A Carib grammar and dictionary
A Carib grammar and dictionary

PROEFSCHRIFT
ter verkrijging van
de graad van Doctor aan de Universiteit Leiden,
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volgens besluit van het College voor Promoties
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door

Hendrik Courtz

geboren te Vollenhove
in 1956
Promotiecommissie

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Copromotor: dr. S. Meira
Referent: dr. D.C. Derbyshire
Overige leden: prof. dr. G.E. Booij
dr. E.B. Carlin
prof. dr. T.C. Schadeberg
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## Curriculum vitae

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Acknowledgements

Many people and some institutions have contributed to the publication of this book.

A long time ago, late at night, my friend Piet Huttenga and I were walking along the Kraneweg in Groningen. There and then he first told me about SIL, an organization in which the love of languages may combine with a desire to do something very meaningful. His words prepared my mind for a future of studying other languages than Greek and Latin (which I was studying at the time) and participating in translating the Bible into the amazing diversity of human languages. Thank you, Piet.

Herman ter Welle appointed me as Greek editor in his publishing company, and for many years I would learn more about Greek and the Bible while working on the Greek pages of a huge study bible he wanted to publish. But Herman didn’t shut me up in his project, but stimulated my interest in languages and Bible translation by not only allowing me but even actively helping me to attend linguistic courses and to visit places where Bible translators were working. Thank you, Herman.

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### Abbreviations

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(f) **Affix meaning abbreviations**

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1 The Carib language

1.1 Identification
The Carib language is the language of the people who call themselves Karîna ‘Carib’ (phonetically: [kaɾi̯na])\(^1\) and their language Karîna auran (phonetically: [kaɾi̯na'auran]) ‘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 Guiana\(^4\) (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-

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1 The equivalent of Carib in French is Galibi, in Dutch Karaïeb, and in Spanish Caribe. (The Guarani word karaíva ‘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 Karîna (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 ingenuously: 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 *arinatu*). 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).


\(^{8}\) 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. 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), while Edwards states that Arekuna people can converse with Akawayo people (who call themselves Kapon); 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: ‘Taranan’. He also states that nearly extinct Sikiiyana (spoken by not more than 10 old people living with the Trio) is almost identical to Kaxuyana. Derbyshire states that the Waiwai language, spoken in the same area as Hixkaryana, is the most similar to Hixkaryana among all Cariban languages.

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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).
11 Edwards 1972, 34.
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 page

**Living Cariban languages** *(with number of speakers indicated in parentheses):*

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

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

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C1</td>
<td>Venezuelan Carib (1000)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2</td>
<td>Guyanese Carib (2000)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3</td>
<td>Western Surinamese Carib (500)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C4</td>
<td>Eastern Surinamese and French Guianese Carib (3000)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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 Gonzalez 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 Japrería, which has been considered a dialect of Yukpa before, is now better considered a separate language.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.

\textit{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.\textsuperscript{24} Mosonyi has written a dictionary and a study on verbal morphology.\textsuperscript{25} Materials for

\textsuperscript{21} Oquendo 2004a and 2004b.
\textsuperscript{22} Gildea 2003.
\textsuperscript{23} Franchetto and Meira 2005.
\textsuperscript{24} Decker 2004.
\textsuperscript{25} Mosonyi 1978 and 1982.
learning how to read Carib were produced, 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. A characteristic feature of Venezuelan Carib is the absence of the future suffixes -take and -tan.

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

**Venezuelan Carib** | **Transcription**
--- | ---
Na’na taamuru nükaano: Aamu | Nàna tamuru kynkanon:
voorupuara tairianta, kari ′name | worupary tauran ta, karina me
yayyü enepeoda. Na’na anuttajakaja | ivairy enepojan. Nàna anutàkápa
yayıitaaaroma tüwaarükon | ivairy taro man tüwarykon,

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: wómy ajakoyi ‘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 wykkyryjan 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 anenépa 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 j′wa 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’.

30 In Surinamese Carib, the word kynkanon (‘he says’) is often pronounced as not much more than [(ŋ)gan(ŋ)] when it is not sentence initial. This fact supports the interpretation of the Venezuelan Carib word nükaano here as the allegation form kynkanon(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).
The Carib language

tüshiññarükkon, tüwaarerükkon
tywarerykon, tysinarykon, iyyomeero tunuuputüüriükon. iro me ro tymutyrykon.

[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. 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. 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.

The following phrases 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: sàmaron ‘formerly’, kàpare ‘furthermore’, hero ‘truly’ (?) and kànen ‘to continue my story’.
34 Gillin 1936 255, 256, 259, 260.
Guyanese Carib

\begin{tabular}{ll}
\text{au kiedi shitche.} & au kijere sikai. \\
\text{amoro arepa ekeshyo.} & amoro arepa ekeiko. \\
\text{mokarung sambura amurikatong.} & mòkaron sampura morykaton. \\
\text{amoro penyari motaki} & amoro pai ’nare mötäke, \\
\text{avopusiata. moropo} & awopýse ajàta. moro po \\
\text{atandu moko.} & atantýmoko. \\
\end{tabular}

[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. 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 fragment illustrates western Surinamese Carib, accompanied by a transcription into the orthography used in this book:

\begin{tabular}{ll}
\text{Western Surinamese Carib} & \text{Transcription} \\
\text{‘o:hmá:ko ka:e ro ’hmuiŋ’ kìnga:na moxkó piyei. } & \text{‘ómáko kaje rómun’ kynkano mo}kó pyjai. ímatýpa ajàta rómun, \\
o:patoro aye:nu ru si ’hmota:ke, } & \text{opatoro ajenuru simotake,} \\
(o:)po:ti(x)pa no:r(o) aweiértó:me. } & \text{ópotýpa noro awaitóme.} \\
ata: murú enu:ru mene:yaŋ, ni ’hmó:po } & \text{atamuru enuru menejan? ynimópo ro ’kuru moro, atamuru enuru’} \\
ro xkurú no:ro, ata:mur(u) enu:ru’ } & \end{tabular}

35 I transcribe amurikatong as morykaton, since I interpret the u and i as representatives 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).


37 Hoff 1968 324.
The Carib language

[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 Tyrèsu, 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. 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. 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, 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 fragment illustrates eastern Surinamese Carib, accompanied by a transcription into the orthography used in this book:

### Eastern Surinamese Carib

- Kulukulu ti'ka'se i'wa man, mo'ko inon'wa kulukulu ti'ka'se man.
- Kinikika'san no, kunu'kaposan mo'ko ti'pa'wa. Tonomi anokatopo molo man. Iwala tiwaiye man.
- Tikamima te i'wa man, mo'ko inon 'wa tikamima man molo kulukulu. ‘Elome te kulu’, inkano, ‘u kuku se!’

### Transcription

- Kurukuru tykâse ìwa man, mòko ino 'wa kurukuru tykâse man.
- Tykapyma te ìwa man, mòko ino 'wa tykapyma man moro kurukuru. ‘Erome te 'kuru’ kynkano ûkuku se!’

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40 See the Bibliography of the Summer Institute of Linguistics in Suriname 2001, p. 9-11.
[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 regions 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. Two reports of efforts to establish a colony in what is now French Guiana, one in the 1640’s by Boyer and one in the 1650’s by Biet, 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, 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. The following words taken from Pelleprat’s report may illustrate the phonemic and morphological similarity of seventeenth-century and present-day Carib:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pelleprat</th>
<th>Present-day Carib</th>
<th>Morphemic Analysis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sicassa</td>
<td>sikàsa</td>
<td>si-kapy-ja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘I make it’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>micassa</td>
<td>mikàsa</td>
<td>mi-kapy-ja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘you make it’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

43 Pelleprat 1655 [1971].
44 Boyer 1654.
45 Biet 1664.
46 Taylor and Hoff 1980.
47 As noted by Renault-Lescure 1981 61-67.
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, Ad am used the literature just mentioned as part of an effort to compare elements of Cariban languages. 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.

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). 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 (v in the

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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 (ē, e, ĭ, i, ū, u, ui, il, ĭl, and uil), as can be seen in the following examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ahlbrinck</th>
<th>this book</th>
<th>meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kēnoro</td>
<td>kynoro</td>
<td>‘scarlet macaw’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pe’ito</td>
<td>pyito</td>
<td>‘disappoint’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kîto</td>
<td>kyto</td>
<td>‘bind’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ilri</td>
<td>yry</td>
<td>‘give’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piujei</td>
<td>pyjai</td>
<td>‘shaman’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manu</td>
<td>mynu</td>
<td>‘blood’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pûriel</td>
<td>pyre</td>
<td>‘upright’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mil</td>
<td>my</td>
<td>‘bind’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purîlwa</td>
<td>pyrywa</td>
<td>‘arrow’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puilta</td>
<td>pyta</td>
<td>‘get a wife, get married’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The first description of the Carib language by a professional linguist is Hoff’s PhD dissertation *The Carib language*, which contains a detailed phonology, morphology, and as well as a number of texts and a word index. 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. Since the publication of his dissertation, Hoff has written several insightful articles on details of the western Surinamese Carib dialect.

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. Venezuelan linguists wrote on Venezuelan Carib: Mosonyi’s 1978 dictionary and 1982
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

57 Gildea 1994.
58 For lots of references, see Fabre 2005.
The Carib language

Surinamese Carib, from Renault-Lescure who distinguishes 34 or 35 phonemes for French Guianese Carib, and from Mosonyi, who distinguishes 22 phonemes for Venezuelan Carib. 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, 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 ŋ w y). In French Guiana, the provisional orthography that was adopted in 1997 in an assembly of French Guianese Caribs bears the marks of the French linguist Renault-Lescure: it includes the signs i 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.

59 Hoff 1968 31: /p t k b d g m ŋ w r s x h a e c o o i í e o u u ai ei oi ù ui/.
60 Renault-Lescure 1981 55 and 57: /p t k b d g m ŋ (f) s x h w y l a e c o o i i k u u au ai ei oi ù u/.
61 Mosonyi 1982 3: /p t ch k v d s sh j m ŋ r w y a e o ŋ ù w/. This phoneme inventory has been maintained in a more recent publication: Mosonyi, Mosonyi and Medina Tamanaco 2000.
62 Álvarez 2003: /p t k s m n w r y a e o ŋ ù u/.
63 See Renault-Lescure, Fereira 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 y u a u ai ei yi ui eu ou/.

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The Carib language

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. 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 é 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.

**syllable reduction** Syllable reduction, especially the reduction of verb stem final syllables preceding suffixes, is a well-known phenomenon in the Cariban language family. In this book, attention is also given to the reduction of word stem initial syllable reduction following prefixation (like oìary from a-pýta-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’).

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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 iyonkairy (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 Carib language

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. Without success, Gildea tries to give ni- a place in various sets of pronominal prefixes. 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 irreality 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 irreality’ is distinguished from the morpheme -ry ‘present irreality’.

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- ‘1’, 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

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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).\textsuperscript{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) -\textit{no}.\textsuperscript{72} Mosonyi, however, considers such nominalizations of adjectives to be attributive forms of (predicative) adjectives.\textsuperscript{73} More recently, Álvarez questioned the existence of Carib adjectives, calling them adverbs which may be nominalized.\textsuperscript{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 -\textit{no} results in forms that are used attributively.\textsuperscript{75}

causative suffixes In his description of causative suffixes, Hoff makes a distinction between -\textit{po} (with an alternant -\textit{nopo} suffixed to final \textit{a} verb stems, and an alternant -\textit{ka} suffixed to verb stems showing final syllable reduction), and -\textit{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’.\textsuperscript{76} This book offers a different analysis: intransitive verbs, which all end in either \textit{a} or \textit{y}, may be transitivized by suffixation with -\textit{nopy} if they end in \textit{a} and with -\textit{ka} if they end in \textit{y} (see 2.10.6), and the suffix -\textit{po} is combined with transitive verbs, adding the element ‘indirectly’ to the transitivity of the verb. The suffix -\textit{nopo} is not a separate suffix, but a combination of -\textit{nopy} and -\textit{po}, and is written, according to the orthography in this book, as -\textit{nòpo} (the grave accent representing the remnant of a syllable reduction).

\textsuperscript{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).

\textsuperscript{72} Hoff 1968 259-263, Renault-Lescure 1981 95-96.

\textsuperscript{73} Mosonyi 1978 vi.

\textsuperscript{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).

\textsuperscript{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).

\textsuperscript{76} Hoff 1968 126-127.
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. 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. 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 language, 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
2.3 Syllables and stress
2.4 Pronunciation
2.5 Orthography

2.2 Phonemes
The Carib language distinguishes the following phonemes:

free phonemes (or vowels): /i/ /ɪ/ /u/ /ʊ/ /e/ /ɛ/ /a/ /ɑ/ /o/ /ɔ/

bound phonemes (or consonants): /p/ /p/ /k/ /k/ /s/ /s/ /m/ /m/ /n/ /n/ /r/ /r/ /w/ /w/ /j/ /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 /ji/ 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 [woɾi] ‘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:

/a.u.to/ ‘house’
/wo.ɾi.i/ ‘woman’
/kui.ta/ ‘spindle’
/a.wei/ ‘light’
/ko.wai/ ‘(fish)hook’
/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 postpositions 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’, /Qkur/ ‘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-
Prefixes end in a vowel, which may be elided preceding a vowel or kept separate with the help of /j/. Suffixes start with a consonant or an /i/ that joins the nucleus of the preceding syllable. Compare the following forms of the verb /ene/ ‘see’.

/a.je.neQ.po/    /se.nei/
a- ene -`po86    si- ene -i
2- see -possuc    1A- see -Tnr
‘having seen you’   ‘I saw recently’

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

84 There is no prefix ending in /u/, though there may be prefixes that originally had /u/ instead of /i/, since there is variation between /u/ and /i/ 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 /ki-/, 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, /i/ 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.pi/ /i.we.se.toQ.pa/
aina opat or o  onu êmerepy  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/ /tiQ.ma.ke.ne.ja.toN/
mòko akuri ty- ýme -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 research is the reduction of verb stem final syllables, which is illustrated in the following Carib examples:

/urupy -ka/ /ukuty -po/ /aN.koQ.po/
get_stuck -Vtke know -VAca chew -VAca
‘cause to get stuck’ ‘cause to be known’ cause to be chewed’

/e.man.ka/ /ku.mi.ka/
live -Vtke be_hungry -Vtke
‘cause to live’ ‘cause to be hungry’

lining and syllable breaks by dots, /i.sa.kauN.te man/ [faʔkauhpa də man] versus /i.pg.nauN.te man/ [pənahpa ?te man]), while the voiceless pronunciation of /t/ in /moro sakauNpo te/ ‘but that useless sand’ proves that /sakauNpo/ contains three syllables (with stress indicated: /moɾo sa.kauN.pə te/ [moɾo sakaumbo ?te].


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

/yN.ta/  ‘mouth’ (cf. M muta ‘mouth’)
/yQ.ta/  ‘foot sole’ (cf. Ap puta ‘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 pataka ‘bring forward’)
/u.puQ.po/  ‘head’ (from /uputpo/; cf. T putupé ‘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 kapiwara ‘capybara’)
/oQkiN/  ‘smoke’ (from /okriiN/; cf. Kp keresin ‘smoke’)
/iQpopu/  ‘chest’ (from /(i)propu/; cf. T piropi ‘chest’)
/moQko/  ‘that (person)’ (from /mokro/; cf. Ap mokyro ‘that (person)’)
/-Qpa/  ‘without’ (from /-pra/; cf. Pm pra ‘without’)
/iQme/  ‘child’ (from /i(mre)/; cf. /mare/ ‘child’)
/iQpoNka/  ‘cause to explode’ (from /(i)proNka/; cf. /poroN/ ‘bang!’)
/saraQka/  ‘shoulder cord’ (from /sarakja/; cf. Pm sarakaja ‘shoulder cord’)
/Qwa/  ‘for, to’ (from /wja/; cf. T wija ‘for, to’)

The only words having a (stressed) stem initial /i/ in a light syllable are: /i:kji/ ‘ouch!’ (which is a variant of /a:kja/), /imu/ ‘son’ (which is to be explained as /i:Nmu/; cf. /mumu/ in related languages), /ipo/ ‘body hair’ and its derivatives (the stressed /i/ seems to contain the remnant of a lost syllable containing an /i/; cf. M sipo ‘body hair’), /i:apa/ ‘bow’ and its derivatives (cf. /w:apa/ in some related languages), /i:u/ ‘give’ and /s:ui/ ‘older brother’ (which may have its origin in /ru/ and the prefix /i/- ‘I, me, my’). There are more than 200 words in the dictionary having an initial /i/ preceding a coda. In the related Trio language, the vowel /i/ does not occur word initially at all (see Carlin 2004 50).

Another explanation for the glottal stop in /kapiQwa/ is that it is borrowed from a Tupi language (cf. Tupinamba /kapí:ti(war) ‘grass-eater’).
A Carib grammar: Sounds

\(/\text{moQkarO}/ \rightarrow \text{‘those (persons)’ (from } /\text{mokjaNro}/; \text{ cf. Kp } \text{mikjamro ‘those (persons)’)}\)

\(/\text{iQkere}/ \rightarrow \text{‘cassava’ (from } /\text{(i)kjere}/; \text{ cf. } /\text{kJere}/ \text{‘cassava’)}\)

\(/\text{iQkaik}i/ \rightarrow \text{‘diarrhea’ (from } /\text{(i)kwaiki}/; \text{ cf. } /\text{kawaiku}/ \text{‘diarrhea’)}\)

\(/\text{paraQka}/ \rightarrow \text{‘chachalaca’ (from } /\text{(p)arakwa}/; \text{ cf. Wj } \text{arakwa ‘chachalaca’)}\)

\(/\text{aQka}/ \rightarrow \text{‘spirit’ (from } /\text{(j)akuwa}/; \text{ cf. } /\text{jakuwa}/ \text{‘shaman’s spirit’; Ap } \text{akua ‘spirit’, Pm } \text{auka ‘spirit’)}\)

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 /eniQri/ ‘drink’, e.g. /kiQneQni\(\text{jaN}/ \text{‘he drinks it’ (from } /\text{ki}Q\text{nenriQjaN}/; \text{ but } /\text{seniQja}/ \text{‘I drink it’ is without } /\text{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:

\(/	ext{ekaQri}/ \rightarrow \text{ /ekari/ (cf. Ap } \text{eseka ‘bite’)}\)

oka -ry
message -possc
‘message of ...’

\(/	ext{emari}/ \rightarrow \text{ /emari/ (cf. Ap } \text{esemari ‘path’)}\)

ema -ry
throw -possc
‘throwing of ...’

2.3.2 Stress

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

\textbf{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:

- /tUen/ ‘boom!’
- /gOta/G ‘mama’
- /gakre/G ‘alligator, crocodile’
- /gserGwai/G ‘tegu lizard’
- /gujiGara/G ‘boat’
- /guruwaGkko/G ‘ground-beetle’
- /guGtukurara/G ‘fish (spec.)’
- /gkaGkusik/ ‘jaguar’
- /gkaGQkasaGpa/G ‘lizard (spec.)’
- /gkaGQwirira/G ‘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:

- /gkaGreti/G ‘paper, document’ (compare Spanish carta)
- /gmoGnejatoGkno/G ‘you see yourselves’ (variant form: /gmasunejatoGkno/) 93
- /gkoGroGQpo/G ‘tomorrow’ (compare Venezuelan Carib /gakroGQpo/)
- /guruwa/G ‘three’ (compare Wayana aserowari 94 ‘three’)

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

- /gapaGra/G /gasapergri/G
  
  - 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 a represents a central vowel that usually corresponds to Carib /o/.
A Carib grammar: Sounds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/apo/</th>
<th>/apo-ka/</th>
<th>/apo-ri/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apo -ka</td>
<td>apo -ry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arm -Vtke</td>
<td>arm -posc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‘arm’ ‘remove an arm of’ ‘arm of ...’

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/tuna/</th>
<th>/tuna-koN/95</th>
<th>/tuna-Npo/</th>
<th>/tuna-Qmg-Npo/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tuna -kon</td>
<td>tuna -mpo</td>
<td>tuna -me -mpo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water -pln</td>
<td>water -dev</td>
<td>water -little -dev</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‘water’ ‘waters, rivers’ ‘water (devalued)’ ‘little river (devalued)’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/kawo/</th>
<th>/kawo-ine/</th>
<th>/kgwo-no/</th>
<th>/kawo-no-koN/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kawo -ine</td>
<td>kawo -no</td>
<td>kawo -no -kon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high -pln</td>
<td>high -adn</td>
<td>high -adn -pln</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‘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 (w)a ‘be’). Compare, for example, the following word groups, in which the syllables of a number of clitics (the postposition /tu/ ‘in’, the particles /te/ ‘but’, /Qkuru/ ‘as is well-known’, /ro/ to continue’ and /ri po/ ‘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’ |
| /ajupeQpo ta te Qkuru man/ | ‘it is in your head, as is well-known’ |
| /tuna ta ro ri po wa/     | ‘I am in the water, really’          |
| /atunar ta ro ri po wa/    | ‘I am in your water, really’         |

95 However, in combinations of pronouns with the suffix /-koN/, there is a shift of stress; compare /gro/ ‘this (thing)’ and /ergkoN/ ‘these (things)’, /mog/ ‘that (thing)’ and /mongkoN/ ‘those (things)’. The word /go/ ‘thing’ shows irregular stress patterns, too: compare /otōkoN/ ‘things’ and /otū/ ‘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) it's 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 /tQmakoN/ 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.

/tQmakoN kupijatoN/ ‘they bathe their children’
/tQmakoN enejatoN/ ‘they see their children’
/tQmakoN gQmergQkatoN/ ‘they make their children crazy’
/tQmakoN eneN/ ‘he saw his children’

/tQmakoN tamuru/ ‘the grandfather of their children’
/tQmakoN eQnau/ ‘the sister of their children’
/tQmakoN eQNsin/ ‘the haste of their children’
/tQmakoN eki/ ‘the pet animal of their children’
/tQmakoN eQkikoN/ ‘the pet animals of their children’

/tQmakoN woQneto/ ‘in the dream of their children’
/tQmakoN uwapo/ ‘before their children’
/tQmakoN eQmpata/ ‘facing their children’
/tQmakoN eQpo/ ‘above their children’
/tQmakoN eQpione/ ‘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.:

/tQmakoN roteN enejatoN te/ ‘but they see just their own children’

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
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phoneme/IPA</th>
<th>Environment</th>
<th>Example word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/i/</td>
<td>in a syllable coda: see /Q/</td>
<td>[pʰi]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[?i]</td>
<td>following stressed /N/</td>
<td>/pi/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[hpi]</td>
<td>following stressed /VV/</td>
<td>/waiʔi/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[b]</td>
<td>following unstressed /CV/ or /N/</td>
<td>/sapaʔi/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[p]</td>
<td>elsewhere</td>
<td>/apaiʔi/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/t/</td>
<td>in a syllable coda: see /Q/</td>
<td>[tʰaʔi]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ht]</td>
<td>following stressed /N/</td>
<td>/aʔoʔi/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[d]</td>
<td>following unstressed /CV/ or /N/</td>
<td>/kaʔoʔi/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[t]</td>
<td>elsewhere</td>
<td>/aʔoʔi/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/k/</td>
<td>in a syllable coda: see /Q/</td>
<td>[ʔoʔi]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ʔk]</td>
<td>following stressed /N/</td>
<td>/koʔi/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[hk]</td>
<td>following stressed /VV/</td>
<td>/aiʔi/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[g]</td>
<td>following unstressed /CV/ or /N/</td>
<td>/pajaiʔi/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[k] elsewhere</td>
<td>/koQko/ [kohko]</td>
<td>'coconut'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/Q/ [?] preceding voiced /C/</td>
<td>/naQna/ [naʔna]</td>
<td>'we'[^96]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[h] preceding voiceless /C/</td>
<td>/naQka/ [nahka]</td>
<td>'apparently'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/s/ [s]</td>
<td>/sasa/ [sasa]</td>
<td>'desire'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ʃ] neighbouring /i/</td>
<td>/ʃimo/ [ʃim'o]</td>
<td>'liana'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/m/ in a syllable coda: see /N/</td>
<td>/mergma/ [merema]</td>
<td>'stroke'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/n/ in a syllable coda: see /N/</td>
<td>/nana/ [nana]</td>
<td>'pine-apple'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/N/ [m] preceding /p/</td>
<td>/mɾoNpo/ [rombo]</td>
<td>'and then'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[n] preceding /t/</td>
<td>/mɾoNto/ [mondo]</td>
<td>'present'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ŋ] or [‟] elsewhere</td>
<td>/ŋNkaikoN/ [öngeɡo]</td>
<td>'combs'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/t/ [r] following /i e/</td>
<td>/paira/ [paira]</td>
<td>'letterwood'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[t] elsewhere</td>
<td>/ɾQme/ [ˈɾuːme]</td>
<td>'weak'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/w/ [w]</td>
<td>/wewe/ [wewe]</td>
<td>'tree'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/j/ [j]</td>
<td>/jaja/ [jaja]</td>
<td>'(elder) brother'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. /i/ and /u/, show this perseverance as well. Thus, Mosonyi (1982: 70, 94) writes rūaamarū (i.e. /iɾamaɾi/ 'my turning'), and aduurupuooko (i.e. /ajuɾu poʔko/ 'about scorching it').

/ɪ/ It is difficult or even impossible to hear a difference between /ɪt/ and /ɪk/ if there is no /i/ following.[^97] Examples:

[^96]: The exceptional pronunciation of /iɾuQpa/ [iɾuʔpa] or [iɾuʔa] 'good' may be explained by a lost syllable (i.e. the word is a contraction of /iɾuQpa/ 3- weakness -Pn 'not weak').
[^97]: Hoff [1968, 32] was able to hear a difference between /iɾa/ and /iʔa/, 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, /ɪt/ and /ɪka/ 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 /ɪt/ and /ɪk/ still exists (cf. iichu for /ɪtu/ ‘jungle’ and kajshushi for /kaikusi/ ‘jaguar’, etc.).
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: /iroNpo/ [id‘ombo] ‘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’).

/i/ Sometimes, /i/ is a replacement of /u/ (compare /wajami/ and /wajamu/ ‘tortoise sp.’). Between labial syllable onsets, /i/ is often left unpronounced (e.g. /rompiQpa/ [rombihpa] ‘not dying’, /emamiQpa/ [emamihpa] ‘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). 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:

/miro ta/ [moro da] ‘in that (thing)’
/miro kanawa/ [moro kanawa] ‘that boat’
/miQko kanawaɾi/ [mohko ganawaɾi] ‘the boat of that (person)’
/miro buku/ [moro buku] ‘that book’
/duk/ [duk] ‘thump!’

/Vj/ 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’.

/N/ 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/.
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\(/\text{tì}-\text{aura}\text{N-Re}/\) \([\text{taur\text{\textacuten}}}\)] \(\text{‘talkative’}\)

\(/\text{iro-koN rote}\text{N}/\) \([\text{irokot\text{\textacuten}}}\)] \(\text{‘only these things’}\)

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

\(/\text{semaje}/\) \([\text{sema.e}]\) or \([\text{semaje}]\) \(\text{‘I throw it’}\)

\(/\text{sapoja}/\) \([\text{sapo.a}]\) or \([\text{sapowa}]\) \(\text{‘I feel’}\)

\(/\text{ejaQtari}/\) \([\text{e(j)ahta\text{\textacuten}}}\)] or \([\text{ewahta\text{\textacuten}}}\)] \(\text{‘armpit’ (possessive form)}\)

\(/\text{w}/\) The phoneme \(/\text{w}/\) is not or is hardly pronounced between two vowels of which the second one is /a/.

\(/\text{awu}/\) \([\text{a.u}]\) \(\text{‘I’}\)

\(/\text{paQwu}/\) \([\text{pa\text{\textacuten}}\text{u}]\) \(\text{‘island’ (cf. Pm \text{paw\text{\textacuten}} ‘island’)}\)

2.4.2 Vowel harmony

Vowel harmony may be seen in the following cases:

(a) The prefix /\text{ki}/ ‘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:

\(/\text{kipoja}/\) \([\text{ki\text{\textacuten}}\text{poja\text{\textacuten}}\text{ŋ}]\) \(\text{‘he feels’}\)

\(/\text{kikupijan}/\) \([\text{ki\text{\textacuten}}\text{ki\text{\textacuten}}\text{upijan\text{\textacuten}}}\text{ŋ}]\) \(\text{‘he bathes’}\)

\(/\text{kiononojan}/\) \([\text{kononojann}]\) \(\text{‘he eats’}\)

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

\(/\text{aikuri}/\) [ai\text{\textacuten}\text{h\text{\textacuten}}\text{ku\text{\textacuten}}\text{u}] \(\text{‘juice of ...’}\)

\(/\text{unt\text{\textacuten}}/\) [un\text{\textacuten}] \(\text{‘origin of ...’}\)

\(^{100}\) The /\text{j}/ in the words /\text{oje}/ [\text{o.e}] ‘where’ and /\text{moQje}/ [\text{mo\text{\textacuten}}\text{e}] ‘there’ may be validated on the basis of the analogy of the variation between /\text{-je}/ and /\text{-ja}/ observed in the word pair /\text{ije}/ ‘here’ and /\text{ija}/ ‘over here’ (compare /\text{oja}/ [\text{oja}] [\text{o.a}] ‘to where’ and /\text{moQja}/ [\text{mo\text{\textacuten}}\text{ja}] ‘over there’). That the pronunciation of /\text{j}/ may sometimes be confusing is shown by a variant of /\text{Kajani}/ ‘Cayenne’: /\text{Karani}/.
(c) Since verb stem final [uki] does not occur and other vowels than /i/ 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/sejuQsa/</th>
<th>/setanuQsa/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>si- ejuky(?) -ja</td>
<td>si- etanuky(?) -ja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1A- answer -Tpr</td>
<td>1A- squeeze_out -Tpr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘I answer’</td>
<td>‘I squeeze out’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

| /iQsanapami/       | ‘cool down’ (from: /iQsano-pami/) |
| /maname/           | ‘involved in theft’ (from: /mona me/) |
| /tuwarenkepi/      | ‘stop remembering, forget’ (from: /tuwaron-kepi/) |
| /piitama/          | ‘behave as a slave toward’ (from: /piito-ma/) |

2.4.3 Stress related phoneme variation
Stress may cause variation between /a/ and /o/ in four cases:

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/a-pri/</th>
<th>/o-ta/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘your grandchild’</td>
<td>‘in you’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/a-jnuru/</th>
<th>/e-nu/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘your eye’ (from: /a-enu-ri/)</td>
<td>‘eye’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/a-jnupiQpo/</th>
<th>/e-nupiQpo/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘your eyelid’ (from: /a-enu-piQpo/)</td>
<td>‘eyelid’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) When the prefixes /ki-/ ‘you and I’ or /t-/ ‘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 /masQpe/ ‘long’ and /amgsiN/ ‘your length’, /ajpqeto/ ‘bigness’ and /ajgporry/ ‘your size’, /aruko/ ‘worm, caterpillar’ and /ajgrukory/ ‘your worm/caterpillar’. In the same way /okol/ ‘two’ and /akgno/ ‘partner’ may be connected, although /okono/ ‘second (one)’ also exists.
Combination of /i/ and /e/ is realized as /a/ when the syllable is unstressed, but /o/ when it is stressed. Compare:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/gnu/</th>
<th>/ajenuru/</th>
<th>/kanuru/</th>
<th>/tanuru/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a-enu-ry</td>
<td>ky-enu-ry</td>
<td>ty-enu-ry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2- eye-possc</td>
<td>1+2- eye-possc</td>
<td>3a-eye-possc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‘eye’ ‘your eye’ ‘our eye’ ‘his/her/its own eye’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/oma/</th>
<th>/ajemari/</th>
<th>/komari/</th>
<th>/tomari/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a-ema-ry</td>
<td>ky-ema-ry</td>
<td>ty-ema-ry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2- path-possc</td>
<td>1+2- path-possc</td>
<td>3a-path-possc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‘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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/ene/</th>
<th>/waseneja/</th>
<th>/iwoseneri/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>w-ase-ene-ja</td>
<td>y-ase-ene-ry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1M-r-see-Tpr</td>
<td>1-r-see-possc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‘see’ ‘I see myself’ ‘my seeing myself’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/(w)onuku/</th>
<th>/wanaQsa/</th>
<th>/iwonukyra/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>w-(w)onuky-ja</td>
<td>y-(w)onuky-ry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1M-climb-Tpr</td>
<td>1-climb-possc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‘climb’ ‘I climb’ ‘my climbing’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/(w)opy/</th>
<th>/wopaQsa/</th>
<th>/apipQpa/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>w-(w)opy-ja</td>
<td>(w)opy-’pa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1M-come-Tpr</td>
<td>come-An</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‘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 book 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):

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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: /apiQpa/ also often occurs. Probably, the fact that the /i/ 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’
/ʃ/ | y | /wiwi/ 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/ | m (/_p/ | /iroNpo/ irompo ‘and then’
/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 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

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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 /i/ 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 *asaapatorü* and recognizing the prefix *a*- ‘you’, know that he has to look for *sapaato* instead of *saapatoo* in a Venezuelan Carib dictionary?).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mosonyi</th>
<th>Hoff</th>
<th>Renault-Lescure</th>
<th>this book</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sapaato</td>
<td>sapa:to</td>
<td>sapato</td>
<td>sapato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[sapa:to]</td>
<td>[sapa:to]</td>
<td>[saba?to]</td>
<td>/sapa:to/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>‘shoe’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asaapatorü</td>
<td>asa:pato:ri</td>
<td>asapatori</td>
<td>asapatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>‘your shoe’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

105 For a central vowel between *y* and *a* that occurs in related languages the symbol $ə$ is used.
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.\(^{107}\)

---

\(^{106}\) Apparently, this is a mistake for *e:rupa*, a word with an irregular stem initial long vowel (compare the possessed form *e:rupa:ri*, 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.
2.5.3  Word initial /i/

An unstressed word initial /i/ is not pronounced as a word initial vowel. However, there are several other phonetic details that represent it. In Venezuelan Carib, the perseverence part of the word initial /i/ is still present (cf. *yjainary* and *ytamuru*) and preceding a /w/ it causes the pronunciation of the /i/w/ to change from [β] to [w] (compare *wökápoto* and *ywökápoto*). In all three dialects, the morpheme /i/ ‘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. *yjainary*). Also, in all three dialects, the prefix /i/ 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 /i/ ‘I’ (cf. *tararary* with a [d] and *ytararary* with a [t]). For all these phonetic details caused by a word initial /i/, 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 /i/, is always pronounced as a word initial [i] and consequently written in all existing orthographies (cf. *ymuru*). In most cases, a word initial /i/ 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 /i/’s that cannot be recognized as heavy on the basis of the symbols that follow: /i/ki/ji/ ‘ouch!’, /i/mi/ ‘son’, /i/po/ ‘body hair’, /i/rui/ ‘older brother’, and two word stems having an initial /i/ in a light syllable that may become heavy by fusion with another vowel: /i/rapa/ ‘bow’ (e.g. /i/rapa/ri/ ‘my bow’ (from /i-(/w)i/rapa-ri/), 108 and /i/ri/ ‘give’ (e.g. /i/toko/ ‘give (plur.)’, from /i-i/ri/toko/).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mosonyi</th>
<th>Hoff</th>
<th>Renault-Lescure</th>
<th>this book</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>düaññarü</td>
<td>yaiya:ři</td>
<td>jainali</td>
<td><em>yjainary</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[j’an’arį]</td>
<td>[jaj:a:ři]</td>
<td>[jan’arį]</td>
<td>/i-ain-a-ř/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>‘my hand’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

108 In fact, even without a prefix the initial vowel of /i/rapa/ ‘bow of ...’ (from /i-(w)i/rapa-ři/ 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 /u/rapa/, which shows up in Carib as /u/rapa/, in which the first syllable is unstressed.
2.5.4 Word initial /i/

Except preceding /i/, 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*).
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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mosonyi</th>
<th>Hoff</th>
<th>Renault-Lescure</th>
<th>this book</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kanaapoyaatu</td>
<td>kīna:poya:toŋ</td>
<td>kanapoyaton</td>
<td>kynapojaton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>‘they feel it’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 eìpa rather than èìpa ‘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).

---

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

| Mosonyi | Hoff | Renault-Lescure | *this book*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>areeku</td>
<td>ore:ku</td>
<td>aleku</td>
<td>areku / oreku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[aɾe:ku]</td>
<td>[oɾe:ku]</td>
<td>[aɾeʔku]</td>
<td>/aɾeʔku/ or /oɾeʔku/  ‘anger’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vataamoi</td>
<td>wota:moi</td>
<td>watamoi</td>
<td>watamoi/wotamoi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[βata:moi]</td>
<td>[wota:moi]</td>
<td>[wata:moi]</td>
<td>/w-ase-qmo-i/  ‘I wept’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wootamoorü</td>
<td>wotamo:ri</td>
<td>wotamolá</td>
<td>ywotamory/ywotamory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[wo:tamoɾi]</td>
<td>[wo:tamoɾi]</td>
<td>[woʔtamoɾi]</td>
<td>/y-aɾe-ameq-ɾi/  ‘my weeping’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aparü</td>
<td>apa:ɾi</td>
<td>apali</td>
<td>apary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[apaɾi]</td>
<td>[apaɾi]</td>
<td>[apaɾi]</td>
<td>/a-ɾaɾi/  ‘your grandchild’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ota</td>
<td>o:ta</td>
<td>ota</td>
<td>ota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[o:ta]</td>
<td>[o:ta]</td>
<td>[oʔta]</td>
<td>/a-ta/  ‘in you’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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. *üta* ‘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. wỳsa ‘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. sapato ‘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. ĭta ‘emerge’). Note that the combination /Qp/ is pronounced [h] in Venezuelan Carib (cf. emamìpa ‘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 a’po’ko!’ nykai and ‘móko ‘wa òpòko!’ nykai ‘look at him!’ he said’).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mosonyi</th>
<th>Hoff</th>
<th>Renault-Lescure</th>
<th>this book</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sapaato</td>
<td>sapa:to</td>
<td>sapa</td>
<td>sapato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[sapa:to]</td>
<td>[sapa:to]</td>
<td>[sapaʔto]</td>
<td>/sapato/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>‘shoe’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shirijsho</td>
<td>siriko</td>
<td>siliko</td>
<td>siriko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ʃiriʃko]</td>
<td>[ʃiriːk’o]</td>
<td>[ʃiriʔk’o]</td>
<td>/siriko/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>‘star, year’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wükkaï</td>
<td>wí:kai</td>
<td>wíkai</td>
<td>wykai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[wik:ai]</td>
<td>[wik:ai]</td>
<td>[wíʔkai]</td>
<td>/w-(w)ʃka-i/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>‘I said’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ujta</td>
<td>uxta</td>
<td>uʔta</td>
<td>ÿta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[uhta]</td>
<td>[uhta]</td>
<td>[uhta]</td>
<td>/uʔQta/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>‘emerge’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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’).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mosonyi</th>
<th>Hoff</th>
<th>Renault-Lescure</th>
<th>this book</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ruʊmpi</td>
<td>rombii</td>
<td>lonpì</td>
<td>yrompyi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ʒuʊmpi]</td>
<td>[ɾɔmbii]</td>
<td>[ɾɔmbii]</td>
<td>/ɾɒmpɔ-i/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘I died’</td>
<td></td>
<td>‘present’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>montø</td>
<td>mondo</td>
<td>montø</td>
<td>montø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[monτø]</td>
<td>[mɔndø]</td>
<td>[mɔndø]</td>
<td>/mɔnNtø/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘their language’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aʊr̚̚aŋkon</td>
<td>aurangoŋ</td>
<td>aulkon</td>
<td>aurkon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[aʊɾ̚̚aŋkoŋ]</td>
<td>[aʊɾ̚̚aŋgoŋ]</td>
<td>[aʊɾ̚̚aŋgoŋ]</td>
<td>/i-auraN-kon/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keneemaŋañ(α)</td>
<td>kinemaiyañ</td>
<td>kenemayan</td>
<td>kynemanjan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ke nee maŋaŋ(ɑ)]</td>
<td>[kine:maj:ɑŋ]</td>
<td>[kene:maj(ɔ)ɑŋ]</td>
<td>/ki-ni-gmami-jaN/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘he lives’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mosonyi</th>
<th>Hoff</th>
<th>Renault-Lescure</th>
<th>this book</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shishajsa</td>
<td>sika:sa</td>
<td>sika’sa</td>
<td>sikàsa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ʃiʃahsa]</td>
<td>[ʃica:sa]</td>
<td>[ʃca:sa]</td>
<td>/si-kap-ya/ ‘I make’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shisheekai</td>
<td>sise:kai</td>
<td>sisekai</td>
<td>sisekai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ʃiʃe:kai]</td>
<td>[ʃiʃe:kai]</td>
<td>[ʃeʔkai]</td>
<td>/si-seka-i/ ‘I tore’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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’).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mosonyi</th>
<th>Hoff</th>
<th>Renault-Lescure</th>
<th>this book</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iyoyo</td>
<td>indo</td>
<td>ilo</td>
<td>iro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ij:o]</td>
<td>[iʃ:o]</td>
<td>[i:ro]</td>
<td>/i-ro/ ‘that [anaphoric]’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shiyaamai</td>
<td>sira:mai</td>
<td>silamai</td>
<td>siramai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ʃija:mai]</td>
<td>[ʃira:mai]</td>
<td>[ʃra:mai]</td>
<td>/si-te-ramai/ ‘I turn’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emüyyû</td>
<td>emüirî</td>
<td>emïyi</td>
<td>emïryû</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[emüy:i]</td>
<td>[emüirî]</td>
<td>[emïyi]</td>
<td>/emi-ri/ ‘daughter of ...’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 eîpa ‘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 /iʃe ‘here’ and /oʃe ‘where?’ which apparently do contain an intervocalic /j/; for (a) a [ʃ] 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 *møje* ‘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 *møja* ‘to there’ (note that, apparently, the glottal stop is absent in the Venezuelan equivalents of *møje* and *møja*).

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 *møje* ‘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 *semaje*\(^\text{110}\) ‘I throw’).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mosonyi</th>
<th>Hoff</th>
<th>Renault-Lescure</th>
<th>this book</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>?</td>
<td>i:ye</td>
<td>iye</td>
<td><em>ije</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[i:je]</td>
<td>[i:je]</td>
<td>/i:je/ ‘here’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ooe</td>
<td>o:we</td>
<td>owe</td>
<td><em>oje</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[o:e]</td>
<td>[o:e]</td>
<td>[o:e]</td>
<td>/o:e/ ‘where?’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mooe</td>
<td>mo:e</td>
<td>mowe</td>
<td><em>møje</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[mo:e]</td>
<td>[mo:e]</td>
<td>[mo:e]</td>
<td>/mo:je/ ‘there’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?</td>
<td>i:ya</td>
<td>iya</td>
<td><em>ija</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[i:je]</td>
<td>[i:je]</td>
<td>/i:je/ ‘to here’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ooda</td>
<td>o:ya</td>
<td>oya</td>
<td><em>oja</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[o:ja]</td>
<td>[o:ja]</td>
<td>[o:ja]</td>
<td>/o:ja/ ‘whereeto?’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{110}\) 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 syllabic 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’. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mooda</th>
<th>mo?ya</th>
<th>mo’ja</th>
<th>mója</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[mo:ja]</td>
<td>[mo?ya]</td>
<td>[mo’ja]</td>
<td>/moQja/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aau</td>
<td>au</td>
<td>awu</td>
<td>awu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[a:u]</td>
<td>[a.u]</td>
<td>[a.u]</td>
<td>/awu/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semaae</td>
<td>sema:e</td>
<td>semae</td>
<td>semaje</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[sema:e]</td>
<td>[sema:e]</td>
<td>[sema:e]</td>
<td>/si-ema-je/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‘to there’

‘I’

‘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:
A Carib grammar: Parts of speech

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>part of speech</th>
<th>meaning type</th>
<th>example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pronouns</td>
<td>entity involved in a conversation</td>
<td>awu ‘I’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nouns</td>
<td>entity</td>
<td>auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adjectives</td>
<td>quality</td>
<td>tapire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verbs</td>
<td>process</td>
<td>uwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>postpositions</td>
<td>relation</td>
<td>ta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>particles</td>
<td>(complex) circumstance</td>
<td>rapa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>numerals</td>
<td>quantity</td>
<td>oko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interjections</td>
<td>exclamation</td>
<td>akaja</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>person</th>
<th>singular</th>
<th>plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>first</td>
<td>awu</td>
<td>‘I’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>second</td>
<td>amoro</td>
<td>‘you’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>first and second</td>
<td>kýko</td>
<td>‘we’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{111}\) There are some dialectal differences. The western Surinamese Carib dialect has no final \(n\) in the plural forms amyjaron, kýkaron, mósaron, mòkaron and inaron. Venezuelan Carib has kymoro and kymojaro instead of kýko and kýkaron.
(b) animate third person pronouns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>singular</th>
<th>plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>proximal</td>
<td>mose</td>
<td>‘this’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mósaron</td>
<td>‘these’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medial</td>
<td>mòko</td>
<td>‘that’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mòkaron</td>
<td>‘those’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distal</td>
<td>mòky</td>
<td>‘yonder’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mòkan</td>
<td>‘yonder’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anaphoric</td>
<td>inoro</td>
<td>‘this’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>inaron</td>
<td>‘these’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>third and first person pronoun</td>
<td>nàna</td>
<td>‘we (excl.)’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) inanimate third person pronouns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>singular</th>
<th>plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>visible, proximal</td>
<td>ero</td>
<td>‘this’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>erokon</td>
<td>‘these’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visible, distal</td>
<td>moro</td>
<td>‘that’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>morokon</td>
<td>‘those’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invisible, proximal</td>
<td>eny</td>
<td>‘this’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>enykon</td>
<td>‘these’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invisible, distal</td>
<td>mony</td>
<td>‘that’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>monykon</td>
<td>‘those’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anaphoric</td>
<td>iro</td>
<td>‘this’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>irokun</td>
<td>‘these’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 əmoro), amyjaron (from amo-jan-ro, cf. Ww am-jam-ro), kyko (from kyko-ro), kykaron (from kyko-jan-ro), mósaron (from mose-jan-ro), mòko (from moko-ro, cf. Kp mykaro), 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:

- y- ‘I’
- a- ‘you’
- ky- ‘you and 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)\textsuperscript{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. avumpo ‘I for me’, amyjaronympo ‘you all (as opposed to others)’. The word irompo 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:

\begin{align*}
mòko kynuwason & \quad \text{‘he (that one) dances’} \\
\text{mòko wokyry kynuwason}^{114} & \quad \text{‘that man dances’ or: ‘the man dances’}
\end{align*}

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)’, morope ‘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 tykuriyarary enejan ‘we are seeing our own boat’).

\textsuperscript{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’.

\textsuperscript{114} A pause is not heard between mòko and wokyry, which is evidence that they constitute a single word unit, not an apposition of two word units.
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:

* moro sapato  moro  meneja  iro*  
  that  shoe  that  2A- see -Tpr that (anaphoric)  
  ‘the shoe you are seeing’

* mony siriko nyton  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 `-nano/-wano` ‘non-possessed’, `-ry` ‘controlled possession’, and `-po` ‘uncontrolled or past possession’, but irregular forms also occur.

- *nano*  
  The suffix `-nano` (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-
A Carib grammar: Parts of speech

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lexical unit</th>
<th>meaning</th>
<th>non-possessive form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aina</td>
<td>‘hand’</td>
<td>ainanano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pori</td>
<td>‘leg’</td>
<td>porinano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auran</td>
<td>‘language’</td>
<td>auranano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okun</td>
<td>‘waist’</td>
<td>akunano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai</td>
<td>‘shout’</td>
<td>aiwano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pyi</td>
<td>‘shame’</td>
<td>pyiwano</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lexical unit</th>
<th>meaning</th>
<th>possessive form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aina</td>
<td>‘hand’</td>
<td>ainary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kurijara</td>
<td>‘boat’</td>
<td>kurijarary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lexical unit</th>
<th>meaning</th>
<th>possessive form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>asin</td>
<td>‘heat’</td>
<td>asiny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surapan</td>
<td>‘rack’</td>
<td>surapany</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ai</th>
<th>aity</th>
<th>aitykon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘scream’</td>
<td>‘scream of ...’</td>
<td>‘screams of ...’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>no</th>
<th>noty</th>
<th>nojan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘grandmother’</td>
<td>‘grandmother of ...’</td>
<td>‘grandmothers of ...’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>py</th>
<th>pyty</th>
<th>pyjan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘wife’</td>
<td>‘wife of ...’</td>
<td>‘wives of ...’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ai</th>
<th>aity</th>
<th>aitykon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘nose’</td>
<td>‘nose of ...’</td>
<td>‘nose of ...’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>okuna</th>
<th>ekunya</th>
<th>ekunty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘knee’</td>
<td>‘knee of ...’</td>
<td>‘knee of ...’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>one</th>
<th>emery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘custom’</td>
<td>‘custom of ...’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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’), wömynty (wömynty) ‘clothing, wrap’ and wömy (wömy) ‘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 -nya ‘-less’. Since the Carib morpheme -nya, that corresponds to Trio -nya, 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 ipytma, which sometimes occurs as a variant of üpýpa ‘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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Possessive Form</th>
<th>Possessive Form, Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( akusa )</td>
<td>‘needle’</td>
<td>( jakusary ) (cf. Sp ( aguja ) ‘needle’)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( orosi )</td>
<td>‘watch’</td>
<td>( jorosiry ) (cf. Sr ( oloysi ), N ( horloge ))</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( ako )</td>
<td>‘mortar’</td>
<td>( jakory )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( aware )</td>
<td>‘opossum’</td>
<td>( jawarey )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Possessive Form</th>
<th>Possessive Form, Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( myre )</td>
<td>‘child’</td>
<td>( yme )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( pi )</td>
<td>‘hide, skin’</td>
<td>( pipo ) (instead of ( piry ))</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( auto )</td>
<td>‘house’</td>
<td>( auty )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Possessive Form</th>
<th>Possessive Form, Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( maina )</td>
<td>‘garden’</td>
<td>( mainåpo ) ‘former garden of ...’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( mainary )</td>
<td>‘garden of ...’</td>
<td>( mainåsan ) ‘former gardens of ...’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( aina )</td>
<td>‘hand’</td>
<td>( ainåpo ) ‘former hand of ...’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( mainary )</td>
<td>‘hand of ...’</td>
<td>( ainåsan ) ‘former hands of ...’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following three nouns, all indicating body parts, combine with the suffix \(-\text{po}\), indicating actual, not past possession:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Possessive Form</th>
<th>Possessive Form, Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( pi )</td>
<td>‘hide, skin’</td>
<td>( pipo )</td>
<td>( pisan )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( turu )</td>
<td>‘heart’</td>
<td>( turupo )</td>
<td>( turisan )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( upu )</td>
<td>‘head’</td>
<td>( upupo )</td>
<td>( upisan )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{118} \) A similar phenomenon exists in the related Trio language. Carlin (2004 75) presents a list of nineteen glide-inserting words, among which are \( akusa, orosi \) (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:

- kurijara ‘boat’
- kurijarary ‘boat of ...’
- kurijarakon ‘boats’
- kurijararykon ‘boats of ...’
- auto ‘house’
- auty ‘house of ...’
- autokon ‘houses’
- autykon ‘houses of ...’
- worry ‘woman’
- worryiry ‘woman of ...’
- worryijan ‘women’
- worryiryjan ‘women of ...’
- aporemy ‘owner’
- aporemy ‘owner of ...’
- aporenjan ‘owners’
- aporenjan ‘owners of ...’\(^{120}\)

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

- akurijararykon ‘your (plural) boat’ or ‘your (singular) boats’ or ‘your (plural) boats’
- ikurijararykon ‘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,\(^1\) apparently without any difference in meaning, e.g.:

\[
\begin{align*}
py & \text{ ‘wife’} & pyty & \text{ ‘wife of …’} \\
pyjankon & \text{ ‘wives of …’}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
pi & \text{ ‘younger brother’} & piry & \text{ ‘younger brother of …’} \\
piryjankon & \text{ ‘younger brothers of …’}
\end{align*}
\]

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):

\[
\begin{align*}
ymu & \text{ ‘son’} & ymùpo & \text{ ‘late son of …’} \\
ymùsan & \text{ ‘late sons of …’}
\end{align*}
\]

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:

\[
\begin{align*}
parimy & \text{ ‘son-in-law of …’} \\
parimykon & \text{ ‘sons-in-law of …’ or ‘son-in-law of …’}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
ỳme-noty & \text{ ‘mother-in-law’} \\
ỳme-nojan & \text{ ‘mothers-in-law of …’ or ‘mother-in-law of …’}
\end{align*}
\]

### 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),\(^2\) (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

---

\(^1\) 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`.

\(^2\) 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’:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lexical unit</th>
<th>adjective</th>
<th>adjectival noun</th>
<th>noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adverbial plural</td>
<td><em>kawo</em></td>
<td><em>(a)poto</em></td>
<td><em>woryi</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adnominal singular</td>
<td><em>kawono</em></td>
<td><em>(a)poto</em></td>
<td><em>woryi</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adnominal plural with postposition</td>
<td>-</td>
<td><em>(a)poto me</em></td>
<td><em>woryi me</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plural with postposition</td>
<td>-</td>
<td><em>(a)potonon me</em></td>
<td><em>woryijan me</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>possessive form</td>
<td><em>(kawonory)</em></td>
<td><em>(jopotory)</em></td>
<td><em>(woryiry)</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>singular</th>
<th>plural</th>
<th>meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>poto</em></td>
<td><em>potonon</em></td>
<td>‘bigness’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>sikyi</em></td>
<td><em>sik’yonon</em></td>
<td>‘smallness’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>asery</em></td>
<td><em>aserynon</em></td>
<td>‘newness’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>penato</em></td>
<td><em>penatonon</em></td>
<td>‘oldness’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pyito</em></td>
<td><em>pyitonon</em></td>
<td>‘juvenility’ (of men)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>amyiija</em></td>
<td><em>amyiijanon</em></td>
<td>‘juvenility’ (of women)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>mynoto</em></td>
<td><em>mynotonon</em></td>
<td>‘pregnancy’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>sirapi</em></td>
<td><em>sirapinon</em></td>
<td>‘slimness’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>anari</em></td>
<td><em>anarionon</em></td>
<td>‘fear’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>sekuri</em></td>
<td><em>sekarinon</em></td>
<td>‘soft’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>serere</em></td>
<td><em>sererenon</em></td>
<td>‘hanging’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pynsere</em></td>
<td><em>pynserenon</em></td>
<td>‘hangneckedness’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>tururu</em></td>
<td><em>tururunon</em></td>
<td>‘chaotic mass’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>mosin</em></td>
<td><em>masinkon</em></td>
<td>‘length’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>sanin</em></td>
<td><em>saninkon</em></td>
<td>‘shortness’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>apipin</em></td>
<td><em>apipinkon</em></td>
<td>‘shallowness’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ijawan</em></td>
<td><em>ijawankon</em></td>
<td>‘badness’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

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 masipyyn) and sanime (adnominal form sanimym) are being used. Compare:

- mòko masipyyn wokyry ‘that tall man’
- masinkon wokyryjan125 ‘tall men’
- mòko sanimym wokyry ‘that short man’
- saninkon wokyryjan ‘short men’

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lexical unit</th>
<th>possessive form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>poto</td>
<td>‘bigness’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mosin</td>
<td>‘length’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asery</td>
<td>‘newness’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 potosumbo 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:

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

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

- mòko noky ... Sinesi ‘that uh ... Chinese’
- moro oty ... auto ‘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).
A Carib grammar: Parts of speech

noky ko mòko nan?  ‘who is he?’
nòkan ko mòkaron nanton?  ‘who are they?’

oty ko moro nan?  ‘what is that?’
oykon ko morokon nan?  ‘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 nòkampankon, 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:

- **y-** ‘I’
- **a-** ‘you’
- **ky-** ‘you and I’
- **i-** ‘he/she/it’
- **ty-** ‘he/she/it (the same one)’
- **ase-** ‘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.)

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.
A Carib grammar: Parts of speech

kurijara ‘boat’  
ykurijarary ‘my boat’  
akykurijarary ‘boat of yours and mine’  
ikiurijarary ‘his/her/its boat’  
tykurijarary ‘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.:

aina ‘hand’  
yjainary ‘my hand’  
aajainary ‘your hand’  
kainary ‘hand of yours and mine’  
ainary ‘his/her/its hand’  
tainary ‘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.:

oma ‘path’  
yjemary ‘my path’  
ajemary ‘your path’  
komary ‘path of yours and mine’  
emary ‘his/her/its path’  
tomary ‘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.:

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

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ieneku</th>
<th>‘liana’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yinekuru</td>
<td>‘my liana’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oinekuru</td>
<td>‘your liana’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kyinekuru</td>
<td>‘liana of yours and mine’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ienekuru</td>
<td>‘his/her/its liana’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tyinekuru</td>
<td>‘his own/her own/its own liana’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, the prefix a- ‘you’, being part of a stressed syllable, changes to o- (see 2.4.3) e.g.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ynta</th>
<th>‘mouth’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yntary</td>
<td>‘my mouth’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ontary</td>
<td>‘your mouth’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kyntary</td>
<td>‘mouth of yours and mine’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intary</td>
<td>‘his/her/its mouth’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tyntary</td>
<td>‘his own/her own/its own mouth’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pamy</th>
<th>asepamkon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ase- pamy -kon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r- brother-in-law -pln</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘brother-in-law of ...’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘brothers-in-law of each other’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pity</th>
<th>asepityjan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ase- pity -kon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r- sister -pln</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘little sister of ...’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘sisters of each other’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 nikapiyi* ‘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-*.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ipiry enejan} & \quad \text{‘he\textsubscript{1} sees his\textsubscript{2} brother\textsubscript{3}’} \\
\text{typiry enejan} & \quad \text{‘he\textsubscript{1} sees his\textsubscript{1} brother\textsubscript{2}’} \\
\text{ipiry tone ìwa man} & \quad \text{‘his\textsubscript{1} brother\textsubscript{2} has been seen by him\textsubscript{3}’} \\
\text{typiry tone ìwa man} & \quad \text{‘his\textsubscript{1} brother\textsubscript{2} has been seen by him\textsubscript{1}’} \\
\text{ipiry kòmanon ìwa} & \quad \text{‘he\textsubscript{1} calls his\textsubscript{2} brother\textsubscript{3} to him\textsubscript{2/4}’} \\
\text{ipiry kòmanon tỳwa} & \quad \text{‘he\textsubscript{1} calls his\textsubscript{1} brother\textsubscript{2} to him\textsubscript{1}’} \\
\text{typiry kòmanon ìwa} & \quad \text{‘he\textsubscript{1} calls his\textsubscript{1} brother\textsubscript{2} to him\textsubscript{3}’} \\
\text{typiry kòmanon tỳwa} & \quad \text{‘he\textsubscript{1} calls his\textsubscript{1} brother\textsubscript{2} to him\textsubscript{1}’}
\end{align*}
\]

**-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:

\[\text{ipiry tone ìwa man} \quad \text{‘his\textsubscript{1} brother\textsubscript{2} has been seen by him\textsubscript{3}’} \]

\[\text{typiry tone ìwa man} \quad \text{‘his\textsubscript{1} brother\textsubscript{2} has been seen by him\textsubscript{1}’}\]

\[\text{ipiry kòmanon ìwa} \quad \text{‘he\textsubscript{1} calls his\textsubscript{2} brother\textsubscript{3} to him\textsubscript{2/4}’} \]

\[\text{ipiry kòmanon tỳwa} \quad \text{‘he\textsubscript{1} calls his\textsubscript{1} brother\textsubscript{2} to him\textsubscript{1}’} \]

\[\text{typiry kòmanon ìwa} \quad \text{‘he\textsubscript{1} calls his\textsubscript{1} brother\textsubscript{2} to him\textsubscript{3}’} \]

\[\text{typiry kòmanon tỳwa} \quad \text{‘he\textsubscript{1} calls his\textsubscript{1} brother\textsubscript{2} to him\textsubscript{1}’} \]

\[\text{-kon, -jan} \quad \text{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:}

\[\text{ipiry enejan} \quad \text{‘he\textsubscript{1} sees his\textsubscript{2} brother\textsubscript{3}’} \]

\[\text{typiry enejan} \quad \text{‘he\textsubscript{1} sees his\textsubscript{1} brother\textsubscript{2}’} \]

\[\text{ipiry tone ìwa man} \quad \text{‘his\textsubscript{1} brother\textsubscript{2} has been seen by him\textsubscript{3}’} \]

\[\text{typiry tone ìwa man} \quad \text{‘his\textsubscript{1} brother\textsubscript{2} has been seen by him\textsubscript{1}’}\]

\[\text{ipiry kòmanon ìwa} \quad \text{‘he\textsubscript{1} calls his\textsubscript{2} brother\textsubscript{3} to him\textsubscript{2/4}’} \]

\[\text{ipiry kòmanon tỳwa} \quad \text{‘he\textsubscript{1} calls his\textsubscript{1} brother\textsubscript{2} to him\textsubscript{1}’} \]

\[\text{typiry kòmanon ìwa} \quad \text{‘he\textsubscript{1} calls his\textsubscript{1} brother\textsubscript{2} to him\textsubscript{3}’} \]

\[\text{typiry kòmanon tỳwa} \quad \text{‘he\textsubscript{1} calls his\textsubscript{1} brother\textsubscript{2} to him\textsubscript{1}’}

\[\text{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 tỳwa man* is ruled out because it could only mean ‘his\textsubscript{1} father\textsubscript{2} has been seen by himself\textsubscript{2}’, a meaning that is normally expressed by means of a middle verb form: *ijumy tywosene man* ‘his\textsubscript{1} father\textsubscript{2} has seen himself\textsubscript{2}’.


akurijararykon  ‘your (plural) boat’
‘your (singular) boats’
‘your (plural) boats’

apiryjan  ‘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 ykurijararykon always means ‘my boats’. To express ‘our boats’ kykurijararykon is used when ‘you’ is included among the possessors, and nāna kurijararykon 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:

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

anisanory   wara  waitake
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’)

apyny    me  kynotamojan
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’)

anipyny   John
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:
asomary
a- sanoma -ry
2- desire -possc
‘your desiring’
(i.e.: ‘your being desired’)  

anisanomary
a- ni- sanoma -ry
2- aeo- desire -possc
‘your desiring’
(i.e.: ‘the object of your desire’)  

apynary
a- pyna -ry
2- love -possc
‘your loving’
(i.e.: ‘your being loved’)  

anipynary
a- ni- pyna -ry
2- aeo- love -possc
‘your loving’
(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:

- ainapi     tainapire
    aina api     ty- aina api -re
    hand red_colour     3aml- hand red_colour -Am
    ‘red hand colour’     ‘having red hands’  

- wesepun    tywesepune
    wesen pun     ty- wesen pun -re
    buttocks flesh     3aml- buttocks flesh -Am
    ‘buttocks’ flesh’     ‘having fleshy buttocks’  

- ûwei     tùweije
    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 followong 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’

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).
aina  ‘hand’
ainapo  ‘fine hand, manual skill’
aináto  ‘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’ 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mainampo</th>
<th>mainarympo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>maina -mpo</td>
<td>maina -ry -mpo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>garden -dev</td>
<td>garden -posc -dev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘devalued garden’</td>
<td>‘devalued garden of ...’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mainakonympo</th>
<th>mainarykonympo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>maina -kon -mpo</td>
<td>maina -ry -kon -mpo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>garden -pln -dev</td>
<td>garden -posc -pln -dev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘devalued gardens’</td>
<td>‘devalued gardens of ...’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mainàme</th>
<th>mainarỳme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>maina -me</td>
<td>maina -ry -me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>garden -little</td>
<td>garden -posc -little</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘little garden’</td>
<td>‘little garden of ...’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mainàmakon</th>
<th>mainarỳmakon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>maina -me -kon</td>
<td>maina -ry -me -kon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>garden -little -pln</td>
<td>garden -posc -little -pln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘little gardens’</td>
<td>‘little gardens of ...’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. wáito ‘fire’ and wáitoimo ‘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’).
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-`me In `-me and -`makon the possessive forms of myre ‘child’ (i.e.: ÿme and ÿmakon) 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’, ajainarýmakon ‘your little hands’. In a few exceptional cases, though, the plural suffix `-makon is added to a plural form. Compare: wokyry ‘man’, wokyryjan ‘men’, wokyryjámakon ‘little men’ (instead of wokyýmakon), or pitani ‘child’, pitaníkon ‘children’, pitanikòmakon ‘little children’ (instead of pitanímakon).134

-mpo As can be observed in the plural forms, -mpo changes into -ympo, when it follows an syllable final n. Compare also: aurán ‘language’, auránymypo ‘language which is not what it should be’, auránkonympo ‘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’

autòmakympo
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’

amainarýmempo
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>adverbial</th>
<th>plural</th>
<th>adnominal</th>
<th>plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kawo</td>
<td>kawoine</td>
<td>kawono</td>
<td>kawonokon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuranto</td>
<td>kurantoine</td>
<td>kurantono</td>
<td>kurantonokon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rume</td>
<td>rumeine</td>
<td>ruman</td>
<td>rumanokon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patone</td>
<td>patoneine</td>
<td>patonan(o)</td>
<td>patonanokon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pyime</td>
<td>pyiman(o)</td>
<td>pyiman(o)kon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

| erome       | eromeine     | eromeno    | eromenokon   | ‘now, today’ |
| tyse        | tyseine      | tyseno     | tysenokon    | ‘far away’   |
| senke       | senkeine     | senkeno    | senkenokon   | ‘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 ziele ‘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:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{kawo} & \quad \text{manton} & \quad \text{mòkaron} & \quad \text{meku} \\
\text{kawo} & \quad \text{man-\text{ton}} & \quad \text{mòkaron} & \quad \text{meku} \\
\text{high} & \quad \text{-\text{Tprapl} those} & \quad \text{monkey} & \quad \text{‘those monkeys are up there’} \\
\text{mòko} & \quad \text{kawono} & \quad \text{meku} \\
\text{mòko} & \quad \text{kawo-\text{no}} & \quad \text{meku} & \quad \text{‘that monkey up there’} \\
\text{mòkaron} & \quad \text{kawonokon} & \quad \text{meku} \\
\text{mòkaron} & \quad \text{kawo-\text{no-\text{-kon}}} & \quad \text{meku} & \quad \text{‘those monkeys up there’} \\
\text{mòkaron} & \quad \text{kawonokon} \\
\text{mòkaron} & \quad \text{kawo-\text{no-\text{-kon}}} & \quad \text{‘those ones up there’}
\end{align*}
\]

Two more facts concerning adjectives are noteworthy:

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

\(-\text{mpo}\) Adnominal adjective forms and sometimes adverbial forms as well may be suffixed with -\text{mpo} ‘devalued’. Examples:

\(^{138}\) Some Caribs told me they know an old expression ôko \(‘\text{ne kure}\), 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. 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 ni-  2.10.10 Noun incorporation
2.10.5 The prefix ky- ‘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. Examples: enuta ‘gain insight’, etakînà ‘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 ky- ‘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. opìpa ‘not coming’). The middle verbs include:

| (w)a | ‘be’ | (w)onety | ‘dream’ |
| (w)ai | ‘become’ | (w)onyky | ‘sleep’ |
| (w)aime | ‘have eaten enough’ | (w)apotty | ‘look’ |
| (w)aipo | ‘become installed’ | (w)opy | ‘come’ |
| (w)èku | ‘try’ | (w)otarêma | ‘rest’ |
| (w)epikota | ‘fart’ | (w)otûmuku | ‘submerge’ |
| (w)èponumy | ‘swim’ | (w)ykà | ‘speak’ |
| (w)òmy | ‘enter’ | (w)oyo | ‘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:

| (w)aime | irregular middle form of the verb ame ‘lick’ ? |
| (w)aipo | irregular middle form of the verb ypo ‘install’, or an irregular causative form of the verb (w)ai ‘become’ (to which the causative morpheme -po is added; see 2.10.7) |
| (w)èku | irregular middle form of the verb ùku ‘try, test’ |
| (w)epikota | modification of a regular intransitive verb pikota ‘fart’ |
| (w)èponumy | modification of a regular intransitive verb yponumy ‘swim’ |
| (w)òmy | irregular middle form of the verb amomy ‘get inside’ |
| (w)otarêma | irregular middle form of the verb erema ‘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 onyse ‘in order to sleep’ correspond to wekupi and wonyse in Venezuelan and western Surinamese Carib.
(w)otùmuku
irregular middle verb next to an intransitive verb ùmuty
‘sundermerge’ and a transitive verb ùmùka ‘sundermerge’

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 ‘pas-
sive’ 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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>active</th>
<th>passive</th>
<th>middle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>first person</td>
<td>si-</td>
<td>y-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>second person</td>
<td>mi-</td>
<td>a-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>first and second person</td>
<td>kysi-</td>
<td>ky-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

- **apo** ‘feel’ → **sapoja** ‘I feel’
- **ene** ‘see’ → **seneja** ‘I see’
- **inekuto** ‘drug’ → **sinekutoja** ‘I drug’
- **ono** ‘eat’ → **sonoja** ‘I eat’
- **upi** ‘look for’ → **supija** ‘I look for’
- **ýmo** ‘break’ → **simoja** ‘I break’
- **yry** ‘give’ → **sýja** ‘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 form 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.
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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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transitive</th>
<th>Middle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ukuty</td>
<td>’(get to) know’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òmo</td>
<td>‘begin’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aijoma</td>
<td>‘defend’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ono</td>
<td>‘eat (the flesh of)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otyòto</td>
<td>‘provide with stuff’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ene</td>
<td>‘see’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ineκùto</td>
<td>‘drug’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ymo</td>
<td>‘break’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kupi</td>
<td>‘bathe’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jètó</td>
<td>‘sharpen’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wo</td>
<td>‘hit, kill’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 ôperereka.

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:

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
{\text{nikupi}} & {\text{akupi}} \\
ni- & a- \\
\text{kupi -i} & \text{kupi -i} \\
aeo- & 2- \\
\text{bathe -Tnr} & \text{bathe -Tnr} \\
\text{‘he/she/it has bathed him/her/it’} & \text{‘he/she/it has bathed you (singular)’} \\
\end{array}
\]

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:

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
{\text{ajenery}} & {\text{anenery}} \\
a- & a- \\
\text{ene -ry} & \text{ni- ene -ry} \\
2- & 2- \\
\text{see -possc} & \text{aeo- see -possc} \\
\text{‘seeing you’} & \text{‘what you see’} \\
\end{array}
\]

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

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{nenery} & \quad \text{`se} \quad \text{wa} \quad (?) \\
\text{ni- ene -ry} & \quad \text{`se} \quad \text{w-} \quad (w)a \quad (-je) \\
\text{aeo- see -poss} & \quad \text{wanting} \quad 1M- \quad \text{be} \quad (-Tpra) \\
\text{`I want to see him/her/it} \quad (?)
\end{align*}
\]

and the quite acceptable sentences

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ajenery} & \quad \text{`se} \quad \text{wa} \\
\text{a- ene -ry} & \quad \text{`se} \quad \text{w-} \quad (w)a \quad (-je) \\
\text{anenery} & \quad \text{`se} \quad \text{wa} \\
\text{a- ni- ene -ry} & \quad \text{`se} \quad \text{w-} \quad (w)a \quad (-je)
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{2- see -poss} & \quad \text{wanting} \quad 1M- \quad \text{be} \quad (-Tpra) \\
\text{2- aeo- see -poss} & \quad \text{wanting} \quad 1M- \quad \text{be} \quad (-Tpra)
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{‘I want to see you} \\
\text{‘I want what you see’}
\end{align*}
\]

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:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ime kupija} & \quad \text{‘he/she/it bathes his/her/its child’} \\
\text{ime nikupija} & \quad \text{‘his/her/its child bathes him/her/it’}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ajenery} & \quad \text{‘seeing you’} \\
\text{anenery} & \quad \text{‘what you see’}
\end{align*}
\]

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’, *nekàmunja* ‘he runs’, *wai* ‘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:

\[
\begin{align*}
nikupija & \quad nikupijan \\
ni- & \quad ni- \\
bopi- & \quad bathe -Tpr \\
\text{‘he bathes him, evidently’} & \quad \text{‘he bathes him, possibly’ or} & \quad \text{‘does he bathe him?’}
\end{align*}
\]

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.

\[
\begin{align*}
kynikupijan \\
kymoja & \quad \text{kymoja} \\
aeo- & \quad bathe -Tpru \\
\text{‘(I allege that) he bathes him’}
\end{align*}
\]

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

\[
\begin{align*}
kynamojan & \quad \text{kanaʔmojan} \\
kynemojan & \quad \text{keneʔmojan} \\
kynimojan & \quad \text{kiniʔmojan} \\
kynomyjan & \quad \text{konoʔmijan} \\
kynupijan & \quad \text{kunuʔpijan} \\
kynyjan & \quad \text{kinʔjan}
\end{align*}
\]

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 Transitivizing 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 transitivizing suffix -nopy is used, and on verb stems that end in y the transitivizing suffix -ka is used. Examples (note that syllable reduction takes place in all stems ending in y):

\[
\begin{align*}
kynamojan & \quad \text{‘he is starting it’} \\
kynemojan & \quad \text{‘he breaks’} \\
kynimojan & \quad \text{‘he breaks it’} \\
kynomyjan & \quad \text{‘he enters’} \\
kynupijan & \quad \text{‘he is looking for it’} \\
kynyjan & \quad \text{‘he is giving it’}
\end{align*}
\]
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intransitive | transitive
---|---
*uwa* | ‘dance’ | *uwanopy* | ‘make dance’
*arupy* | ‘be cramm-full’ | *arúka* | ‘make cramm-full’
*ùmuty* | ‘submerge’ | *ùmùka* | ‘submerge’
*àmamy* | ‘swell’ | *àmanka* | ‘swell’
*kumyry* | ‘be hungry’ | *kumyka* | ‘make hungry’

A few intransitive verbs have irregular transitive forms:

intransitive | transitive
---|---
*apyrypy* | ‘spatter’ | *apyrýmo* | ‘spatter’
*atypy* | ‘grow old’ | *atỳnòka* | ‘make old’
*aurana* | ‘talk’ | *auranaka* | ‘cause to debate’
*etypy* | ‘heal’ | *etỳnòka* | ‘make heal’
*ekànumy* | ‘run’ | *ekànunanopy* | ‘make run’
*erena* | ‘come to life’ | *erenaka* | ‘give life to’

The verb *atỳnòka* may have been formed by analogy with *etỳnòka*, which in turn may have been formed because the expected *etỳka* would cause confusion with the middle form *etỳka* of the verb *tỳka* ‘frighten’.

Next to *erenaka* ‘cause to come to life’ a regular form *erenanòpo* (from *erena-* 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. *enỳtoka* ‘get down’ (the regular form *enỳto* 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* aparomy ‘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:

The causative suffix
direct relation                  indirect relation

ene    ‘see’                        enepo    ‘cause to be seen, show’
wo    ‘hit’                        wopo    ‘cause to be hit’
uwanopy    ‘make dance’            uwanópo    ‘cause to dance’
kumyka    ‘make hungry’            kumykapo    ‘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)òmy ‘enter’ (cf. òmyka ‘make enter’), (w)onety ‘dream’ (cf. wonèka ‘dream about’), and (d) a causative suffix combination -nòpo, e.g. (w)epikotanòpo ‘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:

- tamy    ‘go, begin’
- ‘ma    ‘complete, finish’
- poty    ‘do again, repeat’
- kepy    ‘stop, discontinue’

These suffixes modify the meaning of a verb as follows:

ene    ‘see’
enetamy    ‘go see’
enèma    ‘see completely’
enepoty    ‘see repeatedly’
eneképoty    ‘stop seeing’
enekèpyma    ‘completely 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.:

enepotamy    ‘go see repeatedly’
enepòkepy    ‘stop seeing repeatedly’
enekèpoty    ‘repeatedly stop seeing’
enekèpyma    ‘completely stop seeing’
Temporal suffixes

Temporal variation 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>singular</th>
<th>plural</th>
<th>temporality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ja</td>
<td>-jaton</td>
<td>‘present’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-jakon</td>
<td>-jatokon</td>
<td>‘past’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-take</td>
<td>-tàton</td>
<td>‘future’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-jaine</td>
<td>-jatoine</td>
<td>‘present habitual’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-to</td>
<td>-toine</td>
<td>‘past habitual’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-i</td>
<td>-ton</td>
<td>‘near’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-n</td>
<td>-sen</td>
<td>‘far’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-’se</td>
<td>-tòse</td>
<td>‘desiring’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ry</td>
<td>-tory</td>
<td>‘present unreal’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ryine</td>
<td>-toryine</td>
<td>‘past unreal’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ko</td>
<td>-toko</td>
<td>‘commanding’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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 -jainè, -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 -jainè, ‘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, 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 senejakan ‘I saw’, or sukukon instead of sukusan -kon ‘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 seneja ‘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 -ja (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 mu Rufja and Trio mu Rufue, both meaning ‘you are advising him/her’).
### SUFFIXES FOR TEMPORALITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tense suffix</th>
<th>default stem</th>
<th>-a</th>
<th>-py/-ty/-ky</th>
<th>-a</th>
<th>-py/-ty/-ky</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ene ‘see’</td>
<td>ena ‘have’</td>
<td>enapy ‘eat’</td>
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<td></td>
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## SUFFIXES FOR TEMPORALITY

<table>
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<tr>
<th>tense suffix</th>
<th>-my</th>
<th>-ry</th>
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<td>epotoko</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
-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) waijaine ‘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 unique 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):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kUPI</td>
<td>‘bathe’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tykUPIto</td>
<td>‘she used to bathe her son’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tyKUPIto</td>
<td>‘he used to be bathed’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tyWEKUPIto</td>
<td>‘he used to bathe himself’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emamy</td>
<td>‘live’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tamanto</td>
<td>‘he used to live’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(w)ai</td>
<td>‘be/become’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tywaito</td>
<td>‘he used to be’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-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-

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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 nana mwoja-toine, hen, iforokan? ‘so you (plural) were always killing us, 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: menānen, 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. Just like when it is added to a command, me seems to indicate politeness or unobtrusiveness. Examples:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{siwekenaje,} & \quad \text{siwòse} & \quad \text{me} \\
\text{si- wekena} & \quad \text{si- wo} & \quad \text{`se} & \quad \text{me} \\
1\text{A- follow -Tpra} & \quad 1\text{A- kill -Tdesid} & \quad \text{as} \\
& \quad \text{‘I follow him, in order to kill him’} \\
\text{kypokako,} & \quad \text{yjuwàse} & \quad \text{me} \\
\text{ky- ympoka} & \quad \text{y- uwa} & \quad \text{`se} & \quad \text{me} \\
1\text{+2- untie -Timp} & \quad 1\text{- dance -Tdesid} & \quad \text{as} \\
& \quad \text{‘untie me, so that I can dance’} \\
\text{enéko} & \quad \text{ywà,} & \quad \text{wekuràmàse} & \quad \text{me} \\
\text{i- ene} & \quad \text{y- `wa} & \quad \text{w- ase} & \quad \text{kuràma} & \quad \text{`se} & \quad \text{me} \\
3\text{- bring -Timp} & \quad 1\text{- to} & \quad 1\text{M- r- cure -Tdesid} & \quad \text{as} \\
& \quad \text{‘give it to me, so that I can cure myself’} \\
\text{òtoko} & \quad \text{`ne,} & \quad \text{nàna mi- kuràma-tose} & \quad \text{me} \\
\text{(w)opy-} & \quad \text{toko} & \quad \text{`ne} & \quad \text{nàna mi-} & \quad \text{kuràma-tose} & \quad \text{me} \\
\text{come -Timppl} & \quad \text{just we/us} & \quad 2\text{A- cure -Tdesidpl} & \quad \text{as} \\
& \quad \text{‘come here, so that you can cure us’}
\end{align*}
\]

\footnote{This is different from Carib dialects in western Suriname, where me is not used following desiring temporality forms (Hoff 1968, 174).}
enëko nàna `wa, nàna kuràmàse me
i- enepy -ko nàna `wa nàna kuråma `-se me
3- bring -Timp we/us to we/us cure -Tdesid as
‘bring him to us, so that he can cure us’

enëko nàna `wa, nàna nikuràmåse me
i- enepy -ko nàna `wa nàna ni- kuråma `-se me
3- bring -Timp we/us to we/us aeo- cure -Tdesid as
‘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:

kupi ‘bathe’
kykupiko ‘bathe me!’
ekupiko ‘bathe yourself!’
ikupiko ‘bathe him!’

ekànumy ‘run’
ajekàmunko ‘run!’
A Carib grammar: Parts of speech  |  91  |

(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.\(^\text{153}\) It leaves the choice of time (or even of acting upon it or not) to the person spoken to. Compare, e.g.: enêko ‘bring it here (immediately)!’ and enêko 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.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>je</th>
<th>‘tooth’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>paika</td>
<td>‘knock, tap’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jepaika</td>
<td>‘knock the teeth of’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wesen</td>
<td>‘bottom, behind’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arupy</td>
<td>‘be cram-full’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wesarupy</td>
<td>‘have difficulty to relieve oneself’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>upu</th>
<th>‘head’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pika</td>
<td>‘skin’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ùpika</td>
<td>‘skin the head of’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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-

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\(^\text{153}\) 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 yjumy me man ‘he is (maybe not quite literally my father, but at least functions as) my father’ as following imperative forms (as in enêko 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, yjiowáse 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>wa</em></td>
<td>‘I am’ (evidence form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>wan</em></td>
<td>‘I am’ (uncertainty form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>mana</em></td>
<td>‘you (singular) are’ (evidence form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>man</em></td>
<td>‘you (singular) are’ (uncertainty form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>kytaje</em></td>
<td>‘you (singular) and I are’ (evidence form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>kytanon</em></td>
<td>‘you (singular) and I are’ (uncertainty form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>manton</em></td>
<td>‘you (plural) are’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>kytaton</em></td>
<td>‘you (plural) and I are’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**past temporality**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>wakon</em></td>
<td>‘I was’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>makon</em></td>
<td>‘you (singular) were’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>kytakon</em></td>
<td>‘you (singular) and I were’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>matokon</em></td>
<td>‘you (plural) were’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>kytatokon</em></td>
<td>‘you (plural) and I were’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**present temporality**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>na</em></td>
<td>‘he is’ (evidence form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>nan</em></td>
<td>‘he is’ (uncertainty form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>man</em></td>
<td>‘he is’ (allegation form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>manton</em></td>
<td>‘they are’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**past temporality**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>nakon</em></td>
<td>‘he was’ (uncertainty form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>kynakon</em></td>
<td>‘he was’ (allegation form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>natokon</em></td>
<td>‘they were’ (uncertainty form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>kynatokon</em></td>
<td>‘they were’ (allegation form)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In singular forms with near and desiring temporality the diphthong ai of the verb stem changes into èi, e.g. mèi ‘you have become’, mèìse ‘(in order) that you become’. Some infinite forms show the same change (e.g. èìpa ‘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’.

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 mỳtose ‘(in order) that you (singular) go’ (from: m-(w)yto-`se) and mỳtose ‘(in order) that you (plural) go’ (from: m-(w)yto-tòse).

The prefix kyt- combines with the stem vowel y to ky-, e.g. kỳsà ‘you (singular) and I go’, kÿtak ‘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 -t), and the suffix -nen for far temporality (instead of just -n): nỳton ‘he went a short while ago’, nỳtònen ‘he went a long time ago’.

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: nỳsa ‘he is going’ (evidence form) and kynỳsan ‘he is going’ (allegation form), but, in far temporality, nìytònen ‘he went a long time ago’ (uncertainty form) and kynìtònen ‘he went a long time ago’ (allegation form).

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. kynkàn ‘he says’, kynkatan ‘he’ll say’.

The prefix kyt- combines with the stem vowel y to ky-, e.g. kÿkatake ‘you (singular) and I shall 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’, kynkàn. ‘“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 aspe ctual suffix -tamy (see 2.10.8) may be related to this verb stem (w)ytomy.
be considered a noun. The nominal suffixes that occur in nominal verb forms include the stem extension suffixes -po 'good quality' and -lo '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):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ene</th>
<th>‘see’</th>
<th>tanepore</th>
<th>‘good to see, popular’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enepòpa</td>
<td>(1) ‘not good to see, unpopular’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enepòpa</td>
<td>(2) ‘not caused to be seen’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tywonepore</td>
<td>‘fine looking’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onepòpa</td>
<td>(1) ‘not fine looking’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onepòpa</td>
<td>(2) ‘not causing oneself to be seen’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>emamy</th>
<th>‘live’</th>
<th>tamampore</th>
<th>‘living well’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>emampòpa</td>
<td>‘not living well’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(w)ai</th>
<th>‘become’</th>
<th>tywaipore</th>
<th>‘nice, fine, agreeable’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aipòpa</td>
<td>‘ugly’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- lo

As with nouns, the suffix -lo, 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ikupitory</th>
<th>ikupitorykon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i- kupi - to -ry</td>
<td>i- kupi - to -ry -kon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3- bathe -without -possc</td>
<td>3- bathe -without -possc -pln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘his non-bathing’</td>
<td>‘their non-bathing’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i.e.: that he is not being bathed)</td>
<td>(i.e.: that they are not being bathed)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.: 
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**inikupitory**
i- ni- kupi -to -ry
3- aeo- bathe -without -posscc
‘his non-bathing’ (i.e.: the one he does not bathe)

-ry, -’po  With nouns, the suffix -ry indicates ‘controlled possession’, and -’po ‘un-controlled 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ikupiry</th>
<th>ikupirykon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i- kupi -ry</td>
<td>i- kupi -ry -kon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3- bathe -posscc</td>
<td>3- bathe -posscc -pln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘his bathing’</td>
<td>‘their bathing’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i.e.: his being bathed)</td>
<td>(i.e.: their being bathed)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ikupipo</th>
<th>ikupisan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i- kupi -po</td>
<td>i- kupi -’san</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3- bathe -possucc</td>
<td>3- bathe -possuccpl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘his having bathed’</td>
<td>‘their having bathed’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i.e.: his having been bathed)</td>
<td>(i.e.: their having been bathed)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>inikupiry</th>
<th>inikupipo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i- ni- kupi -ry</td>
<td>i- ni- kupi -’po</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3- aeo- bathe -posscc</td>
<td>3- aeo- bathe -possucc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘his bathing’</td>
<td>‘his having bathed’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i.e.: the one he is bathing)</td>
<td>(i.e.: the one he has bathed)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parijs wyino mòko ajumy</th>
<th>wopìpo</th>
<th>sukìsa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parijs wyino mòko a- jumy (w)opy -’po</td>
<td>si- ukuty -ja</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris from that 2- father come -possucc</td>
<td>1A- know -Tpr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘I know your father has come from Paris’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Carib grammar: Parts of speech

I know your relatives have arrived at your place

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:

I know your father who has come from Paris

I know the children who have arrived at my place

I know the children who have been bathed

I know the children you have bathed

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 know your father who has come from Paris

I know the children who have arrived at my place

I know the children who have been bathed

I know the children you have bathed

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:
A Carib grammar: Parts of speech

\[\begin{array}{ll}
kupi & \text{‘bathe’} \\
kupino & \text{‘bathing’} \\
ekupino & \text{‘bathing oneself’} \\
emamy & \text{‘live’} \\
amano & \text{‘life’} \\
(w)ai & \text{‘become’} \\
aino & \text{‘becoming’}
\end{array}\]

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)’.\(^{157}\)

\textbf{-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:

\[\begin{array}{ll}
\dot{akoto} & \text{‘impede’} \\
\dot{akoty} & \text{‘barricade of ...’} \\
apuru & \text{‘cover’} \\
aputy & \text{‘cover of ...’} \\
my & \text{‘tie’} \\
myty & \text{‘tie of ...’}
\end{array}\]

\section*{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:

\begin{itemize}
  \item 2.11.1 Adverbial and adnominal forms
  \item 2.11.2 The prefix o-
  \item 2.11.3 Plural forms
  \item 2.11.4 Body part nouns as postpositions
  \item 2.11.5 The suffix -ro
  \item 2.11.6 The suffix -naka
  \item 2.11.7 Noun and verb incorporation
\end{itemize}

\(^{156}\) 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>adverbial form</th>
<th>adnominal form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aportito</td>
<td>aportitono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>àta</td>
<td>âtano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekosa</td>
<td>ekosano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ena</td>
<td>enano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>epo</td>
<td>epono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jako</td>
<td>jakono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jàta</td>
<td>jàtano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ke</td>
<td>kan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kòpo</td>
<td>kòpono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maro</td>
<td>marono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me</td>
<td>man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nota</td>
<td>notano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pàme</td>
<td>pàmeno/pàman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pato</td>
<td>patono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pe</td>
<td>man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>po</td>
<td>pono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pokò</td>
<td>pokono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pona</td>
<td>ponano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pynito</td>
<td>pynitono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ràna</td>
<td>rànano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rato</td>
<td>ratono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'se</td>
<td>'san</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sème</td>
<td>sèman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta</td>
<td>tano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tùpo</td>
<td>tùpono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upino</td>
<td>upinono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uwapò</td>
<td>uwapono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'wä</td>
<td>'wano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wara</td>
<td>warano</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
*weto*  ‘attacking, running toward’  *wetono*

*woneto*  ‘in the dream of’  *wonetono*

*wyino*  ‘from, belonging to’  *wyinono*

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):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverbial form</th>
<th>Adnominal form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ta</td>
<td>tano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yta</td>
<td>ytano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>øta</td>
<td>øtano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>po</td>
<td>pono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ypo</td>
<td>ypono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>øpo</td>
<td>øpono</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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, opy pa kyanitan* ‘if he is ill, he will not come’ (in reference to a possibility of present or future fulfilment) and *jètun pe iwèìpompoto, opy 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.

```
iwory       manompo     ta
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 -poss 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 kàpo, which seems to be preferred when the last consonant of the preceding word is a t, e.g. moro auto kàpo ‘on that house’. If there is a pronominal prefix, it always carries stress. Compare:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Postposition</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tùpo</td>
<td>[dù(h)po]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yùtùpo</td>
<td>[iù(h)po]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oùtùpo</td>
<td>[où(h)po]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

otùpono  ‘on top of’ (adnominal form, pronounced as [où(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) wopyì ‘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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>owara</td>
<td>the same on both sides’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opato</td>
<td>‘on both sides, in both directions’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The word owara also occurs in a combinanation with irànà ‘in the midst of it’. The one word combination owarirànà ‘between two symmetrical sides of, exactly in the middle of’ may be considered a postposition as well, as indicated by a sentence like mure owarirànà 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
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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:

- **amaro kynỳsan** ‘he is going with you (singular)’
- **amaroine kynỳsan** ‘he is going with you (plural)’
- **amaronono kynỳsan** ‘your (singular) mate is going’
- **amaronokon kynỳsan** ‘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’, **moita** ‘shoulder’, **ompata** ‘face’, **ympa** ‘shoulder-blade’, **ynkànà** ‘back’, and **ynta** ‘mouth’. As postpositions they have the following form and meaning:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>adverbial form</th>
<th>adnominal form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>aina</strong></td>
<td>‘in the hands of’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ajàta</strong></td>
<td>‘under the armpit of’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ekata</strong></td>
<td>‘in the care of’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>empata</strong></td>
<td>‘before the eyes of’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>moita</strong></td>
<td>‘on the shoulder of’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ympa</strong></td>
<td>‘on the shoulder-blade of’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ynkànà</strong></td>
<td>‘on the back of’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ynta</strong></td>
<td>‘in the mouth of’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- **ynkànà** ‘on the back of’  **ynkànâwo** ‘on the back area of’
- **moita** ‘on the shoulder’  **motâwo** ‘on the shoulder area of’
The word *esiwo* ‘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.

- *poko* ‘over, about’
- *pokoro* ‘nearest to, next to’
- *ta* ‘in’
- *taro* ‘unto, until’
- *wara* ‘like’
- *wararo* ‘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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>location</th>
<th>direction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>agoritō</td>
<td>agoritōnaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pato</td>
<td>patonaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upino</td>
<td>upinonaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w〉inio</td>
<td>w〉inonaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuto</td>
<td>tuponaka</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- *aina* ‘in the hands of’
- *enaka* ‘in the arms of’
- *taka* ‘in’

The combination of the adjective *pōpo* ‘(being) down’ and -naka, may be used as a postposition as well as an adjective, e.g.: *pōponaka nomai* ‘he fell down’, *apōponaka 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 tunaka* ‘into the water’.

2.11.7 Noun and verb incorporation
Some postpositions may incorporate a noun or a verb stem. Examples of noun incorporation:
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| onu  | ‘eye’       |
| ke   | ‘with’      |
| enuke| ‘with the eyes of, with the same eyes as’ |
| apoku| ‘excitement’ |
| pe   | ‘affected with’ |
| apokupe| ‘exciting to, agreeable to’ |
| okon | ‘heat, aggressiveness’ |
| ta   | ‘in’        |
| ekonta| ‘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. tomatapo nomai ‘he fell on his face’, tomatapo womai ‘I fell on my face’. Examples of these combinations are:

| ainara | ‘palm of the hand’ |
| anse   | ‘behind’           |
| arije  | ‘edge’             |
| òmata  | ‘hip’              |
| ompata | ‘face’             |
| pasa   | ‘cheek’            |
| pety   | ‘leg’              |
| wesen  | ‘bottom’           |

| tainarapo | ‘on his hands’ |
| tansêpo   | ‘on his behind’ |
| tarijépo  | ‘on the edge’   |
| tômatâpo  | ‘on his hip’    |
| tomatâpo  | ‘on his face’   |
| typasâpo  | ‘on his cheek’  |
| typêpo    | ‘on his lap’    |
| tywesêpo  | ‘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 typerépo 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 tawejakâpo ‘squatting’, too, is not clear.

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

| amonopy | ‘miss’ |
| atoky   | ‘sting, prick’ |
| ene     | ‘see’ |

| amonôke | ‘not quite enough for’ |
| atôke   | ‘hateful to’           |
| eneke   | ‘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:

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

In two articles, 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 ∼ kàtu ∼ kàty, `kuru ∼ kere, rapa ∼ ropa, terapa ∼ teropa). Others occur in at least one other dialect (ēka, erapa, kònnon, 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 ēka, roryo ∼ 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’).

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loanword</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Source Language(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bifosi/bifo</td>
<td>‘before’</td>
<td>Sr bifosi/bifo, En before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bikasi/bika/kasi</td>
<td>‘because’</td>
<td>Sr bikasi/bika, En because</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dan</td>
<td>‘(and) then’</td>
<td>Sr dan, N dan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>efi</td>
<td>‘if’</td>
<td>Sr efi, En if</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma</td>
<td>‘but’</td>
<td>Sr ma, N maar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ofu</td>
<td>‘or’</td>
<td>Sr ofu, N of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so</td>
<td>‘so’</td>
<td>Sr so, En so, N zo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sosо</td>
<td>‘just’</td>
<td>Sr sosо, En just, N juist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taki</td>
<td>‘that’</td>
<td>Sr taki, En talk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>te</td>
<td>‘till’</td>
<td>Sr te, En till</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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’, ‘extraspective’, ‘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: kònon (from: kòwu and non), ‘kopore ‘more’ (from: ’ko and pore), koro ‘please, do’ (from: ko and ro), nònon ‘for a little while’ (from: non and non), pairo ‘as well’ (from: pai 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 nònon.

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

The following details concerning individual particles are noteworthy:

’ko
The particle ’ko ‘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’.

’nare
The particle ’nare ‘I wouldn’t know, you tell me’ may occur sentence initially (i.e. non-enclitically) with commands, implying politeness, e.g. ’nare 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’

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161 The u in tamùpo and tamùpòko is not pronounced, and the first syllable is stressed.
162 Sentence initially the pronunciation of ’nare varies: I have often heard [nɛɾe], but, to my surprise, I also encountered [ʔnɛɾe]. When it occurs enclitically, the pronunciation usually is [ʔnɛɾe].
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverbial Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adnominal Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>òwin</td>
<td>‘1’</td>
<td>òwino</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oko</td>
<td>‘2’</td>
<td>okono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oruwa</td>
<td>‘3’</td>
<td>oruwno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okupâen</td>
<td>‘4’</td>
<td>okupâeno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ainatone</td>
<td>‘5’</td>
<td>ainatonenono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òwin-toima</td>
<td>‘6’</td>
<td>òwin-toimanono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oko-toima</td>
<td>‘7’</td>
<td>oko-toimanono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oruwa-toima</td>
<td>‘8’</td>
<td>oruwa-toimanono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okupâen-toima</td>
<td>‘9’</td>
<td>okupâen-toimanono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ainapatoro</td>
<td>‘10’</td>
<td>ainapatorono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atonèpu</td>
<td>‘15’</td>
<td>atonèpuno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òwin-karina</td>
<td>‘20’</td>
<td>òwin-karinanono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oko-karina</td>
<td>‘40’</td>
<td>oko-karinano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oruwa-karina</td>
<td>‘60’</td>
<td>oruwa-karinano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okupâen-karina</td>
<td>‘80’</td>
<td>okupâen-karinano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ainatone-karina</td>
<td>‘100’</td>
<td>ainatone-karinano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òwin-toima-karina</td>
<td>‘120’</td>
<td>òwin-toima-karinano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oko-toima-karina</td>
<td>‘140’</td>
<td>oko-toima-karinano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oruwa-toima-karina</td>
<td>‘160’</td>
<td>oruwa-toima-karinano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okupâen-toima-karina</td>
<td>‘180’</td>
<td>okupâen-toima-karinano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ainapatoro-karina</td>
<td>‘200’</td>
<td>ainapatoro-karinano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atonèpu-karina</td>
<td>‘300’</td>
<td>atonèpu-karinano</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- ainapatoro itûponaka òwin ‘11’
- ainapatoro itûponaka oko-toima ‘17’
- oruwa-karina itûponaka oruwa ‘63’
- atonèpu-karina itûponaka okupâen-karina ‘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 tôima appears to be a contraction of tywopîyma ‘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.:

- *oko kurita* ‘two days’
- *oruwa pitanikon maro* ‘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:

- *mòkaron oruwanokon wokyryjan* ‘those three men’
- *mòkaron oruwa wokyryjan* (?) ‘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 *awìno 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.

- *òwin òwin pai kynòsaton*
- *ëwin òwin pai ky- ni- (w)opy -jaton*
  one  one  maybe  alleg- aeo- come -Tppl
  ‘one by one they come’

- *oko oko pai kynòsatokon*
- *oko oko pai 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 *itìponaka*) seem to have no
possessive form. For the simpler forms the following list shows the adnominal cardinal numerals and their possessive forms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>adnominal form</th>
<th>possessive form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'2'</td>
<td>okono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'3'</td>
<td>oruwano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'4'</td>
<td>okupåeno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'5'</td>
<td>ainatoneno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'6'</td>
<td>òwin-tòimano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'7'</td>
<td>oko-tòimano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'8'</td>
<td>oruwa-tòimano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'9'</td>
<td>okupåen-tòimano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'10'</td>
<td>ainapatorono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'20'</td>
<td>òwin-karìna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'40'</td>
<td>oko-karìna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'60'</td>
<td>oruwa-karìna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'80'</td>
<td>okupåen-karìna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'100'</td>
<td>ainatone-karìna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'120'</td>
<td>òwin-tòima-karìna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'140'</td>
<td>oko-tòima-karìna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'160'</td>
<td>oruwa-tòima-karìna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'180'</td>
<td>okupåen-tòima-karìna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'200'</td>
<td>ainapatoro-karìna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'300'</td>
<td>atonépu-karìna</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- mòkaron jokonory  
  mòko ijoruwanorykon  
  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’

- mòko nàna jokupåenory  
  mòko kyjainatonenorykon  
  mòko nàna okupåen -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 ótoro
The numeral ótoro ‘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.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ótoro</th>
<th>ko</th>
<th>waty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>unknown number</td>
<td>insignificant</td>
<td>not</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‘not an insignificant number’ (i.e.: ‘a lot’)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ótoro</th>
<th>ko</th>
<th>epety</th>
<th>nan?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>unknown number</td>
<td>insistantly</td>
<td>3- price -possce</td>
<td>(he/she/it)_is?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‘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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ówin</th>
<th>‘1’</th>
<th>ówimpoto</th>
<th>‘once’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oko</td>
<td>‘2’</td>
<td>okompoto</td>
<td>‘twice’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aínapatoro</td>
<td>‘10’</td>
<td>aínapatorompoto</td>
<td>‘ten times’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pyime</td>
<td>‘many’</td>
<td>pyimempoto</td>
<td>‘often’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ótoro</td>
<td>‘unknown number’</td>
<td>ótorompoto</td>
<td>‘a number of times’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.:
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. yrui ‘my older brother’). For the vocatives that do not seem to indicate kinship, i.e. itòmy ‘young man’, süwi ‘young lady’, tỳwo ‘sir’, reference terms like myrèkòko ‘young man’, amyija ‘young lady’ and wokyry ‘man’ might be used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocative</th>
<th>Term of Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>itòmy</td>
<td>‘young man’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jaja</td>
<td>‘older brother’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jawo</td>
<td>‘uncle’ (usually replaced by jaja)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koki</td>
<td>‘(younger) brother / boy’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>màje</td>
<td>‘(possible) wife of my brother’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nòsano</td>
<td>‘mother-in-law’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òpi</td>
<td>‘aunt’ (short for wòpy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>papa</td>
<td>‘dad’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pipi</td>
<td>‘grandma’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isòne</td>
<td>‘(younger) sister / girl’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>süwi</td>
<td>‘young lady’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tamiusano</td>
<td>‘father-in-law’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Carib grammar: Parts of speech

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tamusi</th>
<th>‘God’</th>
<th>(ytamusiry)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tata</td>
<td>‘mom’</td>
<td>(ysano)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tusi</td>
<td>‘grandpa’ (short for tamusi)</td>
<td>(ytamuru)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tywo</td>
<td>‘sir’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wàwa</td>
<td>‘older sister’</td>
<td>(ypairy)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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):

| yjejatono | ‘my younger relative, married to a sister of my wife’ |
| yjemiry    | ‘my daughter’ |
| yjunty     | ‘my older relative, married to a sister of my wife’ |
| ýme        | ‘my child’ |
| ymòwusary  | ‘my wife’s sister, my husband’s brother’ (also pronounced as ymokusary) |
| ýmurú      | ‘my son’ |
| ypany      | ‘my wife’s brother, my sister’s husband’ |
| yparý      | ‘my grandchild’ |
| yparímy    | ‘my son-in-law’ |
| yparíysano | ‘my daughter-in-law’ |
| ypasen     | ‘my (marriageable) niece’ |
| ypatymyn   | ‘my (marriageable) nephew’ |
| ytakano    | ‘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 yparý.

(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 ópi, and their children with ypany 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’ 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 itômy and siwì are used when the speaker is older than the addressed person, but considers koki and isône too impolite.

2.14.2 Onomatopoeic words

Examples of onomatopoeic words are:

- *kyrenkyren*: ‘jingle-jingle’
- *pasai*: ‘splash’
- *pikumpikun*: ‘swish-swish’
- *pororo*: ‘guzzle-guzzle’
- *pujujumpujun*: ‘swing-swing, wobble-wobble’
- *sonson*: ‘sop-sop’
- *syryry*: ‘slide-slide’
- *topow*: ‘plop, flop’
- *tun*: ‘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:

- *àa*: ‘yes!’
- *aha*: ‘okay!’
- *aine*: ‘is not it?’
- *kaitan*: ‘bah, how dirty, how filthy!’
- *mry*: ‘look at that!’
- *ran*: ‘man!’
- *ri*: ‘woman!’
- *se*: ‘hey!’ (said to men)
- *sena*: ‘nota bene!’
- *ten*: ‘don’t ask me!’
- *to*: ‘come on!’
- *uwa*: ‘no!’
- *wo*: ‘hey!’ (said to women)
- *ykyyjy*: ‘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:

\[
\begin{align*}
kupi & \quad \text{‘bathe’ (verb stem)} \\
kupito & \quad \text{‘someone who likes to bathe people’} \\
ikiupinen & \quad \text{‘someone who bathes him’} \\
ekupitoto & \quad \text{‘someone who bathes himself’} \\
tykiupimy & \quad \text{‘what needs to be bathed’} \\
kupitopo & \quad \text{‘means to bathe, place to bathe’}
\end{align*}
\]

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’
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:

- **ene** ‘see’
- **aneto** ‘one who likes to see, curious person’

- **emepa** ‘teach’
- **amepato** ‘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:

- **emepa** ‘teach’
- **amepanen** ‘teacher’
- **emepanen** ‘his teacher’
- **emepanamon** ‘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:

- **uwa** ‘dance’
- **uwatoto** ‘one who dances, dancer’
- **uwatonon** ‘ones who dance, dancers’

- **(w)opy** ‘come’
- **ōtoto** ‘one who comes, coming (person)’
- **ōtonon** ‘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

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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.: tonomyon ‘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 languages\textsuperscript{164} shows that -my must originally have been -semy, which explains the absence of syllable reduction in the verbal stem.) Examples:

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{ll}
\textit{kapy} & ‘make’ \\
\textit{epekaty} & ‘buy’ \\
\textit{ankoky} & ‘chew’ \\
\textit{amomaly} & ‘bring inside’ \\
\textit{etapuru} & ‘cover up, close’ \\
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{ll}
\textit{tykapymy} & ‘product’ \\
\textit{tapekatymy} & ‘merchandise’ \\
\textit{tankokymy} & ‘what is being chewed’ \\
\textit{tanomymy} & ‘what is being brought inside’ \\
\textit{tatapurumy} & ‘what is being closed’ \\
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

\textit{-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:

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{ll}
\textit{emamy} & ‘live’ \\
\textit{amantopo} & ‘place for living, village’ \\
\textit{amantòkon} & ‘villages’ \\
\textit{emantopo} & ‘his village’ \\
\textit{emantòkon} & ‘their village, his villages, their villages’ \\
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

\subsection*{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:

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{ll}
\textit{kawo} & ‘high’ (adverbial form) \\
\textit{kawono} & ‘high’ (adnominal form) \\
\textit{kawnory} & ‘height’ (possessive form) \\
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{ll}
\textit{kurita} & ‘during the day’ (adverbial form) \\
\textit{kuritano} & ‘during the day’ (adnominal form) \\
\textit{kuritanory} & ‘day’ (possessive form) \\
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

\textsuperscript{164} Compare Trio \textit{t-...se(my)}, Meira 1999, 173. In Guyana, I heard a Carib word \textit{tanàsen} ‘food’, apparently a variant of \textit{tanapymy} (cf. \textit{enapy} ‘eat’), which also points to an original suffix -semy.
tyse          ‘far away’ (adverbial form)  
tyseno        ‘far away’ (adnominal form)  
tysenory      ‘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:

samane        ‘slanting’ (adverbial form)  
samanan       ‘slanting’ (adnominal form)  
samanary      ‘slantingness’ (possessive form)  
sawòne        ‘light, not heavy’ (adverbial form)  
sawònan       ‘light, not heavy’ (adnominal form)  
sawònary      ‘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.:

oko           ‘two’
okono         ‘two’ (adnominal or nominalized form)
jokonory      ‘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
A Carib grammar: Transpositions

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>adverbial</th>
<th>adverbial</th>
<th>adnominal</th>
<th>adnominal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>singular</td>
<td>plural</td>
<td>singular</td>
<td>plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>tanuke</em></td>
<td><em>tanukeine</em></td>
<td><em>tanuken</em></td>
<td><em>tanukamon</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘having eyes’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>tymynure</em></td>
<td><em>tymynureine</em></td>
<td><em>tymynuren</em></td>
<td><em>tymynuramon</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘having blood’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>tyrapane</em></td>
<td><em>tyrapaneine</em></td>
<td><em>tyrapanen</em></td>
<td><em>tyrapanamon</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘having a weapon’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>tapoije</em></td>
<td><em>tapoijeine</em></td>
<td><em>tapoijen</em></td>
<td><em>tapoijamon</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘having been taken’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>enuke</em></td>
<td><em>enukeine</em></td>
<td><em>enukan</em></td>
<td><em>enukankon</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| ‘having the same (kind of) eyes as ...’

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 *ipokoin* ‘about them’) and negative verbal adjectives (cf. *ajenépa* ‘not seeing you (singular)’ and *ajenépain* ‘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 *týpene* ‘with arrows’ in: *oruwa kurita týpeneine teràa manton* ‘in three days, they have already got arrows’).
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 usually 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pana</th>
<th>‘ear’</th>
<th>typanake</th>
<th>‘with ears’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>panake</td>
<td>‘with ears like ...’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kupi</th>
<th>‘bathe’</th>
<th>tywekupike</th>
<th>‘who (habitually) bathes oneself’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wekupike</td>
<td>‘who (habitually) bathes oneself just like ...’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kupike</td>
<td>‘who is (habitually) bathed just like ...’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

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 adjektivizations 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’.
A Carib grammar: Transpositions

uwa ‘dance’
   tuwake ‘(habitually) dancing’
   uwake ‘(habitually) dancing just like ...’

(w)ytopoty ‘walk’
   tytopóke ‘(habitually) taking a walk’
   wytopóke ‘(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:

mynu ‘blood’
   tymynure ‘bloody’
   mynure ‘having blood resembling ...’

ùwei ‘fair hair’
   ùweije ‘having fair hair’
   ùweije ‘having fair hair resembling ...’

posin ‘sweetness’
   typosine ‘sweet’
   posine ‘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. Examples:

auto ‘house’
   auty ‘house’ (possessive form)
   tautyne ‘having a house’
   autyne ‘having a house like ...’

yrapa ‘weapon’
   yrapary ‘weapon’ (possessive form)
   tyrapane ‘armed’
   yrapane ‘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:

Usually, adjectivizing -ke or -re corresponds to adjectivizing -'pa, and -ne corresponds to -'ma, but there are exceptions, e.g.:

tanarike ‘afraid’ but enarima ‘not afraid’
tyjenonoke ‘full of hate’ but ijenonòma ‘not full of hate’
tykatane ‘delicious’ but ikatanòma ‘not delicious’
tyketi ‘with a strong taste’ but iketukàna ‘without a strong taste’
tysanet ‘cold’ but isanòma ‘not cold’

The suffix -je may be added to verb stems. Forms with adjectivizing -je may be considered a static participle. 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb stem</th>
<th>meaning</th>
<th>adjectivized</th>
<th>postpositionalized</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kupi</td>
<td>‘bathe’</td>
<td>tykupi</td>
<td>kupi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ukuty</td>
<td>‘know’</td>
<td>tukìse</td>
<td>ukìse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>epory</td>
<td>‘find’</td>
<td>topoje</td>
<td>epoje</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apoi</td>
<td>‘take’</td>
<td>tapoije</td>
<td>apoi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
### A Carib grammar: Transpositions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>kupi</code></td>
<td>‘bathe’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>tykupi</code></td>
<td>‘bathed’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>tykupine</code></td>
<td>‘bathed’ (plural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>kupi</code></td>
<td>‘in order to bathe ...’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>kupine</code></td>
<td>‘in order to bathe ... (plural)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>tywekupi</code></td>
<td>‘having bathed oneself’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ekupi</code></td>
<td>‘in order to bathe oneself’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>uwa</code></td>
<td>‘dance’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>tuwa</code></td>
<td>‘having danced’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>uwa</code></td>
<td>‘in order to dance’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>(w)ai</code></td>
<td>‘become’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>tywaije</code></td>
<td>‘having become’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>aije</code></td>
<td>‘in order to become’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Combinations of monosyllabic transitive verb stems and postpositionalizing `-je`, carry stress on a pronominal prefix, even if the plural suffix `-ine` is added. Compare:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>owo</code></td>
<td>‘I’ll come in order to kill you (singular)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>owoine</code></td>
<td>‘I’ll come in order to kill you (plural)’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When the object is indicated by a noun unit, the verb stem is preceded by an auxiliary stressed vowel `y`. Compare:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>mòko</code></td>
<td>‘I’ll come in order to kill him’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>mòkaron</code></td>
<td>‘I’ll come in order to kill them’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

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.:

èmërepy ‘get crazy’ tòmèrèse ‘crazy’ (adverbial form)  
tòmèrèsen ‘crazy’ (adnominal form)  
tòmèrèsamon ‘crazy’ (adnominal form, plural)  

kumyry ‘be hungry’  
tykumyje ‘hungry’ (adverbial form)  
tykumyjen ‘hungry’ (adnominal form)  
tykumyjamon ‘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.:

mòkaron èmërepìsan worryijan  
mòkaron i- èmërepy ’san worryi -jan  
those 3ml- turn_crazy -possucpl woman -plan  
‘those women that have turned crazy’  

mòkaron ikumyrsan worryyjan  
mòkaron i- kumyry ’san worryry -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’:

ekànumy ‘run’  
takànunjie man ‘he has run’  
(w)ykka ‘say’  
tyka man ‘he has said’  
etapuru ‘close’  
tatapuje man ‘it is closed’  
tatapuje iwa man ‘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:

pyjai medicine_man as he_is  
‘he is (functioning as) a medicine man’
pyjai  me  tywaije  man
pyjai  me  ty- (w)ai -je  man
medicine_man  as  3aml- become -Av  he_is
‘he has become (functioning as) a medicine man’

tywo  man
ty- wo -je  man
3aml- kill -Av  he_is
‘he has been killed’

tywo  tywaije  man
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:

tywompo  me  man
ty- wo -je -mpo  me  man
3aml- kill -Av -dev  as  he_is
‘he has been killed in the past’

tywo  tywaijempo  me  man
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.:

moro  poko  aije
moro  poko  (w)ai -je
that  about  become -Pv
‘in order to become about that’ (i.e. ‘in order to get involved in that’)

moro  poko  aijempo  wopyi
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:

- `pi`ry  `aro`jemo`p`o  `wyn`i
  `1`- brother `possc` transport -Pv -dev  `1M`- come -Tnr
  ‘I have returned from transporting my younger brother’

- `ajaro`jeine`m`po  `wn`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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>noun</th>
<th>adverbial form</th>
<th>adnominal form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>singular</td>
<td>plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>je</code></td>
<td><code>ijèp</code>a</td>
<td><code>i</code>jèp<code>aine</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>pun</code></td>
<td><code>ipi</code>u<code>m</code>a</td>
<td><code>ipi</code>u<code>main</code>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>aut</code>o<code> </code></td>
<td><code>aut</code>y<code>m</code>a</td>
<td><code>aut</code>y<code>main</code>e</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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:

- `y-` ‘I’
- `a-` ‘you’
- `ky-` ‘you and I’
- `axe-` ‘each other’
- `ani-` ‘transitive form’
- `i-` ‘passive form’
- `ase-` ‘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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb stem</th>
<th>preverb stem with -`pa</th>
<th>meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kupi</td>
<td>ikupipa</td>
<td>‘not bathing me’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akupipa</td>
<td>‘not bathing you’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kykupipa</td>
<td>‘not bathing you and me’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asekupipa</td>
<td>‘not bathing each other’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anikupipa</td>
<td>‘not bathing him’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ikupipa</td>
<td>‘not being bathed’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekupipa</td>
<td>‘not bathing oneself’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb stem</th>
<th>preverb stem with -`pa</th>
<th>meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kòta</td>
<td>ikòtàpa</td>
<td>‘not shouting’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(w)opy</td>
<td>opìpa</td>
<td>‘not coming’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

- akupipa ‘not bathing you’ (adverbial form)
- akupipaine ‘not bathing you’ (adverbial form, plural)
- akupipyn ‘not bathing you’ (adnominal form)
- akupipynkon / akupinon ‘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: anukutípa ‘without knowing him’ (adverbial form) and anukutypyn ‘without knowing him’ (adnominal form).

There is a variant of the suffix -`pa, -porùpa, which adds an element of delay to its meaning. Compare:
A Carib grammar: Transpositions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(w)opy</th>
<th>‘come’</th>
<th>opýpa</th>
<th>‘not coming’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>óporópa</td>
<td>‘not yet coming’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>amyika</th>
<th>‘believe’</th>
<th>anamyikàpa</th>
<th>‘not believing it’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>anamyikaporópa</td>
<td>‘not yet believing it’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>romopy</th>
<th>‘die’</th>
<th>irompýpa</th>
<th>‘not dying’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iromòporópa</td>
<td>‘not yet dying’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ene</th>
<th>‘see’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ajenetòme iwa</td>
<td>‘enabling him to see you’ (adverbial form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ajenetòkòme iwa</td>
<td>‘enabling him to see you’ (adverbial form, plural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ajenetòman</td>
<td>‘enabling the process of seeing you’ (adnominal form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ajenetòmankon</td>
<td>‘enabling the process of seeing you’ (adnominal form, plural)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>uwa</th>
<th>‘dance’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ajuwatòme</td>
<td>‘enabling you to dance’ (adverbial form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ajuwatòkòme</td>
<td>‘enabling you to dance’ (adverbial form, plural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ajuwatòman</td>
<td>‘enabling you to dance’ (adnominal form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ajuwatòkòmankon</td>
<td>‘enabling you to dance’ (adnominal form, plural)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

173 The adnominal suffix -tòman occurs only three times in the texts I recorded on tape. One example is: typsjaity ke tywémáka man Karïna, ero wara Karïna waty iwàtòman 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.
(w)ûnky  ‘sleep’
awûnyôtome  ‘enabling you to sleep’ (adverbial form)
awûnyôtôkôme  ‘enabling you to sleep’ (adverbial form, plural)
awûnyôtôman  ‘enabling you to sleep’ (adnominal form)
awûnyôtôkômankon  ‘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:

kupi  ‘bathe’ ikupisene  ‘just recently having been bathed’
ekupisene  ‘just recently having bathed oneself’
kôta  ‘shout’ ikôtasene  ‘just recently having shouted’
(w)opy  ‘come’ òsene  ‘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:

ikupisene  ‘just recently having been bathed’ (adverbial form)
ikupiseneine  ‘just recently having been bathed’ (adverbial form, plural)
ikupisenan  ‘just recently having been bathed’ (adnominal form)
ikupisenankon  ‘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:

pana  ‘ear’ ipanamene  ‘with big ears’ (adverbial form)
ipanameneine  ‘with big ears’ (adverbial form, plural)
ipanamenan  ‘with big ears’ (adnominal form)
ipanamenankon  ‘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:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{i-kòma} & \quad \text{pos} & \text{a} & \quad \text{to} & \quad \text{wa} & \quad \text{ty} & \quad (\text{w})\text{opy} & \quad \text{je} & \quad \text{man} \\
3- \text{call} & \quad \text{poss} & \quad \text{A} & \quad 2- \quad \text{to} & \quad 3\text{aml} & \quad \text{come} & \quad \text{-Av} & \quad \text{he is}
\end{align*}
\]

‘after you called him, he came’

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{i-kòma} & \quad \text{pos} & \quad \text{a} & \quad \text{to} & \quad \text{ka} & \quad \text{ni} & \quad (\text{w})\text{opy} & \quad \text{-tan} \\
3- \text{call} & \quad \text{poss} & \quad \text{A} & \quad 2- \quad \text{to} & \quad \text{alleg} & \quad \text{aeo} & \quad \text{come} & \quad \text{-Tfutu}
\end{align*}
\]

‘if you call (or: have called) him, he will 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:
In a lot of words that seem to be formed with the adjectivizing suffixes -me and -pe the noun is unknown, e.g.: inipe ‘deep’, nonsume ‘bent’, sorême ‘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
The suffixes that transform a noun in an intransitive verb are:

- **-ta**: ‘become, begin to get’
- **-kepy**: ‘stop having, stop using’
- **-numy**: ‘act with’
- **-mamy**: ‘become’
- **-pamy**: ‘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:

```
  onu    ‘eye’
  enuta  ‘get insight’
  asin   ‘warmth’
  asina  ‘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.


-numy The suffix -numy ‘get moving with’ seems to occur in two words:

\begin{align*}
\text{akatá} & \quad \text{‘space between legs’} \\
\text{ýpon} & \quad \text{‘swimming skill’} \\
\text{ekánúmy} & \quad \text{‘run’ (variant: ekátúmy)} \\
(w)éponúmy & \quad \text{‘swim’ (variants: (w)épotomy and (w)épomy)}
\end{align*}

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)éponumy, 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:

\begin{align*}
\text{akýme} & \quad \text{‘untidy’} \\
\text{mime} & \quad \text{‘sleeping deeply’} \\
\text{topóme} & \quad \text{‘tight’} \\
\text{akýmamy} & \quad \text{‘become untidy’} \\
\text{mimamy} & \quad \text{‘fall asleep deeply’} \\
\text{topómamy} & \quad \text{‘become tight’}
\end{align*}

-pamy The suffix -pamy ‘become, get’ seems to include the postposition pe ‘affected with’. Compare:

\begin{align*}
\text{akýme} & \quad \text{‘untidy’} \\
\text{mime} & \quad \text{‘sleeping deeply’} \\
\text{topóme} & \quad \text{‘tight’} \\
\text{akýmamy} & \quad \text{‘become untidy’} \\
\text{mimamy} & \quad \text{‘fall asleep deeply’} \\
\text{topómamy} & \quad \text{‘become tight’}
\end{align*}

---

\(^{174}\) 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 perenymy, Kapon pynymy, Pemon ponumy.
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:

-ka 'cause to be with'
-ma 'cause to be involved in'
-pa 'cause to use'
-kama 'cause to turn up'
-to 'provide with'
-ro '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: aik ‘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 transitivizing 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:

 aiku ‘juice’ aikuma ‘make juicy’
apo ‘arm’ apoma ‘cause to beckon with the arm’
 jètun ‘pain’ jètuma ‘have pain because of, regret’
poty ‘sparkling’ pòma ‘cause to glitter, set aflame, kindle’
upu- ‘head’ ìma ‘change the direction of (the head of)’
Examples of the suffix -ma added to loanwords:

- moroma  ‘overpower’ (cf. Sr. moro ‘more, overpower’)
- pekima  ‘beg, pray’ (cf. Sr. begi ‘beg, pray’)
- trowma  ‘marry’ (cf. Sr. trow ‘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:

- amore  ‘spiritual knowledge’
- amorepa ‘lead to spiritual knowledge, train to become a shaman’
- awei  ‘light’
- aweipa ‘cause to be in the light, shine upon’
- mynu  ‘blood’
- mympa  ‘smear with blood’
- ome  ‘manners, (good) habit’
- emepa  ‘civilize, teach’
- oru  ‘talk’
- erupa  ‘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:

- ainara  ‘palm of the hand’
- ainarakama ‘turn up the palm of the hand of’
- ajàta  ‘armpit’
- ejàtakama ‘make visible the armpit of’
- ore  ‘liver’
- erékama ‘turn up the liver of, cause to inhale’
- ýta  ‘sole of the foot’
- ýtakama ‘make visible the sole of the foot of’
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aneka</td>
<td>‘necklace’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enekàto</td>
<td>‘provide with a necklace’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>je</td>
<td>‘tooth, sharpness’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jèto</td>
<td>‘provide with teeth, sharpen’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>owa</td>
<td>‘hammock rope’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ewàto</td>
<td>‘provide with hammock ropes, tie’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nouns having a stem final -ky contract -kýto to -´ko. Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>anyky</td>
<td>‘illness’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anyko</td>
<td>‘provide with an illness, make sick’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>posiky</td>
<td>‘point’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>posiko</td>
<td>‘provide with a point or tip’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>àton</td>
<td>‘prop’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oran</td>
<td>‘guard’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jumy</td>
<td>‘father’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yrapa</td>
<td>‘weapon’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>api</td>
<td>‘red colour, paint’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kàmu</td>
<td>‘flame’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>popo</td>
<td>‘nice smell’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When the mass noun has a stem final n the r of the suffix -ro is lost. Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>amùn</td>
<td>‘white colour’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>komyin</td>
<td>‘fever’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>èkyin</td>
<td>‘vapour, smoke’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.).

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 Carib grammar: Sentences

(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 pro-
nominal prefix or a noun unit.

A noun unit may be interpreted as the subject or object in a sentence. In the follow-
ing 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’

pitanikon kynuwatàton
pitani -kon ky- ni- uwa -tàton
child -pln alleg- aeo- dance -Tfutpl
‘children will dance’

mòkaron oko tawàporamon pitanikon kynuwatàton
mòkaron oko ty- awàpo -ramon pitanî -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 obser-
vation 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:

- *amu tuna* ‘a river’
- *amu wokyry* ‘a certain man’
- *tuna amu* ‘some water, it does not matter what kind or how much’
- *wokyry amu* ‘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)  
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{mòkò} & \quad \text{tawàporùren} & \quad \text{wokyry} \\
\text{mòkò} & \quad \text{ty- awāpò -ren} & \quad \text{wokyry} \\
\text{that} & \quad \text{3amīl- happiness -Ama} & \quad \text{man} \\
\text{‘that happy man’}
\end{align*}
\]

(b)  
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{mòkaron} & \quad \text{tawàporamón} & \quad \text{wokyryjan} \\
\text{mòkaron} & \quad \text{ty- awāpò -ramon} & \quad \text{wokyry -jan} \\
\text{those} & \quad \text{3amīl- happiness -Amapl} & \quad \text{man -plan} \\
\text{‘those happy men’}
\end{align*}
\]

(c)  
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{mòkaron} & \quad \text{tawàporamón} & \quad \text{Karína} \\
\text{mòkaron} & \quad \text{ty- awāpò -ramon} & \quad \text{Karína} \\
\text{those} & \quad \text{3amīl- happiness -Amapl} & \quad \text{Carīb} \\
\text{‘those happy Caribs’}
\end{align*}
\]

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 weve* ‘a tall tree’, which is quite acceptable, whereas *amu weve 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.).
A Carib grammar: Sentences

(d) mòkaron pyimano wokyryjan
    mòkaron pyime -no wokyry -jan
    those many -adn man -plan
    ‘those many men’

(e) mòkaron pyimano Karìna
    mòkaron pyime -no Karìna
    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.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tapita</th>
<th>morokon</th>
<th>pomyi</th>
<th>man</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ty- api -ta</td>
<td>moro -kon</td>
<td>pomyi</td>
<td>man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3aml- red _colour -Vii</td>
<td>that -pln</td>
<td>pepper</td>
<td>is</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
‘those peppers have become red’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>morokon</th>
<th>arakaposa</th>
<th>kynimorywanon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>moro -kon</td>
<td>arakaposa</td>
<td>ky- ni- morywa -non</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that -pln</td>
<td>rifle</td>
<td>alleg- aeo- make _noise -Tpraup</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
‘those rifles make noise’

In the case of a noun unit designating animate entities, a plural verb form is common:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Karina</th>
<th>mòkaron</th>
<th>manton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Karina</td>
<td>mòkaron</td>
<td>man -ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carib</td>
<td>those</td>
<td>is -Tpraup</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
‘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:

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{òmakon} \quad \text{ajauty} \quad \text{ta} \quad \text{seneja} \\
&\text{a-} \text{myre} \text{-kon} \quad \text{a-} \text{auty} \quad \text{ta} \quad \text{si-} \text{ene} \text{-ja} \\
&\text{2-} \text{child} \text{-pln} \quad \text{2-} \text{house} \text{of} \text{... in} \quad \text{1A- see} \text{-Tpr} \\
\end{align*}
\]

‘I see your children in your house’

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{ajauty} \quad \text{ta} \quad \text{seneja} \quad \text{òmakon} \\
&a- \text{auty} \quad \text{ta} \quad \text{si-} \text{ene} \text{-ja} \quad \text{a-} \text{myre} \text{-kon} \\
&\text{2-} \text{house} \text{of} \text{... in} \quad \text{1A- see} \text{-Tpr} \quad \text{2-} \text{child} \text{-pln} \\
\end{align*}
\]

‘in your house I see your children’

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{òmakon} \quad \text{enejan} \quad \text{ajauty} \quad \text{ta} \\
&a- \text{myre} \text{-kon} \quad \text{ene} \text{-jan} \quad \text{a-} \text{auty} \quad \text{ta} \\
&\text{2-} \text{child} \text{-pln} \quad \text{see} \text{-Tpru} \quad \text{2-} \text{house} \text{of} \text{... in} \\
\end{align*}
\]

‘he sees your children in your house’

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{òmakon} \quad \text{roten} \quad \text{enejan} \\
&a- \text{myre} \text{-kon} \quad \text{roten} \quad \text{ene} \text{-jan} \\
&\text{2-} \text{child} \text{-pln} \quad \text{only} \quad \text{see} \text{-Tpru} \\
\end{align*}
\]

‘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:

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{tonapire} \quad \text{mana} \quad \text{(mana tonapire does not occur)} \\
&\text{ty-} \text{anapi -re} \quad \text{mana} \\
&\text{3aml- lie} \text{-Am} \quad \text{you} \text{are} \\
\end{align*}
\]

‘you are deceitful’

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{tyka} \quad \text{manton} \quad \text{(manton tyka does not occur)} \\
&\text{ty-} \text{(w)yka -je} \quad \text{man} \text{-ton} \\
&\text{3aml- say} \text{-Av} \text{ he} \text{is} \text{-Tprapl} \\
\end{align*}
\]

‘they are having said’ (i.e. ‘they have said’)

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{òmakon} \quad \text{ajauty} \quad \text{ta} \quad \text{seneja} \\
&\text{a-} \text{myre} \text{-kon} \quad \text{a-} \text{auty} \quad \text{ta} \quad \text{si-} \text{ene} \text{-ja} \\
&\text{2-} \text{child} \text{-pln} \quad \text{2-} \text{house} \text{of} \text{... in} \quad \text{1A- see} \text{-Tpr}
\end{align*}
\]
A Carib grammar: Sentences

1.11—yjumy me man (man yjumy me does not occur)

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 *wa* ‘be’, e.g.:

yjumy mose man

1- father_of... this (he)_is

‘this is my father’

yjumy amoro mana

1- father_of... you (you)_are

‘you are my father’

ajenapiry 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 *wa*, 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 môkaron paka ‘those cows’:

môkaron takànamon paka
môkaron ty- okân -ramon paka
those 3amI- fast_run -Amapl cow
‘those fast running cows’

môkaron Kumaka ponokon paka
môkaron Kumaka po -no -kon paka
those Albina at -adn -pln cow
‘those cows in Kumaka (i.e. Albina)’

môkaron okonokon paka
môkaron oko -no -kon paka
those two -adn -pln cow
‘those two cows’

Examples of adverbial adjective units, with kynekàñunjaton ‘they run’:

takàné kynekàñunjaton
ty- okân -re ky- ni- ekàñumy -jaton
3amI- fast_run -Ama alleg- aeo- run -Tprpl
‘they run fast’

Kumaka po kynekàñunjaton
Kumaka po ky- ni- ekàñumy -jaton
Albina at alleg- aeo- run -Tprpl
‘they run in Kumaka (i.e. Albina)’
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:

\[\text{yky\text{\textquotesingle}jy!} \quad \text{‘ouch!’}\]

\[\text{uwa} \quad \text{‘no’}\]

Examples of interjection units consisting of a noun unit:

\[\text{ij\text{\textquotesingle}wanympo pitani!} \quad \text{‘mischievous child!’}\]

\[\text{ij\text{\textquotesingle}wany} \quad \text{mpo pitani} \quad \text{badness} \quad \text{-dev} \quad \text{child}\]

\[\text{yjenery i\text{\textquotesingle}wa!} \quad \text{‘my seeing for him!’ (i.e. ‘he is looking at me!’)}\]

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.

\[\text{oko kynek\text{\textquotesingle}anunjaton} \quad \text{oko ky- ni- ek\text{\textquotesingle}anumy -jaton} \quad \text{two alleg- aeo- run -Trprpl}\]

‘they run two’ (i.e. ‘there are two running’)(180)
A Carib grammar: Sentences

(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- kómamy -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

yjepanop ỳ  pa  `ne  te  ñeí

y- epanopy -`pa  `ne  te  ni- (w)ai -i

1- 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

paranakyry  kynösan  omepa  roten
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
A Carib grammar: Texts

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 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-ki-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 ... 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.
There was a kurupi, once.

For a long time that kurupi was accompanied by this Carib man. He went everywhere.

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.
moro ikowairy. woto `wa tokápoto, moro i- kowai -ry woto `wa ty- eka -´po -to
that 3- (fish)hook -possC fish to 3a- bite -possue -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
hookookook!

kynitykanon teràa. tyn! tatôse
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 iwa. 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 kyny´saton. tuna ýkanjaton. oty
`wa ky- ni- (w)yto -jaton tuna ýkamy -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 -VArt -Tprpl fish_sp. about fish_sp.
... they built a barrage in the river to catch aimara-fish,
tankon pokó dan
tamu-kon pokó dan
grandfather -pln about (and) then
and big patakai-fish.

iro -mpo mòko Karína
this_which_was_just_mentioned -dev that Carib
That Carib man had a very nice haircut.

ty-ásakoto -je man irúpa -no me
3aml- cut_the_(neck)_hair_of -Av he/she/it_is good -adn as

ero wara, tamòmerèke tásakoto
ero wara tamòmerèke ty-ásakoto -je
this like round 3aml- cut_the_(neck)_hair_of -Av
That Carib man’s hair was cut like this, all around.

Then he said: <Little one,> he said,

mòko Karína dan
he/she/it_is that Carib then

kynkanon:
ky- ni- (w)ya -non
this_which_was_just_mentioned -dev alleg- aeo- say -Tprau
<I want to have a haircut like you, little one!> he said.

awu `kuru
imempo, kynkanon,
imempo ky- ni- (w)ya -non awu `kuru
small_one alleg- aeo- say -Tprau I as_is_generally_known

warawara
moro ajásakotòpo
moro a-ásakoto -`po
that 2- cut_the_(neck)_hair_of -possuc like

warawara
yjásakotory `se wa, hen,
y-ásakotory -ry `se w- (w)a hen
1- cut_the_(neck)_hair_of -possc wanting 1M- be eh?
imempo!, kynkanon. itärö, hen, tamusi?,
imempo ky- ni- (w)ya-ka -non itärö 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)ya-ka -non one wara ko
alleg- aeo- say -Tprau which like I urge_you_(to_react)
How did they cut your hair?> he said.

ajásakotosen, se?,
a- ásakoto -sen se
2- cut_the_(neck)_hair_of -Tfrpl you_hear!

kynkanon. moro wara
ky- ni- (w)ya-ka -non moro wara
alleg- aeo- say -Tprau that like
<Like this, sir,> he said.

yjásakotosen, to, tamusi,
y- ásakoto -sen to tamusi
1- cut_the_(neck)_hair_of -Tfrpl you_hear! old_man

kynkanon, marija ke ero wara
ky- ni- (w)ya-ka -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.
kynkanon. ero wara marija ke ky- ni- (w)ya-ka -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)ya-ka -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

punúpo tywaije man tyjeke ekosa.
punúpo ty- (w)ai -je man tyjeke i- ekosa
piece 3aml- become -Av he/she/it is sharp 3- with
with him, very sharp.
And the Carib man’s intention was to cut the head of the kurupi with it,

something... head cut -Tfutu round this like
like this, all around, with a knife.

marija ke. dan kytotaikai 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!

ahi-ásakoto -ry jako ywa!
2- cut_the_(neck)_hair_of -possc during 1- to

ataikâpa 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)ya -non bikasi moro wara awu
alleg- aeo- say -Tprau because that like I
</Because that’s how they cut my hair> he said.

yjásakotosen, kynkanon, ero
y- ásakoto -sen ky- ni- (w)ya -non ero
1- cut_the_(neck)_hair_of -Tfrpl alleg- aeo- say -Tprau this
</in order for me to get my hair like this.>

warwara yjunsety waitòme. dan
warawara y- unse -ty (w)ai -tòme dan
like 1- hair_of_the_head -possee become -Pi then

And standing at his back
kurupi àsakotojan inkànànapota. syk!
kurupi àsakoto -jan i- ynkànànapota syk
monster_sp. cut the_(neck)_hair_of -Tpru 3- behind snip!
he cut his hair. Cut-cut-cut!

syk! syk! nyf! nyf! nyf! E! jètun pe man,
syk syk nyf nyf nyf e jètun pe man
snip! snip! nyf! nyf! nyf! hey pain having he/she/it is
Nuf-nuf-nuf! <Hey! That hurts, little one!> he said.

se, imempo!, kynkanon. uwa, to,
se imempo ky- ni- (w)yka -non uwa to
you_hear! small_one alleg- aeo- say -Tprau no you_hear!
<Are you kidding,
tamus!, kynkanon.
tamus kynkanon.
old_man alleg- aeo- say -Tprau sir?, he said.

kotatai koro, hen!, kyt- ase- aika -i koro hen
I+2M- r- make_scream -Tnr please eh?
<Please, don’t scream!> he said.

kynkanon. awotaikàpoto ky- ni- (w)yka -non a- ase- aika -po-to
alleg- aeo- say -Tprau 2- r- make_scream -possuc -A
<If you scream, your hair won’t grow anymore!>

atyta pa noro kynaitan, i- atyta -pa noro ky- ni- (w)ai -tan
3ml- get_new_shoots -Pn still alleg- aeo- become -Tfutu he said.

kynkanon, ajunsey?
ky- ni- (w)yka -non a- unse -ty
alleg- aeo- say -Tprau 2- hair_of_the_head -possce

kynikotojan te. ikotory ûmenjan,
ky- ni- ýkoto -jan te i- ýkoto -ry ûmemy -jan
alleg- aeo- cut -Tpru but 3- cut -possce encircle -Tpru
And he continued cutting. He cut all around like this, with a knife.
A Carib grammar: Texts

this like knife with snip! snip! snip! snip! snip! hey
Cut-cut-cut-cut-cut! <Hey! that hurts,

jëtun pe man, se, imempo!,
jëtun 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 -Tpraun 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. atytâpa moro
ky- ni- (w)yka -non i- atyta -’pa moro
alleg- aeo- say -Tpraun 3ml- get_new_shoots -Pn that
<Or your hair won’t grow anymore!> he said.

ajunsety râa kynaitan!,
a- unse -ty rapa ky- ni- (w)ai -tan
2- hair_of_the_head -possce again alleg- aeo- become -Tfutu

teleki tûmenje iwa
ky- ni- (w)yka -non teleki ty- ùmemy -je i- ‘wa
alleg- aeo- say -Tpraun 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- ÿkoto -ry moro i- pi -’po
he/she/it_is that knife with 3- cut -possce that 3- skin -possuc
he continued cutting his skin.

ÿkotojan imero. irompo
ÿkoto -jan imero iro -mpo
cut -Tpru very this_which_was_just_mentioned -dev
He completely cut his skin away.

And he threw it behind him when he didn’t look, that skin of his.

He didn’t have blood.

He didn’t feel his head again with his hand.

He just screamed because his head hurt so much, because ... eh ...
A Carib grammar: Texts

upùpo jètun, moro ... oty ...
i- upu-`po jètun moro ... oty ...
3- head -possuc pain that ... something ...
his head had been skinned.

ùpikàpo. dan
i- úpika -`po dan
3- skin_the_head_of -possuc then

And then, to make things worse, he rubbed him with pepper.

kàtu ràa kynapojan. tamusi!,
kàtu rapa ky- ni- apo -jan tamusi
alternatively again alleg- aeo- feel -Tpru old man
<Sir!> he said.

kynkanon. pomyi ke `ne
ky- ni- (w)yka -non pomyi ke
alleg- aeo- say -Tprau pepper_plant_sp. with
<i rub you with pepper.> he said.

<Because this is what they rubbed my head with.>

yjupùpo aposen., kynkanon.
y- upu -`po apo -sen ky- ni- (w)yka -non
1- head -possuc feel -Tfrpl alleg- aeo- say -Tprau
he said.

pomyi yntakanon, pomyi
pomyi yntaka -non pomyi
pepper_plant_sp. remove_the_mouth_of -Tprau pepper_plant_sp.
He opened a peper, a real pepper.
And he left its seed on top of him, just on top of him.

Tywainopo man itúpo, itúpo 'ne.
Ty- ase- no -po -je man i- túpo i- túpo 'ne 3aml- r- leave -VAca -Av he/she/it is 3- on 3- on just

More alleg- aeo- cause_to_have_a_burning_skin -Tpra u hey That caused more burning. <Hey!

A! ywòwokanon, se,
A y- wòwoka -non se
Aah! 1- cause_to_have_a_burning_skin -Tpra u 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 -Tpra u 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 -Tpra u 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 -Tpra u

(àa.) dan pomyi epýsamomo pùpo
Àa dan pomyi opy - 'san -mpo i- upu -'po
Yes (and)_then pepper_plant_sp. seed -possue pl -dev 3- head -possue (Yes.) So, there were pepper seeds on his head.
And after having done this to him,

like 3- put -possuc as to_continue (and)_then a during that little one, some other time, had gone some place.

He had run away from 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.

<kynkanon. amoro moro
ky- ni- (w)yna -non amoro moro
alleg- aeo- say -Tprau you that
<It was you that skinned my head,

<kùpikajakajakakon, hen, imempo!,
ky- úpika -kon hen imempo
alleg- skin_the_head_of -Tpsta eh? small_one
wasn’t it, little one?> he said.

<kynkanon. òto moro wara
ky- ni- (w)yna -non òto moro wara
alleg- aeo- say -Tprau about_something that like
<Why do you do such things, little one?> he said.

<Oh no, sir!>

<That wasn’t me!> he said.

<kynkanon. mòko
ky- ni- (w)yna -non mòko
alleg- aeo- say -Tprau that

<The one who skinned your head> he said <has died.> he said.

<That wasn’t me!> he said.

<kynkanon. mòko
ky- ni- (w)yna -non mòko
alleg- aeo- say -Tprau that

<The one who skinned your head> he said <has died.> he said.
<His bones are there in that direction.> he said.

It just happened that he had passed some deer

And now he indicated them as the bones of the one who had skinned him.

The pepper was red on his head.
The pepper plant had already grown peppers. He carried a pepper plant around through the jungle, on his head.

The peppers had ripened, there were peppers, as well as immature peppers, on his head.

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.

Is that so, little one?> he said.
A Carib grammar: Texts  |  165  |

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.

jépompo  amoisaton.
je  -  po  -mpo  amoiky  -jaton
bone  -possuc  -dev  amoiky  -Tprpl

dan  moro  upùpompo  waty  tywaijye
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  upùpompo  åta  pai
man  moro  i-  upu  -`po  -mpo  åta  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:

ajaranita je,  to,  imempo!,  nykary  iwa.
apanita -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  upùpompo  waty  te  tywaijye
moro  i-  upu  -`po  -mpo  waty  ty-  (w)ai  -je
that  3-  head  -possuc  -dev  not  but  3aml-  become  -Av
But the head wasn’t there.

man.  soso  ijèpo  ...  ijèsamompo.  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  ràà  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  enàa  pai  `nare
i-  pupu  -`po  waty  erapa  pai  `nare
3-  foot  -possuc  not  as_well  maybe  without_me_knowing
missing, too.
A Carib grammar: Texts

Tywaije man dan
ty- (wai)je man dan
3aml- become -Av he/she/it_is then

Irompo tyto
iro -mpo ty- (w)yto -je
this which was just mentioned -dev 3aml- go -Av
Okay, they went.

Manton tamòto
man -ton ty- amòto -je
he/she/it_is -Tprapl 3aml- provide_with_a_string -Av
They carried the bones in a string.

Iwaine man dan amu topu man kawo ero
i- `wai -ine man dan amu topu man kawo ero
3- to -pla he/she/it_is then a rock he/she/it_is high this
Now there was a rocky mountain. That rock

Surapan po moro topu man, tamòmerèke
Surapan po moro topu man tamòmerèke
Horizontal_rafter on that rock he/she/it_is round
was of the size of this rafter, circular like this, and big, near the

Eny wara, poto me, tuna
Eny wara poto me tuna
this somewhere around here like greatness as river
bank of the river in the south.

Ijary esiwo dan ikùponaka
Ija -ry esiwo dan i- kùpo -naka
starting_point -possc at_the_border_of then 3- on -toward
That is where they climbed up.

Tywonùse manton moro po amu topu
Ty- (w)onuku -je man -ton moro po amu topu
3aml- climb -Av he/she/it_is -Tprapl that at a rock
<There’s a rocky mountain,
man, to, imempo!, kynkanon.

man to imempo ky- ni- (w)ykak -non
he/she/it_is you_hear! small_one alleg- aeo- say -Tpra
little one!> he said.

moro kùponaka kàma, kynkanon,
moro kùpo -naka kàma ky- ni- (w)ykak -non
that kùpo -toward let’s_go alleg- aeo- say -Tpra
<br>Let’s go on top of it> he said <and bewail him.>

amo! dan kynamojan maro po.
i- amo -je dan ky- ni- amo -jan maro po
3- weep_for -Av then alleg- aeo- weep_for -Tpru that at
And he bewailed him there.

topu kùponaka tywonûse man-ton.
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! kyonâporonjaton. soroi!
soroi ky- ni- ase- áporomy -jaton soroi
rattle-rattle alleg- aeo- r- make_jump -Tprpl rattle-rattle
They jumped. Rattle.
A Carib grammar: Texts

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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 ëtukàpòsan tapory énary
imempo ëtuka -poty -jan ty- apo -ry òna -ry
small_one touch -VAit -Tpru 3a- arm -possc joint -possc

ke. ero wara dan imempo 'wa tukûse 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 ëka yjemary 'se
noky ëka 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 ... ajupûpompo
a- ase- ema -`po -to moro topu ... a- upu -`po -mpo
2- r- throw -possc -A that rock ... 2- head -possc -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 -possc -A this somebody
<This creature intends to throw me downhill!
èka
èka
on_second_thoughts
1 - push -poss  wanting he/she/it_is
ran! aire koro!, ky- arima -ry se na, awu
ran aire koro ky- ni- (w)yka -non awu
oh_boy in_a_short_while please alleg- aeo- say -Tprau 1
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
kynotumemjaton te. kyniwetanon
ky- ni- ase- ûmemy -jaton te ky- ni- wareta -non
alleg- aeo- r- encircle -Tprpl but alleg- aeo- sing -Tprau
They swirled around. The kurupi sang:
te kurupi: amoro ne moro kùpikajakakakon!
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!
kynotaporonjaton. e! Karina ‘wa
ty- ni- ase- ãporomy -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
3am1- push -Av he/she/it_is that somebody -dev
with his hands.
taxinare ke ne ro imero. duk! pai!
ty- aina -ry ke ne ro imero duk pai
3a- hand -poss with just to_continue very thump! smack!
Thump! Smack!
A Carib grammar: Texts

upùpompo imero tywotampaika imero. páporo
i- upu-`po-mpo imero ty- ase- ampaika -je imero páporo
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.

úsakúpo warami me tyto
i- úsaku -`po warami me ty- (w)to -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 `-makan 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 `-makan `ko tuna
pale-vented_pigeon -little-pl miserably river
They live in the south.

ijary po monto man. åa, mòkaron
ija -ry po monto man åa mòkaron
starting_point -possc at present he/she/it_is yes those
Yes, those warami-doves.
A Carib grammar: Texts

They are little, like this.

They are the brains of that creature flying around.

The brains of that kurupi had changed into warami-doves.

The Carib man went downhill.

He looked at him,
A Carib grammar: Texts

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 vàa 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 teràa 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_suces 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
<Oh dear!> he said.

<Just a minute ago we were having such a good time dancing!> he said.

He wanted to leave, like this.

And walked.

He went downhill.

My goodness!
He arrived at him again, at that creature’s body!

He went away again.

He walked again ...

Just like someone who is walking in a straight line. My goodness!

That’s him again, that creature’s body!

<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. kynýsan
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_success again one -adn as only

irùpyyn me imero. kynýsan,
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 ...

kynýsan, kynýsan,
kry- ni- (w)yto -jan ky- ni- (w)yto -jan
alleg- aeo- go -Tpru alleg- aeo- go -Tpru

kynýsan ... 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.
A Carib grammar: Texts

ekëpypo  'wa tâkaka
akepy - po  'wa ty- åkaka -je
(dead)_body -possuc  to  3aml- take_away_the_spirit_from -Av

wa!,  kynkanon.  aire  koro!,
w- (w)a  ky- ni- (w)yka -non  aire  koro
1M- be  alleg- aeo- say -Tprau  in_a_short_while  please
   <Wait a minute!>  he said.

kynkanon.  kyonumenkanon.
ky- ni- (w)yka -non  ky- ni- ase- enumenka -non
alleg- aeo- say -Tprau  alleg- aeo- r- study_the_eye_of -Tprau
   He thought.

one wara 'ne waitake,  ran!,
one wara 'ne w- (w)ai -take  ran
which like just  1M- become -Tfut  oh_boy
   <What shall I do?>  he said.

kynkanon.  ko!
k- ni- (w)yka -non  ko
alleg- aeo- say -Tprau  I_urge_you_(to_react)
   <Aha! I know!

uwapotôsan  èka  moro
uwapoto -'san  èka  moro
older_one -possucpl  on_second_thoughts  that
   That's what the old people always say.>  he said.

nykapotyi,  ran!,  kynkanon.
ni- (w)yka -poty -i  ran  ky- ni- (w)yka -non
aeo- say -VAt -Tnr  oh_boy  alleg- aeo- say -Tprau

ijorôkan  'wa... wopypoto  ówa,  wasai  ary
ijorôkan  ... (w)opy -'po -to  a- 'wa  wasai  ary
devil  ... come -possuc -A  2- to  palm_tree_sp.  leaf
   <When a devil has come to you, break off some wasai-leaves.

ipôko.  irompo
i- poty -ko  iro -mpo
3ml- pick -Timp  this_which_was_just_mentioned -dev
   Put them on your back, in a jumble,
onkänąpota yko, tamuririke,
a- y nkänąpota 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 -Ttrapl on_second_thoughts those

uwapotōsan, 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.

tynkänąpota moro wasai arympo tyje
ty- ynkänąpota moro wasai arympo 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 ty tyo kōwu man. po!
me ro ty- (w)tyo -je kōwu 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.

moromp o me ro. tyto ’ne ro
moro -mpo me ro ty- (w)tyo -je ’ne ro
that -dev as to_continue 3aml- go -Av just to_continue
He finally got away.
A Carib grammar: Texts

kòwu man. ty-no -je iwa 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.

nimatyi.
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.

One day, I went hunting deep into the forest.

At that 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.
A Carib grammar: Texts

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, today!"

So, in the morning, I hurried to go deep into the forest.
As I went,

That’s why I thought: "Maybe I’ll find a jaguar, man!" I said.
A Carib grammar: Texts

wonumenkaje    kaikusi pai  nàka
w- ase- enumenka -je  kaikusi pai  nàka
1M- r- think -Av  jaguar  maybe  apparently

sepotake,  ran,  kaje.  typo roten
si- epory -take  ran  w- (w)yka -je  typo roten
1A- find -Tfut  oh_boy  1M- say -Tpra  apart  just
Suddenly,

akuri    amu  seneja.  erêma  man.
akuri    amu  si- ene -ja  erêma  man
red-rumped_agouti  a  1A- see -Tpr  quiet  he/she/it_is
I saw an agouti.  He didn’t move.

irompo         yrapary
iro -mpo        y- yrapa -ry
this_which_was_just_mentioned -dev  1- weapon -possc
I aimed with my weapon.

sekuinai  .  ivory  `se  wa.
si- ekuina -i  i- wo -ry  `se  w- (w)a
1A- stretch_out -Tnr  3- kill -possc  wanting  1M- be
I wanted to shoot him.

irompo         ràa  ivory
iro -mpo        rapa  i- wo -ry
this_which_was_just_mentioned -dev  3- kill -possc
And then again, I didn’t want to shoot him.

`sèpa  ràa  wa.  typo roten  yjàkary
`sèpa  rapa  w- (w)a  typo roten  y- àka -ry
not_wanting  again  1M- be  apart  just  1- soul -possc
Suddenly, my spirit said:

kynkanon  <moro  `wa  ópóko!>.
ky- ni- (w)yka -non  moro  `wa  (w)ópoty -ko
alleg- aeo- say -Tprau  that  to  look -Timp
<Look at that!>

py!         poto  `su  okoju  tamùpòkory
py         poto  `su  okoju  tamùpòko -ry
my_goodness!  greatness  really  snake_(gen)  old_man -possc
Mygoodness!  I saw a huge snake crossing the path.
wepatory teràa seneja oma ta. oma
ase- pato -ry terapa si- ene -ja oma ta oma
r- cross -poss already 1A- see -Tpr path in path
He crossed
typato iwa. pyìmèke kynysan
ty- pato -je i- `wa pyìmèke ky- ni- (w)yt- je- 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 my_goodness! 1M- say -Tpra 1- get_lost -Tnr already
<I am finished!> I said.

kaje. esakamàpa wa.
w- (w)yk- ase- sakama -`pa w- (w)a
1M- say -Tpra r- move -Pn 1M- be
I didn’t move.

irompo antykry
iro -mpo i- antykry -ry
this_which_was_just_mentioned -dev 3- tail -possuc
As soon as his tail had disappeared, I ran into another path.
wonekepìpo 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 yjekàtumìpo. ywotarory 'sèpa
taka y- ekàtumy -`po y- ase- aro -ry 'sèpa
into 1- ekàtumy -possuc 1- r- carry -poss not_wanting
I didn’t want to hunt anymore.
I hurried to get home.

A monkey was all I shot.

I got home.

Before sitting down, I began to tell it to my mother,

and to my father.

They were afraid, I might get ill.

That night, I saw that huge black
A Carib grammar: Texts

A Carib grammar: Texts

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ta mòko mati tamùpòkory 'su konàa
in that black_man old_man -poss really yet again
man again in my dream, walking naked before me.

tenje, ikamisàpa itory yjuwapo.
si-ene -ja ikamisàpa i- (w)yto -ry y- uwapo
1A- see -Tpr without_clothing 3- go -poss 1- before

yjupakàpo po wonumenkaje. kàpa ràa
y- upàka -'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

yjákakàpo iwa sekanòsa.
y- ákaka -'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 sekarìsa rapa yjumy 'wa.
kokoro si- ekarity -ja rapa y- jumy 'wa.
morning 1A- tell -Tpr again 1- father to
In the morning, I told it again to my father.

kynkanon ñ: <tonomy ytan pai
ky- ni- (w)yka -non y- 'wa tonomy yry -tan pai
alleg- aeo- say -Tpra 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 -poss during alleg- aeo- say -Tpra
you go hunting.> he said.

iro mpo awu te
this_which_was_just_mentioned -dev I but
But I was still afraid to meet him.

wetỳkaje epory pona noro. ma
w- ase- tỳka -je i- epory -ry pona noro ma
1M- r- frighten -Tpra 3- find -poss against still but
But
Another time, I went hunting again.

I was afraid. I thought we could meet again any moment. At that time, I shot two peccaries.

I went to Albina to sell them.

That’s how I stopped being afraid. I began hunting again,

Another time again,

five years later, I went hunting in a place of awara palm trees.
I dreamt and saw a black woman in my arms.

Then I thought.

Then I thought.

I hardly had any money at the time.

That’s why I had to go and get me the money to pay for it.

I went.
I didn’t find anything in the forest.

But I went to all the places where peccaries bathe.

<sème roten. <akuri teràa amukon in_spite_of just red-rumped_agouti already a -pln avail. <I am going to try and find some

I said to myself.

Suddenly, the markings of a snakeskin caught my eye.

<What’s that?> I said.
A Carib grammar: Texts

saki tamùpòkory wara seneja amu suma
saki tamùpòko ry wara si-ene-ja amu suma
bag old_man -poss like 1A- see -Tpr a person
a huge bag left by someone.

ninópo wara. irompo
ni- no -'po wara iro -mpo
aeo- leave -poss like this_which_was_just_mentioned -dev
Then I went closer.

ywytópo tyse-waty-naka. hen! okoju
y- (w)yto -'po tyse waty -naka hen okoju
1- go -poss far_away not -toward eh? snake_(gen)
It was a huge

tamùpòkory wotunsìkôpo teràa seneja.
tamùpòko -ry ase- unsiko -'po terapa si- ene -ja
old_man -poss r- pile_up -poss already 1A- see -Tpr
snake that I saw having piled himself up.

itýme roten ywenápo taka týtasike
itýme roten y- wenápo taka týtasike
silent just 1- track into tiptoe
Very quietly, I went backwards, carefully.

ywramàpo. moro pàme ro rapa
y- ase- rama -'po moro pàme ro rapa
1- r- return -poss like to_continue again
And so, I ran without recognizing or paying

ukutypyn ta emàpa roten yjekátumy po.
i- ukuty -pyn ta i- oma -'pa roten y- ekátumy -'po
3- know -Pna in 3- path -Pn just 1- ekátumy -possuc
attention to any path.

yjekátumy po po wòpòsa. <ataròpa
y- ekátumy -'po po w- (w)òpoty -ja ase- aro -'pa
1- ekátumy -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 yjâtano nainen.>
ni- (w)ai -n moro y- útano 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) -possuc 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. ekarítpo `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 y`wa. <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.>
It is sixteen years ago that I saw this huge snake at the place of the awara-palm trees.

Finally,

not so long ago, a young man who went hunting has seen him again.

He ran home with his fear, all the way, without stopping.

His fear kept him awake the whole night.
A Carib grammar: Texts

ònyk♭pa  tamanje  man  nanga
(w)ònyky -’pa  ty- emamy -je  man  nanga
sleep -An  3aml- reach_day_light -Av  he/she/it_is  and
and caused a fever.

tykaramanje  man.  itamuru
ty- karamamy -je  man  i- tamu -ry
3aml- get_a_(slight)_fever -Av  he/she/it_is  3- grandfather -possc
His grandfather is

pyjai  me  man.  mòko ’wa  te  tykuràma
pyjai  me  man  mòko ’wa  te  ty- kuràma -je
shaman as  he/she/it_is  that to  but  3aml- cure -Av
a shaman.  He cured him.

rapa  man.  moro  kurita  noro  pàporo  Galibi  ta
rapa  man  moro  kurita  noro  pàporo  Galibi  ta
again  he/she/it_is  that day  still  all  Galibi  in
That same day, the story about what had

ekary  tywotaripàse  man.
i- oka -ry  ty- ase- aripapy -je  man
3- message -possc  3aml- r- scatter -Av  he/she/it_is
happened spread all through Galibi:

okoju  tamùpòkory  ’wa  atarototo  pyito
okoju  tamùpòko -ry  ’wa  ase- aro -toto  pyito
snake_(gen)  old_man -possc  to  r- carry -Nvi  boy
That a huge snake had almost eaten a young hunter.

onory  manompo.  <iporo  ro
ono -ry  me -no -mpo  i- poro  ro
eat_(meat) -possc  as -adn -dev  3- fitting to_continue
<It is true!>  I said at the

man!>  ywykåpo  moro  jako.  <awu  enàa
man  y- (w)ykå -’po  moro  jako  awu  erapa
he/she/it_is  1- say -possc  that  during  I  too
time.  <I have seen him,
I said, “These are the snakes I have personally seen when I went hunting.”

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

animerôpo kareta sapôi. 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.

tawàpore wa ajekarykon etary ràa ëwa.
tawàpore w- (w)a a- oka -ry -kon eta -ry rapa y- `wa

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 -possc -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 -possc -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. pokó ena’a. Mo’ko Tamusi kyjopotorykon me man inoro wena’pota ky’torykon jako rokon irupa imero man.


Erowara roten ka’e o’waine wawa oino maroro. Imero ko me ra’a. O’makan wa odi wykapo kaito. Sara’m me aitoko Tamusi ety ta.

Mo’ko apity S.
amokysary J.
mo’kar oymakon ena’a.
Monto manton, wàwa?        R., 18/03/2003

Moro animeròpo karéta sapòi. Poto me tawàpore wa ajekarykon etary ràa ñwa. Mòko koki P. pokó enàà. Mòko Tamusi kyjopotorykon me man inoro wenapota kyforykon jako rókon irúpa imero man.


Ero wara roten kaje òwaiñe, wàwa oino maro ro. Imeroko me ràa. Ômàkon ’wa oti ywykápo kaiko. Saràme aitoko Tamusi ety ta.

Mòko apity S. amòwusary J. mòkarón ýmakon enàà.
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.
A Carib grammar: Texts

amano wairy òwaine ero nono tùpo. Amyjaron
emamy-no (w)ai -ry a-`wa -ine ero nono tùpo amyjaron
live -possvn become -poss 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 -Trprl too
but for us, too.
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 riòpa 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- asu- 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_generallyKnown 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 pyratâmempo enètòme ãya.
`se w- (w)a amu pyrata -`me -mpo enepy -tòme y- `wa
wanting 1M- be a money -little -dev bring -Pn 1- to
A Carib grammar: Texts

E. nimeròpo kaart sapòi enàa. Paransisi auran
E. ni- mero -`po kaart si- apei -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 -possc po- know -Pn l- become -possc with po- write -Pn
because I can’t write in French.

wa iwa. 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 -possc 1A- love -Tprapl all a
I love them all. She

ràa merory iwa man. J. waty niresimanon
rapa mero -ry i- `wa man J. waty ni- resima -non
again write -possc 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 -possc -little -dev photograph -possc see -possc
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 -adh 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 tûponaka.  Irompo
a- auto -ry    adres tûponaka    iro -mpo
2- house -possc    adres on_top_of    this_which_was_just_mentioned -dev
And then she sent it back to me.

tanèpo       râa iwa    man.    Ötonôme?!!
ty- enepy -po -je    rapa i- `wa    man    ötonôme
3aml- bring -VAca -Av    again    3-    for    he/she/it_is    why
Why?!?

Yjenonôsan kâtu.    Awu te anijenonopôpa    wa.
y- jenonopy -jan    kâtu    awu te    ani- jenonopy - pa    w- (w)a
I- 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 ìwaine.    Metai    teràa    papa mene    jêtun pe
jako i- `wa -ine    mi- eta -i    terapa    papa mene    jêtun 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 -possuc    po- know -Pn    1M- be    which    like    just    now
I don’t know how he is doing exactly at the moment.

iwaìry.    Koinaro    roten    M.    nauranai    ymaro    Galibi
i- (w)ai -ry    koinaro    roten    M.    ni- aurana -i    y- maro    Galibi
3- become -possuc    yesterday    just    M.    aeo- speak -Tnr    I- with    Galibi
Yesterday, M. talked to me from Galibi.

wyinompo.    Mukúsan,    kynkanon,    papa    jêtun pe
wyinompo     mi- ukuty -jan    ky- ni- (w)ykà -non    papa    jêtun pe
from    2A- know -Tpru    alleg- aeo- say -Tprau    papa    pain    having
Do you know, she said, that dad is ill?
Of course, I wept. But God calmed me down.

yturúpo  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
t again.  I have written to N.:  Take good
care_of dad and mom, like I did when I was in Suriname.

uwapo  Suriname po yjáta enépo wara ýwa.
uwapo  Suriname po y- áta i- ene -`po wara y-`wa
before  Suriname in 1- while...is/are 3- see -possuc  like 1- for

Ikotanorykon  seneja.  Óto 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.

ywairý  supijá.  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 eìpa 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 womimápo R.
nuno terapa nàna ase- emima -`po R.
mouth already he_(or_she_or_they) and I r- move_over -possuc R.
months ago, we moved to R.

`wa.  Ero po nàna mójaro
`wa ero po nàna mójaro
to this at he_(or_she_or_they) and I continually
Here, we’ll stay in the coming period of time.
kynaitan. Nâna
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 pokó tymero man. Ero téléfoonnummer te
enveloppe pokó ty- mero -je man ero téléfoonnummer te
enveloppe about 3aml write -Av he/she/it_is this téléfoonnummer 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 -possc 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. Ómakon ’wa oti ywykápo
i- mero -ko me rapa a- ñme -kon ’wa oti y- (w)yka -’po
3- write -Timp as again 2- child -pln to greeting 1- say -possuc
Write back to me, please. Pass my greetings to your children.

kaiko. Sarâme aitoko Tamusi ety ta. Mòko
(w)yka -ko sarâme (w)ai -toka tamusi oty -ry ta mòko
say -Timp peaceful become -Timppl God name -possuc in that
Live peacefully, in God’s name. Your
apity        S.,        amòwusary        J.,
a- pi -ty    S. a- mòwusa -ry J.
2- younger_sister -possc  S. 2- brother-in-law -possc  J.
younger sister S., your brother-in-law J.,
mòkaron    ýmakon    enàa.
mòkaron    y- ýme -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
- (b) irregular stress
- (c) dialect information
- (d) morphological information
- (e) related words in other languages
- (f) possessive form
- (g) plural form
- (h) middle form
- (i) class
- (j) meaning
- (k) scientific name
- (l) other information
- (m) a reference to Ahlbrinck

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 de-
tails on some matters related to the headword, i.e.: (1) pronunciation and orthog-
raphy, (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 rele-
vant parts of the grammar (see 2.4 and 2.5). A list of Carib phonemes and their gra-
phemic representation is repeated here:

| Phoneme:    a  e  i  o  u  i |
| 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
[w], as in kosj ‘my goodness!’.

3.2.2 Headword forms
To find words in this dictionary more easily, one should know some matters con-
cerning 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 usu-
ally 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 ‘get-
ing up (possessive form)’). Exceptional possessive forms are indicated in the dic-
 tionary (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 opiya ‘not coming’). An additional advantage is that the w’s in par-
 entheses 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 suben-
try under the transitive verb headword. For example, (w)onyo ‘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 fol-
lowing the backslash, e.g. `wa ‘to, for’ is listed between (w)a ‘be’ and (w)aiz ‘be-
come’.
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., raa with a reference to rapa ‘again’), or between two dialects (see, e.g., akorópo with a reference to korópo ‘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 form. For example, under the headword grawa ‘three’ one finds: [T əewart, Wj əserowau, Ap əseruwau, Ww osoruwa, Kp osoruwa, Pm esewrau, M eseryw]y.

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:


S Surinamese Carib (i.e. both Surinamese dialects or at least one of them): Ahilbrinck 1931, de Bruin 1992, de Goeje 1909, 1946.

A Carib dictionary


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 ãna 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:


non-Cariban amerindian languages:


non-amerindian languages:

D  Dutch

En  English

F  French

P  Portuguese

Sp  Spanish


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 awrə, 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 typòke].

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 -ny. 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: noyan] ‘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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adj</td>
<td>adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interj</td>
<td>interjection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>num</td>
<td>numeral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>part</td>
<td>particle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>postp</td>
<td>postposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pro</td>
<td>pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi</td>
<td>intransitive verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vm</td>
<td>middle verb (stem)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vt</td>
<td>transitive verb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two more abbreviations have been used for some exceptional parts of speech:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adv</td>
<td>adverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conj</td>
<td>conjunction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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. The following abbreviations have been used for seven classes of affixes that may be distinguished for the Carib language:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aspect suffixes</td>
<td>asp</td>
<td>nominalizing suffixes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prefixes</td>
<td>pf</td>
<td>verbalizing suffixes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inflectional suffixes</td>
<td>sf</td>
<td>tense suffixes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adjectivizing suffixes</td>
<td>sfA</td>
<td>sfN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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


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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. pilü/puil].
a- [EGVW; EGVW ø-] [T ø-, ø-, ø-, Wj ø-, Ap ø-, ø-, Ww ø-, Kp ø-, ø-, Pm ø-, M ø-] /pf/ 2, second person

a /interj/ aah!

àa [EVW] [T ãa, Wj ãy, Ap ãn, Pm ãa, Wp ão] /interj/ yes [Ahlbr. a, a]

aha [EVW] [T aha, Wj øha] /interj/ OK, here you are [aha, ero awokuru ‘here’s your drink’, aha, irùpa man ‘OK, that’s all right’] [Ahlbr. aha]

a [EGVW; 1655 a] /vt/ get
(w)osai /vm/ get oneself [Ahlbr. a]
ai /interj/ aah!

aijoma [EGW; V jema, (w)aijema] [Wj ejoma, Ap ewoma] /vt/ defend, protect
(w)osaijoma /vm/ defend oneself, protect oneself

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]

aijuma [EVW] [T aji, Wj øji, Ap øji, Kp øji, Pm øji] /vt/ add juice to, make juicy [kasiri saikumaje ‘I am making cassava drink’]

(wo)aijuma /vm/ make oneself juicy [Ahlbr. ai]

aijuka [EVW] [* aiku -ka; Ap eiku, Kp ekuka, Pm ekuka] /vt/ remove juice from
(w)otaijuka /vm/ remove juice from oneself [Ahlbr. aiku]

aima [Ev] /vt/ smoke [tamy saimaje ‘I am smoking (tobacco)’]
(w)otaima /vm/ smoke oneself [Ahlbr. aima]

aimara [EGW] [T aimara, Wj aima-ara, Kp aimara, Pm aimara, A ajomora, Sr anyumara] /n/ fish sp. [Hoplias macropthalmus (Erythrinidae)] [Ahlbr. aimara]

aimèko [V] /vt/ make sick, be disgusting to
(w)otaimèko /vm/ be anschewed [Ahlbr. aimè]

aimosori /n/ tree sp. [Rollinia exsucca (Annonaceae)]


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]

(wo)sainajuka /vm/ make one’s hands arid

ainaka [SV] [* aina -ka] /vt/ remove the hand of; cut off the hand of

(wo)sainaka /vm/ cut one’s hand

ainaka [* aina -naka; T enjaonaka] /postp/ into the hands of [moro ajainaka syja ‘I put that into your hands’; 1romptp, yjakawarykon aina ro ‘he died, without my spirits being able to prevent it’]

ainakerenka [* aina keren -ka] /vt/ jerk loose from someone’s hand

(wo)sainakerenka /vm/ jerk loose one’s hand

ainako [* aina ko] /n/ stench on the hands

ainakùme [* aina -?i] /n/ roundness of the hand, fingerlessness

ainakùmity [* aina kùmity] /vt/ wash the hand of

(wo)sainakùmity /vm/ wash one’s hands

ainame [* i- aina -mene] /adj/ with big hands

ainamerema [* aina merema] /vt/ stroke the hands of

(wo)sainamerema /vm/ stroke one’s hands

ainamoiky See: amosaiky

ainampa [GV; S ajampa] /vt/ play with, toy with

(wo)sainampa /vm/ play, toy [kynosainamanon apoko ‘he toys with you’, eufemism for: ‘he is maltreating you’] [Ahlbr. esapima]

ainamy [* aina my] /vt/ bind the hands of

(wo)sainamy /vm/ bind one’s hands

ainanùka [V] /vt/ condemn, damage

(wo)sainanùka /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

(wo)sainapapaika /vm/ clap one’s hands

ainapatoro [EGW] [* aina o- pato ro] /num/ ten [aina ‘hand’, opatoro ‘on both sides’] [Ahlbr. atkatapole]

ainapiro [SV] [* aina api -ro] /vt/ paint red the hands or nails of

(wo)sainapiro /vm/ paint red one’s hands or nails

ainapiroka [* aina apiro -ka] /vt/ burn the hands of

(wo)sainapiroka /vm/ burn one’s hands

ainapo [EW] [* aina -po] /n/ manual skill, handwriting, artistry

ainaposìma [EW] [* i- aina posi -pyra] /adj/ without beautiful hands

ainaposima [EW] [* i- aina posin -pyra] /adj/ without sweet hands

ainara [SV] [* aina ra] /n/ palm of the hand [kaikusi ainarary ‘plant sp. [Marcgravia coriaceae (Marc-graviaceae)]]

ainaraka [* aina ra -ka] /vt/ cut in the hand of

(wo)sainaraka /vm/ cut oneself in the hand
| ainarakama | *[ aina ra -kama] | /vt/ turn up the hands of (w)osainarakama | /vm/ turn one’s hand up |
| ainaryme | [V] *[ aina -ry myre] | /n/ little finger |
| ainarypa | *[ i- aina ary -pyra] | /adj/ with empty hands |
| ainarìyma | /[n/ little finger |
| ainarsàpa | *[ i- aina ary -pyra] | /adj/ with empty hands |
| ainarsùka | *[ aina ary -pto; Wj emjaryptə] | /vt/ give a handful to (w)osainarsùka | /vm/ fill one’s hands |
| ainasykyma | [SV] *[ aina sykyma] | /vt/ rub the hands of (w)osainasykyma | /vm/ rub one’s hands |
| ainaatone | [EGW; G atonaima, 1655 atoneigne] *[ aina atone] [adm: ainaatonenol] /num/ five [aina ‘hand’, atone ‘on one side’] [Ahlbr. aìnátoñe] |
| ainaatonekarìna | [EGW] *[ aina atone karìna] /num/ hundred |
| ainaty | *[ aina aty] | /vt/ wash the hands of (w)osainaty | /vm/ wash one’s hands [Ahlbr. osayaty] |
| ainawowo | [S; V ainawowo] | *[ aina wòwo?] | /n/ burning feeling on the hand, (V:) callosity |
| aìne | [EW] | /interj/ is not it? [Ahlbr. oñe] |
| aipajawa | [EW] | /n/ shark [Ahlbr. aipayawa] |
| aipawura | /n/ two-toed sloth [Megalonychidae] [also called waikore] [Ahlbr. aipa’ura] |
| aipòpa | [EVW] *[ (w)ai -po -pyra; T esipora] | /adj/ not being fine, uncomfortable, ugly |
| aira | [GS] [Wp eira, Sr ayra] | /n/ tayar, grey-headed weasel [Eira barbar (Mustelidae)] [Ahlbr. airä] |
| airàu | [EG; W ärày] | *[ aira -u] | /n/ yagouaroundi [Felis yagouaroudi (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] |
| aïta | /n/ fish trap |
| aitopòma | *[ (w)ai -to po -myra] | /adj/ without a place to live |
| aityma | *[ ai -ty -myra] | /adj/ without screaming |
| aiwo | [EW] | /vt/ bend the end of [e.g. tree branches, wicker-work] (w)oiwo | /vm/ bend one’s end [Ahlbr. aiwo] |
| ajanka | [EW] | /vt/ make spotted [awokey ke kajankatake ‘I’ll hit you black and blue’] (w)osajanka | /vm/ make oneself spotted [Ahlbr. ayanga] |
| ajari | /n/ tree sp. [Conomorpha magnoliiolia (Myrsinaceae)] |
| ajàta | [EV; E awàta, W ojàta] | [T jàta, Ap ojàta, Pm ewàta] [poss: ejàtary] /n/ arm-pit [Ahlbr. ayata] |
| ajàtana | [V] [poss: ejàtanarì] | /n/ side of the body below the arm-pit |
| ajatono | [T jatotonta, Kp ejatol, Pm ejatont(o)n] [poss: ejatono] | /n/ rival, wife of husband’s younger brother, husband of wife’s younger sister [Ahlbr. eyatono] |
ajawa [GW] [Wj ajawa, A ajawa, Wp ajawa, A ahaia] /n/ tree sp., resin, torch [Protium spp. (Burseraceae), Trattinickia spp. (Burseraceae)] [Ahlbr. ayawa]

aju [EWV] [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)otakuka /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 ajyj] /n/ tree sp. [Licaria spp. (Laureaceae), Ocotea spp. (Laureaceae)] [Ahlbr. ayu'i]

aka [* aka; T aka, Ap aka, Ww aka, Kp aka] /vt/ demolish, break down

(w)otaka /vm/ break down [watakai ‘I broke down working’, moro asakatome ro ‘to make it worse, on top of that’]

åka [EGVW] [* akuwa; Ap akua, Kp akua, Pm akua] /n/ shadow, soul, spirit [Ahlbr. aka]

akaja [V] /n/ macaw sp. [Psittacidae]

akaja [E; E ykyjy, W okojo] [T aka, Ww oko, Pm aka] /interj/ ouch! [Ahlbr. akaya]

akaju /n/ tree sp. [Curatella americana (Dilleniaceae)]

akajuran [* akaju -re -no] /n/ tree sp. [Dimorphandra conjugata (Caesalpiniaeae)] [Ahlbr. akayuran]

akajùu [GW] [* akaju -u; Wp akaju] /n/ tree sp. [Anacardium gigan-
teeum (Anacardiaceae)] [Ahlbr. akayu'u]

åkaka [GS] [* akuwa -ka] /vt/ take away the spirit from

(w)otåkaka /vm/ remove one’s spirit

akakasin [GS] /n/ fitweed [Eryngium foetidum (Umbelliferae)]

akama [GSV] [* akama; Kp akama, M akama, 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]

akànumtopo [E; W okànumtopo] [* akata -numy -topo] [poss: ekànumtopo] /n/ race-course

åkàpa [* i- akuwa -pyra] /adj/ without soul, without spirit, without ghost

åkàpo [* akuwa -po] /n/ good-spirit, fertility

åkàpo [GSV; 1655 acapo] [* akuwa -po -pyra] /n/ shadow, soul, spirit [spirit of a dead person]

åkapòpa [* i- akuwa -po -pyra] /adj/ without good spirits, infertile

åkaporo [* akuwa -po -ro] /vt/ fertilize

(w)otåkaporo /vm/ fertilize oneself

åkaporopo [* akuwa -po -ro] /vt/ cause to be fertilized

(w)otåkaporopo /vm/ cause oneself to be fertilized

akara /n/ transparancy (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  
[SV; 1655 accaleou] [* akare -u] /n/ common egret [Ardea alba (Ardeidae)]

akare  
[EGVW; 1655 accale] [* akare; Ap jakare, Kp akare, Pm (jakare, M akare, Wp jakare, P jakare) [poss: jakaryer] /vi/ alligator [Caiman crocodilus (Alligatoridae)] [Ahlbr. akare]

akarerowai  
[* akare -?; Wp jakareruwall] /n/ plant sp. [Epiphyllum spp. (Cactaceae)] [Ahlbr. akarerowoi]

akarèu  
[SV; 1655 accaleou] [* akare -u] /n/ Schneider’s cayman [Paleosuchus trigonatus (Alligatoridae)]

akarima  
[S; G karima] /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/ stumble

(w)otàkaryma  /vm/ stumble

akasi  
/n/ kind of basket [Ahlbr. aka-
st]

akata  
[GSV] /n/ space between upper legs, branch (of a river) [Ahlbr. ekata]

akatapi  
[S; G tokatapi] /n/ lizard sp.

akatasa  
[* akata -sa?] /n/ spreadedness of the legs

akatasuwe  /n/ spotted rail [Rallus maculatus (Rallidae)]

akatompo  
[EGV; W okatompo] [* akaton -mpo; Pm ekaton] [poss: ekatonympo] /n/ spirit, ghost [Ahlbr. okatombo]

Akawajo  
[Kp Akawajo, Pm Akawa-
jo] /n/ Akawayo tribesman [Ahlbr. akawayo/kawaiyo]

akawanàu  
See: akawanày

akawanày 
[W; W akawanàu] /n/ tin plate

akawari  
[GS] /n/ plant sp. [Thora-
carpus bissectus (Cyclanthaceae), Carludovica sarmentosa (Cyclanthaceae)] [Ahlbr. akawari]

akawaru  
/n/ laughing gull [Larus atricilla (Laridae)]

akàwe  
[GS] [Wp akàe] /n/ cayenne jay, giant cowbird [Cyanocorax cayanus (Corvidae), Scaphidura
oryzivora  (Icteridae) [Ahlbr. akawev]

akenei  [S; G kenei] /n/ blue colour, green colour [Ahlbr. akenei]

akeneiro  [* akenei -ro] /vt/ make blue, make green

(w)otakeniero  /vm/ make oneself blue, make oneself green [Ahlbr. akenei]

akeneiti  [* akenei -ta] /vi/ become blue, become green [Ahlbr. akenei]

äkepu  [S; V åkepu] /n/ scum, froth

äkepùpa  [* i- åkepu -pyra] /adj/ without scum, without froth

äkepuro  [S; V åpekùno] [* åkepu -ro] /vt/ make scummy, make frothy

(w)otäkepuro  /vm/ make oneself scummy, make oneself frothy

äkeputa  [* åkepu -ta] /vi/ get scummy, get frothy

äkepy  [EV; W okepy] [* okepy, ekepy -ry; T ekepy, Wj skep, Ap okepy, ekepyry, Ww okopu, Kp ekè, ekepu, Pm ekè] [poss: ekepyry] /n/ (dead) body [ekepypo 'his dead body'] [Ahlbr. okepu]

akereri  [EGW] [Wp keri]i /n/ sunbittern [Eurypyga helias (Eurypygidae)] [Ahlbr. akere'i]

akeso  /n/ froth

akesota  [*akeso -ta] /vi/ become frothy

akikina  /n/ plant sp. [Smilax hostmanniana (Liliaceae)]

akima  [* i- akin -pyra] /adj/ without muscle-pain, not stiff

akina  [EW] [* akin -ma; T akima] /vt/ tease

(w)otakima  /vm/ tease oneself [Ahlbr. akima]

akin  /n/ muscle-pain, stiffness

akina  [* akin -(t)a] /vi/ become crabby

akinanopy  [* akin -(t)a -nopy] /vt/ make crabby

(w)otakinanopy  /vm/ make oneself crabby [Ahlbr. akinda]

akino  [* akin -ro] /vt/ make crabby, irritate

(w)otakino  /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


akinuma  [* i- akinu -myra; T akumira] /adj/ not lazy [Ahlbr. akinu]

akinupe  [EGVW] [* akinu pe] /adj/ lazy [Ahlbr. akinu]

akinuro  [EW] [* akinu -ro] /vt/ make lazy

(w)otakinuro  /vm/ make oneself lazy [Ahlbr. akinu]

akinuta  [SV] [* akinu -ta] /vi/ become lazy [Ahlbr. akinu]

akinýma  [* i- akinu -pyra] /adj/ not crabby

akira  [Sr akira] /n/ white mangrove [Laguncularia racemosa (Combretaceae)]

akirae  /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. ako
da]
akono  [EGVW; 1655 accono] [T ako, Wj akon, Ap akono, Ww akno, Kp jako, Pm akon] [poss: akono] /n/ partner, friend [ivopyry akono me ... ‘the moment he comes ...’; mòko akono tamyiry ‘his second daughter’] [Ahlbr. yakono]
akonómà  [* i- akono -myra; Ww akonoma] /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
àkorèpe  [EW] [T akare] /adj/ for a long time [Ahlbr. akorepe]
akoroi  /n/ obsoleteness
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
àkòròka  [SV] [Wj apkòra] /vt/ sprain, wrench
(w)otàkòròka  /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]
àkòsa  [A okotha] /n/ froth [Ahlbr. akosa]
àkosàpa  [* i- àkosà -pyra] /adj/ without froth [Ahlbr. akosa]
àkosàta  [* àkosà -ta] /vi/ become frothy [Ahlbr. akosa]
akosima  [* i- akosin -pyra] /adj/ without remnant
akosimpòma  [* i- àkosà -pyra] /adj/ without froth [Ahlbr. akosima]
akosima  [* i- akosin -pyra] /adj/ without remnant
akosin  [* akosin; S akòin, V akosi; 1655 acosi] [Wj akoji, Ap akoin] /n/ remnant
akoto  [EGW] [T akọta, Wj akọty, Ap akọty, Kp akọty, ṃọ, Pm akọty, M ọty] /vt/ cut down
(w)otakoto  /vm/ cut oneself down [Ahlbr. akoto]
àkòto  [EGVW] [T àkọta, Kp àkọta, Pm wàkọty] /vt/ impede, obstruct, barricade
(w)otàkòto  /vm/ be impeded, obstruct oneself
àkototy  [* àkọtdy -ty] /n/ barricade
akoweja  /n/ tunnel
akowejaka  [* akoweja -ka] /vt/ make a tunnel in
akowejàpa  [* i- akoweja -pyra] /adj/ without tunnel
akowejàta  [* akoweja -ta] /vi/ get a tunnel
àku  [EGVW] /vt/ use
(w)otàku  /vm/ be in use [Ahlbr. aku]
akuka  [* akuru? -ka] /vt/ make mushy
akukuwa – akuru | 220 |

(w)otakuka /vm/ make oneself mushy [Ahlbr. aku]

akukuwa [EV; W akokowa; 1655
cococa] [Kp wakôwa, Pm wa-
kukwa, M wakîka, A wakokoã] /n/
pale-vented pigeon [Columba cay-
nenensis (Columbidae)] [Ahlbr.
okokowa]
akuma /n/ plant sp. [Couma guia-
nensis (Apocynaceae)] [Ahlbr.
aku]
akùmi /n/ softness [Ahlbr. akumi]
akùmika [SV] [* akùmi -ka] /vt/
soften
(w)otakùmika /vm/ soften oneself
akùmìpa [* i- akùmi -pyra] /adj/
not soft [Ahlbr. aku]
akùmita [* akùmi -ta] /vi/ become
soft [Ahlbr. aku]
akùmo /vt/ make viscose [Ahlbr.
akumo]
akùmìpa [SV] [* akùmìpa] /adj/
not viscose [Ahlbr. akumi]
akùmìnto [* akùmìnto] /vt/
make serried
(w)otakùmìnto /vm/ make oneself
serried
akun See: kun

akunepy [SV] [W ahnep, Pm an-
epu] /n/ peanut, ground nut, earth
nut [Arachis hypogaea (Papilionae-
ceae)] [kararawa akunepy ‘plant
sp. [Terminalia dichoroma
(Combretaceae)]”]
akùno See: akutuno

akúnsiky [* akun -?] [poss; ekúnsi-
kyry] /n/ narrow spot, waist [Ahlbr.
kère]
akunty [EG; W okunty] [* akun -ty]
ekûndi]
akupa [EG] [Pm akupa, Sr kubi] /n/
fish sp. [Sciaenidae] [typosakàmiren
akupa ‘fish sp. [Cynoscion acoupa
(Sciaenidae)’], tapiren akupa ‘fish
sp. [Cynoscion acoupa (Sciaenidae)’]
[Ahlbr. akupa]
akuraráwai /n/ blueish transpar-
cy

akuraráwaipa [* i- akuraráwai
-pyra] /adj/ not blueish-transparent

akurewe [TE erewety, Kp ëkerewe]
[poss: ekurewe] /n/ slimy fat [e.g.
on fish, in sick chicken’s eye]
akuri [EGVW; 1655 acoulí] [T
akuri, Wj akuri, Ap akuri, Kp aku,
Pm akuri, M akuri, Wp akusi, Sr
aguti] /n/ red-rumped agouti [Dasy-
procta agouti (Dasyproctidae)]
[Ahlbr. akuri]

Akurijo [* akuri -jo; T Akurijo] /n/
Akurijo [cf akuri ‘agouti’]
akurimopi [EG] [* akuri -?; Wp
akusimoi] /n/ indigosnake [Drymar-
chon corais (Colubridae)] [Ahlbr.
akuri mopi]
akuro [* akuri -ro] /vt/ melt
(w)otakuro /vm/ melt

akuru [EVW; 1655 acourou] [Pm
akuru] [poss: jakuru] /n/ mud, clay [Ahlbr. akuru]
akusa [EW; V akūsa; 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. akusiwai]
akuta [EW] [* akuru -ta; T akutura] /vi/ melt [Ahlbr. aku]
akuto [*/ akuru -pto] /vt/ make muddy, provide with clay [Ahlbr. nuno]
akutūma [* * akutun -pyra] /adj/ not turbid, not untransparent [Ahlbr. akutu]
akutun /n/ turbidity, untransparency [Ahlbr. akutu]
akutuno /vm/ make oneself turbid, make oneself untransparent (w)otakutuno /vm/ make oneself turbid, make oneself untransparent [Ahlbr. akutu]
akuwama /n/ frog sp. [Ahlbr. pokora]
akuwamài /n/ plover [Charadriidae] [Ahlbr. akuwamai]
akuwī [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]
akykapoty [* aky -ka -poty] /vt/ massage, knead (w)otakkapoty /vm/ massage oneself, knead oneself [Ahlbr. aki kapot]
akkywa /n/ liana sp. [Smilax spp. (Smilacaceae)] [Ahlbr. akiwiwa]
akýmamy /vi/ become untidy, become dreary
akýmanka [* akymamy -ka] /vt/ make untidy, make dreary (w)otakýmanka /vm/ make oneself untidy, make oneself dreary
akýme /adj/ untidy, dreary [Ahlbr. aki]
akýpa [* i- aky -pyra] /adj/ without spirit, without dirt, without danger
aky [SV] [T aky] /vi/ be pressed together [Ahlbr. akýp]
akyta [EW] [* aky -ta] /vi/ get spooky, get in danger
akyto [* aky -pto] /vt/ provide with a spirit, make dreary (w)otakyto /vm/ provide oneself with a spirit, make oneself dreary
akyty [* aky -ty] [poss: akýty] /n/ something pressed together, knot [unsenano akyty ‘hair knot’]
Amakaina /n/ Amakaina [former village near the mouth of the Markwijn 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 gasipaes (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. amana]

Amanakuwa [W] /n/ Amanakuwa river

Amana Apotry /n/ Amana Apotry [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 monatanum (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 jacana [Jacana jacana (Jacanidae)]

amaràu /n/ gru-gru-palm sp. [Bactris maraja (Palmae), Bactris major (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. amara‘û]

amarijo [V] [Sp amarillo] /n/ yellow 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

amekûma [* 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]

amekunty [GS] [* amekun -ty; Ap emekunty] [poss: amekunty] /n/ bracelet [Ahlbr. amekun]

amekuntýto [* amekun -ty -pto] /vt/ provide with a bracelet (w)otamekuntýto /vm/ provide oneself with a bracelet

amemá /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. amemu]

àmeka [EVW] [T amenka] /vt/ stir, turn over
(w)otàmeka /vm/ stir oneself, turn oneself over [Ahlbr. amemu]

amepato [E; W omepato] [* ame -pa -to] /n/ person who likes to teach

amepo [E; W omepe] [* ame -po; Ap emepo, Kp emepo] [poss: emepyory] /n/ decency, good manners, success [amepo po nyton ‘he had a successful trip’, yjemepyory po terapa wa ‘I know how to be successful’]

amepy [EV; W omepe, E amepu]


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
amesaka  See: amesakama
amésuruku  [EGV; E amésuruku] [* amepy suruku] [poss: emésuruku-kuru] /v/ eyebrow [Ahlbr. emesuruku-kuru]
ameta  [SV] /n/ bay [ametary ta ‘in the bay (of the river)’]
amétai  [E; VW amétai] [Wj ametai] [poss: emétair] /n/ precipice [Ahlbr. ametai/emetai]
amétarai  [poss: emétairay] /n/ precipice
Ametary  [EW] /n/ Kalebaskreek [Carib village on the Coppename river] [Ahlbr. Ametari]
amika  [EGW] [T amika] /vt/ dig up, dig out [nomo 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]
amipo  /n/ desiccated remnant [kasiri amipo ‘desiccated remnant of the cassava drink’] [Ahlbr. amipo]
amipota  [* amipo -ta] /vi/ dry out, become a desiccated remnant
amiririko  See: amuririko
amiririky  See: amuririky
amiririkyta  See: amuririkyta
amiririta  See: amuririta
amiromoka  [E] [* amiromopy -ka] /vt/ irritate, molest
(w)otamiromoka  /vm/ become irritated, become anxious
amiromopy  /vi/ become irritated
amisuru  /n/ swarming
amisurupa  [* 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/ moan, cry, weep [Ahlbr. amo]
amò  [EGVW] [Wj amosety, Ap amity] [poss: amôty] /n/ string, line [Ahlbr. amôì]
àmo  [EVW] /vt/ begin
(w)otàmo  /vm/ begin [Ahlbr. amo]
àmo  /n/ powderiness
âmoi  [E; E aimoi, aimo] /vt/ shake down [matapi sàmoija ‘I shake the content of the matapi down’, yjerepary sàmoija ‘I cause my food to go down into my stomach’]
(w)otàmoi  /vm/ shake oneself down [e.g. while having sex]
amoika  [EGVW; S amyika; 1655 amouica] [Wj mot] /vt/ believe, trust
(w)otamoika  /vm/ believe oneself, brag, boast [Ahlbr. amouika]
amôky  [EGVW] [T amiky/amiku, Wj amiku, Ww ameky, Kp amiku, Pm amiky] /vt/ pick up, collect [many small object, e.g. rice, leaves]
(w)otamôky  /vm/ pick oneself up [Ahlbr. amouika]
àmoity  [* amoi -ty] [poss: àmoity] /n/ means to get down [ajerepary amoi ‘medicine to get food into the stomach’]
amjaron  See: amoro [Ahlbr. amoro]
amoka  [* amô -ka Wj amo, amotka] /vt/ remove the string of
(w)otamoka  /vm/ remove one’s string [Ahlbr. amôì]
àmoka  [* âmo -ka] /vt/ make crum- bly
(w)otàmoka /vm/ make oneself crum-bly
amòma [EVW] [* amon -pyra; T amynina, Wj amumna] /adj/ not stin-gy
amòmerëko [* amômereky -pto] /vt/ make round
(w)otamòmerëko /vm/ make oneself round [Ahlbr. amomereko]
amômerek /n/ roundness
amômerekŷpa [* i- amomereky -pyra] /adj/ not round
amômerêta [* amomereky -ta] /vi/ become round [Ahlbr. amomereka]
amompo [SV] [* amomy -po] /vt/ cause to get inside
(w)otamompo /vm/ cause oneself to get inside
amomy [EVW] [T enmymy, Wj amomy] /vt/ get inside
(w)otamomy /vm/ get oneself inside [Ahlbr. amomu]
amon [EVW; 1655 amouenbe] [Pm amumpa] /n/ stinginess [amon pe ‘stingy’]
amona [* amon -ta] /vi/ become stingy
amonka See: âmynka
amonkanòpo [* amomy -ka -nopy -po] /vt/ cause to get inside
(w)otamonkanòpo /vm/ cause oneself to get inside
amônokë [SV] [* amony -ke] /postp/ missing, not enough for [yjarnainy amônokë na ‘it (i.e. the ring) is too small for my hand/finger’] [Ahlbr. amono]
amonopy [EGVW] [T amôney, Pm amonoky] /vt/ miss, fail [Karina auram samonopy ‘I missed the Carib language’, i.e. ‘speaking Carib, I made a mistake’]
(w)otamonopy /vm/ fail [Ahlbr. amono]
amòpa [* i- amon -pyra] /adj/ not crumbly
amore [EW] [T amore] /n/ magic, shaman’s knowledge [Ahlbr. amore]
amorepa [EW] [* amore -pa; T amorety, 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 emo, amonjamo, Wj emo, amaramkom, Ap oromo, amarokomo, Ww amoro, amjamro, Kp amero, amaromoko, amijamro, Pm amro, amaromoko, M amyry, amyrnykon] [plur: amyjaro(n), amojaro(n)] /pro/ you [amorompo ‘you (in contrast to others)’] [Ahlbr. amoro]
âmoro [Kp âmoro] /n/ brittleness
âmoropa [* i- amoro -pyra] /adj/ not brittle
amororoky /n/ group
amororokypa [* i- amororoky -pyra] /adj/ without forming a group
amororòta [* amororoky -tu] /vi/ form groups
âmoro[a] [* âmoro -tu; Pm jamaro-ka] /vi/ become brittle
amosaïka [* amosaiky -ka] /vt/ cut the nails of
(w)otamaïka /vm/ cut one’s nails [Ahlbr. amoseiky]
amosaïky [GS; V ainamoiky] [T amoi, Wj amosai] /n/ finger nail [urukureja amosaikry ‘liana sp. [Uncaria guianensis (Rubiaceae)]’,
amosaikeypa [i- amosaikey -pyra] /adj/ without fingernails [Ahlbr. amoseiky]

amota [* amo -ta; Kp âmota, Pm amota] /vi/ become crumbly

amoto [EVW] [* amô -pto; Wj amoseptoa, Ap amito] /vt/ provide with a string

(\(w\))otamôto /vm/ provide oneself with a string [Ahlbr. amot]

âmotokô [SV] [* âmotoky -pto] /vt/ make spherical [ajainary âmotôkôpo 'your fist']

âmotoky [SV] /n/ sphericality, roundness

âmôtýma [* i- amô -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 crowdy

ampaïta [* ampai -ta] /vi/ become massive, get heaped up

ampako [S ompóko] [* ampaky -pto] /vt/ make mushy

(\(w\))otampako /vm/ make oneself mushy

ampaky [S ompoky] /n/ mushiness

ampakîya [S ompokîya] [* i- ampaky -pyra] /adj/ not mushy

ambarari /n/ tree sp. [Ambelania acida (Apocynaceae)] [Ahlbr. ambar]

ampariko [* ampariky -pto] /vt/ make compact

ampariky /n/ compactness

amparikîya [* i- ampariky -pyra] /adj/ not compact

amparita [* ampariky -ta] /vi/ become compact

ampâta [S ompôta] [* ampaky -ta] /vi/ become mushy

ampi See: akumpi

ampimo /vt/ break the breadth of, fold

(\(w\))otampimo /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 sampôsa 'I fold my clothes']

(\(w\))otampoty /vm/ fold oneself, snap oneself [atampotyôpo 'measuring worm [Geometridae]'] [Ahlbr. amboî]

ampume /vt/ make into a knot [Ahlbr. ambu]

ampusêko /vt/ make concave

(\(w\))otampusêko /vm/ make oneself concave

ampuseky /n/ concavity [said of, e.g., a sail in the wind]

ampusekîya [* i- ampuseky -pyra] /adj/ not concave

ampusêta [* 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 any; 1655 amou] [Wj amu] /num/ a [òwin amu tuna 'just one river', amu jako 'some (other) time', amu me 'different',
amùn  –  anakoko | 226 |

amu po ‘some (other) place’
amumpo po ‘here and there, sometimes’, amumpo me ‘sometimes’ [Ahlbr. amu]
amùn [EW] [* amutun; Kp aimutun, Pm aimutun, M aimutun] /n/ white colour [amùnìmpo ‘what looks white, silver’] [Ahlbr. amu]
amùna [EW; E amìna] [* amutun -(t)a] /vi/ become white [Ahlbr. amu]
amùno [EW; E amìny] [* amutun -ro] /vt/ make white (w)otamùno /vm/ make oneself white [Ahlbr. amu]
amùnìma [S; E amùnìma] [* i-amutun -pyra] /adj/ not white [Ahlbr. amu]
amùnìpo [poss: emùnìpo] /n/ skin of scrotum [Ahlbr. amu]
amuririko [E amiririko; SV miririko] [* amuririky -pto] /vi/ crumple up, shrivel up (w)otamuririko /vm/ get crumpled up [Ahlbr. amiririko]
amuririky [S amuririky; GSV miririky] /n/ crumpledness, wrinkle, curl [Ahlbr. mirir]
amuririkyìpa [E amiririkyìpa; E imiririkyìpa] [* i-amuririky -pyra] /adj/ not shriveled up, not wrinkly

amuririta [E amirirìta; E mirirìta] [* 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

amyìja [EV; W omìyìja] [poss: emyìjìary] [plur: amyìjanon] /n/ girl, young woman [amyìja me man ‘she is pretty’] [Ahlbr. amuya]
amyìjàko [EV; W omìjìko] [* amyìja -’ko] [poss: emyìjìkory] [plur: amyìjìtyì] /n/ girl [8-16 years] [Ahlbr. amuyako/amuya]
amyìka See: amoìka

amyjàro See: amoro

amyùma [* i- amyn -pyra] /adj/ without wrapping

amyùn /n/ wrap, container

amyne [* omyn -re; EV; W omyn] /adj/ jealous [Ahlbr. emane]
amìnìka [E; W amonka] [* (w)ömy/amomy -ka; Ap amonka] /vt/ get inside (w)otamìnìka /vm/ get oneself inside, meditate [Ahlbr. amonka]
amìnìno /vt/ give speed (?)
amynto [* amyn -nto] /vt/ wrap up, envelop (w)otamynto /vm/ wrap oneself up, envelop oneself

amyràu /n/ tree sp. [Mouriria crassifolia (Melastomaceae)] [Ahlbr. amura’ì]
amì /n/ hunterman’s nut [Omphalea diandra (Euphorbiaceae)] [also called sito]

âna [Wp ana] /n/ come together (w)otâna /vm/ come together [Ahlbr. ana]

ânaakry [* anâi aky -ry?] /n/ caterpillar sp.

ânaí [Wp nanà, Sr nanà] /n/ pine-apple sp. [Ananas ananassoides (Bromeliaceae)] [Ahlbr. ana’ì]

anakapyja [S; G anakasira] [Kp anakàjì] /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)] [wòi tano anakoko ‘tree sp. [Ormosia paraënsis (Papilionaceae)’]; a
anaku – ankama

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 annanopy] /vt/ get together
(w)otànánanopy /vm/ get together [Ahlbr. ananopu]
anapàwura /n/ black-crowned night-heron [Nycticorax nycticorax (Ardeidae)] [Ahlbr. anaba'ura]
anareko /n/ pineapple sp. [Bromeliaceae] [Ahlbr. anarïko]
anari [EV; W onari] [T enari, Kp enari, Pm enari] [poss: enariry] /n/ fear [anari me ‘frightening, dangerous’]
anàsa [EV; W onàsa] [poss: enàsary] /n/ throat [anàsa punu ‘double chin’ [Ahlbr. enasarï]
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 ona, Wj asena, emna, Ap ona, eunary, Ww enwa, Kp ena, Pm ewa] [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: anaunany] /n/ sister [used by male, referring to (a) sister, (b) father’s brother’s daughter, and (c) mother’s sister’s daughter] [Ahlbr. enauti]
anàwanani [W] /n/ fish sp.
anày /n/ tree sp. [Himatanthus articulata (Apocynaceae), Plumeria articulata (Apocynaceae)]
aneka [EV; 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.
anétôpa [* aneto -pyra?] /adj/ not curious
anì- [EGVW] [T ini-, Wj ini-, Ap an-, on-, Kp iny-] /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
ankenàpa  [* i- ankena -pyra]  /adj/ without a hidden area
ankenàpa  [* i- ankena -pyra]  /vi/ get to a hidden area
Ankeresi  [EGW]  [Pm inkresi, F anglais]  /n/ Englishman
ankoroïro  [* ankoroi -ro]  /vt/ make lead-coloured
ankoroïta  [* ankoroi -ta]  /vi/ become lead-coloured
ankorowèko  [* ankorowéky -pto]  /vt/ shatter, crush
ankorowèko  [* ankorowéky -pto]  /vt/ provide with a round cavity
(w)otankorowèko  /vm/ provide oneself with a round cavity
ankorowéky  /n/ round cavity  [e.g. in a football]
ankorowèta  [* ankorowéky -ta]  /vi/ get a round cavity
anku  [EW]  /n/ hollow, dent  [akata anku’ro'arin']  [Ahlbr. angu]
ankûpa  [* 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 anoks]  /vt/ dry, smoke
(w)otanoka  /vm/ dry oneself, smoke oneself  [Ahlbr. ano]
ânòka  [EVW]  [* ânopy -ka; T anôka, Wj anopka, Pm anoks]  /vt/ fill
(w)otânôka  /vm/ fill oneself  [Ahlbr. anopu]
anoky  [EW]  [Pm anoka]  /vt/ plane down
(w)otanoky  /vm/ plane oneself down  [Ahlbr. anokï]
anoky  See: noky
ânoky  [V]  /n/ fullness
ânökýpa  [SV]  [* i- ânoky -pyra]  /adj/ not full
anòpa  [S]  /n/ not dry
ânopy  [EVW]  [T ânapy, Wj anapy, Kp anapy, Pm anapy]  /vi/ become full  [Ahlbr. anopu]
anota  [* ano -ta]  /vi/ get smoked  [Ahlbr. ano]
ansai  /n/ deep hollow
ansaïpa  [* 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. ansei]‘
ansëpa  [* i- anse -pyra]  /adj/ loinless, without back part
ansepûto  [* anse apu -pto]  /vt/ close at the back  [cf apuru ‘close’]  [Ahlbr. asepotï]
ansepûty  [* anse apu -ty]  [poss: ansepûty]  /n/ cover at the backside  [cf apuru ‘close, cover’]  [Ahlbr. asepotï]
anesurapan  [* 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 covering
ansèto [* anse -pto] /vt/ provide with a back part
(w)otansèto /vm/ provide oneself with a back part
ansewarakapa [* anse warakapu] /n/ upright pole at the back of the house [Ahlbr. asawakapuru]
asewakapu [* anse wakapu] /n/ disc or plate at the back
ansiko [* ansiky -pto] /vt/ dent
(w)otansiko /vm/ dent oneself
ansewakapu [* anse wakapu] /n/ upright pole at the back of the house [Ahlbr. asawakapuru]

antyka [* antyky -ka; Kp aukryryka] /vt/ remove the tail of
(w)otantyka /vm/ remove one’s tail
antyke [* antyky -ke] /postp/ with the tail of
antykyra [* antyky -pyra] /adj/ without a tail

antyka [* antyky akumpy -ka] /vt/ press the tail off, squeeze the tail of
(w)otantyka /vm/ press one’s tail, squeeze one’s tail [Ahlbr. andikëré]
antykýka [* antyky -pyra] /adj/ without a tail [Ahlbr. andikëré]
antykýpa [* antyky -pyra] /adj/ without a dent [Ahlbr. andikëré]
antykýpa [EV] [* i- antyký -pyra] /adj/ without a tail [Ahlbr. andikëré]

antymo [EGVW] [* antyky -?] /vt/ set down, make sit down
(w)otantymo /vm/ sit down [Ahlbr. andimo]
antýta [EW] [* antyky -ta] /vi/ get a tail
anu See: nu [Ahlbr. anuru]
anuja [E; V anurija] [* anu ija] [poss: enu驾驭] /n/ corner of the eye [yjenujahy me roten wòpotyi ’I just looked at him from the corner of my eye’]
anukaikey [EV] [* anu kawaitu] [poss: enukaikey] /n/ wateriness of the eye

anukàwe [V] [* anu kòwe] /n/ tear, dirt in eye

antykyra [* antyky akumpy -ka] /vt/ press the tail off, squeeze the tail of
(w)otantyka /vm/ remove one’s tail

antykýka [* antyky akumpy -ka] /vt/ press the tail off, squeeze the tail of
(w)otantyka /vm/ press one’s tail, squeeze one’s tail [Ahlbr. andikëré]
antykýpa [EV] [* i- antyký -pyra] /adj/ without a tail [Ahlbr. andikëré]
antykýpa [* antyky akumpy -ka] /vt/ press the tail off, squeeze the tail of
(w)otantyka /vm/ press one’s tail, squeeze one’s tail [Ahlbr. andikëré]
anupurereky  –  aparita | 230 |
anupurereky  [poss: enupure-rekry] /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
[Turnerulophus papa (Cathartidae) [the king vulture is considered the leader of vultures] [Ahlbr. anuwana]
anỳko  [EVW] [* anyky -pto] /vt/ provide with illness
(w)otanỳko  /vm/ provide oneself with illness, become ill [Ahlbr. anìki]
aniky  [EGW] [Kp enè, Pm enè] /n/ sickness, illness [anyky pe man 'he is ill'] [Ahlbr. anìki]
anikýpa  [SV] [* i- anyky -pyra] /adj/ without illness, not ill [Ahlbr. anìki]
anýma  [EGWV] [* anyky -ma; Wj anoma] /vt/ corrupt
(w)otanýma  /vm/ corrupt [Ahlbr. aníma]
anýpe  [* anyky pe; Pm enèpe] /adj/ ill, sick, sickly
aniòpopa  [* i- anyky -po -pyra] /adj/ having an ugly disease
apa  [EVW] [T apa, Ap apa, Kp apa, Pm apai, M apa] /vi/ go down, fall
[ttuna] 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 (Morphus guianensis)] /n/ bird of prey
[Accipitridae, Falconidae] [Ahlbr. apakani]
apakaniran  [* apakani -re -no] /n/ tree sp. [Ahlbr. apakaniran]
aparakara  [* apakara -ta] /vi/ become drizzly
[konopo kynaparakaranon 'the rain becomes drizzly'
apapakaïa  /n/ bird sp.
Pm apaìnska] /vt/ drain [sakau ke kapánìkaje 'ik gooi zand op je']
(w)otapánòka  /vm/ drain oneself, get drained
apara  [EW] /n/ transparency  [e.g. area in jungle without dense forest, rain with few drops] [Ahlbr. aparia]
apara  [Sr apra, D appel] /n/ apple
[Malus communis (Rosaceae)] [Ahlbr. ton]
aparìkari  [V] /n/ red acouchy
[Myoprocta acouchy (Dasyproctidae)] [cf akusiwai]
aparàpa  [* i- apara -pyra] /adj/ not transparent, non-see-through
aparatà  [* apara -ta] /vi/ become transparent
apari  /n/ plant sp. [Turnera ulmifolia (Turneraceae)]
apariju  /n/ black mangrove [Avicennia spp. (Avicenniaceae)] [Ahlbr. aparì'è]
aparìjuran  [* apariju -re -no] /n/ sweet broom [Scoparia dulcis (Scrophulariaceae)] [Ahlbr. aparì’iran]
aparita  [E] /n/ fish sp. [Megalops atlanticus (Megalopidae)] [aparita pìpo '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
apasakaràta  [* apasakara -ta] /vi/ get a wet head
apasirika  See: àsirika
ápataka  /vt/ provide with interspace
(?)
apatàpona  /postp/ between [yye-mamin apatàpona "in between my work"]
apaton  [T apoto] [poss: epaton] /n/ helper, assistant
ápàuwa  [GS] [Wp kupaywa, A kopajúwa, P copaïba] /n/ tree sp. [Co- païfera guianensis (Caesalpiniaceae)] [Ahlbr. apa'wa]
Apàuwanty  See: Àpàuwa Unty
Àpàuwa Unty  /n/ Àpàuwa Unty [Ahlbr. mara’uni]
apéima  [* i- apein -pyra] /adj/ without current [Ahlbr. apei]
apéin  [EGVW] /n/ current [Ahlbr. apei]
apéina  [EGW] [* apein -(t)a] /vi/ flow, stream
ápêku  See: ákepu
ápêkuma  [SV; E ápêkùmo] [* anse] /vt/ fold, hook [yyapory sàpekumaje ‘I cross my arms’, moro weve apory sàpekumaje ‘I hook that branch on to another one’]
(w)otápêkuma  /vm/ fold oneself, hook oneself
ápêkùmo  See: ápekuma
ápêkùno  See: ákepuro
ápêkyi  /n/ bitterwood [Quassia amsara (Simaroubaceae)] [Ahlbr. pekui]
ápemy  [EGVW] /vt/ arrange, group, weave, knit
(w)otápemy  /vm/ arrange oneself, group oneself [Ahlbr. apemu]
ápenty  [* âpemy -ty] [poss: âpenty] /n/ something that arranges, transverse thread, drum hoop, headband [Ahlbr. pendî]
apepai  /n/ brim that bends outwards
apepaipa  [* i- apepai -pyra] /adj/ without a brim that bends outwards
apepaïro  [* apepai -ro] /vt/ provide with a brim that bends outwards
apepaïta  [* apepai -ta] /vi/ get a brim that bends outwards
apepasakýpa  [* i- aepasaky -pyra] /adj/ not very broad
ápêpe  [V] /n/ dove sp. [Columbidae]
ápereika  /vt/ throw away
(w)otápereika  /vm/ throw away oneself
ápereky  See: màpereky
áperèta  See: màperèta
apesija  /n/ tree sp. [Ahlbr. apesiya]
ápeto  /n/ accessibility
ápetópa  [* i- ápeto -pyra] /adj/ not accessible
apotero  [atopero] /n/ big meshedness
átapotero  [* ápeto -ro] /vt/ make accessible
(w)otátapotero  /vm/ make oneself accessible
apotorgë  [atoperòpa] [* i- apotoro/atopero -pyra] /adj/ without big meshes
apotororo  [atoperoro] [* apotoro/atopero -ro] /vt/ make a tube-like hollow in
(w)otapotororo  /vm/ make a tube-like hollow in oneself
apetorota – apoi | 232 |

apetorota  [atoperota]  [* ape-
toro/atopero -ta]  /vi/  get a tube-like hollow

api  [EVW]  [Kp api]  /n/  red colour, red paint [Ahlbr. api]

ápi  /vt/ dip

(w)otápi  /vm/ dip oneself [Ahlbr. api]

apika  [EVW]  [Wj akpika]  /vt/ expand, 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]

apipako  See: pipako

apipima  [* i- apipin -pyra]  /adj/  not shallow

apipin  [EVW]  [T apipin(me)]  [plur: apipin(me) ‘shallow’] [Ahlbr. apipin]

apipinta  [* apipin -ta]  /vi/ become shallow

apipinto  [* apipin -nto]  /vt/ make shallow

apipo  [* opi -ypo; Ap episipo]  [poss: episipo]  /n/ eyelashes

apipoky  [EVW]  /vt/ cut away weeds from, cut short

(w)otapipoky  /vm/ cut oneself short [Ahlbr. apipoky]

apipóma  [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 sieving cassava’]

ápirika  [SV]  [Kp apirika]  /vt/ remove little pieces from

(w)otápirika  /vm/ loose little pieces, fall into little pieces

apirikiki  [S; V pirikiki]  /n/ owl sp. [Asio clamator (Strigidae)]

apiripo  /n/ tortoise sp. [Ahlbr. apiripo]

apiro  [EW; V apino]  [* api -ro]  /vt/ make red, paint [apirapotopo weve ‘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 wullschlegeliana (Myrtaceae)]

apo  [EGVW; 1655 yaboule (d.w.z.: yjaporyj)]  [T apø, Wj apo, Ap apo, Ww apo, Kp apo, Pm apue]  /n/ arm [Ahlbr. apo]

apo  [EGVW; 1655 abo]  [Wj apo, Ap apo, Ww apo, Kp apo, Pm apue]  /vt/ taste, feel [woryi sepuru apotopo ‘plant sp. [Inga urinifera (Mimosaceae)]’]

(w)otapo  /vm/ feel oneself [Ahlbr. apo]


âpo  /n/ rustling, crackling

apoi  [EGVW; E apyi; 1655 apei, aboi]  [T apsi, Wj apsi, Ap apo, Ww asi, Kp apisi, apı, âsi, Pm apisi, M apisi]  /vt/ take, select [apotopo ‘handle’, atånanotopo juru kynaporjjan ‘it’s time for the meeting to begin’, moro iworuparykon anapoiwa ‘I can’t stand their talking’, äsiko kapoi ‘I fooled you’]

(w)otapoi  /vm/ take oneself, collect oneself, pull oneself together [atapoiko ‘don’t give up!’; wåto kynatapoijjan ‘it catches fire’, aurano
kynotapoijan ‘a conversation takes place’ [Ahlbr. apoī]
apoipo [SV] [* apo -po] /vt/ cause to stick together [apoipotopo ‘glue’] (w)otapoipo /vm/ cause oneself to stick together [Ahlbr. apoī]
apoje [EGW; V poje] [T apoje, apo-jano, Wj apowe, Ap poje] /n/ left [apoje me ‘left-handed’, yjainary apojerj ‘my left hand’] [Ahlbr. apo-tu, apowe, apowe’ir]
apojento [* apoje -nto] /vt/ provide with a left side (w)otapojento /vm/ provide oneself with a left side apojépa [* i- apoje -pyra] /adj/ without a left hand [Ahlbr. apo-ve]
apoma [* apo -ma] /vt/ move the arm of (w)otapoma /vm/ move one’s arm, signal âpòma [* i- âpon -pyra] /adj/ not jumpy apomomy [* apo momy] /vt/ tie together the arms of (w)otapomomy /vm/ tie one’s arms together apomotoko /vt/ grass sp. [Ahlbr. apomotoko]
apònýma [* i- apôn -pyra] /adj/ without a seat, without a stand [Ahlbr. mure]
apònýnto [* apôn -nto; T apointo] [Kp aponta] /vt/ provide with a seat, provide with a stand, nest (w)otapònýnto /vm/ provide oneself with a seat, provide oneself with a stand, nest oneself [Ahlbr. mure]
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]
aporemynto  [* aporemy -nto] /vt/ provide with an owner, obtain, marry
(w)otaporemynto /vm/ provide oneself with an owner
apori  [GSV; 1655 appolli] [T apori, Wj apori, Ap apori, Kp apori, 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 ýkoto] /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. (Mora-ceae)]]
aporimy  [* apori my] /vt/ tie the wings of
aporisiky /n/ tip of the wing [Ahlbr. endatarï]
aporisikýry [apori sikýi -ry] /n/ tip of the wing
aporio [EGW] /postp/ next to [ase-porio ‘next to each other, in a row’] [Ahlbr. apolito]
aporio  [* apori -pto; T aporynto, Ap aporio, Pm apuerita] /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
áporôka  [* áporopy -ka] /vt/ cause to choke
(w)otáporôka /vm/ cause oneself to choke, swallow the wrong way
aporomu /n/ sensitive plant, shame plant [Mimosa pudica (Mimosaceae)] [Ahlbr. aporumu]
aporomy  [GW; V ápurumy, E (w)otáporomy] [Kp ápyrymy, Pm ápurumy] /vi/ jump [in Suriname, (w)otáporomy has replaced áporomy; tokoro áporomyry ‘letterwood sp. [Piratinera guianensis (Moraceae)]]]
áporonka  [S; V ápurunka] [* áporomy -ka] /vt/ cause to jump
(w)otáporonka /vm/ cause oneself to jump
áporopy /vi/ choke, swallow the wrong way
Aporuwaka  [Wp apuraka] /n/ Apowac river
ápòsai  [S; V aposetey] [poss: ápòsai-ty] /n/ row of limbs [e.g. a hand of bananas] [Ahlbr. aposaitpo]
apòsaiika  [* apòsai -ka] /vt/ cut off a row of limbs from [paruru sapòsaijaje ‘I cut off a row of bananas’]
(wotapòsaiika /vm/ cut off a row of limbs from oneself
apòsaipa  [* i- apòsai -pyra] /n/ without a row of limbs
apose  See: ápòsai
aposema  [* aposen -ma] /vt/ provide with handhold
aposëma  [i- aposen -pyra] /adj/ without handhold, without walking stick
aposen [1655 y’abose (d.w.z.: yja-posen)] [poss: aposen] /n/ handhold [moro yja-posen me man ‘that is my handhold or walking-stick’, yja-posen me aiko ‘hold my arm (to support me)’] [Ahlbr. aposen]
aposijeky /n/ little finger, little toe
aposiky /n/ angle, bend [cf apoty]
apota [* apo -ta] /vi/ get an arm
apota [* apo ta] /postp/ in the arms of [asapota ‘in each other’s arms’]
àpota [* èpo -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- apòtaï -pyra] /adj/ without a row of legs
apoto See: poto [Ahlbr. apoto]
apotême See: potome
apotonto [V] [* apoto -nto] /vt/ increase
apotòto [V] [* apoto -pto] /vt/ increase
apatûma [* i- apötûm -pyra] /adj/ without right side, without right hand, without strength [Ahlbr. apatû]
apatun [V apoty] [T apatun, Wj apotun, Ap apotun, Wj apatun] /n/ right-hand side, strong side [apotun pe ‘with the right hand, forcefully’,
yjainary apòtun ‘my right hand’] [Ahlbr. apotu]
apotûna [* apotûn -(t)na] /vi/ become strong
apotûnka [* apotûn -ka] /vt/ add power to, empower [ajekâmûmyry apotûnuko ‘run faster!’]
(w)otapotûnka /vm/ empower oneself
apotuntu [* apotûn -ntu] /vt/ provide with a right hand side
(w)otapotuntu /vm/ provide oneself with a right hand side
apoty /n/ angle, bend, turn [apotyry po ‘at the bend of the river’] [Ahlbr. apotî]
apoty [SV] [Wj apoty] /vt/ pull to pieces
(w)otapoty /vm/ pull oneself to pieces
[cf apoty]
apoty /n/ angle, bend, turn [apotyry ‘at the bend of the 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]
apukuri – aràari | 236 |

oblongum (Apocynaceae), Swartzia schomburgkii (Papilionaceae), Swartzia schomburgkii (Apocynaceae), Swartzia schomburgkii (Papilionaceae), Swartzia schomburgkii (Apocynaceae)

apukuri /n/ tree sp. [also called ipuwàpyn takini]
apukuriran [* apukuri -re -no] /n/ tree sp.
apuro [Wj apu̞rə, Kp apu̞rə, Pm apu̞rə, M apu̞ry] /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
apurûpo [* apuru -po] /n/ house with walls [Ahlbr. apurupô]
apusuru /n/ plant sp. [Sterculia pruriëns (Sterculiaceae), Sterculia excelsa (Sterculiaceae)] [Ahlbr. apusurô]
apûto [EGW] [* apu -pto] /vt/ close, screen (w)otapûto /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. apuje]
apyin [poss: apyiny, apymy] /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’]
apỳjame [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 [Eux enura maguari (Ciconiidae)] [Ahlbr. aburere’u]
apyry [EGV; W eryry; 1655 eboirere (d.w.z. epyryry)] [Ap ekuru, eryry, Kp ipyry, Pm eryry] [poss: erypyry] /n/ flower [epyryrypy ‘seeds’, para nera eryry ‘jelly-fish [Scyphozoa]’] [Ahlbr. epy]
apyrýmo /vt/ cause to spatter inside (w)otapýrýmo /vm/ cause oneself to spatter inside
apyrypy /vi/ spatter inside
apyrysina [T aparisina, Wj peresina, Sr apresina] /n/ sweet orange [Citrus sinensis (Rutaceae)]
aràari See: arasari [Ahlbr. ara’ari]
araina [S; GV aranka] [Sr aranya, En orange, D orange] /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. arakaitu]
arakatairu [* arakaitu-re-no] /n/ [Connarus coriaceus (Connaraceae)]
arakaka [GSV] warakakaimə, Kp arakaka, Pm arakaka, Sr arakaka] [poss: jarakakary] /n/ Guiana wood turtle, scorpion mud turtle, galap [Rhinoclemmys punctularia (Emydidae), Kinisternon scorpoides (Kinosternidae)] [Ahlbr. alakaka]
arakaposas /n/ duckboards, apron
arakukupe /n/ palm tree sp. [Desmoncus horridus (Palmae), Attalea sp. (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. alakute]
arakusari [T arakoere, Wp warakusari, A alakuseri, Sr lakir] /n/ tree sp., resin sp. [Protium aracouchini (Burseraceae), Caraipa spp. (Clusiaceae)] [Ahlbr. alakuseri]
alakuseri /n/ fish sp. [Ahlbr. alakuseri]
arusai  [GS]  [Wp arapasu]  /n/ woodcreeper  [Dendrocolaptidae]  [Ahlbr. arase]
arasari  [EGW aràari]  [Pm araçari, P araçari, D arassari]  /n/ black-necked aracari  [Pteroglossus aracari (Rhamphastidae)]
arasasa  /n/ caprellid [Ocyopoda quadrata (Ocyopodidae)]
aràsawa  [E; W karasawa]  /n/ fish sp.  [Callichthyidae]  [Ahlbr. karasawa]
aràsawa  [S; Wp anawila, A anaura, arauna]  /n/ tree sp.  [Licania macrophylla (Chrysobalanaceae)]
araurama  [GS]  /n/ plant sp.  [Sclerolobium spp. (Papilionaceae)]  [tumiñen araurama ‘tree sp.  [Sclerolobium albiflorum (Papilionaceae)’], typuru araurama ‘tree sp.  [Sclerolobium melinonii (Papilionaceae)’]
arawai  [V]  /n/ shoulder box [container for carrying stuff on the shoulder; cf kurukuru]
arawai  [E]  /n/ fish sp.  [Ahlbr. arawaiapo]
arawai  /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 arauta, 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]
arawioko  [EG]  /n/ iguana sp.  [Iguanidae]
arawoi  [W]  [Kp arai, Wp araromol]  /n/ grey tree boa  [Corallus enydris (Boidae)]  [Ahlbr. arawoi]
arawon  [E; W orawon]  [poss: erawony]  /n/ fastness, speed
aravone  [GS]  [Kp arawone]  /n/ yellow poui  [Tabebuia serratifolia (Bignoniaceae)]  [Ahlbr. aravone]
aràwuri  [Kp waràuri]  /n/ bush spider sp.  [Araneina]  [Ahlbr. ara’uri]
aràwuwa /n/ palm tree sp. [Roystonea regia (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. arà'úwa]
arekan [E] /n/ fastness, speed
arèkoto [* arety ýkoto] /vt/ cut away top leaves from
areku [EV; W oreku; 1655 erecourou (d.w.: erekuru)] [poss: erekuru] /n/ anger, fury, war
Arekuna [Pm Arekuna] /n/ Arekuna amerindian
arekusi [E; W orekusi] [Kp orekusi] [Kp erèku, Pm erèku] [poss: erèkury] /n/ bile, gall
areky [E G; W oreky] [Wj ëreky, Ww ëreky, Pm ëreky] [poss: ërekyry] /n/ ulcer, sore
aremenàu /n/ little blue heron [Egretta caerulea (Ardeidae)]
aremu /n/ spear, part of plant used for braiding [tukumau aremuru] 'snake sp.'
aremùpa [* i- aremu -pyra] /adj/ without spear [Ahlbr. aremùpon]
aremuta [* aremu -ta] /vi/ get a spear [Ahlbr. aremùpa]
arepa [EGVW; 1655 ereba] [T arepa, arepa, erepa] [poss: erepany] /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)]', kujàke erepary 'plant sp. [Miconia guianensis (Melastomaceae)]', kynoro erepary 'tree sp. [Qualea dinizii (Vochysiaceae)]', opono erepary 'purslane sp. [Batis maritima (Bataceae)]', oruko erepary 'tree sp. [Hebepetalum humirifolium (Linaceae)], reere erepary (ook erejuru genoemd) 'tree sp. [Hymenolobium flavum (Papilionaceae)], tukuruwe erepary 'plant sp.', wajamaka erepary (ook napiran genoemd) 'liana sp. [pomeoa tiliaea (Convolvulaceae)])] [Ahlbr. erepa]
arepàpon [EV; W orepàpon] [poss: erepàpony] /n/ toughness, stamina
arepawana /n/ tree sp. [Gustavia augusta (Lecythidaceae)] [also called akuri erepary or akuri sape]
arepi [poss: erepiyir] /n/ breastplate (of a crab) [kusa erepiyir 'breastplate of a crab', kùwe erepiyir 'door of a snail-shell'] [Ahlbr. erepipo]
areremai /n/ tree sp. [Hirtella paniculata (Rosaceae)] [Ahlbr. arìrìme'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]
aresaikýpa [E; E aresikýpa] [* 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 arysí, St aleisi, En rice, D rijst, Sp arroz] [poss: jare-
sir] /n/ rice [Oryza sativa (Gramineae)] [Ahlbr. areisi]

aresi /vt/ remove the peak of (w)otaresika /vm/ remove one's peak
aresi /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']

aresi [poss: aresikuru] /n/ liver potion [variant of arekusi ?] [Ahlbr. ere]

aresiy /n/ peak [Ahlbr. kerë]

aresikyi [GS] /n/ plant sp. [Arthrosamanea multiflora (Mimosaceae), Macrosamanea discolor (Mimosaceae)]

aresiky [i- aresiky -pyra] /adj/ without peak
aresiran [* aresi -re -no] /n/ grass sp.

aresita [* aresiky -ta] /vi/ get a peak, become peaky
aresito [W] [* aresi -pto] /vt/ provide with rice (w)ejaresito /vm/ provide oneself with rice

aretaka [* aretaky -ka] /vt/ remove the shoots from, remove the sprouts from

aretaky /n/ shoot, sprout
aretakypo [i- aretaky -pyra] /adj/ without shoot, without sprout
aretata [i- aretaky -ta] /vi/ shoot, sprout
aretepe /n/ tree sp. [Laetia procera (Flacourtiaceae)]

arety [EV; EGW rety] [T rety, Ap rety, Kp rety, Pm rety, re] /n/ top [(kapu or weju) retyry 'the west', aretyry ponokon 'people living in the west', kurumu retyry 'pineapple sp.'] [Ahlbr. reii]

aretyka [E retyka] [* arety -ka] /vt/ remove the top from

aretya [E iretyapa] [* i- arety -pyra] /adj/ without top
ari /n/ mollusc, shellfish [Ahlbr. ari]
aria /n/ pineapple sp.

arijanay /n/ tree sp. [Swartzia prouacensis (Caesalpiniaaceae)] [Ahlbr. ariyana’ë]

arijapa /n/ plant sp.

arije [EV; W orije] [Ap orije, eri-jety] [poss: erijety] /n/ border [yjeri-jety 'wa wòpòsa 'I am looking aside'] [Ahlbr. erije]
ariki [GS] [T ariki, Wp jariki] /n/ guianan saki [Pithecia pithecia (Cebidae)] [also called wàmuk] [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 ereyici, Sr lenki] /n/ lime [Citrus aurantifolia (Rutaceae)] [Ahlbr. alemy]
arimikiran [* arimiki -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [Fagara pentandra (Rutaceae)]
arinatu [S; V arinatu; 1655 arinato] [Wj arinatu, Ap orinato, Kp arinatu] /n/ baking-plate [originally of earthenware (cf arino), nowadays of iron (siparari)] [Ahlbr. arinatu]

Arinuku See: Irinoku

aripisana See: arasipana [Ahlbr.
kalina (23)]
arirumy [SV] [Kp ariwomy, Pm
arirumu]
arirunka [SV] [* arirumy -ka] /vt/
cause to fly
(w)otarirunka /vm/ cause oneself to
fly
arisa /n/ crab sp. [Goniopsis cruen-
tata (Grapsidae)] [also called
araja]
[Ahlb. arisa]
arisi /n/ plant sp. [Ormosiopsis fla-
va (Papilionaceae)]
aritawa [P irataua] /n/ yellow-
hooded blackbird [Agelaius ictero-
cephalus (Icteridae)] [Ahlbr. aritawa]
aro [EGVW] [T ara, Wj ara, Ap ara,
Ww ara, Kp ara, Pm ara, M ara] /vt/
take, carry [suma onory arojan
‘he eats people wherever he goes’]
(w)otaro /vm/ take oneself, carry one-
self, hunt [Ahlbr. aro]
aróka [* aroky -ka; T aróka] /vt/
remove the penis from
(w)otaróka /vm/ dispose of one’s pe-
nis
arokyo [EGWV] [T aroky, Wj aroky,
Ap aroky, Kp auky, Pm auky] /n/
penis [yjoròkan arokyry or yjoròkan
wótiùmipo ‘toadstool sp. [Helosis
cayennensis (Balanaceae)]’] [Ahlbr.
aroki]
arómene [* 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 harpøen,
En harpoon] /n/ harpoon
arosi See: aresi
aru [EW] /n/ dryness
aruka [EW] [* aru -ka] /vt/ dry
(w)otaruka /vm/ dry [Ahlbr. aruka]
arúka [EGVW] [* arupy -ka] /vt/
put in
(w)otarúka /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 aruka,
Wj aruka, Ap oruko, Kp oruka, Pm
aruka] [poss: jorukory] /n/ worm,
caterpillar [Ahlbr. aruko/auroko/oruko]
arukopuri /n/ worm sp.
aruku /n/ plum sp.
arukujuru [GS] [A arokojuru] /n/
tree sp. [Laetia procera (Flacour-
tiaceae), Swartzia apetala
(Papilionaceae)]
arukuma [T urutura, Ap maparu-
kawa, 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 (Caryo-
caraceae)] [Ahlbr. arukumari]
arukumariyan [* arukumari -re
-no] /n/ tree sp. [Caryocar glabrum
(Caryocaraceae)]
arukuruku /n/ fish sp.
arukuwaipo [GS] /n/ plant sp.
[Hirtella racemosa (Chrysobalana-
ceae)]
arùnòka  [* arupy -nopy -ka] /vt/  fill to bursting

(w)otarùnòka  /vm/  fill oneself to bursting

arùpà  [* i- aru -pyra] /adj/  not dry  [Ahlbr. arupa]

Arusijaka  /n/  Arusijaka  [abandoned village, north of Galibi]

arutuwa  [GS] /n/  chestnut-bellied heron  [Agamia agami (Ardeidae)]  [Ahlbr. arutuwa]

Aruwako  [EW]  [Kp Aruwà, Erwako, Pm Erwako] /n/  Arowak merindian  [Ahlbr. Aruako]

Aruwaruwa  [W] /n/  Arawara creek

aruwasire  /n/  heavenly horse  [thunder may represent the galloping of this horse]
aruvepe  /n/  plant sp.  [seeds are used as beads]  [Ahlbr. aruvepe]
arwy  [EGVW] [T ary, Wj ary, Ap jary(ry), Kp are, Pm jare]  [poss: jary] /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]
arwyka  [SV] [T aryka, Kp aryka, Pm areka] /vt/  press out, push out  [aryka wýsa ‘I’m going to shit’, pitan sarykai ‘I have given birth to a child’]

(w)otaryka  /vm/  press oneself outside  [Ahlbr. ari]
arwyky  /n/  top leaves  [Ahlbr. ari]
arýma  [* i- ary -myra; T aryynna]  /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 arynta] /vt/  provide with leaves  

(w)otarynto  /vm/  provide oneself with leaves

arypoty  [SV] [T erypoty]  [poss: erypotty] /n/  clitorian, (V:) maidenhead  [cf T and Wj and Ap ery ‘vagina’ and poty ‘tip’ or ‘brillancy’]
arýto  [EW] [* ary -pto; T arýtò, Kp arýta] /vt/  provide with contents  

(w)otarýto  /vm/  provide oneself with contents

ása  [EGVW] /n/  (back of the) neck  [Ahlbr. asa]
asái  [SV] [T sají] /n/  barn owl  [Tyto alba (Tytonidae)]
asaiça  [* i- asai -pyra] /adj/  without bare branches

ása  [* asa -ka] /vt/  remove the neck of  

(w)otása  /vm/  remove one’s neck

ása  [EGVW] /n/  fellow tribesman, friend, colleague  [Ahlbr. asa-ka]
ása  [EGVW] /vt/  divide  [ásaakàpà ‘not split up, together, just’, ásakatonympo ‘part’, ásakàpà worryjan ‘only women’, ásakàpà tàyëse kytaje, wo ‘we have grown old together, gall’]
(w)otasaka /vm/ divide oneself [ero po kytotásakasen ‘let’s split up in groups here’] [Ahlbr. asakapa]

asakaimo [EV] [* asaka? -imo; Kp sakasà, Pm sakasà, Sr sakà] /n/ rattlesnake [Crotalus durissus (Crotalidae)] [Ahlbr. asakaimo]

ásakàma [* i- ásaka -myra] /adj/ without fellow tribesman

ásakawaru /n/ tree sp., fruit sp.

ásakoto [EW] [* ása ýkoto] /vt/ cut the (neck) hair of

(w)otásakoto /vm/ cut one’s (neck) hair

ásakyra See: sakyra

asamonoki [EGV] [Wp sawanapa, Sr sapral] /n/ fish sp. [Eigenmannia virescens (Gymnotidae)]

ásapón [* ása apón] /n/ head rest, pillow

ásaporito See: aseperito

ásapymy [* ása pomy] /n/ neck

ásara /n/ prickliness, spikiness

ásaraika /vt/ muddle

(asotásaraika /vm/ muddle oneself

ásarapa [GS] [A wasarápa] /n/ lizard sp. [Ahlbr. asarapa]

ásaràpa [* i- ásara -pyra] /adj/ not prickly, not spiky

ásarata [* asara -ta] /vt/ get prickly, get spiky

ásary /n/ decaying wood

ásàto [W] [* ása -pto] /vt/ provide with a neck

(asotásàto /vm/ provide oneself with a neck

ásawarakapa [* ása warakapa] /n/ lowered part of the roof (?) [Ahlbr. auto (14h)]

ásáwo [SV] [* ása -wo] /postp/ in the region of the neck of


asēka [S; V asēkara] /adj/ having several colours, of mixed descent

asēkara See: asēka

asekarō [T sēkarō] /adj/ together

asemonoki See: asemonosi

asemonosi [GS; S asemonoki] [* ase- mono -si; Kp eisumunui, Pm munui, A monusi, Wp munusi] /n/ twin [Ahlbr. asemonusu]

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 ampo kö ‘fold it in two similar halves’]

asermun /n/ fish sp. [Acephalura lutea (Characidae)] [Ahlbr. asermun]

asery [EVW; EGW isery] /n/ newness [asery me man ‘it is new’] [Ahlbr. oseirî]

asetupino See: upino


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 asikaron] /n/ grass sp. [Brachiaria purpureaens (Gramineae)] [Ahlbr. asikaruran]

ásìko [EW; 1655 ensico] [* ási 'ko; Wj apsik] /adj/ a little, a little while [ásiko 'ko, ásiko 'ko 'ko, or ásiko 'ky 'ky 'a tiny bit'] [Ahlbr. asi]

asikuna [GS] /n/ bush sp. [Tephrosia spp. (Papilionaceae)] [Ahlbr. asikuna]

asikunaran [* asikuna -re -no] /n/ tree sp. [Phyllanthus niruri (Euphorbiaceae)] [Ahlbr. asikunaran]

àsìma [EW] [* i- asin -pyra; T ain- 'na] /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]

asin [EVW] [* asin -(t)ja /vi/ get hot [Ahlbr. asina]

asinanopy [SV] [* asin -t(à) -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)otasinèka /vm/

asinkepy [SV] [* asin -kepy] /vi/ stop being warm

asinó [*/ asin -ro] /vt/ warm, heat (w)otasinó /vm/ warm oneself, heat oneself [Ahlbr. asino]

asipana /n/ banana sp. [Ahlbr. asi-bana]

asípi [GS] [T épi, Wj etpi, Ww etpy, Kp èpi, Pm epi] [poss: esipiry] /n/ lip [Ahlbr. esipiri]

asírika [E asasirika] /vt/ crush, push down (w)otásirika /vm/ crush oneself, push oneself down

asírisinsi /n/ polybia wasp [Polybia spp. (Vespidae)]

asíruwa /n/ plant sp. [Cynometra marginata (Papilionaceae)]

asitane /n/ walking stick [Phasmatodea]

asítaremu [Wp jasita, P jactara] /n/ palm tree sp. [Desmoncus polyanthamus (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. asitaremu]

asítupi /n/ plant sp. [Monstera pertusa (Araceae), Philodendron acutatum (Araceae)] [Ahlbr. situpi]

asíwakara [EV] /n/ sand box, possum wood [Hura crepitans (Euphorbiaceae)] [Ahlbr. asiwakara]

asíwày [G] /n/ tree sp.

asíwoima [* i- asiwoin -pyra] /adj/ not clear, not transparent [Ahlbr. asiwòil]

asíwoin [EW; V asiwoin] [Pm aítawasin, awasin] /n/ limpidity, transparency

asíwoina [EW] [* asiwoin -(t)à] /vi/ become limpid, become transparent [Ahlbr. asiwòil]
asiwoino [EW] [* asiwoin -ro] /vt/ make limpid, make transparent
(w)otasiwoino /vm/ make oneself limpid, make oneself transparent
asiwòka [* asiwoky -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] [* asiwoky -pto] /vt/ sate
(w)otasiwòko /vm/ sate oneself
asìwyryryi [GS] /n/ insect sp. [Ahlbr. asiwërïrï]
asosoky [n/ callosity
asosòta /vi/ become callous
ásu [SV] /n/ goose flesh
ásukà [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. asunga]
ásùpa [SV] /adj/ without goose flesh
ásupamky /vi/ (slowly) get goose
ásupanka /vt/ cause to (slowly) get goose flesh
asurutoko [E] /n/ pimple, boil [cf pituku]
ásuta [SV] /vi/ get goose flesh [Ahlbr. asuta]
ata /n/ tree sp. [Brosimum rubescens (Moraceae), Brosimum paraënse (Moraceae)]
àta [EGVW] [T átao, Wj aptao, Ap átao, Kp átai, 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 (Rubiacceae)]
atakin [EV; W otakin] [poss: etakiny] /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: etakusiry] /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.
ataparan /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] /n/ side dish, spread, meat or fish
atarin See: atawyn
atasikoro [poss: etasikorory] /n/ slaver
atasipo [EVW; Otasipo; 1655 atasibo] [Wj etapot, Kp etapò, etasipò, Pm tansi] [poss: etasipoty] /n/ beard [atasiponano ‘beard (non-possessed)’; kumpo etasipoty or kumpotasi ‘plant sp. [Hirtella spp. (Rosaceae)’]]
atàwe [E; O tàwe] [poss: étawety] /n/ web, silk thread [Ahlbr. etawe]
atawyn [E; V atarin] [poss: etawiny] /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]
atìta /n/ snail sp. [Gastropoda] [Ahlbr. aitia]
atìta [Sr ataita(wivirij)] /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 cartilege of (w)otatoka /vm/ cause one’s cartilege to crack
atòke [EGVW] /postp/ disagreeable to, offensive to [cf atoky ‘prick, pierce’; yjatôke man ‘I hate him/her/it’, atāsôke manto ‘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]
atôma [* i- áton -pyra] /adj/ without a prop, without support
âtomy /vi/ overgrow
àton [EW] /n/ prop, support [Ahlbr. atu(aj)]
atone [E; W otone] [Ap etone] /adj/ on one side [atonenaka ‘to one side, to the other side’] [Ahlbr. otone]
atonépu [Eatonépy] /num/ fifteen [from atone ‘on one side’ and pupu ‘foot’]
atonepy See: atonepupu
àtonka /vt/ cause to overgrow (w)otatonekapo /vm/ cause oneself to overgrow
aton [See: otone]
àtonto [EW] /vt/ provide with a prop, support (w)otatonto /vm/ provide oneself with a prop, support oneself [Ahlbr. atondo]
atôpa /adj/ without hole, without hollow [Ahlbr. ato]
atoperoro See: apetoro
atoperôpa See: apetorôpa
atoperota See: apetorota
atoro /n/ deep hollow
atóta /vt/ get holes [Ahlbr. ato]


atòwa /adj/ going in all directions, chaotic

atowejaka /vt/ dig a hole in
(w)otatowejaka /vm/ dig a hole in oneself

atukuma [A otokoma] /n/ palm weevil larva [Rhyynchophorus palmarum (Curculionidae)] [Ahlbr. atukuma]
atukupara [EG] /n/ fish sp. [Gymnotus sp. (Gymnotidae)]
atukuma [A otokoma] /n/ palm weevil larva [Rhyynchophorus palmarum (Curculionidae)] [Ahlbr. atukuma]
atun [VV] /n/ fever, illness [atunano ‘(protracted) fever’] [Ahlbr. atun/atunano]
atun [VW] /n/ fever, illness [atunano ‘(protracted) fever’] [Ahlbr. atun/atunano]
atunkepy /vi/ stop being ill [Ahlbr. atu]
atunynto /vt/ put words into the mouth of, misrepresent the words of (w)otunynto /vm/ cause oneself to debate

au /n/ laughter

auinòpo See: auwanòpo

auinopy See: auwanopy [Ahlbr. auanpou]
aurama [* i- auran -pyra] /adj/ without speech, quiet [Ahlbr. aura]
aurampà /vt/ provide with speech, cause to speak (w)aurampà /vm/ provide oneself with speech, cause oneself to speak

auranaka [S; V auraka] /vt/ cause to debate (w)auranaka /vm/ cause oneself to debate

aurankepy /EW/ /vi/ stop speaking

auranynto /vt/ put words into the mouth of, misrepresent the words of (w)auranynto /vm/ misrepresent one’s words [Ahlbr. aura]

auro [GSV] [T euru, Wj euru, Kp euru, Pm euru, M seuru] /vt/ barr at
auta – awàrumy | 248 |

(wo)tauro /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 a or y.]


autàpa /adj/ without hole, without cavity

tax [EGVW; 1655 auto] [Wj auto, Ww auto, Kp auto, jwyì, Pm auto, ewì, M ewyty] [poss: auty] /n/ house [Ahlbr. auto]

autyma [W] /vt/ provide with a house, build a house for

(wo)sautyma /vm/ provide oneself with a house

autýma [EW] [* i-auty -myra] /adj/ without a house [Ahlbr. auto]

autyna /vi/ get a house

autynto [E] /vt/ provide with a house

(wo)sautynto /vm/ provide oneself with a house

auwa [EVW] /vi/ laugh [Ahlbr. awa]

auwanòpo [EW] [* au -wa -nopy -po] /vt/ cause to laugh

auwanopy [EGW auwnopy] [* au -wa -nopy; T enwppy] /vt/ laugh at

(wo)tauwanopy /vm/ laugh at oneself [Ahlbr. auwnopy]

awakaparu [Pm awakaparu] /n/ butterfly sp. [Morpho spp. (Nymphalidae)]

awaky [T ewaky, Ww ewaky, Kp ewaky, Pm waky, Kp ewaky] [poss: ewakyry] /n/ joy [paranakyry ewakyry ‘charm to win over white people’]

awàmatopo [poss: èwàmatopo] /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, Sí awara] /n/ palm tree sp. [Astrocaryum vulgare (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. awara]

Awarakana /n/ Organabo river, Organabo

awarapuku [E] /n/ fish sp. [Hypophthalmus sp. (Hypophthalmidae)]

awararemupe [GS] /n/ bird sp.

awaratara /n/ tree sp. [Fagara pentandra (Rutaceae)] [Ahlbr. awaratara]

awarày /n/ palm tree sp. [Ahlbr. awara t]

aware [EGVW] [T aware, Wj aware, Kp aware, Pm aware, A jaware, Sí 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]

awarepúja [GS] [Kp maparwua, Pm awarepoka] /n/ giant otter [Pteronura brasiliensis (Mustelidae)] [Ahlbr. awarepuya]

awàrumy [EGV; W owàrumy] [T ewarat, Ww wwarpan, Kp ewarup, ewaron, Pm ewaron] [poss: èwàrum}
my} /n/ darkness [ewàrumy ajapyi-tan ‘the devil will get you’]
avaruwape /n/ legendary jaguar [Felidae] [Ahlbr. awaruwape]
avaryta [V] /n/ bird of prey sp.
avasi [EGVW] [Wj etnal, Kp ãnai, Pm ãnai, Wp awasi, M ãnai] /n/ corn [Zea mais (Gramineae)] [Ahlbr. awasi]
awasipo /n/ cassava sp.
avàta See: ajàta
avatàu [GS] [Wpjawatay] /n/ ant sp. [Allomerus octoarticulatus (Formicidae)]
àwe /adj/ finished, ready, done
awei [SV] [T awain] /n/ light [Ahlbr. awei]
aweipâ [SV] [Pm wijupa] /vt/ provide with light, shine on [aweipatopo ‘lamp’]
(w)otaweipâ /vm/ shine on oneself [Ahlbr. aweipâ]
aweipô /n/ area with beautiful light, vastness, open area
aweíta [SV] [T awaina] /vt/ get light [Ahlbr. awei]
aweke /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]
àwekâ [SV] /n/ swoleness, puffiness
àwekà [adj/ not puffy
àwemâ [EGW äempo, V ãwemâ] /adj/ ready, finished [ñwemâno méro ‘for the last time’] [Ahlbr. a’embo]
awèn [SV] /n/ honey [Ahlbr. aweine/ewine]
awêna /vt/ become sweet as honey
awênanôpy /vt/ cause to become sweet as honey
(w)otawênanôpy /vm/ cause oneself to become as honey
awêno /vt/ make sweet as honey
(w)otawêno /vm/ make oneself sweet as honey
awênîma [*/i- awôn -pyra] /adj/ not sweet as honey [Ahlbr. aweine]
áwero [SV; SV âero] /adj/ ready, kind of ‘never mind’ [áwero yku-myry ywotan, ywytîpôto ‘when I go, hunger will kill me, but never mind’]
awwërûka [V] [Wp sawerukaa] /n/ dragonfly [Anisoptera]
âwesarûko /vt/ cram
(w)otâwesarûko /vm/ cram oneself
âwesarûpy /vt/ cram
âwesêky /n/ swoleness, sturdiness
âwesêkà [adj/ not sturdy
âwesêta /vt/ swell up, become sturdy
àwêta /vt/ become sturdy
awwíjônu [V] [Sp avânon] /n/ airplane
awíju [GS] [Wp jawîj] /n/ tree sp. [Xylopia longifolia (Annonaceae)] [Ahlbr. awíju]
awimpai See: òwín
awûnu See: òwín
awo [EGV; W awo] [T ao, Ap ao, eo, Pm awo] /vt/ 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]
awokà [S; V awkate] [Sp avocado] /n/ avocado, alligator pear [Persea americana (Lauraceae)]
awomy [EGW] [T awomy, Ap awomu] /n/ rise, get up [the expression pena tawonje man 'the door is open' may have it's 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 awònoka] [Pm awonkary] /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 Sec: awonka
awonukù [EVW] [T aanuku, Kp anuku] /vt/ raise, push up, pull up (w)otawonukù /vm/ push oneself up, pull oneself up [Ahlbr. awonukù]
awopa [EGW] /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 awòpy, Wj awòpi, Ap òpy, Kp òwy, Pm awòpy] /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 awsy-mra] /adj/ not heavy [Ahlbr. awosi]
awosin [EVW; 1655 amoichimb] [T amyin, Ap omosin, Ww awsyn] [poss: awosin] /n/ weight, heaviness [awosin pe man 'he/she/it is heavy']
awosìna /vi/ become heavy
awu [EGWV; 1655 aou] [T wyy, wyrò, Wj wyr, Ap wyy, Ww owy, Kp wyr, urò, Pm wyr, M ur] /pro/ I [awumpo 'I for my part'] [Ahlbr. aw]
awureja /n/ paint brush [Ahlbr. awuleya]
awýjama [S; G wajoma, V wo-joma] [Kp kaujama, Pm (k)ajama, A ajama] /n/ pumpkin, squash, vegetable marrow [Cucurbita moschata (Cucurbitaceae)] [Ahlbr. awyrima]
awyrù [EF] /n/ fish sp. [Sciaenidae] [Ahlbr. a’idi]
awyrù [GS; EV awyrù] [Wp jawyrù] /n/ wood stork [Mycteria americana (Ciconiidae)] [Ahlbr. awuru]

B

basi [Sr basi, D baas, En boss] /n/ boss, friend
basija [EW] [Sr basiya, 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, kasì] [Sr bikasi, bika, En because] /conj/ because
biri  [Sr biri, D bier, E beer] /n/ beer

brifì  [Sr brifì, 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] /adv/ continual
duk  /interj/ thump!

E

e  /interj/ hey

(ejaka [* eja -ka] /vt/ remove a bunch from
   (w)ojaka  /vm/ remove a bunch from oneself

(ejàpa [* i- eja -pyra] /adj/ without bunch (of fruits), without cluster

(ejàta  [E ewàta, V ejàtana] /postp/ under the armpit of [yìme yejàta sa-roja ‘I carry my child on my hip’]

(ejàtakama  [S; S ejàtakapa] [* ejàta -kama] /vt/ lay down with the arm-pits upwards
   (w)ojàtama  /vm/ lie down with the arm-pits upwards

(ejàtakapa  See: ejàtakama

(ejàtama  [* ejàta -ma] /vt/ lay open the armpit of
   (w)ojàtama  /vm/ lay open one’s armpit

(ejàtana  See: ejàta

(ejàtàpona  /postp/ against the armpit of

(ejàtaporò  [* ejàta po -ro] /vt/ provide with a smelly armpit
   (w)ojàtaporò  /vm/ provide oneself with a smelly armpit

(ejàto  [EVW] [T ejata, Kp esata] /vt/ call, address
   (w)ojàto  /vm/ call oneself, address oneself [Ahlbr. eyato]

(eju  [EGVW] [T ei, Wj eju, Ww eju] /vt/ scold
   (w)ojù /vm/ scold oneself [Ahlbr. eyu]

(ejuku  [EVW] [T euku, Ap ejuku, Kp ejky, Pm ejuku, M juku] /vt/ answer, invite, notify
   (w)ojù /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]

   (w)oseka  /vm/ bite oneself [Ahlbr. eka]
ëka  [Wj wëka] /vt/ peel, get out of it’s hull [mauru sékaje ‘I take the cotton out of it’s hull’]
(w)ôka  /vm/ peel oneself, get out of one’s hull
ëka  [EW] /part/ on second thoughts, I had forgotten it, but now I remember [oty me éka ... ‘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]

ekànà  [SV] [* ekàn -t]a /vi/ become faster, run faster

ekànanòpo  [SV] [* ekàn -nà -pô] /vt/ quicken
(w)okànanòpo  /vm/ quicken oneself

ekanopy  [EW] [T ekanopy] /vt/ think, believe
(w)okanopy  /vm/ think about oneself [Ahlbr. ekanopu]

ekànuma  [* i- ekàn -pyra] /adj/ not running fast [Ahlbr. ikanuma]

ekànumy  [EW; EV ekàtumy] [* akàta -numy; Kp ekàtumy, Pm ekàtumy] /vi/ run [Ahlbr. ekanuma]

ekànumonòpo  [SV; E ekatunànàpò] [* ekànuma? -nàpô] /vt/ cause to run
(w)okànumonàpò  /vm/ cause oneself to run

ekànanàpò  [* ekànanàpò -nyma] /vt/ (personally) cause to run

ekànunkepy  [* ekànumy -kepy] /vi/ stop running


ekarama  [EVW] [T ekarama] /vt/ sell, betray
(w)okàrama  /vm/ sell oneself, betray oneself [Ahlbr. ekarama]

ekarity  [EGVVW; 1655 secalissa (d.w.z.: sekarissa)] /vt/ tell, point to
(w)okarity  /vm/ tell oneself [Ahlbr. ekaliti]

(w)okaro  /vm/ publicise oneself, proclaim oneself

ekarumamy  [W] /vi/ get dark [Ahlbr. ekarumama]

ekata  [T ekatao, Wj ekatao] /postp/ in the care of [ajekatano ‘someone (e.g. a sick person) who is in your care’] [Ahlbr. ekata]

ekatakà  [GS] [* ekata -ta -nà; T ekatakà, Wj ekatak] /postp/ into the care of [ekatakà ‘ne te wyton ‘I walked right into his hands’]

ekatakà  [* ekata -ka] /vt/ remove branches
(w)okatakà  /vm/ remove one’s branches [Ahlbr. ekata]

ekatakàma  [* ekata -kàma] /vt/ lay down with spread out legs
(w)okatakàma  /vm/ lie down with spread out legs

ekatàma  [* ekata -ma] /vt/ spread out the legs of
(w)okatàma  /vm/ spread out one’s legs

ekatàpona  /postp/ between the legs of, towards the bifurcation of

ekatàponàka  /postp/ towards the bifurcation of, between the legs of

ekasàpa  [* i- ekata -sa? -pyra] /adj/ without spread out legs

ekàtumy  See: ekànumy [Ahlbr. ekatuma]

ekàtunanòpo  See: ekànumonàpo

ekè  /interj/ ow, ouch
  (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  ky-
  wotake  ‘I’ll  hit  you  without  flinching’]
  (w)okema  /vm/  recoil  [Ahlbr.  nekï]

ekemâpa  kywotake  [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  ky-
  wotake  ‘I’ll  hit  you  without  flinching’]
  (w)okema  /vm/  recoil  [Ahlbr.  nekï]

ekemâpa  kywotake  [Ahlbr.  ekei]

ekèmamy  [SV]  /vi/  become  life-
less,  weaken  [Ahlbr.  ekemamupo]
  (w)okèmanka  /vm/  cause  oneself  to
  become  lifeless,  make  oneself  half-dead

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]  /nt/  plant  sp.  [Diplasia  karataefolia  (Cyperaceae)]

ekèto  [*  ekèpy -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.  kuì]

èkina  See:  èkýima
èkina  See:  èkýina
èkino  See:  èkýino

èkùma  [*  i-  ekon -pyra]  /adj/
  without  waist,  without  middle

èkùma  [*  i-  ekon -pyra]  /adj/
  without  waist,  without  middle

èkùma  [*  ekon  -pyra]  /adj/
  not  aggressive,  not  hot-tempered,  kind  [Ahlbr.  eko]

èkopa  [*  ekon  -pa]  /vt/  make  ag-
gressive
  (w)okèkopa  /vm/  make  oneself  ag-
gressive

èkonàmo  /vt/  hit  the  knee  of
  (w)okunàmo  /vm/  hit  one’s  knee  [Ahlbr.  ekuna]
ekunàponka  –  emamy |  254  |

ekunàponka  [* ekuna poron -ka]  
/ vt/ thump the knee of  
(w)okunàponka  /vm/ thump one’s knee  [Ahlbr. ekuna]
ekunsiko  /vt/ provide with a waist, make waist-like  
(w)okunsiko  /vm/ provide oneself with a waist, make oneself waist-like  
ekunsikëpa  /adj/ without waist, without constriction  
ekurewëpa  [E]  [* i- ekurewe -pyra] /adj/ without slime  
ëkyima  [E; W ëkoima]  [* i- (e)keresin -pyra] /adj/ without smoke, without mist, without cloud of dust  [Ahlbr. eköi]
ëkyina  [EV; W ëkoína]  [* (e)keresin -(t)a; T ëreina] /vi/ smoke, steam, become misty  [Ahlbr. eköi]
ëkyinkepy  [* (e)keresin -kepy] /vi/ stop smoking, stop steaming  
ëkyino  [E; W ëkoíno]  [* (e)keresin -ro] /vt/ cause to smoke, cause to steam  
(w)okyino  /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. ekï]
ëkyìma  [* i- eky -myra; Ww ëjo-kumra] /adj/ without pet, without animal  [Ahlbr. ekë]
ekynka  [* eky(n) -ka] /vt/ remove animals from  
(w)okynka  /vm/ remove animals from oneself  
ekynto  [* eky(n) -nto; T ekyntra] /vt/ provide with animals  
(w)okynto  /vm/ provide oneself with animals  

ekëpa  [EW]  [* i- eky -pyra] /adj/ without thorn  [Ahlbr. ekï]
ëkyryryka  [SV] /vt/ move over, shift  [also: ‘give treatment as a shaman, remove a spirit from’; akryrympo sëkyryrykaje ‘I am sweeping away the dirt’]
(w)okyryryka  /vm/ move over  [Ahlbr. ekërëka]
ekyta  [* eky -ta] /vi/ become thorny  
ema  [EGVV]  [T ema, Ap ema, Pm ema] /vt/ throw [empathy, emanoneon ‘he causes him to lose face’]
(w)oma  /vm/ throw oneself [woto kynomanon ‘the fish is falling into the trap’]  [Ahlbr. ema]
ëma  [EW] /vt/ warn  
(w)oma /vm/ warn oneself  
emaka  [EW]  [* esema -ka] /vt/ remove a path from  
(w)omaka /vm/ dispose of a path  [Ahlbr. emaka]
emamina  [EWW]  [* i- emamin -pyra] /adj/ without work  [Ahlbr. emami]
emamina  [EWW]  [* emamin -(t)a; T emamina, Wj emaminumy] /vi/ work  [Ahlbr. emami]
emaminanopy  [* emamin -(t) -pyra; T emamin, Wj emaminumy] /vt/ cause to work, work on  
(w)omaminanopy /vm/ cause oneself to work, work on oneself  
emaminkëka  [* emamin -kepy -ka] /vt/ cause to stop working  
(w)omaminkëka /vm/ cause oneself to stop working
emaminkëpy  [EWW]  [* emamin -kepy -kepy] /vi/ stop working  
emamy  [EGVV; 1655 iemamoui (d.w.z.: yjemamyi)]  [Ww enmapu, Kp emamy] /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
(w)omapo /vm/ drop oneself [Ahlbr. ema]
èmapoty [SV] [* èma -poty] /vt/ warn (repeatedly)
(w)omapoty /vm/ warn oneself (repeatedly)
èmarito [* èmari -pto] /vt/ provide with a flank [kuita sèmarìto] ‘I put a sheave to the spindle’
(w)omarito /vm/ provide oneself with a flank
èmatàponka [* èmata poron -ka] /vt/ thump the hip of
(w)omatàponka /vm/ thump one’s hip
èmàto [EW] [* esema -pto; Ap esemàto, Pm emats, 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
(w)omepa /vm/ study [Ahlbr. emepe]
emèpaika [* emepy pai -ka] /vt/ knock the forehead of
(w)omèpaika /vm/ knock one’s forehead
emèpakoto [* emepy pakoto] /vt/ slash the forehead of
(w)omèpakoto /vm/ slash one’s forehead
emepamy [*T eme -pamy; T eepamy, Wj epamy] /vi/ become accustomed, get domesticated [Ahlbr. emepamy]
emepankà [T 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 forehead
emèpòpa [* i- eme -po -pyra] /adj/ indecent, ill-mannered, ineffectual
emèpòpa [* i- emepy -po -pyra] /adj/ without beautiful forehead
emepýma [* i- eme -myra] /adj/ without (high) forehead
èmerèka [EW] [* èmery -ka] /vt/ drive crazy
(w)omerèka, (w)osèmerèka /vm/ drive oneself crazy, act as an idiot [Ahlbr. emere]
èmerely [EW] [T enmerely, Wj ekümerely] /vi/ become crazy [Ahlbr. emere]
emèsraka [* emepy -?] /vt/ stripe the forehead of
(w)omèsraka /vm/ stripe one’s forehead
emèsjoko [* eme suruku joko] /vt/ cut the eyebrow of
(w)omèsjoko /vm/ cut one’s eyebrow
emèsyryka [* eme syryka] /vt/ move the forehead skin of
emètaika  –  èmosiraka | 256 |

(w)omèxyryka /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
emetaiipa /adj/ without precipice, not steep [Ahlbr. emetaï]
emètaka /vt/ make steep, make precipitous
(w)omètaka /vm/ make oneself steep, make oneself precipitous [Ahlbr. ometakai]
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)omèkoka /vm/ dispose of one’s mold [Ahlbr. emikoka]
èmikópa /adj/ not curdy, not sour
èmikota /vi/ turn sour [Ahlbr. emikota]
èmima /EGVW/ /vt/ move over, shove up
(w)omèmima /vm/ move over, [Ahlbr. emima]
èmino /Ap emino/ /vt/ cheer, acclaim
(w)omèmino /vm/ be jubilant [Ahlbr. omina]
èmipoka /vt/ remove the useless skin of, remove afterbirth matter from
èmitòka  [* èmitoky? -ka] /vt/ disentangle, unravel
(w)omèmitòka /vm/ disentangle oneself from [Ahlbr. emicokï]
èmitoky  [S; V emitoky] /vt/ entangle oneself, ravel oneself [Ahlbr. emitoky]
èmoka  [* èmo -ka] /vt/ remove a ridge from, remove the nose of
(w)omèoka /vm/ remove one’s ridge, remove one’s nose
èmokapý /[* èmo kapy] /vt/ provide with a ridge [matapi èmokapý ‘cassava press with a loop’] [Ahlbr. emokapu]
èmokoro /vt/ cook to porridge
(w)omèkoro /vm/ cook oneself to porridge
èmokówairo  [* èmo kówai -ro] /vt/ crook the ridge of, crook the nose of [Ahlbr. nuno]
(w)omèkówairo /vm/ crook one’s ridge, crook one’s nose
èmoky  [EGW; GSV moky] /T moky, emoky, enmok, Wj emaky, enoky, Ww moky, Kp emokho, enoko] /vt/ send
(w)aimoky /vm/ send oneself, depart [Ahlbr. emokï]
èmoky  [EVW] /vt/ put into a hole, swallow [ywòmy sèmòsa ‘I am putting on my clothes’] [Ahlbr. emokï]
èmomótyma  [* i- èmo amô -ty -myra] /adj/ without string on the ridge, without string on the nose
èmôpa  [* i- èmo -pyra] /adj/ without ridge, without nose
èmopètorôpa  [* i- èmo apetoro -pyra] /adj/ without big nostrils
èmôpo  [* emoky -po] /vt/ cause to shoot away
(w)aimôpo /vm/ cause oneself to shoot away [Ahlbr. emokï]
èmosikona /vt/ wash the face of
(w)omosikona /vm/ wash one’s face [Ahlbr. emosicona/omosicona]
èmosiraka /vt/ stripe the nose of
émosirinka  [* èmo -?*] /vt/ distort the nose of, cause to wink

(è)mòto  [* èmo-pto*] /vt/ provide with a ridge

empaka  [EVW] [T empaka, Kp empaka, Pm empaka] /vt/ awake

empasòwaika  [* empata sówai-ka*] /vt/ scratch the face

(è)mòto  /vm/ provide oneself with a ridge

empatama  [EW] [Kp empatâmo, Pm empatamo] /vt/ hit the face of

empatapako  [* empata pakoto*] /vt/ slash the face of

empatapiro  [* empata api -ro*] /vt/ redden the face of

empatëmoto  [* empata apu -pto*] /vt/ cover the face of

empatëno  [* empata -?*] /vt/ bump the face of

empatëno  /vm/ cover one’s face, veil oneself

empatëno  /vm/ cover oneself with a face or surface

empatëno  /vm/ provide oneself with a face or surface [Ahlbr. embata]

empatëno  /vt/ remove the face of, flatten, make a flat surface to

empatëno  /vm/ remove one’s face, get a flat surface, become flat [moro areky tywompataka man ‘that wound has become a flat area’] [Ahlbr. embata]

empatëno  /postp/ in the face of, in front of [Ahlbr. embata]

empatëno  /postp/ with the face of

empatëno  /postp/ having the face of

empatëno  /postp/ wet the face of

empatëno  /vm/ wet one’s face

empatëno  /vm/ lay down with the face up [ykurijarary nonpatamai ‘my boat turned over’]

empatëno  /vm/ lie down with the face up [Ahlbr. embata]

empatëno  /vt/ hit the face of

empatëno  /vm/ hit one’s face

emuka  [* emu -ka; Ap emuka, Kp emuka, Pm emuka*] /vt/ remove the scrotum of, remove the abdominal segment of

emuka  /vm/ castrate oneself

emuka  /vm/ energize oneself, be enterprising and skillful [Ahlbr. emuka]

emukapo  [* emûka -po*] /vt/ cause to be energized, cause to be enterprising
emùma – enakùto

(emùma) [EVW; E emýma] [T emúma] /vt/ cheat [pitani semúmai ‘I placated a child’]
(w)emùma /vm/ cheat oneself
[wemùmámai roten ‘I completely made a fool of myself’] [Ahlbr. emùma]

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 serek -pyra] /adj/ without hanging testicles

emyijápa [E; VW emyijáma] [* i- emyija -pyra] /adj/ not girlish, not pretty
emyijáta [* emyija -ta] /vi/ become pretty
emyijáto [SV] [* emyija -pto] /vt/ make pretty
(w)emyijáto /vm/ make oneself pretty

emyirýma [* i- emyrí -myra] /adj/ without a daughter [Ahlbr. emyrí]

emyka [SV] [* ejamy -ka; Wj ejam-káma] /vt/ remove lice from
(w)omyka /vm/ dispose of lice
emyka See: emùka

emyúma See: emùma

emýma [E] [* i- esemy -myra] /adj/ without owner

emynto [EW] [* esemy? -nto; Wj emynto] /vt/ provide with an owner, carry, wear [e.g. clothes or a child]

(emùka) [EVW; E emýka] [T emúka] /vt/ cause oneself to be energized

(emynto) /vm/ be wearing clothes [Ahlbr. emundo]

emynýma [* i- emyn -pyra] /adj/ not mistrusting, not having suspicious feelings (about partner)

emyýpa [* i- ejamy -pyra] /adj/ without louse [Ahlbr. emu]

emýto [* ejamy -pto] /vt/ provide with lice
(w)emyto /vm/ provide oneself with lice

dna [EVW] [Kp ena] /vt/ treat
[yjávan me tyjámun enanon ‘he doesn’t take good care of his body’]
(w)ona /vm/ treat oneself [Ahlbr. na-noon]

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 [weve 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. enasarí]

enakúpa [* i- enaku -pyra] /adj/ without tears

enakúto [* enaku -pto] /vt/ provide with tears
enàmeiro [* enàmei -ro] /vt/ smoothen [Ahlbr. enamei]
enàmèita [* enàmei -ta] /vi/ become smooth [Ahlbr. enamei]
(enamy /vm/ snare oneself [Ahlbr. enamu])
enànto [SV] [* ewuna -?] /vt/ snare, provide with a snare
(enànto /vm/ snare oneself)
enàpama See: erapa
ènàpa [* i- éna -pyra] /adj/ without joint
(enàpama [* enapi -ma] /vt/ lie to
(w)onàpama /vm/ lie to oneself [Ahlbr. enampima]
enàpipa [EVW; 1655 anabipa] [* i- enapi -pyra] /adj/ without lies, honest
enàpita [EVW] [* enapi -ta] /vi/ lie
(Ahlbr. enapita)
enàipiwa [W] [* enapi -wa] /vi/ lie, be a liar [Ahlbr. enapi]
enàpokèpy [* ewunapo? -kèpy] /vi/ stop snoring [Ahlbr. enapò]
enàpòpa [* i- ewunapo? -pyra] /adj/ without snoring [Ahlbr. enapo]
enàporoìpa [* i- ewuna poroi -pyra] /adj/ without [Ahlbr. enasari]
enàpy [EGVW] [T enàpy, nàpy, Ap enàpy, Ww nàpy, Kp nàpy, Pm enàpy, M enàpy] /vt/ eat [iriipa wiki xènapyi ‘I have had a good week’, worry sènàsa ‘I make love to a woman’]
(w)onàpy /vm/ dine

enàrima [EGVW] [* i- enari -myra; Ap enaromyra, Kp enarimyra] /adj/ not afraid
enàrìkepy /vi/ stop being afraid
enàròoro [V] /n/ owner, governor
enàryka /vt/ lay down to rest
(w)onàryka /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]
enàsàkèka [* enàsa -kèpy -ka] /vt/ cause to stop making sounds
(w)onàsàkèka /vm/ cause oneself to stop making sounds [Ahlbr. enasari]
enàsàkepy [SV] [* enàsa -kèpy] /vi/ stop making sounds, lose one’s voice
enàsàkoto [S; S ènàkoto] [* enàsa ýkoto] /vt/ cut the throat of
(w)onàsàkoto /vm/ cut one’s throat [Ahlbr. enasari]
enàsàkunupèy [* enàsa kunupèy] /vi/ get a full throat, get a lump in one’s throat
enàsàpowa See: enàpowa
enàsàruta [* enàsa aru -ta] /vi/ get a dry throat
enàsàsisìta [* enàsa sisìky -ta] /vi/ get a tickle in one’s throat
enàsàsiwa [SV] /vi/ sneeze [Ahlbr. enàsiwa]
enàsàwaìka /vt/ notch
(w)onàsàwaìka /vm/ notch oneself [probably from: anàsa and sówaìka]
enàsàwo [EW] [* enàsa -wo] /postp/ in the throat area
enàsàwoky See: enàsàwyryka
enàsàwyryka [E; V enàsàwyryka] [* enàsa wýryka] /vt/ pressurize the throat of, strangle
enàta — enkamarairo | 260 |

(onàsawyrìka) /vm/ pressurize one’s throat

enàta [* enaku -ta] /vi/ get tears, get watery eyes

enàtaka [* enàta -ka] /vt/ remove the end piece of

(onàtaka) /vm/ dispose of the end piece

enàtakepy [* enàta -kepy] /vi/ stop having a nose

enàtakùmo [* enàta -?] /vt/ smash the nose of

(onàtakùmo) /vm/ smash one’s nose

enàtakypy [SV] [* enàta akypy] /vi/ get one’s nose jammed

enàtaka * [enàta -ma] /vt/ cause to sniff

(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

(onàtamy) /vm/ make a loop in oneself [Ahlrbr. mil]

enàtàpa [* i- enàta -pyra] /adj/ without nose, having a stuffed up nose

enàtasîka /vt/ prickle the nose of [pomjy jenàtásîkanon ‘the pepper is pricking my nose’]

(onàtasîka) /vm/ prickle one’s nose [Ahlrbr. enàta]

enàtasîwa [SV] /vi/ get a tickle in one’s nose, catch a cold [Ahlrbr. enàsiwa]

enàtasururuka /vt/ tickle the nose of

enàtâto [* enàta -pto] /vt/ provide with a nose, make a loop in

(onàtâto) /vm/ provide oneself with a nose [Ahlrbr. mil]

enautîmà [* i- enau -ty -myra] /adj/ without sister [alleen door jon-gens gezegd] [Ahlrbr. sewo]

ene [EGVW] [T ene, Wj ene, Ap ene, Ww eny, Kp ene, Pm ene] /vt/ see

(onene) /vm/ see oneself, appear [Ahlrbr. ene]

enekàpa [* i- eneka -pyra] /adj/ without necklace [Ahlrbr. eneka]

enekàto [* eneka -pto] /vt/ provide with a necklace

(onekàto) /vm/ provide oneself with a necklace


enekero [* ene -ke ro] /postp/ more than enough resembling [enekero teràa tanmy mènyryi ‘you drank enough already’] [Ahlrbr. nekì]

enema [EGW] [T enema, Wj enema, Kp emari] /vt/ fast concerning [woryi enemànòponen ‘midwife’]

(onema) /vm/ fast [Ahlrbr. onema]


(onepo) /vm/ show oneself [Ahlrbr. enepo]

enepòpa [* i- ene -po -pyra] /adj/ not seen with pleasure, unpopular

enepy [EGVW] [T enepy, Wj enepy, Ap enepy, Ww enepy, Kp npèy, Pm enepy, M enepy] /vt/ bring [suma onory enèsan ‘he is coming closer, all the time eating people’]

(onepy) /vm/ bring oneself [Ahlrbr. enepu]

enekamaipa [* 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
enkazenëko [E enkenenëko, enkenenëmëko] /vt/ make glowing hot
enkazenëta [E enkenenëta, enkenenëmëta] [* enkenenu -ta] /vi/ get glowing hot
enkuna See: èkuna
enkýma [* i- enky -myra] /adj/ without growling
enkýwa [* enky -wa] /vi/ growl, rumble
( w )onsima /vm/ hurry
ensima [* i- ensin -pyra] /adj/ without haste
ensuma [W; EV èsumà] /vt/ bend
( w )onsuma /vm/ bend over, bow
[Ahlbr. ensuma]
enujákatáng /vi/ (begin to) have hallucinations
( 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 as
[onùkàpà wòpòsà ‘I am looking without feeling inferior, I am looking with a steady gaze’] [Ahlbr. enùka]
enùkaikyápa [* enu kawáitù -pyra] /adj/ without watery eyes
enùkaita [* enu kawáitù -ta] /vi/ get watery eyes
enùkaikyápo [* enu kawáitù-ta -nopy -po] /vt/ cause to get watery eyes
( w )onùkaitanòpo /vm/ cause oneself to get watery eyes
enùkaito [* enu kawáitù -pto] /vt/ provide with watery eyes
( w )onùkaito /vm/ provide oneself with watery eyes
enukararaìwàípa Sec: enukuraraìwàípa
enuke [* enu -ke; Ww ewukey] /postp/ with the eye of, having the same eyes as [màipùrì enúkàn! ‘you with the eyes of a tapir’]
enùkèka [* enu -kepy -ka] /vt/ cause to stop seeing, blind
( w )onùkèka /vm/ cause oneself to stop seeing, blind oneself [Ahlbr. enùkèka]
enukerekýa [* i- enu kereký?] /adj/ without weary eye
enukiriìko [* enu kiririkey -pto] /vt/ wrinkle the eyes of
enukiriìkýa [* i- enu kiririkey -pyra] /adj/ without wrinkled eyes
enukiriìtìa [* enu kiririkey -ta] /vi/ get wrinkled eyes
enùkìro [* enu ‘ki -ro] /vt/ pale the eyes of
( w )onùkìro /vm/ pale one’s eyes
[Ahlbr. enùkìro]
enukuraraìwàípa [* i- enu akura-
rawài -pyra] /adj/ without blue eyes
enukutùma [* i- enu akutun -pyra] /adj/ without shadowy eyes
enùkíyma [E; W ènùkíyma] [* i-
enu (e)keresin -pyra] /adj/ without haze, not dull
enùkíyna [E; W ènùkíyna] [* enu (e)keresin -(t)a] /vi/ get hazy, get dull
enûkyino [E; W enûkoïna] [* enu (e)keresin -ro] /vt/ make hazy, make dull
(w)onûkyino /vm/ make oneself hazy, make oneself dull
enukûka [SV] [* enu akumpy -ka] /vt/ press the eyes of, close the eyes of
(w)onukûka /vm/ close one’s eyes
enume [EW] /vt/ stick out one’s tongue at
(w)onume /vm/ stick out one’s tongue
enûmemy [* enu ùmemy] /vt/ roll the eyes of, cause to be dizzy
(w)onûmemy /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]
enumenkêka [SV] [* enumenka -kepy -ka] /vt/ cause to stop thinking, sober up
(w)onumenkêka /vm/ cause oneself to stop thinking, sober up
(w)onumenkêkapo /vm/ disappoint oneself, dishearten oneself
enumerepy [* enu emerepy] /vi/ get dizzy [Ahlbr. enu]
enûmo [V] /vt/ wipe out
enûpa [SV] [* i- enu -pyra; T enîra, Ww evuhra] /adj/ without eye, blind [enûpa kapu empatary na ‘the sun is not shining’] [Ahlbr. enupa]
enupaika [* enu pai -ka] /vi/ knock the eye of
(w)onupaika /vm/ knock one’s eye [Ahlbr. enupaica]
enupasaïpa /adj/ without dirt in the eye
enupasaita /vi/ get dirt in one’s eye
enupikîkîme /adj/ having the eyes half closed
enupîpa [* i- enu pi -pyra] /adj/ without eyelid
enûponka [* enu poron -ka] /vt/ thump the eye of
(w)onûponka /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
enupotytta [* enu poty -ta] /vi/ be astonished
enupurerekîpa /adj/ without liquid producing eye infection
enupurume [* enu apuru me] /adj/ with eyes covered, cloudy
enupùto [i- enu -po] /vt/ cover the eyes of
(w)onupùto /vm/ cover one’s eyes
enupyla See: enûky [Ahlbr. enu]
enurima /vt/ transform
(w)onurima /vm/ transform oneself
Ahlbr. enurima
enuromôka [* enu romopy -ka] /vt/ cause to get sleepy eyes
(w)onuromôka /vm/ cause oneself to get sleepy eyes
enuromopy [* enu romopy] /vi/ get sleepy eyes
enusapakîpa [E] [* i- enu sapáky -pyra] /adj/ without mucus in the eye
enusasâme [* enu sasa me?] /adj/ with greedy eyes
enusika /vt/ prickle the eyes of, dazzle [supikiri yenusikanon ‘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 woposa ‘there’s no glaring light dazzling me’]
(wo)onusima /vm/ go down [Ahlbr. eni(g)to/otig(ɡ)to]
enytoka [EVW; E etýto] [* enýto -ka] /vt/ cause to go down
(wo)onytoka /vm/ cause oneself to go down [Ahlbr. eni(g)to/otig(ɡ)to]
epanka [W] /vt/ kindle, light
(wo)opanka /vm/ burn [Ahlbr. epanga]
epanopy [EGW] [T epanypy] /vt/ help
(wo)opanopy /vm/ help oneself [Ahlbr. epanopy]
epatoma [* i- epaton -pyra] /adj/ without helper, without assistant
(wo)opatoma /vm/ buy oneself, shop
epema [EVW] [* i- epen -pyra; M pêmar] /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
epema [* 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 repentx] /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 epe-ta, Kp epetta, Pm epe-ta] /vi/ grow fruits [Ahlbr. epe]
epikererèka /vt/ cause to fray at the corner
(w)opikererëka /vm/ fray at the corner [Ahlbr. kerere]
epima [EW] [* i- epi -myra] /adj/ without healing power, not medicinal [Ahlbr. epi]
èpinka [V] /vt/ transform into droplets
(w)opinka /vm/ form droplets
(w)opinopy /vm/ treat oneself (with medicine) [Ahlbr. epi]
epipa [* i- epi -pyra] /adj/ without projecting leaflet, without eyelid
epipòpa [* i- epi ypo -pyra] /adj/ without eyelashes
episamypa [EV] [Wj epimy] /vt/ close the eye for, wink at [moko yjepeisamposan 'he doesn’t want to see me']
(w)opisamypa /vm/ close the eyes, wink
epitinka /vt/ dot the edge of
(w)opitinka /vm/ get dotted at the edge [Ahlbr. epi]
epiwesekýpa [* i- epi áweseky -pyra] /adj/ without swollen eyelids
epo [EVW] [T epoi, Wj epoi, Ap epeoi, Ww eporiti, Kp epeoi, Pm epeoi] /postp/ above, near (without touching) [Ahlbr. epo]
epopo [GS] [* epo -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 [* epukú -ka] /vt/ remove the resin from
(w)opùka /vm/ remove one’s resin [Ahlbr. epuka]
Epukàpo /n/ Epuka’po [village near Babunsanti]
epukupa [* i- epuku -pyra] /adj/ without resin [Ahlbr. epu]
epùma [* i- epu -myra; T epu-runna] /adj/ without handle
epùmy [E] [* epu? my] /vt/ bind a stick to
(w)opùmy /vm/ bind a stick to oneself, splint oneself [Ahlbr. epu]

epyū Ty: éwyi [E; GW époi] [Kp 侵略, Ww ekposy, Pm episí] /vt/ spin
(w)öpyi /vm/ spin oneself [Ahlbr. epoi]

(w)opyima /vm/ cross over [Ahlbr. epui]

epyimaka [* epyima -ka] /vt/ cause to cross over
(w)opyimaka /vm/ cause oneself to cross over See: epyima [wyopiyimaka man ‘he has moved up to the next form’]

epyka [* épy -ka; Pm epuka] /vt/ remove the seed from

epyama [* i- epy -myra] /adj/ without stem, without stick, without seed [Ahlbr. esepí]

epyanka [* epy(n) -ka] /vt/ remove the stem or stick from
(w)opyanka /vm/ dispose of the stem or stick

epyanto [EVW] [* epy(n) -nto; Wj epynonto, epunpta] /vt/ provide with a stick [yturúp epyntoja ‘I am having a bite’, V: auto epynto ‘frame of a house’]
(w)opyanto /vm/ provide oneself with a stick [Ahlbr. epyui]

epyópoka [* épy -ipo -ka] /vt/ remove the seed from

epyryka [* epyry -ka] /vt/ remove flowers from [kappyrýkatake ‘I’ll squeeze you dry, financially’]

epyrypa [* i- epyry -pyra] /adj/ without blossom, without flower [Ahlbr. epulí]

epyryta [* epyry -ta] /vi/ get flowers, blossom out

eráa See: erapa [Ahlbr. era]

erama /vt/ decorate the face of
(w)orama /vm/ decorate one’s face [Ahlbr. erama]

erâma [EW] [* i- eran -pyra] /adj/ without guard, unguarded

eramúka [EW] [* eramuku -ka] /vt/ remove sweat from
(w)oramúka /vm/ dispose of sweat

eramúko [EW] [* eramuku -pto] /vt/ cause to sweat
(w)oramúko /vm/ cause oneself to sweat [Ahlbr. eramú]


eranto [EW] [* eran -nto] /vt/ provide with a guard, guard
(w)oranîto /vm/ provide oneself with a guard, have oneself guarded

erantypha [* 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]

erawómáa [* i- erawon -pyra] /adj/ not fast [Ahlbr. erawó]

erawona [* erawon -t(a) /vi/ get fast

erejuru [Ap sirijuru, Sr rejuru] /vt/ tree sp. [Hymenolobium flavum (Papilionaceae), Vataireopsis speciosa (Papilionaceae)] [also called rere erapary] [Ahlbr. erejuru]

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)oreko /vm/ get angry [Ahlbr. ereko]
erèkopo [* ereku -pto -po] /vt/ cause to get angry
(w)orekopo /vm/ cause oneself to get angry [Ahlbr. erèkopo]
erèkuka [* 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
erekỳpa [* i- erekù -pyra] /adj/ without wound, without sore [Ahlbr. erekè]
erekỳta [* ereky -ta; Wj erëkta] /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 erekamka, 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
erèna [* erèn -ta] /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)orenaka /vm/ remove one’s speed, cause oneself to pass out
erènapamy [SV] [* erèn -pamy] /vi/ become quiet, (V:) faint
erènopy /vt/ show satisfaction at the self-caused suffering of
(w)orenopy /vm/ learn a lesson from self-caused suffering
erènykèka [* erèn -kepy -ka] /vt/ cause to stop moving nervously, cause to stop bustling
(w)orenykèka /vm/ cause oneself to stop moving nervously, cause oneself to stop bustling
erènykepy [* erèn -kepy] /vi/ stop moving nervously, stop bustling
erènýma [* i- erèn -pyra] /adj/ without nervous motion, without bustling [Ahlbr. erenima]
erèpa [* i- ere -pyra] /adj/ without liver
erepakepy [EW] [* erepa -kepy; T erepakepy] /vi/ stop having bread, run short of bread
erepàma [EW] [* i- erepa -myra; T erepàna] /adj/ without bread, without food [Ahlbr. arepa]
erepanto [* erepa -nto; T repanta] /vt/ provide with bread or food
(w)orepanto /vm/ provide oneself with bread or food
erepàpòma [* i- erëpàpon -pyra] /adj/ without stamina, not tough
erepari /n/ plant sp. [Hebepeetalum humirifolium (Linaceae)]

eréponka [SV] [* ere eron -ka] /vt/ thump the liver of
(w)eréponka /vm/ thump one’s liver

erêmwo [* ere -`wo] /postp/ in the liver area of [Ahlbr. esiwa]

erèwu /n/ plant sp. [Ahlbr. ere’u]

erèjeka [* erije -ka] /vt/ remove the edge from
(w)erèjeka /vm/ dispose of the edge [Ahlbr. eriye]

erèjëpa [* i- erije -pyra] /adj/ without (sharp) edge

erèjëtaponaa (pressing it) in the space near the edge

erèjëwöo [SV] [* erej -wo] /adj/ in the edge area, at the side

ero [EGVW; 1655 ero] [T sera, Wj sera, Ap sera, Ww ero, Kp sera, Pm sera, M syrry] /pro/ this [eromem-po roien ‘in a little while’] [Ahlbr. ero]

erëme [GS] [* ero me; Ap serome] /adj/ now, today
erëpëa [EGVW; 1655 erouba] [* eru -pa; Kp eru, Pm eru] /vt/ talk to
(w)erëpëa /vm/ talk [Ahlbr. eru]
erëpupa [* i- eru -pyra] /adj/ without (bad) talk, not slanderous

(w)erëpëma /vm/ complete talking

erëpëpa [i- eru -po -pyra] /adj/ not talking well, inarticulate [Ahlbr. eru]
erëpëtapa [i- eru -po -ta] /vt/ begin to talk well, learn to speak [Ahlbr. eru]
erëpëtöma [i- eru -po -to -ma] /vt/ talk round, incite
(w)erëpëtöma /vm/ provoke oneself

erëru [i- eru -pu] /vt/ sound, cause to make (speech) sound
(w)erëruo /vm/ sound oneself, cause oneself to make (speech) sound [Ahlbr. eru]

erëruwa [* eru -wa] /vi/ grumble

erëpyotyka [EV] [* erypoty -ka] /vt/ remove the clitoris of
(w)erëpyotyka /vm/ remove one’s clitoris

esikererekë [* esipi kerere -ka] /vt/ cause to fray at the edge
(w)esikererekë /vm/ cause oneself to fray at the edge

esimy [* esipi my] /vt/ bind the edge of, hem up
(w)esimy /vm/ bind oneself an edge, hem oneself up [Ahlbr. esipiri/mil]

esipëpaipa [* i- esipi apepai -pyra] /adj/ without broad lips, without thick lips

esipëpaio [* esipi apepai -ro] /vt/ make broader the edge of

esipëpa [* i- esipi -pyra] /adj/ without broad lips, without lip

esipëpëma [i- esipi po po -ma] /vt/ knock at the edge of

esitëma [* esipi -to -me] /adj/ at the low water line

esitëta [i- esipi -to -ta] /vi/ reach the low water line

esitëvo [EV] [* esipi -`vo] /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 anetapa (d.w.z.: anetàpa)] [T eta, Wj eta, Ap eta, Ww enta, Kp eta, Pm eta, M eta] /vt/ hear [itanka, metai!’you have to go, you hear!’]

(w)eta /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
etakima [EW] [* i- etakin -pyra] /adj/ without whistling
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 [* etam -ka] /vt/ unlace, untie
(w)otanka  /vm/ untie oneself
etànoka [* etâno -ka] /vt/ remove the raw smell of, remove the stench from
(w)otânoka  /vm/ dispose of one’s raw smell
etànòma See: etânôpa
etânôpa [E; E etânôma] [* i- etâno -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
etânoro [* etânò -ro] /vt/ provide with a raw smell
(w)otânoro  /vm/ provide oneself with a raw smell
etânota [* etânò -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 etapura, 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 etapurumaka] [T (int)apurumaka, Ap etapurumaka, M etapuryka] /vt/ open
(w)otapurumaka  /vm/ open oneself
etapùto See: etapurumaka
etapûto [* etaput(y) -pto] /vt/ cover
(w)otapùto  /vm/ cover oneself [Ahlbr. etapu]
etapýma [* i- etapý -myra] /adj/ withoutside dish, without spread, without meat or fish
etarina See: etawyna
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)etasipoka  /vm/ shave

etasipopá  [* i- etasi ypo -pyra]  /adj/ without beard

étàta  [SV]  [* etaku -ta; T etàta, Kp etàta, Pm etakuta]  /vi/ spit, spew  
[Ahlbr. etakura]

gtawa  [EVW]  /vt/ visit  
(w)gtawa  /vm/ be visiting, travel around  
[Ahlbr. otawa]

etàwèpà  [* i- etàwe -pyra]  /adj/ without web, without silk thread  
[Ahlbr. etawe]

etawyina  [S; V etarina]  [* etawisin -t(a)]  /vi/ steam, smoke, erupt

eto  [EVW]  [T età, Wj etò, Ap eto]  
/vt/ blow, make noisy  [e.g. a horn, vocal chords]
(w)eto  /vm/ blow  [Ahlbr. eto]

etoka  [EVW]  [* etory -ka]  /vt/ cause to get cooked  
(w)etoka  /vm/ cause oneself to get cooked

etory  [EVW]  /vi/ get cooked  
[Ahlbr. etorì]

etyka  [EW]  [* ety -ka]  /vt/ give a name, baptize  
(w)etyka  /vm/ baptize oneself  
[Ahlbr. etì(i)ka]

etyma  [* i- ety -myra; Wj esetymna]  
/adj/ without sound, without name  
[Ahlbr. etì]

etyńoka  [* ety -nopy -ka]  /vt/ cause to be healed  
(w)etyńoka  /vm/ cause oneself to be healed

etynto  [* ety -nto]  /vt/ provide with a name  
(w)etynto  /vm/ provide oneself with a name

typopá  [* i- ety -po -pyra]  /adj/ without a nice sound, without a nice name  
[Ahlbr. etì]

typoro  [* ety -po -ro]  /vt/ provide with a nice sound  
(w)otyporo  /vm/ provide oneself with a nice sound  
[Ahlbr. etìporo]

typey  /vi/ heal  [e.g. wounds and sores]  
[Ahlbr. etìpu]

etyto  See: enyto

etytoka  See: enytko

ewaka  [EVW]  [* ewa -ka; Wj ewaka, Kp euka, Pm euka]  /vt/ remove the hammock rope from, untie the hammock rope of  
(w)owaka  /vm/ untie one’s hammock rope  
[Ahlbr. ewa]

ewámà  [EVW]  [* ewaky -ma; T ewàma, Wj ewakma, Ap ewàma]  
/vt/ be glad about, be pleased with, embrace  
(w)owámà  /vm/ be pleased with oneself, embrace oneself  
[Ahlbr. ewàma]

ewanaka  [V]  /vt/ avoid  
(w)owanaka  /vm/ avoid oneself

ewanana  [EW]  /vt/ whirl in the air  
[maraka ewanananon  ‘he is whirling his rattle high in the air’]  
(w)owanama  /vm/ whirl around  
[Ahlbr. owanama]

ewánopy  [EVW]  /vt/ provoke, stimulate  
(w)owanopy  /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. ewàpò]
ewàporo  –  hero |  270  |

ewàporo  [EW; V ewapuru]  [*
ewaky -po -ro]  /vt/  gladden, delight
(w)owàporo  /vm/  gladden oneself, be
delighted  [Ahlbr. ewapo]

ewápota  [EW]  [*  ewaky -po -ta]
/vi/  rejoice  [Ahlbr. ewapo]

ewapuru  See:  ewàporo

ewàrumpamy  [EW]  [*  ewàrumpy
-mamy;  Kp  ewarumpamy,  Pm  éwa-
rumamy,  M  ewarompamy]  /vi/  get
dark  [Ahlbr. ewarumpamu]

ewàrumpanka  [*  ewàrumpy -mamy
-ka]  /vt/  cause  to  get  dark
(w)owàrumpanka  /vm/  cause  oneself  to
get  dark  [Ahlbr. waru]

ewàto  [EVW]  [*  ewa -pto;  T  ewàta,
Wj  ewapta,  Kp  ewàta,  Pm  éwa-
ty,  M  ewàty]  /vt/  provide  with  a  hammock
rope,  fasten
(w)owàto  /vm/  provide  oneself  with  a
hammock  rope  [Ahlbr. ewato]

extend,  connect
(w)owàtoma  /vm/  extend  oneself

disconnect  [e.g.  two  ropes  that  were
tied  together]
(w)owàtonka  /vm/  disconnect  oneself

dèwèpa  [*  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]

ewìjuku  See:  èwùjuku
èwuiky  See:  èwùjuku  [Ahlbr.
ewuiki]

ewùjuku  [S  èwuiky,  V  èwùjuku]  [T
eju(ku)]  /vt/  cause  to  swing
(w)owùjuku  /vm/  swing  [Ahlbr. ewu-
yuku]

ewùka  [SV]  [*  èwùty -ka;  Ap  èwùka]
/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)owùka,  (w)owùka  /vm/  extin-
guish  oneself  [mòko  jètumpan  ky-
konùwùkanon  ‘that  sick  person  is
dripping  some  fluid’]  [Ahlbr. eyu-
ka/ose’uka/e’uka/ewutï]
èwùty  [SV; S eputy]  /vi/  be  extin-
guished  [Ahlbr. eputy/e’utï/ewutï]

G

Galibi  /n/  Galibi
gardeny  [Sr  garden,  D gordijn]  /n/
mosquito  net

H

hen  /interj/  eh?,  what?
hero  [Sp  vero?]  /part/  truly
-i [EGVW] [Pm -i, M -] /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)
ija [EGW] [Pm isal] /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/ya]
jàkanýpa [* i- jàkan -pyra] /adj/ not sleepwalking
jakoròpa [* i- jakoro -pyra] /adj/ not inert, not sluggish
jakurùpa [* i- (j)akuru -pyra] /adj/ without mud
jakuvàpa [* i- (jakuwa -pyra] /adj/ without mud
jakyìma [* i- jàkiyín -pyra] /adj/ not sticky, not gluey
jàmunùma [SV] [* i- jàmun -pyra] /adj/ without body, not thick
jàmunàpa [* i- jàmunà -pyra] /adj/ without
jànàpa [* i- jàna -pyra] /adj/ not hard, not stiff [Ahlbr. yanapa]
jàniksàpa [* i- jàniksà -pyra] /adj/ without shoulder cloth
jànsikyàpa [* i- (j)ànsiky? -pyra] /adj/ not deep [Ahlbr. yansi]
ijàpepitòpa [* i- jàmunà -pyra] /adj/ without flow of air, without wind, without breath
ijàpòpa [* i- jàpo -pyra] /adj/ not skillful
ijàposìpa [* i- jàposì -pyra] /adj/ not shy, not coy
ijapukuitàpa [EW] [* i- (j)apukuita -pyra] /adj/ without oar
ijàpurùpa [* i- jàpurù -pyra] /adj/ not decaying
ijàrama [* i- jàrama -pyra] /adj/ without fence, without enclosure
ijàràpa [* i- jàrà -pyra] /adj/ without pole, without stake
ijarako [* ija ro yìry -ko] /interj/ give it to me [contraction of ijàro ‘(over) here’ and yko ‘give!’]
ijàroka [* ija ro yìry -ko] /interj/ give it to me [contraction of ijàro ‘(over) here’ and yko ‘give!’]
ijàryìna [EW] [* ija ro yìry -ìna] /adj/ hither, over here [Ahlbr. yaro]
ijàryàpa [* i- (j)àryà -pyra] /adj/ without starting point
ijàsàkòpa [* i- jàsàko -pyra] /adj/ not sour
ijàtyìma [EW] [* i- jàtyì -myra] /adj/ without firewood, without fuel
ijàwanìpa [* i- (j)àwanì -pyra] /adj/ without felon, without nail infection
ijàwan [EGW; V ijawan; 1655 yaouame (d.w.z.: ijawan me)] [plur: ijàwankon] /v/ badness [ijàwan me man ‘it is bad, it is wrong’, ijàwan-kon Karïna ‘bad (Carib) people’] [Ahlbr. yawame]
ijàwanka [* ijawan -ka] /v/ worsen (w)ejàwanka /vm/ worsen
ijàwanta  –  ikàpa |  272  |

ijàwanta  [* ijàwan-ta*] /vi/ worsen

ijàwan  See:  ijàwàma

ijàwan  yì  pa  [* i- ijàwan -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]

ijepòma  [* i- je -tpo -myra*] /adj/ without bone [Ahlbr. yepo]

ijepòpa  [* i- je -po -pyra*] /adj/ without nice teeth

ijeporosawaipa  /adj/ without awfully protruding teeth

ijeposipa  See:  ijesipòpa

ijepotyà  [* i- je poty? -pyra*] /adj/ without incisors [Ahlbr. ye]

ijerutyàma  [* i- jeru -ty -myra*] /adj/ without (potential) sister-in-law

ijesipa  [* i- jesi -pyra*] /adj/ without a grin

ijesipòpa  [ijeposipa] [* i- jesi -po -pyra*] /adj/ without a nice grin

ijetawaipa  [* i- jetawai -pyra*] /adj/ without molar

ijètuma  [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 ijoròkanìpya] [* i- ijoròkan -pyra, i- ijoròkany? -pyra*] /adj/ not having an evil spirit

ijoròkan  [EGW; V ijoròka; 1655 yolocan] [* 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. yoroka]

ijorökànapa  See:  ijoròkàma

ijoroko  [GSV] [Pm iworò*] /n/ savanna dog, savanna fox [Cerdocyon thous (Canidae)] [konopo ijorokory 'red hot poker, beacon [Norantea guianensis (Marcgraviaceae)']] [Ahlbr. yoroko]

ijòtonòpa  [* i- jòtono -pyra*] /adj/ without nasal mucus, not having a cold [Ahlbr. otono]

ijotòpa  [* i- joto -pyra*] /adj/ without a car

ijùma  [* i- jun -pyra; T ijunna*] /adj/ not spicy [Ahlbr. yume]

ijumìya  [EW] [* i- jumy -myra*] /adj/ without father

ikaikypa  [EW] [* i- kawaiku -pyra*] /adj/ without diarrhoea [Ahlbr. kei]

ikaima  [* i- ýkain -pyra*] /adj/ not mixed

ikakòpa  [* i- ýkako -pyra*] /adj/ not poisonous

ikàmipo  See:  kami

ikamisàpa  [* i- kamisa -pyra; T ikamisanna*] /adj/ without (loin)cloth, without clothing

ikàmísikypa  [* i- kàmísíky -pyra*] /adj/ not pink

ikàmùpa  [GS] [* i- kàmu -pyra*] /adj/ without flame, not glittering

ikàpa  [* 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]

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. [Geissospermum sericeum (Apocynaceae)]

ikarikanari [W] /n/ tree sp. [Geissospermum sericeum (Apocynaceae)]

ikaruwaranỳpa [ * i- karuwaran -pyra] /adj/ without rheumatism

ikarypa [ * i- ýkary -pyra] /adj/ without edible contents [moro ikùpo ikarypa man 'there’s no fish in that puddle']

ikasirìpa [ * i- kasıri -pyra] /adj/ without cassava drink

ikatanòma [SV] [ * i- katano -myra] /adj/ tasteless

ikàwèpa [ * i- kàwe -pyra] /adj/ without shell, without armature

ikèma [E; E ikenỳma] [ * i- ken -pyra] /adj/ without ending, without mouth

ikenenekìpa [ * i- keneneky -pyra] /adj/ not glowing hot

ikenỳma See: ikêma

ikèpùpa [ * i- këpu -pyra] /adj/ not moist

ikeretìma [ * i- kịjere pun -pyra] /adj/ without cassavaflour

ikererekìpa [ * i- kerereky -pyra] /adj/ without wrinkles

iketukùma [ * i- ýketuku -myra] /adj/ not too tasteful [Ahlbr. ketu]

ikìpa [GS] [ * i- ýki -pyra] /adj/ not yellow, not beige

ikirirìka [ * i- kiririky -pyra] /adj/ not wrinkled

ikisìkìpa [ * i- kiwisiky -pyra] /adj/ not very small

ikòkopèpa [ * i- kòkope -pyra] /adj/ not leprous

ikòma [E] [ * i- ýkon -pyra] /adj/ not dirty, clean

ikomyymìpa [ * i- komynin -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/ without stockings, without socks

ikòtìma [ * i- kò -ty -pyra] /adj/ without scream, not yelling

ikòwaìpa [ * i- kòwai -pyra] /adj/ not crooked

ikujìwaìpa [ * i- kujuku -pyra] /adj/ not red and swollen

ikujìwaìpa [ * i- kuju -pyra] /adj/ not brown

ikùma [ * i- kun -pyra] /adj/ without rising tide, without flood

ikùme [ * i- kun? me?] /adj/ at highest tide

ikùmeìpa [E ikùmeìpa] [ * i- kùme -pyra] /adj/ not curved, not rounded

ikùmerìpa [E ikùmerìpa] [ * i- kùmei -pyra] /adj/ not curved, not rounded

ikumìma [ * i- kumin -pyra] /adj/ not glutinous, not hungry [Ahlbr. kumu]

ikumìma See: ikùmeìpa

ikumìma [ * i- kumin -pyra] /adj/ not glutinous, not hungry [Ahlbr. kumu]

ikumìyìpa [ * i- kumykan -pyra] /adj/ cassava trough (made of and old boat) [Ahlbr. kumuilkan]

ikumìyìpa [ * i- kumykan -pyra] /adj/ cassava trough (made of and old boat) [Ahlbr. kumuilkan]

ikuntìpa [ * i- kun -pyra] /adj/ without thickening, without bulge, without lump

ikunùma [ * i- kun -ry -myra] /adj/ without high water
ikupépa /adj/ not spherical, not rounded
ikùpo [EVW] [* i- ku(n) -tpo; T ikutupa, Wj ikutupa, Ap ikùpo, Kp ikùpa, Pm ikùpa, M ikùpy] /n/ pool, puddle, lake [Ahlbr. ku]
ikurëkèma [* i- kurèken -pyra] /adj/ not behind, not unskillful
ikurekurèpa /adj/ not too wide, not baggy
ikurijaràpa /adj/ without boat [Ahlbr. kuriala]
ikurikỳpa /adj/ not besmirched
ikurìpa /adj/ without red paint
ikyry /n/ man, churl [Ahlbr. k]
ikiyryìpa /adj/ without red itching spots
ikiyryjatonon 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
imanatìpa [* i- manaty -pyra] /adj/ without (woman’s) breast
imaperekìpa /adj/ not mouldy [Ahlbr. mapere]
imiùma /adj/ without tuber [Ahlbr. mu]
imàpa /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. imebìki]
imempo [EGW] /n/ small one [Ahlbr. imembo]
imempòko [EGW] /n/ very small one
imempòkome [W] /adj/ very small
imènè See: mene
imemupòpa /adj/ not well painted, without fine colours
imèpa [EW] /adj/ without figures [Ahlbr. me]
imérjòpa [V] /adj/ without money, poor [cf ipyratàpa]
imikaràpa /adj/ not skinny
immersìma /adj/ not long
imìpa /adj/ without roots [Ahlbr. mi]
imiririkỳpa See: amurirìkìpa
imisùpa /adj/ not frayed
imòma [* i- pymo -myra; T imonna] /adj/ without egg
imoneneme /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
imorỳma [* i- mory -myra] /adj/ without noise [Ahlbr. morì]
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
imurikypa /adj/ without
imyitopa /adj/ without water bugs
imynotopa [EW] /adj/ not pregnant, infertile
imynupa /adj/ without blood, lacking blood [Ahlbr. menu]
imyitopa /adj/ without water bugs
imynotopa [EW] /adj/ not pregnant, infertile
imynuupa /adj/ without blood, lacking blood [Tinamus major (Tinamidae)] [Ahlbr. imamu]

imurikyapa – iparikyapa

imynotpapa /adj/ without water bugs
imynotopa [EW] /adj/ not pregnant, infertile
imynuupa /adj/ without blood, lacking blood [Tinamus major (Tinamidae)] [Ahlbr. imamu]

imyitopa /adj/ without water bugs
imynotopa [EW] /adj/ not pregnant, infertile
imynuupa /adj/ without blood, lacking blood [Tinamus major (Tinamidae)] [Ahlbr. imamu]
inapoto [plur. inapotono] /adj/ rather big [Ahlbr. poto]

-in [EGVW] [T -ne, Wj -se, Ap -sine] /sl/ pla, plural adjectives

ineku [EW] [T ineku, Pm inè, Wp ymeku, Sr neku] /n/ poisonous liana sp. [Lonchocarpus chrysophyllus (Papilionaceae)] [Ahlbr. inamu]

inekuron [Wp ymekuran] /n/ plant sp. [Derris amazonica (Papilionaceae)]
inémenta [* i- nen -pyra] /adj/ not grisly, not respectable
inen [EW] [* i- nen] /n/ taboo, grisliness [njen pe mana ‘you’re a weirdo’]
inipe /adj/ immeasurable, long, far, deep

inajima [* i- myka jon -pyra] /adj/ without shoulder cloth

inokopa [SV] /adj/ not horny, impotent, without sexual drive

inóma [EW] [* i- ino/no -myra; T inonna] /adj/ without a husband [Ahlbr. yo]
inonópa /adj/ without land
inópa [EW] /adj/ without a raw smell [Ahlbr. no]
inópo See: no
inopóma [* i- nopen -pyra] /adj/ without covering, not wrapped [Ahlbr. nopo]
inoro [EGVW] [T (i)nara, namo(ro), Wj inoro, inamoro, Ap ynoro, yna- ro, Ww noro, inesjamo, Pm inamore] [plur: inaro(n)] /pro/ the aforementioned [Ahlbr. inoro]
inoromporo /adj/ last, final, most important [just animate beings, e.g. inoromporo jopoto ‘the highest-ranking leader’]
inotýma [* i- no -ty -myra] /adj/ without grandmother

intamene /adj/ with a big mouth
intaposíma [* i- myta posin -pyra] /adj/ without sweetness of mouth, without appetite

intapúpa /adj/ without a full mouth
intasápa [* i- myta -sa? -pyra] /adj/ not having an open mouth

inukaiapsa /adj/ not protruding, without bulge

inupipa /adj/ not paying visits for secret sex

inurijapa /adj/ not disgusting

ipaitýma [* i- pai -ty -myra] /adj/ without a cover, without a wrap

ipakuma [* i- ypakun -myra] /adj/ without Achilles tendon

ipakypa /adj/ without lowland plain
[Ahlbr. paki]

ipanajànapa /adj/ not hard of hearing, not disobedient

ipanamene /adj/ having big ears

ipanápa [GSV] [* i- pana -pyra; T ipanara] /adj/ without ear, deaf, disobedient [Ahlbr. pana]

ipanataipa /adj/ without flap-ear

ipanatôma [* i- panâto -myra] /adj/ not strong

iparâma [* i- paran -pyra] /adj/ without a fishing line with several hooks

iparikypa /adj/ not blunt
iparyma  without grandchildren
ipasapaitya  without cheek cover
ipasasurukupa  without muttonchop whiskers
ipataipa  without begging
ipekama  without place (to sleep) [Ahlbr. nimoku]
ipekapi  without thigh [136x468]
ipepekapi  without hanging loose, tight
ipepemypa  without curly hair fringe
ipepa  without horizontal border line, fringeless [Ahlbr. pe]
ipepekypa  not hanging loose, tight
ipereipa  without thickening, without a knob, without lumps
ipesapa  without bundle of thigh muscles
ipesapuma  without skin, without bark
ipetakama  without means of exchange
ipetyma  See: ipema [Ahlbr. peti]
ipinipa  without pin [Ahlbr. peti]
ippetjanoka  slice (w)ippetjanoka  slice oneself [Ahlbr. pipi]
ipipije  in a thin plane, thin [Ahlbr. pipi]
ipipoma  without skin, without bark
ipiryma  without (younger) brother [Ahlbr. sewo]
ipisikypa  without protruding part
ipisima  without drop, without splashes
ipisipa  [Sr bisi, En business] not busy
ipitanopa  not smelling of urine
ipityma  without (younger) sister
ipokorokypa  not sticky
ipoma  without able to swim
ipomipapa  without pectoral muscle (tendon)
iponepupa  without in-between chords [Ahlbr. ponepu]
iponoma  not having someone or something on it, uninhabited
ipopa  without a (bad) smell
ipopa  without body hair, not hairy
ipopopa  not having a nice smell [Ahlbr. re]
iporoma  without strong, not violent [Ahlbr. pari]
iporopapa  without folds, smooth [Ahlbr. poroi]
iporosai  not protruding
iposepa  without belly
iposima [SV] [* i- posin -pyra; T ipoimna] /adj/ not sweet, not delicious [Ahlbr. post]

ipotapôpa [* i- pota -po -pyra] /adj/ with ugly snout, with sinister face [Ahlbr. potapo]

ipetasôpa [* i- potaso? -pyra] /adj/ not having the border curled around

ipotýma See: ipôpa

ipôwêpa [* i- pôwe -pyra] /adj/ without navel [ipôwepyn is a surname of okoju]

ipûmna [GSV] [* i- pun -pyra] /adj/ without flesh, skinny [Ahlbr. puma]

ipûnima [* i- pûnin -pyra] /adj/ without groaning

ipûpa [* i- âpu -pyra] /adj/ not wet

ipûpepapâpa [* i- pupu apepai -pyra] /adj/ without broad feet

ipûpôpa [* i- pupu -po -pyra; T ipupora] /adj/ without good feet

ipûpûpa [* i- pupu -pyra] /adj/ without feet

ipuririipâpa [* i- puriri -pyra] /adj/ without folds

ipurupusukîpa [* i- purupusu -pyra] /adj/ without deep pores

ipûtûpa [* i- pûtu -pyra] /adj/ without protuberance (above the heel), without spurs

ipyîpa [EGW] [* i- pyi -pyra] /adj/ without shame [Ahlbr. puil]

ipyitôpa [E; W ipoitôpa] [* i- pyito -pyra; T ipoitona] /adj/ not boy-like, not handsome

ipyjaîpa [W] [* i- pyjaî -pyra] /adj/ without shaman’s skills, not being a skillful shaman

ipyâm [E; E ipynâma] [* i- pyn -pyra] /adj/ without love

ipyîmâma See: ipyêm

ipyîpa [EW] [* i- py -pyra; T ipytyna] /adj/ without wife [Ahlbr. puil]

ipyratâpa [EW] [* i- pyrata -pyra] /adj/ without money

irakô [EGW] [T irâkâ, Wj irâk, Kp irâ, Pm irâ] /n/ greater giant hunting ant [Dinoponera gigantea (Formicidae)] [Ahlbr. irako]

irakopî [GW] [Sr yarakopî] /n/ tree sp. [Siparuna guianensis (Monimiaceae), Qualea spp. (Vochysiaceae)] [tamûnen irakopî ‘tree sp. [Qualea coerulea (Vochysiaceae)]; tyjâpo tano irakopî, tapiren irakopî or ty-pyrû irakopî ‘tree sp. [Qualea albilora (Vochysiaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. irakopî]

irakopîran [* irakopî -re -no] /n/ tree sp., vetch sp. [Ahlbr. irakopîran]

Iraku /n/ Irucoivo river

iràpâ [EW] [* i- ra -pyra] /adj/ without chest surf ace, without flat surface

irapàma [* i- wyrapa -myra; Ww ijkrapamra] /adj/ without gun, unarmed [Ahlbr. arakapusa]

irawône See: râwo

irêkorokîpa [* i- re -ty koroky -pyra] /adj/ without bald head, not bald

iretêm See: aretêma

Irinuku [S; V Aîrûku] [Pm Uûrûku] /n/ Orinoco river

iriparâ [Wp iripara] /n/ bamboo sp. [Bambusa vulgaris (Gramineae)] [Ahlbr. iripara]

irirîja See: kininîja

iririkura [EGW; E iririkura] /n/ dolphin [Cetacea] [Ahlbr. iriritura]

irituku [G] /n/ armadillo sp.

Iriwa /n/ Kabenda-dorp

iro [EGGV; 1655 iro, iroumbo (d.w.z.: irîombo)] [T irô, Ap yro] /pro/ this which was just mentioned
Iromporo – isensi

Iromporo [* iro -mpo ro] /adj/ last, most important

Iromy [EVW] [poss: iromy] /n/ dry season [potò 'sù iromy 'long dry season (August-November)'] [Ahlbr. iromun]

Irúima [W; E irúma] [* i- yru -myra] /adj/ without older brother

Irúpòma [* i- rupo -pyra] /adj/ not tired, not weakened [Ahlbr. irupu]

Irúpòma [* i- rupo -pyra] /adj/ not tired, not weakened [Ahlbr. ru]

Isainsary /n/ tree sp., banana sp.

Isaipa [* i- ñsai -pyra] /adj/ without lower leg

Isaipùma [* i- ñsai pun -pyra] /adj/ without lower leg flesh, having lean calves

Isaisápa [* i- ñsai -sa? -pyra] /adj/ not having the legs spread out

Isakawaku See: pijakawaku

Isakerekýpa [E; W isekekereýpa] [* i- sakrekey -pyra] /adj/ not pale, not faded

Isakópa [* i- sako -pyra] /adj/ not light-coloured

Isakyrapyà [* i- sakrya -pyra] /adj/ not soft, not unripe, not immature

Isamûpo See: tamu

Isàmyrykýpa [* i- sàmyryky -pyra] /adj/ not soggy, not sandy, not marshy [Ahlbr. samuriki]

Isaníma [* i- sanin -pyra] /adj/ not short

Isánkryrapyà [* i- sànkryry -pyra] /adj/ not mixed with little things

Isanó See: ñsano

Isanòma [* i- sàno -myra] /adj/ without mother [Ahlbr. tata]

Isanòma [* i- sàno? -myra] /adj/ without cold, not cold, without shadow [Ahlbr. sano]

Isanòpa [* i- sàno -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- sàsan -pyra] /adj/ without rough surface

Isasàpa [* i- sàsan -pyra] /adj/ without enthusiasm

Isasàpa [* i- sàsan -pyra] /adj/ without a saw

Isawònàpa [* i- sawòna? -pyra] /adj/ not light

Isekerekýpa See: isakerekýpa

Isekétyá [* i- sékétu -pyra] /adj/ not crippled, not with a limp

Isempûpa [* 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
isenurupìpa [* i- senurupi -pyra] /adj/ not strange, not experiencing strange phenomena
iseperépa [* i- sepe- -pyra] /adj/ without flat projection on the body
iserépa [* i- se -pyra] /adj/ without cough
iserepépa [* i- sepe -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
isikỳipà [* i- sikỳi -pyra] /adj/ not small
isinsìma [* i- sinsin -pyra] /adj/ without drizzle, without drizzliness
isipompòpa [* i- sipompo -pyra] /adj/ not emaciated
isisikỳà [* i- sisiky -pyra] /adj/ without itch, not itching
isitakùma [* i- sitakun -pyra] /adj/ without dew
isitakùpà [* i- sitaku -pyra] /adj/ without dew
isîwàipà [* i- siwai -pyra] /adj/ not slender, not thin
isokaisoka [V] /n/ guan sp. [Cracidae]
isokokoi /n/ whimbrel [Numenius phaeopus (Scolopacidae)]
isokopépa [* i- sokope -pyra] /adj/ without flesh [said of coconut or other fruit]
isòne [E] [poss: aisònery, oisènery] /n/ female genitals [used to address younger girl]
isopòma [* i- sopo -pyra] /adj/ not soggy, not muddy
isopòpa [* i- sopo -pyra] /adj/ without soap
isoréma [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
isùmì /n/ shrimp [Decapoda]
isurapanyàpa [* 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 sjònè would be considered impolite] [Ahlbr. suwi]
isuwiri /n/ tree sp.
isy [S.y] /interj/ oops
isykyi [T sìkiy, Kp sykyi, Pm sìsìkui, A sakyi] /n/ blue-grey tanager [Thraupis episcopus (Thraupidae)] [Ahlbr. seke]
isỳwy [EW] /n/ leafvein, knitting needle [Ahlbr. siwul]
itakàra [SV] [T tawakira] /n/ crested bobwhite [Colinus cristatus (Phasianidae)]
itaparàpa [* i- tapara -pyra] /adj/ without table
itape /n/ precious stone
itarataràpa [* i- tarara -pyra] /adj/ without wheel, without car, without bicycle
itarataràpa [* i- tarara -pyra] /adj/ not ribbed
Ìtāro [EVW; G tāro] [* i- ta? ro?]
/interj/ really [Ahlbr. taro]
Ìtāsikỳpà [* i- ëtasiky -pyra] /adj/ without walking on toes, careless, without hesitation
Ìtauty [W; G itoty] [poss: itauty] /n/ rapid [Ahlbr. itaut]
Ìtautypà [* i- itauty? -pyra] /adj/ without rapids [Ahlbr. itaut]
Ìtenty [i- ten -pyra] /adj/ not having time
Ìtomosipà [* i- tomosi -pyra] /adj/ not lazy, not in idleness [itomosipa mana ‘you don’t leave your work for others to do’]
Ìtòmù [S itomy] [Kp indon] /n/ young man [said when koki could be considered impolite]
Ìtòmy See: Ìtòmu
Ìtonko /n/ caterpillar sp. [Ahlbr. itongo]
Ìtonoròmà [* i- tonoro -myra] /adj/ without bird
Ìtonoròmyñ [i- tonoro -myn] /n/ Itonoròmyñ [lit. ‘place’ without birds’; village on the Marowijne river]
Ìtopòmà [* i- topon -myra] /adj/ not taut, not stretched, not tight [Ahlbr. topome]
Ìtopùpà [EW] [* i- topu -pyra] /adj/ without stone
Ìtopùpà [W] [* i- ýtopu -pyra] /adj/ without heel
Ìtòroupìpà [* i- trobi -pyra; Sr trobi, En trouble] /adj/ without trouble, without having problems
Ìtòto [EVW; G sitoto; 1655 eitoto] [T wytoto, Wj witoto, Kp itoto] /n/ stranger, enemy, southern amerindian [Ahlbr. itoto]
Ìtù [EGVW] [T itu, Wj itu, Ap itu, Kp jù] /n/ jungle [ituru ‘vast jungle’, moro ituru, se! ‘that’s a lot of jungle!’, ituru pe ‘grown over with expansive jungle’] [Ahlbr. itu(ki)]
Ìtùjapèpà [* i- tujape -pyra] /adj/ without sapwood
Ìtòmà [* i- tun -pyra] /adj/ not bitter [Ahlbr. yumbe]
Ìtùmùmà [* i- tùmun -pyra] /adj/ without hill, without burial mound
Ìtùn [SV] [Wj tum, Ap itun] /n/ bitterness (of taste) [tjun pe ‘bitter’] [Ahlbr. yumbe]
Ìtùnàpà [* i- tuna -pyra] /adj/ without water [Ahlbr. tuna]
Ìtùno [* tjun -ro] /vt/ make bitter [Ahlbr. yumbe]
Ìtùpà [* i- itu -pyra] /adj/ without woods, without jungle
Ìtùpù [EVW] /n/ grass, weeds [itupu pe ‘grass-covered, full of weeds’] [Ahlbr. tupo]
Ìtùpùpà [* i- itu -pyra] /adj/ without grass, without weeds [Ahlbr. tupo]
Ìtùputa [* itu -ta] /vi/ become grassy, get weeds [Ahlbr. tupo]
Ìtùpyry [W; E itypyry] /interj/ gran- ny [said of old and young women in a teasing manner]
Ìtùrimà [* i- turin -pyra] /adj/ not heaving, not rolling
Ìtùririkỳpà [* i- tuririky -pyra] /adj/ without wrinkles, not crimply
Ìtùròpòmà [* i- (t)uru -tpo -myra] /adj/ without a heart, not compassionate
iturupýpa [* i- turupy -pyra] /adj/ not disabled, not handicapped, not malformed

itútúpa [* i- tútu -pyra] /adj/ without fringe [Ahlbr. tutu]

ituwiwu [V] /n/ bird sp.

ityjapópa [* i- tyjapo -pyra] /adj/ not soggy

itynkepy [* i- tyn -kepy] /vi/ become silent

itynma [* i- tyin -ro] /vt/ make quiet, calm down

itynýma [* i- tyin -pyra] /adj/ not silent, not quiet

ityramàpa [* i- tyrama? -pyra] /adj/ not disbelieving, not cocksure

itytjkýpa [* i- tytyky -pyra] /adj/ not quivering, without trembling substance

itytjýma [* i- tytn -pyra] /adj/ not shaking, not trembling

iwainópa [* i- waino -pyra] /adj/ not fashionable, undignified

iwajópa [* i- wajo -pyra] /adj/ without salt

iwájópàma [* i- wájópan -pyra] /adj/ without convulsions, without spasms

iwakarakýpa [* 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 aakou, Wj wakeu, Kp iwarikà, Pm iwarika, M iwarika] /n/ weeper capuchin, wedge-capped capuchin [Cebus olivaceus (Cebidae)] [Ahlbr. yarakaru]

iwatakýpa [* i- wataky -pyra] /adj/ not flabby

iwemýma [* i- wemy -myra] /adj/ without strap-carried basket [Ahlbr. wemun]

iwenkosipa [* i- wenkosi -pyra] /adj/ without ants

iwépa [* i- wee -pyra] /adj/ without tree, without wood

iwerasípa [* i- werasi -pyra] /adj/ without scissors [Ahlbr. werasi]

iwerijápa [* i- werija -pyra] /adj/ without plant matter

iwerikàpa [SV] [* i- weriki -pyra] /adj/ not dirty, clean

iwépà [* i- wé -pyra] /adj/ without utensil, without vessel

iwesàma [* i- wesë -pyra] /adj/ without behind, without bottom

iwésëpa [* i- wesë -pyra] /adj/ without need to take a shit

iweseperikýpa [* i- wesen pariky -pyra] /adj/ without blunt behind

iwesepìpa [* i- wesepi -pyra] /adj/ without behind, without bottom [Ahlbr. esepirï]

iwesepipàpa [* i- wesepupi -pyra] /adj/ without seeped through crap

iwesetóna [* i- wesen ato -pyra] /adj/ without anus

iwetýma [* i- wety -myra] /adj/ without corrosion, not rusty

iwetjýmòpa [* i- t- 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]

iwömýma  [EVW] [* i- wómý -myra] /adj/ without clothes, naked [Ahlbr. womun]

iwonúpa  [* i- wonu -pyra] /adj/ not dust-covered, not covered with mealy substance

iwororóka  [* i- wororok -pyra] /adj/ not wooly, without thick fur

iwororòpa  [* i- wororo -pyra] /adj/ not soughing [e.g. a gentle wind]

iwòwot  [E]  /adj/ without whistling in a cavity formed by the hands

iwyjápa  [* i- wyja -pyra] /adj/ without moss, not mossy

-J


ją  [EW] [poss: jäty] /n/ fuel [Ahlbr. yatï]

-jaíne  [* -ja -ine] /tns/ Thab, habitual tense

jaja  [E]  /n/ knife [children’s language]

jajonto  [* ja mun? jon -nto] /vt/ cover the body of [Ahlbr. yamun]

jákan  /n/ sleepwalking, rambling [*jákan pe man ‘he is sleepwalking’]

jakanà [E] /n/ sand flea, chigoe [Tunga penetrans (Tungidae)] [better known as siko]

jákanta  [* jákán -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. yakí]

jakoro /n/ inertness, slowness [jaka korory me mana ‘you’re an idiot’, pero jakorory ‘slow dog’]

jakurumo /vt/ flex, supple [Ahlbr. jakurumo]

jakuro /vt/ supple

jakuwa  [EVW]  [* (jakua; Ap aku) /n/ shaman’s spirit [Ahlbr. akua]

jakuwápa  [* (jjakuwa -pa) /vt/ provide with shaman’s spirit [Ahlbr. püjei]

jakuwáto  [EW]  [* (jakuwa -pto) /vt/ provide with shaman’s spirit (w)jakuwáto /vm/ provide oneself with shaman’s spirits

jakyin /n/ stickiness [jakyin me ‘undeveloped, unripe’] [Ahlbr. aköî]

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]

jamika [* jami -ka; Wj amika] /vt/ make a fool of, kick around [also 
euphemism for ‘rape’]

(j)amity /vt/ rake up, stoke up 
(w)ejamity /vm/ rake oneself up 

-jamon /sf/ Avapl, verb adjectivi-
zation adnominal form plural

Jampanesi [S Japanesi] [Sr 
Yampanesi] /n/ Javanese

jämun [EW; V jàmu] /n/ body 
[jàmunano ‘body (non-possessive)’, 
ajamunumpo ‘your pitiful body’] [Ahlbr. yamun]

jāmun /n/ hardwood (inner 
part of the tree stem)

-jan [EGVW] [T -jamo, Wj -ham, 

-jan [EGVW] [* -ja -n; T -jan, -n, 
Kp -jan, M -jan] /tst/ Tpru, present 
tense uncertain

j ànà /n/ hardness, stiffness, 
sturdiness [Ahlbr. ya]

j ànaka [* jàna -ka] /vt/ harden, stiff-
fen, solidify 
(w)ejànaka /vm/ harden oneself, stiff-
fen [Ahlbr. yanaka]

janakari [A jana kar] /n/ green 
araçari [Pteroglossus viridis (Ram-
phastidae)]

jànata [EW] [* jàna -ta] /vi/ get 
hard, stiffen [Ahlbr. yamata]

jankaråto [* (j)anka re -pto] /vt/ 
provide with an anchor, anchor 
(w)ajjankaråto /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 experi-
ence’, apaity janon netumamókaje, 
rain ‘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/
depth [jansinon: plural of jansipyn] 
[Ahlbr. yansi]

jansita [* jansiky -ta] /vi/ get deep 
Japanesi See: Jampanesi

jape /n/ grass sp. [Setaria geniculata 
(Gramineae)] [Ahlbr. yape]

japepito [* jàmum? pepeito] /n/ 
flow of air, wind, breath [japepe-
tory sitynkaje ‘I am gasping’] 
[Ahlbr. yapepitori]

japepuku /n/ liana sp. [Ahlbr. ya-
pepuku]

japo /n/ skilfulness, ability 
japopare [GS] /n/ tree sp. [Licia 
heteromorpha (Chrysobalanaceae), 
Licia divaricata (Chrysobalana-
ceae)] [japoparemempo ‘tree sp. 
[Licia hostmanni (Chrysobalana-
ceae)’]

japoparan [* japopare -re -no] 
/n/ tree sp. [Couepia versicolor (Ro-
saceae)]

jàposi /n/ shyness, timidity [jàposi 
pe wa ‘I feel shy’]

jàposima [* jàposi -ma] /vt/ be shy 
jàposìwa [* jàposi -wa] /vi/ become 
shy, behave amorously

japota [* japo -ta] /vi/ become skil-
ful

japôto [* japo -pto] /vt/ make skill-
ful
japòtoma [∗ japo -tô -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 jápurapò ‘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 [Ajarajara] /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 jaràto, Kp aràta] /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 remui, Wp wainymsï] /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 [EWV] /n/ sourness, acidity
jasakota [EW] [∗ jasako -ta] /vi/ get sour [Ahlbr. asako]
jasikurumo Sec: jakurumo [Ahlbr. yasikurumo]
jasimemy /vt/ roll up, wind [yamekun poku 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 sekaniòsakon ‘I mistook him for my brother’]
jàto [EW] [∗ jà -pto] /vt/ fuel
(w)ejàto /vm/ fuel oneself [Ahlbr. yatì]
-jatone [∗ -ja -to -ine] /tns/ Thabpl, habitual tense plural
-jatokon [∗ -ja -to -kon; T -jatokan, Ww -jatkene] /tns/ Tpstpl, past tense plural
-jaton [EGW; V -jatu] [∗ -ja -je -ton; Ww -jatu, Kp -jatyì, Pm -jateu] /tns/ Tprpl, present tense plural
jawareran /n/ plant sp. [Conceveiba guianensis (Euphorbiaceae)]
jaworo /n/ distress, nightmare
jaworoko /vt/ distress [Ahlbr. yaworo]
jaworota [S; V aworota] [* jaworo -ta] /vi/ become distressed [Ahlbr. yavoro]
jawùko [* jàwuku -pto] /vt/ block, cause to stagnate
jàwùko /n/ stagnation, blockage
jàwùta [* jàwuku -ta] /vi/ stagnate, be blocked
+jen [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. enë]
jenanopy See: jenonopy
jeno [n/ hate
jenanopy [EW; V jenanopy] [Ap jenony] /vt/ hate
(jenonopy /vm/ be hateful [Ahlbr. yenonopu]
jenynto [SV] [* jén -nto; T enynta, Wj enma, Kp enyta] /vt/ put into a container, put inside
(w)ajenynonto /vm/ put oneself into a container, get inside
jepaika [* je pai -ka] /vt/ knock the teeth of
(w)ajepaika /vm/ knock one’s teeth
jepika [* je pi -ka] /vt/ remove the gums of
(w)ajepika /vm/ remove one’s gums [meku wajepikatopo ‘tree sp.’]
jèpoka  [* je -tpo -ka] /vt/ remove the bones from
(w)aijèpoka  /vm/ dispose of one’s bones

jepoty  [Ap jepoty] /n/ incisors

jério [Sp hierro] /n/ iron

jeròto  [V] [* jero -pto] /vt/ provide with iron

jeru  [EGW] [Ap jerutu, Kp jerù, M eru] [poss: jeruty] [plur: je- runan] /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]

jgsara  [* je asara] /n/ grater

jesi  /n/ grin

jesitakama  [Ejesitapa] /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 jétapo me ro ‘when the chicken will have got teeth’, i.e. ‘never’] [Ahlbr. ye]

jetawai  /n/ molar [Ahlbr. ye]

jèto  [SV] [* je -pto; T jerynta, Ww jòto, Kp əto, Pm əta] /vt/ provide with teeth, sharpen
(w)aijèto  /vm/ provide oneself with teeth, sharpen oneself [Ahlbr. ye]

jètuma  [* jétun -ma] /vt/ regret, sorrow for

jètun  [EGVW; 1655 yeton, yetombe]
[jétun, Wj jétun, Ap jëtun] [poss: jétun] /n/ pain, illness [jétunan o ‘pain (non-possessive)’, jétun pe wa ‘I’m in pain, I’m ill’] [Ahlbr. yetu]

jétuna  [SV] [* jétun -(t)a] /vi/ get pain, become ill [Ahlbr. yetu]

jétunanòpo  [SV] [* jétun -(t)a -nopy -po] /vt/ cause to get pain
(w)aijétunanòpo  /vm/ cause oneself to get pain

jétunanopy  [* jétun -(t)a -nopy] /vt/ cause to get pain, sicken
(w)aijétunanopy  /vm/ cause oneself to get pain [Ahlbr. yetu]

jétunka  [SV] [* jétun -ka] /vt/ remove pain from
(w)aijétunka  /vm/ dispose of pain

jétunkèka  [* jétun -kepy -ka] /vt/ cause to stop having pain
(w)aijétunkèka  /vm/ cause oneself to stop having pain

jétunkephy  [EW] [* jétun -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. yo- koyoko]

jomito  [* (j)omi -pto] /vt/ cause to be miserable, make hungry
(w)aijomito  /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 jonka] /vt/ uncover [empatary si-
jonkaje ‘I remove the veil from her face’

(jw)aijontoko //vm// uncover oneself

jonjontoko [EW] [* jon -nto; T jontoko, Wj jomt, Kp wonta] //vt// wrap, cover

(jw)aijontoko //vm// wrap, cover oneself

[Ahlb. yon]

jopoto [EGVW] [Wj japoto, Kp epoto, Pm poto, M jepoto] //n// size, greatness, leader [cf poto; uwenpomo jopotory ‘his large intestine’]

[Ahlb. japoto]


(jw)aijopotomu //vm// dominate oneself


jorojoro [Sr yoroyoro] //n// ringworm bush sp. [Crotalaria retusa (Caesalpiniaceae)] [also called okoju marakary]

[jw]ejorojoro //vm// dispose of caterpillars from

(jw)ejorotoku //vm// dispose of caterpillars from

jorukoka [* (j)oruko -ka] //vt// remove caterpillars from

(jw)ejorukoka //vm// dispose of caterpillars from

jetima [EW] [* (j)oti -ma; Sr odi, En howdy] //vt// greet

(jw)ejotimamu //vm// greet oneself


Juju //n// Djuka river [Juka pono ‘person living on the Djuka river, marron’]

juku [EGW] [T juku, Wj juk, Pm kuju, A juku, Sr (a)yuka] //n// lesser giant hunting ant [Paraponera clavata (Formicidae)] [Ahlb. yuka]

jukujapoi [S; G jukujapoi] //n// plant sp. [Ocotea schomburgkiana (Lauraceae)]

jukuruma //n// plant sp.

jukutuma //n// plant sp. [Swartzia arborescens (Papilionaceae)]


jumynto [SV] [* jumy -nto] //vt// provide with a father, be a non-biological father of

(jw)ejumynto, (jw)aijumynto //vm// provide oneself with a father

jun [EGW] [T jun, Pm jun] //n// pepperness, spiciness [jun pe ‘peppery, spicy’]

junka [* jun -ka] //vt// infect, inflame

(jw)aijunka //vm// be infected, be inflamed
### jupo – kamaka

**jupo** [GSV] '**/n/ sweet cassava** [Manihot esculenta (Euphorbiaceae)]

[Ahlbr. jupo]

**juru** [EW] [T juru, Wj juru, Sr yuru, D uur] '/ n/ hour

**juruma** [* juru -ma; Sr yuru, D hur- ren] '/vt/ hire, rent

(w)efuruma '/vm/ hire oneself, rent oneself

**jy** See: isy

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**K**

- **ka** [EGVW] [T -ka, Wj -ka, Kp -ka, Pm -ka, M -pa] '/sFV/ Vitke, transitive ke verbalization

- **ka** [EGVW] [T -ka, Wj -ka, Pm -ka, M -ka] '/sFV/ Vitke, transitive ke verbalization


(w)oka '/vm/ get away [Ahlbr. ka]

ka '/interj/ come on!, please!

ka [EGVW] [T katy, Wj kat, Ww katy, Pm kasè, Wp ka] [poss: katy] '/vt/ 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 Kaikusijana, Wp Kaikusijana] '/n/ Kaikusijana american

**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] [onomatopee] '/n/ bird sp.

**kakau** [Wp akay, 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. [Calycoglus glaber (Myrtaceae)]

-kama '/sFV/ Vitkm, 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.
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 [Gyne-rium sagittatum (Gramineae)]
kamasa [V] /n/ big gourd
kamasuri /n/ plant sp. [Paullinia pinnata (Sapindaceae)]
Kamawini /n/ Commewijne river [Ahlbr. Kama oni]
kamejàu [E; GW kamejava, W kwawajui] [Pm kamija, Wp kawewai] /n/ potter wasp [Eumenes spp. (Eumenidae)]
kamejawa See: kamejàu [Ahlbr. kamewa]
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 [ikàmi ‘gold’]
kamikami /n/ pinworm [Enterobius vermicularis (Oxyuridae)]
kamira /n/ chewed cassava (used as yeast) [Ahlbr. kamira]
kàmöro [EW] [* kàmi -ro] /vt/ gild, provide with a golden colour
(w)ekàmöro /vm/ gild oneself, provide oneself with a golden colour
kamisìto [EW] [* kamisà -pto] /vt/ provide with cloth, dress
(w)ekamisìto /vm/ provide oneself with cloth, get dressed
kàmisi [F camichic] /n/ horned screamer [Anhima comuta (An-himidae)]
kàmìsìko [* kàmìsì -ko] /vt/ provide with a pink colour
(w)ekàmìsìko /vm/ provide oneself with a pink colour
kàmìsìky /n/ pink
-kamòn [is/A] Aoapl, object possession adjectivization adnominal form plural
kampana [SV] [Kp sampana, Sp campana] /n/ bell
kampo [EW] [Wj kampa, Ap kampo, Kp kampy, Pm kampì] /n/ smoked fish, smoked meat [from: ka ‘vis’ and -mpo ‘devalued’]
Kampojana /n/ Kampojana amer-indian [cf kampo ‘smoked fish, smoked meat’]
kàmpoka [* kàmpo -ka] /vt/ smoke
(w)ekàmpoka /vm/ smoke oneself
kàmpota [* kàmpo -ta] /vi/ be smoked, get smoked meat
kàmpowa [* kàmpo -wa] /vi/ smoke fish or meat
kàmù [EGVW] /n/ flame [Ahlbr. kàmu]
kàmukà [EW] [* kàmu -ka] /vt/ fire at, shoot
kàmu -ro /vt/ cause to flame up
(w)ekàmu -ro /vm/ make oneself fiery
kàmuta /vi/ inflame, ignite [Ahlbr. kàmuta]
kàmytyko /n/ wart
kanaka /n/ revengeful fishmonster [conceived as having supernatural powers, able to turn into an animal; cf Ap and Pm kana ‘fish’]
kàpare /n/ smoothness, gleam [Ahlbr. kàpare]
kàparu /adv/ maybe
kàparumari /n/ fish sp. [Ahlbr. kàparumari]
kàpan /n/ plant sp. [Ahlbr. kàpan]
kàparu /n/ boat (made of bark) [Ahlbr. kàparu]
kàparu /n/ plant sp. [Ahlbr. kàparu]
kàparu /n/ ant sp. [Ahlbr. kàparu]
kàparu /n/ ant sp. [Ahlbr. kàparu]
kàparu /n/ ant sp. [Ahlbr. kàparu]
kàparu /n/ ant sp. [Ahlbr. kàparu]
kàparu /n/ ant sp. [Ahlbr. kàparu]
kàparu /n/ ant sp. [Ahlbr. kàparu]
kàparu /n/ ant sp. [Ahlbr. kàparu]
kàparu /n/ ant sp. [Ahlbr. kàparu]
kàparu /n/ ant sp. [Ahlbr. kàparu]
kàparu /n/ ant sp. [Ahlbr. kàparu]
| kapesewu | [GW] [Wj kapseu] /n/ wasp sp. [Mischocyttarus spp. (Vespidae)] [Ahlbr. kapesewu] |
| kapesì | [GW] [Wj kapse] /vi/ begin to gleam [Ahlbr. kape] |
| kapesu | [GS] /n/ lightning |
| kapeta | [* kape -ta] /vi/ begin to gleam [Ahlbr. kapese'u] |
| kapeta | [V] /n/ white heron sp. [Ardeidae] |
| kapeta | [* kape -ta] /vi/ begin to gleam [Ahlbr. kape] |
| kapiwai | /n/ raised hackles [Ahlbr. kapiwairî] |
| kapiwa | [EW] [Sr kapten] /n/ captain, village head |
| kapiwa | [EGW; V kapiwa] [Wj kapiwara, Pm kapiwara, Wp kapijiwa, A kibiwara, Sr kapiwua] /n/ capybara [Hydrochaeridae] [Ahlbr. kapiwa] |
| kapua | [EGVW; 1655 cabouia] [Sp cabuya, Kp kapuja] /n/ rope, cable [Ahlbr. kapuya] |
| kapukuru | /n/ tree sp. |
| kapukuru | [GS] [Sr kahugru] /n/ halfbreed, descendant of an american and a maroon |
| kapurärara | /n/ heavenly jail, jail for evil spirits |
| kapuratu | [T kapuratu, Wj ekrot, Kp kapurî, Pm kapiri] /n/ cloud [kapiru] pe 'cloudy' |
| kapy | [EGVW; 1655 sicassa (d.w.z.: sikása)] [T kapy, Wj kapy, Ap kapy, Kp kupy, Pm kapy, M kapy] /vt/ make, plait, braid [Ahlbr. kapy] |
| kapy | /vi/ make oneself [Ahlbr. kapy] |
| kapy | /n/ hut |
| kapy | [EGVW; E käyn] [M pepyn] /part/ not [denial of one or more elements in the same category] [Ahlbr. kapun] |
| kara | /n/ cat tail [Typha angustifolia (Typhaceae)] |
| kara | [EW] /n/ black colour, blackness [ikaraîpo 'dark coloured coin, small coin'] [Ahlbr. karaî] |
| karai | /n/ nightbird sp. [Ahlbr. karai] |
| karai | [EVW] /n/ small parrot sp. [Psittacidae] [Ahlbr. karaicarai] |
| karai | [Kp karaicarai] /n/ small parrot sp. [Psittacidae] [Ahlbr. karaicarai] |
| karaïpèu | [EG; W karaïpèy] [Wp karaïpey] /n/ puni [Pithecellobium jupunba (Mimosaceae), Pithecellobium corymbosum (Mimosaceae)] [Ahlbr. karape'u] |
| kairaïta | [* 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 [ekaramamk] /vm/ make oneself feverish |
| karâmo | /vt/ make cracky, make wrinkly |
karana – karasi | 292 |

(w)ekaràmo /vm/ get cracky, get wrinkly
karanka [SV; SV taranka] /vt/ detach, unwind (w)àkaranka, (w)aikaranka /vm/ detach oneself, unreel [Ahlbr. karangata]
karano /adj/ grisliness, creepiness [karano me 'grisy, 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 krupa] /n/ crab wood, crappo [Carapa guianensis (Meliaceae)] [Itumpan karapa 'crab wood sp. [Carapa procer (Meliaceae)]'] [Ahlbr. karapa]
karanapan [EVW] /n/ mosquito [Culicidae] [Ahlbr. karapan]
karanapopo /n/ tonka bean, tonquin bean [Dipteryx odorata (Papilionaceae)] [Ahlbr. karanapopo]
karanapuru /n/ fish sp.
karanapatary [Sr krapata] /n/ castor bean, palma christi [Ricinus communis (Euphorbiaceae)]
karanapisuru [GS] /n/ purple gallinule [Porphyryura martinica (Rallidae)]
karar [EGW] [Pm karara, Wp karara] /n/ cormorant, darter [Pha-lacrocoracidae] [Ahlbr. karara]
karanaka See: tararaka [Ahlbr. kararaka]
kararapi [SV] /n/ red morning sky
karanawaimo [* kararawa -imo] /n/ cassava sp.
karanawaimo [E] [* kararawa -imo] /n/ fish sp. [Sciadeichyys lun-niscutis (Ariidae)] [Ahlbr. karalawaimiento]
karare [W] [Pm karare] /n/ tree sp.
kari [E] [Sr krari(n)] /n/ fish sp. [Pristidae]
kararima [W] [* klari -ma; Sr kla-ri, 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]
karas /n/ itching spot, itching [karasa pe 'crathy, itchyy']
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, oile, En kerosene, oil] /n/ kerosene, paraffin oil
karaukarau  /interj/ stickiness [karau karau me man ‘it is sticky and rubbery’]
karausa  /n/ fish sp. [similar to miso, but bigger]
karaugasaka  /n/ pineapple sp. [Bromeliaceae] [Ahlbr. karaugasaka]
kara wasi  [EW] [Wj kawai, Wp awai] /poisonous tree sp., pit sp., rattle [Thevetia spp. (Apocynaceae)] [Ahlbr. kara wasi]
Karawasinty  See: Karawasi Unty
kara was ir an  [* karawi re no] /n/ bush sp. [Ahlbr. karawasiran]
Karawasi Unty  /n/ Langamankondre [southern part of the village Galibi]
kara war iru  [EG] [Pm karawere, Wp karajuru, takaraweru] /n/ shark sp., plant sp. [Bignonia chica (Bignoniaceae)] [Ahlbr. kara war iru]
kara war iruran  [* karawiru re no] /n/ plant sp. [Campomanesia grandiflora (Myrtaceae)]
kare  [EGW; V kare] [T ‘karo’ /part/ just imagine!, you may think so, but I don’t believe it [mukisan ‘kare paporan’? ‘just imagine! you know everything’?], ytö no ero nan? - ytö no kapyn ‘kare ‘are we going now? - do you think we are not?’!] [Ahlbr. kare]
kareweru  [EG] /n/ fish sp. [Cirrhitus schomburgkii (Cirritidae)] [Ahlbr. kaleweri]
kari  [V] [Sp cal, D kalk, En chalk] /n/ chalk
kari ja  /n/ plant sp. [Pitcairnia caricifolia (Bromeliaceae)]
kari jak u  [GS] [T kajaka, Wj karaku, Kp karijaku, Pm karijaku, Wp kariaku, Sr kariyaku] /n/ gray brocket deer [Mazama gouazoubira (Cervidae)] [Ahlbr. kariwaku]
kari kari  /n/ bird sp. [Ahlbr. karikari]
karikarima  /n/ fish sp. [Ahlbr. karikarima]
Karina  [EGVW] [T Kpaina, Kp Karina, Pm Karina, A Karipna] /n/ Carib [Ahlbr. kalina]
karina  [EGVW] [Wj karipono] /n/ amerindian, human being [ikarinary ‘rainbow boa [Epicrates cenchris (Boidae)]’] [Ahlbr. kalina]
karinama  [W] [* karina ma] /vt/ make human, make Carib
kari waru  [E] [A kaliwalu] /n/ fish sp. [Hoplosternum littorale (Callichthyidae)] [Ahlbr. kari waru]
kari wir i  [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]
karakuri  [EGW] [T karakuri, Wj karakuri, Ap karakari, Kp karakuri, Pm karakuri, Wp karakuri, A karukuri] /n/ gold, golden colour [karu-
karume – katurima

kuri pe ‘having a gold colour’
[Ahlbr. karukuri]

karume [EG] /n/ red-footed tortoise
[Geochelone carbonaria (Testudinidae)] [Ahlbr. karume]

karupa [V] /n/ rabbit

karupu [GV] /n/ cup

karupu [GS] /n/ plant sp., black nightshade [Solanum surinamense (Solanaceae), Solanum oleraceum (Solanaceae)] [Ahlbr. karuru]

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 kasama, Sp cachama] /n/ fish sp. [Colossoma brachypomus (Characidae)]

kasapa [GS] /n/ grasshopper [Acrididae] [Ahlbr. kasapa]

kasi See: bikasi


kasiri [EGVW; 1655 cassirippo] [* kasiri -tpo] /n/ cassave juice [Ahlbr. kasiripo]

kasiripo [EGVW; 1655 cassirippo] [* kasiri -tpo] /n/ cassave juice [Ahlbr. kasiripo]

kasoro [Wp kaso, F cassero] /n/ pan


kata [EW] [* ka-ta] /vi/ become fat

katâmato See: kotâmato

kgtano [GSV] /n/ deliciousness

kataru [E] /n/ green turtle [Chelonia mydas (Cheloniidae)] [Ahlbr. kata-ru]

kātopo [EVW] [* kapy? -topo?] [poss: kātopo] /n/ potential father-in-law [term of address for: mother’s brother, father’s sister’s husband, and also any man who is one generation older and no relative] [Ahlbr. katopo]

kātu [EG; W kāty, V katy] [T kāta, Ww kāty, Kp kāty, Pm kāty] /part/ alternatively, maybe [mōja ne kātu rāa aitykon man ‘their cry is even louder’, one wara kātu?! ‘how else??, of course!’] [Ahlbr. katī/katu/ekatī/enekatī]

katuperu [GS] [Wp tatupere] /n/ southern naked-tailed armadillo [Cabassous unicinctus (Dasypodidae)] [Ahlbr. katuperi]

katupu [S; V kutupu] /n/ spine, backbone [Ahlbr. katupuru]

katuri [T katari, Wj katari, Ap katuri] /n/ pack basket [also called pato] [Ahlbr. katupuru]

katurima [Wp taturiman] /n/ tree sp. [Buchenavia capitata (Combretaceae), Hyeronima laxiflora (Eu-phorbiaceae), Dipteryx odorata (Papilionaceae)]
katūsara  [katupu asara] /n/ spine
spines

katusi  [V] /n/ turtle sp.

katusitara  [E] /n/ lizard sp. [Teiidae]

kaupé  /n/ cannonball tree [Couroupita guianensis (Lecythidaceae)]

Kàuru  /n/ Courou river, Courou

kawai  [EGW] [Sr kaway] /n/ quarrel, argument, row [Ahlbr. kaway]

kawai  [Cucumis anguria (Cucurbitaceae)]

kawài  [EGW] [Sr kaway] /n/ diarrhoea

kàweka  [* kāwe -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 (Pimelodidae)] [Ahlbr. kawer]

kàwiriri  [Sp guiriri] /n/ black-bellied tree-duck [Dendrocygna autumnalis (Anatidae)] [Ahlbr. kawiriri]

Kàwiriri Unty  /n/ les Îles du Salut

kawiwi  /n/ puffbird [Bucconidae]


kàyin  See: kapyn

-ke  [EGVW] [T -ke, -e, Wj -ke, Ap -ke, -e, Ww -ke, Kp -ke, Pm -ke] /sA/ Ao, Po, object possession adjectivization/postpositionalization


keito  [W] [* kei -pto; En key] /vt/ lock up

kekeika  [* kei kei -ka] /vt/ scrape off
(we)kekeika  /vm/ scrape oneself off [Ahlbr. kekeca]

-ken  [GS; V -ka] /sA/ Aoa, object possession adjectivization adnominal 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  [* keneneky -ka] /vt/ make gleaming hot
keneneky /n/ gleaming heat, glow, squeaky respiration
kenenēta [* keneneky -ta] /vi/ get gleaming hot
kenenéwa [* keneneky? -wa] /vi/ get a squeaky respiration
kenesiko [* kenesiky -pto] /vt/ sweeten exorbitantly
kenesiky /n/ exorbitant sweetness
kenken [GS] [onomatopee] /n/ sound of gnawing, falcon sp. [Falco rufigularis (Falconidae)] [Ahlbr. kenken]
kenkenwa [* kenken -wa] /vi/ gnaw [Ahlbr. kenken]
kèpu [EW] /n/ moisture (on the skin)
kèpuro [EW] [* kèpu -ro] /vt/ moisten
(wo)kèpuro /vm/ moisten oneself [Ahlbr. kepu]
kèputa [* kèpu -ta] /vi/ moisten [Ahlbr. kepu]


keréikereima [* kerei kerei -ma] /vt/ nibble on, gnaw at
(wo)ekereikereima /vm/ nibble on oneself

keréke [Sr kerki, D kerk, En church] /n/ church
kerékere [T kyrakyri, Kp kirikiri, Pm kirikiri, A kerékere, Sr krek(re)krek(re)] /n/ brown-throated parakeet [Aratinga perakita (Psittacidae)]
kerékere /n/ toughness, leatheriness [moko woto ikerékere me man 'that fish is tough']

kerékeru [V werekery] [T werekeru, Wj ekeru] /n/ white-eyed parakeet [Aratinga leucophthalum (Psittacidae)] [Ahlbr. kerekeru]
keren /n/ /interj/ jingle-jingle
kerenka [EVW] [* keren -ka] /vt/ jerk loose
(w)ôkerenka /vt/ jerk oneself loose [Ahlbr. iturringa/kerenga]
kerereika [* kererei -ka] /vt/ tear loose
kererêko [* kerereki -pto] /vt/ wrinkle
(wo)kererêko /vm/ wrinkle oneself
kerereky /n/ wrinkle
kereresimo /n/ liana sp.
kererêta [* kerereki -ta] /vi/ become wrinkly
kereseku /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
keterê [Sr kedre, D keder] /n/ crate
keti [Sr keti] /n/ chain
keto [Sr kety] /n/ chain
kettito [* 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 seeere, Pm kysere, ekere, M kyse] [poss: jkerery] /n/ cassava sp. [Manihot esculenta (Euphorbiaceae)] [akuri jkerery 'plant sp. [Stigmaphyllon convolvifolium (Malpighiaceae),}
Stygmaphyllum fulgens (Malpighiaceae)” [Ahlbr. ki’erë]
kijerepun [EVW] [* kijere pun; Pm kyserapun] /n/ cassavaflour [Ahlbr. pu]
kijerèu [W] [* kijere -u] /n/ angelique [Dicorynia guianensis (Caesalpiniaceae)]
kiki /n/ toy, plaything
toy, plaything
kimoto /n/ plant sp. [Mouriria princeps (Melastomaceae)]
kini /n/ boat rib
kininija [E iririja] /n/ jaguar sp. [Felidae] [Ahlbr. kininiya]
Kiriki [D Griek] /n/ Greek
kirinopy /vt/ tickle, torment [Ahlbr. ìkirïnopu]
kiriri /n/ fine textile
kiriiriky /n/ creasedness, crumple
kiriirima [V] /vt/ crumble
(nj)kiririma /vmt/ crumble oneself
kiriirima [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]
kiriisa [Wp pirisli] /n/ golden-winged parakeet [Brotogeris chrysotterus (Psittacidae)]
kiro [D kilo, En kilo, F kilo] /n/ kilo
kisiwý /n/ heron sp. [Ardeidae]
kiwaro /adj/ small, little
kiwiri [E; V kwywryny] /adj/ small, little
kiwisko [EV] /adj/ small, little
kiwisko [* kiwisiky -pto] /vt/ make small
kiwisikonto [V] [* kiwisi -’ko -nto] /vt/ make small, reduce
kiwisiky /n/ small thing, little thing
kiwisukiri [V] /n/ snail sp.
kòko  –  konopo |  298  |

kòko  [EGW; V koko]  [M koku, Sr koko, D kokos] /n/ coconut [Cocos nucifera (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. koko]

kôkope /n/ leprosy [kôkope pe ‘leprous’]


kokorompo (* koko ro -mpo) /n/ late morning

kokorône [EGW; V kokorone] [* koko ro ‘ne] /n/ early morning


komere [EW] /n/ scorched fish or meat

komereta [EW] [* komere -ta] /vi/ get roasted, get scorched [in order to quickly make meat edible]

komerêto [* komere -pto] /vt/ make edible by scorching

komiki [A komiki, Sr komki, D kommetje] /n/ little bowl [Ahlbr. ton]

komona See: korôna [Ahlbr. korôna]

komonaka [E korônaka] [* komo-na -naka] /adj/ (going) under water

kom’pe [Sr kompe, F compère] /vt/ comrad

komyin [SV] [M komi, Pm komi] /n/ feverishness [Ahlbr. koma]

komyina [* komyin -ta; Pm ko-mina] /vi/ get feverish [Ahlbr. kome]

komyino [* komyin -ro] /vt/ cause to get feverish


-kon [EGW] [* -ja -kon] /tns/ Tpsta, 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 wëmopotyry ‘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)]

kônnon [EW] [Pm kônà] /part/ regretfully, unfortunately, alas [Ahlbr. kono]

konopo [EGVW; 1655 cannobo] [T konopo, Wj kopo, Ap konopo, Pm konò, M konâ] /n/ rain [konopo pe ‘rainy’, kupirisi konopory or akinu-
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)]
konosa [G S] [T konoja, Kp kono-pya] /n/ plant sp. [Renealmia spp. (Zingiberaceae)] [Ahlbr. konosa]
konu [A kownu, Sr kownu, D ko-ning] /n/ king
kopo [EGVW] /postp/ more than [ikopo 'ne 'too much'; ikopo 'ne 'ne 'just too much'] [Ahlbr. kupo]
koponoma [* kopo -no -ma] /vt/ surpass, exceed
(w)ekoponoma /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 [* kupu -ma; Sr kupu, En cup, D kop] /vt/ place cups on the skin off, give a cup treatment
kore [EGW] /n/ spix’s guan [Pene-lope jacuacu (Cracidae)] [Ahlbr. kole]
kore [EW] [Pm kore] /part/ astonishingly, would you ever believe it? [Ahlbr. kore]
koreky [F collègue, En colleague, D collega] /n/ colleague
koro [E; W godo, V koroto] [A koroto, Sr godo, En 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
(w)ekoroka /vm/ clean oneself [Ahlbr. koroka]
koróka [EVW] /vt/ cause to slip
(w)okoroka /vm/ slip
(w)okoroka /vm/ clean oneself [Ahlbr. koroka]
korkóka [EGVW] [* koroty -ka; Pm koroka] /vt/ burn
(w)ekorkóka /vm/ burn [Ahlbr. koroka]
koroika [EVW] /vt/ cackling sound
(korókoróme /adj/ cackling
koromo [EGW; 1655 colomo] /adj/ initial, at first, for the first time [koromo weju wepákápo me ro, tyto man ‘immediately after sunrise he left’, koromo awu wýsá ‘I am going for the first time’, koromo 'ne awu wýsá ‘I’ll go first (others later)’] [Ahlbr. koromo]
koróna [EGVW] [Kp õkoróno] /adj postp/ below the surface (of) [nono
korōna ‘underground’, tuna korōna ‘under water’ [Ahlbr. komona]
korokoro [E] /n/ fish sp. [Aspredinidae] [pororu korokoro ‘black freshwater fish sp.’]
korōno [GSV] /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
koropo [EGW; V akoropo; 1655 akolopo] [* akoropo] /n/ torch, fuse, taper [Ahlbr. koropan]
kororeta [GSV; 1655 cololeta] /n/ gourd
kororo [W] [A kororo, Sr kroro] /n/ fish sp. [Genyatremus luteus (Pomadasydae)]
kororuwaki [Sr kroywagi, D kruiwagen] /n/ gourd
koroto See: kororo
korotoko [EGVW; 1655 corotoko] [Wj ororoko, Kp korotaka, Pm korotaka] /n/ chicken [Gallus domesticus (Phasianidae)] [kapu tano korotoko ‘planthopper’ [Fulgoridae]] [Ahlbr. korotoko]
korotopu [S; G okorotopu] /n/ termite sp. [Termitidae] [Ahlbr. korotopu]
koroty [EGVW] [Kp koraty] /vi/ burn [Ahlbr. korati]
kotanory enejan ‘he pities you’
kotano /n/ unhappiness [ko-tano me ‘miserable, pitiful, pitiable, sad’, akotanory enejan ‘he pities you’]
kotana [EGW] /n/ unhappiness [ko-tano me ‘miserable, pitiful, pitiable, sad’, akotanory enejan ‘he pities you’]
kotama /n/ treat miserably (w)aikotama /vm/ treat oneself miserably, live unhappily [Ahlbr. kotama]
kotama [W; E katamato] [* kotano -ma -to] /adj/ someone spreading misery, sad
kotame [EW; G katame] [* kotano me] /adj/ unhappy [Ahlbr. kotama]
kotano [EGW] /n/ unhappiness [ko-tano me ‘miserable, pitiful, pitiable, sad’, akotanory enejan ‘he pities you’]
kōu See: kōwu
kowai [EGVW; 1655 coue] [T ke-wei, Ww kivi, Kp konoi, Pm konoi] /n/ (fish)hook, fishing line sound [Ahl-br. kowei]
kōwai [Kp kowau, Pm kuwai] /n/ crookedness, bend [Ahlbr. kowei]
kōwairo [SV] [* kōwai -ro] /vt/ make crooked (w)ekōwairo /vm/ make oneself crooked [Ahlbr. kowei]
kōwairo [SV] [* kōwai -ro] /vt/ make crooked (w)ekōwairo /vm/ make oneself crooked [Ahlbr. kowei]
kōwai [Kp kowau, Pm kuwai] /n/ crookedness, bend [Ahlbr. kowei]
kòwaro [EW; V k'ywyry] /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
(Ascaridiidae)] [kòwe pe 'plagued by round-worms'] [Ahlbr. kowe/okowe]
kowejupa /n/ lesser kiskadee [Pitangus lictor (Tyrannidae)] [Ahlbr.
kowejupa]
kòweka [* kòwe -ka] /vt/ remove dirt from
(w)ekòweka /vm/ dispose of dirt

kowekowe /n/ drill

kòwero [W] /part/ obviously, manifestly [Ahlbr. kowero]
kòwu [W; E kòu] /part/ finally [Ahlbr. ko'ù]

Kuipari /n/ Kuipari [old village near Saint-Laurent]
kuipari /n/ snakewood [Loxopterygium sagotii (Anacardiaceae)]
[Ahlbr. kuiparï]

kuipewa See: kupewa

kuita [EGVW] [Kp kuita] /n/ spindle [Ahlbr. kuita]

kuitasere [* kuita serere] /n/ blue-crowned motmot [Momotus momota (Momotidae)]
[tail resembles hanging spindles (cf sererema 'hang' and kuita 'spindle')]

kujàjari [GS] /n/ cassava porridge
[Ahlbr. kuyàjari]

kujàjara /n/ Guyana

kuju /GS; S kujanke] [T kyja-poko, Wj kijapok, Kp kjapap, Pm kijapò, Sr kuyake] /n/ white-throated toucan [Ramphastos tucanus (Ramphastidae)]
[Ahlbr. kuyake]
kujakuja See: kujokujo

Kujana /n/ Guyana

kujapa [Kp kuwapa, M goiaba, Wp kuja, St gujaba, En guava] /n/ guava
[Psidium guajava (Myrtaceae)]

kujari [GS] [T kujari, Wj kijari, Ap kujari, Pm kujari, A kujari] /n/ green-winged macaw [Ara chloroptera (Psittacidae)] [Ahlbr. kuyarë]

kujokujo [S kujakuka] [T kyjokyo, kujokujo, Wj kioka, Wp kujokujo] /n/ blue-cheeked amazon [Amazona dufresniana (Psittacidae)] [Ahlbr. kuyokuyo]

kuju [GS; Ap kuju] /n/ brown color

kujuko [* kujuku -pto] /vt/ provide with a red bulge
(w)ekujuko /vm/ provide oneself with
a red bulge

kuju /n/ red bulge

kujukuju [EGW] /n/ bird of prey sp. [Accipitridae] [poinko kujuku-
juru 'bird sp.' [Buteogallus meridionalis (Accipitridae)]] [Ahlbr.
kuyukuyo]

(w)ekujuma /vm/ make oneself brown
[Ahlbr. kuyu]

kuju /EGW] [* 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 kuwiwi, Wj kujuwi, Ww kuyw, Wp kuyuwi, P cujubihim] /n/ white-headed piping guan [Aburria pipile (Cracidae)]
[Ahlbr. kuyuwi]

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!']

**kūku** [Sr kuku, D koek] /n/ cookie, cake


**kǔmaitari** /n/ toad sp.

**Kumaka** /n/ Albina

**kumako** [GSV] [Wj kumap, Sr kumaku] /n/ leaf cutter ant [Atta spp. (Formicidae)] [Ahlbr. kumako]

**kumapepe** [GS] [T kunepepe, Wp kumapepe] /n/ centipede [Scolopendridae] [Ahlbr. kumapepei]

**kumapeseki** /n/ plant sp. [Centrosema vexillatum (Papilionaceae)]

**kumaru** [E] [Wp kumaru, Sr kumaru] /n/ fish sp. [Myleus rhombo-oidalis (Serrasalmidae)] [Ahlbr. kumaru]

**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)]

**Kumawaran** /n/ Kumawaran [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.

**kūmei** [SV; E kūmerei] /n/ trunkiness, roundedness

**kūmeiro** [SV; E kūmereiro] [* kūmei -ro] /vi/ make trunky, round off

(w)ekūmeiro /vm/ make oneself trunky

**kūmeita** [E kūmereita] [* kūmei -ta] /vi/ become trunky, become round

**kūmerekere** See: kūmei

**kūmerekereiro** See: kūmeiro

**kūmerekereita** See: kūmeita

**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. kumiyá]

**kumime** [EW] [* kumin me] /adj/ hungry, gluttonous [Ahlbr. kuma]

**kumin** /n/ gluttony

**kumina** [* kumin -(t)a] /vi/ become gluttonous, become greedy

**kumino** [* kumin -ro] /vi/ cause to be gluttonous

(w)ekumino /vm/ cause oneself to be gluttonous

**kümisako** [GSV] /n/ larva migrans infection [kümisako pe 'infected by the larva migrans'] [Ahlbr. kümisako]

**kumisi** /n/ scab [Ahlbr. kumisi]

**kùmity** [EVW] [Kp kùmity] /vt/ wash clean
kumposikyi

kumposikyi [S; G mumposikyi] /n/ jaguar sp. [Felidae] [Ahlbr. kumbosikii]

kumpotasi

kumpotasi See: atasipoty

kumyka

kumyka [* kumyry -ka] /vt/ cause to be hungry
(w)ekumyka /vm/ cause oneself to be hungry

kumykan

kumykan [E W; G kunon] /n/ cassava trough [Ahlbr. kumulkan]

kumyry

kumyry [EGVW] /vi/ be hungry [Ahlbr. kunu]

kunu

kunu [S; V (a)kun] /n/ abundance of water, rainy season [pakamu kunu ‘rainy season of the pakamu-fish, short rainy season’, ikumimempo ‘short rainy season (November-January)’, potòsu ikunu ‘long rainy season (April-July)’] [Ahlbr. kunu]

kunami

kunami [EGVW] [Wj kunami, Kp kunami, Pm kunami, Wp kunami, A kunami, Sr kunami] /n/ plant sp. [Clividium sylvestre (Compositae), Clividium surinamense (Compositae)] [Ahlbr. kunami]

kunami

kunami [GS] [Kp kanami] /n/ common chigger [Trombiculidae] [Ahlbr. kunaminoko]

kunamiran

kunamiran [* kunami -re -no; Wp kunamira] /n/ vervain, burra vine. [Stachytarpheta cayennensis (Verbenaceae)] [Ahlbr. kunamiran]

kunana

kunana [A kunana, Wp kunana] /n/ palm tree sp. [Astrocaryum palmae (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. kunana]

Kunanama

Kunanama /n/ Kunanama, Kunanama creek [creek and Carib village in French Guiana]

kunaparun

kunaparun [GS] [Wj kunaparu, A kunapalru, Sr kunaparu] /n/ plant sp. [Euphorbia cotinoides (Euphorbiaceae)] [Ahlbr. kunaparun]

kunapo

kunapo [GS] /n/ red mangrove sp. [Rhizophora spp. (Rhizophoraceae)] [Ahlbr. kunapo]

kunaporun

kunaporun [GS] [* kunapo -re -no] /n/ tree sp. [Clisia fockeana (Guttiferae)] [Ahlbr. kunaporun]

kunatepi

kunatepi [A kunatepi, Sr kunatepi] /n/ tree sp. [Platymiscia (Papilionaceae)] [Ahlbr. kunatepi]

kunawaru

kunawaru [EGW] [T kunawaru, Wj kunawau, Kp kunawa, Pm kunawa, Wp kunawaru] /n/ toad sp. [Phrynohyas spp. (Hylidae)] [Ahlbr. kunawaru]

kunikunipo

kunikunipo [* kunikuni? -tpo?] /n/ cassava sp.

kunsu

kunsu [Sr kunsu, D kussen] /n/ cushion, pillow [cf ásapòny]

kuntu

kuntu [Sr kundu] /n/ thickening, gnarl, lump [Ahlbr. kundu]

kùnu

kùnu [SV] [Pm kunu] /n/ pus, sperm [Ahlbr. kunu]

künaka

künaka [* kunup -ka] /vt/ cause to get at high tide

künuka

künuka [* künu -ka] /vt/ remove pus from, remove sperm from (w)ekünuka /vm/ dispose of pus, dispose of sperm

kunupy

kunupy /vi/ get at high tide

kunuri

you have got some cotton thread?';
cf kunurima [Ahlbr. kunurim]
kunurima [EV] [A kunurima] /n/ cotton thread [ykunurimary amenko!]
‘wind my thread!'; cf kunuri
[Ahlbr. kunurim]
kunuta [* kû-ta; Pm kunuta] /ni/ suppurate, fester [Ahlbr. kunutschen]
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 gabaya] /n/ plant sp. [Jacaranda copaia (Bignoniaceae)] [Ahlbr. kupaia]
kupajaran [* kupaja -re -no] /n/ liana sp. [Schlelegia violacea (Bignoniaceae)]
kupako [GS] /n/ shield bug, stinkbug [Pentatomomedia]
Kupanama [EW] /n/ Copename river
kupara [Wp jupara] /n/ kinkajou [Potos flavus (Procyonidae)] [Ahlbr. kupara]
kupar [GSV] [Kp kpari, Pm kpari, Sr kpari] /n/ tick [Ixodoidea] [Ahlbr. kupari]
Kuparimy /n/ Kuparimy, Chris-tiaankondre [northern part of the village Galibi] [Ahlbr. kuparim]
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 kupewa] /n/ clay scraper, clay modeler [Ahlbr. kupewa/kupewa]
kupi [EGVW] [T akupi, Kp kupa, Pm kupy] /vt/ bathe
(w)ekupi /vm/ bathe oneself [Ahlbr. kupi]
kupeii [EGW] [Sr kopi] /n/ tree sp. [Goupiia glabra (Goupiaceae)] [Ahlbr. kupeii]
kupina [G] /n/ spider sp. [Araneae]
kupipi [EGW] [T ookopi] /n/ frog sp. [Centrolenidae] [Ahlbr. kupipi]
kupira [E] [Sr kupila] /n/ fish sp. [Sciadeichthys poops (Ariidae)] [Ahlbr. kupila]
kupirisi [GS] /n/ three-toed sloth [Bradypodidae] [Ahlbr. kupirisi]
kupisa /n/ nasute termite [Nasutitermes spp. (Termitidae)] [kawono kupisa ‘tree termite’, pópono kupisa ‘ground termite’; takosaren kupisa ‘spittle bug [Cercopidae]’; cf koro-topu] [Ahlbr. kupisa]
kup [See: tûpo [Ahlbr. kupo]
kupuko [SV] /n/ fish sp.
kupuwanama /n/ plant sp. [Henrieteta ramiflora (Melastomaceae)]
kuraja /n/ plant sp., blue paint [Irlandia alata (Gentianaceae)] [Ahlbr. kuraya]
kuraka [G] /n/ frog sp.
kurakura [Ap kyrakyra (Amazona ochrocephala)] /n/ black-tailed tityra [Tityra cayana (Cotingidae)]
(w)ekurama /vm/ make oneself beautiful, cure oneself [Ahlbr. kurama]
kuranonto [* kure-no-nto] /vt/ beautify
(w)ekuranonto /vm/ beautify oneself

kuranyu [EVW] /adj/ outside [kurantoka ‘(into the) outside (area)’] [Ahlbr. kurando]
kurarapari [Pm kurarapari] /n/ specific kind of bead
kurarasi [E] /n/ olive ridley [Lepidochelys olivacea (Cheloniidae)] [Ahlbr. kurarasi]
kurarup [GS] /n/ tobacco plant sp. [Nicotiana tabacum (Solanaceae)] [Ahlbr. kuraru]
kurasara [GS] [A kurahara] /n/ tree sp. [Calophyllum brasilience (Guttiferae)]
kurasi /n/ rasper [Ahlbr. kulas]
kurasiwai [EGVW] [T kurasiwe, Wj kurasiwe, Pm kurasi, A korasiri, Wp kurastwe] /n/ thrush, mockingbird [Turdidae, Mimidae] [Ahlbr. kurasiwe]
kurata [SV] /n/ tree sp. [Ahlbr. kura]
kuratari /n/ tree sp. [Ocotea wachenheimii (Lauraceae)]
kurateren [GS] /n/ bird sp.
kurawa [E] /n/ fish sp. [Hypopthalmus edentatus (Hypophthalmidae)]
kure [GS] [T kure, kurano, Ap kure, kurano, Ww kirwa] [adn: kurano] [plur: kurankon, kuranokon] /adj/ beautiful [amy kurano auto ‘a magnificent house’, ami kon kurankon auto ‘some fine houses’; the adverbia form kure is not used anymore, but some know an expression òko ‘ne kure, meaning: ‘come here beautifully’, i.e. ‘come to me, dancing’]
kurèken /n/ backwardness, ignorance, incompetence [akurèkeny roten moro man ‘that’s because you are an idiot’, ikurèkeny moko man ‘he is an idiot’]
kureko /vt/ make a dance movement 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 (Papilionaceae)]
kurekure [Wp kuri kuri (Pionus menstrus), Sr kulekule] /n/ orange-winged amazon [Amazona amazono nica (Psittacidae)]
kurèkurème [* kurè kurè me] /adj/ baggy, oversize
kurèkurèta [* kure kurè-ta] /vi/ become baggy, become oversize
kurépoko /n/ tree sp. [Schefflera actinophylla (Araliaceae)]
kureru /n/ plant sp. [Crateva tapia (Capparaceae)]
kurewaju /n/ plant sp. [Spathiphyllum humboldtii (Araceae)]
kurewako [EGVW] [Kp kurewakyi, Pm kurewakei] /n/ parrot [Psittacidae] [Ahbr. kurewako]
kurewakoimo [EG] [* kurewako -imo] /n/ emerald tree boa, amazonian treeviper [Corallus caninus (Boidae), Bothrops bilineatus (Colubridae)] [Ahbr. kurewakoimo]
kuri [EW] [Ap kuri, Wp kuri] /n/ reddish brown clay, reddish brown paint [Ahbr. kuri]
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 korija, D korjaal] /n/ boat [Ahbr. kurijara]
kurika [* kuri -ka; Wj kurika, Ap kuri] /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
kurikēka [SV] [* kuriky -kepy -ka] /vt/ cause to stop having smear
(w)ekurikēka /vm/ cause oneself to stop having smear
kurikepy [* kuriky -kepy] /vt/ stop having smear
kuriky [SV] /n/ smear
kurimata [EGV] [Wj kurumata, Pm kurimata, Wp kurimata, Sr kulumata] /n/ fish sp. [Curimatus schomburgkii (Curimatidae)] [Ahbr. 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
[Ahbr. kuripa]
kurisiri [W] /n/ blue-headed parrot [Pionus menstruus (Psittacidae)] [Ahbr. krikri/kurisiri]
Kurisirumy /n/ Kurisirumy [old Carib village]
kurita [EGVW] /adj/ day [Ahbr. kurita]
kurita [* kuri -ta] /vi/ get reddish brown clay, get paint
kurita [* kuriky -ta] /vi/ get smear
kuritanēne [EVW] [* kurita `ne] /n/ noon [Ahbr. kurita]
kuritanēne [EVW] [* kurita `ne `ne] /n/ exact noon-time
kurito [* 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 [EGV; V kere] [Kp kuru, Pm kuru] /part/ as is generally known [Ahbr. kuru]
kurukai [GS] /n/ plant sp. [Ocotea globifera (Lauraceae)]
kurukaka /n/ frassland sparrow [Ammodramus humeralis (Emberizidae)] [Ahbr. kurukaka]
kurukara /n/ frassland sparrow [Ammodramus humeralis (Emberizidae)] [Ahbr. kurukaka]
kurukara /n/ frassland sparrow [Ammodramus humeralis (Emberizidae)] [Ahbr. kurukaka]
kurukaru /n/ basket [Ahbr. kurukaru]
kurumoto /n/ tree sp. [Miconia serrulata (Melastomaceae)] [Ahbr. kurumoto]
kurumpeta /noun/ earthen wind instrument
kurumu [EGVW; E kurumy] [T kurumu, Wj kurum, Ap kurumua, Kp kurum, Pm kurun] /noun/ black vulture [Coragyps atratus (Cathartidae)] [Ahlbr. kurumu]
kurumuri [W] /noun/ crab sp. [Ahlbr. kurumuri]
Kurumuto /noun/ Courmotibo river [Ahlbr. kurumoto]
kurupara [Kp kurupara, Pm kurupara, A kolbara, Sp polvora] /noun/ gunpowder [Ahlbr. kurupara]
kurupi [EW] [Wp kurupi] /noun/ monster sp. [has very long hair and feet like adzes, with claws]
kurupiruwai /noun/ palm tree sp. [Bactris sp. (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. kurupiruwai]
kurupisa [EW] [T kuripyty] /noun/ green-rumped parakeet [Forpus passerinus (Psittacidae)] [Ahlbr. kurupisa]
kururaru /noun/ (Arowak) red hammock fringe [Ahlbr. kururaru]
kurūtu [V] /noun/ gull [Laridae]
kurutuntu [GS] /noun/ frog sp. [Ahlbr. kurutuntu]
kuruwa [A kurua, Wp kuruwa] /noun/ palm tree sp. [Attalea sagotii (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. kuruwa]
kurūwesa [E; W kurūwese] /noun/ maripapalm sheath [is used as tray] [Ahlbr. kurūwesa]
kurūwese See: kurūweso
Kuruwinī [EW] /noun/ Korantijn river
Kusakī [EGW] /noun/ blue crab [Ucides cordatus (Grapsidae)] [Ahlbr. kusakī]
kusapi [GS] /noun/ bird sp. [Conopophaga aurita (Formicariiidae)] [Ahlbr. kusapi]
kusanvī /noun/ tree sp. [Persea benthamiana (Lauraceae)] [Ahlbr. kusanvī]
kusaping /noun/ tree sp. [Tovomita choisyana (Guttiferae)]
kusari [EGW; GV sari; 1655 ous-sali] [Kp kusari, Pm kusari] /noun/ red brocket deer [Mazama americana (Cervidae)]
kusariwara [S; GV sariwara] [Kp kusariwara] /noun/ puma, mountain lion [Felis concolor (Felidae)] [colour is similar to the colour of a deer (cf kusari and vara; also called typuruja)]
Kusewe [EGVW] [T wyse, Pm sewe, Sr kuswe] /noun/ anatto, roucou [Bixa orellana (Bixaceae)] [Ahlbr. kusewe]
kuseweran [EG] [* kusewe -re -no] /noun/ tree sp. [Lueheopsis rugosa (Tiliaceae), Sloanea spp. (Elaeocarpaceae)] [Ahlbr. kuseweran]
kusijā /noun/ sousumba, mackaw bush [Solanum mammosum (Solanaeaceae)] [Ahlbr. kusijā]
kusipu /noun/ flea [Siphonaptera] [Ahlbr. kusipu]
kusipo See: kusipo
kusiri [T kusiri, Wj kusiri, Pm kusirī] /noun/ red-handed tamarin [Saguinus midas (Callitrichidae)] [Ahlbr. kusiri]
kusū /noun/ Wp kusu] /noun/ brown bearded saki, black saki [Chiropotes satanus (Cebidae)] [Ahlbr. kūsi'u]
Kusuwini /n/ Coesewijne river [Ahlbr. kusowine]
kutàa /W/ /n/ falling star, meteor
kusowine [Ahlbr.]
kutàa /n/ knob, bump
[kororou kutairy ‘fish sp. (with stripes on the back)’] [Ahlbr. kuta’i]
kutinka /vt/ cause to buckle [yje-kunary sikutinkaje ‘I cause my knees to buckle’]
[we]kutinka /vm/ buckle
kutuma See: kutupu
kutupu [S; G kotupuru, kutupu] /n/ supple jack [Serjania sp. (Sapindaceae)] [Ahlbr. kutupu]
kututu /n/ fowl tick [Argasidae]
kutuwa [GS] /n/ duck sp. [Anatidae] [Ahlbr. kutuwa]
kutuwaris /n/ tree sp. [Vochysia spp. (Vochysiaceae)]
kuwasakara [EGW] /n/ watersnake sp. [Pseudoeryx plicatilis, Hydrodynastes bicinctus, Hydrops triangularis, Helicopides, Liophis spp. (Colubridae)] [Ahlbr. kwasakare]
kuwatsogo /n/ kind of soup
kuwasi /n/ little brush
kuwasi /GS/ [Kp kwasi, Pm kwasi, Wp kwasi, Sr kwasi] /n/ bamboo sp. [Guadua spp. (Gramineae)] [Ahlbr. kwama]
kuwamajare [GW] /n/ fish sp. [also called arapo]
kuwana /n/ fish sp. [Leporinus fasciatus (Anostomatidae)]
kuwanans /n/ goose [Anatidae] [Ahlbr. kuwana]
kuwana /n/ goose [Anatidae] [Ahlbr. kuwana]
kutumaw /n/ goose [Anatidae] [Ahlbr. kuwana]
kuwapito /n/ tree sp. [Ahlbr. kuwapito]
kuwapòu /n/ tree strangler, liana sp. [Ficus trigonana (Moraceae)] [Ahlbr. kwapò ‘u]
kuwari /n/ coati [Nasua]
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. kwasakare]
kutama /n/ bamboo sp. [Guadua spp. (Gramineae)] [Ahlbr. kwama]
kuwasimama – `ky

si, En coati /n/ coati [Nasua nasua (Procyonidae)] [Ahlbr. kuasi]

**kuwasimama** [EG] [Sr kwasi-mama] /n/ fish sp. [Hypophthalmus sp. (Hypophthalmidae)]

**kuwasi** [Wp kwasiny] /n/ tree sp.f [Ficus maxima (Moraceae)] [Ahlbr. kuasi]

**Kuwasi** Enty /n/ Kuwasi Enty [village on the Marowijne river] [Ahlbr. mara’uni]

**kuwasisi** [EG] /n/ plant sp. [Licania spp. (Chrysobalanaceae), Couepia spp. (Chrysobalanaceae)] [Ahlbr. kuasini]

Kuwazi Unty /n/ Kuwazi Unty

**Kuwati** /n/ Kuwati

**kuwata** [S; G kwata] /n/ capuchinbird [Perissocephalus tricolor (Cotingidae)]

**kuwate** /n/ leaf [Ahlbr. kuwe]

**kuweta** [* kùweky -ta] /vi/ become disfigured, become distorted

**kuwi** /n/ bowl

**kuwirai** /n/ woodcreeper [Dendrocolaptidae]

**kuwiritai** /n/ lizard sp. [Ahlbr. kwiritei]

**kuwitu** /n/ nightjar sp. [Caprimulgidae] [Ahlbr. kwuyeyuru]

**kuweke** [A kwake] /n/ crab bag [Ahlbr. kwe’ike]

**kùwéke** [* kùweky -pto] /vt/ disfigure, distort

(w)ékùwéko /vm/ disfigure oneself, distort oneself

**kùweky** /n/ malformedness, distortion

**kuwepi** [EG] [Sr kwepi] /n/ tree sp. [Licania spp. (Chrysobalanaceae), Couepia spp. (Chrysobalanaceae)] [Ahlbr. kwepi]

**kuweplan** [* kuwepi -re -no] /n/ tree sp. [Licania leptostachya (Chrysobalanaceae)] [typuru kuweplan ‘tree sp. [Licania grisea (Chrysobalanaceae)]‘] [Ahlbr. kwepiran]

**kuwerera** /n/ canvas, sailcloth

**kuwerika** [* kweri -ka; Sr kweri, En square] /vt/ square

(w)ekuwerika /vm/ square oneself

**kuweroro** [W] /n/ snail sp. [Ahlbr. kuweroro]

**kùwèta** [* kùweky -ta] /n/ bowl

**kuwi** /n/ twist, strain

(w)ekuwi /vm/ twist oneself, strain oneself [Ahlbr. kuwi]

**kùwijama** /n/ fish trap [Ahlbr. kwijama]

**kuwirai** /n/ lizard sp. [Ahlbr. kwiritei]

**kuwirai** /n/ woodcreeper [Dendrocolaptidae]

**ky** /interj/ really?

**ky** [EGW] [T ky, Wj ky-, Ap ky-, Ww ky-, Kp ka-] /pf/ 1+2, first and second person

(w)óky /vm/ be rasping [Ahlbr. kil]

`ky See: `ko
kyity [W] /interj/ boy
kyjakya [EG; W kyjakkyi] [T kyjankəkai] /n/ spirobolid millipede [Spirostreptidae] [Ahlbr. kaya-kuya/kuyakёkõi]
kyjakkyja See: kyjakya
kyjakykyi [EG; W kyjakykyi] /n/ spirorbolid millipede [Spirostreptidae] [Ahlbr.
kymoro, kymojaro
kyjankə /n/ genip, spa-
[kyko? ro?, kyko? -jan ro; T kymoro]
kykənjamo, Wj kunma, Ap kymoro, kynarokomo, Ww kwy, kyjvjam,
Kp kymjamro] [plur: kỳkaro(n)]
kyjako See: kỳko
kyjy [EV; W kyojo] /interj/ too bad!
kyloko /n/ channel-billed toucan [Ramphastos vitellinus (Rhamphastidae)] [Ahlbr.
kyry [EV] [Ap kyr(y)ry], Pm kyr-kyry, enkyry] [poss: kyr] /n/ thing, stuff [Ahlbr. kire]
kyry [W; G ēkkyry] [T kyr, Wj kyr, Ap kyr] /vt/ make, construct, manufacture [sikyryja 'I am manufacturing it']
(w)ökyry /vm/ make oneself, construct oneself
kyry [W] [T ikyr, Pm kurai] /n/ young man [cf wokyry 'man']
kyryi [Ww kyrisy] /n/ red itching spot
kyryj /n/ cockroach [cf arawe]
kyryjiran /vt/ provide
c with red itching spots
kyryjira /vm/ provide oneself with red itching spots
kyrykyry /n/ file
kyrykyryi /interj/ ting-a-ling,
kyrykyry /n/ file
kyrykyry /vt/ rub, smear, massage
(w)ekyrykyryma /vm/ rub oneself, smear oneself, massage oneself
kyrykyry /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. kiri]  
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 kiririka] /vt/ cause to chafe, drag along
(w)òkyryryka /vm/ drag oneself along
kyrysai See: kyrysipo
kyrsi /n/ smallpox
kyrste [GS; V kyryská] /n/ cricket [Gryllidae] [Ahlbr. kësipuru]
kyrste [EGVW] [T kii-, kyti-, Wj si-, ku-, Ap s-, Ww tyt-, t-, s-, Kp kysi-, ky-, Pm kyse-, M kys-, ky-] /pf/ 1+2A, first and second person active
kysipuru [EG; E sipuru, V kasipuru; 1655 xipourou] [Wp kasipuru] /n/ squirrel [Sciuridae] [Ahlbr. kësi-puru]
kysipururan [S sipuran] [* kysipuru -re -no] /n/ tree sp. [Ocotea puberula (Lauraceae)]
kyst- [EGVW] [T kyr-, kysj-, Wj kuts-, 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. köto]
kywyrýko See: kiwisiko

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 -maj] /sfV/ Vtme, transitive me verbalization
-ma [EGVW] [Wj -nma, i.e.-ima?] /asp/ VACo, verbal aspect completive
ma [EW] [St 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.
maina- [maina -pto] /vt/ provide with a vegetable garden
(w)emaina- /vm/ provide oneself with a vegetable garden
maipuri [EGVW] [T maipuri, Wj maipuri, Ap masipuri, Kp maipuri, Pm maipuri] /n/ tapir [Tapiridae] [Ahlbr. maipuri]
maitaku /n/ foulness, filthiness
maitakuro [* maitaku -ro] /vt/ make foul, make filthy
maitâtta [* maitaku -ta] /vi/ become foul, become filthy
màja /n/ lie, deceit
majàwa /adj/ at a short distance
[Ahlbr. mo’e]
maje See: môje
màje [EVW] /interj/ (potential) sister-in-law [women’s term of address for a ‘potential’ sister-in-law’ (cf jere)]
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 makukawa, M maka, A maau, Wp makukawa, P macucaua] /n/ red-legged tinamou, laughing falcon [Crypturellus erythropus (Tinamidae), Herpetotheres cachinnans (Falconidae)] [Ahlbr. makawa]
mako [EW; 1655 maco] [T maako, Wj masak, 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]
makokì [Sr makoki] /n/ case, holder
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]
màmako [SV] [* mama -’ko] /interj/ little mama
màmatakara [EGW] /n/ black-crested antshrike [Sakesphorus canadensis (Formicariidae)]
mamau [EW] [Ap maaao, Kp maumau, Wp mau, Sr momow] /n/ tree sp. [Bombax aquaticum (Bombacaceae)] [Ahlbr. maaao]
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
manàkai [T manàkai] /n/ breast infection
maname See: mona
manàta [SV] [Ap manàta] /vi/ get breasts [Ahlbr. manati]
manaty [GSV; 1655 manate] [T manaty, Ap manaty, Kp manaty, Pm manaty, manà, M manaty] /n/ breast [paka manatypo ‘cow milk’] [Ahlbr. manati]
manaty [E] /n/ cassava sp.
maneko /n/ plant sp.
manempa [EVW] [Kp manempa, Pm manempa] /vt/ disturb, interfere with
(w)amanempa /vm/ disturb oneself, become irritated
manìi [EG; W manìwi] [Wp manìi] /n/ tree sp. [Rheedia kappleri (Guttiferae)]
manìwi See: manìii
manko See: manky
mapaja /n/ (backside of the) shoulder [mapaja jépo ‘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) [Lepisela ga crassipes (Tabanidae)] [Ahlbr. maparawa]
maparawa /n/ flesh fly [Sarcophagidae]
màpereko [S; V àperèko] [* mape-reky -pto] /vt/ make mouldy, make rusty
(w)amàpereko, (w)emàpereko /vm/ get mouldy, get rusty
màpereko [S; V àperek] /n/ mould, fungus, rust [Ahlbr. mapere]
màpereka [S; V àpérèka] [* mape-reky -ta] /vi/ get mouldy [Ahlbr. mapere]
màpiri [EGW; 1655 mapiiri] [T mapiri, Wj mapiiri, Kp mapi, Wp mapi, Sr mampira] /n/ punkie, clubs (in card game) [Ceratopogonidae] [Ahlbr. mapiiri]
màpiru /n/ worm sp.
màpirukuru /n/ pocket [ypurukuru “my trouser’s pocket”]
màrài [EW; G marasi, 1655 malasi] [T marasi, M marasi, Wp marai] /n/ giant armadillo [Priodontes maximus (Dasypodidae)] [Ahlbr. manuraimo]
maraka – marōto

marakaya [EGW; T maraka, Wj marak, Kp marā, Pm maraka, Wp maraka] /n/ rattle [asakaimo marakara, ringworm bush sp. [Cassia cultrifolia (Papilionaceae)], okoju marakary (also called jorojoro) 'ringworm bush sp. [Crotalaria retusa (Caesalpiniaceae)]] [Ahlbr. marakaya]
maraipo /n/ tree sp. [Iryanthera sagotiana (Myristicaceae)]
maraikāja /n/ margay [Felis wiedii (Felidae)] [Ahlbr. maraikāja]
maraikasa /n/ velvet ant [Mutillidae]
Marakamy /n/ Marakamy [branch of the Marowijne river in French Guiana]
maračukasik [GS] /n/ piculet sp. [Picidae] [only heard in the combination wetu marakasik ‘piculet’] [Ahlbr. wetu marakasik]
maračukata /n/ ant sp.
maraqu [Wp kumarako] /n/ tree sp. [Cynometra hostmanniana (Caesalpiniaceae)]
maramara [T maramara] /n/ plant sp. [Schefflera morototoni (Araliaceae)] [Ahlbr. maramara]
maramashina [V] /n/ kingfisher sp. [Alcedinidae]
maraśi [D melasse] /n/ molasses [by-product of cane sugar]
Marataka /n/ Marataka river [branch of the Nickerie river]
maračukata /n/ ant sp. [Formicidae]
Maratau 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 [EGW; 1655 malia] [T maka, Wj marija, Ww marija, Kp marija, Pm marija, Wp marija] /n/ knife [Ahlbr. marija]
mariški [Sr marki, En mark, D merk] /n/ mark
marakito [* marki -pto] /vt/ mark (w)emarakito, (w)aimarikito /v m/ 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]
maripakā /E /n/ fish sp. [Ahlbr. maripakā]
Maripany See: Maripa Unty
Maripa Unty /n/ Papatatamkondre [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 [EGW; 1655 mare] [T maro, Wj mato, Ap maro, Kp maro] /postp/ with, accompanied by [Ahlbr. maro]
maroko /n/ purple heart sp. [Peltopogyn pubescens (Caesalpiniaceae)]
martōto [T mato, Wj mato, Wp mato, F marteau] /n/ hammer
maruruwape /n/ bead sp.
maruwa /n/ plant sp. [Borreria verticillata (Rubiaceae)]
marýwysi [V] /n/ mosquito sp.
masakari /n/ howler monkey starting the group’s howling [Ahlbr. masakari]
masaky /n/ young plant, shoot
masàta [*masaky –ta] /vi/ get shoots, bulge out
masika /n/ stench, bad smell
masikoro [*masiko –ro] /vt/ cause to stink
masuko [S; V makina] [F machine, En machine, D machine] /n/ machine, engine
masinto [plur: masintonon] /n/ a long one, a tall one [instead of masintonon me man ‘he is tall’ one usually hears masipe man; in plural one may hear masintonon me manton ‘they are tall’] [Ahlbr. penato]
masipe [EGV; W mosipe] [*mosin -to? pe] /adj/ long [Ahlbr. masipe]
masipyrampo [*mosin -to? pe -no -mpo] /n/ tall fellow [looks like a distortion of masipanyampo]
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 matawari] /n/ fish sp. [Crenicichla saxatilis (Cichlidae)] [Ahlbr. matawari]
mati [EW] [Sr mati, D maat] /n/ friend, black man [mati auran ‘Suriname’] [Ahlbr. mati]
matuka /vt/ flap the wings of, arrange the wings of
(matuka /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/ wrinkle [Lit-torinidae] [Ahlbr. matuni]
matunku /adj/ fish sp.
matureru [Pm materere] /n/ blue ground-dove [Claravis pretiosa (Columbidae)] [Ahlbr. matuleru]
maturu /n/ fish sp.
maturu [GS; 1655 matoutou] [Pm matutu] /n/ basket [Ahlbr. matutu]
matuwituwi [S; V tuwituwi] [T matuwituwi, Wp matuwituwi, Wp tigüi-tigüi] /n/ sand-piper [Scolopacidae] [Ahlbr. matuwituwi]
mawasa /n/ [w]opono
mawasary 'grass sp. [Cyperus rotondus (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', asem noro jëtun pe kynaijan 'he is getting more and more ill'; manympo (ot manompo), is used to indicate irreality, e.g.: amu sepory manompo 'I would have found one'; yjurupyry manompo 'I would have got stuck', ywytyry manompo man 'I should have gone'] [Ahlbr. me]
meku [EGW] [Wj meku, Ap meku, Ww meku, Sr meku] /n/ brown capuchin monkey [Cebus apella (Cebidae)] [Ahlbr. mekku]
-menan /stA/ Asa, surpassing adjectivization adnominal form
-mene [T -tyse, Ww -pene] /stA/ As, 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 menu, Pm menu] /n/ what is painted, colour, design
menuto [* menu -pto; T menuto, Kp menuka, Pm menutsə] /vt/ colour
mere [Wp jere] /n/ sapphire-rumped parrotlet [Touit purpurata (Psittacidae)] [Ahlbr. merei]
merenkuja [Wj urukuja, Ap murukuja, 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)omeremereka /vm/ roll about [moko pitani erekuru sakau ta kynomeremewearan 'that child is rolling in the sand with rage'] [Ahlbr. meremereka]
meremereka [* mere mere -ma] /vt/ stroke, rub [poromy ke woto si meremera 'I am rubbing the fish with flour']
(w)aimeremereka /vm/ rub oneself
meri [GS] [Wp meri, Sr meri, P umiri] /n/ tree sp., berry sp. [Humiria balsamifera (Humiriaceae)] [a distinction is made between a tykami ren meri and a tamuken meri]
[Ahlbr. meri]
merijio [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 [ikômamýipo mero ònyse wyton ‘after nightfall I went to bed’] [Ahlbr. mero]

meseku [EW; V jweseku] /n/ younger person [imesekúsan ‘persons younger than he’, amesekúpo ‘person who is younger than you’] [Ahlbr. ameseku]

meserema [* mesre -ma; Sr mesre, D meselen] /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 [EW] /part/ late, passed-away [ta ta ‘my late mother’]

mija [W] [plur: mijante] /interj/ girl [short for omyija ‘girl’] [Ahlbr. mija]

mijaro See: mòjaro

mika [EW] [* mi -ka] /vt/ root, remove veins from, remove the tendon of (w)mika /vm/ root oneself out, remove one’s veins, remove one’s tendon

mikanòpo [* mika -nopy -po] /vt/ cause to do his best [amikanòpojan ajauranatòime ‘he is forcing you to talk’]

mikara /n/ leanness, thinness

mikararo [* mikara -ro] /vt/ make meager

wemikararo /vm/ make oneself meager

mikarata [* mikara -ta] /vi/ become meager

Mikari [EW] /n/ Nickerie river [Ahlbr. mital]

mimany [EW] /vi/ become senseless, get unconscious, lose oneself in something

mimanka [* mimany -ka] /vt/ cause to be unconscious, cause to lose oneself in something

wemimanka /vm/ cause oneself to become unconscious, lose oneself in something

mime [EW] /adj/ unconscious, lost in something

mimi [E] /interj/ boy [cf màmi]

mimiko [* mimiky -pto] /vt/ soften (w)emimiko, (w)òmìmiko /vm/ soften oneself [Ahlbr. meme/mimiko]

mimiky /n/ softness [e.g. bread, or a sponge]

mìme [EW] /adj/ unconscious, lost in something

mìmìko /vt/ soften (w)emìmìko, (w)òmìmìko /vm/ soften oneself

mìmìta /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 kuru-pi-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
mite [* mi -ta] /vi/ root, get roots [Ahlbr. mi]
mo [SV] [T mo(ty), Ap umo(ty), Kp mo(?)i] /n/ pubic hair [ma-
ti moty 'wasp sp. [Polybia sp. (Ves-
pidae)']
moe See: møj [Ahlbr. mo’e]
moipe [Wp moipe] /n/ snake sp. [Xenodon werneri (Colubridae)]
möja [EG; V möja; 1655 meia] [Wj myja, Ap mya] /adj/ thither, farther, continually
mója [EGVW; 1655 moco] [* moko ro, moko -jan ro; T moko, mokan, Wj moko, Ap moko, mokaro, Ww myko, mykam, Kp mokaro, myk-
jamro, Pm m ärä, M mykyry, inka-
moro] [plur: möko(n)] /pro/ that [Ahlbr. moko]
mojoro [G] iguana sp.
mokusa See: mówusa
moky See: emoky
moky [EW] [adm: mokyno] /num/ a lot [moky imero tonoro wytory! 'aren't there a lot of birds flying?'; mo’karon mokynokon wokryrjan 'those many men']
moja [SV] /n/ snake/ [Xenodon werneri (Colubridae)]
mojo [EVW] /vt/ chase away (w)emoma, (w)aimoma /vm/ chase oneself away [Ahlbr. moja]
omi [T moi] /n/ belly area
momika [* momi -ka] /vt/ remove the belly area of (w)aimomika, (w)emomika /vm/ remove oneself’s belly area
momoky [EGVW: 1655 momoko] [T moky, Ap momyty, Ww moko, Kp momoky, Pm (nym)myky, M nymyky] /vt/ wait for (w)aimomoky /vm/ wait [Ahlbr. momoki]
mock [V] [T moko, Ww möka, Kp möka] /vt/ root out (w)aimoká /vm/ root oneself out
mokaya /n/ gru-gru-palm sp. [Acro-
comia aculeata (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. mokaya]
Mokaja Unty /n/ Mokaja Unty [old name of part of Galibi]
(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’]


mona [EVW] [Wp: mona] /n/ theft, stolen object [maname or in western Surinamese and Venezuelan Carib mona me ‘thievish, stealthy’]


mona [EVW] [Wp: mona] /n/ theft, stolen object [maname or in western Surinamese and Venezuelan Carib mona me ‘thievish, stealthy’]


monawá [W] [* mona -wa] /vi/ be a thief [Ahlbr. monawá]

mone [SV] [poss: mone] /n/ vagina [mone-wano ‘vagina (non-possessive)’]

mone [SV] [poss: mone] /n/ vagina [mone-wano ‘vagina (non-possessive)’]

mone [SV] [poss: mone] /n/ vagina [mone-wano ‘vagina (non-possessive)’]

mone [SV] [poss: mone] /n/ vagina [mone-wano ‘vagina (non-possessive)’]

mone [SV] [poss: mone] /n/ vagina [mone-wano ‘vagina (non-possessive)’]

mone [SV] [poss: mone] /n/ vagina [mone-wano ‘vagina (non-possessive)’]

moró [EGVW] /n/ tree sp. [Serraralmidae] [kind of piranha, very voracious]
(Araliaceae), Schefflera spp. (Araliaceae) [Pyrywa morototo ‘matchwood sp. [Schefflera paraënsis (Araliaceae)]] [Ahlbr. morototo’u]
moruwa See: morywa
mory [EGVW] [poss: mory] /n/ noise [Ahlbr. mori]
moryka [EGVW] [* mory -ka] /vt/ make noise with
(w)aimoryka, (w)emoryka /vm/ make noise [Ahlbr. mori]
morywa [EVW] [* mory -wa] /vi/ make noise, shoot (with a rifle or gun) [Ahlbr. mori]
mose [EGVW; 1655 mose] [* mose, mose -jan, mose -jan ro; T mæ, mæsan, Wj mæse, mæsam, Ap mose, mósijamo, Ww moto, mosjam, Kp mæse, mæsa, pyse, pysamo, Pm mose, M mýsýny, însemoro] [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 any kappry ‘se wa ‘together with others I want to get a job done’, mòkaron mosirokon ky-ntolànanòsan ‘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 moto, Ap mota, Ww mota, Kp mota, Pm mota] /n/ shoulder [Ahlbr. motari]
mota [* mo -ta] /vi/ grow pubic hair
motapai [* mota pai] [poss: motapaiy] /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 address 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]
-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 muku-muku, Wp mukumuku, Sr mokomoko] /n/ plant sp. [Montrichardia arborescens
munc [SV] [Chilumuju Kapumam], Ww mun, Kp mun] /n/ tuber [Ahlbr. mun]
muna [* mun -(t)æ; 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 per-
rottetii (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. mu-
nore]
mùperu [E] [F mon père] /n/ father,
priest
mura [Wp mura, A mora, Sr mora]
/v/ plant sp. [Furcraea foetida (Ama-
ryllidaceae)] [Ahlbr. mora]
murari /v/ raft [Ahlbr. murari]
Murato [EW] [Sp mulato, En mu-
latto, D mulat] /v/ Carib having ma-
roon blood, western Suriname Carib
[Ahlbr. murato]
murawansi [E] /v/ fish sp. [Arius
grandicassis (Arridae)]
mure [EGW; 1655 moule] [T my-
jere, Wj mujere, Pm murei] /v/ bench,
stool [arawata murery ‘plant
sp. [Casearia javitensis (Flacour-
tiaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. mure]
murèi [EGW] [Wp murei, P muruci]
/v/ tree sp. [Byrsonima coriacea
(Malpighiaceae)]
mureirian [* murèi -re -no] /n/
tree sp. [Byrsonima coriacea
(Malpighiaceae)]
murewaran [* murewa -re -no] /n/
plant sp. [Unonopsis guatterioidea
(Annonaceae)]
murimurika [* muri muri -ka] /vt/
cause to move caterpillar-like
(w)emurimurika /vm/ move caterpi-
lar-like
muririko [* muririky -pto; T murir-
ima] /vt/ crumple up, crease
muririky /n/ rumple, crease
muririta [* muririky -ta] /vi/ get
rumpled up, get creased
muru [EGW] [T muru, Ap umuru,
Wp muru] /v/ giant toad [Bufo ma-
rinus (Bufonidae)] [Ahlbr. muru]
muruku /v/ palm sp. [Bactris sp.
(Palmae)] [Ahlbr. muruku]
murumuru [W] [T murumuru, Wp
murumuru] /v/ palm tree sp. [Astro-
caryum sciophilum (Palmae)]
[Ahlbr. murumuru]
Murupana /v/ Murupana creek
[south of Galibi]
muruwaimo /n/ fish sp. [Epi-
nephelus itajara (Doradidae)]
[Ahlbr. muruwaimo]
musiri /n/ plant sp. [Eichhornia
crassipes (Pontederiaceae)]
musiro See: mosiro
mutapere /v/ banana sp. [Musa sp.
(Musaceae)] [Ahlbr. mutaperë]
mutu [GS] [Ww mutu, Pm mutu] /v/
blue-crowned motmot [Momotus
momota (Momotidae)] [Ahlbr. mu-
tu]
muturu [EG] /v/ fish sp.
mutusi [GS] [Ap mutusi, Wp mu-
tusi] /v/ bloodwood, corkwood
[Pterocarpus officinalis (Papilion-
aceae)] [Ahlbr. mutusi]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mutusiran</th>
<th>myroko</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(* mutusi -re -no) /n/ plant sp. [Ahlbr. mutusiran]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>my [EGVW] [T my, Wj my, Ww mi, Kp my, Pm my] /vt/ bind (w)aimy /vm/ bind oneself [Ahlbr. mil]</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>myi [W] /n/ chord, snare</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>myito /n/ water bug [myito pe ‘bei-hept met kleine waterdierjes’]</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>mykaku [EG] [T mykaka] /n/ lizard sp. [Teiidae]</td>
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<tr>
<td>mykara See: mykura</td>
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<tr>
<td>mykasi See: mukasi</td>
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<tr>
<td>mykonuko /n/ worm sp.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>mykoro See: mykura</td>
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<tr>
<td>mykura [EW] [T myko, nko] /n/ larynx, Adam’s apple, windpipe [also heard: mykoro, mykara; aimara mykarary ‘plant sp.’] [Ahlbr. emuilkarari/mekarari/munkara]</td>
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<tr>
<td>mykurapa [* mykura -pa] /vt/ teach to use one’s voice [Ahlbr. pijiel]</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>mykuràponka [* mykura poron -ka] /vt/ thump the larynx of</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>mykyja /n/ bead sp. [Ahlbr. kiya]</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>mympa [* mynu -pa] /vt/ rub with blood, make bloody (w)aimympa /vm/ rub oneself with blood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-myn [EGVW] /stA/ Anna, Pnna, negative adjectivization/postpositionalization, nasalized, adnominal form</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mynka [EW] [* mynu -ka; Wj my-wuka, Pm mynka] /vt/ cause to bleed (w)aimynka, (w)emynka /vm/ cause oneself to bleed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mynoto [EVW] [T mynoto, Wj munoto, Kp monó] [plur: mynotonon] /n/ pregnant woman [mynoto me man ‘she is pregnant’, mynotonon worryijan ‘pregnant women’] [Ahlbr. monoto]</td>
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<tr>
<td>mynotòto [S; V mynotòono] [* mynoto -pto] /vt/ make pregnant (w)emynotòto /vm/ make oneself pregnant</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>mynu [W; EV mynu; 1655 moinou] [T munu, Wj mywu, Ap munu, Kp myn, Pm myn, M myn] /n/ blood [Ahlbr. menu]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mynnùto [* mynu -pto; Kp mynùta, Pm mynnùta] /vt/ provide with blood (w)emynùtòto /vm/ provide oneself with blood</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>myny See: mynu</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>myypo [* my -po] /vt/ cause to be tied (w)aimypo /vm/ cause oneself to be tied [Ahlbr. mil]</td>
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<tr>
<td>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’]</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>myrètyi [EVW] [T myrèti] /n/ little boy [Ahlbr. mulekoko]</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>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’i]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
myrokòu [EW] [* myroko -u] /n/ fish sp. [Chalceus macrolepidotus (Characidae)] [Ahlbr. muroko‘u]

myryju [EGVW] /n/ tree porcupine [Erethizontidae] [Ahlbr. muri‘u]

myryka [* myrypy -ka] / vt/ cause to have something stuck in the throat

(w)aimyrka, (w)emyrka / vm/ cause oneself to have something stuck in the throat

myrmyryka [EW; G myrmyry] /n/ vine snake sp. [Oxybelis argenteus (Colubridae)] [Ahlbr. mure-mureke]

myrypy [T myrpyty] / 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 myty, Kp my] [poss: myty] /n/ binding material, knot

- 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)ajina / vm/ weed oneself [Ahlbr. na]

-naka [EGVW] / sf/ toward

nàka [EGW] / part/ apparently [itâro 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 -inan, -nan, M -nenan] / stN/ 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


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 nàsen] / part/ first, as yet [earlier than some later moment one has in mind: anukutýpa
nàsen wa 'as yet, I don’t know' [Ahlbr. nani]
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)]
[nanabe]i /conj/ and, with
-namo [S; S -(w)mamo] /sf/ possn, not possessed
napi [EGVW; 1655 napi] [T napi, Wj napi, Ap napi, Sr napi]
[Ipomoea batatas (Convolvulaceae)]
napi /n/ sweet potato (Ipomoea batatas (Convolvulaceae))
napi /n/ tricoloured heron (Egretta tricolor (Ardeidae))
nanabe]i /conj/ and, with
-namo [S; S -(w)mamo] /sf/ possn, not possessed
napi [EGVW; 1655 napi] [T napi, Wj napi, Ap napi, Sr napi]
[Ipomoea batatas (Convolvulaceae)]
napi /n/ sweet potato (Ipomoea batatas (Convolvulaceae))
napi /n/ tricoloured heron (Egretta tricolor (Ardeidae))
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-namo [S; S -(w)mamo] /sf/ possn, not possessed
napi [EGVW; 1655 napi] [T napi, Wj napi, Ap napi, Sr napi]
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-namo [S; S -(w)mamo] /sf/ possn, not possessed
napi [EGVW; 1655 napi] [T napi, Wj napi, Ap napi, Sr napi]
[Ipomoea batatas (Convolvulaceae)]
napi /n/ sweet potato (Ipomoea batatas (Convolvulaceae))
napi /n/ tricoloured heron (Egretta tricolor (Ardeidae))

nàsen See: nànen
-ne [EGVW] [T -ne] /sfA/ Ap, Pp, possessive form

'nare [GVW; E nare] [Ap nary, Ww na] /part/ without me knowing
[Aslbr. nare]

nàsen See: nànen
-ne [EGVW] [T -ne] /sfA/ Ap, Pp, possessive form

'nare [GVW; E nare] [Ap nary, Ww na] /part/ without me knowing
[Aslbr. nare]
ainokoro /vm/ make oneself horny

nokota [* noko -ta; Pm nokota] /vt/ get horny

noky [EGW; V anoky; 1655 (a)noke] [* anoky; T aky, Wj anyk, anykjam, Ap onoky, onokakomo, Ww onoke, Kp my, Pm aneky, (a)nɔ, M any] [plur: nokan, nokan-kon] /n/ somebody, who [Ahlbr. nokə]

nomo [EGVW] /adj/ menstruating
[Ahlbr. nomo]

nomuru [F nombre, En number, D nummer] /n/ number

-non [E; GVV -no] [* -ja -n] /tns/ Tprau, present tense uncertain with a-stems

-n on [EGVW] /sf/ ple, plural exceptions

-n non [EGVW] [* -pyn -kon, -myn -kon] /sfA/ Anapl, Annapl, Pnapl, Pnonpl, negative adjectivization/postpositionalization (nasalized) adnominal form plural

non /part/ for a moment [wysa non, metai! ‘I’ll be gone for a minute!’]

nono [EGVV; 1655 nono] [T nono, Ap nono, Kp nona, Pm nono, M non] [poss: nonory] /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]

nonon /part/ just for a moment [aire nonon! ‘just wait a minute!’]

nonopi [* nono api; Pm nonapi] /n/ red earth, fertile ground [Ahlbr. nonopi/nonopi]

nonopuru /n/ mixed earth

nonsume [W; EV nəsume] /adj/ stooped, bent forward and down

nonta [EGVW] [T nona, Wj nomta, Kp nonka, Pm nonka] /vt/ leave, renounce

(w)ainonta /vm/ part [Ahlbr. nonda]

nontaka [* nonta -ka] /vt/ leave, renounce

(w)ainontaka /vm/ part [Ahlbr. nonda]

nopari [St nopari, D nopal] /n/ co-chineal cactus, rachette [Nopalea coccinellifera (Cactaceae)]

nopitai /n/ tree sp.

nopitairan [* nopitai -re -no] /n/ tree sp.

nöpöko [EGVV] [* no -tö -kö] /n/ old woman [vgl no ‘grandmother’] [Ahlbr. nopoko]

nopon [Wj nekon, Kp napon, Pm napon] [poss: napon] /n/ cover, wrapper [Ahlbr. nopo]

nponoka [* nponon -ka; Pm nponon-ka] /vt/ remove the wrap of (w)ainoponka /vm/ dispose of the wrap

noponto [* nponon -nto; Kp naponsa] /vt/ wrap (w)ainoponto /vm/ wrap oneself

[Ahlbr. nopo]

nöpota [* no -tö -ta; M nöpyta] /vi/ become an old woman


noro [EVW; EW noron] [T nkoræ, Kp nəra, Pm nəra, M iny] /part/ still [Ahlbr. noron(n)]

noron See: noro

**nota** [T notònao, Ap notau, Pm nota] /postp/ (hidden) being [Ahlbr. nota]

**nu** [EGGV; S anu; 1655 enourou (d.w.z.: inuru)] [T nore, Wj nu, Ap nu, Pm anu, M nu] /n/ tongue [nuwano ‘tongue, (in general)’, kurewako nuru ‘wild ginger [Heliconia psittacorum (Musaceae)]’, mäpiri nuru ‘plant sp. [Ilex martiana (Aquifoliaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. nu]

**nuja** [EG] [Sr noya] /n/ fish sp. [Paraukenipterus 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: mynikara

**nukúta** [SV] /n/ palate [Ahlbr. nukutari]

**-numy** /sV/ Vinu, intransitive nu verbalization

**nuno** [EGGV; 1655 nouno] [T nuno, Wj numwa, Ap nuno, Ww nuno] /n/ moon, month [nuno kumpo pujan ‘the moon is grilling a rat’, i.e. ‘the moon is coming up late’, nuno akari 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 [nupi me ‘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 {nurija me man ‘it’s disgusting’, nurijangon otykon ‘dirty things’, yunurijary me man ‘I think it’s disgusting’}

**nurijàma** [* nurija -njo: -ma /vt/ find disgusting (w)enurijàma /vm/ find oneself disgusting

**nuro** [EGW] [Wj ura, Kp nura, Pm nuro] /adj/ living, alive [Ahlbr. nu]

**nùse** [GV] /adj/ high

**nùto** [S anuto] [* nu -pto /vt/ provide with a tongue (w)enùto, (w)otanùto /vm/ provide oneself with a tongue

**nyf** /interj/ nyf!

**nýnoky** [S; V nýma] [T nýnoky, Wj nykma, Ap nýma] /vt/ put to sleep (w)enýnoky /vm/ put oneself to sleep

**nýnòpo** [* nýnok -po; Ap nýmapo] /vt/ cause to be put to sleep (w)enýnòpo /vm/ cause oneself to be put to sleep

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**O**

**o-** See: a-

**o-** /pf/ both

**òe** See: oje

**ofu** /conj/ or, if

**oine** See: one
ojà [EGVW; 1655 oia] [T aja] /adj/ somewhere, whither [Ahlbr. oya]
oja [poss: ejary] /n/ raceme, cluster
ojempo See: ojé
ojúpópa [* os- ejuku -po -pyra] /adj/ not welcoming, inhospitable [Ahlbr. eyupo]
okàn [EGVW] [poss: ekány] /n/ (fast) run, race
okáru [E] [poss: ekaruru] /n/ darkness [Ahlbr. ekaru]
okató [EW] [* oséka -to; Ap aseka-to] /n/ biter
ökató /n/ (big) hammock
okatópá [* oséka -to -pyra] /adj/ without being a biter, not biting
oko [EGVW; 1655 occo] [T økó, Wj sakone, Ap asakoro, Ww asaky, Kp asakora, asàrè, Pm sakéyè, M asakýnè] [adn: okono] /num/ two [oko ‘to woto sapòi ‘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 akojir; 1655 occojoy] [T økòi, Wj økòi, Ap akoi, Ww okojì, Kp akì, Pm okoi, M ykýlì] /n/ snake (gen) [Ophidia] [po- roru jokouru ‘snake sp. [Xenodontes (Colubridae)]’] [Ahlbr. okoya]
okojumpo See: okojumọ
oko-karìna [EGW] /num/ forty
oko-mọ [EGW] [T okomo, Wj okoma, Ap okomo, Ww okomo] [poss: jokomory] /n/ wasp [Vespertiae] [akori jokomory ‘wasp sp.’, kunana jokomory ‘wasp sp.’, kapasi jokomory ‘drumming wasp [Synoe- ca surinama (Vespidae)]’, woryi jokomory ‘red wasp sp.’]
oko-mọ [ /n/ wasp sp. [Ahlbr. okomoto]
oko-mọ [ /n/ wasp sp. [Ahlbr. okomoto]
oko-mọ [ /n/ wasp sp. [Ahlbr. okomoto]
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oko-mọ [ /n/ wasp sp. [Ahlbr. okomoto]
oko-mọ [ /n/ wasp sp. [Ahlbr. okomoto]
okun  –  òmomò |  328  |

**okun**  [EW] [T əkun, Wj ekun, Ww eko-, Pm ekun] [poss: ekuny, ekunu] /n/ waist, middle [Ahlbr. ekunu]

**okuna**  [EGVW] [Aq esekumu, Ww ekua] [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: okupaime] /num/ four [may have it’s origin in oko oko pai ‘two by two’ and the postposition me ‘(functioning) as’] [Ahlbr. okopaime]

**okupàen-karina**  [E; W okupaimedkarina] /num/ eight

**okupàen-tòima**  [E; S əwintyamposikyry, W okupaime-tiwopyima] [* okupaen ty- (w)- os- epyima -je] /num/ nine

**okupaime** See: okupàen

**okupaime-tywopyima** See: gupakàen-tòima

**oky**  [EVW; 1655 yegue (d.w.z.: yeeky)] [T eky, Wj eky, Ap eky, Ww oku, Kp ekyn, M ekyn] [poss: eky] /n/ pet [akynano ‘pet (non-possessive)’] [Ahlbr. ekë]

**okyin**  [EGVW] [Kp ky, Pm eky] [poss: ekyry] /n/ thorn [Ahlbr. ekyə] /n/ pet [akynano ‘pet (non-possessive)’] [Ahlbr. ekë]

**oma**  [EVW; 1655 oma] [T eema, eema, Wj esema, esema, Ap esema, esemary, Ww eamina, Kp éma, 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]

**òmérèkato** /n/ someone who drives people mad, troublemaker

**omi**  [SV] [T (j)emi] [poss: jomiry] /n/ misery, poverty, hunger [omi pe ‘poor, hungry’]

**omí**  [GS] /n/ assassin bug sp. [Salyavata variegata (Reduviidae)] [Ahlbr. omí]

**òmiko**  [poss: èmikory] /n/ curd, milk [Ahlbr. emico]

**òmipo**  [poss: èmipo] /n/ useless skin, afterbirth matter [kurawa èmipo ‘useless skin of a pineapple plant’]

**òmisako**  [V] [poss: èmisakuru] /n/ weeping eye?

**omo**  [EVW] /n/ relative [Caribs hearing their ears sing, might say yjomory ykòmanon ‘a relative of mine is calling me’] [Ahlbr. omo]

**òmò**  [Ap emo] [poss: èmory] /n/ projecting part, ledge, ridge, nose [Ahlbr. emo]

**òmò**  [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]

**òmomò**  [* òmo amò] [poss: èmomòty] /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)òtomòpa /vm/ fill oneself up, extend oneself

ömopetoro [* ömo apetoro] /n/ bigness of the nostrils

omose [S; G amose, omose] /n/ tree sp. [Xylopia aromatica (Annonaceae)] [Ahlbr. amose]

ompata [EGVW] [T ampatàpo, Wj epata, Ap empata, Kp empatàpo] /n/ face [ompatapùty /poss: empatapùty/] /n/ face cover, veil, surface cover

ompyryky [poss: empyrykry] /n/ spark, crumb, dust particle

omu [EGVW] [T emo, Wj emu, Ap emu, 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 oxemy, esemy] [poss: emy] /n/ owner [cf aporemy 'owner']

omyi [EGVW] [T eemi, Wj emsi, Ap ensi, Ww ensy, 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: emyn] /n/ mistrust, suspicious feelings (about partner)

òna [GSV] [poss: ènary] /n/ joint, connection piece, nodule [kuvama ènary 'bamboo knot', apory ènary 'elbow'] [Ahlbr. ena]

onanty [SV] [* enamy -ty] [poss: enanty] /n/ loop, noose, snare

onapi [EGVW; 1655 enabiri (d.w.z.: enapiry)] [poss: enapiry] /n/ lie

ôno [EV] [poss: enapory] /n/ snoring [Ahlbr. enapo]

ônapòpa [SV] [* os- ena -po -pyra] /adj/ not treating oneself well, looking untidy, unattractive

ônaporoi [* ona poroi] [poss: ènaporoi] /n/ node, knot [Ahlbr. ènaporöidî]

ônàta [poss: ènàtary] /n/ place where bones stick out

one [EG; W oine, GV iní] [T ainje, aano, Wj tanon, Kp nai, Pm ane, M ön] [poss: ènopan] /n/ which [one pato ko 'yksaton? 'which way are we going?'] [Ahlbr. ne’i]

oneka /n/ plant sp. [Sparattantheliun wonotoboensis (Hernandiaceae)]

onepan [E; W oînepan, 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. onkai]

onkamarai  [poss: enkamarairy]  /n/ glowing heat

onkenenuku  [onkenenemuku]  
[poss: enkenenukuru]  /n/ glowing heat

onky  [EW]  [poss: enky]  /n/ growing heat

ono  [EGVW; 1655 ono]  [T ənu, Ap ono, Ww ono, Kp anə, Pm na, M any]  /v/ 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 honor]  /n/ rufescent tiger-heron [Tigrisoma lineatum (Ardeidae)]  
[Ahlbr. onore]

onsin  [poss: ensiny]  /n/ haste, rush

[Ahlbr. onu]

opataro  [EW]  [* o- pato ro]  /adj/ on both sides  [Ahlbr. opataro]

ope  [EGVW]  [T eperu, Wj epery, Ap epery, Kp eperu, Pm eperu, M eperu]  [poss: epery]  /n/ fruit [kupaja eperympo ‘tortoise sp.’, anekaramápó epepo ‘the proceeds of what you sold’]  [Ahlbr. epe]

ope  [EGVW; 1655 ebete (d.w.z.: epey)]  [T repe(ty), Wj epe, Ww epe-, Kp épé, Pm epé]  [poss: epety]  /n/ price

open  [poss: epeny]  /n/ dearness, expense

opi  [EW]  [Ap épi]  [poss: epiry]  /n/ projecting leaflet, eyelid  [Ahlbr. epi]

opi  [EGVW]  [T əpi, epi, Wj api, Ap api, Pm api, M api]  [poss: epity]  /n/ medicine [kimisako epity ‘plant sp. [Bryophyllum calycinum (Crassulaceae), Bryophyllum pinnatum (Crassulaceae)]’, apiwano ‘medicine (non-possessive)’]  
[Ahlbr. epi/apiwano]

òpi  [E; GW wójpy, V wòpi]  /interj/ potential mother-in-law [from awò-py; òpi yino ‘uncle, husband of father’s sister’]

òpin  [V]  [poss: épinty]  /n/ drop

opiro  /n/ pustule or pimple on the eyelid

opomokoto  /n/ grass sp.  [Ahlbr. opomokoto]

opomo  [S; G pomu]  [T əmu, Wj əmu, Ap pomu]  /n/ carrion fly [Calliphoridae]  
[Ahlbr. opomo]

opon  [EGW; G apono, V (a)ropono]  [Ap aropono, M ra pon, Wp arapono]  /n/ muscovy duck [Cairina moschata (Anatidae)]  
[Ahlbr. apono]

oporan  [Wj oporan, Sr opolangi, En airplane]  [poss: japoranyry]  /n/ airplane

opoto  See: poto  [Ahlbr. opoto]

opu  [GS]  [T epy, Wj epy, Ap epy(ry), Kp epy, Pm epy]  [poss: epury]  /n/ handle [probably a variant of opy ‘stem, stick’]

opy  [EGVW; 1655 eboipo (d.w.z.: epeipo)]  [T əpy, Wj epy, Ww epy,
Kp epu, jè, Pm epu [poss: epy] /n/ stem, stick, seed, pip [kowai epy ‘tree sp. [Oxandra asbeckii (Annonaceae)], kyrnoto epy ‘purple-heart, purple wood [Copaifera epunctata (Papilionaceae), Peltogyne spp. (Papilionaceae)], Diplotropis purpurea (Papilionaceae)], tarukwa 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 ere, ere, Wj er, Kp ere, Pm ere] [poss: erery] /n/ liver
orèn [EW] [poss: erèny] /n/ nervous motion, agility
orino [EGV; EW orino] [T arina, Wj ariwe, Ap orino, Kp aina, Pm eine, erin] /n/ clay [orino kana-monynypo wenàpo ‘the track of the persons who obtained clay’, i.e. ‘the milky way”] [Ahlbr. orino]
oro [EGVW] [T øwa] /part/ WISH [Ahlbr. oro]
oroi [EGW; V woroi] [T oroi, Wj oroi, Ap orosi, Kp oroi, Pm roroi, M joroi] [poss: joroiry] /n/ cashew [Anacardium occidentale (Anacardiaceae)] [Ahlbr. oroï]
orumeta [EW] /n/ hurricane
orori /n/ tree sp.
orosi [Sr oloysi, D horloge] [poss: joroiry] /n/ watch
oru [poss: eruru] /n/ talking, gossip, slander
orukoimo [S; G orukokoimo] [* oruku -imo] /n/ snake sp. [Ahlbr. imo]

orupo [* oru -po] [poss: eruropo] /n/ nice talking
oruwa [EGVW; 1655 otoa] [T serao, Wj aseroawu, Ap aseruawu, Ww osoroawu, Kp osoryewu, Pm eseroawu, M eserywv] [adm: oruwano] /num/ three [Ahlbr. oroa]
oruwa-karina /num/ sixty
oruwamporto [SV] [* oruwa-mpotó] /adj/ three times
oruwa-tôima [E; W oruwa-tywopyima] [* oruwa ty- (w)- os-epyima -je] /num/ eight
oruwa-tywopyima See: oruwa-tôima
osonokpi /n/ lizard sp.
osu [S; V òsu] [poss: esuru] /n/ chip [Ahlbr. esu]
oti [EW] [Sr odi, E howdy] /n/ greeting
oto [T oto, Sr oto, F auto, D auto] [poss: jotory] /n/ car
òto [EGVW] /adj/ about something [ôto ko ywekupiry nan? ‘what is wrong with my taking a bath’?] [Ahlbr. oto]
òtono [EW; V atono] [T atono, otōno, Ww atonu, Kp aton, Pm aton, M áton] [poss: jótorny] /n/ nasal mucus, cold [òtono pe ‘having a cold’, jèturun pan òtono ‘a nasty cold’] [Ahlbr. otono]
ôtornôme [EGVW] [*ôtó -no me?; T atytomë] /adj/ for some reason, why [Ahlbr. otonome]
ôtoro [EGVW; 1655 ototoro] [T atara, Ww atararo] /adj/ in some quantity, how many [ôtoro ko nan? ‘how much is it?’, ôtoromporto ko menei? ‘how often have you seen him?’] [Ahlbr. otoro]
oty  [EGVW; 1655 ete (d.w.z.: ety)]

oty  [EW] [Wj atiry] /vt/ do [Ahlbr. oti]

oty  [EGVW; 1655 ote] [T aty, aty, Wj aty, Ap aty, Ww aty, Kp ñ(r)ay, Pm è, M ë] [poss: otyry] /n/ some-thing, what [aty jako ‘recently’, ero aty jako ‘the other day’, oty me èka ‘as I think of it: that is the reason why...’] [Ahlbr. otï]

otykepy  [* oty -kepy] /vi/ stop having possessions, stop having belongings

otýpa  [* i- oty -pyra] /adj/ without possessions, without means

otypan  [* oty -pe -no] /pro/ of some sort, which kind

otýto  [* oty -pto] /vt/ provide with belongings, equip (w)ositytô /vm/ provide oneself with belongings, equip oneself

owa  [EVW] [T owa, ewa, Wj ewa, Ap ea, Pm ewa] [poss: ewary] /n/ hammock rope [Ahlbr. ewa]

owaipu  [W] [T awapun, ewapun, Wj ywasi] [poss: ewapuru] /n/ calf (of the leg) [Ahlbr. ewapuru]

owara  [EW] [* o- wara] /adj/ the same on both sides [owaranò nuno ‘full moon’] [Ahlbr. owara]

owarijàna  See: owarijàna

ogwarìnà  [EW; E owarijìana] [* o- wara i- ràna] /adj/ exactly in the middle [from: owara ‘the same on both sides’ and iràna ‘in the middle of it’; owarijìnà ‘middle finger’, owarijìnà arànàine tantìpye man ‘he is sitting right in the midst of you’] [Ahlbr. owara]

òwe  [EW] [Ap etuwe] [poss: òwe-ty] /n/ weak stem, hanging thread, fringe [òwe, se! ‘nonsense!’; moky èwety ‘mango stem’] [Ahlbr. weì]


òwintì See: úntì

òwin-twìpyìma  See: òwin- tòima

-P

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

pai [poss: paity] /n/ cover, wrapping cloth

pai [EGVW] [Ap pasi, Kp pasi, Pm pasi, M pasy] [plur: pajan] /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 [onomatopee] /interj/ smack!

paika [* pai -ka] /vt/ knock, bump, smack
(w)opaika /vm/ bump, smack [Ahlbr. opaita]

paikanòpo [* pai -ka -nopy -po] /vt/ cause to make a smacking sound

(w)opaikanòpo /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]

[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’, sjemamini pàpo ta òko ne ‘come after I finished working’, apàpo taka wỳtako ‘I’ll take your place’, apàpo me wỳtako wùeka ‘I’ll go to the bathroom after you’] [Ahlbr. pato]

paika [EGVW] /part/ maybe [Ahlbr. pai]


paimame /part/ maybe

pajapan [Ahlbr. pari]

paires [GS] [T pairo, Wj pairo, Ap pairo, Pm pairo, Wp pairo] /n/ monstrous jaguar [Felidae]

paira [EGW] [T paipa, Wj paipa, Pm paipa, M paipa, Wp paipa] /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 paira ‘letterwood sp.’] [Ahlbr. paira]

Pairantypo [* pai -ra -unty -tpo] /n/ Pairantypo [monstrous bush spirit, stocky like a letterwood stump (paira ‘letterwood’, unty stump’), also called Karina onone ‘devourer of Caribs’; he has got a voracious mouth in his chest]

pairaran [* pai -ra -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. paido]

paisapaia /n/ (sound with) breast stroke [paisapaia pokok yktekuren ‘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]
pajapaja  /n/ plant sp. [Eugenia coffeifolia (Myrtaceae)]
pajara  [SV] /n/ fish sp.
pajawa  /n/ plant sp. [Inga spp. (Mimosaceae)] [Ahlbr. payawa]
pajaweiru  /n/ tree sp.
pajuri  /n/ plant sp. [Iryanthera sp. (Myristicaceae)] [opono pajuriry 'plant sp. [Linnobium stoloniferum (Hydrocharitaceae), Eichornia crassipes (Pontederiaceae)]] [Ahlbr. payuri]
pajuriran  [* pajuri -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [Guatteria schomburgkiana (Annonaceae)]
pakamu  [EGW] /n/ fish sp. [Batrachoides surinamensis (Batrachoididae)] [Ahlbr. pakamu]
pàkanopy  [EW] [* pàka -nopy] /vt/ cause to appear, engender (w)epàkanopy /vm/ cause oneself to appear
pakakapa  [W] /n/ (not burnt) cassava bread, white cassava drink [Ahlbr. paya]
pakara  [T pakara, Wj pakara, Ap pakara, Kp pakara, Pm pakara, Sr pagara] /n/ basket for personal belongings
pakarampo  /n/ caterpillar sp. [Ahlbr. pakarambo]
pakarawari  [GS] /n/ plant sp. [Dieffenbachia paludicola (Araceae)]
pakasa  [W] /n/ cow [Bos taurus (Bovidae)] [Ahlbr. pakasa]
pakeri  /n/ tree sp. [Coutarea hexandra (Rubiaceae)]
pakeru  [W] /n/ donkey [Equus asinus (Equidae)] [Ahlbr. pakeru]
paki  [Sr paki, D pakkie] /n/ parcel
pakipaki  [Sr pakipaki] /n/ crab louse [Pthirus pubis (Pediculidae)]
pakira  [EGW] [T pakira, Wj pakira, Ap pakira, Kp pakira, Pm pakira, 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 (Ochnaceae)]
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 pakupya] /n/ fish sp. [Myleus sp. (Serrasalmidae)]
pakuri [Wj pakuri, A pakuri, Sr pakuli] /n/ tree sp. [Platonia insignis (Clusiaceae), Rheedia benthamiana (Clusiaceae)] [Ahlbr. pakuli]
pakuriran [* pakuri -re -no] /n/ tree sp. [Rheedia macrophylla (Guttiferae)]
pakusi [E] [Wp pakusi, Sr pakusi] /n/ fish sp. [Myleus ternetzi (Serrasalmidae)]
paky /n/ fish trap
pakyma [* paky -ma; Sr paky, En pack, D pakken] /vt/ pack [Ahlbr. pakima]
pamakari [Wp panakari] /n/ kind of plait, wickerwork, rattle [Ahlbr. panakari]
pamy [EGVW] [T pamy, Wj pamy, Pm pamy] [poss: pamy] [plur: pan-kon] /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. pama]
panaima /n/ plant sp. [Ahlbr. panaima]
panajâna [EW] [* pana jâna] /n/ hardness of hearing, disobedience
panajânakata [* pana jâna -ka] /vt/ make hard of hearing, cause to be disobedient
(w)epanajânakata /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 pana-kepy, Wj pana-kepy] /n/ 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
panakûwêko [* pana kûweky -pto] /vt/ disfigure the ears of (w)epanakûwêko /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]
panâmo [1655 sibanomoia (d.w.z.: sipanâmoia)] [* pana -?] /vt/ hit the ear of (w)epanâmo /vm/ hit one’s ear
panansiwiri /n/ plant sp. [Bromeliaceae] [Ahlbr. panansiwiri]
panapana  [EG]  [Sr pana-pana(sarki), Sr pangapangan] /n/ fish sp. [Sphyrna tudes (Sphyrnidae), Paliocourea guianensis (Rubiaceae)]  
[Ahlbr. panapana]
panâpe  [EVW] [* panâto? pe; Kp panâpe, Pm panâpe] /adj/ strong  
[Ahlbr. panape]
panâgonka  [* pana poron -ka] /vt/ thump the ear of  
(w)epanâgonka  /vm/ thump one’s ear
panapuka  [* pana puka; Wj pana-puka] /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
panâta  /adj/ secret, clandestine  
[panâta 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]
panatakukuwa  [* pana takuwa] /n/ ossicle  
[kusiri panatakukwary 'plant sp. ']
Panato  /n/ Panato [abandoned Carib village in French Guiana, across the river from Galibi]
panâto  [* pana -to] /n/ absence of ears, deafness
panâto  [EW] [Kp panâ] /n/ strength
panâtoma  [* panâto -ma] /vt/ strengthen
(w)apânâtoma, (w)epanâtoma  /vm/ strengthen oneself
panâtoto  [* panâto -`to] /n/ weakness
paniri  [Sr baniri, En vanilla, D vanille] /n/ vanilla [Vanilla spp. (Orchidaceae)]  
[Ahlbr. baniri]
panki  [EW] [Sr pangi, F pagne, Sp paño] /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. panta]
pantaka  [EVW] [* panta -ka; Kp pantaka, Pm pantaka] /vt/ split up, cause to branch  
(w)opantaka, (w)epantaka  /vm/ split up  
[Ahlbr. opandaka/panda]
pantara  [Pm pantara] /n/ tree sp.  
[Ahlbr. pandara]
pantâto  [EW] [* panta -pto] /vt/ cause to branch  
(w)epantâto  /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
papâko  [SV] [* papa -`ko] /interj/ daddy
paparaki  /n/ macula, mole
papasaki /n/ plant sp. [Piper marginalatum (Piperaceae)] [papasaki ary ‘cake bush, anise’] [Ahlbr. papasaka (y)arî]
papāto /vt/ make porridge of
pàpira [W] [T pàpìra, Wj pàpira, Ap pape, St pàpira, D pàpirer] /n/ paper [cf kareta]
pàpo /vt/ make porridge of
(pàpira) /n/ paper [cf kareta]

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. [Buchenavia capitata (Combretaceae)]
parakuwa [EGW] [Kp parakuwa, Pm parakuwa] /n/ tree sp. [Mora excelsa (Caesalpiniaceae)] [Ahlbr. parakuwa]
paramani [Kp paramani, Pm paramani, Wp karamani, F calamine] /n/ tar
paramaru /n/ plant sp. [Ahlbr. paramaru]
parâme [adn: parâman] /adj/ with small interspaces [e.g. slats in a fence or stars in a constellation; the form paràparâme also occurs]
paramparan [EGVW] [Sr bran-bran] /n/ butterfly, moth [Lepidoptera]
paramu [GSV] /n/ combination of sun and rain, rainbow [paramu pe mana ‘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 para-kata] [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/ striped heron [Butorides striatus (Ardeidae)]
paranakyry [EW] [T paranakyry, Ww paranakary, Kp paranakyry,
Parani – paràta

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


Parantuwini [EW] [Wp parateni, D brandewijn, En brandy] /n/ brandy, rum

Parantynano /n/ decorative ankle band [for men] [Ahlbr. parandinano]

Parapara [EG] /n/ plant sp. [Macrolobium multijugum (Caesalpiniaceae)]

Paràpara [V] /n/ freckle

Paraparama [* blawblaw -ma; Sr blawblaw, D blauw] /v/ leave unfinished

Parapata [V] /n/ skin disease, freckle

Parapi [EGW; 1655 palabi] [Kp parapi, Pm parapi, Wp parapi, Sp plato, F plat] /n/ plate [tukuruve parapiro ’toadstool sp.’] [Ahlbr. parapi]

Parapisi [S pirapisi] /n/ plant sp. [Maprounea guianensis (Euphorbiaceae)]

Parapitoro [Pm wairapisoro, Wp vyrapisora] /n/ black nubird [Monasa atra (Bucconidae)]

Parapo /n/ ringworm bush sp. [Cas sia 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 uruku] [Ahlbr. parara]

Pararakya [SV] /v/ break up the surface of, make scaly, singe [ymai-nary sipararakai ’I singed my garden’]

(w)ôpararakya, (w)epararakya /vm/ get scaly, be singed [yipipo kynôpararakakanon ‘my skin is getting scaly’]

Pararako [* pararaky -pto] /v/ make scaly

(w)ôpararako, (w)epararako /vm/ make oneself scaly

Pararàko /vt/ make scaly

Pararàco /vm/ make oneself scaly

Pararaky [SV] /n/ scaliness [Ahlbr. parara]

Paraparo [EG] /n/ bush sp. [Caesalpinia bondue (Caesalpiniaeae)]

Parare [Pm parare] /n/ mantid [Mantodea] [Ahlbr. parari]

Parareme /adj/ in a few drops, gentle [konopo parareme kynôsan ’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]

Parasili [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 parata, Kp parâta, Wp parata, A barata, Sr balata] /n/ bullet wood, balata [Manilkara bidentata (Sapotaceae)] [kusiri paràtary ’konoko sp. [Micropholis guianensis (Sapotaceae)]] typru kusiri paràtary ’konoko sp. [Pouteria engleri (Sapo-
paratakai [GS] [Wp parakape] /n/ plant sp. [Desmodium axillare (Papilionaceae)]
paratakakai [V] /n/ fish sp.
parawakasi [GS] [Pm parawakasi] /n/ bois mulatre sp. [Pentaclethra macroloba (Mimosaceae)] [Ahlbr. parawakasi]
parawasai [V] /n/ saltedness, cornedness
parawasairo [V] [* parawasai -ro] /vt/ pickle
parawasairo [V] /n/ pickle oneself
pare [G] /n/ spider sp. [Araneae]
paremuru [GS] [Wp paremuru] /n/ plant sp. [Solanum stramonifolium (Solanaceae)] [Ahlbr. paremuru]
parepy [GS] [Kp parepy, Pm parepy, Wp parepy] /n/ tree sp. [Guileilma speciosa (Palmae)]
parejai [G] /n/ wicker mat [Ahlbr. pari]
pari [W] [Kp pari, Wp pari, F palis] /n/ wicker mat [Ahlbr. pari]
parihemo [n] /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: pari-mykon] /n/ son-in-law [from: pary jumy ‘grandchild’s father’]
paripari /n/ plant sp. [Hirtella manicera (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 burrico?] /n/ donkey [Equus asinus (Equidae)]
parito 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)]
parurupi [W] /n/ tree sp. [Erisma uncinatum (Vochysiaceae)] [Ahlbr. paturu]
parurupi [W] /n/ tree sp. [Erisma uncinatum (Vochysiaceae)] [Ahlbr. paturu]
parurupa [Kp para’u] /n/ jaguar [Panthera onca (Felidae)] [with spots like slices of banana (cf (paruru ‘banana’)] [Ahlbr. paruru]
parururan [* paruru -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [Heliconia bihai (Musaceae)]
Paruruwaka [W] /n/ Boskamp
parya [T parypa, Pm parira] /n/ fine-toothed comb
**pary-sano** [* pa -ry sano; T paije*]  
/ˈn/ daughter-in-law [from: pary sano 'grandchild’s mother']

**paryta** [* pa -ry -ta*] /ˈvi/ get a grandchild, become grandparent  
[Ahlbr. pari]

**parywy** [GS] /ˈn/ tree sp. [Eperua falcata (Caesalpiniaceae)]  
[Ahlbr. palivu]

**pasa** [SV] /ˈn/ side of the head, ear area, cheek, temple  
[Ahlbr. pasa]

**pasai** /interj/ splash

**pasakìmo** [* pasa ?*] /ˈvt/ hit the cheek of

**pasama** [EW] [* pasa -ma; Sr pasa, En pass*] /ˈvt/ pass  
(w)epasama /ˈvm/ pass

**pasama** [* pasa -ma*] /ˈvt/ lay down on the cheek  
(w)epásama /ˈvm/ lie down on the cheek

**pasami** /ˈn/ tree sp. [Eugenia spp. (Myrtaceae)]

**pasàmo** [EW] [* pasa -?*] /ˈvt/ bump the cheek of

**pasamoryka** [* pasa mory -ka*] /ˈvt/ hit the cheek of

**pasani** [E] [Sr pani] /ˈn/ fish sp. [Sciadichthys passany (Ariidae)]

**pasapai** [* pasa pai*] [poss: pasapaiyi /ˈn/ cheek cover

**pasapaika** [* pasa pai -ka*] /ˈvt/ knock the cheek of  
(w)epasapaika /ˈvm/ knock one’s cheek

**pasasuruku** /ˈn/ side-whisker  
[Ahlbr. ku]

**pasatùmo** [* pasa ?*] /ˈvt/ hit the cheek of

**pasàwo** [* pasa -ˈwo*] /postp/ in the cheek area of [Ahlbr. pasarti]

**pase** [EGW] [Wj pase, Ap patje, Kp pása, Plm pase] [plur: pasanon] /ˈn/ brother’s daughter, niece [term used by women]

**pasiri** [Wp pasiri] /ˈn/ mosquito bush  
[Ocimum micranthum (Labiatae)]  
[Ahlbr. pasiri yari]

**pasisi** [EW] [Pm pasisi, Sr pasisi] /ˈn/ fish sp. [Brachyplatystoma vailanti (Pimelodidae)]  
[Ahlbr. pasisi]

**pasìwa** See: pasawa

**pasíwy** [S; G pasáju] [Kp pasíwy, Wp pasíy, P paxiuba] /ˈn/ palm tree sp. [Iriartea exorrhiza (Palmae)]  
[Ahlbr. pasíwi]

**pasùwa** /ˈn/ basket with lid  
[Ahlbr. pasu’wa]

**patai** /ˈn/ beggary [patai pe ‘beggarly’]

**pataima** [EW] [* patai -ma*] /ˈvt/ beg for  
(w)epataima /ˈvm/ beg

**pataipatai** /ˈn/ swinging movement, unsteady walk [pataipatai me kynysan ‘he is staggering’]

**patajà** [EW] [Wp patajà] /ˈn/ shelter  
[Ahlbr. patàya]

**patajàto** [EW] [* pataja -pto*] /ˈvt/ provide with a shelter  
(w)epatajàto /ˈvm/ provide oneself with a shelter

**patakai** [EGV] [T tatakai, Ap patakasi, Plm pataka, Sr pataka] /ˈn/ fish sp. [Hoplias malabaricus (Erythrinidae)]  
[Ahlbr. patakai]

**Patakajana** /ˈn/ Patakai tribesman  
[cf tatakai ‘fish sp.’]

**patakaipo** /ˈn/ cassava sp.

**Patamuna** [Pm Patamuna] /ˈn/ Patamuna tribesman

**patawa** [GS] [Kp patawa, Wp patawa] /ˈn/ palm tree sp. [Oenocarpus bataua (Palmae)]  
[Ahlbr. patawa]
patere [EGW] [Pm potoro, Sr batra, En bottle] /n/ bottle

day [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 owa ‘hit it hard, so that
you may succeed in breaking it’,
owa ywytòpo pato yjètunai ‘I got ill because I went to you’, asepato ‘together’

patòne [EW; V patone; 1655 pàtono] /adj/ transverse [Ahlbr. patone]
patoto /n/ backpack [also called katuri] [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
(patyma /vm/ provide oneself with a sleeping-place

patymy [EGW] [Ap patumy] [plur: pàton] /n/ nephew [term used by
to refer to son of sister, and by
women to refer to son of brother]

patynto [* pa -ty -nto] /vt/ provide with a sleeping-place

patyño /vt/ remove the thighbone of

pëka [SV] [* pe -ty -ka] /vt/ remove the hair fringe of
(pëka /vm/ dispose of one’s hair fringe

pekepêkême /adj/ dangling

pëki [Sr beki, D bekken] /n/ basin
pekima  [EW] [* begi -ma; Sr begi, En begi] /vt/ begi, pray
(w)eperkima /vm/ pray [Ahlbr. begi-ma]
pekoto  [EW] [* yoko] /vt/ cut the hair fringe of
(w)eperkoto /vm/ cut one’s the hair fringe [Ahlbr. pe]
pekuma /vt/ droop
(w)eperkuma /vm/ droop
peky  [EW] [Wj peky, Ap peky] /vt/ submerge in order to fill with water
(w)eperky /vm/ submerge, take in water [Ahlbr. peki]
pema  [EVW] /vt/ bring downhill, to bring to the river, bring downstream
(w)eperma /vm/ go downhill, go to the river, go downstream
pemputu  [G] [Kp pemputu] dung beetle [Canthon spp. (Scarabaeidae)]
pemukuru  [E] /n/ fish sp. [Ariidae, Pimelodidae] [Ahlbr. pemukuru]
pemy  [* pe my] /vt/ tie the forehead of, put a headband on
pémyrko  [* pe myrky -pto] /vt/ provide with curly hair on the forehead
pémryrta  [* pe myrky -ta] /vt/ get curly hair on the forehead
pena  [GSV] /n/ door opening, window [Ahlbr. pena]
pena  [W] /n/ negro
penaro  [EGVW; 1655 binaro] [* pena ro; T pena ra, Kp pena, Pm penaro, M pena] /adj/ in the past [penaro teràa iweipoto, ... ‘when it had become late already, ...’, penaro ro ‘later, in the future’] [Ahlbr. pe]
enato [EGVW; 1655 binato] [* pena -to; T penato, Pm penato] [plur: penatonon] /n/ an old one [penato man me ‘it is old’] [Ahlbr. penato]
penatôpo  [* pena -to -tpo] /n/ ancient person or thing
penka  [SV] [Ap penka] /vt/ cause to appear from a hole
(w)openka /vm/ cause oneself to appear from a hole [Ahlbr. penga]
penty  [V] /n/ article of clothing for men
pépe /n/ godfather, godmother
pépeito  [EW; V peito; 1655 bebeito] [T pepei, Kp peseto] /n/ wind [pepeito pe ‘windy’] [Ahlbr. pepeito]
pépêko  [* pépeky -pto] /vt/ cause to hang not taut
(w)aipépêko, (w)epépêko, (w)òpêpêko /vm/ cause oneself to hang not taut
pépeky /n/ loose suspension [e.g. a chord that is not tightened]
pépeme /adj/ staggering, swinging [Ahlbr. pepe]
pépêta  [* pépeky -ta] /vt/ begin to hang not taut
pepopoma  [* pe po po -ma] /vt/ tap at the border-line [Ahlbr. pepo-pama]
peposi  [E] /n/ fish sp. [Dasyatis schmardae (Dasyatidae)] [Ahlbr. tîposi]
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)eperima /vm/ feign, pretend
perekry  [Sr brekri, D blik] /n/ tinplate
peremperen  [Pm peremperen] /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 perempeteri] /n/ metallic wood borer [Buprestidae]

perepere /interj/ scouring sound

perere [Wj perere, Kp pyreri, Sr brêde, 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 pikirî] [Ahlbr. prelimbo]

peresi [Sr bresi, En bless] /n/ blessing

peresima [* bresi -ma; Sr bresi, En bless] /vt/ bless

(w)eperesima /vm/ bless oneself [Ahlbr. bresima]

pereti [T perenki, St preti, En plate] /n/ plate

peretiri /n/ tern [Stermîna spp. (Laridae)]

pero [EGV; W peru; 1655 pero] [Kp pero, Pm pero, Sp pero] /n/ dog [Canis familiarisi (Canidae)] [Ahlbr. pero]

peru See: pero

peruru [W] /n/ tree sp. [Sacoglottis guianensis (Humiriaceae)]

pesa /interj/ gentlemen [pesa, woryi-jan ‘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)opesaka /vm/ remove one’s thigh muscles

pegere [Sr fensre, D venster] /n/ window

peși [Wj pesi, Sr pesi, En peas] /n/ bean sp. [Papilionaceae] [Ahlbr. peși]

pesîri [S; V pasîra] [Sr pasri] /n/ crop [pesirîmo ‘(quickly made) disposable basket’] [Ahlbr. pesîri]

pesisîran /n/ tree sp. [Licania densiflora (Rosaceae)]

pesu /n/ small, hard cassavabread [Ahlbr. besa]

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 tinka] /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)]

pêto [* pe -pto] /vt/ provide with a horizontal border line, provide with a fringe

(w)aipêto /vm/ provide oneself with a horizontal border line, provide oneself with a fringe

pêtoko See: pituku
petupetu /n/ common stilt [Himantopus himantopus (Recurvirostridae)]
pety See: pe
péwo [SV] [* pe -wo] /n/ at the borderline, at the surface [tuna pëwono ‘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: piri] /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]
pìkiri /n/ fish sp. [Characidae] [Ahlbr. pikiri]
pikiriran /n/ plant sp. [Machaerium leiophyllum (Papilionaceae)]
pikitima [* biki -ma; Sr biki, D biechten] /vt/ confess [Ahlbr. bikitima]
piko [SV] [Pm pika] /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’]
pìmèto See: pyìmèto
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]
pìnàwe [Pm pijan] /n/ roadside hawk [Buteo magnirostris (Accipitridae)] [Ahlbr. pìna’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. pipà]
pipåko [S; V apipåko] [* pipaky -pto] /vt/ flatten (w)epipåko /vm/ flatten
pipâta  [EW] [* pipaky -ta] /vi/ flatten
pipi  [EGW; 1655 bibi] [Ap pipi] [plur: pipinte] /interj/ grandmother [Ahlbr. pipi]
pipina  /n/ tree sp. [Eschweilera odorata (Lecythidaceae)]
pipisi  [EGW] /n/ ovenbird [Furnariidae] [Ahlbr. pipisi]
pìpokâ  [* p i  - tp o  - k a ;  P m pìpəka] /vt/ remove the skin or bark of
(p)epìpoka  /vm/ remove one’s skin or bark [Ahlbr. pipo]
pìponto  [* pi -tpo -nto] /vt/ provide with a skin or bark
(p)epìponto  /vm/ provide oneself with a skin or bark [Ahlbr. pipo]
pira  [EW; V wera] [Sp vela] /n/ sail [Ahlbr. pira]
pirai  [EGVW] [Wp ipirai, Sr piren, P piranha, D piranja] /n/ sail
(p)epipira  /vm/ remove one’s sails
pirapisi  See: parapisi
piràto  [* pir -pto] /vt/ provide with a sail, hoist the sails of
(p)epiràto  /vm/ hoist one’s sails
pirika  [EWV] [Pm pirika] /vt/ cause a fragment to jump away from
(p)opirika  /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. pirikara]
pirikaraipo  [EW] /n/ tree sp. [Mouritia brevipes (Melastomaceae), Pera bicolor (Euphorbiaceae), Iryanthera sagotiana (Myristicaceae)]
pirikoko  [GSV] [T myroko, Wp pirakoko] /n/ common potoo [Nycitibius griseus (Nycitibiidae)] [Ahlbr. pirioko]
pirikoto  [T pîrakaty] /vt/ pinch
(p)epirikoto  /vm/ pinch oneself [Ahlbr. pirioko]
pirima  [Wj pirima] /n/ crayfish sp. [also called wararuru] [Ahlbr. pirima]
pirimaru  /n/ antbird [Formicariidae]
pirimo  /vt/ cause to burst
(p)epirimo  /vm/ cause oneself to burst
pirimpirin  [* pirin pirin; Pm pirinpirinpe] /adj/ twinge of pain [pirimpirin pe ‘suffering from twinges of pain’]
pirimpirinka  [* pirin pirin -ka] /vt/ twinge
(p)epirimpirinka  /vm/ twinge
pirinka  [* pirin -ka] /vt/ twinge
(p)epirinka  /vm/ twinge [Ahlbr. pirinda]
pirinta  [SV] /n/ rheumatism, arthritis [pirinta pe ‘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
piripirime  [SV] [Pm piripiripe] /adj/ sparkling, glittering
piripiriran  /n/ plant sp. [Dichromaela ciliata (Cyperaceae)]
piripo  See: piripiri
pirika  [S; SV pirika] /vt/ cause to crackle, scorch
(p)epirika, (p)epirika  /vm/ cause oneself to crackle, scorch oneself
piriripo /n/ plant sp. [Oxandra asbeckii (Annonaceae)]
piriripo [S; SV piripo] /n/ piece, fragment, crumb, chip, scale [Ahbr. ipiripo]
pirisa [GSV] [Pm pirisa] /n/ greater asiantic yam [Dioscorea alata (Dioscoreaceae)]
pirito /n/ plant sp. [Miconia prasina (Melastomaceae)]
piroka /vt/ scorch (w)epiroka /vm/ scorch oneself
pironka /vt/ pinch and turn the flesh of (w)epironka /vm/ pinch and turn one’s flesh
piroto [EW; 1655 piroto] [Kp piroto, Pm piroto, Wp piroto, F plomb] /n/ lead, lead shot, bullet [Ahbr. 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)] [Ahbr. piskawaku]
pisaraka [* pisara -ka] /vt/ cut off chips from
pisawa [W] /n/ calabash, water jar [Lagenaria siceraria (Cucurbitaceae)] [Ahbr. pisawa]
pisere See: pynsere
pisi [W] [Ap pisi, St pisi, En piece] /n/ piece, part
pisi [E] /n/ fish sp.
pisiky /n/ protruding part
pisin /n/ drop, splash
pisinka [SV; E pisimpisinka] [* pisin -ka] /vt/ cause to splash, sprinkle (w)opisinka /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
pisirdu /n/ snowy egret [Egretta thula (Ardeidae)] [Ahbr. pisirdu]
pisopiso /n/ bird of prey sp. [Accipitridae]
pisoroka [* pi sorò -ka] /vt/ unpick the skin of (w)episoroka /vm/ unpick one’s skin
pissu [W] /n/ rustle
pisuka [W] [* pisu -ka] /vt/ rustle (w)episuka /vm/ rustle oneself
pisukutu [Sr buskatu, F biscotte, D beschuit, En biscuit] /n/ biscuit, diamonds (in card game)
pisukuwi [F biscuit, D biscuit, En biscuit] /n/ biscuit
pisuru [W] /n/ fizh sp.
pitano /n/ urine stench
pitano [S] [* pitano -ro] /vt/ cause to smell of urine (w)epitanow /vm/ cause oneself to smell of urine
pitonato [* pitonato -ta] /vt/ get a urine stench
pitiruwi /n/ cassava sp.
pitopitoru /n/ kind of pimple
pituku [SV] /n/ pimple, boil [cf asuratoko] [Ahlbr. pituku]
pituku [EGV; W pòtoko] [ono-matopee] /n/ great kiskadee
[ Pitangus sulphuratus (Tyrannidae)] [Ahlbr. petoko]
+pìtuku [EGV; W petoko] [ono-matopee] /n/ (bad) smell [Ahlbr. po]
po [EGVW; 1655 bo] [T po, Wj po, Ap po, Ww po, Kp po, Pm po] /postp/ at, in, on [moropòmy-nono ro mo ‘those clothes fit you’, ipo ro mo ‘that is right, that is enough’, ipo ro ro mo ‘that is true’] [Ahlbr. po]
pokipoki /n/ aphid [Aphididae]
poko [EGVW; 1655 boc] [T po, Wj po, Ap po, Ww po, Kp po, Pm po, M py] /postp/ about, concerning [siriko pok ‘year after year’, asepoko manton! ‘don’t touch each other! , don’t fight!’] [Ahlbr. poko]
pokonoma [* pok -no -ma] /vt/ cause contact with, have intercourse with
(wuxtapokonoma, (w)epokonoma /vm/ cause contact with oneself
pokononto [* pok -no -nto] /vt/ attach an annex to
(w)epokononto /vm/ attach an annex to oneself [Ahlbr. epoi/poko/ ipowono]
pokopau /n/ blowpipe [Ahlbr. pokopau]
pokopo [SV] [T pokopo] /n/ cicada sp.? [Ahlbr. pokopo]
pokoro [SV] [* pokoro ro; T poköra, Pm poköra, M pykyry] /postp/ next to, up to [Ahlbr. poko]
pokoroko [* pokoroky-peto] /vt/ make sticky
(w)epokoroko /vm/ make oneself sticky
pokoroky /n/ stickiness
pokoróta [* pokoroky -ta] /vi/ get sticky
póma [EGVW] [* poty -ma; T poma, Wj potma] /vt/ light, kindle
(w)apóma /vm/ kindle [Ahlbr. poma]
pómamy [* poty -mamy] /vi/ begin to kindle [Ahlbr. ipomamu]
pómanka [EW] [* poty -mamky -ka] /vt/ kindle
(w)epómanka /vm/ kindle [Ahlbr. pomanga]
pómere [GS] /n/ plant sp. [Ahlbr. pomere]
pomiki /n/ pap bush [Physalis angulata (Solanaceae)] [Ahlbr. pomiki]
pomponka See: póponka
pompumua [* pompu -ma; Sr pompu, En pump, D pomp] /vt/ pump up
(w)epompumua /vm/ pump oneself up
pomusinary /n/ plant sp.
(w)ópomy /vm/ do planting work [Ahlbr. poma]
pômy [* poty my; Wj potmy] /vt/ tie a tip to, tie an arrowhead to [ipômyty ‘it’s tip or arrowhead cords’]
(w)epômy /vm/ tie a tip to oneself [Ahlbr. mil]
pomyi /EVW/ [T pɔmɔi, Kp pɔmyi, Pm pɔmyi, M ɔmɔ] /n/ pepper plant sp. [Capsicum frutescens (Solanaceae), Capsicum annum (Solanaceae)] [akami pomiyi ‘blue-green pepper sp.’, jarawa pomiyi ‘plant sp. [Polygonum acuminatum (Polygonaceae)], yjorókan pomiyi ‘plant sp. [Licia sp. (Lauraceae)], kupira pomiyi ‘plant sp. [Solanium nigrum (Solanaceae), Solanum ol- eraceum (Solanaceae)]’, pero pomiyi ‘pepper plant sp. [Capsicum sp. (Solanaceae)], pipa pomiyi ‘plant sp., tokoro pomiyi ‘plant sp. [Commelina virginica (Commelina-ceae)]’] [Ahlbr. pomyi]
pomyiran [* pomyi -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [Eugenia cupulata (Myrtaceae)]
ponaro /GSV/ [* pona ro; Ww ponaro, Pm ponaro] /n/ against, near to [ainary jùmy ponoarono ‘his forefinger’] [Ahlbr. ponaro]
ponepu /n/ noose of a hammock [Ahlbr. ponepu]
ponęputo [* ponepu -pto] /vt/ provide with a noose
(w)eponepüto /vm/ provide oneself with a noose [Ahlbr. ponepu]
ponka /n/ beast trap [Ahlbr. ponga]
pônó /n/ subsequently
pononképy [* po -no -kepy] /vi/ stop having inhabitants
pononto [* po -no -nto] /vt/ provide with inhabitants
(w)epononto /vm/ provide oneself with inhabitants
pônuku /EVW/ [* po ñnuku; Wj pok, Ap pòno, M pununuku] /vt/ smell, sniff up
(w)aipônuku /vm/ smell oneself, sniff oneself up [Ahlbr. pouna]
popan /n/ little glass jar
popau /GS/ /n/ cayman sp. [Alligatoridae] [Ahlbr. popao]
ppikí [Sr popki, D poppetje] /n/ doll
popo [* po -po] /n/ fragrance
pôpo /EW/ /adj/ low, on the floor [póponaka ‘down’]
pôpôma [* pò po -ma] /vt/ tap
(w)epôpôma /vm/ tap oneself [Ahlbr. papama]
pôponaka /EGVW/ [* pòpo -naka] /n/ in front of [apôponaka wósa ‘I come before you’, apeiny pôponaka ‘against the current’]
pôponka /SV pomponka/ [* pon pon -ka] /vt/ bang on, knock on [pe- na sipôponkaje ‘I knock on the door’]
(w)epôponka, (w)epomponka /vm/ bang on oneself
pópopo [T pòpopoinó] /n/ owl sp. [Strigidae] [Ahlbr. pòpopo]

pòpoporo [* pò -pò -ro] /vt/ make fragrant, scent, perfume
(w)epòpoporo /vm/ make oneself fragrant, perfume oneself

pòpota [* pò -pò -ta] /vi/ become fragrant

pòpopotoko [GS] [T ùtuku, òpatapo, Wj òpatokà, A tokoko] /n/ plumbeous pigeon [Columba plumbea (Columbidae)] [Ahlbr. pòpopotoko]

pòpurure [D purper, En purple, T pòpuru] /n/ purple

pòpurumé [* popuru me; Ap ty-pòpuruné] /adj/ purple

pòrotato [ * pò-rotà] /vi/ become fragrant

pòpotokò [GS] [T ùtuku, òpatapo, Wj otpətə, A òtokoko] /n/ plumbeous pigeon [Columba plumbea (Columbidae)] [Ahlbr. pòpotokò]

pòporu [EGVW /part/ really [Ahlbr. pòri]]

pòrepuru /n/ fish sp. [Cichlidae] [Ahlbr. polepulu]

pòrepy See: parepy [Ahlbr. po-repì]

pòri [EGVW] [T pòri, Ap pòri] /n/ (lower) leg, branch [kupesini porìpo (or: iporìpo) ‘bushmaster’ [Lachesis mutus (Crotalidae)]’) [Ahlbr. polì]

pòri /n/ plant sp. [Oxalis barrelieri (Oxalidaceae)]

pòrijaty [E] [* pori aty] /n/ great long-nosed armadillo [Dasypus kappleri (Dasypodidae)]

pòrika [* pori -ka] /vt/ remove the leg of, remove branches of
(w)epòrika, (w)ipòrika /vm/ remove one’s leg, dispose of one’s branches

pòrimo [W] /vt/ hit the leg of

pòripakòto [* pori pakòto] /vt/ slash the leg of

pòripòri /n/ bush sp. [Ahlbr. pol-ìpolì]

pòrita [* pori -ta; T porìta] /vi/ get legs, get branches

pòrito [EGV; W parito] /n/ power, strength [Ahlbr. pari]

(w)epòritoma /vm/ act violently

pòritu /n/ lizard sp. [Ahlbr. polìku]

pòro [E; W poron] [Ap poro] /postp/ from, since, fitting [morompo poro ‘since that time’, tyweîpo poro ‘since he was young’, V: apo poro wa ‘I am on the verge of feeling’] [Ahlbr. poron]

pòro [S; V pòno] [* pò -ro] /vt/ provide with a (bad) smell, cause to stink
(w)aipòro /vm/ provide oneself with a (bad) smell, cause oneself to stink

pòroi [SV] /n/ lump, bulge [poroi pe ‘lumpy’] [Ahlbr. poròi]

(w)aiporòka, (w)eporòka /vm/ cause oneself to stop

pòromiki [Sr bromki, D bloemetje, En bloom] /n/ flower

pòromporon /interj/ flap-flap, flutter-flutter, knock-knock

pòromporonka [* poron poron -ka] /vt/ cause to flutter [tywòmy po-romporonkanon ‘he is shaking out his clothes’, pepeîo píra pòromporonkanon ‘the wind causes the sail to flutter’]
(w)epòromporonka /vm/ cause oneself to flutter

pòromùka [S] /vt/ remove loneliness from, take by surprise
(w)epòromùka /vm/ remove one’s loneliness, take oneself by surprise

pòromùpe /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] [onomatopee] /n/ wasp sp [Ahlbr. okomo]
poroporo [Sr ployploy] /vt/ crease, pucker (w)eporopororo /vm/ crease, pucker [Ahlbr. poroporo]
poropy [EVW] [T(w)eporopy, Ap poropy] /vi/ stop, discontinue [Ahlbr. poropu]
pororo [GS] [onomatopee] /interj/ gurgle-gurgle, bubble-bubble
pororoka [* pororo -ka] /vt/ cause to bubble, cause to froth (w)epororoka /vm/ cause to bubble, cause to froth
pororuru [EGVW] [T pororuru, Wj poraray, Ap pororuru, Ww pororuru, Kp pororuru, Pm pora, A borora] /n/ toad sp. [Bufonidae] [pororuru pe man yporir ‘I’ve got pins and needles in my leg’, pororuru apupuru apoi ‘a toad has got hold of your foot’, i.e. ‘you’ve got pins and needles in your foot’, pororuru ‘wa turo wa ‘a toad blew at me’, i.e. ‘I have got no money anymore’] [Ahlbr. poloru]
pororumamy [ * pororuru -mamy] /vi/ get pins and needles, numb (w)epororumamy /vm/ get pins and needles, numb
pororumanka [ * pororuru -mamy -ka] /vt/ cause to get pins and needles, numb
porow /interj/ plop
poruka [W] /vt/ watch out for, leer at [Ahlbr. kapesini polipo]
Poruma /n/ Pomeroon river
pose [GSV] [poss: posety] /n/ stomach area, belly [posenano ‘belly (non-possessive)’] [Ahlbr. posetii]
poseka [* pose -ka] /vt/ remove the belly of (w)eposeka /vm/ remove one’s belly
poseren [Sr posren, En purslane, D postelein, poreselein] /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 pösyky] /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 [EGVW] [* 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 borstroek] /n/ t-shirt
pösuruku [GS] [* poty surukur] /n/ moustache [arawata pösurukuru ‘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] /vi/ remove the snout of, make angry
(w)epotaka  /vm/ remove one’s snout, get angry
pōtakaro  /adj/ too quickly (after something else), immediately [pōta -karo 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. potì]
potakimô  [* pota -?] /vt/ hit the mouth of
(w)epotakimô  /vm/ hit one’s mouth [Ahlbr. potë]
potasilaka  /vt/ draw lines on the mouth region of
(w)epotasilaka  /vm/ draw lines on one’s mouth region [Ahlbr. epotasilaka]
potatinîka  /vt/ dot the mouth region of
(w)epotatinîka  /vm/ dot one’s mouth region [Ahlbr. epotinîka]
potawô  [V] [* pota -woj] /postp/ in the mouth region of
potereti  [Sr potreti, En portrait, D portret] /n/ portrait, picture
poto  [E; GVW apoto; 1655 apotome] [* apoto; ‘T mona’] [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 -poty, Pm -puety, M -pyty] /asp/ VAit, verbal aspect iterative
poty  [EVW] /n/ glow, glittering, gleam
poty  [EGVW; 1655 pote] [T poty, Wj poty, Ap poty, Ww potu, Kp potty, Pm poty] /n/ point, tip, snout [arakapusa potyry ‘barrel’, imanatyry potyry ‘her nipple’, kynoto potyry ‘plant sp. [Rosenbergiodendron formosum (Rubiacaceae)], wara potyry ‘plant sp. [Inga ingoides (Mimosaceae), Inga edulis (Mimosaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. potï]
potyja  [EGW] [Kp pâtija, Pm patija, M patia, A patia, Sp badea] /n/ watermelon [Citrullus vulgaris (Cucurbitaceae)] [Ahlbr. potiya]
potyka  [* poty -ka] /vt/ remove the glittering of (w)aipotyka  /vm/ remove one’s glittering (w)aipotyro, (w)epotyro  /vm/
potyro  [* poty -ro] /vt/ make glittering
potysa  [EW] /n/ stone jar [Ahlbr. potïksa]
potyta  [SV] [* poty -ta] /vi/ flash, begin to glitter
potytapoty  [* poty -ta -poty] /vi/ flash
potyto  [* poty -pto] /vt/ provide with a tip, make pointed (w)aipotyto  /vm/ provide oneself with a tip, make oneself pointed
pōwe  [SV] [poss: pōwety] /n/ navel, umbilical cord, place where fruit joins stalk [pōwenano ‘navel (non-possessive)’] [Ahlbr. poweit]
pòweka  [ * pòwe -ka ] / vt / remove the umbilical cord of
(w)epòweka  / vm / remove one’s umbilical cord
pòwekoto  [ * pòwe ñ koto ] / vt / cut the umbilical cord of
(w)epòwekoto  / vm / cut one’s umbilical cord [ Ahlbr. powder ]
pòwekoton  [ * pòwe -? ] [ poss: pòwekoton ] / n / brother or sister having the same mother
powòno  [ T muuna ] / n / bait [ Ahlbr. ipowono ]
pui  [ EW ]  [ Wj putl ] / vt / cause to grow, cause to swell
(w)epui  / vm / grow, swell [ Ahlbr. epoi/epui ]
pujumpujun  [ S ; V pisumpisun ] [ * pujun pujun ; onomatopee ] / interj / swish-swish
pujunkan  [ * pujun -ke -no ] / n / swishing device for catching fish [ Ahlbr. pujyangan ]
puka  [ EW ; V spuriku ] [ T puka , Wj puka , Kp puka ] / vt / prick, pierce
[woryi spukai ‘I have deflowered a woman’]
(w)epuka  / vm / prick oneself, pierce oneself [ Ahlbr. puka ]
pùka  [ T puka ] / vt / pick fluff off
[mauru sipikaje ‘I am picking the cotton off the seeds’, tonomy uwem-pompo sipikaje ‘I am picking the dirt from the guts of the animal’]
(w)epùka  / vm / pick fluff oof 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. kùmi ]
puma  See: pëwa
punpung  [ 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 ]
punanöpy  [ EVW ]  [ * pun - ( t ) a -nöpy ] / vt / thicken, fatten
(w)epunanöpy  / vm / thicken, fatten
půnin  [ EW ]  [ poss: půnin ] / n / groan
púniwa  [ EW ; V puuniwa ] [ * půnin -wa ] / vi / groan
punka  [ * pun -ka ; Pm punka ] / vt / remove the flesh of
(w)apunka , (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
punkëpy  [ SV ]  [ * pun -kepy ] / vi / stop having flesh, get thin
punûpo  [ Kp puñûpo ] / 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 – pusiriky |

**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

**pùpúta** [*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)opurenka /vm/ get holes

**purewa** /n/ tree sp. [Swartzia tormentosa (Caesalpiniaceae)]

**purimoka** /n/ bellows [Ahlbr. purimoka]

**purimpuri** [V] /n/ well

**puriríri** /vt/ pinch [Ahlbr. murica]

**puriri** /n/ bubble

**puririka** [*puriri -ka*/vt/ cause to bubble up
(w)opuririka /vm/ cause oneself to bubble up

**puriríwa** [*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 braya] /n/ squabbling

**purujaka** [*bruya -ka; Sr braya] /vt/ cause to squabble
(w)epurujaka /vm/ cause oneself to squabble

**purujama** [*bruya -ma; Sr braya] /vt/ cause to squabble
(w)epurujama /vm/ cause oneself to squabble

**puruku** [EW] [T puruku, Kp puruku, 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

**Puratekesi** [Sp Portugues, D Portugese] /n/ Portuguese, Brasilian

**pusipusi** [Sr puspsi, D poes] /n/ cat [Felis catus (Felidae)] [cf mesi]

**pusiriky** /n/ suppurating wound
pusirìta  –  pyìme |  354  |
pusirìta  [* pusiriky -ta] /vi/ get suppurating wounds
pùsìka  /vt/ stab the foot of
(w)epùsìka  /vm/ stab one’s foot
pusu  [Sr pusu, En push] /vt/ push
(w)epusu  /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/ provide oneself with
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] /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 spur of
(w)epùtuka  /vm/ dispose of a protuberance, dispose of the spur
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. putupoturi]
pùtuta  [* pùtu -ta] /vi/ get a protuberance, get spurs
pututo  [EW] [* putu -pto] /vt/ provide with a bludgeon
(w)epututo  /vm/ provide oneself with a bludgeon
pùtuto  [* putu -pto] /vt/ provide with a protuberance, provide with spurs
(w)epùtuto  /vm/ provide oneself with a protuberance, provide oneself with spurs
puwa  [EW; V puma] [* pun -wa; Wj puna] /vi/ grow [karijara puwàpo ‘the height of a boat’] [Ahlbr. puwa]
py  [E; W po] [T po] /interj/ my goodness! [Ahlbr. pil]
pyi  [EVW] [T pyi, Wj pyi, Ap pyi, Ww py, ’si’ /n/ shyness, shamefulness [pyi- wano ‘shyness (non-possessive), scandal’] [Ahlbr. pul]
pýija  /n/ contrary direction [pyi jàpa taka ‘coming as if to meet and then passing’, apyi jàsan taka nyton ‘he went as if to meet you and then passed you’]
pymasaky  /n/ thickness, fatness
pyimasàta  [* pymasaky -ta] /vi/ become thick, fatten [Ahlbr. epi- mada]
pyime  [E; GVVW apyime; 1655 tapouime] [* apyin me; T tapyime] [adn: pyiman, pyimano] /adj/ many [Ahlbr. puime]
pyime  [T pyime] /n/ scape goat, whipping boy [kypymerykon me Jé- zus tywaie man ‘Jesus has been our whipping boy’; suma pyimery me
yjorakan 'wa typoka mana type ke
‘a demon has shot you with an arrow, instead of punishing the real guilty person’

pyìmèke  –  -pyn

pyìmèke' [EW; V pimeke] /adj/ slow, quiet, careful [Ahlbr. pimeke/puimeke]

pyìmèto  [S; V pimeoto] /vt/ provide with a scape-goat, disclaim responsibility

waipyìmèto /vm/ provide oneself with a scape-goat, disclaim responsibility

pyimy  [poss: pyimy] /n/ thickness

pyinko  [E; GW poinko; 1655 poineka, Ap poinko, Ww poinoko, Pm poinko, M pinky, Sr pingo] /n/ white-lipped peccary [Tayassu pecari (Tayassuidae)] [Ahlbr. poindo]

pyintyryryi /n/ bird sp.

pyiruku  [EGW; V poruku; 1655 bouiroucou] /n/ pig [Sus scrofa (Suidae)] [Ahlbr. puiruku]

pyisere  [G] /n/ penis

pyita  [EW] /vi/ get shame, feel ashamed

pyitama  [GS] /vt/ behave as a servant towards, treat respectfully [cf jopotama 'behave as a boss towards']

pyito  [EGVW] /n/ bird sp.

‘a demon has shot you with an arrow, instead of punishing the real guilty person’

pyito [EGVW] /vi/ get shame, feel ashamed

pyitama  /vt/ behave as a servant towards, treat respectfully

pyitota  /vt/ disappoint, bring shame on

pyitonòpo  /vm/ cause oneself to feel ashamed, embarrass

pyitopos  /vm/ cause shame on

pyitopos  /vm/ cause oneself to get shame, cause to be embarrassed

pyjai  [EGVW] /n/ osprey [Pandion haliaetus (Accipitridae)] [Ahlbr. puyawusi]

pyju  [GSV] /n/ firefly [Lampyridae] [Ahlbr. puiyu]

pyka  /n/ take away the wife of

pykywa  /n/ tree sp.

pymy  [EGW] /n/ tie the neck of

-pyn [EGVW] /sfA/ Ana, Pna, negative adjectivization/postpositionalization, adnominal form
pyn [T pyn, Wj pyn, Kp ‘yn, Pm pynin] /n/ love [ynipyry ypiry ‘my beloved younger brother’]


(w)ajypyna /vm/ love oneself, love each other

pynka [* pymy -ka] /vt/ remove the neck of, pluck a cluster of

(w)ajypynka /vm/ remove one’s neck

pynke [* pymy -ke] /postp/ having the neck of, have the same neck as

pynsere [E; W pisere] [* pymy ser-ere] /n/ hang-neckedness [pynsere okoju ‘a stooped man’, pynseronokoju ‘snakes with their necks hanging low’]

pynto [EVW] [Ap punto, Pm pytso] /postp/ in the absence of [apynto wy-ton ‘I went away without you’, apyntonaka wopyi ‘I arrived when you weren’t there’]

pypa [SV] [* py -pa] /vt/ provide with a wife

(w)apypya, (w)epypa /vm/ provide oneself with a wife [Ahilbr. puilto]

pyrake [EVW; G purake] [Wp pyrake, Sr prake] /n/ electric eel, biceps [Electrophorus electricus (Electricorhidae)] [Ahilbr. purake]

pyrata [EGVW] [Ap parata, Ww puranta, Kp pyrata, Pm pyrata, M pyrata, Sp plata] /n/ money [pyrata sampotyi ‘I changed money for small coins’] [Ahilbr. pilata]

pyrata [ * pyrata -ta] /vi/ get money, get rich


pyropono [GS; V poropono] /n/ (bad) omen [pyropono me nutapyi ‘that it got lost, is a bad omen’] [Ahilbr. puropono]

pyroponoma [* pyropono -ma] /vt/ provide with a (bad) omen

(w)epyroponoma /vm/ provide oneself with a (bad) omen

pyroro [EVW] [Ap puroro, Kp pyrooro, Pm pyrooro] /n/ yard, grounds

pyryipryi [GS] /n/ black-headed parrot [Pionites melanoleuca (Psittacidae)] [Ahilbr. pulipili]

pyryka [EG] [Pm pereka] /n/ tree sp. [Tetragastris spp. (Burseraceae)]

(w)apotono pyryka ‘tree sp. [Tetragastris hostmannii (Burseraceae)], tamùnen pyryka ‘tree sp. [Tetragastris panamensis (Burseraceae)]’

pyrykoto [S; G pyryxyity] /n/ kidney

pyryku [W] /n/ lizard sp.


pyrypytyky [SV] /n/ pimple, spot

pyryry /interj/ rustle-rustle

pyryryka [* pyryry -ka; Pm pyryryka] /vt/ strew, sow

(w)opyryryka /vm/ strew oneself, sow oneself

pyrynsere [E; W pisere] [* pymy ser-ere] /n/ hang-neckedness

(w)ajypynka /vm/ remove one’s neck

(s)ajypyna /vm/ love oneself, love each other

(s)ajypynka /vm/ remove one’s neck

(s)ajypynka /vm/ remove the neck of, pluck a cluster of

(p)ajypyna /vm/ love oneself, love each other

(p)ajypynka /vm/ remove one’s neck

(p)ajypynka /vm/ remove the neck of, pluck a cluster of

(p)ajypyna /vm/ love oneself, love each other

(p)ajypynka /vm/ remove one’s neck

(s)ajypyna /vm/ love oneself, love each other

(s)ajypynka /vm/ remove one’s neck

(s)ajypynka /vm/ remove the neck of, pluck a cluster of

(s)ajypyna /vm/ love oneself, love each other

(s)ajypynka /vm/ remove one’s neck

(p)ajypyna /vm/ love oneself, love each other

(p)ajypynka /vm/ remove one’s neck

(p)ajypynka /vm/ remove the neck of, pluck a cluster of

(p)ajypyna /vm/ love oneself, love each other

(p)ajypynka /vm/ remove one’s neck

(p)ajypynka /vm/ remove the neck of, pluck a cluster of

(p)ajypyna /vm/ love oneself, love each other

(p)ajypynka /vm/ remove one’s neck

(p)ajypynka /vm/ remove the neck of, pluck a cluster of

(p)ajypyna /vm/ love oneself, love each other

(p)ajypynka /vm/ remove one’s neck

(p)ajypynka /vm/ remove the neck of, pluck a cluster of

(p)ajypyna /vm/ love oneself, love each other

(p)ajypynka /vm/ remove one’s neck

(p)ajypynka /vm/ remove the neck of, pluck a cluster of

(p)ajypyna /vm/ love oneself, love each other

(p)ajypynka /vm/ remove one’s neck
pyrywàpo – ramapoty

pytàto [* pyta -pto] /vt/ strut
(w)aipytàto, (w)epytàto /vm/ strut oneself [Ahlbr. pilíva]

pytawuja /n/ prison for demons

pyto [SV] [* py -pto; T pytunta] /vt/ provide with a wife
(w)aipyto, (w)epyto /vm/ provide oneself with a wife [Ahlbr. pilíto]

pyty /interj/ snap!, crack!

pytyka [SV] [* pyt -ka; T pytýka] /vt/ tear loose
(w)opytyka, (w)aipytýka /vm/ come loose, snap loose [Ahlbr. op-týka/pilý]

pytyky [SV] /n/ skin bulge, warty bulge

pytàto [* pyta -pto] /vt/ strut
(w)aipytàto, (w)epytàto /vm/ strut oneself [Ahlbr. pilíva]

R


ràa See: rapa

raka [EVW] [* ra -ka; Ap raka, Pm raka] /vt/ cleave, split, cut, perform surgery on
(w)óraka /vm/ cleave, split [Ahlbr. raka]

rakama [SV] [* ra -kama] /vt/ turn up the chest of, turn around
(w)órakama /vm/ turn one’s chest-side up, turn around [Ahlbr. ra-kama]

rakapa See: rakama [Ahlbr. raka-pa]

rakaraka /n/ tree sp. [Hebepetalum humiririfolium (Linaceae)]

râkerëto [* râkerë -pto] /vt/ lock
(w)aierâkerëto, (w)erâkerëto /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

râkerëto [* râkerë -pto] /vt/ lock
(w)aierâkerëto, (w)erâkerëto /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]
rápàpo [* ra pa? -ry? -po?] /postp/ on the chest of [yime yrapàpo sapy-ija ‘I am holding my child on my chest’, kuita ëmary ràpàpono ‘lower disc of a spindle’]
raraparapa [T rapararapa, 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. irapika]
rapiro [* ra pi -to] /n/ chest skin, rind, peel [Ahlbr. irapuma]
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]
rassasàka [* ra sasàka] /vt/ fiddle with the chest of, fiddle with the surface of [Ahlbr. irassasaka]
raseré [* ra? serere?] /n/ necklace adorned with coins [Ahlbr. lasërërë]
rasima [* lasi -ma; Sr lasi, En lose, D verliezen] /vt/ loose
(w)erasima /vm/ lose
rasyryrýka [* ra syryryka] /vt/ remove the surface of [moror wàruna sirasyryrýka Je ‘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
ràtò [* ra -pto] /vt/ provide with a flat surface, attach plates or boards to
(w)airàtò /vm/ provide oneself with a flat surface [Ahlbr. irando]
(w)eratonomà /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 rawo] /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. yatí]
rèkòròka [* re -ty koroky? -ka] /vt/ make bald
(w)airèkòròka /vm/ make oneself bald [Ahlbr. koro]
rèkòrota [* re -ty koroky -ta] /vi/ get bald on top
rèkòroty [* re -ty koroty] /vi/ burn one’s top
rèkoto [* re -ty űkoto] /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. remetï]
remety [S; G merety; 1655 imeretïpo (d.w.z.: iremetïpo)] [T rety, Ww meretï] /n/ horn, antler [Ahlbr. remetï]
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
rémyremy /n/ palm weevil [Rhynchophorus palmarum (Curculionidae)] [Ahlbr. lemulemu]
-ren [S; V-ra] /sf/A/ Ama, mass possession adjectivization adnominal form
renima [E; E rerima] [* leni -ma; Sr leni, D lenen, En lend] /vt/ lend
*w*erenima /vm/ read oneself
répuru [* re -ty apuru] /vt/ cover the top of, close the top of
*w*airepuru /vm/ cover one’s top, close up on top
répurâma [* re -ty apuru -ma] /vt/ close the top completely, completely provide with a roof
*w*airepurâma /vm/ cover the top of the roof completely
réputo [SV] [* re -ty apu -pto] /vt/ cover the top
*w*aireputo /vm/ cover the top
réputy [SV] [* re -ty apuru -ty] [poss: réputy] /n/ cover of the roof top [Ahlbr. apa]
reree [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
résaika /vt/ model the bow’s end of
*w*airesaika /vm/ model the bow’s end
résaity /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 rèts] /postp/ on top of [from: (a)rety ta; V: kware rëtano ‘saddle’]
rétaika [* 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
reti See: arety
retyka See: aretyka
ri [EW] /interj/ oh woman! oh girl! [Ahlbr. ri]
-ro [EGVW] [* -ro] /sfV/ Vtmp, transitivite mass provision verbalization
ro [EGVW; 1655 ro] [T ro, ro, Ap ro, Ww ro, Kp ro, Pm ro] /part/ to continue [iwara ro twaije man ‘and that is what happened’]
rôkon [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
(w)airomòka  /vm/ kill oneself, be drowned [Ahlbr. romo]
romopy  [EGVW; EVW rompy; 1655 runbou, tiromosse (d.w.z.: ty-romoxe)] [Wj rompy] /vi/ die [nuno rompyry ‘lunar eclipse’] [Ahlbr. romo]
rompy See: romopy
ròmun  [W] /part/ as you probably already know or guess [Ahlbr. ro’m]
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, raken, Wj raken, Ap roken, Kp raken, neken, Pm rakin, M neken] /part/ just, only [Ahlbr. roten]
rûma  [* rupo -ma] /vt/ weaken
(w)erûma /vm/ weaken oneself
rûmàma  [* rupomanka -ma] /vt/ weaken completely, exploit
(w)erûmàma /vm/ weaken oneself completely, exploit oneself
rûme  [EW] [* rupome -me; Ap ru-rome] /adj/ weak [from rupome] [Ahlbr. ru]
runku  /vt/ banana sp.
rupo  [EW] [Ap rupome] /n/ weakness, tiredness
rupomamy  [* rupomamy -ka] /vi/ get tired, weaken
rupomanka  [* rupomamy -ka] /vt/ cause to get tired, weaken
(w)erupomanka /vm/ cause oneself to get tired, weaken oneself
rupotanopy  [EWV] [* rupotanopy -nopy] /vt/ tire
(w)airupotanopy /vm/ tire oneself
[rupotanopy -nopy] /vt/ tire
ruropa  [EWV] [T ripita] /vi/ get tired [Ahlbr. ru]
rupotanopy  [EVW] [* rupotanopy -nopy] /vt/ tire
ruroma  [EW] [* rupome -me; Ap ru-rome] /adj/ weak [from rupome] [Ahlbr. ru]
ruruma  [EW] [* ruruma -ma; D lo-eren] /vt/ leer at, ambush
(w)eruruma /vm/ leer at oneself
-ry [EGVW] [T -ry, Ap -ry, Ww -ry] /st/ posse, controlled possession
-ry [EGW] [T -i] /tns/ Tirr, irreal tense
-ryine /tns/ Tirrp, irreal tense past
rypo  [EGVW] [T repe, Wj rep, Ap repe, Ww re, Kp rýwa, Pm rep] /part/ with little or no success [íripa ro rypo man? ‘are you all right, more or less?’, iro ro rypo meneppi? ‘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 saia] /n/ shawl, wrap

saipara  [GS] /n/ plant sp. [Miconia plukenetii (Melastomaceae)]

saiparaka /n/ tree sp. [Miconia rufescens (Melastomaceae)]

saiparaaran [GS] [* saipara -re -no] /n/ tree sp. [Vismia angusta (Guttiferae), Vismia latifolia (Guttiferae)]

saiipi /n/ tree sp. [Mora gonggrijpii (Caesalpiniaceae)]

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

esakama /vm/ move, budge

sakarara /n/ coarseness [wajo sakarara 'coarse salt']

sakararâme [* sakarara? me] /adj/ coarse [Ahlbr. sakarara]

sakasaka [T sakasaka, Kp takaïka, Pm sakaïka, 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]

sakerêko [E; W sakerêko] [* sakereky -pto] /vt/ pale, fade the colour of [Ahlbr. sekere]

sakereky [E; VW sekereky] /n/ paleness, faded colour

sakerêta [E; W sakerêta] [* sakereky -ta] /vi/ pale, fade one’s colour [Ahlbr. sekere]

saki [EW] [Wp saki, F sac, D zak, En sack] /n/ sack, bag

sâki [E] /n/ lizard sp. [Teiidae]

sako /n/ light-colouredness, fairness

sakombo [S; G sâko] [* sako -mpo?] /n/ snake sp. [Boidae] [Ahlbr. sakombo]

sâkompo [* sâko? -mpo?] /n/ plant matter washed ashore

sakoro [* sako -ro] /n/ make light-coloured

wsakoro /vm/ make oneself light-coloured

sakota [EW] [* sako -ta] /vi/ become light-coloured


sakurakura [V] /n/ snake sp.

sakuraryka [* sakura -ry -ka] /vt/ make a drinkable fruit porridge of

wosakuraryka /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 [yjëmory sakyra 'soft part of my nose'] [Ahlbr. sakûra]

sama /vt/ detour, cause to take a roundabout route

wsama /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. samakə]

samane [EW] [adj: samanan] /adj/ slanting, oblique [Ahlbr. samane]


(w)esàmanka /vm/ lean over, lie down flat [Ahlbr. esamanga]


(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 structure, easily burnt up

sami /n/ tree sp. [Crudia glabrerrima (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 tysàmýryke)]

sampa [EGW] [T sampa, Wj sampa, Kp sampa, Pm sampa] /n/ hack, how, pickaxe [Ahlbr. samba]

sampereru [EW; 1655 sombrero] [T sanpereru, Sp sombrero] /n/ hat [Ahlbr. sambreru]

samperérûtò [* sampereru -pto] /vt/ provide with a hat

(w)esamperérútò /vm/ provide oneself with a hat [Ahlbr. sambreru]

sampore /n/ toadstool sp. [Ahlbr. sambore]

sampura [EGW; V tampora] [Kp sampura, Pm sampura, A sambora, Sp tambor, D tamboer] /n/ drum [Ahlbr. sambrura]

sampururukù /n/ bogginess, soddenness

sampururùta [* sapururuku -ta] /vi/ get boggy, get sodden

sàmuka [* sàmaru? -ka?] /vt/ root up

(w)esàmuka /vm/ root

sàmaru /n/ uncooked cassava porridge [Ahlbr. samuru]

samuruni [Kp samoroni, Pm samoroni] /n/ gonorrhoea

sàmurúto [* sàmaru -pto] /vt/ provide with uncooked cassava porridge

(w)esàmurúto /vm/ provide oneself with uncooked cassava porridge

sàmyryky /n/ sogginess, marshiness, sandiness [Ahlbr. samurikì]

samysamy /interj/ looseness, unsteadiness [moro sakau samysamy me man ‘the sand is loose’]

-`san [EGVW] [M -san] /sf/ possess, uncontrolled possession plural

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 saninto me man ‘he is short’ one usually 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 [jime 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 [* sapaký -pto] /vt/ make muddy

(w)esapako /vm/ make oneself muddy

sapaky /n/ muddiness, sliminess

sapape /n/ breadfruit tree [Artocarpus communis (Moraceae)] [cf pererpun]

Saparawu /n/ Toemoekhoemak mountains

sapatija [Sr sapatia, D sapotille] /n/ sapodilla, chicle gum [Achras sapatia (Sapotaceae)]


sapàto [EW] [* sapato -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]

sapatóto [EW] [* sapato -pto] /vt/ provide with shoes

(w)esapatóto /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, sapera-kari] [Wp sapera] /n/ swallow-wing [Chelidoptera tenebrosa (Bucconidae)] [Ahlbr. sapera]

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 [sara -ka; Kp saraika] /vt/ rake
saraisarai [* sarai sarai; Pm sarai-sarai] /n/ sound of raking, rake
[Ahlbr. saleisalei]
sarai /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]
saráraï /n/ parallel lines
saráraika [* sarai -ka; Pm sara-raika] /vt/ draw parallel lines in
(w)esararáraika /vm/ draw parallel lines
saráraïta [* sarai -ta] /vi/ get parallel lines
saráraïtampo [* sarairai ta? -mpo] /n/ caterpillar sp. [with parallel stripes on the back]
saráraïtô /vt/ provide with parallel lines
(w)esararáraïtô /vm/ provide oneself with parallel lines
sararaka [SV] [Ap sararaka] /vt/ put in motion, activate
(w)esararaka /vm/ get in motion, become active
sararan [* sarai-re-no] /n/ plant sp. [Xiphidium coeruleum (Haemodoraceae)]
saráarapan [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
sararûtô [SV] [* sararu -pto] /vt/ salt
(w)esararûtô /vm/ salt oneself
sararàsara [EGW] [Pm sarasarà] /n/ trumpet tree sp. [Cecropia surinamensis (Moraceae)]
[Ahlbr. sarasarà]
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
sàrómpo [EW] [Pm jaremô] /n/ fallen leafage, katydid sp. [Pseudophyllina spp. (Tettigoniiidae)]
[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)esasaka /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/ provide oneself with a saw
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 siwira] /n/ grass sp. [Scleria secans (Cyperaceae)] [Ahlbr. sawaju]
sawaku [GS] [Wp sawaku, Sr sabaku] /n/ cattle egret [Egretta ibis (Ardeidae)]
sawari [GS; G sewari] [Wp seeweri, 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
sawône [EVW] [Wj sowoime] /adj/ light(-weight) [Ahlbr. sawone]
’sê [EVW] /n/s/ Tdesid, desiderative tense
se [EVW] /interj/ you hear! [Ahlbr. se]
’sê [EGVW; 1655 se] [T se, je, Wj se, Ap se, Ww se, Kp ‘se, M ûse] [poss: ‘san] /postp/ wanting [tywokyima manton, inurukon imero tywôsôkary ‘seine ‘they landed, while their tongues would like to come out of their mouths (like a dog that is tired)’, inisètonorympo mòko woryi 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)øseka /vm/ tear apart [Ahlbr. seka]
seke [V] /n/ impairment, infirmity, invalidity [seke me ‘disabled, incapacitated’]
sekepamy [* seke? -pamy] /vi/ get sick, get queasy
sekepanka [* seke? -pamy -ka] /vt/ make sick, make queasy
(w)esëkepanka /vm/ make oneself sick, make oneself queasy
sekere See: sakere
sèkerêko See: sakerêko [Ahlbr. sekere]
sekereky See: sakereky
sekerèta  See: sakerèta [Ahlbr. sekere]  
sekesekema [* seke seke -ma; Pm sekesekema] /vt/ shake  
seketu /n/ lameness [seketu me myśa ‘you walk with a limp’]  
sekuma /vt/ droop  
(sekuma) /vm/ droop [Ahlbr. osēkëma]  
sekumy /n/ rainbow boa [Epicrates cenchria (Boi- 
dae)] [Ahlbr. sekuman]  
sekuri [plur: sekurinon] /adj/ soft- 
ness [sekuri me man ‘it is soft’, amy sekuri oty ‘a soft thing’, sekurinon otykon ‘soft things’]  
sekurika [* sekuri -ka] /vt/ soften, 
mollify  
(sekurika) /vm/ soften, get mollifi- 
ed  
sekuriero [* sekuri -ro] /vt/ soften, 
make limp  
sekuse /n/ soft and limp [Ahlbr. se-
kuse]  
sekusekume [* seku seku me] /adj/ 
soft and limp [Ahlbr. sekuse]  
sekusekuro [* seku seku -ro] /vt/ 
make soft and limp  
(sekusekuro) /vm/ make oneself 
soft and limp  
sekusekuta [* seku seku -ta] /vi/ 
get soft and limp  
seküsy /n/ fineness for sieving  
[Sek. sekiši]  
marı]  
Semarimpo [* semari -mpo] /n/ 
Semarimpo [village on the Tibiti 
river]  
sème /EGW/ /postp/ in spite of 
(isème ‘in spite of this, neverthe-
less’) [Ahlbr. seme]  
semerija /n/ stonefly [Plecoptera]  
sempu [T wenje pu, Pm wenepu] /n/ 
belt or sling (for carrying a baby) 
[Ahlbr. semba]  
semuju /n/ plant sp. [Guzmania 
minor (Bromeliaceae)]  
-tone] /ms/ Tfrpl, far tense plural  
sema /interj/ mind you!, would you 
believe it?  
-senan /sfA/ Ara, recent act adjec-
tivization adnominal form  
-sene /Ap -sene, Ww -san/ /sfA/ Ar, 
recent act adjectivization  
seṛke /EGGW/ /adj/ near [senke-
naka ‘nearer’] [Ahlbr. senge]  
sema /egw/ /n/ cocksureness 
[senika pe ‘cocksure’]  
semerija /n/ strangeness, 
period of strange phenomena [išenu-
rupiry jako ‘a long time ago, when 
strange things would occur’]  
semeruπita [* senuriπi -ta] /vi/ 
become strange, experience strange 
phenomena  
’sèpa /EGGW/ [* ’se -pyra] /adj/ not 
wanting [Ahlbr. se]  
sepere /A separe/ /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, whet-
stone [Ahlbr. sepi]  
sepiπo /n/ tree sp. [Carapa densifo-
lia (Guttiferae)]  
sepu /EGW/ /n/ leg band [Ahlbr. 
sepu]  
sepuπa /n/ leg band [Ahlbr. 
sepu]  
(w)esepuka /vm/ dispose of leg bands
sepumy [* sepu my] /vt/ tie leg bands on

wsepumy /vm/ fasten leg bands

sepunty [* sepu un? -ty] /n/ fringe threads at hammock side [Ahlbr. nimoku]

sepupi /n/ tree sp., sage sp. [Ahlbr. sepupi]

sepùto [* sepu -pto] /vt/ provide with leg bands

wsepùto /vm/ provide oneself with leg bands [Ahlbr. sepu]

sere /n/ cough [sere pe ‘having a cough’] [Ahlbr. sere]

sereiko [V; 1655 huereico] [Ap rereiko] /n/ bird of prey sp. [Ac-cipitridae]


wserenka /vm/ jolt, jerk

serepe /n/ showing off; drollery [serepe me ‘droll, funny’]

serepeka [* serepe -ka] /vt/ cause to act drollly

wsererepek /vm/ cause oneself to act drollly

serepeta [* serepe -ta] /vi/ act drollly

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

wserereka /vm/ pull oneself down, hang

sererèko [* serereky -pto] /vt/ cause to hang

wsererèko /vm/ cause oneself to hang

serereky /n/ suspension


wösöserema /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]

sereresème [* seren? seren? me] /adj/ walking jerkily, walking with a limp [sereresème kynèsan ‘he walks with a limp’] [Ahlbr. seresere]


wsereserenka /vm/ jolt, jerk [Ahlbr. seresere(n)ga]

serèto [* sere -pto] /vt/ provide with a cough

serètu [V] /n/ lameness, crippledness [serètu me ‘lame, crippled’]

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)

wöseseika /vm/ scrape oneself (off)

sesèma [* sesen -ma] /vt/ cause to shake

wösèsem /vm/ shake

sesenka [* sesen -ka] /vt/ cause to shake, cause to tremble

wsesenka /vm/ cause oneself to shake, cause oneself to tremble

sesèwu [EGW] /n/ fringe [Ahlbr. sesewu]

sesèwuro [EW] [* sesèwu -ro] /vt/ make fringy

wösesèwuro /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)ösèwaty /vm/ wipe one’s bottom clean

seweraran /n/ tree sp. [Sloanea echnocarpa (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

sìka [EGVW] [* siku -ka] /vt/ take urine from

(w)ösìka /vm/ urinate àsìka pỳsa ‘I am going to pee’ [Ahlbr. osica]

sikare [EVW] [T sikare, Ap sikare] /n/ little cuckoo [Piaya minuta (Cuculidae)]

sikìi See: sikìi

sikirima See: sikìi

sikirimo See: sikìi

sikisíki /n/ plant sp.

siko [EGW; 1655 chico] [T siko, Wj siko, Ap siko, Ww syko, Kp sika, Pm sika, M siki, Sr sika] /n/ sand flea, chigoe [Tunga penetrans (Tungidae)] [less well known as jakanài; siko pì ‘having sand fleas’] [Ahlbr. xito]

sikopu [A sikopù, Sr skopu, D schop] /n/ shovel, spade

sikopuka [* sikopu -ka] /vt/ remove the shovel of

(w)ösikopuka /vm/ dispose of one’s shovel

sikopuma [* sikopu -ma] /vt/ kick

(w)ösikopuma /vm/ kick oneself

sikoputo [* sikopu -pto] /vt/ provide with a shovel

(w)ösikoputo /vm/ provide oneself with a shovel

sikoro [T sikoro, Wj sikoro, Kp sikur, Pm sikur, Sr skoro, D school, En school] /n/ school

siku [GSV] [T siku, Wj siku, Kp sì, Pm suku] /n/ urine [siku jèny ‘bladder’, kaware sikùpo ‘whiskey’]

sikurarapi /n/ wren [Troglodytidae] [Ahlbr. sukurarapi]

sikỳi [EGV; E sikìi] [T akyi, Ww sykry, Pm sitei] [plur: sikỳinon] /n/ smallness [sikỳi më ‘small, little’, uwempo sikỳíyì ‘his small intestines’, aporìsikì ‘small wing feather’, sikỳinon auto ‘small houses’] [Ahlbr. sikì]

sikỳima [S; EW sikirima, V sikìrìma] [* sikìi -ma; Kp sikìrìma] /vt/ divide into pieces

(w)ösikỳima /vm/ make little pieces [Ahlbr. sikirima]

sikỳri /n/ worm sp. [Ahlbr. sikìri]

sikyryju [EGV] [Ap ikryysi, Wp sukuri, P sucyrju] /n/ anaconda [Eunectes murinus (Boidae)] [Ahlbr. kilì]

simarupa [GS; 1655 simoulaba] [Pm simarupa, A simarupa, Sr sìmaruba] /n/ tree sp., board [Simarouba amara (Simaroubaceae)] [Ahlbr. simaruba]

simasima /n/ yellow-headed cardinal [Milvago chimachima (Falconidae)] [Ahlbr. toma]

simiri [GSV] [Pm simiri, A simiri] /n/ locust, courbaril, stinking tree
Simirinty – sipasiparū

[Hymenaea courbaril (Caesalpiniaceae)] [Ahlbr. simiri]

Simirinty See: Simiri Unty

simiriran [* simiri -re -no] /n/ purple heart sp. [Peltogyne venosa (Caesalpiniaceae)] [Ahlbr. simiri-dan]

Simiri Unty /n/ Pierrekondre [village between Erowarte and Marijkedorp]

simo [EGW] [Wp simo] /n/ liana [aravone simory ‘liana sp.’, kurupi simory ‘long-headed snake [Oxybelis aeneus (Colubridae)], rere simory ‘liana sp. [Macfadyena unctata (Bignoniaceae)], urawanko 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 simöî] /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 sinery ‘cacao lily, red lily [Hippeastrum puniceum (Amaryllidaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. sinari]

sinapa [* sina -pa] /vU teach to play the flute
(w)esinapa /vM/ learn to play the flute
sinato [* sina -pto] /vU/ provide with a flute
(w)esinato /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

insi [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. sisiperë]

sinuku [Sr snuku, D snoek, En snook] /n/ fish sp. [Centropomidae]

Sipanjoro [SV] [Kp Sipanjoro, 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 [EGVV; 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]

sipasiparū [T sipasiparū, Wj sipasiparū, Kp sipasipa, Pm sipasipa, M sipasipa] /n/ wave, rippling water [sipasiparū me man ‘the water is undulating lightly’] [Ahlbr. sipasiparì]
sipatamu  – sisiko

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] [K p sipipa, Pm sipipa] /n/ gum [woto sipipapó ‘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)]
sipoko  [SV] /n/ liana sp. [Entada polystachya (Mimosaceae)]
sipompo  /n/ emaciation, meagerness
sipomposta  [* 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/ slimmness [sirapi me man ‘he is slim’, sirapinon me manton ‘they are slim slank’] [Ahlbr. sirapiti]
sirasira  [SV; SV sijasija] /n/ bird sp.
sirepyry  [D slipper] /n/ slipper
sirèwu  [EGW; V siréwy] [Sr proverb] /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 siriko, Wj sirika, Ww siriko, Kp siriko, M siri, Wp sirike] /n/ star, year [Ahlbr. sirito]
sirima  [GS] /n/ plant sp. [also called woto jmo; 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
sisiky  –  sopoky

sisiky  [SV] [Wj siksi] /n/ itch

sisima  [* sisi -ma; Sr sisi] /vt/ provide with a protectress, provide with a mistress, soothe, hush

sisima  /vm/ provide oneself with a protectress, soothe oneself

sisime  [* sisi? me] /adj/ dirty

sisìta  [* sisiky -ta] /vi/ become itchy

sisiwa  [* sisi? -wa] /vi/ ferment

sìta  [* siku -ta; T sìta, Wj sykta, Kp sìta] /vi/ get urine, need to have a pee

sitakun  [E W; V sitako] [T sutaka] /n/ dew ['it is wet with dew']

sitapor  [W] /n/ tree sp. [Ahlbr. sitai-po]

sitara  [EW] /n/ manakin [Pipridae]

sito  /n/ hunterman’s nut [Omphalea diandra (Euphorbiaceae)] [also called ana]

situme  /n/ warm water [Ahlbr. stume]

siwa  [EW; G sisiwa] /n/ fish sp. [Callichthydidae] [Ahlbr. siwao]

siwai  /n/ slenderness, slimness

siwairo  [* siwai -ro] /vt/ make slender

siwa  /n/ cloud of dust

siwijuru  [S swuwijuru] [T siwiru] /n/ plant sp. [Costus spp. (Zingiberaceae)] [Ahlbr. siwiyuru]

siwo  [V] [Sp chivo] /n/ goat

so  [T ituru, Wj isory] /n/ spraying [isory ‘rapid’]

soka  [* so -ka] /vt/ cause to pour down

sopoka  [* sopon? -ka] /vt/ make sludgy

sopoky  /n/ sludge, sludgy water
sopon /n/ muddiness, moistness
soposopo [V] [Ap soposopo] /interj/ sound of walking in moist mud
soposopome [V] /adj/ muddy, moist
sopoto [* sop o -pto] /vt/ provide with soap, soap
(esopoto /vm/ soap oneself
sore [SV] /n/ gluttony [sore me ‘gluttonous’]
soripipi /n/ russet-crowned crake [Laterallus viridis (Rallidae)]
soro /interj/ sound of inserting something [e.g. a stick into a hole]
soroi [GS] [T sororoi, sorosoroi, Wj sororo, Pm (w)oroiwo, A ororuwe] /vt/ variegated tinamou [Crypturellus variegatus (Tinamidae)] [Ahlbr. soroloi]
soroi /interj/ rattle-rattle
soroka [* sor o -ka] /vt/ unpick, pick forth
(esoroka /vm/ unpick oneself
soroma [GS] [Kp soroma, Pm soroma, saroma, sarama, A sarama] /vt/ mealy amazon [Amazona farinosa (Psittacidae)] [Ahlbr. soroma]
sorome [* sor o 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
(esoromika /vm/ remove one’s membrane [Ahlbr. soromica]
soron [Pm soron] /n/ shelter
soropa [EW] [Ap oropa, Pm woropai] /n/ rib cage [Ahlbr. soroparai]
soropamy [* soro? -pamy] /vi/ become loose, slacken
soropanka [* soro? -pamy -ka] /vt/ loosen, slacken
(esoropanka /vm/ loosen, slacken
sororija [GS; V tororija] [A soroja, Wp siroro] /n/ swallow [Hirundinidae] [Ahlbr. sororiya]
sororo [Pm sorora] /interj/ clatter-clatter
sororoka [SV] [* sororo -ka; Ap sororoka] /vt/ patter down, cause to clatter down, strip down
(esororoka /vm/ patter down, clatter down [Ahlbr. sororoka]
sorosoro [GS] [T sorosoro, Ap sorosoro] /n/ parrot sp. [Amazona ochrocephala (Psittacidae)?]
sorosoroka [* soror soro -ka] /vt/ unpick, pick forth [cf soroka]
(esorosoroka /vm/ unpick oneself
sorosorome [* soror sor o -me] /adj/ a little loose, not quite tight
sorukuma [* sorgu -ma; Sr sorgu, D zorgen, En sorrow] /vt/ take care of
(esorukuma /vm/ take care of oneself
soso [Sr soso, E just] /adv/ just
sosoka /vt/ pluck at
sosopere /n/ plant sp.
sosoporo /n/ plant sp. [tukusi sosopory ‘plant sp.’] [Ahlbr. sosoporo]
sowaiKa [* sowai? -ka; T sowaka] /vt/ scratch
(esowaiKa /vm/ scratch oneself
sowipo [V] [* sowai? -ipo?] /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 chocolate] /n/ chocolate
(w)e'sukuma /vm/ turn turbid [lb]
sukumi [Pm sukupi] /n/ pink colour
sukumiro [* sukumi -ro] /vt/ paint pink
(w)e'sukumiro /vm/ paint oneself pink
sukururu /n/ great jacamar [Jacam- erops aurea (Galbulidae)]
(w)e'sukusukuma /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 sunsunkan on ‘he causes the tree to make a swishing movement’]
(w)e'sunsunka /vm/ make swishing movements
suntaty [S; V sororary] [Sr sudatì, Sp soldado, D soldaat, T surati] /n/ soldier [Ahlbr. sudatì]
supara [EG; W sumpara; 1655 sou- bara] [T kasipara, Kp (kas)upara, Pm kasupara, M kusupa, A kasi- para, Sp cachiporra] /n/ machete [Ahlbr. samba]
sumpara See: supara
sunka /n/ hut
sunsun /n/ swaying motion
sunsunka /vt/ swish
(w)e’sunsunka /vm/ make swishing movements
suntaty [S; V sororary] [Sr sudatì, Sp soldado, D soldaat, T surati] /n/ soldier [Ahlbr. sudatì]
supara [EG; W sumpara; 1655 sou- bara] [T kasipara, Kp (kas)upara, Pm kasupara, M kusupa, A kasi- para, Sp cachiporra] /n/ machete [Ahlbr. samba]
supara See: supara
susùka /vt/ slurp, suck [kusa sis- usikaje ‘I am sucking on the flesh of the crab’]
suwapuru [Sr swafrau, 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)]
suwi  [SV] [* suwi -ta; Kp suwiteta, Pm sujuta] /vi/ get an orange colour
suwisuwi  [Ap suwisuwi] /n/ bird sp. [Ahlbr. suwisuwi]
suwinani  [SV] [* suwi -ta; Kp suwita] /vi/ get an orange colour
suwitoro  [Sr switi-oli, En sweet, D olie] /n/ salad oil

syk /interj/ snip!
syka  /vt/ worry

sykýwa [* syky -wa] /vi/ hiccups
syýma  [V] /vt/ spy on
(w)aisyýma /vm/ spy

syryýka  [T saraka] /vt/ move away, shove away [tamepu syryýkanon ‘he raises his eyebrows’]
(w)ósyryýka /vm/ shove oneself away
(Ahlbr. oserika)
syryýkame  /adj/ slidable [Ahlbr. siriga]
syryn  [Pm seren] /interj/ indication of suddenly standing upright

syryý  /interj/ flop!, plop!
syryry  /interj/ sound of sliding
syryryi  /n/ specific bamboo flute
syryryka  See: sururuka

syryýrika  [SV] /vt/ cause to slip away, strip down
(w)ósyryryýka /vm/ slip away, be stripped down

syrysyry  /n/ fishing line
syryýsyryýka  [* syryýsyryý -ka] /vt/ cause to slip to and fro, shove along
(w)ósyryýsyryýka /vm/ slip to and fro, shove along

syryýsyryýme  [* syryýsyryý me; Ap syryýsyryýme] /adj/ slippery, slithery [moro wewe syryýsyryýme man ‘that tree is slithery’, enuru syryýsyryýme man ‘he is rolling his eyes’]
syryýta  /n/ animal trap [the animal touches a line and an arrow is shot]

T

ta  [EGVW; 1655 ta] [T tau, Wj ta, Ww ta(w), Pm tau] /postp/ in [ita


.ta  [* -ta; Vii, intransitive ingressive noun verbalization

-ta  [EGVW; 1655 ta] [T tau, Wj ta, Ww ta(w), Pm tau] /postp/ in [ita


-ta  [EGVW; 1655 ta] [T tau, Wj ta, Ww ta(w), Pm tau] /postp/ in [ita


-ta  [EGVW; 1655 ta] [T tau, Wj ta, Ww ta(w), Pm tau] /postp/ in [ita


-ta  [EGVW; 1655 ta] [T tau, Wj ta, Ww ta(w), Pm tau] /postp/ in [ita


-ta  [EGVW; 1655 ta] [T tau, Wj ta, Ww ta(w), Pm tau] /postp/ in [ita


-ta  [EGVW; 1655 ta] [T tau, Wj ta, Ww ta(w), Pm tau] /postp/ in [ita


-ta  [EGVW; 1655 ta] [T tau, Wj ta, Ww ta(w), Pm tau] /postp/ in [ita


-ta  [EGVW; 1655 ta] [T tau, Wj ta, Ww ta(w), Pm tau] /postp/ in [ita


-ta  [EGVW; 1655 ta] [T tau, Wj ta, Ww ta(w), Pm tau] /postp/ in [ita


-ta  [EGVW; 1655 ta] [T tau, Wj ta, Ww ta(w), Pm tau] /postp/ in [ita


-ta  [EGVW; 1655 ta] [T tau, Wj ta, Ww ta(w), Pm tau] /postp/ in [ita


-ta  [EGVW; 1655 ta] [T tau, Wj ta, Ww ta(w), Pm tau] /postp/ in [ita


-ta  [EGVW; 1655 ta] [T tau, Wj ta, Ww ta(w), Pm tau] /postp/ in [ita


-ta  [EGVW; 1655 ta] [T tau, Wj ta, Ww ta(w), Pm tau] /postp/ in [ita


-ta  [EGVW; 1655 ta] [T tau, Wj ta, Ww ta(w), Pm tau] /postp/ in [ita
taike [adj] /ty- ai -ke/ screaming
[Ahlbr. ai]
taikure [adj] /ty- aiku -re; Ap tásikure/
doughy /Ahlbr. aicu/
taima /n/ cross bar [tarara taimary
‘axle’]
taimāto [vt] /taima -pto/ provide
with a cross bar
tainakûmero [adj] /ty- aina kûme?
-re/ with rounded hand, fingerless
tainamamine [SV] /ty- aina amamin
-re/ busy with one’s hands, gesticulating
tainamorane [adj] /ty- aina moran
-re/ having magical hands [cf
aina and moran]
tainapō [adj] /ty- aina -po -re/
having good hands, skilful
tainaposine [adj] /ty- aina posin
-re/ with sweet hands, with hands carrying candy
tainarāpo [adj] /ty- aina ra -ry? po/
on
tainaryke [adj] /ty- aina ary -ke/
with full hands, having money or possessions
tainasare [adj] /ty- aina -sa? -re/
open-handed, grabby
tainatataije [adj] /ty- aina tatai? -re/
having crooked fingers [Ahlbr.
aña/avetatamu]
taināwēke [SV] /ty- aina âweky
-ke/ having puffy hands
tainaweruweruke [adj] /ty- aina leruweruku
-ke/ having a skin fungus on the hand
taināwesēke [adj] /ty- aina âweseky
-ke/ having swollen hands
taja [adj] /Sr taya/ /tania, yau-
tia, malanga [Xanthosomatia (Ara-
ceae)] [wakapu-taja 'tannia sp.
[Xanthosoma sagittifolium (Ara-
ceae)'] [Ahlbr. taya]
tajake [E; W tojake] [adj] /ty- eja -ke/
having a cluster [moro kòko ta-
jake man ‘that coconut palm has
clusters of coconuts’]
tajakuru /n/ plant sp. /Ahlbr. taya/
tajataja /n/ black skimmer [Ryn-
chops niger (Rynchopidae)]
tajatakore [adj] /ty- ejâta ko -re/
having stinking armpits
tajatapo [adj] /ty- ejâta po/ under
the armpit
tajatapō [adj] /ty- ejâta po -re/
having smelling armpits
tajure [adj] /ty- aju -re/ arid
taka [adj] /E GVW; 1655 taca/ [ta
-(na)ka; T taka, Ap taka, Kp tà, Pm
tak]/ postp/ into /Ahlbr. taka/
takake [adj] /ty- akwa -ke/ having a spirit, spooky
takâne [adj] /E GVW; W tokâne/ /ty-
kan -re/ running fast /Ahlbr. ta-
kane]
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 [adj] /ty- eka -po -re; T
tkapore/ having a good spirit, fertile
takaraije [adj] /ty- akari -re/ ripe
(with a black colour)
takaramamy [adj] /ty- ekarama
-semy/ /n/ what is sold, merchandise
takarare  –  takureweke

**takarare**  [*ty- akara -re*] /adj/ transparent (through many holes) [Ahlbr. akara]
**takare**  [E; W tokare] [*ty- eka -re; T tskare, Ap tokare*] /adj/ well-known
**takari**  [Wp takari] /n/ (barge-)pole [used to push forth a boat or walk through the marshes]
**tàkaryke**  [*ty- àka -ry? -ke*] /adj/ with one’s own spirit
**takataka**  [GS] /n/ instability [takataka me wyisa ‘I am staggering’, moro ta- para takataka me man ‘that table almost falls apart’]
**takatapa**  [SV] [*ty- àka -ty? -ke*] /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
**tâkèke**  [*ty- ekepy -ke*] /adj/ with a dead body, having a bereavement
**takeneije**  [GS; G tykeneije] [*ty- akenei -re*] /adj/ blue, green [Ahlbr. akenei]
**tâkepure**  [*ty- àkepu -re*] /adj/ foamy, frothy, spumy [tâkepuren ‘beer’]
**takesore**  [*ty- akosu -re*] /adj/ frothy
**taki**  [S] [Sr taki, En talk] /conj/ that
**tainakina**  /n/ bird sp.
**takine**  [*ty- akin -re*] /adj/ with muscle-pain, stiff
**takine**  [EW] [T atâkini, Wp takweni, Sr takini] /n/ tree sp. [Brosimum acutifolium (Moraceae), Heli-costylis tomentosa (Moraceae)] [Ahlbr. takini]
**takonone**  [*ty- akono -ne*] /adj/ having a partner
**takoroije**  [E; G tonkoroije] [*ty- akoroi -re; T tyko-roije*] /adj/ obsolete
**tâkosare**  [*ty- àkosu -re*] /adj/ foamy, frothy, spumy [tâkosuren ‘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
**takûme**  [SV] [*ty- âkûmy -re; T tykyme*] /adj/ viscose [Ahlbr. aku]
**takûmire**  [*ty- akûmi -re*] /adj/ soft [Ahlbr. aku]
**takumpire**  [EW; E tankupire, tam-pire] [*ty- akumpi -re*] /adj/ broad [Ahlbr. akombi]
**takume**  [*ty- ekun -re*] /adj/ with a waist
**takunsike**  [GS] [*ty- ekunsiky -ke*] /adj/ waisted
**takupa**  /n/ tree sp. [Ahlbr. takuba]
**takurawaieje**  [*ty- akurawaie -re*] /adj/ bluish-transparent [parana takurawaie je man ‘the water is bluish-transparent’]
**takure**  [*ty- akuru -re; T takure*] /adj/ muddy, clayey [Ahlbr. ku]
**takurewe**  /n/ tree sp. [Rollinia ex-succa (Annonaceae)] [Ahlbr. takurewe]
**takureweke**  [E; W tokureweke] [*ty- ekurewe -ke*] /adj/ having slimy fat
takutune [EW] [* ty- akutun -re; T takune] /adj/ turbid, untransparant [Ahlbr. akutu]
takuwa [EW] [Wj takwa, Wp taküa, Pm etaküwa] /n/ pebble, red polishing stone [cf panataküwa] [Ahlbr. taküa]
takyne [E; W tokyne] [* ty- eky -ne] /adj/ having a pet
takyre [EW] [* ty- aky -re] /adj/ having a spirit, spooky, dangerous
takyrykyri /n/ mole cricket [Gryllotalpidae] [Ahlbr. takërëkërë]
taktyky /n/ pair of tongs
tamajaku [EG] [Sr tamyaku] /n/ fish sp. [Tetraodontidae] [Ahlbr. tamayaku]
tamakare [EGW] [Wp tamakure, P tamacuare] /n/ iguana sp. [Uranoscodon superciliosus (Iguanidae)] [Ahlbr. tamakare]
tamakaremù /n/ plant sp. [Talisia megaphy (Sapindaceae), Anomospermum schomburgii (Sapindaceae)]
tamakusì /n/ bamboo sp., bamboo fluit, blowpipe [Ahlbr. tamakusi]
tamakusìran [* tamakusi -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [Phragmites communis (Gramineae)]
tamamìne [EV; W tomamìne] [* ty- emamìn -re; Wj tomamìne] /adj/ with work, busy [tamamìne wìsa ‘I am going to do some work.’] [Ahlbr. emamì]
tamampore [* ty- emamỳ -po -re] /adj/ living well, having a nice dwelling place
tamanuwa [GSV] [T tanamoa, Pm tamanuwa, Wp tamanuwa, A tanamwa, Sr tamanwa] /n/ giant ant- eater [Myrmecophaga tridactyla (Myrmecophilidae)] [Ahlbr. ta-mandua]
tamaren [Sr tamarin] /n/ tamarind [Tamarindus indica (Caesalpiniaceae)] [Ahlbr. tamaren]
tamàwure /n/ plant sp. [Sauvagesia sprengelii (Ochnaceae), Sauvagesia erecta (Ochnaceae)]
tamejùu [GW] [Wp tamejìy] /n/ liana sp. [Davilla rugosa (Dilleniaceae), Tetragyna asperula (Dilleniaceae)] [Ahlbr. tamejìy u]
tamejùuran [* tamejìu -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [Doliocarpus major (Dilleniaceae)]
tamàkapere [* ty- emepì kape -re] /adj/ having a smooth forehead, having a bald forehead
tamèkaraije [* ty- emepì 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
tamèkune [* ty- emekün -re] /adj/ having a wrist
tamenuja /n/ jaguarundi [Felis yagouaroundi (Felidae)] [Ahlbr. tamenuja]
tamepamy [SV] [* ty- eme -pa -semì] /n/ what is taught, lesson
tamepore [* ty- eme -po -re; Ap tomepe] /adj/ well-mannered, polite, successful
tamèpore [* ty- emepì -po -re] /adj/ having a beautiful forehead
tamèpyne [* ty- emepì -ne] /adj/ having a (high) forehead
tamerò [E; W tomoro; G amoro] /adj/ diverse [itomeronory ‘a long time ago, when things were different’]
tameromero  [E; W tameromero]  /adj/ very different, unusual
tamesapa  /adj/ slanting, oblique
tamesorone  [* ty- emepy soron -re] /adj/ with a shelter in
tamesukarije  [* ty- emepy su-ruku karai -re] /adj/ having black eyebrows
tamèsurûke  [S; E tamèsurukake] [* ty- emepy suru -ke] /adj/ having eyebrows
tamètaije  [E; W tomètaije] [* ty- emètai -re] /adj/ precipitous [Ahlbr. ametai/emetai]
tamètakake  [* ty- ameta -ke] /adj/ having a bay, bow-legged

tamêtarraije  [E; W tometaraije] [* ty- emètai -re] /adj/ very precipitous
tamirirìke  [* ty- amiririky -ke] /adj/ wrinkled, curly
tamiromòke  [* ty- amiromopy -ke] /adj/ having bother, irritated, troubled
tamisurure  [* ty- amisu -re] /adj/ swarming, teeming
tamoikamy  [SV] [* ty- amoika -semay] /n/ what is believed, belief
tamoikaporé  [* ty- amoika -po -re] /adj/ credible, trustworthy
tamòke  [* ty- ami -ke] /adj/ with a string, in a row [also heard: tamôtyne]
tamòmerêke  [* ty- amômerok -ke] /adj/ round [Ahlbr. tamômero]
tâmôreke  [S; V tômôreke] [* ty- âmo -re] /adj/ powdery
tamoreke  [* ty- amoro -ke] /adj/ magical, having a shaman’s knowledge [Ahlbr. amore]
tâmôre  [S; V tômôre] [* ty- âmo -re] /adj/ brittle
tamorôke  [* ty- amororokey -ke] /adj/ grouped
tamosaikê  [* ty- amosaikey -ke] /adj/ with fingernails
tamosaïpê  [* ty- amosaiky api -re] /adj/ with red nails

tâmôtoke  [SV] [* ty- âmotoky -ke] /adj/ spherical, rounded
tamôtyne  See: tamôke
tampaije  [* ty- ampai -re] /adj/ massive, crowdy
tampâke  [S tampôke] [* ty- am-paky -ke] /adj/ mushy
tampara  [GS] /n/ big fellow [konopo tamparary ‘a lot of rain!’]
tamparîke  [* ty- amparkiy -ke] /adj/ compact
tampàsâke  [* ty- ampâsaky? -ke] /adj/ very mushy
tampire  See: takumpire [Ahlbr. api]
tamporu  See: sampura
tampusêke  [* ty- ampuseky -ke] /adj/ concave
tamputaije  [* ty- amputai -re] /adj/ snapped, bent
tamu  [EGVW] [T tamu, Wj tamu, Ap tamu, Ww tamu, Pm tamo] [plur: tamukon, tankon] /n/ grandfa- ther [âme tamuru 'grandfather of my child', i.e. ‘my father-in-law’; akâre tankon 'huge alligators'; isamùpo (from: itamùpo) 'old man']
tamûke  [* ty- amu -re] /adj/ with scrotum, having testicles [Ahlbr. mu]
tamûne  [EGW; E tamûne; 1655 tamoune] [* ty- amatun -re; T tamu-tune, Ww tumutwe, Pm aimînã] /adj/ white [samùnamon 'silver coins'] [Ahlbr. amu]
tamûpo  [* ty- amu -po; T tamutup, Wj tamutup, Ap tamîpo, Kp
tam’po, Pm tamopui] /n/ old man [occurring in the expression isamupóko [sjampo] ‘old man!’]
tamùpóko [EVW] [* tamu -tpo -’ko] /n/ old man [konopo tamùpókory ‘a lot of rain’] [Ahlbr. tampoko]
tamúpota [* tamu -tpo -ta] /vi/ become an old man
tamuririke [SV tymiririke] [* ty-amuririky -ke] /adj/ crumpled, creased, curly, wrinkly
tamúsano [* 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, 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. tamutamu]
tamutu /n/ plant sp. [Ischnosiphon obliquus (Marantaceae)] [Ahlbr. tamutu]
tamùwesi /n/ ant or wasp sp.
tamy [EGW; V tamu] [Wj tamy, Ap tamy, Kp tamy, Pm tamy] /n/ tobacco [Ahlbr. tamous]
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. emur]
tamyne [* ty- amyn -re] /adj/ having a wrap, wrapped
tamyto [* tamy -pto] /n/ provide with tobacco
(w)etamyto /vm/ provide oneself with tobacco, light a cigarette
-tan [EGW; GEW; not present anymore in V] [T -tan] /ns/ Tfutu, 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- enàsà api -re] /adj/ having a red neck
tanàsasike [* ty- enàsà 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 (?)
tanàtapetorore [* ty- enàta ape-toro -re] /adj/ having big nostrils
tanàtapisure  [* ty- enàta pisu -re] /adj/ having a rustling nose

tanàtaposìke  [* ty- enàta posiky -ke] /adj/ having a pointed nose

tanàtare  [* ty- enàta -re; T tounae] /adj/ rich in nose, with a good smell

tanautyne  [* ty- enau -ty -re] /adj/ having a sister

tanemy  [EV; W toneemy] [* ty- ene -semy; Ap toneseme] /n/ what is seen, view, landscape

tanepore  [E; W tonepore] [* ty- ene -po -re; T tonepore] /adj/ gladly seen, esteemed

taneposìne  [E; W toneposìne] [* ty- ene posin -re] /adj/ seen with pleasure, well-visited

tanka  [V] /vt/ knock into place (w)aitanka  /vm/ knock oneself into place

tankaïje  [* ty- ankai -re] /adj/ curved

tankame  /adj/ on the side
tankenake  [* ty- ankena -ke] /adj/ with an area hidden behind a bend or hill

tankoroïje  [SV] [* ty- ankoroi -re] /adj/ lead-coloured

tankorowèke  [* ty- ankoroweky -ke] /adj/ with a circular hollow

tankutankure  [* ty- anku (tanku) -re] /adj/ with hollows, much-dented [Ahbr. tangu]
tansaije  [* ty- ansai -re] /adj/ with a deep hollow [onkànàry tansaije man ‘your back is very hollow’]
tanseke  [* ty- anse -ke] /adj/ having a loin, having a back-part

tansekòwaije  [S; S tansokòwaije] [* ty- anse kòwai -re] /adj/ crooked at the back

tansekùmeije  [* ty- anse kùmei -re] /adj/ having a rounded off bottom

tanseparikeye  [* ty- ense pariky -ke] /adj/ with a short bottom

tansepirë  [* ty- anse api -re] /adj/ having a red behind

tansepo  [* ty- anse ? po] /adj/ on the bottom, on the back

tansewarakaïje  [* ty- anse warakapä -ke] /adj/ having a slice-like object at the back

tansi  [W] [* tamu -si] /interj/ grand-dad [short for tamusi] [Ahbr. tansi]
tansike  [* ty- anseki -ke] /adj/ dented

tansokòwaije  See: tansèkòwaije

tantepari  /n/ spirit sp. [because he lets himself fall down out of trees, he has a flat bottom]
tantykyre  [* ty- antyky ek -re] /n/ with a prickly tail [tantykyramon ‘Arowak amerindians’]
tantypire  [* ty- antyky api -re] /adj/ having a red tail


tantypore  [* ty- antyky po -re] /adj/ having a beautiful tail

tankàkaïje  [* ty- enu kàwai -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 kemu -re] /adj/ having flaming eyes, having sparkling eyes
tanukarawaije  See: tanukurawaije
tanuke [* ty- anu -ke] /adj/ having a
tongue
tanukerèke [* ty- enu kereky? -ke]
/adj/ with weary eyes
tanukirirìke [* ty- enu kiririky
-ke]/adj/ having wrinkled eyelids
tanukurarawaije [* ty- enu aku
rarawai -re]/adj/ having blueish-
transparant eyes
tanukutune [* ty- enu akutun
-re]/adj/ having turbid eyes, having un-
transparant eyes
tanùkyine [E; W tonùkoine] [* ty-
enu (e)keresin -re]/adj/ hazy, blured, dull

tanumikore [* ty- enu miko? -re]
/adj/ drowsy, having tired eyes
tanupasaije [* ty- enu pasai? -re]
/adj/ with dirt in the eye, with float-
ing dirt [moro piripiri tanupasaije
man ‘that marsh has almost dried up’]
tanupere [E; W tonupere] /n/ with
a hair-fringe-like tongue [tanuperen
‘plane’] [Ahlbr. tanu-
bre/tanubre/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 pro-
ducing eye infection
tanure [EV; W tonure] [* ty- enu
-re; T tonoe, 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
tanusapâke [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 [ta-
inusin wòpôsa ‘the glaring light is
dazzling me as I look’]
tanutorore [* ty- enu atoro -re]
/adj/ having deep-set eyes
tanùkye [GV] [* ty- anyky -ke]/adj/
sick, ill [cf anìpê]
tanymy [EG; GW tonymy] [* ty-
envry -semy; T tonsyen]/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 tafa, 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- epatôn -re]/adj/
with a helper, with an assistant
tapine [SV] [* ty- apein -re]/adj/
flowing, streaming [Ahlbr. aper]
tapeke [E; W topeke] [* ty- epe -ke;
Ap topere]/adj/ having fruit [Ahlbr.
epê]
tapemapomy [SV] [* ty- epema
-po -semy]/n/ what is sold, mer-
chandise
tapene  [EV; W topene] [* ty- epen -re; T tyrepèke, Pm tepene] /adj/ expensive [Ahlbr. epe]
tappeaije  [E] [* ty- apépai -re] /adj/ with a brim that bends outside [e.g. a glass or cup]
tappeasàke  [* ty- apepasaky -ke] /adj/ very broad

tàperèke  Sex: tymàperèke
tàpetore  [* ty- àpeto -re] /adj/ accessible

tapetore [tatoperore] [* ty- ape- toro/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, Wp tapijuka] /n/ wasp sp. [Polybia dimidiata (Vespidae)] [ta- piren 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 topije] /adj/ with a medicin, medicinal
tapiperetaije  [* ty- epi peretai? -re] /adj/ having bulgy eyelids or eyes
tapipine  [* ty- apipin -re] /adj/ shallow
tappipoke  [* ty- apipo -ke] /adj/ with eyelashes [cf tamipipoke]
tapipore  [E; W topipore] [* ty- epi -po -re] /adj/ having beautiful eyelids
tapiroi  [EW] [Kp tampirai, Pm tampiroï] /n/ arrow with a blunt wooden tip for catching birds [Ahlbr. tapirói]
tapisarare  [* ty- epi asarai -re] /adj/ having spiny eyelids, having long eyelashes
tapisuwire  /adj/ crimson, scarlet
tapiwara  [Kp tapijara] /n/ indigenous inhabitant [Pàwu pono tapiwara awu wa 'I am an indigenous inhabitant of Europe']
tapiwèsèke  [* ty- epi avëseky -ke] /adj/ having swollen eyelids
tapo  [* ta po] /postp/ at, in the space of

tapoipone  [* ty- apo -tope -re] /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- apotè -ke] /adj/ with an angle, with a bight
tapokujure  [* ty- apo kuju -re] /adj/ with brown arms [tapokujuren 'cassava sp.']
tapòne  [* ty- apoàn -re] /adj/ having something to be on, having a seat
tàpone  [* ty- apòne -re] /adj/ jumping, jumpy [Ahlbr. iwà]
tapopone  [* ty- apoponi -re] /adj/ well-aimed, accurate
tàpore  [GS] [* ty- àpòre -re] /adj/ crackling [e.g. new paper money]
taporikaraije  [SV] [* ty- aponi karai -re] /adj/ having black wings
taporoporo  /n/ little mouse sp. [Muridae] [Ahlbr. taporoporo]
taposa [GS; V tapòsa] /n/ plantain sp. [Musa sp. (Musaceae)] [Ahlbr. taposa]
tapòsake [* 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- apòsikiy -ke] /adj/ having a bend, having a bight
taposikire /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 topuke] /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
tapuriku /n/ insect sp.
tapurùpo [tapuru -tpo; Sr tapurùpo] /n/ tree sp., black colouring matter [Genipa americana (Rubiaceae)] [Ahlbr. tapuru]
tapurùpoimo [EW] [* tapuru -tpo -imo] /n/ brown ratsnake [Chironius fuscus (Colubridae)] [Ahlbr. tapuru]
tapururu [Wp tapururi] /n/ palm tree sp. [Oenocarpus oligocarpa (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. tapururu]
tapurùto /vt/ paint black (w)etapurùto /vm/ paint oneself black
tapusikiri [T taqkiri] /n/ pebble
taputei /n/ bamboo sp.
tapyne [E; W topyne] [* ty- epy -ne; T topyke] /adj/ with a stem, with a stick [tapynen ‘fishing rod and line’]
tappypire [* ty- api -re] /adj/ having a red loin, having a red lower back
tapyponge [* ty- epy -tpo -ne] /adj/ having seed
tapyryke [* ty- epyry -ke] /adj/ having a flower [Ahlbr. epuli]
tapytaije [* ty- api -tai? -re] /adj/ with a thicker lower back [heard as referring to a folding fan]
tara /n/ liana sp.
taramuke [EV; W toramuke] [* ty- eramuku -ke] /adj/ sweaty
taranka See: karanka
tarapitoro [S; G tarapitura] /n/ bird sp. [Crypturellus soui (Tinamidae)]
tarapu [A tarafa, St trapu] /n/ stairs [wajamu tarapuru ‘liana sp. [Bauhinia spp. (Caesalpiniiaceae)]’]
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 karakàpo ‘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 toreka] [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 toreke; 1655 teleke] [* ty- erekou -ke] /adj/ angry, mad [Ahlbr. teleke]
tarekusike [* ty- erékusi -ke] /adj/ having gall, having bile
taremuke [* ty- aremu -ke] /adj/ having a spear [Ahlbr. aremu]
tarène [E; W torene] [* ty- erên -re] /adj/ in nervous motion, hurried [Ahlbr. ere]
tarepane [E; W torepame] [* ty- erepa -ry? -ne; T tarepake] /adj/ with bread, having food [Ahlbr. arepa]
tarepâpone [EV; W torepapone] [* ty- erepapon -re] /adj/ with stamnina, tough
tarepi /n/ plant sp. [Ernestia pullei (Melastomaceae)]
taresaïke [E; E taresike] [* ty- aresaicy -ke] /adj/ having a tip, peaked, wispy
taresi /n/ pineapple sp. [Ahlbr. taresi nana]
taresike See: taresaïke
taretâke [* ty- aretaky -ke] /adj/ having shoots, sprouted
tarewone /n/ plant sp. [Hirtella paniculata (Rosaceae)]
tarêwurawa [E] /n/ seamonster sp. [also called aimara jumpy; looks like a huge aimara-fish]
tarijeke [E; W torijeke] [* ty- erie -ke] /adj/ having a (sharp) side or border [Ahlbr. eriye]
tariki /n/ plant sp. [Hiraea chrysophylla (Malpighiaceae)]
tarikiran [* tariki -re-no] /n/ plant sp. [Hiraea chrysopetala (Malpighiaceae)]
taripi /n/ tree sp. [Ahlbr. taripil]
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)]
taruûkamy [SV] [* ty- arupy -ka -semy] /n/ what is put inside, seed
tarukua [GS] [Wp tarakua] /n/ carpenter ant [Camponotus spp. (Formicidae)] [Ahlbr. tarukua]
taruntarun [EW] /n/ frog sp. [Hyliidae] [Ahlbr. tarundarun]
taryka [EVW] [* ta -ry -ka] /vt/ remove the contents of, empty
(t)aitaryka /vm/ empty oneself [Ahlbr. ta]
tarykêka [SV] [* ta -ry -kepy -ka] /vt/ cause to stop having contents, empty
(t)aitarykêka /vm/ cause oneself to stop having contents, empty
tarykêkapo [SV] [* ta -ry -kepy -ka -po] /vt/ (indirectly) cause to stop having contents, empty
(w)aitarykèkapo /vm/ (indirectly) cause oneself to stop having contents, empty

tarykepy [SV] [* ta -ry -kepy] /vi/ get empty
tarymòmerèke [* ty- ary amòmerè -ke] /adj/ having round leaves
taryne [* ty- ary -ne] /adj/ having leaves [Ahlbr. arî]
tarysakereke [* ty- ary sakere ke] /adj/ with greyish leaves [tarysakereken 'cassava sp. ']
tarysakere Ken'cassava sp.'
tarysakereken

tar
ỳ to [ EVW; S karìto] [* ta -rypto] /vt/ provide with contents, fill

(w)aitarykèkapo /vm/ (indirectly) cause oneself to stop having contents, empty

tarykepy – tatoperore

tasaije [* ty- asai-re] /adj/ with empty branches
tāsakane [* ty- åsaka-ne] /adj/ with a fellow tribesman
tāsamùne [* ty- åsa amutun-re] /adj/ having a white neck

tasapararràke [* ty- åsa pararaky -ke] /adj/ having a scaly neck [Ahlbr. parara]
tasapòne [* ty- åsa apòn-re] /adj/ with a head rest, with a pillow
tasararare [* ty- asara-re] /adj/ prickly, spiky
tāsatinkajen /n/ wasp sp. [Ahlbr. okomo]
tāsatoryre [* ty- åsa ato-re] /adj/ having a hole in the neck

tāsatyre [* ty- åsa aty-re] /adj/ with a spiny neck [Ahlbr. aurutuwa]
tāsavwatàke [* ty- åsa wataky -ke] /adj/ having a flabby neck
tasi [GSV] [Wp (moju)tasì] /n/ long john, mulafo tree [Triplaris surina-mensis (Polygonaceae)] [Ahlbr. tasi]
tasiike [* ty- esipi -ke] /adj/ having lips
tasiparuruke [* ty- esipi paruru-ke] /adj/ having banana-like lips, thick-lipped
tasipepaije [* ty- esipi apepai -re] /adj/ having broad lips, thick-lipped
tasipì [E; W tosìpì] /n/ bowl, plate [Ahlbr. tasìpì]
tasiwoine [EGVW] [* ty- asiwoine -re; Pm aitawaine] /adj/ clear, transparent [Ahlbr. asiwöi]
tasiwòke [* ty- asiwoke -ke] /adj/ sated [Ahlbr. asiwö]
tāsùre [SV] [* ty- åsu-re] /adj/ having goose flesh
tasy [D täs] /n/ bag
tata [EGVW] [plur: tatante] /interj/ mother, mother’s sister [Ahlbr. tāta]
tatàke [E; W totàke] [* ty- etaku -ke] /adj/ having saliva [Ahlbr. étakura]
tatakine [E; W totakine] [* ty- etakin-re] /adj/ whistling
tatakusìre [* ty- etakusì -re] /adj/ with gastric juice, with heartburn

tatànore [E; W totànore] [* tyetànoro-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 tòpoe, Ww tètopoe] /adj/ bearded

tatasipomùne [E, W totasipomùne] [* ty- etasi? -re] /adj/ having a white or grey beard

tatāweke [* ty- etëwe -ke] /adj/ with a web, having silk thread

tàtòne [* ty- âton-re] /adj/ propped, supported

tatoperore  See: tapetorore
tatore [EW] [* ty- ato-re; T totore] /adj/ with a hole, hollow, gappy [Ahlbr. ato]
tatoreto [EW] [* ty- ato-re (tore)] /adj/ full of holes [Ahlbr. ato]
tatorore [EW] [* ty- atoro-re] /adj/ having deep holes
tatune [V] [* ty- atun-re; T tatune] /adj/ feverish
tatute [EW] [* ty- âtutuku-ke] /adj/ stocky
tatyné [EV; W totyné] [* ty- eše -ty -ne; Ap tosèke] /adj/ having sound, having a name [Ahlbr. etī]
tatypore [E; W tôypore] [* 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 [EV; W 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 tauro] /vt/ mean, imply [defective; prefixes are not used; examples: ero wara moro ikapō taurotopo man: ‘this is the meaning of what he said’; moro Karina auran tanokon oty taurotokon simeroi amy kareta ta ‘I have written down in a book the elements of the Carib language that carry meaning’, ‘amamina wýsá’ tauronen me wýtake rā ‘I’ll go away as a person saying ‘I am going to work’’, ‘amamina wýsá’ tauro ‘se man ‘he is trying to say that he is going to work’]
taufyne [EW] [* ty- auty -ne] /adj/ having a house
tauwache [EW] [* ty- au -wa -ke] /adj/ fond of laughing
tawá [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- ewàrume - re; T warume] /adj/ dark [Ahlbr. waru]
tawàrusasajie /adj/ pitch-dark	tawasi [Wp awasimoy] /n/ job’s tears, adlay [Coïx lacrima-jobi (Gramineae)] [Ahlbr. tawasi]
taweje [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
tawejakúpo /adj/ crouched down, on one’s haunches
tàwèke [SV] [* ty- âwèky -ke] /adj/ tight in one’s skin, bloated
tawène [* ty- awèn-re] /adj/ with honey, sweet, delicious
tåwesèke [* ty- âwesèky -ke] /adj/ unhealthily bloated
tawono /n/ transparant pebble
tawoto [GS] /n/ arrow with loose iron tip [Ahlbr. tawoto]
ti [EGVW] [Pm ti] /part/ but [Ahlbr. ti]
ti [Sr ti, D thee, En tea] [poss: ytery] /n/ tea
ti [EW] [Sr ti, En till] /conj/ till
tefu [Sr tefu, En till, for] /conj/ in order to prevent
teleki [Sr teleki, En till, like] /conj/ until
ten [T tee] /interj/ I wouldn’t know, don’t ask me!
ten [EW] [Sr ten, En time, F temps] [poss: yteny] /n/ time
eràa See: terapa
terapa [EW; E eràa, GV teropa] /part/ already [Ahlbr. terapa]
terèpon /n/ buoy, float
tererepu /n/ green caterpillar sp.
teropa See: terapa
tète /n/ heron sp. [Ardeidae]
tèki /n/ jaundice [tèki pe man ‘he is suffering from jaundice’]
tònima [* dini -ma; Sr dini, D die-nen] /vt/ serve
tònka [* tin -ka] /vt/ dot
tònka [* tin -ta] /vt/ become dotted
tintona /n/ ant sp. [nt pronounced [nt]]
Tirijo [Ap Tyrijo, Ww Tirija] /n/ Tirijo tribesman
tirikima [* triki -ma; Sr triki, D striken, En strike] /vt/ iron
tiriko [F tricot] /n/ t shirt
Tiririti [onomatopee] /n/ Tiririti [malevolent spirit; Tiririti pe man ‘Tiririti makes him suffer and languish’] [Ahlbr. tririti]
tirom [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.
-ti /nss/ Thabp, habitual tense past
-ti [EGVW] /sfA/ A, adjectivization
-ti [T -ta(n), Ap -tono] /sf/ Nvt, habitual transitive subject nominalization
-ti [EGVW] [Ap -’to, Ww -’to, Kp -’to, -’to, Pm -’to] /sf/ without
-ti [EGVW] [* -pto; T -’to, Wj -pta, Ap -’to, Ww -’to, Pm -’to, M -’ty] /sf/ Vtop, transitivite object provision verbalization
ti [EGW] /interj/ you hear! [Ahlbr. ndo/to]
-toine [* -to -ine] /nss/ Thabppl, habitual tense past plural
tokai [EGW] [Wp tokai] /n/ shaman’s hut [Ahlbr. tokai]
tokamà /vt/ remove as troublesome, chase away [yjayiry mòko perom-po tokamànon ‘my daughter is chasing away that shitty dog’]
tokamà /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 [GS] /n/ plant sp. [Eschweileria spp. (Lecythidaceae)] [Ahlbr. tokoko]
tokoko [SV] /n/ owl sp. [Strigidae]
tokoko [GS] [Sp toco] /n/ american flamingo [Phoenicopterus ruber (Phoenicopteridae)] [Ahlbr. tokoko]
-tòkòman  [* -topo -kon me -no]  
/sfA/ Piapl, instrument postpositionalization adnominal form plural
-tòkòme [EGVW] [* -topo -kon me; Wj -topkome, Pm -tokonpe]  
/sfA/ Pipl, instrument postpositionalization plural

tokòmo  /n/ plant sp. [Ahlbr. tokomo]
-tokon [* -ja -to -kon; T -jaken, Ww -jake] /ns/ Tpsapl, past tense with a-stems plural
-tòkon [EGVW] [* -topo -kon] /sfN/ Nipl, instrument nominalization, plural

tòkopeine  /V/ [* ty- èkopein -re] /adj/ slippery

tokoro [EG; W tokoro] [T tookoro, A dorokola, Sr tokro] /n/ marbled wood-quail [Odontophorus gujanensis (Phasianidae)] [Ahlbr. tokoro]
tokorori [E] /n/ fish sp.
tokunapo [* ty- ekuna po] /adj/ on the knees [Ahlbr. po]
tòkyine [* ty- (e)keresin -re; T tereine] /adj/ with smoke, misty, with clouds of dust [Ahlbr. eköi]
toma [GS] [Wp taman (Daptius ateur)] /n/ laughing falcon [Herpetotheres cachinnans (Falconidae)] [Ahlbr. toma]
tomake [* ty- esema -ke] /adj/ having a path, along a path
-tòman  [* -topo me -no] /sfA/ Pia, instrument postpositionalization adnominal form
tomapore  [* ty- esema -po -re] /adj/ with a good path, having a safe trip

tòmatajankure  [* ty- èmata anku -re] /adj/ having dimples in the buttocks
tòmatàpo  [* ty èmata ? po] /adj/ on the hip
tomatí [Sr tomati, D tomaat] /n/ tomato [Lycopersicon esculentum (Solanaceae)]
/sfA/ Pi, instrument postpositionalization

tòmikore  [* ty- èmiko -re] /adj/ curdy, sour [Ahlbr. emi]
tomipo  /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: tìmore
tòmosepereke [* ty- èmo sepere -ke] /adj/ having a flat projection on the nose

tòmoserèke [* ty- èmo serereky -ke] /n/ with a hanging ridge or nose

tomosi /n/ laziness, idleness [yppyty tiponaka tomosi me man ‘he lets his wife do all the work’, mòko ytomosiry me man ‘I am letting him do all my work’]
tùponaka tomosi me man ‘he lets his wife do all the work’, mòko ytomosiry me man

tompatakaraije [* ty- empata karai -re] /adj/ with a black or dark face
tompatamòmerèke [* ty- empata amòmereky -ke] /adj/ having a round face [Ahlbr. kaikusi]
tompatapisìpisìke [* ty- empata pisiky pisiky -ke] /adj/ having freckles in the face
tompatawasakaraije /adj/ having a dark blue-grey face
tompòke Seec: tampàke
tompyryêke [* 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 -ti, Ww -to] /tns/ Tprpl, near tense plural

ton [EGW; V -(ja)tu] [* -ja -je -ton] /tns/ Tprpl, 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- enamy -ty -ne] /adj/ with the neck tied, with a loop, with a noose, with a snare
tonapime [EGGV; 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. [Visnia ramuliflora (Guttiferae)] [Ahlbr. tonawewe]
tonkamaraije [* ty- enkamarai -re] /adj/ glowing hot

tonkenenèke [E tonkenenèke, tonkenenemùke] [* ty- enkenenuku -ke] /adj/ glowing hot

tonkyne [* ty- enky -ne] /adj/ growling

-tono [V] [* -to -no] /sf/ possvnpl, verbal noun not possessed plural

-tonon [EGGV] [* -to -non] /sfN/ Nvipl, nominalizer on intransitive verbs plural
tonoro [GSV; 1655 tonolo] [T tonoro, Ap torono, Kp toron, Pm tonon(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
tonorori – toronka

tonora (Sapindaceae)] \[Ahlbr. tonorori (tîpo)

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
(
(多功能) and (多功能) /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(p), Wj -top, Ap -topo, Ww -topo, Kp -tô, Pm -tô] /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)atopòmanka, (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. [yjoròkan topùrùkàry ‘toadstool sp.’, topùruka woto ‘fish sp. [10 cm speckled]’] [Ahlbr. toporuka]
topow [T tupuw, Ww kopow] /interj/ splash!
topu [EGVW; 1655 tobou] [T tapu, Wj tapu, Ap tapu, Kp tapu, Pm tapu, tò, M tû] /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/ snake [Scolopacidae]
torima [G] /vt/ turn
(w)etorima /vm/ turn
torime /n/ rolling [Ahlbr. urí]
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. toripan]
toripota /n/ wasp sp. [Ahlbr. toripota]
torirawa [EW] [* tori -wa] /vi/ tell something [Ahlbr. tori]
toro /n/ bird trap [Ahlbr. toro]
toromaru /n/ zigzag heron [Zebrylurus undulatus (Ardeidae)]
toromo [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 pîpo sitoronkaje ‘I cause the tree bark to come off’]
(w)itoronka /vm/ cause oneself to come off [moro wewe pîpo kînòtoronkanon ‘the bark is coming off’]
torontoron [onomatopee] /interj/ rumble-rumble

torontoronka [* toron toron -ka] /vt/ cause to rumble

(w)etorontoronka /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. tororo]

tororoka [EVW] [* tororo -ka] /vt/ cause to tumble down

(w)òtororoka, (w)aitororoka /vt/ tumble down [Ahlbr. ororo]

torosijo [S] /n/ moriche oriole, yellow oriole [Icterus chrysocephalus (Icteridae), Icterus nigrogularis (Icteridae)]

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 pleasantly [Ahlbr. eru]

torùtomy [* ty- eru -pto -semy] /n/ what is sounded, book, text

-tory [T -ti/ /tns/ Tirrippl, irreal tense, plural

-toryne [T -ti/ /tns/ Tirrippl, irreal tense, past, plural

-tòse [EVW] [* -to -'še] /tns/ Tedesidipl, desiderative tense plural

tosipi See: tasipi

-toto [EGW] [T -kety, Ap -kety, Pm -kè, M -ke] /t/ Nvi, intransitive subject nominalization

toto /n/ meat, fish [children’s language]

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, fringy [Ahlbr. we]

trowma [* trow -ma; Sr trow, D trouwen] /vt/ marry

(w)etrowma /vm/ marry [Ahlbr. trouma]

tújamarakake [* ty- upu ja? maraka -ke] /adj/ with a spherical end [tújamarakaken putu ‘a bludgeon with a spherical top’]

tújànake [* ty- upu jàna -ke] /adj/ with a stiff head, having a weak memory

tujape /n/ sapwood [Ahlbr. etinapert]

tújone [* ty- upu jon -re] /adj/ with head covering

tujuju [Wp tujuju] /n/ jabiru [Jabiru mycteria (Ciconiidae)]

tujuju /n/ black-and-white hawk-eagle [Spizastur melanoleucus (Accipitriformes)]

Tukajana [EW] /n/ Tukajana [a certain spirit]

tùkàmure [* ty- upu kàmu -re] /adj/ with flaming head, fair-haired


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. tukasia]
tüke [* ty- upu -ke] /adj/ having a head
túkoróke [* ty- upu koroky -ke] /adj/ bald-headed
túkorotoifoje [* ty- upu ? -re] /adj/ completely bald
tukujuura [V] /n/ bird sp.
túkuma /n/ cassava sp.
tukumau [EGW] [Wp tukuma, Sr tukunare, P tucum] /n/ tree sp. [Astrocaryum tucuma (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. tukuma ıu]
tukunan [EW] [Ap tukunan, Wp tukunan, Sr tukunari] /n/ fish sp. [Cichla ocellaris (Cichlidae)]
tukuruwe [EGVW] [Wp tukuruwe] /n/ ground-dove [Columbina spp. (Columbidae)] [Ahlbr. tukuruwe]
tukusin [EGW] [T tukusin, Wj tuku, Ap tukus, Kp tuku, Pm tuka, M tuk, A tukusi] /n/ hummingbird [Trochilidae] [Ahlbr. tukusin]
tukutukur [GS] [Kp tokotoko, Pm tukutuku] /n/ owl sp. [Strigidae] [Ahlbr. tukutukur]
tukuwar [EGW; V kutuwar] /n/ earthen bucket [Ahlbr. tukuwale]
tukuwij [GS] [T tukuwij] /n/ lesser nighthawk [Chordeiles acutipennis (Caprimulgidae)] [Ahlbr. tukuwij]
tumamoka [EGW] [* tuma ÿmoty -ka] /vt/ cook in a pot
(wetumamoka /vm/ prepare a meal [it looks like only middle forms are used] [Ahlbr. motti]
tumere [* ty- upu me -re] /adj/ with figures on the head, with a painted face
tum [T tun] /interj/ bang [booming sound like from a drum]
tunaja [E] /n/ fish sp. [Dasyatidae]
Tunàkampo /n/ Tunàkampo creek
[a branch of the Wayombo river]
tunàto [* tuna -pto] /vt/ provide with water
(></>etunàto /vm/ provide oneself with water
tunka [V] [* tun -ka; Pm tumpa] /vt/ cause to boom
(></>aitunka /vm/ cause oneself to boom
tunsekatàmure [* ty- unse kàmu -re] /adj/ with flaming hair, fair-haired
tunsekaraije [* ty- unse karai -re] /adj/ with black hair
tunsìke [EW] [* ty- unsiky -ke] /adj/ forming a heap, heaped up [Ahlbr. unsf]
tuntunka [* tun tun -ka] /vt/ cause to boom repeatedly
untupepo [EW] [* ty- un -ty -po -re] /adj/ having good steerage
tunu /n/ shark sp.
tüpaïje [* ty- upu -pai? -re] /adj/ plentiful (at the top) [moro weve erypy tüpaïje mar ‘that tree is full of fruit at the top’; ajemryy tüpaïje mar ‘you have got many lice on your head’]
tüpaïje Seec: tüpepaije
tüparike [* ty- upu pariky -ke] /adj/ with a short head
tüpasàke [* ty- ûpasaky -ke] /adj/ having many little things (?) on the head
tüpepaije [E tüppaïje] [* ty- upu aepai -re] /adj/ with a broad head
tüpesèke [* ty- üpeseky -ke] /adj/ filled to overflowing
tüpijake [* ty- ûpijaky -ke] /adj/ having dandruff
tupime [* ty- upi -je me; Ap tui-pime] /adj/ difficult [from -tupi me ‘as sought, as impossible’, cf. upi ‘seek, look for’]
tüpipàke [* ty- upu pipaky -ke] /adj/ having a flat head
tüpire [EW] [* ty- upu api -re; Ap tüpiry] /adj/ having a red head, red-haired [Ahlbr. u]
tüpo [EGVVW; 1655 toupo] [T tupa, Wj tupta] /n/ calabash spoon [Ahlbr. tupu]
tüpo [EGW; EW küpo; 1655 toupo] [Wj küpo] /postp/ on, on top of [oüpo ‘on top of you’] [Ahlbr. tupo]
tüponaka [EW] [* tüpo -naka] /postp/ on top of
tüposike [* ty- upu posiky -ke] /adj/ having a pointed head
tupüpopone [* ty- upu -tpe -re] /adj/ having a head, smart
tupüpopore [SV] [* ty- upu -tpe -re] /adj/ having a beautiful head
turara [EGW] /n/ wild eddo [Caladium bicolor (Araceae)] [arepa turarary ‘plant protecting plant’] [Ahlbr. turara]
turare [EW] [* ty- ura -re] /adj/ tearful, weepy [Ahlbr. ura]
turatura [S; G towatowa] [Pm turatura, A toratora] /n/ white hawk [Leucopternis albicollis (Accipitridae)]
turéi /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 turir y '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)]
turirìko  [* turirìko -pto] /vt/ wrinkle, crinkle
(w)òturirìko /vm/ wrinkle, crinkle
turirìky  /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
(turùpopo)  [* (t)uru -tpo -to] /n/ badness of heart, mercilessness
turupy  [EV] /n/ disability, handicap, malformedness [turupy me man ‘he is handicapped’, turupynk’owkivryjan ‘disabled men’, iturupyr’ry ‘his birthmark’]
tururi  [GS] [Wp tururi, St trulı] /n/ palm tree sp. [Manicaria sacchifera (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. trulı]
Tururi Unty  /n/ Tururi Unty [old Carib village] [Ahlbr. trulı]
tururu  [SV] [Ap tururu] [plur: tururuone] /n/ massiveness, chaotic mass [tururu me kynıosatı ‘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)]’]
tūsakuke  [* ty- úsaku -ke] /adj/ having a brain
tūsarare  [* ty- usar asa -re] /adj/ having prickly hair
tusene  [* ty- usen -re] /adj/ having a younger sibling
tusi  [E] /interj/ granddad [short for tamusi]
tūtanone  [* ty- upu ta -no -ne] /adj/ having something in the head, having a bad conscience, guilty
tūtapore  [* ty- úta -po -re] /adj/ emerging well
tuti  /n/ breast (with milk), mother’s breast [children’s language]
tūtu  [Pm tutu] /n/ fringe [e.g. on an arrow, leg band, etc] [Ahlbr. tutu]
tūtu  [Sr tutu, D toeter, En tooter] /n/ tooter, horn [Ahlbr. tutu]
tūtūka  [GS] /vt/ knock against
tūtuku  [GS] [T útukuims] /n/ scaled pigeon [Columba speciosa (Columbidae)] [Ahlbr. tutuku]
tutukuri  /n/ frog sp.  [Anura]  
[Ahlbr. tutukuri]  
tütümo  /vt/ snap  
(w)etütümo  /vm/ snap  
tüturo  [* tütu -ro] /vt/ make fringy  
(w)etüturo  /vm/ make oneself fringy  
[Ahlbr. tutu]  
tuwake  [EW] [* ty- uwa -ke] /adj/ fond of dancing  
tuwämike  [V] [* ty- uwämi -ke] /adj/ resilient  
tuwapusüké  /adj/ soaking wet  
tuwarenkëka  [EV; W tuwaronkëka] [* tuwaro -no? -kepy -ka] /vt/ cause to stop being mindful, unsettle, cause to forget  
(w)etuwarenkëka  /vm/ cause oneself to stop being mindful, get unsettled, cause oneself to forget  
tuwarenképy  [EV; W tuwaronképy] [* tuwaro -no? -kepy] /vi/ stop being mindful, forget [moro pokó ytuwarenképyi ‘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  [EGVV] [* ty- (u)waro; T tyvaro, Wj tuvaro, Ap tuvaro, Ww tuver] /adj/ alert  
[Ahlbr. tuwala]  
tuwaróma  [EVW] [* tuwaro -no -ma; Wj tuwaromuma] /vt/ take care of, educate, cultivate  
(w)etuwaróma  /vm/ take care, be careful, grow up  
[Ahlbr. tuwaroma]  
tuwaronkëka  See: tuwarenkëka  
tuwaronképy  See: tuwarenképy  
tuwarópa  [EW; V ituwáromá] [* tuwaro -pyra; Ap tuwaröpyra] /adj/ careless, unconcerned  
tuwärüké  [* ty- úwaruku -ke] /adj/ thick-leaved, thick-haired  
[Ahlbr. waru]  
tuwasa karaije  [SV] [* ty- uwasakarai -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 tuwatuuwa] /n/ large-billed seed-finch [Oryzoborus cerasifrons (Emberizidae)]  
tuweije  [* ty- upu awei -re] /adj/ with light at the head, fair-haired  
tuwejure  [* ty- upu weju -re] /adj/ with a thick belly  
[Ahlbr. tuwegoro]  
tuwekawaije  [* ty- uwe kowai -re] /adj/ with winding guts  
tuwekâmèke  [SV] [* ty- uwêmaký -ke] /adj/ having a thick belly  
[Ahlbr. we]  
tuweppokororoke  [* ty- uwe -mpo kororo -ke] /adj/ having a pot-belly  
tuweppone  [* ty- uwe -mpo -ne] /adj/ having a belly, pregnant  
[Ahlbr. we]  
tuwepposapariké  [* ty- uwe -mpo sapariký -ke] /adj/ having a puffy belly  
tuwepposôke  [* ty- uwe -mpo só? -ke] /adj/ with a big belly  
tuweppotaryke  [* ty- uwe -mpo ta -ry -ke] /adj/ with something in the belly, not having an empty stomach
tuwenare  [* ty- uwena -re] /adj/ inclined to vomiting [Ahlbr. we]
tuwepapije  [* ty- uwe papai? -re] /adj/ having a broad belly
tuwepipåke  [* ty- uwe pipaky -ke] /adj/ having a flat belly
tùwerentåke  /adj/ dizzy
tuwépapaije  [* ty- uwe papai? -re] /adj/ having a broad belly
tuwépipåke  [* ty- uwe pipaky -ke] /adj/ having a flat belly

tyjàkàjkàke  [* ty- ja -ty -ke] /adj/ with fuel
tyjàkoróke  [* ty- jakoro -ke] /adj/ inert, slow

tyjakùwake  [* ty- jakuwa -ke] /adj/ with (shaman’s) spirit
tyjakyine  [* ty- jakyin -re] /adj/ sticky, gluey [Ahlbr. tïaköine]
tyjámunake  [* ty- jàmun -ke] /adj/ with hardwood

tyjåmuñe  [S; V tyjåmuñe] [* ty- jàmun -re] /adj/ corpulent
tyjåmuñàtaije  [* ty- jàmuñà -tai? -re] /adj/ very hard, very sturdy [Ahlbr. ya]
yo

tyjanyàjàsàre  [* ty- jàsàko -re] /adj/ sour [Ahlbr. asako]

tyjasakopóine  [* ty- jásakópo -re] /adj/ sweet-and-sour

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]

tyjékire  [* 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

tyjépone  [* ty- je -tpo -ne] /adj/ with teeth, sharp bones [Ahlbr. ye]

tyjépoposike  [* ty- je -tpo posiky -ke] /adj/ with sharp bones

tyjepore  [* ty- je -po -re] /adj/ with beautiful teeth

tyjeporosawaije  [* ty- je porosawaije -re] /adj/ with very protruding teeth

tyjeposire  See: tyjesipore

tyjepotyke  [* ty- je potty -ke] /adj/ having incisors [Ahlbr. ye]

tyjepotyre  [* ty- je po ty -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 molar teeth

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

tyjumynone  [* ty- jumyn -re] /adj/ having a father

tykake  [EGW; 1655 tecari (d.w.z.: tykary)] [T týka, Kp týka] /vt/ shock, frighten

(w)etìtyka, (w)aitìtyka /vm/ get frightened [Ahlbr. etì(g)ka]

tykàmire  [* ty- kàmi -re] /adj/ poisonous

tykàmire  [* ty- kàmi -re] /adj/ with a golden colour, childish [tykàmi-ramon `copper coins`] [Ahlbr. kàmi]

tykàmisike  [* ty- kàmisiky -ke] /adj/ pink, childish
tykämukämure [GS] [* ty- kàmu kàmu -re] /adj/ very flaming, very glittering
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; T tykaraije] /adj/ black [Ahlbr. tïka- laye]
tykarakaraije [* ty- karai karai -re] /adj/ pitch-black
tykaramisajje /adj/ pitch-black
tykaramisaraije /adj/ pitch-black
tykaramisasaajje /adj/ pitch-black [Ahlbr. karai]
tykaramûne [* ty- kàmu? amutun -re] /adj/ bloodless white [tykara- mine moro ipakotópo kynakon ‘that wound looked white and without blood’]
tykarasasaajje /adj/ pitch-black
tykaretake [* ty- kareta -ke] /adj/ with paper, having documents, having a passport
tykaryke [* ty- ỳkary? -ke] /adj/ containing food, containing fish [moro ikùpo tìkùpo man ‘there’s fish in that lake’]
tykasirîke [* ty- kasiri? -ke] /adj/ having cassava drink
tykatanore [SV] [* ty- katonano -re] /adj/ tastyful, delicious
tykàtopone [* ty- kàtopo -ne] /adj/ having a potential father-in-law
tykatûkowajje [* ty- katupu kowai -re] /adj/ having a crooked spine [Ahlbr. katupuru]
tykatûposiwe [* ty- katupu posiky -ke] /adj/ having a sharp spine [Ahlbr. katupuru]
tykatûsare [* ty- katupu asara -re] /adj/ having a spiny spine
tykâweke [* ty- kàwe -ke] /adj/ having a shell, armoured
tykawenâke [* ty- kawena? -ke] /adj/ dirty
tykene [* ty- ken -re] /adj/ with an end, with a (river) mouth
tykenenêke [* ty- keneneko -ke] /adj/ glowing hot
tykenesike [* ty- kenesiky -ke] /adj/ exorbitantly sweet
tykêpure [* ty- kêpu -re] /adj/ with moisture (on the skin), wet [Ahlbr. kepu]
tykerepune [* ty- ỳkere pun -re] /adj/ with cassava flour
tykerèreke [* ty- kerereko -ke] /adj/ with a strong taste [Ahlbr. ke- tu]
tykûtûuke [* ty- yketuku -ke] /adj/ too tasteful [Ahlbr. ne]
tykùrî [GS] [* ty- ìki -re] /adj/ yellow, beige [Ahlbr. ki]
tykùririîke [* ty- kiririky -ke] /adj/ wrinkled
tykôke [EW] [* ty- kô -ke] /adj/ screaming, yelling
Tykoky [EW] /n/ Tykoki [probably related to tykôke ‘screaming’] [Ahlbr. Tikôki]
tykonîke [* ty- koni -ke; Sr koni, En cunning] /adj/ cunning
tykore [* ty- ŷko -re] /adj/ leaking
tykorokuke [* ty- koroku -ke; Sr koloku, D geluk, En luck] /adj/ lucky
tykotake [* ty- ŷko -ta -ke] /adj/ with a tendency towards leaking
tykôwaije [* ty- kôwai -re] /adj/ crooked, bent [Ahlbr. kowe]
tykowaike [* ty- kowai -ke] /adj/ having a (fish)hook
tykôwakôwaije [E tykôwekôwaije] [* ty- (kôwa-)kôwai -re] /adj/ very crooked, tortuous
tykôwakôwaije See: tykôwakôwaije

tykôwere [V] [* ty- kôwe -re] /adj/ with a dirty excretion, slimy
tykujûke [* ty- kuju kuju -re] /adj/ red and swollen
tykujujujujere [* ty- kuju kuju kuju -re] /adj/ very brown [Ahlbr. yamu]
tykûmeije [SV; E tykûmereije] [* ty- kûmei -re] /adj/ trunky, rounded off
tykûmeije See: tykûmeije

tykumykanke [* ty- kumykan -ke] /adj/ having a cassava trough [Ahlbr. kumiilkan]
tykuntuke [* ty- kuntu -ke] /adj/ gnarled, lumpy [Ahlbr. kundu]
tykûnure [* ty- kûnu -re] /adj/ having pus
tykupere [* ty- kupe -re] /adj/ spherical
tykuranoke [* ty- kure -no -ke] /adj/ beautiful
tykurëkene [* ty- kurëken -re] /adj/ behind, incompetent
tykurekureke [* ty- kurekure? -ke] /adj/ baggy, hanging loose
tykurike [* ty- kurike -ke] /adj/ with reddish brown clay, painted
tykurike [E tykurikese] [* ty- kuriky -ke] /adj/ dirty
tykurikese See: tykurike
tykutaije [* ty- kutai -re] /adj/ knobby, bumpy
Tyktüküte [* ty- kuti -ke] /adj/ a certain spirit

tykûwâke [* ty- kûweky -ke] /adj/ malformed, distorted

tykuwenake [* ty- kwena? -ke] /adj/ dirty [or: tykawaenake]
tykymy [SV] [* ty- kyry -semly] /n/ what is made, piece of work
tykymy [* ty- kyry -semly] /n/ what is rasped, stuff to be rasped
tykryryije [* ty- kyryi -re; Ww tykyryspe] /adj/ having a red itching spot

tykyryinopy /vi/ tickle, make curious
(w)etykyryinquynopy /vm/ tickle oneself, become curious

tykryryke [W] [* ty- kyry -ke] /adj/ having stuff, rich in possessions
tykysiju [Wp jyksii] /n/ long-horned beetle [Cerambycidae] [Ahlbr. kësi’u]
tyktytyky [A tükütükü] /n/ sulphur-rumped flycatcher [Myiobius barbatus (Tyrannidae)]

tymainake [* ty- maina -ke] /adj/ having a vegetable garden, with an agriculture field

tymaitâke [* ty- maitaku -ke] /adj/ dirty
tymájake  [* ty- màja -ke] /adj/ lying, deceitful

tymamuke  [* ty- mamu -ke] /adj/ with whirlpool, vortiginous

tymanâke  [* 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, moul-
dy [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, vor-
cacious

tymáruke  [EW] [* ty- mauru -ke] /adj/ having cotton

týmeije  [* ty- ýmei -re] /adj/ fine, fine-grained, powdery

týmeine  [* ty- ýmein -re] /adj/ oily

týmene  [EGW] [* ty- myre -ne] /adj/ having a child [Ahlbr. me]

tymenupore  [* ty- menu -po -re] /adj/ beautifully coloured

tymer  [EVW] [* ty- me -re; Ap tyme] /adj/ having figures, deco-
rated [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 pic-
tographs (Tymeren Topu ‘Stone with Drawings’)] [Ahlbr. topu]

tymikarare  [* ty- mikara -re] /adj/ skinny

tymike  [* ty- mi -ke; Ap tymise] /adj/ having roots [Ahlbr. mi]

tymimike  [* ty- mimiky -ke] /adj/ soft

tymimisike  [* 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 tym-
iriken ‘airplane’] [Ahlbr.

	ymirikere  See: tamuririke

tymisuke  [* ty- misu -ke] /adj/ frayed [Ahlbr. misu]

tymisure  [EW] [* ty- misu -re] /adj/ frayed

tymoke  [* ty- mo -ke; T tymoe] /adj/ with pubic hair

týmoke  [* ty- ýmoty -ke] /adj/ with a tendency towards cooking

tyromôke  [* ty- mômoky -ke] /adj/ soft

tymonake  [* ty- mona -ke] /adj/ with theft, stealing

týmone  [* ty- pymo -ne; T tymone, tymoke] /adj/ with an egg


	ýmopore  [* ty- pymo -po -re] /adj/ with beautiful eggs, laying good

eggs

tyromane  [S; E tymorone] [* ty-
moran -re] /adj/ magical

tymore  [EW] [* ty- mory -re] /adj/ noisy [Ahlbr. morî]

	ymorone  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


tymotóke  [* ty- modo -ke*] /adj/ beautifully adorned, fashionable

tymotóke  [* ty- motoky -ke*] /adj/ with a little hill, with a heightened spot

tymotýmonke  [* ty- mo(tymo)n? -ke*] /adj/ in groups [cf tymonke] [Ahlbr. tamomonge]

tymune  [* ty- mun -re; T tymune, Ap tuune*] /adj/ with tuber, tuberose

(tw)etymy  /vm/ benumb oneself, get drunk [Ahlbr. tïmu]

tymyike  [W] [* ty- myi -ke*] /adj/ with a snare

tymykarake  /adj/ with a pipe-like hole

tymynure  [* ty- mynu -re; Ap tynnure] /adj/ bloody [tymynuren pe man ‘there’s blood in his faeces’] [Ahlbr. menu]

tymyryke  [* ty- myrypy -ke*] /adj/ often having something stuck in the throat

tyn  /interj/ snap [sound which occurs when something like a rope is pulled tight]

tynamóke  [* ty- namoky -ke*] /adj/ with drink

týnamore  [SV] [* ty- ýnamo -re*] /adj/ in party mood

týnane  [V] /adj/ a little

týnapire  [* ty- ? -re*] /adj/ almost red, rose

tynka  [EW] [* ty- ka; T tynma*] /vt/ pull, stretch [ywómy sitynkapasa ‘I am ironing my clothes’] (w)ótynka  /vm/ stretch oneself [Ahlbr. tenga]

tynkajone  [* ty- myka jon -re*] /adj/ with shoulder cloth, having the shoulders wrapped

tynkánakaraîje  [* ty- mykána karai -re*] /adj/ with a black back

tynkánakúwêke  [* ty- mykána kuweky -ke*] /adj/ with a disfigured back, hunchbacked

tynkánané  [* ty- mykána -ne*] /adj/ having turned the back to someone [Ahlbr. anga]

tynkánaparamanike  [* ty- mykána paramani -ke*] /adj/ having tar on the back

tynkánapo  [* ty- mykána po*] /adj/ on the back

tynkánatûmune  [* ty- mykána tumun -re*] /adj/ with a hilly back, hunchbacked

tynkapire  [* ty- myka api -re*] /adj/ with a red back [Ahlbr. napoi]

tynkore  [SV] [* ty- noko -re*] /adj/ horny, sexually driven

tynopone  [* ty- nopon -re*] /adj/ with covering, wrapped

týnore  [EW] [* ty- ño -re; Ap tynoke*] /adj/ with a raw smell [Ahlbr. no]

tynotyne  [EW] [* ty- no -ty -ne*] /adj/ having a grandmother

tyntakore  [* ty- myta ko -re*] /adj/ with a stinking mouth [tyntakoren ‘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 aepai -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. endatarï]

 tyrannyka [* ty lyn -ka] /vt/ jerk at (w)òtyntynka /vm/ jerk at oneself [Ahlbr. tendenga]

tynukaije [* ty- nukai -re] /adj/ protruding, bulgy

tynukakaije [* 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

typaïpake [* ty- paipa -ke] /adj/ having a pipe

typaityne [* ty- pai -ty -ne] /adj/ with cover, wrapped

typhaîe [* ty- ūpaky -ke] /adj/ with a lowland plain [Ahlbr. paki]

typhâke [* ty- ūpakun -ne] /n/ having an Achilles tendon

 typanajànare [EW] [* ty- pana jana -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

typanakte [* ty- panta -ke] /adj/ branching, forked [Ahlbr. panda]

typanakârake [* ty- papanaky -ke] /adj/ having maculas, having moles

 typanymy [SV] [* ty- papy -sem] /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- pararaky -ke] /adj/ scaly

typarawasajie  [V] [* ty- parawa-sai -re] /adj/ salted, pickled
typaríke  [* 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. pasà/po]
typasasurùke  [* ty- pasa suruku -re] /adj/ with muttonchop whiskers

typataike  [* ty- patai -ke] /adj/ prone to begging

typatonake  [* ty- patòna? -ne] /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]
typémyrýke  [* ty- pe upu? myrkyky -ke] /adj/ having a curly hair fringe

typéne  [EW] [* ty- pyre -ne; Ap typyreke] /adj/ with arrow

typépèke  [* ty- pépeky -ke] /adj/ hanging loose, not taut
typepire  [* ty- pe api -re] /adj/ having a red hair fringe [Ahlbr. pe]
typepo  [* 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- perei -re] /adj/ bulgy, 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

typetajunkure  [* ty- peta anku -re] /adj/ with hollow cheeks

typetapìkâke  [* ty- peta pipaky -ke] /adj/ with flat cheeks

typetapire  [* ty- peta api -re] /adj/ having a red hair fringe [Ahlbr. pe]
typèpo  [* ty- pe -ty? po?] /adj/ on the upper legs, on the lap

typèpotyre  [* ty- pe poty -re] /adj/ with a shining hair fringe, with a pointed hair fringe [typepotyren 'police officer']
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typesake  [* ty- pesa -ke] /adj/ having thigh muscles

typesapune  [* ty- pesa pun -re] /adj/ having fleshy thigh muscles

typetajunkure  [* ty- peta anku -re] /adj/ with hollow cheeks

typetapìkâke  [* ty- peta pipaky -ke] /adj/ with flat cheeks

typetapire  [* ty- peta api -re] /adj/ having a red hair fringe [Ahlbr. pe]
typèpo  [* ty- pe -ty? po?] /adj/ on the upper legs, on the lap

typèpotyre  [* ty- pe poty -re] /adj/ with a shining hair fringe, with a pointed hair fringe [typepotyren 'police officer']
typereije  [* ty- perei -re] /adj/ bulgy, 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

typetajunkure  [* ty- peta anku -re] /adj/ with hollow cheeks

typetapìkâke  [* ty- peta pipaky -ke] /adj/ with flat cheeks

typetapire  [* ty- peta api -re] /adj/ having a red hair fringe [Ahlbr. pe]
typisike  –  typosìke |  404 |

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
typisipisìke [* ty- pisipisi(aky) -ke] /adj/ having freckles
typisure [* ty-pisur -re] /adj/ rustling
typitanore [* ty- pitano -re] /adj/ smelling of urine

typityne [* ty- pi -ty -ne] /adj/ having a (younger) sister

typo  [GSV] [* ty- poto -re] /adj/ apart, separate [typo roten ‘just like that, suddenly’]
typoje  [EVW] [* ty- potoj -re; Kp tiponu] /adj/ able to swim [Ahlbr. eponumu]
typonone  [EW] [* ty- po -no -ne] /adj/ having someone or something on it, inhabited [Ahlbr. po]
tytonone  [GW] [* ty- to -no -ne] /adj/ having something on it [Ahlbr. to]
tytopore  [* ty- po -po -re] /adj/ with a nice smell [Ahlbr. popo]
tytoporoije  [* ty- poroi -re] /adj/ lumpy, bumpy [Ahlbr. poroij]
tytoporosaije  [* ty- porosi -re] /adj/ protruding, projecting [ijery tytoporosaije man ‘his teeth stick out’]
tytopore  [* ty- popo -re] /adj/ having a (bad) smell

typonone  [GW] [* ty- po -no -ne] /adj/ having someone or something on it, inhabited [Ahlbr. po]

typosiseke [* ty- posisiky -ke] /adj/ sharp-pointed, very sharp [Ahlbr. tîposise]

typosisiwaije [* ty- posiky sivai -je] /adj/ with a long thin point

typosurûke [* ty- poty suruky -ke] /adj/ having a moustache

tûpotaije [* ty- pyropy -tai? -je] /adj/ with a big chest

typotapore [* ty- pota -po -re] /adj/ having a friendly snout [Ahlbr. potapo]

typotasperéreke [* ty- pota sere-reky -ke] /adj/ with hanging snout, with hanging lower lip

typotasîke [* ty- pota -siky -ke] /adj/ having a small mouth opening [Ahlbr. tonora (y)enë]

typotasirorôke [* 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

typotatâke [* ty- pota -tà? -ke] /adj/ having a flat mouth, flat-billed

typotyvre [SV] [* ty- poty -re] /adj/ glittering, flashing

ypôwêke [* ty- pôwe -ke] /adj/ having a navel

typûke [* ty- pupu -ke; Ap tupûke] /adj/ having feet

typumpore [* ty- pun -po -re] /adj/ with nice flesh, fleshy

typumposîne [* ty- pun posin -re] /adj/ having delicious flesh


typûnîne [* ty- pûnin -re] /adj/ groaning

typûpepaije [* ty- pupu apepâi -re] /adj/ having broad feet

typûpore [* ty- pupu -po -re] /adj/ having good feet

typûpûke [* ty- pûpuku -ke] /adj/ having scorch marks, blistering

tûpure [* ty- ùpu -re] /adj/ wet

typûrirîke [* ty- puriri? -ke] /adj/ heaped together

typuru [GSV; 1655 tibourou] [T topuru] [plur: typurunon] /n/ reddish brown color, purplish colour [typuru pe man of typuru me man 'it has a red-brown colour'] [Ahlbr. têpuru]

typurupusûke [* ty- purupusuku -ke] /adj/ with deep pores

typururan [* ty- puru -re -no] /n/ puma, mountain lion [Felis concolor (Felidae)] [also called kusariwara]

typosapusûke [* ty- purusapûsû? -ke] /adj/ uneven, rough

typûsarare [* ty- pupu asara -re] /adj/ having prickly feet, having spread out toes

typûsàsaije [* ty- pupu-sàsai? -re] /adj/ having interspaced feet, having spread out toes

typûtaije [* ty- pupu -tai? -re] /adj/ having big flat feet

typûtuke [* ty- pûtu -ke] /adj/ having a protuberance (above the heel), having spurs


typîyimasûke [* ty- pyimasaky -ke] /adj/ very thick

typîyme [EW] [T typîyme] /adj/ thick [Ahlbr. pui]

typîyaije [* ty- pyai -ke] /adj/ knowing a shaman’s job, skillful as shaman
[Ahlbr. pull]
typympo [* ty- pymy po] /adj/ on the neck
typyne [* ty- pyn -re; T typyne, Ap typyne] /adj/ loved, dear
typynes /adj/ many, massive
typynkòwaijan [E] /n/ tortoise sp. [Pleurodira] [Ahlbr. pungoweiya]
typynkòwaijie [* ty- pymy kòwai -re] /adj/ with a crooked neck
typynsiwaijie [* ty- pymy 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
typyrpyṭyke [SV] [* ty- pyrpytyky -ke] /adj/ with pimples, spotty, grainy [e.g. porridge, or a warty skin]
typyrwywake [* ty- pyrywa -ke; Ap typyreke] /adj/ having arrows
typyṭyke [* ty- pytyky -ke] /adj/ with a skin bulge, with a warty bulge
typyṭykyre [V] [* ty- pytyky -re] /adj/ having skin bulges, having warty bulges
tyrakápa [* ty- ra -kápa?] /adj/ flat on the back
tyrákiere [GS] [* ty- ra ēk -re] /n/ having a yellow chest [Dasypus novemcinctus (Dasypodidae)] [tyraki- ren ‘nine-bodied 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)’, móko tyre anunko ‘pick up that child (but I guess you don’t like that)’] [Ahlbr. tēre]
tyrejatyke [* ty- re (j)aty -ke] /adj/ crested [Ahlbr. akawe]
tyrekapere [* ty- re -ty kape -re] /adj/ with a smooth top, bald [tyrekaperen ‘100 francs bill’]
tyrekorōke [* ty- re -ty koroky -ke] /adj/ with a bald crown, bald [Ahlbr. koroti]
tyrekoròtoije [* ty- re -ty koroky totoi? -re] /adj/ with a completely bald crown
tyremèke [* ty- remety -ke] /adj/ with antlers, having feelers [Ahlbr. remeti]
tyrepesèke [* ty- re -ūpeseky -ke] /adj/ filled to overflowing
tyrepotyre [* ty- re -ty poty -re] /adj/ with a gleaming crown
tyrèse [EW] [* ty- re -`se?] /adj/ upside down [Ahlbr. reti]
tyretiške [* ty- leti -ke; Sr leti, En right, D recht] /adj/ with right, being right
Tyrèwuju /n/ Tyrèwuju-american, western Surinamese Carib [Ahlbr. tērewuju]
tyroko [GSV] [T turəkə, Wj turək, Ap turoko, Kp turə, Pm turə] /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. tēri tēri]

tyryryka [* tyryry -ka] /vt/ cause to throb, cause to drone

(w)etyryryka /vm/ cause oneself to throb, cause oneself to drone

tyrytyry [A tīrīdyry] /n/ crocodile sp. [Ahlbr. tēri tēri]

tỳsaike [* ty- ysa -ke] /adj/ with lower legs [Ahlbr. sei]

tỳsalpune [* ty- yspa pun -re] /adj/ with calves (on the legs)

tỳsaisare [* ty- ysa -sa? -re] /adj/ having the legs spread out

ty sakereke [E; VW tsekerēke] [* ty- sakereky -ke] /adj/ pale, numb with cold [Ahlbr. sekere]

tysakore [* ty- sako -re] /adj/ light-coloured

tysakyrake [* ty- sakyr -ke] /adj/ soft, unripe, having a soft unripe edible part [Ahlbr. sakūra]

Tysampurake [* ty- sampura -ke] /adj/ with a drum

Tysampururûke [* ty- sapururu -ke] /adj/ boggy, sodden

Tỳsamyrûke [* ty- samyryku -ke] /adj/ boggy, marshy

Tỳsamysamyre [* ty- samysamy -re] /adj/ loose, unstable

Tysankumure [* ty- sinkumuru -re] /adj/ with dregs, impure

Tysankyryije [* ty- sankyr -i -re] /adj/ mixed with little things

Tysanone [* ty- sano -ne] /adj/ having a mother

Tysanore [* ty- sano -re] /adj/ attractive


Tysapâke [EW] [* ty- sapaky -ke] /adj/ muddy, slimy

Tysâpake [* ty- sapa -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/ enthuasiastic

Typse [EGVW; 1655 tiche] /adj/ far away [it'senory 'it's distance'] [Ahlbr. tîkse]

Tyssekerêke See: tysakerêke

Tysenaka [* tyse -naka] /adj/ far away, to a distant place

Tysenurupike [* ty- senuruple -ke] /adj/ strange, experiencing strange phenomena

Tysereke [* ty- sepe -ke] /adj/ with flat projections on the body

Tysewuke [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

Tysipiêke [* ty- sipi -ke] /adj/ with a (fishing) net

Tysipompore [* ty- sipompo -re] /adj/ emaciated, meager

Tysisike [EVW] [* ty- sisiky -ke] /adj/ itchy [Ahlbr. si]
tysiwaie  –  tytyne  |  408  |
tysiwaie  [* ty- siwai-re] /adj/ thin, slim [Ahbr. siwai]
tysiwaraije  [* ty- siwa(ra)i-re] /adj/ very thin, very slender
tysope  [* ty- sopo-ke] /adj/ with soap
tysopeke  [* ty- sopoky-ke] /adj/ sludgy
tysopeone  [* ty- sopen-ke] /adj/ muddy, moist
tysorecke  [* ty- sore-ke] /adj/ glutinous
tyisorone  [* ty- soron-ke] /adj/ sheltered, offering shelter
tyisoropane  [EW] [* ty- soropa-ne] /adj/ having a rib cage
tyuskumire  [* ty- sukumi-ke] /adj/ pink
tytsurapanke  [* ty- surapan-ke] /adj/ having a horizontal rafter
tytsurapanke  [S; V tasurapanke] [* ty- su- -wi-re] /adj/ light red
tytsairake  [* ty- - ? -ke] /adj/ with a heel [tytätake waty kynaimomosan ‘he is waiting for a long time on the same spot’]
tytsamune  [* ty- tamu-ru-ne] /adj/ having a grandfather
tytsamusike  [* ty- tamusi-ke] /adj/ having a god
tytsanonke  [* ty- ta-no-ne; Ap ty- taonke] /adj/ having contents
ntytararake  [* ty- tarara-ke] /adj/ simmering, sputtering, with a motorcar, with wheels, with a bicycle
ntytarararake  [* ty- taratara-ke] /adj/ ribbed [asoropany  tytatararake man ‘your ribs are visible’]
tytaryke  [EVW] [* ty- ta-ry-ke] /adj/ having some content, loaded, pregnant [Ahbr. ta]
tytasike  [* ty- pytasiy-ke] /adj/ tip toe
tytautyke  [* ty- tauty-ke] /adj/ with rapids [Ahbr. itauti]
tytawëke  [V] [* ty- pyta âweky-ke] /adj/ having bloated feet
tytenke  [* ty- ten-ke] /adj/ having time
tyтомосike  [* ty- tomosi-ke] /adj/ lazy, idle [tytomosike mana ‘you leave your work for others to do’]
tytotorike  [* ty- tori-ke] /adj/ having stories, knowing stories
tytùmune  [* ty- tümun-ke] /adj/ having a hill, with a mound
tyтunake  [* ty- tuna-ke] /adj/ with water
tyтурирке  [* ty- tuririky-ke] /adj/ wrinkly, crinkly
tyтурупоне  [* ty- (t)uru-tpo-ne] /adj/ having a heart
tyтурупопоре  [* ty- (t)uru-tpo-po-re] /adj/ having a good heart, compassionate
tyтурупыке  [* ty- turuppy-ke] /adj/ malformed
tyтутюре  [* ty- tutu-ke] /adj/ fringy
tytyka  [EW] [* ty- ka; T tytpamy, Kp tytytama] /vt/ cause to tremble, shake

(n)etetyka  /vm/ cause oneself to tremble, shake [Ahbr. ititi]
tytyky  /n/ quivering motion, trembling substance

tyтyn  [SV] /n/ trembling, tremor

tyтть  [SV] [T tututu; Wj tatata, Pm tytyt] /n/ vibration, earthquake, fish sp. [tytyty me ‘vibrating, trembling’]
tytтъяке  [* ty- tyтъyky-ke] /adj/ quivering [tyтъyken pe man ‘his faeces are slimy’]
tytтьyne  [* ty- tyn-ke] /adj/ shaking, trembling
tytýwa [SV] [* tytý -wa] /vi/ shake, tremble

tywailjamikake [* 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

tywakarakáke [* ty- warakapa -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

tywatåke [* ty- wataky -ke] /adj/ flabby

tywåtoke [* 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

tywekurámake [* ty- (w)- e- kure -no -ma -ke] /adj/ inclined to adorn oneself [Ahlbr. kura]
tywémokororoke /adj/ with a thick belly

tywemyne [* ty- wemy -ne] /adj/ with a straphanging basket [Ahlbr. wemun]
tywemyntomy [V] [* ty- wemy -nto -semi] /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

tywerünópoke [* ty- werúnópo -ke] /n/ with ashes ['plant sp. ']

tyweruweke[* ty- weruweku -ke] /adj/ having a skin fungus

tywesekaraije [* ty- wese karai -re] /adj/ having a black bottom

tywesene [* ty- wesen -re] /adj/ with a behind, with a bottom

tywesenukaije [* ty- wesenukai -re] /adj/ with a protruding bottom

tywesepararàke [* ty- wesen pararacky -ke] /adj/ with scaly buttocks

tyweseparike [* ty- wesen pariky -ke] /adj/ with a hardly protruding behind

tywesepetorore [* ty- wesen petoro -re] /adj/ with open anus

tywesepikore [* ty- wesepe kol -re] /adj/ with a stinking behind

tywesepipâke [* ty- wesen pipaky -ke] /adj/ with a flat behind

tywèsopo [* ty- wese ? 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- wesen pupi -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

tywetympore [* ty- (w)- e- tymy -po -re] /adj/ liking to get drunk well

tywetyne [* ty- wety -ne] /adj/ corroded, rusty

tywetynke [* ty- (w)- e- tymy -ke] /adj/ fond of getting drunk, addicted to alcohol

nyótywèwèke [* ty- wèweky -ke] /adj/ panting

tywitowitore [W] [* ty- witowito -re] /adj/ streaky, stripy

týwo [EVW] [Wp atywa] /interj/ stranger, sir [Ahlbr. tïwo]

tywojùpore [* ty- (w)- os- ejuku -po -re] /adj/ inviting, attractive [Ahlbr. eyupo]

tywokuke [EW] [* ty- woku -ke; Ap tonkuke] /adj/ with drink

tywomúkake [* ty- (w)- os- emùka -ke] /adj/ active, energetic, experienced

tywômyne [EW] [* ty- womy -ne] /adj/ with clothes [Ahlbr. woman]

tywonapore [SV] [* ty- (w)- os- ena -po -re] /adj/ giving (oneself) good treatment, fertile

tywonápore [* ty- (w)- os- ena -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]

tywônyke [* 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]


tywòrorôke [* ty- wrorokey -ke] /adj/ with thick fur, wooly [Ahlbr. ororo]

tywòrupake [EW] [* ty- (w)- os- eru -pa -ke] /adj/ talkative, gossipy [Ahlbr. eru]

tywotapore [* ty- (w)- os- eta -po -re] /adj/ nice-sounding

tywotâporonke [* ty- (w)- os-/ot- áporomy -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- urumen -ke] /adj/ rejected, taboo
tywowoi pó /n/ old cassavaflour [Ahlbr. tuwowoipo]
tywowo ke [* ty- (w)- os-/ot- wo -ke] /adj/ fighting, suicidal

tywowóke [S; S tywōwotyne] [* ty-wòwoty -ke, ty- wòwoty -ry? -ne] /adj/ whistling in a cavity formed by the hands

tywówopore [* ty- (w)- os-/ot- wo -po -re] /adj/ easily beaten
tywówore [S; V tywowore] [* ty-wwówo -re] /adj/ with a burning skin, (V:) callous

tywówotyne See: tywówóke

tywýwyke [* ty- wywy -ke] /adj/ with a burning skin, (V:) callous

U

ùjamaraka [* upu ija? maraka] /n/ spherical end
ùjànà pa [* i- upu jàna -pyra] /adj/ without stiff head, having a good memory
ùjámemy [* upu ija? âpemy] /vt/ array at the end
(w)otoùjâmemy /vm/ array oneself at the end [Ahlbr. u]
ùjâpenty [* upu ija? âpemy -ty] [poss: ùjâmemy] /n/ array at the end, last transverse thread (of a hammock) [Ahlbr. apemu/u]
ùjépo [W] [* upu je -tpo] /n/ skull
ùjómâa [* i- upu jon -pyra] /adj/ without head covering
ùjô [ * upu jon] [poss: ùjon ty] /n/ head covering
ùjônto [* upu jon -nto] /vt/ provide with head covering
(w)otoùjônto /vm/ provide oneself with head covering

(w)otoùka /vm/ be heating, be baking [Ahlbr. uka]
ùka [SV] [* upu -ka; Wj upka] /vt/ behead

(w)otoùka /vm/ behead oneself [Ahlbr. uka]
ùkapêpa [* 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)otoùkirinka /vm/ break off one’s ends [Ahlbr. urinda]
ùko See: ùku
ùkorôka [* upu korok y -ka] /vt/ make bald
(w)otoùkorôka /vm/ make oneself bald
ùkorokýpa [* i- upu koroky -pyra] /adj/ not bald
ùkorôta [* upu korok y -ka] /vi/ grow bald
ùkoto [* upu ýkoto] /vt/ cut at the end of
(w)otoùkoto /vm/ cut at one’s end [Ahlbr. waruma]
ùku [EGW; V ùko] [* kuku; T kuku, Wj ukuku, Ap kuku] /vt/ depict, count, try [woto sùkaja ‘I am trying to catch fish (using a fishing rod)’]
(w)otûku /vm/ depict oneself [Ahlbr. oku/uku]

ùkupoty [EW; V ìkopoty] [* (u)kuku -poty] /vt/ count repeatedly
(w)otùkupoty /vm/ count oneself repeatedly

ukuty [EW; GV uputy; 1655 agouti] [Ap putu, Ww 'ty, Kp 'tu, Pm putu, M eputy] /vt/ know, get to know
(w)otùkuty /vm/ be known [Ahlbr. ukutì]

ùmy [E] [* upu -ma] /vt/ turn, change the course of
(w)otùmya /vm/ turn, change one’s course [Ahlbr. uma]

ùmari [EGW; 1655 youmaliri (d.w.z.: yìmariri)] [* upu -marì; T punari, Wj punari] /n/ feather crown [Ahlbr. umari]

ùmeny[EW; V ìmento] [Wj umemy] /vt/ encircle, roll up
(w)otùmeny /vm/ encircle oneself, roll up [Ahlbr. umemo]

ùmenka [* umemy -ka] /vt/ examine the head of
(w)otùmenka /vm/ examine one’s head

ùmento See: ümeny

ùmenty [SV] [* umemy -ty] [poss: ümenty] /n/ circle, encircling object, periphery

ùmerema [* upu merema] /vt/ stroke the head of
(w)otùmerema /vm/ stroke one’s head

ùmerenka See: üwerenka

ùmiririko [* upu miririky -pto; T punimiririky] /vt/ provide with frizzy hair
(w)otùmiririko /vm/ provide oneself with frizzy hair

ùmiririky [* upu miririky] /n/ frizzy hair

ùmiririky [E] [* upu miririky -ta] /vi/ become curly

ùmiririky [Ahlbr. i- upu miririky -pyra] /adj/ without frizzy hair

ùmiririta [* upu miririky -ta] /vi/ get frizzy hair

ùmùka [GSV] [* umuty -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 -ta] /vt/ 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

ùmùnyma [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/ia]

ùmyrýko [* upu myryky -pto] /vt/ curl
(w)otùmyrýko /vm/ curl oneself

ùmyryky [GSV] [* upu myryky] /n/ curl

ùmyrykýpa [* i- upu myryky -pyra] /adj/ without curls

ùmyrýta [* upu myryky -ta] /vi/ become curly
ùmyty [* upu my -ty] [poss: ùmyty] /nt/ cord at the head [Ahlbr. u]
un [EGVW; E entu] [T enu] [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. undï]
ùna [EVW] /vt/ wipe (off), spread, sieve (w)otùnâ /vm/ sieve [Ahlbr. una]
unêma See: urêma
unemy See: unamy
unka See: untyka
unoka /vt/ lay down (w)otunka /vm/ lie down [Ahlbr. un-ga]
unse [V; EGVW; 1655 yonsetti (d.w.z.: yjunsety)] [T mmety, Wj unset, Ap unsety, Kp musê, Pm musê, nse] [poss: unsety] /nt/ hair of the head (unsemano ‘hair (non-possessive)’) [Ahlbr. use]
unsemony [* unse momy] /nt/ braid (w)otunsemony /vm/ braid one’s hair
unsêpa [EVW] [* i- unse -pyra] /adj/ hairless, bald
unseta [* unse -ta] /vi/ grow hair on the head [Ahlbr. use]
unsewyrýka [* unse wyrýka] /vt/ tie a ponytail in the hair of
(w)otunsewyrýka /vm/ tie a ponytail in one’s hair
unsiko [S; V úsiko] [* unsiky -pto?] /vt/ pile up, heap up (w)otunsiko /vm/ pile up, accumulate [Ahlbr. unsî]
unsîky [S; V úsiky] /n/ pile, heap [Ahlbr. wusikêrê]
unsita [S; V úsita] [* unsiky -ta] /vi/ get heaped up [Ahlbr. unsî]
unta [W] [* un -ty? ta] /postp/ right next to
unty See: un
untyka [S unkâ] [* un -ty -ka; T entu, Wj unka] /vt/ remove the stump of, eradicate (w)otuntyka /vm/ dispose of the stump, eradicate oneself
untykoroka [* un -ty kororaka] /vt/ clean the lower end of (w)otuntykoroka /vm/ clean one’s lower end [Ahlbr. koro]
untykoto [* un -ty -koto] /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. undî]
untýma [EW] [* i- un -ty -myra] /adj/ without steerage, out of control [Ahlbr. undî]
untypo [EW] [* un -ty -po] /n/ steering skill
untýpo [SV] [* un -ty -po] /n/ stump, stern [Ahlbr. unî]
untypôpa [* i- un -ty -po -pyra] /adj/ not having good steerage, not skillful at steering [Ahlbr. unî]
(w)otupa  /vm/ feed oneself [Ahlbr. upa]
ùpajìpa  [* i- upu -pai? -pyra] /adj/ not plentiful (at the top)
ùpajìra  /n/ jawbone [Ahlbr. upa- rari]
upaka  [EGW] [Ww paka, Kp upa- ka] /vi/ awake [Ahlbr. paka]
ùparikìpa  [* i- upu pariky -pyra] /adj/ without a short head
upasakì  /n/ plant sp. [Piperaceae] [Ahlbr. upasakì yari]
ùparikìpa  [* i- upu pariky -pyra] /adj/ without many little things (?) on the head
upeka  /vt/ sprain, bruise
(w)otupeka  /vm/ sprain oneself, bruise oneself
ùpepajìpa  [* i- upu apepai -pyra] /adj/ without a broad head
ùpepajìta  [* upu apepai -ta] /vi/ get a broad head, broaden at the top
ùpesëko  [* ùpejìky -pto] /vt/ fill to overflowing
(w)otùpesëko  /vm/ fill oneself to overflowing
ùpesekìpa  [* i- ùpeseky -pyra] /adj/ not filled to overflowing
ùpesetìta  [* ùpeseky -ta] /vi/ become full to overflowing
upetaika  /vt/ sprain
(w)otetapetika  /vm/ sprain oneself
(w)otupì  /vm/ be in want [Ahlbr. upì]
ùpijìky  [Pm upì] /n/ dandruff
ùpìka  [* upu pi -ka] /vt/ skin the head of
(w)otùpìka  /vm/ skin one’s head
upìno  [EGVW; 1655 oublùpa] [T epìna, Wj opìna, Ap opìno, Kp òno] /postp/ under [asetupìno 'under each other'] [Ahlbr. upìno]
ùpiro  [* upu api -ro] /vt/ make red the head of
(w)otùpiro  /vm/ paint one’s head red
upùpòma  [* i- upu -tìpo -myra] /adj/ without a head, stupid
upùponka  [V] [* upu poron -ka] /vt/ thump the head of
upùpòpòpa  [SV] [* upu -tìpo -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. uramujadi]
urana  [EGVW; 1655 oula] [Kp urana, PM urana, M warana] /n/ paca [Agouti paca (Agoutidae)] [Ahlbr. urana]
uranapeta  [GW] [* ura peta?] /n/ tree sp. [Swartzia grandiflora (Caesalpiniaeae)]
Umani  /n/ a certain star [Ahlbr. uramujadi]
Urapa  [* wyrapa] /n/ Urapa [village near Tapuhuku]
urapa  [EG; VW yrapa; 1655 owra- bia] [* wyrapa; T wyrapa, Ww kra- pa, Kp urapa, Pm urapa, M urapa, Wp wyrapa] [poss: yrapary/n/ bow [Ahlbr. rapa]

uraremôpo  /vt/ cause to burst out crying
(w)oturaremôpo  /vm/ cause oneself to burst out crying

urari  [EGW] [T urari, wyrari, Kp urari, Pm urari, M urari, A urari, Wp urari, St 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-pôko ‘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 [asetu rêtano auto ‘apartment building with many floors’]
ùrèwo  [* upu (a)re -wo] /postp/ in the crown area, at the top [Ahlbr. esiwò]

urînka  [S; V orînka] /vt/ turn around [watomo urînkapônen ‘dung beetle [Canthon spp. (Scarabaeidae)]]
(w)oturînka  /vm/ turn around [Ahlbr. ori/uri]

uro  [EVW] [T urô, Wj urô] /vt/ blow at, fan
(w)oturo  /vm/ blow [Ahlbr. uwlo]

(w)oturu  /vm/ warn oneself, advise oneself

(w)oturûka  /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 rukûreja] [Wp urukurea] /n/ owl sp. [Strigidae] [Ahlbr. urukureya]

urukuwa  [GS] [Wp urukua, P surucucu] /n/ trogon [Trogonidae] [Ahlbr. urukua]

urumena  /vt/ reject, taboo
(w)oturumenâ  /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 uruperâ] /n/ parasol wasp [Apoica spp. (Vespidae)] [Ahlbr. uruperan]

urupere  [GS] [Wj turupere, Kp urupere, Pm turupere, Wp turupere] /n/ snake monster [Ahlbr. urupere]


ururûu  [W] [Wj juru, Wp jururu] /n/ tree sp.f [Parkia nitida (Mimosaceae)] [Ahlbr. ururu’s]

Ususi  /n/ Ususi creek [north of Galibi]
urusau [GS] [Wp urutau] /n/ great potoo [Nyctibius grandis (Nyctibiidae)]
uruvanko /n/ ground beetle, carabid [Carabidae] [Ahlbr. uruango]
uruwapepo /n/ plant sp. [Ahlbr. uruwapepepo/uruwapepo]
únaku [SV] [T pijaku, Ap úsaku] /n/ brain [Ahlbr. usakulu]
únakūpa [* i- úsaku -pyra] /adj/ without brain
únaràpa [* i- upu asara -pyra] /adj/ not having prickly hair
únararò [* i- asara -ro] /vt/ provide with a prickly head, make prickly the hair of
(w)útúnarò /vm/ provide oneself with a prickly head, make one’s hair prickly
únarata [* i- upu asara -ta] /vi/ get prickly hair
únsekema [* i- seka -ma?] /vt/ shake the head of
(w)útünsekema /vm/ shake one’s head
usema [* i- sen -ma; Kp usema, Pm jusema] /vt/ provide with a sibling [tyме usemanon ‘she is bearing a sibling to her child’]
(w)útusema /vm/ provide oneself with a sibling
usèma [* i- sen -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]
úserereme [* i- upu serere me] /adj/ with hanging head [e.g. a snake in a tree]
úsesèma [* i- sesìma] /vt/ shake the head of
(w)útúsesèma /vm/ shake one’s head
úta [EGVV; 1655 outa] [* i- upu -ta?] /vi/ emerge [Ahlbr. úta]
úta [* i- upu ta] /postp/ in the head of, with a guilty conscience of [ajíta kynaitan ‘it will be your fault, you’ll be sorry for it’]
útai [W] /n/ hard head [woto útaipo ‘hard fish head’]
útaika [* i- upu tai -ka] /vt/ tap the head of
(w)útútai /vm/ tap one’s head
útåka [EGVV] [* utåpy -ka; T tåka] /vt/ cause to get lost
(w)útutåka /vm/ cause oneself to get lost [Ahlbr. utaka]
útåmi [S; V útåmto] /vt/ (by accident) step on
(w)útumto /vm/ (by accident) step on oneself
útåmipoty [* utåmi -poty] /vt/ trample
(w)útutåmipoty /vm/ trample oneself
útåmto See: utåmi
útano [* i- upu ta -no] /n/ content of the head, bad conscience, guilt
útånòma [* i- i- upu ta -no -myra] /adj/ without guilt
útanonto [* i- upu ta -no -nto] /vt/ fill the head of, cause a bad conscience for
(w)útutanonto /vm/ fill one’s head, get a bad conscience
U’tåpo /n/ Eilanti
útaro  [* upu ta ro] /postp/ with guilt
útarypa  [* i- upu ta -ry -pyra?] /adj/ empty-headed, stupid
útaryto  [* upu ta -ry -pto] /vt/ fill
ùtaro  [* upu ta ro] /postp/ with guilt
ùtar ỳ  [* i- upu ta -ry -pyra?] /adj/ empty-headed, stupid
(ù)otùtar ỳ /v/ fill one’s head, become guilty
ùto  [* upu -pto] /vt/ provide with a
head, model the head of
(ù)otùto /vm/ provide oneself with a
head [Ahlbr. uto]
ùtu  [V] /n/ crest
uwap man ‘he has no heart beat’] [Ahlbr. uwa]
uwa /postp/ ? [only heard in the ex-
pression 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]
uwàmí  [SV] /n/ resilience
uwàmito  [V] [* uwàmi -pto] /vt/ make resilient
(ù)otuwàmito /vm/ make oneself resilient
uwàmo  [Wj úmo] /vt/ hurl down
(ù)otuwàmo /vm/ hurl oneself down
uwam po  [EW] /adj/ worthless
uwàmiyi  [EW; EV uwapi] /vt/ step on, stamp down, secure by stamping
(ù)otuwàmiyi /vm/ stamp oneself down [Ahlbr. uwami]
uwanopy  [EVW] [* uwa -nopy; T wanopy] /vt/ cause to dance [e.g. a
top or a string of beads]
(ù)otuwàmanopy /vm/ cause oneself to dance
uwàpi See: uwàmyi
uwapidota  [* uwapidota -ta] /vi/ begin to decay
uwapononto  [W] [* uwapo -no
-nto] /vt/ get ahead of
(ù)otuwapononto /vm/ get ahead of
oneself
uwaponunka  [V] /vt/ get ahead of
(ù)otuwaponunka /vm/ get ahead of
oneself
uwaporio  /vt/ step over
(ù)otuwaporio /vm/ step over
oneself
uwaporo  [* uwapo ro] /postp/ before
uwapotòpo  [EW] [* uwapo -to
-toro] /n/ older one [ajuwapatory ‘a person
who is older than you’] [Ahlbr. wapo]
uwapotòpo  [EW] [* uwapo -to
-toro] /n/ person from the past
[Alhbr. wpapot]
uwapu  [EW] /n/ leavening agent, yeast
uwapuka  [* uwapu -ka] /vt/ cause
to rise by leavening
(ù)otuwapuka /vm/ cause oneself to rise
by leavening
uwapuro  [* uwapu -ro] /vt/ leaveen,
cause to rise
(ù)otuwapuro /vm/ leave oneself,
cause oneself to rise
uwapasùko  [* uwapasuko -pto]
/vt/ soak
(ù)otuwapasùko /vm/ soak oneself
uwapasuko /n/ soakedness
uwapasukùpa  [* i- uwapasuku
-pyra] /adj/ not soaking wet
uwapusùta [* uwapasuku -ta] /vi/ get soaking wet
uwapatu [* uwapu -ta] /vi/ rise, swell up
uwapyi See: uwàmyi
uwaruoro [EW; V uwaruoro] [T wara, Ww weroro] /postp/ with ... being fully aware, with ... as powerless observer
úwaruku /n/ thick leafage, thick head of hair [Ahlbr. waru]
uwasakarai [SV] /n/ dark grey-blue colour
uwwasakarairo [SV] [* uwasakarai -ro] /vt/ make dark grey-blue
uwase [SV] [poss: uwasety] /n/ hip [uwasenano 'hip (non-possessive)']
uwasèpa [* i- uwase -pyra] /adj/ without a hip
úwei [* upu awei] /n/ light at the head, fair-hair
úweju [* 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] /vi/ remove sleepiness from, cause to be awake
(w)otuwèka /vm/ cause oneself to stay awake
uwekanôpo [SV] [* uweka -nopy -po; T nekanyôpo] /vt/ cause to shit
(w)otuwekenôpo /vm/ cause oneself to shit
uwèmako [S] [* uwèmaky -pto] /vt/ provide with a big belly, fatten
(w)otuwèmàko /vm/ provide oneself with a big belly, fatten [Ahlbr. we-mako]
uwèmaky [SV] /n/ big belly
uwèmakýpa [SV] [* i- uwèmaký -pyra] /adj/ without a big belly [Ahlbr. we]
uwèmáta [SV] [* uwèmaký -ta] /vi/ get a big belly, become fat [Ahlbr. wemata]
uwempo [EGVW] [* uwe -mpo] /n/ belly [uwempo japotory 'large intestine', uwempo sikýry 'small intestine', uwemponano 'belly (non-possessive)', uwemponomo 'intestines', maipuri uwempo 'kind of basket'] [Ahlbr. we]
uwempôma [* i- uwe -mpo -myra] /adj/ without a belly, not round and full [Ahlbr. we]
uwempososariky [* uwe -mpo sariky?] /n/ puffiness of the belly
uwempososarikýpa [* i- uwe -mpo sariky? -pyra] /adj/ without a puffy belly
uwemposoky [* uwe -mpo -soky?] /n/ big belly
uwemptotarýpa [* i- uwe -mpo ta -ry -pyra] /adj/ with an empty belly
uwena [EW; V wenata] [T wenarú, Wj wenarú] /n/ vomit [Ahlbr. wena]
uwena [EW; V wenaká] [* uwe -na -ka; T wenaká] /vt/ cause to vomit
(w)otuwénéna /vm/ cause oneself to vomit [Ahlbr. wenaká]
uwenata [S; V wenata] [* uwena -ta; T uwénata, 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)otuwerekà /vm/ rid one’s belly
open
uwererekà [V] /n/ heron sp. [Ardeidae]
úwerenka [S; SV úmerenka] /vt/ fling away, swing round
(w)otúwerenka /vm/ fling away, swing round
úwerenkapo [S; V úmerenkapo] [* úwerenka -po] /vt/ cause to be
swung round
(w)otúwerenkapo /vm/ cause oneself
to be swung round
úwerentykò [* úwerentykò -pto] /vt/ make dizzy
(w)otúwerentykò /vm/ make oneself
dizzy
úwerentykò /n/ dizziness
úwerentykàpa [* i- úwerentykò -py] /adj/ not dizzy
úwerentyta [* úwerentykò -ta] /vt/ get dizzy
uweseke [EW] [* uwe seka] /vt/ cut
open the belly of, cut away the guts of, perform surgery on
(w)otuweseke /vm/ cut one’s belly
open, cut one’s guts away, perform
surgery on oneself [Ahlbr. weseka]
uwetàrypa [W] [* i- uwe ta -py] /adj/ having an empty belly
uwetúmo [V] [* uwetun -imo] /n/ sleepyhead
uwetumà [* i- uwetun -py] /adj/ not sleepy [Ahlbr. weto]
wetun [W; E uwety; V wutun; 1655 ouetou] [Ap uwetunkone, Pm
wetun, M wetun] [poss: uwetun] /n/ sleepiness [uwetun pe man ‘he
is sleepy’] [Ahlbr. weto]
wetuna [SV] [* uwetun -(t)ò; M
wèna] /vt/ get sleepy [Ahlbr. wetu]
wetunanopy [SV] [* uwetun -(t)ò
-nopy] /vt/ make sleepy
(w)otuwetunanopy /vm/ make oneself
sleepy
uwaty See: uwetun
uwi /n/ fish sp.

W

w- [EGVW] [T w-, t-, s-, Wj w-; Ww
w-, k-] /pf/ 1M, first person middle
(w)à [EGVW; 1655 oua] [T (w)à,
Wj (w)a, Ap a, Ww (w)a] /vm/ be
[ysapatory pokò mana! ‘don’t touch
my shoes!’] [Ahlbr. e’i]
wa [EGVW] [* wyà; T (wy)jà, Wj
jà, Ap a, Ww wjà, Kp wùja, Pm ìa,
M jà] /postp/ to, for [asèwa ‘for
each other, unitedly, harmoniously,
together’, ìwa ‘ne ajauran setaje ‘I
like to hear your voice’, ìwà no me
sikàpyi ‘I did it for my own sake’,
tywòpyry ‘wa man ‘he is on the
verge of coming’] [Ahlbr. wa]
(w)ài [EGVW] [T (w)èi, Wj (w)èi,
Ap esi, Ww esì, Kp (w)esi, Pm
asi/esi] /vm/ become [irregular for-
formation: (w)àipo ‘cause oneself to
become’; tywàjè ‘grown, ripe’]
[w]ai/esi [Ahlbr. e’i]
Waijana [* wano? -jana; T Wai-
jàna, Ap Ajàna] /n/ Waijana amerin-
dian
**waikara** [T waikara] /n/ tree sp.  
[Nectandra ambiguus (Lauraceae), Nectandra grandis (Lauraceae)]  
[Ahlbr. waikara]

**waiki** [GS] [T aviki, A wakiki] /n/ tree sp.  
[Inga pezizifera (Mimosaceae) ‘tree sp. [Inga thibaudiana (Mimosaceae)]]’  
[Ahlbr. waikiki]

**waikore** [GW] [T arekore, Wjari-kore] /n/ two-toed sloth [Megalonychidae] [also called aipàwura]  
[Ahlbr. waitorì]

**waïme** /n/ lizard sp.  
(w)aime [Kp ème] /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)wainoro /vm/ aristocratic attitude, fastidiousness, daintiness

**wainota** [* waino -ta] /vi/ get an aristocratic attitude, become fastidious, become dainty  
(w)aipo [* (w)ai-po] /n/ well-being, prosperity [waipo me ‘prosperous, healthy’]

**waïporo** [* (w)ai -po -ro] /vt/ cause to be prosperous, cause to look healthy  
(w)waïporo /vm/ cause oneself to be prosperous, cause oneself to look healthy

**waïta** [T warata] /n/ throwing-spear, javelin [Ahlbr. waita]

**waï topo** [E; GW (w)ēitopo] [* (w)ai -topo] /n/ place, village  
[Ahlbr. e’itopo]

**waïwaru** /n/ pole [used for securing a boat or tying up a dog, etc] [Ahlbr. waiwaru]

**wajama** [EGVW; E wajamy] [Kp wajamori, Pm wajamori] /n/ tor-

**wajakùmo** [* wajaku -?] /vt/ cause to hang limp  
(w)wajakùmo /vm/ cause oneself to hang limp

**wajakuro** [* wajaku -ro] /vt/ paralyse, cause to limp  
(w)wajakuro /vm/ paralyse oneself, cause oneself to limp

**wajakuta** [* wajaku -ta] /vi/ get paralyzed, become ailing [Ahlbr. wayakuta]

**wamamaka** [EGVW] [Kp wajamà, Pm wajamaka, Wp wajamaka] /n/ iguana sp. [Iguanidae] [Ahlbr. wayamaka]

**wajamakaimo** [G] [* wajamaka -imo] /n/ snake sp.
toise sp. [Testudinidae] [Ahlbr. wayamu]

wajamy See: wajamu

wajana [Kp wajara] /n/ red-bellied macaw [Ara manilata (Psittacidae)] [Ahlbr. wayama]

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]

wâje [EW] [Wp ywâe] /n/ plant sp. [Ocotea wachenheimii (Lauraceae)] [Ahlbr. wa’e]

wajeje /n/ fiddler crab [Uca spp. (Ocypodidae)] [Ahlbr. wayeye]

wâjeran /n/ plant sp. [Ocotea caudata (Lauraceae), Ocotea petalanthera (Lauraceae)] [Ahlbr. wa’eran]

wajo [GS, V wajo] [Kp wajo, Pm wajjo] /n/ salt [wajo pe man ‘it is salty’] [Ahlbr. wayo]

wâjoko [E] /n/ toad sp. [Bufo typhonius (Bufonidae)] [brown-black toad with a broad mouth] [Ahlbr. wayoko]

Wajompo [* wajo -mpo] /n/ Donderkreek

wâjöpan [EW] /n/ convulsions, spasms [wâjöpan pe ‘he suffers from spasms’] [Ahlbr. wayopa]

wajoto [* wajo -pto] /vt/ salt [Ahlbr. wayo]

wajuku [SV] [Pm waiku] /n/ loin-cloth [Ahlbr. wayuku]

Wajuno [EW] /n/ Wayombo river, Corneliskondre [Ahlbr. wa-juno/woyumo]

wajumo /n/ crab sp. [Potamonidae] [Ahlbr. wayumo]

wajuri /n/ tree sp. [Xylopia sp. (Annonaceae), Guatteria schonburg-kiana (Annonaceae)]

waurupeta /n/ turtle sp. [Phrynops nasutus (Chelidae)] [Ahlbr. wayuru-peta]

wakaiwakai [GS; S wakâwakai] [T wakawakai] /n/ horned scab [Dy-nastina spp. (Scarabaeidae)] [Ahlbr. wakaiwakai]

wakapu [EGW] [T wakapu, Wj wakapu, Kp wakapu, Pm wakapu, Wp wakapu] /n/ wacapou [Vouacapoua americana (Caesalpiniaceae)] [Ahlbr. wakapu]

wakara [E] [Wp wakara] /n/ capped heron [Pilherodius pileatus (Ardeidae)]

wakaraky /n/ roughness, rough surface

wakarlo /n/ fish sp.

wâkaru [E] /n/ fish sp. [Arius gran-dicassis (Ariidae), Arius quadriscutis (Ariidae), Arius rugsipinis (Ariidae)] [tytyty wâkaru ‘fish sp.’] [Ahlbr. wakaru]

wakawakai See: wakaiwakai

wako [EG] /n/ plant sp. [Bonafousia tetrastachya (Apocynaceae)] [Ahlbr. wako]

wakymamy /vi/ be seriously injured, seriously weaken

wakymanka [* wakymamy -ka] /vi/ seriously injure, seriously impair the health of

wame [W] [Wp wame] /n/ plant sp. [Philodendron insigne (Araceae)]

’wamême /postp/ assembled unto

wamûpisita /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)]
warana  [EGW] /n/ crab-eating raccoon, mangrove dog [Procyon cancrivorus (Procyonidae)] [Ahlbr. warana']
wanawanari  [Sr; V wanawanara] [Pm wanawanari, Wp wanawana] /n/ gull [Laridae] [Ahlbr. wanawari]
wane  [EW] /part/ I forgot, again [seems to be used when asking about things forgotten, e.g.: oto wane nykai? ‘what was it again that he said?’, moko wane nukasan? ‘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 wano, Wj wano, Ap ano, Pm waro] /n/ stingless bee, honeybee, honey [Melipona spp. (Apidae), Apis mellifera (Apidae)] [akami wano ‘bee sp.’, akare wano ‘bee sp.’, arawata wano ‘bee sp. (red)’, kujiabe 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]
wononty  [T oronty] [poss: wononty] /n/ beeswax [Ahlbr. wonondi]
wansiri  [EW] /n/ singing-bird [Ahlbr. wansili]
wânuku  [E wainuku] [Sr wanuku] /n/ guianan saki [Pithecia pithecia (Cebidae)] [also called ariki] [Ahlbr. wánuku]
Wapisana  [Ww Wapisana, Pm Wapisana] /n/ Wapisana tribesman
wara  [EGW] [T wara, Wp kwara] /n/ scarlet ibis [Eudocimus ruber (Plataleidae)] [Ahlbr. wara]
warau  [EGW; 1655 ouara] [Ap ara, Ww wara, Pm wara, warai, Wp kwara] /postp/ like [iwara ‘thus’] [Ahlbr. wara]
warakapa  /n/ slice, disc
warakapaimo  [E] [* warakapa -imo] /n/ fish sp. [Dasyatidae]
warakapato  [* warakapa -pto] /vt/ provide with a slice-like object
waraku  [EGW] [T waraku, Wj warak, Ap araku, Kp warè, Pm waraku, Wp waraku, Sr waraku] /n/ fish sp. [Anostomatidae] [Ahlbr. waraku]
warampa  [W] /n/ mat [for drying bread] [Ahlbr. waramba]
waranokê  [V] /postp/ not fit for, not suitable for
waranupo  /n/ cassava sp.
warapa  [EGW] [T warapa, Wj warapa, Pm warapa, Ar warapa, Wp warapa, Sr wala] /n/ fish sp. [Hoplerythrinus unitaenius (Erythriniidae)] [Ahlbr. warapa]
warapaimo  [* warapa -imo] /n/ fish sp. [Arapaima gigas (Osteoglossidae)]
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]
wararu [EVW] [* wara ro; T (i)wararu] /adj/ everywhere
fitting each case of, at every instance of, completely corresponding [Ahlbr. wara]
wararo [EGW] [Wp wararu] /n/ fish sp. [also called pirima] [Ahlbr. wararu]
wararùpo /n/ cassava sp.
warawara [EGVW] [Wj warawa, Wp warawara, A watawata, Sr warawara] /n/ fish sp. [Hyponotus gymnorhynchus (Loricariidae), Ancistrus hoplogenus (Loricariidae)] [Ahlbr. warawa]
ware [EGVW] [T ware, Pm ware] /n/ song [Ahlbr. ware]
warea /n/ big cooking pot [Ahlbr. waresa]
waresa /n/ small earthen cooking pot [Ahlbr. waresa]
waresapan /n/ plaited object for holding ants [Ahlbr. waresa]
warea /n/ earthen cooking pot [Ahlbr. waresa]
wataky /n/ plaited object for holding ants [Ahlbr. waresa]
wari /n/ collar sp. [Tamandua tetradactyla] (Myrmecophagidae) [Ahlbr. wariri]
waririjàu [GS] /n/ pygmy anteater, silky anteater [Cyclops didactylus (Myrmecophagidae)] [Ahlbr. waririyâu]
waroo [Wp wororo] /n/ tree sp. [Virola venosa (Myristicaceae)] [Ahlbr. waroro]
warumaran [* waruma -re-no] /n/ plant sp. [Maranta divaricata (Myristicaceae)]
warusı [EGW] [T waruma, Wj waruma, Wp aruma, Pm warimu, Sr warimbo] /n/ plant sp. [Ischnosiphon gracilis (Marantaceae), Ischnosiphon arouma (Marantaceae)] [tukusi warumary ‘plant sp.’] [Ahlbr. waruma]
waruwaru /n/ plaited object for holding ants [Ahlbr. waruwaru]
wasai [EW; G wası] [Kp wası; M wası; Wp wasai, P açai] /n/ palm tree sp. [Euterpe oleracea (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. wasel]
wasakau /n/ plant sp. [Tapura guianensis (Dichapetalaceae)]
wasakàu [V] /n/ bird sp.
Wasimpo /n/ Onverwacht [name of little village]
watako [* wataky -pto] /vt/ make flabby
(w)ewatāko /vm/ make oneself flabby
wataké /n/ flab
watamui /n/ liana sp. [Ahlbr. watamui]
watapé /n/ shellfish sp. [Ahlbr. watapui]
watara [GS] [A watala, Wp watara] /n/ tree sp. [Couratari pulchra (Lecythidaceae)]
watāta [* wataky -ta] /vi/ become flabby
watawataky /n/ flabby wrinkle
wato [SV] [T wato, Wj wato, Ap ato, Kp wät, Pm wato, wài] /n/ shit [poin-ko watory ‘tree sp. [Apeiba echinata (Tiliaceae)]]
wàto [EGVW; 1655 ouato] [* wapo- to; T māto, Wj wapot, Ap (w)apot, (w)àto, Ww wèto, Kp apò, Pm apò, M apó] /n/ fire [Ahlbr. wato]
wàtoimo [EG] [* wapoto -imo] /n/ coral snake sp. [Micrurus surinamensis (Elapidae), Micrurus lemniscatus (Elapidae)] [Ahlbr. watoimo]
watópó /n/ tree sp. [Ampelocera edentula (Ulmaceae)]
waton [EGV; V wato] [poss: wato-] /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’]
watópo [1655 ouwatopó] [* wapoto -tpo] /n/ fire remnants, charcoal [Ahlbr. watopo]
watoro /n/ tree sp. [Iryanthera spp. (Myristicaceae)] [Ahlbr. watora]
watrakan [Sr watrakan, D waterkan] /n/ water jug [Ahlbr. watrakan]
waty [EGVW; 1655 ouati] [T wà] /part/ not [Ahlbr. watî]
watypa [E] /n/ fish sp. [Callichthys callichthys (Callichthyidae)] [Ahlbr. wateipa]
wàwa [EGVW] [Kp wàwa] [plur: wàwantel] /interj/ older sister [Ahlbr. wawa]
weiwèi [Kp wereï] /n/ gleaming white spots on the skin
wejàweja /n/ hindustani
weju [EGVW; 1655 hueiou] [T wèi, Ap eju, Kp wei, Pm wei, M wèi] /n/ sun [pakamu wejuru or awarà wejuru ‘short dry period (February-March)’, ompatápo wejuru ‘long dry period (August-November)’] [Ahlbr. wèyu]
wekéna [EW] [T wekena] /vt/ follow (w)aiwekéna /vm/ follow oneself [Ahlbr. wekena]
wékima [* wegi -ma; Sr wégi, D wegen, En weight] /vt/ weigh (w)èku [EW] [* (w)- e- kuku; T (w)ə `ku, Ap ekû] /vm/ try, compete [looks like an irregular middle form of `nare kytèkun ‘let’s compete, let’s have a fight’] [Ahlbr. ekû]
wèmo [EG] /n/ lizard sp. [Teiidae]
wémy [EGVW] [poss: wemy] /n/ straphanging basket [carried with a strap across the forehead] [Ahlbr. wemun]
wemyn̄to [SV] [* weȳ -nto] /vt/ strap a basket to the head of (w)aiwemyn̄to, (w)ewemyn̄to /vm/ strap a basket to one’s head [Ahlbr. wemun]
wènàpo [EGVW] [plur: wenàsan] /n/ spoor, track, print [aina wènàpo ‘finger print’, orìno kanen wènàpo ‘the track of the girl that carried clay, Milky Way’] [Ahlbr. wenàpo]
wenàpota  [EVW] /postp/ after, following [also used as an adverb: wenàpota ‘afterwards, later, (too) late’] [Ahlbr. wenàpota]

weneran  /n/ plant sp. [Byrsonima obversa (Malpighiaceae)]

Wenesuvera  [Pm Weneswera] /n/ Venezuela

wenkatùmo  [Kp uwenanta] [poss: wenkatùmo] /n/ specific kind of bread

wenkere  [EW] [Sr wenkri, DW winkel] /n/ shop

wenko  [V; 1655 huinco] /n/ ant

wenkosisi  [* wenko -si] /n/ ant [tyntakoren wenkosi ‘aztec ant [Azteca spp. (Formicidae)’], tykaraijen wenkosi ‘ant sp.’, tòmeréensen wenkosi ‘ant sp.’, jètun pan wenkosi ‘painful ant sp.’ (also called: tokoro wenkosi)] [Ahlbr. wenkosi]

wentameke  [* (w)- e- myta ame -ke] /postp/ in eating habits similar to [Ahlbr. enda]

(w)èpikota  [EVW] [* (w)- e- piko -ta; Pm pikata] /vm/ break wind, fart [looks like an intransitive verb to which has been added a middle pre- fix, cf piko ‘wind’ and pikotanòpo ‘cause to fart’]

(w)èponmy  See: (w)èponummy

(w)èponummy  [S; EV (w)èpomy; E (w)épomy] [* (w)- ase- ýpón -numy; Ww perenymy, Kp ponym, Pm ponymy] /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)èponummy

wera  See: pira

wersi  [GSV] [T weeraji, Wj erasi, Sp tijeras] /n/ scissors, swallow-tailed kite [Elanoides forficatus (Accipitridae)] [Ahlbr. wersi]

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 werwe, Pm werwe, Mereweve] /n/ house fly [Musca domestica (Muscidae)] [akuri werewerey ‘fly sp.’] [Ahlbr. wërëwërë]

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 werikino] [* weriki -pto] /vt/ provide with sediments, foul
(ww)werikito  /vm/ provide oneself with sediments, grow dirty
werunôpo  [EGVW] [T wyryna, Wj oruwàtìpa, Ap oruno, Pm werunàpo] /n/ ashes
werusi  [EGW] [Kp werusi, Pm wersi, 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
wesarâko [* wese arupy -`ko?] /vt/ cause to constipate
(ww)wesarâko  /vm/ cause oneself to constipate
wesarupu  [S; V weserupu] [* wese arupy] /vi/ constipate, have difficulty crumbling
wese  [EW] [Wj wese] /n/ shit needing to get out
wese kuka  [SV] [* wese akuru? ka] /vt/ treat with a laxative
(ww)wese kuka  /vm/ treat oneself with a laxative
(ww)wesema  /vm/ turn upside down
wesemposi  /n/ hearts (in cardgame) [cf wesen 'bottom, buttocks' and posiky 'point']
wesempota  /n/ anus [pakira wesempotary 'plant sp. [Loreya mespi- locoides (Melastomaceae)']]
wesen  [GS; V wese] [poss: wesen] /n/ behind, bottom
wesepe  [EW] /n/ anus [pêro wesepisir ekanen 'beetle sp.'] [Ahlbr. esepiri]
wesepepi  [Sr pupe, D poep] /n/ seeped through crap
wesepepika  [* wesepupi -ka] /vt/ remove seeped through crap from
wesepepiro  [* wesepupi -ro] /vt/ cause to seep through crap of
(ww)wesepepiro  /vm/ let one’s crap seep through
wesepepita  [* wesepupi -ta] /vi/ have crap seeping through
wesepepito  [* wesen apu -pto] /vt/ cover the behind of
(ww)wesepepito  /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
(ww)wesero  /vm/ cause oneself to want to crap
wesepepy  See: wesarupu
weseeta  [* 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
(ww)wesetoma  /vm/ turn up one’s bottom
wesêwo  [* wesen -wo] /postp/ in the bottom area of [Ahlbr. esivo]
wêtasì  /n/ big grasshopper sp. [Romaleidae]
weto  [EW] /postp/ coming to attack [iwetoine 'coming to attack them'];
"what are you trying to go for?" [Ww wete; Ahlbr. weto]

wety  [EVW] [T wety, Wj wet, Ap ety, Pm we, M we] [poss: wety] /n/ waste, rust, shit [arata wety ‘hot pepper, bird pepper (Capiscum frutescens (Solanaceae))’, urana wety ‘palm sp.’, wôka 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

weve [EGVW; 1655 hueve] [T weve, Wj weve, Ap weve, Ww weve] [poss: wewery, wery] /n/ tree, wood [arata wery or wiju ‘tree sp. (Minquartia guianensis (Olacaceae))’] [Ahlbr. weve]
wewêko  [* wewéky -pto] /vt/ cause to pant [Ahlbr. weweko]

wewéky /n/ panting

wewême  [* 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. iwòyiwu/wiju]

wiki  [EW] [Wj wiki, Sr wiki, En week, D week] /n/ week [Ahlbr. siri-lo]

winima  [EW; E wîrima] [* 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]

wiriri  [GSV] [Wp suviriri, Pm siriri] /n/ tyrant-flycatcher [Tyrannus melancholicus (Tyrannidae)]

wiriwiri /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 worry ‘woman’]

wo  [EGVW; 1655 niou (d.w.z.: niwî) [T wo, Wj wo, Ap wo, Wa wo, Kp wo(â), Pm wo, M wy] /vt/ hit, kill

(w)òwo /vm/ kill oneself [Ahlbr. wo]

wodi  [EW] /interj/ girl [corrupted from worry ‘woman’?] [Ahlbr. wodi]
wòi  [EGW]  [T o'î] /n/  grass sp.  
[Gramineae]  [Ahlbr. wò'i]

wòiran  [* wòi-re-no] /n/  plant sp.  
[Ahlbr. wòiran]

wojo  [SV] /n/  white-tailed deer  
[Odocoileus virginianus (Cervidae)]  
[also called jakarawa]  [Ahlbr. wojo]

woka  /n/  sieve  
[square, with 4 sticks built into each of the 4 walls]  
[Ahlbr. woka]

wòkapyimo  [* (w)- ase-kapy-imô] /n/  a monster that just came into being as out of nothing

wokùto  [EW]  [* woku-pto; T jîpa] /vt/  provide with drink

(w)e[wokùto  /vm/  provide oneself with drink  
[Ahlbr. woku]

wokyry  [EGW; V wykyry; 1655 oukeltî]  [T kyry, Pm kurai]  [plur: wokyryjan] /n/  man  [wokyryjâmakon 'little men']  [Ahlbr. wokërei]

wôma  [EW]  [* wo'-ma; Pm wôma] /vt/  fight against, beat, thrash

(w)ówôma  /vm/  fight

wômy  [EGGV]  [Kp womy]  [poss: wômy] /n/  clothing, clothes  
[Ahlbr. womun]

(w)ômy  [EGGV]  [* (w)- ase-amomy]  
[T (w)ymaxy, Wj (w)ymaxy, 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]

wômynto  [EGG]  [* wômy -nto] /vt/  dress

[w)ewômynto  /vm/  dress oneself

wômynty  [SV]  [* wômy -ty]  [poss: wômynty] /n/  cover, clothing, wrap

(w)onapo  [SV]  [* (w)- os- ena-po] /n/  good treatment

[wonótopo  [SV]  [* (w)- os- ena-topo] /n/  means to treat oneself, homegrown vegetables [wonatópo instead of ónatopo is irregular; cf ena 'treat']

wonêka  [SV]  [* (w)onêty -ka; Pm wonêka] /vt/  dream about
(w)aiwonèka, (w)ewonèka /vm/ dream about oneself [Ahlbr. onëka]

woneto [GS] /postp/ in the dream of (w)onety [GV] [Ap oseteny, Kp (w)ënet, Pm wenety, M (w)ëne] /vm/ dream

wonse /n/ liana sp. [Ahlbr. wonse]

wonu [Sr wana] /n/ tree sp. [Ocotea rubra (Lauraceae)]

[wonu -ka] /vt/ remove the mealy surface of (w)aiwonuka /vm/ remove one’s mealy surface

(w)onuku [EGVW] [T (w)ananuku, Wj (w)asanuku, 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: wanısa ‘I am climbing’, mokaron anuku-san ‘the ones that have moved up’; cf kynonısa ‘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)onyky [EGVW] [T (w)onyky, Wj yonyky, Ap onky, Ww wynyky, Kp (w)ënemy, Pm wenuma] /vm/ sleep, stiffen, solidify [Ahlbr. onëki]

(w)opinótopo [* (w)- os- epinopy -topo] /n/ pharmacy

(w)òpoty [EGVW] [T (w)òpoty, Wj (w)òpoty] /vm/ look [Ahlbr. opoti]

(w)opy [EGVW; 1655 ioboule (d.w.z.: iwopyry), occo (d.w.z.: òko)] [T (w)ọpy, Ap ọpy, Kp (w)ụjọpy, (w)ụjọpy, Pm jọpy, M jọpy] /vm/ come [Ahlbr. opu]

worekùi [GS] /n/ tortoise sp. [Kionosternidae] [Ahlbr. woreku’i]

worìwori [EW; 1655 ouoliouoli] [Kp oni, Pm worwor, M wuriwò, A wariwari, Wp wariwari] /n/ fan [Ahlbr. woliwoli]

woroko [W] [T oroko, Sr wroko, En work, D werk] /n/ work [Ahlbr. wroko]

worokota [* wroko -ta; Sr wroko, En work, D werk] /vi/ begin to work [Ahlbr. woroko]

wororo [SV] /n/ buzzing, soughing [wororo me ‘soughing’; pepeito woro-rory ‘soughing of the wind’]

wororoka [SV] [* worokey -ka] /vt/ cause to buzz, cause to sough (w)ewororoka /vm/ buzz, sough

wororokora [* worokey -ka] /vt/ remove the wooliness of (w)ewororoka /vm/ dispose of one’s wooliness

wororokoko [* worokey -pto] /vi/ get a thick fur, become wooly (w)ewororokoko /vm/ make oneself wooly

wororoky /n/ thick fur, wooliness

wororota [* worokey -ta] /vi/ get a thick fur, become wooly

woroworo /n/ pepper sp. [Ahlbr. woroworo]

woròwòrome [* woro wò me] /adj/ wide, not tight

woryi [EGVW; 1655 owori] [T wari, Wj wori, Ap worysi, Kp warì, Pm wory, M wory] [plur: woryiyan] /n/ woman [woryiyanakon ‘little women’; woryiyanon ‘ladies’; woryi pe
woryijatonon – wyne  

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. otaremà]

woto [EGGVW; 1655 ouotto] [T otó, Ww woto, Kp wó, 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)otumuku [EW] /vm/ get submerged [looks like a contamination of the intransitive verb ùmuty ‘submerge’ and the transitive verb ùmìka ‘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 wowoyo] /n/ market

wòwokà /wòwoka -ka] /vt/ cause to have a burning skin

(w)ewòwokà, (w)aiwòwokà /vm/ cause oneself to have a burning skin [Ahlbr. wo]

wòwota [S; V wowota] *[wòwo -ta] /vi/ get a burning skin

wòwòta *[wòwòtì -ta] /vi/ whistle in a cavity formed by the hands

wòwoty [T wowa] /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 [onomatopee] /interj/ swishing, rustling [Ahlbr. wunwun]

wyino [EGGVW; 1655 ouino] [T wenje, Wj wiina, Ap wina, Kp wina, Pm wina, M wìny] /postp/ from [mòe wyino ‘on that side, over there’] [Ahlbr. wina]

wyinompo [EGGVW] *[wyino -mpo] /postp/ from

wyinonaka [EW] *[wyino -naka] /postp/ in the direction of, to the side of

wyiwyika *[wyi wiyi -ka] /vt/ spin around, rotate

(w)ewiyiwyika /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)ewỳjàto /vm/ provide oneself with moss [Ahlbr. wuiya]

wyka [EGGVW] [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.: kóstopyi me jìwa, kàpa uwa waitake ‘don’t come to me, because I won’t be there’, onsìmako, kàpa ràa wenàpo ta kàwìrì ‘hurry, because otherwise we might be late’; wykàpoja (irregular form) ‘I cause to be said’]

wyne [GSV] [T wyne, Pm woime, Wp amu] /n/ smooth-billed ani [Cro-
tophaga ani (Cuculidae) [Ahlbr. vuïlhe]

**wypore** [EG] /n/ liana d’ail [Pseudocalymina alliacea (Bignoniaceae)] [Ahlbr. vuïpolë]

**wypy** [GSV] [T pyyy, Wj pyyy, Ap yyy, Ww yyy, Kp wy, Pm wy, M wy] /n/ mountain, hill [Ahlbr. vuïlpì]

**wyriwyri** /n/ bird of prey sp. [Accipitridae]

**wyryka** [* wyry? -ka] /vt/ pressurize, force

(wj)wyryka /vm/ pressurize oneself, force oneself

**wyryme** [EW] [* wyry me] /adj/ with difficulty

**wyrypo** [EVW] [T wyrypà, Ap yry-py, Pm werin] /n/ garden waste, plant matter [wyrypòpo ‘garden waste’] [Ahlbr. wuilpopo]

**wysiwysi** [EG] /n/ grass sp. [Bulbostylis junctiformis (Cyperaceae)] [Ahlbr. wusiwusi]

**wytaï** [EG] [Wp ytaï] /n/ frog sp. [Ceratophrys cornuta (Leptodactylidae)] [Ahlbr. wuitaï]

**(w)yt**o [EGGVW; 1655 itole (d.w.z.: itory), oussa (d.w.z.: wỳsa)] [T (w)yt(omy), Wj (w)yta, Ap yto, Ww wyto, Kp (w)yta, Pm (w)yta, M (w)yt] /vm/ go [Ahlbr. uto]

**(w)ytototy** [EGGVW] [* (w)ytototy -poty] /vm/ wander [Ahlbr. uto]

**wytyi** [S] /n/ bird sp.

**wywy** [EGGVW; 1655 ouotouï] [T wywy, Wj wywy, Pm wywy] [poss: wywy] /n/ axe [yjoròkan wywy ‘turtle sp.’] [Ahlbr. wuilwuil]

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**Y**

**y-** [EGVVW] [T ji-, Wj y-, Ap y-, ju-, Ww o-, Kp u-, Pm u-, M u-] /pf/ 1, first person

**yino** [EGVVW] [* ino/njo; T njo, Ap nio, Ww injo, M njo] [poss: yino] [plur: yinon, yinononk] /n/ husband [Ahlbr. no/yo]

**yinokepy** [* ino/njo -kepy] /vi/ stop having a husband, become a widow

**yinopa** [EVVW] [* ino/njo -pa] /vt/ provide with a husband

(w)ejinopa /vm/ provide oneself with a husband [Ahlbr. yo]


**ýjamýko** /vt/ soak, permeate [moro nono ýjamýko man mynu ‘wa the ground is soaked with blood’]

**ýkaiko** [* kawaiiku -pto; Pm ku-wasuka] /vt/ cause to suffer from diarrhoea

(w)ekaiiku /vm/ cause oneself to suffer from diarrhoea

**ýkaiky** [E; V W] [* kýkaiky -ma] /vt/ mix

(w)ekayima /vm/ be mixed [tywékayima man ‘he is of mixed descent’] [Ahlbr. koima]

**ýkaïn** /n/ mixedness

**ýkaïta** [EW] [* kawaiiku -ta] /vi/ get diarrhoea

**ýkako** /n/ poisonousness, poison

**ýkakoro** [* kýkako -ro] /vt/ make poisonous

(w)ekakoro /vm/ make oneself poisonous
ýkakota  [*ýkako -ta] /vi/ become poisonous
ýkamy [EVW] [T ikame, Wj ykamy, Kp ikwamy] /vt/ scoop
(w)ýkamy /vm/ scoop oneself out, flow over
ýkapurinka /vt/ cause to bubble, cause to ripple [mòkaron woto tuná ýkapurinkaton ‘the fish are making bubbles in the water’]
(w)ýkapurinka /vm/ cause the water to ripple
ýkeréto [EW] [*kijere -pto] /vt/ provide with cassava
(w)ýkeréto /vm/ provide oneself with cassava
ýketüko [*ýketuku -pto] /vt/ make too tasteful
(w)ýketüko /vm/ make oneself too tasteful
ýketuku /n/ too tasteful [e.g. by too much sugar or salt added]
ýki [GS] /n/ yellow colour, beige colour
ýkika /vt/ cook to syrop
(w)ýkika /vm/ become syropy [Ahlbr. ikika]
ýkiririmo /vt/ make crackly
(w)ýkiririmo /vm/ become crackly
ýkiero [*ýki -ro] /vt/ make yellow, make beige
(w)ýkiero /vm/ make oneself yellow [Ahlbr. ki]
ýkíta [*ýki -ta] /vi/ become yellow, become beige [Ahlbr. ki]
ýkitanòpo [*ýki -ta -nopy -po] /vt/ cause to become yellow, cause to become beige
(w)ýkitanòpo /vm/ cause oneself to become yellow, cause oneself to become beige [Ahlbr. ki]
ýko /n/ leak, leaking
ýkoíma See: ýkaíma
ýkoka [SV] [*koro -ka; Pm koka] /vt/ sweep clean, wipe dry
(w)ýkoka /vm/ sweep oneself clean, wipe oneself dry [Ahlbr. koka]
ýkomy [W] /vi/ get up, stand upright [Ahlbr. komu]
ýkon [EW] /n/ dirt, smear
ýkona [*ýkon -ta] /vi/ get dirty [Ahlbr. kona]
ýkonka [EVW] [*ýkon -ka] /vt/ remove dirt from
(w)ýkonka /vm/ dispose of one’s dirt
ýkonkapo [W] [*ýkon -ka -po] /vt/ raise, cause to get up
(w)ýkonkapo /vm/ arise, cause oneself to get up [Ahlbr. komu]
ýkonto [EW] [*ýkon -nto] /vt/ make dirty
(w)ýkonto /vm/ make oneself dirty
ýkota [*ýko -ta] /vi/ become leaky, leak [Ahlbr. kota]
ýkoto [EGVW] [Ap ’koty, Ww ’ko- to, Pm kýty] /vt/ cut [also: ‘mark out’ a new garden]
(w)ýkoto /vm/ cut oneself [Ahlbr. koto]
ykyjy See: akaja
ýkyrintoma [EW] /vt/ lay down
(w)ýkyrintoma /vm/ lie down
ýkryryjatonon See: yikryryjatonon
ýmàka [EGVW] [*ýmaty -ka; Kp ’máka] /vt/ exterminate
(w)ýmàka /vm/ exterminate oneself [Ahlbr. mài]
ýmaty [EGVW] [Kp úmaty, Pm ímatá] /vi/ end [Ahlbr. mái]
ýme [EGVW] [myre; T mure, Wj mure, mne, Ap mere, Kp mere, Kp myre, Pm mure, M mure, mre] [poss: ýme] [plur: ýmakon] /n/ child [men only use the plural; women also use the singular, referring to their or their sister’s son] [Ahlbr. me]
ýmei /n/ fineness, fine-grainedness, powderiness
ýmein /n/ oiliness
ýmeina [* ýmein -ta] /vi/ become oily
ýmeino [* ýmein -ro] /vt/ make oily
(w)ýmeino /vm/ make oneself oily
ýmeiro [* ýmei -ro] /vt/ make soft as silk
(w)ýmeiro /vm/ make oneself soft as silk
ýmeita [* ýmei -ta] /vi/ become soft as silk [Ahlbr. imeta]
ýmekka [EVW] [* myre -ka] /vt/ cause to have a baby
(w)ýmekka /vm/ have a baby
ýmekapo [SV] [* myre -ka -po] /vt/ cause to have a baby, make pregnant
(w)ýmekapo /vm/ cause oneself to have a baby, get oneself pregnant
ýmo [EGVW; 1655 imon (d.w.z.: imo)] [* pymo; T `mo, Wj p(t)mo, Ap imo, Ww upme, Kp pymo, `mo, Pm pumo, `mo, M pumo, `mo] [poss: ýmo] /n/ egg, testicle [Ahlbr. mo]
ýmo [EVW] [Ap `mo, Kp `mo, Pm mo] /vt/ break
(w)ýmo /vm/ break [Ahlbr. mo]
ýmoka [EVW] [* pymo -ka; T `mo-ka, Wj ýmoka, Ap `moka, Pm emo-ka] /vt/ remove the eggs of
(w)ýmoka /vm/ lay eggs [Ahlbr. mo]
ýmóka [EGVW] [* ýmoty -ka; Wj ýmomotka] /vt/ boil, cook
(w)ýmóka /vm/ have oneself cooked [Ahlbr. motî]
ýmomika [* pymo mi -ka; Ap ýmomika] /vt/ remove the protective covering of
(w)ýmomika /vm/ remove one’s protective covering, peel, shed the skin [Ahlbr. emomi]
ýmonto /vt/ surpass, defeat
(w)ýmonto /vm/ surpass oneself, defeat oneself [Ahlbr. mondî]
ýmopo [* ýmo -po] /vt/ cause to break
(w)ýmopo /vm/ cause oneself to break
ýmoty [EVW] [T nmoty] /vi/ boil [Ahlbr. motî]
ýmpa [* mypa] /postp/ in the shoulderblade region
ýmpa [EGW; V ympâna] [* mypa; T mypa, npa, Ap mypa, mpa, Pm mpaï, M mpo] /n/ shoulderblade region [Ahlbr. emba/mba]
ýmpaka [* mypa -ka] /vt/ remove the shoulderblade region of
(w)ýmpaka /vm/ remove one’s shoulderblade region of
ýmpakýka [EW] [* mypa akpy -ka] /vt/ press the shoulderblade region of, consolidate the back of
(w)ýmpakýka /vm/ press one’s shoulderblade region of, consolidate one’s back
ýmpakýty [EW] [* mypa akpy -ty] [poss: ýmpakýty] /n/ shoulderblade strengthening
ýmpâna See: ýmpa
ýmpanama [* mypa -?] /vt/ position at the shoulder-blade
(w)ýmpanama /vm/ position oneself at the shoulder-blade [weju kyanempanamanon ‘the sun positions itself at the shoulder-blade’, i.e. ‘it is two o’clock’]
**ymphasòwaika** [* mypa sówaika*]  
*/vt/* scratch the shoulderblade region of  
*(w)*ymphasòwaika */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  
**ymphpoka** [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)*empona /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*] */vt/* son [used by men to refer to their own sons and their brothers’ sons; ykátopo ymipo ‘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)*enamoro */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)*enapanka */vm/* cause oneself to calm down pleasantly  
**ýnapirinka** [EW] */vt/* daze, intoxicate  
*(w)*enapirinka */vm/* get dazed, intoxicate oneself [Ahlbr. ena]  
**ýnaranka** [SV] */vt/* unsettle  
*(w)*enaranka */vm/* unsettle oneself, get unsettled  
**ýnawa** [EW] */vt/* horify, nauseate  
*(w)*enawa */vm/* horify oneself, nauseate  
**ynkajon** [* myka jon*] [poss: ynka-jonty] */vt/* shoulder cloth, shoulder wrap [Ahlbr. engayondï]  
**ynkama** [* myka -ma*] */vt/* lay down on the back  
*(w)*enkama */vm/* lie down on the back  
**ynkámo** [* myka -?*] */vt/* hit the back of  
*(w)*enkámo */vm/* hit one’s back  
**ynkamoryka** [* myka mory -ka*] */vt/* make noise with the back of  
*(w)*enkamoryka */vm/* make noise with one’s back  
**ynkána** [EGW; 1655 incanare (d.w.z.: inkánary)] [* myka -?*; T myka, nka, Ap nka, Ww mka, Pm myka] */n/* back [Ahlbr. indanari]  
**ynkána** [EVW] [* myka -?*; Ap mykæ] */postp/* behind, at the back of [Ahlbr. engana]  
**ynkànaka** [EW] [* ynkána -naka*] */postp/* to the back of  
**ynkànakùwèko** [* ynkána kùweky -pto*] */vt/* disfigure the back of, distort the back of  
*(w)*enkànakùwèko */vm/* disfigure one’s back, distort one’s back [Ahlbr. wuiltai]  
**ynkànama** [* ynkána -ma*] */vt/* push backwards, lay on the back, turn one’s back towards  
*(w)*enkànama */vm/* go backwards
ynkànànapita [* ynkàna api -ta] /vi/ get a red back
ynkànànapota [* ynkàna po ta?] /postp/ behind, at the backside of [Ahlbr. anga]
ynkànatúmo [E ynkànatúmo] /vt/ hit the back of
(w)enkànatúmo /vm/ hit one’s back
ynkànàwò [* ynkàna -`wo] /postp/ in the back region of
ynkanopon [* myka napon] [poss: ynkànaron] /n/ covering for the back, shoulder cloth
ynkapai [* myka pai] [poss: ynkànapai] /n/ covering for the back, shoulder cloth
ynkapo [* myka po] /postp/ at the back of [oko asenkapo ‘in two lines after each other’]
ynkapui [* myka pui] /vt/ cause to swell the back of
(w)enkapui /vm/ cause one’s back to swell
ynkaràna [* myka ràna] /postp/ in the middle of the back of [Ahlbr. anga]
ynkatúmo [Ahlbr. ynkànatúmo]
ynkàwòmy [V] [* myka wòmy] [poss: ynkàwòmy] /n/ back cloth, shoulder cloth
ynkàwòmynto [V] [* myka wòmy -nto] /vt/ cover with clothing the back of
(w)enkàwòmynto /vm/ cover one’s back with clothing
ỳno [EW] /n/ raw smell [e.g. of blood, raw flesh, fish, etc]
ỳnoro [* yno -ro] /vt/ cause to have a raw smell
(w)enoro /vm/ cause oneself to have a raw smell
ỳnota [EW] [* yno -ta] /vi/ get a raw smell

yn'ta [SV] [* myta] /postp/ in the mouth of [Ahlbr. enda]
yn'ta [EGVW; V myta, ynta] [* my-ta; T myta, nta, Wj mta, Ap myta, nta, Ww mta, Kp myta, nta, Pn my-ta, M muta, nta] /n/ mouth, oral cavity [ontary kysamonopyi ‘don’t miss your mouth’, i.e. ‘don’t make a mistake while speaking’, iwexepiry 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, interrupting [ajainary kysyryi intaka ‘don’t put your hand into his mouth’, asentaka 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. endaka]
yntakapa [EW; V yntakama] [* myta -kapa; Ap entaka, Kp entakapima, 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
yn'takoròka [* myta koroty -ka] /vt/ burn the mouth of
(w)entakoròka /vm/ burn one’s mouth
yn'takororoka [SV] [* myta kororo -ka] /vt/ cause to gargle
(w)entakororoka /vm/ gargle
yn'takoroty [* myta koroty] /vi/ burn one’s mouth
| yntakota  
[* myta ko -ta] /vi/ get a stinking mouth | yntaxonka  
[SV] [* myta poron -ka] /vt/ thump the mouth of |
| yntakòwairo  
[* myta kòwai -ro] /vt/ crook the mouth of | (w)entàponka  
/vm/ thump one’s mouth |
| (w)entakòwairo  /vm/ crook one’s mouth | yntaposin  
[* myta posin] /n/ sweet mouth, liking of good food |
| yntakòwaita  
[* myta kòwai -ta] /vi/ get a crooked mouth | yntasa  
[* myta -sa?] /n/ open-mouthedness |
| yntakòweka  
[* myta kòwe -ka] /vt/ clean the inside of | yntasaràka  
[* myta saràka] /vt/ tear open the mouth of |
| (w)entakòwenka  /vm/ clean one’s inside [Ahlbr. sepún] | (w)entasaràka  /vm/ tear open one’s mouth |
| yntakùmity  
[* myta kùmity] /vt/ wash the mouth of | yntasororoka  
[* myta soror -ka] /vt/ cause to peel the mouth of |
| (w)entakùmity  /vm/ wash one’s mouth | (w)entasororoka  /vm/ cause one’s mouth to peel |
| yntame  
[* myta ame] /vt/ lick the mouth of | yntataryka  
[* myta ta? -ry -ka] /vt/ empty the mouth of |
| (w)entame /vm/ lick one’s mouth, eat | (w)entataryka  /vm/ empty one’s mouth [entatarykàpa mana ‘you just continue to eat’] [Ahlbr. endatari] |
| yntamory  
[* myta mory] [poss: yntamory] /n/ mouth noise, smacking [Ahlbr. endamori] | yntatarýto  
[* myta ta? -ry -pto] /vt/ fill the mouth of, cause to stop fasting |
| yntamoryka  
[SV] [* myta mory -ka] /vt/ cause to make mouth noise, cause to have chattering teeth | (w)entatarýto  /vm/ stop fasting [Ahlbr. endatari] |
| (w)entamoryka  /vm/ have chattering teeth | yntató  
[W] [* myta -pto] /vt/ provide with a mouth, provide with an opening |
| yntapaika  
[* myta pai -ka] /vt/ knock the mouth of | (w)entató  /vm/ provide oneself with a mouth |
| (w)entapaika /vm/ knock one’s mouth | yntaty  
[* myta aty] /vt/ wash the mouth of |
| yntapi  
[* myta api] /n/ red colour of the mouth, red lips | (w)entaty  /vm/ wash one’s mouth [Ahlbr. endati] |
| yntapipo  /n/ rejected food, bone, pip | ýnuku  
[GSV] [T nnuku] /vt/ suck away, suck at [yntarykonjýnisaton ‘they suck at each other’s mouth’, i.e. ‘they kiss’] |
| yntapiro  
[EVW] [* myta pi -pto] /vt/ make red the mouth of | (w)énuku  /vm/ suck oneself away [Ahlbr. nu] |
| (w)entapiro /vm/ make one’s mouth red [Ahlbr. endapiropo] | ýpakun  
[Ap pyraku] /n/ Achilles tendon |
ýpaky /n/ lowland plain [Ahlbr. paki]
ýpany [* pyta? my] /vt/ tie the feet of
(w)épany /vm/ tie one’s feet
ýpanka See: ýparanka
ýpany[* ýpamy -ty] [poss: ýpany] /n/ footrope [used for climbing a tree]
ýparanka [E ýpanka] /vt/ damage the surface of
(w)éparanka /vm/ damage one’s surface
ýpe [EW] [* pyre; T pyre, ’re, Wj pyre, re, Ap pyre, Ww ëre, Kp pyre, Pm re] [poss: ýpe] /n/ (small) arrow
[w]epeka /vm/ remove one’s body hair, shear
ýpoki [EW] [* sypo -ka; T ýpoka,
Wj ýspoka, Ap ýpoka, Pm isipoka,
pupoka] /vt/ remove the body hair of, shear
(w)epoka /vm/ remove one’s body hair, shear oneself [Ahlbr. ipoka/poka]
ýpókoto [* pyropu ýkoto] /vt/ cut the chest of
(w)épókoto /vm/ cut one’s chest
ýpokyi [EGVW] [T pijoky, Ap ypi-
pokyi, Kp pó, Pm pó, M pó] /vt/ beat up
(w)epoky /vm/ beat oneself up [Ahlbr. pokí]
(w)époma /vm/ turn around
ýpomiy [ * pyropu mi] [poss: ýpomity] /n/ chest tendon, chest muscle
ýpómonyka [* pyropu mory -ka]
/vt/ make noisy the chest of, hit the chest of
(w)épómonyka /vm/ make one’s chest noisy, hit one’s chest
ýpon [* poron?; Ww peren] /n/ swimming skill
ýponka [SV] [* poron -ka] /vt/ bang, explode [awasi ýponkaro 'popcorn']
(w)éponka /vm/ bang, explode [Ahlbr. pongo]
ýpópo [* yppky -po] /vt/ cause to be whipped, cause to get a sound thrashing
ypòpo /vm/ cause oneself to be whipped, cause oneself to get a sound thrashing

ypòpo [* ypo -tpo] /n/ (shorn) body hair

ypòpo [EG] [* (w)òpoty -po] /vt/ cause to see

ypòpo [* ypo -tpo] /vt/ provide with a lower leg

ypòpo /vm/ cause oneself to stop having a lower leg


ypopota [* pyropo(no) -ta] [W] /vi/ experience a bad omen


ypoputo [* pyropu -pto] /vt/ provide with a chest

ypoputo /vm/ provide oneself with a chest

yporí [EW] [T ipari, Wj pori, Ap ipori] /n/ branch of a river, creek [seems to occur only in the form iporìy; related to iporìy ‘his leg’] [Ahlbr. ipoliri]

yposaiky [EGW] [* pyrosaiky?, T pyroì, Wj purusai] /n/ toe nail, hoof [puraka ñpoaikyry ‘pepperplant sp.’] [Ahlbr. poseikì]

yposai [F poche] /n/ pocket

ypota [ypota] [EW] [* ypo -ta; T pota] /vi/ get body hair, become hairy

ypotairo /vt/ thrust out the breast of

ypotairo /vm/ thrust out one’s breast

ypòto [* ypo -tpo] /vt/ provide with body hair, make hairy, make feathery

ypòto /vm/ provide oneself with body hair, make oneself hairy or feathery

ypotùmo [* pyropu -?] /vt/ hit the chest of

ypotùmo /vm/ hit one’s chest, hit one’s foot [Ahlbr. epotumo]

ypuro [* ypu -ro] /vt/ make wet

ypuro /vm/ make oneself wet

ypurùka See: puka

yputa [* ypu -ta] /vi/ get wet [Ahlbr. ipu]

ypyn /n/ multitude, abundance

yrapa See: urapa

yrapaka [SV] [* wyraps -ka] /vt/ remove the bow of, disarm

yrapaka /vm/ remove one’s bow, disarm oneself

yrapanto [SV] [* wyraps -nto] /vt/ provide with a bow, arm

yrapanto /vm/ arm oneself

yri See: yryi

yry [EGVV] [T (t)ry, Wj yry, Ap (t)ryi, Ww (t)iri, Kp (t)ry, Pm ry, M (t)ry] /vt/ give, put, place

(yotyrì /vm/ give oneself, place oneself [Ahlbr. iliri]

yryi [E; GVW yru] [* rui; Ap rysi, rui, Kp rui, Pm rui, ruman, M rui] [plur: yriman] /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]

yru [E; GVW yru] [* rui; Ap rysi, rui, Kp rui, Pm rui, ruman, M rui] [plur: yriman] /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]

yraik femme G region disarmed, disarmed oneself

yraik /vm/ arm oneself

yrui See: yryi

yri See: yryi

ypsaiky [EGW] [* pyrosaiky?, T pyroì, Wj purusai] /n/ toe nail, hoof [puraka ñpoaikyry ‘pepperplant sp.’] [Ahlbr. poseikì]

ypotairo /vt/ thrust out the breast of

ypotairo /vm/ thrust out one’s breast

ypotamo /vm/ provide oneself with a chest

ypotamo /vm/ provide oneself with a chest

ypotümo [* pyropu -?] /vt/ hit the chest of

ypotümo /vm/ hit one’s chest, hit one’s foot [Ahlbr. epotumo]

ypuro [* ypu -ro] /vt/ make wet

ypuro /vm/ make oneself wet

ypurùka See: puka

yputa [* ypu -ta] /vi/ get wet [Ahlbr. ipu]

ypyn /n/ multitude, abundance

yrapa See: urapa

yrapaka [SV] [* wyraps -ka] /vt/ remove the bow of, disarm

yrapaka /vm/ remove one’s bow, disarm oneself

yrapanto [SV] [* wyraps -nto] /vt/ provide with a bow, arm

yrapanto /vm/ arm oneself

yri See: yryi

yry [EGVV] [T (t)ry, Wj yry, Ap (t)ryi, Ww (t)iri, Kp (t)ry, Pm ry, M (t)ry] /vt/ give, put, place

(yotyrì /vm/ give oneself, place oneself [Ahlbr. iliri]

yryi [E; GVW yru] [* rui; Ap rysi, rui, Kp rui, Pm rui, ruman, M rui] [plur: yriman] /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]

yraik femme G region disarmed, disarmed oneself

yraik /vm/ arm oneself

yrui See: yryi

ypsaiky [EGW] [* pyrosaiky?, T pyroì, Wj purusai] /n/ toe nail, hoof [puraka ñpoaikyry ‘pepperplant sp.’] [Ahlbr. poseikì]

ypotairo /vt/ thrust out the breast of

ypotairo /vm/ thrust out one’s breast

ypotamo /vm/ provide oneself with a chest

ypotamo /vm/ provide oneself with a chest

ypotümo [* pyropu -?] /vt/ hit the chest of

ypotümo /vm/ hit one’s chest, hit one’s foot [Ahlbr. epotumo]

ypuro [* ypu -ro] /vt/ make wet

ypuro /vm/ make oneself wet

ypurùka See: puka

yputa [* ypu -ta] /vi/ get wet [Ahlbr. ipu]

ypyn /n/ multitude, abundance

yrapa See: urapa

yrapaka [SV] [* wyraps -ka] /vt/ remove the bow of, disarm

yrapaka /vm/ remove one’s bow, disarm oneself

yrapanto [SV] [* wyraps -nto] /vt/ provide with a bow, arm

yrapanto /vm/ arm oneself

yri See: yryi

yry [EGVV] [T (t)ry, Wj yry, Ap (t)ryi, Ww (t)iri, Kp (t)ry, Pm ry, M (t)ry] /vt/ give, put, place

(yotyrì /vm/ give oneself, place oneself [Ahlbr. iliri]

yryi [E; GVW yru] [* rui; Ap rysi, rui, Kp rui, Pm rui, ruman, M rui] [plur: yriman] /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]

yraik femme G region disarmed, disarmed oneself

yraik /vm/ arm oneself

yrui See: yryi

ypsaiky [EGW] [* pyrosaiky?, T pyroì, Wj purusai] /n/ toe nail, hoof [puraka ñpoaikyry ‘pepperplant sp.’] [Ahlbr. poseikì]

ypotairo /vt/ thrust out the breast of

ypotairo /vm/ thrust out one’s breast

ypotamo /vm/ provide oneself with a chest

ypotamo /vm/ provide oneself with a chest

ypotümo [* pyropu -?] /vt/ hit the chest of

ypotümo /vm/ hit one’s chest, hit one’s foot [Ahlbr. epotumo]
ýsaikepy  [EW] [* ýsai -kepy] /vi/ stop having a lower leg
ýsaiky  [* ýsai -ky?] /n/ little paint brush [Ahlbr. esaike]
ýsaipun  [* ýsai pun] /n/ flesh of the lower leg, calf [Ahlbr. ewaipuru]
ýsaísa  [* ýsai -sa?] /n/ spreadedness of the (lower) legs
ýsaka  [GS] [Pm saka] /vt/ cut into pieces
(w)ýsaka  /vm/ cut oneself into pieces
ýsáka  /vt/ cause to suffer a stabbing pain
(w)ýsáka  /vm/ cause oneself to suffer a stabbing pain [Ahlbr. isaka]
ýsanapamy  [* ýsano -pamy] /vi/ cool down [Ahlbr. sano]
ýsanapanka  [* ýsano -pamy -ka] /vt/ cause to get cold, cool down
(w)ýsanapanka  /vm/ cause oneself to get cold, cool down
ýsano  [EGVW] [* sarano?] /n/ cold [appears to originate in sarano, which is found combined with the postposition me in sarâme] [Ahlbr. sano]
ýsanoro  [EW] [* ýsano -ro] /vt/ make cold, cool
(w)ýsanoro  /vm/ make oneself cold, cool oneself [Ahlbr. sano]
ýsanota  [SV] [* ýsano -ta] /vi/ get cold [Ahlbr. sano]
ýseta  /vi/ get empty, go flat, loose pus
ýtaka  [SV] [* pyta -ka] /vt/ remove the foot of, uncouple [tyrapary ýtakanon 'he is bending the butt of his rifle', tykurijarary masiniry ýtakanon kawonaka 'he is pulling up the engine of his boat']
(w)ýtaka  /vm/ remove one’s foot
ýtakama  [* pyta -kama] /vt/ tip over, pull out of position, tilt
(w)ýtakama  /vm/ tip over, tilt
ýtâkuina  [* pyta ekuina] /vt/ stretch out the foot of
(w)ýtâkuina  /vm/ stretch out one’s foot, get going
ýtamoiky  [V] [* pyta -?] /n/ toe nail [cf ainamoiky, amosaiky and ýposaiky]
ýtamory  [* pyta mory] /n/ foot noise, stamping, trampling
ýtamoryka  [* pyta mory -ka] /vt/ stamp on
(w)ýtamoryka  /vm/ stamp
ýtapaika  [* pyta pai -ka] /vt/ knock the foot of
(w)ýtapaika  /vm/ knock one’s feet, stamp [kujari wètapaikatopo 'plant sp. [Crudia aromatica (Papilionaceae)]]
ýtapón  [SV] [* pyta apón] /n/ foot support, stirrup, foot-rest
ýtapuka  [* pyta puka; Wj ptapuka] /vt/ prick the foot of
(w)ýtapuka  /vm/ prick one’s foot [Ahlbr. tari]
ýtapuka  [* pytapu -ka] /vt/ remove the heel of
(w)ýtapuka  /vm/ dispose of one’s heel
ýtapupaika  [* pytapu pai -ka] /vt/ knock the heel of
(w)ýtapupaika  /vm/ knock one’s heels, stamp with one’s heels [karanrawa wètapaikatopo ‘tree sp.’]
ýtara  [* pyta ra] /n/ foot sole surface [Ahlbr. tari]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ytarima</th>
<th>yweseku</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ýtarima</strong> [* pyta arima] /vt/ push the foot of (w)ýtarima /vm/ push one’s foot, take off</td>
<td><strong>ýtopu</strong> See: ýtapu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ýtasika</strong> [* pyta ?-ka] /vt/ cause to tiptoe, make cautious (w)ýtasika /vm/ cause oneself to tiptoe, be cautious</td>
<td><strong>ýtùka</strong> [T tuuka, Pm tuka] /vt/ touch, nudge (w)ýtùka /vm/ touch oneself [Ahlbr. ituka]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ýtasiky</strong> [* pyta -?] /n/ tiptoeing, cautiousness</td>
<td><strong>ýtumika</strong> [EW] /vt/ hatch out (w)ýtumika /vm/ hatch out [Ahlbr. tuwetumita]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ýtawowo</strong> [V] [* pyta wowo] /n/ burning skin of the foot sole, (V:) horny skin of the foot sole</td>
<td><strong>ýtùmo</strong> /vt/ turn over, root up (w)ýtùmo /vm/ turn oneself over, root oneself up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ýweseku</strong> See: meseku</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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)

- **a-** 2 second person [8.5, 10.2, 17.2]
- **ani-** po presence of (explicit/implicit) object [17.2]
- **ase-** r reflexive/reciprocal [8.5, 10.3, 17.2]
- **i-** 3(ml) third person (with meaning loss) [8.5, 10.9, 10.12, 17.2]
- **-i** Tnr Tense, near [10.9]
- **-imo** giant [8.8]
- **-ite** pla plural adjectives [9, 11.3]
- **-ja** Tpr Tense, present [10.9]
- **-jaine** Thab Tense, habitual [10.9]
- **-jakon** Tpst Tense, past [10.9]
- **-jamon** Avapl Ava, plural [17.1]
- **-jan** plan plural animate nouns [8.2]
- **-jan** Tpru Tpr, uncertain [10.5, 10.9]
- **-jatoine** Thabpl Thab, plural [10.9]
- **-jatokon** Tpstpl Tpst, plural [10.9]
- **-jaton** Tprpl Tpr, plural [10.9]
- **-je** Tpra Tpr, following a-stems [10.9]
- **-je** Av/Pv verb adjectivization/postpositionalization [17.1]
- **-jen** Ava Av, adnominal form [17.1]
- **-ka** Vtke transitive ke verbalization [10.6, 18.2]
- **-kama** Vtkm transitive kama verbalization [18.2]
- **-kamon** Aoapl Aoa, plural [17.1]
- **-kan** Poa Po, adnominal form [17.1]
- **-ke** Ao/Po object possession adjectivization/postpositionalization [17.1]
- **-ken** Aoa Ao, adnominal form [17.1]
- **-kepy** VAce verbal aspect, cessative [10.8]
- **-kepy** Vic intransitive cessative noun verbalization [18.1]
- **-ko** Timp Tense, imperative [10.9]
- **-kon** pln plural nouns [8.2, 11.3]
- **-kon** Tpsta Tpst, following a-stems [10.9]
- **ky-** 1+2 first and second person [8.5, 10.2, 17.2]
- **ky-** alleg allegation [10.5]
Carib affixes

kysi- 1+2A first and second person active [10.2]
kyt- 1+2M first and second person middle [10.2]
m- 2M second person middle [10.2]
-`ma Vtme transitive me verbalization [18.2]
-`ma Ann An, nasalized [17.2]
-`ma VAcO verbal aspect, completive [10.8]
-`makon little-pl diminutive-plural [8.8]
-`manto Vime intransitive me verbalization [18.1]
-`me little diminutive [8.8]
-menan Asa As, adnominal form [17.2]
-mene As surpassing adjectivization [17.2]
m- 2A second person active [10.2]
-mpo dev devalued [8.8, 9, 13.5]
-mporto times [13.5]
-my Np patient nominalization [16.1]
-myn Anna Ann, adnominal form [17.2]
-n Tfr Tense, far [10.9]
-naka toward [9, 11.6]
-namon Apapl Apa, plural [17.1]
-namon Napl Na, plural [16.1]
-nan Ppa Pp, adnominal form [17.1]
-nano possn non-possession (on nouns) [8.1]
-ne Ap/Pp possessive form adjectivization/postpositionalization [17.1]
-nen Apa Ap, adnominal form [17.1]
-nen Na agent nominalization [16.1]
ni- aeo absence of explicit object [8.5, 10.4, 10.12]
-no adn adnominalizer [9, 11.1, 11.4, 13.1, 16.2]
-no possvn non-possession (on verbal noun) [10.12]
-non ple plural exceptions [8.3]
-non Tprau Tpra, uncertain [10.9]
-`non An(n)apl/Pnapl An(n)a/Pna, plural [17.2]
-nopy trans transitivizer [10.6]
-nopy Vinu intransitive nu verbalization [B18.1]
o- both [11.2]
-pa Vtpe transitive pe verbalization [18.2]
-pa An/Pn negative adjectivization/postpositionalization [17.2]
pamy Vipe intransitive pe verbalization [18.1]
-po beautiful [8.7, 10.12]
-po VACa verbal aspect, causative [10.7]
-`po possue uncontrolled possession [8.1, 10.12]
poty VACit verbal aspect, iterative [10.8]
pyn Ana/Pna An/Pn, adnominal form [17.2]
**-ramon** Amapl Ama, plural [17.1]  
**-ran** Pma Pm, adnominal form [17.1]  
**-re** Am/Pm mass possession adjectivization/postpositionalization [17.1]  
**-ren** Ama Am, adnominal form [17.1]  
**-ro** Vtmp transitive mass provision verbalization [18.2]  
**-ry** posse controlled possession [8.1, 10.12, 13.2, 16.2]  
**-ry** Tirr Tense, irreel [10.9]  
**-ryine** Tirrp Tirr, past [10.9]  
**-san** possessctl uncontrolled possession, plural [8.2, 10.12]  
**-se** Tdesid Tense, desiderative [10.9]  
**-sen** Tfrpl Tfr, plural [10.9]  
**-senan** Ara Ar, adnominal form [17.2]  
**-sene** Ar recent act adjectivization [17.2]  
**si-** 1A first person active [10.2]  
**-ta** Vii intransitive ingressive noun verbalization [18.1]  
**-take** Tfut Tense, future (plural) [10.9]  
**-tamy** Va in verbal aspect, ingressive [10.8]  
**-tan** Tfutu Tfut, uncertain [10.9]  
**-taton** Tfutpl Tfut, plural [10.9]  
**-to** A adjectivization [17.3]  
**-to** Nvt habitual transitive subject nominalization [16.1]  
**-to** Thabp Thab, past [10.9]  
**-to** Vtop transitive object provision verbalization [18.2]  
**-to** without [8.7, 10.12]  
**-toine** Thabppl Thabp, plural [10.9]  
**-toko** Timppl Timp, plural [10.9]  
**-tòkòman** Aiapl/Piapl Ai/Pia, plural [17.2]  
**-tòkòme** Aiapl/Piapl Ai/Pia, plural [17.2]  
**-tokon** Tpsta Tpsta, plural [10.9]  
**-tòkon** Nipl Ni, plural [16.1]  
**-tòman** Ai/Pia Ai/Pia, adnominal form [17.2]  
**-tòme** Ai/Pi instrument adjectivization/postpositionalization [17.2]  
**-ton** Tpra Tpra, plural [10.9]  
**-ton** Tnpl Tnr, plural [10.9]  
**-tono** possvnpl non-possession (on verbal noun), plural [10.12]  
**-tonon** Nvipl Nvi, plural [16.1]  
**-topo** Ni instrument nominalization [16.1]  
**-tory** Tirrpl Tirr, plural [10.9]  
**-toryine** Tirrppl Tirr, past [10.9]  
**-tòse** Tdesidpl Tdesid, plural [10.9]  
**-toto** Nvi intransitive subject nominalization [16.1]
Carib affixes

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<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>ty-</td>
<td>3a(ml)</td>
<td>third person anaphoric (with meaning loss) [8.5, 10.9, 11.7, 16.1, 17.1]</td>
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<tr>
<td>-ty</td>
<td>possee</td>
<td>controlled possession, exceptions [8.1, 10.12]</td>
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<tr>
<td>w-</td>
<td>1M</td>
<td>first person middle [10.2]</td>
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<tr>
<td>y-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>first person [8.5, 10.2, 17.2]</td>
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(2) Affixes, listed in categories, with meanings and meaning abbreviations indicated

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<tr>
<td>y-</td>
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<tr>
<td>a-</td>
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<tr>
<td>i-</td>
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<td>ty-</td>
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<td>ni-</td>
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<tr>
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<td>-imo</td>
<td>giant</td>
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<tr>
<td>-mpoto</td>
<td>times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-naka</td>
<td>toward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-po</td>
<td>beautiful</td>
</tr>
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<td>-`to</td>
<td>without</td>
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<td>-`nopy</td>
<td>trans</td>
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</table>
### Carib affixes

- **-ine** pla plural adjectives
- **-jan** plan plural animate nouns
- **-kon** pln plural nouns
- **-non** ple plural exceptions
- **-me** little diminutive
- **-makon** little-pl diminutive-plural
- **-mpo** dev devalued
- **-no** adn adnominalizer

#### sfN nominalizing suffixes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-nen</td>
<td>Na</td>
<td>agent nominalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-namon</td>
<td>Napl</td>
<td>Na, plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-topo</td>
<td>Ni</td>
<td>instrument nominalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-tòkon</td>
<td>Nipl</td>
<td>Ni, plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-my</td>
<td>Np</td>
<td>patient nominalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-to</td>
<td>Nvt</td>
<td>habitual transitive subject nominalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-toto</td>
<td>Nvi</td>
<td>intransitive subject nominalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-tonon</td>
<td>Nvipl</td>
<td>Nvi, plural</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### sfA adjectivizing suffixes, including postpositionalizing suffixes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ke</td>
<td>Ao/Po</td>
<td>object possession adjectivization/postpositionalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ken</td>
<td>Aoa</td>
<td>Ao, adnominal form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-kamon</td>
<td>Aoapl</td>
<td>Aoa, plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-kan</td>
<td>Poa</td>
<td>Po, adnominal form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-re</td>
<td>Am/Pm</td>
<td>mass possession adjectivization/postpositionalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ren</td>
<td>Ama</td>
<td>Am, adnominal form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ramon</td>
<td>Amapl</td>
<td>Ama, plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ran</td>
<td>Pma</td>
<td>Pm, adnominal form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ne</td>
<td>Ap/Pp</td>
<td>possessive form adjectivization/postpositionalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-nen</td>
<td>Apa</td>
<td>Ap, adnominal form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-namon</td>
<td>Apapl</td>
<td>Apa, plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-nan</td>
<td>Ppa</td>
<td>Pp, adnominal form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-je</td>
<td>Av/Pv</td>
<td>verb adjectivization/postpositionalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-jen</td>
<td>Ava</td>
<td>Av, adnominal form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-jamon</td>
<td>Avapl</td>
<td>Ava, plural</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Carib affixes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affix</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>{-`pa}</td>
<td>An/Pn negative adjectivization/postpositionalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{-`ma}</td>
<td>An, nasalized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{-pyn}</td>
<td>Ana/Pna An/Pn, adnominal form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{-myn}</td>
<td>Anna Ann, adnominal form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{-`non}</td>
<td>An(n)apl/Pnapl An(n)a/Pna, plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{-tòme}</td>
<td>Ai/Pi instrument adjectivization/postpositionalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{-tòkòme}</td>
<td>Aipl/Pipl Ai/Pi, plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{-tòman}</td>
<td>Aia/Pia Ai/Pi, adnominal form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{-tòkòman}</td>
<td>Aiapl/Piapl Aia/Pia, plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{-sene}</td>
<td>Ar recent act adjectivization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{-senan}</td>
<td>Ara Ar, adnominal form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{-mene}</td>
<td>As surpassing adjectivization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{-menan}</td>
<td>Asa As, adnominal form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{-`to}</td>
<td>A adjectivization</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### sfV verbalizing suffixes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>{-ta}</td>
<td>Vii intransitive ingressive noun verbalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{-kepy}</td>
<td>Vic intransitive cessative noun verbalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{-numy}</td>
<td>Vinu intransitive nu verbalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{-mamy}</td>
<td>Vime intransitive me verbalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{-pamy}</td>
<td>Vipe intransitive pe verbalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{-ka}</td>
<td>Vtke transitive ke verbalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{-ma}</td>
<td>Vtme transitive me verbalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{-pa}</td>
<td>Vtpe transitive pe verbalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{-kama/-kapa}</td>
<td>Vtkm transitive kama or kapa verbalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{-`to}</td>
<td>Vtop transitive object provision verbalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{-ro}</td>
<td>Vtmp transitive mass provision verbalization</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### asp aspectual suffixes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>{-kepy}</td>
<td>VAce verbal aspect, cessative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{-`ma}</td>
<td>VAco verbal aspect, completive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{-po}</td>
<td>VACA verbal aspect, causative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{-poty}</td>
<td>VAit verbal aspect, iterative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{-tamy}</td>
<td>VAIN verbal aspect, ingressive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Carib affixes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tns</th>
<th>Tense Suffixes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ja</td>
<td>Tpr Tense, present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-jaton</td>
<td>Tprpl Tpr, plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-jan</td>
<td>Tpru Tpr, uncertain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-je</td>
<td>Tpra Tpr, following a-stems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ton</td>
<td>Tprapl Tpra, plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-non</td>
<td>Tprau Tpra, uncertain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-jakon</td>
<td>Tpst Tense, durative past</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-jatokon</td>
<td>Tpstpl Tpst, plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-kon</td>
<td>Tpsta Tpst, following a-stems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-tokon</td>
<td>Tpstant Tpsta, plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-take</td>
<td>Tfut Tense, future (plural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-taton</td>
<td>Tfutpl Tfut, plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-tan</td>
<td>Tfutu Tfut, uncertain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-i</td>
<td>Tnr Tense, near</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ton</td>
<td>Tnrpl Tnr, plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-n</td>
<td>Tfr Tense, far</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-sen</td>
<td>Tfrpl Tfr, plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-jaine</td>
<td>Thab Tense, habitual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-jatoine</td>
<td>Thabpl Thab, plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-to</td>
<td>Thabp Thab, past</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-toine</td>
<td>Thabppl Thabp, plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-`se</td>
<td>Tdesid Tense, desiderative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-t`ose</td>
<td>Tdesidpl Tdesid, plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ry</td>
<td>Tirr Tense, irreal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-tory</td>
<td>Tirrpl Tirr, plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ryine</td>
<td>Tirrp Tirr, past</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-toryine</td>
<td>Tirrpppl Tirr, plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ko</td>
<td>Timp Tense, imperative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-toko</td>
<td>Timppl Timp, plural</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
  weve tree

* Acanthaceae
  Trichanthera gigantea: tapokai tree sp.

* Amaryllidaceae
  Furcraea foetida: mura plant sp.
  Hippeastrum puniceum: konopo sinary cacao lily, red lily

* Anacardiaceae
  Anacardium giganteum: akaju tree sp.
  Anacardium occidentale: oroi 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 turipo 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: murewaron 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 yellow allamanda, golden trumpet
  Ambelania acida: amparari tree sp.
  Aspidosperma spp.: apukuita tree sp.
450 | Carib nature words

Aspidosperma marcgravianum: tamùnen apukuita wit parelhou
Aspidosperma oblongum: typuru apukuita tree sp.
Bonafousia tetrastachya: wako plant sp.
Couma guianensis: akuma plant sp.
Geissospernum sericeum: ikarikanari tree sp.
*Himantanthus 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 jenniani: 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, mala-

Araliaceae
*Didymopanax spp.: morototòu match-
wood, jereton

Schefflera actinophylla: kurepoko tree sp.
Schefflera morototoni: maramara plant sp.
Schefflera paraënsis: pyrywa morototòu matchwood sp.
*Schefflera spp.: morototòu match-
wood, jereton

Aristolochiaceae
Aristolochia surinamensis: uruwanko simory plant sp.

Asclepiadaceae
Asclepias sp.: tapuke plant sp.

Avicenniaceae
Avicennia spp.: apariju black man-
grove
Lacunaria crenata: marài morokotory plant sp.

Balanaceae
Helosis cayennensis: ijoròkan arokyry toadstool sp.
Helosis cayennensis: ijoròkan wòtùmìpo toadstool sp.

Bataceae
*Batis maritima: sakusaku sweet heart, philippine spinach
Batis maritima: opono erepary purslane sp.

Bignoniaceae
Bignonia chica: karawiru plant sp.
Crescentia cujete: kuwái calabash sp., gourd sp.
Jacaranda copaia: kupaja plant sp.
Lagenaria sicerraria: koro gourd, cala-
bash
Macfadyena unctata: rere simory liana sp.
Pseudocalymma alliaceum: wypore liana d'ai
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 cariciifolia: 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 pyry-ka tree sp.
Tetragastris panamensis: taminen pyry-ka tree sp.
Tetragastris spp.: pyryka tree sp.
*Trattinickia spp.: ajawa tree sp.

**Cactaceae**
Epiphyllum spp.: akarerowai plant sp.
Nopalea coccinellifera: nopari cochin-Neal cactus, rachette

**Caesalpinia**
*Bauhinia spp.: wajamu tarapuru liana sp.
Caesalpinia bonduc: pararapo bush sp.
Cassia alata: aratapari wild senna, ringworm bush
*Cassia quinquangulata: arapari ring- worm 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 gonggrijpii: 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: arijanày 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: arukawaipo plant sp.
*Licania divaricata: japopare plant sp.
Licania grisea: typuru kuwepiran tree sp.
*Licania heteromorpha: japopare tree sp.
Licania hostmanni: japoparamempo tree sp.
Licania leptostachya: kuwepiran tree sp.
Licania macrophylla: aruna tree sp.
*Licania spp.: kuwepi tree sp.
Parinari campestre: kapesini tree sp.
Parinari excelsa: wokry kuwepi 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: suwini tree sp.

**Combretaceae**
*Buchenavia capitata: katurima tree sp.
Buchenavia capitata: parakusinata tree sp.
Combretum cacoucia: sykýma plant sp.
Combretum rotundifolium: arimaka plant sp.
Laguncularia racemosa: akira white mangrove
Terminalia catappa: mantara almond tree
Terminalia dichorma: kararawa aku-nepyry 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**
Connarous coriaceus: arakaituran plant sp.

**Convolvulaceae**
Ipomoea batatas: napi sweet potato
Ipomoea pes-caprae: kumataran plant sp.
Ipomoea tiliacea: *napiran* 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: *kawai kawai* augurk, gherkin
Cucurbita moschata: *awýjama* pumpkin
Lagenaria sicera: *pisawa* calabash, water jar
Lagenaria vulgaris: *kororan* gourd sp.
Lagenaria vulgaris: *murutuku* gourd sp.
Luffa spp.: *sukawa* chinese okra, towel-gourd, loofah

**Cyclanthaceae**
*Carludovica sarmentosa: akawari* plant sp.
*Thoracocarpus bissectus: akawari* plant sp.

**Cyperaceae**
Bulbostylis junciformis: *wysiwysi* grass sp.
Cyperus ferax: *piripiri* plant sp.
Cyperus ligularis: *sara* plant sp.
Cyperus papyrus: *amamai* papyrus
Dichromaena ciliata: *piririran* 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: tamejiùu* liana sp.
Doliocarpus major: *tamejiùuran* plant sp.
*Tetracera asperula: tamejiùu* liana sp.

**Dioscoreaceae**
Dioscorea alata: *pirisa* greater asiatic yam
Dioscorea trifida: *napiy* 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.
Hyeronima laxiflora: *katurima* tree sp.
Hyeronima laxiflora: *okoipo* tree sp.
Jatropha urens: *weruto* plant sp.
Mabea piriri: pakira emuru (soort) plant
Manihot esculenta: jupó sweet cassava
Manihot esculenta: kijere cassave sp.
Manihot esculenta: kumerèpo cassava sp.
Maprounea guianensis: parapisi / pirapisi plant sp.
Omphalea diandra: ana hunterman's nut
*Pera bicolor: pirikaraipo tree sp.
Phyllanthus niruri: asikunaran tree sp.
Phyllanthus urinaria: jarani plant sp.
Ricinus communis: karapatary bean, palma christi
Sapium aubletianum: kumakaran plant sp.
Sapium monatanum: amanoporan plant sp.

Flacouriaceae
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
Goupi glabra: kupii 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.
Gyn nerium sagittatum: kamarawa giant reed

Gunteriaceae
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: saiparan tree sp.
*Vismia latifolia: saiparan tree sp.
Vismia ramuliflora: tarukawa 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
*Linnobium stoloniferum: opono pa-juriry plant sp.

Labiate
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 petalanthera: tamùnen wajaka tree sp.
*Ocotea petalanthera: wajera plant sp.
Ocotea puberula: kysipurtaran tree sp.
Ocotea puberula: sipiruran plant sp.
Ocotea rodiae: 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: wàtara tree sp.
Couratari spp.: uremari tree sp., cigar
Couroupita guianensis: kaupe canonball tree
Eschweilera odora: pipina tree sp.
Eschweilera simiorum: muku turuwary tree sp.
Eschweilera sp.: tamùnen kuwatyry tree sp.
Eschweilera sp.: tapiren kuwatyry tree sp.
Eschweilera sp.: tuwasak spuriku kuwatyry tree sp.
Eschweilera sp.: typuru kuwatyry tree sp.
Eschweilera spp.: kuwatyry tree sp.
Eschweilera spp.: toku 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.
Lecythidium davisi: kuwata tamily monkey pot

Lelastomaceae
Loreya mespiloides: akatomo wokaru plant sp.

Liliaceae
Allium cepa: ajunu onion
Allium cepa: sewoja onion
Smilax hostmanniana: akikina plant sp.

Linaceae
Hebepetalum humiriifolium: erepary plant sp.
Hebepetalum humiriifolium: oroko 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: aratakura plant sp.
Byrsonima coriacea: murëi tree sp.
Byrsonima crassifolia: murëiran tree sp.
Byrsonima obversa: weneran plant sp.
Hiraea chrysopetalata: tarikiran plant sp.
Hiraea chrysohylla: tariki plant sp.
*Stygmaphyllon convolvifolium: akuri ykerery plant sp.
*Stygmaphyllon fulgens: akuri ykerery plant sp.

Malvaceae
Gossypium barbadense: atyrry 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: tamatu plant sp.
Maranta arundinacea: pejawejary plant sp.
Maranta divaricata: warumaran plant sp.

Marcgraviaceae
Marcgravia coriaceae: kaikusai 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 rami flora: kupuwanama plant sp.
Henriettea succosa: pakira jujuru plant sp.
*Miconia aplostachya: pirima tree sp.
Miconia guianensis: kujake erepary 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 serratula: kurumoto tree sp.
*Mouriria brevipes: pirikaraipo tree sp.
Mouriria crassifolia: amyrau 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: *mururu* 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 stipularis: *posinto* sweetness

Monimiaceae
Siparuna decipiens: *wokyry apukuíta* 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: *tákini* tree sp.
*Brosimum paraëense: *ata* tree sp.
*Brosimum rubescens: *ata* tree sp.
*Cecropia peltata: *jarajara* trumpet tree sp.
Cecropia surinamensis: *sarasarù* trumpet tree sp.
Ficus maxima: *kuwasini* tree sp.
Ficus trigona: *kuwapòu* tree strangler, liana sp.
*Helicostylis tomentosa: *tákini* tree 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.*
- *Virola melinonii: warusiran tree sp.*
- *Virola mycetis: warusiran tree sp.*
- *Virola sebifera: warusiran tree sp.*
- *Virola surinamensis: warusi tree sp.*
- *Virola venosa: tarosipo tree sp.*
- *Virola venosa: waroro tree sp.*
- *Virola venosa: warusiran tree sp.*

**Myrsinaceae**
- Conomorpha magnoliifolia: *ajari* tree sp.

**Myrtaceae**
- Calycolpus glaber: *kakirijo* plant sp.
- Calycolpus revolutus: *taminen saitape* tree sp.
- Campomanesia grandifolia: *karawiru-ran* plant sp.
- Eugenia anastomosans: *kumety* tree sp.
- *Eugenia coffeifolia: araita* plant sp.
- *Eugenia coffeifolia: paisorawa* plant sp.
- *Eugenia cryptadenia: aramiru* tree sp.
- *Eugenia cupulata: pomyiran* plant sp.
- *Eugenia egensis: atakusere* plant sp.
- *Eugenia racemiflora: jarami* plant sp.
- *Eugenia wullschlaegeliana: 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*

**Nympheaceae**
- *Nympheoa spp.: mureru* waterlily

**Ochnaceae**
- Ouratea racemiformis: *pakiraran* tree sp.
- *Sauvagesia erecta: tamàwure* plant sp.
- *Sauvagesia sprengelii: tamàwure* plant sp.

**Oleaceae**
- 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.
- Astrocarum paramaca: *kunana* palm tree sp.
- Astrocarum sciophilum: *murumuru* palm tree sp.
- Astrocarum tucuma: *tukumau* tree sp.
- Astrocarum vulgare: *awara* palm tree sp.
- Attalea maripa: *maripa* palm tree sp.
- Attalea sagotii: *kurua* palm tree sp.
- *Attalea sp.: arakure* palm tree sp.
- Bactris gasipaes: *amana* peach nut, peach palm
- *Bactris major: amariu* gru-gru-palm sp.
Crudia glaberrima: ataparan plant sp.
Crudia glaberrima: sami tree sp.
Cynometra marginata: asiruwa plant sp.
Dalbergia glauca: kamaka plant sp.
Dalbergia glauca: kamana plant sp.
Dalbergia monetaria: aturijaran plant sp.
Derris amazonica: inekuran plant sp.
Desmodium axillare: parakatai plant sp.
Desmodium canum: kampo somorory plant sp.
*Diplotropis purpurea: kyonoto epy-purpleheart, purple wood
Dipteryx odorata: karapaposi tonka bean, tonquin bean
*Dipteryx odorata: katurima tree sp.
*Hymenolobium flavum: erejuru tree sp.
Hymenolobium flavum: rere erepary 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
Mullera moliniformis: siritoran plant sp.
Ormosia paraensis: woi tano anakoko tree sp.
Ormosia spp.: anakoko plant sp.
Ormosiopsis flava: arisii plant sp.
*Peltoigne spp.: kynoto epy purple-heart, purple wood
Phaseolus lunatus: kumata lima bean
Platymiscia: kumatipiti tree sp.
Pterocarpu officinalis: mutusi blood-wood, corkwood

* Bactris maraja: amarau gru-gru-palm sp.
Bactris sp.: kurupiruwaï palm tree sp.
Bactris sp.: muruku palm sp.
Bactris sp.: wiri palm tree sp.
Cocos nucifera: koko coconut
* Desmoncus horridus: arakure palm tree sp.
Desmoncus polyacanthus: asitaremu palm tree sp.
Euterpe oleracea: wasai palm tree sp.
Geonoma bacuilera: woi 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.
Roystonia regia: arawuwa palm tree sp.

Panicoidae
Cymbopogon citratus: kaware erepary plant sp.

Papilionaceae
Alexa wachenheimii: kurekuran tree sp.
Andira sp.: kureku tree sp.
Arachis hypogaea: akumepi peanut, ground nut, earth nut
Cassia cultrifolia: asakaimo marakary wingworm bush sp.
Cassia multijuga: parapo wingworm bush sp.
Centrosema vexillatum: kumapeseki plant sp.
* Copaifera epuncata: kynoto epy purple-heart, purple wood
Crudia aromatica: kujari weetaipakatapo plant sp.
Pterocarpus santalinoides: *konomeruran* plant sp.
Pterocarpus santalinoides: *masiru* tree sp.
Sclerolobium albiflorum: *taminen araurama* tree sp.
Sclerolobium melinonii: *typuru araurama* tree sp.
Sclerolobium spp.: *araurama* plant sp.
*S* Swartzia apetala: *arukujuru* tree sp.
Swartzia arboreascens: *jukutuma* plant sp.
Swartzia remigifera: *kapukuru japuktary* tree sp.
Swartzia schomburgkii: *typuru apukuita* tree sp.
Sweetia nitens: *sirito* tree sp.
Tephrosia spp.: *asikuna* bush sp.
*Vataireopsis* speciosa: *erejuru* tree sp.

**Passifloraceae**
Passiflora edulis: *merekuja* plant sp.
Passiflora foetida: *tukusi merekJary* wild semitoo
Passiflora glandulosa: *merekuja* plant sp.
Passiflora sp.: *muno ninòpo* plant sp.,

**Phytolaccaceae**
Phytolacca rivinoides: *kararuwari* polkwed

**Piperaceae**
Piper marginatum: *papasaki* plant sp.

**Polygonaceae**
Polygonum acuminatum: *jarawa pomyiry* plant sp.
Trip立ち surinamensis: *tasi* long john,
mulato tree

**Pontederiaceae**
Eichhornia crassipes: *musiri* plant sp.
*Eichhornia 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: *poseren* purslane sp.

**Quinaceae**
*Lacunaria crenata: *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* tree sp.
Hirtella paniculata: *wunau* plant sp.
*Hirtella racemosa: *kupesiniran* plant sp.
Carib nature words

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: tapurùpo tree sp.
*Ralicourea 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.

Sapotaceae
*Achras sapota: sapatija sapodilla, chicle gum
Chrysophyllum spp.: atakamara tree sp.
Manilkara bidentata: paràta bullet wood, balata
Micropholis guyanensis: kusiri paràtary konoko sp.
Pouteria engleri: typuru kusiri paràtary konoko sp.
Pouteria guianensis: asepuku tree sp.

Scrophulariaceae
Scoparia dulcis: aparjuran 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 annuum: pomyi pepper plant sp.
Capsicum frutescens: arata wety hot pepper, bird pepper
Carib nature words

*Capsicum frutescens: pomyi pepper plant sp.
Capsicum sp.: pero pomyiry pepper plant sp.
Lycopersicon esculentum: tomati tomato
Nicotiana tabacum: kuraru tobacco plant sp.
Physalis angulata: pomiki pap bush
Solanum asperum: wonuwonu plant sp.
Solanum mammosum: kusija sosumba, 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: pararape tree sp.
*Sterculia pruriëns: 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: parurêipo tree sp.
*Erisma uncatum: 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: tamùnen irakopi tree sp.
Qualea coerulea: wonu kuwari tree sp.
Qualea dinizii: kynoro erepary 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.: konòsa plant sp.
Zingiber officinale: sinsipere ginger

Unidentified plants
aimara mykarary plant sp.
akami pomyiry blue-green pepper sp.
.akaran plant sp.
akàwe marityry herb sp.
Carib nature words

patakaipo cassava sp.
pei tree sp.
pejowa plant sp.
pipa pomyiry plant sp.
pitiruvi cassava sp.
pòmere plant sp.
pomusinary plant sp.
poripori bush sp.
pororu wokuru plant sp.
posi little calabash
pykywu 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.
sirima 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.
tapokyuwen cassava sp.
taposikiren plant sp.
taputei bamboo sp.
tara liana sp.
taresi pineapple sp.
taripi tree sp.
tarysakereken cassava sp.
tokômo plant sp.
topisa pineapple sp.
tujape sapwood
tukuma cassava sp.
tukuruwe ereparu plant sp.
tukuruwe parapiry toadstool sp.
tukusi paratary tree sp.
tukusi sosopory plant sp.
tukusi warumary plant sp.
*turuturu tree orchid sp.
typasapiren manky mango sp.
tywerûnûpoken plant sp.
urana wety palm sp.
urape toad-stool, mushroom
uravapepo plant sp.
wajamaka antykry liana sp.
wajapuku plant sp.
waraku nana pineapple sp.
waranufo cassava sp.
warariipo cassava sp.
wakamui liana sp.
wini plant sp.
wiran plant sp.
woko antykry fern sp.
wonse liana sp.
wonuran tree sp.
wonure plant sp.
woroworo pepper sp.
woto ýmo pepper sp.
wyja moss
### Mammals

**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*: *kawata* spider monkey
- Cebus apella: *meku* brown capuchin monkey
- Cebus olivaceus: *iwarakaru* weeper capuchin, wedge-capped capuchin monkey
- Chiropotes satanus: *kusiu* brown bearded saki, black saki
- Pithecia pithecia: *ariki* guianan saki
- Pithecia pithecia: *wàmaku* 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
- Dasypus kappleri: *porijaty* great long-nosed armadillo
- Dasypus novemcinctus: *tyràkiren* nine-banded long-nosed armadillo
- Priodontes maximus: *manuraimo* giant armadillo
- *kapasi* armadillo

**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: *kusaríwara* puma, mountain lion
Felis concolor: *typururan* puma, mountain lion
*Felis wiedii: marakaja margay*
Felis yagouaroundi: *airàu* yagouaroundi
Felis yagouaroundi: *tamenujá* jaguar
Panthera onca: *paruruja* jaguar
 alertDialog legendary jaguar
kaikusi cat, tiger, jaguar
kininíja jaguar sp.
kumposikyi jaguar sp.
omu tano small cat sp.
apajana monstrous jaguar

**Hydrochaeridae**
*kapiwa* capybara

**Megalonychidae**
aipàwura 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: *awarepijá* giant otter

**Myrmecophagidae**
Cyclopes didactylus: *waririjáu* pygmy anteater, silky anteater
Myrmecophaga tridactyla: *tamanuwa* giant anteater
Tamandua tetradactyla: *wariri* collared anteater

**Phyllostominae**
Vampyrum spectrum: *okope* false vampire bat

**Procyonidae**
Nasua nasua: *kunwasi* coati
Potos flavus: *kupara* kinkajou
Procyon cancrivorus: *waníu* 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**

*karapa* 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 hawk
*Buteo albicaudatus: marawija* white-tailed hawk
*Buteo magnirostris: pinàwe* roadside hawk
*Buteogallus meridionalis: arapaiko* savanna hawk
*Elanoides forficatus: kamarako* swallow-tailed kite
*Elanoides forficatus: werasi* swallow-tailed kite
*Gampsonyx swainsonii: akopere* pearl kite
*Harpia harpyja: kuwano* harpy eagle
*Leucopternis albicollis: turatura* white hawk
*Leucopternis melanops: tururu* black-faced hawk
*Pandion haliaetus: pyjàwusi* osprey
*Spizastur melanoleucus: tujutuju* black-and-white hawk-eagle
*kujukuju* bird of prey sp.
*pisopiso* bird of prey sp.
*räpi* 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: *kàwiriri* black-bellied tree-duck
Dendrocygna bicolor: *sukururu* fulvous tree-duck
kutuwa duck sp.
kuwakawa 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: *anapàwura* 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.
twerekèka heron sp.

Bucconidae
Chelidoptera tenebrosa: *saperaperu* swallow-wing
Monasa atra: *parapitoro* black nunbird
kawìwi puffbird
weju jumy puffbird

Capitonidae
Capito niger: *wanatu* black-spotted barbet

Caprimulgidae
Chordeiles acutipennis: *tukuwiju* lesser nighthawk
Lurocalis semitorquatus: *wòka* semicoloured 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
Sarcorhamphus papa: *anuwana* king vulture

Charadriidae
akuwamài plover
Ciconiidae
Euxenura maguari: *apyrerèu* maguari stork
Jabiru mycteria: *tujuju* jabiru
Mycteria americana: *ayyru* 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: *weru* white-tipped dove, grey-fronted dove
*apepe* dove sp.

Corvidae
*Cyanocorax cayanus: akàwe* cayenne jay

Cotingidae
Gymnoderus foetidus: *tonorori* bare-necked fructcrow
Lipaugus vociferans: *paipaijo* screaming piha
Perissocephalus tricolor: *kuwau* capuchinbird
Rupicola rupicola: *kawanaru* guianan cock of the rock
Tityra cayana: *kurakura* black-tailed tityra

Dendrocolaptidae
arasai woodcreeper
*kuwiritai* woodcreeper
suwasuwa woodcreeper

Emberizidae
Ammodramus humeralis: *kurukaka* grassland sparrow
Oryzoborus crassirostris: *twatuwu* large-billed seed-finch
sirèwu* finch
taririta* seedeater sp.

Eurypygidae
Eurypygia helias: *akerèi* sunbittern

Falconidae
*Daptrius americanus: karakara* caracara
*Daptrius ater: karakara* caracara

Xipholena punicea: *pakapaka* pompadour cotinga

Cracidae
Aburria pipile: *kujiwi* white-headed piping guan
Crax alector: *woko* black curassow
Ortalis motmot: *parâka* little chachalaca
Penelope jacquacu: *kore* spix's guan
Penelope marail: *marài* marail guan
isokaisoka guan sp.
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 fregatebird

**Furnariidae**
*pipisi* 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 chrysocephalus:* torosijo moriche oriole, yellow oriole
Icterus nigrocularis: 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**
kurasawai 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: *pynkrys* 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: *kajokajo* 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: *kajari* 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: *kerekeru* white-eyed parakeet  
Aratinga pertinax: *kerekere* brown-throated parakeet  
Brotogeris chrysopterus: *kirisa* golden-winged parakeet  
Deroptryus accipitrinus: *ananapu* red fan parrot  
Forpus passerinus: *kurupisa* green-rumped parakeet  
Pionites caica: *kaikai* caica parrot  
Pionites melanocephala: *pyrypyry* black-headed parrot  
Pionus menstruus: *kurisiri* blue-headed parrot  
Touit purpurata: *mere* sapphire-rumped parrotlet  
a*ajaka* macaw sp.  
karaikarai 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 crake  
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
*mattowituwi* sandpiper
*toriñorijo* snipe

**Strigidae**
*akorototo* owl sp.
apirikiki owl sp.
apopopo owl sp.
toko owl sp.
tukutaku owl sp.
umukureja 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: *tarapitoro* 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.
tukanhummingbird

**Trogloptidae**
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: *pìtuku* great kiskadee
Tyrannus melancholicus: *wiriri* tyrant-flycatcher
Tytonidae
Tyto alba: asài barn owl

Unidentified birds
apanakaja bird sp.
avararemu po bird sp.
avaryta bird of prey sp.
ituwi bird sp.
kakaka bird sp.
kara bird of prey sp.
kari bird sp.
kera little bird sp.
konopo jumy bird sp.
kumel bird sp.
kurateren bird sp.
pige bird sp.
poinko kujukuru bird sp.
pinytury bird sp.
sirasirai bird sp.
suvisul bird sp.
takanakina 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
kutai 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
Parauuchenipterus galeatus: nuja fish sp.

Batrachoididae
Batrachoedes surinamensis: pakamu fish sp.

Callichthyidae
Callichthys callichthys: watypa fish sp.
Carib nature words

Hoplosternum littorale: kariwaru fish sp.
Hoplosternum thoracatum: panapuku fish sp.
Hoplosternum sp.: patuwana fish sp. arásawa fish sp. siwa fish sp.

*Centropomidae*

sinuku fish sp.

*Characidae*

*A* Acestrorhynchus falcatus: aseremun fish sp.
*A* Acestrorhynchus microlepis: aseremun fish sp.
Brycon falcatus: myroko fish sp.
Chalceus macrolepidotus: myrokòu fish sp.
Chalceus macrolepidotus: ararupira fish sp.
Colossoma brachypomus: kariwiri fish sp.
kariwiri fish sp.

dasawa fish sp.

*Kirribila* sinuku fish sp.

*Cichlidae*

Cichla ocellaris: tukunare fish sp.
Crenichla alta: marisapa fish sp.
Crenicichla saxatilis: mataware fish sp. miso fish sp.
porepuru fish sp.

*Curimataidae*

Curimatus schomburgkii: kareweru fish sp.
Curimatus schomburgkii: kurekata fish sp.

*Cyprinodontidae*

Rivulus agilae: wiriwiri fish sp.

*Dasyatidae*

Dasyatis schmardae: pepisi fish sp. sipari ray sp. tunaja fish sp. tureme fish sp. warakapaimo fish sp.

*Doradidae*


*Electrophoridae*

Electrophorus electricus: pyrake electric eel

*Erythrinidae*

Hoploerythrinus unitaeniatus: warapa fish sp.
Hoplias macrophthalimus: aimara fish sp.
Hoplias malabaricus: patakai fish sp.

*Gadidae*

*M* 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: kura fish sp. *Hypophthalmus* sp.: awarapuku fish sp. *Hypophthalmus* sp.: kuwasimama fish sp.

*Hypophthalmidae*

*Hypophthalmus* edentatus: kura fish sp. *Hypophthalmus* sp.: awarapuku fish sp. *Hypophthalmus* sp.: kuwasimama fish sp.
**Loricariidae**  
Ancistrus hoplogenus: *warawara* fish sp.  
Hypostomus gymnorrhynchus: *warawara* fish sp.  

**Megalopidae**  
Megalops atlanticus: *aparita* fish sp.  

**Merluciiidae**  
*Merluccius biliniaris: pakajàu* fish sp.  

**Mugilidae**  
Mugil brasiliensis: *kuverema* 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: *urwui* 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: *typosakàmin akupa* fish sp.  
awyri fish sp.  

**Serrasalmidae**  
Myleus pacu: *paku* fish sp.  
Myleus rhomboïdalis: *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**  
*Sphyra tudes: panapana* fish sp.  

**Symbranchidae**  
Symbranchus marmoratus: *okomu* fish sp.  

**Tetraodontidae**  
tamajaktu fish sp.  

**Unidentified fishes**  
aimara jumy sea monster sp.  
aipajawa shark  
akiwi fish sp.  
ananasi fish sp.  
anàwanari fish sp.  
*arakuseri* fish sp.  
aratumaka fish sp.  
arawajapo fish sp.  
arukuruku fish sp.  
atatapipo fish sp.  
imowai fish sp.  
kameseku fish sp.  
kamesèu fish sp.  
kamyryi fish sp.
**AMPHIBIANS**

*pororu* frog

**Anura**

pirikara frog sp.
tutukuri frog sp.

**Bufonidae**

Bufo marinus: *muru* 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: *wytaï* frog sp.

**Microhylidae**

Otophryne robusta: *wuivui* frog sp.

**Pipidae**

Pipa pipa: *pipa* pipa toad

**Unidentified amphibians**

akuwama frog sp.
kumaitari toad sp.
kurutuntu frog sp.
pupuku frog sp.
REPTILES

okoju snake
typynkówaijan side-necked turtle
wajamaka iguana
wajamu turtle

Alligatoridae
Caiman crocodilus: akare alligator
Paleosuchus trigonatus: akarëu schneider's cayman
popau cayman sp.

Amphisbaenidae
Amphisbaena alba: kumako jumy worm lizard sp.
Amphisbaena fuliginosa: wenkosi jumy worm lizard sp.

Boidae
Constrictor constrictor: iwoi boa constrictor
Corallus caninus: kurewakoimo emerald tree boa, amazonian treeviper
Corallus enydris: arawoi grey tree boa
Epicrates cenchris: ikarìnary 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: kataku green turtle
Eretmochelys imbricata: kararuwa atlantic hawksbill
Lepidochelys olivacea: kurarasi olive ridley

Colubridae
Bothrops bilineatus: kurewakoimo emerald tree boa, amazonian treeviper
Chironius fuscus: tapuripoimo brown ratsnake
Drymarchon corais: akarimopi indigo-snake
Helicopides spp.: kuwasakara watersnake sp.
Hydronastes 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: kỳnoto fer de lance
Crotalus durissus: asakaimo rattlesnake
Lachesis mutus: iporìpo bushmaster
Lachesis mutus: kapesini porìpo bushmaster
Lachesis mutus: parara bushmaster
Lachesis mutus: urukuku bushmaster

Dermochelyidae
Dermochelys coriacea: kawana leatherback turtle

Elapidae
Micrurus lemniscatus: wàtoimo coral snake sp.
Carib nature words

Micrurus surinamensis: wàtoimo coral snake sp.

**Emydididae**
*Rhinclemmys punctularia: arakaka Guiana wood turtle, galap

**Gekkonidae**
Thecadactylus rapicauda: kankasapa gecko sp.
panatakawai gecko sp.

**Iguanidae**
*Anolis chrysolepis: mauru akyry lizard sp.
Uranocephalon superciliosa: tamakare iguana sp.
arakaka scorpion mud turtle, galap

**Kinosternidae**
*Kinosternon scorpioides: arakaka scorpion mud turtle, galap

**Teiidae**
Ameiva ameiva: petaturuwa lizard sp.
Cnemidophorus lemniscatus: waima spotted racerunner
Tupinambis nigropunctatus: serewai tegu lizard
katusitara lizard sp.
mykaku lizard sp.
saki lizard sp.
wémo lizard sp.

**Testudinidae**
Geochelone carbonaria: karume red-footed tortoise
wajamu tortoise sp.

**Unidentified reptiles**
aimara jery watersnake
akatapi lizard sp.
apirito tortoise sp.
aramari legendary snake
asarapa lizard sp.
tjorókan wyry turtle sp.
kariwà lizzard sp., iguana sp.? katusi turtle sp.
kumiju tad-pole
kupaja eperympo tortoise sp.
*kuwiritai lizard sp.
makau legendary snake sp.
orukoimo snake sp.
osonokopi lizard sp.
poritu lizard sp.
pyrky lizard sp.
sakurakura snake sp.
tukumau aremuru snake sp.
tiwywiy lizard sp.
urupere snake monster
waimawery lizard sp.
waimre lizard sp.
waipisika lizard sp.
wajamaka jumy lizard sp.
wajamakaimo snake sp.
wamipisita lizard sp.
wana 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: kôwe round-worm

Blattodea
arawe cockroach

Buprestidae
perempeteri metallic wood borer
**Carib nature words**

**Drosophilidae**  
*wajawaja* pomace fly

**Eumenidae**  
Eumenes spp.: *kamejau* 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.: *tanarakai* army ant  
Monomorium pharaonis: *wiripere* ant sp.  
Paraponera clavata: *juku* lesser giant hunting ant  
Solenopsis geminata: *mapara* fire ant *kamurututu* ant sp.  
*maratuka* ant sp.

**Fulgoridae**  
*kapu tano korotoko* planthopper

**Gastropoda**  
*atita* snail sp.

**Geometridae**  
*atampotypo* measuring worm

**Gerridae**  
*tuna pêwono* water strider

**Grapsidae**  
Goniopsis cruentata: *araja* crab sp.  
Goniopsis cruentata: *arisa* crab sp.  
Ucides cordatus: *kusa* blue crab

**Gryllidae**  
*kyrysipo* cricket

**Gryllotalpidae**  
*takyrykryi* mole cricket

**Halictidae**  
*warara* sweat bee

**Hirudinea**  
*kojowi* 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
Carib nature words  |  481  |

**Myrmeleontidae**  
kapusi 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* pinworm

**Paguridae**  
makyre crawfish sp.

**Pediculidae**  
Phthirus pubis: *pakipaki* crab louse

**Pentatomidae**  
kupako shield bug, stinkbug

**Phasmatodea**  
asitane walking stick

**Phthiraptera**  
onmy louse

**Plecoptera**  
*semerija* stonefly

**Portunidae**  
Callinectes bocourt: *sirika* brown crab

**Potamonidae**  
*wafulu* crab sp.

**Pseudostigmatidae**  
weruweru dragonfly

**Reduviidae**  
Salyavata variegata: *omi* assassin bug sp.

**Romaleidae**  
wêtasí big grasshopper sp.

**Sarcophagidae**  
mapauru flesh fly

**Scarabaeidae**  
Canthon spp.: *watomo urinkapònen* dung beetle  
Cyclocephala: *murera tano* beetle sp.  
Dynastina spp.: *wakaiwakai* horned scarab

**Scipiozoa**  
karakaru jelly-fish

**Scolopendridae**  
kumapepe centipede

**Scorpionidae**  
sipiriri scorpion

**Siphonaptera**  
kusipo flea

**Sphecidae**  
Bembix spp.: *moromoro* sand wasp  
Polistes spp.: *parako* paper wasp
Spirostreptidae
*kyakyja* spirobolid millipede

Tabanidae
Lepisela grassipes: *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: *jakanái* 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 rejeeta: *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 wererewery* fly sp.
*andakry* caterpillar sp.

*arakaitu* crab sp.
*arakaitu* spider sp.
*arawata* wano red bee sp.
*arawataimo* red caterpillar sp.
*ari* mollusc, shellfish
*arido* worm, caterpillar
*arukopuri* worm sp.
*asapakara* leech sp., parasite sp.
*asivyryryi* insect sp.
*tonko* caterpillar sp.
*jétun pan wenkosí* painful ant sp.
*kamanari* spider sp.
*kanasara* ant sp.
*kawono kupisa* tree termite
*kiwisukiri* snail sp.
*kujáke* wano bee sp.
*konana* jokomory wasp sp.
*kurumu* pyty insect
*kurumuri* crab sp.
*kúweroro* snail sp.
*kypytykyryi* cockroach
*kyrankyran* louse sp.
*kyrykyryi* beetle sp.
*maipuri wano* bee sp. (big and black)
*makía* snail sp.
*mapuru* worm sp.
*marakata* ant sp.
*marýwysi* mosquito sp.
*máuru akyry* beetle sp.
*monomono* fly sp., may beetle sp.
*mukasi* bee-sp.
*myito* water bug
*mykonuko* worm sp.
*nimokiran* 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.?
pópono kupisa ground termite
poroporo wasp sp
seri edible ant sp.
sikyri worm sp.
sipari wano bee sp.
tamutamu firefly sp.
tamîwesì ant or wasp sp.
tapanitu beetle sp.
tapiju insect sp.
tapuru insect sp.
tásatinajen wasp sp.
tererepu green caterpillar sp.
titipara ant sp.
tokoro wenkosì painful ant sp.
tômeřesìn wenkosì ant sp.
toripota wasp sp.
tykaraijen wenkosì ant sp.
tyfokope crab sp.
typuru wano bee sp.
wajamu wano bee sp.
wararu crawfish sp.
waripi wasp sp.
watapiy shellfish sp.
wenko ant
woryi jokomory red wasp sp.
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Journal abbreviations:

AA American Anthropologist.
BdL Boletín de Lingüística. Caracas.
LyH Lengua y Habla. Mérida.
LIN: Lingua Americana. Maracaibo.
NWIG New West Indian Guide/Nieuwe West-Indische Gids.
Núcleo Núcleo. Caracas.

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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 Karina or (in plural) Karinakon. 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), \(p, t, k, s, m, n, r, w, j\). 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, moko), but also for a combination of first and second person (kýko) and a combination of first and third person (nìna). 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 suffixed 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’, -takon/-tačton ‘future’, -jaine/-jatoine ‘present habitual’, -to/-toine ‘past habitual’, -il/-ton ‘near’, -n/-sen ‘far’, -se/-tose ‘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) rela-
tion between speaker and hearer.

The third part of the grammar points out that there are three kinds of transposi-
tions: nominalizations, adjectivations and verbalizations. Nominalizations may be
transpositions of a verb (formed by suffixation), or an adjective (by using the ad-
nominal 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 sen-
tence meanings.

The dictionary contains information on more than 6500 Carib words. The introduc-
tion 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 affixa-
tion, 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 mean-
ing 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.


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 naïpen); deze reductie wordt in de gebruikte spelling aangegeven door een accent grave op de voorafgaande klinker te plaatsen. In 1 lettergrep 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 lettergreppen.

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, mòko) ook vormen voor combinaties van eerste en tweede persoon (kỳko) en van eerste en derde persoon (nàna). Dezelfde personen komen ook voor in de vorm van voorvoegsels bij zelfstandige naamwoorden en werkwoorden (v-, 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 voor- naamwoordelijk 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 bijwoordelijk gebruikt wordt. Zowel de basisvorm als de afgeleide vorm kunnen van een meervoudachtervoegsel voorzien worden: het meervoudachtervoegsel bij de basisvorm is -ine, en dat bij de afgeleide vorm -kon.

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(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 meervoudsachterzetsels 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 beëindelijke 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, klanknabootsingen 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 (familiere)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, of van bijvoeglijke naamwoorden, 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 bijvoeglij 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.
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In het vijfde onderdeel van de grammatica zijn drie teksten te lezen die illustre- ren hoe moedertaalsprekers woorden en zinnen aaneenrijgen. De teksten zijn gepre- senteerd in vier regels: een tekstregel, een regel morfemen, een regel met aanduidin- gen 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 tref- woord zijn: de vorm van het trefwoord, woordsoort en betekenis. Daarnaast is eventueel melding gemaakt van: een onregelmatig klemtoonpatroon, varianten in ver- schillende 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 tref- woord het daar te vinden is.

Er zijn twee aanhangsels. In het eerste worden alle Caraïbische toevoegsels, inclu- sief een aanduiding van de betekenis en een afkorting daarvan, gepresenteerd en wel in twee afdelingen. In de eerste afdeling zijn de toevoegsels alfabetisch gerang- schikt, 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.