

Morphosyntactic comparison in Purus
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**Corresponding
Morphosyntactic patterns**

Diagnostic properties

Word classes	possession, gender, gender marking, reference, predication, subject marking, modifier TAM
Nominal Gender	# of genders, classification of gender, subclass marking
Possession	# of classes, marking strategy, non-possessed marking, optionality, information status marking, allomorphy
Verbal Subclasses	possible affixed arguments, position of affixes, alignment
Valency changes (passive, causative, applicative, reciprocal, reflexive, noun incorporation)	presence or not, word order changes, basic functions
TAM	distinctions
Clausal patterns	Word order possibilities, information status

1. Word Classes

Table 1. Iñapari word class diagnostics

Property	Adjective	Nouns	Verb
<i>Possession</i>	No	Yes	No
<i>Gender</i>	Yes, Agreement	Yes, Inherent	No
<i>Gender Marking</i>	-t/i/-tu	-ri/-ru	N/A
<i>Referent</i>	?	Yes	No
<i>Predicate</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Subject marking</i>	Stative IV	None	Depending on class
<i>Modifier</i>	Yes	No	No
<i>TAM</i>	No	No	Yes

Table 2. Apurinã word class diagnostics

Property	Nouns	Verb
<i>Possession</i>	Yes	No
<i>Gender</i>	Yes	No
<i>Gender Marking</i>	-ro/-ru	N/A
<i>Referent</i>	Yes	No
<i>Predicate</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>Subject marking</i>	None	Affixes
<i>Modifier</i>	Yes	No
<i>TAM</i>	No	Yes

Table 3. Yiné word class diagnostics

Property	Nouns	Verb
<i>Possession</i>	Yes	No
<i>Gender</i>	Yes	No
<i>Gender Marking</i>	-ro/-ru	N/A
<i>Referent</i>	Yes	No
<i>Predicate</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>Subject marking</i>	None	Affixes
<i>Modifier</i>	Yes	No
<i>TAM</i>	No	Yes

Table 4. Proto-Purus word classes

Iñapari	Apurinã	Yiné	Proto-Purus
N+V/Adj	N+V	N/Adj+V	*N+V

2. Nominal gender subclasses

Like many other Arawak languages, gender seems to be a property of nouns in Iñapari. Nominal gender classifications are *not* marked on the noun but are marked *-ri* ‘masculine’, *-ru* ‘feminine’, and *-ra* ‘neutral’. Animate nouns with obvious sex differences can be classified as either feminine or masculine depending on biological sex, though some animate nouns are exclusively one or the other (41g). Neutral gender is only used in conjunction with animate nouns where the biological sex is unknown or unimportant.

Table 5. Iñapari nominal gender

<i># of Genders</i>	3
<i>Classification</i>	Animacy: biological sex Inanimate: lexical stipulation
<i>Marking</i>	Agreement Frozen on some kinship stem
<i>Forms</i>	-ri : -ru : -ra

(1) Examples of Iñapari gender marking

- a. *a-ri* *hirimatiri*
DEM-3SG.M tiger
‘that (male) tiger’
- b. *a-ru* *hirimatiri*
DEM-3SG.F tiger
‘that (female) tiger’
- c. *a-ra* *hirimatiri*
DEM-3SG.NEUT tiger

‘that (unknown sex) tiger’

- d. *a-ru/*arí* *memu*
DEM-SG.F snail
‘that snail’

Similarly, inanimate nouns are classified for gender and, like animate nouns, gender is marked on modifiers or through verbal agreement. However, unlike animate nouns, inanimate nouns are either masculine or feminine without variation in choice – the vast majority appear to be masculine. The gender classification of inanimate nouns must be memorized as they are not predictable from semantic, morphological, phonological, or syntactic properties.

(2) Gender for Iñapari inanimate nouns

- a. *a-ru/*arí*
DEM-3SG.F
‘that salt’

- b. *a-ri/*aru*
DEM-3SG.M
‘that house’

- c. *a-ri/*aru*
DEM-3SG.M
‘that cloud’

There is a small number of words that invariably mark the gender directly on the noun. These are always animate and are a small set of kinship terms. Since these are invariable and speakers do not seem to have access to them. I considered them frozen – perhaps remnants of a different kinship system.

(3) Gender for Iñapari inanimate nouns

- a. *ʔapa-ru/*ri*
paternal.aunt-3SG.F
‘paternal aunt’

- b. *irina-ri/*ru*
paternal.uncle-3SG.M
‘paternal uncle’

Table 6. Apurinã nominal gender

<i># of Genders</i>	2
<i>Classification</i>	Animacy: biological sex Inanimate: lexical stipulation
<i>Marking</i>	Agreement Head marked for some kinship and human stems
<i>Forms</i>	<i>-ru</i> : <i>-ro</i>

(4) Examples of Apurinã gender marking

- a. *ata nhika-ro tata*
we eat-3.F.OBJ umari
'We eat umari'.
- b. *nota etama-ru yowata*
I see-3.M.OBJ knife
'I see the knife'

(5) Examples of Apurinã gender marking

- a. *u-muteka hātako-ru*
3.M-run youth-M
'The boy runs'
- b. *o-muteka hātako-ro*
3.F-run youth-F
'The girl runs'

Table 7. Yiné nominal gender

<i># of Genders</i>	2
<i>Classification</i>	Animacy: biological sex Inanimate: lexical stipulation
<i>Marking</i>	Agreement (Frozen) on some kinship stem
<i>Forms</i>	<i>-ri : -ro</i>

(6) Examples of Yiné gender marking

- a. *n-eta-n-ro r-inro*
1SG-see-COMPL-3SG.F 3-mother
'I saw his mother'
- b. *n-eta-n-ri t-iri*
1SG-see-COMPL-3SG.M 3-father
'I saw his father'

(7) Examples of Yiné gender marking

- a. *ts-ri*
big/old.M
'A big old man'
- b. *ts-ro*
big/old.F
'A big old woman'

# of Genders	2
Classification	Animacy: biological sex Inanimate: lexical stipulation
Marking	Agreement Head marked for some kinship and human stems
Forms	-rI vs. -rU

3. Possession

Table 9. Iñapari possession

Properties	Obligatory	Non-Obligatory
Marking	Prefixes	Prefixes
Unpossessed	-ti	--
Optionality	Full NP	Full NP
Suffixes	No	-te, -ne & -re (emphasis)
Allomorphy	C/V condition	C/V condition

(8) Iñapari obligatory possession

a.	<i>nama-tí</i>	‘mouth’	<i>no-nama</i>	‘my mouth’
b.	<i>hitʃipi-tí</i>	‘foot’	<i>pi-hitʃipi</i>	‘your foot’
c.	<i>tini-ti</i>	‘urine’	<i>i-tini</i>	‘his urine’
d.	<i>tutã-ti</i>	‘drool’	<i>ru-tutã</i>	‘her drool’
e.	<i>tata-ti</i>	‘father’	<i>a-tata</i>	‘our father’
f.	<i>natu-ti</i>	‘mother’	<i>i-natu</i>	‘your (pl.) mother’
g.	<i>pana-ti</i>	‘house’	<i>i-pana</i>	‘their house’

(9) Iñapari non-obligatory possession

a.	<i>avé</i>	‘dog’	<i>n-avé</i>	‘my dog’
b.	<i>yutapi</i>	‘owl’	<i>pi-yutapi</i>	‘your owl’
c.	<i>atíuru</i>	‘salt’	<i>r-atíuru</i>	‘his salt’
d.	<i>hapitipa</i>	‘stone ax’	<i>ru-hapitipa</i>	‘her stone ax’
e.	<i>tapopí</i>	‘nail’	<i>a-tapopí</i>	‘our nail’
f.	<i>hamome</i>	‘spring of water’	<i>i-hamome</i>	‘your (pl.) spring of water’
g.	<i>surumaĩ</i>	‘medium-sized bag’	<i>i-surumaĩ</i>	‘their medium-sized bag’

(10) Inherent possession with coreferential noun phrase present

a.	<i>nohá</i>	(<i>no-</i>) <i>nama</i>
	I	(1SG-)mouth
		‘My mouth’
b.	<i>no-nama</i>	
	1SG-mouth	
		‘My mouth’

(11) Non-inherent possession with coreferential noun phrase present

a. *ehé* (av-)ave
 We (1PL-)dog
 ‘Our dog’

b. *av-ave*
 1PL-dog
 ‘Our dog’

(12) Evidence for the meaning of non-inherent possession suffixes

a. *aria* (r-)utfiruhi
 he 3SG.M-knife
 ‘His knife’ (< Spanish. ‘su cuchillo’)

b. *aria* (r-)utfiruhi-te
 he 3SG.M-knife-POSS
 ‘His knife’ (< Spanish ‘su cuchillo de él’)

c. *nohá* (no-)honi
 I 1SG-water
 ‘My water’ (< Spanish ‘mi agua’)

d. *nohá* (no-)honi-ne
 I 1SG-water-POSS
 ‘My water’ (< Spanish ‘mi agua de mi’)

Table 10. Apurinã possession

Properties	Obligatory	Non-obligatory	Double Marked
Marking	Prefixes	Prefixes	Prefixes+ re
Unpossessed	-tʃi	--	-ru
Optionality	Full NP	Full NP	Full NP
Suffixes	--	-te, ne, -re (lexical)	-re
Allomorphy	C/V condition	C/V condition	C/V condition
Diachrony	23 classifiers	--	--

(13) Evidence for the meaning of non-inherent possession suffixes

a. *pite* *aiko-te* *iri-pe*
 you house-POSS fall-PFV
 ‘Your house has fallen down.’

b. *aiko* *iri-pe*
 house fall-PFV
 ‘The house has fallen down.’

- c. *nota* *nuta-ro* *n-ããta-ne*
 I look.for-3SG.F 1SG-canoe-POSS
 ‘I look for my (traditional) canoe’
- d. *nota* *nuta-ro* *ããta*
 I look.for-3SG.F canoe
 ‘I look for the (traditional) canoe’
- e. *not kuku-re apo-pe*
a
 I man-POSS arrive-PFV
 ‘My husband has arrived.’
- f. *kuku apo-pe*
 man arrive-PFV
 ‘The man has arrived.’

(14) Evidence for the meaning of non-inherent possession suffixes

- a. *mipa atamata-ru o-kota-re*
 Mipa see-3SG.M 3SG.F-basket-POSS
 ‘Mipa sees her basket’
- b. *mipa atamata-ru o-kota-ru*
 Mipa see-3SG.M 3SG.F-basket-POSS
 ‘Mipa sees the basket’

Table 11. Yiné possession

Properties	Obligatory	Non-Obligatory
Marking	Prefixes	Prefixes
Unpossessed	<i>-tʃi</i>	--
Optionality	Full NP	Full NP
Suffixes	--	<i>-re, -ne, -te, -le, -e</i> (lexical/semantic)
Allomorphy	Semantics and presence of /hV/	Semantics and presence of /hV/
Diachrony	1 genitive classifier	--

Table 12. Proto-Purus possession

Properties	Obligatory	Non-Obligatory
Marking	Prefixes	Prefixes
Unpossessed	<i>-tʃi</i>	--
Optionality	Full NP	Full NP
Suffixes	--	<i>-re, ne, te, le, e</i>
Information Status	?	- (the suffixes are about semantic classes)
Allomorphy	C/V	C/V

4. Verbal Subclasses

GENERAL: “It is common in Arawak languages to have a system of split intransitivity; typically, the subject of an active intransitive verb is indexed iñan one way, e.g. with a prefix, but the subject of a stative verb is indexed differently, e.g. with a suffix (cf. Aikhenvald 1999). Baure (South Arawak, Bolivia), like Yine, bases the split on the word class of the predicate head (Danielsen 2007), and a similar phenomenon is mentioned in Aikhenvald and Green (1998:469-70). Other patterns of split-S cross-reference marking in Arawak languages are discussed in Aikhenvald (1999:97-100).”

Table 13. Iñapari verb subclasses

Properties	TV	IV_act	IV_aff	IV_stat
<i>possible affixal arguments</i>	2	1	1	1
<i>position of affixes</i>	Prefix+Suffix	Prefix	Prefix+ <i>-ʔa</i>	Suffix

Table 14. Apurinã verb subclasses

Properties	TV	IV	IV
<i>#affixal arguments</i>	2	1	1
<i>position of affixes</i>	Prefix+Suffix	Prefix	Suffix

Table 15. Yiné verb subclasses

Properties	TV	IV	Non-Verbal-Predicate
<i>#affixal arguments</i>	2	1	1
<i>position of affixes</i>	Prefix+Suffix	Prefix	Suffix

Table 16. Overview of Purus alignment

	Iñapari	Apurinã	Yiné	Proto-Purus
<i>A</i>	Prefix	Prefix	Prefix	*Prefix
<i>O</i>	Suffix	Suffix	Suffix	*Suffix
<i>Sa</i>	Prefix	Prefix	Prefix	*Prefix
<i>So</i>	Suffix	Suffix	Suffix	*Suffix
<i>Alignment</i>	Split-Intransitive + 1	Split-Intransitive	Split-Intransitive	*Split-Intransitive

“A subset of property-referring words, called objective descriptive verbs, presents a morphologically marked split intransitivity system which is partly based on the semantic class of these verbs.” (Silva Facundes, 2000, p. 31)

5. Passivization

Table 17. Passivization in Purus

	Iñapari	Apurinã	Yiné	Proto-Purus
<i>passive</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes (2)	*yes (1)
<i>marking</i>	<i>-ʔa</i>	<i>-ka</i>	<i>-ka</i> realis passive <i>-ko</i> irrealis passive	*-ka
<i>constituent order</i>	S-V-PASS	(S E) S-V-PASS	S-V-PASS	*S V- PASS

- (15) Iñapari passive with *-ʔa*
- a. *i-niʔa-ma-ri* *ahiri* A-V-P P
 3SG.M-eat-NFUT.DEF-3SG.M fruit
 ‘He ate fruit’
- b. *i-niʔa-ʔa-ma* *ahiri* S-V-PASS S
 3SG.M-eat-IV-NFUT.DEF fruit
 ‘The fruit was eaten’
- (16) Apurinã passive with *-ʔa*
- a. *0-oka-pẽ-ka* S-V-PASS
 3-kill-PFV-
 PASS
 ‘He was killed’
- b. *uwa-nhi* *ãkiti* *0-oka-pẽ-ka* (S) (E) S-V-PASS
 man-AFF jaguar 3-kill-PFV-PASS
 ‘The man was killed by the jaguar’
- (17) Yiné passives
- a. *n-iyilat-li* A-V-P
 1-kill-3.M
 ‘I killed him’
- b. *r-iyilat-ka* S-V-PASS
 3-kill-PASS.REAL
 ‘He was killed’
- c. *r-iyilat-ko* S-V-PASS
 3-kill-PASS.IRR
 ‘He will be killed’

6. Causativization

Table 18. Causatives in Purus

	Iñapari	Apurinã	Yiné	Proto-Purus
<i>causative</i>	Yes (2)	Yes (2)	Yes (2)	*yes (2)
<i>marking</i>	<i>-ʔa</i> volitional <i>-tahi</i> nonvolitional	<i>-ka</i> causative <i>-kutaka</i> transitive	<i>-kaka</i> causative <i>-çica</i> mandative	*-kaka

- (18) Iñapari causatives
- a. *no-niʔa-ʔá-ma-ri*
 1SG-eat-CAUS.NVOL-NFUT.DEF-3SG.M
 ‘I forced him to eat’

b. *no-niʔa-tahí-ma-ri*
 1SG-eat-CAUS.VOL-NFUT.DEF-3SG.M
 ‘I made him eat’

(19) Apurinã causatives

a. *nh-nhika-kutaka-nanu-ta-pe*
 1SG-eat-TV.CAUS-PROG-VBLZ-PFV
 ‘I already made (her) eat (it).’

b. *nhi-nhipoko-ka-ka-ta-ru*
 1SG-eat-INTENS-CAUS-VBLZ-3M.OBJ
 ‘I made him do eating.’

(20) Yiné causative

wale yonawa-kaka-na-no
 3SG.M write-CAUS-COMPL-1SG
 ‘He made me write’
 (e.g. by moving my hand for me)

(21) Yiné mandative

wale yonawa-çica-na-no
 3SG.M write-MAND-COMPL-1SG
 ‘He ordered me to write.’

7. Applicative

Table 19. Applicatives in Purus

	Iñapari	Apurinã	Yiné	Proto-Purus
<i>applicative</i>	Yes	No	Yes (2)	*yes
<i>marking</i>	<i>-jii</i>		<i>him-</i> associative <i>-ja</i> multifunctional	*-jV multifunctional
<i>types of applicative object</i>	beneficiary, maleficiary		location, source, instrument, beneficiary, maleficiary, reason	

(22) Iñapari applicative with benefactive function

a. *no-hipa-ma* → b. *no-hipa-ji:-ma-ru* *arua*
 1SG-wash-NFUT.DEF 1SG-wash-APPL-NFUT.DEF-3SG.F 3SG.F
 ‘I washed it.’ ‘I washed it for her’

(23) Iñapari applicative with malefactive function

a. *no-tijitʔa-ma-ri* → b. *no-tijitʔa-ji:-ma-ri/ru* *abe*
 1SG-steal-NFUT.DEF-3SG.M 1SG-steal-APPL-NFUT.DEF-3SG.M/F dog
 ‘I stole (it).’ ‘I stole his/her dog’

him- ‘associative applicative’ raises a “participant who co-operates with the grammatical subject in carrying out the action denoted by the verb” (Hansen 2010: 272)

(24) Yiné applicative with associative function

- a. *n-hitsolhiwata-ni* → b. *n-him-hitsolhiwata-ni-lo*
 1SG-laugh-ANTICP 1SG-ASSOC-laugh-ANTICP-3SG.F
 ‘I will laugh.’ ‘She and I will laugh together.’

(25) Yiné applicative with locative function

- hawla* *n-halika-ya-ka*
 there 1SG-want-APPL-PASS
 ‘I am wanted there.’

8. Reciprocal

Table 20. Reciprocal in Purus

	Iñapari	Apurinã	Yiné	Proto-Purus
<i>reciprocal</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	*yes
<i>marking</i>	<i>-hiri</i>	<i>-kaka</i>	<i>-kaka</i>	*-kaka

(26) Iñapari reciprocal

- a. *ehé av-itu?ana-ma-ri* → b. *ehé av-itu?ana-hiri-ma*
 we 1PL-speak-NFUT.DEF-3SG we 1PL-speak-RECP-NFUT.DEF
 ‘We speak to him.’ ‘We speak to each other’

(27) Apurinã reciprocal

- ata atama-ta-kaka*
 1PL see-VBLZ-RECP
 ‘We saw each other.’

(28) Yiné reciprocal

- r-hipcaka-kaka-na*
 3-help-RECP-3PL
 ‘They’re helping each other.’

9. Reflexive

Table 21. Reflexive in Purus

	Iñapari	Apurinã	Yiné	Proto-Purus
<i>reflexive</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	*yes
<i>marking</i>	<i>-nanisi</i>	<i>-wa</i>	<i>-na ... -wa</i>	*-na ... -wa

(29) Iñapari reflexive

- a. *no-juna-ma-ri* → b. *no-juna-nanisi-ma*
 1SG-paint-NFUT.DEF-3SG 1SG-paint-REFL-NFUT.DEF
 ‘I painted it.’ ‘I painted myself’

- c. *pi-juna-nanisi-ma*
 2SG-paint-REFL-NFUT.DEF
 ‘You painted yourself’

(30) Apurinã reflexive
nhi-ydka-ta-wa
 1SG-paint-VBLZ-REFL
 ‘I painted myself.’

(31) Yiné reflexive
tu-hipatewata-na-tka-wa
 3SG.F-be.embarrassed-REFL-PFV-REFL
 ‘She embarrassed herself.’

10. Noun incorporation

Table 22. Noun Incorporation in Purus

	Iñapari	Apurinã	Yiné	Proto-Purus
<i>incorporation</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	*yes
<i>types</i>	possessive, lexical (unpossessed)	possessed, unpossessed	possessed only	possessed, unpossessed

(32) Lexical incorporation in Iñapari

- a. *no-hipa-ma-ri* → b. *no-hipa-matara-ma*
 1SG-wash-NFUT.DEF -3SG 1SG-wash-clothes-NFUT.DEF
 ‘I washed it’ ‘I washed (clothes)’
- c. *no-hipa-piru-ma*
 1SG-wash-dish-NFUT.DEF
 ‘I washed (dishes)’
- d. *no-hipa-mujuã-ma*
 1SG-wash-hand-NFUT.DEF
 ‘I washed (hands)’

(33) Possessive incorporation in Iñapari

- a. *n-et'a-ma-ri* *hama* → b. *n-et'a-afini-ma-ri* *hama*
 1SG-see-NFUT.DEF-3SG.M tapir 1SG-see-footprint-NFUT.DEF-3SG.M tapir
 ‘I saw a tapir’ ‘I saw a tapir’s footprint’
- c. *n-et'a-ma-ri* *hama* *añfi*
 1SG-see-footprint-NFUT.DEF-3SG.M tapir meat
 ‘I saw a tapir’s meat’

(34) Unpossessed noun incorporation in Apurina

- a. *owa pu-suka-ta-ru kiyana* → b. *owa pu-suka-kiyana-ta-ni*
 3SG.F 2SG-give-VBLZ-3M.OBJ food 3SG.F 2SG-give-food-VBLZ-3M.OBJ
 ‘You gave her food.’ ‘You gave her food.’

(35) Apurinã possessed noun incorporation in

- a. *Ø-etu-ta-ru-na kema yakunu* → b. *Ø-eti-yakunu-ta-ni-na kema*
 3M-see-VBLZ-3M.OBJ- tapir footprint.of 3M-see-footprint.of-VBLZ-3M.OBJ- tapir
 3PL 3PL
 ‘They saw the tapir’s footprint.’ ‘They saw the tapir’s footprint.’
 (‘They footprint-saw the tapir.’)

(36) Yiné possessed noun incorporation

- a. *r-histaka-na-no-na* → b. *r-histaka-ksiçe-ta-na-no-na*
 3-cut-COMPL-1SG-3PL 3-cut-leg.of-VCL-COMPL-1SG-3PL
 ‘They cut me.’ ‘They cut my leg.’ (‘They leg-cut me.’)

11. TAM

“All Arawak languages have rather complex systems of tense-aspect, mood, modality, directionals and aktionsarts; only a few have evidentials.” (Aikhenvald, 1999, p. 60)

“The majority of South Arawak, Pareci-Xingu and Peruvian Arawak languages have a three-fold aspect distinction: completive (completed, perfective or telic action); progressive (action/state in progress; also a durative meaning); and habitual. A few languages have a future marker.” (Aikhenvald, 1999, p. 60)

“Many North Arawak languages distinguish just past (or completive) and non past.” (Aikhenvald, 1999, p. 60)

Table 23. Purus TAM patterns

	Iñapari	Apurinã	Yiné	Proto-Purus
<i>Tense</i>	Fut/nonfuture	Remote future/nonfuture	?fut/nfut	*Fut/nFut
<i>Aspect</i>	?	Perfectivity	Perfectivity (9 categories)	*perfectivity
<i>Mood</i>	?	?	?anticipatory	--

Table 24. Purus Clausal Patterns

	Iñapari	Apurinã	Yiné	Proto-Purus
<i>Word order</i>	SVO/SOV	SVO/SOV/VOS	all/SOV	*SOV/all
<i>Pragmatically conditioned</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	*Yes
<i>Argument omission</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	*Yes

Conclusions

Corresponding Morphosyntactic patterns

Word classes	No shared innovations
Nominal Gender	No shared innovations
Possession	No shared innovations
Verbal Subclasses	Unlikely shared innovation between Iñapari and Apurinã
Valency changes (passive, causative, applicative, reciprocal, reflexive, noun incorporation)	Possible shared innovation between Iñapari and Yiné in the causatives
TAM	No shared innovations
Clausal patterns	No shared innovations

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Abbreviations

1	first person
2	second person
3	third person
A	agent-like argument of canonical transitive verb
ACT	active
ADJ	adjective
AFF	affected
AFF	affirmative
ANTICP	anticipatory
APPL	applicative
APU	Apurinã
ASSOC	associative
C	consonant
CAUS	causative
COMPL	completive
DEF	definite
DEM	demonstrative
F	feminine
INP	Iñapari
INTENS	intensifier
IRR	irrealis
IV	intransitive verb
M	masculine
MAND	mandative
N	noun
NEUT	neutral
NFUT	nonfuture
NP	noun phrase
NVOL	nonvolitional
NVP	non-verbal-predicate
O	patient-like argument of canonical transitive verb
OBJ	object
PASS	passive
PFV	perfective
PL	plural
POSS	possessive
PP	Proto-Purus
PROG	progressive
REAL	realis

RECP	reciprocal
REFL	reflexive
S	single argument of canonical intransitive verb
SG	singular
STAT	stative
TV	transitive verb
V	verb; vowel
VBLZ	verbalizer
VCL	verb stem closure
VOL	volitional
YIN	Yiné