

**Reduplication of person suffixes in Kwaza (isolate, Brazil)**

The isolated Amazonian language Kwaza (Rondônia, Brazil) has a number of unique properties which may have consequences for our general assumptions about what is possible in languages. One of those special properties is the occurrence of morphologically based reduplication., which is not determined by phonotactic units, but by morpheme boundaries. In this type of reduplication, the repetition of bound elements is not a case of recursive application of a morphological operation. Instead, it represents a separate morphological process the result of which cannot be predicted on the basis of constituent operations. Apart from the usual kinds of reduplication in Kwaza, there are at least three different types of reduplication of bound person markers: two of them indicating different sorts of past tense, and one indicating habitual aspect. So far such phenomena have not been attested unambiguously in any other language, not even in the most recent work on reduplication, such as Inkelas & Zoll (2004, *Reduplication: Doubling in Morphology*, Cambridge) and Hurch (ed. 2005, *Studies on Reduplication*, Mouton). In Kwaza, however, the phenomenon highly conspicuous and very productive.