

CASE MARKING IN THE LEKO LANGUAGE

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1. Introduction¹

Leko is a virtually unknown language spoken in an isolated part of the Andean eastern slopes in Bolivia.² The major published source on the language, apart from the small word lists in Lázaro de Ribera (Palau & Saíz 1989), Wedell (1853), Cardús (1886), Brinton (1946) and Montaña Aragón (1987), is a Christian doctrine composed by the missionary Andrés Herrero in the beginning of the nineteenth century. The Leko doctrine has been published by Lafone Quevedo (1905), who used it as the major source for a grammatical sketch of the language. His work has remained the only serious analysis of Leko, since no other linguistic study of the language has been undertaken in this century. In 1994 I was able to trace some of the last speakers of the language and during visits in the following years I gathered enough language data to extend the linguistic analysis presented in Lafone Quevedo. A first view of complex verb formation is presented in Kerke (1998) and the purpose of the current article is to present an inventory of the different case markers that are used in the Herrero manuscript. In order to do this I will present lines from the doctrine and contrast these with sentences as they have been given by my informants. There is still a lot we do not know about Leko, but on the basis of the Herrero manuscript and the data I collected during my fieldwork we can obtain a clear picture of the role of the case markers in this hardly studied Bolivian 'pie de monte' language.

2. *The Leko language*

In Grimes (1988) Leko, classified as an isolate, was reported to be dead. However, Montaña Aragón (1987) reported a number of speakers in the region of Atén and Apolo

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² This is the case for almost all of the indigenous languages in this area. Schuller (1917, xcii): 'All those Indian languages of central, eastern, and northern Bolivia have not yet been studied methodically and systematically. No corner of South America is less known than the *habitat* of the Mosesteno and adjoining parts, especially as far as the native Indian languages are concerned. Of all these Indian languages, we possess vocabularies, accompanied by short grammatical sketches, of Tacana, Cavineño and Leko only.' Since then, the situation has not improved, and although Schuller forgets to mention La Cueva's (1893) description of Yuracare, any serious linguistic work on one of these unknown languages has only been done on Cayuvava (Key, 1967). Only recently there is some political and scientific attention for the lowland Bolivian languages as a result of the policy of bilingual education.

in the province of Franz Tamayo and along the river Mapiri in the province of Larecaja, both in the Andean foothill region (the eastern slopes), to the north of La Paz, Bolivia. In 1994, responding to an appeal in Adelaar (1991) to investigate the possibility that speakers of the Leko language might still survive, I undertook a fieldwork trip to Bolivia. A thorough search in the region of Atén and Apolo was in vain, but I contacted some elder men and women on the Mapiri river, who speak a language that, on the basis of the existing data, could be characterized as Leko. Short visits in 1995, 1996 and 1997 produced much more language data. Collecting these data was a time-consuming affair, since the informants, most of them male and over 50 years of age, had not spoken the language for a considerable span of time. One of the major problems is the fact that the Leko speakers do not yet feel free to enter into spontaneous conversation with each other, so all my data are the result of elicitation. Most of the data, on which the morphological analysis presented here is based, were provided by the only couple³ that address each other in Leko from time to time. They have been the main informants during my visits to the region in 1995 and 1996. Although I checked the data various times, I must warn the reader that I have not yet been able to check the information to the last detail with other speakers.

3. General characteristics.

Leko is an agglutinative language that predominantly employs suffixes. In (1) we find the personal pronoun *chera* 'we', the realization of which is optional, since Leko is a pro-drop language. The verbal root *du-* 'speak' is modified by one of the derivational suffixes *-kama* 'to be able', which is followed by the first person plural marker *-tean*. The direct object of 'to speak' *burua*, the name which the Leko speakers on the Mapiri river use for their language (other people along the river who are aware of the existence of the language use the term *dialecto* 'dialect' to refer to it), is not case-marked. The next word consists of the verbal root *da-* 'to want', which is modified by the negation marker *-in*, and the first person plural marker. The verb *da-* 'want' selects an infinitival complement marked by *-ch*:

- (1) *chera du -kama -tean burua da -in -tean du -ch*
 we speak can 1PL Leko want NEG 1PL speak INF
 'We are able to speak Leko, but we do not want to speak (it).' (T96)

Leko marks person of subject and object on the verb. In some cases subject marking fuses with the marking of tense, in not yet fully understood ways, but in the present tense paradigm the subject markers can be easily recognized:

³ Tristan Figueredo (born in Uyapi, around 60 years of age) and his wife Trinidad (born in K'arura, around 65 years of age) who live in Mina Blanca, in the vicinity of K'arura. Examples provided by them are marked (T+year). Other informants were Francisco Medina from Tutilimundi (F+year) and the late Maximo Soto from Chavarria (M+year).

- (2)
- | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>era</i> | <i>chilchi -cha -no -to:</i> | 'I am dancing' |
| <i>iya</i> | <i>chilchi -cha -no -ten</i> | 'You are dancing' |
| <i>kibi</i> | <i>chilchi -cha -no -te</i> | 'He is dancing' |
| <i>chera</i> | <i>chilchi -cha -no -tean</i> | 'We are dancing' |
| <i>heka</i> | <i>chilchi -cha -no -te -noq</i> | 'You are dancing' |
| <i>kibi -aya</i> | <i>chilchi -cha -no -aya -te</i> | 'They are dancing' |

Object marking is expressed by means of a prefix on the verb. What exactly counts as an object is not yet entirely clear, and it may be the case that object marking, in the presence of a full referential NP, is optional. The object marker consists of a vowel, which is in most cases a copy of the first vowel of the root. It is preceded by a /y/ in the case of first person, and by a /d/ or /k/ in the case of third person singular objects. Second person singular objects are marked by the mere realization of the vowel (possibly preceded by a glottal stop⁴). In the plural the preceding consonant is /ch/ for first person and /h/ for second and third person:

- (3)
- a *era -iki yo- sobon -aka -te*
 I DAT 1SG visit PAST 3SG
 'He visited me.'
- b *iya -iki o- sobon -di -ch da -no -to:*
 you DAT 2SG visit INC INF want PRES 1SG
 'I want to go to visit you.'
- c *do- sobon -di⁵ -ku cho- bora -ki*
 3SG visit INC EXH 1PL friend DAT
 'Let's go visit our friend.'

The same morphological process is used to derive the possessive forms of inalienable nouns as in *cho-bora* 'our friend' in (3c). Leko has the four major word classes: noun, verb, adjective, and adverbial. It looks like a Nominative/Accusative language and it also has a number of other case markers. As in many other case marking languages word order is relatively free, although objects tend to precede the verb. Generally modifiers precede their heads. Although Leko has no determiners, demonstratives and adjectives precede the noun they modify, adverbials precede the adjective they modify, and 'possessors' precede the 'possessed'. The language has quite a number of onomatopoeic words. Reduplication is used to indicate a 'high degree' with adjectives, a 'large amount' with nouns, and 'repetition' with verbs.

⁴ It is my impression that Leko has a series of aspirated and ejective stops but the phonological analysis of Leko is far from complete since I encountered important variation between different speakers. For that reason the phonological representation is still tentative.

⁵ At least after nasals the inceptive marker *-ri* changes to *-di*, just like the case markers *-ra* and *-rep* which change to *-da* and *-dep*.

4. Case markers in the Leko doctrine

It is very likely that Father Herrero, who worked as a missionary among the Moseño Indians, spent the years between 1800 and 1815 on the lower part of the La Paz river, very close to its confluence with the Mapiri or Kaka river (today's Puerto Pando), which is part of the traditional territory of the Leko tribe. During these years he must have been in close contact with Leko speaking people.⁶ His zeal to convert them must have led Herrero to compose a doctrine in the Leko language, although it is unlikely that he had command of the language. We may assume that the original manuscript has disappeared. The doctrine as it was published by Lafone Quevedo, was based on a copy made by Nicolas Armentia, later archbishop of La Plata. In the light of all this, it is amazing that the text is so similar to Leko as spoken today by my informants.

Of course, the spelling of the manuscript is completely inconsistent (for the word *seneng* 'all' we can find *senem*, *senen*, and *semen*), and it is clear that Father Herrero did not have a complete understanding of Leko morphology and syntax. The text presents bound morphemes as separate words and suffixes may be presented as prefixes to the subsequent word in the text. I am far from certain myself that I correctly distinguish bound and free morphemes but, although I have many doubts on word constituency, at least a number of obvious mistakes could be avoided.

4.1. Nominative and Accusative

In Leko subjects and direct objects are not marked with an overt case marker. Consider example (1) in which both the subject *chera* 'we,' and the object *burua* 'language', are marked with zero case.

4.2. Dative: direction, benefactive, purpose *-(i)ki*

The 'Recipient' or 'Goal' object of verbs like *ku-* 'to give' or *eba-* 'to say', is marked with *-ki*:

- (4) *seneng -ki hu- ku -ate dulsi*
 all DAT 3PL give 1sgPAST sweet
 'To all I have given a sweet.' (F95)

The same case marker can be used metaphorically with a verb like *da-* 'to want', since this verb expresses a 'feeling' which is directed towards another person:

⁶ In fact one can find some Leko words in the Moseño doctrine that Herrero composed. The word for 'afterwards' is translated as *ondep* (Herrero 1834, 15) (Leko doctrine: *on-dep* 'that-ABL') while the entry in Bi-bolotti's dictionary (Schuller 1917) mentions *abia*; *abiá chum*.

- (5) *a* **verson rua Dios qui chica dach bonochura**⁷
 La primera palabra á Dios mucho amar en el corazón
Ber son du -a Dios-ki chika da -ch do- nochwo -ra
 one time speak PP God DAT very want INF 3SG heart LOC
 'The first word: to love God very much in one's heart.' (Mandamientos de la Ley de Dios)

b *hino choswai -ki chika lais da -no -to:*
 that woman DAT much good want IND 1SG
 'I like that woman very much.' (M96)

A comparable function of *-ki* is its usage as the marker of the 'Beneficiary'. Now, the action expressed by the verb is performed 'to the benefit' of another person as in (6):

- (6) *hino yobas palanta soq -cha -no -te ko -moki choswai -ki*
 that man banana look DUR IND 3SG 3SG GEN woman DAT
 'That man is searching bananas for his wife.' (M95)

In the same way *-ki* is used to mark 'Purpose complements'. Here, an action is performed in order to perform another action as in (7):

- (7) *a* **caut huiran Dios minichiqui**
 Al cielo irán Dios para ver
kawot wi -ra -no Diosmin -ich -iki
 heaven go FUTIND God see INF DAT
 'They will go to heaven to see God.' (Doctrina)
- b* *yo- soq -cha -no -te ye- kel -ich -ki*
 1SG look DUR IND 3SG 1SG hit INF DAT
 'He is searching me in order to beat me.' (T95)

4.3. The secondary Agent: comitative, instrument, causee *-i*

The case marker *-i* serves to mark 'Comitative', 'Instrument' and 'Causee' arguments. This is a coherent class. In many other languages these arguments are also identified by means of one and the same case marker. In (8) *-i* marks 'the person with whom', in (9) 'the thing with which', and in (10) 'the person by whom an action is performed' in complex causative constructions. However, the 'Instrument' and the 'Causee' may be marked alternatively with the 'Locative' case marker *-ra*:

⁷ Examples from the Leko doctrine are presented in the following way. The first two lines follow the Herrero text as it is presented in Lafone Quevedo (1905). The following lines represent my current knowledge of the Leko language. The third line presents at the same time a reinterpretation of the original text and a morphological analysis. In some cases I was not able to identify a certain lexeme (relevant instances are marked with a question mark: '?') and the morphological decomposition is in some instances quite uncertain and led to some speculative guesses. The fourth line gives the glosses of the third. The fifth line is a translation of my reinterpretation (in the third line) of the utterance in Leko in the first line. Sometimes it differs considerably from the original Spanish word for word translation in the second line.

- (8) *a* **Yaya Dios yaitechante**
 El Señor Dios contigo está;
Yaya Dios iya -i te -cha -no -te
 Father God you COM live DUR IND 3SG
 'God, the Father, lives with you.' (Ave María)
- b* *kelecha*⁸ *-hote*⁹ *-i te -no -to:*
 money POSS COM live IND 1SG
 'I live with someone with money.' (T96)
- (9) *hacha -ra/hacha-i wei -cha -no -to: bat*
 axe LOC/axe COM cut DUR IND 1SG stick
 'With an axe I am cutting wood.' (T95)
- (10) *kuchi -ra/kuchi -i kaw -ki -ate yap*
 dog LOC/dog COM hunt CAUS 1sgPAST rodent
 'I made the dog hunt the rodent.' (F96)

4.4. Locative/Direction -ra

In the preceding section we have seen that *-ra* may be used to mark an 'Instrument' and, in causative constructions, the 'Causee'. However, generally it is used to mark location complements, as in *do-nochwo-ra* 'in one's heart' in (5a), and direction complements, as in *ich-ra* 'to the field' in (16b). Since *-ra* is only a very general place/direction marker, the speaker must use independent place particles like *wara* 'inside' as in (14b), *topaq* 'behind', *kisu* 'on top of', *ase* 'to the side of', when he wants to be more precise about the location of an object relative to other objects. Apart from this location/direction interpretation, *-ra* is used metaphorically in other 'in'-like constructions:

- (11) *burua -ra du -no -tean*
 Leko LOCspeak IND 1PL
 'We speak in Leko.' (T95)

Given the close relationship between the notions of Time and Space, it is not amazing that *-ra* may have a temporal interpretation:

⁸ The word for 'silver' and by implication 'money' is *kelecha* in Leko. Schuller (1917), discussing possible loan words into the Moseño language, mentions a number of cognates from Quechua, Carib-Arawak, Tupí-Guaraní, and even Nahuatl, but does not mention any from the closest neighbours, the Leko. Schuller mentions the word *querecha* 'money', that he tentatively assigns to Quechua, but it is clear that it is identical with the Leko word *kelecha*.

⁹ Leko may mark 'the possessor of' with *-hote*. It is plausible to analyze this suffix as consisting of the base verb *ho-* 'to have' with *-te* '3SG'. It may also be related to Quechua *-yoq* which is found in *hucha-yoq* 'sinner', 'one that has sin'. Apart from that, both *-hote* and *-yoq* are used to form complex numbers, *chunka kimsa-yoq* 'thirteen' in Quechua and *beriki chai-hote* 'thirteen' in Leko. Assuming that *yo-* and *ho-* refer to the same root 'possess', we find the agentive nominalizer *-q* in Quechua 'the one that possesses', whereas in Leko we find *-te* '3SG' which results in 'he has'.

- (12) *a* **chichai huison ra gemoté**
 A los tres días resucitó;
chai wison -da hes -no -te
 three day LOC live IND 3SG
 'In three days (on the third day) he lived;' (El Credo)
- b* *toi wisun -da min -mo -ra -tean*
 two day LOC see REC FUT 1PL
 'In two days we will see each other.' (T96)

A similar interpretation is encountered when *-ra* is used to mark subordinate nominalized past and present participle constructions:

- (11) *a* **Dios achipay jubas capchara ja us nem**
 ¿Dios Padre hombre haciéndose qué nombre tiene?
Dios atspai yobas ka -cha -a -ra ha us -ne
 God son man make DUR PP LOC who name Q
 'God in having made the son man what is his name?' (Doctrina)
- b* *chera wet -a -ra wi -ra -tean moa -ra lutka*
 we die PP LOC go FUT 1PL fire LOC straight
 'When we are dead (in having died), we will go directly into the fire.' (T95)
- (12) **sacerdote hostia pugmora**
 ¿El Sacerdote hostia partiendo
sacerdote hostia puq -mo -ra
 priest host divide PrP LOC
 'The priest in dividing the host' (Doctrina)

4.5. Locative *-te*

Apart from *-ra* as the general location marker, *-te* may be used to indicate a place. Both in the Herrero document and in my own data the occurrence of this case marker is exceptional, and the conditioning factors for its use are not yet clear to me:

- (13) *a* **cruzte rutuá riquisiate**
 En la cruz fué clavado fué muerto;
cruz -te du- tum -a di- kisi -aka -te
 cross LOC 3OBdo PP 3OBkill PAST 3sg
 'Having done him on the cross, he killed him.' (El Credo)
- b* *hamaka -te sis -mo lew lew ka -cha -no -te*
 hammockLOC sleep PrP swing swing be DUR IND 3SG
 'Sleeping in the hammock, he was swinging.' (T96)

4.6. Ablative *-rep*

The ablative marker *-rep* marks the locational source when it is used in combination with a motion verb. With other verbs it indicates a temporal starting point:

- (14) *a* **dubujua rep** **gescham** **chalagarám**
 De la sepultura vivos se levantarán
Do- boqo -a -rep hes -cha -mo chalaq -ra -no
 3OBBury PP ABL live DUR PrP stand up FUTIND
 'From having buried him (grave) they will stand up living, ..' (Doctrina)
- b* *lilwi ubus -no -te lal -rep/lal wara -rep*
 cricket appear IND 3SG earth ABL/earth inside ABL
 'The cricket appears from (the inside of) the ground.' (T95)

There is one occurrence of a superlative in the Herrero manuscript. It follows the pattern that we know from Quechua in which the term of comparison is marked by the ablative. The underlying structure is one in which the term of comparison is defined as a set of elements and in which it is predicated of one of the elements of this set that it has a certain quality, cf. (15a) 'most beautiful': '((all members of a set) of) one is very beautiful':

- (15) *a* **senen chumacaya rep** **ya cachaca** **chica laiste**
 Todas mujeres de entre la sola muy buena
seneng choswai -aya -rep iya kacha -ka chika lais -te
 all woman PL ABL you only as very good 3SG
 'Of all the women you are the only one very beautiful (the most beautiful).'
 (Ave María)
- b* *seneng -moki choswai yo -moki choswai chika k'apa -te*
 all GEN woman 1SG GEN woman very nice 3SG
 '(Of) all other's women, my wife is very attractive.' (T96)
- c* *yo -moki choswai k'apa -te chaya -moki choswai k'apa*
 1SG GEN woman nice 3SG people GEN woman nice
na -in -te
 be NEG 3SG
 'My wife is attractive, other people's wives are not attractive.' (T96)

On different occasions my informants gave the alternatives in (15b) and (15c) to express the superlative relation. I suppose that (15b) follows the pattern in (15a), although the ablative is not used to mark the set with which the comparison is made. However, the construction in (15c) follows a different and, I assume, more Amazonian pattern. Here the speaker asserts that a certain characteristic holds for a specific person and denies that this characteristic holds for one (comparative) or more others (superlative).

4.7. Purpose *-(i)tu*

An alternative for the marker *-(i)ki* in purpose clauses is *-(i)tu*. The conditioning factor is that the verb in the main clause, to which the purpose clause is subordinated, must be a motion verb:

- (16) a **....egua cama gesta taitu**
 para siempre á vivir.
 ? -kama hes -tata¹⁰ -itu
 LIM live PURP
 'to live until ?.' (second part of (14))
- b *ich -ra wi -cha -ku ta bal -tu*
 field LOC go DUR EXH corn plant PURP
 'Let's go to the field to plant corn.' (T96)

4.8. Reason -bacha

Reason complements are marked by the morpheme *-bacha*.

- (17) a **cheraya moque ucha aya bachá crusra huitimo**
 ¿De nosotros los pecados por en la cruz murió?
chera -aya -moki ucha-aya -bacha cruz -ra wet -no
 we PL GEN sin PL REAS cross LOC die IND
 'Because of our sins he has died at the cross.' (Doctrina)
- b *ya- ache -ki -bacha ye- kel -aka -te*
 1SG father GEN REAS 1SG beat PAST 3SG
 'Because he is my father, he has beaten me.' (T95)

4.9. Limitative -kama

To indicate limits in space and in time, the case marker *-kama* is used. This suffix is found in many Andean languages with exactly the same function. An example from the Herrero manuscript is already given in (16a), although I could not yet trace the lexical element *egua* 'always'. An example from currently spoken Leko is the first greeting I learnt:

- (18) *miis -kama*
 tomorrow LIM
 'Until tomorrow.'

4.10. Genitive -moki

Leko makes a distinction between objects that are alienable and objects that are inalienably possessed. When reference is made to an alienable object as in (19a) *chera-aya-moki ucha-aya* 'our sins', the dependent in a genitive construction is marked with *-moki* whereas the head is not marked. When reference is made to a non-alienable object, however, in most cases the genitive is expressed by means of a person prefix and the suffix *-ki*, as in the first line of the 'Doctrina':

¹⁰ I did not encounter this verbal suffix in my own data. It may be a loan from Aymara, a language with which Leko has been in contact for a long time.

- (19) **yachipaique** **aya** **yebanocui**¹¹ **Dios nem**
 ¿Hijos mi os decidme Dios hay?
ya- atspai -ki -aya ye- eba -noku *Dios-ne*
 1SG child GEN PL 1SG tell PLURIMP God Q
 'My sons, tell me: does God exist?' (Doctrina)

In the alienable construction the plural marker *-aya* precedes the genitive, while in the inalienable construction in (19) it follows the marker *-ki*. It has not yet been established what counts as an inalienably possessed object in Leko, since for example 'a house' may be inalienably possessed, whereas 'one's husband or wife' is not:

- (20) *a yo- won -ki* *b yo- moki choswai*
 1SG house GEN 1SG GEN woman
 'My house.' (T95) 'My wife.' (T95)

5. Conclusion

The present overview has shown that Leko depends heavily on case markers to express the semantic roles that nominal constituents play in a sentence. In this respect it resembles highland languages like Quechua, Aymara, Jaqaru and Uru, and other 'pie de monte' languages, which geographically occupy an intermediate position in between the highland and lowland indigenous languages, like Yuracare and Cholon. Apart from these functional correspondences, it is obvious that there are also considerable overlaps in form. The complete identity of the limitative case marker *-kama* in the whole highland group and Leko, and the occurrence of *-ki* in the 'Dative' and 'Benefactive' in Aymara, Jaqaru and Uru on the one hand, and in Leko, Yuracare and Cholon on the other, are clear examples, cf. Table 1:

¹¹ It is very likely that Lafone Quevedo made a number of mistakes in his transcript of the Armentia manuscript, which itself is a copy of the original Herrero manuscript. Here we find a clear example. In the transcript of the 'original' Armentia manuscript he writes *yebanoemi*, while in his comment on the text he analyses the word as if *yebanocui* was written. Since the latter form is in agreement with Leko morphology, I have presented it as such.

	<i>Quechua</i>	<i>Aymara</i>	<i>Jaqaru</i>	<i>Uru</i>	<i>Leko</i>	<i>Yura</i>	<i>Cholon</i>
<i>Nominative</i>	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø/-tup
<i>Genitive</i>	-pa/-q	-na		-ka/-na	-moki	-a	-i-low
<i>Dative</i>	-man	-ru	-ru	-ki(na)/-xo	-ki	-chi	-ge/-he
<i>Accusative</i>	-kta/-ta	-ru/-ha	-ja	Ø	Ø	Ø/-la	Ø
<i>Benefactive</i>	-paq	-taki	-taki	-xo/-xu -staki	-ki	-ita -tiba	-ge/-he
<i>Comitative</i>	-wan	-mpi	-wshqa -mina	-sta(ni)	-i	-tina	-nic -nec
<i>Instrument</i>	-wan	-mpi	-na	-na/-sta	-ra/-i	-la	-pat
<i>Ablative</i>	-pita/manta	-tha	-t'a	-k(ist)ani	-rep	-sa	(-llac)-tep -mannap
<i>Location</i>	-chaw/-pi	-na	-na	-winta(ni) -(kos)ta	-ra/-te	-i	-te/-tu
<i>Limit</i>	-kama	-kama	-kama	-kama	-kama		
<i>Path</i>	-nta		p'a	-nis		-la	
<i>Reason</i>	-rayku	-layku			-bacha	-la/-ca	-llacpat

Table 1: Case marking in a number of Andean and 'Pie de Monte' Languages

This is all the more amazing in the light of the fact that, according to current comparative theory, all these languages are considered as linguistic isolates. As far as the functional similarity is concerned, one may hypothesize that it is either the result of mutual influence or common origin, taking the form of an areal feature, or one may just assume that this is the prototypical format in which this type of case systems is structured universally. The overlaps in form suggest that a number of cognates (or proto-forms) may be postulated, not only within the highland group of languages, but also between the highland and the 'pie de monte' group. It is very attractive to analyse these 'proto-forms' as an argument for a common origin, but they may well be the result of borrowing (mutual influence), since most of these languages have been in contact for an extended period of time. It is clear that much more comparative work has to be done in the challenging field of Andean linguistic reconstruction. One of the prospects for further research is the analysis of the case systems of the neighbouring lowland languages like Mosesten, Takana, Cayuvava, Movima and others to investigate the possibility that we have to do here with a more general, areal feature.

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Abbreviations

	Gloss	Function		Gloss	Function
-rep	ABL	Ablative	-aya	PL	Plural
-ka	as	Comparison	-ase	PLA	Place
-ka(ma)	can	be able	-noku	PLURIMP	Pl Imperative
-ki	CAUS	Causative	-tam	POT	Potential
-i	COM	Comitative	-a	PP	Past Participle
-(i)ki	DAT	Dative/ Benefactive	-mo	PrP	Pres. Participle
-cha	DUR	Durative	-hote	POSS	Possession
-ku	EXH	Exhortative	-(i)tu	PURP	Purpose
-ra	FUT	Future	-ne	Q	Question
-moki	GEN	Genitive	-bacha	REAS	Reason
-ai	IMP	Imperative	-mo	REC	Reciprocal
-ri	INC	Inceptive	o-	what	what
-no	IND	Indicative	chV-	1PL	Person marker
-(s)ich	INF	Infinitive	-to:	1SG	Person marker
-kama	LIM	Limitative	yV-	1SG/1OB	Person marker
-ra	LOC	Location	V-	2SG/2OB	Person marker
-in	NEG	Negation	hV-	3PL/3OB	Person marker
-beka	only	only, alone	kV-	3SG/3OB	Person marker
-ate	1sgPAST	Past, 1sg	-te	3SG	Person marker
			dV-	3SG/3OB	Person marker