

Aspects about typology of lexical amplification in Kaingang

In this work, we discuss a proposal of typology of lexical amplification in the Kaingang in consequence of the contact with Brazilian Portuguese (BP). Kaingang is an indigenous language spoken in Brazil, more precisely in the states of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, Paraná and São Paulo and belongs to the Jê family (Macro-Jê stock). Just like the other indigenous languages, it has an asymmetrical relationship with BP, the official language in this country. We will present preliminary results that have been identified as types of lexical borrowings divided into adapted loanwords (e.g. 'aro[j]' *arroz* in BP, 'rice') and direct ones (e.g. 'bi[s]i[kl]eta', also *bicicleta* in BP, 'bicycle)'), in which case there is pressure of the source language (BP) influencing on lexical amplification of the indigenous language. Furthermore, we also found examples such as 'goj kron fã', literally translated as 'something made to drink water' (*bebedouro* in BP, 'drinking fountain'), process that we call endogenous creation (Damulakis & Silva, to appear), in which no such pressure takes place. To reach the objective, we collected data in field research in August 2016 in the Indigenous Lands of Nonoai and Serrinha (Rio Grande do Sul, Southern Brazil). Based on Mesquita's (2009) study about Xerente (Jê family), we provide a typological analysis on lexical borrowings in Kaingang. We also consider the theoretical review in Haspelmath (2009) about borrowing taxonomy, as well as the methodology of grouping lexical items in semantic fields observing in more detail what items could be borrowed. The theoretical assumptions of Borges (1998) on the typology of lexical borrowings also contribute to our research, especially because of the diversity of examples in indigenous languages. Therefore, we selected nine semantic fields, from which 95 lexical items were elicited through the naming of figures. These figures represent elements external to the original culture of indigenous peoples and the hypothesis to be tested was that these items would have been incorporated by the indigenous language as borrows, due to the contact of that language with the BP. However, alongside the lexical borrowings were found endogenous creations, which usually preserve the linguistic patterns of the indigenous language. One of the desirable developments of our research is to provide subsidies for the description and maintenance of the Kaingang language.

References:

- BORGES, M. V. O Empréstimo como Mecanismo de Ampliação Lexical. *Revista do Museu Antropológico*. Goiânia, v.2, n.1, 1998. p. 135-150.
- DAMULAKIS, G. N.; SILVA, F. A. . Notas sobre empréstimos linguísticos do PB no Kaingáng. *VIII Encontro Macro-Jê*. Londrina: EDUEL, 2017. (to appear)
- HASPELMATH, M. Lexical borrowing: Concepts and issues. In: HASPELMATH, Martin; TADMOR, Uri. *Loanwords in the World's Languages: A Comparative Handbook*. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton, 2009.
- MESQUITA, R. *Empréstimos Linguísticos do Português em Xerente-Akwe*. Orientadora: Profa. Dra. Silvia Lucia Bigonjal-Braggio. (Dissertação). Programa de pós-graduação em Letras e Linguística. Faculdade de Letras. Universidade Federal de Goiás, 2009.