

## ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR: GUATÓ NUMERALS

The main study of the Guató language is Palácio (1984), who gave a description of its numeral system (Palácio 1984, 1996). The author noticed the Guató's large range of numeral forms, which is a rare trace among South American languages (Epps 2012). Nevertheless, Palácio did not provide an analysis of the Guató numerals in sentence contexts, where they combine with nouns for quantification. Here I offer a description of the Guató's low terms for numbers, that is, for the numerals from one up to four, in sentences. These numerals are *tjéne* (one), *dúni* (two), *tjúmu* (three), *rékaj* (four). They're all basic, in the sense that they're monomorphemic words. I focus on: 1) the combination of some of these numerals with the suffixes *-gĩ*, which mean 'only', as in "go-pezeo *tjéne-gĩ* mani go-tagáho" (DET-husband one-only this DET-guitar) 'my husband has only one guitar', and *-hi*, for which I couldn't find a meaning; 2) the correlation between the word for 'two', *dúni*, and the word for 'brother', *dúnihi*, which receives the suffix *-hi*, applicable to numeral roots in general, as it happens with *tjénehi* and *tjúmuhi*, making *dúni* a source for the formation of the final result, *dúnihi* 'brother'; 3) the use of the word for three as a verb with a somewhat meaning like 'a few/there are a few', as seen in "ario-di-*tjúmu* mani go-gwákwa" (DESC-?-three this DET-pacu) 'there are a few pacus'.

### References:

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