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Cashibo noun forms

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Cashibo Noun Forms

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0. Introduction.

The purpose of this paper is to present a description of Cashibo¹ noun forms in such a way that the layman may understand the technical structure of such forms.

The noun and its attributive are described together, because noun stems are inflected like the stems of noun attributives: as with the inflectional diminutive suffix -racu little

ʃuu-racu² a little boy

caa-racu not too big;

because the noun and the noun attributive function and are placed similarly in a sentence:

ʃniʃ ka caca 'iki this is fish

ʃniʃ ka sana 'iki this is hot;

and because nouns and their attributives have like consonant-vowel and stress patterns:

cvcv baci egg kuʃi strong

oʃv taʃ foot 'iʃ heavy

vcv ana tongue iru hard
 cvcv miki hand šabá clear
 cvv 'oó taper šoó red.

Nouns as well as noun attributives can modify other nouns, however the list that can modify other nouns is limited. When the noun modifies another noun, it precedes the noun, whereas the attributive usually follows the noun it modifies.

baka šuma cow milk
 šuma bata sweet milk

The following nominalized verbs can modify nouns: utinki sad, painki drunk, and pikiki ripe. (See nominalized verbs)
 This type of modification usually follows the noun.

nosi pikiki ripe banana.

Some inflected nouns can modify other nouns:

banašuma dumb (literally language with not)
 šuuñu rich (literally things with).

Cashibo nouns include the names of animate and inanimate objects, proper nouns, pronouns, and nominalized verbs.

1. Noun Stems.

The nominative and objective form of the noun constitute the noun stem. Noun stems are simple and complex.

3.

1.1. There are two main types of simple noun stems: two-syllable nouns with stress initial and two-syllable nouns with stress final.

1.1.1. Two-syllable nouns with stress initial have the following consonant-vowel pattern:

cvcv páka river, kápa squirrel, and mási sand;

cvv báí road, píá arrow, and náa nest;

vcv ání name, ími blood, and íci twine.

cvcvcv pásku shoot (of a tree), núnti canoe, and čámpu cricket; and

vv ía louse, íi tree, and úa flower.

1.1.1.1. All of the Pronoun stems except the Negative Indefinite Pronoun 'áima/ ^{none} (See 1.2.1.2.5) and the Interrogative Quantitative Pronoun úiti (See 1.2.2.4.) come under this type of simple stem and are inflected the same way.

1.1.1.1.1. The Personal Pronoun stems are 'íí I, míí you, áa he, she, or it, núu we, mícu you (plural), and átu they. áa he, she, or it has an alternant form áí, which occurs only before the suffix -na (See 2.1.4.)

1.1.1.1.2. The Interrogative Personal Pronoun stem is úi who.

1.1.1.1.3. The Demonstrative Pronoun stems are íí or íní this, áa that, and úu that (over there).

1.1.1.1.4. The Indefinite Negative Pronoun is fiánka nothing.

1.1.2. The second type of simple noun stems, which are those of

two syllables with stressfinal, have the following consonant-vowel pattern.

cvcv kaná lightning, masí gourd, and nunú duck;
 cvv kaí macaw parrot, 'oó taper, and tuá child;
 vcv así wild turkey, asá frog, and imí night; and
 cvccv bíškú a (class of) bird, piská a (class of) snake, and šinkú
 a (class of) plantain.

It is under this type of noun stem that the nouns ending with a consonant are listed, it being always a continuant³.

cvcvc manís forest, masás rock, and šumús point.
 cvccvc campís shell, 'umpás water and buntís a red bird.
 cvvc čís spindle head, maís a biting ant, and náís armadillo.

1.1.3. There are a few tri-syllabic and multi-syllabic simple stems. The stress falls on either the first or second syllable. Some of these words may be borrowed.

1.1.3.1. Trisyllabic simple stems have the following consonant-vowel pattern:

cvcvcv kírika paper, píriku a bird, and násaba thicket;
 cvcvv 'únee rain;
 cvvcv báita blanket;
 cvccv 'učiti⁴ ^{nabáká} dog, and kabúri a turtle; and
 cvcccv rínúku mushroom (a special class).

1.1.3.2. Multisyllabic simple stems have the following consonant-vowel pattern.

cvcvcvv búsimée river dog;
 cvvcvv číriri a parrot.

cvcvvcv turiki gourd.

1.1.3.2.1. There are multisyllabic/^{simple}stems with reduplication.

This may be sometimes onomatopoeic.

cvcvvcv bílibíi a class of bird and

cvcvvcv tumútumu heron.

1.2. The complex noun stems include Primary and Secondary Derivatives and Compound nouns.

1.2.1. Primary Derivatives are noun stems composed of two or more bound⁵ forms.

1.2.1.1. Corporal prefixes occur with bound forms, constituting primary derivatives. These corporal prefixes refer to some part of the body,

bí-	pertaining to the eye	pa-	pertaining to the ears
bu-	" " " hair	pí-	" " " arms
kwí-	" " " chin	pu-	" " " insides
ma-	" " " head	rí-	" " " nose
mí-	" " " hands	ra-	" " " skin
núi-	" " " heart	ta-	" " " foot
tí- pertaining to the neck.			

Some of these corporal prefixes occur before the bound form -ni, which may refer to hair or feathers: bíni eye-lash, kwíni beard, and ráni skin, feathers. Some occur before the bound form -tu or -tú, which as yet has no meaning assigned to it: putú ribs or stomach, bítu the spotting on a dog over his eyes, núitu heart, and kwítú cliff. Corporal prefixes occurring with other

bound forms are bíru eyes, bísku eye brow, bíšu blindness, bíbí pimple, bíú tears; kwíbí mouth, kwíśá chin or beard, kwíbu/^abird's neck; búsa a white head; máspu brains, maskwá roof, maśká head, mápuis skull, maspúu shelter, matířku mushroom, matúřka horn; mímí left hand, mítíkí wrist, míkí hand; píči wing, píi wing, leaf, pikú a red feather, píňá arm, branch, púnu nerves, veins, ríří influenza, cold, ríkí nose, rípá beak, and tíťú wind pipe, tířa the nape of the neck, and tikímpata shoulder.

The corporal prefixes also occur before free forms. (See 1.2.21.)

1.2.1.2. Nominalized verbs constitute primary derivative nouns.

1.2.1.2.1. The verb stem and the nominalizing suffix -ti form such as a noun stem. ~~These verbs are used as a noun stem.~~

'íti (to be)	<u>bed</u> , <u>home</u> ,	píti (to eat)	<u>food</u> ,
'únuti (to beat)	<u>a staff</u> , ^{or} <u>stick</u> ,	ňúsuti (to carry a bag)	<u>a bag</u> ,
bířiti (to comb)	<u>a comb</u> ,	páñuti (to dress)	<u>clothes</u> ,
ćáćiti (to beat)	<u>banana soup</u> ,	tíñuti (to wear on the neck)	<u>collar</u> ,
máñuti (to cover one's head)	<u>hat</u> ,	túpiti (to sift)	<u>sive</u> ,
míñuti (to wear on one's hand or wrist)	<u>ring</u> , <u>bracelet</u> ,		
kwáiti (to play)	<u>a sport</u> , and	kwíkánti (to hook)	<u>a hook</u> .

1.2.1.2.2. The verb stem and the past participle verb suffix -kí form a primary derivative noun stem.

bíćikí (begotten)	<u>son</u> , <u>daughter</u> ,	řítíkí (grouped)	<u>group</u> ,
sinánkí (thought)	<u>a thought</u> or <u>idea</u> ,	ňanákí (curved)	<u>curve</u> ,
řarákí (noised)	<u>noise</u> , and	tíkíříkákí (tied)	<u>a knot</u> .

1.2.1.3. Bound forms which occur before the bound suffix -bu constitute primary derivatives. The suffix -bu implies a people, peoples, a class, breed, or group. It also acts as a pluralizer.

bíbu man

káibu country-man

'íbu master

ráibu country-man, family

íbu sun

kákataibu a tribe (conquered by te
Cashbos).

This suffix -bu can also occur after free forms. (See 2.1.8.)

1.2.1.4. Bound forms which occur with bi- or -bi constitute primary derivatives. This affix, bi- or -bi, pertains to a fruit or plant: *(This may be too much subanalysis)*

bími fruit (in general)

píñubi a class of fruit

binú aguáje fruit

'ícibi zapote fruit

bíñús a class of fruit

kumúbi a class of fruit

1.2.1.5. There are other primary derivatives that do not come under the above categories bíci another, aíci the others or family, cintáskiki a class of bird, ríúskiki a class of bird, and sñínkiki a class of bird.

1.2.2. Secondary Derivatives are noun stems composed of a free form and one or more bound forms.

1.2.2.1. Corporal prefixes occur with free forms, constituting secondary derivatives. (See 1.2.1.1.)

bícupa eye lid cúpa clothing

bimána brow maná hill

tášaka shoe sáka shell, covering.

míkwee left hand kwee The Aguaytía River.

1.2.2.2. The metamorphosive bound form -óq, when suffixed to some stems that are a type of fauna or flora, results in a secondary derivative that is a different species or form from that of the stem before the suffixation of -óq has taken place. On each of the secondary derivatives of this group, stress is on the second vowel.

1.2.2.2.1. When -óq is suffixed to a free form which ends with /a/ or nasalized /y/, the /a/ or /y/ respectively is dropped:
kĩmpy a colored fish becomes kĩmpóq a colored fish (of a different variety), kúma perdis becomes kumóq another type of perdis or
and
panguana, /tama peanuts becomes tamóq peanuts (of a larger variety).

1.2.2.2.2. An alternant form of -óq is -ío. -ío occurs after free forms ending with /o/ or /u/. 'ínu tiger becomes 'inúío a larger species of tiger, cásu deer becomes castío llama, ñóo a wild boar becomes ñóóío a pig, rúnu/a boa becomes/a larger type of boa, and tóo bambú becomes toóío a larger type of bambú.

1.2.2.2.3. When -óq is suffixed to all other words the second /o/ of the cluster is dropped: šái turtle becomes šaío a larger turtle, 'íi ray fish becomes 'íío a big ray fish species, bimi fruit becomes bímío chicle, máš achiote becomes mašío another plant similar to achiote, and šíki corn becomes šíkío wheat.

1.2.2.3. The bound form -baɪ is suffixed to a list of free forms, constituting a secondary derivative.

áinci family, áincibaɪ ancestor,

áni⁵ large, ánibaɪ chief,

kána macaw parrot, kánabaɪ the Guacamayo group of Cashibos.

1.2.2.4. The Interrogative Quantitative Pronoun áiti/^{how many}is the Personal Pronoun Stem úi who with the suffix -ti, thus constituting another type of secondary derivative stem.

The free forms

1.2.2.5. /bóo parrot, íi tree, kána macaw parrot, and cíi fire

with certain suffixes constitute other secondary derivatives:

bóoru green viper, bórisi a snake (another variety); íbɪ stick,

itá hardwood; kánakanoo⁶ a big parrot type, kánaru a spotted snake;

and císu carbon.

1.2.3. Compound words are the third group of Complex noun stems, being composed of two free forms. They are determined as compounds, because their meanings are different from that of the ordinary meaning of the combination of their integral free forms, and/or this meaning refers to a specific thing. When two bi-syllabic words are compounded, the innate stress of the second word becomes weaker and the accompanying tone mediary. If the second free form of a compound has more than two syllables, it retains its innate stress. Most compound words are of four syllables, being composed of two bi-syllabic words. The first word's innate stress is sometimes retained and sometimes changed arbitrarily.

1.2.3.1. The first group of compounds is that in which the first word is a type one noun stem. (See 1.1.1.)

c'cvcvcv	'inubina	<u>tiger wasp</u>
	bicukapɪ	<u>an alligator</u>
	cúna'inu	<u>black tiger</u>
	cúnatɪtɪ	<u>buzzard</u>
	kápa'inu	<u>tiger cat</u>
c'cvcvcv	'inubai	<u>stinger fish</u>
	cúna 'ia	<u>gnat</u>
	kúrušaɪ	<u>ant eater</u>
	pɪpɪruu	<u>butterfly</u>
c'cvcvcv	bóokasa	<u>bat</u> (large variety)
	rúuñuka	<u>a fruit</u>
ʋcvcvcv	írušiku	<u>a class of banana</u>
	cásu'inu	<u>a type of tiger</u>
	úšubai	<u>white stinger</u>
Others:	nóocai	<u>grasshopper</u>
	rúunoo	<u>a Coto Indians</u>
	śiakanaru	<u>a snake</u>

1.2.3.2. The second group of compounds is that in which the second word is a type two noun stem. (See 1.1.2.)

cvc'cvcv	'amɪ́caru	<u>spider</u>
	bakáinu	<u>porpoise</u>
	bakárunu	<u>a class of snake</u>
	cunákuti	<u>a type of fruit</u>
	kwɪnɪñuma	<u>a type of fish</u>
	masátɪtɪ	<u>a white hawk</u>

	mináciru	a <u>brown monkey</u>
cvcécvv	runóñua	a <u>type of tree</u>
	rašišoo	a <u>type of fish</u>
	borišoo	a <u>little type</u> ^{of} /stinger
cvécvcv	asítití	<u>turkey-buzzard</u>
	'oórmnu	a <u>class of snake</u>
	ñoótama	a <u>fruit</u>
	ruúsamu	a <u>wasp</u>
vcécvcv	usíciru	a <u>red monkey</u>
	isásina	<u>chona fruit</u>
Others	čunáia	<u>an animal gnat</u>
	čampiškunu	<u>mushroom</u>
	čismákuru	a <u>biting ant</u>
	kwasbikari	<u>red yam</u>
	noóroo	a <u>class of tree</u>
	soóbašus	a <u>type of worm</u> .

1.2.3.3. Nominalized verbs, which are primary derivative stems, are sometimes compounded with other free forms: 'úñeeíbuti rain fall lukímana the other side, and kasunamíki widow.

1.2.3.4. The agentive form of the noun (See 2.1.5.) compounded with the word móo tree trunk connotes a large type of the word that móo follows. These compounds are definite species.

'ámínamoo	a <u>large ronsoka</u>	'ísakamoo	a <u>big parrot</u>
báninamoo	a <u>large chonta tree</u>	tóokamoo	a <u>class of pona</u>
kánakamoo	a <u>lightning crack</u>	títíkamoo	a <u>big hawk</u>
'óokamoo	a <u>big taper</u>	cismanímoo	<u>huasaca (large)</u>

1.2.3.5. Free forms compounded with the word tápu root (of a plant) constitute words that have an augmented significance:

cíkísatapu	<u>lazy bone</u>	pikítapu	<u>glutton</u>
ítapu	<u>a heavy person</u>	'uškínatapu	<u>sleepy head</u>
inkítapu	<u>cry baby</u>	kwaitapu	<u>clown</u>

2. Noun Inflection.

Simple and complex noun stems can be inflected by prefixation, suffixation, and overt change. There are four first order suffixes, and at least seventeen second order suffixes.

2.1. The first order inflection of nouns.

2.1.1. There is a multiplying suffix which has two alternant forms: -ína and -éena. -éena is suffixed to words ending with /-a/, and the /-a/ is dropped, and -ína is suffixed to all of the other forms with which the suffix occurs. It ^{is} only suffixed to words which are a type of fauna or flora. When this suffix occurs, it preposes all other inflectional layers: čášuína many deer, bunéena many isus and las, /piséena many tucán.

2.1.1.1. The suffix -ína or -éena with other inflectional layers: číruínaracu many little monkeys and bunéenaira many monkeys (another variety) with emphasis.

2.1.2. The diminutive suffix -racu means little or young. Sometimes it is abbreviated to -ra: náíracu little farm, súburacu

little house, pánaracu a little piece, and nútiracu a little pot.

2.1.2.1. The suffix -racu with other inflectional layers:

or šúurakama
šúuracukama/all the young boys and ciiracumi in the little fire.

When stems with the -racu suffix are inflected into the agentive case (See 2.1.5), the suffix -ku is added to -racu. pánaracuku

a little piece, nútiracuku, the little canoe, and šúuracuku the little boys are the agentive form of the noun when suffixed by -racu.

*Kama is free
not a
suffix*

2.1.3. The pluralizing suffix -kama means two, three, all, or many of what it modifies in suffixation; áakama all that, 'átapakama all the chickens, and šánukama all the women.

2.1.3.1. When noun stems inflected with -kama are inflected into the agentive form/ (See 2.1.5.) the final vowel of -kama is stressed and nasalized: áakamá all those and nuntikamá all the boats.

2.1.3.2. When noun stems inflected with -kama are inflected into the intransitive subject form/ (See 2.1.6.) the final vowel of -kama is stressed and retroflexed /s/ is added: aakamáś all those and 'ííkamáś I with three or four others

2.1.3.3. The suffix -kama with other inflectional layers: bákakamanua out of all the rivers, ííkamabi all this itself, and nútikamanu in all the boats.

2.1.4. The possessivizing suffix -na is suffixed to noun stems.

When it is suffixed to the third person singular pronoun stem,

áa he, she, or it (See 1.1.1.1.1.) occurs instead of its alternant/ ^{form} áa.

2.1.4.1. The Personal Possessive Pronouns are the following inflected forms: 'íina mine, mína yours, áina his, hers, its, núuna ours, mícuna yours (plural), and átuna theirs.

2.1.4.2. The Interrogative Possessive Pronoun is also an inflected form: úina whose. (See 1.1.1.1.2.)

2.1.4.3. The possessivizing suffix -na with other inflectional suffixes: mínasa like yours, mínaní yours (agentive form, see 2.1.5.), and áinakíñúbi with just his.

2.1.5. Noun stems are inflected into the agentive form of the noun. ^{noun}
 (1) This form of the/noun/ functions as the agent in the promotion, production, or enablement of an action or thing. (2) When a noun is the subject of a transitive verb or (3) the object of the verb kwiinti to want, it has this form. (When the noun stem becomes the agentive form of the noun. ~~the noun~~ When the agentive noun is initial in a phrase whether there is further inflection or not, the final syllable of its entire inflected form is stressed. stems
 2.1.5.1. All bi-syllabic noun/ with stress initial have a shift of stress to the second syllable, ^{to become the agentive} and the final vowel is nasalized: nuntí is the agentive form of núnti canoe, baká of báka river, and hoó of hóo wild boar. The agentive form of the personal pronouns is íí I, mií you, aá he, etc.

2.1.5.2 All bi-syllabic noun stems with stress final have a shift of stress to the first syllable and suffixation. The agentive suffix has five alternant forms -ka, -ta, -ní, -na, and -a. -ka is suffixed to stems ending with /-a/ or /-o/. 'isá bird becomes 'isaka (agentive form), 'oó taper becomes 'óoka (agentive form), and tuá baby (of a mother) becomes túaka (agentive form). -ta is suffixed to stems ending with any other unnasalized vowel: tirí

light, kapí alligator, and mašú muća become tírita, kápita, and mašuta respectively in their agentive forms. -nī is suffixed to stems ending with /-a/. The agentive form of činá forest becomes činanī. -na is suffixed to stems ending with any other nasalized vowel: čikí trap, así wild turkey, and kamú dog become čikina, asina, and kámuna respectively in their agentive forms. -a is suffixed to stems ending with a continuant³ umpáš water, uncíš nail, and mašáš rock become umpáša, unciša, and mašáša respectively in the agentive form.

2.1.5.3. The suffix -nī is also added to tri-syllabic noun stems with the exception of some Secondary Derivative noun stems whose final form is free; in which case the final free form has its final vowel stressed and nasalized, but here the stress is not and nasalization/as strong as in the inflected stem of 2.1.5.2. The second free form of a compound has the same type of change as the Secondary Derivative whose final form is free. Also the final vowel of multi-syllabic simple stems has its final vowel slightly stressed and nasalized: kírika paper, kuríki money, and safo turtle become kírikanī, kuríkinī, and safoinī respectively in the agentive form, and ñúua flower, and/baritia summer, and čášuinu tiger (colored) become ñuua, baritiá, and čašuinú respectively.

2.1.5.4. When noun stems with the suffix -ína and -éena are changed to the agentive form the form -ka or nī is added: číruína little monkeys becomes číruinanī (agentive form). (See also 2.1.2.1. and 2.1.3.1.)

2.1.6. The Intransitive Subject form of the noun functions as the subject of Intransitive Type verbs. To inflect the noun stem into the intransitive subject form the final syllable of the noun is

stressed and the retroflex /ṣ/ is added. If the stem already has syllable final stress, no change is made accordingly. The Intransitive Subject Form of Personal Pronoun (See 1.1.1.1.) are 'míś I, mífíś you, aás he, she, or it, nuús we micús you (plural), and atús they.

2.1.6.1. The Intransitive Subject Form with other inflectional layers. When nouns inflected with -kama, (See 2.1.3.2.), -kua (See 2.3.3.), or -a (See 2.2.10.1) are in the Intransitive Subject Form, the final vowel of the entire inflected form and not that of the stem is stressed and retroflex /ṣ/ there-on is suffixed: núukamaś all we, bakookuás from the river, and maníśnuás from the forest are the intransitive subject forms. With other inflectional layers, the noun stem alone is inflected.

2.1.7. The Corporal prefixes are those listed under section 1.2.1.1. and 1.2.2.1. Here the same prefixes have a function that is not limited. Under section 1.2.1.1. and 1.2.2.1. ^{specific} prefixes occurred before specific forms. Examples of the corporal prefixes freely inflecting the stem are tīrani skin of the neck, mīrani skin of the hand, and tarani skin of the foot.

2.1.8. The bound form -bu of section 1.2.1.3. is also suffixed to stems: bānabu words, uhību men, and sītību the buzzards.

2.2. Second order inflectional suffixes.

2.2.1. The locative suffix -au means by or through. The first vowel of this cluster drops when it is suffixed to a stem which ends with /a/ or /e/: bāka river bākau by the river; mée land méeu by the land; táśi salt island taśiau by the salt island.

2.2.1.1. The locative suffix -au with other inflectional suffixes:
and
bákaubi by the river itself / bakaukua through the river.

2.2.2. The likative suffix -sa is added to all noun stems: šúbusa like a house, cúpasa like cloth, and pítisa like food. When it is suffixed to the Interrogative Personal Pronoun (See 1.1.1.1.2.), the form úisa means how or like what.

2.2.2.1. The likative suffix -sa with other inflectional layers: čunéerasa like monkeys, úusabi just like that, and 'íinasa like mine.

2.2.3. The locative suffix -rápašu ^{→ this may not be a suffix} beside is added to the noun stem: šúburápašu beside the house, 'íirápašu beside me, and bakarápašu beside the river.

2.2.3.1. The suffix -rápašu ^{→ this may be a plain /s/} with other inflectional layers: aíšubturapašu by his house and áarapašubi just beside that.

2.2.4. The accompanitive suffix -ñu with is added to noun stems or to inflected noun stems. It is usually suffixed to inanimate things. As a rule -ñu goes with nouns which describe the state or ownership of the subject in contrast with the accompanitive suffix -kñu (See 2.2.7.) which is usually suffixed to the noun which accompanies the object of the verb. There are many times, however, when -ñu and -kñu are used interchangeably. bímiñu with fruit, 'úcañu with sin or sinner, and mítañu winter (with rain literally).

2.2.4.1. The Interrogative Relative Pronoun áañu what is -ñu suffixed to the Demonstrative Pronoun stem áa that. (See 1.1.1.1.3.)

2.2.4.2. The accompanitive suffix 'ñu with other inflectional suffixes: méeñubi with just earth, pitiñuma not with food, and titañuma orphan (literally without mother).

2.2.5. The locative suffix -nu in, inside of is suffixed to the noun stem and to nouns with first order inflection. (See 2.1.)
tupñu in the shade, bákanu in the river, and bímiñu in the fruit tree.

2.2.5.1. The Pronouns of Place únu there, áanu there (abse by), and ñinu here are formed by adding the locative -nu to the Pronouns úu that, áa that, and ñi this. (See 1.1.1.1.3.)

2.2.5.2. The Interrogative Pronoun of Place is formed by adding -nu to the Interrogative Personal Pronoun úi who: úinu where.
(See 1.1.1.1.2.)

2.2.5.3. The locative suffix -nu with other inflectional layers are miñkirikanu in your book and áaracunu in that little one.

2.2.6. The locative suffix -mñu inside of, in is added to noun stems:
bákamñu in the river, ñinimñu in this and šúbumñu in the house.

2.2.6.1 The locative suffix -mñu with other inflectional layers
bákamñuiši just in the river, ñinimñubi just in this, and šúbumñuira in the house (emphatic).

2.2.7. The accompanitive suffix -kñu (See 2.2.4.). It is usually

suffixed to inanimate objects: bácikĩñu with eggs, tasákĩñu with a basket, and áakĩñu with that.

2.2.7.1. The accompanitive suffix -kĩñu with other inflectional layers: áinakĩñubi with hers itself, 'umpáskĩñubi just with water, and andaítakĩñubi just with her mothers. It should be noted that the second syllable of -kĩñu is stressed before the suffix -bi. (See

2.2.8. The locative suffix -šu by or beside is added to noun stems or inflected nouns: manášu by the mountain or above, báíšu by the road, and áanusu by there (agentive form). It will be noted perhaps that in the agentive form the vowel of the suffix is nasalized.

2.2.9. The locative suffix -mi in, by, over, at, can be suffixed to noun stems or inflected nouns. The verbs rákwiiti to fear and niísti to be angry with have -mi suffixed to their objects. úumi by there, unimi man (object of rákwiiti), and bákami in the river.

2.2.9.1. The locative suffix -mi with other inflectional suffixes: úumia from within that, ámiribiíši just that again, and aamiira there (emphatic).

2.2.10. Suffixed to -nu (See 2.2.5.3.) and -mi (See 2.2.9.1.) is the form -a which means from or out from: úumia from that, nínua from out of the forest, and šubunua from out of the house. -a

is also suffixed to the primary derivative kámabi all: kámabia by all.

2.2.10.1. -a is suffixed to -nu and -mi with other inflectional layers: 'íinanuaš from mine (Intransitive Subject) and bákakamanua from all the rivers.

2.2.11. The accompanitive suffix -bī or -bīta with is added to noun stems or inflected nouns.. It is suffixed to animate and inanimate objects. -bī is an abbreviated form of -bīta and is used interchangeably with it. Sometimes this suffix means against rather than with.
unibī against the man,
tuábī with the child and mībī with you.

2.2.11.1. The accompanitive suffix -bī or bīta with other inflectional layers: 'íībībi with me myself and nuútaabīta with our mother.

2.2.12. The emphatic -bi is suffixed to noun stems or inflected nouns: áabi he, himself, hankabi nothing more, and aanubi just there.

2.2.13. The additive suffix -ribi also, too is added to noun stems and to inflected nouns: 'íiribi I too, bīciribi another too, and búuribi hair too.

2.2.13.1. The suffix -ribi with other inflectional layers: 'ííribi I too (agentive form), 'ííšribi I too (intransitive subject form), aipitibíribi his own food too, and aabítáribi with her too.

2.2.14. The emphatic suffix ⁴-ira is added to noun stems and inflected noun stems: aniira the man (emphatic) and šúbuira the house (emphatic)

2.2.14.1. -ira with other inflectional layers: áanuira there, aaracunuira in that little one, and šúbunuasira from out of the house; all are emphatic.

2.2.15. The negativizing suffix -ma no, not can be suffixed to noun stems or inflected nouns : áama not that, bícima not the other pítima not food.

2.2.15.1. -ma is also suffixed to the form aí: aíma not any. aíma functions as a noun, but it is not inflected.

2.2.15.2. -ma with other inflectional layers. With the exception of -isi it follows in order all other inflectional suffixes. pápañuma without father, ícamaiši just a little, and aanuma not there.

2.2.16. The singularizing suffix -isi one, alone, only is added to the noun stem or inflected noun: áiši only this, iníši one night, cúpaiši just cloth.

2.2.16.1. The singularizing suffix -isi with other inflectional layers: ícamaiši just a little, áaracuiši that little one only, and áišibi just with that.

2.3. There are other inflectional suffixes that have not been classified.

2.3.1. The suffix -ci also, too, another is added to the Personal Pronoun stems: míci you too and áaci he too etc. It is also suffixed to the bound forms bí- and 'í- becoming bíci both and 'íci both. bíci, however, is a noun and 'íci is an attributive. bíci cannot follow or precede a noun as an attributive.

2.3.2. The suffix -ri is an emphatic, and it occurs only after the Demonstrative Pronouns áa there, úu there (far away), and ní here. When suffixed to ní, the first vowel is dropped: áari there, úuri there (far away), and níri here.

2.3.3. The locative suffix -kua by is added to some secondary derivatives and inflected nouns: ámookua by the other side, bákaukua by the river, and šúbumíúkua by the inside of the house

denotes
2.3.4. The suffix -mífo/a herd, school of, or flock. Sometimes it is a multiplier. It is suffixed to the agentive form (See 2.1.5.) of certain fauna. The suffix has an alternant form -fo. -mífo occurs after type 2 (See 2.1.5.2) agentive formation, and -fu occurs after all other types (See 2.1.5.1. and 2.1.5.3.). Type 2 are rúninamífo manyboas, bookamífo a herd of tapers, and 'áminamífo a herd of ronsoka. Other types are boófo many parrots, akáfo many herons, and basáfo many Lemurs.

3. Noun Attributive Stems. Noun attributive stems are simple and complex.

3.1. There are two main types of simple stems: two-syllable noun attributives with stress initial, and there two-syllable

noun attributives with stress final. (See 1.1.)

3.1.1. Two syllable noun attributives with stress initial have the following consonant-vowel pattern.

cvcv 'íca many, máci cold, and káca acid.

c'v 'íí heavy, čaa big

vcv íra hard and íša tart.

3.1.2. Two syllable noun attributives with stress final have the following consonant-vowel pattern.

cvc'v kupí expensive, masá ugly, and mírú much.

cv'v šoo red and šua fat.

vc'v upí beautiful.

cvcc'v časkí large and kístu rough.

cvc'vc 'icís hot, barúš cold, and bak'š obscure.

cv'vc n'ís delicious.

v'v íó new.

3.1.2.1. The Personal Pronominal Adjectives are 'íí my, míí your, aá, his, her, its, nuú our, micú your (plural), and atú their.

These attributives always precede the noun.

3.1.3. There are a few tri-syllabic and multi-syllabic simple stems. The stress falls on either the first or second syllable.

3.1.3.1. Trisyllabic simple stems have the following consonant-vowel pattern:

cvcvcv púruma old;

cvc'v tunaa black;

cvc'v mápai three or four;

vcc'vcv istáru ripe.

3.1.3.2. The multisyllabic simple stems have the following consonant-vowel pattern. These words have the connotation of something brilliant.

cvcvcvcv cábačaba brilliant and mīrimīri brilliant;

cvcvcvcvcv ŋánkīŋánkī beautiful and púskīpúskī brilliant

cvcvcvvv sīosīoo striped.

3.2. (Same as 1.2.)

3.2.1. Primary Derivatives are noun attributive stems composed of two or more bound forms.

3.2.1.1. Bound forms plus the attributivizer /-a/: kúrua brown, mamúa round, tamínia cultivated, túrua round, púskīpúskīa rayed, aírua beautiful, and úsarua beautiful.

3.2.2. Bound forms plus the form -sí: pásí yellow and usí white.

3.2.3. The verb stem and the past participle verb suffix -kī form a primary derivative noun attributive stem. (See 1.2.1.2.2.) núibanankī beloved, isínkī sickened, and tīakī cut.

This form sometimes has a reduplication of the verb: ŋákīraba ŋákīrabakī brilliant (ŋákīti to dazzle) and bíríkiaba bíríkiabakī brilliant (bíríkiti to dazzle much)

3.2.4. Corporal prefixes: (See 1.2.1.1.) bíná new, bíśná clear, bísbá clean, and pábī deaf.

3.2.5. Other primary derivatives are 'íci another, aírū big,

takiba^{and} large (See 1.2.2.3.), /aisama bad, and pubi.

3.2.2. Secondary Derivatives are noun attributive stems composed of a free form and one or more bound forms.

3.2.2.1. The free form plus the -a attributivizer. (See 3.2.1.1.)
pašia red yellow, and úšua white. úsu by itself is white, it is borrowed from Shipibo.

3.2.2.2. Multisyllabic reduplicated forms with the word kiki¹ said.
Again these reduplicated forms have to do with brilliance:
pīripīri-kiki¹ brilliant and ñankīñankī-kiki¹ brilliant.

3.2.2.3. Other Secondary Derivatives of Cashibo Noun Attributives
are 'atimama big, 'atima ugly, kurúsa yellow, and kutúku curved.

3.2.3. Some of the Compound Noun Attributives are kúma¹bīru cunning,
lúpaciti¹ bad, masánuitu sad, and ana¹caa wide.

4. Noun Attributive Inflection.

Noun attributive stems are inflected like nouns. Though all the noun attributive inflectional layers can be added to nouns, the inflectional layers are much more limited when following the attributive. There are a number of noun inflectional layers which are not added to the noun attributive. Suffixes which make up Nouna Attributive Inflection, and which have already been described under Noun Inflection:

4.1. -racu (See 2.1.2.): b̄isbaracu very delicate, p̄irip̄irikik̄iracu very delicate, and cáamaracu very little. The abbreviated form is 'ícamará just a little and cáamará a little.

4.2. -kama (See 2.1.3.): upíkama all the beautiful and pášakama all the green or all beautiful and all green respectively.

4.3. The agentive form of the adjective sometimes occurs. (See 2.1.5.) úpita beautifully.

4.4. -ribi (See 2.2.13.): 'ícaribi many too, pasíribi, ^{yellowtoo} and cáaribi big too.

4.5. -ira (See 2.2.14.): sanuira very delicious, and uráira very far, and airuairaaírua very pretty.

4.6. -ma (See 2.2.15): paínk̄ima not drunk and 'ícama not many. With attributives -ma precedes -racu (4.4.): upímaracu not very pretty.

4.7. -isi (See 2.2.16.): 'ícamaíši just a little.

FOOT NOTES

CASHIBO

1. The Cashibo language is spoken by the Indians of the same name who live in the eastern foot-hills of the Peruvian Andes in the departamento of Loreto. Cashibo belong to the Pano language family.
2. Phonemic symbols in this paper which may be unfamiliar to the reader are

c	for	ts
c	for	ch
s	for	sh
ʂ	for	the retroflex ʂ
ʔ	for	the glottal closure
ɨ	for	the high close-back unrounded umlaut vowel
3. The continuants referred to here are ^{the} voiceless grooved fricatives: s, ʃ, and ɬ.
4. ucíti dog is borrowed from Shipibo.
5. A bound form is that part of a word which does not make sense when said alone. A free form does make sense when said alone.
6. kánakanoo means big parrot, and kánakanoo means forceful lightning or a lightning crack.