

[Text version of database, created 13/01/2012].

**Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the Guaicuruan group
(Mataco-Guaicuruan family).**

Languages included: Abipon [gua-abp].

Sources:

Quevedo 1896 = Samuel A. Lafone Quevedo. Idioma Abipón. In: Boletín de la Academia Nacional de Ciencias en Córdoba (República Argentina), Tomo XV, pp. 5-200; 253-425. // *A large collection of data available on the already extinct Abipon language, combining the late XVIIIth century dictionary by Joseph Brigniel with later data collected by Martin Dobrizhoffer and other small pieces of evidence. This source is used mainly for Brigniel's data, which remain the largest single source of knowledge on Abipon.*

Dobrizhoffer 1822 = Martin Dobrizhoffer. An Account of the Abipones, an Equestrian People of Paraguay. London: John Murray, Albemarle Street. // *An English translation of Martin Dobrizhoffer's Latin treatise "Historia de Abiponibus" (1784). Linguistic evidence, although in a very chaotic manner, is located in chapters 16 and 17 of Vol. 2.*

Additional:

Najlis 1966 = Elena Lidia Najlis. Lengua Abipona. Centro de Estudios Linguísticos: Universidad de Buenos Aires. // *A description of the phonology and grammar of Abipón, based on data from Brigniel and Martin Dobrizhoffer, including a recently discovered additional manuscript that contains about 600 phrases and words (anonymous, but tentatively ascribed to Dobrizhoffer as well).*

Notes on transcription.

Neither the main source (Brigniel's vocabulary in Quevedo 1896) nor the auxiliary one (Dobrizhoffer 1784-1822) display perfect consistency in their use of transliteration (Spanish orthography-based in the case of Brigniel); therefore, in most cases we provide the original orthography next to the tentative UTS transliteration. No attempts are made at discovering additional phonemes "hidden" behind some of the particularities / fluctuations of the transcription (see the analysis in [Najlis 1966] for such attempts). The

main changes from Brigniel / Lafon Quevedo's notation are:

- (1) double vowels are transcribed as long ones (i. e. *aa* → *a:*, *ee* → *e:*, etc.);
- (2) *y* → *ɣ* between vowels and in those cases where it represents the 1st p. possessive prefix; otherwise, *y* → *i*;
- (3) *c* → *k*; *ch* → *č*; *ñ* → *ɲ*;
- (4) *qu*, *gu* before front vowels → *k*, *g* (i. e. *que* → *ke*, *gue* → *ge*, etc.);
- (5) *g* before front vowels and *j* before back vowels → *x*. It is unclear whether Abipon distinguished between velar *x* and laryngeal *h*; although Brigniel does a few times transcribe *h* before front vowels (e. g. in {*heét*} 'fly'), these instances are way too rare to justify a full opposition. Nevertheless, we formally distinguish between them, and transliterate *g*, *j* as velar *x* rather than laryngeal *h*, as Najlis does in her monograph.
- (6) Dobrizhoffer writes about the existence of a special sound in Abipon that is intermediate between *g* and *r*, marking it as *ṛ*; we agree with Najlis' interpretation of this sound as, most likely, the voiced uvular fricative *ʁ* and transliterate it accordingly. However, the sound in question is only noted by Dobrizhoffer, but not by Brigniel, who substitutes it rather chaotically with *g*, *h*, or even zero (see 'water'). Unfortunately, it is impossible to ascertain the presence of *ʁ* in cases where only Brigniel's data are available (which is most of the time).

We retain the accent marks of Brigniel and Dobrizhoffer in the original transcription, but omit them in the transliteration, since it is unclear to what sort of prosodic reality they correspond (tones? dynamic stress?).

Other notes:

Abipon was a morphologically rich language with a particularly complex verbal system, which has never been described sufficiently well. Both in the verbal and nominal system, there is heavy prefixation, including, for many nouns, obligatory marking of possession (including "zero" possession, usually marked with *n=*). In most cases, we follow the segmentation suggested by Lafon Quevedo, but it may not necessarily be correct (for instance, some of the segmented nominal prefixes may actually be part of the root).

Compiled and annotated by: G. Starostin (January 2011).

1. ALL

Abipon *oage* {*oagué*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 284. Glossed as sg. 'all' (Spanish *todo*); pl. 'all' (Spanish *todos*) is translated as *irio aoge* {*irio aogué*}.

2. ASHES

Abipon *yači* {*yachí*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 259.

3. BARK

Abipon *a:lak* {*aalac*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 255. Two synonymous forms also listed: *loagi* {*loagi*} and *laelaga* (at least the latter, if *la=* is prefixal here, may be just a variant of *a:lak*).

4. BELLY

Abipon *akan* {*acan*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 256. Cf. also with possessive prefixes: *gr=akan* 'my belly', *gr=aka-mi* 'thy belly'. Curiously, the Spanish dictionary distinguishes between *akan* 'barriga' and *akam* {*acám*} 'vientre' [ibid.: 285], with the possessive variants *gri=akam* 'my belly' and *gr=akam-ai* 'thy belly'. It is hardly possible that the two forms correspond semantically to the subtle differences in the two Spanish synonyms; more likely is some sort of dialectal confusion (or error).

5. BIG

Abipon *laten-k* {*latenc*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 266. Possibly a compound form: cf. *la-re-k* {*laréc*} 'long' [Quevedo 1896: 269], and, more importantly, just *la:* {*laà*} 'great, large' in [Dobrizhoffer 1822: 190].

6. BIRD

References and notes:

Abipon: Not attested in any of the available sources.

7. BITE

Abipon *a:k-* # (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 272. The verbal root is extracted from the nominal derivatives: *a:ganai* {*aaganai*} 'biter' (Spanish *mordedor*) and *n=a:ke* {*naácque*} "(a) bite" (Spanish *mordedura*; *n=* may be one of the possessive prefixes).

8. BLACK

Abipon *aborai-k* {*aboraíc*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 273. The full expression is *nenek aborai-k*, where *nenek* = 'night' q.v.; however, the feminine form of the same adjective (Spanish *negra*) is translated on the same page as simply *aboray-e* {*aborayé*}, without any modifiers.

9. BLOOD

Abipon *n=auiga* {*nauiga*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 281. Cf. also with possessive prefixes: *y=auiga* 'my blood', *gr=auiga-či* 'thy blood', *l=auiga* 'his blood' [ibid.]. The former of these is quoted as *y=auigua* {*yauigra*} in [Dobrizhoffer 1822: 195].

10. BONE

Abipon *ipi:n-k* {*ypiinca*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 268. Plural form: *ipi:n-k-a* {*ypiinca*}.

11. BREAST

Abipon *n=oala* (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 276. Cf. also with possessive prefixes: *y=oala* 'my breast', *gr=oale* 'thy breast', *l=oala* 'his breast'. There are no indications of any distinction between 'female breast' and 'male chest'.

12. BURN TR.

Abipon *aximagg-e* # (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 276. This word renders the Spanish noun 'burning' (*quemadura*); the source also lists the participial form *aximga* {*agimga*} 'burnt' (*quemado*). The morphological structure of the word is not quite clear.

13. CLAW(NAIL)

References and notes:

Abipon: Not attested.

14. CLOUD

References and notes:

Abipon: Not attested.

15. COLD

Abipon *lata-k* {*latác*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 265.

16. COME

Abipon *naue* {*nauè*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Dobrizhoffer 1822: 173. 3rd p. ('he comes'). The rest of the paradigm is: 1st p. *naue* {*naùè*} 'I come', 2nd p. *nau-iči* {*nauichi*} 'thou comest'.

17. DIE

Abipon *i=iga* (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 324. 3rd ps. sg. pf. ('he died'). The paradigm, as per Dobrizhoffer, is: 1st p. *ri=iga*, 2nd p. *gr=ega-či* {*gregachi*}, 3rd p. *y=iga* [Dobrizhoffer 1822: 173].

18. DOG

Abipon *n=etein-k* {*neteinc*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 277. Plural form: *netegin-ya*. Quoted as {*netegink*} in [Dobrizhoffer 1822: 167].

19. DRINK

Abipon *naɲam* {*nanàm*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Dobrizhoffer 1822: 173. 3rd p. ('he drinks'). The rest of the paradigm is: 1st p. *naɲam* {*nanàm*} 'I drink', 2nd p. *naɲam-i* {*nanami*} 'thou sleepest'.

20. DRY

Abipon *gr=oaxiueta* (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 282.

21. EAR

Abipon *ketal* {*quetal*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 275. Plural form: *ketal-a* {*quetela*}. Cf. also with possessive prefixes: *y=kital-a* 'my ears', *ar=ketal-i* 'your ears', *el=ketal-a* 'his ears'.

22. EARTH

Abipon *aloa* {*alóa*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 284. Quoted as *a:loa* {*aàloà*} in [Dobrizhoffer 1822: 188].

23. EAT

Abipon *r=keɲe* {*rkeñe*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Dobrizhoffer 1822: 173. 3rd p. form ('he eats'). The rest of the paradigm is: 1st p. *ha=keɲe* {*hakeñe*} 'I eat', 2nd p. *kijni-gi* {*kiñigi*} 'thou eatest'.

24. EGG

Abipon *el=kaote* {*elcaoté*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 268. The same word seems to be quoted as part of the compound form: *tetarik l=kauete* {*tetarik l=kauete*} 'egg' in [Dobrizhoffer 1822: 185], where it is literally explained as meaning 'the hen's work'. While the first part of the expression possibly = *greterik* 'hen' in [Quevedo 1896: 266], the second part is not encountered separately in the meaning 'work', so the explanation is slightly dubious; however, Dobrizhoffer also mentions the existence of {*kauè*} 'to make' and {*kaógarik*} 'a maker'.

25. EYE

Abipon *n=atoete* (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 274. Plural form (Spanish *ojos*). Cf. also with possessive prefixes: *y=atoete* 'my eyes', *gr=atoič-i* 'thy eyes', *l=atoete* 'his eyes', *gr=atoete* 'our eyes', etc.

26. FAT N.

Abipon *n=epaga* (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 266.

27. FEATHER

Abipon *letege* {*letegue*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 278. The plural form is listed as *letegge* {*leteggue*}. Obviously the same word as 'leaf' q.v., albeit with some orthographic differences.

28. FIRE

Abipon *n=ka:t-ek* {*ncaátec*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 265. Quoted as *nka:tek* {*nkáatèk*} in [Dobrizhoffer 1822: 191].

29. FISH

Abipon *noai* {*noái*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 277. Quoted as *noayi* {*nòayi*} in [Dobrizhoffer 1822: 184].

30. FLY V.

Abipon *he:t* {*heét*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 161. Glossed as 1st p. sg.: 'I fly'. Not attested in Brigniel's materials. An alternate paradigm, also encountered in Dobrizhoffer's materials, is: 1st p. *nata-hegem* 'I fly', 2nd p. *nata-či-hegem* 'thou fliest', 3rd p. *nata-hegem* 'he flies' [Dobrizhoffer 1822: 173].

31. FOOT

Abipon *n=ačaxe-k* {*nachagec*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 277. Cf. also with possessive prefixes: *y=ačaxe-k* 'my foot', *gr=ačaxi-gni* 'thy foot', *l=ačaxe-k* 'his foot'.

32. FULL

Abipon *gr=aoap-kačiki* {*graoapcachiqui*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 270. A verbal derivative. The root is segmented tentatively, based on the form *oaoapaita* 'you were full' [ibid.: 323].

33. GIVE

Abipon *aoe* (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 319. The form is glossed as 1st p. sg. ('I give'). Cf. also ibid.: *k=ao-am* 'I will give', *aoe-am* 'you will give'; *tač k=aoe* 'give me!' etc.

34. GOOD

Abipon *ariaik* {*ariaic*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 257. Quoted as {*ariaik*} (masc.), {*ariayè*} (fem.) 'good, noble' in [Dobrizhoffer 1860: 162]. The same source also lists an entirely different term simply in the meaning 'good': {*neeù*}, with no gender distinction.

35. GREEN

Abipon *paxe* {*pagé*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 285.

36. HAIR

Abipon *n=eteixe* {*netéige*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 258, 277. Apparently there was no lexical distinction between 'head hair' and 'body hair', since both meanings are rendered by the same Abipon word (albeit with slight orthographic differences: Spanish *cabellos* = {*netéige*}, *pelo* = *netaiğe*; it is hardly likely that these correspond to real vowel gradation in the language). For *pelo*, cf. with possessive prefixes: *y=taixe* 'my hair', *gr=etaix-i* 'thy hair', *l=etaixe* 'his hair'.

37. HAND

Abipon *apakena* {*apaquena*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 271. Cf. with possessive prefixes: *ji=apakena* 'my hand', *n=apekene* 'thy hand', *n=apekena Pedro* 'Pedro's hand', etc. Presumably distinct from *ka:lat* 'arm', pl. *ka:lkat-e* [Quevedo 1896: 257].

38. HEAD

Abipon *l=emawāt* {*lemarāt*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Dobrizhoffer 1822: 186. The source mentions two non-differentiated synonyms for this meaning: {*lemarāt*} and *l=apajnik* {*lapañik*}. In textual examples, only the former is encountered: {*lā yivichigi yemarāt*} "now my head is angry" [Dobrizhoffer 1822: 195]. Later in the description, it is, however, mentioned that the difference is dialectal: the "Riikahes" use *l=emawāt*, whereas the "Nakaiketergehes" use *l=apajnik* [ibid.: 206].

39. HEAR

References and notes:

Abipon: Not attested.

40. HEART

Abipon *ni:tanata* {*niitanata*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 260. Cf. however, *y=auel* 'my heart' in {*lā ànagehem yauel*} "now my heart hath risen" [Quevedo 1896: 195].

41. HORN

Abipon *l=axate* {*lajate*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 261, 342. Polysemy: 'horn / branch of tree'.

42. I

Abipon *ai-m* (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 286. Quoted as {*ay ri ~ aym*} in [Dobrizhoffer 1860: 162, 166]. The morpheme *-m ~ -am* is a "thematic" pronominal stem encountered in all personal pronouns.

43. KILL

Abipon *ayuka* {*ayukà*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Dobrizhoffer 1822: 181. The form is 1st p. ('I kill'); cf. also *oro=yuka* {*oroyùka*} 'I kill thee' [ibid.].

44. KNEE

Abipon *n=ilioukete* {*niliouquete*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 281. Cf. with possessive prefixes: *y=lioukete* 'my knee', *gr=itioukič-i* {*gritiouquichi*} (sic!) 'thy knee', *l=ilioukete* *Pedro* 'Pedro's knee'.

45. KNOW

Abipon *y=araixe* {*yaraigé*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 327. 3rd ps. sg. ('he knows'). Quoted as {*yáraigè*} in [Dobrizhoffer 1822: 168]; the paradigm is 1st p. *ri=araixe*, 2nd p. *gr=a:raixe*, 3rd p. *y=araixe* [Dobrizhoffer 1822: 172].

46. LEAF

Abipon *letege* {*letegué*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 268. The source quotes the same form for both the singular and plural numbers. However, in [Dobrizhoffer 1822: 163] the singular form is listed as *letek* {*letèk*}, and only the plural form is listed as *letege* {*letegkè*}, which seems more logical. Same word as 'feather' q.v.

47. LIE

Abipon *axani* {*ajani*} # (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 314. Glossed in Spanish as *acostarse* 'to lie down'; morphologic analysis of the form is not quite clear. A much longer form, *nenannetaji*, is listed as synonymous.

48. LIVER

Abipon *la:ne* {*laane*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 267. It is not specified if the initial *l=* is prefixal.

49. LONG

Abipon *lare-k* {*laréc*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 269. Cf. 'big'.

50. LOUSE

Abipon *n=oapa-t* {*noapat*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 278. Plural form: *n=oapa-kat-e*. With possessive prefix: *y=oapa-kat-e* 'my lice'.

51. MAN

Abipon *yoale* {*yoalé*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 285. Quoted as {*joalé*} in Dobrizhoffer 1822: 163; cf. also {*joaleè ~ joaleèna*} "some men", {*joaliripi*} "many men" [ibid.].

52. MANY

Abipon *ait* (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 273. Quoted as *ayte* in [Dobrizhoffer 1822: 197]: {*m='ayte nauachieka*} "are there many soldiers?".

53. MEAT

Abipon *el=paxe* {*elpagé*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 259. Quoted as *lpabe* {*lpabè*} in [Dobrizhoffer 1822: 184].

54. MOON

Abipon *graoe-k* {*graoec*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 283. Quoted as {*grauèk*} (masc.) in [Dobrizhoffer 1860: 162].

55. MOUNTAIN

Abipon *elač* {*elach*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 272.

56. MOUTH

Abipon *a:gat* {*aaagát*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 257. Cf. with possessive prefixes: *ni=agat* 'my mouth', *n=a:gač-i* 'thy mouth', *n=a:gat* 'his mouth'. Pl. form: *gam=a:kat-e* 'our mouths', *n=a:čiri* 'your mouths', *n=a:kat-e* 'their mouths'.

57. NAME

Abipon *n=aklataoe* {*naclataoé*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 274. With possessive prefixes: *y=aklataoe* 'my name', *gr=aklataui-či* 'thy name', *l=aklataoe* 'his name'. The latter form is quoted as *l=akalatoet* {*lakalátoèt*} in [Dobrizhoffer 1822: 195].

58. NECK

Abipon *kaxate* {*cajate*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 261.

59. NEW

Abipon *aralai-k* {*aralaic*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 274.

60. NIGHT

Abipon *nenegi* {*nenegui*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 274. Different form listed in [Dobrizhoffer 1822: 167]: {*nehaol*} (probably not related).

61. NOSE

Abipon *katanat* {*catanat*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 273. With possessive prefixes: *ɲi=katanat* 'my nose', *an=katanač-i* 'thy nose', *en=katanat* 'his nose'.

62. NOT

Abipon *či* (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 367-369. This is the shortest and probably basic variant of the negative morpheme, attested, for example, as an adjectival suffix: *lareg-či* 'short' = 'long-not' (see *lare-k* 'long'). As a prefix, it is present in several varieties in both verbal and nominal forms, cf.: *či-eka* 'no one', *či-eko* 'I do not have', *či-em* 'it is not so'. Some forms of the verb seem to take the clitical formations *čit* and *čik* to form negation.

63. ONE

Abipon *ɲitara* {*ɲiɲitara*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 63; Dobrizhoffer 1822: 169.

64. PERSON

Abipon *yoale* {*yoalé*} # (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 392. There are no indications of a lexical distinction between 'man' ('male human being') and 'person' ('human being') in Abipon; the same word *yoale* may be translated into Spanish as either *varon* ('male') or *hombre* ('person'). However, this is not stated explicitly in the sources.

65. RAIN

Abipon *n=oaxikiga* {*noagiquiga*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 270. Entirely different, and much shorter, word is found in [Dobrizhoffer 1822: 187]: *nete* {*neetè*}.

66. RED

References and notes:

Abipon: Not attested.

67. ROAD

Abipon *katai-k* {*cataic*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 258.

68. ROOT

Abipon *el=pana* (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 280. Quoted as {*panà*}, pl. {*pana-ri*} in [Dobrizhoffer 1822: 163].

69. ROUND

Abipon *en=kačimičigijni* {*encachimichiguiñi*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 280. Probably the very same word, albeit with a slight orthographic discrepancy, is also listed as the noun 'circle': *en=kačimičikijni* {*encachimichiquiñi*} [Quevedo 1896: 260]. Initial *en=* is segmented out as an adjectival prefix with an unclear meaning.

70. SAND

Abipon *l=apaugganga* {*lapaûgganga*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 255.

71. SAY

Abipon *=apek* # (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 319. Attested forms include *n=apek* 'it is said' (Spanish *se dice*) and the imperative *mij=apek* 'say!'.

72. SEE

References and notes:

Abipon: Not attested.

73. SEED

Abipon *el=peta* {*elpetá*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 282.

74. SIT

Abipon *nači-katani* {*nachicatañi*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 328. The form is glossed as 1st p. sg. ('I am sitting' = Spanish *sentado estoy*). The 3rd p. sg. form is quoted as *la=nači katañi* (*lanachi catañi*). The morphological structure is not quite clear, but the component *-kat-* definitely represents the frequent auxiliary stem with the basic meaning 'to do, make' [Najlis 1966: 35].

75. SKIN

References and notes:

Abipon: Not attested.

76. SLEEP

Abipon *ro=ate* {*roatè*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Dobrizhoffer 1822: 173. 3rd p. ('he sleeps'). The rest of the paradigm is: 1st p. *ate* {*aatè*} 'I sleep', 2nd p. *ači* {*aachi*} 'thou sleepest'.

77. SMALL

Abipon *l=eneči* {*lenechi*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Dobrizhoffer 1822: 190.

78. SMOKE

Abipon *n=exala* {*nejála*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 268.

79. STAND

References and notes:

Abipon: Not attested.

80. STAR

Abipon *e:regye* {*eeregye*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 264. Plural form ('stars'). Quoted as *ergyai-k* {*eergaik*}, pl. *ergyai-e* {*eèrgaiè*} in [Dobrizhoffer 1822: 163].

81. STONE

Abipon *ailigat* {*ailîgat*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 277. Plural form: *ailikat-e* {*ailicate*}.

82. SUN

Abipon *empaiga* (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 283. Entirely different term found in [Dobrizhoffer 1860: 162]: {*grahaulâi*} (fem.).

83. SWIM

Abipon *alan̄kača-* # (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 325. Dubious; the only actually attested form is the nominal derivative *alan̄kača-k* {*alangcachac*} 'swimmer'.

84. TAIL

Abipon *keit* {*queit*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 260.

85. THAT

Abipon *eraxa* {*erajá*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 255. Glossed as masc. *aquel* ('that (far away)'). The corresponding feminine form is glossed as *apixa* {*añija*}.

86. THIS

Abipon *enaxa* {*enajá*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 264. The listed forms include: *enaxa* 'this (m.)' (Spanish *este*), *ena* {*ená*} 'this' (neuter noun, Spanish *esto*), *enouxa* {*enoujá*} 'these (pl.)' (Spanish *estos*).

87. THOU

Abipon *ak<am>i* {*acami*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 284. Quoted as {*akami*} in [Dobrizhoffer 1860: 162]. The morpheme *-m ~ -am* is a "thematic" pronominal stem encountered in all personal pronouns. In this case it seems to behave as an infix, splitting the 2nd p. stem *ak...i* in two parts. Curiously, the pronoun could be formally analyzed as a *plural* derivation (!) from *ak-am* 'we' q.v. See [Najlis 1966: 53-56] for detailed information.

88. TONGUE

Abipon *l=ačigat* {*lachigat*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 269. Cf. with possessive prefixes: *li=ačigat* 'my tongue', *gl=ačigač-i* 'thy tongue'.

89. TOOTH

Abipon *n=aoe* {*naoé*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 263. Cf. with possessive prefixes: *y=ave* {*yavé*} 'my tooth', *gr=auí* 'thy tooth', *l=aoe* 'his tooth'.

90. TREE

Abipon *l=oaxi* {*loagí*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 255.

91. TWO

Abipon *ijnoaka* [*iñnoaka*] (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 63; Dobrizhoffer 1822: 169.

92. WALK (GO)

Abipon =*ahik* # (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 322. Unclear. The attested forms do not constitute a single paradigm, but suggest that it was highly irregular and, perhaps, even suppletive. The following forms may suggest an original root =*ahik* or =*axik*: *ahik* 'I go'; *a:ig-e* {*aaigué*} 'are you going?'. Initial *l*= is encountered very frequently and may be a directional prefix rather than a personal marker: *l=axag-aik* 'we go'; *l=agik-am* 'I go away', etc. On the other hand, cf. the following future forms: *ameam* 'you will go' (sg.), *ameyam* 'you will go' (pl.); these may be containing a suppletive root.

93. WARM (HOT)

Abipon *er=pae* {*erpaé*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 258. Meaning glossed as Spanish *caliente*, which could indicate both 'hot' and 'warm'.

94. WATER

Abipon *enope* {*enópe*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 254. In [Dobrizhoffer 1822: 188], a longer variant is quoted: *enaxap* {*enarap*}. There is also a special verbal modifier *-hagam* with the meaning 'water', cf.: *mejeta-hagam ken enaxap* "dwells in the water", *rietača-hagam* "I fear water" [Dobrizhoffer 1822: 188, 189].

95. WE

Abipon *ak-am* {*acam*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 274. Quoted as {*aka ʔ*} in [Dobrizhoffer 1822: 166]. No distinction between exclusive and inclusive forms. The morpheme *-m ~ -am* is a "thematic" pronominal stem encountered in all personal pronouns.

96. WHAT

References and notes:

Abipon: Not attested.

97. WHITE

Abipon *lalagai* {*lalagai*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 257. Cf. also the related noun *lalagga* 'whiteness' [ibid.].

98. WHO

References and notes:

Abipon: Not attested.

99. WOMAN

Abipon *oanerma* {*oanermá*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 273.

100. YELLOW

Abipon *ikkai* {*yccai*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 254.

101. FAR

Abipon *ayake* {*ayaque*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 269. Adverbial form (Spanish *lejos*).

102. HEAVY

Abipon *gr=exali* {*grejali*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 277.

103. NEAR

Abipon *či=ayake* {*chiayaque*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 259. Literally = 'not-far' (cf. 'not' q.v. and 'far' q.v.). Cf. also: *ma=čiig=ayake* 'nearer, closer' (comparative); *lama=čiig=ayake* 'very near' (elative) [ibid.].

104. SALT

Abipon *ačiwigeik* {*achiuiguéic*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 281. Quoted as *ačibisaik* {*achibiraik*} in [Dobrizhoffer 1822: 160].

105. SHORT

Abipon *lere-g-či* {*leregchi*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 260. Literally: 'long-not' (cf. 'long' q.v. and 'not' q.v.).

106. SNAKE

Abipon *enenai-k* {*enenaic*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 282.

107. THIN

Abipon *n=exateta* {*nejateta*} # (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 262. Dubious, since it translates Spanish *delgado* ('thin, emaciated' of people) rather than the required *fino*. No other alternative attested.

108. WIND

Abipon *anamaga* {*anamága*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 285, 346. Polysemy: 'air / wind'.

109. WORM

Abipon *l=eoanka* {*leoanca*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 270. Translates Spanish *lombriz* 'earthworm'; there is also a separate word *lei* {*elái*} [ibid.: 266] as an equivalent for Spanish *gusano* (as 'larva?').

110. YEAR

Abipon *ijniga* {*yñigá*} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 255.