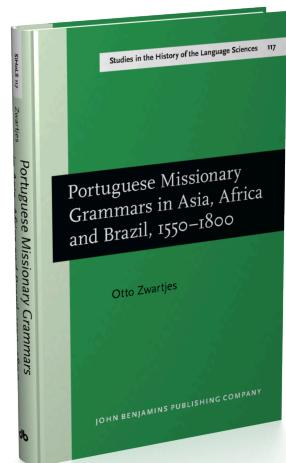


## Table of contents

 <https://doi.org/10.1075/sihols.117.toc>

Pages v-xii of  
**Portuguese Missionary Grammars in Asia, Africa and Brazil, 1550–1800**  
Otto Zwartjes  
[Studies in the History of the Language Sciences, 117]  
2011. xiv, 359 pp.



© John Benjamins Publishing Company

This electronic file may not be altered in any way. For any reuse of this material written permission should be obtained from the publishers or through the Copyright Clearance Center (for USA: [www.copyright.com](http://www.copyright.com)).

For further information, please contact [rights@benjamins.nl](mailto:rights@benjamins.nl) or consult our website at [benjamins.com/rights](http://benjamins.com/rights)

# Table of contents

Preface & acknowledgements	xiii
CHAPTER 1	
<b>Introduction</b>	1
<b>1.1 Goal of the study</b>	1
<b>1.2 The historiographical neglect of missionary linguistics</b>	2
<b>1.3 The contribution of missionary linguistics to the study of the typology of languages</b>	4
<b>1.4 Missionary linguists as field-workers: Their attitudes</b>	10
<b>1.5 The description of exotic languages and the development of linguistic concepts</b>	14
<b>1.6 The goals and structure of this study</b>	17
<b>1.6.1 What do we want to know?</b>	18
<b>1.6.1.1 Phonology and orthography</b>	18
<b>1.6.1.2 Morphosyntax</b>	18
<b>1.6.1.3 The lexicon</b>	19
<b>1.6.1.4 Extra-grammatical information</b>	20
<b>1.6.2 What do we have?</b>	20
References	20
CHAPTER 2	
<b>The Indian subcontinent</b>	23
<b>2.1 Introduction</b>	23
<b>2.1.1 Historical background</b>	25
<b>2.1.2 The Indian grammatical tradition</b>	27
<b>2.2 Tamil. Henrique Henriques (or, Anrique Anriquez) (1520–1600)</b>	28
<b>2.2.1 The life and work of Henrique Henriques</b>	28
<b>2.2.2 Henriques's Tamil grammar: Authorship and sources</b>	29
<b>2.2.3 Henriques's Tamil grammar and the Tamil language</b>	31
<b>2.2.3.1 Malabar and Tamil</b>	31
<b>2.2.3.2 The structure of Henriques's grammar</b>	31
<b>2.2.3.3 Henriques's treatment of Tamil orthography and phonology</b>	32

2.2.3.4	Henriques's treatment of Tamil nominal declension	32
2.2.3.5	Henriques's treatment of the Tamil verb	35
2.2.3.6	Henriques's explicit comparisons between Tamil and Portuguese	38
2.2.3.7	Henriques's treatment of Tamil word order	39
2.2.3.8	Henriques's treatment of agreement in Tamil	40
2.2.3.9	Henriques's treatment of variation within Tamil	40
2.2.3.10	Henriques's meta-language	41
2.2.4	The reputation of Henriques's work	44
2.2.5	Other Tamil grammars	44
2.3	Konkani. Thomas Stephens (Thomaz Estevão 1549–1619)	45
2.3.1	The life of Thomas Stephens	45
2.3.2	Other early grammars of Konkani and neighbouring languages	46
2.3.3	The Konkani language	48
2.3.4	Stephens's Konkani grammar	49
2.3.4.1	Stephens's treatment of phonology and orthography	49
2.3.4.2	Stephens's treatment of Konkani nominal morphology	52
2.3.4.3	Stephens's treatment of Konkani verbal morphology	54
2.3.4.4	Stephens's treatment of Konkani syntax. Word order and agreement	56
2.3.4.5	Stephens's treatment of ergativity	57
2.3.4.6	Stephens's meta-language	58
2.4	Bengali. Manoel da Assumpçam (fl. 1743)	58
2.4.1	Manoel da Assumpçam and his grammar	58
2.4.2	The Bengali language	59
2.4.2.1	Bengali and Portuguese	61
2.4.3	The grammar	62
2.4.3.1	Assumpçam's treatment of orthography and phonology	62
2.4.3.2	Assumpçam's treatment of nominal declension	64
2.4.3.3	Assumpçam's treatment of verbal morphology	64
2.4.3.4	Assumpçam's treatment of syntax	66
2.4.3.5	Assumpçam's treatment of word order and agreement	66
2.5	Marathi (Anonymous 1778a)	67
2.5.1	The Marathi language	67
2.5.2	The 1778 Marathi grammar	68
2.5.2.1	The grammar's treatment of Marathi phonology and orthography	68
2.5.2.2	The grammar's treatment of Marathi nominal morphology	70
2.5.2.3	The grammar's treatment of Marathi verbal morphology	71

2.5.2.4	The grammar's treatment of Marathi syntax, word order and agreement	72
2.5.2.5	The grammar's treatment of ergativity	74
<b>2.6</b>	Hindi (Anonymous 1778b)	<b>75</b>
2.6.1	Previous grammars of Hindi by Europeans	75
2.6.2	The language	76
2.6.3.1	The grammar's view of the Hindi language	76
2.6.3.2	The structure of the grammar	77
2.6.3.3	The grammar's treatment of Hindi phonology and orthography	79
2.6.3.4	The grammar's treatment of nominal declension	84
2.6.3.5	The grammar's treatment of verbal inflection	84
2.6.3.6	The grammar's treatment of adverbs	85
2.6.3.7	The grammar's treatment of the article	85
2.6.3.8	The grammar's treatment of agreement and word order	87
2.6.3.9	The grammar's treatment of agreement and ergativity	88
<b>2.7</b>	Conclusion	<b>89</b>

**CHAPTER 3**

<b>Missionary linguistics in Japan</b>		<b>93</b>
<b>3.1</b>	Introduction	93
<b>3.2</b>	The activities of João Rodrigues (1562–1633)	94
3.2.1	His life	94
3.2.2	His work	96
3.2.3	Sources of Rodrigues' grammar	98
3.2.3.1	European sources	98
3.2.3.2	Japanese sources	103
<b>3.3</b>	The Japanese language as described by Rodrigues	111
3.3.1	Language variation: Coye and yomi	111
3.3.2	Geographical distinctions	111
3.3.3	Diachrony: The 'old language' and the concept of auctoritas	114
3.3.4	Christian terminology: Loans from Latin and Portuguese	118
3.3.5	On the best way of learning Japanese	120
<b>3.4</b>	Phonology and orthography	121
<b>3.5</b>	Morphology	127
3.5.1	Inflection	127
3.5.1.1	Nominal inflection and 'cases'	127
3.5.1.2	Adjective noun ("Nome adjectiuo")	130
3.5.1.3	Verbal inflection	133

3.5.1.4	Honorificity	136
3.5.1.5	Causatives	136
3.6	Syntax: Word order and agreement	137
3.6.1	Japanese as an SOV language	137
3.6.2	Japanese as a left-branching language	139
3.7	Rodrigues as an historian and ethnographer	140
3.8	Conclusion	140

## CHAPTER 4

<b>Missionary linguistics in Brazil</b>		143
4.1	Introduction: Missionaries in Spanish and Portuguese America	143
4.1.1	Missionaries and lenguas generales/línguas gerais	144
4.1.2	Missionary linguistics in Portuguese America	146
4.2	Tupi grammars	148
4.2.1	Joseph de Anchieta (1534–1597)	148
4.2.1.1	Introduction: Anchieta and his forerunners	148
4.2.1.2	The language described by Anchieta	148
4.2.1.3	The structure of the grammar	151
4.2.1.4	Phonology and orthography	152
4.2.1.5	The concept of ‘case’ as applied to Tupi	156
4.2.1.6	The pronouns	157
4.2.1.7	Nominal and verbal inflection	159
4.2.1.8	Nouns, ‘adjectives’, and ‘adverbs’	161
4.2.1.9	Syntax	162
4.2.2	Antonio de Araújo’s Cathecismo (1618)	163
4.2.3	Luiz Figueira (1575–1643)	164
4.2.3.1	The language described by Figueira	165
4.2.3.2	Orthography and phonology	165
4.2.3.3	Morphosyntax	166
4.2.3.4	The inclusive-exclusive distinction	166
4.2.3.5	Syntax and agreement	167
4.2.3.6	Word order	168
4.2.4	The anonymous grammar of the Língua geral amazônica. Biblioteca de Coimbra, no. 69 (1750)	168
4.2.4.1	Introduction	168
4.2.4.2	The author	169
4.2.4.3	The manuscript	169
4.2.4.4	Language variation	170
4.2.4.5	Language change	171
4.2.4.6	The grammar	171

4.2.4.7	The eight parts of speech and language universals	172
4.2.4.8	The pronominal system	172
4.2.4.9	The ‘pronomes extravagantes’	174
4.3	The Kiriri grammar of Luiz Vincencio Mamiani (1652–1730)	175
4.3.1	Introduction	175
4.3.2	The language	176
4.3.3	Sources for eastern Brazilian languages of the Macro-Jê family	177
4.3.4	The grammar	179
4.3.4.1	The sources of the grammar	179
4.3.4.2	References to other languages and language variety	182
4.3.5	Phonology and orthography	183
4.3.5.1	The vowels	184
4.3.5.2	The consonants	187
4.3.5.3	Diacritics	190
4.3.6	Morphosyntax	191
4.3.6.1	“Inflection”	191
4.3.6.2	The inclusive-exclusive distinction	194
4.3.6.3	The animate versus inanimate distinction	196
4.3.7	Syntax	196
4.3.7.1	Word order and agreement	196
4.3.7.2	Ergativity	198
4.4	Conclusion	201

## CHAPTER 5

	African languages	205
5.1	Introduction	205
5.1.1	Three grammars of African languages	206
5.1.2	Their context in the early study of African languages	208
5.1.3	Early catechisms in African languages	210
5.2	The Capuchin Hyacinth Brusciotto and his Kongo grammar (1659)	214
5.2.1	The language	214
5.2.2	Phonology	215
5.2.3	Morphosyntax	216
5.2.3.1	Nominal inflection, declensions, ‘cases’ and the noun-classes	216
5.2.3.2	Verbal morphology	217
5.2.4	Syntax	219
5.3	Pedro Dias (1622–1700)	220
5.3.1	The language	222
5.3.1.1	The structure of the grammar	224

5.3.2	Phonology and orthography	224
5.3.3	Morphosyntax	227
5.3.3.1	Nominal morphology	227
5.3.3.2	Verbal morphology	230
5.4	The anonymous ‘Arte da língua de Cafre’	236
5.4.1	The language	236
5.4.2	Phonology and orthography	238
5.4.3	Morphosyntax	238
5.4.3.1	Nominal morphology	238
5.4.3.2	Verbal morphology	239
5.4.4	Meta-language	241
5.5	Conclusion	241

**CHAPTER 6**

<b>Arabic and Hebrew</b>		243
6.1	Introduction	243
6.2	Arabic	243
6.2.1	Introduction	243
6.2.2	The grammars and their sources	245
6.2.3	The language	248
6.2.4	The structure of the grammar of de Sousa, compared with those of Erpenius and Guadagnoli	249
6.2.5	Phonology and orthography	252
6.2.6	Parts of speech and morphology	254
6.2.7	Syntax. Word order and agreement	255
6.3	Hebrew	256
6.4	Conclusion	260

**CHAPTER 7**

<b>Conclusion</b>		261
7.1	Phonology and orthography	261
7.1.1	The Indian subcontinent	261
7.1.2	Japan	262
7.1.3	Brazil	263
7.1.4	Africa	263
7.1.5	Arabic and Hebrew	263
7.2	Morphosyntax	264
7.2.1	India	264
7.2.2	Japan	265

---

7.2.3 Brazil	265
7.2.4 Africa	266
<b>7.3 Parts of speech</b>	<b>266</b>
7.3.1 Adaptations of the traditional model	266
7.3.2 Articles	267
<b>7.4 Extra-grammatical information</b>	<b>268</b>
7.5 A Portuguese tradition?	268
 APPENDIX	
<b>Lexicography</b>	<b>271</b>
1. The Indian subcontinent	271
1.1 The Indian lexicographical tradition	271
1.1.1 Sanskrit	271
1.1.2 Tamil	271
1.2 Dictionaries compiled by Europeans	272
1.3 Konkani	274
1.4 Hindi	275
1.5 Other languages	276
2. Japan	276
2.1 The Japanese lexicographical tradition.	276
2.2 The Vocabulario of 1595 and the Dictionarium of 1603–1604	277
2.3 Meta-linguistic terms in the dictionaries	280
3. China and Cochinchina (Vietnam)	281
3.1 Introduction	281
3.2 The Chinese linguistic tradition	282
3.3 Chinese dictionaries composed by westerners	282
3.3.1 The Dicionário Português-Chinês	286
3.3.2 Other early European studies of Chinese	287
3.4 Cochinchina (Vietnam) and Malaya	290
3.4.1 The Roman alphabet and the description of tone	292
3.4.2 Morphology and syntax	293
3.4.3 Malay	295
4. Brazil	295
5. African languages	296
6. Arabic and Hebrew	301
6.1 Arabic	301
6.2 Hebrew	301
References	303
Index of biographical names	347
Index of subjects and terms	353

