



HAL
open science

Chamacoco lexicographical supplement I

Luca Ciucci

► **To cite this version:**

Luca Ciucci. Chamacoco lexicographical supplement I. Quaderni del Laboratorio di Linguistica della Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa, 2013, 12. hal-04429572

HAL Id: hal-04429572

<https://hal.science/hal-04429572>

Submitted on 2 Feb 2024

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



SCUOLA
NORMALE
SUPERIORE



Luca Ciucci

Chamacoco lexicographical supplement I[#]

1 Introduction

Chamacoco is a language spoken by about 1600 people, whose traditional territory stretched over the Paraguayan Chaco along the river Paraguay in the department of Alto Paraguay. Along with Ayoreo, it is the only living language of the Zamucoan family. To these languages one should add Ancient Zamuco, an extinct language spoken in the XVIII century by some Zamucoan tribes present in the Jesuit missions of Chiquitos (Bolivia). Chamacoco has two dialects: Ebitoso and Tomaraho. Here I will only refer to the Ebitoso dialect, spoken by the vast majority of the Chamacoco people.¹ A research project aiming at the description of the Zamucoan family started in 2007 at Scuola Normale di Pisa under the direction of Pier Marco Bertinetto, one of its goals being a scientifically oriented Chamacoco grammar on which I am currently working (on this project, see Ciucci 2011).

The purpose of the present contribution is to systematize some lexical materials collected during my fieldwork. I will only report so far non documented words or words whose complete paradigm is not provided in Ulrich & Ulrich (2000) and Ciucci (2013), with respect to which the present work should be regarded as complementary. This is intended to be the first of a series of contributions for the preparation of a scientific Chamacoco dictionary which will also include the complete paradigms reported in the quoted works.

[#] I would like to express my gratitude to Emanuele Saiu for his useful suggestions. I am the only responsible for all mistakes or inaccuracies which the present work may contain.

¹ The Tomaraho dialect is currently under investigation by the colleague Tracey Carro Noya, with whom I established a scientific collaboration.



2 Previous lexicographical contributions

I will not provide here a complete bibliography on Chamacoco, which can be found in Fabre (2007) or Ciucci (2013). I will only mention the previous lexicographical contributions on the language. The first studies on the Chamacoco lexicon are due to Boggiani (1894), whose investigation represented, in his intention, the beginning of a larger research project (Boggiani 1894: 80). Regrettably, this project found an abrupt end when he was murdered under mysterious circumstances in the Chaco. The remaining lexical materials were posthumously published by Loukotka (Boggiani 1929). Other collections of words are in Baldus (1927: 44-49), Baldus (1932) and Belaieff (1937). Sušnik (1957a: 114-169), (1957b: 127-143) and (1970) are collections of sentences and vocabulary sorted by topic. They provide many data, but the transcription criteria are often obscure and the lexical search is difficult, because - exception made for Sušnik (1957b: 114-169) - the words are not reported in alphabetical order. A common problem in all the above mentioned contributions is the lack of coherent lemmatization criteria and of morphological information. The first scientifically up-to-date work on the Chamacoco lexicon is the dictionary by Ulrich & Ulrich (2000). It has a Chamacoco – Spanish and a Spanish – Chamacoco section. In the former, the authors provide the paradigm of most words and employ lemmatization criteria that will also be adopted here (i.e. the third person singular for verbs and possessable nouns, and the full-form singular for nominals; see below for details). In the Ulrich & Ulrich (2000) dictionary there is, however, a crucial difference between verbs and nominal elements, because the authors report the complete paradigm of each verb, but data concerning nouns and adjectives are often incomplete. Sequera (2009) is a collection of verbal paradigms, most of which had already been reported in Ulrich & Ulrich (2000). Anderson & Harrison (2010-2013) is a trilingual “talking dictionary” (Chamacoco – English – Spanish). It is an interesting contribution, but it contains many translation and transcription mistakes. There are no clear lemmatization criteria and there are no accurate morphological glosses, so that it is impossible to know which form of the word is reported.² Surprisingly, the authors do not cite Ulrich & Ulrich (2000), whose transcription criteria are used in the talking

² For instance, different forms of the same word mostly have the same translation and gloss.



dictionary, although not always correctly.³ As already said, here I only refer to the Ebitoso dialect. On the Tomaraho dialect, see Sequera & Ñuhwýt Fretes (2011) and Ñuhwýt Fretes, Sequera & Carro Noya (2013).

3 Transcription criteria

I will use here, with few adaptations, the transcription system established by Ulrich & Ulrich (1989), which is employed in most published Ebitoso texts.⁴ For an explanation of the transcription system, see Ulrich & Ulrich (2000) and Ciucci (2013).⁵

Ulrich & Ulrich transcribe initial /ts/ with <s>, which can also indicate /s/ word-initially. I will follow this use here too, but, in order to avoid ambiguities, I will underline <s> in the rare cases where it corresponds to /s/ word-initially.

The presence of word-final laryngealization will only be indicated when it serves to distinguish a minimal pair, typically in many feminine singular base-forms.

Vowel nasality is a suprasegmental feature and will only be indicated when no nasal consonant is present in the word root, or when the vowel follows (or precedes) a nonnasal consonant which could block nasal spread to the right (or to the left), such as, e.g., /k/ and /s/, but not /r/ (<r>), which never blocks nasal spread.

If a phonological segment can drop, it will be indicated between parenthesis.

In Chamacoco there is free alternation between /d/ and /l/ in word-initial context (for instance in the reflexive person, see below). In such cases, I will only provide the form I have most frequently observed on the field, although the other variant is also possible.

³ Nor are Ciucci (2009) and Ciucci (2010) mentioned, which are not only easily available online, but are also the first scientific studies on Chamacoco morphology and might help to improve the morphological glosses.

⁴ There is also another transcription system, established by the Paraguayan anthropologist Guillermo Sequera, which is mostly used for Tomaraho.

⁵ In the case of *Poorzosht* 'God', I have decided to change the transcription by Ulrich & Ulrich, who preferred to write it as *Porrosht* in order to respect the wishes of the indigenous people (Rosemary Ulrich, personal communication), who were probably used to write *Porrosht* before the introduction of Ulrich & Ulrich's transcription system.



4 Lemmatization criteria, morphological glosses and other conventions

In the Chamacoco – English section, I will provide the inflectional paradigm of each word. The analysis and systematization of the paradigms is based on Ciucci (2009) for verbs, Ciucci (2010) for possessive inflection, and Ciucci (2013), which is a description of the inflectional morphology in the whole Zamucoan family (Ayoreo, Chamacoco and Ancient Zamuco).

Chamacoco nouns are divided into possessable and non-possessable. The former have prefixes by means of which they agree with their possessor. In the third person they present a difference between reflexive and non-reflexive third person. The former is coreferent with the subject and will be called ‘reflexive person’ (rfl), while the latter will simply be referred to as ‘third person’ (3).

There is no difference between nouns and adjectives in suffixation. For this reason, both will be referred to as ‘nominals’ (n). Nominals inflect for gender (masculine and feminine), number (singular and plural) and form (base-form, full-form or indeterminate-form). The base-form typically expresses the predicative function. The full-form and the indeterminate-form are both to be found in argumental position, but the latter refers to a non-specific referent. The (masculine) singular full-form is used as the lemmatized item. When it is not documented, the singular base-form will be taken as lemmatized item. For each nominal, I will provide the base- and full-form inflection.

If the nominal is a possessable noun, the lemmatized form will be the third person, which will be glossed as third person for reasons of simplicity, even though (due to the idiosyncrasy of the Chamacoco morphology) it coincides with the second person. In all cases, I will provide the complete possessive inflection (PI), preserving the suffixation of the lemmatized form. Whenever no indication about the inflection of a nominal is given, the word should be intended as uninflectable.

For reasons of clarity, the masculine and feminine forms will occasionally be provided in different entries. In such cases, the corresponding feminine or masculine form of the word will be provided, if possible, in third person full-form at the end of each entry.

Verbs will be indicated with ‘v’. Chamacoco verbs present neither tense nor aspect, but show a realis/irrealis opposition in the third person. The third person realis is



chosen as the lemmatized form. I will provide the complete inflection of each verb, with the exception of the third person plural and the greater plural of the first person inclusive, which are straightforwardly derived from the third person and the first person inclusive, respectively.

I will only report the forms actually documented during my fieldwork, even though sometimes it would be easy to add further forms of the given paradigm, based on the morphological rules explained in Ciucci (2013).

When nominals and verbs present one or more variants, they will be cited in the lemmatized form after the word inflection. If a given word is also found in Ulrich & Ulrich's dictionary, this is indicated by [U]. Occasionally, I will refer to words not reported in the present contribution, but whose inflection is shown in Ulrich & Ulrich (2000).

Finally, when possible, I will provide the likely Ayoreo cognate.⁶ The abbreviations employed in the present contributions are reported below.

5 Abbreviations

anat. = anatomy

AY = Ayoreo

bf = base-form

f = masculine

ff = full-form

fp = feminine

fs = feminine singular

gf = generic form

if = indeterminate-form

m = masculine

mar. = maritime

⁶ The Ayoreo data employed here come from Higham *et al.* (2000), Barrios, Bulfe & Zanardini (1995) and from fieldwork by Pier Marco Bertinetto and the present author. Sušnik (1970) is the first attempt to compare Ayoreo and Chamacoco. For a scientific morphological comparison of these languages, see Ciucci (2013).



SCUOLA
NORMALE
SUPERIORE



med. = medicine

[m/f] = epicene

[m/f]p = epicene plural

[m/f]s = epicene singular

mp = masculine plural

ms = masculine singular

n = nominal

p = plural

PI = possessive inflection

rfl = 3rd person reflexive

s = singular

[U] = cf. Ulrich & Ulrich (2000)

v = verb

var = variant

6 Bibliographical references

- Anderson, Gregory D.S. and K. David Harrison 2010-2013. Chamacoco Talking Dictionary. Living Tongues Institute for Endangered Languages. <<http://chamacoco.talkingdictionary.org>>. Last consulted: 20/09/2013.
- Baldus, Herbert 1927. Os Indios Chamacocos e a sua língua. *Revista do Museu Paulista* 15/2. 5-68.
- Baldus, Herbert 1932. Beiträge zur Sprachenkunde der Samuko-Gruppe. *Anthropos* 27. 361-416.
- Barrios, Armindo, Domingo Bulfe & José Zanardini 1995. *Ecos de la selva. Ayoreode Uruode*. Asunción: Centro de estudios Antropológicos de la Universidad Católica.
- Belaieff, Juan 1937. El vocabulario chamacoco. *Revista de la Sociedad Científica del Paraguay* 4/1. 10-47.
- Boggiani, Guido 1894. *I Ciamacoco. Conferenza tenuta in Roma alla Società Geografica Italiana il giorno 2 giugno 1894 ed in Firenze alla Società Antropologica il 24 dello stesso mese*. Roma: Società Romana per l'Antropologia.
- Boggiani, Guido 1929. Vocabolario dell'idioma Ciamacoco. Apuntes póstumos de Guido Boggiani, compilados y redactados por Cestmír Loukotka. *Anales de la Sociedad Científica Argentina* CVIII. 149-175 and 227-241.
- Chase-Sardi, Miguel 1987. *Derecho consuetudinario chamacoco*. Asunción: Asociación Indigenista del Paraguay.
- Ciucci, Luca 2009. Elementi di morfologia verbale del chamacoco. *Quaderni del Laboratorio di Linguistica della Scuola Normale Superiore* 8 n.s. <<http://linguistica.sns.it/QLL/QLL09/Ciucci.pdf>>
- Ciucci, Luca 2010. La flessione possessiva del chamacoco. *Quaderni del Laboratorio di Linguistica della Scuola Normale Superiore* 9,2 n.s. <http://linguistica.sns.it/QLL/QLL10/Ciucci_chamacoco.pdf>
- Ciucci, Luca 2011. L'amico di D'Annunzio e la tribù perduta: in Sudamerica alla ricerca dei confini di Babele. *Normale. Bollettino dell'associazione normalisti* XIV, 1-2. 23-28. <<http://www.sns.it/scuola/associazioni/normalisti/bollettino/archivio/1112XIVn12/>>
- Ciucci, Luca 2013. *Inflectional morphology in the Zamucoan languages*. Ph.D. Thesis. Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa. Italy.

- Fabre, Alain 2007. *Diccionario etnolingüístico y guía bibliográfica de los pueblos indígenas sudamericanos*. Edición electrónica.
< <http://www.ling.fi/Entradas%20diccionario/Dic=Zamuco.pdf> >
- Higham, Alice, Maxine Morarie & Greta Paul 2000. *Ayoré-English dictionary*. Sanford, FL.: New Tribes Mission. 3 vols.
- Ñuhwýt Fretes, Rodolfo, Guillermo Sequera & Tracey Carro Noya 2013. *Atybicha Akylio Bebyrpe. Diccionario Cultural Tomárho*. Manuscript.
- Sušnik, Branislava J. 1957a. Estructura de la lengua chamacoco-ebitoso (con fraseario del dialecto Ebitoso). *Boletín de la Sociedad Científica del Paraguay y del Museo Andrés Barbero, Etnolingüística I*.
- Sušnik, Branislava 1957b. Estudios Chamacocos. In *Boletín de la Sociedad Científica del Paraguay y del Museo Andrés Barbero I, Etnografía 1*.
- Sušnik, Branislava 1970. *Chamacocos. Diccionario etnográfico*. Asunción: Museo Etnográfico “Andrés Barbero”.
- Sušnik, Branislava 1972. *Familia Zamuko. Čhamakoko – Ayoweo*. Asunción: Museo Etnográfico “Andrés Barbero”.
- Ulrich, Matthew & Rosemary Ulrich 1989. *Análisis de fonología del chamacoco*. Manuscript.
- Ulrich, Matthew & Rosemary Ulrich 2000. *Diccionario Ishiro (Chamacoco) – Español / Español – Ishiro (Chamacoco)*. Misión Nuevas Tribus Paraguay: Asunción.

7 Chamacoco – English

aatwolta *n.3.fs.ff* ‘scab, crust (anat.)’, aatwole (3.fp); Var: atwolta; PI: paatwolta (1s), aatwolta (2s/3), daatwolta (rfl). Compound of *aat* (3.ms.ff) ‘body’ + *wolta* (3.fs.ff) ‘hat’.

ahamich *n.3.ms.ff* ‘feast’, ahamiyo (3.mp), ahamik (3.ms.bf); PI: pahamich (1s), ahamich (2s/3), dahamich (rfl). [U]

aharrza *n.3.fs.ff* ‘vagina (anat.)’, ahir (3.fp); IP: paharrza (1s), aharrza (2s/3), laharrza (rfl); hmat(a) aharrza ‘palm of the hand’; pohor aharrza ‘wood knot’; nemest aharrza ‘wood knot of the table’. Cf. AY *ajãro* (3.fs.ff) ‘center, midst’ or *ugoro* (fs.ff) ‘knot that projects from tree/post’. [U]

ahworrza *n.3.fs.ff* ‘chin’, ahwor / ahwore (3.fp), ahwor² (3.fs.bf); PI: pahworrza (1s), ahworrza (2s/3), lahworrza (rfl). Cf. AY: *ajugoro* (3.fs.ff) ‘chin; under the chin’. [U]

ahwosht *n.3.ms.ff* ‘word’, ahwos (3.ms.bf), ahwoso (3.mp) ‘words, language’; PI: pahwosht (1s), ahwosht (2s/3), lahwosht (rfl); Poorzosht Ahwoso ‘Bible’; Mar(o) ahwoso ‘Spanish language’; Nort òr ahwoso ‘English language’; Wis ahwoso ‘Portuguese language’; Ishir(o) ahwoso ‘Chamacoco language’; Ibitoso òr ahwoso / Ibitos(o) ahwoso ‘Ebitoso dialect’. [U]

ajich *n.3.ms.ff* ‘flatulence, fart’; PI: pajich (1s), ajich (2s/3), dajich (rfl). Var: ajit. Cf. AY: *acadi* (3.ms.ff) ‘flatulence; intestinal gas’. [U]

ajirmit *n.ms.ff* ‘jealous’, ajirmo (mp), ajirmik (ms.bf), ajirmita (fs.ff), ajirme (fp), ajirmi² (fs.bf). [U]

ajita *n.3.fs.ff* ‘penis’, aje (3.fp); PI: pajita (1s), ajita (2s/3), dajita (rfl). Cf. AY: *aquedo* (3.fs.ff). [U]

- akilt** *n.3.ms.ff* ‘companion, friend’, akile (3.[m/f]p) / akilo (3.mp), akilak (3.ms.bf); PI: pakilt (1s), akilt (2s/3), lakilt (rfl). [U]
- akĩrt** *n.3.ms.ff* ‘hair’, akĩre / akĩro (3.mp), akĩrak (3.ms.bf); PI: pakĩrt (1s), akĩrt (2s/3), dakĩrt (rfl). Cf. AY: acãrai (3.ms.ff) ‘hair’, acãrac (3.ms.bf). [U]
- arhmich** *n.3.ms.ff* ‘shoulder’, arhmiyo (3.mp), arhmik (3.mp); PI: parhmich (1s), arhmich (2s/3), narhmich (rfl). Var: ahĩrmich. [U]
- arpich** *n.3.ms.ff* ‘bed’, arpo / arpilo (3.mp), arpik (3.ms.bf); PI: parpich (1s), arpich (2s/3), darpich (rfl). [U]
- ãrrza** *n.3.fs.ff* ‘ear’, ãr (3.fp), ãr² (3.fs.bf); PI: pãrrza (1s), ãrrza (2s/3), nãrrza (rfl). Cf. AY: angorone (3.fs.ff) ‘ear’. [U]
- ashtũrc** *n.3.ms.ff* ‘rope, string’, ashtũro (3.mp); PI: pashtũrc (1s), ashtũrc (2s/3), dashtũrc (rfl). [U]
- atsikita** *n.3.ms.ff* ‘buttock (anat.); stern (mar.)’, atsiki (3.fp); PI: patsikita (1s), atsikita (2s/3), datsikita (rfl). [U]
- behetisht** *n.ms.ff* ‘type of black climbing plant’ (Guaraní: guembepi), behetiso (mp), behetis (ms.bf). [U]
- bertit** *n.ms.ff* ‘green’, berto (mp), bertita (fs.ff), berte (fp), bertit² (fs.bf). From Spanish *verde* ‘green’.
- chiihla** *v.3* 1. ‘to choose’; 2. ‘to advance the clock’, tiihla (1s), aahla (2s), chiihla (3), yiihla (1pi), oyiihla (1pe), aahlalo (2p), ochiihla (3p), liihla (3.irls); tiihla orta ‘I advance the time’.
- chukwěr** *v.3* ‘to seed, to sow’, tukwěr (1s), ekwěr (2s), chukwěr (3), yukwěr (1pi), oyukwěr (1pe), ekwěrlo (2p), ochukwěr (3p), lukwěr (3.irls).

chirok *v.3* ‘to order, to command; to stimulate, to encourage’, *tirok* (1s), *erok* (2s), *chirok* (3), *yirok* (1pi), *oyirok* (1pe), *eroklo / erokilo* (2p), *ochirok* (3p), *dirok* (3.irls). Var: *sirok* (3). Cf. AY: *chiroc* (v.3) ‘to command’.

dechirtita *n.fs.ff* ‘umbrella; beach umbrella, parasol’, *dechirte* (fp), *dechirto*² / *dechirti*² (fs.bf).

dekitit *n.ms.ff* ‘person’, *dekito* (mp), *dekitita* (fs.ff), *dekite* (fp). Tish *dekito* osiyer ‘I meet two people’. The word is mostly used in the indeterminate-form: *Nahu dekitiyoho?* Who are these people?

dekūrc *n.3.ms.ff* ‘stepfather’, *dekūrak* (3.ms.bf); PI: *deka / pekūrc* (1s), *ekūrc* (2s), *dekūrc* (3/rfl). *Deka* is an irregular form only used for the 1S-person.

dukwērc *n.ms.ff* ‘rope’, *dukwēro* (mp), *dukwērak* (ms.bf).

dītuta *n.fs.ff* ‘competent, skilled, trained’, *dītuwe / dītu* (fp), *dītu*² (fs.bf). Var: *dītita*. Masculine: *dītīt*. [U]

dītīt *n.ms.ff* ‘competent, skilled, trained’, *dītuwo / dūtuwo* (mp), *dītīk* (ms.bf). Feminine: *dītuta*. [U]

ebich *n.3.ms.ff* ‘in front of; entrance’; PI: *pebich* (1s), *ebich* (2s/3), *debich* (rfl). Owa de yok *pebich* ‘you are in front of me’, *teychim debich* ‘he looks in front of himself’.

ehmurc *n.3.ms.ff* ‘courage’, PI: *pehmurc* (1s), *ehmurc* (2s/3), *nehmurc* (rfl).

epita *n.3.fs.ff* ‘shot, throw’, *epe / epi* (3.fp); IP: *pepita* (1s), *epita* (2s/3), *depita* (rfl).

erent *n.ms.ff* ‘sand’, *ereno* (mp). From Spanish *arena* ‘sand’.

erihit *n.3.ms.ff* ‘footwear’, *eriho / erihyo* (3.mp); Var: *erihich*; IP: *perihit* (1s), *erihit* (2s/3), *derihit* (rfl).

etan *n* ‘hard’. Cf. AY: etoi (ms.ff) ‘hard’.

etibich *n.3.ms.ff* ‘neck’, etibiyo (3.mp); PI: petibich (1s), etibich (2s/3), detibich (rfl).
Cf. AY: etabi (3.ms.ff) ‘neck’, etabit (3.ms.bf).

ichalarrza *n.3.fs.ff* ‘nappy’, ichalar / ichalare (3.fp), ichalar² / ichalaro² (3.fs.bf); PI: pichalarrza (1s), atsalarrza (2s), ichalarrza (3), datsalarrza (rfl). Var: ichak(a)larrza, ichalarrza.

ihĩtsĩt *n.3.ms.ff* ‘hole’, ihĩtsõ / ihĩtsẽ (3.mp), ihĩtsāk (3.ms.bf); PI: pihĩtsĩt (1s), ahãtsĩt (2s), ihĩtsĩt (3), nahãtsĩt. Var: ihĩtsĩt, iĩtsĩt. [U]

iikut *n.3.ms.ff* ‘top of head, skullcap’, iiku (3.mp), iikik (3.ms.bf); PI: piikut (1s), eykut (2s), iikut (3), deykut (rfl). Var: ihikut / ihikĩt. [U]

iibit *n.3.ms.ff* ‘water container’, iibo (3.mp); PI: piibit (1s), eeybit (2s), iibit (3), deeybit (rfl). [U]

iibita *n.3.fs.ff* ‘liver’, iibi (3.fp), iibi² (3.bf); PI: piibita (1s), eeybita (2s), iibita (3), deeybita (rfl). Cf. AY: abito (3.fs.ff) ‘liver’.

iimo *n.3.mp* ‘mourning, feelings of grief’; PI: piimo (1s), eeymo (2s), iimo (3), neeymo (rfl). [U]

iisit *n.3.ms.ff* ‘relative’, iiso (3.mp), iis (3.ms.bf); PI: piisit (1s), eysit (2s), iisit (3), deysit (rfl). Feminine: iitita. Cf. AY: iguiosi (3.ms.ff), iguios (3.ms.bf) ‘relative’. [U]

iitita *n.3.fs.ff* ‘relative’, iite (3.fp), iito (3.fs.bf); PI: piitita (1s), eytita (2s), iitita (3), deytita (rfl). Masculine: iisit. Cf. AY: iguioto (3.fs.ff) ‘relative’.

kalapita *n.fs.ff* ‘bottle’, kalape (fp), kalapi² (fs.bf). This word tends to be replaced by *boteylta* (fs.ff), from Spanish *botella* ‘bottle’.

kamit *n.fs.ff* ‘bed’, kamo (mp), kamik (ms.bf). Var: okamit. From Spanish *cama* ‘bed’. [U]

kos *n* ‘swollen, inflated’. [U]

kushērpit *n.ms.ff* ‘fishhook’, kushērpo (mp), kushērpik (ms.bf). [U]

kushiīt *n.ms.ff* ‘liar’, kushiīyo (mp), kushiīyak (ms.bf), kushiīta (fs.ff), kushiī (fp).
[U]

lotibich *n.ms.ff* ‘bone’, lotibiyo.

moniht *n.ms.ff* ‘story, tale, myth’, monihne / monihno (mp), monihnak (fs.bf). [U]

nimpyo *n* ‘clean’. From Spanish *limpio* ‘clean’.

hmart *n.ms.ff* ‘egg’, hmaro / hmare (mp), hmarak (ms.bf). See also: webit. [U]

hnatsikita *n.fs.ff* ‘louse’, hnatsike (fp), hnatsiki² (fs.bf). [U]

ochipamit *n.ms.ff* ‘belt of caraguata’, ochipamo (mp), ochipamik (ms.bf). Cf. AY: pamoi (gf.ms.ff) ‘woven belt worn by older Ayoré men’. [U]

ohot *n.3.ms.ff* ‘father-in-law’, oho (3.[m/f]p), ohok (3.ms.bf); PI: pohot (1s), ohot (2s), ohot (3), lohot (rfl). Feminine: ohota. [U]

ohota *n.3.fs.ff* ‘mother-in-law’, oho (3.[m/f]p), oho² (fs.bf); PI: pohota (1s), ohota (2s), ohota (3), lohota (rfl) ‘mother-in-law’. Masculine: ohot. Cf. AY: ejo (3.fs.ff) ‘mother-in-law’.

ohirc *n.3.ms.ff* ‘stolen item’, ohiriyo (3.mp), ohirk (3.ms.bf); PI: pohirc (1s), ohirc (2s/3), dohirc (rfl). Cf. AY: oridi (3.ms.ff) ‘stolen item’, orit (3.ms.bf). [U]

okoynikita *n.fs.ff* ‘harpoon’, okoynike (fp), okoyniko² / okoyniki² (fs.bf). [U]

oot *n.3.ms.ff* ‘weapon’, oolo (3.mp), ook (3.ms.bf); PI: poot (1s), oot (2s/3), doot (rfl). [U]

ōrht *n.3.ms.ff* ‘fabric, cloth’, orhē / orhō (3.mp), orã(k) (3.ms.bf); PI: pōrht (1s), ōrht (2s/3), nōrht (rfl). [U]

oterc *n.3.ms.ff* ‘anus, buttock’, otero / oteriyo (3.mp), oterk (3.ms.bf); PI: poterc (1s), oterc (2s), loterc (rfl). [U]

owit *n.3.ms.ff* ‘roasted meat’, owiye / owiyo (3.mp), owiyak (3.ms.bf); IP: powit (1s), owit (2s/3), dowit (rfl). Cf. AY: uguheyai (3.ms.ff) ‘meat roasted over a fire’, uguheyac (3.ms.bf). [U]

owuhlta *n.fs.ff* ‘person who weeps, who is afflicted’, owuhle ([m/f]p), owuhla. Var: owihlta / owhlta ([m/f]s.bf). Masculine: owit. [U]

owit *n.ms.ff* ‘person who weeps, who is afflicted’, owuhlo (mp), owuhle ([m/f]p), owik (ms.bf), owhlak (ms.bf), owuhla ([m/f]s.bf), Var: ow(i)hlo (mp), ow(i)hle ([m/f]p), ow(i)hla ([m/f]s.bf). Feminine: owuhlta. Cf. AY: ugoi (ms.ff) ‘one who cries, one who weeps’. [U]

owita *n.fs.ff* ‘stream, torrent, creek’, owe (fp), owa² (fs.bf).

poshikinta *n.fs.ff* ‘banana’, poshikine (fp), poshikine² (fs.bf). Var: poshkinta. [U]

piitsit *n.ms.ff* ‘ash’, piitso / piitse (mp), piitsak (ms.bf). Cf. AY: puchucurui (ms.ff) ‘ash, from fire’. [U]

pilotit *n.ms.ff* ‘indigenous war leader’, piloto (mp), pīlotik (ms.bf). See Chase-Sardi (1987: 29-36).

pīta *n.fs.ff* ‘box’, pi² (fs.bf), pi (fp). Cf. AY: pie (fs.ff) ‘container’.

sahat *v.3* ‘to copulate, to have sex with’, tahat (1s), ahāt (2s), sahat (3), yahat (1pi), oyahat (1pe), ahātlo / ahātīlo (2p), otsahat (3p), lahat (3.irls).

sapik *v.3* ‘to shut up’, tapik (1s), apik (2s), sapik (3), yapik (1pi), oyapik (1pe),

apiklo (2p), otsapik (3p), lapik (3.irls).

sewit *n.ms.ff* ‘hunger’, sewit (ms.bf). AY: chaguhei (gf.ms.ff) ‘hunger’.

tatsa *v.3* ‘to carry, to bring the load of someone’, takatsa (1s), atsa (2s), tatsa (3), yatsa (1pi), oyatsa (1pe), atilo (2p), otatsa (3p), tatsa (3.irls). Var: tatse. Bu atsa eych ‘bring the load of your father’. Uhu otatse yok ‘Let them carry my load’.

timehe *v.3* ‘to depend (on), to follow’, tikimehe (1s), emehe (2s), timehe (3), yimehe (1.pi), oyimehe (1.pe), emehelo (2p), otimehe (3p), otimehe (3.irls). Tikimehe deeych ‘I follow the sun’. Timehe Poorzosht ‘He follows God’. Cf. AY: timininga (v.3) ‘to follow with one’s eyes’.

uhūrc *n.3.ms.ff* 1. ‘load, burden’ 2. ‘hump’, uhūrck (3.ms.bf), urhūwo (3.mp) ‘load, burden’, ūrhō (3.mp) ‘hump’; IP: puhūrc (1s), ehērc (2s), uhūrc (3), nehērc (rfl). [U]

ukult *n.ms.ff* ‘dust’, ukulo (mp). [U]

ukushiīt *n.3.ms.ff* ‘deception, deceit, lie’, ukushiīye / ukushiīyo (3.mp), ukushiīyak (3.ms.bf); IP: pukushiīt (1s), ekushiīt (2s), ukushiīt (3), dekushiīt (rfl).

ukut *n.3.ms.ff* ‘lower abdomen’; PI: pukut (1s), ekut (2s), ukut (3), lekut (rfl). [U]

upweych *n.3.ms.ff* ‘vomit’, upwelo (3.mp), upwey (3.ms.bf); IP: pupweych (1s), apweych (2s), upweych (3), dapweych (rfl). See also: ipweych. Cf. AY: ipogaidi (3.ms.ff) ‘vomit’, ipogait (3.ms.bf).

urkit *n.3.ms.ff* ‘hammock’, urko / kurkulo (3.mp), urkik (3.bf); IP: purkit (1s), erkit (2s), urkit (3), derkit (rfl), kurkit (gf). Var: urkich. [U]

uturbīt *n.3.ms.ff* ‘makeup, cosmetic, paint’, uturbo (3.mp), uturbik (3.ms.bf); PI: puturbīt (1s), eturbīt (2s), uturbīt (3), deturbīt (rfl). Var: itīrbich. Properly: ‘hematite used to make red paint’ (Sušnik 1970: 97). [U]

uuhnt *n.3.ms.ff* ‘necklace’, uuhnak (3.ms.bf), uuhnno / uuhne (3.mp); PI: puuhnt (1s), eehnt (2s), uuhnt (3), neehnt (rfl). [U]

uuta *n.fs.ff* ‘horn’, uu (fp), uu² (fs.bf). Cf. AY: ue (fs.ff) ‘horn of animal’. [U]

webit *n.ms.ff* ‘egg’, webo (mp). From Spanish *huevo* ‘egg’. The original Chamacoco word for ‘egg’ is *hmart* (ms.ff).

wisht *n.ms.ff* ‘blue’ (colour), wiso (mp), wish (ms.bf), wishta (fs.ff), wishì (fp), wishì² (fs.bf).

yitorc *n.ms.ff* ‘male prostitute’, yitoro (mp), yitorok / yitorak (ms.bf). Feminine: yitorrza. On this word, see also Sušnik (1970: 149).

yitorrza *n.fs.ff* ‘prostitute’, yitore / yitor (fp), yitor² / yitoro² (fs.bf). Cf. Sušnik (1970: 149). Masculine: yitorc.

ibihich *n.3.ms.ff* ‘cry, shout’, ibihyo (3.mp); Var: ibihit; PI: pibihich (1s), ebihich (2s), ibihich (3), debihich (rfl). [U]

ibita *n.3.fs.ff* ‘place where one sits; (at the) bottom (of), (at the) corner (of)’ ibi / ibe (3.fp), ibi² (3.fs.bf); PI: pibita (1s), ebita (2s), ibita (3), lebita (3). [U]

ihirbich *n.3.ms.ff* ‘urine’, ihirbo (3.mp), ihirap (3.ms.bf); PI: pihirbich (1s), ehirbich / eherbich (2s), ihirbich (3), dehirbich (rfl). Cf. AY: erubi (3.ms.ff), erup (3.ms.bf) ‘urine’.

ihirmit *n.3.ms.ff* ‘eldest son, first child’, ihirmik (3.ms.bf); PI: pihirmit (1s), ehermit / ehirmit (2s), ihirmit (3), dehermit / dehirmit (rfl).

ihirpita *n.3.fs.ff* 1. ‘bladder (anat.)’, 2. ‘toilet’, ihirpi / ihirpe (3.fp), ihirpi² (3.fs.bf); PI: pihirpita (1s), ehirpita / eherpita (2s), ihirpita (3), dehirpita / deherpita (rfl). Compound of *ihirap* (3.ms.bf) ‘urine’ (see *ihirbich*) + *pita* (fs.ff) ‘box, container’. Cf. AY: erupie (3.fs.ff) ‘urinary bladder’, compound of *erup* (3.ms.bf) ‘urine’ + *pie* (fs.ff) ‘container’. [U]

ihirra *n.3.fs.ff* ‘waist (anat.)’, *ih* (3.fp). PI: *pihirra* (1s), *eherra* (2s), *ihirra* (3), *deherra* (rfl). Cf. AY: *ira* (3.fs.ff) ‘waist, at the back’.

ijich *n.3.ms.ff* ‘path’, *ijiyo* (3.mp), *ijik* (3.ms.bf); Var: *ijich*. PI: *pijich* (1s), *ejich* (2s), *ijich* (3), *dejich* (rfl). Cf. AY: *uguhi* (3.ms.ff), *uguc* (3.ms.bf). [U]

ijirmit *n.3.ms.ff* ‘panties, pants; diaper’, *ijirmo* (3.mp); PI: *pijirmit* (1s), *ejirmit* (2s), *ijirmit* (3), *dejirmit* (rfl). [U]

ikirit *n.3.ms.ff* ‘life’, *ikiryo* (3.mp), *ikirik* (3.ms.bf); PI: *pikirit* (1s), *ekirit* (2s), *ikirit* (3), *dekirit* (rfl). Var: *ikirich*. Cf. AY: *ucuecaringuei* (3.ms.ff) ‘life’.

ilchitit *n.ms.ff* ‘eel’, *ilchite* / *ilchito* (mp), *ilchitak* (ms.bf). [U]

ilehet *n.3.ms.ff* ‘face’, *ilaho* (3.mp); PI: *pilehet* (1s), *elehet* (2s), *ilehet* (3), *delehet* (rfl). [U]

iljarrza *n.3.fs.ff* ‘pocket’, *iljer* / *iljere* / *iljar* / *iljare* (3.fp), *iljar*² (3.fs.bf); IP: *piljarrza* (1s), *aljarrza* (2s), *iljarrza* (3), *daljarrza* (rfl). [U]

ilotich *n.3.ms.ff* ‘tear’, *ilote* / *iloto* (3.mp); PI: *pilotich* (1s), *elotich* (2s), *ilotich* (3), *delotich* (rfl). Cf. *educadi* (3.ms.ff) ‘tear’, *educat* (3.ms.bf). [U]

ilibicha *n.3.fs.ff* ‘coin’, *ilibe* / *ilibi* (3.fp), *ilap* (3.fs.bf); PI: *pilibicha* (1s), *elibicha* (2s), *ilibicha* (3), *delibicha* (rfl). [U]

ilipita *n.3.fs.ff* ‘lens’, *ilipe* (3.fp) ‘eyeglasses’, *ilipi*² (3.fs.bf); PI: *pilipita* (1s), *elipita* (2s), *ilipita* (3), *delipita* (rfl). Var: *ilipta*. Compound of *ile* (3.fp) ‘face, eyes’ + *pita* (fs.ff) ‘box, container’ (see Ciucci 2013: 398). Cf. AY: *edo* (3.fs.ff) ‘eye’, *edodie* (3.fp.ff) ‘eyes, face’; *pie* (fs.ff) ‘container’. [U]

imahata *n.3.fs.ff* ‘enemy’, *imehe* (3.fp), *imaha*² (3.[m/f]s.bf); PI: *piimahata* (1s), *amahata* (2s), *imahata* (3), *namahata* (rfl). Masculine: *imehet*. Cf. AY: *umajoto* (3.fs.ff) ‘enemy’.

imatit *n.ms.ff* ‘old’, imato / imate (mp), imatak (ms.bf), imatita (fs.ff), imate (fp), imati² (fs.ff). [U]

imehet *n.3.ms.ff* ‘enemy’, imaha² (3.[m/f]s.bf), imaho / imahatso (3.mp); PI: pimehet (1s), amehet (2s), imehet (3), namehet (rfl). Feminine: imahata. Cf. AY: umajosōri (3.ms.ff) ‘enemy’. [U]

imīrich *n.3.ms.ff* ‘order, request’, imīre / imīro / imīrno (3.mp); PI: pīmīrich (1s), imīrich (2s), imīrich (3), imīrich (rfl). Var: imīrc. [U]

imisīrc *n.3.ms.ff* ‘godfather’, imisīro / imisūro (3.mp), imisīr² / imisīr(a)k (3.ms.bf); PI: pimisīrc (1s), emisīrc (2s), imisīrc (3), nemisīrc (rfl). Feminine: imitita. Cf. AY: imejñusōri (3.ms.ff) ‘stepfather’.

imitita *n.3.fs.ff* ‘godmother’, imite (3.fp), imito² (3.fs.bf); PI: pimitita (1s), emitita (2s), imitita (3), nemitita (rfl). Var: imisūrrza. Masculine: imisīrc. Cf. AY: imejñuto (3.fs.ff) ‘stepmother’.

inermich *n.3.ms.ff* ‘temple (anat.)’, inermo / inermiyo (3.mp), inermik (3.ms.bf); PI: pinermich (1s), enermich (2s), inermich (3), nenermich (rfl). [U]

inimich *n.3.ms.ff* ‘gesture’, inimiyo (3.ms); PI: pinimich (1s), enimich (2s), inimich (3), nenimich (rfl). [U]

ihnesīrc *n.3.ms.ff* ‘widowed father’, ihnesīro / ihnesūro (3.mp), ihnesīr² / ihnesīrk (3.ms.bf); IP: pihnesīrc (1s), ahnesīrc (2s), ihnesīrc (3), nahnesīrc (rfl). [U]

ipweych *n.3.ms.ff* ‘vomit’, ipwelo (3.mp), ipwey (3.ms.bf); IP: pipweych (1s), epweych (2s), ipweych (3), depweych (rfl). See also: upweych. Cf. AY: ipogaidi (3.ms.ff) ‘vomit’, ipogait (3.ms.bf). [U]

irmich *n.3.ms.ff* ‘jaw’, irmiyo (3.mp), irmik (3.ms.bf); PI: pīrmich (1s), ermich (2s), irmich (3), nermich (rfl). [U]

irnonto *n* ‘round, circular’. From Spanish *redondo* ‘round, circular’.

ĩrtita *n.3.fs.ff* ‘injection (med.)’, *ĩrte* (3.fp), *ĩrto*² (3.fs.bf); IP: *pĩrtita* (1s), *ẽrtita* (2s), *ĩrtita* (3), *nẽrtita* (2s).

ishibihlt *n.ms.ff* ‘fog’, *ishibihlo* (mp), *ishibihlak* (ms.bf).

istiriit *n.3.ms.ff* ‘tiredness, fatigue’, *istiriyo* (3.mp); PI: *pistiriit* (1s), *estiriit* (2s), *istiriit* (3), *lestiriit* (rfl); *pistiriit sēhi yok* ‘I am tired’ (lit. ‘my tiredness wipes me out’); *tuu pistiriyo pako* ‘I relax’ (lit. ‘I make my tiredness calm’. Var: *ishtirit*.

iteēch *n.3.ms.ff* ‘bed, mattress’, *iteēlo* / *iteēno* (3.mp), *iteēk* (3.ms.bf); PI: *piteēch* (1s), *eteēch* (2s), *iteēch* (3), *deteēch* (rfl). [U]

iterc *n.3.ms.ff* ‘part of the leg between hip and knee, thigh’, *iterk* (3.ms.bf), *itero* (3.mp); PI: *piterc* (1s), *eterc* (2s), *iterc* (3), *deterc* (rfl). Cf. AY: *etarudi* (3.ms.ff) ‘thigh’, *etarut* (3.ms.bf). [U]

itirbich see **uturbit**.

8 English - Chamacoco

- abdomen, lower:** ukut
advance the clock (to): chiihla
afflicted, person who is: owit
anus: oterc
ash: piitsit
banana: poshikinta
bed: arpich, kamit, iteēch
belt of caraguata: ochipamit
Bible: Poorzosht ahwoso (also spelled: Porrosht ahwoso)
bladder (anat.): ihipita
blue: wisht
bone: lotibich
bottle: kalapita
bottom, at the bottom of: ibita
box: pita
bring the load of someone (to): tatsa
burden: uhūrc
buttock (anat.): atsikita, oterc
carry (to): tatsa
Chamacoco language: Ishir(o) ahwoso
child, first: ihirmit
chin: ahworrza
choose (to): chiihla
circular: irnonto
clean: nimpyo
climbing plant, type of: behetisht
cloth: ōrht
coin: ilibicha
command (to): chirok
companion: akilt

competent: dītīt
container: pīta.
copulate (to): sahat
corner, at the corner of: ībīta
cosmetic: uturbit, itīrbich
courage: ehmurc
creek: owīta
crust (anat.): aatwolta
cry: ībīhich
deceit: ukushīīt
deception: ukushīīt
depend on (to): tīmehe
diaper: ijīrmit
dust: ukult
ear: ārrza
Ebitoso dialect: Ībītosō ōr ahwoso / Ībītos(o) ahwoso
eel: īlchītīt
egg: hmart, webīt
encourage (to): chīrok
enemy: īmehet
English language: Nort ōr ahwoso
entrance: ebich
eyeglasses: īlīpīta
fabric: ōrht
face: īlehet
fart: ajīch
father, widowed: īhnesīrc
father-in-law: ohot
fatigue: īstīrīt
feast: ahamich
feelings of grief: īimo
fishhook: kushērpīt
flatulence: ajīch
fog: īshībīhlt
follow (to): tīmehe

footwear: erihit
friend: akĩlt
gesture: inimich
godfather: imisĩrc
godmother: imitita
green: bertit
hair: akĩrt
hammock: urkit
hard: etan
harpoon: okoynĩkita
head, top of: iikut
hole: ihĩtsĩt
horn: uuta
hump: uhũrc
hunger: sewit
in front of: ebich
inflated: kos
injection (med.): ĩrtita
jaw: ĩrmich
jealous: ajĩrmit
liar: kushiĩt
lie: ukushiĩt
life: ĩkirĩt
liver: iibĩta
load: uhũrc
louse: hnatsikita
makeup: uturbĩt, ĩĩrbich
mattress: ĩteĩch
meat, roasted: owit
mother-in-law: ohota
mourning: iimo
myth: monĩhnt
nappy: ichalarrza
neck: etĩbich
necklace: uuhnt

old: imatit
order: imirĩch
order (to): chirok
paint: uturbit, itirbich
palm of the hand: hmat(a) aharrza
panties: ijirmit
pants: ijirmit
parasol: dechirtita
path: ijich
penis: ajita
person: dekitit
place where one sits: ibita
pocket: iljarrza
Portuguese language: Wis ahwoso
prostitute: yitorra
prostitute, male: yitorc
relative: iisit
request: imirĩch
rope: ashtũrc, dukwẽrc
round: irnonto
sand: erent
scab (anat.): aatwolta
seed (to): chukwẽr
sex (to have): sahat
shot: epita
shoulder: arhmich
shout: ibihich
shut up (to): sapik
skilled: ditit
skullcap: iikut
son, eldest: ihirmit
sow (to): chukwẽr
Spanish language: Mar(o) ahwoso
stepfather: dekũrc
stern (mar.): atsikita

stimulate (to): chirok
stolen item: ohirc
story: monihnt
stream: owita
string: ashtürç
swollen: kos
tale: monihnt
tear: ilotich
temple (anat.): inermich
thigh: iterc
throw: epita
tiredness: istiriit
toilet: ihipita
torrent: owita
trained: ditit
umbrella: dechirtita
urine: ihibich
vagina (anat.): aharrza
vomit: upweych, ipweych
waist (anat.): ihirra
war leader: pilotit
water container: iibit
weapon: oot
weeps, person who: owit
wood knot: aharrza, pohor aharrza
word: ahwosht