

[Text version of database, created 22/12/2018].

Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the Mawé-Awetí-Guaraní group (Tupían family).

Languages included: Sateré-Mawé [mag-maw]; Tapirapé [mag-tap].

DATA SOURCES

I. Sateré-Mawé

Ribeiro, Maria de Jesus Pacheco. 2010. *Dicionário Sateré-Mawé/Português*. MA thesis. Guajará-Mirim: Universidade Federal de Rondônia, campus Guajará-Mirim. // *A dictionary of Sateré-Mawé. Usage examples are provided for most entries.*

Franceschini, Dulce. 1999. *La langue Sateré-Mawé. Description et analyse morphosyntaxique*. PhD thesis. Paris: Université Paris VII (Denis Diderot). // *A description of Sateré-Mawé morphosyntax, containing numerous glossed examples. No glossary is found.*

Franceschini, Dulce do Carmo. 2009. *As posposições em Sateré-Mawé (Tupí)*. *ReVEL 3* (edição especial): n. 3. // *A description of Sateré-Mawé postpositions. Some glossed examples are included.*

Silva, Raynice Geraldine Pereira da. 2005. *Estudo fonológico da língua Sateré-Mawé*. MA thesis. Campinas: Universidade Estadual de Campinas. // *A description of Sateré-Mawé phonology. A wordlist is included.*

Silva, Raynice Geraldine Pereira da. 2010. *Estudo morfossintático da língua Sateré-Mawé*. PhD thesis. Campinas: Universidade Estadual de Campinas. // *A description of Sateré-Mawé morphosyntax. Includes numerous glossed examples and a vocabulary.*

Graham, Albert, Sue Graham, Carl H. Harrison. 1977. *Prefixos pessoais e numerais da língua Sateré-Mawé*. *Série Lingüística 11* (Estudos sobre línguas tupi do Brasil): 175-205. // *A description of Sateré-Mawé person-marking prefixes. Some glossed examples are included.*

II. Tapirapé

Almeida et al. 1983 = Almeida, Antônio; Irmãzinhas de Jesus; Luiz Gouvêa de Paula. *A língua Tapirapé*. Rio de Janeiro: Biblioteca Reprográfica Xerox. // *A grammar of Tapirapé accompanied by a glossary*.

Praça 2007 = Praça, Walkíria Neiva. *Morfossintaxe da língua Tapirapé*. PhD thesis. Brasília: Universidade de Brasília. // *A description of Tapirapé morphosyntax, containing numerous examples and several sample texts. No glossary is found*.

NOTES

I. Sateré-Mawé.

The Sateré-Mawé live in Terra Indígena Andirá-Marau and number approximately 8500.

Consulted sources are, for the most part, internally consistent. The orthographic representation used in [Ribeiro 2010] has been chosen to represent Sateré-Mawé data here; other sources employ transcription systems that are closer to IPA. Prenasalized allophones of the occlusives and allophonic nasalization are represented in UTS.

Orthography	Phoneme	UTS
p	p	p
mp	p	ⁿ p
m	m	m
w	w	w
t	t	t
nt	t	ⁿ t
n	n	n
s	s	s
r	r	r

Orthography	Phoneme	UTS
j	j	y
k	k	k
gk	k	ʳk
g	ŋ	ŋ
h	h	h
a, ā, ã	a, a:, ã	a, a:, ã
e, ē, ě	e, e:, ě	ɛ, ɛ:, ě
i, ī, ï	i, i:, ï	i/i̇, i:, i̇/i̇
o, ō, õ	o, o:, õ	ɔ, ɔ:, õ
u, ū, ũ	u, u:, ũ	u/u̇, u:, ũ
y, ŷ, y	ï, ï:, ï̇	ï, ï:, ï̇
'	ʔ	ʔ

II. Tapirapé.

Tapirapé speakers live in Terra Indígena Tapirapé/Karajá (Luciara and Santa Terezinha municipalities of Mato Grosso, Brazil, at the confluence of the Tapirapé and Araguaia rivers bordering Tocantins) and, more recently, also in Terra Indígena Urubu Branco (Santa Terezinha, Confresa and Porto Alegre do Norte municipalities in north-eastern Mato Grosso, Brazil).

Most Tapirapé are bilingual in Tapirapé and Portuguese. Many of them are trilingual in Tapirapé, Portuguese and Karajá (especially those who live in the Majtyritāwa village. T.I. Tapirapé/Karajá). In Tāpi'itāwa, Tāpiparanytāwa, Towājaatāwa, Wiriaotāwa and Akara'ytāwa villages (T.I. Urubu Branco) the main language of communication is Tapirapé.

The population of Tapirapé is around 600 people, though in the 1940s there were only 47 speakers.

The data from [Almeida et al. 1983] and [Praça 2007] are normally in accordance. In some words stem-final occlusives alternate with voiced continuants when followed by a

vowel-initial suffix. This happens following oral vowels and \tilde{a} . Only the variants with the occlusives are cited here.

The differences between the transcription and the orthography used in [Almeida et al. 1983] are the following: UTS ʔ = orth. *h*, UTS ɨ = orth. *y*, UTS ĩ = orth. *ỹ*, UTS r = orth. *r*, UTS ŋ = orth. *g*, UTS ç = orth. *x*, UTS y = orth. *j*, UTS k^w = orth. *q*. Additionally, nasality is marked over vowels preceded by nasal consonants, as well as over continuants (*r, w, y*) in syllables with a nasal nucleus.

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

1. ALL

Satere-Mawe $tɔ=r'a-nia$ {*torania*} (1), Tapirape $=pãp / =mãp$ {*=pam / =mam*} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 88; Franceschini 1999: 266; Franceschini 2009: 7; Silva 2005: 125; Silva 2010: 190. Polysemy: 'all / everyone'. Contains the 3SG coreferential prefix $tɔ=$ {to=}. Cf. $i=r'a-nia$ {*irania*} 'several, some' [Ribeiro 2010: 63; Silva 2010: 190], $ka=r'a-nia$ {*karania*} [Ribeiro 2010: 66; Silva 2010: 186], $mɔ=r'a-nia$ {*morania*} 'to count, to check the quantity' [Ribeiro 2010: 73; Silva 2005: 61, 2010: 315]. The stress position is actually attested only for $mɔ=r'a-nia$ {*morania*} and suggests that the stem should be segmented morphologically, but the details of this are unclear (I tentatively segment *-nia* {-nia} 'PL'). Cf. also $wuat-ti$ {*wuat'i*} 'PL'. This word is apparently a negation of the future marker, but the path of its semantic evolution remains unknown.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 42, 71; Praça 2007: 114. A completive suffix, meaning 'to finish' when used independently. It seems that this is the only way to convey the meaning in the language. The morphophonological conditioning of the initial consonant is found in [Almeida et al. 1983: 15]. $\eta\tilde{i}$ {*gy*}, translated as 'all' in [Almeida et al. 1983: 69], is actually a marker of animate plurality [Almeida et al. 1983: 45].

2. ASHES

Satere-Mawe $iwir'up$ {*ywoyru*} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 98.

Tapirape: Not attested.

3. BARK

Satere-Mawe $i=p'\epsilon$ {*ype*} (1), Tapirape $i=pe$ {*ype*} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 97. Can refer to surfaces of tree trunks, roots, fruits and seeds. Distinct from $i=?a=pe \sim y=a=?a=pe$ {*i'ape \sim ja'ape*} 'fruit peel' [Franceschini 1999: 177; Silva 2005: 46, 75; Silva 2010: 108].

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 88. Polysemy: 'bark / shoulder blade'. Compound: 'tree-cover'.

4. BELLY

Satere-Mawe $y='ũn-mi?'a$ {*jun my'a*} (1), Tapirape $t=ewek$ {*tewek*} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 65; Silva 2005: 120. Cf. $mɛ?'ẽn$ 'guts' [Ribeiro 2010: 62; Silva 2005: 42, 121], $?imi'ẽ \sim imi?'ẽ \sim mu'ẽ$ {*ymyẽ \sim ymy'ẽ \sim mu'ẽ*} 'belly (inner part)' [Silva 2010: 193, 278]. The latter is related to $pi'ẽ hã? ok$ {*py'ẽ hã' ok*} 'kidney' [Ribeiro 2010: 81].

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 81; Praça 2007: 17. Prefixed forms: $=r=ewek$ {*=rewek*} (1, 2SG) / $=n=ewek$ {*=newek*} (2PL) / *ewek* {*ewek*} (3).

5. BIG

Satere-Mawe *wat'o* {*wato*} (1), Tapirape *t=oweteo* {*toweteo*} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 93; Franceschini 1999: 41; Franceschini 2009: 9; Silva 2005: 40; Silva 2010: 108, 124. Distinct from *nāñ* / *=iññ* {*nag* / *=tag*} 'to grow / grown up, grown (used of people and plants)' [Ribeiro 2010: 87; Franceschini 1999: 93, 227, 251; Franceschini 2009: 6, 11].

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 84. Prefixed forms: *=r=oweteo* {*=roweteo*} (1, 2SG) / *=n=oweteo* {*=noweteo*} (2PL) / *t=oweteo* {*toweteo*} (3). Cf. augmentative/intensive *=(o)o* {*=(o)o*} [Almeida et al. 1983: 55; Praça 2007: 45].

6. BIRD

Satere-Mawe *wεi't'a* {*weita*} (1), Tapirape *wi'rã* {*wyrã*} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 94; Franceschini 1999: 75; Silva 2005: 39; Silva 2010: 319.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 56; Praça 2007: 62. Never occurs with prefixes.

7. BITE

Satere-Mawe *ka=tu'u* {*katu'u*} (1), Tapirape *o?o* {*oho*} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 66; Franceschini 1999: 138, 180; Silva 2005: 85; Silva 2010: 313. Polysemy: 'to bite / to sting'.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 84; Praça 2007: 100.

8. BLACK

Satere-Mawe *hūn* {*hun*} (1), Tapirape *t=awi* {*tawiy*} (2) / *ōn* {*on*} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 60; Silva 2005: 42; Silva 2010: 311. Polysemy: 'black / dark / dirty'.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 31. The form *t=ãwi* [Almeida et al. 1983: 80] is most likely a typo. Prefixed forms: *=r=awi* {*=rawy*} (1, 2SG) / *=n=awi* {*=nawy*} (2PL) / *awi* {*awy*} (3). Almeida et al. 1983: 84. Never occurs with prefixes. Cf. *mo=ōn* {*moon*} 'to paint black' [Praça 2007: 121].

9. BLOOD

Satere-Mawe *s=u*: {*sū*} (1), Tapirape *wi* {*wy*} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 60, 85; Franceschini 1999: 34; Franceschini 2009: 5; Silva 2005: 65, 80; Silva 2010: 129, 152. 3SG: *h=u*: {hũ}.
Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 84; Praça 2007: 206. Prefixed forms: *=r=owi* {=rowy} (1, 2SG) / *=n=owi* {=nowy} (2PL) / *wi* {wy} (3). In [Praça 2007: 206], *=r=* is missing in prefixation.

10. BONE

Satere-Mawe *kãŋ* {*kag*} (1), Tapirape *kĩŋ* {*kyg*} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 62, 66; Franceschini 1999: 51; Silva 2005: 54, 121; Silva 2010: 212. Polysemy: 'bone / leg'.
Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 82.

11. BREAST

Satere-Mawe *=pɔtiʔa* {*=poti'a*} (1), Tapirape *kĩm* {*kym*} (2) / *iwĩy* {*ywyj*} (3).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 80; Silva 2005: 54; Silva 2010: 316. The stem is not attested without prefixes; **mɔtiʔa* {**moti'a*} would be expected.
Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 82. Distinct from *maçiʔã* {*maxihã*} 'upper part of breast' [Almeida et al. 1983: 83]. Cited in [Praça 2007: 76] as 'udder'. Almeida et al. 1983: 88. Distinct from *maçiʔã* {*maxihã*} 'upper part of breast' [Almeida et al. 1983: 83].

12. BURN TR.

Satere-Mawe *wuk* {*wuk*} (1), Tapirape *ãpi* {*ãpy*} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 95; Franceschini 1999: 135; Silva 2010: 164. Silva [2010: 256] also quotes *tu* {*tu*}, but *wuk* {*wuk*} is much more extensively represented in the consulted sources.
Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 79; Praça 2007: 61. Distinct from *kãy* {*kãj*} [Almeida et al. 1983: 82; Praça 2007: 175], which is intransitive.

13. CLAW(NAIL)

Satere-Mawe *muʔuy'a=ʔap'ε* / *=puʔuy'a=ʔap'ε* {*mu'uja'ape* / *=pu'uja'ape*} (1), Tapirape *mi=ãpe* {*myãpe*} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 74. Derived from *muʔuyã / =puʔuyã* {mu'ujã / =pu'ujã} 'finger'.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 84. Prefixed form: *=pi=ãpe* {=pyãpe}.

14. CLOUD

Satere-Mawe *iwihĩ:ŋ* {*ywyhĩg*} (1), Tapirape *ãmĩn=ãip* {*amynãip*} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Silva 2005: 72; Silva 2010: 94. Vowel length in this position is not contrastive, according to Silva. Ribeiro [2010: 98] glosses this root as 'dew'. *?iʔãnãm* {'ianam}, glossed as 'cloud' in [Silva 2005: 50], actually means 'rain' [Franceschini 1999: 185; Silva 2005: 40, 80, 89, 121].

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 78. Never occurs with prefixes.

15. COLD

Satere-Mawe *naʔak* {*na'ak*} (1), Tapirape *õʔi-ĩŋ* {*õhyyg*} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 76; Franceschini 2009: 12; Silva 2005: 124; Silva 2010: 124. Cf. *i=raʔak* {ira'ak} 'to be cold (of weather); ice' [Ribeiro 2010: 63].

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 84. Never occurs with prefixes. Applied to water and wind.

16. COME

Satere-Mawe *=i'ot / =ut* {*=iot / =ut*} (1), Tapirape *çat* {*xat*} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 77, 89; Franceschini 1999: 197, 200, 242, 268, 272 (*=ʔut* {=*ut*}); Franceschini 2009: 8; Silva 2010: 142, 196, 208; Graham, Graham & Harrison 1977: 5, 9. The former allomorph is used in 1SG and 2SG (*a=i'ot* {ariot}, *e=i'ot* {eriot}), the latter is found in 3SG (*t=ut* ~ *t=ut* {*tut* ~ *tüt*}). Plural: *=ʔe* {=*õ'e*} [Ribeiro 2010: 89; Franceschini 1999: 45, 209 (*=ʔoŋʔe* {=*(o)g'e*}); Silva 2010: 333; Graham, Graham & Harrison 1977: 9 (*=õʔe* {=*õ'ẽ*})]. Distinct from *putʔok* {*put'ok*} 'to arrive' [Ribeiro 2010: 81; Franceschini 1999: 94; Silva 2010: 158; Graham, Graham & Harrison 1977: 9 (*pitʔok* {*pit'ok*})].

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 86; Praça 2007: 177. Glossed as 'to arrive', but translated as 'to come' in many examples throughout the grammar (cf. [Almeida et al. 1983: 39, 49, 51]). 3: *ʔot* {hot}, second indicative: *i=t=or-i* {*itori*}, gerund: *=ʔot-a* {=*hota*} [Almeida et al. 1983: 43; Praça 2007: 97]. Distinct from *waẽm* {*waem*} 'to arrive' [Praça 2007: 208].

17. DIE

Satere-Mawe *kuʔur'õ / =kuʔur'õ* {*g'u'uro / ku'uro*} (1), Tapirape *mãñõ* {*manõ*} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 56, 67; Franceschini 1999: 49; Silva 2005: 121; Silva 2010: 104; Graham, Graham & Harrison 1977: 16.

Distinct from *pap* {pāp} 'to die one by one' [Franceschini 1999: 42], *kahuro* {kahuro} 'to end, to die' [Franceschini 1999: 202].
Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 38; Praça 2007: 71.

18. DOG

Satere-Mawe *awar'ε* {*aware*} (1), Tapirape *çãwãt* {*xãwan*} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 52; Franceschini 1999: 27; Franceschini 2009: 8; Silva 2005: 44; Silva 2010: 155.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 56, 86; Praça 2007: 91. Never occurs with prefixes. Distinct from *eymãw* 'pet' which is often used to denote dogs belonging to someone [Praça 2007: 123].

19. DRINK

Satere-Mawe *?u* {*'u*} (1), Tapirape *?i=?o ~ i=?o* {*hyho ~ yho*} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 88; Franceschini 1999: 129; Silva 2010: 130; Graham, Graham & Harrison 1977: 7. Polysemy: 'to eat / to drink'. Cf. *we=?u=?u ~ we=u=?u* {*we'u'u ~ weu'u*}, glossed as 'to drink' in [Ribeiro 2010: 95; Silva 2005: 125; Silva 2010: 207].

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 88 (*i=?o* {*hyho*}); Praça 2007: 133 (*?i=?o* {*hyho*}). Intransitive (in fact, it already contains an incorporated object, *?i* {*hy*} 'water').

20. DRY

Satere-Mawe *ñãñ* {*gãg*} (1), Tapirape *ko?içĩñ* {*kohixig*} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 56, 61; Silva 2005: 41. Also attested as *yãñ* {*jag*} [Silva 2010: 132, 282].

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 82. Polysemy: 'dry / ripe'.

21. EAR

Satere-Mawe *ahap'ε* / =?ahap'ε {*ahape* / =?ahape} (1), Tapirape *nãmi* {*nami*} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 47; Franceschini 2009: 7; Silva 2005: 121; Silva 2010: 309.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 84; Praça 2007: 74.

22. EARTH

Satere-Mawe *ĩi ~ i:ĩ* {*yi ~ yĩ*} (1), Tapirape *?iwi ~ iwi* {*hywy ~ ywy*} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 97 (*i i*{yi}); Franceschini 1999: 39 (*i i*{yi}); Silva 2005: 48, 127 (*i i*{yi}); Silva 2010: 154 (*i i*{yi}).
Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 88 (*iwi* {ywy}); Praça 2007: 153 (*iwi* {hywy}).

23. EAT

Satere-Mawe *?u* {*u*} (1) / *wε=n'uk* {*wenuk*} (2), Tapirape *?o* {*ho*} (1) / *kar=ō* {*karō*} (3).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 88; Franceschini 1999: 67; Silva 2005: 126; Silva 2010: 136; Graham, Graham & Harrison 1977: 7. Polysemy: 'to eat / to drink'. Ribeiro 2010: 54; Franceschini 1999: 195, 272; Silva 2010: 287; Graham, Graham & Harrison 1977: 3. A reflexive derivative of *nuk* 'to feed', used as the intransitive verb 'to eat'.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 81; Praça 2007: 21. Almeida et al. 1983: 82 (cited as *kār=o* {*kāro*}, which must be a typo); Praça 2007: 189, 202, 208. Intransitive. The form *εe?ak* {*xehak*} [Almeida et al. 1983: 87] is possibly synonymous but it is not found in any example.

24. EGG

Satere-Mawe *upi?ʔa* ~ *s=upi?ʔa* {*upi'a* ~ *supi'a*} (1), Tapirape *opi?ã* ~ *opi?a* {*opihã* ~ *opiha*} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 65, 90; Franceschini 1999: 280; Silva 2005: 120; Silva 2010: 157 (*upi?a* {*upi'a*}), 160. 3SG: *h=upi?ʔa* {*hupi'a*}.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 84 (*opi?ã* {*opihã*}); Praça 2007: 57 (*opi?a* {*opiha*}). Never occurs with prefixes, according to [Almeida et al. 1983], but cf. *=r=opi?a* {*=ropiha*} [Praça 2007: 57].

25. EYE

Satere-Mawe *εh'a* ~ *s=εh'a* {*eha* ~ *seha*} (1), Tapirape *t=ēã* {*tēã*} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 84; Franceschini 1999: 34; Silva 2005: 121; Silva 2010: 161; Graham, Graham & Harrison 1977: 10. 3SG: *h=εh'a* ~ *i=h'a* {*heha* ~ *iha*}.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 80; Praça 2007: 134. Prefixed forms: *=r=ēã* {*=rēã*} (1, 2SG) / *=n=ēã* {*=nēã*} (2PL) / *ēã* {*ēã*} (3).

26. FAT N.

Satere-Mawe *i=k'ap* {*ikap*} (1), Tapirape *kāp* {*kam*} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 62; Silva 2010: 322.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 82. Cf. *kirã* {*kyrã*} [Praça 2007: 100], which is a descriptive verb.

27. FEATHER

Satere-Mawe *s=ap* {*sap*} (1), Tapirape *h=ãp* {*ham*} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 52, 83; Silva 2005: 54, 120; Silva 2010: 311. Polysemy: 'animal hair / feather' [Franceschini 1999: 52]. 3SG: *h=ap* {hap}.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 79. Only 3.

28. FIRE

Satere-Mawe *ari'a* {*aria*} (1), Tapirape *t=ãtã* {*tãtã*} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 50; Silva 2005: 119; Silva 2010: 310.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 80; Praça 2007: 249. Prefixed forms: *=r=ãtã* {=rãtã} (1, 2SG) / *=n=ãtã* {=nãtã} (2PL) / *ãtã* {ãtã} (3).

29. FISH

Satere-Mawe *pir'a* {*pira*} (1), Tapirape *?i=pirã* {*hipirã*} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 79; Franceschini 1999: 67; Silva 2005: 85; Silva 2010: 316.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 81; Praça 2007: 253.

30. FLY V.

Satere-Mawe *mɔp'i:* / *=pɔp'i:* {*mop̄y* / *=pop̄y*} (1), Tapirape *wewe* {*wewe*} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 73.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 86; Praça 2007: 47.

31. FOOT

Satere-Mawe *mi* / *=pi* {*my* / *=py*} (1), Tapirape *mi* {*my*} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 75; Franceschini 1999: 34; Graham, Graham & Harrison 1977: 10. Also glossed as 'leg' in [Ribeiro 2010:

81]. Silva [2005: 65, 122; 2010: 316] quotes another root: =pɔp'ɛ ~ =pɔkɔp'ɛ (=pope ~ =pokpe).

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 84; Praça 2007: 58. Prefixed form: =pɪ {=py}.

32. FULL

Satere-Mawe *hit* {*hyt*} (1) / *wɔ* {*wo*} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 60. Appears to require a complement. Ribeiro 2010: 66, 83. Appears to require a complement. Might be related to *s=awɔp'i* {sawopy}, 3SG *h=awɔp'i* {hawopy} 'to fill' [Ribeiro 2010: 83; Silva 2010: 348].

Tapirape: Not attested. Cf. *ɕɪŋ* {xyg} 'to fill' [Almeida et al. 1983: 87].

33. GIVE

Satere-Mawe =*ũm* / =*y=ũm* {=*um* / =*jum*} (1), Tapirape *mã=na* {*mana*} (2) / *m=ot* {*mot*} (3).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 52, 65; Franceschini 1999: 135; Silva 2005: 125; Silva 2010: 106, 193; Graham, Graham & Harrison 1977: 6, 16 (=ũm / =i=ũm {=um ~ =ium}).

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 83; Praça 2007: 116. Polysemy: 'to give / to send'. Historically a causative from the verb 'to take'. Distinct from *mã=y* {mãyj} 'to give away' [Almeida et al. 1983: 83; Praça 2007: 254], which is apparently a causative from *?ɪj* {hyj} 'to sit'. Praça 2007: 61, 83, 118, 177. A causative of 'to come'. Translated as 'to search' in [Almeida et al. 1983: 84], but it is found in numerous examples throughout [Praça 2007] where it definitely means 'to give'.

34. GOOD

Satere-Mawe *wak'u* {*waku*} (1), Tapirape *kāto* {*kāto*} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 92; Franceschini 1999: 108, 207, 248, 249; Franceschini 2009: 4; Silva 2005: 44, 126 (*wa(:)k'u*); Silva 2010: 124. Turns to =*nak'u* {=naku} after nasals. Distinct from *kah'u* {kahu} 'beautiful, attractive' [Ribeiro 2010: 62, 66; Franceschini 1999: 23; Silva 2005: 121; Silva 2010: 162; Graham, Graham & Harrison 1977: 10], *s=e:* {sê}, 3SG *h=e:* {hê} 'tasty' [Ribeiro 2010: 67, 92; Franceschini 1999: 112].

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 82; Praça 2007: 100.

35. GREEN

Satere-Mawe *hir'ip* {*hyryp*} (1), Tapirape *kaʔa=kiṛã-maʔe* {*kahakyramahe*} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 62; Silva 2010: 312. Silva [2010: 124] also quotes *i=kɪt* {ikyɪt} in this meaning, but elsewhere [Ribeiro 2010: 62; Silva 2010: 313] this word is glossed as 'fat'.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 82. Derived from *kaʔa* {kaha} 'forest'. Cf. *ʔāwāçi=kir-a* {hāwāxikyra} 'green corn' [Praça 2007: 200].

36. HAIR

Satere-Mawe *a=s=ʔap* {*asap*} (1), Tapirape *ʔāp* {*ham*} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 52; Silva 2005: 76; Silva 2010: 267. Derived from *s=ap* {*sap*} 'animal hair, feather' [Franceschini 1999: 52; Silva 2005: 54].

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 81; Praça 2007: 135. Although it looks very much like *h=āp* {*ham*} 'feather', they seem to belong to different morphophonological classes.

37. HAND

Satere-Mawe *mɔ / =pɔ* {*mo / =po*} (1), Tapirape *ma* {*ma*} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 72, 79; Franceschini 1999: 29; Silva 2005: 65; Silva 2010: 148.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 82; Praça 2007: 58. Prefixed form: *=pa*.

38. HEAD

Satere-Mawe *a-k'āŋ* (1), Tapirape *āpĩn* {*āpin*} (2) / *ā-kĩŋ* {*ākyg*} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 48; Franceschini 1999: 51; Silva 2005: 121; Silva 2010: 146.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 79; Praça 2007: 56. Almeida et al. 1983: 79; Praça 2007: 152. Polysemy: 'head / skull'. Literally 'round object-bone'.

39. HEAR

Satere-Mawe *nēⁿd'up* {*nentup*} (1) / *ŋu'ap / =ku'ap* {*g'up / =kuap*} (2), Tapirape *ĩnop / =r=ĩnop* {*inop / =rinop*} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 58, 74, 93 (*wa=nēⁿd'up* {*wanentup*}); Silva 2010: 199, 343. Silva 2010: 100, 285. Polysemy: 'to know / to be acquainted / to accept (an advice) / to understand / to hear / to know how to'.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 82; Praça 2007: 12. Quoted as *=enop* {*=enop*} in [Praça 2007: 178]. Distinct from *āpiakā* {*āpyakā*} 'to listen' [Almeida et al. 1983: 79].

40. HEART

Satere-Mawe *wɛʔã* {*wɛ'ã*} (1), Tapirape *ɕiʔi* {*xyhyj*} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 93; Silva 2005: 49 (*wɛʔã*), 122; Silva 2010: 319.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 87.

41. HORN

Satere-Mawe *aʔut* ~ *a'ut* {*a'ut* ~ *aut*} (1), Tapirape *ãɕi* {*ãxi*} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 61; Silva 2005: 121; Silva 2010: 312.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 80. Never occurs with prefixes. Polysemy: 'horn / stinger of a stingray'.

42. I

Satere-Mawe *ui-t'ɔ* {*uito*} (1), Tapirape *ie* {*ie*} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 90; Franceschini 1999: 63; Silva 2010: 174; Graham, Graham & Harrison 1977: 12.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 17; Praça 2007: 77.

43. KILL

Satere-Mawe *auk'a* / =?auk'a {*auka* / ='auka} (1), Tapirape *ɕokã* {*xokã*} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 52; Franceschini 1999: 55, 84, 135; Franceschini 2009: 9; Silva 2005: 125; Silva 2010: 167; Graham, Graham & Harrison 1977: 8.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 87; Praça 2007: 84. Distinct from *ʔãpiçi* {*hãpixi*} 'to kill two' [Almeida et al. 1983: 81].

44. KNEE

Satere-Mawe *mia-k'ãŋ* ~ *mia-k'ãŋ-ʔa* / =*pia-k'ãŋ* ~ =*pia-k'ãŋ-ʔa* {*myakag' ~ myakag'a* / =*pyakag' ~ pyakag'a*} (1), Tapirape *kãnawã* ~ *kãñãwã* {*kanawã ~ kanãwã*} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 75; Silva 2005: 122; Silva 2010: 317.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 82 (*kãnawã* {*kanawã*}); Praça 2007: 57 (*kãñãwã* {*kanãwã*}). Distinct from *ʔãnawit* {*hanawyt*} 'the back of the knee'.

45. KNOW

Satere-Mawe $\eta u'ap / =ku'ap \{g'uap / =kuap\}$ (1), Tapirape $kwaãp \sim kwããp \{qaam \sim qãam\}$ (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 67; Franceschini 1999: 73, 276; Franceschini 2009: 5, 6; Silva 2005: 125; Silva 2010: 100, 166, 171, 285; Graham, Graham & Harrison 1977: 2. Polysemy: 'to know / to be acquainted / to accept (an advice) / to understand / to hear / to know how to'.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 85 ($kwaãp \{qaam\}$); Praça 2007: 83 ($kwããp \{qãam\}$). Grammaticalized as the marker of the capacitive aspect [Almeida et al. 1983: 42].

46. LEAF

Satere-Mawe $i=h'ɔp \sim ?i=h'ɔp \{yhop \sim 'yhop\}$ (1), Tapirape $h=ap \{hap\}$ (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 97; Franceschini 1999: 125 ($?i=h'ɔp \{yhop\}$); Silva 2010: 199, 349. Polysemy: 'leaf / money'. Silva [2005: 123; Silva 2010: 312] also quotes the form $yu='ɔp \{yuop\}$, which is likely the same root. Ribeiro [2010: 51, 60, 61] attests also $up'ip \{upip\}$, which might actually mean 'straw' [Ribeiro 2010: 85].

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 79. Only 3.

47. LIE

Satere-Mawe $\text{?}op \{op\}$ (1) / $at'ũ\eta \{atug\}$ (2), Tapirape $\text{?}op \{xop\}$ (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Silva 2010: 309. Ribeiro 2010: 52.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 87; Praça 2007: 97. 3: $\text{?}op \{hop\}$, second indicative: $i=tow-i \{itowi\}$, gerund: $=\text{?}op-a \{=hopa\}$ [Almeida et al. 1983: 43; Praça 2007: 97]. The verb is translated as 'to stand' in [Almeida et al. 1983: 87], but this is not supported by any available examples.

47. LIE

Satere-Mawe $pɔr'õ\eta \{porog\}$ (3).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 80.

48. LIVER

Satere-Mawe $mi?a / =pi?a \{my'a / =py'a\}$ (1), Tapirape $mi?ã \sim mi?a \{myhã \sim myha\}$ (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 75, 81; Silva 2005: 73; Silva 2010: 317.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 84 (*mi?ã* {myha}); Praça 2007: 58 (*mi?ã* {myha}). Prefixed forms: =*pi?ã* ~ =*pi?ã* {=pyhã ~ =pyha}. Note that in some suffixed instances the form *mi?ã* {myhã} is still attested in [Praça 2007] ([Praça 2007: 58, 66]).

49. LONG

Satere-Mawe *i?w'ɔp ~ ?i?w'ɔp ~ iw'ɔp* {i'wop ~ 'ywop ~ ywop} (1), Tapirape *poko* {poko} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 61, 99; Silva 2010: 123, 192. Distinct from *p'ɔ:t-ti* {pōti} [Ribeiro 2010: 83; Franceschini 1999: 272], which is derived from *mɔ:t* {mōt} 'to take time' and likely means 'a long time, ancient'.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 85; Praça 2007: 100.

50. LOUSE

Satere-Mawe *ɲip* {g'yp} (1), Tapirape *kip* {kyp} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 56; Silva 2005: 42; Silva 2010: 90.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 82.

51. MAN

Satere-Mawe *ihaiŋ-n'ia ~ ihai-ni'a ~ ihaiŋ-'ia* {ihaignia ~ ihainia ~ ihaigia} (1), Tapirape *ākōma?e ~ akōma?e* {ākomahe ~ akomahe} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 61; Franceschini 1999: 154, 213 (*ihaiŋ-n'ia ~ ihaiŋ-'ia* {ihaignia ~ ihaigia}); Silva 2005: 121 (*ihai-ni'a* {ihainia}); Silva 2010: 153 (*ihai-ni'a* {ihainia}). Distinct from *pa?iat ~ pa?a lat ~ pa?a?at* {pa'iat ~ pa'aiat ~ pa'ai'at} 'male' [Ribeiro 2010: 62, 95; Franceschini 1999: 55; Silva 2010: 155].

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 20 (*ākōma?e* {ākomahe}); Praça 2007: 17 (*akōma?e* {akomahe}). Distinct from *kōnōmi* {konomi} 'boy' [ibid.].

52. MANY

Satere-Mawe =*?at'uk ~ =a=?at'uk ~ =at'uk* {='atuk ~ =a'atuk ~ =atuk} (1) / *kahat'ɔ* {kahato} (2), Tapirape *wetepe* {wetepe} (4).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Silva 2005: 46, 87, 121 (*i=a=?at'uk-kahat'ɔ* {ia'atuk kahato}); Silva 2010: 142, 190. Cf. *tɪp'i-ʔi* {tɪpy'i} (two-NEG) 'many (of people)' [Silva 2010: 190]; *pɔʔ'i* {poity} 'to be numerous' [Franceschini 1999: 62] (also attested as *pɔʔ'i-ʔi* {poity'i} as a modifier for the word for 'diarrhea' [Silva 2010: 346]). Ribeiro 2010: 66; Franceschini 1999: 41; Silva 2005: 74; Silva 2010: 190. Usually attested in the meaning 'very' [Franceschini 1999: 185, 253; Franceschini 2009: 4; Silva 2005: 74; Silva 2010: 161, 162, 229]. Polysemy: 'many / very'.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 46; Praça 2007: 151. Cf. *?ɨja* {hyga}, cited in [Almeida et al. 1983: 47] (unlike *ete* {ete} and *niwāçāy* {niwāxāy} [ibid.], it can apparently be used with nouns), which is absent from [Praça 2007].

52. MANY

Satere-Mawe *se:s'e ~ ses'e: ~ ses'e* {sēse ~ sesē ~ sese} (3).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 61, 68, 84 (*se:s'e ~ ses'e:* {sēse ~ sesē}); Franceschini 1999: 40 (*ses'e* {sese}). Attested in the meaning 'very, much, a lot' in [Franceschini 1999: 192; Silva 2010: 137] and in the meaning 'right (direction)' in [Silva 2005: 122; Silva 2010: 192]. Polysemy: 'many / very / much / a lot / right (direction)'.

53. MEAT

Satere-Mawe *pu:ʔ'i ~ mi=?u=pu:ʔ'i ~ puʔ'i ~ mi=?u=puʔ'i* {pū'i ~ mi'upū'i ~ pu'i ~ mi'upu'i} (1),

Tapirape *t=aʔa* {taha} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 52, 61, 63, 94, 95; Franceschini 1999: 212; Silva 2005: 122; Silva 2005: 292. Cf. *mi=?u* {mi'u} 'food' [Ribeiro 2010: 71; Franceschini 1999: 263; Silva 2005: 64; Silva 2010: 89], sometimes translated as 'meat' in the examples [Ribeiro 2010: 63; Silva 2010: 178].

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 79; Praça 2007: 37. Prefixed forms: *=r=aʔa* {=raha} (1, 2SG) / *=n=aʔa* {=naha} (2PL) / *aʔa* {aha} (3).

54. MOON

Satere-Mawe *wat'i ~ wa:t'i* {waty ~ wāty} (1), Tapirape *çãĩ* {xāy} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 93 (*wat'i* {waty}); Silva 2005: 50 (*wa:t'i* {wāty}); Silva 2005: 318 (*wa:t'i* {wāty}).

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 86; Praça 2007: 167.

55. MOUNTAIN

Satere-Mawe *'iɨ=tɨ'ɔk* {yi ty'ok} (1), Tapirape *iwi=tit* {ywytyt} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 97.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 88. More specifically, 'hill'.

56. MOUTH

Satere-Mawe *wẽ* {*wẽ*} (1), Tapirape *çoro* {*xoro*} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 93; Franceschini 1999: 52 (*ɲwɛ* {gwe}); Silva 2005: 122 (*wɛ* {we}); Silva 2010: 319.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 87; Praça 2007: 57.

57. NAME

Satere-Mawe *s=ɛt* {*set*} (1), Tapirape *t=et* {*tet*} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 59; Franceschini 1999: 31; Silva 2005: 76; Silva 2010: 101, 152. 3SG: *h=ɛt* {het}.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 81; Praça 2007: 164. Prefixed forms: *=r=et* {=ret} (1, 2SG) / *=n=et* {=net} (2PL) / *h=et* {het} (3).

58. NECK

Satere-Mawe *ut-ʔip* ~ *hit-ʔip-k'ãŋ* {*ut'yp* ~ *hyt'ypkag*} (1), Tapirape *çot* {*xot*} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 90 (*ut-ʔip* {ut yp}); Silva 2005: 39 (*hit-ʔip-k'ãŋ* {hyt'ypkag}); Silva 2010: 311 (*hit-ʔip-k'ãŋ* {hyt'ypkag}).

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 87; Praça 2007: 73.

59. NEW

Satere-Mawe *pak'up* {*pakup*} (1), Tapirape *ʔiãõ* {*hyãõ*} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 62; Franceschini 1999: 269; Silva 2005: 122; Silva 2010: 124, 230, 289.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 81; Praça 2007: 191.

60. NIGHT

Satere-Mawe *wã^hd'ĩm* {*wantym*} (1), Tapirape *ʔipitõn* ~ *ipitõn* {*hypyton* ~ *ypyton*} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 93; Franceschini 2009: 10; Silva 2005: 41 (*wã^hd'ãm*), 48 (*wã^hd'ĩm*), 126; Silva 2010: 110, 185, 319.

Polysemy: 'night / darkness'. Silva [2010: 344] also quotes the adverb *kaʔap* [ka'ap] 'at night'.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 81, 88; Praça 2007: 199. The form *ipitōn* [ypyton] never occurs prefixed.

61. NOSE

Satere-Mawe $\tilde{a}n^b'i \sim ?\tilde{a}n^b'i$ {*ampy* ~ *'ampy*} (1), Tapirape $\tilde{c}\tilde{i}$ {*xĩ*} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 48; Silva 2005: 41, 121; Silva 2010: 311.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 87.

62. NOT

Satere-Mawe $it=...=i$ {*yt=...=i*} (1), Tapirape $n\tilde{a}...=i / n-...=i$ {*n\tilde{a}...=i / n-...=i*} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 98 (only *it* {*yt*}); Franceschini 1999: 73; Silva 2005: 80 (only *it* {*yt*}); Silva 2010: 140-141.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 43; Praça 2007: 16.

63. ONE

Satere-Mawe $w\tilde{e}n^d'up$ {*wentup*} (1), Tapirape $\tilde{a}\tilde{c}epe \sim m\tilde{a}\tilde{c}epe$ {*\tilde{a}xepe* ~ *m\tilde{a}xepe*} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 92; Franceschini 1999: 55; Silva 2005: 62; Silva 2010: 189.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 46 (only the former variant); Praça 2007: 149.

64. PERSON

Satere-Mawe $mi:t / =pi:t$ {*mĩt / =pĩt*} (1), Tapirape $\tilde{a}w\tilde{a}$ {*\tilde{a}w\tilde{a}*} # (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 71, 72; Silva 2005: 48; Silva 2010: 153. Polysemy: 'body / person'. Franceschini [1999: 218] also quotes *powu-ri'a* {*powuria*} (only plural).

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 80; Praça 2007: 255. Never occurs prefixed. Glossed as 'people', but since it is featured in compounds such as *\tilde{a}w\tilde{a}-?i\tilde{a}o* {*\tilde{a}w\tilde{a}hy\tilde{a}o*} 'young man' and *\tilde{c}e-ma-\tilde{a}w\tilde{a}* {*xema\tilde{a}w\tilde{a}*} 'to grow (up)', the meaning 'person' can presumably be conveyed by the same root.

65. RAIN

Satere-Mawe $y'=a=?am'\tilde{a}n \sim i=?am'\tilde{a}n \sim i=am'\tilde{a}n \sim ?i=a=?am'\tilde{a}n$ {*ja'aman* ~ *i'aman* ~ *iaman* ~

'ia'aman} (1), Tapirape *ãmĩn* {*amyn*} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 65; Franceschini 1999: 185; Silva 2005: 40, 80, 121, 89. Glossed as 'cloud' in [Silva 2005: 50 (*?i=?ã'n'ãm* {'ĩ'ãnam})]. Cf. *am'ãn* {aman} 'to rain' [Franceschini 1999: 188].

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 79; Praça 2007: 209. Polysemy: 'rain / rain season'.

66. RED

Satere-Mawe *hup* {*hup*} (1), Tapirape *pirĩŋ* ~ *mirĩŋ* {*piryg* ~ *miryg*} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 62; Franceschini 1999: 49; Silva 2005: 40, 53; Silva 2010: 100, 124.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 22, 30, 85; Praça 2007: 100. Prefixed form: *=pirĩŋ* {*piryg*}. The generic form is cited as *pirĩŋ* {*piryg*} in [Almeida et al. 1983: 30, 85] and as *mirĩŋ* {*miryg*} in [Almeida et al. 1983: 22].

67. ROAD

Satere-Mawe *muʔ'ap* / *=puʔ'ap* ~ *muʔ'a:p* / *=puʔ'a:p* {*mu'ap* / *=pu'ap* ~ *mu'āp* / *=pu'āp*} (1), Tapirape *pe* {*pe*} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 74; Franceschini 2009: 8; Silva 2005: 41; Silva 2010: 84.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 79; Praça 2007: 168. Prefixed forms: *=r=āpe* {*=rāpe*} (1, 2SG) / *=n=āpe* {*=nāpe*} (2PL) / *āpe* {*aha*} (3).

68. ROOT

Satere-Mawe *s=ap'ɔ* {*sapo*} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 58; Silva 2005: 55; Silva 2010: 311. 3SG: *h=ap'ɔ* {*hapo*}.

Tapirape: Not attested.

69. ROUND

Satere-Mawe *awer'ep* {*awerep*} (1), Tapirape *āpayã* ~ *āpaʔã* {*āpayã* ~ *āpahã*} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 52; Silva 2010: 192 (*awer'ep-ʔa* {*awerep'a*}).

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 30, 79.

70. SAND

Satere-Mawe *ii=k'it* {*yikyit*} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 97; Silva 2005: 127; Silva 2010: 319.

Tapirape: Not attested. Cf. *iy=çĩŋ* {*yjxig*}, *çĩŋi* {*xigy*} 'beach' [Praça 2007: 29, 255].

71. SAY

Satere-Mawe *ʔε* {*e*} (1), Tapirape *ʔē* {*hē*} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 88; Franceschini 1999: 151, 181; Franceschini 2009: 7, 8; Silva 2005: 125; Silva 2010: 211, 241. Polysemy: 'to say / to do'. Distinct from *ha'i* {*hay*} 'to speak' [Ribeiro 2010: 58; Franceschini 1999: 192, 252; Silva 2010: 128], =*en'ɔj* / =*h=en'ɔj* {=*enoi* / =*henoi*} 'to tell, to teach' [Ribeiro 2010: 54; Franceschini 1999: 212; Silva 2010: 310; Graham, Graham & Harrison 1977: 2] (glossed as 'to teach').

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 79; Praça 2007: 98. *ã=ʔē* {*ãhē*}, 2Sg: *er=e* {*ere*}, 1Incl: *çã=ʔē* {*xahē*}, 2Pl: *pε=çε* {*pexe*}, 3: *eʔi* {*ehi*} [Almeida et al. 1983: 43; Praça 2007: 98].

72. SEE

Satere-Mawe *ʔakas'a* {*'akasa*} (1), Tapirape *içãk ~ eçãk* / =*r=eçãk* {*ixãk ~ exãk* / =*rixãk*} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 66; Franceschini 1999: 150; Silva 2005: 125; Silva 2010: 106, 135; Graham, Graham & Harrison 1977: 3, 11. Cf. *haʔat* {*ha'at*} 'to look' [Ribeiro 2010: 94 (*wε=haʔat* {*weha'at*}); Franceschini 1999: 148, 209; Franceschini 2009: 2 (*haʔat* {*ha'at*}), 8; Silva 2010: 310].

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 11, 82; Praça 2007: 103, 121, 177. Polysemy: 'to see / to look'.

73. SEED

Satere-Mawe *jaʔ'ĩŋ ~ ja'ĩŋ ~ jaʔ'ãĩ* {*ja'yig' ~ jayig' ~ ja'ãĩ*} (1), Tapirape *ãʔiy* {*ãhyj*} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 58, 65 (*ja'yig'*); Silva 2005: 120; Silva 2010: 310. 3SG: *h=a(?)'ĩŋ ~ h=aʔ'ãĩ* {*ha()yig ~ ha'ãĩ*}.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 79. Never occurs with prefixes.

74. SIT

Satere-Mawe *ap'ik ~ ʔap'ik* {*apyk ~ 'apyk*} (1), Tapirape *ʔiy* {*hyj*} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 50; Franceschini 1999: 162, 228, 230 (*wε=ʔap'ik* {we'apyk} 'to sit down'); Franceschini 2009: 7, 10; Silva 2010: 284, 290. Polysemy: 'to sit / to descend'.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 81; Praça 2007: 97. 3: ʔɨ̃ {hyj}, second indicative: *i=t=n-i* {ityni}, gerund: *=ʔn-a* {=hyna} [Almeida et al. 1983: 43; Praça 2007: 97]. Polysemy: 'to sit / to remain (singular)'. *ãpik* {ãpyk} [Almeida et al. 1983: 70, 79; Praça 2007: 97] is active.

75. SKIN

Satere-Mawe *pε* {pe} (1), Tapirape *pit* {pit} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 63; Silva 2005: 65; Silva 2010: 316. Polysemy: 'skin / leather'. Distinct from *mit* / *=pit* {mīt / =pīt} 'body / person' [Ribeiro 2010: 71, 79; Silva 2005: 52; Silva 2010: 316 (*pit* {pit})].

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 85; Praça 2007: 134.

76. SLEEP

Satere-Mawe *ηεt* / *=ket* {gēt / =ket} (1), Tapirape *ket* {ket} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 56, 67; Franceschini 1999: 94, 270; Franceschini 2009: 10; Silva 2005: 125; Silva 2010: 126, 165; Graham, Graham & Harrison 1977: 9.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 82; Praça 2007: 189.

77. SMALL

Satere-Mawe *hi:t* ~ *hit* {hīt ~ hit} (1) / *kur'ĩη* ~ *kur'ĩn* {kurig' ~ kurin} (2), Tapirape *t=ãʔit* {ãhyt} (3).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 59; Franceschini 1999: 42; Franceschini 2009: 8; Silva 2005: 48, 120. According to Silva [2010: 201], this is a diminutive marker, but the root is marked as a descriptive verb in [Ribeiro 2010]. Ribeiro 2010: 61 ({kurin}); Silva 2010: 102, 124, 192, 313 ({kurig}). Polysemy: 'small / thin / a bit'.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 79. Prefixed forms: *=r=ãʔit* {=rãhyt} (1, 2SG) / *=n=ãʔit* {=nãhyt} (2PL) / *t=ãʔit* {tãhyt} (3). Polysemy: 'small / son (of a man)'. Cf. diminutive/atenuative *=(?)i* {=(h)i} [Almeida et al. 1983: 55; Praça 2007: 47].

78. SMOKE

Satere-Mawe *ih'ĩη* {yhig} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Silva 2005: 59; Silva 2010: 319. Translated as 'dust' by Ribeiro [2010: 97].

Tapirape: Not attested.

79. STAND

Satere-Mawe *ʔām ~ ɨām* {*am ~ yam*} (1), Tapirape *ʔīm* {*hym*} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 97; Franceschini 2009: 5 (=ʔa:m {=ām}); Silva 2010: 311; Graham, Graham & Harrison 1977: 19.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 59; Praça 2007: 196. The verb *ɔop* {xop} is translated as 'to stand' in [Almeida et al. 1983: 87], but in all available examples it rather means 'to lie'.

80. STAR

Satere-Mawe *wajiki'u* {*waikiru*} (1), Tapirape *ɕãi=t=ãtã* {*xãytãtã*} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 92; Silva 2005: 126; Silva 2010: 154, 318.

Tapirape: Praça 2007: 60. The diminutive *ɕãi=tãtã-ʔi* {xãytãtãhi} is found even more often ([Almeida et al. 1983: 87; Praça 2007: 149]). Compound: 'moon=fire'.

81. STONE

Satere-Mawe *nu* {*nu*} (1), Tapirape *itã* {*itã*} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 76; Franceschini 1999: 46; Silva 2005: 41 (*nup*); Silva 2010: 130, 315.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 82.

82. SUN

Satere-Mawe *a:t* {*āt*} (1), Tapirape *ãt / k^wãt* {*an / qan*} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 51; Silva 2010: 133, 309. Distinct from *a=n=ak'up / =h=a=n=ak'up* {*anakup / =hanakup*} 'sunny / hot weather' [Ribeiro 2010: 62, 76], glossed as 'sun' in [Silva 2005: 119].

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 79, 85; Praça 2007: 60. Polysemy: 'sun / year / dry season'.

83. SWIM

Satere-Mawe *wε=ih'a ~ ʔih'a*: {*weyha ~ 'yhā*} (1), Tapirape *ʔiitãm* {*hyytam*} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Franceschini 1999: 150 (*ih'a*: {yhā}); Silva 2010: 319 (*wε=ih'a* {weyha}).
Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 81; Praça 2007: 17.

84. TAIL

Satere-Mawe *s=uwai-p'v* {*suwaipo*} (1), Tapirape *wāy* {*wāj*} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 83; Franceschini 1999: 31; Silva 2005: 120; Silva 2010: 311. 3SG: *h=uwaip'v* {*huwaipo*}.
Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 84; Praça 2007: 172. Prefixed forms: *=rowāy* {*=rowāj*} (1, 2SG) / *=nowāy* {*=nowāj*} (2PL) / *wāy* {*wāj*} (3).

85. THAT

Satere-Mawe *mε:kɔ='ε* / *mεi=sup='ε* ~ *mεi=p='ε* / *mεi=yu='ε* ~ *mεi=y='ε* {*mēkoe* / *meisupe* ~ *meipe* / *meiyue* ~ *meiye*} (1), Tapirape *e=pe* ~ *pe* {*epe* ~ *pe*} (1) / *e=k^we* ~ *k^we* {*eqe* ~ *qe*} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 71; Franceschini 1999: 59. Hanging / horizontal / vertical. Determining demonstratives used for non-abstract entities. Distinct forms are used for abstract entities (*mi'v* {*miol*}), for entities that are parts of other entities (*mεi=mu'ε* {*meimue*}), as well as for demonstrative pronouns, which substitute entire NPs (note that these operate within a ternary deictic opposition: *=...-* {*=...-*} 'proximal' / *=ε-* {*=ε-*} 'medial' / *=i-* {*=i-*} 'distal', unlike determiners, which constitute a binary proximal/distal opposition). These pronouns are described as determiners in [Silva 2010: 181].

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 45; Praça 2007: 81. Used for vertically oriented long objects, standing people and lying short objects. Almeida et al. 1983: 45; Praça 2007: 81. Used for lying long objects or people, long objects or people in action and suspended short objects.

85. THAT

Tapirape *e=wi* ~ *e=wī* ~ *wi* ~ *wī* {*ewi* ~ *ewī* ~ *wi* ~ *wī*} (3).

References and notes:

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 45 (*e=wi* ~ *wi* {*ewi* ~ *wi*}); Praça 2007: 81, 82 (*e=wī* ~ *wī* {*ewī* ~ *wī*}). Used for long objects set against something, sitting people and lifted short objects.

86. THIS

Satere-Mawe *mεi-k'v* / *mε:s'up* / *mεi-y'u* {*meiko* / *mēsop* / *meiju*} (1), Tapirape *ʔā* {*hā*} (2) / *ka* {*ka*} (3).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 70; Franceschini 1999: 59. Hanging / horizontal / vertical. Determining demonstratives used for non-abstract entities. Distinct forms are used for abstract entities (*mi'v* {mio}), for entities that are parts of other entities (*meĩm'e* {meime}), as well as for demonstrative pronouns, which substitute entire NPs (note that these operate within a ternary deictic opposition: =...- {=...-} 'proximal' / =e- {=e-} 'medial' / =i- {=i-} 'distal', unlike determiners, which constitute a binary proximal/distal opposition). These pronouns are described as determiners in [Silva 2010: 181].

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 45; Praça 2007: 81. Used for vertically oriented long objects, standing people and lying short objects. Cf. *ka=ã-ηã* {kaagã} (used for objects located very close). Almeida et al. 1983: 45; Praça 2007: 81. Used for lying long objects or people, long objects or people in action and suspended short objects. Cf. *ka=kã-ηã* {kakagã} (used for objects located very close).

86. THIS

Tapirape *ʔĩ* {hy} (4).

References and notes:

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 45; Praça 2007: 81. Used for long objects set against something, sitting people and lifted short objects. Cf. *ka=ĩηã* {kaygã} (used for objects located very close).

87. THOU

Satere-Mawe *e-n ~ e:-n* {en} (1), Tapirape *ãne* {ane} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 54; Franceschini 1999: 63; Franceschini 2009: 6; Silva 2005: 70, 72; Silva 2010: 94, 174; Graham, Graham & Harrison 1977: 12. Vowel length in this position is not contrastive, according to Silva.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 17; Praça 2007: 77.

88. TONGUE

Satere-Mawe *s=ẽⁿg'u* {sẽg'ku} (1), Tapirape *kõ* {kõ} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 58, 84; Silva 2005: 49; Silva 2010: 311. 3SG: *h=ẽⁿg'u* {hẽgku}.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 82.

89. TOOTH

Satere-Mawe *y=ãĩη ~ y=ĩĩη ~ y=ãĩn ~ y=ãĩ* {jaiḡ ~ jyiḡ ~ jain ~ jãĩ} (1), Tapirape *t=ĩy ~ t=iy* {tyj ~ tyj} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 65 ($y=\tilde{a}\tilde{i}\eta$ {jaign}); Franceschini 1999: 32 ($y=\tilde{i}\eta$ {jyig}); Silva 2005: 120 ($y=\tilde{a}\tilde{i}$ {jain}); Silva 2010: 149 ($y=\tilde{a}\tilde{i}$ {jãĩ}). 3SG: $h=\tilde{a}\tilde{i}\eta \sim h=\tilde{i}\eta \sim h=\tilde{a}\tilde{i}\eta \sim h=\tilde{a}\tilde{i}\tilde{i}$ {haig ~ hyig ~ hain ~ hãĩ}.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 88 ($t=iy$ {tyj}); Praça 2007: 53 ($t=iy$ {tyj}). Prefixed forms: $=r=iy$ {=ryj} (1, 2SG) / $=n=iy$ {=nyj} (2PL) / $h=iy$ {hĩj} (3).

90. TREE

Satere-Mawe *aria-ʔip* {aria'yp} (1) / *mi=k'ɔj-ʔip* ~ *mi=k'ɔj* {miko'i'yp ~ mikoi} (2), Tapirape *ʔiwirã* {hywyrã} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 50, 54, 70, 75, 97; Franceschini 1999: 230, 236; Franceschini 2009: 7; Silva 2005: 40; Silva 2010: 339. Polysemy: 'tree / tree trunk / wood / stick / piece of wood'. Cf. *ip'i* {yp'y} 'tree trunk' [Silva 2010: 335]. Ribeiro 2010: 50, 51, 78, 84, 87, 97, 98; Franceschini 2009: 8. The form *mi=k'ɔj* {mikoi} has a more general meaning 'plant' and is derived from *k'ɔj* {koi} 'to cultivate'.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 81; Praça 2007: 54. Polysemy: 'tree / borduna / mão de pilão'.

91. TWO

Satere-Mawe *tip'i* {tɨpy} (1), Tapirape *mokõy* {mokõj} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 89 (*tip'i* {tɨpy}); Franceschini 1999: 56; Silva 2005: 48; Silva 2010: 189.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 83; Praça 2007: 149.

92. WALK (GO)

Satere-Mawe *tɔ* {to} (1), Tapirape *a* ~ *ha* {a ~ ha} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 88; Franceschini 1999: 124; Franceschini 2009: 2; Silva 2010: 195; Graham, Graham & Harrison 1977: 5. Plural: *wat* ~ *wat* {wat ~ wāt} [Ribeiro 2010: 82; Franceschini 1999: 44, 69; Franceschini 2009: 10; Silva 2010: 198; Graham, Graham & Harrison 1977: 9]. Distinct from *=ut* {=ut} 'to come', glossed as 'to go' in [Franceschini 1999: 196].

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 50, 57; Praça 2007: 97. Distinct from *ātã* {ātã} 'to walk' [Almeida et al. 1983: 80; Praça 2007: 97].

93. WARM (HOT)

Satere-Mawe *h=ak'up* {hakup} (1), Tapirape *ãkop* {ãkop} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 51, 57; Silva 2005: 120; Silva 2010: 104. Causative: *mɔ=s=ak'up* {mosakup} 'to warm up' [Ribeiro 2010: 73].

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 79; Praça 2007: 171. Prefixed forms: $=r=ãkop$ {=rãkop} (1, 2SG) / $=n=ãkop$ {=nãkop} (2PL) / *ãkop* {ãkop} (3). Cited as *akop* {akop} in [Praça 2007: 188].

94. WATER

Satere-Mawe *ɨʔi* {*y'y*} (1), Tapirape *ʔi* {*hy*} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 99; Franceschini 1999: 49, 206; Silva 2005: 47, 126; Silva 2010: 119, 174. Cf. the incorporated form =ʔi- {=y-}. Polysemy: 'water / river'.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 81; Praça 2007: 188.

95. WE₁

Satere-Mawe *ai-t'ɔ* {*aito*} (1), Tapirape *ɕãne* {*xane*} (3).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 48; Franceschini 1999: 63; Silva 2010: 174; Graham, Graham & Harrison 1977: 12. Inclusive.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 17; Praça 2007: 77.

95. WE₂

Satere-Mawe *uru-t'ɔ* {*uruto*} (2), Tapirape *are* {*are*} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 91; Franceschini 1999: 63; Silva 2005: 56; Silva 2010: 174; Graham, Graham & Harrison 1977: 12. Exclusive.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 17; Praça 2007: 77.

96. WHAT

Satere-Mawe *kãn* {*kan*} (1), Tapirape *maʔe* {*mahe*} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 66; Silva 2010: 234.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 57; Praça 2007: 78.

97. WHITE

Satere-Mawe *=kitsĩŋ* {*=kytsig*} (1), Tapirape *ɕĩŋ* {*xig*} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 62; Franceschini 1999: 107; Silva 2005: 47; Silva 2010: 104. Polysemy: 'white / clean'. Ribeiro [2010: 69]

also quotes *k'it-ʔi* {kɣt'i} in this meaning, but in all available examples this form is used to specify species.
Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 73; Praça 2007: 252.

98. WHO

Satere-Mawe *uw'ẽ-ĩŋ ~ uw'ẽn* {*uweig' ~ uwen*} (1), Tapirape *ãwã* {*ãwã*} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 91; Franceschini 1999: 68; Silva 2010: 234.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 57; Praça 2007: 78. Plural: *ãwĩ* {ãwy}.

99. WOMAN

Satere-Mawe *haripɔ-ri'a ~ haripɔ-ri'a* {*hariporia ~ haryporia*} (1), Tapirape *koçĩ* {*koxɣ*} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 58 (*haripɔ-ri'a* {haryporia}); Franceschini 1999: 180 (*haripɔ-ri'a* {haryporia}); Silva 2005: 120 (*haripɔ-ri'a* {hariporia}); Silva 2010: 123 (*haripɔ-ri'a* {hariporia}). Polysemy: 'woman / girl'. Distinct from *wari?i* 'female' [Ribeiro 2010: 95; Franceschini 1999: 55; Silva 2010: 155].

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 82; Praça 2007: 84.

100. YELLOW

Satere-Mawe *=ʔapɔ-h'up ~ =apɔ-h'up* {*=apohup ~ =apohup*} (1) / *kaʔa'i* {*kahay*} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 61; Silva 2005: 121; Silva 2010: 311. Applied to such words as 'orange', 'fruit'. Ribeiro 2010: 58, 62. Applied to such words as 'macaw', 'toucan', 'leaf'.

Tapirape: Not attested.

101. FAR

Satere-Mawe *pĩ'a* {*pya*} (1), Tapirape *mõ* {*mõ*} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 81; Franceschini 2009: 5; Silva 2005: 124; Silva 2010: 192.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 51; Praça 2007: 153. Note that *(e)pe=wo(-e)* {(e)pewo(xe)} is also translated as 'far', but its usage is parallel with that of *(?)ã=wo(-e)* {(h)ãwo(xe)} 'close here', which makes it a part of the deictic system. Cf. *mã=mõ* {mamõ} 'where to' [Almeida et al. 1983: 57].

102. HEAVY

Satere-Mawe =pɔt'iḭ {=potyi} (1), Tapirape pooy {pooj} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 63; Silva 2005: 122; Silva 2010: 312.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 85.

103. NEAR

Satere-Mawe *pia=hĩn-ʔi* ~ *pia=hĩŋ* (1), Tapirape *ãyɕe* {ãjxe} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 81 (*pia=hĩn-ʔi* {pyahin'i}); Silva 2005: 124 (*pia=hĩŋ* {pyahig}). Silva [2010: 192] also quotes the form *it=pi'a-ʔi*, {ytpya'i} which is a negation of 'far'.

Tapirape: Praça 2007: 153. Cf. *ipi-pe* {ypype} [Almeida et al. 1983: 52], which is not an adverb but a postposition (*ipne* {ypyne} [Almeida et al. 1983: 88] must be a typo).

104. SALT

Satere-Mawe *uk'it* {ukyt} (1), Tapirape *ɕokit* {xokyt} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 91; Franceschini 2009: 7 (*ʔukit*); Silva 2005: 39; Silva 2010: 318.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 51. Absent from the dictionary, featured only in the form *ɕe=ɕokir-a* {xexokyra} 'my salt'.

105. SHORT

Satere-Mawe *it=ʔiʔw'ɔp-ʔi* ~ *it=ʔiw'ɔp-ʔi* {yt'i'wop'i ~ yt'i'wop'i} (1), Tapirape *ãtot* {ãtot} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 98 (*it=ʔiʔw'ɔp-ʔi* {yt'i'wop'i}); Silva 2005: 122 (*it=ʔiw'ɔp-i* {it'i'wop i}); Silva 2010: 124 (*it=ʔiʔw'ɔp* {yt'i'wop}). A negation of 'long'. Silva [2010: 192] also quotes the form *ʔi=ʔok-t'ut-ʔi* {'ok tut'i}.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 80. Only 3.

106. SNAKE

Satere-Mawe *mɔḭ* {moi} (1), Tapirape *may* {maj} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 73; Franceschini 1999: 44; Franceschini 2009: 9; Silva 2005: 49; Silva 2010: 155.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 83; Praça 2007: 53.

107. THIN

Satere-Mawe *kurĩŋ ~ kurĩn* {*kurig' ~ kurin*} (1) / =*sim* {=*sym*} (2), Tapirape *piã* {*pyã*} (4).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 68. Polysemy: 'small / thin / a bit'. Silva 2005: 122; Silva 2010: 312.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 85.

107. THIN

Satere-Mawe *?i?ãm=hit* {*'iam hit*} (3).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Silva 2010: 192.

108. WIND

Satere-Mawe *iwit'u* {*ywytu*} (1), Tapirape *iwito* {*ywyto*} (1).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 98; Silva 2005: 45; Silva 2010: 320. The form *mεrep-ʔε* {*merep'e*}, glossed as 'wind' in [Silva 2005: 123; Silva 2010: 314], means rather 'to flicker / quick' [Ribeiro 2010: 71; Silva 2010: 339].

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 88; Praça 2007: 250.

109. WORM

Satere-Mawe *u:w'i* {*ũwi*} (1), Tapirape *ewa-ʔi* {*ewahi*} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 91; Silva 2005: 67; Silva 2010: 318.

Tapirape: Praça 2007: 17.

110. YEAR

Satere-Mawe *akai'u* {*akaiu*} (-1) / *m'ot-ʔi ~ m'ot-ʔi-kahat'o* {*mot'i ~ mōt'i kahato*} (1), Tapirape *ãt / k^wãt* {*ãn / qãn*} (2).

References and notes:

Satere-Mawe: Ribeiro 2010: 48. A borrowing from a Tupí-Guaraní language. Silva 2005: 50, 124; Silva 2010: 315. Derived from *mot*

{mōt} 'to take time'.

Tapirape: Almeida et al. 1983: 79, 85. Polysemy: 'sun / year / dry season'.