

[Text version of database, created 30/09/2017].

Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the Krenák group (Macro-Jê family).

Languages included: Krenák [knk-kre].

DATA SOURCES

I. Krenák

Main sources:

Silva 1986 = Silva, Thais Cristófaró Alves da. 1986. *Descrição fonética e análise de alguns processos fonológicos da língua Krenák*. (MA thesis.) Belo Horizonte: Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais. // *An extensive description of Krenák phonetics and phonology. A few sample sentences are found.*

Silva 1987 = Silva, Thaís Cristófaró Alves da. 1987. Um problema na análise fonológica dos segmentos vocálicos em Krenák. *DELTA* 3(2): 183-195. // *A short work on the phonology of Krenák. No sample sentences are found.*

Pessoa 2012 = Pessoa, Katia Nepomuceno. 2012. *Análise fonética e fonológica da língua Krenak e abordagem preliminar de contos Botocudo*. (PhD thesis.) Campinas: Universidade Estadual de Campinas. // *A description of Krenák phonology. Some data collected by Genrikh Manizer and Lucy Seki, including sentences and texts, are quoted.*

Seki 2004 = Seki, Lucy. 2004. Aspectos da Morfossintaxe Krenak: Orações Independentes. *Línguas Indígenas Americanas* 4: 129-146. // *A description of the basics of Krenák.*

Seki 2002 = Seki, Lucy. 2002. O Krenak (Botocudo / Borum) e as línguas Jê. **In:** Santos, Ludoviko Carnasciali dos; Ismael Pontes (orgs.). *Línguas Jê: estudos vários*, pp. 15-40. Londrina: Editora da UEL. // *A paper whose main purpose is to demonstrate the genetic*

relation between Krenák and Jê languages. Some Krenák words are cited.

Auxiliary sources:

Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010 = Semeghini-Siqueira, Idméa; Livia de Araújo Donnini Rodrigues (orgs.). 2010. *Vocabulário bilíngue: Krenak – Português*. São Paulo: Secretaria de Estado da Educação de São Paulo, Faculdade de Educação da Universidade de São Paulo. // *A vocabulary of Krenák. The transcription system is highly inconsistent.*

Monteiro 1948 = Monteiro, Claro. 1948. *Vocabulário Português-Botocudo*. (Organization, preface and notes by M. de L. de Paula Martins.) *Boletim do Museu Paulista, Documentação Lingüística* 2. // *An annotated vocabulary of the Krenák variety spoken by Nak-Nhapmã.*

Silva 1924 = Silva, Antonio Carlos Simoens da. 1924. A "tribu dos índios Crenaks" (Botocudos do Rio Doce). *Annaes do XX Congresso Internacional de Americanistas (realizado no Rio de Janeiro, de 20 a 30 de agosto de 1922)* 1: 61-84. // *A report on the Krenák indigenous group, including a wordlist with Portuguese, Spanish, Italian, German, English and French glosses.*

Estigarribia 1934 = Estigarribia, Antonio. 1934. Índios do Rio Dôce. *Revista do Instituto Historico e Geografico do Espirito Santo* 7: 12-52. // *A report on the indigenous people of the Doce River valley, including short wordlists of three co-dialects: Krenák (Crenac), Požiča (Pogichá/Aran ãa/Potua) and Mutum. Only the Krenák variety was taken into account here.*

NOTES

I. Krenák.

Krenák is a moribund underdocumented language historically spoken in regions adjacent to the valley of the Doce River in southeastern Brazil.

The transcription used here is based on Silva's [1986] analysis of Krenák phonology.

Seki's and Pessoa's data and analyses are sometimes divergent. For example, in Silva's data vowels are consistently nasalized before nasal codas (like in ⁿbrõŋ 'road'), whereas Seki and Pessoa often display variants with an oral vowel and a post-nasalized oral coda (ⁿbroŋⁿ). In such cases I transcribe an oral vowel and a nasal coda (ⁿbroŋ), except when the coda is clearly a suffix attached to a root that already contains a nasal vowel (like in *nĩ-ŋ*). I also transcribe oral vowels in the position before a heterosyllabic nasal consonant, where they can be optionally nasalized. Another important difference is the presence of the vowel *i* in Seki's and Pessoa's recordings. I follow Silva in transcribing *a*, *u* or *i*, depending on the word.

No pre-1980 work offers a reliable scientific transcription of the data, but since Krenák lacks thorough documentation, earlier data are often useful for our purposes.

UTS	Silva 1986	Notes
p	p	
t	t	
č	tʃ	
k	k, k ^w	
k ^y	k'	Allophone of <i>k</i> ; not attested in Seki's and Pessoa's works but agrees well with external data.
b	b	Allophone of <i>p</i> after nasals, appears as voiceless in older works.
d	d	Allophone of <i>t</i> after nasals, appears as voiceless in older works.
ž	dʒ	Allophone of <i>č</i> after nasals, appears as voiceless in older works.
g	g	Allophone of <i>k</i> after nasals, appears as voiceless in older works.
g ^y	g'	Allophone of <i>k</i> after nasals, appears as voiceless in older works.
ⁿ b	mb	
ⁿ d	nd	
ⁿ ž	ndʒ	
ⁿ g	ŋg	
m	m	
n	n	
ɲ	ɲ	
ŋ	ŋ	

UTS	Silva 1986	Notes
m	m̃	
n	ñ	
ɲ	ɲ	Allophone of ɲ̃.
ɲ̃	ɲ̃	
w	w	
r	r	
y	y	
ʒ	ʒ	Allophone of y.
x	X	Transcribed as <i>h</i> by Seki and Pessoa.
ʔ	ʔ	Word-final ʔ is automatic and is not rendered in UTS.
a	a	
ə	ə	Transcribed as <i>i</i> by Seki and Pessoa in some words.
e	ɛ	
i	i, ĩ	
o	o	
u	u, ũ	
õ	ã, õ	
ẽ	ẽ, ɛ̃	
ĩ	ĩ, ĩ	
õ̃	õ̃, ɔ̃	
ũ	ũ, ũ	

Database compiled and annotated by: André Nikulin (September 2017).

1. ALL

Krenak *pənd'ə* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 36; Seki 2004: 141 (*bind'i*); Monteiro 1948: 43 (*pantã*). *əŋgr'an* is attested only in one source [Silva 1986: 52] and is thus assumed to be less basic; the exact difference between these two roots is unknown.

2. ASHES

Krenak *čak'u* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 34; Monteiro 1948: 31 (*tchá-cú*). Distinct from *prəŋ*, *čom=bek^v=pr'oŋ* 'coal, embers' [Seki 2002: 23; Silva 1986: 64; Monteiro 1948: 29 (*chompek prom*)], glossed as 'ashes' in [Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 48 (*thombék prom*)].

3. BARK

Krenak *k^vat* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 64; Silva 1987: 190; Pessoa 2012: 110; Monteiro 1948: 30, 31, 32, 40 (*cate ~ cate*); Silva 1924: 83 (*cate*). Polysemy: 'bark / skin / leather'. The same root is found in *pəŋ=g^vat* 'wax' (literally 'honey skin') [Silva 1924: 79 (*pancat*)], *čəŋ=g^vat* 'canoe, boat' (literally 'tree bark') [Pessoa 2012: 127; Seki 2004: 139; Silva 1924: 78 (*joncati*)]; Estigarribia 1934: 43 (*joncát*), *k^vat-žič'a* 'fever' (literally 'hot skin') [Estigarribia 1934: 44 (*cat-jit-xá*)]. Cf. also {*maihōpak*} (pronunciation uncertain), glossed as 'bark' in [Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 30].

4. BELLY

Krenak *kwəŋ ~ kwəŋ^o* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 33 (*kwəŋ*); Pessoa 2012: 106 (*kwəŋ*); Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 26 (*kuāŋ*); Monteiro 1948: 29, 33, 44 (*cuáng ~ cuang ~ cuã*); Silva 1924: 82 (*uangni*); Estigarribia 1934: 41 (*cuangue*). Polysemy: 'belly / guts'. Cf. *kwəŋ yap'ok*, glossed as 'ventre' in Portuguese in [Monteiro 1948: 44 (*cuang japok*)], and *kwəŋ-giop'o* 'intestine' [Pessoa 2012: 200]. Much more widely attested than *tūŋ* 'belly' [Seki 2002: 25] and *čín^vbrəŋ* 'stomach' [Monteiro 1948: 30 (*tchin-broũ*)].

5. BIG

Krenak *mɾəm ~ i=mɾ'əm ~ i=mɾ'am* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 65 (*i=mr'am*); Pessoa 2012: 114 (*mrəm ~ ĩ=mr'əm*); Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 10, 20 (*{imrám ~ imram}*); Monteiro 1948: 36 (*{himpmaráne}*). Another word attested in multiple older sources is *pak'y'u* [Monteiro 1948: 36 (*{pakejú}*); Silva 1924: 84 (*{gipaquiúú}*); Estigarribia 1934: 42 (*{pakjúú}*)]; however, it appears that the basic functional opposition ('big / small') is *mrəm / ton=d'on* [Pessoa 2012: 215].

6. BIRD

Krenak *ⁿbak'ən* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 44; Silva 1987: 186; Pessoa 2012: 143 (*ⁿbak'idⁿ*); Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 10 (*{bakān}*); Monteiro 1948: 28, 30, 33, 40 (*{bacâne ~ bacáne ~ bacan}*); Estigarribia 1934: 44 (*{bocann}*).

7. BITE

Krenak *krop* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Seki *apud* Pessoa 2012: 238; Seki 2004: 134; Monteiro 1948: 39 (*{crôp}*). Seki [2002: 24] also attests *apmĩn'ik*, but this word is absent from other sources.

8. BLACK

Krenak *xim* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 64; Pessoa 2012: 138 (*hibⁿ*); Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 44 (*{rim}*); Monteiro 1948: 30, 39, 43 (*{hime}*); Silva 1924: 79 (*{rim ~ rime}*) 'black / coffee'; Estigarribia 1934: 42 (*{rime}*). Polysemy: 'black / dirty'. Distinct from *te'u* {tetú} 'darkened, cloudy' [Monteiro 1948: 34].

9. BLOOD

Krenak *kumž'ək* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 83; Pessoa 2012: 216 (*kəmž'uk*); Monteiro 1948: 42 (*{cam' tchâk}*); Silva 1924: 80 (*{camtchak}*).

10. BONE

Krenak *žek^y / k^yyek^y* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 96, 98; Pessoa 2012: 182; Seki 2002: 25; Monteiro 1948: 29, 40 ({{jék / kjék}}); Silva 1924: 80 ({{jek}}).

11. BREAST

Krenak *mim* # (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Monteiro 1948: 40 ({{míme}}). The transcription is tentative. Cf. *pa'ak* 'female breast / milk' [Silva 1986: 106; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 40, 41 ({{pāarak ~ parāk}}); Monteiro 1948: 29, 36, 37, 40 ({{pareuk}}); Silva 1924: 81 ({{porak}}); Estigarribia 1934: 44 ({{parank}})].

12. BURN

Krenak *xoŋ* (1) / *xaŋg'a* # (2).

References and notes:

Krenak: Manizer {x̄u:m} *apud* Pessoa 2012: 265; Seki 2004: 137; Monteiro 1948: 41 ({{houme ~ hóume}}). Attested as transitive in the phrase *ti po xoŋ* 'burn the foot' [Monteiro 1948: 41 ({{ti pó houme}})] and as intransitive in *am xoŋ i* 'something is burning' [Seki 2004: 137]. Cf. *pexeŋ* (?) 'to light a fire' [Monteiro 1948: 27 ({{pe-hei}})]. Monteiro 1948: 41 ({{haugâ}}). The transcription is tentative. Attested in the phrase *kon pa um im xaŋg'a* (?), glossed in Portuguese as 'tira que queima' [Monteiro 1948: 41 ({{cone pâ um íme haugâ}})].

12. BURN

Krenak *ambr'uk* (3).

References and notes:

Krenak: Seki, Manizer *apud* Pessoa 2012: 265, 286; Monteiro 1948: 41 ({{ambruk} 'to light / light'}).

13. NAIL

Krenak *po=riŋ'at* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 44; Silva 1987: 185; Pessoa 2012: 145 ({{po=rĩŋ'at}}); Monteiro 1948: 44 ({{pó rinhá}}); Silva 1924: 82 ({{crenat}}); Estigarribia 1934: 45 ({{ninrát}}, also {{coparak ni<nr>at}} 'jaguar claw').

14. CLOUD

Krenak *taru=kak'a* (1) / *amuk^yi'un* ~ *aŋuk^yiŋ'am* # (2).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 63. Literally 'sky smoke'. Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 7 ({amukiun}); Monteiro 1948: 39 [{angú kinháme}]. The transcription is tentative.

15. COLD

Krenak *čək ~ imž'ək ~ žimž'ək* # (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Monteiro 1948: 34 ({tcheuk ~ im'cheuk ~ imetcheuk ~ gimetcheuk}). The transcription is tentative. Apparently distinct from *ambur'u*, which is sometimes glossed as 'cold / wind' [Silva 1986: 34], 'cold' [Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 6 ({amburu})] or 'it is cold' [Monteiro 1948: 34 ({am'burú})] and likely means 'cold weather / windy'.

16. COME

Krenak *nĩ / nĩ-ŋ ~ nĩ-ŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Seki, Manizer *apud* Pessoa 2012: 217, 282; Seki 2004: 133, 140; Seki 2002: 25; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 35 ({nin}); Monteiro 1948: 44–45 ({nĩ}). Distinct from *yapr'ə* (?) 'to arrive' [Monteiro 1948: 31 ({japre})]. Cf. *je'en* (?) 'comes, I came' [Estigarribia 1934: 42 ({nheren})].

17. DIE

Krenak *kwem* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1987: 47; Pessoa 2012: 191; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 26 ({kuem}); Monteiro 1948: 27, 34 ({cueme ~ coém}); Silva 1924: 82 ({cuem}); Estigarribia 1934: 42, 46 ({cuéme ~ =cuème ~ =cuême}).

18. DOG

Krenak *ᵐgoŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 52; Pessoa 2012: 106; Seki 2004: 134; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 18 ({gón}); Monteiro 1948: 30 ({ingoũ}); Silva 1924: 80 ({gon}). Possibly a borrowing from Portuguese *kẽw* {cão} 'dog'.

19. DRINK

Krenak *žop* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1987: 16; Pessoa 2012: 109; Seki 2004: 142; Monteiro 1948: 29 (jop); Silva 1924: 82 ((jope)); Estigarribia 1934: 41 ((jóp)). Glossed as 'to suck' in a comparative wordlist by Seki [2002: 21].

20. DRY

Krenak *čək* # (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Monteiro 1948: 43 ({um' tchɛuk} 'to dry / dry'; {tchɛu-heng-tchin knhī} 'to dry meat'). The transcription is tentative. Maybe the same root is attested as {imthep} 'to dry' [Estigarribia 1934: 43].

21. EAR

Krenak *xiŋw'orŋ* ~ *xiŋ'orŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 48; Silva 1987: 190; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 44 ((rin-ron)); Monteiro 1948: 40 ((nhaknhône, nhak nhone)); Silva 1924: 81 ((uéon)).

22. EARTH

Krenak *nak^y* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1987: 187; Pessoa 2012: 137; Seki 2004: 134; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 34 ((nak)); Silva 1924: 78 ((nak)); Monteiro 1948: 34, 43 ((nak ~ nák)); Estigarribia 1934: 43 ((nac)). Polysemy: 'earth / cultivated field'.

23. EAT

Krenak *əməŋg'ut* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Pessoa 2012: 110; Seki 2004: 135, 142 (*aməŋg'ut* 'food / to eat'); Seki 2002: 22 (*amŋg'ut* 'food'); Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 6 ((amangũto)); Monteiro 1948: 32 ({'mcút} 'to eat', {amancút} 'food'); Silva 1924: 82 ((mangut), {mancut-pram} 'hungry'); Estigarribia 1934: 41 ((muncut)).

24. EGG

Krenak *iŋg'u* ~ *niŋg'u* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1987: 62; Seki 2002: 24; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 6 ({âm âm ingú}); Monteiro 1948: 29, 40 ({ninkú} 'egg', {a-a-han incúk mou} 'to whip eggs'); Estigarribia 1934: 45 ({aaáingú}).

25. EYE

Krenak *kʷitʷom* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Pessoa 2012: 269; Seki 2002: 23; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 25 ({kitón}); Monteiro 1948: 27, 31, 39 ({ketóm, ketome, ketôme}); Silva 1924: 81 ({quitom}); Estigarribia 1934: 43 ({kitome ~ ketonn ~ kitone}). Polysemy: 'eye / face / button'. Cf. *kʷitʷom kʷe* 'eyelashes' [Silva 1986: 64; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 25 ({kitón ké})].

26. FAT

Krenak *xumʷã ~ umʷa* # (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Monteiro 1948: 36 ({corek jú humāh} ~ {humāh}); Estigarribia 1934: 46 ({tumá}). The transcription is tentative. Cf. *ʷbudʷut* (?) 'lard' [Monteiro 1948: 29 ({budút})], *ʷokokʷan* (?) 'fat (adj.)' [Monteiro 1948: 36 ({jococâne})].

27. FEATHER

Krenak *mak=kʷe ~ ʷbakʷan=kʷe* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Monteiro 1948: 28, 33, 40 ({mpmakê} 'flying feather', {bacâne ké} 'feather'). Literally 'wing hair' and 'bird hair', respectively. Cf. *ʷuk=kʷe* 'tail feather' [Monteiro 1948: 40 ({jó-ké})]. Seki [Pessoa 2012: 129] also lists *mak* in this meaning (cf. also {karnimak} in [Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 24]), but, most likely, the more precise meaning is 'wing / leg' (cf. {irmak / mak} in [Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 20, 30]).

28. FIRE

Krenak *čom=bʷekʷ* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Pessoa 2012: 143; Seki 2004: 38 (glossed as 'to burn'); Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 48 ({thombék}); Monteiro 1948: 28, 35 ({chompek ~ tchompék}); Silva 1924: 78 ({jonpek}); Estigarribia 1934: 42 ({jonpéc}). Cf. also *čom=bekʷ-prʷoŋ* 'coal, embers' [Silva 1986: 64; Monteiro 1948: 29 ({chompek prom})].

29. FISH

Krenak *ⁿbok* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 52; Pessoa 2012: 104; Seki 2004: 136; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 10 ({bók}); Monteiro 1948: 25, 40 ({'mpok ~ umpók ~ pók}); Silva 1924: 80 ({baúk}).

30. FLY

Krenak *mũ / mũ-ŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Monteiro 1948: 28, 36, 45 ({mũ}). Polysemy: 'to go / to walk / to fly'. Attested only in the meaning 'to go' by other authors [Seki 2004: 133; Seki 2002: 23; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 10, 31 ({mum ~ mŭm}); Estigarribia 1934: 43 ({mum} 'to go away')].

31. FOOT

Krenak *po* (1) / *po=ⁿʒⁱa* (2).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 105; Seki 2002: 24; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 40 ({pó}); Monteiro 1948: 40 ({pó}). Polysemy: 'hand / foot / finger'. Pessoa 2012: 107; Seki 2002: 24; Monteiro 1948: 40 ({pótchá}); Estigarribia 1934: 43 ({pó-inha}).

32. FULL

Krenak *mət* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 36; Pessoa 2012: 137; Seki 2002: 36; Monteiro 1948: 31 ({mât}).

33. GIVE

Krenak *um* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Seki 2004: 137; Monteiro 1948: 32 ({húme}). Monteiro [1948: 32, 40] also lists *um'un* (?) {up múne ~ up-mune} 'to give' (might represent the same root), *žokž'ek* (?) {jók-jék} 'to give', *amb'up* (?) {ám̃p úp ~ ampup} 'to pay' (might represent the same root, the transcription is highly tentative).

34. GOOD

Krenak *erex'e* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 54; Seki 2004: 136 (*rex'e*); Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 14 (*ererré*); Monteiro 1948: 29 (*eré-hé*); Silva 1924: 79 (*ererré*); Estigarribia 1934: 41 (*héréhé*). Polysemy: 'good / beautiful / tasty'.

0. GOOD

Krenak *ⁿbət* (2).

References and notes:

Krenak: Pessoa 2012: 110. Polysemy: 'good / better'.

35. GREEN

Krenak *jĩx'un* # (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Monteiro 1948: 44 (*inhinúne*). The transcription is tentative. Monteiro [1948: 44] also lists *nĩ=ⁿbr'uk* (?) [*nũ bruk*], which is apparently a negation of 'red'. Distinct from *jom* 'green / immature / unripe' [Silva 1986: 36; Seki 2004: 134; Monteiro 1948: 44 (*inhome*); Estigarribia 1934: 42 (*inhome*)].

36. HAIR

Krenak *kren=ḡ^ye* ~ *kren=k^ye* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 44, 62; Silva 1987: 186; Pessoa 2012: 119; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 26 (*krenge* ~ *krengre*); Monteiro 1948: 30 (*creneké*); Silva 1924: 81 (*crenguê*). The unprefixated form *k^ye* is also attested ([Seki 2002: 22]). The same root is found in *kən k^ye* 'eyebrow' (*kidⁿ k^ye* in Pessoa's [2012: 143] transcription), *k^yit'om k^ye* 'eyelashes'. Cf. *kren* 'head', glossed as 'head / hair' by Pessoa [2012: 139] and Estigarribia [1934: 44] (*crenn*).

37. HAND

Krenak *po* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 105; Pessoa 2012: 104; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 40 (*po*); Silva 1924: 82 (*po* 'hand / finger'); Monteiro 1948: 38, 41 (*po* ~ *pô* ~ *pótepy*); Estigarribia 1934: 43 (*po* 'hand', *po-mem* 'to shake hands'). Polysemy: 'hand / foot /

finger'. Cf. *po-kr'ot* 'palm' [Monteiro 1948: 40 ({pó crót})]. *pok* [Pessoa 2012: 199] is likely a typo.

38. HEAD

Krenak *kren* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 101; Silva 1987: 187; Pessoa 2012: 111; Seki 2002: 22; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 26 ({kren}); Monteiro 1948: 25, 30, 34, 35, 43 ({créne ~ crene ~ cren}); Silva 1924: 81 ({crene}); Estigarribia 1934: 44 ({crenn} 'head / hair'). Polysemy: 'head / fruit / spike / seed'.

39. HEAR

Krenak *poŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Pessoa 2012: 109; Seki 2002: 23; Monteiro 1948: 40 ({poũ}). Monteiro [1948: 34] also attests *ap'ə* (?) {apâ} and *čop'o* (?) {tchopó} 'to listen'.

40. HEART

Krenak *tet'un* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 44; Silva 1987: 185; Pessoa 2012: 116 (*tet'in*); Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 48 ({tetum}); Monteiro 1948: 32 ({tetúm}).

41. HORN

Krenak *ⁿžuw'em ~ ⁿžow'em* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Monteiro 1948: 30, 31, 32 ({djuême ~ juême ~ djoéme}).

42. I

Krenak *ti* (1) / *ŋĩŋ'in* / *nik-* ~ ⁿ*gĩĩŋ-* ~ ⁿ*gĩĩŋ-* / *ni-* ~ ⁿ*gi-* ~ ⁿ*ge-* ~ ⁿ*gii-* / *n-* ~ ⁿ*g-* / *ĩm-* (2).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 63; Seki *apud* Pessoa 2012: 223; Seki 2004: 132. Free pronoun. Likely the same word as {tir}, glossed as 'I am going' in [Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 49]. Silva 1986: 97, 98; Seki (*ŋĩŋ'in*, *apud* Pessoa 2012: 223); Seki 2004: 132, 134; Seki

2002: 21 (*njn*); Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 35 (*nin*); Monteiro 1948: 25, 38, 45 (*nhik- ~ nhi- ~ nhic ~ nhin / nhiuk ~ nhuk*); Estigarribia 1934: 43 (*nhicuaum*). Free pronoun / bound form.

43. KILL

Krenak *ⁿbək* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Seki 2002: 25; Pessoa 2012: 120; Monteiro 1948: 38 (*ampác*). Silva [1924: 83] lists a derivative of the verb 'to die': *te=kw'em* (?) (*té-cuem*). Cf. also *enj'ro* (?) 'to kill by stabbing' [Monteiro 1948: 38 (*encró*)], *nũ pak tom čon* (?) 'to behead' [Monteiro 1948: 33 (*nũ pak tom tchon*)].

44. KNEE

Krenak *k^yikr'i* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 187; Seki 2002: 22 (*k^yikr'e*); Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 25, 26 (*krukri*); Monteiro 1948: 27, 37 (*kekrý ~ kecrý*). Cf. also *k^yyup'o* (?), glossed as 'knee' in [Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 25, 26 (*kiupó*)].

45. KNOW

Krenak *yaž'i* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1987: 48; Seki, Manizer *apud* Pessoa 2012: 238, 268; Monteiro 1948: 32, 42 (*ijagy ~ jagý*); Silva 1924: 83 (*ijagi* 'to understand'); Estigarribia 1934: 41 (*ijagi*). Polysemy: 'to know / to understand / to answer correctly / to be acquainted / to know how to'.

46. LEAF

Krenak *žət* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 64; Pessoa 2012: 182; Seki 2002: 25 (*žət ~ žit*); Monteiro 1948: 35 (*ijeut*). According to Monteiro, it can refer to leaves of vines, pumpkin, potatoes and other plants. Apparently distinct from *žam* 'seed', which is also attested in the meaning 'wide leaf' by Monteiro [Monteiro 1948: 35 (*jame*)]. Note that, while Monteiro explains that *žam him* [*jam'hime*] 'bean bush' literally means 'black leaf', this expression should be rather glossed as 'black seed'. Yet another root, *kur'it*, is found in [Silva 1986: 86], but it is not attested in other sources.

47. LIE

Krenak *wip* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Pessoa 2012: 104; Seki 2004: 138; Silva 1924: 82 ({ui} 'deitar'). Probably the same root is attested by Monteiro [1948: 33] as {cuýp} 'to lie down'.

48. LIVER

Krenak *kup'əŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 44; Silva 1987: 193; Pessoa 2012: 111; Seki 2002: 23; Monteiro 1948: 35 ({cupang}). Glossed as 'stomach' in [Pessoa 2012: 116].

49. LONG

Krenak *ron* ~ *er'on* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 55, 63; Pessoa 2012: 276; Seki 2004: 133, 134; Seki 2002: 25; Monteiro 1948: 30, 32, 37 ({rône ~ orône ~ arone}). Polysemy: 'long / tall'. Cf. also *powĩ* ~ *pawĩ* (?) 'tall' [Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 40 ({pauím}); Monteiro 1948: 28 ({pouín})].

50. LOUSE

Krenak *aŋ'əŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 59; Seki 2002: 24 (*əŋ*); Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 7, 20 ({anram ~ imrām}); Silva 1924: 80 ({hynham}). Monteiro [1948: 41] lists another root: *ññĩ' ã*(?) {knhĩ-knhã}.

51. MAN

Krenak *wax'a* ~ *kwax'a* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 84 (*wax'a*); Pessoa 2012: 112 (*kwax'a*); Seki 2004: 134 (*kwax'a*); Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 52 ({uarrá}); Monteiro 1948: 36, 38 ({uahá}); Estigarríbia 1934: 40 ({uahá}). Glossed as 'Indian man'. Cf. *kra'i* ~ *kra?i* 'white man' [Silva 1986: 59, 107; Seki 2004: 138; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 25 ({kraí}); Monteiro 1948: 29 ({craý, cray}); Silva 1924: 79 ('man')], *nəŋ* 'male' [Silva 1986].

52. MANY

Krenak *ɲãw'it* ~ *ɲaw'it* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 54, 64 (*ɲaw'it*); Pessoa 2012: 139, 221; Seki 2004: 135, 136 (*ɲãw'it*); Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 7, 20 ((*inhauito* ~ *inhaut* ~ *inhaut*) 'many / four'); Monteiro 1948: 39 ((*nhã-uyte*) 'many, several'); Silva 1924: 83 ((*inhaute*)). Cf. *yok'an i=ɲãw'it* (?) [*jocann* *inhaute*] 'four' [Estigarribia 1934: 44]. Apparently a more basic root than *er'uk* ~ *xur'uk* (?) [Monteiro 1948: 39 ((*erúca*) 'many, several'); Estigarribia 1934: 42 ((*huruk*))] and *urux'u* [Monteiro 1948: 39 ((*ruhú*) 'many, enough')] (glossed as 'four' in [Pessoa 2012: 221]).

53. MEAT

Krenak *čín* (1) / *ɲik* (2).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 44; Silva 1987: 186; Pessoa 2012: 105 (*čín*); Monteiro 1948: 29, 30, 31 ((*tchin*)); Estigarribia 1934: 46 ((*tchim*)). Polysemy: 'animal / game / meat'. The form {*uine*} [Silva 1924: 80] is likely the same root; the author also lists *čín-gur'an* (as {*tchinguram*} 'thirsty'), which can be literally understood as 'to want meat' and, most likely, means 'hungry'. Seki 2002: 24; Monteiro 1948: 31 ((*nhiik*)).

54. MOON

Krenak *nomi'ak^y* ~ *tomi'ak^y* (1) / *muɲ'ak^y* (2).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 47, 106; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 35, 49 ((*nomiak* ~ *tomiak*)). Pessoa 2012: 110, 141; Monteiro 1948: 38 ((*munhák* ~ *munhak*)); Silva 1924: 78 ((*munhak*)); Estigarribia 1934: 43 ((*munhac*)).

55. MOUNTAIN

Krenak *up'ik^y* ~ *yup'ik^y* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 96; Monteiro 1948: 39 ((*jopyk*)); Silva 1924: 78 ((*jopik*)). Distinct from *krak^y* 'knife / iron / stone saw / turtle shell / hail' [Silva 1986: 45; Pessoa 2012: 111; Seki 2004: 134; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 10, 25 ((*krak* ~ *krák*)); Monteiro 1948: 30, 34, 35, 43 ((*crak*, *crák*)); Silva 1924: 78 ((*crak*)); Estigarribia 1934: 42, 43 ((*carac*)], which is glossed as 'stone, mountain' in a comparative wordlist by Seki [2002: 22, 37].

56. MOUTH

Krenak *yepik^yi* / *k^yipik^yi* (1) / *xi-m'a* (2).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 93; Silva 1987: 190; Pessoa 2012: 128 (*k^yi=yepik^yi*); Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 25 ({kipiki}); Monteiro 1948: 29 ({japikýh} 'lower lip / mouth'); Estigarribia 1934: 43 ({japeki}). Monteiro 1948: 29, 37 ({himpmä} 'mouth / lip'); Silva 1924: 81 ({ninchmá}). Not attested in modern sources but nevertheless included as a synonym: at least Monteiro [1948] lists both roots.

57. NAME

Krenak *unž'ak^y* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Seki 2004: 135; Seki 2002: 25 (*už'ak^y*); Estigarribia 1934: 41 ({dunchat-jopú} 'what's the woman's name?', {dunchat-uahá} 'what's the man's name?', {dunchat-in-gruc} 'what's the boy's name?').

58. NECK

Krenak *žup'uk* / *k^yyup'uk* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 33; Pessoa 2012: 111 (*k^yip'uk*); Seki 2002: 23 (=puk); Monteiro 1948: 40, 41 ({jipúk / kjiok}). Cf. *kren=ɲon* (?) 'nape' [Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 26 ({krenró}); Monteiro 1948: 39].

59. NEW

References and notes:

Krenak: Not attested. Cf. *or'an* 'young' [Silva 1986: 37; Monteiro 1948: 39 ({orang}); Estigarribia 1934: 42 ({orã})].

60. NIGHT

Krenak *amb'im* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Pessoa 2012: 123 ('in the morning'), 214 ('night'); Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 6 ({ambim} 'night', {ambimbim} 'morning / dawn'); Monteiro 1948: 39 ({taru ampýme} 'dark night, late night', *tar'u* stands for 'sky'); Silva 1924: 78 ({ampim}). Monteiro [1948: 39] also lists *tar'u tet'u* {tarú tetú} 'night' (literally 'dark sky') and *tar'u mcuk-mr'uk* (?) {tarú m'ruc m'ruc} 'evening'.

61. NOSE

Krenak *žin* / *kʲi'in* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 55, 96; Silva 1987: 190; Pessoa 2012: 182; Seki 2002: 24; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 18 ({gin}); Monteiro 1948: 39 ({kjýne}); Silva 1924: 81 ({gin}); Estigarribia 1934: 45 ({gena}). Apparently {june / kjúne} 'beak', attested in [Monteiro 1948: 29], is the same word; cf. also *pər'ək žin* (?) {pareuk gine/june} 'nipple' (literally 'the nose of the breast').

62. NOT

Krenak *nuk* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 36; Pessoa 2012: 236; Seki 2004: 133, 137; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 35, 41 ({nuk}); Monteiro 1948: 39 ({nuk}); Silva 1924: 79 ({nuk}); Estigarribia 1934: 43 ({nuc}). Monteiro lists {nū} alongside {nuk}, which might be the same word or a distinct nominal negation (*nū*?). Cf. *an'em* {annem}, which likely means 'no' [Monteiro 1948: 39], and the prohibitive particle *nūη* [Pessoa 2012: 237].

63. ONE

Krenak *puč'ikʲ* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 59; Pessoa 2012: 221; Seki 2004: 136; Seki 2002: 25; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 40 ({potik}); Monteiro 1948: 43, 44 ({pochík ~ pótchik ~ potchik}); Estigarribia 1934: 41, 44 ({potic ~ potick ~ potin}). Polysemy: 'one / alone / only / single / few'. According to Estigarribia, another root of Tupí-Guaraní origin is used in Santa Cruz/Aldeia Velha: *ep'e* {epê} (cf. *musapur=ep'e* {muçapure epê} 'four').

64. PERSON

Krenak *ⁿbur'uη* # (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 64; Pessoa 2012: 116; Seki 2004: 135; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 10 ({burúm}); Monteiro 1948: 25 ({borum}); Silva 1924: 84 ({borum}); Estigarribia 1934: 43 ({burum}). Means 'indigenous person'. Monteiro [1948: 36] also cites *kiŋ'in* (?) {knhin} and *kʲyakʲ əŋʒ'uk* {kjak antchuk}, glossed in Portuguese as 'gente' ('folk', 'humans'); at least the former is likely the IINCL pronoun [Seki 2004: 132] and the latter means 'you guys are brothers' (cf. *kʲyakʲ* 'brother' [Silva 1986: 48] and *əŋʒ'uk* 'you guys' [Silva 1986: 35; Seki 2002: 132]).

65. RAIN

Krenak *mijnaη=p'ə* ~ *mijəη=p'ə* (1) / *əmbur'u* (2).

References and notes:

Krenak: Seki (*muŋaŋ=pi*, *apud* Pessoa 2012: 237); Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 30 ({minhang epã}); Monteiro 1948: 31 ({m'nhan pã}); Estigarribia 1934: 46 ({munhangue pá}). The bare root *mij'aŋ ~ mij'əŋ* 'water' is also found in this meaning [Seki 2002: 23; Silva 1924: 83 ({munhan-munhan})]. Pessoa 2012: 121 ('wind / rain'). Silva [1986: 34] lists this word in the meaning 'wind / cold'. Polysemy: 'wind / cold weather / rain'.

66. RED

Krenak *ⁿbruk-uk-'uk* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Pessoa 2012: 200; Seki 2002: 21; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 10 ({brukuku}); Monteiro 1948: 44 ({brucucúk}); Silva 1924: 79 ({brucu'cu}); Estigarribia 1934: 42 ({brucukú}). Probably derived from *ⁿbruk: žin ⁿbruk* (?) 'red beak' [Monteiro 1948: 29 ({june bruk})], *nū ⁿbruk* (?) 'green' (= 'not red?') [Monteiro 1948: 44 ({nū bruk})].

67. ROAD

Krenak *ⁿbronŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 44; Silva 1987: 186; Seki 2004: 134; Seki 2002: 25; Pessoa 2012: 127 (*ⁿbrog*); Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 10 ({brōn}); Monteiro 1948: 30 ({braū}); Silva 1924: 78 ({braum}).

68. ROOT

Krenak *yop'ok* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 47. Monteiro [1948: 42] lists another root: *čon=žit'ak^y* (?) {tchone gitác}.

69. ROUND

Krenak *xō'ek^y ~ ηō'ek^y* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Pessoa 2012: 126 (*hō'ek^y*); Seki 2002: 37 (*ηō'ek^y*).

70. SAND

Krenak *umi'aŋ ~ umi'əŋ ~ numi'əŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 59, 83 (*umi'ay ~ umi'əy*); Pessoa 2012: 115 (*ʎumi'iŋ*); Silva 1924: 78 (*{omunhan}* 'beach'); Monteiro 1948: 28 (*{nho m'nhang}*). Cf. also *nak="grop* (?) [Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 34 (*{nak gróp}*)].

71. SAY

Krenak *awŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Pessoa 2012: 268; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 38 (*{on}*); Monteiro 1948: 34 (*{aũ}*); Silva 1924: 82 (*{an}*). Glossed as 'to speak', but can apparently refer to single speech acts [Pessoa 2012: 270-271].

72. SEE

Krenak *pip* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Pessoa 2012: 104; Seki 2004: 134; Seki 2002: 23; Monteiro 1948: 31, 44 (*{pip}* 'to see', *{am'pipe nuk}* 'blind'); Estigarribia 1934: 43 (*{pip, acangpip}*). Cf. the root *kəŋ* (?), found in [Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 25 (*{konoé akang}* 'looking'); Monteiro 1948: 44 (*{câng}* 'to see'); Estigarribia 1934: 43 (*{acangpip}* 'to see')].

73. SEED

Krenak *žam* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 44; Silva 1987: 186; Seki 2002: 25; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 22 (*{jam}*); Monteiro 1948: 31, 43 (*{jáme}* 'seed', *{pont-jâme}* 'fruit stone'). Cf. *čam* 'testicle, scrotum' [Silva 1986: 101; Monteiro 1948: 34 (*{tchame}*)]. Monteiro [1948: 25, 30, 34, 35, 43] cites the meaning 'seed' for *kren* *{créne ~ crene ~ cren}* alongside 'head / fruit / spike', but this is definitely not the basic root for the meaning in question.

74. SIT

Krenak *ŋep ~ nep / xep* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 107 (*ŋep / xep*); Pessoa 2012: 115 (*nep*); Seki 2004: 138 (*nep*); Seki 2002: 24 (*nep / yep / hep*); Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 35, 44 (*{nhép}* 'remains', *{rinhép}* 'to sit down'); Monteiro 1948: 43 (*{nhiép}*); Estigarribia 1934: 44 (*{répp}* 'to sit', *{inhep}* 'to sit / to remain'). Silva [1924: 82] also lists *xit* (?) [rit].

75. SKIN

Krenak *kʷat* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 64; Silva 1987: 190; Seki 2002: 21; Monteiro 1948: 30, 31, 32, 40 ({cáte ~ cate}); Silva 1924: 83 ({cate}, only 'bark'). Polysemy: 'bark / skin / leather'. The same root is found in *pəŋ=gʷat* 'wax' (literally 'honey skin') [Silva 1924: 79 ({pan-cat})], *čəŋ=gʷat* 'canoe, boat' (literally 'tree bark') [Pessoa 2012: 127; Seki 2004: 139; Silva 1924: 78 ({joncati}); Estigarribia 1934: 43 ({joncát})], *kʷat-žič'a* 'fever' (literally 'hot skin') [Estigarribia 1934: 44 ({catjixá})]. Silva [1924: 81] also lists *ži* [gi].

76. SLEEP

Krenak *xum'e* ~ *ŋum'e* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Pessoa 2012: 126 (*hum'e*); Seki 2002: 24 (*ŋum'e*); Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 45 ({rumé}). Older sources list another root: *kukʷy'un* (?) [Monteiro 1948: 33, 43 ({cukjun' ~ cukjune ~ cucujune}); Silva 1924: 83 ({crukjuni}); Estigarribia 1934: 41 ({cakjunc} 'to sleep / dream')].

77. SMALL

Krenak *ton=d'on* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 44; Silva 1987: 186; Pessoa 2012: 120 (*tond'odʷ*); Seki 2004: 134; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 44, 49; Monteiro 1948: 40 ({tontóne}). Glossed as 'small pig' in [Estigarribia 1934: 41 ({tonton})]. Cf. *naŋ=ton=d'on* 'child' [Seki 2004: 133; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 34 ({nãñ tondon ~ nãñ ton done})]. A second candidate is *kruk-nim* (?), glossed as 'small' by Estigarribia [1934: 41 ({cruknim})] and attested as a modifier (*krakʷ=kruk-nim* (?) {caracruknim} 'switchblade', literally 'small knife'; the same word is glossed as 'child' in [Silva 1924: 79 ({cruknim})] and as 'tiny' [Monteiro 1948: 40 ({cruk nhiine})], cf. {niknhüine} 'tiny' [Monteiro 1948: 40]. Yet another candidate word for this meaning is *mekʷ=m'ekʷ*, glossed as 'small' in [Silva 1924: 84 ({méque-méque}); Estigarribia 1934: 43 (in {pum mek mek} 'small gun')]; the same word is glossed as 'short (of height)' in [Silva 1986: 104; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 30 ({mëk mëk})] and as 'short' in [Monteiro 1948: 32 ({meik-meik})]. It appears that the basic functional opposition ('big / small') is *mɾəm* / *ton=d'on* [Pessoa 2012: 215].

78. SMOKE

Krenak *kək'ə* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 63; Pessoa 2012: 120 (*čom=b'ekʷ=iḱik*); Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 24 ({kākā}); Monteiro 1948: 35 ({'nhākâ}). Estigarribia [1934: 43] lists another root: *amom'on* (?) {amokmon}. Yet another root is cited by Monteiro [1948: 35]: *čom=bekʷ=tax'om* (?) {chompek tá-home} (cf. *in=dax'om* ~ *inaŋ=tax'om* (?) {intá hóme ~ innang tá home} 'to smoke' [ibid.]. *kum*, glossed as 'smoke / tobacco' by Seki [2002: 23], is attested only in the meaning 'tobacco' elsewhere [Silva 1986: 36; Pessoa 2012: 76; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 27 ({kum})].

79. STAND

Krenak *ɲiɲ* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Seki 2002: 21. Cf. the root *ti ~ texi* (?) [Monteiro 1948: 33 ({té-hý} 'standing'; Silva 1924: 82 ({ti} 'to rise')].

80. STAR

Krenak *tomre'et* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 59; Pessoa 2012: 110 (*t'on'bre'et*); Seki 2002: 38 (*tomre'et*); Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 49 ({tromeet}); Estigarribia 1934: 43 ({tommehc}). Possibly the same root is attested in {et-et} [Silva 1924: 78]. Cf. also {lumiak} 'star' [Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 49] (see 'moon').

81. STONE

Krenak *takr'uk* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 48 ({takruk}); Monteiro 1948: 40 ({tacrúk}); Silva 1924: 78 ({tacruk}); Estigarribia 1934: 45 ({tacruk}). Distinct from *krak^y* 'knife / iron / stone saw / turtle shell / hail' [Silva 1986: 45; Pessoa 2012: 111; Seki 2004: 134; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 10, 25 ({krak ~ krák}); Monteiro 1948: 30, 34, 35, 43 ({crak, crák}); Silva 1924: 78 ({crak}); Estigarribia 1934: 42, 43 ({carac})], which is glossed as 'stone, mountain' in a comparative wordlist by Seki [2002: 22, 37].

82. SUN

Krenak *tep'o* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 34; Silva 1987: 194; Pessoa 2012: 110; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 48 ({tepó}); Monteiro 1948: 38, 43 ({tepó}); Silva 1924: 78 ({tepó}); Estigarribia 1934: 43 ({tepó}).

83. SWIM

Krenak *žum / xum / k^yyum* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Manizer (*apud* Pessoa 2012: 266); Monteiro 1948: 39 ({kjúme}). Polysemy: 'to swim / to bathe'. Attested in the latter meaning

also in [Silva 1986: 83; Silva 1987: 194; Pessoa 2012: 236; Seki 2004: 142; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 45 ({rum})]. It is unclear if {murru} 'to swim' [Silva 1924: 82] represents the same root. Cf. *mũkr'ak* (?) {mũc'rák} 'to dive' [Monteiro 1948: 38].

84. TAIL

Krenak *žuk* / *k^yyuk* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 53; Pessoa 2012: 141; Seki 2004: 137; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 25 ({kiuk} 'penis'); Monteiro 1948: 31 ({juk} 'tail', {kjúk} 'penis'); Silva 1924: 82 ({quiju'k} 'penis'). Polysemy: 'tail / penis'. Cf. *ya=ž'uk* (?) {jajúk} 'fish tail' [Monteiro 1948: 31], *yenetap'ut* ~ *"bok=yenetap'ut* (?) {genetapút ~ 'mpok genetapút} 'fish tail' [Monteiro 1948: 31], *žuk-k^ye* {jó-ké ~ jóké} 'tail feather' [Monteiro 1948: 40, 42].

85. THAT

Krenak *xĩrã* # (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Seki (*apud* Pessoa 2012: 220). Glossed as 'there'. Also found in *čon=xĩr'ã* 'a distant forest' [Monteiro 1948: 38 ({tchon' heráne})]. Polysemy 'there / that' is assumed because a similar situation is observed with proximal deixis.

86. THIS

Krenak *"gəm* ~ *"gəŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 91 (*"gən*); Seki (*"gim*, *apud* Pessoa 2012: 220); Seki 2004: 134 (*"gim*); Monteiro 1948: 25, 37, 45 ({'ngame, 'ngam, ngáme} 'this / that'). Polysemy: 'this / here'. Cf. *tokon-ím* (?) {tocon'ime}, glossed as 'this' in [Monteiro 1948: 37] but not attested in phrases (cf. *tok'on* (?) {tocône ~ tocone} 'what?' [Monteiro 1948: 41]).

87. THOU

Krenak *xot'i* ~ *xut'i* (1) / *a-* ~ *ã-* ~ *x-* (2).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 16 ('thou'); Seki (*apud* Pessoa 2012: 223); Seki 2004: 132; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 45 ({rutí}); Monteiro 1948: 27, 43, 44, 45 ({oti ~ otei ~ otý ~ ti}). Free pronoun. Silva 1986: 105 ('thy'); Seki *apud* Pessoa 2012: 223; Seki 2002: 21 (*a-* / *an*). Bound form.

88. TONGUE

Krenak *žič'ok* / *k^yič'ok* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Pessoa 2012: 111; Seki 2002: 24 (*čok*); Monteiro 1948: 37 (*{itchók}*); Silva 1924: 81 (*{jitiok}*).

89. TOOTH

Krenak *žun* / *k^yyun* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 48, 64, 96; Silva 1987: 194; Pessoa 2012: 182; Seki 2002: 21; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 25 (*{kiun}*); Monteiro 1948: 33 (*{kjun}*); Silva 1924: 81 (*{june}*); Estigarribia 1934: 42 (*{kijume}*).

90. TREE

Krenak *čon* (1) / *əmbow'ok* (2).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 44; Silva 1987: 186; Pessoa 2012: 115 (glossed in Portuguese as 'pau'); Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 48 (*{thón}* 'firewood / stick'); Monteiro 1948: 31, 37, 40 (*{tchone ~ tchom' ~ tchône}*, glossed in Portuguese as 'pau'); Silva 1924: 78 (*{tchou}* 'tree', *{jan}* 'stick'); Estigarribia 1934: 42 (*{jon}*). Polysemy: 'tree / stick / wood'. The words *čon-gw'em* 'firewood' (literally 'dead wood') [Silva 1986: 48; Estigarribia 1934: 42 (*{joncuême}*)], *čom-b'ek^y* 'fire' [Silva 1924: 78 (*{jonpek}*); Estigarribia 1934: 42 (*{jonpéc}*)] and *čon-g^yat* 'canoe, boat' (literally 'tree bark') [Pessoa 2012: 127; Seki 2004: 139; Silva 1924: 78 (*{joncati}*); Estigarribia 1934: 43 (*{joncát}*)], among others, are derived from this root. Monteiro [1948: 28] attests *čon žat* *{tchone jeut}* 'tree', but this apparently means 'leaf'. Pessoa 2012: 128; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 6 (*{amboók}*).

91. TWO

Krenak *ⁿgrimb'o* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 36; Pessoa 2012: 221; Seki 2004: 139; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 18 (*{grimbó}*); Monteiro 1948: 33 (*{grimpó}*); Estigarribia 1934: 44 (*{qrimpó}*). According to Estigarribia, another root of Tupí-Guaraní origin is used in Santa Cruz/Aldeia Velha: *mokoja* (?) *{moconha}* (cf. *musapure=mokoja* (?) *{muçapure moconha}* 'five').

92. GO

Krenak *mũ* / *mũ-ŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Seki 2004: 133; Pessoa 2012: 106; Seki 2002: 23; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 10, 31 (*{mum ~ mũm}*); Monteiro 1948: 28, 36, 45 (*{mũ}*); Estigarribia 1934: 43 (*{mum}* 'to go away'). Polysemy: 'to go / to walk / to fly'.

93. HOT

Krenak *ič'a* ~ *žič'a* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 62, 65 (*ič'a*); Pessoa 2012: 107 (*ič'a*); Seki 2002: 21 (*ič'a*); Monteiro 1948: 30, 35, 41 ({gitchá} 'heat / fever / hot'); Estigarribia 1934: 43, 44 (*tep'o žič'a* {tepó jítxá} 'hot sun', *kat žič'a* {cat jítxá} 'fever'). Cf. *uʔu* 'to sweat / sweat / very hot' [Silva 1986: 102; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 52 ({úh-úh}); Monteiro 1948: 41 ({hú-hú}); Estigarribia 1934: 43 ({uh-uh})].

94. WATER

Krenak *mij'an* ~ *mij'an* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 16, 54; Pessoa 2012: 140, 216 (*mij'an*, *mij'an*); Seki 2004: 137; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 30 ({minhang ~ minhan}); Monteiro 1948: 27 ({m'nhã ~ m'nhang}); Silva 1924: 78 ({munhan}), 83 ({munhan-munhan} 'rain'); Estigarribia 1934: 41 ({munhangue}). Apparently *mij'an* 'river' [Seki 2004: 135] and *muj'an* 'rain' [Seki 2002: 23] are the same word.

95. WE₁

Krenak *kij'in* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Seki *apud* Pessoa 2012: 223; Seki 2004: 132. Inclusive.

95. WE₂

Krenak *ⁿgren* ~ *^{ñ}gr'en* (2).

References and notes:

Krenak: Seki *apud* Pessoa 2012: 223; Seki 2004: 132; Monteiro 1948: 39 ({nangrâne}). Exclusive.

96. WHAT

Krenak *am-n'im* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Pessoa 2012: 232; Seki 2004: 139. Cf. *kō-n'im* 'which, how' [Pessoa 2012: 232; Seki 2004: 139]. Monteiro [1948: 41] lists another root: *tok'on* (?) {tocône ~ tocone}.

97. WHITE

Krenak *žir'un* ~ *žir'um* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 37 (*žir'un*); Silva 1987: 194 (*žir'un*); Pessoa 2012: 106 (*žir'ubⁿ*); Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 18, 26, 30 ((*girum* ~ *jirum*)); Monteiro 1948: 32 ((*girúm*) 'light color'); Silva 1924: 79 ((*girum*)); Estigarribia 1934: 42 ((*girum*)). Distinct from *jom* 'green / immature / unripe' [Silva 1986: 36; Seki 2004: 134; Monteiro 1948: 44 ((*inhome*)); Estigarribia 1934: 42 ((*inhome*))], glossed as 'white / light color' in [Monteiro 1948: 29, 32 ((*inhome*))].

98. WHO

Krenak *in'aŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Pessoa 2012: 232; Seki 2004: 139; Seki 2002: 38. Monteiro [1948: 41] lists {*miná*}, which might be a mistranscription of the same word.

99. WOMAN

Krenak *ⁿžuknəŋ* ~ *ⁿžuknən* ~ *ⁿžuknaŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 35 (*ⁿžuknəŋ*); Pessoa 2012: 215 (*ⁿžuknən*); Seki 2002: 23 (*ⁿžuknaŋ*); Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 10 ((*dhīk-nān*)); Monteiro 1948: 39 ((*jocáne* ~ *tchocáne*) 'married woman'); Estigarribia 1934: 40 ((*jocan*) 'married woman represented by her husband'). Distinct from *xijno'a* ~ *k^yijno'a* ~ *k^yijno'a* 'white woman' [Silva 1986: 36, 107; Pessoa 2012: 227; Seki 2004: 134] (cf. {*nhora*} 'woman' [Silva 1924: 79], {*nhonrā*} 'well-dressed woman' [Monteiro 1948: 39]), *yap'u* ~ *yop'u* 'mother' [Silva 1924: 79 ((*japu*) 'mother'); Estigarribia 1934: 40 ((*jopu*) 'mother / woman'); *žipunən* (?) {*jipunan*} 'girl' [Estigarribia 1934: 40, 42]. Clearly a more basic word than {*jutinai*} [Estigarribia 1934: 44], whose pronunciation is not entirely clear, or *kroponim* (?) [Monteiro 1948: 39 {*croponyme*} 'any woman who is not {*nhonrā*}'].

100. YELLOW

References and notes:

Krenak: Not attested.

101. FAR

Krenak *xwaŋ* ~ *xuw'aŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 64 (*xwan*); Pessoa 2012: 219 (*xuw'an*); Seki 2004: 135 (*xuw'an*); Seki 2002: 37 (*xuw'an*); Monteiro 1948: 37, 45 ({uáng}). Another root, *amu'om* ~ *amor'on* (?), is attested in older sources [Silva 1924: 83 ({amurom}); Estigarribia 1934: 43 ({amorone})].

102. HEAVY

Krenak *mukr'an* ~ *mukr'əŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 60; Pessoa 2012: 141 (*mukr'əŋ*), Seki (*mikər'əŋ*, *apud* Pessoa 2012: 216); Seki 2004: 134 (*mikar'an*); Monteiro 1948: 41 ({muk'ráne}). Estigarribia [1934: 47] lists *krat* (?) {crat}.

103. NEAR

Krenak *ɲar'ep* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Pessoa 2012: 219; Seki 2004: 139; Monteiro 1948: 41 ({nhareĩ}). Monteiro [1948: 38, 41] also lists *amenek* (?) {ámenék} 'near' and *čon=am=takwi* (?) {tchon' am' tacuý} 'a closeby forest' [Monteiro 1948: 38].

104. SALT

Krenak *čak^y* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Pessoa 2012: 127; Seki 2002: 21; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 30, 48 ({minhang tchak} 'salty water', {thíac} 'salt'); Monteiro 1948: 42 ({tcháq}).

105. SHORT

Krenak *mek^y=m'ek^y* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Monteiro 1948: 32 ({meik-meik}). Also means 'short' according to Seki (*apud* [Pessoa 2012: 37]). Glossed as 'small' in [Silva 1924: 84 ({méque-méque}); Estigarribia 1934: 43 (in {pum mek mek} 'small gun')] or 'short (of height)' in [Silva 1986: 104; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 30 ({mĕk mĕk})].

106. SNAKE

Krenak *ⁿgran ~ ⁿgrɐŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 51 (*ⁿgran*); Pessoa 2012: 121 (*ⁿgragⁿ*); Seki 2004: 134 (*ⁿgrɐŋ*); Seki 2002: 21 (*ⁿgrɐŋ*); Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 18 (*{grán}*); Monteiro 1948: 32 (*{crang}*); Silva 1924: 81 (*{gra}*). Estigarribia [1934: 46] lists another root: *žom* (?) *{jóme}*.

107. THIN

References and notes:

Krenak: Not attested. Cf. *ñien* 'thin, slim' [Silva 1986: 44; Monteiro 1948: 38 (*{nieĩ ~ nhien}*)].

108. WIND

Krenak *əmbur'u* (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Silva 1986: 34 ('wind / cold'); Pessoa 2012: 121 ('wind / rain'). Polysemy: 'wind / cold weather / rain'. Silva [1924: 78] attests *tar'u* {taru} 'air / wind' in this meaning; in other sources only the meaning 'sky' is attested [Silva 1986: 54; Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues 2010: 48 (*{taru}*); Estigarribia 1934: 41, 43 (*{taurú / toru-}*)]. Monteiro [1948: 44] attests *tar'u=ⁿguŋ'ũ* (?) {tarú guknhũ} and *tar'u=ak'u* (?) {tarú acú}. Yet another root is attested by Semeghini-Siqueira & Rodrigues [2010: 52]: *wen ten'in ~ wen* (?) {uen tenin ~ uen}.

109. WORM

Krenak *nekr'ən* # (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Monteiro 1948: 39 (*{nek'rýn}*).

110. YEAR

Krenak *yok'on-makɲəm ~ yok'on-makɲiam* # (1).

References and notes:

Krenak: Monteiro 1948: 28 (*{jocone makinhâme}*), literally 'old past'.