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| Nota di contenuto | Word Formation in South American Languages; Editorial page; Title page; LCC data; Table of contents; Introduction and acknowledgments; 1. Zuniga: Nominal compounds in mapudungun; 2. Tacconi: Towards a characterization of compounding in Maka (Mataco-Mataguayan); 3. Cuneo: Augmentative in Toba (Guaycuruan): Form and function; 4. Admiraal and Danielsen: Productive compounding in Baure (Arawakan); 5. Vuillermet: Two types of incorporation in Ese Ejja (Takanan); 6. van Gijn: Reduplication in Yurakare (language isolate); 7. Hannß: Reduplication strategies in Kallawaya (mixed language) 8. Basso: Compounding in Kalapalo, a Southern Cariban language9. Alexander-Bakkerus: Nominalization in Cholon (Cholonan); 10. Acknowledgments; Nominal compounds in Mapudungun; 1. Introduction; 2. Basics of Mapudungun NP structure; 3. Nominal compounds; 3.1 The basics of nominal compounding; 3.2 Beyond the basics; 3.2.1 Potential quirks; 3.2.2 Smeets (2008); 3.3 Appositional constructions; 4 Conclusions; Abbreviations; Towards a characterization of compounding in Maka; 1. Introduction; 2. |

Characteristics of the Maka community and language; 3. Compounding in Maka: General features
4. Internal structure of compounds
4.1 Noun + poss-Noun; 4.2 Attributive Predicate + poss-Noun; 4.3 poss-Noun + Attributive Predicate (unexpected order); 4.4 Negative Existential Predicate + poss-Noun; 4.5 Quantifier + Noun; 5. Composition in other languages from the Chaco region; 6. Conclusion; Abbreviations; Augmentative in Toba (Guaycuruan); 1. Introduction; 1.1 The Toba language; 1.2 Data sources and methodology; 1.3 Evaluative morphology; 2 The augmentative in Toba; 2.1 Morphological devices; 2.1.1 The (pejorative) augmentative suffix -naq; 2.1.2 The attributive suffix -day
3.1.3 Compounds with a linking morpheme
3.1.4 Exocentric noun compounds; 3.1.5 Reverse compounds; 3.1.6 Coordinate compounds; 3.2 Locative compounds; 3.3 Adjectival and numeral compounds; 3.4 Classifier compounds; 3.5 Multiple root compounds; 3.6 Discussion of Type 1 compounds; 4. Mixed compounds and incorporation (Type 2); 4.1 Mixed compounds; 4.2 Incorporation of nouns and classifiers; 4.3 Discussion of Type 2 compounds; 5. Verbal compounds (Type 3); 5.1 Verbal compounds leading to grammaticalization of suffixation; 5.2 Verbal compounds with empty verb root
5.3 Discussion of Type 3 compounds

Sommario/riassunto

In Amerindian languages and in many other agglutinative languages, subordination is often a matter of nominalization. In Cholon, a language spoken in North-Peru, this is certainly the case: nominalized forms coincide with subordinate clauses. In this language, a nominalized verb form can also be used as a main predicate. In this paper we study the different subordinate clauses that are formed with nominalizations. We then find out which nominalizations are part of a main predicate, and when this is the case. Keywords: Cholon; subordination; nominalized main predicates; syntactical nominalizati
