

A note on the Maco [wpc] (Piaroan) language of the lower Ventuari, Venezuela

The present paper seeks to clarify the position of the Maco [wpc] language of the lower Ventuari, Venezuela, since there has been some uncertainty in the literature on this matter. Maco-Ventuari, not to be confused with other languages with a similar name, is so far poorly documented, but the present paper shows that it is nevertheless possible to show that it is a dialect of Piaroa or a language closely related to Piaroa.

by *Harald Hammarström*¹

1. Introduction

The present paper seeks to clarify the position of the Maco language of the lower Ventuari, Venezuela, since there has been some uncertainty in the literature on the (so far poorly attested) Maco-Ventuari language.

According to one strand, since Koch-Grünberg (1913:468-469), it is held to be a dialect of Piaroa. This is uncomfortable only insofar as the only published comparison of actual Maco-Ventuari data with Piaroa (Loukotka 1949:56-57, Koch-Grünberg 1913:468-469) amounts to very few lexical matches, and, although one may perhaps agree that they are related, they show considerable divergence. For example, the numerals in the comparison are totally different, which is surprising if they are indeed dialects.

Another possibility is that Maco-Ventuari could be a language which is not mutually intelligible with Piaroa—this would explain the divergence in vocabulary—and reports of intelligibility with Piaroa could reflect bilingual Piaroa competence on the part of the Maco-Ventuari.

A third option is to leave the matter undecided, i.e., to call Maco-Ventuari “unclassified” (Mosonyi 2003:109), since there are only a couple of dozen words actually attested in publication. However, there is in fact one early vocabulary with another dozen words that all 20th century authors have failed to notice.

In this paper, we first distinguish Maco-Ventuari from other languages in the literature with names similar to Maco. Next, we bring all data together, including the unnoticed vocabulary. Using more recent and more extensive data than was available early in the century, we show that Maco-Ventuari, as far as can be said given its scarce attestation, is indeed a dialect of Piaroa, or a closely related language.

The Maco language/dialect is not extinct—there are 1,130 ethnic Maco of which the majority speaks the language, according to latest Venezuelan census data (Mattei-Müller 2009:491). Although no new language data has been collected for a century, at least not such that has reached publication, there is in principle no reason why Maco should remain so poorly documented.

2. The Different #Makus

There are a number of different South American languages/ethnic groups so far referred to with a name resembling #Maku² which are very different linguistically. Mahecha

¹Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen and Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig; h.hammarstrom@let.ru.nl. The author wishes to thank Hein van der Voort for comments on a previous draft and Frank Seifart for help with access to publications concerning the Rio Pure Indians. The usual disclaimers apply.

Rubio et al. (1997:112-120) is an excellent listing of most “#Maku-sightings” in the literature but not all of which are pinpointed linguistically. For reference, we list them here grouped by (arguable) language family. In each case, we use the first attested spelling variant of #Maku for that group with a dash and a disambiguating term. If an iso-639-3 code exists for the language/ethnic group, we give the code in brackets.

1. **Macos-Cuyabeno [iso-639-3 code lacking]:** The extinct Macos at the Cuyabeno river (near the headwaters of the Aguarico in Southeast Colombia) of which no linguistic data remains, but which were believed to speak a dialect of Cofán (Pérez 1862:475). These Macos are only very scarcely attested, and no ethnic group with the name Macos is attested in most early sources near the Cofán (Friede 1952:203).
2. **Maku-Auari [iso-639-3 code lacking]:** A small tribe speaking a language isolate at the Auari river (which together with the Parime forms the Uraricuéra) in Venezuela-Brazil. It was first reported by Koch-Grünberg (1913:455-458) with a 15-word vocabulary, though see Koch-Grünberg (1922:227-228) for possible earlier mentions without linguistic data. Thanks to Migliazza (1965, 1966, 1967, 1978, 1980, 1983, 1985, 2008), Faria (no date) and Maciel (1991) the language is relatively well-documented with a published phonology and a grammar sketch. The total amount of data collected by Migliazza actually amounts to a 300-page grammar (p.c. Raoul Zamponi 2006). This Maku language is sometimes missing from handbooks/overviews, e.g., Crevels (2007)³ and Lewis (2009), in spite of its status being clear from the above publications and other handbooks/overviews (Adelaar 1998, Baldus 1968, Fabre 1998, Tovar and de Tovar 1984:165, Loukotka 1968:151-152, Brêa Monteiro and Brasil 1998:40, Aikhenvald and Dixon 1999:361-362).
3. **Macú-Yanomami [shb,xsu,wca,guu]:** Occasionally, the term Macú brabos was (is?) used to refer to Xirianá and Waicá groups roaming the right bank of the Upper Rio Negro (Nimuendajú 1950:172, Tavera-Acosta 1907:300-302). Presently, these groups are rarely called #Maku and are unquestionably part of the Yanomami family (Migliazza 1972).
4. **Macú-Nadahup [kwa,jup,mbj,yab]:** Possibly the first unequivocal reference to the Macú-Nadahup dates from 1774-1775 (Sampaio 1825:114), though the first linguistic data to be published are the wordlists of Makú of Rio Curicuriary (= Dâw) and Makú of Rio Tiquié (= Yuhup) in Koch-Grünberg (1906). These Macú groups have since been the subject of countless publications (Fabre 2005), and, although they constitute some four mutually unintelligible languages, are unquestionably related in one family (Epps 2008, Martins 2005). Although the Nadahup languages are often held to be genetically related to the Kakua-Nukak languages, there is, at present, insufficient evidence for a common origin (Bolaños and Epps 2009).
5. **Makú-Kakua-Nukak [cbv,mbr]:** The vocabulary of Makú of Rio Papurý-Caiarý-Querary (Koch-Grünberg 1906, Silverwood-Cope 1972) appears to be the first unequivocal reference to a Kakua variety. Later Makú (of the Guaviare and Inirida) has been applied also to Nìkak (Torres Carvajal 1994, Mahecha Rubio et al. 1997, 1998). The two distinct ethnic groups speak closely-related varieties (Cathcart

²I use the #-symbol to denote resemblant forms, so #X means ‘a form resembling X’ agnostic of whether the forms in question are cognate, spelling variants, or just resemble each other by chance. For example, by #Maku, we mean any string that resembles ‘Maku’, e.g., ‘Macu’, ‘Máku’, ‘Mako’ and so on.

³Where it was listed by the author but tacitly removed by the editor of the volume.

- 1972, Cabrera Becerra et al. 1999, Mahecha Rubio 2009, 2007). Although Kakua-Nukak are often held to be genetically related to the Nadahup languages, there is, at present, insufficient evidence for a common origin (Bolaños and Epps 2009).
6. **Maco-Ventuari [wpc]:** This Maco language is first met with in Humboldt (1822:155-157) on the Ventuari in Venezuela. It is poorly attested—only some 38 words published—but, nevertheless, discernibly a variety closely related to Piaroa (Krute 1988) of the Sáliban (also known as Sáliba-Piaroan) language family, as we discuss below.
 7. **Makú-Achagua [aca]:** According to Mahecha Rubio et al. (1997:112), an occasional 1736 Makú reference denotes Achagua (or an Achagua clan, see Acosta Saignes 1954:77-78). Achagua is an Arawak language (Meléndez Lozano 1998) and the label Makú for Achagua is restricted to 18th century sources (Mahecha Rubio et al. 1997:112-120).
 8. **Maco-Hoti [yau]:** Mahecha Rubio et al. (1997:93-94) suggest that some early usages of Maco at the upper Orinoco may actually denote (groups of) the language isolate Hoti (Vilera 1987, Guarisma P. and Coppens 1978, Vilera Díaz 1985). This identification appears to be confused, since the Hoti territory is further northeast and much more remote (Zent and Zent 2007:80, Eibl-Eibesfeldt 1973:128). In any case, modern labels for the Hoti do not include #Maku (Coppens 1983, Zent and Zent 2008). To further complicate matters, Hoti has been suggested to be genetically related to the Nadahup-Puinave-Kakua-Nukak (“Maku” family) languages (Henley et al. 1996), but the evidence presented for this relationship is clearly insufficient.
 9. **Macú-Carabayo [cby]:** Lewis (2009) lists “Amazonas Macusa” as a derogatory name for the Carabayo/Rio Puré indians and notes that “Macusa” or “Macú” is arbitrarily applied to uncontacted groups. Only some 17 utterances with uncertain meaning are known of the Carabayo/Rio Puré language (d’Arenys de Mar 1970, Berchmans de Felanix 1969, Font 1969), though there is the suspicion (Vidal y Pinell 1970) that it is the same language as, or the related to, the Yurí which have otherwise not been sighted in the past century (Wallace 1853, Martius 1867:268-272).

In addition, the name Makú is also frequently used as the name of a hypothetical language family including Nadahup and Kakua-Nukak. As noted, such a genetic relationship has yet to be adequately supported by evidence (Bolaños and Epps 2009). To avoid confusion⁴, the name Makú should not be retained for any or all parts of this alleged family. The names Nadahup and Kakua-Nukak are unambiguous alternatives for the respective branches and Nadahup-Kakua-Nukak(-Puinave) would be an unambiguous alternative for the hypothetical macro-family.

Of the nine different #Makus, only the Macú-Nadahup and Makú-Kakua-Nukak are mobile hunter-gatherer oriented groups in a patron-client relationship to more sedentary and agriculturally oriented Tukano/Arawak speaking groups (Mahecha Rubio et al. 2000).

⁴In addition, the denomination #Maku has been used since the 18th century for indigenous peoples in servitude in the Orinoco region (Useche Losada 1987:74, 100, 102-103, 145, 164), and could therefore be considered derogatory. For that reason, even if nothing else, it should be avoided.

3. The Position of the Maco-Ventuari [wpc] Language

The first linguistic data of Maco-Ventuari to appear are the 10 words in Humboldt (1822:154-156)—collected by him from a Maco youth. He indicates that there are three groups of Macos, the first on the Ventuari above the tributary Rio Mariata, the second on the Orinoco tributary Rio Padamo and the third near the headwaters of the Orinoco above Rio Gehette.

The second mention comes from Koch-Grünberg (1913:468-469), who published 4 words furnished to him by a Venezuelan official. He reports being told that the Mā'ku (his spelling) inhabit the savannas of the right banks of the middle and lower Ventuari, especially around its tributaries Camáni and Mariéte, and at the upper reaches of the small right-hand tributaries of the Orinoco up to a few days downwards from the mouth of the Cunucunúma.

The third and final author to publish data on Maco-Ventuari is Loukotka (1949:56-57) who gives 25 words collected by the Czech traveller E. St. Vráz in 1894. Loukotka's location for the Maco is nearly identical to Koch-Grünberg's, and is presumably copied from there.

It should be noted that, Koch-Grünberg and Loukotka—authors who otherwise show near exhaustive command of the literature—appear to have been unaware of Humboldt's earlier vocabulary.

The (rather minuscule) total of words is reproduced in Table 1.

	Humboldt 1825:V7:154-156	Koch-Grünberg 1913:468-469	Loukotka 1949:56-57 [Vráz 1894]
ananas			<i>kana</i> [Piároa <i>kianú</i> ; <i>keaná</i>]
banane	<i>paruru</i> [en tamanaque aussi, <i>paruru</i>]		
bois de sarbacane			<i>mavi</i>
bremse (tabanus)		<i>mátule</i> [Piaróa <i>mbeýtsále</i>]	
courge			<i>kauya</i> [Piároa <i>káuiya</i>]
deux	<i>tajus</i>		<i>tagús</i>
eau/wasser	<i>ahia</i> [en salive, cagua]	<i>áhiya</i> [Piaróa <i>ahī'ya</i>]	<i>ahia</i> [Piároa <i>ahí:ya</i>]
écorce de l'arbre amyris balsamifera			<i>kurukaye</i>
écorce de l'arbre icica heptaphylla			<i>takamaré</i>
épervier			<i>guerimaka</i>
femme			<i>iñaku</i> [Piároa <i>izaxu</i>]
flambeau			<i>tehaguaré</i> [Piároa <i>duhu</i> =bois]
flamme			<i>taguaka</i> [Piároa <i>istakuaxa</i>]
garçon			<i>mure</i>
liane			<i>guipo</i> [Piároa <i>uipo</i>]
lune	<i>jama</i> [en salive, <i>vexio</i>]		<i>gama</i>
maigre			<i>iñake</i>
maïs	<i>niarne</i>	<i>īmó</i> [Piaróa <i>nyāmē</i>]	
maison			<i>paupa</i>

	Humboldt 1825:V7:154-156	Koch-Grünberg 1913:468-469	Loukotka 1949:56-57 [Vráz 1894]
manioc	<i>elente</i> [en maco, <i>cahig</i> (sic!)]		
nom d'un mont			<i>payaraima</i>
oiseau			<i>trogon</i>
petit			<i>kikiče</i> [Piároa <i>xikičae</i>]
quatre	<i>imontegroa</i>		<i>imontegua</i>
rouge			<i>dú</i> [Piároa <i>túu</i> , <i>túahe</i>]
sarbacane			<i>uñana</i> [Piároa <i>noana</i> , <i>nyoana</i>]
schlecht		<i>tɣ̣úláha</i> / <i>tẓúláha</i> [Piaróa <i>tɣ̣úráha</i>]	
soleil	<i>jama</i> [en salive, <i>mumeseque-cocco</i>]		
trois	<i>percotahuja</i>		<i>perkotahuya</i>
un	<i>nianti</i>		<i>niareti</i>
viridis			<i>tutau</i>

Table 1. The three published vocabularies of Maco-Ventuari and comparisons adduced by the respective authors.

Humboldt (1822:154-156) compared his 10 words to Sáliva, since “Maco is generally held to be a dialect of Saliva” but the result of his comparison, with the Sáliva available to him, actually contains hardly one match with Sáliva. The best match being *paruru* ~ *paruru* “banana” which, however, matches Tamanaku (an extinct Cariban language of Venezuela) rather than Sáliva.

Koch-Grünberg (1913:468-469) compared his four words with Piaroa and found matches for all four—consistent with reports of Maco-Ventuari being a dialect of Piaroa.

Loukotka (1949:56-57), who had more extensive materials for Piaroa available than Humboldt, has convincing comparisons for about half of his 25 words, but, notably, there are no matches adduced for the numerals. The numerals (1-4) were independently collected by Humboldt and Vráz and agree in forms, so they could hardly be the result of a confused elicitation.

At this stage, the paradox is that on the one hand we are told that Maco-Ventuari is a dialect of Piaroa, but on the other hand, no more than 50% of the (admittedly minuscule, but it is all we have) wordlist has plausible Piaroa cognates. In addition, among the plausible cognates we find words that are widely assumed to be diachronically less stable (Tadmor et al. 2010), and among those for which no cognates can be mustered—notably the numerals—are among the most stable. The state of affairs even raises the suspicion that Maco-Ventuari is a language unrelated to Piaroa that has come under heavy Piaroa influence. Under such a suspicion, the Maco-Ventuari would be bilingual in Piaroa and Maco-Ventuari (giving rise to rumours of dialect level intelligibility) and would consequently have borrowed a fair amount of Piaroa vocabulary. Indeed, more recent authors have simply assumed that Maco-Ventuari is a Piaroan dialect (e.g., Fuchs 1967:87-90, Tovar and de Tovar 1984:161 and with some hesitation Kaplan

1974:40-43, 79) or left Maco-Ventuari as an independent “not definitively classified” language (Mosonyi 2003:109)⁵.

However, the paradox can be resolved using the old Maco-Ventuari vocabularies and more extensive data on Piaroa. Piaroa is a language with classifiers attaching to nouns and noun modifiers, and numerals 1-3 in particular, infix the classifier morpheme. For example, *dæ* is the classifier for a flat, non-round, angular and/or pointed saliently two-dimensional object (Krute 1988:144, 279), and attaches to both the noun and the numeral in a noun phrase:

<i>kuro-dæ</i>	<i>hi-dæ-tetæ</i>	"one machete"
<i>kuro-dæ</i>	<i>to-dæ-re</i>	"two machetes"
<i>kuro-dæ</i>	<i>wæbo-dæ-tuk^wæ</i>	"three machetes"
<i>kuro-dæ</i>	<i>pa^hk^wæhæno-dæ</i>	"four machetes"

In addition, there are animate/inanimate suppletive roots for lower numerals (Krute 1988:150-153, Mosonyi 2000, 2002). When we consider the animate forms, (at least) the numerals 1-2 of the Humboldt and Loukotka vocabularies do find good Piaroa cognates. Loukotka (1949:56-57) must simply have overlooked the (quite different) alternative roots. Table 2 displays the comparisons.

	Maco-Ventuari		Piaroa	
	Humboldt 1822	Loukotka 1949	Inanimate (Krute 1988:150)	Animate masculine (Krute 1988:153)
Un	<i>nianti</i>	<i>niareti</i>	<i>yo- -tetæ</i>	<i>ñatētæ</i>
			<i>hi- -tetæ</i>	
eux	<i>tajus</i>	<i>tagús</i>	<i>to- -re</i>	<i>tahũ</i>
			<i>ta- -re</i>	
Trois	<i>percotahuja</i>	<i>perkotahuya</i>	<i>wæbo- -tuk^wæ</i>	<i>wæmetuk^wæ</i>
			<i>wæba- -tuk^wæ</i>	
Quatre	<i>imontegroa</i>	<i>imontegua</i>	<i>pahak^wæ(hæ)nia-</i>	<i>pahak^wænt</i>
			<i>pahak^wæ(hæ)nio-</i>	

Table 2. Numeral forms 1-4 in Maco-Ventuari and Piaroa

I have failed to find parallels for the forms of the numerals for ‘3’ and ‘4’ of the vocabularies of Humboldt and Vráz, only an isolated Piaroa form *imonteroa* (Ernst 1895:401), *imotéhua* (Koch-Grünberg 1928:356) or *jimótejua* (Tavera-Acosta 1907:30) seems close enough in form, but with the meaning ‘5’ rather than ‘4’. If this identification is correct, then actual meaning of the #imontehua-word was presumably an inexact quantity—a situation which is common in languages with restricted numeral systems (Hammarström 2010). In any case, Sáliba also only has cognates for 1-2 with Piaroa (Benaissa 1991, Ramírez 1996, 2000, 1998, Suárez 1977, Rivet 1920), so the ancestor of Maco-Ventuari, Piaroa and Sáliba is likely to have had only the numerals 1-2.

⁵Mattei-Müller (2006:295, 301) even calls it both “unclassified” and “closely related” to Piaroa!

With (at least) the numerals 1-2 being cognate between Maco-Ventuari and Piaroa, the case for Maco-Ventuari as related to Piaroa becomes much stronger. However, it is hardly meaningful to use the meagre lexical data at hand to try to pinpoint whether Maco-Ventuari is a dialect of Piaroa or a separate, but closely related, language.

4. Conclusion

The Maco-Ventuari language was reported as early as Humboldt (1822:155-157) and is different from many other Amazonian languages with a similar name. It is still very poorly attested, with published data amounting only to some three dozen words. Judging from earlier comparisons, there may have been some hesitation as to its proper position, but more careful examination of the wordlists show that there are no good reasons for doubting the Piaroan affiliation of Maco-Ventuari.

References

- Acosta Saignes, Miguel. 1954. *Estudios de Etnología Antigua de Venezuela*. Caracas: Universidad Central de Venezuela.
- Adelaar, Willem F.H. 1998. The Endangered Situation of Native Languages in South America. In Kazuto Matsumura (ed.), *Studies in Endangered Languages: Papers from the International Symposium on Endangered Languages*, 1-15. Tokyo: Hituzi Syobo.
- Aikhenvald, Alexandra Y. & Robert M. W. Dixon. 1999. Other Small Families and Isolates. In Robert M. W. Dixon & Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald (eds.), *The Amazonian Languages* (Cambridge Language Surveys), 341-383. Cambridge University Press.
- Baldus, Herbert. 1968. *Bibliografía crítica da etnologia brasileira: Volume II* (Völkerkundliche Abhandlungen IV). Hannover: Kommissionsverlag Münstermann-Druck.
- Benaissa, Taik. 1991. *Vocabulario Sáliba-Español Español Sáliba*. Lomalinda: Alberto Lleras Camargo.
- Berchmans de Felanix, Juan. 1969. Relato auténtico de la expedición a la tribu desconocida en busca de Julián Gil y Alberto Miraña desaparecidos a fines de enero del corriente año de 1969 – en plena selva de la Amazonia Colombiana. *Separata de Amanecer Amazónico XVI*(744). 1-9. 17 Mayo.
- Bolaños, Katherine & Patience Epps. 2009. Linguistic classification of Kakua, a language of northwest Amazonia. Paper presented at the Conference on Indigenous Languages of Latin America IV, October 29-31, 2009, University of Texas at Austin.
- Brêa Monteiro, Maria Elizabeth & Maria Irene Brasil. 1998. Listagem dos nomes dos Povos indígenas no Brasil. *Boletim do Museu do Índio (Documentação)* 8. 1-71.
- Cabrera Becerra, Gabriel, Carlos E. Franky Calvo & Dany Mahecha Rubio. 1999. *Los Nîkak: Nómadas de la Amazonía Colombiana*. Santafé de Bogotá: Universidad Nacional de Colombia y Fundación Gaia-Amazonas.
- Cathcart, Marilyn. 1972. Cagua Grammar: Writeup Stage II. Unpublished Manuscript.
- Coppens, Walter. 1983. Los Hoti. In Walter Coppens (ed.), *Los Aborígenes de Venezuela, Vol II* (Monografía / Fundación la Salle 29), 243-302. Caracas: Fundación la Salle.
- Crevels, Mily. 2007. South America. In Christopher Moseley (ed.), *Atlas of the World's Endangered Languages*, 103-196. London & New York: Routledge.

- d'Arenys de Mar, Venanci. 1969, 1969, 1969, 1970. Descubriment d'una tribu totalment primitiva a la Missió dels Caputxins Catalans de Leticia (Amazonas – Colombia, S. A.). *El Apostolado Franciscano* 60, 60, 60, 61(Set, Set, Oct, Feb). 137-142, 158-164, 182-188, 40-46. 17 Mayo.
- Eibl-Eibesfeldt, Irenäus. 1973. Die Waruwádu (Yuwana), ein kürzlich entdeckter, noch unerforschter Indianerstamm Venezuelas. *Anthropos* 68. 137-144.
- Epps, Patience. 2008. *A grammar of Hup* (Mouton Grammar Library 43). Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Ernst, Adolf. 1895. Upper Orinoco Vocabularies. *American Anthropologist* 8(4). 393-401.
- Fabre, Alain. 1998. *Manual de las lenguas indígenas sudamericanas, I-II* (LINCOM Handbooks in Linguistics 4-5). München: Lincom.
- Fabre, Alain. 2005. Diccionario Etnolingüístico y guía Bibliográfica de los Pueblos Indígenas Sudamericanos. Book in Progress at <http://butler.cc.tut.fi/~fabre/BookInternetVersio/Alkusivu.html> accessed May 2005.
- Faria, João Barbosa de. (no date). Vocabulário da tribo Macú. Unpublished Manuscript.
- Font, Antonio. 1969. Breve Vocabulario. *Amanecer Amazónico* XVI(745). 16-17. 31 Mayo.
- Friede, Juan. 1952. Los Kofán: Una tribu de la Alta Amazonía Colombiana. In *Proceedings of the thirtieth International Congress of Americanists, held in Cambridge, 18-23 August 1952*, 202-219. London: Royal Anthropological Institute.
- Fuchs, Helmuth. 1967. Urgent Tasks in Eastern Venezuela. *Bulletin of the International Committee on Urgent Anthropological Ethnological Research* 9. 69-103.
- Guarisma Pinto, Virginia, & Walter Coppens. 1978. Vocabulario Hoti. *Antropológica* 49. 3-27.
- Hammarström, Harald. 2010. Rarities in Numeral Systems. In Jan Wohlgemuth & Michael Cysouw (eds.), *Rethinking Universals: How rarities affect linguistic theory* (Empirical Approaches to Language Typology 45), 11-60. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Henley, Paul, Marie-Claude Mattéi Müller & Howard Reid. 1994-1996. Cultural and linguistic affinities of the foraging people of North Amazonia: a new perspective. *Antropológica* 83. 3-38.
- Humboldt, Alexander von. 1822. *Voyage aux régions équinoxiales du Nouveau Continent* volume 7. Paris: N. Maze.
- Kaplan, Joanna Overing. 1974. The Piaroa: a people of the Orinoco basin: a study in kinship and marriage. Brandeis University, doctoral dissertation.
- Koch-Grünberg, Theodor. 1906. Makú. *Anthropos* I. 877-906.
- Koch-Grünberg, Theodor. 1913. Abschluß meiner Reise durch Nordbrasilien zum Orinoco, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der von mir besuchten Indianerstämme. *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie* 45. 448-474.
- Koch-Grünberg, Theodor. 1922. Die Völkergruppierung zwischen Rio Branco, Orinoco, Rio Negro und Yapurá. In W. Lehmann (ed.), *Festschrift Eduard Seler dargebracht zum 70: Geburtstag von Freunden, Schülern und Verehrern*, 205-266. Stuttgart: Stecker und Schröder.
- Koch-Grünberg, Theodor. 1928. *Sprachen* (Von Roroima zum Orinoco: Ergebnisse einer Reise in Nordbrasilien und Venezuela in den Jahren 1911-13 4). Stuttgart: Strecker und Schröder.
- Krute, Laurence Dana. 1988. Piaroa nominal morphosemantics. Columbia University, doctoral dissertation.

- Lewis, Paul M. (ed.). 2009. *Ethnologue: Languages of the World*. 16th edn. Dallas: SIL International.
- Loukotka, Čestmír. 1949. Sur Quelques Langues Inconnues de l’Amerique du Sud. *Lingua Posnaniensis* I. 53-82.
- Loukotka, Čestmír. 1968. *Classification of the South American Indian Languages* (Reference Series 7). Los Angeles: Latin American Center, University of California.
- Maciel, Iraguacema. 1991. Alguns aspectos fonológicos e morfológicos da língua Máku. Brasília: Universidade de Brasília, MA thesis.
- Mahecha Rubio, Dany. 2007. Los Nĭkak: Experiencias y aprendizajes del contacto con otras gentes. In Leo W. Wetzels (ed.), *Language Endangerment and Endangered Languages: Linguistic and Anthropological Studies with Special Emphasis on the Languages and Cultures of the Andean-Amazonian Border Area* (Lenguas Indígenas de América Latina (ILLA) 5), 91-106. Leiden: Research School of Asian, African and Amerindian Studies (CNWS), Universiteit Leiden.
- Mahecha Rubio, Dany. 2009. El nombre en Nĭkak. In Leo W. Wetzels (ed.), *The Linguistics of Endangered Languages: Contributions to Morphology and Morphosyntax*, 63-93. Utrecht: LOT.
- Mahecha Rubio, Dany, Carlos Eduardo Franky Calvo & Gabriel Cabrera Becerra. 1996-1997. Los Makú del noroeste amazónico. *Revista Colombiana de Antropología* XXXIII. 85-132.
- Mahecha Rubio, Dany, Carlos Eduardo Franky Calvo & Gabriel Cabrera Becerra. 2000. Nukak, Kakua, Juhup y Hupdu (Makú): Cazadores nómadas de la Amazonía Colombiana. In François Correa R. (ed.), *Amazonia – Caquetá* (Geografía humana de Colombia: Tomo VII II), 131-211. Bogotá: Instituto Colombiano de Antropología e Historia.
- Mahecha Rubio, Dany, Carlos Eduardo Franky Calvo, Carmen R. Fajardo M. & Gabriel Cabrera Becerra. 1998. *Los Nukak, un mundo nomada que se extingue* (Documento de trabajo 6). Bogotá: Fundación Gaia Amazonas.
- Martins, Valteir. 2005. Reconstrução Fonológica do Protomaku Oriental. Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, doctoral dissertation.
- Martius, Carl Friedrich Philip von. 1867. *Zur Sprachenkunde* (Beiträge zur Ethnographie und Sprachenkunde Amerikas zumal Brasiliens II). Leipzig: Friedrich Fleischer.
- Mattei-Müller, Marie-Claude. 2006. Lenguas Indígenas de Venezuela en peligro de extinción. In *Lenguas y tradiciones orales de la Amazonía. ¿diversidad en peligro?*, 281-312. La Habana: Casa de las Américas.
- Mattei-Müller, Marie-Claude. 2009. Venezuela en la Orinoquia. In Inge Sichra (ed.), *Atlas sociolingüístico de pueblos indígenas en América Latina* volume 1, 478-505. Cochabamba, Bolivia: FUNPROEIB Andes.
- Meléndez Lozano, Miguel Angel. 1998. *La lengua Achagua: Estudio Gramatical* (Lenguas Aborígenes de Colombia: Descripciones 11). Bogotá: CESO-CCELA, Universidad de los Andes.
- Migliazza, Ernesto. 1967. Grupos Lingüísticos do Território Federal do Roraima. In *Antropologia* (Atas do Simpósio sôbre a biota Amazônica, Belém, Pará, Junho 6-11 1966 2), 153-173. Rio de Janeiro: Conselho Nacional de Pesquisas.
- Migliazza, Ernest. 1972. Yanomama grammar and intelligibility. Indiana University, doctoral dissertation.
- Migliazza, Ernesto C. 1965. Fonología Makú. *Boletim do Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, Série Antropologia* 25. 1-17.

- Migliazza, Ernesto C. 1966. Esboço sintático de um corpus da língua Makú. *Boletim do Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, Série Antropologia* 32. 1-38.
- Migliazza, Ernesto C. 1978. Maku, Sape and Uruak Languages: Current Status and Basic Lexicon. *Anthropological Linguistics* XX(3). 133-140.
- Migliazza, Ernesto C. 1980. Languages of the Orinoco-Amazon Basin: Current Status. *Antropológica* 53. 95-162.
- Migliazza, Ernesto C. 1983. Lenguas de la Región Orinoco Amazonas: Estado Actual. *América Indígena* 43. 703-784.
- Migliazza, Ernesto C. 1985. Languages of the Orinoco-Amazon Region: Current Status. In Harriet E. Manelis Klein & Louisa Stark (eds.), *South American Indian Languages: Retrospect and Prospect*, 17-139. Austin: Texas University Press.
- Migliazza, Ernesto C. 2008. Máku. Paper presented at the 4th Conference on Endangered Languages and Cultures of Native America, University of Utah.
- Mosonyi, Esteban Emilio. 2000. Elementos gramaticales del idioma Piaroa. In María Stella González de Pérez & María Luisa Rodríguez de Montes (eds.), *Lenguas indígenas de Colombia: una visión descriptiva*, 657-668. Santafé de Bogotá: Instituto Caro y Cuervo.
- Mosonyi, Esteban Emilio. 2002. Elementos de Gramática Piaroa: Algunas Consideraciones sobre sus clases nominales. *Boletín de Lingüística* 18. 71-103.
- Mosonyi, Esteban Emilio. 2003. Situación actual de las lenguas indígenas de Venezuela. In Esteban Emilio Mosonyi, Arelis Barbella & Silvana Caula (eds.), *Situación de las lenguas indígenas en Venezuela*, 86-116. Caracas: Casa de Las Letras-Casa de Bello.
- Nimuedajú, Curt. 1950. Reconhecimento dos rios Içána, Ayarí e Uaupés. *Journal de la Société des Américanistes* 39(1). 125-182.
- Pérez, Felipe. 1862. *Jeografía física i política de los Estados Unidos de Colombia* volume I. Bogotá: Imprenta de la Nación.
- Ramírez, Hortensia Estrada. 1996. *La Lengua Sáliba: Clasea nominales y sistema de concordancia* (Premios Nacionales de Cultura). Santafé de Bogotá: Tercer Mundo Editores.
- Ramírez, Hortensia Estrada. 1998. Lengua Sáliba. In Jon Landaburu (ed.), *Langues de l'Orénoque et du nord de la Colombie* (Documentos sobre lenguas aborígenes de Colombia del archivo de Paul Rivet 2), 231-275. Bogotá: Ediciones Uniandes-CCELA-Colciencias.
- Ramírez, Hortensia Estrada. 2000. La Lengua Sáliba. In María Stella González de Pérez & María Luisa Rodríguez de Montes (eds.), *Lenguas indígenas de Colombia: una visión descriptiva*, 681-702. Santafé de Bogotá: Instituto Caro y Cuervo.
- Rivet, Paul. 1920. Affinités du Sáliba et du Piaróa. *Journal de la Société des Américanistes* XII. 11-20.
- Sampaio, Francisco Xavier Ribeiro de. 1825. *Diario da viagem que em visita, e correição das povoações da capitania da S. Joze do Rio Negro fez o ouvidor, e intendente geral da mesma no anno de 1774 e 1775*. Lisboa: Typografia da Academia.
- Silverwood-Cope, Peter. 1972. A contribution to the ethnography of the Colombian Maku. Cambridge University, doctoral dissertation.
- Suárez, María Matilde. 1977. *La Lengua Saliva*. Caracas: Centro de Lenguas Indígenas, Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas, Universidad Católica Andrés Bello.
- Tadmor, Uri, Martin Haspelmath & Bradley Taylor. 2010. Borrowability and the notion of basic vocabulary. *Diachronica* 27(2). 226-246.

- Tavera-Acosta, Bartolomé. 1907. *En el Sur (Dialectos Indígenas de Venezuela)*. Ciudad-Bolivar, Venezuela: Benito Jimeno Castre.
- Torres Carvajal, William. 1994. Nukak: Aspectos Etnográficos. *Revista Colombiana de Antropología* 31. 195-236.
- Tovar, Antonio & Consuelo Larrucea de Tovar. 1984. *Catálogo de las lenguas de América del Sur: con clasificaciones, indicaciones tipológicas, bibliografía y mapas*. Madrid: Gredos.
- Useche Losada, Mariano. 1987. *El proceso colonial en el Alto Orinoco-Río Negro (siglos XVI a XVIII)* (Publicaciones de la Fundación de investigaciones arqueológicas nacionales 34). Bogotá: Fundación de investigaciones arqueológicas nacionales, Banco de la República.
- Vidal y Pinell, Ramón. 1969-1970. Identificación de la tribu de los Yuríes en el Amazonas de Colombia. *Amazonía Colombiana Americanista* 7. 95-109.
- Vilera, Diana. 1987. Introducción a morphosintaxis de la lengua Hoti: el lexema nominal. *Boletín de lingüística* 6. 79-99.
- Vilera Díaz, Diana. 1985. Introducción morfológica de la lengua Hödi. Universidad Central de Venezuela MA thesis.
- Wallace, Alfred R. 1853. *Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro, with an account of the Native Tribes and Observations on the climate, geology, and natural history of the Amazon Valley*. London: Reeve and Co.
- Zent, Egleé & Stanford Zent. 2007. Los Jodī. In G. Freire & A. Tillett (eds.), *El estado de la salud indígena en Venezuela*, 77-130. Caracas: Coordinación Intercultural de Salud de los Pueblos Indígenas (CISPI), Ministerio de Salud y Desarrollo Social.
- Zent, Egleé & Stanford Zent. 2008. Los Jodī. In Miguel Angel Perera (ed.), *Los Aborígenes de Venezuela*, 499-570. 2nd edn. Caracas: Ediciones IVIC, Monte Avila Editores, ICAS, Fundación La Salle.

Submitted on May 14th, 2010

Approved on September 23rd, 2010

Published on February 9th, 2011