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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  
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5.3 Discussion of Type 3 compounds

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### 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

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