

TABLE 1. TYPES OF GENDER INDEXICALITY (ADAPTED FROM HAAS 1944)

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Type 1	gender of the speaker
Type 2	gender of the addressee
Type 3	relational gender

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TABLE 2. TYPES OF GENDER INDEXICALITY IN SOUTH AMERICA

Type 1	gender of the speaker	37	all the languages of the survey (see Appendix 1) but the four listed below
Type 2	gender of the addressee	3	Cholón, Pumé, Southern Nambikwara
Type 3	relational gender	1 (+4)	Chipaya (Kubeo, Tapirapé, Tembé, Tupinambá)

TABLE 3: LANGUAGES WITH GENDER INDEXICALITY OF SPEAKER IN THE LEXICON

Languages with gender indexicality of speaker in lexicon	8	Awetí, Garifuna, Guarayo, Island Carib, Kadiwéu, Siriono, Xavante, Xerente
Languages with gender indexicality of speaker in lexicon ONLY	1	Siriono

TABLE 4: LANGUAGES WITH GENDER INDEXICALITY OF SPEAKER IN DISCOURSE MARKERS

Languages with gender indexicality of speaker in discourse markers	29	Abipone, Avarico, Bolivian Guarani, Garifuna, Guarayo, Hup, Iatê, Kali'na, Kamaiurá, Karajá, Kipeá, Kokama, Kubeo, Lule, Maipure, Mebengokre, Mocoví, Mojeño, Old Guarani, Omagua, Pará Gavião, Sateré-Mawé, Tamanaku, Tapirapé, Tembê, Toba, Tupinambá, Xavante, Xerente
Languages with gender indexicality of speaker in discourse markers ONLY	20	Abipone, Avarico, Bolivian Guarani, Hup, Kali'na, Kamaiurá, Karajá, Kipeá, Lule, Maipure, Mebengokre, Mocoví, Old Guarani, Pará Gavião, Sateré-Mawé, Tamanaku, Tapirapé, Tembê, Toba, Tupinambá

TABLE 5. EXAMPLES OF INTERJECTIONS INDEXING GENDER

	♀	♂	
Abipone (NAJLIS 1966:73) <sup>i</sup>	<i>aie [aje]</i>	<i>cio [tʃio, tʃjo]</i>	‘ouch’
Bolivian Guarani (ORTIZ AND CAUREY 2012:20,33)	<i>akaa ~ akai</i>	<i>achaa ~ achai</i>	‘ouch’
Karajá (RIBEIRO 2012:141)	<i>bi</i>	<i>bebe</i>	surprise, admiration
	<i>wu</i>	<i>ki</i>	vocative
Kipea (MAMIANI 1699:116-117)	<i>amú</i>	<i>ari</i>	‘go away!’
	<i>aga ~ aganori</i>	<i>yahè</i>	‘ouch’
Mocoví (BUCCA 1981:233) <sup>ii</sup>	<i>laim</i>	<i>la’</i>	‘hi!’
Mojeño (MARBÁN 1702:99)	<i>ese</i>	<i>ma</i>	admiration
Old Guarani (RUIZ DE MONTOYA 1640:206, 275, 289)	<i>acai ~ acai rare</i>	<i>awawawy</i>	‘ouch’ (pain)
	<i>quĩ</i>	<i>ca</i>	determination
Tapirapé (Walkiria Praça, p.c.)	<i>aky</i>	<i>akaj</i>	‘ouch’
Tupinambá (BARBOSA 1956:374-375)	<i>akaî</i>	<i>aké, aky</i>	‘ouch’, fear, mockery
	<i>kué ~ ahe</i>	<i>îó</i>	terror
	<i>gûí ~ gûé ~ gûey</i>	<i>îú ~ îó</i>	vocative

<sup>i</sup> Willem de Reuse provided the IPA transcription given in brackets.

<sup>ii</sup> This information was kindly provided by Pedro Viegas Barros.

TABLE 6. EXAMPLES OF DISCOURSE PARTICLES INDEXING GENDER

	♀	♂	
Abipone (DOBRIZHOFFER 1822: vol 2, p. 197)	<i>hàà</i>	<i>héé</i>	‘yes’
Bolivian Guarani (GIANNECCHINI 1996 [1898]:306, 310)	<i>éé</i>	<i>tà</i>	‘yes’
Garifuna (DE PURY 2003:157)	<i>ayí</i>	<i>ayé</i>	‘yes’
	<i>uá</i>	<i>inó</i>	‘no’
Iatê (COSTA AND SILVA 2005)	<i>jajop<sup>h</sup></i>	<i>keʎafo</i>	‘thank you’
	<i>kōnefasa</i>	<i>kōnefãw</i>	‘but’
Kali’na (Odile Renault-Lescure, p.c.)	<i>se</i>	<i>wo</i>	intensive
	<i>li</i>	<i>la</i>	affirmation
Kamaiurá (SEKI 2000:100-101)	<i>ma’e</i>	<i>pa</i>	exclamation, surprise
	<i>kyn</i>	<i>kwãj</i>	strong emotion
	<i>(he)kyn</i>	<i>ja</i>	self-evidence
Kokama (VALLEJOS 2010:649)	<i>yay</i>	<i>riay</i>	‘also’
	<i>iyan</i>	<i>urian</i>	‘but’
	<i>yaepe</i>	<i>raepe</i>	‘there, then’
	<i>yaepetsui</i>	<i>raepetsui</i>	‘after that’
Tembé (BENDOR-SAMUEL 1972:156)	<i>ma</i>	<i>pa</i>	weak exclamation
	<i>rare</i>	<i>ra</i>	prediction, derision

TABLE 7: LANGUAGES WITH GENDER INDEXICALITY OF SPEAKER IN THEIR PHONOLOGY

Languages with gender indexicality of speaker in phonology	4	Araona, Guarayo, Kadiwéu, Karajá
Languages with gender indexicality of speaker in phonology ONLY	2	Araona, Guarayo

TABLE 8: LANGUAGES WITH GENDER INDEXICALITY OF SPEAKER IN THE MORPHOLOGY

Languages with gender indexicality of speaker in pronominal morphology	11	Awetí, Bésiro, Garifuna, Iatê, Island Carib, Kadiwéu, Kayabí, Kokama, Mojeño, Omagua, Tsafiki
Languages with gender indexicality of speaker in pronominal morphology and another type of morphology	4	Iatê, Island Carib, Kokama, Omagua
Languages with gender indexicality of speaker in morphology ONLY	3	Bésiro, Kayabí, Tsafiki



TABLE 9. PART OF THE PRONOMINAL SYSTEM OF KOKAMA (BASED ON VALLEJOS 2010)

	♀	♂
1SG	<i>tsa, etse</i>	<i>ta</i>
1EXCL	<i>penu</i>	<i>tana</i>
3SG (M/F)	<i>ay</i>	<i>uri</i>
3PL (M/F)	<i>inu</i>	<i>rana</i>

TABLE 10. PRONOMINALS INDEXING THE GENDER OF THE SPEAKER

Awetí	Bésiro <sup>i</sup>	Kayabí	Kokama	Mojeño	Omagua	Garifuna	Island Carib	Kadiwéu	Tsafiki
1SG			1SG		1SG	1SG	1SG	1SG	1SG
			1EXCL		1EXCL				
						2SG	2SG	2SG	
3SG	3SG.M	3M(SG)	3SG	3M(SG)	3SG				
		3F(SG)							
3PL	3PL.M	3PL	3PL		3PL				

<sup>i</sup>In Bésiro, gender indexicality is found in specific clitics that co-occur with pronominal indexes (see below in this section).

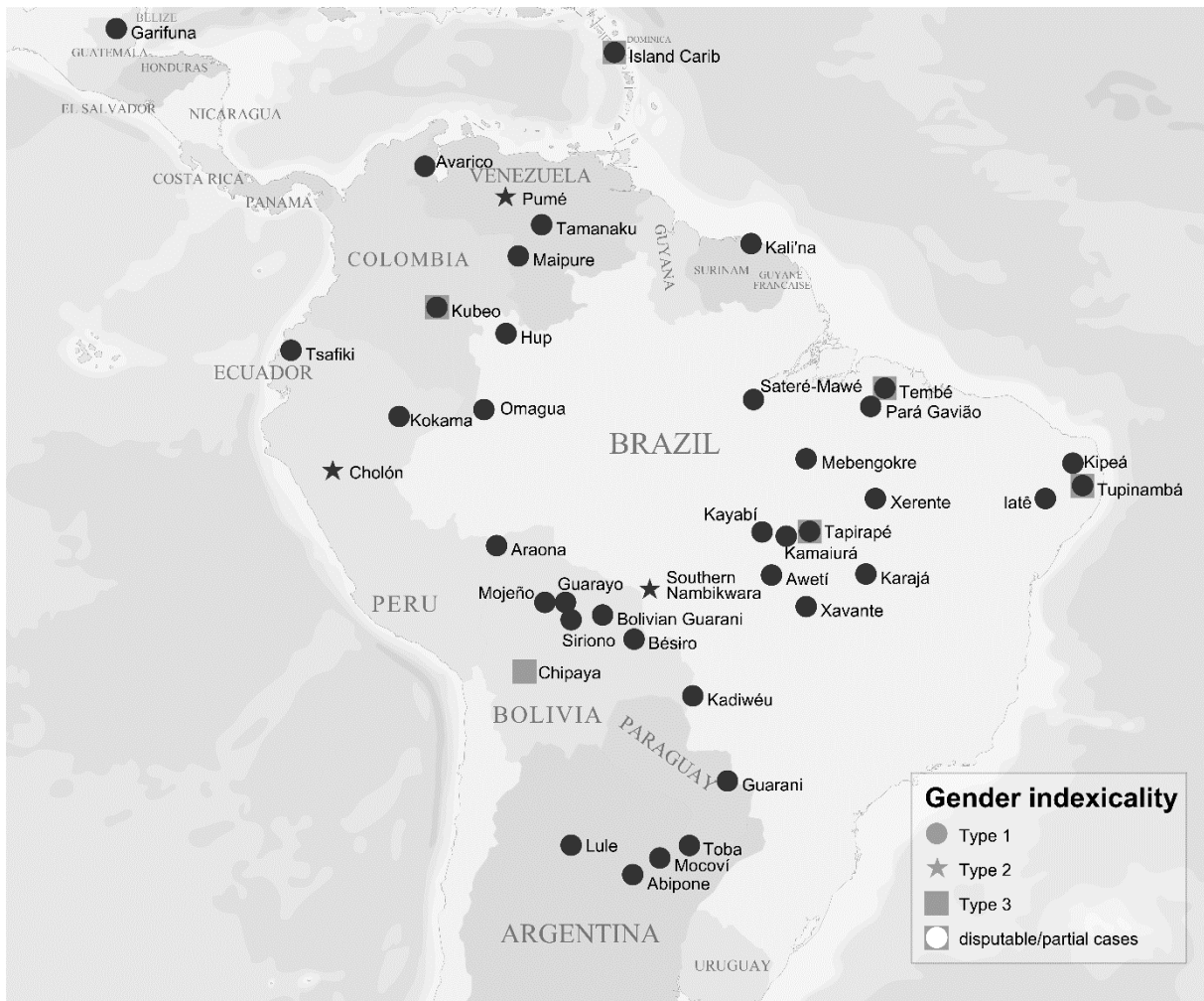
TABLE 11. PRONOMINAL SYSTEM OF IATÊ (COSTA AND SILVA 2005)

	M	F
1SG	<i>owe</i>	<i>o:so</i>
2SG	<i>awa</i>	<i>a:sa</i>
3SG	<i>sa</i>	<i>sasa</i>

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF LANGUAGES FOR EACH LOCUS OF GENDER INDEXICALITY

	lexicon	discourse markers	phonology	morphology
number of languages with this locus	8	29	4	11
number of languages with this locus ONLY	1	20	2	3

MAP 1. THE DISTRIBUTION OF GENDER INDEXICALITY IN SOUTH AMERICA<sup>i</sup>



<sup>i</sup> This map was produced by Sébastien Flavier.