

# A digital sketch grammar of Yawarana

o.o.3.draft

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## **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-remain-IPFV urine-PERT \*\*\*  
 ‘I silently stay in my house.’

- (2) Yawarana  
 mēnai wējkase chipjē wararē  
*mē-nai-Ø wējkase chi-jpē wararē*  
 2-do-IPFV \*\*\* COP-PST \*\*\*  
 ‘se cayó tu cosa’

Table 4.1: Pronouns

	SG	PL
1	<i>wūrē</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*  
 \*\*\*  
 ‘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 usuĵta ta ne  
*aaa u-suku-ru morone ta wërë u-suj-ta-Ø ta ne*  
\*\*\* 1-urine-PERT hurting like 1PRO 1-urine-VBZ-IPFV like INTS  
‘My urine hurts, I will urinate.’

- (12) Yawarana  
uyiwiĵ yawë useneĵkari sukuri jwama  
*u-y-iwiĵ yawë u-seneĵka-ri suku-ri jwama*  
1-LK-house LOC 1-remain-IPFV urine-PERT \*\*\*  
‘I silently stay in my house.’

- (13) Yawarana  
mënai wëĵkase chiĵpë wararë  
*më-nai-Ø wëĵkase chi-jpë wararë*  
2-do-IPFV \*\*\* COP-PST \*\*\*  
‘se cayó tu cosa’

- (14) Yawarana  
tiwiĵ yaka waraiĵtokomo manikiĵpë  
*t-iwiĵ yaka waraiĵtokomo maniki-jpë*  
3-house ALL man ?-PST  
‘He went to his house.’

Table 4.4: Archaic possessive prefixes on nouns

	_C	_V
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 tēwī waijtatomo nwajtëri  
*irëjpë tēwī 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-remain-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  
*irë wej-tane mujyampe patakaja wej-sapë*  
 DEM COP-CNCS \*\*\* \*\*\* COP-PFV  
 ‘a pesar de eso no salió embarazada’

- (22) Yawarana  
 apatakaja pínika wejsapë  
*apatakaja pínika wej-sapë*  
 \*\*\* PROB COP-PFV  
 ‘tal vez no salió (embarazada)’

- (23) Yawarana  
 tayakijtëja pínika wejsapë  
*tayakijtëja pínika wej-sapë*  
 \*\*\* PROB COP-PFV  
 ‘tal vez no se acostó con ella’

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

- (24) Yawarana  
 pïrarë ti iwenaru wejsapë  
*pïrarë 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 konopo wej-sarë konopo wej-sarë*  
 then say-IPFV HSY like rain COP-IMN rain COP-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 warotari*  
 \*\*\* say-IMN \*\*\* \*\*\* \*\*\* 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 Deriving verbs

- denominal verbalizers: *-ta*, *-jtě?*
- detransitivizers: *s-*, *ěj-*





## Chapter 7

# Adverbs

### 7.1 Inflection

.

### 7.2 Simple adverbs

### 7.3 Derived adverbs

*-tojpe* can be inflected:

(27) Yawarana  
*ijtěttojpe*  
'para que fuera'

(28) Yawarana  
*tayěnttojpe*  
'para que tome'

(29) Yawarana  
*uyepematojpe pīrarē wirē inawē*  
'yo no tengo para pagar'



## Chapter 8

# Postpositions

### 8.1 Defining the category

### 8.2 Inflectional morphology

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

- 1 *u-*
- 2 *mě-*
- 3 *i-/t-?*

### 8.3 Locative Postpositions

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

Table 8.1: Locative postpositions

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

- allative:

- (30) Yawarana  
 tichikimuru, peti warë patakasapë Yakucho pana  
*tichikimuru peti warë patakasapë yakucho pana*  
 \*\*\*        \*\*\*    thus    \*\*\*        \*\*\*        DAT  
 ‘su rodilla, su pierna, salió (llaga) hacia Ayacucho’

#### 8.4 Nonlocative Oblique Postpositions

- *ya* ‘ERG’
- *ke* ‘INS’
- *wanai*

#### 8.5 Propositional Postpositions

- =se ‘DES’

#### 8.6 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

- (31) Yawarana  
wîrë yaruwakempinirë, mēkisantomo a-ja-ja tajtane  
wîrë 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?

- (32) Yawarana  
tëwî neke ne, tajne yakarama pokono nwarë tajne iri mîntë, tunampe  
tëwî neke ne ta-jne yakarama-Ø pokono nwarë ta-jne i-ri mîntë 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*:

- (33) Yawarana  
yatampe ana tëse, pipi tawara rë warajitokompe ijtëse  
yatampe ana të-se pipi tawara rë warajitokompe ij-të-se  
\*\*\* 1+3PRO go-PST younger.brother.of.woman too EMP \*\*\* 3-go-PST  
'We became boys, my brother also became a man.'

- deverbal nominalizer:

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

• *nope* + *-ano*:

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

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

- (36) Yawarana  
 nope seneja chipokono ejnē pana nope seneja chipokono ejnē yaruwatopo pīrarē  
*nope sene-Ø-ja chipokono ejnē pana nope sene-Ø-ja chipokono ejnē*  
 good see.self-IPFV-NEG \*\*\* 1+2PRO DAT good see.self-IPFV-NEG \*\*\* 1+2PRO  
*yaruwa-topo pīrarē*  
 laugh-CIRC.NMLZ \*\*\*  
 ‘We don’t see anything good, so we don’t laugh.’

• how productive are verbalizers?

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

• what does *-tane* do?

- (38) Yawarana  
 makē yakērē ma wejtane, tējipē rē pījkē ana yīwītī  
*makē y-akērē ma wej-tane tējipē 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?

- (39) Yawarana  
 aniki narëpe yakërë ejnë përemekîrî, ejnë pëkëpene, wanene  
*aniki narëpe yakërë ejnë përemekî-rî ejnë pëkëpene wanene*  
 who \*\*\* \*\*\* 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*<sup>1</sup>
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:

- (40) Yawarana  
 ëkëtë mërë ëkî  
*ëkëtë mërë ëkî*  
 where MED.INAN manioc.beer  
 ‘Where is the chicha?’

multiple:

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<sup>1</sup>This is what a footnote looks like.

- (41) 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:

- (42) *yaka* root  
 -se suffix

double:

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

You can even mix them:

- (44) 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

- (40)  
 (41) or (41b) or even (41a-b)  
 (42)  
 (43)  
 (42-43)