

A Carib grammar and dictionary

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A Carib grammar and dictionary

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CONTENTS

Acknowledgements	vii
Abbreviations	ix
1 The Carib language	1
1.1 Identification	1
1.2 Affiliation	3
1.3 Differentiation	6
1.4 Previous research	11
1.5 New in this book	14
2 A Carib grammar	21
<i>First part: Sounds</i>	
2.1 Introduction	21
2.2 Phonemes	22
2.3 Syllables and stress	22
2.4 Pronunciation	30
2.5 Orthography	36
<i>Second part: Parts of speech</i>	
2.6 Introduction	51
2.7 Pronouns	52
2.8 Nouns	55
2.9 Adjectives	71
2.10 Verbs	73
2.11 Postpositions	97
2.12 Particles	104
2.13 Numerals	106
2.14 Interjections	111
<i>Third part: Transpositions</i>	
2.15 Introduction	115
2.16 Nominalizations	115
2.17 Adjectivizations	118
2.18 Verbalizations	131
<i>Fourth part: Sentences</i>	
2.19 Introduction	137
2.20 Noun units	137
2.21 Verb units	140
2.22 Adjective units	142
2.23 Interjection units	144
2.24 Particle units	144

	<i>Fifth part: Texts</i>	
2.25	Introduction	147
2.26	Text 1: <i>Kurupi's haircut</i>	147
2.27	Text 2: <i>My hunting adventure</i>	179
2.28	Text 3: <i>A sister's letter</i>	194
3	A Carib dictionary	205
3.1	Introduction	205
3.2	Headword	206
3.3	Irregular stress	207
3.4	Dialect information	207
3.5	Morphological information	208
3.6	Related words in other languages	208
3.7	Possessive form	210
3.8	Plural form	210
3.9	Middle form	210
3.10	Lexical unit or affix class	210
3.11	Meaning	211
3.12	Scientific name	211
3.13	Other information	212
3.14	Reference to Ahlbrinck	212
	CARIB – ENGLISH DICTIONARY	213
	Appendix 1: Carib affixes	441
	Appendix 2: Carib nature words	449
	Bibliography	485
	Summary	503
	Samenvatting	507
	Curriculum vitae	511

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Abbreviations

(a) Dialects

E	Eastern Surinamese Carib
G	Guyanese Carib
S	Surinamese Carib
V	Venezuelan Carib
W	Western Surinamese Carib

pro	pronoun
vi	intransitive verb
vm	middle verb or middle verb stem
vt	transitive verb

(e) Affix classes

(b) Related languages

Ap	Aparai
M	Makusi
Kp	Kapon
Pm	Pemon
T	Trio
Wj	Wayana
Ww	Waiwai

asp	aspect suffixes
pf	prefixes
sf	inflectional suffixes
sfA	adjectivizing suffixes
sfN	nominalizing suffixes
sfV	verbalizing suffixes
tns	tense suffixes

(f) Affix meaning abbreviations

(c) Non-related languages

A	Arawak
En	English
F	French
N	Dutch
P	Portuguese
Sp	Spanish
Sr	Surinamese (or Sranantongo)
Wp	Wayampi

1	first person
1+2	first and second person
1+2A	first and second person active
1+2M	first and second person middle
1A	first person active
1M	first person middle
2	second person
2A	second person active
2M	second person middle
3	third person
3a	third person anaphoric
3aml	third person anaphoric with meaning loss
3ml	third person with meaning loss
A	adjectivization
adn	adnominalizer
aeo	absence of explicit object

(d) Parts of speech

adj	adjective
adv	adverb
conj	conjunction
interj	interjection
n	noun
num	numeral
part	particle
postp	postposition

Ai	instrument adjectivization	Nvt	habitual transitive subject nominalization
Aia	Ai, adnominal form	Pi	instrument
Aiapl	Aia, plural		postpositionalization
Aipl	Ai, plural	Pia	Pi, adnominal form
alleg	allegation	Piapl	Pia, plural
Am	mass possession adjectivization	Pipl	Pi, plural
Ama	Am, adnominal form	pla	plural adjectives
Amapl	Ama, plural	plan	plural animate nouns
An	negative adjectivization	ple	plural exceptions
Ana	An, adnominal form	pln	plural nouns
Anapl	Ana, adnominal form	plv	plural verbs
Ann	An, nasalized	Pm	mass possession
Anna	Ann, adnominal form		postpositionalization
Annapl	Anna, plural	Pma	Pm, adnominal form
Ao	object possession adjectivization	Pn	negative
Aoa	Ao, adnominal form		postpositionalization
Aoapl	Aoa, plural	Pna	Pn, adnominal form
Ap	possessive form adjectivization	Pnapl	Pna, plural
Apa	Ap, adnominal form	po	presence of (explicit/implicit) object
Apapl	Apa, plural	Po	object possession
Ar	recent act adjectivization		postpositionalization
Ara	Ar, adnominal form	Poa	Po, adnominal form
As	surpassing adjectivization	possc	controlled possession
Asa	As, adnominal form	possce	possc, exceptions
Av	verb adjectivization	possn	non-possession (on nouns)
Ava	Av, adnominal form	possuc	uncontrolled possession
Avapl	Ava, plural	possucpl	possuc, plural
dev	devalued	possvn	non-possession (on verbal noun)
Na	agent nominalization	possvnppl	possvn, plural
Napl	Na, plural	Pp	possessive form
Ni	instrument nominalization		postpositionalization
Nipl	Ni, plural	Ppa	Pp, adnominal form
Np	patient nominalization	Pv	verb
Nvi	intransitive subject nominalization	r	postpositionalization
Nvipl	Nvi, plural	Tdesid	reflexive/reciprocal
		Tdesidpl	Tense, desiderative
		Tfr	Tdesid, plural
		Tfrpl	Tense, far
			Tfr, plural

Tfut	Tense, future	VAce	verbal aspect, cessative
Tfutpl	Tfut, plural	VAco	verbal aspect, comple- tive
Tfutu	Tfut, uncertain	VAin	verbal aspect, ingressive
Thab	Tense, habitual	VAit	verbal aspect, iterative
Thabp	Thab, past	Vic	intransitive cessative noun verbalization
Thabpl	Thab, plural	Vii	intransitive ingressive noun verbalization
Thabppl	Thabp, plural	Vime	intransitive me verbalization
Timp	Tense, imperative	Vinu	intransitive nu verbalization
Timppl	Timp, plural	Vipe	intransitive pe verbalization
Tirr	Tense, irreal	Vtke	transitive ke verbalization
Tirrp	Tirr, past	Vtkm	transitive kama or kapa verbalization
Tirrpl	Tirr, plural	Vtme	transitive me verbalization
Tirrppl	Tirrp, plural	Vtmp	transitive mass provision verbalization
Tnr	Tense, near	Vtop	transitive object provision verbalization
Tnrpl	Tnr, plural	Vtpe	transitive pe verbalization
Tpr	Tense, present		
Tpra	Tpr, with a-stems		
Tprapl	Tpra, plural		
Tprau	Tpra, uncertain		
Tprpl	Tpr, plural		
Tpru	Tpr, uncertain		
Tpst	Tense, durative past		
Tpsta	Tpst, following a-stems		
Tpstapl	Tpsta, plural		
Tpstpl	Tpst, plural		
trans	transitivizer		
VAc	verbal aspect, causative		

1 The Carib language

1.1 Identification

The Carib language is the language of the people who call themselves *Karîna* ‘Carib’ (phonetically: [kaɾiʔn¹a])¹ and their language *Karîna auran* (phonetically: [kaɾiʔn¹auɾaŋ]) ‘language of the Caribs’. The accent grave in *Karîna* represents a glottal stop in the pronunciation, which is all that is left of a lost syllable *po* or *pu*.² About the meaning of *Karîna* nothing certain can be said apart from that it nowadays is the auto-denomination of the Carib people.³

The Carib people live in the coastal region of northern South America, in villages on the rivers and creeks in Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana⁴ (see the map on the next page, in which C1, C2, C3 and C4 are symbols for four Carib dialects).⁵ Carib villages usually have some dozens to some hundreds of in-

¹ The equivalent of *Carib* in French is *Galibi*, in Dutch *Karaïeb*, and in Spanish *Caribe*. (The Guarani word *karaïva* ‘gentleman’ may very well be related to equivalents showing an *a* following the *r*, like *Karaïeb*.) Although recent publications show support for the introduction into the English language (and other languages) of the Carib word *Karina* (in various spellings, and referring to both the language and the people), this book will continue to use the traditional term *Carib*.

² That syllable *po* or *pu* can be recognized in the names of two other peoples in the Amazonian and Caribbean area. A people in Colombia that speaks a language that is related to Carib (and closely related to the Trio language, a Cariban language spoken in southern Suriname), calls itself *Karihona* (in Spanish orthography: *Carijona*). And *Garifuna* is the autodenomination of the speakers of Black Carib, an Arawakan language which shows signs of past contacts with speakers of Carib. Maybe, the Wayana word *karipono* ‘person’ (Jackson 1972 67) is also related.

Two non-Cariban peoples and their languages in Brazil also have a name that is likely to be related to the Carib word *Karina*, i.e. *Karipuna*. A Tupi language in the Brazilian territory of Rondônia called *Karipuna* or *Karipuna de Rondônia* is nearly extinct, and an unclassified Amerindian language in the territory of Amapá (near the French Guianese border) called *Karipuna* or *Karipuna do Amapá* is completely extinct. The people that used to speak *Karipuna do Amapá*, are now speaking a French-based creole language, which is also called *Karipuna* (or *Karipuna Creole French*).

³ According to Renault-Lescure (1981 7) and Hoff (1995b 53), it might be a contraction of an Arawakan word *kaniriphuna* which would mean ‘people of the cassava clan’.

⁴ There are also some dozens of Caribs living across the French Guianese border in Brazil. They seem to be living in a mixed village, and shifting to Portuguese.

⁵ For more information about Carib dialects, see 1.3 Differentiation.

habitants. The total number of Caribs is approximately 17000.⁶ Probably more than half of them do not speak the Carib language any more, as the Carib language is being replaced by other languages (Spanish in Venezuela, English or Creole English in Guyana, Dutch or Surinamese in Suriname, French or Creole French in French Guiana, and Portuguese in Brazil). Even in villages where Carib is the language of daily conversation, command of the language is deteriorating because the national languages are used at school and many young people move to non-Carib towns and cities for further education and continue to live there for quite some time or even the rest of their lives. As they have become used to interacting with people who don't speak Carib, many Caribs speak two or three languages.

Traditionally, Caribs build their houses and villages near rivers and creeks, the highways of the jungle. Food is found both in the water and in the jungle: fish, meat and fruit and vegetables. Vegetables are grown in 'shifting cultivation', i.e. vegetable gardens are created by slashing and burning a small part of the forest. After two or three years invading weeds are hard to get rid of and a new garden is selected and prepared. Men take care of the slashing and burning, and removing the trees. Women look after the garden and bring crops and tubers from the garden to their home. The most important vegetable food is the bitter manioc tuber. These tubers are peeled, washed and grated. The resulting pulp is poisonous, but it is detoxified ingeniously: a tubular basket (called a *matapi*) is used to squeeze the poison out of the pulp. Then the pulp is pounded and sifted. The resulting flour is used to bake breads on a round griddle (called an *arínatu*). Apart from manioc plants, a garden may contain banana plants, sweet manioc, pineapple, yam, sweet potato, sugar-cane, and pepper. Among Caribs, there is no fear of hunger and famine: their environment supplies them with sufficient food.⁷

In Carib culture, old people represent wisdom and knowledge, which may be passed on to later generations by means of traditional stories, that usually have no historical setting,⁸ but a setting in a strange world in which animals may act and talk like people. Spirits and monsters also occur. Even where christianity has been introduced, forest and underwater spirits and monsters appear both in traditional stories and in accounts of personal experiences. Contact with spirits is the express specialty of the shaman (in Carib: *pyjai*). His spiritual knowledge is considered helpful in combatting illnesses and dangers. A shaman may even send a spirit to kill an enemy (as evidenced by traditional stories, but not readily admitted in personal accounts),

⁶ In the literature, Carib population numbers vary between 10000 and 25000. But the number of Carib speakers may be less than 6000 (cf. Decker 2004).

⁷ For more information about Carib life and culture, see Basso 1977, Collomb and Tiouka 2000, Forte 1996, 1999, 2000, Gillin 1934, 1936, Kloos 1968, 1969, 1971, Kambel and de Jong 2006.

⁸ Stories that deal with historical facts (like the arrival of white people to South America) are probably based more on non-Carib history books than on Carib historical tradition. Compare Kloos 1971 154-156 about knowledge of history in Carib culture.

or he may control other animal life forms or transform himself into a dangerous beast, if needed for some purpose. The arrival of western medicines, medical doctors, hospitals, and christianity have reduced the importance of the Carib shaman. Nowadays, there are even villages without a shaman, and many villages may not only have a Roman Catholic church, but also one or more Protestant churches. These facts, however, do not preclude stories about spirits and monsters and spiritual interpretations of birds and animals.

1.2 Affiliation

The Carib language is part of the Cariban language family, that may have consisted of as much as three dozens of languages spoken in the Amazonian area, mostly north of the Amazon, and some a considerable distance to the south from the Amazon. About ten of those languages are not spoken anymore.⁹ The map on page 4 shows the location of Cariban languages that are still spoken today.

Usually, languages that are spoken in neighbouring areas are more similar than languages that are spoken far from each other, and this seems to be generally true for the Cariban language family, too. Abbott who speaks the Makusi language states that she had no trouble talking to the neighbouring Arekuna people (who speak a dialect of the Pemon language),¹⁰ while Edwards states that Arekuna people can converse with Akawayo people (who call themselves Kapon),¹¹ this means that Makusi, Pemon and Kapon are not only geographically close to each other, but might even be considered dialects of a single language. Meira states that nearly extinct Akuriyo (which is spoken by less than a dozen of Amerindians living with the Trio) is, of all Cariban languages, closest to Trio, together, however, with Carijona which is spoken in distant Colombia, and he suggests a name for the three of them together: ‘Taranoan’.¹² He also states that nearly extinct Sikiiyana (spoken by not more than 10 old people living with the Trio¹³) is almost identical to Kaxuyana.¹⁴ Derbyshire states that the Waiwai language, spoken in the same area as Hixkaryana, is the most similar to Hixkaryana among all Cariban languages.¹⁵

⁹ The following Cariban languages are listed in Gordon 2005 as extinct or nearly extinct: (*in Colombia*:) Coyaima, (*in Venezuela*:) Cumanagoto, Mapoyo, Pemono, Tamanaku, Yawarana, (*in Suriname*:) Sikiiyana, and Akuriyo. Two Cariban language groups in Colombia, Opone and Carare, may be extinct: they haven’t been seen since the 1960’s (cf. Landaburu 1998).

¹⁰ Abbott 1991, 23. Significantly, the Makusi people also use ‘Pemon’ as an autodenomination.

¹¹ Edwards 1972, 34.

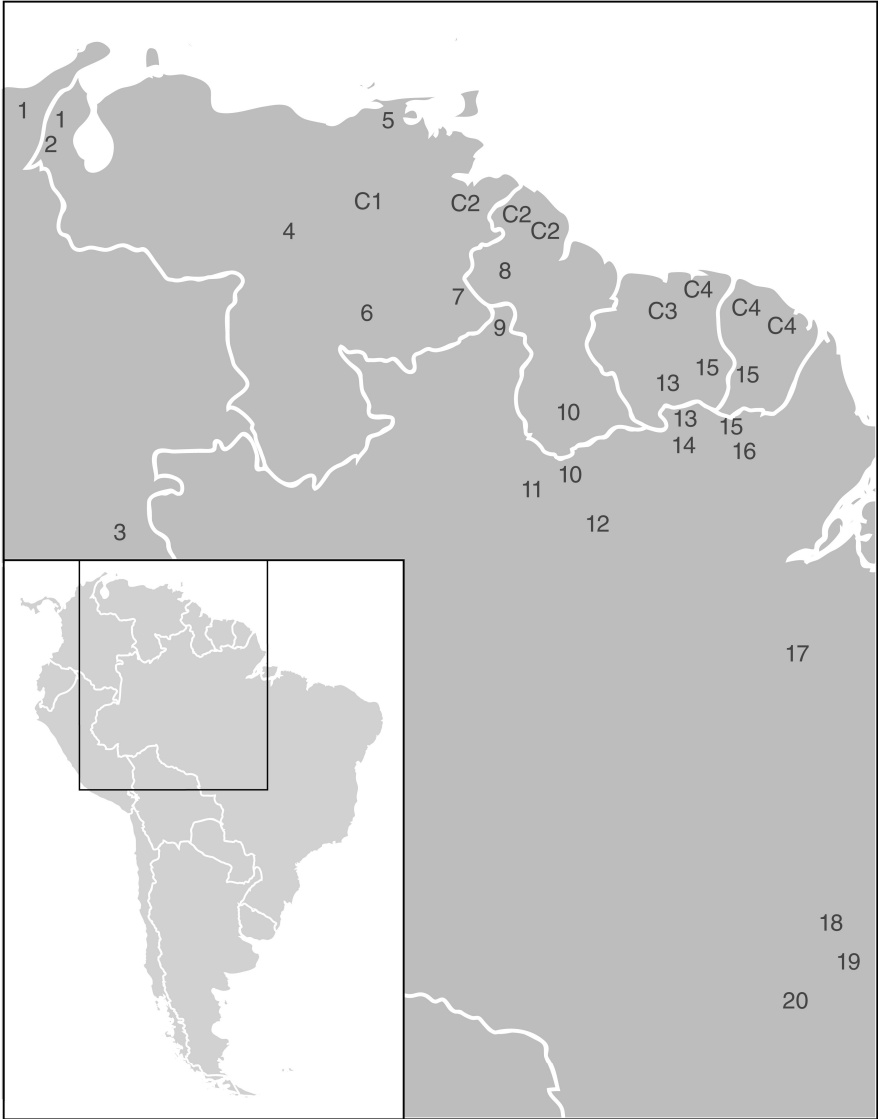
¹² Meira 1999, 21. For a comparative study of the Trio, Akuriyo and Carijona languages, see Meira 2000.

¹³ Carlin 2004, 2.

¹⁴ Meira 1999, 785.

¹⁵ Derbyshire 1985, xv.

Map indicating the location of living Cariban languages



Explanation of numbers and signs in the map on the opposite page¹⁶*Living Cariban languages**(with number of speakers indicated in parentheses):¹⁷*

1 Yukpa (3000)	11 Waimiri-Atroari (350)
2 Japreria (100)	12 Hixkaryana (600)
3 Carijona (140)	13 Trio (2000) ¹⁸
4 Panare (1200)	14 Kaxuyana (70)
5 Chaima (?) ¹⁹	15 Wayana (750)
6 Yekuana (5000)	16 Apalai (420)
7 Pemon (6000)	17 Arara (200)
8 Kapon (10000)	18 Ikpeng (320)
9 Makusi (25000)	19 Kuikuro-Kalapalo (950)
10 Waiwai (2000)	20 Bakairi (950)

*Carib dialects**(with number of speakers indicated in parentheses):²⁰*

C1	Venezuelan Carib (1000)
C2	Guyanese Carib (2000)
C3	Western Surinamese Carib (500)
C4	Eastern Surinamese and French Guianese Carib (3000)

¹⁶ The map is based on the maps accompanying Queixalós and Renault-Lescure (ed.) 2000, and on the information in Gordon 2005.

¹⁷ The estimates of numbers of speakers in Brazil are based on [www.socioambiental.org/pib/portugues/quonqua/quadro.asp]. Numbers of speakers in other countries are based on Gordon 2005, unless otherwise indicated. Extinct or nearly extinct languages are not included in this list.

¹⁸ This number is based on Meira (1999, 1) and Carlin (2004, 1).

¹⁹ Mosonyi and González 2004 relate that the Chaima language and the Cumanagoto language are dialects of a single language which they call ‘caribe costeño’ (i.e. ‘coastal Carib’), and that there were just two fluent speakers of the language left at the end of the 20th century, who were (and are?) involved in a ‘miraculous’ revival of the language.

²⁰ The estimates of speakers of Carib dialects is difficult to establish. The numbers given here, are my own estimates, based on the information in: van der Ziel 1997, Queixalós and Renault-Lescure 2000, Decker 2004.

Recent studies present new views on genetic relations between some Cariban languages. Oquendo suggests that Japreria, which has been considered a dialect of Yukpa before, is now better considered a separate language.²¹ Gildea suggests a new genealogy for most of the Cariban languages in Venezuela, according to which Kapon, Pemon and Makusi would form a group, to which Panare would be added to form a macro-group, which would be part of a still larger macro-group, which would include the Panare-Pemon macro-group, the Yekuana language and the extinct or nearly extinct languages Mapoyo, Yawarana, Chayma and Cumanagoto.²² A comparison of word lists of the Cariban languages spoken south of the Amazon suggests that Arara and Ikpeng should be considered dialects of a single language, which shows most affinity with the Bakairi language, while Kuikuro-Kalapalo constitutes a second branch of the southern Cariban languages.²³

Although researchers have suggested genetic proximity to (mostly neighbouring) languages, for a reliable classification of all Cariban languages more research is needed, preferably in the form of detailed grammars and extensive dictionaries.

1.3 Differentiation

As one might expect, considering the vast area in which Carib people are found living, the Carib language shows internal differentiation. In part, this variation is the result of contacts with various national languages causing different bodies of loanwords to be introduced into the Carib communities of the four different countries: we find French loanwords in French Guiana, Dutch or Surinamese (Sranan Tongo) loanwords in Suriname, English loanwords in Guyana, and Spanish loanwords in Venezuela, and probably Portuguese loanwords among the Caribs that speak Carib just across the French Guianese border in Brazil. Another reason for differentiation is that Carib villages have not been able to keep in touch with each other in such a large area.

In this book, four Carib dialects are discerned, and all of them are written as far as possible in a single orthography (see 2.5, where the orthography used in this book is introduced, and a list of supradialectal spellings is given). A short characterization of each dialect follows.

Venezuelan Carib The Venezuelan Carib dialect (C1 in the map on page 6) is the most western Carib dialect. It seems that the use of this Carib dialect has disappeared in some villages and is spoken only by old people in other villages.²⁴ Mosonyi has written a dictionary and a study on verbal morphology.²⁵ Materials for

²¹ Oquendo 2004a and 2004b.

²² Gildea 2003.

²³ Franchetto and Meira 2005.

²⁴ Decker 2004.

²⁵ Mosonyi 1978 and 1982.

learning how to read Carib were produced,²⁶ but apparently they can't stop the disappearance of this dialect. Some recent studies, based on information from Carib speakers originating from the same village where Mosonyi had collected much of his material, show serious deviations from Mosonyi's material.²⁷ A characteristic feature of Venezuelan Carib is the absence of the future suffixes *-take* and *-tan*.²⁸

The following text²⁹ illustrates Venezuelan Carib, accompanied by a transcription into the orthography used in this book:

Venezuelan Carib	Transcription
<p><i>Na'na taamuru nūkaano: Aamu voorupuaarū taīrūianta, kari'ñame yayyū eneepoda. Na'na anuttajkaja yayyūtaaroma tiīwaarūkon</i></p>	<p><i>Nàna tamuru kynkanon.³⁰ Amu worupary tauran ta, karina me iwairy enepojan. Nàna anutàkàpa iwairy taro man tuwarykon,</i></p>

²⁶ Medina Tamanaico and Mosonyi 1982, de Morón 1989, Seijas, H. e.a. 1995.

²⁷ Examples of differences between the verbal morphology described in Mosonyi 1982 and more recent studies are: the prefix *a(j)-* indicating an indirect object instead of a direct object (Romero-Figeroa 2000 4: *wòm̃y ajatok̃y* 'he/she sewed you a piece of clothing'), the combination of middle prefixes not only with middle verbs, but with intransitive verbs (a phenomenon described and called 'fluid intransitivity' in Álvarez 1999a) or the inconsistent use of other prefixes like *ni-* (absent in *wykyryjan eporyi* 'he/she met (some) men', but present in *keere nipikai* 'he/she peeled the cassava tubers'; see examples 4a and 5a in Álvarez 2006) or *ani-* (present in *Juan anenèpa nèi* 'he/she didn't see Juan', but absent in *arepa epemàpa mèi* 'you didn't buy bread'; see examples 2b and 3b in Álvarez 2006).

A more recent description of Venezuelan Carib in which both Mosonyi brothers were involved is Mosonyi, Mosonyi and Medina Tamanaico 2000. In this publication, the endangerment of the Carib language in Venezuela, noticeable in recent publications by others, cannot be recognized in the Carib language material, since the authors maintain the phonological and morphological analysis presented in Mosonyi 1978 and 1982 and the sample texts are taken from a 1982 publication (Medina Tamanaico and Mosonyi 1982). However, the authors recognize the decline of the Carib language in their statement that a lack of motivation to speak the Carib language is quite common among young people (p. 399).

²⁸ A periphrastic construction is used instead. For example, *senetake* 'I'll see him/her/it' is expressed in Venezuelan Carib by *enery ywa man* 'he/she/it is for me to see', i.e. 'I'll see him/her/it'. This construction may also occur in the other dialects, where, however, it means 'I have to see him/her/it' rather than 'I'll see him/her/it'.

²⁹ Morón de G. 1989 31.

³⁰ In Surinamese Carib, the word *kynkanon* ('he says') is often pronounced as not much more than [(ŋ)gano(ŋ)] when it is not sentence initial. This fact supports the interpretation of the Venezuelan Carib word *nūkaano* here as the allegation form *kynkano(n)*, instead of the uncertainty form *nykano(n)*. Note that the uncertainty form is appropriate for a question, but inappropriate for an allegation (see 2.10.5).

tüshiññarükkon, tüwaarerükkon
iyyomeero tunuupütüürükkon.

tysinarykon, tywarerykon
iro me ro tyuputyrykon.

[Translation: Our grandfather says: When someone speaks his own language, he shows he is Carib. It is not inevitable that we lose our way of dancing, our music, our songs and our knowledge.]

Guyanese Carib The Guyanese Carib dialect (C2 in the map on page 6) is spoken by several thousands of Caribs living in the Barama river area in Guyana near the Venezuelan border and by maybe a thousand Caribs across the border in Venezuela. Much nearer to the capital Georgetown, in the Pomeroon river area, in a place called Manawarin, Carib seems to be spoken only by old people. Younger people in Manawarin understand Carib, but don't speak it. I was told by the village chief that there were living some 2000 Caribs in the marshy Manawarin area.³¹ There is not much information available on Guyanese Carib. An anthropological study of the Barama river Caribs contains some 400 words and a few dozen phrases.³² I made some tape recordings during my field trip to Guyana in 2000, both of Pomeroon river Carib and of Barama river Carib. I will assume that all Guyanese Carib, including the Caribs living in Venezuela near the Guyanese border, speak the same dialect, but more research may very well result in the discovery of some dialectal differences between Carib spoken in the Barama river area and Carib spoken in the Pomeroon river area. I don't know of a single characteristic feature of Guyanese Carib, but the following combination of features may characterize it: Guyanese Carib agrees with Venezuelan Carib, differing from western and eastern Surinamese Carib, in, among other things, using *-nan* instead of *-namon* as the plural form of the suffix *-nen* (which creates an agent nominalization of a transitive verb; see 2.16.1), but it differs from Venezuelan Carib in still using future forms, like eastern and western Surinamese Carib, while Venezuelan Carib has lost them, using instead a periphrastic construction.³³

The following phrases³⁴ illustrate Guyanese Carib, accompanied by a transcription into the orthography used in this book:

³¹ I made a field trip of just one week to Manawarin in 2000. Just after this trip, I met some Caribs from the Barama river area in Georgetown, and I remember hearing from Janette Forte, an anthropologist and specialist on Amerindian affairs in Guyana, that there may be as many as 3000 Caribs living in the Barama area near the Venezuelan border alone.

³² Gillin 1936.

³³ The following words which occur several times in my Manawarin tape recordings, but are unknown in western and eastern Surinamese Carib and as yet unattested in Venezuelan Carib, may be unique to Guyanese Carib: *sámaron* 'formerly', *kápore* 'furthermore', *hero* 'truly' (?) and *kànen* 'to continue my story'.

³⁴ Gillin 1936 255, 256, 259, 260.

Guyanese Carib

Transcription

au kiedi shitché.
amoro arepa ekeshyo.
mokarung sambura amurikatong.
amoro penyari motaki
awopusiata. moropo
atandu moko.

awu kijere sikai.
amoro arepa ekeiko.
mòkaron sampura morykaton.³⁵
amoro pai `nare mòtake,
awopÿse ajàta. moro po
atantÿmoko.

[Translation: I have dug cassava. you should cook cassava. they beat the drum. perhaps you will come, if you want to. sit down there.]

Western Surinamese Carib The western Surinamese Carib dialect (C3 in the map on page 6) is the dialect of the Caribs living in around ten villages on the Wayambo, Coppename, Saramacca and Suriname rivers in the central coastal area of Suriname. These Caribs are called *Murato* ‘mulatto’ by the eastern Surinamese Caribs, who consider them to be of mixed descent (having intermingled with the maroon population). Although there may be as many as 2000 western Surinamese Caribs, the shift to the Surinamese language (Sranan Tongo) and Dutch is evident, and the actual number of speakers may be no more than a few hundred. The western Surinamese variant of Carib has been described in much detail by Hoff, based on field work in the late 1950’s and 1960’s and, in later years, on discussions with a western Surinamese Carib informant living in the Netherlands.³⁶ A single characteristic feature of western Surinamese Carib is the use of the pronoun *àna* instead of *nàna* for ‘he/she/it/they and I’.

The following text fragment³⁷ illustrates western Surinamese Carib, accompanied by a transcription into the orthography used in this book:

Western Surinamese Carib

Transcription

‘o ðmá:ko ka:e ro ðmuñ’ kiyga:no
moxko pïyei. ‘i ðma:tí:pa ayaxta ro ðmuñ,
o:patoro aye:nuru si ðmotá:ke,
(o:)po:t(íx)pa no:r(o) aweixtó:me.
ata:murú enu:ru mene:yañ, ni ðmó:po
ro xkuru mo:ro, ata:mur(u) enu:ru’

‘òmàko kaje ròmun’ kynkano
mòko pyjai. imatÿpa ajàta ròmun,
opatoro ajenuru sìmotake,
òpotÿpa noro awaitòme.
atamuru enuru menejan? ynì mòpo
ro `kuru moro, atamuru enuru’

³⁵ I transcribe *amurikatong* as *morykaton*, since I interpret the *u* and *i* as representants of sounds that are written as *o* in *y* in my orthography, and I take the initial *a*, which is unattested in the other dialects, as the result of an erroneous interpretation (a word final *a* and a following word initial *a* would normally be pronounced as a single vowel).

³⁶ Hoff 1961, 1962, 1968, 1978, 1986, 1990, 1995 and 1997.

³⁷ Hoff 1968 324.

[Translation: ‘stop it, I tell you!’ says the shaman. ‘if you don’t stop it, I’ll break both of your eyes, so you won’t be able to see anymore. do you see your grandfather’s eye? I have broken it, that eye of your grandfather’s, as you probably know.’]

Eastern Surinamese Carib The eastern Surinamese Carib dialect (C4 in the map on page 6) is found in the Carib villages on the Surinamese bank of the Maroni river, in some villages in western and central French Guiana, and among the Caribs living across the French Guianese border in Brazil. Speakers of eastern Surinamese Carib call themselves *Tyrèwujū*, which purportedly means ‘real, unmixed Caribs’. In contrast to western Surinamese Carib, eastern Surinamese Carib is still spoken by young and old in many villages. In French Guiana, the main researcher of Carib is Renault-Lescure, who has written a doctoral thesis on the evolution of the Carib lexicon, several articles on various elements of the Carib language, and she has published some Carib texts.³⁸ That the original Carib language is in danger of disappearing seems to be indicated by a mixture of French and Carib that is spoken by Carib school children in French Guiana.³⁹ There is no literature on the Carib dialect in Brazil, but I will assume that it is part of the eastern Surinamese Carib dialect, insofar as it is still spoken. In Suriname, SIL has published a series of texts for stimulating reading Carib,⁴⁰ and a Carib New Testament (in the production of which I also have been involved) was published by the Surinamese Bible Society in 2003. I myself have lived and worked in Suriname from 1993 to 2002, studying the Carib language in Galibi, the main Surinamese village where eastern Surinamese Carib is spoken.

The following text fragment⁴¹ illustrates eastern Surinamese Carib, accompanied by a transcription into the orthography used in this book:

Eastern Surinamese Carib	Transcription
<i>Kulukulu tika’sē i’wa man, mo’ko inon’wa kulukulu tika’sē man.</i>	<i>Kurukuru tykàse ìwa man, mòko ino `wa kurukuru tykàse man.</i>
<i>Kinika’san no, kunu’kuposan mo’ko tìpiti’wa. Tonomi anokatopo molo man. Iwala tìwaije man.</i>	<i>Kynikàsan ro, kynùkupòsan mòko tpyty `wa. Tonomy anokatopo moro man. Iwara tywaije man.</i>
<i>Tìkamima te i’wa man, mo’ko inon’wa tìkamima man molo kulukulu.</i>	<i>Tykapỳma te ìwa man, mòko ino `wa tykapỳma man moro kurukuru.</i>
<i>‘Elome te kulu’, ìnkano, ‘u’kuko se!’</i>	<i>‘Erome te `kuru’ kynkano ùkuko se!’</i>

³⁸ Renault-Lescure 1980, 1981, 1983, 1984, 1986(a), 1986(b), 1999, 2002a, 2002b, 2004, , and Renault-Lescure a.o. 1987.

³⁹ Alby 2001.

⁴⁰ See the *Bibliography of the Summer Institute of Linguistics in Suriname 2001*, p. 9-11.

⁴¹ Gipet-Tiouka, Tiouka and Renault-Lescure (ed.) 1999.

[Translation: He made a basket, the husband made a basket. He made it, and repeatedly checked if his wife would fit in it. It was a basket for smoking meat. That's what he did. He finished it, the husband finished the basket. 'Come on,' he said, 'see if you fit in it!']

Although there is a dialectal differentiation within the Carib language, its unity seems to be cherished by Caribs in all dialectal regions⁴² and affirmed by Caribs who have had the opportunity to visit a dialect region that is far from their own, witnessing to mutual intelligibility.

1.4 Previous research

The oldest Carib language materials can be found in documents dating from the mid-seventeenth century. The Jesuit missionary Pelleprat wrote an account of his experiences in Venezuela from 1653 to 1654, which was published in 1655 and included a 30-page introduction to the Carib language.⁴³ Two reports of efforts to establish a colony in what is now French Guiana, one in the 1640's by Boyer⁴⁴ and one in the 1650's by Biet,⁴⁵ include some Carib grammar notes and a short word list. Although the Carib language data in the reports by Boyer and Biet seem to reflect a Carib based pidgin language rather than the Carib language itself,⁴⁶ Carib words and phrases in all three mid-seventeenth documents show that Carib morphology has hardly changed in the past few centuries. A remarkable phonetic difference between seventeenth-century Carib and present-day Carib is that the perseverance of the pronunciation of an /i/ till after the next consonant or consonant cluster, which is quite general today, seems to have been absent in the seventeenth century.⁴⁷ The following words taken from Pelleprat's report may illustrate the phonemic and morphological similarity of seventeenth-century and present-day Carib:

Pelleprat	present-day Carib	morphemic analysis
<i>sicassa</i> 'I make it'	<i>sikàsa</i>	<i>si-kapy-ja</i>
<i>míccassa</i> 'you make it'	<i>mikàsa</i>	<i>mi-kapy-ja</i>

⁴² Cf. Mosonyi and González 2004.

⁴³ Pelleprat 1655 [1971].

⁴⁴ Boyer 1654.

⁴⁵ Biet 1664.

⁴⁶ Taylor and Hoff 1980.

⁴⁷ As noted by Renault-Lescure 1981 61-67.

<i>anicabouipaoua</i> 'I don't make it'	<i>anikap̀pa wa</i>	<i>ani-kapy-`pa w-(w)a</i>
<i>sónoui</i> 'I have eaten it'	<i>sonoi</i>	<i>si-ono-i</i>
<i>mónoui</i> 'you have eaten it'	<i>monoi</i>	<i>mi-ono-i</i>
<i>anonópaoua</i> 'I don't eat it'	<i>anonòpa wa</i>	<i>ani-ono-`pa w-(w)a</i>
<i>anabópaico</i> 'don't touch it'	<i>anapòpa aiko</i>	<i>ani-apo-`pa (w)ai-ko</i>
<i>moco bouroulourebo</i> 'on his grounds'	<i>mòko pyrorory po</i>	<i>mòko pyroro-ry po</i>

In the eighteenth century, de la Salle de l'Estaing reorganized the seventeenth-century Carib language materials into a dictionary, consisting of a French – Carib part and a Carib – French part, but apart from that he didn't shed much more light on the Carib language.

In the nineteenth century, comparative research of languages became a matter of interest, and, at the end of the century, Adam used the literature just mentioned as part of an effort to compare elements of Cariban languages.⁴⁸ He proved himself an intelligent observer, but he didn't add original Carib language material to what was already known. A Dutch researcher, and a keen observer as well, de Goeje, did expand Adam's work with original data and more recent literature, and his comparative work was published in 1909, and included a Carib grammar and word list.⁴⁹

At the beginning of the twentieth century, from 1914 to 1926, the Dutch missionary Ahlbrinck studied the Carib language, travelling to and staying for some time in all the Carib villages of Suriname. The result was a huge 'encyclopedia', which for the most part is a Carib – Dutch lexicon (of almost 500 pages).⁵⁰ In this lexicon, one can find not just a lot of language data, but also a lot of anthropological and ethnographic material. Ahlbrinck's understanding of the phonology of the Carib language, however, is poor. For example, he writes a single high mid vowel (y in the

⁴⁸ Adam 1893.

⁴⁹ De Goeje 1909, 90-180. More comparative research on languages of the Cariban language family, as well as grammars of the Wayana and Akuriyo ('Triometesem', i.e. '(people) who are like Trio (people)') language were later published in: de Goeje 1946.

⁵⁰ Ahlbrinck 1931.

orthography used in this book) in at least 10 different ways (*ë, e, i, i, ü, u, ui, il, il,* and *uil*), as can be seen in the following examples:

Ahlbrinck	this book	meaning
<i>kënorö</i>	<i>kynoro</i>	‘scarlet macaw’
<i>pe’ito</i>	<i>pyito</i>	‘disappoint’
<i>kïto</i>	<i>kyto</i>	‘bind’
<i>ilri</i>	<i>yry</i>	‘give’
<i>püjei</i>	<i>pyjai</i>	‘shaman’
<i>munu</i>	<i>mynu</i>	‘blood’
<i>puire</i>	<i>pyre</i>	‘upright’
<i>mil</i>	<i>my</i>	‘bind’
<i>purilwa</i>	<i>pyrywa</i>	‘arrow’
<i>puilta</i>	<i>pyta</i>	‘get a wife, get married’

The first description of the Carib language by a professional linguist is Hoff’s PhD dissertation *The Carib language*, which contains a detailed phonology, morphonology, and morphology as well as a number of texts and a word index.⁵¹ Hoff’s description is based on field work in the 1950’s among the western Surinamese Caribs (mainly some 200 Caribs living in Corneliskondre, a village on the Wayombo river in western Suriname). For a long time, Hoff’s description remained the best grammar published on any of the Cariban languages.⁵² Since the publication of his dissertation, Hoff has written several insightful articles on details of the western Surinamese Carib dialect.⁵³

Since the publication of Hoff’s dissertation, Carib studies continued to be mostly restricted to the individual countries where scholars were most ‘at home’. Thus, the French scholar Renault-Lescure wrote her 1981 PhD dissertation on the evolution of the Carib lexicon in French Guiana, as well as a number of articles on details of French Guianese Carib and transcriptions of French Guianese Carib stories.⁵⁴ Venezuelan linguists wrote on Venezuelan Carib: Mosonyi’s 1978 dictionary and 1982

⁵¹ Hoff 1968.

⁵² Only recently two grammars of a Cariban language have been written that are comparable in thoroughness and comprehensiveness: the Trio grammars by Meira and Carlin (Meira 1999 and Carlin 2004).

⁵³ Hoff 1978, 1986, 1990 and 1995.

⁵⁴ Renault-Lescure 1980, 1981, 1983, 1984, 1986a, 1986b, 1999, 2002a, 2002b, 2003, and Renault-Lescure a.o. 1987.

verbal morphology of Venezuelan Carib were followed by detail studies by several other scholars writing in the late 1990's and the beginning of the 21st century.⁵⁵

Comparative research in the Cariban language family has been most actively pursued by the American linguist Gildea, who wrote a book and a number of articles on the verbal system in Cariban languages, including subjects like ergativity, inversion, and reanalysis of verbal constructions.⁵⁶ One of his articles, relying mainly on Hoff's data, expressly discusses the verbal system of the Carib language in Suriname, as compared to other Cariban languages.⁵⁷ Some other comparative studies have been already mentioned in the introduction to the Cariban language family (see 1.2 Affiliation).

Although a lot has been written, in the last few decades, on individual Cariban languages and on comparative features of Cariban languages,⁵⁸ research in this language family would still benefit from more reliable, comprehensive grammars and dictionaries of individual languages.

1.5 New in this book

The previous section (i.e. 1.4) contains an overview of Carib language research. This section, though, aims at presenting the most important new facts and insights this book contains, as well as statements on the position this book takes in some current controversies.

eastern Surinamese Carib First of all, whereas Renault-Lescure studied the Carib language in French Guiana, and Hoff described western Surinamese Carib, the information in this book is mostly based on the eastern Surinamese variant of Carib, and in particular the Carib language as spoken in Galibi, a Surinamese Carib village that has been able to keep its ancient culture and language alive more than others, due to various factors. It is in Galibi that I studied the language, spending my days alternately there and in the Surinamese capital Paramaribo, between 1994 and 2002, excluding a one year interval in 1996/1997. Even in Paramaribo, I had the opportunity to study Carib, since my wife is a native speaker of Carib from Galibi and relatives of hers or other Carib visitors often came to our house to stay with us for a few days. My involvement in the production of a Carib translation of the New Testament also gave me lots of opportunities to learn more of the (Surinamese) Carib language.

phonological analysis The phonological analysis in this book differs from previous studies. It differs from Hoff who distinguishes 35 phonemes for western

⁵⁵ Mosonyi 1978 and 1982, Socorro Sánchez 1998, Romero-Figueroa 2000a and 2000b, Beria 2000, 2001 and 2004, Beria and Granados 2003, Álvarez 1998a, 1998b, 1999a, 1999b, 2000a, 2000b, 2001, 2003, 2005 and 2006.

⁵⁶ Gildea 1989, 1993a, 1993b, 1994, 1995, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2003.

⁵⁷ Gildea 1994.

⁵⁸ For lots of references, see Fabre 2005.

Surinamese Carib,⁵⁹ from Renault-Lescure who distinguishes 34 or 35 phonemes for French Guianese Carib,⁶⁰ and from Mosonyi, who distinguishes 22 phonemes for Venezuelan Carib.⁶¹ And while the phonemes analyzed in this book are the same as the 15 phonemes of Álvarez, who studied the same Carib variant as Mosonyi did,⁶² the analysis of coda phones is different. Both Álvarez and I consider coda nasals to be allophonic (and I would add: in coda nasals, the opposition between /m/ and /n/ is neutralized), but unlike Álvarez, who considers all non-nasal coda phones non-phonemic insertions based on the need of mora preservation, I recognize as phonemic (i.e. as underspecified allophones of syllable initial non-nasal consonant phonemes) all non-nasal coda phones that may be considered debuccalizations of reduced syllables.

orthography

Usually, a written representation of a language reflects to a large extent the linguistic expertise of the original designer or designers. For the Carib language, linguists have been involved in the design of an orthography in three countries. In Venezuela, the current orthography, used in Carib school materials as well as scientific publications, shows the influence of the two linguists, and brothers, Jorge C. Mosonyi and Emilio E. Mosonyi: it includes the writing of stress in various ways (double vowels, double consonants, insertion of *j*) and symbols for allophones or phoneme combinations (*ch ' v d sh j ñ w y*). In French Guiana, the provisional orthography that was adopted in 1997 in an assembly of French Guianese Caribs⁶³ bears the marks of the French linguist Renault-Lescure: it includes the signs *ɛ* and *l*, which don't occur in Carib orthographies in the other countries, but were already used by Renault-Lescure in her 1981 dissertation. In Suriname, the influence of the Dutch linguist Hoff is recognizable in a 1986 report of an orthography committee: its list of phonemes agrees with Hoff's analysis, except that two nasal phonemes and all long vowels in Hoff's analysis are now excluded, and two new diphthongs (/eu/ and /ou/) are included.⁶⁴

⁵⁹ Hoff 1968 31: /p t k b d g m n ñ ŋ w y r s x ? h a a: e e: o o: i i: i i: u u: au ai ei oi i i ui/. Hoff symbolizes the third nasal as a combination of *ŋ* and a circumflex (which combination I can't reproduce, so I will use *ñ* instead), and states that its pronunciation is the same as the palatalized *n* which occurs syllable initially following an *i*.

⁶⁰ Renault-Lescure 1981 55 and 57: /p t k ? b d g m n ŋ (f) s x h w y l a: e e: o o: i i: ɛ ɛ: u u: au ai ei oi i i ui/.

⁶¹ Mosonyi 1982 3: /p t ch k ' v d s sh j m n ñ r w y a e i o ü u/. This phoneme inventory has been maintained in a more recent publication: Mosonyi, Mosonyi and Medina Tamanaico 2000.

⁶² Álvarez 2003: /p t k s m n r w y a e i o ü u/.

⁶³ See Renault-Lescure, Ferreira and Tiouka 2002 and the section on the Carib language and orthography in Collomb and Tiouka 2000 125-137.

⁶⁴ Aluma a.o. 1986: /p t k b d g m n w j r s ? h a e o i y u au ai ei oi yi ui eu ou/.

Since the orthography in this book is based on a phonological analysis that differs from the analyses by the Mosonyis, Renault-Lescure and Hoff, and since it strives to be usable for all Carib dialects (which means it avoids the writing of allophones and allomorphs, which may be dialect specific), it differs from past orthographies designed for the Carib language. It uses 15 symbols for 15 recognized phonemes, and writes the two coda allophones as *n* (or *m* preceding /p/) and a grave accent.⁶⁵ For the high central vowel the sixth vowel symbol of the Roman alphabet is used (in accordance with Surinamese Carib publications), instead of an adaptation of one of the other vowel symbols (like *ü* in Venezuela or *ɨ* in French Guiana, which symbols might lead to the wrong conclusion that they are, somehow, variants of *u* and *i*, instead of being a vowel in its own right). Using *y* as a vowel symbol resulted in using *j* as a consonant symbol instead of the consonantal *y* which is used in Venezuela and French Guiana.

final vowel prefixes An observation that to my knowledge has not been made before, is that Carib (and Cariban) prefixes tend to end in a vowel, and suffixes tend to start with a consonant. The list of affixes in this book contains only three prefixes that are not written with a final vowel: the middle prefixes *w-* ‘I’, *m-* ‘you’ and *kyt-* ‘you and I’. Since, however, these three prefixes always precede vowel initial morphemes, there is no proof that they do not as well end in a vowel, that has been elided preceding the next vowel initial morpheme. Thus, this book questions the appropriateness of analyzing Carib prefixes as ending in a consonant.⁶⁶

syllable reduction Syllable reduction, especially the reduction of verb stem final syllables preceding suffixes, is a well-known phenomenon in the Cariban language family.⁶⁷ In this book,⁶⁸ attention is also given to the reduction of word stem initial syllable reduction following prefixation (like *ôtary* from *a-pyta-ry* ‘your foot sole’). Moreover, this book contains the description of something that to my knowledge has not been described before: the reduction of two contiguous CV syllables in such a way that the first vowel disappears, and the second consonant reduces to a syllable coda preceding the first consonant (like *ajàkary* from *a-akuwa-ry* ‘your spirit’).

⁶⁵ Some reasons for using an accent grave are mentioned in 2.5.8.

⁶⁶ Examples in the literature: *j-* for *y-*, *aj-* for *a-*, *an-* for *ani-*, *t-* for *ty-*, etc. Note that a glide is usually inserted between single vowel prefixes and vowel initial morphemes: *yjainary* (from *y-aina-ry*) ‘my hand’, *ajainary* (from *a-aina-ry*) ‘your hand’. Only the prefix *i-* is normally, but not always, completely elided: *ainary* (from *i-aina-ry*) ‘his/her hand’, but also *ijonkairy* (from *i-onkai-ry*) ‘his/her comb’.

⁶⁷ See Gildea 1995 for comparative data on the reduction of verb final syllables.

⁶⁸ See the section on syllable reduction in 2.3.1.

the prefix ni- Usually, the prefix *ni-* which appears preceding verbal stems is interpreted as a pronominal prefix. In morphological analyses its meaning is indicated by means of abbreviations representing some kind of a third person.⁶⁹ Without success, Gildea tries to give *ni-* a place in various sets of pronominal prefixes.⁷⁰ In this book, the prefix *ni-* is interpreted as a prefix that, instead of indicating one or two third persons, indicates that no morpheme is to be interpreted as the object of the verb to which it is attached, whether the word which contains it is a finite form (see 2.10.4) or an infinite form (see 2.10.12). This nominative-accusative switch function of *ni-* explains why it can't be enlisted among the ergative or absolutive (or, in Gildea's terminology: 'direct' or 'inverse') pronominal prefixes.

past irreal tense In earlier descriptions of Carib morphology, there is only one morpheme indicating irrealty in a finite verb form: *-ry*. In this book, a new morpheme (or a new combination of two morphemes; see 2.10.9) *-ryine* 'past irrealty' is distinguished from the morpheme *-ry* 'present irrealty'.

split intransitivity In the literature on Cariban languages, there has been some discussion about split intransitivity, i.e. the phenomenon that there are, besides transitive verbs, two classes of intransitive verbs: those that combine with equivalents of the Carib pronominal prefixes *y-* '1', *a-* 'you' and *ky-* 'you and I', and those that combine with equivalents of the Carib pronominal prefixes *w-* 'I', *m-* 'you' and *kyt-* 'you and I'. It has been duly noted that the second series of prefixes also occurs with transitive verb stems that have become 'detransitivized' by the addition of some form, or transformation, of a prefix that is related to the Carib reflexive pronominal prefix *ase-* 'oneself, each other'. This book describes the intransitive verbs that combine with the equivalents of *w-*, *m-* and *kyt-* as 'middle verbs' and the 'detransitivized' forms of transitive verbs as 'middle forms' of a transitive verb, in accordance with the following facts: (a) 'middle voice' is quite established as a term that covers both intransitive and reflexive meanings, and (b) the occurrence – in a single language – of both 'middle forms' that can be assigned to a transitive verb

⁶⁹ For the Carib language: Renault-Lescure 2002a (277: '3P', but 279: '3A'), Romero-Figueroa 2000b (3: '3sABS' but also '3sS'), Beria 2001 (40: '3sABS') and 2004 (2: '3/3'), Álvarez 2005 (example 4b: '3', example 5a: '3/3'), Hoff 1995a (351: both '3/3' and '3'). For related languages: Waiwai (Hawkins 1998 26: '3S'), Trio (Meira 1999 287: '3AO', but 292: '3S'), Aparai (Koehn and Koehn 1990 34: '3').

⁷⁰ Gildea (1994 200), who distinguishes *ni-* '3A3O', occurring with transitive verbs, from *ni-* '3S', occurring on intransitive verbs, states that *ni-* '3A3O' neither fits in with the direct pronominal prefixes (i.e. *si-* '1A', *mi-* '2A' and *kysi-* '1+2A') nor with the inverse pronominal prefixes (i.e. *y-* '1', *a-* '2' and *ky-* '1+2').

and ‘middle forms’ that cannot, is also a familiar phenomenon (e.g. in Greek and Latin).⁷¹

adjectives Traditionally, a class of adjectives has been analyzed for the Carib language. The view of Hoff and Renault-Lescure is that there is a class of adjectives, which may be nominalized by suffixation with (some allomorph of) *-no*.⁷² Mosonyi, however, considers such nominalizations of adjectives to be attributive forms of (predicative) adjectives.⁷³ More recently, Álvarez questioned the existence of Carib adjectives, calling them adverbs which may be nominalized.⁷⁴ The position taken in this book agrees with Mosonyi’s view: the majority of Carib adjective stems are used predicatively, and suffixation with (some form of) the suffix *-no* results in forms that are used attributively.⁷⁵

causative suffixes In his description of causative suffixes, Hoff makes a distinction between *-po* (with an alternant *-nopo* suffixed to final *a* verb stems, and an alternant *-ka* suffixed to verb stems showing final syllable reduction), and *-nopy*. In Hoff’s analysis, the first suffix results in a meaning ‘make someone perform what the verb stem indicates’ and the second one in a meaning ‘by means of active intervention or influence make someone perform what the verb stem indicates’.⁷⁶ This book offers a different analysis: intransitive verbs, which all end in either *a* or *y*, may be transitivized by suffixation with *-nopy* if they end in *a* and with *-ka* if they end in *y* (see 2.10.6), and the suffix *-po* is combined with transitive verbs, adding the element ‘indirectly’ to the transitivity of the verb. The suffix *-nopo* is not a separate suffix, but a combination of *-nopy* and *-po*, and is written, according to the orthography in this book, as *-nòpo* (the grave accent representing the remnant of a syllable reduction).

⁷¹ In both Indo-European languages, like Greek and Latin, and Cariban languages, ‘middle verbs’ are a minority. The dictionary part of this book contains more than 1300 transitive verb entries, a little more than 400 intransitive verbs and less than two dozen middle verbs, some of which can be recognized as irregular transformations of transitive or intransitive verbs (see 2.10.1).

⁷² Hoff 1968 259-263, Renault-Lescure 1981 95-96.

⁷³ Mosonyi 1978 vi.

⁷⁴ Álvarez and Socorro 1998b. The view of Álvarez and Socorro (reiterated in Álvarez 2006) agrees with views presented in grammars of the related languages Hixkaryana (Derbyshire 1985 234-235) and Trio (Meira 1999 146 and Carlin 2004 384).

⁷⁵ In this book, a small class of words that resembles adjectives in that they seem to designate qualities are here classified as nouns because some of their characteristics seem to be noun characteristics (see 2.8.3: Adjectival nouns).

⁷⁶ Hoff 1968 126-127.

the prefixes i- en ty-

Although Hoff states and exemplifies that the suffix *-to* 'past habitual' does not combine with a third person prefix in a finite verb form, he does exemplify the combination of the same *-to* and the third person prefix *ty-* in what he considers to be infinite verb forms.⁷⁷ According to our information, not only the anaphoric pronominal prefix *ty-* is used in past habitual forms that may be interpreted as finite, but another third person prefix, *i-*, as well. Thus, this book contains the first description of the third person prefixes *i-* and *ty-* being used in finite verb forms.

dictionary

As the title of this book indicates, part of it is a dictionary, which contains several unique features. (1) Although it is foremost a dictionary of the eastern Surinamese dialect, it includes information on the occurrence of words in the other three Carib dialects recognized in this book, as far as could be ascertained (see 3.4). (2) Second, since skimming through the existing literature yielded a database of some 3500 words and since the dictionary now contains some 6500 entries, this dictionary contains some 3000 words that may have never been written down before. (3) Skimming through a selection of the literature on related languages yielded lots of cognates for the words listed in the dictionary, and they are duly indicated (see 3.6). (4) Whenever there is dialectal evidence or evidence in related languages which suggests that a Carib word in the dictionary used to be different or may have been different in the past, the suggested original form is indicated (see 3.5). (5) When it is clear that a word in the dictionary is polymorphemic, its constituting morphemes are indicated (see 3.5).

⁷⁷ Hoff 1968 172 and 199.

2 A Carib grammar

First part: Sounds

2.1 Introduction

A syllable is a sound unit consisting of a free phoneme (or two free phonemes, constituting a diphthong) and possibly one or more bound phonemes, pronounced in a single articulatory movement.⁷⁸ In this grammar sketch, syllables (when they are indicated) are separated from each other by dots.

A phoneme is a minimal sound unit that can distinguish meaning. Phonemes are written between slashes (e.g. /a/). Their pronunciation is written between square brackets, in IPA symbols, i.e. symbols from the International Phonetic Alphabet (e.g. [a]).

A free phoneme is a phoneme that may occur independently, i.e. not bound to another free morpheme, in a syllable. Usually, the vowels in a language are free phonemes (e.g. the vowels in the Carib word /a.ma.pa/ ‘tree sp.’).

A bound phoneme is a phoneme that depends on a free phoneme, i.e. it may only occur if its syllable contains a free phoneme. Usually, the consonants in a language are bound phonemes (e.g. the consonants /m/ and /p/ in the Carib word /a.ma.pa/). Bound phonemes that precede the free phoneme on which they depend are called the onset of a syllable. Bound phonemes that follow the free phoneme on which they depend are called the coda of a syllable. The free phoneme on which bound phonemes depend is called the nucleus of a syllable. When a free phoneme combines with another phoneme inside the nucleus, the result is called a diphthong (e.g. the combination /ai/ in a language might be considered a nucleus on which both an onset and a coda depend).

Stress is a sound unit (or a force) that makes a syllable more prominent than other ones in the same word or in neighbouring words. Stress tends to show alternation patterns, i.e. stressed syllables tend to follow unstressed syllables, and unstressed syllables tend to follow stressed syllables. Where stress in this grammar sketch is indicated, it is done so by underlining the nucleus of the stressed syllable (e.g. /a.ma.pa/ ‘tree sp.’).

⁷⁸ Commonly, the term ‘nucleus’ is used for the obligatory phonemic part of a syllable, while the terms ‘onset’ and ‘coda’ are used for optional phonemes that may accompany a nucleus. I use the terms ‘free’ and ‘bound’ in connection with phonemes in a syllable, since this terminology quite nicely parallels the well established distinction between ‘free morphemes’ and ‘bound morphemes’ in a word (see 2.6), and a similar distinction I make between ‘free word units’ and ‘bound word units’ in a sentence (see 2.19).

Usually, when stress occurs in a language⁷⁹, a word (i.e. a lexical unit plus any affixes dependent on it; see 2.6) tends to have independent stress, i.e. its stress pattern is the same in different contexts. A word that has no independent stress (i.e. its stress or absence of stress is an extension of the stress pattern of a word that has independent stress) is called a clitic. A unit of a word and the clitics that depend on it, is traditionally called a phonological word.

Intonation is the variation of pitch that is not part of a stress pattern in a language. Intonation may, for example, emphasize a word or a combination of words, or mark an utterance as a question.

In this part of the grammar sketch, Carib sound units will be discussed in the following sections:

2.2	Phonemes	2.4	Pronunciation
2.3	Syllables and stress	2.5	Orthography

2.2 Phonemes

The Carib language distinguishes the following phonemes:

free phonemes (or vowels):	/i/	/ɨ/	/u/
	/e/	/a/	/o/
bound phonemes (or consonants):	/p/	/t/	/k/
		/s/	
	/m/	/n/	
		/r/	
	/w/	/j/	

In this list, the symbols that indicate the phonemes are equal or close to the IPA symbols that indicate their basic pronunciation. However, since the exact pronunciation of a phoneme may depend on its place in a syllable or on the presence or absence of stress, details about the pronunciation of the phonemes will be presented in 2.4, after syllables and stress have been discussed in 2.3.

2.3 Syllables and stress

This section deals with sound elements that are unmarked in the orthography in this grammar sketch, although they often have quite an impact on the actual pronunciation of the individual phonemes: syllables and stress.

⁷⁹ Since both in Carib and in English, variation in syllable prominence is stress related and not tone related, tone will not be part of the definitions or discussions in this grammar sketch.

2.3.1 Syllables

Carib phonemes occur in syllables the structure of which may be represented in the following formula:

$$(C) V(V) (C)$$

In this formula, V means vowel, C means consonant, and the parentheses indicate optionality.

In the onset, all consonants do appear preceding all vowels, both word initially and word medially, with one exception: the combination /j/ does not occur at all, unless the intervocalic glottal stop (which in other words has been found to have its origin in one of the bound phonemes) in a word like [woʔi] ‘grass sp.’ is interpreted as having its origin in /j/.⁸⁰

In the nucleus, only /i/ and /u/ may be the second vowel of a diphthong: /u/ may follow only /a/; /i/ may follow all five other vowels.⁸¹ Examples:

/au.to/	‘house’	/a.wei/	‘light’
/wo.rii/	‘woman’	/ko.wai/	‘(fish)hook’
/kui.ta/	‘spindle’	/a.poi/	‘take’

In the coda, only nasal and plosive phonemes may appear, but because they lose part of their identifying features (i.e. they are ‘underspecified’) they cannot be properly identified.⁸² Until the introduction of the orthography (see 2.5), the symbol /N/ represents the coda nasal (which may be an underspecification of /m/ or /n/), and the symbol /Q/ represents the coda plosive (which may be an underspecification of /p/, /t/ or /k/). Word medially, both the nasal and plosive coda phoneme may occur. Word finally, only the nasal coda phoneme occurs. In clitics (i.e. monosyllabic post-positions and particles),⁸³ a plosive coda phoneme may occur word initially. Examples:

⁸⁰ The combination /jy/ is very rare. It is found in only four words of which three are interjections: /ajywy/ ‘tree sp.’, /jy/ ‘oops!’, /kyjy/ ‘too bad!’, and /ykyjy/ ‘ouch!’.

⁸¹ Hoff (1968, 52) interprets these Carib diphthongs as ‘diphthongal vowel phonemes’, thus adding six phonemes to the phoneme inventory. I prefer to interpret the diphthongs as cases of two free phonemes in a single syllable nucleus.

⁸² However, interjections may contain coda plosives that are not underspecified, e.g. /duk/ ‘thump!’.

⁸³ Postpositions: /Qse/ ‘wanting’ and /Qwa/ ‘to, for’, and particles: /Qkare/ ‘of course (sarcastically)’, /Qko/ ‘poor, insignificant’, /Qkopore/ ‘more’, /Qkuru/ ‘as people say’, /Qmi/ ‘late, passed-away’, /Qnare/ ‘I wouldn’t know, you tell me’, /Qne/ ‘exactly’, and /Qsu/ ‘enormous’. /Qnare/ may occur at the beginning of a sentence as well as enclitically. At the begin-

/kaN.po/	‘smoked fish’	/kaQ.mu/	‘flame’
/po.siN/	‘sweetness’	/Qwa/	‘to, for’

Prefixes end in a vowel, which may be elided preceding a vowel or kept separate with the help of /j/.⁸⁴ Suffixes start with a consonant or an /i/ that joins the nucleus of the preceding syllable.⁸⁵ Compare the following forms of the verb /ene/ ‘see’.

/a.je.neQ.po/	/se.nei/
a- ene -`po ⁸⁶	si- ene -i
2- see -possuc	1A- see -Tnr
‘having seen you’	‘I saw recently’

Heavy and light syllables Syllables containing neither a diphthong nor a coda may be categorized as light. Syllables containing a diphthong or a coda may be categorized as heavy. Syllables do not contain both a diphthong and a plosive coda phoneme, although a diphthong may be followed by a nasal coda phoneme. Compare:

/i.ka.ra.iQ.pa/	/i.sa.ka.uQ.pa/	/sa.kauN.po/
i- karai -`pa	i- sakau -`pa	sakau -mpo
3ml- black ₂ colour -Pn	3ml- sand -Pn	sand -dev
‘not black’	‘without sand’	‘sand (devalued)’ ⁸⁷

ning of a sentence, either the /Q/ phoneme is not pronounced at all or it is preceded by an auxiliary vowel [ɨ].

⁸⁴ There is no prefix ending in /u/, though there may be prefixes that originally had /u/ instead of /ɨ/, since there is variation between /u/ and /ɨ/ in some words (e.g. /amu/ and /ami/ ‘a’, /wajamu/ and /wajami/ ‘tortoise sp.’). There is no evidence for a final vowel in the middle prefixes /w-/ , /m-/ and /kit-/ , since they always precede a vowel, causing any final vowel of the prefix to be elided.

⁸⁵ There is no suffix starting with /w/. Both the nasal and plosive coda phoneme may be suffix initial.

⁸⁶ In order to facilitate finding morphemes and their meaning abbreviations in the list of abbreviations at the beginning of this book, all morphemic analysis lines will use the orthography that is introduced in 2.5, which means that /Q/ will be represented by a grave accent, /ɨ/ by y, and /Np/ by mp.

⁸⁷ Even though it may be difficult to hear the difference between a one or two syllable vowel sequence preceding a coda, proof for a two syllable versus a one syllable analysis can be found in the pronunciation of clitics: based on the fact that plosives are (preglottalized and) voiceless following a stressed light syllable, and voiced following an unstressed light syllable, the voiced pronunciation of the /t/ in /isakauQpa te man/ ‘but it is without sand’ versus the voiceless pronunciation of the /t/ in /ipanaQpa te man/ ‘but it is without ear’ proves that /isakauQpa/ contains one more syllable than /ipanaQpa/ (i.e., with stress indicated by under-

Syllable reduction In Carib, like in other Cariban languages, syllables are often reduced. A simple case of syllable reduction is elision. When two lexical units of which the second has an initial vowel are combined in a compound, the initial vowel of the second lexical unit (and possibly a final /N/ in the first) usually gets lost:

/ai.na.pa.to.ro/	/e.nuQ.me.re.pĩ/	/i.we.se.toQ.pa/
aina opatoro	onu èmerepy	i- wesen ato -`pa
hand on_both_sides	eye become_crazy	3ml- ass hole -Pn
‘ten’	‘become dizzy’	‘without an anus’

Across word boundaries the final vowel of the first word may disappear preceding a vowel initial word:

/moQ.ka.ku.ri/	/tĩQ.ma.ke.ne.ja.toN/
mòko akuri	ty- òme -kon ene -jaton
that agouti	3a- child -pln see -Tprpl
‘that agouti’	‘they see their children’

A type of syllable reduction to which attention has been given in Cariban language family research⁸⁸ is the reduction of verb stem final syllables, which is illustrated in the following Carib examples:⁸⁹

/u.ruQ.ka/	/u.kuQ.po/	/aN.koQ.po/
urupy -ka	ukuty -po	ankoky -po
get_stuck -Vtke	know -VAca	chew -VAca
‘cause to get stuck’	‘cause to be known’	cause to be chewed’
/e.maN.ka/	/ku.mĩ.ka/	
emamy -ka	kumyry -ka	
live -Vtke	be_hungry -Vtke	
‘cause to live’	‘cause to be hungry’	

lining and syllable breaks by dots, /i.sa.ka.uQ.pa te man/ [[ʃaʔkaʉhpɑ de maŋ] versus /i.pa.naQ.pa te man/ [pʲaːnahpɑ ʔte maŋ]), while the voiceless pronunciation of /t/ in /moro sakauNpo te/ ‘but that useless sand’ proves that /sakauNpo/ contains three syllables (with stress indicated: /moro sa.kauN.pɔ te/ [moʔo sakaumbo ʔte]).

⁸⁸ See Gildea 1995, for a discussion of syllable reduction in verbal morphology, and Meira 1999 77-94, for syllable reduction in the Trio language.

⁸⁹ In Carib, the reduction of stem final syllables ending in /i/ is regular in the case of verb stems, but irregular in the case of noun stems. Compare: /aporemĩ/ ‘owner’, /aporeNjaN/ ‘owners’ (from: /aporemĩ-jaN/ owner -plan) and /pamĩ/ ‘brother-in-law’, /paNkoN/ ‘brothers-in-law’ (from: /pamĩ-koN/ brother-in-law -pln), but /pĩmĩ/ ‘neck’, /pĩmĩkoN/ ‘necks’ (from: /pĩmĩ-koN/ neck -pln). Irregular plurals are indicated in the dictionary.

Reduction of a lexical unit's initial syllable is common as well. In fact, the vast majority of initial /ɨ/'s in lexical units may be explained as auxiliary vowels needed to pronounce syllables that have lost their original vowel.⁹⁰ Examples:

/yN.ta/	'mouth' (cf. M <i>muta</i> 'mouth')
/yQ.ta/	'foot sole' (cf. Ap <i>puta</i> 'foot sole')

Often, the consonant in the pre-reduction syllable cannot be properly identified, unless related Cariban languages provide evidence, e.g.:

/paQ.ka/	'bring forward' (from /patka/; cf. T <i>pataka</i> 'bring forward')
/u.puQ.po/	'head' (from /uputpo/; cf. T <i>putupë</i> 'head')

In the examples given so far, /Q/ represents the remnant of a plosive phoneme. However, there is evidence that /Q/ may have its origin in non-plosive phonemes as well. The evidence found both within the Carib language and, more often, in related languages shows that /Q/ may be the remnant of an /r/, /j/ or /w/ that originally followed the consonant preceding which /Q/ is found. Examples:

/kapiQwa/	'capybara' (from /kapiwra/; cf. Wj <i>kapiwara</i> 'capybara') ⁹¹
/oQkɨiN/	'smoke' (from /okrɨiN/; cf. Kp <i>keresin</i> 'smoke')
/ɨQpopu/	'chest' (from /(ɨ)propu/; cf. T <i>pɨropɨ</i> 'chest')
/moQko/	'that (person)' (from /mokro/; cf. Ap <i>mokyro</i> 'that (person)')
/-Qpa/	'without' (from /-pra/; cf. Pm <i>pra</i> 'without')
/ɨQme/	'child' (from /(ɨ)mre/; cf. /mɨre/ 'child')
/ɨQpoNka/	'cause to explode' (from /(ɨ)proNka/; cf. /poroN/ 'bang!')
/saraQka/	'sholder cord' (from /sarakja/; cf. Pm <i>sarakaja</i> 'shoulder cord')
/Qwa/	'for, to' (from /wja/; cf. T <i>wɨja</i> 'for, to')

⁹⁰ The only words having a (stressed) stem initial /ɨ/ in a light syllable are: /ɨkɨjɨ/ 'ouch!' (which is a variant of /akajɨ/), /ɨmu/ 'son' (which is to be explained as /ɨNmu/, cf. /mumu/ in related languages), /ɨpo/ 'body hair' and its derivatives (the stressed /ɨ/ seems to contain the remnant of a lost syllable containing an /s/, cf. M *sipo* 'body hair'), /ɨrapa/ 'bow' and its derivatives (cf. /wɨrapa/ in some related languages), /ɨɨ/ 'give' and /ɨrui/ 'older brother' (which may have its origin in /rui/ and the prefix /ɨ-/ 'I, me, my'). There are more than 200 words in the dictionary having an initial /ɨ/ preceding a coda. In the related Trio language, the vowel /ɨ/ does not occur word initially at all (see Carlin 2004 50).

⁹¹ Another explanation for the glottal stop in /kapiQwa/ is that it is borrowed from a Tupi language (cf. Tupinamba /kapi?(i)war/ 'grass-eater').

/moQkaroN/	‘those (persons)’ (from /mokjaNro/; cf. Kp <i>mikjamro</i> ‘those (persons)’)
/iQkere-/	‘cassava’ (from /(i)kjere-/; cf. /kijere/ ‘cassava’)
/iQkaiki/	‘diarrhea’ (from /(i)kwaiki/; cf. /kawaiku/ ‘diarrhea’)
/paraQka/	‘chachalaca’ (from /(p)arakwa/; cf. Wj <i>arakwa</i> ‘chachalaca’)
/aQka/	‘spirit’ (from /(j)akuwa/; cf. /jakuwa/ ‘shaman’s spirit’; Ap <i>akua</i> ‘spirit’, Pm <i>auka</i> ‘spirit’)

Additional evidence for a non-plosive origin of the plosive coda phoneme can be found in a few pairs of semantically similar verbs of which one verb appears to be the reduced form of the other. Compare: /koroka/ ‘clean up’ and /iQkoka/ ‘sweep clean’, /saraQka/ ‘split’ and /iQsaQka/ ‘hurt by stinging or pricking’. Also, the verb stem final syllable /ri/ might be represented by a /Q/ that appears in some (but not all) forms of the verb /eni/ ‘drink’, e.g. /kineQnijaN/ ‘he drinks it’ (from /kinenrijaN/?; but /senija/ ‘I drink it’ is without /Q/).

There is no evidence that /s/ is ever represented in a coda phoneme. However, even if a syllable containing /s/ is completely lost, its stress may not be lost and cause an ‘irregular’ stress pattern (see 2.3.2). In the following examples stress is indicated by underlining:

/e <u>ka</u> ri/	/e <u>ka</u> ri/ (cf. Ap <i>eseka</i> ‘bite’)
oka -ry	eka -ry
message -possc	bite -possc
‘message of ...’	‘biting of ...’
/e <u>ma</u> ri/	/e <u>ma</u> ri/ (cf. Ap <i>esemari</i> ‘path’)
ema -ry	oma -ry
throw -possc	path -possc
‘throwing of ...’	‘path of ...’

2.3.2 Stress

Stress patterns may be observed in words (except clitics) and in word groups (including clitics).⁹²

Stress in words (except clitics) In words of one syllable, that syllable is stressed. In words of two syllables, the first syllable is stressed. In words of more

⁹² The description of stress patterns in Carib differs considerably from Hoff (1968, 96-104). This may be explained by the difference in dialect: here, stress in Eastern Surinamese Carib is described, while Hoff describes stress in Western Surinamese Carib.

than two syllables, even syllables except the word final syllable are stressed, if the word initial syllable is light. If the word initial syllable is heavy, odd syllables except the word final syllable are stressed. When there is more than one stressed syllable in a word, it is hard to say which stress is the stronger. Examples:

/tuN/	‘boom!’
/tata/	‘mama’
/akare/	‘alligator, crocodile’
/serewai/	‘tegu lizard’
/kurijara/	‘boat’
/uruwaNko/	‘ground-beetle’
/atukupara/	‘fish (spec.)’
/kaikusi/	‘jaguar’
/kaNkasapa/	‘lizard (spec.)’
/kaQwiriri/	‘black-bellied_tree-duck’

A stressed word initial syllable without a coda may be found in either loan words (that maintain an original stress) or in words from which a syllable has been lost. Often, a syllable that is lost in a Carib word may still appear in variant forms, in other dialects or in related languages. Examples:

/kareta/	‘paper, document’ (compare Spanish <i>carta</i>)
/monejatoN/	‘you see yourselves’ (variant form: /masenejatoN/) ⁹³
/koroQpo/	‘tomorrow’ (compare Venezuelan Carib /akoroQpo/)
/oruwa/	‘three’ (compare Wayana <i>aserowau</i> ⁹⁴ ‘three’)

Prefixes may change the stress pattern of a lexical unit (for a definition of lexical unit, see 2.6). Compare:

/sapera/	/asaperari/
	a- sapera -ry
	2- cup -possc
‘cup’	‘your cup’

Derivational and possessive suffixes may change the stress pattern of a lexical unit to which they are added. Compare:

⁹³ For the o/a variation, see 2.4.3.

⁹⁴ The symbol ə represents a central vowel that usually corresponds to Carib /o/.

/apo/	/apo-ka/	/apo-ri/
	apo -ka	apo -ry
	arm -Vtke	arm -possc
‘arm’	‘remove an arm of’	‘arm of ...’

Inflectional suffixes other than possessive suffixes do not, in general, cause such a change. Compare:

/tuna/	/tuna-koN/ ⁹⁵	/tuna-Npo/	/tuna-Qme-Npo/
	tuna -kon	tuna -mpo	tuna -`me -mpo
	water -pln	water -dev	water -little -dev
‘water’	‘waters, rivers’	‘water (devalued)’	‘little river (devalued)’
/kawo/	/kawo-ine/	/kawo-no/	/kawo-no-koN/
	kawo -ine	kawo -no	kawo -no -kon
	high -pla	high -adn	high -adn -pln
‘high’	‘high’	‘high’	‘high’

Stress in word groups Two categories of word group stress patterns may be distinguished: (a) continuous word group stress patterns (in which any following word or word group continues the stress pattern of the first word), and (b) discontinuous word group stress patterns (in which a complete continuous word group stress pattern is combined with an incomplete one).

Continuous word group stress is found in combinations of a word and one or more clitics (i.e. monosyllabic postpositions, particles and monosyllabic forms of the verb *(wa)* ‘be’). Compare, for example, the following word groups, in which the syllables of a number of clitics (the postposition /ta/ ‘in’, the particles /te/ ‘but’, /Qkuru/ ‘as is well-known’, /ro/ to continue’ and /ripo/ ‘with little or no success’, and the verb forms /man/ ‘he is’ and /wa/ ‘I am’) are all involved in continuing the stress pattern of the word they are attached to:

/upuQpo ta te Qkuru man/	‘it is in his head, as is well-known’
/ajupuQpo ta te Qkuru man/	‘it is in your head, as is well-known’
/tuna ta ro ripo wa/	‘I am in the water, really’
/atunari ta ro ripo wa/	‘I am in your water, really’

⁹⁵ However, in combinations of pronouns with the suffix /-koN/, there is a shift of stress; compare /ero/ ‘this (thing)’ and /erokoN/ ‘these (things)’, /moni/ ‘that (thing)’ and /monikoN/ ‘those (things)’. The word /oti/ ‘thing’ shows irregular stress patterns, too: compare /otikoN/ ‘things’ and /otiri/ ‘thing’ (possessive form).

Discontinuous word group stress patterns may be found in combinations of a first unit of one or more words that exhibits a continuous word group stress pattern, and a second unit of one or more words beginning with (a) a finite verb form without prefixes, (b) a possessive noun form without prefixes, or (c) a polysyllabic postposition without prefixes. The stress pattern in the second word group looks like the continuation of a single light CV-syllable, i.e. if the word group starts with a consonant, the first syllable is stressed; if the word group starts with a vowel, that vowel is unstressed unless (a) its syllable is heavy, (b) the word that contains it is bisyllabic, or (c) the word that contains it consists of more than two syllables, but it includes a lexical unit of no more than two syllables followed by suffixes that don't change stress patterns (i.e. inflectional suffixes except possessive ones). In the following word groups exemplifying discontinuous word group stress patterns, the word /t̥iQmakoN/ represents the first unit, showing the stress pattern of a single word (in which the final syllable is unstressed), and the other words exemplify second units.

/t̥iQmakoN kupijatoN/	‘they bathe their children’
/t̥iQmakoN enejatoN/	‘they see their children’
/t̥iQmakoN eQmerεQkatoN/	‘they make their children crazy’
/t̥iQmakoN eneN/	‘he saw his children’
/t̥iQmakoN tamuru/	‘the grandfather of their children’
/t̥iQmakoN enauti/	‘the sister of their children’
/t̥iQmakoN eNsini/	‘the haste of their children’
/t̥iQmakoN eki/	‘the pet animal of their children’
/t̥iQmakoN ekiakoN/	‘the pet animals of their children’
/t̥iQmakoN woneto/	‘in the dream of their children’
/t̥iQmakoN uwapo/	‘before their children’
/t̥iQmakoN empata/	‘facing their children’
/t̥iQmakoN epo/	‘above their children’
/t̥iQmakoN epoine/	‘above their children’ (plural)

Clitics may follow both the first and the second unit of a word group that shows discontinuous word group stress, e.g.:

/t̥iQmakoN roteN enejatoN te/	‘but they see just their own children’
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2.4 Pronunciation

In order to be able to correctly pronounce the Carib phonemes presented in 2.2, one needs to know pronunciation details of each phoneme and some morphemes in different environments. As pronunciation information is presented in this section, phonetic details are indicated with the help of the symbols of the International Phonetic

Alphabet, between square brackets. A dash is used to indicate a morpheme break. The rest of section is segmented into the following subsections:

- 2.4.1 Phonemes and allophones
- 2.4.2 Vowel harmony
- 2.4.3 Stress related phoneme variation

2.4.1 Phonemes and allophones

The pronunciation of Carib phonemes and their allophonic variation is summarized in the following list, which includes the underspecified nasal and plosive coda phonemes /N/ and /Q/. Stress is indicated by underlining.

Phoneme/IPA	Environment	Example word			
/i/	...[¹]	#_ /CV/, unstressed	/ip <u>o</u> ko/	[p ¹ oʔko]	‘about it’
	[i]	preceding /r/ or a pause	/p <u>ai</u> ra/	[p <u>ai</u> ra]	‘letterwood’
	[i ... ¹]	elsewhere	/i <u>p</u> oQko/	[ip ¹ ohko]	‘beat him!’
/i/	[-]	#_ , unstressed	/i <u>s</u> i <u>p</u> i <u>r</u> i/	[siʔpiri]	‘my net’
	[i] or [-]	/m/ _ #	/waj <u>a</u> m <u>i</u> /	[wajam(i)]	‘tortoise sp.’
	[i]	elsewhere	/i <u>Q</u> me/	[iʔme]	‘my child’
/u/	[u] or [-]	/m/ _ #	/waj <u>a</u> m <u>u</u> /	[wajam(u)]	‘tortoise sp.’
	[u]	elsewhere	/j <u>u</u> ju/	[juju]	‘pustule’
/e/	[e]		/w <u>e</u> w <u>e</u> /	[wewe]	‘tree’
/a/	[a]		/n <u>a</u> n <u>a</u> /	[nana]	‘pine-apple’
/o/	[o]		/n <u>o</u> n <u>o</u> /	[nono]	‘earth’
/p/		in a syllable coda: see /Q/			
	[ʔp]	following stressed /V/	/p <u>i</u> p <u>i</u> /	[piʔpi]	‘grandma’
	[hp]	following stressed /VV/	/w <u>a</u> i <u>p</u> o/	[waih ¹ o]	‘well-being’
	[b]	following unstressed /CV/ or /N/	/s <u>a</u> p <u>e</u> r <u>a</u> /	[saber <u>a</u>]	‘cup’
			/k <u>u</u> N <u>p</u> o/	[kumbo]	‘mouse’
	[p]	elsewhere	/a <u>p</u> o <u>r</u> i/	[apoʔi]	‘his arm’
/t/		in a syllable coda: see /Q/			
	[ʔt]	following stressed /V/	/t <u>a</u> t <u>a</u> /	[taʔta]	‘mom’
	[ht]	following stressed /VV/	/a <u>u</u> t <u>o</u> /	[auht <u>o</u>]	‘house’
	[d]	following unstressed /CV/ or /N/	/k <u>a</u> t <u>a</u> r <u>u</u> /	[kadar <u>u</u>]	‘turtle sp.’
			/m <u>o</u> N <u>t</u> o/	[mon <u>o</u>]	‘present’
	[t]	elsewhere	/a <u>t</u> o <u>r</u> i/	[atoʔi]	‘its hole’
/k/		in a syllable coda: see /Q/			
	[ʔk]	following stressed /V/	/k <u>o</u> k <u>o</u> /	[koʔko]	‘night’
	[hk]	following stressed /VV/	/a <u>i</u> k <u>o</u> /	[aih ¹ k ¹ o]	‘be!’
	[g]	following unstressed /CV/ or /N/	/p <u>a</u> k <u>i</u> r <u>a</u> /	[pagir <u>a</u>]	‘peccary’
			/o <u>n</u> k <u>a</u> i/	[on <u>g</u> ai]	‘comb’

	[k]	elsewhere	/k _o Qko/	[kohko]	‘coconut’
/Q/	[ʔ]	preceding voiced /C/	/n _a Qna/	[naʔna]	‘we’ ⁹⁶
	[h]	preceding voiceless /C/	/n _a Qka/	[nahka]	‘apparently’
/s/	[s]		/sasa/	[sasa]	‘desire’
	[ʃ]	neighbouring /i/	/simo/	[ʃim ^h o]	‘liana’
			/pi <u>s</u> u/	[piʃ ^h u]	‘insect sp.’
/m/		in a syllable coda: see /N/			
	[m]	elsewhere	/mer <u>m</u> a/	[merema]	‘stroke’
/n/		in a syllable coda: see /N/			
	[n]	elsewhere	/n <u>n</u> a/	[nana]	‘pine-apple’
/N/	[m]	preceding /p/	/i <u>r</u> oNpo/	[irombo]	‘and then’
	[n]	preceding /t/	/m <u>o</u> Nto/	[mondo]	‘present’
	[ŋ] or [ʔ]	elsewhere	/o <u>N</u> kaikoN/	[oŋgaig ^h o]	‘combs’
/r/	[r]	following /i e/	/p <u>a</u> ira/	[pa ^h ira]	‘letterwood’
	[ɾ]	elsewhere	/r <u>u</u> Qme/	[ɾuʔme]	‘weak’
/w/	[w]		/w <u>e</u> wē/	[wewe]	‘tree’
/j/	[j]		/j <u>a</u> ja/	[jaja]	‘(elder) brother’

The following remarks may clarify some details.

Vowels All vowels may be pronounced a little longer and with higher pitch, when stressed. While in Surinamese Carib only the /i/ perseveres its pronunciation till after the pronunciation of the consonant or consonant cluster that, phonemically, follows it, in Venezuelan Carib the other high vowels, i.e. /ɨ/ and /u/, show this perseverance as well. Thus, Mosonyi (1982: 70, 94) writes *rūaamarū* (i.e. /ɨramari/ ‘my turning’), and *aduurupuooko* (i.e. /ajuru poko/ ‘about scorching it’).

/i/ It is difficult or even impossible to hear a difference between /it/ and /ik/ if there is no /i/ following.⁹⁷ Examples:

⁹⁶ The exceptional pronunciation of /iruQpa/ [iruʔpa] or [irup:a] ‘good’ may be explained by a lost syllable (i.e. the word is a contraction of /i-rupo-Qpa/ 3-weakness -Pn ‘not weak’).

⁹⁷ Hoff [1968, 32] was able to hear a difference between /ita/ and /ika/, although he notes that the ‘auditory resemblance ... was to me considerable, so that I found it difficult at first to hear any difference’. I have not heard this difference in eastern Surinamese Carib, and, in contrast to Hoff’s experience, I have not been told by Caribs that there was a difference. Probably, in the dialect of eastern Suriname, /it/ and /ik/ have become more alike in pronunciation than in Hoff’s western Surinamese dialect of thirty or forty years ago. Venezuelan Carib orthography, however, seems to indicate that a pronunciation difference between /it/ and /ik/ still exists (cf. *iucha* for /ita/ ‘in it’ and *ijsha* for /ika/ ‘to take it out’ *nichuntai* for /nituntai/ ‘he arrived’ and *nishummuai* for /nikumai/ ‘it flooded’, *iichu* for /itu/ ‘jungle’ and *kajshushi* for /kaikusi/ ‘jaguar’, etc.).

/ita/	[iʔt ⁱ a] or [iʔc ⁱ a]	‘inside’
/ika/	[iʔk ⁱ a] or [iʔc ⁱ a]	‘take it away’
/itikirɨ/	[itiʔkirɨ]	‘his jaundice’

In Venezuelan and western Surinamese Carib, there are cases of /i/ persevering its pronunciation till after the pronunciation of an /r/ that, phonemically, follows it. In that case the /r/ may sound as [d] (e.g. in western Surinamese Carib: /iʔroNpo/ [id^oombo] ‘that (thing)’) or [j] (e.g. in Venezuelan Carib /iro/ [ij^o] ‘that’).

In the combination /sis/ the vowel, if unstressed, may be left unpronounced (e.g. /sisanomaje/ [ʃ:anomae] ‘I love him/her’).

/ɨ/ Sometimes, /ɨ/ is a replacement of /u/ (compare /wajamɨ/ and /wajamu/ ‘tortoise sp.’). Between labial syllable onsets, /ɨ/ is often left unpronounced (e.g. /irompiQpa/ [irom(bɨh)pa] ‘not dying’, /emamiQpa/ [emam(ɨh)pa] ‘not living’).

/e, o/ The /e/ and /o/ are usually pronounced somewhat more open in syllables with a coda.

Plosives At the beginning of a word, a plosive is without voice, unless that word is (a) a clitic following an unstressed syllable or (b) the beginning of the second unit in a word group involved in a discontinuous word group stress pattern (see 2.3.2).⁹⁸ Exceptional cases of voiced word initial plosives as well as coda plosives that are not underspecified may be found in loan words and interjections. Examples:

/mo <u>r</u> o ta/	[moʔo da]	‘in that (thing)’
/mo <u>r</u> o ka <u>n</u> awa/	[moʔo kanawa]	‘that boat’
/mo <u>r</u> oQko ka <u>n</u> awa <u>r</u> ɨ/	[mohko ganawaʔɨ]	‘the boat of that (person)’
/mo <u>r</u> o bu <u>k</u> u/	[moʔo buku]	‘that book’
/duk/	[duk]	‘thump!’

/N/ The difference in pronunciation between /VNj/ and /Vj/ may be not much more than some extra time needed in the first case; the vowel that precedes /j/ may be without any nasal quality, e.g. /sekaNja/ [segajja] or [segãjja] ‘I distribute’.⁹⁹

/r/ The combination of an /N/ and a suffix or clitic initial /r/ is pronounced [n], e.g.:

⁹⁸ There are dialectal differences: in western Surinamese Carib plosives are only voiced following a nasal. For some exceptions of unknown origin, see Hoff 1968 44.

⁹⁹ There probably are dialectal differences: in Venezuelan Carib, this word is written *sekañña* (Mosonyi 1982 38), which implies a nasal sound representing /N/.

/ti-auraN-re/	[tauʀane]	‘talkative’
/iro-koN roteN/	[irokekoteŋ]	‘only these things’

/j/ Intervocalic /j/ may not always be clearly pronounced and may sometimes (especially, but not only, between a back vowel and /a/) even be pronounced [w],¹⁰⁰ e.g.:

/semaje/	[sema.e] or [semaje]	‘I throw it’
/sapoja/	[sapo.a] or [sapowa]	‘I feel’
/ejaQtari/	[e(j)ahtaʀi] or [ewahtaʀi]	‘armpit’ (possessive form)

/w/ The phoneme /w/ is not or is hardly pronounced between two vowels of which the second one is /u/.

/awu/	[a.u]	‘I’
/paQwu/	[paʀu]	‘island’ (cf. Pm <i>pàwɪ</i> ‘island’)

2.4.2 Vowel harmony

Vowel harmony may be seen in the following cases:

(a) The prefix /kɪ-/ ‘allegation’ assimilates the pronunciation of its vowel to the next vowel, at least in Venezuelan and eastern Surinamese Carib (but not in Guyanese and western Surinamese Carib). Examples:

/kɪnapoʃan/	/kɪnikupijan/	/kɪnonoʃan/
[kanaʃpoʃan]	[kɪniʔkʷubijʃan]	[kononoʃan]
ky- ni- apo -jan	ky- ni- kupi -jan	ky- ni- ono -jan
alleg- aeo- feel -Tpru	alleg- aeo- bathe -Tpru	alleg- aeo- eat -Tpru
‘he feels’	‘he bathes’	‘he eats’

(b) The possessive suffixes /-ri/ and /-ti/ assimilate their vowel to a preceding /u/. Examples:

/aikuri/ [aihkʷuʀu]	/untɪ/ [undu]
aiku -ry	un -ty
juice -possc	origin -possc
‘juice of ...’	‘origin of ...’

¹⁰⁰ The /j/ in the words /oje/ [o.e] ‘where’ and /moQje/ [moʔe] ‘there’ may be validated on the basis of the analogy of the variation between /-je/ and /-ja/ observed in the word pair /ije/ ‘here’ and /ija/ ‘over here’ (compare /oja/ [oja]/[o.a] ‘to where’ and /moQja/ [moʔja] ‘over there’). That the pronunciation of /j/ may sometimes be confusing is shown by a variant of /Kajani/ ‘Cayenne’: /Karani/.

(c) Since verb stem final [ukɨ] does not occur and other vowels than /ɨ/ are not normally involved in syllable reduction, a verb stem final [uku] of which the syllable [ku] reduces in certain environments may very well be a case of vowel harmony. Examples:

/sejuQsa/	/setanuQsa/
si- ejuky(?) -ja	si- etanuky(?) -ja
1A- answer -Tpr	1A- squeeze_out -Tpr
'I answer'	'I squeeze out'

(d) Occasionally, a particular word may show vowel harmony, e.g.:

/ɨQsanapamɨ/	'cool down' (from: /ɨQsano-pamɨ/)
/maname/	'involved in theft' (from: /mona me/)
/tuwarenkepɨ/	'stop remembering, forget' (from: /tuwaron-kepɨ/)
/pɨitama/	'behave as a slave toward' (from: /pɨito-ma/)

2.4.3 Stress related phoneme variation

Stress may cause variation between /a/ and /o/ in four cases:¹⁰¹

(a) The prefix /a-/ 'you' (see 2.7) changes into /o-/ when stressed. Compare:

/a- <u>pa</u> rɨ/	'your grandchild'
/o- <u>ta</u> /	'in you'

(b) Word stems having an initial /e/ in a second person possessive form, have an initial /a/ in non-possessive forms, when the initial syllable is unstressed, but /o/ when it is stressed. Compare:

/a <u>je</u> nuru/	'your eye' (from: /a-enu-rɨ/)
/o <u>nu</u> /	'eye'
/a <u>je</u> nupiQpo/	'your eyelid' (from: /a-enu-piQpo/)
/a <u>nupi</u> Qpo/	'eyelid'

(c) When the prefixes /kɨ-/ 'you and I' or /tɨ-/ 'his/her/its own' are combined with a word stem having an initial /e/ in a second person possessive form, the com-

¹⁰¹ There are a number of words that show the same stress related alternation but don't fit any of the four cases. Compare /masiQpe/ 'long' and /amqsiN/ 'your length', /(a)poto/ 'bigness' and /ajopotory/ 'your size', /aruko/ 'worm, caterpillar' and /ajorukory/ 'your worm/caterpillar'. In the same way /oko/ 'two' and /akono/ 'partner' may be connected, although /okono/ 'second (one)' also exists.

bination of /ɨ/ and /e/ is realized as /a/ when the syllable is unstressed, but /o/ when it is stressed. Compare:

/onu/	/ajenu/	/kanuru/	/tanuru/
	a- enu -ry	ky- enu -ry	ty- enu -ry
	2- eye -possc	1+2- eye -possc	3a- eye -possc
‘eye’	‘your eye’	‘our eye’	‘his/her/its own eye’
/oma/	/ajemari/	/komari/ ¹⁰²	/tomari/
	a- ema -ry	ky- ema -ry	ty- ema -ry
	2- path -possc	1+2- path -possc	3a- path -possc
‘path’	‘your path’	‘our path’	‘his/her/its own path’

(d) Middle verb stems that have an /o/ in their first syllable when that syllable is stressed, change it into /a/ when it is not stressed. Compare:

/ene/	/waseneja/	/iwoseneri/
	w- ase- ene -ja	y- ase- ene -ry
	1M- r- see -Tpr	1- r- see -possc
‘see’	‘I see myself’	‘my seeing myself’
/(w)onuku/	/wanuQsa/	/iwonukuru/
	w- (w)onuky -ja	y- (w)onuky -ry
	1M- climb -Tpr	1- climb -possc
‘climb’	‘I climb’	‘my climbing’
/(w)opy/	/woQsa/	/apiQpa/ ¹⁰³
	w- (w)opy -ja	(w)opy -`pa
	1M- come -Tpr	come -An
‘come’	‘I come’	‘not coming’

2.5 Orthography

An orthography is a regulation for representing language sounds in written symbols.

The orthography for the Carib language in this book¹⁰⁴ is based upon the Carib phonemes, which are symbolized as follows (the example word is first written in phonemes, then in writing symbols, and then the meaning is presented):

¹⁰² The stress on the first syllable can be explained by the fact that the /e/ in the stem is a contraction of /ese/ (cf. Wj /esema/ ‘path’).

¹⁰³ In fact, this particular word shows variation in pronunciation: /opiQpa/ also often occurs. Probably, the fact that the /ɨ/ is hardly or not at all pronounced between the two /p/’s, seemingly changes the three syllable word into a two syllable word, which needs a stress on the first syllable.

Phoneme	Symbol	Example word:		
/i/	i	/pipi/	pipi	'grandma'
/ɨ/	y	/wɨwɨ/	wywy	'axe'
/u/	u	/juju/	juju	'pustule'
/e/	e	/wewe/	wewe	'tree'
/a/	a	/nana/	nana	'pine-apple'
/o/	o	/nono/	nono	'earth'
/p/	p	/pipi/	pipi	'grandma'
/t/	t	/tata/	tata	'mom'
/k/	k	/koko/	koko	'night'
/Q/	`	/naQna/	nàna	'we (without you)'
/s/	s	/sasa/	sasa	'enthusiasm'
/m/	m	/merema/	merema	'stroke'
/n/	n	/nana/	nana	'pine-apple'
/N/	m (/_p/)	/iroNpo/	ironpo	'and then'
	n	/moNto/	monto	'present'
/r/	r	/rere/	rere	'bat'
/w/	w	/wewe/	wewe	'tree'
/j/	j	/jaja/	jaja	'(elder) brother'

Since the orthography in this book aims at being suitable for all four dialects, the suggested supradialectal orthography used in this book will be discussed on the basis of a comparison of spellings and pronunciations in the dialects which have been professionally analyzed and for which more or less official orthographies have been proposed and used. In the following discussion, example words from three dialects are presented in the orthography used for each dialect, coupled with a phonetic interpretation of the word written in each orthography. The three dialects are: (a) Venezuelan Carib, represented in the Mosonyi orthography, (b) western Surinamese Carib, represented in Hoff's writing system, and (c) eastern Surinamese Carib, represented in the spelling system that was established in French Guiana in consultation with Renault-Lescure. The Guyanese Carib dialect is not represented, since an orthography has never been designed for this dialect. The supradialectal spelling is

¹⁰⁴ An official orthography that is most similar to the one used in this book was adopted by a representation of the Carib people in Suriname at a meeting in Paramaribo in 1997. The orthography in this book deviates from the official Surinamese one in only two ways: (a) plosives following a nasal are not represented phonetically by *b*, *d*, and *g*, but phonemically by *p*, *t* and *k* (e.g. *indamene* in the official orthography is written *intamene* in this book), and (b) the plosive coda phoneme is not written as an apostrophe, but as an accent grave, which is placed above a vowel that precedes it in the same word (e.g. *na'na* 'wa in the official orthography is written *nàna`wa* in this book).

coupled with a morphological analysis, written in phonemes, with stress indicated by underlining the syllable nucleus.

The following subjects will be discussed in relation to orthographical choices to be made:

2.5.1 Vowels and stress	2.5.7 Stress related vowel variation
2.5.2 Vowel perseverance	2.5.8 The plosive phonemes /p t k Q/
2.5.3 Word initial /h/	2.5.9 The nasal phonemes /m n N/
2.5.4 Word initial /i/	2.5.10 The sibilant /s/
2.5.5 Vowel harmony	2.5.11 The retroflex flap /r/
2.5.6 Bisyllabic vowel sequence	2.5.12 The semivowels /w/ and /j/

Following these discussions, all Carib in this book that is not written between slashes or square brackets, is written according to the orthography explained. Examples from related languages are assimilated to Carib orthography as well.¹⁰⁵

2.5.1 Vowels and stress

Vowel length is written by both Mosonyi and Hoff, but not anymore by Renault-Lescure, who agreed to Hoff in her earlier publications. Since all long vowels are the result of either stress or a reduced syllable (see 2.2 and 2.3), this book maintains it is not necessary and even uneconomic to write long vowels. The stress rules settle where long vowels should be pronounced, and for a minority of words showing irregular stress (e.g. *erupa* ‘talk to’), the irregular stress is indicated in the dictionary. Notice that writing long vowels creates more than one form for a single lexical unit, which would make it more difficult for a dictionary user to find a lexical unit (for example, how does a reader, reading *asaapatoorü* and recognizing the prefix *a-* ‘you’, know that he has to look for *sapaato* instead of *saapatoo* in a Venezuelan Carib dictionary?).

<i>Mosonyi</i>	<i>Hoff</i>	<i>Renault-Lescure</i>	this book
sapaato [sapa:to]	sapa:to [sapa:to]	sapato [sabaʔto]	sapato /sapato/ ‘shoe’
asaapatoorü [asa:pato:ɾɨ]	asa:pato:rɨ [asa:pato:ɾɨ]	asapatoɾɨ [asaʔpadoɾɨ]	asapatory /a-sapato-rɨ/ ‘your shoe’

¹⁰⁵ For a central vowel between *y* and *a* that occurs in related languages the symbol *ə* is used.

eerupua [e:rupua]	eru:pa ¹⁰⁶ [eru:pa]	elupa [e:ruba]	erupa /eru-pa/ 'talk to'
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2.5.2 Vowel perseverance

The high vowels like to persevere their pronunciation till after the following consonant or consonant cluster. In Venezuelan Carib, all high vowels are involved in this phenomenon (see *rypo*, *unamyry* and *ita*), in the other dialects only the /i/ perseveres. The perseverance is represented in Venezuelan Carib orthography, but not in the others. The difference between /it/ and /ik/ is represented in Venezuelan Carib pronunciation (compare *ita* and *ika*, *itu* and *kaikusi*), was heard by Hoff with much difficulty, but seems to have been completely lost in eastern Surinamese Carib.¹⁰⁷

<i>Mosonyi</i>	<i>Hoff</i>	<i>Renault-Lescure</i>	this book
rüppuo [r̥p̥o]	rī:po [r̥i:po]	l̥ipo [r̥i?po]	rypo /r̥ipo/ 'unsuccessfully'
nūaamürü [n̥a:m̥i]	una:m̥ir̥i [una:m̥i]	unem̥il̥i [une:m̥i]	unamyry/unemyry /un̥ami-r̥i/ 'hiding of ...'
it̥cha [it̥ʃa]	i:ta [i:t̥a]	ita [i?ca]	ita /i-ta/ 'in it'
ij̥sha [ih̥ʃa]	i:ka [i:k̥a]	ika [i?ca]	ika /i-ka/ 'to take it out'
i̥ichu [it̥ʃu]	i:tu [i:t̥u]	itu [i?cu]	itu /i̥tu/ 'forest'

¹⁰⁶ Apparently, this is a mistake for *e.rupa*, a word with an irregular stem initial long vowel (compare the possessed form *e.rupa:rī*, which Hoff does write with an irregular initial long vowel).

¹⁰⁷ As mentioned before (see note 97), Hoff [1968, 32] was able to hear a difference between /ita/ and /ika/, although with much difficulty. In this book, cases of *ik* in Carib are based on evidence in Carib morphology, Venezuelan Carib pronunciation or the pronunciation in related languages (where vowel perseverance does not occur); in the absence of any evidence for a *k* following an *i*, a *t* is written.

kajshushi	kaiku:si	kaitusi	kaikusi
[kahʃuʃi]	[kaikʰu:ʃi]	[kaihcʊʃi]	/kaikusi/ 'jaguar'

2.5.3 Word initial /ɨ/

An unstressed word initial /ɨ/ is not pronounced as a word initial vowel. However, there are several other phonetic details that represent it. In Venezuelan Carib, the perseverance part of the word initial /ɨ/ is still present (cf. *yjainary* and *ytamuru*) and preceding a /w/ it causes the pronunciation of the /w/ to change from [β] to [w] (compare *wòkàpoto* and *ywòkàpoto*). In all three dialects, the morpheme /ɨ/ 'I' results in a epenthetic *j* when it is prefixed to a vowel initial stem, even though the pronunciation of the prefix vowel itself may have completely disappeared (cf. *yjai-nary*). Also, in all three dialects, the prefix /ɨ/ causes the stress of a lexical unit to shift (cf. *tarara* and *ytararary*). And in eastern Surinamese Carib, there is a difference in pronunciation between a plosive at the beginning of a word group carrying a continuous word group stress (see 2.3.2) and the same word group prefixed with the morpheme /ɨ/ 'I' (cf. *tararary* with a [d] and *ytararary* with a [t]). For all these phonetic details caused by a word initial /ɨ/, it seems best to write it, wherever it occurs, especially since not writing it would result in oftentimes not writing a complete morpheme, which could cause misunderstanding (i.e. there wouldn't be a difference in writing anymore between *ytararary* 'my wheel' and *tararary* 'wheel of ...').

Of course, a stressed word initial /ɨ/, is always pronounced as a word initial [ɨ̃] and consequently written in all existing orthographies (cf. *ymuru*). In most cases, a word initial /ɨ/ may be recognized as stressed because it is followed by /i/, /Q/ or /N/. As noticed before (see note 90), there are just a few words having an initial /ɨ/'s that cannot be recognized as heavy on the basis of the symbols that follow: /ɨkɨjɨ/ 'ouch!', /ɨmu/ 'son', /ɨpo/ 'body hair', /ɨru/ 'older brother', and two word stems having an initial /ɨ/ in a light syllable that may become heavy by fusion with another vowel: /ɨrapa/ 'bow' (e.g. /ɨraparɨ/ 'my bow' (from /ɨ-(w)ɨrapa-rɨ/),¹⁰⁸ and /ɨri/ 'give' (e.g. /ɨtoko/ 'give (plur.)', from /i-ɨri-toko).

<i>Mosonyi</i>	<i>Hoff</i>	<i>Renault-Lescure</i>	this book
düañnarü	yaiya:rĩ	jainalɨ	yjainary
[jʰanʰaɾɨ̃]	[jaɨ:a:ɾɨ̃]	[janʰaɾɨ̃]	/ɨ- <u>a</u> ina-rɨ/ 'my hand'

¹⁰⁸ In fact, even without a prefix the initial vowel of /ɨraparɨ/ 'bow of ...' (from /ɨ(w)ɨrapa-rɨ/ rifle -posse) is stressed. This stressed vowel may be explained as part of the discontinuous word group stress pattern of a consonant initial word group, since the vowel of an open initial syllable in a word group showing a discontinuous word group stress pattern is unstressed (see 2.3.2). The original stem of the word may be reconstructed as /wɨrapa/, which shows up in Carib as /urapa/, in which the first syllable is unstressed.

vojkaooto [βohkaho:to]	woxkaxpoto [wohkahpoto]	wokapoto [wohkahpo?to]	wòkàpoto /i- <u>ase</u> -ka-Qp <u>o</u> -to/ ‘when ... got up’
wojkajooto [wohkaho:to]	woxkaxpoto [wohkahpoto]	wokapoto [wohkapo?to]	ywòkàpoto /i- <u>ase</u> -ka-Qp <u>o</u> -to/ ‘when I got up’
taraara [taɾa:ɾa]	tara:ra [taɾa:ɾa]	talala [taɾa:ɾa]	tarara /taɾaɾa/ ‘wheel’
tüaararaarü [t̥a:ɾaɾa:ɾ̥]	ta:rara:rī [ta:ɾaɾa:ɾ̥]	talalal̥ [ta:ɾaɾa:ɾ̥]	ytararary /i- <u>ta</u> ra-r̥i/ ‘my wheel’
taararaarü [ta:ɾaɾa:ɾ̥]	ta:rara:rī [ta:ɾaɾa:ɾ̥]	talalal̥ [da:ɾaɾa:ɾ̥]	tararary /taɾa-r̥i/ ‘wheel of ...’
ümmüuru [̥m:̥uɾu]	ī:muru [̥i:muɾu]	̥mulu [̥i:muɾu]	ymuru /̥m̥u-r̥i/ ‘son of ...’

2.5.4 Word initial /i/

Except preceding /r/, an unstressed word initial /i/ is not pronounced as a word initial vowel, although its perseverance part is (cf. *iromy* ‘dry season’ and *itamuru* ‘his grandfather’). A stressed word initial /i/ may be recognized because it occurs in a heavy syllable, i.e. preceding a coda phoneme (/i/, /Q/ or /N/. When a stressed word initial /i/ occurs in a word having more than two syllables and is written without a following coda, uncertainty may arise as to its stress. However, an exceptional stressed word initial /i/, that has its origin in a reduced syllable and/or vowel contraction, may again (just like cases of stressed word initial /i/; see 2.5.3) be concluded from information in the dictionary (cf. *imuru* ‘his son’, including the stem *ymu* ‘son’, which is indicated in the dictionary as having its origin in *mumu*).

<i>Mosonyi</i>	<i>Hoff</i>	<i>Renault-Lescure</i>	this book
yoomü [jo:m̥]	iro:mī [iro:m̥]	ilom̥ [iro:m̥]	iromy /irom̥/ ‘dry season’

chaamuru [tʃa:muɾu]	ita:muru [tʰa:muɾu]	itamulu [ca:muɾu]	itamuru /i-t <u>am</u> -ri/ ‘his grandfather’
iimiuru [i:mʰuɾu]	i:muru [i:mʰuɾu]	imulu [i:mʰuɾu]	imuru /i- <u>im</u> -ri/ ‘his son’

2.5.5 Vowel harmony

In 2.4.2, four cases of vowel harmony were mentioned: (a) harmonizing the vowel of the prefix *ky-* ‘allegation’ to a verb stem initial vowel, (b) harmonizing the vowel of the possessive suffixes *-ry* and *-ty* to a *u* in a preceding syllable, (c) the apparent harmonizing of the vowel in a verb stem final *-ky* to a preceding *u*, and (d) some individual harmonizing exceptions. Here, a suggestion as to how to write these harmonies will be given. In general, it is suggested that the vowel harmony that occurs in all dialects be written, while in the case that it occurs only in part of the dialects the unharmonized vowel be written.

In the first case, i.e. harmonizing the prefix *ky-* ‘allegation’ to a verb stem initial vowel, it is suggested to stick to the original vowel, since this type of vowel harmony does not occur in all dialects, and speakers of the dialects in which it does occur will almost automatically produce the harmony in pronunciation (cf. *kynapojaton* ‘they feel it’).

In the second case, i.e. harmonizing the vowel of the possessive suffixes *-ry* and *-ty* to a *u* in a preceding syllable, it is suggested that harmonizing *-ry* is written, since it occurs in all dialects (cf. *ejuru* ‘scold (poss.)’). Harmonizing *-ty* to a *u* in a preceding syllable, seems to occur only in the eastern Surinamese dialect, in variation with not pronouncing the harmony. Therefore, it is suggested that harmonizing *-ty* be not written (cf. *unty* ‘origin, stump’).

In the third case, i.e. the apparent harmonizing of the vowel in a verb stem final *-ky* to a preceding *u*, *-ku* is written, since there is no evidence that this really is a case of vowel harmony, even though it is plausible (cf. *ejuku* ‘answer’).

In the fourth case, i.e. in some individual harmonizing exceptions, it is suggested that they be written according to their pronunciation (cf. *tuwarenkepy* ‘forget’, in which the first *e* is assimilated to the second one).

<i>Mosonyi</i>	<i>Hoff</i>	<i>Renault-Lescure</i>	this book
kanaapoyaatu [kana:poja:tu(ŋ)]	kina:poya:toñ [kina:poja:toŋ]	kanapoyaton [kana?poja?ton]	kynapojaton /k <u>i</u> -ni- <u>apo</u> - <u>ja</u> -ton/ ‘they feel it’

eduuru [eju:ɾu]	eyu:ru [eju:ɾu]	eyulu [eju:ɾu]	ejuru /eju-ri/ 'scolding of ...'
untü [untɨ]	undī [undɨ]	untɨ / untu [undɨ / undu]	untɨ /uN-tɨ/ 'origin of ...'
eduuku [eju:ku]	eyu:ku [eju:ku]	eyuku [eju?ku]	ejuku /eju <u>k</u> ɨ/ (?) 'answer'
(?)	tuwa:roŋgepi [tuwa:ɾoŋgepi]	tuwalenkepi [tuwa:ɾeŋge?pi]	tuwaronkepi/tuwarenkepi /tuwaron-kepi/ 'forget'

2.5.6 Hiatus

When a hiatus occurs, i.e. when two consecutive vowels in a word belong to different syllables, the first vowel is written with a grave accent, unless the second vowel is followed by a coda plosive, also being represented by a grave accent (see 2.5.8; cf. *wèi* 'I have been', but *eipa* rather than *èipa* 'not being'). The fact that a coda plosive, or at least an allophone of it, and a hiatus have the same pronunciation (i.e. [ʔ]) suggests using the same symbol. For example, apart from some difference in vowel length due to the presence or absence of a syllable coda, the only difference in pronunciation between *àa* 'yes' and *àna* 'we' is [n]. Of course, a grave accent representing a coda plosive always precedes a consonant (as in *àna*), and a grave accent representing a hiatus always precedes a vowel (as in *àa*).

<i>Mosonyi</i>	<i>Hoff</i>	<i>Renault-Lescure</i>	this book
ve'i [βeʔi]	we:i [weʔi]	we'i [we(?)i] ¹⁰⁹	wèi /w-(w)ai-i/ 'I have been'
e'ijsha [eʔihʃa]	e:ixpa [eʔihp'a]	e'i'pa [e(?)i(h)p'a]	eipa /(w)ai-Qpa/ 'not being'
aa-an [a:ʔã]	a:a [a:ʔa]	a'an [a:ʔã]	àa / àan /a.a/ or /a.aN/ 'yes'

¹⁰⁹ In quick pronunciation, the [ʔ] appears to be absent or replaced by [j].

na'na [naʔna]	aʔna [aʔna]	na'na [naʔna]	àna / nàna /aQna/ or /naQna/ 'we'
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2.5.7 Stress related vowel variation

The variation between [a] and [o] based on stress (see 2.4.3) is represented in the orthography in this book. The western Surinamese dialect is unique in not showing this variation (cf. *oreku* 'anger' and *wotamoi* 'I wept'), except in the case of the prefix *a-* 'you', which in all Carib dialects changes to *o-* in a stressed syllable (cf. *apary* 'your grandchild' and *ota* 'in you').

<i>Mosonyi</i>	<i>Hoff</i>	<i>Renault-Lescure</i>	this book
areeku [aʔe:ku]	ore:ku [oʔe:ku]	aleku [aʔeʔku]	areku / oreku /areku/ or /oreku/ 'anger'
vataamoi [βata:moi]	wota:moi [wota:moi]	watamoi [wata:moi]	watamoi/wotamoi /w-ase-amo-i/ 'I wept'
wootamoorü [wo:tamo:ɽ̥]	wo:tamo:ɽ̥ [wo:tamo:ɽ̥]	wotamol̥ [woʔtamo:ɽ̥]	ywotamory/ywotamory /y-ase-amo-ɽ̥/ 'my weeping'
apaarü [apa:ɽ̥]	apa:ɽ̥ [apa:ɽ̥]	apal̥ [apa:ɽ̥]	apary /a-pa-ɽ̥/ 'your grandchild'
ota [o:ta]	o:ta [o:ta]	ota [oʔta]	ota /a-ta/ 'in you'

2.5.8 The plosive phonemes /p t k Q/

The plosives /p t k/ show variation between a voiced and a voiceless pronunciation. In Venezuelan Carib, they are never voiced, and in western Surinamese Carib they are only voiced following a nasal (see the examples in 2.5.9). In eastern Surinamese Carib, they are not only voiced following a nasal, but also following an unstressed open syllable (cf. *sapato* 'shoe'). In this book, voiced plosives are only written in loanwords and interjections (cf. *buku* 'book' and *duk!* 'thump!').

The coda plosive /Q/ is written with a grave accent. Often, a coda plosive is clearly represented in pronunciation (cf. *ùta* 'emerge'). Sometimes, especially preceding /s/, a coda plosive is hard to hear. However, when there is evidence of a syl-

lable reduction, the grave accent is written (cf. *wẏsa* ‘I go’). Note that pronunciation details that are similar to the pronunciation of a coda plosive are not always based on a plosive coda phoneme: following a stressed open syllable, a plosive phoneme is preceded by a non-phonemic preglottalization in eastern Surinamese Carib (cf. *sapaato* ‘shoe’), and Venezuelan Carib may show related phenomena (compare [h] and [ʔ] in the pronunciation of *siriko* ‘star’, or the lengthened consonant in the Venezuelan version of *wykai* ‘I said’). A plosive onset following a /Q/ is never preglottalized and the preceding coda phoneme is pronounced [h], not [ʔ] (cf. *ùta* ‘emerge’). Note that the combination /Qp/ is pronounced [h] in Venezuelan Carib (cf. *emam̃ẏpa* ‘not living’).

The grave accent used in this book corresponds to an apostrophe in Venezuelan and French Guianese Carib. There are four reasons for adopting a grave accent instead of an apostrophe: (1) the grave accent creates more compact word pictures which results in more contrast between, on the one hand, words and, on the other hand, spaces between words, (2) the grave accent has less impact on the word picture, which results in writing mistakes being less embarrassing and more easily corrected (and mistakes are bound to happen, at least in Suriname and French Guiana, where, oftentimes, the plosive coda is hard to hear and not written, as in *'kuru* ‘as is known’), (3) a word initial grave accent, which cannot be pronounced sentence initially, is more appropriate in symbolizing the fact that it needs the presence of a preceding syllable nucleus, i.e. a vowel, to connect to, and (4) a grave accent is less subject to confusion with a (single) quotation mark than an apostrophe (cf. *'mo'ko* ‘wa o'po'ko!’ *nykai* and *'mòko* ‘wa òpòko!’ *nykai* ‘‘look at him!’ he said’).

<i>Mosonyi</i>	<i>Hoff</i>	<i>Renault-Lescure</i>	<i>this book</i>
sapaato [sapa:to]	sapa:to [sapa:to]	sapato [saba?to]	sapato /sapato/ ‘shoe’
shirijsho [ʃirihʃo]	siri:ko [ʃiri:k'ò]	siliko [ʃiri?co]	siriko /siriko/ ‘star, year’
wükkai [wɪk:ai]	wi:kai [wɪ:kai]	wɪkai [wɪ?kai]	wykai /w-(w)ɪka-i/ ‘I said’
ujta [uhta]	uxta [uhta]	u'ta [uhta]	ùta /ùQta/ ‘emerge’

wüjsa [wɨhsa]	wi:sa [wi:sa]	wi'sa [wɨhsa]	wýsa /w-(w)ɨto-ja/ 'I go'
emaamüja [ema:mɨha]	ema:mí:pa [ema:mí:pa]	emamí'pa [emam:pa]	emamýpa /emamí-Qpa/ 'not living'
'wa [ʔwa]	ʔwa [ʔwa]	'wa [ʔwa]	'wa /Qwa/ 'for, to'
jkuru [hkuɾu]	xkuru [hkuɾu]	kulu [hkuɾu]	'kuru /Qkuru/ 'as is known'

2.5.9 The nasal phonemes /m n N/

The pronunciation and writing of the nasals /m n/ in the onset of a syllable presents no difficulties. In the syllable coda, a nasal is written *m* preceding *p* in the same word, and *n* elsewhere. Note that following a coda nasal plosives are pronounced voiceless in Venezuelan Carib, but voiced in western and eastern Surinamese Carib, and that there is dialectal variation also in the pronunciation of /Nj/ (cf. *kynemanjan* 'he lives').

<i>Mosonyi</i>	<i>Hoff</i>	<i>Renault-Lescure</i>	this book
rüompi [ɾɨompi]	rombii [ɾombii]	lonpii [ɾombii]	yrompyi /i-rompɨ-i/ 'I died'
monto [monto]	mondo [mondo]	monto [mondo]	monto /moNto/ 'present'
aürüankon [auɾ ^h aŋkoŋ]	aurangoñ [auɾaŋgoŋ]	aulankon [auɾaŋgoŋ]	aurankon /i-auraN-kon/ 'their language'
keneemañña(n) [keneeman ^h a(ŋ)]	kīnemaiañ [kine:maj:aŋ]	kenemayan [kene:maj(:)aŋ]	kynemanjan /ki-ni-emami-jaN/ 'he lives'

2.5.10 The sibilant /s/

The pronunciation of the Carib sibilant /s/ is palatalized in the neighbourhood of *i*. Word initially, an *i* following *s* may be left unpronounced in the eastern Surinamese dialect (cf. *sikàsa* ‘I make’ and *sisekai* ‘I tore’). In all cases, /s/ is written *s* in the orthography of this book.

<i>Mosonyi</i>	<i>Hoff</i>	<i>Renault-Lescure</i>	this book
shishajsa [ʃiʃahsa]	sika:sa [ʃica:sa]	sika’sa [ʃca:sa]	sikàsa /si-kapy-ja/ ‘I make’
shisheekai [ʃiʃe:kai]	sise:kai [ʃiʃe:kai]	sisekai [ʃ:eʔkai]	sisekai /si-seka-i/ ‘I tore’

2.5.11 The retroflex flap /r/

The /r/ is always written *r*, even when the perseverance of a preceding /i/ causes it to be pronounced as not much more than [d] or [j] (cf. *iro* ‘that’).

<i>Mosonyi</i>	<i>Hoff</i>	<i>Renault-Lescure</i>	this book
iyyo [ij:o]	indo [ĩd’o]	ilo [i:ro]	iro /i-ro/ ‘that [anaphoric]’
shiyaamai [ʃija:mai]	sira:mai [ʃira:mai]	silamai [ʃira:mai]	siramai /si-rama-i/ ‘I turn’
emüyyü [emiy:ɨ]	emïirï [emïirɨ]	emiyɨ [emiyɨ]	emyiry /emii-ri/ ‘daughter of ...’

2.5.12 The semivowels /w/ and /j/

The pronunciation of the semivowels /j/ and /w/ is not always very articulate (see 2.4.1), which may cause confusion with hiatus (see 2.5.6). However, there seems to be a difference in pronunciation: a hiatus seems to be pronounced as a glottal stop, which is absent in the pronunciation of two vowels separated by a semivowel. Thus, in the words *ràa* ‘again’ (from /rapa/), or *eipa* ‘not being’ (from /(w)ai-Qpa/) for which no intervocalic /w/ or /j/ can be reconstructed, an intervocalic glottal stop may be clearly heard, but no such glottal stop is ever heard in the words *ije* ‘here’ and *oje* ‘where?’ which apparently do contain an intervocalic /j/, for (a) a [j] is clearly heard

in *ije*, and (b) there seems to be a suffix *-je*, indicating a place, which corresponds to a suffix *-ja*, indicating a direction (cf. *ije* ‘here’ and *ija* ‘to here’, *oje* ‘where?’ and *oja* ‘to where?’). The glottal stop that is heard in *mòje* ‘there’ does not represent a hiatus but a coda plosive that precedes the *j*, both of which can be clearly heard in the corresponding word *mòja* ‘to there’ (note that, apparently, the glottal stop is absent in the Venezuelan equivalents of *mòje* and *mòja*).

Based on these considerations, vowels that are separated by a phonetic glottal stop are interpreted as either a bisyllabic vowel sequence (like in *ràa* ‘again’) or a combination of a coda plosive and a semivowel (like in *mòje* ‘there’), whereas vowels that do not constitute a diphthong and are never separated by a phonetic glottal stop are interpreted as two vowels separated by a semivowel (like *awu* ‘I’ and *se-maje*¹¹⁰ ‘I throw’).

<i>Mosonyi</i>	<i>Hoff</i>	<i>Renault-Lescure</i>	<i>this book</i>
?	i:ye [i:je]	iye [i:je]	ije /ije/ ‘here’
ooe [o:e]	o:we [o:e]	owe [o:e]	oje /oje/ ‘where?’
mooe [mo:e]	mo:e [mo:e]	mowe [mo?e]	mòje /mòQje/ ‘there’
?	i:ya [i:je]	iya [i:je]	ija /ije/ ‘to here’
ooda [o:ja]	o:ya [o:ja]	oya [o:ja]	oja /oja/ ‘whereto?’

¹¹⁰ Reconstructing forms like *semaje* as containing a suffix *-e* instead of *-je* would make this suffix quite exceptional, since it would be the only Carib suffix starting with a syllable initial vowel. Among many dozens of Carib suffixes, there are only three starting with a vowel, but all three of them start with an *i* that needs to be the second vowel of a diphthong: *-i* ‘near tense’, *-imo* ‘giant’, and *-ine* ‘adjectival plural’.

mooda [mo:ja]	moʔya [moʔja]	moʔja [moʔja]	mòja /moQja/ ‘to there’
aa <u>u</u> [a:u]	au [a.u]	awu [a.u]	awu /awu/ ‘I’
semaa <u>e</u> [sema:e]	sema:e [sema:e]	semae [sema:e]	semaje /si-ema-je/ ‘I throw’

A Carib grammar (continued)

Second part: Parts of speech

2.6 Introduction

A word is a unit consisting of one or more free morphemes and possibly one or more bound morphemes. A morpheme is a minimal unit (of one or more phonemes) that has meaning.

A free morpheme is a morpheme that is phonologically and semantically independent, i.e. not bound to another free morpheme (e.g. *man, think, with, fine*). A free morpheme that is free in the sense that it is phonologically and semantically not bound to another free morpheme, though it is phonologically and semantically bound to a word unit or a sentence (see 2.19), is called a clitic (e.g. *the* in *the good school master*, *an* in *an old school master*, etc.). The free morphemes of a language (including clitics) may be divided into classes, the members of which are traditionally called parts of speech, that each have their own type of meaning and possibly their own kind of affixes (e.g. *nouns, verbs*, etc.).

A bound morpheme, also called an affix, is a morpheme that is phonologically and semantically dependent on a free morpheme, i.e. it needs the presence of a free morpheme to phonologically and semantically attach to. A prefix is an affix preceding a free morpheme; it is marked with a following dash (e.g. *re-* in *regain*, *un-* in *unclear*, etc.). A suffix is an affix following a free morpheme; it is marked with a preceding dash (e.g. *-ful* in *beautiful*, *-ly* in *beautifully*, etc.). An affix that determines the class of the resulting unit is called a derivational affix (e.g. *-en* in *harden*, *-er* in *worker*). An affix that does not determine the class of the resulting unit is called an inflexional affix (e.g. *-s* in *dogs*, *-ed* in *worked*, etc.).

A lexical unit is a unit without inflexional affixes consisting of one or more free morphemes and possibly one or more derivational affixes, representing a single part of speech. A compound is a unit consisting of two or more free morphemes that together represent a single part of speech (e.g. *school master, blackbird, outnumber*, etc.). A stem is a lexical unit to which inflexional affixes may (and sometimes must) be added. A word is (I rephrase the first sentence of this introduction) a lexical unit plus any affixes dependent on it. (NB. In order to maintain the distinction between lexical units and affixes in this book, affixes are marked with a dash, but lexical units are not, even if they do not occur without at least one affix in actual speech.)

In this second part of the grammar sketch Carib lexical units are discussed in their classes, including inflexional affixes. Derivational affixes are discussed in part three of this grammar sketch.

The Carib language has eight parts of speech, which may be briefly characterized here, as follows:

part of speech	meaning type	example	
pronouns	entity involved in a conversation	<i>awu</i>	‘I’
nouns	entity	<i>auto</i>	‘house’
adjectives	quality	<i>tapire</i>	‘red’
verbs	process	<i>uwa</i>	‘dance’
postpositions	relation	<i>ta</i>	‘in’
particles	(complex) circumstance	<i>rapa</i>	‘again’
numerals	quantity	<i>oko</i>	‘two’
interjections	exclamation	<i>akaja</i>	‘ouch!’

In the following sections 2.7 – 2.14 these eight Carib parts of speech will be discussed in detail in the order in which they are listed here.

2.7 Pronouns

A pronoun is a part of speech that designates an entity involved in a conversation. In other words: a pronoun is a part of speech that a speaker uses to indicate himself or other persons or matters as they are listening or being talked about. Examples: *I, you, he, that*.

The Carib language distinguishes between first and second person pronouns (i.e. pronouns that designate speech participants) and third person pronouns (i.e. pronouns that designate persons or things being talked about). Third person pronouns may be either animate or inanimate. Animate pronouns may be proximal, medial, distal or anaphoric. A pronoun for ‘we, excluding you’ may be categorized as an exceptional animate third person pronoun: it combines with third person verb forms even though its meaning includes a first person, and number, distance or anaphora is not part of its meaning. Inanimate pronouns may be proximal or distal, and visible or invisible, or anaphoric.

The Carib pronouns may be outlined as follows:¹¹¹

(a) first and second person pronouns:

person	singular	plural
first	<i>awu</i>	‘I’
second	<i>amoro</i>	‘you’
first and second	<i>kỳko</i>	‘we’
		-
		<i>amyjaron</i>
		‘you’
		<i>kỳkaron</i>
		‘we’

¹¹¹ There are some dialectal differences. The western Surinamese Carib dialect has no final *n* in the plural forms *amyjaron*, *kỳkaron*, *mòsaron*, *mòkaron* and *inaron*. Venezuelan Carib has *kymoro* and *kymojarò* instead of *kỳko* and *kỳkaron*.

(b) animate third person pronouns:

	singular		plural	
proximal	<i>mose</i>	‘this’	<i>mòsaron</i>	‘these’
medial	<i>mòko</i>	‘that’	<i>mòkaron</i>	‘those’
distal	<i>mòky</i>	‘yonder’	<i>mòkan</i>	‘yonder’
anaphoric	<i>inoro</i>	‘this’	<i>inaron</i>	‘these’
third and first person pronoun			<i>nàna</i>	‘we (excl.)’

(c) inanimate third person pronouns:

	singular		plural	
visible, proximal	<i>ero</i>	‘this’	<i>erokon</i>	‘these’
visible, distal	<i>moro</i>	‘that’	<i>morokon</i>	‘those’
invisible, proximal	<i>eny</i>	‘this’	<i>enykon</i>	‘these’
invisible, ¹¹² distal	<i>mony</i>	‘that’	<i>monykon</i>	‘those’
anaphoric	<i>iro</i>	‘this’	<i>irokon</i>	‘these’

Many Cariban languages show a tendency to add the particle *ro* to a pronoun, and fusion has occurred. In Carib, the particle *ro* may be hidden in *amoro* (cf. T *əmə*), *amyjaron* (from *amo-jan-ro*, cf. Ww *am-jam-ro*), *kỳko* (from *kyko-ro*), *kỳkaron* (from *kyko-jan-ro*), *mòsaron* (from *mose-jan-ro*), *mòko* (from *moko-ro*, cf. Kp *mykə-rə*), *mòkaron* (from *moko-jan-ro*, cf. Kp *myk-jam-ro*), *inoro* (from *ino-ro*), *inaron* (from *ino-jan-ro*), and maybe *ero*, *moro* and *iro*.

Apart from these pronouns, there are pronominal prefixes, which may occur with nouns, postpositions and certain verb forms:

<i>y-</i>	‘I’
<i>a-</i>	‘you’
<i>ky-</i>	‘you and I’
<i>i-</i>	‘he/she/it’

¹¹² Hoff (1968 273) distinguishes *eny* and *mony*, as implying a relation to both speaker and hearer, from *ero* and *moro*, as implying a relation to the speaker only. However, I have more than once heard Caribs explain to me that *eny* implies invisibility, and *mony* implies, if not complete invisibility, at least less visibility (coupled with a greater distance) than *moro*.

ty- ‘he/she/it’ (same as subject)¹¹³
ase- ‘himself, herself, itself, themselves, each other’

For details concerning the way these prefixes are attached to various lexical units, see 2.8.5.

All pronouns may combine with the affix *-(y)mpo* ‘devalued’, which normally indicates that the meaning of the word to which it is attached, should not be taken to have its full value. Attached to a pronoun, it seems to stress individuality, e.g. *awumpo* ‘I for me’, *amyjaronympo* ‘you all (as opposed to others)’. The word *ironpo* has also been lexicalized to mean ‘after this, next, and then’.

Of all pronouns only *mose*, *mòko*, *mòky*, *ero*, *moro*, *eny* and *mony* and their plural forms may occur in combination with other words in a noun unit (see 2.19). In such noun units, *moro* and *mòko* may lose their deictic force, just implying definiteness. The other pronouns do not occur in combination with other words in a noun unit. Compare:

<i>mòko kynuwanon</i>	‘he (that one) dances’
<i>mòko wokryr kynuwanon</i> ¹¹⁴	‘that man dances’ or: ‘the man dances’

All singular pronouns that indicate entities being talked about may be suffixed with *-pan* (compare the postposition *pe* ‘affected with’). The combination indicates a kind, e.g. *mosepan* ‘this kind (of person)’, *moropan* ‘that kind (of thing)’, etcetera.

With respect to some pronouns the following details are noteworthy:

mòsaron Besides *mòsaron* ‘these (animate)’, an older form *mojan* (from *mose-jan*) occurs, with the same meaning.

nàna The connection of *nàna* with persons spoken about is not only shown by the fact that *nàna* combines with third person verb forms (cf.: *mòko kynenejan* ‘he is seeing it’ and *nàna kynenejan* ‘we are seeing it’), but also by the fact that the prefix *ty-* ‘he, she, it (same as perceived subject)’ may be used to refer back to *nàna* (*nàna tykurijary enejan* ‘we are seeing our own boat’).

¹¹³ The difference between *i-* implying a difference between referents and *ty-* implying sameness of referents or singleness of referent is easily observed when they are prefixed to nouns. However, they may also occur in finite verb forms that indicate past habituality (see 2.10.9): compare (from the verb *kupi* ‘bathe’) *ikupito* ‘he used to bathe him’, *tykupito* ‘he used to be bathed’ and *tywekupito* ‘he used to bathe himself’.

¹¹⁴ A pause is not heard between *mòko* and *wokryr*, which is evidence that they constitute a single word unit, not an apposition of two word units.

inoro, iro A noun or a noun unit may be clarified by a following sentence, after which the noun or noun unit may be resumed by *inoro* or *iro*. Examples:

<i>moro</i>	<i>sapato</i>	<i>moro</i>	<i>meneja</i>	<i>iro</i>
moro	sapato	moro	mi- ene -ja	iro
that	shoe	that	2A- see -Tpr	that_(anaphoric)

‘the shoe you are seeing’

<i>mony</i>	<i>siriko</i>	<i>nyton</i>	<i>iro</i>	<i>ta</i>
mony	siriko	ni- (w)yto -n	iro	ta
that	year	aeo- go -Tnr	that_(anaphoric)	in

‘in the year that has passed’

2.8 Nouns

A noun is a part of speech that designates an entity (in a broad sense). Examples: *man, house, thought, colour*, etcetera.

The Carib noun has inflexional forms for possession and plurality. A small group of ‘adjectival’ nouns may be used adnominally (i.e. modifying a noun) without any change of form. The nouns *noky* and *oty* are substitutes for the name of a person or thing which a speaker cannot or will not mention. The pronominal prefixes may be attached to a noun to indicate a possessor. And there are some stem extension and inflectional suffixes, that need to be discussed here.

The rest of this section is segmented into the following subsections:

- 2.8.1 Possession
- 2.8.2 Plurality
- 2.8.3 Adjectival nouns
- 2.8.4 The nouns *noky* and *oty*
- 2.8.5 Pronominal prefixes
- 2.8.6 Compounds
- 2.8.7 Stem extension suffixes
- 2.8.8 The inflectional suffixes -`me and -mpo
- 2.8.9 Combinations of suffixes

2.8.1 Possession

Nouns may have possessive and non-possessive forms. The difference between possessive and non-possessive forms is usually indicated by means of the suffixes *-nana/-(w)ano* ‘non-possessed’, *-ry* ‘controlled possession’, and *-po* ‘uncontrolled or past possession’, but irregular forms also occur.

-nana The suffix *-nana* (in some cases *-wano*, or, in the case of nouns with a final *n*, *-ano*) seems to be restricted to nouns that designate entities that are normally possessed. It does not seem to occur with nouns that designate entities that are nor-

mally not possessed (e.g. *kurewako* ‘parrot’). Also, combining it with the plural suffix *-kon*, is possible, but not obligatory in a plural context (e.g. both *oko ainanano* and *oko ainananokon* might be used meaning ‘two hands’). Examples:

lexical unit	meaning	non-possessive form
<i>aina</i>	‘hand’	<i>ainanano</i>
<i>pori</i>	‘leg’	<i>porinano</i>
<i>auran</i>	‘language’	<i>auranano</i>
<i>okun</i>	‘waist’	<i>akunano</i> ¹¹⁵
<i>ai</i>	‘shout’	<i>aiwano</i>
<i>pyi</i>	‘shame’	<i>pyiwano</i>

-ry The most common way to create a possessive form is by suffixation with *-ry*. In actual speech (but not in the following examples of possessive forms per se) a possessive form of a noun is preceded by either a pronominal prefix or a noun unit indicating the possessor. Examples:

lexical unit	meaning	possessive form
<i>aina</i>	‘hand’	<i>ainary</i>
<i>kurijara</i>	‘boat’	<i>kurijarary</i>

Nouns ending in *n* lose the *r* of the possessive suffix *-ry*. Examples:

<i>asin</i>	‘heat’	<i>asiny</i>
<i>surapan</i>	‘rack’	<i>surapany</i>

A few dozen nouns use a possessive suffix *-ty* instead of *-ry*.¹¹⁶ Preceding the plural suffix *-jan*, the suffix *-ty* does not occur. Compare:

¹¹⁵ The stress related *o - a* variation at the beginning of the word is explained in 2.4.3.

¹¹⁶ The lexical units (apart from compounds) listed in the dictionary as having possessive forms with the suffix *-ty* are: *ai* (*aity*) ‘scream’, *akurewe* (*ekurewety*) ‘slimy fat’, *amò* (*amòty*) ‘string’, *anau* (*enauty*) ‘sister’, *anse* (*ansety*) ‘lower back’, *apòsai* (*apòsaity*) ‘row of limbs’, *arije* (*erijety*) ‘border’, *atàwe* (*etàwety*) ‘web, silk thread’, *jà* (*jàty*) ‘fuel’, *jeru* (*jeruty*) ‘sister-in-law’, *jon* (*jonty*) ‘wrap’, *ka* (*katy*) ‘fat, oil’, *kàwe* (*kàwety*) ‘shell, armature’, *kò* (*kòty*) ‘shout’, *mi* (*mity*) ‘offshoot, root, vein’, *mo* (*moty*) ‘pubic hair’, *no* (*noty*) ‘grandmother’, *òmo* (*èmoty*) ‘spur’, *ope* (*epety*) ‘price’, *opi* (*epity*) ‘medicine’, *òpin* (*èpinty*) ‘drop’, *òwe* (*èwety*) ‘hanging thread, fringe’, *pa* (*paty*) ‘place’, *pai* (*paity*) ‘wrapping cloth’, *pasai* (*pasaity*) ‘side-whisker’, *pe* (*pety*) ‘upper thigh’, *pesa* (*pesaty*) ‘thigh muscles’, *pi* (*pity*) ‘younger sister’,

<i>ai</i> 'scream'	<i>aity</i> 'scream of ...'	<i>aitykon</i> 'screams of ...'
<i>no</i> 'grandmother'	<i>noty</i> 'grandmother of ...'	<i>nojan</i> 'grandmothers of ...'
<i>py</i> 'wife'	<i>pyty</i> 'wife of ...'	<i>pyjan</i> 'wives of ...'

All noun stems that have an initial *e* in a possessive form, have an initial *a* in non-possessive forms if its syllable is unstressed and an initial *o* if its syllable is stressed.¹¹⁷ Examples:

<i>anàta</i>	'nose'	<i>enàtary</i>	'nose of ...'
<i>okuna</i>	'knee'	<i>ekunary</i>	'knee of ...'
<i>ome</i>	'custom'	<i>emery</i>	'custom of ...'

Noun stems with an initial *a*, *e*, *o* or *u* add a *j* to the beginning of the stem following only the prefixes *y-* 'I' and *a-* 'you' (see 2.8.5). However, in some nouns, especially

pose (*posety*) 'stomach area, belly', *pòwe* (*pòwety*) 'navel, umbilical cord', *py* (*pyty*) 'wife', *un* (*unty*) 'origin, stump', *unse* (*unsety*) 'hair of the head', *uwase* (*uwasety*) 'hip', *ypo* (*ypoty*) 'body hair'.

It seems that four lexical units are new formations including the possessive suffix *-ty*, based on nouns that have a regular possessive form without *-ty*. Compare: *akunty* (*ekunty*) 'girdle' and *okun* (*ekunu*) 'wrist', *amekunty* (*amekunty*) 'bracelet' and *amekun* (*amekun*) 'wrist', *oranty* (*eranty*) 'surveillance' and *oran* (*eran*) 'guard', *wòmynty* (*wòmynty*) 'clothing, wrap' and *wòmty* (*wòmty*) 'clothing'.

Carlin (2004 105, note 1) considers the possibility that the suffix *-ty* in Trio (and also some instances of the suffix *-ry*) might be part of the stem instead of a possessive suffix. Indeed, lexical units may end in *-ty* or *-ry*, in Carib, and I assume in Trio as well. However, all her examples in discussing this (including several words that are related to Carib words receiving the possessive suffix *-ty*) show either possessed nouns or noun adjectivizations ending in *-nna* 'less'. Since the Carib morpheme *-ma*, that corresponds to Trio *-nna*, may, in some cases, be preceded by a possessed noun instead of the usual non-possessed noun (see 2.17.2), I don't think Carlin presents evidence that *-ry* or *-ty* should be analyzed as part of the stem in her examples. Also, compare Carib noun verbalizations like *aika* 'make scream', *kapa* 'fatten', *pyta* 'get a wife', etcetera, in which there is no trace of *-ty*. However, the possessive suffix *-ty* is susceptible to being treated as part of the stem in Cariban languages, as evidenced by examples like Carib *ipytyma*, which sometimes occurs as a variant of *ipyipa* 'without a wife', and Trio *pyhta*, which corresponds to Carib *pyta* 'get a wife'.

¹¹⁷ This *a-e* correspondence is one of the main features that distinguish eastern Carib dialects in Suriname from western Carib dialects, which show the *o* in all non-possessed forms that have an initial *e* in the possessed form.

loan words and words that are not normally possessed, this *j* appears in all possessive forms.¹¹⁸ Examples:

<i>akusa</i>	‘needle’	<i>jakusary</i> (cf. Sp <i>aguja</i> ‘needle’)
<i>orosi</i>	‘watch’	<i>jorosiry</i> (cf. Sr <i>oloyisi</i> , N <i>horloge</i>)
<i>ako</i>	‘mortar’	<i>jakory</i>
<i>aware</i>	‘opossum’	<i>jawarery</i>

Some nouns have possessive forms that are irregular in yet other ways, e.g.:

<i>myre</i>	‘child’	<i>yme</i>
<i>pi</i>	‘hide, skin’	<i>pìpo</i> (instead of <i>piry</i>)
<i>auto</i>	‘house’	<i>auty</i>

-`po Whereas the suffix *-ry* indicates controlled (or actual) possession, the suffix *-`po* indicates uncontrolled (or past) possession. It mainly occurs with lexical units indicating body parts and kinsfolk. To indicate plurality, *-`po* is changed into *-`san*. Compare:

<i>maina</i>	‘garden’	<i>mainàpo</i>	‘former garden of ...’
<i>mainary</i>	‘garden of ...’	<i>mainàsan</i>	‘former gardens of ...’
<i>aina</i>	‘hand’	<i>ainàpo</i>	‘former hand of ...’
<i>ainary</i>	‘hand of ...’	<i>ainàsan</i>	‘former hands of ...’

The following three nouns, all indicating body parts, combine with the suffix *-`po*, indicating actual, not past possession:

stem	meaning	possessive form	possessive form, plural
<i>pi</i>	‘hide, skin’	<i>pìpo</i>	<i>pìsan</i>
<i>turu</i>	‘heart’	<i>turùpo</i>	<i>turùsan</i>
<i>upu</i>	‘head’	<i>upùpo</i>	<i>upùsan</i>

¹¹⁸ A similar phenomenon exists in the related Trio language. Carlin (2004 75) presents a list of nineteen glide-inserting words, among which are *akusa*, *oroisi* (the equivalent of Carib *orosi*), and *ako*. Carlin states that the euphonic glide insertion may be a reflex of a former (third person) possessive marker, but there is no proof that a third person prefix ever followed a first or second person prefix, and if the *j* follows a third person possessor its appearance may be euphonic as well.

Past possession in these words may be indicated by the suffix *-mpo* ‘devalued’, e.g. *upùpompo* ‘his former head’ (which is, for example, cut off).

For possessive suffixes on the verbal stem used as a noun, see 2.10.12.

2.8.2 Plurality

There are two suffixes that indicate plurality: *-kon* is the most common suffix, while *-jan* combines with a selection of animate nouns only.¹¹⁹ (For a plural suffix *-non*, that is only used with adjectival nouns, see 2.8.3.) These suffixes may combine with both non-possessed and possessed forms. Examples:

<i>kurijara</i>	‘boat’	<i>kurijary</i>	‘boat of ...’
<i>kurijarakon</i>	‘boats’	<i>kurijarykon</i>	‘boats of ...’
<i>auto</i>	‘house’	<i>auty</i>	‘house of ...’
<i>autokon</i>	‘houses’	<i>autykon</i>	‘houses of ...’
<i>woryi</i>	‘woman’	<i>woryiry</i>	‘woman of ...’
<i>woryijan</i>	‘women’	<i>woryiryjan</i>	‘women of ...’
<i>aporemý</i>	‘owner’	<i>aporemý</i>	‘owner of ...’
<i>aporenjan</i>	‘owners’	<i>aporenjan</i>	‘owners of ...’ ¹²⁰

With a non-first person prefix, the plural suffix may pluralize the possessor, the possessed item or both, e.g.:

<i>akurijarykon</i>	‘your (plural) boat’ or ‘your (singular) boats’ or ‘your (plural) boats’
<i>ikurijarykon</i>	‘their boat’ or ‘his/her boats’ or ‘their boats’

¹¹⁹ A suffix *-jana*, that indicates being a member of a tribe or tribal group associated with some living being or even some inanimate natural entity, is not a plural suffix, since it combines with a singular pronoun, e.g. *mòko Kaikusijana* ‘that Tigerman’, *mòko Waijana* ‘that Wayana’ (cf. Trio *wai* ‘tree sp.’). The suffix *-jana* is not productive anymore in Carib; it may be unknown to many Caribs for whom the only common word that contains this suffix, i.e. *Waijana*, is a single morpheme.

¹²⁰ For the syllable reduction in the plural forms, see note 89.

In exceptional cases, both plural suffixes may be found in a single word,¹²¹ apparently without any difference in meaning, e.g.:

<i>py</i>	‘wife’	<i>pyty</i>	‘wife of ...’
		<i>pyjankon</i>	‘wives of ...’
<i>pi</i>	‘younger brother’	<i>piry</i>	‘younger brother of ...’
		<i>piryjankon</i>	‘younger brothers of ...’

The suffix -`san, the plural of the suffix for past possession -`po, may have its origin in a combination of -`po and -jan (see 2.8.1):

<i>ymu</i>	‘son’	<i>ymùpo</i>	‘late son of ...’
		<i>ymùsan</i>	‘late sons of ...’

In a noun unit, not all words necessarily show plural endings. For examples, see 2.20. For combinations of a plural noun unit with a singular verb unit, see 2.21.

Another detail that should be mentioned is that a plural form may be used in politely speaking about or addressing in-laws. Compare:

<i>parimy</i>	‘son-in-law of ...’
<i>parimykon</i>	‘sons-in-law of ...’ or ‘son-in-law of ...’
<i>yme-noty</i>	‘mother-in-law’
<i>yme-nojan</i>	‘mothers-in-law of ...’ or ‘mother-in-law of ...’

2.8.3 Adjectival nouns

A small class of words resembles adjectives in that these words seem to designate qualities. However, they are here classified as nouns on the basis of the following characteristics that are in contrast to adjective characteristics (see 2.9) and in agreement with noun characteristics: (1) they don’t distinguish adverbial forms and adnominal forms, but the stem may be used adnominally without any adnominalizing suffix, (2) instead of the adjective pluralizer *-ine*, they combine with a plural suffix *-non*, which varies with *-kon* in noun stems ending in *n*, and *-kon* is the most common noun pluralizer (*-jan* occurring with some animate nouns; see 2.8.2),¹²² (3) without any change of form, they may precede the postposition *me* ‘(functioning) as’, and (4) they show possessive forms in some instances. Compare the following

¹²¹ This phenomenon also occurs in other Cariban languages, though a single plural suffix is much more common. Note that (as mentioned before in 2.8.1) the possessive suffix *-ty* disappears preceding the plural suffix *-jan*.

¹²² In words classified as adjectives, *-kon* may only follow the adnominal form (see 2.9).

examples with the adjective *kawo* ‘high’, the adjectival noun (*a*)*poto* ‘bigness’ and the noun *woryi* ‘woman’:

	adjective	adjectival noun	noun
lexical unit	<i>kawo</i>	(<i>a</i>) <i>poto</i>	<i>woryi</i>
adverbial plural	<i>kawoine</i>	-	-
adnominal singular	<i>kawono</i>	(<i>a</i>) <i>poto</i>	<i>woryi</i>
adnominal plural	<i>kawonokon</i>	(<i>a</i>) <i>potonon</i>	<i>woryijan</i>
with postposition	-	(<i>a</i>) <i>poto me</i>	<i>woryi me</i>
plural with postposition	-	(<i>a</i>) <i>potonon me</i>	<i>woryijan me</i>
possessive form	(<i>kawonory</i>) ¹²³	<i>jopotory</i> ¹²⁴	<i>woryiry</i>

A list of adjectival nouns would contain (but the list may not be complete):

singular	plural	meaning
<i>poto</i>	<i>potonon</i>	‘bigness’
<i>sikiyi</i>	<i>sikiyinon</i>	‘smallness’
<i>asery</i>	<i>aserynon</i>	‘newness’
<i>penato</i>	<i>penatonon</i>	‘oldness’
<i>pyito</i>	<i>pyitonon</i>	‘juvenility’ (of men)
<i>amyija</i>	<i>amyijanon</i>	‘juvenility’ (of women)
<i>mynoto</i>	<i>mynotonon</i>	‘pregnancy’
<i>sirapi</i>	<i>sirapinon</i>	‘slimness’
<i>anari</i>	<i>anarinon</i>	‘fear’
<i>sekuri</i>	<i>sekurinon</i>	‘soft’
<i>serere</i>	<i>sererenon</i>	‘hanging’
<i>pynsere</i>	<i>pynserenon</i>	‘hangneckedness’
<i>tururu</i>	<i>tururunon</i>	‘chaotic mass’
<i>mosin</i>	<i>masinkon</i>	‘length’
<i>sanin</i>	<i>saninkon</i>	‘shortness’
<i>apipin</i>	<i>apipinkon</i>	‘shallowness’
<i>ijàwan</i>	<i>ijàwankon</i>	‘badness’

¹²³ As indicated in 2.16.2, the adnominal form of an adjective may be used as or change into a nominal form, and to such a nominalized form the possessive suffix *-ry* may be added. This does not mean that all adnominal adjectives should be interpreted as nominalized forms. For a rejection of the view, expressed in grammars of related languages, that *-no* is a nominalizing suffix, instead of an adnominalizing suffix, see 2.9.

¹²⁴ In this form, stress has caused the *a* to become *o* (see 2.3.2).

In singular forms, the postposition *me* is not used with *mosin* and *sanin*. Instead, the adverbial forms *masipe* (adnominal form *masipyn*) and *sanime* (adnominal form *sanimyn*) are being used. Compare:

<i>mòko masipyn wokyry</i>	‘that tall man’
<i>masinkon wokyryjan</i> ¹²⁵	‘tall men’
<i>mòko sanimyn wokyry</i>	‘that short man’
<i>saninkon wokyryjan</i>	‘short men’

The possessive forms of three of the nouns are irregular. Compare:

lexical unit		possessive form
<i>poto</i>	‘bigness’	<i>jopotory</i>
<i>mosin</i>	‘length’	<i>mosin</i>
<i>asery</i>	‘newness’	<i>asery</i>

In the case of adnominal *poto* the addition of the particle `su is practically obligatory: *poto `su wokyry* ‘a big man’. The same is true when the suffix *-mpo* is used: *potompo `su wokyry* ‘a rather big man’. Instead of the last phrase, I also heard *potòsumpo wokyry*, which indicates that the particle has become part of the word *poto* (since the suffix *-mpo* does not occur with particles).

2.8.4 The nouns *noky* and *oty*

The nouns *noky* ‘unknown living being’ and *oty* ‘unknown thing’ (plural: *nòkan* and *otykon*) may be used when a speaker for some reason cannot or will not mention the name of a person, animal or thing. Examples:

<i>mòko noky</i>	‘that being’ (implying e.g. ‘that snake’, ‘that white man’)
<i>otyry</i>	‘thing of ...’ (implying e.g. ‘penis of ...’)

These words are often used as fillers, e.g.

<i>mòko noky ... Sinesi</i>	‘that uh ...Chinese’
<i>moro oty ... auto</i>	‘that uh ... house’

It may also be used in questions, in which case the particle *ko* (which seems to invite the listener to react) is used, e.g.:

¹²⁵ As stated in 2.8.3, in a noun unit not all words need to be plural forms. However, this example and the next one, showing ‘double plural marking’, should not be considered less natural. On the contrary, native speakers found them more natural (while in 2.8.3 *mòkaron woto* ‘those fish’ sounds better than *mòkaron wotokon*).

<i>noky ko mòko nan?</i>	‘who is he?’
<i>nòkan ko mòkaron nanton?</i>	‘who are they?’
<i>oty ko moro nan?</i>	‘what is that?’
<i>otykon ko morokon nan?</i> ¹²⁶	‘what are those things?’

By adding the suffix *-pan* (which may be explained as having its origin in the adnominal form of the postposition *pe* ‘(affected) with’) the meaning ‘kind of, sort of’ is added to the meaning of *noky* and *oty*: *nokypan* ‘some kind (of person)’, *otypan* ‘some kind (of thing)’. For plural forms, the suffix *-kon* is used: *otypankon* ‘things of some kind’, *nokypankon* ‘living beings of some kind’. An irregular but common variant of *nokypankon* is *nòkampangon*, in which two pluralizing suffixes are present (*nòkam* having its origin in *noky* and the pluralizing suffix *-jan*).

2.8.5 Pronominal prefixes

The only prefixes that may be added to a noun stem are the pronominal prefixes, which already have been mentioned in the previous section (see 2.7; see subsection 2.8.6 for some nominal prefixes). The pronominal prefixes, when used with nouns, always indicate the possessor and thus are combined with the possessive form of a noun. The pronominal prefixes are repeated here:

<i>y-</i>	‘I’
<i>a-</i>	‘you’
<i>ky-</i>	‘you and I’
<i>i-</i>	‘he/she/it’
<i>ty-</i>	‘he/she/it (the same one)’
<i>ase-</i>	‘himself, herself, itself, themselves, each other’

The various ways they combine with noun stems are illustrated below. (Since *ase-* is rather restricted in use, some examples with *ase-* will be given following the examples of combinations with other prefixes.)

Stems with an initial consonant Noun stems having an initial consonant combine with the prefixes without any change of either prefix or noun stem, e.g.:

¹²⁶ For other examples of the combination of a plural subject noun unit and a singular verb unit, see 2.21.

<i>kurijara</i>	‘boat’	<i>ykurijary</i>	‘my boat’ ¹²⁷
		<i>akurijary</i>	‘your boat’
		<i>kykurijary</i>	‘boat of yours and mine’
		<i>ikurijary</i>	‘his/her/its boat’
		<i>tykurijary</i>	‘his own/her own/its own boat’

Stems with an initial a, o or u Noun stems having an initial *a*, *o* or *u* combine with the prefixes *y-* and *a-* adding a *j* in between, while the other prefixes lose their vowel, e.g.:

<i>aina</i>	‘hand’	<i>yjainary</i>	‘my hand’
		<i>ajainary</i>	‘your hand’
		<i>kainary</i>	‘hand of yours and mine’
		<i>ainary</i>	‘his/her/its hand’
		<i>tainary</i>	‘his own/her own/its own hand’

Stems with an initial e in a heavy syllable Noun stems having an initial *e* in a heavy (i.e. stressed) syllable combine with the prefixes *y-* and *a-* adding a *j* in between; the prefix *i-* is absorbed by the stem initial *e*, and the vowel of *ky-* and *ty-* is also absorbed by the stem initial *e*, which, however, changes to a (stressed) *o*, e.g.:

<i>oma</i> (from: <i>osema</i> , cf. Wj <i>əsema</i> ‘path’)	‘path’	<i>yjemary</i>	‘my path’
		<i>ajemary</i>	‘your path’
		<i>komary</i>	‘path of yours and mine’
		<i>emary</i>	‘his/her/its path’
		<i>tomary</i>	‘his own/her own/its own path’

Stems with an initial e in a light syllable Noun stems having an initial *e* in a light (i.e. unstressed) syllable combine with the prefixes *y-* and *a-* adding a *j* in between; the prefix *i-* is absorbed by the stem initial *e*, and the vowel of *ky-* and *ty-* is also absorbed by the stem initial *e*, which, however, changes to an (unstressed) *a*, e.g.:

<i>anàta</i>	‘nose’	<i>yjenàtary</i>	‘my nose’
		<i>ajenàtary</i>	‘your nose’
		<i>kanàtary</i>	‘nose of yours and mine’
		<i>enàtary</i>	‘his/her/its nose’
		<i>tanàtary</i>	‘his own/her own/its own neus’

¹²⁷ As mentioned before (see 2.4.1 and 2.5.3), an unstressed word initial *y* is not pronounced (i.e. not in Suriname, but in Venezuela it is pronounced in some way, at least in some of the possible environments), but that unstressed syllable does explain a stressed CV-syllable that follows it.

Stems with an initial i In the case of noun stems having an initial *i*, the *i* combines with the vowel of the prefixes to form a diphthong, except that the prefix *i-* just fuses with (or disappears in) the noun initial *i*. The prefix *a-* ‘you’ becomes part of a heavy (and thus stressed) syllable and consequently changes to *o-* (see 2.4.3). Example:

<i>ineku</i>	‘liana’	<i>yinekuru</i>	‘my liana’
		<i>oinekuru</i>	‘your liana’
		<i>kyinekuru</i>	‘liana of yours and mine’
		<i>inekuru</i>	‘his/her/its liana’
		<i>tyinekuru</i>	‘his own/her own/its own liana’

Stems with an initial y Noun stems having an initial *y* lose the *y* when a prefix is added. Since all initial *y*’s in Carib lexical units carry stress,¹²⁸ the prefix *a-* ‘you’, being part of a stressed syllable, changes to *o-* (see 2.4.3) e.g.:

<i>ynta</i>	‘mouth’	<i>yntary</i>	‘my mouth’
		<i>ontary</i>	‘your mouth’
		<i>kyntary</i>	‘mouth of yours and mine’
		<i>intary</i>	‘his/her/its mouth’
		<i>tyntary</i>	‘his own/her own/its own mouth’

The prefix ase- The prefix *ase-* ‘himself, herself, itself, themselves, each other’ is used only with plural nouns. Examples:

<i>pamy</i>		<i>asepankon</i> ¹²⁹
		ase- pamy -kon
		r- brother-in-law -pln
‘brother-in-law of ...’		‘brothers-in-law of each other’
<i>pity</i>		<i>asepityjan</i> ¹³⁰
		ase- pity -kon
		r- sister -pln
‘little sister of ...’		‘sisters of each other’

¹²⁸ As mentioned before (see the section on syllable reduction in 2.3.1), the vast majority of lexical unit initial *y*’s may be explained as auxiliary vowels needed to prevent word initial consonant clusters. When a lexical unit having an initial *y* combines with a prefix, the auxiliary vowel loses its *raison d’être*.

¹²⁹ Note the stem final syllable reduction (*pankon* from *pamykon*; see note 89).

¹³⁰ This form is irregular because the possessive suffix *-ty* normally disappears preceding the plural suffix *-jan* (see 2.8.1).

The following details are noteworthy:

ase- The meaning of *ase-* usually is reciprocal, with nouns as well as with postpositions, but a reflexive meaning is possible, too. For example, the meaning of *aseke*, a word in which *ase-* is prefixed to the postposition *ke* ‘with’, is ‘with himself/herself/itself, in person, himself/herself/itself’, as in *aseke nikapyi* ‘he made it himself’. The middle stem prefix in verb forms, which seems to have its origin in *ase-* (see 2.10.3), also allows for a reciprocal and a reflexive interpretation: *masene-jaton* (from *m- ase- ene -jaton*) may mean ‘you see each other’ or ‘you see yourselves’.

ty- The meaning of the prefix *ty-* is given as ‘he/she/it (the same one)’. The meaning part ‘the same one’ necessarily implies a comparison between two entities. Thus, *ty-* may either mean that someone or something is the same as someone or something that was mentioned before, or someone or something that was already in the speaker’s mind, even if it was not mentioned before (like the subject or agent of a sentence). Since there can hardly be someone or something more preeminent than the subject or the agent of a sentence, neither a subject noun nor the agent indicating postposition *wa* ‘by’ combines with the prefix *ty-*. Compare (same subscripts in a translated sentence indicate identity of referents):

<i>ipiry enejan</i>	‘he ₁ sees his ₂ brother ₃ ’
<i>typiry enejan</i>	‘he ₁ sees his ₁ brother ₂ ’
<i>ipiry tone iwa man</i>	‘his ₁ brother ₂ has been seen by him ₃ ’
<i>typiry tone iwa man</i>	‘his ₁ brother ₂ has been seen by him ₁ ’ ¹³¹
<i>ipiry komanon iwa</i>	‘he ₁ calls his ₂ brother ₃ to him _{2/4} ’
<i>ipiry komanon tywa</i>	‘he ₁ calls his ₂ brother ₃ to him ₁ ’
<i>typiry komanon iwa</i>	‘he ₁ calls his ₁ brother ₂ to him ₃ ’
<i>typiry komanon tywa</i>	‘he ₁ calls his ₁ brother ₂ to him ₁ ’

-kon, -jan As already indicated in 2.8.2: when the plural suffix *-kon* or *-jan* is added to a combination of a possessive form of a noun and a pronominal prefix, the plural may be taken as (a) a plural of the noun, (b) a plural of the prefix, and (c) a plural of both. Examples:

¹³¹ The reason for the placement of the prefixes *i-* and *ty-* in this sentence has, in my opinion, nothing to do with an activity scale (see Hoff, in: *IJAL* 61 1995 366). Rather, the non-existing alternative *ijumy tone tywa man* is ruled out because it could only mean ‘his₁ father₂ has been seen by himself₂’, a meaning that is normally expressed by means of a middle verb form: *ijumy tywosene man* ‘his₁ father₂ has seen himself₂’.

<i>akurijarykon</i>	‘your (plural) boat’ ‘your (singular) boats’ ‘your (plural) boats’
<i>apiryjan</i>	‘your (plural) brother’ ‘your (singular) brothers’ ‘your (plural) brothers’

A plural suffix is not to be interpreted as belonging to the pronominal prefix *y-* ‘I’. A word like *ykurijarykon* always means ‘my boats’. To express ‘our boats’ *kykurijarykon* is used when ‘you’ is included among the possessors, and *nàna kurijarykon* when ‘you’ is excluded.

ni- The prefix *ni-*, which is normally used with verb forms, is also used with two nouns: *sano* ‘desire’ and *pyn* ‘love’. As with verb forms, with these two nouns the prefix *ni-* makes it possible to distinguish between a possessor that is interpreted as subject or object of the corresponding verb stem. Compare:

<i>asanory</i>	<i>ywojan</i>
a- sano -ry	y- wo -jan
2- desire -possc	1- kill -Tpru
‘your desire kills me’ (i.e.: ‘my craving for you kills me’)	

<i>anisanory</i>	<i>wara waitake</i>
a- ni- sano -ry	wara w- (w)ai -take
2- aeo- desire -possc	like 1M- become -Tpru
‘I’ll be according to your desire’ (i.e.: ‘I’ll do what you want’)	

<i>apyny</i>	<i>me kynotamojan</i>
a- pyn -ry	me ky- ni- ase- amo -jan
2- love -possc	as alleg- aeo- weep_for -Tpru
‘as your love he cries’ (i.e.: ‘he cries because he loves and misses you’)	

<i>anipyny</i>	<i>John</i>
a- ni- pyn -ry	John
2- aeo- love -possc	John
‘your love John’ (i.e.: ‘John, whom you love’)	

These forms may be short for the following regular verb forms:

<i>asanomary</i>	<i>anisanomary</i>
a- sanoma -ry	a- ni- sanoma -ry
2- desire -possc	2- aeo- desire -possc
‘your desiring’	‘your desiring’
(i.e.: ‘your being desired’)	(i.e.: ‘the object of your desire’) ¹³²
<i>apynary</i>	<i>anipynary</i>
a- pyna -ry	a- ni- pyna -ry
2- love -possc	2- aeo- love -possc
‘your loving’	‘your loving’
(i.e.: ‘your being loved’)	(i.e.: ‘the object of your love’)

2.8.6 Compounds

It may happen that two nouns combine to form a compound. Such compounds are often used as a base for forming adjectives (see 2.17.1). Examples:

<i>ainapi</i>	<i>tainapire</i>
aina api	ty- aina api -re
hand red_colour	3aml- hand red_colour -Am
‘red hand colour’	‘having red hands’
<i>wesepun</i>	<i>tywesepune</i>
wesen pun	ty- wesen pun -re
buttocks flesh	3aml- buttocks flesh -Am
‘buttocks’ flesh’	‘having fleshy buttocks’
<i>ùwei</i>	<i>tùweije</i>
upu awei	ty- upu awei -re
head light	3aml- head light -Am
‘head light’	‘having light on the head, having white hair’

2.8.7 Stem extension suffixes

The following suffixes may be added to a noun stem so as to form another noun stem with a meaning that is some kind of combination of the meaning of both parts:

-po	‘fine, beautiful’	-`to	‘without’
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Examples:

¹³² A nominal verb form that includes *ni-* does not indicate the verbal action itself as much as the object of the verbal action (see 2.10.12).

<i>aina</i>	‘hand’
<i>ainapo</i>	‘fine hand, manual skill’
<i>ainàto</i>	‘handlessness, clumsiness’

For the verbal stem used as a noun and suffixed with these nominal suffixes *-po* and *-`to*, see 2.10.12.

2.8.8 The inflectional suffixes -`me and -mpo

The suffixes *-`me* ‘little’¹³³ and *-mpo* ‘devalued, depreciated’ may be added to a noun, following any possessive suffixes. In plural forms, the suffix *-kon* precedes the suffix *-mpo*, but follows the suffix *-`me*, which changes into *-`ma-*. Compare:

<i>mainampo</i>	<i>mainarympo</i>
maina -mpo	maina -ry -mpo
garden -dev	garden -possc -dev
‘devalued garden’	‘devalued garden of ...’
<i>mainakonypmo</i>	<i>mainarykonypmo</i>
maina -kon -mpo	maina -ry -kon -mpo
garden -pln -dev	garden -possc -pln -dev
‘devalued gardens’	‘devalued gardens of ...’
<i>mainàme</i>	<i>mainary`me</i>
maina -`me	maina -ry -`me
garden -little	garden -possc -little
‘little garden’	‘little garden of ...’
<i>mainàmakon</i>	<i>mainary`makon</i>
maina -`me -kon	maina -ry -`me -kon
garden -little -pln	garden -possc -little -pln
‘little gardens’	‘little gardens of ...’

The following details should be mentioned:

¹³³ In some 25 words, a suffix *-imo* ‘giant, monstrous’ may be discerned. However, this suffix is not productive anymore, does not occur following possessive forms, and the combinations have become lexicalized, and their meanings seem to indicate monsters that are somehow related to the meaning of the word to which *-imo* is suffixed (cf. *wàto* ‘fire’ and *wàtoimo* ‘coral snake sp.’, *wajamaka* ‘iguana’ and *wajamakaimo* ‘snake sp.’). In several cases, words that seem to include the suffix, become meaningless without the suffix (e.g. *manuraimo* ‘giant armadillo’, *muruwaimo* ‘fish sp.’). In one case, *-imo* is suffixed to a middle verb stem (cf. *(w)òkapy* ‘make oneself’ and *wòkapyimo* ‘monster that came into being as just out of nothing’).

-`me In -`me and -`makon the possessive forms of *myre* ‘child’ (i.e.: *yme* and *ymakon*) can be recognized. To the singular suffix -`me the suffix -mpo is almost obligatorily added. Compare: *autòmempo* ‘little house’, *autòmakon* ‘little houses’.

When the plural suffix -`makon is added to a noun, the noun usually keeps its singular form, e.g. *autòmakon* ‘little houses’, *ajainarymakon* ‘your little hands’. In a few exceptional cases, though, the plural suffix -`makon is added to a plural form. Compare: *wokyry* ‘man’, *wokyryjan* ‘men’, *wokyryjàmakon* ‘little men’ (instead of *wokyrymakon*), or *pitani* ‘child’, *pitanikon* ‘children’, *pitaniòmakon* ‘little children’ (instead of *pitanimakon*).¹³⁴

-mpo As can be observed in the plural forms, -mpo changes into -ympo, when it follows an syllable final *n*. Compare also: *auran* ‘language’, *auranympo* ‘language which is not what it should be’, *aurankonympo* ‘languages which are not what they should be’.

2.8.9 Suffix combinations

When combined, the order of suffixes is: stem extension suffixes, possessive suffixes, plural suffixes, inflectional suffixes (in the order -`me, -mpo). Examples:

ainananompo

aina -nano -mpo

hand -possn -dev

‘hand which is not what it should be’

autòmakonympo

auto -`me -kon -mpo

house -little -pln -dev

‘little houses which are not what they should be’

ajainarykonympo

a- aina -ry -kon -mpo

2- hand -possc -pln -dev

‘your hands which are not what they should be’

amainarymempo

a- maina -ry -`me -mpo

2- garden -possc -little -dev

‘your little garden which is not what it should be’

¹³⁴ Such double plural markers may also occur in Hixkaryana (Derbyshire, p.c.).

2.9 Adjectives

An adjective is a part of speech that designates a quality. In other words: an adjective qualifies an entity. Examples: *big, yellow, exploratory*, etcetera.

Carib adjectives have two forms: an adverbial form and an adnominal form. The meaning of the adverbial form is connected indirectly, i.e. via a verb, to the meaning of an entity. The adverbial form may have a plural suffix *-ine*. The adnominal form of an adjective is connected directly to the meaning of an entity. To get the adnominal form of an adjective, normally the suffix *-no* is added.¹³⁵ A final *e* in the adverbial form usually changes into final *an* in the adnominal form, which may sometimes vary with *-ano*.¹³⁶ In contrast with the adverbial form taking a plural suffix *-ine*, the adnominal form takes the plural suffix *-kon* (which also occurs on nouns). Compare:

adverbial	plural	adnominal	plural	
<i>kawo</i>	<i>kawoine</i>	<i>kawono</i>	<i>kawonokon</i>	‘high’
<i>kuranto</i>	<i>kurantoin</i>	<i>kurantono</i>	<i>kurantonokon</i>	‘outside’
<i>rùme</i>	<i>rùmeine</i>	<i>rùman</i>	<i>rùmankon</i>	‘weak’
<i>patòne</i>	<i>patòneine</i>	<i>patònan(o)</i>	<i>patònan(o)kon</i>	‘transverse’
<i>pyime</i>	<i>-¹³⁷</i>	<i>pyiman(o)</i>	<i>pyiman(o)kon</i>	‘many’

Some adjectives ending in *e* take the suffix *-no*, e.g.:

<i>erome</i>	<i>eromeine</i>	<i>eromeno</i>	<i>eromenokon</i>	‘now, today’
<i>tys</i>	<i>tysine</i>	<i>tyseno</i>	<i>tysenokon</i>	‘far away’
<i>senke</i>	<i>senkeine</i>	<i>senkeno</i>	<i>senkenokon</i>	‘near’

¹³⁵ The suffix *-no* has been interpreted as a nominalizing suffix in some descriptions of languages that are related to Carib. A combination of such a ‘nominalized’ adjective and a noun would then constitute an apposition of two nouns (cf. Derbyshire 1985 234, Meira 1999 146). I prefer the view that the original and still basic function of the suffix *-no* is to form an adnominal adjective, which may secondarily be used as or evolve into a nominalized adjective. This view has clear parallels in descriptions of other languages like, for example, Dutch, where adjectives may and often must be suffixed with an *-e* to produce an adnominal form, but some of these adnominal forms may often occur without a noun and be listed separately as nouns in a dictionary (cf. the adjective *ziek* ‘sick’, which may occur with the suffix *-e*, and the noun *zieke* ‘sick person’). For a discussion of nominalized adjectives, see 2.16.2. An adnominalizing interpretation of *-no* is also supported by the fact that the adjective to which *-no* is suffixed, precedes an accompanying noun (see 2.20).

¹³⁶ The vowel change may be explained as an assimilation: the front vowel *e* becomes less fronted preceding the back vowel *o* in the suffix *-n(o)*.

¹³⁷ The plural form *pyimeine* does not seem to be used.

Of the word *kure* ‘beautiful’ only the adnominal forms *kurano* and, in plural, *kuran-kon* seem to be used.¹³⁸

The adnominal form often precedes a noun to the meaning of which the meaning of the adjective should apply, but a noun may also be absent. Compare:

<i>kawo</i>	<i>manton</i>	<i>mòkaron</i>	<i>meku</i>
kawo	man -ton	mòkaron	meku
high	is -Tprapl	those	monkey
‘those monkeys are up there’			

<i>mòko</i>	<i>kawono</i>	<i>meku</i>
mòko	kawo -no	meku
that	high -adn	monkey
‘that monkey up there’		

<i>mòkaron</i>	<i>kawonokon</i>	<i>meku</i>
mòkaron	kawo -no -kon	meku
those	high -adn -pln	monkey
‘those monkeys up there’		

<i>mòkaron</i>	<i>kawonokon</i>
mòkaron	kawo -no -kon
those	high -adn -pln
‘those ones up there’	

Two more facts concerning adjectives are noteworthy:

-naka Adjectives that designate a location, may be changed into adjectives that designate a direction by adding the suffix *-naka*, e.g. *kawo* ‘high’, *kawonaka* ‘up(wards)’, *mapo* ‘on shore’, *maponaka* ‘to the shore’. When the adjective ends in *-na*, only one syllable *na* remains after suffixation with *-naka*, e.g. *koròna* ‘under water’, *korònaka* ‘under water’. Instead of *senke* ‘near’ and *senkenaka* ‘near’, *tjìse-waty* ‘not far’ and *tjìse-waty-naka* ‘to a location less far away’ are often used.

-mpo Adnominal adjective forms and sometimes adverbial forms as well may be suffixed with *-mpo* ‘devalued’. Examples:

¹³⁸ Some Caribs told me they know an old expression *òko `ne kure*, which they explained as ‘come here beautifully, come here dancing’, but otherwise I have heard only adnominal forms of this word *kure* in Carib. In the related Trio and Aparai languages the adverbial form *kure* is still in use and quite familiar.

kawo man
 high (he/she/it)_is
 ‘he is up there’

kawompo nopyi
 kawo -mpo ni- (w)opy -i
 high -dev aeo- come -Tnr
 ‘he came from up there’

kawonokonympo auto
 kawo -no -kon -mpo auto
 high -adn -pln -dev house
 ‘not very high houses’

2.10 Verbs

A verb is a part of speech that designates a process, i.e. some kind of participation in real or imaginary time.¹³⁹ Examples: *see, come, become*, etcetera.

The rest of this section is segmented into the following subsections:

2.10.1	Main verb categories	2.10.7	The causative suffix
2.10.2	Pronominal prefixes	2.10.8	Aspectual suffixes
2.10.3	The middle stem prefix	2.10.9	Temporal suffixes
2.10.4	The prefix <i>ni-</i>	2.10.10	Noun incorporation
2.10.5	The prefix <i>ky-</i> ‘allegation’	2.10.11	Irregular verbs
2.10.6	Transitivizing suffixes	2.10.12	The nominal verb stem

2.10.1 Main verb categories

Carib verbs can be divided into three main categories: transitive, intransitive and middle verbs. They can be recognized by the different sets of pronominal prefixes that may be added to them (see 2.10.2).

Transitive verbs are verbs which are combined with or presuppose an object. All nine pronominal prefixes (see 2.10.2) may occur with transitive verbs. Another prefix (see 2.10.3) may change the transitive meaning into a middle (i.e., in principle, reflexive, though often ‘intransitive’ translations are used as well) meaning. Examples: *kupi* ‘bathe’, *ekupi* ‘bathe oneself’, *wo* ‘hit, kill’, *òwo* ‘hit oneself, kill oneself, commit suicide’.

Intransitive verbs are verbs that may not be combined with an object. All intransitive verb stems end in *-a* or *-y*. Only the three pronominal prefixes that are called ‘passive prefixes’ when they occur with a transitive verb stem (i.e. *y-* ‘I’, *a-* ‘you’

¹³⁹ This would include processes that proceed rather uniformly through a longer stretch of time (like ‘states’) and processes which proceed rather quickly through a short stretch of time (like ‘events’), and everything in between.

and *ky-* ‘you and I’; see 2.10.2) may occur with an intransitive verb.¹⁴⁰ Examples: *enuta* ‘gain insight’, *etakina* ‘whistle’, *ekànumy* ‘run’.

Middle verbs, too, are verbs that may not be combined with an object. However, they are combined with a different set of prefixes than intransitive verbs: they may only be combined with the three prefixes that have the same form as the middle prefixes of a transitive verb (i.e. *w-* ‘I’, *m-* ‘you’ and *kyl-* ‘you and I’). In the lexical representation of a middle verb stem (as well as in the middle stem subentry of transitive verbs), a *w* is included in parentheses (e.g. *(w)opy* ‘come’). The reason for this is that some middle verb forms convey the impression that the *w* belongs to the stem (e.g. *awopyry* ‘your coming’), while other middle forms don’t (e.g. *opypa* ‘not coming’).¹⁴¹ The middle verbs include:

<i>(w)a</i>	‘be’	<i>(w)onety</i>	‘dream’
<i>(w)ai</i>	‘become’	<i>(w)ònyky</i>	‘sleep’
<i>(w)aime</i>	‘have eaten enough’	<i>(w)òpoty</i>	‘look’
<i>(w)aipo</i>	‘become installed’	<i>(w)opy</i>	‘come’
<i>(w)èku</i>	‘try’	<i>(w)otarèma</i>	‘rest’
<i>(w)epikota</i>	‘fart’	<i>(w)otùmuku</i>	‘submerge’
<i>(w)èponumy</i>	‘swim’	<i>(w)yka</i>	‘speak’
<i>(w)òmý</i>	‘enter’	<i>(w)yto</i>	‘go’

That many middle verbs find their origin in a transitive or an intransitive verb, becomes more evident when we see the following facts or possibilities:

<i>(w)aime</i>	irregular middle form of the verb <i>ame</i> ‘lick’ ?
<i>(w)aipo</i>	irregular middle form of the verb <i>ypo</i> ‘install’, or an irregular causative form of the verb <i>(w)ai</i> ‘become’ (to which the causative morpheme <i>-po</i> is added; see 2.10.7)
<i>(w)èku</i>	irregular middle form of the verb <i>ùku</i> ‘try, test’
<i>(w)epikota</i>	modification of a regular intransitive verb <i>pikota</i> ‘fart’
<i>(w)èponumy</i>	modification of a regular intransitive verb <i>yponumy</i> ‘swim’
<i>(w)òmý</i>	irregular middle form of the verb <i>amomy</i> ‘get inside’
<i>(w)otarèma</i>	irregular middle form of the verb <i>erema</i> ‘make breathe’ ?

¹⁴⁰ The arrangement of subject prefixes of intransitive verbs being the same as object prefixes of transitive verbs is called an ergative arrangement.

¹⁴¹ In fact, the ambiguous status of the stem initial *w* in middle verb forms seems to have caused some dialectal variation: middle verb forms indicating the goal of a movement (‘in order to ...’; see 2.17.1) contain the initial *w* in Venezuelan and western Surinamese Carib (I have no information concerning this particular verb form in Guyanese Carib), but it is absent in corresponding eastern Surinamese forms. Thus, eastern Surinamese forms like *ekupi* ‘in order to take a bath’ and *ònyse* ‘in order to sleep’ correspond to *wekupi* and *wònyse* in Venezuelan and western Surinamese Carib.

(w)otùmuku irregular middle verb next to an intransitive verb *ùmuty* ‘submerge’ and a transitive verb *ùmùka* ‘submerge’

It is difficult, however, to imagine an intransitive or transitive origin for some of the most frequent middle verbs (i.e.: (w)a ‘be’, (w)ai ‘become’, (w)opy ‘come’, (w)yka ‘speak’ and (w)yto ‘go’).

2.10.2 Pronominal prefixes

Nine pronominal prefixes that may occur with a transitive verb may (see the table below) distinguish between, on the one hand, first person (‘I’), second person (‘you’), and a combination of first and second person (‘you and I’), and, on the other hand, active forms (i.e.: forms in which the ‘active’ pronominal prefix denotes the agent, implying a third person object), passive forms (i.e.: forms in which the ‘passive’ pronominal prefix denotes the patient, implying a third person subject),¹⁴² and middle forms (i.e.: forms in which the ‘middle’ pronominal prefix implies that no third person is involved, i.e. the designated person is both subject and object). All nine pronominal prefixes indicate singularity or duality. (Plurality is indicated by means of plural forms of the temporal suffixes; see 2.10.9).

	active	passive	middle
first person	<i>si-</i>	<i>y-</i>	<i>w-</i>
second person	<i>mi-</i>	<i>a-</i>	<i>m-</i>
first and second person	<i>kysi-</i>	<i>ky-</i>	<i>kyt-</i>

As mentioned before (see 2.10.1), these nine pronominal prefixes may all occur with all transitive verbs. The pronominal prefixes on intransitive verbs are the same as the passive prefixes on a transitive verb, and the pronominal prefixes on middle verbs are the same as the middle prefixes on a transitive verb.

The pronominal prefixes on intransitive verbs that have the same form as the passive prefixes on a transitive verb also have the same form as pronominal prefixes that may combine with nouns. The other pronominal prefixes that combine with nouns (see 2.8.5), i.e. *i-* ‘he/she/it’, *ty-* ‘he/she/it (same as perceived subject)’, and *ase-* ‘himself, herself, itself, themselves, each other’, may also combine with verb stems: *i-* and *ty-* may combine with past habitual verb forms (see 2.10.9), and *ase-* may be considered the origin of all forms of the middle stem prefix (see 2.10.3).

¹⁴² If the passive verb forms are considered to be the inverse of the active verb forms, we might say there is inverse voice in Carib, in agreement with Gildea 1994. Gildea is unable to fit the prefix *ni-* in the inverse scheme, as he would like to, because he considers it to be a third person prefix. For another explanation of *ni-*, see 2.10.4.

The following details need to be mentioned:

si-, *mi-*, *kysi-* The prefixes *si-*, *mi-* and *kysi-* lose their *i* when they are combined with a verb stem having an initial *a*, *e*, *i*, *o* or *u*. Only verb stems having an initial *y* (except *yry* ‘give’) lose the *y* and maintain the *i* of the prefix. Examples:

<i>apo</i>	‘feel’	<i>sapoja</i>	‘I feel’
<i>ene</i>	‘see’	<i>seneja</i>	‘I see’
<i>inekùto</i>	‘drug’	<i>sinekùtoja</i>	‘I drug’
<i>ono</i>	‘eat’	<i>sonoja</i>	‘I eat’
<i>upi</i>	‘look for’	<i>supija</i>	‘I look for’
<i>ymo</i>	‘break’	<i>simoja</i>	‘I break’
<i>yry</i>	‘give’	<i>syja</i>	‘I give’

y-, *a-*, *ky-* For the ways in which the prefixes *y-*, *a-* and *ky-* are combined with verb stems, see the discussion concerning how they combine with nouns (see 2.8.5).

The passive prefix *ky-* may not only be used to indicate that the combination of first and second person is the object occurring with a third person subject, but also that the first person is the object occurring with a second person subject and vice versa. Thus, a form like *kykupija* may mean ‘he bathes you and me’, ‘I bathe you’ and ‘you bathe me’.

w-, *m-*, *kyt-* When the middle pronominal prefixes are combined with a transitive verb, the middle stem prefix must be present. The different forms of the middle stem prefix are discussed below (see 2.10.3).

Middle forms of a transitive verb sometimes have a meaning that cannot be simply derived from the transitive meaning. For instance, middle forms of the verb *aro* ‘bring, carry’ usually have the meaning ‘hunt’.

2.10.3 The middle stem prefix

Transitive verbs may create middle forms by adding a prefix, which may have the following forms (all of which have their origin in the prefix *ase-* ‘himself, herself, itself, themselves, each other’; see 2.8.5):¹⁴³

¹⁴³ Such a prefix is commonly called a detransitivizer, but if one considers the action by a subject to be directed at himself, there would still be an object, and the term detransitivizer would not be quite correct. A term like middle prefix would better fit Carib and related languages. While in Carib the form of the reflexive prefix *ase-* (or *as-* preceding vowel initial stems) does not change preceding noun stems, the allomorphs of the middle prefix *as-* resemble quite remarkably the allomorphs of the reflexive prefix occurring with noun stems in the Trio language (see Carlin 2004: 87). The prefix *o-*, which is combined only with a few postpositions (see 2.11.2), probably is a contraction of *ase-* as well.

preceding a <i>u</i> :	<i>ot-</i>
preceding an <i>a</i> or <i>o</i> :	<i>ot-, os-</i>
preceding an <i>e</i> :	<i>os-</i>
preceding an <i>i</i> or <i>y</i> :	<i>e-</i>
preceding a consonant:	<i>e-, ai-, ò-</i>

The prefix forms *ot-* and *os-* change into *at-* and *as-* when they are unstressed (see 2.3). With verb stems having an initial *e*, *ose-* usually contracts into a stressed *o-*.

Examples:

transitive		middle
<i>ukuty</i>	‘(get to) know’	<i>atukuty</i>
<i>àmo</i>	‘begin’	<i>atàmo</i>
<i>aijoma</i>	‘defend’	<i>asaijoma</i>
<i>ono</i>	‘eat (the flesh of)’	<i>atono</i>
<i>otỳto</i>	‘provide with stuff’	<i>asotỳto</i>
<i>ene</i>	‘see’	<i>asene, one</i>
<i>inekùto</i>	‘drug’	<i>einekùto</i>
<i>ỳmo</i>	‘break’	<i>èmo</i>
<i>kupi</i>	‘bathe’	<i>ekupi</i>
<i>jèto</i>	‘sharpen’	<i>aijèto</i>
<i>wo</i>	‘hit, kill’	<i>òwo</i>

Some verb stems with an initial *e* may have developed a difference in meaning between the middle forms that are contracted and those that are not, e.g. *ene* ‘see’, *asene* ‘see oneself or each other’, *one* ‘appear, be visible’.

Many verb stems having an initial consonant show uncertainty which of the three prefixes should be used. Some verbs, e.g. *perereka* ‘wrap up’, show variation in middle forms: *eperereka*, *aiperereka* and *òperereka*.

2.10.4 The prefix *ni-*

The most common interpretation of *ni-* both in descriptions of the Carib language and related languages is that it represents some kind of third person. Opinions differ as to what kind of a third person it represents: agent, object, ergative, absolutive, or just third person without anything else? However, it seems that the interpretation of *ni-* as a pronominal prefix should be ruled out, for several reasons.

(a) It deviates from the personal prefixes, which have separate forms for combining with transitive, intransitive and middle verbs (see 2.10.2). The prefix *ni-*, however, combines with all three verb categories. Compare:

transitive verb: *neneja*
 ni- ene -ja
 aeo- see -Tpr
 ‘he/she/it sees him/her/it’

intransitive verb: *nemanja*
 ni- emamy -ja
 aeo- live -Tpr
 ‘he/she/it lives’

middle verb: *naija*
 ni- (w)ai -ja
 aeo- become -Tpr
 ‘he/she/it becomes’

(b) If *ni-* would be interpreted as some kind of a general third person prefix, there is no possibility to explain the fact that it is in complementary distribution with the object prefix or object noun unit preceding a transitive verb stem. Compare:

<i>nikupi</i>	<i>akupi</i>
ni- kupi -i	a- kupi -i
aeo- bathe -Tnr	2- bathe -Tnr
‘he/she/it has bathed him/her/it’	‘he/she/it has bathed you (singular)’

<i>tyme</i>	<i>kupi</i>
ty- yme	kupi -i
3a- child	bathe -Tnr
‘he/she/it has bathed his/her/its child’	

(c) If *ni-* would be a pronominal prefix, it would result in two pronominal prefixes in a single word, which is otherwise unattested, unless the middle verb stem prefix, which seems to have at least its origin in a pronominal prefix, is still considered a pronominal prefix (see 2.10.3). Compare:

<i>ajenery</i>	<i>anenery</i>
a- ene -ry	a- ni- ene -ry
2- see -possc	2- aeo- see -possc
‘seeing you’	‘what you see’

awonery
 a- ase- ene -ry
 2- r- see -possc
 ‘your seeing yourself’

(d) If *ni-* would be a pronominal prefix, there would be no explanation for the fact that a noun unit initial *ni-* does not occur, while other noun unit initial pronominal prefixes are perfectly possible. Compare the impossibility of

<i>nenery</i>	`se	<i>wa</i>	(??)
<i>ni- ene -ry</i>	`se	<i>w- (w)a (-je)</i>	
<i>aeo- see -possc</i>	wanting	<i>1M- be (-Tpra)</i>	
'I want to see him/her/it' (??)			

and the quite acceptable sentences

<i>ajenery</i>	`se	<i>wa</i>		<i>anenery</i>	`se	<i>wa</i>
<i>a- ene -ry</i>	`se	<i>w- (w)a (-je)</i>		<i>a- ni- ene -ry</i>	`se	<i>w- (w)a (-je)</i>
<i>2- see -possc</i>	wanting	<i>1M- be (-Tpra)</i>		<i>2- aeo- see -possc</i>	wanting	<i>1M- be (-Tpra)</i>
'I want to see you'				'I want what you see'		

These difficulties disappear when *ni-* is not interpreted as a pronominal prefix, but as a kind of nominative/accusative switch morpheme, indicating that there is no explicit object mentioned preceding the verbal stem. When a first or second person prefix is part of a finite verb form, it is sufficiently clear which person is to be interpreted as subject or object, and, consequently, the suffix *ni-* is absent. When, however, there is no first or second person prefix in a finite verb form, the prefix *ni-*, indicating the absence of an explicit object preceding the verbal stem,¹⁴⁴ allows the interpretation of a third person – which is either explicitly mentioned in the context or implied – as subject or object. This switch function can be observed in the following minimal pairs:

<i>ime kupija</i>	'he/she/it bathes his/her/its child'
<i>ime nikupija</i>	'his/her/its child bathes him/her/it'
<i>ajenery</i>	'seeing you'
<i>anenery</i>	'what you see'

In finite forms of intransitive and middle verbs without any involvement of a first or second person, *ni-* is always used (except in past habitual tense forms; see 2.10.9), in agreement with the suggested meaning 'absence of an explicit object' (cf. *ekànumy* 'run', *nekànunja* 'he runs', *(w)ai* 'become', *naija* 'he becomes').

¹⁴⁴ As a kind of afterthought, an object may be mentioned following a verb form including the prefix *ni-*, e.g.: *kynukùsan, moro wara typiry wairy* 'he knows it, that his brother is like that'.

2.10.5 The prefix *ky-* ‘allegation’

Among present and future verb forms, forms that may be called ‘evidence forms’ are to be distinguished from what may be called ‘uncertainty forms’. An evidence form indicates that the speaker considers the truth of his statement to be evident (i.e.: immediately verifiable for the hearer). An uncertainty form indicates that the speaker assumes there is no evidence available for the truth of what he is saying. In questions, the uncertainty form must be used instead of the evidence form. Compare:

<i>nikupija</i>	<i>nikupijan</i>
ni- kupi -ja	ni- kupi -jan
aeo- bathe -Tpr	aeo- bathe -Tpru
‘he bathes him, evidently’	‘he bathes him, possibly’ or ‘does he bathe him?’

When verb forms that include the prefix *ni-* designate a process that is not evident nor, according to the speaker, uncertain, that may be indicated by using what may be called an ‘allegation form’. To get an allegation form, the prefix *ky-* ‘allegation’ must be added to the prefix *ni-*, e.g.

<i>kynikupijan</i>
ky- ni- kupi -jan
alleg- aeo- bathe -Tpru
‘(I allege that) he bathes him’

The vowel of *ky-* normally assimilates to the next vowel in pronunciation, e.g. (for the orthography, see 2.5.5):

<i>kynàmojan</i>	[kanaʔmojaŋ]	‘he is starting it’
<i>kynèmojan</i>	[keneʔmojaŋ]	‘he breaks’
<i>kynìmojan</i>	[kiniʔmojaŋ]	‘he breaks it’
<i>kynòmɔjan</i>	[konoʔmɔjaŋ]	‘he enters’
<i>kynupijan</i>	[kunuʔpijaŋ]	‘he is looking for it’
<i>kynyjan</i>	[kɪnɔjaŋ]	‘he is giving it’

The prefix *ky-* ‘allegation’ only occurs in finite verb forms with present, past, future, present habitual and far temporality (see 2.10.9).

2.10.6 Transitivity suffixes

Intransitive verb stems may be made transitive by adding a suffix. All intransitive verb stems end in either *a* or *y* (see 2.10.1). On verb stems that end in *a* the transitivity suffix *-nopy* is used, and on verb stems that end in *y* the transitivity suffix *-ka* is used. Examples (note that syllable reduction takes place in all stems ending in *y*):

intransitive		transitive	
<i>uwa</i>	‘dance’	<i>uwanopy</i>	‘make dance’
<i>arupy</i>	‘be cramm-full’	<i>arùka</i>	‘make cramm-full’
<i>ùmuty</i>	‘submerge’	<i>ùmùka</i>	‘submerge’
<i>àmamy</i>	‘swell’	<i>àmanka</i>	‘swell’
<i>kumyry</i>	‘be hungry’	<i>kumyka</i>	‘make hungry’

A few intransitive verbs have irregular transitive forms:

intransitive		transitive	
<i>apyrypy</i>	‘spatter’	<i>apyrÿmo</i>	‘spatter’
<i>atypy</i>	‘grow old’	<i>atÿnòka</i>	‘make old’
<i>aurana</i>	‘talk’	<i>auranaka</i>	‘cause to debate’
<i>etypy</i>	‘heal’	<i>etÿnòka</i>	‘make heal’
<i>ekànumy</i>	‘run’	<i>ekànunanopy</i>	‘make run’
<i>erena</i>	‘come to life’	<i>erenaka</i>	‘give life to’

The verb *atÿnòka* may have been formed by analogy with *etÿnòka*, which in turn may have been formed because the expected *etÿka* would cause confusion with the middle form *etÿka* of the verb *tÿka* ‘frighten’.

Next to *erenaka* ‘cause to come to life’ a regular form *erenanòpo* (from *erena-nopy* suffixed with *-po*, see below) is also possible, and next to *auranaka* ‘quarrel with’ the expected *aurananopy* ‘cause to talk’ also occurs. The form *erenaka* may be explained by analogy with *erèna* ‘become lively’ and *erènaka* ‘take the liveliness away from’ (and *erènaka* itself must have its origin in *erènyka*).

It is irregular, too, when *-ka* is suffixed to transitive verb stems, e.g. *enÿtoka* ‘get down’ (the regular form *enÿto* has the same meaning), *nontaka* ‘renounce’ (the regular form *nonta* has the same meaning).

The verb *àporonka* ‘cause to jump’ seems to be based on an intransitive verb *àporomy* ‘jump’ (cf. Pm *apurumy* ‘jump’). In stead of *àporomy*, though, only a middle verb (*w*)*otàporomy* ‘jump’ occurs, as if *àporomy* were a transitive verb.

2.10.7 The causative suffix

Transitive verb stems, including the ones that are derived from intransitive verbs by suffixation with *-nopy* and *-ka* (see 2.10.6), may be suffixed with a causative suffix *-po*. The suffix *-po* indicates an indirect relation between subject and object, whereas the stem without *-po* indicates a direct relation. In other words, the subject would not be himself the person who does what the verb without the suffix *-po* expresses, but would make someone or something else do that. Examples:

direct relation		indirect relation	
<i>ene</i>	‘see’	<i>enepo</i>	‘cause to be seen, show’
<i>wo</i>	‘hit’	<i>wopo</i>	‘cause to be hit’
<i>uwanopy</i>	‘make dance’	<i>uwanòpo</i>	‘cause to dance’
<i>kumyka</i>	‘make hungry’	<i>kumykapo</i>	‘cause to be hungry’

Some transitive verbs may have forms with *-nòpo* (from: *-nopy -po*) instead of or side by side with forms having *-po*, as if the verb were intransitive, e.g. *enumenkanòpo* ‘make think, amaze’ (the regular *enumenkapo* is also used). The verb *pyitonòpo* ‘shame’ probably is a case of vowel harmony, having its origin in *pyitanòpo* (the regular *pyitopo* also exists).

In the case of middle verbs, of which the stem often is irregular already, causative forms, too, show irregularities. There are middle verbs (a) without any causative forms, e.g. *(w)a* ‘be’, *(w)opy* ‘come’, *(w)yto* ‘go’, (b) with a causative suffix *-po*, e.g. *(w)yka* ‘say’ (vgl. *wykapo* ‘make say’), (c) with a causative suffix *-ka*, e.g. *(w)òmÿ* ‘enter’ (cf. *àmÿka* ‘make enter’), *(w)onety* ‘dream’ (cf. *wonèka* ‘dream about’), and (d) a causative suffix combination *-nòpo*, e.g. *(w)epikota* ‘fart’ (cf. *pi-kotanòpo* ‘make fart’), *(w)ònyky* ‘sleep’ (cf. *nỳnòpo* ‘make fall asleep’).

2.10.8 Aspectual suffixes

Aspectual variation is a variation in time reference in relation to the total duration of the proces indicated by the verb stem. The Carib language has four aspectual suffixes:

<i>-tamy</i>	‘go, begin’	<i>-poty</i>	‘do again, repeat’
<i>-`ma</i>	‘complete, finish’	<i>-kepy</i>	‘stop, discontinue’

These suffixes modify the meaning of a verb as follows:

<i>ene</i>	‘see’	<i>enetamy</i>	‘go see’
		<i>enèma</i>	‘see completely’
		<i>enepoty</i>	‘see repeatedly’
		<i>enekepy</i>	‘stop seeing’

Aspectual suffixes may be combined within a single verbal form in various ways (mark the syllable reduction of the final *y* syllables), e.g.:

<i>enepotamy</i>	‘go see repeatedly’
<i>enepòkepy</i>	‘stop seeing repeatedly’
<i>enekèpoty</i>	‘repeatedly stop seeing’
<i>enekep`ma</i>	‘completely stop seeing’

2.10.9 Temporal suffixes

Temporal variation¹⁴⁵ is a variation in time reference in relation to the moment of speaking. In Carib, there are ten temporal suffixes. The meaning of these suffixes includes meaning elements of mode and aspect. However, since they all occur only in finite verb forms referring the listener to some point in time in relation to the moment of speaking, I call them ‘temporal suffixes’, which distinguishes them from the ‘aspectual suffixes’ (discussed in 2.10.8), which never refer the listener to some point in time in relation to the moment of speaking and only occur in finite verb forms if a temporal suffix is present as well.

A finite verb form needs to have one and only one of the temporal (combinations of) suffixes, in singular or plural form. They are listed here:

singular	plural	temporality
<i>-ja</i>	<i>-jaton</i>	‘present’
<i>-jakon</i>	<i>-jatokon</i>	‘past’
<i>-take</i>	<i>-taton</i>	‘future’
<i>-jaine</i>	<i>-jatoine</i>	‘present habitual’
<i>-to</i>	<i>-toine</i>	‘past habitual’
<i>-i</i>	<i>-ton</i>	‘near’
<i>-n</i>	<i>-sen</i>	‘far’ ¹⁴⁶
<i>-`se</i>	<i>-tose</i>	‘desiring’
<i>-ry</i>	<i>-tory</i>	‘present unreal’
<i>-ryine</i>	<i>-toryine</i>	‘past unreal’ ¹⁴⁷
<i>-ko</i>	<i>-toko</i>	‘commanding’

These suffixes change the meaning of a verb as follows:

¹⁴⁵ I use ‘temporality’ here to include not only tense, but aspect and mode as well. A clear difference between the temporal suffixes and the aspectual discussed in 2.10.8 is that temporal suffixes are necessarily part of a finite verb form, while aspectual suffixes are not. In other words: the temporal suffixes situate the process indicated by the verb in real or imaginary time relative to the moment of speaking, while the aspectual suffixes don’t. Aspectual suffixes do occur in nominalized verb forms, temporal suffixes don’t. In one case, meaning overlap may have caused the disappearance of certain forms: since the aspectual suffix *-poty*, indicating ‘repetition’, is very close to indicating ‘habituality’, it may have facilitated the unfamiliarity or even disappearance of the habitual temporal suffixes.

¹⁴⁶ I use ‘near’ and ‘far’ instead of ‘recent past’ and ‘distant past’ because these morphemes may have reference to possibilities in the future instead of facts of the past.

¹⁴⁷ Past unreal verb forms do not occur often. In six tapes I transcribed, only one past unreal form occurs, and I first mistook it for something else, before I discovered that I was dealing with a new temporal suffix. In Hoff’s Carib grammar and in his later publications, this temporal suffix is absent.

<i>ene</i>	‘see’
<i>seneja</i>	‘I see’
<i>senejakon</i>	‘I saw’
<i>senetake</i>	‘I’ll see’
<i>senejaine</i>	‘I regularly see’
<i>seneto</i>	‘I used to see’
<i>senei</i>	‘I saw (a short time ago)’ or ‘let me see now’
<i>senen</i>	‘I saw a long time ago’ ¹⁴⁸ or ‘let me see shortly’
<i>senèse</i>	‘I want to see’
<i>senery</i>	‘I would see’
<i>seneryine</i>	‘I would have seen’
<i>eneko</i>	‘see!’

In most plural forms a plural suffix *-to(n)* can be recognized. The *n* of *-ton* is lost when it precedes another suffix. In past habitual verb forms the plural suffix is *-ine*, and in plural forms with far temporality the singular suffix *-n* is replaced by *-sen*.

The plural forms may indicate plurality of a subject, an object or both. For instance, the plural of *meneja* ‘you (singular) are seeing it’, *menejaton*, may mean: ‘you (plural) are seeing it’, ‘you (singular) are seeing them’ and ‘you (plural) are seeing them’.

It appears that *-jaine*, *-toine* and *-ryine* can be analyzed as combinations of two suffixes: *-ja*, *-to* and *-ry* combined with a suffix *-ine*, which, however, would have three different meanings: ‘habitual’ in *-jaine*, ‘plural’ in *-toine* and ‘past’ in *-ryine*.

Depending on the form of the verb stem, the suffixes for temporality are combined with verb stems in six different ways. The six categories of verb stems are:

- normal verb stems
- verb stems ending in *-a*
- verb stems ending in *-py*, *-ty*, *-ky*
- verb stems ending in *-my*
- verb stems ending in *-ry*
- verb stems ending in a diphthong

¹⁴⁸ It is difficult or even impossible to say where the dividing line should be between near past and far past. I would like to say that near past indicates storage in short term memory, and far past storage in long term memory, but I don’t know if it is really true. Caribs will usually say that near past is not farther away than one or two days, but this is far from always true.

According to traditional definitions of ‘perfective’ and ‘imperfective’ (as in, for example, Comrie 1976 16), verb forms suffixed with *-i* and *-n* may be said to have a ‘perfective aspect’, while forms with the suffix *-jakon* have an ‘imperfective aspect’.

On the next two opposing pages, all possibilities of combinations of verb stem and suffix for temporality are shown, using second person active forms of transitive verbs, for singular and plural.

The following details are noteworthy:

-ja The suffix *-ja* is not only used in forms with present and present habitual temporality, but also in forms with past temporality. Thus, the meaning of *-ja* cannot be ‘present temporality’, but rather something like ‘having in view (in reality or in your mind)’.

The suffix *-ja* is replaced by *-je* with verb stems ending in *-a*,¹⁴⁹ and by *-sa* with verb stems ending in *-py*, *-ty* and *-ky*. In the case of verb stems ending in *-a*, the suffix *-ja* (or *-je*) is lost in plural forms.

As indicated earlier (see 2.10.5), among singular forms with present and future temporality, ‘evidence forms’ are to be distinguished from ‘uncertainty forms’. The uncertainty form with present temporality is formed by adding a suffix *-n* to the evidence form (compare: *seneja* ‘I am seeing’ and *senejan* ‘perhaps I am seeing’ or ‘do I see?’), and, in the case of verb stems with a final *a*, by changing *-je* into *-non* (compare: *senaje* ‘I have’ and *senanon* ‘perhaps I have’ or ‘do I have?’).

-jakon Some Caribs say that past temporality may be indicated by *-kon*, without *-ja* (e.g. *senekon* instead of *senejakon* ‘I saw’, or *sukikon* instead of *sukusakon* ‘I knew’), but in actual practice I have never heard these forms nor seen them in any publication dealing with the Carib language.

-take Among singular forms with future temporality, ‘evidence forms’ are to be distinguished from ‘uncertainty forms’, as among forms with present temporality (see the remarks under *-ja*). The uncertainty form with future temporality is formed by changing *-take* into *-tan* (compare *senetake* ‘I’ll see’ and *senetan* ‘perhaps I’ll see’ or ‘shall I see?’).

¹⁴⁹ The change of *-ja* into *-je* may be explained by positing an original combination *-ja-je*. This combination would lose the *-je* part when *-ja* is not deleted, but stay when *-ja* fuses with a preceding *a*: *si-ene-ja-je* would result in *seneja* ‘I see him/her/it’, but *si-ema-ja-je* in *semaje* ‘I throw it away’. Explaining the *-je* as an addition solving the problem of a long word final vowel caused by the fusion of a stem final *a* and *-(j)a* (Álvarez 1998b) seems to conflict with the fact that in other Cariban languages a cognate word final *e* appears where *-ja* does not fuse with a preceding *a* (compare Carib *muruja* and Trio *murujae*, both meaning ‘you are advising him/her’).

SUFFIXES FOR TEMPORALITY

tense suffix	default stem <i>ene</i> 'see'	<i>-a</i> <i>ena</i> 'have'	<i>-py/-ty/-ky</i> <i>enapy</i> 'eat'
<i>-ja</i> <i>-jaton</i>	<i>meneja</i> <i>menejaton</i>	<i>menaje</i> <i>menaton</i>	<i>menàsa</i> <i>menàsaton</i>
<i>-jakon</i> <i>-jatokon</i>	<i>menejakon</i> <i>menejatokon</i>	<i>menakon</i> <i>menatokon</i>	<i>menàsakon</i> <i>menàsatokon</i>
<i>-take</i> <i>-taton</i>	<i>menetake</i> <i>menetaton</i>	<i>menatake</i> <i>menataton</i>	<i>menàtake</i> <i>menàtaton</i>
<i>-jaine</i> <i>-jatoine</i>	<i>menejaine</i> <i>menejatoine</i>	<i>menajeine</i> <i>menatoine</i>	<i>menàsaine</i> <i>menàsatoine</i>
<i>-to</i> <i>-toine</i>	<i>meneto</i> <i>menetoine</i>	<i>menato</i> <i>menatoine</i>	<i>menàto</i> <i>menàtoine</i>
<i>-i</i> <i>-ton</i>	<i>menei</i> <i>meneton</i>	<i>menai</i> <i>menaton</i>	<i>menapyi</i> <i>menàton</i>
<i>-n</i> <i>-sen</i>	<i>menen</i> <i>menesen</i>	<i>menan</i> <i>menasen</i>	<i>menànen</i> <i>menàsen</i>
<i>-`se</i> <i>-tòse</i>	<i>menèse</i> <i>menetòse</i>	<i>menàse</i> <i>menatòse</i>	<i>menap`yse</i> <i>menàtòse</i>
<i>-ry</i> <i>-tory</i>	<i>menery</i> <i>menetory</i>	<i>menary</i> <i>menatory</i>	<i>menapyry</i> <i>menàtory</i>
<i>-ryine</i> <i>-toryine</i>	<i>meneryine</i> <i>menetoryine</i>	<i>menaryine</i> <i>menatoryine</i>	<i>menapyryine</i> <i>menàtoryine</i>
<i>-ko</i> <i>-toko</i>	<i>eneko</i> <i>enetoko</i>	<i>enako</i> <i>enatoko</i>	<i>enàko</i> <i>enàtoko</i>

SUFFIXES FOR TEMPORALITY

tense suffix	-my	-ry	-VV
	<i>pomy</i> 'plant'	<i>epory</i> 'find'	<i>apoi</i> 'take'
-ja	<i>miponja</i>	<i>mepoja</i>	<i>mapyija</i>
-jaton	<i>miponjaton</i>	<i>mepojaton</i>	<i>mapyjaton</i>
-jakon	<i>miponjakon</i>	<i>mepojakon</i>	<i>mapyijakon</i>
-jatokon	<i>miponjatokon</i>	<i>mepojatokon</i>	<i>mapyijatokon</i>
-take	<i>mipontake</i>	<i>mepotake</i>	<i>mapyitake</i>
-taton	<i>mipontaton</i>	<i>mepotaton</i>	<i>mapyitaton</i>
-jaine	<i>miponjaine</i>	<i>mepojaine</i>	<i>mapyjaine</i>
-jatoine	<i>miponjatoine</i>	<i>mepojatoine</i>	<i>mapyjatoine</i>
-to	<i>miponto</i>	<i>mepoto</i>	<i>mapyito</i>
-toine	<i>mipontoine</i>	<i>mepotoine</i>	<i>mapyitoine</i>
-i	<i>mipomyi</i>	<i>meporyi</i>	<i>mapòi</i>
-ton	<i>miponton</i>	<i>mepoton</i>	<i>mapyton</i>
-n	<i>miponen</i>	<i>meponen</i>	<i>mapyinen</i>
-sen	<i>miponsen</i>	<i>meposen</i>	<i>mapyisen</i>
-`se	<i>mipom`yse</i>	<i>mepor`yse</i>	<i>map`oise</i>
-t`se	<i>mipont`ose</i>	<i>mepot`ose</i>	<i>mapyit`ose</i>
-ry	<i>mipomyry</i>	<i>mepory</i>	<i>mapyiry</i>
-tory	<i>mipontory</i>	<i>mepotory</i>	<i>mapyitory</i>
-ryine	<i>mipomyryine</i>	<i>meporyine</i>	<i>mapyiryine</i>
-toryine	<i>mipontoryine</i>	<i>mepotoryine</i>	<i>mapyitoryine</i>
-ko	<i>iponko</i>	<i>epoko</i>	<i>apyiko</i>
-toko	<i>ipontoko</i>	<i>epotoko</i>	<i>apyitoko</i>

-jaine Present habitual forms occur only very infrequently, just like the past habitual forms, and many Caribs do not know them or do not use them. The following fragment from a text I recorded in 1994 may serve as an illustration: (*mo-ro `wa ro ywytory `se) wajjaine* ‘I continually am (wanting to go there)’, i.e. ‘I’ve always had a desire to go there’.

-to Past habitual forms do not occur often, just like the present habitual forms, and many younger Caribs do not recognize these forms. The suffix for past habitual temporality is unique¹⁵⁰ among the suffixes for temporality in that it does not combine with the prefix *ni-* in forms without pronominal prefixes for first and second person (see 2.10.4). Instead the prefixes *i-* and *ty-* are used, in which we recognize third person pronominal prefixes. These prefixes can be used to distinguish between a third person subject and a third person object. Intransitive and middle verbs only use the prefix *ty-*. Examples (mostly elicited).¹⁵¹

<i>kupi</i>	‘bathe’	<i>tyme kupito</i>	‘she used to bathe her son’
		<i>ikupito</i>	‘she used to bathe him’
		<i>tykupito</i>	‘he used to be bathed’
		<i>tywekupito</i>	‘he used to bathe himself’
<i>emamy</i>	‘live’	<i>tamanto</i>	‘he used to live’
<i>(w)ai</i>	‘be/become’	<i>tywaito</i>	‘he used to be’

-i Forms with near temporality are not only used to indicate a process in the near past, but also to indicate a process that may become reality in the near future. A form like *senei* may mean ‘I saw it a short while ago’ or ‘let me see it’. The future meaning, implying a wish, is in practice restricted to forms with a first person subject, and may be made unambiguous by adding the particle *oro* ‘please’, e.g. *oro senei* ‘please, let me see it’.

Forms having the combination of first and second person as subject do not indicate a wish, but a prohibition, instead. Thus, a form like *kysenei* may mean ‘you and I saw it a short while ago’ or ‘do not have a look at it!’.

The prefix *ky-* ‘allegation’ does not occur in forms with near temporality.

-n Just like forms with near temporality, forms with far temporality are used not only to indicate processes in the past, but also processes that might become rea-

¹⁵⁰ Of course, the commanding temporality forms can’t be combined with the prefix *ni-*, either, but that is explained by the fact that a second person is always involved, which precludes the need for the use of *ni-* (see 2.10.4).

¹⁵¹ An unelicited example occurs in a text I recorded in 1995: *amyjaron ro waty nàna miwoja-toine, hen, ijoròkan?* ‘so you (plural) were always killing us, weren’t you, weren’t you, devil?’

lity in the future. In forms with far temporality, though, the process is supposed to be farther away in the past or farther away, or at least less easily becoming reality, in the future. Forms with far temporality indicating a wish imply that the speaker has less expectation that the process might become reality than in the case of forms with near temporality. In practice, forms with far temporality indicating a wish are restricted to forms with a third person subject or with a first and second person subject, e.g. *kysenen* ‘let’s see it!’, *nenen* ‘let him see it’.

In the case of verbs showing reduction of the final verb stem syllable as well as in the case of verb stems ending in a diphthong, the suffix *-n* changes to *-nen* (*enapy*: *menànen*, *pomy*: *miponen*, *epory*: *meponen*, *apoi*: *mapyinen*).

The prefix *ky-* ‘allegation’ does occur in forms with far temporality, e.g. *kynenen* ‘he has seen it a long time ago’.

-`se Verb forms having a suffix *-`se* ‘desiring’ (cf. the postposition *`se* ‘desiring’) are commonly used following a command, whereby the form with *-`se* indicates the end to be reached by means of the command being executed. The postposition *me* ‘(functioning) as’ is usually or even obligatorily added following the form with *-`se*.¹⁵² Just like when it is added to a command, *me* seems to indicate politeness or unobtrusiveness. Examples:

<i>siwekenaje,</i>	<i>siwòse</i>	<i>me</i>
si- wekena -je	si- wo -`se	me
1A- follow -Tpra	1A- kill -Tdesid	as
‘I follow him, in order to kill him’		

<i>kympokako,</i>	<i>yjuwàse</i>	<i>me</i>
ky- ympoka -ko	y- uwa -`se	me
1+2- untie -Timp	1- dance -Tdesid	as
‘untie me, so that I can dance’		

<i>enèko</i>	<i>y`wa,</i>	<i>wekuràmàse</i>	<i>me</i>
i- enepy -ko	y- `wa	w- ase- kuràma -`se	me
3- bring -Timp	1- to	1M- r- cure -Tdesid	as
‘give it to me, so that I can cure myself’			

<i>òtoko</i>	<i>`ne,</i>	<i>nàna mikuràmàtòse</i>	<i>me</i>
(w)opy -toko	`ne	nàna mi- kuràma -tòse	me
come -Timppl	just	we/us 2A- cure -Tdesidpl	as
‘come here, so that you can cure us’			

¹⁵² This is different from Carib dialects in western Suriname, where *me* is not used following desiring temporality forms (Hoff 1968, 174).

<i>enèko</i>	<i>nàna `wa,</i>	<i>nàna kuràmàse</i>	<i>me</i>
i- enepy -ko	<i>nàna `wa</i>	<i>nàna kuràma -`se</i>	<i>me</i>
3- bring -Timp	<i>we/us to</i>	<i>we/us cure -Tdesid</i>	<i>as</i>
'bring him to us, so that he can cure us'			

<i>enèko</i>	<i>nàna `wa,</i>	<i>nàna nikuràmàse</i>	<i>me</i>
i- enepy -ko	<i>nàna `wa</i>	<i>nàna ni- kuràma -`se</i>	<i>me</i>
3- bring -Timp	<i>we/us to</i>	<i>we/us aeo- cure -Tdesid</i>	<i>as</i>
'bring him to us, so that we can cure him'			

As can be seen in the last example, the prefix *ky-* 'allegation' does not occur in desiring forms.

-ry Forms with the suffix *-ry* 'present unreal' indicate that a process is to be considered unreal at the moment of speaking, e.g.: *senery* 'I would see at this moment'. Some Caribs, who are not quite familiar with past unreal forms, maintain that forms including *-ry* may be used for 'past unreal' as well as 'present unreal'. A contemporary condition is expressed by means of the postpositions *àta* 'in the case of ... being ...' or *jako* 'when' (see 2.11), and a past condition is expressed by means of suffixing the past infinitive with *-to* (see 2.17.5).

The prefix *ky-* 'allegation' does not occur in present unreal forms.

-ryine Forms with the suffix *-ryine* 'past unreal' indicate that a process is to be considered unreal at some moment preceding the moment of speaking, e.g.: *senery-ine* 'I would have seen'.

The prefix *ky-* 'allegation' does not occur in past unreal forms.

-ko In the table of suffixes for temporality, only commanding forms indicating a third person object are mentioned. However, in the case of a transitive verb, there are three possibilities: (a) a command having a first person object, which is expressed by the prefix *ky-* 'you and I', (b) a command having a second person object, which is expressed by the middle prefix, and (c) a command having a third person object, which is expressed by the prefix *i-* 'he, she, it'. Commanding forms of intransitive verbs use the prefix *a-* 'you', and commanding forms of middle verbs use the stem without initial *w*.

Examples:

<i>kupi</i>	'bathe'	<i>kykupiko</i>	'bathe me!'
		<i>ekupiko</i>	'bathe yourself!'
		<i>ikupiko</i>	'bathe him!'
<i>ekànnumy</i>	'run'	<i>ajekànunko</i>	'run!'

(w)ai ‘become/be’ aiko ‘be!’

When the postposition *me* ‘(functioning) as’ is added, it is implied that the order does not need to be acted upon immediately.¹⁵³ It leaves the choice of time (or even of acting upon it or not) to the person spoken to. Compare, e.g.: *enèko* ‘bring it here (immediately)!’ and *enèko me* ‘bring it here (please, some time in the future)’.

2.10.10 Noun incorporation

Both transitive and intransitive verbs may incorporate a noun, or even several nouns, e.g.:

<i>je</i>	‘tooth’
<i>paika</i>	‘knock, tap’
<i>jepaika</i>	‘knock the teeth of’
<i>wesen</i>	‘bottom, behind’
<i>arupy</i>	‘be cram-full’
<i>wesarupy</i>	‘have difficulty to relieve oneself’
<i>upu</i>	‘head’
<i>pika</i>	‘skin’
<i>ùpika</i>	‘skin the head of’

2.10.11 Irregular verbs

Four irregular verbs will be discussed here: *(w)a* ‘be’, *(w)ai* ‘become’, *(w)yto* ‘go’, and *(w)yka* ‘speak’. All four of them are middle verbs, for which it seems impossible to suggest an original transitive verb stem from which they might have been derived (compare the list of middle verbs in 2.10.1, for many of which a transitive verb origin seems quite likely).

(w)a The verb *(w)a* ‘be’ is restricted to forms with present and past temporality. Some of these forms belong to the most irregular verb forms of the Carib lan-

¹⁵³ One wouldn’t expect a postposition following a finite verb. Semantically, however, *me* is not quite out of place. The meaning ‘don’t take quite literally what is being said’ seems to be present both in its occurrence following noun phrases (as in *yjomy me man* ‘he is (maybe not quite literally my father, but at least functions as) my father’ as following imperative forms (as in *eneko me* ‘look at this, but don’t take my command too literally, as I leave you some room to do it later, or not at all’). The same meaning element seems to present when *me* follows finite forms with desiring temporality (as in *kympokako, yjuwàse me* ‘untie me, so that ... I won’t say the result will be that I dance, but at least ... I will be able to dance, if I want to’; see 2.10.9).

guage. As in the case of all other verbs, only singular forms show contrast between an evidence form and an uncertainty form. The finite verb forms of *(w)a* ‘be’ are:

present temporality

<i>wa</i>	‘I am’ (evidence form)
<i>wan</i>	‘I am’ (uncertainty form)
<i>mana</i>	‘you (singular) are’ (evidence form)
<i>man</i>	‘you (singular) are’ (uncertainty form)
<i>kytaje</i>	‘you (singular) and I are’ (evidence form)
<i>kytanon</i>	‘you (singular) and I are’ (uncertainty form)
<i>manton</i>	‘you (plural) are’
<i>kytaton</i>	‘you (plural) and I are’

past temporality

<i>wakon</i>	‘I was’
<i>makon</i>	‘you (singular) were’
<i>kytakon</i>	‘you (singular) and I were’
<i>matokon</i>	‘you (plural) were’
<i>kytatokon</i>	‘you (plural) and I were’

The forms of *(w)a* without pronominal prefixes are:

present temporality

<i>na</i>	‘he is’ (evidence form)	
<i>nan</i>	‘he is’ (uncertainty form)	
<i>man</i>	‘he is’ (allegation form)	<i>manton</i> ‘they are’

past temporality

<i>nakon</i>	‘he was’ (uncertainty form)
<i>kynakon</i>	‘he was’ (allegation form)
<i>natokon</i>	‘they were’ (uncertainty form)
<i>kynatokon</i>	‘they were’ (allegation form)

(w)ai In singular forms with near and desiring temporality the diphthong *ai* of the verb stem changes into *èi*, e.g. *mèi* ‘you have become’, *mèise* ‘(in order) that you become’.¹⁵⁴ Some infinite forms show the same change (e.g. *èipa* ‘not becoming’).

Since the verb (w)a ‘be’ has no forms for other temporalities than present and past, forms of (w)ai are used instead. Thus, a form like *mèi* may be translated as ‘you have become’ or ‘you have been’.

(w)yto When the verb (w)yto ‘go’ is combined with a suffix without an initial plosive coda phoneme, it shows the same reduction as verbs ending in *-py*, *-ty* or *-ky*, i.e. the syllable *to* is replaced by a plosive coda phoneme (written as an accent grave). Thus, there is contrast between *mytòse* ‘(in order) that you (singular) go’ (from: *m-(w)yto-`se*) and *mytòse* ‘(in order) that you (plural) go’ (from: *m-(w)yto-tòse*).

The prefix *kyt-* combines with the stem vowel *y* to *ky-*, e.g. *kysa* ‘you (singular) and I go’, *kytake* ‘you (singular) and I shall go’.

The verb (w)yto is the only verb having a final *n* in singular near tense forms (instead of the normal *-i*), and the suffix *-nen* for far temporality (instead of just *-n*): *nyton* ‘he went a short while ago’, *nytonen* ‘he went a long time ago’.¹⁵⁵

The prefix *ni-* loses the *i*, and, in the far temporality form, when the prefix *ky-* ‘allegation’ is also used, the verb stem vowel *y* disappears. Compare: *nyisa* ‘he is going’ (evidence form) and *kynysan* ‘he is going’ (allegation form), but, in far temporality, *nytonen* ‘he went a long time ago’ (uncertainty form) and *kyntonen* ‘he went a long time ago’ (allegation form).

(w)yka When the prefix *ky-* ‘allegation’ is combined with the prefix *ni-* and the stem of (w)yka ‘speak’, the verb stem vowel *y* disappears, e.g. *kynkanon* ‘he says’, *kynkatan* ‘he’ll say’.

The prefix *kyt-* combines with the stem vowel *y* to *ky-*, e.g. *kykataka* ‘you (singular) and I shall say’, *kykai* ‘do not say!’.

In the case of forms with first person subject the syllable *wy-* is often left unpronounced, e.g. *wykaje* or *kaje* ‘I say’, *wykataka* or *kataka* ‘I’ll say’. If the syllable *wy* is stressed, it does not disappear, e.g. *wykai* ‘I said a short time ago’.

Being a middle verb, (w)yka cannot be combined with an object. However, it is the normal verb to accompany direct speech, e.g. *Irùpa man*, *kynkanon*. ‘“All right”, he says.’

2.10.12 The nominal verb stem

Some suffixes that are combined with nouns, may also be combined with verb stems. In such combinations of verb stem and nominal suffixes, the verb stem may

¹⁵⁴ There are some (or many) younger Caribs who say *wài* instead of *wèi*, which others find incorrect or even ridiculous.

¹⁵⁵ These forms may be explained as having their origin in a lost final syllable *-my*. The aspectual suffix *-tamy* (see 2.10.8) may be related to this verb stem (w)yto*my*.

be considered a noun. The nominal suffixes that occur in nominal verb forms include the stem extension suffixes *-po* ‘good quality’ and *-`to* ‘absence’ (see 2.8.7), the possessive suffixes *-no*, *-ry*, *-ty* and *-`po* (see 2.8.1), the plural suffix *-kon* (see 2.8.2) and what was called the ‘inflectional’ suffix *-mpo* (see 2.8.8). The following details need to be mentioned.

-po The stem extension suffix *-po* ‘good quality’, which may be used in combination with a noun stem without any other suffix, seems to be restricted to use in combination with the adjectivizing suffixes *-re* (with prefix *ty-*; see 2.17.1) and *-`pa* (with prefix *i-*; see 2.17.2) when it is combined with a verb stem. Other forms are probably avoided because of the confusion with the suffix *-po* ‘cause to’. Examples with a transitive, an intransitive and a middle verb (mark the ambiguity in *enepòpa* and *onepòpa*):

<i>ene</i>	‘see’	<i>tanepore</i>	‘good to see, popular’
		<i>enepòpa</i>	(1) ‘not good to see, unpopular’ (2) ‘not caused to be seen’
		<i>tywonepore</i>	‘fine looking’
		<i>onepòpa</i>	(1) ‘not fine looking’ (2) ‘not causing oneself to be seen’
<i>emamy</i>	‘live’	<i>tamampore</i>	‘living well’
		<i>emampòpa</i>	‘not living well’
<i>(w)ai</i>	‘become’	<i>tywaipore</i>	‘nice, fine, agreeable’
		<i>aipòpa</i>	‘ugly’

-`to As with nouns, the suffix *-`to*, when combined with a verb stem, seems to occur only in possessive forms, which include a nominal possessive suffix *-ry*. The nominal plural suffix *-kon* may also occur. Examples:

<i>ikupitòry</i>	<i>ikupitòrykon</i>
i- kupi -`to -ry	i- kupi -`to -ry -kon
3- bathe -without -possc	3- bathe -without -possc -pln
‘his non-bathing’	‘their non-bathing’
(i.e.: that he is not being bathed)	(i.e.: that they are not being bathed)

In the case of transitive verbs, the prefix *ni-* may be used, as explained before (see 2.8.5), to distinguish between a possessor that is interpreted as an agent or as a patient. The forms including *ni-*, which need a possessor to be mentioned immediately preceding the prefix *ni-*, do not indicate the verbal action itself as much as the object of the verbal action, e.g.:

inikupitory

i- ni- kupi -`to -ry

3- aeo- bathe -without -poss

‘his non-bathing’ (i.e.: the one he does not bathe)

-ry, -`po With nouns, the suffix *-ry* indicates ‘controlled possession’, and *-`po* ‘uncontrolled or past possession’ (see 2.8.1). Combinations of the verb and these suffixes may more conveniently be called ‘present infinitive’ and ‘past infinitive’. As with nouns, the plural suffix *-kon* may be added to the suffix *-ry* and the plural of *-`po* may be formed by changing *-`po* to *-`san*. Examples:

ikupiry

i- kupi -ry

3- bathe -poss

‘his bathing’

(i.e.: his being bathed)

ikupirykon

i- kupi -ry -kon

3- bathe -poss -pln

‘their bathing’

(i.e.: their being bathed)

ikupipo

i- kupi -`po

3- bathe -possuc

‘his having bathed’

(i.e.: his having been bathed)

ikupisan

i- kupi -`san

3- bathe -possucpl

‘their having bathed’

(i.e.: their having been bathed)

Again, the prefix *ni-* may be used to distinguish between a possessor that is interpreted as an agent or as a patient. And again, the forms including *ni-*, which need a possessor to be mentioned immediately preceding the prefix *ni-*, do not indicate the verbal action itself as much as the object of the verbal action. Examples:

inikupiry

i- ni- kupi -ry

3- aeo- bathe -poss

‘his bathing’

(i.e.: the one he is bathing)

inikupipo

i- ni- kupi -`po

3- aeo- bathe -possuc

‘his having bathed’

(i.e.: the one he has bathed)

Interestingly, these past infinitives are also used as a kind of participles. In the next few examples, the verbal infinitives are not to be interpreted as participles. They still need a possessor being expressed, and in the case of past infinitives of a middle form, the initial *w* of the verbal stem is maintained following the possessor.

Parijs wyino mòko ajumy

Parijs wyino mòko a- jumy

Paris from that 2- father

‘I know your father has come from Paris’

wopypo

(w)opy -`po

come -possuc

sukusa

si- ukuty -ja

1A- know -Tpr

òwa mòkaron ajomorykon tuntàsan sukùsa
a-`wa mòkaron a-omo-ry-kon tunta-`san si-ukuty-ja
2- to those 2- relative -possc -pln arrive -possucpl 1A- know -Tpr
‘I know your relatives have arrived at your place’

òwa mòkaron pitanikon kupìsan sukùsa
a-`wa mòkaron pitani-kon kupi-`san si-ukuty-ja
2- to those child -pln bathe -possucpl 1A- know -Tpr
‘I know those children have been bathed by you’

In the following sentences, though, the past infinitives are used as verbal adjectives or participles, which don’t need a possessor anymore. The absence of a possessor results in the loss of the *w* of middle verb stems, and the prefixation of a meaningless *i-* in the case of intransitive and transitive verb stems. For the expression of a subject forms that include the prefix *ni-* may be used. Compare:

mòko Parijs wyino opýpo ajumy sukùsa
mòko Parijs wyino (w)opy-`po a-jumy si-ukuty-ja
that Paris from come -possuc 2- father 1A- know -Tpr
‘I know your father who has come from Paris’

mòkaron ýwa ituntàsan pitanikon sukùsa
mòkaron y-`wa i-tunta-`san pitani-kon si-ukuty-ja
those 1- to 3ml- arrive -possucpl child -pln 1A- know -Tpr
‘I know the children who have arrived at my place’

mòkaron ikupìsan pitanikon sukùsa
mòkaron i-kupi-`san pitani-kon si-ukuty-ja
those 3ml- bathe -possucpl child -pln 1A- know -Tpr
‘I know the children who have been bathed’

mòkaron anikupìsan pitanikon sukùsa
mòkaron a-ni-kupi-`san pitani-kon si-ukuty-ja
those 2- aeo- bathe -possucpl child -pln 1A- know -Tpr
‘I know the children you have bathed’

-no Nouns that are normally possessed may be affixed with *-nano* in order to create an acceptable non-possessive form (see 2.8.1). The present and past infinitive are possessive forms. To create a non-possessive infinitive, a suffix similar to *-nano*, but not quite the same, i.e. the suffix *-no*, is used. In middle infinitives, the stem initial *w* is absent. Examples:

<i>kupi</i>	‘bathe’	<i>kupino</i>	‘bathing’
		<i>ekupino</i>	‘bathing oneself’
<i>emamy</i>	‘live’	<i>amano</i>	‘life’
<i>(w)ai</i>	‘become’	<i>aino</i>	‘becoming’

In Venezuelan Carib, the suffix *-no* has a plural form *-tono*. Apparently, to both *-no* and *-tono* the postposition *poko* ‘over, at’ may be suffixed in order to create a progressive construction, cf. *(w)ai* ‘be’, *wainopoko* ‘(at) being’, *waitonopoko* ‘(at) being (plural)’.¹⁵⁶ That *poko* has become a suffix is indicated by variant forms in which the first syllable of *poko* is elided or reduced (which would be abnormal if *poko* would still be a separate word), cf. *ena* ‘have, hold’, *(w)ona* ‘hold oneself, work in a garden’, *wonanopoko* ‘gardening’, *wonatonopoko/wonatonoko* ‘gardening (plural)’.¹⁵⁷

-ty The possessive suffix *-ty* is used only with transitive verbs and normally designates a material object instrumentally involved in realizing the action of the verb. Examples:

<i>àkoto</i>	‘impede’	<i>àkototy</i>	‘barricade of ...’
<i>apuru</i>	‘cover’	<i>aputy</i>	‘cover of ...’
<i>my</i>	‘tie’	<i>myty</i>	‘tie of ...’

2.11 Postpositions

A postposition is a part of speech that designates a relation, e.g. *in*, *through*, *because*, etcetera. In Carib, all postpositions need to be preceded by a pronominal prefix, a noun or a noun unit.

The rest of this section is segmented into the following subsections:

- 2.11.1 Adverbial and adnominal forms
- 2.11.2 The prefix *o-*
- 2.11.3 Plural forms
- 2.11.4 Body part nouns as postpositions
- 2.11.5 The suffix *-ro*
- 2.11.6 The suffix *-naka*
- 2.11.7 Noun and verb incorporation

¹⁵⁶ Mosonyi 1982 12.

¹⁵⁷ Mosonyi 1982 46.

2.11.1 Adverbial and adnominal forms

Just like adjectives, postpositions show contrast between an adverbial form, of which the meaning is (also) connected to a verbal process, and an adnominal form, of which the meaning is (solely) connected to a nominal entity. Unlike adjectives, they are all clitics: they need to be preceded by a prefix, a noun, or a unit equivalent to a noun. The difference between adverbial and adnominal forms of postpositions is similar to the difference between adverbial and adnominal forms of adjectives: the adnominal form normally consists of the adverbial form and the suffix *-no*; when the adverbial form ends in *e*, the adnominal form normally replaces the *e* with *an*.

The following list contains the adverbial and adnominal forms of the most frequently used postpositions.

adverbial form		adnominal form
<i>aporito</i>	‘beside, next to’	<i>aporitono</i>
<i>àta</i>	‘in the case of ... being ...’	<i>àtano</i>
<i>ekosa</i>	‘with, near’	<i>ekosano</i>
<i>ena</i>	‘in the arms of’	<i>enano</i>
<i>epo</i>	‘above’	<i>epono</i>
<i>jako</i>	‘when’	<i>jakono</i>
<i>jàta</i>	‘as if he/she/it were’	<i>jàtano</i>
<i>ke</i>	‘with, using’	<i>kan</i>
<i>kòpo</i>	‘more than’	<i>kòpono</i>
<i>maro</i>	‘with, in the company of’	<i>marono</i>
<i>me</i>	‘being, (functioning) as’	<i>man</i>
<i>nota</i>	‘(unvisible) behind’	<i>notano</i>
<i>pàme</i>	‘(acting) like’	<i>pàmene/pàman</i>
<i>pato</i>	‘in the direction of’	<i>patono</i>
<i>pe</i>	‘having, (affected) with’	<i>pan</i>
<i>po</i>	‘at, in, on’	<i>pono</i>
<i>poko</i>	‘over, about’	<i>pokono</i>
<i>pona</i>	‘against’	<i>ponano</i>
<i>pynto</i>	‘in absence of’	<i>pyntono</i>
<i>ràna</i>	‘amidst’	<i>rànano</i>
<i>rato</i>	‘along, beside’	<i>ratono</i>
<i>`se</i>	‘desiring’	<i>`san</i>
<i>sème</i>	‘in spite of’	<i>sèman</i>
<i>ta</i>	‘in’	<i>tano</i>
<i>tùpo</i>	‘on top of’	<i>tùpono</i>
<i>upìno</i>	‘under’	<i>upìnono</i>
<i>uwapo</i>	‘before’	<i>uwapono</i>
<i>`wa</i>	‘for, to’	<i>`wano</i>
<i>wara</i>	‘like’	<i>warano</i>

<i>weto</i>	‘attacking, running toward’	<i>wetono</i>
<i>woneto</i>	‘in the dream of’	<i>wonetono</i>
<i>wyino</i>	‘from, belonging to’	<i>wyinono</i>

The following details concerning certain postpositions are noteworthy:

Monosyllabic postpositions When monosyllabic postpositions are combined with pronominal prefixes, the prefixes carry stress. The stress makes *y-* ‘I’ a pronounced syllable (unstressed word initial *y*’s are not pronounced), and changes *a-* ‘you’ into *o-*. Any inflectional suffixes don’t remove the stress from the first syllable. Examples (with stress indicated by underlining>):

adverbial form		adnominal form	
<i>ta</i>	‘in’	<i><u>ta</u>no</i>	‘in’
<i><u>ya</u>ta</i>	‘in me’	<i><u>ya</u>tano</i>	‘in me’
<i><u>ota</u></i>	‘in you’	<i><u>ota</u>no</i>	‘in you’
<i>po</i>	‘at, in, on’	<i><u>po</u>no</i>	‘at’
<i><u>yo</u>po</i>	‘at me’	<i><u>yo</u>pono</i>	‘at me’
<i><u>opo</u></i>	‘at you’	<i><u>opo</u>no</i>	‘at you’

àta The condition that is expressed by *àta* is a condition implying present or future fulfilment. A condition implying past fulfilment is expressed by means of the suffix combination *-`po-mpo-to* (see 2.17.3). Compare: *jètun pe àta, op`pa kynaitan* ‘if he is ill, he will not come’ (in reference to a possibility of present or future fulfilment) and *jètun pe iwè`pompoto, op`pa nairy* ‘if he would have become ill (in the past), he would not (now) be coming’ (in reference to an unrealized past fulfilment).

jàta The postposition *jàta* ‘as if it were’ mostly occurs in combination with the verb *ekanopy* ‘think (of)’, e.g. *ypiry jàta kakanopyi* ‘I thought you were my brother’. An example without *ekanopy* is: *pàporo yjotyry jàtanokon otykon moro po syja* ‘all things that are mistakenly considered mine I put there’.

me The combination of the adnominal form of *me* ‘(functioning) as’ and the suffix *-mpo* ‘devalued’, i.e. *manympo* (usually in the form of *manompo*), may be used for expressing irreality, e.g.

<i>iwory</i>	<i>manompo</i>	<i>ta</i>
i- wo -ry	me -no -mpo	ta
3- kill -posse	as -adn -dev	in
‘at the moment he would be killed’		

iwory *manompo* *òwa* *man*
i- wo -ry me -no -mpo a- `wa man
3- kill -possc as -adn -dev 2- to (he/she/it)_is
‘you should kill him’

iwory *manompo* *òwa* *kynakon*
i- wo -ry me -no -mpo a- `wa ky- ni- (w)a -kon
3- kill -possc as -adn -dev 2- to alleg- aeo- be -Tpsta
‘you should have killed him’

tùpo The postposition *tùpo* ‘on top of’ varies with *kùpo*, which seems to be preferred when the last consonant of the preceding word is a *t*, e.g. *moro auto kùpo* ‘on that house’. If there is a pronominal prefix, it always carries stress. Compare:

tùpo ‘on top of’ (pronounced as [du(h)po])
yùpo ‘on top of me’ (adverbial form, pronounced as [i?tu(h)po])
otùpo ‘on top of you’ (adverbial form, pronounced as [o?tu(h)po])

tùpono ‘on top of’ (adnominal form, pronounced as [du(h)pono])
yùpono ‘on top of me’ (adnominal form, pronounced as [i?tu(h)pono])
otùpono ‘on top of you’ (adnominal form, pronounced as [o?tu(h)pono])

wyino The postposition *wyino* ‘from, belonging to’ may be suffixed with *-mpo* ‘devalued’. This usually occurs in combination with a verb of moving and a location mentioned preceding the postposition. In the combination the suffix seems to stress or clarify the moving away from the location indicated, e.g.: *Paramuru wyino(mpo) wopyi* ‘I have come from Paramaribo’.

2.11.2 The prefix *o-*

To the postpositions *wara* ‘like’ and *pato* ‘in the direction of’ a prefix *o-*, which designates some kind of symmetry, may be added:

owara ‘the same on both sides’
opato ‘on both sides, in both directions’

The word *owara* also occurs in a combination with *iràna* ‘in the midst of it’. The one word combination *owariràna* ‘between two symmetrical sides of, exactly in the middle of’ may be considered a postposition as well, as indicated by a sentence like *mure owariràna man* ‘it is exactly in the middle of the bench’.

The prefix *o-* probably has its origin in the pronominal prefix *ase-* ‘himself, herself, itself, themselves, each other’ (see 2.7): the same *ase-/o-* variation also occurs in verb forms including the middle prefix like *masenejaton* and *monejaton* from *m-ase-ene-jaton* ‘you see yourselves’ or ‘you see each other’. The stress on the prefix

o- also agrees with a syllable reduction (*owara* arising from *asewara*, just like *monejaton* from *masenejaton*). However, the prefix *o-* differs in meaning from *ase-* when combined with *wara* or *pato*. Compare *asewara* ‘like each other’ and *asepato* ‘in each other’s direction’.

2.11.3 Plural forms

The plural suffix added to the adverbial form of a postposition is *-ine* and is normally used to indicate the plural of a pronominal prefix. The plural suffix with an adnominal form is *-kon*. Examples:

<i>amaro kyǹysan</i>	‘he is going with you (singular)’
<i>amaroine kyǹysan</i>	‘he is going with you (plural)’
<i>amarono kyǹysan</i>	‘your (singular) mate is going’
<i>amaronokon kyǹysan</i>	‘your (plural) mate is going’

In other sentences, the form *amaronokon* might also be interpreted as meaning ‘your (singular) mates’ and ‘your (plural) mates’.

2.11.4 Body part nouns as postpositions

Body part nouns that may also be used as postpositions are: *aina* ‘hand’, *ajàta* ‘arm pit’, *akata* ‘space between legs’, *mota* ‘shoulder’, *ompata* ‘face’, *ympa* ‘shoulder-blade’, *ynkàna* ‘back’, and *ynta* ‘mouth’. As postpositions they have the following form and meaning:

adverbial form		adnominal form
<i>aina</i>	‘in the hands of’	<i>ainano</i>
<i>ejàta</i>	‘under the armpit of’	<i>ejàtano</i>
<i>ekata</i>	‘in the care of’	<i>ekatano</i>
<i>empata</i>	‘before the eyes of’	<i>empatano</i>
<i>mota</i>	‘on the shoulder of’	<i>motano</i>
<i>ympa</i>	‘on the shoulder-blade of’	<i>ympano</i>
<i>ynkàna</i>	‘on the back of’	<i>ynkànano</i>
<i>ynta</i>	‘in the mouth of’	<i>yntano</i>

To some of these postpositions may be added a suffix *-wo*, which seems to mean something like ‘in the general area of’, e.g.:

<i>ynkàna</i>	‘on the back of’	<i>ynkànàwo</i>	‘on the back area of’
<i>mota</i>	‘on the shoulder’	<i>motàwo</i>	‘on the shoulder area of’

The word *esìwo* ‘on the border area of’ seems to include the affix -`wo, too. A word *osi* ‘border’, though, is unknown. On the other hand, the word *asipi* ‘lip’ may be a compound of a word *osi* ‘border’ and *api* ‘red colour’.

2.11.5 The suffix -ro

The suffix -ro, in which the particle *ro* ‘as might be expected’ can be recognized, modifies the meaning of postpositions, e.g.

<i>poko</i>	‘over, about’	<i>pokoro</i>	‘nearest to, next to’
<i>ta</i>	‘in’	<i>taro</i>	‘unto, until’
<i>wara</i>	‘like’	<i>wararo</i>	‘everywhere in’

2.11.6 The suffix -naka

The suffix -naka changes postpositions (just like adjectives; see 2.9) indicating a location into postpositions indicating a direction, e.g.

location		direction
<i>aporito</i>	‘beside, next to’	<i>aporitonaka</i>
<i>pato</i>	‘in the area of’	<i>patonaka</i>
<i>upìno</i>	‘under’	<i>upìnonaka</i>
<i>wyino</i>	‘on the side of’	<i>wyìnonaka</i>
<i>tùpo</i>	‘on top of’	<i>tùponaka</i>

When the suffix -naka is added to postpositions with a final *a*, the syllable *na* is lost, e.g.

<i>aina</i>	‘in the hands of’	<i>ainaka</i>
<i>ena</i>	‘in the arms of’	<i>enaka</i>
<i>ta</i>	‘in’	<i>taka</i>

The combination of the adjective *pòpo* ‘(being) down’ and -naka, may be used as a postposition as well as an adjective, e.g.: *pòponaka nomai* ‘he fell down’, *apòpo-naka wòsa* ‘I come (humbly) before you’.

The postposition *taka* may sometimes contract with a preceding noun having a final *a*, e.g. *tuna taka* or *tunàka* ‘into the water’.

2.11.7 Noun and verb incorporation

Some postpositions may incorporate a noun or a verb stem. Examples of noun incorporation:

<i>onu</i>	‘eye’
<i>ke</i>	‘with’
<i>enuke</i>	‘with the eyes of, with the same eyes as’
<i>apoku</i>	‘excitement’
<i>pe</i>	‘affected with’
<i>apokupe</i>	‘exciting to, agreeable to’
<i>okon</i>	‘heat, aggressiveness’
<i>ta</i>	‘in’
<i>ekonta</i>	‘in the warm proximity of, close to’

The postposition *po* ‘at, in, on’ sometimes incorporates a noun, to which the prefix *ty-* ‘himself’ is then added. There is meaning loss, however, for the resulting word normally designates a point of contact for first and second person as well as for third person, e.g. *tompatàpo nomai* ‘he fell on his face’, *tompatàpo womai* ‘I fell on my face’. Examples of these combinations are:

<i>ainara</i>	‘palm of the hand’	<i>tainaràpo</i>	‘on his hands’
<i>anse</i>	‘behind’	<i>tansèpo</i>	‘on his behind’
<i>arije</i>	‘edge’	<i>tarijèpo</i>	‘on the edge’
<i>òmata</i>	‘hip’	<i>tòmatàpo</i>	‘on his hip’
<i>ompata</i>	‘face’	<i>tompatàpo</i>	‘on his face’
<i>pasa</i>	‘cheek’	<i>typasàpo</i>	‘on his cheek’
<i>pety</i>	‘leg’	<i>typèpo</i>	‘on his lap’
<i>wesen</i>	‘bottom’	<i>tywesèpo</i>	‘on his bottom’

It is not clear how the grave accent, which normally indicates the loss of a syllable, can be explained in these words. It might be connected with the loss of a possessive suffix, although the loss of *-ry* does not normally cause a plosive coda phoneme.

The structure of the word *typerèpo* looks similar, but it is not even clear which noun is included, and the meaning does not seem to indicate a point of contact: ‘(looking) around the corner’. The structure of the word *tawejakùpo* ‘squatting’, too, is not clear.

The postposition *ke* ‘with’ may incorporate a verb stem, e.g.:

<i>amonopy</i>	‘miss’	<i>amonòke</i>	‘not quite enough for’
<i>atoky</i>	‘sting, prick’	<i>atòke</i>	‘hateful to’
<i>ene</i>	‘see’	<i>eneke</i>	‘looking similar to’

2.12 Particles

A particle is a part of speech that designates a (usually quite complex) circumstance, e.g. *already, again, yet, maybe*, etcetera.

In the Carib language all original Carib particles except *oro* ‘please’ (which may be an old Spanish loanword, meaning ‘I pray, I ask’) are unchangeable and occur following another word unit (see 2.19). The meaning of a particle is connected to the meaning of a preceding word unit or to the whole sentence.

The most common particles in the Carib language are:

<i>èka</i>	‘in fact, actually (i.e.: thinking about it, it flashes back into my mind)’
<i>erapa</i>	‘too, as well’ (usually in the form <i>enapa</i> or <i>enàa</i>)
<i>janon</i>	‘thinking of the past’
<i>jo</i>	‘as they say’ (or: a variant of <i>ro</i> ?)
<i>kapyn</i>	‘not (but something else)’
<i>`kare</i>	‘of course (sarcastically)’
<i>kàtu</i>	‘maybe’
<i>ko</i>	‘with some insistence’
<i>`ko</i>	‘poor, insignificant’
<i>kònnon</i>	‘too bad, unfortunately’
<i>`kopore</i>	‘more’
<i>kore</i>	‘astonishingly’
<i>koro</i>	‘please, do’
<i>kòwu</i>	‘finally, at last’
<i>`kuru</i>	‘as people say’
<i>`mi</i>	‘late, passed-away’
<i>myre</i>	‘unbelievably’
<i>nàka</i>	‘apparently’
<i>nànen</i>	‘as yet’
<i>`nare</i>	‘I wouldn’t know, you tell me’
<i>`ne</i>	‘exactly’
<i>non</i>	‘for a while’
<i>nònnon</i>	‘for a little while’
<i>noro</i>	‘still’
<i>pai</i>	‘maybe’
<i>païro</i>	‘as well, even’
<i>pore</i>	‘above all things, pre-eminently’
<i>rapa</i>	‘again’ (usually in the form of <i>ràa</i>)
<i>ro</i>	‘as might be expected’
<i>ròkon</i>	‘yet only’
<i>ròmun</i>	‘then, to continue the reasoning’ (usually in the form of <i>rompo</i> or <i>jompo</i>)
<i>roten</i>	‘just’

<i>rypo</i>	‘more or less, not quite’
<i>`su</i>	‘enormous’
<i>te</i>	‘but’
<i>terapa</i>	‘already’ (usually in the form of <i>teràa</i>)
<i>tiro</i>	‘ostensibly’
<i>tyre</i>	‘I don’t think you will do it, but you just might’
<i>wane</i>	‘I forgot’
<i>waty</i>	‘not’

In two articles,¹⁵⁸ Hoff discusses Carib particles as he knew them in the western Surinamese Carib dialect. Many of them occur in all other dialects, with similar or identical meanings (*kapyn*, *`kare*, *kàtu*, *`kuru*, *nànen*, *`nare*, *`ne*, *pore*, *rapa*, *roten*, *rypo*, *terapa*, *ro*, *te*, *waty*), although there may be slight formal differences (*`kare* ~ *kare*, *kàtu* ~ *kàty*, *`kuru* ~ *kere*, *rapa* ~ *ropa*, *terapa* ~ *teropa*). Others occur in at least one other dialect (*èka*, *erapa*, *kònon*, *kopore*, *kore*, *kòwu*, *nàka*, *noro*, *pairo*, *ròkon*, *tiro*, *wane*). Some of Hoff’s particles I would rather interpret as two particles (*painare* ~ *pai`nare*, *tèka* ~ *te`èka*, *rorypo* ~ *ro rypo*). As far as I could check, Hoff has described quite well the meanings of the particles he discusses, although in some cases I understand the meaning to be slightly different (e.g. *pairo* rather ‘even’ than ‘as well’).¹⁵⁹

A small set of loanwords taken from the Surinamese language which may be classified as particles in Carib (if not as a new word class of conjunctions) is restricted to a sentence or word unit initial position:¹⁶⁰

<i>bifosi/bifo</i>	‘before’ (cf. Sr <i>bifosi/bifo</i> , En <i>before</i>)
<i>bikasi/bika/kasi</i>	‘because’ (cf. Sr <i>bikasi/bika</i> , En <i>because</i>)
<i>dan</i>	‘(and) then’ (cf. Sr <i>dan</i> , N <i>dan</i>)
<i>efi</i>	‘if’ (cf. Sr <i>efi</i> , En <i>if</i>)
<i>ma</i>	‘but’ (cf. Sr <i>ma</i> , N <i>maar</i>)
<i>ofu</i>	‘or’ (cf. Sr <i>ofu</i> , N <i>of</i>)
<i>so</i>	‘so’ (cf. Sr <i>so</i> , En <i>so</i> , N <i>zo</i>)
<i>soso</i>	‘just’ (cf. Sr <i>soso</i> , En <i>just</i> , N <i>juist</i>)
<i>taki</i>	‘that’ (cf. Sr <i>taki</i> , En <i>talk</i>)
<i>te</i>	‘till’ (cf. Sr <i>te</i> , En <i>till</i>)

¹⁵⁸ Hoff 1986 and Hoff 1990.

¹⁵⁹ Even though I find Hoff’s discussion of the meaning of individual particles quite to the point, I am not at all convinced by Hoff’s view that the particles should be placed in grids on the basis of semantic similarities and oppositions like ‘integrative’, ‘individuating’, ‘positive’, ‘negative’, ‘extraspersive’, ‘introspective’.

¹⁶⁰ Although some of them may occur quite frequently in spoken texts, most Caribs are aware they are loanwords, and are not happy to see them in written texts.

Some particles appear to be combinations of two particles: *kònnon* (from: *kòwu* and *non*), *ʔkopore* ‘more’ (from: *ʔko* and *pore*), *koro* ‘please, do’ (from: *ko* and *ro*), *nònnon* ‘for a little while’ (from: *non* and *non*), *païro* ‘as well’ (from: *paï* and *ro*), *terapa* (from: *te* and *rapa*). It is difficult, though, to understand their meanings as the sum of the meanings of the parts, except maybe in the case of *nònnon*.

Some combinations of particles have special meanings, e.g. *ʔne kàtu ràa* ‘additionally’, *ʔne ro* ‘true, real’.

The following details concerning individual particles are noteworthy:

ʔko The particle *ʔko* ‘poor, insignificant’ likes to attach itself to preceding nouns, e.g. *tamùpo* ‘old grandfather’ and *tamùpòko* ‘old man’,¹⁶¹ *amyija* ‘young woman’ and *amyijàko* ‘girl’, *myre* ‘child’ and *myrèkòko* ‘boy’.

kapyn/waty The difference between *kapyn* ‘not’ and *waty* ‘not’ is that *kapyn* is contrastive: it implies a substitute for the denied element (‘not *x*, but *y*’), while *waty* does not imply such a substitute. Compare: *kawo kapyn man, pòpo te man* ‘he is not upstairs, but downstairs’ and *kawo waty kynemanjan* ‘he does not live upstairs’.

ʔnare The particle *ʔnare* ‘I wouldn’t know, you tell me’ may occur sentence initially (i.e. non-enclitically) with commands, implying politeness, e.g.: *ʔnare eneko* ‘look at him/her/it, please!’.¹⁶²

oro The particle *oro* ‘I pray’ is restricted in use to forms with near and far temporality, e.g. *oro senei* ‘please, let me see it!’, *oro nònen* ‘please, let him come!’

2.13 Numerals

A numeral is a part of speech that designates a number or a quantity, e.g. *two*, *third*, *some*, *all*, etcetera.

The rest of this is segmented into the following subsections:

- 2.13.1 Cardinal numbers
- 2.13.2 Ordinal numbers
- 2.13.3 Indefinite numbers
- 2.13.4 The numeral *òtoro*
- 2.13.5 Suffixation with *-mpo-to* ‘-fold’

¹⁶¹ The *u* in *tamùpo* and *tamùpòko* is not pronounced, and the first syllable is stressed.

¹⁶² Sentence initially the pronunciation of *ʔnare* varies: I have often heard [n̥are], but, to my surprise, I also encountered [ʔn̥are]. When it occurs enclitically, the pronunciation usually is [ʔn̥are].

2.13.1 Cardinal numbers

Like adjectives and postpositions, cardinal numbers may have an adverbial form and an adnominal form. However, the more phrase-like a number is, the less acceptable the adnominal form is. In the following list the Carib cardinal numbers are shown in their adverbial and adnominal forms, as far as they are known to be in use:

adverbial form	meaning	adnominal form
<i>òwin</i>	‘1’	<i>òwino</i>
<i>oko</i>	‘2’	<i>okono</i>
<i>oruwa</i>	‘3’	<i>oruwano</i>
<i>okupàen</i>	‘4’	<i>okupàeno</i>
<i>ainatone</i>	‘5’	<i>ainatoneno</i>
<i>òwin-tòima</i>	‘6’	<i>òwin-tòimano</i>
<i>oko-tòima</i>	‘7’	<i>oko-tòimano</i>
<i>oruwa-tòima</i>	‘8’	<i>oruwa-tòimano</i>
<i>okupàen-tòima</i>	‘9’	<i>okupàen-tòimano</i>
<i>ainapatoro</i>	‘10’	<i>ainapatorono</i>
<i>atonèpu</i>	‘15’	<i>atonèpuno</i>
<i>òwin-karìna</i>	‘20’	<i>òwin-karìnano</i>
<i>oko-karìna</i>	‘40’	<i>oko-karìnano</i>
<i>oruwa-karìna</i>	‘60’	<i>oruwa-karìnano</i>
<i>okupàen-karìna</i>	‘80’	<i>okupàen-karìnano</i>
<i>ainatone-karìna</i>	‘100’	<i>ainatone-karìnano</i>
<i>òwin-tòima-karìna</i>	‘120’	<i>òwin-tòima-karìnano</i>
<i>oko-tòima-karìna</i>	‘140’	<i>oko-tòima-karìnano</i>
<i>oruwa-tòima-karìna</i>	‘160’	<i>oruwa-tòima-karìnano</i>
<i>okupàen-tòima-karìna</i>	‘180’	<i>okupàen-tòima-karìnano</i>
<i>ainapatoro-karìna</i>	‘200’	<i>ainapatoro-karìnano</i>
<i>atonèpu-karìna</i>	‘300’	<i>atonèpu-karìnano</i>

Using the word *itùponaka* ‘on top of it’ intervening numbers may be formed, e.g.

<i>ainapatoro itùponaka òwin</i>	‘11’
<i>ainapatoro itùponaka oko-tòima</i>	‘17’
<i>oruwa-karìna itùponaka oruwa</i>	‘63’
<i>atonèpu-karìna itùponaka okupàen-karìna</i>	‘380’

The number system is based on the fingers and toes of the human body. The number *ainatone* ‘5’ is a compound of *aina* ‘hand’ and *atone* ‘on one side’, and *ainapatoro* is a compound of *aina* and *opatoro* ‘on both sides’. In the numbers ‘6’ to ‘9’ the element *tòima* appears to be a contraction of *tywopyima* ‘crossed over (to the other side)’. In the case of ‘15’ the toes of one foot are added to the ten fingers (cf. *atone*

‘on one side’ and *pupu* ‘foot’) and from ‘20’ onwards complete Caribs, having ten fingers and ten toes, may be used in counting (cf. *Karìna* ‘Carib person’). The number system is not in use for complex or in many cases even simple calculations. Not many Caribs can count further than ‘10’ or ‘20’, using the Carib number system. Loan words replace Carib numerals.

In contrast with the adverbial forms of adjectives and postpositions, the adverbial forms of numerals are often used where we might have expected adnominal forms, e.g.:

<i>oko kurita</i>	‘two days’
<i>oruwa pitanikon maro</i>	‘with three children’

However, in a position that is clearly adnominal, like between a deictic pronoun and a noun, preference is given to the adnominal form, although even there the adverbial form is not rejected. Compare:

<i>mòkaron oruwanokon wokryjan</i>	‘those three men’
<i>mòkaron oruwa wokryjan (?)</i>	‘those three men’

The adnominal form *òwino* may be translated with ‘only’, and the particle *’ko* ‘poor, insignificant’ is often added to convey the idea that it is not much, e.g. *mòko òwino òme* or *mòko òwino ’ko òme* ‘your only child’. The expression *òwino me*, which is used for ‘once, one day’ usually occurs in the variant form *awino me*.

Apart from *oko* ‘two’ a word *okororo* ‘both’ occurs. The word *akono* ‘partner’ seems to be related to *okono*, the adnominal form of *oko*.

The particle *pai* ‘maybe’ may be used to form a phrase indicating the repetitious recurrence of the same number, e.g.

<i>òwin òwin pai</i>	<i>kynòsaton</i>
<i>òwin òwin pai</i>	ky- ni- (w)opy -jaton
one one maybe	alleg- aeo- come -Tprpl
‘one by one they come’	

<i>oko oko pai</i>	<i>kynòsatokon</i>
<i>oko oko pai</i>	ky- ni- (w)opy -jatokon
two two maybe	alleg- aeo- come -Tpstpl
‘they came in pairs’	

2.13.2 Ordinal numbers

Ordinal numbers are formed by adding a possessive suffix to an adnominal form of a numeral. All adnominal forms begin with a vowel, and all possessive forms have an initial *j*. Very complex numerals (like those including *itùponaka*) seem to have no

possessive form. For the simpler forms the following list shows the adnominal cardinal numerals and their possessive forms:

	adnominal form	possessive form
'2'	<i>okono</i>	<i>jokonory</i>
'3'	<i>oruwano</i>	<i>joruwanyory</i>
'4'	<i>okupàeno</i>	<i>jokupàenyory</i>
'5'	<i>ainatoneno</i>	<i>jainatonenyory</i>
'6'	<i>òwin-tòimano</i>	<i>jòwin-tòimanyory</i>
'7'	<i>oko-tòimano</i>	<i>joko-tòimanyory</i>
'8'	<i>oruwa-tòimano</i>	<i>joruwa-tòimanyory</i>
'9'	<i>okupàen-tòimano</i>	<i>jokupàen-tòimanyory</i>
'10'	<i>ainapatorono</i>	<i>jainapatoronyory</i>
'20'	<i>òwin-karìna</i>	<i>jòwin-karìnanyory</i>
'40'	<i>oko-karìna</i>	<i>joko-karìnanyory</i>
'60'	<i>oruwa-karìna</i>	<i>joruwa-karìnanyory</i>
'80'	<i>okupàen-karìna</i>	<i>jokupàen-karìnanyory</i>
'100'	<i>ainatone-karìna</i>	<i>jainatone-karìnanyory</i>
'120'	<i>òwin-tòima-karìna</i>	<i>jòwin-tòima-karìnanyory</i>
'140'	<i>oko-tòima-karìna</i>	<i>joko-tòima-karìnanyory</i>
'160'	<i>oruwa-tòima-karìna</i>	<i>joruwa-tòima-karìnanyory</i>
'180'	<i>okupàen-tòima-karìna</i>	<i>jokupàen-tòima-karìnanyory</i>
'200'	<i>ainapatoro-karìna</i>	<i>jainapatoro-karìnanyory</i>
'300'	<i>atonèpu-karìna</i>	<i>jatonèpu-karìnanyory</i>

The possessor by necessity is a group, indicated by a pronoun, a pronominal prefix plus a plural suffix or a noun unit, e.g.:

<i>mòkaron</i>	<i>jokonory</i>	<i>mòko</i>	<i>ijoruwanyorykon</i>
mòkaron	oko -no -ry	mòko	i- oruwa -no -ry -kon
those	two -adn -possc	that	3- three -adn -possc -pln
'the second one of them'		'the third one of them'	
<i>mòko</i>	<i>nàna jokupàenyory</i>	<i>mòko</i>	<i>kyjainatonenyorykon</i>
mòko	nàna okupàen -no -ry	mòko	ky- ainatone -no -ry -kon
that	we four -adn -possc	that	1+2- five -adn -possc -pln
'the fourth one of them and me'		'the fifth one of you all and me'	

The more complex the form of a cardinal number, the less known or possible the ordinal number is. Some Carib people may only know ordinal numbers for the numbers '2', '3', and '4'.

For 'first', *koromono*, the adnominal form of *koromo* 'at first, in the beginning', is used.

2.13.3 Indefinite numerals

There are four indefinite numbers: *amu* or *amy* 'a', *pyime* 'many', *moky* 'very many' and *pàporo* 'all'. The word *amu* 'a' has a plural form *amukon* 'some'. The word *pyime* has an adnominal form *pyiman* or *pyimano* (see 2.9). The words *moky* 'very many' and *pàporo* 'all' do not have adnominal forms; they are always used adverbially.

2.13.4 The numeral *òtoro*

The numeral *òtoro* 'unknown number' deserves to be mentioned separately. It may be used when, for one reason or another, one cannot or will not mention an exact number, e.g.:

<i>òtoro</i>	<i>`ko</i>	<i>waty</i>
unknown_number	insignificant	not
'not an insignificant number' (i.e.: 'a lot')		

By combining *òtoro* with the insisting particle *ko* one may ask a question about quantity, e.g.:

<i>òtoro</i>	<i>ko</i>	<i>epety</i>	<i>nan?</i>
òtoro	ko	i- epe -ty	nan
unknown_number	insistantly	3- price -possce	(he/she/it)_is?
'how much does it cost?'			

2.13.5 Suffixation with *-mpoto*

By suffixation with *-mpoto* (which may be analyzed as a combination of the suffix *-mpo* 'devalued' and the adjectivizing suffix *-to*; see 2.17.3), a cardinal number or an indefinite numeral may become an adjective, indicating a number of times. Examples:

<i>òwin</i>	'1'	<i>òwimpoto</i>	'once'
<i>oko</i>	'2'	<i>okompoto</i>	'twice'
<i>ainapatoro</i>	'10'	<i>ainapatorompoto</i>	'ten times'
<i>pyime</i>	'many'	<i>pyimempoto</i>	'often'
<i>òtoro</i>	'unknown number'	<i>òtorompoto</i>	'a number of times'

Adnominal forms have the suffix *-no*, and only occur used as a noun, i.e. as part of a possessive form that designates a time out of a number of times, e.g.:

<i>òwimpoto</i>	‘once’
<i>ijòwimpotonory</i>	‘the first time’
<i>okompoto</i>	‘twice’
<i>ijokompotonory</i>	‘the second time’
<i>oruwampoto</i>	‘three times’
<i>ijoruwampotonory</i>	‘the third time’
<i>òwin-karinampoto</i>	‘twenty times’
<i>ijòwin-karinampotonory</i>	‘the twentieth time’

2.14 Interjections

An interjection is a part of speech that designates an exclamation, e.g. *okay!*, *no!*, *hush!*, *ouch!*, *John!*, etc.). In Carib, an interjection may be a vocative, an onomatopoeic word, or yet some other word. Accordingly, the rest of this section is segmented into the following subsections:

- 2.14.1 Vocatives
- 2.14.2 Onomatopoeic words
- 2.14.3 Other interjections

2.14.1 Vocatives

A Carib vocative is a word that is only used as a term of address. The most frequent vocatives are listed below. For comparison, terms of reference (i.e. expressions used to speak about a person instead of to a person) are listed to the right, in parentheses. All terms of reference are listed in their first person possessive forms (e.g. *yruì* ‘my older brother’). For the vocatives that do not seem to indicate kinship, i.e. *itòmý* ‘young man’, *sùwi* ‘young lady’, *týwo* ‘sir’, reference terms like *myrèkòko* ‘young man’, *amyija* ‘young lady’ and *wokýry* ‘man’ might be used.

<i>itòmý</i>	‘young man’	
<i>jaja</i>	‘older brother’	(<i>yruì</i>)
<i>jawo</i>	‘uncle’ (usually replaced by <i>jaja</i>)	(<i>ykàtopo</i>)
<i>koki</i>	‘(younger) brother / boy’	(<i>ypiry</i>)
<i>màje</i>	‘(possible) wife of my brother’	(<i>yjeruty</i>)
<i>nòsano</i>	‘mother-in-law’	(<i>ýme-notý</i>)
<i>òpi</i>	‘aunt’ (short for <i>wòpy</i>)	(<i>yjawòpyry</i>)
<i>papa</i>	‘dad’	(<i>yjumý</i>)
<i>pipi</i>	‘grandma’	(<i>ynotý</i>)
<i>isòne</i>	‘(younger) sister / girl’	(<i>ypity</i>)
<i>sùwi</i>	‘young lady’	
<i>tamùsano</i>	‘father-in-law’	(<i>ýme-tamuru</i>)

<i>Tamusi</i>	‘God’	(<i>ytamusiry</i>)
<i>tata</i>	‘mom’	(<i>ysano</i>)
<i>tusi</i>	‘grandpa’ (short for <i>tamusi</i>)	(<i>ytamuru</i>)
<i>tỳwo</i>	‘sir’	
<i>wàwa</i>	‘older sister’	(<i>ypairy</i>)

Other expressions that may be used as a term of address are not real vocatives, since the same expressions may be used as a term of reference. Nevertheless, since it might be useful to see all kinship terms in the same subsection, a list of other kinship terms of address (and reference) is given here (with first person prefixes):

<i>yjejatono</i>	‘my younger relative, married to a sister of my wife’
<i>yjemyiry</i>	‘my daughter’
<i>yjuntj</i>	‘my older relative, married to a sister of my wife’
<i>ỳme</i>	‘my child’
<i>ymòwusary</i>	‘my wife’s sister, my husband’s brother’ (also pronounced as <i>ymokusary</i>)
<i>ymuru</i>	‘my son’
<i>ypamy</i>	‘my wife’s brother, my sister’s husband’
<i>ypary</i>	‘my grandchild’
<i>yparimy</i>	‘my son-in-law’
<i>yparysano</i>	‘my daughter-in-law’
<i>ypasen</i>	‘my (marriageable) niece’
<i>ypatymyn</i>	‘my (marriageable) nephew’
<i>yatakano</i>	‘my sister’s daughter, my (possible) wife’

Some vocatives may occur as part of a term of address (e.g. *wàwa yino* ‘husband of older sister’, i.e. ‘brother-in-law’). Talking to relatives, vocatives may also be used as terms of reference (e.g. *wàwa nyton* ‘older sister went away’).

One more remark regarding the use and meaning of terms of address: in principle any human being may be addressed with one of the terms of address listed above, if the following rules are kept in mind:

(a) all persons who are or are considered to be two generations older may be addressed with *tusi* and *pipi*, and all persons who are or are considered to be two generations younger may be addressed with *ypary*.

(b) all brothers of a father and all sisters of a mother are addressed with *papa* and *tata*, and their children are addressed as brothers (*jaja* or *koki*) and sisters (*wàwa* or *isòne*), with whom one may not be married.

(c) all brothers of a mother and all sisters of a father and likewise all men and women who are or are considered to be one generation older and whose children one may take in marriage, are addressed with *jawo* and *òpi*, and their children with *ypamy* and *màje*.

(d) a man and his wife's sister or his brother's wife call each other *ymòwusary* and their children call them *papa* and *tata* and they address each others's children as their own children; a man calls his wife's sister's husband *yjunty* if the speaker is younger and *yjejatono* if he is older.

(e) the forms of address *itòmý* and *sùwi* are used when the speaker is older than the addressed person, but considers *koki* and *isòne* too impolite.

2.14.2 Onomatopoeic words

Examples of onomatopoeic words are:

<i>kyrenkyren</i>	'jingle-jingle'
<i>pasai</i>	'splash'
<i>pikumpikun</i>	'swish-swish'
<i>pororo</i>	'guzzle-guzzle'
<i>pujumpujun</i>	'swing-swing, wobble-wobble'
<i>sonson</i>	'sop-sop'
<i>syryry</i>	'slide-slide'
<i>topow</i>	'plop, flop'
<i>tun</i>	'boom'

Such onomatopoeic words may change into transitive verbs by adding a suffix *-ka* (see 2.18.2).

2.14.3 Other interjections

As examples of interjections that are not considered to be terms of address or onomatopoeic expressions, may be mentioned:

<i>àa</i>	'yes!'
<i>aha</i>	'okay!'
<i>aìne</i>	'is not it?'
<i>kaitan</i>	'bah, how dirty, how filthy!'
<i>myry</i>	'look at that!'
<i>ran</i>	'man!'
<i>ri</i>	'woman!'
<i>se</i>	'hey!' (said to men)
<i>sena</i>	'nota bene!'
<i>ten</i>	'don't ask me!'
<i>to</i>	'come on!'
<i>uwa</i>	'no!'
<i>wo</i>	'hey!' (said to women)
<i>ykyjy</i>	'ouch!' (with stress on the first and even more on the final syllable)

A Carib grammar (continued)

Third part: Transpositions

2.15 Introduction

A transposition is a movement of a lexical unit from one part of speech to another, usually by means of an affix. For instance, in English, the suffix *-er* nominalizes the verb *bake* to *baker*, the suffix *-y* adjectivizes the noun *rock* to *rocky*, and the suffix *-en* verbalizes the adjective *hard* to *harden*.

In the next few sections we'll discuss the Carib affixes (in fact, suffixes) that cause the part of speech to which the affixed lexical unit belongs to differ from the part of speech to which the resulting lexical unit belongs. We'll distinguish (a) nominalizations (see 2.16), (b) adjectivizations (see 2.17), and (c) verbalizations (see 2.18).

2.16 Nominalizations

A nominalization may be a transposition of a verb or an adjective. The rest of this section is segmented into the following subsections:

- 2.16.1 The suffixes *-to*, *-nen*, *-toto*, *-my* and *-topo*
- 2.16.2 Nominalized adjectives

2.16.1 The suffixes *-to*, *-nen*, *-toto*, *-my* and *-topo*

There are five suffixes that are used to transform a verb into a noun. They are not combined with possessive suffixes, nor with the prefix *ni-*. The resulting nouns could be considered to indicate the subject of the verbal action, (*-to*, *-nen* with transitive verbs, *-toto* with intransitive and middle verbs), the object (*-my*, always combined with a prefix *ty-*) and an indirect object (*-topo*). Examples:

<i>kupi</i>	‘bathe’ (verb stem)
<i>kupito</i>	‘someone who likes to bathe people’
<i>ikupinen</i>	‘someone who bathes him’
<i>ekupitoto</i>	‘someone who bathes himself’
<i>tykupimy</i>	‘what needs to be bathed’
<i>kupitopo</i>	‘means to bathe, place to bathe’

The following details are worth mentioning:

-to Nouns produced by adding the suffix *-to* to the stem of a transitive stem seem to belong to the same type of nouns that we discussed as ‘adjectival nouns’

(see 2.8.3).¹⁶³ They have the same plural suffix *-non*. They have no possessive form. The meaning does not indicate as much the subject of the verbal action as a subject who likes to be involved in that kind of action. Examples:

<i>ene</i>	‘see’
<i>aneto</i>	‘one who likes to see, curious person’
<i>emepa</i>	‘teach’
<i>amepato</i>	‘one who likes to teach’

-nen Combinations of the stem of a transitive verb and the suffix *-nen* are usually possessive forms, needing to be preceded by a prefix or a noun unit indicating the object of the verbal action. Non-possessive forms seem to exist only in some cases: forms like *anenen* ‘person who sees someone or something’ or *kupinen* ‘person who bathes someone or something’ are commonly rejected, but *amepanen* ‘teacher’ may be used. There is no suffix indicating possession. In plural forms *-nen* changes into *-namon*. Examples:

<i>emepa</i>	‘teach’
<i>amepanen</i>	‘teacher’
<i>emepanen</i>	‘his teacher’
<i>emepanamon</i>	‘their teacher, his teachers, their teachers’

-toto An intransitive or middle verb stem combined with the suffix *-toto* indicates the subject of an intransitive or middle verbal action. In plural forms *-toto* changes into *-tonon*. Examples:

<i>uwa</i>	‘dance’	<i>uwatoto</i>	‘one who dances, dancer’
		<i>uwatonon</i>	‘ones who dance, dancers’
<i>(w)opy</i>	‘come’	<i>òtoto</i>	‘one who comes, coming (person)’
		<i>òtonon</i>	‘ones who come, coming (people)’

-my The combination of the verbal stem and the suffix *-my* are prefixed with *ty-*. The resulting form designates an entity that is the object of the verbal action. The prefix *ty-* seems to block any other prefixes (cf. 2.17.1), and in agreement with this, possessive forms are generally rejected, although some frequently used words in which the feeling for the verbal origin of the word is more or less lost, may have a

¹⁶³ A difference, however, is that adjectival nouns (some of which end in *-to*, *too*) are combined with the postposition *me* ‘(functioning) as’, whereas formations of a verb stem and the suffix *-to* are not. Compare: *poto me mana* ‘you are big’, *penato me man* ‘it is old’, but *aneto mana* ‘you are curious’, *amepato mana* ‘you like teaching’.

possessive form (e.g.: *tonomy* ‘what is being eaten, animal’, *itonomyry* ‘his animal’). In plural forms the suffix *-kon* is used (e.g.: *tonomykon* ‘animals’).

Verb stems that reduce their final syllable before a suffix that does not begin with a plosive coda phoneme, do not reduce that syllable preceding the suffix *-my*. (Evidence from related languages¹⁶⁴ shows that *-my* must originally have been *-semy*, which explains the absence of syllable reduction in the verbal stem.) Examples:

<i>kapy</i>	‘make’	<i>tykapyry</i>	‘product’
<i>epekaty</i>	‘buy’	<i>tapekatyry</i>	‘merchandise’
<i>ankoky</i>	‘chew’	<i>tankokymy</i>	‘what is being chewed’
<i>amomy</i>	‘bring inside’	<i>tamomyry</i>	‘what is being brought inside’
<i>etapurur</i>	‘cover up, close’	<i>tatururymy</i>	‘what is being closed’

-topo A verb stem combined with the suffix *-topo* indicates an entity that is indirectly involved in the verbal action, usually an instrument or a place. There is no suffix indicating possession. In plural forms *-topo* changes into *-tòkon*. Examples:

<i>emamy</i>	‘live’
<i>amantopo</i>	‘place for living, village’
<i>amantòkon</i>	‘villages’
<i>emantopo</i>	‘his village’
<i>emantòkon</i>	‘their village, his villages, their villages’

2.16.2 Nominalized adjectives

The adnominal form of an adjective may be used as or is changed into a nominal form. This is clear when it is suffixed by *-ry*, the possessive suffix that normally combines with noun stems. Compare:

<i>kawo</i>	‘high’ (adverbial form)
<i>kawono</i>	‘high’ (adnominal form)
<i>kawonory</i>	‘height’ (possessive form)
<i>kurita</i>	‘during the day’ (adverbial form)
<i>kuritano</i>	‘during the day’ (adnominal form)
<i>kuritanory</i>	‘day’ (possessive form)

¹⁶⁴ Compare Trio *t...-se(my)*, Meira 1999, 173. In Guyana, I heard a Carib word *tanàsen* ‘food’, apparently a variant of *tanapyry* (cf. *enapy* ‘eat’), which also points to an original suffix *-semy*.

<i>tyse</i>	‘far away’ (adverbial form)
<i>tyseño</i>	‘far away’ (adnominal form)
<i>tyseñory</i>	‘distance, remoteness’ (possessive form)

Adjectives ending in *-e* may form an adnominal or nominalized form by changing the *-e* into *an*. In the possessive form, *-an* changes into *-ary*. Compare:

<i>samane</i>	‘slanting’ (adverbial form)
<i>samanan</i>	‘slanting’ (adnominal form)
<i>samanary</i>	‘slantingness’ (possessive form)
<i>sawòne</i>	‘light, not heavy’ (adverbial form)
<i>sawònan</i>	‘light, not heavy’ (adnominal form)
<i>sawònary</i>	‘lightness’ (possessive form)

As explained before (see 2.13.2), adnominal forms of numerals may be suffixed with a possessive suffix, which allows them to be used as some kind of ordinal number, e.g.:

<i>oko</i>	‘two’
<i>okono</i>	‘two’ (adnominal or nominalized form)
<i>jokonory</i>	‘second one of ...’ (possessive form)

2.17 Adjectivizations

Adjectivations may be transpositions of verbs, nouns and numerals. Because of the different formation possibilities the rest of this section is segmented into the following subsections:

- 2.17.1 The suffixes *-ke*, *-re*, *-ne* and *-je*
- 2.17.2 The suffixes *-pa*, *-tòme*, *-sene* and *-mene*
- 2.17.3 The suffix *-to*
- 2.17.4 The suffixes *-me* and *-pe*

2.17.1 The suffixes *-ke*, *-re*, *-ne* and *-je*

The suffixes *-ke*, *-re*, *-ne* and *-je* may all occur in two ways. (a) In adjectives, they are combined with a prefix *ty-*, which has the same form as the anaphoric third person prefix, and may very well be the same in origin (cf. *tymarijary ke kynikotojan* ‘he is cutting it with his knife’, and *tymarijake man* ‘he is with knife’, i.e. ‘he has a knife’), but if so, it has lost its regular meaning and seems to have little more use than shutting off the initial part of the word for other prefixes or a preceding noun

unit.¹⁶⁵ (b) In adjective units (see 2.22), they are part of a multimorphemic postposition,¹⁶⁶ which is preceded by a pronominal prefix or a noun phrase. When they are added to a noun, the adjective units express a comparison (compare *ajenuru ke* ‘with or by means of your eye’, but *ajenuke* ‘having the same (kind of) eyes as you’).

The adnominal forms of the adjectivizing and the postpositionalizing suffixes *-ke*, *-re*, *-ne* and *-je* differ. The adnominal forms of the adjectivizing suffixes end in *-en*, which changes to *-amon* in plural, while the adnominal forms of the postpositionalizing suffixes end in *-an*, to which a plural suffix *-kon* may be added. The adverbial form of the adjectives may be suffixed with the regular adjective plural suffix *-ine*.¹⁶⁷ Compare:

adverbial singular	adverbial plural	adnominal singular	adnominal plural
<i>tanuke</i> ‘having eyes’	<i>tanukeine</i>	<i>tanuken</i>	<i>tanukamon</i>
<i>tymynure</i> ‘having blood’	<i>tymynureine</i>	<i>tymynuren</i>	<i>tymynuramon</i>
<i>tyrapane</i> ‘having a weapon’	<i>tyrapaneine</i>	<i>tyrapanen</i>	<i>tyrapanamon</i>
<i>tapoije</i> ‘having been taken’	<i>tapoijeine</i>	<i>tapoijen</i>	<i>tapoijamon</i>
<i>enuke</i> ‘having the same (kind of) eyes as ...’	<i>enukeine</i>	<i>enukan</i>	<i>enukankon</i>

¹⁶⁵ Another indication that the prefix *ty-* is historically the same in both instances is the fact that the only other third person prefix, the prefix *i-*, also seems to occur as a prefix that has lost its regular meaning (see 2.17.2).

¹⁶⁶ These postpositions might have been discussed in a section ‘Postpositionalizations’, but it seems more useful to discuss these suffixes, involved in both adjectivizations and postpositionalizations, in a single section, and compare their various formations and uses.

¹⁶⁷ The plural suffix *-ine* is very common in combination with a prefixed postposition (cf. *ipoko* ‘about him’ and *ipokoine* ‘about them’) and negative verbal adjectives (cf. *ajenèpa* ‘not seeing you (singular)’ and *ajenèpaine* ‘not seeing you all’). There is much less need for plural adverbial forms of a prefixless adjective, and they occur far less frequently, but they do occur (cf. the plural of *tÿpene* ‘with arrows’ in: *oruwa kurita tÿpeneine terà manton* ‘in three days, they have already got arrows’).

mynure *mynureine* *mynuran* *mynurankon*
 ‘having the same (kind of) blood as ...’

yrapane *yrapaneine* *yrapanan* *yrapanankon*
 ‘having the same (kind of) weapon as ...’

apoije *apoijeine* - -
 ‘having the goal of taking ...’¹⁶⁸

The following details on each of the suffixes are worthy to be mentioned.

-ke The suffix *-ke* may be added to nouns and verb stems. The nouns to which *-ke* is added, are usually¹⁶⁹ count nouns, unlike the suffix *-re*, which combines with mass nouns. (Compare the verbalizing suffix *-to* ‘provide with’, which combines with count nouns, and the verbalizing suffix *-ro* ‘provide with’, which combines with mass nouns (see 2.18.2). In the adjectivized form, a transitive verb stem must have the middle prefix. In the postpositionalized form, the middle prefix may be present or not. Examples:

<i>pana</i>	‘ear’	<i>typanake</i>	‘with ears’
		<i>panake</i>	‘with ears like ...’
<i>kupi</i>	‘bathe’	<i>tywekupike</i>	‘who (habitually) bathes oneself’
		<i>wekupike</i>	‘who (habitually) bathes oneself just like ...’
		<i>kupike</i>	‘who is (habitually) bathed just like ...’

¹⁶⁸ Actually, only in combinations with transitive verbs, a word formed with the suffix *-je* is considered a postpositionalization; a prefix or preceding noun phrase indicates the patient. In the case of intransitive and middle verbs, there is no prefix or preceding noun phrase, and the resulting formations with *-je* should be considered adjectivizations again. Compare: *emamy* ‘live’ and *amanje* ‘in order to live’ (from *emamy-je*), *(w)ai* ‘be’ and *aije* ‘in order to be’ (from *(w)ai-je*). (Note the change of an initial *e* to *a* in the case of intransitive verb stems and the absence of the stem initial *(w)* in the case of middle verbs.)

¹⁶⁹ There may be a few exceptions of the suffix *-ke* combining with a noun that is more likely to be considered a mass noun, e.g. *tykasirike* ‘with cassava drink’, *tytunake* ‘with water’ (but *tuna* ‘water’ may be considered a count noun as well, meaning ‘river’). However, a combination of the suffix *-re* with a count noun, seems to be impossible. A noun that normally is used as a count noun, needs to be interpreted as a mass noun in combination with the suffix *-re*. Compare *typanake* ‘with ears’ and *typanare* ‘with (much) ear, hearing well’, *tanuke* ‘with eyes’ and *tanure* ‘with (much) eye, (very) able to see’, *tysurapanke* ‘with a horizontal rafter’, and *tysurapane* ‘having material for making a horizontal rafter’.

<i>uwa</i>	‘dance’	<i>tuwake</i>	‘(habitually) dancing’
		<i>uwake</i>	‘(habitually) dancing just like ...’
(w) <i>ytopoty</i>	‘walk’	<i>tytopòke</i>	‘(habitually) taking a walk’
		<i>wytopòke</i>	‘(habitually) taking a walk just like ...’

-re The suffix *-re* may be added to mass nouns. Following a diphthong ending in *i*, *-re* changes to *-je*. Following a noun stem that ends in *n*, *-re* loses its *r*. Examples:

<i>mynu</i>	‘blood’	<i>tymynure</i>	‘bloody’
		<i>mynure</i>	‘having blood resembling ...’
<i>ùwei</i>	‘fair hair’	<i>tùweije</i>	‘having fair hair’
		<i>ùweije</i>	‘having fair hair resembling ...’
<i>posin</i>	‘sweetness’	<i>typosine</i>	‘sweet’
		<i>posine</i>	‘as sweet as ...’

-ne The suffix *-ne* is used (a) if the noun to which it is added shows its possessive form, and (b) in a number of exceptional cases.¹⁷⁰ Examples:

<i>auto</i>	‘house’
<i>auty</i>	‘house’ (possessive form)
<i>tautyne</i>	‘having a house’
<i>autyne</i>	‘having a house like ...’
<i>yrapa</i>	‘weapon’
<i>yrapary</i>	‘weapon’ (possessive form)
<i>tyrapane</i>	‘armed’
<i>yrapane</i>	‘having a weapon like ...’

For some reason these two categories of words are associated with a final *n*. This is clear from the fact that not only regarding the suffix *-ne* or *-re*, but also in other cases where there are two variants of a morpheme, one following nouns ending in *n* (e.g. *-nto*, *-`ma*) and the other following nouns that don’t end in *n* (*-`to*, *-`pa*), these words combine with the variants that normally follow noun stems ending in *n*. Compare with the words in the last examples:

¹⁷⁰ The exceptions I know are: *arepa* ‘food’, *àsaka* ‘fellow tribesman’, *atapy* ‘side dish, spread’, *jopoto* ‘leader’, *omo* ‘relative’, *opi* ‘medicin’, *soropa* ‘rib cage’, *ynkàna* ‘back’ and *yrapa* ‘weapon’.

<i>autynto</i>	‘provide with a house’	<i>autỳma</i>	‘without a house’
<i>yrapanto</i>	‘provide with a weapon’	<i>irapàma</i>	‘without a weapon’

Usually, adjectivizing *-ke* or *-re* corresponds to adjectivizing *-`pa*, and *-ne* corresponds to *-`ma*, but there are exceptions, e.g.:

<i>tanarike</i>	‘afraid’	but	<i>enarìma</i>	‘not afraid’
<i>tyjenonoke</i>	‘full of hate’	but	<i>ijenonòma</i>	‘not full of hate’
<i>tykatanore</i>	‘delicious’	but	<i>ikatanòma</i>	‘not delicious’
<i>tyketùke</i>	‘with a strong taste’	but	<i>iketukùma</i>	‘without a strong taste’
<i>ty`sanore</i>	‘cold’	but	<i>ìsanòma</i>	‘not cold’

-je The suffix *-je* may be added to verb stems. Forms with adjectivizing *-je* may be considered a static participle.¹⁷¹ The postpositionalizing *-je* indicates the goal of a movement. Both the adjectivizing and the postpositionalizing *-je* merge into a verb stem final *a*, *e*, *i* (if not part of a diphthong), *o* or *u*. In the case of a verb stem final *y*, the suffix *-je* retains more of its original form. A verb stem final *-py*, *-ty* or *-ky* suffixed with *-je* merges into *-`se*. In the case of a stem final *-my* or *-ry*, and in the case of a diphthong as well, the suffix *-je* retains its original form. Examples:

verb stem	meaning	adjectivized	postpositionalized
<i>kupi</i>	‘bathe’	<i>tykupi</i>	<i>kupi</i>
<i>ukuty</i>	‘know’	<i>tukùse</i>	<i>ukùse</i>
<i>epory</i>	‘find’	<i>topoje</i>	<i>epoje</i>
<i>apoi</i>	‘take’	<i>tapoije</i>	<i>apoije</i>

In the case of a transitive verb suffixed with postpositionalizing *-je*, a direct object must be expressed in the form of a prefix, or a preceding noun unit, unless the middle prefix is present. In the case of intransitive verbs there is no prefix, and in the case of middle verb forms the middle stem without the stem initial *w* is used. Middle verb stems combined with adjectivizing *-je* don’t lose the middle stem initial *w*. Whether adjectivizing or postpositionalizing *-je* merges into the stem final vowel or not, the adjective plural morpheme *-ine* may be added, although in practice it seems restricted to transitive verb forms without middle prefix. Examples:

¹⁷¹ Gildea 1994 218 describes this static participle as ‘an adjectival form of the verb, something like a participial’. In Hoff 1995a, it is called ‘a nonfinite verb form which has the syntactic properties of an adjective’. I agree with both statements.

<i>kupi</i>	‘bathe’	<i>tykupi</i>	‘bathed’
		<i>tykupine</i>	‘bathed’ (plural)
		<i>kupi</i>	‘in order to bathe ...’
		<i>kupine</i>	‘in order to bathe ... (plural)’
		<i>tywekupi</i>	‘having bathed oneself’
		<i>ekupi</i>	‘in order to bathe oneself’
<i>uwa</i>	‘dance’	<i>tuwa</i>	‘having danced’
		<i>uwa</i>	‘in order to dance’
<i>(w)ai</i>	‘become’	<i>tywaije</i>	‘having become’
		<i>aije</i>	‘in order to become’

Combinations of monosyllabic transitive verb stems and postpositionalizing *-je*, carry stress on a pronominal prefix, even if the plural suffix *-ine* is added. Compare:

<i>owo</i> ¹⁷²	<i>wòtake</i>
a- wo -je	w- (w)opy -take
2- kill -Pv	1M- come -Tfut
‘I’ll come in order to kill you (singular)’	

<i>owoine</i>	<i>wòtake</i>
a- wo -je -ine	w- (w)opy -take
2- kill -Pv -pla	1M- come -Tfut
‘I’ll come in order to kill you (plural)’	

When the object is indicated by a noun unit, the verb stem is preceded by an auxiliary stressed vowel *y*. Compare:

<i>mòko</i>	<i>ywo</i>	<i>wòtake</i>
mòko	wo -je	w- (w)opy -take
that_(person) kill -Pv	1M- come -Tfut	
‘I’ll come in order to kill him’		

<i>mòkaron</i>	<i>ywo</i>	<i>wòtake</i>
mòkaron	wo -je	w- (w)opy -take
those_(persons) kill -Pv	1M- come -Tfut	
‘I’ll come in order to kill them’		

¹⁷² The initial *o* in *owo* is the stressed variant of *a-* ‘you’ (see 2.3).

Adnominal forms of postpositionalizing *-je* seem to be completely absent. Adnominal forms of adjectivizing *-je* may occur, but seem to be restricted to intransitive verbs, e.g.:

<i>èmerepy</i>	‘get crazy’	<i>tòmerèse</i>	‘crazy’ (adverbial form)
		<i>tòmerèsen</i>	‘crazy’ (adnominal form)
		<i>tòmerèsamon</i>	‘crazy’ (adnominal form, plural)
<i>kumyry</i>	‘be hungry’	<i>tykumyje</i>	‘hungry’ (adverbial form)
		<i>tykumyjen</i>	‘hungry’ (adnominal form)
		<i>tykumyjamon</i>	‘hungry’ (adnominal form, plural)

Instead of an adnominal form of a static participle a past infinitive combined with a prefix *i-* that has lost its regular meaning is often more likely to be used. Such a past infinitive is used similarly to an adnominal adjective, e.g.:

<i>mòkaron</i>	<i>èmerepy`san</i>	<i>woryijan</i>
mòkaron	i- èmerepy -`san	woryi -jan
those	3ml- turn_crazy -possucpl	woman -plan
‘those women that have turned crazy’		

<i>mòkaron</i>	<i>ikumyry`san</i>	<i>wokyryjan</i>
mòkaron	i- kumyry -`san	wokyry -jan
those	3ml- turn_hungry -possucpl	man -plan
‘those men that have turned hungry’		

Static participles are frequently combined with forms of the verb *(w)a* ‘be’. In the case of transitive verbs an agent of the verbal action may be expressed by means of the postposition *`wa* ‘for, to’. Examples with *man* ‘he/she/it is’:

<i>ekànumy</i>	‘run’	<i>takànunje man</i>	‘he has run’
<i>(w)yka</i>	‘say’	<i>tyka man</i>	‘he has said’
<i>etapuru</i>	‘close’	<i>tatapuje man</i>	‘it is closed’
		<i>tatapuje iwa man</i>	‘it is closed by him’ or ‘he has closed it’

By adding the static participle of the verb *(w)ai* ‘become’, *tywaije*, to another static participle, attention is drawn to the beginning of the state indicated by the first static participle. Compare:

<i>pyjai</i>	<i>me</i>	<i>man</i>
medicine_man	as	he_is
‘he is (functioning as) a medicine man’		

<i>pyjai</i>	<i>me</i>	<i>tywaije</i>	<i>man</i>
pyjai	me	ty- (w)ai -je	man
medicine_man	as	3aml- become -Av	he_is

‘he has become (functioning as) a medicine man’

<i>tywo</i>	<i>man</i>
ty- wo -je	man
3aml- kill -Av	he_is

‘he has been killed’

<i>tywo</i>	<i>tywaije</i>	<i>man</i>
ty- wo -je	ty- (w)ai -je	man
3aml- kill -Av	3aml- become -Av	he_is

‘he has (become a person who has) been killed’

To indicate that the state is something that belongs to the past, one may add the suffix *-mpo* ‘devalued’ and the postposition *me* ‘as’ to the past participle. Compare:

<i>tywompo</i>	<i>me</i>	<i>man</i>
ty- wo -je -mpo	me	man
3aml- kill -Av -dev	as	he_is

‘he has been killed in the past’

<i>tywo</i>	<i>tywaijempo</i>	<i>me</i>	<i>man</i>
ty- wo -je	ty- (w)ai -je -mpo	me	man
3aml- kill -Av	3aml- become -Av -dev	as	he_is

‘he has (become a person who has) been killed in the past’

Forms with postpositionalizing *-je* may be expanded with the suffix *-mpo* ‘devalued’. The combination designates a return from a movement toward a goal, e.g.:

<i>moro</i>	<i>poko</i>	<i>aije</i>
moro	poko	(w)ai -je
that	about	become -Pv

‘in order to become about that’ (i.e. ‘in order to get involved in that’)

<i>moro</i>	<i>poko</i>	<i>aijempo</i>	<i>wopyi</i>
moro	poko	(w)ai -je -mpo	w- (w)opy -i
that	about	become -Pv -dev	1M- come -Tnr

‘I have returned from where I went getting involved in that’

If the suffix *-mpo* is used, the suffix *-je* is present again in the forms where it had merged into a stem final vowel. The plural suffix *-ine* precedes the suffix *-mpo*. Compare:

<i>ypiry</i>	<i>arojempo</i>	<i>wopyi</i>
y- pi -ry	aro -je -mpo	w- (w)opy -i
1- brother -poss	transport -Pv -dev	1M- come -Tnr
‘I have returned from transporting my younger brother’		

<i>ajarojeinempo</i>	<i>nopyi</i>
a- aro -je -ine -mpo	ni- (w)opy -i
2- transport -Pv -pla -dev	aeo- come -Tnr
‘he has returned from transporting you (plural)’	

2.17.2 The suffixes *-`pa*, *-tòme*, *-mene* and *-sene*

The suffixes *-`pa*, *-tòme*, *-mene* and *-sene* have in common that they do not occur as adjectives combined with a prefix *ty-* (like the suffixes discussed in 2.17.1). Words that include these suffixes occur in combination with other prefixes or are preceded by a noun unit. These four suffixes will now be discussed in more detail.

-`pa The suffix *-`pa* may adjectivize nouns and verbs. When it adjectivizes a noun, it combines with a prefix *i-* that has lost its regular third person meaning. The combination indicates an absence or non-possession of the entity designated by the noun. Combined with a noun stem ending in *n* (or with a possessive form of a noun, and some other exceptions; see 2.17.1), *-`pa* changes to *-`ma*. In adnominal forms *-`pa* and *-`ma* change to *-pyn* and *-myn*. For plural forms the regular adjective plural suffix *-ine* is used. In adnominal forms the nominal plural suffix *-kon* is added. The combination *-pynkon* or *-mynkon* may contract to *-`non*. Examples:

noun	adverbial form		adnominal form	
	singular	plural	singular	plural
<i>je</i> ‘tooth’	<i>ijèpa</i>	<i>ijèpaine</i>	<i>ijepyn</i>	<i>ijepynkon / ijènon</i>
<i>pun</i> ‘flesh’	<i>ipùma</i>	<i>ipùmaine</i>	<i>ipumyn</i>	<i>ipumynkon / ipùnnon</i>
<i>auto</i> ‘house’	<i>aut`yma</i>	<i>aut`ymaine</i>	<i>autymyn</i>	<i>autymynkon / aut`ynnon</i>

When the suffix -`pa is added to a verb stem, a prefix is obligatory, giving information about the direct object. In the case of a transitive verb the following prefixes may occur:

<i>y-</i>	‘I’
<i>a-</i>	‘you’
<i>ky-</i>	‘you and I’
<i>ase-</i>	‘each other’
<i>ani-</i>	‘transitive form’
<i>i-</i>	‘passive form’
<i>ase-/ai-/e-/os-/ot-/ò-</i>	‘middle form’

Intransitive verb stems combined with the suffix -`pa are prefixed with *i-*. Middle verbs combined with the suffix -`pa simply lose the stem initial *w*. Examples:

<i>kupi</i>	‘bathe’	<i>ykupìpa</i>	‘not bathing me’
		<i>akupìpa</i>	‘not bathing you’
		<i>kykupìpa</i>	‘not bathing you and me’
		<i>asekupìpa</i>	‘not bathing each other’
		<i>anikupìpa</i>	‘not bathing him’
		<i>ikupìpa</i>	‘not being bathed’
		<i>ekupìpa</i>	‘not bathing oneself’
<i>kòta</i>	‘shout’	<i>ikòtàpa</i>	‘not shouting’
<i>(w)opy</i>	‘come’	<i>op`pa</i>	‘not coming’

Plural and adnominal forms of a combination of a verb stem with -`pa are like those of a combination of a noun stem and -`pa. Compare:

<i>akupìpa</i>	‘not bathing you’ (adverbial form)
<i>akupìpaine</i>	‘not bathing you’ (adverbial form, plural)
<i>akupìpyn</i>	‘not bathing you’ (adnominal form)
<i>akupìpynkon / akupìnon</i>	‘not bathing you’ (adnominal form, plural)

Verb stems that normally reduce their final syllable (*-py*, *-ty*, *-ky*, *-my* or *-ry*) before a suffix that does not have an initial plosive coda phoneme, do not show this reduction before *-pyn*. Compare: *anukut`pa* ‘without knowing him’ (adverbial form) and *anukutypyn* ‘without knowing him’ (adnominal form).

There is a variant of the suffix -`pa, *-por`pa*, which adds an element of delay to its meaning. Compare:

<i>(w)opy</i>	‘come’	<i>opỳpa</i> <i>òporòpa</i>	‘not coming’ ‘not yet coming’
<i>amyika</i>	‘believe’	<i>anamyikàpa</i> <i>anamyikaporòpa</i>	‘not believing it’ ‘not yet believing it’
<i>romopy</i>	‘die’	<i>irompỳpa</i> <i>iromòporòpa</i>	‘not dying’ ‘not yet dying’

-tòme The postposition *me* ‘as’ may contract with the suffix *-topo* ‘instrument, means’ to *-tòme*. The resulting word designates the quality of enabling the achievement of the process indicated by the verb. In the case of a combination of a transitive verb and *-tòme*, the achiever may be indicated by the postposition *wa* ‘for’, while the object precedes the verbal stem. In the adnominal form *-tòme* changes into *-tòman*.¹⁷³ To indicate plurality, *-tòme* changes into *-tòkòme*, and *-tòman* into *-tòmankon*. Examples with a transitive, intransitive and middle verb:

<i>ene</i>	‘see’
<i>ajenetòme ìwa</i>	‘enabling him to see you’ (adverbial form)
<i>ajenetòkòme ìwa</i>	‘enabling him to see you’ (adverbial form, plural)
<i>ajenetòman</i>	‘enabling the process of seeing you’ (adnominal form)
<i>ajenetòmankon</i>	‘enabling the process of seeing you’ (adnominal form, plural)
<i>uwa</i>	‘dance’
<i>ajuwatòme</i>	‘enabling you to dance’ (adverbial form)
<i>ajuwatòkòme</i>	‘enabling you to dance’ (adverbial form, plural)
<i>ajuwatòman</i>	‘enabling you to dance’ (adnominal form)
<i>ajuwatòkòmankon</i>	‘enabling you to dance’ (adnominal form, plural)

¹⁷³ The adnominal suffix *-tòman* occurs only three times in the texts I recorded on tape. One example is: *typjairy ke tywèmàka man Karina, ero wara Karina waty iwaitòman me erokon tuna po* ‘the Caribs have annihilated themselves with their magic, and that is the reason why there are no Caribs living on these rivers’. An elicited example is: *ajuwatòman amu supija* ‘I am looking for something that would enable you to dance’. The difference between *-tòme* and *-tòman me* seems to be that the first indicates an anticipated result and the second an unanticipated result. In the first example just given, *-tòme* instead of *-tòman me* would have meant that the Caribs who destroyed themselves with magic had the express intention to clear the area of Carib inhabitants.

<i>(w)ònyky</i>	‘sleep’
<i>awònytòme</i>	‘enabling you to sleep’ (adverbial form)
<i>awònytòkòme</i>	‘enabling you to sleep’ (adverbial form, plural)
<i>awònytòman</i>	‘enabling you to sleep’ (adnominal form)
<i>awònytòkòmankon</i>	‘enabling you to sleep’ (adnominal form, plural)

-sene The suffix *-sene* changes a verb into an adjective indicating a state that has come into being just recently. In the case of transitive verbs the prefix *i-* is used when the meaning is passive, and the middle prefix is used when the meaning is middle. In the case of intransitive verbs the prefix *i-* is used, and in the case of middle verbs the stem without an initial *w* is used. In the adnominal form *-sene* is replaced by *-senan*. The plural suffix is *-ine* in the case of the adverbial form and *-kon* in the case of the adnominal form. Examples:

<i>kupi</i>	‘bathe’	<i>ikupisene</i>	‘just recently having been bathed’
		<i>ekupisene</i>	‘just recently having bathed oneself’
<i>kòta</i>	‘shout’	<i>ikòtasene</i>	‘just recently having shouted’
<i>(w)opy</i>	‘come’	<i>òsene</i>	‘just recently having come’

In the adnominal form *-sene* is replaced by *-senan*. The plural suffix is *-ine* in the case of the adverbial form and *-kon* in the case of the adnominal form. Examples:

<i>ikupisene</i>	‘just recently having been bathed’ (adverbial form)
<i>ikupiseneine</i>	‘just recently having been bathed’ (adverbial form, plural)
<i>ikupisenan</i>	‘just recently having been bathed’ (adnominal form)
<i>ikupisenankon</i>	‘just recently having been bathed’ (adnominal form, plural)

-mene The suffix *-mene* changes a noun into an adjective that indicates that what is indicated by the noun is very much present. It is prefixed with *i-*. Again, the adverbial plural suffix is *-ine*, and in the adnominal form *-ne* is changed into *-nan*, to which the (nominal) plural suffix *-kon* may be added. Examples:

<i>pana</i>	‘ear’	<i>ipanamene</i>	‘with big ears’ (adverbial form)
		<i>ipanameneine</i>	‘with big ears’ (adverbial form, plural)
		<i>ipanamenan</i>	‘with big ears’ (adnominal form)
		<i>ipanamenankon</i>	‘with big ears’ (adnominal form, plural)

2.17.3 The suffix *-to*

The suffix *-to* ‘reckoned to and including’ transposes a verb or a number to the class of adjectives. It does not combine with the plural suffix *-ine*, and adnominal forms only occur when *-to* is suffixed to a numeral. Since the affixation of numbers with

-to has already been discussed before (see 2.13.5), the discussion of this subsection will be restricted to the transposition of verbs.

Verb forms suffixed with -to The verb form to which *-to* is suffixed is the past infinitive, either its singular form or its plural form. The combination with *-to* designates an event that is preceding a later event or conditional for a later event. In the case of a transitive verb, an agent of the verbal action may be mentioned using the postposition *`wa* ‘for’. Examples:

<i>ikòmàpoto</i>	<i>òwa,</i>	<i>tywòse</i>	<i>man</i>
i- kòma -`po -to	a- `wa	ty- (w)opy -je	man
3- call -possuc -A	2- to	3aml- come -Av	he_is

‘after you called him, he came’

<i>ikòmàpoto</i>	<i>òwa,</i>	<i>kynòtan</i>
i- kòma -`po -to	a- `wa	ky- ni- (w)opy -tan
3- call -possuc -A	2- to	alleg- aeo- come -Tfutu

‘if you call (or: have called) him, he will come’

<i>ikòmàsanto</i>	<i>òwa,</i>	<i>kynòtaton</i>
i- kòma -`san -to	a- `wa	ky- ni- (w)opy -taton
3- call -possucpl -A	2- to	alleg- aeo- come -Tfutupl

‘if you call (or: have called) them, they will come’

In case of an unreal condition, the suffix *-mpo* ‘devalued’ is added to the past infinitive, e.g.:

<i>ikòmàpompoto</i>	<i>òwa,</i>	<i>nopyry</i>
i- kòma -`po -mpo -to	a- `wa	ni- (w)opy -ry
3- call -possuc -dev -A	2- to	alleg- aeo- come -Tirr

‘if you would call (or: would have called) him, he would come’

<i>ikòmàpompoto</i>	<i>òwa,</i>	<i>nopyryine</i>
i- kòma -`po -mpo -to	a- `wa	ni- (w)opy -ryine
3- call -possuc -dev -A	2- to	alleg- aeo- come -Tirrp

‘if you would have called him, he would have come’

2.17.4 The suffixes *-me* and *-pe*

The postpositions *me* ‘(functioning) as’ and *pe* ‘(affected) with, having’ may fuse with a preceding noun. In that case we may as well consider *me* and *pe* to be suffixes, transposing nouns into the class of adjectives. Examples:

<i>rupo</i>	‘weakness’	<i>rùme</i>	‘weak’
<i>panàto</i>	‘strength’	<i>panàpe</i>	‘strong’
<i>mosin</i>	‘length’	<i>masìpe</i>	‘long’
<i>porito</i>	‘power’	<i>parìpe</i>	‘powerful’

In a lot of words that seem to be formed with the adjectivizing suffixes *-me* and *-pe* the noun is unknown, e.g.: *inìpe* ‘deep’, *nonsume* ‘bent’, *soròme* ‘loose, not tight’.

2.18 Verbalizations

A verbalization is a transposition of a noun to the verb class. A number of suffixes may be added to a noun in order to transform a noun into an intransitive or transitive verb. The rest of this section is segmented into the following two subsections:

- 2.18.1 The suffixes *-ta*, *-kepy*, *-numy*, *-mamy* and *-pamy*
 2.18.2 The suffixes *-ka*, *-ma*, *-pa*, *-kama*, *-to* and *-ro*

2.18.1 The suffixes *-ta*, *-kepy*, *-numy*, *-mamy* and *-pamy*

The suffixes that transform a noun in an intransitive verb are:

<i>-ta</i>	‘become, begin to get’
<i>-kepy</i>	‘stop having, stop using’
<i>-numy</i>	‘act with’
<i>-mamy</i>	‘become’
<i>-pamy</i>	‘become’

Of these suffixes, *-ta* and *-kepy* combine with a noun stem, and *-mamy* and *-pamy* seem to include the postpositions *me* ‘(functioning) as’ and *pe* ‘having, (afflicted) with’. These suffixes will now be discussed in more detail.

-ta The suffix *-ta* changes a noun into an intransitive verb with the meaning: ‘become or get what the noun indicates’. In the case of nouns with a final *n*, the *t* of the suffix disappears. Examples:

<i>onu</i>	‘eye’	<i>enuta</i>	‘get insight’
<i>asin</i>	‘warmth’	<i>asina</i>	‘get warm’

With some nouns that seem to have a final *n*, the suffix *-ta* does not lose the *t*, e.g.: *akinta* ‘get stiff’, *apipinta* ‘become shallow’ and *sasanta* ‘become rough’. The verb *mynta* ‘begin to bleed’ is a contraction of *mynuta* (cf. *mynu* ‘blood’). The verb *pyna* ‘love’ looks like an intransitive verb (from *pyn-(t)a*), but is used as a transitive verb in Carib, though in at least one related language (Aparai) the expected form *pyno* (from *pyn-ro*; see 2.18.2) does occur.

Some verbs have a suffix *-wa* in stead of *-ta*. They are mostly verbs indicating some kind of human or animal sound, e.g.: *auwa* ‘laugh’, *enàsasiwa* ‘sneeze’, *enapowa* ‘snore’, *enkywa* ‘roar’, *eruwa* ‘grumble’, *kenkenwa* ‘gnaw’, *pùniwa* ‘groan’, *serewa* ‘cough’ *sykỳwa* ‘hiccough’, *tòtòtorèwa* ‘crow’, etcetera. Examples of verbs indicating some other sounds or things are: *morywa* ‘shoot (with a rifle)’, *puririwa* ‘bubble up’, *puwa* ‘grow’, *sinawa* ‘play flute’.

-kepy The suffix *-kepy*¹⁷⁴ changes a noun into an intransitive verb with the meaning: ‘stop having or using what the noun indicates’. Examples: *amamin* ‘work’, *emaminkepy* ‘stop having work, stop working’, *ary* (possessive form: *(j)ary*) ‘leaf’, *arynkepy*¹⁷⁵ ‘stop having leaves’, *onu* ‘eye’, *enukepy* ‘stop using the eye, become blind’, etcetera.

-numy The suffix *-numy* ‘get moving with’ seems to occur in two words:

<i>akata</i>	‘space between legs’	<i>ekànumy</i>	‘run’ (variant: <i>ekàtumy</i>)
<i>ỳpon</i>	‘swimming skill’	<i>(w)èponumy</i>	‘swim’ (variants: <i>(w)èpotomy</i> and <i>(w)èpomy</i>)

That the suffix *-numy* is not well-known as a suffix transposing nouns into the class of intransitive verbs, may explain not only the rarity of verbs in which it occurs, but also the appearance of variant forms of those verbs, including the fact that the second one, *(w)èponumy*, contains a middle prefix.¹⁷⁶

-mamy The suffix *-mamy* ‘become, get’ seems to include the postposition *me* ‘(functioning) as’, although the noun with which it combines or merges is not always clear. Compare:

<i>akỳme</i>	‘untidy’	<i>akỳmamy</i>	‘become untidy’
<i>mìme</i>	‘sleeping deeply’	<i>mìmamy</i>	‘fall asleep deeply’
<i>topòme</i>	‘tight’	<i>topòmamy</i>	‘become tight’

-pamy The suffix *-pamy* ‘become, get’ seems to include the postposition *pe* ‘affected with’. Compare:

¹⁷⁴ The suffix *-kepy* may also occur on verb stems, in which case it is considered to be an aspectual suffix (see 2.10.8).

¹⁷⁵ This verb is an example of the fact that possessive forms are treated the same as words with a stem final *n* when they are combined with transpositional affixes (compare the suffixes *-re* and *-`pa*, in 2.17.1).

¹⁷⁶ It seems to be an intransitive verb (i.e. a verb without middle prefix) in related languages: Waiwai *perenyumy*, Kapon *pynymy*, Pemon *pənumy*.

<i>asin pe</i>	‘having warmth, hot’	<i>asimpamy</i>	‘become hot’
<i>àsù pe</i>	‘goose-pimples’	<i>àsùpamy</i>	‘get goose-pimples’
<i>isano pe</i>	‘having cold, cold’	<i>y`sanapamy</i>	‘become cold’

2.18.2 The suffixes *-ka*, *-ma*, *-pa*, *-kama*, *-`to* and *-ro*

The suffixes that change a noun into a transitive verb are the following:

<i>-ka</i>	‘cause to be with’	<i>-kama</i>	‘cause to turn up’
<i>-ma</i>	‘cause to be involved in’	<i>-`to</i>	‘provide with’
<i>-pa</i>	‘cause to use’	<i>-ro</i>	‘make rich in’

Of these suffixes, *-ka*, *-ma* and *-pa* may correlate with the postpositions *ke* ‘with’, *me* ‘(functioning) as’ and *pe* ‘having’. These six suffixes will now be discussed in more detail.

-ka The suffix *-ka* changes a noun into a transitive verb signifying that the verbal action causes the object to be with something that could be designated by the noun. Examples: *ai* ‘shout’, *aika* ‘cause to shout’, *aru* ‘drought’, *aruka* ‘dry’, *kàmu* ‘flame’, *kàmuka* ‘fire at’, *mamu* ‘whirlpool’, *mamuka* ‘whirl’, etcetera.

This suffix *-ka* may or may not be the same as the transitivity suffix *-ka* that changes intransitive verbs having a stem final *y* into transitive verbs (see 2.10.6).

Combinations of a noun and the suffix *-ka* should not be mistaken for verbs based on the verb *ka* ‘remove, take away’, incorporating a noun (see 2.10.10). Noun incorporation occurs frequently with the verb *ka* and the meaning ‘remove, take away’ is clearly noticeable in the compound (*aina* ‘hand’, *ainaka* ‘cut off the hand of’, *aramuku* ‘sweat’, *eramùka* ‘remove the sweat of’, *pi* ‘skin’, *pika* ‘remove the skin of’, *siku* ‘urine’, *sika* ‘remove the urine from’). The meaning of the suffix *-ka* is clearly quite different.

-ma Keeping in mind the likely relation with *me* ‘(functioning) as’, one might say that the suffix *-ma* changes a noun into a transitive verb signifying that the verbal action causes the object to assume a property of something that could be designated by the noun. However, since *-ma* is the suffix that is most frequently used for the production of new verbs, and the description of its meaning just given does not seem to fit all instances, it seems to have a wider range of meaning associations. Examples of the suffix *-ma*, added to original Carib nouns:

<i>aiku</i>	‘juice’	<i>aikuma</i>	‘make juicy’
<i>apo</i>	‘arm’	<i>apoma</i>	‘cause to beckon with the arm’
<i>jètun</i>	‘pain’	<i>jètuma</i>	‘have pain because of, regret’
<i>poty</i>	‘sparkling’	<i>pòma</i>	‘cause to glitter, set aflame, kindle’
<i>upu-</i>	‘head’	<i>ùma</i>	‘change the direction of (the head of)’

Examples of the suffix *-ma* added to loanwords:

<i>moroma</i>	‘overpower’ (cf. Sr. <i>moro</i> ‘more, overpower’)
<i>pekima</i>	‘beg, pray’ (cf. Sr. <i>begi</i> ‘beg, pray’)
<i>trouma</i>	‘marry’ (cf. Sr. <i>trou</i> ‘marry’, D. ‘trouwen’)

-pa The suffix *-pa* changes a noun into a transitive verb signifying that the verbal action causes the object to have (cf. *pe* ‘having’) or use something that could be designated by the noun. Examples:

<i>amore</i>	‘spiritual knowledge’
<i>amorepa</i>	‘lead to spiritual knowledge, train to become a shaman’
<i>awei</i>	‘light’
<i>aweipa</i>	‘cause to be in the light, shine upon’
<i>mynu</i>	‘blood’
<i>mympe</i>	‘smear with blood’
<i>ome</i>	‘manners, (good) habit’
<i>emepa</i>	‘civilize, teach’
<i>oru</i>	‘talk’
<i>erupa</i>	‘cause to talk, talk to’

-kama The suffix *-kama* seems to be restricted to nouns designating body parts. It changes such a noun into a transitive verb signifying that the verbal action causes the body part to be turned up. Examples:

<i>ainara</i>	‘palm of the hand’
<i>ainarakama</i>	‘turn up the palm of the hand of’
<i>ajàta</i>	‘armpit’
<i>ejàtakama</i>	‘make visible the armpit of’
<i>ore</i>	‘liver’
<i>erekama</i>	‘turn up the liver of, cause to inhale’
<i>ÿta</i>	‘sole of the foot’
<i>ÿtakama</i>	‘make visible the sole of the foot of’

-`to The suffix -`to changes a count noun into a transitive verb signifying that the verbal action provides the object with something that could be designated by the noun. Examples:

<i>aneka</i>	‘necklace’
<i>enekàto</i>	‘provide with a necklace’
<i>je</i>	‘tooth, sharpness’
<i>jèto</i>	‘provide with teeth, sharpen’
<i>owa</i>	‘hammock rope’
<i>ewàto</i>	‘provide with hammock ropes, tie’

Nouns having a stem final *-ky* contract *-ky`to* to *-`ko*. Examples:

<i>anyky</i>	‘illness’
<i>any`ko</i>	‘provide with an illness, make sick’
<i>posiky</i>	‘point’
<i>posi`ko</i>	‘provide with a point or tip’

In the case of nouns having a stem final *n* as well as the other nouns which are made into adjectives having final *-ne* and *-`ma* instead of *-ke* and *-`pa* (see 2.17.1), the verb stem ends in *-nto* instead of *-`to*. Examples:

<i>àton</i>	‘prop’	<i>àtonto</i>	‘provide with a prop’
<i>oran</i>	‘guard’	<i>eranto</i>	‘provide with a guard, put in custody’
<i>jumy</i>	‘father’	<i>jumynto</i>	‘provide with a father, be an uncle to’
<i>yrapa</i>	‘weapon’	<i>eyrapanto</i>	‘provide with a weapon’

-ro The suffix *-ro* changes a mass noun into a transitive verb signifying that the verbal action provides the object with a substance that could be designated by the mass noun (cf. the suffix *-re* added to mass nouns; see 2.17.1). Examples:

<i>api</i>	‘red colour, paint’	<i>apiro</i>	‘paint (red)’
<i>kàmu</i>	‘flame’	<i>kàmuro</i>	‘set aflame’
<i>popo</i>	‘nice smell’	<i>poporo</i>	‘perfume’

When the mass noun has a stem final *n* the *r* of the suffix *-ro* is lost. Examples:

<i>amùn</i>	‘white colour’	<i>amùno</i>	‘provide with white colour’
<i>komyin</i>	‘fever’	<i>komyino</i>	‘provide with fever, make fevery’
<i>òkyin</i>	‘vapour, smoke’	<i>èkyino</i>	‘steam, cause to have smoke’

When the syllable preceding the *-ro* or *-no* is stressed, a syllable final glottal stop is added. This glottal stop, which in this case is not considered to be a phoneme, is not represented in the orthography. Compare: *sapiroja* ‘I paint red’ (with a glottal stop between *i* and *r*), and *kysapiroja* ‘you and I paint red’ (without a glottal stop between *i* and *r*), *sasinoja* ‘I make hot’ (with a glottal stop between *i* and *n*), and *ky-sasinoja* ‘you and I make hot’ (without a glottal stop).

A Carib grammar (continued)

Fourth part: Sentences

2.19 Introduction

A sentence is an utterance consisting of one or more free word units and possibly one or more bound word units, and usually being marked as complete by an intonation contour, which typically runs from high pitch and strong stress to relatively low pitch and weak stress. In the case of questions the intonation of a sentence may go up again near the end, which may be taken as a sign that the sentence needs a sequel, i.e. an answer. A written version of a sentence typically ends in a period, or, in case of a question, a question mark (e.g.: *I have done a lot of work today. Where have you been?*).

A word unit is a maximal unit of one or more words that may be interpreted to represent a single part of speech. A free word unit is a word unit that may occur independently in a sentence, i.e. not bound to another free word unit (e.g. *those men, live, in Paramaribo*, etc.). A bound word unit is a word unit that depends on a free word unit, i.e. it may only occur if the sentence contains a free word unit (e.g. *m, re, s*, etc.).¹⁷⁷

In Carib, there are five kinds of word units: (1) noun units, i.e. word units representing an entity, (2) verb units, i.e. units representing a process, (3) adjective units, i.e. word units representing a property, (4) interjection units, i.e. word units representing an exclamation, and (5) particle units, i.e. word units representing a circumstance. Of these kinds of word units, the particle units are bound word units (as they may occur only following another word unit; see 2.24). Some verb units, too, need to follow another word unit, and as such should be considered bound word units (see 2.21). All other word units are free word units.

The order of word units in sentences consisting of more than one word unit will not be discussed any further in this part of the grammar dealing with sentences, since it is largely dependent on non-sentential and non-linguistic factors (like rhetoric, style, logic, etc.). In the following sections 2.20 – 2.24, the discussion will be limited to the structure of the five Carib word units themselves.

2.20 Noun units

A noun unit is a word unit interpreted to indicate an entity. A noun unit may consist of one or more of the following constituents:

¹⁷⁷ Of course, these examples are far from prototypical word units. In fact, one could say they aren't even words, but just reduced forms of words: *m* from *him*, *re* from *are*, *s* from *is*. But I can't think of any better English examples of bound word units.

- (a) a pronoun,
- (b) a numeral,
- (c) an adnominal adjective unit,
- (d) a noun or a combination of a possessive form of a noun preceded by a nominal prefix or a noun unit.

A noun unit may be interpreted as the subject or object in a sentence. In the following examples, the noun unit may be interpreted as the subject of *kynuwatàton* ‘they will dance’.

mòkaron *kynuwatàton*
 mòkaron ky- ni- uwa -tàton
 those alleg- aeo- dance -Tfutpl
 ‘those (people) will dance’

oko *kynuwatàton*
 oko ky- ni- uwa -tàton
 two alleg- aeo- dance -Tfutpl
 ‘two (people) will dance’

tawàporamon *kynuwatàton*
 ty- awàpo -ramon ky- ni- uwa -tàton
 3aml- happiness -Amapl alleg- aeo- dance -Tfutpl
 ‘happy (people) will dance’

pitani *kynuwatàton*
 pitani -kon ky- ni- uwa -tàton
 child -pln alleg- aeo- dance -Tfutpl
 ‘children will dance’

mòkaron oko tawàporamon *pitani* *kynuwatàton*
 mòkaron oko ty- awàpo -ramon pitani -kon ky- ni- uwa -tàton
 those two 3aml- happiness -Amapl child -pln alleg- aeo- dance -Tfutpl
 ‘those two happy children will dance’

If there is a string of words in a noun unit, we can note the following general observation about the order of those words: the more inherently the meaning of a word belongs to the entity described, the more word unit final that word is likely to be, the truth of which may be seen in the last example given above.¹⁷⁸

¹⁷⁸ As noted before (see 2.9 and note 130), in this book, the morpheme *-no* which is suffixed to adjectives, is interpreted as an adnominalizing suffix, not a nominalizing suffix. The fact that, in a Carib noun unit, the word containing the suffix *-no* always precedes a noun instead

In contrast with this observation, the word *amu* ‘a’, which often is noun unit initial, may be found to be noun unit final. The difference seems to be that a noun unit initial *amu* functions like an indefinite article preceding a count noun, while a noun unit final *amu* indicates indifference regarding both a count noun and a mass noun. Examples:

<i>amu tuna</i>	‘a river’
<i>amu wokryry</i>	‘a certain man’
<i>tuna amu</i>	‘some water, it does not matter what kind or how much’
<i>wokryry amu</i>	‘some man, it does not matter much who he is’

In a noun unit that indicates a plurality, a pronoun shows its plural form, but a noun often does not, and an adjective usually shows its plural form, although there are exceptions. The following noun units show word combinations with (a) no plural forms, (b) only plural forms, (c) a plural pronoun and adjective and a singular noun, (d) a plural pronoun and noun and a singular adjective, and (e) a plural pronoun and a singular adjective and noun.

(a)	<i>mòko tawàporen</i>	<i>wokryry</i>
	mòko ty- awàpo -ren	wokryry
	that 3aml- happiness -Ama	man
	‘that happy man’	
(b)	<i>mòkaron tawàporamon</i>	<i>wokryryjan</i>
	mòkaron ty- awàpo -ramon	wokryry -jan
	those 3aml- happiness -Amapl	man -plan
	‘those happy men’	
(c)	<i>mòkaron tawàporamon</i>	<i>Karina</i>
	mòkaron ty- awàpo -ramon	Karina
	those 3aml- happiness -Amapl	Carib
	‘those happy Caribs’	

of following it, seems to indicate that the two words aren’t juxtaposed nouns which might occur in either order, but an adjective and a noun which have a fixed order. Compare *amu kawono wewe* ‘a tall tree’, which is quite acceptable, whereas *amu wewe kawono* does not occur. Word order in noun units, however, is not the same in all Cariban languages: in the related Trio language, a word containing the *-no* morpheme may follow a noun as well as precede it (Meira, p.c.).

- (d) *mòkaron pyimano*¹⁷⁹ *wokyryjan*
 mòkaron pyime -no wokyry -jan
 those many -adn man -plan
 ‘those many men’
- (e) *mòkaron pyimano Karina*
 mòkaron pyime -no Karina
 those many -adn Carib
 ‘those many Caribs’

Plural subject noun units may combine with a singular verb unit, when the noun unit designates inanimate entities, e.g.:

tapita morokon pomyi man
 ty- api -ta moro -kon pomyi man
 3aml- red_ colour -Vii that -pln pepper is
 ‘those peppers have become red’

morokon arakaposa kynimorywanon
 moro -kon arakaposa ky- ni- morywa -non
 that -pln rifle alleg- aeo- make_noise -Tprau
 ‘those rifles make noise’

In the case of a noun unit designating animate entities, a plural verb form is common:

Karina mòkaron manton
 Karina mòkaron man -ton
 Carib those is -Tprapl
 ‘those people are Caribs’

2.21 Verb units

A verb unit is a word unit interpreted to indicate a process including, in Carib as well as in many languages, a time relative to the moment of speaking. A Carib verb unit consists of a single word: a finite verb form, so there is no need to discuss the structure of a verb unit. A finite verb may constitute a sentence. In two cases, however, a verb unit needs to be preceded by another word unit: (a) when the verb form is prefixless, and (b) when the verb form is a form of the verb (*w)a* ‘be’.

¹⁷⁹ The use of a non-plural adjective form in noun units like examples (d) and (e) seems pretty much restricted to this single word *pyimano*, maybe because the concept of plurality is already present in the meaning of this word (‘many’). Many Caribs would gladly add the plural suffix *-kon* to *pyimano* in these and similar cases.

(a) A prefixless verb is preceded by an object noun unit. Only particle units whose meaning is primarily associated with the object noun unit may occur between the object noun unit and the verb unit. Other particle units follow the combination of object noun unit and verb unit, if the object noun unit is sentence initial, or another sentence initial word unit that precedes the object noun unit (see 2.24). Compare:

<i>òmakon</i>	<i>ajauty</i>	<i>ta</i>	<i>seneja</i>
a- myre -kon	a- auty	ta	si- ene -ja
2- child -pln	2- house_of_...	in	1A- see -Tpr

‘I see your children in your house’

<i>ajauty</i>	<i>ta</i>	<i>seneja</i>	<i>òmakon</i>
a- auty	ta	si- ene -ja	a- myre -kon
2- house_of_...	in	1A- see -Tpr	2- child -pln

‘in your house I see your children’

<i>òmakon</i>	<i>enejan</i>	<i>ajauty</i>	<i>ta</i>
a- myre -kon	ene -jan	a- auty	ta
2- child -pln	see -Tpru	2- house_of_...	in

‘he sees your children in your house’

<i>òmakon</i>	<i>roten</i>	<i>enejan</i>
a- myre -kon	roten	ene -jan
2- child -pln	only	see -Tpru

‘he sees only your children’

(b) Finite forms of the verb (*w*)*a* do not occur sentence initially. They are preceded by at least an adjective unit or a noun unit. Compare these examples including an adjective unit:

<i>tonapire</i>	<i>mana</i>	(<i>mana tonapire</i> does not occur)
ty- anapi -re	mana	
3aml- lie -Am	you_are	

‘you are deceitful’

<i>tyka</i>	<i>manton</i>	(<i>manton tyka</i> does not occur)
ty- (w)yka -je	man -ton	
3aml- say -Av	he_is -Tprapl	

‘they are having said’ (i.e. ‘they have said’)

yjummy *me* *man* (*man yjummy me* does not occur)
 y- jummy me man
 1- father_of_... as he_is
 ‘he is (in the position of) my father’

In case of an identification, two noun units indicating the entities that are identified with each other precede the finite form of the verb (*w*)*a* ‘be’, e.g.:

yjummy *mose* *man*
 y- jummy mose man
 1- father_of_... this (he)_is
 ‘this is my father’

yjummy *amoro* *mana*
 y- jummy amoro mana
 1- father_of_... you (you)_are
 ‘you are my father’

ajenapiry *moro* *man*
 a- anapi -ry moro man
 2- lie -possc that (it)_is
 ‘that is your lie’ (i.e. ‘you are lying’)

However, a single noun unit may precede forms of the verb (*w*)*a*, when people identify themselves or ask for an identification, using a noun unit consisting of a pronoun, e.g.:

awu *te* *wa*
 I but I_am
 ‘(don’t be frightened;) it’s me’

nàna *te* *man*
 we but (we)_are
 ‘(don’t be frightened;) it’s me and one or more others’

amoro *te* *man?*
 you but are_you?
 ‘it’s you, isn’t it?’

2.22 Adjective units

An adjective unit is a word unit interpreted to indicate a property. It modifies an entity either directly, i.e. adnominally, or indirectly, i.e. adverbially. Direct modification is indicated by an adnominal form of the adjective unit. Indirect modification

is shown by an adverbial form of the adjective unit. All and only classes of lexical units that show a contrast between adverbial forms and adnominal forms may occur as (part of) an adjective unit. Thus, an adjective unit may consist of one or more of the following constituents:

- (a) an adjective,
- (b) a postposition preceded by a pronominal prefix, a noun or a noun unit,
- (c) a numeral.

If an adjective unit modifies a noun unit that already includes a pronoun or numeral and a noun (see 2.20), the adjective unit occurs in the middle. Examples with *mòkaron paka* ‘those cows’:

<i>mòkaron</i>	<i>takànamon</i>	<i>paka</i>
mòkaron	ty- okàn -ramon	paka
those	3aml- fast_run -Amapl	cow
‘those fast running cows’		

<i>mòkaron</i>	<i>Kumaka</i>	<i>ponokon</i>	<i>paka</i>
mòkaron	Kumaka	po -no -kon	paka
those	Albina	at -adn -pln	cow
‘those cows in Kumaka (i.e. Albina)’			

<i>mòkaron</i>	<i>okonokon</i>	<i>paka</i>
mòkaron	oko -no -kon	paka
those	two -adn -pln	cow
‘those two cows’		

Examples of adverbial adjective units, with *kynekànunjaton* ‘they run’:

<i>takàne</i>	<i>kynekànunjaton</i>
ty- okàn -re	ky- ni- ekànumy -jaton
3aml- fast_run -Ama	alleg- aeo- run -Tprpl
‘they run fast’	

<i>Kumaka</i>	<i>po</i>	<i>kynekànunjaton</i>
Kumaka	po	ky- ni- ekànumy -jaton
Albina	at	alleg- aeo- run -Tprpl
‘they run in Kumaka (i.e. Albina)’		

oko kynekànujaton
oko ky- ni- ekànumy -jaton
two alleg- aeo- run -Tprpl
'they run two' (i.e. 'there are two running')¹⁸⁰

2.23 Interjection units

An interjection unit is a word unit interpreted to indicate an exclamation. An interjection unit may consist of:

- (a) an interjection, (b) a noun unit.

Examples of interjections:

ykyjy! 'ouch!' *uwa* 'no'

Examples of interjection units consisting of a noun unit:

ijàwanympo pitani!
ijàwan -mpo pitani
badness -dev child
'mischievous child!'

yjenery iwa!
y- ene -ry i- `wa
I- see -possc 3- to
'my seeing for him!' (i.e. 'he is looking at me!')

2.24 Particle units

A particle unit is a word unit interpreted to indicate a circumstance. In agreement with the fact that particles need the presence of a preceding word or word unit (see B-12), in a sentence, particle units don't occur without at least one word unit that precedes it. Typically, a particle is not interpreted to merge its meaning with just the word unit it follows. It typically provides a circumstance to the rest of the sentence or to the speech situation, including even such matters as how the speaker feels about what is being said or how the speaker evaluates the truth of what is being said. If the speaker does not want to associate the meaning of the particle unit primarily with another word unit, a particle unit will follow the sentence initial word unit.

The following examples of particle units show particle units following the sentence initial word unit.

¹⁸⁰ In a sentence like this, *oko* may also be interpreted as a noun unit (see 2.20).

(a) noun unit particle unit verb unit

amu *`kuru* *aitanko!*
 amu *`kuru* ai -tamy -ko
 a as_is_generally_known go -VAin -Timp
 ‘go get one, and this is a request you probably would have expected already’

(b) verb unit particle unit adjective unit

kynikòmanjan *te* *moro po*
 ky- ni- kòmamy -jan te moro po
 alleg- aeo- get_dark -Tpru but that at
 ‘but it is getting dark there’

(c) adjective unit particle unit particle unit verb unit

yjepanopypa *`ne* *te* *nèi*
 y- epanopy -`pa `ne te ni- (w)ai -i
 l- help -Pn exactly but aeo- become -Tnr
 ‘but helping me is something he just didn’t do’

(d) interjection unit particle unit verb unit

wajamu *`ko!*, *kynkanon*
 wajamu *`ko* ky- ni- (w)yka -non
 tortoise dear/pitiable alleg- aeo- say -Tprau
 ‘pitiable tortoise!, he says’

The following examples show particle units following some other word unit than the sentence initial one.

(a) noun unit verb unit particle unit

uwapotompo *amu* *nirompyi* *rapa*
 uwapoto -mpo amu ni- romopy -i rapa
 older_person -dev a aeo- die -Tnr again
 ‘it happened again that an old person died’

(b) noun unit verb unit adjective unit particle unit

<i>paranakyry</i>	<i>kynòsan</i>	<i>omepa</i>	<i>roten</i>
paranakyry	ky- ni- (w)opy -jan	ase- emepa	roten
white_man	alleg- aeo- come -Tpru	r- teach	just

‘the single reason for white people to come is research’

A Carib grammar (continued)

Fifth part: Texts

2.25 Introduction

A text is a unit of one or more sentences. How Carib sentences are formed and put together by native speakers may be experienced by looking at the texts presented in this part of the grammar sketch. Each of the following texts is preceded by a translation of the complete text. The texts themselves are presented in four lines. The first line shows the text in the orthography used in this book. The second line shows a morphemic analysis. The third line shows the meanings of the morphemes analyzed in the second line. And the fourth line presents an English translation of each sentence.

In the third line, the meanings of affixes are represented by abbreviations. These abbreviations and the meanings they represent are listed on page vii and viii of this book. A list of Carib affixes, including their meanings and the abbreviations of these meanings, may be found in Appendix 1 of this book, both in an alphabetical order and in a systematic/semantic order. Each morpheme in the alphabetically ordered list is provided with a reference to one or more sections or subsections in the grammar sketch where the morpheme is discussed.

Three texts have been selected to be included in the following sections:

2.26 Text 1: *Kurupi's haircut*

2.27 Text 2: *My hunting adventure*

2.28 Text 3: *A sister's letter*

2.26 Text 1: *Kurupi's haircut*

[*Kurupi's haircut* is a traditional Carib story, told to me by my late father-in-law, Mr. Roland Maleko, who was born in 1929 and passed away in 2006. Most of his life he lived in Galibi. The story was recorded on tape in 1994.]

There was a kurupi (a bush-monster). For a long time that kuruwi ... kurupi was accompanied by this Carib man. He went everywhere. He scooped the river in the south. He went fishing with him. They fished with a fishing line. And the hook could talk. No, it wasn't the usual type of hook. That hook could talk. When a fish bit, the hook said: hookookook! And then he pulled. Tong! He had him on the hook already. The hook could talk. And they went to the south. They scooped the river. Eh ... they built a barrage in the river to catch *aimara*-fish, and big *patakai*-fish.

That Carib man had a very nice haircut. His hair was cut like this, all around. Then he said: 'Little one,' he said, 'I want to have a haircut like you, little one!' he

said. 'Is that so, sir?' he said. 'How did they cut your hair?' he said. Well, like this, sir,' he said. 'With a knife they cut it, like this.' he said. 'Like this. With a knife.' he said.

He had a little knife with him, very sharp. And the Carib man's intention was to cut the head of the kurupi with it, like this, all around, with a knife. 'Please, don't scream, sir,' he said 'when I cut your hair. You have to be quiet!' he said. 'Because that's how they cut my hair' he said 'in order for me to get my hair like this.'

And standing at his back he cut his hair. Cut-cut-cut! Nuf-nuf-nuf! 'Hey! That hurts, little one!' he said. 'Are you kidding, sir?' he said. 'Don't scream, you hear?' he said. 'If you scream, your hair won't grow anymore.' he said.

And he continued cutting. He cut all around, like this, with a knife. Cut-cut-cut-cut-cut! 'Hey, that hurts, little one!' he said. 'Please, don't scream, I said, sir!' he said. 'Or your hair won't grow any more!' he said.

Until he had cut him all around with the knife, he continued cutting his skin. He completely cut his skin away. And he threw it behind him when he didn't look, that skin of his. He, that kurupi, didn't bleed. He didn't have blood. His head didn't bleed. He didn't feel his head ... head again with his hand. He just screamed because his head hurt so much, because ... eh ... his head had been skinned.

And then, to make things worse, he rubbed him with pepper. 'Sir!' he said. 'I rub you with pepper.' he said. 'Because this is what they rubbed my head with.' he said. He opened a pepper, a real pepper. And he left its seed on top of him, just on top of him. That causes more burning. 'Hey! Aah! It burns, little one!' he said. 'Don't ... Sir, please don't scream!' he said. 'Or it won't grow any more, you hear!' he said. So, there were pepper seeds on his head.

And after having done this to him, that little one, some other time, had gone some place. He had run away from him. Yes. And he had not found him. A long time afterwards, three, four months later, he met the kurupi again. 'Hey!' When he saw him, he talked to him from afar. 'Little one!' he said. 'It was you that ski-kinned my head, wasn't it, little one?' he said. 'Why do you do such things, little one?' he said. 'Oh no, sir!' he said. 'That wasn't me!' he said. 'The one who skinned your head' he said 'has died.' he said. 'His bones are over there.' he said. It just happened that he had passed some deer bones. And now he indicated them as the bones of the one who had skinned him. 'Is that so, little one?' he said. 'Let's go then, little one,' he said 'and pick them up, so that we can make them dance.'

The pepper was red on his head. The pepper seeds had grown peppers. He carried peppers around through the jungle, on his head. The peppers had ripened, there were peppers, as well as immature peppers, on his head. The pepper seeds had taken root. They had grown.

Okay, he set off. He went to the place where the animal bones were lying. He brought him to the deer bones. 'This is him, sir,' he said 'the one who ski-kinned your head!' – 'Is that so, little one?' he said. 'Let's pick him up, little one!' he said.

They cut plaiting strips from the *waruma*-plant. And in it ... in the holes ... in those things they collected the deer bones. The head wasn't there. If the head would

be there, he would have said to him: 'You are lying, little one!'. But the head wasn't there. Just his bone ... his bones.

No, that devil was stupid. I think the feet were missing, too. Okay, they went. They carried the bones in a string. Now there was a rocky mountain. That rock was of the size of this rafter, circular like this, and big, near the bank of the river in the south. That is where they climbed up. 'There's a rocky mountain, little one!' he said. 'Let's go on top of it' he said 'and bewail him.'

And he bewailed him there. They climbed the rock. They swirled around, the little one, too. 'You are the one who ski-ki-kinned my head!' Rattle-rattle-rattle! 'You are the one who ski-ki-kinned my head!' Rattle-rattle! They jumped. Rattle! One after the other. And all the time he pushed the little one with his elbow. Like this. And the little one understood it already. 'What!' he said. 'Now I know: this creature intends to throw me down!' he said. Because if you fall, that rock ... your head will break, if you fall downhill. 'This creature intends to throw me down! Wait a minute!' he said. 'Why don't I push you?!

They swirled around. The kurupi sang: 'You are the one who ski-ki-kinned my head!' Rattle-rattle-rattle! They jumped. Hey! The Carib man pushed that creature, with his hands. Thump! Smack! His head smashed. The peppers flew in all directions. His brains flew away as warami-doves, those little doves. Prrr-prrr-prrr! A great lot of them! They were warami-doves. Those warami-doves, those little doves, are that creature. They live in the south. Yes, those warami-doves. They are little, like this. Yes, they are the brains of that creature flying around. The brains of that kurupi had changed into warami-doves.

The Carib man went downhill. 'Oh dear!' he said. 'The old man killed himself!' he said. He looked at him downhill, like this. 'How come you killed yourself, sir?' he said. 'Oh dear!' he said. 'The old man killed himself!' he said. 'Oh dear!' he said. He had pushed him, himself. 'How come you had to kill yourself, sir?' he said. 'Oh dear!' he said. 'Just a minute ago we were having such a good time dancing!' he said. And he went down.

He wanted to leave, like this. He walked. And walked. My goodness! He arrived at him again, at the body of the creature! 'Oh dear! How come I am doing this?' he said. He went away again. He walked again ... just like someone who is walking in a straight line. My goodness! That's him again, the body of that creature. 'Oh dear!' he said. 'How come I am doing this?' he said. He went away, just once more, very carefully. He walked, he walked, he walked, he walked ... My goodness! There he is again. 'Oh dear!' he said. 'The body of that creature has bewitched me!' he said. 'Wait a minute!' he said. He thought for a moment. 'What shall I do?' he said. 'Aha! I know! That's what the old people always say.' he said. 'When a devil has come to you, break off some wasai-leaves. Put them on your back, in a jumble. That's what the old people said! I remember now!' he said.

And that is what he did. He put the wasai-leaves on his back and finally went away. My goodness! He didn't return any more since that moment. He finally got away. He left him. That is what he did. That's the story. That is the end.

dan amu tywaije man kurupi.
 dan amu ty- (w)ai -je man kurupi
 then a 3aml- become -Av he/she/it_is monster_sp.
 There was a kurupi, once.

akorèpe mòko Karina maro mòko kuruwi...
 akorèpe mòko Karina maro mòko ...
 for_a_long_time that Carib with that ...
 For a long time that kuruwi ... kurupi was accompanied

kurupi kyntopòsan. pàporo
 kurupi ky- ni- (w)yto -poty -jan pàporo
 monster_sp. alleg- aeo- go -VAit -Tpru all
 by this Carib man. He went everywhere.

kynýsan. tuna ijary
 ky- ni- (w)yto -jan tuna ija -ry
 alleg- aeo- go -Tpru water starting_point -possc
 He scooped the river in the south.

ýkanjan. pêcher poko kynýsan imaro.
 ýkamy -jan pêcher poko ky- ni- (w)yto -jan i- maro
 scoop -Tpru fishing about alleg- aeo- go -Tpru 3- with
 He went fishing with him.

woto ùkujaton syrasyry poko. dan moro
 woto ùku -jaton syrasyry poko dan moro
 fish try -Tprpl fishing_line about then that
 They fished with a fishing line. And the hook could talk.

ikowairy man taurane man. dan typo
 i- kowai -ry me -no taurane man dan typo
 3- (fish)hook -possc as -adn talkative he/she/it_is then apart
 No, it wasn't

roten waty moro kowai man. taurane man
 roten waty moro kowai man taurane man
 just not that (fish)hook he/she/it_is talkative he/she/it_is
 the usual type of hook. That hook could talk.

moro ikowairy. woto `wa tokàpoto,
 moro i- kowai -ry woto `wa ty- eka -`po -to
 that 3- (fish)hook -possc fish to 3a- bite -possuc -A
 When a fish bit,

moro kowai kynetanon:
 moro kowai ky- ni- eta -non
 that (fish)hook alleg- aeo- get_sound -Tprau
 the hook said:

kowai! kowai! kowai!
 kowai kowai kowai
 hook hook hook
 hookkookook!

kynitynkanon teràa. tyn! tatòse
 ky- ni- tynka -non terapa tyn ty- atoky -je
 alleg- aeo- pull -Tprau already snap 3aml- pierce -Av
 And then he pulled. Tong! He had him on the hook already.

teràa man ìwa. taurane man moro
 terapa man i- `wa taurane man moro
 already he/she/it_is 3- to talkative he/she/it_is that
 The hook could talk.

ikowairy. dan tuna ijary
 i- kowai -ry dan tuna ija -ry
 3- (fish)hook -possc (and)_then water starting_point -possc
 And they went to the south.

`wa kynÿsaton. tuna ÿkanjaton. oty
 `wa ky- ni- (w)yto -jaton tuna ÿkamy -jaton oty
 to alleg- aeo- go -Tprpl water scoop -Tprpl something
 They scooped the river. Eh

... tuna apùtopòsaton aimara poko, patakai
 ... tuna apùto -poty -jaton aimara poko patakai
 ... water close -VAit -Tprpl fish_sp. about fish_sp.
 ... they built a barrage in the river to catch aimara-fish,

tankon poko. dan
tamu -kon poko dan
grandfather -pln about (and)_then
and big pataakai-fish.

irompo mòko Karina
iro -mpo mòko Karina
this_which_was_just_mentioned -dev that Carib
That Carib man had a very nice haircut.

tàsakoto man irùpyn me.
ty- àsakoto -je man irùpa -no me
3aml- cut_the_(neck)_hair_of -Av he/she/it_is good -adn as

ero wara, tamòmerèke tàsakoto
ero wara tamòmerèke ty- àsakoto -je
this like round 3aml- cut_the_(neck)_hair_of -Av
That Carib man's hair was cut like this, all around.

man mòko Karina. dan
man mòko Karina dan
he/she/it_is that Carib then
Then he said: <Little one,> he said,

irompo kynkanon:
iro -mpo ky- ni- (w)yka -non
this_which_was_just_mentioned -dev alleg- aeo- say -Tprau
<I want to have a haircut like you, little one!> he said.

imempo, kynkanon, awu `kuru
imempo ky- ni- (w)yka -non awu `kuru
small_one alleg- aeo- say -Tprau I as_is_generally_known

moro ajàsakotòpo wara
moro a- àsakoto -`po wara
that 2- cut_the_(neck)_hair_of -possuc like

yjàsakotory `se wa, hen,
y- àsakoto -ry `se w- (w)a hen
1- cut_the_(neck)_hair_of -possuc wanting 1M- be eh?

imempo!, kynkanon. itàro, hen, tamusi?,
 imempo ky- ni- (w)yka -non itàro hen tamusi
 small_one alleg- aeo- say -Tprau really eh? old_man
 <Is that so, sir?> he said.

kynkanon. one wara ko
 ky- ni- (w)yka -non one wara ko
 alleg- aeo- say -Tprau which like I_urge_you_(to_react)
 How did they cut your hair?> he said.

ajàsakotosen, se?,
 a- àsakoto -sen se
 2- cut_the_(neck)_hair_of -Tfrpl you_hear!

kynkanon. moro wara
 ky- ni- (w)yka -non moro wara
 alleg- aeo- say -Tprau that like
 <Like this, sir,> he said.

yjàsakotosen, to, tamusi,
 y- àsakoto -sen to tamusi
 1- cut_the_(neck)_hair_of -Tfrpl you_hear! old_man

kynkanon, marija ke ero wara
 ky- ni- (w)yka -non marija ke ero wara
 alleg- aeo- say -Tprau knife with this like
 <With a knife they cut it, like this.> he said.

kynikotosen., kynkanon. ero wara.
 ky- ni- ýkoto -sen ky- ni- (w)yka -non ero wara
 alleg- aeo- cut -Tfrpl alleg- aeo- say -Tprau this like
 <Like this.

Ero wara, marija ke., kynkanon. amu marija
 ero wara marija ke ky- ni- (w)yka -non amu marija
 this like knife with alleg- aeo- say -Tprau a knife
 Like this, with a knife.> he said. He had a little knife

punùpo tywaije man tyjeke ekosa.
 punùpo ty- (w)ai -je man tyjeke i- ekosa
 piece 3aml- become -Av he/she/it_is sharp 3- with
 with him, very sharp.

dan moro ke mòko Karina mòko kurupi ...
 dan moro ke mòko Karina mòko kurupi ...
 (and)_then that with that Carib that monster_sp. ...
 And the Carib man's intention was to cut the head of the kurupi with it,

oty ... upùpo òkototan, tamòmerèke ero wara,
 oty ... upùpo òkoto -tan tamòmerèke ero wara
 something... head cut -Tfutu round this like
 like this, all around, with a knife.

marija ke. dan kytotaikai me koro,
 marija ke dan kyt- ase- aika -i me koro
 knife with then 1+2M- r- make_scream -Tnr as please
 <Please, don't scream, sir,> he said <when I cut your hair!

hen, tamusi, kynkanon, moro
 hen tamusi ky- ni- (w)yka -non moro
 eh? old_man alleg- aeo- say -Tprau that

ajàsakotory jako ýwa!
 a- àsakoto -ry jako y- `wa
 2- cut_the_(neck)_hair_of -possc during 1- to

ataikàpa te awairy, hen!,
 ase- aika -`pa te a- (w)ai -ry hen
 r- make_scream -Pn but 2- become -possc eh?
 <You have to be quiet!> he said.

kynkanon. kasi moro wara awu
 ky- ni- (w)yka -non bikasi moro wara awu
 alleg- aeo- say -Tprau because that like I
 <Because that's how they cut my hair> he said

yjàsakotosen, kynkanon, ero
 y- àsakoto -sen ky- ni- (w)yka -non ero
 1- cut_the_(neck)_hair_of -Tfrpl alleg- aeo- say -Tprau this
 <in order for me to get my hair like this.>

wara yjunsety waitòme. dan
 wara y- unse -ty (w)ai -tòme dan
 like 1- hair_of_the_head -possce become -Pi then
 And standing at his back

ero wara, marija ke. Syk! Syk! Syk! Syk! Syk! E!
 ero wara marija ke syk syk syk syk syk e
 this like knife with snip! snip! snip! snip! snip! hey
 Cut-cut-cut-cut-cut! <Hey! that hurts,

jètun pe man, se, imempo!,
 jètun pe man se imempo
 pain having he/she/it_is you_hear! small_one
 little one!> he said.

kynkanon. kytotaikai,
 ky- ni- (w)yka -non kyt- ase- aika -i
 alleg- aeo- say -Tprau 1+2M- r- make_scream -Tnr
 <Please, don't scream, I tell you, sir!> he said.

kaje, koro, hen, tamusi!,
 w- (w)yka -je koro hen tamusi
 1M- say -Tpr please eh? old_man

kynkanon. atytàpa moro
 ky- ni- (w)yka -non i- atyta -`pa moro
 alleg- aeo- say -Tprau 3ml- get_new_shoots -Pn that
 <Or your hair won't grow anymore!> he said.

ajunsety ràa kynaitan!,
 a- unse -ty rapa ky- ni- (w)ai -tan
 2- hair_of_the_head -possce again alleg- aeo- become -Tfutu

kynkanon. teleki tùmenje iwa
 ky- ni- (w)yka -non teleki ty- ùmemy -je i- `wa
 alleg- aeo- say -Tprau untill 3aml- encircle -Av 3- to
 Until he had cut him all around with the knife,

man moro marija ke ikotory, moro ipipo
 man moro marija ke i- òkoto -ry moro i- pi -`po
 he/she/it_is that knife with 3- cut -possce that 3- skin -possuc
 he continued cutting his skin.

òkotojan imero. irompo
 òkoto -jan imero iro -mpo
 cut -Tpru very this_which_was_just_mentioned -dev

`ne ro. dan moro ep̀̀po
 `ne ro dan moro i- opy -`po
 just to_continue (and)_then that 3- seed -possuc
 And he left its seed on top of him, just on top of him.

tywainopo man it̀̀po, it̀̀po `ne.
 ty- ase- no -po -je man i- t̀̀po i- t̀̀po `ne
 3aml- r- leave -VAca -Av he/she/it_is 3- on 3- on just

morofuru kyniwòwokanon. e!
 morofuru ky- ni- wòwoka -non e
 more alleg- aeo- cause_to_have_a_burning_skin -Tprau hey
 That caused more burning. <Hey!

a! ywòwokanon, se,
 a y- wòwoka -non se
 aah! 1- cause_to_have_a_burning_skin -Tprau you_hear!
 Aah! It burns, little one!> he said.

imempo!, kynkanon. kytot ... tamusi,
 imempo ky- ni- (w)yka -non Kytot ... tamusi
 small_one alleg- aeo- say -Tprau Kytot ... old_man
 <Don't ... Sir,

kytotaikai koro, hen!,
 kyt- ase- aika -i koro hen
 1+2M- r- make_scream -Tnr please eh?
 please, don't scream!> he said.

kynkanon. atytàpa
 ky- ni- (w)yka -non i- atyta -`pa
 alleg- aeo- say -Tprau 3ml- get_new_shoots -Pn
 <Or it won't grow anymore, you hear!> he said.

kynaitan, to!, kynkanon.
 ky- ni- (w)ai -tan to ky- ni- (w)yka -non
 alleg- aeo- become -Tfutu you_hear! alleg- aeo- say -Tprau

(àa.) dan pomyi ep̀̀samompo up̀̀po
 àa dan pomyi opy -`san -mpo i- upu -`po
 yes (and)_then pepper_plant_sp. seed -possucpl -dev 3- head -possuc
 (Yes.) So, there were pepper seeds on his head.

kùpo tywaije man. dan moro ... moro
 kùpo ty- (w)ai -je man dan moro ... moro
 kùpo 3aml- become -Av he/she/it_is (and)_then that ... that
 And after having done this to him,

wara yrÿpo me ro, dan amu jako
 wara i- yry -`po me ro dan amu jako
 like 3- put -possuc as to_continue (and)_then a during
 that little one, some other time, had gone some place.

teràa, amu oja tyto tywaije
 terapa amu oja ty- (w)yto -je ty- (w)ai -je
 already a somewhere 3aml- go -Av 3aml- become -Av

man mòko imempo. iwyino takànunje
 man mòko imempo i- wyino ty- ekànumy -je
 he/she/it_is that small_one 3- from 3aml- run -Av
 He had run away from him.

tywaije man. àa. dan aneporypa
 ty- (w)ai -je man àa dan ani- epory -`pa
 3aml- become -Av he/she/it_is yes (and)_then po- find -Pn
 Yes. And he had not found him.

tywaije man. akorèpe, akorèpe
 ty- (w)ai -je man akorèpe akorèpe
 3aml- become -Av he/she/it_is for_a_long_time for_a_long_time
 A long time afterwards, three, four months

teràa, oruwa nuno, okupàen nuno iwairy taro,
 terapa oruwa nuno okupàen nuno i- (w)ai -ry taro
 already three month four month 3- become -posse till
 later, he met the kurupi again.

dan topoje ràa iwa man mòko
 dan ty- epory -je rapa i- `wa man mòko
 (and)_then 3aml- find -Av again 3- to he/she/it_is that

kurupi. e! enèpo me ro, tyse
 kurupi e i- ene -`po me ro tyse
 monster_sp. hey 3- see -possuc as to_continue far_away
 Hey! When he saw him, he talked to him from afar.

mony po ijèpompo man.,
 mony po i- je -`po -mpo man
 yonder at 3- bone -possuc -dev he/she/it_is
 <His bones are there in that direction.> he said.

kynkanon. tamusi roten kusari
 ky- ni- (w)yka -non tamusi roten kusari
 alleg- aeo- say -Tprau old_man only red_brocket_deer
 It just happened that he had passed some deer

jèpompo pato tyto man. àa.
 je -`po -mpo pato ty- (w)yto -je man àa
 bone -possuc -dev in_the_direction_of 3aml- go -Av he/she/it_is yes
 bones. Yes.

dan moro ekarisan mòko
 dan moro ekarity -jan mòko
 then that tell -Tpru that
 And now he indicated them as the bones of the one who had skinned him.

ùpikanenympo jèpompo me. itàro, hen,
 i- ùpika -nen -mpo je -`po -mpo me itàro hen
 3- skin_the_head_of -Na -dev bone -possuc -dev as really eh?
 <Is that so, little one?>

imempo?, kynkanon. kàma, to,
 imempo ky- ni- (w)yka -non kàma to
 small_one alleg- aeo- say -Tprau let's_go you_hear!
 he said. <Let's go then, little one,> he said

imempo, kynkanon, amoise,
 imempo ky- ni- (w)yka -non i- amoiky -je
 small_one alleg- aeo- say -Tprau 3- amoiky -Av
 <and pick them up, so that we can make them dance.>

kysuwanopyse me. Tapire imero
 kysi- uwanopy -`se me tapire imero
 1+2A- cause_to_dance -Tdesid as red very
 The pepper was red on his head.

pomyi upùpo ta. pomyi
 pomyi i- upu -`po ta pomyi
 pepper_plant_sp. 3- head -possuc in pepper_plant_sp.
 The pepper plant had already

tapeta teràa. pomyi
 ty- epeta -je terapa pomyi
 3aml- grow_fruits -Av already pepper_plant_sp.
 grown peppers. He carried a pepper plant around

aropòsan moro itu ta tupùpo ta.
 aro -poty -jan moro itu ta ty- upu -`po ta
 carry -VAit -Tpru that jungle in 3a- head -possuc in
 through the jungle, on his head.

tapita morokon pomyi man,
 ty- apita -je moro -kon pomyi man
 3aml- become_red -Av that -pln pepper_plant_sp. he/she/it_is
 The peppers had ripened, there were peppers, as well as immature peppers,

tapeke, typo isakerery me epery,
 tapeke typo i- sakere -ry me i- ope -ry
 having_fruit apart 3- paleness -possuc as 3- fruit -possuc
 on his head.

upùpo ta. tymita man imero moro
 i- upu -`po ta ty- mita -je man imero moro
 3- head -possuc in 3aml- get_roots -Av he/she/it_is very that
 The pepper plant had taken root.

pomyi. tatyta man. dan
 pomyi ty- atyta -je man dan
 pepper_plant_sp. 3aml- get_new_shoots -Av he/she/it_is then
 They had grown.

irompo tyto man.
 iro -mpo ty- (w)tyto -je man
 this_which_was_just_mentioned -dev 3aml- go -Av he/she/it_is
 Okay, he set off.

dan mo... no... noky jèpompo `wa te tyto
 dan noky je - `po -mpo `wa te ty- (w)yto -je
 then somebody bone -possuc -dev to but 3aml- go -Av
 He went to the place where the animal bones were lying.

man. kusari jèpompo `wa taro
 man kusari je - `po -mpo `wa ty- aro -je
 he/she/it_is red_brocket_deer bone -possuc -dev to 3aml- take -Av
 He brought him to the deer bones.

ìwa man. mose `kuru
 i- `wa man mose `kuru
 3- to he/she/it_is this as_is_generally_known
 <This is him, sir,> he said <the one who

inoro, hen, tamusi, kynkanon,
 inoro hen tamusi ky- ni- (w)yka -non
 the_ aforementioned eh? old_man alleg- aeo- say -Tprau
 skinned your head!>

ajùpikajakanenympo! - itàro, hen, ìmempo?,
 a- ùpika -nen -mpo - itàro hen ìmempo
 2- skin_the_head_of -Na -dev - really eh? small_one
 <Is that so, little one?> he said.

kynkanon. kysamoinen, to,
 ky- ni- (w)yka -non kysi- amoiky -nen to
 alleg- aeo- say -Tprau 1+2A- amoiky -Tfr you_hear!
 <Let's pick him up, little one!> he said.

ìmempo!, kynkanon. waruma
 ìmempo ky- ni- (w)yka -non waruma
 small_one alleg- aeo- say -Tprau plant_sp.
 They cut plaiting strips from the

rasyryrÿkaton. dan ita ... moro
 rasyryrÿka -ton dan i- ta ... moro
 remove_the_surface_of -Tprapl then 3- in ... that
 waruma-canes. And in them ... in the holes ...

atorympo ... otykonympo ta kusari
 ato -ry -mpo ... oty -kon -mpo ta kusari
 hole -possc -dev ... something -pln -dev in red_brocket_deer
 in those things they collected the deer bones.

jèpompò amoisaton.
 je -`po -mpo amoiky -jaton
 bone -possuc -dev amoiky -Tprpl

dan moro upùpompò waty tywaije
 dan moro i- upu -`po -mpo waty ty- (w)ai -je
 then that 3- head -possuc -dev not 3aml- become -Av
 The head was missing.

man . moro upùpompò àta pai
 man moro i- upu -`po -mpo àta pai
 he/she/it_is that 3- head -possuc -dev while..._is/are maybe
 If the head would be there, he would have said to him:

ajenapitaje, to, imempo!, nykary iwa.
 a- enapita -je to imempo ni- (w)yka -ry i- `wa
 2- lie -Tpra you_hear! small_one aeo- say -Tirr 3- to
 <You're lying, little one!>

moro upùpompò waty te tywaije
 moro i- upu -`po -mpo waty te ty- (w)ai -je
 that 3- head -possuc -dev not but 3aml- become -Av
 But the head wasn't there.

man. soso ijèpo ... ijèsamompò. dan mòko
 man soso i- je -`po ... i- je -`san -mpo dan mòko
 he/she/it_is just 3- bone -possuc ... 3- bones -possucpl -dev then that
 Just his bone ... his bones. That devil was

ijoròkan raa don me man. moro
 ijoròkan rapa don me man moro
 devil again stupidity as he/she/it_is that
 stupid. I think the feet were

ipupùpo waty enaa pai `nare
 i- pupu -`po waty erapa pai `nare
 3- foot -possuc not as_well maybe without_me_knowing
 missing, too.

man, to, imempo!, kynkanon.
 man to imempo ky- ni- (w)yka -non
 he/she/it_is you_hear! small_one alleg- aeo- say -Tprau
 little one!> he said.

moro kùponaka kàma, kynkanon,
 moro kùpo -naka kàma ky- ni- (w)yka -non
 that kùpo -toward let's_go alleg- aeo- say -Tprau
 <Let's go on top of it> he said <and bewail him.>

amo! dan kynamojan moro po.
 i- amo -je dan ky- ni- amo -jan moro po
 3- weep_for -Av then alleg- aeo- weep_for -Tpru that at
 And he bewailed him there.

topu kùponaka tywonùse manton.
 topu kùpo -naka ty- (w)onuku -je man -ton
 rock on -toward 3aml- climb -Av he/she/it_is -Tprapl
 They climbed the rock.

kynotùmempòsaton, imempo maro. amoro
 ky- ni- ase- ùmemy -poty -jaton imempo maro amoro
 alleg- aeo- r- encircle -VAit -Tprpl small_one with you
 They swirled around, the little one, too. <You are the

`ne moro kùpikajakajakakon! soroi! soroi!
 `ne moro ky- ùpika -kon soroi soroi
 just that 1+2- skin_the_head_of -Tpsta rattle-rattle rattle-rattle
 one who skinned my head!> Rattle-rattle-rattle!

soroi! amoro `ne moro kùpikajakajakakon! soroi!
 soroi amoro `ne moro ky- ùpika -kon soroi
 rattle-rattle you just that 1+2- skin_one's_head -Tpsta rattle-rattle
 <You are the one who skinned my head!> Rattle-rattle.

soroi! kynotàporonjaton. soroi!
 soroi ky- ni- ase- àporomy -jaton soroi
 rattle-rattle alleg- aeo- r- make_jump -Tprpl rattle-rattle
 They jumped. Rattle.

asewenàpota. dan irompo
 ase- wenàpota dan iro -mpo
 r- following then this_which_was_just_mentioned -dev
 One after the other. And all the time he pushed the little one with his elbow.

imempo òtùkapòsan tapory ènary
 imempo òtùka -poty -jan ty- apo -ry òna -ry
 small_one touch -VAit -Tpru 3a- arm -possc joint -possc

ke. ero wara. dan imempo `wa tukùse teràa
 ke ero wara dan imempo `wa ty- ukuty -je terapa
 with this like then small_one to 3aml- know -Av already
 Like this. And the little one understood it already.

man. se!, kynkanon. mose
 man se ky- ni- (w)yka -non mose
 he/she/it_is you_hear! alleg- aeo- say -Tprau this
 <Hey!> he said. <Now I know: this

noky èka yjemary `se
 noky èka y- ema -ry `se
 somebody on_second_thoughts 1- throw -possc wanting
 creature intends to throw me downhill!> he said.

na, ran!, kynkanon. kasi
 na ran ky- ni- (w)yka -non bikasi
 he/she/it_is oh_boy alleg- aeo- say -Tprau because
 Because

awomàpoto moro topu ... ajupùpompo
 a- ase- ema -`po -to moro topu ... a- upu -`po -mpo
 2- r- throw -possuc -A that rock ... 2- head -possuc -dev
 if you fall, that rock ... your head will break, if you fall downhill.

kynèmotan, pòponaka
 ky- ni- ase- ýmo -tan pòpo -naka
 alleg- aeo- r- break -Tfutu low -toward

awomàpoto! mose noky
 a- ase- ema -`po -to mose noky
 2- r- throw -possuc -A this somebody
 <This creature intends to throw me downhill!

èka yjarimary `se na,
 èka y- arima -ry `se na
 on_second_thoughts 1- push -possc wanting he/she/it_is

ran! aire koro!, kynkanon. awu
 ran aire koro ky- ni- (w)yka -non awu
 oh_boy in_a_short_while please alleg- aeo- say -Tprau I
 Wait a minute!> he said. <Why don't I push you?!>

kapyn karimanon `ne ro?
 kapyn ky- arima -non `ne ro
 not 1+2- push -Tprau just to_continue

kynotùmenjaton te. kyniwaretanon
 ky- ni- ase- ùmemy -jaton te ky- ni- waretà -non
 alleg- aeo- r- encircle -Tprpl but alleg- aeo- sing -Tprau
 They swirled around. The kurupi sang:

te kurupi: amoro `ne moro kùpikajakajakakon!
 te kurupi amoro `ne moro ky- ùpika -kon
 but monster_sp. you just that 1+2- skin_the_head_of -Tpsta
 <You are the one who skinned my head!>

soroi! soroi! soroi!
 soroi soroi soroi
 rattle-rattle rattle-rattle rattle-rattle
 Rattle-rattle-rattle!

kynotàporonjaton. e! Karina `wa
 ky- ni- ase- àporomy -jaton e Karina `wa
 alleg- aeo- r- make_jump -Tprpl hey Carib to
 They jumped. Hey! The Carib man pushed that creature,

tarima man mòko nokympo,
 ty- arima -je man mòko noky -mpo
 3aml- push -Av he/she/it_is that somebody -dev
 with his hands.

tainary ke `ne ro imero. duk! pai!
 ty- aina -ry ke `ne ro imero duk pai
 3a- hand -possc with just to_continue very thump! smack!
 Thump! Smack!

upùpompo	imero tywotampaika	imero.	pàporo
i- upu -`po -mpo	imero ty- ase- ampaika -je	imero	pàporo
3- head -possuc -dev	very 3aml- r- destroy -Av	very	all
His head smashed.			The peppers

pomyimpo	tywòpyryryka.	moro
pomyi -mpo	ty- ase- pyryryka -je	moro
pepper_plant_sp. -dev	3aml- r- strew -Av	that
flew in all directions.		

ùsakùpo	warami	me	tyto
i- ùsaku -`po	warami	me	ty- (w)yto -je
3- brain -possuc	ruddy_quail-dove	as	3aml- go -Av
His brains flew away as warami-doves, those little doves.			

man,	mòkaron	akukuwàmakon.	pyryry!
man	mòkaron	akukuwa -`makon	pyryry
he/she/it_is	those	pale-vented_pigeon -little-pl	rustle-rustle
			Prrr-prrr-prrr!

pyryry!	pyryry!	pyime roten	imero!	warami
pyryry	pyryry	pyime roten	imero	warami
rustle-rustle	rustle-rustle	many just	very	ruddy quail-dove
		A great lot of them!		They were warami-doves.

man.	dan	inoro	ro	mòko
man	dan	inoro	ro	mòko
he/she/it_is	then	the_aforementioned	to_continue	that
		That's what the warami-doves are.		

warami	man,	mòkaron
warami	man	mòkaron
ruddy_quail-dove	he/she/it_is	those

akukuwàmakon	`ko.	tuna
akukuwa -`makon	`ko	tuna
pale-vented_pigeon -little-pl	miserably	river
		They live in the south.

ijary	po	monto	man.	àa,	mòkaron
ija -ry	po	monto	man	àa	mòkaron
starting_point -posse	at	present	he/she/it_is	yes	those
					Yes, those warami-doves.

warami. sikÿinon me manton, ero
 warami sikÿi -non me man -ton ero
 ruddy_quail-dove smallness -ple as he/she/it_is -Tprapl this
 They are little, like this.

pokoine. àa, moro kurupi ùsakùpo mòko
 poko -ine àa moro kurupi i- ùsaku -`po mòko
 about -pla yes that monster_sp. 3- brain -possuc that
 Yes, they are the brains of that creature flying around.

man, kurupi ùsakùpo wytòsan.
 man kurupi ùsaku -`po (w)yto -`san
 he/she/it_is monster_sp. brain -possuc go -possucpl

tywòkàse teràa imero kurupi
 ty- ase- kapy -je terapa imero kurupi
 3aml- r- make -Av already very monster_sp.
 The brains of that kurupi had changed into warami-doves.

ùsakùpo warami me. dan
 ùsaku -`po warami me dan
 brain -possuc ruddy_quail-dove as then

irompo
 iro -mpo
 this_which_was_just_mentioned -dev

tywonÿtoka man mòko Karina.
 ty- ase- enÿtoka -je man mòko Karina
 3aml- r- cause_to_go_down -Av he/she/it_is that Carib
 The Carib man went downhill.

na! uwa!, kynkanon. tamusi teràa
 na uwa ky- ni- (w)yka -non tamusi terapa
 oh_dear no alleg- aeo- say -Tprau old_man already
 <Oh dear!> he said. <The old man killed himself!>

nòwoi, ran!, kynkanon. ero
 ni- ase- wo -i ran ky- ni- (w)yka -non ero
 aeo- r- kill -Tnr oh_boy alleg- aeo- say -Tprau this
 he said. He looked at him,

wara kynenejan pòponaka. one wara
wara ky- ni- ene -jan pòpo -naka one wara
like alleg- aeo- see -Tpru low -toward which like
downhill. <How come

ko raa mòwojan, se,
ko rapa m- ase- wo -jan se
I_urge_you_(to_react) again 2M- r- kill -Tpru you_hear!
you killed yourself, sir?> he said.

tamusi?, kynkanon. na! uwa!,
tamusi ky- ni- (w)yka -non na uwa
old_man alleg- aeo- say -Tprau oh_dear no
<Oh dear!> he said.

kynkanon. tamusi teraa nòwoi,
ky- ni- (w)yka -non tamusi terapa ni- ase- wo -i
alleg- aeo- say -Tprau old_man already aeo- r- kill -Tnr
<The old man killed himself!> he said.

ran!, kynkanon. na! uwa!,
ran ky- ni- (w)yka -non na uwa
oh_boy alleg- aeo- say -Tprau oh_dear no
<Oh dear!> he said.

kynkanon. iwa ro
ky- ni- (w)yka -non i- `wa ro
alleg- aeo- say -Tprau 3- to to_continue
In fact, he had pushed him, himself.

rypo tarima man. one
rypo ty- arima -je man one
with_little_or_no_succes 3aml- push -Av he/she/it_is which
<How come you

wara ko iro ke
wara ko iro ke
like I_urge_you_(to_react) this_which_was_just_mentioned with
had to kill yourself, sir?> he said.

mòwojan rapa, se, tamusi?,
m- ase- wo -jan rapa se tamusi
2M- r- kill -Tpru again you_hear! old_man

na! iwa ko enàa
na i-`wa ko erapa
oh_dear 3- to I_urge_you_(to_react) as_well
He arrived at him again, at that creature's body!

kynituntanon, mòko noky
ky- ni- tunta -non mòko noky
alleg- aeo- arrive -Tprau that somebody

ekepÿpo. na! one wara ko
akepy -`po na one wara ko
(dead)_body -possuc oh_dear which like I_urge_you_(to_react)
<Oh dear! How come I am doing this?> he said.

ero wara wan?, kynkanon.
ero wara w- (w)a -jan ky- ni- (w)yka -non
this like 1M- be -Tpru alleg- aeo- say -Tprau

kynÿsan rypo ràa.
ky- ni- (w)yto -jan rypo rapa
alleg- aeo- go -Tpru with_little_or_no_succes again
He went away again.

kynÿsan rypo ràa. kyn...
ky- ni- (w)yto -jan rypo rapa
alleg- aeo- go -Tpru with_little_or_no_succes again
He walked again ...

ija sapororo ytototo wara. po! na!
ija sapororo (w)yto -toto wara py na
hither straight go -Nvi like my_goodness! oh_dear
just like someone who is walking in a straight line. My goodness!

iwa ko enàa, mòko noky
i-`wa ko erapa mòko noky
3- to I_urge_you_(to_react) as_well that somebody
That's him again, that creature's body!

ekepÿpo `wa ko enàa. na!
akepy -`po `wa ko erapa na
(dead)_body -possuc to I_urge_you_(to_react) as_well oh_dear
<Oh dear!>

uwa!, kynkanon. one wara
 uwa ky- ni- (w)yka -non one wara
 no alleg- aeo- say -Tprau which like
 he said. <How come I am doing this?> he said.

ko ero wara wan?,
 ko ero wara w- (w)a -jan
 I_urge_you_(to_react) this like 1M- be -Tpru

kynkanon. kynñsan
 ky- ni- (w)yka -non ky- ni- (w)yto -jan
 alleg- aeo- say -Tprau alleg- aeo- go -Tpru
 He went away, just once more, very carefully.

rypo ràa òwino me ròkon,
 rypo rapa òwin -no me ròkon
 with_little_or_no_succes again one -adn as only

irùpyn me imero. kynñsan,
 irùpa -no me imero ky- ni- (w)yto -jan
 good -adn as very alleg- aeo- go -Tpru
 He walked, he walked, he walked, he walked ...

kynñsan, kynñsan,
 ky- ni- (w)yto -jan ky- ni- (w)yto -jan
 alleg- aeo- go -Tpru alleg- aeo- go -Tpru

kynñsan ... po! na! iwa
 ky- ni- (w)yto -jan ... py na i- `wa
 alleg- aeo- go -Tpru ... my_goodness! oh_dear 3- to
 My goodness! That's him again!

ko enàa. na! uwa!,
 ko erapa na uwa
 I_urge_you_(to_react) as_well oh_dear no
 <Oh dear!> he said.

kynkanon. mòko noky
 ky- ni- (w)yka -non mòko noky
 alleg- aeo- say -Tprau that somebody
 <That creature's body has bewitched me!> he said.

onkànapota yko, tamuririke,
 a- ynkànapota i- yry -ko tamuririke
 2- behind 3ml- put -Timp wrinkly
 the old people always say.> he said.

nykaton èka mòkaron
 ni- (w)yka -ton èka mòkaron
 aeo- say -Tprapl on_second_thoughts those

uwapotòsan, ran!, kynkanon. dan
 uwapoto -`san ran ky- ni- (w)yka -non dan
 older_one -possucpl oh_boy alleg- aeo- say -Tprau then
 And

iwara ro tywaije man.
 i- wara ro ty- (w)ai -je man
 3- like to_continue 3aml- become -Av he/she/it_is
 that is what he did.

tynkànapota moro wasai arympo tyje
 ty- ynkànapota moro wasai ary -mpo ty- yry -je
 3a- behind that palm_tree_sp. leaf-dev 3aml- put -Av
 He put the wasai-leaves on his back.

iwa man. dan irompo
 i- `wa man dan iro -mpo
 3- to he/she/it_is then this_which_was_just_mentioned -dev
 And finally he went away.

me ro tyto kòwu man. po!
 me ro ty- (w)yto -je kòwu man py
 as to_continue 3aml- go -Av finally he/she/it_is my_goodness!
 My goodness!

eramàpa noro tywaije man,
 ase- rama -`pa noro ty- (w)ai -je man
 r- turn -Pn still 3aml- become -Av he/she/it_is
 He didn't return anymore since that moment.

morompo me ro. tyto `ne ro
 moro -mpo me ro ty- (w)yto -je `ne ro
 that -dev as to_continue 3aml- go -Av just to_continue
 He finally got away.

kòwu	man.	tyno	ìwa	man.
kòwu	man	ty- no -je	i- `wa	man
finally	he/she/it_is	3aml- leave -Av	3- to	he/she/it_is
		He left him.		

iwara	moro	wara	nèi.	moro	wara	moro
i- wara	moro	wara	ni- (w)ai -i	moro	wara	moro
3- like	that	like	aeo- become -Tnr	that	like	that
		That is what he did.				That is the story.

auranano	man.	moro	po	ro
auran -nano	man	moro	po	ro
language -possn	he/she/it_is	that	at	to_continue
				That is the end.

nìmatyi.
ni- ýmaty -i
aeo- end -Tnr

2.27 Text 2: My hunting adventure

[*My hunting adventure* is a story about the dangers and fears that a Carib man experienced as a hunter. The story was dictated to me in 2005, in Galibi, by Mr. Reinhard Tapoka, a man who was born in 1952 and earns a living in Galibi as a well-known artist, producing fine basketry and decorated woodcarvings.]

One day, I went hunting deep into the forest. At the time, I was still an adolescent. That night I had a dream. In my dream I saw a huge black man. That caused me to be eager to go hunting. When a Carib man has had a dream, when he has seen a black man in his dream, he says 'I am going to find game'. And that's why I hurried to go hunting deep into the forest. It seemed like my body was shivering as I went. That made me think 'Man, perhaps I'll find a jaguar!' I said.

Suddenly, I saw an agouti. He didn't move. I aimed with my bow. I wanted to shoot him. And the next moment, I didn't want to shoot it. Suddenly, my spirit said 'look at that!' O my! It was a huge snake that I saw crossing the path. He crossed the path. He went very slowly, heavily. I didn't move. I thought. 'O my!' I said. 'I am finished!' I said. I didn't move. As soon as his tail had disappeared, I ran into another path. I didn't want to hunt anymore. I hurried to get home. An ape was all I shot.

I got home. Before even sitting down I began telling my father and mother what had happened. They were afraid I might get ill. That night, I saw that huge black man again in my dream. He was walking naked before me. I got awake and thought. 'Maybe he has put a spell on me.' I thought. In the morning I told it again to my father. He said to me: 'Maybe he is going to give you game when you go hunting.' he said. But I was still afraid to meet him.

Another time, I went hunting again. I was afraid, continually. I thought we could meet any moment. At that time I killed two peccaries. I went to Albina to sell them. That's how I overcame my fear. I began hunting again, without fear.

Another time again, five years later, I went hunting in a place where there were a lot of *awara*-palm trees. And like before, I had a dream. I saw myself holding a black woman in my arms. 'Now I am going to find game again.' I said. I didn't have much money at the time. I owed a shop money for having drunk beer. That's why I had to go and get me some money. So I went. But I didn't find anything in the forest, even though I went to all the places where the peccaries go and bathe. To no avail. 'I am going to try and find some agoutis.' I said to myself. Suddenly, my eye caught the markings of that snakeskin. 'What is that?' I said. I saw something like a huge bag left by someone. I went closer. Aah! It was a huge snake that I saw having piled himself up. Very quietly, I went backwards, carefully. And so, I ran away, without recognizing or paying attention to any path. And afterwards I thought about my having run away. 'I am not going to hunt anymore!' I said. 'I have seen that snake yet again!' I said. 'That's enough! Let the debt remain,' I said to myself 'as long as I am not eaten by a snake!' I said to myself.

I returned home. Again, I told everything. ‘I have seen a snake again!’ I said. ‘There, where the *awara*-palm trees are.’ It is sixteen years ago that I saw this huge snake at the place of the *awara*-palm trees.

At last, not so long ago, a young man who went hunting has seen him again. He was so frightened that he ran, without stopping, all the way home. His fear kept him awake at night and even caused a fever. His grandfather is a shaman. He has cured him again. That same day, the story about what had happened spread all through Galibi: that a huge snake had almost eaten a young hunter. ‘It is true!’ I said at the time. ‘I have seen him, too!’ I said.

Those are the snakes I have personally seen when I went hunting. That’s all.

amu	kurita	ywytòpompo	ataro
amu	kurita	y- (w)yto -`po -mpo	ase- aro -je
a	day	1- go -possuc -dev	r- carry -Av

One day, I went hunting deep into the forest.

masipyn	ituru	tùponaka.	moro	jako
masipe -no	i- itu -ry	tùponaka	moro	jako
long -adn	3- jungle -possuc	on_top_of	that	during

At that time

pyitompò	me	noro	wakon.	moro	koko
pyito -mpo	me	noro	w- (w)a -jakon	moro	koko
boy -dev	as	still	1M- be -Tpst	that	night

I was still an adolescent. That night, I had a dream.

ywonetypo.	poto	`su	mati
y- (w)onety -`po	poto	`su	mati
1- dream -possuc	greatness	really	black_man

In my dream I saw a huge black man.

tamùpòkory	seneja	ywoneto.
tamùpòko -ry	si- ene -ja	y- woneto
old_man -possuc	1A- see -Tpr	1- in_the_dream_of

iro	ke	kòwu	asin	pe
iro	ke	kòwu	asin	pe
this_which_was_just_mentioned	with	finally	heat	(affected)_with

That caused me to be eager to go hunting.

wa	ataro	ywytory	poko.	Karina
w- (w)a	ase- aro -je	y- (w)yto -ry	poko	Karina
1M- be	r- carry -Av	1- go -possc	about	Carib

When a Carib man

tywonetỳpoto,	mati	enèpoto	týwa
ty- (w)onety -`po -to	mati	ene -`po -to	ty- `wa
3a- dream -possuc -A	black_man	see -possuc -A	3a- to

has had a dream, when he has seen a black man in his dream,

tywoneto	kynkanon	<tonomy
ty- woneto	ky- ni- (w)yka -non	tonomy
3a- in_the_dream_of	alleg- aeo- say -Tprau	animal

he says <I am going to find game, today!>

sepotake	erome>.	dan	iwara	ro	awu
si- epyry -take	erome	dan	i- wara	ro	awu
1A- find -Tfut	now	then	3- like	to_continue	I

So, in the morning, I hurried

kokoro	`ne	wonsimaje	ywytotòme
kokoro	`ne	w- ase- ensima -je	y- (w)yto -tòme
morning	just	1M- r- hurry -Tpra	1- go -Pi

to go deep into the forest.

masipyn	ituru	tùponaka.	ywytory	ta
masipe -no	i- itu -ry	tùponaka	y- (w)yto -ry	ta
long -adn	3- jungle -possc	on_top_of	1- go -possc	in

As I went,

yjàmun	kynetỳkapòsan	no	wara.
y- jàmun	ky- ni- ase- t̀yka -poty -jan	-no	wara
1- body	alleg- aeo- r- shock -VAit -Tpru	-adn	like

my body seemed to shiver continually, as it were.

iro	ke	kòwu
iro	ke	kòwu
this_which_was_just_mentioned	with	finally

That's why I thought: <Maybe I'll find a jaguar, man!> I said.

wepatory	teràa	seneja	oma	ta. oma
ase- pato -ry	terapa	si- ene -ja	oma	ta oma
r- cross -possuc	already	1A- see -Tpr	path	in path

He crossed

typato	iwa.	pyimèke	kynýsan
ty- pato -je	i- `wa	pyimèke	ky- ni- (w)yto -jan
3aml- cross -Av	3- to	careful	alleg- aeo- go -Tpru

the path. Slowly, he went, and heavily.

imero,	awosin	pe.	erèma	yweipo.
imero	awosin	pe	erèma	y- (w)ai - `po
very	weight	having	quiet	1- become -possuc

I didn't move.

wonumenkaje.	<py!	py!
w- ase- enumenka -je	py	py
1M- r- think -Tpra	my_goodness!	my_goodness!

I thought. <O my goodness!> I said.

py!>	kaje.	<yjutapyi	teràa!>
py	w- (w)yka -je	y- utapy -i	terapa
my_goodness!	1M- say -Tpra	1- get_lost -Tnr	already

<I am finished!> I said.

kaje.	esakamàpa	wa.
w- (w)yka -je	ase- sakama - `pa	w- (w)a
1M- say -Tpra	r- move -Pn	1M- be

I didn't move.

irompo	antykyry
iro -mpo	i- antyky -ry
this_which_was_just_mentioned -dev	3- tail -possuc

As soon as his tail had disappeared, I ran into another path.

wonekepýpo	me	ro	amu	teràa	oma
ase- ene -kepy - `po	me	ro	amu	terapa	oma
r- see -VAce -possuc	as	to_continue	a	already	path

taka	yjekàtumýpo.	ywotarory	`sèpa
taka	y- ekàtummy - `po	y- ase- aro -ry	`sèpa
into	1- ekàtummy -possuc	1- r- carry -possuc	not_wanting

I didn't want to hunt anymore.

ta mòko mati tamùpòkory `su konàa
 ta mòko mati tamùpòko -ry `su konàa
 in that black_man old_man -possc really yet_again
 man again in my dream, walking naked before me.

seneja, ikamisàpa itory yjuwapo.
 si- ene -ja ikamisàpa i- (w)yto -ry y- uwapo
 1A- see -Tpr without_clothing 3- go -possc 1- before

yjupakàpo po wonumenkaje. kàpa ràa
 y- upaka -`po po w- ase- enumenka -je kàpa rapa
 1- awake -possuc at 1M- r- think -Tpra because again
 When I got awake, I thought. Maybe he has put

yjàkakàpo iwa sekanòsa.
 y- àkaka -`po i- `wa si- ekanopy -ja
 1- take_away_the_spirit_from -possuc 3- to 1A- think -Tpr
 a spell on me!> I thought.

kokoro sekarisa rapa yjummy `wa.
 kokoro si- ekarity -ja rapa y- jummy `wa.
 morning 1A- tell -Tpr again 1- father to
 In the morning, I told it again to my father.

kynkanon ýwa: <tonomy ytan pai
 ky- ni- (w)yka -non y- `wa tonomy yry -tan pai
 alleg- aeo- say -Tprau 1- to animal give -Tfutu maybe
 He said to me: <Maybe he is going to give you game when you

òwa awotarory jako> kynkanon.
 a- `wa a- ase- aro -ry jako ky- ni- (w)yka -non
 2- to 2- r- carry -possc during alleg- aeo- say -Tprau
 you go hunting.> he said.

irompo awu te
 iro -mpo awu te
 this_which_was_just_mentioned -dev I but
 But I was still afraid to meet him.

wetykaje epory pona noro. ma
 w- ase- tỳka -je i- epory -ry pona noro ma
 1M- r- frighten -Tpra 3- find -possc against still but
 But

amu jako teràa ywytòpo ràa ataro.
 amu jako terapa y- (w)yto -`po rapa ase- aro -je
 a during already 1- go -possuc again r- carry -Av
 another time, I went hunting again.

wetykapòsa. typo roten epory
 w- ase- tÿka -poty -ja typo roten i- epory -ry
 1M- r- frighten -VAit -Tpr apart just 3- find -possuc
 I was afraid. I thought we could meet again any

ràa sekanòsa. dan ijako oko pakira
 rapa si- ekanopy -ja dan i- jako oko pakira
 again 1A- think -Tpr then 3- during two collared_peccary
 moment. At that time, I shot two peccaries.

wòpo ÿwa. ekarama ywytòpo
 wo -`po y- `wa i- ekarama -je y- (w)yto -`po
 kill -possuc 1- to 3- sell -Pv 1- go -possuc
 I went to Albina to sell them.

Kumaka `wa. moro wara ro
 Kumaka `wa moro wara ro
 Albina to that like to_continue
 That's how I stopped

yjenarinkepÿpo rapa. ywotarory
 y- enarinkepy -`po rapa y- ase- aro -ry
 1- stop_being_afraid -possuc again 1- r- carry -possuc
 being afraid. I began hunting again,

àmòpo rapa, enarima noro. amu kurita rapa
 àmo -`po rapa enarima noro amu kurita rapa
 begin -possuc again not_afraid still a day again
 without fear. Another time again,

ainatone siriko pàpo me awara paty
 ainatone siriko pa -`po me awara pa -ty
 five year place -possuc as palm_tree_sp. place -possuc
 five years later, I went hunting in a place of awara palm trees.

tùponaka teràa wýsa ataro. moro wara
 tùponaka terapa w- (w)yto -ja ase- aro -je moro wara
 on_top_of already 1M- go -Tpr r- carry -Pv that like
 and just like before,

ro rapa worryi mati amu seneja
 ro rapa worryi mati amu si- ene -ja
 to_continue again woman black_man a 1A- see -Tpr
 I dreamt and saw a black woman in my arms.

yjena ywoneto.
 y- ena y- woneto
 1- in_the_(embracing)_arms_of 1- in_the_dream_of

irompo wonumenkaje.
 iro -mpo w- ase- enumenka -je
 this_which_was_just_mentioned -dev 1M- r- think -Tpra
 Then I thought.

<erome tonomy amu sepotake ràa> kaje.
 erome tonomy amu si- epory -take rapa w- (w)yka -je
 now animal a 1A- find -Tfut again 1M- say -Tpra
 <Today, I'll find game again.> I said.

moro jako ipyratàpampo wa.
 moro jako ipyratàpa -mpo w- (w)a
 that during without_money -dev 1M- be
 I hardly had any money at the time.

tywotùtarýto wa wenkere ta biri poko.
 ty- ase- ùtarýto -je w- (w)a wenkere ta biri poko
 3aml- r- make_guilty -Av 1M- be shop in beer about
 I owed a shop money because of beer.

iro ke kòwu epety
 iro ke kòwu i- ope -ty
 this_which_was_just_mentioned with finally 3- price -possc
 That's why I had to go and get me the money to pay for it.

upi ywytory man. ywytòpo.
 upi y- (w)yto -ry man y- (w)yto -`po
 seek 1- go -possc he/she/it_is 1- go -possuc
 I went.

oty aneporõpa wa itu ta.
 oty ani- eporõ -`pa w- (w)a itu ta
 something po- find -Pn 1M- be jungle in
 I didn't find anything in the forest.

wytopõsa te pàporo morokon
 w- (w)yto -poty -ja te pàporo moro -kon
 1M- go -VAit -Tpr but all that -pln
 But I went to all the places where peccaries bathe.

pakira wekupitõkon wararo. uwa
 pakira ase- kupi -tõkon wararo uwa
 collared_peccary r- bathe -Nipl at_every_instance_of no
 To no

sème roten. <akuri teràa amukon
 sème roten akuri terapa amu -kon
 in spite_of just red-rumped_agouti already a -pln
 avail. <I am going to try and find some

supija> kaje ywonumenkatòme.
 si- upi -ja w- (w)yka -je y- ase- enumenka -tòme
 1A- seek -Tpr 1M- say -Tpra 1- r- think -Pi
 agoutis.> I said to myself.

typo roten yjenuru tynkàpo mòko okoju
 typo roten y- onu -ry tynka -`po mòko okoju
 apart just 1- eye -possuc pull -possuc that snake_(gen)
 Suddenly, the markings of a snakeskin caught my eye.

mery `wa. <oty ko ero
 me -ry `wa oty ko ero
 figure -possuc to what I_urge_you_(to_react) this
 <What's that?> I said.

nan?> kaje. amu potò `su
 nan w- (w)yka -je amu potò `su
 he/she/it_is_[uncertain] 1M- say -Tpra a greatness really
 I saw something like

saki tamùpòkory wara seneja amu suma
 saki tamùpòko -ry wara si- ene -ja amu suma
 bag old_man -possc like 1A- see -Tpr a person
 a huge bag left by someone.

ninòpo wara. irompo
 ni- no -`po wara iro -mpo
 aeo- leave -possuc like this_which_was_just_mentioned -dev
 Then I went closer.

ywytòpo tyse-waty-naka. hen! okoju
 y- (w)yto -`po tyse waty -naka hen okoju
 1- go -possuc far_away not -toward eh? snake_(gen)
 eh? It was a huge

tamùpòkory wotunsikòpo teràa seneja.
 tamùpòko -ry ase- unsiko -`po terapa si- ene -ja
 old_man -possuc r- pile_up -possuc already 1A- see -Tpr
 snake that I saw having piled himself up.

itỳme roten ywenàpo taka tỳtasike
 itỳme roten y- wenàpo taka tỳtasike
 silent just 1- track into tiptoe
 Very quietly, I went backwards, carefully.

yweramàpo. moro pàme ro rapa
 y- ase- rama -`po moro pàme ro rapa
 1- r- return -possuc that like to_continue again
 And so, I ran without recognizing or paying

ukutypyn ta emàpa roten yjekàtumỳpo.
 i- ukuty -pyn ta i- oma -`pa roten y- ekàtummy -`po
 3- know -Pna in 3- path -Pn just 1- ekàtummy -possuc
 attention to any path.

yjekàtumỳpo po wòpòsa. <ataròpa
 y- ekàtummy -`po po w- (w)òpoty -ja ase- aro -`pa
 1- ekàtummy -possuc at 1M- look -Tpr r- carry -Pn
 I considered my flight. <I am not going

noro	rapa	wa!>	kaje.	<seporyi	`su
noro	rapa	w- (w)a	w- (w)yka -je	si- epory -i	`su
still	again	1M- be	1M- say -Tpra	1A- find -Tnr	really
to hunt anymore!> I said.				<I have seen that snake	

konàa	mòko	okoju!>	kaje.	<moro	po
konàa	mòko	okoju	w- (w)yka -je	moro	po
yet_again	that	snake_(gen)	1M- say -Tpra	that	at
yet again!> I said.				<That's enough!	

nainen.	moro	yjùtano	nainen.>
ni- (w)ai -n	moro	y- ùtano	ni- (w)ai -n
aeo- become -Tfr	that	1- guilt	aeo- become -Tfr
Let that debt remain.> I said to myself.			

kaje	ywonumenkatòme.	<tefu
w- (w)yka -je	y- ase- enumenka -tòme	tefu
1M- say	1- r- think -Pi	in_order_to_prevent
As long as I am not eaten		

`ne	kàtu	rapa	yjonory	okoju	`wa.>
`ne	kàtu	rapa	y- ono -ry	okoju	`wa
just	alternatively	again	1- eat_(meat) -possce	snake_(gen)	to
by a snake.> I said to myself.					

kaje	ywonumenkatòme.
w- (w)yka -je	y- ase- enumenka -tòme
1M- say -Tpra	1- r- think -Pi

ywopýpo	rapa	auto	`wa.	ekaritýpo	`su
y- (w)opy -`po	rapa	auto	`wa	i- ekarity -`po	`su
1- come -possuc	again	house	to	3- tell -possuc	really
I got home again.			Again, I told what had happened.		

konàa	ýwa.	<amu	`su	konapa	okoju
konàa	y- `wa	amu	`su	konapa	okoju
yet_again	1- to	a	really	yet_again	snake_(gen)
<I have seen a snake again!> I said.					

seporyi!>	kaje.	<awara	paty
si- epory -i	w- (w)yka -je	awara	pa -ty
1A- find -Tnr	1M- say -Tpra	palm_tree_sp.	place -possce
<At the place of the awara-palm trees.>			

tùpo	terapa.>	moro	nèi	ainapatoro	tùponaka
tùpo	terapa	moro	ni- (w)ai -i	ainapatoro	tùponaka
on	already	that	aeo- become -Tnr	ten	on_top_of

It is sixteen years ago that I saw this huge snake

òwin-tòima	siriko	mòko	okoju	tamùpòkory
òwin-tòima	siriko	mòko	okoju	tamùpòko -ry
six	year	that	snake_(gen)	old_man -possce

at the place of the *awara*-palm trees.

enèpo	ýwa	awara	paty	tùpo.	dan
ene -`po	y- `wa	awara	pa -ty	tùpo	dan
see -possuc	1- to	palm_tree_sp.	place -possce	on	then

Finally,

irompo		ro	me
iro -mpo		ro	me

this_which_was_just_mentioned -dev to_continue as
not so long ago, a young man who went hunting has seen him again.

ro	oty	jakompo	me	roten	topoje
ro	oty	jako -mpo	me	roten	ty- epyory -je
to_continue	something	during -dev	as	just	3aml- find -Av

rapa	man	amu	pyito	atarototo	`wa.	mòko
rapa	man	amu	pyito	ase- aro -toto	`wa	mòko
again	he/she/it_is	a	boy	r- carry -Nvi	to	that

He ran home

takànunje	imero	man
ty- ekànумы -je	imero	man
3aml- run -Av	very	he/she/it_is

with his fear, all the way, without stopping.

tywetykàpo	maro	auto	`wa,
ty- ase- týka -`po	maro	auto	`wa
3a- r- frighten -possuc	with	house	to

iporopýpa.	iwetykàpo	`wa	koko
i- poropy -`pa	i- ase- týka -`po	`wa	koko
3ml- discontinue -Pn	3- r- frighten -possuc	to	night

His fear kept him awake the whole night

senei!>	ywykàpo.	mòsaron	okoju
si- ene -i	y- (w)yka -`po	mòsaron	okoju
1A- see -Tnr	1- say -possuc	these	snake_(gen)
too!> I said.		Those are the snakes	

ynenèsan	mòkaron	manton	aseke
y- ni- ene -`san	mòkaron	man -ton	ase- ke
1- aeo- see -possucpl	those	he/she/it_is -Tprapl	r- with
I have personally seen when I went hunting.			

ywotarory	ta	yjenuru	ke.
y- ase- aro -ry	ta	y- onu -ry	ke
1- r- carry -possc	in	1- eye -possc	with

iro	roten.
iro roten	
this_which_was_just_mentioned	just
That's all.	

2.28 Text 3: A sister's letter

[The third text, *A sister's letter*, is a letter that a woman wrote to one of her sisters in 2003. She was born in Galibi, in the 1960's, but will not further be identified, because of the personal nature of her letter. The letter is reproduced on the next few pages, in the original orthography as well as in the orthography used in this book. Names have been changed to initials.]

R., 18/03/2003. Monto manton, wàwa? Moro
 R. 18/03/2003 monto man -ton wàwa moro
 R. 18/03/2003 present you_are -Tprapl older_sister that
 R., 18/03/2003. Are you all present, older sister? I got the

animeròpo kareta sapòi. Poto me
 a- ni- mero -`po kareta si- apoi -i poto me
 2- aeo- write -possuc written_document 1A- take -Tnr greatness as
 the letter you wrote. I am very glad

tawàpore wa ajekarykon etary ràa ýwa.
 tawàpore w- (w)a a- oka -ry -kon eta -ry rapa y- `wa
 glad 1M- be 2- message -possuc -pln hear -possuc again 1- to
 to hear again about you all.

Mòko koki P. poko enàa. Mòko Tamusi kyjopotorykon
 mòko koki P. poko erapa mòko tamusi ky- jopoto -ry -kon
 that boy P. about too that God 1+2- leader -possuc -pln
 And about your son P., too. When we just follow our Lord God,

me man inoro wenàpota kytorykon
 me man inoro wenàpota ky- (w)yto -ry -kon
 as he/she/it_is the_aforementioned following 1+2- go -possuc -pln
 it is all right

jako ròkon irùpa imero man. Sukùsa awosin pe
 jako ròkon irùpa imero man si- ukuty -ja awosin pe
 during only good very he/she/it_is 1A- know -Tpr weight having
 I know life is hard for you all

Mondo mandon wawa,

R., 18 mrt '03

Moro animeropo kareta sapo'i. Poto'me ta'wa'pore wa ajekarykon etary ra'a y'wa. Mo'ko ko'ki P. poko ena'a. Mo'ko Tamusi kyjopotorykon me man inoro wena'pota ky'torykon jako rokon irupa imero man.

Su'kusan awo'imbe amano wairy o'waine ero nono tupo. Amijaro roten ka'u, na'na ena'a te. Mukusaton ena'a pa'u po amano irombo sa'wone ena'a itopa man. Pa'poro otykon epamyry na'a o'wa man. Irokero wonumengary man. Jemaminary man. Mose K. te kuru kowarykon noro man. Sje'me te amy a'utopono amaminano ka'pyry se wa amy pyratamembo ene'tome y'wa.

E. nimeropo kaart sapo'i ena'a. Paransi auran merory anukutupa wairy ke animeropa wa i'wa. Poto'me imero japo'kupe man poko iwonumengary. Sypynato pa'poro. Amy ra'a merory i'wa man. J. waty niresimano y'wa. Emiryembo fotory enery se na'a waitake. O. ena'a. A'inome kore T. wa kaart ena'a saropoi ajau'ty adres tuponaka. Irombo tanepo ra'a i'wa man. O'tonome! Jenonosa ka'tu. A'u te anijenonopypa wa. Japokupe te man kareta enepory jako i'waine.

Metai te ra'a papa me'ne ijetunbe iwe'ipo. Anu'ku'tupa wa one'wara ne erome i'wairy. Ko'naro roten M. nauranai maro Galibi wyinombo. Mukusa yngano: papa ijetunbe iwairy! Watamoi waty! Tamusi ra'a te turupo ysanapankano. N. wa simeroi: Papa, mama irupa enetoko wykapo. Eneko tyre uwapo Suriname po jata ene'po wara y'wa. Itotanykon senejan. O'to te wairy supija, ty'se wa iwyinoine. Na'na A. ponoro e'ipa man. Oko nuno te ra'a na'na womimapo man R. wa. Ero'po na'na mo'jaro kanaitan. Na'na omimapotypa noro kanaitan. Moro adres enveloppe poko ty'mero man. Ero telefoon nummer te simeroja o'waine: tel. [...]. Amy jako pai ajauranary se maitake.

Erowara roten ka'e o'waine wawa oino maroro. Imero ko me ra'a. O'makon wa odi wykapo kaito. Sara'me aitoko Tamusi ety ta.

Mo'ko apity S.

amokysary J.

mo'karo ymakon ena'a.

Monto manton, wàwa?

R., 18/03/2003

Moro animeròpo kareta sapòì. Poto me tawàpore wa ajekarykon etary raa ýwa. Mòko koki P. poko enàa. Mòko Tamusi kyjopotorykon me man inoro wenàpota kytorykon jako ròkon irùpa imero man.

Sukùsa awosin pe amano wairy òwaine ero nono tùpo. Amyjaron roten kapyn, nàna enàa te. Mukùsaton enàa pàwu po amano irompo sawòne enàa itòpa man. Pàporo otykon epamyry enàa òwa man. Iro ke ro ywonumenkary man. Yjemaminary man. Mose K. te `kuru kòwaròko noro man. Isème te amy auto pono amaminano kapyry `se wa amy pyratàmempo enètòme ýwa.

E. nimeròpo kaart sapòì enàa. Paransisi auran merory anukutýpa ywairy ke animeròpa wa iwa. Poto me imero yjapokupe man ypoko iwonumenkary. Sipynaton pàporo. Amy raa merory iwa man. J. waty niresimanon ýwa. Emyirýmempo fotory enery `se enàa waitake. O. enàa. Awino me kore T. `wa kaart enàa saropoi ajauty adres tùponaka. Irombo tanèpo raa iwa man. Òtonòme?! Yjenonòsan kàtu. Awu te anijenonopýpa wa. Yjapokupe te man kareta enepory jako iwaine.

Metai teràa papa mene jètun pe iweipo? Anukutýpa wa one wara `ne erome iwairy. Koinaro roten M. nauranai ymaro Galibi wyinombo. Mukùsan, kynkanon, papa jètun pe iwairy? Watamoi waty? Tamusi raa te yturùpo ýsanapankanon. N. `wa simeroi: Papa, mama irùpa enetoko ywykàpo, eneko tyre, uwapo Suriname po yjàta enèpo wara ýwa. Iktanorykon seneja. Òto te ywairy supija. Tyse wa iwyinoine.

Nàna A. po noro eipa man. Oko nuno teràa nàna womimàpo R. `wa. Ero po nàna mòjaro kynaitan. Nàna omimapotýpa noro kynaitan. Moro adres envelope poko tymero man. Ero telefoonnummer te simeroja òwaine: tel. [...]. Amy jako pai ajauranary `se maitake.

Ero wara roten kaje òwaine, wàwa oino maro ro. Imeroko me raa. Òmakon `wa oti ywykàpo kaiko. Saràme aitoko Tamusi ety ta.

Mòko apity S.

amòwusary J.

mòkaron ýmakon enàa.

Are you there, older sister?

R., 18/03/2003

I got the letter you wrote. I am very glad to hear again about you all. And about your son P., too. When we just follow our Lord God, it is very well.

I know life is hard for you all on this earth. And that does not go for you alone, but for us as well. You know that life in Holland is not easy either. And all things cost money. That makes me think. I have to work. As you know, K. is still a little boy. Still, I want to do some kind of work at home, to earn some money.

I also got the card that E. wrote. I haven't written to her, because I can't write in French. I am very pleased she thinks about me. I love her and her family. She should write me a card again. After all, J. can read it for me. I also want to see a photograph of her little daughter. And of O. Oh yes, I once sent a card to T. using your address. And then she had it sent back to me. Why?! Maybe she doesn't like me. But I still like her. Anyway, I like it when they send me a letter.

Have you heard already that dad is very ill? I don't know how he is doing exactly at the moment. Just yesterday M. talked to me from Galibi. Do you know, she said, that dad is ill? Of course, I wept. But God calmed me down again. I have written to N.: Take good care of dad and mom, like I did when I was in Suriname. I feel sorry for them. But I can't do anything. I am far from them.

We don't live in A. anymore. Two months ago we moved to R. Here, we'll stay in the coming period. We won't keep moving from place to place. The address is written on the envelope. But I write this telephone number for you all: tel. [...]. Maybe you want to call me some time.

That is all I have to say to you, older sister and your husband. Write back to me, please. Pass my greetings to your children. Live peacefully, in God's name.

Your younger sister S.
your brother-in-law J.
and my children.

amano	wairy	òwaine	ero	nono	tùpo.	Amyjaron
emamy -no	(w)ai -ry	a- `wa -ine	ero	nono	tùpo	amyjaron
live -possvn	become -possc	2- to -pla	this	earth	on	amyjaron
on this earth.						Not just for you,

roten kapyn,	nàna		enàa	te.	Mukùsaton	enàa
roten kapyn	nàna		erapa	te	mi- ukuty -jaton	erapa
just not	he_(or_she_or_they)_and_I	too	but	2A- know -Tprpl	too	
but for us, too.						You know that life in

pàwu	po	amano	irompo
pàwu	po	emamy -no	iro -mpo
Holland	in	live -possvn	this_which_was_just_mentioned -dev
Holland is not easy either.			

sawòne	enàa	itòpa	man.	Pàporo	otykon
sawòne	erapa	i- (w)yto -`pa	man	pàporo	oty -kon
light(-weight)	too	3ml- go -Pn	he/she/it_is	all	something -pln
And you have to pay					

epemary	enàa	òwa	man.	Iro	ke
epema -ry	erapa	a- `wa	man	iro	ke
pay -possc	too	2- to	he/she/it_is	this_which_was_just_mentioned	with
for everything. That's why I have to think.					

ro	ywonumengary	man.	Yjemaminary
ro	y- ase- enumenka -ry	man	y- emamina -ry
to_continue	1- r- study_the_eye_of -possc	he/she/it_is	1- work -possc
I have to work.			

man.	Mose K.	te	`kuru	kòwaro	`ko	noro
man	mose K.	te	`kuru	kòwaro	`ko	noro
he/she/it_is	this	K. but	as_is_generally_known	small	pitifully	still
But K. here is still a little boy.						

man.	Isème	te	amy	auto	pono	amaminano	kapyry
man	i- sème	te	amu	auto	po -no	amamin -nano	kapy -ry
he/she/it_is	3- in spite_of	but a	house	at -adn	work -possn	make -possc	
Still, I want to do some kind of work at home, to earn some money.							

`se	wa	amy	pyratàmempo	enètòme	ỳwa.
`se	w- (w)a	amu	pyrata -`me -mpo	enepý -tòme	y- `wa
wanting	1M- be	a	money -little -dev	bring -Pi	1- to

E. nimeròpo kaart sapòì enàa. Paransisi auran
 E. ni- mero -`po kaart si- apoi -i erapa Paransisi auran
 E. aeo- write -possuc card 1A- take -Tnr too French_person language
 I also got the card E. wrote. I haven't written to her

merory anukutýpa ywairy ke animeròpa
 mero -ry ani- ukuty -`pa y- (w)ai -ry ke ani- mero -`pa
 write -possuc po- know -Pn 1- become -possuc with po- write -Pn
 because I can't write in French.

wa ìwa. Poto me imero yjapokupe man
 w- (w)a i- `wa poto me imero y- apokupe man
 1M- be 3- to greatness as very 1- with_pleasure_for he/she/it_is
 I am very pleased she thinks about me.

ypoko iwonumenkary. Sipynaton pàporo. Amy
 y- poko i- ase- enumenka -ry si- pyna -ton pàporo amu
 1- about 3- r- study_the_eye_of -possuc 1A- love -Tprapl all a
 I love them all. She

ràa merory ìwa man. J. waty niresimanon
 rapa mero -ry i- `wa man J. waty ni- resima -non
 again write -possuc 3- for he/she/it_is J. not aeo- read -Tprau
 should write me a card again. After all, J. can read it for me.

ýwa. Emyirýmempo fotory enery
 y- `wa i- omyi -ry -`me -mpo foto -ry ene -ry
 1- for 3- daughter -possuc -little -dev photograph -possuc see -possuc
 I also want to see a photograph of her little daughter.

`se enàa waitake. O. enàa. Awino me
 `se erapa w- (w)ai -take O. erapa òwin -no me
 wanting too 1M- become -Tfut O. too one -adn as
 And of O. Oh yes, I once sent

kore T. `wa kaart enàa saropoi
 kore T. `wa kaart erapa si- aro -po -i
 astonishingly T. to card too 1A- take -VAcA -Tnr
 a card to T., using your address.

ajauty adres tùponaka. Irompo
a- auto -ry adres tùponaka iro -mpo
2- house -possc adres on_top_of this_which_was_just_mentioned -dev
And then she sent it back to me.

tanèpo ràa ìwa man. Òtonòme?!
ty- enepy -po -je rapa i- `wa man òtonòme
3aml- bring -VAca -Av again 3- for he/she/it_is why
Why?!

Yjenonòsan kàtu. Awu te anijenonopyàpa wa.
y- jenonopy -jan kàtu awu te ani- jenonopy -`pa w- (w)a
1- hate -Tpru maybe I but po- hate -Pn 1M- be
Maybe she doesn't like me. But I still like her.

Yjapokupe te man kareta enepory
y- apokupe te man kareta ene -po -ry
1- with_pleasure_for but he/she/it_is written_document see -VAca -possc
Anyway, I like it when they send me a letter.

jako iwaine. Metai teràa papa mene jètun pe
jako i- `wa -ine mi- eta -i terapa papa mene jètun pe
during 3- for -pla 2A- hear -Tnr already papa bad pain having
Have you heard already that dad is very ill?

iweipo. Anukutýpa wa one wara `ne erome
i- (w)ai -`po ani- ukuty -`pa w- (w)a one wara `ne erome
3- become -possc po- know -Pn 1M- be which like just now
I don't know how he is doing exactly at the moment.

iwairy. Koinaro roten M. nauranai ymaro Galibi
i- (w)ai -ry koinaro roten M. ni- aurana -i y- maro Galibi
3- become -possc yesterday just M. aeo- speak -Tnr 1- with Galibi
Yesterday, M. talked to me from Galibi.

wyinompo. Mukùsan, kynkanon, papa jètun pe
wyinompo mi- ukuty -jan ky- ni- (w)yka -non papa jètun pe
from 2A- know -Tpru alleg- aeo- say -Tprau papa pain having
Do you know, she said, that dad is ill?

iwairy?	Watamoi	waty? Tamusi	ràa	te
i- (w)ai -ry	w- ase- amo -i	waty tamusi	rapa	te
3- become -possuc	1M- r- weep_for -Tnr	not God	again	but

Of course, I wept. But God calmed me down

yturùpo	ýsanapankanon.	N. `wa	simeroi:	Papa,
y- turu -`po	ýsanapanka -non	N. `wa	si- mero -i	papa
1- heart -possuc	cool_down -Tprau	N. to	1A- write -Tnr	papa

again. I have written to N.: Take good

mama	irùpa	enetoko	ywykàpo,	eneko	tyre,
mama	irùpa	i- ene -toko	y- (w)yka -`po	i- ene -ko	tyre
mama	good	3- see -Timppl	1- say -possuc	3- see -Timp	as_it_were

care of dad and mom, like I did when I was in Suriname.

uwapo	Suriname	po	yjàta	enèpo	wara	ýwa.
uwapo	Suriname	po	y- àta	i- ene -`po	wara	y- `wa
before	Suriname	in	1- while_..._is/are	3- see -possuc	like	1- for

Ikotanorykon	seneja.	Òto	te
i- kotano -ry -kon	si- ene -ja	òto	te
3- unhappiness -possuc -pln	1A- see -Tpr	about_something	but

I feel sorry for them. But I can't do anything.

ywairy	supija.	Tyse	wa	iwyinoine.
y- (w)ai -ry	si- upi -ja	tyse	w- (w)a	i- wyino -ine
1- become -possuc	1A- seek -Tpr	far_away	1M- be	3- from -pla

I am far from them.

Nàna	A. po	noro	eipa	man.	Oko
nàna	A. po	noro	(w)ai -`pa	man	oko
he_(or_she_or_they)_and_I	A. in	still	become -An	he/she/it_is	two

We don't live in A. anymore. Two

nuno	teràa	nàna	womimàpo	R.
nuno	terapa	nàna	ase- emima -`po	R.
month	already	he_(or_she_or_they)_and_I	r- move_over -possuc	R.

months ago, we moved to R.

`wa.	Ero	po	nàna	mòjaro
`wa	ero	po	nàna	mòjaro
to	this	at	he_(or_she_or_they)_and_I	continually

Here, we'll stay in the coming period of time.

kynaitan. Nàna
 ky- ni- (w)ai -tan nàna
 alleg- aeo- become -Tfutu he_(or_she_or_they)_and_I
 We won't keep moving from place to place.

omimapotýpa noro kynaitan. Moro adres
 ase- emima -poty -`pa noro ky- ni- (w)ai -tan moro adres
 r- move_over -VAit -Pn still alleg- aeo- become -Tfutu that adres
 The address

enveloppe poko tymero man. Ero telefoonnummer te
 enveloppe poko ty- mero -je man ero telefoonnummer te
 enveloppe about 3aml- write -Av he/she/it_is this telefoonnummer but
 is written on the envelope. But I write this telephone

simeroja òwaine: tel. [...]. Amy jako pai
 si- mero -ja a- `wa -ine tel [...]. amu jako pai
 1A- write -Tpr 2- for -pla tel [...]. a during maybe
 number for you: tel. [...]. Maybe you want to call me some

ajauranary `se maitake. Ero wara roten
 a- aurana -ry `se m- (w)ai -take ero wara roten
 2- speak -possoc wanting 2M- become -Tfut this like just
 time. That is all I say to you,

kaje òwaine, wàwa oino maro ro.
 w- (w)yka -je a- `wa -ine wàwa a- yino maro ro
 1M- say -Tpra 2- to -pla older_sister 2- husband with to_continue
 older sister and your husband.

Imeroko me ràa. Òmakon `wa oti ywykàpo
 i- mero -ko me rapa a- ýme -kon `wa oti y- (w)yka -`po
 3- write -Timp as again 2- child -pln to greeting 1- say -possoc
 Write back to me, please. Pass my greetings to your children.

kaiko. Saràme aitoko Tamusi ety ta. Mòko
 (w)yka -ko saràme (w)ai -toko tamusi oty -ry ta mòko
 say -Timp peaceful become -Timppl God name -possoc in that
 Live peacefully, in God's name. Your

apity	S.,	amòwusary	J.,
a- pi -ty	S.	a- mòwusa -ry	J.
2- younger_sister -possce	S.	2- brother-in-law -possce	J.

younger sister S., your brother-in-law J.,

mòkaron	ỳmakon	enàa.
mòkaron	y- ỳme -kon	erapa
those	1- child -pln	too

and my children.

3 A Carib dictionary

3.1 Introduction

This dictionary is an alphabetically ordered inventory of Carib lexical units and affixes.

Its basis was established by taking over the ca. 2600 words and word stems from Ahlbrinck's encyclopaedia.¹⁷² Meaning and pronunciation were checked as much as possible and the spelling was conformed to a more phonemic one, which could later on be changed rather easily into the orthography now used in this book. Using the same method, information was added to the Ahlbrinck database from (a) Hoff's grammar,¹⁷³ containing some 1500 lexical units in the word index, (b) a dictionary produced in Suriname,¹⁷⁴ containing some 1200 lexical units, and (c) a Venezuelan Carib dictionary by Mosonyi,¹⁷⁵ containing some 3000 lexical units. Lexical units from Mosonyi's dictionary were usually not added to the database if they were unknown in Suriname and French Guiana and could not be checked. The compilation of these four sources resulted in a dictionary database containing some 3500 lexical units. My own researches in Suriname, mostly between 1993 and 2002, resulted in an expansion of the dictionary, so that it now contains more than 6500 lexical units, most of them belonging at least to the eastern Surinamese dialect, and in many instances to the other dialects as well.

The following information components may be found listed for a lexical unit:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) headword | (h) middle form |
| (b) irregular stress | (i) class |
| (c) dialect information | (j) meaning |
| (d) morphological information | (k) scientific name |
| (e) related words in other languages | (l) other information |
| (f) possessive form | (m) a reference to Ahlbrinck |
| (g) plural form | |

Under a headword at least part of speech and meaning are listed, unless there is only a reference to another word. The next paragraphs contain more details on the various information components.

¹⁷² Ahlbrinck 1931.

¹⁷³ Hoff 1968.

¹⁷⁴ Aloema a.o. 1986.

¹⁷⁵ Mosonyi 1978.

3.2 Headword

In principle, the shortest form of a lexical unit is chosen as headword. In the case of a noun or verb, this means that the stem of the word is listed, even though the stem may not occur per se in Carib speech or text. The following paragraphs contain details on some matters related to the headword, i.e.: (1) pronunciation and orthography, (2) headword forms, and (3) references.

3.2.1 Pronunciation and orthography

For details on Carib pronunciation and orthography the reader is referred to the relevant parts of the grammar (see 2.4 and 2.5). A list of Carib phonemes and their graphemic representation is repeated here:

Phoneme:	a	e	i	o	u	ɨ	p	t	k	Q	s	m	n	N	w	j
Orthography:	a	e	i	o	u	y	p	t	k	`	s	m	n	m/n	w	j

/N/ is written *m* preceding /p/, and *n* elsewhere.

In loanwords and interjections ‘non-Carib’ sounds can be heard, which may cause deviant spelling, e.g.: a word-initial [b], as in *bedaki* ‘Christmas’, a word-final [ʃ], as in *kosj* ‘my goodness!’.

3.2.2 Headword forms

To find words in this dictionary more easily, one should know some matters concerning the form of headwords: (1) the word stem, (2) the middle verb, (3) words with an initial /Q/.

As said before, headwords are given in their basic form, which is the word stem. From word stems that never or hardly ever occur as such in speech or text, it is usually quite simple to build an acceptable form by adding the possessive suffix *-ry* (e.g.: *aina* ‘hand’, *ainary* ‘hand (possessive form)’, *awomy* ‘get up’, *awomyry* ‘getting up (possessive form)’). Exceptional possessive forms are indicated in the dictionary (see 3.7).

All middle verbs (for a list, see 2.10.1) are listed under the *w*, and the *w* is in parentheses, e.g.: (*w*)*opy* ‘come’. The reason for this is that sometimes the *w* appears to be part of the stem (e.g. in *wopyry* ‘coming (possessive form)’), and sometimes it does not (e.g. in *opypa* ‘not coming’). An additional advantage is that the *w*’s in parentheses quickly show which entries in the dictionary are middle verbs. In the case of middle verb forms of a transitive verb, the middle verb stem is given as a subentry under the transitive verb headword. For example, (*w*)*onyto* ‘go down, descend’ is not listed as a *w* initial word, but as a subentry under the transitive verb *enyto* ‘get down’.

Words with an initial plosive coda phoneme are listed under the consonant following the backslash, e.g. *wa* ‘to, for’ is listed between (*w*)*a* ‘be’ and (*w*)*ai* ‘become’.

3.2.3 References

The only headwords for which no part of speech or meaning is indicated, are headwords with a reference to another headword. These words are variants of each other, either within the main dialect of our dictionary (see, e.g., *ràa* with a reference to *rapa* ‘again’), or between two dialects (see, e.g., *akoròpo* with a reference to *koròpo* ‘tomorrow’). Under the headword to which one is referred there is more information about both variant forms.

3.3 Irregular stress

If a headword has irregular stress, this is indicated by underlining the vowel carrying irregular stress. Usually, the information on related words in other languages (see 3.6) will show that either a syllable was lost or the stress pattern is part of a loan word. For example, under the headword *ǫruwa* ‘three’ one finds: [T *ærao*, Wj *aserowau*, Ap *oseruwau*, Ww *osoruwau*, Kp *osoruwau*, Pm *eseurau*, M *eserywy*].

3.4 Dialect information

In this dictionary four Carib dialects are distinguished: (1) eastern Surinamese Carib (including French Guianese Carib, which hardly differs from it), (2) western Surinamese Carib, (3) Guyanese Carib and (4) Venezuelan Carib.

Information on these four dialect groups is not given systematically for each word. If no dialect information is given, the word is of (eastern) Surinamese origin. Where dialect information has been given, it is to be assumed that the headword occurs at least in the area or areas indicated. Dialect information is included in square brackets. In addition, some words are marked as occurring in the seventeenth century. The following abbreviations and sources have been used:

- E eastern Surinamese (including French Guianese) Carib: Aloema, Pierre, and van der Ziel (ed.) 1987, Courtz 2005, Kloos 1968, 1969, 1971, 1975, 1984, Renault-Lescure 1980, 1981, 1983, 1984, 1986a, 1986b, 1999, 2002a, 2002b, 2003, Renault-Lescure, Ferreira en Tiouka 2002, Renault-Lescure a.o. 1987.
- G Guyanese Carib: Courtz 2000, 2007, Gillin 1934, 1936.
- S Surinamese Carib (i.e. both Surinamese dialects or at least one of them): Ahlbrinck 1931, de Bruin 1992, de Goeje 1909, 1946.
- V Venezuelan Carib: Álvarez 1998a, 1998b, 1999a, 1999b, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2006, Álvarez and Socorro 1998a, 1998b, Beria 2000, 2001, 2004, Morón de G. 1989, Mosonyi 1978, 1982, Medina Tamanaico and Mosonyi 1982, Mosonyi, Mosonyi and Medina Tamanaico 2000, Romero-Figueroa 2000a, 2000b, 2000c, Seijas a.o. 1995.

W western Surinamese Carib: Hoff 1961, 1962, 1968, 1978, 1986, 1990, 1995a, 1995b, 1997, Peasgood 1972.

1655 seventeenth-century Carib: Pelleprat 1655.

When a dialect form is the same as the headword, just the abbreviation of the dialect is given. When a dialect form differs from the headword, that form is indicated following the abbreviation of the dialect. Thus, under the word *nàna* ‘we’ the following information is given: [EGV; W *àna*]. That means that in eastern Suriname, Guyana and Venezuela *nàna* is used, but in western Suriname *àna* is used.

3.5 Morphological information

Following an asterisk, information is given about (a) the original form of the headword, as reconstructed on the basis of evidence in related languages, or (b) the morphological composition of the headword, as analyzed on the basis of Carib morphology as well as evidence in related languages.

In the morphological analysis, dashes indicate affixes. Prefixes are followed by a dash. Suffixes are preceded by a dash. Word stems have no dash. Question marks indicate uncertainty about (part of) the analysis.

3.6 Related words in other languages

Languages in which there are words related to Carib words as shown in this dictionary, can be divided into three groups: (1) Cariban languages, (2) non-Cariban amerindian languages, and (3) non-amerindian languages. Information on related words in other languages is indicated in square brackets. The following abbreviations and sources have been used:

Cariban languages:

- Ap Aparai (spoken in Brazil): Camargo 2002, Koehn 1976, 1991, Koehn and Koehn 1990, 1995.
- Kp Kapon (i.e. Akawaio and Patamuna, dialects of a Cariban language spoken in Guyana): Edwards 1977, 1978, Stefanowitsch 2002, Stegeman 2007.
- M Makusi (spoken in Guyana and Venezuela): Abbott 1991, Carson 1982, Williams 1932.
- Pm Pemon (spoken in Guyana and Venezuela): de Armellada 1943, de Armellada and Gutiérrez Salazar 1981, Edwards 1977, 1978, Mosonyi, Mosonyi and Benavides 2000.

T Trio (spoken in Suriname): Brouwer 1977, Carlin 1997, 1998, 1999, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2006, Jones 1972, Koelewijn 1984, Leavitt 1971, Meira 1998, 1999, 2000a, 2001, 2002.

Wj Wayana (spoken in Suriname and Brazil): Boven 1995, 1998, Camargo 1995, 1996, Deanford 1969, 1970, Jackson 1972.

Ww Waiwai (spoken in Suriname, Guyana and Brazil): Hawkins 1991, 1998, Hawkins and Hawkins 1956.

non-Cariban amerindian languages:

A Arawak (spoken in Suriname and Guyana): Bennett 1994, Forte 1996, van Baarle a.o. 1989.

Wp Wayampi (spoken in French Guiana): Grenand 1989.

non-amerindian languages:

D Dutch

En English

F French

P Portuguese

Sp Spanish

Sr Sranantongo (English-based creole language spoken in Suriname): Blanker and Dubbeldam 2005, Essed-Fruin 1995, Sordam and Eersel 1985.

Although in this dictionary many related words in other languages are given, there is no indication concerning in which direction loanwords might have traveled. In order to show differences and similarities between related amerindian words more clearly, the form in which they are given is adapted to Carib orthography. In many Cariban languages, but not in Carib, there seems to be a centralized shwa-like vowel that differs from the general Cariban high central vowel. This seventh vowel is written with an ə in this dictionary.

When there are related words in more than one language, the order corresponds more or less to linguistic and geographic proximity. Thus, for the Carib word *awu* ‘I’, the following information on related words is given: [T *wyy*, *wyry*, Wj *ywu*, Ap *ywy*, Ww *owy*, Kp *əwrə*, *urə*, Pm *urə*, Mk *ury*].

Since often the related words in other languages may serve as evidence for a particular morphological analysis of a Carib word, they are included in the same brackets as the morphological information. Thus, for the word *typòke* ‘pointed’, the following information may be found: [* ty- poty -ke; Ap *typòke*, Ww *typotke*].

3.7 Possessive form

In principle, all nouns in Carib have a possessive form. Of course, some things (e.g. body parts) are much more likely to be possessed than others (e.g. the ocean), and the occurrence of possessive and non-possessive forms in texts vary accordingly.

The usual way to make a possessive form is to combine a noun stem with the suffix *-ry*. Irregular possessive forms are given in brackets, following the abbreviation poss., e.g. *no* [poss.: *noty*] ‘grandmother’.

3.8 Plural form

In principle, all count nouns in Carib have a plural form. The usual way to get a plural form is to add the suffix *-kon* to the singular word. Irregular plural forms are given in brackets, following the abbreviation plur, e.g. *no* [plur: *nojan*] ‘grandmother’.

3.9 Middle form

In principle, all transitive verbs may create middle forms by the addition of a middle prefix. As in many languages, in Carib middle forms have a reflexive, (in plural forms) a reciprocal or, less often, an intransitive meaning (see 2.10.3). The middle stem of most transitive verbs are given as a subentry (in italics) under the transitive verb entry (in bold face), and, between slashes, the word class (vm for middle verb stem) is indicated, followed by the meaning, e.g.: (*w*)**otaro** /vm/ ‘take oneself, hunt’, under *aro* ‘take, carry’.

3.10 Class

Apart from headwords with a reference to another headword, every lexical unit is specified as belonging to a class, i.e. a part of speech. The following abbreviations have been used for seven classes of Carib lexical units and the three subclasses of the eighth class, the verb:

adj	adjective	postp	postposition
interj	interjection	pro	pronoun
n	noun	vi	intransitive verb
num	numeral	vm	middle verb (stem)
part	particle	vt	transitive verb

Two more abbreviations have been used for some exceptional parts of speech:

adv	adverb	conj	conjunction
-----	--------	------	-------------

Just a dozen loanwords have been listed as either an adverb or a conjunction. These words may be considered to have carried their original part of speech with them into the Carib language, e.g.: *soso* [Sr *soso*, En *just*] /adv/ ‘just’, *bikasi* [Sr *bikasi*, En *because*] /conj/ ‘because’.

Affixes are not considered to be lexical units (and consequently, they are no parts of speech), but they are included among the dictionary entries, where their class, their meaning abbreviation and their meaning are indicated.¹⁷⁶ The following abbreviations have been used for seven classes of affixes that may be distinguished for the Carib language:

asp	aspect suffixes	sfN	nominalizing suffixes
pf	prefixes	sfV	verbalizing suffixes
sf	inflectional suffixes	tns	tense suffixes
sfA	adjectivizing suffixes		

Just like the part of speech information, the affix class is indicated with its abbreviation between slashes preceding the meaning.

3.11 Meaning

In the process of rendering Carib meanings into English words, the aim has been to be concise. If more than one equivalent or definition has been given, no distinction is made between synonyms describing a single Carib meaning or descriptions of several Carib meanings, in order to carry across the idea that a single word in Carib (and in any language) represents either a single meaning or a single network of related meanings. In the case of more than one meaning description, the general order of the descriptions is from prototypical to atypical, from general to specific, from main to marginal, or whatever else seemed most appropriate.

The meaning of Carib flora and fauna words has sometimes been easy, sometimes very difficult to establish. Whenever it is not known exactly which animal or plant species is meant, or whenever there is no English name in use for a certain species, the abbreviation ‘sp.’ for ‘species’ has been used, e.g.: *asipana* ‘banana sp.’

3.12 Scientific name

An effort has been made to find out as many scientific names for flora and fauna as possible, during the period of research. The following works have been used in the process: Cavalcante and Frikel 1973, van Donselaar 1994, 1997, 1989, Emmons 1990, Fretey 1988, Grenand, Moretti and Jacquemin 1987, Haverschmidt and Mees 1994, Hogue 1993, Hoogmoed 1975, Jensen 1988, Kricher 1990, Lötschert and Beese 1983, Mennega 1976, Moonen 1987, Moonen, Eriks and van Deursen 1979, Ostendorf 1962, Perrins 1991, Rogé and Sauvanet 1987, Teunissen and Werkhoven

¹⁷⁶ All affixes are also put together into an appendix, where they are ordered both semantically and alphabetically (see Appendix 1).

1979, Vink 1965. Though I feel certain that a good deal of nature words have gotten their correct scientific names, I also would have liked to check a great many others.

For a list of Carib nature words, selected from the main dictionary, and arranged according to scientific classification, see Appendix 2.

3.13 Other information

Following the meaning, additional information may be given, like combinations of the headword with other words which need clarification (including idioms and proverbs), exemplifying phrases or sentences, historical or anthropological remarks, etc. The additional information is in brackets.

3.14 Ahlbrinck reference

For the words in this dictionary that also occur in Ahlbrinck's Encyclopaedia, a reference has been included, because Ahlbrinck may contain (a lot) more cultural and historical background information, including pictures and examples of contexts in which a word is used. Without a reference it might be difficult to look up a word in his encyclopaedia, since his spelling and choice of headword form may differ considerably. The reference is in square brackets and Ahlbrinck's headword is preceded by the abbreviation 'Ahlbr.'. Thus, under the word *py* 'wife', two headwords are mentioned, as follows: [Ahlbr. *pilti/puil*].

A

- a-** [EGVW; EGVW *o-*] [T *a-*, *ə-*, *o-*, Wj *ə-*, Ap *a-*, *o-*, Ww *a-*, Kp *a-*, *ə-*, Pm *a-*, M *a-*] /pf/ 2, second person
- a** /interj/ aah!
- àa** [EVW] [T *àa*, Wj *yhy*, Ap *yn*, Pm *àa*, Wp *òò*] /interj/ yes [Ahlbr. *a*, *a*]
- aha** [EVW] [T *aha*, Wj *əhə*] /interj/ OK, here you are [*aha*, *ero awokuru* ‘here’s your drink’, *aha*, *irùpa man* ‘OK, that’s all right’] [Ahlbr. *aha*]
- ai** [EGVW; 1655 *ai*] /vt/ get
(w)*osai* /vm/ get oneself [Ahlbr. *ai*]
- ai** [EGVW] [poss: *aiy*] /n/ scream
[*aiwano* ‘screaming’]
- aijoma** [EGW; V *jema*, (w)*aijema*] [Wj *ejoma*, Ap *ewoma*] /vt/ defend, protect
(w)*osaijoma* /vm/ defend oneself, protect oneself
- aika** [GSV] [* *ai -ka*] /vt/ make scream
(w)*otaika* /vm/ make oneself scream [Ahlbr. *ai*]
- aikèka** [EW] [* (w)*ai -kepy -ka*] /vt/ cause to stop, cause to discontinue
(w)*otaikèka* /vm/ cause oneself to stop
- aikepy** [EGW] [* (w)*ai -kepy*] /vi/ stop, discontinue [apparently the middle verb (w)*ai* ‘become’ became an intransitive verb after being suffixed with *-kepy* ‘discontinue’] [Ahlbr. *ai*]
- aiku** [EGVW; 1655 *EICOU*, *ecoupo*] [T *eeu*, Wj *euku*, Ap *euku*, Kp *eku*, *euku*, Pm *aiku*] /n/ juice [*aikùpo* ‘pepper soup’] [Ahlbr. *aicu*]
- aikuka** [SV] [* *aiku -ka*; Ap *eùka*, Kp *ekuka*, Pm *ekuka*] /vt/ remove juice from
(w)*otaikuka* /vm/ remove juice from oneself [Ahlbr. *aicu*]
- aikuma** [EGVW] [* *aiku -ma*; Wj *əukuma*, Pm *ekuma*] /vt/ add juice to, make juicy [*kasiri saikumaje* ‘I am making cassava drink’]
(w)*otaikuma* /vm/ make oneself juicy [Ahlbr. *aicu*]
- aikùpa** [* *i- aiku -pyra*] /adj/ without juice, without sap [Ahlbr. *aicu*]
- aikuta** [* *aiku -ta*; Pm *aikuta*] /vi/ become juicy
- aikùto** [EW] [* *aiku -pto*] /vt/ add juice to
(w)*otaikùto* /vm/ add juice to oneself
- aima** [EGVW] /vt/ smoke [*tamy saimaje* ‘I am smoking (tobacco)’]
(w)*otaima* /vm/ smoke oneself [Ahlbr. *aima*]
- aimara** [EGW] [T *aimara*, Wj *aimara*, Kp *aimara*, Pm *aimara*, A *ajomora*, Sr *anyumara*] /n/ fish sp. [*Hoplias macrophthalmus* (Erythrinidae)] [Ahlbr. *aimara*]
- aimèko** [V] /vt/ make sick, be disgusting to
(w)*otaimèko* /vm/ be annoyed
- aimosori** /n/ tree sp. [*Rollinia exsucca* (Annonaceae)]
- aina** [EGV; W *aija*; 1655 *eigna*] [* *amja?*; T *anja*, Wj *amo*, Ap *oma*, *ema*, Kp *emija*, Pm *enja*, *mija*, M *mija*] /n/ hand [fingers: *aina jumy* ‘thumb’, *aina jumy pokorono* ‘index finger’, *owara irànano* ‘middle fin-

- ger', *apoweiry pokorono* 'ring-finger', *apoweiry* 'little finger'; *aina tano* 'ring', *kaikusi ainary* 'plant sp. [Marcgravia parviflora (Marcgraviaceae)]' [Ahlbr. *aña*]
- aina** [* amja?; T *enjao*] /postp/ in the hand of [*asepato aina* 'in both his hands']
- ainajuka** [* aina aju -ka] /vt/ make arid the hands of [improves a woman's industriousness]
(w)*osainajuka* /vm/ make one's hands arid
- ainaka** [SV] [* aina -ka] /vt/ remove the hand of, cut off the hand of
(w)*osainaka* /vm/ cut off one's hand
- ainaka** [* aina -naka; T *enjaonaka*] /postp/ into the hands of [*moro ajainaka syja* 'I put that into your hands', *ironpypo, yjakuwarykon ainaka ro* 'he died, without my spirits being able to prevent it']
- ainakerenka** [* aina keren -ka] /vt/ jerk loose from someone's hand
(w)*osainakerenka* /vm/ jerk loose one's hand
- ainako** [* aina ko] /n/ stench on the hands
- ainakùme** [* aina -?] /n/ roundness of the hand, fingerlessness
- ainakùmity** [* aina kùmity] /vt/ wash the hand of
(w)*osainakùmity* /vm/ wash one's hands
- ainamene** [* i- aina -mene] /adj/ with big hands
- ainamerema** [* aina merema] /vt/ stroke the hands of
(w)*osainamerema* /vm/ stroke one's hands
- ainamoiky** See: **amosaiky**
- ainampa** [GV; S *aijampa*] /vt/ play with, toy with
(w)*osainampa* /vm/ play, toy [*kynosainampanon apoko* 'he toys with you', euphemism for: 'he is maltreating you'] [Ahlbr. *esapima*]
- ainamy** [* aina my] /vt/ bind the hands of
(w)*osainamy* /vm/ bind one's hands
- ainanùka** [V] /vt/ condemn, damage
(w)*osainanùka* /vm/ condemn oneself, damage oneself
- ainàpa** [SV] [* i- aina -pyra] /adj/ without hands, without fingers [Ahlbr. *aña*]
- ainapapaika** [* aina pai pai -ka] /vt/ knock the hands of
(w)*osainapapaika* /vm/ clap one's hands
- ainapatoro** [EGW] [* aina o- pato ro] /num/ ten [*aina* 'hand', *opatoro* 'on both sides'] [Ahlbr. *añapatole*]
- ainapiro** [SV] [* aina api -ro] /vt/ paint red the hands or nails of
(w)*osainapiro* /vm/ paint red one's hands or nails
- ainapiroka** [* aina apiro -ka] /vt/ burn the hands of
(w)*osainapiroka* /vm/ burn one's hands
- ainapo** [EW] [* aina -po] /n/ manual skill, handwriting, artistry
- ainapòpa** [SV] [* i- aina -po -pyra] /adj/ without beautiful hands
- ainaposìma** [EW] [* i- aina posin -pyra] /adj/ without sweet hands
- ainara** [SV] [* aina ra] /n/ palm of the hand [*kaikusi ainrary* 'plant sp. [Marcgravia coriaca (Marcgraviaceae)]']
- ainaraka** [* aina ra -ka] /vt/ cut in the hand of
(w)*osainaraka* /vm/ cut oneself in the hand

ainarakama [* aina ra -kama] /vt/
turn up the hands of
(w)*osainarakama* /vm/ turn one's
hand up

ainarÿme [V] [* aina -ry myre] /n/
little finger

ainarÿpa [* i- aina ary -pyra] /adj/
with empty hands

ainarÿto [* aina ary -pto; Wj
emjaryptə] /vt/ give a handful to
(w)*osainarÿto* /vm/ fill one's hands

ainasa [* aina -sa?] /n/ open-
handedness

ainasàpa [* i- aina -sa? -pyra] /adj/
not open-handed, not grabby

ainasùka [* aina -?] /vt/ prick in the
hand of
(w)*osainasùka* /vm/ prick in one's
hand

ainasykyma [SV] [* aina sykyma]
/vt/ rub the hands of
(w)*osainasykyma* /vm/ rub one's
hands

ainatone [EGVW; G *atonaina*,
1655 *atoneigne*] [* aina atone] [adn:
ainatoneno] /num/ five [*aina* 'hand',
atone 'on one side'] [Ahlbr. *aña-*
tone]

ainatone-karìna [EGW] [* aina
atone karina] /num/ hundred

ainaty [* aina aty] /vt/ wash the
hands of
(w)*osainaty* /vm/ wash one's hands
[Ahlbr. *osayati*]

ainawòwo [S; V *ainawowo*] [* aina
wòwo?] /n/ burning feeling on the
hand, (V:) callosity

aine [EW] /interj/ is not it? [Ahlbr.
añe]

aipajawa [EW] /n/ shark [Ahlbr.
aipayawa]

aipawura /n/ two-toed sloth [Mega-
lonychidae] [also called *waikore*]
[Ahlbr. *aipa'ura*]

aipòpa [EVW] [* (w)ai -po -pyra; T
esipora] /adj/ not being fine, uncom-
fortable, ugly

aira [GS] [Wp *eira*, Sr *ayra*] /n/ tay-
ra, grey-headed weasel [Eira barbara
(Mustelidae)] [Ahlbr. *aira*]

airàu [EG; W *airày*] [* aira -u] /n/
yagouarouudi [Felis yagouarouudi
(Felidae)] [Ahlbr. *kaikusi*]

aire [EGW; 1655 *aire*] [Pm *aire*]
/adj/ in a short while [*aire, se!* or
aire, non! 'wait a minute, cut it off',
aire te ràa 'see you later'] [Ahlbr.
aire]

aita /n/ fish trap

aitopòma [* (w)ai -topo -myra]
/adj/ without a place to live

aitÿma [* ai -ty -myra] /adj/ without
screaming

aiwo [EW] /vt/ bend the end of [e.g.
tree branches, wicker-work]
(w)*otaiwo* /vm/ bend one's end
[Ahlbr. *aiwo*]

ajanka [EW] /vt/ make spotted
[*awory ke kajankatake* 'I'll hit you
black and blue']
(w)*osajanka* /vm/ make oneself spot-
ted [Ahlbr. *ayanga*]

ajari /n/ tree sp. [Conomorpha mag-
noliifolia (Myrsinaceae)]

ajàta [EV; E *awàta*, W *ojàta*] [T
jàta, Ap *ojàta*, Pm *ewata*] [poss:
ejàtary] /n/ arm-pit [Ahlbr. *ayata*]

ajàtana [V] [poss: *ejàtanary*] /n/
side of the body below the arm-pit

ajatono [T *jatokonta*, Kp *ejaton*,
Pm *ejaton(on)*] [poss: *ejatono*] /n/
rival, wife of husband's younger
brother, husband of wife's younger
sister [Ahlbr. *eyatono*]

ajawa [GW] [Wj *ajawa*, Ap *ajawa*, Wp *ajawa*, A *haiawa*] /n/ tree sp., resin, torch [Protium spp. (Burseraceae), Trattinickia spp. (Burseraceae)] [Ahlbr. *ayawa*]

aju [EVW] [T *ai*, Wj *aju*, Ap *ai*, Ww *aji*, Kp *aju*] /vt/ scorch [e.g. peanuts, mussels]

(w)*otaju* /vm/ be scorching

aju /n/ aridity

ajuka [* *aju* -ka; Kp *ajuka*] /vt/ make arid

(w)*otajuka* /vm/ make oneself arid

ajunu [S; G *junu*] [Kp *ajunu*, Sr *ayun*, En *onion*] /n/ onion [Allium cepa (Liliaceae)] [cf *sewoja*]

ajuta [* *aju* -ta] /vi/ become arid

ajywy [EW] [Wp *ajüy*] /n/ tree sp. [Licaria spp. (Lauraceae), Nectandra spp. (Lauraceae), Ocotea spp. (Lauraceae)] [Ahlbr. *ayu'i*]

aka [* *aka*; T *aka*, Ap *aka*, Ww *aka*, Kp *aka*] /vt/ demolish, break down
(w)*otaka* /vm/ break down [*wata kai* 'I broke down working', *moro asakatòme ro* 'to make it worse, on top of that']

àka [EGVW] [* *akuwa*; Ap *akua*, Kp *auka*, Pm *auka*] /n/ shadow, soul, spirit [Ahlbr. *aka*]

akaja [V] /n/ macaw sp. [Psittacidae]

akaja [E; E *ykyjy*, W *okojo*] [T *əkə*, Ww *oko*, Pm *aka*] /interj/ ouch! [Ahlbr. *akaya*]

akaju /n/ tree sp. [Curatella americana (Dilleniaceae)]

akajuran [* *akaju* -re -no] /n/ tree sp. [Dimorphandra conjugata (Caesalpiniaceae)] [Ahlbr. *akayuran*]

akajuu [GW] [* *akaju* -u; Wp *akajuu*] /n/ tree sp. [Anacardium gigan-

teum (Anacardiaceae)] [Ahlbr. *akayu'u*]

àkaka [GS] [* *akuwa* -ka] /vt/ take away the spirit from

(w)*otàkaka* /vm/ remove one's spirit

akakasin [GS] /n/ fitweed [Eryngium foetidum (Umbelliferae)]

akama [GSV] [* *akama*; Kp *akama*, M *akàma*, Pm *akama*] /vt/ spill, leave unused

(w)*otakama* /vm/ be spilt, be left unused [*woryi kynotakamanon* 'there are more than enough women']

akami [EGW] [* *akami*; T *akami*, Kp *akami*, Pm *jakami*, M *akami*, Wp *jakami*, Sr *kamikami*, P *jacamim*] /n/ grey-winged trumpeter [Psophia crepitans (Psophiidae)] [Ahlbr. *akami*]

akànuntopo [E; W *okànuntopo*] [* *akata* -numy -topo] [poss: *ekànuntopo*] /n/ race-course

àkàpa [* *i*- *akuwa* -pyra] /adj/ without soul, without spirit, without ghost

àkapo [* *akuwa* -po] /n/ good-spiritedness, fertility

àkàpo [GSV; 1655 *acapo*] [* *akuwa* -tpo; Ap *akuaryhpyry*] /n/ shadow, soul, spirit [spirit of a dead person]

àkapòpa [* *i*- *akuwa* -po -pyra] /adj/ without good spirits, infertile

àkaporo [* *akuwa* -po -ro] /vt/ fertilize

(w)*otàkaporo* /vm/ fertilize oneself

àkaporopo [* *akuwa* -po -ro -po] /vt/ cause to be fertilized

(w)*otàkaporopo* /vm/ cause oneself to be fertilized

akara /n/ transparency (through many holes) [*itu akarary* 'place in the jungle where one can see into

- the distance through the trees?]
[Ahlbr. *akara*]
- akarai** /n/ ripeness (with a black colour)
- akaraipa** [* i- akarai -pyra] /adj/ not ripe (with a black colour)
- akaraita** [* akarai -ta] /vi/ get ripe (with a black colour)
- Akaramuku** /n/ (creek of) Pikin Poika [Ahlbr. *eti*]
- akaran** /n/ plant sp.
- Akarani** [EW] /n/ (creek of) Bigi Poika [Ahlbr. *Akalani*]
- akaràpa** [* i- akara -pyra] /adj/ not transparent (through many holes)
- akararo** [* akara -ro] /vt/ make holes in
(w)*otakararo* /vm/ make holes in oneself [Ahlbr. *akara*]
- akarata** [* akara -ta] /vi/ get transparent (through many holes) [Ahlbr. *akara*]
- akaràu** [GS] [* wakara -u; Wj *wakaraimo*, Ap *akara*, A *wakala*] /n/ common egret [Ardea alba (Ardeidae)]
- akare** [EGVW; 1655 *accale*] [* akare; Ap *jakare*, Kp *akare*, Pm (*j*)*akare*, M *akare*, Wp *jakare*, P *jacare*] [poss: *jakarery*] /n/ alligator [Caiman crocodilus (Alligatoridae)] [Ahlbr. *akare*]
- akarerowai** [* akare -?; Wp *jakereruwai*] /n/ plant sp. [Epiphyllum spp. (Cactaceae)] [Ahlbr. *akarerowai*]
- akarèu** [SV; 1655 *accaleou*] [* akare -u] /n/ schneider's cayman [Paleosuchus trigonatus (Alligatoridae)]
- akarima** [S; G *karima*] [T *akarima*] /n/ common squirrel monkey [Saimiri sciureus (Cebidae)] [Ahlbr. *akarima*]
- àkaryka** [EVW] [* akuwa -ry -ka; Kp *àkwaryka*] /vt/ make suffer, torture
(w)*otàkaryka* /vm/ suffer, be tortured
- àkarykapo** [SV] [* akuwa -ry -ka -po] /vt/ cause to suffer
(w)*otàkarykapo* /vm/ cause oneself to suffer
- àkaryma** [* akuwa -ry -ma] /vt/ fumble
(w)*otàkaryma* /vm/ fumble
- akasi** /n/ kind of basket [Ahlbr. *akasi*]
- akata** [GSV] [Pm *kàta*] [poss: *ekatory*] /n/ space between upper legs, branch (of a river) [Ahlbr. *ekata*]
- akatapi** [S; G *tokatapi*] /n/ lizard sp.
- akataša** [* akata -sa?] /n/ spreadedness of the legs
- akatasuwe** /n/ spotted rail [Rallus maculatus (Rallidae)]
- akatompo** [EGV; W *okatompo*] [* akaton -mpo; Pm *ekaton*] [poss: *ekatonympo*] [plur: *akatòsan*, *akatokonympo*] /n/ spirit, ghost [Ahlbr. *okatombo*]
- Akawajo** [Kp *Akawajo*, Pm *Akawajo*] /n/ Akawayo tribesman [Ahlbr. *akawayo/kawaiyo*]
- akawanàu** See: **akawanày**
- akawanày** [W; W *akawanàu*] /n/ tin plate
- akawari** [GS] /n/ plant sp. [Thraceocarpus bisectus (Cyclanthaceae), Carludovica sarmentosa (Cyclanthaceae)] [Ahlbr. *akawari*]
- akawaru** /n/ laughing gull [Larus atricilla (Laridae)]
- akàwe** [GS] [Wp *akàè*] /n/ cayenne jay, giant cowbird [Cyanocorax cayanus (Corvidae), Scaphidura

- oryzivora (Icteridae) [Ahlbr. *akawe*]
- akenei** [S; G *kenei*] /n/ blue colour, green colour [Ahlbr. *akenei*]
- akeneiro** [* akenei -ro] /vt/ make blue, make green
(w)*otakeneiro* /vm/ make oneself blue, make oneself green [Ahlbr. *akenei*]
- akeneita** [* akenei -ta] /vi/ become blue, become green [Ahlbr. *akenei*]
- àkepu** [S; V *àpeku*] /n/ scum, froth
- àkepùpa** [* i- àkepu -pyra] /adj/ without scum, without froth
- àkepuro** [S; V *àpekùno*] [* àkepu -ro] /vt/ make scummy, make frothy
(w)*otàkepuro* /vm/ make oneself scummy, make oneself frothy
- àkeputa** [* àkepu -ta] /vi/ get scummy, get frothy
- akepy** [EV; W *okepy*] [* okepy, ekepy -ry; T *ekepy*, Wj *əkep*, Ap *okepy*, *ekepyry*, Ww *okopu*, Kp *ekè*, *ekepu*, Pm *ekè*] [poss: *ekepyry*] /n/ (dead) body [*ekepùpo* ‘his dead body’] [Ahlbr. *okepy*]
- akerèi** [EGW] [Wp *kerèi*] /n/ sunbittern [Eurypyga helias (Eurypygidae)] [Ahlbr. *akere’i*]
- akeso** /n/ froth
- akesota** [* akeso -ta] /vi/ become frothy
- akikina** /n/ plant sp. [Smilax hostmanniana (Liliaceae)]
- akìma** [* i- akin -pyra] /adj/ without muscle-pain, not stiff
- akìma** [EW] [* akin -ma; T *akinma*] /vt/ tease
(w)*otakìma* /vm/ tease oneself [Ahlbr. *akima*]
- akin** /n/ muscle-pain, stiffness
- akìn** /n/ crabbiness
- akìna** [* akìn -(t)a] /vi/ become crabby
- akìnanopy** [* akin -(t)a -nopy] /vt/ make crabby
(w)*otakinanopy* /vm/ make oneself crabby [Ahlbr. *akinda*]
- akìno** [* akin -ro] /vt/ make crabby, irritate
(w)*otakìno* /vm/ make oneself crabby, get irritated
- akinta** [EG; 1655 *yakintai* (d.w.z.: *yjakintai*)] [* akin -ta; T *akinta*, Wj *akinta*] /vi/ get muscle-pain, become stiff [Ahlbr. *akinda*]
- akintanopy** [* akin -ta -nopy] /vt/ cause to have muscle-pain, make stiff
(w)*otakintanopy* /vm/ cause oneself to have muscle-pain, make oneself stiff
- akinu** [EGVW] [* akinu; T *akunu*, Ap *akinu*] /n/ laziness [Ahlbr. *akinu*]
- akìnùma** [* i- akinu -myra; T *akunùra*] /adj/ not lazy [Ahlbr. *ak-inu*]
- akìnupe** [EGVW] [* akinu pe] /adj/ lazy [Ahlbr. *akinu*]
- akìnuro** [EW] [* akinu -ro] /vt/ make lazy
(w)*otakinuro* /vm/ make oneself lazy [Ahlbr. *akinu*]
- akìnuta** [SV] [* akinu -ta] /vi/ become lazy [Ahlbr. *akinu*]
- akìnỳma** [* i- akìn -pyra] /adj/ not crabby
- akira** [Sr *akira*] /n/ white mangrove [Laguncularia racemosa (Combretaceae)]
- akiràe** /n/ plant sp.
- ako** [EW; V *jako*] [Ap *ako*, Kp *à*, *aky*, M *aku*, A *hako*] [poss: *jakory*] /n/ mortar [*ako tano* ‘pestle’] [Ahlbr. *ako*]

akòin See: akosin

akoju See: okoju

àkoka [S; V *akoroka*] [* akoroka; T *akoroka*, Ap *akoroka*, Kp *akoroka*] /vt/ sweep clean

(w)*otàkoka* /vm/ sweep [Ahlbr. *akoka*]

akono [EGVW; 1655 *accono*] [T *ako*, Wj *akon*, Ap *akono*, Ww *akno*, Kp *jako*, Pm *akon*] [poss: *akono*] /n/ partner, friend [*iwopyry akono me ...* ‘the moment he comes ...’; *mòko akono tamyiry* ‘his second daughter’] [Ahlbr. *yakono*]

akonòma [* i- akono -myra; Ww *aknomra*] /adj/ without partner, without friend

akononto [SV] [* akono -nto; T *akonma*] /vt/ provide with a friend

(w)*otakononto* /vm/ provide oneself with a friend

akopere [V] /n/ pearl kite [Gampsonyx swainsonii (Accipitridae)]

àkopo /vt/ chew

(w)*otàkopo* /vm/ chew [Ahlbr. *akopo*]

akoreka /vt/ make empty, finish

(w)*otakoreka* /vm/ make oneself empty, be finished

akorèpe [EW] [T *akàre*] /adj/ for a long time [Ahlbr. *akorepe*]

akoroi /n/ obsolescence

akoroipa [* i- akoroi -pyra] /adj/ not obsolete, not worn

akoroiro [* akoroi -ro] /vt/ wear out, wear off

(w)*otakoroiro* /vm/ wear oneself out

akoroita [* akoroi -ta] /vi/ be worn out

akoroka See: àkoka

àkoròka [SV] [Wj *apkàrə*] /vt/ sprain, wrench

(w)*otàkoròka* /vm/ sprain oneself, wrench oneself [Ahlbr. *akoroka*]

akoronaka /vt/ clear, remove rubbish from

(w)*otakoronaka* /vm/ clear [Ahlbr. *akoronaka*]

akoròpo See: koròpo

akorototo [EW] [M *porotòto*, P *murukututu*] /n/ owl sp. [Strigidae]

àkosa [A *okotha*] /n/ froth [Ahlbr. *akosa*]

àkosàpa [* i- àkosa -pyra] /adj/ without froth [Ahlbr. *akosa*]

àkosata [* àkosa -ta] /vi/ become frothy [Ahlbr. *akosa*]

akosìma [* i- akosin -pyra] /adj/ without remnant

akosimpòma [* i- akosin -mpo -myra] /adj/ without remnant

akosin [* akosin; S *akòin*, V *akosi*; 1655 *acosì*] [Wj *akoji*, Ap *akoin*] /n/ remnant

akoto [EGW] [T *akətə*, Wj *akəty*, Ap *akoty*, Kp *aktyty*, àtə, Pm *akəty*, M àty] /vt/ cut down

(w)*otakoto* /vm/ cut oneself down [Ahlbr. *akoto*]

àkoto [EGVW] [T *akətə*, Kp *àkoto*, Pm *wakəty*] /vt/ impede, obstruct, barricade

(w)*otàkoto* /vm/ be impeded, obstruct oneself

àkototy [* àkoto -ty] /n/ barricade

akoweja /n/ tunnel

akowejaka [* akoweja -ka] /vt/ make a tunnel in

akowejàpa [* i- akoweja -pyra] /adj/ without tunnel

akowejata [* akoweja -ta] /vi/ get a tunnel

àku [EGVW] /vt/ use

(w)*otàku* /vm/ be in use [Ahlbr. *aku*]

akuka [* akuru? -ka] /vt/ make mushy

(w)otakuka /vm/ make oneself mushy
[Ahlbr. *aku*]

akukuwa [EV; W *akokowa*; 1655 *occocoa*] [Kp *wakòwa*, Pm *wakukwa*, M *wakùka*, A *wakokoa*] /n/ pale-vented pigeon [*Columba cayennensis* (Columbidae)] [Ahlbr. *akokowa*]

akuma /n/ plant sp. [*Couma guianensis* (Apocynaceae)] [Ahlbr. *akuma*]

akùmi /n/ softness [Ahlbr. *akumi*]

akùmika [SV] [* *akùmi -ka*] /vt/ soften

(w)otakùmika /vm/ soften oneself

akùmipa [* *i- akùmi -pyra*] /adj/ not soft [Ahlbr. *aku*]

akùmita [* *akùmi -ta*] /vi/ become soft [Ahlbr. *aku*]

akùmo /vt/ make viscose [Ahlbr. *akumo*]

akumpai [S; V *kumpity*] [* *akun pai*] [poss: *ekumpaity*] /n/ band, girdle [Ahlbr. *ekubaiti*]

akumpi [GS *ampi*] /n/ breadth [Ahlbr. *akombi*]

akumpipa [E *ankupipa*] [* *i- akumpi -pyra*] /adj/ not broad [Ahlbr. *akombi*]

akumpiro [E *ankupiro*] [* *akumpi -ro*] /vt/ broaden

(w)otakumpiro /vm/ broaden oneself

akumpita [E *ankupita*] [* *akumpi -ta*] /vi/ become broad

akùmy [SV] /n/ viscosity [Ahlbr. *woku*]

akùmýma [* *i- akùmy -myra*] /adj/ not viscose [Ahlbr. *aku*]

akùmýnto [* *akùmy -nto*] /vt/ make serried

(w)otakùmýnto /vm/ make oneself serried

akun See: **kun**

akunepy [SV] [Wj *ahnep*, Pm *anepu*] /n/ peanut, ground nut, earth nut [*Arachis hypogaea* (Papilionaceae)] [*kararawa akunepyry* ‘plant sp. [*Terminalia dichoroma* (Combretaceae)]’]

akùno See: **akutuno**

akunsiky [* *akun -?*] [poss: *ekunsi-kyry*] /n/ narrow spot, waist [Ahlbr. *kèrē*]

akunty [EG; W *okunty*] [* *akun -ty*] [poss: *ekunty*] /n/ girdle [Ahlbr. *ekundi*]

akupa [EG] [Pm *akupa*, Sr *kubi*] /n/ fish sp. [*Sciaenidae*] [*typosakàmiren akupa* ‘fish sp. [*Nebris microps* (*Sciaenidae*)]’, *tapiren akupa* ‘fish sp. [*Cynoscion acoupa* (*Sciaenidae*)]’] [Ahlbr. *akupa*]

akurarawai /n/ blueish transparency

akurarawaipa [* *i- akurarawai -pyra*] /adj/ not blueish-transparent

akurewe [T *eerewety*, Kp *èkerewe*] [poss: *ekurewety*] /n/ slimy fat [e.g. on fish, in sick chicken’s eye]

akuri [EGVW; 1655 *accouli*] [T *akuri*, Wj *akuri*, Ap *akuri*, Kp *aku*, Pm *akuri*, M *akuri*, Wp *akusi*, Sr *aguti*] /n/ red-rumped agouti [*Dasyprocta agouti* (*Dasyproctidae*)] [Ahlbr. *akuri*]

Akurijo [* *akuri -jo*; T *Akurijo*] /n/ Akuriyo [cf *akuri* ‘agouti’]

akurimopi [EG] [* *akuri -?*; Wp *akusimoi*] /n/ indigosnake [*Drymarchon corais* (*Colubridae*)] [Ahlbr. *akuri mopi*]

akuro [* *akuru -ro*] /vt/ melt

(w)otakuro /vm/ melt

akuru [EVW; 1655 *acourou*] [Pm *akuru*] [poss: *jakururu*] /n/ mud, clay [Ahlbr. *akuru*]

- akusa** [EW; V *akùsa*; 1655 *cacousa*] [T *akusa*, Wj *akusa*, Kp *akusa*, Pm *akusa*, M *akusa*, Wp *kakusa*, Sp *aguja*] [poss: *jakusary*] /n/ needle [Ahlbr. *akusa*]
- akusiwai** [Wj *kurimao*, Wp *akusiwai*] /n/ red acouchy [Myoprocta acouchy (Dasyproctidae)] [Ahlbr. *akusiwei*]
- akuta** [EW] [* *akuru* -ta; T *akuuta*] /vi/ melt [Ahlbr. *aku*]
- akùto** [* *akuru* -pto] /vt/ make muddy, provide with clay [Ahlbr. *nuno*]
- akutuma** [W] [* *akutun* -ma] /vt/ make turbid, make untransparent (w)*otakutuma* /vm/ make oneself turbid, make oneself untransparent [Ahlbr. *akutu*]
- akutùma** [* *i*- *akutun* -pyra] /adj/ not turbid, not untransparent [Ahlbr. *akutu*]
- akutun** /n/ turbidity, untransparency [Ahlbr. *akutu*]
- akutuno** [W; V *akùno*] [* *akutun* -ro] /vt/ make turbid, make untransparent (w)*otakutuno* /vm/ make oneself turbid, make oneself untransparent
- akuwama** /n/ frog sp. [Ahlbr. *poloru*]
- akuwamài** /n/ plover [Charadriidae] [Ahlbr. *akuwamai*]
- akùwi** [E] /n/ fish sp. [Ahlbr. *aku'i*]
- aky** [EGW] [Ap *aky*, Kp *aky*] /n/ spirit, dirt, danger [*mauru akyry* 'lizard sp. [Anolis chrysolepis (Iguanidae)], beetle sp.', *akywano* 'disaster, plague'] [Ahlbr. *aki*]
- akya** [* *aky* -ka] /vt/ remove a plague from (w)*otakya* /vm/ remove a plague from oneself
- akýka** [GSV] [* *akypy* -ka] /vt/ press (w)*otakýka* /vm/ press oneself [Ahlbr. *aki*]
- akýkapoty** [* *akypy* -ka -poty] /vt/ massage, knead (w)*otakýkapoty* /vm/ massage oneself, knead oneself [Ahlbr. *akikapoti*]
- akyykwa** /n/ liana sp. [Smilax spp. (Smilacaceae)] [Ahlbr. *akikiwa*]
- akýmamy** /vi/ become untidy, become dreary
- akýmanka** [* *akýmamy* -ka] /vt/ make untidy, make dreary (w)*otakýmanka* /vm/ make oneself untidy, make oneself dreary
- akýme** /adj/ untidy, dreary [Ahlbr. *aki*]
- akýnòka** [* *akypy* -nopy -ka] /vt/ press together (w)*otakýnòka* /vm/ press oneself together [Ahlbr. *akinoka*]
- akýpa** [* *i*- *aky* -pyra] /adj/ without spirit, without dirt, without danger
- akypy** [SV] [T *akypy*] /vi/ be pressed together [Ahlbr. *akipu*]
- akya** [EW] [* *aky* -ta] /vi/ get spooky, get in danger
- akýto** [* *aky* -pto] /vt/ provide with a spirit, make dreary (w)*otakýto* /vm/ provide oneself with a bad spirit, make oneself dreary
- akýty** [* *akypy* -ty] [poss: *akýty*] /n/ something pressed together, knot [*unsenano akýty* 'hair knot']
- Amakaina** /n/ Amakaina [former village near the mouth of the Marowijne river]
- amamai** [GS] /n/ papyrus [Cyperus papyrus (Cyperaceae)]
- amamin** [EV; W *omamin*] [T *emamin*] [poss: *emamin*] /n/ work [Ahlbr. *emami*]

àmamy [GSV] [Kp *àmamy*] /vi/
swell [e.g. in case of an infection]
[Ahlbr. *amamu*]

Amana /n/ Amana [spirit that likes
to take girls under water]

Amana /n/ Amana river

amana [T *amana*, Sr *amana*] /n/
peach nut, peach palm [Bactris gasi-
paes (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. *amana*]

Amanakuwa [W] /n/ Amanakuwa
river

Amana Apotyry /n/ Amana Apo-
tyry [old village on the Mana river]

Amana Wàje /n/ Elizabethskreek
[Ahlbr. *Amanawa'u*]

àmanka [* àmamy -ka] /vt/ cause to
swell

(w)*otàmanka* /vm/ cause oneself to
swell

amanoporan [* amana? po? -re
-no] /n/ plant sp. [Sapium monata-
num (Euphorbiaceae)]

amantopo [E; W *omantopo*] [*
emamy -topo] [poss: *emantopo*] /n/
place, village, town

amapa [GS] [Wp *amapa*, Sr
(*a*)*mapa*] /n/ tree sp. [Parahancornia
amapa (Apocynaceae)] [Ahlbr.
amapa]

amapejàu [GS] /n/ wattled jaçana
[Jacana jacana (Jacanidae)]

amaràu /n/ gru-gru-palm sp. [Bac-
tris maraja (Palmae), Bactris major
(Palmae)] [Ahlbr. *amara'ü*]

amarijo [V] [Sp *amarillo*] /n/ yel-
low colour

ame [GSV] [T *ame*, Wj *ame*, Ap
eme, Pm *ameka*] /vt/ lick

(w)*otame* /vm/ lick oneself [Ahlbr.
ame]

àme [EG] /vt/ wipe clean

(w)*otàme* /vm/ wipe oneself clean

amekùma [* i- amekun -pyra] /adj/
without wrist

amekun [EGW; V *ameku*] [T
amekun/emekun, Wj *emekun*, Ap
omeku, Kp *emekun*, Pm *emekun*, M
emekon] [poss: *amekun*] /n/ wrist
[Ahlbr. *amekun*]

amekuntý [GS] [* amekun -ty; Ap
emekuntý] [poss: *amekuntý*] /n/
bracelet [Ahlbr. *amekun*]

amekuntýto [* amekun -ty -pto]
/vt/ provide with a bracelet

(w)*otamekuntýto* /vm/ provide oneself
with a bracelet

amema /vt/ push aside

(w)*osamema* /vm/ get aside [Ahlbr.
amema]

amemy [EVW] [T *amemy*, Ap
amemy] /vt/ roll up, twist together

(w)*otamemy* /vm/ roll oneself up,
twist oneself together [Ahlbr. *ame-
mu*]

àmenka [EVW] [T *amenka*] /vt/
stir, turn over

(w)*otàmenka* /vm/ stir oneself, turn
oneself over [Ahlbr. *amemu*]

amepato [E; W *omepato*] [* ame
-pa -to] /n/ person who likes to teach

amepo [E; W *omepo*] [* ame -po;
Ap *emepo*, Kp *emepo*] [poss: *eme-
pory*] /n/ decency, good manners,
success [*amepo po nyton* 'he had a
successful trip', *yjemepory po tera-
pa wa* 'I know how to be success-
ful']

amepy [EV; W *omepy*, E *amepu*]
[Ap *ompunu*, *empunu*, Wj *emepy*,
Kp *emý*] [poss: *emepy*] /n/ forehead,
front, steep river bank [Ahlbr.
emepü]

amesaika /vt/ cause to roll down

(w)*otamesaika* /vm/ cause oneself to
roll down

amesakama [E *amesama*] /vt/
slope, keep sloping

(w)*otamesakama* /vm/ slope, keep
oneself sloping

amesama *See: amesakama*

amèsuruku [EGV; E *amèsukuru*]
[* *amepy suruku*] [poss: *emèsuru-
kuru*] /n/ eyebrow [Ahlbr. *emesuru-
kuru*]

ameta [SV] /n/ bay [*ametary ta* ‘in
the bay (of the river)’]

amètai [E; VW *amèta*] [Wj *ametai*]
[poss: *emètairy*] /n/ precipice
[Ahlbr. *ametai/emetai*]

amètarai [poss: *emètarairy*] /n/
precipice

Ametary [EW] /n/ Kalebaskreek
[Carib village on the Coppename
river] [Ahlbr. *Ametari*]

amika [EGW] [T *amika*] /vt/ dig up,
dig out [*nono samikaje* ‘I dig in the
ground’, *wewe mity samikaje* ‘I dig
up a tree root’]

(w)*otamika* /vm/ dig oneself up, dig
oneself out [Ahlbr. *amika*]

amìpo /n/ desiccated remnant [*kasiri
amipo* ‘desiccated remnant of the
cassava drink’] [Ahlbr. *amipo*]

amìpota [* *amipo -ta*] /vi/ dry out,
become a desiccated remnant

amiririko *See: amuririko*

amiririky *See: amuririky*

amiririkýpa *See: amuririkýpa*

amiririta *See: amuririta*

amiromòka [E] [* *amiromopy -ka*]
/vt/ irritate, molest

(w)*otamiromòka* /vm/ become irri-
tated, become anxious

amiromopy /vi/ become irritated

amisuru /n/ swarming

amisurùpa [* *i- amisuru -pyra*]
/adj/ not swarming

amity [SV] /vt/ mash [fruit to juice,
mais to flour, man to pulp (e.g. in a
car accident)]

(w)*otamity* /vm/ mash oneself

amo [EGVW] [T *amo*, Wj *amo*] /vt/
mourn for, weep for

(w)*otamo* /vm/ moarn, cry, weep
[Ahlbr. *amo*]

amò [EGVW] [Wj *amosety*, Ap *ami-
ty*] [poss: *amòty*] /n/ string, line
[Ahlbr. *amotì*]

àmo [EVW] /vt/ begin

(w)*otàmo* /vm/ begin [Ahlbr. *amo*]

àmò /n/ powderiness

àmòi [E; E *aimoi*, *aimo*] /vt/ shake
down [*matapi sàmòija* ‘I shake the
content of the matapi down’, *yjere-
pary sàmòija* ‘I cause my food to go
down into my stomach’]

(w)*otàmòi* /vm/ shake oneself down
[e.g. while having sex]

amoika [EGVW; S *amyika*; 1655
amouica] [Wj *moi*] /vt/ believe, trust
(w)*otamoika* /vm/ believe oneself,
brag, boast [Ahlbr. *amuika*]

amòiky [EGVW] [T *amiky/amiku*,
Wj *amiku*, Ww *ameky*, Kp *amuku*,
Pm *amiky*] /vt/ pick up, collect
[many small object, e.g. rice, leaves]
(w)*otamòiky* /vm/ pick oneself up
[Ahlbr. *amuikì*]

àmòity [* *àmòi -ty*] [poss: *àmòity*]
/n/ means to get down [*ajerepary
àmòity* ‘medicine to get food into
the stomach’]

amojaron *See: amoro* [Ahlbr.
amoro]

amòka [* *amò -ka*Wj *amosetka*] /vt/
remove the string of

(w)*otamòka* /vm/ remove one’s string
[Ahlbr. *amotì*]

àmoka [* *àmò -ka*] /vt/ make crum-
bly

(w)otàmoka /vm/ make oneself crumbly

amòma [EVW] [* amon -pyra; T *amyina*, Wj *amumna*] /adj/ not stingy

amòmerèko [* amòmereký -pto] /vt/ make round

(w)otamòmerèko /vm/ make oneself round [Ahlbr. *amomereko*]

amòmereký /n/ roundness

amòmerekýpa [* i- amòmereký -pyra] /adj/ not round

amòmerèta [* amòmereký -ta] /vi/ become round [Ahlbr. *amomereta*]

amompo [SV] [* amomy -po] /vt/ cause to get inside

(w)otamompo /vm/ cause oneself to get inside

amomy [EVW] [T *enmyy*, Wj *amamy*] /vt/ get inside

(w)otamomy /vm/ get oneself inside [Ahlbr. *amomu*]

amon [EVW; 1655 *amoun*(be)] [Pm *amumpa*] /n/ stinginess [*amon pe* ‘stingy’]

amona [* amon -(t)a] /vi/ become stingy

amonka See: *àmynka*

amonkanòpo [* amomy -ka -nopy -po] /vt/ cause to get inside

(w)otamonkanòpo /vm/ cause oneself to get inside

amonòke [SV] [* amonopy -ke] /postp/ missing, not enough for [yjainary *amonòke na* ‘it (i.e. the ring) is too small for my hand/finger’] [Ahlbr. *amono*]

amonopy [EGVW] [T *amə̀nəpy*, Ap *amonopy*, Pm *amonoky*] /vt/ miss, fail [*Karìna auran samonopyi* ‘I missed the Carib language’, i.e. ‘speaking Carib, I made a mistake’]

(w)otamonopy /vm/ fail [Ahlbr. *amono*]

àmòpa [* i- àmo -pyra] /adj/ not crumbly

amore [EW] [T *amore*] /n/ magic, shaman’s knowledge [Ahlbr. *amore*]

amorepa [EW] [* amore -pa; T *amorètə*, Ap *amorepa*] /vt/ provide with magic, train as shaman

(w)otamorepa /vm/ provide oneself with magic, be trained as shaman [Ahlbr. *amore*]

amorèpa [* i- amore -pyra] /adj/ without magic, without shaman’s knowledge [Ahlbr. *amore*]

amoro [EGVW; 1655 *amolo*] [* amo ro, amo -jan ro; T *əmə*, *əmənjamo*, Wj *əmə*, *əməramkom*, Ap *omoro*, *amarokomo*, Ww *amoro*, *amjamro*, Kp *amə̀rə*, *amə̀rənokon*, *amjamro*, Pm *amə̀rə*, *amə̀rənokon*, M *amyry*, *amyrỳnykon*] [plur: *amýjaro(n)*, *amojaro(n)*] /pro/ you [*amorompo* ‘you (in contrast to others)’] [Ahlbr. *amoro*]

àmoro [Kp *àmoro*] /n/ brittleness

àmoròpa [* i- àmoro -pyra] /adj/ not brittle

amororoky /n/ group

amororokýpa [* i- amororoky -pyra] /adj/ without forming a group

amororòta [* amororoky -ta] /vi/ form groups

àmorota [* àmoro -ta; Pm *jamorota*] /vi/ become brittle

amosaika [* amosaiky -ka] /vt/ cut the nails of

(w)otamosaika /vm/ cut one’s nails [Ahlbr. *amoseiki*]

amosaiky [GS; V *ainamoiky*] [T *amoi*, Wj *amosai*] /n/ finger nail [*urukureja amosaikyry* ‘liana sp. [*Uncaria guianensis* (Rubiaceae)’,

- V: *ainamoikyry pìpo* ‘nail cuticle’]
[Ahlbr. *amoseikì*]
- amosaikÿpa** [* i- amosaiky -pyra]
/adj/ without fingernails [Ahlbr. *amoseikì*]
- àmota** [* àmo -ta; Kp *àmota*, Pm *amota*] /vi/ become crumbly
- amòto** [EVW] [* amò -pto; Wj *amoseptə*, Ap *amìto*] /vt/ provide with a string
(w)*otamòto* /vm/ provide oneself with a string [Ahlbr. *amotì*]
- àmotòko** [SV] [* àmotoky -pto] /vt/ make spherical [*ajainary àmotòkòpo* ‘your fist’]
- àmotoky** [SV] /n/ sphericality, roundness
- amòtÿma** [* i- amò -ty -myra] /adj/ without string
- ampai** /n/ mass, heap, crowd
- ampaika** [* ampai -ka] /vt/ make into a multitude, destroy
(w)*otampaika* /vm/ make oneself into a multitude
- ampaipa** [* i- ampai -pyra] /adj/ not massive, not crowded
- ampaita** [* ampai -ta] /vi/ become massive, get heaped up
- ampàko** [S *ompòko*] [* ampaky -pto] /vt/ make mushy
(w)*otampàko* /vm/ make oneself mushy
- ampaky** [S *ompoky*] /n/ mushiness
- ampakÿpa** [S *ompokÿpa*] [* i- ampaky -pyra] /adj/ not mushy
- amparari** /n/ tree sp. [Ambelania *acida* (Apocynaceae)] [Ahlbr. *ambarari*]
- ampariko** [* ampariky -pto] /vt/ make compact
- ampariky** /n/ compactness
- amparikÿpa** [* i- ampariky -pyra] /adj/ not compact
- amparità** [* ampariky -ta] /vi/ become compact
- ampàta** [S *ompàta*] [* ampaky -ta] /vi/ become mushy
- ampi** See: **akumpi**
- ampìmo** /vt/ break the breadth of, fold
(w)*otampìmo* /vm/ break one’s breadth, fold oneself
- ampipiko** /vt/ make flat
- ampopoty** [SV] [* ampoty -poty?] /vt/ break into many pieces
(w)*otampopoty* /vm/ break oneself into many pieces
- ampoty** [EVW] /vt/ fold, snap, break [*pyrata ampotyry* ‘change money’, *ywòmy sampòsa* ‘I fold my clothes’]
(w)*otampoty* /vm/ fold oneself, snap oneself [*atampotÿpo* ‘measuring worm [Geometridae]’] [Ahlbr. *ambotì*]
- ampume** /vt/ make into a knot [Ahlbr. *ambu*]
- ampusèko** /vt/ make concave
(w)*otampusèko* /vm/ make oneself concave
- ampuseky** /n/ concavity [said of, e.g., a sail in the wind]
- ampusekÿpa** [* i- ampuseky -pyra] /adj/ not concave
- ampusèta** [* ampuseky -ta] /vi/ become concave
- amputai** /n/ snap
- amputairo** [* amputai -ro] /vt/ snap, bend
(w)*otamputairo* /vm/ snap oneself, bend oneself
- amputaita** [* amputai -ta] /vi/ snap
- amu** [EGVW; E *amy*; 1655 *amou*] [Wj *amu*] /num/ a [*òwin amu tuna* ‘just one river’, *amu jako* ‘some (other) time’, *amu me* ‘different’,

amu po ‘some (other) place’,
amumpo po ‘here and there, some-
 times’, *amumpo me* ‘sometimes’
 [Ahlbr. *amu*]

amùn [EW] [* *amutun*; Kp *aimutun*,
 Pm *aimutun*, M *aimutun*] /n/ white
 colour [*amùnnympo* ‘what looks
 white, silver’] [Ahlbr. *amu*]

amùna [EW; E *amýna*] [* *amutun*
 -(t)ə] /vi/ become white [Ahlbr.
amu]

amùno [EW; E *amýno*] [* *amutun*
 -ro] /vt/ make white
 (w)*otamùno* /vm/ make oneself white
 [Ahlbr. *amu*]

amùnýma [S; E *amýnyma*] [* i-
amutun -pyra] /adj/ not white
 [Ahlbr. *amu*]

amupìpo [* *omu* -pi -tpo] [poss:
emupìpo] /n/ skin of scrotum

amuririko [E *amiririko*; SV *mi-
 ririko*] [* *amuririky* -pto] /vt/ crum-
 ple up, shrivel up
 (w)*otamuririko* /vm/ get crumpled up
 [Ahlbr. *omiririko*]

amuririky [S *amiririky*; GSV *miri-
 riky*] /n/ crumpledness, wrinkle, curl
 [Ahlbr. *miri*]

amuririkýpa [E *amiririkýpa*; E
imiririkýpa] [* i- *amuririky* -pyra]
 /adj/ not shriveled up, not wrinkly

amuririta [E *amiririta*; E *miririta*]
 [* *amuririky* -ta] /vi/ get crumpled,
 shrivel up

amy [E; W *amu*] [Ap *amo*, Kp *amy*,
 Pm *amy*] /vt/ build
 (w)*otamy* /vm/ build [Ahlbr. *amu*]

amy See: **amu**

amyija [EV; W *omyija*] [poss: *emyi-
 jary*] [plur: *amyijanon*] /n/ girl,
 young woman [*amyija me man* ‘she
 is pretty’] [Ahlbr. *amuya*]

amyijàko [EV; W *omyijàko*] [*
amyija -‘ko] [poss: *emyijàkory*]
 [plur: *amyijàtyi*] /n/ girl [8-16 years]
 [Ahlbr. *amuyako/omuyako*]

amyika See: **amoika**

amyjaron See: **amoro**

amýma [* i- *amyn* -pyra] /adj/
 without wrapping

amyn /n/ wrap, container

amyne [* *omyn* -re; EV; W *omyne*]
 /adj/ jealous [Ahlbr. *emane*]

àmynka [E; W *amonka*] [*
 (w)òmý/amomy -ka; Ap *amonka*]
 /vt/ get inside

(w)*otàmynka* /vm/ get oneself inside,
 meditate [Ahlbr. *amonka*]

amýno /vt/ give speed (?)

amynto [* *amyn* -nto] /vt/ wrap up,
 envelop

(w)*otamynto* /vm/ wrap oneself up,
 envelop oneself

amyràu /n/ tree sp. [Mouriria *cras-
 sifolia* (Melastomaceae)] [Ahlbr.
amura’i]

ana [Wp *ana*] /n/ hunterman’s nut
 [Omphalea *diandra* (Euphor-
 biaceae)] [also called *sito*]

àna [Pm *anna*] /vi/ come together

àna See: **nàna** [Ahlbr. *ana*]

anàakryy [* *anài* *aky* -ry?] /n/ cat-
 erpillar sp.

anài [Wp *nanài*, Sr *nanasi*] /n/ pine-
 apple sp. [Ananas *ananassoides*
 (Bromeliaceae)] [Ahlbr. *ana’i*]

anakapyja [S; G *anakasira*] [Kp
anakjà] /n/ red fan parrot [Derop-
 tyus *accipitrinus* (Psittacidae)]

anakara [GS] /n/ tree sp. [Inga sp.
 (Mimosaceae)]

anakoko [GS; E *panakoko*] [Wp
onokoe ‘*Ormosia nobilis*’] /n/ plant
 sp. [*Ormosia* spp. (Papilionaceae)]
 [wòì *tano anakoko* ‘tree sp. [*Or-
 mosia paraënsis* (Papilionaceae)']; a

- sia paraënsis (Papilionaceae)']; a distinction is made between *typuru anakoko* and *tapiren anakoko*] [Ahlbr. *anakoko*]
- anaku** [poss: *enakuru*] /n/ tear [Ahlbr. *enakuru*]
- Anami** /n/ Vietnamese
- anamò** [* ana(sa) amò] [poss: *enamòty*] /n/ necklace
- anamukuri** /n/ white rice
- ananasi** /n/ fish sp.
- ànanòpo** [* àna -nopy -po] /vt/ have someone get together
(w)*otànanòpo* /vm/ have someone getting oneself together
- ànanopy** [* àna -nopy; Ap *anopy*, Pm *annanopy*] /vt/ get together
(w)*otànanopy* /vm/ get together [Ahlbr. *ananopy*]
- anapàwura** /n/ black-crowned night-heron [Nycticorax nycticorax (Ardeidae)] [Ahlbr. *anaba'ura*]
- anareko** /n/ pineapple sp. [Bromeliaceae] [Ahlbr. *anariko*]
- anari** [EV; W *onari*] [T *enari*, Kp *enari*, Pm *enari*] [poss: *enariry*] [plur: *anarinon*] /n/ fear [*anari me* 'frightening, dangerous']
- anàsa** [EV; W *onàsa*] [poss: *enàsary*] /n/ throat [*anàsa punu* 'double chin'] [Ahlbr. *enasari*]
- anàsanty** [* anàsa my -ty?] [poss: *enàsanty*] /n/ necklace
- anàsato** [SV] [* anàsa ato] [poss: *enàsatory*] /n/ gullet
- anàsityky** [* anaku -?] [poss: *enàsitykyry*] /n/ last droplet [*siku enàsitykypo* 'last droplet of urine']
- anàta** [EGV; W *onàta*; 1655 *eneta*] [T *ouna*, Wj *àsena*, *emna*, Ap *ouna*, *eunary*, Ww *ewna*, Kp *enna*, Pm *euna*] [poss: *enàtary*] /n/ offshoot, extremity, nose [*mòko enàtary ty-*
- posike man* 'his nose is pointed', *oma enàtary`wa kytuntai* 'we have arrived at the end of the road'] [Ahlbr. *enata*]
- anàtato** [SV] [* anàta ato] [poss: *enàtatory*] /n/ nostril
- anau** [EGV; W *onau*] [T *enauty*] [poss: *enauty*] [plur: *anaunan*] /n/ sister [used by male, referring to (a) sister, (b) father's brother's daughter, and (c) mother's sister's daughter] [Ahlbr. *enauti*]
- anàwanari** [W] /n/ fish sp.
- anày** /n/ tree sp. [Himatanthus articulata (Apocynaceae), Plumeria articulata (Apocynaceae)]
- aneka** [EGV; W *oneka*] [poss: *enekary*] /n/ necklace [*aneka pokono* 'pendant'] [Ahlbr. *eneka*]
- aneto** [E; W *oneto*] [* ene -to; Ap *oneto*] /n/ someone who sees too much, curious person
- anèto** /n/ cassava sp.
- anetòpa** [* aneto -pyra?] /adj/ not curious
- ani-** [EGVW] [T *ini-*, Wj *ani-*, Ap *an-*, *on-*, Kp *yny-*] /pf/ po, presence of (explicit/implicit) object
- animare** [V] [Sp *animal*, En *animal*] /n/ animal
- anka** /vt/ wipe away, break down
- ankai** [SV] /n/ curve
- ankaipa** [* i- ankai -pyra] /adj/ not curved
- ankairo** [SV] [* ankai -ro] /vt/ curve
- ankaita** [* ankai -ta] /vi/ curve
- ankama** [W] /vt/ make askew, make oblique
(w)*otankama* /vm/ make oneself askew, make oneself oblique [Ahlbr. *anga*]

ankara [Sr *ankra*, D *anker*, En *anchor*] [poss: *jankarary*] /n/ anchor
ankena [T *ankana*] /n/ area hidden behind a bend or hill [*ankenary taka* or *ankenaka* ‘into the area behind the bend or hill’]
ankenaka See: **ankena**
ankenàpa [* i- *ankena* -pyra] /adj/ without a hidden area
ankenata [* *ankena* -ta] /vi/ get to a hidden area
Ankeresi [EGW] [Pm *inkresi*, F *anglais*] /n/ Englishman
ankoky [SV] [T *ankopy*] /vt/ chew
ankoroi [SV] /n/ colour of lead
ankoroipa [* i- *ankoroi* -pyra] /adj/ not lead-coloured
ankoroiro [* *ankoroi* -ro] /vt/ make lead-coloured
ankoroita [EW] [* *ankoroi* -ta] /vi/ become lead-coloured
ankororoka /vt/ shatter, crush
ankorowèko [* *ankoroweky* -pto] /vt/ provide with a round cavity
(w)otankorowèko /vm/ provide oneself with a round cavity
ankoroweky /n/ round cavity [e.g. in a football]
ankorowèta [* *ankoroweky* -ta] /vi/ get a round cavity
anku [EW] /n/ hollow, dent [*akata ankuru* ‘groin’] [Ahlbr. *angu*]
ankùpa [* i- *anku* -pyra] /adj/ without a hollow, without a dent
ankuro [* *anku* -ro] /vt/ make hollow
(w)otankuro /vm/ make oneself hollow
ankuta [* *anku* -ta] /vi/ become hollow
ankysa [EW] [Sr *angisa*, En *handkerchief*] [poss: *jankysary*] /n/ fringed shoulder cloth

ano [SV] [Ap *ano*] /n/ dryness
anoka [EVW] [* *ano* -ka; T *anoka*, Wj *anoma*, Pm *anoka*] /vt/ dry, smoke
(w)otanoka /vm/ dry oneself, smoke oneself [Ahlbr. *ano*]
ànòka [EVW] [* *ànopy* -ka; T *anòka*, Wj *anəpka*, Pm *anəka*] /vt/ fill
(w)otànòka /vm/ fill oneself [Ahlbr. *anopu*]
anoky [EW] [Pm *anoka*] /vt/ plane down
(w)otanoky /vm/ plane oneself down [Ahlbr. *anoki*]
anoky See: **noky**
ànoky [V] /n/ fullness
ànokýpa [SV] [* i- *ànoky* -pyra] /adj/ not full
anòpa [S] /n/ not dry
ànopy [EVW] [T *ànəpy*, Wj *anəpy*, Kp *anypy*, Pm *anəpy*] /vi/ become full [Ahlbr. *anopu*]
anota [* *ano* -ta] /vi/ get smoked [Ahlbr. *ano*]
ansai /n/ deep hollow
ansaipa [* i- *ansai* -pyra] /adj/ without a deep hollow
ansairo [* *ansai* -ro] /vt/ provide with a deep hollow
anse [GS] [poss: *ansety*] /n/ loin, lower back [Ahlbr. *anseti*]
ansèpa [* i- *anse* -pyra] /adj/ loinless, without back part
ansepùto [* *anse apu* -pto] /vt/ close at the back [cf *apuru* ‘close’] [Ahlbr. *asepoti*]
anseputy [* *anse apuru* -ty] [poss: *anseputy*] /n/ cover at the backside [cf *apuru* ‘close, cover’] [Ahlbr. *asepoti*]
ansesurapan [* *anse sura pe* -no] /n/ horizontal beam at the back of a house [Ahlbr. *asasuraban*]

ansetapuru [* anse etapuru] /vt/
close at the back

(w)otansetapuru /vm/ close oneself at
the back

ansetaputy [EW] [* anse etapuru
-ty] [poss: *ansetaputy*] /n/ back cov-
ering

ansèto [* anse -pto] /vt/ provide
with a back part

(w)otansèto /vm/ provide oneself with
a back part

ansewakapu [* anse wakapu] /n/
upright pole at the back of the house
[Ahlbr. *asawakapuru*]

ansewarakapa [* anse warakapa]
/n/ disc or plate at the back

ansiko [* ansiky -pto] /vt/ dent

(w)otansiko /vm/ dent oneself

ansiky /n/ dent

ansikỳpa [* i- ansiky -pyra] /adj/
without a dent

ansita [* ansiky -ta] /vi/ get a dent

antỳka [* antyky -ka; Kp *aukyryka*]
/vt/ remove the tail of

(w)otantỳka /vm/ remove one's tail

antỳke [* antyky -ke] /postp/ with
the tail of

antyky [EGVW] [Wj *antyky*, Ap
antyky, Kp *auky*] /n/ tail [*arawata
antykyry* 'fern sp. [Cassipourea
guianensis (Rhizopho-raceae)'],
kamisa antykyry 'loin-cloth, long as
a tail', *kujari antykyry* 'fern sp.',
wajamaka antykyry 'liana sp.', *woko
antykyry* 'fern sp.'] [Ahlbr.
andikèrè]

antỳkỳka [* antyky akypy -ka] /vt/
press the tail of, squeeze the tail of

(w)otantỳkỳka /vm/ press one's tail,
squeeze one's tail [Ahlbr. *andikèrè*]

antỳkỳpa [EW] [* i- antyky -pyra]
/adj/ without a tail [Ahlbr. *andikèrè*]

antỳmo [EGVW] [* antyky -?] /vt/
set down, make sit down

(w)otantỳmo /vm/ sit down [Ahlbr.
andimo]

antỳta [EW] [* antyky -ta] /vi/ get a
tail

anu See: **nu** [Ahlbr. *anuru*]

anuja [E; V *anurija*] [* anu ija]
[poss: *enujary*] /n/ corner of the eye
[*yjenujary me roten wòpotyi* 'I just
looked at him from the corner of my
eye']

anùkaiky [EV] [* anu kawaitu]
[poss: *enùkaikyry*] /n/ wateriness of
the eye

anukara [poss: *enukarary*] /n/ vi-
sion field periphery [*yjenukarary me
wòpòsa* 'I concentrate my attention
to the periphery of my vision field']

anukòwe [V] [* anu kòwe] /n/ tear,
dirt in eye

anùkyin [* anu (e)keresin] [poss:
enùkyiny] /n/ misty vision

anumy [EGWV] [Wj *anymy*, Ap
anymy, Ww *anymy*, Kp *anamy*, Pm
anumy, M *anumy*] /vt/ take, lift up
(w)otanumy /vm/ take oneself up
[Ahlbr. *anomu*]

anupai [* anu pai -ty] [poss: *enu-
paity*] /n/ eye patch, blindfold

anupikiri [poss: *enupikiriry*] /n/
little basket with small meshes

anupipo [EV; W *onupipo*; E *apipo*]
[* anu pi ypo; Ap *empipo*, Kp *enu-
sipò*, Pm *enusipò*] [poss: *enupipoty*]
/n/ eyelashes

anupipo [EV; W *onupipo*; V *an-
upipo*] [* anu pi -tpo; Ap *enpipy*, Kp
enupipy] [poss: *enupipo*] /n/ eyelid
[Ahlbr. *epi*]

anùpòpa [* (w)onuku -po -pyra]
/adj/ unable to climb well

anupurereky [poss: *enupure-rekyry*] /n/ liquid producing eye infection

anusaika /vt/ shake

anusapaky [E] [* onu sapaky] [poss: *enusapakyry*] /n/ eye smear

anusin [* anu asin] [poss: *enusiny*] /n/ eye warmth, heat of the sun

anùto See: **nùto**

anuwana [GS] [Kp *anwana*, Pm *anwana*, A *anwana*] /n/ king vulture [Sarco-rhamphus *papa* (Cathartidae)] [the king vulture is considered the leader of vultures] [Ahlbr. *anuwana*]

anyko [EVW] [* anyky -pto] /vt/ provide with illness

(w)*otanỳko* /vm/ provide oneself with illness, become ill [Ahlbr. *aniki*]

anyky [EGW] [Kp *enè*, Pm *enè*] /n/ sickness, illness [*anyky pe man* ‘he is ill’] [Ahlbr. *aniki*]

anykỳpa [SV] [* i- anyky -pyra] /adj/ without illness, not ill [Ahlbr. *aniki*]

anỳma [EGVW] [* anyky -ma; Wj *anəma*] /vt/ corrupt

(w)*otanỳma* /vm/ corrupt [Ahlbr. *anima*]

anỳpe [* anyky pe; Pm *enèpe*] /adj/ ill, sick, sickly

anỳpòpa [* i- anyky -po -pyra] /adj/ having an ugly disease

anỳta [EVW] [* anyky -ta] /vi/ become ill [Ahlbr. *aniki*]

apa [EVW] [T *apa*, Ap *apa*, Kp *apa*, Pm *apai*, M *apa*] /vi/ go down, fall [(*tuna*) *kynapanon* ‘the water is ebbing’, *enurumpo tapa man* ‘his eye has lost fluid’, *piripiri tapa man* ‘the marsh water has ebbed away’] [Ahlbr. *apa*]

apakani [EGVW] [Wp *japakani* (Morphnus *guianensis*)] /n/ bird of prey [Accipitridae, Falconidae] [Ahlbr. *apakani*]

apakaniran [* apakani -re -no] /n/ tree sp. [Ahlbr. *apakaniran*]

apakarata [* apakara -ta] /vi/ become drizzly [*konopo kynapakaratanon* ‘the rain becomes driz-

zly’] [Ahlbr. *apakaja*] /n/ bird sp.

apànòka [SV] [* apa? -nopy? -ka; Pm *apainəka*] /vt/ drain [*sakau ke kapànòkaje* ‘ik gooi zand op je’]

(w)*otapànòka* /vm/ drain oneself, get drained

apara [EW] /n/ transparency [e.g. area in jungle without dense forest, rain with few drops] [Ahlbr. *aparari*]

apara [Sr *apra*, D *appel*] /n/ apple [Malus *communis* (Rosaceae)] [Ahlbr. *ton*]

Aparai [Wj *Aparai*, Ap *Aparai*] /n/ Aparai amerindian

aparàkari [V] /n/ red acouchy [Myoprocta *acouchy* (Dasyproctidae)] [cf *akusiwai*]

aparàpa [* i- apara -pyra] /adj/ not transparent, non-see-through

aparata [* apara -ta] /vi/ become transparent

apari /n/ plant sp. [Turnera *ulmifolia* (Turneraceae)]

apariju /n/ black mangrove [Avicennia spp. (Avicenniaceae)] [Ahlbr. *apari’è*]

aparijuran [* apariju -re -no] /n/ sweet broom [Scoparia *dulcis* (Scrophulariaceae)] [Ahlbr. *apari’iran*]

aparita [E] /n/ fish sp. [Megalops *atlanticus* (Megalopidae)] [*aparita pipo* ‘guilder’] [Ahlbr. *aparika*]

aparitono /n/ plant sp. [Comolia vernicosa (Melastomaceae)]

apasakara /n/ moistness at the top

apasakaràpa [* i- apasakara -pyra] /n/ without a wet head

apasakarata [* apasakara -ta] /vi/ get a wet head

apasirika See: àsirika

àpataka /vt/ provide with interspace (?)

apatàpona /postp/ between [yjemamin apatàpona ‘in between my work’]

apaton [T apoto] [poss: epton] /n/ helper, assistant

apàuwa [GS] [Wp kupaywa, A kopajuwa, P copaiba] /n/ tree sp. [Copaifera guianensis (Caesalpiniaceae)] [Ahlbr. apa’uwa]

Apàuwanty See: Apàuwa Unty

Apàuwa Unty /n/ Apàuwa Unty [Ahlbr. mara’uni]

apeima [* i- apein -pyra] /adj/ without current [Ahlbr. apeì]

apein [EGVW] /n/ current [Ahlbr. apeì]

apeina [EGW] [* apein -(t)a] /vi/ flow, stream

àpeku See: àkepu

àpekuma [SV; E àpekùmo] [* anse] /vt/ fold, hook [yjapory sàpekumaje ‘I cross my arms’, moro wewe apory sàpekumaje ‘I hook that branch on to another one’]

(w)otàpekuma /vm/ fold oneself, hook oneself

àpekùmo See: àpekuma

àpekùno See: àkepuro

apekyi /n/ bitterwood [Quassia amara (Simaroubaceae)] [Ahlbr. pekui]

àpemy [EGVW] /vt/ arrange, group, weave, knit

(w)otàpemy /vm/ arrange oneself, group oneself [Ahlbr. apemu]

àpenty [* àpemy -ty] [poss: àpenty] /n/ something that arranges, transverse thread, drum hoop, headband [Ahlbr. pendi]

apepai /n/ brim that bends outwards

apepaipa [* i- apepai -pyra] /adj/ without a brim that bends outwards

apepairo [* apepai -ro] /vt/ provide with a brim that bends outwards

apepaita [* apepai -ta] /vi/ get a brim that bends outwards

apepasakÿpa [* i- apepasaky -pyra] /adj/ not very broad

apepe [V] /n/ dove sp. [Columbidae]

àpereika /vt/ throw away

(w)otàpereika /vm/ throw away oneself

àpereky See: màpereky

aperemu [Wp aperemÿ] /n/ tree sp. [Guatteria guianensis (Annonaceae)] [Ahlbr. aperemu]

àperèta See: màperèta

apesija /n/ tree sp. [Ahlbr. apesiya]

àpeto /n/ accessibility

àpetòpa [* i- àpeto -pyra] /adj/ not accessible

àpetoro [atopero] /n/ big meshedness

àpetoro [* àpeto -ro] /vt/ make accessible

(w)otàpetoro /vm/ make oneself accessible

apetoròpa [atoperòpa] [* i- apetoro/atopero -pyra] /adj/ without big meshes

apetororo [atoperoro] [* apetoro/atopero -ro] /vt/ make a tube-like hollow in

(w)otapetororo /vm/ make a tube-like hollow in oneself

apetorota [atoperota] [* ape-
toro/atopero -ta] /vi/ get a tube-like
hollow

api [EVW] [Kp *api*] /n/ red colour,
red paint [Ahlbr. *api*]

àpi /vt/ dip

(w)*otàpi* /vm/ dip oneself [Ahlbr. *api*]

apika [EVW] [Wj *akpika*] /vt/ ex-
pand, spread out, lay open

(w)*otapika* /vm/ expand oneself,
spread oneself out, open [Ahlbr.
api]

apiku [V] /n/ dandruff, scab

apipa [* i- api -pyra] /adj/ not red,
not ripe [Ahlbr. *api*]

apipàko See: **pipàko**

apipima [* i- apipin -pyra] /adj/ not
shallow

apipin [EVW] [T *apipi(me)*] [plur:
apipinkon] /n/ shallowness [*apipin*
me ‘shallow’] [Ahlbr. *apipi*]

apipinta [* apipin -ta] /vi/ become
shallow

apipinto [* apipin -nto] /vt/ make
shallow

apipo [* opi -ypo; Ap *episipo*]
[poss: *epipoty*] /n/ eyelashes

apipoky [EW] /vt/ cut away weeds
from, cut short

(w)*otapipoky* /vm/ cut oneself short
[Ahlbr. *apipoki*]

apipòma [V] [* i- apipon -pyra]
/adj/ not broad, not wide, narrow

apipon [V] /n/ broadness, wideness,
space

apiponto [V] [* apipon -nto] /vt/
make wide

apiri /n/ crumb [*apiripo* or *kijere*
japiripory ‘waste matter from siev-
ing cassava’]

àpirika [SV] [Kp *apirika*] /vt/ re-
move little pieces from

(w)*otàpirika* /vm/ loose little pieces,
fall into little pieces

apirikiki [S; V *pirikiki*] /n/ owl sp.
[Asio clamator (Strigidae)]

apiripo /n/ tortoise sp. [Ahlbr. *api-
riipo*]

apiro [EW; V *apino*] [* api -ro] /vt/
make red, paint [*apirotopo wewe*
‘paintbrush’]

(w)*otapiro* /vm/ make oneself red,
paint oneself [Ahlbr. *api*]

apita [* api -ta] /vi/ become red,
ripen [Ahlbr. *api*]

apiwanai /n/ plant sp. [Eugenia
wulschlaegeliana (Myrtaceae)]

apo [EGVW; 1655 *yaboule* (d.w.z.:
yjapory)] [T *apə*, Wj *apə*, Ap *apo*,
Ww *apo*, Kp *apə*, Pm *apue*] /n/ arm
[Ahlbr. *apo*]

apo [EGVW; 1655 *abo*] [Wj *apo*, Ap
apo, Ww *ape*, Kp *apə*, Pm *apue*] /vt/
taste, feel [*woryi sepuru apotopo*
‘plant sp. [Inga urnifera (Mimo-
saceae)]]’]

(w)*otapo* /vm/ feel oneself [Ahlbr.
apo]

apo [GS] [Wj *apo*, Ap *apo*] /vt/
pound

àpo /n/ rustling, crackling

apoi [EGVW; E *apyi*; 1655 *apoi*,
aboi] [T *apəi*, Wj *apəi*, Ap *apoi*,
Ww *àsi*, Kp *apisi*, *api*, *àsi*, Pm *apisi*,
M *apisi*] /vt/ take, select [*apoitopo*
‘handle’, *atànanòtopo juru kynapoi-
jan* ‘it’s time for the meeting to be-
gin’, *moro iworuparykon anapoipa*
wa ‘I can’t stand their talking’,
àsiko kapòi ‘I fooled you’]

(w)*otapoi* /vm/ take oneself, collect
oneself, pull oneself together [*ata-
poiko* ‘don’t give up!’, *wàto kynota-
poijan* ‘it catches fire’, *auranano*

- kynotapoiijan* ‘a conversation takes place’] [Ahlbr. *apoi*]
- apoiipo** [SV] [* *apoi -po*] /vt/ cause to stick together [*apoiipotopo* ‘glue’] (*w*)*otapoiipo* /vm/ cause oneself to stick together [Ahlbr. *apoi*]
- apoje** [EGW; V *poje*] [T *apoje*, *apojano*, Wj *apəwe*, Ap *poje*] /n/ left [*apoje me* ‘left-handed’, *yjainary apojery* ‘my left hand’] [Ahlbr. *apotu*, *apowe*, *apowe’iri*]
- apojento** [* *apoje -nto*] /vt/ provide with a left side (*w*)*otapojento* /vm/ provide oneself with a left side
- apojèpa** [* *i- apoje -pyra*] /adj/ without a left hand [Ahlbr. *apowe*]
- apojoma** [EGW] [* *apojon -ma*; Kp *apijòma*] /vt/ order (*w*)*otapojoma* /vm/ order oneself
- apojòma** [* *i- apojon -pyra*] /adj/ without messenger, without representative
- apojon** [EW; V *apojò*; 1655 *aboio*] [Kp *apijò*]/n/ representative, envoy, messenger
- apoka** [* *apo -ka*; Ap *apoka*, Pm *apueka*, *apuika*] /vt/ remove the arm from
- àpoka** [EVW] [* *àpo -ka*; Pm *apueka*] /vt/ dry out, make rustly, make crackly (*w*)*otàpoka* /vm/ dry out, become rustly, become crackly
- apoku** [EGVW] /n/ desire, lust
- apokuma** [* *apoku -ma*] /vt/ activate, incite (*w*)*otapokuma* /vm/ activate oneself, incite oneself
- apokupe** [* *apoku pe*] /postp/ with pleasure for [*yjapokupe man* ‘I like it’] [Ahlbr. *yapokupe*]
- apoma** [* *apo -ma*] /vt/ move the arm of (*w*)*otapoma* /vm/ move one’s arm, signal
- àpòma** [* *i- àpon -pyra*] /adj/ not jumpy
- apomomy** [* *apo momy*] /vt/ tie together the arms of (*w*)*otapomomy* /vm/ tie one’s arms together
- apomotoko** /n/ grass sp. [Ahlbr. *apomotoko*]
- apomy** [* *apo my*] /vt/ tie the arms of
- apòn** [EGVW] [T *apəi*, Ap *apony*, Kp *apon*, *aponò*, Pm *apon*, *aponò*, M *apono*] /n/ stand, seat, chair [Ahlbr. *aponi/ponè/aponano*]
- apònýma** [* *i- apòn -pyra*] /adj/ without a seat, without a stand [Ahlbr. *mure*]
- apònnynto** [* *apòn -nto*; T *apəintə*, Kp *apontə*] /vt/ provide with a seat, provide with a stand, nest (*w*)*otapònnynto* /vm/ provide oneself with a seat, provide oneself with a stand, nest oneself [Ahlbr. *mure*]
- apòpa** [SV] [* *i- apo -pyra*] /adj/ without an arm
- àpòpa** [* *i- àpo -pyra*] /adj/ not rustly, not crackly
- apopirikoto** [* *apo pirikoto*] /vt/ pinch the arm of (*w*)*otapopirikoto* /vm/ pinch one’s arm
- apopo** [SV] [* *apo po*] /postp/ on the arm of [*yjapopo ýme saraja* ‘I carry my child on my arm’] [Ahlbr. *po*]
- apopòma** [* *i- apopon -pyra*] /adj/ inaccurate, not able to shoot well [Ahlbr. *apopo*]

apopon [SV] /n/ well-aimedness, accuracy [*apopon pe* ‘accurate, able to shoot well’] [Ahlbr. *apopo*]

aporemy [EW] [* apo? -ry? esemy; T *apøremy*, Ap *aporesemy*] [plur: *aporenjan*] /n/ owner [from: *apory emy* ‘owner of the arm of?’] [Ahlbr. *aporemun*]

aporemynto [* aporemy -nto] /vt/ provide with an owner, obtain, marry

(w)*otaporemynto* /vm/ provide oneself with an owner

apori [GSV; 1655 *appolli*] [T *apəri*, Wj *apori*, Ap *apori*, Kp *apəri*, Pm *apori*] /n/ wing [Ahlbr. *apoli*]

aporika [* apori -ka] /vt/ remove the wings of, remove the fins of

(w)*otaporika* /vm/ remove one’s wings, remove one’s fins [Ahlbr. *apoli*]

aporikoto [* apori ÿkoto] /vt/ cut off the wings of

(w)*otaporikoto* /vm/ cut off one’s wings [Ahlbr. *apoli*]

aporime [GS] [* apori me] /n/ wing pattern [*tokoro aporimery* ‘marbled wood-quail wing pattern’, i.e. ‘letterwood sp. [Piratinera sp. (Moraceae)]’]

aporimy [* apori my] /vt/ tie the wings of

aporisiky /n/ tip of the wing [Ahlbr. *endatari*]

aporisikyiry [* apori sikÿi -ry] /n/ tip of the wing

aporito [EGW] /postp/ next to [*aseporito* ‘next to each other, in a row’] [Ahlbr. *apolito*]

aporito [* apori -pto; T *apørynto*, Ap *aporito*, Pm *apueritə*] /vt/ provide with wings

(w)*otaporito* /vm/ provide oneself with wings [Ahlbr. *apoli*]

aporitonaka [EGW] [* aporito -naka] /postp/ next to

aporo [V] /n/ woollen cloth, fluffy cloth

àporòka [* àporopy -ka] /vt/ cause to choke

(w)*otàporòka* /vm/ cause oneself to choke, swallow the wrong way

aporomu /n/ sensitive plant, shame plant [Mimosa pudica (Mimosaceae)] [Ahlbr. *aporomu*]

àporomy [GW; V *àpurumy*, E (w)*otàporomy*] [Kp *àpyrymy*, Pm *àpurumy*] /vi/ jump [in Suriname, (w)*otàporomy* has replaced *àporomy*; *tòkoro àporomyry* ‘letterwood sp. [Piratinera guianensis (Moraceae)]’]

àporonka [S; V *àpurunka*] [* àporomy -ka] /vt/ cause to jump

(w)*otàporonka* /vm/ cause oneself to jump

àporopy /vi/ choke, swallow the wrong way

Aporuwaka [Wp *apuraka*] /n/ Apowac river

apòsai [S; V *aposety*] [poss: *apòsai-ty*] /n/ row of limbs [e.g. a hand of bananas] [Ahlbr. *aposaipo*]

apòsaika [* apòsai -ka] /vt/ cut off a row of limbs from [paruru *sapòsaikaje* ‘I cut off a row of bananas’]

(w)*otapòsaika* /vm/ cut off a row of limbs from oneself

apòsaipa [* i- apòsai -pyra] /n/ without a row of limbs

apose See: **apòsai**

aposema [* aposen -ma] /vt/ provide with handhold

(w)otaposema /vm/ provide oneself with handhold

aposèma [* i- aposen -pyra] /adj/ without handhold, without walking stick

aposen [1655 *y'abose* (d.w.z.: *yjaposen*)] [poss: *aposen*] /n/ handhold [*moro yjaposen me man* 'that is my handhold or walking-stick', *yjaposen me aiko* 'hold my arm (to support me)'] [Ahlbr. *apose*]

aposijeky /n/ little finger, little toe

apòsiky /n/ angle, bend [cf *apoty*]

apòsikÿpa [* i- apòsiky -pyra] /adj/ without a bend, without a bight

apota [* apo -ta] /vi/ get an arm

apota [* apo ta] /postp/ in the arms of [*asapota* 'in each other's arms']

àpota [* àpo -ta; Pm *apueta*] /vi/ become rustly, become crackly

apòtai /n/ row of legs [Ahlbr. *apotai*]

apòtaika [* apòtai -ka] /vt/ cut off a row of legs from [*kusa sapòtaikaje* 'I remove the legs of a crab']

(w)otapòtaika /vm/ cut off a row of legs from oneself

apòtaipa [* i- apòtai -pyra] /adj/ without a row of legs

apoto See: **poto** [Ahlbr. *apoto*]

apotome See: **potome**

apotonto [V] [* apoto -nto] /vt/ increase

apotòto [V] [* apoto -pto] /vt/ increase

apòtùma [* i- apòtun -pyra] /adj/ without right side, without right hand, without strength [Ahlbr. *apotu*]

apòtun [V *apoty*] [T *apətun*, Wj *apətun*, Ap *apotun*, Wj *apətun*] /n/ right-hand side, strong side [*apòtun pe* 'with the right hand, forcefully'],

yjainary apòtun 'my right hand' [Ahlbr. *apotu*]

apòtuna [* apòtun -(t)a] /vi/ become strong

apòtunka [* apòtun -ka] /vt/ add power to, empower [*ajekànumyry apòtunkako* 'run faster!']

(w)otapòtunka /vm/ empower oneself

apòtunto [* apòtun -nto] /vt/ provide with a right hand side

(w)otapòtunto /vm/ provide oneself with a right hand side

apoty /n/ angle, bend, turn [*apotyry po* 'at the bend of the river'] [Ahlbr. *apotĩ*]

apoty [SV] [Wj *apəty*] /vt/ pull to pieces

(w)otapoty /vm/ pull oneself to pieces [Ahlbr. *apotĩ*]

apotypa [* i- apoty -pyra] /adj/ without bend, without turn

Apotyry [* i- apoty -ry] /n/ Tapuhuku [village at a bend of the Marowijne river]

apowawaimo [* apo wawa? -imo] /n/ octopus [Octopodidae]

apowota See: **awòpokota**

apu /n/ bottom [e.g. of a boat or a lake] [Ahlbr. *apuru*]

apu /interj/ stop it! [Ahlbr. *ape*]

apuku [EGV; W *opuku*] [T *èku*, Ap *epukuru*, Kp *èku*] [poss: *epukuru*] /n/ resin [Ahlbr. *epu*]

apukuita [EGW; 1655 *aboucouira*] [T *pukuita*, Wj *akupuita*, Ap *apukuita*, Wp *pukwita*] [poss: *japukuitary*] /n/ tree sp., oar [Aspidosperma spp. (Apocynaceae)] [*tamünen apukuita* 'tree sp. [Aspidosperma marcgravianum (Apocynaceae)]', *kapukuru japukuitary* 'tree sp. [Swartzia remigifer (Papilionaceae)]', *typuru apukuita* 'tree sp. [Aspidosperma oblongum

- oblongum (Apocynaceae), Swartzia schomburgkii (Papilionaceae)], *wokyry apukuita* ‘tree sp. [Siparuna decipiens (Monimiaceae)]’ [Ahlbr. *apukuita*]
- apukuri** /n/ tree sp. [also called *ipuwàpyn takini*]
- apukuriran** [* apukuri -re -no] /n/ tree sp.
- apuro** [Wj *apurə*, Kp *apurə*, Pm *apurə*, M *apury*] /vt/ praise, commend
(w)*otapuro* /vm/ praise oneself, commend oneself, boast
- apuropo** [* apuro -po] /vt/ cause to boast
(w)*otapuropo* /vm/ cause oneself to boast
- apuru** [EW] [T *apuru*, Wj *apuru*, Ww *ahru*, Ap *apuru*, Pm *apuru*] /vt/ shut, close
(w)*otapuru* /vm/ close
- apurukuni** [GS] [T *purukuni*, Wj *apurukun*, Ap *apurukuni*, Sr *prokonni*] /n/ tree sp. [Inga alba (Mimosaceae), Inga capitata (Mimosaceae)] [Ahlbr. *apurukuni*]
- apurùmàka** [T *apumaka*, Ap *apurùmaka*] /vt/ open
(w)*otapurùmàka* /vm/ open
- apurùpo** [* apuru -tpo] /n/ house with walls [Ahlbr. *apurupo*]
- apusuru** /n/ plant sp. [Sterculia pruriens (Sterculiaceae), Sterculia excelsa (Sterculiaceae)] [Ahlbr. *apusuru*]
- apùto** [EGW] [* apu -pto] /vt/ close, screen
(w)*otapùto* /vm/ close oneself, screen oneself [Ahlbr. *aputo*]
- aputy** [EW] [* apuru -ty] [poss: *aputy*] /n/ closing lid, cover [Ahlbr. *apu*]
- apy** [SV] [Wj *apy*, Kp *apoi*] [poss: *apy*] /n/ loin, middle part of back [*apy tano* ‘sperm’] [Ahlbr. *api*]
- apyi** See: **apoi**
- apyimamy** [EW] [* apyin -mamy] /vi/ become numerous
- apyimanka** [* apyin -mamy -ka] /vt/ make numerous, multiply
(w)*otapyimanka* /vm/ make oneself numerous, multiply oneself
- apyime** See: **pyime** [Ahlbr. *apyime*]
- apyin** [poss: *apyiny*, *apyimy*] /n/ multitude [*apyimy* probably owes its *m* to the influence of *apyime*; *woto apyimy taka semaje sipi* ‘I cast a net into a shoal of fish’]
- apÿjame** [SV] /adj/ sudden, unexpected
- apyjuju** [* apy juju] /n/ stinking-gland
- apymy** [* apy my] /vt/ tie the middle part of
- apynewa** [* a- pyn -re (w)a] /n/ love charm
- apyrerèu** /n/ maguari stork [Euxenura maguari (Ciconiidae)] [Ahlbr. *aburere’u*]
- apyry** [EGV; W *opyry*; 1655 *eboirere* (d.w.z.: *epyryry*)] [Ap *ekuru*, *epyry*, Kp *ipyry*, Pm *epyry*] [poss: *epyryry*] /n/ flower [*epyryrympo* ‘seeds’, *parana epyryry* ‘jelly-fish [Scyphozoa]’] [Ahlbr. *epuli*]
- apyrÿmo** /vt/ cause to spatter inside
(w)*otapyrÿmo* /vm/ cause oneself to spatter inside
- apyrypy** /vi/ spatter inside
- apyrysina** [T *əpərisina*, Wj *peresinan*, Sr *apresina*] /n/ sweet orange [Citrus sinensis (Rutaceae)]
- aràari** See: **arasari** [Ahlbr. *ara’ari*]

- araina** [S; GV *aranka*] [Sr *aranya*, En *orange*, D *oranje*] /n/ (sour) orange [Citrus aurantium (Rutaceae)]
- araita** [GS] /n/ plant sp. [Unonopsis rufescens (Annonaceae), Eugenia coffeifolia (Myrtaceae)]
- Araitoko** /n/ Araitoko [a certain spirit, looks terse, disfigures people]
- araja** /n/ crab sp. [Ahlbr. *araya*]
- arajumaka** /n/ specific constellation
- arakaitu** /n/ crab sp., spider sp., liana sp. [Ahlbr. *alakaidu/alakairu/arakaiyu*]
- arakaituran** [* arakaitu -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [Connarus coriaceus (Connaraceae)]
- arakaka** [GSV] [T *warakakaimə*, Kp *arakaka*, Pm *arakaka*, Sr *arakaka*] [poss: *jarakakary*] /n/ Guiana wood turtle, scorpion mud turtle, galap [Rhinoclemmys punctularia (Emydidae), Kinisternon scorioides (Kinosternidae)] [Ahlbr. *alakaka*]
- arakaposa** [E; GVW *arakapusa*; 1655 *aracaboussa*] [T *arakapusa*, Wj *arakapusa*, Ap *arakaposa*, Kp *arakapusa*, Pm *arakapusa*, M *arakupsa*, Wp *arakausa*, A *arakabosa*, Sp *arcabuz*] /n/ rifle [Ahlbr. *arakapusa*]
- arakure** [Wp *warakuri*] /n/ palm tree sp. [Desmoncus horridus (Palmae), Attalea sp. (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. *alakule*]
- arakuseri** [T *arakoere*, Wp *warakuseri*, A *alakuseri*, Sr *laksiri*] /n/ tree sp., resin sp. [Protium araucouchini (Burseraceae), Caraipa spp. (Clusiaceae)] [Ahlbr. *alakuseri*]
- arakuseri** /n/ fish sp. [Ahlbr. *alakuseri*]
- Arakuwari** /n/ Araguari river
- aramaja** [E] /n/ fish sp. [Soleidae] [Ahlbr. *aramaya*]
- aramari** [EG] [T *aramari*, Wj *waramari*, Ap *aramari*, Kp *aramari*, Pm *aramari*, Wp *aramari*] /n/ legendary snake [Ahlbr. *aramari*]
- aramiru** /n/ tree sp. [Eugenia cryptadena (Myrtaceae)] [Ahlbr. *alamiru*]
- aramiruran** [* aramiru -re -no] /n/ tree sp. [Macrosamanea discolor (Mimosaceae)] [Ahlbr. *alamiru*]
- aramu** [Sr *alamu*] /n/ plant sp. [Citrus decumana (Rutaceae)]
- aramuku** [EV; W *oramuku*] [T *eramuku*, Wj *eramuk*, Ap *onanku*, *enankuru*] [poss: *eramukuru*] /n/ sweat [*aramuku pe* ‘sweaty’] [Ahlbr. *eramu*]
- arana** See: **arauna**
- arapaiko** [GS] [A *arapaiko*] /n/ savanna hawk [Buteogallus meridionalis (Accipitridae)] [Ahlbr. *arapaito*]
- arapakuwa** [poss: *jarapakuwary*] /n/ duckboards, apron
- arapapa** [S; G *warapapa*] [Wp *arapapa*, Sr *arapapa*] /n/ boat-billed heron [Cochlearius cochlearius (Cochleariidae)] [Ahlbr. *arapapa*]
- arapari** [Wp *arapari*] /n/ ringworm bush sp. [Macrolobium acaciaefolium (Caesalpiniaceae), Cassia quinquangulata (Caesalpiniaceae)] [Ahlbr. *alapari*]
- arapo** [EGW] [Wp *sarapo*] /n/ fish sp. [Gymnotus carapo (Gymnotidae)] [Ahlbr. *arapo*]
- Arapu** /n/ Arab
- ararupira** [Sr *alampya*] /n/ fish sp. [Chalceus macrolepidotus (Charicidae)] [Ahlbr. *alarupira*]

- arasai** [GS] [Wp *arapasu*] /n/ woodcreeper [Dendrocolaptidae] [Ahlbr. *arase*]
- arasari** [EGW *aràari*] [Pm *arajari*, P *araçari*, D *arassari*] /n/ black-necked araçari [Pteroglossus aracari (Rhamphastidae)]
- arasasa** /n/ caprellid [Ocypode quadrata (Ocypodidae)]
- aràsawa** [E; W *karasawa*] /n/ fish sp. [Callichthyidae] [Ahlbr. *karasawa*]
- arasikun** [GS] [Wp *arasiku*, P *araticum*] /n/ plant sp. [Annona glabra (Annonaceae)] [also called *paka turùpo*] [Ahlbr. *arasigun*]
- arasikuran** /n/ plant sp. [Apeiba echinata (Tiliaceae)]
- arasipana** [S; S *aripisana*] /n/ paddle-like wooden cudgel [Ahlbr. *arasipana*]
- arasu** /n/ specific poison [Ahlbr. *arasu*]
- arasuka** [EW] [A *arasoka*, Wp *arasuka*] [plur: *arasukanon*] /n/ thick soft cassava bread
- arata** [Sr *alata*, D *rat*] /n/ rat [Rattus spp. (Muridae)] [Ahlbr. *alata*]
- aratakuwa** [GS] /n/ plant sp. [Byrsonima coccolobifolia (Malpighiaceae)]
- aratapari** [GS] /n/ wild senna, ringworm bush [Cassia alata (Caesalpiniaceae)] [Ahlbr. *alatapari*]
- aratapuku** [T *mapataruku*] /n/ paradise
- arato** [F *radeau*] /n/ raft
- aratumaka** /n/ fish sp.
- araturuka** [GS] [A *arowtruka*] /n/ tree sp. [Cordia spp. (Boraginaceae)] [Ahlbr. *araturuka*]
- arauna** [S] [Wp *anawila*, A *anaura*, *arauna*] /n/ tree sp. [Licania macrophylla (Chrysobalanaceae)]
- aurama** [GS] /n/ plant sp. [Sclerolobium spp. (Papilionaceae)] [*tamùnen aurama* ‘tree sp. [Sclerolobium albiflorum (Papilionaceae)]’, *typuru aurama* ‘tree sp. [Sclerolobium melinonii (Papilionaceae)]’]
- arawai** [V] /n/ shoulder box [container for carrying stuff on the shoulder; cf *kurukuru*]
- arawajapo** [E] /n/ fish sp. [Ahlbr. *arawauapo*]
- arawana** /n/ fish sp. [Osteoglossum bicirrhosum (Osteoglossidae)]
- Arawari** /n/ Arawari-river [border of the realm of the dead]
- arawata** [EGVW] [T *arawata*, Wj *arawata*, Ap *arauta*, Kp *arawta*, Pm *arauta*, M *arauta*] /n/ howler monkey [Alouatta seniculus (Cebidae)] [Ahlbr. *arawata*]
- arawataimo** [* *arawata* -imo] /n/ red caterpillar sp. [Ahlbr. *arawataimo*]
- arawe** [EVW] [T *arawe*, Wj *erewe*, Ap *arawe*, Pm *arawe*, Wp *arawe*] /n/ cockroach [Blattodea] [Ahlbr. *arawe*]
- arawiroko** [EG] /n/ iguana sp. [Iguanidae]
- arawoi** [W] [Kp *arai*, Wp *araramoi*] /n/ grey tree boa [Corallus enydris (Boidae)] [Ahlbr. *arawoi*]
- arawon** [E; W *orawon*] [poss: *erawony*] /n/ fastness, speed
- arawone** [GS] [Kp *arawne*] /n/ yellow poui [Tabebuia serratifolia (Bignoniaceae)] [Ahlbr. *arawone*]
- aràwuri** [Kp *waràuri*] /n/ bush spider sp. [Araneina] [Ahlbr. *ara’uri*]

aràwuwa /n/ palm tree sp. [Roystonia regia (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. *ara'uwa*]
arekan [E] /n/ fastness, speed
arèkoto [* arety òkoto] /vt/ cut away top leaves from
areku [EV; W *oreku*; 1655 *ere-courou* (d.w.z.: *erekuru*)] [poss: *erekuru*] /n/ anger, fury, war
Arekuna [Pm *Arekuna*] /n/ Arekuna amerindian
arekusi [E; W *orekusi*] [Kp *erèku*, Pm *ereku*] [poss: *erekusiry*] /n/ bile, gall [Ahlbr. *ere*]
areky [EG; W *oreky*] [Wj *areky*, Ww *ereky*, Pm *erè*] [poss: *erekyry*] /n/ ulcer, sore [*areky pe mana* 'you have got ulcers'] [Ahlbr. *erekè*]
aremenàù /n/ little blue heron [Egretta caerulea (Ardeidae)] [Ahlbr. *aremena'u*]
aremi [EG; W *oremi*] [T *eremi*, Wj *aremi*, Ap *oremi*, Ww *erem*, Kp *eren*, Pm *eremu*] [poss: *eremiry*] /n/ shaman's song, week
aremu /n/ spear, part of plant used for braiding [*tukumau aremuru* 'snake sp.'] [Ahlbr. *aremu*]
aremùpa [* i- aremu -pyra] /adj/ without spear [Ahlbr. *aremu*]
aremuta [* aremu -ta] /vi/ get a spear [Ahlbr. *aremu*]
arepa [EGVW; 1655 *ereba*] [T *arepa*, *arepa*, *erepa*] [poss: *erepary*] /n/ food, bread [*akuri erepary* 'tree sp. [Gustavia augusta (Lecythidaceae)]', *kajakaja erepary* 'plant sp. [Cordia macrostachya (Boraginaceae)]', *kasapa erepary* 'tree sp. [Laetia procera (Flacourtiaceae)]', *kaware erepary* 'plant sp. [Cymbopogon citratus (Panicoideae)]', *ku-jàke erepary* 'plant sp. [Miconia

guianensis (Melastomaceae)]', *ky-noro erepary* 'tree sp. [Qualea dinizii (Vochysiaceae)]', *opono erepary* 'purslane sp. [Batis maritima (Bataceae)]', *oruko erepary* 'tree sp. [Hebepetalum humiriifolium (Linaceae)]', *rere erepary* (ook *erejuru* genoemd) 'tree sp. [Hymenolobium flavum (Papilionaceae)]', *tukuruwe erepary* 'plant sp.', *wajamaka erepary* (ook *napiran* genoemd) 'liana sp. [Ipomoea tiliacea (Convolvulaceae)]' [Ahlbr. *arepa*]

arepàpon [EV; W *orepàpon*] [poss: *erepàpony*] /n/ toughness, stamina

arepawana /n/ tree sp. [Gustavia augusta (Lecythidaceae)] [also called *akuri erepary* or *akuri sape-rary*] [Ahlbr. *arepawana*]

arepi [poss: *erepiry*] /n/ breastplate (of a crab) [*kusa erepiry* 'breastplate of a crab', *kùwe erepiry* 'door of a snail-shell'] [Ahlbr. *erepipo*]

areremai /n/ tree sp. [Hirtella paniculata (Rosaceae)] [Ahlbr. *aririme'i*]

aresaika /vt/ remove the wisp of (w)*otaresaika* /vm/ remove one's wisp

aresaiko /vt/ provide with a wisp (w)*otaresaiko* /vm/ provide oneself with a wisp

aresaiky /n/ tip, peak, wisp [e.g. of a tree, of hairs]

aresaikypa [E; E *aresikypa*] [* i-aresaiky -pyra] /adj/ without wisp, without peak

aresaita [E; E *aresita*] /vi/ get a peak, get a wisp

aresi [EW; G *arysi*; V *arosi*] [T *arysi*, Wj *aresi*, Pm *arysi*, Sr *aleisi*, En *rice*, D *rijst*, Sp *arroz*] [poss: *jare-*

- siry]* /n/ rice [*Oryza sativa* (Gramineae)] [Ahlbr. *areisi*]
- aresika** /vt/ remove the peak of
(w)*otaresika* /vm/ remove one's peak
- aresiko** /vt/ provide with a peak
(w)*otaresiko* /vm/ provide oneself with a peak [*wotaresikoi* 'I have got a row of children from big to small']
- aresiku** [poss: *eresikuru*] /n/ liver potion [variant of *arekusi?*] [Ahlbr. *ere*]
- aresiky** /n/ peak [Ahlbr. *kërē*]
- aresikyì** [GS] /n/ plant sp. [Arthrosamanea multiflora (Mimosaceae), Macrosamanea discolor (Mimosaceae)]
- aresikyàpa** [* i- aresiky -pyra] /adj/ without peak
- aresiran** [* aresi -re -no] /n/ grass sp.
- aresità** [* aresiky -ta] /vi/ get a peak, become peaky
- aresìto** [W] [* aresi -pto] /vt/ provide with rice
(w)*ejaresìto* /vm/ provide oneself with rice
- aretàka** [* aretaky -ka] /vt/ remove the shoots from, remove the sprouts from
- aretaky** /n/ shoot, sprout
- aretakypa** [* i- aretaky -pyra] /adj/ without shoot, without sprout
- aretàta** [* aretaky -ta] /vi/ shoot, sprout
- aretepe** /n/ tree sp. [*Laetia procera* (Flacourtiaceae)]
- arety** [EVW; EGVW *rety*] [T *rety*, Ap *rety*, Kp *rety*, Pm *rety*, *rè*] /n/ top [(*kapu* or *weju*) *retyry* 'the west', *aretyry ponokon* 'people living in the west', *kurumu retyry* 'pineapple sp.'] [Ahlbr. *retì*]
- aretyka** [E *retyka*] [* arety -ka] /vt/ remove the top from
- aretypa** [E *iretypa*] [* i- arety -pyra] /adj/ without top
- ari** /n/ mollusc, shellfish [Ahlbr. *ari*]
- arija** /n/ pineapple sp.
- arijanàny** /n/ tree sp. [*Swartzia prouacensis* (Caesalpiniaceae)] [Ahlbr. *arijana 'è*]
- arijapa** /n/ plant sp.
- arije** [EV; W *orije*] [Ap *orije*, *erijety*] [poss: *erijety*] /n/ border [*yjerijety `wa wòpòsa* 'I am looking aside'] [Ahlbr. *eriyè*]
- ariki** [GS] [T *ariki*, Wp *jariki*] /n/ guianan saki [*Pithecia pithecia* (Cebidae)] [also called *wànuku*] [Ahlbr. *ariki*]
- arima** [EGVW] [Wj *arima*, Ww *arima*, Pm *arima*, M *arima*] /vt/ push, bump
(w)*otarima* /vm/ push oneself, paddle [Ahlbr. *arima*]
- arimaka** /n/ plant sp. [*Combretum rotundifolium* (Combretaceae)]
- arimeta** [EV] /n/ bottle
- arimiki** [Wj *eremiki*, Sr *lemki*] /n/ lime [*Citrus aurantifolia* (Rutaceae)] [Ahlbr. *alemiki*]
- arimikiran** [* arimiki -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [*Fagara pentandra* (Rutaceae)]
- arìnatu** [S; V *arinatu*; 1655 *arinato*] [Wj *arinat*, Ap *orinato*, Kp *arinatu*] /n/ baking-plate [originally of earthenware (cf *arino*), nowadays of iron (*siparari*)] [Ahlbr. *arinatu*]
- Arinuku** See: **Irinoku**
- aripapy** [EGVW] [Wj *akpapy*, Ap *àpapy*] /vt/ scatter
(w)*otaripapy* /vm/ scatter oneself [Ahlbr. *aripapu*]

- aripisana** See: *arasipana* [Ahlbr. *kalina* (23)]
- arirumy** [SV] [Kp *ariwomy*, Pm *ariwomy*, M *ainumy*] /vi/ fly [Ahlbr. *arirumu*]
- arirunka** [SV] [* *arirumy* -ka] /vt/ cause to fly
(w)*otarirunka* /vm/ cause oneself to fly
- arisa** /n/ crab sp. [Goniopsis cruentata (Grapsidae)] [also called *araja*] [Ahlbr. *arisa*]
- arisii** /n/ plant sp. [Ormosiopsis flava (Papilionaceae)]
- aritawa** [P *irataua*] /n/ yellowhooded blackbird [Agelaius ictercephalus (Icteridae)] [Ahlbr. *aritawa*]
- aro** [EGVW] [T *arə*, Wj *arə*, Ap *aro*, Ww *ary*, Kp *arə*, Pm *arə*, M *ary*] /vt/ take, carry [*suma onory arojan* ‘he eats people wherever he goes’]
(w)*otaro* /vm/ take oneself, carry oneself, hunt [Ahlbr. *aro*]
- aròka** [* *aroky* -ka; T *aròka*] /vt/ remove the penis from
(w)*otaròka* /vm/ dispose of one’s penis
- aroky** [EGVW] [T *aroky*, Wj *aroky*, Ap *aroky*, Kp *auky*, Pm *auky*] /n/ penis [*yjoròkan arokyry* or *yjoròkan wòtùmìpo* ‘toadstool sp. [Helosis cayennensis (Balanaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *aroki*]
- aròmene** [* *i-* *aroky* -mene] /adj/ having a big penis
- arompo** [SV] [* *aron?* *po*] /adj/ with a lot of trouble, hardly
- aronke** [SV] [* *aron?* *ke*] /adj/ in vain [Ahlbr. *alonge*]
- aropo** [GSV] [* *aro* -po; Ww *arpo*] /vt/ escort, send, convey
(w)*otaropo* /vm/ escort oneself [Ahlbr. *aro*]
- aropon** [E] [F *harpon*, D *harpoen*, En *harpoon*] /n/ harpoon
- arosi** See: *aresi*
- aru** [EW] /n/ dryness
- aruka** [EW] [* *aru* -ka] /vt/ dry
(w)*otaruka* /vm/ dry [Ahlbr. *aruka*]
- arùka** [EGVW] [* *arupy* -ka] /vt/ put in
(w)*otarùka* /vm/ get in [Ahlbr. *aruka*]
- arukapo** [* *aru* -ka -po] /vt/ cause to dry
(w)*otarukapo* /vm/ cause oneself to dry [Ahlbr. *arukapo*]
- aruko** [EGV; W *oruko*] [T *arukə*, Wj *arukə*, Ap *oruko*, Kp *arykə*, Pm *arukə*] [poss: *jorukory*] /n/ worm, caterpillar [Ahlbr. *aruko/auruko/oruko*]
- arukopuri** /n/ worm sp.
- aruku** /n/ plum sp.
- arukujuru** [GS] [A *arokojuru*] /n/ tree sp. [Laetia procera (Flacourtiaceae), Swartzia apetala (Papilionaceae)]
- arukuma** [T *urutura*, Ap *maparukawa*, A *warokoma*, Wp *arukama*] /n/ planet [*potòsu arukuma* ‘bright planet, Venus’, *kòwarono arukuma* ‘less bright star, Jupiter’] [Ahlbr. *arukuma*]
- arukumari** [GS] /n/ tree sp., nut sp. [Caryocar microcarpum (Caryocaraceae)] [Ahlbr. *arukumari*]
- arukumariran** [* *arukumari* -re -no] /n/ tree sp. [Caryocar glabrum (Caryocaraceae)]
- arukuruku** /n/ fish sp.
- arukuwaipo** [GS] /n/ plant sp. [Hirtella racemosa (Chrysobalanaceae)]

arùnòka [* arupy -nopy -ka] /vt/ fill to bursting

(w)otarùnòka /vm/ fill oneself to bursting

arùpa [* i- aru -pyra] /adj/ not dry [Ahlbr. *arupa*]

arupy [T *aruku*, Ap *arypy*] /vi/ cram, become chockfull

Arusijaka /n/ Arusijaka [abandoned village, north of Galibi]

aruta [EW] [* aru -ta] /vi/ become dry [Ahlbr. *aruta*]

arutuwa [GS] /n/ chestnut-bellied heron [Agamia agami (Ardeidae)] [Ahlbr. *aurutuwa*]

Aruwako [EW] [Kp *Aruwà*, *Eruwakə*, Pm *Erwakə*] /n/ Arowak amerindian [Ahlbr. *Aruako*]

Aruwaruwa [W] /n/ Arawara creek

aruwasire /n/ heavenly horse [thunder may represent the galloping of this horse]

aruwepe /n/ plant sp. [seeds are used as beads] [Ahlbr. *aruwepe*]

ary [EGVW] [T *ary*, Wj *ary*, Ap (*j*)*ary*(*ry*), Kp *are*, Pm *jare*] [poss: (*j*)*ary*] /n/ leaf [*wòi jary* ‘palm sp. [Geonoma baculifera (Palmae)]’, *maripa jary* ‘leaf of the *maripa*-palm tree’, *paruru jary* ‘plant sp. [Phenakospermum guianense (Musaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *ari*]

aryka [SV] [* ary -ka; Kp *aryka*, Pm *areka*] /vt/ press out, push out [aryka wýsa ‘I’m going to shit’, *pitani sarykai* ‘I have given birth to a child’]

(w)otaryka /vm/ press oneself outside [Ahlbr. *ari*]

aryky /n/ top leaves [Ahlbr. *ari*]

arýma [* i- ary -myra; T *arynna*] /adj/ without leaf [Ahlbr. *ari*]

arymo [EW] [* ary -?] /vt/ put inside

(w)otarymo /vm/ put oneself inside [Ahlbr. *arimo*]

aryna [EW] [* ary(n) -(t)a; Ap *arynta*, Kp *areta*] /vi/ get leaves [Ahlbr. *ari*]

arynke [* ary(n) -ke] /postp/ with the leaves of, having the same leaves as

arynkepy [* ary(n) -kepy] /vi/ stop having leaves

arynto [* ary(n) -nto; T *aryntə*] /vt/ provide with leaves

(w)otarynto /vm/ provide oneself with leaves

arypoty [SV] [T *erypoty*] [poss: *erypotyry*] /n/ clitoris, (V:): maidenhead [cf T and Wj and Ap *ery* ‘vagina’ and *poty* ‘tip’ or ‘brillancy’]

arýto [EW] [* ary -pto; T *arýtə*, Kp *arətə*] /vt/ provide with contents

(w)otarýto /vm/ provide oneself with contents

àsa [EGVW] /n/ (back of the) neck [Ahlbr. *asa*]

asài [SV] [T *saji*] /n/ barn owl [Tyto alba (Tytonidae)]

asaìpa [* i- asai -pyra] /adj/ without bare branches

àsaka [* àsa -ka] /vt/ remove the neck of

(w)otàsaka /vm/ remove one’s neck

àsaka [EGVW] /n/ fellow tribesman, friend, colleague [Ahlbr. *asa-ka*]

àsaka [EGVW] /vt/ divide [àsakàpa ‘not split up, together, just’, *àsakatonympo* ‘part’, *àsakàpa worryijan* ‘only women’, *àsakàpa tatýse ky-taje*, *wo* ‘we have grown old together, gall’]

(w)otasaka /vm/ divide oneself [*ero po kytotàsakasen* ‘let’s split up in groups here’] [Ahlbr. *asakapa*]

asakaimo [EV] [* asaka? -imo; Kp *sakasà*, Pm *sakasà*, Sr *saka*] /n/ rattlesnake [*Crotalus durissus* (Crotalidae)] [Ahlbr. *asakaimo*]

àsakàma [* i- àsaka -myra] /adj/ without fellow tribesman

asakawaru /n/ tree sp., fruit sp.

àsakoto [EW] [* àsa òkoto] /vt/ cut the (neck) hair of

(w)otàsakoto /vm/ cut one’s (neck) hair

asakyra See: *sakya*

asamonòke [* ase- amonopy -ke] /adj/ dissimilar, incongruous, not fit for each other

àsapai [* àsa pai] [poss: *àsapaity*] /n/ scarf [Ahlbr. *asapaitinano*]

asapakara [V] /n/ leech sp., parasite sp.

asaparapi [EGW] [Wp *sawanapa*, Sr *saprapì*] /n/ fish sp. [*Eigenmannia virescens* (Gymnotidae)]

àsapòn [* àsa apòn] /n/ head rest, pillow

asaporito See: *aseporito*

àsapymy [* àsa pymy] /n/ neck

asara /n/ prickliness, spikiness

asaraika /vt/ muddle

(w)otasaraika /vm/ muddle oneself

asarapa [GS] [A *wasarapa*] /n/ lizard sp. [Ahlbr. *asarapa*]

asaràpa [* i- asara -pyra] /adj/ not prickly, not spiky

asarata [* asara -ta] /vi/ get prickly, get spiky

asary /n/ decaying wood

àsàto [W] [* àsa -pto] /vt/ provide with a neck

(w)otàsàto /vm/ provide oneself with a neck

àsawarakapa [* àsa warakapa] /n/ lowered part of the roof (?) [Ahlbr. *auto* (14h)]

àsàwo [SV] [* àsa -`wo] /postp/ in the region of the neck of

ase- [EGVW] [T *es-*, *et-*, *e-*, *əəs-*, *əis-*, *ət-*, *à-*, *ə-*, Wj *ət-*, Ap *ose-*, *os-*, *ot-*, *at-*, *e-*, Ww *es-*, *et-*, *e-*, Kp *e-*, *è-*, *us-*, *ut-*, *ù-*, Pm *es-*, *e-*, *at-*, M *es-*, *è-*, *at-*] /pf/ r, reflexive/reciprocal

asèka [S; V *asèkara*] /adj/ having several colours, of mixed descent

asèkara See: *asèka*

asekaro [T *əikarə*] /adj/ together

asemonoki See: *asemonosi*

asemonosi [GS; S *asemonoki*] [* ase- mono -si; Kp *esimunui*, Pm *munui*, A *monusi*, Wp *munusi*] /n/ twin [Ahlbr. *asemunusi*]

asepuku [GS] [A *asepoko*] /n/ tree sp. [*Pouteria guianensis* (Sapotaceae)] [Ahlbr. *asepuku*]

asera [EGV; W *osera*] /adj/ half [*mòko maro asera aiko* ‘give half of it to him’] [Ahlbr. *asera/osera*]

aserato [EV; W *oserato*] /n/ half [*oko aserato ampòko* ‘fold it in two similar halves’]

aseremun /n/ fish sp. [Acestorhynchus *falcatus* (Characidae), Acestorhynchus *microlepis* (Characidae)] [Ahlbr. *aseremun*]

asery [EVW; EGW *isery*] [plur: *aserynon*] /n/ newness [*asery me man* ‘it is new’] [Ahlbr. *oseiri*]

asetupìno See: *upino*

àsi [GS] /adj/ almost, by the narrowest margin [*àsi roten womai rypo* ‘I almost fell’, *àsi `ko `ko* or *àsi `ky `ky* ‘a little bit’, *àsi pai `ko* ‘in little bits’] [Ahlbr. *asi*]

asikaru [EGVW] [Wj *asikaru*, Ap *asikaru*, Kp *sikaru*, Pm *sikaru*, Wp

- asikaru*, A *sikaro*, Sp *azucar*, En *sugar*, D *suiker*] /n/ sugar cane [Saccharum officinarum (Gramineae)] [Ahlbr. *asicaru*]
- asikaruran** [SV] [* asikaru -re -no; Wp *asikaruran*] /n/ grass sp. [Brachiaria purpurens (Gramineae)] [Ahlbr. *asikaruran*]
- àsiko** [EW; 1655 *ensico*] [* àsi `ko; Wj *apsik*] /adj/ a little, a little while [àsiko `ko, àsiko `ko `ko, or àsiko `ky `ky ‘a tiny bit’] [Ahlbr. *asi*]
- asikuna** [GS] [Wj *asikuna*] /n/ bush sp. [Tephrosia spp. (Papilionaceae)] [Ahlbr. *asikuna*]
- asikunaran** [* asikuna -re -no] /n/ tree sp. [Phyllanthus niruri (Euphorbiaceae)] [Ahlbr. *asikunaran*]
- asima** [EW] [* i- asin -pyra; T *ainna*] /adj/ not warm, not hot
- àsima** /vt/ cook to a pulp
(w)*otàsima* /vm/ cook oneself to a pulp [Ahlbr. *asima*]
- asimorapi** [E; V *sinarapi*] /n/ vine snake sp. [Oxybelis spp. (Colubridae)] [Ahlbr. *asimarapi/simorapi*]
- asimpamy** [W] [* asin -pamy] /vi/ become hot
- asimyty** [poss: *esimyty*] /n/ binding at the edge [Ahlbr. *esipiri*]
- asin** [EGVW] [Ap *asiny*] /n/ heat [asin *pe man* ‘it is hot’, asin *pan* ‘warm drink’] [Ahlbr. *asi*]
- asina** [EVW] [* asin -(t)a] /vi/ get hot [Ahlbr. *asina*]
- asinanopy** [SV] [* asin -(t)a -nopy] /vt/ cause to get hot
(w)*otasinanopy* /vm/ cause oneself to get hot [Ahlbr. *asinano*]
- asinau** /n/ mist, haze [Ahlbr. *asinao*]
- asinkèka** [SV] [* asin -kepy -ka] /vt/ stop
(w)*otasinkèka* /vm/
- asinkepy** [SV] [* asin -kepy] /vi/ stop being warm
- asino** [* asin -ro] /vt/ warm, heat
(w)*otasino* /vm/ warm oneself, heat oneself [Ahlbr. *asino*]
- asipana** /n/ banana sp. [Ahlbr. *asibana*]
- asipi** [GS] [T *èpi*, Wj *etpi*, Ww *etipy*, Kp *èpi*, Pm *epi*] [poss: *esipiry*] /n/ lip [Ahlbr. *esipiri*]
- asira** [GS] /n/ mouse opossum [Didelphidae] [Ahlbr. *asira*]
- àsirika** [E *apasirika*] /vt/ crush, push down
(w)*otàsirika* /vm/ crush oneself, push oneself down
- asirisinsi** /n/ polybia wasp [Polybia spp. (Vespidae)]
- asiruwa** /n/ plant sp. [Cynometra marginata (Papilionaceae)]
- asitane** /n/ walking stick [Phasmatoidea]
- asitaremu** [Wp *jasita*, P *jacitara*] /n/ palm tree sp. [Desmoncus polyacanthus (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. *asitaremu*]
- asitupi** /n/ plant sp. [Monstera peruviana (Araceae), Philodendron acutatum (Araceae)] [Ahlbr. *situpi*]
- asiwakara** [EV] /n/ sand box, possum wood [Hura crepitans (Euphorbiaceae)] [Ahlbr. *asiwakara*]
- asiwày** [G] /n/ tree sp.
- asiwoima** [* i- asiwoin -pyra] /adj/ not clear, not transparent [Ahlbr. *asiwöi*]
- asiwoin** [EW; V *asiwoin*] [Pm *aitawasin*, *awasin*] /n/ limpidity, transparency
- asiwoina** [EW] [* asiwoin -(t)a] /vi/ become limpid, become transparent [Ahlbr. *asiwöi*]

asiwoino [EW] [* asiwoin -ro] /vt/ make limpid, make transparent
(w)otasiwoino /vm/ make oneself limpid, make oneself transparent

asiwòka [* asiwoký -ka] /vt/ remove the satiety of [asiwòka is also used in the sense of asiwòko]
(w)otasiwòka /vm/ remove one's satiety [Ahlbr. asiwo]

asiwòko [EW] [* asiwoký -pto] /vt/ sate
(w)otasiwòko /vm/ sate oneself

asiwoký [EVW] /n/ satiety [V: fart?]

asiwokýpa [EW] [* i- asiwoký -pyra] /adj/ not sated [Ahlbr. asiwo]

asiwòta [EVW] [* asiwoký -ta] /vi/ become sated, (V:) break wind [Ahlbr. asiwo]

asiwryryi [GS] /n/ insect sp. [Ahlbr. asiwèriri]

asomome [* ase- omo me] /n/ relatives of each other [asomome manton 'they are relatives', asomokon 'relatives'] [Ahlbr. omo]

asoso /n/ mussel [Mytilus edulis (Mytilidae)]

asosòko /vt/ make callous
(w)otasosòko /vm/ make oneself callous

asosoky /n/ callosity

asosòta /vi/ become callous

àsù [SV] /n/ goose flesh

àsuka [SV] /vt/ take away goose flesh, put in a steam bath
(w)otàsuka /vm/ take away goose flesh from oneself, take a steam bath [Ahlbr. asungá]

àsùpa [SV] /adj/ without goose flesh

àsùpamy /vi/ (slowly) get goose

àsùpanka /vt/ cause to (slowly) get goose flesh

asurutoko [E] /n/ pimple, boil [cf *pituku*]

àsuta [SV] /vi/ get goose flesh [Ahlbr. asuta]

ata /n/ tree sp. [Brosimum rubescens (Moraceae), Brosimum paraense (Moraceae)]

àta [EGVW] [T *àtao*, Wj *aptao*, Ap *àtao*, Kp *àtai*, Pm *jàtai*] /postp/ while ... is/are [jètun pe ajàta 'if you are ill'] [Ahlbr. ata]

atakamara [GS] [A *atakamara*, Wp *takamara*] /n/ tree sp. [Chrysophyllum spp. (Sapotaceae)]

atakari [GS] /n/ tree sp. [Duroia eriopila (Rubiaceae)]

atakin [EV; W *otakin*] [poss: *etakin*] /n/ whistling, fluting

ataku [EV; W *otaku*] [T *etaku*, Ap *otaku*, *etakuru*, Kp *etaku*, Pm *etaku*] [poss: *etakuru*] /n/ saliva [Ahlbr. *etakuru*]

atakusere /n/ plant sp. [Eugenia egensis (Myrtaceae)]

atakusi [poss: *etakisiry*] /n/ gastric juice, heartburn

atana /n/ plant sp. [Licania macrophylla (Rosaceae)]

atanàpa /adj/ incessant, unremittant

atàno [E; W *otàno*] [poss: *etànory*] /n/ raw smell, stench

atanty [E; W *otanty*] [poss: *etanty*] /n/ tacking thread, shoelace

atapa [GS] /n/ tree sp. [Macrolobium spp. (Caesalpiniaceae)] [Ahlbr. *atapa*]

atapapipo /n/ fish sp.

ataparàn /n/ plant sp. [Crudia glaberrima (Papilionaceae)]

Ataparuku /n/ Babunsanti

atapiripo [GS] /n/ plant sp. [Alchorneopsis trimera (Euphorbiaceae)]

Atapiriri /n/ Atapiriri [abandoned village on the Wane creek]

atapiriri [GS] [Wp *tatapiriri*] /n/ tree sp. [Tapirira guianensis (Anacardiaceae)] [Ahlbr. *atapiriri*]

atapu [EV] [poss: *etaputy*] /n/ cover, door, lid [yjekunary *etaputy* ‘my kneecap’] [Ahlbr. *etapu*]

atapy [E] [Pm *etapu*] [poss: *etapyry*] /n/ side dish, spread, meat or fish

atarin See: **atawyin**

atasikoro [poss: *etasikorory*] /n/ slaver

atasipo [EV; W *otasipo*; 1655 *atasibo*] [W] *etpot*, Kp *etapò*, *etasipò*, Pm *tansi* [poss: *etasipoty*] /n/ beard [*atasiponano* ‘beard (non-possessed)’; *kumpo etasipoty* or *kumpotasi* ‘plant sp. [Hirtella spp. (Rosaceae)]’]

atàwe [E; W *otàwe*] [poss: *etàwety*] /n/ web, silk thread [Ahlbr. *etawe*]

atawyin [E; V *atarin*] [poss: *etawinyin*] /n/ gas, smoke, eruption

atiseiwa /vi/ say ‘atishoo’, sneeze [when someone sneezes it is said that somebody is calling him] [Ahlbr. *adiseiwa/akiseiwa*]

atiseiwapo /vt/ cause to sneeze [Ahlbr. *adiseiwa*]

atita /n/ snail sp. [Gastropoda] [Ahlbr. *atita*]

atita [Sr *atita(wiwiri)*] /n/ defecation problem [Ahlbr. *atita*]

atitaru [G] /n/ tree sp.

ato [EVW] [Pm *jata*] /n/ hole, hollow, gap, cavity [V: *auto atory* ‘window’] [Ahlbr. *ato*]

atoka [EVW] /vt/ make a hole in [V: *atokatopo* ‘drill, brace’]

(w)*otatoka* /vm/ cause oneself to get a hole [Ahlbr. *ato*]

àtòka [SV] /vt/ cause to crack the cartilage of

(w)*otàtòka* /vm/ cause one’s cartilage to crack

atòke [EGVW] /postp/ disagreeable to, offensive to [cf *atoky* ‘prick, pierce’; *yjatòke man* ‘I hate him/her/it’, *asatòke manton* ‘they hate each other, they can’t bear each other’] [Ahlbr. *atoke*]

atoky [EVW] [Pm *atoky*] /vt/ prick, pierce, sew

(w)*otatoky* /vm/ pierce oneself [Ahlbr. *ato/atoki*]

àtòma [* i- *àton -pyra*] /adj/ without a prop, without support

àtomy /vi/ overgrow

àton [EW] /n/ prop, support [Ahlbr. *atu(g)*]

atone [E; W *otone*] [Ap *etone*] /adj/ on one side [*atonenaka* ‘to one side, to the other side’] [Ahlbr. *otone*]

atonèpu [E *atonèpy*] /num/ fifteen [from *atone* ‘on one side’ and *pupu* ‘foot’]

atonepy See: **atonepupu**

àtonka /vt/ cause to overgrow

(w)*otàtonkapo* /vm/ cause oneself to overgrow

atono See: **otono**

àtonto [EW] /vt/ provide with a prop, support

(w)*otàtonto* /vm/ provide oneself with a prop, support oneself [Ahlbr. *atondo*]

atòpa /adj/ without hole, without hollow [Ahlbr. *ato*]

atopero See: **apetero**

atoperòpa See: **apeteròpa**

atoperoro See: **apeteroro**

atoperota See: **apeterota**

atoro /n/ deep hollow

atota /vi/ get holes [Ahlbr. *ato*]

- atòwa** /adj/ going in all directions, chaotic
- atowejaka** /vt/ dig a hole in
(w)otowejaka /vm/ dig a hole in oneself
- atukuma** [A *otokoma*] /n/ palm weevil larva [Rhynchophorus palmarum (Curculionidae)] [Ahlbr. *atukuma*]
- atukupara** [EG] /n/ fish sp. [Gymnotus sp. (Gymnotidae)]
- atùma** [T *atunna*] /adj/ without fever, not ill [Ahlbr. *atu*]
- atun** [VW] [T *atun*] /n/ fever, illness [atunano ‘(protracted) fever’] [Ahlbr. *atu/atunano*]
- atuna** /vi/ become ill [Ahlbr. *atu*]
- atunanopy** /vt/ cause to become ill [Ahlbr. *atu*]
- atunkepy** /vi/ stop being ill [Ahlbr. *atu*]
- aturija** [GW] /n/ bush sp. [Machaerium lunatum (Papilionaceae)] [Ahlbr. *aturia*]
- aturijaran** /n/ plant sp. [Dalbergia monetaria (Papilionaceae)]
- àtutùko** /vt/ make stocky
- àtutuku** /n/ stockiness
- àtutukùpa** /adj/ not stocky
- àtutùta** /vi/ become stocky
- aty** [EVW] [Ap *aty*] /n/ projection, peg, clitoris [Ahlbr. *atì*]
- aty** /vt/ rinse out
(w)otaty /vm/ rinse oneself out [Ahlbr. *atì(l)*]
- atỳnòka** /vt/ cause to wane
(w)otatỳnòka /vm/ cause oneself to wane [Ahlbr. *atì*]
- atypo** [EW] [poss: *etypory*] /n/ beautiful sound [Ahlbr. *etìpo*]
- atypy** [EW] [Wj *atypy*] /vi/ get old, become elderly [atỳno `wa tapyije *man* ‘he has become handicapped, stunted’] [Ahlbr. *atìpu*]
- Atypyty** [EW] /n/ Tibiti river [Ahlbr. *atìlpitì*]
- atyriryi** [GS] /n/ red cotton [Gossypium barbadense (Malvaceae)]
- atyta** [EW] [T *àta*, Kp *àta*] /vi/ get protrusions, get new shoots [Ahlbr. *atìta*]
- atywano** [E; W *otywano*] /n/ sound, name
- atywày** /n/ tree sp. [Ahlbr. *atìwa`ù*]
- atywo** [SV] /vt/ rinse out, clean
(w)otatywo /vm/ rinse oneself out, clean oneself [Ahlbr. *atìwo*]
- au** /n/ laughter
- aunòpo** See: **auwanòpo**
- aunopy** See: **auwanopy** [Ahlbr. *aunopy*]
- auràma** [* i- auran -pyra] /adj/ without speech, quiet [Ahlbr. *aura*]
- aurampa** /vt/ provide with speech, cause to speak
(w)osaurampa /vm/ provide oneself with speech, cause oneself to speak
- aurampòpa** [SV] /adj/ not speaking nicely, impolite
- auran** [EGVW; 1655 *eoulan*] [poss: *auran*] /n/ voice, language [Ahlbr. *aura*]
- aurana** [EGVW; 1655 *eoulana*] /vi/ speak [Ahlbr. *aura*]
- auranaka** [S; V *auraka*] /vt/ cause to debate
(w)osauranaka /vm/ cause oneself to debate
- aurankepy** [EW] /vi/ stop speaking
- auranynto** /vt/ put words into the mouth of, misrepresent the words of
(w)otauranynto /vm/ misrepresent one’s words [Ahlbr. *aura*]
- auro** [GSV] [T *eurə*, Wj *eurə*, Kp *əurə*, Pm *eurə*, M *seuru*] /vt/ barr at

(w)otauro /vm/ bark at oneself [some consider *auro* to be an intransitive verb; if that were the case, it would be unique in not ending on *aor y.*]

auta [EW] [T *outa*, Wj *euta*, Ap *euta*, Ww *euta*, Kp *euta*, Pm *euta*, M *àta*] /n/ hole, cavity [Ahlbr. *augta/ogta*]

autàpa /adj/ without hole, without cavity

auto [EGVW; 1655 *auto*] [Wj *autə*, Ww *əwtə*, Kp *əwtə*, *jywy*, Pm *autə*, *ewi*, M *ewyty*] [poss: *auty*] /n/ house [Ahlbr. *auto*]

autyma [W] /vt/ provide with a house, build a house for

(w)osautyma /vm/ provide oneself with a house

autỳma [EW] [* i- *auty* -*myra*] /adj/ without a house [Ahlbr. *auto*]

autyna /vi/ get a house

autynto [E] /vt/ provide with a house

(w)osautynto /vm/ provide oneself with a house

auwa [EVW] /vi/ laugh [Ahlbr. *awa*]

auwanòpo [EW] [* *au* -*wa* -*nopy* -*po*] /vt/ cause to laugh

auwanopy [EGW *aunopy*] [* *au* -*wa* -*nopy*; T *enəpy*] /vt/ laugh at

(w)otauwanopy /vm/ laugh at oneself [Ahlbr. *aunopu*]

awakaparu [Pm *awakaparu*] /n/ butterfly sp. [Morpho spp. (Nymphalidae)]

awaky [T *ewaky*, Ww *ewaky*, Kp *ewaky*, Pm *waky*, Kp *ewaky*] [poss: *ewakryy*] /n/ joy [*paranakyry ewakryy* ‘charm to win over white people’]

awàmatopo [poss: *ewàmatopo*] /n/ feast, party

awami [poss: *jawamiry*] /n/ felon, nail infection [*awami pe mana* ‘you have got felon’] [Ahlbr. *awami*]

awàna [E; W *owàna*] [poss: *ewànary*] /n/ elbow joint

awàpo [EG; W *owàpo*] [poss: *ewàpory*] /n/ joy [Ahlbr. *ewapo*]

awara [EGW; V *wara*] [Wj *jawara*, Kp *awara*, Pm *awara*, A *awara*, Wp *awara*, Sr *awara*] /n/ palm tree sp. [*Astrocaryum vulgare* (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. *awara*]

Awarakana /n/ Organabo river, Organabo

awarapuku [E] /n/ fish sp. [*Hypophthalmus* sp. (Hypophthalmidae)]

awararemupo [GS] /n/ bird sp.

awaratara /n/ tree sp. [*Fagara pentandra* (Rutaceae)] [Ahlbr. *awaratarra*]

awarày /n/ palm tree sp. [Ahlbr. *awara’i*]

aware [EGVW] [T *aware*, Wj *aware*, Kp *aware*, Pm *aware*, A *jaware*, Sr *awari*] [poss: *jawarey*] /n/ opossum [Didelphidae] [Ahlbr. *aware*]

awarenta /n/ aztec ant [Azteca spp. (Formicidae)]

awareporan [GS] [* *aware po* -*re* -*no*] /n/ plant sp. [*Dieffenbachia seguina* (Araceae), *Aechmea fasciata* (Bromeliaceae)] [Ahlbr. *awareporan*]

awarepùja [GS] [Kp *maparuwa*, Pm *awarepoka*] /n/ giant otter [Pteronura brasiliensis (Mustelidae)] [Ahlbr. *awarepuya*]

awàrumy [EGV; W *owàrumy*] [T *ewarun*, Ww *awarpan*, Kp *ewarupy*, *ewaron*, Pm *ewaron*] [poss: *ewàru-*

- my*] /n/ darkness [ewàrumy ajapyi-tan ‘the devil will get you’]
- awaruwape** /n/ legendary jaguar [Felidae] [Ahlbr. *awaruwape*]
- awaryta** [V] /n/ bird of prey sp.
- awasi** [EGVW] [Wj *etnai*, Kp *ànai*, Pm *anai*, Wp *awasi*, M *ànai*] /n/ corn [Zea mais (Gramineae)] [Ahlbr. *awasi*]
- awasi** [EW] [Kp *awasi*, Pm *awasiri*, M *jawasi*] [poss: *jawasiry*] /n/ person one likes, sweetheart [Ahlbr. *awasi*]
- awasipo** /n/ cassava sp.
- awàta** See: **ajàta**
- awatàu** [GS] [Wp *jawatay*] /n/ ant sp. [Allomerus octoarticulatus (Formicidae)]
- àwe** /adj/ finished, ready, done
- awei** [SV] [T *awain*] /n/ light [Ahlbr. *awei*]
- aweipa** [SV] [Pm *wijupa*] /vt/ provide with light, shine on [*aweipatopo* ‘lamp’]
- (w)*otaweipa* /vm/ shine on oneself [Ahlbr. *aweipa*]
- aweipo** /n/ area with beautiful light, vastness, open area
- aweita** [SV] [T *awaina*] /vi/ get light [Ahlbr. *awei*]
- aweka** /n/ tree sp. [Ahlbr. *aweka*]
- àwèko** [SV] /vt/ cause to swell, make puffy
- (w)*otàwèko* /vm/ cause oneself to swell, make oneself puffy [Ahlbr. *aweko*]
- àweky** [SV] /n/ swollenness, puffiness
- àwekÿpa** /adj/ not puffy
- àwempo** [EGW *àempo*, V *àwempo*] /adj/ ready, finished [*àwempono mero* ‘for the last time’] [Ahlbr. *a'embo*]
- awèn** [SV] /n/ honey [Ahlbr. *aweine/iweine*]
- awèna** /vi/ become sweet as honey
- awènanopy** /vt/ cause to become sweet as honey
- (w)*otawènanopy* /vm/ cause oneself to become as honey
- awèno** /vt/ make sweet as honey
- (w)*otawèno* /vm/ make oneself sweet as honey
- awènyma** [* i- awèn -pyra] /adj/ not sweet as honey [Ahlbr. *aweine*]
- àwero** [SV; SV *àero*] /adj/ ready, kind of ‘never mind’ [*àwero ykumyry ywotan, ywytòpoto* ‘when I go, hunger will kill me, but never mind’]
- aweruka** [V] [Wp *sawerukaa*] /n/ dragonfly [Anisoptera]
- àwesarùko** /vt/ cram
- (w)*otàwesarùko* /vm/ cram oneself
- àwesarupy** /vi/ cram
- àweseky** /n/ swollenness, sturdiness
- àwesekÿpa** /adj/ not sturdy
- àwesèta** /vi/ swell up, become sturdy
- àwèta** /vi/ become sturdy
- awijonu** [V] [Sp *avion*] /n/ airplane
- awiju** [GS] [Wp *jawiy*] /n/ tree sp. [Xylopia longifolia (Annonaceae)] [Ahlbr. *awiju*]
- awimpai** See: **òwin**
- awino** See: **òwin**
- awo** [EGV; W *awo*] [T *ao*, Ap *ao*, *eo*, Pm *awo*] [poss: *yjawa*] /n/ potential father-in-law [term of address for: mother’s brother, father’s sister’s husband, and every non-related man of the previous generation; in the eastern dialect of Suriname this word is replaced by the term of address for *jaja* ‘older brother’] [Ahlbr. *awo/jawo*]

àwo [EGW] [Wj *awijowijo*, Wp *awawa*] /n/ bush dog [Speothos venaticus (Canidae)] [Ahlbr. *awo*]

awoka [S; V *awakate*] [Sp *avocado*] /n/ avocado, alligator pear [Persea americana (Lauraceae)]

awomy [EGVW] [T *aumy*, Ap *owomy*, Ww *awomu*] /vi/ rise, get up [the expression *pena tawonje man* ‘the door is open’ may have its origin in Sr *opo*, which is derived from E or D *open* as well as E *up* or D *op*] [Ahlbr. *awomu*]

awòn [V] /n/ frivolity, lasciviousness

awonka [EW; V *awònòka*] [Pm *awonka*] /vt/ cause to rise [*pena awonkary* ‘open the door’, *enuru sawonkai* ‘I have opened his eyes, I taught him something’]

(w)*otawonka* /vm/ cause oneself to rise [Ahlbr. *awomu*]

awònòka See: **awonka**

awònuku [EVW] [T *aanuku*, Kp *anuku*] /vt/ raise, push up, pull up (w)*otawònuku* /vm/ push oneself up, pull oneself up [Ahlbr. *awonuku*]

awopa [EGVW] /n/ side, beach [Ahlbr. *awopa*]

awopame [EW] /adj/ at the beach

awòpoko [SV] /n/ burp, belch

awòpokoro /vt/ cause to burp, cause to belch

awòpokota [EV] /vi/ burp, belch [Ahlbr. *awopotoka*]

awòpy [EGW; V *awòpi*] [T *aòpy*, Wj *awotpə*, Ap *òpy*, Kp *ewòpy*, Pm *awopy*] /n/ potential mother-in-law [term of address for: father’s sister, mother’s brother’s wife, and every non-related woman of the previous generation] [Ahlbr. *wopu*]

awosima [T *amyinna*, Ww *awsymra*] /adj/ not heavy [Ahlbr. *awosi*]

awosin [EVW; 1655 *amotchimbe*] [T *amyin*, Ap *omosin*, Ww *awsyn*] [poss: *awosin*] /n/ weight, heaviness [*awosin pe man* ‘he/she/it is heavy’]

awosina /vi/ become heavy

awu [EGVW; 1655 *aou*] [T *wyy*, *wyrə*, Wj *ywu*, Ap *ywy*, Ww *owy*, Kp *əwrə*, *urə*, Pm *urə*, M *ury*] /pro/ I [*awumpo* ‘I for my part’] [Ahlbr. *aw*]

awureja /n/ paint brush [Ahlbr. *awuleya*]

awýjama [S; G *wajoma*, V *wojoma*] [Kp *kaujama*, Pm (*k*)*aujama*, A *aujama*] /n/ pumpkin, squash, vegetable marrow [Cucurbita moschata (Cucurbitaceae)] [Ahlbr. *awýjama*]

awýrimé /n/ fish sp. [Sciaenidae] [Ahlbr. *a’uli*]

awýru [GS; EV *awýry*] [Wp *jawýru*] /n/ wood stork [Mycteria americana (Ciconiidae)] [Ahlbr. *awuru*]

B

basi [Sr *basi*, D *baas*, En *boss*] /n/ boss, friend

basija [EW] [Sr *basya*, En *overseer*] /n/ village leader’s assistant, village council member

bedaki [EW] [Sr *bedaki*] /n/ Christmas

bidon [F *bidon*] /n/ oil can

bifosi [S; S *bifosi*, *bifo*] [Sr *bifosi*, *bifo*, En *before*] /conj/ before

bika *See: bikasi*

bikasi [S; S *bika, kasi*] [Sr *bikasi, bika*, En *because*] /conj/ because

biri [Sr *biri*, D *bier*, E *beer*] /n/ beer

brifi [Sr *brifi*, D *brief*] /n/ letter

buku [EW] [Sr *buku*, D *boek*, En *book*] /n/ book

D

dan [S] [Sr *dan*, D *dan*, En *then*] /adv/ then, after that

datra [EW] [Sr *datra*, D *dokter*, En *doctor*] /n/ doctor, physician

don [Sr *don*, D *dom*] /n/ stupidity [don me man ‘he is stupid’] [poss: *ydony*]

dorome [Sr *doro*, D *door*] /adj/ continual

duk /interj/ thump!

E

e /interj/ hey

ejaka [* eja -ka] /vt/ remove a bunch from

(w)*ojaka* /vm/ remove a bunch from oneself

ejäpa [* i- eja -pyra] /adj/ without bunch (of fruits), without cluster

ejäta [E *ewàta*, V *ejätana*] /postp/ under the armpit of [*yme yjejäta saroja* ‘I carry my child on my hip’]

ejätakama [S; S *ejätakapa*] [* ejäta -kama] /vt/ lay down with the armpits upwards

(w)*ojätama* /vm/ lie down with the armpits upwards

ejätakapa *See: ejätakama*

ejätama [* ejäta -ma] /vt/ lay open the armpit of

(w)*ojätama* /vm/ lay open one’s armpit

ejätana *See: ejäta*

ejätäpona /postp/ against the armpit of

ejätaporo [* ejäta po -ro] /vt/ provide with a smelly armpit

(w)*ojätaporo* /vm/ provide oneself with a smelly armpit

ejato [EVW] [T *ejatə*, Kp *esatə*] /vt/ call, address

(w)*ojato* /vm/ call oneself, address oneself [Ahlbr. *eyato*]

ēju [EGVW] [T *ei*, Wj *ēju*, Ww *ēju*] /vt/ scold

(w)*oju* /vm/ scold oneself [Ahlbr. *eyu*]

ejuku [EVW] [T *euku*, Ap *ejuku*, Kp *ejky*, Pm *ejuku*, M *juku*] /vt/ answer, invite, notify

(w)*ojuku* /vm/ answer [Ahlbr. *eyuku*]

ejùma [* eju -`ma] /vt/ abuse, curse (w)*ojùma*, (w)*osejùma* /vm/ abuse oneself, curse oneself

ejùpo [* ejuku -po] /vt/ cause to be invited

(w)*ojùpo*, (w)*osejùpo* /vm/ cause oneself to be invited [Ahlbr. *eyupo*]

eka [EGVW] [* *eseka*; T *e:ka*, Ap *eseka*, Ww *eska*, Kp *èka*, Pm *eka*, M *eka*] /vt/ bite

(w)*oseka* /vm/ bite oneself [Ahlbr. *eka*]

èka [Wj wèka] /vt/ peel, get out of it's hull [*mauru sèkaje* 'I take the cotton out of it's hull']

(w)òka /vm/ peel oneself, get out of one's hull

èka [EW] /part/ on second thoughts, I had forgotten it, but now I remember [*oty me èka ...* 'and that is, on reflection, the reason why ...'] [Ahlbr. *eka*]

ekamy [SV] [Wj *ekamy*, Kp *ekamy*] /vt/ distribute

(w)okamy /vm/ distribute oneself [Ahlbr. *ekamu*]

ekàna [SV] [* ekàn -(t)a] /vi/ become faster, run faster

ekànanòpo [SV] [* ekàn -(t)a -nopy -po] /vt/ quicken

(w)okànanòpo /vm/ quicken oneself

ekanopy [EW] [T *ekanypy*] /vt/ think, believe

(w)okanopy /vm/ think about oneself [Ahlbr. *ekanopu*]

ekànùma [* i- ekàn -pyra] /adj/ not running fast [Ahlbr. *ikanuma*]

ekànumy [EW; EV *ekàtummy*] [* akata -numy; Kp *ekàtummy*, Pm *ekàtummy*, M *ekàtummy*] /vi/ run [Ahlbr. *ekanimu*]

ekànunanòpo [SV; E *ekatananòpo*] [* ekànuna? -nopy -po] /vt/ cause to run

(w)okànunanòpo /vm/ cause oneself to run

ekànunanopy [* ekànuna? -nopy] /vt/ (personally) cause to run

ekànunkepy [* ekànumy -kepy] /vi/ stop running

ekàpa [EW] [* eka -pyra; Kp *ekamyra*] /adj/ without notice, covert [*ekapyn ta* 'secretly']

ekarama [EVW] [T *ekarama*] /vt/ sell, betray

(w)okarama /vm/ sell oneself, betray oneself [Ahlbr. *ekarama*]

ekarity [EGVW; 1655 *secalissa* (d.w.z.: *sekarisa*)] /vt/ tell, point to

(w)okarity /vm/ tell oneself [Ahlbr. *ekaliti*]

ekaro [* eka -ro; Wj *ekarə*, Ap *ekaro*] /vt/ publicise, proclaim

(w)okaro /vm/ publicise oneself, proclaim oneself

ekarumamy [W] /vi/ get dark [Ahlbr. *ekarumamu*]

ekata [T *ekatao*, Wj *ekatao*] /postp/ in the care of [*ajekatano* 'someone (e.g. a sick person) who is in your care'] [Ahlbr. *ekata*]

ekataka [GS] [* ekata -ta -naka; T *ekataka*, Wj *ekatak*] /postp/ into the care of [*ekataka `ne te wyton* 'I walked right into his hands']

ekataka [* ekata -ka] /vt/ remove branches

(w)okataka /vm/ remove one's branches [Ahlbr. *ekata*]

ekatakama [* ekata -kama] /vt/ lay down with spread out legs

(w)okatakama /vm/ lie down with spread out legs

ekatama [* ekata -ma] /vt/ spread out the legs of

(w)okatama /vm/ spread out one's legs

ekatàpona /postp/ between the legs of, towards the bifurcation of

ekataponaka /postp/ towards the bifurcation of, between the legs of

ekatasàpa [* i- ekata -sa? -pyra] /adj/ without spread out legs

ekàtummy See: **ekànumy** [Ahlbr. *ekatumu*]

ekàtunanòpo See: **ekànunanòpo**

eke /interj/ ow, ouch

ekei [EGVW] [T *ekei*, Wj *ekei*, Ap *ekei*, Pm *ekei*, M *ekei*] /vt/ bake [*pe-rere ekeinen* ‘baker’]

(w)*okei* /vm/ bake

(w)*osekei* /vm/ bake [Ahlbr. *ekei*]

ekema /vt/ recoil from [*sipi tynkary mekemanon, hen?* ‘you are afraid to pull up the net, aren’t you?’; *ekemàpa kywotake* or *akemàpa kywotake* ‘I’ll hit you without flinching’]

(w)*okema* /vm/ recoil [Ahlbr. *neki*]

ekèmamy [SV] /vi/ become lifeless, weaken [Ahlbr. *ekemamupo*]

ekèmanka [SV] [* *ekèmamy -ka*] /vt/ cause to become lifeless, make half-dead

(w)*okèmanka* /vm/ cause oneself to become lifeless, make oneself half-dead

ekesiju [W] /n/ plant sp. [Diplasia *karataefolia* (Cyperaceae)]

ekèta [* *ekepy -ta*; Wj *ekepta*, Pm *eketa*] /vi/ get a corpse, have someone dying

ekèto [* *ekepy -pto*] /vt/ provide with a dead body [*kakètotake* ‘I’ll kill you’]

(w)*okèto* /vm/ provide oneself with a dead body

èkima [EW] /vt/ land, put ashore

(w)*òkima* /vm/ go ashore [Ahlbr. *kui*]

èkoìma See: *èkyìma*

èkoìna See: *èkyìna*

èkoìno See: *èkyìno*

ekòma [GSV] [* *i- ekon -pyra*] /adj/ not aggressive, not hot-tempered, kind [Ahlbr. *eko*]

ekompa [* *ekon -pa*] /vt/ make aggressive

(w)*okompa* /vm/ make oneself aggressive

ekona [* *ekon -(t)a*] /vi/ get warm, become aggressive

ekonanopy [* *ekon -(t)a -nopy*] /vt/ make warm, cause to become aggressive [*wàto mekonanòsan?* ‘do you poke the fire?’]

(w)*okonanopy* /vm/ make oneself warm, cause oneself to become aggressive

ekonta [* *ekon -ry? -ta*; Kp *əkənta*] /postp/ in the warmth of, [from *ekonny ta* ‘in the warmth of, in the aggressiveness of’] [Ahlbr. *ekonda*]

ekontaka [* *ekon -ry? ta -naka*] /postp/ in the warmth of, close to

ekosa [EGW; V *ekòsa*] /postp/ with, in the company of [*kokosa* ‘with the two of us’ (instead of: *kakosa*)] [Ahlbr. *ekosa*]

eku [SV] [T *eku*, Wj *eku*, Ap *è*, Pm *eku*] /vt/ screw, fuck

(w)*oku* /vm/ be on the job

ekuina [S; V *akuina*] [Pm *kuna*, M *ekùna*] /vt/ stretch out [*yrapary sekuinaje* ‘I am drawing my bow’]

(w)*okuina* /vm/ stretch oneself out

ekùma [* *i- ekun -pyra*] /adj/ without waist, without middle

ekùmy [* *ekun my*] /vt/ bind the waist of

(w)*okùmy* /vm/ bind one’s waist

èkuna [EV; W *enkuna*] [T *ekurima*] /vt/ comb the hair of

(w)*òkuna*, (w)*osèkuna* /vm/ comb one’s hair, comb each other’s hair [Ahlbr. *engona/okuna*]

ekunama [GSV] [* *ekuna -ma*] /vt/ cause to kneel

(w)*okunama* /vm/ kneel [Ahlbr. *ekuna*]

ekunàmo /vt/ hit the knee of

(w)*okunàmo* /vm/ hit one’s knee [Ahlbr. *ekuna*]

ekunàponka [* ekuna poron -ka] /vt/ thump the knee of

(w)okunàponka /vm/ thump one's knee [Ahlbr. ekuna]

ekunsìko /vt/ provide with a waist, make waist-like

(w)okunsìko /vm/ provide oneself with a waist, make oneself waist-like

ekunsikỳpa /adj/ without waist, without constriction

ekurewèpa [E] [* i- ekurewe -pyra] /adj/ without slime

èkyìma [E; W èkoìma] [* i-(e)keresin -pyra] /adj/ without smoke, without mist, without cloud of dust [Ahlbr. eköi]

èkyìna [EV; W èkoìna] [* (e)keresin -(t)a; T ereina] /vi/ smoke, steam, become misty [Ahlbr. eköi]

èkyinkepy [* (e)keresin -kepy] /vi/ stop smoking, stop steaming

èkyìno [E; W èkoìno] [* (e)keresin -ro] /vt/ cause to smoke, cause to steam

(w)òkyìno /vm/ cause oneself to smoke, cause oneself to steam

ekyka [EW] [* eky -ka] /vt/ remove thorns from, bone

(w)okyka /vm/ remove one's thorns [Ahlbr. eki]

ekỳma [* i- eky -myra; Ww ijokumra] /adj/ without pet, without animal [Ahlbr. ekē]

ekynka [* eky(n) -ka] /vt/ remove animals from

(w)okynka /vm/ remove animals from oneself

ekynto [* eky(n) -nto; T ekyntā] /vt/ provide with animals

(w)okynto /vm/ provide oneself with animals

ekỳpa [EW] [* i- eky -pyra] /adj/ without thorn [Ahlbr. eki]

èkyryryka [SV] /vt/ move over, shift [also: 'give treatment as a shaman, remove a spirit from'; akryrympo sèkyryrykaje 'I am sweeping away the dirt']

(w)òkyryryka /vm/ move over [Ahlbr. ekèrèka]

ekyta [* eky -ta] /vi/ become thorny
ema [EGVW] [T ema, Ap ema, Pm ema] /vt/ throw [empatary emanon 'he causes him to lose face']

(w)oma /vm/ throw oneself [woto kynomanon 'the fish is falling into the trap'] [Ahlbr. ema]

èma [EW] /vt/ warn

(w)òma /vm/ warn oneself

emaka [EW] [* esema -ka] /vt/ remove a path from

(w)omaka /vm/ dispose of a path [Ahlbr. emaka]

emamìma [EVW] [* i- emamin -pyra] /adj/ without work [Ahlbr. emami]

emamina [EVW] [* emamin -(t)a; T emamina, Wj emaminumy] /vi/ work [Ahlbr. emami]

emaminanopy [* emamin -(t)a -nopy; T emamināpy] /vt/ cause to work, work on

(w)omaminanopy /vm/ cause oneself to work, work on oneself

emaminkèka [* emamin -kepy -ka] /vt/ cause to stop working

(w)omaminkèka /vm/ cause oneself to stop working

emaminkepy [EVW] [* emamin -kepy] /vi/ stop working

emamy [EGVW; 1655 iemamoui (d.w.z.: yjemamyi)] [Ww enmapu, Kp emapy] /vi/ reach day light, live [Ahlbr. emamu]

emanka [EW] [* emamy -ka] /vt/
cause to reach day light, cause to
live

(w)omanka /vm/ cause oneself to
reach day light, cause oneself to live
[Ahlbr. emanga]

emàpa [EW] [* i- esema -pyra; T
eemanna] /adj/ without path

emapo [EVW] [* ema -po; Ap ema-
po] /vt/ drop

(w)omapo /vm/ drop oneself [Ahlbr.
ema]

èmapoty [SV] [* èma -poty] /vt/
warn (repeatedly)

(w)òmapoty /vm/ warn oneself (re-
peatedly)

èmarìto [* èmari -pto] /vt/ provide
with a flank [*kuita sèmarìtoi* ‘I put a
sheave to the spindle’]

(w)òmarìto /vm/ provide oneself with
a flank

èmatàponka [* èmata poron -ka]
/vt/ thump the hip of

(w)òmataponka /vm/ thump one’s hip

emàto [EW] [* esema -pto; Ap
esemàto, Pm ematə, M èmàty] /vt/
provide with a path

(w)omàto /vm/ provide oneself with a
path

ème [SV] [T eme, Wj ehme, Kp ème]
/vt/ twine

(w)osème /vm/ twine oneself [Ahlbr.
eme]

emento /vt/ incriminate, accuse

(w)omento /vm/ incriminate oneself,
accuse oneself

emepa [EGVW] [* eme -pa; T em-
pa, Wj epa, Ap emepa, Kp emipa]
/vt/ teach

(w)omepa /vm/ study [Ahlbr. emepa]

emèpaika [* emepy pai -ka] /vt/
knock the forehead of

(w)omèpaika /vm/ knock one’s fore-
head

emèpakoto [* emepy pakoto] /vt/
slash the forehead of

(w)omèpakoto /vm/ slash one’s fore-
head

emepamy [* eme -pamy; T eepa-
my, Wj epamy] /vi/ become accus-
tomed, get domesticated [Ahlbr.
emepamy]

emepanka [* eme -pamy -ka; Pm
epanka] /vt/ accustom, domesticate,
tame

(w)omepanka /vm/ accustom oneself,
become tame

emèponka [* emepy poron -ka] /vt/
thump the forehead of

(w)omèponka /vm/ thump one’s fore-
head

emepòpa [* i- eme -po -pyra] /adj/
indecent, ill-mannered, ineffective

emèpòpa [* i- emepy -po -pyra]
/adj/ without beautiful forehead

emep̀ỳma [* i- emepy -myra] /adj/
without (high) forehead

èmerèka [EW] [* èmerepy -ka] /vt/
drive crazy

(w)òmerèka, (w)osèmerèka /vm/ drive
oneself crazy, act as an idiot [Ahlbr.
emere]

èmerepy [EW] [T enmerepy, Wj
ekùmerepy] /vi/ become crazy
[Ahlbr. emere]

emèsiraka [* emepy -?] /vt/ stripe
the forehead of

(w)omèsiraka /vm/ stripe one’s fore-
head

emèsujoko [* emepy suruku joko]
/vt/ cut the eyebrow of

(w)omèsujoko /vm/ cut one’s eyebrow

emèsyr̀ỳka [* emepy syr̀ỳka] /vt/
move the forehead skin of

(w)omèsyryka /vm/ move one's forehead skin, raise one's eyebrows

emètaika [* emepy tai -ka] /vt/ tap the forehead of, remove the precipice from

(w)omètaika /vm/ tap one's forehead, dispose of one's precipice

emetaipa /adj/ without precipice, not steep [Ahlbr. *emetai*]

emètaka /vt/ make steep, make precipitous

(w)omètaka /vm/ make oneself steep, make oneself precipitous [Ahlbr. *ometaka*]

emètawo [V] /postp/ at the precipice area of

emètonka /vt/ bang against the forehead of

(w)omètonka /vm/ bang against one's forehead

èmikoka /vt/ remove mold from

(w)òmikoka /vm/ dispose of one's mold [Ahlbr. *emicoka*]

èmikòpa /adj/ not curdy, not sour

èmikota /vi/ turn sour [Ahlbr. *emikota*]

emima [EGVW] /vt/ move over, shove up

(w)omima /vm/ move over, [Ahlbr. *emima*]

emino [Ap *emino*] /vt/ cheer, acclaim

(w)omino /vm/ be jubilant [Ahlbr. *omino*]

emìpoka /vt/ remove the useless skin of, remove afterbirth matter from

èmitòka [* èmitoky? -ka] /vt/ disentangle, unravel

(w)òmìtòka /vm/ disentangle oneself [Ahlbr. *emicokì*]

èmitoky [S; V *emitoky*] /vt/ entangle, ravel

(w)òmìtoky /vm/ entangle oneself, ravel oneself [Ahlbr. *emicoky*]

èmoka [* èmo -ka] /vt/ remove a ridge from, remove the nose of

(w)òmoka /vm/ remove one's ridge, remove one's nose

èmokapy [* èmo kapy] /vt/ provide with a ridge [*matapi èmokapy*po 'cassava press with a loop'] [Ahlbr. *emokapu*]

èmokoro /vt/ cook to porridge

(w)òmokoro /vm/ cook oneself to porridge

èmokòwairo [* èmo kòwai -ro] /vt/ crook the ridge of, crook the nose of [Ahlbr. *nuno*]

(w)òmokòwairo /vm/ crook one's ridge, crook one's nose

emoky [EGW; GSV *moky*] [T *moky*, *emoky*, *ennoky*, Wj *emaky*, *enoky*, Ww *moky*, Kp *eunoko*, *ennoko*] /vt/ send

(w)aimoky /vm/ send oneself, depart [Ahlbr. *emokì*]

èmoky [EVW] /vt/ put into a hole, swallow [*ywòmý sèmòsa* 'I am putting on my clothes'] [Ahlbr. *emokì*]

èmomòtýma [* i- èmo amò -ty -myra] /adj/ without string on the ridge, without string on the nose

èmòpa [* i- èmo -pyra] /adj/ without ridge, without nose

èmopetoròpa [* i- èmo apetoro -pyra] /adj/ without big nostrils

emòpo [* emoky -po] /vt/ cause to shoot away

(w)aimòpo /vm/ cause oneself to shoot away [Ahlbr. *emokì*]

èmosikona /vt/ wash the face of

(w)òmòsikona /vm/ wash one's face [Ahlbr. *emosicona/omosicona*]

èmosiraka /vt/ stripe the nose of

(w)òmosiraka /vm/ stripe one's nose
[Ahlbr. *yamun*]

èmósirinka [* èmo -?] /vt/ distort
the nose of, cause to wink

(w)òmosirinka /vm/ distort one's
nose, wink

èmòtò [* èmo -pto] /vt/ provide with
a ridge

(w)òmòtò /vm/ provide oneself with a
ridge

empaka [EVW] [T *empaka*, Kp
empàka, Pm *empaka*] /vt/ awake

(w)ompaka /vm/ awake [Ahlbr. *emba*]

empasòwaika [* empa(ta) sòwai-
ka] /vt/ scratch the face of

(w)ompasòwaika /vm/ scratch one's
face

empata [EVW] [T *enpata*, Wj *em-
pata*, Ap *empata*, Wj *empatao*]
/postp/ in the face of, in front of
[Ahlbr. *embata*]

empataka [EW] [* empata -ka] /vt/
remove the face of, flatten, make a
flat surface to

(w)ompataka /vm/ remove one's face,
get a flat surface, become flat [*moro
areky tywompataka man* 'that
wound has become a flat area']
[Ahlbr. *embata*]

empatake [* empata -ke] /postp/
having the face of

empatakupi [* empata kupi] /vt/
wet the face of

(w)ompatakupi /vm/ wet one's face

empatama [* empata -ma] /vt/ lay
down with the face up [*ykurijary
nompatamai* 'my boat turned over']

(w)ompatama /vm/ lie down with the
face up [Ahlbr. *embata*]

empatàmo [EW] [Kp *empatàmo*,
Pm *empatamo*] /vt/ hit the face of

(w)ompatàmo /vm/ hit one's face

empatapakoto [* empata pakoto]
/vt/ slash the face of

empatapiro [* empata api -ro] /vt/
redden the face of

(w)ompatapiro /vm/ redden one's
face

empatapùtò [* empata apu -pto]
/vt/ cover the face of

(w)ompatapùtò /vm/ cover one's face,
veil oneself

empatàtò [* empata -pto] /vt/ pro-
vide with a face or surface

(w)ompatàtò /vm/ provide oneself
with a face or surface [Ahlbr. *em-
bata*]

empatatùmo [* empata -?] /vt/
bump the face of

(w)ompatatùmo /vm/ bump one's face

empatàwo [* empata -'wo] /postp/
in the face area of

empyrýka [* empyryky -ka] /vt/
remove particles from, cause to
shoot sparks

(w)ompyrýka /vm/ dispose of parti-
cles, produce sparks

empyrýkypa [* i- empyryky
-pyra] /adj/ without losing particles,
without sparks

empyrýta [* empyryky -ta] /vi/
lose particles, produce sparks

emuka [* emu -ka; Ap *emuka*, Kp
emuka, Pm *emuka*] /vt/ remove the
scrotum of, remove the abdominal
segment of

(w)omuka /vm/ castrate oneself

emùka [W; E *emýka*] [Ap *emùka*]
/vt/ energize

(w)omùka /vm/ energize oneself, be
enterprising and skillful [Ahlbr.
omuka]

emùkápò [* emùka -po] /vt/ cause
to be energized, cause to be enter-
prising

(w)omùkapo /vm/ cause oneself to be energized

emùma [EVW; E *emýma*] [T *emùma*] /vt/ cheat [*pitani semùmai* ‘I placated a child’]

(w)omùma /vm/ cheat oneself [*womùmàmai roten* ‘I completely made a fool of myself’] [Ahlbr. *emuma*]

emùponka [* emu poron -ka] /vt/ thump the testicles of

(w)omùponka /vm/ thump one’s testicles

emusasàka [* emu -sasàka] /vt/ fiddle with the scrotum of

(w)omusasàka /vm/ fiddle with one’s scrotum

emusererekýpa [* i- emu sere-reky -pyra] /adj/ without hanging testicles

emyijàpa [E; VW *emyijàma*] [* i- emyija -pyra] /adj/ not girlish, not pretty

emyijata [* emyija -ta] /vi/ become pretty

emyijàto [SV] [* emyija -pto] /vt/ make pretty

(w)omyijàto /vm/ make oneself pretty

emyirýma [* i- emyi -ry -myra] /adj/ without a daughter [Ahlbr. *emui*]

emyka [SV] [* ejamy -ka; Wj *ejam-kaima*] /vt/ remove lice from

(w)omyka /vm/ dispose of lice

emýka See: **emùka**

emýma See: **emùma**

emýma [E] [* i- esemy -myra] /adj/ without owner

emynto [EW] [* esemy? -nto; Wj *enmynto*] /vt/ provide with an owner, carry, wear [e.g. clothes or a child]

(w)omynto /vm/ be wearing clothes [Ahlbr. *emundo*]

emynýma [* i- emyn -pyra] /adj/ not mistrusting, not having suspicious feelings (about partner) [Ahlbr. *emane*]

emýpa [* i- ejamy -pyra] /adj/ without louse [Ahlbr. *emu*]

emýto [* ejamy -pto] /vt/ provide with lice

(w)omyýto /vm/ provide oneself with lice

ena [EVW] [Kp *ena*] /vt/ treat [*yjàwan me tyjàmun enanon* ‘he doesn’t take good care of his body’]

(w)ona /vm/ treat oneself [Ahlbr. *nano*]

ena [EVW] [T *enao*, Ap *ena*, Kp *enau*, Pm *enau*] /postp/ in the (embracing) arms of [*asena manton* ‘they embrace each other’]

enàa See: **erapa**

ènaka [* èna -naka] /postp/ into the (elbow) joint of

ènaka [* èna -ka] /vt/ remove a joint from, remove knots from [*wewe sènakai* ‘I removed knots from a tree’]

enakama [* ena -kama] /vt/ lay bare the throat of

(w)onakama /vm/ lay bare one’s throat

enakaranka /vt/ remove the nose part from

(w)onakaranka /vm/ dispose of the nose part [Ahlbr. *waruma*]

enàkoto See: **enàsakoto** [Ahlbr. *enasarì*]

enakùpa [* i- enaku -pyra] /adj/ without tears

enakùto [* enaku -pto] /vt/ provide with tears

enàmeiro [* enàmei -ro] /vt/ smoothen [Ahlbr. *enamei*]

enàmeita [* enàmei -ta] /vi/ become smooth [Ahlbr. *enamei*]

enamy [EVW] [* ewuna my; T *enamy*, Ap *esenamy*, Kp *enamy*] /vt/ tie the neck of, snare

(w)*onamy* /vm/ snare oneself [Ahlbr. *enamu*]

enanto [SV] [* ewuna -?] /vt/ snare, provide with a snare

(w)*onanto* /vm/ snare oneself

enapa See: **erapa**

ènàpa [* i- èna -pyra] /adj/ without joint

enapima [* enapi -ma] /vt/ lie to
(w)*onapima* /vm/ lie to oneself [Ahlbr. *enapima*]

enapìpa [EVW; 1655 *anabipa*] [* i-enapi -pyra] /adj/ without lies, honest

enapita [EVW] [* enapi -ta] /vi/ lie [Ahlbr. *enapita*]

enapiwa [W] [* enapi -wa] /vi/ lie, be a liar [Ahlbr. *enapi*]

enapokepy [* ewunapo? -kepy] /vi/ stop snoring [Ahlbr. *enapo*]

enapòpa [* i- ewunapo? -pyra] /adj/ without snoring [Ahlbr. *enapo*]

enaporoìpa [* i- ewuna poroi -pyra] /adj/ without [Ahlbr. *enasari*]

enapowa [EW; V *ènàsapowa*] [* ewunapo? -wa] /vi/ snore [Ahlbr. *enapo*]

enapy [EGVW] [T *enapy*, *nnapy*, Ap *enapy*, Ww *napy*, Kp *napy*, Pm *enapy*, M *enapy*] /vt/ eat [*irùpa wiki sènapyi* ‘I have had a good week’, *woryi sènàsa* ‘I make love to a women’]

(w)*ònapy* /vm/ dine

enarìma [EGVW] [* i- enari -myra; Ap *enaromyra*, Kp *enarìmyra*] /adj/ not afraid

enarinkepy /vi/ stop being afraid

enarita [EW] [* enari -ta; Kp *enarita*] /vi/ get frightened, get nervous

enaroro [V] /n/ owner, governor

enaryka /vt/ lay down to rest

(w)*onaryka* /vm/ lie down to rest

enàsaka [* enàsa -ka] /vt/ remove the neck of, notch

(w)*onàsaka* /vm/ remove one’s neck, notch oneself [Ahlbr. *enasari*]

enàsakèka [* enàsa -kepy -ka] /vt/ cause to stop making sounds

(w)*onàsakèka* /vm/ cause oneself to stop making sounds [Ahlbr. *enasari*]

enàsakepy [SV] [* enàsa -kepy] /vi/ stop making sounds, lose one’s voice

enàsakoto [S; S *enàkoto*] [* enàsa ÿkoto] /vt/ cut the throat of

(w)*onàsakoto* /vm/ cut one’s throat [Ahlbr. *enasari*]

enàsakunupy [* enàsa kunupy] /vi/ get a full throat, get a lump in one’s throat

enàsapowa See: **enapowa**

enàsaruta [* enàsa aru -ta] /vi/ get a dry throat

enàsasisita [* enàsa sisiky -ta] /vi/ get a tickle in one’s throat

enàsasiwa [SV] /vi/ sneeze [Ahlbr. *enasiwa*]

enàsawaika /vt/ notch

(w)*onàsawaika* /vm/ notch oneself [probably from: *anàsa* and *sòwaika*]

enàsàwo [EW] [* enàsa -`wo] /postp/ in the throat area

enàsawoky See: **enàsawyrÿka**

enàsawyrÿka [E; V *enàsawoky*] [* enàsa wyrÿka] /vt/ pressurize the throat of, strangle

(w)onàsawrỳka /vm/ pressurize one's throat

enàta [* enaku -ta] /vi/ get tears, get watery eyes

enàtaka [* enàta -ka] /vt/ remove the end piece of

(w)onàtaka /vm/ dispose of the end piece

enàtakepy [* enàta -kepy] /vi/ stop having a nose

enàtakoto [* enàta òkoto] /vt/ cut off the end piece from

(w)onàtakoto /vm/ cut off one's nose [Ahlbr. enata]

enàtakùmo [* enàta -?] /vt/ smash the nose of

(w)onàtakùmo /vm/ smash one's nose

enàtakypy [SV] [* enàta akypy] /vi/ get one's nose jammed

enàtama [* enàta -ma] /vt/ cause to sniff

(w)onàtama /vm/ sniff

enàtamene [* i- enàta -mene] /adj/ with a big nose

enàtamy [* enàta my] /vt/ tie the end piece of, make a loop in

(w)onàtamy /vm/ make a loop in oneself [Ahlbr. mi]

enàtàpa [* i- enàta -pyra] /adj/ without nose, having a stuffed up nose

enàtasinka /vt/ prickle the nose of [pomyi ɣjenàtasinkanon 'the pepper is prickling my nose']

(w)onàtasinka /vm/ prickle one's nose [Ahlbr. enata]

enàtasiwa [SV] /vi/ get a tickle in one's nose, catch a cold [Ahlbr. enasiwa]

enàtasururuka /vt/ tickle the nose of

enàtato [* enàta -pto] /vt/ provide with a nose, make a loop in

(w)onàtato /vm/ provide oneself with a nose [Ahlbr. mi]

enautỳma [* i- enau -ty -myra] /adj/ without sister [alleen door jongens gezegd] [Ahlbr. sewo]

ene [EGVW] [T ene, Wj ene, Ap ene, Ww eny, Kp ene, Pm ene] /vt/ see

(w)one /vm/ see oneself, appear [Ahlbr. ene]

enekàpa [* i- eneka -pyra] /adj/ without necklace [Ahlbr. eneka]

enekàto [* eneka -pto] /vt/ provide with a necklace

(w)onekàto /vm/ provide oneself with a necklace

eneke [EGVW] [* ene -ke] /postp/ resembling [Ahlbr. eneke]

enekero [* ene -ke ro] /postp/ more than enough resembling [enekero teràa tanymy mènryri 'you drank enough already'] [Ahlbr. neki]

enema [EGW] [T enema, Wj enema, Kp eman] /vt/ fast concerning [woryi enemanòponen 'midwife']

(w)onema /vm/ fast [Ahlbr. onema]

enepo [EGVW] [* ene -po; T enepo, Wj enepo, Ap enepo] /vt/ show

(w)onepo /vm/ show oneself [Ahlbr. enepo]

enepòpa [* i- ene -po -pyra] /adj/ not seen with pleasure, unpopular

enepy [EGVW] [T enepy, Wj enepy, Ap enepy, Ww enepe, Kp nepy, Pm enepy, M enepy] /vt/ bring [suma onory enèsan 'he is coming closer, all the time eating people']

(w)ònepy /vm/ bring oneself [Ahlbr. enepu]

enkamaraîpa [* i- enkamarai -pyra] /adj/ not glowing hot

enkamarairo [* enkamarai -ro] /vt/ make glowing hot

(w)*onkamarairo* /vm/ make oneself glowing hot

enkamaraita [* enkamarai -ta] /vi/ get glowing hot

enkenenùko [E *enkenenèko*, *enkenenemùko*] /vt/ make glowing hot

enkenenùta [E *enkenenèta*, *enkenenemùta*] [* enkenenuku -ta] /vi/ get glowing hot

enkuna See: èkuna

enkýma [* i- enky -myra] /adj/ without growling

enkywa [* enky -wa] /vi/ growl, rumble

ensìma [EVW] [* ensin -ma] /vt/ hurry

(w)*onsìma* /vm/ hurry

ensima [* i- ensin -pyra] /adj/ without haste

ensuma [W; EV *èsuma*] /vt/ bend

(w)*onsuma* /vm/ bend over, bow [Ahlbr. *ensuma*]

enujàkanta [* enu jàkan -ta] /vi/ (begin to) have hallucinations

enuka [EW] [* enu -ka; T *enuka*, Wj *ewuka*, Ap *enuka*, Pm *enuka*] /vt/ remove the eye from, blind

(w)*onuka* /vm/ dispose of one's eyes, go blind [Ahlbr. *enuka*]

enùka [T *enùka*] /vt/ challenge, treat as inferior

(w)*onùka* /vm/ treat oneself as inferior [onùkàpa wòpòsa 'I am looking without feeling inferior, I am looking with a steady gaze'] [Ahlbr. *enuka*]

enùkaikýpa [* enu kawaitu -pyra] /adj/ without watery eyes

enùkaita [* enu kawaitu -ta] /vi/ get watery eyes

enùkaitanòpo [* enu kawaitu -ta -nopy -po] /vt/ cause to get watery eyes

(w)*onùkaitanòpo* /vm/ cause oneself to get watery eyes

enùkaito [* enu kawaitu -pto] /vt/ provide with watery eyes

(w)*onùkaito* /vm/ provide oneself with watery eyes

enukararawaipa See: enukurawawaipa

enuke [* enu -ke; Ww *ewuke*] /postp/ with the eye of, having the same eyes as [*maipuri enukan!* 'you with the eyes of a tapir!']

enukèka [* enu -kepy -ka] /vt/ cause to stop seeing, blind

(w)*onukèka* /vm/ cause oneself to stop seeing, blind oneself [Ahlbr. *enukeka*]

enukepy [EW] [* enu -kepy; T *enkepy*, Ap *enukepy*] /vi/ stop seeing, go blind

enukerekýpa [* i- enu kereký? -pyra] /adj/ without weary eye

enukiririko [* enu kiririky -pto] /vt/ wrinkle the eyes of

enukiririkýpa [* i- enu kiririky -pyra] /adj/ without wrinkled eyes

enukiririta [* enu kiririky -ta] /vi/ get wrinkled eyes

enùkiro [* enu `ki -ro] /vt/ pale the eyes of

(w)*onùkiro* /vm/ pale one's eyes [Ahlbr. *enukiro*]

enukurarawaipa [* i- enu akurawawai -pyra] /adj/ without blue eyes

enukutùma [* i- enu akutun -pyra] /adj/ without shadowy eyes

enùkyìma [E; W *enùkoìma*] [* i- enu (e)keresin -pyra] /adj/ without haze, not dull

enùkyìna [E; W *enùkoina*] [* enu (e)keresin -(t)a] /vi/ get hazy, get dull

enùkyino [E; W *enùkoino*] [* enu (e)keresin -ro] /vt/ make hazy, make dull

(w)*onùkyino* /vm/ make oneself hazy, make oneself dull

enukỳka [SV] [* enu akypy -ka] /vt/ press the eyes of, close the eyes of

(w)*onykỳka* /vm/ close one's eyes

enume [EW] /vt/ stick out one's tongue at

(w)*onume* /vm/ stick out one's tongue

enùmemy [* enu ùmemy] /vt/ roll the eyes of, cause to be dizzy

(w)*onùmemy* /vm/ roll one's eyes, get dizzy

enumene [* i- enu -mene] /adj/ with big eyes, greedy

enumenka [EGVW] [* enu menka; Kp *enumenka*, Pm *enumenka*, M *enuminka*] /vt/ study the eye of

(w)*onumenka* /vm/ study one's eyes, think [Ahlbr. *enumenga*]

enumenkèka [SV] [* enumenka -kepy -ka] /vt/ cause to stop thinking, sober up

(w)*onumenkèka* /vm/ cause oneself to stop thinking, sober up

enumenkèkapo [SV] [* enumenka -kepy -ka -po] /vt/ disappoint, dishearten

(w)*onumenkèkapo* /vm/ disappoint oneself, dishearten oneself

enùmerepy [* enu èmerepy] /vi/ get dizzy [Ahlbr. *enu*]

enùmo [V] /vt/ wipe out

enùpa [SV] [* i- enu -pyra; T *enùra*, Ww *ewuhra*] /adj/ without eye, blind [*enùpa kapu empatary na* 'the sun is not shining'] [Ahlbr. *enupa*]

enupaika [* enu pai -ka] /vt/ knock the eye of

(w)*onupaika* /vm/ knock one's eye [Ahlbr. *enupaika*]

enupasaipa /adj/ without dirt in the eye

enupasaita /vi/ get dirt in one's eye

enupikikime /adj/ having the eyes half closed

enupipa [* i- enu pi -pyra] /adj/ without eyelid

enùponka [* enu poron -ka] /vt/ thump the eye of

(w)*onùponka* /vm/ thump one's eye

enupòpa [* i- enu -po -pyra] /adj/ without beautiful eyes

enupotyro [* enu poty -ro] /vt/ astonish

(w)*onupotyro* /vm/ be astonished

enupotyta [* enu poty -ta] /vi/ be astonished

enupurerekỳpa /adj/ without liquid producing eye infection

enupurume [* enu apuru me] /adj/ with eyes covered, cloudy

enupùto [* enu apu -pto] /vt/ cover the eyes of

(w)*onupùto* /vm/ cover one's eyes

enupy See: **enyky** [Ahlbr. *enu*]

enurima /vt/ transform

(w)*onurima* /vm/ transform oneself [Ahlbr. *enurima*]

enuromòka [* enu romopy -ka] /vt/ cause to get sleepy eyes

(w)*onuromòka* /vm/ cause oneself to get sleepy eyes

enuromopy [* enu romopy] /vi/ get sleepy eyes

enusapakỳpa [E] [* i- enu sapaky -pyra] /adj/ without mucus in the eye

enusasàme [* enu sasa me?] /adj/ with greedy eyes

enusika /vt/ prickle the eyes of, dazzle [*supikiri yjenusikanon* ‘the mirror is dazzling me’]
 (w)*onusika* /vm/ prickle one’s eyes, dazzle oneself

enusima [* i- enu asin -pyra] /adj/ not being dazzled by glaring light [*enusima wòpòsa* ‘there’s no glaring light dazzling me’]

enusina [* enu asin -(t)a] /vi/ have warm eyes, have solar heat [Ahlbr. *enu*]

enusiworo [V] /vt/ cause to swell in water

enuta [EGVW] [* enu -ta; T *enuta*, Ap *enuta*, Ww *ewuta*] /vi/ open one’s eye

enutarỳmo /vt/ fill the eye of
 (w)*onutarỳmo* /vm/ fill one’s eye [Ahlbr. *enu*]

enùto /n/ blindness [*enùtory`wa roten tyno man* ‘he has been abandoned because of his blindness’]

enùto [EW] [* enu -pto; T *enurunto*, Kp *enùtə*, Pm *enutə*] /vt/ provide with eyes, provide with holes
 (w)*onùto* /vm/ provide oneself with eyes [Ahlbr. *enu*]

eny [EGW; 1655 *ene*] [* seny; T *seny*, Wj *sin*, Ap *seny*, Ww *on*, Pm *seny*, M *seni*] /pro/ this (somewhere around here) [Ahlbr. *eni*]

enyky [E; G *enuku*; S *enupy*] /vt/ hurt the eye of [e.g. with peper juice]
 (w)*onyky* /vm/ hurt one’s eyes, get something in the eye [Ahlbr. *enu*]

enyry [EGVW] [T *enyry*, Wj *enyry*, Ap *eny*, Ww *eery*, Kp *ensi*, Pm *eny*, M *enyry*] /vt/ drink [*manaty èny-topompo* ‘milk tooth’; a glottal stop is heard preceding the n in some forms, but left out in others: *kynèny-*

jan and *kysènyryi*, but *tanyje* and *tanymy*]
 (w)*onyry* /vm/ drink oneself, be drinking [Ahlbr. *eni*]

enỳto [EVW; E *etỳto*] [T *enỳtə*, Wj *enypto*, Ap *enỳto*, Ww *enỳto*, Kp (w)*ùtə*, Pm *enutə*] /vt/ get down
 (w)*onỳto* /vm/ go down [Ahlbr. *eni(g)to/otì(g)to*]

enỳtoka [EVW; E *etỳtoka*] [* enỳto -ka] /vt/ cause to go down
 (w)*onỳtoka* /vm/ cause oneself to go down [Ahlbr. *eni(g)toka/onutoka/otì(g)to*]

epanka [W] /vt/ kindle, light
 (w)*opanka* /vm/ burn [Ahlbr. *epanga*]

epanopy [EGW] [T *epanypy*] /vt/ help
 (w)*opanopy* /vm/ help oneself [Ahlbr. *epanopu*]

epatoma [* epton -ma; T *apotoma*, Wj *apətoma*] /vt/ help, assist
 (w)*opatoma* /vm/ help oneself, assist oneself

epatòma [* i- epton -pyra] /adj/ without helper, without assistant

epeka [* epe -ka; Pm *eperuka*] /vt/ remove fruits from
 (w)*opeka* /vm/ dispose of one’s fruits

epekaty [EGVW] [T *epekaty*, Wj *epekaty*, Ap *epekaty*] /vt/ buy
 (w)*opekaty* /vm/ buy oneself, shop [Ahlbr. *epekati*]

epema [EVW] [* epen -ma; Wj *epetpyma*, Ap *epèma*, Ww *epema*, Kp *èma*, Pm *ema*, M *èma*] /vt/ pay
 (w)*opema* /vm/ pay oneself, take revenge [Ahlbr. *epema*]

epèma [EVW] [* i- epen -pyra; M *pèmara*] /adj/ not expensive, cheap [Ahlbr. *epe*]

epemapo [SV] [* epen -ma -po] /vt/
cause to pay [V: *epemapotopo*
'shop']

(w)*opemapo* /vm/ cause oneself to pay

epena [* epen -(t)a] /vi/ get expensive

epenanopy [* epen -(t)a -nopy] /vt/
cause to get expensive

(w)*openanopy* /vm/ cause oneself to get expensive

epenkepy [* epen -kepy] /vi/ stop being expensive

epento [* epen -nto; T *repentə*] /vt/
provide with payment

(w)*opento* /vm/ provide oneself with payment

epèpa [EVW] [* i- epe -pyra] /adj/
without fruit [Ahlbr. *epe*]

epeta [* epe -ta; T *eperuta*, Wj *epeta*, Kp *epeta*, Pm *epeta*] /vi/ grow fruits [Ahlbr. *epe*]

epikererèka /vt/ cause to fray at the corner

(w)*opikerereka* /vm/ fray at the corner [Ahlbr. *kerere*]

epìma [EW] [* i- epi -myra] /adj/
without healing power, not medicinal [Ahlbr. *epi*]

èpinka [V] /vt/ transform into droplets

(w)*òpinka* /vm/ form droplets

epinopy [EVW] [* epi -?; T *epinəpy*, Wj *epinəpy*, Ap *epinopy*, Kp *epitə*, Pm *epitə*] /vt/ treat (with medicine)

(w)*opinopy* /vm/ treat oneself (with medicine) [Ahlbr. *epi*]

epipa [* i- epi -pyra] /adj/ without projecting leaflet, without eyelid

epipòpa [* i- epi -po -pyra] /adj/
without nice eyelid, drowsy

epipòpa [* i- epi ypo -pyra] /adj/
without eyelashes

episamy [EW] [Wj *epimy*] /vt/ close the eye for, wink at [*mòko yjepi-sampòsan* 'he doesn't want to see me']

(w)*opisamy* /vm/ close the eyes, wink

epitinka /vt/ dot the edge of

(w)*opitinka* /vm/ get dotted at the edge [Ahlbr. *epi*]

epìwesekýpa [* i- epi àweseky -pyra] /adj/ without swollen eyelids

epo [EVW] [T *epoe*, Wj *epoi*, Ap *epoe*, Ww *epo(ri)*, Kp *epoe*, Pm *epoi*] /postp/ above, near (without touching) [Ahlbr. *epo*]

epopo [GS] [* epyry -po] /vt/ cause to be found, arrange a meeting with

(w)*opopo* /vm/ cause oneself to be found, arrange a meeting [Ahlbr. *epoli*]

epory [EGVW] [T *epory*, Wj *epory*, Ap *epory*, Ww *epory*, Kp *eporo*, Pm *epory*, M *epory*] /vt/ find [*amy oty yjeporyi* 'something found me', i.e. 'something happened to me'; vowel harmony in forms like *kopoko* (instead of *kapoko*) and *topoje* (instead of *tapoje*)]

(w)*opory* /vm/ find oneself [Ahlbr. *epoli*]

epùka [* epuku -ka] /vt/ remove the resin from

(w)*opùka* /vm/ remove one's resin [Ahlbr. *epuka*]

Epukàpo /n/ Epuka'po [village near Babunsanti]

epukùpa [* i- epuku -pyra] /adj/
without resin [Ahlbr. *epu*]

epùma [* i- epu? -ru? -myra; T *epu-runna*] /adj/ without handle

epùmy [E] [* epu? my] /vt/ bind a stick to

(w)*opùmɔ* /vm/ bind a stick to oneself, splint oneself [Ahlbr. *epu*]

eputy See: *èwuty*

èpyi [E; GW *èpoi*] [Kp *àpə*, Ww *ekposy*, Pm *episi*] /vt/ spin

(w)*òpyi* /vm/ spin oneself [Ahlbr. *epoi*]

epyima [EGW] [Ap *ipuima*] /vt/ cross [cf Wj *epyjin* ‘bridge’ and Ap *opyi* ‘bridge’]

(w)*opyima* /vm/ cross over [Ahlbr. *epui*]

epymaka [* *epyima* -ka] /vt/ cause to cross over

(w)*opyimaka* /vm/ cause oneself to cross over See: **epyima** [*tywopyimaka man* ‘he has moved up to the next form’]

epyka [* *epy* -ka; Pm *epuka*] /vt/ remove the seed from

èpyma [* *i*- *epy* -myra] /adj/ without stem, without stick, without seed [Ahlbr. *esepiri*]

epynka [* *epy(n)* -ka] /vt/ remove the stem or stick from

(w)*opynka* /vm/ dispose of the stem or stick

epynto [EVW] [* *epy(n)* -nto; Wj *epymtə*, *epuptə*] /vt/ provide with a stick [*yturùpo sepyntoja* ‘I am having a bite’, V: *auto epyntòpo* ‘frame of a house’]

(w)*opynto* /vm/ provide oneself with a stick [Ahlbr. *epu*]

èpypoka [* *epy* -tpo -ka] /vt/ remove the seed from

epyryka [* *epyry* -ka] /vt/ remove flowers from [*kapyrykatake* ‘I’ll squeeze you dry, financially’]

epyrypa [* *i*- *epyry* -pyra] /adj/ without blossom, without flower [Ahlbr. *epuli*]

epyryta [* *epyry* -ta] /vi/ get flowers, blossom out

eràa See: **erapa** [Ahlbr. *era*]

erama /vt/ decorate the face of

(w)*orama* /vm/ decorate one’s face [Ahlbr. *erama*]

eràma [EW] [* *i*- *eran* -pyra] /adj/ without guard, unguarded

eramùka [EW] [* *eramuku* -ka] /vt/ remove sweat from

(w)*oramùka* /vm/ dispose of sweat

eramùko [EW] [* *eramuku* -pto] /vt/ cause to sweat

(w)*oramùko* /vm/ cause oneself to sweat [Ahlbr. *eramu*]

eramùta [EVW] [* *eramuku* -ta; T *eramùta*, Wj *eramukta*, Ap *enankuta*, Kp *eramùta*, Pm *eramuta*] /vi/ sweat [Ahlbr. *eramu*]

eranto [EW] [* *eran* -nto] /vt/ provide with a guard, guard

(w)*oranto* /vm/ provide oneself with a guard, have oneself guarded

erantypa [* *i*- *eran* -ty -pyra] /adj/ without surveillance

erapa [EW; G *eropa*; E *enapa*, *enàa*] /part/ as well, too [in case of an addition from a different category] [Ahlbr. *erapa*]

erawòma [* *i*- *erawon* -pyra] /adj/ not fast [Ahlbr. *erawo*]

erawona [* *erawon* -(t)a] /vi/ get fast

erejuru [Ap *surijuru*, Sr *rejuru*] /n/ tree sp. [*Hymenolobium flavum* (Papilionaceae), *Vataireopsis speciosa* (Papilionaceae)] [also called *rere erepari*] [Ahlbr. *ereyuru*]

erekama [* *ere* -kama] /vt/ turn up the liver of, enlarge the chest area of, cause to sigh

(w)*orekama* /vm/ turn up one’s liver, enlarge one’s chest area, sigh

erekàma [E] [* i- erekan -myra] /n/
not fast, not speedy

erèko [EGVW] [* ereku -pto] /vt/
irritate, make angry
(w)orèko /vm/ get angry [Ahlbr. ore-
ko]

erèkopo [* ereku -pto -po] /vt/
cause to get angry
(w)orèkopo /vm/ cause oneself to get
angry [Ahlbr. erekopo]

erekuka [* ere kuka] /vt/ provide
with a burning stomach
(w)orekuka /vm/ provide oneself with
a burning stomach

erekùmo [* ere -?] /vt/ hit the liver
of
(w)orekùmo /vm/ hit one's liver

erekùpa [* i- ereku -pyra] /adj/
without quarrel

erekusipa [* i- erekusi -pyra] /adj/
without gall, without bile

erekuta [* ere ku? -ta] /vi/ get a
warm stomach, become hungry

erekÿpa [* i- erekÿ -pyra] /adj/
without wound, without sore [Ahlbr.
erekē]

erekyta [* erekÿ -ta; Wj erekta] /vi/
get sores, ulcerate

erema [GSV] [* ere -ma; Wj erema,
Ap erema] /vt/ expand the liver area
of, cause to breathe
(w)orema /vm/ expand one's liver
area, breathe [Ahlbr. orema]

erèma [EVW] [* i- erèn -pyra] /adj/
without (nervous) motion, quiet, still
[Ahlbr. ere]

eremika [* eremi -ka; Ww eremka,
Kp erenka, Pm erenka, M serenka]
/vt/ sing a (shaman's) song for, sing
about
(w)oremika /vm/ sing a (shaman's)
song, sing about oneself

erena [GS] [* eren? -(t)a] /vi/ come
back to life, melt [Ahlbr. erena]

erèna [* erèn -(t)a] /vi/ get into
nervous motion

erenaka [SV] /vt/ feed, satisfy
(w)orenaka /vm/ feed oneself, satisfy
oneself [Ahlbr. ere]

erènaka [* erèn -ka] /vt/ remove the
speed of, cause to pass out [from
erènyka]

(w)orènaka /vm/ remove one's speed,
cause oneself to pass out

erènapamy [SV] [* erèn -pamy]
/vi/ become quiet, (V:) faint

erènopty /vt/ show satisfaction at the
self-caused suffering of
(w)orènopty /vm/ learn a lesson from
self-caused suffering

erènykèka [* erèn -kepy -ka] /vt/
cause to stop moving nervously,
cause to stop bustling
(w)orènykèka /vm/ cause oneself to
stop moving nervously, cause one-
self to stop bustling

erènykepy [* erèn -kepy] /vi/ stop
moving nervously, stop bustling

erènyma [* i- erèn -pyra] /adj/
without nervous motion, without
bustling [Ahlbr. erenÿma]

erèpa [* i- ere -pyra] /adj/ without
liver

erèpakepy [EW] [* erèpa -kepy; T
erèpakepy] /vi/ stop having bread,
run short of bread

erèpàma [EW] [* i- erèpa -myra; T
erèpanna] /adj/ without bread, with-
out food [Ahlbr. arepa]

erèpanto [* erèpa -nto; T erèpantə]
/vt/ provide with bread or food
(w)orepanto /vm/ provide oneself
with bread or food

erèpàpòma [* i- erèpàpon -pyra]
/adj/ without stamina, not tough

erepari /n/ plant sp. [Hebepetalum humiriifolium (Linaceae)]

erèponka [SV] [* ere poron -ka] /vt/ thump the liver of

(w)orèponka /vm/ thump one's liver

erèwo [* ere -`wo] /postp/ in the liver area of [Ahlbr. esiwo]

erèwu /n/ plant sp. [Ahlbr. ere'u]

erijeka [* erije -ka] /vt/ remove the edge from

(w)orijeka /vm/ dispose of the edge [Ahlbr. eriye]

erijèpa [* i- erije -pyra] /adj/ without (sharp) edge

erijetapona (pressing it) in the space near the edge

erijèwo [SV] [* erije -`wo] /adj/ in the edge area, at the side

ero [EGVW; 1655 ero] [T serə, Wj serə, Ap sero, Ww ero, Kp serə, Pm serə, M syryry] /pro/ this [eromem-po roten 'in a little while'] [Ahlbr. ero]

erome [GS] [* ero me; Ap serome] /adj/ now, today

erupa [EGVW; 1655 erouba] [* eru -pa; Kp erupa, Pm erupa] /vt/ talk to (w)orupa /vm/ talk [Ahlbr. eru]

erùpa [* i- eru -pyra] /adj/ without (bad) talk, not slanderous

erupàma [SV] [* eru -pa -`ma] /vt/ complete talking to, convince

(w)orupàma /vm/ complete talking

erupòpa [* i- eru -po -pyra] /adj/ not talking well, inarticulate [Ahlbr. eru]

erupota [* eru -po -ta] /vi/ begin to talk well, learn to speak [Ahlbr. eru]

erupòtoma [* eru -po -`to -ma] /vt/ talk round, incite

(w)orupòtoma /vm/ provoke oneself

erùto [* eru -pto] /vt/ sound, cause to make (speech) sound

(w)orùto /vm/ sound oneself, cause oneself to make (speech) sound [Ahlbr. eru]

eruwà [* eru -wa] /vi/ grumble

erypotyka [EV] [* erypoty -ka] /vt/ remove the clitoris of

(w)orypotyka /vm/ remove one's clitoris

esikerereka [* esipi kerere -ka] /vt/ cause to fray at the edge

(w)osikerereka /vm/ cause oneself to fray at the edge

esìmy [* esipi my] /vt/ bind the edge of, hem up

(w)osìmy /vm/ bind oneself an edge, hem oneself up [Ahlbr. esipiri/mil]

esipepaipa [* i- esipi aepai -pyra] /adj/ without broad lips, without thick lips

esipepairo [* esipi aepai -ro] /vt/ make broader the edge of

esipipa [* i- esipi -pyra] /adj/ without edge, without lip

esipopoma [* esipi po po -ma] /vt/ knock at the edge of

esìtome [* esipi? -to? me] /adj/ at the low water line

esìtota [* esipi? -to? -ta] /vi/ reach the low water line

esiwo [EW] [* esipi -`wo] /postp/ in the edge area of, at the border of [Ahlbr. esiwo]

eta [EVW] /vi/ get sound, become noisy [normal context: 'singing' of birds] [Ahlbr. eta]

eta [EGVW; 1655 anatapa (d.w.z.: anetàpa)] [T eta, Wj eta, Ap eta, Ww enta, Kp eta, Pm eta, M eta] /vt/ hear [itanko, metai! 'you have to go, you hear!']

(w)ota /vm/ hear oneself, be heard [Ahlbr. eta]

etàka /vt/ curse at mealtime, bewitch the meal of

(w)otàka /vm/ bewitch the meal

etake [EW] [* eta -ke] /postp/ in sound similar to

etakìma [EW] [* i- etakin -pyra] /adj/ without whistling

etakina [EVW] [* etakin -(t)a; T *etakina*, Ap *etakina*] /vi/ whistle [Ahlbr. *etakina*]

etakino [SV] [* etakin -ro] /vt/ whistle at

(w)otakino /vm/ whistle at oneself

etakusìpa [* i- etakusi -pyra] /adj/ without gastric juice, without heartburn

etakusipamy [* etakusi -pamy] /vi/ begin to suffer from heartburn

etakusipanka [* etakusi -pamy -ka] /vt/ cause to begin to suffer from heartburn

(w)otakusipankai /vm/ cause oneself to begin to suffer from heartburn

etampoka [W] /vt/ unlace, untie

(w)otampoka /vm/ unlace oneself, untie oneself

etamy [EW] /vt/ lace up, tie up

(w)otamy /vm/ lace oneself up, tie oneself up

etanka [* etamy -ka] /vt/ unlace, untie

(w)otanka /vm/ untie oneself

etànoka [* etàno -ka] /vt/ remove the raw smell of, remove the stench from

(w)otànoka /vm/ dispose of one's raw smell

etànòma See: etànòpa

etànòpa [E; E *etànòma*] [* i- etàno -pyra] /adj/ without raw smell

etanòpo [SV] [* eta -nopy -po] /vt/ indirectly cause to make sound

(w)otanòpo /vm/ indirectly cause oneself to make sound

etanopy [EW] [* eta -nopy] /vt/ cause to make sound

etànoro [* etàno -ro] /vt/ provide with a raw smell

(w)otànoro /vm/ provide oneself with a raw smell

etànota [* etàno -ta] /vi/ get a raw smell

etanuku /vt/ squeeze out [e.g. a pimples or a worm]

(w)otanuku /vm/ be squeezed out [Ahlbr. *etanuku*]

etapoka /vt/ cause to have enough, cause to be fed up

(w)otapoka /vm/ be disgusted, have enough

etapuru [EGVW] [T *etapuru*, Ap *etapuru*, Kp *etapuru*, M *etapury*] /vt/ close [probably a new verb on the basis of middle forms of *apuru*: a form like *kynotapujan* fits both verbs, without any difference in meaning; (V:) *aina etaputopo* 'glove']

(w)otapuru /vm/ close oneself [Ahlbr. *etapu*]

etapurumaka [GS; V *etapurunaka*] [T (*int*)*apumaka*, Ap *etapurumaka*, M *etapuryka*] /vt/ open

(w)otapurumaka /vm/ open oneself

etapurunaka See: **etapurumaka**

etapùto [* etapu(ty) -pto] /vt/ cover

(w)otapùto /vm/ cover oneself [Ahlbr. *etapu*]

etapỳma [* i- etapy -myra] /adj/ without side dish, without spread,

without meat or fish

etarina See: **etawyina**

etasikoròpa [* i- etasi? koro -pyra] /adj/ without slaver

etasikorowa [* etasi? koro -wa]
/vi/ slaver

etasipoka [SV] [* etasi? ypo -ka]
/vt/ remove the beard of, shave
(w)otasipoka /vm/ shave

etasipòpa [* i- etasi ypo -pyra] /adj/
without beard

etàta [SV] [* etaku -ta; T *etàta*, Kp
etàta, Pm *etakuta*] /vi/ spit, spew
[Ahlbr. *etakuru*]

etawa [EVW] /vt/ visit
(w)otawa /vm/ be visiting, travel
around [Ahlbr. *otawa*]

etàwèpa [* i- etàwe -pyra] /adj/
without web, without silk thread
[Ahlbr. *etawe*]

etawyina [S; V *etarina*] [* etawyin
-(t)a] /vi/ steam, smoke, erupt

eto [EVW] [T *etə*, Wj *etə*, Ap *eto*]
/vt/ blow, make noisy [e.g. a horn,
vocal chords]

(w)oto /vm/ blow [Ahlbr. *eto*]

etoka [EVW] [* etory -ka] /vt/ cause
to get cooked

(w)otoka /vm/ cause oneself to get
cooked

etory [EVW] /vi/ get cooked [Ahlbr.
etori]

etyka [EW] [* ety -ka] /vt/ give a
name, baptize

(w)otyka /vm/ baptize oneself [Ahlbr.
eti(l)ka]

etỳma [* i- ety -myra; Wj *esetymna*]
/adj/ without sound, without name
[Ahlbr. *eti*]

etỳnòka [* etypy -nopy -ka] /vt/
cause to be healed

(w)otỳnòka /vm/ cause oneself to be
healed

etynto [* ety -nto] /vt/ provide with
a name

(w)otynto /vm/ provide oneself with a
name

etypòpa [* i- ety -po -pyra] /adj/
without a nice sound, without a nice
name [Ahlbr. *eti*]

etyporo [* ety -po -ro] /vt/ provide
with a nice sound

(w)otyporo /vm/ provide oneself with
a nice sound [Ahlbr. *etiyporo*]

etypy /vi/ heal [e.g. wounds and
sores] [Ahlbr. *etiipu*]

etỳto See: **enỳto**

etỳtoka See: **enỳtoka**

ewaka [EVW] [* ewa -ka; Wj *ewa-
ka*, Kp *euka*, Pm *euka*] /vt/ remove
the hammock rope from, untie the
hammock rope of

(w)owaka /vm/ untie one's hammock
rope [Ahlbr. *ewaka*]

ewàma [EVW] [* ewaky -ma; T
ewàma, Wj *ewakma*, Ap *ewàma*]
/vt/ be glad about, be pleased with,
embrace

(w)owàma /vm/ be pleased with one-
self, embrace oneself [Ahlbr. *ewa-
ma*]

ewanaka [V] /vt/ avoid

(w)owanaka /vm/ avoid oneself

ewanama [EW] /vt/ whirl in the air
[*maraka èwanamanon* 'he is whirl-
ing his rattle high in the air']

(w)owanama /vm/ whirl around
[Ahlbr. *owanama*]

ewànopy [EVW] /vt/ provoke, sti-
mulate

(w)owànopy /vm/ be stimulated

ewantakepy /vi/ stop having weak
legs [*tawantakèse teràa man* 'he is
already able to stand on his own
feet']

ewàpa /adj/ without hammock rope
[Ahlbr. *ewa*]

ewàpòpa [* i- ewaky -po -pyra]
/adj/ without joy, sad [Ahlbr. *ewa-
po*]

ewàporo [EW; V *ewapuru*] [* ewaky -po -ro] /vt/ gladden, delight
(w)*owàporo* /vm/ gladden oneself, be delighted [Ahlbr. *ewapo*]

ewàpota [EW] [* ewaky -po -ta] /vi/ rejoice [Ahlbr. *ewapo*]

ewapuru See: **ewàporo**

ewàrumamy [EW] [* ewàrumy -mamy; Kp *ewarumamy*, Pm *èwarumamy*, M *ewaronpamy*] /vi/ get dark [Ahlbr. *ewarumamu*]

ewàrumanka [* ewàrumy -mamy -ka] /vt/ cause to get dark
(w)*owàrumanka* /vm/ cause oneself to get dark [Ahlbr. *waru*]

ewàto [EVW] [* ewa -pto; T *ewàtə*, Wj *ewaptə*, Kp *ewàtə*, Pm *ewàtə*, M *ewàty*] /vt/ provide with a hammock rope, fasten
(w)*owàto* /vm/ provide oneself with a hammock rope [Ahlbr. *ewato*]

èwatoma [SV] [* èwaton? -ma] /vt/ extend, connect

(w)*òwatoma* /vm/ extend oneself

èwatonka [SV] [* èwaton? -ka] /vt/ disconnect [e.g. two ropes that were tied together]

(w)*òwatonka* /vm/ disconnect oneself

èwèpa [* i- èwe -pyra] /adj/ without weak stem, without hanging thread, fringeless

èwèto [W] [* èwe -pto] /vt/ provide with fringe

(w)*òwèto* /vm/ provide oneself with fringe [Ahlbr. *we*]

èwijuku See: **èwujuku**

èwuiky See: **èwujuku** [Ahlbr. *ewuiki*]

èwujuku [S *èwuiky*, V *èwijuku*] [T *èju(ku)*] /vt/ cause to swing
(w)*òwujuku* /vm/ swing [Ahlbr. *ewu-yuku*]

èwùka [SV] [* èwuty -ka; Ap *eùka*] /vt/ extinguish, quench [*kusari sèwùkai* ‘I killed a deer’, *arimiki sèwùkaje* ‘I squeeze juice out of a lime’, *sararu sèwùkapoi* ‘I made the salted meat drip dry’, *wàto sèwùkai* ‘I have quenched the fire’]

(w)*òwùka*, (w)*òsèwùka* /vm/ extinguish oneself [*mòko jètumpan ky-nosèwùkanon* ‘that sick person is dripping some fluid’] [Ahlbr. *eyuka/ose’uka/e’uka/ewuti*]

èwuty [SV; S *eputy*] /vi/ be extinguished [Ahlbr. *eputi/e’uti/ewuti*]

G

Galibi /n/ Galibi

gardeny [Sr *garden*, D *gordijn*] /n/ mosquito net

H

hen /interj/ eh?, what?

hero [Sp *vero?*] /part/ truly

I

- i** [EGVW] [Pm *-i*, M *-i*] /tns/ Tnr, near tense
- i-** [EGVW] [T *i-*, Wj *i-*, Ap *i-*, Ww *i-*, jy-, Kp *i-*, Pm *i-*, M *i-*] /pf/ 3, 3lm, third person (with loss of meaning)
- ibukùpa** [EW] [* i- buku -pyra] /adj/ without book
- ija** [EGW] [Pm *isa*] /adj/ hither, over here, just like that [*kàma ija* ‘let’s go this way’, *ija roten tywewòmynto man* ‘he has dressed quite simply’, *ija roten man* ‘he is quite unpretentious’] [Ahlbr. *ina/ya*]
- ija** [EVW] [Pm *ija*] /n/ starting point [*tuna ijary* ‘starting point of a river, south’, *ijary* ‘south’, *enuru ijary* ‘the outer corner of his eye’] [Ahlbr. *ya/yari*]
- ijàkanýpa** [* i- jàkan -pyra] /adj/ not sleepwalking
- ijakoròpa** [* i- jakoro -pyra] /adj/ not inert, not sluggish
- ijakurùpa** [* i- (j)akuru -pyra] /adj/ without mud
- ijakuwàpa** [* i- (j)akuwa -pyra] /adj/ without (shaman’s) spirit
- ijakyìma** [* i- jakyin -pyra] /adj/ not sticky, not gluey
- ijàmùma** [SV] [* i- jàmun -pyra] /adj/ without body, not thick
- ijàmunàpa** [* i- jàmuna -pyra] /adj/ without
- ijànàpa** [* i- jàna -pyra] /adj/ not hard, not stiff [Ahlbr. *yanapa*]
- ijankýsàpa** [* i- (j)ankýsa -pyra] /adj/ without shoulder cloth
- ijansikýpa** [* i- (j)ansiky? -pyra] /adj/ not deep [Ahlbr. *yansi*]
- ijapepeitòpa** [* i- jàmun? pepeito -pyra] /adj/ without flow of air, without wind, without breath
- ijapòpa** [* i- japo -pyra] /adj/ not skillful
- ijàposìpa** [* i- jàposi -pyra] /adj/ not shy, not coy
- ijapukuitàpa** [EW] [* i- (j)apukuita -pyra] /adj/ without oar
- ijàpurùpa** [* i- jàpuru -pyra] /adj/ not decaying
- ijaràma** [* i- jaran -pyra] /adj/ without fence, without enclosure
- ijaràpa** [* i- jara -pyra] /adj/ without pole, without stake
- ijaro** [T *sarə*, Ap *ijaro*; * *ija ro*] /adj/ hither, (over) here [Ahlbr. *yaro*]
- ijaroko** [* *ija ro yry -ko*] /interj/ give it to me [contraction of *ijaro* ‘(over) here’ and *yko* ‘give!’]
- ijaròwa** [EVW] [* *ijaro -`wa*] /adj/ hither, over here [Ahlbr. *yaro*]
- ijarypa** [* i- *ija -ry -pyra*] /adj/ without starting point
- ijasakòpa** [* i- *jasako -pyra*] /adj/ not sour
- ijàtýma** [EW] [* i- *jà -ty -myra*] /adj/ without firewood, without fuel
- ijawamìpa** [* i- (j)awami -pyra] /adj/ without felon, without nail infection
- ijàwan** [EGW; V *ijawan*; 1655 *yaouame* (d.w.z.: *ijàwan me*)] [plur: *ijàwankon*] /n/ badness [*ijàwan me man* ‘it is bad, it is wrong’, *ijàwankon Karìna* ‘bad (Carib) people’] [Ahlbr. *yawame*]
- ijàwanka** [* *ijàwan -ka*] /vt/ worsen (*w*)*ejàwanka* /vm/ worsen

ijàwanta [* ijàwan -ta] /vi/ worsen
ijàwanýpa See: ijàwàma
ijàwanýpa [* i- ijàwan -pyra] /adj/
 not bad
ijawasìpa [* i- (j)awasi -pyra] /adj/
 without person one likes, without
 sweetheart
ijaworòpa [* i- jaworo -pyra] /adj/
 not anxious [Ahlbr. yaworo]
ijàwukùpa [* i- jàwuku -pyra] /adj/
 not stagnating, not blocked
ije [EGW] [Pm se] /adj/ here [Ahlbr.
 ine]
ijemaràpa [* i- jemara -pyra] /adj/
 without barb, without beard
ijenonòma [* i- jenono -myra] /adj/
 without hate, not hostile
ijèpa [EGVW] [* i- je -pyra; Ww
 ijòra] /adj/ without teeth, not sharp
 [Ahlbr. ye]
ijèpòma [* i- je -tpo -myra] /adj/
 without bone [Ahlbr. yepo]
ijepòpa [* i- je -po -pyra] /adj/
 without nice teeth
ijeporosawaìpa /adj/ without aw-
 fully protruding teeth
ijeposìpa See: ijesisòpa
ijepotýpa [* i- je poty? -pyra] /adj/
 without incisors [Ahlbr. ye]
ijerutýma [* i- jeru -ty -myra] /adj/
 without (potential) sister-in-law
ijesìpa [* i- jesi -pyra] /adj/ without
 a grin
ijesipòpa [ijeposìpa] [* i- jesi -po
 -pyra] /adj/ without a nice grin
ijetawaìpa [* i- jetawai -pyra] /adj/
 without molars
ijètùma [EW] [* i- jètun -pyra] /adj/
 without pain, not ill [Ahlbr. yetu]
ijòma [* i- jon -pyra] /adj/ without
 cover, not wrapped up
ijopotòma [* i- jopoto -myra] /adj/
 without leader

ijoròkàma [E; E *ijoròkanýpa*] [* i-
 i-ijoròkan -pyra, i- i-ijoròkany? -pyra]
 /adj/ not having an evil spirit
ijoròkan [EGW; V *ijoròka*; 1655
yolocan] [* i-ijoroko -ran; T *joroko*,
 Wj *jorok*, Ap *joroko*, Pm *iworò*, A
jaloko, Sr *yorka*] /n/ evil spirit, devil
 [*ijoròkan pe man* ‘he has got an evil
 spirit’] [Ahlbr. *yorka*]
ijoròkanýpa See: i-ijoròkàma
ijoroko [GSV] [Pm *iworò*] /n/ sa-
 vanna dog, savanna fox [Cercocyon
 thous (Canidae)] [*konopo i-ijorokory*
 ‘red hot poker, beacon [Norantea
 guianensis (Marcgraviaceae)]’]
 [Ahlbr. *yorko*]
ijòtonòpa [* i- (j)òtono -pyra] /adj/
 without nasal mucus, not having a
 cold [Ahlbr. *otono*]
ijotòpa [* i- (j)oto -pyra] /adj/ with-
 out a car
ijùma [* i- jun -pyra; T *ijunna*] /adj/
 not spicy [Ahlbr. *yumbe*]
ijumýma [EW] [* i- jumy -myra]
 /adj/ without father
ìkaikýpa [EW] [* i- kawaiku -pyra]
 /adj/ without diarrhoea [Ahlbr. *kei*]
ìkàima [* i- ýkain -pyra] /adj/ not
 mixed
ìkakòpa [* i- ýkako -pyra] /adj/ not
 poisonous
ìkàmìpo See: kàmì
ìkamisàpa [* i- kamisa -pyra; T
ikamisanna] /adj/ without
 (loin)cloth, without clothing
ìkàmisikýpa [* i- kàmisiky -pyra]
 /adj/ not pink
ìkàmùpa [GS] [* i- kàmù -pyra]
 /adj/ without flame, not glittering
ìkàpa [* i- ka -pyra] /adj/ without fat
 [Ahlbr. *ka*]

ikapupòpa [* i- kapu -po -pyra]
/adj/ without a good heaven, without
nice weather

ikaraìpa [* i- karai -pyra] /adj/ not
black [Ahlbr. *karai*]

ikaraìpo *See: karai*

ikaranòma [* i- karano -myra]
/adj/ not grisly, not creepy, not scary

ikarasàpa [* i- karasa -pyra] /adj/
without itching spot, not itching

ikarikanari [W] /n/ tree sp. [Geis-
sosperrum sericeum (Apocyna-
ceae)]

ikaruwaranýpa [* i- karuwaran
-pyra] /adj/ without rheumatism

ikaryýpa [* i- ýkary -pyra] /adj/
without edible contents [*moro ikùpo*
ikaryýpa man ‘there’s no fish in that
puddle’]

ikasiripa [* i- kasiri -pyra] /adj/
without cassava drink

ikatanòma [SV] [* i- katano
-myra] /adj/ tasteless

ikàwèpa [* i- kàwe -pyra] /adj/
without shell, without armature

ikèma [E; E *ikenýma*] [* i- ken
-pyra] /adj/ without ending, without
mouth

ikenenekýpa [* i- keneneky -pyra]
/adj/ not glowing hot

ikenýma *See: ikèma*

ikèpùpa [* i- kèpu -pyra] /adj/ not
moist

ikerepùma [* i- kijere pun -pyra]
/adj/ without cassavaflour

ikererekýpa [* i- kerereky -pyra]
/adj/ without wrinkles

iketukùma [* i- ýketuku -myra]
/adj/ not too tasteful [Ahlbr. *ketu*]

ikipa [GS] [* i- ýki -pyra] /adj/ not
yellow, not beige

ikiririkýpa [* i- kiririky -pyra]
/adj/ not wrinkled

ikìwisikýpa [* i- kìwisiky -pyra]
/adj/ not very small

ikòkopèpa [* i- kòkope -pyra] /adj/
not leprous

ikòma [EW] [* i- ýkon -pyra] /adj/
not dirty, clean

ikomyima [* i- komyin -pyra] /adj/
without fever

ikonìpa [* i- koni -pyra] /adj/ not
smart

ikòpa [* i- ko -pyra] /adj/ without
stench [Ahlbr. *ko*]

ikòpa [* i- ýko -pyra] /adj/ without
leak [Ahlbr. *ko*]

ikosùpa [* i- kosu -pyra] /adj/ with-
out stockings, without socks

ikòtýma [* i- kò -ty -myra] /adj/
without scream, not yelling

ikòwaipa [* i- kòwai -pyra] /adj/
not crooked

ikujukùpa [* i- kujuku -pyra] /adj/
not red and swollen

ikujùpa [* i- kuju -pyra] /adj/ not
brown

ikùma [* i- kun -pyra] /adj/ without
rising tide, without flood

ikùme [* i- kun? me?] /adj/ at high-
est tide

ikùmeipa [E *ikùmereipa*] [* i-
kùmei -pyra] /adj/ not curved, not
rounded

ikùmereipa *See: ikùmeipa*

ikumìma [* i- kumin -pyra] /adj/
not gluttonous, not hungry [Ahlbr.
kumu]

ikumykanýpa [* i- kumykan
-pyra] /adj/ cassava trough (made of
and old boat) [Ahlbr. *kumuilkan*]

ikuntùpa [* i- kuntu -pyra] /adj/
without thickening, without bulge,
without lump

ikunùma [* i- kun -ry -myra] /adj/
without high water

ikupèpa /adj/ not spherical, not rounded

ikùpo [EVW] [* i- ku(n) -tpo; T *ikutupə*, Wj *ikutpə*, Ap *ikùpo*, Kp *ikùpə*, Pm *ikùpə*, M *ikùpy*] /n/ pool, puddle, lake [Ahlbr. *ku*]

ikurèkèma [* i- kurèken -pyra] /adj/ not behind, not unskillful

ikurekurèpa /adj/ not too wide, not baggy

ikurijaràpa /adj/ without boat [Ahlbr. *kuriala*]

ikurikýpa /adj/ not besmirched

ikurìpa /adj/ without red paint

ikyry [T *ikyry*] [plur: *ikyryjatonon*] /n/ man, churl

ikyryìpa /adj/ without red itching spots

ikyryjatonon See: **ikyry**

imainàpa /adj/ without vegetable garden [Ahlbr. *maña*]

imaitakùpa /adj/ not foul, not filthy

imàjàpa /adj/ without lie, without deceit

imamùpa /adj/ without whirlpool, without vortex

imanatýpa [* i- manaty -pyra] /adj/ without (woman's) breast

imaperekýpa /adj/ not mouldy [Ahlbr. *mapere*]

imaritýpa [* i- mari? -ty? -pyra] /adj/ without down [Ahlbr. *mariti*]

imasakýpa /adj/ without shoots, without sprouts

imasikòpa /adj/ without stench

imaware [EGW] [Kp *imaware*, Pm *imawari*] /n/ bush spirit sp. [Ahlbr. *mawari*]

imeima [* i- ýmein -pyra] /adj/ not oily

imeipa /adj/ not fine, not fine-grained, not powdery

imèma [EW] [* i- myre -myra] /adj/ without children [Ahlbr. *me*]

imempìki [W] /n/ very small thing [Ahlbr. *imebiki*]

imempo [EGW] /n/ small one [Ahlbr. *imembo*]

imempòko [EGW] /n/ very small one

imempòkome [W] /adj/ very small

imène See: **mene**

imenupòpa /adj/ not well painted, without fine colours

imèpa [EW] /adj/ without figures [Ahlbr. *me*]

imerijòpa [V] /adj/ without money, poor [cf *ipyratàpa*]

imero [EGVW] [Wj *əhmerə*, Ap *emero*] /adj/ very [Ahlbr. *imero*]

imikaràpa /adj/ not skinny

imìpa /adj/ without roots [Ahlbr. *mi*]

imiririkýpa See: **amuririkýpa**

imisùpa /adj/ not frayed

-imo [EGVW] [Wj *-imə*, Ap *-imo*] /sf/ giant

imòma [* i- pymo -myra; T *imonna*] /adj/ without egg

imonemene /adj/ with a big vagina

imòpa /adj/ without pubic hair

imoràma [S; E *imoròma*] [* i- moran -pyra] /adj/ without magic, without charm

imoròma See: **imoràma**

imoryma [* i- mory -myra] /adj/ without noise [Ahlbr. *mori*]

imosìma [* i- mosin -pyra] /adj/ not long

imowài /n/ fish sp.

imùma [* i- mun -pyra] /adj/ without tuber [Ahlbr. *mu*]

imùma See: **imùpa**

imùpa [S *imùma*] [* i- mumu -pyra, i- mumu -ru -myra] /adj/ without a son

imuririkÿpa /adj/ without
imytòpa /adj/ without water bugs
imynotòpa [EW] /adj/ not pregnant, infertile
imynùpa /adj/ without blood, lacking blood [Ahlbr. *menu*]
inamu [EGW] [Wp *inamû*, A *ma-mu*, Sr *anamu*, D *tinamoe*] /n/ great tinamou [Tinamus major (Tinamidae)] [Ahlbr. *inamu*]
inapoto [plur: *inapotonon*] /adj/ rather big [Ahlbr. *poto*]
-ine [EGVW] [T *-ene*, Wj *-se*, Ap *-sine*] /sf/ pla, plural adjectives
ineku [EW] [T *ineku*, Pm *inè*, Wp *ymeku*, Sr *neku*] /n/ poisonous liana sp. [Lonchocarpus chrysophyllus (Papilionaceae)] [Ahlbr. *ineku*]
inekuran [Wp *ymekuran*] /n/ plant sp. [Derris amazonica (Papilionaceae)]
inèma [* i- nen -pyra] /adj/ not grisly, not respectable
inen [EW] [* i- nen] /n/ taboo, grislyness [*njen pe mana* ‘you’re a weirdo’]
inìpe /adj/ immeasurable, long, far, deep
inkajòma [* i- myka jon -pyra] /adj/ without shoulder cloth
inokòpa [SV] /adj/ not horny, impotent, without sexual drive
inòma [EW] [* i- ino/njo -myra; T *injonna*] /adj/ without a husband [Ahlbr. *yo*]
inonòpa /adj/ without land
inòpa [EW] /adj/ without a raw smell [Ahlbr. *no*]
inòpo See: **no**
inopòma [* i- nopon -pyra] /adj/ without covering, not wrapped [Ahlbr. *nopo*]

inoro [EGVW] [T (*inərə*, *namo(ro)*, Wj *inərə*, *inamoro*, Ap *ynoro*, *yna-ro*, Ww *noro*, *inesjamro*, Pm *inam-ore*] [plur: *inoro(n)*] /pro/ the aforementioned [Ahlbr. *inoro*]
inoromporo /adj/ last, final, most important [just animate beings, e.g. *inoromporo jopoto* ‘the highest-ranking leader’]
inotÿma [* i- no -ty -myra] /adj/ without grandmother
intamene /adj/ with a big mouth
intaposìma [* i- myta posin -pyra] /adj/ without sweetness of mouth, without appetite
intapùpa /adj/ without a full mouth
intasàpa [* i- myta -sa? -pyra] /adj/ not having an open mouth
inukaìpa /adj/ not protruding, without bulge
inupìpa /adj/ not paying visits for secret sex
inurijàpa /adj/ not disgusting
ipaitÿma [* i- pai -ty -myra] /adj/ without a cover, without a wrap
ìpakùma [* i- òpakun -myra] /adj/ without Achilles tendon
ìpakÿpa /adj/ without lowland plain [Ahlbr. *paki*]
ipanajànàpa /adj/ not hard of hearing, not disobedient
ipanamene /adj/ having big ears
ipanàpa [GSV] [* i- pana -pyra; T *ipanàra*] /adj/ without ear, deaf, disobedient [Ahlbr. *pana*]
ipanataìpa /adj/ without flap-ear
ipanàtòma [* i- panàto -myra] /adj/ not strong
iparàma [* i- paran -pyra] /adj/ without a fishing line with several hooks
iparikÿpa /adj/ not blunt

iparỳma [* i- pa -ry -myra] /adj/
without grandchildren

ipasapaitỳpa [* i- pasa pai -ty
-pyra] /adj/ without cheek cover

ipasasurukùpa /adj/ without mut-
tonchop whiskers

ipataìpa /adj/ without begging

ipatỳma [EW] [* i- pa -ty -myra]
/adj/ without place (to sleep) [Ahlbr.
nimoku]

ipèma [EW] [* i- pyre -myra; T
iirena, Wj *iremna*, Ww *ijuhremra*]
/adj/ without arrow

ipèmyrykỳpa /adj/ without curly
hair fringe

ipèpa [E; EW *ipetỳma*] [Ww *petỳra*]
/adj/ without thigh [*ipetỳmyn*
'Orion']

ipèpa /adj/ without horizontal border
line, fringeless [Ahlbr. *pe*]

ipepekỳpa /adj/ not hanging loose,
tight

ipereìpa /adj/ without thickening,
without a knob, without lumps

ipesàpa /adj/ without bundle of
thigh muscles

ipesapùma [* i- pesa pun -pyra]
/adj/ without thigh flesh, having thin
upper legs

ìpetakàma [* i- òpetakan -pyra]
/adj/ without means of exchange

ipetỳma See: **ipèpa** [Ahlbr. *petì*]

ipinìpa /adj/ without pin [Ahlbr.
pini]

ipipìjanoka /vt/ slice
(w)*opipìjanoka* /vm/ slice oneself
[Ahlbr. *pipi*]

ipipije [EW] [T *ipipinje*] /adj/ in a
thin plane, thin [Ahlbr. *pipi*]

ipipòma [* i- pi -tpo -myra] /adj/
without skin, without bark

ipirỳma [* i- pi -ry -myra] /adj/
without (younger) brother [Ahlbr.
sewo]

ipisikỳpa /adj/ without protruding
part

ipisìma [* i- pisin -myra] /adj/
without drop, without splashes

ipisìpa [Sr *bisi*, En *business*] /adj/
not busy

ipitanòpa /adj/ not smelling of
urine

ipitỳma [* i- pi -ty -myra] /adj/
without (younger) sister

ipokorokỳpa /adj/ not sticky

ipòma [* i- poron? -pyra; Ww *pe-
remra*] /adj/ not able to swim

ipòmìpa [* i- pyropu mi -pyra] /adj/
without pectoral muscle (tendon)

iponepùpa [* i- ponepu -pyra] /adj/
without in-between chords [Ahlbr.
ponepu]

iponòma [* i- po -no -myra] /adj/
not having someone or something
on it, uninhabited

ipòpa [* i- po -pyra] /adj/ without a
(bad) smell

ipòpa [EVW; SV *ìpotỳma*] [* i- sy-
po -pyra; Ww *jỳpora*] /adj/ without
body hair, not hairy

ipopòpa [* i- po -po -pyra] /adj/ not
having a nice smell [Ahlbr. *re*]

iporèma [V] [* i- poren? -pyra]
/adj/ weak

iporitòma [SV] [* i- porito -myra]
/adj/ not strong, not violent [Ahlbr.
pari]

iporoìpa [* i- ploy -pyra; Sr *ploy*]
/adj/ without folds, smooth [Ahlbr.
poròi]

iporosaìpa [* i- porosai? -pyra]
/adj/ not protruding

iposèpa [* i- pose -pyra] /adj/ with-
out belly

iposìma [SV] [* i- posin -pyra; T *ipoinna*] /adj/ not sweet, not delicious [Ahlbr. *posi*]

ipotapòpa [* i- pota -po -pyra] /adj/ with ugly snout, with sinister face [Ahlbr. *potapo*]

ipotasòpa [* i- potaso? -pyra] /adj/ not having the border curled around

ipotỳma See: **ipòpa**

ipòwèpa [* i- pòwe -pyra] /adj/ without navel [*ipòwepyn* is a surname of *okojumo*]

ipùma [GSV] [* i- pun -pyra] /adj/ without flesh, skinny [Ahlbr. *puma*]

ipùnìma [* i- pùnìn -pyra] /adj/ without groaning

ipùpa [* i- ýpu -pyra] /adj/ not wet

ipùpepaipa [* i- pupu apepai -pyra] /adj/ without broad feet

ipùpòpa [* i- pupu -po -pyra; T *ipupora*] /adj/ without good feet

ipupùpa [* i- pupu -pyra] /adj/ without feet

ipurirìpa [* i- puriri -pyra] /adj/ without folds

ipurupusukùpa [* i- purupusuku -pyra] /adj/ without deep pores

ipùtùpa [* i- pùtu -pyra] /adj/ without protuberance (above the heel), without spurs

ipyìpa [EGW] [* i- pyi -pyra] /adj/ without shame [Ahlbr. *pui*]

ipyitòpa [E; W *ipoitòpa*] [* i- pyito -pyra; T *ipoitona*] /adj/ not boy-like, not handsome

ipyjaìpa [W] [* i- pyjai -pyra] /adj/ without shaman's skills, not being a skillful shaman

ipỳma [E; E *ipyǹma*] [* i- pyn -pyra] /adj/ without love

ipyǹma See: **ipỳma**

ipỳpa [EW] [* i- py -pyra; T *ipytyna*] /adj/ without wife [Ahlbr. *pui*]

ipyratàpa [EW] [* i- pyrata -pyra] /adj/ without money

irako [EGW] [T *irakə*, Wj *irak*, Kp *irà*, Pm *irà*] /n/ greater giant hunting ant [Dinoponera gigantea (Formicidae)] [Ahlbr. *irako*]

irakopi [GW] [Sr *yarakopi*] /n/ tree sp. [Siparuna guianensis (Monimiacae), Qualea spp. (Vochysiaceae)] [*tamùnen irakopi* 'tree sp. [Qualea coerulea (Vochysiaceae)]', *tyjapotano irakopi*, *tapiren irakopi* or *ty-puru irakopi* 'tree sp. [Qualea albiflora (Vochysiaceae)]'] [Ahlbr. *irakopi*]

irakopiran [* irakopi -re -no] /n/ tree sp., vetch sp. [Ahlbr. *irakopiran*]

Iraku /n/ Irucoubo river

iràpa [EW] [* i- ra -pyra] /adj/ without chest surface, without flat surface

irapàma [* i- vyrapa -myra; Ww *jykrapamra*] /adj/ without gun, unarmed [Ahlbr. *arakapusa*]

iràwòne See: **ràwo**

irèkorokùpa [* i- re -ty koroky -pyra] /adj/ without bald head, not bald

iret̀pa See: **aret̀pa**

Irinuku [S; V *Arinuku*] [Pm *Urinuku*] /n/ Orinoco river

iripara [Wp *iripara*] /n/ bamboo sp. [*Bambusa vulgaris* (Gramineae)] [Ahlbr. *iripara*]

iririja See: **kininija**

iririkura [EGW; E *iririkura*] /n/ dolphin [Cetacea] [Ahlbr. *iriritura*]

irituku [G] /n/ armadillo sp.

Iriwa /n/ Kabenda-dorp

iro [EGVW; 1655 *iro*, *iroumbo* (d.w.z.: *irompo*)] [T *irə*, Ap *yro*] /pro/ this which was just mentioned

[*iro me* ‘the same’, *irompo taka ro* ‘besides’, *iro `ne taka ekupi wýsa* ‘I am going for a swim in the real water (i.e. a little farther from the shore)’, *iro `ne me* ‘only too well’, *irònempe* ‘the real one’, *iropan po* ‘at such and such a place’; at the beginning of a sentence *irombo* is used for ‘and then’; elsewhere it may mean ‘since, after all’] [Ahlbr. *iro*]

iromporo [* iro -mpo ro] /adj/ last, most important

iromy [EVW] [poss: *iromy*] /n/ dry season [*poto `su iromy* ‘long dry season (August-November)’] [Ahlbr. *iromun*]

iruìma [W; E *iryìma*] [* i- yrui -myra] /adj/ without older brother

irùpa [EGVW; 1655 *iroupa*] [* i- rupo -pyra] /adj/ good [*irùpyn me* ‘goed’] [Ahlbr. *irupa*]

irupòma [* i- rupo -myra] /adj/ not tired, not weakened [Ahlbr. *ru*]

irupòpa [* i- rupo -pyra] /adj/ not tired, not weakened [Ahlbr. *ru*]

isainsary /n/ tree sp., banana sp.

isaìpa [* i- ýsai -pyra] /adj/ without lower leg

isaipùma [* i- ýsai pun -pyra] /adj/ without lower leg flesh, having lean calves

ìsaisàpa [* i- ýsai -sa? -pyra] /adj/ not having the legs spread out

isakawaku See: **pijakawaku**

isakerekýpa [E; W *isekerekýpa*] [* i- sakereky -pyra] /adj/ not pale, not faded

isakòpa [* i- sako -pyra] /adj/ not light-coloured

isakyràpa [* i- sakyra -pyra] /adj/ not soft, not unripe, not immature

isamùpo See: **tamu**

isàmrykýpa [* i- sàmryky -pyra] /adj/ not soggy, not sandy, not marshy [Ahlbr. *samuriki*]

isanìma [* i- sanin -pyra] /adj/ not short

isankyryìpa [* i- sankyryi -pyra] /adj/ not mixed with little things

ìsano See: **ýsano**

isanòma [* i- sano -myra] /adj/ without mother [Ahlbr. *tata*]

ìsanòma [* i- sarano? -myra] /adj/ without cold, not cold, without shadow [Ahlbr. *sano*]

isanòpa [* i- sano -pyra] /adj/ not wanted, unattractive

isàpa /interj/ don’t cry! [said to little children]

isapakýpa [EW] [* i- sapaky -pyra] /adj/ not muddy, not slippery

isapo [Wj *sapo*, Wp *sapo*, F *chapeau*, D *kapoen*] /n/ hat [*asjapory* ‘your hat’]

isarisari [E] [Wj *sarisari*] /n/ fish sp., earwig [Bagre bagre (Ariidae), Dermaptera] [both the fish and the earwig have a kind of antenna on the cheek] [Ahlbr. *salisali*]

isasàma [* i- sasan -pyra] /adj/ without rough surface

isasàpa [* i- sasa -pyra] /adj/ without enthusiasm

isàsàpa [* i- sasa -pyra] /adj/ without a saw

isawònàpa [* i- sawòna? -pyra] /adj/ not light

isekerekýpa See: **isakerekýpa**

iseketùpa [* i- seketu -pyra] /adj/ not crippled, not with a limp

isempùpa [* i- sempu -pyra] /adj/ without belt or sling (for carrying a baby) [Ahlbr. *sembu*]

isensi /n/ fork-tailed flycatcher [Muscivora savana (Tyrannidae)]

isenùkàpa [* i- senùka -pyra] /adj/ not cocksure

isenurupàpa [* i- senurupi -pyra] /adj/ not strange, not experiencing strange phenomena

iseperèpa [* i- sepere -pyra] /adj/ without flat projection on the body

iserèpa [* i- sere -pyra] /adj/ without cough

iserepèpa [* i- serepe -pyra] /adj/ without drollery, not droll

isery *See: asery*

isikòpa [EW] [* i- siko -pyra] /adj/ without sand flea, without chigoe

isikopùpa [* i- sikopu -pyra] /adj/ without shovel, without spade

isikỳpa [* i- sikỳi -pyra] /adj/ not small

isinsima [* i- sinsin -pyra] /adj/ without drizzle, without drizzliness

isipompòpa [* i- sipompo -pyra] /adj/ not emaciated

isistikỳpa [* i- sisiky -pyra] /adj/ without itch, not itching

isitakùma [* i- sitakun -pyra] /adj/ without dew

isitakùpa [* i- sitaku -pyra] /adj/ without dew

isiwaìpa [* i- siwai -pyra] /adj/ not slender, not slim

isokaisoka [V] /n/ guan sp. [Cracidae]

isokokoi /n/ whimbrel [Numenius phaeopus (Scolopacidae)]

isokopèpa [* i- sokope -pyra] /adj/ without flesh [said of coconut or other fruit]

isòne [E] [poss: *aisònery, oisònery*] /n/ female genitals [used to address younger girl]

isopòma [* i- sopen -pyra] /adj/ not soggy, not muddy

isopòpa [* i- sopo -pyra] /adj/ without soap

isorèma [SV] [* i- sore? -myra] /adj/ not gluttonous, frugal

isoròma [* i- soron -pyra] /adj/ without shelter

isoropàma [EW] [* i- soropa -myra] /adj/ not having a rib cage

isukumìpa [* i- sukumi -pyra] /adj/ not pink

isukurùpa [* i- sukuru -pyra] /adj/ without sugar

isùmi /n/ shrimp [Decapoda]

isurapanỳpa [* i- surapan -pyra] /adj/ without horizontal rafter

isùru [GS; V *isuru*] [T *pijuru*, Wj *isuru*, Wp *suru*] /n/ crawfish, roselle [Natantia, Hibiscus sabdariffa (Malvaceae)] [Ahlbr. *suru*]

isùwi *See: sùwi*

isùwi [T *tuwi*] /interj/ young lady [said when *sjòne* would be considered impolite] [Ahlbr. *suwi*]

isuwiri /n/ tree sp.

isy [S *ji*] /interj/ oops

isykyi [T *sikiyi*, Kp *sykyi*, Pm *sisikui*, A *sakyi*] /n/ blue-grey tanager [Thraupis episcopus (Thraupidae)] [Ahlbr. *seke*]

isỳwy [EW] /n/ leafvein, knitting needle [Ahlbr. *siwuil*]

itakira [SV] [T *tawakira*] /n/ crested bobwhite [Colinus cristatus (Phasianidae)]

itaparàpa [* i- tapara -pyra] /adj/ without table

itape /n/ precious stone

itararàpa [* i- tarara -pyra] /adj/ without wheel, without car, without bicycle

itarataràpa [* i- tara tara -pyra] /adj/ not ribbed

itàro [EVW; G *tàro*] [* i- ta? ro?]
/interj/ really [Ahlbr. *taro*]

itarùpa [EVW] [* i- ta -ry? -pyra]
/adj/ without contents, empty
[Ahlbr. *ta*]

ìtasikùpa [* i- ýtasiky -pyra] /adj/
without walking on toes, careless,
without hesitation

itàuty [W; G *itoty*] [poss: *itàuty*] /n/
rapid [Ahlbr. *itàutì*]

itàutùpa [* i- itauty? -pyra] /adj/
without rapids [Ahlbr. *itàutì*]

ìtenùpa [* i- ten -pyra] /adj/ not
having time

ìtomosìpa [* i- tomosi -pyra] /adj/
not lazy, not in idleness [*ìtomosìpa*
mana ‘you don’t leave your work
for others to do’]

itòmu [S *itòmy*] [Kp *indon*] /n/
young man [said when *koki* could be
considered impolite]

itòmý See: **itòmu**

itonko /n/ caterpillar sp. [Ahlbr.
itongo]

ìtonoròma [* i- tonoro -myra] /adj/
without bird

Itonoromyn [* i- tonoro -myn] /n/
Itonoròmyn [lit. ‘(place) without
birds’; village on the Marowijne
river]

ìtopòma [* i- topon -myra] /adj/ not
taut, not stretched, not tight [Ahlbr.
topome]

ìtopùpa [EW] [* i- topu -pyra] /adj/
without stone

ìtopùpa [W] [* i- ýtopu -pyra] /adj/
without heel

ìtoropìpa [* i- trobi -pyra; Sr *trobi*,
En *trouble*] /adj/ without trouble,
without having problems

itoto [EVW; G *sitoto*; 1655 *eitoto*]
[T *wytoto*, Wj *witoto*, Kp *itoto*] /n/

stranger, enemy, southern amerin-
dian [Ahlbr. *itoto*]

ìtu [EGVW] [T *itu*, Wj *itu*, Ap *itu*,
Kp *jù*] /n/ jungle [*ìturu* ‘vast jungle’,
moro ìturu, se! ‘that’s a lot of jun-
gle!’, *ìturu pe* ‘grown over with ex-
pansive jungle’] [Ahlbr. *ìtu(k)*]

ìtujapèpa [* i- tujape -pyra] /adj/
without sapwood

ìtùma [* i- tun -pyra] /adj/ not bitter
[Ahlbr. *yumbe*]

ìtùmùma [* i- tùmun -pyra] /adj/
without hill, without burial mound

ìtun [SV] [Wj *tum*, Ap *ìtun*] /n/ bit-
terness (of taste) [*tjun pe* ‘bitter’]
[Ahlbr. *yumbe*]

ìtuna [* itun -(t)a] /vi/ grow bitter
[Ahlbr. *yumbe*]

ìtunàpa [* i- tuna -pyra] /adj/ with-
out water [Ahlbr. *tuna*]

ìtuno [* tjun -ro] /vt/ make bitter
[Ahlbr. *yumbe*]

ìtùpa [* i- itu -pyra] /adj/ without
woods, without jungle

ìtupu [EVW] /n/ grass, weeds [*ìtupu*
pe ‘grass-covered, full of weeds’]
[Ahlbr. *tupo*]

ìtupùpa [* i- itupu -pyra] /adj/
without grass, without weeds
[Ahlbr. *tupo*]

ìtuputa [* itupu -ta] /vi/ become
grassy, get weeds [Ahlbr. *tupo*]

ìtupyry [W; E *ìtupyry*] /interj/ gran-
ny [said of old and young women in
a teasing manner]

ìturìma [* i- turin -pyra] /adj/ not
heaving, not rolling

ìturirikùpa [* i- tuririky -pyra]
/adj/ without wrinkles, not crimply

ìturùpòma [* i- (t)uru -tpo -myra]
/adj/ without a heart, not compas-
sionate

iturupàpa [* i- turupy -pyra] /adj/
not disabled, not handicapped, not
malformed

itùtùpa [* i- tùtu -pyra] /adj/ with-
out fringe [Ahlbr. *tutu*]

itùwiju [V] /n/ bird sp.

ityjapòpa [* i- tyjapo -pyra] /adj/
not soggy

ityme [EVW] [* ityn me; Wj *tykme*,
Ap *tème, time*] /adj/ silent, quiet
[Ahlbr. *itik*]

ityn [SV] [Wj *tyñ*, Ww *tyt-*] [poss:
ityny] /n/ silence, quiet

ityna [EW] [* ityn -(t)a; Ww *tyt-
mamy*] /vi/ become silent, become
quiet [Ahlbr. *itik*]

itynkepy [* ityn -kepy] /vi/ become
silent

ityno [* ityn -ro] /vt/ make quiet,
calm down

itynyma [* ityn -pyra] /adj/ not si-
lent, not quiet

ityramàpa [* i- tyrama? -pyra]
/adj/ not disbelieving, not cocksure

itytykàpa [* i- tytyky -pyra] /adj/
not quivering, without trembling
substance

itytyma [* i- tytyn -pyra] /adj/ not
shaking, not trembling

iwainòpa [* i- waino -pyra] /adj/
not fashionable, undignified

iwajòpa [* i- wajo -pyra] /adj/
without salt

iwajòpàma [* i- wajòpan -pyra]
/adj/ without convulsions, without
spasms

iwakarakàpa [* i- wakaraky
-pyra] /adj/ not rough, without rough
surface

iwarakapàpa [* i- warakapa
-pyra] /adj/ without slice, without
disk-like object

iwarakaru [GS; V *iwarakary*] [T
aakæu, Wj *wakeu*, Kp *iwaryka*, Pm
iwarka, M *iwarika*] /n/ weeper ca-
puchin, wedge-capped capuchin
[*Cebus olivaceus* (Cebidae)] [Ahlbr.
yarakaru]

iwatakàpa [* i- wataky -pyra] /adj/
not flabby

iwemya [* i- wemy -myra] /adj/
without strap-carried basket [Ahlbr.
wemun]

iwenkosipa [* i- wenkosi -pyra]
/adj/ without ants

iwèpa [* i- wewe -pyra] /adj/ with-
out tree, without wood

iwerasipa [* i- werasi -pyra] /adj/
without scissors [Ahlbr. *werasi*]

iwerijàpa [* i- werija -pyra] /adj/
without plant matter

iwerikàpa [SV] [* i- weriki -pyra]
/adj/ not dirty, clean

iweripa [* i- weri -pyra] /adj/ with-
out garden waste

iwesèma [* i- wesen -pyra] /adj/
without behind, without bottom

iwesèpa [* i- wese -pyra] /adj/
without need to take a shit

iweseparikàpa [* i- wesen pariky
-pyra] /adj/ without blunt behind

iwesepipa [* i- wesepi -pyra] /adj/
without behind, without bottom
[Ahlbr. *esepiri*]

iwesepupipa [* i- wesepupi -pyra]
/adj/ without seeped through crap

iwesetòpa [* i- wesen ato -pyra]
/adj/ without anus

iwetyma [* i- wety -myra] /adj/
without corrosion, not rusty

iwetympòpa [* i- (w)- e- tymy -po
-pyra] /adj/ not liking to get drunk
well

iwoi [GSV] [Pm *wii*, Wp *juwoi*] /n/ boa constrictor [Constrictor constrictor (Boidae)] [Ahlbr. *iwöi*]

iwòmýma [EVW] [* i- wòmý -myra] /adj/ without clothes, naked [Ahlbr. *womun*]

iwonùpa [* i- wonu -pyra] /adj/ not dust-covered, not covered with mealy substance

iwororokýpa [* i- wororoky -pyra] /adj/ not wooly, without thick fur

iwororòpa [* i- wororo -pyra] /adj/ not sougling [e.g. a gentle wind]

iwotòpa [EW] [* i- woto -pyra] /adj/ without fish [Ahlbr. *woto*]

iwòwotýpa [* i- wòwoty -pyra] /adj/ without whistling in a cavity formed by the hands

iwyjàpa [* i- wyja -pyra] /adj/ without moss, not mossy

J

-ja [EGVW] [* -ja -je; T -*ja-e*, Wj -*ja-i*, Ww -*ja*, Kp -*ja-i*] /tns/ Tpr, present tense

jà [EW] [poss: *jàty*] /n/ fuel [Ahlbr. *yati*]

-jaine [* -ja -ine] /tns/ Thab, habitual tense

jaja [E] [plur: *jajante*] /inter/ older brother [also said to mother's brother (instead of *jawo*); cf *sèwo*] [Ahlbr. *yaya*]

jàja /n/ knife [children's language]

jajonto [* jàmun? jon -nto] /vt/ cover the body of [Ahlbr. *yamun*]

jàkan /n/ sleepwalking, rambling [*jàkan pe man* 'he is sleepwalking']

jakanài [E] /n/ sand flea, chigoe [Tunga penetrans (Tungidae)] [better known as *siko*]

jàkanta [* jàkan -ta] /vi/ walk in one's sleep, ramble

jakarawa [EGW] /n/ white-tailed deer [Odocoileus virginianus (Cervidae)] [Ahlbr. *yakarawa*]

jaki [EGV] [Sr *dyaki*] /n/ fish sp. [Rhamdia quelen (Pimelodidae)] [Ahlbr. *yaki*]

jako [EGVW; 1655 *iaco*] /postp/ during, while [*amu jako* 'another time', (*ero*) *oty jako* 'a short while ago', *ijako* (1) 'at that time, meanwhile', (2) 'otherwise, if not so'] [Ahlbr. *ako*]

-jakon [EGW] [* -ja -kon; T -*jakan*, Ww -*jakne*] /tns/ Tpst, past tense

jakoro /n/ inertness, slowness [*ijakorory me mana* 'you're an idiot', *pero jakorory* 'slow dog']

jakurumo /vt/ flex, supple [Ahlbr. *jakurumo*]

jakuruwo /vt/ supple

jakuwa [EVW] [* (j)akuwa; Ap *akuwa*] /n/ shaman's spirit [Ahlbr. *akuwa*]

jakuwapa [* (j)akuwa -pa] /vt/ provide with shaman's spirits [Ahlbr. *püjei*]

jakuwàto [EW] [* (j)akuwa -pto] /vt/ provide with shaman's spirits

(w)*ejakuwàto* /vm/ provide oneself with shaman's spirits

jakyin /n/ stickiness [*jakyin me* 'undeveloped, unripe'] [Ahlbr. *aköi*]

jamatu [EW] [Ww *jamata*, Pm *jamatu*] /n/ basket with lid [*jamatu*]

- sano* ‘underpiece of the basket’, *jamatu kapasiry* ‘inner side of the basket’, *jamatu pipo* ‘outer side of the basket’ [Ahlbr. *yamatu*]
- jami** [EW] /n/ raillery
- jamika** [* jami -ka; Wj *amika*] /vt/ make a fool of, kick around [also euphemism for ‘rape’]
- (w)*ajjamika* /vm/ make a mess
- jàmity** /vt/ rake up, stoke up
- (w)*ejàmity* /vm/ rake oneself up
- jamon** /sfA/ Avapl, verb adjectivization adnominal form plural
- Jampanesi** [S *Japanesi*] [Sr *Ya(m)paneysi*] /n/ Javanese
- jàmun** [EW; V (*j*)*àmù*] [T *jamun*, Kp *jàmù*] /n/ body [*jàmunano* ‘body (non-possessive)’, *ajàmunumpo* ‘your pitiful body’] [Ahlbr. *yamun*]
- jàmuna** [GS] /n/ hardwood (inner part of the tree stem)
- jan** [EGVW] [T *-jamo*, Wj *-ham*, Ap *-jan*, Kp *-jan*, Pm *-jan*, M *-jamy*] /sf/ plan, plural animate nouns
- jan** [EGVW] [* -ja -n; T *-jan*, -n, Kp *-jan*, Pm *-jan*] /tns/ Tpru, present tense uncertain
- jàna** [EVW] /n/ hardness, stiffness, sturdiness [Ahlbr. *ya*]
- jànaka** [* jàna -ka] /vt/ harden, stiffen, solidify
- (w)*ejànaka* /vm/ harden oneself, stiffen [Ahlbr. *yanaka*]
- janakari** [A *janakari*] /n/ green araçari [Pteroglossus viridis (Rhamphastidae)]
- jànata** [EW] [* jàna -ta] /vi/ get hard, stiffen [Ahlbr. *yanata*]
- jankaràto** [* (j)ankara -pto] /vt/ provide with an anchor, anchor
- (w)*ajjankaràto* /vm/ provide oneself with an anchor, drop anchor
- janon** [EGW] /part/ (as I can see) vividly [*asin pe janon kynaitan* ‘it is going to be hot, I know from experience’, *apairy janon netumàmokaje, ran!* ‘oh boy, your sister’s cooking brings something out of the past to my mind!’]
- jansiko** [* jansiky -pto] /vt/ deepen
- jansiky** [EVW] /n/ depth [Ahlbr. *yansi*]
- jansipe** [EVW] [* jansiky pe] /adj/ deep [*jansinon*: plural of *jansipyn*] [Ahlbr. *yansi*]
- jansita** [* jansiky -ta] /vi/ get deep
- Japanesei** See: **Jampanesi**
- jape** /n/ grass sp. [*Setaria geniculata* (Gramineae)] [Ahlbr. *yape*]
- japepeito** [* jàmun? pepeito] /n/ flow of air, wind, breath [*japepeitory sitynkaje* ‘I am gasping’] [Ahlbr. *yapepeitori*]
- japepuku** /n/ liana sp. [Ahlbr. *yapepuku*]
- japo** /n/ skilfulness, ability
- japopare** [GS] /n/ tree sp. [*Licania heteromorpha* (Chrysobalanaceae), *Licania divaricata* (Chrysobalanaceae)] [*japoparèmempo* ‘tree sp. [*Licania hostmanni* (Chrysobalanaceae)]’]
- japopareran** [* japopare -re -no] /n/ tree sp. [*Couepia versicolor* (Rosaceae)]
- jàposi** /n/ shyness, timidity [*jàposi pe wa* ‘I feel shy’]
- jàposima** [* jàposi -ma] /vt/ be shy
- jàposiwa** [* jàposi -wa] /vi/ become shy, behave amorously
- japota** [* japo -ta] /vi/ become skilful
- japòto** [* japo -pto] /vt/ make skillful

japòtoma [* japo -`to -ma] /vt/ cause to be unskillful, impede, hinder

japu [Wp *japu*] /n/ crested oropendola [Psarocolius decumanus (Icteridae)] [Ahlbr. *yapu*]

jàpuka [* jàpuru -ka] /vt/ make rotten

(w)*ejàpuka* /vm/ make oneself rotten

jàpuru [EW] /n/ decomposition [wewe *jàpurùpo* ‘rottende boom, halfvergaan hout’] [Ahlbr. *apuru*]

jàputa [EW] [* jàpuru -ta] /vi/ rot, decay [Ahlbr. *apuru*]

jara [GS] [T *jara*, Wj *jara*, Kp *jara*, Pm *jara*] /n/ rafter [Ahlbr. *yararì*]

jarajara [A *jarajara*] /n/ trumpet tree sp. [Cecropia peltata (Moraceae), Duguetia sp. (Annonaceae)] [Ahlbr. *yarayara*]

jarami /n/ plant sp. [Eugenia racemiflora (Myrtaceae)]

jaran /n/ fence, enclosure

jarani [GS] /n/ plant sp. [Phyllanthus urinaria (Euphorbiaceae)] [Ahlbr. *yarani*]

jaranto [* jaran -nto] /vt/ enclose, fence in

(w)*ejaranto* /vm/ enclose oneself [Ahlbr. *yararì*]

jaràto [* jara -pto; T *jaràtə*, Kp *aràtə*] /vt/ rafter

(w)*ejaràto* /vm/ rafter oneself

jarawa [EGW] /n/ manatee [Sirenia] [Ahlbr. *yarawa*]

jaremuna /n/ hummingbird sp. [Trochilidae] [Ahlbr. *yaremuna*]

jaremusi [S; S *remusi*] [Kp *remuì*, Wp *wainymysi*] /n/ hummingbird sp. [Phaethornis spp. (Trochilidae)] [*arawata remusiry* ‘reddish brown hummingbird sp.’] [Ahlbr. *yaremusi*]

jaresita [* (j)aresi -ta] /vi/ acquire rice

jariku /n/ pelican [Pelecanidae]

jarima /vt/ massage

(w)*ejarima* /vm/ massage oneself

Jarimapo /n/ Les Hattes

jaripi /n/ plant sp. [Miconia pteropoda (Melastomaceae)]

jarojaro /n/ plant sp. [Guatteria schomburgkiana (Annonaceae)]

jasako [EVW] /n/ sourness, acidity

jasakota [EW] [* jasako -ta] /vi/ get sour [Ahlbr. *asako*]

jasikurumo See: **jakurumo** [Ahlbr. *yasikurumo*]

jasimemy /vt/ roll up, wind [*yjamekun poko kasuru sijasimempòsa* ‘I am winding a string of beads around my wrist’]

(w)*ejasimemy* /vm/ roll oneself up, wind oneself [Ahlbr. *yasimemu*]

jàta /postp/ as if he/she/it were [*ypiry jàta mòko sekanòsakon* ‘I mistook him for my brother’]

jàto [EW] [* jà -pto] /vt/ fuel

(w)*ejàto* /vm/ fuel oneself [Ahlbr. *yatì*]

-jatoine [* -ja -to -ine] /tns/ Thabpl, habitual tense plural

-jatokon [* -ja -to -kon; T *-jatəkən*, Ww *-jatkene*] /tns/ Tpstpl, past tense plural

-jaton [EGW; V *-jatu*] [* -ja -je -ton; Ww *-jatu*, Kp *-jatyi*, Pm *-jateu*] /tns/ Tprpl, present tense plural

jawareran /n/ plant sp. [Conceveiba guianensis (Euphorbiaceae)]

jaworo [V] /n/ distress, nightmare

jaworoko /vt/ distress [Ahlbr. *yaworo*]

jaworota [S; V *aworota*] [* jaworo -ta] /vi/ become distressed [Ahlbr. *yaworo*]

jàwùko [* jàwuku -pto] /vt/ block, cause to stagnate

jàwuku /n/ stagnation, blockage

jàwùta [* jàwuku -ta] /vi/ stagnate, be blocked

-je [EGVW] [T *-je*, Wj *-je*, *-se*, *-i*, Ap *-se*, Ww *-si*, *-so*, Kp *-je*, *-i*, M *-je*, *-i*] /sfA/ Av, Pv, verb adjectivization/postpositionalization

-je [EGVW] [* -ja -je] /tns/ Tpra, present tense with a-stems

je [EGVW; 1655 *yere* (d.w.z.: *yjery*)] [T *je*, Wj *je*, Ap *je*, Ww *jo*, Kp *a*, Pm *je*, M *je*] /n/ tooth, sharpness [*aimara jery* ‘watersnake’, *konomeru jerympo* ‘tooth of the thunder’, i.e. ‘old stone axe, a tooth dropped by the thunder’, *amekuru jery* ‘your canine tooth’, *jewano* ‘tooth (in general)’] [Ahlbr. *ye*]

jeka [* je -ka; Wj *jeka*] /vt/ remove teeth from

(w)*ajjeka* /vm/ dispose of one’s teeth

jekèka [* je -kepy -ka] /vt/ cause to stop having teeth

(w)*ajjekèka* /vm/ cause oneself to stop having teeth

jekepy [* je -kepy] /vi/ stop having teeth [Ahlbr. *ye*]

jekoroty [* je koroty] /vi/ get burnt teeth, get dirty teeth

jekùmity [* je kùmity] /n/ gums [Ahlbr. *ye*]

jekuni /n/ sacculle on the gums

jekusa [GSV] /n/ jaw [Ahlbr. *ekusa*]

jekusaka [* jekusa -ka] /vt/ remove the jaw of

jeky [* je ky] /vt/ polish the teeth of, cause to grind his teeth

(w)*ajjegy* /vm/ polish one’s teeth, cause oneself to grind one’s teeth

jemara /n/ barb, beard

jemaraka [* jemara -ka] /vt/ remove barbs from, remove the beard of

jemaràto [* jemara -pto] /vt/ barb, provide with a beard

-jen /sfA/ Ava, verb adjectivization adnominal form

jèn [EGVW] [T *eny*, Wj *eny*, Ap *jeny*, Kp *jen*, Pm *jen*] /n/ container [*ypupuru jèny* ‘my shoe’, *ykaretary jèny* ‘my bookcase, my envelop’, *erekusiry jèny* ‘his gallbladder’, *erepary jèny* ‘his stomach’, *ime jèny* ‘her womb’, *siku jèny* ‘bladder’] [Ahlbr. *enē*]

jenanopy See: **jenonopy**

jenono /n/ hate

jenonopy [EW; V *jenanopy*] [Ap *jenonopy*] /vt/ hate

(w)*ajjenonopy* /vm/ be hateful [Ahlbr. *yenonopu*]

jènynto [SV] [* jèn -nto; T *enyntə*, Wj *enma*, Kp *enyntə*] /vt/ put into a container, put inside

(w)*ajjènynto* /vm/ put oneself into a container, get inside

jepaika [* je pai -ka] /vt/ knock the teeth of

(w)*ajjepaika* /vm/ knock one’s teeth

jepika [* je pi -ka] /vt/ remove the gums of

(w)*ajjepika* /vm/ remove one’s gums [*meku wajjepikatopo* ‘tree sp.’]

jèpo [EGVW] [* je -tpo; T *jetypə*, Wj *jetpə*, Ap *jèpo*, Kp *èpə*, Pm *jèpə*, M *jepy*] [plur: *jèsan*] /n/ bone [*ty-puru kusari jèpo* or *jakarawa soropary jèpo* ‘tree sp. [Chaetocarpus schomburgkianus (Euphorbiaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *yepo*]

jèpoka [* je -tpo -ka] /vt/ remove the bones from

(w)aijèpoka /vm/ dispose of one's bones

jepoty [Ap jepoty] /n/ incisors [Ahlbr. ye]

jerijeri [Wp jurijuri] /n/ cicada [Cicadidae]

jero [V] [Sp hierro] /n/ iron

jeròto [V] [* jero -pto] /vt/ provide with iron

jeru [EGW] [Ap jerutu, Kp jerù, Pm jerù, M eru] [poss: jeruty] [plur: jerunan] /n/ (potential) sister-in-law [said by women addressing: (a) husband's sister, (b) brother's wife, (c) mother's brother's daughter, and (d) father's sister's daughter] [Ahlbr. yeruti]

jesara [* je asara] /n/ grater

jesi /n/ grin

jesitakama [E jesitapa] /vt/ expose the teeth of

(w)aijesitakama /vm/ expose one's teeth, grin

jesitapa See: **jesitakama**

jeta [EW] [T eta, Wj jeta] /n/ spleen disease [jeta pe man 'he has got a spleen disease'] [Ahlbr. yeta]

jeta [EW] [* je -ta; Ap jeta] /vi/ get teeth, become sharp [korotoko jetàpo me ro 'when the chicken will have got teeth', i.e. 'never'] [Ahlbr. ye]

jetawai /n/ molar [Ahlbr. ye]

jèto [SV] [* je -pto; T jeryntà, Ww jòto, Kp ètà, Pm ètà] /vt/ provide with teeth, sharpen

(w)aijèto /vm/ provide oneself with teeth, sharpen oneself [Ahlbr. ye]

jètuma [* jètun -ma] /vt/ regret, sorrow for

jètun [EGVW; 1655 yeton, yetombe]

[T jetun, Wj jetun, Ap jetunu] [poss: jètun] /n/ pain, illness [jètunano 'pain (non-possessive)', jètun pe wa 'I'm in pain, I'm ill'] [Ahlbr. yetu]

jètuna [SV] [* jètun -(t)a] /vi/ get pain, become ill [Ahlbr. yetu]

jètunanòpo [SV] [* jètun -(t)a -nopy -po] /vt/ cause to get pain

(w)aijètunanòpo /vm/ cause oneself to get pain

jètunanopy [* jètun -(t)a -nopy] /vt/ cause to get pain, sicken

(w)aijètunanopy /vm/ cause oneself to get pain [Ahlbr. yetu]

jètunka [SV] [* jètun -ka] /vt/ remove pain from

(w)aijètunka /vm/ dispose of pain

jètunkèka [* jètun -kepy -ka] /vt/ cause to stop having pain

(w)aijètunkèka /vm/ cause oneself to stop having pain

jètunkepy [EW] [* jètun -kepy] /vi/ stop having pain, stop being ill [Ahlbr. yetu]

jo /part/ well, fine [Ahlbr. yo]

joko [EGVW] [Wj oko] /vt/ cut

(w)aijoko /vm/ cut oneself [Ahlbr. yoko]

jokojoko /n/ cutting object, knife [children's language] [Ahlbr. yokoyoko]

jomìto [* (j)omi -pto] /vt/ cause to be miserable, make hungry

(w)aijomìto /vm/ cause oneself to be miserable, make oneself hungry

jompo /n/ specific fish trap [Ahlbr. yombo]

jon [T jon] [poss: jonty] /n/ cover, wrap

jonka [GV] [* jon -ka; T jonka, Wj jomka] /vt/ uncover [empatary si-

jonkaje ‘I remove the veil from her face’
 (w)*ajjonka* /vm/ uncover oneself
jonto [EW] [* jon -nto; T *jontə*, Wj *jomtə*, Kp *wontə*] /vt/ wrap, cover
 (w)*ajjonto* /vm/ wrap, cover oneself [Ahlbr. *yon*]
jopoto [EGVW] [Wj *japoto*, Kp *epoto*, Pm *poto*, M *jepoto*] /n/ size, greatness, leader [cf *poto*; *uwempo jopotory* ‘his large intestine’] [Ahlbr. *jopoto*]
jopotoma [EW] [* jopoto -ma] /vt/ domineer
 (w)*ajjopotoma* /vm/ domineer
jopotomamy [W] [* jopoto -mamy] /vi/ grow big
jorojoro [Sr *yoroyoro*] /n/ ring-worm bush sp. [*Crotalaria retusa* (Caesalpiniaceae)] [also called *okoju marakary*]
jurukoka [* (j)oruko -ka] /vt/ remove caterpillars from
 (w)*ejorukoka* /vm/ dispose of caterpillars [Ahlbr. *tamun*]
jotima [EW] [* (j)oti -ma; Sr *odi*, En *howdy*] /vt/ greet
 (w)*ejotima* /vm/ greet oneself [Ahlbr. *odima*]
juju [Wj *juju*, Ap *juju(ru)*] /n/ boil [*pakira jujuru* ‘plant sp. [*Henriettea succosa* (Melastomaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *yuyu*]
Juka /n/ Djuka river [*Juka pono* ‘person living on the Djuka river, marron’]
juku [EGW] [T *juku*, Wj *juk*, Pm *kujù*, A *juku*, Sr (*ayuku*)] /n/ lesser giant hunting ant [*Paraponera clavata* (Formicidae)] [Ahlbr. *yuku*]
jukujapoi [S; G *jukujapo*] /n/ plant sp. [*Ocotea schomburgkiana* (Lauraceae)]

jukuruma /n/ plant sp.
jukutuma /n/ plant sp. [*Swartzia arborescens* (Papilionaceae)]
jumy [EGVW; 1655 *youman*] [Wj *jumy*, Ap *jumy*, Ww *jymy*, Pm *jun*, M *jun*] [poss: *jumy*] [plur: *jumykon*] /n/ father [besides *jumy jùmy* is heard, a form which could explain why the plural does not contract to *junkon*; *aimara jumy* ‘specific sea monster’, *aina jumy* ‘thumb’, *awara jumy* ‘specific constellation’, *konopo jumy* ‘bird sp.’, *kumako jumy* ‘worm lizard sp. [*Amphisbaena alba* (Amphisbaenidae)]’, *kutài jumy* ‘specific constellation’, *yme jumy* ‘father of my child’, i.e. ‘my husband’, *pakamu jumy* ‘specific constellation’, *pakira jumy* ‘specific spirit’, *pepeito jumy* ‘magnificent fregatebird [*Fregata magnificens* (Fregatidae)]’, *sakasaka jumy* ‘specific constellation’, *sikyryju jumy* ‘specific constellation’, *tanakakai jumy* ‘bird sp.’, *wajamaka jumy* ‘lizard sp.’, *weju jumy* ‘puffbird [*Bucconidae*]’, *wenkosi jumy* ‘worm lizard sp. [*Amphisbaena fuliginosa* (Amphisbaenidae)]’, *woko jumy* ‘specific star’] [Ahlbr. *yuman*]
jumynto [SV] [* jumy -nto] /vt/ provide with a father, be a non-biological father of
 (w)*ejumynto*, (w)*ajjumynto* /vm/ provide oneself with a father
jun [EVW] [T *jun*, Pm *jun*] /n/ pepperiness, spiciness [*jun pe* ‘peppery, spicy’]
junka [* jun -ka] /vt/ infect, inflame
 (w)*ajjunka* /vm/ be infected, be inflamed

jupo [GSV] /n/ sweet cassava [Manihot esculenta (Euphorbiaceae)] [Ahlbr. *yupo*]
juru [EW] [T *juru*, Wj *juru*, Sr *yuru*, D *uur*] /n/ hour

juruma [* *juru* -ma; Sr *yuru*, D *huren*] /vt/ hire, rent
 (w)*ejuruma* /vm/ hire oneself, rent oneself
jy See: **isy**

K

-ka [EGVW] [T *-ka*, Wj *-ka*, Kp *-ka*, Pm *-ka*, M *-pa*] /sfV/ Vtke, transitive ke verbalization
-ka [EGVW] [T *-ka*, Wj *-ka*, Pm *-ka*, M *-ka*] /sfV/ Vtke, transitive ke verbalization
ka [EGVW] [T *ka*, Wj *-ka*, Ap *-ka*, Pm *-ka*, M *-ka*] /vt/ take away [*yjekunary sikai* ‘I dislocated my knee’, *ajakary sikai* or *kykai* ‘I took a picture of you’]
 (w)*òka* /vm/ get away [Ahlbr. *ka*]
ka /interj/ come on!, please!
ka [EGVW] [T *katy*, Wj *kat*, Ww *katy*, Pm *kasè*, Wp *ka*] [poss: *katy*] /n/ fat, oil [Ahlbr. *ka*]
kàety [EV] /adj/ fortunately
kaikai [GS] [Pm *kaikai* (Forpus passerinus)] /n/ caica parrot [Pionites caica (Psittacidae)]
kaikusi [EGVW; 1655 *caicouchi*] [T *kaikui*, Wj *kaikui*, Ap *kaikusi*, Kp *kaikusi*, Pm *kaikuse*, M *kaikusi*] /n/ cat, tiger, jaguar [Felidae] [Ahlbr. *kaikusi*]
Kaikusijana [T *Kaikujana*, Wp *Kaikusijana*] /n/ Kaikusijana amerindian
Kairaware /n/ Kairaware [abandoned Carib village]
kaitan [W *kita*] /interj/ ugh!, yuck!
Kaitapuru /n/ Kaitapuru creek [east of Donderskamp]

kajakaja [GSV] [Kp *kajakaja*] /n/ chestnut-fronted macaw [Ara severa (Psittacidae)]
Kajani [E *Karani*] /n/ Cayenne river
kajese /n/ seaside mahoe [Hibiscus tiliaceus (Malvaceae)]
kajo /interj/ you hear! [*itanko, kajo!* ‘you really have to go now!’]
Kajuwono /n/ Kajuwono creek
kaka [SV] /vt/ scratch, scrape, brush away
 (w)*ekaka* /vm/ scratch oneself [Ahlbr. *kaka*]
kaka See: **taka**
kaka /n/ illness [children’s language; *kaka pe* ‘ill’]
kakaka [GS] [onomatopoe] /n/ bird sp.
kakau [Wp *akày*, Sr *kakaw*, D *cacao*] /n/ cacao, cocoa [Theobroma cacao (Sterculiaceae)]
kakauran [* *kakau* -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [Paypayrola guianensis (Violaceae)]
kakirijo [A *kakirio*] /n/ plant sp. [Calycolpus glaber (Myrtaceae)]
-kama /sfV/ Vtkm, transitive kama verbalization
kàma [EGVW; V *kàro*; 1655 *caman*] [plur: *kàmakon*] /interj/ let’s go [Ahlbr. *kama*]
kamaka /n/ plant sp. [Dalbergia glauca (Papilionaceae)]

kamama /n/ plant sp. [Dalbergia glauca (Papilionaceae)]

kamanari [V] /n/ spider sp.

kamarako [T *kumarakə*, Wj *kumarak*, Ap *kumarako*, Kp *kumarà*, Pm *kumara*] /n/ swallow-tailed kite [Elanoides forficatus (Accipitridae)] [Ahlbr. *kama-rako*]

Kamarakuri /n/ Saint-Laurent

kamararai [EW] /n/ plant sp. [Wulffia baccata (Compositae)] [Ahlbr. *kamararei*]

kamarija [Kp *kamarija*, Pm *kamarija*] /n/ magnificent frigatebird [Fregata magnificens (Fregatidae)] [also called *pepeito jumy* ‘father of the wind’]

kamaruwa /n/ giant reed [Gynerium sagittatum (Gramineae)]

kamasa [V] /n/ big gourd

kamasuri /n/ plant sp. [Paullinia pinnata (Sapindaceae)]

Kamawini /n/ Commewijne river [Ahlbr. *Kama’oni*]

kamejàu [E; GW *kamejawa*, W *kawawaju*] [Pm *kamuja*, Wp *kawewai*] /n/ potter wasp [Eumenes spp. (Eumenidae)]

kamejawa See: **kamejàu** [Ahlbr. *kameyawa*]

kamerita [V *kamereito*] /n/ fog, mist [*kamerita pe* ‘misty, foggy’]

kameseku [E] /n/ fish sp.

kamesèu [E] /n/ fish sp.

kami [GW] [T *kami*] /interj/ younger brother [Ahlbr. *kami*]

kàmi [EW] /n/ golden colour [*ikàmìpò* ‘gold’]

kamikami /n/ pinworm [Enterobius vermicularis (Oxyuridae)]

kamira /n/ chewed cassava (used as yeast) [Ahlbr. *kamira*]

kàmiro [EW] [* *kàmi -ro*] /vt/ gild, provide with a golden colour
(w)*ekàmiro* /vm/ gild oneself, provide oneself with a golden colour

kamisa [EGVW; 1655 *camicha*] [T *kamisa*, Wj *kamisa*, Ap *kamisa*, Ww *kamisa*, Kp *kamisa*, Pm *kamisa*, Wp *kamisa*, Sp *camisa*] /n/ cloth [Ahlbr. *kamisa*]

kamisàto [EW] [* *kamisa -pto*] /vt/ provide with cloth, dress
(w)*ekamisàto* /vm/ provide oneself with cloth, get dressed

kamisi [F *camichi*] /n/ horned screamer [Anhima cornuta (Anhimidae)]

kàmisiko [* *kàmisiky -pto*] /vt/ provide with a pink colour
(w)*ekàmisiko* /vm/ provide oneself with a pink colour

kàmisiky /n/ pink

-kamon /sfA/ Aoapl, object possession adjectivization adnominal form plural

kampana [SV] [Kp *sampana*, Sp *campana*] /n/ bell

kampo [EW] [Wj *kanpə*, Ap *kampo*, Kp *kampy*, Pm *kampy*] /n/ smoked fish, smoked meat [from: *ka* ‘vis’ and *-mpo* ‘devalued’]

Kampojana /n/ Kampojana amerindian [cf *kampo* ‘smoked fish, smoked meat’]

kampoka [* *kampo -ka*] /vt/ smoke
(w)*ekampoka* /vm/ smoke oneself

kampota [* *kampo -ta*] /vi/ be smoked, get smoked meat

kampowa [* *kampo -wa*] /vi/ smoke fish or meat

kàmu [EGVW] /n/ flame [Ahlbr. *kamu*]

kàmuka [EW] [* *kàmu -ka*] /vt/ fire at, shoot

(w)ekàmuka /vm/ fire at oneself
[Ahlbr. kamu]

kàmuro [EW] [* kàmuro -ro] /vt/
cause to flame up

(w)ekàmuro /vm/ make oneself fire

kamurututu [GS] /n/ ant sp. [Formicidae]

kàmuta [SV] [* kàmuto -ta] /vi/ inflame, ignite [Ahlbr. kamu]

kamuwata /n/ plant sp. [Ahlbr. kamuwata]

kamyryi [E] /n/ fish sp [Ahlbr. kamule]

kamytyka [V *kamytyko*] [Ap *kapytyko*] /n/ wart

-kan [EGVW] /sfA/ Poa, object possession postpositionalization, adnominal form

kan [Sr *kan*, D *kan*] [poss: *ykany*] /n/ can

kanaimo [GS] [* kana -imo; Kp *kanaimə*, Pm *kanaimə*, M *kanaimə*] /n/ revengeful fishmonster [conceived as having supernatural powers, able to turn into an animal; cf Ap and Pm *kana* ‘fish’]

kanari [Sr *kanari*, D *kanarie*] /n/ tanager sp. [Euphonia spp. (Thraupidae)] [Ahlbr. *kanari*]

kanaròto [V] [Sp *ganar*] /vt/ win, acquire

kanasaru /n/ ant sp. [Ahlbr. *kanasaru*]

kanawa [1655 *canaoua*] [T *kanawa*, Wj *kanawa*, Ap *kanawa*, Ww *kanawa*, Kp *kanaw*, *kanwa*, Pm *kanau*, *kanwa*, M *kanawa*, A *kanoa*, D *kano*] /n/ boat (made of bark) [Ahlbr. *kanawa*]

kanawàto [* *kanawa* -pto; Wj *kanawaptə*, Kp *kanwàtə*, Pm *kanwàtə*] /vt/ provide with a boat

kande [Sr *kande*, En *can there*] /adv/ maybe

kanekane [V] /n/ hammock [cf *nimoku* and Wj *kaneptë* ‘sew, weave’]

kànen [G] /part/ to continue my story

kankasapa [EGW; G *kankasaka*] [Kp *kankasa*, Wp *kasakasa*] /n/ gecko sp. [Thecadactylus rapicauda (Gekkonidae)] [Ahlbr. *kankasapa*]

kantara [Sr *kandra*, En *candle*] /n/ candle [Ahlbr. *akandra*]

kapa [* *ka* -pa] /vt/ grease

kàpa See: (w)yka

kapaja [GSV] [T *mapaja*, Kp *kapaja*, Pm *màpaja*, M *màpyja*, Sr *papaya*, D *papaja*] /n/ papaya, papaw [Carica papaya (Caricaceae)] [Ahlbr. *kapaya*]

kapara [EGW] [A *kabara*, Sp *cabra*] /n/ sheep [Ovis aries (Capridae)] [Ahlbr. *kapara*]

kàpare [G] /part/ furthermore

kaparumari /n/ fish sp. [Ahlbr. *kaparumari*]

kapasi [GSV] [T *kapai*, Wj *kapasi*, Ap *kapasi*, Kp *kapasi*, Wp *kapasi*, Sr *kapasi*] /n/ armadillo sp., ant lion [Dasypodidae, Myrmeleontidae] [*jamatu kapasiry* ‘inner wall of the waterproof basket’] [Ahlbr. *kapasi*]

kape /n/ smoothness, gleam [Ahlbr. *kape*]

kàpe [V] [Sp *cafe*] /n/ coffee

kapekape [T *kapukapu*] /n/ lightning [*kapekape pe man* ‘there are flashes of lightning’]

kapero [* *kape* -ro] /vt/ cause to gleam, smoothen

(w)ekapero /vm/ cause oneself to gleam [Ahlbr. *kape*]

kapesewu [GW] [Wj *kapseu*] /n/ wasp sp. [Mischocyttarus spp. (Vespididae)] [Ahlbr. *kapesè'u*]
kapeta [* kape -ta] /vi/ begin to gleam [Ahlbr. *kape*]
kapeta [GS] /n/ lightning
kapirita [EGW] [Sp *cabrita*, Sr *krabita*, A *kaburito*, Kp *kapirita*] /n/ goat [Capra hircus (Capridae)]
kapisu [V] /n/ white heron sp. [Ardeidae]
kapiteni [EW] [Sr *kapten*] /n/ captain, village head
kapiwa [EGW; V *kapiwa*] [Wj *kapiwara*, Pm *kapiwara*, Wp *kapijuwa*, A *kibiwara*, Sr *kapuwa*] /n/ capybara [Hydrochaeridae] [Ahlbr. *kapiwa*]
kapiwai /n/ raised hackles [Ahlbr. *kapiwairi*]
kapu [EGVW; 1655 *cabou*] [T *kapu*, Wj *kapu*, Ap *kapu*, Ww *kà*, Kp *kà*, Pm *kà*, M *kà*] /n/ sky, heaven [*kapu unty* 'east', *kapu (a)retyry* 'west'] [Ahlbr. *kapu*]
kapuja [EW; 1655 *cabouia*] [Sp *cabuya*, Kp *kapuja*] /n/ rope, cable [Ahlbr. *kapuya*]
kapukuri /n/ tree sp.
kapukuru [GS] [Sr *kabugru*] /n/ halfbreed, descendant of an amerindian and a maroon
kapurarary /n/ heavenly jail, jail for evil spirits
kapùrutu [T *kapurutu*, Wj *ekrot*, Kp *kapurù*, Pm *kapùrù*] /n/ cloud [*kapùrutu pe* 'cloudy']
kapy [EGVW; 1655 *sicassa* (d.w.z.: *sikàsa*)] [T *kapy*, Wj *kapy*, Ap *kapy*, Kp *kupy*, Pm *kapy*, M *kupy*] /vt/ make, plait, braid
(w)òkapy /vm/ make oneself [Ahlbr. *kapy*]

kapÿja /n/ hut
kapyn [EGVW; E *kàyn*] [M *pepyn*] /part/ not [denial of one or more elements in the same category] [Ahlbr. *kapun*]
kara /n/ cat tail [Typha angustifolia (Typhaceae)]
karai /n/ nightbird sp. [Ahlbr. *karai*]
karai [EVW] /n/ black colour, blackness [*ikaraiipo* 'dark coloured coin, small coin'] [Ahlbr. *karai*]
karaikarai [Kp *karaikarai*] /n/ small parrot sp. [Psittacidae] [Ahlbr. *karaikarai*]
karaipeù [EG; W *karaipey*] [Wp *karaipey*] /n/ puni [Pithecellobium jupunba (Mimosaceae), Pithecellobium corymbosum (Mimosaceae)] [Ahlbr. *karape'u*]
karairo [EW] [* karai -ro] /vt/ blacken
(w)ekarairo /vm/ blacken oneself [*ekarairòpo* 'black man'] [Ahlbr. *karai*]
karaita [* karai -ta] /vi/ become black [Ahlbr. *karai*]
karakara [T *karakara*, En *caracara*] /n/ caracara [Daptrius ater (Falconidae), Daptrius americanus (Falconidae), Polyborus plancus (Falconidae)] [Ahlbr. *kara kara*]
karakuna [A *kalakona*, Sr *krakun*, D *kalkoen*] /n/ turkey [Meleagrididae]
karamamy /vi/ get a (slight) fever [Ahlbr. *karamamu*]
karamanka [* karamamy -ka] /vt/ make feverish
(w)ekaramanka /vm/ make oneself feverish
karàmo /vt/ make cracky, make wrinkle

(w)ekaràmo /vm/ get cracky, get wrinkly

karanari [Ap *kananaru*] /n/ tree sp. [Ischnosiphon arouma (Marantaceae)] [Ahlbr. *karanari*]

Karani See: **Kajani**

karanka [SV; SV *taranka*] /vt/ detach, unwind

(w)òkaranka, (w)aikaranka /vm/ detach oneself, unreel [Ahlbr. *karan-ga/tara*]

karano /adj/ grisliness, creepiness [*karano me* ‘grisly, creepy’]

karanonto [* karano -nto] /vt/ make grisly

(w)ekaranonto /vm/ make oneself grisly

karapa [T *karapa*, Wj *karapa*, Kp *karapa*, Pm *karapa*, A *karapa*, Sr *krapa*] /n/ crab wood, crappo [*Carapa guianensis* (Meliaceae)] [*itumpan karapa* ‘crab wood sp. [*Carapa procera* (Meliaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *karapa*]

karapana [EVW] /n/ mosquito [Culicidae] [Ahlbr. *karapana*]

karapaposi /n/ tonka bean, tonquin bean [Dipteryx odorata (Papilionaceae)] [Ahlbr. *karapaposi*]

karaparu /n/ fish sp.

karapatary [Sr *krapata*] /n/ castor bean, palma christi [*Ricinus communis* (Euphorbiaceae)]

karapisuru [GS] /n/ purple gallinule [*Porphyryla martinica* (Rallidae)]

karara [EGW] [Pm *karara*, Wp *karara*] /n/ cormorant, darter [*Phalacrocoracidae*] [Ahlbr. *karara*]

kararaka See: **tararaka** [Ahlbr. *kararaka*]

kararapi [SV] /n/ red morning sky

kararapita [SV] [* kararapi -ta] /vi/ appear in red morning light

kararawa [EW] [T *ararawa*, Wj *ararawa*, Ap *arara*, Kp *kararawa*, Pm *kararawa*, M *kararua*, A *karara*, Wp *kasawa*] /n/ blue-and-yellow macaw [*Ara ararauna* (Psittacidae)] [Ahlbr. *kararawa*]

kararawaimo [* kararawa -imo] /n/ cassava sp.

kararawaimo [E] [* kararawa -imo] /n/ fish sp. [*Sciadeichhys luniscutis* (Ariidae)] [Ahlbr. *karalawaimo*]

karare [W] [Pm *karare*] /n/ tree sp.

karari [E] [Sr *krari(n)*] /n/ fish sp. [Pristidae]

kararima [W] [* klari -ma; Sr *klari*, D *klaar*] /vt/ make ready, prepare (w)ekararima /vm/ prepare oneself, make oneself ready

kararuwa [E] /n/ atlantic hawksbill [*Eretmochelys imbricata* (Cheloniidae)] [Ahlbr. *kararuwa*]

kararuwari [Wp *kàaruru*] /n/ polkweed [*Phytolacca rivinoides* (Phytolaccaceae)] [Ahlbr. *kararuwari*]

karasa /n/ itching spot, itching [*karasa pe* ‘cratchy, itchy’]

karasai /n/ tuber sp. [used to darken cassava drink]

karasata [* karasa -ta] /vi/ begin to itch

karasàto [* karasa -pto] /vt/ cause to itch

(w)ekarasàto /vm/ cause oneself to itch

karasau /n/ fish sp. [*Epinephelus* spp. (Doradidae), *Mycteroperca* spp. (Doradidae)] [cf *kororo*]

karasawa See: **arasawa**

karasi [W] [Sr *grasi*, D *glas*] /n/ glass

- karasinori** [Sr *karsinoli*, D *kerosine*, *olie*, En *kerosene*, *oil*] /n/ kerosene, paraffin oil
- karau** [Wj *karau*, Ap *karau*, Pm *karau*, A *kareau*, Sr *krawkraw*, P *carão*] /n/ limpkin [Aramus guarau-na (Aramidae)] [Ahlbr. *karaw*]
- karaukarau** /interj/ stickiness [*karaukarau me man* ‘it is sticky and rubbery’]
- karausa** /n/ fish sp. [similar to *miso*, but bigger]
- karawasaka** /n/ pineapple sp. [Bromeliaceae] [Ahlbr. *karawasaka*]
- karawasi** [EW] [Wj *kawai*, Wp *awai*] /n/ poisonous tree sp., pit sp., rattle [Thevetia spp. (Apocynaceae)] [Ahlbr. *karawasi*]
- Karawasinty** See: **Karawasi Unty**
- karawasiran** [* *karawasi* -re -no] /n/ bush sp. [Ahlbr. *karawasiran*]
- Karawasi Unty** /n/ Langanmankondre [southern part of the village Galibi]
- karawiru** [EG] [Pm *karaweru*, Wp *karajuru*, *takaraweru*] /n/ shark sp., plant sp. [Bignonia chica (Bignoniaceae)] [Ahlbr. *karawiru*]
- karawiruran** [* *karawiru* -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [Campomanesia grandiflora (Myrtaceae)]
- ˘kare** [EGW; V *kare*] [T *˘karə*] /part/ just imagine!, you may think so, but I don’t believe it [*mukùsan ˘kare pàporo?!* ‘just imagine! you know everything?!’, *ytòno ero nan? - ytòno kapyn ˘kare* ‘are we going now? - do you think we are not?!’] [Ahlbr. *karē*]
- kareta** [EGVW; 1655 *carta*] [Ww *karita*, Kp *kareta*, Pm *kareta*, M *kareta*, Wp *kareta*, Sp *charta*, D *kaart*] /n/ paper, written document, book [*Tamusi karetery* ‘Bible’] [Ahlbr. *kareta*]
- kareweru** [EG] /n/ fish sp. [Curimatus schomburgkii (Curimatidae)] [Ahlbr. *kaleweri*]
- kari** [V] [Sp *cal*, D *kalk*, En *chalk*] /n/ chalk
- karija** /n/ plant sp. [Pitcairnia caricifolia (Bromeliaceae)]
- karijaku** [GS] [T *kajakə*, Wj *karaku*, Kp *karijauky*, Pm *karijauky*, Wp *kariaku*, Sr *kuriaku*] /n/ gray brocket deer [Mazama gouazoubira (Cervidae)] [Ahlbr. *kariwaku*]
- karikari** /n/ bird sp. [Ahlbr. *karicari*]
- karikarima** /n/ fish sp. [Ahlbr. *karikarima*]
- Karìna** [EGVW] [T *Kpaina*, Kp *Karina*, Pm *Karìna*, A *Karipna*] /n/ Carib [Ahlbr. *kalina*]
- karìna** [EGVW] [Wj *karipono*] /n/ amerindian, human being [*ikarìnary* ‘rainbow boa [Epicrates cenchris (Boidae)]’] [Ahlbr. *kalina*]
- karìnama** [W] [* *karina* -ma] /vt/ make human, make Carib
- kariwaru** [E] [A *kaliwalu*] /n/ fish sp. [Hoplosternum littorale (Callichthyidae)] [Ahlbr. *kariwaru*]
- kariwiri** [E] /n/ fish sp. [Characidae]
- karo** [V] [Sp *carro*, En *car*, D *kar*] /n/ car
- kàro** See: **kàma**
- karukaru** /n/ jelly-fish [Sciphozoa] [Ahlbr. *karukaru*]
- karukuri** [EGW] [T *karakuri*, Wj *karakuri*, Ap *karakuri*, Kp *karukuri*, Pm *karukuri*, Wp *karakuri*, A *karakuri*] /n/ gold, golden colour [*karukuri*]

- kuri pe* ‘having a gold colour’
[Ahlbr. *karukuri*]
- karume** [EG] /n/ red-footed tortoise
[*Geochelone carbonaria* (Testudini-
dae)] [Ahlbr. *karume*]
- karupa** [V] /n/ rabbit
- karupy** [GV] /n/ cup
- karuru** [GS] /n/ plant sp., black
nightshade [*Solanum surinamense*
(Solanaceae), *Solanum oleraceum*
(Solanaceae)] [Ahlbr. *karuru*]
- karusaku** /n/ toad stool sp. [Ahlbr.
karusaku]
- karùwa** [V *karùwo*] /n/ lizard sp.,
iguana sp. [Ahlbr. *karuwa*]
- karuwaran** /n/ little worm that
causes rheumatism [it enters through
the sole of the foot, and bends toes
or knee; *karuwaran pe* ‘rheumatic’]
[Ahlbr. *karuwara*]
- kasa** [A *kasa*, Sp *caja*] /n/ chest,
coffin, box
- kasamai** [S; GV *kasama*] [Pm *ka-
sama*, Sp *cachama*] /n/ fish sp. [*Co-
lossoma brachypomus* (Characidae)]
- kasapa** [GS] /n/ grasshopper [Ac-
rididae] [Ahlbr. *kasapa*]
- kasi** See: **bikasi**
- kasima** [EG] [Kp *kasima*, A *kasi-
ma*] /n/ sweetsop, sugar apple [*An-
nona squamosa* (Annonaceae)] [*wo-
to kasimary* ‘plant sp. [*Annona hy-
poglauca* (Annonaceae)]’]
- kasiri** [EGVW; 1655 *cassiri*] [T
kasiri, Wj *kasiri*, Ap *kasiri*, Kp *ka-
siri*, Pm *kasiri*, Wp *kasiri*] /n/ cas-
sava, cassava drink [*Macrosentrum
fasciculatum* (Melastomaceae)]
[Ahlbr. *kasiri*]
- kasiri** /n/ fish sp. [has the colour of
kasiri-drink] [Ahlbr. *kasiri*]
- kasiripo** [EGVW; 1655 *cassirippo*]
[* *kasiri* -tpo] /n/ cassave juice
[Ahlbr. *kasiripo*]
- kasoro** [Wp *kaso*, F *casserole*] /n/
pan
- kasuru** [GS] [Wj *kasuru*, Ap *ka-
suru*, Kp *kasuru*, Pm *kasuru*, Wp
kasuru, P *casulo*] /n/ bead [Ahlbr.
kasuru]
- kata** [EW] [* *ka* -ta] /vi/ become fat
- katàmato** See: **kotàmato**
- katano** [GSV] /n/ deliciousness
- kataru** [E] /n/ green turtle [*Chelonia
mydas* (Cheloniidae)] [Ahlbr. *kata-
ru*]
- kàtopo** [EVW] [* *kapy?* -topo?]
[poss: *kàtopo*] /n/ potential father-
in-law [term of address for: moth-
er’s brother, father’s sister’s hus-
band, and also any man who is one
generation older and no relative]
[Ahlbr. *katopo*]
- kàtu** [EG; W *kàty*, V *katy*] [T *kàta*,
Ww *katy*, Kp *katy*, Pm *katy*] /part/
alternatively, maybe [*mòja`ne kàtu
ràa aitykon man* ‘their cry is even
louder’, *one wara kàtu?!* ‘how
else?!, of course!’] [Ahlbr.
kati/katu/ekati/enekati]
- katuperu** [GS] [Wp *tatupere*] /n/
southern naked-tailed armadillo
[*Cabassous unicinctus* (Dasypodi-
dae)] [Ahlbr. *katuperu*]
- katupu** [S; V *kutupu*] /n/ spine,
backbone [Ahlbr. *katupuru*]
- katari** [T *katari*, Wj *katari*, Ap *ka-
tari*] /n/ pack basket [also called *pa-
toto*]
- katurima** [Wp *taturiman*] /n/ tree
sp. [*Buchenavia capitata* (Combre-
taceae), *Hyeronima laxiflora* (Eu-
phorbiaceae), *Dipteryx odorata* (Pa-
pilionaceae)]

katùsara [* katupu asara] /n/ spine
spines

katusi [V] /n/ turtle sp.

katusitara [E] /n/ lizard sp. [Teiid-
dae]

kaupe /n/ canonball tree [Cour-
oupita guianensis (Lecythidaceae)]

Kauru /n/ Courou river, Courou

kawài [EGW] [Sr *kway*] /n/ quarrel,
argument, row [Ahlbr. *kawai*]

kawaikawai /n/ augurk, gherkin
[Cucumis anguria (Cucurbitaceae)]
[Ahlbr. *kawaicawai*]

kawaiku [EW; V *ykaiku*] [Kp *ku-
wasù*, Pm *kuwasu*] [poss: *ykaikyry*]
/n/ diarrhoea

kawàima [W] [* *kway -ma*; Sr
kway] /vt/ quarrel with

kawana [E] /n/ leatherback turtle
[Dermochelys coriacea (Dermoche-
lyidae)] [Ahlbr. *kawana*]

kawanaru [Kp *kawanaru*, Pm *ka-
wanaru*] /n/ guianan cock of the
rock [Rupicola rupicola (Cotingi-
dae)]

kaware [EGVW; 1655 *cavalle*] [Wj
kawaru, Ap *kawaru*, Ww *kawaru*,
Kp *kaware*, Pm *kaware*, M *kaware*,
Sp *caballo*] /n/ horse [Equus ferus
(Equidae)] [Ahlbr. *kawari*]

kàwasi [S; G *màwasi*] [Wp *jawasi*]
/n/ kingfisher [Alcedinidae] [Ahlbr.
kawasi]

kawawaju See: **kamejàu** [Ahlbr.
kawawayu]

kàwe [EW] [poss: *kàwety*] /n/ shell,
armature [*oto kàwety* ‘body of a
car’, *kàwenano* ‘armature (non-
possessive)’]

kaweju [T *keweju*, Wj *kweju*, Ap
weju, Wp *kweju*] /n/ women’s loin-
cloth [not in use anymore; was made
of beads]

kàweka [* *kàwe -ka*] /vt/ remove
the shell of
(w)*ekàweka* /vm/ dispose of one’s
shell

kaweri [EW] [T *kaweri*, Sr *kaweri*]
/n/ fish sp. [Pimelodus blochii (Pi-
melodidae)] [Ahlbr. *kaweri*]

kàwiriri [Sp *guiriri*] /n/ black-
bellied tree-duck [Dendrocygna au-
tumnalis (Anatidae)] [Ahlbr. *kai-
wiriri*]

Kàwiriri Unty /n/ les Îles du Salut

kawiwi /n/ puffbird [Bucconidae]
[also called *weju jumy*]

kawo [EW] [T *kawə*, Wj *kawə*, Ap
kae, Ww *kaw*, Kp *kawə*, M *kawy*]
/adj/ high, in the air [*kawonaka*
‘up’] [Ahlbr. *ka’o*]

kàyn See: **kapyn**

-ke [EGVW] [T *-ke*, *-e*, Wj *-ke*, Ap *-
ke*, *-e*, Ww *-ke*, Kp *-ke*, Pm *-ke*]
/sfA/ Ao, Po, object possession ad-
jectivization/postpositionalization

ke [EGVW; 1655 *ke*] [T *ke*, Wj *ke*,
Ap *ke*, Ww *ke*, Kp *ke*, Pm *ke*, M *ke*]
/postp/ with [*aseke* ‘with oneself,
personally’] [Ahlbr. *ke*]

keito [W] [* *kei -pto*; En *key*] /vt/
lock up

kekeika [* *kei kei -ka*] /vt/ scrape
off
(w)*ekekeika* /vm/ scrape oneself off
[Ahlbr. *kekeca*]

-ken [GS; V *-ka*] /sfA/ Aoa, object
possession adjectivization adnomi-
nal form

ken [EGW] [Ww *ken*, Kp *ken*, Pm
ken] /n/ end, mouth [Ahlbr. *kenu*]

kena [* *ken -(t)a*] /vi/ get a mouth,
get an end

kenenèka [* *keneniky -ka*] /vt/
make gleaming hot

keneneki /n/ gleaming heat, glow, squeaky respiration

kenenèta [* keneneki -ta] /vi/ get gleaming hot

kenenèwa [* keneneki? -wa] /vi/ get a squeaky respiration

kenesiko [* kenesiky -pto] /vt/ sweeten exorbitantly

kenesiky /n/ exorbitant sweetness

kenken [GS] [onomatopoe] /n/ sound of gnawing, falcon sp. [Falco ruficularis (Falconidae)] [Ahlbr. *kenken*]

kenkenwa [* ken ken -wa] /vi/ gnaw [Ahlbr. *kenken*]

kèpu [EW] /n/ moisture (on the skin)

kèpuro [EW] [* kèpu -ro] /vt/ moisten

(w)*ekèpuro* /vm/ moisten oneself [Ahlbr. *kepu*]

kèputa [* kèpu -ta] /vi/ moisten [Ahlbr. *kepu*]

-kepy [EGVW] [T *-kepy*, Wj *-kepy*, Ap *-kepy*] /asp/ VAc, verbal aspect cessative

-kepy [EGVW] [T *-kepy*, Wj *-kepy*, Ap *-kepy*] /sFV/ Vic, intransitive cessative noun verbalization

kereikereima [* kerei kerei -ma] /vt/ nibble on, gnaw at

(w)*ekereikereima* /vm/ nibble on oneself

kereke [Sr *kerki*, D *kerk*, En *church*] /n/ church

kerekere [T *kyrikyri*, Kp *kirikiri*, Pm *kirikiri*, A *kerekere*, Sr *kre(re)kre(re)*] /n/ brown-throated parakeet [Aratinga pertinax (Psittacidae)]

kerèkere /n/ toughness, leatheriness [mòko woto ikerèkerery me man ‘that fish is tough’]

kerekeru [V *werekery*] [T *werekeru*, Wj *erekeru*] /n/ white-eyed parakeet [Aratinga leucophthalmus (Psittacidae)] [Ahlbr. *kèrekeru*]

keren [EW] /interj/ jingle-jingle

kerenka [EVW] [* keren -ka] /vt/ jerk loose

(w)*òkerenka* /vt/ jerk oneself loose [Ahlbr. *itüringa/kerenga*]

kerereika [* kererei -ka] /vt/ tear loose

kerereka /vt/ unravel, reel off

(w)*òkerereka* /vm/ unravel oneself [Ahlbr. *iterereka/kerere*]

kererèko [* kerereky -pto] /vt/ wrinkle

(w)*ekererèko* /vm/ wrinkle oneself

kerereky /n/ wrinkle

kereresimo /n/ liana sp.

kererèta [* kerereky -ta] /vi/ become wrinkly

kereseke /n/ peach-fronted parakeet [Aratinga aurea (Psittacidae)]

keri [D *kerrie*, En *curry*] /n/ curry

kerikeri /n/ little bird sp.

keso [V] [Sp *queso*] /n/ cheese

ketere [Sr *kedre*, D *kelder*] /n/ crate

keti [Sr *keti*] /n/ chain

ketito [* keti -pto] /vt/ chain, shackle

kijerapo [* kijere apo] /n/ cassava cutting [*kijere* ‘cassava’ and *apo* ‘arm, branch’]

kijeraporan [* kijere apo -re -no] /n/ yellow allamanda, golden trumpet [Allamanda cathartica (Apocynaceae)]

kijere [EGVW] [Ww *seere*, Pm *kysere*, *ekere*, M *kÿse*] [poss: *ÿkerery*] /n/ cassave sp. [Manihot esculenta (Euphorbiaceae)] [*akuri ÿkerery* ‘plant sp. [Stygmaphyllon convolvifolium (Malpighiaceae),

- Stygmaphyllon fulgens (Malpighiaceae)]' [Ahlbr. *ki'erē*]
- kijerepun** [EVW] [* kijere pun; Pm *kysrapun*] /n/ cassavaflour [Ahlbr. *pu*]
- kijerèu** [W] [* kijere -u] /n/ angeli- que [Dicorynia guianensis (Caesalpiaceae)]
- kiki** /n/ toy, plaything
- kimoto** /n/ plant sp. [Mouriria princeps (Melastomaceae)]
- kini** [Sr *kindi*, D *knie*] /n/ boat rib
- kininija** [E *iririja*] /n/ jaguar sp. [Felidae] [Ahlbr. *kininiya*]
- Kiriki** [D *Griek*] /n/ Greek
- kirinopy** /vt/ tickle, torment [Ahlbr. *ikirinopu*]
- kiriri** [V] /n/ fine textile
- kiririky** /n/ creasedness, crumple
- kiririma** [V] /vt/ crumble
(w)òkiririma /vm/ crumble oneself
- kiririma** [S; G *kiririn*] /n/ plant sp. [Hymenachne amplexicaulis (Gramineae), Eleocharis geniculata (Cyperaceae)] [when touched, it makes a snoring noise; it cures snoring, if passed along the snorer's throat] [Ahlbr. *kiriri*]
- kirisa** [Wp *pirisi*] /n/ golden-winged parakeet [Brotogeris chrysopterus (Psittacidae)]
- kilo** [D *kilo*, En *kilo*, F *kilo*] /n/ kilo
- kisiwy** /n/ heron sp. [Ardeidae]
- kìwaro** /adj/ small, little
- kìwiri** [E; V *kỳwryryny*] /adj/ small, little
- kìwisiko** [EV] /adj/ small, little
- kìwisiko** [* kiwisiky -pto] /vt/ make small
- kìwisikonto** [V] [* kiwisi -'ko -nto] /vt/ make small, reduce
- kìwisiky** /n/ small thing, little thing
- kiwisukiri** [V] /n/ snail sp.
- ko** [EGVW] [T *-kə*, Wj *-kə*, Ap *-ko*, Ww *-ko*, Kp *-kə*, Pm *-kə*, M *-ky*] /tns/ Timp, imperative tense
- ko** [EVW] [Wj *ka*] /part/ I urge you (to react)
- ko** [EW] [T *kə*, Kp *kə*, Pm *ikə*] /n/ dirt, stench [Ahlbr. *ko*]
- ko** [EW] /interj/ really? [Ahlbr. *ko*]
- kò** [EVW] [poss: *kòty*] /n/ scream, yelling [Ahlbr. *ko*]
- `ko** [EGVW; E *'ky*] [* pko; Wj *-pkə*, Pm *-ko*] /part/ pitifully, miserably [*oko 'ko* 'just a few', *ero po 'ko wa-ty* 'not such a pitiful little bit'; besides *'ko 'ko* one hears *'ky 'ky*, e.g.: *àsiko 'ky 'ky* 'just a tiny little bit', *sanime 'ky 'ky* 'miserably short'] [Ahlbr. *kupo*]
- kofu** [Sr *kofu*] /n/ fist
- kòì** See: **kosi**
- koinaro** [EGVW; 1655 *coignaro*] [T *kokonjarə*, Ww *kokonjoro*] /adj/ yesterday [*mony koinaro* 'the day before yesterday'] [Ahlbr. *koinaro*]
- koine** [EGVW] [T *kokonje*, Ap *kokonie*] /adj/ afternoon [Ahlbr. *koye*]
- koinempo** [* koine -mpo] /n/ early evening
- koinène** [* koine `ne] /n/ late afternoon
- koja** /n/ club, bludgeon
- kòje** [V] /adj/ now, today
- kojo** See: **kyjy**
- kojòwa** [A *koroba*] /n/ greater ani [Crotophaga major (Cuculidae)] [Ahlbr. *koyowa*]
- kojòwi** [GS; V *kojòwe*] /n/ leech [Hirudinea] [Ahlbr. *oyo 'i*]
- koki** [E] /n/ dick, boy [Ahlbr. *koki*]
- koko** [EGVW] [T *koko*, Wj *koko*, Ap *koko*] /adj/ night [Ahlbr. *koko*]

kòko [EGW; V *koko*] [M *koku*, Sr *koko*, D *kokos*] /n/ coconut [Cocos nucifera (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. *koko*]

kòkope /n/ leprosy [*kòkope pe* ‘leprosy’]

kòkoro [EGW] [* *koko ro*; T *koko-ro*, Ap *kokoro*] /adj/ morning [Ahlbr. *koko*]

kòkorompo [* *koko ro -mpo*] /n/ late morning

kòkoròne [EGW; V *kokorone*] [* *koko ro `ne*] /n/ early morning

kòma [EGVW] [* *kò -ma*; Wj *kàkma*, Ap *kòma*, Kp *kàma*, Pm *kàma*] /vt/ call

(w)*aikòma* /vm/ call oneself [Ahlbr. *koma*]

kòmamy [EGW] [* *koko -mamy*; T *kòmamy*, Wj *kòmamy*, Ap *kòmamy*, Ww *kokmamy*, Kp *kòmamy*, Pm *kòwamy*, M *kòmamy*] /vi/ reach night-time, continue till the end of day [Ahlbr. *komamu*]

kòmanka [EW] [* *koko -mamy -ka*; Pm *kowanka*] /vt/ cause to reach the night, continue till night-time

(w)*ekòmanka* /vm/ continue till night-time [Ahlbr. *komanga*]

komere [EW] /n/ scorched fish or meat

komereta [EW] [* *komere -ta*] /vi/ get roasted, get scorched [in order to quickly make meat edible]

komerèto [* *komere -pto*] /vt/ make edible by scorching

(w)*ekomerèto* /vm/ make oneself edible by scorching

komiki [A *komiki*, Sr *komki*, D *kommetje*] /n/ little bowl [Ahlbr. *ton*]

komona See: **koròna** [Ahlbr. *koro-na*]

komonaka [E *korònaka*] [* *komo-na -naka*] /adj/ (going) under water

kom`pe [Sr *kompe*, F *compère*] /n/ comrad

komyin [SV] [M *komi*, Pm *komi*] /n/ feverishness [Ahlbr. *komu*]

komyina [* *komyin -(t)a*; Pm *komina*] /vi/ get feverish [Ahlbr. *komu*]

komyino [* *komyin -ro*] /vt/ cause to get feverish

(w)*ekomyino* /vm/ cause oneself to get feverish

-kon [EGVW] [T *-komo*, *-kon*, Wj *-kom*, Ap *-komo*, Ww *komo*, Kp *-kon*, Pm *-kon*, M *-kon*] /sf/ pln, plural nouns

-kon [EGW] [* *-ja -kon*; T *-jakən*, Ww *-jakne*] /tns/ Tpst, past tense with a-stems

konapa [S *konàa*] [* *ko? rapa?*] /part/ yet again

konoi [SV] /n/ bedbug [Cimicidae]

konomeru [GS] [Ap *konomeru*, Kp *koryme*, Pm *korme*] /n/ thunder [*konomeru wèmopotyry* ‘the breaking of thunder’, *konomeru jerympo* ‘thunder’s tooth, axe stone’] [Ahlbr. *konomeru*]

Konomerumy [EW] /n/ Konomerumy creek, Donderskamp [branch of and village on the Wayombo river]

konomeruran [GS] [* *konomeru -re -no*] /n/ plant sp. [Pterocarpus santalinoides (Papilionaceae)]

kònon [EW] [Pm *kənə*] /part/ regretably, unfortunately, alas [Ahlbr. *kono*]

konopo [EGVW; 1655 *cannobo*] [T *konopo*, Wj *kopə*, Ap *konopo*, Pm *konò*, M *konò*] /n/ rain [*konopo pe* ‘rainy’, *kupirisi konopory* or *akinu-*

- pan konopory* ‘drizzle’ [Ahlbr. *konopo*]
- konopu** [Sr *knopo*, D *knoop*] /n/ button
- konopuka** [* *konopu* -ka; Sr *knopo*, D *knoop*] /vt/ remove buttons from, untie
(w)*ekonopuka* /vm/ dispose of buttons, untie oneself
- konorepi** /n/ tree sp. [Miconia prasini (Melastomaceae)]
- konòsa** [GS] [T *konoja*, Kp *kono-pyja*] /n/ plant sp. [Renealmia spp. (Zingiberaceae)] [Ahlbr. *konosa*]
- konu** [A *kownu*, Sr *kownu*, D *kon-ing*] /n/ king
- kòpo** [EGVW] /postp/ more than [ikòpo `ne ‘too much’; ikòpo `ne `ne ‘just too much’] [Ahlbr. *kupo*]
- kòponoma** [* *kòpo* -no -ma] /vt/ surpass, exceed
(w)*ekòponoma* /vm/ surpass oneself, exceed oneself
- ˘kopore** [EVW] [* ˘ko? pore?] /part/ even more [Ahlbr. *kupo*]
- koporo** [Sr *kopro*, En *copper*, D *koper*] /n/ copper
- kopose** [EW] /adj/ on the other side [koposenaka ‘to the other side’, oma kopose me ‘on the other side of the road’] [Ahlbr. *kopose*]
- kopuma** [* *kopu* -ma; Sr *kopu*, En *cup*, D *kop*] /vt/ place cups on the skin of, give a cup treatment
- kore** [EGW] /n/ spix’s guan [Penelope jacquacu (Cracidae)] [Ahlbr. *kole*]
- kore** [EW] [Pm *kore*] /part/ astonishingly, would you ever believe it? [Ahlbr. *kole*]
- koreky** [F *collègue*, En *colleague*, D *collega*] /n/ colleague
- koro** [E; W *godo*, V *koroto*] [A *horoto*, Sr *godo*, En *gourd*] /n/ gourd, calabash [Lagenaria siceraria (Bignoniaceae)] [Ahlbr. *koro*]
- koro** [OW] /part/ please [in case of an order or request] [Ahlbr. *koro*]
- koro** [SV] /n/ scabies, scab [*koro pe* ‘scabious, scabby’]
- koro** [* *ko* -ro] /vt/ cause to rot, cause to stink
(w)*ekoro*, (w)*aikoro* /vm/ cause oneself to rot, cause oneself to stink [Ahlbr. *koro*]
- koroiika** [EVW] /vt/ cause to slip
(w)*òkoroiika* /vm/ slip
- koroka** [EW] [* *koro* -ka; T *koryka*, Wj *koroka*, Ap *koroka*, Ww *koroka*, Kp *koryka*] /vt/ clean, scrub off
(w)*òkoroka* /vm/ clean oneself [Ahlbr. *koroka*]
- koròka** [EGVW] [* *koroty* -ka; Pm *koroka*] /vt/ burn
(w)*ekoròka* /vm/ burn [Ahlbr. *koroka*]
- korokoro** [GSV] [T *kurukə*, Kp *koròkorò*, Wp *makorokoro*, A *korokoro*, Sr *korokoro*] /n/ green ibis [Mesembrinibis cayennensis (Plataleidae)]
- koròkoro** [V] /n/ cackling sound
- koròkoròme** /adj/ cackling
- koromo** [EGW; 1655 *colomo*] /adj/ initial, at first, for the first time [*koromo weju wepàkàpo me ro, tyto man* ‘immediately after sunrise he left’, *koromo awu wýsa* ‘I am going for the first time’, *koromo `ne awu wýsa* ‘I’ll go first (others later)’] [Ahlbr. *koromo*]
- koròmosimpo** [E] [* *koròmosi*? -mpo?] /n/ fish sp.
- koròna** [EGVW] [Kp *òkoròno*] /adj postp/ below the surface (of) [*nono*]

koròna ‘underground’, *tuna koròna* ‘under water’ [Ahlbr. *komona*]

koronkoro [E] /n/ fish sp. [Aspredinidae] [*pororu koronkoro* ‘black freshwater fish sp.’]

koròno [GSV] [M *koròno*] /n/ mole

koronte [E] /n/ fish sp. [Arius grandicassis (Ariidae)]

koropo [* ko -ro -po] /vt/ cause to become rotten

(w)*ekoropo* /vm/ cause oneself to become rotten

koròpo [EGW; V *akoròpo*; 1655 *acolopo*] [* *akoròpo*] /n/ tomorrow [*mony koròpo* ‘the day after tomorrow’, *mony `ne koròpo* ‘three days from now’, *koròpo te rapa* ‘see you tomorrow’] [Ahlbr. *koropo*]

kororan [* *godo -re -no*] /n/ gourd sp. [Lagenaria vulgaris (Cucurbitaceae)] [Ahlbr. *kororan*]

kororeta [GSV; 1655 *cololeta*] /n/ torch, fuse, taper [Ahlbr. *kororeta*]

kororewa [GS] /n/ shandylye, pick nut [Leonotis nepetifolia (Labiatae)] [Ahlbr. *kororewa*]

kororo [W] [A *kororo*, Sr *kroro*] /n/ fish sp. [Genyatremus luteus (Pomadasyidae)]

kororuwaki [Sr *kroywagi*, D *kruiwagen*] /n/ barrow

koroto See: **koro**

korotoko [EGVW; 1655 *corotoco*] [Wj *orotoko*, Kp *kəratəkə*, Pm *kəratəkə*] /n/ chicken [Gallus domesticus (Phasianidae)] [*kapu tano korotoko* ‘planthopper [Fulgoridae]’] [Ahlbr. *korotoko*]

korotopu [S; G *okorotopu*] [T *sirikətapu*] /n/ termite sp. [Termitidae] [Ahlbr. *korotopu*]

koroty [EGVW] [Kp *kəraty*] /vi/ burn [Ahlbr. *koroti*]

koruku [Sr *korku*, En *cork*, D *kurk*] /n/ cork

kosi [W; SV *kòì*] /adj/ fast, quick [*kòì roten* ‘just for a minute’] [Ahlbr. *ko`i/kosi*]

kosj /interj/ my goodness!

kosu [Sr *kowsu*, D *kous*] /n/ stockings, sock

kota [EVW] [* ko -ta; T *kota*, Kp *kəta*, Pm *kəta*] /vi/ rot, decay [Ahlbr. *kota*]

kòta [EVW] [* kò -ta; T *kòtumu*, Ap *kòta*] /vi/ scream [Ahlbr. *kota*]

kòtaka [GS] [T *kuutaka*, Ap *kutaka*, Pm *koskai*, A *kotaka*] /n/ grey-necked wood-rail [Aramides cajanea (Rallidae)] [Ahlbr. *kotaka*]

kotàma [EGW] [* *kotano -ma*; Kp *kotàma*] /vt/ treat miserably

(w)*aikotàma* /vm/ treat oneself miserably, live unhappily [Ahlbr. *kota*]

kotàmato [W; E *katàmato*] [* *kotano -ma -to*] /adj/ someone spreading misery, sad

kotàme [EW; G *katàme*] [* *kotano me*] /adj/ unhappy [Ahlbr. *kota*]

kotano [EGW] /n/ unhappiness [*kotano me* ‘miserable, pitiful, pitiable, sad’, *akotanory enejan* ‘he pities you’]

kòu See: **kòwu**

kowai [EGVW; 1655 *coue*] [T *kewei*, Ww *kiwi*, Kp *konoì*, Pm *konoì*] /n/ (fish)hook, fishing line sound [Ahl-br. *kowei*]

kòwai [Kp *kəwəu*, Pm *kuwai*] /n/ crookedness, bend [Ahlbr. *kowei*]

kòwairo [SV] [* *kòwai -ro*] /vt/ make crooked

(w)*ekòwairo* /vm/ make oneself crooked [Ahlbr. *kowei*]

kòwaita [* *kòwai -ta*] /vi/ become crooked [Ahlbr. *kowei*]

kòwaro [EW; V *kỳwryry*] /adj/ small
[*kòwaro* `ko ‘very small’] [Ahlbr.
kowaromo]

kòwe [SV] /n/ dirty excretion, slime

kòwe [GS; V *kowe*, W *okòwe*] /n/
round-worm [*Ascaris lumbricoides*
(Ascarididae)] [*kòwe pe* ‘plagued by
round-worms’] [Ahlbr. *kowe/okowe*]

kowejupa /n/ lesser kiskadee [Pi-
tangus lictor (Tyrannidae)] [Ahlbr.
kowejupa]

kòweka [* *kòwe -ka*] /vt/ remove
dirt from

(w)*ekòweka* /vm/ dispose of dirt

kowekowe /n/ drill

kòwero [W] /part/ obviously, mani-
festly [Ahlbr. *kowero*]

kòwu [W; E *kòu*] /part/ finally
[Ahlbr. *ko’u*]

Kuipari /n/ Kuipari [old village
near Saint-Laurent]

kuipari [W] /n/ snakewood [Loxop-
terygium sagotii (Anacardiaceae)]
[Ahlbr. *kuipari*]

kuipewa See: *kupewa*

kuita [EGVW] [Kp *kuita*] /n/ spin-
dle [Ahlbr. *kuita*]

kuitasere [* *kuita serere*] /n/ blue-
crowned motmot [*Momotus mo-
mota* (Momotidae)] [tail resembles
hanging spindles (cf *sererema*
‘hang’ and *kuita* ‘spindle’)]

kujàjari [GS] /n/ cassava porridge
[Ahlbr. *kuya ari*]

kujàke [GS; S *kujanke*] [T *kyja-
poko*, Wj *kijapok*, Kp *kujapò*, Pm *ki-
japò*, Sr *kuyake*] /n/ white-throated
toucan [*Ramphastos tucanus*
(Rhamphastidae)] [Ahlbr. *kuyaken*]

kujakuja See: *kujokujo*

Kujana /n/ Guyana

kujapa [Kp *kuwapa*, M *goiaba*, Wp
kuja, Sr *gujaba*, En *guava*] /n/ guava
[*Psidium guajava* (Myrtaceae)]

kujari [GS] [T *kujari*, Wj *kujari*, Ap
kujari, Pm *kujari*, A *kujari*] /n/
green-winged macaw [*Ara chlorop-
tera* (Psittacidae)] [Ahlbr. *kuyarë*]

kujokujo [S *kujakuja*] [T *kyjokyo*,
kujokujo, Wj *kiokio*, Wp *kujokujo*]
/n/ blue-cheeked amazon [*Amazona
dufresniana* (Psittacidae)] [Ahlbr.
kuyokuyo]

kuju [GS] [Ap *kuju*] /n/ brown color

kujùko [* *kujuku -pto*] /vt/ provide
with a red bulge

(w)*ekujùko* /vm/ provide oneself with
a red bulge

kujuku /n/ red bulge

kujukuju [EGW] /n/ bird of prey
sp. [*Accipitridae*] [*poinko kujuku-
juru* ‘bird sp.’ [*Buteogallus
meridionalis* (Accipitridae)]] [Ahlbr.
kuyukuyu]

kujuma [W] [* *kuju -ma*] /vt/ make
brown

(w)*ekujuma* /vm/ make oneself brown
[Ahlbr. *kuyu*]

kujuro [EW] [* *kuju -ro*] /vt/ make
brown

(w)*ekujuro* /vm/ make oneself brown
[Ahlbr. *kuyu*]

kujuta [* *kuju -ta*] /vi/ get a brown
colour [Ahlbr. *kuyu*]

kujuwi [GS] [T *kuuwi*, Wj *kujuwi*,
Ww *kujuwi*, Pm *kujù*, Wp *kujuwi*, P
cujubim] /n/ white-headed piping
guan [*Aburria pipile* (Cracidae)]
[Ahlbr. *kujuwi*]

kuka [EVW] [Kp *kuka*] /vt/ bathe,
dab

(w)*ekuka* /vm/ dab oneself [Ahlbr.
kuka]

kuku [Pm *kuku*] /n/ drink [*kuku eny-ko, koki!* ‘drink your drink, boy!’]
kùku [Sr *kuku*, D *koek*] /n/ cookie, cake
kuma [EGVW] [* *ku(n)*-ma; T `ma, Wj *kuna*, Ap *kuma*, Kp *ýma*] /vi/ flood [Ahlbr. *kuma*]
kùmaitari /n/ toad sp.
Kumaka /n/ Albina
kumaka [EGW] [T *kumaka*, Wj *kumaka*, Ap *kumaka*, Kp *kumà*, Pm *kumaka*, Wp *kumaka*, A *kumaka*] /n/ silk cotton tree [Ceiba pentandra (Bombacaceae)] [Ahlbr. *kumaka*]
kumakaran [* *kumaka* -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [Sapium aubletianum (Euphorbiaceae)]
kumako [GSV] [Wj *kumap*, Sr *kumaku*] /n/ leaf cutter ant [Atta spp. (Formicidae)] [Ahlbr. *kumako*]
kumakuma [E] [Sr *kumakuma*] /n/ fish sp. [Sciadeichthys herzbergeri (Ariidae)] [Ahlbr. *kumakuma*]
kumapepe [GS] [T *kunepepe*, Wj *kumepepe*, Wp *kumpepe*] /n/ centipede [Scolopendridae] [Ahlbr. *kumapepei*]
kumapeseki /n/ plant sp. [Centrosema vexillatum (Papilionaceae)]
kumaru [E] [Wp *kumaru*, Sr *kumaru*] /n/ fish sp. [Myleus rhomboidalis (Serrasalminidae)] [Ahlbr. *kumata*]
kumata [GSV] [T *kumata*, Wj *kumata*, A *kumata*, Wp *kumana*] /n/ lima bean [Phaseolus lunatus (Papilionaceae)]
kumataran [EG] [* *kumata* -re -no; Pm *kumataran*, Wp *kumataran*] /n/ plant sp. [Ipomoea pes-caprae (Convolvulaceae)]
Kumawarakan /n/ Kumawarakan [spirit that produces sound like a bird]

kumawari [EW; G *mawari*] [Pm *manwari*, Wp *mawari*, Sr *kumawari*] /n/ white-necked heron [Ardea cocoi (Ardeidae)] [Ahlbr. *kumawari*]
kumèi /n/ bird sp.
kùmei [SV; E *kùmerei*] /n/ trunkiness, roundedness
kùmeiro [SV; E *kùmeiro*] [* *kùmei* -ro] /vt/ make trunky, round off
(w)ekùmeiro /vm/ make oneself trunky
kùmeita [E *kùmereita*] [* *kùmei* -ta] /vi/ become trunky, become round
kùmerei See: **kùmei**
kùmereiro See: **kùmeiro**
kùmereita See: **kùmeita**
kumerèpo /n/ cassava sp. [Manihot esculenta (Euphorbiaceae)]
kumety [EW] [Wp *kumaty*] /n/ tree sp., red-brown paint [Eugenia anastomosans (Myrtaceae)] [Ahlbr. *kumeti*]
kumija [E] /n/ tad-pole [Ahlbr. *kumija*]
kumime [EW] [* *kumin* me] /adj/ hungry, gluttonous [Ahlbr. *kumu*]
kumin /n/ gluttony
kumina [* *kumin* -(t)a] /vi/ become gluttonous, become greedy
kumino [* *kumin* -ro] /vt/ cause to be gluttonous
(w)ekumino /vm/ cause oneself to be gluttonous
kùmisako [GSV] /n/ larva migrans infection [*kùmisako pe* ‘infected by the larva migrans’] [Ahlbr. *kumisako*]
kumisi /n/ scab [Ahlbr. *kumisi*]
kùimity [EVW] [Kp *kumity*] /vt/ wash clean

(w)ekùmity /vm/ wash oneself clean

kumpo [SV; G *mumpo*] [T *munupə*, Wj *munpə*, Ap *mumpo*, Kp *umpə*, Pm *mumpo*] /n/ mouse sp., rat sp. [Muridae]

kumposikiyi [S; G *mumposikiyi*] /n/ jaguar sp. [Felidae] [Ahlbr. *kumbosikiyi*]

kumpotasi See: *atasipoty*

kumu [GS] [T *kumu*, Wj *kumu*, Kp *kun*, Ww *kumu*, Sr *kumbu*] /n/ palm tree sp. [Oenocarpus bacaba (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. *kumu*]

kumyka [* *kumyry* -ka] /vt/ cause to be hungry

(w)ekumyka /vm/ cause oneself to be hungry

kumykan [EW; G *kumon*] /n/ cassava trough [Ahlbr. *kumuilkan*]

kumyry [EGVW] /vi/ be hungry [Ahlbr. *kumu*]

kun [S; V (*a*)*kun*] /n/ abundance of water, rainy season [*pakamu kunu* ‘rainy season of the *pakamu*-fish, short rainy season’, *ikunùtempo* ‘short rainy season (November-January)’, *potòsu ikunu* ‘long rainy season (April-July)’] [Ahlbr. *kunu*]

kunami [EGVW] [Wj *kunami*, Kp *kunami*, Pm *kunami*, Wp *kunami*, A *kunami*, Sr *kunami*] /n/ plant sp. [Clibadium sylvestre (Compositae), Clibadium surinamense (Compositae)] [Ahlbr. *kunami*]

kùnami [GS] [Kp *kanami*] /n/ common chigger [Trombiculidae] [Ahlbr. *kunaminoko*]

kunamiran [* *kunami* -re -no; Wp *kunamira*] /n/ vervain, burra vine. [Stachytarpheta cayennensis (Verbenaceae)] [Ahlbr. *kunamiran*]

kunana [A *kunana*, Wp *kunana*] /n/ palm tree sp. [Astrocaryum paramaca (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. *kunana*]

Kunanama /n/ Kunanama, Kunanama creek [creek and Carib village in French Guiana]

kunaparu [GS] [Pm *kunaparu*, A *kunapalu*, Sr *kunaparu*] /n/ plant sp. [Euphorbia cotinoides (Euphorbiaceae)] [Ahlbr. *kunaparu*]

kunapo [GS] /n/ red mangrove sp. [Rhizophora spp. (Rhizophoraceae)] [Ahlbr. *kunapo*]

kunaporan [GS] [* *kunapo* -re -no] /n/ tree sp. [Clusia fockeana (Guttiferae)] [Ahlbr. *kunaporan*]

kunatepi [A *kunatepi*, Sr *kunatepi*] /n/ tree sp. [Platymiscia (Papilionaceae)] [Ahlbr. *kunaitepi*]

kunawaru [EGW] [T *kunawaru*, Wj *kunawa*, Kp *kunawa*, Pm *kunawa*, Wp *kunawaru*] /n/ toad sp. [Phrynohyas spp. (Hylidae)] [Ahlbr. *kunawaru*]

kunikunìpo [* *kunikuni*? -tpo?] /n/ cassava sp.

kunsu [Sr *kunsu*, D *kussen*] /n/ cushion, pillow [cf *àsapòny*]

kuntu [Sr *kundu*] /n/ thickening, gnarl, lump [Ahlbr. *kundu*]

kùnu [SV] [Pm *kunu*] /n/ pus, sperm [Ahlbr. *kunu*]

kunùka [* *kunupy* -ka] /vt/ cause to get at high tide

kùnuka [* *kùnu* -ka] /vt/ remove pus from, remove sperm from

(w)ekùnuka /vm/ dispose of pus, dispose of sperm

kunupy /vi/ get at high tide

kunuri [W] /n/ cotton thread [*ykunuriry* ‘my cotton thread’, *kunuri man amy waty nan amaro?* ‘don’t

- you have got some cotton thread?'; cf *kununima*] [Ahlbr. *kunuri*]
- kununima** [EV] [A *kununima*] /n/ cotton thread [y*kununimary amenko!* 'wind my thread!'; cfl *kunuri*] [Ahlbr. *kunuri*]
- kùnuta** [* *kùnu -ta*; Pm *kunuta*] /vi/ suppurate, fester [Ahlbr. *kunu*]
- kupa** [Kp *kupa*, Pm *kupa*] /n/ inland water connected to sea or ocean, water behind sandbank, bay [the non-possessive form is unusual; instead *ikupary* 'baai (ervan)' is used]
- kupaja** [W] [Sr *gubaya*] /n/ plant sp. [Jacaranda *copaia* (Bignoniaceae)] [Ahlbr. *kupaiya*]
- kupajaran** [* *kupaja -re -no*] /n/ liana sp. [Schlegelia *violacea* (Bignoniaceae)]
- kupako** [GS] /n/ shield bug, stink-bug [Pentatomidae]
- Kupanama** [EW] /n/ Coppename river
- kupara** [Wp *jupara*] /n/ kinkajou [Potos *flavus* (Procyonidae)] [Ahlbr. *kupara*]
- kupari** [GSV] [Kp *kopari*, Pm *kopari*, Sr *kupari*] /n/ tick [Ixodoidea] [Ahlbr. *kupari*]
- Kuparimy** /n/ Kuparimy, Christiaankondre [northern part of the village Galibi] [Ahlbr. *kupariman*]
- kupasi** [EW] /n/ main vein of palm tree leaf [Ahlbr. *kupasi*]
- kupe** /n/ sphericity
- kupema** [* *kupe -ma*] /vt/ smoothen, cause to gleam [Ahlbr. *kupema*]
- kupero** [* *kupe -ro*] /vt/ make spherical
(w)*ekupero* /vm/ make oneself spherical
- kupesini** [EW] /n/ tree sp. [Parinari *campestre* (Chrysobalanaceae)] [*wokyry kupesini* 'tree sp. [Parinari *excelsa* (Chrysobalanaceae), *Licania honstmanni* (Rosaceae), *Licania micrantha* (Rosaceae)]'] [Ahlbr. *kupesini*]
- kupesiniran** [* *kupesini -re -no*] /n/ plant sp. [Hirtella *racemosa* (Rosaceae), *Hirtella manigera* (Rosaceae)]
- kupeta** [* *kupe -ta*] /vi/ become spherical
- kupewa** [S *kuipewa*] /n/ clay scraper, clay modeler [Ahlbr. *kuipewa/kupewa*]
- kupi** [EGVW] [T *akupi*, Kp *kupə*, Pm *kupy*] /vt/ bathe
(w)*ekupi* /vm/ bathe oneself [Ahlbr. *kupi*]
- kupii** [EGW] [Sr *kopi*] /n/ tree sp. [*Goupia glabra* (Goupiaceae)] [Ahlbr. *kupi'i*]
- kupina** [G] /n/ spider sp. [Araneae]
- kupipi** [EGW] [T *ookopipi*] /n/ frog sp. [Centrolenidae] [Ahlbr. *kupipi*]
- kupira** [E] [Sr *kupila*] /n/ fish sp. [*Sciadeichthys proops* (Ariidae)] [Ahlbr. *kupila*]
- kupirisi** [GS] /n/ three-toed sloth [Bradypodidae] [Ahlbr. *kupirisi*]
- kupisa** /n/ nasute termite [Nasutitermes spp. (Termitidae)] [*kawono kupisa* 'tree termite', *pòpono kupisa* 'ground termite'; *takosaren kupisa* 'spittle bug [Cercopidae]'; cf *koro-topu*] [Ahlbr. *kupisa*]
- kùpo** See: **tùpo** [Ahlbr. *kupo*]
- kupuko** [SV] /n/ fish sp.
- kupuwana** /n/ plant sp. [*Henriettea ramiflora* (Melastomaceae)]
- kuraitampo** [E] [* *kuraita?* -mpo?] /n/ fish sp.

kuraja /n/ plant sp., blue paint [Iri-
bachia alata (Gentianaceae)] [Ahlbr.
kuraya]

kuraka [G] /n/ frog sp.

kurakura [Ap *kyrakya* (Amazona
ochrocephala)] /n/ black-tailed tityra
[Tityra cayana (Cotingidae)]

kuràma [EGVW] [* kure -no -ma;
T `ranoma, Ap *kuranka*] /vt/ make
beautiful, cure, store
(w)*ekuràma* /vm/ make oneself beau-
tiful, cure oneself [Ahlbr. *kurama*]

kurankon See: kure

kurano See: kure

kuranonto [* kure -no -nto] /vt/
beautify
(w)*ekuranonto* /vm/ beautify oneself

kuranopy /vt/ beautify

kuranto [EVW] /adj/ outside [*ku-
rantonaka* ‘(into the) outside
(area)’] [Ahlbr. *kurando*]

kurarapari [Pm *kurarapari*] /n/
specific kind of bead

kurarasi [E] /n/ olive ridley [Lepi-
dochelys olivacea (Cheloniidae)]
[Ahlbr. *kurarasi*]

kuraru [GS] /n/ tobacco plant sp.
[Nicotiana tabacum (Solanaceae)]
[Ahlbr. *kuraru*]

kurasara [GS] [A *kurahara*] /n/
tree sp. [Calophyllum brasiliense
(Guttiferae)]

kurasi /n/ rasper [Ahlbr. *kulasi*]

kurasiwai [EGVW] [T *kuraiwe*, Wj
kuraiwe, Pm *kurasi*, A *korasiri*, Wp
kurasiwe] /n/ thrush, mockingbird
[Turdidae, Mimidae] [Ahlbr. *kura-
siwei*]

kurata [SV] /n/ tree sp. [Ahlbr. *ku-
rata*]

kuratari /n/ tree sp. [Ocotea wa-
chenheimii (Lauraceae)]

kurateren [GS] /n/ bird sp.

kurawa [EGW] [Wj *kurawa*, Ap
yrawa, Kp *kurawa*, Pm *kurawa*, Wp
kurawa] /n/ pine-apple plant sp.,
rope [Bromelia alta (Bromeliaceae)]
[*jarawa kurawary* ‘plant sp.’]
[Ahlbr. *kurawa*]

kurawa [E] /n/ fish sp. [Hy-
pophthalmus edentatus
(Hypophthalmidae)]

kure [GS] [T *kure*, *kurano*, Ap *kure*,
kurano, Ww *kirwan*] [adn: *kurano*]
[plur: *kurankon*, *kurankon*] /adj/
beautiful [*amy kurano auto* ‘a mag-
nificent house’, *amykon kurankon
auto* ‘some fine houses’; the adver-
bial form *kure* is not used anymore,
but some know an expression *òko
`ne kure*, meaning: ‘come here beau-
tifully’, i.e. ‘come to me, dancing’]

kurèken /n/ backwardness, igno-
rance, incompetence [*akurèkeny ro-
ten moro man* ‘that’s because you
are an idiot’, *ikurèkeny mòko man*
‘he is an idiot’]

kureko /vt/ make a dance move-
ment with, bend [Ahlbr. *kure*]

kureku [GS] [Wp *kurèy*] /n/ tree sp.
[An-dira sp. (Papilionaceae)]
[Ahlbr. *kureku*]

kurekuran [* kureku -re -no] /n/
tree sp. [Alexa wachenheimii (Papi-
lionaceae)]

kurekure [Wp *kurikuri* (Pionus
menstruus), Sr *kulekule*] /n/ orange-
winged amazon [Amazona amazo-
nica (Psittacidae)]

kurèkurème [* kurè kurè me] /adj/
baggy, oversize

kurèkurèta [* kurè kurè -ta] /vi/
become baggy, become oversize

kurepoko /n/ tree sp. [Schefflera
actinophylla (Araliaceae)]

kureru /n/ plant sp. [*Crateva tapia* (Capparaceae)]

kurewaju /n/ plant sp. [*Spathiphyllum humboldtii* (Araceae)]

kurewako [EGVW] [Kp *kurewakiyi*, Pm *kurewakei*] /n/ parrot [Psittacidae] [Ahlbr. *kurewako*]

kurewakoimo [EG] [* *kurewakoimo*] /n/ emerald tree boa, amazonian treeviper [*Corallus caninus* (Boidae), *Bothrops bilineatus* (Colubridae)] [Ahlbr. *kurewakoimo*]

kuri [EW] [Ap *kuri*, Wp *kuri*] /n/ reddish brown clay, reddish brown paint [Ahlbr. *kuli*]

kuri [Sr *kuri*, En *coolie*, D *koelie*] /n/ coolie, hindustani

kuri /interj/ sound of swallowing

kurijara [EGVW; 1655 *colliara*] [T *kurijara*, Wj *kurijara*, Kp *kurijara*, Pm *kurijara*, M *kurijara*, A *korriara*, D *korjaal*] /n/ boat [Ahlbr. *kuriara*]

kurika [* *kuri* -ka; Wj *kurika*, Ap *kurika*] /vt/ remove reddish brown paint from

(w)*ekurika* /vm/ remove one's reddish brown paint

kurika [SV] [* *kuriky* -ka; Wj *kurika*] /vt/ smear

(w)*ekurika* /vm/ smear oneself

kurikèka [SV] [* *kuriky* -kepy -ka] /vt/ cause to stop having smear

(w)*ekurikèka* /vm/ cause oneself to stop having smear

kurikepy [* *kuriky* -kepy] /vi/ stop having smear

kuriky [SV] /n/ smear

kurimata [EGV] [Wj *kurumata*, Pm *kurimata*, Wp *kurimata*, Sr *kulumata*] /n/ fish sp. [*Curimatus schomburgkii* (Curimatidae)] [Ahlbr. *kurimata*]

kurimy /vt/ soak in warm water [e.g. fruit or crabs]

(w)*ekurimy* /vm/ soak oneself in warm water

kuripa [* *kuri* -pa] /vt/ provide with reddish brown clay, paint

(w)*ekuripa* /vm/ provide oneself with reddish brown clay, paint oneself [Ahlbr. *kuripa*]

kurisiri [W] /n/ blue-headed parrot [*Pionus menstruus* (Psittacidae)] [Ahlbr. *krikri/kurisiri*]

Kurisirumy /n/ Kurisirumy [old Carib village]

kurita [EGVW] /adj/ day [Ahlbr. *kurita*]

kurita [* *kuri* -ta] /vi/ get reddish brown clay, get paint

kurita [* *kuriky* -ta] /vi/ get smear

kuritàne [EVW] [* *kurita* `ne] /n/ noon [Ahlbr. *kurita*]

kuritànène [EVW] [* *kurita* `ne `ne] /n/ exact noon-time

kurìto [* *kuri* -pto] /vt/ provide with reddish brown clay, paint reddish brown

(w)*ekurito* /vm/ provide oneself with reddish brown clay, paint oneself reddish brown

`kuru [EGW; V *kere*] [Kp *kuru*, Pm *kuru*] /part/ as is generally known [Ahlbr. *kuru*]

kurukai [GS] /n/ plant sp. [*Ocotea globifera* (Lauraceae)]

kurukaka /n/ frassland sparrow [*Ammodramus humeralis* (Emberizidae)] [Ahlbr. *kurukaka*]

kurukuru [EW] [Wj *kurukuru*] /n/ basket [Ahlbr. *kurukuru*]

kurumoto /n/ tree sp. [*Miconia serrulata* (Melastomaceae)] [Ahlbr. *kurumoto*]

- kurumpeta** /n/ earthen wind instrument
- kurumu** [EGVW; E *kurumy*] [T *kurumu*, Wj *kurum*, Ap *kurumu*, Kp *kurun*, Pm *kurun*] /n/ black vulture [Coragyps atratus (Cathartidae)] [Ahlbr. *kurumu*]
- kurumuri** [W] /n/ crab sp. [Ahlbr. *kurumuri*]
- Kurumuto** /n/ Courmotibo river [Ahlbr. *kurumoto*]
- kurummy** See: **kurumu**
- kurun** [W] /interj/ crack
- kurunka** [W] [* *kurun* -ka] /vt/ cause to crack
- kurupara** [Kp *kurupara*, Pm *kurupara*, Wp *kurupara*, A *kolbara*, Sp *polvora*] /n/ gunpowder [Ahlbr. *kurupara*]
- kurupara** /n/ bois mulatre sp. [Pentaclethra macroloba (Mimosaceae)]
- kurupi** [EW] [Wp *kurupi*] /n/ monster sp. [has very long hair and feet like adzes, with claws]
- kurupiruwai** /n/ palm tree sp. [Bactris sp. (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. *kurupi ruwai*]
- kurupisa** [EW] [T *kuripyty*] /n/ green-rumped parakeet [Forpus passerinus (Psittacidae)] [Ahlbr. *kuripisa*]
- kururaru** /n/ (Arowak) red hammock fringe [Ahlbr. *kururaru*]
- kurùtu** [V] /n/ gull [Laridae]
- kurutuntu** [GS] /n/ frog sp. [Ahlbr. *kurutundu*]
- kuruwa** [A *kurua*, Wp *kuruwa*] /n/ palm tree sp. [Attalea sagotii (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. *kuruwa*]
- kurùwesa** [E; W *kurùwese*] /n/ *maripa*-palm sheath [is used as tray] [Ahlbr. *kuruwese*]
- kurùwese** See: **kurùwesa**
- Kuruwini** [EW] /n/ Korantijn river
- kusa** [EGW] /n/ blue crab [Ucides cordatus (Grapsidae)] [Ahlbr. *kusa*]
- kusapi** [GS] /n/ bird sp. [Conopophaga aurita (Formicariidae)] [Ahlbr. *kusapi*]
- kusapoi** /n/ tree sp. [Persea benthamica (Lauraceae)] [Ahlbr. *kusapoi*]
- kusapori** /n/ tree sp. [Tovomita choisyana (Guttiferae)]
- kusari** [EGW; GV *sari*; 1655 *ous-sali*] [Kp *usari*, Pm *kusari*] /n/ red brocket deer [Mazama americana (Cervidae)]
- kusariwara** [S; GV *sariwara*] [Kp *usariwara*, Pm *kusariwara*] /n/ puma, mountain lion [Felis concolor (Felidae)] [colour is similar to the colour of a deer (cf *kusari* and *wara*; also called *typuruja*)]
- kusewe** [EGVW] [T *wyse*, Pm *sewe*, Sr *kusuwe*] /n/ anatto, roucou [Bixa orellana (Bixaceae)] [Ahlbr. *kusewe*]
- kuseweran** [EG] [* *kusewe* -re -no] /n/ tree sp. [Lueheopsis rugosa (Tiliaceae), Sloanea spp. (Elaeocarpaceae)] [Ahlbr. *kuseweran*]
- kusija** /n/ sousumba, mackaw bush [Solanum mammosum (Solana-ceae)] [Ahlbr. *kusiya*]
- kusipo** [GS; V *kusipu*] [Kp *sipun*, Pm *sipuen*] /n/ flea [Siphonaptera] [Ahlbr. *kusipo*]
- kusipu** See: **kusipo**
- kusiri** [T *kusiri*, Wj *kusiri*, Wp *kusiri*] /n/ red-handed tamarin [Saguinus midas (Callitrichidae)] [Ahlbr. *kusiri*]
- kusiù** [EW] [Wp *kusiù*] /n/ brown bearded saki, black saki [Chiropotes satanus (Cebidae)] [Ahlbr. *kësi'u*]

Kusuwini /n/ Coesewijne river
[Ahlbr. *kusowine*]

kutàa [W] /n/ falling star, meteor

kutai /n/ knob, bump

kutài [E] [Sr *kutay*] /n/ fish sp. [Anablepidae] [*pororu kutàiry* ‘fish sp. (with stripes on the back)’] [Ahlbr. *kuta’i*]

kuti /n/ earthen wind instrument
[Ahlbr. *kuti*]

kutinka /vt/ cause to buckle [*yjekunary sikutinkaje* ‘I cause my knees to buckle’]

(w)*ekutinka* /vm/ buckle

kutuma [* *gudu* -ma; Sr *gudu*, D *goederen*, En *goods*] /vt/ make

(w)*ekutuma* /vm/

kutupu See: **katupu**

kutupu [S; G *kotupuru*, *kutupu*] [Wj *kutupu*, Wp *kutupu*] /n/ supple jack [Serjania sp. (Sapindaceae)] [Ahlbr. *kutupu*]

kututu /n/ fowl tick [Argasidae]

kutuwa [GS] /n/ duck sp. [Anatidae] [Ahlbr. *kutuwa*]

kutuwari [EW] /n/ fish sp.

Kutuwau /n/ Kutuwau river
[branch of the Marowijne river]

kuwài [EGVW] [Kp *kwai*, Pm *kuwi*, Wp *kwi*, *kujài*] /n/ calabash sp., gourd sp. [Crescentia cujete (Bignoniaceae)] [Ahlbr. *kwa’i*]

kuwakuwa [Sr *kwakwa* (onomatopoe)] /n/ goose [Anatidae]

kuwaky [Wj *kuwaka*, Wp *kwaky*, A *kwaka*] /n/ roasted cassava grains

kuwakýpo [* *kuwaky* -tpo] /n/ cassava sp.

kuwama [EGW] [T *kuwama*, Kp *kuwama*, Pm *kuwama*, Wp *kwama*, Sr *kwama*] /n/ bamboo sp. [Guadua spp. (Gramineae)] [Ahlbr. *kwama*]

kuwamajare [GW] /n/ fish sp.
[also called *arapo*]

kuwana /n/ fish sp. [Leporinus fasciatus (Anostomatidae)]

kuwanana /n/ goose [Anatidae]
[Ahlbr. *kuanana*]

kuwano [GS] [Pm *kwanori*, Sr *gwanani*, *gonini*] /n/ harpy eagle [Harpia harpyja (Accipitridae)] [Ahlbr. *kuano*]

kuwapipi [GS] [T *irapipi*, Wj *wai-pipi*] /n/ black-collared hawk [Bursarellus nigricollis (Accipitridae)] [Ahlbr. *kuapipi*]

kuwapitano /n/ tree sp. [Ahlbr. *kuapitano*]

kuwapòu [GS] [Wp *kwapòu*] /n/ tree strangler, liana sp. [Ficus trigona (Moraceae)] [Ahlbr. *kwapo’u*]

kuwari [GS] [Kp *kuwari*, M *kuwari*, Wp *kwary*, Sr *kwari*] /n/ tree sp. [Vochysia spp. (Vochysiaceae)] [*tapiren kuwari* ‘tree sp. [Vochysia densiflora (Vochysiaceae)]’, *warapa kuwariry* ‘tree sp. [Vochysia tomentosa (Vochysiaceae), Erisma uncatum (Vochysiaceae)]’, *wonu kuwari* ‘tree sp. [Qualea coerulea (Vochysiaceae)]’]

kuwariran [* *kuwari* -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [Erisma uncinatum (Vochysiaceae)]

kuwasakara [EGW] /n/ watersnake sp. [Pseudoeryx plicatilis, Hydrodynastes bicinctus, Hydrops triangularis, Helicopides, Liophis spp. (Colubridae)] [Ahlbr. *kuwakare*]

kuwasàpo /n/ kind of soup

kuwasi [Sr *kwasi*, D *kwastje*] /n/ little brush

kuwasi [GS] [Kp *kuwasi*, Pm *kuwasi*, M *kuasi*, Wp *kwasi*, Sr *kwaskwasi*, En *coati*] /n/ coati [Nasua

- si*, En *coati*] /n/ coati [Nasua nasua (Procyonidae)] [Ahlbr. *kuasi*]
- kuwasimama** [EG] [Sr *kwasi-mama*] /n/ fish sp. [Hypophthalmus sp. (Hypophthalmidae)]
- kuwasini** [Wp *kwasiŋy*] /n/ tree sp.f [Ficus maxima (Moraceae)] [Ahlbr. *kuasini*]
- Kuwasini Unty** /n/ Kuwasini Unty [village on the Marowijne river] [Ahlbr. *maru'uni*]
- kuwasisi** [Wp *juasisi*] /n/ plant sp. [Ahlbr. *kwasisi*]
- kuwata** [EGW] [Kp *kuwata*, Pm *kuwata*, A *kwata*, Wp *kwata*, Sr *kwata*] /n/ spider monkey, tarantula [Ateles paniscus paniscus (Cebidae), Theraphosidae] [Ahlbr. *kuata*]
- kuwataweri** /n/ plant sp. [Stryphnodendron flammatum (Mimosaceae)]
- kuwatryy** [EGW] [Kp *kwatryy*] /n/ tree sp. [Eschweilera spp. (Lecythidaceae)] [distinguished are: *tamunen kuwatryy*, *tapiren kuwatryy*, *typuru kuwatryy*, en *tuwasakaraijen kuwatryy*]
- kuwau** [S; G *kuwan*] [A *kowau*] /n/ capuchinbird [Perissocephalus tricolor (Cotingidae)]
- kùwe** [GSV] [T *kuwe*, Ap *kuwe*, Kp *kuwe*, Pm *kuiwa*, Wp *kuwe*] /n/ snail sp. [Doryssa atra (Melanidae)] [*kùwe wesen* 'snail's shell'] [Ahlbr. *kuwe*]
- kuwejuru** /n/ nightjar sp. [Caprimulgidae] [Ahlbr. *kuweyuru*]
- kuweke** [A *kwake*] /n/ crab bag [Ahlbr. *kwe'ike*]
- kùwèko** [* *kùweky* -pto] /vt/ disfigure, distort
(w)*ekùwèko* /vm/ disfigure oneself, distort oneself
- kùweky** /n/ malformedness, distortion
- kuwepi** [EG] [Sr *kwepi*] /n/ tree sp. [Licania spp. (Chrysobalanaceae), Couepia spp. (Chrysobalanaceae)] [Ahlbr. *kwepi*]
- kuwepiran** [* *kuwepi* -re -no] /n/ tree sp. [Licania leptostachya (Chrysobalanaceae)] [*typuru kuwepiran* 'tree sp. [Licania grisea (Chrysobalanaceae)']] [Ahlbr. *kwepiran*]
- kuwera** /n/ canvas, sailcloth
- kuwerema** [E] [A *kereme*, Sr *kweriman*] /n/ fish sp. [Mugil brasiliensis (Mugilidae)] [Ahlbr. *kuwerema*]
- kuwerika** [* *kweri* -ka; Sr *kweri*, En *square*] /vt/ square
(w)*ekuwerika* /vm/ square oneself
- kùweroro** [W] /n/ snail sp. [Ahlbr. *kuweroro*]
- kùwèta** [* *kùweky* -ta] /vi/ become disfigured, become distorted
- kuwi** /n/ bowl
- kùwi** /vt/ twist, strain
(w)*ekùwi* /vm/ twist oneself, strain oneself [Ahlbr. *kui*]
- kuwijama** /n/ fish trap [Ahlbr. *kwijama*]
- kuwiritai** [W] /n/ lizard sp. [Ahlbr. *kwiritei*]
- kuwiritai** /n/ woodcreeper [Dendrocolaptidae]
- ky-** [EGVW] [T *ky-*, Wj *ku-*, Ap *ky-*, Ww *ky-*, Kp *kə-*] /pf/ alleg, allegation
- ky-** [EGVW] [T *ky-*, Wj *ku-*, Ap *ky-*, Ww *ky-*, Kp *ky-*, Pm *ke-*] /pf/ 1+2, first and second person
- ky** /interj/ really?
- ky** [EGW] [T *ky*, Wj *ky*, Kp *ky(my)*, Pm *ky*, M *ky*] /vt/ rasp
(w)*òky* /vm/ be rasping [Ahlbr. *kil*]
- `ky** See: **`ko**

kyity [W] /interj/ boy

kyjakyja [EG; W *kyjakykyi*] [T *kyjankəkai*] /n/ spirobolid millipede [Spirostreptidae] [Ahlbr. *kuyakuya/kuyakəkōi*]

kyjakykyi *See: kyjakyja*

kyjy [EV; W *kojo*] /interj/ too bad!

kȳko [EGW; V *kymoro, kymojarō*] [* *kyko?* ro?, *kyko?* -jan ro; T *kymə, kymənjamo, Wj kunmə, Ap kymoro, kymarokomo, Ww kywy, kywjam, Kp kymjamro*] [plur: *kȳkaro(n)*] /pro/ you and I [Ahlbr. *kiko*]

kymojarō *See: kȳko*

kymoro *See: kȳko*

kynepa [En *genip*] /n/ genip, spanish lime [Melicocca bijuga (Sapindaceae)]

kynoro [T *kynoro, Wj kynoro, Ap kynoro, Pm kynoro*] /n/ scarlet macaw [Ara macao (Psittacidae)] [Ahlbr. *kēnoro*]

kynoto [GW] [T *kynoto, Kp kynotori, Pm kynoto, Sp conoto*] /n/ crested oropendola [Psarocolius decumanus (Icteridae)] [Ahlbr. *kēnoto*]

kȳnoto [EGW] /n/ fer de lance [Bothrops atrox (Crotalidae)] [Ahlbr. *kēnoto*]

kypytykyryi [V] /n/ cockroach [cf *arawe*]

kyrankyran [Pm *karankaran*] /n/ louse sp.

kyrenkyren /interj/ ting-a-ling, fishing line with jingle bells [Ahlbr. *grengren*]

kyrino [SV] /vt/ move, transport (*w)ekyrino* /vm/ move, transport oneself)

kyritoto [GS] [T *kuritoto* (woodpecker)] /n/ bird of prey sp. [Daptrius americanus (Falconidae)] [Ahlbr. *kēritotoko*]

kyriwano /n/ measles [Ahlbr. *kēriwano*]

kyru [W; E *kyryi*] [T *kyryu, Wj kyru, Ap kyru, Pm kiarue, Wp kyro*] /n/ channel-billed toucan [Ramphastos vitellinus (Rhamphastidae)] [Ahlbr. *kīru*]

kyry [EVW] [Ap *kyry(ry), Pm mukyry, enkyry*] [poss: *kyry*] /n/ thing, stuff [Ahlbr. *kire*]

kyry [VW; G *ekyry*] [T *kyry, Wj kyry, Ap kyry*] /vt/ make, construct, manufacture [*sikyryja* ‘I am manufacturing it’]

(*w)ōkyry* /vm/ make oneself, construct oneself)

kyry [W] [T *ikyry, Pm kurai*] /n/ young man [cf *wokyry* ‘man’]

kyryi [Ww *kyrysy*] /n/ red itching spot

kyryi *See: kyru*

kyryiro [* *kyryi -ro*] /vt/ provide with red itching spots

(*w)ekyryiro* /vm/ provide oneself with red itching spots)

kyryita [* *kyryi -ta*] /vi/ get red itching spots

kyrykyry [T *kyrykyry, Wj kyrykyry, Ap kyrykyry, Ww kuwikuwi, Kp kyrykyry, Pm kyrykyry, M kyrykyry, A hyryhyry, Wp kyrykyry*] /n/ file [Ahlbr. *kērekēre*]

kyrykyryi [E; G *kyrikyri*] /n/ beetle sp.

kyrykyryma [* *kyry kyry -ma*] /vt/ rub, smear, massage

(*w)ekyrykyryma* /vm/ rub oneself, smear oneself, massage oneself) [Ahlbr. *kīrikīrima*]

kyrymasa [S; G *kyrymaja*] [Kp *kyrymaja*] /n/ chestnut-tipped toucanet [Aulacorhynchus derbianus (Rhamphastidae)] [Ahlbr. *kirimasa*]

kyryme /adj/ loose, easy to untie
[*kyryme imyko* ‘tie it with a knot that is easily untied again’] [Ahlbr. *kīrī*]

kyrynto [SV] [* *kyry -nto*] /vt/ provide with possessions, equip
(w)*ekyrynto* /vm/ provide oneself with possessions, equip oneself

kyryry [EVW] /n/ dobson fly [Megaloptera] [*kyryry kamisa* ‘blue loincloth’]

kyryryka [EW] [Wj *kyryrykma*] /vt/ cause to chafe, drag along
(w)*òkyryryka* /vm/ drag oneself along [Ahlbr. *kīrīrika*]

kyrysai *See: kyrysipo*

kyrysi /n/ smallpox

kyrysipo [GS; V *kyrysai*] [Pm *kīrisa*] /n/ cricket [Gryllidae] [Ahlbr. *kresipo*]

kysi- [EGVW] [T *kii-*, *kyti-*, Wj *si-*, *kut-*, Ap *s-*, Ww *tyt-*, *t-*, *s-*, Kp *kysi-*, *kỳ-*, Pm *kyse-*, M *kys-*, *kỳ-*] /pf/ 1+2A, first and second person active

kysipuru [EG; E *sipuru*, V *kasipuru*; 1655 *xipourou*] [Wp *kusipuru*] /n/ squirrel [Sciuridae] [Ahlbr. *kēsipuru*]

kysipururan [S *sipururan*] [* *ky-sipuru -re -no*] /n/ tree sp. [Ocotea *puberula* (Lauraceae)]

kyt- [EGVW] [T *kyt-*, *k(ys)-*, Wj *kut-*, *k-*, Ap *s-*, Ww *tyt-*, *t-*, Kp *k-*] /pf/ 1+2M, first and second person middle

kyto [EGW] [T *kyto*, Wj *kuto*, Ap *kuto*, Wp *kyto*] /n/ toad sp. [Hyla *boans* (Hylidae)] [Ahlbr. *kīto*]

kÿwyrÿko *See: kīwisiko*

M

m- [EGVW] [T *m-*, Wj *m-*, Kp *m-*, Pm *m-*, M *m-*] /pf/ 2M, second person middle

-ma [EGVW] [T *-ma*, Wj *-ma*, Ap *-ma*, Ww *-ma*, Kp *-ma*, Pm *-ma*, M *-ma*] /sfV/ Vtme, transitive me verbalization

-`ma [EGVW] [Wj *-nma*, i.e. *-tma*?] /asp/ VAco, verbal aspect complete

-`ma [EGVW] [* *-myra*, T *-nna*, Wj *-mna*] /sfA/ Ann, Pnn, negative adjectivization/postpositionalization, nasalized

ma [EW] [Sr *ma*, D *maar*] /conj/ but

maika /vt/ cause to eat enough
(w)*emaika* /vm/ eat enough

maina [EGVW] [Kp *maina*] /n/ vegetable garden, agriculture field [Ahlbr. *maña*]

mainaposarary /n/ fish sp.

mainàto [* *maina -pto*] /vt/ provide with a vegetable garden
(w)*emainàto* /vm/ provide oneself with a vegetable garden

maipuri [EGVW] [T *maipuri*, Wj *maipuri*, Ap *masipuri*, Kp *maipuri*, Pm *maikuri*] /n/ tapir [Tapiridae] [Ahlbr. *maipuri*]

maitaku /n/ foulness, filthiness

maitakuro [* *maitaku -ro*] /vt/ make foul, make filthy

maitàta [* *maitaku -ta*] /vi/ become foul, become filthy

màja /n/ lie, deceit

majàwa /adj/ at a short distance
[Ahlbr. *mo'e*]

maje See: mòje

màje [EVW] /interj/ (potential) sister-in-law [women's term of address for a '(potential) sister-in-law' (cf *jeru*)]

maka [T *màka*] /n/ earthen pot
[Ahlbr. *maka*]

màkari [GSV] [T *maanini*] /n/ ankle
[Ahlbr. *makari*]

makau /n/ legendary snake sp.
[Ahlbr. *makao*]

màkawa [GS] [T *màkawa*, Pm *maukawa*, M *maka*, A *maua*, Wp *makukawa*, P *macucaua*] /n/ red-legged tinamou, laughing falcon [Crypturellus erythropus (Tinamidae), Herpetotheres cachinnans (Falconidae)] [Ahlbr. *makawa*]

mako [EW; 1655 *maco*] [T *maakə*, Wj *māsak*, Ap *masako*, Ww *masaky*, Kp *masà*, Pm *masà*, M *masà*, Sr *maku*] /n/ malaria mosquito [Anopheles spp. (Culicidae)] [*mako pe* 'plagued by malaria mosquitos'] [Ahlbr. *mako*]

makoki [Sr *makoki*] /n/ case, holder

-`makon [EGVW] [* -myre -kon] /sf/ little-pl

makopamy [W] [* mako -pamy] /vi/ grow dark, get dusky [probably derived from *mako pe* 'plagued by mosquitos', because at twilight hour mosquitos become active]

makureru /n/ cactus

Makurija /n/ Macouya river [between Courou and Cayenne]

Makusi [Pm *Makusi*, M *Makusi*] /n/ Makusi amerindian

makùwa [W] /n/ snail sp.

makyre /n/ crawfish sp. [Paguridae]
[Ahlbr. *makire*]

mama [EVW] [M *mama*] /interj/ mama

màma [Pm *mama*] /n/ food [children's language]

mamàko [SV] [* mama -`ko] /interj/ little mama

màmatakara [EGW] /n/ black-crested antshrike [Sakesphorus canadensis (Formicariidae)]

mamau [EW] [Ap *mamao*, Kp *maumau*, Wp *mau*, Sr *momow*] /n/ tree sp. [Bombax aquaticum (Bombacaceae)] [Ahlbr. *mamao/maomao*]

màmi [W] /n/ child, boy, girl
[Ahlbr. *mami*]

mamu [EW] /n/ whirlpool, vortex
[Ahlbr. *mamu*]

mamuka [* mamu -ka] /vt/ whirl
(w)*emamuka* /vm/ whirl [Ahlbr. *mamu*]

mamuta [* mamu -ta] /vi/ begin to whirl

-mamy [EGVW] [T *-mamy*, Wj *-mamy*, Ap *-mamy*, Ww *-mamy*, Kp *-mamy*, M *-mamy*] /sfV/ Vime, intransitive me verbalization

manàkai [T *manàkai*] /n/ breast infection

maname See: mona

manana [Wp *manganga*] /n/ bumblebee [Bombus spp. (Apidae)]
[Ahlbr. *manana*]

manare [SV] [T *manare*, Wj *manare*, Ap *manare*, A *manari*] /n/ square sieve [Ahlbr. *manari*]

manàta [SV] [Ap *manàta*] /vi/ get breasts [Ahlbr. *manatì*]

manaty [GSV; 1655 *manate*] [T *manaty*, Ap *manaty*, Kp *manaty*, Pm *manaty*, *manà*, M *manaty*] /n/ breast [*paka manatÿpo* 'cow milk'] [Ahlbr. *manatì*]

manatÿpo [E] /n/ cassava sp.

maneko /n/ plant sp.

manempa [EVW] [Kp *manempa*, Pm *manempa*] /vt/ disturb, interfere with

(w)*aimanempa* /vm/ disturb oneself, become irritated

mani [T *mani*, Wj *mani*, Ap *mani*, Ww *mani*, Wp *wanani*, A *mani*, Sr *moni*] /n/ tree sp., kind of resin, black colouring matter [Symphonia globulifera (Clusiaceae)] [Ahlbr. *mani*]

manii [EG; W *manìwi*] [Wp *manii*] /n/ fish sp. [Siluridae]

manipa [Ww *manipa*] /vt/ pitch
(w)*emanipa* /vm/ pitch oneself [Ahlbr. *mani*]

manipùta [V] /n/ wax, candle

maniran [GS] [* *mani* -re -no] /n/ tree sp. [Rheedia kappleri (Guttiferae)]

manìwi See: **manii**

manko See: **manky**

manky [S; G *mankuru*, V *manko*] [Ap *manka*, Kp *manku*, Pm *manko*, Wp *man*] /n/ mango [Mangifera indica (Anacardiaceae)] [*manky* 'ne 'real mango', *tyasapiren* *manky* 'mango sp.', *kapaja-manky* 'mango sp.', *kerese-manky* 'mango sp.']] [Ahlbr. *mangì*]

Mankynty See: **Manky Unty** [Ahlbr. *mara'uni*]

Manky Unty [*Mankynty*] /n/ Manky Unty [old part of Galibi]

manompo See: **me**

mantara [Sr *amandra*, D *amandel*] /n/ almond tree [Terminalia catappa (Combretaceae)] [Ahlbr. *amandra*]

manuraimo [GS] [T *mooraimə*, Wj *maraimə*, Kp *mauraimə*, Pm *mauraima*, A *manoraima*] /n/ giant

armadillo [Priodontes maximus (Dasypodidae)] [Ahlbr. *manuraimo*]

mapaja /n/ (backside of the) shoulder [mapaja jèpo 'shoulder blade']

mapapuru /n/ turbulent water [Ahlbr. *tapapuru*]

mapara [Wj *mapara*, Wp *mapara*] /n/ fire ant [Solenopsis geminata (Formicidae)] [Ahlbr. *mapara*]

maparapa /n/ tree sp. [Hevea guianensis (Euphorbiaceae)] [Ahlbr. *maparaba*]

maparawa [EGW] [A *maparawa*] /n/ mosca congo, spades (in card game) [Lepiselaga crassipes (Tabanidae)] [Ahlbr. *maparawa*]

mapauru /n/ flesh fly [Sarcophagidae]

màperèko [S; V *àperèko*] [* *màperèky* -pto] /vt/ make mouldy, make rusty

(w)*aimaperèko*, (w)*emaperèko* /vm/ get mouldy, get rusty

màperèky [S; V *àperèky*] /n/ mould, fungus, rust [Ahlbr. *mapere*]

màperèta [S; V *àperèta*] [* *màperèky* -ta] /vi/ get mouldy [Ahlbr. *mapere*]

màpiri [EGW; 1655 *mapiri*] [T *mapiri*, Wj *mopiri*, Kp *mapi*, Wp *mapiri*, Sr *mampira*] /n/ punkie, clubs (in card game) [Ceratopogonidae] [Ahlbr. *mapiri*]

mapiwaran [EW] [* *mapiwa?* -re? -no?] /n/ tree sp.

mapo [EVW] /adj/ on shore [*maponaka* 'to the shore'] [Ahlbr. *mapo*]

mapu [S; G *mapuru*] /n/ staff

mapuru /n/ worm sp.

mapusuku /n/ pocket [*ypurukuru* *mapusukuru* 'my trouser's pocket']

marài [EW; G *marasi*; 1655 *malas-si*] [T *marasi*, M *marasi*, Wp *marai*,

- Sr *maray*] /n/ marail guan [Penelope marail (Cracidae)] [Ahlbr. *marai*]
- maraka** [EGVW] [T *maraka*, Wj *marak*, Kp *marà*, Pm *maraka*, Wp *maraka*] /n/ rattle [*asakaimo marakary* ‘ringworm bush sp. [*Cassia cultrifolia* (Papilionaceae)]’, *okoju marakary* (also called *jorojoro*) ‘ringworm bush sp. [*Crotalaria retusa* (Caesalpiniaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *maraka*]
- marakaipo** /n/ tree sp. [Iryanthera sagotiana (Myristicaceae)]
- marakaja** [GS] [T *marakaja*, Wj *marakaja*, Pm *marakaja*, Wp *marakaja*, En *margay*] /n/ margay [Felis wiedii (Felidae)] [Ahlbr. *marakaya*]
- marakaja** /n/ velvet ant [Mutillidae]
- Marakamy** /n/ Marakamy [branch of the Marowijne river in French Guiana]
- marakasi** [GS] /n/ piculet sp. [Picidae] [only heard in the combination *wetu marakasi* ‘piculet’] [Ahlbr. *wetu marakasi*]
- marakata** /n/ ant sp.
- marako** [Wp *kumarako*] /n/ tree sp. [Cynometra hostmanniana (Caesalpiniaceae)]
- maramara** [T *maramara*] /n/ plant sp. [Schefflera morototoni (Araliaceae)] [Ahlbr. *maramara*]
- marasakana** [V] /n/ kingfisher sp. [Alcedinidae]
- marasi** [D *melasse*] /n/ molasses [by-product of cane sugar]
- Marataka** /n/ Marataka river [branch of the Nickerie river]
- marataka** /n/ ant sp. [Formicidae]
- Marauni** See: **Marawini**
- marawija** [Wp *mararijawa*] /n/ white-tailed hawk [Buteo albicaudatus (Accipitridae)]
- Marawini** [EW] /n/ Marowijne river [Ahlbr. *mara’uni*]
- marawiniran** [* *marawini* -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [Ahlbr. *mara’uniran*]
- mari** [EG] [T *mari*, W *mari*] /n/ snail sp. [Doryssa hohenackeri (Melanidae)] [Ahlbr. *mari*]
- marija** [EGVW; 1655 *malia*] [T *maja*, Wj *marija*, Ww *marija*, Kp *marija*, Pm *marija*, Wp *marija*] /n/ knife [Ahlbr. *maria*]
- mariki** [Sr *marki*, En *mark*, D *merk*] /n/ mark
- marikito** [* *marki* -pto] /vt/ mark (*w*)*emarikìto*, (*w*)*aimarikìto* /vm/ mark oneself
- marimari** [G] tree sp.
- maripa** [EGW] [T *maripa*, Wj *maripa*, Kp *maripa*, Pm *maripa*, Sr *maripa*] /n/ palm tree sp. [Attalea maripa (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. *maripa*]
- maripaka** [E] /n/ fish sp. [Ahlbr. *maripaka*]
- Maripanty** See: **Maripa Unty**
- Maripa Unty** /n/ Papatamkondre [Ahlbr. *mara’uni*]
- marisapa** [E] /n/ fish sp. [Crenichla alta (Cichlidae)] [Ahlbr. *marisapa*]
- marisiri** [E] /n/ fish sp.
- marity** [T *marity*; Wp *marity*] /n/ down [*akàwe marityry* ‘herb sp.’] [Ahlbr. *mariti*]
- maro** [EGVW; 1655 *mare*] [T *marə*, Wj *marə*, Ap *maro*, Kp *marə*] /postp/ with, accompanied by [Ahlbr. *maro*]
- maroko** /n/ purple heart sp. [Peltogyne pubescens (Caesalpiniaceae)]
- maròto** [T *mato*, Wj *mato*, Wp *mato*, F *marteau*] /n/ hammer

- maruruwape** /n/ bead sp.
- maruwa** /n/ plant sp. [*Borreria verticillata* (Rubiaceae)]
- marÿwysi** [V] /n/ mosquito sp.
- masakari** /n/ howler monkey starting the group's howling [Ahlbr. *masakari*]
- masaky** /n/ young plant, shoot
- masaraipo** /n/ tree sp.
- Masaruni** /n/ Mazaruni river
- masàta** [* *masaky -ta*] /vi/ get shoots, bulge out
- masiko** /n/ stench, bad smell
- masikoro** [* *masiko -ro*] /vt/ cause to stink
- masini** [S; V *makina*] [F *machine*, En *machine*, D *machine*] /n/ machine, engine
- masinto** [plur: *masintonon*] /n/ a long one, a tall one [instead of *masinto me man* 'he is tall' one usually hears *masìpe man*; in plural one may hear *masintonon me manton* 'they are tall'] [Ahlbr. *penato*]
- masìpe** [EGV; W *mosipe*] [* *mosin -to? pe*] /adj/ long [Ahlbr. *masipe*]
- masipyrampo** [* *mosin -to? pe -no -mpo*] /n/ tall fellow [looks like a distortion of *masìpanympo*]
- masiri** See: **asitare**
- masiro** See: **mosiro**
- masiru** /n/ tree sp. [*Pterocarpus santalinoides* (Papilionaceae)]
- masiwa** [EV] [T *masowe*, Wp *masiwa*, Sr *maswa*] /n/ wooden fish trap [Ahlbr. *masiwa*]
- maso** [F *ma soeur*] /n/ pied water-tyrant [*Fluvicola pica* (Tyrannidae)]
- masuku** /n/ pocket
- Masuwana** /n/ Amazone river
- matamata** [SV] /n/ matamata turtle [Chelus fimbriatus (Chelidae)]
- matapi** [EGVW] [T *matapi*] /n/ cassava press [Ahlbr. *matapi*]
- matasapai** /n/ cassava press pole [Ahlbr. *matasapoi*]
- mataware** [EGV] [T *mataware*, Wj *mataware*, Wp *mataware*, Sr *matuwari*] /n/ fish sp. [*Crenichla saxatilis* (Cichlidae)] [Ahlbr. *matawari*]
- mati** [EW] [Sr *mati*, D *maat*] /n/ friend, black man [*mati auran* 'Surrinaams'] [Ahlbr. *mati*]
- matuka** /vt/ flap the wings of, arrange the wings of
(w)*ematuka* /vm/ flap one's wings, arrange one's wings
- matuku** /n/ banana sp. [*Musa* sp. (Musaceae)] [also called *wara paruru*] [Ahlbr. *matuku*]
- matuni** [E *maituni*] /n/ winkle [Littorinidae] [Ahlbr. *matuni*]
- matunku** [E] /adj/ fish sp.
- matureru** [Pm *materere*] /n/ blue ground-dove [*Claravis pretiosa* (Columbidae)] [Ahlbr. *matuleru*]
- maturu** /n/ fish sp.
- matutu** [GS; 1655 *matoutou*] [Pm *matutu*] /n/ basket [Ahlbr. *matutu*]
- matuwituwi** [S; V *tuwituwi*] [T *matuwituwi*, Pm *matuwituwi*, Wp *matuwituwi*, Sp *tigüi-tigüi*] /n/ sand-piper [Scolopacidae] [Ahlbr. *matuwituwi*]
- mauru** [GSV; 1655 *maourou*] [T *maaru*, Wj *mau*, Ap *mauru*] /n/ cotton plant sp., cotton [*Gossypia* (Malvaceae)] [*kyrykyryi maururu* 'cotton sp. [Bombaces (Bombaceae)]', *typuru mauru* 'cotton sp. [Gossypium peruvianum (Malvaceae)]'] [Ahlbr. *mauru*]
- mawasa** [EW; V *mawasita*] [Wj *mawasa*, Kp *mawasa*, Pm *mawasa*, *nawasa*, Sp *navaja*] /n/ razor [*opono*]

- mawasary* ‘grass sp. [Cyperus rotundus (Cyperaceae)]’ [Ahlbr. *mawasa*]
- mawi** [GS] [T *mawi*, Wj *mawi*] /n/ cinereous tinamou [Crypturellus cinereus (Tinamidae)] [Ahlbr. *mawi*]
- `**me** [EGVW] [* -myre; Pm *myrepə*] /sf/ little
- me** [GSV] /n/ drawing, figure, sign [Ahlbr. *me*]
- me** [EGVW; 1655 *me*] [T *me*, Ww *me*, Kp *pe*] /postp/ as, (functioning) as [*ime noro* ‘more and more’, *aseme noro jètun pe kynaijan* ‘he is getting more and more ill’; *manympto* (or *manompo*), is used to indicate irreality, e.g.: *amu sepyry manompo* ‘I would have found one’; *yjurupyry manompo* ‘I would have got stuck’, *ywytory manompo man* ‘I should have gone’] [Ahlbr. *me*]
- mekoro** [EW; V *nekoro*] [T *mekoro*, Wj *mekoro*, Ap *meikoro*, Kp *mekoro*, Pm *mekoro*, Wp *meikoro*, Sp *negro*] /n/ negro [Ahlbr. *mekoro*]
- meku** [EGW] [Wj *meku*, Ap *meku*, Ww *meku*, Sr *meku*] /n/ brown capuchin monkey [Cebus apella (Cebidae)] [Ahlbr. *meku*]
- menan** /sfA/ Asa, surpassing adjectivization adnominal form
- mene** [T -*tyyse*, Ww -*pene*] /sfA/ Asa, surpassing adjectivization
- mene** [EGW] /adj/ bad, enormous
- menka** [EW] [T *meneka*, Wj *menka*, Kp *menka*, Pm *menka*, M *menka*] /vt/ examine
(w)*aimenka* /vm/ examine oneself
- menu** [T *menu*, Ap *menu*, Ww *me-wu*, Pm *menu*] /n/ what is painted, colour, design
- menùto** [* menu -pto; T *menùtə*, Kp *menuka*, Pm *menutə*] /vt/ colour
- mere** [Wp *jere*] /n/ sapphire-rumped parrotlet [Touit purpurata (Psittacidae)] [Ahlbr. *merei*]
- merekuja** [Wj *urukuja*, Ap *murukija*, Wp *murukuja*, A *merekuja*, Sr *markusa*] /n/ plant sp. [Passiflora edulis (Passifloraceae), Passiflora glandulosa (Passifloraceae)] [*tukusi merekujary* ‘wild semitoo (Passiflora foetida (Passifloraceae))’]
- merema** [SV] [* mere -ma; Wj *mereka*] /vt/ stroke
(w)*aimerema*, (w)*emerema* /vm/ stroke oneself [Ahlbr. *merema*]
- meremereka** /vt/ roll back and forth
(w)*òmeremereka* /vm/ roll about [*mòko pitani erekuru sakau ta kynòmeremerekanon* ‘that child is rolling in the sand with rage’] [Ahlbr. *meremereka*]
- meremerema** [* mere mere -ma] /vt/ stroke, rub [*poromy ke woto si-meremeremaje* ‘I am rubbing the fish with flour’]
(w)*aimeremerema* /vm/ rub oneself
- meri** [GS] [Wp *weri*, Sr *meri*, P *umiri*] /n/ tree sp., berry sp. [Humiria balsamifera (Humiriaceae)] [a distinction is made between a *tykàmiren meri* and a *tamùnen meri*] [Ahlbr. *meri*]
- merijo** [V] [Sp *medio*] /n/ money
- meriju** /n/ plant sp. [Tillandria pulchella (Bromeliaceae)]
- meriran** [* meri -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [Myrcia splendens (Myrtaceae)]
- mero** [EVW; 1655 *mero*] [* me -ro; Ap *mero*] /vt/ provide with figures, draw, write
(w)*aimero*, (w)*emero* /vm/ provide oneself with figures, be written [Ahlbr. *me*]

mero [EVW; 1655 *mero*] [* me ro] /postp/ at the time [*ikòmamýpo mero ònyse wyton* ‘after nightfall I went to bed’] [Ahlbr. *mero*]

meseku [EW; V *yweseku*] /n/ younger person [*imesekùsan* ‘persons younger than he’, *amesekùpo* ‘person who is younger than you’] [Ahlbr. *ameseku*]

meserema [* mesre -ma; Sr *mesre*, D *metsele*] /vt/ build with bricks

mesi [GV; 1655 *mecho*] [T *miki*, Wj *mesi*, Pm *mesi*] /n/ cat [Felis catus (Felidae)] [cf *pusipusi*]

meta [EW] [* me -ta] /vi/ get a mark [Ahlbr. *me*]

mi- [EGVW] [T *mi-*, Wj *mi-*, Ap *m-*, Ww *my-*, Kp *my-*, Pm *me-*] /pf/ 2A, second person active

mi [EGVW] [T *mi(ty)*, Wj *mit*, Ap *mity*, Kp *mì*, Pm *mý*] [poss: *mity*] /n/ offshoot, root, vein, nerve bundle, tendon [*itapuru mity* ‘his Achilles tendon’, V: *woryi mity* ‘varicose vein’] [Ahlbr. *mi*]

mi [EW] /part/ late, passed-away [*tata mi* ‘my late mother’]

mija [W] [plur: *mijante*] /interj/ girl [short for *omyija* ‘girl’] [Ahlbr. *miya*]

mijaro See: *mòjaro*

mika [EW] [* mi -ka] /vt/ root, remove veins from, remove the tendon of

(w)*aimika* /vm/ root oneself out, remove one’s veins, remove one’s tendon

mika /vt/ force, incite

(w)*òmika* /vm/ force oneself, make an effort [Ahlbr. *omita*]

mikanòpo [* mika -nopy -po] /vt/ cause to do his best [*amikanòpojan*

ajauranatòme ‘he is forcing you to talk’]

(w)*òmikanòpo* /vm/ cause oneself to do one’s best

mikara /n/ leanness, thinness

mikararo [* mikara -ro] /vt/ make meager

(w)*emikararo* /vm/ make oneself meager

mikarata [* mikara -ta] /vi/ become meager

Mikari [EW] /n/ Nickerie river [Ahlbr. *mitali*]

mìmamy [EW] /vi/ become senseless, get unconscious, lose oneself in something

mìmanka [* mìmamy -ka] /vt/ cause to be unconscious, cause to lose oneself in something

(w)*emimanka* /vm/ cause oneself to become unconscious, lose oneself in something

mìmeme [EW] /adj/ unconscious, lost in something

mimi [E] /interj/ boy [cf *màmi*]

mìmìko [* mìmiky -pto] /vt/ soften (w)*emimiko*, (w)*òmimiko* /vm/ soften oneself [Ahlbr. *meme/mimiko*]

mìmiky /n/ softness [e.g. bread, or a sponge]

mìmìta [* mìmiky -ta] /vi/ soften [Ahlbr. *meme*]

miririky See: *amuririky*

misaka /n/ basket for catching fish [*arapo misakary* ‘trap for the *arapo*-fish’ may be the origin of *arapo misakara*, words sung by a *kurupi*-monster when he scoops fish from the river] [Ahlbr. *misaka*]

miso [EV] /n/ fish sp. [Cichlidae] [Ahlbr. *miso*]

misu [EW] /n/ frayed end, projecting hairs [Ahlbr. *misu*]

misuka [* misu -ka] /vt/ remove frayed ends [Ahlbr. *misu*]

misuta [* misu -ta] /vi/ get frayed ends, project hairs

mita [* mi -ta] /vi/ root, get roots [Ahlbr. *mi*]

mo [SV] [T *mo(ty)*, Ap *umo(ty)*, Kp *moi*] [poss: *moty*] /n/ pubic hair [*mati moty* ‘wasp sp. [Polybia sp. (Vespidae)]’]

mòe See: **mòje** [Ahlbr. *mo’e*]

moipe [Wp *moipe*] /n/ snake sp. [Xenodon werneri (Colubridae)]

mòja [EGW; V *moja*; 1655 *meia*] [Wj *mýja*, Ap *mya*] /adj/ thither, over there [*mòja kàma* ‘let’s go over there’] [Ahlbr. *moya*]

mòjaro [EG; W *mijaro*] [* mòja ro; T *myjarə*, Wj *myjarə*, Ap *myaro*, Pm *mijare*, M *miary*] /adj/ thither, farther, continually

mòje [EGVW *mòe*, EG *maje*] [T *mənje*, Ap *moe*] /adj/ there [Ahlbr. *maye/mo’e*]

mojo [SV] /n/ skin disease, macula, birthmark [*mojo pe* ‘plagued by maculas’]

mojowai [GS] [T *moi*, Kp *mojoi*, Pm *mojoi*] /n/ spider [Araneae] [Ahlbr. *moyowai*]

moka [* mo -ka] /vt/ remove pubic hair from
(w)*emoka* /vm/ remove one’s pubic hair

mòka [V] [T *mòka*, Ww *mòka*, Kp *mòka*] /vt/ root out

(w)*aimòka* /vm/ root oneself out

mokaja /n/ gru-gru-palm sp. [Acrocomia aculeata (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. *mokaya*]

Mokaja Unty /n/ Mokaja Unty [old name of part of Galibi]

mokeyy [* mo -kepy] /vi/ stop having pubic hair

mòko [EGVW; 1655 *moco*] [* moko ro, moko -jan ro; T *məro*, *mòjan*, Wj *mokəə*, Ap *mokyro*, *mokaro*, Ww *mykro*, *mykjam*, Kp *mykəə*, *mykjamro*, Pm *m əə*, M *mykyry*, *inkamoro*] [plur: *mòkaro(n)*] /pro/ that [Ahlbr. *moko*]

mokoro [G] iguana sp.

mokusa See: **mòwusa**

moky See: **emoky**

moky [EW] [adn: *mokyno*] /num/ a lot [*moky imero tonoro wutory!* ‘aren’t there a lot of birds flying?’], *mo’karon mokynokon wokoryjan* ‘those many men’]

mòky [E; GVW *moky*] [* moky ro?, moky -jan; T *òky*, *òkyjan*, Wj *mək*, *məkjam*, Ap *moky*, *mokamo*, Ww *myky(ry)*, *mykjam*] [plur: *mòkan*] /pro/ yonder [Ahlbr. *moky*]

moma [EVW] /vt/ chase away

(w)*emoma*, (w)*aimoma* /vm/ chase oneself away [Ahlbr. *moma*]

momi [T *momi*] /n/ belly area

momika [* momi -ka] /vt/ remove the belly area of

(w)*aimomika*, (w)*emomika* /vm/ remove one’s belly area

mòmòko [SV] [* mòmoky -pto] /vt/ soften (by pressing)

(w)*aimòmòko*, (w)*emòmòko* /vm/ soften oneself (by pressing)

momoky [EGVW; 1655 *momoke*] [T *nməky*, Ap *momoty*, Ww *momoku*, Kp *momoky*, Pm (ny)*myky*, M *nymyky*] /vt/ wait for

(w)*aimomoky* /vm/ wait [Ahlbr. *momoki*]

mòmòky /n/ softness [said of bread, mango, football, bike tyre, etc.]

momy [T *momy*, Wj *momy*] /vt/ bind together, plait [òwin *momy*po *imytoko* ‘bind them together in a single bundle’]

(w)*aimomy*, (w)*emomy* /vm/ bind oneself together, plait oneself [Ahlbr. *momu*]

mona [EVW] [Wp *mona*] /n/ theft, stolen object [*maname* or in western Surinamese and Venezuelan Carib *mona me* ‘thievish, stealthy’]

monata [EVW] [* *mona -ta*] /vi/ steal

monàto [SV] [* *mona -pto*] /vt/ rob, steal

(w)*emonàto* /vm/ rob oneself [Ahlbr. *monato*]

monawa [W] [* *mona -wa*] /vi/ be a thief [Ahlbr. *monawa*]

mone [SV] [T *mone*, Wj *mone*, Ap *mone*] [poss: *mone*] [plur: *monekon*, (V:) *monamon*] /n/ vagina [*monevano* ‘vagina (non-possessive)’]

monomono /n/ fly sp., may beetle sp. [Ahlbr. *monomono*]

monoruko /n/ tree sp.

monto [EGVW] [Ap *monto*] /adj/ present [Ahlbr. *monto*]

mony [EVW; 1655 *monin*] [T *məny*, *ooni*, Wj *myn*, Ap *mony*, Ww *myny*, Kp *mən*, Pm *məny*] /pro/ that, yonder [inanimate; *mony koinaro* ‘the day before yesterday’, *mony koròpo* ‘the day after tomorrow’, *mony siri-ko* ‘next year’ or ‘last year’, *mony me roten* ‘at such a short distance’] [Ahlbr. *moni*]

monypan [* *mony -pe -no*] /adj/ that kind of

mope [EGVW] [T *mope*, Wj *mope*, Ap *mope*, Kp *mope*, Wp *mope*, Sr *mope*] /n/ hog plum [Spondias mombin (Anacardiaceae)] [*kuwata*

moperi ‘tree sp. [Amanoa guianensis (Euphorbiaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *mope*]

morampa [S; E *moroma*] [* *moran -pa*; Kp *murampa*] /vt/ make magical

(w)*emorampa* /vm/ make oneself magical

moran [Kp *muran*, Pm *muran*] [poss: *moran*] /n/ magic, charm [*akuri moran* ‘charm to catch agoutis’] [Ahlbr. *moran*]

morana [morota] [* *moran -(t)a*] /vi/ get magical, get a magical power

morimori See: **torimori**

moro [EGVW] [T *mərə*, Wj *mərə*, Ap *moro*, Ww *moro*, Kp *mərə*, Pm *mərə*, M *myryry*] /pro/ that [inanimate] [Ahlbr. *moro*]

moro [E; W *myry*] /interj/ you see?, I told you so [Ahlbr. *murimuri*]

morokoto [EG] /n/ fish sp. [Serrasalmidae] [kind of piranha, very voracious]

morokoto [EGVW] /n/ tree sp. [*marài morokotory* ‘plant sp. [Lacunaria crenata (Avicenniaceae)]’, *woko morokotory* ‘plant sp. [Lacunaria jenmani (Quiinaceae), Lacunaria crenata (Quiinaceae), Iryanthera sagotiana (Myristicaceae)]’]

moroma See: **morampa**

moroma [EW] [* *moro -ma*; Sr *moro*, En *more*, D *meer*] /vt/ be too much for, overmaster, overpower

moromoro [GSV] [T *moromoro*, Ap *moromoro*] /n/ sand wasp [Bembix spp. (Sphecidae)]

morota See: **moranta**

morototòu [EW; G *morototo*] [Wp *morototo*, Sr *morototo*] /n/ matchwood, jereton [Didymopanax spp.]

(Araliaceae), Schefflera spp. (Araliaceae)] [*pyrywa morototou* ‘matchwood sp. [Schefflera paraënsis (Araliaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *morototo* ‘u]

moruwa See: **morywa**

mory [EGVW] [poss: *mory*] /n/ noise [Ahlbr. *morī*]

moryka [EGVW] [* *mory* -ka] /vt/ make noise with

(w)*aimoryka*, (w)*emoryka* /vm/ make noise [Ahlbr. *morī*]

morywa [EVW] [* *mory* -wa] /vi/ make noise, shoot (with a rifle or gun) [Ahlbr. *morī*]

mose [EGVW; 1655 *moce*] [* *mose*, *mose* -jan, *mose* -jan ro; T *mæ*, *mæsan*, Wj *mæse*, *mæsam*, Ap *mose*, *mosijamo*, Ww *moso*, *mošjam*, Kp *mæse*, *mæsa*, *pyse*, *pysamo*, Pm *mose*, M *mysery*, *insemoro*] [plur: *mojan*, *mòsaron*] /pro/ this [animate]

mosin [EGW] /n/ length

mosinto [* *mosin* -nto] /vt/ make long, lengthen

mosipe See: **masipe** [Ahlbr. *man-sipe*]

mosiro [EW] [Wp *posiro*] /n/ group work, collective work, group worker [*mosiro amy kapyry* ‘se wa ‘together with others I want to get a job done’, *mòkaron mosirokon kynotànanòsaton* ‘the people who are to work together, come together’]

mosokoroi [T *moto*, Wj *motoroi*, Kp *mosokoroi*, Pm *mosokoroi*] /n/ earthworm [Lumbricidae] [Ahlbr. *musokoroi*]

mota [GSV] [T *mota*, Wj *mota*, Ap *mota*, Ww *mota*, Kp *mota*, Pm *mota*] /n/ shoulder [Ahlbr. *motarī*]

mota [* *mo* -ta] /vi/ grow pubic hair

motapai [* *mota pai*] [poss: *motapaity*] /n/ shoulder cover

motàwo [* *mota* -`wo] /postp/ in the shoulder area of

moto [Sr *modo*, D *mode*] /n/ fashion, adornment

motoky /n/ hill, heightened spot

motòto [* *modo* -pto] /vt/ adorn (w)*emotòto* /vm/ adorn oneself

mòwusa [EGVW; E *mokusa*] /n/ potential second marriage partner, brother-in-law [term of addres for men speaking to a wife’s sister or brother’s wife, and for women speaking to a husband’s brother or a sister’s husband; however, polygamy is not considered acceptable anymore] [Ahlbr. *mowusa*]

-mpo [EGVW] [T *-npə*, Wj *-npə*, Ap *-npo*, Ww *-nho*] /sf/ dev, devalued

-mpoto [EGVW] [* *-mpo* -to] /sf/ times

muisuwe [F *mouchoir*] /n/ handkerchief

mukasi [E; E *mykasi*] /n/ bee-sp., wound showing several holes in the skin [the bee’s nest shows several holes of entrance]

mukuku /n/ big non-breaking waves [*parana mukuku me kynòsan* ‘big waves are coming without breaking’]

mukumuku [EGW] [Pm *mukumuku*, Wp *mukumuku*, Sr *mokomoko*] /n/ plant sp. [Montrichardia *arborescens* (Munaceae)] [Ahlbr. *Wijnukui*]

mun [EGVW] [Ahlbr. *Wijnukui*, Ww *mun*, Kp *mun*] /n/ tuber [Ahlbr. *mu*]

muna [* *mun* -(t)a; Pm *muna*] /vi/ get tubers, become tuberous [Ahlbr. *muna*]

munepu [EW] [T *mynepu*, *nnepu*, Kp *mijè*, Pm *mynè*, *mynèpu*] /n/

- stairs, bridge [*wajamu munepuru* ‘liana spp. [Bauhinia surinamensis (Papilionaceae), Connarus perrottetii (Connaraceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *munepu*]
- munka** [* mun -ka; Wj *munka*] /vt/ remove tubers from
(w)*aimunka*, (w)*emunka* /vm/ remove one’s tubers [Ahlbr. *muka*]
- munore** /n/ plant sp. [Ahlbr. *munore*]
- mùperu** [E] [F *mon père*] /n/ father, priest
- mura** [Wp *mura*, A *mora*, Sr *mora*] /n/ plant sp. [Furcraea foetida (Amaryllidaceae)] [Ahlbr. *mora*]
- murari** /n/ raft [Ahlbr. *murari*]
- Murato** [EW] [Sp *mulato*, En *mulatto*, D *mulat*] /n/ Carib having maroon blood, western Suriname Carib [Ahlbr. *murato*]
- murawansi** [E] /n/ fish sp. [Arius grandicassis (Ariidae)]
- mure** [EGVW; 1655 *moule*] [T *myjere*, Wj *mujere*, Pm *murei*] /n/ bench, stool [*arawata murey* ‘plant sp. [Casearia javitensis (Flacourtiaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *mure*]
- murèi** [EGW] [Wp *murei*, P *muruci*] /n/ tree sp. [Byrsonima coriacea (Malpighiaceae)]
- murèiran** [* murèi -re -no] /n/ tree sp. [Byrsonima crassifolia (Malpighiaceae)]
- mureru** /n/ waterlily [Nymphaea spp. (Nymphaeaceae), Nymphoides indica (Menyanthaceae)] [*mureru tano* ‘beetle sp. [Cyclocephala (Scarabaeidae)]’] [Ahlbr. *mureru*]
- murewa** [EG] /n/ liana sp. [Gutteria scandens (Annonaceae)] [it’s fibres used to be used for making fire] [Ahlbr. *murewa*]
- murewaran** [* murewa -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [Unonopsis guatterioides (Annonaceae)]
- murimurika** [* muri muri -ka] /vt/ cause to move caterpillar-like
(w)*emurimurika* /vm/ move caterpillar-like
- muririko** [* muririky -pto; T *muririma*] /vt/ crumple up, crease
- muririky** /n/ rumple, crease
- muririta** [* muririky -ta] /vi/ get rumpled up, get creased
- mururu** [EGW] [T *mururu*, Ap *umuru*, Wp *mururu*] /n/ giant toad [Bufo marinus (Bufonidae)] [Ahlbr. *mururu*]
- muruku** /n/ palm sp. [Bactris sp. (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. *muruku*]
- murumuru** [W] [T *murumuru*, Wp *murumuru*] /n/ palm tree sp. [Astrocaryum sciophilum (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. *murumuru*]
- Murupana** /n/ Murupana creek [south of Galibi]
- murutuku** [GS] [Wp *murutuku*] /n/ gourd sp. [Lagenaria vulgaris (Cucurbitaceae)] [Ahlbr. *murutuku*]
- muruwaimo** [E] /n/ fish sp. [Epinephelus itajara (Doradidae)] [Ahlbr. *muruwaimo*]
- musiri** /n/ plant sp. [Eichhornia crassipes (Pontederiaceae)]
- musiro** *See: mosiro*
- mutapere** /n/ banana sp. [Musa sp. (Musaceae)] [Ahlbr. *mutaperè*]
- mutu** [GS] [Ww *mutu*, Pm *mutu*] /n/ blue-crowned motmot [Momotus momota (Momotidae)] [Ahlbr. *mutu*]
- muturu** [EG] /n/ fish sp.
- mutusi** [GS] [Ap *mutusi*, Wp *mutusi*] /n/ bloodwood, corkwood [Pterocarpus officinalis (Papilionaceae)] [Ahlbr. *mutusi*]

mutusiran [* mutusi -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [Ahlbr. *mutusiran*]

-my [EVW; G -sen, V -san] [* -semy; T -se(my), Wj -sem, Ap -semy, Ww -smu, Pm -sen, M -sen] /sfN/ Np, patient nominalization

my [EGVW] [T *my*, Wj *my*, Ww *mi*, Kp *my*, Pm *my*] /vt/ bind

(w)*aimy* /vm/ bind oneself [Ahlbr. *mil*]

myi [W] /n/ chord, snare

myito /n/ water bug [*myito pe* ‘behept met kleine waterdierpjes’]

mykaku [EG] [T *mykakə*] /n/ lizard sp. [Teiidae]

mykara See: **mykura**

mykasi See: **mukasi**

mykonuko /n/ worm sp.

mykoro See: **mykura**

mykura [EW] [T *myko*, *nko*] /n/ larynx, Adam’s apple, windpipe [also heard: *mykoro*, *mykara*; *aimara mykarary* ‘plant sp.’] [Ahlbr. *emuilkarari/mekarari/munkara*]

mykurapa [* mykura -pa] /vt/ teach to use one’s voice [Ahlbr. *püjei*]

mykuràponka [* mykura poron -ka] /vt/ thump the larynx of

mykyja /n/ bead sp. [Ahlbr. *küya*]

mympa [* mynu -pa] /vt/ rub with blood, make bloody

(w)*aimympa* /vm/ rub oneself with blood

-myn [EGVW] /sfA/ Anna, Pnna, negative adjektivization/postpositionalization, nasalized, adnominal form

mynka [EW] [* mynu -ka; Wj *mywuka*, Pm *mynka*] /vt/ cause to bleed (w)*aimynka*, (w)*emynka* /vm/ cause oneself to bleed

mynoto [EVW] [T *mynoto*, Wj *mu-no*, Kp *monò*] [plur: *mynotonon*] /n/ pregnant woman [*mynoto me man* ‘she is pregnant’, *mynotonon worryjan* ‘pregnant women’] [Ahlbr. *monoto*]

mynotòto [S; V *mynotòno*] [* mynoto -pto] /vt/ make pregnant

(w)*emynotòto* /vm/ make oneself pregnant

mynta [EGVW] [* mynu -ta; T *munta*, Wj *myta*, Ap *munta*, Pm *munta*] /vi/ bleed [Ahlbr. *menu*]

mynu [W; EV *myny*; 1655 *moinou*] [T *munu*, Wj *mywu*, Ap *munu*, Kp *myn*, Pm *myn*, M *myn*] /n/ blood [Ahlbr. *menu*]

mynùto [* mynu -pto; Kp *mynýtə*, Pm *mynitə*] /vt/ provide with blood

(w)*emynùto* /vm/ provide oneself with blood

myny See: **mynu**

mypo [* my -po] /vt/ cause to be tied

(w)*aimypo* /vm/ cause oneself to be tied [Ahlbr. *mil*]

myre [W] /part/ ‘struth [*amu`su myre mepory* ‘you would find one, ‘struth’, *monto myre nan* ‘is he really still around?’, *monto myre mana* ‘so you really are still alive’]

myrèko [EVW] [* myre -`ko; Wj *mure*, Pm *myre*, M *mure*] /n/ boy [*myrèko`ko* ‘little boy’, *Jules myrèkory* ‘little Jules’] [Ahlbr. *mulekoko*]

myrètyi [EVW] [T *myrèti*] /n/ little boy [Ahlbr. *mulekoko*]

myroko [S; GV *muroko*] [T *muroko*, Wj *morò*, Kp *morò*, Pm *muroko*, M *morò*, A *moroko*, Wp *myroko*, Sr *moroko*] /n/ fish sp. [Brycon falcatus (Characidae)] [Ahlbr. *muroko`u*]

myrokòu [EW] [* myroko -u] /n/ fish sp. [Chalceus macrolepidotus (Characidae)] [Ahlbr. *muroko 'u*]
myryju [EGVW] /n/ tree porcupine [Erethizontidae] [Ahlbr. *muri 'u*]
myrýka [* myrypy -ka] /vt/ cause to have something stuck in the throat
 (w)*aimyrýka*, (w)*emyrýka* /vm/ cause oneself to have something stuck in the throat
myrymyryka [EW; G *myrymyry*] /n/ vine snake sp. [Oxybelis argenteus (Colubridae)] [Ahlbr. *muremureke*]

myrypy [T *myryty*] /vi/ have something stuck in one's throat
myrysi [SV; G *morisi*] [Wp *myrysi*, Sr *morisi*] /n/ palm tree sp., moriche palm, fruit sp. [Mauritia flexuosa (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. *murisi*]
myrysiran [* myrysi -re -no] /n/ grass sp. [Ahlbr. *murisiran*]
mysa /n/ gill
mysikara [S; V *nukara*] /n/ uvula
myty [SV] [Ap *mýty*, Kp *mý*] [poss: *myty*] /n/ binding material, knot

N

-n [EGW; V *-ne*] [T *-ne*, Wj *-ne*, Ap *-ne*] /tns/ Tfr, far tense
na [EW] /interj/ oh dear [*na*, *uwa!* 'oh dear!']
na [SV] [Kp *na*] /vt/ weed
 (w)*aina* /vm/ weed oneself [Ahlbr. *na*]
-naka [EGVW] /sf/ toward
nàka [EGW] /part/ apparently [*itàro nàka*, *ra!* 'it's true all the same, my dear fellow!', *suma pai nàka*, *ra!* 'yet I do believe I see someone', *awu nàka Petra mòko na* 'I sure would have thought it was Petra', *awu nàka nýsa*, *ra!* 'I sure thought she went away!']
namòko [* namoky -pto] /vt/ provide with drink
namoky /n/ drink
-namon [EW; GV *-nan*] [T *-ne-ton*, Wj *-nanom*, Ap *-nanomo*, Kp *ninan*, Pm *-ninan*, *-nan*, M *-nenan*] /sfN/ Napl, agent nominalization plural

-namon /sfA/ Apapl, possessive form adjectivization adnominal form plural
namòta [* namoky -ta] /vi/ acquire drink
-nan [EGVW] /sfA/ Ppa, possessive form postpositionalization adnominal form
nana [EGVW] [T *nana*, Wj *nana*, Ap *nana*, A *nana*, Wp *nana*] /n/ pineapple sp. [Ananas comosus (Bromeliaceae)] [*waraku nana* 'pineapple sp.'] [Ahlbr. *nana*]
nàna [EGV; W *àna*] [T *anja*, Wj *epna*, Ap *yna*, Ww *amna*, Kp *ina*, Pm *ina*, M *anna*] /pro/ he (or she or they) and I [Ahlbr. *nana*]
nanaporan [* nana po -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [Henriettea multiflora (Melastomaceae)]
nànen [EW; EGVW *nànen*] /part/ first, as yet [earlier than some later moment one has in mind: *anukutyàpa*]

- nàsen wa* ‘as yet, I don’t know’
[Ahlbr. *nanei*]
- nanga** [Sr *nanga*] /conj/ and, with
- nano** [S; S -(w)*ano*] /sf/ possn, not possessed
- napi** [EGVW; 1655 *napi*] [T *napi*, Wj *napi*, Ap *napi*] /n/ sweet potato [Ipomoea batatas (Convolvulaceae)]
- napimisaipo** [GS] /n/ tricoloured heron [Egretta tricolor (Ardeidae)] [Ahlbr. *anabimiseipo*]
- napiran** [EG] [* *napi* -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [Ipomoea tiliacea (Convolvulaceae)] [also called *wajamaka erepary*]
- naporan** [* *napo* -re -no] /n/ bamboo sp., bamboo flute [Ahlbr. *naporan*]
- napyi** [E; GW *napoi*] [T *napəkə*, Wj *napək*, Kp *napyi*, Pm *napyi*, Sr *napi*] /n/ cushcush [Dioscorea trifida (Dioscoreaceae)] [Ahlbr. *napoi*]
- napyiran** [* *napyi* -re -no] /n/ plant sp.
- nara** [Sr *nala*] /n/ fish net wire reel [is used while fixing a fish net]
- ̀nare** [GVW; E *nare*] [Ap *nary*, Ww *na*] /part/ without me knowing [Ahlbr. *nari*]
- nàsen** See: **nànen**
- ne** [EGVW] [T *-ne*] /sfA/ Ap, Pp, possessive form adjectivization/postpositionalization
- ̀ne** [EGVW] /part/ just, exactly [marks the preceding word to the exclusion of all other possibilities] [Ahlbr. *ne*]
- nekara** [V] [Sp *negra*] /n/ maroon woman
- nekoro** See: **mekoro**
- nen** [EGW; V *-ne*] [T *-ne*, Wj *-ne*, Ap *-ne*, Ww *-ne*, Kp *-nin*, Pm *-nin*, M *-nen*] /sfN/ Na, agent nominalization
- nen** [S; V *-na*] /sfA/ Apa, possessive form adjectivization adnominal form
- mento** [EW] [* *nen* -nto] /vt/ respect, keep in awe
(w)*ainento* /vm/ respect oneself [Ahlbr. *nendo*]
- ni-** [EGVW] [T *ny-*, Wj *ni-*, Ap *ny-*, Ww *ny-*, Kp *ny-*, Pm *ne-*, *n-*, M *ni-*, *ny-*] /pf/ aeo, absence of explicit object
- Nikari** See: **Mikari**
- nìmo** [Wp *inimo*] /n/ fine cotton thread, yarn [Ahlbr. *nimo*]
- nìmokeyy** [* *nimo* -keyy] /vi/ stop having yarn
- nìmokiran** /n/ hammock flea sp. [Ahlbr. *nimokiran*]
- nìmoku** [EGW] /n/ hammock [Ahlbr. *nimoku*]
- no** [EGVW] [T *-no*, *-n*, Wj *-no*, *-n*, Ap *-no*, *-n*, Ww *-no*, Kp *-n*, Pm *-no*, *-n*] /sf/ adn, adnominal form
- no** [EGVW] [* -no; T *-nə*, Ww *-no*, Pm *-ne*, M *-n*] /sf/ possvn, non-possession (on verbal noun)
- no** [EGW] [T *nə(my)*, Wj *nəmə*, Ap *nomo*, Ww *nom*, Kp *nəmə*] /vt/ leave [*nuno ninòpo* ‘plant sp., fruit sp. [Passiflora sp. (Passifloraceae)]] [Ahlbr. *no*]
- no** [EGVW] [T *no(ty)*, *notypə*, Ap *no(ty)*, Kp *nò*, *nòpy*, Pm *nò*, *nòpy*, M *nòpy*] [poss: *noty*] [plur: *nojan*] /n/ grandmother, old woman [̀yme-noty ‘grandmother of my child’, i.e. ‘my mother-in-law’; *inòpo* ‘granny, old lady’] [Ahlbr. *noti*]
- noko** [SV] [Kp *nykỳ*, Pm *nəkə*] /n/ lewdness, horniness, sexual urge
- nokoro** [* *noko* -ro] /vt/ make horny

(w)ainokoro /vm/ make oneself horny
nokota [* noko -ta; Pm *nəkəta*] /vi/
 get horny
noky [EGW; V *anoky*; 1655
 (a)noke] [* anoky; T *aky*, Wj *ənyk*,
ənykjam, Ap *onoky*, *onokankomo*,
 Ww *onoke*, Kp *ənỹ*, Pm *aneky*,
 (a)nə, M *an̄ỹ*] [plur: *nòkan*, *nòkan-*
kon] /n/ somebody, who [Ahlbr. *nokē*]
nòmo [EGVW] /adj/ menstruating
 [Ahlbr. *nomo*]
nomuru [F *nombre*, En *number*, D
nummer] /n/ number
-non [E; GVW -no] [* -ja -n] /tns/
 Tprau, present tense uncertain with
 a-stems
-non [EGVW] /sf/ ple, plural excep-
 tions
-`non [EGVW] [* -pyn -kon, -myn
 -kon] /sfA/ Anapl, Anapl, Pnopl,
 Pnopl, negative adjectiviza-
 tion/postpositionalization (nasal-
 ized) adnominal form plural
non /part/ for a moment [*w̄ysa non*,
metai! ‘I’ll be gone for a minute!’]
nono [EGVW; 1655 *nono*] [T *nono*,
 Ap *nono*, Kp *non*, Pm *nono*, M *non*]
 [poss: *yinonory*] /n/ land, earth [a
 reason for the irregular possessive
 form may be that the regular form
nonory might be considered to be a
 form of the verb *ono* ‘eat (meat)’]
 [Ahlbr. *nono*]
nònon /part/ just for a moment [*aire*
nònon! ‘just wait a minute!’]
nonopi [* nono api; Pm *nonapi*] /n/
 red earth, fertile ground [Ahlbr. *na-*
nopi/nonopi]
nonopuru /n/ mixed earth
nonsume [W; EV *nòsume*] /adj/
 stooped, bent forward and down

nonta [EGVW] [T *nonta*, Wj *nomta*,
 Kp *nonka*, Pm *nonka*] /vt/ leave, re-
 nounce
 (w)ainonta /vm/ part [Ahlbr. *nonda*]
nontaka [* nonta -ka] /vt/ leave,
 renounce
 (w)ainontaka /vm/ part [Ahlbr. *non-*
da]
nopari [Sr *nopari*, D *nopal*] /n/ co-
 chineal cactus, rchette [Nopalea
coccinellifera (Cactaceae)]
nopitai /n/ tree sp.
nopitairan [* nopitai -re -no] /n/
 tree sp.
nòpòko [EGVW] [* no -tpo -`ko]
 /n/ old woman [vgl *no* ‘grand-
 mother’] [Ahlbr. *nopoko*]
nopon [Wj *nekən*, Kp *nəpon*, Pm
nopon] [poss: *nopon*] /n/ cover,
 wrapper [Ahlbr. *nopo*]
noponka [* nopon -ka; Pm *nopon-*
ka] /vt/ remove the wrap of
 (w)ainoponka /vm/ dispose of the
 wrap
noponto [* nopon -nto; Kp *nəpontə*,
 Pm *nopontə*] /vt/ wrap
 (w)ainoponto /vm/ wrap oneself
 [Ahlbr. *nopo*]
nòpota [* no -tpo -ta; M *nòpyta*] /vi/
 become an old woman
-nopy [EGVW] [* -nopy; T *-nəpy*,
 Wj *-nəpy*, Ap *-nopy*, Ww *-nopy*, Kp
-nyky, Pm *-nepy*, M *-nypy*] /sf/ trans,
 transitivizer
noro [EVW; EW *noron*] [T *nkəṛə*,
 Kp *nəṛə*, Pm *nəṛə*, M *inyry*] /part/
 still [Ahlbr. *noro(n)*]
noron See: **noro**
nòsano [EW] [* no -`san? ro?; Pm
nòsano, *nosamo*] /interj/ mother-in-
 law, sister of mother-in-law, father-
 in-law’s brother’s wife

nota [T *notònao*, Ap *notau*, Pm *notau*] /postp/ (hidden) behing [Ahlbr. *nota*]

nu [EGVW; S *anu*; 1655 *enourou* (d.w.z.: *inuru*)] [T *nore*, Wj *nu*, Ap *nu*, Pm *anə*, M *nu*] /n/ tongue [*nuwano* ‘tongue (in general)’, *kurewako nuru* ‘wild ginger [*Heliconia psittacorum* (Musaceae)]’, *màpiri nuru* ‘plant sp. [*Ilex martiana* (Aquifoliaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *nu*]

nuja [EG] [Sr *noya*] /n/ fish sp. [Parachenipterus galeatus (Auchenipteridae)] [Ahlbr. *noya*]

nujari [Sr *nyunyari*, En *new*, D *nieuw, jaar*] /n/ New Year(‘s Day)

nukai /n/ protrusion, bulge

nukairo [* *nukai -ro*] /vt/ cause to protrude, cause to bulge out

(w)*enukairo* /vm/ cause oneself to protrude, cause oneself to bulge out

nukaita [* *nukai -ta*] /vi/ begin to protrude, bulge out

nukara See: *mysikara*

nukùta [SV] /n/ palate [Ahlbr. *nukutari*]

-numy /sfV/ *Vinu*, intransitive nu verbalization

nuno [EGVW; 1655 *nouno*] [T *nunnə*, Wj *nunuwə*, Ap *nuno*, Ww *nuuno*] /n/ moon, month [*nuno kumpo pujan* ‘the moon is grilling a rat’, i.e.: ‘the moon is coming up late’, *nuno akuri pujan* ‘the moon is grilling an agouti’, i.e. ‘it’s a full moon’] [Ahlbr. *nuno*]

nupere /n/ banana sp. [Ahlbr. *nuperi*]

nupi /n/ secret sex seeking visit [*nupime* ‘secretly visiting for sex’]

nupima [* *nupi -ma*] /vt/ visit for secret sex

(w)*enupima* /vm/ pay visits for secret sex

nupiwa [* *nupi -wa*] /vi/ pay visits for secret sex

nurija [T *nuuja*, Ap *nurija*] [plur: *nurijangon*] /n/ disgust [*nurijame man* ‘it’s disgusting’, *nurijangon otykon* ‘dirty things’, *ynurijary me man* ‘I think it’s disgusting’]

nurijàma [* *nurija -no? -ma*] /vt/ find disgusting

(w)*enurijàma* /vm/ find oneself disgusting

nuro [EGW] [Wj *urə*, Kp *nurə*, Pm *nurə*] /adj/ living, alive [Ahlbr. *nuro*]

nùse [GV] /adj/ high

nùto [S *anùto*] [* *nu -pto*] /vt/ provide with a tongue

(w)*ainùto*, (w)*otanùto* /vm/ provide oneself with a tongue

nyf /interj/ nyf!

nỳnoky [S; V *nùma*] [T *nỳnəky*, Wj *nykma*, Ap *nỳma*] /vt/ put to sleep

(w)*enỳnoky* /vm/ put oneself to sleep

nỳnòpo [* *nỳnoky -po*; Ap *nỳmapo*] /vt/ cause to be put to sleep

(w)*enỳnòpo* /vm/ cause oneself to be put to sleep

O

o- See: *a-*

o- /pf/ both

òe See: *oje*

ofu /conj/ or, if

oine See: *one*

oja [EGVW; 1655 *oia*] [T *aja*] /adj/ somewhere, whither [Ahlbr. *oya*]

oja [poss: *ejary*] /n/ raceme, cluster

oje [EGVW *òe*] [Ap *oje*] /adj/ somewhere, where [*oje ko?* ‘where?’, *ojenokon amyjaron manton?* ‘where do you live?’, *ojempo ko man?* ‘where do you come from?’] [Ahlbr. *owe*]

ojempo See: **oje**

ojùpòpa [* *os- ejuku -po -pyra*] /adj/ not welcoming, inhospitable [Ahlbr. *eyupo*]

oka [EVW] [T *eka*, Ap *ekary*, Kp *ekare*, Pm *ekare*, M *ekare*] [poss: *ekary*] /n/ message [Ahlbr. *ekaliti*]

okàn [EVW] [poss: *ekàny*] /n/ (fast) run, race

okaru [E] [poss: *ekaruru*] /n/ darkness [Ahlbr. *ekaru*]

okato [EW] [* *oseka -to*; Ap *osekato*] /n/ biter

òkato /n/ (big) hammock

okatòpa [* *oseka -to -pyra*] /adj/ without being a biter, not biting

oko [EGVW; 1655 *occo*] [T *əkə*, Wj *sakəne*, Ap *asakoro*, Ww *asaky*, Kp *asakərə*, *asàrə*, Pm *sakỳne*, M *asakỳne*] [adn: *okono*] /num/ two [*oko `ko woto sapòì* ‘I caught just a few fish’; *oko oko pai* ‘two by two, in twos’] [Ahlbr. *oko*]

okoipo [W] /n/ tree sp. [*Hyeronima laxiflora* (Euphorbiaceae)] [Ahlbr. *okoipo*]

okojo See: **akaja**

okoju [EW; GV *akoju*; 1655 *occoiou*] [T *əkəi*, Wj *əkəi*, Ap *okoi*, Ww *okoji*, Kp *əkəi*, Pm *okoi*, M *ykỳi*] /n/ snake (gen) [Ophidia] [*pororu jokoju* ‘snake sp. [Xenodontes (Colubridae)]’] [Ahlbr. *okoyu*]

okojumo [EG; W *okojumpo*] [* *okoju -imo*, *okoju -mpo*; T *əkəimə*, Wj *əkəjuimə*, Ap *okoimo*, Ww *okoimo*, Pm *okojima*] /n/ snake monster, kind of spirit [Ahlbr. *okoyumo*]

okojumpo See: **okojumo**

oko-karina [EGW] /num/ forty

okomo [EGW] [T *okomo*, Wj *okomə*, Ap *okomo*, Ww *okomo*] [poss: *jokomorj*] /n/ wasp [Vespidae] [*akuri jokomorj* ‘wasp sp.’, *kunana jokomorj* ‘wasp sp.’, *kapasi jokomorj* ‘drumming wasp [Synoeca surinama (Vespidae)]’, *woryi jokomorj* ‘red wasp sp.’]

okomoto /n/ wasp sp. [Ahlbr. *okomoto*]

okompoto [EVW] [* *oko -mpoto*] /adj/ two-time, twice [Ahlbr. *oko*]

okomu [EG] [T *əkəmu*, Wj *əkəmu*] /n/ fish sp. [*Symbranchus marmoratus* (Symbranchidae)] [Ahlbr. *okomu*]

okon [EVW] [poss: *ekony*] /n/ heat, hot-temperedness, aggression [Ahlbr. *eko*]

okoje /n/ false vampire bat [Vampyrum spectrum (Phyllostominae)] [Ahlbr. *okoje*]

òkopein [V] [poss: *èkopeiny*] /n/ slipperiness

okoro [GS] [A *okro*, Sr *okro*] /n/ okra, lady finger [*Hibiscus esculentus* (Malvaceae)] [Ahlbr. *okoro*]

okororo [EW] [* *oko ro ro*] /num/ both [Ahlbr. *oko*]

oko-tòima [E; W *oko-tywopyima*] [* *oko ty- (w)- os- epyima -je*] /num/ seven

oko-tywopyima See: **oko-tòima**

okòwe See: **kòwe**

okun [EW] [T *əkun*, Wj *ekun*, Ww *ekn-*, Pm *ekun*] [poss: *ekuny*, *ekunu*] /n/ waist, middle [Ahlbr. *ekunu*]

okuna [EGVW] [Ap *esekumu*, Ww *ekna*] [poss: *ekunary*] /n/ knee [akami *ekunary* ‘tree sp. [Bactris elegans (Palmae)]’] [Ahlbr. *ekuna*]

okupàen [E; W *okupaime*; GV *okopaime*; 1655 *occobai meme*] [* *oko pai me*; Ap *asakoropane*] [adn: *okupàeno*] /num/ four [may have its origin in *oko oko pai* ‘two by two’ and the postposition *me* ‘(functioning) as’] [Ahlbr. *okopaime*]

okupàen-karìna [E; W *okupaime-karìna*] /num/ eighty

okupàen-tòima [E; S *òwintywamposikyry*, W *okupaime-tywopyima*] [* *okupàen ty- (w)- os- epyima -je*] /num/ nine

okupaime See: **okupàen**

okupaime-tywopyima See: **okupàen-tòima**

oky [EVW; 1655 *yegue* (d.w.z.: *yjeky*)] [T *eky*, Wj *eky*, Ap *eky*, Ww *oku*, Kp *ekyn*, M *ekyn*] [poss: *eky*] /n/ pet [akynano ‘pet (non-possessive)’] [Ahlbr. *ekē*]

oky [EGW] [Kp *ky*, Pm *eky*] [poss: *ekyry*] /n/ thorn [Ahlbr. *ekī/okē*]

òkyin [EGV; W *òkoin*] [* (o)keresin; T *erein*, Wj *ərəsi*, Ap *eresinto*, Kp *kərəsin*, Pm *keresen*] [poss: *èkyiny*] /n/ smoke, fog, mist, cloud of dust [V: *kapu èkyiny* ‘cloud’] [Ahlbr. *ekōi*]

oma [EVW; 1655 *oma*] [T *əema*, *eema*, Wj *əema*, *esema*, Ap *osema*, *esemary*, Ww *emama*, Kp *əma*, Pm *ema*, M *ema*] [poss: *emary*] /n/ path, road [Ahlbr. *oma*]

òmari [poss: *èmariry*] /n/ rib cage, flank [*kuita èmariry* ‘spindle sheave’] [Ahlbr. *emari*]

òmata [EG] [Ap *èmata*, Kp *èmata*, Pm *èmata*] [poss: *èmatary*] /n/ hip, [Ahlbr. *emata*]

ome [EGW; V *ame*; 1655 *emere* (d.w.z.: *emery*)] [poss: *emery*] /n/ tradition, manner, custom [Ahlbr. *eme*]

òmerèkato /n/ someone who drives people mad, troublemaker

omi [SV] [T (*j*)*emi*] [poss: *jomiry*] /n/ misery, poverty, hunger [*omi pe* ‘poor, hungry’]

omi [GS] /n/ assassin bug sp. [*Salyavata variegata* (Reduviidae)] [Ahlbr. *omi*]

òmiko [poss: *èmikory*] /n/ curd, milk-dew [Ahlbr. *emico*]

òmìpo [poss: *èmìpo*] /n/ useless skin, afterbirth matter [*kurawa èmìpo* ‘useless skin of a pineapple plant’]

òmìsako [V] [poss: *èmìsakuru*] /n/ weeping eye?

omo [EW] /n/ relative [Caribs hearing their ears sing, might say *yjomory ykòmanon* ‘a relative of mine is calling me’] [Ahlbr. *omo*]

òmo [Ap *emo*] [poss: *èmory*] /n/ projecting part, ledge, ridge, nose [Ahlbr. *emo*]

òmo [poss: *èmoty*] /n/ spur [e.g. a wood cutting into a plain, land cutting into a river or sea]

omòma [* *i- omo -myra*] /adj/ without relatives [Ahlbr. *omo*]

òmómò [* *òmo amò*] [poss: *èmómò-ty*] /n/ string on a projecting part, string on the nose [e.g. a string on one of the corners of a mosquito net, or a string on the nosering of a bull]

omòpa [E; V *emòpa*] /vt/ fill up, add to, extend [e.g. a glass of drink or a rope]

(w)*otomòpa* /vm/ fill oneself up, extend oneself

òmopetoro [* òmo apetoro] /n/ bigness of the nostrils

omose [S; G *amose, omose*] /n/ tree sp. [*Xylophia aromatica* (Annonaceae)] [Ahlbr. *amose*]

ompata [EGVW] [T *əmpata*, Wj *epata*, Ap *empata*, Kp *empata*, Pm *empata*] [poss: *empatary*] /n/ face [*ompatàpo* ‘specific constellation, plant sp. [*Syngonium vellozianum* (*Coccoloba mollis* (Polygonaceae))’, *kareta empatary* ‘front page’, *tapara empatary* ‘tabletop’] [Ahlbr. *embata/ombatapo*]

ompataputy [* ompata apuru -ty] [poss: *empataputy*] /n/ face cover, veil, surface cover

ompòko See: **ampàko**

ompoky See: **ampaky**

ompokýpa See: **ampakýpa**

ompòta See: **ampàta**

ompyryky [poss: *empyrykyry*] /n/ spark, crumb, dust particle

omu [EVW] [T *əmu*, Wj *emu*, Ap *omu*, Kp *emu*, Pm *emu*, M *emu*] [poss: *emuru*] /n/ testicles, scrotum [*omu tano* ‘small cat sp. [Felidae]’, *pakira emuru* ‘plant sp. [*Mabea piri-ri* (Euphorbiaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *emu*]

omy [EGVW] [T *jaamy*, Wj *ejam*, Ap *ajamo*, Kp *ajan*, Pm *ajan*] [poss: *emyry*] /n/ louse [Phthiraptera] [Ahlbr. *emu*]

omy [EGVW] [Ap *osemy*, *esemy*] [poss: *emy*] /n/ owner [cf *aporemy* ‘owner’]

omyi [EGVW] [T *eemi*, Wj *emsi*, Ap *ensi*, Ww *emsy*, Kp *ensi*, Pm *ensi*, M

ensi] [poss: *emyry*] /n/ daughter [also used by men for their brother’s daughter and their wife’s sister’s daughter, and by women for their sister’s daughter and their husband’s brother’s daughter] [Ahlbr. *emui*]

omyn [EVW] [T *amyn*] [poss: *emy-ny*] /n/ mistrust, suspicious feelings (about partner)

òna [GSV] [poss: *ènary*] /n/ joint, connection piece, nodule [*kuwama ènary* ‘bamboo knot’, *apory ènary* ‘elbow’] [Ahlbr. *ena*]

onanty [SV] [* enemy -ty] [poss: *enanty*] /n/ loop, noose, snare

onapi [EGVW; 1655 *enabiri* (d.w.z.: *enapiry*)] [poss: *enapiry*] /n/ lie

onapo [EW] [poss: *enapory*] /n/ snoring [Ahlbr. *enapo*]

onapòpa [SV] [* os- ena -po -pyra] /adj/ not treating oneself well, looking untidy, unattractive

ònaporoi [* òna poroi] [poss: *ènaporoiry*] /n/ node, knot [Ahlbr. *enaporöidî*]

ònàta [poss: *ènàtary*] /n/ place where bones stick out

one [EG; W *oine*, GV *ine*] [T *ainje*, *aano*, Wj *tənon*, Kp *nai*, Pm *ane*, M *ònon*] /pro/ which [*one pato ko kysaton?* ‘which way are we going?’] [Ahlbr. *ne’i*]

oneka /n/ plant sp. [*Sparattanthelium wonotoboensis* (Hernandiaceae)]

onepan [E; W *oinapan*, V *inepan*] [* one pe -no] /adj/ one or other kind (out of a limited amount) [*onepan ko?* ‘which kind?’]

onepòpa [* os- ene -po -pyra] /adj/ without nice appearance, unattractive

onkai [EW; V *onkai, enkairy*] [T *ankai*, Wj *emkai*] [poss: *jonkairy*] /n/ comb [*meku jonkairy* ‘tree sp. [Apeiba *echinata* (Tiliaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *ongai*]

onkamarai [poss: *enkamarairy*] /n/ glowing heat

onkenenuku [*onkenenemuku*] [poss: *enkenenukuru*] /n/ glowing heat

onky [EW] [poss: *enky*] /n/ growling [Ahlbr. *enge*]

ono [EGVW; 1655 *ono*] [T *ənə*, Ap *ono*, Ww *ono*, Kp *anə*, Pm *nə*, M *any*] /vt/ eat (meat) (*w*)*osono* /vm/ eat oneself [Ahlbr. *ono*]

onokokoro [E] /n/ fish sp. [Ahlbr. *onokokoro*]

onore [GS] [T *onore*, Wj *onore*, Ap *onore*, Kp *onore*, Pm *onore*, A *honoli*] /n/ rufescent tiger-heron [Tigrisoma *lineatum* (Ardeidae)] [Ahlbr. *onore*]

onsin [poss: *ensiny*] /n/ haste, rush

onu [EGVW; 1655 *yenourou* (d.w.z.: *yjenuru*)] [T *ənu*, *enu*, Wj *əwu*, *ewu*, Ap *onu*, Ww *ewu*, Kp *enu*, Pm *enu*, M *enu*] [poss: *enuru*] /n/ eye [*onu pe* ‘with eye pain’, *kurumu enuru* or *kurumu enuru tano* ‘donkey-eye [Mucuna *sloanei* (Papilionaceae)]’, *sipi enuru* ‘fishnet’s meshes’] [Ahlbr. *enu*]

opatoro [EW] [* o- pato ro] /adj/ on both sides [Ahlbr. *opatoro*]

ope [EGVW] [T *eperu*, Wj *epery*, Ap *epery*, Kp *eperu*, Pm *eperu*, M *eperu*] [poss: *epery*] /n/ fruit [*kupaja eperympo* ‘tortoise sp.’, *anekaramāpo epēpo* ‘the proceeds of what you sold’] [Ahlbr. *epe*]

ope [EGVW; 1655 *ebete* (d.w.z.: *epety*)] [T *repe(ty)*, Wj *epe*, Ww *epe-*, Kp *epè*, Pm *epè*] [poss: *epety*] /n/ price

open [poss: *epeny*] /n/ dearness, expensiveness

opi [EW] [Ap *èpi*] [poss: *epiry*] /n/ projecting leaflet, eyelid [Ahlbr. *epi*]

opi [EGVW] [T *əpi*, *epity*, Wj *əpi*, Ap *opi*, Pm *epi*, M *epi*] [poss: *epity*] /n/ medicine [*kūmisako epity* ‘plant sp. [Bryophyllum *calycinum* (Crassulaceae), *Bryophyllum pinnatum* (Crassulaceae)]’, *apiwano* ‘medicine (non-possessive)’] [Ahlbr. *epi/apiwano*]

òpi [E; GW *wòpy*, V *wòpi*] /interj/ potential mother-in-law [from *awòpy*; *òpi yino* ‘uncle, husband of father’s sister’]

òpin [V] [poss: *èpinty*] /n/ drop

opiro /n/ pustule or pimple on the eyelid

opomokoto /n/ grass sp. [Ahlbr. *opomotoko*]

opomu [S; G *pomu*] [T *pəmu*, Wj *pəmu*, Ap *pomu*] /n/ carrion fly [Calliphoridae] [Ahlbr. *opomu*]

opono [EGW; G *apono*, V (*a*)*ropono*] [Ap *oropono*, M *rapon*, Wp *arapono*] /n/ muscovy duck [Cairina *moschata* (Anatidae)] [Ahlbr. *opono*]

oporan [Wj *oporan*, Sr *opolangi*, En *airplane*] [poss: *joporanyry*] /n/ airplane

opoto See: **poto** [Ahlbr. *opoto*]

opu [GS] [T *epu*, Wj *epu*, Ap *epu(ru)*, Kp *epu*, Pm *epu*] [poss: *epuru*] /n/ handle [probably a variant of *opy* ‘stem, stick’]

opy [EGVW; 1655 *eboipo* (d.w.z.: *epypo*)] [T *əpy*, Wj *epu*, Ww *epu*,

- Kp *epu*, jè, Pm *epu*] [poss: *epy*] /n/ stem, stick, seed, pip [*kowai epy* ‘tree sp. [Oxandra asbeckii (Annonaceae)]’, *k̀̀noto epy* ‘purple-heart, purple wood [Copaifera epunctata (Papilionaceae), Peltoogyne spp. (Papilionaceae), Diplotropis purpurea (Papilionaceae)]’, *tarukuwa epy* ‘tree sp. [Vismia ramuliflora (Guttiferae)]’, (V: *arakapusa epy* ‘rifle butt’, *aweiry epy* ‘lamp-post’] [Ahlbr. *epu*]
- oran** [EW] [poss: *eran*] /n/ guard
- oranty** [EW] [poss: *eranty*] /n/ surveillance
- ore** [EVW] [T *are*, *ere*, Wj *ere*, Ap *ore*, *ere(ry)*, Kp *ere*, Pm *ere*] [poss: *erery*] /n/ liver [Ahlbr. *ere*]
- orèn** [EW] [poss: *erèny*] /n/ nervous motion, agility
- orìno** [EGV; EW *orìno*] [T *arinə*, Wj *ariwe*, Ap *orino*, Kp *ainə*, Pm *eine*, *erin*] /n/ clay [*orìno kanamonympo wenəpo* ‘the track of the persons who obtained clay’, i.e. ‘the milky way’] [Ahlbr. *orino*]
- oro** [EGVW] [T *əwə*] /part/ WISH [Ahlbr. *oro*]
- oroi** [EGW; V *woroi*] [T *oroi*, Wj *oroi*, Ap *orosi*, Kp *oroi*, Pm *roroi*, M *joroï*] [poss: *joroïry*] /n/ cashew [Anacardium occidentale (Anacardiaceae)] [Ahlbr. *oröi*]
- orometa** [EW] /n/ hurricane
- orori** /n/ tree sp.
- orosi** [Sr *oloyisi*, D *horloge*] [poss: *jorosiry*] /n/ watch
- oru** [poss: *eruru*] /n/ talking, gossip, slander
- orukoimo** [S; G *orukorukoimo*] [**oruku -imo*] /n/ snake sp. [Ahlbr. *imo*]
- orupo** [**oru -po*] [poss: *erupory*] /n/ nice talking
- oruwa** [EGVW; 1655 *otoa*] [T *ərao*, Wj *əserowau*, Ap *oseruwau*, Ww *osoruwau*, Kp *osorywau*, Pm *eserau*, M *eserywy*] [adn: *oruwano*] /num/ three [Ahlbr. *oroa*]
- oruwa-karina** /num/ sixty
- oruwampoto** [SV] [**oruwa -mpoto*] /adj/ three times
- oruwa-tòima** [E; W *oruwa-tywopyima*] [**oruwa ty-(w)-osopyima -je*] /num/ eight
- oruwa-tywopyima** See: **oruwa-tòima**
- osonokopi** /n/ lizard sp.
- osu** [S; V *òsu*] [poss: *esuru*] /n/ chip [Ahlbr. *esu*]
- oti** [EW] [Sr *odi*, E *howdy*] /n/ greeting
- otima** [EW] [**oti -ma*] /vt/ greet
- oto** [T *oto*, Sr *oto*, F *auto*, D *auto*] [poss: *jotory*] /n/ car
- òto** [EGVW] /adj/ about something [*òto ko ywekupiry nan?* ‘what is wrong with my taking a bath?’] [Ahlbr. *oto*]
- òtono** [EW; V *atono*] [T *atono*, *otonno*, Ww *aton*, Kp *aton*, Pm *aton*, M *àton*] [poss: *jòtonory*] /n/ nasal mucus, cold [*òtono pe* ‘having a cold’, *jètun pan òtono* ‘a nasty cold’] [Ahlbr. *otono*]
- òtonòme** [EGVW] [**òto -no me?*; T *atytome*] /adj/ for some reason, why [Ahlbr. *otonome*]
- òtoro** [EGVW; 1655 *ottoro*] [T *àtarə*, Ww *atararo*] /adj/ in some quantity, how many [*òtoro ko nan?* ‘how much is it?’, *òtorompoto ko menei?* ‘how often have you seen him?’] [Ahlbr. *otoro*]

oty [EGVW; 1655 *ete* (d.w.z.: *ety*)] [T *etty*, Wj *eset*, Ap *esety*, Kp *esè*, Pm *esè*, M *esè*] [poss: *ety*] /n/ name, sound [*ety awonka* ‘praise, compliment,’, *atywano* ‘name, sound (non-possessive)’] [Ahlbr. *eti*]

oty [EW] [Wj *ətyry*] /vt/ do [Ahlbr. *oti*]

oty [EGVW; 1655 *ote*] [T *aty*, *əty*, Wj *əty*, Ap *oty*, Ww *aty*, Kp *ə(rə)*, Pm *è*, M *y*] [poss: *otyry*] /n/ something, what [*oty jako* ‘recently’, *ero oty jako* ‘the other day’, *oty me èka* ‘as I think of it: that is the reason why ...’] [Ahlbr. *oti*]

otykeyy [* *oty -keyy*] /vi/ stop having possessions, stop having belongings

otypa [* *i- oty -pyra*] /adj/ without possessions, without means

otypan [* *oty -pe -no*] /pro/ of some sort, which kind

otyto [* *oty -pto*] /vt/ provide with belongings, equip

(w)*osotyto* /vm/ provide oneself with belongings, equip oneself

owa [EVW] [T *əwa*, *ewa*, Wj *ewa*, Ap *ea*, Pm *ewa*] [poss: *ewary*] /n/ hammock rope [Ahlbr. *ewa*]

owaipu [W] [T *əwapun*, *ewapun*, Wj *ywasì*] [poss: *ewaipuru*] /n/ calf (of the leg) [Ahlbr. *ewaipuru*]

owara [EW] [* *o- wara*] /adj/ the same on both sides [*owarano nuno* ‘full moon’] [Ahlbr. *owara*]

owarijàna See: **owariràna**

owariràna [EW; E *owarijàna*] [* *o- wara i- ràna*] /adj/ exactly in the middle [from: *owara* ‘the same on both sides’ and *iràna* ‘in the middle of it’; *owarirànano* ‘middle finger’, *owariràna arànaire tantypo man* ‘he is sitting right in the midst of you’] [Ahlbr. *owara*]

òwe [EW] [Ap *etuwety*] [poss: *èwe-ty*] /n/ weak stem, hanging thread, fringe [*òwety, se!* ‘nonsense!’, *manky èwety* ‘mango stem’] [Ahlbr. *weti*]

òwimpoto [EVW] [* *òwin -mpoto*] /adj/ once [Ahlbr. *oko*]

òwin [EGVW; 1655 *ouuin*] [T *tàinken*, Ap *toiro*, Ww *tewine*, Kp *tynyn*, *tikin*, *tewin*, Pm *teukin*, M *tiwin*] [adn: *òwino*] /num/ one [*òwin `ne* ‘alone, on his own’, *òwino* ‘singular, unique’, *òwin `kono Karina apyiny pai `nare* ‘a lot of Caribs’, *òwino me* of *awino me* ‘once’, *òwin òwin pai* or *awimpai* ‘one by one’, *òwin wytory* ‘immediately’, *òwin wèmekary* ‘at the first childbirth’] [Ahlbr. *owin*]

òwin-karìna [EGW] [* *òwin karina*] /num/ twenty [Ahlbr. *kalina*]

òwin-tòima [E; W *òwin-tywopyima*] [* *òwin ty- w- os- epyi -ma -je*] /num/ six

òwinty See: **unty**

òwin-tywopyima See: **òwin-tòima**

P

-pa [EGVW] [* *-pa*; T *-pa*, Wj *-pa*, Ap *-pa*, Ww *-pa*, Kp *-pa*, Pm *-pa*, M

-pa] /sfV/ Vtpe, transitive pe verbalization

-`pa [EGVW] [* -pyra; T -`ra, Wj -ra, Ap pyra, -ra, Ww pyra, -`ra, Kp pyra, Pm pyra, M pra] /sfA/ An, Pn, negative
adjectivization/postpositionalization

pa [EGVW] [T pa, Wj pa, Ap pa, Ww pa, Kp pa, Pm pa, M pa] [plur: *pajan*] /n/ grandchild [in general for all children (or grownups) of the age of one's grandchild] [Ahlbr. *pari*]

pa [GS] [Pm pa] /interj/ struth

pa [EVW] [poss: *paty*] /n/ place, hammock [*pàpo* 'empty place, place where someone or something used to be', vgl: *mòko pàpo po kynoman-katon* 'they are having a mortuary feast because he or she died', *ajauty pàpompo po yjauty samutake* 'I'll build my house where your house stood before', *yjemamin pàpo ta òko `ne* 'come after I finished working', *apàpo taka wýtake* 'I'll take your place', *apàpo me wýtake uweka* 'I'll go to the bathroom after you'] [Ahlbr. *pato*]

pai [poss: *paity*] /n/ cover, wrapping cloth

pai [EGVW] [Ap *pasi*, Kp *pasi*, Pm *pasi*, M *pasy*] [plur: *paijan*] /n/ elder sister [used by women for: (a) older sister, (b) a father's brother's older daughter, and (c) a mother's sister's older daughter]

pai [onomatopée] /interj/ smack!

pai [EGVW] /part/ maybe [Ahlbr. *pai*]

paika [* pai -ka] /vt/ knock, bump, smack

(w)òpaika /vm/ bump, smack [Ahlbr. *opaita*]

paikanòpo [* pai -ka -nopy -po] /vt/ cause to make a smacking sound

(w)òpaikanòpo /vm/ cause oneself to make a smacking sound

paimame /adj/ not transverse, (almost) straightforward

painare [EGW] [* pai `nare; Ap *pana*] /part/ maybe

paipa [Pm *paipa*, Wp *paipo*, En *pipe*, D *pijp*] /n/ pipe [Ahlbr. *paipa*]

paipa [* pai -pa] /vt/ patch up, repair [e.g. clothes, a fish net]

paipaijo [GS] [T *paipaijo*, Ap *paipaijo*, Kp *paipaiso*, Pm *paipaiso*, Wp *paipajo*, A *faifaijo*, Sr *paipaiyo*] /n/ screaming piha [Lipaugus vociferans (Cotingidae)] [Ahlbr. *paipayo*]

paipajana [W] /n/ monstrous jaguar [Felidae]

paira [EGW] [T *paira*, Wj *paira*, Pm *paira*, M *paira*, Wp *paira*] /n/ snake wood, letterwood [Piratinera spp. (Moraceae)] [*tokoro paira* 'letterwood sp.', *tukusi pairary* 'letterwood sp.'] [Ahlbr. *paira*]

Pairantýpo [* paira unty -tpo] /n/ Pairantýpo [monstrous bush spirit, stocky like a letterwood stump (*paira* 'letterwood', *unty* stump), also called *Karína ononen* 'devourer of Caribs'; he has got a voracious mouth in his chest]

pairaran [* paira -re -no] /n/ tree sp. [Moraceae]

pairo [EGW] [* pai ro] /part/ even [*amy pairo waty man* 'there is not even a single one', *ajumy pairo nopyi?* 'has even your father come?'] [Ahlbr. *paído*]

paisapaisa /n/ (sound with) breast stroke [*paisapaisa poko kytékusen* 'let's have a contest in breast stroke']

paisawa [EW; V *pasiwa*] [T *piiwa*]
/n/ fruit cluster (of the *wasai*-palm
tree), broom [Ahlbr. *paisawa*]

paisiki [Sr *baisigri*, En *bicycle*] /n/
bicycle

paisorawa /n/ plant sp. [Eugenia
coffeifolia (Myrtaceae)]

paja [W] /n/ (not burnt) cassava
bread, white cassava drink [Ahlbr.
paya]

paja [Pm *paja*] /n/ fish sp.

pajapaja /n/ plant sp.

pajara [SV] /n/ fish sp.

pajawa /n/ plant sp. [Inga spp.
(Mimosaceae)] [Ahlbr. *payawa*]

pajawaru [EGW] [Wj *pajawaru*,
Kp *pajawaru*, Pm *paiwa*, Wp *pa-
jawaru*] /n/ kind of burnt cassava
drink [Ahlbr. *payawaru*]

pajaweiru /n/ tree sp.

pajuri /n/ plant sp. [Iryanthera sp.
(Myristicaceae)] [*opono pajuriry*
'plant sp. [Limnobia stoloniferum
(Hydrocharitaceae), Eichornia cras-
sipes (Pontederiaceae)'] [Ahlbr.
payuri]

pajuriran [* *pajuri* -re -no] /n/
plant sp. [Guatteria schomburgkiana
(Annonaceae)]

paka [EGVW; 1655 *vacca*] [T *paka*,
Wj *paka*, Ww *paka*, Kp *paka*, Pm
paka, M *paka*, Wp *paka*, A *baka*, Sp
vaca] /n/ cow [Bos taurus (Bovi-
dae)] [Ahlbr. *paka*]

pàka [EGVW] [T *pataka*, Ww *pata-
ka*, Kp *pàka*, Pm *paka*, M *pàka*] /vt/
cause to appear

(w)*epàka* /vm/ appear [Ahlbr. *paka*]

pakajau [E] [Sp *bacallao*, Sr *bat-
yaw*] /n/ fish sp. [Merluccius bilinia-
ris (Merlucciidae), Melanogrammus
aeglefinus (Gadidae)]

pakamu [EGW] /n/ fish sp. [Batra-
choides surinamensis (Batrachoidi-
dae)] [Ahlbr. *pakamu*]

pàkanopy [EW] [* *pàka* -nopy] /vt/
cause to appear, engender

(w)*epàkanopy* /vm/ cause oneself to
appear

pakapaka [Wp *pakapaku*, Sr
bagabaga] /n/ pompadour cotinga
[Xipholena punicea (Cotingidae)]
[Ahlbr. *pakapaka*]

pakara [T *pakara*, Wj *pakara*, Ap
pakara, Kp *pakara*, Pm *pakara*, Sr
pagara] /n/ basket for personal be-
longings

pakarampo /n/ caterpillar sp.
[Ahlbr. *pakarambo*]

pakarawari [GS] [Wp *pakarawa-
ri*] /n/ plant sp. [Dieffenbachia palu-
dicola (Araceae)]

pakasa [Wp *pakasa*, Sr *bagase*] /n/
tree sp. [Bagassa guianensis (Mora-
ceae)]

pakeri /n/ tree sp. [Coutarea hexan-
dra (Rubiaceae)]

pakeru [W] /n/ donkey [Equus asi-
nus (Equidae)] [Ahlbr. *pakeru*]

paki [Sr *paki*, D *pakje*] /n/ parcel

pakipaki [Sr *pakipaki*] /n/ crab
louse [Phthirus pubis (Pediculidae)]

pakira [EGVW] [T *pakira*, Wj *pa-
kira*, Ap *pakira*, Kp *pakira*, Pm *pa-
kira*, Sr *pakira*] /n/ collared peccary
[Tayassu tajacu (Tayassuidae)]
[Ahlbr. *pakira*]

pakirakiraimo [W] [* *pakira* (ki-
ra) -imo] /n/ peccary monster
[Ahlbr. *pakirakiraimo*]

pakiraran [* *pakira* -re -no] /n/ tree
sp. [Ouratea racemiformis (Ochna-
ceae)]

pakoto [EVW] /vt/ slash

(w)*epakoto* /vm/ slash oneself [*nuno wepakotory* ‘lunar eclipse’] [Ahlbr. *pakoto*]

paku [EG] [T *paku*, Wj *paku*, Ap *paku*, Wp *paku*, Sr *paku*] /n/ fish sp. [Myleus pacu (Serrasalmidae)]

pakupeta [E] [Wp *pakupeta*] /n/ fish sp. [Myleus sp. (Serrasalmidae)]

pakuri [Wj *pakuri*, A *pakuri*, Sr *pakuli*] /n/ tree sp. [Platonia insignis (Clusiaceae), Rheedea benthamiana (Clusiaceae)] [Ahlbr. *pakuli*]

pakuriran [* *pakuri* -re -no] /n/ tree sp. [Rheedea macrophylla (Guttiferae)]

pakusi [E] [Wp *pakusi*, Sr *pakusi*] /n/ fish sp. [Myleus ternetzi (Serrasalmidae)]

paky /n/ fish trap

pakyma [* *paky* -ma; Sr *paki*, En *pack*, D *pakken*] /vt/ pack [Ahlbr. *pakima*]

pamakari [Wp *panakari*] /n/ kind of plait, wickerwork, rattle [Ahlbr. *pamakari*]

pàmè [GSV] /postp/ like

-pamy [EGVW] [T *-pamy*, Wj *-pamy*, Ap *-pamy*, Ww *-pamy*] /stV/ Vipe, intransitive pe verbalization

pamy [EGVW] [T *pamy*, Wj *pamy*, Pm *pamy*] [poss: *pamy*] [plur: *pankon*] /n/ (potential) brother-in-law [used by men to address brother-in-law (i.e. wife’s brother or sister’s husband) or potential brother-in-law (i.e. mother’s brother’s son or father’s sister’s son, or any other potential brother-in-law); *irako pamy* ‘ant sp.’] [Ahlbr. *pamu*]

pana [EGVW] [T *pana*, Wj *pana*, Ap *pana*, Ww *pana*, Kp *pana*, Pm *pana*, M *pana*] /n/ ear [*pana tano*

‘earring’, *mati panary* ‘toadstool sp.’, *kapasi panary* ‘se wa ‘I want to eat more’, *ypanary kynikòtanon* ‘my ears sing’] [Ahlbr. *pana*]

panaima /n/ plant sp. [Ahlbr. *panaima*]

panajàna [EW] [* *pana jàna*] /n/ hardness of hearing, disobedience

panajànaka [* *pana jàna* -ka] /vt/ make hard of hearing, cause to be disobedient

(w)*epanajànaka* /vm/ make oneself hard of hearing, cause oneself to be disobedient

panaka [* *pana* -ka] /vt/ remove the ear of

(w)*epanaka* /vm/ dispose of one’s ears

panakepy [* *pana* -kepy; T *panakepy*, Wj *panakepy*] /vi/ stop having ears, become deaf

panakoko See: **anakoko**

panakorosi /n/ deafness, deaf person [*panakorosi me* ‘deaf’]

panakowe [E] /n/ fish sp. [Ahlbr. *panakowe*]

panakuja /n/ angle, corner

panakùwèko [* *pana kùweky* -pto] /vt/ disfigure the ears of

(w)*epanakùwèko* /vm/ disfigure one’s ears

panama [EVW] [* *pana* -ma; T *panama*, Wj *panakma*, Kp *panama*, Pm *panama*] /vt/ prick up the ears of, turn toward the ear of

(w)*epanama* /vm/ prick up one’s ears, listen [Ahlbr. *panama*]

panàmo [1655 *sibanomoia* (d.w.z.: *sipanàmoja*)] [* *pana* -?] /vt/ hit the ear of

(w)*epanàmo* /vm/ hit one’s ear

panansiwiri /n/ plant sp. [Bromeliaceae] [Ahlbr. *panasuwiri*]

panapana [EG] [Sr *panapana*(*sarki*), Sr *pangapanga*] /n/ fish sp. [Sphyrna tudes (Sphyrnidae), Palicourea guianensis (Rubiaceae)] [Ahlbr. *panapana*]

panàpe [EVW] [* panàto? pe; Kp *panàpe*, Pm *panàpe*] /adj/ strong [Ahlbr. *panape*]

panàponka [* pana poron -ka] /vt/ thump the ear of

(w)*epanàponka* /vm/ thump one's ear

panapuka [* pana puka; Wj *panapuka*] /vt/ pierce the ear of

(w)*epanapuka* /vm/ pierce one's ear

panapuku /n/ fish sp. [Hoplosternum thoracatum (Callichthyidae)] [Ahlbr. *panapuku*]

panata [* pana -ta] /vi/ get ears, learn to listen

panàta /adj/ secret, clandestine [*panàta iwa ro rypo tamima man* 'he has moved it in secret']

panatai /n/ protrusion of the ears

panatairo [* panatai -ro] /vt/ provide with protruding ears

(w)*epanatairo* /vm/ provide oneself with protruding ears

panatakawai [E] /n/ gecko sp. [Gekkonidae] [Ahlbr. *panatakawai*]

panatakuwa [* pana takuwa] /n/ ossicle [*kusiri panatakuwary* 'plant sp.']

Panato /n/ Panato [abandoned Carib village in French Guiana, across the river from Galibi]

panàto [* pana -`to] /n/ absence of ears, deafness

panàto [EW] [Kp *panà*] /n/ strength

panàtoma [* panàto -ma] /vt/ strengthen
(w)*aipanàtoma*, (w)*epanàtoma* /vm/ strengthen oneself

panàtòto [* panàto -`to] /n/ weakness

paniri [Sr *baniri*, En *vanilla*, D *vanille*] /n/ vanilla [Vanilla spp. (Orchidaceae)] [Ahlbr. *baniri*]

panki [EW] [Sr *pangi*, F *pagne*, Sp *pañõ*] /n/ waistcloth, skirt

pankira See: **pantira**

pankito [EW] [* panki -pto] /vt/ provide with a waistcloth, provide with a skirt

(w)*epankito* /vm/ provide oneself with a waistcloth, provide oneself with a skirt

panta [EVW] [Kp *panta*, Pm *panta*] /n/ branching, fork [Ahlbr. *panda*]

panta [Sr *panta*] /n/ tree sp. [Tabebuia insignis (Bignoniaceae)] [Ahlbr. *panda*]

pantaka [EVW] [* panta -ka; Kp *pantaka*, Pm *pantaka*] /vt/ split up, cause to branch

(w)*òpantaka*, (w)*epantaka* /vm/ split up [Ahlbr. *opandaka/panda*]

pantara [Pm *pantara*] /n/ tree sp. [Ahlbr. *pandara*]

panàto [EW] [* panta -pto] /vt/ cause to branch

(w)*epanàto* /vm/ cause oneself to branch

pantira [S; E *pankira*, V *wantera*] [Sp *bandera*, En *banner*, D *banier*] /n/ banner, flag

papa [EGVW] [T *papa*, Ap *papa*, Kp *papa*, Pm *papa*, M *papa*, Wp *papa*] [plur: *papante*] /interj/ papa, uncle [Ahlbr. *papa*]

papaika [* pai pai -ka] /vt/ knock, bump

papàko [SV] [* papa -`ko] /interj/ daddy

paparaky /n/ macula, mole

papasaki /n/ plant sp. [Piper marginatum (Piperaceae)] [*papasaki ary* ‘cake bush, anise’] [Ahlbr. *pasaka (y)ari*]

papàto /vt/ make porridge of

pàpìra [W] [T *panpira*, Wj *pampira*, Ap *pape*, Sr *papira*, D *papier*] /n/ paper [cf *kareta*]

pàpo [EVW] [* *papy* -po] /vt/ cause to be thrown away, cause to fall down

(w)òpàpo /vm/ cause oneself to be thrown away, cause oneself to fall down

pàpo See: **pa**

pàporo [EGW; V *pàparo*; 1655 *ibapporo*] /num/ all

papoty [Wj *papoty*, Pm *papoty*] /vt/ carve the skin of, tattoo

(w)epapoty /vm/ carve one’s skin, tattoo oneself [Ahlbr. *papotì*]

papy [EGVW] [T *papo*, Wj *upapy*, Ap *papy*, Pm *papy*] /vt/ strew, sprinkle

(w)òpapy /vm/ become strewn [Ahlbr. *papu*]

Para /n/ Para creek, Para creek district

para [V] /n/ power, authority

parai /n/ banana sp.

paràka [GS] [T *araka*, Wj *arakwa*, Wp *arakwa*, *sarakaka*] /n/ little chachalaca [Ortalis motmot (Cracidae)] [Ahlbr. *paraka*]

parakaniru [A *barakanro*] /n/ millipede sp. [Diplopoda] [Ahlbr. *parakaniru*]

parakaru [EG] [Wp *parakarua*] /n/ canna lily [Canna spp. (Cannaceae)] [Ahlbr. *parakaru*]

parakata /n/ small fishline with several hooks [Ahlbr. *parakata*]

parakawera /n/ saltwater snail sp. [Ahlbr. *parakawera*]

parako [GSV] [Kp *parà*, Pm *parà*] /n/ paper wasp [Polistes spp. (Sphecidae)] [Ahlbr. *parako*]

parakusina /n/ tree sp. [Buchenia capitata (Combretaceae)]

parakuwa [EGW] [Kp *parakuwa*, Pm *parakuwa*] /n/ tree sp. [Mora excelsa (Caesalpiniaceae)] [Ahlbr. *parakua*]

paramani [Kp *paramani*, Pm *paramani*, Wp *karamani*, F *calamine*] /n/ tar

paramaru /n/ plant sp. [Ahlbr. *paramaru*]

paràme [adn: *paràman*] /adj/ with small interspaces [e.g. slats in a fence or stars in a constellation; the form *paràparàme* also occurs]

paramparan [EGVW] [Sr *bramban*] /n/ butterfly, moth [Lepidoptera]

paramu [GSV] /n/ combination of sun and rain, rainbow [*paramu pe man* ‘the sun is shining and it’s raining (and there is a rainbow)’] [Ahlbr. *paramu*]

Paramuru [EW] /n/ Paramaribo creek, Paramaribo [Ahlbr. *paramuru*]

paran [EW] [F *palangre*] /n/ fishing line with several hooks [cf *parakata*] [Ahlbr. *paran*]

parana [EGVW; 1655 *balana*] [Kp *paraw*, Pm *parana*, *parau*, M *pyrana*, Wp *parana*, A *bara*] /n/ sea, wave [Ahlbr. *parana*]

parana-isàwu [En *chow*] /n/ striated heron [Butorides striatus (Ardeidae)]

paranakyry [EW] [T *paranakyry*, Ww *paranakary*, Kp *paranakyry*,

- Pm *panarakyry*] /n/ white person [Ahlbr. *parana*]
- Parani** /n/ Parani river
- paranka** [GS] [Kp *paranka*, Pm *paranka*, Wp *paraka*, Sr *planga*, D *plank*] /n/ plank
- paranka** [V] /n/ hill
- Paransisi** [T *paransisi*, Wj *paransisi*, Ap *parasisi*, Wp *paraisi*, P *francês*, F *français*] /n/ French person
- parantuwini** [EW] [Wp *parateni*, D *brandewijn*, En *brandy*] /n/ brandy, rum
- parantynano** /n/ decorative ankle band [for men] [Ahlbr. *parandīnāno*]
- parapara** [EG] /n/ plant sp. [Macrolobium multijugum (Caesalpinaceae)]
- paràpara** [V] /n/ freckle
- paraparama** [* blawblaw -ma; Sr *blawblaw*, D *blauw*] /vt/ leave unfinished
- parapata** [V] /n/ skin disease, freckle
- parapi** [EGW; 1655 *palabi*] [Kp *parapi*, Pm *parapi*, Wp *parapi*, Sp *plato*, F *plat*] /n/ plate [tukuruwe *parapiry* ‘toadstool sp.’] [Ahlbr. *parapi*]
- parapisi** [S *pirapisi*] /n/ plant sp. [Maprounea guianensis (Euphorbiaceae)]
- parapitoro** [Pm *wairapisoro*, Wp *wyrapisuru*] /n/ black nunbird [Monasa atra (Bucconidae)]
- parapo** /n/ ringworm bush sp. [Cassia multijuga (Papilionaceae)]
- Parara** /n/ Parara (creek) [north of Galibi]
- parara** [Pm *pararaipu* (Bothrops atrox)] /n/ bushmaster [Lachesis
- mutus (Crotalidae)] [also called *kupesini poripo* (or *iporipo*) and *urukuku*] [Ahlbr. *parara*]
- pararaka** [SV] /vt/ break up the surface of, make scaly, singe [ymainary *sipararakai* ‘I singed my garden’]
- (w)òpararaka, (w)epararaka /vm/ get scaly, be singed [ypipo *kynòpararakanon* ‘my skin is getting scaly’]
- pararàko** [* pararaky -pto] /vt/ make scaly
- (w)òpararàko, (w)epararàko /vm/ make oneself scaly
- pararaky** [SV] /n/ scaliness [Ahlbr. *parara*]
- pararapo** [EG] /n/ bush sp. [Caesalpinia bonduc (Caesalpinaceae)]
- parare** [Pm *parare*] /n/ mantid [Mantodea] [Ahlbr. *parari*]
- parareme** /adj/ in a few drops, gentle [konopo *parareme kynòsan* ‘it’s raining gently’]
- parasara** [Sr *prasara*, F *palissade*, En *palisade*, D *palissade*] /n/ strip of wood [strips from the trunk of the *wasai*-palm tree were and are used to make stockades and walls]
- parasary** /n/ collarbone [Ahlbr. *parasari*]
- parasi** [E] [Wp *parasi*, Sr *prasi*] /n/ fish sp. [Mugilidae] [Ahlbr. *parasi*]
- paraso** /n/ shell-fish sp., oyster
- parasoro** [Sr *prasoro*, En *parasol*, D *parasol*] /n/ parasol, sunshade
- paràta** [GS] [T *parata*, Wj *parakta*, Ap *paràta*, Kp *paràta*, Wp *parata*, A *barata*, Sr *balata*] /n/ bullet wood, balata [Manilkara bidentata (Sapotaceae)] [*kusiri paràtary* ‘konoko sp. [Micropholis guyanensis (Sapotaceae)’, *typuru kusiri paràtary* ‘konoko sp. [Pouteria engleri (Sapo-

- taceae)], *tukusi paràtary* ‘tree sp.’] [Ahlbr. *parata*]
- paratakai** [GS] [Wp *parakape*] /n/ plant sp. [Desmodium axillare (Papilionaceae)]
- paràtakakai** [V] /n/ fish sp.
- parawa** [GS] [T *parawa*, Wj *parawa*, Ap *parawa*, Pm *parawa*, Wp *parawa*] /n/ yellow-crowned amazon [Amazona ochrocephala (Psittacidae)]
- parawakasi** [GS] [Pm *parawakasi*] /n/ bois mulatre sp. [Pentaclethra macroloba (Mimosaceae)] [Ahlbr. *parawakasi*]
- parawasai** [V] /n/ saltedness, cornedness
- parawasairo** [V] [* *parawasai -ro*] /vt/ pickle
(w)*eparawasairo* /vm/ pickle oneself
- pare** [G] /n/ spider sp. [Araneae]
- paremuru** [GS] /n/ plant sp. [Solanum stramonifolium (Solanaceae)] [Ahlbr. *paremuru*]
- parepy** [GS] [Kp *parepy*, Pm *parepy*, Wp *parepy*] /n/ tree sp. [Guillemia speciosa (Palmae)]
- parerejài** [G] bat sp.
- pari** [W] [Kp *pari*, Wp *pari*, F *palis*] /n/ wicker mat [Ahlbr. *pari*]
- parijempo** /n/ cicada [Tibicen spp. (Cicadidae)] [Ahlbr. *pari'embo*]
- pariki** [Sr *barki*, F *barque*, En *barque*, D *bark*] /n/ sailing vessel
- Pariku** /n/ Palikur tribesman [there is no palatalization of the k]
- pariky** /n/ bluntness
- parimy** [EGVW] [* *pa -ry jumy*; Kp *pajunu*, Pm *pajunu*] [plur: *parimykön*] /n/ son-in-law [from: *pary jumy* ‘grandchild’s father’]
- paripari** /n/ plant sp. [Hirtella nigerica (Rosaceae)]
- paripe** [EVW; G *poripe*, 1655 *balipe*] [* *porito pe*] /adj/ with force, strong, violent [*pepeito paripe man* ‘the wind is strong’] [Ahlbr. *pari*]
- pariri** [GS] [Wp *pariri*] /n/ plant sp. [Heliconia spp. (Musaceae)] [also called *pariri ary*] [Ahlbr. *pariri (y)ari*]
- paririran** [* *pariri -re -no*] /n/ plant sp.
- parito** [GSV] [Sp *burrigo?*] /n/ donkey [Equus asinus (Equidae)]
- parìto** See: **porito**
- paritota** [W] [* *porito -ta*] /vi/ get violent
- parukurupe** /n/ tree sp. [Mouriria sagotiana (Melastomaceae)]
- paruma** /n/ liana sp. [Ahlbr. *rapa*]
- parurapo** /n/ tree sp. [Sterculia excelsa (Sterculiaceae)]
- paruru** [EGVW] [T *paaruru*, Wj *paru*, Ap *paruru*, Kp *paruru*, Pm *paruru*, M *paruru*, Sr *palulu*] /n/ banana [Musa spp. (Musaceae)] [*maripa-paruru* ‘banana sp.’, *sokosokoparuru* ‘banana sp.’, *wara-paruru* ‘banana sp. [Musa sp. (Musaceae)']] [Ahlbr. *paruru*]
- paruruipo** [W] /n/ tree sp. [Erisma uncinatum (Vochysiaceae)] [Ahlbr. *paluripo*]
- paruruja** [Kp *parauja*] /n/ jaguar [Panthera onca (Felidae)] [with spots like slices of banana (cf *paruru* ‘banana’)] [Ahlbr. *paruruya*]
- parururan** [* *paruru -re -no*] /n/ plant sp. [Heliconia bihai (Musaceae)]
- Paruruwaka** [W] /n/ Boskamp
- paryra** [T *parypa*, Pm *parira*] /n/ fine-toothed comb

pary-sano [* pa -ry sano; T *paije*] /n/ daughter-in-law [from: *pary sano* ‘grandchild’s mother’]

paryta [* pa -ry -ta] /vi/ get a grandchild, become grandparent [Ahlbr. *pari*]

parýwy [GS] /n/ tree sp. [Eperua falcata (Caesalpiniaceae)] [Ahlbr. *paliwu*]

pasa [SV] /n/ side of the head, ear area, cheek, temple [Ahlbr. *pasa*]

pasai /interj/ splash

pasai [poss: *pasaity*] /n/ side-whisker [Ahlbr. *pasaiki*]

pasakùmo [* pasa ?] /vt/ hit the cheek of

pasama [EW] [* pasa -ma; Sr *pasa*, En *pass*] /vt/ pass

(w)*epasama* /vm/ pass

pasama [* pasa -ma] /vt/ lay down on the cheek

(w)*epàsama* /vm/ lie down on the cheek

pasami /n/ tree sp. [Eugenia spp. (Myrtaceae)]

pasàmo [EW] [* pasa -?] /vt/ bump the cheek of

pasamoryka [* pasa mory -ka] /vt/ hit the cheek of

pasani [E] [Sr *pani*] /n/ fish sp. [Sciadeichthys passany (Ariidae)]

pasapai [* pasa pai] [poss: *pasapaity*] /n/ cheek cover

pasapaika [* pasa pai -ka] /vt/ knock the cheek of

(w)*epasapaika* /vm/ knock one’s cheek

pasasuruku /n/ side-whisker [Ahlbr. *ku*]

pasatùmo [* pasa ?] /vt/ hit the cheek of

pasàwo [* pasa -`wo] /postp/ in the cheek area of [Ahlbr. *pasari*]

pase [EGW] [Wj *pase*, Ap *patje*, Kp *pàse*, Pm *pase*] [plur: *pasanon*] /n/ brother’s daughter, niece [term used by women]

pasiri [Wp *pasiri*] /n/ mosquito bush [Ocimum micranthum (Labiatae)] [Ahlbr. *pasiri yari*]

pasisi [EW] [Pm *pasisi*, Sr *pasisi*] /n/ fish sp. [Brachyplatystoma vailanti (Pimelodidae)] [Ahlbr. *pasisi*]

pasiwa See: **paisawa**

pasiwy [S; G *pasaju*] [Kp *pasìwy*, Wp *pasìy*, P *paxiuba*] /n/ palm tree sp. [Iriartea exorrhiza (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. *pasiwü*]

pasùwa /n/ basket with lid [Ahlbr. *pasu`wa*]

patai /n/ beggary [*patai pe* ‘beggarly’]

pataima [EW] [* patai -ma] /vt/ beg for

(w)*epataima* /vm/ beg

pataipatai /n/ swinging movement, unsteady walk [*pataipatai me kyny`san* ‘he is staggering’]

pataja [EW] [Wp *pataja*] /n/ shelter [Ahlbr. *pataya*]

patajàto [EW] [* pataja -pto] /vt/ provide with a shelter

(w)*epatajàto* /vm/ provide oneself with a shelter

patakai [EGV] [T *patakai*, Ap *patakasi*, Pm *patakai*, Sr *pataka*] /n/ fish sp. [Hoplias malabaricus (Erythrinidae)] [Ahlbr. *patakai*]

Patakaijana /n/ Patakai tribesman [cf *patakai* ‘fish sp.’]

patakaipo /n/ cassava sp.

Patamuna [Pm *Patamuna*] /n/ Patamuna tribesman

patawa [GS] [Kp *patawa*, Wp *patawa*] /n/ palm tree sp. [Oenocarpus bataua (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. *patawa*]

patere [EGW] [Pm *potoro*, Sr *batra*, En *bottle*] /n/ bottle

pato [EVW] [T *pato*] /postp/ in the direction of, into the general area of [*Papa pato* ‘if it is the will of God’, *ypato waty* ‘without me being involved’, *paripe imorykako*, *imory patono me òwa* ‘hit it hard, so that you may succeed in breaking it’, *òwa ywytòpo pato yjètunai* ‘I got ill because I went to you’, *asepato* ‘together’]

pato [EGVW] [Ww *wato*] /vt/ cross (w)*epato* /vm/ cross over [Ahlbr. *pato*]

patòne [EW; V *patone*; 1655 *patone*] [Pm *patene*] [poss: *patònan*, *patònano*] /adj/ transverse [Ahlbr. *patone*]

patoto /n/ backpack [also called *katurì*] [Ahlbr. *patoto*]

patura [GS] /n/ plant sp. [*Coccoloba latifolia* (Polygonaceae)]

patuwana /n/ fish sp. [*Hoplosternum* sp. (Callichthyidae)]

patyka [* pa -ty -ka] /vt/ remove the sleeping place of, remove the hammock of

patyma [* pa -ty -ma] /vt/ provide with a sleeping-place
(w)*epatyma* /vm/ provide oneself with a sleeping-place

patymy [EGW] [Ap *patumy*] [plur: *pànon*] /n/ nephew [term used by men to refer to son of sister, and by women to refer to son of brother] [Ahlbr. *patuman*]

patynto [* pa -ty -nto] /vt/ provide with a sleeping-place
(w)*epatynto* /vm/ provide-oneself with a sleeping-place

patŷto [* pa -ty -pto] /n/ empty spot
[*woto patŷtory* `wa *yuntai* ‘I have

reached a place where there is no fish’]

pawana [W; G *pana*; 1655 *banare*] [T *pawana*, Wj *pawanare*, Ap *paana*, Ww *pawana*, Kp *pawana*, Pm *pawana*, M *paunare*] /n/ friend [archasm]

pawo [V] [Sp *pavo*] /n/ peacock

pàwu [W; E *pàu*; 1655 *oubaou*] [T *pau*, Wj *pau*, Kp *opàwy*, Pm *pàwy*] /n/ island, Europe, Holland [Ahlbr. *pa’u*]

pe [EGVW] [T *pe*, Ap *pe*, Kp *peje*, Pm *pe*] /n/ horizontal border line, fringe [*auto pery* ‘eaves’, *kapu pery* ‘horizon’, *apery ikotoko* ‘cut your (hair) fringe’] [Ahlbr. *pe*]

pe /interj/ sucks!

pe [EGVW] [T *pety*, Wj *pet*, Ap *pety*, Ww *pety*] [poss: *pety*] /n/ upper leg, thigh [*akuri petympo* ‘holster, revolver’] [Ahlbr. *peti*]

pe [Ww *pe*, Pm *pe*] /postp/ having, (affected) with [*asin pe man* ‘it’s hot’, *jètun pankon auty* ‘hospital’, *atakari ep̄ypompo pe* ‘having trouble with the seeds of the *atakari*-tree’]

pei /n/ tree sp.

pèja [EW] [Kp *pejà*] /n/ waterside, haven [Ahlbr. *peya*]

pejawejary /n/ plant sp. [*Maranta arundinacea* (Marantaceae)]

pejowa /n/ plant sp.

peka [EW] [* pe -ka] /vt/ remove the hair fringe of

(w)*aipeka* /vm/ dispose of one’s hair fringe

pèka [SV] [* pe -ty -ka] /vt/ remove the thigh of

(w)*epèka* /vm/ remove one’s thigh

pekepekème /adj/ dangling

pèki [Sr *beki*, D *bekken*] /n/ basin

pekima [EW] [* begi -ma; Sr *begi*,
En *beg*] /vt/ beg, pray

(w)*epékima* /vm/ pray [Ahlbr. *begi-
ma*]

pekoto [EW] [* pe ÿkoto] /vt/ cut
the hair fringe of

(w)*epékoto* /vm/ cut one's the hair
fringe [Ahlbr. *pe*]

pekuma /vt/ droop

(w)*òpekuma* /vm/ droop

peky [EW] [Wj *peky*, Ap *peky*] /vt/
submerge in order to fill with water

(w)*òpeky* /vm/ submerge, take in wa-
ter [Ahlbr. *pekī*]

pema [EVW] /vt/ bring downhill,
bring to the river, bring downstream

(w)*òpema* /vm/ go downhill, go to the
river, go downstream

pemputu [G] [Kp *pemputu*] dung
beetle [Canthon spp. (Scarabaei-
dae)]

pemukuru [E] /n/ fish sp. [Ariidae,
Pimelodidae] [Ahlbr. *pemukuru*]

pemy [* pe my] /vt/ tie the forehead
of, put a headband on

pèmyrýko [* pe myryky -pto] /vt/
provide with curly hair on the fore-
head

pèmyrýta [* pe myryky -ta] /vt/ get
curly hair on the forehead

pena [GSV] /n/ door opening, win-
dow [Ahlbr. *pena*]

pena [W] /n/ negro

penaro [EGVW; 1655 *binaro*] [*
pena ro; T *pena rə*, Kp *pena*, Pm
penarə, M *pena*] /adj/ in the past
[*penaro teràa iweipoto*, ... 'when it
had become late already, ...', *penaro
ro* 'later, in the future'] [Ahlbr. *pe-
naro*]

penato [EGVW; 1655 *binato*] [*
pena -to; T *penato*, Pm *penato*]
[plur: *penatonon*] /n/ an old one

[*penato me man* 'it is old'] [Ahlbr.
penato]

penatòpo [* pena -to -tpo] /n/ an-
cient person or thing

penka [SV] [Ap *penka*] /vt/ cause to
appear from a hole

(w)*òpenka* /vm/ cause oneself to ap-
pear from a hole [Ahlbr. *penga*]

penty [V] /n/ article of clothing for
men

pèpe /n/ godfather, godmother

pepeito [EW; V *peito*; 1655 *be-
beito*] [T *pepei*, Kp *peseto*] /n/ wind
[*pepeito pe* 'windy'] [Ahlbr. *pep-
eito*]

pèpèko [* pèpeky -pto] /vt/ cause to
hang not taut

(w)*aipepèko*, (w)*epèpèko*, (w)*òpèpèko*
/vm/ cause oneself to hang not taut

pèpeky /n/ loose suspension [e.g. a
chord that is not tightened]

pèpeme /adj/ staggering, swinging
[Ahlbr. *pepe*]

pèpèta [* pèpeky -ta] /vi/ begin to
hang not taut

pepopoma [* pe po po -ma] /vt/ tap
at the border-line [Ahlbr. *pepa-
pama*]

peposi [E] /n/ fish sp. [Dasyatis
schmardae (Dasyatidae)] [Ahlbr.
tìposi]

perei [Ap *pereny*, Kp *peresi*] /n/
bulge, bump, knobble [*òpopuru pe-
reiry* 'bump at the lower end of the
breastbone']

pereima [W] [* prey -ma; Sr *prey*,
En *play*] /vt/ feign, pretend

(w)*epereima* /vm/ feign, pretend

perekyry [Sr *brekri*, D *blik*] /n/
tinplate

peremperen [Pm *perenperen*] /n/
twisting, fluttering [*peremperen me
mana* 'you are behaving as an idiot']

peremperenka [* peren peren -ka] /vt/ cause to flap

(w)òperemperenka /vm/ flap

perempeteri [S; G *perepeteri*] /n/ metallic wood borer [Buprestidae]

perepere /interj/ scouring sound

perere [Wj *perere*, Kp *pyreri*, Sr *brede*, En *bread*] /n/ bread

perereka /vt/ bandage

(w)òperereka, (w)eperereka, (w)aiperereka /vm/ bandage oneself

pererepun [* brede bon; Sr *bredebon*, En *bread*, D *boom*] /n/ breadfruit tree [Artocarpus communis (Moraceae)]

perèrimpo [E] /n/ fish sp. [resembles *pikiri*] [Ahlbr. *prelimbo*]

peresi [Sr *bresì*, En *bless*] /n/ blessing

peresima [* bresì -ma; Sr *bresì*, En *bless*] /vt/ bless

(w)eperesima /vm/ bless oneself [Ahlbr. *bresìma*]

pereti [T *perenki*, Sr *preti*, En *plate*] /n/ plate

peretiri /n/ tern [Sternina spp. (Laridae)]

pero [EGV; W *peru*; 1655 *pero*] [Kp *pero*, Pm *pero*, Sp *perro*] /n/ dog [Canis familiaris (Canidae)] [Ahlbr. *pero*]

peru See: **pero**

peruru [W] /n/ tree sp. [Sacoglottis guianensis (Humiriaceae)]

pesa /interj/ gentlemen [*pesa*, *woryijan* ‘ladies and gentlemen’]

pesa [EG] [poss: *pesaty*] /n/ thigh muscles

pesaka [* pesa -ka] /vt/ remove the thigh muscles of [*topu sipesakaje* ‘I am removing part of the rock’]

(w)òpesaka /vm/ remove one’s thigh muscles

pesere [Sr *fensre*, D *venster*] /n/ window

pesi [Wj *pesi*, Sr *pesi*, En *peas*] /n/ bean sp. [Papilionaceae] [Ahlbr. *pesi*]

pesiri [S; V *pasira*] [Sr *pasri*] /n/ crop [*pesirimpò* ‘(quickly made) disposable basket’] [Ahlbr. *pesiri*]

pesisiran /n/ tree sp. [Licania densiflora (Rosaceae)]

pesu /n/ small, hard cassavabread [Ahlbr. *besu*]

peta [SV] [T *popeeta*, Wj *popta*, Kp *peta*, Pm *peta*] /n/ cheek [Ahlbr. *peta*]

petamoryka [V] [* peta mory -ka] /vt/ hit the cheek of

(w)epetamoryka /vm/ hit one’s cheek

petasiraka /vt/ draw lines on the cheek of

(w)epetasiraka /vm/ draw lines on one’s cheek

petasirinka /vt/ cause to get dimpled cheeks

(w)epetasirinka /vm/ cause oneself to get dimpled cheeks

petatinka [* peta tinkà] /vt/ speckle the cheek of

(w)epetatinka /vm/ speckle one’s cheek [Ahlbr. *yamun*]

petatota [* peta ato -ta] /vi/ get holes in the cheek, get sunken cheeks

petaturuwa [E] /n/ lizard sp. [Ameiva ameiva (Teiidae)]

pèto [* pe -pto] /vt/ provide with a horizontal border line, provide with a fringe

(w)aipèto /vm/ provide oneself with a horizontal border line, provide oneself with a fringe

pètoko See: **pìtuku**

petupetu /n/ common stilt [Himan-topus himantopus (Recurvirostridae)]

pety See: **pe**

pèwo [SV] [* pe -`wo] /n/ at the borderline, at the surface [*tuna pèwono* ‘water strider [Gerridae]’] [Ahlbr. *tunapewono*]

pi [EGW] [poss: *pity*] /n/ younger sister [term used by women only]

pi [EGVW] [Wj *pi*, Ap *pi*, Kp *pi*, Pm *pi*] [poss: *piry*] [plur: *piryjan*] /n/ younger brother [term used by men to refer to: (a) younger brother, (b) younger son of father’s brother, and (c) younger son of mother’s sister, and by women to refer to: (a) any brother, (b) any son of father’s brother, and (c) any son of mother’s sister] [Ahlbr. *piri*]

pi [EGVW; 1655 *bippo*] [* pi -tpo; T *pipə*, Wj *pitpə*, Ap *pipo*, Ww *piho*, Kp *pipə*, Pm *pipə*, M *pipy*] [poss: *pipo*] /n/ skin, peel, bark [*enuru pipo* ‘his eyelid’, *jamatu pipo* ‘outer wall of the *jamatu*-basket’, *woto pipo* ‘coin’, *wariri pipo* ‘plant sp. [Ocottea glomerata (Lauraceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *pipo*]

pijakawaku See: **pisakawaku**

pije [V] /n/ bird sp.

pijeweri /n/ stable fly [Stomoxys calcitrans (Muscidae)]

pika [GS] [Kp *pika*, Pm *pika*, Sr *pikan*] /n/ squirrel cuckoo [Piaya cayana (Cuculidae)] [Ahlbr. *pika*]

pika [EGVW] [* pi -ka; T *pika*, Wj *pika*, Ap *pika*, Pm *pika*, M *pika*] /vt/ skin

(w)*òpika* /vm/ skin oneself [Ahlbr. *pica*]

pikiri [EW] /n/ fish sp. [Characidae] [Ahlbr. *pikiri*]

pikiriran /n/ plant sp. [Machaerium leiophyllum (Papilionaceae)]

pikitima [* bikti -ma; Sr *bikti*, D *biechten*] /vt/ confess [Ahlbr. *bikitima*]

piko [SV] [Pm *pikə*] /n/ fart

piko [W] [* pi -ko; T *piko*] /n/ little brother [Ahlbr. *pito*]

pikuma [* pikun -ma] /vt/ cause to sway

(w)*òpikuma* /vm/ cause oneself to sway

pikumpikun [* pikun pikun] /interj/ sound of swaying [*pikumpikun me* ‘swaying’]

pimèto See: **pyimeto**

pina [EVW] /vt/ remove, take away (w)*òpina* /vm/ remove oneself [Ahlbr. *pina*]

pina [GS] [Ap *pina*] /n/ barbed wooden arrow

pina [Sr *pina* ‘gebrek’] /adj/ poverty, misery [*pina me* ‘poor, in want’] [Ahlbr. *pina*]

pinama [EW] [* pina -ma] /vt/ make poor, cause hardship for

(w)*epinama* /vm/ be poor, be in hardship [Ahlbr. *pina*]

pinawe [Pm *pijan*] /n/ roadside hawk [Buteo magnirostris (Accipitridae)] [Ahlbr. *pina’e*]

pini [Sr *pina*, En *pin*] /n/ pin [Ahlbr. *pini*]

pintaran /n/ purslane sp. [Portulaca oleracea (Portulacaceae)]

pipa [EW] [Sr *pipa*] /n/ pipa toad [Pipa pipa (Pipidae)] [Ahlbr. *pipa*]

pipàko [S; V *apipàko*] [* pipaky -pto] /vt/ flatten

(w)*epipàko* /vm/ flatten

pipaky [Ap *pipà*] /n/ flatness, flat surface [Ahlbr. *pipaki*]

pipàta [EW] [* pipaky -ta] /vi/ flatten

pipi [EGW; 1655 *bibi*] [Ap *pipi*] [plur: *pipinte*] /interj/ grandmother [Ahlbr. *pipi*]

pipina /n/ tree sp. [Eschweilera odorata (Lecythidaceae)]

pìpisi [EGW] /n/ ovenbird [Furnariidae] [Ahlbr. *pìpisi*]

pìpoka [* pi -tpo -ka; Pm *pìpaka*] /vt/ remove the skin or bark of
(w)*epìpoka* /vm/ remove one's skin or bark [Ahlbr. *pìpo*]

pìponto [* pi -tpo -nto] /vt/ provide with a skin or bark
(w)*epìponto* /vm/ provide oneself with a skin or bark [Ahlbr. *pìpo*]

pira [EW; V *wera*] [Sp *vela*] /n/ sail [Ahlbr. *pira*]

pirai [EGVW] [Wp *ipirai*, Sr *piren*, P *piranha*, D *piranja*] /n/ piranha [Serrasalmus rhombeus (Serrasalmodidae)] [Ahlbr. *pürai*]

piraka [* pira -ka] /vt/ remove the sail from, lower the sail of
(w)*epiraka* /vm/ remove one's sails

pirapisi See: **parapisi**

piràto [* pira -pto] /vt/ provide with a sail, hoist the sails of
(w)*epiràto* /vm/ hoist one's sails

pirika [EVW] [Pm *pirika*] /vt/ cause a fragment to jump away from
(w)*òpirika* /vm/ cause a fragment to jump away [*kapu nòpirikai* 'there has been a flash of lightning']

pirikara [EG] [Wp *pirikoro*] /n/ frog sp. [Anura] [Ahlbr. *piritara*]

pirikaraipo [EW] /n/ tree sp. [Mouriria brevipes (Melastomaceae), Pera bicolor (Euphorbiaceae), Iryanthera sagotiana (Myristicaceae)]

pirikoko [GSV] [T *myrokoko*, Wp *pirakoko*] /n/ common potoo [Nyctibius griseus (Nyctibiidae)] [Ahlbr. *prikoko*]

pirikoto [T *pirakoty*] /vt/ pinch
(w)*epirikoto* /vm/ pinch oneself [Ahlbr. *piricoto*]

pirima [Wj *pirima*] /n/ crayfish sp. [also called *wararu*] [Ahlbr. *pirima*]

pirima /n/ tree sp. [Miconia aplostachya (Melastomaceae)]

pirimaru /n/ antbird [Formicariidae]

pirìmo /vt/ cause to burst
(w)*òpirìmo* /vm/ cause oneself to burst

pirimpirin [* pirin pirin; Pm *pirin-pirinpe*] /adj/ twinge of pain [*pirim-pirin pe* 'suffering from twinges of pain']

pirimpirinka [* pirin pirin -ka] /vt/ twinge
(w)*epirimpirinka* /vm/ twinge

pirinka [* pirin -ka] /vt/ twinge
(w)*epirinka* /vm/ twinge [Ahlbr. *pirina*]

pirinta [SV] /n/ rheumatism, arthritis [*pirinta pe* 'rheumatic, suffering from arthritis'] [Ahlbr. *pirinda*]

piripiri [EW] [Sr *birbiri*] /n/ swamp, marsh

piripiri [Wp *piripiri*] /n/ plant sp. [Cyperus ferax (Cyperaceae)]

piripirika /vt/ cause to crumble

pirìpirime [SV] [Pm *piripiripe*] /adj/ sparkling, glittering

piripiriran /n/ plant sp. [Dichromaena ciliata (Cyperaceae)]

pirìpo See: **piriripo**

piririka [S; SV *pirika*] /vt/ cause to crackle, scorch
(w)*òpiririka*, (w)*epiririka* /vm/ cause oneself to crackle, scorch oneself

piriripo /n/ plant sp. [Oxandra asbeckii (Annonaceae)]

piriripo [S; SV *piripo*] /n/ piece, fragment, crumb, chip, scale [Ahlbr. *piripo*]

pirisa [GSV] [Pm *pirisa*] /n/ greater asiatic yam [Dioscorea alata (Dioscoreaceae)]

pirito /n/ plant sp. [Miconia prasina (Melastomaceae)]

piroka /vt/ scorch

(w)*epiroka* /vm/ scorch oneself

piironka /vt/ pinch and turn the flesh of

(w)*epiironka* /vm/ pinch and turn one's flesh

piroto [EW; 1655 *piroto*] [Kp *piroto*, Pm *piroto*, Wp *piroto*, F *plomb*] /n/ lead, lead shot, bullet [Ahlbr. *piroto*]

pirun-pi See: **pirun-pirun**

pirun-pirun [S; S *pirun-pi*] /n/ yellowlegs [Tringa melanoleuca (Scolopacidae), Tringa flavipes (Scolopacidae)]

pisakawaku [E; W *isakawaku*] [T *pasakuwa*, Wj *pajakuwa*, A *asawako*] /n/ yellow-rumped cacique, red-rumped cacique [Cacicus cela (Icteridae), Cacicus haemorrhous (Icteridae)] [Ahlbr. *paka-*

pisara /saka chips/ splinter

pisaraka [* *pisara* -ka] /vt/ cut off chips from

pisawa [W] /n/ calabash, water jar [Lagenaria siceraria (Cucurbitaceae)] [Ahlbr. *pisawa*]

pisere See: **pynsere**

psi [W] [Ap *psi*, Sr *psi*, En *piece*] /n/ piece, part

psi [E] /n/ fish sp.

psiky /n/ protruding part

psin /n/ drop, splash

pisinka [SV; E *pisimpisinka*] [* *pisin* -ka] /vt/ cause to splash, sprinkle

(w)*òpisinka* /vm/ splash,

pisipisiko [* *pisipisiky* -pto] /vt/ provide with spots, freckle, cause to have droplets

(w)*episipisiko* /vm/ provide oneself with spots, freckle

pisipisiky /n/ freckle

pisipisita [* *pisipisiky* -ta] /vi/ freckle, get spots, get drops on the skin

pisiru /n/ snowy egret [Egretta thula (Ardeidae)] [Ahlbr. *pisuru*]

pisopiso /n/ bird of prey sp. [Accipitridae]

pisoròka [* *pi sorò* -ka] /vt/ unpick the skin of

(w)*episoròka* /vm/ unpick one's skin

pisu [W] /n/ rustle

pisu [Wp *pisu* (Rhynchophorus palmarum (Curculionidae))] /n/ insect sp.

pisuka [W] [* *pisu* -ka] /vt/ rustle

(w)*episuka* /vm/ rustle oneself

pisukutu [Sr *buskutu*, F *biscotte*, D *beschuit*, En *biscuit*] /n/ biscuit, diamonds (in card game)

pisukuwi [F *biscuit*, D *biscuit*, En *biscuit*] /n/ biscuit

pisuru [W] /n/ fish sp.

pitani [EW] [Wj *pitani*] /n/ child [*apitaniry* 'someone smaller than you', *pitaniòmakon* 'little children'] [Ahlbr. *picanì*]

pitano /n/ urine stench

pitanoro [* *pitano* -ro] /vt/ cause to smell of urine

(w)*epitanoro* /vm/ cause oneself to smell of urine

pitanota [* *pitano* -ta] /vt/ get a urine stench

pitiruwī /n/ cassava sp.

pitopitoru /n/ kind of pimple

pituku [SV] /n/ pimple, boil [cf *asurutoko*] [Ahlbr. *pikuku*]

pìtuku [EGV; W *pètoko*] [onomatopée] /n/ great kiskadee [Pitangus sulphuratus (Tyrannidae)] [Ahlbr. *petoko*]

-po [EGVW] [T *-po*, Wj *-po*, Ap *-po*, Ww *-po*] /asp/ VAcA, verbal aspect causative

-po [EGVW] [T *-po*, Wj *-po*, Ap *-po*, Ww *-po*, Kp *-po*] /sf/ beautiful

-`po [EGVW] [* *-tpv*; T *-`po*, Wj *-tpə*, Ap *-`py*, Ww *-tho*, Kp *-`py*, Pm *-pue*, M *-`py*] /sf/ possess, uncontrolled possession

po [EVW] [Ap *po*, Pm *po*] /n/ (bad) smell [Ahlbr. *po*]

po [EGVW; 1655 *bo*] [T *po*, Wj *po*, Ap *po*, Ww *po*, Kp *po*, Pm *po*, M *po*] /postp/ at, in, on [*moro wòmynano opo ro man* ‘those clothes suit you’, *ipo ro man* ‘that is right, that is enough’, *ipo ro ro man* ‘that is true’] [Ahlbr. *po*]

po See: *py*

poinakama See: *ÿpetakama*

poinko See: *pyinko*

poito See: *pyito*

poka [EGVW] [Kp *poka*, Pm *poka*, M *poka*] /vt/ perforate, pierce, shoot [*typoka òwa man* ‘you look well-dressed’]

(w)*epoka*, (w)*aipoka* /vm/ pierce oneself, shoot oneself [Ahlbr. *poka*]

pòka [* *poty -ka*] /vt/ remove the tip of

(w)*epòka* /vm/ dispose of one’s tip

pokepy [EW] [* *po -kepy*] /vi/ stop stinking

poketi [Wj *poketi*, En *bucket*] /n/ bucket

pokipoki /n/ aphid [Aphididae]

poko [EGVW; 1655 *boco*] [T *pəkə*, Wj *pək*, Ap *poko*, Ww *poko*, Kp *poko*, Pm *pò*, M *py*] /postp/ about, concerning [*siriko poko* ‘year after year’, *asepoko manton!* ‘don’t touch each other!, don’t fight!’] [Ahlbr. *poko*]

pokonoma [* *poko -no -ma*] /vt/ cause contact with, have intercourse with

(w)*aipokonoma*, (w)*epokonoma* /vm/ cause contact with oneself

pokononto [* *poko -no -nto*] /vt/ attach an annex to

(w)*epokononto* /vm/ attach an annex to oneself [Ahlbr. *epoi/poko/ipowono*]

pokopau /n/ blowpipe [Ahlbr. *pokopaw*]

pokopoko [SV] [T *pokopoko*] /n/ cicada sp.? [Ahlbr. *pokopoko*]

pokoro [EVW] [* *poko ro*; T *pəkərə*, Pm *pəkərə*, M *pykyry*] /postp/ next to, up to [Ahlbr. *poko*]

pokoròko [* *pokoroky -pto*] /vt/ make sticky

(w)*epokoròko* /vm/ make oneself sticky

pokoroky /n/ stickiness

pokoròta [* *pokoroky -ta*] /vi/ get sticky

pòma [EVW] [* *poty -ma*; T *poma*, Wj *potma*] /vt/ light, kindle

(w)*aipòma* /vm/ kindle [Ahlbr. *poma*]

pòmamy [* *poty -mamy*] /vi/ begin to kindle [Ahlbr. *ipomamu*]

pòmanka [EW] [* *poty -mamy -ka*] /vt/ kindle

(w)*epòmanka* /vm/ kindle [Ahlbr. *pomanga*]

pòmere [GS] /n/ plant sp. [Ahlbr. *pomere*]

pomiki /n/ pap bush [*Physalis angulata* (Solanaceae)] [Ahlbr. *pomiki*]

pomponka See: **pòponka**

pompuma [* *pompu* -ma; Sr *pompu*, En *pump*, D *pomp*] /vt/ pump up
(w)*epompuma* /vm/ pump oneself up

pomusinary /n/ plant sp.

pomy [EVW] [Wj *pəmə*, Ap *pomo*, Kp *pəmy*, Pm *pəmy*, M *pəmy*] /vt/ plant

(w)*òpomy* /vm/ do planting work [Ahlbr. *pomu*]

pòmý [* *poty my*; Wj *potmy*] /vt/ tie a tip to, tie an arrowhead to [*ipòmýty* ‘it’s tip or arrowhead cords’]

(w)*epòmý* /vm/ tie a tip to oneself [Ahlbr. *míl*]

pomyi [EGVW] [T *pəmài*, Kp *pəmyi*, Pm *pəmyi*, M *pimi*] /n/ pepper plant sp. [*Capsicum frutescens* (Solanaceae), *Capsicum annuum* (Solanaceae)] [*akami pomyiry* ‘blue-green pepper sp.’, *jarawa pomyiry* ‘plant sp. [*Polygonum acuminatum* (Polygonaceae)]’, *yjoròkan pomyiry* ‘plant sp. [*Licaria* sp. (Lauraceae)]’, *kupira pomyiry* ‘plant sp. [*Solanum nigrum* (Solanaceae), *Solanum oleraceum* (Solanaceae)]’, *pero pomyiry* ‘pepperplant sp. [*Capsicum* sp. (Solanaceae)]’, *pipa pomyiry* ‘plant sp.’, *tokoro pomyiry* ‘plant sp. [*Commelina virginica* (Commelinaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *pomyi*]

pomyiran [* *pomyi* -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [*Eugenia cupulata* (Myrtaceae)]

pona [EGVW; 1655 *bona*] [T *pona*, Wj *pona*, Ap *pona*, Ww *pona*, Kp *pona*, Pm *pona*, M *pona*] /postp/ against [Ahlbr. *pona*]

ponaro [GSV] [* *pona ro*; Ww *ponaro*, Pm *ponarə*] /postp/ against,

near to [*ainary jùmý ponarono* ‘his forefinger’] [Ahlbr. *ponaro*]

ponepu /n/ noose of a hammock [Ahlbr. *ponepu*]

ponepùto [* *ponepu* -pto] /vt/ provide with a noose

(w)*eponepùto* /vm/ provide oneself with a noose [Ahlbr. *ponepu*]

ponka /n/ beast trap [Ahlbr. *ponga*]

pòno /part/ subsequently

pononkepy [* *po* -no -kepy] /vi/ stop having inhabitants

pononto [* *po* -no -nto] /vt/ provide with inhabitants

(w)*epononto* /vm/ provide oneself with inhabitants

pònuku [EVW] [* *po* ònuku; Wj *pok*, Ap *pòno*, M *pununuku*] /vt/ smell, sniff up

(w)*aipònuku* /vm/ smell oneself, sniff oneself up [Ahlbr. *ponu*]

popan /n/ little glass jar

popau [GS] /n/ cayman sp. [*Alligatoridae*] [Ahlbr. *popao*]

popiki [Sr *popki*, D *poppetje*] /n/ doll

popo [* *po* -po] /n/ fragrance

pòpo [EW] /adj/ low, on the floor [*pòponaka* ‘down’]

pòpòma [* *pò* *pò* -ma] /vt/ tap

(w)*epòpòma* /vm/ tap oneself [Ahlbr. *papama*]

pòponaka [EGVW] [* *pòpo* -naka] /postp/ in front of [*apòponaka wòsa* ‘I come before you’, *apeiny pòponaka* ‘against the current’]

pòponka [SV *pomponka*] [* *pon* *pon* -ka] /vt/ bang on, knock on [*pena sipòponkaje* ‘I knock on the door’]

(w)*epòponka*, (w)*epomponka* /vm/ bang on oneself

- popopo** [T *popopoimo*] /n/ owl sp. [Strigidae] [Ahlbr. *popopo*]
- poporo** [* po -po -ro] /vt/ make fragrant, scent, perfume
(w)*epoporo* /vm/ make oneself fragrant, perfume oneself
- popota** [* po -po -ta] /vi/ become fragrant
- pòpotoko** [GS] [T *ùtuku*, *òpatapo*, Wj *otpatəkə*, A *otokoko*] /n/ plumbaceous pigeon [Columba plumbea (Columbidae)] [Ahlbr. *popotoko*]
- popuru** [D *purper*, En *purple*, T *pəpuru*] /n/ purple
- popurume** [* popuru me; Ap *ty-popurune*] /adj/ purple
- poratatai** /n/ plant sp. [Euphorbia brasiliensis (Euphorbiaceae)]
- pore** [EGVW] /part/ really [Ahlbr. *pori*]
- porepuru** /n/ fish sp. [Cichlidae] [Ahlbr. *polepulu*]
- porepy** See: **parepy** [Ahlbr. *porrepü*]
- pori** [EGVW] [T *pəri*, Ap *pori*] /n/ (lower) leg, branch [*kupesini poripo* (or: *iporipo*) ‘bushmaster [Lachesis mutus (Crotalidae)]’] [Ahlbr. *poli*]
- pori** /n/ plant sp. [Oxalis barrelieri (Oxalidaceae)]
- porijaty** [E] [* *pori aty*] /n/ great long-nosed armadillo [Dasypus kappleri (Dasypodidae)]
- porika** [* *pori -ka*] /vt/ remove the leg of, remove branches of
(w)*eporika*, (w)*òporika* /vm/ remove one’s leg, dispose of one’s branches
- porimo** [W] /vt/ hit the leg of
- poripakoto** [* *pori pakoto*] /vt/ slash the leg of
- poripori** /n/ bush sp. [Ahlbr. *polipoli*]
- porita** [* *pori -ta*; T *pərita*] /vi/ get legs, get branches
- porìto** [EGV; W *parito*] /n/ power, strength [Ahlbr. *pari*]
- porìtoma** [EVW] [* *porito -ma*] /vt/ use violence towards
(w)*eporitoma* /vm/ act violently
- poritu** /n/ lizard sp. [Ahlbr. *poliku*]
- poro** [E; W *poron*] [Ap *poro*] /postp/ from, since, fitting [*morompo poro* ‘since that time’, *tyweipo poro* ‘since he was young’, V: *apo poro wa* ‘I am on the verge of feeling’] [Ahlbr. *poron*]
- poro** [S; V *pòno*] [* po -ro] /vt/ provide with a (bad) smell, cause to stink
(w)*aiporo* /vm/ provide oneself with a (bad) smell, cause oneself to stink
- poroi** [SV] /n/ lump, bulge [*poroi pe* ‘lumpy’] [Ahlbr. *poröi*]
- poròka** [SV] [* *poropy -ka*; Wj *porrepka*, Ap *poròka*] /vt/ cause to stop
(w)*aiporòka*, (w)*eporòka* /vm/ cause oneself to stop
- poromiki** [Sr *bromki*, D *bloemetje*, En *bloom*] /n/ flower
- poromporon** /interj/ flap-flap, flutter-flutter, knock-knock
- poromporonka** [* *poron poron -ka*] /vt/ cause to flutter [*tywòmý poromporonkanon* ‘he is shaking out his clothes’, *pepeito pira poromporonkanon* ‘the wind causes the sail to flutter’]
(w)*òporomporonka* /vm/ cause oneself to flutter
- poromùka** [S] /vt/ remove loneliness from, take by surprise
(w)*eporomùka* /vm/ remove one’s loneliness, take oneself by surprise
- poromùpe** /adj/ sad, lonely

poromy [Sr *bron*, D *bloem*] /n/ flower

poron /interj/ flop

poropita /n/ inflamed throat [*poropita pe wa* ‘my throat feels burning’]

poroporo [S] [onomatopée] /n/ wasp sp [Ahlbr. *okomo*]

poropororo [Sr *ployploy*] /vt/ crease, pucker

(w)*eporopororo* /vm/ crease, pucker [Ahlbr. *poropororo*]

poropy [EVW] [T (*w*)*eparətə*, Wj *pəpəpy*, Ap *poropy*] /vi/ stop, discontinue [Ahlbr. *poropy*]

pororo [GS] [onomatopée] /interj/ gurgle-gurgle, bubble-bubble

pororoka [* *pororo -ka*] /vt/ cause to bubble, cause to froth

(w)*ōpororoka* /vm/ bubble, froth

pororu [EGVW] [T *pərərū*, Wj *pərərū*, Ap *pororu*, Ww *pororu*, Kp *pərərūku*, Pm *pərə*, A *bororo*] /n/ toad sp. [Bufonidae] [*pororu pe man yporiry* ‘I’ve got pins and needles in my leg’, *pororu apupuru apòi* ‘a toad has got hold of your foot’, i.e. ‘you’ve got pins and needles in your foot’, *pororu `wa turo wa* ‘a toad blew at me’, i.e. ‘I have got no money anymore’] [Ahlbr. *pororu*]

pororumamy [* *pororu -mamy*] /vi/ get pins and needles, numb

pororumanka [* *pororu -mamy -ka*] /vt/ cause to get pins and needles, numb

porow /interj/ plop

poruka [W] /vt/ watch out for, leer at [Ahlbr. *kupesini polipo*]

Poruma /n/ Pomeroun river

pose [GSV] [poss: *posety*] /n/ stomach area, belly [*posenano* ‘belly (non-possessive)’] [Ahlbr. *poseti*]

poseka [* *pose -ka*] /vt/ remove the belly of

(w)*eposeka* /vm/ remove one’s belly

poseren [Sr *posren*, En *purslane*, D *postelein*, *porselein*] /n/ purslane sp. [Talinum triangulare (Portulacaceae)]

posi [W] /n/ little calabash, little bowl, wooden spoon [Ahlbr. *posi*]

posiko [* *posiky -pto*] /vt/ make pointed, sharpen

(w)*eposiko* /vm/ make oneself pointed [Ahlbr. *poti*]

posiky [GSV] [Ap *pòsyky*] /n/ point, tip [Ahlbr. *poti*]

posima [W] [* *bosi -ma*; Sr *bosi*] /vt/ kiss

(w)*eposima* /vm/ kiss oneself

posin [EGVW] [Kp *posin*] /n/ sweetness, deliciousness [Ahlbr. *posi*]

posina [EW] [* *posin -(t)a*] /vi/ get sweet [Ahlbr. *posi*]

posinkepy [* *posin -kepy*] /vi/ stop being sweet

posino [EVW] [* *posin -ro*] /n/ sweeten [Ahlbr. *posi*]

posinto [GS] [* *posin -to?*] /n/ sweetness [Inga bourgoni (Mimosaceae), Inga stipularis (Mimosaceae)] [*tuna posintory* or *iposintory* ‘freshwater’]

Posori /n/ Posori [village at the Marakamy river in French Guiana]

posori /n/ well, spring, source

posoroko [Sr *bosroko*, D *borstrook*] /n/ t-shirt

pòsuruku [GS] [* *poty suruku*] /n/ moustache [*arawata pòsurukuru* ‘plant sp. [Inga rubiginosa (Mimosaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *posuruku*]

pota [SV] [Wj *pota*, Ap *pota*, Ww *pota*, Pm *pota*] /n/ mouth (region), snout [Ahlbr. *pota*]

pota [SV] [* po -ta] /vi/ get a smell

potaka [SV] [* pota -ka] /vt/ remove the snout of, make angry

(w)*epotaka* /vm/ remove one's snout, get angry

pòtakaro /adj/ too quickly (after something else), immediately [*pòtakaro kapyn ajemaminary man* 'you should get to work again immediately']

potakùmo [* pota -?] /vt/ hit the mouth of

(w)*epotakùmo* /vm/ hit one's mouth [Ahlbr. *poti*]

potasiraka /vt/ draw lines on the mouth region of

(w)*epotasiraka* /vm/ draw lines on one's mouth region [Ahlbr. *epotasiraka*]

potatinka /vt/ dot the mouth region of

(w)*epotatinka* /vm/ dot one's mouth region [Ahlbr. *tina*]

potàwo [V] [* pota -`wo] /postp/ in the mouth region of

potereti [Sr *potreti*, En *portrait*, D *portret*] /n/ portrait, picture

poto [E; GVW *apoto*; 1655 *apotome*] [* apoto; T *mono*] [plur: *potonon*] /n/ greatness, bigness [*amy poto* 'su auto 'a big house', *potonon auto* 'big houses', *poto me man* 'it is big, it is important', *potonon me manton* 'they are big'] [Ahlbr. *poto*]

potona [V] [Sp *boton*, En *button*] /n/ button

-poty [EGVW] [* -poty; Kp *-pəty*, Pm *-puety*, M *-pyty*] /asp/ VAit, verbal aspect iterative

poty [EVW] /n/ glow, glittering, gleam

poty [EGVW; 1655 *potē*] [T *poty*, Wj *poty*, Ap *poty*, Ww *potu*, Kp *pəty*, Pm *poty*] /n/ point, tip, snout [*arakapusa potyry* 'barrel', *imamnatyry potyry* 'her nipple', *kynoto potyry* 'plant sp. [Rosenbergiodendron formosum (Rubiaceae)]', *wara potyry* 'plant sp. [Inga ingoides (Mimosaceae), *Inga edulis* (Mimosaceae)]'] [Ahlbr. *poti*]

poty [EVW] [T *pəty*, Wj *pəty*, Ap *poty*, Kp *pəty*] /vt/ pick, pluck

(w)*aipoty* /vm/ be picked, be plucked [Ahlbr. *poti*]

potýja [EGW] [Kp *pàtija*, Pm *patija*, *pasija*, M *patia*, A *patja*, Sp *ba-dea*] /n/ watermelon [Citrullus vulgaris (Cucurbitaceae)] [Ahlbr. *potiija*]

potyka [* poty -ka] /vt/ remove the glittering of

(w)*aipotyka* /vm/ remove one's glittering

potyro [* poty -ro] /vt/ make glittering

(w)*aipotyro*, (w)*epotyro* /vm/

potysa [EW] /n/ stone jar [Ahlbr. *potiksa*]

potyta [SV] [* poty -ta] /vi/ flash, begin to glitter

potyapoty [* poty -ta -poty] /vi/ flash

potýto [* poty -pto] /vt/ provide with a tip, make pointed

(w)*aipotýto* /vm/ provide oneself with a tip, make oneself pointed

pòwe [SV] [poss: *pòwety*] /n/ navel, umbilical cord, place where fruit joins stalk [*pòwenano* 'navel (non-possessive)'] [Ahlbr. *poweti*]

pòweka [* pòwe -ka] /vt/ remove the umbilical cord of

(w)epòweka /vm/ remove one's umbilical cord

pòwekoto [* pòwe òkoto] /vt/ cut the umbilical cord of

(w)epòwekoto /vm/ cut one's umbilical cord [Ahlbr. poweti]

pòwekoton [* pòwe -?] [poss: pòwekoton] /n/ brother or sister having the same mother

powòno [T muunu] /n/ bait [Ahlbr. ipowono]

pui [EW] [Wj pui] /vt/ cause to grow, cause to swell

(w)epui /vm/ grow, swell [Ahlbr. epoi/epui]

pujumpujun [S; V pisumpisun] [* pujun pujun; onomatopoe] /interj/ swish-swish

pujungan [* pujun -ke -no] /n/ swishing device for catching fish [Ahlbr. puiyungan]

puka [EW; V òpurùka] [T puka, Wj puka, Kp puka] /vt/ prick, pierce [woryi sipukai 'I have deflowered a woman']

(w)epuka /vm/ prick oneself, pierce oneself [Ahlbr. puka]

pùka [T pùka] /vt/ pick fluff off [mauru sipùkaje 'I am picking the cotton off the seeds', tonomy uwempompo sipùkaje 'I am picking the dirt from the guts of the animal']

(w)epùka /vm/ pick fluff off oneself

pùke [* pupu -ke] /postp/ having the foot of, having the same feet as [Ahlbr. pupu]

pukoroty [* pupu koroty] /vi/ burn the feet of

pùkujuma [* pupu kuju -ma] /n/ paint brown the feet of

pukùmity [* pupu kùmity] /vt/ wash the feet of

(w)epukùmity /vm/ wash one's feet [Ahlbr. kumi]

puma See: puwa

pumpun [GW] [A bumbum] /n/ fish sp. [Aspredinidae] [cf koronkoro]

pun [EGVW] [T pun, Wj pun, Ap pun, Kp pun, Pm pun, M pun] /n/ flesh [Ahlbr. pu]

pun /interj/ thump!

puna [EVW] [* pun -(t)a] /vi/ become fleshy, get thick [Ahlbr. pu]

punanopy [EVW] [* pun -(t)a -nopy] /vt/ thicken, fatten

(w)epunanopy /vm/ thicken, fatten

pùnìn [EW] [poss: pùnìn] /n/ groan

pùniwa [EW; V puuniwa] [* pùnìn -wa] /vi/ groan

punka [* pun -ka; Pm punka] /vt/ remove the flesh of

(w)aipunka, (w)epunka /vm/ remove one's flesh

punkèka [SV] [* pun -kepy -ka] /vt/ cause to stop having flesh, cause to get thin

(w)epunkèka /vm/ cause oneself to stop having flesh, cause oneself to get thin

punkepy [SV] [* pun -kepy] /vi/ stop having flesh, get thin

punùpo [Kp punùpə] /n/ piece

pupika [Sr pupe, D poep] /vt/ remove crap from

pupu [EGW; 1655 boubou] [T pupu, Wj pupu, Ap pupu, M pupu] /n/ foot [ypupuru jumy 'my big toe', inamu pupuru 'mixer'] [Ahlbr. pupu]

pupuka [* pupu -ka] /vt/ remove the foot of

(w)epupuka /vm/ dispose of one's foot

pùpùko [* pùpuku -pto] /vt/ scorch, cause to have suppurating wounds
 (w)*aipùpùko* /vm/ scorch oneself, cause oneself to have suppurating wounds [Ahlbr. *pupuko*]
pupuku [GS] /n/ frog sp. [Ahlbr. *pupuku*]
pùpuku [SV] /n/ scorching wound, suppurating wound
pùpùta [* pùpuku -ta] /vi/ get suppurating wounds, ulcerate
puraka [* pupu -ra -ka] /vt/ cleave the foot sole of
 (w)*epuraka* /vm/ cleave one's foot sole
purapurari [EG] [Sr *prarprari*] /n/ fish sp. [Ageneius spp. (Ageneiosidae)] [Ahlbr. *pulapulari*]
purenka /vt/ make a hole in
 (w)*òpurenka* /vm/ get holes
purewa /n/ tree sp. [Swartzia tomentosa (Caesalpinaceae)]
purimoka /n/ bellows [Ahlbr. *purimoka*]
purimpuri [V] /n/ well
purinka /vt/ pinch [Ahlbr. *murica*]
puriri /n/ bubble
puririka [* puriri -ka] /vt/ cause to bubble up
 (w)*òpuririka* /vm/ cause oneself to bubble up
puririwa [* puriri -wa] /vi/ bubble up
puru [EVW] [T *puru*, Wj *puru*, Ap *puru*, Ww *puru*, Kp *puru*, Pm *puru*] /vt/ roast, harm with heat
 (w)*aipuru*, (w)*epuru* /vm/ roast oneself [Ahlbr. *pu*]
puruja [Sr *bruya*] /n/ squabble
purujaka [* bruya -ka; Sr *bruya*] /vt/ cause to squabble
 (w)*epurujaka* /vm/ cause oneself to squabble

purujama [* bruya -ma; Sr *bruya*] /vt/ cause to squabble
 (w)*epurujama* /vm/ cause oneself to squabble
puruku [EW] [T *puruku*, Kp *purùku*, Pm *puruku*, Sr *bruku*, D *broek*, En *breech*] /n/ breeches, trousers
purukuka [EW] [* puruku -ka] /vt/ remove the trousers of
puruma [GS] [A *buruma*, Wp *kuruma*, Sr *boroma(n)*] /n/ tree sp. [Pourouma spp. (Moraceae)] [Ahlbr. *puruma*]
purumata /n/ plant sp. [Hebepetalum humiriifolium (Linaceae)]
purumoto /n/ tree sp. [Iryanthera sagotiana (Myristicaceae)]
purunu [V] /n/ cramp, spasm
purupusuku /n/ deep pore
purure [EW] [Wp *purure*] /n/ adze [Ahlbr. *purure*]
pururèto [EW] [* purure -pto] /vt/ provide with an adze, hollow out
 (w)*epururèto* /vm/ provide oneself with an adze, hollow oneself out [Ahlbr. *purure*]
pururuma [V] /vi/ get cramp
purùsai [EW] /n/ (mortise) chisel
purùsaika [EW] [* purùsai -ka] /vt/ model with a chisel
 (w)*epurùsaika* /vm/ model oneself with a chisel
purùsaito [EW] [* purùsai -pto] /vt/ cut off with a chisel
 (w)*epurùsaito* /vm/ cut oneself off with a chisel
Purutekesi [Sp *Portugues*, D *Portugees*] /n/ Portuguese, Brazilian
pusipusi [Sr *puspusi*, D *poes*] /n/ cat [Felis catus (Felidae)] [cf *mesi*]
pusiriky /n/ suppurating wound

pusirita [* pusiriky -ta] /vi/ get suppurating wounds

pùsùka /vt/ stab the foot of
(w)*epùsùka* /vm/ stab one's foot

pusuma [* pusu -ma; Sr *pusu*, En *push*] /vt/ push

(w)*epusuma* /vm/ push oneself

putaika [* pupu tai -ka] /vt/ tap the foot of

(w)*eputaika* /vm/ tap one's feet

putinka [* putin -ka] /vt/ cause to go pop

(w)*eputinka*, (w)*òputinka* /vm/ cause oneself to go pop

putomy [F *bouton*, En *button*] /vt/ button up

(w)*eputomy* /vm/ button oneself up

puton [F *bouton*, En *button*] /n/ button

putonka [* puton -ka] /vt/ unbutton

putonto [* puton -nto] /vt/ button up

putu [EW; 1655 *boutou*] [T *putu*, Wp *putu*] /n/ bludgeon [Ahlbr. *putu*]

pùtu [S; V *putu*] [Ap *pùtu*] /n/ protuberance, spur [e.g. near a cock's heel]

putuka [SV] [Pm *pueteuka*] /vt/ crumble, shatter

(w)*òputuka* /vm/ crumble, shatter [Ahlbr. *iputuka*]

pùtuka [* pùtu -ka] /vt/ remove a protuberance from, remove the spurs of

(w)*epùtuka* /vm/ dispose of a protuberance, dispose of the spurs

putukusi /n/ dwarf

putuma [* butu -ma; Sr *butbutu*, D *boeten*] /vt/ mend

(w)*eputuma* /vm/ mend

putuputuri [T *putuputuri*, Wj *putuputuri*, A *hototori*, Wp *putuputuri*] /n/ nail, tack [Ahlbr. *putoputori*]

pùtuta [* pùtu -ta] /vi/ get a protuberance, get spurs

putùto [EW] [* putu -pto] /vt/ provide with a bludgeon

(w)*eputùto* /vm/ provide oneself with a bludgeon

pütùto [* pütu -pto] /vt/ provide with a protuberance, provide with spurs

(w)*epütùto* /vm/ provide oneself with a protuberance, provide oneself with spurs

puwa [EW; V *puma*] [* pun -wa; Wj *puna*] /vi/ grow [*kurijara puwàpo* 'the height of a boat'] [Ahlbr. *puwa*]

py [E; W *po*] [T *pə*] /interj/ my goodness! [Ahlbr. *pil*]

py [EGVW] [T *py(ty)*, Wj *pyty*, Ap *pyty*, *pysijan*, Ww *piti*, `ti] [poss: *pyty*] [plur: *pyjan*] /n/ wife [*kurumy pyty* 'insect', *pywano* 'wife (non-possessive)'] [Ahlbr. *pilti/puil*]

pyi [EVW] [T *pyi*, Wj *pyi*, Ap *pysi*, `si] /n/ shyness, shamefulness [*pyiwano* 'shyness (non-possessive), scandal?'] [Ahlbr. *pui*]

pyija /n/ contrary direction [*pyijàpo taka* 'coming as if to meet and then passing', *apyijàsan taka nyton* 'he went as if to meet you and then passed you']

pyimasaky /n/ thickness, fatness

pyimasàta [* pyimasaky -ta] /vi/ become thick, fatten [Ahlbr. *epimada*]

pyime [E; GVW *apyime*; 1655 *ta-pouime*] [* apyin me; T *tapyime*] [adn: *pyiman*, *pyimano*] /adj/ many [Ahlbr. *puime*]

pyime [T *pyme*] /n/ scape goat, whipping boy [*kpyimerykon me Jezus tywaije man* 'Jesus has been our whipping boy'; *suma pyimery me*]

yjoròkan`wa typoka mana tÿpe ke
'a demon has shot you with an arrow, instead of punishing the real guilty person']

pyimèke [EW; V *pimeke*] /adj/ slow, quiet, careful [Ahlbr. *pimeke/puimeke*]

pyimèto [S; V *pimèto*] /vt/ provide with a scape-goat, disclaim responsibility for

(w)*aipyimèto* /vm/ provide oneself with a scape-goat, disclaim responsibility

pyimy [poss: *pyimy*] /n/ thickness

pyinko [E; GW *poinko*; 1655 *poinko*] [T *ponjeke*, Wj *painəkə*, Ap *poinko*, Ww *poinko*, Kp *painəkə*, Pm *pojinkə*, M *pinky*, Sr *pingo*] /n/ white-lipped peccary [Tayassu peccari (Tayassuidae)] [Ahlbr. *poindo*]

pyintyryyi /n/ bird sp.

pyiruku [EGW; V *poruku*; 1655 *bouiroucou*] [Kp *peiruku*, A *poruku*, Sp *puerco*, D *varken*] /n/ pig [Sus scrofa (Suidae)] [Ahlbr. *puiruku*]

pyisere [G] [* *pyi serere*] /n/ penis

pyita [EW] [* *pyi -ta*] /vi/ get shame, feel ashamed

pyitama [GS] [* *poito -ma*; Kp *poitoma*, Pm *pætooma*] /vt/ behave as a servant towards, treat respectfully [cf *jopotoma* 'behave as a boss towards']

(w)*epyitama* /vm/ become respectful [Ahlbr. *puitama*]

pyitame [* *pyito me*] /adj/ respectful, polite

pyito [E; Gvw *poito*; 1655 *bouito*] [T *poito*, Wj *peito*, Ap *poito*, Kp *poito*, Pm *poito*, M *poito*] [plur: *pyitonon*] /n/ boy [ypyitory 'my servant'; *pyito me man* 'he is handsome'] [Ahlbr. *poito*]

pyito [EGVW] [* *pyi -pto*; T *pyima*, Wj *pysiptə*, Ap *pysiro*, Ww *siro*] /vt/ disappoint, bring shame on
(w)*epyito* /vm/ be disappointed, be ashamed [Ahlbr. *pe'ito/pui*]

pyitonòpo [* *pyi -ta -nopy -po*] /vt/ cause to feel ashamed, embarrass
(w)*epyitonòpo* /vm/ cause oneself to feel ashamed, be embarrassed

pyitopo [* *pyi -pto -po*] /vt/ cause to get shame, cause to be embarrassed [Ahlbr. *pui*]

pyitota [* *pyito -ta*] /vi/ become like a boy, become handsome

pyjai [EGVW] [T *pyjai*, Wj *pyjai*, Ap *pyjasi*, Kp *pijaisan*, Pm *pijai*, Wp *paje*] [plur: *pyjaijan*] /n/ medicine man, shaman, a shaman's job [Ahlbr. *püyei*]

pyjaima [* *pyjai -ma*] /vt/ act as shaman for the benefit of, give a shaman's treatment

pyjàwusi [EW] /n/ osprey [Pandion haliaetus (Accipitridae)] [Ahlbr. *puyawusi*]

pyju [GSV] /n/ firefly [Lampyridae] [Ahlbr. *puiyu*]

pyka [* *py -ka*; Wj *pyka*] /vt/ take away the wife of

(w)*aipyka*, (w)*epyka* /vm/ dispose of one's wife

pykywa /n/ tree sp.

pymy [EGW] [T *pymy*, Wj *pymy*, Ap *pymy*, Ww *pymy*, Kp *pymy*, `my, Pm *pymy*, `my, M *pymy*, `my] /n/ neck [*kusari pymÿpo* 'liana sp.'] [Ahlbr. *pumu*]

pymy /vt/ tie the neck of [*ipymyty* 'necklace']

-pyn [EGVW] /sfA/ Ana, Pna, negative adjectivization/postpositionalization, adnominal form

pyn [T *pyn*, Wj *pyn*, Kp *ˈnyn*, Pm *pynin*] /n/ love [*ynipyny ypiry* ‘my beloved younger brother’]

pyna [EVW] [* *pyn* -(t)a?; T *pynnumy*, Ap *pyno*, Kp *pynynma*] /vt/ love

(w)*aipyna* /vm/ love oneself, love each other

pynka [* *pymy* -ka] /vt/ remove the neck of, pluck a cluster of

(w)*aipynka* /vm/ remove one’s neck

pynke [* *pymy* -ke] /postp/ having the neck of, have the same neck as [Ahlbr. *pumu*]

pynkyrysi [* *pymy* ?] /n/ chicken sp. [Gallus domesticus (Phasianidae)]

pynsere [E; W *pisere*] [* *pymy* *serere*] [plur: *pynserenon*] /n/ hang-neckedness [*pynsere okoju* ‘a stooped man’, *pynserenon okoju* ‘snakes with their necks hanging low’]

pynto [EVW] [Ap *punto*, Pm *pyntə*] /postp/ in the absence of [*apynto wyton* ‘I went away without you’, *apyntonaka wopyi* ‘I arrived when you weren’t there’]

pypa [SV] [* *py* -pa] /vt/ provide with a wife

(w)*aipypa*, (w)*epypa* /vm/ provide oneself with a wife [Ahlbr. *puiltō*]

pyrake [EVW; G *purake*] [Wp *pyrake*, Sr *prake*] /n/ electric eel, biceps [Electrophorus electricus (Electrophoridae)] [Ahlbr. *purake*]

pyrata [EGVW] [Ap *parata*, Ww *puranta*, Kp *pyrata*, Pm *pyrata*, M *pyrata*, Sp *plata*] /n/ money [*pyrata sampoty* ‘I changed money for small coins’] [Ahlbr. *pūlata*]

pyratata [* *pyrata* -ta] /vi/ get money, get rich

pyre [EW] [T *pyre*, Wj *pyre*] /adj/ straight, upright [*ipyrenory* ‘longitudinal threads of a hammock’, *pyrenokon* ‘people’] [Ahlbr. *puire*]

pyropono [GS; V *poropono*] /n/ (bad) omen [*pyropono me nutapyi* ‘that it got lost, is a bad omen’] [Ahlbr. *puropono*]

pyroponoma [* *pyropono* -ma] /vt/ provide with a (bad) omen

(w)*epyroponoma* /vm/ provide oneself with a (bad) omen

pyroro [EVW] [Ap *puroro*, Kp *pyroro*, Pm *pyroro*] /n/ yard, grounds

pyryipyryi [GS] /n/ black-headed parrot [Pionites melanocephala (Psittacidae)] [Ahlbr. *pulipuli*]

pyryka [EG] [Pm *pereka*] /n/ tree sp. [Tetragastris spp. (Burseraceae)] [*potono pyryka* ‘tree sp. [Tetragastris hostmannii (Burseraceae)], *tamūnen pyryka* ‘tree sp. [Tetragastris panamensis (Burseraceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *purilka*]

pyrykoto [S; G *pyrysyity*] /n/ kidney

pyryku [W] /n/ lizard sp.

pyrymoko [GS] [T *pymokoko*, Wj *pyrymok*, Ap *pyrymoko*, Kp *pirimō*, Pm *pirimō*] /n/ damselfly [Odonata]

pyrypytyky [SV] /n/ pimple, spot

pyryry /interj/ rustle-rustle

pyryryka [* *pyryry* -ka; Pm *pyryryka*] /vt/ strew, sow

(w)*ōpyryryka* /vm/ strew oneself, sow oneself

pyrȳsai [* *pyre?* *ysai?*] /n/ straight-leggedness, walking business [cf *pyre* ‘upright’ and *ysai* ‘leg’; *pyrēsai me mana* ‘you are busy walking and working’]

pyrywa [EGVW; 1655 *bleoua*] [T *pyrəu*, Wj *pyrəu*, Ap *pyrou*, Kp

pə̀rəw, Pm *pyrəu*, M *pyryu*, Wp *wy-wa* /n/ reed sp., arrow [Gynerium sagittatum (Gramineae)] [Ahlbr. *purilwa*]
pyrywàpo [* pyrywa -tpo] /n/ cassava sp.
pyrywaran [* pyrywa -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [Ahlbr. *purilwaran*]
pyta /n/ strutting element [e.g. a seat board in a boat, or a cross piece in a roof frame] [Ahlbr. *pilti*]
pyta [EVW] [* py -ta; T *pỳta*, Ap *pyta*, Ww *piwa*] /vi/ get a wife [Ahlbr. *puita*]
pytai [V] [T *pytai*, `tai, Kp *pyrai*, Pm *pyrai*] /n/ shoe made of rope, slipper

pytato [* pyta -pto] /vt/ strut
(w)aiipỳtato, *(w)epỳtato* /vm/ strut oneself [Ahlbr. *piltato*]
pytawuja /n/ prison for demons
pỳto [SV] [* py -pto; T *pytyntə*] /vt/ provide with a wife
(w)aiipỳto, *(w)epỳto* /vm/ provide oneself with a wife [Ahlbr. *puiltto*]
pyty /interj/ snap!, crack!
pytyka [SV] [* pyty -ka; T *pytyka*] /vt/ tear loose
(w)òpytyka, *(w)aiipytyka* /vm/ come loose, snap loose [Ahlbr. *op-tika/pilty*]
pytyky [SV] /n/ skin bulge, warty bulge

R

ra [EGVW] [T *ra*, Wj *ra*, Ap *ra*, Pm *ra*] /n/ chest region, surface, floor [Ahlbr. *ra*]
ràa See: **rapa**
raka [EVW] [* ra -ka; Ap *raka*, Pm *raka*] /vt/ cleave, split, cut, perform surgery on
(w)òraka /vm/ cleave, split [Ahlbr. *raka*]
rakama [SV] [* ra -kama] /vt/ turn up the chest of, turn around
(w)erakama /vm/ turn one's chest-side up, turn around [Ahlbr. *ra-kama*]
rakapa See: **rakama** [Ahlbr. *rakapa*]
rakaraka /n/ tree sp. [Hebepetalum humiriifolium (Linaceae)]
ràkere [F *la cle*] /n/ key, lock
ràkereka [* ràkere -ka] /vt/ unlock
(w)airàkereka, *(w)eràkereka* /vm/ unlock

ràkerèto [* ràkere -pto] /vt/ lock
(w)airàkerèto, *(w)eràkerèto* /vm/ lock
rakupi [* ra kupi] /vt/ wash the chest of
(w)erakupi /vm/ wash one's chest
rama [EGVW] [* ra -ma; T *rama*, Wj *rama*, Ap *rama*] /vt/ turn, change the direction of
(w)erama /vm/ turn, go in another direction, return [Ahlbr. *ema/erama/irama*]
ramanòpo [* ra -ma -nopy -po] /vt/ cause to return
(w)eramanòpo /vm/ cause oneself to return
ramapo [* ra -ma -po] /vt/ cause to return
(w)eramanopo /vm/ cause oneself to return
ramapoty [* ra -ma -poty] /vt/ cause to go to and fro
(w)eramapoty /vm/ go to and fro

-ramon /sfA/ Amapl, mass possession adjectivization adnominal form plural

-ran /sfA/ Pma, mass possession postpositionalization adnominal form

ran [EGW] /interj/ oh boy [Ahlbr. *ra*]

ràna [EGVW] [T *ramna*, *rawəna*, Wj *rapna*, Ap *rana*] /postp/ amidst [Ahlbr. *irana*]

rapa [EW; E *ràa*, GV *ropa*] [* ro pa; T *pa*, Ap *ropa*] /part/ again [Ahlbr. *rapa*]

rapàpo [* ra pa? -ry? -po?] /postp/ on the chest of [ỹme *yrapàpo sapy-ija* ‘I am holding my child on my chest’, *kuita èmariry rapàpono* ‘lower disc of a spindle’]

raparapa [T *raparapa*, A *ra-baraba*] /n/ tree sp. [Inga splendens (Mimosaceae)]

ràpi [V] /n/ bird of prey sp. [Accipitridae]

rapika [EW] [* ra pi -ka] /vt/ skin the chest of, peel

(w)*erapika* /vm/ skin one’s chest, peel [Ahlbr. *irapica*]

rapipo [* ra pi -tpo] /n/ chest skin, rind, peel [Ahlbr. *waruma*]

rapuma [* lapu -ma; Sr *lapu*, D *lappen*] /vt/ patch, mend, fix

(w)*erapuma* /vm/ patch oneself, fix oneself

rapunka [* ra pun -ka] /vt/ remove the surface flesh

(w)*erapunka* /vm/ remove one’s surface flesh [Ahlbr. *irapunga*]

rasasàka [* ra sasàka] /vt/ fiddle with the chest of, fiddle with the surface of [Ahlbr. *irasasaka*]

rasere [* ra? serere?] /n/ necklace adorned with coins [Ahlbr. *lasèrerè*]

rasima [* lasi -ma; Sr *lasi*, En *loose*, D *verliezen*] /vt/ loose

(w)*erasima* /vm/ loose

rasyryryka [* ra syryryka] /vt/ remove the surface of [*moro waruma sirasyryrykaje* ‘I am removing the surface layer off the rush’]

rato [SV] [T *rato*, Ap *rato*, Kp *rato*] /postp/ along, at the side of, leaving aside

ràto [* ra -pto] /vt/ provide with a flat surface, attach plates or boards to

(w)*airàto* /vm/ provide oneself with a flat surface [Ahlbr. *irando*]

ratonoma [EW] [* rato -no -ma] /vt/ pass, skip

(w)*eratonoma* /vm/ pass oneself, skip oneself

ratonomaka [* rato -no -ma -ka] /vt/ pass

(w)*eratonomaka* /vm/ pass oneself

ratoro [* rato ro] /postp/ in spite of [*ajauran ratoro nyton* ‘in spite of your words he went away’]

ràwo [EVW] [* ra -`wo; T *rawə*] /postp/ in the chest area of, in the middle of [*iràwo `ne (ne)* ‘at midnight’] [Ahlbr. *irawone*]

-re [EGVW] [T *-re*, Wj *-re*, Ap *-re*, Ww *-re*, Kp *-re*, Pm *-re*] /sfA/ Am, Pm, mass possession adjectivization/postpositionalization

rejaty [* (a)re aty] /n/ crest [Ahlbr. *yati*]

rèkoròka [* re -ty koroky? -ka] /vt/ make bald

(w)*airèkoròka* /vm/ make oneself bald [Ahlbr. *koro*]

rèkoròta [* re -ty koroky -ta] /vi/ get bald on top

rèkoroty [* re -ty koroty] /vi/ burn one’s top

rèkoto [* re -ty òkoto] /vt/ cut the top of [Ahlbr. *waruma*]

remèto [* remety -pto] /vt/ provide with antlers [used in speaking about the two antler-like projections at the end of an oar]

(w)*airemèto* /vm/ provide oneself with antlers [Ahlbr. *remeti*]

remety [S; G *merety*; 1655 *imereti-po* (d.w.z.: *imeretypo*)] [T *rety*, Ww *meret*] /n/ horn, antler [Ahlbr. *remeti*]

remusi See: **jaremusi**

remy [Sp *remo*, D *riem*] /n/ oar

remy [* re my] /vt/ tie the top of, attach a top to

(w)*airemy* /vm/ tie the top, attach the top

remyremy /n/ palm weevil [Rhynchophorus palmarum (Curculionidae)] [Ahlbr. *lemulemu*]

-ren [S; V -*ra*] /sfA/ Ama, mass possession adjectivization adnominal form

renima [E; E *rerima*] [* leni -ma; Sr *leni*, D *lenen*, En *lend*] /vt/ lend

(w)*erenima* /vm/

rèpuru [* re -ty apuru] /vt/ cover the top of, close the top of

(w)*airèpuru* /vm/ cover one's top, close up on top

rèpurùma [* re -ty apuru -`ma] /vt/ close the top completely, completely provide with a roof

(w)*airèpurùma* /vm/ cover the top of the roof completely

rèpùto [SV] [* re -ty apu -pto] /vt/ cover the top

(w)*airèpùto* /vm/ cover the top

rèputy [SV] [* re -ty apuru -ty] [poss: *rèputy*] /n/ cover of the roof top [Ahlbr. *apu*]

rere [EGVW] [T *rere*, Wj *rere*, Ap *rere*] /n/ bat [Chiroptera] [Ahlbr. *rere*]

Rerejana /n/ Rerejana-tribesman [cf *rere* 'bat']

reri /n/ acorn barnacle [Thoracica] [Ahlbr. *leli*]

rerima See: **renima**

rèsaika /vt/ model the bow's end of (w)*airèsaika* /vm/ model the bow's end

rèsaity /n/ tip, end [e.g. tip of finger, end of a bow] [Ahlbr. *rapa*]

resetoma See: **wesetoma**

resi [V] [Sp *leche*] /n/ milk

resima [* leysi -ma; Sr *leysi*, D *lezen*] /vt/ read

(w)*airesima* /vm/ read oneself

rèta [EGVW] [* re -ty ta; T *rètə*] /postp/ on top of [from: (a)*rety ta*; V: *kaware rètano* 'saddle']

rètaika [* re -ty tai -ka] /vt/ tap the head of

(w)*airètaika* /vm/ tap one's head

rètaka [EW] [* re -ty ta -(na)ka] /postp/ on top of

rety See: **arety**

retyka See: **aretyka**

ri [EW] /interj/ oh woman! oh girl! [Ahlbr. *ri*]

-ro [EGVW] [* -ro] /sfV/ Vtmp, transitive mass provision verbalization

ro [EGVW; 1655 *ro*] [T *ro*, *rə*, Ap *ro*, Ww *ro*, Kp *rə*, Pm *rə*] /part/ to continue [*iwara ro tywaije man* 'and that is what happened']

ròkon [EGW; 1655 *logon*] [Ap *roke*] /part/ only [used when only a limited amount can be added] [Ahlbr. *rokon*]

romamy /vi/ be held up, be delayed

romanka [* romamy -ka] /vt/ hold up, slow down

ròmero [W] /part/ as you can see [Ahlbr. *romero*]

romòka [EGVW] [* romopy -ka] /vt/ kill, drown

(w)*airomòka* /vm/ kill oneself, be drowned [Ahlbr. *romo*]

romopy [EGVW; EVW *rompy*; 1655 *runbou*, *tìromosse* (d.w.z.: *tyromòse*)] [Wj *rəməpy*] /vi/ die [*nuno rompyry* ‘lunar eclipse’] [Ahlbr. *romo*]

rompy See: **romopy**

ròmun [W] /part/ as you probably already know or guess [Ahlbr. *ro'mi*]

rontuma [W] [* lontu -ma; Sr *lontu*, D *rond*, En *round*] /vt/ surround, get around

(w)*erontuma* /vm/ surround oneself

ropa See: **rapa**

ropima [EW] [* lobi -ma; Sr *lobi*, En *love*, D *liefde*] /vt/ love

(w)*eropima* /vm/ love oneself

ròta [V] /postp/ inside

roten [EGVW] [T *roken*, *ràken*, Wj *ràken*, Ap *roken*, Kp *ràken*, *neken*, Pm *ràkin*, M *neken*] /part/ just, only [Ahlbr. *roten*]

rùma [* rupo -ma] /vt/ weaken

(w)*erùma* /vm/ weaken oneself

rùmàma [* rupo me -no -ma] /vt/ weaken completely, exploit

(w)*erùmàma* /vm/ weaken oneself completely, exploit oneself

rùme [EW] [* rupo -me; Ap *rupome*] /adj/ weak [from *rupo me*] [Ahlbr. *ru*]

runku /n/ banana sp.

rupo [EW] [Ap *rupo(me)*] /n/ weakness, tiredness

rupomamy [* rupo -mamy] /vi/ get tired, weaken

rupomanka [* rupo -mamy -ka] /vt/ cause to get tired, weaken

(w)*erupomanka* /vm/ cause oneself to get tired, weaken oneself

rupota [EVW] [* rupo -ta; T *ripita*] /vi/ get tired [Ahlbr. *ru*]

rupotanopy [EVW] [* rupo -ta -nopy] /vt/ tire

(w)*airupotanopy* /vm/ tire oneself [Ahlbr. *ru*]

ruruma [EW] [* ruru -ma; D *loeren*] /vt/ leer at, ambush

(w)*eruruma* /vm/ leer at oneself

-ry [EGVW] [T *-ry*, Ap *-ry*, Ww *-ry*] /sf/ possc, controlled possession

-ry [EGW] [T *-i*] /tns/ Tirr, unreal tense

-ryine /tns/ Tirrp, unreal tense past

rypo [EGVW] [T *repe*, Wj *rep*, Ap *repe*, Ww *re*, Kp *rywə*, Pm *repə*]

/part/ with little or no succes [*irùpa ro rypo man?* ‘are you all right,

more or less?’, *iro ro rypo menepyi?* ‘you did bring it, didn’t you?’,

awu ro rypo! ‘actually, me too!’, *enery* ‘se rypo ne’i ‘he wanted to see it

(but didn’t succeed)’] [Ahlbr. *ripo*]

S

sai /vt/ put a stick into the vagina of, sexually satisfy

(w)*esai* /vm/ put a stick into one’s vagina, sexually satisfy oneself

sai /interj/ slash!

- saija** [GS] [Ww *saja*, Pm *saja*, Sp *saya*, P *saija*] /n/ shawl, wrap
- saipara** [GS] /n/ plant sp. [*Miconia plukenetii* (Melastomaceae)]
- saiparaka** /n/ tree sp. [*Miconia rufescens* (Melastomaceae)]
- saipararan** [GS] [* *saipara* -re -no] /n/ tree sp. [*Vismia angusta* (Guttiferae), *Vismia latifolia* (Guttiferae)]
- saipi** /n/ tree sp. [*Mora gonggrijpii* (Caesalpinaceae)]
- saitape** /n/ tree sp. [*Licaria canella* (Lauraceae)] [*tamùnen saitape* ‘tree sp. [*Calycolpus revolutus* (Myrtaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *seitape*]
- saitaperan** [* *saitape* -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [*Myrciaria floribunda* (Myrtaceae)]
- sakama** /vt/ move, budge
(w)*esakama* /vm/ move, budge
- sakarara** /n/ coarseness [*wajo sakarara* ‘coarse salt’]
- sakararàme** [* *sakarara?* me] /adj/ coarse [Ahlbr. *sakarara*]
- sakasaka** [T *sakasaka*, Kp *takaika*, Pm *sakaika*, A *sakasakali*] /n/ ringed kingfisher [*Ceryle torquata* (Alcedinidae)] [Ahlbr. *sakasaka*]
- sakatu** /n/ bird of prey sp. [Accipitridae]
- sakau** [EGVW] [Pm *sakau*] /n/ sand [*sakau pe* ‘sandy’] [Ahlbr. *sakao*]
- sakere** [E; VW *sekere*] /n/ paleness, fadedness, unripe colour [Ahlbr. *sekere*]
- sakerèko** [E; W *sekerèko*] [* *sakereky* -pto] /vt/ pale, fade the colour of [Ahlbr. *sekere*]
- sakereky** [E; VW *sekereky*] /n/ paleness, faded colour
- sakerèta** [E; W *sekerèta*] [* *sakereky* -ta] /vi/ pale, fade one’s colour [Ahlbr. *sekere*]
- saki** [EW] [Wp *saki*, F *sac*, D *zak*, En *sack*] /n/ sack, bag
- sàki** [E] /n/ lizard sp. [Teiidae]
- sako** /n/ light-colouredness, fairness
- sakompo** [S; G *sàko*] [* *sako* -mpo] /n/ snake sp. [Boidae] [Ahlbr. *sakompo*]
- sàkompo** [* *sàko?* -mpo?] /n/ plant matter washed ashore
- sakoro** [* *sako* -ro] /vt/ make light-coloured
(w)*esakoro* /vm/ make oneself light-coloured
- sakota** [EW] [* *sako* -ta] /vi/ become light-coloured
- sakura** [EGW] [T *sakura*, Wj *sakura*, Ap *sakura*, Kp *sakura*, Pm *sakura*] /n/ fruit pulp drink, drinkable fruit porridge [Ahlbr. *sakura*]
- sakurakura** [V] /n/ snake sp.
- sakuraryka** [* *sakura* -ry -ka] /vt/ make a drinkable fruit porridge of
(w)*òsakuraryka* /vm/ become a drinkable fruit porridge, feel weak as water
- sakusaku** /n/ sweet heart, philippine spinach [*Batis maritima* (Bataceae), *Portulaca oleracea* (Portulacaceae), *Talinum triangulare* (Portulacaceae), *Commelina nudiflora* (Commelinaceae)] [another name for the *Batis maritima* is *opono erepary*] [Ahlbr. *sakusaku*]
- sakyra** [S; V *asakyra*] [Kp *sakura*] /n/ softness, unripeness, immaturity [*yjèmony sakyrary* ‘soft part of my nose’] [Ahlbr. *sakiira*]
- sama** /vt/ detour, cause to take a roundabout route
(w)*esama* /vm/ detour, take a roundabout route
- samaku** [EW] [Kp *samaku*] /n/ earthen pot (well over a meter high)

- [used for e.g. making kasiri drink]
[Ahlbr. *samaku*]
- samane** [EW] [adn: *samanan*] /adj/
slanting, oblique [Ahlbr. *samane*]
- sàmanka** [EW] [* *samane?* -no?
-ka] /vt/ cause to lean over, lay flat
(w)*esàmanka* /vm/ lean over, lie down
flat [Ahlbr. *esamanga*]
- samanonto** [* *samane* -no? -nto]
/vt/ tilt
(w)*esamanonto* /vm/ tilt [Ahlbr. *esamanondo*]
- samarijapo** [T *simajai*] /n/ tree sp.
[*Cedrela odorata* (Meliaceae)]
[Ahlbr. *saramiapo*]
- sàmaron** [G] /adj/ formerly, in the
past
- same** [EW] /adj/ having a soft struc-
ture, easily burnt up
- sami** /n/ tree sp. [*Crudia glaberrima*
(Papilionaceae)]
- sàmika** [S; V *kàmika*] /vt/ jumble
up, mix up
(w)*esàmika* /vm/ mix oneself up, get
disarrayed [Ahlbr. *isamika*]
- samisami** /interj/ sopping-muddy
experience [*samisami me man* ‘it
feels like sopping mud’ (cf
tysàmrỳke)]
- sampa** [EGW] [T *sanpa*, Wj *sampa*,
Kp *sampa*, Pm *sampa*] /n/ hack,
how, pickaxe [Ahlbr. *samba*]
- sampereru** [EVW; 1655 *sombrero*]
[T *sanpereru*, Sp *sombrero*] /n/ hat
[Ahlbr. *sambreru*]
- sampererùto** [* *sampereru* -pto]
/vt/ provide with a hat
(w)*esampererùto* /vm/ provide oneself
with a hat [Ahlbr. *sambreru*]
- sampore** /n/ toadstool sp. [Ahlbr.
sambore]
- sampura** [EGW; V *tamporu*] [Kp
sapura, Pm *sapura*, A *sambora*,
- Sp *tambor*, D *tamboer*] /n/ drum
[Ahlbr. *sambura*]
- sampururuku** /n/ bogginess, sod-
denness
- sampururùta** [* *sapururuku* -ta]
/vi/ get boggy, get sodden
- sàmuka** [* *sàmuru?* -ka?] /vt/ root
up
(w)*esàmuka* /vm/ root
- sàmuru** /n/ uncooked cassava por-
ridge [Ahlbr. *samuru*]
- samuruni** [Kp *samoroni*, Pm *samo-
roni*] /n/ gonorrhoea
- sàmurùto** [* *sàmuru* -pto] /vt/ pro-
vide with uncooked cassava por-
ridge
(w)*esàmurùto* /vm/ provide oneself
with uncooked cassava porridge
- sàmryky** /n/ sogginess, marshi-
ness, sandiness [Ahlbr. *samuriki*]
- samysamy** /interj/ looseness, un-
stability [*moro sakau samysamy me
man* ‘the sand is loose’]
- `**san** [EGVW] [M -*san*] /sf/ pos-
sucpl, uncontrolled possession plu-
ral
- sanime** [EW] [* *sanin me*] /adj/
short, small [Ahlbr. *sanime*]
- sanin** [EW] /n/ shortness
- saninto** [* *sanin* -to] [plur: *sanin-
tonon*] /n/ a short one [instead of *sa-
ninto me man* ‘he is short’ one usu-
ally hears *sanime man*; in the plural,
though, one regularly hears *sanin-
tonon me manton* ‘they are short’]
[Ahlbr. *penato*]
- sano** [EGVW; 1655 *sano*] [Ww *son*,
Kp *san*, Pm *san*, M *san*] [poss: *sa-
no*] /n/ mother [*yme sano* ‘mother of
my child, my wife’, *yino sano*
‘mother of my husband, my mother-
in-law’] [Ahlbr. *sano*]

- sano** [GSV] [Wj *sano*] /n/ attraction, pull [*tuna sanory* ‘desire for water’, i.e. ‘thirst’; *inisanory wara* ‘just as he likes’]
- sanoma** [EGW] [* *sano* -ma; Kp *sanoma*, M *sànama*] /vt/ love
(w)*esanoma* /vm/ love oneself [Ahlbr. *sanoma*]
- sanonto** [SV] [* *sano* -nto] /vt/ provide with a mother, be a non-biological mother of
(w)*esanonto* /vm/ provide oneself with a mother
- sansaparu** [A *sansaparo*] /n/ clapper rail [Rallus longirostris (Rallidae)]
- sapa** [SV] /n/ thin muddy layer, slimy layer
- sàpa** /n/ bait
- sapaka** [SV] [* *sapa* -ka] /vt/ make muddy, make slimy
(w)*esapaka* /vm/ make oneself muddy, get wet
- sapakaraimo** [EG] [* *sapakara* -imo; Sr *sapakarasneki*] /n/ black and yellow rat snake [Spilotus pullatus (Colubridae)] [Ahlbr. *sapakaraimo*]
- sapàko** [* *sapaky* -pto] /vt/ make muddy
(w)*esapàko* /vm/ make oneself muddy
- sapaky** /n/ muddiness, sliminess
- sapape** /n/ breadfruit tree [Artocarpus communis (Moraceae)] [cf *pererepun*]
- Saparawu** /n/ Toemoekhoemak mountains
- sapatija** [Sr *sapatia*, D *sapotille*] /n/ sapodilla, chicle gum [Achras sapotata (Sapotaceae)]
- sapato** [EGVW] [Wj *sapatu*, Ap *sapatu*, Kp *sapato*, Pm *sapato*, Wp *sapatu*, A *sapato*, Sp *zapato*] /n/ shoe [Ahlbr. *sapato*]
- sapàto** [EW] [* *sapa* -pto] /vt/ make slippery, make muddy
- sàpàto** [* *sàpa* -pto] /vt/ provide with bait
(w)*esàpàto* /vm/ provide oneself with bait
- sapatoka** [EW] [* *sapato* -ka] /vt/ remove the shoes of
(w)*esapatoka* /vm/ remove one’s shoes
- sapatoro** [EGVW] [T *typatoro*] /adj/ straight [Ahlbr. *sapatoro*]
- sapatòto** [EW] [* *sapato* -pto] /vt/ provide with shoes
(w)*esapatòto* /vm/ provide oneself with shoes
- sape** [GS] /interj/ lick-lick
- sapera** [EW] /n/ cup [*akuri saperary* ‘tree sp. [Gustavia augusta (Lecythidaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *sapera*]
- saperapera** [S; G *sapera*, *saperakari*] [Wp *sapera*] /n/ swallow-wing [Chelidoptera tenebrosa (Bucconiidae)] [Ahlbr. *saperapera*]
- sapi** [EW] /n/ game
- sapima** [EW] [* *sapi* -ma; Kp *sapema*] /vt/ play with
(w)*esapima* /vm/ play [Ahlbr. *esapima*]
- sapipi** /n/ mushroom sp. [Ahlbr. *sapipi*]
- sapisapi** /interj/ sound of light splattering [*sapisapi me man moro tuna* ‘the water is shallow’]
- sapiwa** [W] [* *sapi* -wa] /vi/ play
- sapopoka** [V] /vt/ flatten, spread out
- sapuwara** [SV] /n/ fish sp.
- sara** [EW] [Kp *sara*, Pm *sara*] /n/ plant sp. [Cyperus ligularis (Cyperaceae)]

saraika [* sarai -ka; Kp *saraika*] /vt/ rake

saraisarai [* sarai sarai; Pm *sarai-sarai*] /n/ sound of raking, rake [Ahlbr. *saleisalei*]

saraita /n/ fan-shaped rake [surname for Javanese people (who are said to have spread toes)]

saràka /vt/ split open, burst
(w)*òsaràka* /vm/ split open, burst [Ahlbr. *saraka*]

saràka [E] [Pm *sarakaja*] /n/ shoulder cord, string [hanging from one shoulder to the other hip; in western Surinamese Carib called *sararapan*; *saràka me* ‘like a shoulder cord’]

saràmamy [* sarano? -mamy] /vi/ get cool, become peaceful, relax

saràmanka [* sarano? -mamy -ka] /vt/ cause to get cool, make peaceful, relax

saràme [SV] [* sarano? me] /adj/ cool, peaceful, relaxing [from *sarano me* ‘cool’, cf *y’sano* ‘cold’]

saranta [V] /n/ spinning top

sarara [EV] [A *sarara*] /n/ crab sp. [Uca *cumulanta* (Ocypodidae)] [Ahlbr. *sarara*]

sararai /n/ parallel lines

sararaika [* sararai -ka; Pm *sararaika*] /vt/ draw parallel lines in
(w)*esararaika* /vm/ draw parallel lines

sararaita [* sararai -ta] /vi/ get parallel lines

sararaitampo [* sararai ta? -mpo] /n/ caterpillar sp. [with parallel stripes on the back]

sararaito [* sararai -pto] /vt/ provide with parallel lines
(w)*esararaito* /vm/ provide oneself with parallel lines

sararaka [SV] [Ap *sararaka*] /vt/ put in motion, activate

(w)*esararaka* /vm/ get in motion, become active

sararan [* sara -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [Xiphidium *coeruleum* (Haemodoraceae)]

sararapan [GS] /n/ ornamental string, ornamental rope [in the eastern Surinamese dialect called *saràka*] [Ahlbr. *sararaban*]

sararu [SV] [Pm *sararu*, M *sararu*, A *salaro*, Sp *salado*] /n/ salted fish, salted meat

sararùto [SV] [* sararu -pto] /vt/ salt

(w)*esararùto* /vm/ salt oneself

sarasara [EGW] [Pm *sarasara*] /n/ trumpet tree sp. [Cecropia *surinamensis* (Moraceae)] [Ahlbr. *sarasara*]

sarau /n/ Arawak hammock [Ahlbr. *saraw*]

sareke [W] /n/ little flute [Ahlbr. *sareke*]

sarima [* sari -ma; Sr *sari*, En *sorry*] /vt/ feel sorry for

(w)*esarima* /vm/ feel sorry

sarime [* sari me; Sr *sari*, En *sorry*] /adj/ sorry

sàrompo [EW] [Pm *jaremò*] /n/ fallen leafage, katydid sp. [Pseudophyllina spp. (Tettigoniidae)] [Ahlbr. *sarombo*]

saroro [GS; V *saroru*] [T *saro*, Kp *saro*, Pm *saro*, A *sarora*, Wp *sororo*] /n/ southern river otter [Lutra *longicaudis* (Mustelidae)] [Ahlbr. *saroro*]

sasa [Sr *sa*, En *saw*, D *zaag*] /n/ saw

sasa [T *sasa*] /n/ enthusiasm

sasaka [* sasa -ka] /vt/ remove the saw of

(w)*esasaka* /vm/ dispose of one's saw
sasàka /vt/ fiddle with
 (w)*esasàka* /vm/ fiddle
sasama [* sasa -ma] /vt/ saw
 (w)*esasama* /vm/ saw oneself
sasan /n/ roughness, rough surface
sasanka [* sasan -ka] /vt/ make rough the surface of
 (w)*esasanka* /vm/ make one's surface rough [Ahlbr. *sasanga*]
sasanta [* sasan -ta] /vi/ get a rough surface, become rough
sasaro [* sasa -ro] /vt/ make enthusiastic
 (w)*esasaro* /vm/ make oneself enthusiastic
sasaro [* sasa -ro; Sr *sasa* 'zaag?'] /vt/ carve in, provide with a zigzag edge
 (w)*esasaro* /vm/ carve, provide oneself with a zigzag edge
sasàto [* sasa -pto] /vt/ provide with a saw
 (w)*esasàto* /vm/ provide oneself with a saw
saura /n/ soggy soil, marshy savanna, marsh water
saurajary [* saura? (j)ary -ry?] /n/ plant sp. [Calathea micans (Marantaceae)] [Ahlbr. *saura yari*]
sauranani [S; G *sororani*] /n/ tree sp. [Aparisthmium cordatum (Euphorbiaceae)] [Ahlbr. *sauranani*]
sawaju [EW; G *saju*] [T *siwuru*] /n/ grass sp. [Scleria secans (Cyperaceae)] [Ahlbr. *sawaiyu*]
sawaku [GS] [Wp *sawaku*, Sr *sabaku*] /n/ cattle egret [Egretta ibis (Ardeidae)]
sawari [GS; G *sewari*] [Wp *sewari*, Sr *sawarinoto*] /n/ souari nut, bitter nut [Caryocar nuciferum (Caryocaraceae)] [Ahlbr. *sawari*]

sàwo [GS] /vt/ wash [e.g. clothes, hair]
 (w)*esàwo* /vm/ wash oneself
sawònapamy [EW] [* sawòne -no? -pamy] /vi/ become light(-weight)
sawòne [EVW] [Wj *sowoime*] /adj/ light(-weight) [Ahlbr. *sawone*]
-`se [EVW] /tns/ Tdesid, desiderative tense
se [EVW] /interj/ you hear! [Ahlbr. *se*]
`se [EGVW; 1655 *se*] [T *se, je, Wj se, Ap se, Ww se, Kp `se, M `use*] [poss: *`san*] /postp/ wanting [tywo-kyima *manton, inurukon imero tywòsokary `seine* 'they landed, while their tongues would like to come out of their mouths (like a dog that is tired)', *inisètonorympo mòko worryi man* 'he doesn't like that kind of woman'] [Ahlbr. *se*]
seja /n/ someone whose name one doesn't want to mention [also: *sejato*]
sejato /n/ someone whose name one doesn't want to mention
seka [EVW] /vt/ tear apart, rend
 (w)*òseka* /vm/ tear apart [Ahlbr. *seka*]
seke [V] /n/ impairedness, infirmity, invalidity [*seke me* 'disabled, incapacitated']
sekepamy [* seke? -pamy] /vi/ get sick, get queasy
sekepanka [* seke? -pamy -ka] /vt/ make sick, make queasy
 (w)*esekepanka* /vm/ make oneself sick, make oneself queasy
sekere See: **sakere**
sekerèko See: **sakerèko** [Ahlbr. *sekere*]
sekereky See: **sakereky**

sekerèta *See: sakerèta* [Ahlbr. *se-kere*]

sekesekekema [* seke seke -ma; Pm *sekesekekema*] /vt/ shake

seketu /n/ lameness [*seketu me mýsa* ‘you walk with a limp’]

sekuma /vt/ droop
(w)*ðsekuma* /vm/ droop [Ahlbr. *osekëma*]

sekumy [E] [Wp *sekumu*] /n/ rainbow boa [Epicrates cenchria (Boidae)] [Ahlbr. *sekuman*]

sekuri [plur: *sekurinon*] /adj/ softness [*sekuri me man* ‘it is soft’, *amy sekuri oty* ‘a soft thing’, *sekurinon otykon* ‘soft things’]

sekurika [* sekuri -ka] /vt/ soften, mollify
(w)*esekurika* /vm/ soften, get mollified

sekuriro [* sekuri -ro] /vt/ soften, make limp

sekuse /n/ soft and limp [Ahlbr. *sekuse*]

sekusekume [* seku seku me] /adj/ soft and limp [Ahlbr. *se*]

sekusekuro [* seku seku -ro] /vt/ make soft and limp

(w)*esekusekuro* /vm/ make oneself soft and limp

sekusekuta [* seku seku -ta] /vi/ get soft and limp

sekýsy /n/ fineness for sieving [Ahlbr. *sekýgsi*]

semari [EGW] [T *simari*, Wj *simari*, Ap *simari*, Ww *simari*, Kp *simari*, Pm *simari*, *sumari*, M *simari*, A *samari*] /n/ rasp, grater [Ahlbr. *semari*]

Semarimpo [* semari -mpo] /n/ Semarimpo [village on the Tibiti river]

sème [EGVW] /postp/ in spite of [*isème* ‘in spite of this, nevertheless’] [Ahlbr. *seme*]

semerija /n/ stonefly [Plecoptera]

sempu [T *wenjepu*, Pm *wenepu*] /n/ belt or sling (for carrying a baby) [Ahlbr. *sempu*]

semuju /n/ plant sp. [Guzmania minor (Bromeliaceae)]

-sen [EGVW] [T *-tane*, Wj *-tane*, Ap *-tone*] /tns/ Tfrpl, far tense plural

sená /interj/ mind you!, would you believe it?

-senan /sfA/ Ara, recent act adjectivization adnominal form

-sene [Ap *-sene*, Ww *-san*] /sfA/ Ar, recent act adjectivization

senke [EGVW] /adj/ near [*senkenaka* ‘nearer’] [Ahlbr. *senge*]

senùka [EW] /n/ cocksureness [*senùka pe* ‘cocksure’]

senurupi [EW] /n/ strangeness, period of strange phenomena [*isenurupiry jako* ‘a long time ago, when strange things would occur’]

senurupita [* senurupi -ta] /vi/ become strange, experience strange phenomena

˘sèpa [EGVW] [* ˘se -pyra] /adj/ not wanting [Ahlbr. *se*]

sepere [A *sepere*] /n/ flat projection on the body [e.g. on the ear, under the beak of a cock, on the back of a stegosaur] [Ahlbr. *seberere*]

sepi [Wp *sepi*] /n/ grindstone, whetstone [Ahlbr. *sepi*]

sepipo /n/ tree sp. [Caraipa densifolia (Guttiferae)]

sepu [EGW] /n/ leg band [Ahlbr. *sepu*]

sepuka [EW] [* sepu -ka] /vt/ remove the leg bands of

(w)*esepuka* /vm/ dispose of leg bands

sepumy [* *sepu my*] /vt/ tie leg bands on

(w)*esepumy* /vm/ fasten leg bands

sepunty [* *sepu un?* -ty] /n/ fringe threads at hammock side [Ahlbr. *nimoku*]

sepupi /n/ tree sp., sage sp. [Ahlbr. *sepupí*]

sepùto [* *sepu -pto*] /vt/ provide with leg bands

(w)*esepùto* /vm/ provide oneself with leg bands [Ahlbr. *sepu*]

sere /n/ cough [*sere pe* ‘having a cough’] [Ahlbr. *sere*]

sereiko [V; 1655 *huereico*] [Ap *reieiko*] /n/ bird of prey sp. [Accipitridae]

serenka [EW] [* *seren?* -ka] /vt/ jolt, jerk

(w)*eserenka* /vm/ jolt, jerk

serepe /n/ showing off, drollery [*serepe me* ‘droll, funny’]

serepeka [* *serepe -ka*] /vt/ cause to act drolly

(w)*eserepeka* /vm/ cause oneself to act drolly

serepeta [* *serepe -ta*] /vi/ act drolly

serere [plur: *sererenon*] /n/ a hanging one [*serere me man* ‘it is hanging’; *sererenon kamisa* ‘hanging clothes’] [Ahlbr. *serere*]

serereka [* *serere -ka*] /vt/ pull down, cause to hang

(w)*òserereka* /vm/ pull oneself down, hang

sererèko [* *serereky -pto*] /vt/ cause to hang

(w)*òsererèko* /vm/ cause oneself to hang

serereky /n/ suspension

sererema [EVW] [* *serere -ma*] /vt/ hang up

(w)*òsererema* /vm/ hang oneself up, hang [Ahlbr. *serere*]

sererèta [* *serereky -ta*] /vi/ begin to hang [e.g. flesh on calf of the leg or under the chin]

sereserème [* *seren?* *seren?* *me*] /adj/ walking jerkily, walking with a limp [*sereserème kynysan* ‘he walks with a limp’] [Ahlbr. *seresere*]

sereserenka [* *seren?* *seren?* -ka] /vt/ jolt, jerk

(w)*esereserenka* /vm/ jolt, jerk [Ahlbr. *seresere(n)ga*]

serèto [* *sere -pto*] /vt/ provide with a cough

serètu [V] /n/ lameness, crippledness [*serètu me* ‘lame, crippled’]

serewa [* *sere -wa*] /vi/ cough, thunder [*kapu kyniserewanon* ‘it’s thundering’] [Ahlbr. *sere*]

serewai [EGV] [Pm *serewai*] /n/ tegu lizard [Tupinambis nigropunctatus (Teiidae)] [Ahlbr. *serewai*]

seri [Wj *seri*] /n/ edible ant sp.

seru [SV] /n/ speech defect, deaf-muteness [*seru me* ‘having a speech defect, (deaf and) mute’]

seseika [* *sei sei -ka*] /vt/ scrape (off)

(w)*òseseika* /vm/ scrape oneself (off)

sesèma [* *sesen -ma*] /vt/ cause to shake

(w)*òsesèma* /vm/ shake

sesenka [* *sesen -ka*] /vt/ cause to shake, cause to tremble

(w)*esesenka* /vm/ cause oneself to shake, cause oneself to tremble

sesèwu [EGW] /n/ fringe [Ahlbr. *sesewu*]

sesèwuro [EW] [* *sesèwu -ro*] /vt/ make fringy

(w)*esesèwuro* /vm/ make oneself fringy

sesira /n/ hoatzin [Opisthocomus hoazin (Cuculidae)]

setima [* seti -ma; Sr *seti*, D *zetten*] /vt/ put right

(w)*esetima* /vm/ put oneself right

sèwaty [EW] /vt/ wipe clean the bottom of

(w)*òsèwaty* /vm/ wipe one's bottom clean

sewereran /n/ tree sp. [Sloanea echonocarpa (Elaeocarpaceae)]

sèwo [GVW] /interj/ older brother [in the eastern Surinamese dialect an older brother is addressed with *jaja*] [Ahlbr. *sewo*]

sewoja [V] [Sp *cebolla*] /n/ onion [Allium cepa (Liliaceae)] [cf *ajunu*]

si- [EGVW] [T *wi-*, Wj *wi-*, Ww *wy-*, Kp *si-*, *ty-*] /pf/ 1A, first person active

sijasija See: **sirasira**

sika [EGVW] [* siku -ka] /vt/ take urine from

(w)*òsika* /vm/ urinate [*àsika wýsa* 'I am going to pee'] [Ahlbr. *osica*]

sikare [EVW] [T *sikare*, Ap *sikare*] /n/ little cuckoo [Piaya minuta (Cuculidae)]

siki See: **sikÿi**

sikirima See: **sikÿima**

sikirimo See: **sikÿima**

sikisiki /n/ plant sp.

siko [EGW; 1655 *chico*] [T *sikə*, Wj *sikə*, Ap *siko*, Ww *syko*, Kp *sikə*, Pm *sikə*, M *siky*, Sr *sika*] /n/ sand flea, chigoe [Tunga penetrans (Tungidae)] [less well known as *jakanàì*; *siko pe* 'having sand fleas'] [Ahlbr. *sito*]

sikopu [A *sikopü*, Sr *skopu*, D *schop*] /n/ shovel, spade

sikopuka [* sikopu -ka] /vt/ remove the shovel of

(w)*esikopuka* /vm/ dispose of one's shovel

sikopuma [* sikopu -ma] /vt/ kick

(w)*esikopuma* /vm/ kick oneself

sikopùto [* sikopu -pto] /vt/ provide with a shovel

(w)*esikopùto* /vm/ provide oneself with a shovel

sikoro [T *sikoro*, Wj *sikoro*, Kp *sikuru*, Pm *sikuru*, Sr *skoro*, D *school*, En *school*] /n/ school

siku [GSV] [T *suku*, Wj *siku*, Kp *sù*, Pm *suku*] /n/ urine [*siku jèny* 'bladder', *kaware sikùpo* 'whiskey']

sikurarapi /n/ wren [Troglodytidae] [Ahlbr. *sukururupi*]

sikÿi [EGW; E *siki*] [T *akyi*, Ww *sykry*, Pm *sitei*] [plur: *sikÿinon*] /n/ smallness [*sikÿi me* 'small, little', *uwempo sikÿiry* 'his small intestines', *aporisikÿi* 'small wing feather', *sikÿinon auto* 'small houses'] [Ahlbr. *siki*]

sikÿima [S; EW *sikirima*, V *sikirimo*] [* sikÿi -ma; Kp *sikiri'ma*] /vt/ divide into pieces

(w)*òsikÿima* /vm/ make little pieces [Ahlbr. *sikirima*]

sikyri /n/ worm sp. [Ahlbr. *siküri*]

sikyryju [EGV] [Ap *ikyryysi*, Wp *sukurui*, P *sucuriju*] /n/ anaconda [Eunectes murinus (Boidae)] [Ahlbr. *kiliu*]

simarupa [GS; 1655 *simoulaba*] [Pm *simarupa*, A *simarupa*, Sr *sumaruba*] /n/ tree sp., board [Simarouba amara (Simaroubaceae)] [Ahlbr. *simaruba*]

simasima /n/ yellow-headed caracara [Milvago chimachima (Falconidae)] [Ahlbr. *toma*]

simiri [GSV] [Pm *simiri*, A *simiri*] /n/ locust, courbaril, stinking tree

- [Hymenaea courbaril (Caesalpiniaceae)] [Ahlbr. *simiri*]
- Simirinty** See: **Simiri Unty**
- simiriran** [* *simiri* -re -no] /n/ purple heart sp. [Peltogyne venosa (Caesalpiniaceae)] [Ahlbr. *simiridan*]
- Simiri Unty** /n/ Pierrekondre [village between Erowarte and Marijkedorp]
- simo** [EGW] [Wp *simo*] /n/ liana [arawone *simory* ‘liana sp.’, *kurupi simory* ‘long-headed snake [Oxybelis aeneus (Colubridae)]’, *rere simory* ‘liana sp. [Macfadyena unctata (Bignoniaceae)]’, *uruwanko simory* ‘plant sp. [Aristolochia surinamensis (Aristolochiaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *simo*]
- simomo** /n/ carpenter bee [Xylocopa spp. (Anthophoridae)] [Ahlbr. *simomo*]
- simona** [E; W *timona*] [Sp *timon*] /n/ rudder, helm [Ahlbr. *simona*]
- simoran** [* *simo* -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [Ahlbr. *simoran*]
- simosisi** [GW] [Wp *simòì*] /n/ plant sp. [Heteropsis jenmanii (Araceae)] [the root may be used as a rope]
- Simosu** [D *Simons*] /n/ Jew
- simurukure** [GS] [A *simorokore*] /n/ tree rat sp. [Mesomys hispidus (Echimyidae)] [Ahlbr. *sumurukure*]
- sina** [EGVW] [T *ina*; Ap *sina*] /n/ flute [*konopo sinary* ‘cacao lily, red lily [Hippeastrum puniceum (Amaryllidaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *sinari*]
- sinapa** [* *sina* -pa] /vt/ teach to play the flute
(w)*esinapa* /vm/ learn to play the flute
- sinàto** [* *sina* -pto] /vt/ provide with a flute
(w)*esinàto* /vm/ provide oneself with a flute
- sinawa** [SV] [* *sina* -wa] /vi/ play the flute [Ahlbr. *sinawa*]
- Sinesi** [EW] [Sr *snesi*, D *Chinees*, En *Chinese*] /n/ Chinese
- sinsanty** [Sr *sinsyarti*, En *sling shot*] /n/ sling shot, catapult
- sinsi** [V] /n/ leprosy [*sinsi pe man* ‘he is a leprosy patient’]
- sinsin** [SV] /n/ drizzliness [*konopo sinsiny* ‘drizzle’; *sinsin me* ‘drizzly’]
- sinsinta** [* *sinsin* -ta] /vi/ become drizzly
- sinsipere** [GS] [A *sisimbiri*, Sp *jengibre*, D *gember*] /n/ ginger [Zingiber officinale (Zingiberaceae)] [Ahlbr. *sisiperē*]
- sinuku** [Sr *snuku*, D *snoek*, En *snook*] /n/ fish sp. [Centropomidae]
- Sipanijoro** [SV] [Kp *Sipanijoro*, Pm *Sipanjoro*, Sr *Spanyoro*] /n/ Spaniard
- siparari** [SV; 1655 *sibarari*] [T *saparari*, Kp *siparari*, Pm *suparari*, A *siparari*, Wp *separari*] /n/ iron, iron object [Ahlbr. *siparari*]
- sipari** [EGVW; 1655 *sibari*] [T *sipari*, Wj *sipari*, Ap *sipari*, Ww *sipari*, Pm *supari*, M *sipari*, Wp *separi*, Sr *spari*] /n/ ray sp. [Dasyatidae] [Ahlbr. *sipari*]
- siparijuri** [S; G *pajuri*] /n/ turkey vulture, yellow-headed vulture [Cathartes aura (Cathartidae), Cathartes burrovianus (Cathartidae), Cathartes melambrotus (Cathartidae)] [Ahlbr. *piai'uri*]
- sipasiparu** [T *sipasiparu*, Wj *sipasiparu*, Kp *sipasipa*, Pm *sipasipa*, M *sipasipa*] /n/ wave, rippling water [*sipasiparu me man* ‘the water is undulating lightly’] [Ahlbr. *sipasipari*]

- sipatamu** [GS] /n/ thorny liana sp. [Smilax spp. (Smilacaceae)] [Ahlbr. *spiatan*]
- sipi** [A *sipi*] /n/ (fishing) net
- sipiju** [SV] /n/ nightjar sp. [Caprimulgidae]
- sipikiri** [SV; E *supikiri*] [Sr *spigri*, D *spiegel*] /n/ mirror [Ahlbr. *spikiri*]
- sipipa** [GSV] [Kp *sipipa*, Pm *sipipa*] /n/ gum [*woto sipipapo* ‘swim bladder’] [Ahlbr. *sipipa/sipipapo*]
- sipiriri** [EGVW; 1655 *sibiriri*] /n/ scorpion [Scorpionidae] [Ahlbr. *sipiriri*]
- sipiru** [S; G *sipu*] /n/ plant sp. [Ocotea rodiaei (Lauraceae)]
- sipiruran** [* sipiru -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [Ocotea puberula (Lauraceae)]
- sipo** [EGW] [Ap *sipo*, Kp *sipo*, Pm *sipue*, Wp *sipy*] /n/ resiniferous tree sp. [Protium heptaphyllum (Burseraceae)] [*pakira sipory* ‘tree sp. [Protium hostmannii (Burseraceae)]’]
- sipoky** [SV] /n/ liana sp. [Entada polystachya (Mimosaceae)]
- sipompo** /n/ emaciation, meagerness
- sipompota** [* sipompo -ta] /n/ become emaciated
- sipory** /n/ gay person, criminal, ugly white person
- Sipu** [EW] /n/ Essequibo river [Ahlbr. *sipu*]
- sipu** See: **sipuru**
- sipunu** [Pm *sipun*, Sr *spun*, En *spoon*] /n/ spoon [Ahlbr. *sipunu*]
- sipuruwaki** [D *spoorwagen*] /n/ railway carriage
- Siramare** [EW] /n/ Sinamary river
- sirantu** [GSV] /n/ spiny rat [Proechimys guyanensis (Echimyidae)] [Ahlbr. *sirandu*]
- sirapi** [EW] [plur: *sirapinon*] /n/ slimness [*sirapi me man* ‘he is slim’, *sirapinon me manton* ‘they are slim slank’] [Ahlbr. *siraipi*]
- sirasira** [SV; SV *sijasija*] /n/ bird sp.
- sirepyry** [D *slipper*] /n/ slipper
- sirèwu** [EGW; V *sirèwy*] [Sr *srio*] /n/ finch [Emberizidae] [Ahlbr. *sire’u*]
- sirika** [GSV] [A *sirika*, Sr *srika*] /n/ brown crab [Callinectes bocourti (Portunidae)] [Ahlbr. *sirika*]
- siriko** [EGVW; 1655 *siricco*] [T *sirikə*, Wj *sirikə*, Ww *siriko*, Kp *sirikə*, Pm *siriko*, M *siriko*, Wp *sirike*] /n/ star, year [Ahlbr. *sirito*]
- sirima** [GS] /n/ plant sp. [also called *woto ymo*; G: small, red] [Ahlbr. *sirima*]
- sirimaipo** [Wp *pasiywapo*] /n/ tree sp. [Hebepetalum humiriifolium (Linaceae)]
- sirinori** [En *shiling oil*] /n/ chinese medicinal oil
- sirinsirinka** [* sirin sirin -ka] /vt/ make little holes in
(w)*esirinsirinka* /vm/ make little holes in oneself
- sirita** /n/ crochet needle [Ahlbr. *sirita*]
- sirito** /n/ tree sp. [Sweetia nitens (Papilionaceae)] [Ahlbr. *sirito*]
- siritoran** [* sirito -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [Müllera moliniformis (Papilionaceae)]
- siritowa** [GS] /n/ bird of prey sp. [Accipitridae]
- sirotoro** [T *soroto*, Sr *sroto*, D *sleutel*] /n/ key
- sisiko** [EW] [* sisiky -pto] /vt/ cause to itch

(w)esisiko /vm/ cause oneself to itch
[Ahlbr. *sisico*]

sisiky [SV] [Wj *siksi*] /n/ itch

sisima [* *sisi* -ma; Sr *sisi*] /vt/ provide with a protectress, provide with a mistress, soothe, hush

(w)esisima /vm/ provide oneself with a protectress, soothe oneself

sisime [* *sisi?* me] /adj/ dirty

sisita [* *sisiky* -ta] /vi/ become itchy

siwiwa [* *sisi?* -wa] /vi/ ferment

sita [* *siku* -ta; T *sùta*, Wj *sykta*, Kp *sùta*, Pm *sita*] /vi/ get urine, need to have a pee

sitaipo [W] /n/ tree sp. [Ahlbr. *sitai-po*]

sitakun [EW; V *sitako*] [T *sutakə*] /n/ dew [*sitakun pe man* ‘it is wet with dew’] [Ahlbr. *sitakun*]

sitarana [EW] /n/ manakin [Pipridae]

sito /n/ hunterman’s nut [Omphalea diandra (Euphorbiaceae)] [also called *ana*]

sitùne /n/ warm water [Ahlbr. *stune*]

siwa [EW; G *siwiwa*] /n/ fish sp. [Callichthyidae] [Ahlbr. *siwao*]

siwai /n/ slenderness, slimness

siwairo [* *siwai* -ro] /vt/ make slender

(w)esiwairo /vm/ make oneself slender

siwaita [* *siwai* -ta] /vi/ become slender

siwàko [V] /n/ cloud of dust

siwijuru [S *suwijuru*] [T *siwiru*] /n/ plant sp. [Costus spp. (Zingiberaceae)] [Ahlbr. *siwijuru*]

siwo [V] [Sp *chivo*] /n/ goat

so [T *ituru*, Wj *isory*] /n/ spraying [*isory* ‘rapid’]

soka [* *so* -ka] /vt/ cause to pour down

(w)esoka /vm/ pour down [*konopo kynesokanon* ‘it is raining heavily’]

sòka [EGVW] /vt/ pull out

(w)òsòka /vm/ pull oneself out [*awòsòkàpoto, ajàmunumpo meneja* ‘if you depart from your body, you see your body’] [Ahlbr. *soka*]

sokope /n/ fruit flesh, pulp [coconut etc]

sokororoka [* *so kororo* -ka] /vt/ cause to drip, cause to splutter down

(w)òsokororoka /vm/ drip, splutter down

sokosoko [EG] [Wp *sokosoko*, A *rokoroko*, Sr *sokosoko*] /adj/ tree sp. [Macoubea guianensis (Apocynaceae), *Peschiera echinata* (Apocynaceae)] [Ahlbr. *sokosoko*]

soma [* *so* -ma] /vt/ dilute

(w)esoma /vm/ dilute oneself

somoro [S; G *somo*] [T *somui*] /n/ three or five-pointed arrow [*kumpo somorory* ‘plant sp. [Desmodium canum (Papilionaceae)]’, *nòpòko somorory* ‘plant sp.’, *tùkusi somoro* ‘(soort) pijlpunt’] [Ahlbr. *somoro/kumbo-somorori*]

sonde [Sr *sonde*, En *sunday*] /n/ sonda, week

sonka /n/ arrow with a dozen tips in cup-like arrangement [Ahlbr. *songa*]

sonson [onomatopée] /interj/ sound when walking on muddy road [*moro oma sonson me man* ‘the road is sopping wet’]

sontu [Sr *sondu*, D *zonde*, En *sin*] /n/ sin

sopo [T *sopo*, Wj *sopu*, Sr *sopo*, En *soap*, D *zeep*] /n/ soap

sopoka [* *sopon?* -ka] /vt/ make sludgy

(w)esopoka /vm/ become sludgy

sopoky /n/ sludge, sludgy water

sopon /n/ muddiness, moistness

sopòsopo [V] [Ap *soposopo*]
/interj/ sound of walking in moist mud

sopòsopòme [V] /adj/ muddy, moist

sopòto [* sopo -pto] /vt/ provide with soap, soap

(w)*esopòto* /vm/ soap oneself

sore [SV] /n/ gluttony [*sore me* 'gluttonous']

soripipi /n/ russet-crowned crane [Laterallus viridis (Rallidae)]

sorò /interj/ sound of inserting something [e.g. a stick into a hole]

soroi [GS] [T *sororoi*, *sorosoroi*, Wj *sororo*, Pm (w)*oroiwo*, A *ororuwe*] /n/ variegated tinamou [Crypturellus variegatus (Tinamidae)] [Ahlbr. *soloji*]

soroi /interj/ rattle-rattle

soroita /n/ adze [Ahlbr. *soroita*]

soròka [* sorò -ka] /vt/ unpick, pick forth

(w)*esoròka* /vm/ unpick oneself

soroma [GS] [Kp *soroma*, Pm *soroma*, *saroma*, *sarama*, A *sarama*] /n/ mealy amazon [Amazona fari-nosa (Psittacidae)] [Ahlbr. *soroma*]

soròme [* sorò me] /adj/ loose, not quite fitting

soromi [EW] /n/ membrane, skin [e.g. the skin a snake sheds or the membrane or the membranes inside an orange] [Ahlbr. *soromipo*]

soromika [EW] [* soromi -ka] /vt/ remove the membrane of

(w)*òsoromika* /vm/ remove one's membrane [Ahlbr. *osoromica*]

soron [Pm *sonon*] /n/ shelter

soropa [EW] [Ap *oropa*, Pm *woropai*] /n/ rib cage [Ahlbr. *soropari*]

soropamy [* soro? -pamy] /vi/ become loose, slacken

soropanka [* soro? -pamy -ka] /vt/ loosen, slacken

(w)*esoropanka* /vm/ loosen, slacken

sororija [GS; V *tororija*] [A *soroja*, Wp *siroro*] /n/ swallow [Hirundinidae] [Ahlbr. *sororiya*]

sororo [Pm *sororo*] /interj/ clatter-clatter

sororoka [SV] [* sororo -ka; Ap *sororoka*] /vt/ patter down, cause to clatter down, strip down

(w)*òsororoka* /vm/ patter down, clatter down [Ahlbr. *sororoka*]

sorosoro [GS] [T *sorosoro*, Ap *sorosoro*] /n/ parrot sp. [Amazona ochrocephala (Psittacidae)?]

soròsoròka [* sorò sorò -ka] /vt/ unpick, pick forth [cf *soròka*]

(w)*esorosoròka* /vm/ unpick oneself

soròsoròme [E; E *toròtoròme*] [* sorò sorò me] /adj/ a little loose, not quite tight

sorukuma [* sorgu -ma; Sr *sorgu*, D *zorgen*, En *sorrow*] /vt/ take care of

(w)*esorukuma* /vm/ take care of oneself

soso [Sr *soso*, E *just*] /adv/ just

sosòka /vt/ pluck at

sosopere /n/ plant sp.

sosoporo /n/ plant sp. [*tukusi sosoporory* 'plant sp.'] [Ahlbr. *sosoporo*]

sòwaika [* sòwai? -ka; T *sowaka*] /vt/ scratch

(w)*esòwaika* /vm/ scratch oneself

sòwipo [V] [* sòwai? -tpo?] /n/ splint, piece of a fruit

`su [EVW] [Wp *wasu*] /part/ particularly, really [Ahlbr. *su*]

suka [EW] [Wj *suka*, Pm *asuka*] /vt/ sieve, strain
 (w)*esuka* /vm/ sieve oneself, strain oneself [Ahlbr. *isuka*]
sukarati [Sr *skrati*, En *chocolate*, D *chocolade*] /n/ chocolate
sukuma [SV] [* *suku?* -ma] /vt/ turn turbid
 (w)*esukuma* /vm/ turn turbid [Ib]
sukumi [Pm *sukupi*] /n/ pink colour
sukumiro [* *sukumi* -ro] /vt/ paint pink
 (w)*esukumiro* /vm/ paint oneself pink
sukumita [* *sukumi* -ta; Pm *sukupita*] /vi/ get a pink colour
sukuru [Ap *asukara*, Sr *sukru*, En *sugar*, D *suiker*] /n/ sugar
sukururu [Wp *sekururu* (Oxyura dominica), Sr *skurki*] /n/ fulvous tree-duck [Dendrocygna bicolor (Anatidae)]
sukurusani [Sr *sukrusani*, En *sugar*, *thing*] /n/ sweets, candy
sukuruta /n/ great jacamar [Jacamerops aurea (Galbulidae)]
sukusukuma [* *suku?* *suku?* -ma; Kp *sukùsukùma*] /vt/ rinse out
 (w)*esukusukuma* /vm/ rinse oneself out [Ahlbr. *isukusukuma*]
sukuwa [Sr *sukwa*] /n/ chinese okra, towelgourd, loofah [Luffa spp. (Cucurbitaceae)]
suma [EW] [Sr *suma*, En *somebody*] /n/ person, human being
sumpara See: **supara**
sunka [W] /n/ hut
sunsun [* *sun sun*] /n/ swaying motion [Ahlbr. *sunsun*]
sunsunka [SV] [* *sun sun* -ka] /vt/ swish [wewe *sunsunkanon* ‘he causes the tree to make a swishing movement’]

(w)*esùsunka* /vm/ make swishing movements
suntaty [S; V *sororary*] [Sr *srudati*, Sp *soldado*, D *soldaat*, T *surati*] /n/ soldier [Ahlbr. *sundati*]
supara [EG; W *sumpara*; 1655 *soubara*] [T *kasipara*, Kp (*ka*)*supara*, Pm *kasupara*, M *kusupara*, A *kasipara*, Sp *cachiporra*] /n/ machete [Ahlbr. *sumbala*]
supe [V] /n/ shoulder blade
supikiri See: **sipikiri**
supuka [* *supu?* -ka] /vt/ rummage around in
 (w)*esupuka* /vm/ rummage around
supupi /n/ tree sp. [Talisia hemidasya (Sapindaceae)]
sura [EGVW] [Kp *sura*, Pm *sura*, P *jirau*] /n/ rack [Ahlbr. *sura*]
Surama [EW] /n/ Saramacca river [Ahlbr. *suramataka*]
surapan [EGW; V *surapa*] [Kp *surapan*, Pm *surapan*] /n/ horizontal rafter [Ahlbr. *suraban*]
Surinama [EW] /n/ Suriname river, Suriname [Ahlbr. *surinama*]
surupu [Sr *srupu*, D *sloep*, En *sloop*] /n/ sloop [Ahlbr. *surupu*]
sururuka [E; V *syruryka*] [* *sururu* -ka] /vt/ cause to drip
 (w)*òsururuka* /vm/ drip [*otono enàтары ta kynòsururukanon* ‘a cold is making his nose drip’]
sururumaka /vt/ tickle
 (w)*esururumaka* /vm/ tickle oneself
sururume [* *sururu me*] /adj/ swarming
susùka /vt/ slurp, suck [*kusa sisusùkaje* ‘I am sucking on the flesh of the crab’]
suwapuru [Sr *swafu*, D *zwafel*] /n/ match

suwasuwa [Pm *suwasuwa*, A *sua-sua*, Sp *subesube*] /n/ woodcreeper [Dendrocolaptidae] [Ahlbr. *swaswa*]

suwi [GS] [T *suwi*, Wp *suwi*] /n/ little tinamou [Crypturellus soui (Tinamidae)] [Ahlbr. *suwi*]

suwi [SV] [Pm *suwi*] /n/ orange colour

suwijuru See: *siwijuru*

suwinani [EW; G *sirimani*] [Wp *suwirany*] /n/ tree sp. [Vismia cayennensis (Clusiaceae)]

suwisuwi [Ap *suwisuwi*] /n/ bird sp. [Ahlbr. *suwisuwi*]

suwita [SV] [* *suwi* -ta; Kp *suwita*, Pm *sujuta*] /vi/ get an orange colour

suwitori [Sr *switi-oli*, En *sweet*, D *olie*] /n/ salad oil

syk /interj/ snip!

syka [SV] /vt/ worry

(w)*esyka* /vm/ worry

sỳky [S; V *sỳkỳwa*] /n/ hiccup [sỳky *pe man* ‘he has got the hiccups’]

sykjame /adj/ with a limp, crippled

sykyma See: *sykysykyma*

sykỳma /n/ plant sp. [Combretum cacoucia (Combretaceae)] [Ahlbr. *sikima*]

sykysykyma [S; V *sykyma*] /vt/ rub (w)*esykysykyma* /vm/ rub oneself

sykỳtame /adj/ walking with a limp, hobbling

sỳkỳwa [* *sỳky* -wa] /vi/ hiccup

sỳma [V] /vt/ spy on

(w)*aisỳma* /vm/ spy

syrỳka [T *saraka*] /vt/ move away, shove away [*tamepu syrỳkanon* ‘he raises his eyebrows’]

(w)*òsyrỳka* /vm/ shove oneself away [Ahlbr. *oserika*]

syrỳkame /adj/ slidable [Ahlbr. *sirigka*]

syryn [Pm *seren*] /interj/ indication of suddenly standing upright

syrp /interj/ flop!, plop!

syriry /interj/ sound of sliding

syriryi /n/ specific bamboo flute

syriryka See: *sururuka*

syriryka [SV] /vt/ cause to slip away, strip down

(w)*òsyriryka* /vm/ slip away, be stripped down

syrisyry /n/ fishing line

syrỳsyrỳka [* *syrỳsyrỳ* -ka] /vt/ cause to slip to and fro, shove along

(w)*òsyrỳsyrỳka* /vm/ slip to and fro, shove along

syrỳsyrỳme [* *syrỳsyrỳ* me; Ap *syrỳsyrỳme*] /adj/ slippery, slithery [*moro wewe syrỳsyrỳme man* ‘that tree is slithery’, *enuru syrỳsyrỳme man* ‘he is rolling his eyes’]

syrỳtai /n/ animal trap [the animal touches a line and an arrow is shot]

T

-ta [EGVW] [* -ta; T -ta, Wj -ta, Ap -ta, Ww -ta, Kp -ta, Pm -ta, M -ta] /sfV/ Vii, intransitive ingressive noun verbalization

ta [EGVW; 1655 *ta*] [T *tau*, Wj *ta*, Ww *ta(w)*, Pm *tau*] /post/ in [*ita*

‘inside’ or ‘having the (important) position of an insider’] [Ahlbr. *ta*]

tai /interj/ tap

taika /vt/ hold back, refrain

(w)*etaika* /vm/ hold oneself back

taike [* ty- ai -ke] /adj/ screaming [Ahlbr. *ai*]
taikure [* ty- aiku -re; Ap *tàsikure*] /adj/ soupy [Ahlbr. *aicu*]
taima /n/ cross bar [*tarara taimary* ‘axle’]
taimàto [* taima -pto] /vt/ provide with a cross bar
tainakùmere [* ty- aina kùme? -re] /adj/ with rounded hand, fingerless
tainamamine [SV] [* ty- aina amamin -re] /adj/ busy with one’s hands, gesticulating
tainamorane [* ty- aina moran -re] /adj/ having magical hands [cf *aina* and *moran*]
tainapore [EW] [* ty- aina -po -re] /adj/ having good hands, skilful
tainaposine [EW] [* ty- aina posin -re] /adj/ with sweet hands, with hands carrying candy
tainaràpo [* ty- aina ra -ry? po] /adj/ on
tainaryke [* ty- aina ary -ke] /adj/ with full hands, having money or possessions
tainasare [* ty- aina -sa? -re] /adj/ open-handed, grabby
tainatataije [* ty- aina tatai? -re] /adj/ having crooked fingers [Ahlbr. *aña/ayetatamu*]
tainàwèke [SV] [* ty- aina àweky -ke] /adj/ having puffy hands
tainaweruwèke [* ty- aina weruwèke -ke] /adj/ having a skin fungus on the hand
tainàwesèke [* ty- aina àwesèky -ke] /adj/ having swollen hands
taja [EGW] [Sr *taya*] /n/ tannia, yautia, malanga [Xanthosomata (Araceae)] [*wakapu-taja* ‘tannia sp.

[*Xanthosoma sagittifolium* (Araceae)]’ [Ahlbr. *taya*]
tajake [E; W *tojake*] [* ty- eja -ke] /adj/ having a cluster [*moro kòko tajake man* ‘that coconut palm has clusters of coconuts’]
tajakuru /n/ plant sp. [Ahlbr. *taya*]
tajataja /n/ black skimmer [Rynchops niger (Rynchopidae)]
tajàtakore [* ty- ejàta ko -re] /adj/ having stinking armpits
tajàtapo [* ty- ejàta po] /adj/ under the armpit
tajàtapore [* ty- ejàta po -re] /adj/ having smelling armpits
tajure [* ty-aju -re] /adj/ arid
taka [EGVW; 1655 *taca*] [* ta -(na)ka; T *taka*, Ap *taka*, Kp *tà*, Pm *tak*] /postp/ into [Ahlbr. *taka*]
tàkake [* ty- akuwa -ke] /adj/ having a spirit, spooky
takàne [EV; W *tokàne*] [* ty- ekàn -re] /adj/ running fast [Ahlbr. *takane*]
takano [GSV] [poss: *takano*] /n/ potential wife [used by men to refer to (a) father’s sister’s daughter, (b) mother’s brother’s daughter, and (c) sister’s daughter (but marriage with a sister’s daughter is not acceptable anymore), and by women to refer to (a) father’s sister’s son, and (b) mother’s brother’s son] [Ahlbr. *miya*]
takapore [* ty- eka -po -re; T *təkapore*] /adj/ with good message, positively spoken about
tàkapore [* ty- àka -po -re] /adj/ having a good spirit, fertile
takaraije [* ty- akarai -re] /adj/ ripe (with a black colour)
takaramamy [* ty- ekarama -semy] /n/ what is sold, merchandise

- takarare** [* ty- akara -re] /adj/ transparent (through many holes) [Ahlbr. *akara*]
- takare** [E; W *tokare*] [* ty- eka -re; T *takare*, Ap *tokare*] /adj/ well-known
- takari** [Wp *takari*] /n/ (barge-)pole [used to push forth a boat or walk through the marshes]
- tàkaryke** [SV] [* ty- àka -ry? -ke] /adj/ with one's own spirit
- takataka** [GS] /n/ guianan toucanet [Selenidera culik (Rhamphastidae)]
- takataka** /n/ instability [*takataka me wýsa* 'I am staggering', *moro tapara takataka me man* 'that table almost falls apart']
- takatapa** [SV] [* ty- ekata -pa?] /adj/ with spread out legs
- takatasare** [* ty- ekata -sa? -re] /adj/ with the legs spread out wide
- takawai** [S *tawai*, *kawai*] /n/ canine tooth [Ahlbr. *takawai*]
- take** [EGW; GEW; not present anymore in V] [T *-tae*] /tns/ Tfut, future tense
- takèke** [* ty- ekepy -ke] /adj/ with a dead body, having a bereavement
- takeneije** [GS; G *tykeneije*] [* ty- akenei -re] /adj/ blue, green [Ahlbr. *akenei*]
- tàkepure** [* ty- àkepu -re] /adj/ foamy, frothy, spummy [*tàkepureni* 'beer']
- takesore** [* ty- akeso -re] /adj/ frothy
- taki** [S] [Sr *taki*, En *talk*] /conj/ that
- takinakina** /n/ bird sp.
- takine** [* ty- akin -re] /adj/ with muscle-pain, stiff
- takìne** [* ty- akin -re] /adj/ crabby
- tàkini** [EW] [T *atàkini*, Wp *takweni*, Sr *takini*] /n/ tree sp. [Brosimum acutifolium (Moraceae), *Helicostylis tomentosa* (Moraceae)] [Ahlbr. *takini*]
- takonone** [* ty- akono -ne] /adj/ having a partner
- takoroije** [E; G *tonkoroije*] [* ty- akoroi -re; T *tyko-roije*] /adj/ obsolete
- tàkosare** [* ty- àkosa -re] /adj/ foamy, frothy, spummy [*tàkosaren* 'beer'] [Ahlbr. *akosa*]
- takosimpone** [* ty- akosin -mpo -ne] /adj/ with remnant
- takosine** [* ty- akosin -re] /adj/ with remnant
- takowejake** [* ty- akoweja -ke] /adj/ tunneled, having a tunnel
- takùme** [SV] [* ty- akùmy -re; T *tykyme*] /adj/ viscose [Ahlbr. *aku*]
- takùmire** [* ty- akùmi -re] /adj/ soft [Ahlbr. *aku*]
- takumpire** [EW; E *tankupire*, *tampire*] [* ty- akumpi -re] /adj/ broad [Ahlbr. *akombi*]
- takune** [* ty- ekun -re] /adj/ with a waist
- takunsike** [GS] [* ty- ekunsiky -ke] /adj/ waisted
- takupa** /n/ tree sp. [Ahlbr. *takuba*]
- takurarawaije** [* ty- akurarawai -re] /adj/ bluish-transparent [*parana takurarawaije man* 'the water is bluish-transparent']
- takure** [* ty- akuru -re; T *takure*] /adj/ muddy, clayey [Ahlbr. *ku*]
- takurewe** /n/ tree sp. [Rollinia exsucca (Annonaceae)] [Ahlbr. *takurewe*]
- takureweke** [E; W *tokureweke*] [* ty- ekurewe -ke] /adj/ having slimy fat

- takutune** [EW] [* ty- akutun -re; T *takune*] /adj/ turbid, untransparent [Ahlbr. *akutu*]
- takuwa** [EW] [Wj *takwa*, Wp *takua*, Pm *etakuwa*] /n/ pebble, red polishing stone [cf *panatakuwa*] [Ahlbr. *takua*]
- takyne** [E; W *tokyne*] [* ty- eky -ne] /adj/ having a pet
- takyre** [EW] [* ty- aky -re] /adj/ having a spirit, spooky, dangerous
- takyre** [E; W *tokyre*] [* ty- eky -re] /adj/ thorny [Ahlbr. *eki*]
- takrykyryi** /n/ mole cricket [Gryllotalpidae] [Ahlbr. *takërëkërë*]
- takytaky** /n/ pair of tongs
- tamajaku** [EG] [Sr *tamyaku*] /n/ fish sp. [Tetraodontidae] [Ahlbr. *tamaiyaku*]
- tamàkare** [EGW] [Wp *tamukware*, P *tamacuare*] /n/ iguana sp. [Uranoscodon superciliosa (Iguanidae)] [Ahlbr. *tamakare*]
- tamakaremu** /n/ plant sp. [Talisia megaphy (Sapindaceae), Anomospermum schomburgkii (Sapindaceae)]
- tamakusi** /n/ bamboo sp., bamboo fluit, blowpipe [Ahlbr. *tamakusi*]
- tamakusiran** [* tamakusi -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [Phragmites communis (Gramineae)]
- tamamine** [EV; W *tomamine*] [* ty- emamin -re; Wj *tamamine*] /adj/ with work, busy [*tamamine wýsa* ‘I am going to do some work’] [Ahlbr. *emami*]
- tamampore** [* ty- emamy -po -re] /adj/ living well, having a nice dwelling place
- tamanuwa** [GSV] [T *tamanoa*, Pm *tamanuwa*, Wp *tamanuwa*, A *tamanwa*, Sr *tamanwa*] /n/ giant ant-eater [Myrmecophaga tridactyla (Myrmecophagidae)] [Ahlbr. *tamandua*]
- tamaren** [Sr *tamarin*] /n/ tamarind [Tamarindus indica (Caesalpiniaceae)] [Ahlbr. *tamaren*]
- tamàwure** /n/ plant sp. [Sauvagesia sprengelii (Ochnaceae), Sauvagesia erecta (Ochnaceae)]
- tamejùu** [GW] [Wp *tamejùu*] /n/ liana sp. [Davilla rugosa (Dilleniaceae), Tetracera asperula (Dilleniaceae)] [Ahlbr. *tameyu* ‘u]
- tamejùuran** [* tamejùu -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [Dolioscarpus major (Dilleniaceae)]
- tamèkapere** [* ty- emepy kape -re] /adj/ having a smooth forehead, having a bald forehead
- tamèkaraje** [* ty- emepy karai -re] /adj/ having a black forehead, having a black spot on the forehead
- tameke** [E; W *tomeke*] [* ty- eme -ke] /adj/ well-mannered, cultured
- tamekune** [* ty- amekun -re] /adj/ having a wrist
- tamenuja** /n/ jaguarundi [Felis yagouaroundi (Felidae)] [Ahlbr. *tamenuja*]
- tamepamy** [SV] [* ty- eme -pa -semy] /n/ what is taught, lesson
- tamepore** [* ty- eme -po -re; Ap *tomepore*] /adj/ well-mannered, polite, successful
- tamèpore** [* ty- emepy -po -re] /adj/ having a beautiful forehead
- tamepyne** [* ty- emepy -ne] /adj/ having a (high) forehead
- tamero** [E; W *tomero*; G *amero*] /adj/ diverse [*itomeronory* ‘a long time ago, when things were different’]

tameromero [E; W *tomeromero*]
/adj/ very different, unusual

tamesapa /adj/ slanting, oblique

tamèsorone [* ty- emepy soron
-re] /adj/ with a shelter in

tamèsukaraije [* ty- emepy su-
ruku karai -re] /adj/ having black
eyebrows

tamèsurùke [S; E *tamèsukuke*] [*
ty -emepy suruku -ke] /adj/ having
eyebrows

tamètaije [E; W *tomètaije*] [* ty-
emètai -re] /adj/ precipitous [Ahlbr.
ametai/emetai]

tametake [* ty- ameta -ke] /adj/
having a bay, bow-legged

tamètaraije [E; W *tomètaraije*] [*
ty- emètarai -re] /adj/ very precipi-
tous

tamiririke [* ty- amiririky -ke]
/adj/ wrinkled, curly

tamiromòke [* ty- amiromopy
-ke] /adj/ having bother, irritated,
troubled

tamisurure [* ty- amisuru -re] /adj/
swarming, teeming

tamoikamy [SV] [* ty- amoika
-semy] /n/ what is believed, belief

tamoikapore [* ty- amoika -po
-re] /adj/ credible, trustworthy

tamòke [* ty- amò -ke] /adj/ with a
string, in a row [also heard:
tamòtyne]

tamòmerèke [* ty- amòmerèky
-ke] /adj/ round [Ahlbr. *tamo-
merèke*]

tàmore [S; V *tòmore*] [* ty- àmo
-re] /adj/ powdery

tamoreke [* ty- amore -ke] /adj/
magical, having a shaman's knowl-
edge [Ahlbr. *amore*]

tàmorore [* ty- àmoro -re] /adj/
brittle

tamororòke [* ty- amororoky -ke]
/adj/ grouped

tamosaìke [* ty- amosaiky -ke]
/adj/ with fingernails

tamosaìpire [* ty- amosaiky api
-re] /adj/ with red nails

tàmotòke [SV] [* ty- àmotoky -ke]
/adj/ spherical, rounded

tamòtyne *See: tamòke*

tampaije [* ty- ampai -re] /adj/
massive, crowded

tampàke [S *tompòke*] [* ty- am-
paky -ke] /adj/ mushy

tampara [GS] /n/ big fellow [*ko-
nopo tamparary* 'a lot of rain!']

tamparìke [* ty- ampariky -ke]
/adj/ compact

tampàsàke [* ty- ampàsaky? -ke]
/adj/ very mushy

tampire *See: takumpire* [Ahlbr.
api]

tamporu *See: sampura*

tampusèke [* ty- ampuseky -ke]
/adj/ concave

tamputaije [* ty- amputai -re] /adj/
snapped, bent

tamu [EGVW] [T *tamu*, Wj *tamu*,
Ap *tamu*, Ww *taam*, Pm *tamo*]
[plur: *tamukon*, *tankon*] /n/ grandfa-
ther [ÿme *tamuru* 'grandfather of my
child', i.e. 'my father-in-law'; *akare*
tankon 'huge alligators'; *isamùpo*
(from: *itamùpo*) 'old man']

tamuke [* ty- emu -ke] /adj/ with
scrotum, having testicles [Ahlbr.
mu]

tamùne [EGW; E *tamùne*; 1655
tamoune] [* ty- amutun -re; T *tamu-
tune*, Ww *tumutwe*, Pm *aimùnan*]
/adj/ white [*tamùnamon* 'silver
coins'] [Ahlbr. *amu*]

tamùpo [* tamu -tpo; T *tamutupə*,
Wj *tamutupə*, Ap *tamùpo*, Kp

- tam`po*, Pm *tamopui* /n/ old man [occurring in the expression *isamùpo* [sjampo] ‘old man!’]
- tamùpòko** [EVW] [* tamu -tpo -`ko] /n/ old man [*konopo tamùpòkory* ‘a lot of rain’] [Ahlbr. *tampoko*]
- tamùpota** [* tamu -tpo -ta] /vi/ become an old man
- tamuririke** [SV *tymiririke*] [* ty-amuririky -ke] /adj/ crumpled, creased, curly, wrinkly
- tamùsano** [* tamu -`san? ro?] /interj/ father-in-law, brother of father-in-law, husband of mother-in-law’s sister
- tamusererèke** [* ty- emu serereky -ke] /adj/ with hanging testicles
- tamusi** [EGW] [* tamu -si?; T *tamusi*, Wj *tamusi*, Ap *tamusi*] /interj/ old man, grandfather, God [when meaning old man’ or ‘grandfather’ it is usually shortened to *tusi* or *tansi*]
- tamutamù** /n/ firefly sp. [Ahlbr. *tamutamù*]
- tamutu** /n/ plant sp. [Ischnosiphon obliquus (Marantaceae)] [Ahlbr. *tamutu*]
- tamùwesi** /n/ ant or wasp sp.
- tamy** [Ap *-tamy*, Kp *-tan*, Pm *-tan*, M *-tan*] /asp/ VAin, verbal aspect ingressive
- tamy** [EGW; V *tamu*] [Wj *tamy*, Ap *tamy*, Kp *tamy*, Pm *tamy*] /n/ tobacco [Ahlbr. *tamun*]
- tamyijake** [* ty- emyija -ke] /adj/ having a girl
- tamyijapore** [* ty- emyija -po -re] /adj/ like a beautiful girl, pretty
- tamyiryne** [E; W *tomyiryne*] [* ty- emyi -ry -ne] /adj/ having a daughter [Ahlbr. *emui*]
- tamyne** [* ty- amyn -re] /adj/ having a wrap, wrapped
- tamÿto** [* tamy -pto] /vt/ provide with tobacco
(w)*etamÿto* /vm/ provide oneself with tobacco, light a cigaret
- tan** [EGW; GEW; not present anymore in V] [T *-tan*] /tns/ Tfuture, future tense uncertain
- tanakakai** /n/ army ant [Eciton spp. (Formicidae)] [Ahlbr. *tanakakei*]
- tanàke** [E; W *tonàke*] [* ty- enaku -ke] /adj/ having tears
- tanàmeije** [* ty- enàmei -re] /adj/ smooth, slippery [Ahlbr. *enamei*]
- tanàpore** [E; W *tonàpore*] [* ty- enapy -po -re] /adj/ nice to eat, very edible
- tanàporoije** [* ty- enàta poroi -re] /adj/ with a lump at the throat
- tanapymy** [* ty- enapy -semy; Ap *tonàsemy*] /n/ what is eaten, food [Ahlbr. *taname*]
- tanarike** [EV; W *tonarike*] [* ty- enari -ke; T *narike*, Pm *enarike*] /adj/ afraid
- tanàsakarare** [* ty- enàsa kara? -re] /adj/ having a thin neck
- tanàsapire** [* ty- enàsa api -re] /adj/ having a red neck
- tanàsasisike** [* ty- enàsa sisiky -ke] /adj/ having an itchy throat
- tanàsatypore** [* ty- enàsa esety -po -re] /adj/ having a throat with a nice sound, having a good singing voice
- tanàsokame** /adj/ with a notched neck (?)
- tanàtapetaimo** [E; W *tonàtapetaimo*] [* ty- enàta peta? -imo] /n/ fish sp. [Ahlbr. *tonatapitomo*]
- tanàtapetorore** [* ty- enàta apetoro -re] /adj/ having big nostrils

tanàtapisure [* ty- enàta pisu -re] /adj/ having a rustling nose

tanàtaposike [* ty- enàta posiky -ke] /adj/ having a pointed nose

tanàtare [* ty- enàta -re; T *tonnae*] /adj/ rich in nose, with a good smell

tanautyne [* ty- enau -ty -ne] /adj/ having a sister

tanemy [EV; W *tonemy*] [* ty- ene -semy; Ap *toneseme*] /n/ what is seen, view, landscape

tanepore [E; W *tonepore*] [* ty- ene -po -re; T *tanepore*] /adj/ gladly seen, esteemed

taneposine [E; W *toneposine*] [* ty- ene posin -re] /adj/ seen with pleasure, well-visited

tanka [V] /vt/ knock into place
(w)*aitanka* /vm/ knock oneself into place

tankaije [* ty- ankai -re] /adj/ curved

tankame /adj/ on the side

tankenake [* ty- ankena -ke] /adj/ with an area hidden behind a bend or hill

tankoroije [SV] [* ty- ankoroi -re] /adj/ lead-coloured

tankoroweke [* ty- ankoroweke -ke] /adj/ with a circular hollow

tankure [EW] [* ty- anku -re] /adj/ with a hollow, dented [Ahlbr. *angu*]

tankutankure [* ty- anku (tanku) -re] /adj/ with hollows, much-dented [Ahlbr. *tangu*]

tansaije [* ty- ansai -re] /adj/ with a deep hollow [*onkànary tansaije man* ‘your back is very hollow’]

tanseke [* ty- anse -ke] /adj/ having a loin, having a back-part

tansekwaije [S; S *tansokòwaije*] [* ty- anse kòwai -re] /adj/ crooked at the back

tansekwèmeije [* ty- anse kwèmei -re] /adj/ having a rounded off bottom

tanseparike [* ty- anse pariky -ke] /adj/ with a short bottom

tansepire [* ty- anse api -re] /adj/ having a red behind

tansèpo [* ty- anse ? po] /adj/ on the bottom, on the back

tansewarakapake [* ty- anse warakapa -ke] /adj/ having a slice-like object at the back

tansi [W] [* tamu -si] /interj/ granddad [short for *tamusi*] [Ahlbr. *tansi*]

tansike [* ty- ansiky -ke] /adj/ dented

tansokòwaije See: **tansekwaije**

tantepari /n/ spirit sp. [because he lets himself fall down out of trees, he has a flat bottom]

tantyke [EVW] [* ty- antyky -ke] /adj/ with a tail [*tantiken siriko* ‘comet’] [Ahlbr. *andikèrè*]

tantykyre [* ty- antyky eky -re] /n/ with a prickly tail [*tantkyramon* ‘Arowak amerindians’]

tantypire [* ty- antyky api -re] /adj/ having a red tail

tantypo [EGW] [* ty- antyky ? po] /adj/ seated

tantypore [* ty- antyky -po -re] /adj/ having a beautiful tail

tanùkaïke [* ty- enu kawaitu -ke] /adj/ having watery eyes

tanukàmire [* ty- enu kàmi -re] /adj/ having yellow-red, inflamed eyes

tanukàmisike [* ty- enu kàmisiky -ke] /adj/ having pink eyes

tanukàmure [* ty- enu kàmure -re] /adj/ having flaming eyes, having sparkling eyes

tanukararawaije See: **tanukura-rawaije**

tanuke [* ty- anu -ke] /adj/ having a tongue

tanukerèke [* ty- enu kereky? -ke] /adj/ with weary eyes

tanukiririke [* ty- enu kiririky -ke] /adj/ having wrinkled eyelids

tanukurarawaije [* ty- enu akur-arawai -re] /adj/ having blueish-transparent eyes

tanukutune [* ty- enu akutun -re] /adj/ having turbid eyes, having un-transparent eyes

tanùkyine [E; W *tonùkoine*] [* ty- enu (e)keresin -re] /adj/ hazy, blurred, dull

tanumikore [* ty- enu miko? -re] /adj/ drowsy, having tired eyes

tanupasaije [* ty- enu pasai? -re] /adj/ with dirt in the eye, with floating dirt [*moro piripiri tanupasaije man* ‘that marsh has almost dried up’]

tanupe [E] /n/ fish sp.

tanupere [E; W *tanupere*] /n/ with a hair-fringe-like tongue [*tanuperen* ‘plane’] [Ahlbr. *tanubre/tonubre/tunubre*]

tanupetaije [* ty- enu -petai? -re] /adj/ having big eyes

tanupore [* ty- enu -po -re] /adj/ with good eyes, with beautiful eyes [*tanupore kapu empatary man* ‘the weather is beautiful’]

tanupotyre [* ty- enu poty -re] /adj/ having glittering eyes, having big eyes of amazement

tanupurerèke [* ty- enu pure-reky? -ke] /adj/ with a liquid producing eye infection

tanure [EV; W *tonure*] [* ty- enu -re; T *tānoe*, Ap *tonure*] /adj/ rich in

eye, with a sharp sight [*tonure kapu empatary man* ‘the sun is blazing’]

tanusame [* ty- enu sa? me?] /adj/ squint-eyed, cross-eyed

tanusapàke [E] [* ty- enu sapaky -ke] /adj/ having slimy eyes

tanusarare [* ty- enu asara -re] /adj/ having spiny eyes, having long eyelashes

tanusine [* ty- enu asin -re] /adj/ being dazzled by glaring light [*tanusine wòpòsa* ‘the glaring light is dazzling me as I look’]

tanutorore [* ty- enu atoro -re] /adj/ having deep-set eyes

tanỳke [GV] [* ty- anyky -ke] /adj/ sick, ill [cf *anype*]

tanymy [EG; GW *tonymy*] [* ty- enyry -semy; T *tānysen*] /n/ drink

tapa /n/ fish trap, bin into which fish are to jump [Ahlbr. *tapa*]

tapanitu /n/ beetle sp.

tapapo [E] /adj/ lying [from *typapo* ‘on his sleeping-place’? cf *pa* ‘place’] [Ahlbr. *tapapo*]

tapara [V] /n/ calabash sp.

tapara [Pm *tapuru*, Sr *tafra*, Sp *tabla*, D *tafel*, En *table*] /n/ table

taparare [* ty- apara -re] /adj/ see-through

tapasakarare [* ty- apasakara -re] /adj/ having a wet head, having wet hair

tapatone [* ty- epaton -re] /adj/ with a helper, with an assistant

tapeine [SV] [* ty- apein -re] /adj/ flowing, streaming [Ahlbr. *apei*]

tapeke [E; W *topeke*] [* ty- epe -ke; Ap *topere*] /adj/ having fruit [Ahlbr. *epe*]

tapemapomy [SV] [* ty- epema -po -semy] /n/ what is sold, merchandise

tapene [EV; W *topene*] [* ty- epen -re; T *tyrepèke*, Pm *tepen*] /adj/ expansive [Ahlbr. *epe*]

tapapaije [E] [* ty- apapai -re] /adj/ with a brim that bends outside [e.g. a glass or cup]

tapepasàke [* ty- apepasaky -ke] /adj/ very broad

tàperèke See: **tymàperèke**

tàpetore [* ty- àpeto -re] /adj/ accessible

tapetorore [tatoperore] [* ty- apetoro/atopero -re] /adj/ with a tube-like hollow [e.g. in a pipe, treestem, sewer, pit, etc]

tapiju /n/ insect sp.

tapijuka [EGW] [Kp *tapijuka*, Pm *tapijuka*, Wp *tapijuka*] /n/ wasp sp. [Polybia dimidiata (Vespidae)] [*tapiren tapijuka* ‘wasp sp. [Polybia rejecta (Vespidae)]’] [Ahlbr. *tapijuka*]

tapike [* ty- epi -ke] /adj/ having a lid-like projection [*tapiken* ‘cassava sp.’]

tapikujùke [* ty- epi kujuku -ke] /adj/ having red and swollen eyes

tapine [E; W *topine*] [* ty- epi -ne; T *təpije*] /adj/ with a medicin, medicinal

tapiperetaije [* ty- epi peretai? -re] /adj/ having bulgy eyelids or eyes

tapipine [* ty- apipin -re] /adj/ shallow

tapipoke [* ty- epi ypo -ke] /adj/ with eyelashes [cf *tanupipoke*]

tapipore [E; W *topipore*] [* ty- epi -po -re] /adj/ having beautiful eyelids

tapire [EGVW; 1655 *tapire*] [* ty- api -re; T *tamire*, Wj *takpire*, Ap *tàpire*] /adj/ red [Ahlbr. *api*]

tapìroi [EW] [Kp *tampirai*, Pm *tampiroi*] /n/ arrow with a blunt wooden tip for catching birds [Ahlbr. *tapiröi*]

tapisarare [* ty- epi asara -re] /adj/ having spiny eyelids, having long eyelashes

tapisuwire /adj/ crimson, scarlet

tapìwara [Kp *tapijara*] /n/ indigenous inhabitant [*Pàwu pono tapìwara awu wa* ‘I am an indigenous inhabitant of Europe’]

tapìwesèke [* ty- epi àweseky -ke] /adj/ having swollen eyelids

tapo [* ta po] /postp/ at, in the space of

tapoitopone [* ty- apoi -topo -ne] /adj/ with a handle

tapojone [* ty- apojon -re] /adj/ having a representative, with a messenger

tapokai [E; G *wotapokai*] /n/ tree sp. [Trichanthera gigantea (Acanthaceae)]

tapòke [* ty- apoty -ke] /adj/ with an angle, with a bight

tapokujure [* ty- apo kuju -re] /adj/ with brown arms [*tapokujuren* ‘cassava sp.’]

tapòne [* ty- apòn -re] /adj/ having something to be on, having a seat

tàpone [* ty- àpon? -re] /adj/ jumping, jumpy [Ahlbr. *uwa*]

tapopone [* ty- apopon -re] /adj/ well-aimed, accurate

tàpore [GS] [* ty- àpo -re] /adj/ crackling [e.g. new paper money]

taporikaraije [SV] [* ty- apori karai -re] /adj/ having black wings

taporike [* ty- apori -ke; Ap *təpərike*, Ap *taporike*] /adj/ winged

taporoporo /n/ little mouse sp. [Muridae] [Ahlbr. *taporoporo*]

taposa [GS; V *tapòsa*] /n/ plantain sp. [Musa sp. (Musaceae)] [Ahlbr. *taposa*]
tapòsaike [* ty- apòsai -ke] /adj/ having a row of limbs
taposene [* ty- aposen -re] /adj/ having a handhold, having a walking-stick [Ahlbr. *apose*]
tapòsike [* ty- apòsiky -ke] /adj/ having a bend, having a bight
taposikiren /n/ plant sp.
tapòtaike [* ty- apòtai -ke] /adj/ having a row of legs
tapujana [GS] /n/ green-tailed jacamar [Galbula galbula (Galbulidae)]
tapuke /n/ plant sp. [Asclepias sp. (Asclepiadaceae)] [Ahlbr. *tapuke*]
tapuke [E; G *topuke*] [* ty- epu -ke; Wj *tapuke*] /adj/ having a handle
tapùke [E; W *topùke*] [* ty- epuku -ke] /adj/ resinous, resiniferous
tapuma [EW] [* tapu -ma; Sr *tapu*, En *top*] /vt/ top
(w)etapuma /vm/ top oneself
tapurijuipo /n/ plant sp. [Myrcia conmeta (Myrtaceae)]
tapuru /n/ insect sp.
tapurùpo [* tapuru -tpo; Sr *taprupa*] /n/ tree sp., black colouring matter [Genipa americana (Rubiaceae)] [Ahlbr. *tapurupo*]
tapurùpoimo [EW] [* tapuru -tpo -imo] /n/ brown ratsnake [Chironius fuscus (Colubridae)] [Ahlbr. *topurupomo*]
tapururi [Wp *tapururi*] /n/ palm tree sp. [Oenocarpus oligocarpa (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. *tapururi*]
tapurùto /vt/ paint black
(w)etapurùto /vm/ paint oneself black
tapusikiri [T *tə̀kuri*] /n/ pebble
taputei /n/ bamboo sp.

tapyi [1655 *taboui*] [Ap *tapyi*, Pm *tapyi*, Wp *tapui*] /n/ communal house, town hall, community centre [Ahlbr. *tapui*]
tapyne [E; W *topyne*] [* ty- epy -ne; T *tapyke*] /adj/ with a stem, with a stick [*tapynen* ‘fishing rod and line’]
tapypire [* ty- apy api -re] /adj/ having a red loin, having a red lower back
tapỳpone [* ty- epy -tpo -ne] /adj/ having seed
tapypyke [* ty- epyry -ke] /adj/ having a flower [Ahlbr. *epuli*]
tapytaije [* ty- apy -tai? -re] /adj/ with a thick lower back [heard as referring to a folding fan]
tara /n/ liana sp.
taramùke [EV; W *toramùke*] [* ty- eramuku -ke] /adj/ sweaty
taranka See: **karanka**
tarapitoro [S; G *tarapituru*] /n/ bird sp. [Crypturellus soui (Tinamidae)]
tarapu [A *tarafu*, Sr *trapu*] /n/ stairs [*wajamu tarapuru* ‘liana sp. [Bauhinia spp. (Caesalpiniaceae)']]
tarara /n/ tree sp. [Diospyros spp. (Ebenaceae)] [Ahlbr. *talala*]
tarara [EVW] [Wj *tarara*, Kp *tararan*, Pm *tararan*, M *tarara*] /n/ simmering sound, sputtering sound, wheel, bicycle, car
tararaka [S *kararaka*] [* tarara -ka; Wj *taraka*] /vt/ cause to simmer, cause to sputter, fry [*korotoko kararakàpo* ‘fried chicken’] [Ahlbr. *itararaka/kararaka/tara*]
taratara /n/ ribbedness
tarawone [EV; W *torawone*; 1655 *telaone*] [* ty- erawon -re] /adj/ quick, fast [Ahlbr. *torawone*]

- tarekaja** [EV; W *torekaja*] [M *tarekaja*, A *tarekua*, Sp *terecay*] /n/ turtle sp. [*Caretta caretta* (Cheloniidae)]
- tarekane** [E] [* ty- erekan -ne] /n/ fast
- tareke** [* ty- ere -ke] /adj/ having a liver
- tarèke** [EV; W *torèke*; 1655 *teleke*] [* ty- ereku -ke] /adj/ angry, mad [Ahlbr. *taleke*]
- tarekusike** [* ty- erekusi -ke] /adj/ having gall, having bile
- tarekyke** [GS] [* ty- ereky -ke] /adj/ ulcerous [Ahlbr. *erekē*]
- taremuke** [* ty- aremu -ke] /adj/ having a spear [Ahlbr. *aremu*]
- tarène** [E; W *torène*] [* ty- erèn -re] /adj/ in nervous motion, hurried [Ahlbr. *ere*]
- tarepane** [E; W *torepane*] [* ty- erepa -ry? -ne; T *tərepake*] /adj/ with bread, having food [Ahlbr. *arepa*]
- tarepàpone** [EV; W *torepàpone*] [* ty- erèpàpon -re] /adj/ with stamina, tough
- tarepi** /n/ plant sp. [Ernestia pullei (Melastomaceae)]
- taresaïke** [E; E *taresike*] [* ty- are-saïky -ke] /adj/ having a tip, peaked, wispy
- taresi** /n/ pineapple sp. [Ahlbr. *taresi nana*]
- taresike** See: **taresaïke**
- taretàke** [* ty- aretaky -ke] /adj/ having shoots, sprouted
- tarewone** /n/ plant sp. [*Hirtella paniculata* (Rosaceae)]
- tarèwurawa** [E] /n/ seamonster sp. [also called *aimara jumy*; looks like a huge *aimara*-fish]
- tarijeke** [E; W *torijeke*] [* ty- erije -ke] /adj/ having a (sharp) side or border [Ahlbr. *erije*]
- tarijèpo** [* ty- erije? po?; Ap *toriepo*] /adj/ on the side [*tarijèpo ywomàpo* ‘I fell on my side’]
- tariki** /n/ plant sp. [*Hiraea chrysophylla* (Malpighiaceae)]
- tarikiran** [* tariki -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [*Hiraea chrysopetala* (Malpighiaceae)]
- taripi** /n/ tree sp. [Ahlbr. *taripi*]
- taririta** /n/ seedeater sp. [Emberizidae] [Ahlbr. *talirita*]
- tariritare** /n/ shiny cowbird [Molothrus bonariensis (Icteridae)]
- taro** [EVW] [* ta ro] /postp/ till, able to
- taròpire** [* ty- aroky api -re] /adj/ having a red penis, circumcised
- tarosipo** /n/ tree sp. [*Virola venosa* (Myristicaceae)]
- tarùkamy** [SV] [* ty- arupy -ka -semy] /n/ what is put inside, seed
- tarukuwa** [GS] [Wp *tarakua*] /n/ carpenter ant [Camponotus spp. (Formicidae)] [Ahlbr. *tarukua*]
- taruntarun** [EW] /n/ frog sp. [Hyliidae] [Ahlbr. *tarundarun*]
- tarure** [EW] [* ty- aru -re] /adj/ dry [Ahlbr. *aru*]
- taryka** [EVW] [* ta -ry -ka] /vt/ remove the contents of, empty
(w)*aitaryka* /vm/ empty oneself [Ahlbr. *ta*]
- tarykèka** [SV] [* ta -ry -kepy -ka] /vt/ cause to stop having contents, empty
(w)*aitarykèka* /vm/ cause oneself to stop having contents, empty
- tarykèkapo** [SV] [* ta -ry -kepy -ka -po] /vt/ (indirectly) cause to stop having contents, empty

(w)*aitarykèkapo* /vm/ (indirectly)
cause oneself to stop having con-
tents, empty

tarykepy [SV] [* ta -ry -kepy] /vi/
get empty

tarymòmerèke [* ty- ary amòme-
reky -ke] /adj/ having round leaves

taryne [* ty- ary -ne] /adj/ having
leaves [Ahlbr. *ari*]

tarysakereke [* ty- ary sakere ke]
/adj/ with greyish leaves [*tarysak-
ereken* ‘cassava sp.’]

taryto [EVW; S *karyto*] [* ta -ry
-pto] /vt/ provide with contents, fill
(w)*aitaryto* /vm/ provide oneself with
contents, fill oneself [Ahlbr. *ta*]

tasaije [* ty- asai -re] /adj/ with
empty branches

tàsakane [* ty- àsaka -ne] /adj/ with
a fellow tribesman

tàsamùne [* ty- àsa amutun -re]
/adj/ having a white neck

tàsapararàke [* ty- àsa pararak
-ke] /adj/ having a scaly neck
[Ahlbr. *parara*]

tàsapòne [* ty- àsa apòn -re] /adj/
with a head rest, with a pillow

tasarare [* ty- asara -re] /adj/ prick-
ly, spiky

tàsatinkejèn /n/ wasp sp. [Ahlbr.
okomo]

tàsatore [* ty- àsa ato -re] /adj/ hav-
ing a hole in the neck

tàsatyre [* ty- àsa aty -re] /adj/ with
a spiny neck [Ahlbr. *aurutuwa*]

tàsawatàke [* ty- àsa watak
y -ke] /adj/ having a flabby neck

tasi [GSV] [Wp (*moju*)*tasi*] /n/ long
john, mulato tree [Triplaris surina-
mensis (Polygonaceae)] [Ahlbr. *ta-
si*]

tasike [* ty- esipi -ke] /adj/ having
lips

tasiparuruke [* ty- esipi paruru
-ke] /adj/ having banana-like lips,
thick-lipped

tasipepaije [* ty- esipi apei -re]
/adj/ having broad lips, thick-lipped

tasipi [E; W *tosipi*] /n/ bowl, plate
[Ahlbr. *tasipi*]

tasiwoine [EGVW] [* ty- asiwoin
-re; Pm *aitawaine*] /adj/ clear, trans-
parent [Ahlbr. *asiwöi*]

tasiwòke [* ty- asiwok
y -ke] /adj/
sated [Ahlbr. *asiwo*]

tàsure [SV] [* ty- àsu -re] /adj/ hav-
ing goose flesh

tasy [D *tas*] /n/ bag

tata [EGVW] [plur: *tatante*] /interj/
mother, mother’s sister [Ahlbr. *tata*]

tatàke [E; W *totàke*] [* ty- etaku
-ke] /adj/ having saliva [Ahlbr. *eta-
kuru*]

tatakine [E; W *totakine*] [* ty- eta-
kin -re] /adj/ whistling

tatakusire [* ty- etakusi -re] /adj/
with gastric juice, with heartburn

tatànore [E; W *totànore*] [* ty-
etàno -re] /adj/ having a raw smell

tatapyne [* ty- etapy -ne] /adj/ with
side-dish, with spread

tatasikoroke [* ty- etasi? koro -ke]
/adj/ slavery

tatasipoke [* ty- etasi? sypo -ke; T
tàpoe, Ww *tetpose*] /adj/ bearded

tatasipomùne [E; W *totasi-
pomùne*] [* ty- etasi? sypo amutun
-re] /adj/ having a white or grey
beard

tatàweke [* ty- etàwe -ke] /adj/
with a web, having silk thread

-tàton [EGW] [* -ta -ke -ton] /tns/
Tfutpl, future tense plural

tàtone [* ty- àton -re] /adj/ propped,
supported

tatoperore See: *tapetorore*

tatore [EW] [* ty- ato -re; T *tatore*] /adj/ with a hole, hollow, gappy [Ahlbr. *ato*]

tatoreto [* ty- ato -re (tore)] /adj/ full of holes [Ahlbr. *ato*]

tatorore [* ty- atoro -re] /adj/ having deep holes

tatune [V] [* ty- atun -re; T *tatune*] /adj/ feverish

tātutūke [* ty- ātutuku -ke] /adj/ stocky

tatyne [EV; W *totyne*] [* ty- ese -ty -ne; Ap *tosèke*] /adj/ having sound, having a name [Ahlbr. *eti*]

tatypore [E; W *tōtypore*] [* ty- ety -po -re] /adj/ having a nice sound

taurampore [E; V *taurampone*] [* ty- auran -po -re] /adj/ speaking well, having a nice language

tauramposine [* ty- auran posin -re] /adj/ with a sweet language, speaking pleasantly

taurane [* ty- auran -re] /adj/ having speech, talkative, chatty [Ahlbr. *aura*]

tauranworo [* ty- auran -woro?] /adj/ having a different language

taure [EW] [* ty- au -re] /adj/ rich in laughter [Ahlbr. *awa*]

tauro [EGVW] [Pm *taurə*] /vt/ mean, imply [defective; prefixes are not used; examples: *ero wara moro ikāpo taurotopo man*: ‘this is the meaning of what he said.’, *moro Karina auran tanokon oty taurotòkon simeroi amy kareta ta* ‘I have written down in a book the elements of the Carib language that carry meaning’, ‘*amamina w̃sa*’ *tauronen me w̃take rāa* ‘I’ll go away as a person saying ‘I am going to work’’, *ero taurotòme* ‘in order to convey this meaning, implying this’,

‘*amamina w̃sa*’ *tauro* ‘se man ‘he is trying to say that he is going to work’]

tautyne [EW] [* ty- auty -ne] /adj/ having a house

tauwake [* ty- au -wa -ke] /adj/ fond of laughing

tawa [EW] [T *tawa*, Ap *tawa*, Kp *tawa*, Pm *tawa*] /n/ pipe clay, terra alba [Ahlbr. *tawa*]

Tawajumy /n/ Tawajumy [old village on the Mana river in French Guiana]

tawake [* ty- ewa -ke; Ap *toware*] /adj/ with hammock rope

tawàpore [* ty- ewaky -po -re; EG; W *towàpore*] /adj/ glad [Ahlbr. *ewapo*]

tawarepuru /n/ bird sp. [Ahlbr. *tawarepuru*]

tawàrume [EV; W *towàrume*] [* ty- ewàrumy - re; T *warume*] /adj/ dark [Ahlbr. *waru*]

tawàrusasaije /adj/ pitch-dark

tawasi [Wp *awasimoy*] /n/ job’s tears, adlay [Coix lacrima-jobi (Gramineae)] [Ahlbr. *tawasi*]

taweije [EVW] [* ty- awei -re; Pm *awaine*] /adj/ with light, lighted [Ahlbr. *awei*]

taweipore [* ty- awei -po -re] /adj/ with good light, with a nice panorama

tawejakùpo /adj/ crouched down, on one’s haunches

tawèke [SV] [* ty- àweky -ke] /adj/ tight in one’s skin, bloated

tawène [* ty- awèn -re] /adj/ with honey, sweet, delicious

tawesèke [* ty- àweseky -ke] /adj/ unhealthily bloated

tawono /n/ transparant pebble

- tawoto** [GS] /n/ arrow with loose iron tip [Ahlbr. *tawoto*]
- te** [EGVW] [Pm *te*] /part/ but [Ahlbr. *te*]
- te** [Sr *te*, D *thee*, En *tea*] [poss: *ytery*] /n/ tea
- te** [EW] [Sr *te*, En *till*] /conj/ till
- tefu** [Sr *tefu*, En *till, for*] /conj/ in order to prevent
- teleki** [Sr *teleki*, En *till, like*] /conj/ untill
- ten** [T *tee*] /interj/ I wouldn't know, don't ask me!
- ten** [EW] [Sr *ten*, En *time*, F *temps*] [poss: *yteny*] /n/ time
- teràa** See: **terapa**
- terapa** [EW; E *teràa*, GV *teropa*] /part/ already [Ahlbr. *terapa*]
- terèpon** /n/ buoy, float
- tererepu** /n/ green caterpillar sp.
- teropa** See: **terapa**
- tète** [V] /n/ heron sp. [Ardeidae]
- tiki** /n/ jaundice [*tiki pe man* 'he is suffering from jaundice']
- tinima** [* *dini -ma*; Sr *dini*, D *diennen*] /vt/ serve
(w)*etinima* /vm/ serve oneself
- tinka** [* *tin -ka*] /vt/ dot
(w)*etinka* /vm/ dot oneself [Ahlbr. *tina*]
- tinta** [* *tin -ta*] /vi/ become dotted
- tintipara** [EW] /n/ ant sp. [nt pronounced [nt]]
- Tirijo** [Ap *Tyrijo*, Ww *Tirijo*] /n/ Tiriyo tribesman
- tirikima** [* *triki -ma*; Sr *triki*, D *strijken*, En *strike*] /vt/ iron
(w)*etirikima* /vm/ iron oneself
- tiriko** [F *tricot*] /n/ t shirt
- Tiritiri** [onomatopée] /n/ Tiritiri [malevolent spirit; *Tiritiri pe man* 'Tiritiri makes him suffer and languish'] [Ahlbr. *tritri*]
- tiro** [EW] /part/ in appearance (but not really)
- tiru** [EW; 1655 *tirou*] [Wj *tiro*, P *tiro*, Sp *tiro*] /n/ cannon, gun
- titi** [V] /n/ bird sp.
- to** /tns/ Thabp, habitual tense past
- to** [EGVW] /sfA/ A, adjectivization
- to** [T *-tə(n)*, Ap *-tono*] /sfN/ Nvt, habitual transitive subject nominalization
- `to** [EGVW] [Ap *-`to*, Ww *-`to*, Kp *-`tə, -tə*, Pm *-tə*] /sf/ without
- `to** [EGVW] [* *-pto*; T *-`to*, Wj *-ptə*, Ap *-`to*, Ww *-`to*, Pm *-tə*, M *-`ty*] /sfV/ Vtop, transitivite object provision verbalization
- to** [EGW] /interj/ you hear! [Ahlbr. *ndo/to*]
- toine** [* *-to -ine*] /tns/ Thabppl, habitual tense past plural
- tokai** [EGW] [Wp *tokai*] /n/ shaman's hut [Ahlbr. *tokai*]
- tòkàma** /vt/ remove as troublesome, chase away [*yjemyiry mòko perompo tòkàmanon* 'my daughter is chasing away that shitty dog']
(w)*etòkàma* /vm/ chase away oneself
- tokarume** [W] /adj/ dark [Ahlbr. *ekaru*]
- toke** [A *tokwe*, Sr *toke*] /n/ guinea-fowl sp. [Numida meleagris (Numididae)] [imported from eastern Africa]
- toko** [EGVW] [* *-to -ko*; T *-təkə*, Wj *-tək*, Ap *-toko*, Ww *-toko*, Kp *-təkə*, Pm *-tə*, M *-ty*] /tns/ Timppl, imperative tense plural
- toko** [GS] /n/ plant sp. [Eschweilera spp. (Lecythidaceae)] [Ahlbr. *toko*]
- tòko** [SV] /n/ owl sp. [Strigidae]
- tokoko** [GS] [Sp *tococo*] /n/ american flamingo [Phoenicopterus ruber (Phoenicopteridae)] [Ahlbr. *tokoko*]

-tòkòman [* -topo -kon me -no] /sfA/ Pipl, instrument postposition-alization adnominal form plural

-tòkòme [EGVW] [* -topo -kon me; Wj -*topkome*, Pm -*tokonpe*] /sfA/ Pipl, instrument postposition-alization plural

tokòmo /n/ plant sp. [Ahlbr. *to-komo*]

-tokon [* -ja -to -kon; T -*jakən*, Ww -*jakne*] /tns/ Tpstapl, past tense with a-stems plural

-tòkon [EGVW] [* -topo -kon] /sfN/ Nipl, instrument nominalization, plural

tokone [GSV] [* ty- ekon -re] /adj/ hot-tempered, aggressive [Ahlbr. *eko*]

tòkopeine [V] [* ty- èkopein -re] /adj/ slippery

tòkoro [EG; W *tòkoro*] [T *tookoro*, A *dorokola*, Sr *tokro*] /n/ marbled wood-quail [Odontophorus gujanensis (Phasianidae)] [Ahlbr. *tokoro*]

tokorori [E] /n/ fish sp.

tòkunapo [* ty- ekuna po] /adj/ on the knees [Ahlbr. *po*]

tòkyine [* ty- (e)keresin -re; T *tereyine*] /adj/ with smoke, misty, with clouds of dust [Ahlbr. *eköi*]

toma [GS] [Wp *taman* (Daptrius ater)] /n/ laughing falcon [Herpetotheres cachinnans (Falconidae)] [Ahlbr. *toma*]

tòmake [* ty- esema -ke] /adj/ having a path, along a path

-tòman [* -topo me -no] /sfA/ Pia, instrument postpositionalization adnominal form

tòmapore [* ty- esema -po -re] /adj/ with a good path, having a safe trip

tòmatajankure [* ty- èmata anku -re] /adj/ having dimples in the buttocks

tòmatapo [* ty èmata ? po] /adj/ on the hip

tomati [Sr *tomati*, D *tomaat*] /n/ tomato [Lycopersicon esculentum (Solanaceae)]

-tòme [EGVW] [* -topo me; T -*tòme*, Wj -*topme*, Ap -*tòme*, Ww -*tome*, Kp -*tòpe*, Pm -*tòpe*, M -*tòpe*] /sfA/ Pi, instrument postpositionalization

tòmikore [* ty- èmiko -re] /adj/ curdy, sour [Ahlbr. *emi*]

tómoipo /n/ tree sp. [Ryania speciosa (Flacourtiaceae)]

tòmoke [* ty- èmo -ke] /adj/ having a ridge, with a nose [Ahlbr. *emo*]

tòmokutaije [* ty- èmo kutai -re] /adj/ with a knobby nose, having a hooked nose

tòmokùwiririke [* ty- èmo ? -ke] /adj/ having a wrinkled nose

tòmomòke [* ty- èmo amò -ke] /adj/ having a string at the ridge, having a string through the nose

tomone [EW] [* ty- omo -ne] /adj/ having relatives [Ahlbr. *omo*]

tòmopetorore [* ty- èmo apetoro -re] /adj/ having big deep nostrils

tòmopipàke [* ty- èmo pipaky -ke] /adj/ having a flat ridge or nose [Ahlbr. *kaikusi*]

tòmopire [* ty- èmo api -re] /adj/ having a red ridge or nose

tomopore [* ty- omo -po -re] /adj/ having nice relatives

tòmoporoije [* ty- èmo poroi -re] /adj/ having a lumpy nose, having a hooked nose [Ahlbr. *emo/poröi*]

tòmore See: *tòmore*

tòmosepereke [* ty- èmo sepere -ke] /adj/ having a flat projection on the nose

tòmosererèke [* ty- èmo serereky -ke] /n/ with a hanging ridge or nose

tomosi /n/ laziness, idleness [ypyty *tùponaka tomosi me man* ‘he lets his wife do all the work’, *mòko ytomosiry me man* ‘I am letting him do all my work’]

tompatakaraije [* ty- empata karai -re] /adj/ with a black or dark face

tompatamòmerèke [* ty- empata amòmerèky -ke] /adj/ having a round face [Ahlbr. *kaiкуси*]

tompatapisipisike [* ty- empata pisiky pisiky -ke] /adj/ having freckles in the face

tompatapo [SV] [* ty- empata po?] /adj/ on the face [Ahlbr. *embata*]

tompatapore [* ty- empata -po -re] /adj/ with a beautiful face

tompatawasakaraije /adj/ having a dark blue-grey face

tompòke See: **tampàke**

tompyrýke [* ty- empyryky -ke] /adj/ losing particles, shooting sparks

tomyke [* ty- ejamy -ke] /adj/ with lice [Ahlbr. *emu*]

tomyne [S; V *tomune*] [* ty- esemy -ne] /adj/ having an owner

-ton [EGW; V *tu*] [* -ton; T *to*, Wj *-tài*, Ww *-tow*] /tns/ Tnrpl, near tense plural

-ton [EGW; V *-(ja)tu*] [* -ja -je -ton] /tns/ Tprapl, present tense with a-stems plural

tòna [EW] /adj/ looking familiar

tònake [* ty- èna -ke] /adj/ with a joint, with a connection piece, with a nodule

tonantyne [* ty- enemy -ty -ne] /adj/ with the neck tied, with a loop, with a noose, with a snare

tonapime [EGVW; 1655 *tonabime*] [* ty- enapi me?] /adj/ lying, mendacious [Ahlbr. *enapi*]

tonapire [* ty- enapi -re] /adj/ lying, deceitful

tonapore [* ty- ewunapo -re] /adj/ snoring [Ahlbr. *enapo*]

tonawewe /n/ bush sp. [Vismia ramuliflora (Guttiferae)] [Ahlbr. *tonawewe*]

tonkamaraije [* ty- enkamarai -re] /adj/ glowing hot

tonkenenùke [E *tonkenenèke*, *tonkenenemùke*] [* ty- enkenenuku -ke] /adj/ glowing hot

tonkyne [* ty- enky -ne] /adj/ growling

-tono [V] [* -to -no] /sf/ possvnppl, verbal noun not possessed plural

tonomy [EGW] [* ty- ono -semy; T *tənæn*, Wj *təsem*, Ap *tonsemy*, Pm *tənəsen*] /n/ animal [Ahlbr. *tonoman*]

-tonon [EGVW] [* -to -non] /sfN/ Nvipl, nominalizer on intransitive verbs plural

tonoro [GSV; 1655 *tonolo*] [T *tonoro*, Ap *torono*, Kp *toron*, Pm *toron(o)*, M *toron*] /n/ bird [Ahlbr. *tonoro*]

tonoroipo [EGW] [* tonoro i- po?] /n/ tree sp. [Matayba spp. (Sapindaceae)] [*tamùnen tonoroipo* ‘tree sp. [Cupania scrobiculata (Sapindaceae)]’, *tykaraijen tonoroipo* or *ty-puru tonoroipo* ‘tree sp. [Matayba

- opaca (Sapindaceae)]' [Ahlbr. *tonoro (i)po*]
- tonorori** /n/ bare-necked fruitcrow [Gymnoderus foetidus (Cotingidae)] [Ahlbr. *tonorori*]
- tonsine** [* ty- ensin -re] /adj/ hasty, hurried
- tontonka** [* ty- ton ton -ka] /vt/ knock at
(w)*etontonka* /vm/ knock on oneself
- tonuku** /n/ grinding rope or band [Ahlbr. *tonuku*]
- tonukùto** [* tonuku -pto] /vt/ grind, polish [Ahlbr. *tonuku*]
- tonuperen** See: **tynuperen**
- topisa** /n/ pineapple sp. [Ahlbr. *topisa*]
- topo** [EGVW] [T *-to(po)*, Wj *-top*, Ap *-topo*, Ww *-topo*, Kp *-tò*, Pm *-tò*] /sfN/ Ni, instrument nominalization
- topòmamy** [S; V *topomamy*] [* topon -mamy] /vi/ become taut, get stretched, tighten [Ahlbr. *topome*]
- topòmanka** [S; V *topomanka*] [* topon -mamy -ka] /vt/ make taut, stretch, tighten
(w)*aitopòmanka*, (w)*etopòmanka* /vm/ stretch, tighten [Ahlbr. *topome*]
- topòme** [* topon me; Ap *topòme*] /adj/ taut, stretched, tight [Ahlbr. *topome*]
- topona** [EW] /n/ pit, soft area in skull of baby [Ahlbr. *topona/toponari*]
- topòruka** [E] /n/ fish sp. [y]joròkan *topòrukary* 'toadstool sp.', *topòruka woto* 'fish sp. [10 cm speckled]' [Ahlbr. *toporuka*]
- topow** [T *tupuw*, Ww *kopow*] /interj/ splash!
- topu** [EGVW; 1655 *tobou*] [T *təpu*, Wj *təpu*, Ap *topu*, Kp *təpu*, Pm *təpu*,
tò, M tỳ] /n/ stone, rock [*topu pe* 'stony, rocky'] [Ahlbr. *topu*]
- topuma** [* dopu -ma; Sr *dopu*, D *dopen*] /vt/ baptize
(w)*etopuma* /vm/ baptize oneself [Ahlbr. *ma*]
- torane** [* ty- eran -re] /adj/ with guards, guarded
- tori** [EW] [Sr *tori*, En *story*] /n/ story [Ahlbr. *tori*]
- tori** [G] /vt/ turn
(w)*etori* /vm/ turn oneself
- torijorijo** [Wj *orijorijo*] /n/ snipe [Scolopacidae]
- torima** [G] /vt/ turn
(w)*etorima* /vm/ turn
- torime** /n/ rolling [Ahlbr. *uri*]
- torimori** [S *morimori*] /n/ glass ball, marble
- toripa** [EW] [* tori -pa] /vt/ tell a story to
(w)*etoripa* /vm/ tell a story, talk [Ahlbr. *tori*]
- toripan** /n/ fan with stick-like handle [Ahlbr. *toripun*]
- toripota** /n/ wasp sp. [Ahlbr. *toripota*]
- toriwa** [EW] [* tori -wa] /vi/ tell something [Ahlbr. *tori*]
- toro** /n/ bird trap [Ahlbr. *toro*]
- toromaru** /n/ zigzag heron [Zeb-rilus undulatus (Ardeidae)]
- torompo** [V] [Sp *trompo*] /n/ spinning top
- toron** /interj/ splash! [sound of something falls down in the water]
- toronka** [* toron -ka] /vt/ cause to come off [*wewe pipo sitoronkaje* 'I cause the tree bark to come off']
(w)*òtoronka* /vm/ cause oneself to come off [*moro wewe pipo kynòtoronkanon* 'the bark is coming off']

torontoron [onomatopée] /interj/
rumble-rumble

torontorónka [* toron toron -ka]
/vt/ cause to rumble

(w)*etorontorónka* /vm/ cause oneself
to rumble, rumble

tororija See: **sororija**

Tororo /n/ Tororo [spirit that causes
yellow eyes; *Tororo pe man* ‘Tororo
is causing him trouble’] [Ahlbr. *to-
roro*]

tororoka [EVW] [* tororo -ka] /vt/
cause to tumble down

(w)*òtororoka*, (w)*aitororoka* /vt/ tum-
ble down [Ahlbr. *ororo*]

torosijo [S] /n/ moriche oriole, yel-
low oriole [Icterus chrysocephalus
(Icteridae), Icterus nigrogularis (Ic-
teridae)]

torotorome See: **tororome**

toròtoròme [S; S *tororome*] /adj/
wide, not taut [Ahlbr. *tororome*]

toruke [EW] [* ty- eru -ke] /adj/
with (bad) talk, slanderous

torupore [* ty- eru -po -re] /adj/
able to speak well, speaking pleas-
antly [Ahlbr. *eru*]

torùtomy [* ty- eru -pto -semy] /n/
what is sounded, book, text

-tory [T *-tii*] /tns/ Tirrpl, unreal tense,
plural

-toryine [T *-tii*] /tns/ Tirrpl, unreal
tense, past, plural

-tòse [EVW] [* -to -`se] /tns/ Tde-
sidpl, desiderative tense plural

tosipi See: **tasipi**

-toto [EGVW] [T *-kety*, Ap *-kety*,
Pm *-kè*, M *-ke*] /sfN/ Nvi, intransi-
tive subject nominalization

toto /n/ meat, fish [children’s lan-
guage]

totoky /n/ little hole at base of throat

tòtonka /vt/ knock at, tap

(w)*etòtonka* /vm/ knock at oneself,
tap oneself

tòtòtorèwa [V] [* tòtòtorè -wa] /vi/
crow, cackle

tòtyke [* ty- oty -ke] /adj/ having
possessions, affluent

tòweke [* ty- èwe -ke] /adj/ with a
(weak) stem, with a hanging thread,
fringing [Ahlbr. *we*]

trowma [* trow -ma; Sr *trow*, D
trouwen] /vt/ marry

(w)*etrowma* /vm/ marry [Ahlbr. *trou-
ma*]

tùjamarakake [* ty- upu ja? ma-
raka -ke] /adj/ with a spherical end
[*tùjamarakaken putu* ‘a bludgeon
with a spherical top’]

tùjànake [* ty- upu jàna -ke] /adj/
with a stiff head, having a weak
memory

tujape /n/ sapwood [Ahlbr. *et-
inaperi*]

tùjone [* ty- upu jon -re] /adj/ with
head covering

tujuju [Wp *tujuju*] /n/ jabiru [Jabiru
mycteria (Ciconiidae)]

tujutuju /n/ black-and-white hawk-
eagle [Spizastur melanoleucus (Ac-
cipitridae)]

Tukajana [EW] /n/ Tukajana [a
certain spirit]

tùkàmure [* ty- upu kàmù -re]
/adj/ with flaming head, fair-haired

tùkapere [EW] [* ty- upu kape -re]
/adj/ with a smooth head, bald
[Ahlbr. *kape/u*]

tùkapetoije [* ty- upu -kape -? -re]
/adj/ bald-headed

tùkaraije [* ty- upu karai -re] /adj/
having a black head, having black or
dark hair

tukasija /n/ bird sp. [Ahlbr. *tukasija*]

tùke [* ty- upu -ke] /adj/ having a head

tùkoròke [* ty- upu koroky -ke] /adj/ bald-headed

tùkorototoije [* ty- upu ? -re] /adj/ completely bald

tukujura [V] /n/ bird sp.

tùkuma /n/ cassava sp.

tukumau [EGW] [Wp *tukuma*, Sr *tukumaw*, P *tucum*] /n/ tree sp. [Astrocaryum *tucuma* (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. *tukuma'u*]

tukunare [EW] [Ap *tukunare*, Wp *tukunare*, Sr *tukunari*] /n/ fish sp. [Cichla *ocellaris* (Cichlidae)]

tukuruwe [EGVW] [Wp *tukuruwe*] /n/ ground-dove [Columbina spp. (Columbidae)] [Ahlbr. *tukuruwe*]

tukusi [EGVW] [T *tukui*, Wj *tukui*, Ap *tukusi*, Kp *tukui*, Pm *tukui*, M *tukui*, A *tukusi*] /n/ hummingbird [Trochilidae] [Ahlbr. *tukusi*]

tùkusi [EGW] [T *tukusi*] /n/ arrow with iron tip, clitoris [Ahlbr. *tukusi*]

tukusipan [* tukusi -pe -no; Wj *tukusipan*, Kp *tukusipan*, Pm *tukusipan*] /n/ circular house [Ahlbr. *tukusiban*]

tukutuku [GS] [Kp *tokotoko*, Pm *tukutuku*] /n/ owl sp. [Strigidae] [Ahlbr. *tukutuku*]

tukuwari [EGW; V *kutuwari*] /n/ earthen bucket [Ahlbr. *tukuwale*]

tukuwiju [GS] [T *tukujunpə*] /n/ lesser nighthawk [Chordeiles *acutipennis* (Caprimulgidae)] [Ahlbr. *tukuwiyu*]

tuma [EGVW; 1655 *touma*] [Wj *tuma*, Ap *tuma*, Kp *tuma*, Pm *tuma*] /n/ cooking pot [*kuwata tumary* ‘monkey pot [Lecythis *davisii* (Lecythidaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *tuma*]

tumàmòka [EGW] [* tuma òmoty -ka] /vt/ cook in a pot

(w)*etumàmòka* /vm/ prepare a meal [it looks like only middle forms are used] [Ahlbr. *moti*]

tùmere [* ty- upu me -re] /adj/ with figures on the head, with a painted face

tùmi [S; V *tumi*] /vt/ pull away the foreskin of

(w)*òtùmi* /vm/ pull away one’s foreskin [*yjoròkan arokyry* or *yjoròkan wòtùmipo* ‘toadstool sp. [Helosis *cayennensis* (Balanaceae)]’; *nare atùmiko* ‘pull away your foreskin (and only then I’ll believe your story)’]

tùmìrìrìke [* ty- upu miririky -ke] /adj/ with a curly head, curly-haired [Ahlbr. *miri*]

tumuka [G] /n/ tree sp. [Senna *occidentalis* (Caesalpiniaceae)]

tùmùn [E; W *tumun*] [Pm *mun*] [poss: *tùmùn*] /n/ hill, mound [*unemýpo tùmùn* ‘burial mound’, *kumako tùmùn* ‘leaf cutter ant hill’, *tùmùnano* ‘burial mound (non-possessive)’] [Ahlbr. *tumun/tumunano*]

tùmùne [EGW] [* ty- upu amùn -re] /adj/ with a white head, with gray hair [Ahlbr. *u*]

tùmýre /adj/ with curly hair

tùmýrýke [* ty- upu myryryky? -ke] /adj/ having curly hair, with undulating hair [Ahlbr. *miri*]

tun [T *tun*] /interj/ bang [booming sound like from a drum]

tuna [EGVW; 1655 *touna*] [T *tuna*, Wj *tuna*, Ap *tuna*, Ww *tuna*, Kp *tuna*, Pm *tuna*, M *tuna*] /n/ water, river [*tuna pe* ‘watery’] [Ahlbr. *tuna*]

tunaja [E] /n/ fish sp. [Dasyatidae]

Tunàkampo /n/ Tunàkampo creek
[a branch of the Wayombo river]

tunàto [* tuna -pto] /vt/ provide
with water

(w)*etunàto* /vm/ provide oneself with
water

tunka [V] [* tun -ka; Pm *tumpa*] /vt/
cause to boom

(w)*aitunka* /vm/ cause oneself to
boom

tunsekàmure [* ty- unse kàmù
-re] /adj/ with flaming hair, fair-
haired

tunsekaraije [* ty- unse karai -re]
/adj/ with black hair

tunseke [SV] [* ty- unse -ke; Ap
tunsèke] /adj/ hairy [Ahlbr. *use*]

tunsike [EW] [* ty- unsiky -ke]
/adj/ forming a heap, heaped up
[Ahlbr. *unsi*]

tunta [EGVW] [T *tunta*, Ap *tunta*,
Kp *tunta*] /vi/ arrive [Ahlbr. *tunda*]

tuntunka [* tun tun -ka] /vt/ cause
to boom repeatedly

tuntyne [* ty- un -ty -ne] /adj/ hav-
ing steerage, orderly

tuntypore [EW] [* ty- un -ty -po
-re] /adj/ having good steerage

tunu /n/ shark sp.

tùpaije [* ty- upu -pai? -re] /adj/
plentiful (at the top) [*moro wewe
epery tùpaije man* ‘that tree is full of
fruit at the top’, *ajemyry tùpaije
man* ‘you have got many lice on
your head’]

tùpapaije See: **tùpepaije**

tùparike [* ty- upu pariky -ke] /adj/
with a short head

tùpasàke [* ty- ùpasaky -ke] /adj/
having many little things (?) on the
head

tùpepaije [E *tùpapaije*] [* ty- upu
apepai -re] /adj/ with a broad head

tùpesèke [* ty- ùpeseky -ke] /adj/
filled to overflowing

tùpijàke [* ty- ùpijaky -ke] /adj/
having dandruff

tupime [* ty- upi -je me; Ap *tu-
pime*] /adj/ difficult [from *tupi me*
‘as sought, as impossible’, cf *upi*
‘seek, look for’]

tùpipàke [* ty- upu pipaky -ke]
/adj/ having a flat head

tùpire [EW] [* ty- upu api -re; Ap
tùpire] /adj/ having a red head, red-
haired [Ahlbr. *u*]

tùpo [EVW; 1655 *toupo*] [T *tupə*,
Wj *tupə*] /n/ calabash spoon [Ahlbr.
tupu]

tùpo [EGW; EW *kùpo*; 1655 *toupo*]
[Wj *ktùpo*] /postp/ on, on top of
[*otùpo* ‘on top of you’] [Ahlbr. *tu-
po*]

tùponaka [EW] [* tùpo -naka]
/postp/ on top of

tùposìke [* ty- upu posiky -ke] /adj/
having a pointed head

tupùpone [* ty- upu -tpo -ne] /adj/
having a head, smart

tupùpopore [SV] [* ty- upu -tpo
-po -re] /adj/ with a beautiful head

turara [EGW] /n/ wild eddo [Calac-
dium bicolor (Araceae)] [*arepa tu-
rarary* ‘plant protecting plant’]
[Ahlbr. *turara*]

turare [EW] [* ty- ura -re] /adj/
tearful, weepy [Ahlbr. *ura*]

turatura [S; G *towatowa*] [Pm *tu-
ratura*, A *toratora*] /n/ white hawk
[Leucopternis albicollis (Accipitri-
dae)]

turèi /n/ least bittern [Ixobrychus
exilis (Ardeidae)] [Ahlbr. *ture* ‘i’]

tureme [E] /n/ fish sp. [Dasyatidae]

turi [EW; 1655 *touli*] [T *turi*, Wp *turi*] /n/ torch [*pakamu turiry* ‘specific constellation’] [Ahlbr. *turi*]

turin /interj/ heaving or rocking movement [*turin(-turin) me man moro kurijara* ‘that boat rocks on the waves’]

turiri [GW] [Wp *turiri*] /n/ tree sp. [*Sclerolobium paraensis* (Caesalpiniaceae)]

tuririko [* *tuririky -pto*] /vt/ wrinkle, crinkle

(w)*òtuririko* /vm/ wrinkle, crinkle

tuririky /n/ wrinkle, crinkle

turisi [Ap *turisi*] /n/ tree sp. [*Toulicia* spp. (Sapindaceae), *Talisia* spp. (Sapindaceae)] [Ahlbr. *turisi*]

turisiri /n/ plaiting matter from the moriche palm [Ahlbr. *turisiri*]

turu [EGVW] [* (t)uru -tpo; T *urutupə*] [poss: *turùpo*] [plur: *turùsan*] /n/ heart [*maipuri turùpo* ‘mango sp.’, *paka turùpo* ‘custard apple [*Annona reticulata* (Annonaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *turupo*]

turùpoka [* (t)uru -tpo -ka] /vt/ remove the heart of

(w)*eturùpoka* /vm/ remove one’s heart

turùpopo [* (t)uru -tpo -po] /n/ goodness of heart, mercy

turùpopòto [* (t)uru -tpo -`to] /n/ badness of heart, mercilessness

turupy [EV] /n/ disability, handicap, malformedness [*turupy me man* ‘he is handicapped’, *turupynton wokryryjan* ‘disabled men’, *iturupyry* ‘his birthmark’]

tururi [GS] [Wp *tururi*, Sr *truli*] /n/ palm tree sp. [*Manicaria saccifera* (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. *truli*]

Tururi Unty /n/ Tururi Unty [old Carib village] [Ahlbr. *truli*]

tururu [SV] [Ap *tururu*] [plur: *tururunon*] /n/ massiveness, chaotic mass [*tururu me kynòsaton* ‘they come, massively and disorderly’]

tururu /n/ black-faced hawk [*Leucopternis melanops* (Accipitridae)]

tururuka [* *tururu -ka*] /vt/ cause to appear massively

(w)*etururuka* /vm/ appear massively

tururuta [SV] [* *tururu -ta*] /vi/ become massive, flame up

turuturu /n/ tree orchid sp. [Ahlbr. *turuturu*]

turuturu /n/ fish sp.

turuwa /n/ ? [*meku turuwary* ‘tree sp. [*Eschweilera simiorum* (Lecythidaceae)]’]

tùsakuke [* *ty- ùsaku -ke*] /adj/ having a brain

tùsarare [* *ty- upu asara -re*] /adj/ having prickly hair

tusene [* *ty- usen -re*] /adj/ having a younger sibling

tusi [E] /interj/ granddad [short for *tamusi*]

tùtanone [* *ty- upu ta -no -ne*] /adj/ having something in the head, having a bad conscience, guilty

tùtapore [* *ty- ùta -po -re*] /adj/ emerging well

tuti /n/ breast (with milk), mother’s breast [children’s language]

tùtu [Pm *tutu*] /n/ fringe [e.g. on an arrow, leg band, etc] [Ahlbr. *tutu*]

tùtu [Sr *tutu*, D *toeter*, En *tooter*] /n/ tooter, horn [Ahlbr. *tutu*]

tutuka [T *tùka*, Wj *tutukə*, Ap *tutuko*] /n/ brazil nut, para nut [*Bertholletia excelsa* (Lecythidaceae)]

tùtùka [GS] /vt/ knock against

tùtuku [GS] [T *ùtukuimə*] /n/ scaled pigeon [*Columba speciosa* (Columbidae)] [Ahlbr. *tutuku*]

tutukuri /n/ frog sp. [Anura]
[Ahlbr. *tutukuri*]

tùtùmo /vt/ snap
(w)*etùtùmo* /vm/ snap

tùturo [* tùtu -ro] /vt/ make fringy
(w)*etùturo* /vm/ make oneself fringy
[Ahlbr. *tutu*]

tuwake [EW] [* ty- uwa -ke] /adj/
fond of dancing

tuwàmike [V] [* ty- uwàmi -ke]
/adj/ resilient

tuwapusùke /adj/ soaking wet

tuwarenkèka [EV; W *tuwaronkèka*] [* tuwaro -no? -kepy -ka] /vt/ cause to stop being mindful, unsettle, cause to forget
(w)*etuwarenkèka* /vm/ cause oneself to stop being mindful, get unsettled, cause oneself to forget

tuwarenkepy [EV; W *tuwaronkepy*] [* tuwaro -no? -kepy] /vi/ stop being mindful, forget [*moro poko ytuwarenkepyi* ‘I forgot about that’] [Ahlbr. *tuwarongepu*]

tuwari [Kp *tuwari*, Pm *tuwari*] /n/ runaway, fugitive [*tuwarimpo* ‘maroon’]

tuwarika [EW] [* tuwari -ka; Ap *tuarima*] /vt/ cause to be a fugitive
(w)*etuwarika* /vm/ run away [Ahlbr. *tuwarica*]

tuwaro [EGVW] [* ty- (u)waro; T *tywarə*, Wj *tuwarə*, Ap *tuwaro*, Ww *tuwer*] /adj/ alert [Ahlbr. *tuwalo*]

tuwaròma [EVW] [* tuwaro -no -ma; Wj *tuwaronuma*] /vt/ take care of, educate, cultivate
(w)*etuwaròma* /vm/ take care, be careful, grow up [Ahlbr. *tuwaroma*]

tuwaronkèka See: **tuwarenkèka**

tuwaronkepy See: **tuwarenkepy**

tuwaròpa [EW; V *ituwaròma*] [* tuwaro -pyra; Ap *tuwaropyra*] /adj/ careless, unconcerned

tùwarùke [* ty- ùwaruku -ke] /adj/ thick-leaved, thick-haired [Ahlbr. *waru*]

tuwasakaraije [SV] [* ty- uwasa-karai -re] /adj/ dark grey-blue

tuwaseke [* ty- uwase -ke] /adj/ having a hip

tuwataipo [* tuwata i- po?] /n/ tree sp. [Hebepetalum *humiriifolium* (Linaceae)]

tuwatuwa [T *tuwatuwa*] /n/ large-billed seed-finch [Oryzoborus *crassirostris* (Emberizidae)]

tùweije [* ty- upu awei -re] /adj/ with light at the head, fair-haired

tùwejure [* ty- upu weju -re] /adj/ sun-headed, fair-haired, blond

tuwekoro /n/ kind of basket [Ahlbr. *tuwegoro*]

tuwekòwaije [* ty- uwe kòwai -re] /adj/ with winding guts

tuwèmàke [SV] [* ty- uwèmaky -ke] /adj/ having a thick belly [Ahlbr. *we*]

tuwempokororoke [* ty- uwe -mpo kororo -ke] /adj/ having a pot-belly

tuwempone [* ty- uwe -mpo -ne] /adj/ having a belly, pregnant [Ahlbr. *we*]

tuwemposaparìke [* ty- uwe -mpo saporiky? -ke] /adj/ having a puffy belly

tuwemposòke [* ty- uwe -mpo sò? -ke] /adj/ with a big belly

tuwempotaryke [* ty- uwe -mpo ta -ry -ke] /adj/ with something in the belly, not having an empty stomach

tuwenare [* ty- uwená -re] /adj/
inclined to vomiting [Ahlbr. *we*]
tuwepapaije [* ty- uwe papai? -re]
/adj/ having a broad belly
tuwepipàke [* ty- uwe pipaky -ke]
/adj/ having a flat belly
tùwerentýke /adj/ dizzy
tuweru /n/ storm-petrel [Hydrobatidae] [Ahlbr. *tuweru*]
tùwi /n/ female genitals, vagina
tùwytytyne [* ty- upu wy? tytyn -re] /adj/ with a shaky head
tùwýwy [EW] /n/ lizard sp. [shakes it's head]
-ty [EVW] [Wj -*ty*, Ap -*ty*, Ww -*ti*, Pm -*tí*] /sf/ possee, controlled possession exceptions
ty- [EGVW] [T *ty-*, Wj *ty-*, Ap *ty-*, Ww *ty-*, Kp *ty-*, Pm *ty-*, M *ty-*] /pf/ 3a, 3aml, third person anaphoric (with meaning loss)
tyjaryke [* ty- ija? -ry? -ke] /adj/ having a starting point
tyjàwanke [* ty- ijàwan -ke] /adj/ with badness, bad
tyinone [EW] [* ty- ino/njo -ne; T *tyinjoke*, Ap *tynioke*] /adj/ having a husband [Ahlbr. *yo*]
tyinonoke [* ty- (i)nono -ke] /adj/ having land
tyinopore [* ty- ino/njo -po -re] /adj/ having a good husband
tyitupuke [* ty- itupu -ke] /adj/ having weeds [Ahlbr. *tupo*]
tyjàkanke [* ty- jàkan -ke] /adj/ sleepwalking, rambling
tyjàke [* ty- ja -ty -ke] /adj/ with fuel
tyjakoroke [* ty- jakoro -ke] /adj/ inert, slow
tyjakuwake [* ty- jakuwa -ke] /adj/ with (shaman's) spirit

tyjakyine [* ty- jakyin -re] /adj/ sticky, gluey [Ahlbr. *tiaköine*]
tyjamike [W] [* ty- jami -ke] /adj/ with raillery, making fun
tyjàmunake [* ty- jàmuna -ke] /adj/ with hardwood
tyjàmune [S; V *tyràmune*] [* ty- jàmun -re] /adj/ corpulent
tyjànare [SV] [* ty- jàna -re] /adj/ hard, sturdy, difficult [Ahlbr. *ya*]
tyjànàtaije [* ty- jàna -`tai? -re] /adj/ very hard, very sturdy [Ahlbr. *ya*]
tyjankýsake [* ty- (j)ankýsa -ke] /adj/ with a fringed shoulder cloth
tyjapepeitoke [* ty- jàmun? pep-eito -ke] /adj/ with a flow of air, windy, breathy
tyjapo [EW] /n/ boggy land, marshy area [Ahlbr. *tia'po*]
tyjapore [* ty- japo -re] /adj/ skillful, able
tyjàposike [* ty- jàposi -ke] /adj/ shy, timid
tyjapota [* tyjapo -ta] /vi/ become marshy [Ahlbr. *tia'po*]
tyjapòto [W] [* tyjapo -pto] /vt/ make marshy, make boggy
tyjàpure [W] [* ty- jàpuru -re] /adj/ decaying [Ahlbr. *apu*]
tyjarakakake [* ty- (j)arakaka -ke] /adj/ with a pulley
tyjarake [* ty- jara -ke] /adj/ with poles, with a stake
tyjarane [* ty- jaran -re] /adj/ with a fence, enclosed [*nuno tyjarane man* 'the moon is encircled by a nebulous light']
tyjasakoposine [* ty- jasako posin -re] /adj/ sweet-and-sour
tyjasakore [GSV] [* ty- jasako -re] /adj/ sour [Ahlbr. *asako*]

tyjasurutòke [* ty- asurutoko -ke] /adj/ having pimples, having boils
tyjàtyne [* ty- jà -ty -ne] /adj/ with fuel
tyjawasike [* ty- (j)awasi -ke] /adj/ with a person one likes, having a sweetheart
tyjaworoke [* ty- jaworo -ke] /adj/ distressed [Ahlbr. *yaworo*]
tyjàwùke [* ty- jàwuku -ke] /adj/ stagnating, blocked, underdeveloped
tyjeke [EGW] [* ty- je -ke; Ww *tyjoke*] /adj/ with teeth, sharp [Ahlbr. *ye*]
tyjèkire [* ty- je `ki -re] /adj/ having yellow teeth
tyjekore [* ty- je ko -re] /adj/ with stinking teeth
tyjemarake [* ty- jemara -ke] /adj/ barbed, bearded
tyjenonoke [* ty- jenono -ke] /adj/ resentful, hostile
tyjèpone [* ty- je -tpo -ne] /adj/ with bones [Ahlbr. *yepo*]
tyjèpoposike [* ty- je -tpo posiky -ke] /adj/ with sharp bones
tyjepore [* ty- je -po -re] /adj/ with beautiful teeth
tyjeporosawaije [* ty- je porosawai? -re] /adj/ with very protruding teeth
tyjeposire See: **tyjesipore**
tyjepotyke [* ty- jepoty -ke] /adj/ having incisors [Ahlbr. *ye*]
tyjepotyre [* ty- je poty -re] /adj/ with shining teeth
tyjerutyne [* ty- jeru -ty -ne] /adj/ having a (potential) sister-in-law
tyjesarare [* ty- je asara -re] /adj/ having prickly teeth, with protruding teeth
tyjesipore [tyjeposire] [* ty- jesi -po -re] /adj/ having a nice grin

tyjesire [* ty- jesi -re] /adj/ grinning
tyjetawaike [* ty- jetawai -ke] /adj/ with molars
tyjewetyne [* ty- je we -ty -ne] /adj/ having dirty teeth [Ahlbr. *ye*]
tyjone [EW] [* ty- jon -re] /adj/ with covering, covered
tyjontyne [* ty- jon -ty -ne] /adj/ with covering, covered
tyjopotone [* ty- jopoto -ne] /adj/ having a leader
tyjorukoke [* ty- (j)oruku -ke] /adj/ having worms [Ahlbr. *auruka*]
tyjotoke [* ty- (j)oto -ke; Sr *oto* 'auto'] /adj/ having a car
tyjumyne [* ty- jumy -ne] /adj/ having a father
týka [EGVW; 1655 *tecari* (d.w.z.: *tykary*)] [T *týka*, Kp *týka*] /vt/ shock, frighten
(w)*etýka*, (w)*aitýka* /vm/ get frightened [Ahlbr. *eti(g)ka*]
týkaìke [EVW] [* ty- kawaitu -ke] /adj/ having diarrhoea [Ahlbr. *kei*]
týkaine [* ty- ýkain -re] /adj/ mixed, having several ingredients
tykake [GS] [* ty- ka -ke; T *tyka-tyne*, Wj *tykatke*] /adj/ fat [tykaken 'VIP'] [Ahlbr. *ka*]
týkakore [* ty- ýkako -re] /adj/ poisonous
týkàma /vt/ try to stop, warn [*moro pona sitykàmai* 'I tried to warn him against that']
(w)*etýkàma* /vm/ try to stop oneself, warn oneself
tykàmire [* ty- kàmi -re] /adj/ with a golden colour, childish [tykàmiramón 'copper coins'] [Ahlbr. *kami*]
tykàmisike [* ty- kàmisiky -ke] /adj/ pink, childish

tykàmukàmure [GS] [* ty- kàmù kàmù -re] /adj/ very flaming, very glittering

tykàmure [GSV] [* ty- kàmù -re] /adj/ flaming, glittering [Ahlbr. *ka-mu*]

tykapere [* ty- kape -re] /adj/ smooth [Ahlbr. *kape*]

tykapupore [* ty- kapu -po -re] /adj/ with a nice sky, with fine weather

tykaraije [EGVW] [* ty- karai -re; T *tykaraije*] /adj/ black [Ahlbr. *tika-laye*]

tykarakaraije [* ty- karai karai -re] /adj/ pitch-black

tykaramisaije /adj/ pitch-black

tykaramisaraije /adj/ pitch-black

tykaramisasaije /adj/ pitch-black [Ahlbr. *karai*]

tykaramùne [* ty- kara? amutun -re] /adj/ bloodless white [*tykaramùne moro ipakotòpo kynakon* ‘that wound looked white and without blood’]

tykarasasaije /adj/ pitch-black

tykaretake [* ty- kareta -ke] /adj/ with paper, having documents, having a passport

tykaryke [* ty- ÿkary? -ke] /adj/ containing food, containing fish [*moro ikùpo ÿkaryke man* ‘there’s fish in that lake’]

tykasirike [* ty- kasiri -ke] /adj/ having cassava drink

tykatanopore [G] [* ty- katano -po -re] /adj/ delicious

tykatanore [SV] [* ty- katano -re] /adj/ tasteful, delicious

tykàtopone [* ty- kàtopo -ne] /adj/ having a potential father-in-law

tykatùkòwaije [* ty- katupu kòwai -re] /adj/ having a crooked spine [Ahlbr. *katupuru*]

tykatùposìke [* ty- katupu posiky -ke] /adj/ having a sharp spine [Ahlbr. *katupuru*]

tykatùsarare [* ty- katupu asara -re] /adj/ having a spiny spine

tykàweke [* ty- kàwe -ke] /adj/ having a shell, armoured

tykawenake [* ty- kawena? -ke] /adj/ dirty

tykene [* ty- ken -re] /adj/ with an end, with a (river) mouth

tykenenèke [* ty- keneniky -ke] /adj/ glowing hot

tykenesìke [* ty- kenesiky -ke] /adj/ exorbitantly sweet

tykèpure [* ty- kèpu -re] /adj/ with moisture (on the skin), wet [Ahlbr. *kepu*]

tykèrepune [* ty- kijere pun -re] /adj/ with cassavafLOUR

tykererèke [* ty- kereriky -ke] /adj/ wrinkly

tyketùke [GS] [* ty- ÿketuku -ke] /adj/ with a strong taste [Ahlbr. *ketu*]

tyketùketùke [* ty- ÿketuku ÿketuku -ke] /adj/ too tasteful [Ahlbr. *ne*]

tykire [GS] [* ty- ÿki -re] /adj/ yellow, beige [Ahlbr. *ki*]

tykiririke [* ty- kiririky -ke] /adj/ wrinkled

tykòke [EW] [* ty- kò -ke] /adj/ screaming, yelling

Tykoky [EW] /n/ Tykoky [probably related to *tykòke* ‘screaming’] [Ahlbr. *Tikokè*]

tykomyine [GSV] [* ty- komyin -re] /adj/ feverish [Ahlbr. *komu*]

tykone [EW] [* ty- ykon -re] /adj/ dirty [Ahlbr. *ko*]
tykonike [* ty- koni -ke; Sr *koni*, En *cunning*] /adj/ cunning
tykore [SV] [* ty- ko -re] /adj/ stinking [Ahlbr. *ko*]
tykore [* ty- yko -re] /adj/ leaking
tykorokuke [* ty- koroku -ke; Sr *koloku*, D *geluk*, En *luck*] /adj/ lucky
tykotake [* ty- yko -ta -ke] /adj/ with a tendency towards leaking
tykòwaije [* ty- kòwai -re] /adj/ crooked, bent [Ahlbr. *kowei*]
tykowiike [* ty- kowai -ke] /adj/ having a (fish)hook
tykòwakòwaije [E *tykòwekòweije*] [* ty- (kòwa-)kòwai -re] /adj/ very crooked, tortuous
tykòwekòweije See: **tykòwakòwaije**
tykòwere [V] [* ty- kòwe -re] /adj/ with a dirty excretion, slimy
tykujùke [* ty- kujuku -ke] /adj/ red and swollen
tykujukujure [* ty- kuju kuju -re] /adj/ very brown [Ahlbr. *yamun*]
tykujure [GS] [* ty- kuju -re; T *tykuije*, Ap *kujume*] /adj/ brown [Ahlbr. *kuyu*]
tykùmeije [SV; E *tykùmereije*] [* ty- kùmei -re] /adj/ trunky, rounded off
tykùmereije See: **tykùmeije**
tykumykanke [* ty- kumykan -ke] /adj/ having a cassava trough [Ahlbr. *kumuilkan*]
tykuntuke [* ty- kuntu -ke] /adj/ gnarled, lumpy [Ahlbr. *kundu*]
tykùnure [* ty- kùnu -re] /adj/ having pus
tykupere [* ty- kupe -re] /adj/ spherical

tykuranoke [* ty- kure -no -ke] /adj/ beautiful
tykurèkene [* ty- kurèken -re] /adj/ behind, incompetent
tykurekureke [* ty- kurekure? -ke] /adj/ baggy, hanging loose
tykurike [* ty- kuri -ke] /adj/ with reddish brown clay, painted
tykurike [E *tykurise*] [* ty- kuriky -ke] /adj/ dirty
tykurise See: **tykurike**
tykutaije [* ty- kutai -re] /adj/ knobby, bumpy
Tykutike [* ty- kuti -ke] /n/ Tykutike [a certain spirit]
tykùwèke [* ty- kùweky -ke] /adj/ malformed, distorted
tykuwenake [* ty- kuwena? -ke] /adj/ dirty [or: *tykawenake*]
tykymy [SV] [* ty- kyry -semy] /n/ what is made, piece of work
tykymy [* ty- ky -semy] /n/ what is rasped, stuff to be rasped
tykyryije [* ty- kyryi -re; Ww *tykyryspe*] /adj/ having a red itching spot
tykyryinopy /vt/ tickle, make curious
 (w)*etykyryinopy* /vm/ tickle oneself, become curious
tykyryke [W] [* ty- kyry -ke] /adj/ having stuff, rich in possessions
tykysiju [Wp *jkysii*] /n/ long-horned beetle [Cerambycidae] [Ahlbr. *kèsi'u*]
tykytyky [A *tükütükü*] /n/ sulphur-rumped flycatcher [Myiobius barbatus (Tyranidae)]
tymainake [* ty- maina -ke] /adj/ having a vegetable garden, with an agriculture field
tymaitàke [* ty- maitaku -ke] /adj/ dirty

tymàjake [* ty- màja -ke] /adj/ lying, deceitful

tymamuke [* ty- mamu -ke] /adj/ with whirlpool, vortiginous

tymanàke [* ty- manaty -ke] /adj/ having breasts

tymanike [* ty- mani -ke] /adj/ with resin, with black colouring matter

tymàperèke [EW; V *tàperèke*] [* ty- màpereky -ke] /adj/ rusty, mouldy [Ahlbr. *mapere*]

tymarakake [GS] [* ty- maraka -ke] /adj/ with a rattle

tymasàke [* ty- masaky -ke] /adj/ having shoots

tymasikore [* ty- masiko -re] /adj/ stinking

tymasiwake [* ty- masiwa -ke] /adj/ having a wooden fish trap, voracious

tymauruke [EW] [* ty- mauru -ke] /adj/ having cotton

tymeije [* ty- ýmei -re] /adj/ fine, fine-grained, powdery

tymeine [* ty- ýmei -re] /adj/ oily

týmene [EGW] [* ty- myre -ne] /adj/ having a child [Ahlbr. *me*]

tymenupore [* ty- menu -po -re] /adj/ beautifully coloured

tymere [EVW] [* ty- me -re; Ap *tymere*] /adj/ having figures, decorated [Ahlbr. *me*]

tymeremere [SV] [* ty- (mere) me -re] /adj/ full of figures, full of signs, very decorated [Ahlbr. *me*]

Tymeren [* ty- me -re -no] /n/ Big-iston [village on the Marowijne river, named after a stone with pictographs (*Tymeren Topu* ‘Stone with Drawings’)] [Ahlbr. *topu*]

tymikarare [* ty- mikara -re] /adj/ skinny

tymike [* ty- mi -ke; Ap *tymise*] /adj/ having roots [Ahlbr. *mi*]

tymìmike [* ty- mimiky -ke] /adj/ soft

tymìmisìke [* ty- mimisiky -ke] /adj/ soft, sandy [Ahlbr. *meme*]

tymirike [EW] [* ty- miri -ke; Sr *miri*, En *mill*, D *molen*] /adj/ with a mill, with a propellor [*tymiriken* ‘steamship, motorized vessel’, *ka-wono tymiriken* or *taporiken tymiriken* ‘airplane’] [Ahlbr. *tymirike*]

tymirirake See: **tamuririke**

tymisuke [* ty- misu -ke] /adj/ frayed [Ahlbr. *misu*]

tymisure [EW] [* ty- misu -re] /adj/ frayed

tymokeye [* ty- mo -ke; T *tymoe*] /adj/ with pubic hair

týmòke [* ty- ýmoty -ke] /adj/ with a tendency towards cooking

tymòmòke [* ty- mòmoky -ke] /adj/ soft

tymonake [* ty- mona -ke] /adj/ with theft, stealing

týmone [* ty- pymo -ne; T *tymone*, *tymoke*] /adj/ with an egg

tymonke [GSV] [* ty- mon? -ke] /adj/ in great numbers [Ahlbr. *tìmonge*]

týmopore [* ty- pymo -po -re] /adj/ with beautiful eggs, laying good eggs

tymorane [S; E *tymorone*] [* ty- moran -re] /adj/ magical

tymore [EW] [* ty- mory -re] /adj/ noisy [Ahlbr. *mori*]

tymorone See: **tymorane**

tymorypore [* ty- mory -po -re] /adj/ with a nice noise

tymosesèwure [* ty- mo sesèwu -re] /adj/ having curly pubic hair

tymosine [* ty- mosin -re] /adj/
with length

tymotàpo [E *tymotàpona*] [* ty-
mota -?; Ap *tymotapo*] /adj/ on the
shoulder

tymotoke [* ty- modo -ke] /adj/
beautifully adorned, fashionable

tymotòke [* ty- motoky -ke] /adj/
with a little hill, with a heightened
spot

tymotymonke [* ty- mo(tymo)n?
-ke] /adj/ in groups [cf *tymonke*]
[Ahlbr. *tamomonge*]

tymune [* ty- mun -re; T *tymune*,
Ap *tuune*] /adj/ with tuber, tuberose
[Ahlbr. *mu*]

tymune [S; V *tymuke*] [* ty- mumu
-ru -ne, ty- mumu -ke; T *tymuje*]
/adj/ having a son

tymy [EGVW] [T *tymy*, Wj *tumy*,
Ap *tymy*, Kp *tymy*, Pm *tumy*] /vt/
benumb, inebriate

(w)*etymy* /vm/ benumb oneself, get
drunk [Ahlbr. *tĩmu*]

tymyike [W] [* ty- myi -ke] /adj/
with a snare

tymykarake /adj/ with a pipe-like
hole

tymynure [* ty- mynu -re; Ap *tu-
munure*] /adj/ bloody [*tymynuren pe
man* ‘there’s blood in his faeces’]
[Ahlbr. *menu*]

tymyrỳke [* ty- myrpy -ke] /adj/
often having something stuck in the
throat

tyñ /interj/ snap [sound which occurs
when something like a rope is pulled
tight]

tyñamòke [* ty- namoky -ke] /adj/
with drink

tyñamore [SV] [* ty- ñnamo -re]
/adj/ in party mood

tyñane [V] /adj/ a little

tyñapire [* ty- ? -re] /adj/ almost
red, rose

tyñka [EW] [* tyn -ka; T *tynma*] /vt/
pull, stretch [*ywòmý sityñkapòsa* ‘I
am ironing my clothes’]

(w)*òtyñka* /vm/ stretch oneself [Ahlbr.
tenga]

tyñkajone [* ty- myka jon -re] /adj/
with shoulder cloth, having the
shoulders wrapped

tyñkànakaraije [* ty- mykàna
karai -re] /adj/ with a black back

tyñkànakùwèke [* ty- mykàna
kùweky -ke] /adj/ with a disfigured
back, hunchbacked

tyñkànane [* ty- mykàna -ne] /adj/
having turned the back to someone
[Ahlbr. *anga*]

tyñkànaparamanike [* ty-
mykàna paramani -ke] /adj/ having
tar on the back

tyñkànapo [* ty- mykàna po] /adj/
on the back

tyñkànatùmune [* ty- mykàna
tùmun -re] /adj/ with a hilly back,
hunchbacked

tyñkapire [* ty- myka api -re] /adj/
with a red back [Ahlbr. *napoi*]

tyñokore [SV] [* ty- noko -re] /adj/
horny, sexually driven

tyñopone [* ty- nopon -re] /adj/
with covering, wrapped

tyñore [EW] [* ty- ñno -re; Ap
tynoke] /adj/ with a raw smell
[Ahlbr. *no*]

tyñotyne [EW] [* ty- no -ty -ne]
/adj/ having a grandmother

tyñtakore [* ty- myta ko -re] /adj/
with a stinking mouth [*tyñtakoren*
‘ant sp. [Azteca spp. (Formicidae)’]
[Ahlbr. *tentakolamo*]

tyntamore [* ty- myta mory -re] /adj/ with a noisy mouth, smacking one's lips

tyntamorone [* ty- myta moran -re] /adj/ with a magical mouth, prophetic

tyntapepaije [* ty- myta apepai -re] /adj/ having a broad mouth opening

tyntapore [* ty- myta -po -re] /adj/ having a good mouth

tyntapore [* ty- myta po -re] /adj/ having a (bad) smell in the mouth

tyntaposine [* ty- myta posin -re] /adj/ with a sweet mouth, fond of good food

tyntapure [* ty- myta ? -re] /adj/ with a full mouth

tyntasare [* ty- myta -sa? -re] /adj/ with open mouth

tyntataryke [* ty- myta ta -ry -ke] /adj/ with something in the mouth, not having an empty mouth [Ahlbr. *endatarī*]

tyntynka [* tyn tyn -ka] /vt/ jerk at (*w*)*ōtyntynka* /vm/ jerk at oneself [Ahlbr. *tendenga*]

tynkaije [* ty- nukai -re] /adj/ protruding, bulgy

ty nukakaije [* ty- nukakai? -re] /adj/ very protruding, bulgy

tynuke [* ty- nu -ke] /adj/ having a tongue

tynurijake [* ty- nurija -ke] /adj/ disgusting

typaije /adj/ flattened off

typaipake [* ty- paipa -ke] /adj/ having a pipe

typaityne [* ty- pai -ty -ne] /adj/ with cover, wrapped

typàke [* ty- ÷paký -ke] /adj/ with a lowland plain [Ahlbr. *paki*]

typakune [* ty- ÷pakun -ne] /n/ having an Achilles tendon

typanajànare [EW] [* ty- pana jàna -re] /adj/ hard of hearing, disobedient

typanakaraije [* ty- pana karai -re] /adj/ with black ears [used to refer to maroons]

typanake [SV] [* ty- pana -ke; T *typanae*, Kp *typanake*] /adj/ with ears, listening, obedient [*typanaken woto* ‘catfish sp. [Ariidae, Pimelodidae]’]

typanakùwèke [* ty- pana kùweky -ke] /adj/ having malformed ears

typanare [SV] [* ty- pana -re; Ap *typanare*] /adj/ rich in ear, with a good sense of hearing

typanasasaije /adj/ having flap-ears

typanasererèke [* ty- pana sere-reky -ke] /adj/ having hanging ears

typanasiwaije [* ty- pana siwai -re] /adj/ having slender ears

typanàtaije [* ty- pana -`tai? -je] /adj/ having flap-ears

typanataryke [* ty- pana ta -ry -ke] /adj/ having something in the ear, with earrings

typankirake [* ty- pankira -ke] /adj/ with banner, with a flag

typantake [* ty- panta -ke] /adj/ branching, forked [Ahlbr. *panda*]

typaparàke [* ty- paparaky -ke] /adj/ having maculas, having moles

typapymy [SV] [* ty- papy -semy] /n/ what is thrown away, refuse

typarake [V] /adj/ powerful, authoritative

typarane [* ty- paran -re] /adj/ having a fishing line with several hooks

typararàke [SV] [* ty- pararak -ke] /adj/ scaly

typarawasaije [V] [* ty- parawa-sai -re] /adj/ salted, pickled

typarìke [* ty- pariky -ke] /adj/ blunt, not protruding much

typarysanone [* ty- pa -ry sano -ne] /adj/ having a daughter-in-law

typasakaraije [* ty- pasa karai -re] /adj/ with black cheeks, with black sides [Ahlbr. *pasari*]

typasapaityne [* ty- pasa pai -ty -ne] /adj/ having a cheek covering

typasapire [* ty- pasa api -re] /adj/ with red cheeks

typasàpo [* ty- pasa ? po] /adj/ on the cheek, on the side [Ahlbr. *pa-sa/po*]

typasasurùke [* ty- pasa suruku -ke] /adj/ with muttonchop whiskers

typataiike [* ty- patai -ke] /adj/ prone to begging

typatònake [* ty- patòna? -ke] /adj/ with a crossbeam, with a yard [used to refer to old big sailing vessels]

typatyne [* ty- pa -ty -ne] /adj/ with a (sleeping) place, having a hammock [Ahlbr. *nimoku*]

typeke [* ty- pe -ke] /adj/ having a horizontal border line, fringed [Ahlbr. *pe*]

typèmyrýke [* ty- pe upu? myryky -ke] /adj/ having a curly hair fringe

týpene [EW] [* ty- pyre -ne; Ap *typyreke*] /adj/ with arrow

typèpèke [* ty- pèpeky -ke] /adj/ hanging loose, not taut

typepire [* ty- pe api -re] /adj/ having a red hair fringe [Ahlbr. *pe*]

typèpo [* ty- pe -ty? po?] /adj/ on the upper legs, on the lap

typepotyre [EW] [* ty- pe poty -re] /adj/ with a shining hair fringe, with a pointed hair fringe [*typepotyren* ‘police officer’]

typereije [* ty- pere -re] /adj/ bulky, knobby

typerèpo [* ty- perè? po?] /adj/ peeping half-hidden, peeping around the corner

typesake [* ty- pesa -ke] /adj/ having thigh muscles

typesapune [* ty- pesa pun -re] /adj/ having fleshy thigh muscles

typetajankure [* ty- peta anku -re] /adj/ with hollow cheeks

typetapipàke [* ty- peta pipaky -ke] /adj/ with flat cheeks

typetapire [* ty- peta api -re] /adj/ with red cheeks

typetàwèke [V] [* ty- peta àweky -ke] /adj/ with puffy cheeks

typetyne [* ty- pe -ty -ne] /adj/ having thighs, with upper legs

typikore [* ty- piko -re] /adj/ rich in farts

typipàke [EGW] [* ty- pipaky -ke; Ap *pipàme*] /adj/ with a flat surface [Ahlbr. *pipaki*]

typipapipàke [* ty- pipa(pipa)ky -ke] /adj/ having flat surfaces [Ahlbr. *pipaki*]

typipàsàke [* ty- pipaky -sà? -ke] /adj/ very flat

typipone [* ty- pi -tpo -ne] /adj/ having a skin, having a bark

typirake [* ty- pira -ke] /adj/ with sail

typiryne [* ty- pi -ry -ne] /adj/ having a (younger) brother [Ahlbr. *sewo*]

typisarake [* ty- pisara -ke] /adj/ having chips, having splinters

typisike [* ty- bisi -ke; Sr *bisi*, En *busy*, D *bezig*] /adj/ busy [*typisike wa apoko* ‘I need to arrange something with you’]

typisine [* ty- pisin -ne] /n/ with a drop, having splashes

typisipisike [* ty- pisi(pisi)ky -ke] /adj/ having freckles

typisure [* ty- pisu -re] /adj/ rustling

typitanore [* ty- pitano -re] /adj/ smelling of urine

typityne [* ty- pi -ty -ne] /adj/ having a (younger) sister

typo [GSV] [* ty- po] /adj/ apart, separate [*typo roten* ‘just like that, suddenly’]

typoke [EVW] [* ty- sypo -ke; T *tÿpoe*, Ap *tÿpose*, Ww *tÿposje*] /adj/ hairy [Ahlbr. *po*]

typòke [SV] [* ty- poty -ke; Ap *typòke*, Ww *typotke*] /adj/ pointed, having a snout

typoko [E] /n/ crab sp. [Ahlbr. *tÿpoko*]

typokoròke [* ty- pokoroky -ke] /adj/ sticky

tÿpòmike [* ty- pyropy mi -ke] /adj/ having a pectoral muscle (tendon)

typòmòmerèke [* ty- poty amòmerèky -ke] /adj/ with rounded projection, having a round snout, with round tip [Ahlbr. *tÿpomomereke*]

typòne [E] [* ty- pòn? -re] /adj/ direct, in a straight line

tÿpone [EVW] [* ty- poron? -re; Kp *tÿpənun*] /adj/ able to swim [Ahlbr. *eponumu*]

typonone [EW] [* ty- po -no -ne] /adj/ having someone or something on it, inhabited [Ahlbr. *po*]

tÿpòpire [* ty- pyropy api -re] /adj/ having a red breast

typòpoimo [GS] [* ty- ypo ypo? -imo?] /n/ kind of hairy monster

typopore [* ty- po -po -re] /adj/ with a nice smell [Ahlbr. *popo*]

typore [SV] [* ty- po -re; T *typokyne*] /adj/ having a (bad) smell [Ahlbr. *po*]

typorike [* ty- pori -ke] /adj/ having a leg

tÿporike [* ty- ÿpori -ke] /adj/ having branches

typoripararàke [* ty- pori pararaky -ke] /adj/ having a flaky leg [Ahlbr. *parara*]

typorisiwaije [* ty- pori siwai -re] /adj/ having thin legs

typoritoke [SV] [* ty- porito -ke] /adj/ with force, forceful, violent

typoroije [* ty- poroi -re] /adj/ lumpy, bumpy [Ahlbr. *poröi*]

typoroporoije [* ty- poro(poro)i -re] /adj/ very lumpy, very bumpy [Ahlbr. *poroporo*]

typorosaije [* ty- porosai? -re] /adj/ protruding, projecting [*ijery ty-porosaije man* ‘his teeth stick out’]

tÿposaike [EW] [* ty- pyrsaiky? -ke] /adj/ having foot nails, clawed

typosakàmire [* ty- posa? kàmi -re] /adj/ having a gold-coloured beak

typosapapake [* ty- posapapa? -ke] /adj/ having a flat beak? [Ahlbr. *ayaya*]

typoseke [* ty- pose -ke] /adj/ with abdomen, having a belly

typosesèwure [* ty- ypo sesèwu -re] /adj/ having curly body hair

typosike [GSV] [* ty- posiky -ke] /adj/ pointed [Ahlbr. *tÿposice*]

typosine [EGVW; 1655 *tibouchine*] [** ty- posin -re*; T *typoinje*, Ap *typosine*] /adj/ sweet, deliciousness [Ahlbr. *posi*]

typosisike [** ty- posisiky -ke*] /adj/ sharp-pointed, very sharp [Ahlbr. *tiposice*]

typosisiwaije [** ty- posiky siwai -je*] /adj/ with a long thin point

typòsurùke [** ty- poty suruku -ke*] /adj/ having a moustache

tỳpotaije [** ty- pyropy -tai? -je*] /adj/ with a big chest

typotapore [** ty- pota -po -re*] /adj/ having a friendly snout [Ahlbr. *potapo*]

typotasererèke [** ty- pota sere-reky -ke*] /adj/ with hanging snout, with hanging lower lip

typotasike [** ty- pota -siky -ke*] /adj/ having a small mouth opening [Ahlbr. *tonoro (y)enē*]

typotasiroròke [** ty- pota siro-roky? -ke*] /adj/ with a long, narrow mouthpiece [e.g. a bottle]

typotasore [** ty- potaso? -re*] /adj/ with a curled border or rim

typotatàke [** ty- pota -tâ? -ke*] /adj/ having a flat mouth, flat-billed

typotyre [SV] [** ty- poty -re*] /adj/ glittering, flashing

typòweke [** ty- pòwe -ke*] /adj/ having a navel

typùke [** ty- pupu -ke*; Ap *tupùke*] /adj/ having feet

typumpore [** ty- pun -po -re*] /adj/ with nice flesh, fleshy

typumposine [** ty- pun posin -re*] /adj/ having delicious flesh

typune [SV] [** ty- pun -re*; Ap *ty-pune*] /adj/ fleshy, thick [Ahlbr. *pu*]

typùnine [** ty- pùnin -re*] /adj/ groaning

typùpepaije [** ty- pupu aepai -re*] /adj/ having broad feet

typùpore [** ty- pupu -po -re*] /adj/ having good feet

typùpùke [** ty- pùpuku -ke*] /adj/ having scorch marks, blistering

tỳpure [** ty- ýpu -re*] /adj/ wet

typuririke [** ty- puriri? -ke*] /adj/ heaped together

typuru [GSV; 1655 *tibourou*] [T *təpuru*] [plur: *typurunon*] /n/ reddish brown color, purplish colour [*typuru pe man* of *typuru me man* ‘it has a red-brown colour’] [Ahlbr. *tēpuru*]

typurupusùke [** ty- purupusuku -ke*] /adj/ with deep pores

typururan [** typuru -re -no*] /n/ puma, mountain lion [Felis concolor (Felidae)] [also called *kusariwara*]

typusapusàke [** ty- pusapusà? -ke*] /adj/ uneven, rough

typùsarare [** ty- pupu asara -re*] /adj/ having prickly feet, having spread out toes

typùsàsaije [** ty- pupu -sàsai? -re*] /adj/ having interspaced feet, having spread out toes

typùtaije [** ty- pupu -tai? -re*] /adj/ having big flat feet

typùtuke [** ty- pùtu -ke*] /adj/ having a protuberance (above the heel), having spurs

typyike [EVW] [** ty- pyi -ke*] /adj/ having shame, shameful, shy [Ahlbr. *pui*]

typyimasàke [** ty- pyimasaky -ke*] /adj/ very thick

typyime [EW] [T *typyime*] /adj/ thick [Ahlbr. *pui*]

typyjaike [** ty- pyjai -ke*] /adj/ knowing a shaman’s job, skillful as shaman

typyke [EW] [* ty- py -ke; T *typyje*, Ap *typye*] /adj/ having a wife [Ahlbr. *puil*]

typympo [* ty- pomy po] /adj/ on the neck

typyne [* ty- pyn -re; T *typyne*, Ap *typyne*] /adj/ loved, dear

týpyne /adj/ many, massive

typynkòwajjan [E] /n/ tortoise sp. [Pleurodira] [Ahlbr. *pungoweiya*]

typynkòwajje [* ty- pomy kòwai -re] /adj/ with a crooked neck

typynsiwajje [* ty- pomy siwai -re] /adj/ with a slender neck

typypore [* ty- py -po -re] /adj/ having a good wife

typyratake [EW] [* ty- pyrata -ke] /adj/ having money

typyrypytýke [SV] [* ty- pyrypy-tyky -ke] /adj/ with pimples, spotty, grainy [e.g. porridge, or a warty skin]

typyrywake [* ty- pyrywa -ke; Ap *typyreke*] /adj/ having arrows

typytýke [* ty- pytyky -ke] /adj/ with a skin bulge, with a warty bulge

typytykyre [V] [* ty- pytyky -re] /adj/ having skin bulges, having warty bulges

tyrakàpa [* ty- ra -kàpa?] /adj/ flat on the back

tyràkire [GS] [* ty- ra ýki -re] /n/ having a yellow chest [Dasypus novemcinctus (Dasypodidae)] [*tyràkiren* ‘nine-banded long-nosed armadillo’] [Ahlbr. *tiraki*]

tyrama [EW] /n/ disbelief, cocksureness [*tyrama pe man* ‘he is unbelieving, he is cocksure’]

tyrapane [* ty- wyrapa -ne] /adj/ with a bow, with a rifle, armed

tyrasereke [* ty- ra? serere? -ke] /adj/ having a necklace adorned with coins

tyre [SV; 1655 *tere*] /part/ as it were, don’t take my words full-weight [*eneko tyre* ‘for example’, *nare tyre kywoi* ‘let me hit you (but I guess you won’t allow that)’, *mòko tyre anunko* ‘pick up that child (but I guess you don’t like that)’] [Ahlbr. *tère*]

tyrejatýke [* ty- re (j)aty -ke] /adj/ crested [Ahlbr. *akawe*]

tyrèkapere [* ty- re -ty kape -re] /adj/ with a smooth top, bald [*tyrèkaperen* ‘100 francs bill’]

tyrèkoròke [* ty- re -ty koroky -ke] /adj/ with a bald crown, bald [Ahlbr. *koroti*]

tyrèkoròtotoije [* ty- re -ty koroky totoi? -re] /adj/ with a completely bald crown

tyremèke [* ty- remety -ke] /adj/ with antlers, having feelers [Ahlbr. *remeti*]

tyrèpesèke [* ty- re -ùpeseky -ke] /adj/ filled to overflowing

tyrèpotyre [* ty- re -ty poty -re] /adj/ with a gleaming crown

tyrèse [EW] [* ty- re -`se?] /adj/ upside down [Ahlbr. *reti*]

tyretike [* ty- leti -ke; Sr *leti*, En *right*, D *recht*] /adj/ with right, being right

Tyrèwuju /n/ Tyrèwuju-amerindian, western Surinamese Carib [Ahlbr. *tèrewuyu*]

tyroko [GSV] [T *turəkə*, Wj *turək*, Ap *turoko*, Kp *turə*, Pm *turè*] /n/ horse fly [Tabanus dorsiger (Tabanidae)]

tyromòke [* ty- romopy -ke] /adj/ mortal

- tyryine** [* ty- yryi -ne] /adj/ having an older brother
- tyryry** /interj/ rumbling sound, thunder [Ahlbr. *tëriri*]
- tyryryka** [* tyryry -ka] /vt/ cause to throb, cause to drone
(w)*etyryryka* /vm/ cause oneself to throb, cause oneself to drone
- tyrytyry** [A *dyrydyry*] /n/ crocodile sp. [Ahlbr. *türütüri*]
- tÿsaïke** [* ty- ÿsai -ke] /adj/ with lower legs [Ahlbr. *sei*]
- tÿsaïpune** [* ty- ÿsai pun -re] /adj/ with calfs (on the legs)
- tÿsaisare** [* ty- ÿsai -sa? -re] /adj/ having the legs spread out
- tysakerèke** [E; VW *tysekerèke*] [* ty- sakereky -ke] /adj/ pale, numb with cold [Ahlbr. *sekere*]
- tysakore** [* ty- sako -re] /adj/ light-coloured
- tysakyrake** [* ty- sakyra -ke] /adj/ soft, unripe, having a soft unripe edible part [Ahlbr. *saküra*]
- tysampurake** [* ty- sampura -ke] /adj/ with a drum
- tysampururùke** [* ty- sapururuku -ke] /adj/ boggy, sodden
- tysàmyrÿke** [* ty- sàmyryky -ke] /adj/ boggy, marshy
- tysamysamyre** [* ty- samysamy -re] /adj/ loose, unstable
- tysankumure** [* ty- sankumu? -re] /adj/ with dregs, impure
- tysankyryije** [* ty- sankyryi? -re] /adj/ mixed with little things
- tysanone** [* ty- sano -ne] /adj/ having a mother
- tysanore** [* ty- sano -re] /adj/ attractive
- tÿsanore** [SV] [* ty- sarano? -re] /adj/ cold [Ahlbr. *sano*]
- tysapàke** [EW] [* ty- sapaky -ke] /adj/ muddy, slimy
- tysàpake** [* ty- sàpa -ke] /adj/ with bait
- tysapare** [SV] [* ty- sapa -re] /adj/ with a thin muddy layer, with a slimy layer
- tysapime** [* ty- sapi me] /adj/ playful
- tysapire** [EW] [* ty- sapi -re] /adj/ playful
- tysasake** [* ty- sasa -ke] /adj/ having a saw
- tysasane** [* ty- sasan -re] /adj/ rough, having a rough surface
- tysasare** [* ty- sasa -re] /adj/ enthusiastic
- tyse** [EGVW; 1655 *tiche*] /adj/ far away [*itysenory* ‘it’s distance’] [Ahlbr. *tikse*]
- tysekerèke** See: **tysakerèke**
- tysenaka** [* tyse -naka] /adj/ far away, to a distant place
- tysenurupike** [* ty- senurupi -ke] /adj/ strange, experiencing strange phenomena
- tyseperèke** [* ty- sepere -ke] /adj/ with flat projections on the body
- tysepuke** [EW] [* ty- sepu -ke] /adj/ with leg bands
- tysesèwure** [EW] [* ty- sesèwu -re] /adj/ fringed
- tysike** [* ty- siku -ke] /adj/ with urine
- tysikopuke** [* ty- sikopu -ke] /adj/ with a shovel, with a spade
- tysipike** [* ty- sipi -ke] /adj/ with a (fishing) net
- tysipompore** [* ty- sipompo -re] /adj/ emaciated, meager
- tysisike** [EVW] [* ty- sisiky -ke] /adj/ itchy [Ahlbr. *si*]

tysiwaije [* ty- siwai -re] /adj/ thin, slim [Ahlbr. *siwai*]
tysiwarije [* ty- siwa(ra)i -re] /adj/ very thin, very slender
tysopoke [* ty- sopo -ke] /adj/ with soap
tysopòke [* ty- sopoky -ke] /adj/ sludgy
tysopone [* ty- sopen -re] /adj/ muddy, moist
tysoreke [* ty- sore -ke] /adj/ glutinous
tysorone [* ty- soron -re] /adj/ sheltered, offering shelter
tysoropane [EW] [* ty- soropa -ne] /adj/ having a rib cage
tysukumire [* ty- sukumi -re] /adj/ pink
tysurapanke [* ty- surapan -ke] /adj/ with a horizontal rafter
tyswire [S; V *tasuwire*] [* ty- suwi -re] /adj/ light red
tytairake [* ty- ? -ke] /adj/ hard [used in reference to wood]
týtàke [* ty- pytapu -ke] /adj/ with a heel [*týtàke waty kynaimòmòsan* ‘he is waiting for a long time on the same spot’]
tytamune [* ty- tamu -ru -ne] /adj/ having a grandfather
tytamusike [* ty- tamusi -ke] /adj/ having a god
tytanone [* ty- ta -no -ne; Ap *ty-taonke*] /adj/ with contents
tytararake [* ty- tarara -ke] /adj/ simmering, sputtering, with a motorcar, with wheels, with a bicycle
tytaratarake [* ty- taratara -ke] /adj/ ribbed [*asoropary tytaratarake man* ‘your ribs are visible’]
tytaryke [EVW] [* ty- ta -ry -ke] /adj/ having some content, loaded, pregnant [Ahlbr. *ta*]

týtasike [* ty- pytasiky? -ke] /adj/ tiptoe
tytautyke [* ty- tauty? -ke] /adj/ with rapids [Ahlbr. *itauti*]
týtàwèke [V] [* ty- pyta àweky -ke] /adj/ having bloated feet
týténke [* ty- ten -ke] /adj/ having time
tytomosike [* ty- tomosi -ke] /adj/ lazy, idle [*tytomosike mana* ‘you leave your work for others to do’]
tytorike [* ty- tori -ke] /adj/ having stories, knowing stories
tytùmune [* ty- tùmun -re] /adj/ with a hill, with a mound
tytunake [* ty- tuna -ke] /adj/ with water
tyturirike [* ty- tuririky -ke] /adj/ wrinkly, crinkly
tyturùpone [* ty- (t)uru -tpo -ne] /adj/ having a heart
tyturùpopore [* ty- (t)uru -tpo -po -re] /adj/ having a good heart, compassionate
tyturupyke [* ty- turupy -ke] /adj/ malformed
tytùture [* ty- tùtu -re] /adj/ fringy
tytyka [EW] [* tyty -ka; T *tyty-pamy*, Kp *tytyma*] /vt/ cause to tremble, shake
(w)*etytyka* /vm/ cause oneself to tremble, shake [Ahlbr. *tiiiti*]
tytyky /n/ quivering motion, trembling substance
tytyn [SV] /n/ trembling, tremor
tytyty [SV] [T *tututu*; Wj *tatata*, Pm *tytyty*] /n/ vibration, earthquake, fish sp. [*tytyty me* ‘vibrating, trembling’]
tytytyke [* ty- tytyky -ke] /adj/ quivering [*tytytyken pe man* ‘his faeces are slimy’]
tytytyne [* ty- tytyn -re] /adj/ shaking, trembling

- tyt̩ywa** [SV] [* tyt̩y -wa] /vi/ shake, tremble
- tywaijamikake** [* ty- (w)- ai- jami -ka -ke] /adj/ inclined to bandy about
- tywaike** [EW] [* ty- (w)ai -ke] /adj/ very much present, boisterous
- tywainoke** [* ty- waino -ke] /adj/ aristocratic attitude, fastidious, dainty
- tywaipore** [S] [* ty- (w)ai -po -re; Ww *tesipore*] /adj/ being fine, happy, healthy, feeling at ease
- tywaitopone** [* ty- (w)ai -topo -ne] /adj/ with a dwelling place
- tywajakure** [* ty- wajaku -re] /adj/ paralyzed, handicapped, lame
- tywakaràke** [* ty- wakaraky -ke] /adj/ rough, having a rough surface
- tywanoke** [* ty- wano -ke] /adj/ with honey [Ahlbr. *wano*]
- tywarakapake** [* ty- warakapa -ke] /adj/ having a slice-like object
- tywareke** [EW] [* ty- ware -ke] /adj/ with songs, knowing songs
- tywarepore** [* ty- ware -po -re] /adj/ with beautiful songs, singing well
- tywatàke** [* ty- wataky -ke] /adj/ flabby
- tywàtoke** [* ty- wapoto -ke] /adj/ with fire, fiery
- tywauroke** *See: tywotauroke*
- tyweiweike** [* ty- weiwei -ke] /adj/ having gleaming white spots on the skin
- tyweke** [* ty- wewe -ke] /adj/ with tree, with wood
- tywekuràmake** [* ty- (w)- e- kure -no -ma -ke] /adj/ inclined to adorn oneself [Ahlbr. *kura*]
- tywèmokororoke** /adj/ with a thick belly
- tywemyne** [* ty- wemy -ne] /adj/ with a straphanging basket [Ahlbr. *wemun*]
- tywemyntomy** [V] [* ty- wemy -nto -semy] /n/ what is provided with a straphanging basket, beast of burden
- tywenke** [T *tywenke*, Wj *tywenkere*] /adj/ uninterested, indifferent, apathetic
- tywerijake** [* ty- werija -ke] /adj/ having plant matter
- tywerike** [* ty- weri -ke] /adj/ with garden waste, overgrown with unwanted plants
- tywerikike** [SV] [* ty- weriki -ke] /adj/ having a dirt layer, scaly, dirty
- tywerùnòpoke** [* ty- werùnòpo -ke] /n/ with ashes [*tywerùnòpoken* ‘plant sp.’]
- tyweruwerùke** [* ty- weruweruku -ke] /adj/ having a skin fungus
- tywesekaraije** [* ty- wesen karai -re] /adj/ having a black bottom
- tywesene** [* ty- wesen -re] /adj/ with a behind, with a bottom
- tywesenukaije** [* ty- wesen nukai -re] /adj/ with a protruding bottom
- tywesepararàke** [* ty- wesen pararaky -ke] /adj/ with scaly buttocks
- tyweseparìke** [* ty- wesen pariky -ke] /adj/ with a hardly protruding behind
- tywesepetorore** [* ty- wesen apetoro -re] /adj/ with open anus
- tywesepikore** [* ty- wesepi ko -re] /adj/ with a stinking behind
- tywesepipàke** [* ty- wesen pipaky -ke] /adj/ with a flat behind
- tywesèpo** [* ty- wesen ? po] /adj/ on one’s behind, backwards [Ahlbr. *esepiri*]

tyweseposike [* ty- wesen posiky -ke] /adj/ with a pointed behind

tywesepotiririke [* ty- wesen potiriri? -ke] /adj/ with a skinny behind, with a flat behind

tywesepune [* ty- wesen pun -re] /adj/ with a fleshy behind

tywesepupire [* ty- wesepupi -re] /n/ with seeped through crap

tywesere [EW] [* ty- wese -re] /adj/ needing to take a shit

tywesetore [GS] [* ty- wesen ato -re] /adj/ with the bottom in the air

tywetypore [* ty- (w)- e- tymy -po -re] /adj/ liking to get drunk well

tywetyne [* ty- wety -ne] /adj/ corroded, rusty

tywetyнке [* ty- (w)- e- tymy -ke] /adj/ fond of getting drunk, addicted to alcohol

tywèwèke [* ty- wèweky- ke] /adj/ panting

tywitowitore [W] [* ty- witowito -re] /adj/ streaky, stripy

týwo [EVW] [Wp *atywa*] /interj/ stranger, sir [Ahlbr. *tíwo*]

tywojúpore [* ty- (w)- os- ejuku -po -re] /adj/ inviting, attractive [Ahlbr. *eyupo*]

tywokuke [EW] [* ty- woku -ke; Ap *tonkuke*] /adj/ with drink

tywomùkake [* ty- (w)- os- emùka -ke] /adj/ active, energetic, experienced

tywòmýne [EW] [* ty- wòmý -ne] /adj/ with clothes [Ahlbr. *womun*]

tywonapore [SV] [* ty- (w)- os- ena -po -re] /adj/ giving (oneself) good treatment, fertile

tywonàpore [* ty- (w)- os- enapy -po -re] /adj/ very edible

tywonepore [* ty- (w)- os- ene -po -re] /adj/ very visible, with a beautiful appearance

tywonumenkapore [* ty- (w)- os- enumenka -po -re] /adj/ thinking well, sensible, wise

tywonure [* ty- wonu -re] /adj/ dust-covered, covered with mealy substance [e.g. wings of a butterfly, certain leaves]

tywònyke [* ty- (w)- os-/ot- nyky -ke] /adj/ fond of sleeping, sleepy

tywòpikapore [* ty- (w)- os-/ot- pi -ka -po -re] /adj/ easily skinned [Ahlbr. *pika*]

tywòpòke [* ty- (w)- os-/ot- poty -ke] /adj/ fond of looking

tywòrakake [* ty- (w)- os-/ot- ra -ka -ke] /adj/ easily split [Ahlbr. *ra*]

tyworo [EW] [T *tywərə*, Wj *tywərə*, Ap *tyworo*, Kp *tywro*, Pm *tywaren*, M *tiaro*] /adj/ different, apart [*tyworo yjemanja* ‘I live on my own’] [Ahlbr. *woro*]

tywororòke [* ty- wororoky -ke] /adj/ with thick fur, wooly [Ahlbr. *ororo*]

tyworupake [EW] [* ty- (w)- os- eru -pa -ke] /adj/ talkative, gossipy [Ahlbr. *eru*]

tywotapore [* ty- (w)- os- eta -po -re] /adj/ nice-sounding

tywotàporonke [* ty- (w)- os-/ot- àporomy -ke] /adj/ jumpy, fond of hopping

tywotaroke [EW] [* ty- (w)- os- /ot- aro -ke] /adj/ fond of hunting

tywotauroke [S; S *tywauroke*] [* ty- (w)- ot- auro -ke] /adj/ inclined to barking

tywotoke [* ty- woto -ke] /adj/ with fish, with food [Ahlbr. *woto*]

tywoturumenake [* ty- (w)- os- /ot- urumena -ke] /adj/ rejected, taboo

tywowoipo /n/ old cassavaflour [Ahlbr. *tywowoipo*]

tywòwoke [* ty- (w)- os-/ot- wo -ke] /adj/ fighting, suicidal

tywòwòke [S; S *tywòwòtyne*] [* ty- wòwoty -ke, ty- wòwoty -ry? -ne] /adj/ whistling in a cavity formed by the hands

tywòwopore [* ty- (w)- os-/ot- wo -po -re] /adj/ easily beaten

tywòwore [S; V *tywòwore*] [* ty- wòwo -re] /adj/ with a burning skin, (V:) callous

tywòwotyne See: **tywòwòke**

tywyjake [EW] [* ty- wyja -ke] /adj/ mossy, dirty [Ahlbr. *wuiya*]

tywywyke [* ty- wywy -ke] /adj/ having an axe

U

ùjamaraka [* upu ija? maraka] /n/ spherical end

ùjànàpa [* i- upu jàna -pyra] /adj/ without stiff head, having a good memory

ùjàpemy [* upu ija? àpemy] /vt/ array at the end

(w)*otùjàpemy* /vm/ array oneself at the end [Ahlbr. *u*]

ùjàpenty [* upu ija? àpemy -ty] [poss: *ùjàpenty*] /n/ array at the end, last transverse thread (of a hammock) [Ahlbr. *apemu/u*]

ùjèpo [W] [* upu je -tpo] /n/ skull

ùjòma [* i- upu jon -pyra] /adj/ without head covering

ùjon [* upu jon] [poss: *ùjonty*] /n/ head covering

ùjonto [* upu jon -nto] /vt/ provide with head covering

(w)*otùjonto* /vm/ provide oneself with head covering

uka [Wj *uka*, Ap *uka*, Pm *uka*] /vt/ heat, bake

(w)*otuka* /vm/ be heating, be baking [Ahlbr. *uka*]

ùka [SV] [* upu -ka; Wj *upka*] /vt/ behead

(w)*otùka* /vm/ behead oneself [Ahlbr. *uka*]

ùkapèpa [* i- upu kape -pyra] /adj/ without smooth head, not bald

ùke [* upu ke] /postp/ with the head of

ùkirinka /vt/ break off the end of [e.g. little branches, in order to find one's way back]

(w)*otùkirinka* /vm/ break off one's ends [Ahlbr. *ukrinda*]

ùko See: **ùku**

ùkoròka [* upu koroky -ka] /vt/ make bald

(w)*otùkoròka* /vm/ make oneself bald

ùkorokýpa [* i- upu koroky -pyra] /adj/ not bald

ùkoròta [* upu koroky -ta] /vi/ grow bald

ùkoto [* upu ýkoto] /vt/ cut at the end of

(w)*otùkoto* /vm/ cut at one's end [Ahlbr. *waruma*]

ùku [EGW; V *ùko*] [* kuku; T *kuku*, Wj *ukuku*, Ap *kuku*] /vt/ depict, count, try [*woto sùkuja* 'I am trying to catch fish (using a fishing rod)']

(w)otùku /vm/ depict oneself [Ahlbr. oku/uku]

ùkupoty [EW; V ùkopoty] [* (u)kuku -poty] /vt/ count repeatedly

(w)otùkupoty /vm/ count oneself repeatedly

ùkuty [EW; GV uputy; 1655 *agouti*] [Ap *putu*, Ww `ty, Kp `tu, Pm *putu*, M *eputy*] /vt/ know, get to know

(w)otukuty /vm/ be known [Ahlbr. ukuti]

ùma [EW] [* upu -ma] /vt/ turn, change the course of

(w)otùma /vm/ turn, change one's course [Ahlbr. *uma*]

ùmari [EGW; 1655 *youmaliri* (d.w.z.: *yjùmariry*)] [* upu -mari; T *pumari*, Wj *pumari*] /n/ feather crown [Ahlbr. *umari*]

ùmemy [EW; V ùmento] [Wj *umemy*] /vt/ encircle, roll up

(w)otùmemy /vm/ encircle oneself, roll up [Ahlbr. *umemu*]

ùmenka [* ùmemy -ka] /vt/ examine the head of

(w)otùmenka /vm/ examine one's head

ùmento See: ùmemy

ùmenty [SV] [* ùmemy -ty] [poss: ùmenty] /n/ circle, encircling object, periphery

ùmerema [* upu merema] /vt/ stroke the head of

(w)otùmerema /vm/ stroke one's head

ùmerenka See: ùwerenka

ùmiririkò [* upu miririky -pto; T *pumirimiriky*] /vt/ provide with frizzy hair

(w)otùmiririko /vm/ provide oneself with frizzy hair

ùmiririky [* upu miririky] /n/ frizzy hair

ùmiririkÿpa [* i- upu miririky -pyra] /adj/ without frizzy hair

ùmirirìta [* upu miririky -ta] /vi/ get frizzy hair

ùmùka [GSV] [* ùmuty -ka] /vt/ push under water

(w)otùmùka /vm/ push oneself under water [Ahlbr. *umuti*]

ùmùn [SV] [* upu amutun] /n/ white-headedness, grey-hairedness

ùmùna [* upu amutun -(t)a] /vi/ become white-headed, become grey-haired [Ahlbr. *amu*]

ùmùno [* upu amutun -ro] /vt/ provide with a white head, provide with grey hair

(w)otùmùno /vm/ provide oneself with a white head, provide oneself with grey hair

ùmùnyka [* upu amutun -ka] /vt/ remove white-headedness from, remove grey hair from

(w)otùmùnyka /vm/ dispose of white-headedness, dispose of grey hair

ùmùnÿma [E] [* i- upu amutun -pyra] /adj/ without white-headedness, without grey hair

ùmuty [EGVW] [T *nmyty*, Ww *kemity*] /vi/ get under water [Ahlbr. *umuti*]

ùmy [* upu my] /vt/ tie the head of
(w)otùmy /vm/ tie one's head [Ahlbr. *mil/u*]

ùmyrÿkò [* upu myrÿky -pto] /vt/ curl

(w)otùmyrÿko /vm/ curl oneself

ùmyrÿky [EW] [* upu myrÿky] /n/ curl

ùmyrÿkÿpa [* i- upu myrÿky -pyra] /adj/ without curls

ùmyrÿta [* upu myrÿky -ta] /vi/ become curly

ùmyty [* upu my -ty] [poss: *ùmyty*] /n/ cord at the head [Ahlbr. *u*]

un [EGVW; E *untu*] [T *entu*] [poss: *unty*] /n/ beginning part, origin, stump, steerage part, steerer, boss, older brother's wife (man speaking), older sister's husband (woman speaking) [(*kapu unty* or *weju unty* 'east', *yjery unty* 'my dental root', *yjenuru unty* 'the inner corner of my eye', *iwesen unty ta* 'backwards', *òwin unty* or *òwinty* 'at one spot')] [Ahlbr. *undi*]

ùna [EVW] /vt/ wipe (off), spread, sieve

(*w*)*otùna* /vm/ sieve [Ahlbr. *una*]

unamy [VW; E *unemy*] [T *onamy*, Wj *onamy*, Ap *onemy*, Kp *unamy*, Pm *onamy*, M *enomy*] /vt/ hide, bury
(*w*)*otunamy* /vm/ hide [Ahlbr. *un-amu/unemu*]

unèma See: *urèma*

unemy See: *unamy*

unka See: *untyka*

unka /vt/ lay down

(*w*)*otunka* /vm/ lie down [Ahlbr. *un-ga*]

unse [V; EGW *use*; 1655 *yonsetti* (d.w.z.: *yjunsety*)] [T *mme(ty)*, Wj *umset*, Ap *unsety*, Kp *musè*, Pm *musè*, *nsè*] [poss: *unsety*] /n/ hair of the head [*unsenano* 'hair (non-possessive)'] [Ahlbr. *use*]

unsemomy [* unse momy] /vt/ braid

(*w*)*otunsemomy* /vm/ braid one's hair

unsèpa [EVW] [* i- unse -pyra] /adj/ hairless, bald

unseta [* unse -ta] /vi/ grow hair on the head [Ahlbr. *use*]

unsewyrÿka [* unse wyrÿka] /vt/ tie a ponytail in the hair of

(*w*)*otunsewyrÿka* /vm/ tie a ponytail in one's hair

unsiko [S; V *ùsiko*] [* unsiky -pto?] /vt/ pile up, heap up

(*w*)*otunsiko* /vm/ pile up, accumulate [Ahlbr. *unsi*]

unsiky [S; V *ùsiky*] /n/ pile, heap [Ahlbr. *wusikèrè*]

unsita [S; V *ùsita*] [* unsiky -ta] /vi/ get heaped up [Ahlbr. *unsi*]

unta [W] [* un -ty? ta] /postp/ right next to

unty See: *un*

untyka [S *unka*] [* un -ty -ka; T *entuka*, Wj *umka*] /vt/ remove the stump of, eradicate

(*w*)*otuntyka* /vm/ dispose of the stump, eradicate oneself

untykoroka [* un -ty koro -ka] /vt/ clean the lower end of

(*w*)*otuntykoroka* /vm/ clean one's lower end [Ahlbr. *koro*]

untykoto [* un -ty -ÿkoto] /vt/ cut the lower part of

(*w*)*otuntykoto* /vm/ cut one's lower part [Ahlbr. *waruma*]

untyma [* un -ty -ma] /vt/ steer, operate, manage, govern

(*w*)*otuntyma* /vm/ manage oneself [Ahlbr. *undi*]

untÿma [EW] [* i- un -ty -myra] /adj/ without steerage, out of control [Ahlbr. *undi*]

untypo [EW] [* un -ty -po] /n/ steering skill

untÿpo [SV] [* un -ty -tpo] /n/ stump, stern [Ahlbr. *undi*]

untypòpa [* i- un -ty -po -pyra] /adj/ not having good steerage, not skillful at steering [Ahlbr. *undi*]

upa [EGVW] [Wj *upa*, Ap *upa*, Kp *opa*] /vt/ feed

(w)otupa /vm/ feed oneself [Ahlbr. upa]

ùpaipa [* i- upu -pai? -pyra] /adj/ not plentiful (at the top)

ùpaira /n/ jawbone [Ahlbr. upairari]

upaka [EGW] [Ww paka, Kp upaka] /vi/ awake [Ahlbr. paka]

ùparikýpa [* i- upu pariky -pyra] /adj/ without a short head

upasaky /n/ plant sp. [Piperaceae] [Ahlbr. upasakī yari]

ùpasakýpa [* i- ùpasaky -pyra] /adj/ without many little things (?) on the head

upeka /vt/ sprain, bruise

(w)otupeka /vm/ sprain oneself, bruise oneself

ùpepaipa [* i- upu aepai -pyra] /adj/ without a broad head

ùpepaita [* upu aepai -ta] /vi/ get a broad head, broaden at the top

ùpesèko [* ùpeseky -pto] /vt/ fill to overflowing

(w)otùpesèko /vm/ fill oneself to overflowing

ùpesekýpa [* i- ùpeseky -pyra] /adj/ not filled to overflowing

ùpesèta [* ùpeseky -ta] /vi/ become full to overflowing

upetaika /vt/ sprain

(w)otupetaika /vm/ sprain oneself

upi [EGVW] [Wj upi, Ap upi] /vt/ seek, look for

(w)otupi /vm/ be in want [Ahlbr. upi]

ùpijaky [Pm ùpì] /n/ dandruff

ùpika [* upu pi -ka] /vt/ skin the head of

(w)otùpika /vm/ skin one's head

upino [EGVW; 1655 *oubino*] [T epinə, Wj opinə, Ap opino, Kp òno] /postp/ under [asetupino ‘under each other’] [Ahlbr. upino]

ùpiro [* upu api -ro] /vt/ make red the head of

(w)otùpiro /vm/ paint one's head red

upu [EGVW; 1655 *oubouppo*] [T putupə, Wj uputpə, Ap upùpy, Ww pytho, Kp pùpə, `pai, Pm `pai] [poss: upùpo] [plur: upùsan] /n/ head [òwin upùpo ‘alone, on his own’, oko upùpo ‘in a group of two’, maipuri upùpo ‘pineapple sp.’, (V:) aroky upùpo ‘glans’] [Ahlbr. upupo]

upuka [EW] [* upu -ka; Wj upuk] /vt/ cut the hair of the head of

(w)otupuka /vm/ cut one's hair [Ahlbr. upupo]

upùpòma [* i- upu -tpo -myra] /adj/ without a head, stupid

upùponka [V] [* upu poron -ka] /vt/ thump the head of

upùpopòpa [SV] [* upu -tpo -po -pyra] /adj/ without a beautiful head

uputy See: ukuty

ura [EGW] /n/ crying, weeping [Ahlbr. ura]

urake [EW] [* ura -ke] /postp/ crying the same way as

urakepy [* ura -kepy] /vi/ stop crying [Ahlbr. ura]

uramujari /n/ a certain star [Ahlbr. uramuyali]

urana [EGVW; 1655 *oulana*] [Kp urana, Pm urana, M warana] /n/ paca [Agouti paca (Agoutidae)] [Ahlbr. urana]

uranapeta [GW] [* urana peta?] /n/ tree sp. [Swartzia grandiflora (Caesalpinaceae)]

Urani /n/ Kapasikondre [old village on the Wana creek]

Urapa [* wyrapa] /n/ Urapa [village near Tapuhuku]

- urapa** [EG; VW *yrapa*; 1655 *oura-ba*] [* *wyrapa*; T *wyrapa*, Ww *krapa*, Kp *urapa*, Pm *urapa*, M *urapa*, Wp *wyrapa*] [poss: *yrapary*] /n/ bow [Ahlbr. *rapa*]
- uraremòpo** /vt/ cause to burst out crying
(w)*oturaremòpo* /vm/ cause oneself to burst out crying
- urari** [EGW] [T *urari*, *wyrari*, Kp *urari*, Pm *urari*, M *urari*, A *urari*, Wp *urari*, Sr *urali*, En *curare*, D *curare*] /n/ poisonous liana sp., *curare* [Strychnos spp. (Loganiaceae)] [Ahlbr. *urari*]
- urèma** [E; VW *unèma*] /vt/ place somewhere high [*kamisa urèma-pòko* ‘hang up those clothes’]
(w)*oturèma* /vm/ place oneself somewhere high [Ahlbr. *unema*]
- uremari** [M *irimari*] /n/ tree sp., cigar [Couratari spp. (Lecythidaceae)] [Ahlbr. *ulemari*]
- Uremari Unty** /n/ Uremari Unty [old Carib village in French Guiana]
- ureme** /vt/ shun, avoid
(w)*otureme* /vm/ shun oneself, avoid oneself
- ùrèta** [* *upu* (a)re -ty -ta] /postp/ on the head of, on top of [*asetùrètano auto* ‘apartment building with many floors’]
- ùrèwo** [* *upu* (a)re -`wo] /postp/ in the crown area, at the top [Ahlbr. *esiwo*]
- urinka** [S; V *orinka*] /vt/ turn around [*watompo urinkapònen* ‘dung beetle [Canthon spp. (Scarabaeidae)]’]
(w)*oturinka* /vm/ turn around [Ahlbr. *ori/uri*]
- uro** [EVW] [T *urə*, Wj *uro*] /vt/ blow at, fan
(w)*oturo* /vm/ blow [Ahlbr. *uwlo*]
- uru** [EVW] [T *uru*, Wj *uru*, Ap *uru*] /vt/ warn, advise
(w)*oturu* /vm/ warn oneself, advise oneself
- urùka** [GSV] [* *urupy* -ka; T *rùka*, Ap *yrj'ka*] /vt/ cause to get stuck
(w)*oturùka* /vm/ cause oneself to get stuck [Ahlbr. *uruka*]
- urukaru** /n/ sorcerer, vampire
- urukuku** [GS] [T *irukuku*, Wp *urukuku*, P *surucucu*] /n/ bushmaster [Lachesis mutus (Crotalidae)] [also called *kupesini poripo* or *iporipo* and *parara*]
- urukureja** [S; V *rukurèra*] [Wp *urukurea*] /n/ owl sp. [Strigidae] [Ahlbr. *urukureya*]
- urukuwa** [GS] [Wp *urukùa*, P *surucua*, Sp *sorocua*] /n/ trogon [Trogonidae] [Ahlbr. *urukua*]
- urumena** /vt/ reject, taboo
(w)*oturumena* /vm/ reject oneself
- urupe** [EGW] [T *koropi*, Wp *urupe*] /n/ toad-stool, mushroom [*urupe pe man* ‘he is out of luck’] [Ahlbr. *urupe*]
- uruperan** [GS] [* *urupe* -re -no; Wp *urupera*] /n/ parasol wasp [Apoica spp. (Vespidae)] [Ahlbr. *uruperan*]
- urupere** [GS] [Wj *turupere*, Kp *urupere*, Pm *urupere*, Wp *turupere*] /n/ snake monster [Ahlbr. *urupere*]
- urupy** [EGVW] [T *aruku*, Wj *urupy*, Ap *yrpy*] /vi/ get stuck [Ahlbr. *uru*]
- ururùu** [W] [Wj *juru*, Wp *jururu*] /n/ tree sp.f [Parkia nitida (Mimosaceae)] [Ahlbr. *ururu'u*]
- Urusi** /n/ Urusi creek [north of Galibi]

urusuru [Wp *koroso*] /n/ soursop
[*Annona muricata* (Annonaceae)]
[Ahlbr. *urusuru*]

urutau [GS] [Wp *urutau*] /n/ great
potoo [Nictibius *grandis* (Nyctibiidae)]

uruwanko /n/ ground beetle, carabid
[Carabidae] [Ahlbr. *uruango*]

uruwapepo /n/ plant sp. [Ahlbr. *uruwapepepo/uruwapepo*]

uruwi [EGV] [T *surui*, Wj *surui*, Ap *surui*, Pm *uruwi*, Wp *suruwi*, P *surubim*] /n/ fish sp. [Pseudoplatystoma *fasciatum* (Pimelodidae)] [Ahlbr. *uruwi*]

ùsaku [SV] [T *pijaku*, Ap *ùsaku*] /n/ brain [Ahlbr. *usakulu*]

ùsakùpa [* i- ùsaku -pyra] /adj/ without brain

ùsaràpa [* i- upu asara -pyra] /adj/ not having prickly hair

ùsararo [* upu asara -ro] /vt/ provide with a prickly head, make prickly the hair of

(w)*otùsararo* /vm/ provide oneself with a prickly head, make one's hair prickly

ùsarata [* upu asara -ta] /vi/ get prickly hair

ùsekema [* upu seke? -ma?] /vt/ shake the head of

(w)*otùsekema* /vm/ shake one's head

usema [* usen -ma; Kp *usema*, Pm *jusema*] /vt/ provide with a sibling [tyme *usemanon* 'she is bearing a sibling to her child']

(w)*otusema* /vm/ provide oneself with a sibling

usèma [* i- usen -pyra] /adj/ without a younger sibling

usen /n/ a next born child [when a crawling baby looks backwards through it's own legs, people say:

tusen wopyry enejan 'he is looking for the next baby to come'] [poss: *usen*]

ùserereme [* upu serere me] /adj/ with hanging head [e.g. a snake in a tree]

ùsesèma [* upu sesèma] /vt/ shake the head of

(w)*otùsesèma* /vm/ shake one's head

ùta [EGVW; 1655 *outa*] [* upu -ta?] /vi/ emerge [Ahlbr. *uta*]

ùta [* upu ta] /postp/ in the head of, with a guilty conscience of [*ajùta kynaitan* 'it will be your fault, you'll be sorry for it']

ùtai [W] /n/ hard head [*woto ùtaipo* 'hard fish head']

ùtaika [* upu tai -ka] /vt/ tap the head of

(w)*otùtaika* /vm/ tap one's head

utàka [EGVW] [* utapy -ka; T *tàka*] /vt/ cause to get lost

(w)*otutàka* /vm/ cause oneself to get lost [Ahlbr. *utaka*]

utàmi [S; V *utàmìto*] /vt/ (by accident) step on

(w)*otutàmi* /vm/ (by accident) step on oneself

utàmipoty [* utàmi -poty] /vt/ trample

(w)*otutàmipoty* /vm/ trample oneself

utàmìto See: **utàmi**

ùtano [* upu ta -no] /n/ content of the head, bad conscience, guilt

ùtanòma [* i- upu ta -no -myra] /adj/ without guilt

ùtanonto [* upu ta -no -nto] /vt/ fill the head of, cause a bad conscience for

(w)*otùtanonto* /vm/ fill one's head, get a bad conscience

U'tàpo /n/ Eilanti

utapy [EGVW] [T *taty*, Wj *utaty*, Ap *taty*] /vi/ get lost [Ahlbr. *utapu*]
ùtaro [* upu ta ro] /postp/ with guilt of [*ajùtaroine man* ‘it’s your fault’]
ùtarýpa [* i- upu ta -ry -pyra?] /adj/ empty-headed, stupid
ùtarýto [* upu ta -ry -pto] /vt/ fill the head of, make guilty
(w)otùtarýto /vm/ fill one’s head, become guilty
ùto [* upu -pto] /vt/ provide with a head, model the head of
(w)otùto /vm/ provide oneself with a head [Ahlbr. *uto*]
ùtu [V] /n/ crest
uwa [EGVW] [T *wa*, Wj *uwa*, Ap *uwa*, Ww *uwa*] /vi/ dance [*iturùpo uwàpa man* ‘he has no heart beat’] [Ahlbr. *uwa*]
uwa /postp/ ? [only heard in the expression *ajuwano me mèi* ‘you have done it deliberately’] [Ahlbr. *uwa*]
uwa [EGVW; 1655 *oua*] [T *owa*, Wj *uwa*] /adj/ no, absent [Ahlbr. *uwa*]
uwakepy [* uwa -kepy] /vi/ stop dancing [Ahlbr. *turupo*]
uwàmì [SV] /n/ resilience
uwàmìto [V] [* uwàmì -pto] /vt/ make resilient
(w)otuwàmìto /vm/ make oneself resilient
uwàmò [Wj *ùmò*] /vt/ hurl down
(w)otuwàmò /vm/ hurl oneself down
uwam`po [EW] /adj/ worthless
uwàmyi [EW; EV *uwapi*] /vt/ step on, stamp down, secure by stamping
(w)otuwàmyi /vm/ stamp oneself down [Ahlbr. *uwami*]
uwanopy [EVW] [* uwa -nopy; T *wanəpy*] /vt/ cause to dance [e.g. a top or a string of beads]
(w)otuwanopy /vm/ cause oneself to dance

uwapi See: **uwàmyi**
uwapipota [* uwapipo? -ta] /vi/ begin to decay
uwapo [EGVW] [T *wapo*, Wj *uwap*, Ap *uwapo*, Kp *wapija*] /postp/ before [used as an adverb: ‘in the past’] [Ahlbr. *wapo*]
uwapononto [W] [* uwapo -no -nto] /vt/ get ahead of
(w)otuwapononto /vm/ get ahead of oneself
uwaponunka [V] /vt/ get ahead of
(w)otuwaponunka /vm/ get ahead of oneself
uwaporimaka /vt/ step over
(w)otuwaporimaka /vm/ step over oneself
uwaporo [* uwapo ro] /postp/ before
uwapoto [EVW] [* uwapo -to] /n/ older one [*ajuwapotory* ‘a person who is older than you’] [Ahlbr. *wapoto*]
uwapotòpo [EW] [* uwapo -to -tpo] /n/ person from the past [Ahlbr. *wapoto*]
uwapu [EW] /n/ leavening agent, yeast
uwapuka [* uwapu -ka] /vt/ cause to rise by leavening
(w)otuwapuka /vm/ cause oneself to rise by leavening
uwapuro [* uwapu -ro] /vt/ leaven, cause to rise
(w)otuwapuro /vm/ leaven oneself, cause oneself to rise
uwapusùko [* uwapusuku -pto] /vt/ soak
(w)otuwapusùko /vm/ soak oneself
uwapusuku /n/ soakedness
uwapusukùpa [* i- uwapusuku -pyra] /adj/ not soaking wet

uwapusùta [* uwapusuku -ta] /vi/ get soaking wet
uwaputa [* uwapu -ta] /vi/ rise, swell up
uwapyi See: uwàmyi
uwaroro [EW; V *uwararoro*] [T *warə*, Ww *weroro*] /postp/ with ... being fully aware, with ... as power-less observer
ùwaruku /n/ thick leafage, thick head of hair [Ahlbr. *waru*]
uwasakarai [SV] /n/ dark grey-blue colour
uwasakarairo [SV] [* uwasakarai -ro] /vt/ make dark grey-blue
(w)otuwasakarairo /vm/ make oneself dark grey-blue
uwasakaraita [SV] [* uwasakarai -ta] /vi/ become dark grey-blue, become lead coloured [Ahlbr. *tapuru-poimo*]
uwase [SV] [poss: *uwaseyi*] /n/ hip [*uwasenano* ‘hip (non-possessive)’]
uwasèpa [* i- uwase -pyra] /adj/ without a hip
ùwei [* upu awei] /n/ light at the head, fair-hair
ùweju [* upu weju] /n/ sun of the head, blond hair
uweka [EVW] [T *weka*, Wj *uwika*, Pm *weka*, M *weka*] /vi/ shit, have a crap [Ahlbr. *weka*]
uwèka [EW] [* uwetu(n) -ka; Pm *uwetunka*] /vt/ remove sleepiness from, cause to be awake
(w)otuwèka /vm/ cause oneself to stay awake
uwekanòpo [SV] [* uweka -nopy -po; T *nekanypo*] /vt/ cause to shit
(w)otuwekanòpo /vm/ cause oneself to shit
uwèmàko [S] [* uwèmaky -pto] /vt/ provide with a big belly, fatten

(w)otuwèmàko /vm/ provide oneself with a big belly, fatten [Ahlbr. *wemako*]
uwèmaký [SV] /n/ big belly
uwèmakýpa [SV] [* i- uwèmaký -pyra] /adj/ without a big belly [Ahlbr. *we*]
uwèmàta [SV] [* uwèmaký -ta] /vi/ get a big belly, become fat [Ahlbr. *wemata*]
uwempo [EGVW] [* uwe -mpo] /n/ belly [*uwempo jopotory* ‘large intestine’, *uwempo sikýiry* ‘small intestine’, *uwemponano* ‘belly (non-possessive)’, *uwempompo* ‘intestines’, *maipuri uwempo* ‘kind of basket’] [Ahlbr. *we*]
uwempòma [* i- uwe -mpo -myra] /adj/ without a belly, not round and full [Ahlbr. *we*]
uwemposapariky [* uwe -mpo sapariky?] /n/ puffiness of the belly
uwemposaparikýpa [* i- uwe -mpo sapariky? -pyra] /adj/ without a puffy belly
uwemposoky [* uwe -mpo -soky?] /n/ big belly
uwempotarýpa [* i- uwe -mpo ta -ry -pyra] /adj/ with an empty belly
uwena [EW; V *wena*] [T *wenaru*, Wj *wenaru*] /n/ vomit [Ahlbr. *wena*]
uwenaka [EW; V *wenaka*] [* uwe-na -ka; T *wenaka*] /vt/ cause to vomit
(w)otuwenaka /vm/ cause oneself to vomit [Ahlbr. *wenaka*]
uwenata [S; V *wenata*] [* uwe-na -ta; T *uwenàta*, Wj *wenata*, Kp *enarumy*] /vi/ vomit [Ahlbr. *wenata*]
uwepapaipa [* i- uwe apepai? -pyra] /adj/ without a broad belly
uwèpo [* uwe -tpo] [plur: *uwèsan*] /n/ gut

uweraka [* uwe ra -ka] /vt/ rid
open the belly of
(w)otuweraka /vm/ rid one's belly
open
uwerəkəkə [V] /n/ heron sp. [Ar-
deidae]
ùwerenka [S; SV *ùmerenka*] /vt/
fling away, swing round
(w)otùwerenka /vm/ fling away,
swing round
ùwerenkapo [S; V *ùmerenkapo*] [*
ùwerenka -po] /vt/ cause to be
swung round
(w)otùwerenkapo /vm/ cause oneself
to be swung round
ùwerentýko [* ùwerentyky -pto]
/vt/ make dizzy
(w)otùwerentýko /vm/ make oneself
dizzy
ùwerentyky /n/ dizziness
ùwerentykỳpa [* i- ùwerentyky
-pyra] /adj/ not dizzy
ùwerentýta [* ùwerentyky -ta] /vi/
get dizzy
uweseka [EW] [* uwe seka] /vt/ cut
open the belly of, cut away the guts
of, perform surgery on

(w)otuweseka /vm/ cut one's belly
open, cut one's guts away, perform
surgery on oneself [Ahlbr. *weseka*]
uwetarýpa [W] [* i- uwe ta -ry
-pyra] /adj/ having an empty belly
uwetuimo [V] [* uwetun -imo] /n/
sleepyhead
uwetùma [* i- uwetun -pyra] /adj/
not sleepy [Ahlbr. *wetu*]
uwetun [W; E *uwety*; V *uwetu*;
1655 *ouetou*] [Ap *tuwetunkonke*, Pm
ewetun, M *wetun*] [poss: *uwetun*] /n/
sleepiness [*uwetun pe man* 'he is
sleepy'] [Ahlbr. *wetu*]
uwetuna [SV] [* uwetun -(t)a; M
wèna] /vi/ get sleepy [Ahlbr. *wetu*]
uwetunanopy [SV] [* uwetun -(t)a
-nopy] /vt/ make sleepy
(w)otuwetunanopy /vm/ make oneself
sleepy
uwety See: **uwetun**
uwi /n/ fish sp.

W

w- [EGVW] [T *w-*, *t-*, *s-*, Wj *w-*, Ww
w-, *k-*] /pf/ 1M, first person middle
(w)a [EGVW; 1655 *oua*] [T (*w*)*a*,
Wj (*w*)*a*, Ap *a*, Ww (*w*)*a*] /vm/ be
[*ysapatory poko mana*! 'don't touch
my shoes!'] [Ahlbr. *e'i*]
̀wa [EGVW] [* *wyja*; T (*wy*)*ja*, Wj
ja, Ap *a*, Ww *wja*, Kp *wuja*, Pm *ja*,
M *ja*] /postp/ to, for [*asèwa* 'for
each other, unitedly, harmoniously,
together', *ywa ne ajauran setaje* 'I
like to hear your voice', *ywano me*

sikapyi 'I did it for my own sake',
tywopyry wa man 'he is on the
verge of coming'] [Ahlbr. *wa*]

(w)ai [EGVW] [T (*w*)*ei*, Wj (*w*)*ei*,
Ap *esi*, Ww *esi*, Kp (*w*)*esi*, Pm
asi/esi] /vm/ become [irregular for-
mation: (*w*)*aipo* 'cause oneself to
become'; *tywaije* 'grown, ripe']
[Ahlbr. *e'i*]

Waijana [* wano? -jana; T *Wai-*
jana, Ap *Ajana*] /n/ Waijana amerin-
dian

- waikara** [T *waikara*] /n/ tree sp. [Nectandra ambigua (Lauraceae), Nectandra grandis (Lauraceae)] [Ahlbr. *waicara*]
- waiki** [GS] [T *awiki*, A *waiki*] /n/ tree sp. [Inga pezizifera (Mimosaceae)] [*tamunen waiki* ‘tree sp. [Inga thibaudiana (Mimosaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *waiki*]
- waikore** [GW] [T *arekore*, Wj *arikore*] /n/ two-toed sloth [Megalonychidae] [also called *aipàwura*] [Ahlbr. *waitori*]
- waima** [EGV] [Pm *waima*] /n/ spotted racerunner [Cnemidophorus lemniscatus (Teiidae)] [Ahlbr. *waima*]
- waimawery** [V] /n/ lizard sp.
- waime** /n/ lizard sp. [Ahlbr. *waitme*]
- (w)aime** [Kp *eme*] /vm/ have had one’s fill of food, have had enough to eat [Ahlbr. *we*]
- waino** /n/ aristocratic attitude, fastidiousness, daintiness [*waino pe man* ‘he is acting like an aristocrat’]
- wainoro** [* *waino -ro*] /vt/ aristocratic attitude, fastidiousness, daintiness
(w)*ewainoro* /vm/ aristocratic attitude, fastidiousness, daintiness
- wainota** [* *waino -ta*] /vi/ get an aristocratic attitude, become fastidious, become dainty
- waipisika** /n/ lizard sp. [Ahlbr. *waipisika*]
- (w)aipo** [* (w)ai -po] /n/ well-being, prosperity [*waipo me* ‘prosperous, healthy’]
- waiporo** [* (w)ai -po -ro] /vt/ cause to be prosperous, cause to look healthy
(w)*ewaiporo* /vm/ cause oneself to be prosperous, cause oneself to look healthy
- waita** [T *warata*] /n/ throwing-spear, javelin [Ahlbr. *waita*]
- (w)aitopo** [E; GW (w)*eitopo*] [* (w)ai -topo] /n/ place, village [Ahlbr. *e’itopo*]
- waiwaru** /n/ pole [used for securing a boat or tying up a dog, etc] [Ahlbr. *waiwaru*]
- waja** [SV] [Sp *guaya*, En *wire*] /n/ wire, cable
- wajaja** [A *ajaja*] /n/ roseate spoonbill [Platalea ajaja (Plataleidae)] [Ahlbr. *ayaya*]
- wajaka** [Kp *wajaka*] /n/ tree sp. [Nectandra spp. (Lauraceae), Ocotea spp. (Lauraceae)] [*tamunen wajaka* ‘tree sp. [Ocotea petalanthra (Lauraceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *wayaka*]
- wajaku** /n/ paralysis, handicap, invalidity
- wajakùmo** [* *wajaku -?*] /vt/ cause to hang limp
(w)*òwajakùmo* /vm/ cause oneself to hang limp
- wajakuro** [* *wajaku -ro*] /vt/ paralyse, cause to limp
(w)*òwajakuro* /vm/ paralyse oneself, cause oneself to limp
- wajakuta** [* *wajaku -ta*] /vi/ get paralyzed, become ailing [Ahlbr. *wayakuta*]
- wajamaka** [EGVW] [Kp *wajamà*, Pm *wajamaka*, Wp *wajamaka*] /n/ iguana sp. [Iguanidae] [Ahlbr. *wayamaka*]
- wajamakaimo** [G] [* *wajamaka -imo*] /n/ snake sp.
- wajamu** [EGVW; E *wajamy*] [Kp *wajamori*, Pm *wajamo(ri)*] /n/ tor-

- toise sp. [Testudinidae] [Ahlbr. *wayamu*]
- wajamy** See: **wajamu**
- wajana** [Kp *wajara*] /n/ red-bellied macaw [Ara manilata (Psittacidae)] [Ahlbr. *wayana*]
- wajapo** /n/ fish sp. [Ahlbr. *wayapo*]
- Wajapoku** /n/ Oyapock river
- wajapuku** /n/ plant sp.
- wajari** [EGW] [A *waiari*] /n/ throw-away basket, emergency basket [Ahlbr. *wayarimbo*]
- wajawaja** [GS] [T *waawaari*] /n/ pomace fly [Drosophilidae]
- wàje** [EW] [Wp *ywàe*] /n/ plant sp. [Ocotea wachenheimii (Lauraceae)] [Ahlbr. *wa'e*]
- wajeje** /n/ fiddler crab [Uca spp. (Ocypodidae)] [Ahlbr. *wayeye*]
- wàjeran** /n/ plant sp. [Ocotea caudata (Lauraceae), Ocotea petalanthra (Lauraceae)] [Ahlbr. *wa'eran*]
- wajo** [GS; V *wojo*] [Kp *wajo*, Pm *waijo*] /n/ salt [*wajo pe man* 'it is salty'] [Ahlbr. *wayo*]
- wàjoko** [E] /n/ toad sp. [Bufo typhonius (Bufonidae)] [brown-black toad with a broad mouth] [Ahlbr. *wayoko*]
- Wajompo** [* *wajo -mpo*] /n/ Donderkreek
- wàjòpan** [EW] /n/ convulsions, spasms [*wàjòpan pe* 'he suffers from spasms'] [Ahlbr. *wayopa*]
- wajòto** [* *wajo -pto*] /vt/ salt [Ahlbr. *wayo*]
- wajuku** [SV] [Pm *waiuku*] /n/ loin-cloth [Ahlbr. *wayuku*]
- Wajumo** [EW] /n/ Wayombo river, Corneliskondre [Ahlbr. *wajumo/woyumo*]
- wajumo** /n/ crab sp. [Potamonidae] [Ahlbr. *wayumo*]
- wajuri** /n/ tree sp. [Xylopia sp. (Annonaceae), Guatteria schomburgkiana (Annonaceae)]
- wajurupeta** /n/ turtle sp. [Phrynops nasutus (Chelidae)] [Ahlbr. *wayurupeta*]
- wakaiwakai** [GS; S *wakàwakai*] [T *wakawakai*] /n/ horned scarab [Dynastina spp. (Scarabaeidae)] [Ahlbr. *wakaiwakai*]
- wakapu** [EGW] [T *wakapu*, Wj *wakap*, Kp *wakapu*, Pm *wakapu*, Wp *wakapu*] /n/ wacapou [Vouacapoua americana (Caesalpinaceae)] [Ahlbr. *wakapu*]
- wakara** [E] [Wp *wakara*] /n/ capped heron [Ptilerodius pileatus (Ardeidae)]
- wakaraky** /n/ roughness, rough surface
- wakaro** /n/ fish sp.
- wàkaru** [E] /n/ fish sp. [Arius grandicassis (Ariidae), Arius quadricutis (Ariidae), Arius rugispinis (Ariidae)] [*tytyty wàkaru* 'fish sp.'] [Ahlbr. *wakaru*]
- wakàwakai** See: **wakaiwakai**
- wako** [EG] /n/ plant sp. [Bonafousia tetrastachya (Apocynaceae)] [Ahlbr. *wako*]
- wakymamy** /vi/ be seriously injured, seriously weaken
- wakymanka** [* *wakymamy -ka*] /vt/ seriously injure, seriously impair the health of
- wame** [W] [Wp *wame*] /n/ plant sp. [Philodendron insigne (Araceae)]
- wamème** /postp/ assembled unto
- wamùpisita** /n/ lizard sp.
- Wana** /n/ Wane creek [branch of the Marowijne river]
- wanama** [GS] [Pm *wanama*] /n/ tortoise sp. [Ahlbr. *wanama*]

wanatu [T *wanatu*] /n/ black-spotted barbet [Capito niger (Capitonidae)]

wanàù [EGW] /n/ crab-eating raccoon, mangrove dog [Procyon cancrivorus (Procyonidae)] [Ahlbr. *wana'u*]

wanàwanari [S; V *wanawana*] [Pm *wanawanari*, Wp *wanawana*] /n/ gull [Laridae] [Ahlbr. *wanawanari*]

wane [EW] /part/ I forgot, again [seems to be used when asking about things forgotten, e.g.: *òto wane nykai?* ‘what was it again that he said?’, *mòko wane nukùsan?* ‘does he know it? I don’t remember’] [Ahlbr. *wa*]

waneri /n/ blue-winged teal, white-cheeked pintail [Anas discors (Anatidae), Anas bahamensis (Anatidae)]

-wano See: **-nano**

wano [GSV] [T *wanə*, Wj *wanə*, Ap *ano*, Pm *wan*] /n/ stingless bee, honeybee, honey [Melipona spp. (Apidae), Apis mellifera (Apidae)] [*akami wano* ‘bee sp.’, *akare wano* ‘bee sp.’, *arawata wano* ‘bee sp. (red)’, *kujàke wano* ‘bee sp.’, *mai-puri wano* ‘bee sp. (big and black)’, *pakira wano* ‘bee sp.’, *pepi (wano)* ‘bee sp. (small, produces a lot of honey), *sipari wano* ‘bee sp.’, *ty-puru wano* ‘bee sp.’, *wajamu wano* ‘bee sp.’] [Ahlbr. *wano*]

wanonty [T *oronty*] [poss: *wanonty*] /n/ beeswax [Ahlbr. *wanondi*]

wansiri [EW] /n/ singing-bird [Ahlbr. *wansili*]

wànuku [E *wainuku*] [Sr *wanaku*] /n/ guianan saki [Pithecia pithecia (Cebidae)] [also called *ariki*] [Ahlbr. *wanuku*]

Wapisana [Ww *Wapisana*, Pm *Wapisana*] /n/ Wapisana tribesman

wara [EGW] [T *wara*, Wp *kwara*] /n/ scarlet ibis [Eudocimus ruber (Plataleidae)] [Ahlbr. *wara*]

wara [EGVW; 1655 *ouara*] [Ap *ara*, Ww *wara*, Pm *warə*, *warai*, Wp *kwara*] /postp/ like [*iwara* ‘thus’] [Ahlbr. *wara*]

warakapa /n/ slice, disc

warakapaimo [E] [* *warakapa* -imo] /n/ fish sp. [Dasyatidae]

warakapàto [* *warakapa* -pto] /vt/ provide with a slice-like object

waraku [EGW] [T *waraku*, Wj *warak*, Ap *araku*, Kp *warà*, Pm *waraku*, Wp *waraku*, Sr *waraku*] /n/ fish sp. [Anostomatidae] [Ahlbr. *waraku*]

warama [GS] [T *arama*, Ap *arama*, Wp *araman*] /n/ sweat bee [Trigona spp. (Apidae), Halictidae]

warami [GS] [T *arami*, Wj *warami*, Ap *aramisi*, Kp *warami*, Pm *warami*] /n/ ruddy quail-dove [Geotrygon montana (Columbidae)] [Ahlbr. *warami*]

warampa [W] /n/ mat [for drying bread] [Ahlbr. *waranba*]

waranòke [V] /postp/ not fit for, not suitable for

waranupo /n/ cassava sp.

warapa [EGW] [T *warapa*, Wj *warapa*, Pm *warapa*, A *warapa*, Wp *warapa*, Sr *walapa*] /n/ fish sp. [Hoplerythrinus unitaeniatus (Erythrinidae)] [Ahlbr. *warapa*]

warapaimo [* *warapa* -imo] /n/ fish sp. [Arapaima gigas (Os-teoglossidae)]

warara [Kp *warara*, Pm *warara*] /n/ tortoise sp. [Ahlbr. *warara*]

- warare** [W] /n/ crab sp. [called *sarara* in eastern Surinamese Carib]
- warari** /n/ fish sp. [Ahlbr. *warari*]
- wararo** [EGW] [* *wara ro*; T (*i*)*wararə*] /adj/ everywhere
- wararo** [EVW] [* *wara ro*] /postp/ fitting each case of, at every instance of, completely corresponding [Ahlbr. *wara*]
- wararu** [GSV] [Wp *wararu*] /n/ crawfish sp. [also called *pirima*] [Ahlbr. *wararu*]
- wararùpo** /n/ cassava sp.
- warawara** [EGVW] [Wj *warawa*, Wp *warawara*, A *watawata*, Sr *warawara*] /n/ fish sp. [Hypostomus gymnorhynchus (Loricariidae), Ancistrus hoplogenus (Loricariidae)] [Ahlbr. *warawara*]
- ware** [EGVW] [T *ware*, Pm *ware*] /n/ song [Ahlbr. *ware*]
- wareka** [EVW] [* *ware -ka*] /vt/ sing of
- wareko** [EGVW] [Wj *warek*, Pm *warè*, A *wareke*] /n/ frog sp. [Dendrobatidae] [Ahlbr. *wareko*]
- warèna** [* *warekena*; T *werèna*, Ap *warekena*] /n/ hollow of the knee [Ahlbr. *warena*]
- waresa** /n/ big cooking pot [Ahlbr. *waresa*]
- waresapan** /n/ small earthen cooking pot [Ahlbr. *waresaban*]
- wareta** [EGVW] [* *ware -ta*] /vi/ sing [Ahlbr. *ware*]
- warijàto** [V] /vt/ look out for, mind (*w*)*ewarijàto* /vm/ look out, be careful
- warinu** [Wp *wanini*] /n/ war
- waripi** [V] /n/ wasp sp.
- wariri** [GSV] [T *waryimə*, Wj *warisimə*, A *wariti*, Wp *wariri*] /n/ collared anteater [Tamandua tetradactyla (Myrmecophagidae)] dactyla (Myrmecophagidae) [Ahlbr. *wariri*]
- waririjàu** [GS] /n/ pygmy anteater, silky anteater [Cyclopes didactylus (Myrmecophagidae)] [Ahlbr. *waririya'u*]
- waroro** [Wp *wororo*] /n/ tree sp. [Virola venosa (Myristicaceae)] [Ahlbr. *waroro*]
- waruma** [EGW] [T *waruma*, Wj *waruma*, Ap *aruma*, Pm *warimu*, Wp *aruma*, Sr *warimbo*] /n/ plant sp. [Ischnosiphon gracilis (Marantaceae), Ischnosiphon arouma (Marantaceae)] [*tukusi warumary* ‘plant sp.’] [Ahlbr. *waruma*]
- warumaran** [* *waruma -re -no*] /n/ plant sp. [Maranta divaricata (Marantaceae)]
- warusi** [EGW] [Wj *aruti*, Wp *warusi*] /n/ tree sp. [Virola surinamensis (Myristicaceae)] [*wypy tano warusi* ‘tree sp. [Iryanthera sagotiana (Myristicaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *warusi*]
- warusiran** [* *warusi -re -no*] /n/ tree sp. [Virola sebifera (Myristicaceae), Virola melinonii (Myristicaceae), Virola venosa (Myristicaceae), Virola mycetis (Myristicaceae)]
- waruwaru** /n/ plaited object for holding ants [Ahlbr. *waruwaru*]
- wasai** [EW; G *wasi*] [Kp *wasi*; M *wasi*; Wp *wasai*, P *açai*] /n/ palm tree sp. [Euterpe oleracea (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. *wasei*]
- wasakau** /n/ plant sp. [Tapura guianensis (Dichapetalaceae)]
- wàsakàu** [V] /n/ bird sp.
- Wasimpo** /n/ Onverwacht [name of little village]
- watàko** [* *wataky -pto*] /vt/ make flabby

(w)ewatàko /vm/ make oneself flabby
wataký /n/ flab
watamui /n/ liana sp. [Ahlbr. *watamui*]
watapy /n/ shellfish sp. [Ahlbr. *watapuil*]
watara [GS] [A *watala*, Wp *watara*] /n/ tree sp. [Couratari pulchra (Lecythidaceae)]
watàta [* wataký -ta] /vi/ become flabby
watawataký /n/ flabby wrinkle
wato [SV] [T *watà*, Wj *watà*, Ap *ato*, Kp *wà*, Pm *watà*, Wà] /n/ shit [*pointo watory* ‘tree sp. [Apeiba echinata (Tiliaceae)]’]
wàto [EGVW; 1655 *ouato*] [* wapoto; T *màto*, Wj *wapot*, Ap (w)*apoto*, (w)*àto*, Ww *wèto*, Kp *apò*, Pm *apò*, M *apò*] /n/ fire [Ahlbr. *wato*]
wàtoimo [EG] [* wapoto -imo] /n/ coral snake sp. [Micrurus surinamensis (Elapidae), Micrurus lemniscatus (Elapidae)] [Ahlbr. *watoimo*]
watoipo /n/ tree sp. [Ampelocera edentula (Ulmaceae)]
waton [EGW; V *wato*] [poss: *waton*] /n/ similar to [*arypawana waton* ‘tree sp. [Gustavia hexapetala (Lecythidaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *waton*]
watopan [poss: *watopan*] /n/ someone equal to [*ajerupary watopan me waty wa* ‘I am not worthy of a conversation with you’]
wàtòpo [1655 *ouwatotopo*] [* wapoto -tpo] /n/ fire remnants, charcoal [Ahlbr. *watopo*]
watoro /n/ tree sp. [Iryanthera spp. (Myristicaceae)] [Ahlbr. *watoro*]
watrakan [Sr *watrakan*, D *watrakan*] /n/ water jug [Ahlbr. *watrakan*]
waty [EGVW; 1655 *ouati*] [T *wà*] /part/ not [Ahlbr. *wati*]

watypa [E] /n/ fish sp. [Callichthys callichthys (Callichthyidae)] [Ahlbr. *wateipa*]
wàwa [EGVW] [Kp *wàwa*] [plur: *wàwante*] /interj/ older sister [Ahlbr. *wawa*]
weiwei [Kp *werei*] /n/ gleaming white spots on the skin
wejàweja /n/ hindustani
weju [EGVW; 1655 *hueiou*] [T *wei*, Ap *ēju*, Kp *wei*, Pm *wei*, M *wei*] /n/ sun [*pakamu wejuru* or *awara wejuru* ‘short dry period (February-March)’, *ompatàpo wejuru* ‘long dry period (August-November)’] [Ahlbr. *weyu*]
wekena [EW] [T *wekena*] /vt/ follow
(w)*aiwekena* /vm/ follow oneself [Ahlbr. *wekena*]
wekima [* *wegi* -ma; Sr *wegi*, D *wegen*, En *weigh*] /vt/ weigh
(w)èku [EW] [* (w)- e- kuku; T (w)*èku*, Ap *eku*] /vm/ try, compete [looks like an irregular middle form of *ùku* ‘try’; *nare kytèkun* ‘let’s compete, let’s have a fight’] [Ahlbr. *eku*]
wèmo [EG] /n/ lizard sp. [Teiidae]
wemy [EVW] [poss: *wemy*] /n/ straphanging basket [carried with a strap across the forehead] [Ahlbr. *wemun*]
wemynto [SV] [* *wemy* -nto] /vt/ strap a basket to the head of
(w)*aiwemynto*, (w)*ewemynto* /vm/ strap a basket to one’s head [Ahlbr. *wemun*]
wenàpo [EVW] [plur: *wenàsan*] /n/ spoor, track, print [*aina wenàpo* ‘finger print’, *orino kanen wenàpo* ‘the track of the girl that carried clay, Milky Way’] [Ahlbr. *wenapo*]

wenàpota [EVW] /postp/ after, following [also used as an adverb: *wenàpota* ‘afterwards, later, (too) late’] [Ahlbr. *wenapota*]

weneran /n/ plant sp. [Byrsonima obversa (Malpighiaceae)]

Wenesuwera [Pm *Weneswera*] /n/ Venezuela

wenkatùmo [Kp *uwenantu*] [poss: *wenkatùmo*] /n/ specific kind of bread

wenkere [EW] [Sr *wenkri*, D *winkel*] /n/ shop

wenko [V; 1655 *huinco*] /n/ ant

wenkosi [EW] [* *wenko* -si] /n/ ant [tyntakoren *wenkosi* ‘aztec ant [Azteca spp. (Formicidae)]’, *tykaraijen wenkosi* ‘ant sp.’, *tòmerèsen wenkosi* ‘ant sp.’, *jètun pan wenkosi* ‘painful ant sp.’ (also called: *tokoro wenkosi*)] [Ahlbr. *wengosi*]

wentameke [* (w)- e- myta ame -ke] /postp/ in eating habits similar to [Ahlbr. *enda*]

(w)epikota [EVW] [* (w)- e- piko -ta; Pm *pikòta*] /vm/ break wind, fart [looks like an intransitive verb to which has been added a middle prefix, cf *piko* ‘wind’ and *pikotanòpo* ‘cause to fart’]

(w)èpomy See: (w)èponomy

(w)èponomy [S; EV (*w*)èpomy, E (*w*)èpotomy] [* (w)- ase- ypon -numy; Ww *perenymy*, Kp *pənymy*, Pm *pənumy*] /vt/ move in a swimming motion

(*w*)èpomy /vm/ move oneself in a swimming motion, swim [in related languages the verb seems to be intransitive instead of middle; cf. *ekànumy*]

(w)èpotomy See: (w)èponomy

wera See: **pira**

werasi [GSV] [T *weeraji*, Wj *erasi*, Sp *tijeras*] /n/ scissors, swallow-tailed kite [Elanoides forficatus (Accipitridae)] [Ahlbr. *werasi*]

wereimo [E] /n/ fish sp. [Ahlbr. *ereimo*]

werekery [V] [T *werekeru*] /n/ parrot sp. [Psittacidae]

wereko [V] /n/ squint [*wereko me* ‘squint-eyed’]

werekusi [V] /n/ panpipe

werewere [GSV] [T *werewere*, Ap *erere*, Kp *weruwe*, Pm *weruwe*, M *ereuwe*] /n/ house fly [Musca domestica (Muscidae)] [*akuri werewerery* ‘fly sp.’] [Ahlbr. *wèrèwèrè*]

weri [EW] /n/ garden waste

werija [Pm *weriju*] /n/ plant matter

werijaka [* *werija* -ka] /vt/ remove plant matter from

(*w*)*ewerijaka* /vm/ remove one’s plant matter

werijata [* *werija* -ta] /vi/ get plant matter

werijàto [* *werija* -pto] /vt/ provide with plant matter

(*w*)*ewerijàto* /vm/ provide oneself with plant matter

werika [* *weri* -ka] /vt/ remove garden refuse from [*maina siwerikaje* ‘I am removing refuse from the garden’]

(*w*)*aiwerika* /vm/ remove garden waste

weriki [EVW] /n/ deposit, scale, sediment

werikika [EW] [* *weriki* -ka] /vt/ remove sediments from, clean

(*w*)*ewerikika* /vm/ dispose of sediments, clean oneself

werikita [EW] [* *weriki* -ta] /vi/ get sediments, become dirty

werikito [EW; V *werikìno*] [* weriki -pto] /vt/ provide with sediments, foul

(w)*ewerikito* /vm/ provide oneself with sediments, grow dirty

werùnòpo [EGVW] [T *wyrynə*, Wj *əruwətpə*, Ap *oruno*, Pm *werunàpə*] /n/ ashes

werusi [EGW] [Kp *werusi*, Pm *werusi*, A *wiru*, Wp *jerusi*] /n/ white-tipped dove, grey-fronted dove [Leptotila verreauxi (Columbidae), Leptotila rufaxilla (Columbidae)] [Ahlbr. *werusi*]

weruto /n/ plant sp. [*Jatropha urens* (Euphorbiaceae)] [Ahlbr. *weruto*]

weruweru [SV] /n/ dragonfly [Pseudostigmatidae]

weruweruku /n/ skin fungus sp. [Pityriasis versicolor] [Ahlbr. *ku*]

wesai /vt/ stick between the buttocks of

wesarùko [* wese arupy -`ko?] /vt/ cause to constipate

(w)*ewesarùko* /vm/ cause oneself to constipate

wesarupy [S; V *weserupy*] [* wese arupy] /vi/ constipate, have difficulty crapping

wese [EW] [Wj *wese*] /n/ shit needing to get out

wesekuka [SV] [* wese akuru? ka] /vt/ treat with a laxative

(w)*ewesekuka* /vm/ treat oneself with a laxative

wesema [E *resemā*] [* wesen -ma] /vt/ turn upside down

(w)*aiwesema* /vm/ turn upside down

wesemposi /n/ hearts (in cardgame) [cf *wesen* ‘bottom, buttocks’ and *posiky* ‘point’]

wesempota /n/ anus [*pakira wesempotary* ‘plant sp. [Loreya mespiloides (Melastomaceae)]’]

wesen [GS; V *wèse*] [poss: *wesen*] /n/ behind, bottom

wesepi [EW] /n/ anus [*pero wesepiry ekanen* ‘beetle sp.’] [Ahlbr. *esepiri*]

wesepupi [Sr *pupe*, D *poep*] /n/ seeped through crap

wesepupika [* wesepupi -ka] /vt/ remove seeped through crap from

wesepupiro [* wesepupi -ro] /vt/ cause to seep through crap of

(w)*òwesepupiro* /vm/ let one’s crap seep through

wesepupita [* wesepupi -ta] /vi/ have crap seeping through

wesepùto [* wesen apu -pto] /vt/ cover the behind of

(w)*aiwesepùto* /vm/ cover one’s behind

weseputy [* wesen apuru -ty] [poss: *weseputy*] /n/ bottom cover, diaper

wesero [EW] [* wese -ro] /vt/ cause to want to crap

(w)*aiwesero* /vm/ cause oneself to want to crap

weserupy See: **wesarupy**

weseta [* wese -ta] /vi/ feel the need to crap

weseto [* wesen ato] /n/ anus

wesetoma [E *resetoma*] [* wesen ato -ma] /vt/ turn up the bottom of

(w)*aiwesetoma* /vm/ turn up one’s bottom

wesèwo [* wesen -`wo] /postp/ in the bottom area of [Ahlbr. *esiwo*]

wètasi /n/ big grasshopper sp. [Romaleidae]

weto [EW] /postp/ coming to attack [*iwetoine* ‘coming to attack them’;

- oty weto ko m̀ysan* ‘what are you trying to go for?’] [Ww *wete*; Ahlbr. *weto*]
- wetu** [GSV] [T *wetu*, Wj *wetu*, Ap *etu*, Wp *peku*] /n/ woodpecker [Picidae] [Ahlbr. *wetu*]
- wety** [EVW] [T *wety*, Wj *wet*, Ap *ety*, Pm *wè*, M *wè*] [poss: *wety*] /n/ waste, rust, shit [*arata wety* ‘hot pepper, bird pepper [Capiscum frutescens (Solanaceae)]’, *urana wety* ‘palm sp.’, *wòka wety* ‘plant sp. [Paepalanthus sp. (Eriocaulaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *weti*]
- wetyka** [* *wety* -ka; Pm *wèka*] /vt/ remove dirt from
(w)*aiwetyka*, (w)*ewetyka* /vm/ dispose of dirt
- wetyta** [EW] [* *wety* -ta] /vi/ become dirty, get rusty
- wewe** [EGVW; 1655 *hueue*] [T *wewe*, Wj *wewe*, Ap *wewe*, Ww *wewe*] [poss: *wewery*, *wery*] /n/ tree, wood [*arata wery* or *wiju* ‘tree sp. [Minquartia guianensis (Olacaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *wewe*]
- wèwèko** [* *wèweky* -pto] /vt/ cause to pant [Ahlbr. *weweko*]
- wèweky** /n/ panting
- wewème** [* *wewe* myre] /n/ little tree, stok [Ahlbr. *wewe*]
- wewèmempo** [* *wewe* myre -mpo] /n/ bush [Ahlbr. *wewe*]
- wèwèta** [* *wèwety* -ta; Pm *weweta*] /vi/ pant [Ahlbr. *weweta*]
- wiju** [W] /n/ tree sp. [Minquartia guianensis (Olacaceae)] [also called *arata wery*] [Ahlbr. *iwòiyu/wiju*]
- wiki** [EW] [Wj *wiki*, Sr *wiki*, En *week*, D *week*] /n/ week [Ahlbr. *siri-to*]
- winima** [EW; E *wirima*] [* *wini* -ma; Sr *wini*, En *to win*, D *winnen*] /vt/ win
(w)*ewinima* /vm/ win oneself
- winiwini** /n/ complete darkness [*winiwini pe man itu ta* ‘it’s pitch-dark in the jungle’]
- winu** [1655 *binum*] [Sp *vino*, En *wine*, D *wijn*] /n/ wine
- winu** /n/ plant sp. [Ahlbr. *winu*]
- Wireimo** /n/ Wireimo [a certain bad spirit] [Ahlbr. *wireimo*]
- wiri** /n/ palm tree sp. [Bactris sp. (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. *wiri*]
- wirima** See: **winima**
- wiripere** [Wp *iripe*] /n/ ant sp. [Monomorium pharaonis (Formicidae)] [Ahlbr. *iripere*]
- wìriri** [GSV] [Wp *suwiriri*, Pm *siri-ri*] /n/ tyrant-flycatcher [Tyrannus melancholicus (Tyrannidae)]
- wiriwiri** [GS] [Wp *wiriri*] /n/ fish sp. [Rivulus agilae (Cyprinodontidae)] [Ahlbr. *wiriri*]
- wiriwirika** [* *wiriwiri* -ka] /vt/ pluck, remove the feathers of
(w)*ewiriwirika* /vm/ pluck oneself, remove one’s feathers
- Wiriwirimpo** [* *wiriwiri* -mpo] /n/ Wiriwirimpo [old Carib village] [Ahlbr. *wiriwirimbo*]
- wìwi** /interj/ wee-wee [children’s language; *wìwi aiko* ‘do a wee!’]
- wo** /interj/ woman! [probably short for *woryi* ‘woman’]
- wo** [EGVW; 1655 *nioui* (d.w.z.: *ni-woi*)] [T *wə*, Wj *wə*, Ap *wo*, Ww *wo*, Kp *wə(nə)*, Pm *wə*, M *wy*] /vt/ hit, kill
(w)*òwo* /vm/ kill oneself [Ahlbr. *wo*]
- wodi** [EW] /interj/ girl [corrupted from *woryi* ‘woman?’] [Ahlbr. *wodi*]

wòì [EGW] [T *oi*] /n/ grass sp. [Gramineae] [Ahlbr. *wo'ì*]

wòìran [* wòì -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [Ahlbr. *wo'iran*]

wojo [SV] /n/ white-tailed deer [Odocoileus virginianus (Cervidae)] [also called *jakarawa*] [Ahlbr. *woyo*]

woka /n/ sieve [square, with 4 sticks built into each of the 4 walls] [Ahlbr. *woka*]

wòka [EGVW] [Wj *okrai*] /n/ semi-collared nightjar [Lurocalis semitorquatus (Caprimulgidae)] [Ahlbr. *woka*]

wòkapyimo [* (w)- ase- kapy -imo] /n/ a monster that just came into being as out of nothing

woko [EGW; 1655 *occo*] [T *ooko*, Wj *əwok*] /n/ black curassow [Crax alector (Cracidae)] [Ahlbr. *woko*]

wokomapiri /n/ plant sp. [Endlicheria pyriformis (Lauraceae)]

wòkopopi [GS] /n/ tree sp. [Rheedia acuminata (Guttiferae), Mouriria princeps (Melastomaceae)]

woku [EGVW; 1655 *ouocou*] [T *joky*, Wj *oky*, Ap *oku*, Ww *woku*, Kp *uku*, Pm *wò*, M *woku*] /n/ drink [akatompo *wokuru* 'plant sp. [Loreya mespiloides (Lelastomaceae)], *kurisiri wokuru* 'plant sp. [Inga heterophylla (Mimosaceae)]', *marài wokuru* 'plant sp. [Talisia megaphylla (Sapindaceae)]', *paramparan wokuru* 'plant sp. [Sipanea pratensis (Rubiaceae)]', *rere wokuru* 'plant sp.', *opomu wokuru* 'plant sp.', *pororu wokuru* 'plant sp.', *wansiri wokuru* 'plant sp. [Polygala longicaulis (Polygalaceae)]'] [Ahlbr. *woku*]

wokuta [EW] [* woku -ta] /vi/ begin to have drink, brew potion

wokùto [EW] [* woku -pto; T *jòpa*] /vt/ provide with drink
(w)ewokùto /vm/ provide oneself with drink [Ahlbr. *woku*]

wokyry [EGW; V *wykyry*; 1655 *oukeli*] [T *kyry*, Pm *kurai*] [plur: *wokyryjan*] /n/ man [wokyryjàmakon 'little men'] [Ahlbr. *wokërë*]

wòma [EW] [* wo -`ma; Pm *wəma*] /vt/ fight against, beat, thrash
(w)òwòma /vm/ fight

wòmý [EGVW] [Kp *womy*] [poss: *wòmý*] /n/ clothing, clothes [Ahlbr. *womun*]

(w)òmý [EGVW] [* (w)- ase- amomy; T (w)əməmy, Wj (w)əməmy, Ap *omomy*, Ww *ewomy*, Kp (w)ewomy, Pm *ewomy*, M *ewomy*] /vm/ enter [looks like an irregular middle form of *amomy* 'get inside'; also used for stars that 'go down', and fevers that 'disappear'] [Ahlbr. *omu*]

wòmýnka [S; V *wòmýka*] [* wòmý -ka; Pm *wonka*] /vt/ undress, undress
(w)ewòmýnka /vm/ undress

wòmýnto [EGVW] [* wòmý -nto] /vt/ dress
(w)ewòmýnto /vm/ dress oneself [Ahlbr. *ewomundo*]

wòmýnty [SV] [* wòmý -ty] [poss: *wòmýnty*] /n/ cover, clothing, wrap

(w)onapo [SV] [* (w)- os- ena -po] /n/ good treatment

(w)onatopo [* (w)- os- ena -topo] /n/ means to treat oneself, home-grown vegetables [wonátopo instead of ónatopo is irregular; cf *ena* 'treat']

wonèka [SV] [* (w)onety -ka; Pm *wəneka*] /vt/ dream about

(w)aiwonèka, (w)ewonèka /vm/ dream about oneself [Ahlbr. *oneka*]

woneto [GS] /postp/ in the dream of

(w)onety [GSV] [Ap *osenety*, Kp (w)ènety, Pm *wenety*, M (w)ènè] /vm/ dream

wonse /n/ liana sp. [Ahlbr. *wonse*]

wonu [Sr *wana*] /n/ tree sp. [Ocotea rubra (Lauraceae)] [*tamùnen wonu* ‘tree sp. [Aniba taubertiana (Lauraceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *wana*]

wonu [GS] [Ap *onu*, Ww *wonu*, Kp *on*, Pm *won*] /n/ mealy substance, pollen

wonuka [* *wonu* -ka] /vt/ remove the mealy surface of

(w)aiwonuka /vm/ remove one’s mealy surface

(w)onuku [EGVW] [T (w)ànanuku, Wj (w)àsanuku, Ap *onuku*, Kp *enuku*, M *enuku*] /vm/ rise, climb [when the *o*, occurring in a word initial syllable, carries no stress, it is replaced by *a*: *wanùsa* ‘I am climbing’, *mòkaron anukùsan* ‘the ones that have moved up’; cf *kynonùsan* ‘he is climbing’] [Ahlbr. *anuku/onuku*]

wonuran [* *wonu* -re -no] /n/ tree sp. [Ahlbr. *wonuran*]

wonure /n/ plant sp. [Ahlbr. *wonure*]

wonuwonu [Sr *wonuwonu*] /n/ plant sp. [Solanum asperum (Solanaceae)]

(w)ònyky [EGVW] [T (w)ànyky, Wj *ynyky*, Ap *onyky*, Ww *wynyky*, Kp (w)ènymy, Pm *wenuma*] /vm/ sleep, stiffen, solidify [Ahlbr. *onèkì*]

(w)opinòtopo [* (w)- os- epinopy -topo] /n/ pharmacy

(w)òpoty [EGVW] [T (w)àèpəty, Wj (w)àsetpəty] /vm/ look [Ahlbr. *opotì*]

(w)opy [EGVW; 1655 *ioboule* (d.w.z.: *iwoypyry*), *occo* (d.w.z.: *òko*)] [T (w)əepy, Ap *oepy*, Kp (w)ujəpy, (w)ujəpy, Pm *jəpy*, M *ypy*] /vm/ come [Ahlbr. *opu*]

worekùì [GS] /n/ tortoise sp. [Kinosternidae] [Ahlbr. *worekù’i*]

woriwori [EW; 1655 *ouoliouoli*] [Kp *oriori*, Pm *worwori*, M *wuriwò*, A *wariwari*, Wp *wariwari*] /n/ fan [Ahlbr. *woliwoli*]

woroko [W] [T *oroko*, Sr *wroko*, En *work*, D *werk*] /n/ work [Ahlbr. *woroko*]

worokota [* *wroko* -ta; Sr *wroko*, En *work*, D *werk*] /vi/ begin to work [Ahlbr. *woroko*]

wororo [SV] /n/ buzzing, soughing [*wororo me* ‘soughing’; *pepeito wororory* ‘soughing of the wind’]

wororoka [SV] [* *wororo* -ka] /vt/ cause to buzz, cause to sough

(w)ewororoka /vm/ buzz, sough

wororòka [* *wororoky* -ka] /vt/ remove the wooliness of

(w)ewororòka /vm/ dispose of one’s wooliness

wororòko [* *wororoky* -pto] /vt/ make wooly

(w)ewororòko /vm/ make oneself wooly

wororoky /n/ thick fur, wooliness

wororòta [* *wororoky* -ta] /vi/ get a thick fur, become wooly

woroworo /n/ pepper sp. [Ahlbr. *woroworo*]

woròworòme [* *worò worò me*] /adj/ wide, not tight

woryi [EGVW; 1655 *ouori*] [T *wəri*, Wj *wəryi*, Ap (w)orysi, Kp *wuri*, Pm *wəry*, M *wyri*] [plur: *woryijan*] /n/ woman [*woryijàmakon* ‘little women’; *woryijatonon* ‘ladies’; *woryi pe*

man ‘he keeps company with a woman’ [Ahlbr. *wori*]

woryijatonon See: **woryi**

wosiwosi [Sr *wiswiskwari*] /n/ tree sp. [Vochysia guianensis (Vochysiaceae)] [Ahlbr. *wosiwosi*]

(w)otarèma /vm/ recover one’s breath [Ahlbr. *otarema*]

woto [EGVW; 1655 *ouotto*] [T *oto*, Ww *woto*, Kp *wò*, Pm *woto*] /n/ fish [Ahlbr. *woto*]

wotoka [EW] [* *woto* -ka; Kp *wotoka*] /vt/ provide with fish, provide with meat

(w)*ewotoka* /vm/ provide oneself with fish [Ahlbr. *woto*]

(w)otùmuku [EW] /vm/ get submerged [looks like a contamination of the intransitive verb *ùmuty* ‘submerge’ and the transitive verb *ùmùka* ‘submerge’]

(w)oturupo [SV] [* (w)- *ot-uru* -po] /vm/ have oneself advised, ask [Ahlbr. *oturupo*]

wowo [SV] /vt/ slacken by hitting

(w)*aiwowo*, (w)*ewowo* /vm/ slacken oneself by hitting

wòwo [S; V *wowo*] /n/ burning skin, (V:) horny skin

wowojo [Sr *wowojo*] /n/ market

wòwoka [* *wòwo* -ka] /vt/ cause to have a burning skin

(w)*ewòwoka*, (w)*aiwòwoka* /vm/ cause oneself to have a burning skin [Ahlbr. *wo*]

wòwota [S; V *wowota*] [* *wòwo* -ta] /vi/ get a burning skin

wòwòta [* *wòwoty* -ta] /vi/ whistle in a cavity formed by the hands

wòwoty [T *wəwə*] /n/ whistling in a cavity formed by the hands

wuiwui [E; V *wyisi*] [Wp *weiwei*] /n/ frog sp. [Otophryne robusta (Microhylidae)]

wunau /n/ plant sp. [Hirtella paniculata (Rosaceae)]

wunwun [onomatopée] /interj/ swishing, rustling [Ahlbr. *wunwun*]

wyino [EGVW; 1655 *ouino*] [T *wenje*, Wj *wainə*, Ap *wino*, Kp *winə*, Pm *wina*, M *winy*] /postp/ from [*mòe wyino* ‘on that side, over there’] [Ahlbr. *wino*]

wyinompo [EGVW] [* *wyino* -mpo] /postp/ from

wyionaka [EW] [* *wyino* -naka] /postp/ in the direction of, to the side of

wyiwiyika [* *wyi wyi* -ka] /vt/ spin around, rotate

(w)*ewyiwiyika* /vm/ spin oneself around, rotate

wyja [Wj *wyja*] /n/ dirt layer, moss [Ahlbr. *wuiya*]

wyjata [* *wyja* -ta] /vi/ get mossy [Ahlbr. *wuiya*]

wyjàto [* *wyja* -pto] /vt/ provide with moss

(w)*ewyjàto* /vm/ provide oneself with moss [Ahlbr. *wuiya*]

(w)yka [EGVW] [T (w)*yka*, Wj (w)*yka*, Ww *wyka*, Kp (w)*yka*, Ap *yka*, Pm *ka*, M *ka*] /vm/ say [*kàpa* ‘not saying’ seems to be used in a sense of ‘because’, e.g.: *kytopyi me ỳwa, k̀pa uwa waitake* ‘don’t come to me, because I won’t be there’, *onsimako, k̀pa ràa weǹpo ta kywairy* ‘hurry, because otherwise we might be late’; *wykapoja* (irregular form) ‘I cause to be said’]

wyne [GSV] [T *wyne*, Pm *woime*, Wp *anu*] /n/ smooth-billed ani [Cro-

- tophaga ani (Cuculidae) [Ahlbr. *wuilne*]
- wypore** [EG] /n/ liana d'ail [Pseudocalymna alliaceum (Bignoniaceae)] [Ahlbr. *wuipolē*]
- wypy** [GSV] [T *pyy*, Wj *ypy*, Ap *ypy*, Ww *ypy*, Kp *wỳ*, Pm *wỳ*, M *wỳ*] /n/ mountain, hill [Ahlbr. *wuilpī*]
- wyriwuri** /n/ bird of prey sp. [Accipitridae]
- wyrỳka** [* wyrỳ? -ka] /vt/ pressurize, force
(w)òwyrỳka /vm/ pressurize oneself, force oneself
- wyrỳme** [EW] [* wyrỳ me] /adj/ with difficulty
- wyrypo** [EVW] [T *wyrypə*, Ap *ryry*, Pm *werin*] /n/ garden waste, plant matter [wyrỳpòpo ‘garden waste’] [Ahlbr. *wuilpopo*]
- wysiwyysi** [EG] /n/ grass sp. [Bulbostylis junciformis (Cyperaceae)] [Ahlbr. *wusiwusi*]
- wytai** [EG] [Wp *ytaí*] /n/ frog sp. [Ceratophrys cornuta (Leptodactylidae)] [Ahlbr. *wuiltai*]
- (w)yto** [EGVW; 1655 *itole* (d.w.z.: *itory*), *oussa* (d.w.z.: *wỳsa*)] [T (w)yto(my), Wj (w)ytə, Ap *yto*, Ww *wyto*, Kp (w)ytə, Pm (w)ytə, M (w)yty] /vm/ go [Ahlbr. *uto*]
- (w)ytopoty** [EGVW] [* (w)yto -poty] /vm/ wander [Ahlbr. *uto*]
- wytyi** [S] /n/ bird sp.
- wywy** [EGVW; 1655 *ouiouí*] [T *wywy*, Wj *wywy*, Ap *wywy*] [poss: *wyry*] /n/ axe [yjøròkan *wyry* ‘turtle sp.’] [Ahlbr. *wuilwuil*]

Y

- y-** [EGVW] [T *ji-*, Wj *y-*, Ap *y-*, *ju-*, Ww *o-*, Kp *u-*, Pm *u-*, M *u-*] /pf/ 1, first person
- yino** [EGVW] [* ino/njo; T *njo*, Ap *nio*, Ww *injo*, M *njo*] [poss: *yino*] [plur: *yinonon*, *yinonokon*] /n/ husband [Ahlbr. *no/yo*]
- yinokepy** [* ino/njo -kepy] /vi/ stop having a husband, become a widow
- yinopa** [EVW] [* ino/njo -pa] /vt/ provide with a husband
(w)einopa /vm/ provide oneself with a husband [Ahlbr. *yo*]
- yinota** [EVW] [* ino/njo -ta; T *njota*, Ap *niota*, M *nijota*] /vi/ get a husband [Ahlbr. *yo*]
- ÿjamỳko** /vt/ soak, permeate [*moro nono tỳjamỳko man mynu`wa* ‘the ground is soaked with blood’]
- ÿkaiko** [* kawaiku -pto; Pm *kuwasuka*] /vt/ cause to suffer from diarrhoea
(w)èkaiko /vm/ cause oneself to suffer from diarrhoea
- ÿkaiky** See: **kawaiku**
- ÿkaima** [E; VW *ÿkoima*] [* ÿkain -ma] /vt/ mix
(w)èkaima /vm/ be mixed [*tywèkaima man* ‘he is of mixed descent’] [Ahlbr. *koima*]
- ÿkain** /n/ mixedness
- ÿkaita** [EW] [* kawaiku -ta] /vi/ get diarrhoea
- ÿkako** /n/ poisonousness, poison
- ÿkakoro** [* ÿkako -ro] /vt/ make poisonous
(w)èkakoro /vm/ make oneself poisonous

ỳmei /n/ fineness, fine-grainedness, powderiness

ỳmein /n/ oiliness

ỳmeina [* ỳmein -(t)a] /vi/ become oily

ỳmeino [* ỳmein -ro] /vt/ make oily
(w)èmeino /vm/ make oneself oily

ỳmeiro [* ỳmei -ro] /vt/ make soft as silk

(w)èmeiro /vm/ make oneself soft as silk

ỳmeita [* ỳmei -ta] /vi/ become soft as silk [Ahlbr. *imeta*]

ỳmeka [EVW] [* myre -ka] /vt/ cause to have a baby

(w)èmeka /vm/ have a baby

ỳmekapo [SV] [* myre -ka -po] /vt/ cause to have a baby, make pregnant

(w)èmekapo /vm/ cause oneself to have a baby, get oneself pregnant

ỳmo [EGVW; 1655 *imon* (d.w.z.: *imo*)] [* pymo; T `mo, Wj *p(u)mo*, Ap *ìmo*, Ww *upme*, Kp *pymo*, `mo, Pm *pumo*, `mo, M *pumo*, `mo] [poss: ỳmo] /n/ egg, testicle [Ahlbr. *mo*]

ỳmo [EVW] [Ap `mo, Kp `mo, Pm *mo*] /vt/ break

(w)èmo /vm/ break [Ahlbr. *mo*]

ỳmoka [EVW] [* pymo -ka; T `moka, Wj ỳmoka, Ap `moka, Pm *emoika*] /vt/ remove the eggs of

(w)èmoka /vm/ lay eggs [Ahlbr. *mo*]

ỳmòka [EGVW] [* ỳmoty -ka; Wj ỳmòmotka] /vt/ boil, cook

(w)èmòka /vm/ have oneself cooked [Ahlbr. *motĩ*]

ỳmomi [SV] [* pymo mi -ty; Ap *ìmomity*] /n/ protective covering, amniotic fluid bag [ỳmomìpo ‘after-birth’] [Ahlbr. *emomi/momipo*]

ỳmomika [* pymo mi -ka; Ap ỳmomika] /vt/ remove the protective covering of

(w)èmomika /vm/ remove one’s protective covering, peel, shed the skin [Ahlbr. *emomi*]

ỳmonto /vt/ surpass, defeat

(w)èmonto /vm/ surpass oneself, defeat oneself [Ahlbr. *mondĩ*]

ỳmopo [* ỳmo -po] /vt/ cause to break

(w)èmopo /vm/ cause oneself to break

ỳmoty [EVW] [T *nməty*] /vi/ boil [Ahlbr. *motĩ*]

ympa [* mypa] /postp/ in the shoulderblade region

ympa [EGW; V *ympàna*] [* mypa; T *mypa*, *npa*, Ap *mypa*, *mpa*, Pm *mpai*, M *mpo*] /n/ shoulderblade region [Ahlbr. *emba/mba*]

ympaka [* mypa -ka] /vt/ remove the shoulderblade region of

(w)empaka /vm/ remove one’s shoulderblade region

ympakỳka [EW] [* mypa akypy -ka] /vt/ press the shoulderblade region of, consolidate the back of

(w)empakỳka /vm/ press one’s shoulderblade region of, consolidate one’s back

ympakỳty [EW] [* mypa akypy -ty] [poss: *ympakỳty*] /n/ shoulderblade strengthening

ympàna See: **ympa**

ympanama [* mypa -?] /vt/ position at the shoulder-blade

(w)empanama /vm/ position oneself at the shoulder-blade [weju *kynempanamanon* ‘the sun positions itself at the shoulder-blade’, i.e. ‘it is two o’clock’]

ympasòwaika [* mypa sòwaika] /vt/ scratch the shoulderblade region of

(w)empasòwaika /vm/ scratch one's shoulderblade region

ympoi [EW; V *ampoi*] /vt/ flatten, push down [especially in order to have sex]

(w)empoi /vm/ flatten oneself, push oneself down

ympoka [EVW] [T *ympoka*, Wj *ypoka*, Ap *ympoka*, Ww *mpoka*] /vt/ cause to come loose, free

(w)empoka /vm/ cause oneself to come loose, free oneself [Ahlbr. *emboka/imboka*]

ymponaka /vt/ cause to come loose, free

(w)emponaka /vm/ cause oneself to come loose, free oneself [Ahlbr. *emponaka*]

ymu [EGVW] [* *mumu*; T *mumuku*, Wj *mumu*, Ap *munku*, Ww *mumu*, Kp *mumu*, *mu*, Pm *mumu*, M *mumu*] /n/ son [used by men to refer to their own sons and their brothers' sons; *ykátopo ymúpo* 'my uncle's late son'] [Ahlbr. *mu*]

ýnamo [SV] /n/ saturation, penetration, pervasiveness

ýnamoro [SV] [* *ýnamo -ro*] /vt/ permeate, sate [*woto ýnory ýnamoroi* 'I am sated with the stench of the fish']

(w)ènamoro /vm/ be sated

ýnamota [SV] [* *ýnamo -ta*] /vi/ reach saturation, get a permeating quality

ýnapamy /vi/ calm down pleasantly
ýnapanka [* *ýnapamy -ka*] /vt/ cause to calm down pleasantly

(w)ènapanka /vm/ cause oneself to calm down pleasantly

ýnapirinka [EW] /vt/ daze, intoxicate

(w)ènapirinka /vm/ get dazed, intoxicate oneself [Ahlbr. *ena*]

ýnaranka [SV] /vt/ unsettle

(w)ènaranka /vm/ unsettle oneself, get unsettled

ýnawa [EW] /vt/ horrify, nauseate

(w)ènawa /vm/ horrify oneself, nauseate

ynkajon [* *myka jon*] [poss: *ynka-jonty*] /n/ shoulder cloth, shoulder wrap [Ahlbr. *engayondi*]

ynkama [* *myka -ma*] /vt/ lay down on the back

(w)enkama /vm/ lie down on the back

ynkàmo [* *myka -?*] /vt/ hit the back of

(w)enkàmo /vm/ hit one's back

yнкamoryka [* *myka mory -ka*] /vt/ make noise with the back of

(w)enkamoryka /vm/ make noise with one's back

yнкàna [EGW; 1655 *incanare* (d.w.z.: *inkànary*)] [* *myka -?*; T *myka*, *nka*, Ap *nka*, Ww *mka*, Pm *mykai*] /n/ back [Ahlbr. *indanari*]

yнкàna [EVW] [* *myka -?*; Ap *mykae*] /postp/ behind, at the back of [Ahlbr. *engana*]

yнкànaka [EW] [* *ynkàna -naka*] /postp/ to the back of

yнкànakùwèko [* *ynkàna kùweky -pto*] /vt/ disfigure the back of, distort the back of

(w)enkànakùwèko /vm/ disfigure one's back, distort one's back [Ahlbr. *wuiltai*]

yнкànama [* *ynkàna -ma*] /vt/ push backwards, lay on the back, turn one's back towards

(w)enkànama /vm/ go backwards

y nkànapita [* y nkàna api -ta] /vi/
get a red back

y nkànapota [* y nkàna po ta?]
/postp/ behind, at the backside of
[Ahlbr. *anga*]

y nkànatùmo [E *y nkatùmo*] /vt/ hit
the back of

(w)*en kànatùmo* /vm/ hit one's back

y nkànàwo [* y nkàna -'wo] /postp/
in the back region of

y nkanopon [* myka nopon] [poss:
y nkanopon] /n/ covering for the
back, shoulder cloth

y nkapai [* myka pai] [poss: *y nka-
paity*] /n/ covering for the back,
shoulder cloth

y nkapo [* myka po] /postp/ at the
back of [*oko asenkapo* 'in two lines
after each other']

y nkapui [* myka pui] /vt/ cause to
swell the back of

(w)*en kapui* /vm/ cause one's back to
swell

y nkaràna [* myka ràna] /postp/ in
the middle of the back of [Ahlbr.
anga]

y nkatùmo [Ahlbr. *y nkànatùmo*]

y nkawòmý [V] [* myka wòmý]
[poss: *y nkawòmý*] /n/ back cloth,
shoulder cloth

y nkawòmýnto [V] [* myka wòmý
-nto] /vt/ cover with clothing the
back of

(w)*en kawòmýnto* /vm/ cover one's
back with clothing

ýno [EW] /n/ raw smell [e.g. of
blood, raw flesh, fish, etc]

ýnoro [* ýno -ro] /vt/ cause to have
a raw smell

(w)*ènoro* /vm/ cause oneself to have a
raw smell

ýnota [EW] [* ýno -ta] /vi/ get a raw
smell

ynta [SV] [* myta] /postp/ in the
mouth of [Ahlbr. *enda*]

ynta [EGVW; V *myta, ynta*] [* my-
ta; T *myta, nta, Wj mta, Ap myta,
nta, Ww mta, Kp myta, nta, Pm my-
ta, M muta, nta*] /n/ mouth, oral cav-
ity [*ontary kysamonopyi* 'don't miss
your mouth', i.e. 'don't make a mis-
take while speaking', *iwesepiry yn-
tary* 'his anal cleft'] [Ahlbr. *enda*]

yntaija [SV] [* myta ija] /n/ corner
of the mouth [Ahlbr. *endayari*]

yntaka [GS] [* myta ta -naka]
/postp/ into the mouth of, interrupt-
ing [*ajainary kysyryi intaka* 'don't
put your hand into his mouth', *asen-
taka kynotaikaton* 'they scream all
at the same time'] [Ahlbr. *enda*]

yntaka [GS] [* myta -ka; T *ntaka,
Ap entaka*] /vt/ remove the mouth
of, silence

(w)*entaka* /vm/ remove one's mouth,
not know what to say [Ahlbr. *en-
daka*]

yntakapa [EW; V *yntakama*] [*
myta -kapa; Ap *entaka, Kp enta-
kapima, Pm entakapina*] /vt/ open
the mouth of

(w)*entakapa* /vm/ open one's mouth,
yawn [Ahlbr. *endakapa*]

yntakoro [SV] [* myta ko -ro] /vt/
cause to stink the mouth of

(w)*entakoro* /vm/ cause one's mouth
to stink

yntakoròka [* myta koroty -ka]
/vt/ burn the mouth of

(w)*entakoròka* /vm/ burn one's mouth

yntakororoka [SV] [* myta koro-
ro -ka] /vt/ cause to gargle

(w)*entakororoka* /vm/ gargle

yntakoroty [* myta koroty] /vi/
burn one's mouth

yntakota [* myta ko -ta] /vi/ get a stinking mouth

yntakòwairo [* myta kòwai -ro] /vt/ crook the mouth of

(w)*entakòwairo* /vm/ crook one's mouth

yntakòwaita [* myta kòwai -ta] /vi/ get a crooked mouth

yntakòweka [* myta kòwe -ka] /vt/ clean the inside of

(w)*entakòwenka* /vm/ clean one's inside [Ahlbr. *sepu*]

yntakùimity [* myta kùimity] /vt/ wash the mouth of

(w)*entakùimity* /vm/ wash one's mouth

yntame [* myta ame] /vt/ lick the mouth of

(w)*entame* /vm/ lick one's mouth, eat

yntàmo /vt/ force open the mouth of
(w)*entàmo* /vm/ force one's mouth open

yntamory [* myta mory] [poss: *yntamory*] /n/ mouth noise, smacking [Ahlbr. *endamori*]

yntamoryka [SV] [* myta mory -ka] /vt/ cause to make mouth noise, cause to have chattering teeth

(w)*entamoryka* /vm/ have chattering teeth

yntapaika [* myta pai -ka] /vt/ knock the mouth of

(w)*entapaika* /vm/ knock one's mouth

yntapi [* myta api] /n/ red colour of the mouth, red lips

yntapìpo /n/ rejected food, bone, pip

yntapìpo [EVW] [* myta pi -tpo] /n/ lip [cf *osipi*]

yntapiro [S; V *yntapino*] [* myta api -ro] /vt/ make red the mouth of

(w)*entapiro* /vm/ make one's mouth red [Ahlbr. *endapiropo*]

yntàponka [SV] [* myta poron -ka] /vt/ thump the mouth of

(w)*entàponka* /vm/ thump one's mouth

yntaposin [* myta posin] /n/ sweet mouth, liking of good food

yntasa [* myta -sa?] /n/ open-mouthedness

yntasaràka [* myta saràka] /vt/ tear open the mouth of

(w)*entasaràka* /vm/ tear open one's mouth

yntasororoka [* myta sororo -ka] /vt/ cause to peel the mouth of

(w)*entasororoka* /vm/ cause one's mouth to peel

yntataryka [* myta ta? -ry -ka] /vt/ empty the mouth of

(w)*entataryka* /vm/ empty one's mouth [*entatarykàpa mana* 'you just continue to eat'] [Ahlbr. *endatari*]

yntataryto [* myta ta? -ry -pto] /vt/ fill the mouth of, cause to stop fasting

(w)*entataryto* /vm/ stop fasting [Ahlbr. *endatari*]

yntàto [W] [* myta -pto] /vt/ provide with a mouth, provide with an opening

(w)*entàto* /vm/ provide oneself with a mouth

yntaty [* myta aty] /vt/ wash the mouth of

(w)*entaty* /vm/ wash one's mouth [Ahlbr. *endati*]

÷nuku [GSV] [T *nnuku*] /vt/ suck away, suck at [*tyntarykon ÷nùsaton* 'they suck at each other's mouth', i.e. 'they kiss']

(w)*ènuku* /vm/ suck oneself away [Ahlbr. *nu*]

÷pakun [Ap *pyraku*] /n/ Achilles tendon

ÿpaky /n/ lowland plain [Ahlbr. *pakĩ*]

ÿpamy [* pyta? my] /vt/ tie the feet of

(w)èpamy /vm/ tie one's feet

ÿpanka See: ÿparanka

ÿpanty [* ÿpamy -ty] [poss: ÿpanty] /n/ footrope [used for climbing a tree]

ÿparanka [E ÿpanka] /vt/ damage the surface of

(w)èparanka /vm/ damage one's surface

ÿpe [EW] [* pyre; T *pyre*, `re, Wj *pyre*, *re*, Ap *pyre*, Ww *ùre*, Kp *pyre*, Pm *re*] [poss: ÿpe] /n/ (small) arrow [Ahlbr. *pe*]

ÿpento [EW] [* pyre -nto] /vt/ provide with arrows

(w)èpento /vm/ provide oneself with arrows

ÿpetakama [EW; V *poinakama*] [T *pəntakanma*, Wj *emtakaima*, Ap *emetakama*, Kp *myjakanma*, Pm (t)*injakama*, *mijakama*] /vt/ exchange

(w)èpetakama /vm/ exchange oneself, transform oneself, change clothes [Ahlbr. *petaka*]

ÿpetakan [EW; V *poinaka*] [T *pəntakan*] /n/ means of exchange [ÿpetakan *me òko `ne* 'come and take my place'] [Ahlbr. *petaka*]

ÿpima /vt/ push down, stress [*tany-kyry ÿpimanon* 'he is exaggerating his illness']

(w)èpima /vm/ push oneself down, humiliate oneself, go begging

ypo [SV] [* yry -po; Wj *ypo*] /vt/ cause to be put, cause to change

(w)otyppo /vm/ cause oneself to be put, change

ypo [SV] [* sypo; T `poty, Wj *spo(ty)*, Ap *ypoty*, Ww *yhpo(ti)*, Kp *pò*, Pm (si)*pò*, M *sipo*] [poss: *ypoty*] /n/ body hair [Ahlbr. *po*]

ÿpoka [EW] [* sypo -ka; T ÿpoka, Wj *yspoka*, Ap *ypoka*, Pm *isipoka*, *pupoka*] /vt/ remove the body hair of, shear

(w)epoka /vm/ remove one's body hair, shear oneself [Ahlbr. *ipo-ka/poka*]

ÿpòkoto [* pyropu ÿkoto] /vt/ cut the chest of

(w)èpòkoto /vm/ cut one's chest [Ahlbr. *pokoto*]

ÿpoky [EGVW] [T *pijoky*, Ap *ypi-poky*, Kp *pò*, Pm *pò*, M *pò*] /vt/ beat up

(w)epoky /vm/ beat oneself up [Ahlbr. *poki*]

ÿpòma [G] [* pyropu -ma] /vt/ turn around [from ÿpopu; cf *ùma*]

(w)èpòma /vm/ turn around

ÿpòmi [* pyropu mi] [poss: ÿpòmity] /n/ chest tendon, chest muscle

ÿpòmoryka [* pyropu mory -ka] /vt/ make noisy the chest of, hit the chest of

(w)èpòmoryka /vm/ make one's chest noisy, hit one's chest

ÿpon [* poron?; Ww *peren*] /n/ swimming skill

ÿponka [SV] [* poron -ka] /vt/ bang, explode [*awasi ÿponkàpo* 'popcorn']

(w)èponka /vm/ bang, explode [Ahlbr. *ponga*]

ÿpòpo [* ypoky -po] /vt/ cause to be whipped, cause to get a sound thrashing

(w)epòpo /vm/ cause oneself to be whipped, cause oneself to get a sound thrashing

ypòpo [* ypo -tpo] /n/ (shorn) body hair

ÿpòpo [EG] [* (w)òpoty -po] /vt/ cause to see [*mòko worry yjenauty po ÿpòpojan* ‘that woman makes me think of my sister’, *ÿpòpory me tutàse man* ‘I am having all kinds of visions because of his disappearance’]

(w)èpòpo /vm/ have visions

ÿpopota [* pyropo(no) -ta] [W] /vi/ experience a bad omen

ÿpopu [GSV] [* pyropu; T *pyropy*, *ropy*, Ap *purupu*, Kp *pyropo*] /n/ chest [Ahlbr. *popu*]

ÿpopùto [* pyropu -pto] /vt/ provide with a chest

(w)èpopùto /vm/ [Ahlbr. *woliwoli*]

ÿpori [EW] [T *ipəri*, Wj *pori*, Ap *iporì*] /n/ branch of a river, creek [seems to occur only in the form *iporiry*; related to *iporiry* ‘his leg’?] [Ahlbr. *ipolirì*]

ÿposaiky [EGW] [* pyrosaiky?; T *pyroi*, Wj *purusai*] /n/ toe nail, hoof [*paràka ÿposaikyry* ‘pepperplant sp.’] [Ahlbr. *poseikì*]

ÿposi [F *poche*] /n/ pocket

ÿpota [yLpota] [EW] [* ypo -ta; T *pota*] /vi/ get body hair, become hairy

ÿpotairo /vt/ thrust out the breast of
(w)èpotairo /vm/ thrust out one’s breast

ÿpòto [* ypo -pto] /vt/ provide with body hair, make hairy, make feathery

(w)epòto /vm/ provide oneself with body hair, make oneself hairy or feathery

ÿpotùmo [* pyropu -?] /vt/ hit the chest of

(w)èpotùmo /vm/ hit one’s chest, hit one’s foot [Ahlbr. *epotumo*]

ÿpuro [* ÿpu -ro] /vt/ make wet

(w)èpuro /vm/ make oneself wet

ÿpurùka See: **puka**

ÿputa [* ÿpu -ta] /vi/ get wet [Ahlbr. *ipu*]

ÿpyn /n/ multitude, abundance

ÿrapa See: **urapa**

ÿrapaka [SV] [* wyrapa -ka] /vt/ remove the bow of, disarm

(w)erapaka /vm/ remove one’s bow, disarm oneself

ÿrapanto [SV] [* wyrapa -nto] /vt/ provide with a bow, arm

(w)erapanto /vm/ arm oneself

ÿrui See: **yryi**

yry [EGVW] [T (*tyry*, Wj *yry*, Ap (*tyri*, Ww (*tiri*, Kp (*tyry*, Pm *ry*, M (*tyry*)] /vt/ give, put, place

(w)otyry /vm/ give oneself, place oneself [Ahlbr. *ilri*]

yryi [E; GVW *yruì*] [* rui; Ap *rysi*, *rui*, Kp *rui*, Pm *rui*, *runan*, M *rui*] [plur: *yrìnan*] /n/ older brother [used by men to refer to (a) an older brother, (b) an older father’s brother’s son, and (c) an older mother’s sister’s son] [Ahlbr. *rui*]

ÿsai [EGVW] [* pysai?; Wj *wasi*, Kp *pisi*, Pm (*pi*)*si*, M *pisi*, *si*] /n/ leg [*typuru isairy* ‘cassava sp. (with a dark red stalk)’, *woko ysairy* ‘plant sp. [Diplotropis purpurea (Papilionaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *sei*]

ÿsaïke [* ÿsai -ke] /postp/ having the same lower leg as

ÿsaïkekà [EW] [* ÿsai -kepy -ka] /vt/ cause to stop having a lower leg

(w)èsaïkekà /vm/ cause oneself to stop having a lower leg

ÿsaikepy [EW] [* ÿsai -kepy] /vi/ stop having a lower leg
ÿsaiky [* ÿsai -ky?] /n/ little paint brush [Ahlbr. *esaike*]
ÿsaipun [* ÿsai pun] /n/ flesh of the lower leg, calf [Ahlbr. *ewaipururu*]
ÿsaïsa [* ÿsai -sa?] /n/ spreadedness of the (lower) legs
ÿsaka [GS] [Pm *saka*] /vt/ cut into pieces
(w)èsaka /vm/ cut oneself into pieces
ÿsàka /vt/ cause to suffer a stabbing pain
(w)èsàka /vm/ cause oneself to suffer a stabbing pain [Ahlbr. *isaka*]
ÿsanapamy [* ÿsano -pamy] /vi/ cool down [Ahlbr. *sano*]
ÿsanapanka [* ÿsano -pamy -ka] /vt/ cause to get cold, cool down
(w)èsanopanka /vm/ cause oneself to get cold, cool down
ÿsano [EGVW] [* sarano?] /n/ cold [appears to originate in *sarano*, which is found combined with the postposition *me* in *saràme*] [Ahlbr. *sano*]
ÿsanoro [EW] [* ÿsano -ro] /vt/ make cold, cool
(w)èsanoro /vm/ make oneself cold, cool oneself [Ahlbr. *sano*]
ÿsanota [SV] [* ÿsano -ta] /vi/ get cold [Ahlbr. *sano*]
ÿseta /vi/ get empty, go flat, loose pus
ÿta [SV] [* pyta; T *pyta*, `ta, Wj *pta*, Ap *puta*, Ww `ta, Kp *pyta*, `ta, Pm *pyta*, `ta] /n/ foot sole [Ahlbr. *ta*]
ÿtaka [SV] [* pyta -ka] /vt/ remove the foot of, uncouple [*tyrapary ÿtakanon* ‘he is bending the butt of his rifle’, *tykurijarary masiniry ÿtakanon kawonaka* ‘he is pulling up the engine of his boat’]

(w)ètaka /vm/ remove one’s foot
ÿtakama [* pyta -kama] /vt/ tip over, pull out of position, tilt
(w)ètakama /vm/ tip over, tilt
ÿtàkuina [* pyta ekuina] /vt/ stretch out the foot of
(w)ètàkuina /vm/ stretch out one’s foot, get going
ÿtamoiky [V] [* pyta -?] /n/ toe nail [cf *ainamoiky*, *amosaiky* and *ÿposaiky*]
ÿtamory [* pyta mory] /n/ foot noise, stamping, trampling
ÿtamoryka [* pyta mory -ka] /vt/ stamp on
(w)ètamoryka /vm/ stamp
ÿtapaika [* pyta pai -ka] /vt/ knock the foot of
(w)ètapaika /vm/ knock one’s feet, stamp [*kujari wètapaikatopo* ‘plant sp. [Crudia aromatica (Papilionaceae)]’]
ÿtapòn [SV] [* pyta apòn] /n/ foot support, stirrup, foot-rest
ÿtapu [EV; GW *ÿtopu*] [* pytapu; T *pytapu*, Wj *ptapu*, Ap *tapu*] /n/ heel [*aina ÿtapuru* ‘thumb muscle in the palm of the hand’] [Ahlbr. *tari*]
ÿtapuka [* pyta puka; Wj *ptapuka*] /vt/ prick the foot of
(w)ètapuka /vm/ prick one’s foot [Ahlbr. *tari*]
ÿtapuka [* pytapu -ka] /vt/ remove the heel of
(w)ètapuka /vm/ dispose of one’s heel
ÿtapupaika [* pytapu pai -ka] /vt/ knock the heel of
(w)ètapupaika /vm/ knock one’s heels, stamp with one’s heels [*kara-rawa wètapupaikatopo* ‘tree sp.’]
ÿtara [* pyta ra] /n/ foot sole surface [Ahlbr. *tari*]

ýtárima [* pyta arima] /vt/ push the foot of

(w)ètarima /vm/ push one's foot, take off

ýtásika [* pyta ? -ka] /vt/ cause to tiptoe, make cautious

(w)ètasika /vm/ cause oneself to tiptoe, be cautious

ýtásiky [* pyta -?] /n/ tiptoeing, cautiousness

ýtawowo [V] [* pyta wowo] /n/ burning skin of the foot sole, (V:) horny skin of the foot sole

ýtópu See: ýtapu

ýtùka [T tuuka, Pm tuka] /vt/ touch, nudge

(w)ètùka /vm/ touch oneself [Ahlbr. ituka]

ýtumika [EW] /vt/ hatch out

(w)ètumika /vm/ hatch out [Ahlbr. tuwetumita]

ýtùmo /vt/ turn over, root up

(w)ètùmo /vm/ turn oneself over, root oneself up

ýweseku See: meseku

Appendix 1: Carib affixes

(1) Affixes, alphabetically ordered (with meanings and meaning abbreviations indicated, followed by a reference to the chapters in the grammar, where the affix is discussed)

<i>a-</i>	2	second person [8.5, 10.2, 17.2]
<i>ani-</i>	po	presence of (explicit/implicit) object [17.2]
<i>ase-</i>	r	reflexive/reciprocal [8.5, 10.3, 17.2]
<i>i-</i>	3(ml)	third person (with meaning loss) [8.5, 10.9, 10.12, 17.2]
<i>-i</i>	Tnr	Tense, near [10.9]
<i>-imo</i>		giant [8.8]
<i>-ine</i>	pla	plural adjectives [9, 11.3]
<i>-ja</i>	Tpr	Tense, present [10.9]
<i>-jaine</i>	Thab	Tense, habitual [10.9]
<i>-jakon</i>	Tpst	Tense, past [10.9]
<i>-jamon</i>	Avapl	Ava, plural [17.1]
<i>-jan</i>	plan	plural animate nouns [8.2]
<i>-jan</i>	Tpru	Tpr, uncertain [10.5, 10.9]
<i>-jatoine</i>	Thabpl	Thab, plural [10.9]
<i>-jatokon</i>	Tpstpl	Tpst, plural [10.9]
<i>-jaton</i>	Tprpl	Tpr, plural [10.9]
<i>-je</i>	Tpra	Tpr, following a-stems [10.9]
<i>-je</i>	Av/Pv	verb adjectivization/postpositionalization [17.1]
<i>-jen</i>	Ava	Av, adnominal form [17.1]
<i>-ka</i>	Vtke	transitive ke verbalization [10.6, 18.2]
<i>-kama</i>	Vtkm	transitive kama verbalization [18.2]
<i>-kamon</i>	Aoapl	Aoa, plural [17.1]
<i>-kan</i>	Poa	Po, adnominal form [17.1]
<i>-ke</i>	Ao/Po	object possession adjectivization/ postpositionalization [17.1]
<i>-ken</i>	Aoa	Ao, adnominal form [17.1]
<i>-kepy</i>	VAce	verbal aspect, cessative [10.8]
<i>-kepy</i>	Vic	intransitive cessative noun verbalization [18.1]
<i>-ko</i>	Timp	Tense, imperative [10.9]
<i>-kon</i>	pln	plural nouns [8.2, 11.3]
<i>-kon</i>	Tpsta	Tpst, following a-stems [10.9]
<i>ky-</i>	1+2	first and second person [8.5, 10.2, 17.2]
<i>ky-</i>	alleg	allegation [10.5]

<i>kysi-</i>	1+2A	first and second person active [10.2]
<i>kyt-</i>	1+2M	first and second person middle [10.2]
<i>m-</i>	2M	second person middle [10.2]
<i>-ma</i>	Vtme	transitive me verbalization [18.2]
<i>-`ma</i>	Ann	An, nasalized [17.2]
<i>-`ma</i>	VAcO	verbal aspect, completive [10.8]
<i>-`makon</i>	little-pl	diminutive-plural [8.8]
<i>-mamy</i>	Vime	intransitive me verbalization [18.1]
<i>-`me</i>	little	diminutive [8.8]
<i>-menan</i>	Asa	As, adnominal form [17.2]
<i>-mene</i>	As	surpassing adjectivization [17.2]
<i>mi-</i>	2A	second person active [10.2]
<i>-mpo</i>	dev	devalued [8.8, 9, 13.5]
<i>-mpoto</i>		times [13.5]
<i>-my</i>	Np	patient nominalization [16.1]
<i>-myn</i>	Anna	Ann, adnominal form [17.2]
<i>-n</i>	Tfr	Tense, far [10.9]
<i>-naka</i>		toward [9, 11.6]
<i>-namon</i>	Apapl	Apa, plural [17.1]
<i>-namon</i>	Napl	Na, plural [16.1]
<i>-nan</i>	Ppa	Pp, adnominal form [17.1]
<i>-nanao</i>	possn	non-possession (on nouns) [8.1]
<i>-ne</i>	Ap/Pp	possessive form adjectivization/postpositionalization [17.1]
<i>-nen</i>	Ap	Ap, adnominal form [17.1]
<i>-nen</i>	Na	agent nominalization [16.1]
<i>ni-</i>	aeo	absence of explicit object [8.5, 10.4, 10.12]
<i>-no</i>	adn	adnominalizer [9, 11.1, 11.4, 13.1, 16.2]
<i>-no</i>	possvn	non-possession (on verbal noun) [10.12]
<i>-non</i>	ple	plural exceptions [8.3]
<i>-non</i>	Tprau	Tpra, uncertain [10.9]
<i>-`non</i>	An(n)apl/Pnapl	An(n)a/Pna, plural [17.2]
<i>-nopy</i>	trans	transitivizer [10.6]
<i>-numy</i>	Vinu	intransitive nu verbalization [B18.1]
<i>o-</i>		both [11.2]
<i>-pa</i>	Vtpe	transitive pe verbalization [18.2]
<i>-`pa</i>	An/Pn	negative adjectivization/postpositionalization [17.2]
<i>-pamy</i>	Vipe	intransitive pe verbalization [18.1]
<i>-po</i>		beautiful [8.7, 10.12]
<i>-po</i>	VAcA	verbal aspect, causative [10.7]
<i>-`po</i>	possuc	uncontrolled possession [8.1, 10.12]
<i>-poty</i>	VAit	verbal aspect, iterative [10.8]
<i>-pyn</i>	Ana/Pna	An/Pn, adnominal form [17.2]

<i>-ramon</i>	Amapl	Ama, plural [17.1]
<i>-ran</i>	Pma	Pm, adnominal form [17.1]
<i>-re</i>	Am/Pm	mass possession adjectivization/postpositionalization [17.1]
<i>-ren</i>	Ama	Am, adnominal form [17.1]
<i>-ro</i>	Vtmp	transitive mass provision verbalization [18.2]
<i>-ry</i>	possc	controlled possession [8.1, 10.12, 13.2, 16.2]
<i>-ry</i>	Tirr	Tense, unreal [10.9]
<i>-ryine</i>	Tirrp	Tirr, past [10.9]
<i>-`san</i>	possuclpl	uncontrolled possession, plural [8.2, 10.12]
<i>-`se</i>	Tdesid	Tense, desiderative [10.9]
<i>-sen</i>	Tfrpl	Tfr, plural [10.9]
<i>-senan</i>	Ara	Ar, adnominal form [17.2]
<i>-sene</i>	Ar	recent act adjectivization [17.2]
<i>si-</i>	1A	first person active [10.2]
<i>-ta</i>	Vii	intransitive ingressive noun verbalization [18.1]
<i>-take</i>	Tfut	Tense, future (plural) [10.9]
<i>-tamy</i>	Vain	verbal aspect, ingressive [10.8]
<i>-tan</i>	Tfutu	Tfut, uncertain [10.9]
<i>-t`aton</i>	Tfutpl	Tfut, plural [10.9]
<i>-to</i>	A	adjectivization [17.3]
<i>-to</i>	Nvt	habitual transitive subject nominalization [16.1]
<i>-to</i>	Thabp	Thab, past [10.9]
<i>-`to</i>	Vtop	transitive object provision verbalization [18.2]
<i>-`to</i>		without [8.7, 10.12]
<i>-toine</i>	Thabppl	Thabp, plural [10.9]
<i>-toko</i>	Timppl	Timp, plural [10.9]
<i>-t`ok`oman</i>	Aiapl/Piapl	Aia/Pia, plural [17.2]
<i>-t`ok`ome</i>	Aipl/Pipl	Ai/Pi, plural [17.2]
<i>-tokon</i>	Tpsta	Tpsta, plural [10.9]
<i>-t`okon</i>	Nipl	Ni, plural [16.1]
<i>-t`oman</i>	Aia/Pia	Ai/Pi, adnominal form [17.2]
<i>-t`ome</i>	Ai/Pi	instrument adjectivization/postpositionalization [17.2]
<i>-ton</i>	Tprapl	Tpra, plural [10.9]
<i>-ton</i>	Tnrpl	Tnr, plural [10.9]
<i>-tono</i>	possvnpl	non-possession (on verbal noun), plural [10.12]
<i>-tonon</i>	Nvipl	Nvi, plural [16.1]
<i>-topo</i>	Ni	instrument nominalization [16.1]
<i>-tory</i>	Tirrppl	Tirr, plural [10.9]
<i>-toryine</i>	Tirrppl	Tirrp, plural [10.9]
<i>-t`ose</i>	Tdesidpl	Tdesid, plural [10.9]
<i>-toto</i>	Nvi	intransitive subject nominalization [16.1]

<i>ty-</i>	3a(ml)	third person anaphoric (with meaning loss) [8.5, 10.9, 11.7, 16.1, 17.1]
<i>-ty</i>	possce	controlled possession, exceptions [8.1, 10.12]
<i>w-</i>	1M	first person middle [10.2]
<i>y-</i>	1	first person [8.5, 10.2, 17.2]

(2) Affixes, listed in categories, with meanings and meaning abbreviations indicated**pf** **prefixes**

<i>y-</i>	1	first person
<i>a-</i>	2	second person
<i>i-</i>	3(ml)	third person (with meaning loss)
<i>ty-</i>	3a(ml)	third person anaphoric (with meaning loss)
<i>ky-</i>	1+2	first and second person
<i>ase-</i>	r	reflexive/reciprocal
<i>o-</i>	both	
<i>si-</i>	1A	first person active
<i>mi-</i>	2A	second person active
<i>kysi-</i>	1+2A	first and second person active
<i>w-</i>	1M	first person middle
<i>m-</i>	2M	second person middle
<i>kyt-</i>	1+2M	first and second person middle
<i>ky-</i>	alleg	allegation
<i>ni-</i>	aeo	absence of explicit object
<i>ani-</i>	po	presence of (explicit/implicit) object

sf **inflectional suffixes**

<i>-imo</i>	giant	
<i>-mpoto</i>	times	
<i>-naka</i>	toward	
<i>-po</i>	beautiful	
<i>-`to</i>	without	
<i>-nopy</i>	trans	transitivizer
<i>-no</i>	possvn	non-possession (on verbal noun)
<i>-nano</i>	possn	non-possession (on nouns)
<i>-`po</i>	possuc	uncontrolled possession
<i>-ry</i>	possc	controlled possession
<i>-`san</i>	possucpl	uncontrolled possession, plural
<i>-tono</i>	possvnpl	non-possession (on verbal noun), plural
<i>-ty</i>	possce	controlled possession, exceptions

<i>-ine</i>	pla	plural adjectives
<i>-jan</i>	plan	plural animate nouns
<i>-kon</i>	pln	plural nouns
<i>-non</i>	ple	plural exceptions

<i>-`me</i>	little	diminutive
<i>-`makon</i>	little-pl	diminutive-plural
<i>-mpo</i>	dev	devalued

<i>-no</i>	adn	adnominalizer
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sfN nominalizing suffixes

<i>-nen</i>	Na	agent nominalization
<i>-namon</i>	Napl	Na, plural
<i>-topo</i>	Ni	instrument nominalization
<i>-tôkon</i>	Nipl	Ni, plural
<i>-my</i>	Np	patient nominalization
<i>-to</i>	Nvt	habitual transitive subject nominalization
<i>-toto</i>	Nvi	intransitive subject nominalization
<i>-tonon</i>	Nvipl	Nvi, plural

sfA adjectivizing suffixes, including postpositionalizing suffixes

<i>-ke</i>	Ao/Po	object possession adjectivization/ postpositionalization
<i>-ken</i>	Aoa	Ao, adnominal form
<i>-kamon</i>	Aoapl	Aoa, plural
<i>-kan</i>	Poa	Po, adnominal form
<i>-re</i>	Am/Pm	mass possession adjectivization/postpositionalization
<i>-ren</i>	Ama	Am, adnominal form
<i>-ramon</i>	Amapl	Ama, plural
<i>-ran</i>	Pma	Pm, adnominal form
<i>-ne</i>	Ap/Pp	possessive form adjectivization/postpositionalization
<i>-nen</i>	Apa	Ap, adnominal form
<i>-namon</i>	Apapl	Apa, plural
<i>-nan</i>	Ppa	Pp, adnominal form
<i>-je</i>	Av/Pv	verb adjectivization/postpositionalization
<i>-jen</i>	Ava	Av, adnominal form
<i>-jamon</i>	Avapl	Ava, plural

-`pa	An/Pn	negative adjectivization/postpositionalization
-`ma	Ann	An, nasalized
-pyn	Ana/Pna	An/Pn, adnominal form
-myn	Anna	Ann, adnominal form
-`non	An(n)apl/Pnapl	An(n)a/Pna, plural
-tòme	Ai/Pi	instrument adjectivization/postpositionalization
-tòkòme	Aipl/Piopl	Ai/Pi, plural
-tòman	Aia/Pia	Ai/Pi, adnominal form
-tòkòman	AiaPl/Piapl	Aia/Pia, plural
-sene	Ar	recent act adjectivization
-senan	Ara	Ar, adnominal form
-mene	As	surpassing adjectivization
-menan	Asa	As, adnominal form
-to	A	adjectivization

sfV verbalizing suffixes

-ta	Vii	intransitive ingressive noun verbalization
-kepy	Vic	intransitive cessative noun verbalization
-numy	Vinu	intransitive nu verbalization
-mamy	Vime	intransitive me verbalization
-pamy	Vipe	intransitive pe verbalization
-ka	Vtke	transitive ke verbalization
-ma	Vtme	transitive me verbalization
-pa	Vtpe	transitive pe verbalization
-kama/-kapa	Vtkm	transitive kama or kapa verbalization
-`to	Vtop	transitive object provision verbalization
-ro	Vtmp	transitive mass provision verbalization

asp aspectual suffixes

-kepy	VAce	verbal aspect, cessative
-`ma	VAcO	verbal aspect, completive
-po	VAcA	verbal aspect, causative
-poty	VAit	verbal aspect, iterative
-tamy	VAin	verbal aspect, ingressive

tns	tense suffixes	
<i>-ja</i>	Tpr	Tense, present
<i>-jaton</i>	Tprpl	Tpr, plural
<i>-jan</i>	Tpru	Tpr, uncertain
<i>-je</i>	Tpra	Tpr, following a-stems
<i>-ton</i>	Tprapl	Tpra, plural
<i>-non</i>	Tprau	Tpra, uncertain
<i>-jakon</i>	Tpst	Tense, durative past
<i>-jatokon</i>	Tpstpl	Tpst, plural
<i>-kon</i>	Tpsta	Tpst, following a-stems
<i>-tokon</i>	Tpstapl	Tpsta, plural
<i>-take</i>	Tfut	Tense, future (plural)
<i>-tâton</i>	Tfutpl	Tfut, plural
<i>-tan</i>	Tfutu	Tfut, uncertain
<i>-i</i>	Tnr	Tense, near
<i>-ton</i>	Tnrpl	Tnr, plural
<i>-n</i>	Tfr	Tense, far
<i>-sen</i>	Tfrpl	Tfr, plural
<i>-jaine</i>	Thab	Tense, habitual
<i>-jatoine</i>	Thabpl	Thab, plural
<i>-to</i>	Thabp	Thab, past
<i>-toine</i>	Thabppl	Thabp, plural
<i>-`se</i>	Tdesid	Tense, desiderative
<i>-tòse</i>	Tdesidpl	Tdesid, plural
<i>-ry</i>	Tirr	Tense, unreal
<i>-tory</i>	Tirrpl	Tirr, plural
<i>-ryine</i>	Tirrp	Tirr, past
<i>-toryine</i>	Tirrppl	Tirrp, plural
<i>-ko</i>	Timp	Tense, imperative
<i>-toko</i>	Timppl	Timp, plural

Appendix 2: Carib nature words

* When more than one scientific name has been assigned to a single Carib word, the scientific names concerned have been marked with an asterisk. For example, two scientific names have been marked with an asterisk because they both have been assigned to the single Carib word *jarajara*, i.e.: *Duguetia* sp. (Annonaceae) and *Cecropia peltata* (Moraceae).

PLANTS

itupu grass

poromiki flower

wewe tree

Acanthaceae

Trichanthera gigantea: *tapokai* tree sp.

Amaryllidaceae

Furcraea foetida: *mura* plant sp.

Hippeastrum puniceum: *konopo sinary*
cacao lily, red lily

Anacardiaceae

Anacardium giganteum: *akajüu* tree sp.

Anacardium occidentale: *oroï* cashew

Loxopterygium sagotii: *kuipari* snake-
wood

Mangifera indica: *manky* mango

Spondias mombin: *mope* hog plum

Tapirira guianensis: *atapiriri* tree sp.

Annonaceae

Annona glabra: *arasikun* plant sp.

Annona hypoglauca: *woto kasimary*
plant sp.

Annona muricata: *urusuru* soursop

Annona reticulata: *paka turüpo* custard
apple

Annona squamosa: *kasima* sweetsop,
sugar apple

**Duguetia* sp.: *jarajara* tree sp.

Guatteria guianensis: *aperemu* tree sp.

Guatteria scandens: *murewa* plant sp.

Guatteria schomburgkiana: *jarojaro*
plant sp.

Guatteria schomburgkiana: *pajuriran*
plant sp.

**Guatteria schomburgkiana*: *wajuri* tree
sp.

Oxandra asbeckii: *kowai epy* tree sp.

Oxandra asbeckii: *piriripo* plant sp.

Rollinia exsucca: *aimosori* tree sp.

Rollinia exsucca: *takurewe* tree sp.

Unonopsis guatterioides: *murewaran*
plant sp.

**Unonopsis rufescens*: *araita* plant sp.

Xylopia aromatica: *omose* tree sp.

Xylopia longifolia: *awiju* tree sp.

**Xylopia* sp.: *wajuri* tree sp.

Apocynaceae

Allamanda cathartica: *kijeraporan* yel-
low allamanda, golden trumpet

Ambelania acida: *amparari* tree sp.

Aspidosperma spp.: *apukuïta* tree sp.

Aspidosperma marcgravianum: *tamùnen apukuita* wit parelhout

Aspidosperma oblongum: *typuru apukuita* tree sp.

Bonafousia tetrastachya: *wako* plant sp.

Couma guianensis: *akuma* plant sp.

Geissospermum sericeum: *ikarikanari* tree sp.

**Himatanthus articulata*: *anày* tree sp.

**Macoubea guianensis*: *sokosoko* tree sp.

Parahancornia amapa: *amapa* tree sp.

**Peschiera echinata*: *sokosoko* tree sp.

**Plumeria articulata*: *anày* tree sp.

Thevetia spp.: *karawasi* poisonous tree sp.

Aquifoliaceae

Ilex martiana: *màpiri nuru* plant sp.

Araceae

Caladium bicolor: *turara* wild eddo

Dieffenbachia paludicola: *pakarawari* plant sp.

**Dieffenbachia seguina*: *awareporan* plant sp.

Heteropsis jenmanii: *simosisi* plant sp.

**Monstera pertusa*: *asitupi* plant sp.

Montrichardia arborescens: *mukumuku* plant sp.

**Philodendron acutatum*: *asitupi* plant sp.

Philodendron insigne: *wame* plant sp.

Spathiphyllum humboldtii: *kurewaju* plant sp.

Xanthosoma sagittifolium: *wakapu taja* tannia sp.

Xanthosomata: *taja* tannia, *yautia*, *malanga*

Araliaceae

**Didymopanax* spp.: *morototòu* matchwood, *jereton*

Schefflera actinophylla: *kurepoko* tree sp.

Schefflera morototoni: *maramara* plant sp.

Schefflera paraënsis: *pyrywa morototòu* matchwood sp.

**Schefflera* spp.: *morototòu* matchwood, *jereton*

Aristolochiaceae

Aristolochia surinamensis: *uruwanko simory* plant sp.

Asclepiadaceae

Asclepias sp.: *tapuke* plant sp.

Avicenniaceae

Avicennia spp.: *apariju* black mangrove

Lacunaria crenata: *marài morokotory* plant sp.

Balanaceae

Helosis cayennensis: *ijoròkan arokyry* toadstool sp.

Helosis cayennensis: *ijoròkan wòtùmipo* toadstool sp.

Bataceae

**Batis maritima*: *sakusaku* sweet heart, philippine spinach

Batis maritima: *opono erepariy* purslane sp.

Bignoniaceae

Bignonia chica: *karawiru* plant sp.

Crescentia cujete: *kuwài* calabash sp., gourd sp.

Jacaranda copaia: *kupaja* plant sp.

Lagenaria siceraria: *koro* gourd, calabash

Macfadyena unctata: *rere simory* liana sp.

Pseudocalymna alliaceum: *wypore* liana d'ail

Schlegelia violacea: *kupajaran* liana sp.

Tabebuia insignis: *panta* tree sp.

Tabebuia serratifolia: *arawone* yellow poui

Bixaceae

Bixa orellana: *kusewe* anatto, roucou

Bombacaceae

Bombax aquaticum: *mamau* tree sp.

Bombax spp.: *kyrykyryi maururu* cotton sp.

Ceiba pentandra: *kumaka* silk cotton tree

Boraginaceae

Cordia macrostachya: *kajakaja erepary* plant sp.

Cordia spp.: *araturuka* tree sp.

Bromeliaceae

*Aechmea fasciata: *awareporan* plant sp.

Ananas ananassoides: *anài* pineapple sp.

Ananas comosus: *nana* pineapple sp.

*Bromelia alta: *kurawa* pine-apple plant sp.

Guzmania minor: *semuju* plant sp.

Pitcairnia caricifolia: *karija* plant sp.

Tillandria pulchella: *meriju* plant sp.

?: *anareko* pineapple sp.

?: *karawasaka* pineapple sp.

?: *panansiwiri* plant sp.

Burseraceae

*Protium aracouchini: *arakuseri* tree sp., resin sp.

Protium heptaphyllum: *sipo* resiniferous tree sp.

Protium hostmannii: *pakira sipory* tree sp.

*Protium spp.: *ajawa* tree sp.

Tetragastris hostmannii: *poto \su pyryka* tree sp.

Tetragastris panamensis: *tamùnen pyryka* tree sp.

Tetragastris spp.: *pyryka* tree sp.

*Trattinickia spp.: *ajawa* tree sp.

Cactaceae

Epiphyllum spp.: *akarerowai* plant sp.

Nopalea coccinellifera: *nopari* cochineal cactus, rchette

Caesalpinaceae

Bauhinia spp.: *wajamu tarapuru* liana sp.

Caesalpinia bonduc: *pararapo* bush sp.

Cassia alata: *aratapari* wild senna, ringworm bush

*Cassia quinquangulata: *arapari* ringworm bush sp.

Copaifera guianensis: *apàuwa* tree sp.

Crotalaria retusa: *jorojoro* ringworm bush sp.

Crotalaria retusa: *okoju marakary* ringworm bush sp.

Cynometra hostmanniana: *marako* tree sp.

Dicorynia guianensis: *kijerèu* angelique

Dimorphandra conjugata: *akajuran* tree sp.

Eperua falcata: *parỳwy* tree sp.

Hymenaea courbaril: *simiri* locust, courbaril, stinking tree

*Macrolobium acaciaefolium: *arapari* ringworm bush sp.

Macrolobium multijugum: *parapara* plant sp.

Macrolobium spp.: *atapa* tree sp.

Mora excelsa: *parakuwa* tree sp.

Mora gonggripii: *saipi* tree sp.

Peltogyne pubescens: *maroko* purple heart sp.

Peltogyne venosa: *simiriran* purple heart sp.

Sclerolobium paraensis: *turiri* tree sp.

Senna occidentalis: *tumuka* tree sp.

Swartzia grandiflora: *uranapeta* tree sp.

Swartzia prouacensis: *arijanây* tree sp.

Swartzia tomentosa: *purewa* tree sp.

Tamarindus indica: *tamaren* tamarind

Vouacapoua americana: *wakapu wacapou*

Cannaceae

Canna spp.: *parakaru* canna lily

Capparaceae

Crateva tapia: *kureru* plant sp.

Caricaceae

Carica papaya: *kapaja* papaya, papaw

Caryocaraceae

Caryocar glabrum: *arukumariran* tree sp.

Caryocar microcarpum: *arukumari* tree sp.

Caryocar nuciferum: *sawari* souari nut, bitter nut

Chrysobalanaceae

**Couepia* spp.: *kuwepi* tree sp.

Hirtella racemosa: *arukuwaipo* plant sp.

**Licania divaricata*: *japopare* tree sp.

Licania grisea: *typuru kuwepiran* tree sp.

**Licania heteromorpha*: *japopare* tree sp.

Licania hostmanni: *japoparèmempo* tree sp.

Licania leptostachya: *kuwepiran* tree sp.

Licania macrophylla: *arauna* tree sp.

**Licania* spp.: *kuwepi* tree sp.

Parinari campestre: *kupesini* tree sp.

Parinari excelsa: *wokyry kupesini* tree sp.

Clusiaceae

**Caraipa* spp.: *arakuseri* tree sp., resin sp.

**Platonia insignis*: *pakuri* tree sp.

**Rheedia benthamiana*: *pakuri* tree sp.

Symphonia globulifera: *mani* tree sp.

Vismia cayennensis: *suwinani* tree sp.

Combretaceae

**Buchenavia capitata*: *katurima* tree sp.

Buchenavia capitata: *parakusina* tree sp.

Combretum cacoucia: *sykyma* plant sp.

Combretum rotundifolium: *arimaka* plant sp.

Laguncularia racemosa: *akira* white mangrove

Terminalia catappa: *mantara* almond tree

Terminalia dichoroma: *kararawa akunepyry* plant sp.

Commelinaceae

**Commelina nudiflora*: *sakusaku* sweet heart, philippine spinach

Commelina virginica: *tokoro pomyiry* plant sp.

Compositae

**Clibadium surinamense*: *kunami* plant sp.

**Clibadium sylvestre*: *kunami* plant sp.

Wulffia baccata: *kamararai* plant sp.

Connaraceae

Connarus coriaceus: *arakaituran* plant sp.

Convolvulaceae

Ipomoea batatas: *napi* sweet potato

Ipomoea pes-caprae: *kumataran* plant sp.

Ipomoea tiliacea: *napiaran* plant sp.
Ipomoea tiliacea: *wajamaka erepary*
 liana sp.

Crassulaceae

**Bryophyllum calycinum*: *kùmisako*
epity plant sp.
 **Bryophyllum pinnatum*: *kùmisako epity*
 plant sp.

Cucurbitaceae

Citrullus vulgaris: *potỳja* watermelon
Cucumis anguria: *kawaikawai* augurk,
 gherkin
Cucurbita moschata: *awỳjama* pumpkin
Lagenaria siceraria: *pisawa* calabash,
 water jar
Lagenaria vulgaris: *kororan* gourd sp.
Lagenaria vulgaris: *murutuku* gourd sp.
Luffa spp.: *sukuwa* chinese okra, towel-
 gourd, loofah

Cyclanthaceae

**Carludovica sarmentosa*: *akawari* plant
 sp.
 **Thoracocarpus bissectus*: *akawari* plant
 sp.

Cyperaceae

Bulbostylis junciformis: *wysi wysi* grass
 sp.
Cyperus ferax: *piripiri* plant sp.
Cyperus ligularis: *sara* plant sp.
Cyperus papyrus: *amamai* papyrus
Dichromaena ciliata: *piripiriran* plant
 sp.
Diplasia karataefolia: *ekesiju* plant sp.
 **Eleocharis geniculata*: *kiririma* plant
 sp.
Scleria secans: *sawaju* grass sp.

Dichapetalaceae

Tapura guianensis: *wasakau* plant sp.

Dilleniaceae

Curatella americana: *akaju* tree sp.
 **Davilla rugosa*: *tamejùu* liana sp.
Dolioscarpus major: *tamejùuran* plant
 sp.
 **Tetracera asperula*: *tamejùu* liana sp.

Dioscoreaceae

Dioscorea alata: *pirisa* greater asiatic
 yam
Dioscorea trifida: *napyi* cushcush

Ebenaceae

Diospyros spp.: *tarara* tree sp.

Elaeocarpaceae

Sloanea echonocarpa: *sewereran* tree
 sp.
 **Sloanea* spp.: *kuseweran* tree sp.

Eriocaulaceae

Paepalanthus sp.: *wòka wety* plant sp.

Euphorbiaceae

Alchorneopsis trimera: *atapiripo* plant
 sp.
Amanoa guianensis: *kuwata mopery*
 tree sp.
Aparisthmium cordatum: *sauranani*
 tree sp.
Conceveiba guianensis: *jawareran*
 plant sp.
Euphorbia brasiliensis: *poratatai* plant
 sp.
Euphorbia cotinoides: *kunaparu* plant
 sp.
Hevea guianensis: *maparapa* tree sp.
Hura crepitans: *asiwakara* sand box,
 possum wood
 **Hyeronima laxiflora*: *katurima* tree sp.
Hyeronima laxiflora: *okoipo* tree sp.
Jatropha urens: *weruto* plant sp.

Mabea piriri: *pakira emuru* (soort) plant
Manihot esculenta: *jupo* sweet cassava
Manihot esculenta: *kijere* cassave sp.
Manihot esculenta: *kumerèpo* cassava sp.
Maprounea guianensis: *parapisi / pira-pisi* plant sp.
Omphalea diandra: *ana* hunterman's nut
Omphalea diandra: *sito* hunterman's nut
*Pera bicolor: *pirikaraipo* tree sp.
Phyllanthus niruri: *asikunaran* tree sp.
Phyllanthus urinaria: *jarani* plant sp.
Ricinus communis: *karapatary* castor bean, palma christi
Sapium aubletianum: *kumakaran* plant sp.
Sapium monatanum: *amanoporan* plant sp.

Flacourtiaceae

Casearia javitensis: *arawata murery* plant sp.
Laetia procera: *aretepe* tree sp.
*Laetia procera: *arukujuru* tree sp.
Laetia procera: *kasapa erepary* tree sp.
Ryania speciosa: *tomoipo* tree sp.

Gentianaceae

Irlbachia alata: *kuraja* plant sp.

Goupiaceae

Goupia glabra: *kupli* tree sp.

Gramineae

Bambusa vulgaris: *iripara* bamboo sp.
Brachiaria purpureascens: *asikaruran* grass sp.
Coix lacrima-jobi: *tawasi* job's tears, adlay
Guadua spp.: *kuwama* bamboo sp.
Gynerium sagittatum: *kamaruwa* giant reed

Gynerium sagittatum: *pyrywa* reed sp., arrow
*Hymenachne amplexicaulis: *kiririma* plant sp.
Oryza sativa: *aresi* rice
Phragmites communis: *tamakusiran* plant sp.
Saccharum officinarum: *asikaru* sugar cane
Setaria geniculata: *jape* grass sp.
Zea mais: *awasi* corn
? wòì grass sp.

Guttiferae

Calophyllum brasiliense: *kurasara* tree sp.
Caraipa densifolia: *sepipo* tree sp.
Clusia fockeana: *kunaporan* tree sp.
*Rheedia acuminata: *wokopopi* tree sp.
Rheedia kappleri: *maniran* tree sp.
Rheedia macrophylla: *pakuriran* tree sp.
Tovomita choisyana: *kusapori* tree sp.
*Vismia angusta: *saipararan* tree sp.
*Vismia latifolia: *saipararan* tree sp.
Vismia ramuliflora: *tarukuwa epy* tree sp.
Vismia ramuliflora: *tonawewe* bush sp.

Haemodoraceae

Xiphidium coeruleum: *sararan* plant sp.

Hernandiaceae

Sparattanthelium wonotoboensis: *oneka* plant sp.

Humiriaceae

Humiria balsamifera: *meri* tree sp.
Sacoglottis guianensis: *peruru* tree sp.

Hydrocharitaceae

*Limnobia stoloniferum: *opono pa-juriry* plant sp.

Labiatae

Leonotis nepetifolia: *kororewa* shandy-lye, pick nut

Ocimum micranthum: *pasiri* mosquito bush

Lauraceae

Aniba taubertiana: *tamùnen wonu* tree sp.

Endlicheria pyriformis: *wokomapiri* plant sp.

Licaria canella: *saitape* tree sp.

Licaria sp.: *ijoròkan pomyiry* plant sp.

*Licaria spp.: *ajywy* tree sp.

*Nectandra ambigua: *waikara* tree sp.

*Nectandra grandis: *waikara* tree sp.

*Nectandra spp.: *ajywy* tree sp.

*Nectandra spp.: *wajaka* tree sp.

*Ocotea caudata: *wàjeran* plant sp.

Ocotea globifera: *kurukai* plant sp.

Ocotea petalanthra: *tamùnen wajaka* tree sp.

*Ocotea petalanthra: *wàjeran* plant sp.

Ocotea puberula: *kysipururan* tree sp.

Ocotea puberula: *sipiruran* plant sp.

Ocotea rodiaei: *sipiru* plant sp.

Ocotea rubra: *wonu* tree sp.

Ocotea schomburgkiana: *jukujapoi* plant sp.

Ocotea wachenheimii: *kuratari* tree sp.

Ocotea wachenheimii: *wàje* plant sp.

*Ocotea spp.: *ajywy* tree sp.

*Ocotea spp.: *wajaka* tree sp.

Persea americana: *awoka* avocado, alligator pear

Persea benthamiana: *kusapoi* tree sp.

Lecythidaceae

Bertholletia excelsa: *tutuka* brazil nut, para nut

Couratari pulchra: *watara* tree sp.

Couratari spp.: *uremari* tree sp., cigar

Couroupita guianensis: *kaupe* canonball tree

Eschweilera odora: *pipina* tree sp.

Eschweilera simiorum: *meku turuwary* tree sp.

Eschweilera sp.: *tamùnen kuwatyry* tree sp.

Eschweilera sp.: *tapiren kuwatyry* tree sp.

Eschweilera sp.: *tuwasakaraijen kuwatyry* tree sp.

Eschweilera sp.: *typuru kuwatyry* tree sp.

Eschweilera spp.: *kuwatyry* tree sp.

Eschweilera spp.: *toko* plant sp.

Gustavia augusta: *akuri erepary* tree sp.

Gustavia augusta: *akuri saperary* tree sp.

Gustavia augusta: *arepawana* tree sp.

Gustavia hexapetala: *arepawana waton* tree sp.

Lecythis davisii: *kuwata tumary* monkey pot

Lelastomaceae

Loreya mespiloides: *akatompo wokuru* plant sp.

Liliaceae

Allium cepa: *ajunu* onion

Allium cepa: *sewoja* onion

Smilax hostmanniana: *akikina* plant sp.

Linaceae

Hebepetalum humiriiifolium: *erepari* plant sp.

Hebepetalum humiriiifolium: *oruko erepary* tree sp.

Hebepetalum humiriifolium: *purumata* plant sp.

Hebepetalum humiriifolium: *rakaraka* tree sp.

Hebepetalum humiriifolium: *sirimaipo* tree sp.

Hebepetalum humiriifolium: *tuwataipo* tree sp.

Loganiaceae

Strychnos spp.: *urari* poisonous liana sp.

Malpighiaceae

Byrsonima coccolobifolia: *aratakuwa* plant sp.

Byrsonima coriacea: *murèi* tree sp.

Byrsonima crassifolia: *murèiran* tree sp.

Byrsonima obversa: *weneran* plant sp.

Hiraea chrysopetala: *tarikiran* plant sp.

Hiraea chrysophylla: *tariki* plant sp.

*Stygmaphyllon convolvifolium: *akuri ykerery* plant sp.

*Stygmaphyllon fulgens: *akuri ykerery* plant sp.

Malvaceae

Gossypium barbadense: *atyryryi* red cotton

Gossypium peruvianum: *typuru mauru* cotton sp.

Gossypium spp.: *mauru* cotton plant sp.

Hibiscus esculentus: *okoro* okra, lady finger

Hibiscus tiliaceus: *kajese* seaside mahoe

Marantaceae

Calathea micans: *saurajary* plant sp.

Ischnosiphon arouma: *karanari* tree sp.

*Ischnosiphon arouma: *waruma* plant sp.

*Ischnosiphon gracilis: *waruma* plant sp.

Ischnosiphon obliquus: *tamutu* plant sp.

Maranta arundinacea: *pejawejary* plant sp.

Maranta divaricata: *warumaran* plant sp.

Marcgraviaceae

Marcgravia coriacea: *kaikusi ainarary* plant sp.

Norantea guianensis: *konopo iJOROKORY* red hot poker, beacon

Melastomaceae

Comolia vernicosa: *aparitono* plant sp.

Ernestia pullei: *tarepi* plant sp.

Henriettea multiflora: *nanaporan* plant sp.

Henriettea ramiflora: *kupuwanama* plant sp.

Henriettea succosa: *pakira jujuru* plant sp.

*Miconia aplostachya: *pirima* tree sp.

Miconia guianensis: *kujàke erepari* plant sp.

Miconia plukenetii: *saipara* plant sp.

Miconia prasina: *konorepi* tree sp.

Miconia prasina: *pirito* tree sp.

Miconia pteropoda: *jaripi* plant sp.

Miconia rufescens: *saiparaka* tree sp.

Miconia serrulata: *kurumoto* tree sp.

*Mouriria brevipes: *pirikaraipo* tree sp.

Mouriria crassifolia: *amyràu* tree sp.

Mouriria princeps: *kimoto* plant sp.

*Mouriria princeps: *wokopopi* tree sp.

Mouriria sagotiana: *parukurupe* tree sp.

Meliaceae

Carapa guianensis: *karapa* crab wood, crappo

Carapa procera: *itumpan karapa* crab wood sp.

Cedrela odorata: *samarijapo* tree sp.

Menyanthaceae

**Nymphoides indica*: *mureru* waterlily

Mimosaceae

- **Arthrosamanea multiflora*: *aresikyi* plant sp.
Entada polystachya: *sipoky* liana sp.
 **Inga alba*: *apurukuni* tree sp.
 **Inga bourgoni*: *posinto* sweetness
 **Inga capitata*: *apurukuni* tree sp.
 **Inga edulis*: *wara potyry* plant sp.
Inga heterophylla: *kurisiri wokuru* plant sp.
 **Inga ingoides*: *wara potyry* plant sp.
Inga pezizifera: *waiki* tree sp.
Inga rubiginosa: *arawata pòsurukuru* plant sp.
Inga splendens: *raparapa* tree sp.
 **Inga stipularis*: *posinto* sweetness
Inga thibaudiana: *tamùnen waiki* tree sp.
Inga urnifera: *woryi sepuru apotopo* plant sp.
Inga sp.: *anakara* tree sp.
Inga spp.: *pajawa* plant sp.
Macrosamanea discolor: *aramiruran* tree sp.
 **Macrosamanea discolor*: *aresikyi* plant sp.
Mimosa pudica: *aporomu* sensitive plant, shame plant
Parkia nitida: *ururuu* tree sp.
Pentaclethra macroloba: *kurupara* bois mulatre sp.
Pentaclethra macroloba: *parawakasi* bois mulatre sp.
 **Pithecellobium corymbosum*: *karaipèu* puni
 **Pithecellobium jupunba*: *karaipèu* puni
Stryphnodendron flammatum: *kuwataweri* plant sp.

Monimiaceae

- Siparuna decipiens*: *wokyry apukuita* tree sp.
 **Siparuna guianensis*: *irakopi* tree sp.

Moraceae

- Artocarpus communis*: *pererepun* breadfruit tree
Artocarpus communis: *sapape* breadfruit tree
Bagassa guianensis: *pakasa* tree sp.
 **Brosimum acutifolium*: *tàkini* tree sp.
 **Brosimum paraëense*: *ata* tree sp.
 **Brosimum rubescens*: *ata* tree sp.
 **Cecropia peltata*: *jarajara* trumpet tree sp.
Cecropia surinamensis: *sarasara* trumpet tree sp.
Ficus maxima: *kuwasini* tree sp.f
Ficus trigona: *kuwapòu* tree strangler, liana sp.
 **Helicostylis tomentosa*: *tàkini* tree sp.
Piratinera sp.: *tokoro aporimery* letterwood sp.
Piratinera spp.: *paira* snake wood, letterwood
Pourouma spp.: *puruma* tree sp.
 ?: *pairaran* tree sp.
 ?: *tokoro paira* letterwood sp.
 ?: *tukusi pairary* letterwood sp.

Musaceae

- Heliconia bihai*: *parururan* plant sp.
Heliconia psittacorum: *kurewako nuru* wild ginger
Heliconia spp.: *pariri ary* plant sp.
Heliconia spp.: *pariri* plant sp.
Musa sp.: *matuku* banana sp.
Musa sp.: *mutapere* banana sp.
Musa sp.: *taposa* plantain sp.
Musa sp.: *wara paruru* banana sp.
Musa spp.: *paruru* banana

Phenakospermum guianense: *paruru jary* plant sp.

Myristicaceae

*Iryanthera sagotiana: *woko morokotory* plant sp.

Iryanthera sagotiana: *marakaipo* tree sp.

*Iryanthera sagotiana: *pirikaraipo* tree sp.

Iryanthera sagotiana: *purumoto* tree sp.

Iryanthera sagotiana: *wypy tano warusi* tree sp.

Iryanthera sp.: *pajuri* plant sp.

Iryanthera spp.: *watoro* tree sp.

*Viola melinonii: *warusiran* tree sp.

*Viola mycetis: *warusiran* tree sp.

*Viola sebifera: *warusiran* tree sp.

Viola surinamensis: *warusi* tree sp.

Viola venosa: *tarosipo* tree sp.

Viola venosa: *waroro* tree sp.

*Viola venosa: *warusiran* tree sp.

Myrsinaceae

Conomorpha magnoliifolia: *ajari* tree sp.

Myrtaceae

Calycolpus glaber: *kakirijo* plant sp.

Calycolpus revolutus: *tamùnen saitape* tree sp.

Campomanesia grandiflora: *karawiruran* plant sp.

Eugenia anastomosans: *kumety* tree sp.

*Eugenia coffeifolia: *araita* plant sp.

Eugenia coffeifolia: *paisorawa* plant sp.

Eugenia cryptadena: *aramiru* tree sp.

Eugenia cupulata: *pomyiran* plant sp.

Eugenia egensis: *atakusere* plant sp.

Eugenia racemiflora: *jarami* plant sp.

Eugenia wulschlaegeliana: *apiwanai* plant sp.

Eugenia spp.: *pasami* tree sp.

Myrcia conmeta: *tapurijuipo* plant sp.

Myrcia splendens: *meriran* plant sp.

Myrciaria floribunda: *saitaperan* plant sp.

Psidium guajava: *kujapa* guava

Nymphaeaceae

*Nymphaea spp.: *mureru* waterlily

Ochnaceae

Ouratea racemiformis: *pakiraran* tree sp.

*Sauvagesia erecta: *tamàwure* plant sp.

*Sauvagesia sprengelii: *tamàwure* plant sp.

Olacaceae

Minquartia guianensis: *arata wery* tree sp.

Minquartia guianensis: *wiju* tree sp.

Orchidaceae

Vanilla spp.: *paniri* vanilla

Oxalidaceae

Oxalis barrelieri: *pori* plant sp.

Palmae

Acrocomia aculeata: *mokaja* gru-gru-palm sp.

Astrocaryum paramaca: *kunana* palm tree sp.

Astrocaryum sciophilum: *murumuru* palm tree sp.

Astrocaryum tucuma: *tukumau* tree sp.

Astrocaryum vulgare: *awara* palm tree sp.

Attalea maripa: *maripa* palm tree sp.

Attalea sagotii: *kuruwa* palm tree sp.

*Attalea sp.: *arakure* palm tree sp.

Bactris gasipaes: *amana* peach nut, peach palm

*Bactris major: *amaràu* gru-gru-palm sp.

**Bactris maraja*: *amaràu gru-gru*-palm sp.
Bactris sp.: *kurupiruwai* palm tree sp.
Bactris sp.: *muruku* palm sp.
Bactris sp.: *wiri* palm tree sp.
Cocos nucifera: *kòko* coconut
 **Desmoncus horridus*: *arakure* palm tree sp.
Desmoncus polyacanthus: *asitaremu* palm tree sp.
Euterpe oleracea: *wasai* palm tree sp.
Geonoma baculifera: *wòì ary* palm sp.
Guilielma speciosa: *parepy* tree sp.
Iriartea exorrhiza: *pasiwy* palm tree sp.
Manicaria saccifera: *tururi* palm tree sp.
Mauritia flexuosa: *myrysi* palm tree sp., moriche palm
Oenocarpus bacaba: *kumu* palm tree sp.
Oenocarpus bataua: *patawa* palm tree sp.
Oenocarpus oligocarpa: *tapururi* palm tree sp.
Roystonea regia: *aràwuwa* palm tree sp.

Panicoidae

Cymbopogon citratus: *kaware erepari* plant sp.

Papilionaceae

Alexa wachenheimii: *kurekuran* tree sp.
Andira sp.: *kureku* tree sp.
Arachis hypogaea: *akunepy* peanut, ground nut, earth nut
Cassia cultrifolia: *asakaimo marakary* ringworm bush sp.
Cassia multijuga: *parapo* ringworm bush sp.
Centrosema vexillatum: *kumapeseki* plant sp.
 **Copaifera epunctata*: *kynoto epy* purpleheart, purple wood
Crudia aromatica: *kujari wètapaikatopo* plant sp.

Crudia glaberrima: *ataparan* plant sp.
Crudia glaberrima: *sami* tree sp.
Cynometra marginata: *asiruwa* plant sp.
Dalbergia glauca: *kamaka* plant sp.
Dalbergia glauca: *kamama* plant sp.
Dalbergia monetaria: *aturijaran* plant sp.
Derris amazonica: *inekuran* plant sp.
Desmodium axillare: *paràkatai* plant sp.
Desmodium canum: *kumpo somorory* plant sp.
 **Diplotropis purpurea*: *kynoto epy* purpleheart, purple wood
Dipteryx odorata: *karapaposi* tonka bean, tonquin bean
 **Dipteryx odorata*: *katurima* tree sp.
 **Hymenolobium flavum*: *erejuru* tree sp.
Hymenolobium flavum: *rere erepari* tree sp.
Lonchocarpus chrysophyllus: *ineku* poisonous liana sp.
Machaerium leiophyllum: *pikiriran* plant sp.
Machaerium lunatum: *aturija* bush sp.
Mucuna sloanei: *kurumu enuru* donkey-eye
Mucuna sloanei: *kurumu enuru tano* donkey-eye
Müllera moliniformis: *siritoran* plant sp.
Ormosia paraënsis: *wòì tano anakoko* tree sp.
Ormosia spp.: *anakoko* plant sp.
Ormosiopsis flava: *arisii* plant sp.
 **Peltogyne* spp.: *kynoto epy* purpleheart, purple wood
Phaseolus lunatus: *kumata* lima bean
Platymiscia: *kunatepi* tree sp.
Pterocarpus officinalis: *mutusi* bloodwood, corkwood

Pterocarpus santalinoides: *konomeruran* plant sp.

Pterocarpus santalinoides: *masiru* tree sp.

Sclerolobium albiflorum: *tamùnen araurama* tree sp.

Sclerolobium melinonii: *typuru araurama* tree sp.

Sclerolobium spp.: *aurama* plant sp.

**Swartzia apetala*: *arukujuru* tree sp.

Swartzia arborescens: *jukutuma* plant sp.

Swartzia remigifer: *kapukuru japukuitary* tree sp.

Swartzia schomburgkii: *typuru apukuita* tree sp.

Sweetia nitens: *sirito* tree sp.

Tephrosia spp.: *asikuna* bush sp.

**Vataireopsis speciosa*: *erejuru* tree sp.
: *pesi* bean sp.

Passifloraceae

Passiflora edulis: *merekuja* plant sp.

Passiflora foetida: *tukusi merekujary* wild semitoo

Passiflora glandulosa: *merekuja* plant sp.

Passiflora sp.: *nuno ninòpo* plant sp., fruit sp.

Phytolaccaceae

Phytolacca rivinoides: *kararuwari* polkweed

Piperaceae

Piper marginatum: *papasaki* plant sp.

?: *upasaky* plant sp.

Polygalaceae

Polygala longicaulis: *wansiri wokuru* plant sp.

Polygonaceae

Coccoloba latifolia: *patura* plant sp.

Polygonum acuminatum: *jarawa pomyiry* plant sp.

Triplaris surinamensis: *tasi* long john, mulato tree

Pontederiaceae

Eichhornia crassipes: *musiri* plant sp.

**Eichornia crassipes*: *opono pajuriry* plant sp.

Portulacaceae

**Portulaca oleracea*: *sakusaku* sweet heart, philippine spinach

Portulaca oleracea: *pintaran* purslane sp.

**Talinum triangulare*: *sakusaku* sweet heart, philippine spinach

Talinum triangulare: *poseran* purslane sp.

Quinaceae

**Lacunaria crenata*: *woko morokotory* plant sp.

**Lacunaria jenmani*: *woko morokotory* plant sp.

Rhizophoraceae

Cassipourea guianensis: *arawata antykyry* fern sp.

Rhizophora spp.: *kunapo* red mangrove sp.

Rosaceae

Couepia versicolor: *japopareran* tree sp.

**Hirtella manigera*: *kupesiniran* plant sp.

Hirtella manigera: *paripari* plant sp.

Hirtella paniculata: *areremai* tree sp.

Hirtella paniculata: *tarewone* plant sp.

Hirtella paniculata: *wunau* plant sp.

**Hirtella racemosa*: *kupesiniran* plant sp.

Hirtella spp.: *kumpo etasipoty* plant sp.

Hirtella spp.: *kumpotasi* plant sp.

Licania densiflora: *pesisiran* tree sp.

*Licania honstmanni: *wokyry kupesini* tree sp.

Licania macrophylla: *atana* plant sp.

*Licania micrantha: *wokyry kupesini* tree sp.

Malus communis: *apara* apple

Rubiaceae

Borreria latifolia: *kijere pìpo* plant sp.

Borreria verticillata: *maruwa* plant sp.

Coutarea hexandra: *pakeri* plant sp.

Duroia eriopila: *atakari* tree sp.

Genipa americana: *tapurìpo* tree sp.

*Palicourea guianensis: *panapana* plant sp.

Rosenbergiodendron formosum: *kynoto potyry* plant sp.

Sipanea pratensis: *paramparan wokuru* plant sp.

Uncaria guianensis: *urukureja amosai-kyry* plant sp.

Rutaceae

Citrus aurantifolia: *arimiki* lime

Citrus aurantium: *araina* orange

Citrus decumana: *aramu* plant sp.

Citrus sinensis: *apyrysina* sweet orange

Fagara pentandra: *arimikiran* plant sp.

Fagara pentandra: *awaratara* tree sp.

Sapindaceae

*Anomospermum schomburgkii: *tamakaremu* plant sp.

Cupania scrobiculata: *tamùnen tonoroipo* tree sp.

Matayba opaca: *tykaraijen tonoroipo* tree sp.

Matayba opaca: *typuru tonoroipo* tree sp.

Matayba spp.: *tonoroipo* tree sp.

Melicococca bijuga: *kynepa* genip, spanish lime

Paullinia pinnata: *kamasuri* plant sp.

Serjania sp.: *kutupu* supple jack

Talisia hemidasya: *supupi* tree sp.

*Talisia megaphylla: *tamakaremu* plant sp.

Talisia megaphylla: *marài wokuru* plant sp.

*Talisia spp.: *turisi* tree sp.

*Toulicia spp.: *turisi* tree sp.

Sapotaceae

Achras sapota: *sapatija* sapodilla, chicle gum

Chrysophyllum spp.: *atakamara* tree sp.

Manilkara bidentata: *paràta* bullet wood, balata

Micropholis guyanensis: *kusiri paràta-ry* konoko sp.

Pouteria engleri: *typuru kusiri paràtary* konoko sp.

Pouteria guianensis: *asepuku* tree sp.

Scrophulariaceae

Scoparia dulcis: *aparijuran* sweet broom

Simaroubaceae

Quassia amara: *apekyi* bitterwood

Simarouba amara: *simarupa* tree sp.

Smilacaceae

Smilax spp.: *akykywa* liana sp.

Smilax spp.: *sipatamu* thorny liana sp.

Solanaceae

*Capsicum annum: *pomyi* pepper plant sp.

Capsicum frutescens: *arata wety* hot pepper, bird pepper

**Capsicum frutescens*: *pomyi* pepper plant sp.

Capsicum sp.: *pero pomyiry* pepperplant sp.

Lycopersicon esculentum: *tomati* tomato

Nicotiana tabacum: *kuraru* tobacco plant sp.

Physalis angulata: *pomiki* pap bush

Solanum asperum: *wonuwonu* plant sp.

Solanum mammosum: *kusija* sousumba, mackaw bush

**Solanum nigrum*: *kupira pomyiry* plant sp.

**Solanum oleraceum*: *karuru* plant sp., black nightshade

**Solanum oleraceum*: *kupira pomyiry* plant sp.

Solanum stramonifolium: *paremuru* plant sp.

**Solanum surinamense*: *karuru* plant sp., black nightshade

Sterculiaceae

**Sterculia excelsa*: *apusuru* plant sp.

Sterculia excelsa: *parurapo* tree sp.

**Sterculia pruriens*: *apusuru* plant sp.

Theobroma cacao: *kakau cacao*, cocoa

Tiliaceae

Apeiba echinata: *arasikuran* tree sp.

Apeiba echinata: *meku jonkairy* tree sp.

**Lueheopsis rugosa*: *kuseweran* tree sp.

Turneraceae

Turnera ulmifolia: *apari* plant sp.

Typhaceae

Typha angustifolia: *kara* cat tail

Ulmaceae

Ampelocera edentula: *watoipo* tree sp.

Umbelliferae

Eryngium foetidum: *akakasin* fitweed

Verbenaceae

Stachytarpheta cayennensis: *kunamiran* vervain, burra vine

Violaceae

Paypayrola guianensis: *kakauran* plant sp.

Vochysiaceae

Erisma uncinatum: *kuwariran* plant sp.

Erisma uncinatum: *paruruipo* tree sp.

**Erisma uncinatum*: *warapa kuwariry* tree sp.

Qualea albiflora: *tapiren irakopi* tree sp.

Qualea albiflora: *tyjapo tano irakopi* tree sp.

Qualea albiflora: *typuru irakopi* tree sp.

Qualea coerulea: *tamunen irakopi* tree sp.

Qualea coerulea: *wonu kuwari* tree sp.

Qualea dinizii: *kynoro erepariy* tree sp.

Qualea spp.: *irakopi* tree sp.

Vochysia densiflora: *tapiren kuwari* tree sp.

Vochysia guianensis: *wosiwosi* tree sp.

**Vochysia tomentosa*: *warapa kuwariry* tree sp.

Vochysia spp.: *kuwari* tree sp.

Zingiberaceae

Costus spp.: *siwijuru* plant sp.

Renealmia spp.: *konosa* plant sp.

Zingiber officinale: *sinsipere* ginger

Unidentified plants

aimara mykarary plant sp.

akami pomyiry blue-green pepper sp.

akaran plant sp.

akawe marityry herb sp.

- akiràe* plant sp.
anèto cassava sp.
apakaniran tree sp.
apesija tree sp.
apomotoko grass sp.
apukuri tree sp.
apukuriran tree sp.
**arakaitu* liana sp.
arasu specific poison
arawone simory liana sp.
arepa turarary protective plant
aresiran grass sp.
arija pineapple sp.
arijapa plant sp.
aruku plum sp.
aruwepe plant sp.
aryky top leaves
asakawaru tree sp., fruit sp.
asipana banana sp.
atywàý tree sp.
awaràý palm tree sp.
awasipo cassava sp.
aweka tree sp.
erèwu plant sp.
ijoròkan topòrukary toadstool sp.
irakopiran tree sp., vetch sp.
isuwiri tree sp.
isywy leafvein
japepuku liana sp.
jarawa kurawary plant sp.
jukuruma plant sp.
kamasa big gourd
kamuwata plant sp.
kapaja-manky mango sp.
kapukuri tree sp.
**kararawaimo* cassava sp.
karare tree sp.
karasai tuber sp.
karawasiran bush sp.
karusaku toad stool sp.
kereresimo liana sp.
kerese-manky mango sp.
kujari antykyry fern sp.
kunikunìpo cassava sp.
kurata tree sp.
kusari pymýpo lian sp.
kusiri panatakuwary plant sp.
kuwakýpo cassava sp.
kuwapitano tree sp.
kuwasisi plant sp.
maipuri turùpo mango sp.
maipuri upùpo pineapple sp.
makureru cactus
manatýpo cassava sp.
maneko plant sp.
manky`ne real mango
mapiwaran tree sp.
marawiniran plant sp.
maripa-paruru banana sp.
masaraipo tree sp.
mati panary toadstool sp.
meku waijepikatopo tree sp.
monoruko tree sp.
**morokoto* tree sp.
munore plant sp.
mutusiran plant sp.
mynoruko tree sp.
myrysisran grass sp.
naporan bamboo sp., bamboo flute
napyiran plant sp.
nopitai tree sp.
nopitairan tree sp.
nòpòko somorory plant sp.
nupere banana sp.
opomokoto grass sp.
opomu wokuru plant sp.
orori tree sp.
pajapaja plant sp.
pajaweiru tree sp.
panaima plant sp.
pantara tree sp.
parai banana sp.
paràka ýposaikyry pepperplant sp.
paramaru plant sp.
paririran plant sp.
paruma liana sp.

patakaipo cassava sp.
pei tree sp.
pejowa plant sp.
pipa pomyiry plant sp.
pitiruwi cassava sp.
pòmere plant sp.
pomusinary plant sp.
poripori bush sp.
pororu wokuru plant sp.
posi little calabash
pykywa tree sp.
pyrywàpo cassava sp.
pyrywaran plant sp.
rere simory liana sp.
rere wokuru plant sp.
runku banana sp.
sampore toadstool sp.
sapipi mushroom sp.
sepupi tree sp., sage sp.
sikisiki plant sp.
simo liana
simoran plant sp.
sirìma plant sp.
sisasisary tree sp., banana sp.
sitaipo tree sp.
sokosoko-paruru banana sp.
sosopere plant sp.
sosoporo plant sp.
tajakuru plant sp.
takupa tree sp.
tamakusi bamboo sp.
tamy tobacco
tapiken cassava sp.
tapokujuren cassava sp.
taposikiren plant sp.
taputei bamboo sp.
tara liana sp.
taresi pineapple sp.
taripi tree sp.
tarysakereken cassava sp.
tokòmo plant sp.
topisa pineapple sp.
tujape sapwood

tùkuma cassava sp.
tukuruwe erepary plant sp.
tukuruwe parapiry toadstool sp.
tukusi paràtary tree sp.
tukusi sosoporory plant sp.
tukusi warumary plant sp.
**turuturu* tree orchid sp.
typasapiren manky mango sp.
tywerùnòpoken plant sp.
urana wety palm sp.
urupe toad-stool, mushroom
uruwapepo plant sp.
wajamaka antykyry liana sp.
wajapuku plant sp.
waraku nana pineapple sp.
waranupo cassava sp.
wararipo cassava sp.
watamui liana sp.
winu plant sp.
wòiran plant sp.
woko antykyry fern sp.
wonse liana sp.
wonuran tree sp.
wonure plant sp.
woroworo pepper sp.
woto ỳmo pepper sp.
wyja moss

MAMMALS

tonomy (edible) animal

Agoutidae

Agouti paca: *urana* paca

Bovidae

Bos taurus: *paka* cow

Bradypodidae

kupirisi three-toed sloth

Callitrichidae

Saguinus midas: *kusiri* red-handed tamarin

Canidae

Canis familiaris: *pero* dog

Cerdocyon thous: *ijoroko* savanna dog, savanna fox

Speothos venaticus: *àwo* bush dog

Capridae

Capra hircus: *kapirita* goat

Ovis aries: *kapara* sheep

Cebidae

Alouatta seniculus: *arawata* howler monkey

*Ateles paniscus paniscus: *kuwata* spider monkey

Cebus apella: *meku* brown capuchin monkey

Cebus olivaceus: *iwarakaru* weeper capuchin, wedge-capped capuchin

Chiropotes satanus: *kusiu* brown bearded saki, black saki

Pithecia pithecia: *ariki* guianan saki

Pithecia pithecia: *wànuku* guianan saki

Saimiri sciureus: *akarima* common squirrel monkey

Cervidae

Mazama americana: *kusari* red brocket deer

Mazama gouazoubira: *karijaku* gray brocket deer

Odocoileus virginianus: *jakarawa* white-tailed deer

Odocoileus virginianus: *wojo* white-tailed deer

Cetacea

iririkura dolphin

Chiroptera

rere bat

Dasypodidae

Cabassous unicinctus: *katuperu* southern naked-tailed armadillo

Dasyopus kappleri: *porijaty* great long-nosed armadillo

Dasyopus novemcinctus: *tyràkiren* nine-banded long-nosed armadillo

Priodontes maximus: *manuraimo* giant armadillo

kapasi armadillo sp.

Dasyproctidae

Dasyprocta agouti: *akuri* red-rumped agouti

Myoprocta acouchy: *akusiwai* red acouchy

Myoprocta acouchy: *aparàkari* red acouchy

Didelphidae

asira mouse opossum

aware opossum

Echimyidae

Mesomys hispidus: *simurukure* tree rat sp.

Proechimys guyanensis: *sirantu* spiny rat

Equidae

Equus asinus: *pakeru* donkey

Equus asinus: *parito* donkey

Equus ferus: *kaware* horse

Erethizontidae

myryju tree porcupine

Felidae

Felis catus: *mesi* cat

Felis catus: *pusipusi* cat

Felis concolor: *kusariwara* puma, mountain lion

Felis concolor: *typururan* puma, mountain lion

**Felis wiedii*: *marakaja* margay

Felis yagouaroundi: *airàu* yagouaroundi

Felis yagouaroundi: *tamenuja* jaguarundi

Panthera onca: *paruruja* jaguar
awaruwape legendary jaguar

kaikusi cat, tiger, jaguar

kininija jaguar sp.

kumposiky jaguar sp.

omu tano small cat sp.

paipajana monstrous jaguar

Hydrochaeridae

kapiwa capybara

Megalonychidae

aipawura two-toed sloth

waikore two-toed sloth

Muridae

Rattus spp.: *arata* rat

kumpo mouse sp., rat sp.

taporoporo little mouse sp.

Mustelidae

Eira barbara: *aira* tayra, grey-headed weasel

Lutra longicaudis: *saroro* southern river otter

Pteronura brasiliensis: *awarepùja* giant otter

Myrmecophagidae

Cyclopes didactylus: *waririjàu* pygmy anteater, silky anteater

Myrmecophaga tridactyla: *tamanuwa* giant anteater

Tamandua tetradactyla: *wariri* collared anteater

Phyllostominae

Vampyrum spectrum: *okope* false vampire bat

Procyonidae

Nasua nasua: *kuwasi* coati

Potos flavus: *kupara* kinkajou

Procyon cancrivorus: *wanàu* crab-eating raccoon, mangrove dog

Sciuridae

kysipuru squirrel

Sirenia

jarawa manatee

Suidae

Sus scrofa: *pyiruku* pig

Tapiridae

maipuri tapir

Tayassuidae

Tayassu pecari: *pyinko* white-lipped peccary

Tayassu tajacu: *pakira* collared peccary

Unidentified mammals*karupa* rabbit*masakari* howler monkey starting the group's howling**BIRDS***apakani* bird of prey*tonoro* (big) bird*wansiri* (little) bird, songbird**Accipitridae**Busarellus nigricollis: *kuwapipi* black-collared hawkButeo albicaudatus: *marawija* white-tailed hawkButeo magnirostris: *pinàwe* roadside hawkButeogallus meridionalis: *arapaiko* savanna hawkElanoides forficatus: *kamarako* swallow-tailed kiteElanoides forficatus: *werasi* swallow-tailed kiteGampsonyx swainsonii: *akopere* pearl kiteHarpia harpyja: *kuwano* harpy eagleLeucopternis albicollis: *turatura* white hawkLeucopternis melanops: *tururu* black-faced hawkPandion haliaetus: *pyjàwusi* ospreySpizastur melanoleucus: *tujutuju* black-and-white hawk-eagle*kujukuju* bird of prey sp.*pisopiso* bird of prey sp.*ràpi* bird of prey sp.*sakatu* bird of prey sp.*sereiko* bird of prey sp.*siritowa* bird of prey sp.*wyriwyri* bird of prey sp.**Alcedinidae**Ceryle torquata: *sakasaka* ringed kingfisher*kàwasi* kingfisher*marasakana* kingfisher sp.

Anatidae

- **Anas bahamensis*: *waneri* blue-winged teal, white-cheeked pintail
- **Anas discors*: *waneri* blue-winged teal, white-cheeked pintail
- Cairina moschata*: *opono* muscovy duck
- Dendrocygna autumnalis*: *kâwiriri* black-bellied tree-duck
- Dendrocygna bicolor*: *sukururu* fulvous tree-duck
- kutuwa* duck sp.
- kuwakuwa* goose
- kuwanana* goose

Anhimidae

- Anhima cornuta*: *kamisi* horned screamer

Aramidae

- Aramus guarauna*: *karau* limpkin

Ardeidae

- Agamia agami*: *arutuwa* chestnut-bellied heron
- Ardea alba*: *akaràu* common egret
- Ardea cocoi*: *kumawari* white-necked heron
- Butorides striatus*: *parana-isàwu* striated heron
- Egretta caerulea*: *aremenàu* little blue heron
- Egretta ibis*: *sawaku* cattle egret
- Egretta thula*: *pisiru* snowy egret
- Egretta tricolor*: *napimisaipo* tricoloured heron
- Ixobrychus exilis*: *turèi* least bittern
- Nycticorax nycticorax*: *anapâwura* black-crowned night-heron
- Pilherodius pileatus*: *wakara* capped heron
- Tigrisoma lineatum*: *onore* rufescent tiger-heron

- Zebrilus undulatus*: *toromaru* zigzag heron
- kapisu* white heron sp.
- kisiwy* heron sp.
- tète* heron sp.
- uwerekèka* heron sp.

Bucconidae

- Chelidoptera tenebrosa*: *saperapera* swallow-wing
- Monasa atra*: *parapitoto* black nunbird
- kawiwi* puffbird
- weju jummy* puffbird

Capitonidae

- Capito niger*: *wanatu* black-spotted barbet

Caprimulgidae

- Chordeiles acutipennis*: *tukuwiju* lesser nighthawk
- Lurocalis semitorquatus*: *wòka* semicol-lared nightjar
- kuwejuru* nightjar sp.
- sipiju* nightjar sp.

Cathartidae

- **Cathartes aura*: *siparijuri* turkey vulture
- **Cathartes burrovianus*: *siparijuri* lesser yellow-headed vulture
- **Cathartes melambrotus*: *siparijuri* greater yellow-headed vulture
- Coragyps atratus*: *kurumu* black vulture
- Sarcorhamphus papa*: *anuwana* king vulture

Charadriidae

- akuwamài* plover

Ciconiidae

Euxenura maguari: *apyrerèu* maguari stork

Jabiru mycteria: *tujuju* jabiru

Mycteria americana: *awyru* wood stork

Cochleariidae

Cochlearius cochlearius: *arapapa* boat-billed heron

Columbidae

Claravis pretiosa: *matureru* blue ground-dove

Columba cayennensis: *akukuwa* pale-vented pigeon

Columba plumbea: *pòpotoko* plumbeous pigeon

Columba speciosa: *tùtuku* scaled pigeon

Columbina spp.: *tukuruwe* ground-dove

Geotrygon montana: *warami* ruddy quail-dove

Leptotila rufaxilla: *werusi* white-tipped dove, grey-fronted dove

Leptotila verreauxi: *werusi* white-tipped dove, grey-fronted dove
apepe dove sp.

Corvidae

*Cyanocorax cayanus: *akàwe* cayenne jay

Cotingidae

Gymnoderus foetidus: *tonorori* bare-necked fruitcrow

Lipaugus vociferans: *paipaijo* screaming piha

Perissocephalus tricolor: *kuwau* capuchinbird

Rupicola rupicola: *kawanaru* guianan cock of the rock

Tityra cayana: *kurakura* black-tailed tityra

Xipholena punicea: *pakapaka* pompadour cotinga

Cracidae

Aburria pipile: *kujuwi* white-headed piping guan

Crax alector: *woko* black curassow

Ortalis motmot: *paràka* little chachalaca

Penelope jacquacu: *kore* spix's guan

Penelope marail: *marài* marail guan
isokaisoka guan sp.

Cuculidae

Crotophaga ani: *wyne* smooth-billed ani

Crotophaga major: *kojòwa* greater ani

Opisthocomus hoazin: *sesira* hoatzin

Piaya cayana: *pika* squirrel cuckoo

Piaya minuta: *sikare* little cuckoo

Dendrocolaptidae

arasai woodcreeper

**kuwiritai* woodcreeper

suwasuwa woodcreeper

Emberizidae

Ammodramus humeralis: *kurukaka* frassland sparrow

Oryzoborus crassirostris: *tuwatuwa* large-billed seed-finch

sirèwu finch

taririta seedeater sp.

Eurypygidae

Eurypyga helias: *akerèi* sunbittern

Falconidae

*Daptrius americanus: *karakara* caracara

Daptrius americanus: *kyritoto* bird of prey sp.

*Daptrius ater: *karakara* caracara

Herpetotheres cachinnans: *toma* laughing falcon

Milvago chimachima: *simasima* yellow-headed caracara

*Polyborus plancus: *karakara* caracara
kenken falcon sp.

Formicariidae

Conopophaga aurita: *kusapi* bird sp.

Sakesphorus canadensis: *màmatakara*
black-crested antshrike
pirimaru antbird

Fregatidae

Fregata magnificens: *kamarija* magnificent frigatebird

Fregata magnificens: *pepeito jumy* magnificent frigatebird

Furnariidae

pìpisi ovenbird

Galbulidae

Galbula galbula: *tapujana* green-tailed jacamar

Jacamerops aurea: *sukuruta* great jacamar

Hirundinidae

sororija swallow

Hydrobatidae

tuweru storm-petrel

Icteridae

Agelaius icterocephalus: *aritawa* yellow-hooded blackbird

Cacicus cela: *pisakawaku* yellow-rumped cacique

Cacicus haemorrhous: *pisakawaku* red-rumped cacique

*Icterus chryscephalus: *torosijo* moriche oriole, yellow oriole

*Icterus nigrogularis: *torosijo* moriche oriole, yellow oriole

Molothrus bonariensis: *tariritare* shiny cowbird

Psarocolius decumanus: *japu* crested oropendola

Psarocolius decumanus: *kynoto* crested oropendola

*Scaphidura oryzivora: *akàwe* giant cowbird

Jacanidae

Jacana jacana: *amapejàu* wattled jaçana

Laridae

Larus atricilla: *akawaru* laughing gull

Sternina spp.: *peretiri* tern

kurùtu gull

wanàwanari gull

Meleagrididae

karakuna turkey

Mimidae

kurasiwai thrush, mockingbird

Momotidae

Momotus momota: *kuitasere* blue-crowned motmot

Momotus momota: *mutu* blue-crowned motmot

Numididae

Numida meleagris: *toke* guinea-fowl sp.

Nyctibiidae

Nyctibius grandis: *urutau* great potoo

Nyctibius griseus: *pirikoko* common potoo

Pelecanidae

jariku pelican

Phalacrocoracidae

karara cormorant, darter

Phasianidae

Colinus cristatus: *itakira* crested bob-white

Gallus domesticus: *korotoko* chicken

Gallus domesticus: *pynkyrysi* chicken sp.

Odontophorus gujanensis: *tokoro* marbled wood-quail

Phoenicopteridae

Phoenicopterus ruber: *tokoko* american flamingo

Picidae

wetu woodpecker

wetu marakasi piculet sp.

Pipridae

sitarana manakin

Plataleidae

Eudocimus ruber: *wara* scarlet ibis

Mesembrinibis cayennensis: *korokoro* green ibis

Platalea ajaja: *wajaja* roseate spoonbill

Psittacidae

Amazona amazonica: *kurekure* orange-winged amazon

Amazona dufresniana: *kujokujo* blue-cheeked amazon

Amazona farinosa: *soroma* mealy amazon

Amazona ochrocephala: *sorosoro* parrot sp.

Amazona ochrocephala: *parawa* yellow-crowned amazon

Ara ararauna: *kararawa* blue-and-yellow macaw

Ara chloroptera: *kujari* green-winged macaw

Ara macao: *kynoro* scarlet macaw

Ara manilata: *wajana* red-bellied macaw

Ara severa: *kajakaja* chestnut-fronted macaw

Aratinga aurea: *kereseku* peach-fronted parakeet

Aratinga leucophthalmus: *kerekuru* white-eyed parakeet

Aratinga pertinax: *kerekere* brown-throated parakeet

Brotogeris chrysopterus: *kirisa* golden-winged parakeet

Deroytyus accipitrinus: *anakapyja* red fan parrot

Forpus passerinus: *kurupisa* green-rumped parakeet

Pionites caica: *kaikai* caica parrot

Pionites melanocephala: *pyryipyryi* black-headed parrot

Pionus menstruus: *kurisiri* blue-headed parrot

Touit purpurata: *mere* sapphire-rumped parrotlet

akaja macaw sp.

karaiakarai small parrot sp.

kurewako parrot

werekery parrot sp.

Psophiidae

Psophia crepitans: *akami* grey-winged trumpeter

Rallidae

Aramides cajanea: *kotaka* grey-necked wood-rail

Laterallus viridis: *soripipi* russet-crowned crane

Porphyryla martinica: *karapisuru* purple gallinule

Rallus longirostris: *sansaparu* clapper rail

Rallus maculatus: *akatasuwe* spotted rail

Recurvirostridae

Himantopus himantopus: *petupetu*
common stilt

Rhamphastidae

Aulacorhynchus derbianus: *kyrymasa*
chestnut-tipped toucanet

Pteroglossus aracari: *arasari* black-necked araçari

Pteroglossus viridis: *janakari* green araçari

Ramphastos tucanus: *kujàke* white-throated toucan

Ramphastos vitellinus: *kyru* channel-billed toucan

Selenidera culik: *takataka* guianan toucanet

Rhynchopidae

Rynchops niger: *tajataja* black skimmer

Scolopacidae

Numenius phaeopus: *isokokoi* whimbrel

**Tringa flavipes*: *pirun-pirun* lesser yellowlegs

**Tringa melanoleuca*: *pirun-pirun* greater yellowlegs

matuwituwi sandpiper

torijorijo snipe

Strigidae

akorototo owl sp.

apirikiki owl sp.

popopo owl sp.

tòko owl sp.

tukutuku owl sp.

urukureja owl sp.

Thraupidae

Euphonia spp.: *kanari* tanager sp.

Thraupis episcopus: *isykyi* blue-grey tanager

Tinamidae

Crypturellus cinereus: *mawi* cinereous tinamou

Crypturellus erythropus: *màkawa* red-legged tinamou

Crypturellus soui: *suwi* little tinamou

Crypturellus soui: *tarapitoto* bird sp.

Crypturellus variegatus: *soroi* variegated tinamou

Tinamus major: *inamu* great tinamou

Trochilidae

Phaethornis spp.: *jaremusi* hummingbird sp.

arawata remusiry reddish brown hummingbird sp.

jaremuna hummingbird sp.

tukusi hummingbird

Troglodytidae

sikurarapi wren

Trogonidae

urukuwa trogon

Turdidae

kurasiwai thrush, mockingbird

Tyrannidae

Fluvicola pica: *maso* pied water-tyrant

Muscivora savana: *sisensi* fork-tailed flycatcher

Myiobius barbatus: *tykytyky* sulphur-rumped flycatcher

Pitangus lictor: *kowejupa* lesser kiskadee

Pitangus sulphuratus: *pituku* great kiskadee

Tyrannus melancholicus: *wiriri* tyrant-flycatcher

Tytonidae

Tyto alba: *asài* barn owl

Unidentified birds

apanakaja bird sp.
awararemupo bird sp.
awaryta bird of prey sp.
itùwiju bird sp.
kakaka bird sp.
karai nightbird sp.
karikari bird sp.
kerikeri little bird sp.
konopo jumy bird sp.
kumèi bird sp.
kurateren bird sp.
pije bird sp.
poinko kujukujuru bird sp.
pyintyryryi bird sp.
sirasira bird sp.
suwisuwi bird sp.
takinakina bird sp.
tanakakai jumy bird sp.
tawarepuru bird sp.
titi bird sp.
tonoro bird
tukasija bird sp.
tukujura bird sp.
wàsakàu bird sp.
wytyi bird sp.

FISHES

woto fish

Ageneiosidae

Ageneius spp.: *purapurari* fish sp.

Anablepidae

kutài fish sp.

Anostomatidae

Leporinus fasciatus: *kuwana* fish sp.
waraku fish sp.

Ariidae

*Arius grandicassis: *wàkaru* fish sp.
Arius grandicassis: *koronte* fish sp.
Arius grandicassis: *murawansi* fish sp.
*Arius quadriscutis: *wàkaru* fish sp.
*Arius rugispinis: *wàkaru* fish sp.
*Bagre bagre: *sarisari* fish sp., earwig
Sciadeichthys herzbergeri: *kumakuma*
fish sp.
*Sciadeichthys luniscutis: *kararawaimo*
fish sp.
Sciadeichthys passany: *pasani* fish sp.
Sciadeichthys proops: *kupira* fish sp.
**pemukuru* fish sp.
**typanaken woto* catfish sp.

Aspredinidae

koronkoro fish sp.
pumpun fish sp.

Auchenipteridae

Parauchenipterus galeatus: *nuja* fish sp.

Batrachoididae

Batrachoides surinamensis: *pakamu*
fish sp.

Callichthyidae

Callichthys callichthys: *watypa* fish sp.

Hoplosternum littorale: *kariwaru* fish sp.

Hoplosternum thoracatum: *panapuku* fish sp.

Hoplosternum sp.: *patuwana* fish sp.
aràsawa fish sp.
siwa fish sp.

Centropomidae

sinuku fish sp.

Characidae

*Acestrorhynchus falcatus: *aseremun* fish sp.

*Acestrorhynchus microlepis: *asere-mun* fish sp.

Brycon falcatus: *myroko* fish sp.

Chalceus macrolepidotus: *myrokòu* fish sp.

Chalceus macrolepidotus: *ararupira* fish sp.

Colossoma brachypomus: *kasamai* fish sp.

kariwiri fish sp.

pikiri fish sp.

Cichlidae

Cichla ocellaris: *tukunare* fish sp.

Crenichla alta: *marisapa* fish sp.

Crenicichla saxatilis: *mataware* fish sp.
miso fish sp.

porepuru fish sp.

Curimatidae

Curimatus schomburgkii: *kareweru* fish sp.

Curimatus schomburgkii: *kurimata* fish sp.

Cyprinodontidae

Rivulus agilae: *wiriwiri* fish sp.

Dasyatidae

Dasyatis schmardae: *peposi* fish sp.

sipari ray sp.

tunaja fish sp.

tureme fish sp.

warakapaimo fish sp.

Doradidae

Epinephelus itajara: *muruwaimo* fish sp.

*Epinephelus spp.: *karasau* fish sp.

*Mycteroperca spp.: *karasau* fish sp.

Electrophoridae

Electrophorus electricus: *pyrake* electric eel

Erythrinidae

Hoplerythrinus unitaeniatus: *warapa* fish sp.

Hoplias macrophthalmus: *aimara* fish sp.

Hoplias malabaricus: *patakai* fish sp.

Gadidae

*Melanogrammus aeglefinus: *pakajàu* fish sp.

Gymnotidae

Eigenmannia virescens: *asaparapi* fish sp.

Gymnotus carapo: *arapo* fish sp.

Gymnotus carapo: *kuwamajare* fish sp.

Gymnotus sp.: *atukupara* fish sp.

Hypophthalmidae

*Hypophthalmus edentatus: *kurawa* fish sp.

Hypophthalmus sp.: *awarapuku* fish sp.

Hypophthalmus sp.: *kuwasimama* fish sp.

Loricariidae

Ancistrus hoplogenus: *warawara* fish sp.

Hypostomus gymnorhynchus: *warawara* fish sp.

Megalopidae

Megalops atlanticus: *aparita* fish sp.

Merlucciidae

*Merluccius biliniaris: *pakajàu* fish sp.

Mugilidae

Mugil brasiliensis: *kuwerema* fish sp.
parasi fish sp.

Octopodidae

apowawaimo octopus

Osteoglossidae

Arapaima gigas: *warapaimo* fish sp.

Osteoglossum bicirrhosum: *arawana* fish sp.

Pimelodidae

Brachyplatystoma vaillanti: *pasisi* fish sp.

Pimelodus blochii: *kaweri* fish sp.

Pseudoplatystoma fasciatum: *uruwi* fish sp.

Rhamdia quelen: *jaki* fish sp.

**pemukuru* fish sp.

**typanaken woto* catfish sp.

Pomadasydae

Genyatremus luteus: *kororo* fish sp.

Pristidae

karari fish sp.

Sciaenidae

Cynoscion acoupa: *akupa* fish sp.

Nebris microps: *typosakàmiren akupa* fish sp.

awyri fish sp.

Serrasalminidae

Myleus pacu: *paku* fish sp.

Myleus rhomboëdalis: *kumaru* fish sp.

Myleus ternetzi: *pakusi* fish sp.

Myleus sp.: *pakupeta* fish sp.

Serrasalmus rhombeus: *pirai* fish sp.

**morokoto* piranha sp.

Siluridae

manii fish sp.

Soleidae

aramaja fish sp.

Sphyrnidae

*Sphyrna tudes: *panapana* fish sp.

Symbranchidae

Symbranchus marmoratus: *okomu* fish sp.

Tetraodontidae

tamajaku fish sp.

Unidentified fishes

aimara jumy sea monster sp.

aipajawa shark

akùwi fish sp.

ananasi fish sp.

anàwanari fish sp.

**arakuseri* fish sp.

aratumaka fish sp.

arawajapo fish sp.

arukuruku fish sp.

atapapipo fish sp.

imowài fish sp.

kameseku fish sp.

kamesèu fish sp.

kamyryi fish sp.

kaparumari fish sp.
karaparu fish sp.
karausa fish sp.
karawiru shark sp.
karikarima fish sp.
kasiri fish sp.
koròmosimpo fish sp.
kupuko fish sp.
kuraitampo fish sp.
kutuwari fish sp.
mainaposarary fish sp.
maripaka fish sp.
marisiri fish sp.
matunku fish sp.
maturu fish sp.
muturu fish sp.
onokokoro fish sp.
paja fish sp.
pajara fish sp.
panakowe fish sp.
paràtakakai fish sp.
perèrimpo fish sp.
pisi fish sp.
pisuru fish sp.
pororu koronkoro black freshwater
fish sp.
sapuwara fish sp.
tanàtapetaimo fish sp.
tanupe fish sp.
tapiren akupa fish sp.
tokorori fish sp.
topòruka fish sp.
tunu shark sp.
**turuturu* fish sp.
tytyty fish sp.
tytyty wàkaru fish sp.
uwi fish sp.
wajapo fish sp.
wakaro fish sp.
warari fish sp.
wereimo fish sp.

AMPHIBIANS

pororu frog

Anura

pirikara frog sp.

tutukuri frog sp.

Bufonidae

Bufo marinus: *murù* giant toad

Bufo typhonius: *wàjoko* toad sp.

Centrolenidae

kupipi frog sp.

Dendrobatidae

wareko frog sp.

Hylidae

Hyla boans: *kyto* toad sp.

Phrynohyas spp.: *kunawaru* toad sp.

taruntarun frog sp.

Leptodactylidae

Ceratophrys cornuta: *wytai* frog sp.

Microhylidae

Otophryne robusta: *wuiwui* frog sp.

Pipidae

Pipa pipa: *pipa* pipa toad

Unidentified amphibians

akuwama frog sp.

kùmaitari toad sp.

kurutuntu frog sp.

pupuku frog sp.

REPTILES

okoju snake
typynkòwajjan side-necked turtle
wajamaka iguana
wajamu turtle

Alligatoridae

Caiman crocodilus: *akare* alligator
 Paleosuchus trigonatus: *akarèu* schneider's cayman
popau cayman sp.

Amphisbaenidae

Amphisbaena alba: *kumako jummy* worm lizard sp.
 Amphisbaena fuliginosa: *wenkosi jummy* worm lizard sp.

Boidae

Constrictor constrictor: *ivoi* boa constrictor
 Corallus caninus: *kurewakoimo* emerald tree boa, amazonian treeviper
 Corallus enydris: *arawoi* grey tree boa
 Epicrates cenchris: *ikarinary* rainbow boa
 Epicrates cenchris: *sekumy* rainbow boa
 Eunectes murinus: *sikyryju* anaconda
sakompo snake sp.

Chelidae

Chelys fimbriata: *matamata* matamata turtle
 Rhinemus nasuta: *wajurupeta* turtle sp.

Cheloniidae

Caretta caretta: *tarekaja* turtle sp.
 Chelonia mydas: *kataru* green turtle
 Eretmochelys imbricata: *kararuwa* atlantic hawksbill
 Lepidochelys olivacea: *kurarasi* olive ridley

Colubridae

Bothrops bilineatus: *kurewakoimo* emerald tree boa, amazonian treeviper
 Chironius fuscus: *tapurùpoimo* brown ratsnake
 Drymarchon corais: *akurimopi* indigo-snake
 Helicopides spp.: *kuwasakara* water-snake sp.
 Hydrodynastes bicinctus: *kuwasakara* watersnake sp.
 Hydrops triangularis: *kuwasakara* watersnake sp.
 Liophis spp.: *kuwasakara* watersnake sp.
 Oxybelis aeneus: *kurupi simory* long-headed snake
 Oxybelis argenteus: *myrymyryka* vine snake sp.
 Oxybelis spp.: *asimorapi* vine snake sp.
 Pseudoeryx plicatilis: *kuwasakara* watersnake sp.
 Spilotus pullatus: *sapakaraimo* black and yellow rat snake
 Xenodon werneri: *moipe* snake sp.
 Xenodontes: *pororu jokojuru* snake sp.

Crotalidae

Bothrops atrox: *kynoto* fer de lance
 Crotalus durissus: *asakaimo* rattlesnake
 Lachesis mutus: *iporipo* bushmaster
 Lachesis mutus: *kupesini poripo* bushmaster
 Lachesis mutus: *parara* bushmaster
 Lachesis mutus: *urukuku* bushmaster

Dermochelyidae

Dermochelys coriacea: *kawana* leatherback turtle

Elapidae

Micrurus lemniscatus: *watoimo* coral snake sp.

Micrurus surinamensis: *wàtoimo* coral snake sp.

Emydidae

**Rhinoclemmys punctularia*: *arakaka*
Guiana wood turtle, galap

Gekkonidae

Thecadactylus rapicauda: *kankasapa*
gecko sp.
panatakawai gecko sp.

Iguanidae

**Anolis chrysolepis*: *mauru akyry* lizard sp.
Uranoscodon superciliosa: *tamàkare*
iguana sp.
arawiroko iguana sp.

Kinosternidae

**Kinosternon scorpioides*: *arakaka*
scorpion mud turtle, galap
worekui tortoise sp.

Teiidae

Ameiva ameiva: *petaturuwa* lizard sp.
Cnemidophorus lemniscatus: *waima*
spotted racerunner
Tupinambis nigropunctatus: *serewai*
tegu lizard
katusitara lizard sp.
mykaku lizard sp.
sàki lizard sp.
wèmo lizard sp.

Testudinidae

Geochelone carbonaria: *karume* red-footed tortoise
wajamu tortoise sp.

Unidentified reptiles

aimara jery watersnake
akatapi lizard sp.

apiripo tortoise sp.
aramari legendary snake
asarapa lizard sp.
ijoròkan wry turtle sp.
karùwa lizard sp., iguana sp.?
katusi turtle sp.
kumija tad-pole
kupaja eperympo tortoise sp.
**kuwiritai* lizard sp.
makau legendary snake sp.
orukoimo snake sp.
osonokopi lizard sp.
poritu lizard sp.
pyryku lizard sp.
sakurakura snake sp.
tukumau aremuru snake sp.
tìwỳwỳ lizard sp.
urupere snake monster
waimawery lizard sp.
wàime lizard sp.
waipisika lizard sp.
wajamaka jumy lizard sp.
wajamakaimo snake sp.
wamùpisita lizard sp.
wanama tortoise sp.
warara tortoise sp.

INVERTEBRATES

wenkosi ant

Acrididae

kasapa grasshopper

Anisoptera

aweruka dragonfly

Anthophoridae

Xylocopa spp.: *simomo* carpenter bee

Aphididae

pokipoki aphid

Apidae

Apis mellifera: *wano* stingless bee, honeybee, honey

Bombus spp.: *manana* bumblebee

Melipona spp.: *wano* stingless bee, honeybee, honey

**Trigona* spp.: *warama* sweat bee

Araneae

kupina spider sp.

mojowai spider

pare spider sp.

Araneina

aràwuri bush spider sp.

Argasidae

kututu fowl tick

Ascarididae

Ascaris lumbricoides: *kòwe* round-worm

Blattodea

arawe cockroach

Buprestidae

perempeteri metallic wood borer

Calliphoridae

opomu carrion fly

Carabidae

Calosoma spp.: *urunku* ground beetle sp.

Carabina spp.: *uruwanko* ground beetle, carabid

Cerambycidae

tykysiju long-horned beetle

Ceratopogonidae

màpiri punkie

Cercopidae

takosaren kupisa spittle bug

Cicadidae

Tibicen spp.: *parijempo* cicada

jerijeri cicada

Cimicidae

kono bedbug

Culicidae

Anopheles spp.: *mako* malaria mosquito

karapana mosquito

Curculionidae

Rhynchophorus palmarum: *atukuma* palm weevil larva

Rhynchophorus palmarum: *remyremy* palm weevil

Decapoda

isùmi shrimp

Dermaptera

**sarisari* earwig

Diplopoda

parakaniru millipede sp.

Drosophilidae

wajawaja pomace fly

Eumenidae

Eumenes spp.: *kamejàu* potter wasp

Eumenes spp.: *kawawaju* potter wasp

Formicidae

Allomerus octoarticulatus: *awatàu* ant
sp.

Atta spp.: *kumako* leaf cutter ant

Azteca spp.: *awarenta* aztec ant

Azteca spp.: *tyntakoren wenkosi* aztec
ant

Camponotus spp.: *tarukuwa* carpenter
ant

Dinoponera gigantea: *irako* greater giant
hunting ant

Eciton spp.: *tanakakai* army ant

Monomorium pharaonis: *wiripere* ant
sp.

Paraponera clavata: *juku* lesser giant
hunting ant

Solenopsis geminata: *mapara* fire ant
kamurututu ant sp.
marataka ant sp.

Fulgoridae

kapu tano korotoko planthopper

Gastropoda

atita snail sp.

Geometridae

atampotỹpo measuring worm

Gerridae

tuna pèwono water strider

Grapsidae

Goniopsis cruentata: *araja* crab sp.

Goniopsis cruentata: *arisa* crab sp.

Ucides cordatus: *kusa* blue crab

Gryllidae

kyrysipo cricket

Gryllotalpidae

takyrykyryi mole cricket

Halictidae

**warama* sweat bee

Hirudinea

kojòwi leech

Ixodoidea

kupari tick

Lampyridae

pyju firefly

Lepidoptera

paramparan butterfly, moth

Littorinidae

matuni winkle

Lumbricidae

mosokoroi earthworm

Mantodea

parare mantid

Megaloptera

kyryry dobson fly

Melanidae

Doryssa atra: *kùwe* snail sp.

Doryssa hohenackeri: *mari* snail sp.

Muscidae

Musca domestica: *werewere* house fly

Stomoxys calcitrans: *pijeweri* stable fly

Mutillidae

**marakaja* velvet ant

Myrmeleontidae

kapasi ant lion

Mytilidae

Mytilus edulis asoso mussel

Natantia

isùru crawfish

Nymphalidae

Morpho spp.: *awakaparu* butterfly sp.

Ocypodidae

Ocypode quadrata: arasasa caprellid

Uca cumulanta: warare crab sp.

Uca cumulanta: sarara crab sp.

Uca spp.: *wajeje* fiddler crab

Odonata

pyrymoko damselfly

Oxyuridae

Enterobius vermicularis: kamikami pin-worm

Paguridae

makyre crawfish sp.

Pediculidae

Phthirus pubis: pakipaki crab louse

Pentatomidae

kupako shield bug, stinkbug

Phasmatodea

asitane walking stick

Phthiraptera

omy louse

Plecoptera

semerija stonefly

Portunidae

Callinectes bocourti: sirika brown crab

Potamonidae

wajumo crab sp.

Pseudostigmatidae

weruweru dragonfly

Reduviidae

Salyavata variegata: omi assassin bug sp.

Romaleidae

wètasi big grasshopper sp.

Sarcophagidae

mapauru flesh fly

Scarabaeidae

Canthon spp.: *watompo urinkapònen* dung beetle

Cyclocephala: mureru tano beetle sp.

Dynastina spp.: *wakaiwakai* horned scarab

Sciphozoa

karukaru jelly-fish

Scolopendridae

kumapepe centipede

Scorpionidae

sipiriri scorpion

Siphonaptera

kusipo flea

Sphecidae

Bembix spp.: *moromoro* sand wasp

Polistes spp.: *parako* paper wasp

Spirostreptidae

kyjakyja spirobolid millipede

Tabanidae

Lepiselaga crassipes: *maparawa* mosca
congo

Tabanus dorsiger: *tyroko* horse fly

Termitidae

Nasutitermes spp.: *kupisa* nasute termite
korotopu termite sp.

Theraphosidae

**kuwata* tarantula

Thoracica

reri acorn barnacle

Trombiculidae

kunami common chigger

Tungidae

Tunga penetrans: *jakanai* sand flea,
chigoe

Tunga penetrans: *siko* sand flea, chigoe

Vespidae

Apoica spp.: *uruperan* parasol wasp

Mischocyttarus spp.: *kapesewu* wasp sp.

Polybia dimidiata: *tapijuka* wasp sp.

Polybia rejecta: *tapiren tapijuka* wasp
sp.

Polybia sp.: *mati moty* wasp sp.

Polybia spp.: *asirisinsi* polybia wasp

Synoeca surinama: *kapasi jokomory*
drumming wasp

Unidentified invertebrates

akami wano bee sp.

akare wano bee sp.

akuri jokomory wasp sp.

akuri werewerery fly sp.

anàakyry caterpillar sp.

**arakaitu* crab sp.

**arakaitu* spider sp.

arawata wano red bee sp.

arawataimo red caterpillar sp.

ari mollusc, shellfish

aruko worm, caterpillar

arukopuri worm sp.

asapakara leech sp., parasite sp.

asiwryryry insect sp.

itonko caterpillar sp.

jètun pan wenkosi painful ant sp.

kamanari spider sp.

kanasaru ant sp.

kawono kupisa tree termite

kiwisukiri snail sp.

kujàke wano bee sp.

kunana jokomory wasp sp.

kurumu pyty insect

kurumuri crab sp.

kùweroro snail sp.

kypytykyryi cockroach

kyrankyran louse sp.

kyrykyryi beetle sp.

maipuri wano bee sp. (big and black)

makùwa snail sp.

mapuru worm sp.

marakata ant sp.

marywysi mosquito sp.

**mauru akryy* beetle sp.

monomono fly sp., may beetle sp.

mukasi bee-sp.

myito water bug

mykonuko worm sp.

nìmokiran hammock flea sp.

okomoto wasp sp.

pakarampo caterpillar sp.

pakira wano bee sp.

parakawera saltwater snail sp.

paraso shell-fish sp., oyster

pepi (wano) bee sp. (small, produces a
lot of honey)

pero wesepiry ekanen beetle sp.

**pirima* crayfish sp.

pisu insect sp.
pokopoko cicada sp.?
pòpono kupisa ground termite
poroporo wasp sp
seri edible ant sp.
sikyri worm sp.
sipari wano bee sp.
tamutamu firefly sp.
tamùwesi ant or wasp sp.
tapanitu beetle sp.
tapiju insect sp.
tapuru insect sp.
tàsatinajen wasp sp.
tererepu green caterpillar sp.
tintipara ant sp.
tokoro wenkosi painful ant sp.
tòmerèsen wenkosi ant sp.
toripota wasp sp.
tykaraijen wenkosi ant sp.
typoko crab sp.
typuru wano bee sp.
wajamu wano bee sp.
wararu crawfish sp.
waripi wasp sp.
watapy shellfish sp.
wenko ant
woryi jokomory red wasp sp.

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Journal abbreviations:

AA	American Anthropologist.
Amerindia:	Amerindia. Revue d'Ethnolinguistique Amérindienne. Paris.
Antropológica:	Antropológica. Caracas.
ARIPUC:	Annual Report of the Institute of Phonetics, University of Copenhagen. Copenhagen.
BLA:	Bibliothèque Linguistique Américaine. Paris.
BdL	Boletín de Lingüística. Caracas.
BSL:	Bulletin de la Société de Linguistique de Paris. Paris.
IJAL:	International Journal of American Linguistics. Chicago.
JL:	Journal of Linguistics.
Lacerta:	Lacerta. Maandblad van de Nederlandse Vereniging voor Herpetologie en Terrariumkunde. Utrecht.
Lg:	Language. Journal of the Linguistic Society of America. Baltimore.
LyH	Lengua y Habla. Mérida.
Liames	Liames. Línguas indígenas americanas. Campinas.
LIN:	Lingua Americana. Maracaibo.
Lingua:	Lingua. International Review of General Linguistics. Amsterdam.
Linguistics:	Linguistics. An International Review. Den Haag.
NWIG	New West Indian Guide/Nieuwe West-Indische Gids.
Núcleo	Núcleo. Caracas.
Opción	Opción. Revista de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales. Maracaibo.
OSO:	OSO. Tijdschrift voor Surinaamse taalkunde, letterkunde, cultuur en geschiedenis. Bunnik.

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Summary

This dissertation describes the Carib language, which is spoken in Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana and Brazil. It consists of three parts: an introduction, a grammar and a dictionary.

The introduction points out that the Carib language is spoken by 6 to 9 thousand Caribs, who call themselves *Karîna* or (in plural) *Karînakon*. An estimated 15 thousand Caribs don't speak their own language anymore. The Carib language belongs to the Cariban language family, which includes 20 living languages besides Carib. At least 4 Carib dialects may be distinguished: Venezuelan Carib, Guyanese Carib, western Surinamese Carib and eastern Surinamese Carib. French Guianese and Brazilian Carib are considered to be part of the eastern Surinamese Carib dialect. The Carib language has been written about since the mid-seventeenth century, but the first professional linguist who studied the Carib language was the Dutch scholar Berend Hoff. In 1968, his dissertation on the western Surinamese Carib dialect was published. After that, Carib dialects were studied by a French linguist and several Venezuelan linguists. And now, in this dissertation, the knowledge contained in previous publications is built upon, expanded and enriched with new insights.

The grammar consists of five parts dealing with sounds, parts of speech, transpositions, sentences and texts.

The first part points out that there are 6 vowels and 9 consonants in the Carib language: *a, e, i, o, u, y* (representing a high central vowel), *p, t, k, s, m, n, r, w*, and *j*. In syllable final position, the difference between *m* and *n* is neutralized. The resulting sound is written *n*, except preceding *p*, where it is written *m*, in accordance with its sound. Other syllable final consonants are reduced to an aspiration preceding a voiceless consonant, and to a glottal stop preceding a voiced consonant; both the aspiration and the glottal stop are indicated by a grave accent on the preceding vowel. In a single syllable, there are no consonants without a vowel or a diphthong in between. Initial syllables are stressed in monosyllabic and disyllabic words, and in words consisting of more than two syllables every second syllable is stressed, unless the first syllable is heavy; a syllable is heavy if it ends in a consonant or if it originates in two syllables.

The second part of the grammar discusses the eight parts of speech.

(1) Pronouns do not only occur for first, second and third person (*awu, amoro, mòko*), but also for a combination of first and second person (*kỳko*) and a combination of first and third person (*nàna*). The same persons may also be indicated by prefixes occurring on nouns and verbs (*y-*, *a-*, *i-*, *ky-*, *ty-*; the prefix *ty-* differs from

the other prefixes in that it is always anaphoric, referring back to either a third person or a combination of first and third person explicitly indicated by the pronoun *nàna*).

(2) Nouns have a possessive form which is commonly marked by the suffix *-ry*; the possessor is indicated by a pronominal prefix or a word or phrase preceding the possessive form of the noun. A small group of words, called ‘adjectival nouns’, might be characterized as adjectives on the basis of some semantic characteristics, but on the basis of formal properties they are considered nouns.

(3) Adjectives in their basic form may be used adverbially. A derived form (usually formed by suffixing the basic form with *-no*) is used adnominally. Both the basic and the derived form may receive a plural suffix. The plural suffix for the basic form is *-ine*, and *-kon* for the derived form.

(4) Verbs may be divided into three categories: transitive, intransitive and middle verbs. The pronominal prefixes that may be combined with a verb, determine to which category that verb belongs. Transitive verbs may combine with nine pronominal prefixes: three active prefixes (*si-* ‘I’, *mi-* ‘you’ and *kysi-* ‘you and I’), three passive prefixes (*y-* ‘I’, *a-* ‘you’, *ky-* ‘you and I’) and three reflexive or middle prefixes (*w-* ‘I’, *m-* ‘you’, *kyt-* ‘you and I’). Intransitive verbs may only combine with the pronominal prefixes that are called ‘passive’ when combined with a transitive verb (which fact is the basis for stating that Carib pronominal prefixes belong to an *ergative* system). The small group of middle verbs, that have an intransitive meaning just like the intransitive verbs, may only combine with the pronominal prefixes that are called ‘middle’ when combined with a transitive verb. Intransitive verbs may be made transitive by adding a transitivizing suffix (*-nopy* or *-ka*). Transitive verbs may receive a causative meaning by adding a causative suffix (*-po*). Furthermore, there are four aspectual suffixes (*-tamy* ‘begin’, *-poty* ‘repeat’, *-`ma* ‘finish’, *-kepy* ‘stop’) and eleven temporal suffixes, which have separate forms for singular and plural (*-ja/-jaton* ‘present’, *-jakon/-jatokon* ‘past’, *-take/-taton* ‘future’, *-jaine/-jatoine* ‘present habitual’, *-to/-toine* ‘past habitual’, *-i/-ton* ‘near’, *-n/-sen* ‘far’, *-`se/-tòse* ‘desiring’, *-ry/-tory* ‘present unreal’, *-ryine/-toryine* ‘past unreal’, *-ko/-toko* ‘commanding’).

(5) Postpositions may occur, just like adjectives, in an adverbial basic form, and an adnominal form, which is derived from the basic form (usually by adding the suffix *-no*). Plural suffixes, too, are the same for both adjectives and postpositions: *-ine* occurs with the basic form and *-kon* with the derived form.

(6) Particles are indeclinable adverbs which in principle don’t occur sentence initially, but following a sentence initial word or phrase. Particles whose meaning bears on a preceding word or phrase may occur later in a sentence.

(7) Numerals may occur, just like adjectives and postpositions, in an adverbial basic form, an adnominal form, which is derived from the basic form (usually by adding the suffix *-no*). The adverbial form does not combine with a plural suffix, but the adnominal form of a numeral may occur with the same plural suffix as the adnominal forms of adjectives and postpositions: *-kon*. A possessive form (which is

formed by adding the suffix *-ry* to the adnominal form) is used where the English language uses an ordinal number ('number three *of them*', i.e. 'the third one').

(8) Interjections may be divided into three categories: vocatives, onomatopoeic words, and other interjections. The vocatives include a group of words designating kinship relations, which remain very much in use, as Caribs usually address each other not by mentioning a proper name, but a term that expresses the (kinship) relation between speaker and hearer.

The third part of the grammar points out that there are three kinds of transpositions: nominalizations, adjectivations and verbalizations. Nominalizations may be transpositions of a verb (formed by suffixation), or an adjective (by using the adnominal form as a noun). Adjectivations may be transpositions of a noun, a verb or a numeral, formed by suffixation. Verbalizations are transpositions of a noun, formed by suffixation.

The fourth part of the grammar discusses how a sentence is made up of one or more word units (a word unit being either a word or a combination of words that may be interpreted as a single part of speech), and how each word unit represents one of five parts of speech: a noun, a verb, an adjective, an interjection or a particle. Noun units, verb units, adjective units and interjection units are free word units, i.e. they may occur independently and alone in a sentence. Particle units are bound word units, i.e. they may only occur if the sentence contains a free word unit.

The fifth part of the grammar presents three texts which illustrate how native speakers join together words and sentences. The texts are presented in four lines: a line of text, a line of morphemes, a line of morpheme meanings and a line of sentence meanings.

The dictionary contains information on more than 6500 Carib words. The introduction explains how headwords are formed and what information components may be listed under a headword. Regular information components are part of speech and meaning. Other information components may be: irregular stress patterns, dialect variants, component morphemes, related words in other languages, irregular affixation, scientific names (for flora and fauna), or idiomatic expressions. For the words in the dictionary that also occur in Ahlbrinck's *Encyclopaedia*, a reference has been included.

There are two appendices. In the first appendix, all Carib affixes, including its meaning and its abbreviation, are presented in two sections. In the first section, the affixes are listed alphabetically, and in the second, they are listed in (more or less semantic) categories.

In the second appendix, Carib nature terms, i.e. flora and fauna words, are listed in a biological classification.

Samenvatting

Dit proefschrift biedt een beschrijving van de Caraïbische (of ook wel: Karaïebse) taal, die gesproken wordt in de landen Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, Frans-Guyana and Brazilië. Het proefschrift bestaat uit 3 delen: een inleiding, een grammatica en een woordenboek.

In de inleiding wordt duidelijk dat de Caraïbische taal gesproken wordt door 6 tot 9 duizend Caraïben die zichzelf *Karîna* of (in het meervoud) *Karînakon* noemen. Naar schatting zijn er meer dan 15 duizend Caraïben die hun eigen taal niet meer gebruiken. Het Caraïbisch behoort tot de Caribaanse taalfamilie, waartoe nog een twintigtal levende talen in het Amazonegebied gerekend worden. Er kunnen tenminste 4 Caraïbische dialecten onderscheiden worden: het Venezolaans Caraïbisch, het Guyanees Caraïbisch, het west-Surinaams Caraïbisch, en het oost-Surinaams Caraïbisch. Tot het oost-Surinaams Caraïbisch wordt ook het Caraïbisch van Frans-Guyana en Brazilië gerekend. Sinds het midden van de zeventiende eeuw is er al min of meer over de Caraïbische taal geschreven, maar de eerste moderne taalwetenschapper die zich met deze taal bezig gehouden heeft, is de Nederlander Berend Hoff, die zijn dissertatie van 1968 aan het west-Surinaams Caraïbisch wijdde. Na hem hebben ook een Franse en een aantal Venezolaanse taalkundigen zich met dialecten van deze taal bezig gehouden. In deze dissertatie wordt de kennis op basis van voorgaande publicaties samengevat, uitgebreid en verrijkt met nieuwe inzichten.

De grammatica bestaat uit vijf onderdelen waarin achtereenvolgens gepresenteerd worden: klanken, woordsoorten, transposities, zinnen en teksten.

In het eerste onderdeel wordt duidelijk gemaakt dat het Caraïbisch 6 klinkers en 9 medeklinkers kent: *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *y* (in uitspraak lijkend op de *e* in bijvoorbeeld het Nederlandse *me*), *u* (uitgesproken als *oe* in het Nederlandse *moe*), *p*, *t*, *k*, *s*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *w*, en *j*. Aan het eind van een lettergreep is het onderscheid tussen *m* en *n* opgeheven. De resulterende klank wordt als *n* geschreven, behalve voor *p*, waar hij *m* wordt geschreven (en ook zo klinkt). Andere medeklinkers worden aan het einde van een lettergreep voorafgaand aan een stemloze medeklinker gereduceerd tot een aspiratie (*h*) en voorafgaand aan een stemhebbende medeklinker tot een glottale plofklank (zoals die in het Nederlands te horen is tussen de beide *a*'s van *naäpen*); deze reductie wordt in de gebruikte spelling aangegeven door een accent grave op de voorafgaande klinker te plaatsen. In 1 lettergreep komen geen medeklinkers zonder tussenliggende klinker voor. De klemtoon valt in 1- en 2-lettergrepige woorden op de eerste lettergreep, en in woorden van meer dan twee lettergrepen in principe op

elke even lettergreep, behalve wanneer de eerste lettergreep zwaar is; een lettergreep is zwaar als hij eindigt op een medeklinker of als hij is ontstaan uit twee lettergrepen.

In het tweede onderdeel worden de in totaal acht Caraïbische woordsoorten besproken.

(1) Het voornaamwoord kent behalve vormen voor de eerste, tweede en derde persoon (*awu*, *amoro*, *môko*) ook vormen voor combinaties van eerste en tweede persoon (*kjko*) en van eerste en derde persoon (*nàna*). Dezelfde personen komen ook voor in de vorm van voorvoegsels bij zelfstandige naamwoorden en werkwoorden (*y-*, *a-*, *i-*, *ky-*, *ty-*; het voorvoegsel *ty-* wijkt overigens hierin af van de andere vier genoemde voorvoegsels dat het alleen terugverwijst, hetzij naar een derde persoon, hetzij naar een eerste en derde persoon in de vorm van een expliciet genoemd *nàna*).

(2) Zelfstandige naamwoorden kennen een bezittelijke vorm die in de regel aan het achtervoegsel *-ry* herkend wordt; de bezitter wordt aangeduid door een voornaamwoordelijk voorvoegsel of door een woord of combinatie van woorden voorafgaand aan de bezittelijke vorm van het zelfstandig naamwoord. Een kleine groep woorden, ‘bijvoeglijke zelfstandige naamwoorden’ genoemd, zou op grond van de betekenis tot de bijvoeglijke naamwoorden gerekend kunnen worden, maar zijn op grond van enkele formele eigenschappen als zelfstandige naamwoorden aangemerkt.

(3) Bijvoeglijke naamwoorden hebben een basisvorm die bijwoordelijk gebruikt wordt, en een daarvan (door middel van een achtervoegsel *-no*) afgeleide vorm die bijvoeglijk gebruikt wordt. Zowel de basisvorm als de afgeleide vorm kunnen van een meervoudsachtervoegsel voorzien worden: het meervoudsachtervoegsel bij de basisvorm is *-ine*, en dat bij de afgeleide vorm *-kon*.

(4) Werkwoorden kunnen in drie categorieën ingedeeld worden: overgankelijke, onovergankelijke en mediale werkwoorden. De persoonsvoorvoegsels die met een werkwoord gecombineerd kunnen worden, bepalen tot welke categorie een werkwoord behoort. Bij overgankelijke werkwoorden kunnen negen persoonsvoorvoegsels voorkomen: drie bedrijvende (*si-* ‘ik’, *mi-* ‘jij’ en *kysi-* ‘jij en ik’), drie lijdende (*y-* ‘ik’, *a-* ‘jij’, *ky-* ‘jij en ik’) en drie wederkerende of mediale (*w-* ‘ik’, *m-* ‘jij’, *kyt-* ‘jij en ik’). Bij onovergankelijke werkwoorden komen alleen de persoonsvoorvoegsels voor die bij een overgankelijk werkwoord ‘lijdend’ genoemd worden (en op basis hiervan kan men zeggen dat de persoonsvoorvoegsels tot een *ergatief* systeem behoren). Bij de kleine groep mediale werkwoorden, die evenals de onovergankelijke werkwoorden een onovergankelijke betekenis vertonen, komen alleen de persoonsvoorvoegsels voor die bij het overgankelijk werkwoord ‘mediaal’ genoemd worden. Onovergankelijke werkwoorden kunnen door middel van een achtervoegsel (*-nopy* of *-ka*) overgankelijk gemaakt worden. Overgankelijke werkwoorden kunnen door middel van een achtervoegsel (*-po*) een causatieve betekenis krijgen. Verder zijn er vier aspectuele achtervoegsels (*-tamy* ‘beginnen’, *-poty* ‘herhalen’, *-ma* ‘voltooien’, *-kepy* ‘stoppen’) en elf tijdsachtervoegsels met varianten voor meervoud (*-ja/-jaton* ‘tegenwoordig’, *-jako/-jatokon* ‘verleden’, *-take/-taton*

‘toekomend’, *-jaine/-jatoine* ‘tegenwoordig/gewoonlijk’, *-to/-toine* ‘verleden/gewoonlijk’, *-i/-ton* ‘dichtbij’, *-n/-sen* ‘ver’, *-`se/-tòse* ‘willend’, *-ry/-tory* ‘tegenwoordig/onwerkelijk’, *-ryine/-toryine* ‘verleden/onwerkelijk’, *-ko/-toko* ‘bevel’).

(5) Achterzetsels hebben, net als de bijvoeglijke naamwoorden, een bijwoordelijke basisvorm, en een daarvan (door middel van een achtervoegsel *-no*) afgeleide bijvoeglijke vorm. Ook de meervoudsachtervoegsels zijn gelijk: *-ine* bij de basisvorm en *-kon* bij de afgeleide vorm.

(6) Partikels zijn onveranderlijke bijwoordjes die in principe niet aan het begin van een zin voorkomen, maar zo spoedig mogelijk na het eerste woord of de eerste woordgroep. Partikels waarvan de betekenis betrokken moet worden op een voorafgaand woord of een voorafgaande woordgroep, kunnen op een latere plaats in de zin voorkomen.

(7) Telwoorden hebben, net als de bijvoeglijke naamwoorden en de achterzetsels, een bijwoordelijke basisvorm, en een daarvan (door middel van een achtervoegsel *-no*) afgeleide bijvoeglijke vorm. Bij de bijwoordelijke vorm wordt een meervoudsachtervoegsel niet gebruikt, maar bij de bijvoeglijke vorm is het meervoudsachtervoegsel weer gelijk aan dat van de bijvoeglijke naamwoorden en achterzetsels: *-kon*. Een (door middel van het achtervoegsel *-ry*) van de bijvoeglijke vorm afgeleide bezittelijke vorm wordt gebruikt als een soort rangtelwoord (‘de nummer drie *van hen*’, d.w.z. ‘de derde’).

(8) Tussenwerpsels kunnen in drie categorieën ingedeeld worden: vocatieven, klanknaboetsingen en overige tussenwerpsels. Tot de vocatieven behoort een groep woorden die familierelaties aanduiden, in verband met het feit dat de Caraïben elkaar gewoonlijk niet bij de naam noemen, maar elkaar aanspreken met een woord dat de (familie)relatie tot die persoon uitdrukt.

In het derde onderdeel van de grammatica leert men dat er drie soorten transposities zijn: verandering in een zelfstandig naamwoord, verandering in een bijvoeglijk naamwoord, en verandering in een werkwoord. Zelfstandige naamwoorden kunnen transposities zijn van werkwoorden, gevormd door middel van achtervoegsels, of van bijvoeglijke naamwoorden, door zelfstandig gebruik van de bijvoeglijke vorm. Bijvoeglijke naamwoorden kunnen transposities zijn van zelfstandige naamwoorden, werkwoorden of telwoorden, gevormd door middel van achtervoegsels. Werkwoorden kunnen transposities zijn van zelfstandige naamwoorden, gevormd door middel van achtervoegsels.

In het vierde onderdeel van de grammatica wordt besproken hoe zinsdelen (in de vorm van of een woord of een woordgroep) vijf woordsoorten kunnen vertegenwoordigen: een zelfstandig naamwoord, een werkwoord, een bijvoeglijk naamwoord, een tussenwerpsel en een partikel. De eerste vier zinsdelen zijn onafhankelijk, d.w.z. ze kunnen op zichzelf een zin vormen. Het zinsdeel dat een partikel vertegenwoordigt, is afhankelijk en kan alleen samen met een onafhankelijk zinsdeel een zin vormen.

In het vijfde onderdeel van de grammatica zijn drie teksten te lezen die illustreren hoe moedertaalsprekers woorden en zinnen aaneenrijgen. De teksten zijn gepresenteerd in vier regels: een tekstregel, een regel morfemen, een regel met aanduidingen van de betekenissen van de morfemen, en een regel met een vertaling per zin.

Het woordenboek bevat informatie over ruim 6500 Caraïbische woorden. In de inleiding is uitgelegd hoe de trefwoorden gevormd zijn en hoe de informatie-onderdelen per trefwoord geordend zijn. Vaste informatie-onderdelen bij elk trefwoord zijn: de vorm van het trefwoord, woordsoort en betekenis. Daarnaast is eventueel melding gemaakt van: een onregelmatig klemtoonpatroon, varianten in verschillende dialecten, samenstellende morfemen, verwante woorden in andere talen, afwijkende verbuigingsvormen, een wetenschappelijke naam (bij plant en dier), of bijzondere samenstellingen met andere woorden. Tenslotte is er, wanneer het woord ook in de encyclopedie van Ahlbrinck besproken wordt, vermeld onder welk trefwoord het daar te vinden is.

Er zijn twee aanhangsels. In het eerste worden alle Caraïbische toevoegsels, inclusief een aanduiding van de betekenis en een afkorting daarvan, gepresenteerd en wel in twee afdelingen. In de eerste afdeling zijn de toevoegsels alfabetisch gerangschikt, en in de tweede afdeling zijn ze in (min of meer semantische) categorieën geplaatst.

In het tweede aanhangsel zijn de Caraïbische natuurtermen, d.w.z. woorden ter aanduiding van planten en dieren, in een biologische classificatie geordend.

Curriculum vitae

Henk Courtz was born in Vollenhove on the 2nd day of February, in 1956. He attended primary and secondary school in Steenwijk. In 1974, he became a student of the Classical Languages Greek and Latin, at Groningen University, and received an MA degree and a teacher's certificate in 1981. He taught Greek and Latin at a secondary school for a year, but left this job to become Greek editor for the publishing company 'In de Ruimte', in Soest, which intended to publish a multi-volumed study bible, including a Greek text of the New Testament, an interlinear translation, a critical apparatus, a Greek - Dutch dictionary, and a Greek - Dutch concordance, the last volume of which was indeed published in 2004. His interest in linguistics was fueled by attending courses organized by SIL and others by the Free University of Amsterdam and Leiden University, in the eighties and initial nineties. In 1993, he moved to Suriname, and participated in the Carib Bible Translation Project, which work resulted in the publication of a Carib translation of the New Testament in 2003. In 2002, he returned to the Netherlands, and continued work on a Carib grammar and dictionary, of which this book is the result.

