

# Verbs with conservative first person forms in Caribbean languages

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November 23, 2021

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Table 1: Some Hixkaryána verbs (Howard 2001: 150, 510, 511, 513, 520; Derbyshire 1985: 197, 198)

	‘to fall’	‘to be afraid’	‘to walk’	‘to cut self’	‘to be’
1	<i>k-ehurka-</i>	<i>k-oserjehi-</i>	<i>k-atarjeknohi-</i>	<i>k-atama-</i>	<i>w-eŋe-</i>
2	<i>m-ehurka-</i>	<i>m-oserjehi-</i>	<i>m-atarjeknohi-</i>	<i>m-atama-</i>	<i>m-eŋe-</i>
1+2	<i>t-ehurka-</i>	<i>t-oserjehi-</i>	<i>t-atarjeknohi-</i>	<i>t-atama-</i>	<i>t-eŋe-</i>
3	<i>n-ehurka-</i>	<i>n-oserjehi-</i>	<i>n-atarjeknohi-</i>	<i>n-atama-</i>	<i>n-eŋe-</i>

Table 2: Some Tiriyó verbs (Meira 1999: 292, 294; Carlin 2004: 274)

	‘to sleep’	‘to see self’	‘to bathe (INTR)’	‘to yawn’	‘to go’
1	<i>t-ənikí-</i>	<i>t-əene-</i>	<i>s-epi-</i>	<i>s-entapo-</i>	<i>wi-tən-</i>
2	<i>m-ənikí-</i>	<i>m-əene-</i>	<i>m-epi-</i>	<i>m-entapo-</i>	<i>mi-tən-</i>
1+2	<i>kit-ənikí-</i>	<i>k-əene-</i>	<i>ke-epi-</i>	<i>k-entapo-</i>	<i>ki-tən-</i>
3	<i>n-ənikí-</i>	<i>n-əene-</i>	<i>n-epi-</i>	<i>n-entapo-</i>	<i>ni-tən-</i>

Table 3: Regular Pekodian S<sub>A</sub> verbs (Meira 2003: 4; Alves 2017: 150; Pachêco 2001: 52)

	Bakairi ‘to go up’	Arara ‘to dance’	Ikpeng ‘to run’
1	<i>k-əku-</i>	<i>k-origu-</i>	<i>k-aranme-</i>
2	<i>m-əku-</i>	<i>m-origu-</i>	<i>m-aranme-</i>
1+2	<i>kíd-əku-</i>	<i>kud-origu-</i>	<i>kw-aranme-</i>
3	<i>n-əku-</i>	<i>Ø-origu</i>	<i>Ø-aranme-</i>

Table 4: Verbs preserving 1S<sub>A</sub> \*w- in Proto-Pekodian (Alves 2017: 153, 200; von den Steinen 1892: 76, 130, 131, 137, 374, 397; Pachêco 2001: 42, 80, 139, 209, 1997: 68; Meira 2003: 4; p.c., Angela Fabíola Alves Chagas)

	Proto-Pekodian	Arara	Ikpeng	Bakairi
‘be-1’	*w- <i>ap-</i>	<i>w-ap-</i>	–	<i>w-a-</i>
‘be-2’	*w- <i>effi-</i>	<i>w-iffi-</i>	<i>Ø-effi-</i>	<i>w-i-</i>
‘say’	*wi- <i>ge-</i>	<i>wi-ge-</i>	<i>i-ge-</i>	<i>u-ge-</i>
‘go’	*w- <i>itən-</i>	<i>w-ido-</i>	<i>k-aran-</i>	<i>u-tə-</i>
‘come’	*w- <i>epi-</i>	<i>w-ebi-</i>	<i>k-arep-</i>	<i>k-əewi-</i>
‘go down’	*w- <i>iptə-</i>	<i>w-iptəŋ-</i>	<i>?-iptəŋ-</i>	<i>k-itəgi-</i>
‘bathe’	*w- <i>ipi-</i>	<i>w-ibi-</i>	<i>Ø-ip-</i>	<i>w-i-</i>

Table 5: Regular ‘to fall’ (S<sub>A</sub>) and ‘to sleep’ (S<sub>P</sub>) in Proto-Waiwaian (R. E. Hawkins 1998: 30; Derbyshire 1985: 189, 190, 196; Howard 2001: 150; W. N. Hawkins & R. E. Hawkins 1953: 209, 211)

	Proto-Waiwaian		Hixkaryana		Waiwai	
	‘to fall’	‘to sleep’	‘to fall’	‘to sleep’	‘to fall’	‘to sleep’
1	* <i>k-epurka-</i>	* <i>ki-winiki-</i>	<i>k-ehurka-</i>	<i>ki-niki-</i>	<i>k-epirka-</i>	<i>ki-winiki-</i>
2	* <i>m-epurka-</i>	* <i>o-winiki-</i>	<i>m-ehurka-</i>	<i>o-wniki-</i>	<i>m-epirka-</i>	<i>mi-winiki-</i>
1+2	* <i>t-epurka-</i>	* <i>tit-winiki-</i>	<i>t-ehurka-</i>	<i>ti-niki-</i>	<i>tf-epirka-</i>	<i>tit-winiki-</i>
3	* <i>j-epurka-</i>	* <i>ni-winiki-</i>	<i>j-ehurka-</i>	<i>ni-niki-</i>	<i>j-epirka-</i>	<i>ni-winiki-</i>

Table 6: Verbs preserving 1S<sub>A</sub> \**w-* in Proto-Waiwaian (Derbyshire 1985: 70, 197, 198, 1979: 4; R. E. Hawkins 1998: 71, 85; p.c., Spike Gildea)

	Proto-Waiwaian	Hixkaryana	Waiwai
‘be-1’	* <i>w-ah-</i>	<i>w-ah-</i>	<i>w-a-</i>
‘be-2’	* <i>w-efi-</i>	<i>w-efe-</i>	<i>w-eeft-</i>
‘say’	* <i>wi-ka-</i>	<i>i-ka-</i>	<i>wi-ka-</i>
‘go’	* <i>wi-tom-</i>	<i>i-to-</i>	<i>kiw-tom-</i>

Table 7: Regular Proto-Tiriyoan S<sub>A</sub> verbs (Meira 1999: 292, 294; Gildea 1994: 87)

	‘to bathe (INTR)’			‘to sleep’		
	Proto-Tiriyoan	Tiriyó	Akuriyó	Proto-Tiriyoan	Tiriyó	Akuriyó
1	* <i>tf-epi-</i>	<i>s-epi-</i>	<i>tf-epi-</i>	* <i>t-əəniki-</i>	<i>t-əəniki-</i>	<i>k-əəniki-</i>
2	* <i>m-epi-</i>	<i>m-epi-</i>	<i>m-epi-</i>	* <i>m-əəniki-</i>	<i>m-əəniki-</i>	<i>m-əəniki-</i>
1+2	* <i>ke-epi-</i>	<i>ke-epi-</i>	<i>ke-epi-</i>	* <i>kit-əəniki-</i>	<i>kit-əəniki-</i>	<i>kəʔ-əəniki-</i>
3	* <i>n-epi-</i>	<i>n-epi-</i>	<i>n-epi-</i>	* <i>n-əəniki-</i>	<i>n-əəniki-</i>	<i>n-əəniki-</i>

Table 8: Verbs preserving 1S<sub>A</sub> \**w-* in Proto-Tiriyoan (Meira 1998: 112, 113, 114, 115, 165, 1999: 292, 294, 339)

	Proto-Tiriyoan	Tiriyó	Akuriyó
‘be-1’	* <i>w-a-</i>	<i>w-a-</i>	Ø- <i>a-</i>
‘be-2’	* <i>w-eʔi-</i>	<i>w-ei-</i>	?- <i>eʔi-</i>
‘say’	* <i>wi-ka-</i>	<i>wi-ka-</i>	<i>wi-ka-</i>
‘go’	* <i>wi-təmi-</i>	<i>wi-tən-</i>	ə- <i>təmi-</i>
‘come’	* <i>w-əʔepi-</i>	<i>w-əepi-</i>	Ø- <i>eepi-</i>

Table 9: Regular Akuriyó 1S<sub>A</sub> markers (Gildea 1994: 77, 79, 82, 84, 85, 86, 87)

first person <i>k</i> -	first person <i>ʃ</i> -
<i>əempa</i> - ‘to learn’	<i>epi</i> - ‘to bathe (INTR)’
<i>əʃfena</i> - ‘to cry’	<i>ekirika</i> - ‘to stay back’
<i>əiwa</i> - ‘to tremble’	<i>entapo</i> - ‘to yawn’
<i>əmami</i> - ‘to enter’	<i>etonema</i> - ‘to lie down’
<i>ətajinka</i> - ‘to run’	<i>ewai</i> - ‘to sit down’
<i>əturu</i> - ‘to talk’	<i>ehpa</i> - ‘to bathe (INTR)’
<i>əniki</i> - ‘to sleep’	

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