

EL ARTE DEL IDIOMA CHOROTI

CHOROTI GRAMMAR

CAPÍTULO I

DEL ALFABETO

LAS vocales que se necesitan son las siguientes pronunciadas como en castellano :

a, e, i, o, u, ai, oi, au

más estas dos *ã* e *õ* que suenan como la *u* en *but* y la *o* en *not* del inglés respectivamente.¹

Las consonantes simples son 11 :

h (aspirada), *j* (como en castellano), *k, l, m, n, p, s, t, w, y*

Los sonidos compuestos son 11 :

ch, como en *chato*.

sh, la *x* catalana.

ts, como en el inglés *nuts*.

th (final), *thl* (antes de vocal), como el galense *ll* o el castellano con *z*.

fu o *fw*, como en *fua, fwa*, algarroba.

ku o *kw*, como en *okuaka, okwaka*, hacer hervir.

ni o *ñ*, como en *niat, ñat*, agua.

ki o *ky*, como en *kió, kyó*, mano.

hi o *hy* (con aspiración fortísima), como en *hiúki, hyúki*, dedo.

pi o *py*, como en *piúse, pyúse*, barbas.

CHAPTER I

THE ALPHABET

THE following vowels are required, being pronounced as in Spanish :

a, e, i, o, u, ai, oi, au

and the two short vowels *ã, õ*, as heard in the words *but, not*.

The simple consonants are :

h, k, l, m, n, p, s, t, w, y; j (as in Spanish)

The compound sounds thus :

ch, as in *church*.

sh, as in *shoe*.

ts, as in *nuts*.

th (terminal), *thl* (preceding a vowel), like the Welsh *ll*.

fu or *fw* as in *fuá, fwá*, fruit of algarroba.

ku or *kw*, as in *okuáka, okwáka*, to boil.

ni or *ñ*, as in *niat, ñat*, water.

ki or *ky*, as in *kió, kyó*, hand.

hi or *hy* (very strongly aspirated), as in *hiúki, hyúki*, finger.

pi or *py*, as in *piúse, pyúse*, whiskers.

¹ En castellano la *o* se produce con los labios recogidos de suerte que formen círculo, su correlación inglesa al contrario con los labios estirados hacia atrás, algo que no es ni *a* ni *o*. La *õ* que es como la *o* inglesa en *not*, ambos sonidos imposibles en castellano.

shi o *shy*, como en *shiúki*, *shyúki*, mi dedo.

Letras dobles con guión intermedio indica que se haran sonar separadamente.

Las consonantes dobles son de uso raro, como en *alénna*, anta, pero sirven para abreviar el sonido de la *e* y distinguirlo de la otra *e* en *aléna*, perro: lo general es que cada letra tenga su sonido por separado.

Las letras o sonidos *th*, *thl*, *fu*, *j*, son muy suaves, tanto que casi no se perciben, hasta pueden llamarse un suspiro; así pues: *thlahepa* hace 'lahepa; *fuopo* hace 'wopo; *tojwe* se vuelve to'we o to'he.

Las siguientes letras faltan:

b, *c*, *d*, *g*, *ng*, *q*, *r*, *rr*, *ll*, *v*, *x*, *z*

shi or *shy* as in *shiúki*, *shyúki*, my finger.

Hyphenated letters like *t-h*, *s-h*, indicate that they are separate sounds, as in *püt-head*, *mis-hap*.

Double letters are very rare, but used in, e.g., *alénna*, tapir, to give a shorter sound to the *e* than that of *aléna*, dog, but generally double letters require separate enunciation.

The letters or sounds *th*, *thl*, *fu*, *j*, are very soft—one might almost say used with affectation—and sometimes scarcely perceptible, so that *thlahepa* becomes 'lahepa; *fuopo* becomes 'wopo; and *tojwe* becomes either to'we or to'he.

The following letters are not required:

b, *c*, *d*, *g*, *ng*, *q*, *r*, *rr*, *ll*, *v*, *x*, *z*

CAPÍTULO II

DEL ACENTO

El idioma Choroti es suave y sonoro, las vocales son francas y las sílabas cortas y claras, que suenan como cantadas, y llegan a subir hasta el falsete en la conversación formal. Partículas se infijan y sufijan en la frase para que se produzca una sensación rítmica; así: *Maii iñát* se dice *Maii piñáte*, trae agua.

Excepciones hay, pero la regla es que la voz cargue sobre la radical, así pues:—*i-pót*, su tapa; *ti-pónape*, está tapado; *póle*, nube.

Nombres sustantivos simples, y

CHAPTER II

THE ACCENT

The language is very smooth and musical, with open vowels and short clear syllables, spoken in a singing voice, which reaches a kind of falsetto in all formal speech. Particles are infixed and suffixed to a sentence to give it an agreeable rhythm, thus: *Maii iñát* becomes *Maii piñáte*, bring water.

There may be some exceptions, but usually the accent falls on the root: *i-pót*, its cover; *ti-pónape*, it is covered; *póle*, cloud.

Simple nouns, particularly those

más si empiezan por vocal y son de derivación dudosa, acentúan sobre la segunda, *ex. gr.*:—*alá*, árbol; *alénta*, caballo.

La consonante final (sobre todo si es *m*, *j*, o *t*), en voces aisladas o al fin de la frase, desaparece en los más de los casos, *ex. gr.*: *pole nam* se hace *pole na'*, nublado; *aj* se vuelve *a'*, pégue; *wet* hace *we'*, casa; o se le aumenta una vocal haciendo de *iñat*—*iñate*, agua; *sius*—*siuse*, pez.

El acento ('), como en *A'* (tú), podrá significar o una *j* suave, una *h* suavemente aspirada, o un descanso de la voz. Los acentos importantes o poco acostumbrados suelen señalarse así (').

beginning with a vowel, of which the derivation is not so evident, receive the accent on the second syllable: *alá*, tree; *alénta*, horse.

The final consonant (especially *m*, *j*, and *t*) of a word standing alone, or at the end of a sentence, is often dropped: *pole nam* becomes *pole na'*, cloudy; *aj* becomes *a'*, strike; *wet* becomes *we'*, house; or a vowel is added as: *iñat* to *iñate*, water; *sius* to *siuse*, fish.

The accent ('), as in *A'* (thou), may represent a soft *j*, a slight aspirate *h*, or merely a rest in the voice. Important or unusual accents are marked thus: (').

CAPÍTULO III

DE LA EUFONIA

Al revés de las más de las lenguas en el Chaco pocos son los cambios que el idioma Choroti efectúa en razón de la eufonia: las partículas se agregan simplemente a la raíz que permanece de principio a fin más o menos clara y evidente. En los derivados la vocal del fin sufre apócope aun cuando no resultaría inconveniente alguno si se retuviera, *ex. gr.*: *a-fué-na*, ave; *a-fué-na-ta* o *a-fuén-ta*, gallina.

Los sonidos siguientes se intercambian sin ser equivalencias dialécticas, desde que con frecuencia se adoptan por la misma

CHAPTER III

EUPHONY

Unlike the majority of the languages in this Chaco group, the Choroti makes very few modifications for euphony, the particles being simply added to the root forms, which remain throughout more or less clearly evident. When forming derivatives the final vowel is occasionally dropped, though it could be retained without inconvenience: *a-fué-na*, bird; *a-fué-na-ta* or *a-fuén-ta*, fowl, hen.

The following sounds are interchangeable, not being merely dialectal equivalents, but are frequently adopted by the same

persona en su conversación, individual in the course of conversation :
ex. gr. :

s, sh	sius, shius	pez	fish
ki, ch	kiote, chote	oreja	ear
si, ch	siowa, chowa	negro	black
s, ts	siat, tsiat	mojado	wet
fu, w	fuopo, wopo	hombro	shoulder
h, y	ahine, ayine	hombre	man
l, th	kiol, kiorth	langosta	locust
p, w	paso, waso	arrastrar	crawl
u, o	tu, to	fuerte	strong
u, i	u-wa, i-wa	pedazo	piece
i, e	tiowe, teowe	dentro	inside
e, ai	kojhe, kojhai	dulce	sweet
ã, o, õ	tãm, tom, tõm	ser, estar	to be

CAPÍTULO IV

CHAPTER IV

CLASIFICACIÓN DE LAS PALABRAS

CLASSIFICATION OF THE WORDS

“Eso que se llama ‘partes de la oración’ a que estamos tan acostumbrados, corresponde en realidad a las gramáticas griega y latinas, y a su vez al desarrollo elevadísimo de esas intelectualidades: la hemos adoptado nosotros porque es un medio muy conveniente de tratar la interrelación que existe entre todos los pensamientos que vienen a formar la frase; pero es posible que la lengua exista sin las llamadas ‘partes de la oración’ y no es de suponer que existieran en los primeros comienzos del lenguaje.”

“The distinction of ‘parts of speech,’ familiar to us in a highly-developed state from the Greek and Latin grammars, is a useful means of showing the relations among the several thoughts talked of in a sentence. But it is possible to do without parts of speech, and it is not to be supposed that they existed in the earliest forms of language.”¹

Lo más importante en estudios de esta naturaleza es poderse dar una cuenta desde el comienzo del modo cómo piensan los Indios y de cómo se manejan en el uso de

It is of the greatest importance at the outset to arrive at a clear understanding of the Indian’s mode of thought, and his manner of using words. In common with

¹ Tylor, *Anthropology*, p. 138.

las voces en su idioma. En común con todas las demas unidades del grupo chaqueño, los vocablos de esta lengua se reducen a cuatro categorías, a saber: Nombres en absoluto; voces que dependen de otros nombres; verbos; y partículas.

1. Nombres Sustantivos en absoluto. Como esta categoría es la primera en importancia forzosamente tiene que encerrar la sinopsis de todo cuanto puede ser materia de conversación entre gente de tan escasa cultura, estos, los nombres de animales, aves, e insectos; de árboles, plantas, y vegetales en general; de los elementos atmosféricos, y demas fenómenos naturales; fuera de los de utensilios y demás cosas aplicables a esa clase de vida primitiva.

Las palabras estas invariablemente son simples en su forma y por lo general carecen de inflexión, a no ser el caso de un plural más o menos arbitrario. Lo de la naturaleza en sí es para el indígena considerado como absoluto, *i.e.* tigre, palmera, sol, fuego, selva—sin necesidad de llevar ni artículo ni articulación alguna de posesivo. La relación que el hombre pueda tener con cualquiera de estos animales o cosas es una otra idea y muy secundaria que se expresa mediante alguna palabra enlazada con la anterior, *ex. gr.*: el perro mi compañero; el tigre mi enemigo; el zapallo o calabaza de mi cosecha; la luna mi lumbre; el fuego mi calor; el agua mi bebida; la olla mia (esto es absoluto).

the other members of the Chaco group, the words of this language fall into four divisions, viz.: Absolute nouns; dependent words; verbs; and particles.

1. Absolute Nouns. Ranking first in importance, this division is practically a synopsis of the subjects of conversation possible to the uncultured—the names of animals, birds, and insects; trees, plants, and vegetables; the elements and natural phenomena; and the few instruments and appliances necessary to a primitive life.

These words are invariably simple in form, and rarely inflected except to denote an arbitrary plural. Nature is absolute to the savage—tiger, palm, sun, fire, forest—no article or possessive particle is required. His relation to it is a secondary idea, and is shown by a dependent word—the dog my pet; the tiger my enemy; the pumpkin my planting; the moon my light; the fire my warmth; the water my drink; the pot mine (absolute).¹

¹ Touching the earlier stage of words before they entered the realm of absolute nouns, everything, perhaps, in nature was shown to be related to man by a pronominal particle; see Derivation, Chap. XXI.

2. Nombres sustantivos posesivos que dependen de los absolutos. Aunque estos ocupan el segundo lugar en nuestra clasificación son ellos de la mayor importancia para el estudio de la lengua en razón de las inflexiones a que están sujetos en cuanto a número y relación pronominal. En las lenguas llamadas 'clásicas' el nombre de la persona o cosa que posee tiene su caso en genitivo en los dialectos incultos del Chaco el orden se invierte, porque el nombre del que posee permanece en la forma absoluta, mientras que el de la cosa poseída es el que lleva la inflexión. Los nombres de las partes del cuerpo humano y de otros seres, los parentescos de familia, estado, rasgos característicos y acciones se incluyen en esta división, en la que entran los nombres, pronombres, sustantivos derivados de adjetivos o de verbos y aun a las preposiciones y adverbios.

3. Los Verbos. Esta división corresponde no solo a los verbos sino también a los adjetivos, porque en realidad estos son verbos neutros.

4. Las Partículas. Las partículas estas pueden ser, ora prefijos, ora infijos, ora sufijos de cualquier palabra o frase, "las complicaciones gramaticales que nacieron de comienzos simples," como dice Tylor: todas ellas requieren ser minuciosamente estudiadas, porque son las que nos demuestran cual es la relación personal o sintáctica en qué

2. Dependent words. Second in rank, this division contains the words of primary importance to the grammarian, because of their inflections for number and pronominal relation. In classical languages the possessive noun has a genitive case; in the unrefined dialects of the Chaco the order is inverted—the possessive noun remains absolute, the dependent noun must be inflected. The names of the parts of the human and other bodies, family relationships, state, characteristics, and actions are included in this division, thus embracing, not only nouns, but pronouns, adjectival and verbal substantives, and even prepositions and adverbs.

3. Verbs. This division contains both verbs and adjectives, the latter being neuter verbs.

4. Particles. The particles may be prefixes, infixes, or suffixes of a word or sentence, "the complicated devices of grammar that arose from simple beginnings" (Tylor), and demand the most attentive study, showing us as they do the personal and prepositional relation to the absolute nouns, and the method adopted to form new words.

dependen del nombre absoluto, y cómo, con ellos, se forman nuevos vocablos.

Los nombres compuestos en realidad son frases completas y desde luego no se trata de ellos en esta clasificación.

Compound nouns are really sentences and are consequently excluded from this classification.

CAPÍTULO V

DE LAS CLASES DE INFLEXIÓN

Las inflexiones pueden ser varias, pero posible es reducirlas a tres divisiones :

1. De los Nombres Absolutos.
2. De la División por " Y. "
3. De la División por " S. "

CHAPTER V

CLASSIFICATION OF THE INFLECTIONS

The inflections are somewhat varied, but may be classed under three heads :

1. The Absolute Nouns.
2. The " Y " Division.
3. The " S " Division.

CAPÍTULO VI

DEL ARTÍCULO

Artículo aislado, como tal, puede decirse que no existe, pero ciertas partículas hay que mucho se le parecen, v.g. :

(a) La partícula eufónica *n* o *m* :
m-piäk, paja ; thatching grass
n-ñanat, un rebenque ; a whip

(b) La partícula *la*, *lo*, etc. :
lo-wole, la yerba ; the weeds

(c) Como el nombre de la persona o cosa poseída lleva la inflexión que denota relación personal lo usual es que retenga el prefijo personal de 3ª si llega a emplearse en sentido abstracto : esta regla sólo es de aplicación

CHAPTER VI

THE ARTICLE

No true separable article exists, but certain particles might be noted in this connection.

(a) An euphonic *n* or *m* :
im-pose, la barba ; the beard
in-tiete, el ojo ; the eye

(b) The particle *la*, *lo*, etc. :
ikoñhe la woyi, es dulce el pan ;
the bread is sweet

(c) Dependent words being inflected to denote person, it is usual to retain the 3rd personal prefix when used in the abstract. This only applies to words relative to animals or inanimate things :

si se trata de animales o cosas inanimadas, *ex. gr.* :

- i-fues*, ala ; wing
- thl-o*, semilla ; seed
- ta-kat*, pico ; bill, beak
- u-we*, hormiguero ; ant-hill
- ta-wo*, el plantar ; the planting of

Las partículas estas, que en su origen sirvieron para dar mayor sonoridad al vocablo, acabaron por establecerse lexicamente y llegaron hasta la aglutinación permanente en los nombres absolutos, es decir, que aquellas perdieron su valor pronominal, *ex. gr.* :

- i-niat* o *i-ñat*, agua ; water
- i-thla*, piojo ; louse

(d) La partícula *n* (*na*, *ne*, *ni*, etc.) se usa de personas, para distinguirla del otro prefijo de 3ª que corresponde a los animales o cosas inanimadas, y se emplea también en general para formar los nombres del cuerpo humano, sus ropas, prendas, y todo lo demás que se relaciona íntimamente con el hombre, *ex. gr.* :

- ta-kat*, pico del ave ; bill of bird
- t-ate*, teta del animal ; teat of animal
- ni-yik*, el collar ; the necklace
- ni-wuk*, la casa ; the house

Esta importante partícula es por excelencia la que se responsabiliza de hacer nombres sustantivos de los derivados de verbo, *ex. gr.* :

Nombre.

- naiyi*, camino, senda ; road, path
- nãp*, canto, grito ; song, cry
- nãk*, comida ; food
- niat*, agua ; water
- nate*, cántaro ; pitcher

- i-kias*, cola ; tail
- thla-hilis*, huevas ; spawn
- ti-sie*, carne ; flesh
- u-weat*, llaga ; sore, boil
- ta-la*, la matanza ; the killing of

Used to give balance to the word, these particles have gradually worked their way into the language and acquired permanency with absolute nouns, or, in other words, have lost their pronominal significance :

- i-naiyi*, escalera ; ladder
- i-nãk-awet*, mesa ; table

(d) The particle *n* (*na*, *ne*, *ni*, etc.) is used of persons in contradistinction to the 3rd personal prefixes used of animals or inanimate things, and is employed with the general form of the names of the parts of the human body, clothes, possessions, and actions intimately associated with man, *e.g.* :

- na-kat*, barba del hombre ; man's chin
- nah-ate*, pecho de la mujer ; the human breast
- n-amis*, el tocado ; the head-dress
- ni-yet*, la mi casa ; the my house

This important particle is emphatically responsible for generalising nouns derived from verbs, *e.g.* :

Verbo.

- yik*, ir ; to go
- yap*, gritar ; to cry
- tiuj*, comer ; eat
- ai-ya*, beber ; drink
- ai-ya*, beber ; drink

La *n* también sirve para enlazar las diferentes partes de la frase entre sí, *ex. gr.* :

Yome ni fuat, se apagó el fuego ;
Isei niñat, está crecido el río ;
Po neleowa, tengo animal ;
Po ni yitiowe, tengo alma ;
Ayohi na sius kathlomata, voy a

pescar mañana ;
Po niñat, hay agua ;
Kankap loj alaihe niyet, hace muchos años que he dejado la mi casa ;

Olöwe niyet siale, dejé mi casa en mi juventud ;

Ohoyi yamope ni fue wanthlös, me voy al lugar (campo) de los avestruces ;

La partícula *p* con frecuencia se utiliza en el mismo sentido, *ex. gr.* :

Aliana pa kiuni, maté el tigre ;
Iwe iwem palenta, están allá los caballos ;

Maiyi pala, trae la leña ;

Ntelia aki piñat, quiero más agua ;

Sahiya piñata, demasiada agua ;

The *n* is also used to link up sentences :

the fire is out
the river is high
I have an animal
I have a soul (inside)
I will go and fish to-morrow

there is water
I left home many years ago

I left home when young

I am going to the ostrich camp

The particle *p* is frequently used in sentences in a similar way, *e.g.* :

I killed the tiger
the horses are there

bring the firewood

I want more water
too much water

CAPÍTULO VII

DEL NOMBRE SUSTANTIVO NÚMERO

Los nombres tienen número singular y plural, pero lo usual es que se use la voz en su forma simple para expresar uno u otro número. El plural se hace de los modos siguientes :

1. Se sufixa una *s* si la palabra concluye por vocal, o la sílaba *is* si acaba en consonante :

CHAPTER VII

THE NOUN—NUMBER

Nouns have both singular and plural numbers, but in actual use the simple form of the word expresses equally well either number. The plural is formed :

1. By adding *s* to words ending with a vowel, or *is* to those ending with a consonant :

Singular	Plural	Castellano	Inglés
<i>alena</i>	<i>alenas</i>	perro	dog
<i>kiuni</i>	<i>kiunis</i>	tigre	tiger
<i>palnat</i>	<i>palnatis</i>	lengua	tongue
<i>pasat</i>	<i>pasatis</i>	labio	lip

2. Sustituyendo *s* cuando la final es *k* o *j*:

Singular	Plural
<i>tak</i>	<i>tas</i>
<i>anthlōj</i>	<i>anthlōs</i>

3. Cambiando las terminaciones aumentativas *taj*, *tiuj*, *tiuk*, por la otra *tahes*:

Singular	Plural
<i>alena-taj</i>	<i>alena-tahes</i>
<i>nisa-tiuj</i>	<i>nisa-tahes</i>
<i>sonta-tiuk</i>	<i>sonta-tahes</i>

4. Introduciéndose la *l* como infijo o sufijo:

Singular	Plural
<i>s-as</i>	<i>si-les</i>
<i>kiu</i>	<i>kiu-lis</i>

5. Mediante una *e* final agregada a la *s*:

Singular	Plural
<i>niwe</i>	<i>niwase</i>
<i>thla-wo</i>	<i>thla-wose</i>

6. Con el aumento de *k* o *ki* finales:

Singular	Plural
<i>tsu</i>	<i>tsuk</i>
<i>kiu</i>	<i>kiuk</i>
<i>tiet-thlile</i>	<i>tiet-thlilek</i>
<i>kias</i>	<i>kias-ki</i>

7. La partícula *po* (*pa*, *pu*) mas que no sea verdaderamente

2. By substituting *s* for final *k* or *j*:

Castellano	Inglés
cuera, asa	cord, handle
vibora	snake

3. By changing the augmentative terminations *taj*, *tiuj*, *tiuk*, to *tahes*:

Castellano	Inglés
aguara-guazu	wolf
chancho	pig
cabra	goat

4. By introducing *l* into the word or its termination:

Castellano	Inglés
nuestro hijo	our son
asta	horn

5. By final *e* attached to the usual *s*:

Castellano	Inglés
hombro	shoulder
su flor	its flower(Chun.) ¹

6. By the addition of final *k* or *ki*:

Castellano	Inglés
huevo	egg
cuerno	horn (Chun.)
cejas	eyebrows
cola; <i>pl.</i> cola	tail; <i>pl.</i> tail of
de pájaro	bird

7. The particle *po* (*pa*, *pu*), though not a true plural, is some-

¹ Ejemplo del Chunupi. Example from the Chunupi.

de plural suele usarse aun con palabras que tienen su propio plural por inflexión :

Singular	Plural
<i>wole</i>	<i>wole-po</i>
<i>tiete</i>	<i>tiete-pa</i>
<i>kiote</i>	<i>kiote-pu</i>

8. Muchas temas hacen su plural con el sufijo *wa*, y si terminan en consonante le prefijan la vocal eufónica, así—*iwa*, *ewa*, etc.

Singular	Plural
<i>kiwet</i>	<i>kiwet-iwa</i>
<i>kiuti</i>	<i>kiuti-wa</i>
<i>ele</i>	<i>ele-wa</i>
<i>nietowe</i>	<i>nato-wa</i>
<i>tiete</i>	<i>tato-wa</i>

Los últimos dos ejemplos parecen como si fuesen irregulares, pero si nos fijamos en el dialecto No. 2 (Apendice A.) encontramos allí las variantes *nato* y *tata* respectivamente en el singular : la mudanza de *a* por *ie* está perfectamente ajustada al fonetismo de estos idiomas.

9. Alargandose alguna vocal :

Singular	Plural
<i>pose</i>	<i>piuse</i>

10. Aumentandose una vocal :

Singular	Plural
<i>kio</i>	<i>kioyi</i>

11. Suprimiendo la *k* del singular para hacer plural :

Singular	Plural
<i>tetik</i>	<i>teti</i>

times used even with words that have their own inflected plural :

Castellano	Inglés
cabellos	hair
ojo	eye
oreja	ear

8. Many words make their plural by the addition of *wa* ; those ending with a consonant require a vowel, *iwa*, *ewa*, etc.

Castellano	Inglés
boca	mouth
pipa	pipe
loro	parrot
nariz	nose
ojo	eye

These last two examples appear irregular, but a reference to the second dialect (Appendix A.) gives *nato* and *tata* respectively in the singular : the change from *a* to *ie* is perfectly regular.

9. By the lengthening of a vowel :

Castellano	Inglés
barba	beard

10. By the addition of a vowel :

Castellano	Inglés
mano	hand

11. Final *k* is dropped to form the plural :

Castellano	Inglés
plato, losa	plate, crock

CAPÍTULO VIII

DEL NOMBRE SUSTANTIVO GÉNERO

Si nos hemos de atener al lado práctico de la cosa podríamos asegurar que el género de las palabras es de ínfima importancia por lo que respecta al idioma Choroti, desde que adjetivos, verbos y voces que deberían concordarse con otras carecen de toda mudanza no siendo la que se refiera a número o persona.

Existe empero, a pesar de lo dicho, algo fundamental que puede considerarse como género y está infiltrado en toda esa lengua, pero que requiere un estudio prolongado, intenso del "folk-lore," de las creencias y de toda la lengua de esas gentes, si pretendemos determinar lo que es o puede ser.

A propósito de este hecho, he aquí algo muy curioso: el perro ovejero,¹ *sontas-ivoki* es femenino, sin necesidad de que sea una perra: de ello se deduce la probabilidad de ciertas distinciones gramaticales de género que no tienen nada que ver directamente con lo que es pura y sencillamente sexo.

Como otro ejemplo al caso podría citarse el de las palabras *thlōs*

CHAPTER VIII

THE NOUN—GENDER

From a practical working point of view, the gender of the noun is of slight consequence in this language, owing to the fact that the adjectives, verbs, and dependent words suffer no change, but remain undeclined except to denote number and person.

There is evidence, however, of a gender system running through the language, which a prolonged and special study of the folk-lore and beliefs, together with the language of the people, would determine.

One curious example, for instance, is that of the shepherd-dog,¹ *sontas-ivoki*, being in the feminine; an indication that "dog" (not necessarily "bitch") is feminine, from which we may deduce the probability of a grammatical distinction, not of necessity agreeing with sex.

Again, one might cite the use of the words *thlōs* (son), and

¹ En lugares silvestres y solitarios perseguidos por el "puma" y el "yaguar" se adiestran perros grandes para que acompañen y protejan la majada contra las salvajinas del campo. Desde cachorro se le mete en el "chiquero" con las ovejas y cabras y entre ellas lo crían con leche de estas hasta que aprende a correr con la majada: jamás se le permite que entre en la casa.

¹ In wild and unfrequented countries, where the puma and jaguar rove and prey, big dogs are trained to run with and protect the flock from attacks. When quite young the pup is placed in the pen with the sheep and goats, and there nurtured (with goat's milk) till strong enough to run with the flock. It is never allowed into the house.

(hijo), y *thlöse* (hija) : estos vocablos que se ajustan al sexo si se trata de personas se confunden cuando se usan de los animales, porque en tal caso corresponden a nuestro *chico*, *pequeño*, *cria*. Lo general es que se emplee la forma *thlöse*, pero si mucho los apuramos entonces cambian y dicen *thlös*, si se trata de animal macho, *ex. gr.* :

waka-thlös, ternero
waka-thlöse, ternera

Si se quiere significar el sexo de los animales entonces se valen de las voces *ayine* (macho) y *aséene* (hembra), que se sufijan, *ex. gr.* :

waka-ayine, toro
waka-aséene, vaea

Los ejemplos que se dan en seguida forzosamente están limitados a los nombres sexuales de los interparentescos consanguíneos, que como es muy natural se reducen a un corto número, y aun más esto, su mismo estudio se ve cortado por esas idiosincrasias tribales, aun existentes en el día, que determinan la clase de interparentesco según el sea matrilineal o patrilineal.

(a) La partícula femenina de más importancia es el sufijo *ki* y no ha de confundirse con el sustantivo *i-ki*, del instrumento, que forma compuestos con otros nombres simples para significar la cosa que se destina a tal cual uso :

Masculino	Femenino
<i>wo pl. wos</i>	<i>wo-ki</i>
<i>ka-wo</i>	<i>ka-wo-ki</i>

thlöse (daughter). Though quite distinct sexually when referring to persons, the words are equivocal when applied to animals, being then the equivalent of *young*, *small*, *offspring*. Usually the feminine *thlöse* is employed, but if pressed the people will use the masculine term *thlös* when speaking of a male animal, *e.g.* :

waka-thlös, bull-calf
waka-thlöse, cow-calf

To denote the sex of animals the words *ayine* (male), and *aséene* (female), are suffixed :

waka-ayine, bull
waka-aséene, cow

The illustrations that follow are perforce taken from the sexual names of the family relationships, which in themselves are limited in number, and furthermore, restrict our study because of the existing tribal peculiarities which determine their relationships, *i.e.* by male or female descent.

(a) The most important feminine particle is the *ki* suffix (not to be confused with the noun, *i-ki*—instrument, thing for—attached to simple nouns to form a compound) :

Castellano	Inglés
él o ella que hace peon, sirviente	doer, attendant m a n - s e r v a n t, maid-servant

Masculino	Femenino	Castellano	Inglés
<i>penik-iwo</i>	<i>penik-iwoki</i>	cocinero,-ra	man cook, woman cook
<i>sontas-iwos</i>	<i>sontas-iwoki</i>	ovejero,-ra	shepherd, shepherdess
<i>naiyi-wos</i>	<i>naiyi-woki</i>	baqueano,-na	road guide (man, woman)
<i>alentas-iwos</i>	<i>waka-kati-woki</i>	potrerizo, lechera	groom, milkmaid
<i>asile</i>	<i>asile-ki</i>	soltero,-ra	bachelor, spinster
<i>nechias</i>	<i>nechias-ki</i>	patrón,-na	master, mistress
<i>kiále</i>	<i>kiále-ki</i>	niño, niña	boy, girl
<i>kilaii</i>	<i>kilaii-ki</i>	forestero,-ra	foreigner (man, woman)
<i>yakatniona</i>	<i>yakatniona-ki</i>	dueño, dueña	owner (man, woman)
<i>y-aiyi</i>	<i>y-aiyi-ki</i>	mi compañero,-ra	my companion (man, woman)
<i>its-usia</i>	<i>its-usia-ki</i>	mi amigo,-ga*	my friend (man, woman)

(b) *Y* es una letra de valor masculino que se impone, como lo es la *s* de femenino (pero hay que fijarse bien en el lugar que ocupa. S.A.L.Q.), *ex. gr.* :

Masculino	Femenino
<i>ayine</i>	<i>aséene</i>
<i>ijyelu</i>	<i>ijyelis</i>
<i>eyéwu</i>	
<i>eyihawo</i>	

(c) El femenino se distingue por el infijo *j*, *ex. gr.* :¹

Masculino	Femenino
<i>kimpena</i>	<i>kimpejna</i>
<i>iseni</i>	<i>isejni</i>
<i>kiini</i>	<i>ijnia</i>

(b) *Y* is a prominent masculine letter, and *s* is index of the feminine (see further under Derivation, Chapters XIII-XV), *e.g.* :

Castellano	Inglés
varón, mujer	man, woman
cuñado,-da	brother - in - law, sister-in-law
brujo	witch-doctor
mayor de milicos	military officer

(c) The feminine is indicated by the infix *j* :

Castellano	Inglés
huérfano,-na	orphan (boy, girl)
sobrino,-na	nephew, niece
hermano,-na (menor)	brother, sister (younger)

¹ *J* es un sonido que equivale a *s* la confusión de estas dos letras es muy usual, así Juris o Süris (avestruces), etc. S.A.L.Q.

(d) Los masculinos (suelen) terminar en consonante, los femeninos en vocal :

Masculino	Femenino
<i>y-as</i>	<i>y-ase</i>
<i>kimanik</i>	<i>kimanki</i>
<i>fuemék</i>	<i>lojse</i>
<i>a-ktech</i>	<i>a-kte</i>

(e) Ejemplos varios :
(N.B.—La *l* de masc., la *t* de fem.)

Masculino	Femenino
<i>pa-pa</i>	<i>ta-te</i>
<i>pa-i</i>	<i>me-me</i>
<i>kili</i>	<i>kili-le</i>
<i>kiili</i>	<i>kitia</i>
<i>kili</i>	<i>kite</i>
<i>its-empla</i>	<i>its-empla</i>

(f) Los ejemplos siguientes son tomados del Chunupi y se refieren a la *l* de masculino :

Masculino	Femenino
<i>aschäkla</i>	<i>aschäke</i>
<i>chäkla</i>	<i>chäta</i>
<i>taakla</i>	<i>thlutska</i>

(d) Masculine forms end in a consonant, feminine forms in a vowel :

Castellano	Inglés
mi hijo, hija	my son, daughter
siervo,-va	man-servant, maid-servant
mozo, moza	youth, maid
tu abuelo,-la	thy grand-father, grand-mother (Chun)

(e) Various examples :
(N.B.—The *l* masc. and *t* fem.)

Castellano	Inglés
mi padre, madre	my father, mother
mi padre, madre	my father, mother (Dial. 2)
viejo, vieja	old person (man, woman)
hermano,-na (mayor)	brother, sister (elder)
tío, tía	uncle, aunt.
mi marido, mujer	my husband, wife.

(f) The following examples from the Chunupi illustrate the *l* masculine :

Castellano	Inglés
viudo, viuda	widow, widower
hermano,-na (mayor)	brother, sister (elder)
muchacho,-cha	boy, girl

CAPÍTULO IX

DEL NOMBRE SUSTANTIVO—CASO Y PERSONA

El Choroti en nada se diferencia de las lenguas que hablan las

CHAPTER IX

THE NOUN—CASE AND PERSON

Choroti does not differ from the languages of the surrounding

naciones circumvecinas, excepción hecha del idioma Quechua, porque sus nombres sustantivos permanecen inalterables en cuanto a caso: para nominativo, vocativo, acusativo, etc., la forma gramatical es invariable; es el buen sentido que las más de las veces determina al objeto o sujeto, ayudado también por la colocación de estos en la frase. Ciertas partículas suelen emplearse, ya como posposiciones en el caso de los verbos, ya como cópulas entre verbo y sustantivo, que en cierto sentido hacen las veces de índice que da la idea de dativo o ablativo: de estas se dirá algo más en otro capítulo al tratar de la sintaxis.¹

Por el momento son las partículas que denotan caso posesivo las que más reclaman nuestra atención: todo sustantivo absoluto requiere uno u otro de los tantos pronombres que indican posesión concreta, según la persona o cosa de que se trata, *e.g.*:

ayine ika anat, el hombre su tierra (finca, etc.)

aseene thla taas, la mujer su olla

Los sustantivos secundarios y derivaciones de verbos se declinan en forma tal que expresan su dependencia como de cosa poseída por quien se significa en el sustantivo o pronombre, *ex. gr.*:

am a-kyuti, tú tu-pipa

ayine thl-et, el hombre su-madre

aseene i-thluk, la mujer su-bolsa

peoples (though unlike the Quechua) in the fact that its nouns remain uninflected for case. The nominative, vocative, and accusative have the same grammatical form, and common sense for the most part decides the subject or object, though often helped out by its position in the sentence. Little particles are here and there used, either in the nature of postpositions to the verbs, or as copulas between verb and noun, to indicate to some extent the idea of a dative or ablativ, and will be dealt with in the chapter on syntax.¹

The particles that denote possession now claim our attention. The absolute nouns require one or other of the absolute possessive pronouns to denote its concord with the possessive noun, like the archaic English expression: "John his book," now written "John's book," *e.g.*:

ayine ika anat, the man his land

aseene thla taas, the woman her pot

In a similar manner the dependent and verbal nouns are inflected to show their dependence upon, or possession by, the absolute noun or pronoun, *e.g.*:

am a-kyuti, thou thy-pipe

ayine thl-et, the man his-mother

aseene i-thluk, the woman her bag

¹ Cap. XV.

¹ Chap. XV.

sam si-les, nosotros nuestros-hijos
kilaii ta-woma, el forastero su-
plantar

No obstante que al fin todo ello no deja de ser una y la misma cosa, convendrá al estudiante de la materia hablar de estas inflexiones como que son de las divisiones *y* (en singular y masculino) y de *s* (en plural y femenino).

Y, Y-as, mi hijo
S, S-inta, mis dientes

Los ejemplos que se darán en seguida pondrán en evidencia gran variedad de cambios eufónicos, debidos, como a su tiempo se demostrará, no a diferencias verdaderas de inflexión sino al modo de ajustarse a la derivación. Los muchos ejemplos que se dan es con el objeto de facilitar la declinación de los sustantivos que se incluyen en el vocabulario bajo de diferentes letras iniciales, como cuando la voz *ki-o* (mano) ha de buscarse en la *k* no obstante que su verdadera raíz es *o* como lo sería también en el caso de *wo* advirtiéndose que esta inflexión tiene su variante.

Las inflexiones siguen el mismo orden de los pronombres personales y se explican solas; no se necesita pues más que una que otra nota en que se dará cuenta de los cambios eufónicos que se produzcan.

sam si-les, we our-children
kilaii ta-woma, the foreigner his-
planting

Though essentially one, it may be convenient to the student to consider the inflections as the *y* (singular and masculine), and the *s* (plural and feminine) divisions:

Y, Y-as, my son
S, S-inta, my teeth

The examples which follow evidence a considerable variety of euphonic changes, due, as will be shown later, not to real differences of inflection, but to the method of derivation.¹ The multiplicity of illustrations is given as an aid to the pronominal declension of the nouns which appear under their respective initial letters in the vocabulary, thus *e.g.* nouns like *ki-o* (hand) are clearly demonstrated under the section "Nouns with Initial K." *O* is the real word, as is also the *o* in *wo* (neck), but the initial *w* slightly alters the inflection.

The inflections follow the order of the personal pronouns and are for the greater part self-explanatory. It is therefore only necessary to add a note with regard to the euphonic changes.²

¹ See various chapters on Derivation.

² Euphony, however, cannot be held responsible for all the changes as *e.g.* the absence of the *k* or *w* in the first person singular. The student is referred to the chapters on Derivation.

MODIFICACIONES EUFÓNICAS, ETC.

(a) La primera persona singular se forma con *y* o *i* con los siguientes cambios :

<i>E</i>	<i>e-leowa</i>
<i>EY</i>	<i>ey-aj</i>
<i>IY</i>	<i>iy-etik</i>
<i>YI, YE</i>	<i>yi-alat</i>
<i>AH</i>	<i>ah-etik</i>
<i>IJY</i>	<i>ijy-ate</i>

(b) La *s* de la primera persona singular podrá ser también *sh* o *ts*, *ex. gr.* :

<i>s</i>	<i>i-sio</i> o <i>i-syo</i>
<i>sh</i>	<i>i-shio</i> o <i>i-sho</i>
<i>ts</i>	<i>i-tso</i> o <i>i-tso</i>

La *ts* es la que más se usa cuando precede a *e* o *u* :

<i>e</i>	<i>its-cha</i>
<i>u</i>	<i>its-usha</i>

(c) La primera persona del plural puede ser *s*, *sa* o *si* :

<i>s</i>	<i>s-ot</i>
<i>sa</i>	<i>sa-tipot</i>
<i>si</i>	<i>si-lujse</i>

(d) La *a* de segunda persona en singular, y *as* o *asa* en plural es regular si la inicial que sigue es consonante ; si es vocal, la vocal misma sirve para determinar segunda persona de singular.

<i>a</i>	<i>a-kio</i>
<i>as</i>	<i>as-kio</i>
<i>o</i>	<i>ot</i>
<i>e</i>	<i>et</i>

(e) A veces puede hacerse uso de una *H* como prefijo o infijo en todas tres personas :

MODIFICATIONS FOR EUPHONY, ETC.

(a) The first person singular is formed with *y* or *i* with the following modifications :

mi caballo	my horse
mi piel	my skin
mi cabeza	my head
mi almohada	my pillow
mi cabeza	my head
mi teta	my teat

(b) The *s* of the first person singular may be *sh* or *ts*, *e.g.* :

mi mano	my hand
mi mano	my hand
mi mano	my hand
The <i>ts</i> is most general before the vowels <i>e</i> and <i>u</i> :	
mi flecha	my arrow
mi amigo	my friend

(c) The first person plural may be either *s*, *sa* or *si* :

nuestro pecho	our chest
nuestro pañuelo	our handkerchief
nuestro arco	our bow

(d) The *a* of the second person singular, and *as* or *asa* of the second person plural, are regular before initial consonants. For vowel roots the vowel itself indicates the second person singular.

tu mano	thy hand
vuestra mano	your hand
tu pecho	thy chest
tu madre	thy mother

(e) An occasional *H* prefix or infix is possible in all persons :

hi-tipot
ha-tipot

mi pañuelo
tu pañuelo

my handkerchief
thy handkerchief

(f) La tercera persona tiene dos inflexiones, una por *i*, la otra por *t* o *thl*, que se distinguen con toda claridad: las que llevan *i*, *t* o *thl* son de uso general para designar tercera persona y de uso particular para significar cosas inanimadas y animales, en contraposición con la inflexión por *n* que se reserva para las personas, *e.g.*:¹

(f) The third person has two inflections: *i*, and *t* or *thl*, which are clearly illustrated. These *i*, and *t* or *thl* inflections have the general use of denoting the third person; and a specific use to indicate things inanimate and of animals, in apposition to the *n* inflection used of persons, *e.g.*:¹

3ª persona	De animal	Humana
<i>i-wet</i>	<i>i-wet</i>	<i>ni-wet</i>
<i>thl-äk</i>	<i>thl-äk</i>	<i>n-äk</i>
<i>t-ate</i>	<i>t-ate</i>	<i>nah-ate</i>

Castellano	Inglés
casa, lugar	home, place
comida	food
ubre, pecho	udder, breast

N.B.—Con una o dos excepciones la inflexión por *i* si precede a consonante, y por *t* o *thl* si la letra que sigue es vocal.

N.B.—With one or two exceptions the *i* inflection is used before consonants; the *t* or *thl* before vowels.

(g) La palabra en su tema radical tiene su inflexión para significar el plural complejo, *mis*, *nuestros*, etc., y el femenino *nuestras*, etc., *ex. gr.*:

(g) The word itself is inflected to denote the plural and feminine, the pronominal particle remaining invariable, *e.g.*:

Singular	<i>Y-aiyi</i>	mi compañero	my companion
Plural	<i>Y-aiyis</i>	mis compañeros	my companions
Femenino	<i>Y-aiyiki</i>	mi compañera	my (female) companion
Plural	<i>Y-aiyis</i>	mis compañeras	my (female) companions

Compañero	Compañera	Compañeros,-as	Castellano	Inglés
1. <i>Y-aiyi</i>	<i>Y-aiyiki</i>	<i>Y-aiyis</i>	mi, mia, mis	my
2. <i>aiyi</i>	<i>aiyiki</i>	<i>aiyis</i>	tu, tuya, tus	thy
3. <i>THL-aiyi</i>	<i>THL-aiyiki</i>	<i>THL-aiyis</i>	su, suya, sus	his, her, its
1. <i>S-aiyi</i>	<i>S-aiyiki</i>	<i>S-aiyis</i>	nuestro, -tra,	our
			-tros, -tras	
2. <i>AS-aiyi</i>	<i>AS-aiyiki</i>	<i>AS-aiyis</i>	vuestro, -tra,	your
			-tros, -tras	
3. <i>THL-aiyi</i>	<i>THL-aiyiki</i>	<i>THL-aiyis</i>	su, suya, sus	their

Nota.—La tercera persona sirve para las 3 formas, su de él, de ella; de ello; y también para el plural, su de ellos, de ellas.

¹ Vease Cap. VI, sec. d.

¹ See Chap. VI, sect. d.

(h) La modificación que se advierte en los ejemplos bien merecen que se diga algo acerca de ellos en este lugar. La inflexión es de uso muy general con verbos y sustantivos, siendo la más comun el cambio de *a* en *ie*, que en los sustantivos equivale a un cambio de segunda a primera y tercera personas :

Mudanza	1.	2.	3.	Castellano	Inglés
A—IE	<i>isie-te</i>	<i>asa-te</i>	<i>isie-te</i>	pie	foot
O—U	<i>ilu-jse</i>	<i>alo-jse</i>	<i>ilu-jse</i>	arco	bow
A—EO	<i>ileo-wa</i>	<i>ala-wa</i>	<i>ileo-wa</i>	animal	animal
A—IA		<i>ane-chas</i>	<i>ine-chias</i>	jefe	chief

(h) A modification which is well illustrated below deserves a note in this place. The inflection is fairly frequent both with verbs and nouns, and the commonest form of it is the change from *a* to *ie*, which with nouns is one from the second to the first and third persons :

DECLINACIÓN POSESIVADA DE LOS NOMBRES POSSESSIVE INFLECTION OF THE NOUNS

A. *Nombres en Absoluto*

A. *Absolute Nouns*

TAAS olla ; pot

<i>ya taas</i>	mi olla ; my pot	<i>sa taas</i>	nuestra olla ; our pot
<i>a taas</i>	tu olla ; thy pot	<i>asa taas</i>	vuestra olla ; your pot
<i>thla taas</i>	su olla ; his pot	<i>thla taas</i>	su olla ; their pot

ANAT tierra, finca ; land, estate

<i>yaka anat</i>	mi tierra ; my land	<i>saka anat</i>	nuestra tierra ; our land
<i>aka anat</i>	tu tierra ; thy land	<i>aska anat</i>	vuestra tierra ; your land
<i>ika anat</i>	su tierra ; his land	<i>ika anat</i>	su tierra ; their land

Con pocas excepciones los temas con vocal inicial siguen la regla del *taas* ; mientras que las de consonante se ajustan al 2º ejemplo *anat*.

With few exceptions the vowel roots follow the order of the former example *taas*, the nouns with initial consonants follow the order of the latter example *anat*.

B. *Temas con Vocal*

B. *Vowel Roots*

A o AJ pellejo ; skin

ĀK o ŌK comida ; food

Singular	Plural
1. <i>ey-a</i>	1. <i>s-a</i>
2. <i>a</i>	2. <i>as-a</i>
3. <i>t-a</i>	3. <i>t-a</i>

Singular	Plural
1. <i>y-āk</i>	1. <i>s-āk</i>
2. <i>āk</i>	2. <i>as-āk</i>
3. <i>thl-āk</i>	3. <i>thl-āk</i>

ALAT almohada ; pillow

Singular	Plural
1. <i>ya-alat</i>	1. <i>sa-alat</i>
2. <i>alat</i>	2. <i>as-alat</i>
3. <i>thl-alat</i>	3. <i>thl-alat</i>

ET madre ; mother

1. <i>ta-te</i>	1. <i>s-et</i>
2. <i>et</i>	2. <i>as-et</i>
3. <i>thl-et</i>	3. <i>thl-et</i>

OT pecho ; chest

1. <i>yo-t</i>	1. <i>s-ot</i>
2. <i>ot</i>	2. <i>as-ot</i>
3. <i>t-ot</i>	3. <i>t-ot</i>

Observese el alargamiento de la vocal que precede a la *y* :

AS o *OS* hijo ; son

Singular	Plural
1. <i>y-as</i>	1. <i>s-as</i>
2. <i>as</i>	2. <i>as-as</i>
3. <i>thl-as</i>	3. <i>thl-as</i>

E TEK o *ETIK* cabeza ; head

1. <i>ey-itek</i>	1. <i>s-etek</i>
2. <i>etek</i>	2. <i>as-etek</i>
3. <i>thl-etek</i>	3. <i>thl-etek</i>

OTALE corazón ; heart

1. <i>y-otale</i>	1. <i>s-otale</i>
2. <i>otale</i>	2. <i>as-otale</i>
3. <i>t-otale</i>	3. <i>t-otale</i>

Note the lengthening of the vowel sound before *y* :

YIK, collar ; necklace.

Singular	Plural
1. <i>e-yik</i>	1. <i>si-yik</i>
2. <i>ai-yik</i>	2. <i>asai-yik</i>
3. <i>ti-yik</i>	3. <i>ti-yik</i>

También la aspiración en el ejemplo siguiente :

Also the aspirate in the following example :

TIPOT pañuelo, del verbo *po*, cubrir: handkerchief, from verb *po*; cover

Singular	Plural
1. <i>hi-tipot</i>	1. <i>sa-tipot</i>
2. <i>ha-tipot</i>	2. <i>asa-tipot</i>
3. <i>thla-tipot</i>	3. <i>thla-tipot</i>

C. Consonantes Iniciales

Regla general. Ante todo conviene establecer esto, que las inflexiones cuando la inicial que sigue es consonante se ajustarán al tipo del ejemplo esto :

C. Initial Consonants

General rule. Before noting the exceptions and giving details it can be laid down as a general rule that the inflexions before an initial consonant follow the order of the appended example :

Les hijos ; children

I-les, mis h. ; my ch.
A-les, tus h. ; thy ch.
I-les, sus h. ; his, her ch.

SI-les, nuestros h. ; our ch.
AS-les, vuestros h. ; your ch.
I-les, sus h. ; their ch.

1. *Sustantivos con iniciales*
fu o w

El *fu* y la *w* se suprimen en la primera persona del singular: se sustituyen la *y*:

FUOPO brazo; upper arm

Singular	Plural
1. <i>e-yopo</i>	1. <i>si-fuopo</i>
2. <i>a-fuopo</i>	2. <i>as-fuopo</i>
3. <i>i-fuopo</i>	3. <i>i-fuopo</i>

WOLE pelo; hair

1. <i>e-yole</i>	1. <i>si-wole</i>
2. <i>a-wole</i>	2. <i>as-wole</i>
3. <i>i-wole</i>	3. <i>i-wole</i>

Nota.—La *u* a veces se usa en 3ª persona, *ex. gr. u-we* (hormiguero), que es la misma voz *wet* sin la *t*, que ha sufrido apócope.

2. *Sustantivos con iniciales* ki, ke, ku

La *k* se suprime en la 1ª persona del singular; *s* la suple en los nombres con *ki* y *ts* en los de tipo *ke* o *ku*: la *i* de 1ª pers. sing. no siempre se hace sonar, *ex. gr.:* *sio* en lugar de *isio* (mano).

KIO mano; hand

Singular	Plural
1. <i>i-sio</i>	1. <i>si-kio</i>
2. <i>a-kio</i>	2. <i>as-kio</i>
3. <i>i-kio</i>	3. <i>i-kio</i>

KIUTI pipa; pipe

1. <i>i-siuti</i>	1. <i>si-kiuti</i>
2. <i>a-kiuti</i>	2. <i>as-kiuti</i>
3. <i>i-kiuti</i>	3. <i>i-kiuti</i>

1. *Nouns with initial* fu or w

The *fu* or *w* is not used in the 1st pers. sing.; the *y* taking its place:

WO cuello; neck

Singular	Plural
1. <i>e-yo</i>	1. <i>si-wo</i>
2. <i>a-wo</i>	2. <i>as-wo</i>
3. <i>i-wo</i>	3. <i>i-wo</i>

WET casa; house

1. <i>i-yet</i>	1. <i>si-wet</i>
2. <i>a-wet</i>	2. <i>as-wet</i>
3. <i>i-wet</i>	3. <i>i-wet</i>

Note.—*u* is sometimes used in the 3rd pers., *e.g. u-we* (ant-hill); which is the same word as *wet*, but the *t* dropped.

2. *Nouns with initial* ki, ke, ku

The *k* is not used in the 1st pers. sing., the *s* taking its place with *ki* nouns, and *ts* with *ke* and *ku* nouns. The *i* of the 1st pers. sing. is not always sounded, *e.g. sio* for *isio* (hand).

KIOTE oreja; ear

Singular	Plural
1. <i>i-siote</i>	1. <i>si-kiote</i>
2. <i>a-kiote</i>	2. <i>as-kiote</i>
3. <i>i-kiote</i>	3. <i>i-kiote</i>

KEHA flecha; arrow

1. <i>i-tseha</i>	1. <i>si-keha</i>
2. <i>a-keha</i>	2. <i>as-keha</i>
3. <i>i-keha</i>	3. <i>i-keha</i>

KUSIA o *KUSHA* amigo ;
friend

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. <i>i-tusia</i> | 1. <i>si-kusia</i> |
| 2. <i>a-kusia</i> | 2. <i>as-kusia</i> |
| 3. <i>i-kusia</i> | 3. <i>i-kusia</i> |

Muy necesario es distinguir entre sustantivos cuyo sonido *k* no es radical sino simplemente uno de tantos afijos propios de la inflexión, como sucede en los ya citados y otros como *kat*, en que la *k* es sonido propio de la raíz.

Los nombres con prefijo *ka*, como ser *ka-wo* se declinan como los nombres absolutos (sección A).

HIUKI dedo ; finger¹

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. <i>i-shuki</i> | 1. <i>si-hiuki</i> |
| 2. <i>a-hiuki</i> | 2. <i>as-hiuki</i> |
| 3. <i>i-hiuki</i> | 3. <i>i-hiuki</i> |

It is necessary to distinguish between the *k* nouns above (where the *k* is not radical, but forming part of the inflection) and nouns like *kat*, where the *k* is a part of the root.

Nouns formed with the *ka* prefix, like *ka-wo*, belong to the order of the absolute nouns (section A).

KAT barba ; chin

- | Singular | Plural |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. <i>ya-kat</i> | 1. <i>si-kat</i> |
| 2. <i>a-kat</i> | 2. <i>as-kat</i> |
| 3. <i>ta-kat</i> | 3. <i>ta-kat</i> |

3. *Sustantivos con inicial l*

Los nombres que empiezan por *l* muchas veces son irregulares (si nos es lícito atribuir al *ie* el carácter de irregularidad) porque la *o* y la *a* de la 2ª persona en singular suenan *u*, *eo*, *ie*, etc., en 1ª y 3ª personas, apareciendo también el infijo eufónico *th* en la 2ª de plural, ex. gr. *as-thlojse*.

KA-WO peón ; workman

- | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. <i>yaka wo</i> | 1. <i>saka wo</i> |
| 2. <i>aka wo</i> | 2. <i>aska wo</i> |
| 3. <i>ika wo</i> | 3. <i>ika wo</i> |

3. *Nouns with initial l*

Nouns with initial *l* are often irregular (if we may term the *ie* modification irregular), the *o* and *a* of the 2nd person singular becoming *u*, *eo*, or *ie* in the 1st and 3rd persons ; and the euphonic *th* appears in the 2nd person plural after the *s*, e.g. *as-thlojse*.²

LES hijos, hijas ; children

- | Singular | Plural |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. <i>i-les</i> | 1. <i>si-les</i> |
| 2. <i>a-les</i> | 2. <i>as-les</i> |
| 3. <i>i-les</i> | 3. <i>i-les</i> |

LOJSE arco, escopeta ; bow, gun

- | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <i>i-lujse</i> | 1. <i>si-lujse</i> |
| 2. <i>a-lojse</i> | 2. <i>as-thlojse</i> |
| 3. <i>i-lujse</i> | 3. <i>i-lujse</i> |

¹ The *hiu* or *hyu* sound is dealt with in the chapters on Derivation.

² See Derivation, Chap. XXVI.

4. *Sustantivos con iniciales m, n, p, s, t*

NIWE hombro ; shoulder

Singular	Plural
1. <i>i-niwe</i>	1. <i>si-niwe</i>
2. <i>a-niwe</i>	2. <i>as-niwe</i>
3. <i>i-niwe</i>	3. <i>i-niwe</i>

SATE pie ; foot

1. <i>i-sie-te</i>	1. <i>si-sie-te</i>
2. <i>a-sa-te</i>	2. <i>asa-sie-te</i>
3. <i>i-sie-te</i>	3. <i>i-sie-te</i>

Nota.—(a) Nombres con inicial *m* o *n* son muy pocos.

(b) La importante inflexión por *ie* del *sate* y *tate* de más arriba campea por todo el idioma, como podrá verse en algunos de los verbos. Si se quiere que las sílabas *sie*, *sa*, etc., se consideren meros y simples infijos, como en el ejemplo de arriba *i-(sie)-te*, entonces podría decirse que no se altera la regularidad de la inflexión pronominal.

(c) La *p* y la *w* se sustituyen una a otra en Choroti ; pero el uso ha dado valor fijo a la *p* por ejemplo en :

Palnat, lengua *Piokio*, talón
Pasat, labio *Pose*, vello

que se declinan como el *pose* de arriba. Ciertos nombres, como *wu* (frazada) por igual razón se atienden a la *w* y se declinan tal y como los de *fu* o *w* de más arriba. Unas uantas voces, a lo que de ellas mismas consta, más modernas como *pesinik* o *wesinik* (papel, libro), pueden servirse de

4. *Nouns with initial m, n, p, s, t*

POSE vello ; down, hair

Singular	Plural
1. <i>i-pose</i>	1. <i>si-pose</i>
2. <i>a-pose</i>	2. <i>as-pose</i>
3. <i>i-pose</i>	3. <i>i-pose</i>

TATE ojo ; eye

1. <i>i-tie-te</i>	1. <i>si-tie-te</i>
2. <i>a-ta-te</i>	2. <i>as-tie-te</i>
3. <i>i-tie-te</i>	3. <i>i-tie-te</i>

Note.—(a) Inflected nouns with initial *m* or *n* are very rare.

(b) The important inflection *ie*, seen in *sate* and *tate* above, runs through the language, as will be seen with some of the verbs. If the syllables *sie*, *sa*, etc., are regarded as infixes as arranged above, *i-(sie)-te*, the regularity of the pronominal inflection is not interfered with.

(c) *P* and *w* are interchangeable letters in Choroti, but custom has fixed the *p*, e.g. in :

Palnat, tongue *Piokio*, heel
Pasat, lip *Pose*, down

and they are inflected as *pose* above. In some nouns like *wu* (a blanket), long usage has determined the *w*, and they are inflected as the *fu* or *w* initial nouns above. A few stray words, probably of more recent formation, like *pesinik* or *wesinik* (paper, book), may employ either the *p*

p o de *w* para 2ª y 3ª personas or *w* in the 2nd and 3rd persons,
excluyendolas de la 1ª, *ex. gr.* : and use neither in the 1st person :

<i>esinik</i> o <i>isinik</i> , mi papel	<i>esinik</i> or <i>isinik</i> , my paper
<i>ap-esinik</i> , tu papel	<i>ap-esinik</i> , thy paper
<i>iw-esinik</i> , su papel	<i>iw-esinik</i> , his paper

CAPÍTULO X

CHAPTER X

DE LOS PRONOMBRES

THE PRONOUNS

1. *Los Pronombres Personales* son : 1. *The Personal Pronouns* are :

	Singular	
<i>ya</i> ; <i>yah</i> ; <i>yam</i>	yo ; me	I ; me
<i>a</i> ; <i>ah</i> ; <i>am</i>	tú ; te	thou ; thee
<i>i</i> , <i>e</i> ; <i>ih</i> ; <i>im</i>	él, ella, ello ; le, la, lo	he, she, it ; him, her, it
	Plural	
<i>sa</i> ; <i>sah</i> ; <i>sam</i>	nosotros ; nos	we ; us
<i>asa</i> ; <i>asah</i> ; <i>asam</i>	vosotros ; vos	you ; ye
<i>i</i> , <i>e</i> ; <i>ih</i> ; <i>im</i>	ellos, ellas ; los, las	they ; them

La forma primera y segunda de estos pronombres *ya* o *yah* son las que se acostumbra usar cuando son finales o estan solas ; pero si inician la frase o se usan en combinación con otras letras se les sufiija una *m* eufónica. El *im* de 3ª persona puede considerarse más bien como artículo, *q.v.*

The first two forms of these pronouns *ya* or *yah* are used when final or standing alone ; when initial or in combination with other letters an euphonic *m* is suffixed. The *im* of the 3rd person may be confined to the use as article, *q.v.*

2. *Los Pronombres Reflexivos*

2. *The Reflexive Pronouns*

El reflexivo se forma con los sufijos *kata* o *kāta* :

The particle *kata* (or *kāta*) is added to form the reflexive :

	Singular	
<i>yam-kata</i>	yo mismo	myself
<i>am-kata</i>	tú mismo	thyself
<i>na-kata</i>	él mismo, ella misma	himself, herself
	Plural	
<i>sam-kata</i>	nosotros mismos	ourselves
<i>asam-kata</i>	vosotros mismos	yourselves
<i>na-kata</i>	ellos id., ellas id.	themselves

3. Los Pronombres de Posesiva-
ción Absoluta

(a) En su forma más simple la posesivación se produce por medio de los pronombres personales de 1ª y 2ª personas, y con las partículas *thla* o *na* en 3ª. *Na* es la que particulariza lo que es pertenencia del hombre. Tanto *thla*, como *na*, se usan en singular y plural.

(b) Para formar el posesivo se sufixa la partícula *ka* a la forma sencilla de los pronombres personales: carece de plural el *ka* este, no como en Vejoz que tiene *kai*, pl. de *ka*: no lo necesita porque esto se deduce de la forma plural en que está el nombre, e.g.

yaka wonta, mi sombrero
yaka wontas, mis sombreros

Estas dos formas (a) y (b) de los pronombres posesivos casi siempre se usan con los nombres absolutos; se preceden al sustantivo en el orden sintáctica, como en el ejemplo arriba, y en esta forma denota permanencia porque cuando la posesión es precaria corresponde la otra partícula *kimet*.

ya-ka, etc., equivale a *mi*, *mio*, o, *es mio*, etc. *

3. The Absolute Possessive Pro-
nouns

(a) The simplest form of possession is with the personal pronouns in the 1st and 2nd persons, and with *thla* or *na* in the 3rd. *Na* is used particularly for the possessions of man. *Thla* and *na* are used in both numbers.

(b) The particle *ka* is added to the simple form of the personal pronouns to denote the possessive. The *ka* has no plural form as in Vejoz (sing. *ka*, pl. *kai*); the plural is sufficiently indicated by the inflected form of the noun itself.

yaka wonta, my hat
yaka wontas, my hats

These two forms (a) and (b) of the possessive pronouns are mostly used with the absolute nouns; they precede the noun in the order of syntax, as in the above example, and denote permanency, in contra-distinction to *kimet*, which implies temporary possession.

ya-ka, etc., expresses *my*, *mine*, or *is mine*, etc.

		Singular	
(a)	(b)	Castellano	Inglés
<i>ya</i>	<i>ya-ka</i>	mi, mío, mía	my, mine
<i>a</i>	<i>a-ka</i>	tu, tuyo, tuya	thy, thine
<i>thla</i>	<i>i-ka</i>	su, suyo, suya	his, her, its
		Plural	
<i>sa</i>	<i>sa-ka</i>	nuestro, -tra	our
<i>asa</i>	<i>as-ka</i>	vuestro, -tra	your
<i>na</i>	<i>i-ka</i>	su, suyo, suya	their

Singular (animal)	Plural (animales)	Castellano	Singular	Inglés
<i>i-leo-wa</i>	<i>i-leo-was</i>	mi y mis		my
<i>a-la-wa</i>	<i>a-la-was</i>	tu y tus		thy
<i>i-leo-wa</i>	<i>i-leo-was</i>	su y sus de él, etc.		his, her, its
			Plural	
<i>si-leo-wa</i>	<i>si-leo-was</i>	nuestro y nuestros		our
<i>as-thlao-wa</i>	<i>as-thlao-was</i>	vuestro y vuestros		your
<i>i-leo-wa</i>	<i>i-leo-was</i>	su y sus de ellos, etc.		their

Nota.—La forma alternativa de *i-leowa* es *e-leowa*.

N.B.—An alternate form of *i-leowa* is *e-leowa*.

4. *Los Pronombres Demostrativos*

4. *The Demonstrative Pronouns*

Los pronombres demostrativos se forman mediante ciertas partículas, intercambiables cuya significación trataremos de poner en limpio como sigue: el uso de estos como adverbios es muy general.

The demonstrative pronouns are formed by ringing the changes on a few little particles, whose signification must be made clear. They are frequently used as adverbs.

(a) La partícula *n* determina que la persona de que se trata está cerca del que habla, *ex. gr.*:

(a) The *n* particle denotes nearness to the speaker:

<i>na-ka</i>	él, ella, ello, ellos, ellas; este, esta, esto (teniendoles cerca)	he, she, it, they; this, these (near me)
<i>no-kii</i>	esto, este lugar, aquí, cerca	this, this place, here, near at hand

(b) La partícula *s* significa distancia del que habla, *ex. gr.*:

(b) The *s* particle signifies away from the speaker:

<i>shu-ki</i>	él, ella, ello, ellos, ellas; ese, esa, eso, esos, aquél, aquellos (que están lejos)	he, she, it, they, that, those (away from me)
<i>se-kii</i>	aquél, aquel lugar, allá, fuera (estando lejos)	that, that place, there, away from
<i>shu-ki ka-wonta</i>	su sombrero de él	his hat
<i>su-nia-sa ketsi</i>	aquella, ella	she there
<i>shu-na-po</i>	ellos, aquellos	they, those
<i>shu-shi-läm</i>	aquél, allá está él	he there, he is there
<i>shu-sha-lon-sehe</i>	él más allá	he further off
<i>shio-si-la wuk</i>	aquella casa	that house
<i>wuke ketsi shio-si-lots-wo</i>	aquella otra casa	the other house there

<i>se-he, sa-hiyi, se-hiyi</i>	allí	there
<i>sie-tse, ke-tse</i>	allí	there
<i>tom sehe</i>	más allá	beyond
<i>tom awet sehe</i>	otro lado	other side of
<i>iñat awet sehe</i>	otro lado del río o del agua	other side of river or across the water

(c) La partícula *k* parece ser el sonido radical en torno del cual giran las demás; porque en *ki* o *ke* la *i* y la *e* no son sino sonidos de 3ª persona, como en los ejemplos de arriba *no-kii* (él aquí o cerca); *se-kii* (él allí o lejos).

(c) The *k* particle seems to be the base around which the others revolve, *ki* or *ke* being simply the *i* or *e* of the 3rd person as above; *no-kii* (he here or near); *se-kii* (he there or away).

<i>ki-ai-yo</i>	esto (tal vez sea de masculino)	this (perhaps masculine)
<i>ki-ai-yoj-ne anapane</i>	ella volverá también	she will return also
<i>ke-tse</i>	otro, otra, el otro, el ausente, él que está allá, él que está lejos.	other, another, the other, the absent one, the one there, the distant one.

Las partículas *ki*, *kipe*, *kiwa* (más) tal vez sean también demostrativos. *Kipe* en Suhin es *shipe*, más, otro.

The particles *ki*, *kipe*, *kiwa* (more) may be demonstratives. *Kipe* in Suhin is *shipe*, more, other.

<i>ntelia aki piñat</i>	quiero más agua	I want more water
<i>woyies maiyi kipe</i>	quiero más panes o traeme más panes	I want (or bring me) more loaves

(d) La partícula *l* se presenta en varias combinaciones, ver arriba (sec. *b*) y en la frase *laak wuk* (esta casa) en el sentido de algo que se indica, señala o se cita en definitiva.

(d) The *l* particle appears in several forms above (sect. *b*) and in the phrase *laak wuk* (this house), with the idea of thing indicated, pointed out, or referred to definitely.

5. Partículas y Pronombres Interrogativos

5. Interrogative Pronouns, and Particles

(a) En algunos casos, y no muchos, especialmente si se forman con *po* (haber o tener) no se hace necesario usar la partícula; porque para producir el efecto interrogativo basta con levantar la voz.

(a) In some few cases, especially with *po* (have), no particle is used to express the interrogative, the raising of the voice is sufficient.

<i>Po piñat?</i>	¿Hay agua?	Is there water?
<i>Po po ika-kiales?</i>	¿Tiene él alguna gente allí?	Has he any people there?
<i>Sekii po</i>	Sí, tiene	Yes, he has
<i>Inka kialesia?</i>	¿Se ha ido la gente?	Have the people gone?

(b) Las partículas *ma* o *maka* (b) The particle *ma* or *maka* equivale al simple interrogante: expresses simple interrogative:

¿es él? *¿eres tú?* etc. *is he?* *are you?* etc.

<i>Ma es äna niñat?</i>	¿Está buena el agua?	Is the water good?
<i>Ma loj äna ni kiales?</i>	¿Es mucha la gente?	Are there many people?
<i>Ma poa pa waka iweeni?</i>	¿Hay vacas allá?	Is there cattle there?
<i>Ma akna ka thloma ta?</i>	¿Te vas mañana?	Are you going away to-morrow?
<i>Ma ka läñki ka thloma ta?</i>	¿Vas á carnear mañana?	Are you killing to-morrow?
<i>Ma ka ape?</i>	¿Porqué vuelves?	Why hast thou returned?

(c) Las partículas *te* o *ta* equivalen a todos estos interrogativos: (c) The particle *te* or *ta* comprises all the interrogatives: who, quién, qué, cuál, cuándo, cómo, which, what, when, how, where, dónde, de dónde, cuánto, cuántos, how many, how much, etc. etc.

<i>Te pa thle?</i>	¿Cómo se llama?	What is the name of?
<i>Te mpa thle?</i>	“ “	“ “
<i>Tempa?</i>	¿qué? ¿cuál? ¿cómo? ¿quién?	Who? which? what? how?
<i>Tempa ihi?</i>	¿dónde? ¿a dónde?	Where? whither?
<i>Tempa intelia?</i>	¿Qué quieres?	What dost thou want?
<i>Tempa nom?</i>	¿Cuánto es o importa?	How much?
<i>Tempa nowa?</i>	¿Cuántos son o estan?	How many?
<i>Tempa yiine?</i>	¿Quién sabe?	Who knows?
<i>Tempa yihane?</i>	“ “	“ “
<i>Tee tinis tewuk?</i>	¿Cómo se pasa el río?	How can he cross the river?
<i>Tee ti-lesäna?</i>	¿Cómo se hace?	How is it done?
<i>Tempa nowa kaniya?</i>	¿Cuántos son los pescados?	How many fish are there?

<i>Tempa nöm po weno?</i>	¿Cuánto vale?	How much is it worth?
<i>Tempa nöm po winno?</i>	¿Cuánto hay que abonar?	How much to pay?
<i>Tempa nom powa?</i>	¿Cuánto tiene?	How much has he?
<i>Tepe nom powo yi?</i>	” ”	” ”
<i>Tempa nom pi woiyi nök yi?</i>	¿Cuánto pan tiene?	How much bread has he?
<i>Tempa ihi pa waka?</i>	¿Dónde está la vaca?	Where is the cow?
<i>Tempa ihi pa nechias?</i>	¿Dónde está el patrón?	Where is the master?
<i>Tempa ihi pa simanik?</i>	¿Dónde está mi mozo de mano?	Where is my manservant?
<i>Tampa aki?</i>	¿A dónde va?	Where are you going?
<i>Tempa iyama nahata alena ilemitsi?</i>	¿Dónde está el perro blanco?	Where is the white dog?
<i>Tapa teali?</i>	¿De dónde viene?	From where have you come? (or) has he come?
<i>Teno nalentas ike apo?</i>	¿Cuál caballo está lastimado?	Which horse is hurt?
<i>Tepane yiapa haliana?</i>	¿Cuál vaca carnearemos?	Which cow should we kill?
<i>Ka lemihi ayapa</i>	La negra	The black one
<i>Tepeyahapo yapeni?</i>	¿Cuál hombre volverá?	Which man will return?
<i>Tehe inta?</i>	¿Qué tiene (de herida o lastimadura)?	What is it (a wound)?
<i>Ite</i>	Es una espina	It is a thorn
<i>Tepe yu?</i>	¿Qué tiene? ¿que posee?	What have you? what do you possess?
<i>Tempa ntelia?</i>	¿Qué (cuánto, cuántos) quieres?	What (how many, how much) do you want?
<i>Tempa nowa palentases?</i>	¿Cuántos caballos han llegado?	How many horses have come?
<i>Tempa nowa pi sontas?</i>	¿Cuántos ovejas son?	How many sheep are there?
<i>Tempa nowa pi kiales ni wete?</i>	¿Cuánta gente hay allí en el campamento?	How many people are there in the encampment?

6. *Partículas Indefinidas y Negativas*

(a) Pueden considerarse como pronombres indefinidos las siguientes partículas :

- ta*, de cosas inanimadas—cuquiera
- na*, de persona—alguien
- pa*, reflexivo—nuestro *se*
- thla*, negativo—nadie, nada

(b) El relativo se expresa por medio de un adjetivo o participio, *ex. gr.* :

Yataj na waka ti-liana. La vaca que fue carneada está gorda.

(c) Las partículas *ka* y *po* denotan posesión y relación personal, sirviendo así para formar muchas palabras y frases, como por ejemplo : *ka* se usa en *ya-ka*, mi ; *naka*, él, ella, este.

Po (*p*, *pa*, *pi*) hace las veces del verbo *poseer*, sirviendo de artículo y de reflexivo. Sirvanos de ejemplo, la frase esta sencilla : ¿ Cómo se llama ?

- te* (qué), *pe* (teniendo), *thle* (nombre) ?
- te* (qué), *pe* (el), *thle* (nombre) ?
- te* (qué), *pe* (mismo), *thle* (nombre) ?
- te* (qué), *pe* (es), *thle* (nombre) ?

Este modo de decir se comprueba en los idiomas correlacionados.

(d) En todos los casos en que se usa la partícula *p* (o sea su recíproca o equivalente *k*) habrá de reconocerse que en su origen no es otra cosa que una partícula pronominal.

6. *Indefinite and Negative Particles*

(a) The following particles may perhaps be considered as indefinite pronouns :

- ta*, things inanimate—something
- na*, persons—someone
- pa*, reflexive—self
- thla*, negative—no one, nothing

(b) The relative pronoun is expressed by an adjective or participle, *e.g.*

Yataj na waka ti-liana. The cow that was killed is fat.

(c) The particles *ka* and *po* denote possession and personal relation, and enter into many words or phrases thus, *e.g.* *ka* is used in *ya-ka*, my ; *na-ka*, he, she, this.

Po (*p*, *pa*, *pi*) is used as the verb 'to possess,' as article, and as reflexive. Take, for example, the simple expression : What is the name of ?

- te* (what), *pe* (having), *thle* (name) ?
- te* (what), *pe* (the), *thle* (name) ?
- te* (what), *pe* (itself), *thle* (name) ?
- te* (what), *pe* (is), *thle* (name) ?

These uses are borne out by the allied languages.

(d) However varied its uses the particle *p* (with its companion *k*) must be considered in its primary sense a pronominal particle.

Como verbo, *po* (ser, estar, haber, tener) es indeclinable y tan puede sufiarse como prefijarse : As a verb *po* (to have, possess, be) is indeclinable and can be either prefixed or suffixed :

<i>I-fuesis po</i>	tiene alas	it has wings
<i>Its-empla po</i>	tengo mujer	I have a wife
<i>Its-empla po</i>	soy casado o casada	I am married (used by either sex)
<i>Po woho</i>	él tiene tabaco	he has tobacco
<i>Athliane po</i>	tiene con qué fumar	he has a smoke
<i>Po wukinitaj</i>	tengo plata	I have money
<i>Po niñat</i>	hay agua	there is water
<i>Thlös po</i>	está con cría	it has (or is with) young

(e) “Carencia de” se expresa mediante *thla* o *la* y las más de las veces también con el sufijo de alguna vocal, *ex. gr.* : (e) “Absence of” is expressed by the prefix *thla* or *la*, usually suffixed by a vowel, *e.g.* :

<i>Thla thletik i</i>	acéfalo, sin cabeza	headless
<i>Thla wole yi</i>	sin pelo	hairless
<i>Thla yaka wonta ha</i>	no tengo sombrero	I am hatless
<i>Thla sius e</i>	hay pocos (ó no hay) pescados	there are but few (or no) fish
<i>La kiwet a</i>	sin boca ; callar	without a mouth ; to be silent

(f) El negativo doblado *thla-he* y la forma *thla-he-pa* (sin-tener) también se emplean, *ex. gr.* : (f) The double negative *thla-he* and the form *thla-he-pa* (with-out-not-having) are also used, *e.g.* :

<i>Thla-he-pa</i>	nada, nadie	nothing, no one
<i>Ka-näk-nei</i>	ninguno	none, not one
<i>Thlahepa kanäknei</i>	no hay ninguno	there is none
<i>Thlahepa neki</i>	dejar de llover	to cease raining
<i>Thlahepa piata ha</i>	no queda maíz	there is no maize left
<i>Thlake wu yi</i>	desnudo, sin ropa	naked, blanketless
<i>Thlapa tiuj</i>	no hay qué comer	there is nothing to eat

(g) La partícula *thla* o *la* tiene a más las formas *laj*, pl. *las*, *ex. gr.* : (g) The particle *thla* or *la* has also the form *laj*, pl. *las*, *e.g.* :

<i>Laj thlös a</i>	estéril, horro	childless, barren
<i>Las pole yi</i>	sin nubes, claro	cloudless, clear sky

(h) Los dos siguientes ejemplos sirven para demostrar el inter- (h) The two following examples illustrate the interchange of *he*

cambio de *he* y *ne* tan frecuente and *ne* so frequent in the Chaco
en las lenguas del Chaco : languages :

<i>He ta po iyi iñat</i>	No hay agua	There is no water
<i>Ne tám po wuhu ya</i>	No hay tabaco	There is no tobacco

7. Verbo "Ser" o "Estar"

El verbo "ser" o "estar" se expresa por medio del pronombre prefijado a la palabra correspondiente, que muy amenudo se sufiija también. Una *a* eufónica, que tiene algo del valor del artículo, muchas veces se interpone entre el pronombre y nombre, *ex. gr.* :

7. The Verb "To be"

The verb "to be" is expressed with the personal pronouns prefixed to the word, and often suffixed as well. An euphonic *a* with something of the force of an article, is often inserted between the pronoun and noun, *e.g.* :

Yam-A-nechas-i. Yo un jefe yo *Yam-A-nechas-i.* I a chief I

1ª Persona Singular

<i>Yam a Yofuaha hi</i>	Yo soy Choroti	I am a Choroti
<i>Yam Athle hi</i>	Yo soy Chunupi	I am a Chunupi
<i>Yam a nechas i</i>	Yo soy cacique	I am a chief
<i>Yam ayine he</i>	Yo soy varón	I am a man
<i>Sewanthle nechas e</i>	Yo soy el único cacique	I am the only chief
<i>Yam nehe</i>	Yo soy ; yo soy también	I am, I am also

2ª Persona Singular

<i>Am a Yofuaha</i>	Tú eres Choroti	Thou art a Choroti
<i>Am Athle a</i>	Tú eres Chunupi	Thou art a Chunupi
<i>Am a nechas wu a</i>	Tú eres un cacique principal	Thou art a great chief
<i>Am ayine a</i>	Tú eres hombre o indio	Thou art a man or Indian
<i>Am neha</i>	Tú eres, tú eres también	Thou art, thou art also

3ª Persona Singular

<i>Naka Yofuaha</i>	Él es Choroti	He is a Choroti
<i>Nak Athle</i>	Él es Chunupi	He is a Chunupi
<i>Nak ayine</i>	Él es varón	He is a man

1ª Persona Plural

<i>Sam a Yofuaha itse</i>	Somos Choroti	We are Choroti
<i>Som a Yofuaha itse</i>	Somos Choroti	We are Choroti
<i>Sam Athle itse</i>	Somos Chunupi	We are Chunupi
<i>Sam a kihilas e</i>	Somos viejos	We are old people

2ª Persona Plural

<i>Asam a Yofuaha</i>	Vosotros sois Choroti	Ye are Choroti
<i>Asam Athle</i>	Vosotros sois Chunupi	Ye are Chunupi
<i>Kilaii asa</i>	Vosotros sois foras- teros	Ye are strangers

3ª Persona Plural

<i>Naka Yofuaha</i>	Ellos son Choroti	They are Choroti
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Nota.—Los afijos pronominales propios de nombres y adjetivos, etc., pueden valer también lo que el verbo “ser” o “estar,” *ex. gr.* *Y-as* mi hijo o yo soy un hijo. Veanse los capítulos que tratan de la sintaxis como ejemplos de adjetivos adverbios y de las partículas *ka, po, ta, tām*, etc.

Note.—The conjunctive pronouns of the nouns and adjectives, etc., can also be read as the verb “to be,” *e.g.* *Y-as*, my son or I am a son. See chapters on Syntax for illustrations of adjectives, adverbs, and the particles *ka, po, ta, tām*, etc.

CAPÍTULO XI

DE LOS ADJETIVOS

(a) Los adjetivos tienen inflexión por número y persona, pero no por género; algunos que la tienen por número siguen el orden de los sustantivos, *ex. gr.*:

<i>loj</i>	pl. <i>loj-wa</i>
<i>fuesi</i>	pl. <i>fuesis</i>
<i>ata</i>	pl. <i>atis</i>

(b) Otros siguen el orden de los verbos, *ex. gr.*:

<i>es</i>	pl. <i>es-ishe</i>
<i>ya</i>	pl. <i>ya-hale</i>
<i>shiat</i>	pl. <i>shiat-ehi</i>

CHAPTER XI

THE ADJECTIVE

(a) The adjectives are inflected for number and person but not for gender. Some of the inflections for number follow the order of the nouns, *e.g.*:

<i>muchos</i>	many
<i>malo</i>	bad
<i>gordo</i>	fat

(b) Some follow the order of the verbs, *e.g.*:

<i>bueno</i>	good
<i>muerto</i>	dead
<i>rojo</i>	red

(c) Las inflexiones por persona, que corresponden a frases en que entra el verbo "ser" o "estar" son idénticas a la conjugación pasiva o participial del verbo. Si el adjetivo se emplea sólo entonces lleva el pronombre personal que puede prefijarse o sufijarse según convenga, *ex. gr.* :

<i>yam itses</i> o <i>itses ya</i>	yo soy bueno	I am good
<i>am a nes</i> o <i>nes a</i>	tú eres bueno	Thou art good

Singular

Plural

A muerto ; dead

1. <i>yam sa</i> o <i>s-A</i>	1. <i>sam kasahale</i> o <i>kas-Ahale</i>
2. <i>am ina</i> o <i>n-A</i>	2. <i>asam anahale</i> o <i>n-Ahale</i>
3. <i>ya</i> o <i>y-A</i>	3. <i>yahale</i> o <i>y-Ahale</i>

TU o *TONNE* vivo, fuerte ; alive, strong

1. <i>si-tu</i>	1. <i>kas-tu</i>
2. <i>a-tu</i>	2. <i>a-tu</i>
3. <i>i-tu</i>	3. <i>i-tu</i>

(d) *Las inflexiones de la 1ª persona.*

Los prefijos *s* (o *si*) y *ts* (o *its*) son característicos de 1ª persona en singular, y se prefija *ka* como partícula que determina 1ª de plural, *ex. gr.* :

(d) *The inflexions of the 1st person.*

The prefixes *s* (or *si*) and *ts* (or *its*) characterises the first person singular, to which is prefixed the particle *ka* to form the 1st person plural, *e.g.* :

Singular	Plural	Castellano	Inglés
<i>si-wenthle</i>	<i>kas-wenthle</i>	sólo, único	alone, only
<i>its-es</i>	<i>kats-esishe</i>	bueno	good
<i>s-ata</i> o <i>s-atäj</i>	<i>kas-atis</i>	gordo	fat
<i>s-ewo</i>	<i>kas-ewo</i>	cansado	tired
<i>si-paala</i>	<i>kas-paala</i>	flaco	lean
<i>si-fuese</i>	<i>kas-fuesis</i>	malo	bad
<i>si-shiat</i>	<i>kas-shiatehi</i>	rojo	red

En la 1ª y 3ª personas del singular se produce cambio de vocal en la raíz, *ex. gr.* :

Internal vowel changes take place in the 1st and 3rd persons singular, *e.g.* :

Mudanza	1ª persona	3ª persona	Castellano	Inglés
<i>I a E</i>	<i>si-limitsi</i>	<i>i-lemitsi</i>	blanco	white
<i>O a IO</i>	<i>si-toj</i>	<i>i-tioj</i>	alto	tall
<i>EA a I</i>	<i>si-nealej</i>	<i>i-nilej</i>	hambriento	hungry

(e) *Las inflexiones de la 2ª persona.*

1. El pronombre personal en casi todos los casos acompaña al adjetivo en singular y plural.

2. La partícula *a*, aunque usual, no siempre determina 2ª persona.

3. En lugar del prefijo *am* a veces se emplea un simple *m*, *ex. gr. manés* vice *amanés* (tú eres bueno).

4. El uso de la partícula *n* en 2ª persona es muy frecuente con vocal que la una o sin ella, *ex. gr. na* o *am-i-na* (tú eres muerto ó rendido).

5. Ocurren también cambios de vocales medias, como *nes* o *nís* (eres bueno).

Singular	Plural
<i>a-wenthle</i>	—
<i>n-es</i>	<i>n-esishe</i>
<i>an-ewo</i>	<i>an-ewoyi</i>
<i>a-paala</i>	<i>a-paala</i>
<i>a-lemitsi a</i>	<i>a-lemitsi asa</i>
<i>a-tonne a</i>	<i>a-tonne asa</i>

(f) *Las inflexiones de la 3ª persona.*

El prefijo que determina 3ª persona en ambos números es la *i* (o *e*) si precede a consonante, o la *y*, si la que sigue es vocal.

Singular	Plural
<i>y-a</i>	<i>y-ahale</i>
<i>y-ata</i>	<i>y-atis</i>
<i>y-ewo</i>	<i>y-uwofuo</i>

(e) *The inflections of the 2nd person.*

1. The personal pronoun in almost every case accompanies the adjective of both numbers.

2. The particle *a*, though most frequent, is not a sure guide for the 2nd person.

3. The *m* of the pronoun is sometimes adopted instead of *am*, *e.g. manés* vice *amanés* (thou art good).

4. The particle *n* is frequently used in the 2nd person with or without a connecting vowel, *e.g. na* or *am-i-na* (thou art dead or faint).

5. Internal changes of vowels also exist, as *nes* or *nís* (thou art good).

Castellano	Inglés
uno, único	one, only
bueno	good
cansado	tired
gordo	fat
blanco	white
fuerte	strong

(f) *The inflections of the 3rd person.*

The distinguishing prefix of the 3rd person of both numbers is the *i* (or *e*) preceding a consonant, or the *y* preceding a vowel.

Castellano	Inglés
muerto	dead
gordo	fat
cansado	tired

Singular	Plural	Castellano	Inglés
<i>es o is</i>	<i>esishe</i>	bueno	good
<i>i-piala</i>	<i>i-piala</i>	flaco	lean
<i>i-tio</i>	<i>i-tio</i>	alto	tall
<i>i-tujwi</i>	<i>i-tujwi</i>	largo	long
<i>i-wenthle</i>	—	sólo, único	alone, only (a) ¹
<i>i-yenthle</i>	—	uno	one (b)

Sewo (cansado) y *sewa* (ser cortado) se dicen ambos de 3ª persona : en el primer caso puede ello resultar de un descuido, pero el segundo acaso tenga que ver con la raíz *es* (vease *esite*, cortar, y *sinat*, cuchillo), y no con la otra *Ewaha*, *q.v.*

El prefijo *t* como en *ti-mes* (dos) también se usa en 3ª persona de adjetivos como también con formas participiales y consustantivos.

La forma Negativa de Adjetivos

(a) La forma negativa en los adjetivos se produce con el prefijo *ha* para la 1ª persona del singular, y con el otro *he* para todas las demás personas en singular y plural.

its-es, soy bueno ; I am good

es, es bueno ; he is good

he-i-tio, no alto ; not tall

Algunas veces la partícula se infija como en *Kas-he-loj* (no somos o estamos muchos).

(b) No es posible exagerar la importancia de la forma negativa en los adjetivos por el valor anti-tético que en ellos se encierra, puesto que *he-es* no solo dice "no

Sewo (tired) and *sewa* (to be cut) are both used in the 3rd person. The former may be due to carelessness of speech ; the latter may belong to the root *es* (*cf. esite*, to cut, and *sinat*, knife), and not to *Ewaha*, *q.v.*

The prefix *t*, as in *ti-mes* (two), is also used in the 3rd person of adjectives as with the participial forms and with nouns.

The Negative of Adjectives

(a) The negative is formed by prefixing *ha* to the 1st person singular, and *he* to all the other persons singular and plural.

hats-es, no soy bueno ; I am not good

he-es, no es bueno ; he is not good

he-loj, no muchos ; not many

The particle is sometimes infixed as *Kas-he-loj* (we are not many).

(b) The importance of the negative forms of the adjectives cannot be exaggerated, forming as they do direct antitheses. *he-es* is not only a negative "not good," but

¹ Compárese esta sección con la correspondiente de los Verbos Neutros, y con los nombres que empiezan por *fu*. La forma (a) podrá ser de sustantivo, la (b) de verbo.

¹ Compare this section with the corresponding section of the Neuter Verbs ; and with the *fu* initial nouns. The form (a) may be substantival, and (b) verbal.

bueno ”; sino en realidad “ malo,” “ enfermo,” “ pobre,” “ feo,” etc. ; y la voz *fuese* (malo) es un derivado de *es* (bueno), que a su vez nos proporciona el verbo *ne-wes-ine* (ser culpable) y otras iguales en valor.

Comparación de los Adjetivos

(a) La forma intensiva o superlativa de los adjetivos consiste en ésto, que se acentua la última sílaba fuertemente, así que de una palabra se hace otra aguda. Las voces simples cargan la voz por lo general sobre la penúltima sílaba, así *séwo* (cansado), para hacerla de superlativo se dice *sewó* (muy cansado). Si la voz consta de una sola sílaba entonces la vocal se prolonga así: *tó* (duro); *tó . . ó . . ó* (durísimo). A veces se le aumenta otra adjetivo, como de *es* (bueno); *wuj es* (muy bueno).

séwo, cansado ; tired
yiówe, maduro ; ripe
tójne, caro ; costly
sóti, hediondo ; stinking
átehe, doloroso ; painful
he-tó, debil ; weak

(b) La misma regla sirve para los adverbios, verbos, nombres sustantivos y cualquier otra palabra cuyo sentido es susceptible de ser intensificado, *ex. gr.* :

pájhi, tiempo ha ; long ago
thlöse, criatura, joven ; child,
young

Nota.—El Choroti siempre silba cuando se vale de la forma intensiva.

“ bad,” “ ill,” “ poor,” “ ugly,” etc. ; and *fuese* (bad) is a derivative of *es* (good), which in turn supplies us with the verb *ne-wes-ine* (to be to blame) and other words of note.

The Comparison of Adjectives

(a) The intensive or superlative form of the adjectives consists of strongly emphasising the last syllable. The simple word usually receives the accent on the first syllable like *séwo* (tired), the superlative becomes *sewó* (very tired). If there is only one syllable, the vowel is prolonged *tó* (hard); *tó . . ó . . ó* (very hard). It is sometimes assisted by another adjective as *es* (good); *wuj es* (very good).

sewó, muy cansado ; very tired
yiowé, muy maduro ; very ripe
tojnë, muy caro ; very costly
soti, muy hediondo ; very fetid
atehê, muy doloroso ; very painful
he-tó . . ó, muy debil ; very weak

(b) The same rule applies to adverbs, verbs, nouns, or any word that can bear an intensive form, *e.g.* :

pajhi, mucho tiempo ha ; very
long ago
thlosi, muy joven ; very young

N.B.—A Choroti always whistles whenever he uses an intensive form.

(c) El modo más general de hacer la comparación es por medio de una aposición directa que establece un contraste, así "El caballo es más fuerte que la vaca," se expresa: *I-to palenta, he-to waka*, es decir; el caballo es fuerte, la vaca no es fuerte.

to, fuerte, duro
he-to, no fuerte, no duro
to . . ó, muy fuerte, muy duro
es, bueno
he-es, no bueno
wuj es, muy o mucho bueno
siówa, negro, oscuro
lemi, blanco
chowatsí, muy negro

(d) Otro modo de formar el comparativo es por medio de la partícula de pluralidad *tse* o *tsi* (Vej. *che*; *Suhin she*), e.g.:

i-lemi, blanco
i-lemi-tsi, blancos
i-lem-atsi, muy blanco

(e) Hay otro modo más por medio de partículas calificativas y por la combinación de los dos métodos anteriores, ex. gr.:

chowatsí, negro o negros
ithlena ka lemi, ser o estar casi blanco
chowatsí, muy negro o negros

i-tújwi, largo
i-tújwi yini (o *niata*) más largo
i-tujwí, muy largo
nakayine, bajo
ithlena ka tãmpeya, estar en efecto casi arriba
iy-anat-e, en o sobre el suelo

(c) The commonest form of comparison is (to use a paradox) by direct contrast, thus, "The horse is stronger than the cow," is expressed: *I-to palenta, he-to waka*, i.e. the horse is strong, the cow is not strong.

to, strong, hard
he-to, not strong, not hard
to . . ó, very strong, very hard
es, good
he-es, not good
wuj es, very or much good
siówa, black, dark
lemi, white
chowatsí, very black

(d) Comparison is also made by adding the plural particle *tse* or *tsi* (Vej. *che*; *Suhin she*), e.g.:

i-lemi, white
i-lemi-tsi, many or much white
i-lem-atsi, very white

(e) Another method is by using qualifying words or particles, and combining the other two previous modes, e.g.:

chowatsí, black, sing. and pl.
ithlena ka lemi, to be almost white
chowatsí, very black, sing. and pl.

i-tújwi, long
i-tújwi yini (or *niata*) longer
i-tujwí, very long, longest
nakayine, low
ithlena ka tãmpeya, being in fact almost above
iy-anat-e, on the ground

CAPÍTULO XII

DE LOS NUMERALES

(a) Los siguientes son los numerales de uno a veinte :

1. *wenthle, iyenthle*, uno
2. *ti-mes*, dos
3. *nahape*, tres
4. *inulitse* o *inuylitsi*, cuatro
5. *yen-sikio-nö*, cinco
6. *iyenthle-tämni*, seis
7. *times-tämni*, siete
8. *nahape-tämni*, ocho
9. *inulitse-tämni*, nueve
10. *tiwono-sikio-ya*, diez

(b) Los primeros cuatro numerales se declinan como los adjetivos :

si-wenthle, soy uno ; I am one

a-wenthle, eres uno ; thou art one

i-yenthle, es uno ; he is one

(c) Los demás numerales tienen que ver con los dedos de manos y pies :

5. *yen-sikio-nö*

6. *iyenthle-tämni*

10. *tiwono-sikio-ya*

15. *iyenthle-sisiete-nojwe*

20. *tiwono-sisiete-ketsi*

2. *ti-mes*

mi una mano

alcanza uno de la otra mano

completar las manos

acabar con un pié

completar el otro pié

dos, también unos cuantos, no muchos

CHAPTER XII

THE NUMERALS

(a) The following are the numerals one to twenty :

11. *yel-täm-sisiete*
12. *times-täm-sisiete*
13. *nahape-täm-sisiete*
14. *inulitse-täm-sisiete*
15. *iyenthle-sisiete-nojwe*
16. *yel-täm-sisiete-ketsi*
17. *times-täm-sisiete-ketsi*
18. *nahape-täm-sisiete-ketsi*
19. *inulitse-täm-sisiete-ketsi*
20. *tiwono-sisiete-ketsi*

(b) The first four numerals are declined like the adjectives :

kas-mes, somos dos ; we are two

asam-mesa, sois dos ; ye are two

ti-mesa, son dos ; they are two

(c) The other numerals refer to the hands and feet :

my one hand

reach one on the other hand

complete the hands

to exhaust one foot

to complete the other foot

two, also means a few, not many

CAPÍTULO XIII

DE LOS VERBOS

(a) Con motivo de ser tantas las anomalías que presentan los verbos en su inflexión de persona, no solo en cuanto a modificaciones internas sino también por lo que respecta a los prefijos, no es posible establecer una conjugación clara y terminante, razón por lo cual habrá que consultar el Apéndice B (Derivación, Cap. V) en que se incluirá la conjugación completa de los principales verbos.

(b) En terminos generales y por conveniencia las inflexiones de persona se dividirán en dos clases (1) la de verbos activos, y (2) la de los neutros o participiales, que en realidad son parecidos en esto a los adjetivos.

CHAPTER XIII

THE VERBS

(a) Owing to the number of anomalies in the personal inflections of the verbs, both internal changes and prefixes, it is impossible to arrange them into clear-cut simple conjugations, and the student is referred to Appendix B (Derivation, Chap. V), where some of the principal verbs are given in full.

(b) Broadly, for convenience, the personal inflections are arranged into two divisions (1) the active, (2) the neuter or participial, the latter approximating to the adjectives.

1. *LANIT*, atar ; to tie

Singular	Plural
1. <i>a-lanit</i> , ato ; I tie	1. <i>a-lanite</i> , atamos ; we tie
2. <i>a-leinit</i> , atas ; thou tiest	2. <i>a-leinite</i> atais ; ye tie
3. <i>i-leinit</i> , ata ; he ties	3. <i>i-leinit</i> , atan ; they tie

2. *LEANTE*, es o está atado ; is tied

Singular	Plural
1. <i>si-leante</i> , estoy a. ; I am t.	1. <i>kas-lanteha</i> , estamos a. ; we are t.
2. <i>a-lante</i> , estás a. ; thou art t.	2. <i>a-leante</i> , estais a. ; ye are t.
3. <i>ti-leante</i> , está a. ; he is t.	3. <i>ti-leante</i> , están a. ; they are t.

A. *Del Activo*

(a) *Las Inflexiones de la 1ª persona*

Nota.—Los verbos de esta división no son necesariamente acti-

A. *The Active*

(a) *The Inflections of 1st person*

N.B.—The verbs of this division are not necessarily active or

vos o transitivos en el sentido nuestro, ni tampoco los de la división B, lo son pasivos o neutros.

1. Con pocas excepciones la 1ª persona de singular y plural se hace con el prefijo *a*, pero el plural lleva un sufijo o sea la forma del verbo mismo que corresponde a ese número.

Singular	Plural	Castellano	Inglés
<i>a-fuaha</i>	<i>a-fuaha-na</i>	hachear	chop
<i>a-temi</i>	<i>a-tema-ha</i>	acabar	finish
<i>a-tepis</i>	<i>a-tepis-e</i>	mamar	suck
<i>a-wuth</i>	<i>a-wuth-le</i>	subir	climb
<i>a-lane</i>	<i>a-lana-ha</i>	sacar	remove
<i>a-tate</i>	<i>a-tata-e</i>	arrojar	throw
<i>a-le-i</i>	<i>a-le-ki</i>	cesar	cease
<i>a-yik</i>	<i>a-kine</i>	ir, irse	go, go away
<i>a-tiuj</i>	<i>a-towa</i>	comer	eat

2. Algunos pocos verbos que empiezan por vocal son defectivos en cuanto al prefijo de 1ª persona ; para evitar ambigüedad o darles más énfasis se expresa el pronombre personal :

yam oma, empujo ; I push
ose, corro ; I run
omate, apago ; I extinguish
okie, lo muerdo ; I bite it
esite, lo corto ; I cut it

3. En varios de los verbos neutros se advierte una *t* en el plural de la 1ª persona.

ekati, bailo ; I dance
a-maa, duermo ; I sleep

4. El verbo *na*, pl. *naha*, se emplea como verbo auxiliar de movimiento, decisión o mandato

transitive in our sense, nor those of the B division passive or neuter.

1. With but few exceptions the 1st person of both singular and plural numbers is represented by the prefix *a*, the plural number being distinguished by a suffix or a plural form of the verb itself.

2. A few verbs whose root initial is a vowel are defective in prefix of the 1st person, and to avoid ambiguity or to lay emphasis the personal pronouns are introduced :

sam omak, empujamos ; we push
oki, muerdo ; I bite
okäse, persigo ; I chase
okakie, lo mordemos ; we bite it
esitaha, lo cortamos ; we cut it

3. With several neuter verbs *t* appears in the plural of the 1st person.

ta-katini, bailamos ; we dance
ta-mökaihe, dormimos ; we sleep

4. The verb *na*, pl. *naha*, is used as an auxiliary verb of movement, decision or command—go,

—ve, anda, camina, adelántate, vayamos, hagamos, etc.

na yape, pues señor, me voy a casa
naha yapele, volvamos
e-fwuki, pinto ; I paint

ai-ya iñate, bebo agua ; I drink water

(b) *Las Inflexiones de la 2ª persona*

1. En la segunda persona del singular el verbo por lo general se halla en su forma más simple, o sea, la radical a que se agrega alguna partícula determinante que denote el plural ; la radical que dice "ir" es *a* ; así pues :

na, camina, caminad
ma, muévete, moveos
ak, pl. *akine*, tú te vas ; vosotros os vais
ape, pl. *apele*, te vuelves ; os volveis

2. Muchas veces las formas imperativas e indicativas son idénticas, y por la misma razón en el segundo caso lo usual es que se prefije el pronombre personal :

ak, vé ; *am ak*, tú andas
a, pega ; *am a*, tú pegas
oma, empuja ; *oma a*, tú empujas

3. El prefijo *thl* es la única diferencia flexional de 2ª persona y sólo se emplea en muy contados casos :

Thl-esite, cortas ; thou cuttest
Thl-okie, muerdes ; thou bitest

4. A veces suele emplearse como inflexión redundante o reflexiva :

go on, go forward, let us go or do, etc.

na yape, well, I'm going home
naha yapele, let us be returning
naha fwukihe, pintemos ; let us paint

naha yāk ates, vamos a tomar aloja ; let us drink beer

(b) *The Inflections of the 2nd person*

1. In the 2nd person singular the verb is generally found in its simplest or root form, to which is added a distinctive particle to denote the plural, e.g. the root word "go" is *a* :

na, go forward thou, ye
ma, go, move thou, ye
ak, pl. *akine*, thou goest away ; ye go away
ape, pl. *apele*, thou goest back ; ye go back

2. Frequently the imperative and indicative forms of the verb are identical, consequently the indicative usually prefixes the personal pronoun :

ak, go thou ; *am ak*, thou goest
a, strike thou ; *am a*, thou strikest
oma, push thou ; *oma a*, thou pushest

3. The prefix *thl* is the only distinctive inflection of the 2nd person and that is only used with comparatively few verbs :

Thl-esitaya, cortais ; ye cut
Thl-okakehi, mordeis ; ye bite

4. It is sometimes used as a redundant or reflexive prefix :

Ape o *thl-ape*, tú regresas
Apele o *thl-apele*, regresais

Ape or *thl-ape*, thou returnest
Apele or *thl-apele*, ye return

5. Si la raíz empieza por consonante el prefijo podrá ser *a* o *i*: y en tal caso el pronombre personal es lo único que determina la 2ª persona del indicativo:

5. Before a consonant root both *a* and *i* are used: so that the personal pronoun is the only certain mark of the 2nd person indicative:

Singular

a-fuaha, hacheas; choppest
i-tepis, mamas; suckest
a-kati, bailas; dancest
a-wuth, te encaramas; climbest
a-leane, remueves; removest
a-tiete, arrojas; throwest
l-esäna, tú haces; thou makest
thl-esäna, tú haces; thou makest
i-tuj, tú comes; thou eatest
i-tu, traes; bringest

Plural

a-fuahana, hachais; ye chop
i-tepise, mamas; ye suck
a-katini, bailais; ye dance
a-wuthle, encaramais; ye climb
a-leanaie, removeis; ye remove
a-tietae, arrojaís; ye throw
l-esänayi, v. haceis; ye make
thl-esänayi, v. haceis; ye make
a-tuwa, v. comeis; ye eat
i-tune, traéis; ye bring

6. Un prefijo *t* se encuentra, ya en singular, ya en plural, ya en las dos partes:

6. A *t* prefix sometimes appears in either one or both numbers:

oma, empujas; thou pushest
am ati-omate, tú apagas; thou extinguishest

it-umaha, empujaís; ye push
asam ati-omatie, vosotros apagáis (el fuego); ye extinguish (fire)

(c) *Las Inflexiones de la 3ª persona*

(c) *The Inflections of the 3rd person*

1. Los prefijos que determinan 3ª persona no presentan dificultad alguna; son la *i* (si se empieza por consonante); la *y* (si la que sigue es letra vocal): las únicas excepciones a la regla son: (a) cuando falta el prefijo como en *tepis* (él mama), y (b) en la inflexión por *t*, que suele ser la de algunos verbos de esta división, *ex. gr.*:

1. The prefixes of the 3rd person of both numbers offer no difficulty whatever; they are *i* (before a consonant), and *y* (before a vowel). The only exceptions to this rule are (a) the absence of a prefix, as *tepis* (he sucks), and (b) the *t* inflection, which is used with some verbs of this division, *e.g.*:

a-skine, yo me rio
ti-skine, él se rie

a-skine, I laugh
ti-skine, he laughs

2. Algunos verbos tienen forma plural, *ex. gr.* *i-ya* (él va); *i-*

2. Some verbs have a plural form, *e.g.* *i-ya* (he goes); *i-yamne*

yamne (ellos van); pero el singular sirve también muchas veces para expresar el plural.

3. Otros verbos cuya inicial es la *w* la suprimen en 3ª persona, así: *a-wuth* (yo subo) hace *i-yuth* (él sube). Veanse los nombres con inicial *w* o *fu* donde el orden se invierte, *ex. gr.* :

i-yu, mi ropa
i-wu, su ropa

4. La *h* es un cambio fonético o sexual por *y*, como lo es la *e* por *i*, así es que los dos interquivalencias ocurren en la 3ª persona *ex. gr.* :

y-isito o *ih-isito*, él corta; he cuts
h-ewaha, ello corta (como ser pasto); it cuts (as grass)
e-tiuj o *i-tiuj*, él come; he eats

La *i* á veces lleva su aspiración, como por ejemplo: *i-yi* o *hi-yi* (él pega).

5. Ejemplos varios :

y-isile, corta; he cuts
ti-fwuki, pinta; he paints
y-ome, se apaga; it goes out
tiete, arroja; he throws
nes, llega; he arrives
i-mea, duerme; he sleeps

6. Unos pocos verbos tales como *Kima* (agarrar, tener, etc.) sustituyen la *s* como prefijo de 3ª persona a la inversa de lo que sería la regla para los sustantivos con inicial *ki* (vease Cap. IX).

i-Sio, mi mano; my hand
a-Kima, yo tengo; I hold
a-Kefuop, yo abrazo; I embrace
a-Kiesima, yo pellisco; I pinch

(they go); but the singular is often used to express the plural number.

3. Verbs with initial *w* drop it in the 3rd person, thus: *a-wuth*, I climb, becomes *i-yuth*, he climbs. Compare the nouns with initial *w* or *fu*, where the order is inverted, *e.g.* :

i-yu, my blanket
i-wu, his blanket

4. The *h* is an euphonic or sexual change of *y*, as is also *e* of *i*, so both are found as inflections of the 3rd person, *e.g.* :

The *i* is sometimes aspirated, as *e.g.* : *i-yi* or *hi-yi*, he strikes.

5. Various examples :

i-fuaha, hachea; he chops
ta-kati, baila; he dances
y-omate, él apaga; he extinguishes
i-ya, se vá; he goes away
y-ape, regresa; he returns
i-tu, trae; he brings

6. A few verbs like *Kima* (grip, hold, etc.) substitute *s* in the 3rd person, inversely to the nouns with initial *ki* (Chap. IX).

i-Kio, su mano de él; his hand
i-Sima, él tiene; he holds
i-Tsefuop, él abraza; he embraces
Siesima, él pellisca; he pinches

7. Los siguientes ejemplos verbales demuestran cómo se modifican las vocales en la 1ª sílaba de dichas palabras, *ex. gr.* como en *TA-te*; *TIE-te*:

1ª persona	2ª persona	3ª persona	Castellano	Inglés
<i>a-tate</i>	<i>a-tiete</i>	<i>i-tiete</i>	arrojar	throw
<i>a-navi</i>	<i>a-nii</i>	<i>i-nii</i>	bañarse	bathe
<i>a-nes</i>	<i>i-nis</i>	<i>nes</i>	venir	come
<i>a-lanit</i>	<i>a-leinit</i>	<i>i-leinit</i>	atar	tie
<i>a-lane</i>	<i>a-leane</i>	<i>i-leane</i>	sacar	take off

7. The following verbs illustrate the vowel modifications that take place in the first syllable of the word, *e.g.* *TA-te*; *TIE-te*:

B. *Del Pasivo*

1. Como los verbos del Choroti son en sí una miscelánea de las más peregrinas, nos vemos obligados a incluir, entre las que deberian ser una serie fija de prefijos propios de los adjetivos, participios y verbos neutros, los de un que otro verbo activo como *s-ae* (yo lo golpeo) y *tsa-hane* (yo lo sé): estas son las excepciones y como tales deben formar entre los irregulares de la 1ª persona. Las 2ª y 3ª personas siguen las inflexiones del activo, *ex. gr.*:

1. <i>S-ae</i>	2. <i>ae</i>	3. <i>ai-yie</i> , golpear; strike
1. <i>Tsa-hane</i>	2. <i>a-hane</i>	3. <i>yi-hane</i> , saber; know

2. La inflexión personal es perfectamente regular:

Singular
(1) <i>s o ts</i> (<i>sa, si, its, sh</i>)
(2) <i>a o n</i>
(3) <i>t o i</i>

3. La inflexión pronominal de los adjetivos y verbos neutros es idéntica. Véase el Cap. XI. Ahora sólo nos falta que tomar en consideración estas mismas par-

B. *The Passive*

1. The extraordinary medley of Choroti verbs compels us to include with what should be a clearly marked set of prefixes for the adjectives, participles, and neuter verbs an occasional active verb like *s-ae* (I strike it) and *tsa-hane* (I know), but these are the exception, and when met with can be treated as irregular in the 1st person. The 2nd and 3rd persons follow the active inflections, *e.g.*:

2. The inflections for person are perfectly regular:

Plural
(1) <i>kas o kats</i>
(2) <i>a o n</i>
(3) <i>t o i</i>

3. The inflected adjectives and neuter verbs are one and the same thing, and are fully explained in Chap. XI. It now remains to us to consider these inflec-

tículas en su uso con verbos activos, *ex. gr.* :

- Activo, *A-we* ; yo veo
- Pasivo, *SI-we* ; yo soy visto
- Activo, *I-fuaha*, él hachea
- Pasivo, *TI-fuaha*, está hacheado

4. La inflexión esta puede interpretarse como :

SI-we

- (1) Pasiva : yo soy visto
- (2) Reflexiva : yo me veo
- (3) Objetivamente (con caso régimen) : él, ella, ello, ellos, ellas me ven, vosotros me veis
- (4) Participial o gerundiva : El mi ver de

Está claro pues que la idea que predomina en estas inflexiones de sentido pasivo no son más que un sustantivo verbal, y como tal ocupa un lugar secundario en la frase, convirtiendose a veces en un sustantivo simple, *ex. gr.* :

Atemi ta-la waka (lit. : " Acabé el matar de la vaca ")

Ta-la puede interpretarse así : " el matar de ello," " la carneada "

La voz *ti-woma* (cosa plantada, el plantar) es un ejemplo de participio que pasa a ser sustantivo, *i.e. ti-woma*, " jardín."

5. Algunos verbos tienen su forma gerundiva o sustantivada que lleva la flexión de persona como los participios y se ajusta a las mismas reglas gramaticales :

- ta-la*, el matar ; the killing of
- kas-to*, el que nos come ; our eater
- ta-wo*, el plantar ; the planting of

tions as applied to the active verb, *e.g.* :

- Active, *A-we* ; I see
- Passive, *SI-we*, I am seen
- Active, *I-fuaha*, he chops
- Passive, *TI-fuaha*, it is chopped

4. The inflections can be read as :

SI-we

- (1) Passive : I am seen
- (2) Reflexive : I see myself
- (3) Objective : he, she, it, they, you see me
- (4) Participial or gerundive : my seeing of

It is evident, therefore, that the underlying idea of these passive inflections is a verbal substantive, and as such is rightly placed as a second verb in a sentence, and in some instances used as a simple noun, *e.g.* :

Atemi ta-la waka, I have finished killing the cow (lit. : " I finish the kill cow ")

Ta-la can thus read : " its being killed " ; " killing of it " : " slaughter."

The word *ti-woma* (planted, planting) is an example of the participle being used as a noun, viz. : *tiwoma*, " garden."

5. Some verbs have a gerundive or substantival form, which is inflected for person as the participle and follows the same syntactical rules :

- ti-liana*, se mata ; it is killed
- kas-tiuj*, se nos come ; we are eaten
- ti-woma*, se planta ; it is planted

6. Otros verbos carecen de forma especial para el participio ; el verbo activo en general lleva las inflexiones pasivas :

a-tiuuj, como ; I eat
a-liana, mato ; I kill

6. Other verbs have no special form for the participle, the ordinary active form receiving the passive inflections.

si-tiuuj, soy comido ; I am eaten
ti-liana, es matado : it is killed

(C) *Conjugación del Verbo "Pone,"*
tapar ; cubrir

(C) *Conjugation of the Verb "Pone,"*
cover ; block up

MODO INDICATIVO

INDICATIVE MOOD

Singular

Plural

Tiempo Presente

Present Tense

yo tapo o estoy tapando

I cover or am covering

- (1) *yam a-pone*
(2) *am a-pone u one*
(3) *i-pione*

- (1) *sam a-pone-ha*
(2) *asam a-pone-i or one-i*
(3) *i-pione*

Tiempo Futuro

Future Tense

yo taparé

I will cover

- (1) *yam a-pone-ne*
(2) *am a-pone-ne u one-ne*
(3) *i-pione-ne*

- (1) *sam a-poneha-ne*
(2) *asam a-ponei-ne*
(3) *i-pione-ne*

Tiempo Pasado

Past Tense

yo tapé

I covered

- (1) *yam a-pone pi pájhi*
(2) *am a-pone pi pájhi*
(3) *i-pione pi pájhi*

- (1) *sam a-poneha pi pájhi*
(2) *asam a-ponei pi pájhi*
(3) *i-pione pi pájhi*

Tiempo Pasado Remoto

Remote Past Tense

yo tapé tiempo ha

I covered long time ago

- (1) *yam a-pone pi pajhi*
(2) *am a-pone pi pajhi*
(3) *i-pione pi pajhi*

- (1) *sam a-poneha pi pajhi*
(2) *asam a-ponei pi pajhi*
(3) *i-pione pi pajhi*

Negativo

Negative

Tiempo Presente

Present Tense

yo no tapo ; no estoy tapando

I do not cover ; I am not covering

- (1) *ha-pone*
(2) *he-pone*
(3) *he-pione*

- (1) *ha-poneha*
(2) *he-ponei*
(3) *he-pione*

MODO INDICATIVO—

Singular

Negativo

Tiempo Futuro

yo no taparé

- (1) *a-ka-pione-ne*
 (2) *ka-pone-ne*
 (3) *ka-pione-ne*

Tiempo Pasado

yo no tapé

- (1) *ha-pone pi pájhi*
 (2) *he-pone pi pájhi*
 (3) *he-pione pi pájhi*

Tiempo Pasado Remoto

yo no tapé tiempo ha

- (1) *ha-pone pi pajhi*
 (2) *he-pone pi pajhi*
 (3) *he-pione pi pajhi*

MODO IMPERATIVO

Singular

Tiempo Presente

<i>póne o am póne</i>	<i>tápalo (la)</i>
<i>pónei o asam</i>	<i>tapadlo (la)</i>
<i>pónei</i>	
<i>póne ya</i>	<i>tápame</i>
<i>pónei sa</i>	<i>tapadnos</i>
<i>ka-pone</i>	<i>no lo tapes</i>
<i>ka-ponei</i>	<i>no lo tapeis</i>

Tiempo Futuro

<i>onka-ponane</i>	<i>lo taparás</i>
<i>onka-ponaine</i>	<i>lo taparéis</i>
<i>ka-ponene</i>	<i>no lo taparás</i>
<i>ka-poneine</i>	<i>no lo taparéis</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD—*contd.*

Plural

Negative

Future Tense

I will not cover

- (1) *a-ka-pioneha-ne*
 (2) *ka-ponei-ne*
 (3) *ka-pione-ne*

Past Tense

I did not cover

- (1) *ha-poneha pi pájhi*
 (2) *he-ponei pi pájhi*
 (3) *he-pione pi pájhi*

Remote Past Tense

I did not cover long time ago

- (1) *ha-poneha pi pajhi*
 (2) *he-ponei pi pajhi*
 (3) *he-pione pi pajhi*

IMPERATIVE MOOD

Plural

Present Tense

cover thou it (him, her, them)
cover ye it (him, her, them)

cover thou me

cover ye us

do not thou cover it

do not ye cover it

Future Tense

thou shalt cover it

ye shall cover it

thou shalt not cover it

ye shall not cover it

VOZ PASIVA	PASSIVE VOICE
Singular	Plural
<i>Tiempo Presente</i>	<i>Present Tense</i>
yo me tapo	I am covered
(1) <i>si-ponee</i>	(1) <i>kase-ponee</i>
(2) <i>a-ponee</i>	(2) <i>a-poneeie</i>
(3) <i>ti-ponee</i>	(3) <i>ti-ponee</i>
<i>Tiempo Futuro</i>	<i>Future Tense</i>
yo estaré tapado	I shall be covered
(1) <i>si-ponee-ne</i>	(1) <i>kase-ponee-ne</i>
(2) <i>a-ponee-ne</i>	(2) <i>a-poneeie-ne</i>
(3) <i>ti-ponee-ne</i>	(3) <i>ti-ponee-ne</i>
<i>Tiempo Pasado</i>	<i>Past Tense</i>
yo estuve ó fui tapado	I was covered
(1) <i>si-ponee pi pájhi</i>	(1) <i>kase-ponee pi pájhi</i>
(2) <i>a-ponee pi pájhi</i>	(2) <i>a-poneeie pi pájhi</i>
(3) <i>ti-ponee pi pájhi</i>	(3) <i>ti-ponee pi pájhi</i>
Negativo	Negative
<i>Tiempo Presente</i>	<i>Present Tense</i>
yo no me tapo	I am not covered
(1) <i>ha-si-ponee ya</i>	(1) <i>kas-he-ponee sa</i>
(2) <i>he-ponee a</i>	(2) <i>he-poneeie asa</i>
(3) <i>he-ti-ponee naka</i>	(3) <i>he-ti-ponee naka</i>

(D) *Notas al Verbo*—1. *De la Forma*

(a) Los verbos son o neutros o activos: aquellos denotan una acción completa en sí o característica del cuerpo éstos, la necesidad de otros factores, persona y cosa que reciba la acción del verbo o instrumento con que se opera, *ex. gr.*:

Neutro

nu'we, nacer; to be born

wen, ver; to see

a, golpear; to strike

a, golpear; to strike

oki, morder; to bite

(D) *Notes on the Verb*—1. *Form*

(a) Verbs are neuter or active: the former denotes a natural action or characteristic of the body; the latter implies the existence of a second factor—the action of another person, animal, or instrument, *e.g.*:

Activo

nu'iyi, parir; to give birth

yen-ihí, espiar; to spy

a-e, pegarle; to strike an object, strike with instrument

a-ane, apalear; hit with stick

oki-e, morderlo; to bite an object; nip with pincers

(b) Igualmente se distingue entre la forma reflexiva y la causativa, *ex. gr.* :

Reflexivo

yome, apagarse ; to go out as fire
kaitsihi, apresurarse ; to hurry self
oki, morderse ; bite self

(c) Lo propio sucede cuando ha de distinguirse entre el participio y el verbo, *ex. gr.* :

Participio

sewo, cansado ; tired
i-tsat, mojado ; wet

(d) En otras palabras es la diferencia que existe entre el adjetivo y el verbo causativo que de él se forma :

Adjetivo

yi-le, seco ; dry
to, firme ; firm, tight
wosa, chato ; flat
wom, grande, mucho ; big, much
fuesi, malo ; bad

(e) De la misma manera de un sustantivo puede hacerse verbo :

Nombre

to'se, humo ; smoke

yas, mi hijo ; my son

i-fuatsithle, saliva ; spittle

(f) El reflexivo se produce mediante la afijación de varias partículas *p*, *pet*, *thl*, etc., y con los prefijos de pasiva :

Verbo

s-a, pego ; I strike
a-yapene, volveré ; I will return
ape, regresa ; return thou
o-ki, muerdo ; I bite

(b) In the same way the reflexive and causative are expressed, *e.g.* :

Causativo

yom-ate, apagar ; put out
kaitsihi-ne, apresurar ; hasten
oki-e, morder á otro ; bite another

(c) Participle and verb are equally well expressed, *e.g.* :

Verbo

sewo-tsiho, cansar ; to tire
o-tsat-it, mojar ; to make wet

(d) In other words, it is the difference of adjective and its causative :

Causativo

e-la-te, secar ; to make dry
to-jne, afirmar ; make tight
wos-ine, achatar ; flatten
wom-ine, añadir ; add to, make big
ne-wesi-ne, ser culpable ; to be at fault, cause of ill

(e) In a similar manner the verb is formed from the noun :

Verbo

ti-tus-ina, ahumar ; to make a smoke
a-yas-ina, adopto hijo ; I adopt a child
o-fuatsithle, salivar ; to spit

(f) The reflexive is expressed with various particles, *p*, *pet*, *thl*, etc., and with the passive prefixes :

Reflexivo

ap-a, me pego ; I hit myself
a-yapene pet, me volveré ; I myself will return
thl-ape, vuélvete tú mismo ; thou thyself return
se-ki, me muerdo ; I bite myself

a-nepuni, lamo ; I lick
e-kathlope, cierra la puerta ; shut
the door

(g) En los siguientes ejemplos parece que se advierte cierto sentido de reciprocidad, *ex. gr.* :

Verbo

la, matar ; to kill

yúkiwita, juntar ; join

lesăna, hacer, etc. ; make, etc.

si-nepuni, me lamo ; I lick myself
te-kathlope, la puerta se cierra sola ;
the door closes of itself

(g) A kind of reciprocal seems to be expressed in the following words, *e.g.* :

Reciprocal

ne-la-ne, batirse unos con otros ;
fight, wage war with one another
nojhiwita, reunirse, juntarse ; to
be together, flock, crowd
ne-les-hăna, estarse cuidando ; to
take care (of us or one another)

2. Número y Persona

(a) En los verbos se distingue entre el singular y plural mediante ciertos sufijos o infijos. El plural concuerda con el sujeto y no con el caso régimen, *ex. gr.* : *fuaha*, “uno sólo hachea” ; *fuaha-na*, “muchos hachean.” El idioma Lengua-Mascoy observa otro proceder, *ex. gr.*, *i-taith*, “morderlo” ; *il-taith*, “morderlos.” El plural concuerda con el caso régimen.

2. Number and Person

(a) Verbs have singular and plural numbers, which are indicated by a variety of suffixes or infixes. The plural form refers to subjects not objects, *e.g. fuaha*, “one chops” ; *fuaha-na*, “many chop.” In the Lengua-Mascoy language the opposite order obtains, *e.g. i-taith*, “bite it” ; *il-taith*, “bite them.”

Singular	Plural	Castellano	Inglés
<i>nes</i>	<i>nes-a</i>	llegar, venir	arrive, come
<i>fuaha</i>	<i>fuaha-na</i>	hachear	chop
<i>ak</i>	<i>ak-ine</i>	irse	go away
<i>to</i>	<i>to-ne</i>	acarrear	carry
<i>lane</i>	<i>lane-ha</i>	sacar	remove
<i>lei</i>	<i>lei</i>	cesar	cease
<i>oki</i>	<i>okaki</i>	morder	bite
<i>fwuki</i>	<i>fwuki-yi</i>	marcar	mark, brand
<i>tepis</i>	<i>tepis-e</i>	mamar	take breast
<i>omate</i>	<i>omat-i-e</i>	apagadlo	ye extinguish it
<i>ni</i>	<i>ni-atse</i>	bañarse	bathe

(b) La persona se indica en tres formas : (1) por los pronombres personales, que podrán ser, ya prefijos, ya sufijos, del verbo, *e.g.*

(b) Person is expressed in three ways : (1) by the personal pronouns, which can precede or follow the verb, *e.g. yam a-nes* or *a-nes*

yam a-nes o *a-nes ya*, “yo vengo o llego aquí”; o (2) por prefijos en forma de partículas pronominales; o (3) por modificaciones internas del vocablo y en este caso es la primera sílaba que se modifica.

(c) Los prefijos sirven para distinguir las voces de activa y pasiva unas de otras; pero la *a* de 2ª persona hace las veces de las dos, ya sea verbo o su participio que se use en pasiva; *ex. gr.*:

a-fuaha, se te cortajea (verbo)
a-leante, atado (part. de pasiva)

Activo

- (1) *a-fuaha*, hachear; chop
- (2) *a-fuaha*, ,, ,,
- (3) *i-fuaha*, ,, ,,

(d) Los prefijos de 3ª per. de activa o pasiva no dejan lugar a duda y corresponden exactamente a los prefijos posesivos de los nombres, *e.g.*:

i-pose, su barba
t-ot, su pecho

(e) Salvo contadas excepciones, lo usual es que la *a* sea el índice característico de la 2ª persona para nombres y verbos en singular, pero para plural con cierta modificación: hace también las veces de pronombre personal, como por ejemplo, *a* (tú); *asa* (vosotros).

(f) La 1ª persona del singular se expresa con *a* o *s*, y la del plural con *a* (si es de activo), con *kas* (si es de pasivo o se afija a ciertos adjetivos). La *s* desempeña un rol muy importante como índice de 1ª persona en plural, así:

S-am o *S-om*, nosotros; nos
Si-wu, nuestra manta

ya, “I come or arrive here”; (2) by prefixes; and (3) by internal changes, the first syllable of the word suffering the inflection.

(c) Prefixes are used to distinguish the active and passive voices, but the *a* of the second person is alike for both voices, whether the ordinary verb or the participle is used in the passive, *e.g.*:

a-fuaha, art chopped (verb)
a-leante, art tied (participle)

Pasivo

- (1) *si-fuaha*, hacheado; chopped
- (2) *a-fuaha*, ,, ,,
- (3) *ti-fuaha*, ,, ,,

(d) The 3rd personal prefixes of both voices are quite clear, and correspond exactly to the possessive prefixes of the nouns, *e.g.*:

i-pose, his beard
t-ot, his chest

(e) Though there are exceptions, the *a* in the main is the characteristic index of the 2nd person for verbs and nouns in the singular, and with slight modifications for the second person plural as well: it is also the personal pronoun, *a* (thou); *asa* (ye).

(f) The 1st person singular is represented by *a* or *s*, and in the plural by *a* (with active) and *kas* (with the passive and with many adjectives). The *s* plays a very important part as index to the 1st person plural, thus:

S-am or *S-om*, we, us
Si-wu, our blanket

Los sustantivos con *k* inicial hacen 1ª persona del singular con *s*, *ex. gr.*: *i-Syo*, o simplemente *Syo* o *Sho*, “mi mano.” El *Suhin* o *Chunupi*, dialecto muy afín del *Choroti*, se sirve también de *s* o *h* para formar su 1ª persona de verbos en singular y plural, *ex. gr.*:

S'nam o *Hã-nam*, yo vengo
Hã-cheshine, nos sentamos

A lo que parece está en evidencia, que la *a* de 1ª persona en *Choroti* es una simple modificación de *ya* en singular y de *sa* en plural, forma común de los dos números y que se diferencian por medio de un sufijo, *ex. gr.*:

A-yape, yo regreso
A-yape-le, nosotros regresamos,
en lugar de ser, *YA-yape* y
SA-yape

(g) En cuanto al intercambio de *y* con *h* vease los Capítulos XI y XII en el artículo sobre “Las Derivaciones.” Que la *s* en singular y el *kas*, forma plural de dicha *s*, sirvan para expresar las formas pasivas, reflexivas y objetivas “me” y “nos” está todo ello muy de acuerdo con la idiosincrasia de este idioma y de los demás codialectos que lo rodean: la *y* representa al varón o agente activo; la *s* la mujer o recipiente pasiva, *ex. gr.*:

a-YI-ne, hombre o varón
a-SEE-ne, mujer

Cf. “Derivación” Capítulos XIII y XV.

(h) Otras modificaciones que se relacionan con la persona se pro-

Nouns with the *k* initial use *s* in the 1st person singular, *e.g.* *i-Syo* or simply *Syo* or *Sho*, “my hand.” The closely allied dialect of *Suhin* or *Chunupi* uses *s* or *h* as index to the 1st person of verbs in singular and plural, *e.g.*:

S'nam or *Hã-nam*, I come
Hã-cheshine, we sit down

It seems fairly evident, therefore, that the *a* of the 1st person in *Choroti* is a modification of *ya* in the singular, and of *sa* in the plural, and made uniform for both numbers, the plural being indicated by a suffix, *e.g.*:

A-yape, I return
A-yape-le, we return; instead of
YA-yape and *SA-yape*

(g) On the interchange of *y* and *h* see “Derivation,” Chapters XI and XII. That *s* in the singular, and *kas* (which is a plural form of *s*) in the plural, should be used to express the passive, reflexive, or objective “me” and “us,” is quite in keeping with the rest of this language and with the surrounding dialects: the *y* represents the man or active agent; the *s* the woman or passive recipient:

a-YI-ne, man
a-SEE-ne, woman

See “Derivation,” Chapters XIII and XV.

(h) Other modifications are made for person with the verb

ducen en el mismo tema verbal y la que más resalta es ese cambio de *a* en *ie* o *ea*, *ex. gr.* :

ta-te > *tie-te*, arrojar
la-ne > *lea-ne*, quitar
la-nit > *lei-nit*, atar
to > *tio*, traer

La misma regla es aplicable a los sustantivos, y su significación no puede ser mas clara ni mejor definida : la *a* es de 2ª persona, la *ie*, etc., de 1ª y 3ª personas, *ex. gr.* :

a-sate, tu pié
i-siete, mi y su pié

Los verbos empero ponen de manifiesto una serie de variantes, así que seria necesario contar con un vocabulario amplio y muy completo de todos los verbos y sus partes si hemos de pretender descubrir alguna regla sencilla para todos los casos. Esto al menos se puede asegurar, que el imp. de 2ª pers. en sing. se vale del sonido fuerte de *a*, mientras que para la 3ª persona del indicativo se emplea la modificación en *ie*, *ex. gr.* :

táte, imp. arroja (tú)
tiete, ind. arroja (él)
láne, imp. saca (tú)
leane, ind. saca (él)

N.B.—En Lengua-Mascoy no hay cómo confundir el imperativo con él indicativo, y el cambio de la vocal fuerte (imp.) a la debil (indic.) es muy frecuente, *ex. gr.* :

i-yátim, derrama (tú)
ăb-yitmeyi, derramas (tú)

Ello hace sospechar que esta irregularidad en las inflexiones de

itself, the most noteworthy of which is the change from *a* to *ie* or *ea*, *e.g.* :

ta-te > *tie-te*, throw
la-ne > *lea-ne*, take off
la-nit > *lei-nit*, tie
to > *tio*, bring

The same principle exists with the nouns, and its signification is clear and defined : the *a* belongs to the 2nd person, the *ie*, etc., to the 1st and 3rd persons, *e.g.* :

a-sate, thy foot
i-siete, my and his foot

The verbs, however, exhibit much variation, but a full and complete vocabulary of every verb and part might reveal a simple law governing these inflections. One point is fairly certain, viz. the imperative of the 2nd person singular contains the strong vowel *a*, and the indicative 3rd person the modified *ie* form, *e.g.* :

táte, imp. throw
tiete, ind. throws
láne, imp. take off
leane, ind. takes off

N.B.—In Lengua-Mascoy there can be no confusion between the imperative and indicative, and the change from a strong vowel in the imperative to a weak one in the indicative is frequent, *e.g.* :

i-yátim, pour out
ăb-yitmeyi, thou pourest out

From this I gather that the irregularity of the inflections in

la 1ª y 2ª personas se deben a algo parecido a confusión entre las formas imperativas e indicativas.

3. *Modo y Tiempo*

(a) Las formas que adopta el verbo para el indicativo é imperativo muchas veces son idénticas, razón por la cual al indicativo suele aumentarsele el pronombre personal, *v.g.*: *Am ape*, “tu vuelves”; pero no faltan indicios que existe una inflexión propia del modo imperativo, *ex. gr.*:

imp. *tate*, pl. *tatae*; arroja
ind. *a-tiete*, pl. *a-tietae*; tú arrojas
imp. *lane*, pl. *lanei*; remover
ind. *a-leane*, pl. *a-leanaie*; tú remueves

(b) El subjuntivo carece de inflexión propia, pero se subentiende por la misma colocación de las voces, *ex. gr.*:

Ka akna, hethlek, si no te has de ir, avisámelo
(Ver *Sintaxis*, Cap. XV.)

(c) El infinitivo incluye en sí a participios y sustantivos. La terminación participial es la letra *e*, *ex. gr.*:

pone, cubrir; *pone-e*, cubierto
maa, dormir; *maa-te*, dormido
lanit, atar; *leant-e*, atado

Las partículas de pasivo a veces se afijan al verbo simple para indicar que es participio, *ex. gr.*: *ti-liana*, “muerto ó matado.” Según parece no se distingue el pasado del presente participial, *ex. gr.*: *ti-ponee* es, “cubriendo” y “cubierto,” a no ser que se haga

the 1st and 2nd persons is probably due to some confusion of the imperative and indicative forms.

3. *Mood and Tense*

(a) The indicative and imperative forms of the verb are frequently alike; for that reason the indicative usually adds the personal pronoun as *Ape*, “return thou”; *Am ape*, “thou returnest,” but there are indications of an existing inflection peculiar to the imperative mood, *e.g.*:

imp. *tate*, pl. *tatae*; throw
ind. *a-tiete*, pl. *a-tietae*; throwest
imp. *lane*, pl. *lanei*; remove
ind. *a-leane*, pl. *a-leanaie*; removest

(b) The subjunctive has no inflected form, and for the most part is understood by the arrangement of the words, *e.g.*:

Ka akna, hethlek, if you do not go away, tell me.
(See *Syntax*, Chap. XV.)

(c) The infinitive contains the participles and substantives. The participle termination is *e*, *e.g.*:

pone, cover; *pone-e*, is covered
maa, sleep; *maa-te*, is sleeping
lanit, tie; *leant-e*, is tied

The passive particles are sometimes added to the ordinary verb to indicate the participle, *e.g.* *ti-liana*, “is killed.” There seems to be no distinction made between the present and past participle, *e.g.* *ti-ponee*, is “covering,” and “covered,” unless we take the

del sustantivo un participio, lo que, como sucede en Lengua-Mascoy serviría para dar la idea de algo permanente, o sea usual, etc.¹ Choroti, *ex. gr.*: *atemi ta-fuaha*, "he acabado el hachear"; *tsahane ta-pa*, "yo sé (acostumbro) el nadar." El sustantivo se distingue por una partícula fuerte *ta* que se prefija al verbo en su forma simple, *ex. gr.*:

- la* (matar); *ta-la* (el matar)
- woma* (plantar); *ta-wo* (el plantar, lo plantado, un jardín)
- ti-fuaha* (hacheado); *ta-fuaha* (el hachear, hacha, lo hacheado)
- tiuj* (comer); *kas-to* (nuestro comedor, *i.e.* él que nos come)

(d) El modo indicativo tiene 4 tiempos, a saber: Presente, Futuro, Pasado y Pasado remoto.

Tiempo presente es la forma mas sencilla del verbo, que muchas veces es monosilábico, por ejemplo, *la* (matar); *ya* (ir); *li* (limpiar); a estas radicales suelen añadirseles partículas que modifiquen su significado, como en *ya-pe* (volver a ir); *ya-me* (ir allá, llegar).

Las partículas *ne* (o *na*) y *te* parece que son en realidad las terminaciones del presente de actualidad, *ex. gr.*:

- a-la*, yo mato
- a-lia-na*, yo estoy matando

pero lo usual es que indistinta-

¹ Vease el inglés.

substantive as a participle, which like the Lengua-Mascoy would give the idea of permanence, that which is habitual, etc.¹ Choroti, *e.g.* *atemi ta-fuaha*, "I have finished the chopping of"; *tsahane ta-pa*, "I know to swim" (*i.e.* I can swim). The substantive is distinguished by a strongly-marked *ta* prefix to the root verb:

- la* (to kill); *ta-la* (killing, slaughter)
- woma* (to plant); *ta-wo* (planting, that which is planted, a garden)
- ti-fuaha* (is chopped); *ta-fuaha* (the chopping, which is chopped, chopper)
- tiuj* (to eat); *kas-to* (our eater)

(d) The indicative mood has four tenses, viz.: Present, Future, Past, and Remote Past.

The present tense is the simple form of the verb, which is very often monosyllabic in form, as *la* (kill), *ya* (go), *li* (clean), to which are added particles modifying the meaning, as *ya-pe* (to re-go, re-turn, go back); *ya-me* (go there, reach).

The particles *ne* (or *na*) and *te* seem to be, in exact speech, the terminations of the actual present tense, *e.g.*:

- a-la*, I kill
- a-lia-na*, I am killing

but looseness of speech pre-

¹ *e.g.* L.-M. *Yícha*, "yellow," used of a fruit just ripened; *Yatiktäma*, "yellow," as in the permanent colour of an animal.

mente se diga de los dos modos, así :

la-ne, yo abro o estoy abriendo
esi-te, yo corto o estoy cortando

(e) El tiempo futuro, como en Guaraní, se hace sufixando la partícula *ne* al presente, *ex. gr.* :

a-yape, yo vuelvo
a-yape-ne, yo volveré

No está de más advertir que esa *a* de 1ª persona en los verbos también es característica del Guaraní, *ex. gr.* :

A-mboe, yo enseño
A-mboe-ne, yo enseñaré

(f) Tiempo pasado se forma con la partícula *pájhi* y si ha de ser tiempo remoto entonces el *pajhi* será fuertemente agudo. Como *pajhi* en realidad es voz que dice “tiempo pasado” y nombre sustantivo requiere el artículo *pi*, *ex. gr.* :

a-liana pi pajhi, maté años ha
a-liana pa kiuni, yo maté un tigre

(g) El imperativo tiene dos tiempos, presente y futuro, *ex. gr.* :

póne, cúbrelo
onka-ponane, cubriráslo (más tarde)

Nota.—El prefijo *ka* determina el futuro con nombres y verbos de una manera muy marcada, y el modo como se combina con el imperativo que niega o manda, *ex. gr.* *ka-ak* (no vayas) y el negativo de futuro, *ex. gr.* : *a-kai-yik-ne* (no querré ir) eslabona estas dos formas (imperativa y futura) una

vails and the two terms are used without distinction :

la-ne, I open or am opening
esi-te, I cut or am cutting

(e) The future tense, like the Guaraní, adds the particle *ne* to the present tense, *e.g.* :

a-yape, I return
a-yape-ne, I shall return

It may be noted that the *a* of the 1st person of verbs is also characteristic of Guaraní, *e.g.* :

A-mboe, I teach
A-mboe-ne, I shall teach

(f) The past tenses are denoted with the particle *pájhi*, and its intensive form with the acute accent *pajhi* indicates the remote past. The word *pajhi* is in reality a noun signifying “time past,” and as such requires the article *pi*, *e.g.* :

a-liana pi pajhi, I killed years ago
a-liana pa kiuni, I killed a tiger

(g) The imperative mood has two tenses, the simple present and future, *e.g.* :

póne, cover it
onka-ponane, cover it (later

Note.—The *ka* prefix is a very important mark of the future with nouns and verbs; and its connection with both the negative imperative or prohibitive, *e.g.* *ka-ak* (do not go), and the negative future, *e.g.* *a-kai-yik-ne* (I will not go), links together these two forms (imperative and future) in

con otra en Choroti, así como ellas se combinan en otras lenguas del Chaco, como que son de mando y su respuesta.

El verbo auxiliar *ma* (ir, avanzar, moverse, etc.), mucho se emplea para reforzar el imperativo, *ex. gr.* :

ma lesăna, haz (tú)
ma-ka lesăna, tú lo harás

(h) El participio de futuro o sea sustantivo se expresa mediante el sonido o la sílaba *ka*, como se verá en los capítulos que tratan de la sintaxis.

(i) Los tiempos del pasivo mucho se parecen a los del activo ; pero la forma actual del verbo pasivo tal vez varíe, como por ejemplo de *pone* (cubrir) las variantes de la 3ª persona son :

ti-ponee ; *ti-ponaha* ; *ti-ponahe*
ti-ponaai ; *ti-ponea* ; *ti-poneha*

La final *ha* es la forma plural del activo, y la *e* final es de participio. El prefijo *ti* de 3ª persona a veces se usa en la primera del plural como infijo, *ex. gr.* :

kase-ponee o *kas-ti-ponaha*, somos tapados

4. El Negativo

(a) Las partículas negativas del verbo son de gran importancia ; las del presente y pasado en el indicativo son *ha* para la 1ª persona del singular, *ex. gr.* :

ha-yape, yo no vuelvo

y *he* para las demás personas, *ex. gr.* :

he-yape, él no vuelve

Choroti, as they are combined in other Chaco languages, being in fact simple command and response.

The auxiliary verb *ma* (to go, advance, move, etc.) is frequently used in the imperative, *e.g.* :

ma lesăna, make
ma-ka lesăna, thou shalt make

(h) The future participle or noun is expressed with the *ka* particle, as is clearly illustrated in the chapters on Syntax.

(i) The tenses of the passive are similar to those of the active. The actual form of the passive verb may vary as, *e.g.* from *pone* (to cover) ; the variants of the 3rd person passive are :

ti-ponee ; *ti-ponaha* ; *ti-ponahe*
ti-ponaai ; *ti-ponea* ; *ti-poneha*

The final *ha* is properly the plural form of the active ; and the final *e* the participial. The *ti* prefix of the 3rd person is sometimes used in the first plural as infix, *e.g.* :

kase-ponee or *kas-ti-ponaha*, we are covered

4. The Negative

(a) The negative particles of the verb are of paramount importance. The negative of the indicative present and past tenses is *ha* in the 1st pers. sing., *e.g.* :

ha-yape, I return not

and *he* for all other persons, *e.g.* :

he-yape, he returns not

(b) En la voz pasiva *ha* se fija a la 1ª persona del singular, *ex. gr.* :

ha-si-leante, no estoy atado
y *he* en los demás casos :
he-a-lante, no se te ata
he-ti-leante, no se le ata

Si la persona es de 1ª en plural *he* se infija, como :

kas-he-lanteha, no se nos ata

(c) El negativo del futuro imperativo se forma con *ka* o *kai*, *ex. gr.* :

ka-ak, no vayas
a-kai-yik, yo no iré
ka-si-ponee-ne, no se me tapará

5. Las Transiciones

(a) Este nombre de “transiciones” se aplica por los autores a esas partículas de los idiomas indios que, como el Quechua, sirven de afijos para los verbos significando el sujeto y caso régimen de los mismos, ya como prefijos, infijos o sufijos, *ex. gr.* (en Quechua *wa* o *hua* es *me* ; *nki* es *tú* ; *n* es *él*) :

muna-hua-nki, tú me quieres
muna-hua-n, él me quiere

En el Vejoz o Aiyó *me* se expresa con el sufijo *nö*, *ex. gr.* :

aj-nö, tú me pegas
yaj-nö, él me pega

En Lengua-Mascoy los prefijos *e*, *in* sirven para expresar *me* y *nos* respectivamente :

e-tikpängkyi, se me pega

in-tikpängkyi, se nos pega

(b) In the passive voice the *ha* is prefixed to the 1st pers. sing., *e.g.* :

ha-si-leante, I am not tied
and *he* to the other forms :
he-a-lante, thou art not tied
he-ti-leante, he is not tied

In the first plural it is usually infixed, as :

kas-he-lanteha, we are not tied

(c) The imperative and future negative is formed with *ka* or *kai*, *e.g.* :

ka-ak, do not go
a-kai-yik, I will not go
ka-si-ponee-ne, I shall not be covered

5. The Transitions

(a) The term “transitions” given by grammarians to the particles in the Quechua language, expresses in other words the objective prefixes, suffixes, or infixes of the active verb, *e.g.* in Quechua the particle *wa* or *hua* is *me*, thus :

muna-wa-nki, thou lovest me
muna-wa-n, he loves me

In Vejoz or Aiyó *me* is indicated by the suffix *nö*, *e.g.* :

aj-nö, thou strikest me
yaj-nö, he strikes me

In Lengua-Mascoy the prefixes *e* and *in* are used to express *me* and *us* respectively :

e-tikpängkyi, thou (or anyone) strikest me

in-tikpängkyi, thou (or anyone) strikest us

En el Choroti el *me* se dice por medio de los prefijos *se* o *si*, y para *nos* usan la forma plural *kas*, *ex. gr.* :

se-ki, se me muerde
si-tuj, se me come
kas-oki, se nos muerde
kas-to, se nos come

Como se dijo ya estos prefijos son los mismos de la voz pasiva y podrian traducirse así :

se-ki, soy mordido
kas-oki, somos mordidos

En una palabra el sujeto o actor no se distingue con claridad, sino sólo el objeto o caso régimen ; es de advertir empero que en las frases de sujeto bien concreto, como por ejemplo en este : *Kiuni si we* (el tigre *me* ve) la partícula *si* a todas luces es de caso régimen, como lo son también las partículas del Vejoz y Lengua-Mascoy que se citaron arriba.

Desde luego si el prefijo de 1ª persona en pasiva es también de caso régimen, no lo podrá ser menos ese prefijo *ti* de 3ª pers. dicho de pasiva :

ti-liana, se lo mata
ti-liana, (alguien) lo mata

En Lengua-Mascoy lo propio sucede con el prefijo *kyel* que parece ser común, *ex. gr.* :

kyel-watneyi, se enciende, o, alguien *lo* enciende

En Choroti el sufijo *e* puede también considerarse como partícula de caso régimen, *ex. gr.* :

oki, muerdo ; *oki-e*, lo muerdo

In Choroti *me* is indicated by the prefix *se* or *si*, and *us* by the plural form *kas*, *e.g.* :

se-ki, thou (or anyone) bitest me
si-tuj, thou (or anyone) eatest me
kas-oki, ye (or anyone) bite us
kas-to, ye (or anyone) eat us

As we have already seen, these are also the passive prefixes and could read equally well :

se-ki, I am bitten
kas-oki, we are bitten

In short, the person who does the action (the subject) is not clearly defined, but only the one who suffers the action (the object) ; at the same time in sentences where the subject is clearly expressed, as, *e.g.* : *Kiuni si-we* (the tiger sees me), the particle *si* is distinctly objective, as are also the particles in Vejoz and Lengua-Mascoy quoted above.

If, therefore, the passive prefix of the 1st person is also objective, the passive prefix *ti* of the 3rd person must be likewise objective, thus :

ti-liana, it is killed
ti-liana, (someone) killed it

In Lengua-Mascoy the *kyel* prefix has the same indefinite force, *e.g.* :

kyel-watneyi, it is lighted ; or, someone lit it

In Choroti the suffix *e* can also be claimed as an objective particle, *e.g.* :

oki, I bite ; *oki-e*, I bite it

(b) De los ejemplos que se darán en seguida facilmente se comprenderá que los pronombres personales y sus partículas claramente establecen la llamada "transición" de persona a persona :

1. De 1ª a 2ª persona

A-we a, yo te veo ;
A-lanite asa, nosotros os atamos ;

2. De 1ª a 3ª persona

Oki-e, yo lo (la, los, las) muerdo ;
A-we nāka, yo lo veo ;

3. De 2ª a 1ª persona

Am si-we, tú me ves ;
Si-leinít, átame (tú, imp.) ;
Si-leinte, atanos (o atadnos, imp.) ;
Kasi-wennane sa, vosotros nos vereis ;
Am kas-esite, tú nos estás cortando ;

4. De 2ª a 3ª persona

Am a-tiete, tú lo arrojas ;
Asam a-leinite, vosotros los atais ;
Am thl-esite, tú lo estas cortando ;

5. De 3ª a 1ª persona

Si-leante, (alguien) me ata ;
Nāka si-we, él me ve ;
Sius si-ke, el pez me muerde ;
Kas-lantcha, él o ellos nos atan ;

6. De 3ª a 2ª persona

Yokie a, ello te muerde ;
I-wenne a, ello te ve ;
I-tio asa, ellos os llevan ;
A-lante a, alguien te ata ;

7. De 3ª a 3ª persona

Ti-fuaha, alguien lo hachea ;
I-tio nāka, él lo carga ;
Y-okiakie, ellos los muerden ;
Aiyi-e, él le pega ;

(b) From the following illustrations it will be readily seen that the personal pronouns for the most part indicate the clear transition from person to person :

1. 1st to 2nd person

I see thee
We bind ye

2. 1st to 3rd person

I bite it, him, her, them
I see him

3. 2nd to 1st person

Thou seest me
(thou) bind me (imperative)
Bind us (imperative)
Ye will see us

Thou art cutting us

4. 2nd to 3rd person

Thou throwest it
Ye bind them
Thou art cutting it

5. 3rd to 1st person

Someone binds me
He sees me
The fish bites me
He or they bind us

6. 3rd to 2nd person

It bites thee
It sees thee
They carry you
Someone binds thee

7. 3rd to 3rd person

Someone chops it
He carries him
They bite them
He strikes it

Otros ejemplos sobre este y demás puntos que se relacionan con los verbos se darán en la parte que trata de la sintaxis.

Further illustrations on this and other points connected with the verbs are given under the chapters on syntax.

CAPÍTULO XIV

ADVERBIOS, PREPOSICIONES, ETC.

(a) La idea adverbial puede expresarse de muchos modos, pero que es un adverbio liso y llano acaso no exista.

1. "Lugar" se expresa con *wet* (casa, hogar, lugar, etc.).

kieme-wet, cañaveral (dulce);

inäk-awet, comedor;

fuisket, palmar;

2. "Ubicación" se expresa con pronombres:

nõ-kii, aquí

se-kii, allí;

3. Para los interrogativos "dónde," "cuándo," "cómo," etc., se sirven de un pronombre y de un sustantivo:

Tempa nom? ¿Cuánto? (¿qué cantidad);

Tempa ihi? ¿Dónde?

4. Los de tiempo se expresan con nombres, como "día," "noche," "tarde," "año," etc., ampliados con el prefijo *ka* y el sufijo *ta*, *ex. gr.*:

ka nes ta, cuando llegue él;

ka tholma ta, mañana;

nakap ata, el año o verano verdadero;

yitake después, mas tarde;

akip iyita, al fin del verano;

CHAPTER XIV

ADVERBS, PREPOSITIONS, ETC.

(a) Adverbial ideas are clearly expressed in many ways, but a true adverb is hard to find.

1. "Place" is expressed with *wet* (house, home, place of, etc.).

cane-fields (sugar)

eating-place

palm grove

2. "Position" is expressed with pronouns:

here

there

3. The interrogatives "where," "when," "how," etc., are formed with a pronoun and substantive:

How much? (*i.e.* what quantity?)

Where?

4. "Time" is expressed with nouns, "day," "night," "afternoon," "year," etc., assisted with the *ka* prefix and the *ta* suffix, *e.g.*:

when he arrives

to-morrow

next year, next summer

after, later

at the end of summer

5. Un adjetivo sirve para modificar a otro, *ex. gr.* :

wuj es, muy bueno, muy bien ;

6. Varias afijos se juntan con los verbos a guisa de adverbios y posiciones :

ya-pe, volver, volver á ir, retroceder ;

yami-sha, bajar, descender, sumergirse ;

wanthle-sha, primero ;

yuki-wita, reunir ;

ya-pe-met-na, retornar, repetir ida o venida ;

7. Algunas de estas partículas se han vuelto sustantivos, pero para emplearse como adverbios o preposiciones, *ex. gr.* :

na-ta-pe, sobre (la mesa), sobre, encima ;

na-pi-ni, atrás, en pos de, hacia atrás ;

ki-pe o *ki-wa*, más ;

8. Para decir "sin," "faltando," etc., se sirven de la partícula *thla* :

thla kio yi, sin manos ;

thla wole yi, calvo, sin cabello ;

9. Suelen los adjetivos y verbos neutros servir de adverbios, *ex. gr.* :

tojwe, lejos ;

hetope, cerca, al lado de ;

10. Partículas intensivas suelen agregarse a los nombres para dar la idea de ubicación, *ex. gr.* :

wuk, casa ; house ; *wuk-oho* ;

11. La palabra *éé* (sí) implica asentimiento a cualquier concepto

5. Adjectives are used to modify one another :

very good, much good

6. Particles are attached to verbs as adverbs and postpositions :

to re-go, re-turn, go back, go again

to go down, go under

first

to join together

to go (or come) back here or again

7. Some of these particles have been formed into substantives, but with adverbial or prepositional use :

on (the table) ; above, over

behind, at the rear, backwards

more

8. "Without," short of, etc., is denoted with the prefix *thla* :

without hands

hair-less

9. Adjectives or neuter verbs are employed as adverbs :

far

near, by the side of

10. Intensive particles are used with nouns to give an idea of position :

dentro de la casa ; inside the house

11. The word *éé* (yes) implies assent whether to a positive or

afirmativo o negativo; *He-wa* (nó) es una negación en ambos casos, *no es así*. *He-wa* (no) is a denial: *it is not*.

12. *Nehe* y *kipe* se usan en el sentido de *y, también, así como, más*, ex. gr.:

yam nehe, y yo también;
wanthle kiwa piñata, no hay sino poca agua;

En el idioma Suhin el modo de decir es este: *Oteth shipe inaat*, que equivale a *yo quiero más agua*.

13. Las interjecciones abundan, como: *¡Tãm!* (¡tan rojo!); *¡Nsot!* (¡qué olor!)

12. *Nehe* and *kipe* are used in the sense of *also, likewise, as well, more*, e.g.:

and I also
there is but little water

In Suhin the same expression is: *Oteth shipe inaat*, and implies that *I want more water*.

13. Interjections abound as: *Tãm!* (how red); *Nsot!* (what a smell)

CAPÍTULO XV

SINTAXIS

(A) *Del Nombre en Caso Posesivo*

El nombre del poseedor por lo general precede al de lo poseído, pero ocurren excepciones, ex. gr.:

Aseene iwu
Sinat iwé
Wakas-iwuk
Kiales ueowas wakas

La frazada de la mujer
La vaina del cuchillo
El corral de las vacas
El ganado de la gente

(B) *De los Adjetivos*

El adjetivo que sólo califica por lo general sigue al sustantivo, pero lo precede si tiene que ver con el sentido del verbo, ex. gr.:

Kankap loj
I-kawos loj
I-kawos loj
Iñat yuusa
Tiele lemani

Muchos años
Sus muchos vasallos
El tiene muchos vasallos
Agua clara
Con nube en un ojo

CHAPTER XV

SYNTAX

(A) *The Possessive Noun*

The possessive noun (or owner) usually precedes the dependent noun (or thing possessed), but there are exceptions, e.g.:

The woman's blanket
The knife's sheath
Cow-pen
The cattle of the people

(B) *The Adjective*

The simple adjective usually follows the noun, but precedes it to express verbal force, e.g.:

Many years
His many followers
He has many followers
Clear water
Wall-eyed

<i>Tiete wenthle</i>	Tuerto ; con un solo ojo	One-eyed
<i>Iñat nímteha</i>	Río bajo ; con poca agua	Low water
<i>Iñat se</i>	Río alto ; con mucha agua	High water
<i>Weela iketsia</i>	Otro mes (luna)	Other month.
<i>Tewuk iketsi</i>	El otro río	The other river
<i>Iñat he-esi</i>	Agua sucia	Dirty water
<i>Hatsahane iñat he-esi</i>	No (quiero) agua sucia	I do not (want) dirty water, <i>i.e.</i> can't put up with it
<i>Kiala niyucakine</i>	El muchacho es bajo	The boy is short
<i>Wanthla waka tise</i>	Hay poca carne de vaca	There is little beef
<i>Wamthla iñat</i>	Hay poca agua	There is little water
<i>Times alentas awihihí nu wasok</i>	Hay dos caballos en el potrero o cercado	There are two horses in the paddock
<i>Isei niñat</i>	El agua corre mucho	The current is strong
<i>Yo-wanthle si-tu</i>	Yo estoy fuerte, vivo	I am (really) strong, alive
<i>Ikojhe la woyi</i>	El pan es dulce	The bread is sweet
<i>Ikaitsiyi alenta</i>	El caballo es andador	The horse is a good goer
<i>Itio ala</i>	El árbol es alto	The tree is tall
<i>Hone apa woyi ahike</i>	Traeme pan fresco	Bring me fresh bread
<i>Wuj inta toj</i>	Hay mucho de comer	There is much to eat

(C) *De Adjetivos y Verbos*
Neutros

(C) *Adjectives and Neuter*
Verbs

Tanto con adjetivos como con verbos neutros el orden sintáctico varia bastante, y mucho depende del énfasis que se quiera dar a las respectivas palabras :

Both with adjectives and neuter verbs there is much variety in syntactical arrangement : emphasis on a particular word seems to be the general guide :

<i>Pole nam</i>	Nublándose está	Clouds gather
<i>Sivanthle ayape iyete</i>	Sólo me vuelvo á casa	Alone I return to my house
<i>Sahiya piñata</i>	Demasiada es el agua	There is too much water
<i>Awen am anctiuj</i>	Sólo estas comiendo	Alone thou eatest
<i>Hitek atehe</i>	La cabeza me duele	My head aches
<i>Sinta atehe</i>	Las muelas me duelen	My teeth ache
<i>Aseene katoki sehe</i>	El brazo (codo) de la mujer está roto	The woman's arm (elbow) is broken
<i>Ayine iwu itsisi</i>	La manta del hombre está rota	The man's blanket is torn
<i>Yoomé ni fuat</i>	Se apagó el fuego	The fire is out
<i>Iyam alena</i>	El perro dispara	The dog runs away
<i>Iyam anechias</i>	El patrón se fué (o llegó allá)	The master has gone (or reached there)
<i>Alenta piána</i>	Le tiene miedo al caballo	He is afraid of the horse
<i>Yape hitek yia kat</i>	Mi cabeza se resiente del calor	My head suffers with the heat

(D) *Del Verbo Activo*
Sujeto y Objeto

(D) *Active Verbs*
Subject and Object

(a) Por los ejemplos que se dan en seguida se podrá juzgar de lo difícil que es establecer una regla

(a) From the following sentences it will be seen how difficult it is to state any general rule. The

general: la más usual es la inglesa, sujeto, predicado y caso régimen: el sujeto no siempre se expresa, sino que se subentiende y el prefijo verbal lo da a conveer. English order of subject, predicate, and object seems to be the most common. The subject is frequently not expressed but understood, and the verbal prefix denotes the subject:

<i>Atejwi piate</i>	He concluido el maíz	I have exhausted the maize
<i>Akaiwe woho</i>	Mezquino el tabaco	I keep back the tobacco
<i>Atemi tateini</i>	He acabado de zanjar	I have finished digging
<i>Ayohi na sius kathlomata</i>	Voy a salir a pescar mañana	I am going to fish to-morrow
<i>Po ni yitiowe</i>	Tengo alma	I have a soul
<i>Kankap loj ataihe niyet</i>	Años hace que abandoné mi casa	It is many years since I abandoned my house
<i>Po hai iyas</i>	Tengo un hijo	I have a son
<i>Olōwe niyet siate</i>	Salí de casa cuando niño	I left home when young
<i>Ohoyi yihō sekii</i>	Viví allí con ella	I abode with her there
<i>Omate ni juat</i>	Apaga el fuego	Put out the fire
<i>Ohoyi yamope ni fue wanthlōs</i>	Voy al campo de los avestruces	I am going to the camp of the ostriches
<i>Hōlowe aseene</i>	Yo abandoné a la mujer (esa)	I deserted the woman
<i>Iyenthle yase</i>	Tengo una sola hija	I have only one daughter
<i>Ilesma ka-kiwet iyamni</i>	Abrieron la puerta y se fueron	They opened the gate and departed
<i>Aliana pa kiuni</i>	Yo maté un tigre	I killed a tiger
<i>Tatehe āna kiuti</i>	Llena la pipa (con tabaco)	Fill the (tobacco) pipe
<i>Atatehe pat</i>	La llenaré	I will fill it
<i>Loj kapeaye ni alentas aya</i>	Muchos de los caballos volvieron	Many of the horses came back again

(b) Si se pone el caso régimen en primer lugar se suprimen las partículas *ni* o *pi*: (b) When the object is placed first the *ni* or *pi* particle is not used:

<i>Awenni ni kiuni</i>	Veo el tigre	I see the tiger
<i>Kiuni awenni</i>	Veo el tigre	I see the tiger
<i>Kiuni si-we</i>	El tigre me ve a mí	The tiger sees me
<i>Awe la malekia</i>	Hallo la mula	I find the mule
<i>Suni awe</i>	Hallo el cuchillo	I find the knife

(c) Si el sujeto y el caso régimen ambos se expresan, por regla general precede el primero: (c) When both subject and object are expressed, the subject usually precedes:

<i>Alena yame thlile</i>	El perro se lleva el hueso	The dog carries off the bone
<i>Kiuni itiuji yoki aseene masa</i>	El tigre se mascó a la mujer	The tiger killed (lit. eat and bite) the woman
<i>Kiuni iyoki hāne</i>	El tigre me "mascó" a mí	The tiger killed me
<i>Ayine kiuni aki</i>	El hombre mató el tigre	The man killed the tiger
<i>Thlaawu wiatne</i>	El viento le sopló	The wind blew (moved) it
<i>Kilavi inu'we</i>	El forastero se cayó	The stranger fell
<i>Malekia inu'iyi</i>	La mula lo volteó	The mule threw him off

(d) Las siguientes frases son ejemplos de la colocación del caso régimen directo e indirecto y también del instrumental :

<i>Henope ni fuat taas</i>	Arrima la olla al fuego	Put the pot on the fire
<i>Laanít kasejhána neyák itui</i>	Ata la chalana con una sogá fuerte	Tie the boat with a stout rope
<i>Iñat thlchehe inákawet</i>	Lava la mesa con agua	Clean the table with water
<i>Wennama na thlíle alena</i>	Dale al perro un hueso	Give the dog a bone
<i>Wennam nalena na thlíle</i>	Dale al perro un hueso	Give the dog a bone
<i>Ala aní anthloj</i>	Mata la víbora con un cuchillo	Kill the snake with a knife
<i>Afuahamki anthlój sinat</i>	Mata la víbora con un cuchillo	Kill the snake with a knife
<i>Yajahane ni kiale</i>	Castiga al niño con un chicote	Hit the child with a whip
<i>Anope inketsa</i>	Ponlo encima del otro	Put it on top of the other
<i>Wem po iwa</i>	Dame un pedazo	Give me a piece
<i>Wem po iwo thlōsi</i>	Dame un pedacito	Give me a little piece
<i>Wem pa wohu iwa</i>	Dame un pedazo de tabaco	Give me a bit of tobacco
<i>Hone kin taas aseene</i>	Traeme la olla de la mujer	Bring me the woman's pot
<i>Hone ti sinat iwe</i>	Traeme la vaina del cuchillo	Bring me the knife sheath
<i>Hone na lujse ayine</i>	Traeme el arco del hombre	Bring me the man's bow

(E) *Del Verbo Pasivo*

(E) *The Passive Verb*

Forma Gerundiva o Participial

Gerundive or Participial Form

(a) El segundo verbo de la frase por lo general no es mas que un sustantivo con el prefijo *ta* de 3ª persona o de no con la partícula *ka* del verbo "ser" o "estar," como inicial, *ex. gr.* :

(a) The second verb in a sentence is generally a substantive. The prefix may be *ta* of the 3rd person, or the *ka* of the verb "to be," as initial, *e.g.* :

<i>Tsa-hane ta-pa</i>	Sé nadar	I can swim, or I know to swim
<i>Hatsa-hane ka-pe</i>	No sé nadar	I cannot swim

(b) Otras veces dos formas simples del verbo indicativo se siguen una u otra, *ex. gr.* :

(b) Sometimes, however, two simple forms of the verb in the indicative follow each other, *e.g.* :

<i>Atemi akime</i>	Acabé (de estarlo) teniendo	I have finished holding it
<i>Atemi yam afuaahi</i>	Acabé yo (de estar) cortando	I have finished my cutting
<i>Atemi tofuaahatsi alá</i>	Acabé (de estar) cortando leña	I have finished cutting fuel
<i>Atemi tawo</i>	Acabé de plantar	I have finished planting
<i>Atemi tafuaha</i>	Acabé de hachear	I have finished chopping
<i>Atemi takijme</i>	Acabé de trabajar	I have finished working
<i>Atemi tayekiu</i>	Acabé de comer	I have finished eating
<i>Atemi tala</i>	Acabé de carnear	I have finished killing
<i>Atemi a-lanít</i>	Acabé de atarlo	I have finished tying it
<i>Atemi takima</i>	Acabé de hacer fiesta	I have finished feasting

<i>Atemi asijma</i>	Acabé el trabajo	I have finished work
<i>Atemi ane wuk</i>	Acabé de hacer la casa	I have finished making the house
<i>Tsahane takijma</i>	Sé tirar (con arco)	I can shoot (with bow)
<i>Hatsahane asijma</i>	No sé tirar	I cannot shoot
<i>Hatsahane kai-yap</i>	No puedo gritar	I cannot shout
<i>Hatses kapea</i>	No cómo bien	I cannot eat
<i>Tsahane atu</i>	Puedo llevarlo	I can carry it
<i>Hatsahane ame</i>	No puedo dormir	I cannot sleep

(F) *El Negativo*

(a) El negativo por lo general se forma con la partícula *he* prefijada al nombre o al verbo, con esta salvedad, que en la 1ª pers. del sing. esta partícula se vuelve *ha*, *yo no soy* :

<i>Ha-tses</i>	No estoy bien	I am not well
<i>Ha-si-fuaha</i>	No estoy hacheado	I am not chopped
<i>Ha waka ya</i>	No soy una vaca	I am not a cow
<i>He leowa</i>	No es (animal) manso	Undomesticated (animal)
<i>He tilihi</i>	No liso ; áspero	Not smooth, rough
<i>Ha-peyeyi</i>	No oigo	I do not hear
<i>He-petsihini</i>	Discordante ; mal sonante	Unpleasant to the ears, discordant
<i>He-tipetsile</i>	Sordo, que no oye	Deaf

(b) El imperativo que niega o prohibitivo se forma con el prefiijo *ka*, *ex. gr.* :

<i>Ka ak</i>	No te vayas	Do not go away
<i>Ka ape awete</i>	No te vuelvas á tu casa	Do not go home
<i>Ka akna</i>	No lo sigas	Do not follow it
<i>Ka ionna</i>	No lo mates	Do not kill it
<i>Ka ajna</i>	No le pegues	Do not hit him
<i>Ka apamit</i>	No vengas	Do not come

(c) La partícula *enlowe* o *enlohe* se usa también como prohibitivo :

<i>Enlohe ka fuaha</i>	No lo haches	Do not chop it
<i>Enlowe ka kajla</i>	No robes, no robarás	Do not steal, thou shalt not steal

(d) El futuro indicativo de negación se forma también con el *ka* o *kai* :

<i>A-kai-yik</i>	No voy, no iré	I am not going, I shall not go
<i>A-kai-yape</i>	No estoy por volver	I am not returning
<i>A-kai-yape</i>	No volveré	I shall not return
<i>A-kai-lionna ya</i>	No lo mataré	I shall not kill it
<i>A-kai-yapomet</i>	No volveré aquí	I shall not come back here
<i>Kai-yapomet</i>	No vendrá	He is not coming

(F) *The Negative*

(a) The ordinary negative is formed with the *he* prefix, which is attached to noun and verb, the only exception being in the 1st pers. sing. of verbs, *ha* being *I am not* :

(b) The negative imperative or prohibitive is formed with the *ka* particle, *e.g.* :

(c) *Enlowe* or *enlohe* is also used as a prohibitive :

(d) The negative of the future indicative is also formed with *ka* or *kai* :

(G) *Frases Adverbiales*

Las de esta sección tienen su valor excepcional porque hacen conocer el idiotismo sintáctico de las frases condicionales.

1. *La Partícula Ka*

Para decir *cuando, en tiempo que, etc.*, de futuro se ha de poner por lo general la partícula *ka* que equivale a la forma participial o sustantival del verbo "ser" (siendo, siendo que). Además de esta partícula suele suffixarse la otra *ta* que completa el sentido, *ex. gr.* :¹

<i>Ka afuenta nãp ta</i>	Cuando cante el gallo	At cock-crowing
<i>Ka thloma ta</i>	Mañana	To-morrow
<i>Ayapene ka weela nãm ta peya</i>	Volveré cuando salga la luna	I shall return when the moon rises
<i>Ayapene ka weela nep ta se</i>	Volveré cuando se ponga la luna	I shall return when the moon sets
<i>Ayapene ka afuenta nãp ta</i>	Volveré cuando cante el gallo	I shall return at the cock-crowing
<i>Ayapene ka thla ta pole ye</i>	Volveré cuando cese la lluvia (<i>i.e.</i> cuando no haya nubes)	I shall return when the rain ceases (<i>i.e.</i> when there are no clouds)
<i>Ayapene ka nes ta pa ne-chias</i>	Volveré cuando llegue el patrón	I shall return when the master comes
<i>Ayapene ka tetsiha ta ine</i>	Volveré cuando se acabe el invierno	I shall return at the end of winter
<i>Ayapene ka thloma ta</i>	Volveré mañana	I shall return to-morrow
<i>Ayapene ka thloma ta kiu</i>	Volveré cuando salte el lucero	I shall return when the day-star appears
<i>Ayapene ka thloma na ka tele</i>	Volveré cuando amanezca	I shall return at daybreak

2. *Tiempo Futuro (ejemplos varios)*

Advertase como se diferencia el giro de la frase en los siguientes ejemplos :

<i>Ayapene weela iketsi na</i>	Volveré en el mes próximo	I shall return next month
<i>Ayapene times yata path-lata ta</i>	Volveré en dos meses	I shall return in two months

¹ En Lengua-Mascoy el sufijo *ta* se incorpora en las partículas determinantes de tiempo así:—*sa-ta* (futuro); *ath-ta* (pasado); *ña-ta* (pasado remoto).

(G) *Adverbial Sentences*

The sentences of this section are exceptionally valuable as showing the terseness of construction in conditional phrases.

1. *The Particle Ka*

To express *when, at the time of, etc.*, in the future generally requires the particle *ka*, which is the participial or substantival form of the verb "to be" (being, it being). The additional particle *ta* as suffix often accompanies the *ka* prefix, *e.g.* :¹

2. *Future Time (various examples)*

Notice the difference of construction in the following examples :

¹ In Lengua-Mascoy the *ta* suffix is embodied in the tense particles thus:—*sa-ta* (future); *ath-ta* (past); *ña-ta* (remote past).

<i>Ayapene nakap ata</i>	Volveré en el año próximo	I shall return next year
<i>Ayapene akip iyita</i>	Volveré al fin del verano	I shall return at the end of summer
<i>Ayapene iñat se</i>	Volveré cuando el río esté crecido	I shall return when the river is high
<i>Ayapene iñat nimteha</i>	Volveré cuando esté bajo el río	I shall return when the river is low
<i>Ayapene atemi ates</i>	Volveré cuando se me acabe la aloja	I shall return when I have finished the drink
<i>Ayapene ti-timata ni waka tiliána</i>	Volveré cuando hayan carneado la vaca	I will come back when the cow is killed
<i>Ayapene times tapa afuiké</i>	Volveré dentro de dos meses	I will come back in two months
<i>Ayikne noote</i>	Me voy esta tarde	I am going away this afternoon
<i>Ayikne imut</i>	Me voy esta mañana	I am going away this morning
<i>Ayikne kathlomata</i>	Me voy mañana	I am going away to-morrow
<i>Ayikne ayoyine piñat se</i>	Me iré cuando haya mucha agua	I will go away when there is plenty of water
<i>Atataha kathlomata ipesinik</i>	Escribiré otra vez mañana	I will write again to-morrow
<i>Times ka weela yátisa</i>	En dos meses engordarán	In two months they will grow fat
<i>Ayape-metna a nooti ta</i>	Volveré aquí esta tarde	I will come back here again this afternoon
<i>Kankap loj nāk nojwe ayape-metna</i>	A los muchos años vendré otra vez	It will be many years before I return here again
<i>Ayapene apajha ta hina iyete</i>	Hoy día volveré a casa	I will go back to my house to-day
<i>Anisna niwanthle yitahé Lomíngo</i>	Llegaré despues del Domingo	I shall arrive after Sunday
<i>Háneamāna kile anatsi kiú</i>	Vuelve cuando el sol esté por allá (apuntando mas o menos a las cuatro p.m.)	Come back when the sun is there (pointing to about 4 p.m.)
<i>Anatsi kile yapene hāna</i>	Ya muy tarde volveré otra vez	In the late afternoon I will come back again

3. Tiempo Pasado

Del tiempo pasado son ejemplos los siguientes :

Ka thloma ketsi ata iya
Ka thloma ketsi ata tiliána waka
Times na ka ajna
Times nakap nes ayine
Loj nakap ohoyi ayine iwete
Loj ni nakap tiyapene ni kiales
Nooti ti-ya
Alianá ná ni kiuni
Ha ala ni kiuni
Weela ki ala neti ni kiuni

Se fué ayer
 Ayer mataron una vaca
 Hace dos noches
 Hace dos años que llegó el hombre
 Por muchos años habité la toldería de los Indios
 Hace muchos años que volvió la gente
 Murió ayer
 Maté un tigre
 No maté el tigre
 El mes pasado maté un tigre

3. Past Tense

The following examples illustrate the past tense :

He went yesterday
 A cow was killed yesterday
 It was two nights ago
 It was two years ago since the man came
 I have lived among the Indians for many years
 It is many years since the people came back
 He died yesterday
 I killed a tiger
 I did not kill the tiger
 Last month I killed a tiger

<i>Awenthle pi neti nakap ala ni kiuni</i>	El año pasado maté un tigre	Last year I killed a tiger
<i>Owejna anape kinule wen támni nakap iketsi</i>	Vendí estas cuentas van ya seis años	I sold these beads six years ago
<i>Loj ana yam nahe tokis</i>	Hace tiempo ya que pasaron los soldados	It is some time since the soldiers went by

4. *Adverbios varios*

(a) El adverbio *kethli* o *kethlie* incluye todos los que se relacionan con tiempo que lo es o está por ser pasado, como recién, poco ha, etc., o está por ser de futuro, como luego, al punto, en uno o dos días, en seguida, etc. :

Kethli lahanele
Kethliya nes nechias

Ahora viene
Ayer llegó el patrón

He is just coming
The master arrived yesterday

Kethliya yape
Tathlaha tiyapene
Niwanthlehe tiyapele

Acaba de llegar
Ayer se fué
Acaba de llegar

He has just returned
He went yesterday
He has just come back

(b) De repente :

Hefui im-pole námpehe

De repente vino la lluvia (o nubes)

The rain (or clouds) came suddenly

Notsi hefui

De repente saltó

It jumped up suddenly

(c) Talvez :

Nenika ayapene
Nenik aiyyikne
Enta pai yone

Talvez volveré
Talvez me vaya yo
Talvez venga yo

Perhaps I shall return
Perhaps I shall go away
Perhaps I shall come

(d) Casi (vease Comparación de Adjetivos) :

Este adverbio las más de las veces exige la partícula *ka* :

Ithleana ka si-tanit
Ithleana ka si-liana
Ithleana ka so-ki

Casi me ataron
Casi me mataron
Casi me picó o mordió

I was almost bound
I was almost killed
I was very nearly being bitten

Ithleana kiuni si-tiuj

Casi me comió el tigre

I was almost eaten by the tiger

(e) Si (conjunción) :

Po owenāma
Nam na polis, tetsihaine

Si tengo te lo daré
Si se nubla refrescará

If I have it I will give it you
If there are clouds it will be cool

Neki, akaiyyikne

No me iré si llueve

If it rains I shall not go away

Ka akna, he-thlek

Si no vas a ir avisame

If thou art not going let me know

4. *Various Adverbs*

(a) The word *kethli* or *kethlie* includes all adverbs of time relative to time just past (just recently, not long ago, etc.), and just about to (soon, quickly, in a day or two, presently, immediately, etc.) :

(b) Suddenly :

(c) Perhaps :

(d) Almost (*cf.* Comparison of Adjectives) :

This word generally requires the particle *ka* :

(e) If, when (conditional) :

<i>Wenkimne wopotuisi akijme</i>	Si me das un saco (te) tra- bajaré	If thou wilt give me a coat I will work
<i>Yaka-lánki kathlomata, hone n-tse</i>	Si carneas mañana dame la panza	If you kill to-morrow, give me the paunch
<i>Nam na pole ayikne</i>	Si se nubla saldré	If it clouds over I shall de- part
<i>Aliana pi kiuni, awena ni naha pi taj</i>	Si mato un tigre te daré el cuero	If I kill a tiger I will give thee the skin
<i>Nes ate ayas ayapene</i>	Cuando llegue mi hijo vol- veré	When my son arrives I will return
<i>Fua yiowe alesāna ates a</i>	Cuando madure la algar- roba haré aloja	When the bean-fruit is ripe I will make beer

VOCABULARIOS

CHOROTI—CASTELLANO—INGLES

A

- A** (*ya, yape, yik*): ir, irse, mover; root verb to go, move.
- A, ha**: no soy; negative prefix, 1st p., I am not.
- thl-A**: fruta; fruit.
- A, am**: tú; thou
- y-A, pl. y-Ahale**: muerto; dead.
- A**: pegar, golpear; strike, 2nd p.
- p-A**: pegarse, golpearse; strike self.
- Áe**: tocar campana; ring bell.
- Áane**: apalearse; beat with stick.
- t-A, t-Aj, pl. t-Ahes**: pellejo, piel, cuero, cáscara, concha; skin, outer covering, as peel, bark, hide, shell, etc.
- Aáthloi**: campo; camp.
- Afuéna, pl. s**: ave, pájaro; bird (generic).
- Afuena-tiuk**: tucán; toucan.
- Afuénta**: gallina; domestic fowl.
- Afuiya**: volar, huir; fly, flee, run away.
- Áha**: garza blanca; egret.
- Ahaiyi**: murciélago; bat.
- Ahaiyik**: un pez; a fish.
- Áhe**: piedra; stone.
- Ahike**: fresco, nuevo; new, fresh.
- Ahine**: hombre; man. *V. AYINE.*
- Ait**: poner; place. *V. OT.*
- Aitaisi**: parar (plantar poste u horcón); to place upright as post.
- Aitkofue**: poner abajo; to put below or under.
- s-Aiyi, pl. s**: compañero; companion.
- Aiyie**: apalearse; strike with stick.
- s-Aiyi-ki**: compañera; female companion or friend.
- Aiyitáj**: apuñalar; to stab.
- ta-Aj**: azotar; to whip, flog.
- s-Ajanat**: azote, rebenque; a whip.
- y-Ajahane**: azotar, castigar; to whip, thrash, flog.
- t-Ajahane**: apalearse; to kill birds with stick.
- Ajná**: noche, oscuridad; night, darkness.
- Ajna-aketsia**: anteanoche; night before last.
- Ajnajhe**: anoche; last night.
- Ajna-thlele**: duende, fantasma, vago de la noche; ghost, spirit.
- Ajne**: bajar; to lower.
- Ak, pl. akine**: ir; go thou, go ye.
- Ak**: puesto (de estancia tierra adentro); outpost.
- s-Ák**: comida, alimento; food.
- Aka**: tu, tus, tuyo; thine, thy.
- Aki**: matar; kill. **Ayine kiúni aki**: el hombre mató el tigre; the man shot a tiger.
- Akimet, pl. is**: tu, tus, tuyo; thy, thine (thing held).

- Akipiyita** : al fin del verano ; at the end of the summer.
- Akiúse** : veneno ; poison.
- Akiúya** : Tolderia del Cacique Maltisa ; name of an Indian village.
- Alá** : árbol, planta, palo, leña, yugo, barril ; tree (generic), plant, stick, wood, fuel, yoke, barrel. **Ala-oki** : alezna ; awl, prickler. **Ala-sámthli** : palo delgado ; thin stick. **Ala-ti-thlutihö** : barrena ; auger, borer.
- Alá** : hacha ; axe.
- Alá ne wosok** : pitar ; to whistle, pipe.
- Alameyi** : mano izquierda ; left hand.
- yi-Aláp**, 2^a p. **atewaãp** : cintura ; waist.
- Alapástana** : alacrán ; scorpion.
- Alápite** : pájaro (bandurria) ; blue ibis.
- sa-Alat** : almohada ; pillow.
- thl-Alat** : viga ; beam.
- Aláte** : cormorán (biguá) ; Brazilian cormorant.
- Alatki** : exhalar ; exhale, give out scent.
- Alátu** : granizo ; hail.
- Alawa**, pl. **s** : tu, tus (animal) ; thy (animal).
- Ále** : primavera ; springtime.
- Aléaneki** : mono ; grey monkey.
- Aléna**, pl. **s** : perro ; dog.
- Aléna-taj** : aguará guazú ; wolf.
- Aléna-thli** : pulga ; flea.
- Aléna-thlöse**, pl. **alénas iles** : perrito ; pup.
- Alénna** : anta ; tapir.
- Alénta**, pl. **s** : caballo ; horse.
- Alenta ilisiki** : espuela ; spur.
- Alenta piana** : tiene miedo del caballo ; afraid of horse.
- Alenta tontak** : cincha del caballo ; girth.
- Alenta thlöse**, pl. **aléntas iles** : potrillo ; colt.
- Alenta thlotaki** : jerga ; saddle cloths.
- Aléntas-iwos** : potrerizo, cuidador de los caballos ; groom, man who looks after the horses.
- Aléntas-iwuk** : corral para caballos ; stable-yard.
- Aliane** : orejeras ; ear discs.
- Aliki akiu ?** ; cómo se hace ? how is it done ?
- Alojwete** : remedio (planta) para quitar dolor de cabeza ; medicinal plant when dry is applied to the head, the constant rubbing said to remove headache.
- Alöti** : olor ; smell, scent.
- Am** : tú ; thou.
- Am** : poner ; place, put. *V. AN.*
- Amela-tiuk** : pava del monte ; wild turkey.
- s-Amis** : copete, tocado, pluma de la cabeza ; head-dress, head-feather.
- Amkata** : tú mismo ; thyself.
- Ampehe, ampeya** : colgar, poner arriba ; to put up above, hang.
- Amta, ampta** : panal ; honey-comb.
- An, am** : poner ; place, put, *V. OT.*
- An anat** : poner sobre el suelo ; place on the ground. **Ane niñate** : poner en agua ; put in water, soak. **Ane** : hacer ; make. **Atemi ane wuk** : he concluido de hacer la casa ; I have finished making house. **Ankihi** : allanar ; level. **Anope, enope, henope** : poner en, en la mesa, encima, arriba ; to put

- in, on. **Anope inketsa** : poner encima al otro ; put one on another.
- Anaj wantbla nat** : anochecer ; to grow dark.
- Anak** : cacto (quimil) ; a cactus.
- Anát** : suelo, tierra ; earth, ground.
- Anat-iki** : pala, cavador, azada, arado ; spade, digger, hoe, plough.
- Anat-tiwesi** : terremote ; earth-quake.
- Anátaj** : tortuga ; tortoise (L.-M. *nata*).
- Anátsi** : tarde del día ; afternoon.
- Ane** : gritar, llamar, clamar ; to call, cry, shout. **Yam one** : me llama ; I am called.
- Anna** : manta de pieles ; robe of pelts.
- Annat**. V. ANAT.
- Annola** : culebra ; water snake.
- Anthløj**, pl. **anthlös** : víbora ; snake (generic).
- Anthløj iyoki** : picar (la víbora) ; the snake bites.
- Ap**. V. YAP.
- Ap** : lágrimas ; tears.
- Apajha tahe, apajha tahina** : hoy día ; to-day.
- Apamet papa** : llama a tu padre ; call thy father.
- Apamet thlet** : llama a su madre ; call his mother.
- Apeha** : difícil ; difficult.
- Asa, asam** : vosotros, vos ; you, ye.
- Asamkata** : vosotros mismos ; yourselves.
- s-As**, pl. **les** : hijo ; son.
- s-Ase**, pl. **les** : hija ; daughter.
- Aséene** : mujer, hembra ; woman, female.
- Aséti** : armadillo (gualecate).
- Asétsi** : enemigo ; enemy.
- Ásile** : célibe, soltero ; bachelor.
- Ásile-ki** : virgen, soltera ; spinster, virgin.
- Aska** : vuestro, a, os, as ; your.
- Askimet**, pl. **is** : vuestro, a, os, as ; your (thing held).
- Asótsi** : armadillo chico (piche-cito).
- Asówa** : otra tribu de los Chorotis.
- Asthlaowa**, pl. **s** : vuestro, a, os, as (animal) ; your (animal).
- y-Ata, atāj**, pl. **atis** : gordo ; fat.
- Ataap** : espetar (meter carne en el asador) ; to spit (fish).
- Ate** : teta, pezón de la teta ; teat, nipple, breast.
- Átehe** : doler, calambre ; to ache, be painful, cramped.
- Atés** : aloja, vino, caña, bebida ; wine, drink.
- y-Átisa** : engordar ; to fatten.
- Atisi** : dolor ; pain.
- Atok** : rodear ; circle, hover.
- Atses, hatses** : estoy malo o mal, me duele mucho ; negative of good, bad, in pain. **Ses, itses** : estoy bueno o bien, no me duele más ; better, recovered, not painful.
- Átsi** : ave, cardenal cabeza colorada ; cardinal.
- Atsifuāk** : palo mataco, jacarandá ; a tree.
- Áthlahi** : lugar limpio ; clear space.
- Áthle** : los Chunupies ; Chunupi or Suhin, tribe of Indians.
- Athle-wet tòmsehe** : otro lado de los Chunupies ; beyond the Chunupi country.

Athlu : luz ; light.	Ayape ! ; adios ! (respuesta, ; <i>Ma!</i>) ; good-bye ; answer, <i>Ma!</i>
Áthlu : iguana ; big lizard.	Ayéniwa : pato chico ; little duck.
Áthlu-te : yacaré, caimán ; alligator.	Ayíne , pl. s : hombre, varón, macho, persona ; man, male, person.
Autkiwe : poner debajo ; put under.	Ayine tákajla : ladrón ; thief.
s-Awe : abdomen ; abdomen.	Ayis . V. IYIS .
Awo , pl. s. V. Iwo .	Ayíta : mistól (fruta) ; brown edible berry.
Awo : vello (llamado "jana" en Catamarca) de la tuna ; prickly fur of cactus fruit.	Ayítäk : mistól (árbol) ; tree, <i>Zizagphus mistól</i> .
Áwusa : chancho ; pig (wild).	

CH

Ch . V. K , e.g. <i>chote, kiote</i> .	Chot-thlele, tsot-thlele : orejeras ; ear discs.
Ch . V. S , SH , e.g. <i>chiowa, siowa, shiowa</i> .	Chúp : bicho oculto ; burrowing animal.

E

thl-E : espina ; thorn.	Élataj : lobo de agua (carnívoro) ; otter.
Éé : sí ; yes.	Éle , pl. elewa : loro ; big parrot.
Eesákanik : rengo ; lame.	Eléowa , pl. s : mi, mis (animal) ; my (animal).
Eeshiákána : loma ; hill.	Élia : paloma chica ; dove.
Ehetime : comedor ; dining-place	s-Elitsi , pl. wa : bolsa ; bag.
Ejne niñat : vaciar agua ; empty out water.	Emi : querido, a ; beloved, loved, liked.
Ekáthla, ekáthlo : cerrar puerta ; to shut door. Ekathlöpi : cérrela ; shut it. Tekathlape : cerrarse ; (door) closes itself.	y-Eminik : querer, amar ; like, love.
Ekathlitse : enlazar ; to lace up (boots).	Enlohe kafuaha : no lo cortes ; do not cut or chop it.
Ekathlo : calentar ; to heat.	Enlowé hi : no lo saques ; do not remove it.
Ekiale : sácalo ; remove it.	Enta pai yone : talvez venga yo ; I may come.
Ekisi : afuera, campo ; outside, country.	s-Epis : harto, satisfacer ; satiated, full stomach.
Ekma , pl. ekmais : pez (dorado) ; a fish.	

- Es, esh, pl. esis, esishe** : bueno, rico, lindo, limpio ; good, clean, nice.
- he-Es, he-esh** : no bueno, no sirve, malo, pobre, enfermo, feo, inutil ; not good, useless, bad, poor, sick, ugly. **he-esh naiyi** : enfermarse en camino ; to be ill on the road.
- Esí** : claro ; clear, clean.
- he-Esí** : sucio ; dirty.
- he-Esihi** : ensuciar ; to make dirty.
- Esihi** : fiesta ; feast, good thing.
- si-Esima** : pellizcar ; pinch self.
- si-Esimane** : peinar ; to comb.
- si-Eshima** : rasguñar ; to scratch.
- its-Esimahe** : arañar ; to scratch, claw.
- ti-Eshimäk** : rascar ; to scratch.
- Esinike** : culebra chica ; harmless snake.
- Esite, eshite, esito** : cortar ; to cut. **Esitö, esitne** : acortar, abreviar ; to cut off, shorten.
- Esitna naihiyi** : atajar, tomar por el atajo, caer al camino ; to take short cut. **Esitäm naiyi** : acortar el camino ; to cut off distance. **t-Eshita ikias** : cola cortada ; docked, tail cut off. **t-Esitase** : señalar ; ear-marked.
- Éstinek** : quebracho blanco ; tree, *Aspidosperma quebracho*.
- s-Et, 1ª p. tate** : madre ; mother.
- Etee** : poner al lado (de la puerta) ; to place thing against (door).
- Etehe** : cuña ; wedge.
- s-Etek, etik** : cabeza ; head.
- Etí** : afirmar ; pull tight.
- t-Étitenaha** : medir ; measure.
- Etiti** : tocar ; touch.
- y-Etiti** : contar ; count.
- s-Éwa** : cortado con cuchillo, cortador, cortarme ; to be cut with knife, cutter, that which cuts. **He-Sewa** : no cortado ; not to be cut.
- Ewaha, h-Ewaha** : cortar, limar, partir (sandia), recortar ; to cut, file, divide, cut in half, trim (nails). **ta-Hewaha** : cortado ; to be cut. **Hewoho** : cortarse ; to cut self.
- s-Ewo** : cansado, desalentado, palpar ; tired, breathless, palpitate. **Sewo . . . ó** : muy cansado ; very tired.
- s-Ewotsiho** : cansar, desalentar ; to tire, put out of breath.
- Eyáhapea** : verano ; summer.
- Eyáki** : hoyo ; hole.
- Eyákte** : llama ; flame.
- Eyape** : tocar ; knock.
- Eyatse** : cocear ; kick.
- Eyéwu** : médico, hechicero ; witch-doctor.
- Éyi** : mosquito, zancudo ; mosquito.
- Eyiha-wo** : mayor de milico ; major.

F

- Fuá** : algarroba blanca ; bean fruit.
- i-Fua** : agujerico, tronco de la flecha ; small hole, the cane part of the arrow that holds the hard head.
- Fuaaiyuk** : algarrobo blanco ; tree, *Prosopis alba*.

- Fuáha** : hachear, tajar ; chop, use axe.
Fuáhaki : hender, rajar ; to split.
a-Fuehi thlile : cortar hueso ; to chop bone. **i-Fuehehine na la wole** : cortar yuyu ; to cut down weeds.
Fuákek : guayacan (árbol) ; tree.
Fuaket : algarrobal ; grove of bean fruit trees.
Fuamāk : harina ; meal, algarroba meal.
Fuánsita : cigüeña ; black and white stork.
Fuát : fuego, fósforo ; fire, match.
Fuátehuk : leña ; firewood, fuel.
Fuatihi : yesquero ; tinder box.
Fuatihõ : quemado ; burnt.
Fuatikos : yesca ; tinder.
Fuatina : madrugada ; dawn.
Fuátini : luciérnaga ; firefly.
Fuátsina : bizcacha ; prairie dog.
Fuatsithkát : verde ; green.
o-Fuatsithle : escupir ; to spit.
i-Fuatsithle : saliva ; spittle.
i-Fuatso : nuevo, verde ; fresh, green.
Fuattoti : atizar ; to poke the fire.
Fue : campo, campaña ; camp, country.
i-Fuek : sepultar ; to bury.
Fuémek : mozo ; youth.
- i-Fuénik** : urdimbre ; warp.
Fuénteyi : mosca dragón ; dragon-fly.
i-Fues, pl. is : ala de ave, aleta ; wing, fin. **Ifuesis po** : tiene alas ; having wings or fins.
Fuesi : malo, enojado ; bad, angry.
i-Fuéte, kiuti-ifuete : nicotina ; nicotine.
i-Fuetis : raíz ; root.
Fuisket : palmar ; palm grove.
Fuisuk : palmera ; palm tree.
Fuite, fuiyete. V. KIO-FUITE.
Fuiyake : calabaza chica ; little gourd.
Fuiyit : frío ; cold weather.
Fuohinapa : nodriza ; nurse.
Fuop : redondo ; around, to be or take round a thing or person.
si-Fuopo : brazo de arriba ; upper arm.
si-Fuopo-ki : sobaco ; armpit.
si-Fuopo-tise : lagarto del brazo ; biceps.
ti-Fwuki : pintar ; to paint.
Tifwuki fwukis i : dibujar ; to draw, mark.
i-Fwukis : dibujo, marca ; pattern, mark, design, brand.
Ifwukis tataha : marcar animales ; to brand animals.

H

- Ha** : no soy ; negative, 1st p., no, not.
Halõs ite : sacar espina ; to take out thorn.
Hawo : aborrecer ; to dislike, hate.
Hayekiu : ayunar ; to fast.
- a-Hamaha** : acostarse, descansar echado ; to rest.
a-Hame : puedo alcanzar ; I can reach.
tsa-Hane : saber, comprender, poder ; to know, understand, be able. **Tsahane naiyi** : saber

- camino; I know the way.
Hatsahane: no sé, no puedo; I do not know, am unable.
Hatsahane ñat he-esi: no quiero agua sucia; I do not want dirty water. **he-Tsaihane kai-ya**: no puede gritar; unable to shout.
Hanehaiwu: clarito el cielo; clear of sky.
i-Hapiya: alzar, levantar; to raise up (child).
Ha wempa: no hay; there is none, nothing.
He: no es, no; negative 3rd p., no, not. **He sonta, alena**: no es oveja, es perro; it is not a sheep, but a dog. **He waka, alenta**: no es vaca, es caballo; it is not a cow, but a horse.
Heakámampe: libro de la vaca; 2nd, 3rd, and 4th stomachs of cow.
Heáne: pesar; weigh.
Heawutsehe: achicar, despedazar, migar; to make into small pieces.
Hefui: de repente; suddenly.
Hélek: palo cruz; fire stick tree (? *Tabebuia nodosa*).
Henesna: campamento; encampment, camp.
Hepini: mucho; much, many.
Hepiye: imbecil, tonto, estúpido, loco; silly, foolish, without a shadow, *i.e.* soulless, an idiot.
Hetses kapea: no puede comer; unable to eat.
Hetaho: ajustar; fit, adjust, arrange.
Hetakawoma: lugar de sembrar; garden, plantation.
Hetapo iyi ñat: falta agua; short of water.
Hetō: yo me mato; I kill myself.
Hetoope: acercar; to draw near.
Hetope nalena: cerca, al lado del perro; by the side of the dog.
Hetope nifuat: cerca al fuego; near the fire.
Hethlek: avisarme; tell me.
Hewá: no, no es; not, is not.
Hewaha. V. EWAHA.
Hewiyi: tener miedo; to be afraid.
Heyomai: vela; candle.
i-Hihane. V. I-YIHANE.
i-Hiho wete: affligirse; long for home.
Hijle, hijla: alcanzar; overtake.
Hikaki: cedazo; sieve.
Hiles: abeja; bee.
thla-Hilis: huevas; spawn.
i-Hināpha: apretar; to press upon.
Hine: su padre; his, her father.
Hinuli: distribuir; distribute.
a-Hiowa: nombrar; to name.
Hiti, hité: esclavo, cautivo; captive.
Hitse: cogollo o corona comestible de la palma; palm top.
s-Hiúki: dedo, dedo del pié, dorsal de la mano; finger, toe, back of hand.
Hiúki-ifueli: índice; pointing finger.
Hiúki-nes: anillo; ring.
Hiúki-samthlia: dedo meñique; little finger.
Hiúki-ta, taj, pl. **hiukit-hes**: uña, garra; claw, finger-nail.
Hiúki-tiohi: dedo del medio; middle finger.
Hiúki-tomekiowe: dedo anular; ring finger.
Hiúki-wuhi: dedo pulgar; thumb.

i-Hiúskila V. YÚSKILA.
Hiwa : cabo de rebenque o látigo ;
handle of whip.
Hiwit-hiwitoj : igual, mismo ; like,
equal.
Hiwoma : grande, adulto ; adult,
full grown.
a-Hiyi. V. A-YIHI.
i-Hiyit : atar ; tie.
Hiyu : bambalear ; to stagger.
Hiyuj : borracho ; drunken.
Hólo : arena ; sand.
Hóluk : un árbol ; a tree.
Homet. V. YOMET.
Homet, pl. **honamet** : ven, venid ;
come thou, ye.
Hometna : convidar ; invite.
Homkámakitnihi : traer acá ;
bring here.
Homke ikiu : traerme ; bring me.
Hone. V. A-TO.
Hone, pl. **honeyi** : trae, traed ;
bring thou, ye.
Honepeapa : dar, alargar ; give,
bring, or hand me.
Hone piñat : traer agua ; draw
water.
Honiyu : chuña, cirriama ; *Chunga*
Burmeisteri, a kind of secretary
bird.

Hönnaiik : poroto (árbol) ; a tree.
Hönnaiyi : poroto (fruto), L.-M.
ntawa, a wild bean very mealy
and pleasant when cooked, but
it requires boiling several times,
generally five, and the water
thrown away after each boil-
ing.
Hop, hup : pasto, yerba, verdura ;
grass.
Hösos : perdiz grande ; partridge.
Hotehe : desterrar ; banish.
Hotenhu : los Matacos ; an Indian
tribe.
Hotinne : lindo ; nice, pretty,
beautiful.
a-Hotpiye : apuntalar ; to prop
up
a-Hötse : apartar animales ; to
part out animals.
Howat : cama ; bed.
Howithkene : sacudir o hacer sonar
matraca en fiestas ; to shake or
rattle gourd at feast.
a-Hulepeha : subir ; go up incline.
Hup. V. HOP.
Hup-thloki : flores de la yerba ;
flower of grass.
Hup-thló-li-mak : basura ; rubbish.
i-Huse. V. YUSE.

I

Ifuala : pasto seco ; dried grass
Ifueli.
Ihina kasejhãna : él que anda en
el bote ; the one in the boat.
Ijhiyoyi : bañadero ; bathing
place.
Ijnake : barrenar ; to bore.
Ijnáki : pozo ; hole, well.

Ijnátitaki : remolino ; whirlwind.
Ijneata : tusca (fruta) ; bean fruit.
Ijneaták : tusco (árbol) ; *Acacia*
moniliformis.
Ijneataket : tuscal ; grove of
acacia.
Ijni, ijnia : hermana menor ;
younger sister.

- Iñnat** : ciénaga ; swamp.
Ijyáte, ijyáteni : cierto ; true, truly.
Ijyelis : cuñada ; sister-in-law.
Ijyelu : cuñado ; brother-in-law.
Ika : su, sus de él, ella, ellos, ellas ; his, her, their.
Ikimet, pl. is : su, sus, de él, ella, ellos, ellas ; his, her, their (thing held).
Ileowa, pl. s : su, sus (animal), de él, ella, ellos, ellas ; his, her, their (animal).
Ilesina : acol ; a bulbous root like a giant underground *sandia* that quenches the thirst.
Ina : monte, bosque ; scrub, copse.
Inéluk : brea (árbol) ; tree (*Casalpinia præcox*).
Iniwuk : sur, viento sud ; south, south wind.
Inúlitse, inujlitse : cuatro ; four.
Inulitse tãmni : nueve ; nine.
Inulitse tãm sisième : catorce ; fourteen.
Inulitse tãm sisième ketsi : diez y nueve ; nineteen.
Iñát, iniát : agua ; water.
Iñatawat : bajada ; low camp.
Iñat awetsehe : otro lado del río ; on other side of river.
Iñat-iki : balde ; bucket.
Iñat-inehayi : acequia ; canal, ditch, waterway.
Iñat nimteha : río bajo ; low water, river low.
Iñat se : creciente, río alto ó crecido ; flood, full or overflowing river.
Iñat tonishe : colar ; to strain, filter.
Iñat-thlak : laguna ; lagoon.
Iñat-thlut : camalote ; water reeds.
- Iñat ya** : fluir ; to flow (water).
Iñat yuusa : agua clara ; clear water.
Iñone : los Chiriguanos ; an Indian tribe.
Ipehu : cuidado ; beware.
ISA o ISHA : romper, rasgar ; to tear, break (root verb).
i-Isa : roto ; snapped. **Yikisha** : roto ; torn. **Sisaha** : rasgar ; to tear apart. **a-Isaha** : rebanar ; to cut into strips. **its-Isaha** : arruinar ; to destroy.
Ishaha : roto ; broken as bow.
Isiahai lujse : él rompió el arco ; he broke the bow. **Itsiski** : reventó (la bolsa) ; bag burst.
i-Isök : romper ; to break.
Kiyishak : rasgar ; to tear.
Ishawe : romperse ; to snap.
its-Isawita : despojar ; to spoil.
Ayine iwu itsisi : el poncho de hombre está roto ; the man's blanket is torn. **Itsisi** : raja, rasgón ; a tear. **Ishishi** : raja, rotura ; a tear, split, crack.
Aseene katoki sehe : el brazo (codo) de la mujer está roto ; the woman's arm is broken (lit. elbow).
Isaahi : chapa de zinc ; sheet of zinc.
Isai : ancho ; broad.
he-Isai : angosto ; not broad, narrow.
Isat. V. I-TSAT.
Isát : pantano, barro ; mud, marsh, bog.
Ise : piola chica ; twine.
Isejni : sobrina ; niece.
Iseni : sobrino ; nephew.
Iseniwa : cuco, sumaracuco ; cuckoo.

- Isihe** : apresar, detener ; seize, stop, detain.
- Isihohaiya** : abrasar ; to warm self.
- Isiöso** : algarroba negra ; bean fruit.
- Isiösok** : algarrobo negro ; tree, *Prosopis nigra*.
- Isiösoket** : algarrobal ; grove of bean fruit trees.
- Isiösok-itiuk** : vinal ; tree, *Prosopis ruscifolia*.
- Isiyas** : hermano menor ; younger brother.
- Iskiuni**. V. KIUNINI.
- t-Iskiunina** : pasear, andar ; walk, stroll.
- Iskiunine** : suelto, libre ; free, loose.
- Ísles** : hormiga chica ; small ant.
- Istéofue** : charata, gallina del monte ; wild pheasant.
- Istek** : cacto (cardón) ; giant cactus.
- Istek-thla** : tintura para tatuaje, zumo de un cardón ; juice of cactus fruit used for tattooing.
- Itsihi** : algo cerca ; fairly near.
- Itsihiyi kasmes** : nos dos ; we two.
- Itsúsia** : mi amigo ; my friend.
- Itsúsia-ki** : mi amiga ; my (female) friend.
- Itetipo** : camalote ; water reeds.
- Itnatiki** : peine ; comb.
- Itniaiyi** : herida ; wound.
- Ithlá** : piojo ; louse.
- Ithlés** : rana ; frog.
- Ithles thlahilis** : huevas de rana ; frog's spawn.
- Ithléu** : quirquincho ; armadillo.
- Ithlók** : palo santo (árbol) ; tree, called also *lignum vitae* and holy wood (*Guayacum officianale*).
- Ithlóket** : palosantal, bosque de palo santo ; grove of *lignum vitae*.
- Iwájla** : león ; puma (*Felis concolor*).
- Iwisut** : aguja de madera para enhilar pescados ; a wooden needle at the end of a string attached to the waist, upon which they thread the fish as they are caught.
- Iwó**, pl. **s** : gusano ; maggot.
- Iwos po** : agusanarse ; maggoty.
- Iwos yuyámhi** : apollillarse ; worm-eaten.
- Iwoma**. V. HIWOMA.
- Iwóyis** : zanja ; canal, ditch, gully.
- i-Iya** : alegre ; happy.
- Iyap mosek** : duende que grita ; spirit that cries.
- Iyata** : lámpara ; lamp.
- Iyenthle** : uno ; one.
- Iyenthle sisiete nojwe** : quince ; fifteen.
- Iyenthle tāmni** : seis ; six.
- Iyis** : conejito, tucutucu ; camp rat, kind of guinea pig.

K

- Ka**. V. Gramática. See Grammar and Derivation.
- Ka afuenta nāp ta** : al canto del gallo ; at cock-crowing.
- Ka ajna** : noche ; at night.
- Ka ak** : no vayas ; do not go.
- Ka akna** : no lo sigue ; do not follow him.

- Ka-ala** : árbol de ; tree of.
Kaa láne : desatarse ; to come untied.
e-Ka-anat : nido chico de hormigas ; small ants' nest.
Ka-anat : tierra de ; land of.
Ka äpomit : no ven ; do not come.
Kächäna : comadreja ; a marsupial.
i-Ka-hat : cancha, empeine (la enfermedad) ; ringworm.
tä-Kailisha : cantar, llorar, gemir ; singing as at drinking feast ; weep, groan. **haiyi-Kailishahäna** : hacer fiesta ; to make a feast.
Ka-ñat : agua de ; water of.
ya-Kaitsihi : apurarse, apresurarse, ligero ; make haste, be quick. **He-yakaitsihi** : despacio ; slowly. **Kaia-kaitsihi** : andar despacio ; go slowly. **Yakaitsihihäna** : andar ligero ; go quickly. **Yakaitsihihäna alenta** : galoppear caballo ; to gallop horse. **Yakaitsihine** : apresurar ; to hurry. **Ikaitsiyi alenta** : es andador el caballo ; the horse is a good goer.
Kai-wena : mezquinar ; not give, keep back.
Kai-wenäma : deber ; to owe.
a-Kai-we wöhu : mezquinar tabaco ; to be mean with tobacco.
a-Kai-yape : no voy a volver ; I am not returning.
a-Kai-yapemetna : no vuelvo aquí ; I am not returning here.
Kai-yapomet : no viene ; he is not coming.
a-Kai-yik : no voy a irme ; I am not going.
a-Kai-yikne : no iré ; I am not going.
- Kajla** : hurtar, robar ; rob, steal.
Takajlane : hurtar, robar ; to steal, take away from. **Kajlanata** : ladrón ; thief.
i-Kajiya : huella, rastro ; track, footprint.
tä-Käkakäne : cacarear ; to cackle
Ka-kiwet : tranquera ; gate, bar.
Kalankewet : matadero ; slaughter-house.
Ka-le : palabra ; word.
Kälekek : lechuza ; owl.
ta-Kalina : curtir ; to tan.
Kalit : hígado ; liver.
Kaliye : ampolla ; blister.
Káliyea : ampollarse ; to blister.
Ka-löna : no lo mates ; do not kill it.
Ka-mahiwita : prójimo ; neighbour.
ta-Kamtini : hablar ; talk. **Kamtinihe** : conversar ; converse.
Kamtinina : preguntar ; ask.
Loja kamtinina : contar ; much talking or telling. **yi-Kamtinine** : entender, contestar ; understand, answer, respond.
Kanahata : va a llover ; will rain.
Kanäknei : nadie ; no one. **Thlahépa Kanäknei** : no hay nadie en la casa ; no one in the house.
i-Ka-nat : polvo ; dust rising in clouds.
ya-Ka-neaiyiki : garganta ; throat.
Ka-neptase : al entrarse la luna ; moon-set.
Kánetipo : bostezar, tener sueño ; to yawn, be sleepy.
Ka-nistana : visitar ; to visit.
Kaniya : (?) pez ; (?) generic for fish.
Kankap o Ka-nakap : año ; year.

- Kankap loj nāk no'we** : en muchos años ; in many years' time.
- Kankap loj alaihe ni yet** : hace muchos años que he botado la casa ; it is many years ago that I abandoned my house.
- Kānoyi nahāne** : volver ; return.
- yā-Kápalate** : trenzar ; plait, braid.
- Ka-pekia** : montura, recado ; saddle.
- i-Ka-penanenti** : fogón ; fireplace.
- Ka-penante** : cocina ; kitchen, cooking place.
- Kása** : armadillo (mulita) ; armadillo.
- si-Kasa** : pantorilla ; calf of leg.
- Ka-sejhāna** : bote, barca, canoa, chalana ; boat, canoe.
- Ka-sejhāna-ki** : paleta, remo, pala ; paddle, oar.
- Ka-sejhāna-wo** : botero, barquero, chalanero ; boatman.
- Kasejkana** : pato real o picaso ; duck (Muscovy).
- Kasile**, pl. s : tripa, intestino ; tripes, intestines.
- tā-Kásiti** : posar ; settle on water.
- Kásiti** : pararse, ponerse de pie, cuadrarse ; stand up, stand still.
- Kasipa kiale** : golpear sin intención ; to strike child by error.
- ta-Kasokiine** : fregar ; to rub.
- Ka-sontis o sonatis** : tijeras ; scissors.
- Ka-sopa** : huso ; spindle.
- Ka-suki**. V. SUKI.
- Katsala** : trampa ; trap.
- Katsala** : apoyar, apoyarse ; to prop up.
- ya-Katsawesape** : montar, subir ; to mount horse.
- ya-Katsewe** : regazo ; lap.
- ya-Kát** : barba ; chin.
- ta-Kat** : pico ; lower part of bill of bird.
- Kata** : partícula reflexiva ; reflexive particle.
- Kátaki** : mosca ; house fly.
- i-Ka-talanthlis** : ovillo ; skein, ball.
- Kátés** : estrella ; star.
- ya-Ka-tetik-impe** : rótula ; knee-cap.
- ta-Kati** : bailar, saltar, brincar ; dance, leap, jump, spring.
- ta-Katilu** : revolver, rodear ; to revolve, go round.
- Kátilu** : viuda (pájaro) ; crazy widow.
- Kátiluj** : frailecillo (teruteru) ; plover.
- ta-Katini** : domar, adiestrar ; to break in. V. KATI.
- Katilanāk** : coser ; sew.
- Ka-tóki** : pozo de ; hole.
- si-Kátoki** : codo ; elbow.
- Katoole** : abandonar, dejar ; leave, abandon.
- Ka-tosine** : cuchara de ; spoon of.
- Katus** : leche ; milk.
- Ka-thloma**, pl. s : día, hoy día ; day, to-day. **times Kathlomas** : dos días ; two days. **Wenthle kathloma** : un día ; one day.
- Ka-thlomata** : mañana ; to-morrow.
- Ka-thloma ta kiu** : al salir del lucero ; when the big star rises.
- Kathlo'we** : gastar ; waste, spend.
- si-Kawāk**, pl. iwa : faja, banda, venda, cinturón, ceñidor ; belt, band.
- Kawāk eti** : ceñir ; to bind, gird up.
- Ka weela nām ta peya** : al salir o saltar de la luna ; at moon rise.
- Ka weela nep ta se** : al entrar de la luna ; at moon set.
- ta-Kawehene** : tejer ; weave.

Kawenhi : urdimbre ; to put on the warp.

Ka-wejtaha : palabra ; word.

Kawéna : ratón ; rat, mouse.

ta-Kawena : seguir con la mirada ; to gaze after.

Ka-wo, pl. s : vasallo, peón, gente, soldado ; follower, serf, man.

Ikawos loj : mucha gente, muchos vasallos ; many followers.

Ka-woma : jardín, sembrado ; garden, field sown.

Ka-wonta, pl. s : sombrero de ; hat of.

Ka-wukine : lata de ; tin of.

i-Ke : nuevo ; new.

i-Keapo : lastimar ; injure.

Kéela : lagartija ; lizard (coloured).

Kéha, 1^a p. itseha : flecha ; arrow.

Kehaiyo : mejor ; better.

Kehesine : cejar, recular, retroceder ; go backwards.

Kéi : lorito ; small parrot.

a-Keitiwa : no cabe ; not contain.

Keithláik : quebracho ; tree, *Quebrachia Lorentzii*.

Keithláisit : quebrachal ; grove of quebracho.

Kemihi : que huele bien, no hediondo ; sweet, not stinking.

Kemla, 1^a p. itsemla : esposo, esposa ; wife, husband.

a-Keop, kefuop : abrazar ; embrace, take round.

i-Kesiki : florecer ; to flower.

i-Ketsi, ketsia, ketsa, ketse : otro ; other, another.

i-Ketsa yuti : cambiar ; exchange.

Kethlamahitse : diferente ; different.

Kethli, kethlie : recién, reciente-

mente, presto, pronto, ahora, temprano, poco ha, luego, al instante ; soon, lately, all adverbs relative to time just past or presently. **Kethli lahanele** : ahora viene ; just coming.

Kethliya. V. KETHLI.

a-Kewaniyo, kewaniyoyi : a cuestas ; to shoulder a child.

KI o KY : dos modos de escribir ; alternate spelling.

KÍ o KÛ : dos modos de escribir ; alternate spelling.

KI : frío (radical) ; root for cold.

i-Ki : remedio ; medicine.

i-Ki : cepillar ; brush.

i-Ki : estregar, frotar ; rub. **ti-Kiana** : cepillar ; brush. **i-Ki pose o pose ki** : afeitarse ; to shave.

Ki, kipe, kiwa : más ; more.

Ntelia aki piñat : quiero más agua ; I want more water.

Wanthle kiwa piñata : quiero (o hay) más agua ; there is but (or I want) little water.

Wanthle kiwa wukinaitaja : quiero (o hay) más plata ; there is but (or I want) little money.

Woyies maiyi kipe : quiero (o traeme) más panes ; bring me (or I want) more loaves.

si-Kiaíyi : dorso, espalda ; back.

i-Kiaiyi : exterior ; outside, exterior of (teapot).

Kiaiyi-thlile : espinazo ; spine.

Kiaiyi : potrerizo ; groom.

Kiaiyi : aborrecer ; hate, dislike.

Kiakthle : nombre ; name.

Kiakwone : enterrar ; bury.

Kiakwonifuet : enseñar ; teach, instruct.

Kiála, pl. s : V. KIÁLE.

- Kia láne** : largar ; let go as bird, set free.
- Kiále**, pl. s : niño, joven, muchacho ; child, boy, youth.
- Kiále-ki** : niña, joven, muchacha ; child, girl, maid.
- Kiales** : gente ; people.
- Kiales-iwo** : cuidador de los niños ; man nurse.
- Kiales-iwoki** : nodriza ; nurse.
- ti-Kialiki** : derretir ; melt.
- Kiálisi** : porongo, mate ; gourd.
- Kialokuai** : garabato blanco (árbol) ; thorny acacia tree.
- si-Kianis** : testículos ; testicles.
- i-Kiás** : cola ; tail.
- i-Kias** : boquilla ; pipe stem.
- i-Kias** : punta del cuchillo ; point of knife.
- i-Kias, lujse-ikias** : copa o punta superior del arco ; top or point of bow.
- i-Kias esite** : descolar ; dock, cut off tails.
- i-Kias iwiate** : colear ; wag the tail.
- i-Kias-ki** : cola de pájaro ; bird's tail, tails.
- Kiát** : bastón ; walking-stick.
- Kiayo** : esto ; this one.
- Kiayojne anapane** : ella volverá también ; she will also return.
- i-Kie** : bandera ; flag, banner.
- Kieli nes** : recién llegado ; just arrived.
- Kiéme** : caña dulce ; sugar cane.
- Kieme-wet** : cañaveral ; sugar plantation.
- Kiene** : chanco ; pig (Chun. *sho-kenaka*).
- Kienkit** : saucedal ; grove of willows.
- Kienuk** : sauce ; willow.
- Kietse** : otro ; other. V. KETSI.
- Kietse** : tía ; aunt.
- Kiete** : hermana mayor ; elder sister.
- Kihat** : ucle ; prickly pear (L.-M. *ákpít*).
- i-Kihe** : áspero ; rough.
- Kihi** : adulto, viejo ; adult, old man.
- Kihi-la, kihile**, pl. s : vieja, adulta ; adult, old woman.
- Kihilas** : familia (adultos) ; older members of the family.
- Kihiliháne** : muchacho, mocito ; boy, youth.
- Kihöyihite** ; empezar, comenzar ; begin, commence.
- Kiili**, 1ª p. **tsiili** : hermano mayor, viejito, viejita, de mediana edad ; elder brother, middle-aged person.
- Kiini**, 1ª p. **itsiini** : hermano menor ; younger brother.
- a-Kiisha** : raer ; scrape round pot.
- Kijma** : trabajo ; work. **ta-kijme** : trabajar ; to work.
- Tsahane takijma** : puedo tirar (arco) ; I can shoot, use bow.
- Hetsahane asijma** : no puedo tirar ; I cannot shoot.
- Kijne** : extender ; spread out on ground.
- Kijne** : chanco grande ; wild pig.
- Kijnehe** : lugar de chanchos ; place of swine.
- Kiki** : lorito ; parrot (L.-M. *kasik* ; Vej. *cheche*).
- te-Kilaha** : componer ; repair, mend.
- Kilimeyetahe** : blanquear ; whiten.
- Kilafi** : forastero, cristiano ; foreigner, un-Indian person.
- Kilafi-ki** : forastera, cristiana ; white woman.

- Kilatsitik** : algodón (planta) ; cotton plant.
- Kilé** : sol ; sun.
- Kile-aki** : reloj ; watch.
- Kile anatsi** : tarde del día ; when the sun is sinking.
- Kilésina** : cascabel o matraca de la víbora de la serpiente esta ; the rattlesnake or rattle of the snake.
- Kili** : tío ; uncle.
- Kima** : recibir ; receive.
- ta-Kima** : poseído, lo que se tiene ; thing held, possessed.
- Kimanik** : siervo, criado, mozo de mano ; man-servant.
- Kimanki** : sierva, criada ; maid-servant.
- Kime** : haber, tener, agarrar, asir, coger, tomar ; to have, hold, grip, take hold (L.-M. *meyi* ; Vej. *chuma*).
- Kime soyi** : sálvame del agua ; save me from the water.
- Kimet**, pl. **is** : haber, propiedad, pronombre posesivo ; property, possessions, hence my, thy, etc., of the poss. pron.
- Kimki** : cigarrón ; big grasshopper.
- a-Kimkiwoi** : alzar, levantar ; lift, raise.
- Kimkiyi** : coger ; catch.
- Kimpejna** : huérfana ; orphan girl.
- Kimpena** : huérfano ; orphan.
- si-Kina** : muslo ; thigh.
- thlá-Kina** : toda la pierna ; the leg, quarter.
- thla-Kina** : empollar ; to sit, brood (hen).
- ti-Kinaha** : extender, desplegar, secarse al sol ; to spread out, display, to dry in the sun.
- Kine**. V. **SUKI**.
- si-Kinta**, pl. **wa** : diente ; tooth.
- i-Kinta** : aserrado ; serrated.
- Kinteyi** : riñones ; kidneys.
- Kinule**, pl. **s** : mostacilla ; beads.
- Kinulatiok** : collar de mostacilla ; bead necklace.
- si-Kió**, pl. **yi** : mano, ante-brazo ; hand, fore-arm.
- ti-Kiofuaki** : moler ; grind.
- ti-Kiofuane** : machucar ; pound.
- a-Kiofuáte** : apretar ; press.
- Kióf** : calor ; root for heat.
- Kiófue** : calor del fuego o sol, caliente, hace calor ; verano ; heat, warmth, hot, time of heat.
- Kio-fuite** : esforzarse ; exert self.
- Kio-fuite** : balija, petaca ; hand-bag, pannier.
- Kio-fuiyete** : pesado ; heavy.
- he-Kio-fuiyete** : liviano ; light, not heavy.
- Kiohofue**. V. **KIOFUE**.
- Kioki** : anca ; hip, croup.
- Kioki** : refrescar ; refresh, cool.
- Kioki** : sufrir ; suffer.
- Kiol**. V. **KIOTH**.
- si-Kiolo**, pl. **s** : mejilla ; cheek.
- a-Kio-lanowata** : aflojar (lazo) ; loosen, let go (let hand go).
- si-Kióte** : oreja ; ear.
- Kiote-we** : agujero de la oreja, oído ; orifice of ear.
- Kiote-thletsi** : cerilla de los oídos ; ear wax.
- Kiote wenthle** : una sola oreja ; one ear.
- i-Kiote** : asa, manija, oreja ; handle of (teapot).
- Kio-tileante** : manear ; hobbled, hands tied.
- Kio-tot** : palma de la mano ; palm of hand.
- Kiöth** : langosta ; locust.

- Kiöthle thlase** : langostas chicas ; locusts, hoppers.
- Kiowe** : abajo ; below.
- i-Kiowe, Iujse ikiowe** : centro del arco ; middle of bow.
- Kió-wo** : muñeca, pulso ; wrist.
- Kió-wo-nik** : pulsera ; bracelet.
- Kioyohé** : quemarse ; burn.
- Kióyoi** : pito, flauta ; whistle, pipe.
- Kipe**. V. **KI**.
- a-Kisa** : adelgazar ; trim, make thin.
- Kisa** : partido ; part, section.
- Kisihi, kisii, kishii** : afuera ; outside.
- Kisihi** : campo, afueras ; camp, country, outskirts, environs.
- Kisihi-thlele** : campesino, forastero ; camp people, outsiders.
- Kisöhö** : ancho ; broad.
- Kisopo** : todo ; all.
- Kite** : tía ; aunt.
- Kíte** : aguja ; needle (L.-M. *kyi-tama*).
- Kitealata** : borla ; tassel.
- si-Kitia** : hermana mayor ; elder sister.
- Kitiine** : tortuga chica ; little tortoise.
- Kititine** : tiritar, temblar ; shiver, shake, tremble.
- a-Kithle** : agarrar ; take hold of (head).
- i-Kiú, pl. lis** : asta, cuerno ; horn.
- i-Kiú** : barreta ; bar, digger.
- a-Kiú-etewoi** : enlazar ; lasso.
- Kiúi** : loma, terreno alto que no se anega ; high ground.
- Kiuli-nawat** : estrellas ; Magellan clouds (stars).
- si-Kiúni** : sudor ; sweat.
- si-Kiúni-hi** : sudar ; to sweat, perspire.
- Kiúni, pl. s** : tigre, yaguar ; jaguar (*Felis onça*).
- Kiúni-le** : lugar de tigres ; haunts of the jaguar.
- a-Kiúnini** : andar, caminar, pasear ; to walk, go, stroll.
- Kiút** : lechuza chica ; little owl.
- si-Kiúti, pl. wa** : pipa, cigar ; pipe, cigar.
- Kiutinik** : garabato (árbol) ; an acacia.
- Kiwa**. V. **KI**.
- Kiwe** : único ; only.
- sa-Kiwe times (o kasmes)** : nos dos sólos ; we two only.
- iya-Kiwe siwenthle** : yo sólo ; I only.
- si-Kiwet, pl. awa** : boca ; mouth.
- Kiwet** : abertura, puerta, tubo ; doorway, opening, spout of kettle.
- Kiwet, ikiwet sinat** : filo de cuchillo ; edge of knife.
- Kiwet, ikiwet kiuti** : hornilla de la pipa ; bowl of pipe.
- a-Kiwet isa** : abrir la boca ; to open the mouth.
- Kiwet-tájha** : freno ; bridle.
- Kiwet-thlösi** : ventana ; window.
- Kiwoki** : chicharra (guiso guiso) ; beetle (L.-M. *kamis*).
- Kiyéta** : garrapata ; tick.
- i-Kiyiape** : desparramarse ; spread, scatter as horses.
- a-Kóaki** : toser ; to cough.
- tä-Kóaki** : tos ; cough.
- tä-Kohi** : vomitar ; vomit.
- Kojhe, kojhai** : dulce, rico ; sweet, nice. **Ikojhe la woyi** : es dulce el pan ; the bread is nice.
- Köjiya**. V. **KAJIYA**.
- Kojká** : tajtaj (pájaro) ; ibis (L.-M. *máktäk*).

Köjla. V. KAJLA.

a-Kojni : tender ; spread out.

Kojwo : bajo, abajo ; low, below, under.

Kolaski : enredadera, doka, tasi ; climbing plant, edible fruit.
Morenia odorata o campestris.

Kömtini. V. KAMTINI.

Kosetsiti : langosta ; a very large locust.

i-Kos-iwet : abertura de cajita ; opening of box (of matches).

si-Koski : rodilla ; knee.

Koski : corva ; ham.

Koskile taatehe : arrodillar ; kneel.

Kösok : nudo ; knot, joint of cane.

Kösoki : nudo del dedo humano ; joint of human finger.

Kume. V. KIME.

Kusia, kushia, 1^a p. itsusia : amigo ; friend.

Kusia-ki, kushia-ki, 1^a p. itsusia-ki : amiga ; female friend.

L

La : partícula—sin, no hay, no tiene, falto, poco ; neg. particle—none, short of, without, few. V. THLA.

La : monte, selva ; forest, scrub.

a-La : matar ; kill.

ta-La : matanza ; killing of, slaughter.

Laak wuk : esta casa ; this house.

i-La'awa : columpiar ; swinging.

Lahanö : abrir puerta ; unloose bar, open gate.

Lahina : cepillar, alisar ; to smooth, plane.

a-Laihe niyet : botar casa ; I abandon house.

Laita : órquide (chasca) ; orchid.

Laj . . . a, pl. las . . . yi : partícula—no hay, sin, falto ; neg. particle—none, short of, without.

Lajhena yämni nahopo : lugar de gritar ; place of shouting.

a-Lajna : desplegar ; unfold.

Laj thlös a : estéril ; barren, without children.

i-Lakaki : pelota ; ball.

La kiwet a : callar ; silent, did not speak.

Lalampe : escarabajo ; beetle.

Lalehe : barrer ; to sweep.

Lana : matado ; killed.

ne-Lane : batirse, pelear ; to fight, war, kill in fight.

a-Láne : sacar, quitar, abrir, desenredar, libertar, desligar, desatar, soltar ; to loosen, open or free anything.

Lanea nekna : soltar ; let go.

Lane lowe : sacar trastos ; take things out (of house).

Lane na ka-wonta : sacarse los sombreros ; take off your hats.

a-Lane ni thlele : sacando "bicho" ; to exorcise the spirit of sickness, *i.e.* to remove the insect or creature that is at the root of the trouble, the work of the witch-doctor.

Lanesi nawuyi : desnudar ; to strip, make bare (person).

- a-Lanit**, pl. e : ligar, anudar, atar ; to tie, bind, fasten.
- Länki** : carnear ; to slaughter animals.
- i-Lankiwita** : disgregar, separar ; to separate things stuck together.
- La'niná** : monte, selva ; forest.
- Lanope isep** : espumar ; skim, remove froth.
- La'n-thlele** : montaraz, habitante del monte ; forester, woodsman.
- ta-Lapeha** : colgar, que cuelga ; hanging.
- Lasasi** : azul ; blue.
- Las pole yi** : aclararse el cielo ; cloudless sky, clear.
- Latsitcha, latsitchoi** : abrojo, cardillo ; grass with tenacious burrs.
- yi-Late** : abochornar ; singe.
- e-Late** : secar ; to dry.
- Lathlihena** : escobar, barrer, limpiar ; to sweep, clean.
- te-Lawate** : callar ; to be silent.
- Le**. V. THLA.
- thli-Le** : hueso ; bone.
- Le** : palabra ; word.
- yi-Le** : seco ; dry.
- ti-Leakina** : cepillo ; brush, smoother, plane.
- ti-Leante** : atado ; tied, bound.
- Lee** : limpio ; clean.
- Lee** : limpiar, sacar, borrar ; wipe off, remove, efface.
- Leepe** : raspar ; scrape off dirt.
- i-Leha** : seco, marchitado ; dried, withered.
- ti-Lehahäne** : aventar ; winnow.
- Lei**, pl. leki : dejar, cesar, suspender ; to cease, leave off (work).
- Lejhansita** : una Tolderia ; a native village.
- a-Leki** : acabar, cesar ; we finish, let us cease. V. LEL.
- i-Lemi** : blanco ; white.
- i-Lemihine** : clara ; white of egg.
- i-Lémiyape** : helada ; frost.
- Lenate** : teñir ; to dye.
- Leowa**, pl. s : animal propio, doméstico ; pet, domestic animal, animal owned, my, thy, etc.
- he-Leowa**, pl. s : selvaje (animal) ; savage, wild, undomesticated.
- si-Les** : hijos, hijas ; children, sons, daughters. V. s-As.
- si-Les** : familia (hijos) ; (young people of) the family.
- a-Lesäna** : hacer ; make.
- Lesäna** : enseñar ; teach.
- i-Lesäna** : hacer patas de gallina ; make cat's cradles or string puzzles.
- Lesäna inehayi** : acequiar ; to ditch, make canal.
- Lesäna ni thlup** : anidar ; to nest, build nest.
- Lesäna ni wuk** : edificar casa ; build house.
- Lesanik** : lo hecho ; thing made.
- Lesanji** : mover ; to move.
- Lesanope** : ensillar ; to saddle.
- ne-Les-häne** : cuidarnos ; to take care of us.
- i-Lesma** : sacar, abrir ; remove, open. **Ilesma ka kiwet iyamni** : ellos mismos han sacado la tranquera y se fué ; the (horses) themselves opened the gate and went forth. **Ilesma, iea kansihi** : han sacado mismos y se fué ; opened it themselves and went outside.
- ti-Lethlaal** : lugar limpio ; clear space.

- i-Léu** : hollín ; soot, burnt flakes.
a-Lewos : vosotros, vuestro ; yours, you, ye.
i-Li' : limpiar, lavar ropa ; to clean, wash clothes.
te-Liákini : jugando, haciendo fiesta ; playing, feasting. **Maka lákini a katini** : hágase un baile o fiesta ; make a feast.
i-Lialeha : desmontar ; to clear monte, clear a space.
a-Liana : carnear, degollar, destruir, matar ; kill, slaughter, destroy.
ti-Liana : matarse ; kill self, be killed.
i-Liháme : lavar cosas ; wash articles.
a-Lihina pa wantle : desertar ; to desert, leave alone.
ti-Liíhi : liso ; smooth.
heti-Liíhi : no liso, áspero ; rough, not smooth.
ti-Liíhi : costado ; side.
ti-Liik : arrugar ; wrinkle.
ti-Li-iki : limpiador, baquete ; cleaner, ramrod.
e-Likine : engrasar ; to grease.
te-Linat : alisar ; to smooth or whitewash a wall.
si-Liöj : ombligo ; navel.
Lionilia : Quechuas, Collas ; hill tribes of Bolivia.
Lipéa : un pez ; fish with exceptionally large head and mouth.
i-Lis. *V. I-LÉS.*
ti-Lisána : alisar, cepillar, acariar ; to smooth, stroke, rub lightly.
ti-Lisána a-wet : techar ; to roof.
te-Lisánaha : componer ; repair.
ti-Lisanahe : esquina ; corner.
ti-Lisánahe : cardar ; tease or card wool.
ti-Lisána iñi naiyi : fosar ; to make a drain or ditch.
Lisánki : liso ; smooth.
Lisena thlahepa waka lisena : no hay vaca ; there are no cattle.
ti-Lis-hána : lenguaraz, cacique chico ; an interpreter, under chief, worker, maker, orderer.
i-Lisiki : espuela ; spur.
si-Liwaiis : nosotros, nuestro ; ours, we, us.
Lohopo sekii : tienen casas ; they have houses.
Loj, pl. **wa** : mucho, muchos, gran número ; much, many.
he-Loj, pl. **wa** : poco, pocos, no mucho ; not many, few, little.
Lójse. *V. LUJSE.*
Lojse : moza ; maiden.
Lojse thlöse : mocita, muchacha ; girl.
Lóna. *V. LIANA.*
Lonhile, lonjile : visita ; visitor.
Lonile : viene en seguida ; just coming.
Lónile : nuevas, noticias ; news.
Losikpo : sabio ; intelligent, having sense.
Lotakik : escallante (árbol) ; a tree.
Lotakine. *V. THLOTAKINE.*
Lowe : ajuar, trastos, bienes de fortuna ; furniture, goods, property.
Lowole : " yuyu " hierbas ; weeds.
Loyi : lugar de pelear ; fighting place.
si-Lujse, pl. **s** : arco, escopeta ; bow, gun.
Lujse-imák : pólvora ; powder.
Lujse-ipot : cápsulas, fulminantes ; gun caps.
Lujse-thlo : munición ; shot.
thla-Luk : ijada ; flank, side.

M

- Ma, ma . . . āna** : partícula interrogativa ; interrogative particle. **Ma akna kathlomata** ? ¿te vas mañana ? Are you going to-morrow ? **Ma loj āna ni kiales** ? ¿es mucha la gente ? Are there many people ?
- Ma** : avanzar, irse ; go on, advance, go.
- a-Maa** : dormir ; to sleep.
- Maak**, pl. **maakna** : ve, id ; go thou, go ye.
- Máanuk** : oriente, este ; the East.
- a-Maaope** : soñar ; to dream.
- Ma ape**, pl. **ma apele** : vuelve, volved ; return thou, ye.
- i-Maate** : el dormido ; sleeping person.
- Maha** : amarillo, verde ; yellow, green.
- Maha** : tintura ; dye.
- Mahahine** : yema ; yellow of egg, yolk.
- Maha-tse** : amarillento, bayo ; somewhat or slightly yellow.
- Mahi** : decir ; to say.
- Maii**. V. **MAIYI**.
- Maii** : llevar, traer, servir ; take, bring, hand.
- Maii wukoho** : poner adentro ; place or take inside.
- Maii kishii** : poner afuera ; place or take outside.
- Maii piñat** : traer agua ; fetch water.
- Maiiñate** : déle agua ; hand him water.
- Maii piñat aseene** : dé a la mujer agua ; give the woman water.
- Maiyatihet akati** : lugar de bailar ; place of dancing.
- Maiye** : conejo, liebre ; wild rabbit or hare.
- Maiyi** : comprar ; buy.
- Maiyihe** : entregar, llevar ; take a letter.
- Majhihi** : subir escalera ; to go up ladder.
- Mājhowo pe iñat** : trayendo agua ; drawing water.
- Majtiheyi** : quitar ; remove, take from.
- i-Māk** : polvo, harina, pólvora ; powder, dust, flour.
- Maka** : partícula imperativa e interrogativa ; imperative and interrogative particle.
- Maka ape** ? ¿porque vuelves ? Why have you returned ?
- Maka yene** : averiguar ; to inquire, see into.
- Malékia**, pl. **s** : mula ; mule.
- Malekia iyap** : rebuznar ; to bray.
- Malekia-tiuk** : burro, asno ; donkey.
- Malekia thlöse**, pl. **malekias iles** : mula nueva ; young mule, colt, foal.
- Mathlela** : una tribu de Indios al Este de los Chorotis ; an Indian tribe to the East of the Choroti, perhaps the Lengua-Mascoy.
- Me** : nutria ; a rodent (*Myopotamus coypus*).
- ti-Mes** : dos ; two.
- kas-Mes** : nosotros dos ; we two.
- kas-Mes-hāna** : nos dos no más ; we two only.

Metsuk : membrillo (planta); a shrub.
Miósoko, miosoki : nuditos, nuez del tobillo; knuckles, ankle-bone.
Mise : pozo, hoyo; hole in camp.
Mishimaña : apurar; hurry.
ti-Mitalala : guarda-montes; a kind of screen or protection of hide fastened to the saddle for riding through thickets.
Miyoki : águila; Chilian eagle.

Mosek : fantasma, alma; soul, spirit.
Mosek iya : se sale el alma; the spirit departs.
Moyatahi, pl. makahe : ve, id; go thou, ye.
Mpiäk : paja; thatching grass (L.-M. oak; Chun. *paak*).
i-Mut : de mañana, de madrugada, al amanecer; in the morning, at dawn, at break of day.

N

Na! ¡ve! ¡anda! ¡adelante! Go on! forward! (L.-M. *näk!*).
Na : adelantarse; take the lead.
Na', nam, pl. nõmne : llegar (de 3 pers.); arrive here, come (3rd pers.).
Naawaii : hombre; man.
Nafwuj : oscuro; dark.
Naha : vamos; let us go; we go. V. NA.
Nahak : red; net.
Nahani : vamos a pasear; let us stroll.
Nahani ñate : vamos al agua (*i.e.* bañar); let us go and bathe.
Nahani siyoj : vamos a comer; let us eat.
Nahape : tres; three.
Nahape támni : ocho; eight.
Nahape tám sisiete : trece; thirteen.
Nahape tám sisiete ketsi : diez y ocho; eighteen.
Nahate : teta; teat, breast.
Naháte : liebre, conejo; wild hare.
Naha tsámku : vamos a cazar, let us hunt.
Naha yäk ates : vamos a tomar

aloja; let us drink (native) beer.
Nahe : pántano; swamp, marsh.
a-Naii ñate : bañarse; to bathe.
Naiyi : camino, senda; road, path.
i-Naiyi : escalera; ladder.
Naiyihí. V. NUHIYI.
Naiyimpe, naimpe : Via Lactea; milky way.
Naiyitpiya : reponer; replace, put up again as fallen chair.
Naiyi-woki : guía, baqueana; female road guide.
Naiyi-wos : guía, baqueano; guide.
Naiyi yuse : camino viejo; old or disused road.
Najnena : media noche; midnight.
Naka : la, lo, el; él, ella, ellos, ellas; esto; the; he, she, it; this, those.
Nakaiani : consentir, conceder; permit, consent.
Nákaiyine : quedar; remain.
Nakáp : año; year.
Nakap a ketsia : año pasado; last year.

- Nakap a ta** : año próximo ; next year.
- Nákanishina** : ¿ cuándo saldrás ? when are you going ?
- Nakata** : él ó ella misma ; himself, herself.
- i-Nák-awet** : mesa, comedor ; table, eating-place.
- Nákeshni** : probar ; try, test.
- Nákhetlihi** : mismo, semejante ; like, similar.
- Náki** : tengo ; I have.
- Nakine-itiuj** : comedor ; eating-place.
- Na'kipe, najkipe** : marchar ; go off, continue journey.
- Nakiwo** : panal ; honey-comb.
- Nakiyine** : bajo ; low, short, stumpy.
- Náklesi** : llegar ; to arrive.
- Nákléshimpe** : remolino del agua ; eddy.
- Náklopatis** : flotante (madera) ; floating timber.
- Náknajwa** : bastar ; to be enough, sufficient.
- Nákwöthlena** : saludar ; greet on arrival.
- Náleki** : medio día ; midday.
- Nálkyiha** : tribu de Indios (? Chamococos) ; an Indian tribe.
- a-Nalot** : roncar ; snore.
- a-Name palenta** : busca y traeme el caballo ; fetch horse.
- a-Námana atiaiwi** : viene otra vez ; coming, or he will come again.
- a-Namáne awuke** : volveré a tu casa ; I will come back to your house.
- Namase** : hacer ruido ; to rattle, make rattling noise.
- Namis** : copete, tocado, pluma de la cabeza ; head-dress, head-feather.
- Námpeya** : salir (luna o sol) ; to rise (sun).
- Nám ta peya** : saldrá (luna o sol) ; will rise (sun).
- Náp** : grito, canto ; cry, song, hum, buzz, etc. *V. YAP.*
- a-Napa niwete** : guardar casa ; watch, take care of house.
- a-Napamet** : volver aquí ; to come back, return here.
- a-Napaso** : plegar, doblar ; to fold or bend, *e.g.* twig.
- Napeeli** : sanar ; to heal.
- Napini, napeni** : atrás ; behind, backwards.
- Nása** : encía ; gums.
- a-Nata** : guardarse ; watch, guard, beware.
- Natape** : encima ; above, on, over.
- Nate** : cántaro, botija, frasco, jarro ; water-jar or other vessel for water.
- Nate-tak** : cuerda del cántaro ; string of water-jar.
- Nate-thlösi** : jarrito ; little jug.
- Na'thlala** : los Pelados ; a tribe of nude Indians.
- Nathlihi** : luz del sol ; sunshine, sunlight.
- Nawai** : hirviendo ; boiling.
- a-Nawai-na** : enfriar ; to cool.
- i-Neaiwi** : carreta ; cart.
- i-Neaiwi** : entrada del nido ; entrance of nest.
- i-Neaiwi** : acequia ; canal.
- i-Neaiwi-ki** : orilla ; bank, *i.e.* guardian of course.
- si-Neale', nealej** : tener hambre ; to be hungry.
- Nechias, a-Nechias, nechasia** : patrón, cacique, capitán, jefe ;

- master, chief. **Nechias-ki** : patrona ; mistress. **Nechias thlösi** : patroncito ; young chief. **Am anechas wu a** : tú eres el capitán grande ; you are the great chief. **Yam anechas i** : yo soy cacique ; I am the chief. **Se-wanthle nechas e** : yo soy el único cacique ; I am the only chief.
- Nehayi**. V. **NEAIYI**.
- Nehe** : ser ; to be. **Yam nehe** : yo soy ; I am. **Am neha** : tú eres ; thou art.
- Néile** : loco, sordo, mudo ; deaf and dumb mute, idiot.
- a-Nejha naiyi** : dar con el camino ; to strike the road.
- Nejhiya** : boleadoras ; set of balls for hunting.
- a-Nejweki** : esconderse ; to hide oneself.
- Neka** : abanicarse ; to fan self.
- Neki, neki pejla** : llover ; to rain, rain falling.
- i-Neli** : bolsa, morral, alforja, bolsillo ; bag, srip, saddle-bags, pocket. **Ineli thlösi** : bolsillito ; little pocket. **i-Nelitsi** : bolsa grande ; large bag.
- a-Nena-awutne** : abanico, pantalla ; fan.
- Néni** : sachá sandía (fruta) ; edible fruit.
- Nenik** : talvez ; perhaps.
- Nenik aiykne** : talvez me vaya ; perhaps I shall go away.
- Nenik-e ayapene** : talvez vuelva ; perhaps I shall come back.
- Neninakanowina** : caber ; to hold, contain.
- Nenyuk** : sachá sandía (árbol) ; a tree.
- Nepatni** : rascar, rasguñar ; to scratch self as dog.
- Neptase** : puesta de la luna ; moon-set.
- Nepuni, nepowe** : lamer ; lick.
- si-Nepuni** : melame ; it licks me ; I am licked, I lick myself.
- a-Nes** : venir, llegar aquí ; to come, arrive.
- a-Nesi** : alcanzar ; reach a place.
- Nesine** : aparejar, preparar para viaje ; pack up, prepare for journey.
- a-Nesmat kathlomata** : se reunirán mañana aquí ; will assemble here to-morrow.
- Nespiya** : está alta, muy arriba (la luna) ; moon is well up.
- Netia** : perder ; lose.
- Netia** : ellos ; them. **Tempa pi netia?** ¿quienes son ellos? who are they?
- Netihana** : calmado está (el río), corre tranquilo ; to be calm, run smoothly as river.
- i-Netnoma** : luchar ; wrestle.
- Netuk, nituk** : palos para hacer fuego por fricción ; fire-sticks.
- Netuk ayine** : palo de arriba ; the stick held in the hand. **Netuk aseene** : palo de abajo ; the stick held by the foot into which the other is inserted.
- Newesine** : tener culpa ; to be to blame.
- ij-Newimpehe** : oler, olfatear (perro) ; to scent as dog.
- a-Newinki** : oler ; to smell.
- Neya, ne . . . ya** : falta ; short of (L.-M., Chun., and Enimaga, *niya*). **Ne tām po wuhu ya** : falta tabaco ; short of tobacco.
- Néyāk** : sogá, piola ; string, rope.

- i-Nia** : adelante ; forward, front.
V. NA.
- Niaiwi**. V. NEAIWI.
- Niat** : agua ; water. V. INAT.
- Niat-aki** : pava ; kettle.
- Nihayi**. V. NEAIWI.
- i-Nieteyik** : moco ; mucus.
- Nietofua** : ventana de la nariz ;
nostril.
- Nietowe**, pl. **natowa** : nariz ; nose.
- Nimteha** : bajo, pampallo ; low,
shallow (water).
- Nincha** : chanchos ; wild pigs ;
peccari.
- Niole** : remedio, medicina ; medi-
cine, drug.
- Niomilek** : sarnoso ; itchy, scabby.
- i-Niope** : puente ; bridge.
- Niöskita** : maní ; monkey nuts.
- i-Nio-thlitiuj** : antropófago ; can-
nibal.
- Nisatiuj**, pl., **nisatahes** : chanco ;
wild pigs.
- Nisatiuj**, **thlöse**, pl. **nisatahes iles** :
chanchito ; young pigs.
- i-Niskite** : retreta, marca facial ;
tattoo or facial marks.
- i-Niskite-kie** : marcador ; a notched
stick like Chinese wooden
type for printing a line of facial
markings.
- i-Nistiki a'** : semejante, como tú ;
like you, similar.
- i-Nishamahana toj** : comer presto ;
eat quickly.
- Niteanote** : desparramarse ; to
scatter of themselves. **Kiuni**
i-niteanote : el tigre los des-
parrama ; the tiger scatters
them.
- Ni-thlele** : nuestro habitante, alma,
espíritu ; our indweller, soul,
spirit, insect, parasite, microbe
of sickness, the creature which
the wizards exorcise.
- Niwákiwa** : mandioca ; manioc
or cassava.
- Niwanthlehe** : recién ; recently.
V. KETHLI.
- si-Niwe**, pl. **niwase** : hombro ;
shoulder.
- Niwönthlehe** : recién ; recently.
V. KETHLI.
- i-Niya** : último ; last.
- Niyape** : volver ; return.
- Niyik** : collar ; necklace.
- Niyo'**, **ayikne ayona niyo'** : iré mas
tarde o después ; I will go away
later, will go after.
- Niyuwakine** : bajo ; short, stumpy
(person).
- Njanat** : rebenque ; whip.
- Nka'nat** : anzuelo ; fish-hook.
- Nkate** : enredar ; ensnare. V.
NAHAK.
- Nka'we**, **nka'wi** : horno ; native
oven, hole in ground.
- Nkimatis-iwe** : cajón ; box.
- Nkisó** : sarnoso ; itchy.
- Nkojhe** : dulce, rico ; sweet, nice.
- he-Nkojhe** : no dulce, amargo ;
not sweet, bitter.
- Nöhiyi** : puerta, tranquera ; gate,
bar.
- Noj** : todo ; all. V. Loj, pl.
LOJWA.
- Nojhe**, **nojwe** : todo, exhausto,
acabó, concluido, no más ; all,
no more, finished, exhausted.
- Nojhiwita** : cuentero ; talebearer,
- Nojhiwita** : juntarse, congregarse ;
to be together, flock, swarm,
crowd.
- Nojle** : todo, de la misma clase ;
all of a sort, same kind.
- he-Nojle** : no todos, de una clase,

surtido, diferente ; not all of a class, mixed, of different species, etc.

Nojweki : saludar ; greet, salute.

Nök : comida ; food. *V. s.-ÅK.*

i-Nök : caldo ; broth.

i-Nök-aki : tenedor ; fork.

Nokane hiuskila ne : cobarde ; coward.

a-Nokäse : romper ; to break.

i-Nökaso : quebrar ; to break.

Nokaspe : moille (planta espinosa) ; a thorny plant.

Nokii : aquí ; here.

Nokiki : palo blanco ; a tree.

Nokiu : chuña, ciríama ; secretary bird. *V. HONIYU.*

Nokiuli latehe : más alla ; over there, farther.

Nöknömponete : maltratar ; to use or be used badly (mule).

Nonate : pala ; spade.

Noot : tarde ; late in the day.

Nooté : por la tarde, al sol puesto ; in the afternoon, at nightfall.

a-Nootita : más tarde o tarde próximo ; later, the next afternoon.

Nóówitse : otoño ; autumn.

Nowata, es nowata : no muy bueno ; not very good.

No'we. *V. NOJHE, NOJWE.*

Nowet : cama ; bed.

Nowuki : frazada ; blanket. *V. WU.*

Nsot ! nsut ! ; que hedor ! exclamation of disgust.

Nsote : hediondo ; stinking, fetid.

a-Nsotehe : heder, podrirse ; stink, putrefy.

Nte : abuela ; grandmother.

Nteempe : escarabajo grande ; big beetle.

Ntelia. *V. TELLIA.*

Nthleakalne : peste ; epidemic, pest.

i-Nu : bravo ; savage.

Nuetis teta : porotos ; beans.

i-Nufuop : a la vuelta, al rededor ; round about, to be around.

i-Núfuop niwet : al rededor de la casa ; around the house.

i-Nuhiyi : parir, hacer caer, volcar, voltear ; to give birth, cause to fall, upset, throw off (horse).

Nuikishi : desparramar ; scatter.

Nukahi : amortecerse ; swoon, fall.

Nukasii : abandonar ; abandon.

Nukasii athlaweki : abandonar la nena ; desert the child (girl).

i-Nukehe : cargar ; to load cart.

Nuki : volverse ; turn self about.

i-Núkihe : posar ; settle on water as ducks.

Núkipiye : salir, aparecer fuera del agua como nutria ; to rise out of water as otter.

Nukisi : vulva ; female genital.

i-Nukisha yitiowe : se sale el alma ; (my) soul departs.

Nuktikenape : subir ; to go up incline.

a-Nuktikeniyoi : bajar, descender ; to go down incline.

a-Nuletishi : gozar ; rejoice, be happy.

Nupiye : aparecer de repente como el tigre ; to appear suddenly as tiger.

Nutétehe : caer en ojos como polvo ; to have dust in the eyes.

Nuwatap : borde ; hem, border.

- i-Nu'we** : caer, nacer ; to fall, be born.
a-Nuyiãmna : ayudar ; help.
Noyiimne : ayúdame ; help me.
- i-Nuyunokate** : calentarse al sol ; to bask in the sun.
Ñaltio : una tribu de Indios ; an Indian tribe.

O

- thl-O** : semilla, orin, herrumbre, bala, munición ; seed, rust, shot.
s-O : pene ; male genital.
Ofuénik : Tapietes (tembeteros) ; a tribe of Indians north of Chorotis noted for making the shell necklaces, the currency among the Chaco tribes.
Ófuo : paloma ; wood pigeon.
thl-Ōhi. V. s-AIYI.
thl-Ōhiki. V. s-AIYIKI.
Ohikajkahila : partera ; midwife.
Ohoyi : suegra ; mother-in-law.
Ohojwe : suegro ; father-in-law.
Ohoyi : residir, vivir, quedarse, permanecer, habitar ; to live at, reside, inhabit, remain, abide.
Ohoyi yihõs sekii : me quedó con ella allá ; I abode with her (wife) there.
t-Ojlintehe : abierto ; is open.
Ojlowe : lugar ; place.
Ojlowe : hacer ; make.
Ojlowe wet : la casa está hecha ; the house is built.
Ojna : desplegar ; unfold or open book.
t-Ojse : seguir ; follow.
t-Ojsi : pronto ; quick.
Ojsi sona : despertar corzuela ; to rouse or stir up deer.
thl-Ojsile : rama, gajo ; branch.
Ojwani : ablandar ; soften.
h-Ojwe : despertarse ; to wake up.
ey-Okãsa : largar animales del corral ; to drive animals out of enclosure.
t-Ókãsa : encerrando animales ; driving (horses) in enclosure.
t-Ókãsa alenta ni wasok : encerrar caballos en potrero ; to drive horses into paddock.
Ókãse : perseguir ; chase it.
Ókãsine : arrear ; drive.
y-Okãs sonta : arrear ovejas ; drive sheep.
Okawe : poner por medio de ; put between.
thl-Oki : flor ; flower, *i.e.* seed container.
Oki : picar, morderse ; to bite, prick.
Okiape : largar ; let go.
Okie : morder ; to bite it. **Kiüni iyoki hãne** : el tigre lo "mascó," *i.e.* lo mató así ; the tiger gnawed him to death or badly.
Okisa : encerrar animales ; to drive animals in.
s-Ōkowät : tener sed ; to be thirsty.
iti-Ok : (?) bebida ; (?) a drink. V. YAK.
Okuáka : hacer hervir ; to cause to boil.
Olisa : camisa ; native string shirt.
Olojwo kiales : demasiada gente ; too many people.
Olõõ-ki : serucha, sierra ; a saw.
Olõwe : dejar, desechar, botar,

- abandonar ; to leave, abandon, cast away.
Oma : empujar, voltear ; push, push over.
s-Omaiyape : montar, subir ; mount horse.
t-Omatahe : borrar ; remove or efface footprints.
Ómate : apagar ; extinguish.
y-Ome, y-oome : apagarse, extinto ; to go out, be or become extinct.
Onlöwe : chichear ; to hiss.
t-Ontäk : cincha ; girth.
s-Opale : tener hipo ; hiccough.
Opethna : temprano ; early.
Opihi, topihi : agacharse ; crouch.
Opihle : bajarse o apearse del caballo, etc. ; dismount.
Opometnahe : devolver ; restore.
Ösehe : vestir o ponerse ; to dress, put on trousers.
Ósi, ose : correr ; to run.
Ósine : zapallo (anco) ; long pumpkin.
Öskine anthlöj : pisar víbora ; to tread on snake.
Óso : zapallo ; pumpkin.
Ósota : zapallo (anco) ; long and big pumpkin.
Ótse : vestir o ponerse camisa ; to dress, put on coat, shirt.
s-Otse : asustarse ; to start, be frightened.
käs-Otse : nuestro asustador ; our frightener or our being frightened.
n-Otse : espantar ; startled as mule.
Otsi : esconder ; to hide a thing.
s-Ot : pecho ; chest.
Ot : poner en bolsillo ; put in pocket.
s-Otale : corazón ; heart.
Otatahe : bajar ; to lower.
Ote : encender ; to set fire to.
Ote : puesto en bolsillo ; to put it in pocket.
Otehe : viruela ; smallpox.
h-Ótewita : empaquetar ; to wrap up.
Owahane : sobar cueros ; to soften hides.
Owelipe naleki : medio día ; mid-day.
Ówite : pintura colorado (urucú) ; red paint.
Owönthle : pez ; cat-fish.
Owuse, pl. s : carancho ; hawk.
Oyikantö : tiempo de las flores ; flowering time.

P

- Pa** : sentarse ; sit down.
si-Paala : flaco ; thin, lean.
Paj : trapo viejo ; rag.
Pajhi : tiempo pasado ; past tense.
Pajhi talei : dejado por mucho tiempo ; left for a long time.
Pajhi : amargo, amargar ; to be or become bitter.
ti-Pajhu : curar ; to cure (by witchcraft).
Pajna : ají ; red pepper.
a-Pajna : aprender ; to learn.
Pajwi ni fuat : soplar fuego ; to fan fire.
Pakatana : más ; more. **Maiyis pakatana** : quiero más ; I want (bring) more.

- si-Pálnat, palinat**, pl. is : lengua ; tongue.
- Pána** : cigarrón, insecto ; grasshopper, stick insect.
- Panik**. V. PENIK.
- Pápa** : padre ; father.
- si-Pásat**, pl. is : labio superior ; upper lip.
- i-Pásat** : pico del pájaro ; bill, beak.
- Páso** : escolopendra (cachamba) ; myriopod.
- Paso** : arrastrarse como serpiente ; crawl as snake.
- Pate** : levadura ; leaven.
- Pate**, 3^a p. **piate** : sacudir, cerner ; to shake blanket, sift maize.
- Pathlatata** : todos se fueron ; they are all gone.
- Pathlate** : convocar ; assemble.
- Pathlót** : entero, completo ; entire, complete, full number.
- i-Pawa** : muesca de la flecha ; socket of arrow.
- Pe** : partícula—otra vez, de vuelta, detrás, atrás ; particle—again, back, back again, backwards.
- Pe** : sombra ; shade, shadow.
- i-Pe** : aceite ; oil, liquid fat.
- ã-Pea** : nadar ; to swim. **i-Pea** : nadador ; swimmer. **a-Pehene** : puedo nadar ; I can swim. **Hatsahane kape** : no sé nadar ; I cannot swim. **Tsahane tapa** : sé nadar ; I can swim.
- te-Pee** : mosquitero ; mosquito net.
- a-Peeye** : oír ; to hear. **ha-Peyeyi** : no oigo ; I do not hear.
- Pehomăt** : soplar ; to blow with mouth.
- Pejla** : lluvia ; rain.
- Pejla-ki** : carpa ; oil-cloth, thing for rain.
- Pejla-neki** : llover ; it is raining.
- Pékia** : montura, recado ; saddle.
- Pelinetia** : moho ; moss on trees.
- Pelíte** : jardín, chacra ; garden.
- Pe-lite** : tapa de cajón ; cover of box.
- Penante** : cocina ; kitchen.
- Penik, panik** : cocinar ; to cook.
- Penik-iwo** : cocinero ; male cook.
- Penik-iwoki** : cocinera ; female cook.
- Pésik** : centopíe ; centipede.
- Pesinik**. V. WESINIK.
- i-Pesinik** : papel, libro ; paper, book.
- Pésse** : binchuca ; an insect.
- Pet** : partícula reflexiva ; reflexive particle.
- he-Petsihini** : discorde, desagradable ; unpleasant to the ears.
- im-Peth** : vapor ; vapour.
- Pethlusi** : pobre ; poor.
- ya-Peyape** : cerrar ojos ; to close the eyes.
- i-Pi, i-pû** : tocar tambor ; strike pot.
- i-Pi** : sombra de persona, reflexión en espejo ; shadow, reflection in glass.
- Píasat** : labio inferior ; lower lip.
- i-Piáta** : olvidar ; forget.
- Piata, piate** : maíz ; maize.
- Piata-māk** : harina ; flour, maize meal.
- Piata-tiuk** : arroz ; rice.
- Piata-wet** : maízal ; maize field.
- Piate**. V. PATE, WATE.
- i-Piate-ikie** : cedazo ; sieve.
- Pilėti**, pl. s : simbol (pasto) ; tall pasture.
- Pilite** : calabaza grande ; big gourd cut in half, calabash.

Pini: “bicho” que sacan los brujos; the spirit or creature that is exorcised by the witch-doctors.

si-Piokio: talón; heel.

Pione. V. PONE.

te-Piteale: creer; believe.

Pitsáj: cigüeña (jabiru); adjutant stork (*Myoteria Americana*).

Po: haber, tener; to have, hold, possess.

Po', pom: tambor, bombo; drum.

ti-Pohi, tipoyi: lleno; full.

Póle: cielo; sky.

Póle, pl. s: nube; cloud.

Pole na' o nam: nublado, anublar; to be or become cloudy.

Póme: Pléyades, Cabrillas; the pleiades.

Pom, pomiteo: tambor; drum.

Pom-iki: palos de tambor; drum-stick.

a-Pomna: agrandar; make big.

Pomyie: tocar tambor; beat drum.

Pon: cubrir; cover.

ti-Ponaha: cerrado; shut.

ti-Ponahe: encerrarse; to shut self in.

ti-Ponaiini: cubrirse, taparse; to be covered over.

ti-Ponahape: techo; roof.

Ponape: cubrir; cover over.

Ponape: aterrizar; earth up.

Pone: tapar, cubrir, enterrar, cerrar, aprisionar, encerrar; block up, cover, inter, close, shut, imprison, enclose.

Pone inkiwet: cerrar puerta; shut gate or door.

ti-Ponotse: atascar; stop leak.

Ponote: llenar pozo; fill up hole.

Poopoloke: abrigar; make shelter

Pop, pl. is: paloma; pigeon.

Póse: vello; down, hair of the body.

si-Póse, pl. **piusi**: bigote, barba, antena; beard, whiskers, moustache, antennæ.

i-Pot: cápsulas, cubierta, cobertura, tapa, tapa del libro, puerta; gun-caps, cover, lid, plug, cover of book, door.

Pówai: orco molle (planta para remedio); a medicinal plant.

Powa nalenta: conseguir caballo; to get horse.

Powis: pulmón, bofe; lungs, lights.

ya-Powita: cerrado, cerrarse (flor); to close itself or be closed (flower).

te-Powu: cruzar; to cross over.

S

thle-S: corazón de la madera; core or heart of wood.

thlō-Sa: meollo o sustancia del fruto o legumbre; pith or flesh of vegetable.

Sa', sam: nosotros; we.

Sahák: chajá; turkey buzzard (*Chauna cristata*).

Sahe: él; him. **Maiyi sahe**: lléva se la á él; take it to him.

Sa'hi: alargar; let go.

Sahiya: poner sobre, poner en las

- faldas ; to place on (sack), to put in the lap.
- Sahiya piñata** : demasiada agua ; too much water.
- Sahiya** : más allá ; further away.
- ti-Saiyihene** : aumentar ; increase.
- V. I-SIA.
- i-Sak** : pared ; wall.
- Sam, sa'** : nosotros ; we.
- Samkáta** : nosotros mismos ; we ourselves.
- Sámli, samthli** : chico ; small, little.
- Sámliá** : niño, niña ; baby, young children.
- Sántiyi** : sandía ; water melon.
- i-Sat** : acostumbrado ; accustomed, used to.
- Sáta** : cacto (pasacana) ; ground cactus.
- Sáta** : detonar ; explode as gun.
- Sataki** : vena ; vein.
- Sátas** : loro (calancata) ; small parrot.
- Satawalasa** : musgo de los árboles ; long moss hanging from trees, cattle feed on it.
- i-Sáti** : abarca, zapatos ; shoes, sandals.
- Sayi** : vaciar ; empty out solids.
- a-Sayi** : sacar agua ; to dip out water.
- Se** : mucho (del agua) ; much (water).
- ti-Seaiya** : gancho ; hook.
- Seelate** : afilar (lapiz) ; to point (pencil).
- Seene**. V. ASEENE.
- Seenuk** : tala (árbol) ; *Celtis tala*, a tree.
- Sehiya** : enfrente ; in front.
- Sekii** : allá, allí, hay ; there, away from, is there.
- Sekii iñat** : hay agua allá ; there is water there.
- Sekii po** : hay allá ; there is there.
- Sekii ahalanta** : hay caballos allá ; there are horses there.
- Sekio** : allá está ; it is there.
- Séli** : un pájaro ; a bird.
- Semthlak** : palo borracho (yuchán) ; beer barrel tree (*Chorisia insignis*).
- Semthlak-et** : yuchanal ; grove of beer barrel trees.
- i-Sep** : espuma ; froth.
- Seta** : saeta, punta de flecha en palo ; the hard wood point of an arrow.
- Sewa**. V. EWAHA.
- Sewahi** : hormiga ; foraging ant.
- i-Sia** : crecido, aumentado (el río) ; risen, flooded (river).
- i-Siaiitsehe** : mear ; make water, urine.
- Siájnana** : ciervo ; red marsh-deer (*Cariacus paludosus*).
- i-Siat** : escuchar ; listen.
- i-Siat, shiat ; siate, shiate** : rojo, colorado ; red.
- Siate** : jabón ; soap.
- Siatsena** : ponerse colorado ; to redden as by mixing red beads with white.
- Siáthla** : chicharra ; sewing-machine beetle.
- ti-Sie** : carne ; flesh.
- si-Siet, pl. is** : pié ; foot.
- si-Siet, pl. is** : pierna y pié ; leg and foot.
- i-Siete, pl. s** : pata de ave, pié del catre, casco ; foot of bird, leg of bed, hoof.
- Siete-asanate** : planta del pié ; sole of foot.
- Siete-kio-wo** : empeine ; instep.

- Siete-wo** : tobillo ; ankle.
Siet-thlile : canilla ; shin bone.
Sietes tileante : estar maneado ; to be hobbled.
Sietse : aun está allá ; he is (still) there.
Sifua : naranjilla (fruta silvestre comestible) ; wild edible fruit.
Sifuan : naranjillo (planta silvestre) ; a plant.
Sifuan-atiuk : naranjo, naranja ; orange tree, oranges.
Sifuóne : sal ; salt.
Siheyi : ayer, yesterday.
Sijmanki hetoski : amansar ; to tame.
Sika : nuestro, nuestros ; our.
thle-Siki : cuesco, pepita, carozo ; stone, pip, kernel.
Sikimet, pl. is : nuestro, nuestros ; our.
a-Silaha : ofender ; offend.
Sileowa, pl. s : nuestro, nuestros (animal) ; our animal, animals.
Siliáka : gato del monte ; tiger cat.
Simet, pl. is : mi, mis ; my.
Sinat : cuchillo ; knife.
Sinat-itiuk : machete, facón ; chopper, long knife.
Sinat-iwe : vaina ; sheath of knife.
Sinat iwet : herida, puñalada, cortado con cuchillo ; knife-wound, stab, cut with knife.
Sinile : asar ; to roast.
Sintí : mezquino, engañador ; mean person, deceiver.
Sintiö : mentir ; to lie, deceive.
Siópoki : (?) mi perro, bayo ; (?) my dog, yellowish.
Siówa, shiowa, siofua, chiowa : negro, oscuro ; black, dark.
Siowa-tse : negrito ; blackish.
Sipejpa, maiyi sipejpa : llevar ; take.
Sippup : paloma chica ; dove (L.-M. *säppup*).
Sisá : piedra ; stone.
Sise : caña hueca ; bamboo.
Sise : estuche de caña para guardar plumas, etc. ; case for carrying little things.
Sise-ewet : cañaveral ; cane clumps.
Sisiniki : cabellos largos delanteros ; hair dressed by bringing the long hair down in front of the ears.
Sita : levantar como pan ; to rise as bread.
te-Sitahé : centro, corazón ; core, heart.
Siteantehe : conocer ; to know.
Siujne : embrión ; embryo.
Sius : pescado, pez ; fish.
Sius-siwe : asador para pescados ; spit for fish.
Siwalák : araña ; spider (L.-M. *sowaläj*).
Siwalák-atiuk : apasanca, araña grande y negra ; tarántula.
Siwalák-ithlek : telaraña ; spider's web.
Siwe, si-we : asador ; spit.
i-Siyáki : rescoldo, escoria, brasa, chispa ; cinder, live coal, spark.
Siyewatuk : planta ; a plant (L.-M. *siyo*).
Siyu : amanecer ; to dawn.
a-Ski : skini : reir ; to laugh.
Sóna, pl. s : gama, corzuela, venado ; deer.
Sonas pó : lugar de gama ; place of deer.

- Sona-taj** : cuero de gama ; deer-hide.
- Sona-taj** : gama colorada ; red monte deer.
- Sona thlöse**, pl. **sonas iles** : gamezno ; fawn.
- Sonta**, pl. **s** : oveja ; sheep.
- Sonta-emuk** : bosta de oveja ; sheep dung.
- Sontas-iwoki** : ovejero (*i.e.* perro) ; a shepherd dog that runs with the flock to protect from wild animals.
- Sontas-iwos** : ovejero ; shepherd.
- Sontas-iwuk** : corral para ovejas ; sheep pen.
- Sontas-po** : aprisco ; sheep-fold.
- Sonta-tiuk**, pl. **tahes** : cabra, chivo ; goat.
- Sonta-thlile** : hueso de oveja ; sheep bone.
- Sonta thlöse**, pl. **sontas iles** : cordero ; lamb.
- Sonta-wole** : lana, hilo de lana ; wool, yarn.
- Soöle** : oso hormiguero ; great ant-eater (*Myrmecophaga jubata*).
- Soöle-tiuk** : oso melero ; racoon, ring-tailed bear (*Coati*).
- Sööhi** : desplumar ; pluck, strip off feathers.
- a-Soowe** : arrancar ; to pull up, uproot.
- Söpa** : cera ; wax.
- Sote**. V. **NSOTE**.
- Sowa-tiuk** : cebolla ; onion (L.-M. *sewa*).
- Soyotsäne** : inclinado, torcido ; leaning, crooked.
- i-Sujline afuenta** : imitando el canto del gallo ; to imitate cock-crow.
- Suki** : juego de cuatro palos (Toba, *soka* ; Mat., *kime* ; L.-M. *häs-tawa*). La *taba* (?) Juego de azar con dados de palo ; tienen unas 3 pulgadas de largo, chatos de un lado, del otro redondeados ; se tiran sobre un cuero y los puntos se cuentan con flecha metida en hajos preparados para el efecto. *Tawa* = 4 redondos valen por 5 ; *kine* = 4 chatos valen por 2 ; *suki* = 2 de uno u otro, por 1 ; y así siguen jugando hasta que el jugador tira un nones : los dados se llaman *sikkyi* en L.-M.
- This game is played with four rude dice, being made of wood about three inches long, with a flat and round (or marked) side. The dice are thrown on to a skin, the score is kept with arrows being placed into the prepared holes. A gambling game. *Tawa* = 4 round sides up of the dice and the throw counts 5 ; *kine* = 4 flat sides and counts 2 ; *suki* = 2 round, two flat, and counts 1. In each case the player continues till he throws an odd number. In L.-M. the dice are called *sikkyi*.
- Suni** : cuchillo ; knife. **Suni awe** : hallé el cuchillo ; I found the knife.
- Suniasa ketsi** : ella ; her, she.
- Suntini** : trueno ; thunder.
- Suone** : preñada ; pregnant.
- Supa aloti** : huelo algo ; I perceive a smell.
- i-Suti** : aguardar ; expect, wait for.

SH

Sha, shai. V. SA, SAI.

ti-Shaiiyitse: regar, rociar; sprinkle, throw water upon.

Shiat. V. SIAT.

Shiatâme: víbora coral; coral snake.

Shiosila wuk: aquella casa; that house. **Wuke ketsi shiosi lotswo:** aquella otra casa; that other house.

Shiowa. V. SIOWA.

Shipat: bazo "lengua de la panza"; the spleen.

t-Shompeha: saltar; jump, leap.

Shuki: él; he. **Shuki kawonta:** su sombrero de él; his hat.

Shunak: dar; give.

Shunâpo: ellos; they.

Shushalonsensehe: él más allá; he there.

Shushilâm: allá está él; he is there.

Shutesa: abrirse boca; to open the mouth, gape.

Shuntini: trueno; thunder (V. SUNTINI).

TS

Ts. V. S, SH.

i-Tsasa: abrirse flor; to open as flower. V. SHUTESA.

i-Tsat, tsiat, sat, sate: mojado; wet.
o-Tsatit, i-tsiatit: mojar; to make wet.

Tsatsine: echar fluidos; to empty out fluids.

i-Tse: barriga, panza; belly, stomach.

i-Tseawuka: pegado (como cerillas en su caja); stuck together as wax matches.

i-Tsefnop, itsewop: abarcar; clasp, take round with hand. V. A-KEOP.

thla-Tseki: apoyo, puntal, horcón, horqueta; prop, post, fork, pillar.

Tsetila: cacto (ulua); ground cactus red flower.

i-Tséwahene: la que amamanta; one giving suck.

Tsewainki: arrollar, enrollar; to roll up as book.

Tsewanhi: plegar; to fold.

Tsewanhok, tsewane: atar; to tie, bind.

thle-Tsi: zumo, goma, miel; juice, gum, honey.

Tsiat. V. TSAT.

ti-Tsifuanho; tsifuanile: anudar; to knot.

Tsiliana: perdiz chica; partridge.

Tsiöjhi iñat: agotar; drain, exhaust.

ti-Tsiwahane: antorcha; torch.

i-Tsiwanapihe: ahorcar; to hang up.

ti-Tsiwanho: atar; to tie, bind, bind round. V. TSEWANHO.

Tsöjyi: derramar; to spill.

Tsome: ahitar; satiate.

thle-Tsu, pl. k: huevo; egg.

ti-Tsu: chupar; chew, suck.

i-Tsukiwita: adherir, pegarse; sticking together, adhere.

Tsuwa: besar; kiss.

T

- Ta.** V. TAJ.
- Ta.** V. TE, TEMPA.
- Ta, tata:** tío; uncle. **Ane ni ta, ane ni tata:** llama tu tío; call your uncle.
- Taa:** mi hermana mayor; my elder sister.
- Taa:** loro (calancata); parrot.
- Taahe:** sonando; sounding, ringing.
- Taakihi:** martillo; hammer.
- Taananki:** tragadero, garganta; gullet.
- Taas:** olla, sartén; pot, frying-pan.
- Taas-wukini:** olla de hierro; iron pot.
- Taawin:** tronar; to thunder.
- Tahae:** recién; recently, just now.
- Taha nāk ayape:** ahora me voy a casa; I am just going home.
- Tahahisa:** azuela; adze.
- Tahane:** escoger; select, choose.
- Tahatiña?** ¿porqué viene? why is he coming?
- Tahats anat e:** a pié; on foot.
- Taiithle:** un pájaro; a bird.
- Taitaha:** apuñalar; to stab.
- Taiyapiya:** acertar; to take aim.
- te-Taiyo:** apuñalarse, ser apuñalado; to be stabbed, stab self.
- Taj, pl. tahes:** piel, cuero, concha, pellejo, cáscara; the outer covering, as skin, hide, shell, bark, rind.
- Tajni:** aullar; to howl as dog.
- Tajnitsi:** cantar fuerte; to sing loud.
- Tak, pl. tas:** asa, cuerda, gatillo, correa, pezón de fruta; cord, handle of pot, trigger, bow-string, string, strap, strig or stem of fruit (L.-M. *thlataak*).
- lojse-Tak:** cuerda del arco; bow-string.
- Tākáhi:** relámpago, reflejo del fuego; lightning, reflection of fire in the sky at night.
- Takälönki:** cañada, quebrada; glen, hollow, gully.
- Tākhatithle:** coser; sew.
- Takith:** nacer, crecer; to bud, shoot, grow.
- Tākos:** arrastrar, gatear; to crawl.
- Ta'leni, taj leni:** pelar; to flay, peel.
- Talók, pl. i:** ciego, tuerto o falto de un ojo; blind, one-eyed.
- Tām:** ser, estar; to be (L.-M. *taha, tāmhaiyi*).
- Tām!** ¡qué rojo! exclamation. How red!
- Tampa.** V. TEMPA.
- he-Tāmte:** mudo; dumb.
- Tane:** celoso; jealous.
- ha-Tankayine:** triste, descontento; sad, not happy or contented.
- Tasahe:** frotar, refregar; to rub.
- Tásina:** sapo grande; big toad.
- Taskilentis, tasshilentis:** calzones; trousers, drawers.
- Tata:** abuelo; grandfather.
- a-Tataha ipesinik:** escribir; to write.
- Tatahō:** clavo; nails.

Tate : mamá, mi madre ; my mother.
Tate. *V.* TIETE.
Tate, pl. **tatae** : tirar, echar, arrojar ; to throw, cast or fling away.
Tatehe ana kiuti : llenar pipa ; to fill pipe.
Tate isep : espumar ; to skim.
Tatene : echar ; to throw out or down.
a-Tatene woyis : sangrar ; to bleed, let out blood.
Tat-höpshe : remo ; oar.
yi-Tatinkine : contento ; happy, contented.
Táthla : fantasma ; ghost, spirit.
Tathlá : grasa ; fat, grease, dripping.
Tathlaha : recién ; recently.
Tathlát : ceniza ; ashes.
Tawa. *V.* SUKI.
Tawetini, tafuetini : chiflar ; to whistle, (?) to be bird like.
Tawili, tafuili : silbar ; to whistle.
Te. *V.* TEMPA.
Te ? ¿ qué ? ¿ cuál ? ¿ cómo ? who ? which ? what ? how ?
Te : savia, jugo ; sap, juice.
i-Te : agujerico, espina ; hole, eyelet, thorn.
a-Te : tragar ; to swallow. **Thlāk teanene** : rumiar ; to chew the cud.
ti-Teatahaa : techo ; roof.
ti-Téeyeta : rincón del cerco ; the inside corner or angle of fence.
Tehe-isha : azada, cavador ; hoe, digger.
Tehele : un pájaro ; a bird.
i-Tehoi : costumbre ; custom.
Tei, tehi : cavar ; to dig. **Atemi ta-tei** : ya está cavado ; it is

dug. **Atemi ta-teini** : se acabó el cavar ; the digging is finished.
na-Teiki : cavamos ; we dig.
ti-Téikiya : sepultura ; grave.
i-Teinki niwete : afligirse, “ morriña ” ; to long for home, be homesick.
Teis : lorito de cabeza negra ; parrot black head.
Tejlutsi : hiel ; gall.
a-Tejwi : acabó, exhausto ; finished, exhausted. **Atejwi piata** : se acabó el maíz ; the maize is finished (no more).
i-Tek : picar, pinchar ; to prick (thorn).
Tekihi : colmillo ; eye-tooth.
Tekii : malparir ; to miscarry.
Tékithla, tákithla : estallar, detonar (se dice de escopeta y huevo) ; explode of egg or gun.
Teléna : abeja ; bee.
si-Telia : gustarme ; to want me.
n-Telia : gustar, desear, amar, querer, agradar ; to want, desire, relish, love, like, be pleased with.
a-Tema : esperar ; wait for.
a-Temehe : acabó ; finished, over (as sickness).
a-Temi : acabar, concluir, cesar ; to finish, conclude, cease.
a-Temi iñate : agotar ; to drain, use up water.
Tempa ? ¿ qué ? ¿ cuál ? ¿ cómo ? who ? which ? what ? how ?
Tempa ihi ? ¿ dónde ? where ?
Tempa intelia ? ¿ qué quieres ? what do you want ? what does he want ?
Tempa leene : está desatado, sin llave o tranca ; it is unfastened.
Tempa nõm ? ¿ cuánto ? how much ?

- Tempa nowa?** ¿cuántos? how many?
- Tempa thle?** ¿cómo se llama? what is the name of?
- Tempa yiine?** ¿tempa yihane? ¿quién sabe? who knows?
- Tena-tata-pui:** anteojos; spectacles.
- i-Te-niki:** tenazas; tweezers.
- i-Teo:** conducir; lead, conduct.
- Teowa:** apuñear, bofetear; to use fists.
- i-Teowe, tiowe:** adentro, interior, agujero, cañon de fusil, ojo del hacha; inside, interior, hole in tree, gun-barrel, socket of axe.
- Tepis:** mamar; to suck, take the breast.
- Tes-itôho:** fin; end. *V. Tis.*
- Tetsihe, tetsihaine:** frío, fresco, hacer frío, tiritona, invierno; cold, fresh, cold weather, winter, shivering.
- i-Tetahe:** sembrar; sow, scatter seeds.
- i-Tete:** agujerico, ojo de aguja; eye, eyelet, eye of needle.
- ti-Teteyapea:** trama de la tela; web, woof.
- Teti fuati, tieti fuati:** quemador; burner.
- Tetik, pl. teti:** losa, plato, palan-gana; crock, plate, basin.
- Tetik:** freir; to fry.
- i-Tetiwoi:** enlazar; to lasso.
- Tetkiope:** escapar; to escape.
- i-Tethle:** ojo, ojal; eyelet.
- Tethle:** cavar, sacar del hoyo; to dig out of hole.
- ă-Tethle neyăk:** torcer, hacer cordón; to make string, *i.e.* twist fibre.
- Téwuk:** río; river.
- Téwuk-inehayi:** barranca del río; river bank.
- Téwuk-thlele:** ribereño, playero, habitante o gente del río; river people.
- Téwuk iketsa:** otro río; another river.
- Teya:** disparar; shoot, discharge.
- Tiaj thlôs:** nuevo, fresco, verde; new, fresh, green. **Thlăk tia-pakashi:** rumiar; chew the cud, as goat.
- Tiăse:** pestañas; eye-lashes.
- Tiet:** ojo; eye. *V. TIETE.*
- Tietaj, pl. tietahes:** párpado; eyelid.
- Tiete, pl. tatowa:** ojo; eye.
- Tiete:** botón; button.
- Tiete lemini:** con nube en los ojos; wall-eyed.
- Tiete wenthle:** tuerto; one-eyed.
- Tiet-thlile, pl. k:** ceja; eyebrows.
- Tieteene:** arruinar; to ruin, destroy.
- Tieteisa taas:** poner en olla; to put in pot.
- Tietepehe:** arrojar por alto; to throw up.
- Tiete sisa:** apedrear; to stone, throw stones.
- Tifua:** eco; echo.
- Tiŕ'ki:** pelado (campo); bare, grassless camp.
- i-Tihewufue:** acordarse; to remember.
- Tiithlihi:** alentar; to breathe.
- Tijwaii, tijfuaii:** casarse; to marry.
Tijfuaii tees ihihi: casadera; marriageable girl.
- i-Tijwop, tijfuop:** muchísimo; very many.
- Tikeafua:** almacén; store, shop.
- Tikeaki:** rueda; wheel.

- Tikeki** : hinchado ; swollen.
- Tikiéki** : rastrillo de escopeta ; hammer of gun lock.
- Tikína** : rayo ; thunder-bolt.
- Tikithli** : tuétano, sesos ; marrow, brains.
- Tikióna** : chicharra ; railway beetle.
- Tikiósinek** : cacto (cardoncito) ; cactus (L.-M. *mānowa*).
- Tilána** : collar hecho de disquitos de concha ; shell necklace.
- Tilék** : pus, materia, humor ; pus, matter.
- si-Tilise** : calambre (tener) ; to have the cramp.
- ti-Timata** : cuando ; when. **Ayapene titimata ni waka tiliana** : volveré cuando la vaca esté muerta ; I will return when the cow is killed.
- Timatis** : cosa ; thing.
- Times** : dos ; two.
- Times ale** : poco, corto número ; a few only.
- Times tāmni** : siete ; seven.
- Times tām sisiete** : doce ; twelve.
- Times tām sisiete ketsi** : diez y siete ; seventeen.
- Tinahi** : derecho, recto ; upright.
- Tinúk** : gato ; domestic cat.
- Tio, to, tu** : largo, alto, hondo, lejos ; long, high, deep, far.
- i-Tio** : largo, alto ; long, tall.
- he-Itio** : no alto, pequeño, bajo, corto, enano ; not tall, little, short, stumpy, dwarfish.
- Tio** : traer ; bring. V. A-To.
- i-Tio** : estírar, tirar, arrastrar ; to tighten, pull, drag.
- i-Tiohi** : largo, alto ; long, tall.
- hiuki-Tiohi** : dedo del medio ; middle finger.
- Tiókase** : cejas ; eyebrows.
- si-Tiókio** : cara ; face.
- Tiókio le** : lavar cara ; wash the face.
- Tiókisi, tiókitsi** : frente ; forehead.
- ti-Tiona** : acollarar ; to yoke cattle.
- ti-Tiona, ti-tionaihe** : tirar ; to pull.
- i-Tiona tewuk** : cruzar río ; to cross river.
- Tioniti** : rodear ; to encircle.
- Tiónte** : carpincho, capibara ; water hog (*Hydrochaerus cabybara*).
- yi-Tiowe** : espíritu ; spirit.
- i-Tiowehe** : útero ; the womb.
- he-Tipetsile** : sordo ; deaf.
- sa-Tipot, pl. is** : pañuelo ; handkerchief. **Thla hitikpot a** : no tengo pañuelos ; I have no handkerchiefs.
- a-Tis, tes** : pagar ; to pay. **a-Tisne** : pagar ; to pay. **a-si-Tisne** : me paga ; I am paid or he pays me. **Atema ti-si-tise** : estoy pagado ; I am paid in full.
- i-Tis** : cabo ó contera ; butt end.
- Lojse itis** : contera del arco ; butt end of bow.
- Tisaha** : laguna ; lagoon.
- ta-Tisi** : estornudar ; to sneeze.
- Tisihowa** : tirador, ceñidor, culero (en el interior) ; leather apron used by lassoers.
- i-Tisuk** : tronco del árbol ; trunk of tree.
- Tishuk** : cuervo ; vulture.
- Tishilataha** : puntiagudo ; pointed, sharp.
- Tithla** : frito ; fried.
- Tithli** : llevar a cuestas ; carry on the shoulder.

- a-Tithlia** : llevar a cadera ; carry (child) on the hips.
- Tithli ala** : acarrear, cargar al hombro (leña) ; to carry fire-wood.
- a-Tiuj, pl. tiyekune** : comer ; to eat.
- si-Tiuj** : ser comido ; to be eaten.
- i-Tiujnani** : mascar (si es el tigre equivale a lastimar o matar) ; to chew, masticate.
- i-Tiuj-yoki** : acometer, matar ; to attack, kill. **Kiuni itiuj yoki ascene masa** : el tigre mató la mujer ; the tiger killed the woman.
- Tiwono-sikio-ya** : diez ; ten.
- Tiwono - sisiete - ketsi** : veinte ; twenty.
- i-Tiyaha** : costa ; coast, shore.
- ti-Tiyäk** : herir, matarse, tirarse ; to wound, shoot self.
- ti-Tiyaki** : saeta ; dart.
- i-Tiyaki** : disparar ; to shoot.
- a-Tiyeha** : flechar ; to shoot (archery).
- To. V. Tio, tu.**
- To, tu** : fuerte, firme, duro, guapo, rígido, estrecho, tieso, sólido, durable ; strong, firm, hard, valiant, stiff, tight, solid, durable, tough of cloth.
- he-To** : no fuerte, etc., *i.e.* suelto, tierno, suave, blando, flojo, debil ; not strong, firm, etc., free, loose, soft, tender, slack, weak.
- a-To, tio, pl. tone, imp. hone** : traer ; bring.
- To, toj, pl. towa** : comer ; to eat.
- kas-To** : nuestro comedor (el que nos come) ; our eater.
- To'hini** : enredadera (bejuco blanco) ; creeper possessing medicinal properties.
- Tohone** : hacer agua ; to leak.
- a-Tö'honi** : apartar ; divide, separate. **Atö'honi waka** : apartar vaca ; divide cattle.
- Töj. V. TAJ.**
- a-Tojakiuke** : catar ; taste.
- Tojle, natojle** : tiempo pasado ; adv., long time ago.
- Tojne** : afirmar ; make fast.
- Tojne** : detener ; stop, detain hold fast.
- Tojni** : caro ; dear, expensive.
- he-Tojni** : barato ; cheap.
- Tojni** : gotear ; drip, roof leaking.
- Tojniheyi** : viento norte ; north wind.
- Toj olane** : sacar cuero ; take off hide.
- Tojpehe** : puente ; bridge.
- Toj thláne** : sacar cuero ; take off hide.
- Tojwe. V. To'WE.**
- Tök', tökh** : lagarto (ututu) ; grey lizard.
- Tökanaha** : extenderse ; to spread out.
- Tokasate** : abochornado ; flushed, blushing.
- Tóki** : pozo, lagunita ; water-hole, hollow.
- Tókis** : soldado, militar, alguacil ; soldier, policeman.
- Tókis** : hormiga ; ant.
- Tókis-itas** : hormiga, termita ; termite, white ant.
- Tole** : allá ; to be there.
- Tom. V. TĀM.**
- Tomahe** : rincón, ángulo ; angle, inside corner.
- Tomawetsehe** : otro lado ; other side, opposite bank.

- Tome** : madera verde, o exterior del árbol ; sap-wood.
- Tom-ikiowa** : igual, mismo, semejante ; equal, same, like.
- Tom-ikiowe** : central, en medio de ; in the middle (of Indian file).
- Hiuki-Tomikiowe** : dedo anular ; ring finger.
- Tómitne** : niebla ; mist.
- Tómpehe** : paladar ; palate, roof of mouth.
- Tompeya** : con toda la fuerza ; with force, push hard.
- Tomsofuaiyihe** : mano derecha ; right hand.
- Tóne**. V. TOJNE.
- a-Tóne** : estirar, arrastrar, tirar ; to pull, pull tight, pull along.
- e-Tonhi, thletik etonhi** : agachar ; to bend the head.
- Tonishe** : colar, filtrar, gotear ; to strain, filter, leak, drip.
- Tonitpeha, tonitpeya** : colgar, ahorcar ; to hang up (v. a.).
- Tónke** : duro ; hard.
- he-Tonke** : no duro, blando ; not hard, soft.
- Tonne** : guapo, fuerte, firme ; well, strong, firm, robust.
- he-Tonne** : no firme, flojo ; not firm, loose.
- Tooki** : azadonar, desmontar ; to hoe or clear ground for planting.
- Tootsine** : acocearse ; to kick self.
- Topisha** : tropezar ; to stumble.
- Tósaha** : limar, afilar, amolar ; to rub, file, sharpen. **Sinat tósaha** : amolar cuchillo ; to sharpen or grind knife.
- Tósaha** : espinar ; to prick.
- Tósanate** : yema del dedo o pié de un gato ; pads (of cat's foot).
- Tösäne** : pisar ; to tread upon.
- Töse alenta** : el caballo pisa ; horse treads on.
- Tó'se** : humo ; smoke.
- To'se-hisha** : niebla ; fog, haze.
- Tósihine iñate** : trayendo agua ; bringing water.
- Tósine** : almeja, cuchara ; mussel, spoon.
- Tósine-watsa** : botones o disquitos de conchas de almeja ; polished discs of mussel shells.
- Toski** : bravo ; wild.
- he-Toski** : no bravo, manso ; not wild, tame.
- Tósone** : estribo ; stirrup.
- Totiwa** : metéoro ; meteor.
- Tótse** : picaflor ; humming-bird.
- Toth** : orina ; urine.
- Tóthle** : venir de ; to come from (place). **Sitóthle awete** : vengo de tu casa ; I come from your house. **Tóthlehe niat awetsehe** : él viene de la banda ; he comes from the other side of the river.
- Tóthlehe** : brotar, crecer ; to bud, grow.
- Tóthli** : sucio ; dirty.
- Towakne, tofuakne** : amasar ; knead.
- Towak animpeye** : olas ; waves (N.B.—Chun., *towák*, river).
- ni-Towas** : pelear ; to fight.
- a-Towas** : matarse, suicidarse ; to shoot self.
- a-Towas** : aporrear, golpear ; to cudgel, strike.
- ni-Towas-pe** : pelear otra vez ; to fight again.
- To'we** : hondo, lejos ; deep, far.
- he-To'we** : no hondo, somero, pampallo, no lejos, cerca ; shallow, near.

- Tu.** *V. To.*
Tu, tuj, tuj, pl. **tuwa** : comer ; to eat. **Sitelia kätuj** : quiero comer ; I want to eat.
i-Tujwi, tujwi-yini, tujwi : largo, más largo, muy largo ; long, longer, very long.
a-Tuni : llevar ; to carry. **Tsahane atu'** : puedo llevar ; I can carry.
- i-Tuni kio yi** : llevar por mano ; to carry in the hand.
i-Tuowe : largo ; long. *V. r-Tio.*
Tusina : halcón (huachahuahua) ; falcon, hawk.
ti-Tusina : ahumar ; to smoke, fume.
ti-Tuwa weela : eclipsar la luna ; to be an eclipse of the moon.

THL

- Thla, thl** : partícula posesiva de 3ª p. ; poss. pref. of 3rd p.
Thla : fruta ; fruit.
Thlá : tupido ; dense, overgrown.
Thla : reflexión ; reflexion from mirror thrown on wall.
kas-Thla : matador (que nos mata) ; our killer.
Thla : partícula ; particle. *V. LA.*
Thla : sin, no hay, no tiene, falto, poco, menos, corto número ; without, less, not being or having, short of, few, none.
Thlaa : arriba ; above.
Thláawesis : oeste, poniente ; west.
Thlaawu : viento, aire ; wind, air.
Thlaawu wiatne : soplado por el viento ; blown by the wind.
Thlaawu yiwowiti : hacer viento ; to blow, wind blowing.
Thla-he : sin, no hay, corto número ; without, none, few.
Thla-hepa : nada, no hay, no hay más ; none, no one, nothing, no more.
Thlahepa neki : cesar lluvia ; to cease raining.
Thlahepa piata ha : no hay maíz ; no maize left.
- Thlahe wu yi** : desnudo ; blanketless, naked.
Thlahilis : huevas ; spawn.
Thlaiyi, pl. **s** : compañero ; companion.
Thlaiyi-ki : compañera ; female companion.
Thlajmowo : falso, mentira, mentiroso ; false, deceitful, a liar.
Thla kias a : sin cola, rabón ; tailless.
Thla kio yi : sin mano, manco ; handless.
Thlalat : viga ; beam.
Thlali : picada ; road cut through forest.
Thlanämki : abrirse (puerta) ; (door) opens itself.
Thlankiape : descargar ; to unload.
Thla oso ho : no hay zapallos ; no more pumpkins.
Thlapapa piata : no hay maíz ; no more maize.
Thlapa tiuj : no hay comida ; nothing to eat.
Thlapi : volver ; to return.
Thlasäpmik : poner cerca de mí ; to put near me.

- Thláse**, pl. **iles** : cría ; young of.
Thla sius e : pocos pescados ; a few fish.
Thlatseki : apoyo, puntal, horqueta, horecón ; prop, post, fork, pillar.
Thla tewa ha : hueco ; hollow.
Thla thlaawu a : calmar, no haber viento ; to be or become calm, airless.
Thla thlataas a : él no tiene olla ; he has no pot.
Thla thletik i : acéfalo, sin cabeza ; headless.
Thla wole : sin ala o pelo ; wingless, hairless.
Thla wole yi : calvo ; bald.
Thla yaka-wonta ha : no tengo sombrero ; I am hatless.
Thle. V. **THLA**.
Thle : espina (de palmera) ; thorn (of palm).
Thle : nombre ; name.
i-Thléana : casi ; almost.
i-Thlease : mudar ; to change, remove.
i-Thlek : hilo, telaraña ; thread, cobweb.
Thlekiwösi : cruzar río ; to cross river.
Thléle : habitante, morador ; inhabitant, dweller.
Thlelimpe : papamoscas (pájaro) ; white flycatcher.
Thles : corazón de la madera ; heart, core of wood.
a-Thlésäne : hacer fuego por fricción ; to make fire by friction.
Thles-häna : cuidar, guardar ; guard, look after, take care of.
Thles-häna na wuk : cuidar casa ; to watch the house.
Thles-häna ni waka : cuidar vaca ; to tend cattle.
Thlesiki : pepita, cuesco, carozo ; stone, kernel.
Thlesinik : chañar (árbol) ; a tree (*Gourliea decorticans*).
Thletsi : miel, goma, zumo ; honey, gum, juice.
Thletsu : huevo ; egg.
Thletsu kijne, thletsu ni nanate : poner huevos ; to lay eggs.
Thlet : madre en los animales ; mother, dam.
ya-Thlet : fuego, fogón ; fire, light, fireside, fuel.
Thletämpe : polilla ; big moth.
Thletik : cabeza del hacha ; head of axe.
Thletik : culata ; breech of gun.
Thletik lemini : canas ; grey hairs.
Thletik paha : macana, clava ; club.
Thletik sewa : cortar pelos ; to cut hair.
Thletik o thletek : cabeza ; head.
Thleth : caracol ; snail pink lips.
a-Thliana : fumar ; to smoke tobacco.
Thlile : hueso ; bone.
i-Thlis, pl. **is** : costilla ; rib.
Thlö : isla ; island.
Thlo : pene, frente del carro ; the penis, front of cart.
Thlo : semilla, orín, bala, municion ; seed, rust, shot, bullet.
Thlöhi : compañero ; companion.
Thlöhi-ki : compañera ; female companion.
Thloikanek ininnowa : mandar ; to send.
Thlojsile : rama, gajo ; branch.
Thlo-ki : flor ; flower.
vo-Thloki ha : florecer ; to flower.

- Thlóma**, pl. s : luz, día ; light, day.
Thloma : pluma de escribir ; pen.
Thloma ketsi : ante-ayer ; day before yesterday.
Thloma nakatele : al alba ; at daybreak.
Thlomata : mañana ; to-morrow.
a-Thlomata he : no mañana ; not to-morrow.
Thloma thloaki : cometa ; comet (prob. flower of the light).
Thlöne : amontonar ; pile up.
a-Thlöni : fumar ; to smoke tobacco.
Thlöni pit : servir pipa ; to hand round pipe.
a-Thloni fuat : encender fuego ; to set fire to, kindle fire.
Thlõo : matar ; kill.
Thlop : nido ; nest.
Thlösa : meollo, sustancia del fruto o legumbre ; pith, flesh of fruit or vegetable.
Thlöse, pl. iles : cría, nuevo, chico, joven, pequeño ; young, small.
a-Thlöse niwet : mudar casa ; change or remove to fresh place.
Thlös nuwe : nacer criatura ; child is born.
Thlös po : parir ; to have or give birth to child.
Thlotakine, pl. s : tela, traje, género, ropa, frazada, poncho ; cloth, dress, clothes in general.
Thlöthlihi, thlöthlehe : ciénaga ; marsh, swamp.
Thlöyi : arroyo ; stream.
Thloyina : mandar, enviar ; send.
i-Thluk : bolsa grande, yica (o llica) ; large netted bag.
i-Thluk : coreova ; hump.
i-Thluk-tak : cuerda de la bolsa ; string of bag.
i-Thluk thlösi : achicar ; to make small.
i-Thluk wuwe : agrandar ; to make big.
ti-Thlutia : agujerear, barrenar ; to bore holes.
a-Thluti : hacer fuego por fricción ; to make fire by friction.

W

- i-Wa, wõ** : miga, pedazo ; piece, part.
Waa : lagarto ; lizard (Chun. *sawaiiche*).
Wahe. V. WEHE.
Wahena : visita ; visitor.
Wáka, pl. **wakas** o **wakaas** : vaca, ganado vacuno ; cattle, cow.
Waka aseene : vaca ; cow.
Waka ayine : toro ; bull.
Waka itak : guasca, lonja de cuero ; thong, lashing.
Waka-taj : cuero de vaca ; cow-hide.
Waka katiwoki : lechera ; milkmaid.
Waka-ki : lazo ; lasso.
Waka-kiu : peine, cuerno ; comb, horn.
Waka-la-kianisisi : novillo ; steer.
Waka-thlase : ternero, ra ; calf.
Waka-thlöse, pl. **wakas iles** : ternero, ra ; calf.
Waka thlónati : arar ; to plough with oxen.

- Waka-wos**, pl. **wakas-iwos**: vaquero, cuidador de vacas; cow-herd.
- Wakas-iwuk**: corral; cattle-pen.
- Wáka**: (?) amarillear, madurar; to become yellow, ripe.
- Wakas tiponape**: la cama está cubierta; the bed is covered.
- Wakathle**: lengua; tongue.
- te-Wakeámni, fuakiámni**: lima; file.
- i-Waleihi**: más; more.
- o-Walisiki**: tapar; to stop up, block.
- Wamthla**: poco; little.
- Wamthla inat**: poca agua; little water.
- Wánthla**, pl. **s**: avestruz, suri; ostrich, rhea.
- Wanthla thlöse**, pl. **wanthlas iles**; avestruz polluelo; young ostrich.
- Wanthla**: poco; little.
- Wanthla waka tise**: hay poca carne de vaca; there is not much beef.
- yi-Wanthla-wita**: cuerpo; body.
- Wanthle**: sólo; one, only, alone.
- Wánthlesha**: primero; first.
- Wása**: vivo; alive.
- Wása**: agitarse, tremolando; shaking, fluttering.
- i-Wasit, wasut**: vestido, pollera de mujer; woman's dress.
- Waso**: arrastrarse como víbora; crawl as snake.
- Wasok**: cerco; hedge, fence.
- Watsilat**: dar vuelta, volcar; turn over.
- Watsithkát**: arco iris; rainbow.
- i-Wat, we, wet**: cabo; handle.
- Wata**: carona, sobrepuesto; hide under and over saddle cloths.
- ti-Watahane**: boleadoras, bolas; tied balls for hunting and fighting.
- ti-Watahane**: adormecer; to rock to sleep.
- ti-Watan**: molejón; grindstone.
- Wate**. *V. PATE, WATNI, WIATE.*
- Watik-ifuaha**: una tolderia así llamada; an Indian encampment so called.
- a-Watni**: sacudir, mover la rueda; shake, jerk, turn handle or wheel.
- i-We**: vaina; sheath.
- i-We**: ano, culo, fondo de la olla, dorso del carro; anus, bottom of pot, back of cart.
- u-We**: hormiguero (tacarú); ant-hill.
- We, wem, weeni**: haber, tener; to have. **Ma poapa waka iweeni?** ¿hay vacas allá? are there cattle there? **Iwe iwem palenta**: allí están los caballos; the horses are there. **Times alentas awihihi ni wasok**: están dos caballos en el potrero; there are two horses in the paddock.
- We, wen**: ver, hallar; to see, find.
- a-We**: ver, hallar; to see, find.
- si-We**: verse; to see oneself.
- u-Weat**, pl. **is**: llaga; wound, sore, boil.
- Weéla**: luna, mes; moon, month.
- Weéla iketsia**: otro mes; other month.
- Weela-iwuk**: halo de la luna; halo.
- Weela nespiya**: en éste mes (luna); this month or moon.
- Weela netia**: mes pasado; last month.
- Weela pa neti**: mes pasado; last month.

- Wehe**, pl. **Waiyitsehe** : sentarse (tú, vos., imp.); sit down thou, ye (imp.).
- Wehehine** : astillar, cortajear; to chip.
- Wehene** : atender; to attend, wait on.
- Wejla** : avisar, contar; to tell.
- o-Wejna** : vender; to sell.
- We-kiolo**, pl. **s** : nalga, asentaderas; buttock, rump.
- Welaki** : insecto; insect.
- i-Welapis** : también; also. **Ntelia ti sonta iwelapis sontatiuk** : quiero una oveja, también una cabra; I want a sheep and also a goat.
- i-Weliki** : fibra, meollo; fibre, pith.
- We, wen, wem** : dar, regalar, ofrecer; to give, present, offer.
- Wemikiu** : prestar; to lend.
- Wempa iwa thlösi hi** : déme un pedazuelo; give me a little piece.
- o-Wéna** : dar, regalar, ofrecer; to give, present, offer.
- Wéna** : no es; it is not.
- a-Wenama netiuj** : tú estás comiendo sólo; you are eating alone.
- o-Wenāma** : ganar, (?) engañar; (?) prometer; to gain, (?) deceive, (?) promise.
- a-Weni** : ver; to see.
- i-Wenkit** : (?) lo que me come; that which eats me (?)
- a-Wenla** : bizquear; to squint.
- ti-Wénōho** : adquirir; to get.
- a-Wen teowe** : alumbrar, ver adentro; to shine, to see inside.
- Wenthle** : uno, sólo, único; one, only, alone.
- ti-Wesi** : mudar (casa); to move, change residence.
- si-Wesi** : país; country.
- a-Wesi, weshi** : regañar, gruñir; to growl, snarl, snap at.
- Wesinik**. *V. PESINIK.*
- Wesinik-ki** : lapiz; pencil.
- i-Wet** : herida; wound.
- si-Wet**, pl. **is** : casa, pueblo, campamento, lugar, país; house, village, home, encampment, place, country.
- i-Wet** : casa, lugar de, asiento, caja, silla, cabo de corta-plumas; house, hole, place of, seat, case, chair, handle of penknife. **i-Wetis** : banco; bench. **He ewet ine** : no es mi país; it is not my country.
- i-Wet tilélaha** : escoba; broom.
- i-Wetnahe** : vacío; empty.
- Wethkatine** : hacer cosquillas; to tickle.
- si-Wethlehana** : soñar; to dream.
- Wethlek, fuethlek** : molino, mortero, almirez; mill, mortar.
- o-Wethli** : soñar (del perro); (dog) dreaming.
- u-Wia, i-Wi eth** : copular, fornicar; breeding, sexual intercourse.
- i-Wiate** : hilar; to spin.
- i-Wiatitsi** : probar huevos sacudiéndolos; to test eggs by shaking them.
- a-Wihamna kakayonine** : mi palabra es cierta; my word is true.
- Wikit** : mano de almirez; pestle.
- Wikiu** : pueblo, toldería; village, collection of huts.
- Wikiu-yuse** : tapera, toldo viejo; ruined or deserted village.
- Witie** : batata; sweet potato.

- Witile** : seco, marchitado ; dry, withered.
- Wituni** : cacto, penca, *opuncia* ; cactus flat thorny leaves.
- i-Withlia** : difícil ; difficult.
- Wiyi** : caraguatá, chaguar ; a *Bromelia* and its fibre.
- si-Wo**, 1^a p. **eyo** : cuello, pescuezo ; neck.
- ta-Wo** : el plantar, siembra ; planting of.
- ti-Wofuo** : ladrar, ponerse bravo (el perro) ; to bark, to be savage (dog).
- Wohi**. V. **WOYI**.
- Wohi pa sius** : pescar ; to fish.
- Wohú** : tabaco ; tobacco.
- Wohu-owet** : tabacal ; tobacco-field.
- Woie** : pan ; bread.
- Wojta** : verdolaga ; purslane (L.-M. *maiyuk*).
- Wokawo** : entre ; between.
- Wokeyi** : curar ; to cure, heal.
- ti-Wok thlamasis i** : adornar ; to adorn. V. **NAMIS**.
- si-Wole**, pl. **po** : pelo, cabello ; hair.
- i-Wole** : lana, hoja, pluma, yuyu, hierba del campo ; wool, leaf, feather, weeds.
- i-Wole-ki** : bruzo, cepillo ; brush.
- Wole lane** : deshojar ; take off leaves.
- i-Woma**. V. **HIWOMA**.
- ti-Woma** : plantar, sembrar ; jardín ; to plant, sow ; garden.
- Wómaha** : culebra chica ; small harmless snake.
- ti-Woma-pe** : plantar otra vez ; to plant again.
- Womine** : añadir ; to add.
- Wóna** : avispa chica (la que hace balas) ; small wasp making nest like a ball.
- i-Wo-nis** : crin ; mane.
- Wonis-iki** : tijeras (las de atusar) ; shears, *i.e.* instrument for mane.
- Wonta**, pl. **s** : sombrero ; hat.
- Wonthle** : vencer, conquistar ; beat, conquer. **Afuenta li-wonthle** : el gallo vence ; the cock conquers.
- Wo owa ha** : desmigajar, despedazar, desmenuzar ; to crumble, make into small pieces.
- Wopo-túisi** o **túisha** : camisa, saco ; shirt, coat.
- ti-Wosa** : chato, llano ; flat.
- ti-Wosaha**, **wosaahi** : chato, achatar ; flat, flatten.
- Wosámne** : continuar ; to continue.
- o-Wosini** : achatar, allanar ; to make flat or level.
- Wosok**, **wások**, 1^a p. **eyosok** : pito, flauta ; pipe, flute, whistle.
- Wósoki**, pl. **s** : mariposa ; butterfly.
- si-Wotis** : nuca ; nape, neck.
- a-Wo thle yi** : nombrar ; to name.
- Wowi** : soplar ; blow with mouth, puff.
- yi-Wowiti** : hacer viento ; wind blowing.
- Woyi** : traer, buscar ; fetch, go for, bring.
- Woyi palá** : buscar leña ; fetch firewood.
- Woyi palenta** : traer caballo ; fetch horse.
- Woyis** : sangre ; blood.
- Wu', wuj** : grande, grueso, mucho ; big, thick, much, great. **he-Wu', he-wuj** : no grande, delgado, poco, chico ; not big, small, thin, little.

- si-Wu**, 1ª p. **iyu**: frazada, poncho, vestido, manta; blanket, dress.
- a-Wuhi**: vestir o envolverse con frazada o manta; to dress up or wrap oneself in blanket.
- ti-Wuhijina**: envolver; to wrap up a thing.
- Wuhine**: adulto, grande; adult, big.
- Wuj**. *V. Wu'*.
- Wuj intatoj**: mucho qué comer; plenty to eat.
- Wujwe pole**: cerrazón; dark clouds.
- si-Wuk, wuk-e**: rancho, casa (edificada); hut, house (built, not natural shelter).
- Wu-kie**: todo; all.
- Wukina**: norte; North.
- Wukine**: grande; big, great.
- Wukini**: hierro, alambre, cadena, lata, botella, etc.; iron in general and instruments made from it.
- Wukini-ijniaiyi**: arado; plough.
- Wukini-taa-ki**: campana; bell.
- Wukini-taj**: plata, moneda; money.
- Wukini tataho**: clavar; to nail.
- Wuk-ipe**: sombra de la casa, afuera; the shade of the house, outside.
- Wuke-ite-thlatseki**: puntal de la casa; prop, post of house.
- Wukoho**: adentro; inside.
- Wuk-thlele**: habitante de la casa; dweller in the house.
- si-Wutsihi, kiolos-Wutsihi**: juanete o pómulo de las mejillas; cheek bones.
- Wútik**: montaña; mountain.
- a-Wuth**: subir, encaramarse; to climb.

Y

- Y**: prefijo de 1ª persona en nombres; pref. 1st pers. sing., my.
- Ya, yam**: yo; I.
- i-Ya**: melena, trenza de la frente; Indian forelock.
- i-Ya**, pl. **yamne**: va, van; 3rd p., to go.
- ai-Yaahe**: beber; to drink.
- ai-Ya inate**: beber, tomar agua; to drink water.
- Yaha**: tómelolo (pasando algo); take it (handing a thing).
- Yāk**: beber; to drink. **Naha yāk**: vamos a beber; let us drink.
- Yaka**: mi, mis; my, mine.
- Yakailatine**: asustar; to frighten.
- Yakajloj**: filoso; sharp edge.
- he-Yakajloj**: no filoso; blunt, not sharp.
- Yakalena-thli**: pique; jigger.
- Yakatniona**: dueño; owner.
- Yakatniona-ki**: dueña; mistress, owner.
- Yakawo**: pasar por debajo de algo; to go under.
- i-Yalentape**: a caballo; on horseback.
- Yam, ya**: yo; I.
- Yamaiahi**: vengar; to revenge.
- i-Yam alena**: se va el perro; the dog goes away.

- i-Yam anechias** : se ha ido el patrón ; the master has gone away.
- Yam anse** : yo cubro ; I cover.
- Yam ayine he** : yo soy hombre ; I am a man.
- Yame** : llevarse una cosa ; to carry off.
- Yáme** : fluir, correr ; to flow.
- Yáme** : arisco, que dispara ; wild, running about.
- Yamesi** : entrarse o ponerse el sol ; to set (sun).
- Yamikioyi** : hundirse, ahogarse ; to sink, drown. **Kaitsihina yamikioyi** : hundirse al punto ; to sink quickly.
- Yamisha** : tragar ; to swallow.
- Yamishe** : voltear (algo) ; to knock down (a chair).
- Yam-káta** : yo mismo ; I myself.
- Yamkehe** : extraviarse ; to go astray.
- Yámkisha** : tragar ; to swallow.
- Yam kisii** : salir o pasar para afuera ; to go outside.
- Yam nakap e** : el tiempo pasa ; time passes, the years go.
- Yámnehe, yámnahe** : recién llegado ; just arrived. **Loj ana yámnahe tokis** : tiempo hace que pasarón los milicos ; it is some time since the soldiers passed through.
- Yamnekiowe** : hundir, sumergir ; to submerge.
- Yamope wanthlös** : lugar de los avestruces ; place of ostriches.
- Yamowit** : habitar, yo vivo aquí ; to dwell, I live here.
- i-Yampa** : desaparecerse ; to disappear.
- Yam thlomain hi** : velar, pasarse en vela hasta el alba o amanecer ; to watch, *i.e.* be wakeful till dawn.
- Ya' naiyihí** : malparir ; to miscarry.
- Yanna** : ligero ; quick.
- Yap** : facil ; easy.
- i-Yap** : llorar, llamar, cantar, gritar, zumbiar ; to cry, weep, shout for, sing, hum, buzz, shout.
- i-Yapane kiowe** : agitar, revolver ; to stir.
- i-Yape, iyalentape** : a caballo ; on horseback.
- a-Yape, pl. le** : volver, volverse, regresar, retirarse, retroceder, irse a su casa ; to return, go back, go again, come again, recede, retire, go home.
- Yape hitik yi akat** : me duele la cabeza por causa del calor ; my head suffers with the heat.
- a-Yapemetna** : volver aquí, venir otra vez ; to return here, come back again, to arrive, *i.e.* come back to a familiar place.
- a-Yapene** : volveré ; I will return.
- a-Yapene natojle** : he vuelto hace ya tiempo ; I returned a long time ago.
- Yápesa** : deshinchar ; to reduce a swelling.
- Yapewapa** : doblar el brazo ; to double up the arm.
- Yape-yata, yape-leta, yape-netaa** : volver (de tiempo pasado) ; return (past tense).
- Yapikishii** : desparramar ; to scatter.
- e-Yápile** : lado de ; side of.
- Eyapile siwet** : al lado de la

- casa ; by the side of the house.
- i- Yápile-wita :** alfiler (uno de esos de seguridad) ; pin (safety-pins are used by the women to pin their dress at the shoulder and neck).
- e- Yápthle :** corto ; short.
- Yapowenâma :** yo digo ; I say.
V. O-WENĀMA.
- Yasâna :** andar a caballo ; to ride on horseback.
- a- Yas ine :** ahijar, adoptar ; to adopt.
- Yasamle :** (?) abuelo ; (?) grandfather.
- Yasomat :** (?) abuela ; (?) grandmother.
- Yate :** arder ; to burn.
- Ye :** aliento, resuello ; breath, breathing.
- Yeena :** cuidar ; take care of.
Nâkwanthle yeena siwet : cuidador de la casa ; guardian of the house. **a- Yeene tiyutiwita :** baqueano ; road guide.
- i- Yehe :** pedir ; ask for, beg.
Iyehe fuat a : pida fósforo ; ask for matches.
- ti- Yejlehi :** suspirar ; to sigh.
- ti- Yeku itiuuj :** voraz ; greedy.
- Yeltâm sisiete :** once ; eleven.
- Yeltâm sisiete ketsi :** diez y seis ; sixteen.
- Yemuk :** bosta, huano o guano ; dung.
- ti- Yénaha :** espejo ; mirror.
- ti- Yenahe :** apuntar, acertar ; to aim.
- Yenele :** mirar ; to look at.
- a- Yenihi :** espiar ; to spy.
- ti- Yénohape :** mira de arma de fuego ; sight of gun.
- Yen sikio nõ :** cinco ; five.
- Yeonthlökkök :** paquete, engalanado ; dressy.
- a- Yepm' ayais :** tengo confianza ; to trust.
- Yetanaka :** (?) nuera ; (?) daughter-in-law.
- ti- Yethlehi :** aparecer, asomar ; to appear out of the ground as snake.
- Yi' :** agotar, desaguar ; drain.
- Yianele :** guardarse de algo ; to be on guard, to watch.
- Yiape :** a caballo ; on horseback.
- Yiape nalenta :** andar a caballo ; to ride.
- Yi-alenta-pe :** (estar) a caballo ; to be on horseback.
- a- Yiasäk :** afilar ; to sharpen.
- Yiase :** mensajero ; messenger.
- Yiase :** encontrar ; to meet on the road.
- Yihanaha :** cuidar ; to take care of.
- ij- Yihane :** baqueano ; road guide.
- i- Yihane :** vaquero ; herdman.
- i- Yihane :** capaz ; able, capable.
- a- Yihane :** cierto, importante ; true, important.
- Yihape :** descansar ; to rest.
- Yihene :** mostrar ; to show.
- a- Yihi :** sentarse ; to sit down (sing.).
- Yihona :** arador ; ploughman.
- i- Yihöyi :** saludar ; to greet, come and meet visitors.
- Yiima :** posa ; puddle.
- Yiina :** poner collar ; to put on necklace.
- Yijláha :** esquina del monte ; corner of wood.
- ti- Yik :** collar ; necklace.
- a- Yik :** ir, irse, andar ; to go, move, walk, go away.

- a-Yikala kawonta** : poner sombrero ; to put on hat.
Yikalene : hacienda ; estate, farm.
a-Yik-hale : acompañar en viaje ; to accompany, go with.
Yikihi : sentarse ; to sit down (pl.)
a-Yikne atojihiwe : ir a punto distante ; to go to a distant place.
a-Yik to'we : ir lejos ; to go far.
Yimkinane : ahogar ; drown.
a-Yineape : encargar ; to commit, give charge of.
a-Yi niwet : él que viva en la casa ; the one in the house.
ai-Yinkishii : despertarse ; to wake up.
Yiokeyi : liso ; smooth.
Yiós : zorro ; fox.
Yios-taj : cuero de zorro ; fox skin.
Yios-thlile : hueso de zorro ; fox bone.
Yiowe : maduro ; ripe.
he-Yiowe : crudo ; unripe, green.
Yista : rocío o sereno ; dew.
Yitahé : después ; after.
Yitine : lanza ; spear.
a-Yitki : tatuar ; to tattoo.
Yitte : tatuaje, retreta ; tattoo marks.
Yitye : remar ; to row.
i-Yiwoho nanate : levantarse ; to rise.
Yo : huir ; to flee, run away.
Yófuaha : los Chorotis (nombre propio de ellos) ; the name by which the Chorotis call themselves.
a-Yohi : ir a buscar, cazar, pedir ; to go for, to hunt, to ask for, to beg.
i-Yo'hina : errar, perder camino ; to go astray, lose road.
- a-Yohina** : arropar ; to dress. *V. WUHI.*
a-Yohina pe sona : cazar corzuelo ; to hunt deer.
a-Yohina sius kathlomata : voy a pescar mañana ; I will go and fish to-morrow.
a-Yohina wantla : cazar avestruz ; to hunt ostriches.
i-Yo'j : pescador ; fisherman.
i-Yojhine : rastrear ; to track.
i-Yojnaheyi : andar a caballo ; to go on horseback.
ij-Yojniheyi : vivir allá ; to live there. **Yófuaha iwetis ijyojniheyi** : los Chorotis viven allá ; the Chorotis live there (pointing).
Yojwe : cocido ; cooked.
Yolok : roto ; broken, leaky.
Yolok nate : está roto el cántaro ; the pitcher is broken.
Yoloki : reventar (como huevo) ; to burst (egg).
Yomet : venir ; to come. *V. HOMET.* **He-iyomet** : nunca viene ; will never come. **Iyometne** : siempre está viniendo ; always coming.
i-Yone, iyon sius e : lugar para pescar ; fishing-place.
Yopeya : poniente ; west.
e-Yosihi : pasear ; to walk, stroll.
hai-Yó sius : vamos a pescar ; let us fish.
i-Yótsahei : llegar al otro lado ; to reach the other side.
Yotole tekii : me aflige mucho ; it grieves me.
Yotole to'ni : hombre malo, de mal corazón ; a bad (hard-hearted) man.
Yóthlöhok : paquete, engalanado ; dressy.

- Yothloki** : los Tobas ; an Indian tribe.
- Yo thloki ha** : florecer ; to flower.
- Yowanthe situ'** : yo estoy vivo, fuerte ; I am alive, *i.e.* strong.
- e-Yowe** : acostarse ; to lie down.
- Yowúfuasi** : una tribu de los Chorotis que dicen "amla," *i.e.* avestruz ; a sub-tribe of the Chorotis who speak the dialect No. 2 (Apéndice A).
- a-Yoyi, ayik ayoyi** : pasear, voy a pasear ; to stroll, I'll take a stroll.
- Yufuiha** : entrar, pasar por ; to enter, go through.
- i-Yujlia** : obedecer ; to obey.
- e-Yukatuki** : instrumento de pintar palo tallado como los bloquecillos en madera de los Chinos ; sirven para poner en linea dibujos de la cara ; a notched stick like the Chinese wooden printing blocks for putting on a line of facial markings.
- Yúkawe** : ir por debajo de algo ; to go underneath.
- e-Yukeet** : tatuaje ; tattoo marks.
- Yukifue** : pasar abajo ; to go under.
- Yúkiwita** : juntar ; to join, place together.
- he-Yúkiwita** : ovillar ; to wind into a clew.
- Yúkiwita** : arrugar la frente ; to frown, wrinkle forehead.
- Yumane** : mover ; to swing (v.a.).
- Yupálek** : enramada, galpón para sombra de horcones y ramas ; a rude shed or shade built of branches for protection from the sun.
- Yuse** : viejo (adj.), dejado ya ; old, worn-out, disused.
- Yusihãna** : domar, adiestrar ; to tame, break in.
- a-Yusihine** : yendo ; going.
- Yúskila** : temer, tener miedo ; cobarde, abobado ; ladrón, servil ; to fear, be afraid, hence to be a coward, silly, sneakish, a thief.
- he-Yúskila** : no tener miedo, alentado, no chúcaro (mula), ni bellaca ; not to be afraid, courageous, not knavish, of animals quiet, not bucking.
- Yutiãmhe** : cornear ; to butt with horns.
- i-Yututa** : ovillo ; clew, ball.
- Yuusa** : claro ; clear.
- Yuuti** : tejer ; to weave.
- Yuwiha** : entrar ; to enter. V. YUFUIHA.
- Yuwihin** : mezclado, entreverado ; to be mixed, mingled.
- a-Yuwisha** : entrar al agua, zambullir ; to enter water, dive.
- Yuwita** : vivir, tener su domicilio ; reside, live at.
- Yuyihine** : separar, apartar ; to separate. **Ilemi yuyihine** : separa los blancos (de los demás) ; separate the white (from the rest).

VOCABULARIOS

CASTELLANO—INGLÉS—CHOROTI

A

- Abajo ; below, under : **Kiowe.**
 Abandonar ; abandon, forsake :
Olöwe, katoole, nukasii.
 Abanicarse : to fan oneself :
Neka.
 Abanico ; a fan : **a-Nenaawutne.**
 Abarca ; sandal : **i-Sati.**
 Abarcar ; to clasp : **i-Tsefuop.**
 Abdomen ; abdomen : **s-Awe.**
 Abeja ; bee : **Teléna, hiles.**
 Abertura ; opening : **Kiwet.**
 Abertura de cajita ; opening of
 box : **i-Kos iwet.**
 Abierto ; open : **t-Ojlintehe.**
 Ablandar ; soften : **Ojwani.**
 Abobado ; silly, stupid : **Yúskila.**
 Abochornado ; flushed, blushing :
Tokasate.
 Abochornar ; singe, burn : **yi-**
Late.
 Aborrecer ; hate : **Kiaiyo, hawo.**
 Abortar ; miscarry : **Ya' naiyihi.**
 Abrasarse ; to warm self : **Isiho-**
haiya.
 Abrazar ; embrace : **a-Keop.**
 Abreviar ; shorten : **Esitö.**
 Abrigar ; to shelter : **Poopoloke.**
 Abrir ; to open : **Láne, lahanó.**
 Abrirse (puerta) ; (door) opens it-
 self : **Thlanámki.**
 Abrirse la boca ; gape, open the
 mouth : **Kiwet isa, shutesa.**
- Abrirse la flor ; to open as flower :
i-Tsasa.
 Abrojo ; grass with tenacious
 burrs : **Latsitcha, latsitchoi.**
 Abuela ; grandmother : **Nte, yaso-**
mat.
 Abuelo ; grandfather : **Tata,**
yasamle.
 Abundar ; abound : **Wu, wuj ;**
loj, lojwa.
 A caballo ; on horseback : **i-Yape,**
yiape, i-yalentape, yi alenta pe.
 Acabar ; finish : **a-Temi, a-leki.**
 Acabó ; finished, exhausted :
Nojhe, nojwe, a-temehe.
 Acariciar ; to stroke : **ti-Lisána.**
 Acarrear (leña) ; to carry fire-
 wood : **Tithli ala.**
 Acéfalo ; headless : **Thla thletik i.**
 Aceite ; oil : **i-Pe.**
 Acepillar ; to brush, plane : **i-Ki,**
ti-Kiana, Lahina, ti-Lisána.
 Acepillo ; a brush : **ti-Leakina,**
i-Woleki.
 Acequia ; canal : **i-Neaiyi, inat**
inehayi.
 Acequiar ; to make canal : **Lesána**
inehayi.
 Acercarse ; to draw near : **He-**
toope.
 Acertar ; to take aim : **ti-Yenahe,**
taiyapiya.

- Aclararse el cielo; to clear up, clear sky : **Las pole yi.**
- Acocerar; to kick : **Eyatse.**
- Acocerarse; to kick self : **Tootsine.**
- Acól (sandia de la tierra); a bulbous root, substitute for water in desert places : **Ilesina.**
- Acollarar; to yoke, couple : **ti-Tiona.**
- Acometer, matar; attack, kill : **i-Tiuj yoki.**
- Acompañar; accompany : **a-Yikhale.**
- Acordarse; remember : **i-Tihevufue.**
- Acortar; shorten : **Esitö, esitne.**
- Acortar el camino; cut off distance : **Esitäm naiyi.**
- Acostarse; to rest, lie down : **e-Yowe, a-Hamaha.**
- Acostumbrado; used to : **i-Sat.**
- A cuestras (llevar); to shoulder : **a-Kewaniyo.**
- Achatar; to flatten : **o-Wosini, ti-Wosaha.**
- Achicar; to make small : **i-Thluk thlösi, hea wutse he.**
- Adelantarse; to go in front : **Na.**
- ¡Adelante! forward! **Na.**
- Adelante; forward, in front : **i-Nia.**
- Adelgazar; make thin : **a-Kisa.**
- Adentro; inside : **i-Tiowe, teowe, wukoho.**
- Adherir; adhere : **i-Tsukiwita.**
- Adiestrar; to train : **ta-Katini, yusihihāna.**
- Adiós; goodbye: **Ayape. Respuesta; response, Ma.**
- Adoptar; adopt : **a-Yasine.**
- Adormecer; to lull to sleep : **ti-Watahane.**
- Adornar; to adorn the person : **ti-Wok thlamasis i.**
- Adorno; ornament, finery : **Namis.**
- Adquirir; to get, acquire : **ti-Wénöho.**
- Adulta; adult (woman) : **Kihile.**
- Adulto; adult (man) : **Kihi.**
- Adulto, grande; adult, grown, big : **Iwoma, hiwoma, wuhine.**
- Afeitarse; to shave oneself : **i-Ki pose o si-pose ki.**
- Afilar; to sharpen : **a-Yiasäk; tösaaha.**
- Afilar (lápiz); to point pencil : **Seelate.**
- Afirmar; make firm : **Etí, tojne.**
- Afligirse por volver a casa; be homesick : **i-Hiho wete, i-Teinki niwete.** me Afflige mucho; it grieves me : **Yotole tekii.**
- Aflojar (lazo); to slacken a rope : **a-Kio-lanowata.**
- Afuera; outside : **Ekisi, kisihi, kisií, kishii.**
- Afuera, sombra de la casa; outside, in the shade of the house : **Wukipe.**
- Afuereño, campesino; outsiders, camp people : **Kisihi-thlele.**
- Agachar cabeza; bend the head : **e-Tonhi, thletik etonhi.**
- Agacharse; crouch : **Opíhi, topíhi.**
- Agarrar; grasp, hold, take : **Kime, a-kithle.**
- Agitar; to stir : **i-Yapanekiowe.**
- Agitarse; shaking, fluttering : **Wása.**
- Agotar; to drain off : **Yi', a-Temi iñate, tsiöjhi iñat.**
- Agradar; appreciate, be pleased with : **n-Telia.**
- Agrandar; to make big : **a-Pomna, i-thluk wuwe.**

- Agrio ; sour : **Pajhi**.
Agua ; water : **Iñat, niat**.
Agua de ; water of : **Ka-iñat**.
Aguacero ; shower : **Péjla**.
Agua clara ; clear water : **Iñat yuusa**.
Aguantar ; bear, stand, sustain : **To, tu, tio**.
Aguará-guazú ; maned wolf : **Alena-taj**.
Aguardar ; expect, wait for : **i-Suti**.
Agudo ; pointed : **Yakajloj**.
Águila ; eagle : **Miyoki**.
Aguja ; needle : **Kite**.
Aguja de madera ; wooden needle : **Iwisut**.
Agujerear ; pierce, bore : **ti-Thlutia**.
Agujérico ; small hole : **i-Te, i-fua, i-tete**.
Agujero ; hole : **i-Teowe, itsisi (isa)**.
Agusanarse ; worm-eaten : **Iwos po**.
Ahijar ; adopt : **a-Yasine**.
Ahitar ; surfeit : **Tsome**.
Ahogar ; drown : **Yimkinane**.
Ahogarse, hundirse ; sink, drown : **Yamikioyi**.
Ahora ; now : **Kethli**.
Ahora me voy a casa ; now I am going home : **Taha nāk ayape**.
Ahora viene ; now he is coming : **Kethlila hanele**.
Ahorcar ; hang up : **Tonitpeya, i-tsiwanapihe**.
Ahumar ; to smoke : **ti-Tusina**.
Airarse ; grow angry : **Fuesi**.
Aire ; air : **Thlaawu**.
Ají ; red pepper : **Pajna**.
Ajuar ; goods, belongings : **Lowe**.
Ajustar ; to fit, make tight : **Hetaho**.
Ala de ave ; wing : **i-Fues, pl. is**.
Alacrán ; scorpion : **Alapástana**.
Al alba ; at daybreak : **Thloma nakatele**.
Al amanecer ; at dawn : **i-Mut**.
Alambre ; wire : **Wukíni**.
Alanochecer ; at nightfall : **Anátsi**.
Alargar ; to let go : **Sa'hi**.
Al canto del gallo ; at cock-crowing : **Ka afuenta nāp ta**.
Alcanzar ; overtake : **Hijle, hijla**.
Alcanzar ; reach a place : **a-Nesi**.
Alegre ; merry : **i-Iya, a-nule-tishi**.
Alentado ; courageous : **he-Yúskila**.
Alentar, respirar ; breathe : **Tii-thlihi**.
Alesna ; awl : **Ala-oki**.
Aleta ; fin : **i-Fues, pl. is**.
Alfiler ; pin : **i-Yápilewita**.
Al fin del verano ; at the end of summer : **Akipiyita**.
Alforja ; saddle-bag : **i-Neli**.
Algarroba ; fruit of carob : **Fua**.
Algarroba negra ; fruit of carob : **Isiöso**.
Algarrobal ; grove of carob : **Fuaket**.
Algarrobal (negro) ; grove of carob : **Isiösoket**.
Algarrobo ; carob tree : **Fuaaiyuk**.
Algarrobo negro ; carob tree : **Isiösok**.
Algo cerca ; fairly near : **Itsihi**.
Algodón (planta) ; cotton plant : **Kilatsitik**.
Alguacil (milicó) ; policeman : **Tokis**.
Aliento ; breath : **Ye**.
Alimento ; food : **s-Āk**.
Al instante ; soon, at once : **Kethli**.

- Alisar ; to smooth, plane : **Lahina, ti-Lisāna.**
- Alisar ; to smooth : **te-Linat.**
- Alma ; soul, mind : **Mosek.**
- Almacén ; store, shop : **Tikeafua.**
- Almeja ; mussel, clam : **Tösine.**
- Almohada ; pillow : **sa-Alat.**
- Aloja ; native drink : **Atés.**
- Al entrar de la luna ; at moonset :
Ka weela neptase, ka-neptase.
- Alrededor ; around : **i-Nufuop.**
- Alrededor la casa ; around the house : **i-Nufuop niwet.**
- Al salir de la luna ; at moonrise :
Ka weela nām ta peya.
- Al salir del lucero ; at rise of the daystar : **Ka thloma ta kiu.**
- Al sol puesto ; at sunset : **Noote.**
- Alto ; tall, high : **Tio, to, tu, tiohi.**
no Alto ; not tall : **He-itio.**
- Alumbrar ; to shine, to see inside :
a-Wen teowe.
- Alzar ; lift, rise ; **a-Kimkiwoi, i-Hapiya.**
- Allá ; there : **Sekii, tole.**
- Allá está ; it is there : **Sekio, sietse.**
- Allanar ; level, flatten : **Ankihi, o-wosini.**
- Ama, patrona ; mistress : **Nechias-ki.**
- Amamanta ; one giving suck :
i-Tséwahene.
- Amanecer ; to dawn : **Siyu.**
- Amansar ; to tame : **Sijmanki hetoski.**
- Amar ; to love : **n-Telia, y-Eminik.**
- Amargar, amargo ; bitter, make bitter : **Pajhi.**
- Amargo, no dulce ; bitter, not sweet : **He-nkojhe.**
- Amarillear ; become yellow : **Wáka.**
- Amarillento ; somewhat yellow :
Maha-tse.
- Amarillo ; yellow : **Maha.**
- Amasar ; knead : **Towakne.**
- Amiga ; female friend : **Kusia-ki, (mi) itsusia-ki.**
- Amigo ; male friend : **Kúsia, (mi) itsúsia.**
- Amolar ; sharpen : **Tösaha, sinat tösaha.**
- Amontonar ; heap together :
Thlöne.
- Amortecerse ; swoon : **Nukahi.**
- Ampolla ; blister : **Kaliye.**
- Ampollarse ; to blister ; **Káliye-a.**
- Anca ; croup, haunch : **i-Kioki.**
- Ancho ; broad : **Isai, kisöhö.**
- Andador (caballo) ; good going horse ; **i-Kaitsiyi alenta.**
- Andar ; walk, go : **a-Yik.**
- Andar ; walk, stroll : **a-Kiunini, t-Iskiunina.**
- Andar a caballo ; to ride : **i-Yojnaheyi, yiape nalenta, yasāna.**
- Andar despacio ; to go slowly :
kaia-Kaitsihi.
- Andar ligero ; to go swiftly :
ya-Kaitsihi häna.
- Andrajo ; rag : **Paj.**
- Angosto ; narrow : **he-Isai.**
- Anidar ; make a nest : **i-Lesāna ni thlup.**
- Anillo ; ring : **Hiuki-nes.**
- Animal propio ; animal owned, pet : **Leowa, pl. s.**
- Ano ; anus : **i-We.**
- Anoche ; last night : **Ajnajhe.**
- Anocheecer ; to grow dark : **Anaj wanthla nat.**
- Anta ; tapir : **Alénna.**
- Antaño ; last year : **Nakap a ketsia.**
- Anteayer ; day before yesterday :
Thloma ketsi.

- Antebrazo; forearm: **si-Kio**, pl. **yi**.
- Antena; antennæ: **Póse**, pl. **piusi**.
- Antenoche; night before last: **Ajna aketsia**.
- Anteojos; spectacles: **Tena-tata-pui**.
- Antiguo; of long ago: **Pajhi**.
- Antorecha; a torch: **ti-Tsiwahane**.
- Antropófago; cannibal: **i-Nio-thlitiuj**.
- Anublar; to cloud over: **Pole na'**.
- Anudar; to knot, tie: **a-Lanit**, pl. **e**.
- Anudar; to knot, bind: **ti-Tsifuanho**, **ti-tsifuanile**.
- Anuelo; fish-hook: **Nka'nat**.
- Añadir; to add: **Womine**.
- Año; year: **Nakáp**, **kankap** o **kanakap**.
- Año pasado; the past year: **Nakap aketsia**.
- Año próximo; the coming year: **Nakap ata**.
- Aovar; to lay eggs: **Thletsu ni-nanate**.
- Apagar; extinguish: **Ómate**.
- Apagarse; become extinct: **y-Ome**, **y-oome**.
- Apalear; beat with stick: **aane**, **aiyie**, **t-ajahane**.
- Aparecer; appear: **Nupiye**, **ti-yethlehi**.
- Aparejar; saddle up: **Nesine**.
- Aparejo; saddle, harness: **Ka-pekia**.
- Apartar; separate: **Yuyihine**.
- Apartar, apartar vaca; divide, part out (cattle): **a-Tõ'honi**, **a-Tõhõni waka**, **a-hõtse**.
- Apearce; dismount: **Opithle**.
- Apedrear; to stone: **Tiete sisa**.
- A pie; on foot: **Tahats anat e**.
- Apolillarse; to eat holes into: **Iwos yuyãmhi**.
- Aporrear; to cudgel: **Towas**.
- Apostema; abscess: **u-Weat**, pl. **is**.
- Apoyar, apoyarse; to prop up, support: **Katsala**.
- Apoyo; prop, support: **thla-Tseki**.
- Aprender; learn: **a-Pajna**.
- Apresar; seize: **Isihe**.
- Apresurar; to hasten: **ya-Kait-sihine**.
- Apresurarse; make haste: **ya-Kaitsihi**.
- Apretar; to press upon: **a-Kiofuáte**, **i-hinãpha**.
- Aprisco; sheep-fold: **Sontas-po**.
- Aprisonar; imprison, confine: **Pone**.
- Apuntalar; prop up, shore up: **a-Hotpiye**.
- Apuntar; to aim: **i-Yenahe**.
- Apuñalar; to stab: **Aiyitaj**, **taitaha**.
- Apuñalarse; to be stabbed: **te-Taiyo**.
- Apuñear; strike with fist: **Teowa**.
- Apurar; to hurry: **Mishimaãna**.
- Apurarse; to be quick: **ya-Kaitsihi**.
- Aquel; that, he there: **Naka**, **shuki**.
- Aquella casa; that house: **Shio-sila wuk**.
- Aquella otra casa; that other house: **Wuke ketsi shiosi lotswó**.
- Aquí; here: **Nokii**.
- Arado; plough: **Anat-iki**, **wu-kini-ijniaiyi**.
- Arador; ploughman: **Yihona**.
- Araña; spider: **Siwalãk**.
- Araña (apasanca); tarantula: **Siwalãk-atiuk**.

- Arañar; claw, scratch: **its-Esimahe.**
- Arar; to plough: **Waka thló nat i.**
- Árbol (genérico); tree: **Alá.**
- Árbol de; tree of: **Ka-ala.**
- Árbol un; a tree: **Holuk.**
- Arco; bow: **si-Lujse, pl. s.**
- Arco iris; rainbow: **Watsithkät.**
- Arder; to burn: **Yate.**
- Arena; sand: **Hólo.**
- Arisco; wild, untractable: **Yäme.**
- Armadillo (gualecate); armadillo: **Aséti.**
- Armadillo chico (pichecito); armadillo: **Asotsi.**
- Armadillo (mulita); armadillo: **Kása.**
- Arrancar; uproot, pull up: **a-Soowe.**
- Arrastrarse (como la víbora); crawl, glide: **Waso, paso.**
- Arrastrar; crawl: **Täkos.**
- Arrastrar; drag, pull: **a-Tone, i-Tio.**
- Arrear; drive animals: **Okäsine.**
- Arrear ovejas; drive sheep: **y-Okäs sonta.**
- Arriba; above: **Thlaa.**
- Arrodillar; kneel: **Koskile taa-tehe.**
- Arrojar; throw, fling, fling away: **Tate, pl. tatae.**
- Arrojar por alto; throw up: **Tiete pehe.**
- Arrollar; roll up: **Tsewainki.**
- Arropar; to dress, clothe: **a-Yohina.**
- Arroyo; brook, stream: **Thlöyi.**
- Arroz; rice: **Piata-tiuk.**
- Arrugar; wrinkle: **ti-Liik.**
- Arrugar la frente; to frown: **Yúkiwita.**
- Arruinar; ruin, destroy: **Tiete ene, its-isaha.**
- Asa; handle: **Tak, pl. tas.**
- Asador; spit for meat: **Siwe.**
- Asador para pescados; spit for fish: **Sius siwe.**
- Asar; to roast: **Sinile.**
- Asentaderas; the rump: **We-kiolos.**
- Aserrado; serrated: **i-Kinta.**
- Asiento; a seat: **i-Wet.**
- Asir; grip: **a-Kime.**
- Asno; ass: **Malékia-tiuk.**
- Áspero; rough: **i-Kihe, he-ti-liihi.**
- Asta; horn: **i-Kiu, pl. lis.**
- Astillar; to chip: **Wehehine.**
- Asustador nuestro; our frightener: **kas-Ötse.**
- Asustar; to frighten: **Yakailatine.**
- Asustarse; to be frightened: **s-Otse.**
- Atado; tied: **ti-Leante.**
- Atajar; take short cut: **Esitna naihiyi.**
- Atar; to tie: **a-Lanit, pl. e, i-hiyit.**
- Atar; to bind: **Tsewanhok, tisiwanho.**
- Atascar; stop a leak: **ti-Ponotse.**
- Atender; attend: **Wehene.**
- Aterrar; earth up: **Ponape.**
- Atizar; poke the fire: **Fuat totí.**
- Atrás; back, at the back: **Pe, napini.**
- Aullar; howl: **Tajni.**
- Aumentado, crecido; risen, flooded (river): **i-Sia.**
- Aumentar; increase: **ti-Saiyihene.**
- Avanzar; advance, go on: **Ma.**
- Ave; bird: **Afuena, pl. s.**

Ave (cardenal cabeza colorada); red-headed cardinal : Átsi.	Ayudar ; to help : a-Nuyiãmna.
Aventar ; winnow : ti-Lehahãne.	Ayunar ; to fast : Ha-yekiu.
Averiguar ; inquire : Makayene.	Azada ; hoe : Tehe-isha, anat-iki.
Avestruz ; ostrich : Wánthla, pl. s.	Azadonar ; to hoe, clear ground for planting : Tooki.
Avestruz polluelo ; young ostrich : Wanthla thlöse, pl. wanthlas iles.	Azotar ; to flog : y-Ajahane, ta-aj.
Avisar ; advise, tell : Wejla.	Azote, rebenque ; whip, lash : s-Ajanat.
Avisarme ; tell me : Hethlek.	Azuela ; adze : Tahahisa.
Avispa chica ; wasp : Wõna.	Azul ; blue : Lasasi.
Ayer ; yesterday : Siheyi.	

B

Bailar ; to dance : ta-Kati.	Baqueano ; guide : ij-Yihane, a-yeene tiyutiwita.
Bajada ; low camp : Iñat-awat.	Baqueta ; ramrod : ti-Li-iki.
Bajar ; lower, let down : Ajne, otatahe.	Baqueta de tambor ; drum-stick : Pom-iki.
Bajar ; to go down incline : a-Nuktikeniyoi.	Barato ; cheap : he-Tojni.
Bajarse ; dismount : Opithle.	Barba ; beard : Póse, pl. piusi.
Bajo, no alto ; short : he-i-Tio.	Barba ; chin : ya-Kát.
Bajo, abajo ; below, low : Kojwo.	Barranca del río ; bank of river : Téwuk-inehayi.
Bajo ; low, short, stumpy : Naki- yine, niyuwakine.	Barrena ; borer, auger : Ala- tiithlutihö.
Bajo (río) ; low (water) : Nimteha.	Barrenar ; to bore : ti-Thlutia, ijnake.
Bala ; bullet : Thlo.	Barrer ; to sweep : Lalehe, lath- lihena.
Balde ; bucket : Iñat-iki.	Barreta ; bar, palm-digger : i-Kiu.
Balija, petaca ; hand-bag, pan- nier : Kiofuite.	Barriga ; belly : i-Tse.
Bambalear ; stagger : Hiyu.	Barril ; barrel : Alá.
Banco ; bench, seat : i-Wetis.	Barro ; mud, wet earth : Isát.
Banda ; band : si-Kawák, pl. iwa.	Bastar ; suffice : Nãknojwa.
Bandera ; banner, flag : i-Kie.	Bastón ; walking-stick : Kiát.
Bandurria (pájaro) ; blue ibis : Alápite.	Basura ; rubbish : Hup-thlólimãk.
Bañadero ; bathing-place : Ijhiyoyi.	Batallar ; to fight : ne-Lane.
Bañarse ; to bathe : a-Naii ñate.	Batata ; sweet potato : Witie.
Baqueana ; female guide : Naiyi- woki.	Batirse ; to fight : ne-Lane.
Baqueano ; road guide : Naiyi-wos.	Bayo ; bay : Mahatse.

- Bazo ; spleen : **Shipat.**
 Beber ; to drink : **ai-Yaahe.**
 Beber agua ; to drink water :
ai-Ya iñat e. vamos a Beber ;
 let us drink : **naha Yäk.**
 Bebida ; beverage, drink : **Siate.**
 Besar ; to kiss : **Tsuwa.**
 Bicho, insecto ; insect : **Welaki.**
 "Bicho" que sacan los brujos ;
 the spirit or creature exorcised
 by wizards : **Pini.**
 "Bicho," habitante, alma ; our
 spirit or indweller : **Nithlele.**
 Bicho oculto ; burrowing animal :
Chúp.
 Bien ; well : **Es, esh.**
 Bienes ; goods, possessions :
Lowe, kimet, pl. is.
 Bigote ; moustache : **Póse, pl.**
piusi.
 Binchuca ; blood-sucking insect :
Pése.
 Bivalvo ; bivalve : **Tösine.**
 Bizcacha ; prairie dog : **Fuátsina.**
 Bizquear ; to squint : **a-Wenla.**
 Blanco ; white : **i-Lemi.**
 Blando ; soft : **he-To, he-tonke.**
 Blanquear ; whiten : **Kilimeyetahe.**
 Boca ; mouth : **si-Kiwet, pl. awa.**
 Bocado de la pipa ; pipe-stem :
Kiúti-ikias.
 Bofe ; lungs : **Powis.**
 Bofetear ; use fists : **Teowa.**
 Bolas, boleadoras ; set of balls for
 hunting : **ti-Watahane, nejhiya.**
 Bolsa ; bag : **i-Neli, s-elitse, pl. wa.**
 Bolsa grande ; large string bag :
i-Nelitsi, i-thluk.
 Bolsillo ; pocket : **i-Neli.**
 Bolsillo chico ; small pocket :
i-Neli thlösi.
 Bombo ; drum : **Po', pom.**
 Bonito ; graceful : **Hotinne.**
 Boquilla ; nozzle : **i-Kias.**
 Borde ; hem : **Nuwatap.**
 Borla ; tassel : **Kitealata.**
 Borracho ; intoxicated : **Hiyuj.**
 Borrarr ; blot out : **Lee.**
 Borrarr ; remove, efface : **t-Oma-**
tahe.
 Bosque ; copse : **La', la'niná.**
 Bosta ; dung : **Yemuk.**
 Bostezar ; to yawn : **Kánete,**
kánetipo.
 Botar ; cast away : **Olöwe.**
 Botar casa ; leave house : **a-**
Laihe niyet.
 Bote, barca ; boat : **Ka-sejhána.**
 Botella ; bottle : **Wukini.**
 Botero, barquero ; boatman :
Ka-sejhána-wo.
 Botija ; water bottle or pitcher :
Nate.
 Botón ; button : **Tiete.**
 Botones o disquitos de conchas ;
 polished discs of shells : **Tösine**
watsa.
 Brasa ; live coal : **i-Siyáki.**
 Bravo ; angry, savage : **Toski, i-nu.**
 Bravo (perro) ; savage, barking
 dog : **ti-Wofno.**
 Brazo de arriba ; upper arm :
si-Fuopo.
 Brea (árbol) ; a tree : **Inéluk.**
 Brincar ; jump, spring : **ta-Kati.**
 Brotar ; sprout, bud : **Töthlehe.**
 Bruza ; brush : **i-Wole-ki.**
 Bueno ; good : **Es, pl. esis ; esh,**
pl. esishe. no Bueno ; not good :
he-Es, he-esh.
 Burro ; donkey : **Malekia-tiuk.**
 Buscar ; seek : **Woyi.**
 Buscar leña ; to fetch firewood :
Woyi palá.
 Buscar caballo ; to fetch horse ;
a-Name palenta.

C

- Caballo ; horse : **Alénta**, pl. s.
 Cabecera ; head-rest : **sa-Alat**.
 Cabello ; hair : **si-Wole**, pl. po.
 Cabellos largos ; long hair : **Sisiniki**.
 Caber ; contain : **Nenina kano-wina**. no Cabe ; not contain : **a-Keitiwa**.
 Cabeza ; head : **s-Etek**, **s-etik**.
 Cabeza del hacha ; head of axe : **Thletek**.
 Cabo ; handle : **i-Wat**, **i-Wet**.
 Cabra ; goat : **Sonta-tiuk**, pl. tahes.
 Cabrillas ; pleiades : **Póme**.
 Cacarear ; cackle : **tã-Kákakãne**.
 Cacique ; chief : **Nechias**, **a-nechias**, **nechasia**.
 Cacique chico ; under chief : **ti-Lis-hãna**.
 Cacto (pasacana) ; cactus : **Sáta**.
 Cacto (quimil) ; cactus : **Anak**.
 Cacto ; cactus : **Wituni**, **tikiósinek**.
 Cadena ; chain : **Wukini**.
 Cadera ; hip : **Kioki**.
 Cadillo ; burrs : **Latsitcha**.
 Caer ; to fall : **i-Nuwe**.
 Caer en ojos como polvo ; to have stuff or dust in the eyes : **Nuté-tehe**.
 Caimán ; alligator : **Áthlute**.
 Caja ; box, case : **i-Wet**.
 Cajón, baúl ; box, trunk : **Nkima-tis-iwe** o **iwet**.
 Calabaza grande ; large split gourd : **Pilite**.
 Calabaza chica ; small split gourd : **Fuiyake**.
 Calambre (tener) ; to have the cramp : **si-Tilise**, **atehe**.
 Caldo ; broth : **i-Nók**.
 Calentar ; to heat, warm : **Ekathlo**.
 Calentarse al sol ; to bask in the sun : **i-Nuyunokate**.
 Caliente ; hot : **Kiófue**.
 Calmar (río) ; to be calm (river) : **Netihana**.
 Calmar (viento) ; calm, no wind : **Thla thlaawu a**.
 Calor del fuego o sol, hace calor ; heat, to be hot : **Kiófue**.
 Calvo ; bald head : **Thla wole yi**.
 Calzones ; trousers, drawers : **Taskilentis**.
 Callar ; to be silent : **te-Lawate**, **la-kiwet-a**.
 Cama ; bed : **Howat**, **nowet**.
 Camalote ; water reeds : **Iñat-thlut**, **itetipo**.
 Cambiar ; exchange : **i-Ketsa yuti**.
 Caminar ; walk, stroll, travel : **a-Kiunini**.
 Camino ; road : **Naiyi**.
 Camino viejo ; disused road : **Naiyi yuse**.
 Camisa ; shirt : **Wopotuisi**, **wopotu-isha**.
 Camisa de cordón ; string shirt : **Olisa**.
 Campamento ; encampment : **si-Wet**, **henesna**.
 Campana ; bell : **Wukini-taa-ki**.
 Campaña ; country, plain : **Fue**.
 Campesino ; camp people : **Kisihi-thlele**.
 Campo ; camp, open country : **Fue**, **aáthloi**.
 Campo, afueras ; camp, environs : **Kisihi**.
 Canal ; canal : **Iwóyis**.
 Canas ; grey hair : **Thletek-lemini**.

- Cancha, empeine; ringworm: **i-Kahat.**
 Canilla; shin bone: **si-Siet-thlile.**
 Canoa, chalana; canoe: **Ka-sejhāna.**
 Canoero, chalanero; canoe-man: **Ka-sejhāna-wo.**
 Cansado, muy cansado; tired: **s-Éwo, s-ewó.**
 Cansar; to tire, fatigue: **s-Ewo-tsiho.**
 Cantar; to sing: **i-Yap.**
 Cantar (fiesta); sing at feast: **tā-Káilisha.**
 Cantar fuerte; sing loudly: **Tajnitsi.**
 Cántaro; water jar, pitcher: **Nate.**
 Canto; song: **Nāp.**
 Caña (bebida); rum: **Atés.**
 Caña dulce; sugar cane: **Kiéme.**
 Caña hueca; bamboo cane: **Sise.**
 Cañada; hollow: **Takälönki.**
 Cañaveral (dulce); cane fields: **Kieme-wet.**
 Cañaveral (hueca); bamboo clumps: **Sise-ewet.**
 Cañon de fusil; barrel of gun: **i-Teowe.**
 Capaz; able: **i-Yihane.**
 Capitán; chief: **Nechias.**
 Capón; gelding: **La-kianisis-i.**
 Cápsulas; guncaps: **i-Pot, lujse-ipot.**
 Cara; face: **i-Tiokio.**
 Caracol; land snail: **Thleth.**
 Caraguatá, chaguar; a bromelia: **Wiyi.**
 Carancho; hawk: **Owuse, pl. s.**
 Cardar lana; card wool: **ti-Lisānahe.**
 Cardón (cacto); cactus: **Istek.**
 Carecer de. **V. FALTA.**
 Cargar; to load cart: **i-Nukehe.**
 Cargar al hombro; to shoulder: **Tithli.**
 Carne; flesh: **ti-Sie.**
 Carnear; to slaughter: **Länki, a-liana.**
 Caro; dear, expensive: **Tojni.**
 Carona, sobrepuesto; hide under and over saddle: **Wata.**
 Carozo; kernel: **Thle-siki.**
 Carpa; oilcloth, tarpaulin: **Pejla-ki.**
 Carpincho; water hog: **Tiónte.**
 Carreta; cart: **i-Neaiyi.**
 Casa; house, hut; **si-Wet, pl. is.**
 Casa, lugar de; place, home: **i-Wet.**
 Casa edificada; built house: **si-Wuk.**
 Casadera; marriageable girl: **Tijfuaii tees ihihi.**
 Casarse; to marry: **Tijfuaii.**
 Cascabel (víbora); rattlesnake: **Kilésina.**
 Cáscara; peel, rind: **Ta, taj, pl. tahes.**
 Casco; hoof: **i-Siete.**
 Casi; almost: **i-Thléana.**
 Castigar; whip, chastise: **y-Ajahane.**
 Catar; taste: **a-Toj akiuke.**
 Catorce; fourteen: **Inulitse-tāmsisiete.**
 Catre; trestle-bed: **Howat, nowet.**
 Cautivo; captive: **Hiti, hite.**
 Cavado; dug: **ta-Tei.**
 Cavador; digger: **Tehe-isha, anat-iki.**
 Cavar; dig: **Tei, tehi, pl. teiki.**
 Cavar, sacar; to dig out: **Paeta waka.**
 Cazar; to hunt: **a-Yohi.**
 Cazar avestruz; hunt ostrich: **a-Yohi na wantla.**

- Cazar corzuela ; hunt deer : **a-Yohina pe sona.**
- Cazuela ; stewpan : **Taas.**
- Cebolla ; onion : **Sowa-tiuk.**
- Cedazo ; sieve : **Hika-ki, i-piate-ikie.**
- Cejas ; eyebrow : **Tiet-thlile, pl. k, tiókáse.**
- Cejar ; slacken, drive backwards : **Kehesine.**
- Célibe ; bachelor : **Asile.**
- Celoso ; jealous : **Tane.**
- Ceniza ; ashes : **Tathlát.**
- Centopé ; centipede : **Pésik.**
- Central ; central, middle : **Tom-ikiówe.**
- Centro, corazón ; heart, core : **te-Sitahé.**
- Centro del arco ; middle of bow : **i-Kiówe, lujse-ikiowe.**
- Ceñidor ; girdle : **si-Kawák, pl. iwa.**
- Ceñir ; gird : **Kawák-eti.**
- Cepillar. *V. ACEPILLAR.*
- Cepillo. *V. ACEPILLO.*
- Cera ; wax : **Sópa.**
- Cerea, no lejos ; near : **he-To'we.**
- Cerca, al lado de ; near, side of : **he-Topé.**
- Cerco ; hedge, fence : **Wasok.**
- Cerilla de los oídos ; earwax : **Kiote-thletsí.**
- Cerner ; sift : **Pate, piate.**
- Cerrado ; shut : **ti-Ponaha.**
- Cerrado (flor) ; closed as flower : **ya-Powita.**
- Cerrar ; shut, close : **Pone, pione.**
- Cerrar puerta ; shut the door : **Pone inkiwet, ekathla.**
- Cerrar ojos ; shut the eyes : **ya-Peyape.**
- Cerrarse puerta ; door closes itself : **t-Ekathlape.**
- Cerrarse flor ; flower closes : **ya-Powita.**
- Cerrazón ; dark and cloudy weather : **Wujwe pole.**
- Cerro ; hill : **Wútik.**
- Cesar ; cease, leave off : **a-Temi, lei, pl. leki.**
- Cesar lluvia ; rain ceases : **Thlahépa neki.**
- Ciego ; blind : **Talók.**
- Cielo ; sky : **Póle.**
- Ciénaga ; marsh : **Thlöthlihi, ijñat.**
- Cierto ; true, certain : **Ijyáte, ijyateni ; a-yihane.**
- Ciervo ; red deer : **Siájnana.**
- Cigarro ; cigar : **Kiutí.**
- Cigarrón ; grasshopper : **Pána, kimki.**
- Cigüeña ; stork : **Fuánsita.**
- Cigüeña (jabiru) ; adjutant stork : **Pitsáj.**
- Cimarrón ; in wild state : **Toski, he-leowa.**
- Cinco ; five : **Yen sikió nõ.**
- Cincha ; girth : **t-Onták.**
- Cincha de caballo ; horse's girth : **Alenta tonták.**
- Cintura ; waist : **1ª p. yi-Aláp, 2ª p. atewaáp.**
- Cinturón ; belt : **si-Kawák.**
- Ciudad ; town, city : **Wikiu.**
- Clamar ; cry out : **t-Ane.**
- Clara ; white of egg : **i-Lemihine.**
- Clarito el cielo ; clear sky : **Hanehaiwu.**
- Claro ; clear : **Esi, yuusa.**
- Clavar ; to nail : **Wukini tataho.**
- Clavo ; nail : **Tatahó.**
- Cobarde ; coward : **Yúskila, no-kane hiuskila ne.**
- Cobertera ; pot-lid : **i-Pot.**
- Cobijar ; make shelter : **Pone.**
- Cocer ; boil, cook : **Penik.**

- Cocido ; boiled, cooked : **Yojwe.**
 Cocina ; kitchen : **Penante, kapenante.**
 Cocinar ; to cook : **Penik, panik.**
 Cocinera ; female cook : **Penik-iwoki.**
 Cocinero ; male cook : **Penik-iwo.**
 Codo ; elbow : **si-Kátoki.**
 Cogér ; catch : **Kime, kimkiyi.**
 Cogollo de la palma ; palm top : **Hitse.**
 Cola ; tail : **i-Kias.**
 Cola de pájaro ; tail of bird : **i-Kias-ki.**
 Cola cortada ; docked : **t-Eshita ikias.**
 Colar ; strain, filter : **Tonishe, iñat tonishe.**
 Colear ; wag the tail : **Kias iwiate.**
 Colgar ; hang, suspend : **Ampehe, ampeya ; tonitpeha, tonitpeya.**
 Colgar, que cuelga ; to be suspended : **ta-Lapeha.**
 Colmillo ; eye-tooth : **Tekihí.**
 Colocar ; place, put : **An, lesána.**
 Colorado ; red, coloured : **Siat, shiat, siate, shiate.**
 Columpiar ; swinging : **i-La'awa.**
 Collar ; necklace : **Niyik, ti-yik.**
 Collar hecho de disquitos de concha ; shell necklace : **Tilána.**
 Collar de mostacillas ; bead necklace : **Kinulatiok.**
 Collas ; Bolivian hill tribes : **Lionilia.**
 Comadreja ; weasel : **Kächána.**
 Combustible ; fuel : **ya-Thlet.**
 Comedor ; eating-place : **i-Nákawet, Nákine-itiuj, ehetime.**
 Comedor nuestro ; our eater : **kas-To.**
 Comenzar ; commence : **Kihöyihite.**
 Comer ; eat : **To, toj, pl. towa.**
 Comer ; eat : **Tu, tuj, tiuj, pl. tuwa.**
 Comer ; eat : **a-Tiuj, pl. tiekune.**
 Comer presto ; eat quickly : **i-Nishamahana toj.**
 Cometa ; comet : **Thloma thloaki.**
 Comezón ; itch : **Niomilek, nkisö.**
 Comida ; food : **Nök, s-ák.**
 Comido ser ; to be eaten : **si-Tiuj.**
 ¿Cómo ? how ? **Te ? tempa ?**
 ¿Cómo se hace ? how is it done ? **Aliki akiu ?**
 ¿Cómo se llama ? what is it called ? **Tempa thle ?**
 Compañera ; female companion : **s-Aiyiki, s-öhihi.**
 Compañero ; male companion : **s-Aiyi, s-öhi, pl. s.**
 Completo ; complete : **Pathlöt.**
 Componer ; mend, repair : **te-Kilaha, te-lisánaha.**
 Comprar ; buy : **Maiyi.**
 Comprender ; understand : **tsa-Hane.**
 Concebir ; conceive : **Suone.**
 Conceder ; grant : **Nakaiani.**
 Concluido ; concluded : **Nojhe, nojwe.**
 Concluir ; conclude : **a-Temi.**
 Concha ; shell : **Ta, taj, pl. tahes.**
 Concha, collar de ; shell necklace : **Tilana.**
 Concha de almeja ; mussel shell : **Tösine.**
 Conducir ; conduct, lead ; **i-Teo.**
 Conejito ; camp rat : **Iyis.**
 Conejo, liebre ; rabbit, hare : **Maiye.**
 Conejo ; wild rabbit : **Naháte.**
 Confianza tengo ; to trust : **a-Yepm' ayáis.**
 Congregarse ; be or meet together : **Nojhiwita.**

- Conocer ; know : **Siteantehe**.
 Conseguir caballo ; get a horse :
Powa nalenta.
 Consentir ; give consent : **Nakai-
 ani**.
 Contar ; count, reckon : **y-Etiti**.
 Contar, hablar ; tell a yarn : **Loj
 a-Kamtinina**.
 Contento ; pleased, content : **yi-
 Tatinkine**.
 Contera ; butt end : **i-Tis**.
 Contestar ; reply : **Kamtinine**.
 Continuar ; continue : **Wosämne**.
 Conversar ; converse : **Kamtinine**.
 Convidar ; invite : **Hometna**.
 Convocar ; call together : **Pathlate**.
 Copa del arco ; top or point of
 bow : **i-Kias, lujse-ikias**.
 Copeta ; head-dress : **Namis, s-amis**.
 Copular ; breed, sexual inter-
 course : **u-Wia**.
 Corazón ; heart : **s-Otale**.
 Corazón, centro ; heart, core :
te-Sitahe.
 Corazón de la madera ; heart of
 wood : **thle-S**.
 Coreova ; hump : **i-Thluk**.
 Cordero ; lamb : **Sonta-thlöse, pl.
 sontas-iles**.
 Cormorán (biguá) ; cormorant :
Alate.
 Cornear ; butt with horns : **Yu-
 tiämhe**.
 Corona comestible de la palma ;
 palm cabbage : **Hitsi**.
 Corral para vacas ; cow-pen :
Wakas-iwuk.
 Corral para ovejas ; sheep-pen :
Sontas-iwuk.
 Corral para caballos ; stable-yard :
Alentas-iwuk.
 Correa ; strap, string : **Tak, pl. tas**.
 Correr ; run : **Osi, ose**.
 Cortado ; to be cut : **ta-Hewaha**.
 Cortado, cortarme ; be cut, cut
 me : **Sewa. V. EWAHA**.
 Cortado con cuchillo ; be cut with
 knife : **Sinat iwet**.
 Cortajear ; chip : **Wehehine**.
 Cortar ; cut : **Esite, esito, eshite**.
 Cortar ; cut : **Ewaha**.
 Cortarme ; cut me : **s-Ewa**.
 Cortar pelos ; cut hair : **Thletek
 sewa**.
 Cortar hierbas ; cut down weeds :
i-Fuehehine na lawole.
 Cortarse ; cut self : **h-Ewoho**.
 Corte, cortador ; cutter ; **s-Ewa**.
 Corto, no alto ; short, not tall ;
He-itio.
 Corto ; short : **e-Yápithle**.
 Corto número ; few : **Thla, times
 ale**.
 Corva, corvejón ; ham, hough :
Koski.
 Corzuela ; deer, brocket : **Sóna,
 pl. s**.
 Cosa ; thing : **Timatis**.
 Coser ; sew : **Tákhatithle, katilanäk**.
 Cosquillas hacer ; tickle : **Weth-
 katine**.
 Costa ; coast : **i-Tiyaha**.
 Costado ; side : **ti-Liihi**.
 Costilla ; rib : **i-Thlis, pl. is**.
 Costumbre ; custom : **i-Tehoi**.
 Crecer ; grow : **Takíth, tóthlehe**.
 Crecido (el río) ; risen, flooded
 (river) : **i-Sia**.
 Creciente ; a flood : **Iñat se**.
 Creer ; believe : **te-Piteale**.
 Cría ; offspring : **Thláse, thlöse,
 pl. iles**.
 Cría tiene ; possessing offspring :
Thlös po.
 Criada ; maid-servant ; **Kimanki**.
 Criado ; man-servant : **Kimanik**.

- Criatura ; child, offspring : **Thlös, kiale.**
- Crin ; mane : **i-Wo'nis.**
- Cristiana ; white woman : **Kilaii-ki.**
- Cristiano ; white man : **Kilaii.**
- Crudo ; raw, green : **he-Yiowe.**
- Cruzar ; to cross : **te-Powu.**
- Cruzar río ; cross river : **i-Tiona tewuk, thlekiwōsi.**
- Cuadrarse ; stand still : **Kásiti.**
- ¿ Cuál ? which ? **Te ? tempa ?**
- ¿ Cuándo ? cuando ; when ? when : **V. Gramática-Adverbios.**
- ¿ Cuándo saldrás ? when are you going ? **Nāka nishina ?**
- ¿ Cuánto ? how much ? **Tempa nōm ?**
- ¿ Cuántos ? how many ? **Tempa nowa ?**
- Cuatro ; four : **Inulitse, inujlitse.**
- Cubierta, cobertura ; cover : **i-Pot.**
- Cubierto (cama) ; (bed) is covered : **Wakas tiponape.**
- Cubrir ; to cover : **Pone, ponape.**
- Cubrir ; to cover : **Yam anse.**
- Cubrirse ; be covered : **ti-Ponaiini.**
- Cuco, sumarcuco ; cuckoo : **Iseniwa.**
- Cuchara ; spoon : **Tösine, ka-tösine.**
- Cuchillo ; knife : **Sinat, suni.**
- Cuello ; neck : **si-Wo.**
- Cuenta. **V. MOSTACILLA.**
- Cuentero ; talebearer : **Nojhiwita.**
- Cuerda ; cord, string : **Tak, pl. tas.**
- Cuerda del arco ; bow-string : **Lujse-tak.**
- Cuerda de bolsa ; satchel string : **i-Thluk-tak.**
- Cuerda del cántaro ; string of water-jar : **Nate-tak.**
- Cuerno ; horn : **i-Kin, pl. lis.**
- Cuero ; hide, skin : **Ta, taj, pl. tahes.**
- Cuero de vaca ; cow-hide : **Wakataj.**
- Cuero de gama ; deer-hide : **Sonataj.**
- Cuero de zorro ; fox-skin : **Yiosataj.**
- Cuerpo ; body : **yi-Wanthla-wita.**
- Cuervo ; vulture : **Tishuk.**
- Cuesco, pepita ; kernel : **Thlesiki.**
- Cuidado ; take care, beware : **Ipehu.**
- Cuidador de los caballos ; man who looks after horses ; **Alentasiwos, kaiyo.**
- Cuidador de los niños (m) ; man who minds the children : **Kiales-iwo.**
- Cuidar ; guard, take care of : **Thles-hāna.**
- Cuidar ; take care of : **Yihanaha, yeena.**
- Cuidar vaca ; tend cattle : **Thles-hāna ni waka.**
- Cuidar casa ; watch the house : **Thles-hāna na wuk.**
- Cuidarnos ; guard us : **ne-Les-hāne.**
- Culebra ; water snake : **Annola.**
- Culebra chica ; harmless snake : **Esinike, wómaha.**
- Culata ; breech of gun : **Thletek.**
- Culo ; bottom : **i-We.**
- Culpa tener ; to be to blame : **Newesine.**
- Cuña ; wedge : **Etehe.**
- Cuñada ; sister-in-law : **ij-Yelis.**
- Cuñado ; brother-in-law : **ij-Yelu.**
- Curar ; cure, heal : **Wokeyi.**
- Curar, brujo curando ; cure by witchcraft : **ti-Pajhu.**
- Curarse ; heal, get better : **Kehaiyo.**
- Curtir ; tan hides : **ta-Kalina.**

CH

Chacra ; garden : Pelite.	Chichear ; to hiss : Onlöwe.
Chajá ; turkey buzzard : Sahák.	Chiflar ; to whistle : Tawetini.
Chämococos ; Indian tribe : Nälkyiha.	Chiriguanos ; Indian tribe : ñone.
Chancho ; pig : Nisatiuj, pl. nisatahes.	Chispa ; spark : i-Siyáki.
Chancho ; pig : Áwusa, kijne, nincha, kiene.	Chivo ; he-goat : Sonta-tiuk, pl. tahes.
Chanchito ; young pigs : Nisatiuj thlöse, pl. nisatahes iles.	Choroti, nombre propio ; (their own name) : Yófuaha.
Chañar (árbol) ; a tree : Thlésinik.	Choroti, otra tribu ; (another tribe) : Asówa.
Charata, gallina del monte ; wild pheasant ; Istéofue.	Choroti, otra familia ; (another family) ; Yowúfuasi.
Chato ; flat : ti-Wosa.	Chúcara no ; quiet (of animals) : he-Yúskila.
Chico ; little, small : Sámli, sámthli.	Chunupies ; Indian tribe : Áthle.
Chico, nuevo, joven ; young, small : thlöse, pl. iles.	Chuña, ciríama ; secretary bird : Nokiu, honiyu o honihiu.
Chicharra ; beetle : Tikióna, kiwoki, siáthla. V. in loco.	Chupar ; to suck : ti-Tsu.

D

Dar ; give : We, wen, wem ; o-wena.	Dedo meñique ; little finger : Hiúki-samthlia.
Dar ; give : Shunak.	Degollar ; kill, destroy : a-Liana.
Dar, alargar ; give, hand : Hone-peapa.	Dejado por mucho tiempo ; left for a long time : Pajhi talei.
Dar con el camino ; to strike the road : a-Nejha naiyi.	Dejar ; leave : Lei, pl. leki ; olöwe, katoole.
Dar vuelta ; turn over : Watsilat.	Dé a la mujer agua ; give the woman water : Maii piñat aseene.
Debajo ; beneath : Kiowe.	Déle agua ; give him water : Maii ñate.
Deber ; to owe : Kaiwenāma.	Delgado ; thin : he-Wu, he-wuj.
Debil ; weak : he-To.	De madrugada ; in the morning : i-Mut.
Decir ; say : Mahi, yapowenāma.	De mañana ; at dawn : i-Mut.
Dedo ; finger : s-Hiúki.	Demasiada gente ; too many people : Olojwo kiales.
Dedo anular ; ring finger : Hiúki-tomekiowe.	
Dedo del pié ; toe : Hiúki.	
Dedo del medio ; middle finger : Hiúki-tichi.	

- Demasiada agua ; too much water : **Sahiya piñata.**
- De mediana edad ; middle-aged person : **Kiili, 1^a p. itsiili.**
- Déme un pedazuelo ; give me a small piece : **Wempa iwa thlösi hi.**
- Derecho ; upright : **Tinahi.**
- De repente ; suddenly : **Hefui.**
- Derramar ; pour out : **Tsöjyi.**
- Derretir ; melt : **ti-Kialiki.**
- Desagradable, discorde ; unpleasant to the ears : **he-Petsihini.**
- Desalentado ; breathless : **s-Ewo.**
- Desalentar ; put out of breath : **s-Ewotsiho.**
- Desaparecerse ; disappear : **i-Yampa.**
- Desatado ; untied : **Tempa leene.**
- Desatar ; to unite : **Láne.**
- Desatarse ; to come untied : **Kaa-lane.**
- Descansar ; to rest : **Yihape, a-hamaha.**
- Descargar ; unload : **Thlankiape.**
- Descender ; to go down incline : **a-Nuktikeniyoi.**
- Desear ; to desire : **n-Telia.**
- Desechar ; cast aside : **Olöwe.**
- Desenredar ; disentangle : **Láne.**
- Desertar ; desert, leave alone : **a-Lihina pa wanthle.**
- Deshinchar ; reduce swelling : **Yápesa.**
- Deshojar ; take off leaves : **Wole lane.**
- Desligar ; loosen : **Láne.**
- Desmigajar ; crumble : **Wo-owa-ha.**
- Desmontar ; to clear a space or forest : **i-Lialehe.**
- Desnudar ; strip, make bare (person) : **Lanesi nawuyi.**
- Desnudo ; naked : **Thlahe wu yi.**
- Desollar ; flay : **Toj olane.**
- Despacio ; gently : **he-ya-Kaitsihi.**
- Desparramar ; scatter : **Yapikishii, nui-kishi.**
- Desparramarse ; spread, scatter : **Niteanote, i-kiyiape.**
- Despedazar ; make into small pieces : **Hea-wu-tsehe.**
- Despedazar ; crumble : **Woo-wa-ha.**
- Despertar corzuela ; rouse up deer : **Ojsi sona.**
- Despertarse ; to wake up : **h-Ojwe, ai-yin-kishii.**
- Desplegar ; unfold : **Ojna, a-lajna, ti-kinaha.**
- Desplumar ; deplume : **Sööhi.**
- Despojar ; spoil : **its-Isawita.**
- Después ; after : **Yitahe, niyo'.**
- Desterrar ; banish : **Hotehe.**
- Destruir ; destroy : **a-Liana.**
- Detener ; detain, stop : **Tojne, isihe.**
- Detonar ; explode as gun : **Téki-thla, sáta.**
- Detrás ; behind : **Pe.**
- Devolver ; restore : **Opometnahe.**
- De vuelta ; back again : **Pe.**
- Día ; day : **Thlóma, ka-thloma, pl. s.**
- Dibujar ; draw, mark : **ti-Fwuk-ifwukis-i.**
- Dibujo ; design, pattern : **i-Fwukis.**
- Diente ; tooth : **Kinta, pl. wa.**
- Diez ; (10) ten : **Tiwono sikioya.**
- Diez y nueve ; (19) nineteen : **Inulitse tām sisiete ketsi.**
- Diez y ocho ; (18) eighteen : **Nahape tām sisiete ketsi.**
- Diez y seis ; (16) sixteen : **Yel tām sisiete ketsi.**
- Diez y siete ; (17) seventeen : **Times tām sisiete ketsi.**
- Diferente ; different : **Kethlama-hitse.**

Difficil ; difficult : Apeha, i-withlia.	Dormido ; sleeping : i- Maate.
Disgregar ; separate : i-Lankiwita.	Dormir ; to sleep : a- Maa.
Disparar, tirar ; to shoot : i-Ti-yaki, teya.	Dorso ; back : Kiaiwi.
Distribuir ; distribute : Hinuli.	Dorso del carro ; back of cart : i- We.
Doblar ; fold, bend : Napaso.	Dorso de la mano ; back of hand : Hiúki.
Doblar, acodadura ; double up the arm : Yapewapa.	Dorso del pié, empeine ; instep : Siete-kio-wo.
Doce ; (12) twelve : Times tám sisiete.	Dos ; two : Times.
Doler ; ache, hurt : Atehe.	Duende ; ghost : Ajna-thlele.
Doler mucho, estoy malo ; I am in much pain (not well) : Atses, hatses. No duele más, estoy bueno ; I am out of pain (well) : Itses, ses.	Duende que grita ; ghost that cries : Iyap mosek.
Dolor ; pain : Atisi.	Dueña ; owner (fem.) : Yakatniona-ki.
Domar ; tame, break in : ta-Katini, yusihihána.	Dueño ; owner (m.) : Yakatniona.
Doméstico (animal) ; domestic : Leowa, pl. s.	Dulce, rico ; sweet : Kojhe, kojhai, nkojhe.
¿ Dónde ? where ? Tempa ihi ?	Dulce, que huele bien ; sweet, not stinking : Kemihi.
	Durable ; durable : To, tu.
	Duro ; hard : To, tu ; tonke.
	no Duro ; not hard : he-Tónke.

E

Eclipsar la luna ; eclipse of moon : ti-Tuwa weela.	one in the boat : Ihina kasejhána.
Eco ; echo : Tifua.	Él que viva en la casa ; the one in the house : a- Yi niwet.
Echar ; cast away : tate, tatene.	Ella ; she : Suniasa ketsi.
Echar (flúidos) ; empty out fluids : Tsatsine.	Ella va a volver también ; she will return also : Kiayojne anapane.
Edificar casa ; build house : Lesána niwuk.	Ellos ; they : Shunápo.
El, ella, ello, ellos, ellas ; he, she, it, them : Naka.	Embarazada ; enciente : Suone.
Él, o ella misma ; himself, herself : Nakata.	Emborracharse ; intoxicated : Hiyuj.
Él ; he : Shuki.	Embrión ; embryo : Siujne.
Él ; he : Shushilám.	Empaquetar ; wrap up : h-Óte-wita.
Él más allá ; he (beyond) : Shushalonshe.	Empeine ; instep : Siete-kio-wo.
Él que anda en la canoa ; the	Empeine (la enfermedad) ; ring-worm : i-Kahat.

- Empezar ; begin : **Kihöyihite.**
 Empollar ; to hatch : **thla-Kina.**
 Empujar ; push : **Oma.**
 Enano ; stumpy : **He-itio.**
 Encaramarse ; to climb : **a-Wuth.**
 Encargar ; give charge of :
a-Yineape.
 Encender ; set fire to : **Ote.**
 Encender fuego ; light fire :
a-Thloni fuat.
 Encerrar ; inclose : **Pone.**
 Encerrar, hacer entrar ; drive in :
Ókisa, t-ókāsaha.
 Encerrarse ; be enclosed :
ti-Ponabe.
 Encía ; gums : **Nása.**
 Encima ; on top : **Natape.**
 Encontrar ; meet on the road :
Yiase.
 Enemigo ; enemy : **Asétsi.**
 En este mes ; this month : **Weela
 nespiya.**
 Enfermarse en camino ; to be ill
 on the road : **he-Esh naiyi.**
 Enfermo ; ill : **he-Es, he-esh.**
 Enfrente ; in front : **Sehiyi.**
 Enfriar ; to cool : **a-Nawaina.**
 Engalanado ; dressy : **Yeonthlökök.**
 Engañador ; deceiver : **Sinti.**
 Engañar ; deceive : **o-Wenāma.**
 Engordar ; fatten : **y-Átisa.**
 Engrasar ; to oil, grease : **e-Likine.**
 En la mesa ; on the table : **Natape.**
 Enlazar ; to lasso : **i-Tetiwoi, a-kiu
 etewoi.**
 Enlazar, encordonar ; to lace up :
Ekathlitse.
 En muchos años ; in many years :
Kankap loj nāk no'we.
 Enojado ; angry : **Fuesi.**
 Enramada ; shed, shade : **Yupálek**
 Enredadera ; climbing plant :
Kolaski, to'hini.
- Enredar ; ensnare : **Nkate.**
 Enrollar ; roll up : **Tsewainki.**
 Enseñar ; to teach : **Lesána, kiak-
 wonifuet.**
 Ensillar ; saddle up : **Lesanope.**
 Ensuciar ; make dirty : **he-Esihi.**
 Entender ; understand : **yi-Kam-
 tinine.**
 Entero ; whole, entire : **Pathlot.**
 Enterrar ; bury : **Pone, Kiakwone.**
 Entrada del nido ; hole of nest :
i-Neaiyi.
 Entrañas ; the inside : **i-Teowe.**
 Entrar ; enter : **Yuwiha, yufuiha.**
 Entrar (agua) ; enter the water :
a-Yuwisha.
 Entre ; between : **Wokawo.**
 Entrarse el sol ; sun sets : **Yamesi.**
 Entregar, llevar ; take, hand over :
Maiyihe.
 Enviar ; send : **Thloyina.**
 Envolver ; wrap up thing :
ti-Wuhijina.
 Envolverse con frazada ; wrap up
 oneself : **a-Wuhi.**
 Errar en camino ; go astray :
i-Yo'hina.
 "Ero," "era" (terminación) ;
 "er" (termination), doer, etc. :
Wo, pl. s ; woki.
 Escalera ; ladder : **i-Naiyi.**
 Escallante (árbol) ; a tree : **Lota-
 kik.**
 Escapar ; escape : **Tetkiope.**
 Escarabajo ; beetle : **Lalampe,
 nteempe.**
 Escaso ; scanty : **he-Wuj, he-loj,
 V. THLA.**
 Esclavo ; slave, captive : **Hítí,
 hité.**
 Escoba ; broom : **i-Wet-tilélaha.**
 Escobar, barrer ; sweep : **Lathli-
 hena.**

Escoger ; select : **Tahane.**
 Escolopendra (cachamba); myriapod : **Páso.**
 Esconder (cosa); hide a thing : **Otsi.**
 Esconderse ; hide oneself : **a-Nejweki.**
 Escopeta ; gun : **si-Lujse, pl. s.**
 Escoria, rescoldo ; cinder : **i-Siyáki.**
 Escribir ; write : **a-Tataha ipesinik.**
 Escuchar ; listen : **i-Siat.**
 Escupir ; to spit : **o-Fuatsithle.**
 Esforzarse ; exert self : **Kiofuite.**
 Espalda ; back : **Kiaiyei.**
 Espantar ; startled as mule : **n-Otse.**
 Espejo ; mirror : **ti-Yénaha.**
 Esperar ; wait : **a-Tema.**
 Espeso ; thick : **Wuj, thlá.**
 Espetar ; to spit (fish) : **Ataãp.**
 Espiar ; to spy : **a-Yenihi.**
 Espina ; thorn : **i-Te, thle.**
 Espinar ; to prick : **Tösaha.**
 Espinazo ; back-bone : **Kiaiyeithlile.**
 Espíritu ; spirit : **yi-Tiowe.**
 Esposo, sa ; wife, husband : **Kemla, 1^a p. itsemla.**
 Espuela ; spur : **i-Lisi-ki, alentalisiki.**
 Espuma ; froth, scum : **i-Sep.**
 Espumar ; skim : **Tate o lanope isep.**
 Esquina ; corner : **Tilisanaha.**

Esquina del monte ; corner of wood : **Yijláha.**
 Esta casa ; this house : **Laak wuk.**
 Estallar ; explode : **Tékithla.**
 Este ; East : **Máanuk.**
 Estéril ; sterile : **Laj thlös a.**
 Estero ; swamp : **Töthlehe.**
 Estiércol ; excrement : **Yemuk.**
 Estirar ; stretch out : **i-Tio.**
 Esto ; this : **Kiayo, naka.**
 Estómago ; stomach : **i-Tse. V.**
HEAKAMAMPE.

Estornudar ; sneeze : **ta-Tisi.**
 Estrecho ; tight : **To, tu.**
 Estregar, frotar ; rub : **i-Ki.**
 Estrella ; star : **Kátés.**
 Estrella, nubes de Magallanes ; Magellan clouds : **Kiuli-nawat.**
 Estribo ; stirrup : **Tösone.**
 Estropear, descolar ; to dock tails : **i-Kias esite.**
 Estuche de caña ; case : **Sise.**
 Estúpido ; stupid : **Hepiye.**
 Exhalar ; exhale, give out scent : **Alatki.**
 Exhausto ; exhausted : **Nojhe, nojwe.**
 Exhausto maíz ; no more maize : **a-Tejwi piata.**
 Extender ; spread out : **ti-Kinaha, kijne.**
 Extenderse ; spread out : **Tökanaha.**
 Exterior ; exterior : **i-Kiaiyei.**
 Extinto ; extinct : **y-Ome.**
 Extraviarse ; go astray : **Yam-kehe.**

F

Fácil ; easy : **Yap.**
 Facón ; chopper : **Sinat-itink.**
 Faja ; belt : **si-Kawák, pl. iwa.**

Falso ; false : **Thlajmowo.**
 Falta ; short of : **Neya, ne . . ya.**

- Falta agua; short of water : **Hetapo iyi-iñat.**
- Falto, carecer de; short of, wanting : **Thla.**
- Familia (adultos); adults of family : **Kihilas.**
- Familia (hijos); children of family : **si-Les.**
- Fantasma; spirit, ghost : **Mosek, ajna-thlele, táthla.**
- Feo; ugly : **he-Es.**
- Fibra; fibre : **Weliki.**
- Fiesta; feast : **Esihi.**
- Filo, filo de cuchillo; edge of knife : **i-Kiwet, i-kiwet sinat.**
- Filoso; sharp : **Yakajloj, no**
Filoso; blunt : **he-Yakajloj.**
- Filtrar; filter : **Tonishe.**
- Fin; end : **Tesitōho. V. TIS.**
- Firme; firm : **To, tu, tonne.**
- Flaco; lean, thin : **si-Paala.**
- Flauta; flute : **Wosok, wāsok, Kióyoi.**
- Flecha; arrow : **Keha, I^a p. itseha.**
- Flechar; to shoot : **a-Tiyeha.**
- Flojo, no firme; slack, loose : **he-To, he-tonne.**
- Flor; flower : **Thloki.**
- Florecer; to flower : **i-Kesiki, yo-thloki-ha.**
- Flores de la yerba; flower of the grass : **Hup thloki.**
- Flotante; floating things : **Nāklo-patis.**
- Fluir, corre el agua; to flow : **Yāme, iñat ya.**
- Fogón; fire, fireside : **ya-Thlet,**
- Fogón; fireplace : **i-Ka-penan-enti.**
- Fondo; base, bottom : **i-We.**
- Forastera; white woman : **Kilaii-ki.**
- Forastero; white man : **Kilaii.**
- Fornicar; sexual intercourse : **i-Wieth.**
- Fosa; trench : **i-Neaiyi.**
- Fosar; make a trench : **ti-Lisāna iñi naiyi.**
- Fósforo; matches : **Fuát.**
- Frailecillo (teruteru); plover : **Kátiluj.**
- Franja; fringe : **Kitealata.**
- Frasco; flask : **Nate.**
- Frazada; blanket : **Wu, nowuki, thlotakine, pl. s.**
- Fregar; rub : **ta-Kasokiine.**
- Freir; fry : **Tetik.**
- Freno; bridle : **Kiwet-tájha.**
- Frente; forehead : **Tiokisi, tiokitsi.**
- Frente del carro; front of cart : **Thlo.**
- Fresco; fresh, cool : **Tetsihe.**
- Fresco; new, fresh : **Ahike.**
- Frío; cold : **Tetsihe, fuyiyit.**
- Frito; fried : **Tithla.**
- Frotar; rub : **Tasahe.**
- Fruta; fruit : **Thla.**
- Fuego; fire : **Fuat, ya-thlet.**
- Fuego, palos para hacer; fire sticks : **Netuk.**
- Fuerte; strong : **To, tu, tonne.**
- Fuerza, con toda la; with full force : **Tompeya.**
- Fumar; to smoke tobacco : **a-Thlöni, a-thliana.**

G

- Gajo ; branch : **Thlojsile**.
- Galoppear caballo ; gallop a horse :
ya-Kaitsihi hãna alenta.
- Gallina ; hen : **Afuenta**.
- Gama ; deer : **Sõna**, pl. s.
- Gama colorada ; deer : **Sona-taj**.
- Gamezno ; fawn : **Sona-thlöse**,
pl. **sonas-iles**.
- Ganar ; gain, get : **Po**, o-**wenãma**.
- Gancho ; hook : **Tiseaiyia**.
- Garabato (árbol) ; a tree : **Kiutínik**.
- Garabato blanco (árbol) ; a tree :
Kialokuai.
- Garganta ; throat : **ya-Kaneaiyiki**.
- Garra, uña ; claw : **Hiúki-ta**.
- Garrapata ; tick : **Kiyéta**.
- Garza blanca ; egret : **Áhe**.
- Gastar ; waste, spend : **Kathlo'we**.
- Gatear ; crawl : **Tãkos**.
- Gatillo ; trigger of gun : **Tak**.
- Gato ; domestic cat : **Tinúk**.
- Gato del monte ; tiger cat :
Siliáka.
- Gemir ; groan : **Yap**.
- Gendarme ; policeman : **Tokis**.
- Género ; cloth : **Thlotakine**, pl. s.
- Gente, peones ; work-people :
Ka-wo, pl. s.
- Gente ; people : **Kiales**.
- Gente del río ; river people :
Tewuk-thlele.
- Girar ; revolve : **ta-Katilu**.
- Golpear ; strike : **A**, **aj**, **a-towas**.
- Golpearse ; strike self : **p-A**.
- Goma ; gum : **Thletsí**.
- Gordo ; fat : **y-Ata**, **y-atãj**, pl.
y-atis.
- Gotear ; drip : **Tonishe**, **tojni**.
- Gozar ; rejoice : **a-Nuletishi**.
- Grande ; big, great : **Wu**, **wuj**,
wuhine, **hiwoma**, **wukine**.
- Grande hacer ; make big :
a-Pomna. no Grande ; not
big : **he-Wu**, **he-wuj**.
- Granizo ; hail : **Alátu**.
- Gran número ; great number :
Loj, pl. **wa**.
- Grasa ; suet, grease ; **Tathlá**.
- Gritar ; cry out, shriek : **Yap**,
ane.
- Grito ; cry : **Nãp**.
- Grueso ; thick, bulky : **Wu**,
wuj.
- Gruñir ; grunt, growl ; **a-Wesi**,
weshi.
- Guapo ; bold, plucky : **To**, **tu**,
tonne.
- Guardamontes ; hide screen for
riding through thickets : **Timi-**
talala.
- Guardar ; guard : **Thles-hãna**.
- Guardar casa ; watch the house :
a-Napa ni wete.
- Guardarse ; watch, guard : **a-Nata**,
yianele.
- Guasca (lonja de cuero) ; thong,
cord, lashing : **Waka-itak**.
- Guayacan (árbol) ; a tree : **Fuá-**
kek.
- Guía ; a guide : **Naiyi-wos**, (fem.)
naiyi-woki.
- Gusano ; maggot : **Iwo**, pl. s.
- Gustar ; to like : **n-Telia**.
- Gustarme ; to like me : **si-Telia**.

H

- Haber; to have, hold: **Po, a-kime; we, wem, weeni.**
- Haber, propiedad; thing held: **Kimet.**
- Hábil; expert: **Losikpo, tsa-hane, i-sat.**
- Habitante; dweller: **Thléle.**
- Habitante de la casa; people of the house: **Wuk-thlele.**
- Habitante del monte; forester: **La'n-thlele.**
- Habitante del río; river people: **Tewuk-thlele.**
- Habitar; to live, dwell: **Ohoyi, yamowit.**
- Hablar; to speak: **ta-Kamtini.**
- Hacer; make: **a-Lesāna, ojlowe, ane.**
- Hacer agua; leak: **Tonische, tohone.**
- Hacer caer; cause to fall: **i-Nuhiyi.**
- Hacer calor; to be hot: **Kiófue.**
- Hacer casa; build house: **Ojlowe wet.**
- Hacer frío; to be cold: **Tetsihe.**
- Hacer fuego por fricción; make fire by friction: **a-Thluti, a-Thlésāne.**
- Hacer hervir; cause to boil: **Okuaka.**
- Hacer patas de gallinas; cat's cradle: **i-Lesāna.**
- Hacer ruido; make a noise: **Namase.**
- Hacer salir; cause to go out: **Lane anekna, ey-okāsa.**
- Hacer sonar; rattle gourd: **Howithkeni.**
- Hacer viento; wind blowing: **yi-Wowiti.**
- Hacienda; land estate: **Yikalene.**
- Hacha; axe: **Alá.**
- Hachear; to chop: **Fuaha.**
- Hachear hueso; chop a bone: **a-Fuehi thlile.**
- Halcón (huachahuahua); falcon: **Tusina.**
- Halo de la luna; halo: **Weela-
iwuk.**
- Hallar; find: **a-We.**
- Hambre tener; be hungry: **si-Neale', si-nealej.**
- Harina; flour, meal: **i-Māk, piata-māk, fua-māk.**
- Harto; satiated: **s-Epis.**
- Hay allá; there is there: **Sekii, sekii-po.**
- Hay agua allá; there is water there: **Sekii iñat.**
- Hay casas allá; there are houses there: **Lohopo sekii.**
- ¿Hay vacas allá? are there cattle there? **Ma poa pa waka iweeni?**
- Hecho, lo hecho; thing made: **Lesanik.**
- Heder; to stink: **a-Nsotehe.**
- Hediondo; stinking: **Nsote.**
- Helada; frost: **i-Lémiyape.**
- Hembra; female: **Aséene, pl. s.**
- Hender; split: **Fuahaki.**
- Herida; wound: **I'tniayi, i-wet, sinat-iwet.**
- Herir; to wound: **ti-Tiyāk.**
- Hermana mayor mi; my elder sister: **Taa.**
- Hermana mayor; elder sister: **Kiete, kitia, l^a p. isitia.**

Hermana menor; younger sister : Ijni, ijnia.	Hormiga, termita; white ant : Tokis-itas.
Hermano mayor; elder brother : Kiili, 1ª p. tsiili.	Hormiga chica; small ant : Isles.
Hermano menor; younger brother : Kiini, 1ª p. itsiini, isiyas.	Hormiga (forrajero); foraging ant : Sewahi.
Herramienta; implement, tool : i-Ki (partícula).	Hormiguero, tacarú; ant-hill : u-We.
Hervir; to boil : Nawai.	Hornilla de la pipa; pipe-bowl : Kiwet, kiúti.
Hervir hace; cause to boil : Okuaka.	Horno; oven : Nka'we.
Hiel; gall : Tejlutsi.	Horqueta; forked stick : Thla-tseki.
Hierbas; weeds : i-Wole, lo-wole.	Hoy día; to-day : Ka-thloma, apajha tahe.
Hierro; iron : Wukini.	Hoyo; hole : Eyáki.
Hígado; liver : Kalit.	Hueco; hollow : Thla-tewaha.
Hija; daughter : s-Ase, pl. les.	Huelo algo; perceive smell : Supa aloti.
Hijo; son : s-As, pl. les.	Huella; track : i-Kajiya.
Hijos, hijas; children : si-Les.	Huérfana; orphan girl : Kim-pejna.
Hilar; spin : i-Wiate.	Huérfano; orphan : Kimpena.
Hilo; yarn : i-Thlek, sonta-wole.	Hueso; bone : Thlile.
Hinchado; swollen : Tikeki.	Huevas, huevas de rana; spawn : Thla-hilis, ithles-thlahilis.
Hipo tener; hiccough : s-Opale.	Huevo; egg : Thle-tsu, pl. k.
Hoja; leaf : i-Wole.	Huir; flee : Yo, a-fuiiya.
Hollín; soot, smuts : i-Léu.	Humo; smoke : Tó'se.
Hombre; man : Ayine, ahine, pl. s.	Humor; humour, pus : Tilék.
Hombre; man : Naawaii.	Hundir; submerge : Yamnekiowe.
Hombre malo; bad man : Yotole to'ni.	Hundirse; sink : Yamikioyi.
Hombros; shoulders : si-Niwe, pl. niwase.	Hurtar; steal : Kajla.
Hondo; deep : To'we.	Huso; spindle : Ka-sopa.
Horcón; post, prop : Thlatseki.	
Hormiga; ant : Tókis.	

I

Igual; equal : Tomikiowa.	Ímbecil; imbecile : Hepiye.
Igual, mismo; same as : Hiwit-hiwitoj.	Imitar gallo; imitate crow of cock : i-Sujline afuenta.
Iguana; big lizard : Áthlu.	Imponer; put on : An.
Ijada; side : Thla-luk.	Incapaz; unfit : hatsa-Hane.

- Inclinado ; leaning : **Soyotsäne.**
Índice ; index finger : **Hiúki-
ifueli.**
Indios, una tribu de ; an Indian
tribe : **Ñaltio.**
Insecto ; insect : **Welaki.** *V.*
PANA.
Instrumento ; instrument : **i-Ki**
(partícula).
Inteligente ; intelligent : **Losikpo.**
Interior ; inside : **i-Teowe.**
Intestinos ; intestines : **Kasile,**
pl. s.
Inútil ; useless : **he-Es.**
- Invierno ; winter : **Tetsihaine.**
Ir, irse ; go, go away : **Ma, yik.**
Ve, id ; go thou, ye : **Ak,** pl.
akine. Ve, id ; go thou, ye :
Maak, pl. **maakna.** Ve, id ; go
thou, ye : **Moyatahi,** pl. **makahe.**
Ve, van ; he goes, they go :
i-Ya, pl. **yamne.**
Ir a buscar ; to go for : **a-Yohi.**
Ir por debajo ; to go beneath :
Yúkawe, yakawo.
Ir lejos ; to go far : **a-Yik to'we,**
a-yikne a tojhiwe.
Isla ; island : **Thlö.**

J

- Jabón ; soap : **Siate.**
Jacarandá ; a tree : **Atsifuäk.**
Jardín ; garden : **Kawoma, ti-
woma, pelíte.**
Jarro, jarrito ; jar, jug : **Nate,**
nate thlösi.
Jefe ; chief : **Nechias.**
Jerga ; horse cloth : **Alenta thlo-
taki.**
Joven (m.) ; young : **Kiale,** pl. s ;
(fem.) **kiale-ki.**
Joven, pequeño ; young, small :
Thlöse, pl. **iles.**
- Juanete de las mejillas ; cheek
bones : **si-Wutsihi, kiolos-
wutsihi.**
Juego de cuatro palos ; gambling
game : **Suki.** *V. in loco.*
Jugar ; to play : **te-Liákini.**
Jugar, hagáse fiesta ; make a
feast : **Maka lakini a-katini.**
Jugo ; juice : **Te.**
Juntar ; join, unite : **Yúkiwita,**
yúkifuita.
Juntarse ; to be together : **Nojhi-
wita.**

L

- La, le, lo ; he, she, it : **Naka.**
Labio inferior ; lower lip : **Píasat.**
V. KAT.
Labio superior ; upper lip :
si-Pasat, pl. **is.**
Lado de ; side of : **e-Yápile.**
Ladrar ; bark (dog) : **ti-Wófuó.**
- Ladrón ; thief : **Ayine-tákajla,**
kajla-nata, yúskila.
Lagarto ; lizard : **Kéela, waa,**
tök'.
Lagarto (del brazo) ; biceps :
si-Fuopo-tise.
Lágrima ; tears : **Ap.**

- Laguna ; lake : **Tisaha, iñat-thlak.**
 Lagunita ; water hole : **Tóki.**
 Lamer ; lick : **Nepowe, nepuni.**
 Lámpara ; lamp : **Iyata.**
 Lana ; wool : **i-Wole, sonta-wole.**
 Langosta ; locust : **Kiöth, kiol.**
 Langosta grande ; big locust :
Kosetsiti.
 Langostas chicas ; young locusts :
Kiothle thlase.
 Lanza ; spear : **Yitine.**
 Lápiz ; pencil : **Wesinik-ki.**
 Largar ; let go : **Okiape, kialáne,**
ey-okäsa.
 Largo ; long : **i-Tio, tiohi, tuowe,**
tujwi.
 Lastimar ; injure : **i-Keapo.**
 Lata ; tin, can : **Wukini, ka-wu-**
kini.
 Lavar, lavar ropa ; wash clothes :
i-Li'.
 Lavar cosas ; wash articles :
i-Lihame.
 Lavar cara ; wash face : **Tiokio le.**
 Lazar ; to lasso : **i-Tetiwoi.**
 Lazo ; lasso : **Waka-ki.**
 Leche ; milk : **Katus.**
 Lechera (mujer) ; milkmaid :
Waka-kati-woki.
 Lechuza ; owl : **Kälekik.**
 Lechuza chica ; small owl : **Kiút.**
 Lejos ; far : **To'we.**
 Lengua ; tongue : **Palnat, palinat,**
pl. is.
 Lengua ; tongue : **Wakathle.**
 Lengua de la panza ; spleen :
Shipat.
 Lenguaráz ; interpreter : **ti-Lis-**
hãna.
 Leña ; fuel : **Alá, fuátehuk.**
 León ; puma : **Iwájla.**
 Levadura ; leaven : **Pate.**
 Levantar ; raise : **a-Kimkiwoi.**
 Levantarse (pan) ; rise of bread :
Sita.
 Levantarse ; to rise : **i-Yiwoho**
nanate.
 Libertar ; set free : **Láne.**
 Librarse ; to free self. V.
i-LESMA.
 Libre ; free : **Iskiúnine.**
 Libro ; book : **i-Pesinik.**
 Libro de la vaca ; 2nd, 3rd, and
 4th stomachs of cow : **Hea-**
kámampe.
 Liebre ; wild rabbit : **Naháte.**
 Ligar ; bind : **a-Lanit, pl. e.**
 Ligero ; swift : **Yanna, ya-kait-**
sihi.
 Lima ; file : **te-Wakeãmni.**
 Limar ; to file : **Tösaha, h-ewaha.**
 Limpiador ; cleaner : **ti-Li-iki.**
 Limpiar ; to clean : **i-Li', lee.**
 Limpio ; clean : **Lee, es.**
 Lindo ; beautiful : **Hotinne, es.**
 Liso ; smooth : **ti-Liíhi, lisãnki,**
yiokeyi.
 Liviano ; light, not heavy :
he-Kiofuiyete.
 Lobo o nutria carnívora del río ;
 otter : **Élataj.**
 Loco ; mad : **Hepiye, néile.**
 Lo hecho ; thing made : **Lesanik.**
 Loma ; hillock : **Kiúi, eeshiákãna.**
 Lonja de cuero. V. GUASCA.
 Lorito ; parrot : **Kéi, kiki, téis.**
 Loro ; parrot : **Éle, pl. wa.**
 Loro (calancata) ; parrot : **Taa,**
sátas.
 Losa ; crock : **Tetik.**
 Luciérnaga ; fire-fly : **Fuatini.**
 Luchar ; wrestle : **i-Netnoma.**
 Luego ; presently : **Kethli.**
 Lugar ; place : **si-Wet, ojlowe.**
 Lugar de avestruces ; place of
 ostriches : **Yamope wanthlös.**

Lugar de bailar ; place of dancing : Maiyatihe takati.	Lugar de pelear ; place of fighting : Loyi.
Lugar de chanchos ; place of pigs : Kijnehe.	Lugar de tigres ; place of tigers : Kiuni-le.
Lugar de gama ; place of deer : Sonas-po.	Lugar de yuchán ; grove of bottle trees : Semthlak-et.
Lugar de gritar ; place of shouting : Lajhena yámni nahopo.	Luna ; moon : Wéela.
Lugar limpio ; clear place : ti-Lethlaal, áthlahi.	Luz ; light : Thlóma, athlu.
	Luz del sol ; sunlight : Nathlihi.

LL

Llaga ; wound, sore : u-Weat, pl. is.	Llenar pozo ; fill hole : Ponote.
Llama ; flame : Eyákte.	Lleno ; full : ti-Pohi, poyi.
Llamado, nombrado ; called, named : Kiakthle.	Llevar ; take, carry : Maii, maiyi.
Lllamar ; to call : Yap, ane.	Llevar, llévase la a él ; take it to him : Maiyi sipejpa, maiyi sahe.
Lllamar acá ; call person here : Apamet. Llama a padre, madre ; call father, mother : Apamet papa, thlet. me Llama ; I am called : Yam one.	Llevar ; to carry : a-Tuni. puedo Llevar ; I can carry : Tsahane atu'.
Llano ; level : ti-Wosa.	Llevar por mano ; carry by hand : i-Tuni kioyi.
Llegar aquí ; arrive here : a-Nes. 3 ^a p. na', nam, pl. nómne.	Llevar a cuestas ; carry on shoulder : Tithli.
Llegar allá ; arrive there : Yam, yame.	Llevar (niño) a cadera ; carry on the hips : a-Tithlia.
Llegar ; arrive : Náklesi.	Llevarse una cosa ; run off with : Yame.
Llegar arriba ; to be well up (moon) : Nespiya.	Llorar ; weep : i-Yap.
Llegar al otro lado ; reach other side : i-Yótsahei.	Llorar, gemir ; cry, lament : tá-Kailisha.
Llenar pipa ; fill pipe : Tatehe ana kiúti.	Llover ; to rain : Neki, neki pejla, pejla neki.
	Lluvia ; rain : Péjla.

M

Macana, clava ; club : Thletek paha.	Macho ; male : Ayine, pl. s.
Machete ; chopping knife : Sinat-itiuk.	Machucar ; crush, pound : ti-Kiofuane.

- Madera; wood : **Alá.**
Madera verde; sap wood : **Tome.**
Madre; mother : **s-Et**; (mi) **tate.**
Madre en los animales; dam :
Thlet.
Madrugada; dawn : **Fuatina,**
i-mut.
Maduro; ripe : **Yiowe.**
Maíz; maize : **Piata, piate.**
Maizal; maize-field : **Piata-wet.**
Malo; bad : **Fuesi, he-es.**
Malparir; miscarry : **Tekii, ya'**
naiyihi.
Maltratar; ill-treat : **Nöknöm-**
ponete.
Mamá; mamma : **Tate.**
Mama; human breast : **Nahate.**
Mamar; take the breast : **Tepis.**
Manco; handless : **Thla-kio-yi.**
Mandar; send : **Thloyina, thloi-**
kanek ininnowa.
Mandioca; manioc or cassava :
Niwákiwa.
Maneado; to hobble : **Sietes o**
kio tileante.
Maní; monkey nuts : **Niöskita.**
Manija, cabo; handle : **i-Kiote,**
hiwa.
Mano; hand : **si-Kio, pl. yi.**
Mano de almirez; pestle : **Wikit.**
Mano derecha; right hand :
Tomsofuaiyihe.
Mano izquierda; left hand : **Ala-**
meyi.
Manso; tame : **he-Toski.**
Manta de pieles; robe of pelts :
Anna.
Mañana; to-morrow : **Thlomata,**
ka-thlomata.
Marca; mark : **i-Fwukis.**
Marcador; marker : **i-Niskite-kie.**
Marcas facial; facial marks :
i-Niskite.
- Marcas animales; brand animals :
i-Fwukis tataha.
Marchar; march, go on : **Nakipe,**
najkipe.
Marchitado; withered : **Witile.**
Marido; husband : **Kemla.**
Mariposa; butterfly : **Wösoki, pl. s.**
Martillo; hammer : **Taakihi.**
Más; more : **Ki, kipe, kiwa.**
Más; more : **i-Waleihi, pakatana.**
Más allá; further away : **Sahiya,**
nokiuli latehe.
Mascar; chew : **i-Tiujnani.**
Más largo; longer : **i-Tujwi-yini.**
Más tarde; later : **a-Nootita.**
Matacos; Indian tribe : **Hotenhu.**
Matadero; slaughtering-place :
Ka-lanke-wet.
Matado; killed : **Lana.**
Matador; our slayer : **kas-Thla.**
Matanza; murder, slaughter :
ta-La.
Matar; kill : **a-Liana, a-la, thlōo,**
aki. yo me Mato; I kill myself :
Het-ö.
Matarse; kill self : **ti-Liana,**
a-towas.
Matarse, tirarse; shoot self :
ti-Tiyäk.
Materia; matter, pus : **Tilék.**
Matraca; rattle of snake : **Kilé-**
sina.
Mayor de milicos; military major :
Eyiha-wo.
Mear; make water : **i-Siaiyitsehe.**
Media noche; midnight : **Najnena.**
Medicina; medicine : **Niole.**
Médico; witch-doctor : **Eyéwu.**
Medio; middle : **i-Kiówe, tomi-**
kiówe.
Medio día; midday : **Náleki, owe-**
lipe náleki.
Medir; to measure : **t-Étitenaha.**

- Médula ; marrow, pith : **Tikithli, thlö-sa.**
- Mejilla ; cheek : **Kiolo, pl. s.**
- Mejor ; better : **Kehaiyo.**
- Melena ; forelock : **i-Ya.**
- Membrillo (planta) ; a plant : **Metsuk.**
- Menos ; less : **Thla.**
- Mensajero ; messenger : **Yiase.**
- Mentir ; to lie, deceive : **Sintiö.**
- Mentira, mentiroso ; deceiver : **Thlajmowo.**
- Meollo ; pith : **i-Weliki, thlösa.**
- Mes ; month : **Wéela.**
- Mes pasado ; last month : **Weela netia, weela pa neti.**
- Mes otro ; another month : **Weela iketsia.**
- Mes este ; this month : **Weela nespiya.**
- Mesa ; table : **i-Nākawet.**
- Metéoro ; meteor : **Totiwa.**
- Mezclado, entreverado ; mixed with : **Yuwihin.**
- Mezquinar ; be mean, keep back : **Kaiwena.**
- Mezquinar tabaco ; be mean with tobacco : **a-Kaiwe wuhu.**
- Mezquino ; mean, stingy : **Sintí.**
- Mi, mis ; my, mine : **Yaka.**
- Mi, mis (animal) ; my (animal) : **Eleowa, pl. s.**
- mi, mis (haber) ; my (possession) : **Simet, pl. is.**
- Miedo tener ; to be afraid : **He-wiyi, yúskila.** tiene Miedo del caballo ; afraid of horse : **Alenta piana.** no tiene Miedo ; not afraid : **he-Yúskila.**
- Miel ; honey : **thle-Tsi.**
- Miga ; piece, crumb : **i-Wa, i-wö.**
- Migar ; crumble : **Woo-wa-ha, hea-wutse-he.**
- Militar ; soldier : **Tokis.**
- Mira de arma de fuego ; sight of gun ; **ti-Yénohape.**
- Mirar ; to look : **Yenele.**
- Mismo (reflexivo) ; self : **Kāta, pet.**
- Mismo ; same as : **Nākhethlihi, hiwit-hiwitój.**
- Mistól (árbol) ; a tree : **Ayítāk.**
- Mistól (fruta) ; wild berry : **Ayíta.**
- Mocita ; maiden : **Lojse-thlöse.**
- Mocito ; youth : **Kihilihāne.**
- Moco ; mucus : **i-Nieteyik.**
- Moho, musgo ; moss : **Pelinetia, satawalasa.**
- Mojado ; wet : **i-Tsat, tsiat, sat, sate.**
- Mojar ; make wet : **i-Tsiatit, o-tsatit.**
- Molejón, amoladera ; grindstone : **ti-Watan.**
- Moler ; grind : **ti-Kiófuaki.**
- Molino ; mill : **Wethlek.**
- Moneda ; money : **Wukini-taj.**
- Mono ; monkey : **Aléaneki.**
- Montaña ; mountain : **Wútik.**
- Montar ; mount : **s-Omaiyāpe, ya-Katsawesape.**
- Montaraz ; forester : **La'n-thlele.**
- Monte ; forest : **La', la'niná, ina.**
- Montura, recado ; saddle : **Pekia, ka-pekia.**
- Morador ; dweller : **Thléle.**
- Morder ; bite : **Okie.**
- Morderse ; bite self : **Oki.**
- Morir ; die : **y-A, pl. y-ahale.**
- Morral ; bag : **i-Neli.**
- Morriña. *V. AFLIGIRSE.*
- Mortero ; mortar : **Wethlek.**
- Mosca ; fly : **Kátaki.**
- Mosca dragón ; dragon fly : **Fuén-teyi.**
- Mosquitero ; mosquito net : **te-Pee.**

Mosquito, zancudo; mosquito: Éyi.	Mucho (agua); much (water): Se.
Mostacilla; bead: Kinule , pl. s.	Mudar; change: ti-Wesi , i-thlease.
Mostrar; show: Yihene.	Mudar casa; remove house: a-Thlöse niwet.
Mover; move: Yumane , lesanji.	Mudo; dumb: he-Tämte , néile.
Mover la rueda; turn handle: a-Watni.	Muerto; dead: y-A , pl. y-ahale.
Moza; maid: Lojse.	Muesca de la flecha; socket of arrow: i-Pawa.
Mozo; youth: Fuemek.	Mujer; woman: Aséene , pl. s.
Mozo de mano; man-servant: Kimanik.	Mula; mule: Malékia , pl. s.
Muchacha; girl: Kiale-ki , lojse- thlöse.	Mula nueva; colt of mule: Malé- kia thlöse , pl. malékiás iles.
Muchacho; boy: Kiale , pl. s, kihiliháne.	Munición; shot: Thlo , lujse-thlo.
Mucho qué comer; much to eat: Wuj inta toj.	Muñeca; wrist: Kió-wo.
Muchísimo; very much: i-Tij- wop , tijfuop.	Murciélago; bat: Aháiyi.
Mucho; much: Wu , wuj ; loj , pl. wa ; hepini.	Musgo; moss: Satawalasa.
	Muslo; thigh: i-Kina.
	Muy cansado; very tired: Sewó.
	Muy largo; very long: Tujwí.

N

Nacer; be born: i-Nuwe , thlös nuwe.	Negrito; somewhat black: Sió- wa-tse.
Nacer; grow: Takith.	Negro; black: Siówa , shiówa , siófua , chiówa.
Nada; nothing: Thláhepa.	Nicotina; nicotine: i-Fuete , kiúti- ifuete.
Nadador; swimmer: i-Pea.	Nido; nest: Thlop.
Nadar; to swim: ã-Pea. puedo Nadar; can swim: A-pehene. no sé Nadar; cannot swim: Hatsa-hane kape. sé Nadar; can swim: Tsa-hane tapa.	Nido chico de hormigas; ant's nest: e-Ka-anat.
Nadie; no one: Thláhepa , ka- náknei.	Niebla; fog, haze: To'sehisha.
Nalga; buttocks: We-kiolo , pl. s.	Niebla; mist: Tómitne.
Naranjilla; wild fruit: Sifua.	Ninguno, nadie; no one: Kanák- nei. no hay Nadie; there is no one: Thláhepa kanáknei.
Naranjillo; a tree: Sifuan.	Niña; girl: Kiále-ki.
Naranja; orange: Sifuan-atiuk.	Niño; boy: Kiále , pl. s.
Nariz; nose: Niétowe , pl. natowa.	Niño, niña; child: Samlia.
Negativo; negative: 1 ^a p. A , ha ; 2 ^a y 3 ^a p. He (prefijo).	No, no es; no, is not: He (pre- fijo), hewá.

- No (prohibitivo); do not : **Ka**.
 No cortarme; not cut me : **he-Sewa**.
 Noche ; night : **Ajná, ka-ajná**.
 Nodrizas ; nurse : **Kiales-iwoki**.
 Nodrizas ; nurse : **Fuchinapa**.
 No es ; is not : **Wéna**.
 No hay, no hay más ; is no more,
 none : **Thláhepa**.
 No hay ; is none : **Ha wempa**.
 No hay, sin, falta ; none, short
 of, without : **Laj . . . a, pl.**
las . . . yi ; thla.
 No hay comida ; there is no food :
Thla pa tiuj.
 No hay maíz ; there is no maize :
Thlahepa piata ha.
 No hay zapallo ; there are no
 pumpkins : **Thla oso ho**.
 No lo cortes ; do not cut it :
Enlohe ka fuaha.
 No lo mates ; do not kill it : **Ka**
lóna.
 No lo saques ; do not remove it :
Enlowéhi.
 No lo sigue ; do not follow him :
Ka akna.
 No mañana ; not to-morrow :
A-thlomata he.
 Nombrado ; named : **Kiakthle**.
 Nombrar ; to name : **a-Hiowa,**
a-wo-thle-yi.
 Nombre ; name : **Thle, kiakthle**.
 No iré ; I shall not go : **a-Kaiyik-**
ne.
 No voy a irme ; I am not going :
a-Kaiyik.
 No voy a volver ; I am not return-
 ing : **a-Kaiyape**.
 No oigo ; I do not hear : **Ha-peyeyi**.
 Norte ; North : **Wukina**.
 No sé ; I do not know : **Ha-tsa-**
hane.
 No sirve ; useless : **he-Es**.
 Nosotros ; we, us : **Sa', sam**.
 Nosotros mismos ; ourselves :
Samkata.
 Nosotros, nuestro ; we, our :
si-Liwaiis.
 Notar ; to note : **a-Tataha ipes-**
inik.
 No tengo sombrero ; I have no
 hat : **Thla yaka-wonta ha**.
 No ven ; do not come : **Ka**
ápomit.
 No vayas ; do not go : **Ka ak**.
 Novio, a ; sweetheart : **Emi**.
 No viene ; he is not coming :
Kaiyapomet.
 Novillo ; steer : **Waka la-kia-**
nisis-i.
 No vuelvo aquí ; I shall not come
 back here : **a-Kaiyapemetna**.
 Nube ; cloud : **Póle, pl. s**.
 Nublado ; cloudy : **Pole na' o**
nam.
 Nuca ; nape of neck : **si-Wotis**.
 Nuditos ; knuckles : **Miósoki**.
 Nudo ; knot : **o-Kösoki, kösok**.
 Nuera ; daughter-in-law : **Yeta-**
naka.
 Nuestro, tros ; our : **Sika**.
 Nuestro, tros (animal) ; our
 (animal) : **Sileowa, pl. s**.
 Nuestro, tros (haber) ; our (pos-
 session) : **Sikimet, pl. is**.
 Nuevas, noticias ; news : **Lönile**.
 Nueve ; nine : **Inulitse tāmni**.
 Nuevo ; new : **i-Ke, ahike**.
 Nuevo, chico, joven ; young :
Thlöse, pl. iles.
 Nuevo, verde ; green : **i-Fuatso,**
tiajthlös.
 Nuez ; Adam's apple : **Taananki**.
 Nunca viene ; will never come :
He-iyomet.
 Nutria ; a rodent : **Me**.

O

- Obedecer ; obey : **i-Yujlia.**
Ocho ; eight : **Nahape tāmni.**
Oeste ; west : **Thláawesis.**
Ofender ; offend : **a-Silaha.**
Ofrecer ; offer : **o-Wéna.**
Oído ; ear : **si-Kióte.**
Oír ; hear : **a-Peeye.**
Ojizarco ; wall-eyed : **Tiete lemani.**
Ojo ; eye : **Tiete, pl. tatowa.**
Ojo de aguja ; eye of needle :
i-Tete.
Ojo del hacha ; socket of axe :
i-Teowe.
Ojo, ojal ; eyelet : **i-Tethle.**
Olas ; waves : **Towak-animpeye.**
Oler ; smell : **a-Newinki.**
Oler, olfatear (perro) ; to scent as
dog : **ij-Newimpehe.**
Olor ; scent : **Alóti.**
Olvidar ; forget : **i-Piáta.**
Olla ; pot : **Taas.**
Olla de hierro ; iron pot : **Taas-
wukini.**
Ombligo ; navel : **si-Liöj.**
Once ; (11) eleven : **Yel tām
sisiete.**
Oreja ; ear : **Kióte.**
Oreja, una sóla ; one ear : **Kiote
wenthle.**
Oreja, agujero de la ; orifice of
ear : **Kiote-we.**
Orejeras ; earwoods : **Chot-thlele,
tsot-thlele, aliáne.**
Oriente ; East : **Máanuk.**
Orilla ; margin, edge : **i-Neaiyiki.**
Orín ; rust : **Thlo.**
Orina ; urine : **Toth.**
Órquide (chasca) ; orchid : **Laita.**
Oscuridad ; darkness : **Ajná.**
Oscuro ; dark : **Nafwuj, (de
color) siówa.**
Oso hormiguero ; ant-bear : **Soóle.**
Oso melero ; raccoon : **Soóle-tiuk.**
Otoño ; autumn : **Nóówitse.**
Otra vez ; again : **Pe.**
Otro ; other : **Ketsi, ketsia, ketsa,
ketse, kietse.**
Otro lado ; other side : **Toma-
wetshe.**
Otro lado del río ; other side of
river : **Iñat awetshe.**
Otro lado de los Chunupies ; be-
yond the Chunupies : **Áthle-wet
tómsehe.**
Otro mes ; another month : **Weela
iketsia.**
Otro río ; another river : **Tewuk
iketsa.**
Oveja ; sheep : **Sonta, pl. s.**
Ovejero ; shepherd : **Sontas-iwos.**
Ovejero (perro) ; dog-shepherd :
Sontas-iwoki.
Ovillar ; to wind into clew :
he-Yúkiwita.
Ovillo ; clew, hank : **i-Yututa,
i-katalanthlis.**

P

- Padre ; father : **Pápa.**
Padre ; father : **Hine.**
Pagar ; pay : **a-Tis, tisne.**
Pagarme ; pay me : **a-si-Tisne.**

- País ; country : **si-Wesi, si-wet.**
 no es mi país ; it is not my
 country : **He-ewet-ine.**
- Paja ; thatching grass : **Mpiäk.**
- Pájaro (genérico) ; bird : **Afuéna,**
 pl. **s.**
- Pájaro (varios) ; various birds :
Séli, tehele, taiithle.
- Pala ; spade : **Anát-iki, nonate.**
- Palabra ; word : **Le, ka-le, ka-**
wejtaha.
- Paladar ; palate : **Tómpehe.**
- Palangana ; basin : **Tetik.**
- Paleta, remo ; paddle, oar : **Ka-**
sejhâna-ki.
- Palma, palmera ; palm : **Fuisuk.**
- Palma de la mano ; palm of
 hand : **Kio-tot.**
- Palmar ; palm grove : **Fuisket.**
- Palo ; stick : **Alá.**
- Palo blanco ; a tree : **Nokiki.**
- Palo borracho, yuchân ; beer
 bottle tree : **Semthlak.**
- Palo cruz ; fire-stick tree : **Hélek.**
- Palo delgado ; thin stick : **Alá**
samthli.
- Paloma ; pigeon : **Ófuo, pop, pl.**
is ; sippup, élia.
- Palo mataco, jacarandá ; a tree :
Atsifuäk.
- Palo santal ; grove of *lignum*
vite : **Ithlóket.**
- Palo santo ; tree *lignum vite* :
Ithlök.
- Palos de tambor ; drumstick :
Pom-iki.
- Palpitar ; palpitate : **s-Ewo.**
- Pampallo, no hondo ; shallow :
Nimteha, he-to'we.
- Pan ; bread : **Woiye.**
- Panal ; honeycomb : **Amta,**
nakiwo.
- Pantalla ; a fan : **a-Nena-awutne.**
- Pantano ; swamp : **Nahe, isát.**
- Pantorilla ; calf of leg : **ya-Kasa.**
- Panza ; belly : **i-Tse.**
- Pañuelo ; handkerchief : **sa-Tipot,**
 pl. **is.**
- Papamoscas ; white flycatcher :
Thlelimpe.
- Papel ; paper : **i-Pesinik.**
- Paquete ; dressy : **Yöthlöhok,**
yeonthlökök.
- Paracer ; appear : **Nupiyé.**
- Parar ; place upright as post :
Aitaisi.
- Pararse ; stop, stand : **Kasiti.**
- Pared ; wall : **i-Sak.**
- Parir ; give birth to : **Nuhiyi,**
naiyihi, thlös po.
- Párpado ; eyelid : **Tietaj, pl. tie-**
tahes.
- Parte ; part : **i-Wa, wö.**
- Partera ; midwife : **Ohikajkahila.**
- Partido ; part, section : **Kisa.**
- Partir ; depart : **a-Yik.**
- Partir (sandía) ; divide (melon) :
h-Ewaha.
- Pasar ; cross over : **te-Powu.**
- Pasar abajo ; pass under : **Yukifue.**
- Pasar por ; go through : **Yufuiha.**
- Pasar para afuera ; go outside :
Yam kisii.
- Pasar río ; cross over river :
i-Tiona tewuk.
- Pasar tiempo ; time passes : **Yam**
nakap e.
- Pasear ; stroll, walk : **Iskiuni,**
i-kiunini.
- Pasear ; stroll : **a-Yoyi, ayik**
ayoyi, e-yosihi.
- Pasto ; pasture : **Hop, hup.**
- Pasto seco ; dry grass : **Ifuala.**
- Pata de ave ; bird's leg : **i-Siet,**
siete, pl. sietis.
- Pato chico ; small duck : **Ayéniwa.**

- Pato real o picaso; Muscovy duck: **Kasejkana.**
- Patrón; master: **Nechias.**
- Patrona; mistress: **Nechias-ki.**
- Patroncito; young master: **Nechias thlösi.**
- Pava, caldera; kettle: **Niat-aki.**
- Pava del monte; wild turkey: **Amela-tiuk.**
- Pecho; chest: **s-Ot.**
- Podazo; piece: **i-Wa, wö.**
- Pedir; ask for: **a-Yohi, i-yehe.**
- Pedir fósforo; ask for matches: **i-Yehe fuat a.**
- Pegado, pegajoso; stuck together: **i-Tseawuka.**
- Pegar; strike: **A.**
- Pegarse; strike self: **p-A.**
- Pegarse; to stick together: **i-Tsukiwita.**
- Peinar; to comb: **si-Esimane.**
- Peine; comb: **Itnat-iki, waka-kiu.**
- Pelado (campo); grassless camp: **Tif'ki.**
- Pelados; tribe of nude Indians, (?) Chamococos: **Na'thlala.**
- Pelar; to peel, skin: **Taj leni, toj olane.**
- Pelear; to fight: **ne-Lane, ni-towas.**
- Pelear otra vez; to fight again: **ni-Towaspe.**
- Pelo; hair, fur: **si-Wole, pl. po.**
- Pelota; ball: **i-Laka-ki.**
- Pellejo; skin: **Ta, taj, pl. tahes.**
- Pellizcar; pinch: **si-Esima.**
- Pellón, manta de pieles; cloak of pelts: **An'na.**
- Pene; penis: **s-O.**
- Peón; labourer: **Ka-wo, pl. s.**
- Pepita; core, kernel: **Thlesiki.**
- Pequeño, joven; little, young: **Thlöse, pl. iles.**
- Pequeño, no alto; short, small: **He-itio.**
- Perder; lose: **Netia.**
- Perder camino; lose the road: **i-Yo'hina.**
- Perdiz chica; small partridge: **Tsiliana.**
- Perdiz grande; partridge: **Hó'sos.**
- Permanecer; remain at: **Ohoyi.**
- Perrito; pup: **Alena thlöse, pl. Alenas iles.**
- Perro; dog: **Aléna, pl. s.**
- Perro (ovejero); dog-shepherd: **Sontas-iwoki.**
- Perseguir; chase: **Okáse.**
- Persona; person: **Ayine, pl. s.**
- Pesado; heavy: **Kiofuiyete.**
- Pesar; to weigh: **Heäne.**
- Pesca; fishing-place: **i-Yone, iyon-sius-e.**
- Pescado; fish: **Sius, kaniya.**
- Pescador; fisherman: **i-Yo'j.**
- Pescar; to fish: **Wohi pa sius.**
- Pescuezo; neck: **si-Wo.**
- Pestañas; eyelashes: **Tiáse.**
- Peste; pest, epidemic: **Nthleakalne.**
- Pez (genérico); fish: **Sius, (?) kaniya.**
- Pez (dorado); a fish: **Ekma, pl. ekmais.**
- Pez (varios); various fish: **Owönthle, lipéa, ahaiyik.**
- Pezón de la fruta; stem of fruit: **Tak, pl. tas.**
- Pezón de la teta; nipple of teat: **Ate.**
- Picada; cutting through wood: **Thlali.**
- Picaflor; humming-bird: **Tótse.**
- Picar; to prick, sting: **Oki, i-tek.**
- Picar la víbora; snake bites: **Anthlöj iyoki.**

- Pícaro ; rogue : **Yúskila.**
 Pico del pájaro ; bill, beak :
 i-Pasat, (de abajo) ta-kat.
 Pié ; foot : **si-Siet, pl. is.**
 Pié y pierna ; leg and foot :
 si-Siet, pl. is.
 Pié (del catre) ; leg of bed :
 i-Siete, pl. s.
 Piel ; skin : **Ta, taj, pl. tahes.**
 Pierna ; leg : **si-Siet, pl. is.**
 Pierna, toda la ; leg, hind quarter :
 Thlá-kina.
 Piedra ; stone : **Sisá, áhe.**
 Pinchar ; prick : **i-Tek.**
 Pintar ; to paint : **ti-Fwuki.**
 Pintar, instrumento de ; *V. in loco* : **e-Yukatuki.**
 Pintura (urucú) ; red paint :
 Ówite.
 Piojo ; louse : **Ithlá.**
 Piola ; string : **Néyäk.**
 Piola chica ; twine : **Ise.**
 Pipa ; pipe : **Kiúti o kiiti, pl. wa.**
 Pipar ; smoke a pipe : **a-Thlöni,**
 a-thliana.
 Pique ; jigger : **Yakalena-thli.**
 Pisar ; to tread : **Tösäne, töse,**
 öskine.
 Pitar ; play a pipe : **Alá ne wosok.**
 Pito ; pipe, flute : **Wosok, wäsok,**
 1ª p. eyosok ; kióyoi.
 Planta ; plant, shrub : **Alá.**
 Planta una ; a plant : **Siyewatuk.**
 Planta del pié ; sole of foot :
 Siete-asanate.
 Planta espinosa (moille) ; a plant :
 Nokaspe.
 Planta (orco molle) ; a plant :
 Pówai.
 Plantación ; plantation : **ya-Ka-**
 woma.
 Plantar ; to plant : **ti-Woma.**
 el Plantar ; planting of : **ta-Wo.**
 Plantar otra vez ; to replant :
 ti-Womape.
 Plantar poste ; place upright as
 post : **Aitaisi.**
 Plata, moneda ; money, silver :
 Wukini-taj.
 Plato ; plate : **Tetik, pl. teti.**
 Playeros ; coast people : **Tewuk-**
 thlele.
 Plegar ; fold : **Tsewanhi, a-napaso.**
 Pléyades ; Pleiades : **Póme.**
 Pluma ; feather : **i-Wole.**
 Pluma de escribir ; pen : **Thloma.**
 Pluma de la cabeza ; head-feather :
 Namis.
 Pobre ; poor : **Pethlusi, he-Es.**
 Poco ; little, few : **he-Wuj, he-loj,**
 wamthla, wantthla ; thla.
 Poca agua ; little water : **Wam-**
 thla iñat.
 Pocos pescados ; few fish : **Thla**
 sius e.
 Pocos ; a few : **Times ale.**
 Poco ha ; lately : **Kethli.**
 Poder ; be able : **tsa-Hane.**
 Polilla ; moth : **Thletámpe.**
 Pollera de mujer ; skirt, dress :
 i-Wasit, wasut.
 Polvo ; meal : **i-Mäk.**
 Polvo ; dust : **Ika-nat.**
 Pólvora ; powder ; **i-Mäk, lujse-**
 imäk.
 Poncho ; blanket : **Wu, thlota-**
 kine, pl. s.
 Poner abajo ; put below : **Aitkofue.**
 Poner adentro ; put inside : **Maii**
 wukoho.
 Poner afuera ; put outside : **Maii**
 kishii.
 Poner al lado de ; put against :
 Etee.
 Poner arriba ; put above : **Am-**
 pehe, ampeya.

- Poner sobre el suelo ; put on ground : **An anat.**
- Poner cerca de mí ; put near me : **Thlasäpmik.**
- Poner collar : put on necklace : **Yiina.**
- Poner debajo ; put under : **Autkiwe.**
- Poner en, encima, en la mesa ; put on, above, on table : **Anope, enope, henope.**
- Poner en agua ; put in water : **Ane niñate.**
- Poner en bolsillo ; put in pocket : **Ot, ote.**
- Poner encima al otro : put one on the other : **Anope in ketsa.**
- Poner en olla ; put in pot : **Tiete isa-taas.**
- Poner huevos ; lay eggs : **Thletsu kijne, thletsu ninanate.**
- Poner por medio de ; put through : **Okawe.**
- Poner sobre, en las faldas ; put over, on, in the lap : **Sahiya.**
- Poner sombrero ; put on hat : **a-Yikala ka-wonta.**
- Ponerse colorado ; become coloured : **Siatse-na.**
- Ponerse de pié ; stand up : **Kásiti.**
- Poniente ; west : **Thláawesis, yopeya.**
- Por la tarde ; in the afternoon : **Noote.**
- Porongo, mate ; gourd : **Kiálisi.**
- Poroto ; beans : **Nuetis-teta.**
- Poroto (silvestre) ; wild beans : **Hönnaiyi ; (árbol) hönnaiik.**
- ¿ Porque viene ? why does he come ? **Tahatiña ?**
- Posa ; puddle : **Yiima.**
- Posar ; to settle as birds : **tä-Kásiti, i-núkihe.**
- Poseido, lo que tiene ; thing possessed : **ti-Kima.**
- Poste ; post : **Thlatseki.**
- Potrerizo ; groom : **Alentas-iwos.**
- Potrillo ; colt : **Alénta thlöse, pl. alentas iles.**
- Pozo ; well, water hole : **Tóki, ka-tóki, ijnáki.**
- Pozo, hoyo ; hole in camp : **Mise.**
- Preguntar ; to question : **Kamtinina.**
- Preñada ; pregnant : **Suone.**
- Preparar para viaje ; prepare for journey : **Nesine.**
- Prestar ; lend : **Wemikiu.**
- Presto, pronto ; soon : **Kethli.**
- Primavera ; springtime : **Ále.**
- Primero ; first : **Wánthlesha.**
- Probar ; prove, test : **Nákeshni.**
- Probar (huevos) ; test, shake (eggs) : **i-Wiatitsi.**
- Prójimo ; neighbour : **Ka-mahiwita.**
- Prometer ; to promise : **o-Wénama.**
- Pronto ; quick : **t-Ojsi.**
- Pronto, presto ; soon : **Kethli.**
- Pudrir ; rot, stink : **a-Nsotehe.**
- Pueblo ; village : **Wikiu, si-wet.**
- Puedo alcanzar ; I can reach : **a-Hame.**
- Puente ; bridge : **Tojpehe, i-niope.**
- Puerta ; door, gate : **i-Pot.**
- Puerta, abertura ; gateway : **i-Kiwet.**
- Puerta, tranquera ; gate, bar : **Nóhiyi.**
- Puesta (luna) ; moonset : **Nep-tase.**
- Puesto ; outpost : **Ak.**
- Pulga ; flea : **Alena-thli.**
- Pulgar ; thumb : **Hiúki-wu'hi.**
- Pulmón ; lungs : **Powis.**

Pulsera ; bracelet : Kio-wonik.	Puntiagudo ; pointed, sharp : Tishilataha.
Pulso ; wrist : Kió-wo.	Puñalada ; a knife-thrust : Sinat- iwet.
Punta del cuchillo ; point of knife : i-Kias.	Puñaladas dar ; to stab : Aiyitäk, taitaha.
Puntal ; post : Thlatseki.	Pus ; pus : Tilék.
Puntal de la casa ; post of house : Wukeite-thlatseki.	

Q

¿ Qué ? who ? which ? what ? Te ? tempa ?	¿ Qué rojo ! how red ! Tám !
Quebrachal ; grove of quebracho : Keithlátsit.	Quichuas, Quechuas ; Indian tribe : Lionilia.
Quebracho ; a tree : Keithlaliik.	¿ Quiénes son ellos ? who are they ? Tempa pi netia ?
Quebracho blanco ; a tree : Esti- nek.	¿ Quién sabe ? who knows ? Tempa yiine ?
Quebrada ; gully : Takälönki.	Quiero comer ; I want to eat : si-Telia kätuj.
Quebrar ; to break ; i-Nökaso.	Quiero más ; I want more : Maiyis pakatana.
Quedar ; to remain : Nákaiyine.	Quiero más agua ; I want more water : Ntelia aki piñat, wanthle kiwa piñata.
Quedarse ; abide with : Ohoyi.	Quiero más pan ; I want more bread : Woyies maiyi kipe.
¿ Qué hedor ! what a smell ! Nsot ! nsut !	Quiero más plata ; I want more money : Wanthle kiwa wukini- taj a.
Quemado ; burnt : Fuatihö.	Quince ; (15) fifteen : Iyenthle sisiete nojwe.
Quemador ; burner : Teti fuat i, tieti fuat i.	Quirquincho ; armadillo : Ithléu.
Quemar ; to burn : Kióhofue.	Quitar ; remove : Láne, majtiheyi.
Quemarse ; to be burnt : Kioyohe.	
¿ Qué quiere ? what does he want ? Tempa intelia ?	
Querer ; want, desire, love : n-Telia, y-eminik.	
Querido, a ; loved one : Emi.	

R

Rabón ; tailless : Thla-kias-a.	Rajar ; to split : Fuahaki.
Raer ; scrape round : a-Kiisha.	Rama ; branch : Thlojsile.
Raíz ; root : i-Fuetis.	Rana ; frog : Ithlés.
Raja, rasgón ; a split, tear ; its- Isi.	Rancho ; hut : si-Wuk.

- Rascar ; scratch, scrape : **Nepatni, ti-eshimäk.**
- Rasgar ; tear apart : **s-Isaha.**
- Rasguñar ; scratch, scrape : **Nepatni, si-eshima.**
- Raspar ; scrape : **Leepe.**
- Rastrear ; to track, trace : **i-Yojhine.**
- Rastrillo de fusil ; hammer of gun lock : **Tikieki.**
- Rastro ; track, footprint : **i-Kaj-iya.**
- Ratón ; mouse : **Kawéna.**
- Rayo ; thunderbolt : **Tikina.**
- Rebanar ; to slice : **a-Isaha.**
- Rebenque ; whip, lash : **Njanat, s-ajanat.**
- Rebuznar ; to bray : **Malekia iyap.**
- Recibir ; receive : **Kima.**
- Recién ; recent : **Tahae, tathlaha.**
- Recién, recientemente ; recently : **Kethli, niwanthlehe, niwönthlehe.**
- Recién llegado ; just arrived : **Kieli nes, kethli nes, yämnehe.**
- Recortar ; to trim : **h-Ewaha.**
- Recto ; upright : **Tinahi.**
- Regular ; go backwards : **Kehe-sine.**
- Red ; net : **Nahak.**
- Redondo ; crooked : **Soyotsäne.**
- Redondo, en redondo ; around : **Fuop.**
- Reflejo del fuego ; reflection of fire : **Täkahi.**
- Reflexión en espejo ; reflection in mirror : **i-Pi.**
- Reflexión ; reflection : **Thla.**
- Reflexivo ; reflexive particle : **Kata, pet (partículas).**
- Refregar ; to rub : **Tasahe.**
- Refrescar ; refresh : **Kioki.**
- Regalar ; give away : **o-Wéna.**
- Regañar ; growl, snarl : **Wesi, weshi.**
- Regar ; irrigate : **ti-Shaiiyitse.**
- Regazo ; lap : **ya-Ka-tsewe.**
- Regresar ; return : **Yape.**
- Reir ; laugh : **a-Ski, a-skini.**
- Relámpago ; lightning : **Täkáhi.**
- Reloj ; watch : **Kile-aki.**
- Remar ; to row : **Yitye.**
- Remedio ; remedy, medicine : **i-Ki, niole. V. ALOJWETE.**
- Remo ; oar : **Tat-höpshe, ka-sej-häna-ki.**
- Remojar ; steep, soak : **Ane niñate.**
- Remolino ; whirlwind : **Ijnátitaki.**
- Remolino del agua ; eddy : **Näkléshimpe.**
- Rengo ; halt, lame : **Eesäkanik.**
- Reponer ; replace : **Naiyitpiya.**
- Rescoldo ; cinder : **i-Siyáki.**
- Residir ; reside : **Ohoyi.**
- Respirar. *V. ALENTAR.*
- Resuello ; breath : **Ye.**
- Retirarse ; retire : **a-Yape, pl. le.**
- Retreta ; tattoo marks : **Yitte, e-yukeet, niskite.**
- Retroceder ; recede : **a-Yape, pl. le.**
- Retroceder ; go backwards : **Ke-hesine.**
- Reunirse aquí mañana ; to meet here to-morrow : **a-Nesmat kathlomata.**
- Reventar (huevo) ; burst (egg) : **Yoloki.**
- Reventar (bolsa) ; burst (bag) : **its-Iski.**
- Revolver ; revolve : **ta-Katilu.**
- Ribereño ; river people : **Tewukthlele.**
- Rico ; nice : **Es, kojhe, kojhai.**
- Rígido ; rigid : **To, tu.**

- Rincón ; corner : **Tomahé.**
 Rincón del cerco ; corner of fence :
ti-Téeyeta.
 Riñones ; kidneys : **Kinteyi.**
 Río ; river : **Téwuk.**
 Río alto o crecido ; high water :
Iñat se.
 Río bajo ; low water : **Iñat nim-**
teha.
 Robar ; rob : **Kajla, ta-kajlane.**
 Rociar ; sprinkle : **ti-Shaiiyitse.**
 Rocío ; dew : **Yista.**
 Rodear ; encircle : **Tioniti.**
 Rodear, que rodea ; circle, hover :
Atok.
 Rodilla ; knee : **Koski.**
- Rojo ; red : **i-Siat, shiat.**
 Romper ; break : **ISA, i-isök**
a-nokāse.
 Romperse ; to snap : **Ishawe.**
 Roncar ; to snore : **a-Nalot.**
 Ropa ; clothes : **Thlotakine.**
 Roto ; broken : **Isa, isha ; ishaha.**
 Roto ; cracked : **Yolok.**
 Rótula ; knee-cap : **ya-Ka-tetik-**
impe.
 Rotura, raja ; tear, crack : **ish-Ishi.**
 Rueda ; wheel : **Tikeaki.**
 Ruído hacer ; make a noise :
Namase.
 Rumiar ; chew the cud : **Thlāk**
teanene, thlāk tiapakashi.

S

- Saber ; know : **tsa-Hane.**
 Saber camino ; know the way :
tsa-Hane naiyi.
 Sabio ; wise : **Losikpo.**
 Sacando "bicho" ; extracting "in-
 sect" : **a-Lane nithlele.**
 Sácalo ; remove it : **Ekiale.**
 Sacar ; remove, take out or off :
a-Láne, i-lesma.
 Sacar (agua) ; dip out water :
a-Sayi.
 Sacar cuero ; take off hide : **Toj**
olane, toj thláne.
 Sacar del hoyo ; dig out of hole :
Tethle.
 Sacar espina ; extract thorn :
Halós ite.
 Sacarse sombrero ; take off hat :
Lane na ka-wontá.
 Sacar trastos ; take things out
 (of house) : **Lane lowe.**
 Saco ; coat : **Wopotu-isi, wopotu-**
isha.
- Sacudir ; shake : **Pate, watni.**
 Sacudir ; shake gourd : **Howithkeni.**
 Sacha-sandía (fruta) ; wild fruit :
Néni, (árbol) nenyuk.
 Saeta ; dart, arrow : **Seta, ti-tiya-**
ki, keha.
 Sal ; salt : **Sifuóne.**
 Saldrá (luna) ; will rise (moon) :
Nämtapeya.
 Sale (el sol) ; rising (sun) : **Nám-**
peya.
 Sale el alma ; soul departs :
i-Nukisha yitiowe.
 Salir, aparecer ; come out, appear :
Nukipiye.
 Salir (plantas) ; spring up (plants) :
Takith.
 Saliva ; spittle : **i-Fuatsithle.**
 Salivar ; to spit : **o-Fuatsithle.**
 Saltar ; spring, jump : **ti-Shom-**
peha, ta-kati.
 Saludar ; to greet : **i-Yihöyi,**
nákwöthlena, nojweki.

- Salvar ; save : **Kimesoyi**.
Sanar ; heal ; **Napeeli**.
Sandía ; water melon : **Sánteyi**.
Sangrar ; to bleed : **a-Tatene woyis**.
Sangre ; blood : **Woyis**.
Sano ; well, strong : **Es ; to, tu**.
Sapo ; big toad : **Tásina**.
Sarnoso ; itchy : **Niomilek, nkisó**.
Sartén ; frying-pan : **Taas**.
Satisfacer ; satisfy : **s-Epis**.
Sauce ; willow : **Kienuk**.
Saucedal ; grove of willows :
Kienkit.
Savía ; sap : **Te**.
Secar ; to dry : **e-Late**.
Secarse al sol ; to dry in the sun :
ti-Kinaha.
Seco ; dry : **yi-Le, i-leha, witle**.
Sed tener ; to be thirsty : **s-Ókowát**.
Seguir ; to follow : **t-Ojse**.
Seguir con la mirada ; gaze after :
ta-Kawena.
Seis ; six : **Iyenthle támni**.
Selva ; wood, forest : **La', la'niná**.
Selvaje (animal) ; wild (animal) :
he-Leowa, pl. s.
Sembrado ; sown field : **Kawoma**.
Sembrar ; to plant : **ti-Woma**.
Sembrar, esparcir ; sow, scatter :
i-Tetahe.
Semejante ; like, similar : **Nák-
hethlihi, i-nistiki a'**.
Sementeró ; plantation : **Ka-
woma, hetakawoma**.
Semilla ; seed : **Thlo**.
Senda ; path : **Naiyi**.
Sentarse ; sit down : **Pa, a-yihi,**
pl. yikihi.
Sentarse ; sit down : **Wahe, wehe,**
pl. waiyitsehe.
Señalar ; to earmark : **t-Esitase**.
Separar ; separate : **i-Lankiwita,**
yuyihine.
Sepultar ; bury : **Ifuek**.
Sepultura ; grave : **ti-Téikiya**.
Ser ; to be : **Nehe**. *V. Gramática*.
Serenó ; evening dew : **Yista**.
Serpiente ; serpent : **Anthløj, pl.**
anthlös.
Serrucho, sierra ; saw : **Olöó-ki**.
Servir ; to hand round : **Maii**.
Servir pipa ; to hand pipe : **Thlöni**
pet.
Sesos ; brains : **Tikithli**.
Sí (asenso) ; yes : **Éé**.
Siembra ; planting : **ta-Wo**.
Siempre viene ; always coming :
i-Yometne.
Sierva ; maid-servant : **Kimanki**.
Siervo ; man-servant : **Kimanik**.
Siete ; seven : **Times támni**.
Silbar ; to whistle : **Tawili**.
Silla ; chair : **i-Wet**.
Simból (pastó) ; tall pasture :
Piléti, pl. s.
Sin, no hay, no tiene ; without,
none : **Thla, thlahe**.
Sin ala o pelo ; hairless : **Thla wole**.
Sin cola ; tailless : **Thla kias a**.
Sin mano ; handleless : **Thla kio yi**.
Sobaco ; armpit : **si-Fuopo-ki**.
Sobar cueros ; soften hides :
Owahane.
Sobre-puesto ; leather covering
over the seat of saddle : **Wata**.
Sobrina ; niece : **Isejni**.
Sobrino ; nephew : **Iseni**.
Soga ; rope : **Néyäk**.
Sol ; sun : **Kilé**.
Soldado ; soldier : **Tokis**.
Soldado ; follower : **Ka-wo, pl. s.**
Sólido ; solid : **To, tu**.
Sólo ; only, alone : **Wenthle,**
wanthle.
Soltar ; let go : **Láne, lane anekna**.
Soltera ; spinster : **Asile-ki**.

- Soltero ; bachelor : **Asile**.
 Sombra ; shade : **Pe**.
 Sombra de persona ; shadow of person : **i-Pi**.
 Sombra de la casa ; shade of the house : **Wuk-ipe**.
 Sombrero ; hat : **Wonta, ka-Wonta, pl. s**.
 Somero ; shallow : **he-To'we**.
 Somos dos ; we are two : **kas-Mes**.
 Sonar ; to sound : **Taahe**.
 Soñar ; to dream : **a-Maaope, o-wethli, si-wethlehana**.
 Soplado por el viento ; blown with the wind : **Thlaawu wiatne**.
 Soplar ; to blow : **Pehomät, wowi**.
 Soplar (viento) ; wind blows : **yi-Wowiti**.
 Soplar fuego ; blow the fire : **Pajwi ni fuat**.
 Sordo ; deaf : **Néile, he-tipetsile**.
 Soy varón ; I am a man : **Yam ayine he**.
 Su, sus ; his, her, its, their : **Ika**.
 Su, sus (animal) ; his, her, its, their (animal) ; **Ileowa, pl. s**
- Su, sus (haber) ; his, her, its, their (possession) : **Ikimet, pl. is**.
 Suave ; soft : **he-To**.
 Subir ; climb : **a-Wuth**.
 Subir ; ascend, go up incline : **a-Hulepeha, nuktikenape**.
 Subir escalera ; go up ladder : **Majhihi**.
 Sucio ; dirty : **he-Esí, töthli**.
 Sudar ; perspire : **si-Kiúnihi**.
 Sudor ; sweat : **Kiúni**.
 Suegra ; mother-in-law : **Ohoiyi**.
 Suegro ; father-in-law : **Ohojwe**.
 Suelo ; floor : **Anát**.
 Suolto ; free, loose : **he-To, iskiunine**.
 Sueño tener ; be sleepy : **Kánetipo**.
 Sufrir ; suffer : **Kioki**.
 Sur ; south : **Iniwuk**.
 Suri ; ostrich : **Wánthla, pl. s**.
 Suspender, cesar ; suspend, cease : **Lei, pl. leki**.
 Suspirar ; to sigh : **ti-Yejlehi**.
 Sustancia ; flesh of vegetable : **Thlösa**.

T

- Tabacal ; tobacco plantation : **Wohu-owet**.
 Tabaco ; tobacco : **Wohú**.
 Tajar ; chop : **Fuaha**.
 Tajtaj (pájaro) ; ibis : **Kojká**.
 Tala (árbol) ; a tree : **Seenuk**.
 Talón ; heel : **Piokio**.
 Talvez ; perhaps : **Nenik**.
 Talvez me vaya ; perhaps I shall go : **Nenik aiyikne**.
 Talvez venga yo ; perhaps I shall come : **Entapai yone**
- Talvez vuelva ; perhaps I shall return : **Nenike ayapene**.
 También ; also : **i-Welapis**.
 También yo ; I also : **Yam nehe**.
 Tambor ; drum : **Po', pom, pomiteo**.
 Tapa ; lid, top, cover : **i-Pot**.
 Tapa de cajón ; lid of box : **Pelite**.
 Tapar ; cover, stop up : **Pone, owalisiki**.
 Tapera ; deserted village : **Wikiu-yuse**.

- Tapietes (tembeteros); an Indian tribe : **Ofuénik**.
- Tarde del día; afternoon, evening : **Noot, anátsi, kile anatsi**.
- Tatuaje; tattooing : **Yitte, e-yukeet**.
- Tatuar; to tattoo : **a-Yitki**.
- Techar; to roof : **ti-Lisána awet**.
- Techo; roof : **ti-Teatahaa, ti-ponahape**.
- Tejer; weave : **Yuuti, ta-kawehene**.
- Tela; cloth : **Thlotakine, pl. s**.
- Telaraña; cobweb : **i-Thlek, si-walák-ithlek**.
- Temblar; tremble : **Kititine**.
- Temer; to fear : **Yúskila**.
- Temprano; early, soon : **Opehna, Kethli**.
- Tenazas; tweezers : **i-Teniki**.
- Tender; spread out : **a-Kojni**.
- Tenedor; fork : **i-Nök-aki**.
- Tener; to have, hold : **a-Kime, po. V. NÁKI**.
- Teñir; to dye : **Lenate**.
- Terminar; finish : **Lei, pl. leki**.
- Ternero, ra; calf : **Waka thlöse, pl. wakas iles**.
- Terremote; earthquake : **Anát-tiwesi**.
- Testículos; testicles : **Kianis, pl. is**.
- Teta; teat : **Ate, nahate**.
- Tía; aunt : **i-Kite, i-kietse**.
- Tiempo pasado; time past : **Pajhi, tojle o natojle**.
- Tiempo de las flores; flowering time : **Oyikantö**.
- Tiene alas; having wings : **i-Fuesis po**.
- Tierno; tender : **he-To**.
- Tierra; earth : **Anát**.
- Tierra de; land of : **Ka-anat**.
- Tieso; tight : **To, tu**.
- Tigre; jaguar : **Kiúni, pl. s**.
- Tijeras; scissors, shears : **Ka-sontis, ka-sonatis; wonis-iki**.
- Tímido; timid : **Yúskila**.
- Tintura; dye : **Maha**.
- Tintura para tatuaje; juice for tattooing : **Istek-thla**.
- Tío; uncle : **Ta, tata, i-kili**.
- Tirador; leather apron : **Tisi-howa**.
- Tirante; joist : **Thlalat**.
- Tirar; throw away : **Tate**.
- Tirar; pull : **i-Tio, a-tóne, titiona**.
- Tirar; shoot : **i-Tiyaki, teya**.
- Tiritar; shiver, shake : **Kititine**.
- Tiritona; shivering : **Tetsihe**.
- Tizón; firebrand : **Fuátehuk**.
- Tobas; Indian tribe : **Yothloki**.
- Tobillo; ankle : **si-Siete-wo**.
- Tobillo, nuez del; ankle-bone : **Miósoki**.
- Tocado; head-dress : **Namis**.
- Tocar; touch : **Etiti**.
- Tocar, chocar; knock : **Eyape**.
- Tocar tambor; beat drum : **i-Pi, i-pu; pom yie**.
- Tocar (campana); ring bell : **Áé**.
- Todo; all : **Loj, pl. wa; nojhe, nojwe**.
- Todo (del mismo género); all of a sort : **Nojle**. no Todo; not all of a sort : **he-Nojle**.
- Todo; all : **Wukie, kisopo**.
- Todos se fueran; all have gone : **Pathlatata**.
- Tolderia; Indian village : **Wikiu**.
- Tolderia (varios); village names : **Lejhansita, watikifuaha, akiuya**.
- Toldo viejo; ruined village : **Wikiu-yuse**.

- Tomar ; to take : **a-Kime, yaha.**
 Tomar agua ; to drink water :
ai-Ya iñate.
 Tonto ; silly : **Hepiye.**
 Torcer, hacer cordón ; twist fibre,
 make string : **ã-Tethle neyäk.**
 Torcido ; crooked : **Soyotsäne.**
 Toro ; bull : **Waka ayine.**
 Tortuga ; tortoise : **Anátaj.**
 Tortuga chica ; small tortoise :
Kitiine.
 Tos ; cough : **tã-Kóaki.**
 Toser ; to cough : **a-Kóaki.**
 Trabajar ; to work : **ta-Kijme.**
 Trabajo ; work : **Kijma.**
 Trae, traed ; bring thou, ye :
Hone, pl. honeyi.
 Traer ; to bring : **a-To, tio, pl.**
tone, imp. hone.
 Traer ; fetch : **Maii, woyi.**
 Traer acá ; bring here : **Homkã-**
makitnihi.
 Traer a mí ; bring to me : **Hom-**
keikiu.
 Traer agua ; fetch water : **Hone**
piñat, maii piñat.
 Traer caballo ; fetch horse : **Woyi**
palenta.
 Tragadero ; gullet : **Taananki.**
 Tragar ; to swallow : **a-Te,**
yãmisha, yãmkisha.
 Traje ; clothes : **Thlotakine, pl. s.**
 Trama de la tela ; web, woof :
ti-Teteyapea.
 Trampa ; trap : **Katsala.**
 Tranquera ; gateway : **Ka-kiwet,**
nõhiyi.
 Trapo viejo ; rag : **Paj.**
 Trastos ; utensils : **Lowe.**
 Trayendo agua ; bringing water :
Mãjhowo pe iñat, tósihine iñate.
- Trece ; (13) thirteen : **Nahape**
tãm sisiete.
 Tremolando ; fluttering : **Wása.**
 Trenza ; forelock : **i-Ya.**
 Trenzar ; plait, braid : **yã-Kápa-**
late.
 Tres ; three : **Nahape.**
 Tribu de indios ; an Indian tribe :
Mathlela.
 Tripas ; intestines : **Kasile, pl. s.**
 Triste ; sad : **ha-Tankayine.**
 Tronar ; to thunder : **Taawin.**
 Tronco de la flecha ; shaft of
 arrow : **i-Fua.**
 Tronco del árbol ; trunk of tree :
i-Tisuk.
 Tropezar ; stumble : **Topisha.**
 Trueno ; thunder : **Suntini, shun-**
tini.
 Tú ; thou : **A', am.**
 Tú mismo ; thyself : **Amkata.**
 Tu, tus ; thy, thine : **Aka.**
 Tu, tus (animal) ; thy (animal) :
Alawa, pl. s.
 Tu, tus (haber) ; thy (possession) :
Akimet, pl. is.
 Tubo (de tetera) ; spout : **i-Kiwet.**
 Tucán ; toucan : **Afuena-tiuk.**
 Tucutucu (conejito) ; camp rat,
 kind of guinea-pig : **Iyis.**
 Tuerto ; one-eyed : **Talók, pl.**
taloki ; tiete wenthle.
 Tuétano ; marrow : **Tikithli.**
 Tuna ; prickly pear : **Kihat.**
 Tupido ; dense : **Thlá.**
 Turbio ; muddy : **he-Esí.**
 Tusca (fruta) ; bean fruit : **Ijneata.**
 Tuscal ; grove of bean fruit trees :
Ijneata-ket.
 Tusco (árbol) ; bean fruit tree :
Ijneatäk.

U

Ubre ; udder : ta-Ate.	Uña ; finger- or toe-nail : Hiúki-ta, pl. hiúki-t'hes.
Úcle ; prickly pear : Kihat.	Urdimbre ; warp : i-Fuenik.
Último ; last : i-Niya.	Urdir ; to put on the warp : Kawenhi.
Ulua (cacto) ; cactus : Tsetila.	Utensilio ; utensil : Tetik, pl. teti.
Único ; only. <i>V. KIWE.</i>	Útero ; womb : i-Tiowehe.
Uno, único ; one, only, alone : Wenthle, iyenthle.	
Untar ; to grease : e-Likine.	

V

Vaca, ganado vacuno ; cattle : Wáka, pl. wakas, wakaas.	Vapor ; steam : im-Peth.
Vaca ; cow : Waka-aseene.	Vaquero ; cowherd : Waka-wos, wakas-iwos, i-yihane.
Vaciar (sólidos) ; empty out solids : Sayi.	Varón ; man : Ayine, pl. s.
Vaciar (agua) ; empty out water : Ejne niñat.	Vasallo ; subject, serf : Ka-wo, pl. s.
Vacío ; empty : i-Wetnahe.	Vaso ; vessel : Ki (partícula).
Vago de la noche ; night vagrant, ghost : Ajna-thlele.	¡ Ve ! go on ! Na !
Vaina ; sheath : i-We, sinat-iwe.	Veinte ; (20) twenty : Tiwono sisiete ketsi.
Va a llover ; will rain : Kanahata.	Vela ; candle : Heyomai.
Vamos ; let us go : Naha.	Velar ; to watch : Yam-thlomai-hi.
Vamos a comer ; let us eat : Nahani si-yoj.	Vello ; down : Póse.
Vamos a bañar ; let us bathe : Nahani iñate.	Vello de la tuna ; prickly fur of cactus fruit : Awo.
Vamos a cazar ; let us hunt : Naha tsámku.	Ven, venid ; come thou, ye : Homet, pl. honamet.
Vamos a hacer fiesta ; let us make a feast : Haiyi-kallisha hána.	Vena ; veins : Sataki.
Vamos a pasear ; let us go for a walk : Nahani.	Venado ; deer : Sóna, pl. s.
Vamos a pescar ; let us fish : Hai-yó sius.	Vencer ; conquer : Wonthle.
Vamos a tomar aloja ; let us drink beer : Naha yák ates.	Venda ; band : si-Kawāk, pl. iwa.
	Venda, tocado ; head-fillet : Na- mis.
	Vender ; sell : o-Wejna.
	Veneno ; poison : Akiuse.
	Vengar ; revenge : Yamaiahi.
	Venir ; to come, arrive : a-Nes.

- Venir ; to come here : **Yomet. V. HOMET.**
- Venir de ; to come from : **Töthle.**
- Venir otra vez ; to come again : **a- Yapemetna.**
- Ventana ; window : **Kiwet-thlösi.**
- Ventana de la nariz ; nostril : **Niéto-fua.**
- Ver ; to see : **We, wen ; a-we ; a-weni.**
- Verano ; summer : **Eyáhapea, kió-fue.**
- Verdad ; in truth : **Ijyáte.**
- Verde ; green : **Maha.**
- Verde, nuevo ; fresh, green : **i- Fuatso, fuatsithkät.**
- Verdolaga ; purslane : **Wojta.**
- Verdura ; grass : **Hop, hup.**
- Verse ; to be seen : **si-We.**
- Vestido ; dress : **Wu ; i-wasit, wasut.**
- Vestir (camisa) ; to dress, put on shirt : **Ótse.**
- Vestir (poncho) ; to dress, put on blanket : **Wuhi.**
- Vestir (calzones) ; to dress, put on trousers : **Ósehe.**
- Vía láctea ; milky-way : **Nai-yimpe, naimpe (i.e. vía arriba).**
- Víbora ; snake : **Anthlój, pl. anthlös.**
- Víbora cascabel ; rattlesnake : **Kilésina.**
- Víbora coral ; coral snake : **Shia-táme.**
- Vieja ; old woman : **Kihile.**
- Viejito, ta ; oldish person : **Kiili.**
- Viejo ; old man : **Kihi.**
- Viejo (adj.) ; old : **Yuse, ihuse.**
- Viene de la banda ; he comes from other side of river : **Töthlehe niat awetsehe.**
- Viene en seguida ; coming at once : **Lonile.**
- Viene otra vez ; coming again : **a- Námána atiaiwi.**
- Viento ; wind : **Thlaawu.**
- Viento hacer ; wind blows : **Thlaawu yi-wowiti.**
- Viento sud ; south wind : **Iniwuk.**
- Viento norte ; north wind : **Tojniheyi.**
- Viga ; beam : **Thlalat.**
- Vinal ; a tree : **Isiösoki-tiuk.**
- Vino ; wine : **Ates.**
- Virgen ; virgin : **Asile-ki.**
- Viruela ; small-pox : **Otehe.**
- Visita ; visitor : **Lon'hile, lonjile, wahena.**
- Visitar ; to visit : **Kanistana.**
- Viuda (pájaro) ; crazy widow : **Kátilu.**
- Vivir ; to live : **Ohoyi, yuwita.**
- Vivir allá ; to live there : **ij- Yojniheyi.**
- Vivo ; alive : **Wása. yo estoy Vivo ; I am alive : Yo wanthle si-tu.**
- Volar ; to fly : **Afuiiya.**
- Volcar ; to upset : **Nuhiyi, watsilat.**
- Voltear ; knock down : **Yamishe, oma, nuhiyi.**
- Volver ; return : **a- Yape, pl. le, thlapi, niyape.**
- Volver ; return : **Känoyi nahäne.**
- Volver aquí ; return here : **a- Napamet.**
- Volver aquí otra vez ; return again here : **a- Yapemetna.**
- Volveré ; I will return : **a- Yapene.**
- Volveré a tu casa ; I will go back to your house : **a- Namäne awuke.**
- Volver, volvió ; returned : **Yapeyata, yape-leta, yape-netaa.**
- Volver, volvió ; returned : **a- Yapene natojle.**

Volverse ; turn self about : a-Yape , pl. le ; nuki .	Vuelve, volved ; return thou, ye : Ma ape , pl. ma apele .
Vomitar ; vomit : tã-Kohi .	Vuestro, tros ; your : Aska .
Voraz ; greedy : ti-Yeku-itiuj .	Vuestro, tros (animal) ; your (animal) : Asthlaowa .
Vosotros, tras ; ye, you : Asa' , asam .	Vuestro, tros (haber) ; your (pos- session) ; Askimet , pl. is .
Vosotros mismos ; yourselves : Asamkata .	Vulva ; female genital : Nukisi .
Vosotros, vuestro ; you, your : a-Lewos .	

Y

Yacaré ; alligator : Athlute .	Yesca ; tinder : Fuatikos .
Yaguar ; jaguar : Kiúni , pl. s .	Yesquero ; tinder-box : Fuatihi .
Yema ; yolk of egg : Mahahine .	Yica, llica ; string bag : i-Thluk .
Yema del dedo ; pads (of a cat's foot) : Tösanate .	Yo ; I : Ya' , yam .
Yendo ; going : a-Yusihine .	Yo mismo ; myself : Yamkata .
Yerba ; grass : Hop , hup .	Yugo ; yoke : Alá .
	Yuyu ; weeds : Wole , lowole .

Z

Zambullir ; dive : a-Yuwisha .	Zinc, chapa de ; sheet of zinc Isaahi .
Zanja ; ditch : Iwóyis .	Zonzo ; stupid : Néile .
Zapallo ; pumpkin : Óso .	Zorra ; fox : Yiós .
Zapallo (anco) ; long pumpkin : Óso-ta , ósine .	Zumo ; sap, juice : Thle-tsi .
Zapatos ; shoes : i-Sáti .	Zumbar ; hum, buzz : Yap .

APÉNDICE A

CHOROTI OR YÓFUAHA

INTRODUCTION

I

SITUATED on the River Pilcomayo between $21^{\circ} 30'$ and $22^{\circ} 30'$ parallels south latitude, the country of the Choroti extends but a few leagues inland from the left bank of the river. Fortín Guachalla marks the southern limit, and within a few leagues of that military settlement are a number of villages lying along a well watered gully, which may be said to contain half the entire population of the Choroti, whom I estimate at about 2500 inclusive of women and children. Northwards till San Francisco or Villa Montes is reached are scattered villages near the river, and a few minor ones four to ten leagues inland, where a fair supply of water can be found or wild fruits be obtained.

Their neighbours to the north are the Toba and Chiriguano; across the river are the Mataco-Guisnai; to the south are their allies the Suhin-Chunupi (called or rather miscalled by the local Bolivians *Tapiete*, the latter a Chiriguano-speaking people that lie to the northwest, famous for making the shell necklaces which they barter with the Choroti and other tribes for clothes and various commodities); to the east lies a deep waterless forest which is uninhabited, and rarely passed through. Away beyond this *desierto* are the eastern Suhin, the Towothli-Enimaga, and from their boundaries to the River Paraguay stretch the Lengua-Mascoy.

The Choroti call themselves *Yófuaha*, which I venture to interpret "the Pigeon People" from *ófu* (pigeon), and which I believe to be their totem. This was impressed upon me when at a solemn naming of myself, after insisting that I would not be called *Kilaii*, or "foreigner," but demanded to have a true Indian title which I deserved after long residence in the Chaco, they then styled me the "Pigeon." The name *Palomo* was known by the old chroniclers, which may refer to

the Choroti or the Towothli (the Pigeon eaters), a people with whom they must have had considerable contact.

The Toba are known to the Choroti by the name of *Yothloki*; the Chiriguano are called *Iñone*; the Suhin or Chunupi bear the name of *Athle*; the Mataco are designated *Hotenhu*; the Tapiete, who make the shell necklaces, are called *Ofuénik*; and the Quechuas *Lionilia*. The name *Máhhlela* may refer to the Lengua-Mascoy or be a general term for the eastern tribes.

The word *Choroti* in the mouths of Indians becomes *Choloti*, *Soloti* or *Tsoloti*, but the tribes have, of course, their own native name for this people; the Suhin-Chunupi, for example, call them *Ekthlinák*, and the Vejoz give them the name of *Wichitás*. The latter name under the form of *Abuchetas* is given by Camaño in his ethnographical map, who places them between the Bermejo and Pilcomayo, but in the same parallel of latitude. Among the old writers the name Choroti occurs. Lozano, for instance, in 1733 includes the name *Xolota* (probably pronounced Sholota) in his list of tribes,¹ but nothing very definite is recorded by them. Padre Cardús has a short accurate description of the Choroti, but in it he includes the Suhin-Chunupi under the general name of Choroti.² In 1910 Dr. Lehmann-Nitsche published a short vocabulary of the Choroti and some excellent photographs together with anthropological studies.³ Baron Nordenskiöld has also written an interesting account of his sojourn among them and well illustrated his description of their customs and habits by photo reproductions.⁴

II

In physique the Choroti are somewhat smaller than the Mataco, and decidedly short in comparison with the Toba or Suhin. Their sturdy appearance might suggest a previous mountain home, but I think it is fairly evident that they have lived long in the lowlands of their vicinity.

Both sexes wear the hair long, tattoo their faces, and wear the *orejera*, or ear-disc. There are, however, exceptions in these last two customs.

It is difficult to find many in truly native costume to-day. For a long time this part of the Pilcomayo has been within touch of a wither-

¹ Quoted by Dr. LEHMANN-NITSCHÉ, *Vocabulario Chorote ó Solote*, *Revista del Museo de la Plata*, tomo xvii., p. 112.

² *Las Misiones Franciscanas*, JOSÉ CARDÚS.

³ *Anales del Museo de la Plata*, tomo 1.

⁴ *La Vie des Indiens dans le Chaco*, ERLAND NORDENSKIÖLD.

ing civilization which has left its mark upon them physically and socially. Clothed in cheap European clothes at all stages of decay, they present an abject appearance, and in the more distant villages there is certainly an attempt at clothing with all, except the little children, which is usual among all the tribes, but the veriest rag, old sack or a pocket handkerchief has to do duty for covering. Poverty struck me in my travels among them to be the outstanding feature of the Choroti.

Linking up as it were the different specimens of dress and ornament seen at various villages it is quite easy to dress them in the costume of their fathers of a few generations ago. Like the untouched Lengua-Mascoy, Suhin, and Towothli of the interior the blanket woven either with wool or cotton would be the chief dress of the men, girt round the waist with a hide or woven belt, necklaces of shells, bones and seeds, and a head-dress and feathers would complete the picture. Specimens of these are still to be seen, but for the most part bear the mark of the eastern Suhin.

The women would be modestly clothed like the interior peoples, with a skirt of skins sewn together, reaching from the waist to the ankles, the upper part of the body remaining unclothed but relieved with a few necklaces, beads or twisted feathers, and surmounted by a neat head-band. Though the present-day dress of the young girls is that adopted by the Chiriguano, a kind of sleeveless, waistless gown caught at the shoulders with a couple of safety pins, I, nevertheless, saw some of the old-fashioned honest skirts (much the worse for wear) and some of the ornaments. Hundreds of bead necklaces, of the particular type supplied by our Mission to its workers, and bartered by them to the Suhin for goats and donkeys, and *urucu* (the red seeds of the *Bixa orellana* pounded into a cake for facial painting), were to be seen adorning the bodies of the youths and maidens.

Another article of dress still worn by some of the older men is a sleeveless shirt, either made of string or wool. The young people who have been out to work on the various sugar estates or at *estancias* are clothed with shirt, trousers and hat, and the women, as already described, with some kind of cotton material in the form of a gown. The older people of both sexes are content to wrap themselves round with a cloth folded skirt-like and fastened at the waist.

The Choroti are pleasant but not boisterously merry, rather inclined to be solemn, not bubbling over with fun and amusement like their eastern neighbours. They speak in an affected voice like a child's treble, which rises and falls in musical cadence during a long conversation, and some of their words are clipped as it were with a kind of lisp, a soft purring language that has not the forceful grip

of the Suhin, the strong guttural of the Toba, or the cowed nasal of the Mataco.

They are by no means a warlike people, but nevertheless hold their own with the Mataco on the other side of the river, who sometimes cross to settle a dispute or make a raid. The only weapon visible was the bow, with arrows of both wooden and iron points. A few shot-guns and rifles have been introduced among them.

III

Though their habitat is a river bank the Choroti cannot be termed a "river Indian" in the sense of the famous Paiyagua, the river pirates of Paraguay; on the contrary, he is a "child of the forest." The immediate country watered by the Pilcomayo is good and suitable for cattle, but a few leagues inland where the Choroti have their homes the physical characteristics of the territory are endless patches of scrubby forest land, broken here and there with small open camps, and an occasional water-hole or sluggish stream winding its way to the main river. A sandy soil producing an abundance of cactus and stumpy thorny shrubs, an occasional knoll of higher ground and a few timber trees, or a hollow with a few palms (*carandai*) offer little attraction to the traveller or wealth to the settler.

The cattle *peon* who has to work in this type of country wears a cape as covering from behind, and attached to the saddle in front as protection to himself and his mount are *guarda-montes*, a kind of hide shield, and my companion and I regretted the absence of these useful travelling articles when wending our way through the woods from village to village. With torn clothes and scratched hands and face we rode along the narrow tracks, scarcely visible in places owing to their infrequent usage, and at times we were compelled to dismount and lead our animals through the dense and thorny growth.

Choosing some quiet spot within reasonable distance of water, often hidden away from the main track, sheltered behind bushes or scraggy trees, the Choroti build their little settlement. Their huts are well made, of grass, supported on boughs of trees which meet at the top, forming a conical or beehive shaped appearance, varying from six to ten feet high in the centre, with a circular floor space ranging from ten to fifteen feet in diameter, entered by a little doorway three feet high and two feet wide, which is often blocked at night with a hurdle of grass as a protection against the beasts of camp and forest.

Some villages are arranged in sections of several huts each, huddled

together beneath the shade of some friendly *algarrobo* or *quebracho*. Others are built in a circle of some considerable extent, the open space enclosed serving as a field for games or a tying-up place for their horses or flocks.

The whole disposition of their villages, and the manner of building their huts, indicate, as is also the case with the Mataco, a people on their defence, who dread attack. The secluded village and the shape of their grass houses built to act as a soft receiving shield for the descending arrows of their enemies, resemble those of the Suhin, and form a striking contrast to the Lengua-Mascoy, who used to build chiefly with reed mats resting on crossed poles and carried from place to place, and who invariably prefer the open spaces.

IV

The Choroti are split up into little family groups living not far apart from each other in the *montes*, and never far from the river Pilcomayo. Often in the dry season for lack of food and water they leave their forest homes and settle close to the river, which has always an abundance of fish, easily netted or trapped. A triangular shaped net supported on a couple of rods is the more general method of fishing. The man enters the water with his net, and when he feels the weight of fish folds the one rod over the other and drags it to land. Attached to his naked waist is a thickish cord with a sufficient length of loose hanging line, containing a wooden needle-like skewer at the end, which he passes through the fish and when full of fish girdles it round the loins.

Their chiefs have little real power, but are recognised as such, and to some extent on important occasions lead the way. But as has already been remarked, extreme poverty is the keyword of the Choroti, touching not only their country but their social and personal belongings.

They have few flocks of sheep and goats and an occasional beast of burden—a horse or donkey—meagre gardens give them a certain amount of food supplies and drinks for the summer festivities. The wild fruits such as the *algarroba* and cactus are plentiful; some of which are pounded up in a wooden mortar and pressed into cakes.¹ But such is the poverty of these people that on one occasion all the hostess had to offer our native guide on arrival was a handful of cactus

¹ "*Patai*" is the name of the cakes or "bricks" of *algarroba* sweet meal in the N.-W. of Argentina.

fruits; and at another village their welcoming present consisted of some sweet biscuits that had been purchased at a neighbouring shop!

From the Indian standpoint the Choroti are sadly lacking in etiquette. Knowing by long experience the rules of native society I endeavour to strictly adhere to them when travelling among Indians. In some cases there was a feeble response on the arrival of our little party, but for the most part there seemed to be a want of that delicate courtesy characteristic of the interior peoples. At the village of Atámó, which is very largely intermingled with Suhin, a stricter code is observed, and when we halted waiting for the formal invitation to be seated, some of the brighter spirits, but more especially an old "mother," rose to the occasion, and showed that though in abeyance, the old-fashioned etiquette of her people existed in all its simple charm. During the few days of our stay she continued to treat us as welcome guests by many minor attentions. A gift of tobacco is very acceptable among the various tribes, but among the Choroti salt is held in high esteem owing to its scarcity. I did not observe the *saladillo* or salt plant in the vicinity, which exists and is largely used in the interior among the Suhin, who manufacture it with a rough mixture of ashes compounded with those of the plant itself.

Whatever they may have been in the past, the Choroti are not now a hunting people, and indeed it would be difficult for them to be, for the country itself is singularly bereft of game. Of bird life we saw little, an occasional deer, ostrich or fox was sighted, and the footprints of the tapir were here and there apparent, but during our wanderings there were few indications of animal life. The most pronounced and most objectionable sign of life observed were the holes made by the burrowing animals, often a source of risk to life and limb.

V

The few sheep kept by the people supply them with a little wool for spinning, a commodity that can now be purchased at one or other of the camp stores. The art of weaving is known and practised but confined chiefly to the manufacture of belts, head-bands and tassels for their beads and necklaces, but now and again a blanket is made.

String is prepared from the fibre of a bromelia and netted into fishing nets, the large bags for carrying the household utensils and for gathering fruit, the small scrips worn by the men, and also sleeveless shirts. Like all Indians they are expert in making string-puzzles or cat's cradles for the amusement of the young.

The water jar and the pot are the chief vessels of pottery; I saw neither plates nor pipes of clay. The pipes are made from various woods, the *mistól* and the *palo-santo* being the favourites. Some of these are rudely carved in the usual Chaco manner, pigs' heads, cock's comb, the human figure, woman with pitcher on back, and others, but the commonest form was that of a plain longish piece of wood with a hole burnt through, hollowed somewhat bigger at one end for receiving the tobacco, but requiring no stem.

Gourds are as usual turned to a variety of uses, a rattle for the feasts; split in half to meet the need of dishes, bowls, ladles, spoons, cups and water vessels; a lid cut out and forming a puzzle box for the reception of cotton, needles, fish-hooks, and little nicknacks; while some are cut off at the neck and corked for carrying shot, beads, and other small things. A few of the gourds are decorated with drawings of trees, spirits, men and animals.

Though I believe it is customary to carry the fire with them from village to village, they always have the sticks and tinder-box for producing fire by friction with them. A good many of the people, however, now possess the European handy firestriker, a development of the ancient flint and steel.

Among the most interesting of implements seen was one for facial marking. It consisted of a plain piece of wood half of which possessed a row of points, carved out like a crude wooden printing block, which they dipped into the liquidized paint and made the impression.

VI

During the summer months when the wild fruits are plentiful and the garden produce ripe, the people indulge in feasts. Many of these are connected with the puberty of both sexes, others are simply drinking bouts. It is worthy of note that the women and children never drink, a characteristic of all the Chaco peoples, and in vivid contrast to the Chiriguano or Guarani women-folk who, as a general rule, indulge as freely as the men.

At one place visited while a feast was in progress the men were seated in a circle around the drink supply, made of fermented *sandias* or water-melons, which was contained in a hide receptacle sunk in the ground. The men were, of course, dressed in gala costume, all the dress and ornaments possible were loaded on their heads and necks. A few rattles and the striking of pots formed the musical outfit, the

singing being led off by an old chief in a cracked voice while he assiduously beat his drum.

The women drew and boiled water for diluting the drink after the first heavy draught round, but otherwise took no part in the feast. In case of wordy disputes or maudlin helplessness the women interfere or assist.

At another feast (from the general appearance being that of a girl's puberty feast) in addition to the drums was a "professional" dancer—a girl of fine figure, not tall or of striking good looks, but physically strong and of tremendous endurance, danced for hours at a stretch and with short intervals from morning to night, the weird and difficult step, bearing in her right hand a tall bamboo with deer-hoofs tied at the top, and singing the peculiar chant so difficult of imitation by the European. Every now and again some of the little girls went and joined her, but throughout the greater part of the day from sunrise to sunset, backwards and forwards in front of the huts, she continued her lonely dance to the same step and tune. For this she received in due time adequate remuneration. This was quite novel to my experience of Indian dances, both as regards the payment and the solitary dance; the usual custom is performed by relatives of the pubescent, who form groups and dance in regular turns. Boys dressed as devils feign an attack on the girl sitting in her booth, who are warded off by the singing women.

In common with the other Chaco tribes the gambling game known to the Lengua-Mascoy under the name of *Häs-tawa* (Toba, *Soka*; Choroti, *Suki*; Suhin, *Sukäk*; which are forms of the word *Sikkyi*, the name given to the dice employed in the Lengua-Mascoy language) is also indulged in by the Choroti. The game is played with four dice, made of smooth pieces of wood a little bigger than a finger (which it represents) with a flat and round side. These are thrown on to a hide and the score is made accordingly. Even numbers count, and the player continues till he throws an odd, *e.g.* three flats and a round. Four rounds in Lengua-Mascoy (and in many of the dialects) is called a *Tawa*, a name I believe to be connected with the Quechua word for "four" (*tahua*). The score is kept with arrows stuck in a prepared scoring place made in the ground in semi-circular form, and consists of two "wells" at either end, two "wells" in the centre, and the intervening space filled with a number of grooves cut out of the ground.

Into these spaces are placed the object or its representative gambled for by each player. The wells must be avoided in scoring if possible. The score has to run from one end to the other and back again. On the return journey the player scoring into a place containing say a

pipe appropriates it as gain. Should he play into the well he is "burnt" or out of the game.

It is an ancient game connected with pillage, war and rape; and the terms and all the movements of the game are closely wrapped up with marriage and sexual intercourse.

VII

The Choroti language is one of the simplest of the Chaco tongues. In many respects it has close affinities with the Mataco-Mataguayo group of which my *Vejoz*¹ is a characteristic member. Both *Vejoz* and *Choroti* point to a common ancestry, but each has developed peculiarities of its own. The relationship of the *Toba*, *Vejoz* and *Choroti* if gauged by the second person is most intimate. The personal pronoun *am* is common to all, but in the plural each goes its own way of formation, thus :

Choroti, <i>am</i>	<i>Vejoz, am</i>	<i>Toba, am</i>	Thou
Choroti, <i>as-am</i>	<i>Vejoz, am-el</i>	<i>Toba, k-am-i</i>	Ye
Choroti, <i>s-am</i>	<i>Vejoz, n-am-el</i>	<i>Toba, k-om-i</i>	We

Again in the conjunctive particles of possession the *a* is used by all, being in fact a form of the personal pronoun; and in the second person of verbs, which is frequently the imperative, and as such the most used and consequently the primitive root, likewise all use the *a* or the root letter of the verb.

The pronoun of the first person is usually a derivative of the second, the commonest method in the Chaco being to prefix a *y* or *i*, and in this contracted form serves as a prefix to the nouns to denote possession, e.g. *ya-taas* (my pot). In *Vejoz* one of the pronouns of the first singular is *O-thl-am* (or *ho-thlam*). Here we notice the presence of the reflexive *th* or *thl*, which also occurs in the old *Lengua* of Aguirre² in the pronouns of first and second persons, viz. *Yls-cha* (I); *Als-cha* (thou). It also occurs in the *Lengua-Mascoy* pronoun *Ith-chi* (thou fem.) and *Ith-chip* (thou masc.). In *Chiquito*, which has many interesting comparisons with the *Choroti*, it appears as a prefix *ax* or *ash* to all the personal pronouns, e.g. *Ax-ñi* (I).

In an appendix³ I have endeavoured to shew the simplicity of derivation and by examples how the *Choroti* has affinities with the

¹ R. J. HUNT, *El Vejoz, De la Revista del Museo de la Plata*, tomo xxii. (segunda serie, tomo ix.), pagina 7 y siguientes.

² See Appendix C on the *Lengua-Enimaga* or *Towothli*.

³ See Appendix B on Word Formation and Particles.

surrounding tribal tongues; one principle that I would specially mention is in the formation of nouns by the addition of prefixes, thus from the Choroti *u* the Vejoz make *ky-u* (a horn); from the Suhin *eyi* the Lengua-Mascoy with the prefix *p* make *paiya* (a mosquito). The chapters on derivation not only give the particles, prefixes and suffixes, but also some of the important root words which can be traced through many of the Chaco languages and frequently in Quechua and Mojo as well. The sexual value of the letters will also repay study and comparison as well as the tribal, sexual or euphonic interchange of letters.

The influence of the Choroti, or perhaps better expressed the Mataco-Choroti, has been very widespread. Nations that have come into the country and have mingled with these apparently original peoples have used their language as a base and upon it have built their own particles. Birds, animals and trees new to the experience of the immigrants, and for which they evidently had no name on their arrival, still retain for the most part the original names of the Mataco-Choroti. This influence can be specially seen in the old Lengua (Aguirre), the Lengua-Enimaga or Towothli, and the Suhin-Chunupi; to some extent in Paiyaguá and in that medley of tongues known as the Chiquito.

I am indebted to my colleague, Mr. W. Barbrooke Grubb, for the Towothli words which he collected at various times, which with a few others I compiled into the accompanying list,¹ copying out at the same time the Lengua and Enimaga words of Aguirre's list for comparison. A close study of these words reveals many intimate touches with the present Choroti, together with a Mojo influence which is also to be found in the Choroti itself.

To Mr. Andrew Pride, my friend and colleague, I owe my first insight into the Suhin language, and his vocabulary which is here given² formed my groundwork for the study of the Chunupi or western Suhin. In this language the two influences of the Mataco-Choroti are very apparent. In the same breath they use a distinctive Mataco word with another peculiar to the Chorotis, *e.g.* the Vejoz *Eyäj* (the jaguar) and Choroti *Nuu* (the dog), and *Tenuk* (the domestic cat). Contrast this with the Toba words *Kid-yuk* (the jaguar) and *Pi-yäk* (the dog), distinguished from each other by a prefix only; or a similar formation with the *n* root in the Towothli *Te-nuk* (cat); *Kāma-te-nuk* (the jaguar); *No-nak* (dog).

I regret not having secured more words of the second dialect of the Choroti,³ which in some respects is more primitive than the dialect specially studied, but which in any case is a simple dialectal difference and does not offer the varied changes of the Suhin or Towothli.

¹ See Appendix C.

² See Appendix D.

³ See Part II of this Appendix.

During three years of regular correspondence with my friend Professor Lafone Quevedo, I have learnt much of the general bearing of these unknown Chaco languages upon the wider field of South American linguistics, and through his many hints and suggestions, and constant encouragement to throw out my feelers into the Quechua and Mojo particularly, I venture in this work to compare and weave into my net some of the beauties of Andean type.

He generously disclaims the thanks that I would gladly offer for all his help in revision of ideas and conclusions, for the translation into Spanish of the Grammar, and for his excellent introduction to this work, all of which he declares make for scientific truth for which we both earnestly seek.

R. J. HUNT.

SAN PEDRO, JUJUY, ARGENTINA,
April 25, 1914.

VOCABULARIOS

CASTELLANO—INGLÉS—DIALECTO CHOROTI, No. 2

A

Abanicarse ; fan self : Ahutan.	Agujero de la oreja ; orifice of ear : si-Kióte-toka.
Abeja ; bee : Nuwaläk.	Aliento, resuello ; breath : si-Ye.
Acequia ; canal : Nálasik.	Almohada ; pillow : Nasuat.
Acostarse ; rest, lie down : a-Mahaina.	Anta ; tapir : Aléna.
Adios ; good-bye : Yape. (respuesta) Thlapile.	Antebrazo ; forearm : si-Kió.
Afeitarse ; shave oneself : si-Pose-ke.	Araña ; spider : Suwaläk.
Agua ; water : Anát.	Arco ; bow : si-Lóse.
Aguará guazú ; maned wolf : Mawo-taj.	Asno ; ass : Maliki-toj.
	Atar ; to tie : Nawitikai.
	Avestruz ; ostrich : Ámlla.
	Azúcar ; sugar : Wou.

B

Barba (pelo) ; beard : si-Pose.	Boca ; mouth : s-Aii, s-ahi.
Barba ; chin : s-Ak.	Borrar ; blot out : Huleiki.
Barriga ; stomach : si-Tsa.	Botella ; bottle : in-Natak.
Beber, tomar agua ; to drink : Haye natas.	Brazo ; arm : si-Wopu.

C

Caballo ; horse : Alenta.	Calvo ; bald head : Satoa.
Cabellos ; hair : so-Wále.	Calzones ; trousers : Okiles.
Cabeza ; head : s-Atäk.	Cama ; bed : Nowa.
Cabra ; goat : Sonta-toj.	Caminar ; to walk : Tuetiki.
Caer ; fall : Nuheni.	Camino ; road : Naiyij.
Caliente ; hot : a-Kus.	Camisa ; shirt : Wopotoki.

Canilla ; shin-bone : si-Kala-wela.	Collar ; necklace : i-Sipa, tókuni.
Cántaro ; pitcher : Natak.	Comer ; eat : a-Yekuna.
Caña dulce ; sugar cane : Tisohun.	Corazón ; heart : s-Otule.
Carancho ; hawk : Ahosta.	Costillas ; ribs : si-Lis.
Casa ; house : sa-Wo.	Cuchara ; spoon : Tótune.
Cejas ; eyebrows : si-Tāta-wela.	Cuchillo ; knife : Sáhowe.
Ceniza ; ashes : Tathlat.	Cuchillo grande ; big knife : Sahotoj.
Ceniza ; ashes : Toloj.	Cuerda del arco ; bow string : Alása.
Cielo ; sky : Pole.	Cuerno, asta ; horn : U.
Ciervo ; marsh deer : Sehena.	Culo ; buttocks : su-We.
Codo ; elbow : si-Kátóki.	
Cola ; tail : Nú.	

CH

Chajá ; turkey buzzard : Saaj.	Chancho ; pig : Nisatoj.
Chaleco ; waistcoat : Opasesimo.	Chupar ; suck, chew : Tohulya.

D

Dedo ; finger : si-Yéseki.	Diente ; tooth : s-Awe.
Dedo del pié ; toe : si-Huki.	Dormir ; sleep : Me.

E

Echar, arrojar ; throw out : a-Tatat-he.	Espejo ; mirror : ti-Yenai.
Escoba ; broom : Opi-toj.	Estómago ; stomach : si-Tsa.
Esconderse, (?) péguele ; hide self, (?) strike him : Matatu.	Estornudar ; sneeze : Nejat, as-natusen.
Escopeta ; gun : Sata-atoj.	Estrella ; star : Kátais.
Espalda ; back : si-Keyi.	Excremento ; dung : i-Muk.

F

Faja ; belt : su-Watsun, su-wet.	Fuente, plato ; plate, dish : Taitit.
Flecha ; arrow : Sata, sisa.	Frazada ; blanket : Wahali.
Forastero, ra ; foreigner : Kilai, kilai-ki.	Frente ; forehead : si-Tokohe.
Fuego ; fire : Éte.	Frotar, estregar ; rub : si-Kuiike.

G

Gallina ; hen : Wotaa.	Gato ; cat : Tinuk.
Garganta ; throat : si-Sapa.	

H

Hacha ; axe : Tanisáp.	Hormiga ; ant : Tokus.
Hermano menor ; younger brother : Eni.	Hueso ; bone : Wela, welák.
Hierro, alambre ; iron, wire : Ot.	Humo ; smoke : Tósa.
Hombro ; shoulder : si-Lewe.	Huso ; spindle : Sópa.

I, J

Índice ; index finger : si-Yéseki-otu.	Jabón ; soap : Hawum, (?) echar, wálaki.
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L, Ll

Labio ; lip : si-Pásat.	Leña ; fuel : Ala.
Ladrar ; bark as dog : Istonitoj, setatoj.	León ; puma : Iwála.
Lanceta (hueso puntiagudo) ; bone lancet : Kosutike.	Luchar ; wrestle : Witomo.
Lengua ; tongue : s-Iha.	Luna ; moon : Wéla.
	Llorar ; weep : Yep.
	Llorar, gritar ; cry, shout : Ana.

M

Madre ; mother : Meme.	Mono ; monkey : Alate.
Maíz ; maize : Hop.	Morir ; to die : Yemeship.
Mano ; hand : si-Kió.	Mostacillas, cuentas ; beads : Toot-sun.
Marcas faciales ; facial marks : Nohokinik.	Mula ; mule : Maliki.
Mejilla ; cheek : si-Kiólo.	Muñeca, pulso ; wrist : si-Palkát.
Miel ; honey : Suwa.	Muslo ; thigh : s-Ákona.

N

Nadar ; swim : Amat.	Nudo, nuditos ; knot, knuckles :
Nariz ; nose : si-Náto.	si-Khosuki.
Nube ; cloud : Pole.	

O

Ojo ; eye : si-Táta.	Omóplato ; shoulder blade :
Oler ; smell : Wakani.	si-Ka-lenti.
Olla ; pot : Taas.	Oreja ; ear : si-Kióte.
Ombligo ; navel : si-Loj.	Orejas ; ear-discs : si-Kaulu-ki.
	Oveja ; sheep : Sonta.

P

Padre ; father : Pápa, pai.	Pescuezo ; neck : si-Woi.
Pájaro (bicho feo !); a bird (<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>) : Pe- tohoi.	Pestañas ; eyelashes : si-Táse.
Palma, palmera ; the fan palm (<i>Copernicia cerifera</i>) : Fusuk.	Pié ; foot : si-Kala.
Palo borracho, yuchán ; bottle tree (<i>Chorisia insignis</i>) : Sāmlák.	Piedra ; stone : Napalik-sun.
Pan ; bread : Taha-sun.	Piel ; skin : t-A.
Pañuelo ; handkerchief : sa-Tapát.	Pierna ; leg : si-Kasan.
Papel ; paper : Nokonkua-ki.	Piola ; string : Alisa.
Párpado ; eyelid : si-Táta-a.	Pipa ; pipe : n-Úti.
Pecho ; chest : to-Ot.	Pito ; flute, pipe : Hok.
Pene ; penis : s-Ok.	Plata, moneda ; money : Ot-iki.
Perro ; dog : Nuú.	Plato ; plate : Taitit.
	Poncho ; blanket : Posipa.
	Porongo, mate ; gourd : Notata.
	Porotos ; beans : Showa, esola.
	Pulsera ; bracelet : Páala.

R

Rajar ; split : Hona.	Respirar ; breathe : si-Ye.
Rastrillar ; rake up : Hule-iki.	Rodilla ; knee : Kohós-leteki.
Rastrillo ; a rake : Suwalák. V.	Roncar ; snore : Asnahata.
ARAÑA.	Ropa ; clothes : Túla.

S

Sal ; salt : **Suwoni**.
Saliva ; spittle : **s-Aii-lis**.
Sangre ; blood : **su-Wois**.
Sauce ; willow : **Kenuk**.
Silla ; seat, chair : **u-Wat**.

Sól ; sun : **Kilai**.
Sombra ; shadow : **su-Péluk**.
Sombrero ; hat : **Wonta**.
Sonar ; to sound : **Istonitoj**.

T

Tabaco ; tobacco : **Nuut**.
Tajar ; chop : **Alane**.
Talón ; heel : **si-Póhiu**.
Tambor ; drum : **Pum**.
Tártago ; castor oil plant : **Yem-ták**.
Testículos ; testicles : **si-Kemi**.
Teta ; teat : **t-Ate**.
Tierra ; earth : **Anat**.

Tigre ; tiger, jaguar : **Aya**.
Tijeras ; scissors : **Ka-sontis**.
Tirar ; throw : **Nalásik**.
Tirar, disparar ; shoot : **Se**.
Tobillo ; ankle : **si-Wolan**.
Toear, chocar ; knock : **Awais**.
Tortuga ; tortoise : **Kasukikes**.
Traer agua ; fetch water ; **Asaayin**.

U-Z

Uñas ; finger nails : **si-Yeseki-potás**.
Vena ; veins : **si-Sataik**.
Ventana de la nariz ; nostril :
si-Nato-ku.
Viento norte ; north wind : **Wukína**.

Viento sud ; south wind : **Hupha**.
Vestido de mujer ; dress, skirt :
Wasot.
Zapallo ; pumpkin : **Sinaiyi**.
Zapatos ; shoes : **Nowés**.
Zorra ; fox : **Mawo**.

APÉNDICE B

CHOROTI

WORD FORMATION AND PARTICLES

IN the Lengua-Mascoy language there is a clearly defined man's and woman's speech, which is consistent throughout from the personal pronouns down to the veriest particle, and in a less marked degree the same idea is evident in Toba, Mojo, the Quechua, and the Chaco dialects under review. Owing to the absence of a clear gender system in Choroti, I must use the Lengua-Mascoy as a base, with Toba and Mojo as supports, for this study, and whether the interpretation be right or wrong, the method adopted will be a help to the understanding of the formation of words and the uses of the particles.

I. THE LETTERS

1. The vowels are of first-rate importance both from the standpoint of radicals and pronominal particles, and considering all their various uses the primal meanings seem to be :—

<i>a</i> , father and ancestors	<i>i</i> , man and individual
<i>e</i> , mother and descendants	<i>o</i> , woman and whole
<i>u</i> , union ; husband and wife	<i>ai</i> , person, lineage, tribe

2. Closely associated with the vowels are the letters *h*, *w*, *y*, *s*. Treating the *a* as an absolute letter, *i.e.* both vowel and consonant ; we have the *y* as equivalent to the *i*, and the *f* or *w* as consonantal form of the *u*, particularly in both cases when preceding a vowel. The *h* or *j* is antithetical to the *y*, and in some dialects is the substitute for *e*, so it is convenient to place it with that letter, and the *s* with the *o*, the *s* being the plural of both *y* and *h*, and in the Sanapana dialect of the Lengua-Mascoy the *s* takes the place of the initial *o* ; *S-tákhek* for *O-tákhek*, I (will) return.

3. The three primary consonants *b*, *g*, *d*, are wanting in Choroti,

Suhin, Vejoz, Mojo, and Quechua; Toba has no *b*, Lengua-Mascoy no *d*.¹

4. The letters *p*, *k*, *t*, *n* are the most important consonants in Choroti: *b*, *p* represent the official father, the king, and male relative; *g*, *k* represent the official mother, the queen, and female relative. These are the great letters of possession and personal relation.

d, *t* represent the human father, the man, and the patriarchal line; *n* represents the human mother, the woman, and the matriarchal line. These are the great distinguishing family letters.

5. The letter *m* is perhaps the greatest of all the consonants and belongs to the family circle, home and mother, love and marriage, wife and husband. The *m* and *w*, and the *m* and *n*, are frequently interchangeable, both in the one dialect and also inter-dialectally.

6. *r*, *l*, *th* (*ll* or *ly*, *thl*). The *r* is wanting in Choroti, Vejoz, Lengua-Mascoy and Suhin, the *l* or *th* taking its place. The *th* has frequently a reflexive use and is sometimes interchangeable with *h* or *j*.

7. The compound letters, *ch*, *ty*, *ky*, *sh*, *sy*, *hy*, *fy*, *fw*, *ph*, *py*, *nh*, *ny*, *kh* and any others will be illustrated as we proceed.

II. THE PRONOUNS

1. In the widest sense there are but two parts of speech: (*a*) the verb or active agent, the man; (*b*) the noun or passive recipient, the woman. Action belongs to the man, possession to the woman, the particle in consequence is often reversed.

<i>A-ku-me</i> , I handle	<i>A-kyo</i> , thy hand
<i>Y-ah</i> , he dies	<i>Y-āk</i> , my food

2. The vowels represent primarily person, animal, object:

<i>A</i> , thou	<i>I</i> , he, she, it
<i>A-ha</i> , egret	<i>I-wo</i> , maggot
<i>A-la</i> , tree	<i>I-na</i> , copse

3. The first person of the pronoun is denoted by *y* (man) in the singular; by *s* (woman) in the plural:

<i>YA</i> , I	<i>SA</i> , we
<i>A-yi-ne</i> , man	<i>A-se-ene</i> , woman
<i>A</i> , thou	<i>ASA</i> , ye
<i>Y-ot</i> , my chest	<i>S-ot</i> , our chest

¹ The letters *b*, *v*, and *hu* are adopted by some writers to express the English *w* which is a frequent sound in the Indian languages.

4. The vowel uttered by itself ends with a jerk, which in combination with other sounds becomes *h*, *j*, or *m* as *a'*, *ah*, *aj*, or *am*. The formation of the pronouns will thus be clear :

<i>ya</i>	<i>ya'</i>	<i>yah</i>	<i>yaj</i>	<i>yam</i>	I
<i>a</i>	<i>a'</i>	<i>ah</i>	<i>aj</i>	<i>am</i>	thou
<i>i</i>	<i>i'</i>	<i>ih</i>	<i>ij</i>	<i>im</i>	he, she, it
<i>sa</i>	<i>sa'</i>	<i>sah</i>	<i>saj</i>	<i>sam</i>	we
<i>asa</i>	<i>asa'</i>	<i>asah</i>	<i>asaj</i>	<i>asam</i>	ye
<i>is</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>is</i>	them

5. Comparing the pronouns of the second person singular with the surrounding tribes we have :

<i>ah</i> , Choroti	<i>am</i> , Choroti
<i>ak</i> , Suhin	<i>am</i> , Toba
<i>ak-ka</i> , Enimaga	<i>am</i> , Vejoz and Mataco
<i>ak-ami</i> , Mbaya (masc.)	<i>am</i> ; <i>ami</i> , Mbaya (fem.)
<i>k-am</i> , Quechua	<i>h-am</i> , Paiyagua (Parodi)

6. The first person singular is formed from the second by the prefix *y* in the following :

<i>yah</i> , Choroti	<i>yam</i> , Choroti
<i>yak</i> , Suhin	<i>aiyim</i> , Toba
<i>yak-ka</i> , Enimaga	<i>iyam</i> , Vejoz
	<i>yam</i> , Paiyagua (Parodi)

7. The distinctive letter and plural formation varies in the different dialects, e.g. :

<i>N-amel</i> (Vejoz), we	<i>K-ami</i> (Toba), ye.
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III. POSSESSIVE INFLECTIONS

1. The possessive particles are simply the personal pronouns prefixed to the nouns, but modified before certain letters. The possessive pronoun itself is a clear example. *Po* is an indeclinable verb of possession ; *ka* is a substantive.

<i>yam po</i> , I have, possess	<i>ya-ka</i> , I having, my possession, mine
<i>am po</i> , thou hast	<i>a-ka</i> , thine
<i>im po</i> , he has	<i>i-ka</i> , his, her, its
<i>sam po</i> , we have	<i>sa-ka</i> , our
<i>asam po</i> , ye have	<i>as-ka</i> , your
<i>im po</i> , they have	<i>i-ka</i> , their

2. In addition to the *i* (as in *i-ka*) the third person has three other inflections, *ta*, *thla*, *na*. The two former, *ta* and *thla*, correspond to the definite article "the," the *na* to the indefinite "a" or "an." *Ta* belongs to the father, definite, specific, and with reference to animals and inanimate things. *Thla* is reflexive but with a similar use. *Na* belongs to the mother, indefinite, national, and with regard to human possessions :

TA-kat, the, his, her, its, their, chin, bill, beak.
NA-kat, a chin, our chin, the human chin.
THLA-taas, the, his, her, its, their pot.

3. The simple nouns start from a derivative point of view with the vowels, and to differentiate them *t*, *k*, *n* and other consonants are suffixed and prefixed :

<i>a</i> , skin, fruit	<i>e</i> , thorn	<i>o</i> , seed, body, neck, etc.
<i>ak</i> , food	<i>et</i> , mother	<i>ot</i> , chest
<i>ka</i> , possession	<i>le</i> , word	<i>wo</i> , neck

The short vowels *ǎ* and *ǒ* are midway between *A* and *O*, and words like *ǎk*, *ǒk*, food; *ǎs*, *ǒs*, son, vary between *AK*, *OK*, *AS*, *OS* in the various dialects.

4. The second person of inflected nouns is the simplest or root form, that is to say, the personal pronoun suffers no modification before it, if required for clearness or emphasis the pronoun is prefixed to the noun, *e.g.* :

am et, thy mother *am ǎk*, thy food *am ot*, thy chest

5. In the first and third persons the vowel of the pronoun may be retained or dropped, *e.g.* :

1. <i>ya-alat</i>	2. <i>alat</i> or <i>am alat</i>	3. <i>thla-alat</i>	pillow
1. <i>y-ot</i>	2. <i>ot</i> or <i>am ot</i>	3. <i>t-ot</i>	chest

The root vowel of the noun may sometimes be reduplicated or the prefix strengthened as in *e-yaǎj* :

1. <i>yo-os</i>	2. <i>os</i> or <i>am os</i>	3. <i>thlo-os</i> or <i>thl-os</i>	son
1. <i>ey-ǎj</i>	2. <i>ǎj</i> or <i>am ǎj</i>	3. <i>t-ǎj</i>	skin

6. The reflexive *h* or *j* is sometimes introduced :

1. <i>ijy-awe</i>	2. <i>awe</i> or <i>am awe</i>	3. <i>ta-awe</i>	abdomen
1. <i>ijy-ete</i>	2. <i>ate</i> or <i>am ate</i>	3. <i>nah-ate</i>	teat

7. The word for "mother" is irregular, in the 1st pers., viz. 1 p. *Ta-te*; 2 p. *Et* or *am et*; 3 p. *THL-et*.

8. Words that refer to nature have naturally but the one inflection :

thla, fruit *thle*, thorn *thlo*, seed *thlu*, light
tak, handle, stem of fruit *te*, hole, eyelet, thorn

These sometimes have the article *i* when standing alone :

i-te, hole *i-thla*, louse *i-thles*, frog (or children)

9. A series of words exclude the *w* (*f*, *fu*) from the first person singular :

1. *ey-o* 2. *aw-o* 3. *iw-o* neck (sing.)
 1. *siw-o* 2. *asw-o* 3. *iw-o* neck (plur.)

A second series exclude the *k* from the 1st per. sing. and substitute *s* :

1. *isy-o* or *ish-o* 2. *aky-o* 3. *iky-o* hand (sing.)
 1. *siky-o* 2. *asky-o* 3. *iky-o* hand (plur.)

10. Note the contrast in the first series of *y* and *w*, and in the second series of *k* and *s*, between the first and second persons; secondly, that of *y* and *s* between the first persons of the two series, e.g. *Yo* and *Syo*; and lastly that of *w* and *k* of the second persons, e.g. *Wo* and *Kyo*.

11. In Choroti itself the *w* and *p* are interchangeable, e.g. *waso* and *paso*, to crawl or glide as a snake (a word used by the same person of the selfsame action). The *m* is not much used in Choroti, the *w* taking its place, i.e. compared inter-dialectally, e.g. *ma* and *wa*, to go. Between Toba and Quechua or Toba and Lengua-Mascoy the *m*, *p* and *w* are freely interchanged :

Q. <i>all-PA</i>	T. <i>al-WA</i>	L.-M. <i>yil-PA</i>	earth, clay
Q. <i>MA-ki</i>	T. <i>Wäk</i> or <i>Wök</i>	L.-M. <i>Mik</i>	hand
Q. <i>ma-Pha</i>	T. <i>la-PA</i>	L.-M. <i>pa-PA</i>	wax (Ch. and Vej. <i>so-Pha</i>)

In one solitary example the *ap* takes the place of the *aw* in Choroti :

1. *e-sinik* 2. *ape-sinik* 3. *iwe-sinik* paper

12. Taking the words "hand" and "foot" in several languages we notice some striking resemblances and contrasts, both in the roots,

e.g. the Guarani *po* (hand) and *pi* (foot), and in the initial letters, e.g. the Quechua, *ma-ki* (hand) and *cha-ki* (foot). A comparison of the dialects as between *kyo* or *kio* (hand, in Choroti) and *kwe* or *kue* (hand, in Vejoz) is equally interesting. The abbreviations of the languages frequently referred to are here given for convenience :

Language	Hand	Foot
Q.= Quechua	<i>ma-ki</i>	<i>cha-ki</i>
G.= Guarani	<i>mbo</i> or <i>po</i>	<i>mbi</i> or <i>pi</i>
M.= Mojo	<i>bou-pe</i>	<i>bo-pe</i>
S.= Suhin or Chunupi	<i>pa-kat</i>	<i>fo</i>
T.= Toba	<i>wäk</i> or <i>wok</i>	<i>pia</i>
L.-M. or L.M.= Lengua-Mascoy	<i>mik</i>	<i>min-ik</i>
CH.= Choroti	<i>kyo</i> or <i>kio</i>	<i>ka-la</i> or <i>sie-te</i>
Vej. or V.= Vejoz	<i>kwe</i> or <i>kue</i>	<i>ka-la</i>
En.= Enimaga or Towothli	<i>yäk-se</i>	<i>fe</i>

13. For our present purpose it is sufficient to note the prevalence of *p* (also *b*, *m*, *mb*, *f*, *w*) on the one hand, and of *k* (*ky*, *kw*, *ch*) on the other as initial consonants. In the second dialect of Choroti (Appendix A) words like the ordinary Choroti *ky-u* (horn) lack the *ky* prefix, being simply *u* (horn). It must be concluded, therefore, that the *w* and *ky* divisions of nouns is a grammatical one of prefixes, and that whatever minor differences may exist or persistent usage have developed, the *aw* and *aky* are other forms of *a*, *ah*, and *am* of the second personal pronoun. The prefixes may and do vary in the numerous dialects, but it will help us in this study of word formation and comparison if we treat the initial consonants as originally possessing pronominal value.

14. A few examples will make the position clear :

1. YA, YAM	2. A, AM	3. I, IM	1 pl. SA, SAM	Personal pronouns
<i>ey-o</i>	<i>aw-o</i>	<i>iw-o</i>	<i>siw-o</i>	neck
<i>ey-o-le</i>	<i>aw-o-le</i>	<i>iw-o-le</i>	<i>siw-o-le</i>	hair
<i>iy-et</i>	<i>aw-et</i>	<i>iw-et</i>	<i>siw-et</i>	house
<i>ey-o-po</i>	<i>afu-o-po</i>	<i>ifu-o-po</i>	<i>sifu-o-po</i>	upper arm
<i>ish-o</i>	<i>aky-o</i>	<i>iky-o</i>	<i>siky-o</i>	hand
<i>is-imet</i>	<i>ak-imet</i>	<i>ik-imet</i>	<i>sik-imet</i>	possession
<i>isi-o-te</i>	<i>aki-o-te</i>	<i>iki-o-te</i>	<i>siki-o-te</i>	ear
<i>ich-o-te</i>	<i>ach-o-te</i>	<i>ich-o-te</i>	<i>sich-o-te</i>	ear
<i>its-usha</i>	<i>ak-usha</i>	<i>ik-usha</i>	<i>sik-usha</i>	friend
<i>its-cha</i>	<i>ak-cha</i>	<i>ik-cha</i>	<i>sik-cha</i>	arrow
<i>isy-uti</i>	<i>aky-uti</i>	<i>iky-uti</i>	<i>siky-uti</i>	pipe
<i>ish-uki</i>	<i>ahy-uki</i>	<i>ihy-uki</i>	<i>sihy-uki</i>	finger

15. Applying the same principles to the other initial letters we have :

1. YA, YAM	2. A, AM	3. I, IM	1 pl. SA, SAM	Personal pronouns
<i>y-ös</i>	<i>am-ös</i>	<i>thl-ös</i>	<i>sithl-ös</i>	son
<i>il-es</i>	<i>al-es</i>	<i>il-es</i>	<i>sil-es</i>	children
<i>il-ujse</i>	<i>al-ojse</i> ¹	<i>il-ujse</i>	<i>sil-ujse</i>	gun
<i>el-eowa</i>	<i>al-awa</i> ¹	<i>il-eowa</i>	<i>sil-eowa</i>	animal, pet
<i>isi-ete</i>	<i>as-ate</i> ¹	<i>isi-ete</i>	<i>sisi-ete</i>	foot ²
<i>iti-ete</i>	<i>at-ate</i> ¹	<i>iti-ete</i>	<i>siti-ete</i>	eye ²
<i>in-iwe</i>	<i>an-iwe</i>	<i>in-iwe</i>	<i>sin-iwe</i>	shoulder
<i>ip-ose</i>	<i>ap-ose</i>	<i>ip-ose</i>	<i>sip-ose</i>	down, hair
		<i>im-ut</i>		morning
		<i>im-äk</i>		flour, meal

16. In the following three examples before initials *k*, *t* and *y*, the *t* or *thl* is used in the third person :

<i>ya-kat</i>	<i>a-kat</i>	<i>ta-kat</i>	<i>si-kat</i>	chin
<i>hi-tipot</i>	<i>ha-tipot</i>	<i>thla-tipot</i>	<i>sa-tipot</i>	handkerchief
<i>e-yik</i>	<i>a-yik</i>	<i>ti-yik</i>	<i>si-yik</i>	necklace

Tipot is a derivative of *po*, to cover ; *Ti-yik* is simply a reduplication of the vowel *i*, *iik* or *yik*.

The *h* instead of *y* in *hi-tipot* is regular in its change, as is *sy* and *sh* in *isyo* or *isho*, hand, e.g. :

<i>ahitik</i>	<i>ayitik</i>	my head
<i>ahine</i>	<i>ayine</i>	man
<i>AHA</i> (Chor.)	<i>AYA</i> (Quechua)	dead

Before *ka*, and possibly before *ko*, either the *i* or *ta* prefix can be used, but in every other case the *ta* or *thla* is only used as prefix to the vowel roots, e.g. *ot*, 3rd pers. *tot* (the chest), the *i* prefix is used before the other initial letters, excepting before what we might term absolute words, e.g. *Taas* (a pot), *YA taas* (my pot), *THLA taas* (his or her pot), and derivatives of verbs as the word *tipot* above.

17. The *ky* nouns.—In *Vejoz* the corresponding words of this *ky* division are regular in their pronominal inflection :

1.	2.	3.	1 pl. <i>Vejoz</i>	<i>Choroti</i>	English
<i>O-</i>	<i>A-</i>	<i>LI-</i>	<i>THLA-kue</i>	<i>kyo</i>	hand
<i>O-</i>	<i>A-</i>	<i>LI-</i>	<i>THLA-chote</i>	<i>kyote</i>	ear
<i>O-</i>	<i>A-</i>	<i>LI-</i>	<i>THLA-chut-hi</i>	<i>kyuti</i>	pipe
<i>O-</i>	<i>A-</i>	<i>LI-</i>	<i>THLA-chañi</i>	<i>keha</i>	arrow

¹ Note the vowel changes in the other persons.

² The prefixes *isi* and *iti* could be written *ISY* and *ITY*; and *isi* could be *ish*.

18. The *ch* sound, as such, is rare in Choroti (some ten words or so), the word *nechas* or *nechias* (chief) being the most important. In Vejoz and the other members of the Chaco group the *ky* and *ch* sounds are regularly interchangeable by the same person of the same thing, e.g. V. *Kyote*, *chote* (ear). *Ch* and *sh* are interchanged in a similar way in Toba and Suhin, e.g. T. *Chigem*, *shigem* (up). The Tobas turn *s* into *sh*, as the Spanish *cinco* into *shinko* (five). Similarly *s* and *sh* are used in Choroti, e.g. *es*, *esh* (good). *Ts* and *ch* are likewise interchangeable in Vejoz, Toba, Choroti, and Suhin, e.g. V. *Tsu*, *chu* (egg). The simple *k* with *ch* are frequently changed about, *yik* (Vejoz) and *yich* (Suhin), to go; also the aspirated *h* or *j* with *sh*, e.g. *lutsij* (Vejoz), *lutsish* (Suhin), *lojse* (Choroti), the bow. Taking the various dialects together we thus have the equations:

$$ch=ky; ch=sh; ch=ts; ch=k; s=sh; j=sh$$

19. The *fu* or *w* nouns. The corresponding words in Vejoz are likewise regular:

1.	2.	3.	1 pl. Vejoz	Choroti	English
<i>o-wole</i>	<i>a-wole</i>	<i>la-wole</i>	<i>thla-wole</i>	<i>wole</i>	hair
<i>o-wet</i>	<i>a-wet</i>	<i>la-wet</i>	<i>thla-wet</i>	<i>wet</i>	house

20. A comparison of these *ky* and *fu* divisions of nouns, with those bearing the initial consonants *l*, *s*, *t*, *n*, *m* and *p* (§ 15) suggests the interesting question: Is the third person intended to be identical with the first? or, Does the *ky* of the second and third persons mark an important contrast with the *sy* (*sh* or *ts*) of the first, and *fu* (or *w*) indicate a similar contrast with *ey* (or *iy*)?

The Vejoz, as already shewn, makes no such distinction, but words, identical with the Choroti *ky* and *fu* nouns, are regularly declined, i.e. it does not exclude the *ky* and *fu* from the first person singular. The same might be equally urged for Suhin and Toba equivalents. Again, such equations as *ts=sh=ch=ky* (§ 18), and the nouns distinguished with initial consonants (§ 15), are in favour of an affirmative answer to the first question.

On the other hand, the Chiquita¹ and Lengua-Mascoy languages differentiate the first person from the third very similarly to the Choroti. Take, for instance, a verb and cognate noun from the Lengua-Mascoy:

	Verb: Send, command (Q. Apachi)	Noun: Sending, Command.
1st p.	<i>E-y-Apaschi</i>	<i>Se-y-Apasa</i>
2nd and 3rd p. masc.	<i>Ap-Ky-Apaschi</i>	<i>Ap-Ky-Apasa</i>
2nd and 3rd p. fem.	<i>In-Ky-Apaschi</i>	<i>E-y-Apasa</i>

¹ See *Arte de la Lengua Chiquita*, per LUCIEN ADAM y V. HENRY.

The *ky* prefix in L.-M. is used in the construction of other verbs and nouns, *e.g.* :

Pängmät-kyi, to glow (as leaves) ;
Kya-pängmät-kyi, to glow (as fireflies).

Another and similar prefix frequently used in the plural is *kil*, *e.g.* :

Mathnä-kyi, to sharpen a tool ;
Kil-mäthnä-kyi, to ask for ; to sharpen tools.

These prefixes distinguish two important divisions of verbs and their derivatives in the language, and the ruling characteristic is the absence of the *k* in the first person singular and plural, the *s* marking the first singular of all verbal nouns. The first person is common to both sexes, but in form approximates to the feminine in all three divisions :

Division	1st p. m. & f.	2nd & 3rd p. masc.	2nd & 3rd p. fem.	English
i.	<i>s-ik-To</i>	<i>ăp-To</i>	<i>ik-To</i>	food
ii.	<i>s-el-Ma</i>	<i>ăp-kil-Ma</i>	<i>el-Ma</i>	possessions
iii.	<i>s-ey-Ispo</i>	<i>ăp-ky-Ispo</i>	<i>ey-Ispo</i>	cigar

It is evident, therefore, that the Choroti is not alone in preserving its *k* section of nouns, and excluding that letter from the first person singular. Furthermore, it appears to be a more primitive type, with perhaps an underlying idea of man's and woman's speech as in both the Chiquita and Lengua-Mascoy. Consequently the Vejoz and other dialects have developed the original anomalous form into a regular declension, and prefixed their own pronominal particles, *e.g.* :

Choroti	1. <i>ish-uti</i>	2. <i>aky-uti</i>	3. <i>iky-uti</i>	pipe
Vejoz	1. <i>o-chuti</i>	2. <i>a-chuti</i>	3. <i>li-chuti</i>	„
Choroti	1. <i>ey-o</i>	2. <i>aw-o</i>	3. <i>iw-o</i>	neck
Vejoz	1. <i>o-wo</i>	2. <i>a-wo</i>	3. <i>li-wo</i>	„

21. From the illustrations of this chapter we may, therefore, reasonably deduce these two principles regarding word formation in Choroti, that :

(1) The vowel is the basis of the word.

(2) The consonants are additions in the nature of pronominal inflections or to indicate a difference of meaning ; thus, from *o* (the body) is derived *ky-o* (the hand), *w-o* (the neck), *thl-o* (a seed), *o-t* (the chest), *thl-o-p* (a nest), etc.

22. Arising from these conclusions are several minor points worthy of note :

(a) The second person (being the root form) is the basis of pronominal inflection, *e.g.* *OT* (thy chest).

(b) The nouns that still retain the primitive form, *i.e.* with vowel root in the second person, require a consonant prefix (as it were a covering) in the other persons, *e.g.* 1st pers., *Y-ot* (my chest); 3rd pers., *T-ot* (his chest); 1st pers. pl., *S-ot* (our chest).

(c) The nouns that have acquired a permanent initial consonant prefix the vowel *i* in the first and third person, *e.g.* *i-les* (my and his children), exception being made in the two important *ky* and *fu* sections.

23. The further development of nouns by the addition of syllables is shewn under the various particles, Chaps. VII–XXVI, *e.g.* *wo* (the neck), that which encircles; *ka-wo*, a servant, attendant; *ka-wo-ki*, a female servant; *wo-na*, a hat. Numerous examples are given (see, *e.g.*, Chap. XXI) to illustrate the various prefixes losing their pronominal use and becoming incorporated into the nouns like the L.-M: *ǎp* (masc. pref.), *awa* (woven thing) to *ǎpáwa* (blanket), which would require an absolute pronoun to denote possession, *e.g.* *ǎpawa ǎpǎnkuk* (his blanket), the original prefix *ǎp* having lost its distinctive force of "his," and has become, if anything, an inseparable article.

IV. INFLECTIONS OF CONJUGATION

1. With some verbs in Choroti as the indeclinable *po* (possess), the personal pronouns are simply prefixed; in ordinary use even with verbs that suffer inflection the personal pronouns precede the verb, *e.g.* *Am ape* (thou returnest); in imperative forms, if emphatic, the pronoun follows, *e.g.* *Ape ah* (return thou); but if it is simple command the word *Ape* (return) is sufficient.

2. As with the nouns the second person is the root form of the verb, and in Choroti, Vejoz, Suhin and Toba serves for both the imperative and indicative, *e.g.* CH. *ak* (go thou, or thou goest). In Lengua-Mascoy the imperative is distinct and forms the radical of the verb *e.g.* *i-Ma*, take thou; *yi-Muk*, thou takest (or wilt take); *ǎp-Meyi*, thou art taking; *ǎp-Ma*, thy taking, that which thou takest, thy taker, holder.

3. In Quechua the imperative is a simple form, the indicative being formed with the addition of *n*: *Muna-i*, love thou; *Muna-ni*, I love; *Muna-nki*, thou lovest; *Muna-n*, he loves; *Muna-i* or *Muna-y*, my love.

4. In Guarani the imperative closely follows the indicative of 2nd pers., *E-mboé* or *Tere-mboé*, teach thou; *Ere-mboé*, thou teachest. Possession of the nouns is indicated by prefixing the personal pronouns, *e.g.* *che*, I; *che po*, my hand (*CHE* is pronounced *SHE*).

5. In Mojo the regular prefixes are : 1st pers., *NU* (*ne, ni*) ; 2nd pers., *PI* (*pe*) ; 3rd pers., *TA*, being alike for nouns and verbs, e.g. *NI*, to eat ; *nu-NI-ru*, my food ; *nu-NI-ko*, I eat. The imperative (as in Lengua-Mascoy) is the basis of the future form : *Pi-ni-kia*, eat thou or thou wilt eat. These prefixes *NU, PI* are contractions of the personal pronouns *Nu-ti* (I), *pi-ti* (thou). Note, Quechua suffixes *NI* while Mojo prefixes *NU* (*ne, ni*) in the first person of verbs :

Q. *muna-Ni* M. *Ne-muna-ko* I love

and in the second person of nouns and verbs Quechua uses *k* while Mojo uses *p* :

Q. *muna-nKi* M. *Pe-muna-ko* thou lovest
Q. *yaya-iKi* M. *Pi-iya* thy father

and further note that in the third person Quechua uses *n* while Mojo uses *t* :

Q. *muna-N* M. *Te-muna-ko* he loves
Q. *cha-ki-N* M. *Tai-bo-pe* its foot

6. Broadly speaking, in Choroti the verbal inflections follow the order of the nouns, that is, the order of the personal pronouns in the singular ; the plural being formed with particles, but there are many anomalies.

7. For the verbs, as with the nouns, we must start with the vowels and have *a* as the great root verb of movement :

a, ah, ak, go, go away *a-pe*, return *a-me*, reach, go to
ma, advance, go on *na*, move *nah, nam*, arrive

The number of words that have been derived from this simple root are so many and so confusing, that we can only illustrate the various adverbial particles from one form of it, viz. *yam* :

ya, yam, pl. *yamne*, to go *ya-ka-wo*, to go under
ya-me, carry off, flow *ya-me-si*, to set as sun
ya-mi-kyo-yi, sink, drown *ya-mi-sha*, swallow
ya-mi-she, knock down (chair) *yam-ke-he*, go astray
yam-ki-sii, go outside *yam-pa*, disappear

8. In Vejoz, which corresponds very closely from a lexical point of view to the Choroti, there are four simple methods of pronominal inflection :

(a) Before the initial consonants *ch, ts ; fu, w ; h ; k ; l, thl ; m ; n ; p ; s*, and *t*, the regular prefixes are : 1, *o* or *ho* ; 2, *a* ; 3, *i* ; 1 pl., *na* or *ya* ; 2 pl., *a* ; 3 pl., *i*, e.g. :

1, *O-fwut* ; 2, *A-fwut* ; 3, *I-fwut* ; 1 pl. *NA-fwut* or *YA-fwut*, to sharpen.

(b) The reflexive *thl* or *l* is employed in the second person (and in a few cases the second reflexive *p*) with vowel roots and consonants, e.g. :

1, *O-nam* ; 2, *ALA-nam* ; 3, *I-nam* ; 1 pl., *NA-nam* or *YA-nam*, arrive.

(c) There are two forms of conjugation with vowel roots ; the first introduces *y* into the first person, and marks the third, e.g. :

1, *OY-aj* ; 2, *Aj* ; 3, *Y-aj* ; 1 pl. *NAY-aj* ; strike.

(d) The second employs *t* in the same way, e.g. :

1, *OT-ose* ; 2, *Ose* ; 3, *T-ose* ; 1 pl., *NAT-ose* ; kick.

9. There are two forms of the personal pronoun in Vejoz :

<i>O-thlam</i> or <i>HO-thlam</i>	<i>Āpi-yam</i> or <i>Hăpi-yam</i>	I
<i>AM</i>	<i>ăp-am</i> or <i>Hăp-am</i>	thou
<i>thlam, eth, e</i>	<i>ăp-e</i> or <i>Hăp-e</i>	he, she, it

A dialectal form of *Ho-thlam* is *NO-thlam*, and the *o* or *ho* pronominal particle of the first person becomes *no*, which is the objective "me," where the *ho* is used as nominative, e.g. *aj-no* (strike me, obj.) ; *ho-yuj* (I strike, nom.). It is evident, therefore, that in Vejoz the prefixes are contracted forms of the personal pronouns :

ho, I ; *a*, thou ; *i* or *e*, he, she, it ; *na* or *ya*, we.

10. The reflexive *thla* or *la* of the second person is also used in Choroti and Suhin :

V. *thl-apil* ; Ch. *thl-ape* ; S. *thl-apik*, return thou (thyself).

P is reflexive in Vejoz, Choroti, and Lengua-Mascoy :

V. *p-apha*, sit down ; Ch. *p-a*, sit down ; L.-M. *i-ma-p*, be thou held.

11. The chief variation from the Vejoz in Choroti is the *a* of the first person, in Suhin *ha* or *s*, in Toba *s* or *sh* :

V.	1. <i>o-y-aj</i>	2. <i>aj</i>	3. <i>y-aj</i>	strike
Ch.	1. <i>a-y-ape</i>	2. <i>ape</i>	3. <i>y-ape</i>	return
S.	1. <i>h-apik</i>	2. <i>apik</i>	3. <i>y-apik</i>	return (cf. 1 p. <i>S'nam</i> , I arrive)
T.	1. <i>s-ami</i>	2. <i>aw-ami</i>	3. <i>y-ami</i>	give (cf. 1 p. <i>ashik</i> , I go)

The *s* is also used in the first person in Choroti :

S-ae, I strike *S-a*, I die *Si-to*, I am strong

A second set of verbs in Toba are formed with the *n* prefix :

1. *NYE-sok* 2. *AN-sok* 3. *NE-sok* prick, sting

The plurals throughout the group (excepting Lengua-Mascoy) follow more or less the order of the singular with varying plural particles.

12. The aspirate in the Vejoz *o* both of the pronoun and the particle is variable, but the *no* of the objective (*aj-no*, strike me) is clear; in the negative there is a variation between the *h*, *n*, and unaspirated vowel, which is a suffix in Vejoz, but prefixes in Choroti, Suhin, and Toba.

V. *s-ita*, bad; *wuj-hita*, not big; *wuj-nita*, dialectal, not big.

The *y* is also used as in *is-iyata*, not good.

Ch. *he-es*, not good; *fu-esi*, bad; *ats-es* or *hats-es*, I am not good.

S. *s-as*, bad; *ni-wan*, I see not; *na-wan*, he sees not.

T. *sa-dañi*, not hard, soft; *sa-sa-yaten*, I do not know.

From the above it is evident from every point of view that the interest centres in the consonants *y* versus *s*; and *h* versus *n*.

13. The Toba distinguishes its objective and nominative by *y* and *s*:

NY-ami, give to me *S-ami*, I give

The Choroti reverses the order and makes its objective with *s*:

SI-we, sees me *A-we*, I see

The Vejoz makes its objective with *n*:

aj-no, strike me *oy-aj*, or *hoy-aj*, I strike

The Quechua distinguishes its direct object (first to second person) by *i* or *y* in contrast to the *ni* of the ordinary indicative:

Muna-i-ki, I love thee *Muna-ni*, I love

and by *hua* or *wa* (second to first person):

Muna-wa-nki, thou lovest me *Muna-nki*, thou lovest

14. In Aymara there are two personal pronouns in the singular *ha* and *na*; in Vejoz there are two in the first plural (particles of verbs) *na* and *ya*; the chief point of divergence in the particles of the first person in Aymara and Quechua is the *y* and *h* (also *t* and *n*):

Q. *Uma-y* AY. *Phekeña-ha* my head

Q. *Yacha-n-i* AY. *Yaticha-t-ha* I know

15. In Lengua-Mascoy one dialect is distinguished from another chiefly by the *h* and *n* and also by *i* and *ä*:

ik-him *ik-nim* sun *ho-wu* *no-wu* like, equal

ab-ik *ab-äk* corpse *yäk-hik* *yäk-häk* kill

H is objective, and *n* is negative (prohibitive) in the same language:

H-imyo, save me; *näk-h-imyo*, do not save me; *na-imyo*,

do not save; *H-elapais*, send us; *n-elapais*, do not ye send.

16. Many other illustrations could be given, but these and other contrasts and equations will be shewn later; enough for the moment to centre the varying elements into the important letters *y, s, h, n* as touching the first person singular and plural, the objective and negative particles. The third person of the verbs and the whole question of derivation viewed inter-dialectally is affected by these same letters in contrast, as *e.g.* V. *y-ik*, Toba *h-ek*, he goes.

V. EXAMPLES OF VERBAL INFLECTIONS

1st per.	2nd per.	3rd per.	English
<i>a-nes</i>	<i>i-nis</i>	<i>nes</i>	arrive here, come
<i>a-nesa</i>	<i>mi-nisa</i>	<i>nesna</i>	pl.
<i>a-nesne</i>	<i>i-nisne</i>	<i>nesne</i>	will come
<i>a-nesahäne</i>	<i>i-nis-hane</i>	<i>nes-hukihe</i>	pl.
<i>a-lei</i>	<i>lei</i>	<i>liya</i>	leave, pl. <i>a-leki</i>
<i>a-leine</i> (fut.)	<i>a-leipe</i> (I left)	<i>ta-lei</i> (was left, is left)	
<i>a-yape</i>	<i>ape</i>	<i>yape</i>	go back, return
<i>a-yapele</i>	<i>apele</i>	<i>yapele</i>	pl. (fut. <i>a-yapene</i>)
<i>a-yik</i>	<i>ak</i>	<i>i-ya</i>	go away (fut. <i>a-yikne</i>)
<i>a-kine</i>	<i>akine</i>	<i>yamne</i>	pl. (imp. <i>ma-ak</i> , pl. <i>ma-kine</i>)
<i>a-na</i>	<i>homit</i>	<i>na, nam, önnu</i>	come (fut. <i>a-namäna</i>)
<i>nahana</i>	<i>honamit</i>	<i>namne, nömne</i>	pl. (imp. <i>homit</i> , pl. <i>honamit</i>)
<i>a-napa</i>	<i>apa</i>	<i>nape</i> (<i>niwete</i>)	watch (house)
<i>a-naii</i>	<i>a-nii</i>	<i>i-nii</i> (<i>iñate</i>)	bathe
<i>naha neki</i>	<i>a-nii</i>	<i>i-ni-atse</i> (<i>iñate</i>)	pl.
<i>a-fuaha</i>	<i>a-fuaha</i>	<i>i-fuaha</i>	chop
<i>a-fuahana</i>	<i>a-fuahana</i>	<i>i-fuaha</i>	pl. (imp. <i>a-fuehi</i>)
<i>si-fuaha</i>	<i>a-fuaha</i>	<i>ti-fuaha</i>	be chopped
<i>kas-fuahaki</i>	<i>a-fuahaki</i>	<i>ti-fuahaki</i>	pl.
<i>a-tepis</i>	<i>i-tepis</i>	<i>tepis</i>	suck, take breast
<i>a-tepise</i>	<i>i-tepise</i>	<i>tepise</i>	pl. (imp. <i>maka tepis</i> , pl. <i>maka tepise</i>)
<i>a-tuj, tiuj</i>	<i>i-tuj</i>	<i>i-tiuj</i>	eat
<i>a-tuwa, towaha</i>	<i>a-tuwa</i>	<i>tiyekune</i>	pl.
<i>a-pa, pahiana</i>	<i>pa</i>	<i>ta-aj</i>	strike self
<i>s-a, ah, aj</i>	<i>a, ah, aj</i>	<i>iyi, taaj</i>	strike, hit
<i>a-atne</i>	<i>a-atne</i>	<i>tajahana</i>	pl.

1st per.	2nd per.	3rd per.	English
<i>s-ae</i>	<i>ae, a-ane</i>	<i>aiyie, tajane</i>	strike an object (2nd p. pl. <i>ayiatna</i>)
<i>ajahane</i>	<i>ajahane</i>	<i>tajahane</i>	flog
<i>tajahanana</i>	<i>tajahanase</i>	<i>tajahane</i>	pl.
<i>a-yi</i>	<i>yihî</i>	<i>i-yi</i>	abide, remain, sit down
<i>na-wai</i>	<i>yikihî</i>	<i>i-yiki</i>	pl.
<i>a-skini</i>	<i>ma-skini</i>	<i>ti-skini</i>	laugh
<i>ta-skiya</i>	<i>a-skiya</i>	<i>ti-skini</i>	pl.
<i>a-wuth</i>	<i>a-wuth</i>	<i>i-yuth</i>	climb
<i>a-wuthle</i>	<i>a-wuthle</i>	<i>i-yuthne</i>	pl. (imp. <i>maka wuth</i>)
<i>a-to</i>	<i>i-tu, tio</i>	<i>i-tu, tio</i>	carry, bring, take
<i>a-tone</i>	<i>i-tune, tione</i>	<i>i-tu, tio</i>	pl. (imp. <i>hone</i> , pl. <i>honeyi</i>)
<i>a-lane</i>	<i>a-leane</i>	<i>i-leane, liene</i>	remove, take off
<i>a-lanaha</i>	<i>a-leanaie</i>	<i>i-leane</i>	pl. (imp. <i>lâne</i> or <i>thlâne</i> , pl. <i>thlanei</i> or <i>lânei</i>)
<i>a-tate</i>	<i>a-tiete</i>	<i>tiete</i>	throw
<i>a-tatae</i>	<i>a-tietae</i>	<i>tiete</i>	pl. (imp. <i>tate</i> , pl. <i>tatae</i>)
<i>a-maa</i>	<i>mi-maahe</i>	<i>i-mea</i>	sleep
<i>ta-mokaihe</i> (pl.)	<i>ta-maiyitsehe</i> (pl.)	<i>i-maate</i> (is sleep- ing)	<i>isi-ma</i> (sleep)
<i>a-lanit</i>	<i>a-leinit</i>	<i>i-leinit</i>	tie
<i>a-lanite</i>	<i>a-leinite</i>	<i>i-leinit</i>	pl. (imp. <i>maka lanit</i> , pl. <i>maka lanite</i>)
<i>si-leante</i>	<i>a-lante</i>	<i>ti-leante</i>	is tied
<i>kas-lanteha</i>	<i>a-leante</i>	<i>ti-leante</i>	pl.
<i>a-lesăna</i>	<i>lesăna, thlesăna</i>	<i>lesăna</i>	make
<i>a-lesăna</i>	<i>lesănayi</i>	<i>lesănayi</i>	pl. (imp. <i>ma lesăne</i>)
<i>ekati</i>	<i>akati</i>	<i>takati</i> (pl. <i>takatini</i>)	dance
<i>esite</i>	<i>thl-esite</i>	<i>yisite</i>	cut
<i>esitaha</i>	<i>thl-esitaya</i>	<i>yisite</i>	pl. (imp. <i>ma esita</i>)
<i>efwuki</i>	<i>a-fwuki</i>	<i>ti-fwuki</i>	paint
<i>naha fwukihe</i>	<i>fwukiyi</i>	<i>ti-fwukihe</i>	pl.
<i>oma</i>	<i>oma</i>	<i>oma</i>	push
<i>omăk</i>	<i>itumaha</i>	<i>oma</i>	pl.
<i>omate</i>	<i>ati-omate</i>	<i>y-omate</i>	extinguish
<i>omate</i>	<i>ati-omatie</i>	<i>y-omate</i>	pl. (imp. <i>omate</i> , pl. <i>omatie</i>)
<i>oki</i>	<i>thl-oki</i>	<i>y-oki</i>	bite

1st per.	2nd per.	3rd per.	English
<i>okaki</i>	<i>thl-okaki</i>	<i>y-okiki</i>	pl.
<i>okie</i>	<i>thl-okie</i>	<i>y-okie</i>	bite it
<i>aki-esima</i>	<i>aki-esima</i>	<i>si-esima (its-esima)</i>	pinch, scratch
<i>aki-ma</i>	<i>aki-ma</i>	<i>isi-ma</i>	hold, take, have
<i>aki-maha</i>	<i>aki-mehe</i>	<i>isi-ma</i>	pl. (imp. <i>ki-ma</i> or <i>ku-ma</i> , pl. <i>ki-maihi</i>)
<i>its-es</i>	<i>n-es</i> or <i>an-es</i>	<i>es, esh</i>	good
<i>kas-es, kats-es</i>	<i>n-esishe</i>	<i>esis, esishe</i>	pl.
<i>s-a</i>	<i>in-a</i>	<i>y-a</i>	dead
<i>kas-ahale</i>	<i>n-ahale</i>	<i>y-ahale</i>	pl.
<i>si-to</i>	<i>a-to</i>	<i>i-to</i>	strong (1 pl. <i>kas-to</i>)
<i>si-paala</i>	<i>a-paala</i>	<i>yi-paala</i> or <i>ipiala</i>	thin, lean
<i>s-ewo</i>	<i>an-ewo</i>	<i>y-ewo</i>	tired
<i>kas-ewo</i>	<i>an-ewoyi</i>	<i>y-uwofuo</i>	pl.

VI. NOTES ON THE PRECEDING LIST OF VERBS

1. Lacking a prolonged acquaintance and practical use of the Choroti tongue I cannot attempt to explain why sometimes the second person follows the order of the third, e.g. 1, *a-to*; 2, *i-tu*; 3, *i-tu*, carry; and sometimes of the first person, e.g. 1, *a-wuth*; 2, *a-wuth*; 3, *i-yuth*, climb; but it should be noted that the latter word as also *aki-ma* (hold, have) reverses the order of the nouns:

1. <i>aki-ma</i>	2. <i>aki-ma</i>	3. <i>isi-ma</i>	verb, to hold
1. <i>isi-met</i>	2. <i>aki-met</i>	3. <i>iki-met</i>	noun, thing held

In L.-M. the same thing takes place, namely the third personal (or the feminine) prefix to the nouns becomes the first person of verbs:

1st p.	2nd & 3rd p. masc.	2nd & 3rd p. fem.	
<i>sik-ma</i>	<i>äp-ma</i>	<i>ik-ma</i>	noun, thing held
<i>ik-me-yi</i>	<i>äp-me-yi</i>	<i>ing-me-yi</i>	verb, to hold it

The same principle holds good for the plural form of the same word:

1st p.	2nd & 3rd p. masc.	2nd & 3rd p. fem.	
<i>sel-ma</i>	<i>äpkil-ma</i>	<i>el-ma</i>	noun, things held
<i>el-me-yi</i>	<i>äpkil-me-yi</i>	<i>inkil-meyi</i>	verb, to hold them

Excepting the negative and one or two odd words the whole lan-

guage follows the feminine form in the first person, but with some additional letter or distinguishing prefix :

1st p.	masc.	fem.	
<i>ik-mathcheyi</i>	<i>āb-makpe</i>	<i>ing-mathcheyi</i>	reflexive, to be held, hold self
<i>sik-mo-māthchi</i>	<i>āp-mo-map</i>	<i>ik-mo-māthchi</i>	noun, one held or possessed

We have already noted in Choroti how the *y* of the first and third persons of nouns is used as a prefix to verbs in the third person ; and the *ta* prefix of *ta-te* (my mother) is another example of the change from the third to the first with nouns ; we see it also with the verbs.

2. Just as in Vejoz the *y* and *t* mark sections of verbs, giving as it were a distinctive index, as *Y-aj* (strike), *T-an* (cry), so also we find the same in Choroti, e.g. *Y-ape* (return), *T-o* (carry), and others like *A-Ki-ma* (hold, have, take, etc.), which in Vejoz is regular, *CHu-ma*, *T. Ko-na*, *S. Ku-ma*, *L.-M. MA*.

3. The word *oki*, to bite, is *Y-okua* in Vejoz ; *N-āk* or *N-aigi* in Toba ; *T-āk-thle-yi* in Lengua-Mascoy ; Mojo, *Ni-ko* ; Q., *Ka-ni* ; G., *ay-cuu* ; S., *Uiku*. The verbs " to bite " and " to eat " are closely allied, in Vejoz and Choroti indicated by the *t* prefix, *T-uj* or *T-iuj* ; in Toba by *CH*, *Chik* ; in L.-M. by change of vowel, *To-gyi*. From this it is evident that the consonants are used with precision, one tribe adopting an *n*, another a *t*, another a *y*, a *ch*, or change the vowel.

4. It is also clear that in words like *to* or *tio*, with an imperative *ho-ne* (carry, bring, take), or *po-ne* (imp. one or *ap-one*, to cover) ; that the *o* is the centre, the *t* and *p* prefixes, and the *ne* suffix being an addition to the word.

5. From the preceding list we see the root vowel varying and taking its position as first person, prefixed with the personal pronoun only, e.g. *E-kati*, dance ; *O-ma*, push. In the second person we find various consonants : *in-a*, dead ; *n-es*, good ; *ma-skini*, laugh ; *thl-oki*, bite ; and changes of vowel as *a-tate*, I throw ; *a-tiete*, thou throwest. Is it possible to account for all these varying root letters, internal changes, and viewed inter-dialectally different index consonants ? Is it a haphazard jumble of sounds, or is there some clear simple law governing the various changes from letter to letter, vowel to vowel, and consonant to consonant ? If such a law exists, what is to be our guide, the vowel as root, or the consonant, or both ? Is such a law applicable to the Choroti standing alone, or must it be taken in conjunction with other dialects ? Does *ki*, for example, in Quechua contrast with *pi* in the same language ? or must the *ki* of Quechua and the *pi* of Mojo be contrasted ?

6. Languages like the Quechua, Mojo, and the Lengua-Mascoy have developed a clear pronominal system, as suffixes in the first, and prefixes in the last two, and the root words are brought into line with strengthening and balancing consonants. Even in the Vejoz and Toba the particles are more or less regular. Is the Choroti with its anomalies a primitive form of language, or a degenerate form? In any case the processes of word-building with clear cut monosyllabic particles will throw light on the other languages of the Chaco group.

7. An examination of the principal words in detail, following the order indicated below, will give at a glance the roots and the method of word-building. Some important comparisons with other languages will be given, and the contrasts and equations of letters will be indicated thus, *e.g.* :

ahi-ne, ayi-ne, man ($\text{H}=\text{Y}$) *aj, ahes*, skin ($\text{J}=\text{H}$)

8. The following table will facilitate reference to roots and particles dealt with in this study :

<i>A, ai</i> . . .	Chap. VII	<i>W, f</i> . . .	Chap. XVIII
<i>E</i>	„ VIII	<i>M</i>	„ XIX
<i>I</i>	„ IX	<i>P</i>	„ XX
<i>O, u</i>	„ X	<i>K, ky</i>	„ XXI, XXII
<i>H, j</i>	„ XI, XII	<i>N</i>	„ XXIII, XXIV
<i>Y</i>	„ XIII, XIV	<i>T</i>	„ XXV
<i>S, sh, ts, ch</i>	„ XV, XVI, XVII	<i>L, th, thl</i>	„ XXVI

VII. EXAMPLES OF ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES (A, AI)

A, move, go, come.

A, ha, neg. pref., I am not.

A, la, fruit. T. *la* ; V. *lai* ; L.-M. *na* ($\text{L}=\text{N}$).

A, ah, thou.

A, v. pref., I : *e.g.* *a-yik*, I go ; G. *a-mboe*, I teach.

A, n. pref., thy, your : *e.g.* *a-kyo*, thy hand. The *a* is a feminine prefix in L.-M. and Toba.

A, am, aw, v. pref., thou. Used also in Toba, Vejoz, Suhin ; L.-M. *ab* or *ap*.

A, thing, animal, person ; L.-M. *äk, yäk, äksäk*.

A, prefix or article to nouns, a, an, the : *e.g.* *a-la*, a tree.

A, prefix to verbs, at, on to : *e.g.* *a-fui-iya*, on-wing-go, *i.e.* fly, flee.

A, aha, aha-le, dead ; Q. *aya* ($\text{H}=\text{Y}$) ; *le*, pl. suf.

A, ah, aj, strike, beat, hit, flog ; *a-e*, ring bell, strike object ; *ajaha-ne*, flog (reduplication of *ah* to form the plural of action and of persons,

strike much or many, many strike) ; *aja-nat*, whip (*nat*, instrument, thing for).

Aj, *oj*, skin, bark, shell, body ; Mojo, *o*, *vo* ; Tob. *ok* ; V. *thl-oki* ; L.-M. *yohok-thloho*, body ; hence the whole, all, big, etc. Cf. *loj*, *noj*, *wuj*, etc.

A-athloi, camp ; V. *a-thlo-taj* ; L.-M. *yok-thlith-ma*.

A-fue-na, bird (*a*, *a*, *an* ; *fue*, wing ; *na*, thing, object).

A-fue-na-ta, fowl. *Ta*, *taj*, *tiuj*, *tiuk* augmentative suffix, similar in Vejoz, Toba, and Suhin. In L.-M. it is a masculine prefix *yat*, its feminine counterpart being *yan* or *yam* (TAJ=YAT).

Ahi-ne, *ayi-ne*, man (H=X) ; *ne*, family (cf. *asee-ne*, woman) ; *ahi* and *ayi* are used as prefixes to 1st p. *ahi-tek*, *ayi-tek*, my head.

Ait, put ; *aita-isi*, put upright (*s*, *isi*, good straight) ; *ait-kofue*, put below (*kofue*, low, below, under) ; *ait-kiwe*, put under ; *ata-äp*, put up, spit fish ; *ete-e*, *ete-he*, place against, wedge ; *ot*, put, put in ; *ote*, put in ; *ote-wita*, wrap up (*wita*, together). See *an*, *am*. The two great roots "to put" are formed with various vowels and the consonants *t* and *n* or *m*. In L.-M. the distinction is made by *t* (sing.) and *n* (plural), *pit-kin*, to put down one thing ; *nin-kin*, to put down many things ; V. *ti*, put.

Ai, person ; *ai-yi*, companion (*yi*, individual) ; *ai-yi-ki*, female companion (*ki*, fem. suf.) ; *kil-ai-i*, stranger, foreigner (L.-M. *wul-ai-ya* ; G. *kar-ai-i*) ; Q. *ai-llu*, lineage, genealogy ; V. *ai-yo*, proper name of Vejoz. *Ay* or *ai* indicates union, frequently used of the mouth (*ai-i*), yawning, etc. In derivation *ai* passes to *o* as in *ait* and *ot* (put). Inter-dialectally *ai* and *aj* as suffixes are interchangeable, e.g. V. *Pel-äj* ; Tob. *Pägr-ai* ; L.-M. *Mop-ai-a* (white). Like *o* the *ai* is often used as a plural, e.g. V. *la*, animal, *lai*, animals ; as a diminutive, L.-M. *se-ma*, my friend ; *se-mai*, my little friend, i.e. the *i* united to the *a* in both cases ; cf. Ch. *ai-yi* ; V. *yoj*, *ye-eth* ; T. *lya*, *kai-ya*, friend.

Aj, *ah*, reflexive of *a* prefix, *aj-na*, night ; L.-M. *äth-taa* (J=TH and N=T) ; V. *o-na-tsi* ; M. *ya-ti* ; Q. *tu-ta* ; G. *py-tu* ; S. *tuth* ; T. *pe*.

Aj-na-jhe, last night (cf. V. *najhi* ; Ch. *pajhi*, past tense particle).

Aj-ne, to lower ; *aj*, move ; *ne*, down (*ej-ne*, pour down, empty out).

Ak pl. *aki-ne*, to go, 1st p. *ayik*, 2nd p. *ak*, 3rd p. *iya*.

Tob.	1. <i>ashik</i>	2. <i>kohok</i>	3. <i>hek</i>
V.	1. <i>oyik</i>	2. <i>thlik</i>	3. <i>yik</i>
S.	1. <i>höuk</i>	2. <i>thlik</i>	3. <i>yich</i>

L.-M. *thling-kyi* ; Q. *ri*. This very important word means, "to go for the first time," go away, move as animal ; it is never used

in the sense of "going home" or to a familiar place. The root is *i*; *thl* is reflexive; In L.-M. the imperative in *k* makes its indicative in *ng-kyi*, a termination which has always the idea of this verb in it, e.g. *pät-mak* (imp.), *pät-meng-kyi* (ind.), to shoulder going away.

Ak, ok, food; subs. of *tiuj, toj*; L.-M. *to*, food; *to-gyi*, to eat.

Aki, kill.

Akip-iyita, end of summer (*na-kap*, year; *yitahe*, after).

A-kiu-se, poison (*se*, liquid).

A-la, tree, axe (L.-M. *a-thla*, palm-tree); *a*, article or prefix; *la, le, lo*, etc., person, family, animal, tree, plant, natural object or element, season. Compare *la* with other prefixes, e.g. *e, e-le*, parrot; *ki, ki-le*, sun; *thla, thle*, etc., *thle-le*, people of, etc.

A-lat-ki, give scent; *a-löti*, scent; (*ki*, causative); V. *lat*, to feel, perceive; *late*, to hear; T. *laita*, a smell, scent; L.-M. *ling-ai-yi*, to hear, feel, perceive a smell.

Am, thou. (See Chap. II.)

Am-is, beads, ornaments; V. *thl-amis*; T. *Malgrai*; L.-M. *lamum*.

Am, an, put; (see, *ait*); *ano-pe, am-pehe*, put in, on, above; V. *itpe, tipha, tiphe*, etc.; L.-M. *tä-kha*, above, from above, etc. (FHA = KHA). The basis of this very important particle is the word *ape*, to re-go, go again, go back, go up; the word is used of the movements of friends, acquaintances, domestic animals, never of a complete stranger; thus *a-yik*, I go to a fresh place; *a-yape*, I return to a known place; the L.-M. words are *thlingkyi* and *täkhakthleyi*, making the particles *-ngkyi* and *-kthleyi*, e.g. *pitkin-angkyi*, to place, going away; *pitkin-akthleyi*, to place returning, again, on, re-place. Cp. Q. *ri-pu*, go again; M. *ya-po*, re-turn. Contrast *pe*, up; *ne*, down. Motion downward and toward the speaker is expressed by *m* or *ne*, e.g. *ho-ne*, bring; *ho-met*, come. In L.-M. the particle *-nteyi* is used, *päl-enteyi*, fall down, fall from above; *miy-anteyi*, to come towards, come from there; T. *añi*.

An, make; V. *en*; L.-M. *kil-Anaiyi*.

An-at, earth; V. *hon-nat* (A=O).

An, cry, call, shout; V. *an*; L.-M. *wun, wain* (cf. *taj-ni*, to howl).

An-thlój, snake; V. *am-flaj* (N=M).

Ap, apa, call, weep; V. *ep*; L.-M. *Pa-wa*. See *Kam-tini*, to talk; V. *am*; L.-M. *Päk-mit*. *Ap, am* the two great roots for voice, word, cry, sound, mouth, lips, etc.; *apa-met*, call here (*met*, motion towards); cp. *apa*, father; *ama*, mother.

As, os (*as, es, is, s*), plural, women, children.

At, fat; *at-āj*, pl. *at-is*, caus. *at-isa* (*aj, ah, a*, substantive termination

in Choroti, Vejoz and Suhin, corresponding to *ai* (fem.) and *aik* (masc.) in Toba, and *ai*, *ya*, *eya* in Lengua-Mascoy).

Ate, teat, allied to *et*, mother; *tepis*, suck, take breast, and *ot*, chest. In L.-M. *ni-me*, teat; *me-me*, *inkyin*, mother; *inkyin-yik*, chest (T=N).

At, pain; V. *ait-āj*; T. *wit*; S. *aot-āj*, *ut-ej*.

Ates, drink; V. *hates* (A=HA); cf. *ni-at*, water; L.-M. *än-min*, drink; *ying-min*, water.

A-thlu, light. See *thlo-ma*.

Awe, abdomen; *k-awäk*, a belt; *k-awäk eti*, to gird, bind; *kawehene*, to weave; *kawenhi*, to put on the warp. Q. *awa* (*ahua*), to weave, woven goods. L.-M. *äp-awa*, a blanket; *wathwuk*, web of blanket, inside of vessel; *pitinkyi wathwuk*, to weave, i.e. to put in the inside or body; *wathwa*, vessel, palm of hand, hollow, stream, etc., etc.

A-wo, *i-wo*, maggot (*a* and *i* used as prefixes).

A-wo, fur. See *wole*.

Awusa, pig; V. *awu-tsāj* (S=TS).

A-yi-ne, man, father, male; cf. *a-hi-ne* (*yi* and *hi* marks of 1st and 3rd pers.).

Ayi-ta, fruit of mistol; *a-yi-täk*, tree of mistol; V. *a-hai-yāj*, fruit; *a-hai-yuk*, tree; S. *a-hai-yuk* or *ha-kai-yuk*, tree; *a-hai-yij*, fruit; T. *naa-la*, fruit; *naa-laik*, tree. The tree is distinguished from the fruit by the addition of *yuk*, tree, or a contracted form, *uk*, *ik*, *ak*, e.g. *fuai*, fruit; *fuai-yuk*, tree of algarroba, cf. *la* or *thla*, fruit; *ok*, body, whole, big, etc.

VIII. ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES (E)

E, index of first and third person; *e-sho*, my hand; *ey-ole*, my hair; *e-kos-ki*, his knee.

E, *eh*, pronoun of second person singular (thou) in Suhin and Nocten.

E, prefix or article to nouns, *e-kisi*, the camp; *e-le*, a parrot.

E, *he*, negative prefix of second and third persons, *e-es* or *he-es*, not good.

Ee, *ehe*, yes; V. *he*, *hej*, *ehe*, *ehej*; T. *hee*; L.-M. *ehai*, *thle*; S. *thlech*.

The *e* with the reflexive *h*, *j*, or *th*, seems general in the Chaco group for assent, whether to positive or negative question.

E-ka, *e-ka-thla*, to shut door; *te-ka-thla-pe*, door closes itself. Many words, both nouns and verbs, are formed with the *ka* prefix (see under *ka*), frequently causative as here, *ka*, cause; *thla*, to go; *pe*, back; *te*, itself; *e*, it.

Ej, reflexive of *e*; *ej-ne*, let down. All the vowels are roots for verbs of movement.

E, *e-ki*. *E* is in general use as index to the demonstrative pronouns and the adverbs which they frequently represent, *e-ki-si*, the camp, outside, the one there; V. *eth*, that, he; *e-käpha*, above; T. *e-da*, *e-na*, that, this; L.-M. *e-kyi*, *e-kyaa*, he, this, that; M. *e-ma*, *e-su*, him, her. *Ki* or *kyi* is a strengthened form of *i*.

E-la, *la*, *le*, *li*, person, animal.

E-li, *e-li-tsi*, bag; V. *he-lu*; S. *li-sa*.

E-mi, *e-min*, love, like; V. *hu-min*; Q. *mu-na*; M. *mu-na*; L.-M. *mi-ñe*.

Ep, full. This very important root spreads through the Chaco group, CH. *epis*, full stomach; *tepis*, take breast; *penik*, cook food; *tipohi*, full, etc. V. *tip*, take breast; *yipis*, full stomach, etc. S. *pe*, full stomach; *ip-kyun*, hungry; *poo*, fill; *ti-fesh*, take breast, etc. L.-M. *epsasa*, full; *yäpkänäkme*, full stomach; *yäpkaneschi*, cause to be pregnant, etc. T. *elyip*, take breast; *eleprän*, one giving suck, and many others, but they require careful tracing from step to step, as *e.g.* L.-M. *yiphe*, a boil, from *yipheyi*, to swell, be full, bulge, etc.

Es, *esh*, good; V. *is*; S. *is*; L.-M. *ta-si*, passing to *täk-mil-a*. The change from *k* to *s*, or *vice versa*, is frequent in L.-M. Choroti makes its plural in *s*, but L.-M. in *k*. *S* and *k* roots should be compared, *e.g.* *esi* and *iki*, to cut.

Esi, *eshi*, cut, scratch, pinch, comb; V. *yisit*, cut; *sit*, comb; *chasmäj*, scratch; *ya-häs*, scrape; Q. *ki-su*, scrape; *has-pi*, scratch; *i-ki*, cut (*cf.* CH. *iki*, to cut, shave, scrape off). Q. *si-si*, to scarify; an ant, hence a great many derivatives, *e.g.* Ch. *to-kis*, ant; T. *kai-gi-säk*, ant; *ki-säk*, to scratch self, itch; L.-M. *osik-aiyi*, to itch; V. *ches-ai*, itchy, scabby; in L.-M. both *yeseschi*, to shear; and *pith-yik-aiyi*, to cut the flesh, are also connected, and many others such as L.-M. *yim-yikh-ai-yi*, to cut into strips, slice; *nip-kyesik*, sheep, etc.

Et, mother; T. *tee*.

Et, put. See *ait*.

E-tik, head; V. *thl-etik*; S. *sha-tich*; L.-M. *ka-tik* and *pa-tik*; T. *kaik*.

Eti, firm.

Eti, tell, count, touch.

E-wa, *e-fua*, cut, file, divide.

E-wo, tired, breathless; causative, *tsi*, *ewo-tsi-ho*, to tire.

E-yäk-te, flame; V. *fuak*.

E-ye-wu, doctor; V. *ya-wu*; L.-M. *yi-hoth-ma*.

E-yi, mosquito; S. *i-ya*; L.-M. *pai-ya*; (*ya-pa* house-fly); V. *ya-pi-na*.

IX. ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES (I)

- I*, prefix or article to nouns, *i-na*, copse.
I, prefix to nouns in first and third person, *i-ni-we*, my or his back.
I, prefix to verbs in third person, *i-li'*, to clean, wash.
I, *ih*, he, she, it.
Ij, reflexive form of *i* as prefixes of first and third persons.
Ij-na-ki, hole, well; cf. *e-ya-ki* (Ij=E and N=Y).
Ij-ñat, swamp; cf. *i-ñat*, water.
Isa, *isha*, break, tear, snap, burst (see *esi*); V. *chisaj*, *kueschi*; S. *kasche*, *kasäch-hi*; cf. CH. *i-tsasa*, to open out as flower, gape.
I-sai, broad, spreading; V. *saj-che*, *saj-ho*. See above *isa* and *esi* and cf. V. *saj-hi*, to plough, ear-mark; *thlain-chesaj*, to yawn, gape.
Is-kyu-ni, walk, stroll; V. *si-kai*.
Is, *its*, prefix of first person to nouns, *its-usia*, my friend.

X. ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES (O, U)

- O*, the body and its parts.
O, prefix or article to nouns, e.g. *o-sine*; V. *ij-chin*; S. *sin-haiyi*; L.-M. *sing-heyi*, pumpkin.
O, interchangeable with *ai*, e.g. *thl-ai-yi*, *thl-o-yi*, companion.
O, as root letter used in first person, *o-ma*, I push.
O, move, go.
Oj, reflexive form of *o*, *ose*, run; *ojse*, be quick.
Ok, causative prefix; *ose*, run, quickness of movement; *ok-ose*, cause to run, chase, drive, etc.; V. *yokos-chi*.
O-ka-we, put under, move under.
Oki, bite; *oki-e*, bite an object; S. *iku*; V. *Y-okuaaj*; T. *N-aigi*; L.-M. *T-aith*, *täkhleyi*; Q. *ka-Ni*; M. *Ni-ko*. The Choroti and Vejoz use the *y* as index to this word; Toba and Mojo the *n*; the Lengua-Mascoy the *t*; the Quechua the *n* prefixed with the *ka* particle.
Ok, food and drink; the cognate verbs are distinguished by *t* (eat) and *y* (drink).
O-loj-wo, too many; *o* either as prefix or suffix gives the idea of intensity, here by reduplication "many many" the adverb "too" is expressed.
Oma, push; T. *sa-mäk*, I push.

- Oma*, efface, blot out ; V. *fuome* ; S. *a-wom-ha-chi* ; L.-M. *mäs-che-yi*, to die, cease ; CH. *ome*, extinct ; V. *yom* ; S. *yimäk* ; T. *om*.
- Opale*, hiccough ; V. *yople* ; L.-M. *yabeschi*.
- Opihi*, crouch ; V. *y-upen-cha* ; CH. *opi-thle*, dismount ; V. *y-upät*, rest.
- Ose*, run, quickness of movement ; *ya-kai-tsi-hi*, make haste ; *o-kä-se*, chase ; *otse* ; V. *stun*, be startled.
- Ose*, *otse*, dress, get into clothes.
- Ot*, chest ; *ota-le*, heart.
- Ot*, put. See *ait*.
- Ote*, set fire to ; *yate*, to burn ; *fuat*, fire ; *i-yata*, lamp ; L.-M. *mit*, burn ; *wit*, (*watneyi*) set fire to ; V. *wun*. The two great roots for "fire" are *na* and *ta* (Q. *ni-na* ; G. *ta-ta*) and give the index to the verbs connected with fire. For light and fuel, see *le* (*thlet*).
- O-te-he*, small-pox (*o* prefix, *te*, hole, pitted ; *he*, reflexive) ; V. *toi-thle* (L.-M. *nel-yiphe*, *i.e.* our pimples).
- Ote-wita*, wrap up ; (*ote*, put ; *wita*, together).
- O-wi-te*, red paint made from seeds of anotta (*Bixa orellana*) ; G. *urucú* ; Q. *achiote* ; V. *wai-täj* ; S. *woi-taj* ; L.-M. *yate-me* ; T. (?) *mapole*.
- O-wu-se*, hawk ; V. *hu-tsäj* ; S. *shu-tsaj*.

U

- U*, used as prefix to nouns in the third person, *u-we*, ant-hill, and before verbs with initial letter *w*.
- U*, all important roots of *u* are preceded by a consonant, see *yu*, *wu*, *tu*, *nu*, etc.

XI. THE CONSONANTS H, J

- H-e*, the consonant *h* is to the vowel *e*, what to a great extent the *y* is to the vowel *i* ; and just as *i* (pref. 1st and 3rd pers.) may become *e*, *e.g.* *i-ka* and *e-ka*, his, hers, so the *y* and *h* change about in a similar manner, *e.g.* *ahi-tek* or *ayi-tek*, head ; *a-hame* or *a-yame*, reach ; *hi-ne* or *yi-ne*, father, man ; *ho-met* or *yo-met*, come ; *i-ha-piya* or *i-ya-piya*, to raise up.
- H*, the *h* is used with all the particles of the singular both with nouns and verbs, *e.g.* *hi-tipot*, his handkerchief ; *he-waha*, he cuts, divides. In Choroti as with Vejoz the aspirate is much softer than in Suhin or Lengua-Mascoy, especially the initial *h*. In Vejoz the medial *h* is nasal ; in Choroti it is pronounced with a jerk and

break in the voice, sometimes developing into a guttural. The final *h* or *j* in Vejoz and Suhin is defined and clear, in Choroti it occasionally tapers off into a vowel, *Taj*, *Ta*. The *hiu* or *hyu* sound is alike strongly aspirated in Choroti and Suhin. See Chap. XVIII.

H-j, the *h* or *j* is often reflexive : *ma*, to sleep ; *ha-ma-ha*, to rest oneself.

H, *j=th*, compare, e.g. Ch. *i-waj-la* ; V. *weth-laj* ; S. *hiumpu-wath-la*, the puma.

H-j, feminine infix : *kimpe-na*, orphan ; *kimpej-na*, orphan girl.

Ha, *a*, negative of 1st p. sing., *Ha-tsés*, *A-tsés*, I am not good.

He, *e*, negative of 2nd and 3rd pers. : *He-tope*, not far, near ; *e-es*, not good.

He, not, without ; *He-piye*, not sensible, without a shadow or soul.

Ha=ya, to go ; *Ha-me* ; *Ya-me*, to go to, reach.

Ha=ya, to know ; *Ha-ne* ; Q. *Ya-cha* ; T. *Ya-ten* ; L.-M. *Ya-sing-ko* ; V. *Ha-nej*.

He, *hea*, negative prefix to form verbs from adjectives : *wu*, big ; *hea-wu-tse-he*, to make small.

He, place of ; *He-nes-na*, place of arriving, camp.

He-tö, I kill myself (*he*, reflexive ; *lö*, *lö-na*, *thlö*, kill).

He-to-pe, not far, near (cf. *to-pe*, *toj-we* ; V. *toj-we* ; L.-M. *tiye-pe*, far).

He-wa, no not ; the complete word from which the *he* prefix is derived ; L.-M. *ik-ha-we*, contracted form *ha*.

Hi=yi, alternate forms, prefix to verbs in 3rd pers.

Hiu, a sound confusable with *yu*, *fyu*, *shu*, *ku*.

Hiwit-hiwit-øj, to be like, equal ; a good example of reduplication.

Homet, come ; *Hone*, bring ; *h*, reflexive and imperative ; *o*, to move ; *met*, motion towards, here ; *ne*, motion towards ; *Hone* makes the indicative with *t*, *at-o*, I bring.

Hop, *hup*, grass, maize ; V. *ij-pat*, maize ; L.-M. *paat*, grass ; also the alternative forms, *wo*, *wu*, *wup*, grass, weeds, maize ; Ch. *wo-hu*, tobacco ; T. *wu-wi*, weeds ; hence *wu*, a covering, blanket ; *wuk*, house ; *thlop* or *thlo-wup*, nest, etc.

Hot-piye, to prop up, from *ot*, to put.

Ho-wat, alternate form of *ho-wet*, a bed ; *ho*, reflexive ; *wet*, house, place ; *at et*, (*wat*, *wet* ; V. *wet*, *wit* ; T. *sat* ; S. *tsat* ; L.-M. *thla*) are important particles denoting place, seat, position, grove, house, country of, home, hole, dwelling, nest, etc.

Ho, *hu*, move, go. See *yo*, *yu*.

XII. SUFFIXES AND PARTICLES (H-J)

H-n, the letters *h* and *n* are antithetical, yet in combination form completeness. Thus *ha* as root "to know" is completed with *ne* (*ha-ne*); *na* as root "to go," is completed with *ha* (*na-ha*, we go, we will, we are, we act, etc.). These two letters *h-n* are ubiquitous as particles with a variety of meanings of which *hãna* (*ãna*, *ine*, etc.) is common to the Chaco languages and defies definition, the central idea perhaps is the simple verb "to be," existence, present, continuous, and future action, *e.g.* :

mes, two; *kas-mes-hãna*, we two only.
wata, shake; *ti-wata-hãne*, rock to sleep; the boleadoras.
kawe, weave; *kawe-hene*, weaving.
lemi, white; *lemi-hine*, white of egg.
maha, yellow; *maha-hine*, yolk of egg.
yohi, to seek, hunt; *yojhine*, to track; *yojnaheyi*, to ride.
yam nehe, I am, I also; *am neha*, thou art, thou also; *naha*, we are, we will, we also, we will go, let us go, be, do, etc.

Ha (*he*, *hi*, etc.), plural suffix to verbs; *kima*, pl. *kima-ha*, to hold.

Ha (*he*, etc.). (1) Simple verbal suffix: *fua-ha*, *fue-he*, *fue-hi*, to chop. (2) Differentiating the meaning: *yen*, look; *yen-ihí*, to spy; *lisãna*, make; *lisãna-ha*, to repair; *lisãna-he*, card wool; *maiýi*, take, bring; *maiýi-he*, to take a letter, message. (3) Forming verbs from nouns: *fuat*, fire; *fuat-ihõ*, burnt; *kieme*, sugar-cane; *kemi-hí*, to be sweet; *wu*, *yu*, dress; *wu-hí*, to put on cloak; *yo-hina*, to clothe. (4) Causative: *wosa*, flat; *wosa-ha*, flatten. (5) Nouns from verbs: *yen*, look; *ti-yen-aha*, mirror.

Hi, box, case, etc.: *fuat-ihí*, tinder-box.

Hi-yi, person: *Ki-hí*, adult; *a-yi-ne*, man.

Hi-yi, plural particle: *anewo-yi*, ye are tired; *kas-lemi-tsi-hí*, we are white; or with unaspirated vowel: *tepis-e*, many suck.

Ho, very, intensive particle: *wuk*, house; *wuk-oho*, inside the house.

Huk, fuel, firebrand: *fuat-ehuk*, firewood.

H, j. As an infix it makes nouns feminine: *iseni*, nephew; *isejni*, niece; and changes the meanings of verbs: *kime*, hold, handle; *kijme*, work. In the following sentence it gives the idea of reflexive: *Sekii ah-alenta*, there are horses themselves there.

Ha, negative suffix: *thla yaka-wonta ha*, I am hatless. The *ha* belongs to *thla* as in *thla-he-pa*, none, there is or are none.

H-w. In some few words as in *toj-he* or *toj-we*, far; *noj-he* or *noj-we*, all, exhausted; the *h* and *w* are interchangeable.

XIII. THE CONSONANT Y

Y-i. The letter *y* is the consonant connected with and the equivalent of *i*. It most generally precedes a vowel as index of the first or third person instead of *i*, e.g. *y-ape* or *i-ape*, he returns. It frequently follows *k* as a compound sound; *ky-u* or *ki-u*, horn. In some few words the *i* following *k* is accented as: *ki-ene*, not *kyé-ne*, wild pig. Some writers prefer the *y* for the final *i*, as in *Pa-y* or *Pa-i*, my father; *Kil-ai-y* or *Kil-ai-i*, stranger, foreigner. In any case it should be pronounced with a certain strength or abruptness as in the English word "rain-y." See I, Chap. IX.

Y-h. The letters *y* and *h* in Choroti itself are frequently used as alternate forms as *ahi-ne* and *ayine*, man. See H, Chaps. XI, XII. The vowels *i* and *e* are likewise, either as alternate forms or equivalents, in constant interchange, not only in Choroti itself but throughout the Chaco group of languages, and the principle is of the utmost importance in a comparative study. It must, however, be carefully noted that *i* and *e* are not necessarily equations, some nice distinctions are often made with these letters by the Indians, who are rarely guilty of dropping or adding an aspirate.

Y-w. The letter *y* is generally singular and active, characteristic of the man; the letter *w* is plural and passive, characteristic of the woman, consequently a number of words are in contrast: *yen*, to look; *wen*, to see; *yohi*, to go for; *woyi*, to fetch. As the *w* is excluded from the first person singular, the *y* taking its place with certain nouns, derivatives proceed from both the *y* and the *w*:

<i>i-yu</i> , my blanket	<i>a-yohina</i> , I dress (active)
<i>a-wu</i> , thy blanket	<i>a-wuhi</i> , I dress or wrap myself up

As the ideas of many in number, much in quantity, big in size, etc. is one expression, so lightness and heaviness; thinness and bulk; are likewise contrasted with *y* and *w*.

<i>Yuk</i> , a tree	<i>wuk</i> , a house	<i>wutik</i> , a mountain
<i>i-Yenthle</i> , one	<i>wuj</i> , much, many	

Y-s. The letters *y* and *s* are contrasted very markedly in Choroti, the *y* denoting the man, male, and father; the *s* indicating the woman, female, mother, and child.

Y, prefix, first person singular of nouns; third person singular and plural of verbs.

Ya, pronoun, I, my.

Ya, go, move.

Ya, drink ; the verbs to drink and eat are chiefly differentiated by the prefix letters *y* and *t*, *ya*, *yăk*, drink ; *to*, *thlăk*, food.

Ya-ka, my, my own, mine. As a prefix it is used with nouns and verbs apart from the usual mode of shewing personal relation : *ya-kale-na-thli*, jigger (my-of-dog-louse) ; *ya-kai-tsi-hi*, to make haste, from *otse*, to start, be frightened.

Ya-kaj-loj, sharp edge ; *kaj*, mouth ; *loj*, many, much ; *i.e.* much mouth, keen.

Ya-kat-nio-na, owner ; *ya-kat* (substantive formed from *ya-ka*) ; *nio-na* (one of ourselves) ; *i.e.* one of us who owns.

Yam, I ; first person of *am*, thou.

Yam, go, move, reach.

Yap. See *ap*.

Ya-pe, move back.

Ya-pe-wa-pa, to double up the arm ; an example of *y* the active motion, and *w* the passive, *i.e.* go back (forearm), be back (upper arm).

Yas-ine, adopt ; from *as*, son. See *h-n*, Chap. XII.

Yate, to burn ; *fu-AT*, fire ; *y-ATE*, burn ; *iy-ATA*, burner, lamp.

Ye, *yej*, breath ; *yej-le-hi*, to sigh ; *ti-ith-li-hi*, breathe ($\mathcal{J}=\text{TH}$) ; V. *yith* ; T. *at* ; L.-M. *kyin-năma*, breath ($\text{T}=\text{N}$).

Ye-he, to ask, beg ; literally, to mouth it (*ahi*, mouth).

Yel tăm, contracted form of *iyenthle tăm*, one being. The change from *l* to *n*, or of eliding the *l* before *n*, is very frequent in the Chaco dialects, *e.g.* V. *yil*, pl. *yil-nen* or *yi-nen*, dead, tired. *Tăm* is the L.-M. *ta-ha* or *tămhaiyi*, to be, do, say, act ; V. *tahi* ; *cf.* Q. *nyi*, say.

Yen, to look ; *wen*, to see.

Yi, *yim*, to drain, *i.e.* to be dry ; L.-M. and others, *yim*, dry.

Yia, infix *i* to *ya* in first and third persons, *y-i-ape*, he is on horseback.

i-Yihane, alternate form of *ha-ne*, to know.

Yihene, shew ; causative of *yen*, to look.

Yihi, to sit, abide, live at ; *yihape*, to rest ; L.-M. *Heyi*, imp. *i-thla*.

Yi, *yik*, to go.

Yit, to stab (*cf.* *aiyităj*, *taitaha*, *taiyo*) ; *yit-ki*, to tattoo.

Yo, move, go (generally with set purpose) ; L.-M. *yo-okme*, to go for.

Yófuaha, the Chorotis, probably "Of the Dove" (*ofuo*=dove).

Yoj, fisherman, *i.e.* he who goes with purpose (to hunt, fish, etc.).

Yojwe, cooked (*cf.* *yiowe*, ripe) ; V. *yô*.

Yo, used as particle of verb "to be" ; *yo-thloki-ha*, to flower ; *yowanthle si-tu'*, to be alive (*yo*, am ; *wanthle*, stage, condition, amount ; *si-tu'*, I strong, hard).

Yu, similar to *yo*, go, move.

Yupalek, shed, shade. See *hup*, grass.

- Yus, hius*, old, root peculiar to Choroti, cf. Mojo, *echasi*, old person or thing.
- Yut*, weave, net, knit; L.-M. *kyot* (cf. Chor. *ki-te*; L.-M. *kyitama*, needle, especially the large needle of hard wood used in weaving). This verb is the active or instrumental part of weaving (see *awe*); T. *kai-yādawagi*, inserting the yarn; *no-wo-nik*, to weave, speaking of the object woven, hence the two roots for weave, V. *te*; *u-yitche*; Q. *awa* (weave); Q. *awa-ranku*; T. *no-wo-rānākte*; T. *ka-no*; V. *ka-na* (needle). *Kana* is probably a contraction of *kawana* (*kawa*, to weave, and *na*, thing for).

XIV. SUFFIXES AND PARTICLES (Y)

- Y-h*. For similar uses of the *y* and *h* particles see Chap. XII.
- Yi, yik*, suffix to nouns, person, animal, object, e.g. *ai-yi*, companion; *ahai-yi*, bat; *ahai-yik*, fish; *niete-yik*, mucus. As person compare also *kia-yo*, this one; *kia-yoj-ne*, she.
- Yi*, verbal termination: *kim-ki-yi*, catch; *mai-yi*, take, bring; *oho-yi*, reside.
- Yi-we*, active and passive terminations: *nu'we*, to fall, be born; *nu'iyi*, to cause to fall, give birth. Compare also the two words for "sit down": *yi-hi*, pl. *yi-ki-hi*, and *we-he*, pl. *wai-yi-tse-he*. Note the two contrasted plural letters, *ki* and *tse*.
- Yi*, place of; *lo-yi*, place of fighting; *la, lō, lō-na*, fight.
- Yi*, negative suffix: *He-pi-ye*, soulless, stupid; *las-pole-yi*, cloudless; *thla-kyo-yi*, handless; *ne tām po woho ya*, to be short of tobacco.
- Yi*, plural suffix to verbs: *fwu-ki*, pl. *fwu-ki-yi*, to paint.
- Ya*, the verb "go" is attached to nouns to form verbs: *A-fui-iya*, fly, flee. Nouns are formed from the same verb by prefixes: *Kaj-iya*, track, footprint; *Naiyi*, road; *i-neaiyi*, canal, entrance to nest.
- Y-i*. The vowel *i* often stands by itself with the same meanings as *yi* (see above), as e.g. with nouns *Kil-ai-i*, stranger; with verbs, *Mai-i*, take.

XV. THE CONSONANT S

- S*. The prominent ideas connected with this letter are: Index of the plural, women, children, flesh, substance of vegetables, fluids, the adjective good, dampness, the verb to cut or lay open, another.
- S*, plur. pref. to nouns and pronouns in 1st pers. plur.: *s-am*, we; *s-et*, our mother.

- S*, pref. to some nouns in 1st pers. sing. : *s-yo*, my hand.
- S*, pref. to adjectives and some verbs in 1st pers. sing. : *s-a*, I am dead, faint ; *s-ae*, I strike.
- S*, pref. to verbs in 1st sing. to denote the passive, reflexive, or objective "me" : *A-we*, I see ; *Si-we*, I am seen, I see myself, as in a glass ; he sees me.
- S*, pref. to some verbs in 3rd pers. : *is-ima*, he holds.
- S*, plur. suff. to nouns : *sona*, pl. *sona-s*, deer, brocket.
- S*, *ts*, *sh*, heart, core, pith, substance, flesh, froth, pip, kernel, centre, juice, gum, honey, veins.
- S*, *ts*, female, egg, female genital, embryo, pregnant, belly, children, suck, giving suck, satiate.
- Sa-hak*, turkey buzzard ; V. *sahak* ; G. *chaja* ; S. *Taa* ; T. *takak* ; L.-M. *Timpila*.
- Sa-he*, him ; *se-kii*, he, there ; *suniasa*, she ; *shuki*, he ; idea of person or thing away from speaker.
- Sa* (*se*, *sia*), plural idea, muchness, increase, augment, quantity, especially used of water, flood, rising water, etc.
- Sak*, wall, bank ; V. *la-hak*.
- Sa*, we, us, our.
- Sa*, child ; *os*, son ; *ose*, daughter ; *les*, children ; *samlia*, child ; V. *saa*, *chem-saj* ; L.-M. *säk-kyaa*, child ; Q. *ususi*, daughter. *Sati* ; Q. *usuta* ; V. *ni-saj*, sandals ; V. *satte*, stirrup ; Ch. *siet*, foot. *Sai* (*shai*), empty out, drain, spill, sprinkle (primarily of water).
- Seelate*, point (a pencil) ; V. *silak*.
- Seene*, woman ; V. *tsinna* ; M. *e-seno* ; Q. *china*.
- Semthlak*, beer bottle tree ; Q. *yuchan* ; V. *semthlak* ; S. *yuk-tsa-uk* (*x=s*). *Yu* is "plant" in Quechua (*yura*, *yuyu*) ; *yuk* is "tree" in Vejoz, Suhin, and Choroti, and the termination *uk*, *ak*, *ik* is general in the Chaco to indicate "tree," or to distinguish the tree from the fruit.
- Siat*, listen ; V. *chi-huyi*.
- Siat*, *shiat*, red ; V. *chat*.
- Siliäka*, tiger cat ; V. *silajhai* ; S. *shlokai* ; Q. *oskollo* ; L.-M. *kithka-thlik* (L.-M. *sikkaihän*, wild cat).
- Sippup*, dove ; V. *sippup* ; L.-M. *säppup* ; connected with the Mataco *pop* ; Ch. *ofwo* ; S. *ufo*, big pigeon.
- Sius*, fish ; S. *nu-sus* ; cf. L.-M. *kil-äsmä*.
- Siwäläk*, spider ; this word is very general for one or other of the spiders ; the spider is the great weaver or spinner, e.g. Mojo, *samatu*, spider ; *someco*, weave ; *someru*, fabric. *Waläk* or *walok* is the Toba word for cotton. S. *wakäkli*, cotton ; *wakäkli-yuk*, cotton plant ; *su-wäkläk*, spider ; *suwäkläk-thleech*, thread ;

- L.-M. *so-waläj*, tarantula; *yo-waiki*, spider. Compare also Q. *awa* or *ahua*, weave; *kusi-kusi*, spider; *kusku*, arrange a pattern.¹ *Siyu*, to dawn; L.-M. *kil-si-kaiyi*; subs. *el-saiya*.
- Ski*, to laugh; a very important root. V. *sche*; S. *ta-scha-aien*; L.-M. *kyismeschi*; *waswethcheyi*, smile; *sisi*, to be amusing; S. *hasina*, an amusing speaker; Q. *asi*, laugh; *ku-si*, joy; L.-M. *kil-sowasowu*, to rejoice.
- Sona*, deer; V. *tsonna*; S. *tashinsha*.
- Soóle*, ant-bear; V. *suläj*; S. *suklaj*. (N.B.—Suhin invariably prefixes *k* to the Vejoz *l*, e.g. V. *pe-läj*, white; S. *pe-klu*; L.-M. *pe-lu* (proper name for the Matacos); Ch. *i-lemi*, white; S. *klim*.)
- Söpa*, wax; V. *sopha*; L.-M. *pa-pa*; Q. *ma-pha*; T. *la-pa*.
- Suti*, wait, expect; Q. *suya*.

XVI. CONSONANTS SH, TS, CH

- Sh*, the consonant *sh* is interchangeable with *s*, many words having both the *s* and *sh* forms, e.g. *siat*, *shiat*, red.
- Shi*, *shu*, an important demonstrative particle. *Su* in Mojo is feminine (she); *sa*, *so* in L.-M. denotes nearness to the speaker (this, these); *so* in Toba denotes movement (he, she moving); *si*, *su*, *shi*, *shu* in Choroti indicates distance from the speaker (he, she, that there, away).

TS

- Ts*, the consonant *ts* is a modification of *s* being used before certain words: *s-ae*, I strike; *tsa-hane*, I know; *isyo*, *isho*, my hand; *its-cha*, my arrow. The same rule holds good in Suhin, *käs-fo*, our foot; *käts-ot*, our chest. *S* and *ts* as initials to nouns are interchangeable in Vejoz: *Sonnat*, *TSonnat*, knife.
- Tsat*, wet; causative *it*, *tsat-it*, make wet. *T* and *n* are both causative particles in Vejoz; *pel-hät*, to make white; *pum-yen*, to make wet; *schí* in one form or another is the causative in Lengua-Mascoy, but to differentiate *t* is also used. Two words from the same root

¹ During the feast of the *Yanmana* (i.e. of a girl reaching puberty) a number of young lads with masked faces, holding in their hands filaments of twisted ostrich feathers, move about the booth of the girl, running round and round the women on guard with their canes, who chant vociferously on the approach of the lads who are called "Sowaläj" or spiders. Is it the idea of weaving a web round the girl (an emblematic fly)? The lads are continuously uttering a shrill cry as they run about in this serpentine manner. The cry is also called "sowaläj," and whenever they kill a spider they utter the cry, lest they lose their voice! (Lengua-Mascoy custom.)

will illustrate it: *Pökhleyi*, to crack, burst; caus. *Pathkätkyi*, to split; *Päkhleyi*, to gather; caus. *Pathchischî*, to gather that of another.

Tsu, suck, chew, kiss (important root), cf. Q. *su-ccu*, *chun-cca*.

CH

Ch. The consonant *ch* is a compound sometimes equal to *ty* (L.-M. *i-tyam* or *i-tcham*, to tread on); *ky* (V. *kyu*, *chu*, horn); *sh* (T. *shita*, *chita*, fat); *ts* (V. *tsu*, *chu*, suck). The *ch* is a rare sound in Choroti, but appears in the word for chief, which is noteworthy: Ch., *ne-chas* or *ne-chias*; V., *ka-ñat*, *ka-niat*, *ka-niati*; S., *kä-ni-cha*, *thkai-ne-che*; T., *nä-ka-shi*; T., *salya-gana* (chieftess), *salya-ganik* (chief); L.-M., *wi-schi*; Mocovi, *na-schi*; Enimaga, *thla-ka-se*; Arawak, *wa-chi-na-chi*; Mojo, *a-chicha-ko*. The *salya* of the Toba is equivalent to the L.-M. *kilyi*, as in *kilyi-nniat*, monkey; *kilyi-khama*, spirit; a prefix denoting tribal, racial, shewing some "totem" relation as in the word *kilin-yapa*, dove. The underlying idea of chief is a kind of father. The *ch* is used extensively in all the languages of the centre of the continent for family relationships, children and parents.

XVII. PARTICLES AND SUFFIXES (S, SH, TS)

S (*es*, *is*), plur. suff. to nouns.

Se, *she*, particle denoting "down"; *ka nep ta-se*, moonset; *toni-she*, to strain, filter, drop down.

S, liquids or soft parts of the body; *katus*, milk; *kasile*, tripes; *woyis*, blood.

Sha, same as *she*, down; *yami-sha*, to swallow; *yami-she*, knock down.

Sha, *sa*, an instrument; *tehe-isha*, digger; *taha-isa*, adze.

Sii (*kisihi*, *kishii*), away from, outside, distance: *kisihi*, camp; *nui-kishi*, scatter; *nuka-sii*, abandon; *nuki-sha*, depart.

Si, causative or of another; *lane-si na-wuyi*, to strip, make bare a person.

S, *ts*, hurry, haste; *mishima*, hurry; *yakai-tsihi*, hurry; *ojse*, follow, be quick, rouse up; *ose*, run; *okäse*, chase.

Se, hair, down; *po-se*, beard; *tia-se*, eyelashes.

Tse (*tsi*, etc.). 1. Other, another; *ke-tsi*, *ke-tse*, *ke-tsia*, other; *its-*

usia, its-usha, my friend, *alter ego*. 2. Distance, away from, other side, etc. ; *awetsehe*, other side ; *yó-tsahe-i*, reach other side.

Tse, tsi, plural to verbs and adjectives : *wehe*, pl. *waiyi-tsehe*, sit down ; *lemi*, pl. *lemi-tsi*, white ; with adjectives it gives a degree of comparison ; *maha*, yellow ; *maha-tse*, yellowish, very yellow. *Che* is superlative in Mojo, comparative in Vejoz. *Tse, che, she* are all used in Choroti and Suhin. As a plural it is used with some nouns, and sometimes with the verbal idea underlying it : *Soma Yofuaha itse*, we are Chorotis.

It is also used as causative ; *sewo*, tired ; *sewo-tsiho*, to tire ; *he-wu*, not big, small ; *he-wu-tsehe*, to make small.

It has a similar but somewhat redundant use in the phrase : *taha-ts-anat-e*, to be on foot (*taha*, to be ; *anat*, earth ; *ts-e*, is). *Che* is causative, comparative, plural (and *chi* interrogative) in Vejoz. The softer *sh* has the same uses in Suhin ; *an-shane*, put down, below, under ; *yuk-shi*, reddish ; *akloj wef shine*, many are dead ; *shi naitich* ? what art thou doing ?

XVIII. THE CONSONANT W OR F

W-u. The consonants *w* and *f* belong to the vowel *u*. In Choroti the *f* is usually connected with the vowel and forms the compound *fu* or *fw*, but frequently the aspirated *f* is absent or at any rate interchangeable with the simple *u* or *w*, e.g. *fuopo*, *fwopo*, *wopo*, or *wopo*, upper arm. In Vejoz the *f* is likewise combined with *w*, *fwuj*, finger ; *fuen*, splinter. In Suhin the *f* often stands by itself as in *fo*, foot ; *wef*, dead ; and is frequently found in conjunction with *y*, e.g. *fyuj*, finger ; *chäckfyu*, a hole. It is also interchangeable with the aspirated *hy* vel *sh*, e.g. *fyu-wekla* ; *hyu-wekla* ; *shu-wekla*, the moon. In Toba and Lengua-Mascoy the *f* is not used, but as in many tribes the *p* or *ph* takes its place. The *ph* is, of course, separate sounds as in L.-M. *Ep-he-hik*, finger ; not the *f* sound we give to the English word "physic." The above word is the tribal equivalent of *fwuj* (Vejoz) ; *fyuj* (Suhin) ; *hyuki* (Choroti). The Toba uses *pia* (foot) for the Suhin *fo* ; Vejoz *pa-cho* (sole of foot). Another form the *f* takes is the *w*, e.g. Ch. *a-fui-iya*, to fly ; V. *fui-ya* ; T. *wai-yo* ; S. *fai-ya* ; L.-M. *kyim-pai-ya* ; Q. *pa-wa* (*pahua*) from feather or wing ; root=*f, p, w* ; Q. *putpa*, *puhura*, *patpa* ; Aymara, *puyu* ; M. *po-wo* (*pobo*) ; Ch. *fues*, *wote* ; V. *thle-f* ; S. *thle-f* ; T. *la-wa* ; L.-M. *thlim-pin* (or *thlim-pinik*, pl. *thläm-pänkuk*, the particle

änkuk is reflexive), wing; L.-M. *wa*; T. *we* (feather).¹ Among the Chorotis the *f*, *p* and *w* are interchangeable, i.e. used of the same action by the same person at the same time: *waso*, *paso fuaso* (to crawl); *wate*, *pate*, *fuate* (to shake).

W-y. See *y-w* for the contrast of these letters as initials. The *i* or *y* denotes the man and activity; the *u* or *w* represents the woman (particularly the wife or married woman) and receptivity; hence the idea of union and completeness as of man and wife. Compare the exclusive pronoun "we only" (*ñoca-yu*) in Quechua, i.e. *y-k-u* (the *k* linking up the *y* and *u*).

W. As a particle it is used in the plural with nouns, *kiwet*, pl. *kiwet-iwa*, mouth. The *w* is excluded from the first person singular with certain nouns, *i-yu*, my blanket; *a-wu*, thy blanket; but *wo-po*, general word for blanket.

Fua, algarroba fruit; V. *fuai*; S. *fuai*; T. *map*; L.-M. *to-wis*; M. *mee*.

Fua, hole, that which holds or contains.

Fua, chop, split; V. *fuaj*.

Fuat, fire; L.-M. *wit*, *wat-neyi*, to light fire; *mit-kyi*, to burn.

Fua-tso, green, fresh; V. *wa-tsan*; Q. *wai-lla* (*huaylla*).

Fua-tsi-thle, spit, spittle; V. *fuats-huncha*, spit; *thla-tsith*, spittle; L.-M. *kil-pä-tse-yi*, spit; S. *thla-tchik*, spittle.

Fues, wing, fin; cf. *a-fui-iyä*, fly, flee; *pea*, swim; S. *nökape*, swim; Q. *wai-ta* (*huayta*), swim; *pawa* (*pahua*), fly; L.-M. *empa*, fly, flee, imp.

Fue-si, bad, neg. of *es*; V. *fui-tsaj*; S. *sas*; *häf-säj*, savage; Ch. *newes-ine*, blame.

Fuo, *wo*, around, encircle, embrace, protect; hence *a-wo*; V. *fuo*, fur of cactus fruit; CH. *wo-le*, hair; *fuohi-napa*, nurse; *fuo-po*, arm; *wo*, neck; *wōna*, wasp making paper ball like nest; *wo-nis*, mane; *wo-nata*, hat; *wu*, covering, blanket; *wopo*, blanket; *wuk*, house; *ka-wo*, protector, guardian, attendant, servant, as *sontas-wo*, shepherd; *po*, to cover; *pole*, clouds, and many others with equivalents in the various dialects. Cf. roots *ma* and *mu* in Quechua, e.g. *maki*, arm; *makalla*, embrace; *muyu*, encircle, etc.

Wa, part, piece, side; Toba and other dialects *yi*; V. *thl-ip*.

Wam, *wan*, *wen* with termination *thla* or *thle*. The root idea of *wam* is size, quantity, number; with *thla* it gives the meaning of state or abstract condition, e.g. L.-M. *sig-wam*? how many? *wan-thle*,

¹ Between the eastern and western Yaghans (Tierra del Fuego) Mr. W. B. Grubb informs me that the reverse was the case in regard to the *F* and *P*. The easterners could never say *P*, but always used *F* ("fig" for "pig"); the western Yaghans could use both *P* and *F*. Among the Chaco Indians we find some using both *P* and *F* but some unable (or avoiding) to sound the *F*.

there is what there is : Ch. *wen-thle*, one ; *wanthla-wita*, the body, whole : S. *we-thla*, one : V. *waye-hathla*, one ; *fuantis-ih*, five, number, size : Ch. *wanthla thlöse*, young, *i.e.* state or condition reached, only, no more than, being but, really young.

Choroti adopts *wa* as a plural suffix : *kyuti-wa*, pipes ; it also appears in a number of derivatives ; *tempa nowa* ? how many ? *wom-ine*, to add ; *pom-na*, to make big.

Wan-thla, ostrich ; V. *wan-thläj* ; S. *wana-thlöj* ; T. *man-ik* ; Ch. (2) *am-la* (the initial *w* being dropped) ; L.-M. *thla-bin*, not *bin-thla*. (The L.-M. always prefixes nouns of this kind, where Choroti, Vejoz, Suhin, and generally Toba use suffixes, *e.g.* the augmentative *taj* suffix = *yat* prefix, *e.g.* V. *yel-la*, tapir ; *la-taj* or *yel-la-taj*, horse ; Ch. *alen-na*, tapir ; *alenna-taj* or *alenta*, horse ; L.-M. *napothling*, tapir ; *yat-napothling* or *yat-nathling*, horse).

Wa, important root to move ; *wa-sa*, shake, flutter, be alive ; *wa-so*, crawl ; *wa-tsi-lat*, turn over ; *wa-te*, shake, jerk, turn handle ; V. *wahate*, shake ; *wa-chu* ; Ch. *pa-so*, myrapod. See also *Pa-te*, etc.

Wats-ithkät, rainbow ; S. *Fas-chäklich* ; V. *la-woth* ; T. *kämäga-nalo* (or *nelo*) ; L.-M. *Pim-hit* ; Enim. *esai-yi*. (The underlying idea of this word is sacred object, animal, totem, etc.)

Wat, handle ; V. *li-wut* ; S. *thla-hyut*.

We, sheath, or that which holds or contains (the primal meaning being mouth (*ki-wet*), then house (*wet*), to have (*we, wem*), etc. V. *la-hi* ; S. *le-shi* ; T. *la-yi* ; L.-M. *thla-nkuk*, sheath, fence, house, etc.), hence HOLE, etc.¹

We, have ; *we-he*, sit down ; V. *wen, i-hi*, have ; L.-M. *heyi*, imp. *thla* ; also *neyi, yit-neyi*, have, be, rest, abide, sit down. In the widest sense this verb expresses existence, denoting rather position than possession. In L.-M. the verb agrees with the object, *e.g.* *äp-tawa ing-häk*, his wife she is ; *i-tawa äp-häk*, her husband he is, *i.e.* he or she is married, or there is (to him) a wife.

We, to see, find ; V. *wen* ; L.-M. *wit-aiyi* (x=τ) ; S. *wen* or *wan* ; T. *wana* ; M. *ni-moo* ; comp. *yen* (to look) ; V. *yahin* ; L.-M. *kil-anowu* (w=γ).

We, give ; V. *wennö* ; T. *mi* ; L.-M. *meschi* (caus. of *ma*, hold, take, cf. *ki-ma*) ; M. *ne-enico*.

Wee-la, moon ; V. *we-la* ; S. *hyu-we-kla* ; L.-M. *pil-tin* ; Enim. *hu-al* ; T. *käg-waik* or *käg-raik* ; Q. *ki-lla* ; M. *ko-he* ; Guar. *ya-së*. (The

¹ The mouth being the source of all speech it is but natural that many words should be suggested by it ; *AP* a closed mouth, *KI* an open mouth ; *pa-wa* (a socket, *i.e.* parted lips) ; *fua-ha* (to split, *i.e.* an open mouth) ; *fua* (a hole) ; *we* (a sheath) ; *wet* (a house) ; *wowi, pajwi* (to blow) ; *wo-fuo* (to bark) ; *wita* (joined).

moon is considered a "man" but not "husband" by the Chaco tribes.)

Wesi, cf. *thlöse* ; V. *wes* ; to change residence.

Wet, *et*, house, place, position of any person, animal, tree or thing ; V. *wet* ; S. *tsat* ; T. *sat* ; L.-M. *thla* ; e.g. *fua*, fruit ; *fuai-yuk*, tree ; *fuak-et*, grove of algarroba.

Wethkatine, tickle ; V. *fuiläj-thle* ; S. *of-sij* ; cf. CH. *ne-pat-ni* ; V. *ij-fuiläj* ; L.-M. *yim-pit-chi* ; T. *no-wi-gik*, to scratch.

We-thli, to dream ; V. *fui-thlan* ; cp. L.-M. *wänmä-kyi*, to be silent ; *wänmeschi*, to dream.

We-thlek, mill, mortar ; V. *fue-thlek*. As in Vejoz and Quechua *k* added to the verb forms a substantive.

Wi-kit, pestle ; *kit*, instrument.

Wikiu, village ; V. *la-wukuo* ; pl. of *wuk*, house.

Wo, verbal particle ; *wo-thle-yi*, to name, from *thle*, a name.

Wo-wi, blow ; CH. *wosok* ; V. *fuoth*, whistle, flute.

Wo-yi, go for, fetch (cf. *mai-yi*) ; S. *wo-oi*, *mee* ; V. *tuki* ; L.-M. *waiyi*.

Wuk-ina, north ; compare *ini-wuk* (south), position designated by reversion of syllables. Sex is sometimes indicated in the same way, e.g. L.-M. *kil-nawa*, male ; *kil-wana*, female.

Wu, *wuk*, covering, house, weeds. Many derivatives are formed from these or with initials *m* and *p*.

Wita, verbal particle, together, with, joined ; *yu-wita*, reside, live at or with ; *yiki-wita*, join, put together ; *yapo-wita*, to close itself as a flower.

Wuka, same as *wita*. Probably both these particles are modifications of *wet* and *wuk* (house, place) ; *tsea-wuka*, stuck together.

We, particle, hollow, belly, centre ; *ka-tse-we*, the lap ; *lojse-kyowe*, the centre of the bow ; *teo-we*, inside, hole, socket, womb.

We, intensive particle ; CH. *toj-we* ; L.-M. *tiye-pe*, far ; CH. *noj-we*, all, exhausted.

Wet : 1, a house ; 2, a wound ; cf. L.-M. *nating-ma*, house ; *nating-wa*, wound.

NOTE.—The fact that the letters *p*, *m*, and *w* interdialectally are changed about and in some cases, as in Choroti (e.g. *waso*, *paso*, to crawl), are identical, does not alter another great principle running through the Chaco group, viz. that *w* and *m*, *w* and *p*, and *m* and *p*, are used to distinguish niceties of meanings or contrasted ideas. In Lengua-Mascoy *m* and *w* are generally speaking feminine, and *p* masculine ; e.g. *Mok*, other woman ; *kil-wana*, a woman, female ; *Pok*, other man. The following example from the L.-M. will illustrate the different shades of meanings by the use of initial letters :

Imperative	Indicative	
<i>TA-ith</i>	<i>Täk-thleyi</i>	to bite, nip, prick (action of teeth, thorn or finger)
<i>PA-ith</i>	<i>Päk-thleyi</i>	to gather, pluck off fruit (one)
<i>NA-ith</i>	<i>Näk-thleyi</i>	to gather, pluck off fruit (many)
	<i>Mäk-thleyi</i>	to be serrated, notched, broken off
	<i>Wäk-thleyi</i>	to break out, be torn off, as eye of needle or piece of dress caught in a nail.

Pök-thleyi, to crack, burst, break; causative, *Path-kät-kyi*, to split, cause to crack, break, burst; the action of an instrument, viz. of *TA-wa*, axe, or *PO-te*, axe, i.e. the biter, breaker, cracker. Compare the Toba words *chipi*, to split, crack, burst; *ka-chipe*, axe.

XIX. THE CONSONANT M

M. The letter *m* is not very general in Choroti. It is closely connected with *w* and *p* on the one hand, and with *n* on the other.

Ma, interrogative particle; *ma akna?* are you going? *maka ape?* are you returning?

Ma, movement, motion.

Ma, sleep, dream.

Ma, light, day, dawn, East; *thlo-ma*, day; *i-mut*, at dawn; *máanuk*, east; *lemi*, white.

Ma, say, speak; *kam-tini*, talk; *ma-hi*, say.

Ma-ha, yellow, green.

Mäk, meal; V. *mok*, *muk*; S. *mak*; L.-M. *nik*.

Miyoki, eagle; V. *miyo*; T. *wiyik*; L.-M. *mewá*.

Mosek, spirit; V. *husek* (mind).

Met, particle denoting motion towards; *homet*, come.

XX. THE CONSONANT P

P-k. The letters *p* and *k* whether as particles or initial letters primarily shew relation, and form many important contrasts throughout the group.

P, article. The most interesting use of *p* in Choroti is to link up words in sentences: *Maiyi p-ala*, bring the wood; *Aliana pa kyuni*, I killed a tiger. In Suhin the use is identical: *Ta thle p-atsat?* what is the name of thy house? In Lengua-Mascoy *k* is used, e.g. *Áptasi-k enthlit* (the man is good), where it is always attached

to the verb as a suffix ; the *p* is suffixed to words to indicate the masculine : *ithchi*, thou a woman ; *ithchi-p*, thou a man ; attached to the interrogative pronoun the *p* is seen as masculine and the *k* as feminine, e.g. *săp-taha* (masc.), *săk-taha* (fem.), what did you say ? *săp-mahak* (masc.), *săk-mahak* (fem.) where ? what direction ? Cf. Chor. *tem pa thle* ? what is the name of ? *tem pa ihi* ? where ? Vej. *chi wo thle* ? what is the name of ? *chi pi ihi* ? where ?

As a reflexive *p* is used thus : Chor. *P-a*, be seated ; *P-a*, strike thyself. Vej. *P-apha*, be seated ; *Hăp-am*, thou thyself. L.-M. *i-tikpăng-ap*, strike thyself (masc.) ; indicative, *tikpăng-akpo* ; *kă-tikpăng-ithchi*, strike thyself (fem.) ; indicative : *tikpăng-athko*.

As a genitive in Quechua the *p* may be compared to the Choroti use above, and the L.-M. affix *ap*, e.g. Q. *Hacha-p-runa*, monkey, i.e. wood its man ; L.-M. *enthlit ăp-to*, man his food. *Ku* is reciprocal and *pu* is against one's wish, in Quechua, e.g. *muna-ku*, to love oneself ; *muna-pu*, to love against one's wish ; *k* is second person (*Kam*, thou) ; *p* is third person (*Pay*, he).

P and *pa* are alternate forms ; the Quechua genitive *pa* follows a consonant, *p* follows a vowel ; in Choroti *p* precedes a vowel (*p-iñat*, water), and *pa* precedes a consonant (*pa kyuni*, the tiger). This addition of the vowel is intended to give balance to the sentence, e.g. Toba, *Dapik a lapa*, the bee its wax ; L.-M. *Ăptahak a siyanea*, he said to me, commanding.

P, position : (1) above, on, over, from above ; (2) again, against, back. *Nata-pe*, above, on, over ; *am-pehe*, put above, on ; *hină-pha*, press upon ; *opihi*, crouch ; *topisha*, stumble ; *ape*, return, go back ; *napini*, behind ; *yiha-pe*, rest ; *yape-wapa*, double up arm.

Paj-hi, bitter ; V. *pai* ; S. *tuphai*.

Palnat, tongue ; (? *pa*, mouth ; *linat*, instrument) ; V. *kaj-thlichu* (*kaj*, mouth) ; Q. *cca-llu* ; S. *chăk-lich* ; T. pl. *chăk-ate* ; sing., *chrăt* or *chăgăt* ; L.-M. *ăth-kuk*. *Pa* and *ka* are both connected with the mouth and lips, and often merge one into the other ; compare, e.g. Q. *si-mi*, mouth ; M. *su-mu*, upper lip ; V. *kaj*, mouth ; T. *Ka*, chin ; *Ăk*, lower lip ; *Ap*, mouth ; L.-M. *PA*, important root of voice, speak, etc. ; M. *ha-ka* and *pa-ho*, mouth ; V., S. and CH. *Pa-set*, lips ; *Pa-se*, beard ; *Kat*, *Huse*, *kaat-shi*, lower lip ; S. *ashi*, mouth.

Papa, father ; Q. *apu*, lord ; L.-M. *yabam*, *yabm*, *yap*, father ; T. *Pi*, grandfather ; G. *abi*, man ; *tuba*, father, and many others.

Pe, *pehe*, *pha*, particle ; up, upon, on, above, over, again, back, from above. See AM, AN.

Pe, pi, pu, shade, shadow, soul; T. *KI*; V. *pe-yäk*; S. *j-pik*; L.-M. *pi-schi-schi* (the personality, a reflexive idea—to tread on an Indian's shadow deliberately is the deepest insult).

Pe, oil; V. *pe*.

Pehomat. See *wowi*.

Pe, pi, a number of equations exist in Vejoz and Suhin and the other dialects, but the reflexive particles (prefix and suffix) of the different dialects must be taken into account, and the various words traced through many lines to be sure of the identity. It will be at once noticed that words in *p* (initial) are for the most part nouns, and the initial letter often shews tribal or other relation, differing with the various peoples, thus introducing a number of principles of balance and contrast beyond the scope of the present article.

Po, to possess (a verb); *ka*, a possession (substantive).

Po, full.

Po, many, big.

Po, to cover, block up, fill, shut, wrap, etc.

The root (or roots) *po* is very widespread and with numerous derivatives (see *wu*). *Po* is used as a plural particle to nouns, and sometimes with a verbal idea; *tiete-po*, eyes; *iwos-po*, to be full of maggots; *thlas-po*, possessing a child. The last example is the common use of the particle.

XXI. THE CONSONANT K

K. If frequency and ubiquity are tests of magnitude the letter *k* ranks first among the consonants. As prefix, infix, and suffix it has varied uses, frequently differing in meaning with the change of vowel preceding or following.

Ka. The *ka* prefix is used in a variety of ways:

- (1) With future form; *ka-ta* like the Toba *kä-mele* or *ko-mele* gives the idea of adverb of time, when, at, then, etc, e.g. *ka thloma ta*, to-morrow, i.e. to (be) day shall (be); *ka afuenta näp ta*, at cock crowing, i.e. to (be) cock crow shall (be); *ka ajna*, at night, or then being night. *N.B.*—*Ka* is the substantive verb in Quechua.
- (2) With nouns to differentiate, denote possession by, or indicate special use, e.g. *kiwet*, mouth; *ka-kiwet*, entrance to a cow-pen; *anat*, land, earth, ground; *ka-anat*, estate, land of, property owned; *tosine*, a shell; *ka-tosine*, a spoon. *Ka* is suffixed

to the personal pronouns to denote the possessive *ya-ka*, my, etc., and the simple fact remains that nouns of this description cannot be used without the possessive pronouns, or confusion would prevail.

- (3) As a prohibitive ; *Ka ak*, do not go.
- (4) To form new verbs as nouns are formed (in § 2) : *wen*, to see ; *ka-wena*, to gaze after.
- (5) *Ka* or *kai* forms a future negative of verbs ; *a-yape*, I return ; *a-kai-yape*, I am not returning or I will not return.
- (6) *K* or *ka* is used as initial to verbs as in *K-am-tine*, talk ; cf. *Vejoz*, *y-am-thle* ; and with nouns *K-ata-ki*, a fly ; *V. ataj*.

Ke. Nouns which make their second person with *a-ke* and third person with *i-ke* have a first personal form of *itse*, e.g. *its-empla*, my wife. Verbs of the same division places *itse* in the third person : *its-efuop*, he or she embraces ; *ak-efuop*, I embrace. The same principle applies to the *u*, e.g. *its-usha*, my friend ; *ak-usha*, thy friend. With the *ki* prefix *is* (not *its*) is used : *isimet*, my possession ; *isima*, he or she holds or possesses.

Ke, *ki*, *ku*, these prefixes are mostly possessive particles when applied to nouns, but with frequent use some have lost their specific pronominal use, e.g. the words *kiale* (boy) ; *kiale-ki* (girl) ; *kiales* (people) are obviously connected with *si-les* (our children), and in point of fact *siale* is used in the sense of " I am a child " ; but for the most part the pronominal idea has been lost in the wider and more general term, boy, girl, people. The same applies to animals and things, *ke-ela* (lizard) ; *kyu-ni* (tiger) ; *ki-te* (needle), someone's or something's *la*, *ni* and *te*.

A semi-civilized Indian frequently adopts a word and gives it a characteristic turn with his own prefix, like the Toba *Kām* or *Kom*, *kām-china* (a girl) ; *kām-mama*, the mother ; *kom-misha*, the cat ; probably in this case derived from the pronoun *Komi* (we) ; and the prefix is used to give a proper rhythm to the Quechua words whose accents fall on the first syllable contrary to their own rule of accent on the final syllable.

In Choroti (2nd dialect) the word for " horn " is *u*, not *ki-u* ; and words like *ki-ili* (elder brother) and *ki-ini* (younger brother) are regularly declined with *itsi-ini* (my y. br.), etc., so it is evident that for derivative purposes all words with the *ki* prefix bear an obsolete or usable pronominal particle.

As these particles differ in the various dialects, some peoples emphasizing, say the *k*, another the *p*, it at once becomes apparent that the Choroti *KI-lai-i* (foreigner) and the Lengua-Mascoy

WU-lai-ya (foreigner) are the same word (compare Chap. XVI, sec. CH and the word for chief).

This principle (applied to names of birds, animals, and inanimate things) is of tremendous moment, and at once explains the variety of initial syllables (and, *ipso facto*, the final syllables). Every tree, bird, animal, and household utensil has borne (or still bears) a conjunctive pronoun of possession or relation. The Guarani word *cha-ha*, or *sha-ha* (turkey-buzzard), is the same word as the Vejoz and Choroti *sa-hak*, and the Suhin *ta-a* or the Toba *ta-kak*; and the Quechua *pu-ma* corresponds to the Lengua-Mascoy *me-wa* (the lion), both of which words play an interesting part in Indian mythology. Some of these words are fairly obvious but others are much more difficult to trace.

Q. *ki-lla* (or *ki-lya*); Ch. *wee-la*; V. *we-la*; S. *we-kla*, moon.

Q. *su-lla* (or *su-lya*); L.-M. *ya-lya*; T. *a-lo-ni*, dew, frost.

Q. *all-pa*; L.-M. *yith-pa* (or *yil-pa*); *thla-pup*; T. *al-wa*, earth, soil, clay.

Compare the different prefixes in the following words :

L.-M. *pe-yim*, bee; *pi-yim*, lizard; *nai-yim*, ant-bear;

T. *wo-yim*, monkey.

Ke, ki, ku. These particles are applied to verbs also, in the first instance to shew relation, then various modifications of meanings, causative, frequentative, etc. Thus from the idea of "from above downwards," we have: *aj-ne*, to lower; *toj-ni*, drip, leak from roof; *ej-ne*, empty out; *oj-na*, *laj-na*, *ti-ki-na-ha*, unfold, open out, display, expose; *kij-ne*, *koj-ni*, *ti-ki-na-ha*, spread out on ground.

From the root *ma* (to hold, grip, take, etc.) is formed *ki-ma* (hold, etc.), and with addition of particles *ki-mkiyi*, catch; *ki-mkiwoi*, raise; *ki-jme*, work; *ki-met*, a possession; *ki-manik*, servant, etc.

A *ki* noun is sometimes taken boldly and prefixed to a verb to form another as, e.g. *kio*, hand; *kio-fua-ki*, grind; *kio-fua-ne*, pound; *kio-fua-te*, press; *kio-lano-wata*, loosen a rope, let hand go.

From *wo*, the neck, that which encircles, we derive *fuo-po*, arm; *fuop*, around; *inu-fuop*, to be around; *ake-fuop*, embrace.

From *wo* or *wo-ma*, to plant, we derive *kiak-wone*, to bury, giving the word a special (perhaps family or rational) significance, as with the word *thle*, a name; *tempa thle?* what is the name of? *kiak-thle Manuel*, his name is Manuel.

N.B.—Many of the nouns with the *ke, ki* or *ku* prefix are connected with the family relationships or the names of the parts of the body, both of which series rank very high in Indian parlance: the verbs likewise are intimately connected with the family.

Ko. The prefix *ko* is rare in Choroti. The words *koaki*, cough, and *kohi*, vomit, are probably onomatopœic words.

Kos, a joint, knot, knee; cf. *ta-kos*, to crawl. In L.-M. the knee and the ham are distinguished by different initials: *T-äpmik*, the knee; *L-äpnik*, the ham, hollow of knee.

XXII. SUFFIXES AND INFIXES (K)

K, ki. The suffix *k*, or the absence of the suffix *k*, with nouns is very general throughout the Chaco group, and demands some consideration, because both number and gender are affected thereby. Examples (for immediate reference):

- (1) *kima*, hold; *kima-nik*, man-servant; *kima-niki* or *kima-nki*, female servant.
- (2) *lesäna*, make; *lesan-ik*, thing made.
- (3) *tet-ik*, a plate; *tet-i*, pl. form, plates.
- (4) *aiyi*, pl. *aiyi-s*, fem. *aiyi-ki*, companion.
wo, pl. *wo-s*, fem. *wo-ki*, attendant, guardian, servant.
- (5) *ayit-a*, fruit; *ayit-äk*, tree of mistol.
fuai, fruit; *fuai-yuk*, tree of algarroba.
nen-i, fruit; *nen-yuk*, tree, wild fruit.
honnai-yi, fruit; *honnai-k*, tree, wild bean.
- (6) *kos*, crawl; *koski*, knee; *kosok* or *kosoki*, knot, joint.
- (7) *anat*, earth, soil; *anat-iki*, digger, spade, hoe, etc.
niat, water; *niat-iki*, bucket, jar, barrel, etc.
ala, wood; *ala-oki*, auger, gimlet, awl, pricker, etc.
- (8) *hyu-ki*; Vej. *fwu-j*, pl. *fwu-s*; S. *fyu-j*, pl. *fyu-s*; L.-M. *epheh-ik*, finger.
miyo-ki; Vej. *miyo*, eagle.
ot; Vej. *to-kue*; T. *to-ge*, chest.
wuk; Vej. *wuk-e*, house.
T. *ok*; Vej. *thl-oki*, body.

From the foregoing illustrations it can be easily seen how the presence and absence of the *k* suffix is changed about dialectally and to form plurals or the feminine. The principle involved is not confined to the *k* suffix, but other letters are likewise treated, e.g. *os*, a son; *ose*, a daughter; *les*, sons and daughters.

(a) Substantives are formed by adding *k* to the verb (Ex. 2); cf. Q. *muna*, love; *muna-k*, lover; *suma-y*, to be beautiful; *suma-k*, beautiful; V. *wom*, leave; *wom-ik*, left one.

(b) The instrument, vessel for, tool, weapon, implement, etc., is

denoted by adding *ki* (*aki, iki, oki, kiu*, etc.) to a noun (Ex. 7). Many little particles or words are added to denote this idea throughout the group, as *wo, lo, ma, hi, cha*, etc., and these are constantly shifted about as prefix or suffix, or from one word to another, so to make the present suffix clear a great many examples would have to be shewn. But the main principle of eliding the *k* is not touched.

(c) In Choroti and Toba the tree or plant is denoted by adding *k* (*ek, ik, uk, yuk*, etc.), to the word for fruit (Ex. 5). In Vejoz and Suhin the word for fruit may have a final *j*; e.g. V. *ahai-yäj*; S. *ahai-yij*; Ch. *ayit-a*, fruit of mistol. In Lengua-Mascoy the same word expresses tree and fruit, e.g. *nosa*, fruit or tree of mistol. If it is required to distinguish either the one or the other, separate words are used, viz. *yithna*, fruit; *yokthloho*, tree or whole, i.e. the body. In Mojo thus, *mee*, fruit; *mee-kie*, tree of algarroba.

(d) Certain words have a masculine and feminine form and one plural common to both (Ex. 4). The feminine form consisting of the suffix *ki*, and the plural form being the letter *s*, added in both cases to the masculine or radical, e.g. *wo, wo-ki, wo-s*, servant.

(e) In Ex. 8 we have some examples of words in Vejoz and the other dialects differing slightly from the Choroti, chiefly by the omission or addition of the *ki* suffix, e.g. *miyo, miyo-ki*, eagle. The word for "finger" resembles the form of the words treated in section D if treated inter-dialectally:

Ex. masc., V. fwu-j; S. fyu-j; Ex. fem., Ch. hyu-ki:

Ex. pl., V. fwu-s; S. fyu-s

(f) In Ex. 1 the final *k* denotes the masculine (the syllable so to speak closed with the *k*); the feminine has the open syllable *ki*.

ki-man-ik (masc.)

ki-man-ki (fem.)

In Ex. 3 the singular is indicated by the final *k*, and the plural by the dropping of it.

tet-ik (sing.)

tet-i (plur.)

This principle is general, the masculine and singular on the one hand and the feminine and plural on the other having points of resemblance, e.g.:

Toba	<i>chik-nik</i> (masc.), bow	<i>chik-na</i> (fem.), arrow
	<i>chik-nik</i> (sing.), bow	<i>chik-nika</i> (plur.), bow

NOTE.—Though this rule is very general and many words are inflected in this way, there are exceptions: the *ki* suffix is not always feminine, e.g. T. *yařai-ki* or *yagai-ki*, old man; *yařai-na* or *yagai-na*, old woman; L.-M. *yowai-ki* (masc.) spider.

(g) Noting the above principles, compare the Toba and Vejoz words for child, with the Choroti :

T.	<i>yal-e</i> , daughter	<i>yal-ik</i> , son	pl. <i>yal-ka</i> , sons
CH.	<i>ki-ale</i> , boy	<i>ki-ale-ki</i> , girl	pl. <i>ki-ales</i> , people
V.	<i>thl-as</i> , son	<i>thl-ase</i> , daughter	pl. <i>les</i> , children

Having formed from the root *ale*, the word *ki-ale*, boy, youth, it was then necessary to add a suffix *ki* to indicate the feminine, *ki-ale-ki*, girl, maid.

Under the *ki* prefix (Chap. XXI) we have seen that it is largely used to denote family relationships, but it will be convenient here to illustrate the *y* (of Lengua-Mascoy) and *k* (of Choroti) prefixes and the *t* and *n* roots as important factors to distinguish the elder from the younger.

Elder sister : Ch. *ki-tia* ; V. *chi-ta* ; S. *chit-taa* ; T. *pi-lte* ; L.-M. *ya-thla*.

Elder brother : Ch. *kii-li* ; V. *chi-la* ; S. *chă-kla* ; T. *pi-chaka* ; L.-M. *yip-ma*.

Younger brother : Ch. *kii-ni* ; V. *chi-nij* ; S. *chi-nish* ; T. *noko* ; L.-M. *ya-thling*.

Younger sister : Ch. *ij-nia* ; V. *chi-nna* ; S. *fuk-chi* ; T. *noo* ; L.-M. *ya-thling*.

The first person is often irregular, *e.g.* :

L.-M. *Hawuk* or *Hauk*, my elder brother ; *cf.* Q. *Huauki*, brother.

L.-M. *Yaiya*, my elder sister ; *cf.* Q. *ñaña*, sister.

Between the Choroti *Ki-tia* and the Toba *Pi-lte* (elder sister) there is the same difference of prefix and construction as there is in the word for moon, Q. *Ki-lla* ; L.-M. *Pi-ltin* ; Ch. *wee-la* ; and similar prefixes of relation exist with the sun, moon, and stars, Ch. *ki-le*, sun ; *wee-la*, moon ; *kă-tes*, stars.

(h) The final *j* and final *k* sometimes differentiate the verb from the noun, *Tuj*, to eat ; *Nok*, food. Nouns are distinguished with the same two letters, *Tak*, a handle of pot ; *Taj*, skin, shell ; *afuena-tiuk*, toucan ; *alena-taj*, wolf. *Tiuk* and *taj* are both augmentative suffixes.

(i) The *ki* suffix with nouns is both feminine and plural ; *wo-ki*, female attendant ; *kias*, tail ; *kias-ki*, tail of bird, *i.e.* tails.

(j) *Kie* is another form of *ki*, instrument ; *piate-ikie*, sieve, instrument for maize. *Kit*, instrument, *e.g.* *wi-kit*, pestle.

Ki, verbal suffix ; *alat-ki*, give out scent ; *fuaha-ki*, split ; *an-ki-hi*, make level ; *thlan-ki-ape*, unload.

Ki, plural suffix or infix of verbs ; *lei*, pl. *leki*, finish.

Ki, ko, etc., as link between root and particle :

ko-fue, under, below ; *ait-ko-fue*, put under.

ki-fue, under, below ; *aut-ki-we*, put under ; *yu-ki-fue*, go under.

ka-wo, under, between ; *ya-ka-wo*, go under.

ki-wita, together ; *lan-ki-wita*, separate that which is stuck ;

tsu-ki-wita, adhere ; *yu-ki-wita*, to join, place together.

ki-ne, *na-ki-yine*, low ; *niyuwa-ki-ne*, low, short ; *yim-ki-nane*,

to drown, go down.

Compare also, *esh*, good ; *näk-esh-ni*, to try, test, see if it is good ;

nojwa, all ; *näk-nojwa*, to be enough.

Ke, new ; compare *ahi-ke*, new ; *ke-siki*, to flower.

Ki, kii, pronominal particle used as prefix and suffix ; *shu-ki*, he ;

se-kii, it is there, there are there ; *ki-shii*, it is outside, there.

Note on the k Section of Words

The *k* being largely used as an auxiliary prefix, pronominal or verbal, the roots for the most part must be looked for under other initials, consonants or vowels, for comparative purposes in the other dialects. In *Vejoz*, for example, see words in *ch*, and *Lengua-Mascoy* in *y*, as touching relationships. There are few verbs of importance, but there are many nouns, especially those denoting the names of the parts of the body either of men, animals or inanimate things, whose index letter is *k*.

XXIII. THE CONSONANT N

N. The letters *n* and *t* are the great family letters, in gender they may vary according to their position and use, but taking the languages broadly the *t* represents the father's family while the *n* belongs to the mother's family. The letter *l* is closely associated with *t* and *m* with *n*. The family names for the most part circle round these letters. Though it cannot be laid down as a rule, the tendency of the Chaco dialects is thus :

Father's family, <i>l, t</i>	Mother's family, <i>m, n</i>
Males, <i>l</i> Females, <i>t</i>	Males, <i>m</i> Females, <i>n</i>
Elder members, <i>l, t</i>	Younger members, <i>m, n</i>

N, (1) prefix to nouns denoting that which is human, belonging to the family : *ta-kat*, his, her chin ; *na-kat*, human chin.

(2) article or copula : *A-napa ni wete*, I guard the house.

(3) initial to nouns : *äk*, food ; *näk*, food ; *yik*, to go ; *naiyi*, road ;
V. naiyij ; *S. noish* ; *T. näkaik* ; *CH. ap*, cry ; *näp*, song, cry.

(4) initial to verbs to differentiate or modify meaning ; *yape*, return ;
napa, watch ; *niyape*, return ; *napamet*, return here.

Na, *nia*, advance ; *naha*, we will, we go, etc.

Naii, bathe ; V. *nain*.

Na-ka, pronoun, person or thing near ; Ct. *nō-kii*, here ; *se-kii*, there.

Nāk, prefix ; *esh*, good ; *nāk-esh-ni*, to try, test, prove, see if good.

Nāki, to be, have ; Q. *ca-ni*, I am ; L.-M. *nāk*, to be (indeclinable).

Nam, come, arrive, motion towards, cf. *Yam*.

Nap, return, cf. *Yap*.

Nate, water jar ; V. *yate* ; S. *nofki* ; T. *ko-ña* ; L.-M. *wathwa* ; M. *yupi*.

The idea of this word is uncertain. In L.-M. *wathwa* is the idea of a hollow as, e.g. the palm of the hand, bed of stream, belly.

Na-wai, boiling ; V. *naiwe*, *nawai* ; S. *naiwe-shi*.

Neaiyi, another form of *naiyi*, a way, path, road.

Nes, arrive, come, reach.

Niat, *ñat*, water ; Mataco, *inot* ; S. *inaat* ; T. *net-rāt* or *net-gāt*.

Noj, all ; cf. *loj*, many ; *wuj*, big. *O* is a favourite vowel to express bigness, great number, and as intensive particle throughout the Chaco group.

Nu, verbs of movement, cf. *yu*.

XXIV. PARTICLES (N)

N is used as prefix to adjectives in the second person singular and plural, *an-es*, thou art good. In Suhin there is a similar use with adjectives and verbs : 1st per. *si* ; 2nd per. *nu* ; 3rd per. *yi-ipkun*, hungry. In Lengua-Mascoy the *in* (*im* or *ing*) prefix is second and third person feminine with verbs, and with some nouns. *T* or *thl* is very usual as a reflexive to the second person in Chorotí and Vejoz, e.g. *thl-api*, return, but *n* is rare, unless we take the initial *n* of verbs in that sense, e.g. *an-apamet* (return thou), but in this case as with the nouns, e.g. *ini-we* (shoulder), the *n* is not confined to the second person. The *n* is sometimes dropped in the second person like the *y* in *y-ape*, 2nd per. ; *ape*, return ; *an-apa*, I guard ; *apa*, guard thou ; *napa ni wete*, he guards house.

an is a possible euphonic change with *am* (thou).

Na, termination of nouns ; *afue-na*, a bird ; *ale-na*, dog.

Nat, instrument ; *aja-nat*, whip, striker.

Ne, verbal termination ; *po-ne*, cover ; *aa-ne*, strike with stick.

Na, *ne*, plural of verbs ; *ak*, pl. *akine*, go away ; *ho-mit*, pl. *ho-na-mit*, come.

- Ne* (1) down ; *aj-ne*, let down ; (2) towards ; *ho-ne*, bring.
Ne, ni (1) younger members of the family ; *ij-nia*, younger sister ;
(2) family ; *ayi-ne*, man ; *asee-ne*, woman.
Ne, future ; *ayik*, I go ; *ayik-ne*, I shall go.
Nes, nis, ring, that which encircles or overhangs ; *hyuki-nes*, a ring ;
wo-nis, mane of horse.
Nik, cf. *nes* ; *kyo-wo-nik*, bracelet.
N, cf. *na*, termination to nouns ; *wate*, turn ; *ti-watan*, grindstone.
Na, ina, makes verbs of nouns ; *yas*, my son ; *a-yas-ina*, to adopt ;
to'se, smoke ; *ti-tus-ina*, to smoke, make a smoke.
Na, ni, etc., causative ; *wom*, big ; *wom-ine*, add ; *pom-na*, make big ;
wosa, flat ; *wos-ini*, to make flat.

NOTE.—A comparison with the Vejoz vocabulary initial *n* shews many equations under the same letter in Choroti.

XXV. THE CONSONANT T

- T*. (See *n*.) The *t* and *n* form the distinguishing marks of two great divisions in the Chaco languages and beyond. In Toba the two great divisions of nouns are characterised in the first person plural by *kana* or *kona* and *kada* or *koda* (some words in *kata*) ; and many similar contrasts of *n* and *t* have already been noted ; as a further example, take the *yan* and *yat* augmentative prefixes in Lengua-Mascoy, the former used with feminine, the latter with masculine nouns. Many important words connected with the mother (chest, breast, suck, etc.) in Choroti, Toba, Vejoz and Suhin are indicated with *t* (e.g. *te*, the feminine of *ta*, for mother) ; the Quechua, Mojo, Lengua-Mascoy, and Enimaga use *n*, e.g. Q. *ñuñu*, woman's bosom ; M. *eno* ; L.-M. *inkyin* ; En. *nana*, mother. This is but one example out of many to illustrate the great principle of the two strains running through the Chaco group.
- T, l, th*. (1) The *t*, *l* and *th* sounds frequently cross each other treating of the various dialects and even in one dialect. In Choroti the *th* is a very soft sound, so that a word like *thlahepa* (nothing) is often sounded as *lahepa*.
- (2) *l* and *th* are equivalents, e.g. Ch. *kioth*, *kiöl*, locust ; V. *thlaichath*, *thlaichal*, branch ; L.-M. *pith-tin*, *pil-tin*, moon ; *kil*, *kyith*, a prefix ; *l* takes the place of *th* in Toba, no *th* sound existing.
- (3) The sound *th* when final (as in *kioth*, locust), becomes *thl* when

preceding a vowel (*thlet*, his mother). *T*, *th*, and *l* are common to the group as prefix of third person :

Ch.	<i>thlo</i> , seed	<i>tot</i> , chest	<i>lawole</i> , weeds
V.	<i>thlöi</i> , seed	<i>toj</i> , skin	<i>lowole</i> , hair
Ch.	<i>thlai</i> , fruit	<i>toj</i> , skin	<i>lashi</i> , mouth
T.	<i>ala</i> , fruit, seed	<i>lok</i> , skin	<i>dam</i> , belly

In Lengua-Mascoy there is no special form for the third person, but everything is arranged as 1st person, 2nd and 3rd masculine, and 2nd and 3rd feminine ; it is, therefore, of greater interest that this third personal prefix is preserved in a number of words referring to inanimate things or animals, but modified to receive the distinctive prefixes :

<i>äb-ith-chipuk</i> (m.)	<i>ith-chipuk</i> (fem.), leg, trunk, stem
<i>äb-yith-na</i> (m.)	<i>ig-yith-na</i> (fem.), fruit. Ch. <i>thlo</i>
<i>äb-ith-na-muk</i> (m.)	<i>ith-na-muk</i> (fem.), flower. Ch. <i>thlo-ki</i>
<i>äp-tämnik</i> (m.)	<i>a-tämnik</i> (fem.), foot-print, from <i>ännik</i> , foot
<i>äp-thlimpinik</i> (m.)	<i>i-thlimpinik</i> (fem.), wing. V. <i>thlef</i>

- (4) In Vejoz the particle *thle* makes its plural in *ta* (denoting present tense). In turning a noun into a verb *t* is substituted for *thl*, e.g. *thli-chu*, egg ; *ti-chu-i*, to lay eggs ; *thla-wo*, flower ; *ta-wo-i*, to flower.
- (5) Final *l* or *th* is often slurred as, e.g. in Vejoz, *amel* (ye) and Choroti *kiol*, *kioth* (locust), or in the first syllable of the Lengua-Mascoy *kyel-thlingkyip* (ye), pronounced respectively almost like *ame*, *kio*, *kye*.
- (6) The *t* is rare in its use (as compared with *l* or *th*) with nouns in Vejoz, Choroti, Chunupi and Toba, but of frequent occurrence as index of the third person in verbs ; while on the other hand the *l* or *th* is rarely, if ever, used as a verbal index of third person. As a reflexive in the second person *l* and *thl* are used in Vejoz, Choroti, and Chunupi. See Chap. IV, § 10.

The *i* or *y* is the usual third person particle of verbs in the three languages mentioned and Toba, but with certain verbs *t* is used, and in Choroti the *t* prefix denotes the passive, or reflexive, which often in these dialects is the same thing, e.g. L.-M. *pitkin-athcheyi*, she places herself down, she is placed down. The passive is often a substantive ; CH. *ti-woma* (is planted ; that which is planted, a garden) ; *ti-tiyaki*, a dart ; *i-tiyaki*, to shoot. The letter *n* though used as verbal termination, e.g. *po-ne*, cover, is not used as verbal prefix, excepting

the *an* prefix in 2nd pers. with verbs and adjectives. In Toba the *n* marks one division of verbs, and in Lengua-Mascoy in (*im, ing*) is the ordinary prefix to verbs (2nd and 3rd fem.).

T, prefix to nouns in 3rd pers.; *t-ot*, his, her, its chest.

T, prefix to verbal nouns in 3rd pers.; *ta-wo*, his, her, its planting.

T, (1) prefix making verbs passive in 3rd pers.; *ti-ponaha*, to be covered. (2) reflexive; *te-taiyo*, to be stabbed, to stab self. (3) with neuter verbs and adjectives; *tī-mes*, the two; *tī-pohi*, to be full.

T, sometimes used instead of *thl* in 2nd pers; *ati-omate*, extinguish.

Ta, te, interrogative pronoun; *te mpa?* who? which? what? when? how? where? *T. eta?* *V. chi?* *ki?* *Q. pi?* *L.-M. sa?* *s-?* *M. ha?* *ta-ha?* etc.

Ta (*kāta*), reflexive suffix; *yamkă-ta*, I myself; *amkă-ta*, thou thyself.

Ta (*te, tiuk, taj, tiuj*), augmentative suffix to nouns meaning, similar, larger, of same species, the underlying idea is father. *V. taj*; *S. taj*; *T. lta*; *L.-M.* prefix *yat* (with masc. nouns), *yan* (*yam, yang*) with feminine nouns.

Ta, tata, uncle, *i.e.* father's brother who often bears the same synonym as the father. Compare *te* (mother) with *ki-te* (aunt, mother's sister).

Tajni, howl; *tajmitsi*, sing loud; see *ane*, to call, cry, shout. The letter *t* is perhaps the most used of the initial letters to modify, differentiate, and distinguish words; thus from *wowi*, to blow with the mouth; *wowi-ti*, wind blowing; *ta-wi-li*, *ta-we-tini*, to whistle; *wosok*, flute.

Taas, pot; *S. ta-thläs*; *V. to-wej*.

Takith, grow; *V. täth*, grow; *talak*, grown; *S. tothpa*, grow; *cf.* *Ch. töthlehe*, grow.

Tie, nouns and verbs in *ta* are often inflected to *tie*, *e.g.* *itie-te*, my eye; *ata-te*, thy eye; *ta-te* and *tie-te*, to throw. This principle is not confined to the letter *t* but is general; furthermore, in the other dialects this method of infixing vowels is frequent. *T. n-Y-ami*, give to me; *L.-M. n-IP-thlit*, his waist. As with single words so with the sentence, compare the word, *L.-M. him-kyi* (abode) in the following sentence: *L.-M. Āp-him ithnik ñat e-kyi*, he abode, it was said, there; and *Ch. ne-ya*, without, short of—in this example: *Ch. Ne tām po wohu ya*, he was short of tobacco.

Tinuk, domestic cat. This word is well known through the Chaco, as is the Suhin word *nuu*, dog (Aymara, *ano*). *L, t* and *n* are used very largely for animals, *cf. kyu-ni*, jaguar. The Guarani *yagua*, dog, can be seen in the following words for *jaguar*, *T. kidyuk*; *V. eyäj*; *S. iyöj*. The words cat, dog, jaguar, and puma are

exceptionally important in tracing the various sources and influences of words.

- Tio*, tall; V. *pi-taj*; L.-M. *wi-nka*; Q. *suni*. Another example out of many of the *t* in one dialect appearing as *n* in another. Cf. also *to*.
- To*, *tu*, hard; V. *tun*; S. *tun*; T. *kădamta* (*sa-dañi*, soft); Q. *anak*; L.-M. *yinna*.
- To*, imp. *ho-ne*, bring; cf. *na* or *nam*, imp. *ho-met* (come) are both illustrations of the growth of the initials *t* and *n*, from a root *o*. *Ne* and *met* are terminations denoting motion toward.
- Kas-to*, our eater, he who eats us; *si-to*, he who eats me, my being eaten; L.-M. *sin-to*, our eater, etc.; *si-to*, my eater, etc.
- T*, suffix used in the formation of nouns; *kima*, hold; *kimet*, thing held.
- T*, sometimes slurred at end of word: *we'* for *wet*, house.
- Ta*, future particle; *ka-thloma-ta*, to-morrow; *ka-thloma*, to-day.
- Te*, *to*, *tî*, verbal terminations; *esite*, *esito*, to cut; *etiti*, touch.
- T*, *te*, nouns ending in *t* like *iñat* (water) in sentences often add *e* as *iñate*.
- Te*, place of; perhaps contraction of *wete*; *ka-penan-te*, kitchen, from *penik*, to cook; cf. *ka-lanke-wet*, slaughter-house, from *lanki*, kill.
- Tot*, chest, used to express palm, sole of; *kyo-tot*, palm of hand.
- Tini*, verbal termination corresponding to Vejoz *thle* indicating actual present tense; *kam-tine*; V. *yam-thle*, talking; comp. *maa*, sleep, *maa-te*, sleeping; *lanit*, tie, *leante*, tied.

XXVI. THE CONSONANTS L, TH, THL

- L, th*. See *t*, Chap. XXV.
- L-r*, the absence of *l* in Mojo, Quechua, Guarani and others is often compensated by *r*, and equations must be looked for under that letter, e.g. G. *karaii*; Ch. *kilavi*, stranger.
- L-ll*. Many of the words in Quechua written *ll* appear as *l* or *th* in the Chaco dialects, e.g. Q. *lla-pa*; T. *la-pa*; L.-M. *thla-mo*, all; Q. *llika*; V. *thluk*; Ch. *thluk*, a net; Q. *llakta*, a town; probably the Toba *ka-lota*, village; L.-M. particle *ăkthla*, *măkthla* attached to verbs to denote place, and *thlănkuk*, house, place.
- L-th*, the letter *th* may sometimes be a strengthened form of *l*, as *ith-lis*, a rib, but generally speaking *l* and *thl* are interchangeable terms. In Vejoz it is sometimes used to differentiate, *li-chu*, its horn; *thli-chu*, its egg. As prefix of third person Toba uses *l* (the *th* sound not existing), the Suhin invariably adopt *th* (the *l* being rare), e.g. T. *l-wăk*, his hand; S. *th-pakăt*, his hand.

L, th, prefix to nouns in 3rd pers. ; *thl-et*, his mother.

L, th, prefix to verbs in 2nd pers. ; *thl-oki*, thou bitest.

L, th, negative particle, none, short of ; *laj, thlos a*, childless, barren ; *thla kio yi*, armless.

L, th, reflexive ; *ape*, return thou ; *thl-ape*, return thou thyself. The *th* sound particularly is used like the *h* or *j* as an inherent reflexive, to give strength and completion to certain letters, e.g. V. *ij-cha*, not *i-cha*, my father ; L.-M. *ith-chi*, thou thyself ; Ch. *thlaawu*, wind ; *thle*, name ; *nio-thli-tiuuj*, cannibal, our eater.

L, th, initial to verbs. Scarcely any absolute nouns are to be found under initial *l* or *thl*. By the term "absolute nouns" is meant those nouns whose pronominal particles have lost their significance as, e.g. *i-niat*, water ; *kyu-ni*, tiger ; *luj-se*, a bow. Thus from *a*, to strike, is formed *la* and *thla*, to kill ; *lana*, killed ; *ne-la-ne*, fight, wage war ; *lan-ki*, slaughter animals ; *liana*, a general form for kill, slaughter, destroy, etc.

L. The following root verbs are the most important :

La-n, kill.

La-n, remove, unloose, open, take off or out.

La-nt, tie, bind.

La-h, smooth, plane, sweep.

Lai, abandon, leave, cease.

Laj, open out, unfold.

La, move (*lapeha*, hang up).

Lat, dry.

Le, many words with *la* roots change to *le*.

Lem, white.

Lesan, make, do.

Li, clean, wash.

Lak, play, feast, game.

Thlon, smoke tobacco ; burn.

Thlos, change residence.

Thlut, bore.

Le, word ; *ka-le*, word ; *thle*, name.

Leowa, lava, animal, domestic animal ; V. *la* ; T. *lo* ; S. *klau* ; L.-M. *wi-tip* ; Q. *chi-ta*. *La* and *wa* are frequent particles in the names of animals ; *i-waj-la*, lion ; *e-le*, parrot ; G. *yagua*, dog ; Q. *huy-hua*, animal reared by hand ; V. *wan-thlōj*, ostrich.

La, le, etc., particle denoting of the family ; relation, animal, thing ; *kem-la*, wife, husband ; *kee-la*, lizard ; *nei-le*, an idiot ; *po-le*, sky ; *wee-la*, moon ; *a-la*, tree ; *les*, children ; *Lio-ni-lia*, the Quechuas or Bolivian hill tribes ; *thle-le*, people of, or belonging to ; *A-thle*, the Chunupies.

La, le, verbal particle denoting plural or secondary idea; *yaha-le*, pl. to die; *wen*, see, *wen-la*, squint; *yik*, go, *yik-hale*, accompany; *yik-ala*, put on hat.

L, th, initial to nouns. There are some nouns that can only be used in the third person, being related to trees, animals, or inanimate nature. The *l* or *thl* prefix consequently denotes "its," either expressed or understood:

thl-a, its fruit; *thl-e*, its thorn; *thl-o*, its seed.

Expressions like "my fruit" being impossible, the *thl* has become fixed with use and serves as a general expression, e.g. *thla*, fruit; *thlop*, nest; *thles*, heart, core.

To these have been prefixed particles to give other significances: *les*, children; *hi-les*, bees; *ith-les*, frog; *thla-hi-lis*, spawn; *kia-les*, people, etc. *Thles*, heart, core; *thles-iki*, kernel; *thles-inik*, a tree whose fruit contains a biggish stone; cf. V. *thlo-kas*, heart or cabbage of palm; *yuk-le-che-nuk*, tree as above; L.-M. *e-siksik*, heart; *ith-wa-siksik*, palm cabbage; *nai-sikso*, centre, middle. *Thlu*, light—this very important root undergoes considerable changes, but is very widespread: *thlo-ma*, day; *thlet*, fire, light, match; T. *le*; V. *thlet*; Ch. *thloni*, to set fire to; *thluti*; L.-M. *kilik-tāthchi*, fire by friction; *ta-thla*, fire.

APÉNDICE C

TOWOTHLI OR LENGUA-ENIMAGA

INTRODUCTION

THE following words of Towothli, collected for the most part by my colleague, Mr. W. Barbrooke Grubb, though few in number are extremely useful as links among the Chaco languages. The stray words of Lengua and Enimaga are taken from the *Manuscrito del Capitan de Fragata D. Juan Francisco Aguirre*, 1793, edited by Enrique Peña, and published in the *Boletín del Instituto Geografico Argentino*, tomo xx. In the pages of the MSS. the Enimaga are called "Tujetge" and "Estabosle," the latter expressly stated to be the Mascoy word for the people whose general name is either Enimaga or Enimaca. From the short description given, as well as from the words of the vocabulary, there is no hesitation in identifying them with the Towothli or Tawathlai, a name well known among the Chaco peoples from the Río Paraguay to the Río Pilcomayo, the *nyimaka* of the Tobas, and the *namaka* of the Matacos.

A glance at Aguirre's words under Lengua and Enimaga reveals at once that the two peoples were mixed up at that date, and in his notes he refers to the fast vanishing "nacion famosa" of the Lenguas, whose few solitary remnants were dwelling with the Enimaga and the Mascoy or Machicuy. The term Mascoy is used to-day of a section of the people who speak the language of Aguirre's "Mascoy," the mass, of which this forms a part, still bears in popular language the name of "Lengua," the subject of Grubb's *Unknown People in an Unknown Land*, in which full reference is made to the Towothli, a small and friendly tribe to the south-west, wedged in between the so-called Lenguas and Suhin, with the Aii as their southern neighbour. These latter are a branch of the Tobas known to history under the various forms of the present Toba word, *Pihilgá*, viz. *Pifliga*, *Pilága*, *Pitilagá*, *Yapitalaga*. Its significance, I believe, is simply "Northern People," because its application is not limited to the Aii nor to the Tobas of Bolivia, but includes also the Chunupi and Choroti.

Popular names like "Lengua," though misleading when dealing with

specific tribes, are not to be roughly cast aside in treating of a district, for a particular name persisting for centuries must have had a strong foundation, and there can be no doubt that the "famous nation of the Lenguas," albeit shorn of its glory, considerably reduced in population and villages, and its original members amalgamated with allied tribes, is nevertheless extant to-day in that particular part of the Paraguayan Chaco where the name of Lengua is still known and employed by Indians and Paraguayans, hence the coupling of the name to designate the Lengua-Mascoy and the Lengua-Enimaga, the latter tribe calling itself "Humet," and known to the former by the name "Towothli," once explained to me as the equivalent of *To-wathlai*, or the Pigeon eaters. The term *Palomo*, or pigeon, is given by Hervas in his *Catálogo de las Lenguas el año 1800*, as a name of one of the Chaco tribes, but this would apply equally well to the Choroti, who designate themselves *Yofuaha*, a word evidently derived from *Ofuo*, pigeon.

The tradition of the Towothli migrating southward till they reached their present habitat and losing their language on eating the rainbow ¹ seems to be corroborated by their vocabulary. The lexical base shews affinities with Vejoz, Choroti, and Suhin, but with important modifications. The pronominal scheme is also closely allied to these. Strange to say, excepting a few adopted words, there is no close resemblance to the Lengua-Mascoy.

The following examples will serve as illustrations of the widespread Mataco-Mataguayo influence, so persistent and extensive, as to compel one to believe in their own tradition, that they were the original occupants of the whole Chaco region, and that the varying dialects have been formed by fugitives from the north and north-west, who by conquest or intermarriage have annexed both country and language.

The abbreviations are similar to those used throughout this work :

V. Vej. Vejoz	M. Mojo
T. Toba	S. Chun. Suhin or Chunupi
En. Enimaga	L.-M. Lengua-Mascoy
Ch. Choroti	Q. Quechua
L. Lengua	G. Guarani

I. Lengua-Enimaga	Various Dialects	English
<i>Peno</i>	V. <i>Pinu</i>	bee
<i>hats-Hapi</i>	V. <i>o-Yapil</i> ; Ch. <i>a-Yape</i> ; S. <i>Hapik</i>	I return
<i>Omhil</i>	V. <i>Omat</i> ; Ch. <i>Omate</i> ; S. <i>Umkatni</i>	extinguish
<i>Feluk</i>	V. <i>Hala</i> ; Ch. <i>Ala</i> ; S. <i>Yikla</i>	tree

¹ W. BARBROOKE GRUBB, *A Church in the Wilds*, p. 66.

Lengua- Enimaga	Various Dialects	English
<i>Ataak</i>	V. <i>Aitäj</i> ; Ch. <i>Atehe</i> ; S. <i>Aotäj</i>	painful
<i>ne-Yatsik</i>	V. <i>Hates</i> ; Ch. <i>Ates</i>	native drink
<i>e-Yawin</i>	V. <i>Yawu</i> ; Ch. <i>e-Yewu</i> ; L.-M. <i>Yihothma</i>	medicine man
<i>e-Khoi-ekho</i>	V. <i>Koi-thle</i> ; Ch. <i>Lakini</i> ; S. <i>tă-Kloii</i>	to play
<i>e-Tokhe</i>	V. <i>Tojhe</i> ; Ch. <i>Tojwe</i> ; S. <i>Tojhai</i>	far, distant
<i>yi-As</i>	V. <i>othl-As</i> ; Ch. <i>y-As</i> ; S. <i>yo-Os</i>	my son
<i>y-Asi</i>	V. <i>othl-Ase</i> ; Ch. <i>y-Ase</i> ; S. <i>yo-Ose</i>	my daughter
<i>no-Tikeni</i>	V. <i>li-Tek</i> ; Ch. <i>thlo-Takine</i>	cotton, cotton goods

2. The word *afö*, for woman, is interesting and should be compared with the word for wife in the other dialects :

Afo, woman ; V. *Chej-wa* ; S. *Chäk-fa* ; L.-M. *Tawa* ; T. *Dowa*, wife.

The important *na* root for mother belongs to the Mojo :

L.-En. *Na-na* ; M. *eno* ; L.-M. *inkyin*, mother ; M. *yeno*, wife.

L.-En. *ta-Nani* ; M. *Ese-no* ; L.-M. *kilana*, woman.

L.-En. *e-Nani*, girl ; Q. *china*, female ; Ch. *aseene*, woman.

The prefix *wi* (*wit*, *witi*) is used in the general sense of "the" or "our," and may possibly be a reminiscence of Mojo *witi*, we, of the first person plural, the Guaná or Waná peoples of a pronouncedly Mojo type being near and friendly neighbours to the north, *e.g.* :

wi-chait, house ; *witi-kaiyi*, road ; *wit-kalwotsa* ; Ch. *kawäk*, a belt ; *wi-tith-kuki* ; V. *thluk*, string bag for women ; *wi-pilase*, garden

3. The personal pronouns approximate closely to the Suhin :

L.-En.	Suhin	English
<i>Ya-kha</i>	<i>Yäk</i>	I
<i>A-kha</i>	<i>Ak</i>	thou
<i>In-akha</i> or <i>En-akä-wa</i>	<i>Name</i> or <i>th-Nameth</i>	we

4. The possessive conjunctive pronouns are similar to the Suhin and Choroti in the singular ; but the first person plural prefix *in* (*im*, *ing*) is like the Lengua-Mascoy, *e.g.* L.-M. *ing-mik* ; L.-En. *ing-yäkse*, our hand :

1. <i>y</i> or <i>i</i> , my	<i>i-yäkse</i> , hand	<i>yo-kohits</i> , hair
2. <i>a</i> , thy	<i>a-yäkse</i> , hand	<i>a-kohits</i> , hair
3. <i>thl</i> , his, her	<i>thla-yäkse</i> , hand	<i>thlo-kohits</i> , hair
1. pl. <i>in</i> , our	<i>ing-yäkse</i> , hand	<i>ino-kohits</i> , hair.

5. The particles of conjugation likewise follow the Suhin in the

singular, but the information is too scanty to decide the plural forms, e.g.:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>he-tuj</i> , I eat | 1. <i>asthla-tuj</i> , we eat |
| 2. <i>thla-tuj</i> , thou eatest | 2. <i>asthla-tuj-yith</i> , ye eat |
| 3. <i>yi-tuj</i> , he, she, it eats | 3. <i>yi-tuj</i> , they eat |
| 1. <i>he-aihinkyi</i> , I keep back | 1. <i>atsi-aihinkyi</i> , we keep back |
| 2. <i>e-aihinkyi</i> , thou keepest back | |
| 3. <i>y-aihinkyi</i> , he, she, it or they keep back | |

Other examples could be given shewing that *h* is the general prefix of the first person singular and plural, but the form *he* or *ha* sometimes adds the *tse* particle, which is plural throughout the Chaco group and also in Mojo. The second person singular is frequently the root form, as *aponik* (cover it); and the *thl* prefix is also very usual with this as with the other members of the group, e.g. *thl-isik* (hold, grip). In the third person the *y*, *i*, *e* and *t* prefixes follow the order of both the Mataco and Guaycuru families, e.g.:

Y, *yanikiyo*, fill in; *yapelosik*, scrape, as skin.
I, *e*, *iyakhe*, drink; *iwöts-han*, drive; *etokhe*, far.
T, *tathkyi*, grow, spring; *tekhoipii*, boiling.

6. The imperative of verbs and the interrogative is formed with the particle *ma*, as in Choroti, etc., e.g.:

Ma ma, sleep (imp.) *Ma matak?* art thou sleeping?

The negative and prohibitive follows the Vejoz negative suffix *hite*, (*ita*, etc.), e.g. V. *Chuyu hita*, he is not hungry. The Towothli has both the *hete* and *kitik* or *kitaiiki* forms, thus:

Mape hete or *Mape kitik*, do not return
Mooi kitaiiki, do not bring

7. The *kyi* suffix to verbs like the Lengua-Mascoy represents the actual present tense, e.g. *Tath*, grow; *Tath-kyi*, growing; L.-M. *tip-kyi*, growing.

Ka is an intensive particle used with nouns and verbs, thus:

Fetsuk, palm tree; *Fetsot-aka*, another kind of palm, the pindo.
Kocheta, sheep; *Kocheta-ika*, goat. Cf. Toba: *Kaigeta*, sheep;
Kitäk, goat.
Mapel, return; *Mapel-ka*, return quickly or in anger.

K denotes trees and plants as in Vejoz, Toba, Choroti, and Suhin:
Fenak, tobacco, cf. L.-M. *ik-Hena*; *Feluk*, tree (generic), cf. V. *Hala*.

Fetsuk, palm tree ; *Kithlaikotak*, quebracho tree ; *Intathlak*,
mistól.

He like the Vejoz *hi*, thing for, e.g. *Fenak*, tobacco ; *Fenka-he*, pipe.
Nat, instrument, as in *witäkpekasinat*, hoe.

A number of substantives and the adjective "many" terminate in the unusual sound of *ts*, similar to the Vejoz *j* or *s* and the Suhin *sh* or *ch*, e.g. :

L.-En. *Alots* ; V. *los* ; Ch. *loj* ; S. *akloj*, many ; compare also V. *lutsij* ; Ch. *lojse* ; S. *lutsish*, bow ; S. *yiktech*, my grandfather. The following examples illustrate the Towothli :

Ken-hats, friend ; *Kohits*, hair ; *Mäts* or *Mäch*, elder brother.

N.B.—The suffix *s* or *ts* represents the feminine form in Chiquita, and the absolute substantives in general, e.g. *Kise-ts* (*quicez*) is "knife" in Chiquita, evidently the *quice* of the Guarani ; and *Tamoco-s* (dog), which in Mojo is *Tamucu*. *J* and *s* as final and infixed (with exceptions) represent the feminine and plural in Vejoz and Choroti ; and in the few odd words where the *j* sound occurs in Lengua-Mascoy as in *Thlen-äj* (red deer) it is also feminine.

NOTE.—I am responsible for the spacing of all the words in the vocabulary as aids to the comparison and particles. R. J. H.

VOCABULARIOS

CASTELLANO—INGLÉS—TOWOTHLI¹

A

- Abanico ; fan : **he-Köf.**
 Abeja, miel ; bee, honey : **Selel.**
 Abeja ; bee : **Peno.**
 Aborrecer ; dislike : **hu-Tan ;**
 L.² **ne-Talsoe ;** En.³ **Saapjagen.**
 Abrazar ; embrace : **i-Gai ; i-gai-**
hik, ti-gai-yik.
 Abrazar no ; do not embrace :
i-Gai-kitai-ki.
 Abuela ; grandmother : L. **Mama ;**
 En. **Quiet-ti.**
 Abuelo ; grandfather : L. **Pipi ;**
 En. **Quiet.**
 Aburrado ; tired, done up :
so-Amheya.
 Acabar ; finish : **säk-Kätahai.**
 Acabó ; finished : **Tahelik.**
 Acabar ; finish, exhaust : **hats-**
Ham.
 Acariciar ; fondle : **e-Komye.**
 Acompañar ; accompany : **hatse-**
Hu-api.
 Acostumbrado ; used to : **hatse-**
Aiyik.
 Achiote ; annota : **Wotak.**
 Adelante ; forward : L. **Aguan-**
cain ; En. **Ajo.**
 Affigirse, estar triste ; grieve, be
 sad : **ke-Kometkyi.**
- Agarrar ; hold, grip : **ai-Kumi.**
 Agarrar ; hold, grip : **thl-Isik.**
 Agitar ; stir : **hu-Tigaiiak.**
 Agotar ; exhaust, drain : **hats-**
Ham.
 Agua ; water : **Iwali ;** L. **Guale ;**
 En. **Egualé.**
 Aguará-guazú ; wolf : **Wawu.**
 Ahitar ; surfeit : **hua-Thlin ;**
ki-thlin.
 Ahora ; now : **Inkaihikha ;** L.
Abuena ; En. **Najaicum.**
 Ahora ; now : **Hatsa.**
 Ala ; wing : **he-Köf.**
 Alegre, feliz ; happy : **he-Soan.**
 Algarrobo ; bean fruit tree : **Inin-**
hak.
 Algarrobo negro ; tree (*prosopis*
nigra) : **Asisok ;** Ch. **Isiösok.**
 Algodón ; cotton : **no-Tikeni ;**
 Ch. **thlo-Takine.**
 Alisar ; smooth : **e-Lasiik.**
 Alma ; soul : **thlai-Hos ;** L. **Neg-**
napelen ; En. **Cagisequi.**
 Aloja ; native drink : **ne-Yatsik.**
 Alto ; tall : **i-Hetak.**
 Alto, arriba ; high, above : **Was.**
 Amar ; love : L. **Letiachuune ;**
 En. **Hiigsuum.**

¹ Towothli ex Grubb (1913).

² Lengua ex Aguirre (1793).

³ Enimaga ex Aguirre (1793).

- Amargo ; bitter : **Ataak.**
 A mi ; to me : **Ekhate.**
 Amiga, compañera ; chum (man to woman) : **Kin-thla.**
 Amigo, compañero ; chum (woman to man) : **Kin-ne, kin-nik.**
 Amigo ; friend : **Ken-hats ; L. Yie-juba-ya ; En. Yie-jubay-ca.**
 Andar ; go, walk : **Ikyi ; L. Hay-qui ; En. Haqui.**
 Anillo ; ring (finger) : **nii-Katich.**
 Anteayer ; yesterday : **L. Oyapehaya ; En. Yocaica.**
 Antes ; before : **L. Agit ; En. Haychi.**
 Apacible, humilde ; meek : **hats-Hele.**
 Apagar ; extinguish : **Omhit.**
 Apoyarse en ; lean on : **a-Nihät.**
 Aquél ; that, he : **Akan, henän ; L. Anaye ; En. Naca-sam.**
 Aquí ; here : **Nämteki ; L. Ene ; En. Hanenin.**
 Aquí, este lugar ; here, in this place : **Tethläm.**
 Araña ; spider : **Thlaithlaiki.**
 Árbol (generico) ; tree : **Feluk.**
- Árbol un ; a tree : **Natakuk ; L.-M. Waiya.**
 Arco ; bow : **Wanaäk.**
 Arco iris ; rainbow : **Esaiyi.**
 Arrear ; drive (cattle) : **Iwots-han.**
 Arreglar, poner mesa ; arrange, lay table : **Anteepyi.**
 Arriba ; above : **L. Itotegen ; En. Itojan.**
 Arroyo ; stream : **Emile ; L. Silaha ; En. Illeumquienet.**
 Arroz ; rice : **Laifaikisle.**
 Asir ; grip : **thl-Isik.**
 Asustado ; frightened : **Thlenhuaiki.**
 Atar ; tie : **i-Gai.**
 Atrás ; behind : **L. Amanhigi ; En. Etgualanejo.**
 Aullar ; howl : **i-Kyanhu.**
 Avestruz ; ostrich : **Wathla, wathläk.**
 Avisar, hablar con ; tell, speak to : **na-Faal-kyi, an-faal-yi.**
 Avisar no ; do not tell : **an-Faal-kitai-ki.**
 Ayer ; yesterday : **L. Neshi ; En. Neshi.**
 Azada ; hoe : **Witäkpekasinat.**

B

- Bajo, corto ; short, low : **Taake.**
 Bajo, rechoncho ; short, stumpy : **Ahaiki.**
 Balde ; bucket : **Nijt-kyat.**
 Bañarse ; bathe : **hu-Ampoli.**
 Barba ; chin : **in-Kätiak.**
 Barbas ; beard : **in-Hita-puse.**
 Barriga ; belly : **thla-Towi.**
 Batata ; sweet potato : **Pihaiya.**
 Beber ; drink : **i-Yakhe.**
- Bebida ; beverage : **ne-Yatsik.**
 Bién ; all right : **Hatsen.**
 Blanco ; white : **Ama-he, Apolhil.**
 Boca ; mouth : **in-Aihe.**
 Bocado de la pipa ; pipe stem : **hit-Kaachi.**
 Bolsa, saco ; waist bag : **wi-Tithkuki.**
 Borrado ; blotted out : **Tahelik.**

Bostezar ; yawn : Cehate-yo.	Brujo ; wizard : Eyawin, isni.
Bravo ; wild, savage : Lämtiki.	Bueno ; good : Thla-wis.
Brazo (ante-) ; forearm : in-Koe.	Bueno muy ; very good : Ma thla-wis.
Brazo ; arm : inu-Gaia.	Buscar ; seek : Wöti-kyi.
Brotar ; sprout : Tath-kyi.	

C

Caballo ; horse : Tiptip.	Casa ; house : Wi-chait ; L. Tupaye ; En. Gui-techiy.
Cabellos ; hair : ino-Kohits (our) ; yo-kohits (my).	Casarse ; marry : Tahowiiko, taihaieho.
Cabeza ; head : in-Hithla.	Celoso ; jealous : Tanafänetak.
Cabra ; goat : Kocheta-ika.	Cerca ; near : iya-Maite, mait, miit, met ; L. Mas ; En. Et-fimit.
Cacique ; chief : Thla-kase ; L. Ne-guie ; En. Ne-quiey.	Cerrar puerta ; shut door : Aponik.
Cadáver ; corpse : Woa.	Cerro ; hill : Oita ; L. Vetech ; En. Uetec.
Cajón ; box : Nahak.	Cesar ; cease : i-Liäkke.
Calabaza (cucharón de c.) ; half-gourd ladle : Piaka ; L.-M. Puku ; Q. Putu.	Ciego ; blind : Puka.
Caliente ; hot : Alaihai-ekyi.	Cielo ; sky : Was ; L. Igitete ; En. Yagues.
Cambiar, rescatar ; exchange, barter : thla-Kaiits.	Ciénaga ; swamp : Itöhe.
Cambio, precio ; exchange, price : thla-Ka.	Ciervo ; red deer : Aktenak.
Caminar ; walk : Ikyi.	Cigüeña ; adjutant stork : Patsi.
Camino ; road : Wi-tikaiyi.	Cinco ; five : L. Laffi ; En. Laffi.
Camotes ; sweet potato : Pihaiya.	Cinturón ; belt : wit-Kalwotsa.
Cansado ; tired : so-Amheya.	Cocinar, cocer ; cook : Toiyiakhe ; L. Oyaegi ; En. Hapjatte. ¿ Está Cocido ? is it cooked ? ¿ Ma toiyiakhe ?
Cansado ; tired, worn out : Chi-waf, chu-waf.	Colérico, enojado ; angry. V. ENOJAR.
Cantando ; singing : Ofo.	Colorado, de color ; coloured : Asaiya.
Cantar ; sing : Alithchiki, hut-alithchiki.	Collar ; necklace : Asikhena.
Cántaro ; pitcher : Nakki.	Comer ; eat : Au-hots-uk ; L. Hayhai-qui ; En. Hey-ey-qui. Yo Como ; I eat : e-Tuj. Tú Comes ; thou eatest : thla-Tuj. El Come ;
Caña hueca ; bamboo : Totsaata.	
Capitán ; captain : Thla-kase.	
Cápsula ; guncap : thli-Fitch.	
Carne ; flesh : thl-Isa.	
Carne de vaca ; beef : Wäka thlisa.	

- he eats : **yi-Tuj**. Nosotros Comemos ; we eat : **asthla-Tuj**. Vosotros Comeis ; ye eat : **asthla-Tuj-yith**. Ellos Comen ; they eat : **yi-Tuj**.
- Comezón ; itch : **ats-Afo**.
- Comida ; food : **thl-Āk** ; L. **Sacachi** ; En. **Yacaligit**.
- ¿Cómo se llama ? what do you call it ? ; **Thlik akan ?** ; **Pin thla ?**
- Compañera ; companion : **Kin-thla**.
- Compañera mi ; my companion : **ya-Kapa**.
- Compañero ; companion : **Kin-nik** ; L. **Yiuffa** ; En. **Yeixche**.
- Conejito ; camp rat : **Niaktekta**.
- Conocer ; to know : **hats-Haikainich** ; L. **Achocaha** ; En. **Chetfaley**.
- Consumir ; consume, exhaust : **hats-Ham**.
- Contento ; pleased : **he-Soan**.
- Conversar ; converse : **na-Falkyi**.
- Corazón ; heart : **in-Thlite**.
- Cordón ; cord, string : **Niak**.
- Corral ; cattle-yard : L. **Sacaceta** ; En. **Tegilafi**.
- Correr ; run : **mi-Kuma** ; L. **ha-Niyet** ; En. **ni-Cuma**.
- Correr ; run : **hual-Kuma**.
- Cortar leña ; cut firewood : **i-Faikin-ki**.
- Cortar hierbas ; cut down weeds : **Ebilāsife**.
- Corto ; short : **Taake, ahaiki, i-kaheit**.
- Corzuela ; deer : **Mella**.
- Coser ; sew : **Alhoyu**.
- Cosquillas (hacer) ; tickle : **ats-Afo**.
- Costillas ; ribs : **in-Ahain**.
- Costumbre ; custom : **hats-Hutete**.
- Crecer ; grow, spring up : **Tath-ki**.
- Criatura ; infant : **Omethās** ; L. **Umaha** ; En. **Omeesaas**.
- Criatura (varón) ; male child : **Amathāsnyi**.
- Cristiano ; civilized person : **Sonto**.
- Cubrir ; cover : **Aponik**.
- Cuchillo ; knife : **Yehetak**.
- Cuadro ; picture : **thla-Hanachite**. V. **Suhin, Neskāte** marcas faciales.
- ¿Cuándo vuelves ? when dost thou return ? ; **Atpailmit ?**
- Cuatro ; four : L. **Oonajoe-tijoel** ; En. **Hicquae-tijuel**.
- Cuentas ; beads : **Isiyenith**.
- Cuero de cabra ; goat-skin : **Kotsetak-lak**.
- Cuidado ; beware : **Anikhewaiyi**.
- Cuidar ; take care : **Alasat**.
- Cuidar ; take care of : **e-Aihin-kyi**.
- Cuñada ; sister-in-law : L. **y-Tante** ; En. **yi-Falichi**.
- Cuñado ; brother-in-law : L. **y-Fahi** ; En. **y-Jalu**.
- Curar ; sick curing : **hu-Kiwaa-kalich**.

CH

- Chacra ; garden : **Wi-pilase**.
- Chancho ; pig : **Tāf**.
- Chancho ; little pig : **Sāfenha** ; S. **Shokenaka** ; Ch. **Kiene**.
- Charata ; pheasant : **Kanaha**.
- Chicarra ; sewing machine beetle : **Pahuko**.
- Chocar ; knock : **e-Lan**.

D

Dar ; give : Inkahe ; L. Yame ; En. Hetisi .	Dientes ; teeth : in-Konhet .
Débil ; weak : so-Amheya , new-amkeyo .	Diez ; ten : L. Laffigi ; En. Laffigi .
Decir ; tell : an-Faal-yi .	Dios ; God : L. Inesguiehechi ; En. Enenjasal .
Dejar ; leave : i-Liäkhe ; L. Yiele ; En. e-Lecy .	Disciplinado ; trained : hatse-Aiyik .
Dejar no ; do not leave : i-Li-kitaiki-ik .	Doloroso ; painful : Ataak ; V. Aitäj ; Ch. Atehe ; S. Aotäj .
Dentro ; inside of : thla-Towi .	¿ Dónde ? where ? ¿ Woi ? ¿ uoi ? ¿ nipo ?
Descansar ; rest : L. Atanagid-giam ; En. Enuscasgueva .	¿ Dónde está ? where is it ? ¿ Nipakan ?
Desear ; want, desire : e-Yiaiyo ; L. y-Yutehe ; En. he-Tujache .	Dormir ; sleep : Ma ma (imp.) ; L. ha-Ma ; En. hi-Ponipgi .
Desear ; want, desire : he-Waneko .	¿ estas Durmiendo ? are you sleeping ? ¿ Ma matak ?
Desear ; desire : cha-Emaiyi .	Duerme bien ; sleep deeply : Ma maka (imp.). Estoy Durmiendo ; I am sleeping : ha-Matak . Yo
Después ; after : L. Y-gii-pi ; En. Ya-pie-gui .	Duermo con otro ; I sleep with another : ha-Maaho .
Detestar ; be disgusted with : si-Kyowaiyin .	Dos ; two : Auhäkyi ; L. Gua-chi-juti ; En. Guae-chi-jut .
De tí, por causa de tí ; from thee or because of thee : Thla-tahewats .	Dulce ; sweet : yi-Maj ; Tob. Ama .
Diablo ; devil : L. Tac-cueyan ; En. Cufeyim .	Duro ; hard : Toun .
Diariamente ; daily : L. Ya-coe-dech ; En. Ya-co-dech .	

E

Echarse ; lie down : L. Hanjo ; En. Egielsqui .	thlimpia ; L. Chefuyum ; En. Chacamgue .
Él ; he, him : Thla-keena .	Enimaga ; name of tribe : Hu-met .
Él, ella, ello ; he, she, it : Akan .	Enojado ; angry, offended : ap-Hane-tak .
Encender ; light (fire) : Athloni , anthloni .	Enojado, capaz de matar ; angry to kill : i-Han-taiho . No estar
Enfermedad ; sickness : Witsamet .	
Engañar ; lie, deceive : Tante-	

Enojado ; not angry : tets-ap-Hane-tak . Se ha de enojar ; will be angry : Anihetiaka .	Esperar sin irse ; wait, <i>i.e.</i> do not go : Mape-hete .
Enseñar ; teach : L. Che-hass-en ; En. Eche-jas-ene .	Espíritu ; spirit, soul : thlai-Hos .
Esa ; that : Hanän .	Esposo, sa ; husband, wife : thlo-Haiya .
Escopeta ; gun : Wi-tahenit .	Estampido ; report of gun : Teoj .
Esforzarse ; exert self : Nin-ton-het .	Estar allí ; to be there : Inho .
Espejo ; mirror : Wi-täkye-thle-nakhe .	Estero ; swamp : Itöhe .
Esperar ; wait : hai-Konatsi .	Estrella ; star : Fotiki, folotoki .
	Estropeado ; maimed : Sotat .
	Estuprar ; ravish, deflower : hast-Apelahate . <i>Cf.</i> SOLTERO .

F

Faja ; belt : wit-Kalwoisa .	Fornicar ; sexual intercourse : Togaihik . <i>V.</i> ABRAZAR .
Faldas de cuero o polleras ; skin petticoat : witi-Wikemkyi .	Forzudo ; strong : Toun ; L. Unhel ; En. Unhel .
Falto ; short of : Häm .	Frazada ; blanket : Wi-tintöfit, wa-tintiloft .
Fantasma ; ghost, spirit : ing-Womet .	Fregar ; rub : e-Lasiik .
Fastidiar ; to be disgusted : si-Kyowaiyin .	Fresco ; new, fresh : Nämpa .
Fiesta ; feast : Kathletso .	Frío, tiritar ; cold, shivering : Koiya .
Flaco ; thin, lean : Nait-ho .	Fuego ; fire : Faat, fiat, feat ; L. Feit ; En. Fat .
Flecha ; arrow : Yaako . <i>Cf.</i> Mojo : Yuko (flechar).	Fuego por fricción ; strike fire by friction : Siaihik .
Flecha ; arrow : Tatsata, sisi .	Fuego, palos para sacar ; fire-sticks : Hohaul .
Flor ; flower : thla-Pom .	Fuerte ; strong : Toun .
Forastero ; foreigner : Sonto ; L. Yonopileye ; En. Yugueguica .	Fusil ; gun : Wi-tahenit .

G

Galoppear ; gallop : L. Te-chumchianan ; En. Hi-cum-quiañam .	Gato ; cat : Tenuk .
Gallina ; hen : Taa .	Gemelos, mellizos ; twins : a-Lotshe .
Gallina del monte ; pheasant : Kanaha .	Género, tela ; cloth : no-Tikeni ; Ch. thlo-Takine .
Gama ; brocket : Mella .	Gritar ; cry, weep : h-Ipta .

Gritar (de animales); to cry (of animals): Ipte-kyi.	Golpecillos dar, palmear; pat, stroke: e-Lan-yik.
Grito de pena, lamento; cry of grief: Hihom!	Gordo; fat, thick: Toukhee.
Grueso; fat, thick: Toukhee.	Guapo, fuerte, valiente; bold, strong: Toun; L. Uni; En. Um.
Gruñir; growl: i-Kyanhu.	Guardar; guard: hu-Annoksie-ki.
Golpear; strike: e-Lan.	Guardar; keep: e-Aihin-kyi.
Golpear; slap: Nāphats-kyi.	Gustar; like, desire: Cha-emaïyi.
Golpear enojado; slap in anger: Nāphāktai-kyi.	

H

Haber; have: Inho, hasanam, ai-kumi. V. TENER.	Mäch, mäts; L. ya-Mat; En. Maaqui.
Hablar; talk, speak: an-Faal-yi.	Hermano menor; younger brother: Kinkyia; L. sei-Quini; En. Quiniy.
Hacer; make: Witsinha; L. Absenet; En. Absisquí.	Hija mi; my daughter: y-Asi; L. y-Aste; En. yi-Asiy.
Halcón; falcon: Sāk.	Hijo mi; my son: yi-As; L. yi-As; En. yi-Aas.
Hambre tener; hungry: Alkākthehek; L. Yyua; En. Chacasasicchi.	Hilar; spin: L. Testien; En. Hayyanstislim.
Hambre tener; hungry: ey-Ipkon; ke-ipkon.	Hilo; cotton: no-Tikeni.
Harto; full, satiated: hua-Thlin, ki-thlin.	Hirviendo; boiling: Tekhoipii.
Hediondo; stinking: Nichahut.	Hombre; man: Huka.
Hembra; female: Afo, thlai-afo.	Hombre; man: Woofnojhai.
Hermana mayor; elder sister: Kote.	Hoy día; to-day: Hatsa.
Hermano mayor; elder brother:	Hoyo; hole: Wi-tākponhetkyi.
	Huevo; egg: Thle-he.
	Hurtar; steal: hai-Yiktan-kyi; V. Yetan.

I

Igual; like, same: Tehunak, asekho.	Ir, irse; go, go away: hats-Hak, ikyi; L. Hayqui; En. Haqui.
Imitar; imitate: Akāpsa.	

J

Jardín ; garden : Wi-pilase.	Junco ; bulrush : Fapo ; V. Faina ; S. Wuna.
Joven ; young, new : Nämpa.	Juntar ; join together : i-Gai.
Jugar ; play, game : e-Khoi-ekho ; L. Taguete ; En. Hayatoy ; V. Koi-thle.	

L

Labios ; lips : in-Pas.	Lejos, él que está ; the far one : Etokhe-pa.
Ladrrar ; bark as dog : Tauau-kyikyí.	Lengua ; tongue : in-Lapap.
Laguna ; lagoon : Emile ; L. Tabucaiyi ; En. Ymilee.	Lengua-Mascoy ; Indian tribe : Isonhet.
Largo ; long : i-Hetak.	Leña ; fuel : Nahak.
Lavarse ; wash self : hu-Ampoli ; L. Heley ; En. Hinpolgui.	León ; lion, puma : Meo ; L.-M. Mewa.
Lavar la cara ; wash the face : L. nac-Tapeley ; En. hana-Tapile.	Levantarse ; rise, get up : Anampam, enepam.
Lavar ropa ; wash clothes : Impolihe nethho.	Libro ; book : Wáka-thlák-sät.
Lavar olla ; wash pot : Impolihe nikuhu.	Ligero ; quick : i-Falet-kyi.
Lavar cosas ; wash articles : Aliktóho.	Liviano ; light, not heavy : Afaiaihe.
Lejos ; far : e-Tokhe ; L. i-Tohe ; En. y-Toggi.	Lobo ; otter : Kaiiaki.
	Loro ; parrot : Aha.
	Luchar ; wrestle : Toitoiho.
	Luna ; moon : Hual.

LL

Llamar ; call (person) : Taiai-kyi ; L. en-Yaagi ; En. y-Yagiechi.	Llenar pipa ; fill pipe : Antakhe.
Llenar ; fill in : Yanikiyo.	Llevar ; take : Ipilat.
Llenar con agua ; fill with water : atsi-Ekyaho.	Llevar auestas ; carry on back : Ekaäk.
	Llorar ; weep : h-Ipta.
	Lluvia ; rain : Nikho.

M

- Machete ; long knife : **Yehetak.**
 Macho ; male : **Yuheana.**
 Madera, tabla ; board, timber :
Nahak.
 Madre mi ; my mother : **Nana ;**
 L. **Iiuste ;** En. **Nene.**
 Madre su ; his, her mother : **thla-**
Nana.
 Maíz ; maize : **Natsahik.**
 Malo ; bad : **Othlak.**
 Malo, enfermo ; sore, ill : **Ataak.**
 Mandar ; send (news) : **in-Falia ;**
 L. **Tatabuena ;** En. **Hayecatechi.**
 Mandioca ; manioc : **Sippu.**
 Mano mi ; my hand : **i-Yäkse.**
 Mano tu ; thy hand : **a-Yäkse.**
 Mano su ; his, her hand : **thla-**
Yäkse.
 Mano nuestra ; our hand : **ing-**
Yäkse.
 Manso ; tame, quiet : **hats-Hele.**
 Mañana ; morning : **Na-thlo-ki ;**
 L. **Nooge ;** En. **Ugisgie.**
 Marca, escritura ; mark, writing :
Wi-taikaniik.
 Marcas faciales ; facial marks :
Kotsa.
 Marido su ; her husband : **thlo-**
Haiya ; L. **tabu-Haye ;** En.
tlabui-Faje.
 Marido mi ; my husband : **yo-**
Haiya.
 Mataco ; Indian tribe : **Hot-hinat ;**
 Ch. **Hotenhu.**
 Matar ; kill : **e-Lan ;** L. **e-Lam ;**
 En. **Attegui.**
 Matar no ; not to kill : L. **e-Lam-**
guite ; En. **Atten-guite-gui.**
 Mate ; gourd : **Etsinho.**
 Médico ; witch-doctor : **Eyawin,**
isni ; L. **Guaychata ;** En. **Ysni.**
 Medio día ; mid-day : **Nahaliki ;**
 Ch. **Náleki.**
 Mejilla ; cheek : **in-Koke.**
 Mentir ; lie, deceive : **Tante-thlimpia.**
 Mezquinar ; keep back : **e-Aihin-**
kyi ; L. **Ecy-chuya ;** En. **E-cuija.**
 Mezquinar no ; do not keep back :
e-Aihin-kitai-ki.
 Mezquinar ; keep back : 1^a p.
He-, 2^a p. **E-,** 3^a p. **Y-,** 1^a p. pl.
atsi-Aihinkyi.
 Miedo ; afraid : L. **Negeguay.**
 Miel, abeja ; honey, bee (generic) :
Selel.
 Mimar ; pet, fondle : **e-Komye.**
 Mio (?) ; my (?) : **In-akha, yin-**
tilafit.
 Mirar ; look : **Haiatoi ;** L. **Ataes-**
sam ; En. **Hayatoy.**
 Mirar ; look : **Aihaithko.**
 Mismo ; same, like : **Tehunak,**
asekho.
 Mistól ; a tree : **Intathlak.**
 Mojado ; wet : **Waiyiho.**
 Montar ; mount (horse) : **ha-Wi-**
teka.
 Monte ; forest : **Oai-oai.**
 Morir ; die : **Wam ;** L. **Cha, al, il.**
 Mosca ; house fly : **Konontak.**
 Mosca, jején ; sandfly : **Kachioha.**
 Mosquitero ; mosquito-net : **Ak-**
sikteho.
 Mosquito ; mosquito : **Eya.**
 Mostacilla ; beads : **Isiyenith.**
 Moza ; maiden : **Enani ;** L. **En-**
ame ; En. **Enemy.**
 Moza ; maiden : **Afeleki, aveleki.**

Mozo; youth: Hukyau ; L. Net-caesleye ; En. Utjana .	Muerto; dead: Wam .
Muchacha; girl: Enani , enani-thlase , afeleki .	Mujer; woman: Afo , efo , ofó ; L. Afo ; En. Acalguele .
Muchos; many: a-Lots , o-läts .	Mujer; woman: Tanani . Cf. MOZA , y Suhin Akekla (mujer).
Mucho tiempo ha; long ago: i-Taubekyi .	Mujer; wife: thlo-Haiya ; S. th-Kaiya , th-Chäk-fa (spouse).
Mudar ropa; take off garments: Aneftaihe ; L. Talhaeche .	Muñeca; wrist: in-Koaiyi .
	Muslo; thigh: in-Kamkenak .

N

Nacer; be born: Naikfiki ; L. Nalaa .	No hay tabaco; there is no tobacco: Atsam fenak .
Nacer; spring, grow: Tathkyi .	No lo hagas; don't do it: Alet .
Nada, nadie; none, no one: Häm .	Norte (?); north (?): Imma .
Nadar; swim: L. Hayangi .	Nosotros; we: Enakäwa ; L. Lils-cha-le ; En. Yacaba-lil .
Nalgas; buttocks: in-Chiik .	Novia mi; my sweetheart: Yakapa .
Nariz; nose: ine-Naik .	Nube; cloud: Huwas .
Negro; black: Nahala .	Nublado; cloudy: Othläk-kyi . V. MALO .
Nieto; grandson: L. Sapalagei ; En. Yiuch .	Nuca; nape of neck: in-Wonghe .
Niña; girl: Enani .	Nuestro (?); our (?): In-akkyaul , tanechat , inkatsekanak .
Niño; child: Taluäk .	Nuevo; new, fresh: Nämpa .
Niño; boy: Amathäskyi .	Nutria; rodent (Coipú): Mii .
No; no: Häm ; L. Ma ; En. Ham .	
Noche; night: Nafaaniky .	

O

Oesta; west: Tafa .	Orejas; ear lobes or ear woods: Wi-talötsikai .
Oír; hear: has-Kapia .	Oso hormiguero; ant-bear: Apsenha .
Oír no; not to hear: te-Kapia .	Otro; another: Itanhai itsak .
Ojo; eye: in-Toi .	Oveja; sheep: Kocheta , kotseta .
Oler; smell: Tänhaiyiki ; L. Enjuan .	Ovillar; to wind into clew: L. Haytenan ; En. Y-tunan-gui .
Olla; pot: Äkhät .	

P

- Padre mi ; my father : **Tata** ;
L. **Ina** ; En. **ga-Tata**.
- Padre su ; his father : **thla-Tata** ;
L. **Sana** ; En. **Tata**.
- Paja ; thatching grass : **Hupaiik**.
- Palma, palmera ; fan palm tree :
Fetsuk, fetschok.
- Palma (pindo) ; palm : **Fetsota-ka**.
- Paludismo ; ague, malarial : **Koiyam**.
- Pan ; bread : **Aka-foiila**.
- Panza ; stomach : **in-Kot-he**.
- Papel ; paper : **Thla-astai**.
- Papiro ; papyrus, reed : **Yakthlanith**.
- Parecer ; think it is so : **Yehalkiski**.
- Pariente mi ; my relative : L. **Yataslefe** ; En. **Yeegeffe**.
- Pasado mañana ; day after tomorrow : L. **Ne-slu-cha** ; En. **Nei-lai-ca**.
- Pasear ; stroll : **hats-Hak**.
- Pasmado ; astonished : **hau-Epinnu**.
- Pasto ; grass : **Hupal**.
- Pato real ; Muscovy duck :
Hukeuk ; S. **Hyokaiyik**.
- Pato chico ; little duck : **Pohaia, hauwats**.
- Pecho ; chest, breast ; **in-Ahoii**.
- Pedernal y acero ; flint and steel :
Oita-e-flat.
- Pegar ; hit : **e-Lan**.
- Pelo ; hair : **ino-Kohits**.
- Pene ; penis : **thla-So**.
- Pensar ; think, meditate : **Sáf-hake**.
- Peón ; workman : **Itai-inaiki**.
- Peón ; workman : **thlak-Itaiinhats**. V. **TRABAJO, AMIGO**.
- Perro ; dog : **Nonak**.
- Persona ; person : L. **Yonopile** ;
En. **Cucha**.
- Pesado ; heavy : **Anihát**.
- Pescuezo ; throat : **in-Kowi**.
- Pez ; a fish : **Sahat** ; L.-M. **Kámata**.
- Pez ; a fish : **Kinnessa**.
- Pez ; armoured fish : **Nawámkyi** ;
L.-M. **Mömpehe**.
- Picar, sentir comezón ; itch :
ats-Afo.
- Pié ; foot : **in-Fe, ini-Feai**.
- Piedra ; stone : **Oita**.
- Piel del hombre ; man's skin :
Nuiké.
- Pierna ; leg : **in-Inno**.
- Pintura colorada ; red paint :
Wotak.
- Pintura negra ; black paint :
Nahale.
- Piojo ; louse : **Ine-thla**.
- Piola ; string : **Niak**.
- Pipa ; pipe : **Fenka-he** ; S. **Fin-kyu-hi** ; V. **Kyut-hi**.
- Plata ; money : **Finkástai**.
- Platos ; plates : **Nainaik**.
- Pluma ; feather : **he-Köf**.
- Pocos ; few : **Auhäkyi**.
- Poder no ; unable : **Tethaniaiyi**.
- Pólvora ; gunpowder : **Witko-thloai**.
- Poner ; put, place : **Aneho**.
- Poner mesa ; lay table : **Ante-epyi**.
- Poner ; put, place : **Inghitaihim**.
- Poniente ; west : **Tafa**.
- Porongo ; gourd : **Etsinho**.

Poseer ; possess : ai-Kumi.	Primo ; cousin : L. Taichata ; En. Cutti.
Pozo ; well : Witikyi.	Probar ; try, test : Anithkaikanu.
Precio ; price, exchange : Thlaka.	Pronto ; quick : i-Falet-kyi ; En. y-Falit.
Preñada ; pregnant : Kauhits- haiki.	Puesta del sol ; sunset : Ikho.
Presto ; quick, hurry : Menetkyi ; L. Quelstet ; En. Yfalit.	Pulga ; flea : Withkäläthchi.

Q

¿ Qué es ? what is it ? ¿ Hánahán ? ¿ Hohoatsitin ?	Querer ; want, like, desire : he- Waneko, Eyiaiyo.
Quebracho ; tree : Kithlaikotak.	¿ Quieres tú ? do you want ? ¿ Ma thlai-kumi ?
¿ Qué muchacha ! what a girl ! ¿ Tantafo !	¿ Quien sabe ! who knows ! Oj ! Tetakanathoiki.
Quemar ; burn : Tauijya.	

R

Rascar, rasguñar ; scratch : On- kányik, huit-onkán-yik.	Relámpago ; lightning : Tehen- kyi.
Raspar cuero ; scrape skin : Ya- pelosik.	Río ; river : Lekta ; L. Lacta ; En. Lexta.
Ratón ; mouse, rat : Alweäk.	Río, arroyo ; river, stream : Iwali- toj.
Rebanar ; slice, cut into strips : Esákho.	Robar ; rob, steal : hai-Yiktan- kyi.
Reconocer ; recognise : Sikfali.	Rodilla mi ; my knee : ya-Koiits.
Reir ; laugh : he-Lakiho ; Tob. Yalegidi.	Rojo ; red : Asaiya.

S

Saber ; know : hats-Haii-kainich ; V. Hanej.	Seco ; dry : Yisthläk.
Sacarse ropa. Cf. MUDAR ROPA.	Sed tener ; thirsty be : ats-Eaiyo.
Sal ; salt : Witlapenak.	Selva ; forest : Oai-oai.
Salida del sol ; sunrise : Nekfiki.	Selvaje ; wild, savage : Lämtiki.
Salir ; spring up : Tath-kyi.	Semejante ; like, same : Tehunak ; L. Tejuñe ; En. Teejuñe.
Sanapaná ; Indian tribe : Isonhet.	Senda ; path : Witikaiyi.
Sapo ; big toad : Kokoko ; Tob. Kolgogo.	Sensitiva (<i>mimosa pudica</i>) ; sen- sitive plant : Fenkät.

Sentarse; sit down: a-Neho, nehat.	Sombra; shadow: Ana-thlate.
Sepultura; grave: Ni-mathlik; <i>Cf. L.-M. Mathlik (a hole).</i>	Sombrero; hat: Hotetohékhe.
Sí (asenso); yes (assent): Aha; L. Aha; En. Aha.	Sonar; sound, low, bark: Tau- aukyikyí.
Silbar; whistle: Taiitsiki.	Soplar; blow upon: in-Foiwu-kyi.
Sin; without: Hãm.	Sordo; deaf: Tuonhe.
Sobрино; nephew: L. y-Fal; En. a-As.	Subir; mount, climb: ha-Witeka.
Soga; rope: Niak.	Sudar; perspire: ha-Tenho.
Sol; sun: Hono.	Suelo; soil, ground: Saha.
Soldado; follower, soldier. <i>V.</i> <i>VASALLO.</i>	Sueño tener; sleepy: che-Hate, che-hate-yo.
Sólo, tú solo; alone, thou only: Auithkyi, athauikya.	Sueño; dream: Yitsoathla.
Soltero; bachelor: Apelat.	Suhin; Indian tribe: Wantusé, nõkete.
	Suspirar; sigh: hu-Teifuhu.
	Suyo; his: Thla-hepa, Thlin-tilafit.

T

Tabaco; tobacco: Fenak; L.-M. ik-Hena.	Tobillo; ankle: in-Kuko.
Tabaco; scented plant used for smoking: Fenka-it.	Todos; all: a-Lots; L. Yuechi; En. Acapilen.
Tabaco; sweet wood used for smoking: Tesiok.	Toser; cough: Laikith.
También; also: Akãp.	Tótorã; bulrush: Fapo.
Tapar; block up: Aponik.	Towothli; name for themselves: Humet.
Tarde del día; evening: Taathlun.	Trabajar; to work: hai-Etaii.
Taza; cup: Tuku.	Trabajo; work: Tet-hai.
Tener; have: Inho, has-anam.	Traer; bring (in hand): Änkaak.
Tener; have, hold: ai-Kumi. Yo Tengo; I have: haiya-Kumi. Tú Tienes; thou hast: thli-Kumi. ¿Tienes tú? hast thou? Ma thlai-Kumi?	Traer; bring, lead: Mooi.
Teta; breast, paps: in-Akfote.	Traigas (no); do not bring: Mooi kitaiki.
Tierra; earth: Saha; L. Saha; En. Yotesti.	Traer (agua); bring (water): Ma thloho.
Tigre; tiger, jaguar: Kama-tenãk. <i>Cf. GATO.</i>	Tres; three: L. Quaechet-aje- inche; En. Quaechet-queabuel.
Tiritar; shiver: Koia.	Triste; sad: Kekomet-kyi.
Toba; Indian tribe: Nãtakoithlikyi.	Tú; thou: Akha; L. Als-cha; En. Acaa.
	Tú; thou: Eakha, akap, aka.
	Tuyo (?); thine (?): Henauat.

U

Uno ; one : **Auithkyi** ; L. **Abuel** ; En. **Abuel-qui**. | Uno ; one : **Auwithchi**.

V

Vaca ; cow : **Wāka**.
Varón ; man, male : **Yuheana** ;
L. **Cono** ; En. **Yuquegu**.
Vasallo ; vassal, follower : **thlak-Itai-inhats**.
Vasallo ; servant : **Itai-inaiki**.
Vaso ; vessel : **Nijt-kyat**.
Venado ; camp deer : **Tohonak**.
Venas ; veins : **in-Astai**.
Venir ; come : **Atathling**.
Venir ; come : **Tethyuin**.
Ver ; see : **ats-he-Wan**.
Ver ; I see : **hatse-hu-Wan**.
Ver ; I shall see : **hatse-Wan-hats-chi**.
Vestido de mujer ; skirt, dress :
Witi-wikemkyi.
Vestirse ; to dress : **Oiyik-epha**.
Víbora (cascabél) ; rattlesnake :
Koikoi.
Vieja ; old woman : **Amhet** ; L.
Ilatele ; En. **Amhet**.
Viejo ; old man : **Kuchaak** ; L.
Ilaattel ; En. **Cuchaa**. | Viento sud ; south wind : **Eyu-koiya**.
Vinal ; a tree : **Inhak**.
Visita ; visitor : **Haiyaliki**.
Viuda (pájaro) ; carew, crazy
widow : **Iyanha**.
Viuda ; widow : **Wi-kyia**.
Viudo ; widower : **E-kyia-la**.
Vivir ; live, be there : **Inho, aneho**.
Volar ; fly : **Kāpkāp**.
Volver ; go back, return : **hats-
Hapi, hats-hapin**.
Volver (vuelve) ; go back (imp.) :
Ma-pel.
Volver presto ; go back quickly :
Ma-pel-ka.
Volver no ; do not go back :
Ma-pe-hete, ma-pe-kitik.
¿ Volver (vas a) ? are you going ?
Ma slapin ? Ma thlapin ?
Vosotros ; ye : L. **Aa-cha-le** ; En.
Checaguain.
Vulva ; female genital : **wi-Tso**.

Y

Y ; and : **Akāp**. | Yo ; I : **Yakha** ; L. **Yls-cha** ; En.
Yerba ; grass : **Hupal**. | **Ya-caa**.

Z

Zanudo ; mosquito : **Eya**. | Zorra ; fox : **Aihena**.
Zapallo ; pumpkin : **Laiheti**.

APÉNDICE D

CHUNUPI OR SUHIN

INTRODUCTION

THE Chunupi or Suhin language runs on the broad lines of the Choroti and Vejoz both lexically and pronominally. In some of the details there are slight differences, which as far as I am able will be indicated in the following notes.

1. The name *Suhin* is given by the Lengua-Mascoy to the nation living on their western frontiers, and in the form *Käs-Suhin-cha* the eastern section of the Chunupi-Suhin people speak of themselves. On the river Pilcomayo they call themselves *Athluthlai* and are known to the white settlers of the lower Pilcomayo as *Chunupi*, a name to be found in the old records and maps, and which is variously pronounced as *Chona-pe* or *Sona-pe*, evidently a word of Mataco origin, and meaning *Ovejeros*, or the "Sheep possessing peoples," from *Sona*, *Tsonna* or *Chonna* (the little forest deer from which the sheep takes its name) and *Pe* (possess).

The Vejoz who speak Spanish frequently refer to the friendly interior tribes as *Ovejeros* and to the inimical Chamacoco as *Perros* (dogs). The names *Ithlatese*, *Itanhwas* and *Chane-ájthle* are also given by the Vejoz to the Chunupi, while the Choroti call them *Athle*. *Chane* means "man" or "comrade," and as a title belonged to the *Chane* or *Guana* living to the north of the present Suhin and Lengua-Mascoy. *Ajthle* is but another form of *Athle* of the Choroti, which in turn closely resembles the name the Chunupi use of themselves, *Athlu-thlai*. It is quite possible that the word *Athle* may be the equivalent of the Quechua *alli* (good), the Quechua *ll* has many equations of *thl* in the Chaco tongues, also *sh*, and the word for "good" in Choroti is *esh* or *es*; Vejoz and Suhin, *is*; Towothli, *Thlawis*. Strange to say the Suhin give to the Lengua-Mascoy the name of *Thlai-yis* or "comrades," but they are called *Eskáno* by the Pilcomayo Suhin. "Good comrades" is by no means an uncommon general title among Indians.

The Chunupi-Suhin extend from the borders of the Lengua-

Mascoy to the Pilcomayo and until within recent years occupied a part of the Bermejo river as well. Owing to trouble with the military last year (1913) the last village on the Bermejo was broken up and its members joined their compatriots across the Rio Pilcomayo.

2. The system of spelling adopted for the Choroti, and the letters required serve equally well for the Chunupi-Suhin. Mr. Pride prefers to use an *r* for certain vowel sounds preceding the *k*. The sound is that also found in Choroti which some of the Indians pronounce with an *i*, others with a *u*. The two following examples will illustrate the difference of Pride's spelling and my own :

<i>Haperk</i> (Pride)	<i>Hapik</i> (Hunt)	I go back
<i>Yimerk</i> (Pride)	<i>Yimuk</i> (Hunt)	It is extinct (fire)

Another point of spelling is that Pride adopts a *k* sometimes before the *l*, which I write with *th* or omit, e.g. :

<i>Klim</i> (Pride)	<i>Lim</i> or <i>thlim</i> (Hunt)	white
<i>Klesa</i> (Pride)	<i>Lesal</i> (Hunt)	knife

The general system adopted by us both agrees, any slight differences existing I have made uniform for comparative purposes.

The peculiar sound *hy* is equivalent to *hy*, *fy*, or *sh* according to the speaker, e.g. *Hyuwekla*, *Fyuwekla*, or *Shuwekla* (the moon).

3. Unlike the lisping or affected accent of the Choroti, this language is forceful and clear, and uttered with no uncertainty or hesitation. The accent of the sentence and of individual words is more inclined to the final than to the penultimate syllable.

4. I am not sufficiently conversant with the language to indicate with exactitude the eliding of vowels in the formation of various parts of the verb, but as a general rule vowels are added to the particle rather than omitted, e.g. *Noyän*, gourd; *Noyän(i)taj*, big gourd; *Sonto-(i)thmaote*, bedstead of foreigner.

The interchange of *sh* and *ch* and others are common to this and the Choroti languages.

5. As with the Choroti the possessive particles of the third person are used as articles for words when standing alone, and the *n* and *p* are used to link up sentences :

<i>Ith-poe na kashì</i> , shut the door.
<i>Ta thle p-atsat?</i> what is the name of your house?
<i>Wethla no-fuis</i> , five, i.e. one set of fingers.

6. The plural number of nouns is formed exactly as in Choroti, but the Choroti *wa* termination seems to be wanting in Suhin :

Final <i>s</i>	<i>Nuu</i> , dog	<i>Nuus</i> , dogs
	<i>Pot</i> , cover, nail	<i>Potās</i> , covers, nails
<i>J</i> , pl. <i>s</i>	<i>Itoj</i> , fire	<i>Itos</i> , fires
	<i>Fyuj</i> , finger	<i>Fyus</i> , fingers
<i>Taj</i> , pl. <i>tas</i>	<i>Tashinsha-taj</i> , sheep	<i>Tashinsha-tas</i> , many sheep
<i>Taj</i> , pl. <i>tes</i>	<i>Sania-taj</i> , melon	<i>Sania-tes</i> or <i>Sania-tahes</i> ,
	or <i>tahes</i>	melons
Final <i>se</i>	<i>Thla-wo</i> , flower	<i>Thla-wose</i> , flowers
Final <i>k</i>	<i>Kyu</i> , horn	<i>Kyuk</i> , horns
Final vowel	<i>Pakāt</i> , hand	<i>Pakāt-e</i> or <i>Pakāt-ai</i> , hands

7. There are no clear marks to indicate gender excepting a few terminations already shewn in the Choroti grammar, Chap. VIII.

8. The possessive prefixes to the nouns are :

<i>Y</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>ya</i> , <i>yāk</i> , my	<i>kās</i> , <i>kāts</i> , <i>kāse</i> , <i>kātse</i> , our
<i>a</i> or <i>e</i> , thy	<i>a</i> or <i>e</i> , your
<i>th</i> , <i>t</i> , <i>l</i> , <i>thl</i> , his, her, its	<i>th</i> , <i>t</i> , <i>l</i> , <i>thl</i> , their

<i>PAKĀT</i> , Hand	<i>OT</i> , Chest.	Person.
1. <i>i-pakāt</i>	<i>yo-ot</i>	my
2. <i>a-pakāt</i>	<i>a-ot</i>	thy
3. <i>th-pakāt</i>	<i>to-ot</i>	his, her, its
1 pl. <i>kās-pakāt</i>	<i>kātse-ot</i>	our
2 pl. <i>a-pakāt</i>	<i>a-ot</i>	your
3 pl. <i>th-pakāt-e</i>	<i>to-ot</i>	their

9. The personal pronouns are :

<i>yak</i> (or <i>yāk</i>), I	<i>name</i> (or <i>ith-name</i>), we
<i>ak</i> (<i>ap</i> or <i>e</i>), thou	<i>ak-eth</i> (or <i>ap-eth</i>), ye
<i>naka</i> (<i>nōka</i> , <i>nāka</i>), he, she, it	<i>Naka</i> (<i>nōka</i> , <i>nāka</i>), they

10. The absolute possessive pronouns for both animals and ordinary words is *klau*, which corresponds to the *la* of Vejoz, the *lo* of Toba, and the *leowa* of Choroti, with a general meaning of animal :

<i>ya-klau</i> , my	<i>kātsi-klau</i> , our
<i>a-klau</i> , thy	<i>a-klau</i> , your
<i>th-chākklau</i> , his, her, its	<i>th-chākklau</i> , their

The personal pronouns are sometimes affixed to nouns to denote possession, e.g. *yāk-les* or *yik-les*, my children ; *thname kyuaivyu*, our horse ; *paiich namape*, our house.

11. The reflexive pronoun *kata*, we (exclusive), is used with the other persons after the personal pronoun, e.g. *ak-kāta*, thou thyself.

12. The third personal pronoun *naka* (*nāka*, *nākha*, *nōka*, *nōke*, etc.)

is also used as a demonstrative "this, these"; and with the suffix *shi*, as *nōka-shi*, "that, those."

13. The interrogative particles are *ta* (*ti*, *te*, *tai*) and *shi* (*si*, *se*), e.g. *Ta thle?* What is the name of? *Shi naitich?* What art thou doing? *Shiosi?* What? *Ta thlok shi?* Where? *Ta noii?* When? *Ta thlai yaash?* How many?

14. The particle *po* (*pa*) denotes possession as in Choroti, but the positive is more usually expressed with *thlechehe* (there is or there are) like the Vejoz *iche*; or with *Kaha*:

Thlechehe wākya, there are cattle; *Kaha tashinshatas*, there are sheep.

But with the negative particle *am* or *an* the particle *pa* is often subjoined, e.g. *ām*, no, it is not; *ām-pa*, none, no more; *ām-pa tata*, I have no father; *ām p-inata* or *āmpa p-inata*, there is no water; *āmpa chākfa* or *an-thla-pa chākfa*, he has no wife.

15. The general negative of adjectives and verbs is *n*; 1st pers. *na*, the other persons *ni* or *nin*, e.g.:

Na-wan, I do not see; *ni-wan*, he does not see; *nin-tun*, not hard, soft; *ni-yame*, thou hast not reached.

16. Some of the adjectives appear to be absolute lacking the possessive or verbal particles, e.g. *akloj*, many; *yuk*, red; *lim*, white; *tun*, hard.

For those that are inflected the following particles are used:

1st p. sing. *s* or *ts*
2nd p. sing. *n*
3rd p. sing. *y* or *i*

1st p. pl. *ka-s* or *ka-ts*
2nd p. pl. *n*
3rd p. pl. *y* or *i*

PE, satiated, full.

1st p. sing. *tsu-pe*
2nd p. sing. *na-pe*
3rd p. sing. *ya-pe*
1st p. pl. *ka-tsu-pe*
2nd p. pl. *na-pe*
3rd p. pl. *ya-pe*

IP-CHUN (*ipkun*), hungry

si-ipchun, I am
nu-ipchun, thou art
yi-ipchun (*e-ipchun* or *i-ipchun*), he is
ka-si-ipchun, we are
nu-ipchun, ye are
yi-ipchun, they are

The adjectives are modified for comparison with the particle *shi*, e.g. *yuk-shi*, somewhat red; *lim-shi*, somewhat, slightly white.

17. The numerals are:

1. *wethla*

2. *nepu*

3. *puhyana*

4. *yichat-huth*

5. *wethla nofuis*

6. *wethla yama*

7. *yamasta nokai yame*

8. *puhyana yama*

9. *yichat-huth yama*

10. *yamana akloj*

18. The inflections for the verbs are similar to Choroti, the only important difference being in the first person where the Choroti *a* is substituted by *h* or *s* with or without an accompanying vowel, thus : *h-apik*, I return ; *hō-uk*, I go ; *hă-nam*, I arrive ; *s-nam*, I arrive ; *s-thuke*, I plant ; *si-taishte*, I know.

The plurals are formed with a suffix or internal change to the verb itself, the prefixes being the same for singular and plural, e.g. *h-ăpăk-lith*, we return ; *hă-cheshine-a nameth*, we sit down.

The second person may be the vowel or consonant root, the prefix *a* or *th*, e.g. *mee*, bring thou ; *ănche*, put it inside ; *ischî*, mark thou ; *a-wethla*, sit thou down ; *a-kume*, hold thou ; *thl-anape*, cover it over ; *th-nam*, thou hast arrived ; *l-eshape* or *thl-eshape*, wipe, rub.

The imperative and indicative are frequently (if not always) one and the same thing : *A-kume*, thou holdest ; *A-kume*, hold thou.

The third person may lack a prefix, e.g. *nam* (he, she, it or they arrive) ; or may be prefixed with *y* or *t*, e.g. :

Yi-muk, it goes out, becomes extinct ; *ya-fumki*, she washes clothes ; *Y-ich*, he goes ; *yi-ma*, they sleep ; *t-iyăj*, he shoots ; *t-aishi*, it sounds ; *t-ōsee*, they tread on.

TUJ, to eat.

Singular

Plural

Present Tense

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Hă-tuj</i> , I eat | 1. <i>Hă-tuj name</i> , we eat |
| 2. <i>A-tuj</i> , thou eatest | 2. <i>A-tuj aketh</i> , ye eat |
| 3. <i>I-tuj</i> , he, she, it eats | 3. <i>I-tuj</i> , they eat |

Future Tense

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>Hă-tuj haiyu</i> , I shall eat | 1. <i>Hă-tuj haiyu name</i> , we shall eat |
| 2. <i>A-tuj haiyu</i> , thou wilt eat | 2. <i>A-tuj haiyu aketh</i> , ye will eat |
| 3. <i>I-tuj haiyu</i> , he, she, it will eat | 3. <i>I-tuj haiyu</i> , they will eat |

Past Tense

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Hă-tuj hămkyi</i> , I ate | 1. <i>Hă-tuj hămkyi name</i> , we ate |
| 2. <i>A-tuj hămkyi</i> , thou atest | 2. <i>A-tuj hămkyi aketh</i> , ye ate |
| 3. <i>I-tuj hămkyi</i> , he, she, it ate | 3. <i>I-tuj hămkyi</i> , they ate |

Infinitive

Ka-tuj, eating of

Thl-ăk, food

The following list contains a summary of the most important of the particles :

VARIOUS PARTICLES

- A*, possessive prefix to nouns, 2nd pers. sing. and plur.
A, prefix to verbs, 2nd pers. sing. and plur.
Ai, plural suffix to some nouns.
Ām, negative particle.
As, plural of *aj*.
Cha, sha, verbal suffix denoting "down," "backward."
Che, she, comparative suffix of adjectives.
Che, she, verbal suffix, "inside," "in," "down."
Che, she, plur. particle of verbs and adjectives.
Chi, shi, alternate form of *che* or *she*.
Chi, shi, interrogative particle.
E, plural suffix to some nouns.
E, alternate form of *i* or *y*.
E, feminine termination to some nouns, e.g. *thlas-e*, daughter.
Eth, th, plural particle of nouns and pronouns.
Eth, other, another, more.
Et, wet, place of, grove, home.
H (*ha, hă, ho*), prefix to verbs 1st pers. sing. and plur.
Haiyu, future particle.
Hămkyi, past particle.
Hăt, particle denoting "instrument."
Hin, plural particle of verbs.
I, y, possessive prefix to nouns in 1st pers. sing.
I, y, pronominal prefix to verbs and adjectives, 3rd pers. sing. and plur.
Ij, termination to nouns denoting "fruit."
J, plur. *s*, termination to nouns.
J, euphonic particle.
K, termination to nouns formed from verbs, *tuj*, eat; *thlăk*, food.
K, plural termination to some nouns.
Ka, substantive verb, used as particle to form nouns from verbs, e.g.
 Ka-tuj, eating of; and to form other nouns from nouns, e.g.
 Ka-niyăk, bridle.
Kăs, kăts, pronominal prefix, 1st pers. plur. of adjectives.
Kăs, kăts, possessive prefix, 1st pers. plur. of nouns.
Kătchi, centre, middle of, in.
Kats-hat, under, below.
Ki, particle turning nouns into verbs, e.g. *tuth*, night; *tuthloki*, to be dark or night.
Kishăm, over, above.

Kiu, kyu, instrument.

L, particle entering into the formation of some nouns ; and alternate form of *thl*.

N (*ni, na, no*), article ; indefinite prefix to nouns.

N (*ni, na, nin*), negative prefix to verbs and adjectives.

N (*na, nu*), pronominal prefix, 2nd pers, sing. and plur. of adjectives.

Na, prefix sometimes used in 1st pers. plur.

Nat, nach, particle denoting "instrument."

Necha, recent, time just past, e.g. *Necha kä-nethlu*, was this morning.

P, article.

P, pa, reflexive particle.

Pa, po, particle denoting possession.

Pe, particle denoting repetition, "again," "back," "over."

Phe, pha, particle denoting "above," "over," "upon."

S, es, as, se, plural suffix to nouns.

S, si, sa, prefix, 1st pers. sing. and plur. of verbs.

S, si, su, prefix, 1st pers. sing. of adjectives.

Ts, tsu, tsi, prefix, 1st pers. sing. of adjectives.

Tsat, place, house, country.

Sh, alternative of *ch*.

Sha, shane, verbal particle denoting "down," "downward," "on the ground."

She, che, alternative of *shi* or *chi*.

Shi, interrogative particle.

Shi, particle denoting "other," e.g. *Thluma-shi*, other day, to-morrow.

Shi, plural particle of verbs and adjectives.

Shi, comparative particle of adjectives.

Shi, particle—"that which encloses or contains," *pasche-shi*, a ring.

Shi-pe, more, again, also (Chor. *Kipe*).

Shine, particle—"down," "downward," "below."

Shishäm, shäm, particle—"up," "upward," "above."

T, possessive prefix to nouns, 3rd pers. sing. and plur.

T, verbal prefix in 3rd pers. sing. and plur.

Ta, interrogative particle.

Taj, pl. *tas*, augmentative suffix to nouns, "similar," "larger," "same species."

Taphe, particle—"above," "over."

Th, plural termination to some nouns.

Th, thl, reflexive particle.

Th, thl, thla, possessive prefix to nouns in 3rd pers. sing. and plur.

Th, thl, prefix to verbs in 2nd pers. sing. and plur.

Thlowos, people of, belonging to.

Uk. See *yuk*.

Wet, et, termination to nouns denoting "place of," "grove."

Y, i, pronominal prefix to verbs and adjectives, 3rd pers. sing. and plur.

Y, ya, yäk, i, possessive prefix to nouns, 1st pers. sing.

Yoknoka, prohibitive particle to verbs.

Yuk, uk, termination to nouns denoting "tree," "plant."

VOCABULARIOS

CASTELLANO—INGLÉS—CHUNUPI¹—SUHIN²

A

Abajo; below, under: Sha, shane ; S. Shina .	Abundar; abound: Akloj ; S. Ajloj .
Abandonar; forsake: h-Owām ; S. Owām, owām-hin .	Acabar; finish: S. Tut .
Abanicarse; fan the body: Kyāf ; S. yi-Kauji-nuke .	Acabar, consumir; consume, exhaust: S. Atimshi .
Abarca; sandals: nāk-Fiyis ; S. tāk-Fiis .	Acabado, completo; finished, complete: Yaklish ; S. Yaklish .
Abarcar; clasp: hi-Chāpāth ; S. hi-Chāpālth .	Acabado, no haber más; finished, over: Noj, nojhe .
Abdomen; abdomen: S. kātse-Wak .	Acabar; finish: S. Wiaklitās .
Abeja; bee: Shinwo ; S. Shinwo .	Acabar, cesar; finish, cease: S. owa-Mish, stawak-mish, thlawāpmish .
Abeja; bee: S. Tslaklakne .	Acabar trabajo; finish work: Noj yakyumet .
Abeja; bee: S. Woolsik .	Acabar trabajo; I have finished work: Yamanthle tsehe ya-kyumet nechū .
Abertura; opening: Kafuf ; S. th-Kaufāf .	Acarrear; carry: S. e-Tithlok nokai .
Aborrecer; hate, dislike: Tan-shii ; S. Yepun .	Acepillar; to brush: Watāsatsi .
Abrazar; embrace: hi-Chāpāth ; S. hi-Chāpālth .	Acepillo; brush: Watātfyuhī .
Abrazar; embrace, hug: Shan-shān .	Acequia; canal: Watau-yinaat .
Abrir; open: Anāmate ; S. Anāmate .	Acertar; aim: Tiyāj .
Abrir puerta; open door: Ish-anchate na kashi .	Aclararse el cielo; clear up (sky): S. Nāmi .
Abuela; grandmother: S. kāts-Ukte .	Acocer; kick: Tōsee .
Abuelo; grandfather: S. kāts-Ektech .	Acól (sandía de la tierra); a bulbous root containing water: Sletsij ; L.-M. Ānwit .
	Acometer; tiger attacked (sheep): Tejlichami niyāj .

¹ Chunupi (ex Hunt, 1913).

² Suhin (ex Pride, 1903).

- Acompañar ; go with : **ha-Näch haiyu.**
- Acordarse ; remember : S. **stu-Kaihunish.**
- Acostarse ; rest, lie down : S. **Katuk.**
- Acostarse en cama ; lie on the bed : S. **Katuk fiklaute.**
- Achiote ; Bixa orellana : **Woitaj ; S. Woitej.**
- Adelante ; forward : **Näkhesh.**
- Adentro ; within : S. **Yitasha.**
- Adentro (lata) ; inside of tin : **thla-Tsee.**
- Adentro (casa) ; inside of house : **Poyich yiaffi.**
- Adios (respuesta) ; farewell : S. **Sheits.**
- Adulto ; adult : S. **Itsuj.**
- Afeitarse ; shave : **Towasche an-äkkeshän pase.**
- Afilado ; sharp : **Sofui ; S. Tsofki.**
- Afilar ; sharpen : **Thlefseyäj ; S. sti-Shoki.**
- Afilar lapiz ; to point a pencil : **Totsuhi.**
- Agacharse ; crouch : **Alujhäne.**
- Agarrar ; hold, grip : **a-Kyume ; S. a-Kume.**
- Agarrar ; hold, catch : **thl-Amat.**
- Agitar ; shake : **Shanshäne.**
- Agitar ; stir : **Ankoichäkla ; S. Ankoitchäkla, chauchäklashi.**
- Agotar ; exhaust, drain : **Atimshi ; S. Atimshi.**
- Agua ; water : **Inaat, inat ; S. Inaat.**
- Agua colorada ; red water : **Inat yukshi.**
- Agua turbia ; muddy water : **S. yi-Klimeneshi inaat.**
- Aguará guazú ; wolf : **Wawu ; S. Wawu.**
- Agudo ; pointed : **Sofui ; S. Tsofki.**
- Aguja ; needle : **Les-ithkäkla ; S. Klesä-nith.**
- Agujerear ; pierce : **Kaihitcho-honhät.**
- Agujerico ; small holes : **Toithle.**
- Agujero ; hole : **Kimämke.**
- Ahitar ; surfeit : **na-Pe (2ª p.) ; S. tsu-Pe (1ª p.).**
- Ahora ; now : **Wamte ; S. Kauj- kla, niteshishii.**
- Ahora se fué ; he is just gone : **Wamte yieh.**
- Ají ; red pepper : **Oyinche ; S. Oiyinche.**
- Ajuar ; goods, belongings : **Käklote ; S. Käklitai.**
- Ala de ave ; wing : **Thle-f, pl. fas ; S. Thle-f, pl. fus.**
- Alacrán ; scorpion : **Athlipásti-häna ; S. Athluspósanai.**
- Alambre ; wire : **Tsuche, lesänith-suche ; S. u-Tso.**
- Alargar, entregar ; hand, give : **Ashutipa ; S. Unhut.**
- Alcanzar (corriendo) ; overtake : **Tukfeschun ; S. Tukfeskun.**
- Alcanzar (llegar hasta) ; reach to : **Tichai.**
- Alcanzó ; reached to : **Yame hämkyi.**
- Alcaraván ; bittern : S. **Hatsup.**
- Algarroba (la fruta) ; bean fruit : **Fuai ; S. Faai.**
- Algarrobal ; grove of A. : **Fuaiaik-yuket.**
- Algarrobo (el árbol) ; tree (*Prosopis*) : **Fuaiyuk ; S. Faaiyuk.**
- Algarrobo negro ; tree (*Prosopis nigra*) : **Fuai-itsiyuk ; S. Wai-itsiyuk.**
- Algo de ; some of, something : **S. Iya, iyetsej, pitchem.**

- Algodón (el capullo); cotton pod :
Wakäkli ; S. Wajukli.
- Algodón (planta); cotton plant :
Wakäkli-yuk.
- Algodón, género; cotton goods :
Chäkoieith.
- Aliento; breath : Yath ; S. kätssi-
Yilth, yelth.
- Alimento; food : no- Yäk ; S. Utsok.
- Alisar; smooth : Akläsche ; S.
Sesha.
- Alisar; rub, wipe : Leshape.
- Almeja; clam, mussel : Stapataj ;
S. Sapata, pl. is.
- Almohada; pillow : S. kása-
Siwet.
- Aloja; native drink : S. Kyumha.
- Aloja de miel; native mead :
S. Sinowu-nuk.
- Alrededor; around, put around :
Tafaishup.
- Alto; high : Tojishem ; S. Toji-
shem.
- Alto; tall : Pitaj ; S. Pitej.
- Alzar; lift up : Akyummäkke.
- Allá; there : Nökashi ; S. Nö-
kaiyuen.
- Allá está; it is there : S. Ap-
thleshi nökaiyuen.
- Allá está una cuenta; there is a
bead there : S. Flakutaj an-
auine.
- Amamanta; nursing mother :
Ikawatak ; S. Yöksona.
- Amamantar; suckle, give breast :
S. Kusfinchi.
- Amansar; to tame : S. Yithkien.
- Amar; to love : Oteth ; S. Kaiyaa,
ta-kaiee, niyepé.
- Amargo; bitter : Tuphai ; S.
Tuphai.
- Amargar; make bitter : Tanshi,
tanshihi.
- Amargo, no dulce; not sweet,
bitter : Nokkójha ; S. Najajaj.
- Amarillo; yellow : Kojiyáj ;
S. Jujiyey.
- Amigo mi; my friend : ye-With ;
S. ye-Wilth.
- Amigo nuestro; our friend : kás-
With ; S. kás-Wilth.
- Amigos somos; we are friends :
Káswith ithnameth.
- Amolar; sharpen, grind : Itej.
- Ancho; broad : S. Thläka-shi-
kauche.
- Andar; walk, go : Athlun ; S.
Athlun.
- Andar; walk : S. Wakle-ich.
V. IR.
- Andar despacio; go slowly : ish-
Noksa, noksam.
- Andrajo. Cf. TRAPAJOSO.
- Angosto; narrow : S. Nuhahai-
shikauche.
- Anguila; eel : S. Utsi, utsi-taj.
- Anillo; ring (finger) : Pasche-shi.
- Animal casero; animal owned,
pet : Klau ; S. Klau.
- Ano; anus : to-Wich.
- Anoche; last night : S. Tathle-
chis.
- Anocheecer; grow dark : Tuthloki.
- Anta; tapir : Yiikle ; S. Iekli.
- Antaño; last year : S. Kuklaup.
- Antebrazo; forearm : Tuk ; S.
kás-Tuk.
- Antena; antennae : Pase ; S.
Pose.
- Antes; before : S. Hauyishi.
- Antiguo; of long ago : Hämkyi ;
S. Hämkyi.
- Anublar; cloud over : Nam wahäs.
- Anzuelo; fish-hook : S. Wätikai-
nusus.
- Añadir; add to : S. i-Fieshem.

- Año ; year : **Ninkap** ; S. **Ninkaup**.
 Año pasado ; last or other year :
 S. **ki-Ninkaup**.
 Apagar fuego ; extinguish fire :
 S. **Umkat ni itoj**.
 Apagarse ; go out, become extinct : **yi-Mak** ; S. **yi-Muk-shi**.
 Apero. Cf. **SILLA DE MONTAR**.
 Apolillarse ; worm-eaten : **Hai-chahat**.
 Apostema ; abscess : S. **Tākaiis**.
 Apresar ; seize (as in wrestling) :
Shanshän.
 Apresurarse ; be quick : S. **Āpot-sin**.
 Apuntar ; aim, point at : **Tiyāj**,
tiyōj.
 Apuñalar ; stab : **Yintej**.
 Apurarse ; be quick : S. **Āpotsin**.
 Aquél ; he, she, it : **Nākha**.
 Aquél (lejos) ; he (further off) :
Nākhu-māna.
 Aquél (indicando) ; he, it (indicated) : **Thlech**.
 Aquí ; here : **Nōkasat** ; S. **Nokai**.
 Aquí, este lugar ; here, this place :
Saihai ; S. **Hänamithli**.
 Aquí está ; here it is (handing) :
 S. **Klāitshi**.
 Araña ; spider : **Suwāklāk**.
 Árbol ; tree (generic) : **Yikla** ;
 S. **Yikla**.
 Árbol un ; tree : S. **Hāt-hai-yuk** ;
 L.-M. **Yait**.
 Árbol, paratoda ; tree : **Aklenai-yuk** ;
 S. **Akthlenuk-seesh**.
 Árbol un ; tree : **Shinsha-tuk**.
 Árbol, mora ; tree : **Tisuk** ; S. **Tusuk** ;
 Vej. **Tetsuk** ; L.-M. **Taining**.
 Arbusto ; shrub : **Tāklauk**.
 Arco ; bow : **Lutsish** ; S. **Klutsish**.
 Arco iris ; rainbow : **Faschäklich** ;
 S. **Faschäklit**.
 Arcilla ; clay : **Aiyis-hän** ; S. **Aiyiskun**.
 Arder ; glow, burn : **i-Chesh** ;
 S. **i-Chish**. Cf. **QUEMANDO O QUEMAR**.
 Arena ; sand : **Hosāj** ; S. **Akoteth**.
 Armadillo ; Armadillo : S. **Kojku** ;
 L.-M. **Yalwa**.
 Aro (de reloj) ; watch-ring : **thla-Hut**.
 Aro (de metal) ; metal rings :
Fakätunshe.
 Arrastrar ; pull, drag : **Tojhän** ;
 S. **Tohon-shi**.
 Arrear ; drive to : S. **yi-Sees**.
 Arrear no ; not drive to : S. **ni-Sees**.
 Arriba ; above : **Sham**, **shisham** ;
 S. **Chishemni**.
 Arriba ; above : **Yäklonith**.
 Arrojar ; throw : **Yuke**.
 Arrojar por alto ; throw up :
Yuki-shäm.
 Arrollar ; roll up as plume :
Yäklapo-she.
 Arroyo ; stream : **Natofue** ;
 S. **Toishoiish**.
 Arroyo ; water course : S. **Pitākishtu wishini**.
 Arroz ; rice : **Ashithlōj**.
 Asa ; pot handle : **Thlau-tis**, **thlahyut**.
 Asador ; spit for meat : **Yujlute**.
 Asar ; roast : **Yujhi** ; S. **Neshi**.
 Asar ; roast meat : **Yujhi wāka tasan** ;
 S. **Anishina täskanish**.
 Asentaderas ; the rump : **käs-Chito** ;
 S. **kātse-Chuto**.
 Asiento ; seat : **wä-Chowat** ; S. **ith-Kyowat**.
 Asir ; grip : **a-Kyume** ; S. **a-Kume**.
 Asno ; donkey : **Kyuaiyu-taj**.

Asta ; horn : Kyu , pl. k ; S. Thla-ku .	Avispa negra ; black wasp : S. Onite .
Asustar ; frighten : S. Oyonhain .	Avispa (de nido olleró) ; wasp, water-pot nest : S. Matis .
Atar ; tie : hō-Kfe , ákfe ; S. u-Kfi , ukfi .	Ayer ; yesterday : S. Kinut .
Atar ; tie, bind ; Wona-ákfuech .	Ayudar ; help : S. Unpuithkáp .
Atender ; tend : S. yi-Hotsii .	Azada ; hoe : Shohok ; S. Shohák .
Atrás ; back, behind : Manthle .	Azada ; hoe, digger : Tinchu ; S. Tinkyu .
Atravesar, de traves ; across : Taiyish ; S. Taiyishi .	Azadonar ; to hoe or garden : yá-Kloschi ; S. hai-Klots-hän .
Aullar ; howl : Tonhin ; S. Tukshi .	Azotar ; thrash, whip : Tijyoj-häne .
Ave ; bird (generic) : Ahákla ; S. Ákla .	Azote, rebenque ; lash, whip : Wotsonhät .
Avestruz ; ostrich : Wanathløj , pl. s ; S. Wanäthlok , pl. s .	Azucar ; sugar : Kanhufui-lamök ; S. ith-Kashimi .
Avisar ; tell, advise : S. Infaklem .	Azul ; blue : Yákut-shäne ; S. Yokhut-shini .
Avispa amarilla ; yellow wasp : Matis-thlájke ; S. Situan .	

B

Bailar ; dance : Kats-han .	Barba ; beard : Pase ; S. käs-Puse .
Bajada ; water hollow : Ni-piteja . V. HONDO .	Barba ; chin : Kaat ; S. käs-Kaat .
Bajar ; lower : Anshäne .	Barranca del río ; river bank : Towäk-ith-takyok ; S. Towak-klaok .
Bajar de caballo ; dismount : hā-Kleshane , ta-klicha ; S. sta-Klichain .	Barrer ; sweep : if-Köklos ; S. ya-Klose .
Bajo, no alto ; short : Tika ; S. Tika .	Barreta ; bar, digger : Tinchu ; S. Tinkyu .
Bajo, abajo ; low : S. Shishemni .	Barriga ; belly : Tsee ; S. kätsau-Tsee .
Balar como vaca ; low as cow : Teshe .	Barro ; mud, clay : Aiyis-hän ; S. Aiyiskun .
Bambu ; bamboo (exotic) : Son-to-uk .	Bastar ; suffice : S. Enklenshi .
Banana ; banana : Kämuk-fuit-kaiyuk , smitkaiyuk .	Batallar ; go on warpath : S. yu-Tsuten .
Bandurria (ave) ; ibis : Wakak ; S. Wokhok ; L.-M. Tittit .	Batata ; sweet potato : Pijaiá ; S. Pijaiá .
Bañarse ; bathe, wash self : S. Eneship .	Beber ; drink : Yokfui ; S. i-Yoke .

- Beberé; will drink : S. **si-Yok-aiyu**.
 Bebida; beverage : S. **Okhe**.
 Bermejo río (?); Río Bermejo (?):
Thlakhaiish.
 Bicho; insect : **Tinwo, yipchu**.
 Bienes; goods : **Käklote**; S. **Käklitai**.
 Bigote; moustache : **Pase**; S. **Puse**.
 Bilis; bile : S. **kätsef-Kut**.
 Bivalvo; bivalve : **Stapataj**; S. **Sapata**.
 Blanco; white : **Lim**; S. **Klim**.
 Blando; soft, not hard : **nin-Tun**;
 S. **nin-Tun**.
 Boca; mouth : **Ashi**; S. **käts-Ashi**.
 Bocado de la pipa; pipe stem :
th-Käkla; S. **th-Käkla**.
 Bofe; lungs : **Kafof**; S. **käs-Kafof**.
 Bolas, boleadoras; set of balls for
 hunting : S. **Uutis**.
 Bolsa; scrip : **Ischaat**; S. **Tsi-
 chaat**.
 Bolsa; square net bag : **Lisa**;
 S. **Aksi-taj**.
 Bolsa; bag, sack : **Yeshishäm**.
 Bolsa, alforja; bag, saddlebags :
Waka-tinäj.
 Bolsa para tabaco; tobacco
 pouch : **Finäk-thlashi**.
 Borrarr; blot or wipe out : **a-
 Womhachi**; S. **a-Womhatchi**.
 Borrarr; blot out : **Yäkleschi**.
 Bosque (selva); forest : **Yeta**;
 S. **Yeta**.
 Bosque (isla de monte); copse,
 wood : **Thluhuhu**; S. **Thlaufu**.
 Bosta; dung : **Amik**.
 Bostezar; gape, yawn : **Kaiyato**;
 S. **Aiyatu, kaiyotahin**.
 Botar; cast away : **Wom**.
 Bote, barca; boat : **Yikla**; S.
Yikla-tej.
 Botella, botija; bottle, pitcher :
Nofke; S. **Nojki**.¹
 Botón; buttons : **Nunith**; S.
kätse-Chuto.
 Brasa; live coal : **Fuaihok**; S.
Faijooj.
 Bravo; savage (of animals):
 S. **Häfsäj**.
 Brazo; arm : **Tuk**; S. **käs-Tuk**.
 Brazo; upper arm : **käs-Fatäs**.
 Brotar; sprout : S. **Toschi**.
 Bruza; brush : **Watätfyuhi**.
 Bueno; good : **Is**, pl. **isas**; S. **Is**,
päa.
 Bueno no; not good, bad : **Sas**,
sash; S. **Sas**.
 Buenos somos; we are good :
Käna-is name.
 Buitre; vulture : **Kofuok**; S. **Yita**.
 Burro; donkey : **Kyuaiyu-taj**.
 Buscar; seek : S. **a-Takshini**.
 Buscar comida; seek food : S.
Tathluki.
 Buscar, cazar; seek, hunt : S. **Wooi**.
 Buscar caballo; fetch horse :
Mee kyuaiyu; S. **Mii kuaiu**.

C

- Caballo; horse : **Kyuaiyu**; S.
Kuaiu.
 Caballo; horse : **Täskyäma**. Cf.
 L.-M. **Toschäma**, animal. | Caballos buenos; good horses :
Kyuaiyu isas.
 Cabecera; head-rest, pillow :
 S. **käsa-Siwet**.

¹ "Noquí" is a word in general use in N.-W. Argentina for "pitcher."

- Cabello; hair: **thlai-Yis**; S. **kā-tse-Yis**.
- Cabeza; head: **kās-Shatich**; S. **kās-Shutich**.
- Cabo; handle: **thla-Hyut, kākla**.
- Cabo de cuchillo; handle of knife: **Lesā ith-kākla**.
- Cabra; goat: **Tashinshi-taichi**; S. **Tashinshi-ti**.
- Cabra; goat: **Fusuk, fusināj**.
- Cabrillas; pleiades: **Pauiich**; S. **Koetij**.
- Cacarear; cackle: **Teshe wota**.
- Cacique; chief: **Kānichā**; S. **th-Kaineche**.
- Cacique, él es; he is chief: **Nōke kānichā**.
- Cacto, tuna; prickly pear: **Kia-tuk**.
- Cacto, varios; cactus (various): **Chut-han-iyuk, satoai, th-tatsuk, awaiyākli-nk**.
- Cadena; watch chain: **Tinish, thla-hut**.
- Caer; fall: **Chumaklu**; S. **Kyootsini**.
- Caimán; alligator: **Athlu-tāj**; S. **Ashlu-tek**.
- Caja de fosforos; box of matches: **Ifos lashi**.
- Calabaza; mate puzzle box: S. **Tahot-hai**.
- Calabaza; gourd: **Noyān**; S. **Noiyen**.
- Calabaza grande; big gourd: **Noyini-taj**; S. **Nowini-taj**.
- Calabaza; half gourd: S. **Yi-kuts-shi**.
- Calambre; cramp, cramped: **Nitsithla**.
- Caldera; boiler: S. **AkupiENCHI-naat**.
- Calentar; to heat: S. **KupiENCHI**.
- Caliente (agua); hot (water): S. **Kup (inaat)**.
- Calor (fuego o sol); heat of fire or sun: **Kyus**; S. **Kus**.
- Calvo; bald head: **Lapaf**.
- Calzones; trousers: **Tosāchi**; S. **Askatches**.
- Cama; bed: **ith - Maote**; S. **kas-Kloota**.
- Cama; bed: **Wākmājohat**; S. **Wajokowat, thlo-kuwachi**.
- Cama extranjera; foreign bedstead: **Sonto ithmaote**.
- Cambiar; exchange: S. **Kaitsaish**.
- Cambiar, rescatar; barter: S. **i-Chutth**.
- Caminar; go, walk: **Athlun mapik**; S. **Wakle-ich**.
- Camino; road, path: **Noish**; S. **Noish**.
- Camisa; shirt: **Fa-tuwuyachi, wa-tuyachi**; S. **wi-Towuhatchi, tuhatchi**.
- Campamento; encampment: **thla-Tsat**.
- Campanilla; sheep-bell: **Tösse, tössik**.
- Campo; country: **Towasha**; S. **Toweshe**.
- Campo; country: **Fasaiish, athletāj**.
- Canal; canal: **Watau-yinaat**.
- Canas, canoso; grey hair: **Yuken**.
- Cancha, empeine; ringworm: S. **Klaushite**.
- Canilla; shin bone: **Kātse-nu**.
- Canoa; canoe: **Yikla**; S. **Yikla-tej**.
- Cansado; tired: S. **Thlok**. 1st pers. **Su-**; 2nd pers. **Nu-**; 3rd pers. **Yu-thlok**.
- Cantar; sing or play: **Tishkän**; S. **Tishkun**.

- Cantar; sing, cry, croak; **Teshe, teshe-che, taishe-tse**; S. **Taishi**.
- Cántaro; water-pot: **Nofke**; S. **Nojki-taj**.
- Caña dulce; sugar-cane: **Kanhu-fui, wetfinche**; S. **Klasi-taj**.
- Caña hueca; bamboo, cane: **Sise**; S. **Sise**.
- Caña hueca (planta); bamboo plant: **Sise-yuk**; S. **Sise-yuk**.
- Cañada; hollow: **Nipeteja**; S. **Nipetechã, chimchi**.
- Cañon de fusil; barrel of gun: **Thlashi**.
- Capaz; I am able: **ha-Wánaia**.
- Capitán; captain, chief: **Känicha**; S. **Kaineche**.
- Capón; gelding, castrated: S. **Namhik-kamshish**.
- Cápsulas; gun-caps: S. **th-Klowitos, klafes, klutsish-yakpa-thlukfi**.
- Cara; face: **Taku**; S. **kãs-Tako**.
- Caracol; land snail: **Thleth**; S. **Thleth**.
- Caracol; water snail: S. **Wentaj**.
- Caraguatá, cháguar; bromelia (large): **Wiye**; S. **Kuetotech, oksij** (small).
- Carancho; hawk: **Shutsaj**; S. **Chootsaj**.
- Carbón; cinder: **Faisho**; S. **Faijooj**.
- Cargar al hombro; carry on shoulder: **Anhei fatãs**.
- Carne; flesh, meat: **Tãs-han**; S. **Tãskaan**.
- Carnear; slaughter: **Aklaun**; S. **Nethlu**.
- Carpincho; water hog: **Peklinaka**; S. **Peklinakla**.
- Carreta; cart: **Tononotäj**; S. **Kaushito**.
- Carreta de buyes; bullock cart: **Waka-tãslanis**.
- Carreta de caballo; horse cart: **Kyuaiyu-tãslanis**.
- Cartilago; gristle: S. **Tananan**.
- Casa su; his house: **thla-Tsat**; S. **thlau-Ts-hat**.
- Casa, lugar; house, place: **Chowat**; S. **Kowat, kyowat**.
- Casa edificada; roof, erected building: **Poyich, paiyich**; S. **Paiich**.
- Casarse; marry: S. **Katamithchaia, taiya, katakthlakthlaia**.
- Cascabél (víbora); rattlesnake: **Akla**; S. **Akla**.
- Cáscara; peel, rind: **Taj, toj**.
- Casco; hoof: **thla-Fo**; S. **thla-Fu**.
- Cavar; dig: **Yãkloschi**; S. **Klotsin**.
- Cazar; hunt: S. **Wooi**.
- Cazar venado; hunt deer: S. **Wooi tukinaj**.
- Cazar, pasear; hunt, move about, seek game: S. **sta-Taiina**.
- Cazar; hunt for food: S. **Tath-luki**.
- Cazar; hunt in general: S. **Yokowita**.
- Cazar; hunt, chase: S. **Kaisas**.
- Cazar (durmiendo fuera); to hunt and sleep out: S. **Posina**.
- Cejas; eyebrows: **Tipãkla, pl. s**; S. **kãs-Tepukla, pl. s**.
- Ceniza; ashes: **Shnomäj**; S. **Shnomaj**.
- Centro, corazón; centre, heart, core: **th-Kãtchi**; S. **katsi-Witch**.
- Cepillar; brush, smooth: **Watãsatshi**.
- Cepillo; brush: **Watãtfyui**.
- Cerca; near: **Sãthle, shãthle**; S. **Sãthle**.
- Cerca, al lado de; this side of, near: S. **Shethla-shina**.

- Cerco, barrera; fence, barrier: S. **Lasklafitch**.
- Cerebro; brain: **kātsa-Shelāj**; S. **kātsi-Chela**.
- Cerrar; shut, close: **Poe**; S. **a-Puke**.
- Cerrar puerta; shut door: **ith-Poe nakashi**.
- Cerro; hill: **Iteyuk**.
- Cesar; cease: **Womish**; S. **o-Wamish**. V. **ACABAR**.
- Cesar lluvia; cease raining: **Womish taaj**.
- Ciego; blind: S. **Ampa th-tos-kaiyi**.
- Cielo; sky: **Waās, wahās**; S. **Wohos**.
- Ciénaga; swamp: **Wishini**; S. **Wishini**.
- Cierto; true: S. **Yicha, yis-ho**.
- Ciervo; red deer: **Ōjtināj**; S. **Ojtinak**.
- Cigarro; fag end of cigars: **Fin-kyuhis**.
- Cigarrón; grasshopper: S. **Panaj**.
- Cigüeña; black and white stork, or ibis: **Yafoj**; S. **Yahok**; L.-M. **Yaho**.
- Cigüeña; red legged stork: **Siyajanāj**; S. **Siakanak**; L.-M. **Siyana**.
- Cigüeña, jabiru; adjutant stork: **Patsej**; S. **Patsich**.
- Cinco; five: **Wethla-nofuis**; S. **Yitchithalth**.
- Cincha; girth: **Kāklotowu**.
- Cintura; waist: **Atawash**.
- Cinturón; belt: **i-Nukfet**; S. **Nukfet**.
- Ciudad; town, city: **Tsat, ts-hat**; S. **Tsat**.
- Clamar; cry out: **Teshi**; S. **Taishi**.
- Clarito el cielo; clear sky: **Kānta**.
- Cobertera; pot lid: **thla-Pot**.
- Cocinar; cook: S. **Tenashi**.
- Codo; elbow: **kātsef-Kato**; S. **kātsef-Kato**.
- Codo; point of elbow: **Samsam**.
- Coger; catch: **thl-Amat**.
- Cogollo de la palma; palm cabbage: S. **Futsuk-klitch**.
- Cohabitar; live as man and wife: **Kaiyoktin**; S. **Ākaktin-sheni**.
- Cojo; lame: S. **Sas-wakle-ich**.
- Cola; tail: **Kaas**; S. **thla-Kaas**.
- Cola de pájaro; tail of bird: **Chas-che**.
- Colgar; hang, suspend: **An-shi-shām**; S. **En-shishem**.
- Colgar; hang over the shoulder as bag: S. **Tithluk**.
- Colocar; put: **An**. V. **PONER**.
- Colorado; red, coloured: **Yuk**; S. **Yuk**.
- Coloradito; somewhat red: **Yukle, yuk-she**; S. **Yukl**.
- Collar; necklace: **Stapataj**; S. **Sapata**.
- Collar (de concha); shell necklace: S. **kās-Koichinche**.
- Collar (de cuentas); bead necklace: **Fakhutas**; S. **Flaklutas**.
- Comadreja (*Didelphys*); a marsupial: **Kāshonāj**.
- Comer; eat: **Tuj**; S. **Tuj, tuk**.
- Comer no; not eat: **Ni-tuj**; S. **Ni-tuj**. Ven a Comer; come to eat: S. **A-tuj ithshi insha**.
- Comemos solos; we eat alone: **Yewethlo hatuj**. Yo Como; I eat: **Ha-tuj yāk**. Nosotros Comemos; we eat: **Ha-tuj name**. Tú Comerás; thou wilt eat: **Thlāk hehi path-tuj**. Vosotros Comeis; ye eat: **A-tuj-thle pe withlot**. El

- (animal) me Come; it eats me: **Chin thluj hothlam peya.** El tigre nos Come; tiger eats us: **Iyoj chin thluj.**
- Comestible (no es); not edible: **Āmpa katuj.**
- Comida; food: **Katuj, noyāk; S. Utsoċ, kutsāj.**
- ¿Cómo se llama? what is the name of? **Ta thle?** S. **Taiya?**
- ¿Cómo se llama tu casa? what is the name of thy house? **Ta thle pa-tsat?**
- Compañero; travelling companion: **y-Oiye; S. y-Oiye.**
- Compañero su; his companion: **thl-Aiya.**
- Compañero; companion: S. **ye-Withahe.**
- Completo; complete, no more: **Yaklish; S. Yaklish.**
- Completo (enterado); full number: S. **thli-Tokokis.**
- Comprar; buy: S. **ta-Kumi.**
- Concluido; concluded: **Noj.**
- Concluir; conclude: S. **Atimshi.**
- Concha; shell: **Taj, toj.**
- Conducir; bring, lead: **Mee; S. Mii.**
- Conejito (coycito); camp rat, kind of guinea pig: **Saetch; S. Nānhāte-taj.**
- Conejo; wild rabbit: **Namhate; S. Nānhāte.**
- Conejo; tame rabbit: **Pitá; S. Putá.**
- Conocer; know: **si-Toiishte; S. si-Taiistchi, s-tauaklis.** V. SABER.
- Conservar; preserve, put by: S. **Thlākāstehi, tsithlu.**
- Contera del arco; butt of bow: **Sito.**
- Conversar; talk, converse: **Tesinoi; S. Tesine.**
- “Copa” del arco, punta superior; point of bow: **Tāsik.**
- Cópula. Cf. FORNICAR.
- Corazón; heart: **Liute; S. kās-Liute.**
- Corazón, centro; heart, centre: **th-Kātchi; S. Kātsi-witch.**
- Cordón; cord, string: **Niyāk; S. Niyok.**
- Cormorán (bigua); cormorant: **Fuosnaataj; S. Shosnaataj.**
- Corona comestible de la palma; palm cabbage: S. **Futsuk-klitch.**
- Corral; cattle yard: S. **Lasklafich.**
- Correa; strap: **Tināj.**
- Correr; run: **a-Kyumak, chumak; S. Kyumak.**
- Correr; run: S. **stho-Klok, i-klok.** Los (avestruces) disparan; they (ostriches) are running away: S. **Iklok titicha kyumak.**
- Cortar; cut: **Towasshi; S. a-Towus.**
- Cortar; cut: S. **a-kai-Sitshi.**
- Cortar la mano; cut the hand: **se-Eshām ye-pakāt; S. Asakai, awatsej.**
- Cortar charqui; cut up meat: S. **ats-Eshun.**
- Cortarse; cut self: **se-Eshām.**
- Cortarse (como al pasar por pastos de filo); cut self as with grass: **Noumta.**
- Corto; short: **Tika; S. Tika.**
- Corto número; few: **Nepu; S. Nepu.**
- Corzuela; deer: **Tashinsha; S. Tashinsha.**
- Coser; sew: S. **s-Tathtith.**
- Cosquillas hacer; tickling: **Ofsij; S. Ofsik.**

- Costado; side: **kätsi-Uthli-shita**.
 Costillas; rib: **kätsi-Uthli**, pl. s;
 S. **thl-Uthli**.
 Crecer; grow: **Tothpa**.
 Crepúsculo; twilight: S. **Thlepa-táthlin**.
 Cría; young of, offspring: **Thles**; S. **Thloos**.
 Criatura; baby: **Ticha**; S. **Nikoj**.
 Crin; mane: **thla-Wo**; S. **thla-Wu**.
 Cristiano; civilized person: **Sonto**.
 Cruza río (perro que); dog crossing river: **Ichamke inot nuu**.
 ¿Cuándo? when? S. **Ta noii?**
 ¿Cuándo saldrás? when art thou going? **Ishmok päklith?**
 Cuando haya concluido con mi trabajo iré; when I have finished my work I will go: **Noj yakyumet hök haiyu**.
 Cuando llegue mi peón iré; when my man arrives I'll go: **Nam yeshop häpiksihai**.
 Cuando lleguen las mulas al Bermejo iré; when the mules reach the Bermejo I'll start: **Yame Thlahaiish maklika häpiksihai**.
 Cuando se acabe la (cosecha de la) caña iré; when the cane is finished I'll start: **Nojhe kanhuhis häpiksihai**.
 ¿Cuánto? how much? S. **Ta thlaiyaash?**
 ¿Cuántos? how many? **Yitsuth?** S. **Ta tethlis? ta takok?**
- Cuatro; four: **Yichat-huth**; S. **Tokowuthlith**.
 Cubierta, cobertura, tapa; cover, lid: **thla-Poot**.
 Cubrir; cover: **Poe**; S. **a-Puk**.
 Cubrir; cover over: **thl-Anape**.
 Cubrir; cover over: **Chichinishape**.
 Cubrirse; cover self: **Kapse**.
 Cuchara; spoon: **käs-Kaachi**; S. **käs-Kaatchi**.
 Cuchara; spoon: **Lotashi-oot**.
 Cuchillo; knife: **Sanhowu, sonhowu**.
 Cuchillo, facón; long knife: **Lesa**; S. **Klesa**.
 Cuello; neck: **Wo**; S. **käs-Wo**.
 Cuerda; cord: **Niyäk**; S. **Niyok**.
 Cuerda del arco; bow string: **Lutsish thla-hut, letsish thlawuut**.
 Cuerda de bolsa; string of bag: **Thlautis**.
 Cuerno; horn: **Kyu**, pl. **kyuk**; S. **thla-Ku**.
 Cuero; hide, skin: **käts-Aj, oj**; S. **Tokeche**.
 Cuero de vaca; cowhide: **Wäka toj, wäkyä taj**.
 Cuerpo; body: S. **kas-Uk**.
 Cuervo; vulture: **Kofuok**; S. **Yita**.
 Cuidado; beware: S. **Ankuwaiim**.
 Cuidar; take care of: S. **as-Klainashi**.
 Curando; sick curing: **Fuyuhun, chuyuhun**.
 Curar; cure, make good: S. **Isshini**.

CH

- Chacra, sementera de maíz; garden, maize field: **Löts-hän**; S. **kas-Lasitch**.
 Chaja (*Chauna cristata*); Turkey buzzard: **Taa**; S. **Taa**.
 Chanco chico (*Tayassu*); wild

- pig : **Shokenaka** ; S. **Shokenaka**.
- Chanco ; pig : **Wojo** ; S. **Wokho**, **wokho-taj**, pl. s.
- Charata (gallina del monte) ; pheasant : **Fuosnaha** ; S. **Kuonaha**.
- Chico ; little : **Tika** ; S. **Tika**.
- Chico, nuevo ; young : **thl-Os**, **ose** ; S. **thlo-Os**, **ose**.
- Chicharra ; railway beetle : **Konkono**.
- Chiflar ; to whistle : S. **Takuklaiin**.
- Chimenea ; chimney, shaft : **Itojlashi**.
- Chiriguano ; Indian tribe : **Henonāj**.
- Chispa ; spark : **Fuaisho**, **faisho** ; S. **Faijooj**.
- Chivo, cabra ; goat : **Fusināj**.
- Choroti ; Indian tribe : **Ekthlenúk**.
- Chotacabras ; goatsucker : S. **Kut-somami**.
- Chunupi ; own name for tribe : **Áthluthlai**.
- Chuña (*Chunga Burmeisteri*) ; secretary bird : **Wokuko**.
- Chupar ; suck : S. **Kasfinshi**.

D

- Dar ; give : **thl-Anshut**, **anhyut** ; S. **Unhut**.
- Dar, alargar ; give, hand : S. **Ahâte**, **ahute**.
- Dar a luz ; give birth : S. **Kuwataj**.
- De ; from : S. **Noka tolthshi**.
- Debajo ; beneath : **Shane** ; S. **Shine**.
- Debil (no fuerte) ; weak : **Nin-tun** ; S. **Nin-tun**.
- Decir ; tell, speak : S. **Infaklem**.
- Decir ; say : S. **Atesh**, **howakli-tesh**.
- Dedo ; finger : **Paschi** ; S. **kás-Peschi**.
- Dedo del pié ; toe : **Fyuj**, pl. **fyus** ; S. **kátsi-Fu**, pl. **fohis**.
- Dedo pulgar ; thumb : **Paschi wethle**.
- Dedo índice ; index finger : **Paschi ikyuwan**.
- Dedo del medio ; middle finger : **Towash ithkátchawat**.
- Dedo anular ; ring finger : **Kátti-waifyuth**.
- Dedo meñique ; little finger : **Paschi thlase**, **paschi tikyu**.
- Dejar ; leave : **h-Owäm** ; S. **Owäm**, **owämhin**.
- Delgado ; thin : S. **Yinukoj**.
- Déle ; give him : **Anhyut** ; S. **Ahute**.
- Déme ; give me : **Ashutipa**.
- Déme fósforos ; give me matches : **Anshut na witos**.
- Déme pan ; give me bread : **Tupeth woiyi**.
- Denso ; dense, overgrown : S. **Ajsaj**.
- Dentro ; inside : S. **Tashem**, **stentashat**.
- Derramar, desaguar ; spill, run over, empty out : **thl-Ötsi-shini** ; S. **t-Otsi-shini**.
- Desatar ; untie : **thl-Äkläne**.
- Desear, saborear ; desire, relish : S. **Ätchaaki**.

- Desear (para mujer); desire as a wife: S. **Yiswen**.
- Desechar, desertar; cast off, cast aside, desert, forsake: **h-Owäm**; S. **Owäm**.
- Desgarrar; rend, tear, claw: **i-Kasche**; S. **i-Kastcha**.
- Deshojar; trim off leaves: **Läsche**.
- Desmontar, apearse; dismount: **hã-Kleshane**; S. **sta-Klitchain**.
- Desollar; flay: S. **Yokech**.
- Desollar, sacar cuero; take off cowhide: S. **Loktitch thla wakatoj**.
- Despacio; slow: S. **Anihtsinish**.
- Desparramar; scatter: **Watsas**; S. **Wichaas**.
- Desparramarse las ovejas; the sheep scatter: **Wakatson tashinshitas**.
- Despojar, destruir; spoil, destroy: S. **Yoklanki**.
- Destapar; uncover: **Anāmate**; S. **Anāmate**.
- Detener; detain, keep back: S. **Shiyin**.
- Detener no; not detain: S. **Nii-Shiyin**.
- Detonar; explode as gun: **Tetchishshe**; S. **i-Tetchitche**.
- Día; day: **Nathlu**; S. **Nethlu**.
- Dibujo; marks on gourd: **Niskāte**.
- Diente; tooth: **a-Tsauute**; S. **kas-Suite**.
- Diez; ten: **Yamana akloj**; S. **Thlāpai yama kāscheschi**.
- Diferente; different: S. **Tojshishem**.
- Disgusto; loathing: S. **se-Tsaiim**.
- Disparar; pull trigger: **Chenish pasche**.
- Disparar; fire, shoot: **Teej**; S. **Withkoke**.
- Distribuir; distribute: **Tesishte**.
- Distribuir; divide amongst: S. **Akufish**.
- Distribuir; divide, part out: S. **i-Kasitshi**.
- Doblar; bend: S. **Maklaakina**.
- Doler; ache, be in pain: **Aotāj**; S. **Utej**.
- Dolor; pain: S. **Tupai**. V. **AMARGO**.
- Doméstico (animal); domestic animal: **th-Chāklau**.
- ¿Dónde? where? S. **Ta thlokshi?**
- ¿Dónde está la pipa? where is the pipe? S. **Anthlupee finkuhi?**
- ¿Dónde estan los otros? where are the others? **Taitiish?**
- ¿Dónde está su casa? where is his house? **Wākpākle thlutsat?**
- Dormir; sleep: **Ma**; S. **Ma**. 1st pers. **Ha-**; 2nd pers. **Thla-**; 3rd pers. **Yi-**; neg. **Ni-ma**. No te duermas; do not sleep: S. **Yoknoka ma**. Dormirás cuando sea de noche; thou wilt sleep at night: **Tuth thlama haiyu**.
- Dorso; back: **y-Akla**; S. **kāt-Akla**.
- Dorso de la mano; back of hand: **t-Ákla**; S. **Paschi**.
- Dorso del pié; instep: **Yākhe nifo**.
- Dos; two: **Nepu**; S. **Nepu**.
- Dos (nosotros); we two: **Nepueth**. Nosotros Dos juntos; we two together: **Amāngthlath neampueth**.
- Duende; ghost, spirit: S. **Tsiche**, **wataaklitch**, **yukātskunat**.
- Dulce; sweet: **Koj**, **kōj**; S. **Ajoj**.
- Dulce (no); not sweet: **Na-kojaj**; S. **Najajaj**.
- Duro; hard: **Tun**; S. **Tun**.
- Duro, no tira bien (la pipa); hard to draw (pipe): **Manthlesh**.

E

- Echar (dentro); cast into: S. **Wutset**.
 Echar (fuera); cast out, empty: **Otse-shām**; S. **Utsi-shini**.
 Echar flúidos; empty out fluids: **thl-Otsi-shini**; S. **t-Otsi-shini**.
 Edificar casa; go and make temporary village: S. **Posine**.
 Efectos, bienes; goods, movables: **Käklote**; S. **käs-Käklitai**.
 Él, ella, ellos; he, she, it, them: **Nākha, nākhe, nōke**; S. **Nōke**.
 Ellos; they, them: **Thla-nākha-eth**; S. **Thla-wertcha, wetcha**.
 Él; he: **Thlak, etc.**
 Él más allá; he further off: **Nākhumana**; S. **Nākaaen**.
 Embotado; blunt, dull, edge: S. **Nits-ho-kashi, naiyaiish**.
 Empollar; hatch: S. **Sasakla**.
 Empujar; push: **Atu, atuu**.
 Encender; light, kindle: **Athlon**; S. **Athlon**.
 Encender fuego; light fire: **hā-Thloni itoj**; **itoj wanhe thla sesh**.
 Encerrar; inclose: S. **Oihet**.
 Encía; gums: **Thle-tyus-hän**.
 Encima; over, above: **Shisham**.
 Encontrar; meet, encounter: **ha-Kyutish**; S. **ha-Kutish**.
 Encorvar; bend: S. **Makla-akina**.
 Enemigo; enemy: **na-Kas-wethla**; S. **Käs-pu, ämpu-kasisa**.
 Enfermedad; sickness: S. **Wätfamut**.
 Enfermo; sick, ill: **Yel**; S. **Wät-hemhet, sanoki**.
 Engañar, mentir; lie, deceive: S. **Kutsaaj, lotskleni**.
 Enlazar; to lasso: **Iklisujine**.
 Enojado; angry: S. **Kaiyate wokaiyi**.
 Enseñar; teach: S. **Aklauatshi**.
 Entrar; enter: S. **Yui**.
 Entre; between: S. **Skauhu**.
 Envolver; bind, wrap round: **Yäkfues**.
 Esa; that: **Thletnoe-shine**.
 Escapar; escape: S. **Naitfitchi, wechää, weelää**.
 Escoger; select, put by, bespeak: S. **Tsethlu**.
 Escoger; choose: S. **Yits-hulth, aklowashi**.
 Escolopendra; small centipede: **Fatsuk**.
 Esconder cosa; hide a thing: S. **Afich**.
 Escopeta; gun: **Mokäthtosik, mäkathtosik**; S. **Mäkathtosij**.
 Escoria, cenizas, rescoldo; cinders: **Fuaihok**; S. **Kumsej**.
Cf. CENIZA.
 Escribir; to write: **i-Ischi**.
 Esforzar; exert: S. **Ayitish**.
 Espacio; clear space: **Towashe**; S. **nu-Toweshe-ya**.
 Espalda; back: **y-Akla**; S. **kät-Akla**.
 Espalda, brazuelo; shoulder of beasts: **(waka)-Fuapuke**.
 Espantar, asustar; frighten: S. **Oyonhaiyu**.
 Esparcir; scatter: **Watsas**; S. **Wichaas**.
 Espátula (*Ajaja, ajaja*); Spoon-bill: **Sinsitthlej**; S. **Sinsitetch**.
 Espejo; mirror: **Wäknohath-lächi**; S. **Watnowohathchi**.

Esperar; wait: Awethlit-naesha ; S. Winshāla, weshlaha . V. SENTARSE .	Este se va; this one is going: S. Ich nōkashi .
Esperar; wait for: S. Nachapa- koyi .	Este (por aquí); this is my way (direction): S. Nokashi .
Espina; thorn: Chit-han, kit-han ; S. Chut-han, oontis .	Estero; swamp: Wishini ; S. Wishini .
Espinar; prick with thorn: Itan- shi na chit-han .	Estéril; barren: S. Aksäterj .
Espinazo; backbone: y-Akla- thlau-nu .	Esto; this: Nākhe ; S. Nok, nok- aiyu, nokena .
Espíritu; spirit: S. Sokāklit .	Estornudar; sneeze: Takasin ; S. Āyatisin, āasin .
Esposo, sa; spouse: Chākfa, tsākfe ; S. kātse-Chekfe .	Estrella; star: Kātéis ; S. Kāteis .
Esposo su; her husband: thl- Aiya ; S. th-Kaiya .	Estribo; stirrup: Wotōsochi ; S. Taskatchis .
Esposo, sa; wife, husband; thl-Aiya ; S. kātsi-Kiya .	Estropear; maim: S. Yoklokyi .
Esquina; outside corner: Chots- hat .	Evacuar; go to stool: S. Yi- thlam .
Esquina del monte; corner of wood; S. Aklaun .	Exhausto tabaco; no more to- bacco: Nōfui fināk .
Estallar; explode: Tetchishshe ; S. Tetchitchi .	Explicar; explain, shew: S. hai- Hutskunish, nokhetim .
Este es bueno; this one is good: S. Is nokaiyu .	Extender (frazada); blanket is spread out: Wopo itchuth .
Este lugar; this place: S. Na nokaiya .	Extinto; extinct: Māk, makse ; S. yi-Mak, merk .
	Extinguido está el fuego; fire is out: Yimak ka itoj . Cf. APA- GADO .

F

Faja; belt: i-Nukfet ; S. Nukfet .	Fantasma; ghost, spirit: S. Ya- katskunat, tsiche, sokaklit .
Faja color grana; cochineal dyed belt: i-Sāsh .	Feliz; happy: S. Kosiem, hout- sohe .
Falda, pollera; skirt, petticoat: Kāklaiech ; S. Kāklaietche .	Feo (no lindo, o bueno); ugly: Sash ; S. Sas .
Falso; false: S. Aikātsaj .	Feroz; fierce, savage: S. Yataiaa .
Falta; short of, wanting: Āmpa ; S. Am, hai-kum-aiyu, pamakia, timshi . V. SIN .	Fibra; fibre: Soākletheech ; S. Oksit .
Familia (mis hijos); my family (children): Yik-les .	Fiesta de pubertad (f.); girl's puberty feast: S. Thlowoyi .

- Fiesta de pubertad de varón; boy's puberty feast : S. **Thlenak**.
 Fiesta; feast in general with gourd : S. **Noiyen**.
 Filo de herramienta; edge of tool : **Thlashi**.
 Filoso; sharp : **Sofui**; S. **Tsofki**.
 Filoso (no); not sharp : S. **Nits-ho-kashi**.
 Fin; end : **Chathlu**; S. **Tsathlu**.
 Firme; fast, firm : **Tun**; S. **Tun**.
 Flaco; lean : **Nukoj**; S. **Nookoj**.
 Flamenco; Flamingo : **Kyome**; S. **Kyome**.
 Flauta; flute, pipe : **wut-Onhänche, sise**; S. **wut-Onhänshi, käts-onhänshi, silesile**.
 Flecha; arrow : **Sinuk, lesaj**; S. **Sinuk**.
 Flechar; shoot with arrow : **Tiyäj**.
 Flojo, no firme; slack, loose : **Nin-tun**; S. **Nin-tun**.
 Flor; flower : **thla-Wo, pl. wose**; S. **thla-Wä**.
 Fluir, correr (el agua); flow as water : **Ich ninat**.
 Foca, lobo de agua dulce; river seal, otter : **Ajlaataj**; S. **Kyimpueklitaj**.
 Fondo; base, bottom (pot) : **Chawitsäkla**; S. **Ilowa, itowa**.
 Forastero; foreigner : **Sonto**.
 Fornicar; sexual intercourse : **Kaiyoktin**.
 Fósforo; matches : **Itoj, itos, itatas**; S. **Itos**.
 Frailecillo (un teruteru); golden plover : **Tauto, tautai**.
 Frazada; blanket : **Wopo**; S. **Wopowu**.
 Freno; bridle : **Kashi-nuk**; S. **kas-Kashi-nuk**.
 Freno; bridle of plaited hide : **ka-Niyäk, tinäk**.
 Frente; forehead : **käs-Taku**.
 Freza, huevas; spawn : **thla-Tu**.
 Freza de rana; frog's spawn : **Fiya thlatu**.
 Frío; cold : **Kyui, choi**; S. **Kui**.
 Fruta; fruit : **Thlai**; S. **Thlai**.
 Fruta silvestre (sacha-sandía); wild fruit : S. **Ninnue**; L.-M. **Maning**.
 Fuego; fire : **Itoj, pl. s**; S. **Itoj, pl. s**.
 Fuego, palos para sacar; fire-sticks : **Net-hyuke**; S. **Nätjuke**.
 Fuego por fricción; make fire by friction : **chi-Hat-hyu**; S. **Hatju**.
 Fuerte; strong : **Tun**; S. **Tun**.
 Fuerza con toda la; exert self to utmost : S. **Ayitish**.
 Fumar; smoke tobacco : **ho-Wankathlon**; S. **ho-Wankathlan**.
 Fusil; gun : **Mokathtosik**; S. **Mä-kathtosij**.
 Futuro; future particle : **Haiyu**; S. **Haiyu, aiyu**.

G

- Gajo; branch : **ith-Toi**; S. **ith-Toe**.
 Gallina; hen : **Wotahaj**; S. **Wotaak**.
 Gallo; cock, rooster : **Wotahaj itsuj**.
 Gama del campo; deer : **Tujinaj**; S. **Tukinaj, pl. s**.

- Gama del monte; deer; **Tashinsha**; S. **Tashinsha**, pl. s.
- Ganado; herd of cattle: **Waka ithchäklau**.
- Garganta; throat: **Koiyish**; S. **käs-Koiyoish**.
- Garra, uña; claw: **thla-Fo**; S. **thle-Fu**.
- Garrapata; tick: **Fetchatäj**; S. **Fetsita, fakchita**.
- Garza blanca; egret: **Wosös, wos-hös**; S. **Woskus**.
- Garza azul o mora; blue heron: S. **Tajtaj**.
- Garza de la noche; night heron: S. **Takuta**; L.-M. **Wäk**.
- Gastado; worn out: **Apis, ichut-san**; S. **Äpis**.
- Gatillo (de escopeta); trigger of gun: **thla-Hut**.
- Gato; cat: **Tenuk**; S. **Tenuk**, pl. is.
- Gato alzado; wild cat: S. **Tenuk-itaj**.
- Gato montés; ocelot, wild cat: **Shlökkai**; S. **Shlokai**.
- Gato grande del monte; tiger cat: **Awutsij**.
- Género; cloth: **Suwäkläk-thleech**; S. **Suaklok-leich**.
- Gente, peones; workpeople: **Thlowos**.
- Gente; people: **Nupipeklom**.
- Gente, vasallos; followers: **Kyutsfa**, pl. **kyutsfath**.
- Gente (vosotros g. de F.); ye people of F.: **Fischat thlowos** aka.
- Gente (nosotros g. de F.); we people of F.: **Fischat thlowos nepu kaian**.
- Golondrina; swallow: **Skyúpaiiya**.
- Golpear, pegar; hit, punch: **Tij-voj-häne**.
- Golpear; give blows: **Oklon, öklaun**; S. **Aklaun**.
- Gordo; fat: **Yotej, ithlaun**; S. **Yataj**.
- Gotas de lluvia, etc.; drops of rain, drips: **Köklatu**.
- Gotear; drip from roof: **ni-Tone**; S. **nan-Tan**.
- Grande (importante); great: **Kyutsaj**; S. **Kätsaaj**.
- Grande (de tamaño); big: **Uj**; S. **Uj, uk**.
- Granizo; hail: **Köklatu, höklatu**; S. **Koklatu, haklokte**.
- Grasa; suet, grease: **käts-Atehe, not-he**; S. **Not-he**.
- Grasa de vaca; beef suet: **Waka thlatehe**.
- Grillo; cricket: S. **Koftsisia**.
- Gris; grey: **Kaiyoe**.
- Gritar; cry, scream: **Ton, tonche**; S. **hai-Yonhin**.
- Gritar, gruñir; cry, croak, grunt: **Taishetse, tesheche**; S. **Taishi**.
- Guardar, conservar; keep, preserve, guard: **Yisklan**; S. **Yisklen, as-klainashi**.
- Guardar, cuidar; tend: S. **Yihotsii**.
- Guardar (en cajón, etc.); put by: S. **thla-Kastchi**.
- Guardarse; to be on one's guard: S. **Ankuwaiim**.
- Guardarrio, martín pescador; kingfisher: S. **Shotata**.
- Guerra; war: S. **Yutsuten**.
- Guisar, cocinar; cook victuals: S. **Tenashi**.
- Gusano; maggot: **tin-Wos**.
- Gustar (saberle bien); like, relish: S. **Atchaaki**.
- Gustar (querer); like: S. **Yokuthtena**.

H

- Haber ; have, hold : **hã-Mat.**
- Hábil ; proficient, able : **Toiish, tojyis** ; S. **Toiish, tojish.** 1st pers. **Si-** ; 2nd pers. **No-** ; 3rd pers. **Yi-** ; neg. **nin-Toiish.**
- Hábil ; proficient : S. **Nufai-kunish.**
- Hablar ; speak : **Tesinoi** ; S. **Tesinaien, tesine, asanaien.**
- Hacer ; make : **as-Naitish** ; S. **is-Naitich.**
- Hacer agua, pasarse ; leak : **ni-Tone** ; S. **nan-Tan.**
- Hacer agua (gotearse el techo) ; rain come through roof : **Nitone chatni.**
- Hacer fuego por fricción ; make fire by friction : **chi-Hat-hyu** ; S. **Hatju.**
- Hacer pedazos (cortando) ; cut up : S. **Atser-shini.**
- Hacer ruido, hacer sonar ; rattle, clank ; **Taai.**
- Hacer viento ; wind blows : **ya-Fáth** ; S. **i-Fayi.**
- Hacha ; axe : **Namech, fuapuke, fashan** ; S. **Nemetch, fuapuke.**
- Halo de la luna ; halo : **Hyu-wekla-siche.**
- Hallar ; find : **ha-Wen** ; S. **ha-Wen.**
- Hambre tener ; to be hungry : **Ipchun, ipkyun** ; S. **Ipkun.** 1st pers. **Si-** ; 2nd pers. **Nu-** ; 3rd pers. **ey-Ipchun** or **yi-Ipchun.**
- Mi amigo tiene Hambre ; my friend is hungry : **Eyipkyun na yewith.** Ellos tienen Hambre ; they are hungry : **Eyipchun thla nákha-eth.**
- Harina, algo molido ; meal : **thla-Mak** ; S. **ni-Muk, thla-mak.**
- Harina ; flour : S. **Snomataj.**
- Harina de mandioca, fariña ; manioc meal : S. **Nuksitch-thlamak.**
- Hartar ; satisfy, satiate : S. **Enklenshi.**
- Harto ; full, satiated : **Pe, pe-acha** ; S. **Pe.** 1st pers. **Tsu-Pe,** 2nd pers. **na-Pe,** 3rd pers. **ya-Pe.**
- Hay ; is, are : **Kaha, thlechehe.** Cf. **Vej. iche.**
- Hay ovejas ; there are sheep : **Kaha tashinshataj.**
- Hay vacas ; there are cattle : **Thlechehe wákya.**
- Hay mucha caña en E. ; there is much cane in E. : **Nojee kanhufui ESPERANZA lakös nákhe.**
- Hediondo ; stinking : **Yáklat** ; S. **Yiklet.**
- Helada ; frost : **Yakleshe** ; S. **Yakleschi.**
- Hembra ; female : **Ákekla** ; S. **Ákeklä, nuerkchi.**
- Hender, rajarse ; split : S. **Yofwuth, yofuth.**
- Hender ; split : S. **i-Poklai, i-poktai.**
- Herida ; wound : S. **Awumat.**
- Herir ; stab : S. **Itsefoem.**
- Hermana mayor ; elder sister : **Chitaa** ; S. **Chitaa.**
- Hermana menor ; younger sister : S. **Sunha.**
- Hermano mayor ; elder brother : **Chákla** ; S. **Chuklaa, suklaí.**
- Hermano menor ; younger brother : **Chinish** ; S. **Onaj.**

Hermano (sin); brotherless: S. Anitsanitch.	Hormiga negra; black ant: Ni-wai.
Hervir, hirviendo; boiling (water): Naiweshi ; S. Neweshi (ni inaat).	Horro; sterile (of animals): S. Aksäterj.
Hervir no; not boiling: S. ni-Neweshini.	Hoy día; to-day: Nathlu ; S. Noke nethlu.
Hervir hace; to cause to boil: Kyushi ; S. Kuskuwakli (inaat).	Hoyo; hole: Chäkfyu, tinhyäke.
Hiel; gall, bile: S. kätsef-Kut , 3rd pers. tu-kat.	Huella; track: Thlaihyut ; S. Klaishut.
Hierro; iron: Lesänith.	Huérvano; orphan: S. Oftakli.
Hígado; liver: käs-Kökthlāk ; S. Käkthlak.	Hueso; bone: thla-Nu ; S. thla-Nu.
Hija; daughter: Ose ; S. Ose. 1st pers. yo-Ose , 2nd pers. a-Ose , 3rd pers. thl-Ose, thlo-Ose ; 1st pers. pl. käts-Ose, kätso-Ose.	Hueso puntiagudo; bone lancet: S. a-Taech, wa-taitch.
Hijo; son: Os ; S. Os.	Huevas; spawn: thla-Tu.
Hijos, hijas; children: Les. 1st pers. yik-Les.	Huevo; egg: Shaikyuk ; S. Saikuk, chaikuk.
Hijos (sin); childless: Ämpa yo-os, ämpa yo-ose , etc.; S. i-Wak-lun.	Huevo de avestruz; ostrich egg: Wanathloj-shaikyuk ; S. Wanathlok-saikuk.
Hilar; spin: Köfthlinäte ; S. Kofnitata.	Huir (adelante); to flee forward: S. Toji.
Hilo; thread: Wankäs-thläte, suwäkläk-thleech ; S. Wakakle.	Huir (atrás); to flee backward: S. Toji thlone thlitch.
Hinchazón; swelling: S. Takaiis.	Humo; smoke: Itoj-thla-hyut ; S. Itoj-thlai-hut.
Hoja; leaf: Saash ; S. Seish.	Humo; smoke: thla-Hyut, thla-shut, thlai-fyut.
Hombre; man: Neäkle, neeklot ; S. Nuaklä.	Humo en camino; smoke of grass fire lit as beacon: S. Itoj-yohum.
Hombro; shoulder: Fapuke ; S. käs-Fapuke.	Hundirse, entrar en agua; sink, enter water: Anukuetlap, anuchäklap ninat.
Hondo; deep: Pitij ; S. a-Putoj, pätoj.	Hurtar; steal: S. Takut.
Hormiga; ant: Tukis.	

I

Igual, mismo; equal to, same as: Tänasa.	Impeler; drive, impel: S. Yisees.
Iguana; great lizard: Athli ; S. Ashlu.	Indice; index finger: Paschi ikyuwān ; thlämeschi.

- Insecto; insect: **Tinwo**, pl. **tinwos**; **yipechu**.
 Insertar; insert: **Änche**.
 Interpretar; interpret, translate: **S. Koiyakish**, **äs-kaiyo-kaklishä**.
 Intestinos; intestines: **thla-Waklai**; **S. kas-Waklai**.
 Inútil; useless: **S. Thostai**.
 Invierno; winter: **Kyúi**, **näklop**; **S. Kui**.
 Ir, irse; to go, go away. 1st pers. **Hök**, **höuk**, **höwuk**; 2nd pers. **Thlik**, **thlák**; 3rd pers. **Ich**, **yich**; 1st pers. pl. **Hökhaiyu**, **hökfaiyu**.
 Ir, avanzar; to go on, advance, move: 1st pers. **hä-Ma**; 2nd pers. **thlä-Ma**; 3rd pers. **yi-Ma**.
 Ir, salir, ir a; to go, start, go to: 2nd pers. **a-Kyun**; 3rd pers. **yi-Chun**, **yi-chutiche**.
 Ir, volver; to go, go back, go home: 1st pers. **Snapik**; 2nd pers. **ma-Pik**; athlun **mapik**, athlun **kämapik**.
 Ir a; to go to: **S. Mie**.
 Ir debajo de; go under, pass under: 2nd pers. **ith-Nakpasis**.
 Ir, volver; I am going, going back: **Yathlech** **kiotso**.
 Ir, tú vas a casa porque tienes hambre; thou art going to the house because thou art hungry: **Thlatsat kyun niipchun**.
 Isla; island: **S. Usina katskaat**, **sukokchechem**.

J

- Jacarandá; hardwood tree: **Wanaak**; **S. Wunauauk**.
 Jardín, cultivar jardín; garden, cultivate garden: **Löts-hän**; **S. Klotsin**.
 Jefe; chief: **Känicha**; **S. Kai-neche**.
 Jerga; saddle cloths: **Käklotis**.
 Joven; young: **S. Nikoj**, **nijha**.
 Joven, chico; young, little: **Thlos**, **thlose**; **S. Thloos**, **thloose**.
 Juanete; prominent cheek bones: **Täckyo**.
 Juego de cuatro palos; gambling game: **Sukäk**.
 Jugar; to play: **Täckloii**, **täckloiinsha**; **S. Takloii-shini**.
 Junco; bulrush: **S. Wunak-kät**.
 Junco; rush, reed: **S. Wuna**.
 Junco; water reed: **Kämuk**; **S. Kamuuk**. Cf. BANANA.
 Junco; papyrus: **Tutanith**; **S. Tutanith**; **Q. Tutura**; **Guar. Piri**; **L.-M. Täppu**.
 Juntar, unir; join: **S. Iyapee**, **unaiutwini**.
 Juntas (dos estrellas); twin stars: **Nischäkeche**.
 Justo, conviene, así es; just so: **Thlech**; **S. Thlitch**.

L

- Labio inferior; lower lip: **Kaatshi**; **S. käs-Keet-shi**.
 Labio superior; upper lip: **Pasit**; **S. käs-Paset**.

- Labio o boca de animal; animal's lips or mouth: **Thlashai**.
- Labrado; rings worked round pot: **Leskätte**.
- Lado de (al); at the side of: **S. Patschem**.
- Lado del monte; side of wood: **S. thlau-Wokyi**.
- Lado del estero; side of swamp: **S. thlau-Wokathla wishini**.
- Lado del árbol; side of tree: **Yith ikla**.
- Ladrar (como perro); bark as dog: **Teshe, sasse; S. Taishi, tukshi**.
- Ladrillo; brick: **Itsissamäk**.
- Lagarto; grey lizard: **S. Wai-kitsinuk; L.-M. Pehe**.
- Lagarto; coloured lizard: **Sni-thla, snithloj; S. Snotocha; Ch. Keela**.
- Lagarto; lizard: **Sawaiiche; Ch. Waa**.
- Lagarto del brazo; end of arm: **Fatäs**.
- Lágrima; tears: **Atik; S. kas-Terkli**.
- Laguna; pond, stream: **Toishoi-ish; S. Toishoiish**.
- Laguna; lake: **Tonuk; S. To-waishai-äppe**.
- Laguna; pool: **Chincha esh inat; S. Tchinha**.
- Lámpara; lamp: **Itataj; S. Thlu-witoj, itashun-itoj**.
- Lana; wool: **Tashinshitaj-saash; S. Tashinshitaj-seesh**.
- Lanceta; bone lancet: **S. a-Taech, wa-taitch**.
- Langosta; locust: **Pejhaiya; S. Fenka**.
- Lanza; spear: **S. Tapche**.
- Lapacho; tree (*Tecoma Avelaneda*): **S. Aakfutik**.
- Lápiz; pencil: **a-Kaischianat, kaiskianach**.
- Largo; long: **Pitaj; S. Pitej, pitek-esche**.
- Lata (objeto de esto); outside of tin: **Laka-tinoj**.
- Látigo; whip: **Wotsönhät, wochönhät**.
- Lavar ropa; wash clothes: **ya-Fumki; S. na-Fumki**.
- Lavar cosas; wash articles: **Yäk-lischi inöt; S. Aklischa**.
- Lavar cuerpo; wash body: **S. Aneship inaat**.
- Lazar; to lasso: **S. Ikliujine**.
- Lazo; lasso: **Tinäk; S. Tinok**.
- Leche; milk: **Katsos; S. Atsaos**.
- Lechera; milk-cow: **S. Waka yitsone**.
- Lechuza; big owl: **S. Saiteej**.
- Lechuza; owl: **S. Chenuej; L.-M. Sowaiyi**.
- Lejos; far: **Tojhai; S. Tojai**.
- Lejos muy; very far: **Itsihi; S. Tojai-nam**.
- Lengua; tongue: **kätse-Chäklich; tsäklich, käklich**. 3rd pers. **ta-Chäklich; S. kätse-Kaklech**.
- Lengua-Mascoy; Indian tribe: **Ithlaiyis; S. Thlaiis**.
- Lengua-Mascoy; Indian tribe: **Eskánó**.
- Lengua, idioma; language: **S. Aklishe, aklishte**.
- Leña; firewood: **Yikla; S. Yäkla**.
- Leña; fuel: **Itaj-thlahuk**.
- León; lion, puma: **Hyumpu-wáthla, shumpuáthla; S. Ampuáthlok**.
- Lepidosiren*; mudfish, lungfish: **S. Anuklej**.
- Levantar; lift, take up: **a-Kyum-mäkke**.

Levantarse ; rise : Anechäm ; S. Anechum .	Lomita ; low hill : Utej thlas .
Libro ; book : Neskäte-lashi .	Lorito ; small parrot : Cheche ; S. Cheche .
Liebre ; Brazilian hare : Pitá ; S. Putá .	Loro ; green parrot : Ekle ; S. Iklä .
Lienzo ; cotton cloth : Suwäkläk-thleech ; S. Suaklok-leich .	Loro ; parrot, black head : S. Toj .
Ligero ; swift, quick : S. Äpotsin .	Luciérnaga ; firefly : Fankaiyas ; S. Finkaias .
Lima ; file : S. Icheeshi thlatsaj .	Luchar ; wrestle : Tsuthlaj .
Limpiar ; rub, wipe : Leshape ; S. Towashaishi .	Luego ; at once : S. Kaujkla .
Lindo ; beautiful : Is ; S. Is .	Lugar ; place : Tsat, et ; S. Tsat .
Liso ; smooth : Äkläsche ; S. Sesha .	Lugar del algarrobo ; grove of beanfruit trees : Fuaiaikyuk-et .
Liviano ; light, not heavy : S. Jaukyi .	Luna ; moon : Hyuwekla, shu-wekla, fyuwekla ; S. Shuwekli, yuwekli .
Lobo o nutria carnívora del río ; otter : Ajlaataj ; S. Kyimpueklitaj .	Luz ; light : Nathlu ; S. Nethlu .
Loma ; hill : Utej ; S. Säkäkchi-chem .	Luz (haber) ; to be light : Nathlu-wuki, nathloki .
	Luz del fuego ; firelight : Tachin, towaseche .

LL

Llaga, forúnculo ; boil, sore : S. Takais .	Llegará en un año ; he will arrive in a year's time : Wethla kyupa nam .
Llamado, nombrado soy ; I am called : Ta thle yäk .	Llenar con líquidos ; fill with fluids : S. Notsi .
Lllamar ; to call a person : S. ha-Up .	Llenar con sólidos ; fill with solids : Koyit ; S. Enchi .
Llegar aquí ; arrive here : Nam ; S. Nam . 1st pers. ha-Nam ; 2nd pers. ith-nam ; 3rd pers. nam ; 3rd pers. pl. Nam-atitse ; 1st pers. sing. alt. form. S-nam, is-nam .	Llenar pozo ; fill hole : S. Apooke .
Llegar allá ; arrive there : Yame ; S. Yomhi .	Llenar pipa ; fill pipe : Leeshche finchuhe .
Llegar allá ; I have not been there : Ni-yame .	Llenar con agua ; fill with water : Poo inöt .
Llegar aquí (Llego esta mañana) ; I arrived here this morning : Ha-nam kä-nathlu .	Lleno ; full : S. Apontis .
	Llevar ; take away : is-Chahäna ; S. Atsek, atserk-aiyu .
	Llevar caballo ; take away horse : a-Chahi kyuaiyu .
	Llevar ; take : S. Katserk-klii-klonech .

Llevar ; carry : S. Etithlok nokai.	Lloverá ; will rain : Taaj haiyu ;
Llevar a cuestras ; to shoulder :	S. Taj aiyu.
Akyum akfi, akum akfi.	Lluvia ; rain : Taaj, tchatnu ;
Llorar ; cry, weep : Yipin, lopin ;	S. Taaj, tajhin.
S. Yipin.	

M

Macana, clava ; club, knob stick :	Mano ; hand : Pakát, pl. pakáte ;
S. Finku, finkyu.	S. Pakat, pl. pakatai. 1st pers.
Machete ; chopping knife : Lesa ;	I- ; 2nd pers. A- ; 3rd pers. Th- ;
S. Klesa-taj.	1st pers. pl. Kás ; 2nd pers.
Macho ; male : Itsuj ; S. Itsuuj.	pl. A- ; 3rd pers. pl. th-Pakát.
Machucar ; pound, crush : Ták-	Manso ; quiet, good tempered :
faskön ; S. Takfeschi, tojoj.	S. Yithkaien, nokukaiin.
Madera ; timber, wood : Yikla ;	Mantis, mamboretá ; a kind of
S. Yikla.	stick insect : S. Santaj.
Madre ; mother : Mimi ; S. Mimi.	Mañana (esta) ; this morning,
1st pers. I- ; 2nd pers. A- ;	morning : Kánathlu.
3rd pers. Thla- ; 1st pers. pl.	Mañana ; it was this morning :
Kátsi-mimi.	Necha kánathlu ; S. Nitcha nethlu.
Madre en los animales ; dam :	Mañana ; to-morrow : Thlu-ma-
thla-Mimi ; S. thla-Mimi.	shi ; S. Thlu-me-shi.
Maduro ; ripe : S. Yuhi.	Mañana ; to-morrow : Thluma-
Maíz ; maize : Latsich ; S. Kla-	shi, thläma-shi ; thlame-shi ;
sitch.	thlime-shi, ne-thlu-ma-shi, etc.
Maíz ; maize-pod : Latsich-thlanu.	(from thlu, light, day ; Cf.
Maíz ; maize-seed : Latsich-tos-he.	Choroti, thlu (light) ; thlo-ma
Maízal ; maize field : yäk-Lat-	(day) ; ka-thlo-ma-ta (to-mor-
sich ; S. kas-Lasitch.	row).
Malo ; bad : Sash ; S. Sas.	Mañana ; to-morrow : S. Thlapu
Mamá ; mamma : i-Mimi ; S.	nethlam aiyu. Pasado Mañana ;
i-Mimi.	day after to-morrow : Thlä-
Mama ; teat : y-Akte ; S. Akti.	mashi pansis eth ; thlämashi pa
Mamar ; suck, take breast : Ti-	eth, itsape thlumashi.
fesh.	Marca ; mark : S. ith-Kiuen.
Mandioca ; manioc : Nuksich ; S.	Marcas faciales ; facial marks :
Nuksitch.	Neskáte, thleskáte ; S. Koniskáte.
Mandioca, una clase ; a kind of	Marcador ; marker, pencil :
manioc : Letsij.	a-Kaiskianach, a-kai-schia-nat.
Manija ; handle : Thlau-tis.	Marcar ; mark face : Aninhät.

- Marcar; to mark for oneself: S. **Akálthtenich**.
 Marcar; mark, write: **i-Ischi**.
 Marido; husband: **th-Chákfa**;
 S. **th-Chekfe**.
 Mariposa; butterfly: **Wosák**.
 Martillo; hammer: S. **i-Tukahika**
klesanith.
 Más; more: **Shipe**; S. **Chaka**
athcha.
 Más allá; beyond: **Nókashi**;
 S. **Taiishi**.
 Mataco; Indian tribe: **Pejlo**,
peklo.
 Mataco, palabra mataca nom-
 brando los Chunupi; a Mataco
 word or name for the Chunupi:
Sowá.
 Matar; kill: **Aklön**, **aklaun**; S.
Nethlu.
 Mate. V. CALABAZA.
 Media noche; midnight: S. **An-**
chaas káthchi.
 Médico, hechicero; medicine
 man: **Toiyaej**; S. **Taiij**, **tai-**
yiich, **oataj**, **yoatach**.
 Medio; centre of: **ith-Káitchiwat**;
 S. **th-Káitchewáchi**.
 Medio día; midday: **Nathkáchi**;
 S. **Nathkáthchi**.
 Mejilla; cheek: **a-Kyuk**; S.
kas-Kuu.
 Melón; melon: S. **Sania-taj**, pl.
tes, **tahes**. V. SANDÍA.
 Mensajero; news carrier: S. **ith-**
Kyumit.
 Mentir; lie, deceive: S. **Kutsaaj**.
 Mes; month: **Hyuwekla**; S. **Shu-**
wekli. V. LUNA.
 Mesa; table: S. **Tsakinkawát**.
 Metéoro; meteor: **Snitaj**.
 Mezclar; mix, add, cast into:
 S. **Wurtsert**.
 Mezclar; to mix up: S. **Finerk-**
shin.
 Mezquinar; keep back, be mean:
Shiya-pákleyis; S. **Shiyin**. 1st
 pers. **ha-**; 2nd pers. **-shiyin**;
 3rd pers. **yi-shiyin**.
 Mezquinar (no); do not keep back:
 S. **ka-Shiyin**.
 Mezquino; mean, stingy: **Kyu-**
yáji; S. **Shiya**.
 Mi, mis; my, mine: **Yák**, **yik**.
 Mi (animal); my (animal): **Yák-**
lau; S. **Yoklau**.
 Mi pipa; my pipe: **Yáklon fin-**
chuhe.
 Mi caballo; my horse: **Kyuaiyu**
yáklau.
 Mi cuchillo; my knife: S. **Noka**
klesa.
 Miedo tener; afraid of: **Iyi**.
 Miel; honey: S. **Oite**.
 Miel y abeja; honey and bee:
Shinwo; S. **Shinwo**.
 Mirar; look: **Wen**, **wan**; S. **Wen**.
 1st pers. **ha-**; 2nd pers. **thla-**;
 3rd pers. **yi-Wen**.
 Mirar; look up: S. **Awoshi-sheni**.
 Mismo; like: **Tánasa**.
 Mistól; tree (*Zizyphus mistól*):
Ahai-yuk; S. **Hakaiyuk**.
 Mistól (fruta); fruit of mistól:
Ahai-yij.
 Mocitas; young women, girls:
Tinoiche. Mocitas bajas; short
 girls: **Tinoiche akekla tika**.
 Mocitas altas; tall girls: **Ti-**
noiche akekla pitaj.
 Mofeta; skunk: S. **Nojojaj**.
 Mojado; wet: **Weai**; S. **Weai**.
 Mojada (tierra); wet, earth:
Tiish.
 Moneda; money: **Saiya-thlöse**;
 S. **Wáhasa**.

- Mono ; grey monkey : **Laihánaja** ;
S. **Laihanika**.
- Mono (Carayá) ; black monkey :
S. **Afinitch**.
- Montaña ; mountain : **Uteyuk**,
iteyuk.
- Montaña coronada de nieve ; snow
capped mountain : **Iteyuk-lim**.
- Montar ; to mount : **Tösape** ;
S. **Wäapehe**, **ho-wäape yuwertcha**
(1st pers. pl.).
- Monte ; forest, wood : **Yeta, yita** ;
S. **Yeta, yetaä**.
- Monte, bosque ; copse, wood :
Thluluhyu ; S. **Thlaufu**.
- Montura, recado ; saddle : **Käklote**.
- Morar ; dwell, to be there : **Kaha** ;
S. **Kätäk**.
- Morar ; dwell, be there : **Thlechehe**.
- Morder ; bite : **Shu** ; S. **Suiku**.
- Morir ; die : **Yel, wuaf** ; S. **Wef**.
El avestruz murió ; the ostrich
died (was shot) : **Wuaf wa-**
nathloj. La vaca muere o
muerta ; cow dies, dead cow :
Wuaf wäkya. Arbol muere o
muerto ; tree dies, dead wood :
Yikla wuaf. La aldea está
muerta o abandonada ; the
village is dead or abandoned :
Wuaf shuekla. Muchos mueren
o están muertos ; many die, or
are dead : **akioj wef shine**.
- Morral ; scrip : **Ischaat** ; S. **Tsi-**
chaat.
- Mosca ; house fly : **Faamhäm**,
thläfkäta ; S. **Faam**.
- Mosca dragón ; dragon-fly : S. **Fiti**.
- Mosquita polvorín ; small fly :
Chits-hai, kyits-hai ; S. **Huts-kai**,
keutsai.
- Mosquitero ; mosquito net : S.
Katsich paiit.
- Mosquito, zancudo ; mosquito :
Iya ; S. **Iya**.
- Mostacilla ; beads : **Fakhutäj**, pl.
fakhutas ; S. **Flaklutas**.
- Mostrar ; shew, explain : S. **hai-**
Hatskunish.
- Moza ; maid, girl : **Akekla thlose** ;
S. **Äeklä thlose**.
- Mozo ; youth : S. **Onoj**.
- Muchacha ; girl : **Thlutska** ; S.
Thlutska.
- Muchacho ; boy : **Taakla** ; S. **Takla**.
- Mucho ; much, many : **Akloj** ;
S. **Ajloj, sej**.
- Mucho tiempo ha ; long ago, long
since : **Hämkyi** ; S. **Hamkyi**,
jowkyi.
- Mudo ; dumb : S. **Niyesho-noiyim**.
- Muerto ; dead : **Huaf, wuaf, w hef,**
wef ; S. **Thlu-wef, wef, wef-aiyu**.
V. **MORIR**.
- Muerto, ¿ estas muerto ? are you
dead ? S. **Wef akäth ?**
- Mugir ; low, bellow : **Teshe wäkya**.
- Mujer ; woman : **Äekla** ; S. **Äe-**
klä.
- Mujer (tu) ; thy wife : **a-Haiya**.
- Mujer (su) ; his wife : **thl-Aiya** ;
S. **th-Kaiya**.
- Mujer de caciqqe ; chief's wife :
S. **Känicha thlaiya**.
- Mujer (sin) ; no wife or woman :
Ämpa aekla, ämpa thlaiya.
- Mula ; mule : **Mäklüka** ; S. **Maklika**.
- Munición ; shot : **Lutsish thloi o**
tos-hai ; S. **Klutsish ith-toskai**.
- Muñeca ; wrist : **Käklökashi, näk-**
lokche.
- Muñeca ; wrist-bone : **kätse-Nu** ;
S. **kätsi-Unu**.
- Murciélagó ; bat : **Sheyä** ; S. **Sheyä**.
- Muslo ; thigh : **käs-Toicha** ; S.
käs-Toitchä.

N

- Nacer; grow, spring up; **Toth-pa.**
 Nada; nothing, empty: **Niya.**
 Nadar; swim: **Nökape.**
 Nalgas; buttocks: **käs-Chito;**
 S. kätse-Chuto.
 Naranja; orange: **Asätsi-täj.**
 Naranjo; orange tree: **Asätsi-teyuk.**
 Nariz; nose: **Naash;** **S. käs-Naash.**
 Necesitar (¿necesitas tú?); dost
 thou require? **S. Ta thlayahus?**
 Negativo; negative (do not):
 S. Yoknoka.
 Negro; black: **Yäkut;** **S. Yokhut.**
 Nicotina; nicotine: **Chujle.**
 Nido; nest: **Thlup, thliup.**
 Niebla; fog, haze: **Nökatashi;**
 S. Kyotsanichkli.
 Niebla; mist: **Snakhai;** **S. Shnokai.**
 Nieve; snow: **Yäklesh, yakleshe.**
 Ninfea; water lily: **S. Lupoas.**
 Ninguno, nadie; none, no one,
 no man: **S. Ämpai pa nuakli.**
 Niño; child: **S. Taklich.**
 No, no es; no, not, it is not: **Äm,**
 am, om, an; **S. Wenäthla.**
 No (prohibitivo); do not: **S. Yok-**
 noka.
 Noche; night: **Tuth.**
 No es así; it is not so: **Om.**
 No hay, no hay más; no, no more:
 Ämpa, an . . . pa; **S. Ämpä.**
 No hay comida; there is no food:
 Ämpa katuj.
 No es gordo; he is not fat: **Ämpa**
 kanatej.
 No hay agua; there is no water:
 Am pinata.
 No más que tres; there are but
 three: **Thletaauj pujhana.**
- Nombrar; to give a name:
 S. Thläpa thlanee.
 Nombre; name: **Thle.**
 Norte; north: **Chenaj.**
 Nosotros; we: **Name, nameth,**
 ith-nameth.
 Nosotros dos; we two: **Päth**
 äthnameth.
 Nosotros (exclusivo); we our-
 selves (exclusive): **Käta.**
 Nube; cloud: **Was, waäs, wahäs,**
 woös; **S. Wohos, wose.**
 Nube; heavy clouds: **Uj na was.**
 Nublado; cloudy: **Näm wahäs,**
 woös näm.
 Nublado; dull day with rain:
 S. Tajhin.
 Nuca; nape of neck: **käs-Wo-**
 keyish.
 Nuditos del dedo; knuckles:
 Täkhus, pasche-täkus.
 Nudo; joints in cane: **Täkus.**
 Nuestro; our: **Name, kätsiklau**
 (part. Kas, käts).
 Nuestro caballo; our horse:
 Name kyuaiyu, kyuaiyu kätsik-
 lau.
 Nuestra casa; our house: **Paiich**
 namape, kasikila powich.
 Nuestro animal; our animal:
 kätsi-Klau.
 Nuevas, noticias; news, notices:
 S. Taiiesh, yokleshai, staiia.
 Nueve; nine: **Yi-chat-huth-yama.**
 Nuevo; new: **S. Nichha.**
 Nuez de la garganta; Adam's
 apple: **Yuka.**
 Nutria (*Myopotamus coypus*); a
 rodent: **Me;** **S. Mi.**

O

Ocho ; eight : Pujyana-yama.	Orejeras ; ear-woods : thlä-Stoke ; S. kätsi-Chtake.
Oido. Cf. OREJA (2).	Orgullosa ; proud : S. Ansem-thluwet.
Oir ; hear : Peyi ; S. Peyi. 1st pers. s- ; 2nd pers. a-peyi.	Oriente ; east : Thlumä-kinuk ; S. Atchanu-hankuklai.
Oir (no) ; I do not hear : S. nes-Peyi.	Orilla del río ; edge of river, coast : Täpooj-towäk.
Ojo ; eye : Tosij, pl. tosje, tosse, tos-hai ; S. käs-Toskai.	Orina ; urine : S. Yuthl.
Ojo de aguja ; eye of needle : th-Tossa.	Oscuridad ; darkness : Tuthl, tu-thlu ; S. Tuth, tuk.
Ojo del hacha ; socket of axe head ; Utchej.	Oscuro ; dark, be dark : Tuth-loki. Cf. Luz, Noche, Día.
Ojo, ojal ; eyelet, small hole : Tosse.	Oso hormiguero ; ant-bear (<i>Myrmecophaga</i>) : Suklaj ; S. Suklaj. ¹
Oler ; smell : Tensitsaja ; S. Tensitsa.	Oso melero ; raccoon : S. Chaim.
Olvidar ; forget : S. s-Thauaklischi.	Otra vez ; again : S. Withleskun.
Olla ; pot : Tathläs ; S. Tathlüs.	Otro día, día pasado ; other day, past day : S. Shepe-nethlu, shipe-nethlu.
Ombigo ; navel : Tsewuhät ; S. Kätsuat.	Otro ; other : Eth, shi ; S. Anethchu, i-ithchu.
Oreja ; ear : 1st pers. Yi-kfe ; 2nd pers. a-kfe ; 3rd pers. thli-kfe ; 1st pers. pl. kätsi-kfe ; 2nd pers. pl. namnathli-kfe ; 3rd pers. pl. thli-kfe ; S. Kätse-Kfe.	Otro lado ; other side : S. Taiishi.
Oreja (agujero de) ; orifice of ear : Kimämke a-kfe.	Oveja ; sheep : Tashinshitaj, pl. s ; S. Tashinshitaj, pl. s.

P

Padre ; father : kätsi-Tata ; S. kätse-Tata.	Pájaro (genérico) ; bird (generic) : Ahákla ; S. Akla.
Padre mi ; my father : i-Tata.	Pájaro, espátula (<i>Ajaja ajaja</i>) ; spoonbill : Sinthlitsäj, sinthlitsij ; S. Sinsitetch.
Paja ; thatching grass : Paak ; S. Paak.	

¹ The giant anteater is a large mammal of weird appearance, and among other characteristics its sex is not apparent, whether male or female, hence the derivation of the word "*Su-kaj*" ; Chor. *Soo-le* ; Vej. *Su-läj* ; "*Su*" = female genital ; "*So*" = male genital ; "*kaj*" ; "*le*" ; "*läj*" = without, short of.

- Pájaro, cucu; euckoo: **Chajteni**.
Pájaro (?); hawk (?): **Fwutsäj**.
Pájaro, "espanta caminos";
nightjar: **Kätsamami**.
Pájaro, halcón nocturno; night
hawk: **Tokottäs**; S. **Takuta**.
Pájaro un; a bird: **Kajtäj**.
Pala; spade: S. **itse-Fusheshen-**
kätskaat.
Palabra; word: **Thle, käs-thleish**;
S. **kas-Kleish**.
Paladar; palate: **käs-Kajtäj**;
S. **kas-Tajtaj**.
Palma, palmera; palm, palm tree;
Futsuk; S. **Futsuk**.
Palma (pindo); palm: **Tsuk-itaj**;
S. **Suk-itaj**.
Palma de la mano; palm of hand:
Tihuyish, nokkashu-kashi.
Palo; stick: **Yikla**; S. **Yikla**.
Palo borracho, "yuchán" (*Chorisia insignis*); beer bottle tree:
Yäksuk; S. **Yuktsauk**.
Palo cruz (? *Tabebuia nodosa*);
firestick tree: **Hyojiyuk, cho-**
fuiyuk; S. **Hojaiyuk**.
Paloma; pigeon: **Ufo, nf-ta**;
S. **Ofo**.
Paloma chica; dove: **Ekle,**
stautsi; S. **Ujak**.
Palo mataco, jacarandá; tree:
Wanaak; S. **Wunauauk**.
Palo santo (*Guayacum offician-*
ale); tree: **Hyohek, shohok,**
shook; S. **Jook**.
Pan; bread: **Woyi**; S. **Atuj**
aterkshini.
Pantano; swamp, marsh: **We-**
shine; S. **Wishini**.
Pantano; water still remaining
in the hollow: **Chimshitapo**.
Panza; paunch, stomach: **Tsee**;
S. **katsau-Tsee**.
Pañuelo de manos; handkerchief:
Suäkläk-thleech; S. **Ukfes-thlawu**.
Papel; paper: **Kesonäch, at-kes-**
chionach; S. **Waka-saat**.
Papiro; papyrus: **Tutanith**; S.
Tutanith. V. **JUNCO**.
Parar; stand up: **Fuatswat**.
Pared; wall: S. **Woterj-thlawich**.
Pared de la olla; outside of pot:
Toj.
Parir; give birth: S. **Kawataj**.
Párpado; eyelid: **käts-Öj**; S.
käs-Tofai.
Parte de; part of: S. **Pichem**.
Partir; start, go: **ha-Piksihaiya**.
Partir; divide, part out; S. **Ika-**
sitshi.
Partir; depart: **Yichun, yichu-**
tiche; S. **Sheits**.
Pasado; long ago: **Hämkyi**;
S. **Hämkyi**.
Pasar (a traves); pass by or
through: **Tone**; S. **Tone,**
aiyone.
Pasar (por lado de); pass by a
house: **Tosche**.
Pasar río; pass over a river:
s-Tone towäk.
Pasto; pasture: **Iteej**; S. **Iteich**.
Pato domestico; tame duck:
Anu, äno; S. **Äno**.
Pato chico; small duck: S. **Kai-**
enua; L.-M. **Pilwapa**.
Pato real; Muscovy duck: **Hyo-**
kaiya, shokaiya; S. **Shokaiyik**.
Pato; duck: S. **Aiyataj**; L.-M.
Yatelapa.
Pato; duck: S. **Wisisa**; L.-M.
Wätwesa.
Patrón; master: **Känicha**; S.
Kaineche.
Pava, caldera; kettle: **Lesanith**;
S. **Akupiensi inaat**.

- Pecho (*pectus*); chest, breast :
yo-Ot ; S. **kätse-Ot**.
- Pecho (*thorax*); breast bone :
Täkyapo.
- Pedazo de tabaco ; plug or fag end
of tobacco in pipe : **i-Makshu**.
- Pegar, castigar ; beat, punish :
S. **Ikonshem**.
- Peine ; comb : S. **Wäka thläku**.
- Pelar, desollar ; to skin, peel :
S. **Yokech**.
- Pelear (entre hombres) ; fight
(men) : S. **Wukklonshini**.
- Pelear (entre animales) ; fight
(animals) : S. **Ishen-shini**.
- Pene ; penis : **yi-So** ; S. **käs-So**.
- Peón ; workman : **i-Shop** ; S.
i-Shop.
- Pequeño, joven ; little : **Thlos**,
thlose ; S. **Thloos, thloose**.
- Perder ; lose : S. **Akāklonin**.
- Perdiz ; partridge : S. **Shoishoi** ;
L.-M. **Pupin**.
- Perdiz chica ; small partridge :
Säklik ; S. **Säklik**.
- Perdiz grande ; big partridge :
S. **Sojojo**.
- Perro ; dog : **Nuu** ; S. **Nuu**, pl. **nuus**.
- Perseguir ; chase : S. **Kaisas**.
- Pesado ; heavy : S. **Kuklerk**.
- Pescuezo ; neck : **käs-Wo** ; S.
käs-Wo.
- Pestañas ; eyelashes : **käs-Tötsi** ;
S. **kas-Tatsi**.
- Pez (genérico) ; fish : S. **Nusus**.
- Pez, dorado ; a fish : S. **Nok-**
kailatej.
- Pez, palometa ; a fish : **Wanäj** ;
S. **Wonaj, wunaj**.
- Pez, armado ; armoured fish :
S. **Kiuetij** ; L.-M. **Mompehe**.
- Pez, varios ; fish, various ; **Fuen-**
hai, sahetch ; S. **Jenai**.
- Picada ; opening in wood or
forest : **Chiiklosche** ; **chiiklosa-**
känita.
- Picaflor, colibrí ; humming-bird :
S. **Kaiyinoj**.
- Picar ; to tread on or be pricked
by thorn : **Itanshi, itanshi nä**
kit-han.
- Pico del pájaro ; bill, beak :
Pasit ; S. **Paset**.
- Pico de tetera ; spout (of kettle) :
thla-Wo.
- Pié ; foot : **Fo**, pl. **fok** ; S. **käs-Fo**.
- Pié y pierna ; leg and foot : **Kä-**
kla ; S. **Käkla**.
- Pié de la olla ; leg of pot : **th-Kä-**
klai.
- Piel ; skin : **käts-Aj, oj, auj** ;
S. **Tokeche**.
- Pierna ; leg : **käs-Käkla** ; S.
kätse-Käkla.
- Pierna (toda la) ; the whole leg,
hind quarter : **Toicha** ; S. **käs-**
Toe.
- Piedra ; stone : **Utej** ; S. **Utech**.
- Pimienta ; pepper : S. **Oiyinche-**
taj.
- Pintura negra ; black paint (fruit) :
S. **Ninewetes**.
- Pintura colorada, "achiote" ;
paint made from red seeds of
anotta : **Woitaj** ; S. **Woitaj,**
woiterj.
- Piojo ; louse : **Thlas** ; S. **Thlet-**
chu (? **Liendres**).
- Piola ; string : **Niyäk** ; S. **Niiyuk**.
- Piola chica ; twine : **Öjsij**.
- Pipa ; pipe : **Fenchuhi** ; S. **Fin-**
kyuhi.
- Pipar ; smoke a pipe : **ho-Wan-**
kathlön ; S. **ho-Wankathlan**.
- Pique ; jigger : **Tiithla-tsishi**.
- Pisar ; to tread : **Tösee**.

- Pisar (víbora); stamp on snake : **Tös-shami na tos.**
- Pito; whistle : **Wutönhänche ; S. Wutönhänshi.**
- Planta (genérico); plant : **Täklauk.**
- Planta una; a plant : **Chatchatka.**
- Planta de ciénago; a swamp plant : **Shinshitaj ; L.-M. Sota.**
- Planta acuática; a water reed : **Kāmuk ; S. Kumauk ; L.-M. Kāmuk.**
- Planta, guembepi; air plant, or liana, used for binding arrows, poles, tying horses, etc. : **S. Senkutach.**
- Planta del pié; sole of foot : **Tihuyish lafo.**
- Plantar; to plant : **S. s-Thuku.**
- Plantar semilla de zapallo; to plant pumpkin seeds : **S. s-Thuke asus toskai.**
- Plata, moneda; money : **Saiyathlöse ; S. Wakkasa.**
- Plato; plate : **S. yine-Thlok, enshi-thlok.**
- Plegar; bend, fold : **S. Maklaakina.**
- Pléyades; pleiades : **Pauyich ; S. Koetij.**
- Pluma; feather : **Thlef, pl. thlefas ; S. Klef.**
- Pluma de escribir; pen : **a-Kaischianat ; S. th-Kaiskät.**
- Pluma de la cabeza; head-feather : **S. kätse-Akkla.**
- Plural (partícula); plural particle : **ETH, e.g. Nameth (we); akloj-eth (many), ap-eth (ye).**
- Pocos; few : **Nepu ; S. Nepu.**
- Pocos, no muchos; few, not many : **Naklojha ; S. Nichai-uj, tija, thlose.**
- Poco ha; lately : **Necha.**
- Podar; trim trees, prune : **Läsche.**
- Podrido. *Cf.* **PUDRIDO.**
- Polainas; leggings : **Tinok-fis.**
- Pollera de mujer; woman's skirt : **Käklaiech ; S. Käklaieche.**
- Polvo; powder, dust : **thla-Mak ; S. thla-Mak.**
- Pólvora; powder : **Lutsish-thlamak ; S. Klutsish-thlamak.**
- Poncho, manta; Indian blanket : **Wopo ; S. Wopowu.**
- Poner; put, place : **AN ; S. EN.**
- Poner abajo; put below : **Anshane ; S. Enshini.**
- Poner adentro; put inside : **Anche, änche.**
- Poner arriba; put up : **Anshisham, thlanshisham.**
- Poner a suelo; put down, put on ground : **Anshane.**
- Poner debajo; put under, beneath, cover it : **thl-Anape.**
- Poner debajo; put under, underneath : **Anaikats-hat.**
- Poner encima; put it over : **Tojkishäm.**
- Poner encima al otro; put them one above the other : **thl-Anatappe.**
- Poner en bolsillo; put in pocket : **Anche, änche.**
- Poner mas leña al fuego. *Cf.* **RELLENAR FUEGO.**
- Poner por medio de, atravesar; put it through : **Shukheke.**
- Poner sombrero; put on as hat : **thla-Chufuiche.**
- Poner venda a la cabeza; put on head-fillet : **Yäkläkkalish shatich.**
- Poniente; west : **Nuutcha, yuwi ; S. Nautnaunkut, hankuklai-taiyuat.**

- Porongo (el de sonaja); gourd rattle : **Yākānaté, shāfwānaté.**
- Porongo, mate; gourd : **Noyān, noyān-itaj**; S. **Noiyen, nowin-itej.**
- Poroto; beans : **Chāklech**; S. **Chakleeche.**
- ¿Porqué? why? S. **Ta thla tash?**
- Pozo; well : **Tinhukyi**; S. **Tinhukyi.**
- Preguntar; ask : S. **ha-Nios-hu.**
- Preñada; pregnant : S. **Yitume.**
- Presentar; to give, present : **thl-Anhyut**; S. **Hanhut, hanshutai-atisha.**
- Prestar y pedir prestado; lend, borrow : S. **hai-Kumhainai.**
- Prestar olla; I borrow the pot : S. **hai-Kumhain tathlus.**
- Presto, pronto; quick : S. **Ni-chak-aiyu.**
- Principio; beginning : S. **Tenicha.**
- Prójimo; neighbour : S. **kātsi-Chafá.**
- Próximo (el mes próximo); it will be next month : S. **Sipith chāka wilthcha.**
- Próximo (el año próximo); it will be next year : S. **Sipith klaup.**
- Pudrido; putrid, rotten : S. **Thlikhouts-has.**
- Pueblo; village : **Tsat, tsaat**; S. **Tsat, tsaat.**
- Puede (no); he is not able : S. **ni-Tsowashi.**
- Puerta; doorway : **na-Kashi**; S. **Thlashi.**
- Puerta de la casa; door of the house : S. **Thlashi nāk paiyich.**
- Puerta, tranquera; door, bar : **thla-Pot.**
- Puesta del sol; sunset : S. **Yuwi ayuna hankuklai.**
- Pulga; flea : **Nuu-thlās, nuu-thla-thla, pl. nuu-thlathlās**; S. **Thlu-thlās.**
- Pulgar; thumb : **kās-Paschi-āna-uj**; S. **kas-Peschi-uj.**
- Pulmón; lungs : **kās-Kafof**; S. **kas-Johoke.**
- Punta del cuchillo; point of knife : **Teyot, itsipis.**
- Puñaladas dar; to stab with knife : **se-Fisham lesa**; S. **itse-Fisem.**

Q

- ¿Qué? ¿qué es? what? what is it? S. **She-pokai? Shi-osi? Si-nohai? Si-thlakyi? Hāna-hān?**
- ¿Qué? ¿cómo? what? how? **Ta thle?**
- ¿Qué haces? what art thou doing? S. **Shi naitieh?**
- Quebracho; tree (*Quebrachia Lorentzii*): **Chethkaiyuk**; S. **Chekthlaiuk.**
- Quebracho blanco; tree (*Aspidosperma quebracho*): **Yāklök**; S. **Yuklaauk.**
- Quebrar; break : **Kasiche, chasiche**; S. **Pokteche.**
- Quedar; remain behind : **Manthle.**
- Quemado (un campo); a burnt camp : S. **Wotonchi.**
- Quemar; burn : **i-Chesh**; S. **yi-Wutun, i-chish.**

- Quemando estar, ardiendo; fire is burning: S. **i-Chish ni itoj.**
 ¿Qué quieres? what dost thou want? **Hottano staiish chaha?**
 Querer; to want: **Oteth**; S. **su-Kua.**
 Quiero (no); I do not want: **Yäkna**; S. **näs-Kua.**
 Quiero más o también; I want more, I want also: **Oteth shipe.**
 Quiero la pipa; I want a pipe: **Oteth shipe fenchuhi.**
- Quiero más agua; I want more water: **Oteth shipe inöt.**
 Quiero irme; I want to go away: **Thlenchuhes kasnak.**
 Quietos; quiet: S. **Niotoiya.**
 Quijada; jaw, jawbone: S. **thla-Kook.**
 Quince; fifteen: **Yamanas ikfyus.**
 Quitar; remove: **is-Chahäna**; S. **Atserk.**

R

- Raíz; root: **Fetas**, pl. **fetatsi**; **ithtatsik**; S. **Fetate**, pl. **fetes.**
 Raíz; edible root: S. **Känäthkai**; L.-M. **Pämthlik.**
 Rajar; split: S. **Pakasche.**
 Rama; branch: **ith-Toi**, **sutach**; S. **ith-Toe.**
 Rana; frog used for fishing: **Fiya**; S. **Fiya.**
 Rana; frog named after cry "poet": **Páyi**; L.-M. **Poet**; Tob. **Poet.**
 Rápido; rapid, quick: S. **Äpot-sin.**
 Rasguñar; scratch: S. **Houtsaj**, **houtsak.**
 Raspar; scrape: S. **Tajasis**, **tajinustesh.**
 Raspar mandioca; scrape manioc: S. **Nikätskunnhät.**
 Rastro; footprint: **thlai-Ishiwo**; S. **Klaishut.**
 Ratón; mouse, rat: **Ama**; S. **Ama**; L.-M. **Tomäthta.**
 Rebanar; to slice: S. **Atser-shini.**
 Rebenque, azotera; lash, whip: **Wotsonhät**, **wochonhät.**
- Recado, montura; saddle: **Käklote**; S. **Koklati.**
 Recién; recently, time just past: S. **Ashipec-nethlu.**
 Recién llegado; just arrived: **Necha nam.**
 Recién han llegado tres más; three more (men) have just arrived: **Pujhana hapina necha nam.**
 Reconocer; recognize: S. **s-Towaklis**, **si-tofuetish**; neg. **Nin-nos-tifualitch.**
 Recordarse; remember: S. **s-Tukaiunish.**
 Reflexión en espejo; reflection in mirror: **Ajpiik.**
 Regazo; lap: **thle-Shichi.**
 Reír; laugh: S. **ta-Schaaien**, **athlakien.**
 Relámpago; lightning: **Teshinshi**; S. **Techinchi.**
 Reloj; watch: **thla-Wota.**
 Rellenar fuego; replenish a fire: S. **Ujni itoj.**
 Remo, palo; oar, paddle: **Kachonhät.**

Remolino; whirlwind: Ouat-sine ; S. Shukshitsini .	Riñón; kidney: a-Shänántia , pl. chänintiak ; S. Sänántia .
Remolino que silba; a whistling whirlwind: Siche .	Río; river: Towák ; S. Towak .
Rengo; stiff, lame: S. Sas-wakle-ich .	Robar; steal: S. Kaikeut , takut .
Repetir; repeat: S. Withleskun .	Rociar, serenar; fall as dew: Chatni .
Resbalar; slide: S. Ätopáklit .	Rocío o sereno; dew: Iyas , iyaas ; S. Yiyis .
Resuello; breath: a-Yath ; S. thli-Yelth .	Rodilla; knee: käts-Ekfnis ; S. käts-Ekwis .
Reventar (como huevo); burst as egg: y-Ofashe ; S. y-Ofwuth .	Rojó; red: Yuk , yukle ; S. Yuk .
Reventar; crack, explode, break as pitcher: y-Ofáth ; S. y-Ofwuth .	Romperse; snap, break: i-Pakteshi ; S. Pokteche .
Reventar (no); not burst, crack: S. n-Ofáth .	Romper; tear, break: Kasächhi .
Revolverse, darse vuelta; revolve, turning: S. Ifatsich-shinish .	Ropa; clothes, wrap: Siwákläk-thleech .
Rincón; interior angle, corner: Lonne .	Roto; broken, cracked, frayed: i-Kasche .
	Rota (ala); broken wing: i-Pakteshi thlef .

S

Saber; know: pi-Yiche ; S. api-Yiche .	loschi; S. Klotsin . Cf. AZADONAR .
Saber; know: si-Taishte ; S. s-Toiiche .	Sacha-sandía. V. FRUTA SILVESTRE .
Saber (no); not know: nös-Toiishche , nös-taiye ; S. nos-Toiiche .	Sal; salt: Sifone ; S. Nipuk .
Saber (no), no ser baqueano del río; I do not know the river: Näs-Toiishte towák .	Sale el sol; sun rises: S. Witsna hankuklai .
Saber, no sé si iremos; I do not know if we are going: Itaish natoiishta napákleth .	Salir; start: Yichun , yichun-tiche .
Sacar, sacarse; take off: thlä-Kláne .	Salir; start, go: ha-Pikshaiya , wa ! piksikai (imp.).
Sacar fuego. Cf. HACER FUEGO .	Saliva; spittle: 1st pers. y-Atchik ; 1st pers. pl. käts-Atche ; S. käts-Erchuk .
Saco; coat: Otuwi-hächí ; S. Witowo-hatshi .	Sandía; water melon: Sania ; S. Sania .
Sacudir; shake: Shansháne .	Sangrar; bleed: S. Notsiho woyi .
Sachar, sachadura; to hoe: Yák-	Sangre; blood: kas-Woye ; S. kas-Woye .

- Sapo, escuerzo; big toad: **Mak-yok**; S. **Mukkyuk**.
- Sartén; frying-pan: S. **Wetchëtkä**.
- Sauce; willow: **Säklaach**, **latsij-iyuk**; S. **Shaklaat**.
- Seca (tierra); dry earth: **Yaishua**.
- Seco; dry: **Yim**, **yim-chai**; S. **Yim**, **yim-shi**.
- Seco (medio); partly dry: S. **Yimerj-aiyu**.
- Sed tener; thirsty: S. **Yokaiyu**, **yokaiu**. 1st pers. **Si-**; 2nd pers. **Nu-**; 3rd pers. **yo-Yokaiyu**.
- Seis; six: **Wethla yama**; S. **Yama käspakät**.
- Selva; forest: **Yeta**; S. **Yeta**.
V. MONTE.
- Semejante; like: **Tänasa**; S. **Kaswowith**, **kunenaishith**, **thlun-äskälth**.
- Semejante (no); unlike: S. **ni-Thlunäskälth**.
- Semilla; seed: **Tosse**; S. **Toskai**.
- Senda; path: **Noish**; S. **Noish**.
- Sentarse; sit down: **Ishän**, pl. **ishän-akhe**; S. **Shno-apee**.
- Sentarse; sit down: **a-Weshine**; S. **a-Weshini**. Me sentaré en esta silla; I will sit down on this (chair): **ho-Weshine a nökke**. Toma asiento, siéntate, sit thou down: **a-Weshine**, **weshäne**. El se sienta; he sits down: **i-Weshine**. Nosotros nos sentamos; we sit down: **hä-Cheshine a nameth**. Sentaos, tomad asiento; sit ye down: **i-Cheshine napeth**. Siéntate tú; sit down thou: **a-Wethla**. Siéntese Vd., tome Vd. asiento; be seated (thou or ye—polite form): **a-Wethla itnaesha**, **a-wethlit-naesha**.
- Sepultar; bury: S. **Atsiskoyi**.
- Sepultura; grave: S. **Nuathlich**, **appoää**.
- Servir agua; pass round water: S. **ats-Haiyi-mishi**.
- Servir; pass round: S. **Äkufeis**.
- Sesos; brains: 2nd pers. **a-Sheläj**, 1st pers. pl. **kätsa-sheläj**; S. **kätsi-Chela**, **shlesh-shla** (? **thleshela**).
- Sí (asenso); yes (assent): **Thlech**; S. **Yathlich**.
- Sierra, serucha; saw: **Athlitaj-kät-kyas** (cola de yacaré).
- Siete; seven: **Yamas-tanokai-yame**.
- Silbar; to whistle: S. **Takuklaiin**.
- Silla; chair: **wä-Chowat**; S. **ith-Kyowät**.
- Silla de montar; saddle gear: **Käklote**, 2nd pers. **at-Käklote**; S. **kas-Koklati**.
- Sin, no hay, no tiene; without, short of, wanting: **Ampa**, **anthlapa**; S. **Anatawe-shaiyi**.
- Sin calor; cool weather: **Ämpa kyus**.
- Sin hermano; brotherless: S. **Anitsanich**.
- Sin hijos, horro (si es de animales); childless, sterile (of animals): S. **Aksäterj**.
- Sin mujer; unmarried, without wife or husband: **Anthlapa chäkfa**.
- Sin mujer; wifeless: **Kaha-thlehaiya**.
- Sin nombre; nameless: **Ämpa thle ya**.
- Sin nubes; cloudless: **Ämpa wös**.
- Sin padre (yo no tengo padre); fatherless (I am): **Ämpa tata**.
- Sin pelo (el); hairless (he is): **Ämpa thleyis**.

- Sobaco ; armpit : **Yākoshi.**
- Sobrina ; niece : **S. kās-Fukchi,**
1st pers. **yu-Fukchi.**
- Sobрино ; nephew : **S. kās-Fukla,**
1st pers. **yu-fukla, yu-ferkla.**
- Soga ; rope : **Niyāk ; S. Niyok.**
- Sol ; sun : **Hyanchāklai, shanchāk-lai, finchāklai ; S. Hankuklai, shankuklai.**
- Solamente tres ; three only : **Thle-taauj pujhana.**
- Soldado, milico ; soldier, military : **Tokisa.**
- Soldado, vasallo ; vassal, follower : **i-Shop ; S. i-Shop.**
- Soldado, compañero ; follower, friend : **kās-With ; S. Yok lawāth.**
- Soldado, el cacique tiene muchos soldados ; the chief has many followers : **S. Ajloj chiwās ith-kaineche.**
- Solo ; alone, one : **Wethla ; S. ye-Wethl.**
- Sólo, no más ; only, no more : **Thletaauj ; S. Thlitook.**
- Soltar ; release : **thlā-Klane ; S. Anklainshi.**
- Soltero ; bachelor : **i-Tsākfa.**
- Sombra ; shadow : **Pek, pik, ajpek ; S. kātsij-pukli, perkli.**
- Sombrero de palma ; palm or panama hat : **Sukinith, tsukinith.**
- Sombrero ; hat : **Otāt-huhe ; S. Yok-juki, wātak-jukeyis.**
- Somero ; shallow : **S. Shathleshi.**
- Sonar ; sound : **Taishi ; S. Taishi.**
- Sonar ; ring as bell : **Tōai.**
- Sonar, tronar ; sound as thunder : **Toshōsh.**
- Sonar (como reloj) ; tick as watch : **Tasinau.**
- Sonar (balar como vaca) ; low as cow : **Teshe.**
- Soplar ; blow, blow away : **na-Fuyi-sham ; S. i-Fayi.**
- Soplar viento ; wind blows : **ya-Fāth.**
- Soplar fuego ; fan, fire : **thlai-Fut, -futh ; S. Atujashi nitoj.**
- Sordo (sin oído) ; deaf : **S. Ampa thlākfeyi, niyisha-noiyim.**
- Soy Inglés ; I am English : **Ingle yāk.**
- Soy yo ; it is I : **Nāk koiyina.**
- Su, sus ; his, her, its, their : **Ithcha, itchhāk ; S. Thlawertcha.**
- Su (animal) ; his, etc. (animal) : **Ithchāklau.**
- Su de ellos ; their : **Pithnamish itchhāklau.**
- Subir ; climb, go up : **Tōsape ; S. Wāapehe.**
- Subir del agua ; rise out of water : **Ichisham.**
- Sucio ; dirty : **S. Saiyaai, najajashi.**
- Sucia ropa ; dirty clothes : **S. Nukut-shini.**
- Sudor ; sweat : **kātsu-Kyuj, kyus, chuj, chus ; S. kātsu-Kuu.**
- Suelo, fondo ; base, bottom of kettle : **thla-Ko.**
- Sueño tener ; to be sleepy : **si-Mojaiyu ; S. Mokaiu, mokai-shen, mokneltchi.** 1st pers. **Sa-**, **si-** ; 2nd pers. **Nu-** ; 3rd pers. **Ya-**, **yu-** ; 1st pers. pl. **Ko-mokaiu.**
- Suficiente ; enough : **S. Yaklish, yaklish kum.**
- Suhin ; name by which they call themselves : **Āthluthlai ; S. Kā-suhin-eha.**
- Sur ; south : **Fiyat ; S. Fiate.**

T

- Tabaco ; tobacco : **Finäk** ; S. **Finak**.
- Tábano ; gadfly : S. **Kutsetaj**.
- Tajar, picar (carne) ; chop : S. **Átowus**.
- Tajtaj (pájaro) ; ibis : **Katoj** ; S. **Kutaj**.
- Tala (árbol, *Celtis tala*) ; tree : **Fyuschánatach**.
- Talón ; heel : **kás-Pikyo**, **picho**.
- También ; also : **Shipe** ; Ch. **Kipe**.
- Tambor ; drum : **thla-Nök**.
- Tanto ; as much as : S. **Huj**.
- Tapa ; cover : **thla-Pot**.
- Tapar ; stop up, block : **Poe** ; S. **a-Puk**.
- Tarde esta ; this afternoon : S. **Ninutthla**.
- Tártago ; castor oil plant : **Yanteyuk**.
- Tatuaje ; tattoo marks : **Neskäte** ; S. **th-Niskäte**.
- Taza ; cup : **Tittich** ; S. **Klesanith**.
- Techo ; roof : **Pauyich** ; S. **Paiiyitch**.
- Tejer ; weave : S. **Kuiyohän**.
- Temblar ; tremble : S. **Kuyem**, **klases**.
- Temprano será ; will be early : S. **Nethläm aiyu**.
- Tender ; spread out : **Itchuth** ; S. **Itchemish**.
- Tener ; have : **hã-Mat** ; S. **Jokene**.
- Tener no ; not to have : S. **Yämpuethli**.
- Teñir ; to dye : S. **Thluwisas**.
- Ternero, na ; calf : **Waka thlos** ; S. **Waka thlos**.
- Testículos ; testicles : S. **Áskan-shish**.
- Teta ; teats, paps : **y-Akte** ; S. **Akti**.
- Tía ; aunt : S. **Yitoj**.
- Tiempo de brotar ; leafing time ; S. **Towaitcha**.
- Tiempo de las flores ; flowering time : **Snawáp** ; S. **Snoáp**.
- Tiempo de florecer la yerba ; flowering time of the grass : S. **Iteij-thlowa**.
- Tiempo, en poco tiempo ; soon, shortly ; S. **Nichak aiyu**.
- Tiempo, en mucho tiempo ; much later, long time hence : S. **Houkyi**, **joukyi**.
- Tiempo, mucho tiempo ha ; long since, long time ago : S. **Hãmkyi**.
- Tiene vacas ; he has cattle : **Thlechehe wákya**.
- Tierra ; earth : **Chatsaat**, **Kyots-haat** ; S. **Klutskaat**.
- Tigre ; tiger, jaguar : **Iyöj** ; S. **Iyotaj**.
- Tijeras ; seissors, shears : **Wátnamoho-tis** ; S. **Wátnohãma-tis**, **alwukaa-tis**.
- Tío ; uncle : S. **Yitchuhäk**.
- Tira de cuero ; strap : **Tinäj**.
- Tira el fósforo apagado ; you cast away the extinct match : **Thlawom itoj wuaf**.
- Tirar ; shoot : **Tiyäj** ; S. **Withkoke**.
- Tirar ; pull, stretch out : **Sökth**.
- Tirar ; throw stone : **Yaa-täte**.
- Tirar ; throw : **Taajhät**.

- Tirar; pull the string : **Tohonshi na niyák.**
- Tirar; throw away : **Wom, womhe.**
1st pers. **Ha-**, **hõ-**; 2nd pers. **thla-**; 3rd pers. **i-Wom.**
- Tirar; throw : **Yuki, yuke.**
- Tirar por alto; throw up : **Yuki-shám.**
- Toba; Indian tribe : **Fyuchinhäs.**
- Tobas, país de los; country of the Tobas : **Fyuchina-thlatsat.**
- Tobillo; ankle : **käs-Finkaiya**; S. **käs-Efkuna.** 1st pers. **I-**; 2nd pers. **A-**; 3rd pers. **Ith-**; 1st pers. pl. **käs-Finkaiya.**
- Tobillera; anklets : **Wanathloj thlafas.**
- Tocado; head-fillet : **i-Säsh**; S. **i-Sesh.**
- Tocar; touch : S. **Tapakkuna.**
- Tocar tambor; beat drum : **Yakla-noyän.**
- Todo, no hay más; that's all! no more : S. **Yaklish.**
- Todo, completo; all, complete : **Thletaauj**; S. **Thlitokokis.**
- Todos estamos comiendo; we are all eating : **Akloj nituj.**
- Todos están comiendo; all they are eating : **Akloj pefit ituj.**
- Tolderia. *V. Fin de Vocabulario.*
- Toldo viejo o abandonado; ruined village : **Shuekla.**
- Tomar; take, lift up : **Akyum-mäkke.**
- Tomar; take : **Kyume**; S. **Kume.**
- Tomar agua; drink water : **i-Yokfui ninat.**
- Toro; bull : **Wäkya itsuj**; S. **Waka itsuj.**
- Tortuga; tortoise : **Chättá**; S. **Wute-taj.**
- Tos, toser; cough : S. **Käsershin.**
- Tostar; toast, roast, parch : S. **Anishi.**
- Totora. *V. JUNCO.*
- Trabajar; to work with force : S. **Ayitish.**
- Trabajo; work : **a-Kumet, kyumet.**
- Traer; bring : **Anchaa**; S. **Anchaak, tankanchaak.**
- Traer; bring, fetch, lead : **Mee**; S. **Mii.**
- Traer tabaco; bring tobacco : **Mee finäk.**
- Traer agua; draw water : **Mee ninot.**
- Traer caballo; fetch horse : **Mee kyuaiyu.**
- Tragadero; gullet : **käs-Koiyish**; S. **käs-Koiyish.**
- Tragar; swallow, gulp : **ha-Tim, timshi**; S. **ha-Tim.**
- Trampa; trap : S. **Yokaaute.**
- Tranquilo; quiet : S. **Ninotoiya.**
- Trapajoso, andrajoso; ragged : **Ichashishäné.**
- Trapo viejo, andrajo; rag : S. **Aklowatiya.**
- Trastos; goods : **ka-Käklitai, ka-chäklitai, ka-käklis**; S. **yukai-Käklitai, wutkai-käklitai.**
- Tres; three : **Púhyana, púhiana, pújhana, pújyana, púshana**; S. **Pujena.**
- Tres, nosotros tres; we three : **Ampufueneth.**
- Tribu de indios; an Indian tribe : **Sukethlenäj.**
- Tripas; intestines : **Waklai**; S. **kas-Waklai.**
- Triste; sad : S. **Uterkshini.**
- Trompa; Jew's harp : **Pätönhänchi**; S. **Wakhanhanchi.**

Tronco del árbol; stem of tree : Thlai-nu, chafuf ; S. Yikla .	Tu casa ; thy house : Pethnamith na aklau .
Trueno ; thunder : Ahökläš .	Tubo (de tetera) ; spout (of kettle): Thla-wo .
Trueno ; thunder : Chuhuktin ; S. Koktin .	Tucutucu. V. CONEJITO .
Tú ; thou : É, ech .	Tuna. V. CACTO .
Tú ; thou : Ak, ak-ech, ak-thlech, ap ; S. a-Thlich .	Tupido ; dense, dirty as forest : S. Ajsaj .
Tu, tus ; thy : Ak .	Tusca (árbol) ; tree (<i>Acacia moni-</i> <i>lifomis</i>) : Inshatek, tokák .
Tu (animal) ; thy (animal) : Aklau S. Aklau .	

U

Uno ; one : Wethla ; S. Wethla .	Uña del pié ; toe-nail : Fyuj-thlapot, pl. fyus-thlapotás ; S. Fus- toketcha .
Untar ; anoint : S. Aperkanáschi .	Útero ; womb : Fethshish ; S. th- Kashi .
Uña ; nail : thla-Pot, pl. potás ; S. thla-Putás .	
Uña del dedo ; finger-nail : Pas- chi-thlapot, pl. paschi-thlapotás ; S. Peschi-thläputás .	

V

Vacas, rodeo de vacas ; cows, cattle : Wákyá ; S. Waka .	Vasallo ; serf, follower : 1st pers. ye-Shop, i-shop ; 2nd pers. a-Shop ; S. i-Shop .
Vaciar agua ; pour out, empty water : Thlö-tsi-shini inöt .	Vasallos ; followers : Chutsfa, kyutsfa, pl. kyutsfath .
Vacío ; empty, nothing : Niya .	Vasallos somos ; we are followers : Name chutsfa .
Vahear, echar vapor ; to steam : S. Kojshi .	Vasallos del cacique ; the chief's followers : Kyutsfath kánicha ; th-chutsfa kánicha .
Vaina ; sheath : Leshi, lesa- leshi ; S. Klesa-shishi .	Vaso ; drinking cup : Tittich ; S. klesa-Nith .
Vamos a casa ; let us go home : Shaish kanapek .	¡ Ve ! vete, anda, adios ; go ! good-bye ! Apik-Kyum .
¡ Vamos ! ; andemos ! go on ! let us go ! Nákshesh !	Vecino ; neighbour : S. kátsi- Chafa .
Vapor ; steam, vapour : Thlaktu ; S. Kojshi .	
Varón ; man : Neákke ; S. Nuaklá .	

- Veinte ; twenty : **Akloj**.
Vejiga ; bladder : **S. kats-Thleftäs**.
Vello ; down, hair : **Pase** ; **S. Puse**.
Ven, venid ; come thou, ye ; **Atathlu** ; **S. Atathlu**.
Vena ; vein : **käs-Sat**, **saat**, pl. **saatai** ; **S. kas-Soat**.
Venado (del campo) ; camp deer : **Tujinaj** ; **S. Tujinaj**, pl. s.
Venado (del bosque) ; forest deer : **Tashinsha** ; **S. Tashinsha**, pl. s.
Venda, tocado, bincha ; fillet, head band : **i-Säsh** ; **S. i-Sesh**.
Venir ; come : **Atathlu** ; **S. Atathlu**.
Venir ; come : **Anachina** ; **S. Anaitchi**.
Venir de ; come from : **Töthle**.
Venir, ven, venid ; come thou, ye : **Anachina ak**, pl. **anachi thlenakith**.
Venir o llegar como amigo conocido ; come, friend : **Tathlu ne-weth**.
Venir (ven y vamos) ; come, I go : **Anachina, snapik**.
Venir de lejos ; to come from far : **Tojhe pa töthle**.
Venir, yo he venido del cerro nevado ; I have come from the snow-mountain : **Töthle thla iteyuk-lim**.
Ventana de la nariz ; nostril : **kät-Änshai**.
Ver ; see : 1st pers. **ha-Wen** ; 2nd pers. **thla-Wen** ; 3rd pers. **i-Wen** o **wan** ; **S. Wen**.
Ver (no) ; not to see : 1st pers. **ni-Wan** ; 3rd pers. **na-Wan**.
Verano ; summer : **Kyus, ninkap** ; **S. Ninkop, ninkaup**.
Verano pasado ; last summer : **S. Kininkaup**.
Verdad, de veras ; in truth : **S. Yis-hoo**.
Verde, no maduro ; green, unripe : **S. th-Kokha**.
Verdolaga ; purslain : **S. Kletinak**.
Véspero, estrella vespertina ; evening star : **Thla-mimi**.
Vestido de mujer, pollera ; skirt, petticoat : **Käklaiech** ; **S. Kaklaieche**.
Víbora ; snake (generic) : **Tos**.
Víbora (cascabel) ; rattlesnake : **Ákla, chishish** ; **S. Ákla**.
Viejo ; old man : **Täkluk, yuken** ; **S. Ikaiya**.
Viejo (adj.) ; old : **Kitsaj** ; **S. Kutsaj**.
Viejo, gastado ; old, worn out : **Ichutsan, äpis** ; **S. Thostai**.
Viene, no viene otra vez ; he is not coming here again : **Katpekhaiyu**.
Viento ; wind : **Kyus, chus**.
Viento hacer ; wind blows : **ya-Fäth**.
Viento sud ; south wind : **Fiyat** ; **S. Fiate**.
Viento norte ; north wind : **Chenaj** ; **S. Chenak**.
Viento del este ; east wind : **S. Thlämak fenik**.
Vientre ; stomach, belly : **S. kätsewak**.
Vinal (*Prosopis ruscifolia*) ; a tree : **Tiyuk** ; **S. Tiyuk**.
Vino ; drink, wine : **Oyinche** ; **S. Okhe**.
Visita ; visitor : **S. Näm**.
Viuda ; widow : **Äschäkche** ; **S. Äschäkche**.
Viudo ; widower : **Äschäkla** ; **S. Äschäkläk**.

- Vivo; living, not dead: S. **tau-ka-Wef.**
- Vocear; cry, give voice: S. **Hai-yonhin.**
- Volar; fly: S. **Tetchitche.**
- Volar; fly, fly away, fly over: **i-Faiya**; S. **yu-Fai-shita.**
- Volver; return: S. **ha-Perk, a-perkun, wa-perkhän, naperkli.**
- Vuélvete; return: **Paakun.**
- Vuélvete a tu casa; return home: **Paakun paiich.**
- No vuelvas; do not return: **Kämapik**; Ch. **ka-Ape.**
- Nosotros dos volveremos; we two will return: **Thlok pik aiyu nepu.**
- Vuelvan Vds. o volved vosotros; return ye: **Apik apeth.**
- Yo vuelvo; I return: **Snapik.**
- Yo volveré a casa de él; I will return to his house: **Apäkle a thlatsat.**
- Volvamos; let us return: **hä-Päklith.**
- ¿ Adónde volveremos? to where shall we return? **Wäkpäkle?**
- ¿ Cuándo volveremos? when shall we return? **Ishmok päklith?**
- Estamos volviendo; we return: **Napäkleth.**
- Vuélvete a tu casa; return back home: **yi-Chen, yichen thlatsat.**
- Yo he de volver; I will come back again: **Tätanachi.**
- No, no voy a volver; no, I am not returning: **Äm, niche.**
- Estamos de vuelta; we are returning: **Yäkhleschu.**
- Los dos estamos volviendo; we two are returning: **Yäkhleschun nepu eth.**
- Voraz, comilón; greedy: S. **Kosim.**
- Vosotros, vos dos; ye, ye two: **Apeth, ak-eth, nepu ap-eth, si-wanäk.**
- Vulva; female genital: **thla-Su**; S. **thla-Su.**

Y

- Yacaré; alligator: **Athlitäj**; S. **Ashlutek.**
- Yaguar; jaguar: **Iyöj**; S. **Iyotaj.**
- Yerba pasto (general); grass: **Iteej**; S. **Iteich.**
- Yerba fina que los animales no comen; grass: S. **Hathlät-skataj**; L.-M. **Papio.**
- Yerba, pasto borla; tazzle grass: S. **Nuwiche.**
- Yo; I: **Yäk**; S. **Tia.**
- Yo mismo; I myself: S. **Yoklauwertcha.**
- Yuyu, maciega, hierba del campo; weeds: S. **Erkchimi.**

Z

- Zapallo; round pumpkin: **Kasus**; S. **Asus.**
- Zapallo (anco); long pumpkin: **Singheyi, singhaiyi, sinheyi, sinheyi-taj**; S. **Sinhaiyi, sinhaiyi-taj.**

Zapatos; boots, top-boots; sandals: nik-Fiyis, nāk-fiyis ; S. tuk-Fiis.	Zorra; fox: Yonis, kāshonāj ; S. Kāshonich.
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Tolderias Varias—

SOME NAMES OF NATIVE VILLAGES

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|---|---|
| 1. Thlotachat. | 11. Ontai-thlatsat. |
| 2. Fwot. | 12. Kotsaha-kisam. |
| 3. Fuaiaikiuket (grove of algar-
robo trees). | 13. Limshi. |
| 4. Towāk-wamesh (a stream). | 14. Yu-tsaat. |
| 5. Spuklis. | 15. Auyāk (near Pilcomayo). |
| 6. Wietsa-kāthkachi. | 16. Mopuke (village wiped out by
military). |
| 7. Kumaj. | 17. Kilyami ; L.-M. Mopaiyahe. |
| 8. Tone. | 18. Sanyowi ; L.-M. Kilyoinahe. |
| 9. Skyukai-thlatsat. | 19. Thlewaneyi ; L.-M. Nailyoa-
maak. |
| 10. Tu-Fuai ; L.-M. Niyatowis. | |