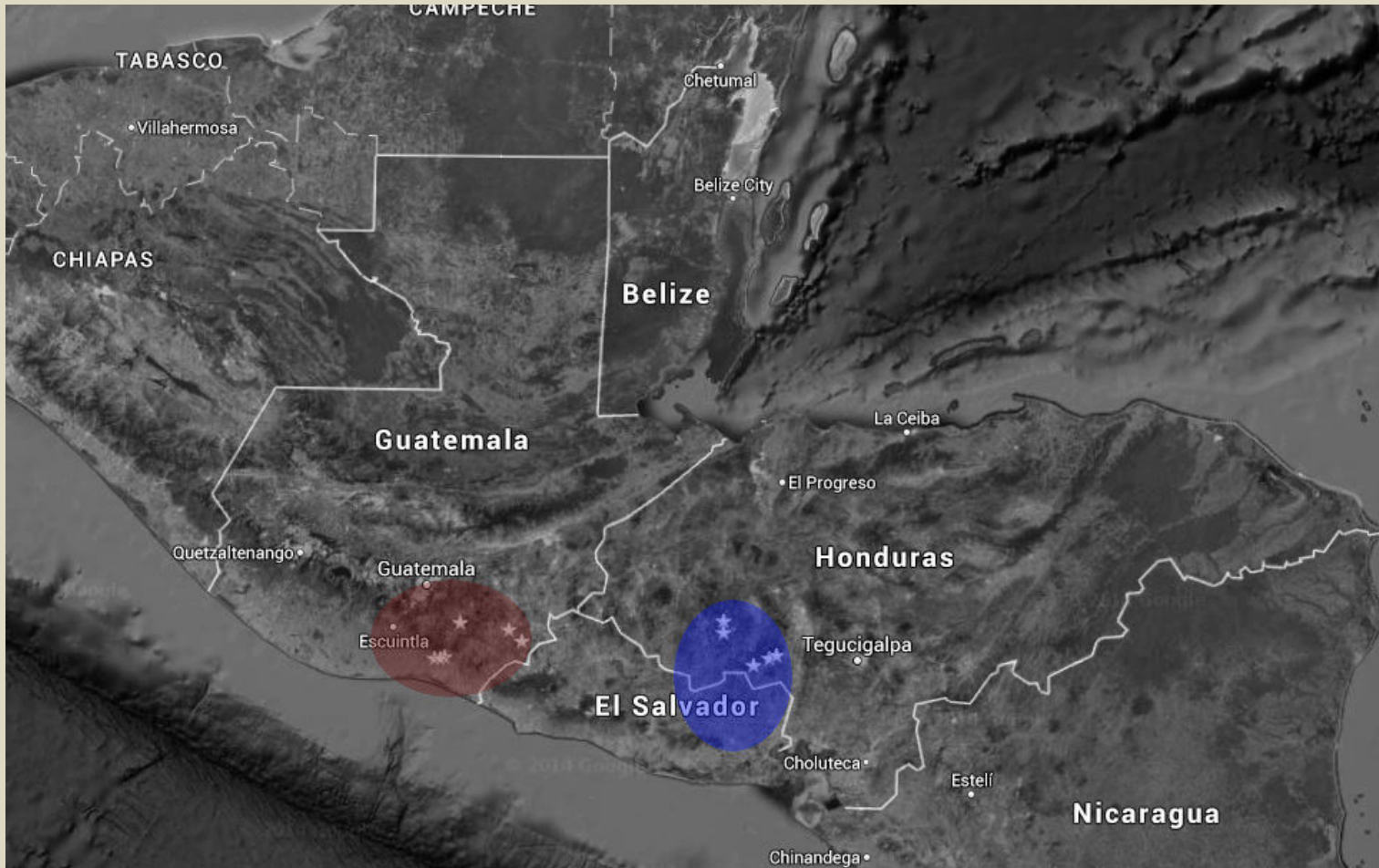


Xinkan and Lencan

Chris Rogers and Frauke Sachse

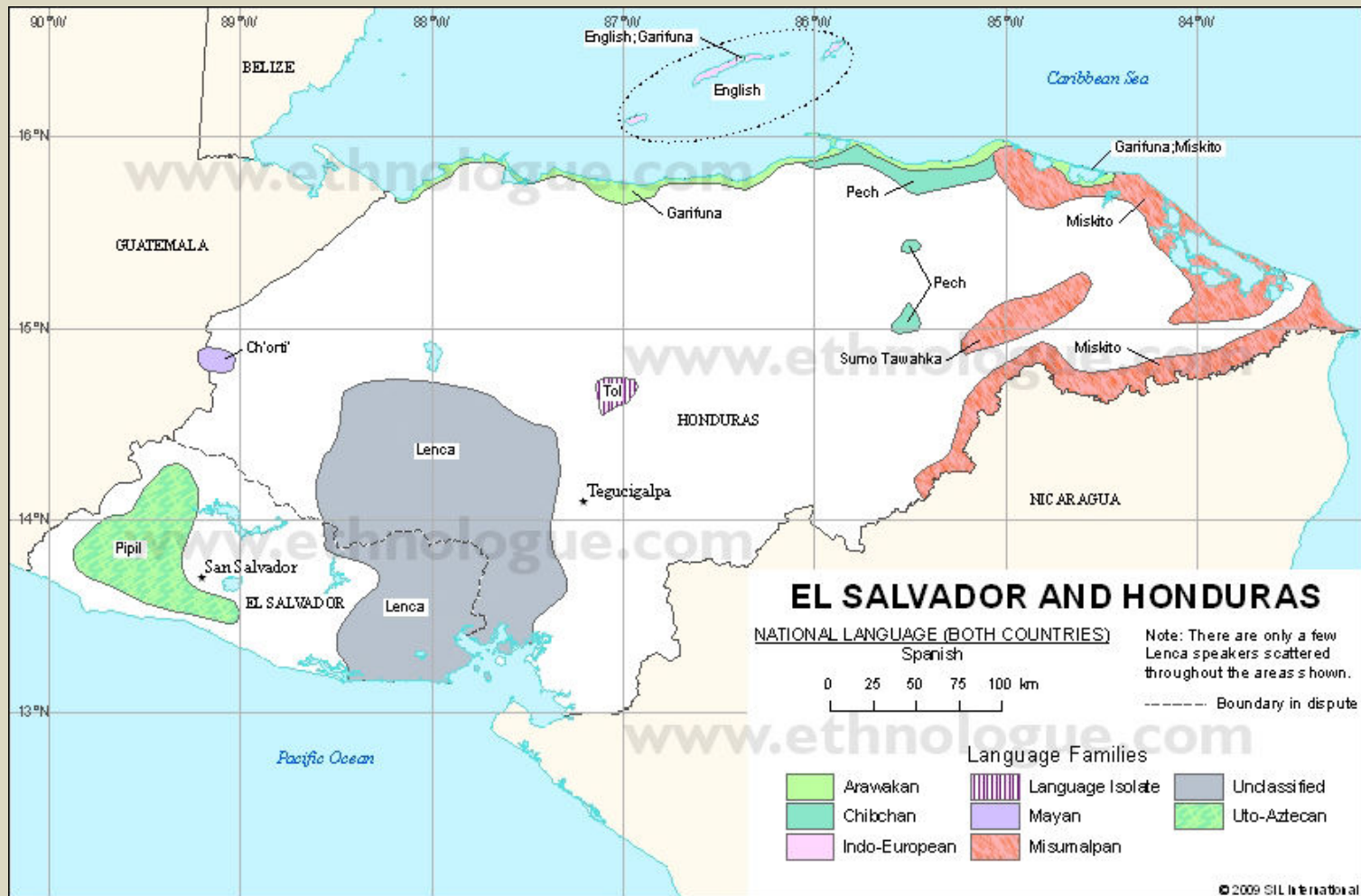
Xinkan and Lencan Map



Xinkan Map



Lencan Map



Xinkan Sources

Year	Author	Origin	Type
~1773	Maldonado de Matos	X _G ?	Gr, L
1812	Morales	X _{Ch}	T
1920	Lehmann (including others)	X _S /X _Y /X _{Ch1} /X _{Ch2} /X _{Jut}	L, Gr
1938	Fernandéz	X _{Ch}	L
1948	McQuown	X _{Ch}	L
1966	McArthur	X _{Ch} /X _G	L
1966	Schumann	X _{Ch}	L
1967	Schumann	X _G	Gr, L
1970-79	Kaufman/Campbell	X _{Ch} /X _G /X _J	L, Gr, T
2000-03	Sachse	X _G	L, Gr
2007-10	Rogers	X _G , X _J	L, Gr

Xinkan Family

<u>Subgroup</u>	<u>Language Name</u>
Western	Guazacapán Xinka
Southern	Chiquimulilla Xinka
Northeastern	Jumaytepeque Xinka Yupiltepeque Xinka
Undetermined	North Chiquimulilla Xinka Sinacantán Xinka Jutiapa Xinka

Lencan Sources and Family

Year	Author	Origin	Type
1920	Lehmann (including others)	L _H , L _S	L, Gr, T?
1976	Campbell	L _S	L, Gr
1978	Campbell, Chapman, and Dakin †		L, Gr?

Subgroup	Language Name
Honduran	Honduran Lenca
Salvadoran	Chilanga Lenca

Phonology: Xinkan

		Labial	Alveolar	Alveo-palatal	Retro-flex	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stops	Voiced	b	d				g	
	Voiceless	p	t				k	
	Ejective	p'	t'				k'	ʔ
Fricatives	Voiceless	ɸ	s		ʃ			h
Affricates	Voiceless			č				
	Ejective		ts'	č'				
Nasal	Plain	m	n					
	Glottalized	m'	n'					
Liquid	lateral	Plain		l				
		Glottalized		l'				
		Voiceless		ɬ				
	rhotic	Plain		r				
		Glottalized		r'				
	glides	Plain	w				y	
Glottalized		w'				y'		

Phonology: Xinkan

		Front	Central	Back
High	Short	i	ɨ	u
	Long	ii	ɨɨ	uu
Mid	Short	e		o
	Long	ee		oo
Low	Short		a	
	Long		aa	

Lexical co-occurrence:

High non-central: i, u, a
 High central: ɨ, a
 Mid: e, o, a
 Neutral: a

Vowel Harmony:

High: i, u, ɨ, a
 Mid: e, o, a
 Blocking: a

Phonology: Xinkan

- Lexical co-occurrence stipulation

Distribution of /i/ and /u/ in Chiquimulilla

<i>k'isku</i>	'remove'	<i>k'usu</i>	'armadillo'	<i>hiri</i>	'sharpen'
<i>kiiwi?</i>	'patio'	<i>huuri</i>	'buttocks'	<i>piya</i>	'leaf'
<i>hun'a</i>	'empty out'	<i>karumu</i>	'widower'	<i>aši</i>	'burn'

Distribution of /e/ and /o/ in Chiquimulilla

<i>meeme</i>	'crazy'	<i>hero</i>	'scrape pot'	<i>hok'o</i>	'remendar?'
<i>k'ooye</i>	'visit'	<i>weetan</i>	'dangerous worm'	<i>nooya</i>	'grandmother'
<i>a†te</i>	'penis'	<i>a†tepet</i>	'village'	<i>a†ape'</i>	'tomorrow'

Distribution of /i/ in Chiquimulilla

<i>č'ingi?</i>	'big eared'	<i>pišš'i</i>	'gourd (guacal)'	<i>k'iy'a</i>	'gather'
<i>šangi</i>	'stomach'	<i>ipi</i>	'close, cover'	<i>šna</i>	'defecate'
<i>im'†i†i</i>	'write, read'	<i>indi</i>	'spy'	<i>k'in'a</i>	'to counsel'

Phonology: Xinkan

- Vowel Harmony Assimilation

Vowel harmony across morphemes boundaries in Chiquimulilla

nuun'uu-ti

mute-PL

'mutes'

onee-te

baby-PL

'babies'

iyi-ti

gopher-PL

'gophers'

wili-k'i

naked-INC

'become naked'

moro-k'e

wet-INC

'become wet'

isk'i-k'i

untied-INC

'become untied'

nima-k'i

bite-PTCP

'biting'

e'taa-ti

tongue-PL

'tongues'

pula-k'i

do-PTCP

'doing'

Phonology: Xinkan

- Stress patterns are highly predictable.
 - Stress the vowel before the rightmost consonant of the word

<i>t'um'áy</i>	'his/her tail'
<i>áti</i>	'on, over'
<i>párni</i>	'break'
<i>sattáma</i>	'ant'
<i>t'uúri</i>	'child'
<i>t'uurín'</i>	'my child'

Phonology: Xinkan

- Phonological Processes
 - Maximum Syllable: CV({V/C})
 - Glottalization
 - Vowel Lengthening
 - Low Vowel raising before [j]
 - Phonotactic restrictions on consonant clusters (*C'C)
 - Word final nasal velarization
 - Nasal place assimilation
 - Obstruent voicing

Phonology: Lenca

Honduran Lenca

		Labial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar
Stops	voiceless	p	t		k
Fricatives	voiceless		s		
Nasal		m	n		
Approximants	lateral		l		
	rhotic		r		
	glide	w		j	

Chilanga Lenca

		Labial	Alveolar	Alveo-palatal	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stops	voiceless	p	t			k	
	ejective	p'	t'			k'	
Affricates	ejectives		ts'	č'			
Fricatives	voiceless		s	š			h
Nasal		m	n				
Approximants	lateral		l				
	rhotic		r				
	glide	w			j		

Phonology: Lencan

	Front		Back
High	i		u
Mid	e		o
Low		a	

Lexical co-occurrence:

E: e, i, a

O: o, i, a

U: u, i, a

Neutral: i, a

Phonology: Lencan

- Lexical co-occurrence stipulation in Chilanga Lenca

<i>šušu</i>	'dog'
<i>koyoŋ</i>	'filín' (a type of fish)
<i>serseŋ</i>	'deer'
<i>k'uwa</i>	'mouse'
<i>šokiŋ</i>	'fish'
<i>marits'el</i>	'face'
<i>muk'iga</i>	'hawk'
<i>oya</i>	'pot'

- Absence of assimilatory vowel harmony

<i>u-iško-na</i>	<i>u-leŋwa-na</i>
1-husband-the	1-tongue-the
'my husband'	'my tongue'

Phonology: Lencan

- Hamp (1976) suggests a previous vowel inventory which resembles the Xinkan inventory.

	Front		Back
High	i	ɨ	u
Mid	e	ə	o

Phonology: Lencan

- Stress patterns are mostly predictable
 - Stress the penultimate syllable, except in a few lexemes which stress the final syllable

<i>kúskus</i>	‘buzzard’
<i>íma</i>	‘corn’
<i>ints’iliwágah</i>	‘stomach’
<i>ik’án</i>	‘fire’
<i>išamán</i>	‘big, much’
<i>išikón</i>	‘I’ll do it’

Morphology

- Grammatical classes, inflectional affixes, and derivational affixes
 - Pronominals, nouns, adjectives, determiners, numerals, verbs, relational nouns, interrogatives (adverbs, particles)

Morphology: Xinkan

- Free Pronouns

	X _M	X _G	X _{Ch}	X _J	X _Y
1s	nen	nen', nin	nen, nin, ni?	nin, ni?	nen, nin
2s	naka	naka, nak'	naka, nak	naka, nak	naka / -
2s.FORM	-	nay	nay	nay	nay(ar)
3s	nah	nah	nah	nah	nah
1p.INCL	ne:lek	ne:lek(e)	ne nałiki, nałki	nalki	nek, nelek
1p.EXCL		ne: lek ?ay			
2p	naka (...) ay	naka ... ay	naka (...) ay nakay ni nakah	na:liy	nakay
2p.FORM		nałik	nałik nayłik	na:lik, nalka	nalika
3p	nah (ki)łik	na:łik	nah kiłiki nałiki, nahki nałih	na:lih	nahaya naya nahłik

Morphology: Xinkan

- Bound Pronouns
 - 5 sets (2 for intransitive verbs, 2 for transitive verbs, 1 for nouns)

Jumaytepeque Xinka

	Person	Set A	Set B	Set C	Set D	Set E
Singular	1	-n'	n-	n-	n-	-n
	2. INFORM	-ka?	k-	k-	k-	-ka?
	2.FORM	-y	y-	y-	y-	-y
	3	-yi?	h-	Ø-	a-	-h
Plural	1	-lki?	lki-	lki-	lki-	-lki?
	2. INFORM	-lik	lka-/lik-	lka-/lik-	lka-/lik-	-lik
	2.FORM	-liy	liy-	liy-	liy-	-liy
	3	-hri	lih-	Ø-... (ɬik)	a-... (ɬik)	-hri

Morphology: Xinkan

- Nouns: alienable/inalienable

– <i>in-miya</i>	1SG.POSS-chicken	‘my chicken’
– <i>mu-peelo’</i>	3SG.POSS-dog	‘his dog’
– <i>paama-n’</i>	arm/wing-1SG.POSS	‘my arm’
– <i>ay’a-ka ‘ay</i>	wife-2SG.POSS PL.	‘your (pl.) wife(s)’

- Nouns: animate/inanimate

– <i>ts’ok’oo-ʔe</i>	grackle-PL	‘grackles’
– <i>tohtoh-ʔe</i>	mocking.bird-PL	‘mockingbirds’
– <i>ts’iima-ʔi</i>	Guazacapaneco-PL	‘Guazacapanecos’

Morphology: Xinkan

- Adjectives (similar to nouns): most often precede the noun they modify

Guazacapán Xinka

iran hašu

SP: 1979, 17

big pig

'big pig' 'The pig is big'

pari naru

EX: 1649

hot land

'desert', 'The land is hot'

Morphology: Xinkan

	X _Z	X _M	X _G	X _{Ch}	X _J	X _Y	X _S	X _{Jut}
1	-	<i>ik'al</i>	<i>ik'al</i>	<i>ikal, kał</i>	<i>k'al</i>	<i>ikal</i>	<i>ika</i>	<i>ikal</i>
2	-	<i>pi</i>	<i>piy'</i>	<i>piy'</i>	<i>pi', piy'ar</i>	<i>pi ʔar</i>	<i>ti</i>	<i>pi ʔar</i>
3	-	<i>wali</i>	<i>wał</i>	<i>wał</i>	<i>wahla</i>	<i>walar</i>	<i>wala</i>	<i>warar</i>
4	-	-	<i>hirya</i>	<i>hirya</i>	<i>irya</i>	<i>iriar</i>	<i>hiria</i>	<i>iriʔar</i>
5	-	-	<i>pihi</i>	<i>pihi</i>	<i>pih ʔar</i>	<i>piy</i>	<i>puh</i>	<i>puhar</i>
6	-	-	<i>tak'al</i>	<i>tak'al</i>	<i>tak'al ʔar</i>	<i>takaʔ</i>	<i>takal</i>	<i>takalar</i>
7	-	-	-	<i>p'utwa</i>	-	-	<i>puhwa</i>	<i>pulwar</i>
8	-	-	-	<i>inya?</i>	-	-	-	<i>hil ar</i>
9	-	-	-	<i>inya?</i>	-	-	<i>uštu</i>	-
10	-	-	-	<i>pak'il</i>	-	-	<i>pak'il</i>	<i>pakilar</i>
11	-	-	-	< <i>pakinkal</i> >	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	< <i>pakinpi</i> >	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	< <i>pakinwał</i> >	-	-	-	-
14	-	-	-	< <i>pakiniriar</i> >	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	< <i>pakinpij</i> >	-	-	-	-
16	-	-	-	< <i>pakintacaʔ</i> >	-	-	-	-
17	-	-	-	< <i>pakinpulna</i> >	-	-	-	-
18	-	-	-	< <i>pakinhirte</i> >	-	-	-	-
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	<i>ikał frak</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	<i>kał frak pi</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	<i>kał frak puhu</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	<i>ikał frak pulwa</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	<i>kał frak pakil</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	<i>pi frak</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Morphology: Xinkan

- Determiners: Articles and Demonstratives are both used in Xinkan.
 - Articles precede the noun
 - Demonstratives follow the noun

- Chiquimulilla Xinka nouns modified with the definite article

– <i>na iiru</i>	the monkey	‘the monkey’	EX: 167
– <i>na čučuu-ti</i>	the dog-PL	‘the dogs’	EX: 168
– <i>na hur’a-h kołmeena</i>	the queen-3SG beehive	‘the queen’s beehive’	EX: 77

- Chiquimulilla Xinka nouns modified with demonstratives

– <i>t’um’ay ma’</i>	tail that	‘that tail’	EX: 278
– <i>mak’u nan’ah</i>	house this	‘this house’	EX: 140

Morphology: Xinkan

- Verbs: Roots which inflect with grammatical aspect
 - Grammatical aspect: completive vs. incompletive

English gloss	chop	cough	eat	light on fire
Completive	<i>hiya</i>	<i>ohome</i>	<i>šuk'a</i>	<i>paawa</i>
Incompletive	<i>hiy'a</i>	<i>ohom'e</i>	<i>šuk'a</i>	<i>pawa</i>

hiya-n' utu

EX: 25

chop.COMP.TV-1SETA tree

'I chopped the tree' (i.e., cut wood)

in-hiy'a utu

EX: 26

1SETB-chop.ICOMP.TV tree

'I chop the tree', 'I am chopping the tree'

Morphology: Xinkan

- Three verb Classes

IV.AFF:	<i>kīiri?</i> ‘pulled out’	<i>ormo?</i> ‘gathered’	<i>pałka?</i> ‘nailed’
IV.AGT:	<i>tik’iła?</i> ‘sleep’	<i>epleła?</i> ‘be afraid’	<i>poč’oła?</i> ‘rot’
TV:	<i>hik’a</i> ‘sew’	<i>kiši</i> ‘roast’	<i>paaši</i> ‘chew’

Fluid Intransitive verbs

purik’iła? / *puriki?* ‘marry, be married’

p’ihnaykiła? / *p’ihnayki?* ‘thunder’

tištala? / *tišta?* ‘pass gas’

iyala? / *iya?* ‘laugh’

kup’aniła? / *kup’ahni?* ‘trip’

Morphology: Xinkan

- Spatial prepositions

	X _M	X _G	X _{Ch}	X _J	X _Y
in, on, towards	ša	ša	ša, ra		ša
	šan	šan	šan, ran	šan	šan
inside	šama	šam'a	ham'a	šam'a	
over	ał	ał	ał	al	al
	ałi		ałi, ała		ata
under, below	para	par'a, pa-	par'a	par'a	-

- Nonspatial prepositions/relational nouns

	X _M	X _G	X _{Ch}	X _J	X _Y
benefactive/possessive	neła	neła	neła	le:lan	nala
causative	ałi	ałi	ałi, ayi	-	ałi
comitative	łi(na)	łi(na), hina	łi?(na)	li?, ni:nan	li, lina
indirect object	ti:ʔ-	tiʔi-	t'i-	t'i-	t'i-
reflexive	kiwa-, ki kiki-	kiwa-, ki-	kiwa-, ki-, wal'a-	ki- wat'a-	kiwa-, ki-

Morphology: Xinkan

	X _M	X _G	X _{Ch}	X _J	X _Y
where?	kaka?	ka (ta)	ka?	kaš	ka?
who?	wanin wena	we:na	wanin	w(an)iš	wenin
what?	šanta?	hanta?	nti?	diš	šanihan, šin
how?	ša:ni	han	nti? mi?	dimi lki	šin
why?	ša:n ki	para han ałi	nti? ałi	dix pati	šinti
when?	łiki łikan	łiki	łik wak	-	łiki ta? łikan
how much?	iwał	iwał	iwał	waš	iwał'ar

Jumaytepeque Xinka

diš pati' wišu-ka'

why beat-2SG.SETA

'Why did you hit him?'

EX: 157

Yupiltepeque Xinka

wenin tata-y?

who father-2SG.POSS

'Who is your father?'

EX: 206

Morphology: Xinkan

- Common derivations

– k'i	'intransitivizer', 'inchoative	N/A → V
– k'i	'antipassive'	TV → IV
– †aʔ	Voice Change	TV → IV.AGT
– ʔ	Voice Change	TV → IV.AFF
– †a	causative.control.event	N/A/V → VT
– y'a	causative.control.state	N/A/V → VT
– ha	causative.noncontrol	N/A/V → VT
– ka	causative.inchoative (X _G)	N/A/V → VT
– C'	Verbal noun	V → N
– †	agent noun	V → N
– k	instrument noun	V → N
– VV	passive participle	V → PART

Suffix –k'i

- *Nouns and Adjectives*

parii-k'l

day-INCH

'summer' (it. 'to become hot')

orop'o-ke

rough-INCH

to become rough' (i.e.,
not smooth)

X_{CH}

Suffix –k’i

- Verbs

wüüxa → *wüüxa-k’i* XG
shake.out shake.out-ANTIP
‘shake (it) out’ ‘shake out’ (omitted object)

∅-müür’ü-ki-lha’ XJ
3SG.SETC-complain.COMP-ANTIP-IV.AGT
‘s/he complained’ (omitted object and emphasized agent)

kixi → *-kiixi* ‘roasted’ XG
‘roast’ *-kitz’i-ki* ‘roasting’

Causatives: control

- Guazacapán causatives denoting control

kara-ʔa

heavy-CAUS.CONTROL.EVENT

‘make heavy’, ‘to weigh down’

k’ata-y’a

lay.down-CAUS.CONTROL.STATE

‘make to be laying down’

Causatives: control

xawi-ha

hard-CAUS

‘make hard’

til’a-ka

salt-CAUS.INCH

‘make become salty’, ‘make salty’

Morphology: Lencan

	Pinart	Membreño	Lehmann	Peccorini
I	<i>uná</i>	<i>unan</i>	<i>unani</i>	<i>uno</i>
you.sg	<i>amná</i>	<i>amnan</i>	<i>manani</i>	<i>mano</i>
he, she, it	<i>iná</i>	<i>inan</i>	<i>inani</i>	<i>ino</i>
we	<i>apinan</i>	<i>apinan</i>	<i>pinani</i>	<i>pinani</i>
you.pl	<i>apinan?</i>	<i>ainan</i>	<i>kinani</i>	<i>manani?</i>
they	<i>alnán</i>	<i>ananan</i>	<i>anani</i>	<i>kinani?</i>

	Honduras	Chilanga		Honduras	Chilanga
1sg	<i>u-</i>	<i>u-</i>	1sg	<i>-onn,-una</i>	<i>-on,-u</i>
2sg	<i>am-</i>	<i>ma-</i>	2sg	<i>-mi,-yem</i>	<i>-mi</i>
3sg	<i>am-, an-</i>	<i>i-</i>	3sg	<i>-ima</i>	<i>-pa</i>
1pl	<i>api-</i>	<i>pi-</i>	1pl	<i>-pil</i>	<i>-pi</i>
2pl	<i>awi-</i>	<i>ki-</i>	2pl	<i>-yem,-wil,-il</i>	<i>-ki</i>
3pl	<i>awi-?</i>	<i>a-</i>	3pl	<i>-lana,-ana</i>	<i>-liba</i>

Morphology: Lencan

- Nominal possession is optional

Chilanga

<i>yošo</i>	‘head’	Campbell 1976: 75
<i>u-yošo-na</i>	‘my head’	Campbell 1976: 75
1sg.poss-head-def		

<i>t’au</i>	‘house’	Lehmann 1920: 714
<i>u-t’au</i>	‘my house’	Lehmann 1920: 701
1sg.poss-house		

Honduran

<i>am-paba-ne</i>	‘your father’	Membreño ex: 31
2sg.poss-father-def		

<i>am-polse’h</i>	‘your forehead’	Squier 1885: 669
2sg.poss-forehead		

Morphology: Lenca

- Nominal possession

Honduran Lenca

- *wala-mini* hand-mother 'thumb'
- *mop i-palan* woman 3SG.POSS-chest 'woman's chest'

- Chilanga Lenca

- *k'in i-taku* way 3SG.POSS-half 'halfway'

Morphology: Lencan

- Adjectives: Unclear if they are different than verbs

Chilanga Lenca

<i>ima tuya</i>	corn new	'new corn'	Lehmann: 717
<i>ima koko</i>	corn old	'old corn'	Lehmann: 717
<i>ima kela</i>	corn toasted	'toasted corn'	Lehmann: 717
<i>kakawa pola</i>	cacao thick	'thick cacao'	Lehmann: 718

Honduran Lenca

<i>mono šeula</i>	monkey red	'red monkey'	Pinart: 1897
<i>mono širí</i>	monkey black	'black monkey'	Pinart: 1897
<i>rak šawa</i>	meat dry	'dried meat'	Pinart: 1897
<i>rak kiris</i>	meat roasted	'roasted meat'	Pinart: 1897

Morphology: Lencan

	Honduran Lenca		Chilanga Lenca		
	Squier	Pinart	Sapper	Peccorini	Lehmann
one	<i>ita</i>	<i>etta</i>	<i>pis</i>	<i>pish</i>	<i>pis</i>
two	<i>naa</i>	<i>pe</i>	<i>pe</i>	<i>pe</i>	<i>pe</i>
three	<i>lawa</i>	<i>laawa</i>	<i>lawa</i>	<i>lawa</i>	<i>lawa</i>
four	<i>aria</i>	<i>heria</i>	<i>sa</i>	<i>sa</i>	<i>sa</i>
five	<i>saiha</i>	<i>saay</i>	<i>tsay</i>	<i>ts'ay</i>	<i>ts'ay</i>
six	<i>huie</i>	<i>willi</i>	<i>wi</i>	<i>wi</i>	<i>wi</i>
seven	<i>huiska</i>	<i>tepka</i>	-	-	-
eight	<i>teefka</i>	<i>wiska</i>	-	-	-
nine	<i>kalapa</i>	<i>kalapa</i>	-	-	-
ten	<i>isis</i>	<i>isis</i>	-	-	-
eleven	<i>isis-l-ita</i>	<i>isis-la-etta</i>	-	-	-
twelve	<i>isis-la-pa</i>	-	-	-	-
thirteen	<i>isis-lawa</i>	-	-	-	-
fifteen	-	<i>isis-la-saay</i>	-	-	-
twenty	<i>wamasta</i>	<i>wamasta</i>	-	-	-
twenty-one	<i>wamasta-l-ita</i>	-	-	-	-
thirty	<i>wamasta-l-isis</i>	<i>wamasta-l-isis</i>	-	-	-
forty	<i>ku-eta</i>	<i>ku-eta</i>	-	-	-
fifty	<i>ku-eta-la-isis</i>	-	-	-	-
sixty	<i>ku-eta-wamasta</i>	-	-	-	-
seventy	<i>ku-eta-wamasta-la-isis</i>	-	-	-	-
hundred	-	<i>isis-isis</i>	-	-	-

Morphology: Lencan

- Prepositions: Chilanga Lenca

<i>u-ten</i>	1.sg.poss-with	'with me'
<i>ma-ten</i>	2sg.poss-with	'with you'
<i>i-den</i>	3sg.poss-with	'with him'
<i>masti-ten</i>	machete-with	'with the machete'

Morphology: Lencan

- Verbs: OBJ-ROOT-T/A-NEG-SUBJ

Chilanga Lenca

šoʔiŋ rom-u

fish eat-1

'I ate fish'

ša koʔ-oŋ

firewood bring-1

'I bring firewood'

šo-ši

rain-do

'hurricane'

šo-ši-kan-pa

rain-do-PROG-3

'winter', lit. 'it does raining'

Morphology: Lencan

- Interrogatives:

	HL	CL
when	kariman	kinda, kimbe
what	kari	kas
how	kuna	kišapa
who	kunan	k'ula
where	kab	anun
why	-	kašpa ayša

Morphology: Lencan

Honduran Lenca

<i>kari haytami</i>	‘What are you saying?’	Pinart: 1897
<i>kuna nansi</i>	‘What is your name?’	Pinart: 1897
<i>kab hutami</i>	‘Where are you going?’	Pinart: 1897

Chilanga Lenca

<i>kinda pocamba</i>	‘Where are you from?’	Lehmann:699
<i>kimbe ukaŋ</i>	‘Where are you going?’	Campbell 1976
<i>k’ula-pa</i>	‘Who is this?’	Lehmann: 718

Morphology: Lencan

- Some derivations/inflections
 - *(k)an* ‘progressive’, ‘incomplete’
 - *wisa* ‘past tense’
 - *ko* ‘future tense’
 - *na* ‘passive’
 - *ge* ‘negation’
 - *šantsi* ‘progressive’
 - *ka* ‘imperative’
 - *aš* ‘completive, past’ (aorist)
 - *kin* ‘abstract nominalizer’

Syntax: Xinkan

- Basic Word Order: VOS

mu-im'a Hwan Maria

EX: 455

3SG.SETB -say.ICOMP Juan Maria

'Maria tells Juan'

waxku-y hixi ti' pak'i

EX: 1998

throw.COMP-3SG.SETA rock against wall

'**He** threw rocks against the wall'

Syntax: Xinkan

- Word order changes (X_G):

na nen' tura-n pe' maatik EX: 14
the I bring.COMP-1SG.SETA hither firewood
'I brought the firewood here'

ku y'a-n xuk'a xin'ak EX: 1631
go DUR-1SG.SETA eat bean
'I am going to eat beans'

Syntax: Xinkan

Temporal duration: XG

haran'a y'a-n nen'

EX: 1113

sick TEMP.DUR.1SG I

'I am sick'

haran'a nalh y'a-n ahmukan

EX: 312

sick PST TEMP.DUR-1SG.SETA yesterday

'I was sick yesterday'

ku y'a-n xuk'a xin'ak

EX: 1631

go DUR-1SG.SETA eat bean

'I am going to eat beans'

Syntax: Xinkan

na tz'ok'o pik'i

EX: 88

the grackle bird

'The bird is a grackle'

maestro Hwan

EX: 1056

teacher Juan

'Juan is the teacher'

Syntax: Xinkan

Coordination

pwes Ø-waaka-‘ uwi-y’k’otoro uw’alh EX: 125

well 3SG.SETC-go.COMP-IV.AFF call.COMP-3SG.SETA leafcutter
ant

‘Well they went [and] called the leafcutter ants’

na tz’iwi neelha uy a-ixap’a i a-xuka-’ EX: 1151

- the cat.fish for water 3SG.SETD-remove.ICOMP **and**
3SG.SETD-eat-IV.AFF
- ‘The catfish is caught and eaten’

Syntax: Xinkan

Serial Verbs: XCH

∅-waak'a-' tur'a uy

EX: 75

3SG.SETC-went.COMP-IV.AFF bring water

'S/he went to bring water'

†a a-tero-' mik'a

EX: 126

no 3SG.SETD-want.ICOMP-IV.AFF

S/He doesn't want to work

Syntax: Xinkan

- Relative clauses

xa-maku hoo-ro-n k'alh machiiti ke hin ün-neelha

EX: 593

in-house have.COMP-1SG.SETA one machete **that** no 1SG.SETB-for
'In the house a machete that is not mine.'

na nen' hoo-ro-n' machiiti küwa-ha-ka' nen'

EX: 1297

the I have.COMP-1SG.SETA machete borrow.COMP-CAUS-2SG.SETA I
'I have the machete that you lent me'

hin hünü-n' huurak na ka-taayi-' hina'

EX: 462

no know.COMP-1SG.SETA man **that** 2SG.SETC-came.COMP-IV.AFF with
'I don't know the man that you came with'

Syntax: Xinkan

Complement Clauses

mu-poy'o nah ke maestro pa'at

EX: 1121

3SG.SETB-believe.ICOMP he that teacher now
'He believes that he is the teacher now'

EX: 2259

im'a-y nen' ke ün-kun'u k'alh tay'uk neelha taata-h

tell.COMP-3SG.SETA that 1SG.SETB-buy.ICOMP one hat for
father-3SG.SETE

'He told me to buy a hat for his father'

Syntax: Xinkan

Adverbial complements

EX: 2210

*üran hutu nalh pa'alh **asük** muk-taayi-' naha'*

big tree PST now **when** 1PL.SETC-came.COMP-IV.AFF here

'It was already a big tree when we came here'

EX: 927

*kuy a-pata-' wawü-n uy **asük** chürükü' hooro-y uy*

FUT 3SG.SETD-be.able.ICOMP-IV.AFF cross.COMP-1SG.SETA water

when a.little have.COMP-3SG.SETA water

'I will be able to cross the river when there is a little water'

Syntax: Lencan

Conditional Clauses

EX: 1751

si ka-suk'a weren ka-tero-'

if 2SG.SETB-eat.ICOMP frog 2SG.SETC-die.COMP-IV.AFF

'If you eat frogs then you die'

EX: 1092

müya-ka' nalh nen' ün-pahat'a nalh naka

help.COMP-2SG.SETA PST I 1SG.SETD-pay.ICOMP PST you

'If you had helped me then I would have paid you'

Syntax: Lencan

- Basic Word Order: OSV?

u-lenwa-na *kay-on*
1g.poss-tonge-def have-1sg
'I have a tongue'

Campbell 1976

ša *koʔ-on*
firewood bring-1sg
'I am going to bring firewood'

Campbell 1976

šuli *liwa-k-on*
bean buy-fut-1sg
'I am going to buy beans'

Campbell 1976

Similarities

- There are similarities between the two language families, but these have been shown to not be due to inheritance (Campbell 1987).
- Structures
 - Vowel co-occurrence restriction
 - The vowel sets are different, but the idea is the same. Other languages in the area do not exhibit this type of harmony.

Similarities

	Gloss	Xinkan	Lencan	Source
Loanwords	bean	šinak	šina(g)	*činak Western Mayan; *kinaq' P-Mayan
	money	tumin	tumin	Spanish
	pizote	šušumi	šušumi	*ts'uts'um (Pan)
	buzzard	kosko	kus, kuskus	PM
	corn	ayma	ayma	PM
Onomatopoeia	cough	oho (X _{CH})	hoo, owin	-
Others	foot	wap(i)	watih	-
	shoe	maku wapi?	watik (HL)	-
	to put on shoes	wap'i	-	-
	mud	wati	-	-
	woodpecker	ček'ek, čehe	čehe	-
	two	pi(y'ar)	pe	-
	L: fire, black	šinka	šinka	-

Typology

	Xinkan	Lencan
morphological	Mildly agglutinating	Agglutinating
alignment	Nominative-Accusative	Split Nominative-Accusative (Neutral)
case	no case	no case
number	Singular-Plural (plural morpheme)	Singular-Plural (reduplication of definite article)
TAM	Aspect prominent	?
passive	Probable	Likely
word order	VOS (variable)	OSV? (variable)
grammatical classes	noun classes	noun, adjective, verb,
	verb classes	
	adjective	
	prepositions/relational nouns	
agreement	subject required	subject required, object optional
counting	base-20	base-10, base-20, base-40
phonology	Lexical vowel co-occurrence restrictions	Lexical vowel co-occurrence restrictions
	Assimilatory Vowel Harmony	Chilanga Lenca ejective obstruents
	Glottalized consonants (obstruents and sonorants)	Stress the penultimate, except for a handful of words with MA stress
	MA stress (stress before the rightmost consonant)	

Typology

		Xinkan	Lencan
1	MA noun possession	1	?, maybe
2	Relational nouns	1	?
3	Base 20	1	?, partially
4	*SOV	VOS	OSV?/SOV

Sociolinguistic Context

- Language documentation is the principle means of creating the Xinkan identity

