

A digital sketch grammar of Yawarana

o.o.3.draft

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Contents

Contents	1
1 Introduction	3
1.1 The Yawarana people and their language	3
1.2 Location, historical records	3
1.3 Current life	3
1.4 Sociolinguistic vitality	3
1.5 Previous studies on the Yawarana language	3
1.6 This project	3
2 Phonetics and phonology	5
2.1 Segmental phonetics and phonemes	5
2.2 Morphophonological Processes	6
2.3 Prosody	6
2.4 Historical Considerations	6
3 Distinguishing parts of speech in Yawarana	7
4 Nouns	9
4.1 Pronouns	9
4.2 Nominal inflection	10
4.3 Nominal Derivational Morphology	13
5 Verbal inflection	15
5.1 Person prefixes	15
5.2 Non-personal inflectional prefixation	15
5.3 Tense-aspect-mood-polarity suffixes	16
5.4 Subordinate Clause markers	19
5.5 Number	19
5.6 Copula / Auxiliary	19
6 Verbal roots and stems	21
6.1 Transitive and intransitive roots and stems	21
6.2 Deriving verbs	21
7 Adverbs	23

7.1	Inflection	23
7.2	Simple adverbs	23
7.3	Derived adverbs	23
8	Postpositions	25
8.1	Defining the category	25
8.2	Inflectional morphology	25
8.3	Locative Postpositions	25
8.4	Nonlocative Oblique Postpositions	26
8.5	Misc	26
9	Particles and Ideophones	27
10	Negation	29
11	For testing and demonstration purposes	31
11.1	Some unparsable forms with derivational morphology	31
11.2	Inline linked entities	33
11.3	Examples	33

Chapter 1

Introduction

- 1.1 The Yawarana people and their language**
- 1.2 Location, historical records**
- 1.3 Current life**
- 1.4 Sociolinguistic vitality**
- 1.5 Previous studies on the Yawarana language**
- 1.6 This project**

Chapter 2

Phonetics and phonology

2.1 Segmental phonetics and phonemes

The consonant phonemes of Yawarana are shown in Table 2.1, and the vowels in Table 2.2.

Table 2.1: Consonant phonemes

	bilabial	alveolar	palatal	velar	glottal
occlusive	/p/	/t/	/tʃ/	/k/	
nasal	/m/	/n/	/ɲ/		
fricative		/s/			/h/
liquid		/r/			
glide	/w/		/j/		

Table 2.2: Vowel phonemes

	front	central	back
close	/i/	/ɨ/	/u/
mid	/e/	/ə/	/o/
open		/a/	

2.1.1 Consonants**2.1.2 Vowels****2.2 Morphophonological Processes****2.2.1 Syllable Reduction****2.2.2 Vowel harmony?****2.3 Prosody****2.3.1 Lexical stress****2.3.2 Intonational Phrases****2.3.3 Intonational Melodies****2.4 Historical Considerations**

Chapter 3

Distinguishing parts of speech in Yawarana

Chapter 4

Nouns

4.1 Pronouns

The personal pronouns of Yawarana are shown in Table 4.1. It shows the usual Cariban inclusive/exclusive (1+2 and 1+3) distinction. Note that the plural marker *-kontomo* appears to usually be restricted to verbs, while *-santomo* is found with third person pronouns and demonstratives.

Short forms of the first and second person pronouns can occur as proclitics attaching to nouns to indicate possessor (Section 4.2.3), attached to verbs to indicate subject or object (described in Chapter 5), or attached to postpositions to indicate object of the postposition (described in Section 8.2):

- (1) Yawarana
 uyīwīj yawē usenejkari sukuri jwama
u-y-īwīj yawē u-senejka-ri suku-ri jwama
 1-LK-house LOC 1-stay-IPFV urine-PERT ***
 ‘I silently stay in my house.’

- (2) Yawarana
 mēnai wējkase chipjē wararē
mē-nai-Ø ? chi-jpē wara=rē
 2-do-IPFV ? COP-PST like=EMP
 ‘se cayó tu cosa’

Table 4.1: Pronouns

	SG	PL
1	<i>wīrē</i>	
1+2		<i>ejnē</i>
1+3		<i>ana</i>
2	<i>mērē</i>	<i>monkontomo</i>
3	<i>tēwī</i>	<i>tēwisantomo</i>

Table 4.2: Demonstrative pronouns / articles

	ANIM		INAN	
	SG	PL	SG	PL
PROX	<i>kërë</i>	<i>kërësantomo</i>	<i>eni</i>	<i>enijne</i>
medial? near?	<i>michi</i>		<i>misi / mërë</i>	<i>michisantomo / michitomo</i>
DIST	<i>mějki</i>	<i>mëkisantomo</i>	<i>mějni</i>	<i>mějnjine</i>

- (3) Yawarana
 mëyaruwari, mëpëkëpene
më-yaruwa-ri më-pëkëpene
 2-laugh-IPFV 2-alone
 ‘You just laugh.’

- (4) Yawarana
 moyochi
moyochi
 spider.(sp.)
 ‘la araña’

An open question is whether *ta-* on verbs is a reduction of *tëwü*.

The third person demonstrative pronouns or articles are shown in Table 4.2.

None of the demonstrative pronouns have shortened, phonologically bound counterparts.

- Nominal Interrogative pronouns:

- *aniki* ‘who?’
- *ati* ‘what?’
- *ëjkë* ‘which? inan’

4.2 Nominal inflection

Nouns in Yawarana may bear suffixes for possession (Section 4.2.1) and number (Section 4.2.2), and possessed nouns may bear a third person prefix, indexing a third person possessor, or a first or second proclitic (a reduced form of the free pronoun), indexing a first or second person possessor (Section 4.2.3).

4.2.1 Suffixes for possessed and non-possessed nouns

In the possession construction in Yawarana, the possessor noun occurs immediately preceding the possessed noun, which is the head of the possession phrase. Alternatively, the possessor can appear as a bound pronominal clitic (first & second person) or a prefix (third person) on the possessed noun. The possessor noun is never marked (for instance, with genitive case), but the possessed noun (the head) is often marked by a lexically specified ‘possessed’ suffix, either *-ru* ‘PERT’ or *-ti* ‘pos’. Unpossessed nouns generally are unmarked, but some 15 nouns bear the suffix

-të 'NPert' when they appear without a possessor. Examples (5-8) illustrate the possible patterns of markedness for nouns when possessed and unpossessed. In the first category, which contains the vast majority of nouns in our corpus, the unpossessed noun is unmarked, but when possessed the suffix -ri 'pos' occurs (5). A handful of nouns is marked with -ri/-ti 'pos' when possessed and with -të 'npos' when not possessed (6). Another handful is unmarked when possessed and marked with -të when not possessed (7). The fourth logical possibility, in which the noun bears no marker of possession (or non-possession) whether possessed or unpossessed, contains very few members (only one attested so far); in this case, the difference is marked only by the presence or absence of a possessive prefix or free-form possessor (8).

- (5) Nouns that take a suffix only when possessed:

<i>akajra-ri</i>	'X's bow'	<i>akajra</i>	'bow'
<i>y-amaka-ri</i>	'X's yucca'	<i>amaka</i>	'yucca'
<i>y-ántë-ri</i>	'X's fishhook'	<i>ántë</i>	'fishhook'
<i>y-ateri-ri</i>	'X's garden/field'	<i>ateri</i>	'garden/field'
<i>ënu-ru</i>	'X's eye'	<i>ënu</i>	'eye'
<i>y-ëpi-ri</i>	'X's medicine'	<i>ëpi</i>	'medicine'

- (6) Nouns that take one suffix when possessed and another when unpossessed

<i>yë-ri</i>	'X's tooth'	<i>yë-të</i>	'tooth'
<i>pata-ri</i>	'X's place'	<i>pata-të</i>	'(part of name) San Juan de Manapiare'
<i>y-ese-ti</i>	'X's name'	<i>ese-të</i>	'name'
<i>y-ase-ti</i>	'X's cord'	<i>ase-të</i>	'cord'

- (7) Nouns that take a suffix only when unpossessed:

<i>yëjpë</i>	'X's bone'	<i>yëjpë-të</i>	'bone'
<i>peti</i>	'X's thigh'	<i>peti-të / pej-të</i>	'thigh'
<i>y-aponi</i>	'X's stool'	<i>apon-të</i>	'stool'

- (8) Nouns that never take a suffix, whether possessed or unpossessed:

<i>i-jmëy</i>	'his egg'	<i>ëjmëy</i>	'egg'
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4.2.2 Number suffixes

There are two plural suffixes that can occur on nouns, apparently freely interchangeable. What conditions the choice of suffix is not clear as of yet.

- (9) Yawarana

waijtatomo ëjwenakase

waijta-tomo ëj-wenaka-se

mouse-PL DETRZ-vomit-PST

'The mice vomited.'

Table 4.3: Possessive prefixes on nouns

	_C	_V
1	<i>u-</i>	<i>u-y-</i>
2	<i>mě-</i>	<i>mě-y-</i>
3	<i>i-</i>	<i>t-</i>

- (10) Yawarana
 tipapějsejne waijtajne
tipa-pěj-se-jne *waijta-jne*
 go.in.group-PLUR-PST-PL mouse-PL
 ‘the mice went away.’

4.2.3 Argument prefixes

Person prefixes on nouns are conditioned by the initial segment (Table 4.3). C-initial nouns take third person *i-*, and first and second person are bare *u-* and *mě-*. On V-initial nouns, third person is marked by *t-*, and first and second person combine with the linker *y-*. Some examples are shown in (11-15).

- (11) Yawarana
 aaa usukuru morone ta wërë usujta ta ne
aaa u-suku-ru morone ta-Ø wërë u-sujta-Ø ta ne
 *** 1-urine-PERT hurting say-IPFV 1PRO 1-urinate-IPFV like INTS
 ‘My urine hurts, I will urinate.’
- (12) Yawarana
 uyïwïj yawë usenejkari sukuri jwama
u-y-ïwïj yawë u-senejka-ri suku-ri jwama
 1-LK-house LOC 1-stay-IPFV urine-PERT ***
 ‘I silently stay in my house.’
- (13) Yawarana
 mēnai wëjkase chijpë wararë
mě-nai-Ø ? chi-jpë wara=rë
 2-do-IPFV ? COP-PST like=EMP
 ‘se cayó tu cosa’
- (14) Yawarana
 tïwïj yaka waraijtokomo manikijpë
t-ïwïj yaka waraijtokomo maniki-jpë
 3-house ALL man ?-PST
 ‘He went to his house.’

Table 4.4: Archaic possessive prefixes on nouns

	<u>_C</u>	<u>_V</u>
1	<i>u-</i>	<i>u-y-</i>
2	<i>a-</i>	<i>a-y-</i>
3	<i>i-</i>	<i>t-</i>

- (15) Yawarana
 pīrarē ti iwenaru wejsapē
pīrarē ti i-wena-ru wej-sapē
 nothing HSY 3-vomit-PERT COP-PFV
 ‘Their vomit was not there.’

The linker also occurs with (pro-)nominal possessors:

- (16) Yawarana
 ejnē yemekunu
ejnē yemekunu
 1+2PRO ***
 ‘la mano de uno’

There are some nouns (kinship terms?) that take an apparently older old second person *a-* (Table 4.4).

4.2.3.1 irregularly inflected nouns:

- ‘father’:
 - 1 *papa*
 - 2 *ēmē* / *omo* / *ēmo* (?)
 - 3 *imu*
 - NP *yīmī*

4.3 Nominal Derivational Morphology

- $V \rightarrow N$
 - *-ri* ‘action NMLZ’
 - *-jpē*
 - * ‘PST.ABS.NMLZ’
 - * ‘PST.ACT.NMLZ?’
 - *?-nē* ‘INF / generic action nominalizer’
 - * Not only on intransitive verbs? see *wanumanē* ‘gossip, lie’ and *wajtēnē* ‘dance’

- *-ni* ‘A.NMLZ’
 - *n-* ‘P.NMLZ’
 - * *n-V-ri* ‘nonpast?’
 - * ?? *n-V-jpě* ‘past?’
 - *-sapě* ‘ABS.NMLZ’ (contrast with *-jpě*)
 - *-topo* ‘CIRC.NMLZ’
 - *-pĩnĩ* ‘PRIV.NMLZ’ ?
- Adv → N
 - *-mĩ* ‘NMLZ’
 - Postp → N
 - *-ano* ‘NMLZ’
 - What about *-jpě* on AD forms? Does it derive a noun?

Chapter 5

Verbal inflection

5.1 Person prefixes

Verbs are inflected for person with a set of prefixes, shown in Table 5.1. First and second person prefixes show accusative alignment, expressing s and p. Intransitive verbs are not overtly inflected for third person, while transitive verbs show an optional *ta-* in 3>3 scenarios. An exception to this is the verb *tē* ‘to go’, which shows an idiosyncratic prefix *ij-*.

- *ta-* ‘3P’ attested on one V in the pan-Cariban “progressive” construction w/ 2nd person A
- \emptyset - ‘3P’ with transitive verbs with 1A or 2A; also sometimes 3A
- one example of (*mě-*) ‘2A’ on imperative verb
- Note that all transitive verbs are consonant-initial, whether etymologically or not because *y-* ‘LK’ is added to all vowel-initial roots
 - the *y-* disappears when preceded by the detransitivizer

5.2 Non-personal inflectional prefixation

- **t-V-se* is no more — the *t-* is gone (except with *t-ěně-se* ‘eat’ and *t-eni-se* ‘drink’)
- Any divergent forms with the negative?
 - *i-* with intransitive negatives?
 - *an-* with transitive negatives?

Table 5.1: Person marking prefixes on verbs

	INTR	TR
1	<i>u-</i>	<i>u-</i>
2	<i>mě-</i>	<i>mě-</i>
3	\emptyset	<i>ta-</i>

Table 5.2: Verbal TAM suffixes

Suffix	Function
<i>-ri</i>	imperfective
<i>-jpě</i>	past
<i>-se</i>	past 2?
<i>-sapě</i>	perfective?
<i>-sarě</i>	imminent future
<i>-těpěkě</i>	PROG.INTR
<i>pěkě</i>	PROG.TR

5.3 Tense-aspect-mood-polarity suffixes

Verbs in main clauses are inflected for TAMP with a set of suffixes, shown in Table 5.2. They are discussed in Sections 5.3.1 to 5.3.5.

- *-ja* ‘NEG’
- *-jrama* ‘PROH’
- *-tojpano* ‘FUT’
- *-se=pano* ‘PST=CONCL’
- *-saj=pano* ‘PFV=CONCL’
- imperatives:
 - *-kě* / *-tě-kě* ‘IMP / IMP.PL’
 - *-ta* / *-tantě-kě* ‘IMP.MOT / IMP.MOT.PL’

5.3.1 *-ri*

- allomorphy:
 - \emptyset , phonetic loss
 - *-ru*, assimilation
 - what about *-ri*? Looks like the original one...
- diachrony: from the nominalizer *-ri*
- combines with *-jra*:

- (17) Yawarana
 wîrě yaruwarijra###
wîrě yaruwa-ri-jra
 1PRO laugh-IPFV-NEG
 ‘I don’t laugh.’

5.3.1.1 Semantics

- not specified for tense, just imperfective aspect:

- past (18)
- future (19)
- gnomic/present? (20)

- (18) Yawarana
 irëjpë tëwī waijtatomo nwajtëri
irëjpë tëwī waijta-tomo nwajtë-ri
 then 3PRO mouse-PL dance-IPFV
 ‘Then the mice were dancing.’

- (19) Yawarana
 ǰ kwase ejnë yaruwari?
kwase ejnë yaruwa-ri
 how 1+2PRO laugh-IPFV
 ‘How will we laugh?’

- (20) a. Yawarana
 wërë yaruwarijra###
wërë yaruwa-ri-jra
 1PRO laugh-IPFV-NEG
 ‘I don’t laugh.’
- b. Yawarana
 uyīwīj yawë usenejkari sukuri jwama
u-y-īwīj yawë u-senejka-ri suku-ri jwama
 1-LK-house LOC 1-stay-IPFV urine-PERT ***
 ‘I silently stay in my house.’

5.3.2 -jpë

- allomorphy: none?
- diachrony: from nominalizer -jpë

5.3.3 -se

- allomorphy: -se/-che
- diachrony: from participle -se

5.3.4 -sapë

- diachrony: from nominalizer -sapë
- distribution: only occurs on the copula?
- allomorphy: -sapë and -saj
- negation: with -ja on lexical verb (21-23)

- (21) Yawarana
 irë wejtane mujyampe patakaja wejsapë
 ? ? *mujyam-pe* *pataka-ja* ?
 ? ? pregnancy-ESS take.out-NEG ?
 ‘a pesar de eso no salió embarazada’

- (22) Yawarana
 apatakaja pīnika wejsapë
apataka-ja *pīnika* ?
 come.out-NEG PROB ?
 ‘tal vez no salió (embarazada)’

- (23) Yawarana
 tayakijtēja pīnika wejsapë
tayakijtēja *pīnika* ?
 *** PROB ?
 ‘tal vez no se acostó con ella’

- what about (24)? is that existential negation?

- (24) Yawarana
 pīrarë ti iwenaru wejsapë
pīrarë *ti* *i-wena-ru* *wej-sapë*
 nothing HSY 3-vomit-PERT COP-PFV
 ‘Their vomit was not there.’

5.3.5 -sarë

- once a converb, now ‘imminent future’

(25) Yawarana

irëjpë ta ti ta konopo wejsarë konopo wejsarë

irëjpë ta-Ø ti ta-Ø konopo wej-sarë konopo wej-sarë

then say-IPFV HSY say-IPFV rain come-IMN rain come-IMN

‘Then they said: “it’s raining, it’s raining.”’

(26) Yawarana

moyochi tasarë, moyochi chipokono kojpaye pînika warotari

moyochi ta-sarë moyochi chipokono kojpaye pînika ?

spider.(sp.) say-IMN spider.(sp.) *** *** PROB ?

‘le dicen araña, tal vez porque la araña trabaja de noche’

5.4 Subordinate Clause markers

- Nominalizations
- Adverbial Clauses
 - -se ‘supine’
 - -tojpe ‘purpose’
 - (-jpë)=tërë ‘after’
 - -tane ‘concessive’
 - -sarë ‘converb’
 - yawë ‘simult’
 - -yapo ‘neg.purp’
 - others?

What about desiderative -po?

5.5 Number

- -rî=kontomo
- -se=jne=kontomo
- -se=jne=pano (-se=jne=kontom=pano?)

5.6 Copula / Auxiliary

- there is stem allomorphy: *chi*, *wej*

Chapter 6

Verbal roots and stems

6.1 Transitive and intransitive roots and stems

Yawarana verb roots can be divided into those yielding an intransitive stem, and those yielding a transitive stem. The only inflectional criterion distinguishing the two classes is the third person prefix *ta-*, which can only occur on transitive stems. Thus, transitive *yawanka* ‘kill’ can take *ta-* (27a), but intransitive *yaruwa* ‘laugh’ does not (27b).

- (27) a. Yawarana
iyawë chipëkë, tayawankase
iyawë chi-pëkë ta-yawanka-se
*** COP-PROG.TR 3P-kill-PST
‘por eso, la mató’
- b. Yawarana
yaruwakontomo yatum ponoko
yaruwa-Ø-kontomo yatum ponoko
laugh-IPFV-PL sun every
‘They laugh every day.’

6.2 Deriving verbs

6.2.1 Verbalizing suffixes

- denominal

- *-ta*
- *-jtë*
- *-ka*

6.2.2 Detransitivizing prefixes

- *s-*

- *ěj-*
- *at-*

Chapter 7

Adverbs

7.1 Inflection

.

7.2 Simple adverbs

7.3 Derived adverbs

Morphemes deriving adverbs:

- *-pe*
- *-tojpe*
- *-sarë*
- *-se*
- *-tane*
- *-re*

Forms with *-tojpe* can be inflected for person:

- (28) Yawarana
ijtëtojpe
'para que fuera'

- (29) Yawarana
tayëntojpe
'para que tome'

Table 7.1: Adverbs formed with *-re/-ye*

<i>-re</i>	<i>-ye</i>
<i>aponore</i> ‘narrowly’	<i>mëtējye</i> ‘thin’
<i>chipire</i> ‘yellow’	<i>chiramujye</i> ‘mangy’
<i>chitënore</i> ‘whole’	<i>chirimujye</i> ‘moldy’
<i>kojpayere</i> ‘early in the morning’	<i>kojpaye</i> ‘at night’
<i>korore</i> ‘always’	<i>pekuye</i> ‘full’
<i>këmure</i> ‘purulent’	<i>pījye</i> ‘fat’
<i>kējare</i> ‘alive’	<i>potijye</i> ‘smelly’
<i>mesujre</i> ‘bloody’	<i>pējye</i> ‘bent’
<i>mesure</i> ‘bloody’	<i>rajye</i> ‘sour’
<i>nakire</i> ‘thirsty’	<i>romoye</i> ‘downriver’
<i>pējre</i> ‘bent’	<i>takiye</i> ‘full’
<i>tajchiwëre</i> ‘tangled up’	<i>tënujaye</i> ‘sensible’
<i>tajwere</i> ‘sweet’	<i>wanëmojye</i> ‘round’
<i>tapasajre</i> ‘muddy’	<i>wanamojye</i> ‘round’
<i>tapire</i> ‘red’	<i>yësajye</i> ‘sour’
<i>tasujre</i> ‘wet’	
<i>turupore</i> ‘voluntarily’	
<i>tënkējare</i> ‘competent’	
<i>tënsamire</i> ‘jealous’	
<i>tëpujre</i> ‘clingy’	
<i>tëpîre</i> ‘flowery’	
<i>waimure</i> ‘speaking’	
<i>wajyare</i> ‘happy’	
<i>yëmire</i> ‘hungry’	

- (30) Yawarana
uyepematojpe pirarë wirë inawë
 ‘yo no tengo para pagar’

7.3.1 *-re*

Chapter 8

Postpositions

8.1 Defining the category

8.2 Inflectional morphology

Postpositions take the same inflectional prefixes as nouns (Section 4.2.1).

8.3 Locative Postpositions

- clear bipartite Ground+Path
- unproductive Bipartite X+Path?
- other forms
- *poye* ‘above’
- *po* ‘locative’

Table 8.1: Person marking prefixes on postpositions

1	<i>u-</i>
2	<i>mě-</i>
3	<i>i-/t-?</i>

Table 8.2: Locative postpositions

	ALL	LOC
inside	<i>yaka</i>	<i>yawě</i>
aquatic	?	?

- *yatë* ‘locative’
- *yapo* ‘negation’?
- allative:

- (31) Yawarana
 tichikimuru, peti warë patakasapë Yakucho pana
tichikimuru peti ? ? yakucho ?
 *** leg ? ? *** ?
 ‘su rodilla, su pierna, salió (llaga) hacia Ayacucho’

8.4 Nonlocative Oblique Postpositions

- *ya* ‘ERG’
- *ke* ‘INS’
- *wanai*

8.5 Misc

- copular *chi* combines with *yawë*, sometimes spelled *chi yawë*, sometimes *chawë*.

Chapter 9

Particles and Ideophones

Chapter 10

Negation

· probably relevant morphemes:

- *-ja*
- *-jra*
- *-jnari*
- *-kempinirë*
- *-pinirë*
- *-pirarë*

Chapter 11

For testing and demonstration purposes

11.1 Some unparsable forms with derivational morphology

- combination of verb with *-kempinirë* results in what? always used as predicate

(32) Yawarana

wirë yaruwakempinirë, mēkisantomo a-ja-ja tajtane

wirë yaruwakempinirë mēkisantomo ajaja taj-tane

1PRO ***

DIST.ANIM.PL hahaha say-CNCS

‘I don’t laugh, but they are saying “hahaha”.’

- deverbal from *tunami* to an adverb, right?

(33) Yawarana

tëwī neke ne, tajne yakarama pokono nwarë tajne iri mīntë, tunampe

tëwī neke ne ta-jne yakarama-Ø pokono nwarë ta-jne i-ri mīntë tunam-pe

3PRO CONTRAST INTS 3-PL tell-IPFV on.surface-NMLZ thus 3-PL do-IPFV there.LOC hide-ESS

‘Yes indeed, they tell what they are doing there on the down-low.’

- two more *pe*:

(34) Yawarana

yatampe ana tëse, pipi tawara rë waraijtokompe ijtëse

yatam-pe ana të-se pipi tawara rë waraijtokom-pe ij-të-se

adolescent-ESS 1+3PRO go-PST younger.brother.of.woman too EMP man-ESS 3-go-PST

‘We became boys, my brother also became a man.’

- deverbal nominalizer:

- (35) Yawarana
 pīrarē, seneja ejnē yarikatopo
pīrarē sene-ja ejnē yarika-topo
 nothing see.self-NEG 1+2PRO laugh-CIRC.NMLZ
 ‘Nothing, there’s nothing for us to laugh.’

• *nope* + *-ano*:

- (36) Yawarana
 nopano wejsaj ta warajtokomo
nopano wej-saj ta warajtokomo
 *** COP-PFV like man
 ‘He was a good man.’

• probably special handling needed (copula + *pēkē* + ? ‘because of that’)

- (37) Yawarana
 nope seneja chipokono ejnē pana nope seneja chipokono ejnē yaruwatopo pīrārē
nope sene-ja chipokono ejnē pana nope sene-ja chipokono ejnē yaruwa-topo
 good see.self-NEG *** 1+2PRO DAT good see.self-NEG *** 1+2PRO laugh-CIRC.NMLZ
pīrārē

 ‘We don’t see anything good, so we don’t laugh.’

• how productive are verbalizers?

- (38) Yawarana
 tēwī ya papa kampra pana tase ta, kaimotata
tēwī ya papa kampra pana ta-se ta kaimota-ta
 3PRO ERG father big DAT say-PST like hunt-MOTIMP
 ‘She said to my uncle: “go hunt!”’

• what does *-tane* do?

- (39) Yawarana
 makē yakērē ma wejtane, tēijpē rē pījkē ana yīwītī
makē y-akērē ma wej-tane tēijpē rē pījkē ana y-īwītī
 mother LK-with RST COP-CNCS far EMP DIM 1+3PRO LK-house
 ‘Although I was with my mother, our house was a little further.’

- MCM has *narë* as emphatic particle... is this a adverbialization?

- (40) Yawarana
 aniki narëpe yakërë ejnë përemekërë, ejnë pëkëpene, wanene
aniki narëpe y-akërë ejnë përemekërë ejnë pëkëpene wanene
 who *** LK-with 1+2PRO talk-IPFV 1+2PRO alone aunt
 ‘Who are we gonna talk to? We’re alone, aunt.’

11.2 Inline linked entities

11.2.1 Single

1. morph: *-jne*¹
2. morpheme: *-jnë*
3. wordform: (asamo-o-ri-jraneg)
4. text: “Conversación sobre la risa entre GrMe y ElPe”

11.2.2 Multiple

1. morph: *-jne*, and *-i*
2. morpheme: *-jnë*, and *-ru*
3. wordform: (asamo-o-ri-jraneg,asamo-o-ri-zero)
4. text:

11.3 Examples

11.3.1 Interlinear

single:

- (41) Yawarana
 ëkëtë mërë ëkë
ëkëtë mërë ëkë
 where MED.INAN manioc.beer
 ‘Where is the chicha?’

multiple:

¹This is what a footnote looks like.

- (42) a. Yawarana
 ëkĩ ta rë pĩrarë wenarujpë ta rë pĩrarë
 ëkĩ ta rë pĩrarë wena-ru-jpë ta rë pĩrarë
 manioc.beer like EMP nothing vomit-PERT-PST like EMP nothing
 ‘The chicha was gone and so was the vomit.’
- b. Yawarana
 ta ti wejsaj ti tẽwĩ
 ta-Ø ti wej-saj ti tẽwĩ
 say-IPFV HSY COP-PFV HSY 3PRO
 ‘...he said.’

11.3.2 Other

single:

- (43) *yaka* root
 -se suffix

double:

- (44) a. Hello -se ‘PST’
 b. World
 and more

You can even mix them:

- (45) a. Some random text in combination with an example from the corpus.
 b. Yawarana
 wenaru pĩrarë
 wena-ru pĩrarë
 vomit-PERT nothing
 ‘There was no vomit.’

11.3.3 Example references

- (41)
 (42) or (42b) or even (42a-b)
 (43)
 (44)
 (43-44)