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Yine [ˈjine] (previously known as Piro, ISO 639-3=pib) is a Maipuran language (Payne 1991, Campbell 1997, Solís Fonseca 2003). See Payne (1991) and Campbell (1997) for discussion of the relationship of the Maipuran (or Maipurean) languages to the controversial Arawakan stock. There are approximately 3,000 speakers of Yine in the Peruvian Amazon. People in Brazil and Bolivia known as Manchineri (alternative spellings exist; ISO 639-3=mpd) also speak a dialect of Yine (Urquía Sebastián 2006a).

The recordings for this description are of the primary author, a female speaker born in 1964, from the community of Miaría (on the lower Urubamba river), La Convención province, Cusco department, Peru. She also translated and recorded the North Wind text for this publication.

Previous primary studies of the phonology of Yine include Matteson (1954), Matteson & Pike (1958), and Matteson (1965/1963). Nies (1986) also includes significant data about the language. Important secondary work on some aspects of Yine phonology includes Lin (1998) and Yanagisawa (2005).

Consonants

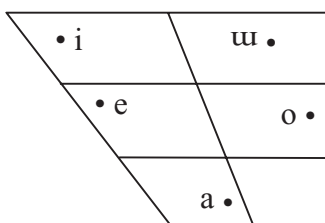
	Bilabial	Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stop	p	t			k	
Affricate		ts	tʃ	tɕ		
Fricative		s	ʃ	ç		ħ
Nasal	m	n				
Tap		r				
Central approximant				j	w	
Lateral approximant		l				

The consonants are presented in five positions in the word when possible: (a) at the beginning of a word, before a vowel; (b) between vowels; (c) at the beginning of a word, before a consonant; (d) in a syllable onset, after a voiceless consonant; and (e) at the beginning of a

complex syllable onset between vowels. The palatal fricative does not appear before non-front vowels. The glottal fricative is nasalized.

(a) p	patu	'stepfather'	t	taki	'tibe' (a sandpiper)	k	kapi	'cacahuillo' (a plant)
(b)	popo	'cocona' (a bush)		puttu	'a firefly'		tsaka	'gets stuck' (bone in throat)
(c)	plotʃi	'navel'		tlipi	'a vine'		kletu	'white monkey'
(d)	tspata	'guava'		ktentʃi	'tear (of eye) (n.)		tkatʃi	'sun'
(e)	sapna	'bijao' (a plant)		kotma	'a turtle'		saklo	'an ant'
(a) ts	tsapa	'bag'	tʃ	tʃalu	'a fishing net'	ʈç	ʈçani	'now, today'
(b)	hĩtsa	'rope'		matʃaçi	'carachamita' (a fish)		mriʈçi	'sajino' (a peccary)
(c)	tskantʃi	'saliva'		tʃkaçru	'cordoncillo' (a tree)		ʈçripi	'pedrito' (a parrot)
(d)	ktsaalu	'muddy'		ptʃowi	'a plant'		—	
(e)	katslu	'a bamboo'		mkaʃri	'cloth'		ruʈçpata	'pounds' (such as a nail)
(a) s	saklo	'an ant'	ʃ	ʃapa	'aunt'	ç	çiɸlu	'heartwood (of tree)'
(b)	mosa	'owl'		paʃako	'a tree'		çiçi	'daledale' (a plant with edible root)
(c)	stattʃi	'sternum'		ʃte	'younger sister'		çhĩru	'fatty'
(d)	psoluuko	'complete'		kʃana	'grass'		—	
(a)						h̃	h̃oto	'capinuri' (a tree)
(b)							roho	'peak'
(c)							h̃rantʃi	'blood'
(a) m	manka	'hill'	n	nato	'stepmother'			
(b)	çema	'sachavaca' (a tapir)		ʈçani	'now, today'			
(c)	mkaʃri	'cloth'		nso	'huito' (a tree)			
(e)	jomtʃi	'abcess'		kanka	'cacao'			
(a)			r	raçi	'heart'	l	—	
(b)				ruuru	'father'		nala	'shebón' (a palm)
(c)				tsuruu	'river'		—	
(e)				nerʃi	'ethnic group'		jh̃altʃi	'eye'
(a) j	jomtʃi	'abcess'	w	walo	'rabbit'			
(b)	jeje	'older sibling'		wiwi	'relative' (vocative)			
(c)	jh̃altʃi	'eye'		wrolo	'bee'			

Vowels



i	tlipi	‘a vine’			u	tuwuu	‘salt’	
	kapi	‘ <i>cacahuillo</i> ’ (a plant)				patuu	‘stepfather’	
e	jeje	‘older sibling’	a	tsapa	‘bag’	o	popo	‘ <i>cocona</i> ’ (a bush)
	çema	‘ <i>sachavaca</i> ’ (a tapir)		sana	‘field’		ƶanto	‘facial ulcers’

Long vowels occur in the language, although they are not frequent, as in /ħaalipiiri/ ‘handsome’, /mkeħeekatw/ ‘satisfied’, /çiiƶi/ ‘foot’ and /kapooħoçruw/ ‘dizzy’. Compare a pair of words such as /ƶaluw/ ‘a fishing net’ and /ktsaalw/ ‘muddy’. These have been considered phonemic, and they have always been written in the practical orthography. Vowel length also indicates passive voice (Matteson 1965: 24); compare /ranika/ ‘he takes’ and /raniika/ ‘he is taken’. Nevertheless, there are no sequences of non-identical vowels.

Stress

Stress normally falls on the penultimate syllable. According to Matteson (1965), there are secondary and tertiary stresses. See also Parker (1989). We present here an example with secondary stress marked, which we perceive as higher pitch: /tapa,lwƶakana,watħimananuwmtana'tnaka/ ‘it is said that his canoe alone was going along again’ (Matteson 1965: 21, adapted to the speech of the primary author). Some secondary stresses are also marked in the transcription of the recorded text. We did not investigate the claims made regarding secondary and tertiary stresses.

Conventions

The consonant /w/ is an unrounded bilabial approximant before a close front vowel: /wiwi/ [βiβi] ‘relative (vocative)’.

A vowel is nasalized after the nasalized glottal fricative and following a nasal consonant: /ħoto/ [ħōto] ‘*capinuri*’ (a tree), /matƶaçi/ [mā'ƶaçi] ‘*carachamita*’ (a fish).

A resonant or fricative is slightly lengthened when it precedes a consonant in a word-initial onset; it is not fully syllabic, however: /jħaltƶi/ [j'ħāltƶi] ‘eye’, /mkatƶri/ [m'katƶri] ‘cloth’, /statƶi/ [s'tatƶi] ‘sternum’, /ƶte/ [ƶ'te] ‘younger sister’.

Word-initial consonant clusters that begin with a stop or affricate tend to be pronounced with a clear open transition between the consonants, especially before the lateral, the tap, or a stop: /tliƶi/ [t'liƶi] ‘a vine’, /tsruuru/ [t's'ruuru] ‘river’, /ktentƶi/ [k'tentƶi] ‘tear (of eye) (n.)’. (This is called a transition vocoid in Matteson & Pike 1958 and Matteson 1965/1963.) Word-internal clusters are analyzed structurally as tautosyllabic (see the section on syllable structure); nevertheless, phonetically the first consonant seems to syllabify as a coda of the preceding syllable. As evidence of this resyllabification, the open transition after the first consonant of a cluster and the slight lengthening of the initial resonant or fricative of a cluster do not happen in word-medial consonant clusters: /katsluw/ [katsluw] ‘a bamboo’, /mkatƶri/ [m'katƶri] ‘cloth’, /statƶi/ [s'tatƶi] ‘sternum’, /çipluw/ [çipluw] ‘heartwood (of tree)’.

An alveolar nasal assimilates to the point of articulation of the following consonant: /kanka/ [kɑŋka] ‘cacao’.

The flap is sometimes slightly trilled at the beginning of a word: /rapħa/ [rɑphã] ‘stream’.

Syllable structure

In native vocabulary, the maximal syllable template has two consonants in the onset and either a short or long vowel as the nucleus; there are no diphthongs. The onset is obligatory, even in the first syllable of the word. Because of this template, we assume that all consonant sequences are phonologically tautosyllabic.

Extrametricity is exhibited when a consonant prefix occurs as in the following examples of three consonant sequences in word-initial position (Matteson 1965: 26): /ntspatate/ ‘my

guava' (/n-/ is first person singular, /-te/ is a derivational suffix to form a possessable noun); /wʃkɔtute/ 'our cebus monkey' (/w-/ is first person plural); /pʃɾipite/ 'your pedrito (a parrot)' (/p-/ is second person singular).

Transcription of the recorded text

kannipa'hálu norti'sreta hã'jeru hã wa 'tkatʃi | hẽpomsakaka'nata
 'wane 'tʃinna || ka'tukta 'witʃa hẽ'pite hĩtʃkopo'tupa | tʃinhĩ'matna ||
 hĩjaño'tkani jema,nʃinikankakhĩ'matna | hĩrpa'ktani muʃtʃi'nanu
 ko,ʃpaksapowle'tanru wa kja'haphã'kleru | wa'lepni wa hĩ'tʃkolu
 tʃinhĩ'matna || hĩjañot'kani kanni'phálu jinuwaka |
 ra,jpokanni,phañi,tsrukħimana'numta | sejni hĩma wa |
 kja'haphã'kleru pnutpo'thĩma sapwa'knawa || wanehĩ'mako
 ka,spuklewamtja'natka wa kanni'phãlni norti'sreta hã'jeru ||
 hĩjanhĩma'tnaka tkatʃi'tnakni | jo,tʃpikħemerehĩstrukħima'nata |
 hĩjanhĩma'tkani wa kja'haphã'kleru hĩjampothĩma'nuko
 ko,ʃpaksapowle'tana | wa'neklw 'hĩma wa kanni'phálu 'wane
 tʃi'natka halika'kakta 'pĩtʃni wa hĩ'tʃkolji 'tkatʃi tʃinhĩ'matlu ||

Version in practical alphabet

Kannipgalu nortisreta gajeru ga wa tkachi, gepomsakakanata
 wane chinna: katukta wixa gepite gichkopotupa, chingimatna.
 Giyagotkani jemanshinikankakgimatna, girpaktani muchinanu
 koshpaksapowletanru wa kyagapgakleru, walepni wa gichkolu
 chingimatna. Giyagotkani kannipgalu yinuwaka,
 rajpokannipgagitsrukģimananumta, seyni gima wa
 kyagapgakleru pnutpotgima sapwaknawa. Wanegimako
 kaspuklewamtyanatka wa kannipgalni nortisreta gajeru.
 Giyangimatnaka tkachitnakni, yochpikģemeregistrukģimanata,
 giyangimatkani wa kyagapgakleru giyampotģimanuko
 koshpaksapowletana. Waneklu gima wa kannipgalu wane
 chinatka galikakakta pixni wa gichkolyi tkachi chingimatlu.

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