

The Language of the Tacana Indians (Bolivia).

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(Conclusion.)

Personal Pronouns.

The personal pronouns are compounds. It is difficult to say, whether the affix *-ma* is related to *(uts-)ama*, Indian ⁷⁶. If such is actually the case, then *e-ama*, *i-ama* signifies "I-my-being", or the like. There can be, however, no doubt as to its relationship to *e-ami*, body.

Synonymous with *añia* is surely the affix *-quie*, *-quia* in the Cavineña dialect.

For instance:

tua-tseve, with him.

tua-tseve-quie, fraternal, viz., that one-with-my-being (related by blood with me).

tu-xa-quie, that one (of-his-being), his, of him.

The same idea seems to be contained in *e-ama* (I-my-being); *i-ama*, A.; *i-quie* and *i-quia*, Cav. These affixes are merely emphatic particles ⁷⁷.

This is the only way to explain the combination of the different suffixes in the genitive of the 2nd and 3rd personal singular of the absolute pronouns and in the possessives, in the Cavineña.

Doubtful, however, are the forms *e-ra*, Cav. ⁷⁸, *mi-ra*, thou; *tu-ra*, T., he, she. The latter two seem to be rather datives.

Cavineña

<i>e-cuana-ra</i> ,	á nosotros (to-for-us)
<i>mi-ra</i> ,	á tí (to-for-thee)
<i>xume-ra</i> ,	á aquél (to-for-that one)
<i>mi-cuana-ra</i> ,	á vosotros (to-for-you)
<i>xuma-cuana-ra</i> ,	á aquéllos (to-for-those ones)
<i>tuna-ra</i> ,	á ellos (to-for-them)

era is a mistake, for which the copyist may be blamed. The correct form of the 1st pers. sing. is doubtless *e-ca*, or *e-xa* (cf. *deca*, *dexa*, man.).

tu-be and *mica-be*, in the Maropa dialect signify "only-that-one", "only-you-there", respectively.

⁷⁶ *ma-qui*, penis, T., *ma-qui*, enceinte, foetus, Cav., *xama-biati*, to conceive, T.

⁷⁷ Cf. *exui*, menstrua; *exu-quie*, brother, sister, Cav.

⁷⁸ Cavineña, p. 28.