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SUMMARY

The Segmental and Suprasegmental Phonology of Nambikwara do Campo (Southern Nambikwara)

This work provides the segmental and suprasegmental analysis and description of the Nambikwara do Campo language which is in the Nambikwara do Sul (Southern Nambikwara) branch of the Nambikwara language family, one of the 41 surviving linguistic families in Brazil. Nambikwara do Campo is spoken by the Kithãulhu, the Halotesu, the Sawentesu, and the Wakalitesu indigenous peoples (Telles, 2002), who live on the Nambikwara and Sapezal Indigenous Territories, located in the state of Mato Grosso, in the Cerrado region.

Nambikwara do Campo is a phonologically complex language with an intricate phonetic-phonological interface which has many phonological processes that interact with different aspects of the grammar. To provide the first description of the segmental and suprasegmental phonology of Nambikwara do Campo, this project made use of a corpus comprised of approximately 100 hours of recordings collected *in situ* by the author in 2017.

The introduction provides the research objectives and justification as well as the theoretical framework alongside the methodology for the data collection and analysis, and a layout of the morphology of the verbal and nominal word. Chapter 1 presents the speakers of the Nambikwara do Campo language and gives an overview of the Nambikwara linguistic family. Chapter 2 deals with the segmental phonology of Nambikwara do Campo. Chapter 3 is divided into two parts. The first is about the language's syllable, which is (C)V(C)(C) and permits up to three positions in the rime. The second part is dedicated to the phonological processes attested in Nambikwara do Campo, including assimilation, deletion, epenthesis, palatalization, consonantal coalescence, strengthening, aspiration, pre-orization of the nasal coda, lengthening, and reduplication. Chapter 4 is also subdivided into two parts. The first analyzes the stress of the language, which is predictable in roots and is lexical in grammatical morphemes. The language's stress system is sensitive to syllable weight. The second part of this chapter deals with the tonal system: the language has two phonological level tones, a high one and a low one, which can combine in the same syllable and form rising and falling contour tones. The prosodic system is mixed, combining stress and lexical tones. The last chapter is dedicated to final considerations, and summarizes the results which arose from the analyses and descriptions. Considering the theoretical perspective, the phonological (and grammatical) description work are based, initially, on distributional linguistic techniques to identify the segmental inventories of the language as described in Hyman (1975) and Lass (1984) and, subsequently, on the theoretical framework provided by the non-linear phonological theories, such as autosegmental, lexical, and prosodic phonology, and feature geometry as in Goldsmith (1995), Spencer (1996), Clements and Hume (1995), among others. Other studies about the languages of the Nambikwara family were also taken into account, including those of Price (1976), Lowe (1999), Kroeker (2001), Telles (2002), Kroeker (2003), Eberhard (2009), and Braga (2017).

Keywords: Brazilian indigenous languages; Nambikwara family; Nambikwara do Campo; Phonology; Suprasegmental phonology; Linguistic analysis