11 fi 'sing' pae- 'speak' hua- 'call'	11
vb r 21 jAN 'say'	21a, 31a

vb r 31	cueicuei- 'chatter' huecoy- 'cry'	31a
vb r 41	JUmichi 'said', 'to be nauseated'	41a
Ditrans (02)		
vb r 12	cuiru- 'teach' huu- 'ask for'	12
vb r 22	ca- 'give' pi- 'take' du- 'give'	12
Trans (03)		
vb r 13	ta- 'see' co- 'unlucky' cau- 'intoxicate' xU- 'throw' quia- 'wash' e- 'dig' tha- 'cut' b- 'hit' exa- 'make' si- 'bite'	13, Coord 2
vb r 23	se- 'cook' huac- 'grab' cahua- 'strike' xuxu- 'make a hole'	13, 33
vb r 33	so- 'carve' tseco- 'shoot'	13, 73
vb r 43	-ai- 'wear'	43
vb r 53	cu 'tie' neco- 'look' coma- 'buy'	13, 32
Intrans (04)		
vb r 14	nahuira- 'dance' huara- 'travel' pane- 'escape' naetsiri- 'flee' pa- 'arrive' pato- 'arrive singular'	14, 22, 23
vb r 24	e- 'sit' duBE- 'hang' boBE- 'lie' po- 'walk' Jo- 'fall'	14, 22-24, 83 asp vb s 1, 2
vb r 34	yu- 'ambitious' anae- 'angry' xane- 'good'	44

7.1.1.5. The Verb Stem Affixes

Note: vb s sfx 1-8 generally function solely as formatives. With certain roots they carry the meanings indicated below. vb s sfx 'a' occur with the present and vb s sfx 'b' occur with the negative, future, etc.

Formatives:

vb s sfx 1a	= ba	'present verbalize'
vb s sfx 1b	= bi	'future verbalize'
vb s sfx 2a	= cUa	'down' (single action)
vb s sfx 2b	= cUaE	'down' (single action)
vb s sfx 3a	= pa	
vb s sfx 3b	= paE	
vb s sfx 4a	= Hua	
vb s sfx 4b	= hui	
vb s sfx 5a	= TA	'causative'
vb s sfx 5b	= tSi	'causative'
vb s sfx 6a	= NA	'plural action'
vb s sfx 6b	= naE	'plural action'
vb s sfx 7a	= NE	
vb s sfx 7b	= E	
vb s sfx 8a	= ua	

- vb s sfx 8b = uei
- vb s sfx 9a = ya 'up'
- vb s sfx 9b = yae 'up'
- vb s pfx 10 = ca- 'instrument'
- vb s sfx 20 = 'speed'
- vb s sfx 21 = ta 'simple emphatic'
- vb s sfx 22 = tara 'very emphatic'
- vb s sfx 23 = ba 'quickly'
- vb s sfx 24 = bara 'very quickly'
- vbs s sfx 30 = -iba 'repetition (repeated action)'

7.1.2. The Aspect Verb Stem

7.1.2.1. Tagmemic Formulae

	+Base:	+Form:	Distribution
asp vb s 1a	vb r 24 (jo-)	vb s sfx 3a	Asp 1 of Vb, H of Stat 1
asp vb s 1b	vb r 24 (e-, du-)	vb s sfx 2a	Asp 1 of Vb, H of Stat 1, 2
asp vb s 2	vb r 24 (po-)	vb s sfx 6a	Asp 1, 2 of Vb, Asp 2 of Stat 2, H of Stat 1
asp vb s 3a	asp vb r 1	vb s sfx 3a	Asp 1 of Vb, Aff, Vb 4
asp vb s 3b	asp vb r 2	vb s sfx 9a	Asp 1 of Vb

7.1.2.2. Examples

- asp vb s 1a = Base: jo Form: pa 'he falls'
- asp vb s 1b = Base: e Form: ca 'he sits'
- asp vb s 2 = Base: po Form: na 'he walks'
- asp vb s 3a = Base: om Form: pa 'they are going'
- asp vb s 3b = Base: hui Form: ya 'he is going'

7.1.2.3. The Root

	Inventory	Distribution
asp vb r 1	om- 'are going'	asp vb s 3a
asp vb r 2	hui- 'is going'	asp vb s 3b

7.1.3. The Affirmative Response Root

7.1.3.1. Tagmemic Formulae

	Inventory	Distribution
aff 1	dai 'correct, right'	Aff Vb 1-4
aff 2	mei 'perhaps'	Aff Vb 2, 3
aff 3	aja 'yes', jei 'yes'	Sent Frag 1

7.2. The Noun Stem

7.2.1. Tagmemic Formulae

	ns		+Base:	+Spec:	+Gend:	+Dim:	+Num:	Distribution
Unpossessed Simple	1	---	n r 1	±n s sfx 14	---	---	±n s sfx 41	N 2,3,4,7,9, 13, Indir 2
	2	---	n r 2	---	---	---	±n s sfx 41	N 2,3,4,9,13, Indir 2, Loc 2
	3	---	n r 3	---	---	---	---	N 2,3,4,9,13, Indir 2
	4	---	n r 4	---	---	---	---	N 2,4,13
	5	---	n r 5	---	---	±n s sfx 30	/±n s sfx 44	N 2,4,9
	6	---	n r 6	±n r 51 (hua)	---	/±n s sfx 30	/±n s sfx 42,43	N 2,4,9, Loc 2
Proper sing	11	---	n r 11	±n s sfx 14	---	---	±n s sfx 41	N 1,3,5,9,13, 14, C of Vb 124, Indir 2, Voc of Cl
pl	12	---	n r 12	±n s sfx 14	---	---	n s sfx 41,42	N 1,3,5,9,13, 14, C of Vb 124, Indir 2
group	13	---	n r 13	---	---	---	n s sfx 42	N 1,3,5,9,13, 14, C of Vb 124, Indir 2
fem	14	---	n r 14	---	---	---	n s sfx 41	N 1,3,5,9,13, 14, C of Vb 124, Indir 2, Voc of Cl
Nominal one	15	---	adj s 4,5,9	---	---	---	n s sfx 41	N 3,4,9,13, Loc 3,4,6, Ig 2, C of Vb 134
thing	16	---	adj s 4	n r 51 (hua)	---	---	---	N 3,4,9,13, Loc 3 C of Vb 134
adj	17	+	adj s 8	---	---	---	±n s sfx 41	N 9,13
		Poss: NClit 13(pe)						
Generic animate fem	21	---	n r 21	---	n s sfx 21	±n s sfx 30	±n s sfx 42,45	N 4,9
male	22	---	n r 22	---	---	n s sfx 30	±n s sfx 42	N 4,9
baby	23	---	n r 23	---	---	---	n s sfx 41,42	N 4,9
Person pl	24	---	n r 24,44	n r 33	---	---	---	N 1,2,4,9, C of Vb 124

	ns	+Base:	+Spec:	+Gend:	+Dim:	+Num:	Distribution	
sing	25	---	n r 25	---	±n s sfx 21,22	---	n s sfx 41 (fem only)	N 1,4,9,C of Vb 124
male	26	---	n r 26	n r 33	±n s sfx 22	---	---	N 1,4,9,C of Vb 124
female	27	---	n r 27	---	---	---	n s sfx 41,42	N 1,4,9,C of Vb 124
Possessed Intimate sing/pl								
sing/pl	31 a,b	---	n r 31a,b	---	---	---	---	N 2,4,6,8, Indir 2, Adj. N 8 (31a only)
sing	32	---	n r 32	---	---	±n s sfx 30	---	N 2,6,7,8, Indir 2, Adj
flesh	33	---	n r 33	---	---	±n s sfx 30	±n s sfx 41	N 2,6,7,8, Indir 2, Adj
shape	34	---	n r 34	n s sfx 11	---	±n s sfx 30	---	N 2,6,7,8, Indir 2, Adj
shape	35	---	n r 35	n s sfx 12,13	---	---	---	N 2,4,6,7,8, Indir 2, Adj
top	36	---	n r 36	---	---	---	---	N 4,6,8, Adj. Time 4, Indir 2
Relative distant								
distant	41	---	n r 41	---	---	---	n s sfx 41,42	N 5,7,9
older	42	---	n r 42	---	---	---	---	N 5,7,9, Voc of Cl
younger	43	---	n r 43	---	n s sfx 21,22	---	n s sfx 41 (fem only)	N 5,6,7,9
qual	44	+Qual: +n r 36,43	n r 44	---	n s sfx 21,22	---	n s sfx 41 (fem only)	N 5,7,9
offspring	45	---	n r 45	---	---	n s sfx 30	±n s sfx 41,42	N 5,7,9
Non- intimate neuter								
neuter	51	---	n r 51	---	---	---	---	N 1,4,5,7,9, Loc 2
Male	52	---	n r 52	±n r 33	/±n s sfx 22	---	---	N 4,5,7,9, C of Vb 124
female	53	---	n r 53	---	n s sfx 21	---	±n s sfx 41,42	N 4,5,7,9, C of Vb 124
Loan	61	---	n r 61	---	---	---	---	N 1,4
Verbal								
OOB	71	---	vb s OOb	---	n s sfx 21,22	---	n s sfx 41 (fem only)	N 10
	72	---	vb s OOb	±n s sfx 15	---	---	---	N 11
	73	---	vb s OOb	n r 51 (hna)	---	---	---	N 10

7.2.2. Examples

- Simple
- n s 1 = Base: ohueibi Spec: huati Num: yo 'deer-of-the-group-one' (one deer)
 - n s 2 = Base: emi Num: yo 'rain-diminutive-one' (little rain)
 - n s 3 = Base: huohuei 'white people (non-Indian)'
 - n s 4 = Base: domae 'fever'
 - n s 5 = Base: ibo Num: hua 'rock-plural' (rocks)
 - n s 6 = Base: nae Num: in 'tree-plural' (trees)
- Proper
- n s 11 = Base: Hueinacu Spec: huati Num: yo 'Weinacu-of-the-group-one-diminutive' (little Weinacu)
 - n s 12 = Base: Mama Spec: huati Num: xi 'Masiguare-of-the-group-plural' (Masiguares)
 - n s 13 = Mayayera Num: xi 'Mayayero-plural' (Mayayeros)
 - n s 14 = Base: Isahueri Num: yo 'Isabel-one-diminutive' (Isabel)
- Nominal
- n s 15 = Base: pin Num: yo 'large-one-diminutive' (the big one)
 - n s 16 = Base: pin Spec: hua 'big-one-thing' (the big one)
- Adjective
- n s 17 = Poss: pe Base: xui Num: yo 'his-little-one-diminutive' (child)
- Generic
- n s 21 = Base: peso Gend: hua Num: bi 'animal-female-plural' (female animals)
 - n s 22 = Base: peb Dim: to 'male-diminutive-singular' (male animal)
 - n s 23 = Base: pehuein Num: yo 'baby-animal-one-diminutive' (a baby animal)
 - n s 24 = Base: ji Spec: hui 'Indian-flesh' (Indians)
 - n s 25 = Base: jito Gend: n 'Indian-singular-masculine' (an Indian)
 - n s 26 = Base: pehuo Spec: hui Gend: n 'young-man-flesh-masculine' (a young man)
 - n s 27 = Base: yabi Num: xi 'young-woman-plural' (young women)
 - n s 31a = Base: cobe 'hand'
 - n s 32 = Base: poxon Dim: to 'nose-one' (nose)
 - n s 33 = Base: hui Dim: ti Num: yo 'flesh-diminutive-singular-one-diminutive' (meat)
 - n s 34 = Base: to Spec: u Dim: to 'egg-round-diminutive-singular' (one little egg)
 - n s 35 = Base: me Spec: ra 'water-liquid' (water)
 - n s 36 = Base: mata 'head, over'
 - n s 41 = Base: pehuoti Num: yo 'distant-one-diminutive' (the distant relative)
 - n s 42 = Base: axa 'father' (father)
 - n s 43 = Base: ya Gend: un 'young-male' (nephew)
 - n s 44 = Qual: mata Base: pi Gend: hua Num: yo 'head-brother-female-one-diminutive' (older sister)
 - n s 45 = Base: pexan Dim: ti Num: yo 'son-diminutive-singular-one-diminutive' (daughter)
 - n s 51 = Base: monae 'family-group'
 - n s 52 = Base: pebi Spec: hui 'man-flesh' (men)

- n s 53 = Base: petsiri Gend: hua Num: yo 'woman–female–one' (a woman)
 n s 61 = Base: Meta 'Meta' (the Meta river)
 n s 71 = Base: pupunae Gend: hua Num: yo 'fly-future–she--one-little'
 (one female bird)
 n s 72 = Base: tupaе Spec: xae 'die-future–because' (because of his death)
 n s 73 = Base: xae Spec: hua 'eat–thing' (food)

7.2.3. The Noun Root

	Examples	Distribution
n r 1	ohuecibi 'deer', jara 'turtle', duhuei 'fish'	n s 1, Excl 3
n r 2	ema 'rain', jera 'canoe', muthu 'hole'	n s 2
n r 3	huohuei 'white skinned person', cotsi 'a palm', manea 'mango', baea 'cow'	n s 3
n r 4	domae 'fever', buxu 'cough', suya 'diarrhea'	n s 4, vb s 53
n r 5	ibo 'rock'	n s 5
n r 6	nae 'tree'	n s 6
n r 11	Hueinacu 'Weinacu', Tsejabu 'Tsejabu'	n s 11, Voc
n r 12	Mama 'Masiguare', Yara 'Yaruro'	n s 12
n r 13	Mayayera 'Mayayero'	n s 13
n r 14	Isahuera 'Isabel'	n s 14, Voc
n r 21	peso- 'animal'	n s 21
n r 22	peb- 'male'	n s 22
n r 23	pehuein- 'baby animal'	n s 23
n r 24	ji- 'Indian'	n s 24
n r 25*	jito- 'one Indian'	n s 25
n r 26	pehuo- 'young man'	n s 26
n r 27	yabi- 'young woman'	n s 27
n r 31a	cobe 'hand', maxø 'arm', jume 'word'	n s 31a
n r 31b	dihuesi 'story', itaboco 'sky', nato 'creek'	n s 31b
n r 32	poXON 'nose', e 'spine', axu 'leaf'	n s 32
n r 33	hui 'flesh', si 'fat'	n s 24, 26, 33, 52, vb s 63a
n r 34	-to- 'egg'	n s 34
n r 35	me- 'water'	n s 35
n r 36	MAta 'head, top'	n s 36, 44, Loc
n r 41	-huoti- 'distant relative', -cotsihua 'thing'	n s 41, Voc
n r 42	axa 'father', ena 'mother', amo 'grandfather'	n s 42, Voc
n r 43	-ya- 'young male'	n s 43, 44, Voc
n r 44	-pi- 'brother'	n s 24, 44, Voc
n r 45	-xan- 'son'	n s 45, Voc
n r 51	monae 'family group', bo 'house'	n s 6, 16, 51, 73
n r 52	pebi- 'man'	n s 52

- n r 53 petsiri- 'woman' n s 53
 n r 61 Meta 'Meta River', Crabo 'Cravo Norte', Ayabo 'Guahibo' n s 61
 n r 81 ohuae 'look, relative' Voc

*jito (n r 25) consists of ji (n r 24) and -to which may be n s sfx 30.

7.2.4. Noun Stem Suffixes

- n s sfxs 10 Specifier
 11 BU 'round'
 12 ra 'liquid'
 13 ne 'river'
 14 huuti 'of the group'
 15 xae 'because'
- n s sfx 20 Gender
 21 hua 'feminine'
 22 in 'masculine'
- n s sfx 30 to 'diminutive singular'
- n s sfx 40 Number
 41 yo 'little one'
 42 xi 'ones' and/or 'plural humans'
 43 in 'inanimate plural'
 44 hua 'inanimate plural (broken parts of)'
 45 bi 'herd'*

n s sfx 45 and 30 are mutually exclusive.

*Other roots ending in bi, possibly with the meaning of 'herd' are ohueibi 'deer', jomocobi 'capybara (large rodent)'.

7.3. The Pronoun Stem

7.3.1. Tagmemic Formulae

	+Base:	+Gend:	+Pers:	±Emph:	±Num:(fem)	Distribution
Pers pr s 1	pr r 1	---	Vb Clit 31,32	---	---	Pr 1
pr s 2	pr r 2	---	Vb Clit 34	---	---	Pr 2
Dem pr s 3	pr r 3	---	---	Vb Clit 54	---	Pr 3,4,Dir 3, Spec of N 3
Rel pr s 4	pr r 4	---	---	---	---	Pr 3,5,6,Ig 2,4, Rel 1 of Cl, S of Cl
Ref pr s 5	pr r 5	---	---	---	---	Pr 4,6,Dir 3
Def pr s 6	adj r 7	n s sfx 21,22	---	---	n s sfx 41	Pr 4
pr s 7	adj r 5(po)	n s sfx 21,22	---	---	n s sfx 41	Pr 4,5,Ig 2
pr s 8	adj r 9	n s sfx 21	---	---	n s sfx 41	Pr 4
Spec pr s 9	pr r 6	---	---	+Vb Clit 54	---	Spec of Loc 5
pr s 10	pr r 7	---	---	---	---	Pr 7

n s sfx 21 and 41 do not cooccur.

7.3.2. Examples

- pr s 1 = Base: xa Pers: m 'pers-pr--2nd-pers' (you)
 pr s 2 = Base: xain Pers: chi 'pers-pr--1st-plural' (we all)
 pr s 3 = Base: ba Emph: ra 'that--emphatic' (that)
 pr s 4 = Base: xaa 'that-one' (the one)
 pr s 5 = Base: ra 'back-referent' (the one)
 pr s 6 = Base: icha Gend: hua Num: yo 'other--female--one' (the other woman)
 pr s 7 = Base: po Gend: n 'this--masculine' (he)
 pr s 8 = Base: pena Gend: hua 'new--female' (young woman)
 pr s 9 = Base: be Emph: ra 'specific- emphasis' (specifically)
 pr s 10 = Base: bequem 'the-former'

7.3.3. Pronoun Root

	Inventory	Distribution
pr r 1	xa 'pers pr'	pr s 1
pr r 2	xain 'pers pr'	pr s 2
pr r 3	ba 'that'	pr s 3, neg s 3, Loc 4, 5
pr r 4	xaa 'the one'	pr s 4
pr r 5	ra 'back referent'	pr s 5
pr r 6	be 'specific'	pr s 9
pr r 7	bequem 'the former'	pr s 10

7.4. The Interrogative

7.4.1. The Interrogative Root

	Inventory	Distribution
ig r 1	e 'interrogative'	ig 1, 2, 4-7
ig r 2	imaa 'who'	ig 3
ig r 3	at 'en?', eichi 'is that so?'	line of Sent Frag 2

7.5. The Adjective Stem

7.5.1. Tagmemic Formulae

	+Base:	+Num:	Distribution
adj s 1	adj r 1	---	Adj 1
2	adj r 2	---	N 2, Time 1, 4
3	adj r 3	---	N 2, C of Vb 114
4	adj r 4	---	N 4, n s 15, 16
5	adj r 5	---	N 4, n s 15, Loc 5, 7, Time 1, 4, Ig 2, 5
6	adj r 6	---	N 4, Adj 2
7	adj r 7, 9, 10	---	N 4
8	adj r 8	---	N 4, 6, n s 17
9	adj r 11	adj s sfx	N 4, n s 15

7.5.2. Adjective Stem Suffixes

adj s sfx 1 hui 'plural'

adj s sfx 2 qui 'singular'

7.5.3. Examples

adj s 1 = Base: xue 'slippery'

2 = Base: ayei 'a-lot'

3 = Base: tsobia 'red'

4 = Base: pin 'large'

5 = Base: po 'this'

6 = Base: ayuN 'many'

7 = Base: peru 'old'

8 = Base: xui 'little'

9 = Base: tsi Num: hui 'little-plural' (little)

7.5.4. Adjective Root

	Inventory	Distribution
adj r 1	xue 'slippery', tane 'hurting' JiBi 'without'	adj s 1
adj r 2	ayei 'a lot' daxita 'all'	adj s 2
adj r 3	stjei 'blue', tsobia 'red', sojoi 'sharp'	adj s 3
adj r 4	pin 'large'	adj s 4
adj r 5	xo 'that', po 'this'	pr s 7, adj s 5
adj r 6	ayuN 'many'	adj s 6
adj r 7	peru 'old', icha 'other', cae 'one'	pr s 6, adj s 7
adj r 8	xui 'little'	adj s 8
adj r 9	pena 'new'	pr s 8, adj s 7
adj r 10	i 'much'	adj s 7
adj r 11	tsi 'little, small'	adj s 9

7.6. The Direction Stem

7.6.1. Tagmemic Formulae

	+Mot:	+Base:	+Pos:	Distribution
dir s 1	dir afx 1	dir r 1	dir afx 2	Dir 1, 2, 3, lg 6
dir s 2	dir afx 1	dir r 2	---	Dir 1, 3, lg 6
dir s 3	---	dir r 3	---	Dir 2
dir s 4	---	dir r 1 (re)	dir afx 2	Loc of Vb 12-14

7.6.2. Examples

dir s 1 = Mot: hue Base: tsi Pos: na 'toward--up--from-East'

dir s 2 = Mot: be Base: ya 'away-from--to-West'

dir s 3 = Base: parohua 'farther'

dir s 4 = Base: de Pos: ca 'down--to-East'

7.6.3. Direction Root

	Inventory	Distribution
dir r 1	-tsi- 'up' de- 'down'	dir s 1, 4
dir r 2	-icha 'to North or South' -ya 'to the West'	dir s 2
dir r 3	parohua 'farther'	dir s 3

7.6.4. Direction Affixes

dir afx 1 = hue- 'toward'

= be- 'away from'

dir afx 2 = -ca 'to East from West'

= -na 'from East, from North or South'

7.7. The Location

7.7.1. Location Root

	Inventory	Distribution
loc r 1	taju 'far'	Loc 1
loc r 2	imo 'near'	Loc 6
loc r 3	ita 'specific'	Loc 7

7.8. The Time Root

7.8.1. Tagmemic Formulae

	Inventory	Distribution
time 1	merahui 'night'	Time 1, N 12
time 2	bayatha 'past', aena 'immature', anoxuae 'now, today'	Time 2
time 3	copiya 'first', huei 'summer', aluabo 'winter'	Time 3, N 9, 12
time 4	cabi 'day', quei 'daylight'	Time 4
time 5	poxonae 'at this time'	Time 5

7.9. The Exclamation

7.9.1. Tagmemic Formulae

	Inventory	Distribution
excl 1	jai 'say!'	Excl 1
excl 2	jaya 'that's nice!'	Excl 2

7.10. The Negative Stem

7.10.1. Tagmemic Formulae

	+Base:	+Emph:	Distribution
neg s 1	neg r 1	---	Sent Frag 1
neg s 2	neg r 2	---	Neg of Cl
neg s 3	pr r 3	Vb Clit 54	Sent Frag 1

7.10.2. Examples

neg s 1 = Base: jume 'no'

neg s 2 = Base: jopa 'negative' (not)

neg s 3 = Base: ba Emph: ra 'that-emphatic' (no more!)

7.10.3. Negative Root

	Inventory	Distribution
neg r 1	jume 'no'	neg s 1
neg r 2	jopa 'negative'	neg s 2

7.11. The Adverb

7.11.1. The Root

	Examples	Distribution
adv 1	moya 'just'	Aff Resp Cl, M of Cl, Sent Frag 1, 2
adv 2	beyaxiyo 'slowly', saya 'only', jemicha 'suddenly'	M of Cl, Man, Sent Frag 1, 2

7.12. The Introducer

7.12.1. The Root

	Inventory	Distribution
intro 1	nexata 'then'	Intro of Cl
intro 2	metha 'perhaps', apara 'since, it seems', icha 'if'	Intro of Cl, Sent Frag 1, Aff Resp Cl
intro 3	equeicha 'again'	Intro of Cl
intro 4*	irũ 'also, and'	Intro of Cl
intro 5	daxota 'therefore'	Intro of Cl
intro 6	poxoru 'because'	Caus of Cl

*intro 4 also functions as a Connector. It distributes into N 13.

intro 5 is composed of pr r 5 ra 'back referent' + adj s 5 xo 'that' + Goal Clit ta 'at'.

7.13. The Reportative. The reportative is distributed in the Reportative slot at Clause level, occurring up to twice per clause.

rep r pina 'it is said'

7.14. The Onomatopeia. The onomatopeia stem-root is distributed in Sent Frag 4.

onom r = (po-po-po)ⁿ 'sound of a bird'
 = jojo 'barking of a dog'
 = acane 'cry of a gull'

7.15. The Embarrassment. The embarrassment response is distributed in the margin of the Clause.

emb r = bu 'embarrassment'

7.16. The Comparative

7.16.1. Comparative Root

	Inventory	Distribution
comp r 1	be 'like, as'	Man 1
comp r 2	seicaya 'different than'	Man 2

8. MORPHOPHONEMICS

8.1. Explanation of Symbols

/	=	in the environment of
_x	=	preceding x
x_	=	following x
~	=	in free fluctuation with
...A	=	ending in A
:	=	elsewhere
#	=	word final
V	=	any vowel
V*	=	the same vowel occurs (in both places)

8.2. Morphophonemic Rules of Universal Application. For clarity the following universally applicable morphophonemic changes are not indicated outside of Section 8 by the usual capital letters; for example, in Section 7.1.13 verb roots ...a, ...o are written with lower case letters, to avoid confusion with morphophonemic changes which are not universal.

TSi = chi/i_, in_; tsi. e.g., sinchi, pichiyo, poinchi, ecatsi.

Roots, suffixes (except -hua female), clitics ...A = ...e/_i; ...i/_y, _xi; ...a. e.g., petsirihuayo, eceiba, naeluiyo, tsiquemiyo, yabixi.

Roots (except po), suffixes, clitics ...o = ...i/_y, _xi; ...o e.g., ahuubiyo, upetixi.

8.3. Conditioning Determined Phonologically

naSi 'fat' (vb s 63a) = nasi nai /_ta, nasita naita

naHul- 'lot' (vb s 63a) = nahui nau, nahuita nauta

...aHul, ...eHul = ...ahui, ...ehui /_#; ...au-, ...eu- e.g., mahui, mauto.

8.4. Conditioning Determined Grammatically

-JIBi 'without' (adj r 1) = -i/_tsurucuae (Stat 1); -ibi/ Posit slot of Adj 1_; -jibi e.g., aichurucuae, aureibi, ajibi.

vb s ...V = ...0/ _asp vb s 1b, 3a (eca, ompa); ...V e.g., iseca, jeitompa.

ayuNbe 'two' (Adj 2) = ayu/_Posit of Adj 2; ayun e.g., ayumaxøbe, ayunbe.

8.5. Conditioning Determined Lexically

-mE (Vb Clitic 32) = -m/_yo (Vb Clit 20), _tsV (Stat Form 1), Adj_, Asp_; -me e.g., taemyo, xaem tsane, pexuyiom, tsurucuaem, huucame.

-RE 'Imperative' (Vb Clit 40) = -ma/ vb s sfx 7b, 8b _, -de/ n_; -re e.g., xaema, ponde, paebare.

-NA 'Future' (Vb Clit 71) = -ain/tsV _E (Stat Form 2); -an/tsV _; -n/v s sfx 7b_chi; -o/v s sfx 7b_n (Vb Clit 31); -na e.g., tsainchi, tsane, xainchi, xaen, huarapaena.

tsV- (Stat Clit 1) 'Aspect pre-formative' = tsV*/_CV*; ts- e.g., tsoponae, tsecae.

-E (Stat Clit 2) 'Aspect post formative' = ø/NA_TSi (Vb Clit 34); -e (cf TSi) e.g., tsainchi, tsecae.

taA 'my' (N Clit 11) = ta~taa~taja/_bo (n r 51); ta- e.g., tabo~taabo~taja bo.

upa (n r 31a) = u/p_ (N Clit 13); upa e.g., pupara, upa.

NE 'your' (N Clit 12) = ϕ /_ena, axa, amiyo (n r 42); inya~na/ pa_jume (n r 31); jinya~ne/_jume (n r 31); inya/ pa_bo, monae, tomara (n r 51); jinya/_bo, monae, tomara (n r 51); na/ pa_; ne- e.g., ena, painyajume, jinyajume, painya bo, jinya bo, pena ira, necobe.

xU 'throw' (vb r 13) = xo/_re (Vb Clit 40); xu e.g., bexore, bexuba.

piYA 'his' (N Clit 13) = p/_ena, axa, amo, (n r 42); pe~pi~pia/_jume (n r 31); pia~piya/_bo, nacua, pebin (n r 51, 52); pi~pia/_monae, compare (n r 51); pe- e.g., pena, pijume, picompare, peeto, piya bo, pia bo.

huaA 'our' (N Clit 14) = hua~huaa/_bo (n r 51); hua e.g., huaabo, huacobe.

NE- 'me' (PP Clit 21) = in/_ta (PP Clit 11), /_ya (Indir Clit); na/pa_; ne- e.g., inta, pana, nebarã.

-cUaE (vb s sfx 2b) = -ca/_yo (Vb Clit 20); -cae~cuae e.g.; ducayo, ducuae.

-paE (vb s sfx 3b) = -pa/_yo (Vb Clit 20); -pae e.g., huarapayo, huarapae.

-TA (vb s sfx 5a) = - ϕ /_RE (Vb Clit 40); -ta e.g., sere, seta.

-In (n s sfx 22, 43) = -in/e_; $\text{æn}/a_;$ n e.g., naein, peyaæn, pebin, jiton.

-NA (vb s sfx 6a) = -n/_ta (vb s sfx 21, 22); -ne/ (vb r 13) si_ ϕ (Vb Clit 33), _iba (vb s sfx 30); -in/_chi (Vb Clit 34), _cUa (vb s sfx 2a); -na e.g., duntaba, sine, poneiba, poinchi, huepoinca, pona, enatsi.

-naE (vb s sfx 6b) = -na/_yo (Vb Clit 20); -nae e.g., xeinayo, ponae tsane.

-NE (vb s sfx 7a) = - ϕ /_n (Vb Clit 31); -in/_TSi (Vb Clit 34); -ne e.g., xan, xainchi, xane.

-E (vb s sfx 7b) = -i/_n (Vb Clit 31), _NA (Vb Clit 71); ϕ /_yo (Vb Clit 20); -e e.g., xainyo, xainchi, xayo, xaemyo.

jaN 'say' (vb r 21) = jan/_RE (Vb Clit 40); ja/_N, mE (Vb Clit 31, 32); ei/y_; jei e.g., jande, jan, jam, jei, huecoyei, cueicueijei.

JUmichi 'said' (vb r 41) = umchi~mchi/na_ (PP Clit 24); jumichi e.g., namchi~naumchi.

Jo 'fall' (singular only) (vb r 24) = -o/ (Stat Clit 1) tsV_; jo- e.g., tsopae, jopa.

BoBE 'lie' (vb r 24) = -o/ (Stat Clit 1) tsV_; bobe/_ (vb s sfx 6); bo e.g., tsocuae, bobena, boca.

duNA 'hang (singular)' (vb s 34) = dun/_ (vb s sfx 20); duna e.g., duna, duntaba.

BÜ (n s sfx 11) = u/_ to (n s sfx 30); bu e.g., petouto, petobũ.

duBE 'hang (plural)' (vb r 14) = dube/_ (vb s sfx 6), du- e.g., dubena, ducua.

uME 'extended, stand' (vb r 84) = ume/_ (vb s sfx 6); un- e.g., umena, uncua.

MAta 'head' (n r 36) = nta/(N Clit 10), (Adj Clit) _; mata e.g., antasipa, nentapin, matapin.

poXON 'nose' (n r 32) = ponxo/_JIBI (adj r 1); poxon e.g., aponxoibi (cf. JIBI), pepoxonto.

TSi 'we' (first person included), (1st on 2nd, 3rd on 3rd (person) (Vb Clit 34) = -chi/n, i_; -tsi e.g., poinchi, setatsi.

tHa (Goal Clit) = ta/xo_; tha e.g., xota, bayatha.

8.6. Free Fluctuation

-cUa (vb s sfx 2a) = -ca~cua e.g., boca~bocua.

-tSi (vb s sfx 5b) = -ti~tsi e.g., setsiyo~setiyo.

-nO (Vb Clit 56) = -no~na e.g., jayano~jayana.

puPU 'fly (singular only)' (vb r 14) = pu~pupu e.g., puna~pupuna.

-Hua (vb s sfx 4a) = -hua~cua e.g., naetsirihua~naetsiricua.

ira (intro 4) = ira~uru

xoya (n s 15) = xoyo~xoya

9. TEXTS

9.1. Introduction. Included here are portions from two texts. Because of the length of most Cuiva texts, these two were edited in order to show the basic grammatical structure of the language.

It should be noted that there is always a response included in their speaking. A man awakens his wife or another member of the family when he wants to talk at night. All they need to do is grunt at the appropriate time and he continues to talk or tell a story for hours. At times we have heard a man provide his own response. He takes the part of both the speaker and the listener, adding the appropriate response as needed.

There is a large amount of repetition in the texts. Some of this has been left in to illustrate its frequency. Subjects and objects are not marked, and at times the location-time markers are also omitted when the meaning can be understood from the context. Nouns and verbs are frequently given in the singular even when a plural is implied.

When a Cuiva returns from a trip, he or she begins conversing with a relative. The two talk loudly enough for most of the people to hear. The response is often shouted loudly enough to be picked up and repeated around the camp.

9.2. The Buzzard. This is a series of short stories told by Tabshi (T) to Isabel (I). In order to keep him talking, she used verbal responses including mm and the nonverbal response, a nod of the head.

After each utterance of the informant (T), a response was made. Nonverbal responses are not indicated here.

The whole text is a discourse. Each new episode is indicated.

Episode 1

(T) dihuesi₁ quequere₂.

A story₁ the buzzard₂. (This is a story about the buzzard.)

(I) quequere₁?

About the buzzard₁?

(T) saya₁ taxa₂ paeba₃. tsihuiyo₄ jume₅ tan₆.

Only₁ my father₂ he told₃. A little₄ language₅ I saw₆;
(Only my father told it. When I was little, I heard it.)

(I) mm₁.

mm₁.

(T) quequere₁.

The buzzard₁.

(I) quequere₁.

The buzzard₁.

(T) jihui₁ pina₂. jihui₃ pina₄.

People₁ it is said₂. People₃ it is said₄. (It is said there are people.)

(I) jihui₁.

People₁. (There are people.)

(T) huaxainchi₁ ecatsi₂ huexua₃ huexua₄.

We₁ we sit₂ the prairie₃ the prairie₄. (We sit on the prairie.)

- (T) pina₁ caena₂ huiyapona₃ pina₄ jihui₅.
It is said₁ a little while₂ they return₃ it is said₄ the people₅.
(It is said that in a little while the people return.)
- (T) jihui₁ huiyapona₂ pina₃.
The people₁ they return₂ it is said₃. (It is said that the people return.)
- (T) jihui₁ huieta₂ quequere₃.
The people₁ return₂ the buzzard₃. (The buzzard returns to the people.)
- (I) mm₁.
mm₁.
- (T) jihui₁ tane₂ nahuita₃.
The people₁ he sees₂ a lot₃. (He sees the people a lot.)
- (I) mm.
- (T) sihuapona₁ pina₂ quequere₃.
Visit walks₁ it is said₂ the buzzard₃. (The buzzard visits them.)
- (I) mm.
- (T) pina₁ cata₂ atsaxaibi₃ pexaehua₄ quequere₅.
It is said₁ they give₂ don't like₃ food₄ buzzard₅. (It is said that they give food that is not liked by the buzzard.)
- (I) mm.
- (T) pina₁ jei₂ jei₃.
It is said₁ yes₂ he says₃. (It is said that he says yes.)
- (I) mm.
- (T) xua₁ huexua₂ enatsi₃. incane₄ jei₅.
That₁ prairie₂ we sit₃. Show me₄ he said₅. (What we do on the prairie. Show me, he said.)
- (T) jihui₁ jei₂.
People₁ he said₂.
- (I) mm.
- (T) pana₁ tasi₂ jei₃.
Our feces₁₋₂ he said₃.
- (I) mm.
- (T) huexua₁ paename₂. pataxaetsi₃ jei₄.
The prairie₁ you (pl) sit₂. Our food₃ he said₄.
(When you defecate on the prairie we eat it, he said.)
- (I) mm.
- (T) huiyapona₁ pina₂.
He returns₁ it is said₂.
- (I) aja₁.
Yes₁.

- (T) xua₁ huexuatha₂ enatsi₃, paichipan₄ jei₅ pina₆.
The one₁ on the prairie₂ we sit₃, we like₄ he said₅ it is said₆.
(What you do on the prairie we like, he said, it is said.)
- (I) mm.
- (T) caena₁ pina₂ quequere₃. jopa₄ saya₅ pexaehua₆. jopa₇ xaeyo₈.
For a while₁ it is said₂ the buzzard₃. Not₄ only₅ food₆. Not₇ he eats not₈.
(For a while it is said it is the buzzard. He doesn't eat food.)
- (I) aja₁.
Yes₁.
- (T) saya₁ pina₂ quequere₃ tasi₄ xane₅. jihui₆ tasi₇ xane₈ pina₉.
Only₁ it is said₂ the buzzard₃ feces₄ he eats₅. People₆ feces₇ he eats₈ it is said₉.
(It is just that the buzzard eats feces, it is said. People's feces he eats, it is said.)
- (I) mm.
- (T) jopa₁ pexaehua₂ paichipanyo₃ jei₄.
Not₁ food₂ we like not₃ he said₄. (We don't like food he said.)
- (I) mm.
- (T) jume₁ jei₂. tasi₃ paichipan₄ jei₅ pina₆.
No₁ he said₂. Feces₃ we like₄ he said₅ it is said₆.
- (I) mm.
- (T) pina₁ tsebia₂. quequere₃ pina₄ tsebia₅.
It is said₁ he is black₂. The buzzard₃ it is said₄ he is black₅.
(It is said that he is black. It is said that the buzzard is black.)
- (I) aja₁.
Yes₁.
- (T) pina₁ xua₂ tsobia₃ peperato₄ ajibi₅.
It is said₁ the one₂ red₃ his skin₄ there isn't any₅.
(It is said that he isn't the one with red skin.)
- (I) mm.
- (T) saya₁ pina₂ tsebia₃.
Only₁ it is said₂ he is black₃.
- (T) huayabu₁ jihui₂ huisi₃ tsobia₄ pina₅. xua₆ huisi₇ tsobia₈ jihui₉ pina₁₀.
The king vulture₁ people₂ neck₃ red₄ it is said₅. The one₆ neck₇ red₈ people₉ it is said₁₀.
(The king vultures have red necks it is said. The ones with red necks are people it is said.)
- (I) mm.
- (T) huayabu₁.
The king vulture₁.
- (I) mm.
- (T) secaya₁ quequere₂, tsebia₃.
Different₁ the buzzard₂, he is black₃. (The buzzard is different, he's black.)
- (I) mm.

- (T) huayabu₁ inyapana₂. saya₃ pina₄ per₅ inyapana₆.
The king vulture₁ he is white₂. Only₃ it is said₄ his skin₅ is white₆.
(The king vulture is white. Only his skin is white, it is said.)
- (I) mm.
- (T) huayabu₁.
The king vulture₁.
- (I) mm.
- (T) quequere₁ pina₂ naumchi₃, jihui₄ pehuanaeta₅ narubena₆ huiyapona₇. quequere₈.
The buzzard₁ it is said₂ said₃, people₄ their place₅ they hang₆ he returns₇. The buzzard₈.
(The buzzard it is said spoke saying the people have returned to the place where they hang their hammocks.)
- (I) mm.
- (T) pina₁ jihui₂ naxaehua₃ pexaehua₄ matsucua₅. jopa₆ paichipainyo₇ meta₈ jei₉ jei₁₀.
It is said₁ people₂ they eat₃ food₄ yuca flour₅. Not₆ we don't like₇ perhaps₈ yes₉ he said₁₀.
(It is said the people eat a food called yuca flour. Perhaps we don't like it he said.)
- (I) mm.
- (T) jopa₁ quequere₂ naumchi₃ jopa₄ paichipainyo₅. Matsucua₆ jopa₇ paichipainyo₈.
Not₁ the buzzard₂ he spoke₃ not₄ we don't like₅. Yuca flour₆ not₇ we don't like it₈.
(The buzzard spoke saying: we don't like it. We don't like yuca flour.)
- (I) mm.
- (T) tasi₁ paichipan₂ jei₃ pina₄.
Feces₁ we like₂ he said₃ it is said₄. (He said: We like feces, it is said.)
- (I) mm.
- (T) pina₁ jei₂ jei₃. paxaneyam₄. meta₅ tasi₆ huexuatha₇ bobena₈. tasi₉ ena₁₀.
It is said₁ yes₂ he said₃. You are right₄. Perhaps feces₆ on the prairie₇ they lie₈.
Feces₉ they sit₁₀. (It is said: yes, he said. You are right. Perhaps the feces are lying on the prairie. The feces are sitting.)
- (T) daxota₁ patamona₂ metha₃ moya₄ quequere₅ tasi₆ xaenchi₇.
Therefore₁ our people₂ perhaps₃ just₄ the buzzard₅ feces₆ he eats it₇.
(Therefore, it is just that the buzzard eats the feces of our people.)
- (T) quequere₁ tasi₂ xane₃ jei₄.
The buzzard₁ feces₂ he eats₃ he said₄. (He said the buzzard eats feces.)
- (T) aureibi₁ jei₂ tamona₃ paeba₄.
He is without embarrassment₁ they said₂ my people₃ say₄.
(My people say that he is without embarrassment.)
- (T) daxota₁ quequere₂ tasi₃ xane₄. tasi₅ pina₆ xane₇.
Therefore₁ the buzzard₂ feces₃ he eats₄. Feces₅ it is said₆ he eats₇.
(Therefore, the buzzard eats feces. It is said he eats feces.)
- (T) jei₁ jei₂ pina₃.
Yes₁, he said₂ it is said₃.

- (T) jei₁ patatasi₂ ichibo₃ jei₄ pina₅. tasi₆ pina₇ xaneg. quequereg.
Yes₁, our feces₂ he really likes₃ he said₄ it is said₅. Feces₆ it is said₇ he eats₈. The buzzard₉. (Yes, it is said he said that he really likes our feces.) (It is said that the buzzard eats feces.)

Episode 2

- (T) mm₁. banto₂ xua₃ paraeban₄, banto₅. icharihuesijume₆ banto₇.
mm₁. Honey₂ that₃ we lick₄ honey₅. Another story language₆ honey₇.
(Mm. We lick honey. Another story is about honey.)
- (T) petsirihuayo₁ pina₂. pina₃ peyaxac₄.
She's a woman₁ it is said₂. It is said₃ it is her food₄.
(It is said that she is a woman. It is said that it is her food.)
- (T) mera₁ capona₂ pocatsihua₃.
Water₁ he carries₃ that thing₃. (He carries water in that thing.)
- (T) icha₁ xam₂ caponame₃, imoxoyo₄ jinya₅ bo₆'mera₇.
Another₁ you₂ you carry₃ near₄ your₅ house₆ water₇.
(There is another way that you carry water to your house.)
- (T) pina₁ xeica₂, baxua₃ mera₄. baxua₅ mera₆ xei queca₇ mera₈.
It is said₁ it is delicious₂, that₃ water₄. That₅ water₆ is delicious₇ water₈.
(It is said that water is delicious. That water is delicious.)
- (T) xua₁ nacobe₂ quiata₃ ajibi₄. say₅ pina₆ apahuiya₇.
The one₁ self hands₂ he washes₃ there isn't any₄. Only₅ it is said₆ he drinks₇.
(It isn't the kind that he washes his hands in. It is said it is just for drinking.)
- (T) xua₁ epataba₂ mera₃ ajibi₄. be₅ be₆ pina₇ panrera₈ mera₉.
The one₁ spills over₂ water₃ there isn't any₄. Like₅ like₆ it is said₇ brown sugar₈ water₉.
(It isn't the kind of water one spills. It is like brown sugar water.)
- (T) Isahuera₁ xam₂, Maria₃ comota₄ bichi₅. pina₆ mera₇ xeica₈.
Isabel₁ you₂, Marie₃ buys₄ also₅. It is said₆ water₇ it is delicious₈.
(Isabel, you and Marie buy honey also. It is delicious water.)
- (T) baxua₁ mera₂ pina₃ baxua₄ mera₅ xeica₆.
That₁ water₂ it is said₃ that₄ water₅ is delicious₆. (It is said that water is delicious.)
- (T) bara₁ pohua₂ petsirihua₃ banto₄, banto₅.
That₁ she₂ woman₃ honey₄, honey₅. (She is the woman called honey.)
- (T) tajume₁ petsirihua₂ bana₃ ichihuayo₄ pina₅.
My language₁ the woman₂ honey₃ likes female₄ it is said₅.
(In my language it is about the honey liking woman.)
- (T) daxota₁ Botara₂ ajejei₃. axa₄ paebare₅ jei₆.
Therefore₁ Botara₂ laughs₃. Father₄ tell it₅ he says₆.
- (T) daxota₁ dihuesi₂ jumetane₃ Botara₄.
Therefore₁ a story₂ language he sees₃ Botara₄. (Therefore, Botara listens to the story.)

- (T) xan₁ taxa₂ tsihuiyota₃ xan₄ dihuesi₅ jumetan₆.
I₁ my father₂ little₃ I₁ story₅ language I₁ sec₆.
(When I was little, I heard the story from my father.)
- (T) poxonae₁ xan₂ xota₃, imoxoyo₄ pinyon₅ dihuesi₆ taxa₇ jume₈ paeba₉.
When₁ I₂ there₃, near₄ I was big₅ story₆ my father₇ language₈ he told₉.
(When I was nearly grown, my father told me the story.)
- (T) tupa₁ taxa₂. metha₃ ichipan₄ taxa₅ dihuesi₆ necuinuba₇. metha₈ najume₉ ichipan₁₀.
metha₁₁ dihuesi₁₂ jumetaetsi₁₃. dopa₁₄ ichipa₁₅.
He died₁ my father₂. Perhaps₃ I like₄ my father₅ story₆ me he taught₇. Perhaps₈ self
language₉ I liked₁₀. Perhaps₁₁ story₁₂ language₁₃ we heard₁₄. The narcotic₁₅ he liked₁₆.
(My father died. Perhaps I liked the story he taught me. Perhaps it was the story we heard.
He liked his narcotic.)
- (T) aena₁ taxa₂ necuiruba₃ nahuita₄.
Immature₁ my father₂ me taught₃ a lot₄. (My father taught me a lot when I was young.)
- (T) banto₁ ichihuayo₂ pina₃.
Honey₁ like female₂ it is said₃. (The woman who liked honey, it is said.)
- (T) baxua₁ jiton₂ banto₃ ichihuayo₄ pina₅.
The one₁ Indian man₂ honey₃ like female₄ it is said₅.
(The Indian man who has the woman who likes honey.)
- (T) mera₁ capona₂ nahuita₃ pina₄. Mera₅ xeica₆.
Water₁ he carries₂ a lot₃ it is said₄. Water₅ delicious₆.
(He carries a lot of the delicious water, honey.)
- (T) epataba₁ ajibi₂. apa₃.
Spills₁ there isn't any₂. He drinks it₃. (He doesn't spill it. He drinks it.)
- (T) apa₁ pina₂ saya₃. jei₄ jei₅.
He drinks it₁ it is said₂ only. Yes₄ he said₅. (He only drinks it, it is said. Yes, he said.)
- (T) bara₁ pon₂ huiya₃ sihuaxeinatsi₄.
That₁ he₂ returns₃ visits makes₄. (He returns many times.)
- (T) saya₁ apa₂. equeicha₃ pina₄ pebin₅. mera₆ epataba₇ ajibi₈.
Only₁ he drinks it₂. Again₃ it is said₄ the man₅ water₆ spills₇ there isn't any₈.
(He just drinks it. Again it is said the man doesn't spill the water, honey.)
- (T) pina₁ mera₂ xeica₃. saya₄ pocatsihua₅ mera₆ domarinda₇ pucua₈ icha...₉ ichamera₁₀.
saya₁₁ pina₁₂ capona₁₃.
It is said₁ the water₂ is delicious₃. Only₄ that thing₅ water₆ Lomalinda₇ lake₈ other
(stutter)₉ other water₁₀. Only₁₁ it is said₁₂ he carries₁₃. (It is delicious water. It is not
the kind that is in the lake at Lomalinda. That (water) is carried.)
- (T) petsirihua₁ pina₂ yspaneca₃.
The woman₁ it is said₂ is ambitious₃. (It is said that the woman is ambitious.)
- (T) pina₁ afaetabi₂ ajibi₃.
It is said₁ is lazy₂ there isn't any₃. (It is said that she isn't lazy.)

- (T) paxan₁ banto₂ mene₃ pocatsihua₄ pina₅. pina₆ cusi₇ nacag xuba₉.
We₁ honey₂ river₃ that thing₄ it is said₅. It is said₆ a knife₇ us₈ throws₉.
(The thing that makes honey throws a knife at us.)
- (T) ichiaman₁ fiba₂ mm₃, mm₄, mm₅ jei₆.
Another bee₁ sings₂ mm₃, mm₄, mm₅ he says₆.
(He said that another bee sings: mm, mm, mm.)
- (T) pejume₁ pina₂ banto₃.
His language₁ it is said₂ honey₃. (It is the language of the honey maker.)
- (T) banto₁ daxota₂ nahuita₃. daxota₄ banto₅ huou₆ isoto₇ pina₈ tajume₉ pecae₁₀ pona₁₁.
huou₁₂ pina₁₃ exana₁₄.
Honey₁ therefore₂ there is a lot₃. Therefore₄ honey₅ hole₆ firewood₇ it is said₈ my
language₉ on the clearing₁₀ he walks₁₁. A hole₁₂ it is said₁₃ he makes₁₄.
(There is a lot of honey. Therefore, the honey hole is in the firewood in the clearing.
It is said he makes his hole there.)
- (T) nae₁ huou₂ exana₃.
A tree₁ hole₂ he makes₃. (He makes a hole in the tree.)
- (T) banto₁ xan₂ yauncatan₃ jei₄.
Honey₁ I₂ in chop I₃ he says₄. (I chopped down the honey he said.)
- (T) huou₁ tsebia₂. pina₃ tauta₄.
Hole₁ black₂. It is said₃ he burns₄. (The hole is black. It is said that it is burned.)
- (T) banto₁ mene₂ icha₃ ecapona₄.
Honey₁ water₂ if₃ sit walks₄. (There is honey if it is there.)
- (T) banaxuto₁. mera₂ pejapato₃. asihua₄ ajibi₅ banto₆.
Honey leaf₁. Water₂ his liver₃. Stingy₄ there isn't any₅ honey₆.
(There is bee's wax. It is his liver. He isn't stingy with it.)
- (T) saya₁ pemene₂ xeica₃, pina₄ jei₅.
Only₁ his river₂ is delicious₃, it is said₄ he said₅. (He said: Just its liquid is delicious.)

Episode 3

- (T) ichadihuesijume₁ tajume₂.
Another story language₁ my language₂. (There is another story in my language.)
- (T) ichajume₁ dihuesijume₂ cutheihuayo₃.
Another language₁ story language₂ the cuthei female₃. (There is another story in my
language about the cuthei female.) (Cuthei is the cu fruit.)
- (T) petsirihuayo₁.
She is a woman₁.
- (T) metha₁ eca₂.
Perhaps₁ she sits₂.
- (T) metha₁ xota₂ paxan₃ ajibi₄.
Perhaps₁ here₂ we₃ there isn't any₄. (There aren't any here where we are.)

- (T) baxua₁ cuthei₂ cuthei₃ cuthei₄ jei₅.
That one₁ cuthei₂ cuthei₃ cuthei₄ she says₅.
- (T) petsirihuayo₁.
She is a woman₁.
- (T) matakubitha₁ pina₂ xota₃ seta₄ ajibi₅.
In the day₁ it is said₂ here₃ she cooks₄ there isn't any₅.
(It is said that she doesn't cook during the day.)
- (T) pina₁ cutlei₂ cuthei₃ cuthei₄ cutlei₅ tsecae₆.
It is said₁ cuthei₂ cuthei₃ cuthei₄ it is cuthei₅₋₆.
- (T) pina₁ nacuita₂. matakubitha₃, mataqueitha₄ atsa₅.
It is said₁ she works₂. In the day₃, in the light₅ it is hot₅.
(It is said that she works. It is hot in the light during the day.)
- (T) merahui₁ nacuita₂.
Night₁ she works₂. (She works at night.)
- (T) baxua₁ pina₂ cutheihuayo₃. fibeca₄.
That one₁ it is said₂ the cuthei female₃. She sings sits₄. (It is said that the female cuthei sings.)
- (T) xua₁ duniqueiba₂ xua₃, xua₄ ahuubo₅ bara₆ cutheihuayo₇. jeig jeig pina₁₀.
The one₁ it rains repeatedly₂ that₃, that₄ rainy season₅ that₆ cuthei female₇. Yes₈ he says₉ it is said₁₀. (When it is rainy season, and it rains repeatedly, the cuthei bird is seen.)

9.3. The Story of Fire. This is a story told by Tabshi (T) to his wife, Sahueima (S). In Cuiva, a dialogue (narrative or conversation) requires two participants: the speaker and the responder, or the speaker and the listener. A response to the speaker is obligatory (see Section 3). The whole text is a discourse. Only one episode occurs in this text.

- (T) meta₁ dihuesi₂ be₃ inae₄. inae₅ inae₆. be₇ sam₈ bayatha₉ catsi₁₀ paebatsi₁₁. seicaya₁₂ damunae₁₃ secaya₁₄ damunae₁₅.
Perhaps₁ a story₂ like₃ the fire sticks₄. The fire sticks₅ the fire sticks₆. Like₇ you₈ in the past₉ to you₁₀ I told₁₁. A different one is₁₂ the damu tree₁₃ a different one is₁₄ the damu tree₁₅. (Perhaps it is a story about fire sticks, like I told you before. Another story is about the damu tree.)
- (S) aja₁.
Yes₁.
- (T) secaya₁ damunae₂ Namon₃ exana₄.
A different one is₁ the damu tree₂ the creator₃ he made it₄.
(A different one is the damu tree. The creator made it.)
- (S) exana₁.
He made it₁.
- (T) exana₁.
He made it₁.

- (S) aja₁.
Yes₁.
- (T) damunae₁ sananahua₂. itare₃ xuba₄. itare₅ penta₆. Namon₇ pinag jeig.
The damu tree₁ it burns₂. Live coals₃ it throws out₄. Live coals₅ shine₆. The creator₇ it is said₈ he said₉. (The damu tree burns. It throws out live, shiny coals. The creator said so.)
- (S) damunae₁?
Is it the damu tree₁?
- (T) damunae₁.
It is the damu tree₁.
- (S) damunae₁ itare₂ xuba₃.
The damu tree₁ live coals₂ it throws out₃. (The damu tree throws out live coals.)
- (T) itare₁ xuba₂ Namon₃.
Live coals₁ it throws out₂ the creator₃. (The creator throws out live coals from it.)
- (S) Namon₁.
The creator₁.
- (T) inae₁ caena₂ jei₃ Namon₄. damunae₅ seicaya₆. ibotiyoy₇ baxua₈ itare₉ penta₁₀.
Fire sticks₁ for a while₂ he said₃ the creator₄. The damu tree₅ is different₆. A little pebble₇ the one that₈ live coals₉ shine₁₀. (The creator made fire sticks a while ago he said. The damu tree is different. It looks like a little pebble that shines.)
- (S) itare₁ penta₂.
The live coals₁ shine₂.
- (T) itare₁ xuba₂.
The live coals₁ it throws out₂. (It throws out live coals.)
- (S) itare₁ xuba₂.
The live coals₁ it throws out₂. (It throws out live coals.)
- (T) damunae₁.
The damu tree₁.
- (S) damunae₁.
The damu tree₁.
- (T) sananahuathia₁, itare₂ yutabota₃. damunae₄ damunae₅ itareto₆.
In the burning₁ the live coals₂ are kept₃. The damu tree₄ the damu tree₅ has a live coal₆. (The live coals are kept in the burning place. The damu tree has a live coal.)
- (S) iboto₁ iboto₂ huisi₃.
A stone₁ a stone₂ it is good₃. (A stone is good.)
- (T) inae₁ damunae₂ itareto₃.
The fire sticks₁ the damu tree₂ has a live coal₃. (The fire sticks of the damu tree have a live coal.)
- (S) damunae₁.
The damu tree₁.

- (T) itare₁ xuba₂.
Live coals₁ it throws out₂. (It throws out live coals.)
- (S) itare₁ xuba₂.
Live coals₁ it throws out₂. (It throws out live coals.)
- (T) damunae₁.
The damu tree₁.
- (S) damunae₁.
The damu tree₁.
- (T) bara₁ pon₂ Namon₃ inae₄ exana₅.
That₁ one male₂ the creator₃ fire sticks₄ he made₅.
(That male creator made fire sticks.)
- (S) inae₁ exana₂.
Fire sticks₁ he made₂. (He made fire sticks.)
- (T) jopa₁ pina₂ satsiy₃. jopa₄ pina₅ inae₆ satsiy₇. naehua₈ ichichinae₉. ita₁₀ siba₁₁ isototha₁₂ itánipa₁₃.
Not₁ it is said₂ he didn't skip any₃. Not₄ it is said₅ fire sticks₆ he didn't skip any₇. The tree thing₈ is the ichichi tree₉. He shaves it₁₀₋₁₁ in the fire₁₂ he lights it₁₃.
(It is said that he doesn't skip any fire sticks. That stick is from the ichichi tree. He lights it by shaving it into the fire.)
- (S) itánipa₁.
He lights it₁.
- (T) inae₁.
Fire sticks₁.
- (S) inae₁.
Fire sticks₁.
- (T) ita₁ ebabota₂ atsa₃. ita₄ ebabota₅.
The spark₁ he keeps it dry₂ the heat₃. The spark₄ he keeps it dry₅.
(He keeps the spark dry with the heat.)
- (S) ita₁ ebabota₂.
The spark₁ he keeps it dry₂. (He keeps the spark dry.)
- (T) isoto₁ mata₂ itánipa₃.
The firewood₁ over₂ he lights it₃. (He lights it over the firewood.)
- (S) itánipa₁.
He lights it₁.
- (T) Namon₁.
The creator₁.
- (S) Namon₁.
The creator₁.
- (T) pina₁ itánipa₂.
It is said₁ he lights it₂. (It is said that he, the creator, lights it.)

- (S) itánipa₁.
He lights it₁.
- (T) ita₁ eba₂. ita₃ quecoba₄, iyuna₅ ita₆ quecoba₇. itare₈ duhuei₉ seba₁₀, pina₁₁ naein₁₂ juta₁₃.
The spark₁ it dries₂. He rotates the stick₃₋₄, dead coal₅ he rotates the stick₆₋₇. The live coals₈ fish₉ he roasts₁₀, it is said₁₁ on sticks₁₂ they put them₁₃. (The spark is dry. He rotates the stick. The dead coal is where he rotates the stick. It is said that he roasts the fish on sticks with the live coals.)
- (S) aja₁.
Yes₁.
- (T) duhuei₁ seba₂. bayatha₃ duhuei₄ seba₅.
Fish₁ he roasts₂. In the past₃ fish₄ he roasts₅. (He roasts fish. In the past he roasted fish.)
- (S) duhuei₁ seba₂.
Fish₁ he roasts₂. (He roasts fish.)
- (T) tonsanan₁, bara₂ xua₃ isototha₄ eba₅, Namon₆ pina₇ ajejei₈.
I am full₁, that₂₋₃ in the fire₄ he dries₅ the creator₆ it is said₇ he laughs₈. (The creator laughs and says: I am full of that which I cooked in the fire, it is said.)
- (S) ajejei₁.
He laughs₁.
- (T) bara₁ xua₂ isototha₃ eba₄ dacotsihua₅, tonsanan₆ jei₇ pinag.
That₁₋₂ in the fire₃ he dries₄ that thing₅, I am full₆ he says₇ it is said₈. (It is said that he said: I am full of that thing that I cooked in the fire.)
- (S) aja₁.
Yes₁.
- (T) mm₁ dacotsihua₂ mera₃ mera₄ atou₅ apan₆.
Mm₁ that thing₂ water₃ water₄ hot₅ I drank₆. (I drank that hot water.)
- (S) dacotsihua₁ tonsanan₂.
That thing₁ I am full₂. (I am full of that thing.)
- (T) dacotsihua₁ tonsanan₂ jei₃.
That thing₁ I am full₂ he said₃. (He said: I am full of that thing.)
- (S) dacotsihua₁ tonsanan₂.
That thing₁ I am full₂. (I am full of that thing.)
- (T) inae₁ dacotsihua₂ tonsanan₃ jei₄ pina₅.
Fire sticks₁ that thing₂ I am full₃ he said₄ it is said₅.
(It is said that he said: I am full of soup because of the fire sticks.)
- (S) aja₁.
Yes₁.
- (T) Namon₁ pina₂ paeba₃.
The creator₁ it is said₂ he spoke₃. (It is said that the creator spoke.)

- (S) Namon₁ paeba₂.
The creator₁ he spoke₂.
- (T) Namon₁ pina₂ pina₃ ajibi₄ huamona₅, huaxainchi₆ tsoponaetsi₇. inae₈ bayathia₉ jopa₁₀ xeinayo₁₁.
The creator₁ it is said₂ it is said₃ there aren't any₄ of our people₅, we₆ were there₇.
Fire sticks₈ in the past₉ we did not have₁₀₋₁₁. (It is said that in the past when none of our people were living, the creator had fire sticks.)
- (S) aja₁.
Yes₁.
- (T) huahuunayo₁, matakubi₂ poxona₃ copiyatha₄ matakubi₅ tane₆, poxona₇ pecotuncua₈ poinchi₉. bayathia₁₀ matakubi₁₁ tane₁₂ domae₁₃ huerapa₁₄, jopa₁₅ taetsi₁₆.
One time₁, the day₂ when₃ at first₄ the day₅ it was seen₆, when₇ in his standing place₈ we walked₉. In the past₁₀ the day₁₁ it was seen₁₂ with fever₁₃ they died₁₄. we didn't see it₁₅₋₁₆. (It was one day at first when we walked where he lived. In the past when they died with fever we didn't see it happen.)
- (S) aja₁.
Yes₁.
- (T) bara₁ poxona₂ pina₃ duhuei₄ aisa₅ xane₆.
Then₁₋₂ it is said₃ fish₄ raw₅ they ate₆. (It is said that then they ate raw fish.)
- (S) aisa₁ xane₂.
Raw₁ they ate₂. (They ate raw fish.)
- (T) icoichatha₁ eba₂. In the sunlight₁ they dried it₂. (They dried the fish in the sunlight.)
- (S) icoichatha₁ eba₂.
In the sunlight₁ they dried it₂. (They dried the fish in the sunlight.)
- (T) icoichatha₁ eba₂. tubu₃ eba₄.
In the sunlight₁ they dried it₂. Armadillo₃ they dried₄.
(They dried fish in the sunlight. They dried armadillo.)
- (S) tubu₁ eba₂.
The armadillo₁ they dried₂. (They dried the armadillo.)
- (T) bocobuxi₁ eba₂.
Lizards₁ they dried₂. (They dried lizards.)
- (S) bocobuxi₁ eba₂.
Lizards₁ they dried₂. (They dried lizards.)
- (T) cahuiru₁ eba₂.
A fish₁ they dried₂. (They dried a fish.)
- (S) cahuiru₁ eba₂.
A fish₁ they dried₂. (They dried a fish.)
- (T) bapomo₁ eba₂.
A fish₁ they dried₂. (They dried a fish.)

- (S) bapomo₁ eba₂.
A fish₁ they dried₂. (They dried a fish.)
- (T) jara₁ pina₂ icóichatha₃ yaeba₄.
A turtle₁ it is said₂ in the sunlight₃ they dried it₄.
(It is said that they dried a turtle in the sunlight.)
- (S) yaeba₁.
They dried it₁.
- (I) xane₁ aisa₂ pina₃ nacaba₄.
If they eat it₁ raw₂ it is said₃ they vomit₄.
- (S) nacaba₁.
They vomit₁.
- (T) nacaba₁ pina₂.
They vomit₁ it is said₂.
- (S) nacaba₁.
They vomit₁.
- (T) duhuei₁ aisa₂ xane₃, bayatha₄ pina₅ duhuei₆ atonsunsuntane₇ jilhui₈ atonsunsuntane₉.
Fish₁ raw₂ they ate₃, in the past₄ it is said₅ fish₆ the people's insides hurt₇₋₈ their insides hurt₉. (It is said that when the people ate raw meat their stomachs ached.)
- (S) aja₁.
Yes₁.
- (T) pina₁ nacaba₂.
It is said₁ they vomited₂.
- (S) nacaba₁.
They vomited₁.
- (T) pina₁ pexui₂ nacaba₃.
It is said₁ the children₂ vomited₃. (It is said that the children vomited.)
- (S) nacaba₁.
They vomited₁.
- (T) duhuei₁ piapexui₂ pina₃ aisa₄ bara₅ xane₆.
Fish₁ his children₂ it is said₃ raw₄ that₅ they ate₆.
(It is said that his children ate raw fish.)
- (S) aisa₁ bara₂ xane₃.
Raw₁ that₂ they ate₃.
- (T) aisa₁ bara₂ xane₃.
Raw₁ that₂ they ate₃.
- (S) aisa₁ bara₂.
Raw₁ that₁.

- (T) Namon₁ pina₂ bapon₃ beya₄ Namon₅ pina₆ paeba₇ asihua₈ jihui₉ pina₁₀ inae₁₁ huuca₁₂,
pina₁₃ asihua₁₄.
The creator₁ it is said₂ that he₃ to the west₄ the creator₅ it is said₆ he spoke₇ he is stingy
with₈ the people₉ it is said₁₀ fire sticks₁₁ they begged₁₂, it is said₁₃ he is stingy₁₄.
(It is said that the creator to the west was selfish with the fire sticks when the people
begged for them.)
- (S) asihua₁.
He is stingy₁.
- (T) Namon₁ inae₂ jopa₃ jejeyo₄.
The creator₁ fire sticks₂ he doesn't give₃₋₄. (The creator doesn't give fire sticks.)
- (S) jopa₁ jejeyo₂.
He doesn't give₁₋₂.
- (T) bapon₁ pina₂ copitha₃ Namon₄ peexanae₅ pina₆ inae₇ isotog₈ inae₉ exana₁₀.
That one (male)₁ it is said₂ first₃ the creator₄ because he made it₅ it is said₆ fire sticks₇
fire₈ fire sticks₉ he made₁₀. (It is said that first the creator made a fire with fire sticks.)
- (S) inae₁ exana₂.
Fire sticks₁ he made₂.
- (T) bapon₁ ichichinae₂ ira₃ jopa₄ pina₅ copiyatha₆ ichanaehua₇ inae₈ jopa₉ pina₁₀ copitha₁₁
huiyopiyo₁₂ pina₁₃ copiyatha₁₄ asihua₁₅.
That one (male)₁ the ichichi tree₂ also₃ not₄ it is said₅ at first₆ another tree₇ the fire
sticks₈ not₉ it is said₁₀ at first₁₁ they didn't receive them₁₂. It is said₁₃ in the
beginning₁₄ he was stingy₁₅. (It is said that at first there were fire sticks from another
tree but the people didn't receive them because it is said that he was stingy.)
- (S) asihua₁.
He was stingy₁.
- (T) poxonae₁ inae₂ ita₃ caibatsi₄ bara₅ poxonae₆ pina₇ inaexi₈ unuxi₉ naexi₁₀ pina₁₁
huiyopita₁₂.
When₁ the fire stick₂ it was stolen₃₋₄ then₅₋₆ it is said₇ fire sticks₈ jungles₉ trees₁₀ it is
said₁₁ they take it₁₂. (When the fire sticks were stolen then the jungle was full of trees
that make fire. The people took them.)
- (S) huiyopita₁.
They take it₁.
- (T) pina₁ huiyopita₂ Namon₃ bara₄ pina₅ jihui₆ aisa₇ xane₈.
It is said₁ they take it₂ the creator₃ that₄ it is said₅ people₆ raw₇ they eat it₈.
(It is said that the people took it from the creator because they were eating raw meat.)
- (S) aisa₁ xane₂.
Raw₁ they eat it₂. (They ate it raw.)
- (T) bo₁! jei₂.
Really₁! He said₂.

- (S) bo₁! jei₂.
Really₁! He said₂.
- (T) pina₁ xua₂ asuntane₃ daxua₄ bo₅ jei₆ nacatsi₇ Namon₈ cuae₉ peexanaexae₁₀ nacatsi₁₁ pina₁₂. duhuei₁₃ jahua₁₄ xane₁₅ jei₁₆ pina₁₇.
It is said₁ the one whose insides hurt₂₋₃ that one₄ really₅ he said₆ without us₇ the creator₈ that is₉ he made it₁₀ against us₁₁ it is said₁₂. Fish₁₃ cooked₁₄ he eats₁₅ he said₁₆ it is said₁₇. (It is said that the one whose stomach hurt said that the creator of the fire sticks ate cooked fish without giving to us.)
- (S) duhuei₁ jahua₂ xane₃.
Fish₁ cooked₂ he eats₃. (He ate cooked fish.)
- (T) huaxaenchi₁ huanquito₂ coxanaecae₃ jopa₄ inae₅ jopa₆ inae₇ huanquito₈ cupaexae₉. unu₁₀ xua₁₁ huanquito₁₂ ecareca₁₃. duhuei₁₄ aisa₁₅ xaenchi₁₆ jei₁₇ pina₁₈.
We₁ firemaker₂ don't know how₃ not₄ fire sticks₅ not₆ fire stick₇ firemaker₈ because they weren't able₉. Jungle₁₀ the one that₁₁ firemaker₁₂ sits₁₃. Fish₁₄ raw₁₅ we eat₁₆ he said₁₇ it is said₁₈. (We weren't firemakers so we weren't able to make a fire with the fire sticks. The one who sits in the jungle is a firemaker. It is said that he said that we eat raw fish.)
- (S) unu₁, jopa₂ cupaexae₃ duhuei₄ aisa₅ xaenchi₆.
The jungle₁ not₂ because they weren't able₃ fish₄ raw₅ we eat₆.
(Because we did not know how to make fire, we ate raw fish.)
- (T) aja₁.
Yes₁.
- (S) jopa₁ inae₃ xeinatsi₃.
Not₁ a fire stick₂ we had₃. (We didn't have a fire stick.)
- (T) inae₁ duhuei₂ aisa₃ xaenchi₄ ajibi₅.
A fire stick₁ fish₂ raw₃ we eat₄ there isn't any₅. (If there was fire, we wouldn't eat raw meat.)
- (S) duhuei₁ aisa₂ xaenchi₃.
Fish₁ raw₂ we eat₃. (We ate raw meat.)
- (T) Namon₁ cuae₂ nacatsi₃ pina₄ jahua₅ xane₆.
The creator₁ that is₂ against us₃ it is said₄ cooked₆ he eats₆.
(It is said that the creator ate cooked meat without giving to us.)
- (S) Namon₁ cuae₂ nacatsi₃ pina₄ jahua₅ xane₆.
The creator₁ that is₂ against us₃ it is said₄ cooked₅ he eats₆.
(It is said that the creator ate cooked fish without giving to us.)
- (T) duhuei₁ pina₂ jahua₃ xane₄.
Fish₁ it is said₂ cooked₃ he eats₄.
- (S) duhuei₁ jahua₂ xane₃.
Fish₁ cooked₂ he eats₃.

- (T) equeicha₁ pina₂ aisa₃ xane₄.
Again₁ it is said₂ raw₃ they ate₄. (Again it is said that they ate raw meat.)
- (S) equeicha₁ aisa₂ xane₃.
Again₁ raw₂ they ate₃
- (T) yacaba₁ duhuei₂.
They vomited₁ the fish₂.
- (S) yacaba₁.
They vomited₁.
- (T) asuntane₁.
Their insides hurt₁.
- (S) asuntane₁.
Their insides hurt₁.
- (T) pina₁ Namon₂ equeicha₃ pina₄ jei₅ bara₆ pahuucare₇ Namon₈ inae₉.
It is said₁ the creator₂ again₃ it is said₄ he said₅ that₆ you (pl.) beg₇ the creator₈ fire sticks₉. (They say: Beg the creator for fire sticks!)
- (S) pahuucare₁.
You (pl.) beg₁!
- (T) asihua₁ pina₂.
He is stingy₁ it is said₂.
- (S) asihua₁.
He is stingy₁.
- (T) equeicha₁ pina₂ huuca₃.
Again₁ it is said₂ they begged₃.
- (S) equeicha₁ huuca₂.
Again₁ they begged₂.
- (T) namihua₁ namihua₂ pina₃ nahuiyaba₄.
Food₁ food₂ it is said₃ they would return with it₄.
(It is said that they would give food in return.)
- (S) namihua₁ nahuiyaba₂.
Food₁ they would return with it₂. (They would give food in return.)
- (T) inae₁ pina₂ asihua₃.
Fire stick₁ it is said₂ he is stingy₃. (It is said that he is stingy with the fire sticks.)
- (S) inae₁ asihua₂.
Fire stick₁ he is stingy₂. (He is stingy with the fire sticks.)
- (T) isoto₁ peru₂ isoto₃ janu₄ bequein₅ pina₆ jei₇ inta₈ tabitanare₉ jei₁₀ pina₁₁.
Firewood₁ old₂ firewood₃ used₄ the one₅ it is said₆ he said₇ for me₈ shave it off₉!
he said₁₀ it is said₁₁. (It is said that he said: Take the old fire stick and shave me off a piece!)

- (S) $\text{inta}_1 \text{tabitanare}_2 \text{pina}_3$.
For me₁ shave it off₂! it is said₃. (It is said: Shave it off for me!)
- (T) $\text{inta}_1 \text{isoto}_2 \text{aitaresihua}_3 \text{pina}_4$.
For me₁ firewood₂ he is stingy with live coals₃ it is said₄.
(It is said that he is stingy with the live coals.)
- (S) $\text{isoto}_1 \text{aitaresihua}_2$.
Firewood₁ he is stingy with live coals₂. (He is stingy with fire.)
- (T) $\text{apara}_1 \text{nerobi}_2 \text{tsocuae}_3 \text{jei}_4 \text{pina}_5$.
It seems₁ he is your son-in-law₂₋₃ he said₄ it is said₅.
(It is said that he said: It seems that he is your son-in-law.)
- (S) $\text{apara}_1 \text{nerobi}_2 \text{tsocuae}_3 \text{pina}_4$.
It seems₁ he is your son-in-law₂₋₃ it is said₄.
(It is said that it seems that he is your son-in-law.)
- (T) $\text{nerobi}_1 \text{tsocuae}_2 \text{jei}_3 \text{pina}_4$.
He is your son-in-law₁₋₂ he said₃ it is said₄.
(It is said that he said: He is your son-in-law.)
- (S) $\text{nerobi}_1 \text{tsocuae}_2$.
He is your son-in-law₁₋₂.
- (T) $\text{nerobi}_1 \text{tsocuae}_2 \text{pina}_3$.
He is your son-in-law₁₋₂ it is said₃.
- (S) $\text{nerobi}_1 \text{tsocuae}_2$.
He is your son-in-law₁₋₂.
- (T) $\text{beya}_1 \text{equeicha}_2 \text{pina}_3 \text{equeicha}_4 \text{xua}_5 \text{huo}--_6 \text{pina}_7 \text{meta}_8 \text{huohuei}_9 \text{tauta}_{10} \text{taju}_{11}$
 $\text{huohuei}_{12} \text{tauta}_{13} \text{cotsiboto}_{15} \text{cuyano}_{16} \text{pina}_{17} \text{cotetha}_{18} \text{exueina}_{19}$.
To the west₁ again₂ it is said₃ again₄ the one that₅ is a stutter (huohuei)₆ it is said₇
perhaps₈ the white people, non-Indian₉ burn₁₀. Far₁₁ the white people (non-Indian)₁₂
burn₁₃. The cotsi palm₁₄₋₁₅ they dig₁₆. It is said₁₇ in a basket₁₈ they carry it₁₉.
(It is said that they non-Indians burn far. They dig up the cotsi palm and carry it in a
basket, it is said.)
- (S) $\text{cotetha}_1 \text{exueina}_2$.
In a basket₁ they carry it₂. (They carry it in a basket.)
- (T) $\text{taju}_1 \text{pina}_2$.
Far₁ it is said₂.
- (S) taju_1 .
Far₁.
- (T) $\text{taju}_1 \text{pina}_2 \text{pina}_3 \text{equeicha}_4 \text{inae}_5 \text{pahuucare}_6!$
Far₁ it is said₂. It is said₃ again₄ fire sticks₅ you (pl.) beg him (command)₆!
(It is said again: Beg him for fire sticks!)
- (S) $\text{inae}_1 \text{pahuucare}_2!$
Fire sticks₁ you (pl.) beg him (command)₂! (You beg him for fire sticks!)

- (T) Namon₁ huuca₂.
The creator₁ he asks₂. (He begs the creator.)
- (S) huuca₁. He asks (begs)₁.
- (T) asihua₁.
He is stingy₁.
- (S) asihua₁.
He is stingy₁.
- (T) equeicha₁ pina₂ huuca₃.
Again₁ it is said₂ he asked (begged)₃.
- (S) equeicha₁ huuca₂.
Again₁ he begged₂.
- (T) asihua₁.
He was stingy₁.
- (S) asihua₁.
He was stingy₁.
- (T) inae₁ bara₂ jetsoro₃ pina₄ naumichi₅ copyatha₆. jetsoro₇ paebag.
Fire stick₁ that₂ woodpecker₃ it is said₄ he said₅ at first₆. The woodpecker₇ said₈.
(It is said that the woodpecker talked about the fire sticks at first.)
- (S) aja₁.
Yes₁.
- (T) pina₁ inae₂ caiba₃, jopa₄ mata₅ huucaetsi₆.
It is said₁ fire sticks₂ he stole₃, he didn't ask him₄₋₆.
(It is said that the woodpecker stole the fire sticks without asking for them.)
- (S) mata₁ huucaetsi₂.
He didn't ask him₁₋₂. (He didn't ask him first.)
- (T) icha₁ asihua₂ tsane₃, caibina₄ jei₅ pina₆.
If₁ he will be stingy₂₋₃, I will steal₄ he said₅ it is said₆. (If the creator is going to be stingy with the fire sticks, I will steal them (said the woodpecker), it is said that he said.)
- (S) caibina₁.
I will steal₁.
- (T) jetsoro₁ pina₂ acuineibi₃ tsecae₄.
The woodpecker₁ it is said₂ didn't get away₃₋₄.
(It is said that the woodpecker didn't get away.)
- (S) jetsoro₁ aquineibi₂ tsecae₃.
The woodpecker₁ didn't get away₂₋₃.
- (T) aquineibi₁ tsecae₂.
He didn't get away₁₋₂.
- (S) aquineibi₁ tsecae₂.
He didn't get away₁₋₂.

- (T) duducueiba₁ pina₂.
He hangs repeatedly₁ it is said₂.
- (S) duducueiba₁.
He hangs repeatedly₁.
- (T) duducueiba₁ jetsoro₂ cuae₃ pina₄ aquineibi₅ tsecae₆.
He hangs repeatedly₁ the woodpecker₂ that is₃ it is said₄ he didn't get away₅₋₆.
(It is said that the woodpecker hangs repeatedly and he didn't get away.)
- (S) aquineibi₁ tsecae₂.
He didn't get away₁₋₂.
- (T) pina₁ pina₂ beya₃ pina₄ jetsoro₅ huiyapona₆. Namon₇ pina₈ peretha₉ eca₁₀. jaco₁₁ jei₁₂ pina₁₃.
It is said₁ it is said₂ to the west₃ it is said₄ the woodpecker₅ took it₆. The creator₇ it is said₈ in his beak₉ it sat₁₀. Hello₁₁ he said₁₂ it is said₁₃. (It is said that the woodpecker too the fire sticks to the west. He took it with his beak from the creator. It is said that he said: Hello.)
- (S) jaco₁.
Hello₁.
- (T) jei₁ jei₂ pina₃.
Yes₁ he said₂ it is said₃.
- (S) jei₁ jei₂.
Yes₁ he said₂.
- (T) jetsoro₁ pina₂ beya₃ najume₄ xuba₅.
The woodpecker₁ it is said₂ to the west₃ he sent a message₄₋₅.
(It is said that the woodpecker sent a message to the west.)
- (S) najume₁ xuba₂.
He sent a message₁₋₂.
- (T) inae₁ cahuucatsi₂ jei₃.
Fire stick₁ I am asking you for₂ he said₃. (He said: I am asking you for a fire stick.)
- (T) inae₁ cahuucatsi₂ jei₃ pina₄. (S) inae₁ cahuucatsi₂.
Fire stick₁ I am asking you for₂ he said₃ it is said₄. Fire stick₁ I am asking you for₂.
(It is said that he said: I am asking you for a fire stick.) (I am asking you for a fire stick.)
- (S) inae₁ cahuucatsi₂.
Fire sticks₁ I am asking you for₂. (I am asking you for fire sticks.)
- (T) jei₁ jei₂ pina₃.
Yes₁ he said₂ it is said₃. (It is said that he said: Yes.)
- (S) jei₁.
Yes₁.
- (T) apara₁ nerobi₂ tsocuae₃ jei₄ pina₅.
It seems₁ it is your son-in-law₂₋₃ he said₄ it is said₅. (It is said that he said:
It seems it is your son-in-law.)

- (S) $\text{apara}_1 \text{nerobi}_2 \text{tsocuae}_3$.
It seems₁ it is your son-in-law₂₋₃.
- (T) $\text{inae}_1 \text{icha}_2 \text{paxeya}_3 \text{inae}_4 \text{pina}_5 \text{nahuita}_6$.
Fire sticks₁ if₂ there are many₃ fire sticks₄ it is said₅ there are a lot₆.
(It is said that if there are many fire sticks, there are a lot.)
- (S) $\text{inae}_1 \text{nahuita}$.
Fire sticks₁ there are a lot₂. (There are a lot of fire sticks.)
- (T) $\text{inae}_1 \text{bota}_2 \text{pina}_3 \text{xatabaruba}_4$.
The fire sticks₁ he guards₂ it is said₃ they are hanging placed in the roof₄.
(It is said that the fire sticks he guards are placed in the roof.)
- (S) xatabaruba_1 .
They are hanging placed in the roof₁.
- (T) $\text{inae}_1 \text{pina}_2 \text{nahuita}_3 \text{xeina}_4$.
Fire sticks₁ it is said₂ a lot₃ he has₄.
- (S) $\text{inae}_1 \text{nahuita}_2 \text{xeina}_3$.
Fire sticks₁ a lot₂ he has₃. (He has a lot of fire sticks.)
- (T) $\text{dacotsihua}_1 \text{pina}_2 \text{asihua}_3$.
That thing₁ it is said₂ he is stingy with₃. (It is said that he is stingy with that thing.)
- (S) mm_1, mm_1 .
 Mm_1, mm_2 .
- (T) $\text{beya}_1 \text{pina}_2 \text{jetsoro}_3 \text{xain}_4 \text{xain}_5 \text{tsecae}_6$.
To the west₁ it is said₂ the woodpecker₃ like so₄₋₅ he is₆.
(It is said that the woodpecker is there to the west.)
- (S) $\text{xain}_1 \text{tsecae}_2$.
like so₁ he is₂.
- (T) $\text{noxo}_1 \text{pina}_2 \text{nacatsucata}_3 \text{no-xo-xo}_4 \text{jetsoro}_5$.
Peck₁ it is said₂ he picked it up₃ peck, peck₄ the woodpecker₅.
(It is said that the woodpecker picked it up.)
- (S) $\text{no-xo-xo}_1 \text{jetsoro}_2$.
Peck, peck₁ the woodpecker₂.
- (T) canaetsirihua_1 .
He fled with it₁. (The woodpecker fled with the fire stick.)
- (S) canaetsirihua_1 .
He fled with it₁.
- (T) $\text{pina}_1 \text{Namon}_2 \text{daxota}_3 \text{neasihua}_4 \text{jei}_5 \text{pina}_6$.
It is said₁ the creator₂ therefore₃ you are selfish with me₄ he said₅ it is said₆.
(Therefore, it is said that he said to the creator: You are selfish with me.)
- (S) $\text{daxota}_1 \text{neasihua}_2 \text{pina}_3$.
Therefore₁ you are stingy with me₂ it is said₃. (Therefore, it is said you are stingy with me.)

- (T) *apara*₁ *nerobi*₂ *tsocuae*₃.
Since₁ it is your nephew_{2,3}.
- (S) *apara*₁ *nerobi*₂ *tsocuae*₃.
Since₁ it is your nephew_{2,3}.
- (T) *pina*₁ *jetsoro*₂ *caehua*₃ *caibatsi*₄.
It is said₁ the woodpecker₂ one piece₃ he stole from him₄. (It is said that the woodpecker stole one piece of fire stick from the creator.)
- (S) *jetsoro*₁ *caehua*₂ *caibatsi*₃.
The woodpecker₁ one piece₂ he stole from him₃.
(The woodpecker stole one piece of fire stick from the creator.)
- (T) *Namon*₁ *pina*₂ *pina*₃ *caehua*₄ *pita*₅.
The creator₁ it is said₂ it is said₃ one piece₄ he took₅.
(It is said that the woodpecker took one piece of fire stick from the creator.)
- (S) *caehua*₁ *pita*₂. *Namon*₃ *pina*₄ *caehua*₅ *pita*₆.
One piece₁ he took₂. From the creator₃ it is said₄ one piece₅ he took₆.
(It is said that the woodpecker took one piece of fire stick from the creator.)
- (T) *Namon*₁ *pina*₂ *pina*₃ *caehua*₄ *pita*₅. *Namon*₆ *pina*₇ *pina*₈ *caehua*₉ *pita*₁₀.
From the creator₁ it is said₂ it is said₃ one piece₄ he took₅. From the creator₆ it is said₇ it is said₈ one piece₉ he took₁₀.
(It is said that he took one piece from the creator.)
- (S) *Namon*₁ *pina*₂ *caehua*₃ *pita*₄.
From the creator₁ it is said₂ one piece₃ he took₄.
(It is said that he took one piece from the creator.)
- (T) *apara*₁ *pina*₂ *jetsoro*₃ *caiba*₄.
It seems₁ it is said₂ the woodpecker₃ stole₄.
(It is said that it seems that the woodpecker stole it.)
- (S) *apara*₁ *pina*₂ *jetsoro*₃ *caiba*₄.
It seems₁ it is said₂ the woodpecker₃ stole₄.
- (T) *pina*₁ *jetsoro*₂ *copitha*₃ *nahuitaba*₄.
It is said₁ the woodpecker₂ at first₃ he returned₄.
(It is said that at first the woodpecker returned.)
- (S) *metha*₁ *apara*₂ *jetsoro*₃ *uwa*₄ *acuina*₅ *tsecae*₆.
Perhaps₁ it seems₂ it was the woodpecker₃ and₄ he didn't get away_{5,6}.
(It seems that it was the woodpecker, and that he didn't get away.)
- (T) *metha*₁ *daichi*₂ *metha*₃ *moya*₄ *daichi*₅.
Perhaps₁ that's right₂ maybe₃ just₄ that's right₅. (Maybe that's right.)
- (S) *jetsoro*₁ *bicha*₂ *nahuitaba*₃.
The woodpecker₁ quickly₂ he returned₃. (The woodpecker returned quickly.)

- (T) acuineibi₁ tsecae₂ tainchi₃ pepupunaeyo₄. peitarexae₅ peitarexae₆ duducueca₇.
He didn't get away₁₋₂ he saw him₃ the bird₄. Because the live coal₅ because the live coal₆ was hanging₇. (The woodpecker didn't get away because the live coal was hanging, and the other bird saw him.)
- (S) peitarexae₁ duducueiba₂.
Because the live coal₁ was hanging repeatedly₂.
- (T) pina₁ jiton₂ xua₃ acuineibi₄ tsecae₅.
It is said₁ the Indian man₂ that₃ didn't run away₄₋₅.
(It is said that the Indian man didn't run away.)
- (S) acuineibi₁ tsecae₂.
He didn't run away₁₋₂.
- (T) bapon₁ pina₂ jiton₃ jetsoro₄.
That he₁ it is said₂ the Indian man₃ is the woodpecker₄.
(It is said that the Indian man is the woodpecker.)
- (S) jetsoro₁.
The woodpecker₁.
- (T) equeicha₁ pina₂ cotacaya₃ bequein₄ pina₅ jetsoro₆ pina₇ caibina₈. nexata₉ pina₁₀ Namon₁₁ pina₁₂ caehua₁₃ caiba₁₄ jei₁₅ pina₁₆.
Again₁ it is said₂ finally₃ the one₄ it is said₅ the woodpecker₆ it is said₇ he will steal₈. Then₉ it is said₁₀ the creator₁₁ it is said₁₂ one thing₁₃ he steals₁₄ he said₁₅ it is said₁₆.
(It is said that the woodpecker stole one thing from the creator.)
- (S) mm₁.
Mm₁.
- (T) pina₁ copitha₂ patopa₃.
It is said₁ at first₂ he arrived₃. (It is said that he arrived at first.)
- (S) copitha₁ patopa₂.
At first₁ he arrived₂.
- (T) beya₁ pina₂ mauto₃ najume₄ xuba₅.
To the west₁ it is said₂ the dove₃ sent a message₄₋₅.
(It is said that the dove sent a message to the west.)
- (S) beya₁ mauto₂ najume₃ xuba₄.
To the west₁ the dove₂ sent a message₃₋₄.
- (T) cotacaya₁ huiyaponaetsi₂.
Finally₁ he returned to him₂.
- (S) cotacaya₁ huiyaponaetsi₂.
Later₁ he returned to him₂.
- (T) cahuucaetsi₁, icha₂ asihua₃ tsane₄ cacaibinchi₅ jei₆ pina₇.
I am asking you₁ if₂ you will be stingy₃₋₄ I will steal from you₅ he said₆ it is said₇.
(It is said that he said: If you will be stingy with me, I will steal from you.)

- (S) jei₁.
Yes₁.
- (T) p₁ahua₁ p₂ina₂ m₃auto₃ p₄ahua₄ ts₅ipaeba₅.
His wife₁ it is said₂ the dove₃ his wife₄ he spoke to₅.
(It is said that the dove spoke to his wife.)
- (S) p₁ahua₁ ts₂ipaeba₂.
His wife₁ he spoke to₂.
- (T) b₁aya₁ p₂ina₂ h₃uiyapona₃.
Tomorrow₁ it is said₂ he returns₃. (It is said that he returns tomorrow.)
- (S) b₁aya₁ h₂uiyapona₂.
Tomorrow₁ he returns₂.
- (T) b₁aya₁ p₂ina₂ Namon₃ p₄ina₄ m₅ureichahuiya₅.
Tomorrow₁ it is said₂ the creator₃ it is said₄ there is going to be black smoke₅.
(It is said that tomorrow there is going to be black smoke.)
- (S) m₁ureichahuiya₁.
There is going to be black smoke₁.
- (T) is₁otiy₁o₁ p₂ina₂ m₃ureichahuiya₃.
A little fire₁ it is said₂ there is going to be black smoke₃.
(It is said that there is going to be black smoke with a little fire.)
- (S) is₁otiy₁o₁ m₂ureichahuiya₂.
A little fire₁ there is going to be black smoke₂.
(With a little fire there is going to be black smoke.)
- (T) to₁maratha₁ p₂ina₂ m₃ureichahuiya₃.
In the village₁ it is said₂ there is going to be black smoke₃.
(It is said that there is going to be black smoke in the village.)
- (S) to₁maratha₁ m₂ureichahuiya₂.
In the village₁ there is going to be black smoke₂.
- (T) b₁e₁ p₂ina₂ m₃auto₃.
Like₁ it is said₂ the dove₃.
- (S) m₁auto₁.
the dove₁.
- (T) m₁ahui₁ p₂ina₂ Namon₃ naumchi₄ jaco₅ jei₆ p₇ina₇.
The doves₁ it is said₂ the creator₃ said₄ hello₅ he said₆ it is said₇.
(It is said that the doves said hello to the creator.)
- (S) jaco₁.
Hello₁.
- (T) jei₁ jei₂.
Yes₁ he said₂.
- (S) jei₁.
Yes₁.

- (T) tamo₁ inae₂ cahuucatsi₃.
My relative (grandfather)₁ a fire stick₂ I am asking you for₃.
(My relative, I am asking you for a fire stick.)
- (S) tamo₁ inae₂ cahuucatsi₃.
My relative (grandfather)₁ a fire stick₂ I am asking you for₃.
(My relative, I am asking you for a fire stick.)
- (T) inaeyo₁ cahuucatsi₂.
A little fire stick₁ I am asking you for₂. (I am asking you for a little fire stick.)
- (S) inaeyo₁ cahuucatsi₂.
A little fire stick₁ I am asking you for₂. (I am asking you for a little fire stick.)
- (T) tamo₁ aparā₂ nerobi₃ tsocuae₄ jei₅ pina₆.
My relative₁ it seems₂ it is your son-in-law₃₋₄ he said₅ it is said₆.
(It is said that he said: My relative, it's your son-in-law.)
- (S) tamo₁ aparā₂ nerobi₃ tsocuae₄ jei₅.
My relative₁ it seems₂ it is your son-in-law₃₋₄ he said₅.
- (T) aparā₁ nerobi₂ tsocuae₃ jei₄.
It seems₁ it is your son-in-law₂₋₃ he said₄. (He said: It seems it is your son-in-law.)
- (S) mm₁.
Mm₁.
- (T) jei₁ jei₂ pina₃.
Yes₁ he said₂ it is said₃.
- (S) jei₁.
Yes₁.
- (T) pina₁ mauto₂ naumchi₃: tamo₄ uru₅ inta₆ tabitanare₇ jeig pina₉.
It is said₁ the dove₂ said₃: my relative₄ also₅ for me₆ shave it off₇! he said₈ it is said₉.
(It is said that the dove said: My relative, shave it off for me!)
- (S) tabitanare₁ isoto₂ jei₃.
Shave it₁! firewood₂ he said₃. (He said: Shave off the firewood!)
- (T) aparā₁ nerobi₂ tsocuae₃ jei₄ pina₅.
It seems₁ he is your son-in-law₂₋₃ he said₄ it is said₅.
(It is said that he said: He is your son-in-law.)
- (S) aparā₁ nerobi₂ tsocuae₃ jei₄.
It seems₁ he is your son-in-law (nephew)₂₋₃ he said₄.
(He said: It seems he is your son-in-law (nephew).)
- (T) jei₁ jei₂ pina₃.
Yes₁ he said₂ it is said₃.
- (S) jei₁ jei₂.
Yes₁ he said₂. (He said: Yes.)

- (T) pina₁ ma-₂ mauto₃ beya₄ mauto₅ xain₆ xain₇ tsecae₈.
It is said₁ stutter₂ the dove₃ to the west₄ the dove₅ like so, he is₆₋₈.
(It is said that the dove is like so.)
- (S) xain₁ xain₂ tsecae₃.
Like so, he is₁₋₃. (He is like so.)
- (T) be₁ anetha₂ caiba₃.
Like₁ quickly₂ he stole₃. (He stole quickly.)
- (S) be₁ anetha₂ caiba₃.
Like₁ quickly₂ he stole₃.
- (T) pina₁ anetha₂ caiba₃.
It is said₁ quickly₂ he stole₃. (It is said that he stole quickly.)
- (S) anetha₁ caiba₂.
Quickly₁ he stole₂. (He stole quickly.)
- (T) saya₁ jei₂ tsecae₃.
Only₁ like so₂₋₃.
- (S) saya₁ jei₂ tsecae₃.
Only₁ like so₂₋₃.
- (T) pina₁ jei₂: saya₃ taxa₄ paeba₅. xan₆ tan₇ ajibi₈.
It is said₁ he said₂: only₃ my father₄ he told it₅. I₆ saw₇ not any of it₈.
(My father told it. I didn't see it happen.)
- (S) taneme₁ ajibi₂.
You saw₁ there isn't any₂. (You didn't see it.)
- (T) saya₁ taxa₂ netsi₃ paeba₄.
Only₁ my father₂ to me₃ he told it₄.
- (S) aja₁.
Yes₁.
- (T) taxa₁ dihuesi₂ paeba₃.
My father₁ the story₂ he told it₃. (My father told the story.)
- (S) aja₁.
Yes₁.

(This story was continued later by the informant. It is not included here.)

10. CUIVA-ENGLISH LEXICON

10.1. Introduction. The Cuiva-English lexicon consists of the following:

1. Main entries
 - a. Roots and clitics, i.e., monomorphemic elements other than affixes. Verb roots not listed in the grammar are not included.
 - b. All verb stems, and certain nonverbal stems and groups, where the smaller elements might be unrecognizable.
 - c. Elements that cannot be clearly or certainly analyzed into smaller elements.
2. Subentries

Forms derived by derivational affixation or by compounding from those of the main entries, and idioms.
3. Identification of classes
 - a. Root classes and verbal noun groups are identified.
 - b. Verb stems, and certain nonverbal stems and groups, where the smaller elements might be unrecognizable. Cross-references are made from the roots from which the above items are formed to the corresponding item.
4. Alphabetical arrangement

The order of entries is based on the Spanish alphabet, viz. a, b, c, ch, d, e, f, h, i, j, m, n, o, p, q, s, t, th, ts, u, u, x, y.

Note: 1. Stress is marked where relevant.
 2. Free fluctuation is marked by ~ between the two words which fluctuate.
 3. A / indicates an alternate form. (cf. morphophonemics Sec. 8)

a-	(Adj Clit)	without (privitive)
acane	(n r 1, onom r)	a gull, cry of a gull
acuinaí	(cf. ajibi)	he didn't run
acuineibi, acuineibi tsecae	(cf. ajibi)	he didn't get away
aena	(time r 2)	immature
afaetabi	(Adj 1)	lazy
ahuu ^u biyo	(cf. ahuu ^u bo)	it isn't rainy season
ahuu ^u bo	(time r 3)	rainy season
ahuu ^u bo tsane		the coming rainy season
-ai-	(vb r 43) (cf. huiaina)	
ai	(ig r 3)	ch? Is that right?
aichurucuae	(cf. tsurucuae)	he has gone
ain/na/an	(Vb Clit 71)	future
ain	(n r 31a)	hunger
ainyamataqueibe	(cf. ayunbe)	two (2) days
aisa	(Adj 1)	raw
aitaresihua	(cf. asihua)	He is stingy with live coals
Aitohuapihui	(cf. pin)	Masiguare Indians
aja	(aff r 3)	yes
aje-	(vb r 31a) (cf. ajejei)	
ajejei	(vb s 31a)	to laugh

ajibi	(Adj 1)	there isn't any
amaxufaetabi	(cf. afaetabi)	his arm is lazy
amaxutanein	(cf. atane)	my arm hurts
ameneibi	(cf. ajibi)	without water
amiyo	(n r 42)	mother-in-law, aunt
amo	(n r 42)	grandfather
an/ain/na	(Vb Clit 71)	future
anae-	(vb r 34) (cf. anaepana)	
anaepana	(vb s 44a)	to be angry
anapa	(vb s 13a)	to light
anetha	(adv r 2)	quickly
anoxuae	(time.r 2)	today
anatasipatane	(cf. atane)	his head hurts
apa	(vb s 13a)	he drinks
apaetsi		we are drinking
apahuiya		he drinks
apara	(intro r 2)	it seems, since
apata	(vb s 32a)	to give to drink
apia	(Adj 1)	long
apoxoinbi	(cf. ajibi)	he is without a nose
arina	(n r 1)	electric eel
asihua	(Adj 1)	stingy
asuntane	(cf. atane)	he hurts inside
atane	(Adj 1)	hurts, aches
ataxutane		his foot is hurting
atonsunsuntane		he hurts inside
atou	(Adj 1)	hot (liquid)
athapinae	(cf. nae)	airplane (the above wooden thing)
atsa	(Adj 1)	heat (sun)
atsaxaibi	(cf. ajibi)	dislike
aureibi	(cf. ajibi)	without embarrassment
axa	(n r 42)	father
axu	(n r 32)	leaf
axue	(Adj 1)	slippery
ayabo	(n r 61)	Guahibo Indian
ayahuisipia	(cf. apia)	a long neck
ayatobenoaxupia	(cf. apia)	long tall feather
ayei-	(adj r 2)	a lot
ayun-	(adj r 6)	two

ayunbe		there are two
ayunmaxube		two arms
b-	(vb r 13) (cf. ba)	
ba	(vb s 13a)	to hit
ba	(pr r 3)	that
baça	(Spanish) (n r 3)	cow
bana	(n s 5)	honey (plural)
banto		honey (singular)
bapomo	(n r 1)	a fish
bapomonaë	(cf. monaë)	those very people
bapon	(cf. pon)	that one (male)
bara	(neg s 3)	no more
bara	(pr s 3)	that
bara jumichi		that's what was said
bara pon		that one (male)
bara xua		that, the one, the one that
baru	(PP Clit 12)	the one with, accompaniment
baxua	(cf. xua)	that very thing
baxoyota	(cf. xoyo)	at that place
baya	(time r 1)	tomorrow, morning
bayatha	(time r 2)	in the past
-be	(Vb Clit 55)	dual
be	(comp r)	like that one
be	(pr r 6)	specifier
beicha	(dir s 2)	up (to the North)
bepa	(time r 2)	later
bepona	(cf. pona)	he walked towards
bequein	(pr r 7)	the former, like the one
bequiya~beequiya	(vb s 24)	to sit up away from
bequiyae		will sit there
bera	(pr s 9)	specific (that)
bera xota	(cf. xota)	right here
bereca	(cf. deca)	down river
bexore	(cf. bexuba)	kill it!
bexotsi	(cf. bexuba)	they killed him, he killed him
bexuba	(vb s 13a)	to kill
beya	(dir s 2)	to the west
beyaxiyo	(adv r 2)	slowly

bicha/bichacona	(adv r 2)	quickly
bichi	(adv r 2)	also
-bo	(Vb Clit 51)	really!
bo	(n r 51)	house
bobe-	(vb r 24) (cf. bobena)	
bobena	(vb s 24a)	they lie
boca	(vb r 24)	to lie down (singular)
bocobø	(n r 1)	lizard
bocobøxi		lizards
bota	(vb s 83a)	guard, care for
Botara	(n r 11)	male name
botha	(cf. bo)	in the house
bu	(n r 51)	hammock
bumuto		hammock string
butha		in the hammock
buxu	(n r 4)	cough
-bø	(Vb Clit 52)	embarrassment
bø	(emb r)	embarrassment (exclamation)
c-	(vb r 13) (cf. cua)	
ca-	(vb r 22) (cf. cata)	
-ca-	(PP Clit 22)	you
caboca	(vb s 23a)	to lie with
cabocac		he will lie with
cacaibinchi	(cf. caiba)	I will steal from you
cae	(adj r 7)	one
caehua		one piece, one thing
caehuayo		one female
caena		for a little while
caentacøbi/caematacøbi	(cf. matacøbi)	one day
cahua-	(vb r 23) (cf. cahuata)	
cahuaetaba	(vb s 33a)	to grab with
cahuaetabi		he will grab with
cahuata	(vb s 13a)	to strike
cahuim	(n r 1)	a kind of fish (plural)
cahuitiyo		a kind of fish (singular)
cahuuøcaetsi	(cf. huøca)	I am asking you
caiba	(vb s 12a)	he steals
caibina		he will steal
canaetsiricua/canaetsirilua	(vb s 23a)	to flee with

canaetsiricuae		he will flee with
capanepa	(vb s 23a)	to escape with
capanepae		he will escape with
capona	(vb s 23a)	to carry
caponae		he will bring
caponaexae		because he carries
caponame		you carry
capota	(vb s 22a)	to carry, bring
capotsi		he will bring
casahua	(n r 3)	platano (a cooking banana)
cata	(vb s 12a)	to give
catainchi	(cf. tane)	I see you
catan	(cf. cata)	I give
catatsi	(cf. cata)	he gives to him, we give
catsi	(cf. -tsi-)	to you
cau-	(vb r 13) (cf. caupa)	
caupa	(vb s 13b)	to get intoxicated
caupae		he will get intoxicated
co-	(vb r 13) (cf. cohua)	
cobe	(n r 31a)	hand
cobesito		little finger
cohua	(vb s 13a)	to have bad luck
cohui		he will have bad luck
-combu	(Vb Clit 53)	emphatic
como-	(vb r 53) (cf. comota)	
comota	(vb s 13a)	to buy
compare	(n r 51)	relative
copitha	(time r 3)	first, at first
copiya	(time r 3)	first
copiyatha		in the beginning
cota	(n r 31a)	place
cotacaya	(time r 2)	later, finally
cotaina	(vb s 43a)	to be pregnant (an animal)
cote	(n r 32)	basket
cotetha		in the basket
cotsi	(n r 3)	a palm
cotsiboto		a palm plant
-cotsihua	(n r 41)	thing
cotsi mera	(cf. cotsi)	palm sap
coxana	(vb s 13a)	to not know how

coxanaecca		he doesn't know how
Crabo	(n r 61)	the town of Cravo Norte
cu	(n r 3) (cf. 'cuthei)	name of a fruit
cua	(vb s 13a)	he digs
cuae		that is (to say) (meaning uncertain)
cuei	(cf. cua)	he will dig
cueinyo	(cf. cua)	I don't dig
cueicuei	(vb r 31) (cf. cueicueije)	
cueicueije	(vb s 31a)	to chatter
cueyano	(cf. cua)	to dig emphatic
cuiru-	(vb r 12) (cf. cuiruba)	
cuiruba	(vb s 12a)	to teach
cuiruban		I teach
cuirubi		he will teach
cusi	(n r 3)	knife
cuthe	(onom r) (cf. thei)	fruit of the 'cu' tree, call of the 'cutheihuayo' bird
cutheihuayo		a bird
ca-	(vb r 53) (cf. cata)	
-cabi	(time r 4) (cf. matabi)	
capa	(vb s 32a)	to hinder
capaexae		because they weren't able
cata	(vb s 32a)	to tie
-chi/-tsi	(Vb Clit 34)	Subject (we, incl), 1st (pl incl), 1st on 2nd, 3rd on 3rd (person)
-da/-ra	(Vb Clit 54)	assertion
da/ra	(pr r 5)	back referent
dacotsihua	(cf. -cotsihua)	that thing
daeba	(vb s 13a)	to lick
daichane	(Aff Vb 2)	that will be correct
daichi		that's right
daichino		that's right (emphatic)
daichiompa		they are right
damu-	(n r 3)	name of a tree
damunae		the 'damu' tree
dauθu	(n r 3)	sweet potato
dauθu unbohua		sweet potato vine
daxita	(adj r 2)	all
daxita piyamonae		all his people
daxota	(intro r 5)	therefore
daxua	(Pr 6)	that, the one

-de/-re	(Vb Clit 40)	imperative
de/re	(dir r 1) (cf. deca)	
deca/reca	(dir s 4)	down to East, down river
dihuesi	(n r 31b)	a story
dihuesijume	(cf. dihuesi)	story language
domae	(n r 4)	fever
domaeba	(vb s 53a)	to have fever
domaebi		he will have fever
domarinda	(Spanish) (n r 61)	the town of Lomalinda
dopa	(n r 3)	a narcotic similar to marijuana
Dosa	(Spanish) (n r 61)	Rosa (female name)
du-	(vb r 22) (cf. duta)	
dube-	(vb r 24) (cf. dubena)	
dubena	(vb s 14a) (asp vb s 1a)	to hang in hammock (plural)
ducare	(cf. ducua)	hang it! (hammock)
ducayo	(cf. ducua)	he won't hang (his hammock)
ducua	(vb s 14a) (asp vb s 1a)	to hang (in hammock—singular)
ducuae		he will hang (hammock)
duducueca		to hang a long time
duducueiba		to hang repeatedly
duhwei	(n r 1)	fish/meat
duhueyo		it isn't meat, there isn't any meat
Dumana	(n r 11)	male name
duna	(vb s 14a)	it falls (rain)
duniqueiba		it rains repeatedly
duntaba		it falls heavily (rain)
duntaraba		to hang quickly
duntarabi		will hang quickly
dure	(cf. duta)	give it!
dure ajibi		don't give it!
duta	(vb s 22a)	to give
dutsi		he will give it
e-	(vb r 24) (cf. eca, eta, eba)	
e	(n r 32)	spine
-e/-i-	(Form Clit 2)	post formative
e~eta	(ig r 1)	what?
eba	(vb s 13a)	to dry
eba bota		to keep dry
e bereca	(cf. bereca)	where down river?

eca	(vb s 14a) (asp vb s 1b)	to sit
ecainde		don't sit
ecan		I sit
ecapona		to sit-walk, to go
ecaponae tsainchi		we will not go (walk)
ecare		sit down! sit!
ecareca		to sit down
ecatsi		we sit
eceiba		to sit repeatedly
ecoinca	(vb s 24a)	to climb down
ecoincae		will climb down
eichi	(ig r 3)	is that so?
ena	(n r 2)	rain
emiyo/tsiquiemio		a little rain
ena	(n r 42)	your mother
ena	(vb s 14a)	they sit
enatsi		we all sit
enouto/ento	(n r 3)	wasp
enoutoman		wasp larva
ento	(cf. enouto)	
epataba	(vb s 33a)	to spill
e pobe	(cf. po)	what are these?
equeicha	(intro r 3)	again
eta	(vb s 83a)	to put, to set
eta~e	(ig r 1)	what?
eta pohua		who (female)? who is she?
eta pomatahuun		what is the name of it?
eta pon		who (male)? who is he?
eta pon toma		what does he pay? what does it cost?
eta poxonae		when?
eta poxonae tsane		when will it be?
eta xora		what did he say?
eta xota		where?
eta xua		what is it?
eta xua metha		why?
exa-	(vb r 13) (cf. exana)	
exana	(vb s 13a)	to make
exanae		he will make it
e xota/eta xota	(cf. xota)	where?

exuei	(ig r 3)	what? what is he doing?
exueina	(vb s 13a)	to carry (on a tump line)
-faetabi	(cf. afaetabi)	
fi-	(vb r 11) (cf. fiaba)	
fiaba	(vb s 11a)	to sing (bird)
fibeca		to sit singing
fifina	(vb s 14a)	to be tired
Fireri	(Spanish) (n r 61)	Fidel (male name)
hua-	(vb r 11) (cf. huaba)	
hua-/huaa-	(N Clit 14)	our (inclusive)
huaba	(vb s 11a)	to call
huabo	(cf. bo)	our house
huaca	(n r 1)	a bird
huacara	(n r 1)	chicken
huacara petobu		the chicken's eggs
huácaratobu		chicken eggs
huacobe	(cf. cobe)	our hands
huae-	(vb r 23) (cf. huaeta)	
huaeta	(vb s 13a)	to grab
huaetaba	(vb s 33a)	to grab quickly
huaetabi		will grab
huahuunayo	(time r 2)	one time
huamonae	(cf. monae)	our people
huanaquito/huanquito	(n r 3)	firemaker
huara-	(vb r 14) (cf. huarapa)	
huarapa	(vb s 14a)	to travel
huarapae		will travel
huarapaena		he will travel
huarapaena decaenamebe		you two are going to travel down river
huarapareca		he travels down river
huarapayo		he does not travel
Huasimo	(n r 11)	male name
huaxainchi	(Pr 2)	we (inclusive)
huayabu	(n r 1)	the king vulture
huecoy-	(vb r 31) (cf. huecoyei)	
huecoyei	(vb s 31a)	to cry
huei	(time r 3)	summer, dry season

Hueinacu	(n r 11)	male name
Hueinacu huɛtiyo		little Hueinacu (Hueinacu of the group)
hueitha	(cf. huei)	in summer
huepoinca	(vb s 24a)	to come down
huepoincae		will come down
huerapa	(vb s 12a)	to die (plural subject)
huetsina	(dir s 1)	up from the East
huexua	(n r 2)	prairie
huexuatha		on the prairie
hueya	(dir s 1)	toward the West
hui	(n r 33)	meat, flesh
huiaina	(vb s 43a) (cf. -ai-)	to wear on the neck
huiainae		will wear on the neck
huisi	(n r 31a)	neck
huisi	(adj r 3)	good
huitiyo	(cf. hui)	a little bit of meat
huiya	(vb s 24a) (asp vb s 3b)	to go back
huiyata	(vb s 63a)	to return
huiyapona		to take, return, walk back
huiyaponaetsi		he returned to him, we returned
huiyopita	(cf. pita)	to receive, to take it
huiyopiyo		they didn't receive them
huo-	(stutter)	huohuei
huohuei	(n r 3)	white people, non-Indians
-huoti-	(n r 41) (cf. pehoutiyo)	
huou	(n r 2)	a hole
huu-	(vb r 12) (cf. huuca)	
huuca	(vb s 12a)	to beg for
huucae		will beg
huucae tsainchi		we will not beg
huucainde		don't beg!
huucame		you beg
huucare		beg him!
huucatsi		he begs him
huucayo		he doesn't beg
huun	(n r 31a)	name
huuti	(n s sfx 14)	of the group

-i~jibi~ibi	(adj r 1) (cf. ajibi)	
i/ʉ	(adj r 10)	much, many
-i/-e-	(Form Clit 2)	post formative
-ibi~jibi~i	(adj r 1) (cf. ajibi)	
ibo	(n r 5)	rock
ibohua		rocks, pebbles
ibotiyo		pebble
iboto		a stone
icoicha	(n r 2)	sunlight
icoichatha		in the sunlight
-icha	(Vb Clit 73)	progressive
-icha	(dir r 2) (cf. beicha)	
icha	(intro r 2)	if
icha	(adj r 7)	another
ichahua		another thing, female
ichahuayo		another female
ichamonae		another people, other people
icharihuesi		another story
icharihuesijume		another story language
ichi	(cf. icha)	another one
ichibo	(vb s 13a)	to really like
ichichi-	(n r 3)	name of a tree
ichichinae		the 'ichichi' tree
ichihuayo	(cf. icha)	another female
ichipa	(vb s 13a)	to like
ichipan		I like
imo-	(loc r 2) (cf. imoxoyo)	
imoxoyo	(Loc 6)	near
-in/-ne-	(PP Clit 21)	me
-in-	(Vb Clit 80)	negative imperative
inae	(n r 13)	fire sticks
inaexi		fire sticks
inaeyo		a little fire stick
incane	(cf. cata)	show me, you give it to me to look at
inta	(cf. -ta-)	for me
inyapana	(vb s 44a)	to be white (color)
-ipa	(Vb Clit 72)	conditional
ira	(n r 2)	ground
ira/ʉraʉ	(intro r 4)	also

-isa	(cf. isa)	
isa	(nr 31a)	the side
Isahuera/Isahuériyo	(nr 14) (Spanish: Isabel)	
iseca	(cf. isa)	to carry on the side
iso	(nr 5)	fire, firewood
isotiyo		a little fire
isoto		a fire, firewood
isototha		in the fire
ita	(nr 31a)	eye, spark
ita anipa:itanapa	(vb s 13a)	to light (a fire)
itaboco	(nr 31b)	sky
ita caibatsi	(cf. caiba)	to steal (from sight) (it was stolen)
ita quecoba	(vb s 13a)	to rotate fire stick (rub between palms of hands to produce fire)
itare	(nr 31a)	live coals
itareto		a live coal
itasiba	(vb s 13a)	to make shavings
ita xota	(cf. xota)	where?
iyona	(nr 31b)	a dead coal
jaco	(cf. Jacoba)	hello, greetings
Jacoba	(vb s 53a)	to greet, to touch hands
jaihua	(nr 3)	cooked
jai	(excl r 1)	say!
jaibo	(excl 1)	you don't say! oh!
jam	(nr 3am)	you say
jan	(nr 21a)	I say, say
jande		tell him! say it!
janu	(nr 3)	used
japa	(nr 32)	liver
jara	(nr 1)	a kind of turtle
jaya-	(excl r 2)	that's nice!
jayana jayano		isn't that nice!
jei	(aff r 3)	yes
jei	(vb s 21a)	he said
jeichi		he says to him
jeichiyo	(cf. jeita)	he isn't hunting
jeita	(vb s 13a)	to hunt

jeitan		I hunt
jeitompa		they go hunting
jei tsecae	(cf. jei)	like so
jejepa	(vb s 13a)	to give (without expecting payment)
jejeyo		he doesn't give
jemicha	(adv r 2)	suddenly
jera	(n r 2)	canoe
jetsoro	(n r 1)	woodpecker
ji-	(n r 24) (cf. jihui)	
-jibi~-ibi~-i	(adj r 1) (cf. ajibi)	without
jihui	(n s 24)	the people (Indian)
jintam	(ig r 2)	who?
jinya/ne	(N Clit 12)	your
jinya bo		your house
jinyajume		your language
jito-	(n r 25) (cf. jiton)	
jiton	(n s 25)	Indian man
jiyape	(loan from Masiguare)	expression of surprise used by another Cuiva Indian group
jo-	(vb r 24) (cf. jopeica)	
jojo	(onom r)	barking of dog
jojomo	(n r 3)	a fruit
jojomo nato		Jojomo creek
jomocobi	(n r 1)	capybara (a large rodent)
jopa	(vb s 14a) (asp vb s 1a)	to fall
jopa	(neg r 2)	not, negative
jopa ahuabiyo		it is not rainy season
jopa cahucayo (cf. huuca)		he doesn't beg
jopa ducayo (cf. duca)		he doesn't hang it
jopa duhueyo (cf. duhuei)		it is not meat, fish
jopa ecainde (cf. eca)		don't sit!
jopa jeichiyo (cf. jeita)		he doesn't hunt
jopa jejeyo (cf. jejepa)		he doesn't give
jopa ntainyo (cf. tane)		I didn't see him (for myself)
jopa nehuucainde (cf. huuca)		don't beg me!
jopa paebinde (cf. pacba)		don't say!
jopa pichinyo (cf. pita)		he didn't take it
jopa ponayo (cf. pona)		he doesn't walk
jopa satsiyo (cf. sata)		he didn't miss anything
jopa sinayo (cf. sine)		he doesn't bite

jopa taetsi (cf. tane)		we didn't see it
jopa taindebo (cf. tane)		don't see!
jopa tainyo (cf. tane)		I didn't see
jopa tayo (cf. tane)		he doesn't see
jopa xaeyo (cf. xane)		he doesn't eat
jopeica (vb s 24a)		to fall down
jopeicae		will fall down
Juhuare (n r 11)		male name
june (neg r 1)		no
jume (n r 31a)		language, word
jumenota (idiom) (cf. nota)		to answer
jumetaetsi (idiom) (cf. tane)		we heard
jumetane (idiom) (cf. tane)		to hear
jumichi (vb r 41)		said, to be nauseated
junuhua (vb s 12a)		to be afraid
junuhuan		I was afraid
jɨta (vb s 83a)		to pick, to put them
ma-	(stutter) (cf. mauto)	
mahui~mau (n r 3)		doves, tar (plural)
Mama (n r 12)		Masiguare (a group of Cuiva Indians)
Mama huɨtixi		a group of Masiguare Indians
man (n r 31a)		larva (of a wasp)
manca (n r 3) (Spanish)		mango (a fruit)
mancanae		a mango tree
máquina (n r 3) (Spanish)		machine
maraina (vb s 43a)		to wear at the waist
María (n r 14) (Spanish)		Marie
mata (n r 36)		over, head, top
matacubi (Time 4)		a day
matacɨbitha		in the day, on the day
matana (cf. na)		head hair
matana pita/nantana pichiname		you will ask him
matapihuayo (cf. pi-)		older sister
matapin (cf. pi-)		older brother
mataquei (Time 4)		daytime, daylight
mataqueitlia		in the daytime, daylight
matasipa (cf. mata)		the head, top bone
matatseboco (cf. tseboco)		outer skin of fruit

matsucua	(n r 3)	yuca flour
mauto	(cf. mahui)	dove, tar (singular)
maxu	(n r 31a)	arm
maxu taibatsi		his arm hurts
Mayayera	(n r 13)	Mayayero Indian
Mayayeraxi		Mayayero Indians (a related Cuiva group)
-me/-m	(Vb Clit 32)	you
me-	(n r 35) (cf. mene)	
meichanucuae/meichancuae	(Aff Vb 3)	Perhaps it is
mene	(n s 35)	river
mera	(n s 35)	water
merahui	(time r 1)	night, at night
Meta	(n r 61) (Spanish)	the name of a river
Meta mene		the Meta River
metha	(intro r 2)	perhaps
monae	(n r 51)	people, family group
moya	(adv r 1)	just, quiet, still
murei	(n r 2)	smoke, dust
mureichahuiya		there is going to be a little black smoke
mũthũ	(n r 2)	hole
-n	(Vb Clit 31)	I
-na-	(PP Clit 24)	reflexive, self, other
na	(n r 31a)	hair
-na/ain/an	(Vb Clit 71)	future
-na/-no	(Vb Clit 56)	large number
naca	(PP 2)	us, we all
nacaba	(vb s 13a) (cf. yacaba)	to vomit
nacatsi	(PP 1)	against us, for our sake, at us
nacatsucata/nacaetuta	(vb s 22a)	to pick up something
nacobe	(cf. cobe)	his own hands
nacobe quiata		he washes his hands
Nacom/Namon	(n r 11)	the creator
nacua	(n r 51)	country
nacuita	(vb s 63a)	to work
nae	(n r 6)	tree
naehua		tree thing, wooden
nachuiyo		a little tree
nacuin		trees, on sticks

naetsiri-	(vb r 14) (cf. naetsirihua)	
naetsiricua~naetsirihua	(vb s 23)	to flee
naetsirihuapona~naetsiricuapona		he fled walking
naetsirihui		will flee
naexi	(cf. nae)	group of small trees
nahueba	(vb s 13a) (cf. yahueba)	to chant, to sing
nahuira-	(vb r 14) (cf. nahuiraba)	
nahuiraba	(vb s 14a)	to dance
nahuirabecapona		to dance (walking around in a circle)
nahuirabi		will dance
nahuita	(vb s 63a)	a lot
nahuitaba	(vb s 34a)	to return quickly
nahuiyaba	(vb s 14a)	to return (self)
nahuacare	(cf. huuca)	beg for yourself!
naita	(cf. nasita)	to be fat
najume	(cf. jume)	self language
najumexuba		to send a message
najumichi	(cf. naumchi)	he said
namchi	(cf. naumchi)	
namihua	(n r 31b)	food, edible things
Namon/Nacom	(v r 11)	the creator
napona	(cf. pona)	to go with the other
narubena	(cf. dubena)	they hang, they hang in (their hammocks)
nasita~naita	(vb s 63a)	to be fat
natainyo	(cf. tane)	I didn't see her
natane	(cf. tane)	he saw the other, he saw himself
nato	(n r 31b)	creek
naumchi/namchi/najumichi	(cf. jumichi)	he said
naxaehua	(cf. pexaehua)	his own food
-ne/-n-	(PP Clit 21)	me
-ne-/jinya	(N Clit 12)	your
neasihuam	(cf. asihua)	you are selfish with me
nebaræ	(PP 1)	with me, accompany me
neco-	(vb r 53) (cf. necota)	
necobe	(cf. cobe)	your hand
necota	(vb s 32a)	to look
necuiruba	(cf. cuiruba)	he taught me
nehuuca	(cf. huuca)	he begs me
nejume	(cf. jume)	me language

nejumenota		he answered me
nejumetane		he heard me
nemaxu taiba	(cf. taiba)	my arm aches
nentapin	(cf. pi-)	your older brother
nentapixi		your older brothers
ventasipa taiba	(cf. taiba)	my head aches
nerobi	(n s 43)	your nephew, your son-in-law
nerobi tsocuae		he is your nephew, he is your son-in-law
netsi	(PP 1)	to me, against me, for my sake
nexata	(intro 1)	then
-no/-na	(Vb Clit 56)	large number
nohuane	(vb s 13a)	to bathe
nohuaxubuncua		to shower
nota	(vb s 22a)	to pick up
noxo/no-xo-xo	(onom r)	peck, peck, peck
ohuae	(n r 81)	look, daughter (a term of endearment used for close relatives, a child, sister, brother, etc.)
ohueibi	(n r 1)	deer
ohueibi huutiyo		one deer of the group
ohueibino		lots of deer
-ompa	(asp vb s 3a)	they go
pa-	(vb r 14) (cf. pata)	
pa-	(Vb Clit 10)	plural
pabi	(n r 2)	field
paca	(PP 2)	to you (plural)
pacatsim tsane	(cf. cata)	you will not give it
pa-	(vb r 11) (cf. paeba)	
paeba	(vb s 11a)	to speak, to tell
paeban		I speak
paebare		speak!
paebeca		he sits speaking
paebi		will say
paebinde		don't say!
paebi tsainchi		we will not say
paebiyó		he doesn't say
paename	(cf. ena)	you sit (plural)
pahuarapaecaemyo/pahuarapaecaem	(cf. huarapa)	you are not travelling
pahuucare	(cf. huuca)	beg it! (plural)

paichipainyo	(cf. ichipa)	we don't like
paichipan	(cf. ichipa)	we like
paichurucuaembe	(cf. tsurucuae)	you two were gone
painta	(PP 1)	for us
painta hui thaba		he cuts meat for us
painya	(Indir 1)	inside of us, within us
painya	(cf. jinya)	your (plural)
painya bo		your house (plural)
painyajume		your language (plural)
pajeitompare	(cf. jeita)	you (plural) go hunting!
pajeituncua	(cf. jeita)	we hunt (standing)
pajeituncua pondecambe		we two hunt while standing going down river
pamaxu fifinaenan	(cf. fifina)	we are going to be tired
pambe	(cf. -me-) (Vb Clit 32)	you two plural
pana	(cf. PP Clit 24)	ourselves
pandera	(Spanish) (n r 3)	brown sugar
pane-	(vb r 14) (cf. panepa)	
panepa	(vb s 14a)	to escape
panepae		will escape
pantalone	(Spanish) (n r 3)	trousers
papaebinamebe	(cf. paeba)	you two will say
papona nahuitan	(cf. pona)	we walk a lot
paraeban	(cf. daeba)	we lick it
Paraya	(n r 11)	female name
parohua	(dir s 3)	farther
parohua bereca		farther down river
pasetan	(cf. seta)	we (inclusive) cook
pata	(vb s 14a)	they arrive
pata	(cf. ta N Clit 11)	our (exclusive)
pata bo		our house
patahuun		our names
patamonae		our people
patatasi		our feces
pataxaetsi		our food, for us to eat
pato-	(vb r 14) (cf. patopa)	
patopa	(vb s 14a)	to arrive (singular)
patopaena		will arrive
patsecaembe	(cf. tsecae)	you two were
patseconaindebo	(cf. tsecona)	don't shoot!
patsi	(cf. pata)	will arrive

paxa	(cf. axa)	his father
paxaenamebe	(cf. xane)	you two will eat
paxam	(Pr 1)	you (plural)
paxan	(Pr 1)	we exclusive
paxan	(cf. xane)	we eat
paxaneyam	(cf. xanepana)	you are right
paxeya		there are many (meaning uncertain)
pe-/piya/pi-	(N Clit 13)	his, their
peapaexae tsane	(N 11)	because it is for drinking out of
peaxaibiexanaein jihui	(N 4)	the healers
peb-	(n r 22) (cf. pebto)	
pebi-	(n r 52) (cf. pebin)	
pebihui	(n s 52)	men
pebin	(n r 52)	man
pebto	(n s 22)	male animal
pecae	(n r 2)	a clearing
pecobesito	(cf. cobe)	his little finger
pecota	(cf. cota)	his place
pecotuncua	(N 10)	his standing place
pecotsihua	(cf. cotsihua)	his thing, his cross-cousin
peeto	(cf. e)	its spine
peexanaexae	(N 11)	because he makes it
pehuanae	(n r 2)	place
pehuanaetha		at his place
pehuein-	(n r 23) (cf. pehueinyo)	
pehueinyo	(n s 23)	a baby animal
pehuito	(cf. hui)	his flesh
pehuo-	(n r 26) (cf. pehuohuin)	
pehuohuin	(n s 26)	young man
pehuotiyo	(n s 41)	his distant relative
peitarexae	(N 11)	because of the live coal
pejapato	(cf. japa)	his liver
pejume~pijume	(cf. jume)	his language
pejume dihuesi		his story
pematapihuayo	(cf. pi-)	his older sister
pematapin~pentapin	(cf. pi-)	his older brother
pena	(cf. ena)	his mother
pena	(adj r 9)	new
penahua	(pr s 8)	a young woman, his or her aunt (second mother)

penanta caponaexae	(cf. capona)	because he carries it on his head.
penatatsi	(cf. ena)	his own mother
penta	(vb s 14a)	to shine
pentana	(cf. mata)	his head
peperato	(cf. peru)	his skin
pepoxonto	(cf. poxon)	his nose
pepupunaeyo	(cf. pupuna)	bird
pere	(n r 32)	beak
pereto		his beak
peru	(adj r 7)	old
peruisoto		an old fire
peru	(n r 32)	skin
peruto		skin (singular)
peso-	(n r 21) (cf. pesohuabi)	
pesohuabi	(n s 21)	female animals
petaxu	(cf. taxu)	his foot, its foot
petaxuhuito		flesh of his foot
petaxu painta thabare		cut its foot for us!
petobu	(cf. to)	his eggs
petouto	(cf. to)	his egg
petsiri-	(n r 53) (cf. petsirihua)	
petsirihua	(n s 53)	woman
petsirihuaxi		women
petsirihuayo		young woman, female
pexaehua	(N 10)	his food
pexantiyo	(n s 45)	his daughter
pexanto		his son
pexenia	(adj r 7)	pretty
pexeniabu		a pretty hammock
pexui	(n s 17)	children
pexuiyo		child
pexuiyom		you are little
pexuiyotha		in childhood
peyapupunaecin	(N 10)	male bird
peyaputaecin	(N10)	the understanding one
peyaxae	(N 10)	it is her food, it is for eating
peyaun	(N 6)	his nephew
pi-	(vb r 22) (cf. pita)	
-pi-	(n r 44)	people, brother
pi-/piya/pe-	(N Clit 13)	his, their

-pia	(cf. apia)	
pia	(cf. piya)	
piahua	(cf. piyahua)	
picompare	(cf. compare)	his relative
pichinyo	(cf. pita)	he doesn't take it
pijume	(cf. jume)	his language
pimonae	(cf. monae)	they are many
pin	(adj s 4)	large
pina	(rep r)	it is said
pinbo	(cf. bo)	a big house
pinhua	(cf. pin)	a big thing
pinira	(cf. ira)	a large area of ground
pinyo	(cf. pin)	the big one
pinyon		I was big
pipae	(adj r 3)	ripe
pita	(vb s 12a)	to take
piya/pi-/pe-	(N Clit 13)	his, their
piya bo		his house
piya botha		at his house
piya bu		his hammock
piya buməto		his hammock string
piyahua/piahua		his thing
piyahua/piyahua		his wife
piyajume/pijume		his language
po-	(vb r 24) (cf. pona)	
po-	(adj r 5)	this
pobe		these two
pocotsihua		this thing
pohua		she
poinchi	(cf. pona)	we walk
pomatacəbitha	(cf. matacəbi)	on this day
pomatahuən	(cf. huən)	that name
pomerahui	(cf. merahui)	tomorrow night
pon	(cf. po-)	he
pona	(vb s 14a) (asp vb s 2)	to walk
ponainde		don't walk!
ponayo		he doesn't walk
ponde		walk!
popona	(vb s 14a)	to live
popopopo	(onom r)	bird talk

poxon	(n r 32)	(their) noses
poxonae	(time r 5)	when, at this time
poxonae tsane		at this time (future)
poxonto	(cf. poxon)	(his) nose
poxoru	(intro r 6)	because
pucua	(n r 2)	lake
puna	(cf. pupuna)	
pupara	(cf. upa)	his soup
pupuna	(vb s 14a)	to fly
pupunaehuayo		female bird
quecoba	(vb s 13a)	to rotate
-quei	(time r 4) (cf. mataquei)	
quequere	(n r 1)	buzzard
quia-	(vb r 13) (cf. quiata)	
quiata	(vb s 13a)	to wash (dishes)
sananhua	(n r 5)	burning thing, it burns
sananhuaatha		in the burning place
Sanauri	(n r 11)	male name
sata	(vb s 13a)	to miss
satsiyo		he didn't miss anything
saya	(adv r 2)	only, just
se-	(vb r 23) (cf. seta)	
seba	(vb s 13a)	to roast
sebaxore		throw on to roast!
seicaya	(comp r 2)	different
sere	(cf. seta)	cook!
seta	(vb s 13a)	to cook
setamebe		you two cook
setatsi		we cook
setiyo~setsiyo		he doesn't cook
setsi		will cook
si-	(vb r 13) (cf. sine)	
si	(n r 33)	fat
siba	(vb s 13a)	to shave wood
-sihua	(cf. asihua)	
sihuapona	(cf. pona)	to visit
sihuaxeinatsi	(cf. xeina)	he makes a visit to him

sinayo	(cf. sine)	he doesn't bite
sinchi	(cf. sine)	it bites him
sine	(vb s 13a)	to bite
so-	(vb r 33) (cf. sona)	
sona	(vb s 13a)	to carve
sojei	(adj r 3)	sharp
sonciba	(vb s 73a)	to carve repeatedly
stuya	(n r 4)	diarrhea
stjei	(adj r 3)	green
ta/taa	(N Clit 11)	my
tá-	(vb r 13) (cf. tane)	
-ta-	(PP Clit 11)	for
-ta/-tha	(Goal Clit)	at, with, in, on
tabitanare	(Vb 63)	shave it off!
tabo	(cf. bo)	my house
tae	(cf. tane)	will see
taema	(cf. tane)	look!
taemabo	(cf. tane)	look emphatic!
taemyo	(cf. tane)	you don't see
tahuən	(cf. huən)	my name
tajba	(vb s 13a)	to ache, hurt
tajin	(cf. ain)	my hunger
tainchi	(cf. tane)	he saw him, we see
taindeho	(cf. tane)	don't see it!
tajume	(cf. jume)	my language
taje	(loc r 1)	far
tamo	(cf. amo)	my relative (grandfather)
tamonae	(cf. monae)	my people, my family group
tan	(cf. tane)	I see
-tane	(cf. atane)	
tane	(vb s 13a)	to see
taneme		you see
tasi	(n r 32)	feces
tatupae	(N 11)	my death
tatsi	(cf. tsi)	his own
tauta	(vb s 13a)	to burn
taxa	(cf. axa)	my father
taxu	(n r 32)	foot
taxuhuito		foot flesh

tayo	(cf. tane)	he doesn't see
to	(n r 34)	egg
tobu		eggs
tomara	(n r 51)	town
tomaratha		in the village, town
tonsana	(vb s 13a)	to be full of food
tonsanan		I am full
-tou	(cf. atou)	
touto	(cf. to)	one little egg
tubu	(n r 1)	armadillo
tapa	(vb s 14a)	to die
tupaexae		because of his death
tha-	(vb r 13) (cf. thaba)	
-tha/-ta	(Goal Clitic)	at, in, with, on
thaba	(vb s 13a)	to cut
thabare		cut it!
thabaxubeca pondeca		he cuts it while sitting going down river
thabiyo		he doesn't cut it
thei	(n r 32)	fruit of a plant, small seeds
thu	(n r 32)	thigh
tsV	(V = any vowel)	(Form 1) pre-formative
tsainchi	(Stat 4)	we (future)
tsane	(Stat 2)	it will be, future
tsapeindu	(n r 1)	a kind of turtle
tsaquein	(n r 1)	perdiz
tsaqueinmonae		a flock of perdiz
tsaqui	(n r 1)	a kind of bird
tsebia	(adj r 3)	black
tseboco	(n r 31b)	the skin of fruit
tsecae	(Stat 2)	he is
tsecaponae	(Stat 2)	it is
tseco-	(vb r 33) (cf. tsecona)	
tsecona	(vb s 73a)	to shoot
tseconeiba		to shoot repeatedly (with an arrow)
Tsejabu	(n r 11)	male name
-tsi-	(dir r 1) (cf. huetsina)	
tsi	(adj r 11) (cf. tsihuiyo)	
-tsi-	(PP Clit 13)	with
-tsi/-chi	(Vb Clit 34)	subject we (inclusive), 1st (plural included), 1st on 2nd, 3rd on 3rd (person)

tsihuiyo	(n s 15)	a little bit
tsihuiyotha		when he was little
tsipae	(Stat 5)	it is
tsipaeba	(cf. paeba)	he spoke to
tsiquiemiyō	(cf. ema)	a little rain
tsobia	(adj r 3)	red
tsocuae	(Stat 1)	it lies (is)
tsopae	(Stat 1)	it falls (is)
tsoponaē	(Stat 1)	it walks (is)
tsoponaetsi	(Stat 4)	we were there
tsumera	(n r 1)	a kind of fish
tsurucuae	(Stat 1)	it hangs (is)
tsurucuaem		you were gone
tsurucuae tsane		he is coming
umena	(vb s 14a)	they stand
uncua	(vb s 14a) (asp vb s 1b)	to stand (singular)
unu	(n r 6)	jungle
unuxi		jungles
upetixi	(n s 6)	fish (plural)
upeto		a kind of fish (singular)
ura	(n r 31a)	embarrassment
u/i	(adj r 10)	much, many
uṅbo	(n r 5)	vines
uṅbohua		vine thing
uṅcata	(vb s 13a)	to chop
upa	(n r 35)	soup
uru~iru	(intro r 4)	also, and
uṅhāburu	(n r 1)	wild turkey
xa-	(pr r 1) (cf. xan)	
xaem~xaemyo	(cf. xaemyo)	
xaema	(cf. xane)	eat!
xaem tsane	(cf. xane)	you will not eat
xaemyo~xaem	(cf. xane)	you don't eat
xaen	(cf. xane)	I will eat
xae tsainchi	(cf. xane)	we will not eat
xain	(pr r 2) (cf. huaxainchi)	
xain, xain, xain	(onom r)	like so

xainchi	(cf. xane)	we eat
-xainchi	(pr s 2)	we all
xain tsecae/xain,	xain tsecae (cf. xain, xain)	like so he is
xainyo	(cf. xane)	I am not eating
xam	(pr s 1)	you
-xan-	(n r 45) (cf. pexanto)	
xan	(pr s 1)	I
xan	(cf. xane)	I eat
xane-	(vb r 34) (cf. xanepana)	
xane	(vb s 13a)	to eat
xanepana	(vb s 44a)	to be good, to be right
xataba	(vb s 33a)	to put up
xatabaruba		to hang up (placed hanging in the roof)
xayo	(cf. xane)	he is not eating
xeica	(vb s 14a)	to be delicious
xeina	(vb s 13a)	to have
xeinayo		he does not have
xeiqueca	(cf. xeica)	it is delicious
xo	(adj r 5) (cf. xota)	
xometo	(n r 1)	sun
xota	(Loc 5)	here
xoya~xoyo	(n s 15)	there, that one
xu-/xo-	(vb r 13) (cf. xuba)	
xua	(pr r 4)	that, the one who
xuba	(vb s 13a)	to throw
xubeta	(vb s 32a)	to give to throw
xubichi		will give to throw
-xue	(cf. axue)	
xueta	(vb s 13a)	to clear (a field)
xui	(adj r 8)	little
xuiyapicobesito		little finger
xuiyapin		little brother
xuto	(n s 32)	leaf
xuxu-	(vb r 23) (cf. xuxuca)	
xuxuca	(vb s 13a)	to inject
xuxuca		will inject
xuxutaba	(vb s 33a)	to drill
xuxutaraba		to drill holes

-ya-	(Indir Clit)	inside, within
-ya	(dir r 2) (cf. beya)	
-ya-	(n r 43) (cf. peyaun)	
yabi-	(n r 27) (cf. yabixi)	
yabixi	(n s 27)	young woman
yabo	(cf. bo)	inside the house
yacaba	(vb s 13a) (cf. nacaba)	to vomit from within, to retch
yaeba	(cf. eba)	to dry it inside
yahueba	(cf. nahueba)	to dance at the hunt
yamuthu	(cf. muthu)	within the hole
Yara	(n r 12)	Yaruro Indian (a group of Cuiva Indians)
yauncatan	(cf. uncata)	I chop into it
yejei	(loan from Amorua)	none
-yo	(Vb Clit 20)	negative
yutabota	(cf. bota)	to keep
yu-	(vb r 34) (cf. yuana)	
yuana	(vb s 44a)	to be ambitious
yuanae		will be ambitious
yaneca		he is ambitious

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