The date 1738 provides a possible explanation at once for the retitling of the Cuadernillo (properly Cuaderno) and the omission of Vergara's name. Vergara was president of the San Antonio missions from at least 1725 until probably sometime in 1737, when he was named Guardian of the Colegio de Querétaro. If the Cuadernillo had been started just prior to Vergara's departure from office, it might well have been officially attributed to him, or at least his presidency of the missions acknowledged (the gap, as noted earlier, leaves the intent unclear). However, with his departure, the scribe may have felt relieved of the obligation to make the attribution and so have begun a new title page, omitting Vergara's name. Alternatively, he may simply have included Vergara's name out of long habit and started a new title when he realized his error. In any event, it is not likely that Vergara could have been the author of the Cuadernillo/Cuaderno if it was composed after his departure, as the date would indicate. It is still possible, of course, that he was involved in its development in some way, such as initiating or authorizing its composition, before he left office. But unless we gain more information on the history of the San Antonio missions, we shall probably never know the answer.

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HONDURAN LENCA

Lenca is a family of two languages. Salvadorian Lenca (henceforth SL) is now extinct, though it is reasonably well attested.¹

¹ The sources for SL are for the most part reproduced in Walter Lehmann, Zentral-Amerika (Berlin, 1920), pp. 700–719; the most recent source is Lyle Campbell, "The Last Lenca," IJAL 42 (1976): 73–78. The SL data cited here is from these two sources.

³ The remainder of the title confirms that the Cuaderno is intended for the use of interpreters and provides instructions for its use, presumably in confessions (this information is not included in the first title).

Honduran Lenca (HL) is certainly highly moribund if not already extinct. Lyle Campbell was unable to find speakers in his 1974 search. Some may yet exist, though, since the vastness and remoteness of the HL territory make it virtually impossible to survey exhaustively. Unfortunately, HL is very poorly attested. We have only a few brief and inaccurately recorded word lists from Guajiquiro, Opototro, Intibucá, and Similatón. These were recorded in English and Spanish orthographies and leave us wondering about the real phonetic value of the symbols used.

Given the sparseness of the data and its moribund status, any new information on HL is of considerable value, especially if it provides phonetic information. For that reason, the purpose of this note is to report additional information on HL tape-recorded by Anne Chapman in 1965 in Intibucá, elicited from Catarino Vásquez, then perhaps in his seventies. Vásquez’s father had been a fluent speaker of HL, though he himself could recall only a few words and phrases. We report these here, transcribed in a broad phonetic transcription, comparing this information with material from the older sources, and with SL.

-su’sámene coatinum (pezote)—Pinart Guajiquiro zuzumi mira caiga oso bananero; Membreño Guajiquiro zuzumi mapache (raccoon); Membreño Similatón susum pezote (coatinum).

-āwinge deer—Pinart Guajiquiro aguiningi; Membreño Guajiquiro ahuingui; Membreño Similatón aguingui; Squier Guajiquiro ahuinge, Opototro ahinge; SL Lehmann áts’om, SL Campbell ú’uwan.

-su’su, susu dog—Pinart Guajiquiro shuy; Membreño Guajiquiro shu; Membreño Similatón shuyi; Squier Guajiquiro shui; Opototro shui, Intibucá shuhu, Similatón suí; SL Lehmann šūži, SL Campbell šušu.

gwa’lί horse—Pinart Guajiquiro cayu;

Membreño Guajiquiro kayo; SL Lehmann káyo.

lepa, lepa puma (léon)—Pinart Guajiquiro lepa león, lepa-zara tigre (jaguar); Membreño Guajiquiro lepa-sheula león, lepa tigre; Membreño Similatón lepa león; SL Lehmann leba.

šu’sá mouse (ratón)—Pinart Guajiquiro shuza; Membreño Similatón shusha; SL Lehmann k’uua, SL Campbell k’uwa.

muŋ rabbit (conejo)—Membreño Guajiquiro mong, Similatón mon; Squier Guajiquiro mong, Opototro mong, Intibucá mo-ou.

gwa’lía raccoon (mapache)—Pinart Guajiquiro guayán; Membreño Similatón guala; SL Lehmann úal, SL Campbell wafa.

sokšóx, sòksox squirel (ardilla)—Pinart Guajiquiro shurishur; SL Lehmann šuli, SL Campbell šürih-

bulúko babulón (a kind of fish).

ti ra bird (pájaro)—Pinart Guajiquiro sira, siros; Membreño Guajiquiro sira, shira, Similatón sira; SL Lehmann ts’ints’im.

daksi, daksi chicken (gallina)—Pinart Guajiquiro caslan; Membreño Guajiquiro kashlan, Similatón kashlan; SL Campbell kaslag.

šu’lúku bird without tail, with short hair (chick?)—Pinart Guajiquiro shulu chicks (pollitos).

pátuš, pátuš duck (from Spanish patos)—Pinart Guajiquiro potu; SL Lehmann pâduš, SL Campbell patu.

lōh-kēw (lōh-keu, lōh-kēyo) male turkey—SL Lehmann kāšlan-kēu rooster.

lōh-mimí female turkey.

lō hi’ska small turkey (guajolote chicquito)—Pinart Guajiquiro log jolate; Membreño Guajiquiro log, Similatón loj; SL Lehmann lōlo jolate.

tōrō guava (guayaba)—Pinart Guajiquiro shalshur guayabo; Membreño Guajiquiro shalshur guayabo; SL Lehmann tōrō.

pâba gaftagan grandfather.

pâba šus godfather (padrino)—Pinart Guajiquiro shahu grandfather, pâba father; Membreño Similatón pabe father; Squier Opototro pab, Intibucá i-paba father.

mina gaftagan grandmother.

mina šus godmother (madrina)—Pinart
Guajiquiro mina mother; Membreño Guajiquiro mina, Similatón mini mother; Squier Opatoro mini, Intubucat i-mini mother; SL Lehmann ü-läng mother.

2ala (?) elf, spook of springs of water (duende de nacimiento).

Ta washí moon—Membreño Guajiquiro mejí (from Nahua (Pipil) me-éti); SL Lehmann lêtsa.

gäší, gáší sun—Pinart Guajiquiro cashí; Membreño Guajiquiro cashí; Squier Guajiquiro gasí, Opatoro gasí, Intubucat gasí; SL Lehmann ýaša, SL Campbell yasa.

káči-Flijí rain, a storm is coming (lluvia, viene tormenta)—Pinart Guajiquiro magüen cuys-gualainá tormenta, shockey coziatina lluvia; Membreño Guajiquiro shootangui lluvia.

káči-Flijí yenda lagá the storm is coming, it's going to rain (ya viene la tormenta, que va a llover).

vařábombála a river (que desemboca en el río de Marcala para llegar al río Lempa)—Pinart Guajiquiro guara river; Membreño Guajiquiro guara, Similatón guara river; Squier Guajiquiro ugera, Opatoro huara river; SL Lehmann úarrá, SL Campbell waža river.

gwáwa a mountain (near there) (un cerro cerca de ahí).

šíťi-ge (g ~ g) black—Pinart Guajiquiro shirí; Membreño Guajiquiro shiri, Similatón sirigui; Squier Guajiquiro shiri, Opatoro shiri, Intubucat siriga; SL Lehmann šínga, šíksa.

šewla, šéwla red (colorado)—Membreño Guajiquiro sheula pink, yellow (rosado, amarillo); Membreño Similatón sheula red, yellow (rojo, amarillo); Squier Opatoro sheula red; SL Lehmann úessá red.

šígo white—Pinart Guajiquiro shogo; Membreño Guajiquiro shogo, Similatón shogo; Squier Guajiquiro shogo, Opatoro shogo, Intubucat shogo, Similatón shogo; SL Lehmann žágo, šígo, SL Campbell žogo.

šam come in! (pase adelante!).

dáu-puné excuse me (con permiso).

2umál, ū2umál let's go (vamos)—Membreño Guajiquiro umali ir, Similatón u-mal.

2umál katan†wére termal (gloss uncertain—a man says this to his beloved to see if she will accept the words he will say).

2umál tófop gaty let's go eat guayas (vamos a comer guayabas).

gáta sit down! (sientese!)—Pinart Guajiquiro cotta.

2ámbeawumut, 2ámbe-awumút (gloss uncertain—sit down! [?]).

šasabañuy (gloss uncertain—hurry up and drink it! [?]) (desocupar la copa, que desocupe la copa).

šáboq (gloss uncertain—the answer to the above statement; something about drinking slowly).

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READINGs IN PORTUGUESE LINGUISTICS.

Edited by Jürgen Schmidt-Radefeldt.


This reader contains, in its massive 479 pages, twelve papers on the synchronic structure of Modern Portuguese, as well as a bibliography of the field. Vastly divergent theoretical viewpoints, running the gamut from structuralism to generative linguistics, can be found in the papers, and the full range of areas of grammar, from syntax/semantics to phonetics, is represented. The only common thread serving to unify the collection is precisely the emphasis on Modern Portuguese. Indeed, most of the papers deal with this language as a topic unto itself and do not attempt to draw any substantive conclusions for general theoretical linguistics from the facts studied, thus reducing significantly the