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Roles in Canamarí Verbs

Barbara Wiebe

Canamarí verbs are tentatively categorized here according to their roles. This summary is by no means complete or final, it rather attempts to better organize the data analyzed to date, in the hope of expansion and a fuller understanding of the possibilities of each of the categories and their respective verbs. These are listed and illustrated on the following pages.

There are several subcategories of verbs which take directional/distance suffixes 'ji' and 'na'. (see 3.2, 4.4, 6.1, 7.2, and 7.3) In position verbs (7.3) for example, 'ji' indicates that the direction of the action is toward the speaker; in other types of verbs that qualify for this affix, it indicates that the action is taking place within sight of the speaker. 'na', on the other hand, marks the action of a position verb as moving away from the speaker. In the other types of verbs it indicates that the action is taking place outside of the range of vision of the speaker. Occasionally the preposition, instead of the verb, is affixed. This occurs only when the direction is already implicit in the verb, and a further explanatory role is being employed. (see example 7.2)

Abbreviations:

A	Agent
P	Patient
M	Means
L	Location

B Benefactive

G Goal

R Referential

' only for emphasis eg) M (the means is given for emphasis)

[] the enclosed is implicit in the verb

() the enclosed is optional

t tense

decl declarative

? interrogative

d. directional/distance

1. Existence

1.1 Transitive Verbs

— A P (M) (L)

- a. boh 'to sew'
- b. pa 'to erase'
- c. bu 'to make'
- d. kanarobu 'to write'
- e. hakbu 'to build'

Example:

A P M L
ipa wa|tuang kanaro|dak katu|tabua tatang

I-erase t that design cloth with board on

'I'll erase the writing on the board with a cloth.'

1.2 Intransitive Verbs

— P

- a. hawak 'to finish'
- b. tatang 'to exist'

Example:

P
tatang|atsa nhama| kotu

exist my mother also

'My mother is alive also.'

2.1 Equational Verbs P (R)

a. aning 'to be' present tense

b. paning 'to be' past tense

Example:

P		R
hak		aning tiang

house is this

'This is a house.'

3. Possession

3.1 Transitive Verbs — A P (L)

a. warah 'to have'

b. h-k 'to find'

c. hiktū 'to loose'

Example:

A		P		L		L		L
Dikiha		na hīk		awa tsung		caixa naki		tu porto tatang

Dikiha t find her rat box in there dock at

'Dikiha found her rat in a box there at the dock.'

3.2 Transitive Verbs — A P (L) (M) (B)

a. oma 'to buy'

b. paka 'to return, give back'

c. barahīk 'to hunt'

d. hi 'to get, obtain'

e. bariho 'to steal'

Example:

A		P		M		L
ipaka		ji		wa		inoa tori
				carro		kata
						itiangtih

I-return-d t your basket wheel with right here
barrow

		L		B
inoa	hak	tatang		ipwa
				ama

your house to my-child for

'I'll return your basket with a wheelbarrow here to
your house for my child.'

4. Qualification

4.1 Intransitive Verbs-stative P

Physical Qualities

a. kodoh	'to be tall'
b. tsura	'to be short, re height'
c. abohtsajang	'to be young'
d. kidak	'to be old'
e. nhaning	'to be big'
f. potehteh	'to be small'
g. horopa	'to be wet'
h. wiriwiri	'to be curly'
i. kipoa	'to be bald'
j. kitik	'to be black-haired'
k. okotiktik	'to be dark'
l. bak	'to be clear, bright, beautiful, good, etc.'
m. nuh	'hard'
n. tsaheng	'to be fat'
o. horoko	'to be muddy'
p. parara	'to be blue, purple'
q. para	'to be ripe'
r. purung	'green, re color and not ripe'
s. ajaba	'to be crippled'
t. apaja	'to be single'
u. konama	'to be sick'

Example:

P
konama | adu

sick I

'I'm sick.'

Note: The above forms can also occur with the declaratives ki or tso or with the present tense 'to be' aning .

Example:

konama ki adu	}	'I'm sick.'
konama adu tso		
konama adu aning		

4.2 Intransitive Verbs-stative P

Psychic Qualities

a. nok	'to be angry'
b. itsi	'to be bashful'
c. nobak	'to be happy'
d. mangwa	'to be lonely'
e. wapang	'to be hungry'
f. pawang	'to be cold'
g. kodohtsoni	'to be tired, sleepy'

Example:

P
nok | adu

angry I

'I'm angry.'

Note: The rule re ki, tso and aning also applies to 4.2 verbs.

5. Quantification

5.1

P

- a. ikik 'one'
b. obawa 'two, few'
c. ayuh 'many'

Example:

obawa|tih|ang ki wa

few this is ? t

'Will this/these be too few?'

6. Orientation

6.1 Transitive Verbs

A P (M) (L) (B)

- a. *poopwak* 'to pull out'
b. *onohikma* 'to open, re door'

Example:

Example:

A	P	M	B	L
no no hi kma na	ki a	lo ja	wa cha ve	ka tu iama tu

you-open-d ? the store t key with me-for there

'Will you open the store for me with a key over there?'

6.2 Intransitive Verbs

AP (R) (L)

- a. opikang 'to lie down'
b. todaki 'to sit down'
c. jahi 'to stand up'

Example:

opikang₁ iwabara^{Ap} tso₁ rede^R naki₁hak^L tatang

lie down my-husband decl hammock in house at

'My husband is lying down in the hammock at the house.'

7. Position7.1 Intransitive Verbs ___ Ap (L)

- a. dapoki 'to fall into'
- b. da'ang 'to go, leave'
- c. jang 'to escape, flee'
- d. taitang 'to come'
- e. wanahi 'to pass by'

Example:

	Ap		L	
dapoki	na	adu	wah	naki
fall into	t	I	water	in
'I fell into the water.'				

7.2 Intransitive Verbs ___ Ap [M] (R) (G)

- a. dahonɪ 'to go down river paddling'

Example:

	Ap		M		G
dahonɪ	takona	tsabo	pok	nakina	Eirunepe tatang
go down	Indians	t	canoe	in-d	Eirunepe to
river					
paddling					

7.3 Intransitive Verbs ___ Ap [M] (R) (G)

- a. a 'to go on foot'

Example:

R		Ap		G
tiang dang	ana	adu	wa	maloca tatang
this	trail	go-d	I	t village to
'I'll go to the village on this trail.'				

8. Movement8.1 Transitive Verbs ___ A P [M] (L)

- a. o 'to drink-with mouth'
- b. pa 'to eat-with mouth'

Example:

Example:

A	P	M	L
hanhangtu	na bobo idik	omangkong katu	itsoning tatang
who	t hit	you stick	with jungle in
'Who hit you with a stick in the jungle?'			

10. Sensing

10.1 Transitive Verbs

$$\underline{\quad} \cdot A_P(R) [M]$$

- a. pikang 'to hear, listen-with ears'
b. toek 'to look, see, watch,-with eyes'
c. darahak 'to taste-with tongue'

Note: metaphorical extensions 'try' and 'experiment' darahak do not have the implicit M.

Example:

Ap R
~~no~~pikangtu ki | adu,| Doris
 you-hear-neg decl me , Doris
 'You didn't hear me, Doris.'

11. Psychic Activity

11.1 Transitive Verbs

A P

- a. naki bak 'to like'
b. tikok 'to know'
c. ya 'to fear'
d. waning 'to think'
e. waningtsuku 'to forget'

Example:

A	P
Guilherme	na waningsuku tukona noakoni
Graham	t forget Indian's-language
'Graham forgot the Indian's language.'	

12. Expression

12.1

— A (G)

- a. hokin~~ing~~ba 'to ask about'
- b. ikawk 'to cry'
- c. hoho 'to call, whistle, laugh, yell'
- d. kongh~~u~~ 'to lie'

Example:

A G
ihoho na|id~~i~~k

I-call t you

'I called you.'

12.2

— A (P) (G/B)

- a. hoki 'to talk, tell, ask'
- b. waipa 'to sing'

Example:

A B/G
Olivia anhang|waipa an~~ing~~|awa opats~~ing~~ ama|

Olive she sing is her child to/for
P

Deus noa waipan~~ing~~

God's singing/song

'Olive is singing God's song for her child.'

13. Meteorological

13.1

—

- a. pawang 'to be cold'
- b. horong 'to be hot'
- c. waan~~ing~~ 'to be windy'

Example:

pawang

cold

'It's cold.'