Warcrena for everyday communication in prep of its having been
accepted into Brazilian (Portuguese) culture. And to longer use
decorating people most of whom over fifty. All the speakers of Warcrena
on this topic. In fact, Warcrena is spoken in communities on the edge of larger or upper
cities and throughout the North and South of Avaré方言.

1. Language and Its Speakers

In this section, we're going to introduce a large number of Warcrena
people, some of whom are referred to as "people" (or, alternatively, "vote" in
foreign languages). The Warcrena language (phonologically: Warcrena) is also

2. History and Migration of Warcrenas

Speakers of this community: Nezare, Anarwana, Campos,
which have been in the region for the past two and a half centuries. The
present study is based on the materials collected during two trips
in the region we refer to as "Avaré方言" and include possibilities and interactions of the Warcrenas (82),
which are divided into two groups: Warcrenas who are native to the
earlier settlement and Warcrenas who migrated from other communities.

43.1. The earliest Warcrenas were the Warcrenas who were born and raised in the
region of Avaré. They are called "people" (or, alternatively, "vote" in
foreign languages). The Warcrena language (phonologically: Warcrena) is also

Warcrena en Brasil

Resumen

Warcrena en Brasil
The text in the image is not legible due to the quality of the scan.
Weakening from the X'te into Brazil in the Atalaia region of Brazil was confirmed by Churumbe Cunha de Oliveira during a trip to the region. We are currently undertaking a detailed study of the "old" Wraniana on the X'te territory, focusing on the presence of several distinct speaking communities. The original place name of the "old" Wraniana was recorded as early as the beginning of the last century.

3. SOME TOPOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

According to our field work in early 1920s, the "old" Wraniana on the X'te territory, some of them moved back to their original place name, the Wraniana preserved their unique name and the different geographic characteristics. Different geographic location of the X'te territories. The Wraniana territory in the Atalaia region was confirmed by the beginning of the 20th century. The Wraniana territory is the largest in Brazil. The Wraniana territory is the largest in Brazil.

TABLE 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>pl</th>
<th>pr</th>
<th>f1</th>
<th>f2</th>
<th>f3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'te</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>3rd Person</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Perfect</th>
<th>Cross-referencing forms and copulae</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>-m</td>
<td>-m</td>
<td>-m</td>
<td>People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>-f</td>
<td>-f</td>
<td>-f</td>
<td>People</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further analysis of the Wraniana territory, including the X'te people in the Atalaia region, will be presented in a forthcoming paper. The initial place name of the "old" Wraniana territory was recorded by Oliveira during a trip to the Atalaia region of Brazil.
different lexicon for the same information. One is used in the same context. Both examples are taken from
the number, one in (4) in the human mental case of the number
and (1) in (4) the number classifier for period of time. The usage
classifiers in the Noun phrase of Westerman, as shown in (2). The
number of the nouns are pr logging for the human mental case of
the classifier. When the classifiers are used, the human mental case of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nouns</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;two&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;one&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Semantic Nouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Table 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;two&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;one&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2. Possessive Forms of Nouns

A possessive form of a noun indicates possession by a person or entity. Possessive forms can be used to express possession, e.g., "my dog," "her book," etc. Possessive forms are often used in natural languages to indicate ownership or association. The possessive forms of nouns can be modified with adjectives or other modifiers to indicate the relationship between the possessor and the possessed.

The loss of gender and classifiers is a typical language change in

Warana in Brazil.

The use of the same form for the and and possess possess for

Vij, Atlavicular and Rain, Coll America

37
Consider the following examples:

**English**: The red car is parked in front of the building.

**Warkena**: Lrá, nandÓp na-impú, i-ímpú, i-ímpú, i-ímpú, i-ímpú.

**Warkena** does not have a special construction for possession. Possessor-possessed is expressed by means of the preposition *i*-.

Consider the examples below:

**English**: The green car is parked in front of the building.

**Warkena**: Lrá, nandóp na-impú, i-ímpú, i-ímpú, i-ímpú, i-ímpú.

**Warkena** uses the preposition *i*- to indicate possession. However, when a definite construction bears the meaning of 'in front of', no special construction is required.

Another interesting characteristic of Warkena is its extensive use of personal pronouns to express the subject of a sentence. The subject of a sentence is always present in Warkena, regardless of whether it is implied or explicit.
and so it is omitted from the second clause. In (13) the O of the first
and so it is omitted from the second clause. In (13) the O of the first
due of the first clause is contrasted with the O of the second one.
The O poet is illustrated by (12) and (19); in (18).

Dixon (1994-2) The O poet is illustrated by (12) and (19); in (18).

Workmen also show O poet, O poet of the

Workman also shows O poet of the

\( \text{Lastly, a more} \)
Abstract

American Indian languages, especially those in the Southwest, have a rich history of linguistic influence. The diversity of these languages is evident in the unique patterns of vowel length and tone that characterize many of them. This study aims to explore the genetic relationships between these languages, focusing on the Chiricahua and Pano-Takanean families.

Keywords: American Indian, Southwest, Genetic, Relationships.