



Archivos de Lengua y Cultura

Data on Cashibo tone and stress

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INFORMACION DE CAMPO N° 180-a

Tipo de información: Data on tone and stress (Datos sobre los tonos y el acento prosódico).

Grupo étnico: Cashibo

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Pike Report 5

DRAFT OF REPORT ON STRESS SYSTEM OF CASHIBO

CASHIBO

Kenneth L. Pike, Dec. 15, 1960

Two syllable nouns: stressed on first syllable, or stressed on the second. Lists attached.

No morphophonemic changes of the stress placement of the noun stem within the suffixal frames I have studied.

Some changes on noun suffixes as frames to these noun stems. The suffix -ribi, ~~unstressed after 'CVCV-~~, but picking up initial stress after stem CV'CV-. *alternating with back*

Suffix sequence -sa'kanaisin, stressed on the -'ka- following 'CVCV-, but stressed on the -'sa following CV'CV-.

Suffix sequence -saribisi picking up stresses on -'sa- and -'bi- after stem 'CVCV-; alternate pronunciation (variation between full phonemes) after stem CV'CV-, with stress on -'ri- of -sa'ribixx, or stress on -'sa- and -'bi- in -'sari'bi.

Three-syllable nouns: Five classes differentiated by stress before the suffix -sa. XXXXXXXXXX I: 'CVCVCV-; II: 'CV'CVCV-; III: 'CVCV'CV-; IV: CV'CVCV-; V: /CVCV/ CV-. Note that in isolation II falls together with I, losing its second stress; V falls together with IV, losing its second stress also.

In most frames, noun classes continue unchanged. -sa as single suffix remains unstressed; in the sequence -'akanaisin, -'sa picks up a stress; in -'saribi, -'sa also picks up a stress in -'sari'biši Alternates occur after I: -sa'ribiši / -'sari'biši; after II, III, and V, I at the moment have recorded only -'sari'biši; after IV, at the moment I have recorded only -'sa'ribiši.

If the frame is the suffix -fibi by itself, (and unstressed) the heaviest changes occur in the stem of the noun preceding it. Every stem type is affected by this suffix. I ^{at times} changes from 'CVCVCV to 'CVJV'CV; II changes from 'CV'CVCV to 'CVCVCV; III changes from 'CVCV'CV to 'CVCV'

IV changes from CV'CVCV-to ~~CV~~^{CV}'CV'-; V changes from ~~xxxxx~~^(CV)'CV' to CV'CVCV-.

Four-syllable nouns: We have recorded 5 classes of stress arrangements on four-syllable nouns. I (~~old~~): 'CVCSV'CV-; II (~~old~~): CVCV'CVCV-; III (~~old~~): CV'CVCV'CV-; IV (~~old~~ IV): 'CVCVSV'CV-; V (~~old~~ V): CV'CV'CVCV-.

These classes are chosen from ~~xxx~~ frame where our widest differentiation occurs. Specifically, this grouping is found before the suffix -sa, followed by word juncture; before the suffix combination -sakanaisi; also before sa when followed by the further suffixes ~~kanaisi~~, or -ribisi.

In Some stressed allomorphs of the suffix sequences occur. ~~s~~'kanaisi occurs after Groups I, IV, III, and V. Possibly some variation. The allosequence -'sakanaisi occurs after II, ~~I~~ ~~a variant~~. After class I, we have either of the two allo-sequences: -'sakanaisi, or -sa'kanaisi; there is some possibility that different dialects have different frequencies of usage of the one allo-sequence or the other. The allo-form with the stress on -'ka- of -sa'kanaisi we recorded especially after V, IV, III, II. The variation occurs especially after groups I and II in our brief data. The suffix group -'saribi lacks these variants. Similarly, only one variant occurs with ~~s~~ -'sari'bisi.

Before the suffix -ribi various morphophonemic alternations occur. I specifically, ~~xxx~~ has 'CVCV'CVCV- replaced by 'CVCVCVCV-

II remains CVCV'CVCV-

III has CV'CVCV'CV- replaced by CV'CVCVCV-

IV has 'CVCVCV'CV- replaced by 'JVVCVCVCV-

V has CV'CV'CVCV- "CV'CV(C)VCV" since, however, V is represented exclusively by one illustration, which in turn is doubtful because of the vowel sequence representing the two middle syllables, this may later require readjustment.

In zero frames a different set of changes occur. ~~XX~~

I: 'CVCV'CVCV- replaced by 'CVCVCVCV-

II: CVCV'CVCV- unchanged

III: CV'CVCV'CV- replaced by CV'CVVCV-

IV: 'CVCVCV'CV- replaced by 'CVCVCVCV

V: ~~XXXXX~~ CV'CV'CVCV unchanged. *Very likely, V'CV(C*

Note that in the above the changes in each instance have involved the loss of the second of two stresses in a word (that is if a change occurs at all). (Note: Group No. V, illustrated only by ba'ka'ino may very well follow the regular rule--there is possibly a slight weakening of the second vowel in zero frame and in -ribi frame, Certainty at this point needs to wait until other words--if any are found with a CV'CV'CVCV pattern in which the middle syllables are not vowel sequence; with these in the test frames involved, the solution should spread back to the word in question here.)

~~(Note: Take off the second stress in the V class in the zero and -ribi frames. Requires restatement above, specifically, this completely regularizes these two frames so that the second stress in each instance drops on every word involved. Later, this may be found to be slightly over-hearing but waits for revision until we find a CV'CV'CVCV- with 2 middle stresses to give V uncorrected, if necessary.~~

Alternate statement: In certain frames, 5 contrastive types of four-syllable stems have been found, as listed above. In words in which these contrastive forms are found there seem to be minor junctures--possibly secondary junctures as distinct from a primary juncture between words, or between phonemic phrases comprising grammatical words--these junctures allow the extra stresses to appear on the lexically-determined syllables. When, however, no internal juncture is found within such an item, the second of the two forms

This happened in zero frame, or preceding the suffix -ribi. Otherwise, within the data checked by us, all lexical stresses are preserved--specifically before the suffixes -sa, *-sa'kanarsi, *'-saribi, and *'-sakanarsi
-sari'bisi.

Note (re 3-syllables): On the ~~socitiribi~~ item, we want to retain the 3rd syllable stress, but take the stress off the second syllable, and revise accordingly. Similarly, we need to check again the ma'nasaribi and also the ma'gasaribi to see if those need to be revised--I'm not quite sure.

Checking further for nouns for four syllable we find evidence that the number of syllables is not the controlling feature either in the place of stress on the suffix, or in the morphophonemic effect of the suffix train on the stem. Nor does the stress on the suffix proper constitute the full determining factor of the morphophonemic change in the stem. As for number of syllables, a suffix like -no leaves the stem unaffected, so does one like -nson. On the other hand, a two-syllable suffix like -rici or -kiño may cause changes, whereas a two-syllable suffix train like bitan or 'biši ~~may~~ does not. As for stress note that -raco does cause changes, whereas -'biši does not.

Similarly, we have been unable to set up a single rule about dropping the second stress which will apply to all suffixes since Group III has one set of forms before the suffixes whereas Group I has a different set. Note attached chart.

It is evident that each of these suffixes and various combinations needs to also be tested after at least one sample of our other groups for a quick check both of 4 syllable and 3 syllable and we may need to have the same with various kinds of sequences until the controlling

BAS HIBO

NOUN PATTERNS

Two-Syllable

Class Isolation -sa -sa'kanaisin/-'sakanaisin -ribi/-'ribi

I (e.g. masoa)	-	-	-	-	-	-
II (ša'ka)	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-'saribi	-	-'sari'bisi	-	-
I	-	-	-	-	-	-
II	-	-	-	-	-	-

Three Syllable

Class Isolation -sa -sa'kanaisin

I (atapa)	-	-	-	-	-	-
II (tapiro)	-	-	-	-	-	-
III (mapos)	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV (yočiti)	-	-	-	-	-	-
V (šinani)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Four syllable

Class Isolation -sa -sa'kanaisin -ribi

I (sanfranti)	-	-	-	-	-	-
II (šabinko)	-	-	-	-	-	-
III (barinkoma)	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV (šapoeinc)	-	-	-	-	-	-
V (bakaino)	-	-	-	-	-	-

-ribi/'ribi -'saribi -'sari'bisi

-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

-'saribi -'sari'bisi

-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[/ means 'or']

{ means 'unstressed' }

Other Noun Suffixes:

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ba'rinko'ma (III)

suffix

'sani'ranti- (I)

KK

-'	-no	' - ' - -
-' - '	-noa	' - ' - --
-' - '	-nošon	' - ' - --
-' - '	-bi	' - ' - -
-' - '	-iši	' - ' - --
-' --	-kiňo	' - -- - --
-' --	-ribi	' - -- - --
-' - '	-sa	' - ' - -
-' - '	-mi	' - ' - -
-' --	-'raco	' - -- ' -
-' - '	-ma	' - ' - -
-' - '	-bi	' - ' - -
-' - '	-bitan	' - ' - --
-' --	-kama	' - -- - --
-' --	-'bisi	' - ' - ' -

Frame

#1

(no initial
consonant)

Rhythm puts
stress on 2nd
syll. of opí, which
starts with
long vowel.

Subst.
List
Initial

Following frame
Formal good is
Ká ópi ?íkí

Isolation

	Preceding Frame	Subst. List	Following Frame					
imí	' .	/	/ / / / / / / / /					
(m)	' / / /	/	/ / / / / / / / /					
íná	' / / /	/	/ / / / / / / / /					
nán̄	' / / /	/	/ / / / / / / / /					
nám̄	' / / /	/	/ / / / / / / / /					
mápá	' / / /	/	/ / / / / / / / /					
mápo	' / / /	/	/ / / / / / / / /					
nípó	' / / /	/	/ / / / / / / / /					
tóá	' / / /	/	/ / / / / / / / /					
tóá	' / / /	/	/ / / / / / / / /					
moto	' / / /	/	/ / / / / / / / /					
nípó	' / / /	/	/ / / / / / / / /					
kóki	' / / /	/	/ / / / / / / / /					
kópí	' / / /	/	/ / / / / / / / /					
pápa	' / / /	/	/ / / / / / / / /					
zápá	' / / /	/	/ / / / / / / / /					

Frame

#2

(?)

TB

considers
what are we
expecting
for?

Frame

#3

(?) CASHIBO

Subst.
List
Initial

Following frame
good is
ópi ?íkí

Preceding Frame
this
is

Following Frame
I (initial) see
Kana 1510

Subst.
List

Following Frame

Initial

Preceding Frame

Subst.
ListFoll.
Frame

Frame #9

Preced.

Subst.

Frame

Following
Frame

Foll.

Frame

Initial

Ká ópi ?íkí

'as ká?í

?íkí

'ini

Kana is)

	Preceding Frame	Subst. List	Following Frame					
ráá?	' / / /	/	/ / / / / / / / /					
más	' / / /	/	/ / / / / / / / /					
nípá	' / / /	/	/ / / / / / / / /					
?íká	' / / /	/	/ / / / / / / / /					
báá	' / / /	/	/ / / / / / / / /					
épá	' / / /	/	/ / / / / / / / /					
zípá	' / / /	/	/ / / / / / / / /					

Informant:
Lizard Chaguicana (Pindayo)
March, 1960

Frame
#4 (?)

Isolation	Preceding Frame	Subst. List	Following Frame he (Mñdo) sees	Frame #5	
				Preceding Frame	Subst. List
im!	/ /	/ /	/ ? / /	rabi	/ /
imí	/ /	/ /	/ ? / /	aí	/ /
iná	/ /	/ /	/ / /	/ /	/ /
nání	/ /	/ /	/ / /	/ /	/ /
námí	/ /	/ /	/ / /	/ /	/ /
mápa	/ /	/ /	/ / /	/ /	/ /
mápo	/ /	/ . /	/ / /	/ /	/ /
nípo	/ /	/ . /	/ / /	/ /	/ /
nápo	/ /	/ . /	/ / /	/ /	/ /
tóá	/ /	/ /	/ / /	/ /	/ /
tóà	/ /	/ /	/ / /	/ /	/ /
mótò	/ /	/ /	/ / /	/ /	/ /
nípo	/ /	/ . /	/ / /	/ /	/ /
Kóki	/ /	/ / /	/ / /	/ /	/ /
Kópi	/ /	/ / /	/ / /	/ /	/ /
pápa	/ /	/ / /	/ / /	/ /	/ /
pápa	/ /	/ / /	/ / /	/ /	/ /

Frame #10

in epenthesis

Frame #11

VERBS	Preceding	Subst. Stem	Following	Frame #10		Vb.	Following
				Pred.	3rd pers.		
3 syllable infinitive	1st pers.	Kana	i ~ ti	~ ká	/	-i ~ tí	
ánáti	/ /	/	v	/	/	/	/
ánítí	/ /	/	v	/	/	/	/
čabatí	/ /	/	v	/	/	/	/
záčiti	/ /	/	v	/	/	/	/
mirati	• / /	/	v	/	/	/	/
máčati	/ /	/	v	/	/	/	/
pórati	/ /	/	v	/	/	/	/
pórötí	/ /	/	v	/	/	/	/

Frame
#5

Frame
#6

*) imí is like a 4-syll. word with 4 rhythm beats, first stress strong on 1st syll. & weak stress on 3rd syll. when there is contract low-high on the subst. word the secondary stress (word stress) is stronger.

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X Frame
#1A note
Stk

X Frame
#2A note
Stk

X - Frame
#3A note
Stk

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	Preceding Frame	Subst. List	Following Frame	Preceding Frame	Subst. List	Following Frame	Preceding Frame	Subst. List	Following Frame
Isolation	aš ka	'2ik'	a:n ka	isi	kána	'isi'			
'šiši'	'\ /' /' /'	' /' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'
'šišip'	'\ /' /' /'	' /' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'
'óto'	'\ /' /' /'	' /' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'
'óto?	'\ /' /' /'	' /' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'
'šina'	'\ /' /' /'	' /' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'
'šina'	'\ /' /' /'	' /' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'
kána	'\ /' /' /'	' /' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'
kána?	'\ /' /' /'	' /' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'
'tɔɔ?	'\ /' /' /'	' /' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'
'tɔ?	'\ /' /' /'	' /' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'
'šɔ:	'\ /' /' /'	' /' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'
?ɔɔ?	'\ /' /' /'	' /' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'
'bɔ:	'\ /' /' /'	' /' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'	' /'

X Frame #1B

X Frame #2B

X Frame #3B

	Preceding Subst. List	Following Preceding Subst. List	Following Preceding Subst. List	Following
3 syllable				I (Per. Mod.) see
aš ka	'2ik'	' aš ka	'isi'	kána
bíšabó	'\ /' /' /'	' /' /'	' /'	' /'
bípore	'\ /' /' /'	' /' /'	' /'	' /'
bimána	'\ /' /' /'	' /' /'	' /'	' /'
bíčiki	'\ /' /' /'	' /' /'	' /'	' /'
nósi	'\ /' /' /'	' /' /'	' /'	' /'
nóso	'\ /' /' /'	' /' /'	' /'	' /'
kóromy	'\ /' /' /'	' /' /'	' /'	' /'
kómári	'\ /' /' /'	' /' /'	' /'	' /'

Note: He kept switching to + and +5. So don't get confused like I did.

	Frame #4A	Frame #5A	Frame #6A					
	Subst. List Initial	Following frame it PMod/ good is	Preceding Frame He	Subst. List	Following Frame to get goes	Preceding Frame	Subst. List	Following Frame
Isolation		'aš ka oipi? 'iKi'	'aŋka		'biči 'kwaŋi 'ràbi'			'ča 'kana 'isi'
šiši	/ / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / /		/ / / / / / / / /			/ / / / / / / / /
šiši?	/ / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / /		/ / / / / / / / /			/ / / / / / / / /
óto	/ / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / /		/ / / / / / / / /			/ / / / / / / / /
ótó?	/ / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / /		/ / / / / / / / /			/ / / / / / / / /
šína	/ - / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / /		/ / / / / / / / /			/ / / / / / / / /
šínán	/ / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / /		/ / / / / / / / /			/ / / / / / / / /
Kána	/ / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / /		/ / / / / / / / /			/ / / / / / / / /
Kána?	/ / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / /		/ / / / / / / / /			/ / / / / / / / /
tóči	/ / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / /		/ / / / / / / / /			/ / / / / / / / /
tóči	/ / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / /		/ / / / / / / / /			/ / / / / / / / /
ščí	/ / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / /		/ / / / / / / / /			/ / / / / / / / /
žčč?	/ / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / /		/ / / / / / / / /			/ / / / / / / / /
bčč?	/ / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / /		/ / / / / / / / /			/ / / / / / / / /
	✓ Frame #7A (P)		Frame #8A *	(O)			X	
Kána	Subst. List Kána	tíki	Kána	Subst. List tajma	žíki			
šiši	/ / / / / / / / /		/ / / / / / / / /		/ / / / / / / / /			
šiši?	/ / / / / / / / /		/ / / / / / / / /		/ / / / / / / / /			
óto	/ / / / / / / / /		/ / / / / / / / /		/ / / / / / / / /			
ótó?	/ / / / / / / / /		/ / / / / / / / /		/ / / / / / / / /			
šína	/ / / / / / / / /		/ / / / / / / / /		/ / / / / / / / /			
šínán	/ / / / / / / / /		/ / / / / / / / /		/ / / / / / / / /			
Kána	/ / / / / / / / /		/ / / / / / / / /		/ / / / / / / / /			
Kána?	/ / / / / / / / /		/ / / / / / / / /		/ / / / / / / / /			
tóči	/ / / / / / / / /		/ / / / / / / / /		/ / / / / / / / /			
tóči	/ / / / / / / / /		/ / / / / / / / /		/ / / / / / / / /			
ščí	/ / / / / / / / /		/ / / / / / / / /		/ / / / / / / / /			
žčč?	/ / / / / / / / /		/ / / / / / / / /		/ / / / / / / / /			
bčč?	/ / / / / / / / /		/ / / / / / / / /		/ / / / / / / / /			
ňáči	/ / / / / / / / /		/ / / / / / / / /		/ / / / / / / / /			

4

(P) CASH: 1: B: 0

TWO SYLLABLE NOUNSClass I

- 'ana longua
 'aka pumagarza
 'ani nombre
 'ipy yarina
 'iñi semilla
 'imi aangre
 'ina ~~ant~~ cola, rabo
 'isi soga
 'ima pueblo
 'coa barro
 'nai chaera
 'moi ishangas
 'bai camino
 'cio chicharra
 'nia trompetero
 'n^o huangana
 't^oa sapo
 'pia flecha
 'pi hoja
 'boa sachapapa
 'roi hacha de piedra
 'sai caña
 'isco paucar
 'canti arco
 'ispa estrella
 '/ipa puerco ispin
 'ma~~s~~pachote del monte
 '?ampa mosca chica

NOUNS, Two-Syllable (cont.)

Class I, Continued

'tišpi	mono del bolsillo
'čampo	grillo
'čanko	llaga
'nonti	canoa
'níški	semilla roja
'ñonki	lagartija
'simpa	copal
'šampa	calabazo
'bari	sol
'baši	cerro
'baši	huevo
'bibo	hombre
'kʷibó	pucacuna
'kori	oro
'čopa	ropa
'tosi	luna
'moša	espina
'nami	carne
'naní	huito
'?isi	soga
'pani	huieongo
'piša	bolsa chica
'rani	pluma
'šikʷí	puerta
'šano	mujer
'šiši	maracana
'šono	especie de árbol
'?ano	majas
'?apa	yuca
'?ibo	dueño

CASHIB

Two Syllable Nouns (cont.)

Class I, Continued

- 'babá biznieto
'baca río
'bana lengua, voz
'bina avispa
'čašo venado
'čičí abuela
'čuču hermana mayor
'kari camote
'karo leña
'mita invierno
'rono culebra
'sisi achoni
'šapi camarón
'taši sal
'tita madre
'tomi lorito
'šapo algodón
'šíki maíz
'šobi hierba
'šobo casa

B
CASHIBI

CLASS II

- a'po especie de árbol
i'mí noche
na'i cielos
mí'i chacra
bo'i especie de árbol
tm?oš'a carachama
no'a pituca
t?o'pona

Two Syllable Nouns (cont.)

Class II , Continued

?i'an lago

čo'ñ pez

ka'in guacamayo

ko'in nubes

ma'in burburje

ña'in garrapata

no'in lombriz

šč'ñ macaw

kos'po especie de árbol

mas'po? escondrijo

pisóka? clase de víbora

kíš'pan flechita

ris'bi soga

bíkko remo caspi

bítto mancha al frente

ka'pi lagarto

k'wí'bi labio

k'wí'sa quejada

?a'pa tela

?i'sa pajarito

na'si isla

pa'bi oreja

pi'si estera

síři arrugas

šaka piel

šíša quebrada

šíši un árbol

šóha raya de infección

šobo oje

CASHIBO

THREE SYLLABLE NOUNSClass I

- 'anak^wa
manacaraca
'biforo
culata
'bl̩ikí
hijo
'kacopa
piel de animal
'kaqani
cortadera
'ciriki
especie de lorito
'?ibapa
carachama grande
'?icibi
zapote
'mapara
roca
'nañaba
matorral
'nosoti
bolsa grande
'piaka
~~sobrino~~
'poroma
gente antiguo
'raboso
rodillas
'rapaso
lado
'tagibo
vastago de planta
'bakoron
'ciempies
'?atapa
gallina
'?irapa
fusil
'kirika
libro
'k^wl^opara
carachama
'piriko
pajarito
'kasais
rinón

Class II

- 'n^wimi-
aguano
'n^wmape-
especie de árbol
'pi'aka-
sobrino
't^opiro-

CASHIBO

Three Syllable Nouns (Cont.)

Class III

- 'inc'kɔ-
planta venenosa
~~texn~~
'etain)-
demonio del monte
'mapes)-
cabeza de animal

Class IV

- ra'iri
otro
~~nik~~
bō'sabo
abeja
bl'mana
cara
ko'mari
chambira
co'robi
caledale
?a'naka
menor
ma'cito
machete
no'sibi
fruta
ko'riki
plata
pi'rangi
picaflor
rl'bonki
antepasados
?o'citi
perro
~~tit~~
?i'sansi
clase de víbora
ka'bori
tortuga grande
ta'masa
bosque estrecho
di'cika
cuchillo
na'baka
otro cuchillo
rl'nonko
hongo suave
~~xi~~
si'poto
parte inferior

Class V

- si'nahi-
shambillo

CASHIB

CASHIBO

Four Syllable NounsCLASS I

'?apa'siro- camaleon

'?ire'bina- little wasp

'čalo'?ino- tigre

2 'čiši'kari- camote opase

'čona'?ino-tigre negro

'čona'koro- mono

'toko'riko- jefe

'čoma'koti- caimito

'kapa'koda- plátano

'pití'riki- pájaro

'noma'koro- paloma

1 'čani'ranti- pancreas

'roka'roka- mono

'ani'bai- chicharra grande

'čiripiša- pájaro

čimpatíris

'?apa'poto- fariná

'mana'siko- pájaro

CLASS II

3 ?amin'čaro araña que pica

2 čira'baki hermana

1 čabi'čonki esposa
ibin'kačo shinboneCLASS III

?o'kai'ri- escalera de soga

ba'anko'ro- pájaro

čimpatíris

mi'indó'ma- cangrejo chico

pi'ampl'a- pájaro negro y blanco

či'ninta'po- pipa

čo'nti'ri- pájarito

Four Syllable Nouns (cont.)

Class III (cont.)

ñi'bimbi'i- gusanito

ñ'Onri'ri- bird

/ ba'rinko'ma- bejuco

ññtixi
om'pās>'- panguana

Class IV

'?inoba'in- sungaro

'koroša'í- hormiguera

'pakasi'o- planta

'bariti'a- verano

ññtixi

ññtixiññtixi árbol

'amoko'ta-

/ 'saposín'sí- pájaro

CLASS V

2 ba'ka'ino- tigre negro

čiš'man'koro- hormiga

/ ši'pan'koro- cucaracha

3 š>'n'bina- avispa grande

CASHIBO

- (1) *sān̄i nanti sa*
(2) *sā'ki'kīsa*
(3) *cīra'paki'sa*
(4) *cī'si'karisa*
(5) *bäka'indśa*
(6) *sapodit'isá*
(7) *bä'ri'komásá*
(8) *cīci)mä'po'sa*
(9) *ram'i'carosa*
(10) *cīrapakise*
cī'ma'korosa
cī'bī'kasa
cī'sibina'sa

- Sakemasi

A decorative initial letter 'G' from a manuscript, featuring intricate scrollwork and a small circular ornament at the bottom left.

CASE

(1) San'iranti

(2) ē'i s'i kai

III (3) ūabi'kii

(4) di'ra ka ki
S'apod'i t'akore

(5) ū'k' ū'k' ū'k'
S'apod'i t'akore

III (6) bari'koma

(7) ba'kaino

(8) ba'kaino

(9) ci'imapo.

II (10) ram'caro

II (11) ū'k' ū'k'

-keli - san'iranti

-s'apod'i t'akore

-bari'koma

-ba'kaino

-ci'imapo.

-ram'caro

adverbial modification
adverbial modification
adverbial modification

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