

[Text version of database, created 20/01/2017].

Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the Maritime group (Arawak family).

Languages included: Lokono [mar-lok]; Añú [mar-anu].

DATA SOURCES

I. Lokono

Pet 2011 = Pet, Willem J. A. *A Grammar Sketch and Lexicon of Arawak (Lokono Dian)*. SIL E-Books 30. // *A grammar sketch of Lokono as spoken in Suriname (villages of Cassipora and Powakka) accompanied with a short dictionary.*

Patte 2008 = Patte, Marie-France. *Parlons Arawak. Une langue amérindienne d'Amazonie*. Paris: L'Harmattan. // *A didactic grammar of Lokono as spoken in French Guyana accompanied with a vocabulary.*

Patte 2011 = Patte, Marie-France. *La langue arawak de Guyane. Présentation historique et dictionnaires arawak-français et français-arawak*. Marseille: IRD Éditions, Collection Didactiques. // *A dictionary of Lokono.*

II. Añú

Álvarez & Bravo 2008 = Álvares, José; Bravo, María. *Diccionario básico de la lengua añú. Liuruchaa añunnükümoyatü*. Maracaibo, Sinamaica, El Moján: Universidad del Zulia. // *A dictionary of Añú accompanied with a grammar sketch.*

Jahn 1914 = Jahn, Alfredo. Parauhanos und Guajiros und die Pfahlbauten am See von Maracaibo. **In:** *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*, 46. Jahrg., H. 2/3: 267-283, 536. // *An article on the Añú and Wayuunaiki peoples containing a short vocabulary and some notes on grammar.*

Patte 1978 = Patte, Marie-France. *Étude phonologique de la langue añun (paraujano)*

parlée dans la région de Sinamaica (Vénézuéla). **In:** *Amerindia* 3: 57-83. // *A description of Añú phonology.*

Patte 1981 = Patte, Marie-France. Les préfixes personnels en añún. **In:** *Amerindia* 6: 7-16. // *A description of Añú possessive prefixes.*

Wavrin & Rivet 1952 = Wavrin, Robert de; Rivet, Paul. Les Indiens Parawgwan. **In:** *Journal de la Société des Américanistes*, 41(2): 235-238. // *A short article including some Añú data obtained by various researchers, including [Jahn 1914].*

NOTES

I. Lokono

1. General.

Lokono is spoken throughout a vast area comprising Eastern Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana. Our main sources cover the dialects of Suriname and French Guiana. These dialects are very similar. The differences in phonology (or maybe rather in transcription) are as follows: FG *ki* = S *k^hi*, FG *tʲi* and *či* = S *či*, FG *dʲi* = S *ži*; FG *V*: = S *V*. We stick to the French Guianese system, since it is more distinctive. The dialect of Guyana seems to be somewhat divergent and displays certain archaic features. Its data are occasionally cited in [Patte 2011] after John Peter Bennett; in this case we adduce them in the comments section.

2. Transliteration.

In our transcription, allophonic palatalization of consonants is denoted. Syllable-final nasals (corresponding to a single archphoneme N) are written phonetically: *m* before labial stops, *n* before apical stops, *ŋ* before velar stops and word-finally, zero before continuants (in all cases the allophonic nasalization of preceding vowels is denoted). The phonetic principle is also applied to the vowels *o/u* and *ə/i* (*u* and *i* are written when there is an *i* in the next syllable, unless the preceding syllable contains an identical

vowel).

Patte	Pet	UTS
p	p	p
b	b	b
f	f	ɸ
m	m	m
w	w	w
t	t	t
th	th	t ^h
d	d	d
s	s	s
ti	thi	t ^y i
thi	thi	či
di	di	d ^y i
shi	si	ši
ke, kê	ke	k ^y e, k ^y e:
l	l	l
rh	lh	ɾ
r	r	ɾ
y	j	y
n	n	n, -ŋ
kh	kh	k ^h
k	k	k
h	h	h
i, î	i	i, i:
e, ê	e	e, e:
u, û	y	ə/i, ə:/i:
o, ô	o	o/u, o:/u:
a, â	a	a, a:
iya	ia	iya

II. Añú

1. *General.*

Añú is a nearly extinct language formerly spoken in the area of the Maracaibo Lake (Venezuela). It was documented in the mid-20th century by Marie-France Patte; only one fully competent speaker remains today, but revitalization attempts are being undertaken. For this reason, the dictionary [Álvarez & Bravo 2008] contains a number of recently coined words (normally borrowed from Spanish or Wayuunaiki). Even though these loanwords did not arise through natural language development, they are still listed in this database: if the revitalization effort succeeds, they are likely to enter the spoken language in the absence of other equivalents. Since these words are marked as borrowings, their inclusion does not affect lexicostatistic calculations.

Words found in the list provided in [Jahn 1914] and [Wavrin & Rivet 1952] are provided in their original transcription systems (in italics in curled brackets) exclusively in the comments section, *unless* there is no inherited word quoted in other works, in which case the words from these sources are phonologized and included in the main section with the # sign. It has to be stressed that the data in these sources are not accurately morphologized, so that they often include possessive prefixes or suffixed articles.

2. *Transliteration.*

The correspondences between the orthography used in [Álvarez & Bravo] and UTS transcription are as follows.

Orthography	UTS
p	p
t	t
k	k
ch	č
sh	š
m	m, m̩

Orthography	UTS
n	n, ɲ
ñ	ɲ
r	ɹ
l	l
w	w
y	y
a	a
aa	a:
ü	ɨ
üü	ɨ:
e	e
ee	e, ø:
i	i
ii	i:
o	o
oo	o:
u	u
uu	u:
aü	aɨ̯
ai	aɨ̯
au	aɹ̯
üi	ɨi̯
ei	eɨ̯
eu	eɹ̯
öü	øɨ̯
oi	oɨ̯
ou	oɹ̯

Database compiled and annotated by: André Nikulin (November 2016).

1. ALL

Lokono *harã-ŋ* {*harhan*} (1), Anu *hiłik'o* {*jürükó*} (2).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 90; Pet 2011: 63; Patte 2008: 185. Polysemy: 'all / everything / everyone / to be finished'. Cf. *halikã-ŋ-rõ-ŋ* ~ *halika-i-rõ-ŋ* {*halikanron* ~ *halikanron*} 'every / each / any' [Patte 2011: 88], *sa-k^hãŋ* ~ *sa-k^han-ĩŋ* {*sakhan* ~ *sakhanin*} 'all / everyone / completely' [Patte 2011: 190], *harã-ŋ-rõ-ŋ* {*halhanron*} 'all sorts of' [Pet 2011: 121, 130]. In Guyanese Lokono *hara-* {*hara-*} 'last / used' [Patte 2011: 90] is attested, but the Swadesh meaning seems to be expressed by *oma-koa* {*omakoa*} [Patte 2011: 176], cf. *loyo om ã laka:ka t^h=oma-koa lokorokot^ho* {*loyo omun lakâka thomakoa lokorokotho*} 'he told his mother all his thoughts'. In all other sources *oma-koa* {*omakoa*} rather means 'together' and can be combined with *harã-* {*harha*}.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 78 (*hił'iko* {*jürüko*}); Patte 1978.

2. ASHES

Lokono *bališi* {*balishi*} (1), Anu *m'oušileiŋ* {*moushirein*} (2) / *pał'i*: {*parii*} (-1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 54; Pet 2011: 124; Patte 2008: 172. Possessed: =*bališi-ya* {=*balishiya*}. In Guyanese Lokono *balese* {*bulese*} 'dust / grain / ashes' is also found [Patte 2011: 65].

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 90. Polysemy: 'ashes / dust'. Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 96. Probably borrowed from Wayuunaiki.

3. BARK

Lokono *ɔ=da* ~ *ada=ɔ=da* ~ *ada=da* {*uda* ~ *adauda* ~ *adada*} (1), Anu *kun'un=tini* {*kununtünü*} (2).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 40, 218; Pet 2011: 165; Patte 2008: 172. Polysemy: 'skin / bark' (only *ada* {*uda*}). Cf. *e:loko* {*êloko*} 'inner part of the bark' [Patte 2011: 79].

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 86. Literally 'tree-bark'.

4. BELLY

Lokono *ɔ=te* / =*te* {*ute* / =*te*} (1) / =*d^yibeyo* {=*dibeyo*} (2), Anu *a=y'u.le* {*ayure*} (3).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 207, 220; Pet 2011: 161; Patte 2008: 104. Generic: *te-hɔ* {*tehu*}. The word for 'large intestine / stomach' (*te-ɕiro* ~ *ɔ=te-ɕiro* {*tefiro* ~ *utefiro*}), for 'intestines' (*te-ibira* ~ *ɔ=te-ibira* {*teibira* ~ *uteibira*}) and for 'stomach' (*te-loko* {*teloko*}) are derived from this root. While it is possible that this lexeme can refer only to the inner part of the belly, the evidence is far from conclusive to exclude this word from the list. Distinct from *koboroko* {*koboroko*} 'entrails / middle / in the middle' [Patte 2011: 129]. Patte 2011: 71. Generic: *d^yibeyo-ho* {*dibeyoho*}. Polysemy: 'belly / paunch / stomach / lower part of a mammal's body / protuberance'.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 65; Patte 1978; Jahn 1914: 274 (*{ta-y ũh}*); Wavrin & Rivet 1952: 236 (*{ta-yü, ta-yú; wa-yú}*). Distinct from *e=k'ole*: {eikoree} 'intestines / stomach / courage' [Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 68]. Cf. *a=l'e*: {aree} 'belly (inner)' [Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 55], probably borrowed from Wayuunaiki.

5. BIG

Lokono *φirō-ŋ {firon}* (1), Anu *you {you}* (2).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 83; Pet 2011: 133; Patte 2008: 67, 82. In [Pet 2011: 136], another word is also found: *ilō-ŋ* {ilon} 'large / big', but it is glossed as 'small (of people)' in [Patte 2011: 103]. Distinct from *karaya-k'hona* {karayakhona} 'protruding' [Patte 2011: 116].

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 108; Jahn 1914: 280 (*{yóughe}*).

6. BIRD

Lokono *kud^yibio {kodibio}* (1), Anu *wič'i: {wüchii}* (1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 130; Pet 2011: 146; Patte 2008: 38. Possessed: *=kud^yibiō-ŋ* {=kodibion}. Dialectal variants: *kid^yibio* {kudibio}, *kud^yibio* {kodibiu}.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 107.

7. BITE

Lokono *rād̃-ŋ {rudun}* (1), Anu *a=h'olut-a {ajoruta}* (-1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 147, 187; Pet 2011: 157; Patte 2008: 187. Distinct from *t^had̃-ŋ* {thudun} 'to sting / to bite' [Patte 2008: 193], *sakod̃-ŋ* ~ *sakos̃-ŋ* {sakodon ~ sakoson} 'to gnaw' [Patte 2011: 192]; *tok̃-ŋ* {tokon} 'to peck / to sting / to bite (of birds, snakes, fish) / to eat gruel or fruit / to smoke tobacco'. Cf. *rād̃-ŋ* {rudan} 'to chew'. Dialectal variant (Guyana): *arād̃-ŋ* {arudun}.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 46. Probably borrowed from Wayuunaiki.

8. BLACK

Lokono *k^harem̃-ŋ {kharemen}* (1), Anu *ma.l'eko {mareko}* (2).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 144; Pet 2011: 143. Polysemy: 'black / dark'.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 88. Cf. the Spanish borrowing {*mégoro*} [Jahn 1974: 280] (< Spanish *n'euyr-o* {negro}).

9. BLOOD

Lokono $\partial=t^h\partial / =t^h\partial na$ {*uthu / =thuna*} (1), Anu $'a=:wa$ {*aatwa*} (2).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 217, 220; Pet 2011: 166. Generic: $\partial=t^h\partial-h\partial$ {*uthuhu*}.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 42.

10. BONE

Lokono $=b\partial na$ {*=buna*} (1), Anu $'e=i\pi ya$ {*eipiya*} (1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 65; Patte 2008: 172. Generic: $b\partial na-h\partial$ {*bunahu*}.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 70. Polysemy: 'spine / backbone / bone / trunk'.

11. BREAST

Lokono $=loa-\check{s}ibo \sim =loa-bana$ {*=loashibo \sim =loabana*} (1), Anu $a=\check{c}'i.la$ {*achüra*} # (2) / $'e=:tti$ {*eetti*} # (3).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 150; Pet 2011: 149, 242, 220. Literally 'heart-front' and 'heart-leaf' respectively (the former is attested in reference to a tapir, the latter is found in reference to a human). Derived from the root $\partial=loa / =loa$ {*uloa / loa*} (generic *loa-h\partial* {*loahu*}) 'chest / heart (metaphoric) / courage / determination'. Distinct from $\sigma=d^y\sigma / =d^y\sigma$ {*odio / =dio*} (generic: $d^y\sigma-h\partial$ {*diohu*}) [Patte 2011: 72; Pet 2011: 130], which apparently refers to female breast.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 44. Distinct from $'e=n\check{c}i.la$ {*einchira*} 'breast / nipple' [Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 68]. Glossed as 'female breast' in [Jahn 1914: 274 ({*ta-yiri*})]. Patte 1981; Jahn 1914: 274 ({*tai-éntin*}). Glossed as 'breast / nipple' in [Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 67].

12. BURN

Lokono $bit^y\check{i}-\eta$ {*bitin*} (1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 61; Pet 2011: 126; Patte 2008: 88. Intransitive: *bit-on-oā-η* {*bitonoan*}, *bit-oā-η* {*bitoan*}. Distinct from *kaleme-t^y\check{i}-η* {*kalemetin*} 'to set on fire' [Patte 2011: 112; Patte 2008: 186].

Anu: Not attested. Cf. *hat-la* {*jata*} 'to burn (intransitive, stative)', *a=m'ola-* {*amora*} 'to get a burn (intransitive, active)' [Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 48, 75].

13. CLAW (NAIL)

Lokono $=bada$ {*=bada*} (1), Anu $'a=u\eta e$ {*auñe*} (-1) / $h'i:\check{c}i-...:p\check{i}$ {*jiichü-...apü*} # (2).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 53; Pet 2011: 123. Generic: *bada-ha ~ bada-hə* {badaha ~ badahu}.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 96. Possibly borrowed from Spanish (< *uña* {uña}). Jahn 1914: 274 ({*hiyi-táp*}).

14. CLOUD

Lokono *oɾaɾo ~ hoɾaɾo* {*orharho ~ horharho*} (1), Anu *hi.l'ima* {*jürüma*} (2).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 178; Pet 2011: 155. Polysemy: 'darkness / cloud / mist / fog'. Cf. *uni* {oni} 'rain / water', attested in the meaning 'raincloud' [Pet 2011: 144]. Distinct from *baaka* {bauka} 'cloudy' [Patte 2011: 57]. Apparently preferred in this meaning over *uɾika* {orhika} 'evening / night / darkness / cloud' [Patte 2011: 179; Patte 2008: 183].

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 78. Cf. the Spanish borrowing {*núblah*} [Jahn 1914: 276] (< Spanish *nube* {nube}) and {*howdega*} [Wavrin & Rivet 1952: 237], glossed as 'wind' elsewhere.

15. COLD

Lokono *mimĩ-ŋ* {*mimin*} (1), Anu *ham'i.l-a* {*jamira*} (2).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 165; Pet 2011: 152. Distinct from *tʰonoli-šā-ŋ* {*thonolishan*} 'to have a cold' [Patte 2011: 216; Pet 2011: 163].

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 74.

16. COME

Lokono *āndā-ŋ* {*andun*} (1), Anu *'e=ĩnt-a* {*einta*} (1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 45; Pet 2011: 123; Patte 2008: 72.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 69; Patte 1978; Wavrin & Rivet 1952: 236 ({*eydi-via*}). Polysemy: 'to come / to arrive'.

17. DIE

Lokono *o:dō-ŋ* {*ôdon*} (1), Anu *'o=ut-a ~ 'o=ikt-a* {*outa ~ oükta*} (1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 42, 174; Pet 2011: 154; Patte 2008: 187. Dialectal variant: *ahodō-ŋ* {*ahodon*} (Guyana). More basic than *o:mado-noā-ŋ* {*ômadonoan*} 'to de cease' [Patte 2011: 175].

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 94; Patte 1978. Cf. {*ou-dagga*} 'dead' [Jahn 1914: 276].

18. DOG

Lokono *pe:ro* {*pêro*} (-1) / *k=ari-ro* {*kariro*} (1), Anu *ye.l'ɛ* {*yerü*} (2).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 182; Pet 2011: 156; Patte 2008: 38. Possessed: *pe:rõ-ŋ* {*pêron*}. Borrowed from Spanish *p'ero* {*perro*}. Patte 2011: 117; Pet 2011: 141. Polysemy: 'dog / *anjoemara* fish (*Hoplias aimara*)'. Literally 'the one with teeth'.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 108; Jahn 1914: 277 (*iéri*).

19. DRINK

Lokono *t^hã-ŋ* ~ *ɔ=t^hã-ŋ* {*thun* ~ *uthun*} (1), Anu *a=n'o:t-a* {*anoota*} (2).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 49, 217, 220; Pet 2011: 163; Patte 2008: 142, 186. Dialectal variant: *a=t^hãŋ* {*athun*} (Guyana).

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 51; Patte 1978; Wavrin & Rivet 1952: 236 (*himutéwi* 'I will drink'). Cf. *a=l'at-a* {*arata*}, glossed as 'to drink / to absorb' in [Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 115], but as 'to happen' in [Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 55].

20. DRY

Lokono *wã:-ŋ* {*wân*} (1), Anu *h'att-a* {*jatta*} (2).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 223; Pet 2011: 164; Patte 2008: 88. Distinct from *ma=d^yise* {*madise*} 'arid / infertile' [Patte 2011: 154]; *sakã-ŋ* {*sakan*} 'dry (of plants) / dissicated' [Patte 2011: 191], cf. *=saka-da-n-iya* {*sakadaniya*} 'dry firewood' [Pet 2011: 126].

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 75; Jahn 1914: 280 (*hára duh*).

21. EAR

Lokono *=d^yik^ye* {*=dike*} (1), Anu *a=č'ö:* {*achee*} (1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 71; Pet 2011: 130; Patte 2008: 172. Generic: *d^yik^ye-he* {*dikehe*}. Distinct from *koyoko* {*koyoko*} 'inner ear' [Patte 2011: 139].

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 16, 43; Patte 1978; Jahn 1914: 274 (*ta-tschö*); Wavrin & Rivet 1952: 237 (*pa-eče, pe-yče, ta-čö*). Polysemy: 'ear / handle (of a vessel)'.

22. EARTH

Lokono *horɔɔo ~ oɔɔo* {*horhorho ~ orhorho*} (1), Anu *m̩m'o* {*mimo*} (2).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 98, 179; Pet 2011: 135; Patte 2008: 40, 82. Possessed: =oɾoɾa (=orhorha). Polysemy: 'ground / earth / world / hill / mountain / property'. Distinct from *onabo* {onabo} 'ground / base / terrain' [Patte 2011: 176].

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 90; Patte 1978; Jahn 1914: 275 ({mógho}).

23. EAT

Lokono *kĩ=ŋ* / *kʷe-* {*kin* / *kê-*} (1) / *kʰotō-ŋ* {*khoton*} (2), Anu *a=k-a* {*aka*} (1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 79, 126; Pet 2011: 144; Patte 2008: 172, 193. More specifically, 'to eat a light meal'. Dialectal variant: *e=kʷē-ŋ* {*eken*} (Guyana). Patte 2011: 147; Pet 2011: 145; Patte 2008: 187, 193. Refers to meat or a whole meal.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 46; Patte 1978; Jahn 1914: 281 ({*aghi-ditê*}). Cf. *a=k'ipa-* {*aküpa*} 'to eat (intransitive)' [Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 47].

24. EGG

Lokono *ə=sa* / *=sa* {*usa* / *=sa*} (1), Anu *'a=iki* {*aükü*} (2).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 220; Pet 2011: 165, 166. Polysemy: 'child / offspring / egg / embryo'.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 61; Patte 1981.

25. EYE

Lokono *=ku-ši* ~ *=ko* {*=koshi* ~ *=ko*} (1), Anu *o=u* {*ou*} (1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 128, 137; Pet 2011: 147; Patte 2008: 172. Generic: *kuši-hi* {*koshihi*}.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 93; Patte 1978; Patte 1981; Jahn 1914: 274 ({*tóu*}); Wavrin & Rivet 1952: 237 ({*tow*, *t-óú*, *u-ou*, *u-o*}). Polysemy: 'eye / hole'.

26. FAT N.

Lokono *=kihi* ~ *=kî* {*=kihi* ~ *=kî*} (1), Anu *a=l'iti* {*arütü*} (2) / *'a=iti* {*aüiti*} (3).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 102, 126; Pet 2011: 143. Generic: *ki-hi* {*kihi*} (dialectal variant: *i=ki-hi* {*ikihi*} (Guyana)). Polysemy: 'fat / oil'. Distinct from *ə=kʰə* / *=kʰə* {*ukhu* / *=khu*} 'thick liquid / sperm / pus' [Patte 2011: 219]. A synonymous form, *karaba* ~ *kaɾaba* {*karaba* ~ *karhaba*} 'crabwood tree (*Carapa guianensis*) / vegetal fat / animal fat' [Patte 2011: 115], is used in Guyana.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 56. Polysemy: 'butter / fatness / grease'. Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 61. Polysemy: 'butter / fatness / fat / grease'.

27. FEATHER

Lokono *baɾa* ~ ə=*baɾa* {*barha* ~ *ubarha*} (1), Anu *a=p'ina* {*apina*} (2).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 56, 130; Pet 2011: 124, 165. Patte 2008: 40. Generic: *baɾa-ha* ~ ə=*baɾa-ha* {*barhaha* ~ *ubarhaha*}. Polysemy: 'hair / feather'. Polysemy: 'hair / feather'. Distinct from *baɾa*: {*barhâ*} 'sea / ocean / lake' [Patte 2011: 56; Patte 2008: 107, 181]. Distinct from *laə* {*lau*} 'tail feather' [Patte 2011: 149].

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 52.

28. FIRE

Lokono *ikihi* ~ *iki*: {*ikihi* ~ *ikî*} (1) / =*i:me* ~ =*hime* {=*îme* ~ =*hime*} (2), Anu *šik'i* {*shikü*} (1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 102; Pet 2011: 136; Patte 2008: 37. Dialectal variant: *hikihi* {*hikihi*} (Guyana). Patte 2011: 94, 103; Pet 2011: 134; Patte 2008: 37.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 100; Jahn 1914: 276 ({*tschig-giga(h)*; *hikigâh*, *hinghî*); Wavrin & Rivet 1952: 237 ({*čikü*, *čighe*, *čigiga*, *horotu-čiku*, *čig-giga(h)*}). Polysemy: 'candle / fire / oven / firewood / fireplace'.

29. FISH

Lokono *hime* {*hime*} (1), Anu *iy'i* {*üyü*} (2).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 94; Pet 2011: 135; Patte 2008: 67.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 103; Wavrin & Rivet 1952: 238 ({*hüy*}).

30. FLY V.

Lokono *morodō-ŋ* {*morodon*} (1), Anu *a=l'iwa-*: {*ariwaa*} (2) / *a=w'at-a* {*awata*} (3).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 167; Pet 2011: 152. Distinct from *korokod-ā-ŋ* {*korhokodan*} 'to buzz / to fly (of insects)' [Patte 2011: 137]. Dialectal variant: *a=morodō-ŋ* {*amorodon*} [Patte 2011: 44].

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 55. Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 63. Polysemy: 'to play / to jump / to fly'.

31. FOOT

Lokono =*kut^yi* {=*koti*} (1), Anu '*a=:wi* {*aaWi*} (1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 138; Pet 2011: 147; Patte 2008: 172. Generic: *kut^hi-hi* {kutihhi}.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 42; Wavrin & Rivet 1952: 237 ({*wí*}). Polysemy: 'foot / paw'. Cf. {*ta-pát*} [Jahn 1914: 274].

32. FULL

Lokono *hebē-ŋ* {*heben*} (1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 92; Pet 2011: 134; Patte 2008: 80. Attested in contexts dealing with boats. Polysemy: 'full / ripe / old'. Dialectal variant: *ibē-ŋ* {*iben*} [Patte 2011: 100]. Cf. *ka=lok^hodo* {*kalokhodo*} 'to have content' [Patte 2011: 112]. Apparently more basic than *hərə-rē-ŋ* {*hururen*} [Patte 2011: 99; Pet 2011: 135, 204] 'fully / full', attested in an example with the meaning 'therefore the bus was full'.

Anu: Not attested. Cf. *a=m'ila* {*amira*} 'to be satiated / to swallow', *m'ila-* {*mira-*} 'to be satiated' [Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 48, 90].

33. GIVE

Lokono *šikĩ-ŋ* {*shikin*} (1), Anu *a=p-a* {*aapa*} (2) / *a=m'iya:n-a* {*amiyaana*} (3).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 197; Pet 2011: 158; Patte 2008: 46, 141, 187. Polysemy: 'to give / to place / to put / to send'. Distinct from *bək^hə-t éŋ* {*bukhutun*} 'to give a present' [Patte 2011: 65] (Guyana).

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 41. Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 48.

33. GIVE

Anu *a=p'a:t-a* {*apaata*} (4).

References and notes:

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 52.

34. GOOD

Lokono *sā-ŋ* ~ *sā̃-ŋ* {*san* ~ *sân*} (1), Anu *an'a-* {*anaa*} (2).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 104, 190, 220; Pet 2011: 39, 157; Patte 2008: 80. Dialectal variant: *ɔ=sā-ŋ*, *i=sā-ŋ* {*usan*, *isan*} (Guyana).

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 49; Patte 1978. Cf. {*kamátschi*} [Jahn 1914: 280].

35. GREEN

Lokono *sobolē-ŋ* {*sobolen*} (1), Anu *w'íjt-a* {*wüita*} (-1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 201; Pet 2011: 159. Ranges from green to yellow. Distinct from *imoŋo ~ himoŋo ~ moŋo-moŋo* {*imorho ~ himorho ~ morhomorho*} 'unripe / green / young' [Patte 2011: 104], *ma=koŋe* {*makorhe*} 'unripe' [Patte 2011: 156]. Cf. *kaŋao ~ kaŋaə ~ kaŋo*: {*karhao ~ karhau ~ karhō*} 'grass / grain' [Patte 2011: 118; Pet 2011: 140; Patte 2008: 39], glossed also as 'green' in [Pet 2011: 140].

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 107. Probably borrowed from Wayuunaiki. Cf. the Spanish borrowing {*vérdā*} [Jahn 1974: 280] (< Spanish *b'erðe* {verde}). Distinct from *yí*: {*yüü*} 'unripe' [Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 108].

36. HAIR

Lokono *baŋa ~ ə=baŋa* {*barha ~ ubarha*} (1), Anu *a=w'a.le:ya* {*awareeya*} (1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 56; Pet 2011: 124, 165; Patte 2008: 40. Generic: *baŋa-ha ~ ə=baŋa-ha* {*barhaha ~ ubarhaha*}. Polysemy: 'hair / feather'. Distinct from *baŋa*: {*barhâ*} 'sea / ocean / lake' [Patte 2011: 56; Patte 2008: 107, 181].

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 62; Jahn 1914: 274 ({*ta=wälla*}); Wavrin & Rivet 1952: 236 ({*ta-wála*}).

37. HAND

Lokono *=k^habo* {*=khabo*} (1), Anu *'a=:pi* {*aapü*} (1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 142; Pet 2011: 143; Patte 2008: 46. Generic: *k^habo-ho* {*khaboho*}.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 41; Patte 1978; Patte 1981; Jahn 1914: 274 ({*táp*}); Wavrin & Rivet 1952: 237 ({*n-ab(w)E, t-áp, t-ap, gu-apa*}).

38. HEAD

Lokono *i=ši: ~ i=šî: / =šî:* {*ushî ~ ishî / =shî*} (1), Anu *a=k'i: ~ a=k'î* {*akii ~ aki*} (1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 196, 220; Pet 2011: 137, 158; Patte 2008: 172. Generic: *iši:-hi* {*ishîhi*}. Polysemy: 'head / leader / boss / captain / top'.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 46; Patte 1978 (=ki {=ki}); Patte 1981 (=ki {=ki}); Jahn 1914: 274 ({*tá=ki*}); Wavrin & Rivet 1952: 236, 238 ({*tá-ki; wá-ki; kî; ta-ki; gua-ki*}). Polysemy: 'head / mind / top'.

39. HEAR

Lokono *kanabē-ŋ* {*kanabun*} (1), Anu *a=n'a:pa:-* {*anaapaa*} (1) / *'a=:p-a* {*aapa*} (2).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 114; Patte 2008: 133, 187. Polysemy: 'to hear / to listen / to learn / to obey'. Glossed as 'to listen' in [Pet 2011] (according to Pet, the meaning 'to hear' is expressed by the derived verb *kanab-ā-ŋ* {kanaban} [Pet 2011: 141]. Distinct from *ika-də-rē-ŋ* {ikaduren} 'to be able to hear' [Patte 2011: 155; Pet 2011: 136].

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 49. Polysemy: 'to hear / to listen / to understand'. Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 41. Polysemy: 'to hear / to listen'.

40. HEART

Lokono *wašina* {*washina*} (1), Anu *h'i:či=...=e=iŋ* {*jüichü ...ein*} (1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 228; Pet 2011: 164. Generic: *wašina-ha* {*washinaha*}. Distinct from *ə=loa / =loa* {*uloa / loa*} (generic *loa-hə* {*loahu*}) 'chest / heart (metaphoric) / courage / determination' [Patte 2011: 150; Pet 2011: 149].

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 77. Derived from *e=iŋ* {*ein*} 'heart / soul / mind', also used as the subject of certain desiderative constructions and other expressions denoting feelings [Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 68].

41. HORN

Lokono *ə=koa / =koa* {*ukoa / =koa*} (1), Anu *k'a:ča* {*kaacha*} (-1) / *'o=ywa* {*ouwa*} (-1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 128. Polysemy: 'horn / crab'.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 79. Probably borrowed from Spanish *k'ačo* {*cacho*}. Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 95. Probably borrowed from Wayuunaiki.

42. I

Lokono *de-i ~ de* {*dei ~ de*} (1), Anu *te* {*te*} (1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 29; Pet 2011: 12. Patte 2008: 45. Free form. Prefix: *da-* {*da-*}, enclitic: *de* {*de*}. Apparently *de* {*de*} occurs as the free form only in Suriname; in French Guiana, *dei* {*dei*} is preferred.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 22; Patte 1978; Jahn 1914: 279 ({*té*}); Wavrin & Rivet 1952: 236 ({*te-*}). Prefix: *ta-* {*ta-*} (and allomorphs per harmony) [Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 20].

43. KILL

Lokono *ɸarə-ŋ* {*farun*} (1), Anu *'o=yta-...-e=iŋ* {*outa ...ein*} (2) / *a=t'at-a* {*atata*} (3).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 81; Pet 2011: 132; Patte 2008: 59. Polysemy: 'to kill / to beat up to death / to cause problems'.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 94. Literally 'to die (one's) heart'. Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 58. Glossed as 'to kill / to assassinate'.

44. KNEE

Lokono *koŕo ~ koro* {*korho ~ koro*} (1), Anu *'o=:piye* {*oopiye*} (2) / *o=y'otĩ.lo* {*oyotũro*} (3).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 134, 137.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 93. Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 95; Jahn 1914: 274 ({*tai-otró(h)*}). Polysemy: 'knee / elbow'.

45. KNOW

Lokono *eičĩ-ŋ ~ e:čĩ-ŋ ~ ičĩ-ŋ* {*eithin ~ êthin ~ ithin*} (1), Anu *a=t'a-: {ataa}* (2).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 42, 79, 80; Pet 2011: 122, 132, 137; Patte 2008: 51, 145, 151. Polysemy: 'to know / to be acquainted / to know how to'. Dialectal variant: *aičĩ-ŋ* {*aithin*} (Guyana).

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 57.

46. LEAF

Lokono *=bana ~ ada=bəna ~ adə=bəna* {*=bana ~ adabuna ~ adubuna*} (1), Anu *a=p'ana* {*apana*} (1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 40, 54; Pet 2011: 121, 124, 222; Patte 2008: 172, 181.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 52.

47. LIE

Lokono *t^hoŕodĩ-ŋ* {*thorhodon*} (1) / *bəŕe:-k-oã-ŋ ~ boŕe-k-oã-ŋ* {*burhêkoan ~ borhekoan*} (2), Anu *'oĩ.la-: {oĩraa}* (3).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 211; Pet 2011: 162, 163. Means 'to open' when transitive. Patte 2011: 67; Pet 2011: 128, 184, 212, 213, 217.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 95.

48. LIVER

Lokono *=bana* {*=bana*} (1), Anu *a=p'ana* {*apana*} (1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 54; Pet 2011: 17, 124; Patte 2008: 172. Generic: *bana-ha* ~ *bana-hə* {banaha ~ banahu}.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 52; Patte 1981.

49. LONG

Lokono *wad^yi-ŋ* {*wadi-n*} (1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 223; Pet 2011: 164; Patte 2008: 52. Distinct from the less basic stems *yorē-ŋ* {yoren} 'lengthened / oblong' [Patte 2011: 237], *karaya-k^hona* {karayakhona} 'protruding' [Patte 2011: 116].

Anu: Not attested.

50. LOUSE

Lokono *ə=ye* / *=ye* {*uye* / *=ye*} (1), Anu *wapiyi* {*wapiyü*} (2) / *=e:ki* {*=eekü*} (3).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 221, 235; Patte 2008: 184. Generic: *ə=ye-hi* {uyehi}.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 105. Free form. Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 67. Possessed.

51. MAN

Lokono *wad^yi-li* {*wadili*} (1), Anu *'ej-či* {*eichi*} (1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 223; Pet 2011: 14, 163; Patte 2008: 36. Polysemy: 'man / penis'.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 68; Jahn 1914: 275 ({*éitsch*, *éiy(e)*}); Wavrin & Rivet 1952: 237 ({*eyče*, *eyči*, *eydiga*, *eydžigey*, *éič*, *eči*, *éiy(e)*, *éičire*}). Polysemy: 'man / husband'.

52. MANY

Lokono *yohō-ŋ* ~ *yō-ŋ* {*yohon* ~ *yôn*} (1), Anu *k=^aya* {*kaaya*} (2).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 236; Pet 2011: 138; Patte 2008: 66. Can also be expressed indirectly: *aba-ro-k^ho* {abaro kho} 'not one', *mi-k^ho* {mi kho} 'not few' [Patte 2011: 236; Patte 2008: 136].

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 79; Patte 1978; Jahn 1914: 279 ({*káihe*}).

53. MEAT

Lokono *k^hot-a* {*khota*} (1) / *široko* {*shiroko*} (2), Anu *il'uku* ~ *il'uka* {*iruku* ~ *iruka*} (2).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 147; Pet 2011: 145; Patte 2008: 60. Generic: *k^hot-a-ha* {*khotaha*}. Polysemy: 'food / meat / animal'. Apparently a deverbal formation from *k^hot-ā-ŋ* {*khotan*} 'to eat a meal (intransitive)', itself from *k^hotō-ŋ* {*khoton*} 'to eat (a meal, transitive)'. Patte 2011: 200; Pet 2011: 159; Patte 2008: 184. Generic: *široko-ho* {*shirokoho*}. Polysemy: 'meat / flesh'.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 71, 79, 93.

54. MOON

Lokono *kači* {*kathi*} (1), Anu *k'eiči* {*keichi*} (1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 122; Pet 2011: 142; Patte 2008: 36, 161. Polysemy: 'moon / month'.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 85; Jahn 1914: 276 ({*kéi-tshare*}); Wavrin & Rivet 1952: 237 ({*kaykay, keykey*}). Polysemy: 'moon / satellite / month / menstruation'.

55. MOUNTAIN

Lokono *hoɽoɽo-a:bo* {*horhorho âbo*} (1), Anu *'u:či* {*uuchi*} (2).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 98. Literally 'earth-back'. Cf. also *hoɽoɽo-kili* {*horhorhókili*} 'hills', *hoɽoɽo-ši*: {*horhorhoshî*} 'a mount of earth' (only Guyana, literally 'earth-head'). Derived from the word for 'earth'; according to Pet [2011: 135], it can be used in the meaning 'mountain' even without being a part of a compound (thus, with polysemy: 'ground / earth / world / hill / mountain / property').

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 102. Polysemy: 'hill / mountain'.

56. MOUTH

Lokono *=ɽeroko* {*=lheroko*} (1), Anu *'a=una* {*auna*} (2) / *'o=:lapa.la* {*oorapara*} (3).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 188; Pet 2011: 148. Generic: *ɽeroko-ho* {*lherokoho*}. Polysemy: 'mouth (outer part) / throat / beak'. More basic than *aima* ~ *eima* {*aima* ~ *eima*} [Patte 2008: 181] 'anger / mouth / mouth of a river'. Distinct from *t^ʰi:ma* ~ *t^ʰima* {*tîma* ~ *tima*} 'beard / moustache' [Patte 2011: 209; Patte 2008: 184].

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 60; Jahn 1914: 274 ({*tóu-naga*}); Wavrin & Rivet 1952: 236 ({*n-awnaga, na-o(w)naga; t-óunaga; uónaga*}). Distinct from *'e=ma* {*eima*} 'river / beard', *'e=mitü* {*eimütü*} 'lips' [Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 68; Jahn 1914: 274 ({*téi-mata*})]. Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 93.

57. NAME

Lokono =i:ri {=îri} (1), Anu 'e=iini {eini} (1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 104; Pet 2011: 136; Patte 2008: 37, 120. Generic: *i:ri-hi* {îrihi}.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 69.

58. NECK

Lokono =noro {noro} (1) / =yoŕe ~ =yore {=yorhe ~ =yore} (2), Anu o=ŕki {onki} (3).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 173; Pet 2011: 137. Patte 2011: 238. Polysemy: 'throat / neck'.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 93; Jahn 1914: 274 ({tógoim}).

59. NEW

Lokono *hemeliã-ŕ* ~ *emeliã-ŕ* {hemelian ~ emelian} (1), Anu 'i:lol-a {iirora} (2) / *hak'e-či* {jakechi} (3).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 80, 93; Pet 2011: 132, 134; Patte 2008: 65.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 72; Jahn 1914: 280 ({hirórgħo}). Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 73. Feminine: *hak'e-ti* {jaketü}, plural: *hak'e-naŕ* {jakenan}.

60. NIGHT

Lokono *uŕi-ka* {orhika} (1) / *kasa=koda* {kasakoda} (2), Anu *ai* {ai} (3).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 179; Pet 2011: 155; Patte 2008: 48, 183. Denotes the time period from 6 PM to 6 AM. Derived from *uŕi* {orhi} 'brown / dark / evening' [Patte 2011: 179]. Polysemy: 'night / darkness / cloud'. Patte 2011: 120; Pet 2011: 142; Patte 2008: 108. Denotes the time period from 9 PM to midnight. More specific than *uŕika* {orhika}, but cf. the example *kasa=koda rōŕ badak^hama to wiwabe* {kasakoda ron budukhama to wiwabe} 'only at night can you see the stars'.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 44; Jahn 1914: 276 ({ayíp(e)}); Wavrin & Rivet 1952: 237 ({haipir, ayíp(e), ayíp}).

61. NOSE

Lokono =širi {=shiri} (1), Anu 'e=iči {eichi} (1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 119; Pet 2011: 159; Patte 2008: 172. Generic: *širi-hi* {shirih}. Polysemy: 'nose / snout / beak / prow'. The variant *širo* {shinro} is cited in [Pet 2011: 159].

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 68; Jahn 1914: 274 (*téi-yi*); Wavrin & Rivet 1952: 237 (*te-yčü, te-yč i té-iyi, te-iči*). Polysemy: 'nose / beak / snout'.

62. NOT

Lokono *k^ho ~ k^horo* {*kho ~ khor*} (1), Anu *=pe* {*=pe*} (2).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 145; Pet 2011: 144; Patte 2008: 134, 135. Distinct from the privative prefix *ma-* {*ma-*} [Patte 2011: 153; Pet 2011: 41, 190].

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 163; Patte 1978. In subordinate clauses, *nn'awa ...-i* {*nnawa ...-i*} is used.

63. ONE

Lokono *aba* {*aba*} (1), Anu *m'a:ne-ĭ* {*maanei*} (2).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 37; Pet 2011: 49; Patte 2008: 132.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 87; Jahn 1914: 279 (*máneĭ*); Wavrin & Rivet 1952: 238 (*maneydža, mánei, manéĭ*). Feminine: *m'a:na-ĭ* {*maanaü*}.

64. PERSON

Lokono *kakə-či / kakə-t^ho* {*kakuthi / kakutho*} (1) / *loko* {*loko*} (2), Anu *aŋ'u ~ aŋ'uŋ* {*añu ~ añun*} (3).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 111; Pet 2011: 14, 140; Patte 2008: 51. Literally 'the living one'. Derived from *kak-ĭŋ* {*kakun*} 'to live'. Generally refers to non-Lokono people. Attested in a characteristic context in a story called 'how a dog changed into a person for a man'. Patte 2011: 151; Pet 2011: 14, 149; Patte 2008: 48, 183. Polysemy: 'person / Indian / Lokono'. Refers to Lokono people and sometimes to other indigenous people.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 51; Patte 1978; Jahn 1914: 275 (*añú*). Polysemy: 'person / indigenous person / Añú person'.

65. RAIN

Lokono *uni* {*oni*} (1), Anu *'u:ya* {*uuya*} (2).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 176; Pet 2011: 155; Patte 2008: 61. Polysemy: 'rain / rain water'. Distinct from *k^hŋ-ŋ* {*khin*}, which is a verb.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 102; Jahn 1914: 276 (*wi-agma*); Wavrin & Rivet 1952: 238 (*heyti-wiakey, wiagma*). Polysemy: 'rain / rain

season / winter'.

66. RED

Lokono *koŕẽ-ŕ* {*korhen*} (1), Anu *hew'o* {*jewo*} (2).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 135; Pet 2011: 147; Patte 2008: 47. Ranges from red to orange. Polysemy: 'red / orange / ripe'.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 76; Jahn 1914: 280 (*hēba gar(h)*).

67. ROAD

Lokono *wabo-roko* {*waboroko*} (1), Anu *wop'u* {*wopu*} (1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 223; Pet 2011: 163; Patte 2008: 38. Generic. Polysemy: 'road / street / large path / permission'. Distinct from *bəŕə*, *tʰə=bəŕə* {*burhu*, *thuburhu*} 'narrow path' [Patte 2008: 52, 182], *suŕi* {*sorhi*} (generic *suŕi-hi* {*sorhihi*}) 'small hunting path' [Pet 2011: 160], *bəna* {*buna*} (generic *bəna-ha* {*bunaha*}) 'path, small road' [Patte 2011: 65; Pet 2011: 129; Patte 2008: 38].

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 107. Polysemy: 'road / trail / path'.

68. ROOT

Lokono *ə=kəra* / *=kəra* {*ukura* / *=kura*} (1), Anu *'a=y.lula* {*aurula*} (2).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 219; Pet 2011: 165; Patte 2008: 172. Polysemy: 'root / muscle / water current'.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 60. Polysemy: 'tree / root'.

69. ROUND

Lokono *balalā-ŕ* {*balalan*} (1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 54; Pet 2011: 124.

Anu: Not attested.

70. SAND

Lokono *mot^hoko* {*mothoko*} (1), Anu *has'ai* {*jasai*} (-1) / *m̩m'o* {*m̩mo*} # (2).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 168; Pet 2011: 153. Distinct from *kuṛisa* {korhisa} 'quicksand' [Patte 2011: 137]; *masa:ri* {masâri} 'a type of white sand' [Patte 2011: 162] (Guyana).

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 75. Probably borrowed from Wayuunaiki.Jahn 1914: 276 (*mó*).

71. SAY

Lokono $d^y\tilde{a}-\eta \sim a=d^y\tilde{a}-\eta \sim \partial=d^y\tilde{a}-\eta$ {*dian* ~ *adian* ~ *udian*} (1), Anu 'o=:kot-a {*ookota*} (2).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 70, 218; Pet 2011: 132 (glossed as 'to talk / to speak'); Patte 2008: 72, 75, 186 (glossed as 'to say'). Even though the verb is glossed as 'to talk / to speak' in [Pet 2011: 132], there are also some examples where this very verb clearly refers to a single speech act ('to say' or 'to tell') [Pet 2011: 140, 141, 146, 176, 206, 208]. Apparently more generic than *akā-η* {*âkan*} [Patte 2011: 42 (glossed as 'to tell / to speak'); Pet 2011: 122 (glossed as 'to say / to tell / to speak'); Patte 2008: 51, 72 (glossed as 'to tell')].

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 93. Polysemy: 'to say / to speak Añú'. Distinct from the citation verb *m-a* {*ma*} 'to say / to be so' [Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 87], as well as from *a=I'iyā-* {*ariyaa*} 'to say' [Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 55], which is only used with subordinate clauses.

72. SEE

Lokono $d\partial k^h\tilde{\partial}-\eta$ {*dukhun*} (1), Anu 'e=i:l-a {*eira*} (2) / e=l-'a {*era*} (3).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 41, 75; Pet 2011: 131; Patte 2008: 52. Polysemy: 'to see / to look / to watch / to witness / to consider / to pay attention'. Dialectal variant: *a=d\partial k^h\tilde{\partial}-\eta* {*adukhun*} (Guyana).

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 70. Polysemy: 'to look / to see'. Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 71. Polysemy: 'to see / to witness'.

73. SEED

Lokono *iwi* {*iwi*} (1), Anu 'a=i {*aii*} (2).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 106; Pet 2011: 137. Polysemy: 'seed / fruit / grain'. Cf. also $\partial=\tilde{s}i$: {*ushî*} 'head / kernel / seed / grain' [Patte 2011: 220].

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 61.

74. SIT

Lokono *bala-k-oā-η* {*balakoan*} (1), Anu *hak'ot-a* {*jakota*} (2).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 54. Distinct from *balat éη* {*balutun*} (French Guiana: *balt éη* {*baltun*} 'to sit down' [Patte 2011: 54; Pet 2011: 96, 124].

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 73. *haw'at-a* {*jawata*} is incorrectly glossed as 'to sit' in [Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 23, 24]; its true meaning is

'to stand / to be heavy' [Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 76]. Cf. {*čagwatüpiä*, *čogote-pía*} 'sit down!' [Wavrin & Rivet 1952: 236].

75. SKIN

Lokono *a=da / =da* {*uda / =da*} (1), Anu *a=tinĩ* {*atünü*} (2).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 218; Pet 2011: 165; Patte 2008: 172. Generic: *ada-ha* {*udaha*}. Polysemy: 'skin / hide / bark'.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 59. Polysemy: 'skin / hide / bark'.

76. SLEEP

Lokono *dōŋkō-ŋ* {*donkon*} (1), Anu *a=t'im-a* {*atüma*} (1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 41, 74; Pet 2011: 131; Patte 2008: 72. Dialectal variant: *a=dōŋkō-ŋ* {*adonkon*} (Guyana).

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 59; Jahn 1914: 281 ({*atá-mité*}); Wavrin & Rivet 1952: 236 ({*ná-tamí*}).

77. SMALL

Lokono *šokō-ŋ* {*shokon*} (1) / *ibĩ-ŋ* {*ibin*} (2), Anu *čon* {*chon*} (3).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 200; Pet 2011: 159; Patte 2008: 47, 82. More basic than *basabā-ŋ* {*basaban*}, glossed as 'small / young / inexperienced' in [Patte 2011: 57] and as 'narrow / small' in [Pet 2011: 125]. Patte 2011: 100; Pet 2011: 135; Patte 2008: 135, 194 (*hibĩ-ŋ* {*hibin*}). Cf. *ibi-li* {*ibili*} 'child' [Patte 2011: 100; Pet 2011: 135; Patte 2008: 182].

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 66. Cf. *čon-pi* {*chonpü*} 'short (of height)', *č'o-wa* {*choowa*} 'short (of length)'. Cf. {*hédiga*} [Jahn 1914: 280].

78. SMOKE

Lokono *koŕe-li* {*korheli*} (1), Anu *mik'aĩna* {*mükaüña*} (2).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 136; Pet 2011: 147. Possessed: *=koŕeli-ya* {*=korheliya*}. Polysemy: 'smoke / steam / dust in the air'. Dialectal variant: *kore:-he-li* {*korêheli*} (Guyana).

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 91. Cf. {*kamaya*} [Wavrin & Rivet 1952: 237]; the true meaning of this word is 'hot'.

79. STAND

Lokono *d^yimanã-ŋ* ~ *d^yinamã-ŋ* ~ *d^yinabã-ŋ* {*dimanyñ* ~ *dinamyn* ~ *dinabyñ*} (1), Anu *haw'at-a*

{jawata} (2).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 72; Pet 2011: 130. Apparently can mean both 'to stand up' and 'to stand'. Distinct from *t^hokodō-ŋ* {thokodon} 'to descend / to sink / to land / to disembark' [Patte 2011: 215; Pet 2011: 162], glossed as 'to stand up' in [Patte 2008: 147].

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 76. Polysemy: 'to stand / to be heavy' (the latter meaning is probably borrowed from Wayuunaiki). Incorrectly glossed as 'to sit' in [Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 23, 24]. Distinct from the active verb *a=t'oĩnta-*: {atoũntaa} 'to stand up' [Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 59].

80. STAR

Lokono *wiwa* ~ *iwa* {*wiwa* ~ *iwa*} (1), Anu *k'eĩçe* {*keiche*} (1) / *lus'e:la* {*luseera*} (-1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 106, 230; Pet 2011: 137, 165; Patte 2008: 161. Polysemy: 'star / year'.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 85. Cf. {*hád-dughe*} [Jahn 1914: 276]. Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 87. Probably borrowed from Spanish *lucero* {*lucero*} 'luminary'. Polysemy: 'star / luminary'.

81. STONE

Lokono *šiba* {*shiba*} (1) / *kadā-ro* {*kuduro*} (2), Anu *hip'a* {*jüpa*} (1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 196; Pet 2011: 158; Patte 2008: 38. Possessed: =*šibā-ŋ* {=shiban}. Patte 2011: 139; Pet 2011: 148; Patte 2008: 47. Possessed: =*kadā-rō-ŋ* {=kuduron}. Literally 'the heavy one (F)'.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 78; Jahn 1914: 276 ({*bág-gah*}).

82. SUN

Lokono *hada-li* ~ *ada-li* {*hadali* ~ *adali*} (1), Anu *kai* {*kai*} (2).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 40, 86; Pet 2011: 121; Patte 2008: 47.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 80; Patte 1978; Jahn 1914: 276 ({*kái-kái*}); Wavrin & Rivet 1952: 238 ({*kaykayi*, *kéi-kéi*, *kái-kái*, *kei-kei*). Polysemy: 'day / sun'.

83. SWIM

Lokono *t^yimã-ŋ* ~ *t^yimĩ-ŋ* {*timun* ~ *timin*} (1), Anu *k=at'ina* {*katüna*} (2).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 209 (^{tʰ}im éŋ {timun}); Pet 2011: 162 (^{tʰ}imĩ-ŋ {timin}); Patte 2008: 74 (^{tʰ}im éŋ {timun}).

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 83. Polysemy: 'to have wings / to have arms / to swim'.

84. TAIL

Lokono =*ih*-*toko* ~ =*i*-*toko* ~ =*ih*-*doyo* ~ =*i*-*doyo* {=*ih*itoko ~ =*î*toko ~ =*ih*idoyo ~ =*î*doyo} (1),
Anu *a=y'uŋkiya* {*ayunkiya*} (2).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 102; Pet 2011: 137. The forms with *-toko* {-toko} denote short tails, the forms with *-doyo* {-doyo} denote long tails. Outside French Guiana the underived stem is found: *ih* {ih} (Guyana), *i* {i} (Suriname).

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 65. Distinct from *'a=i* {aü} 'fish tail' [Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 61].

85. THAT

Lokono *li=ra* / *to=ra* / *na=ra* {*lira* / *tora* / *nara*} (1) / *li=kita* / *to=kota* ~ *tə=kəta* / *na=kəta* {*likita* / *tokota* ~ *tukuta* / *nakuta*} (2), Anu *ši=l'i* / *tí=l'i* / *na=l'i* {*shirü* / *türü* / *narü*} (4) / *ši=y'a* / *tí=y'a* / *na=y'a* {*shiya* / *tüya* / *naya*} (5).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 150, 171, 210; Pet 2011: 15; Patte 2008: 45. Zone 2. Emphatic: *li=ra-ha* / *to=ra-ha* / *na=ra-ha* {*liraha* / *toraha* / *naraha*}. Patte 2011: 150, 171, 210; Patte 2008: 45. Zone 3. Emphatic: *li=kita-ha* / *tə=kəta-ha* / *na=kəta-ha* {*likitaha* / *tukutaha* / *nakutaha*}.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 92, 100, 102, 145. Zone 2. Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 92, 100, 102, 145. Zone 3.

85. THAT

Lokono *li=rabo* / *tə=rabo* / *na=rabo* {*lirabo* / *turabo* / *narabo*} (3), Anu *ši=l'a* / *tí=l'a* / *na=l'a* {*shira* / *türa* / *nara*} (1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 150, 171, 254; Pet 2011: 15. Zone 3.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 91, 100, 102, 145. Zone 4.

86. THIS

Lokono *li* {*li*} (1) / *to* {*to*} (2), Anu *ši* {*shi*} (1) / *tí* {*tü*} (2).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 150; Pet 2011: 15; Patte 2008: 44, 45. Masculine. Emphatic: *li-hi* {lihi}. Patte 2011: 209; Pet 2011: 15; Patte 2008: 44, 45. Feminine. Emphatic: *to-ho* {toho}.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 100; Patte 1978. Masculine. Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 102. Feminine.

86. THIS

Lokono *na* {*na*} (3), Anu *na-n'a* {*nana*} (3).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 171; Pet 2011: 15; Patte 2008: 44, 45. Plural. Emphatic: *na-ha* {*naha*}.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 91. Plural.

87. THOU

Lokono *bə-i ~ bi-*: {*bui ~ bí*} (1), Anu *pi-y'a* {*piya*} (1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 29; Pet 2011: 12; Patte 2008: 45. Free form. Prefix: *bə-* {*bu-*}, enclitic: *bo* {*bo*}.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 22; Patte 1978 (*p'ia* {*pía*}); Jahn 1914: 279 ({*pí, pie*}); Wavrin & Rivet 1952: 236 ({*piá, pía*}). Prefix: *tí-* {*tü-*} (and allomorphs per harmony) [Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 20].

88. TONGUE

Lokono *ə=ye:* / *=yê:* {*uyê / =yê*} (1), Anu *a=w'eŋa* {*aweña*} (1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 221; Pet 2011: 165; Patte 2008: 172. Generic: *ə=ye:-ha* {*uyêhu*}.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 63; Patte 1981; Jahn 1914: 274 ({*te-bénye*}).

89. TOOTH

Lokono *=ari* {*=ari*} (1), Anu *a=i* {*ai*} (1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 47; Pet 2011: 123; Patte 2008: 172. Generic: *ari-hi* {*arihi*}.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 44; Jahn 1914: 274 ({*tái*}).

90. TREE

Lokono *ada* {*ada*} (1), Anu *k'unu ~ k'ununŋ* {*kunu ~ kunun*} (2) / *'a=ɥ.lula* {*aurula*} (3).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 40; Pet 2011: 121; Patte 2008: 38. Possessed: =*adā*-ŋ {=adan}.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 86. Polysemy: 'tree / wood / stick / trunk'. Cf. {*hikigáh, hinghi*} [Jahn 1914: 276] (possibly actually 'firewood / fire'). Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 60. Polysemy: 'tree / root'.

91. TWO

Lokono *biama* {*biama*} (1), Anu *p'i:mi* {*piimi*} (1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 59; Pet 2011: 49; Patte 2008: 132, 172. Dialectal variant: *biāŋ* {bian} (Suriname).

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 97; Jahn 1914: 279 ({*piimi*}); Wavrin & Rivet 1952: 238 ({*piimi, pímu, pími, piam*}). The form *piyomu* {*piyomu*} is used in independent counting.

92. WALK (GO)

Lokono *o:sā-ŋ* {*ôsun*} (1), Anu *'a=una* ~ *'o=una* {*auna* ~ *ouna*} (1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 179; Pet 2011: 156; Patte 2008: 72. Distinct from *kon-ā-ŋ* {*konan*} 'to walk' [Pet 2011: 147; Patte 2008: 146].

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 23, 60; Patte 1978; Jahn 1914: 281 ({*ouna-teité*}).

93. WARM (HOT)

Lokono *t^herē-ŋ* {*theren*} (1) / *werebē-ŋ* {*wereben*} (2), Anu *hay-'a* {*jaya*} (3) / *kam'ai.l-a* {*kamaira*} (4).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 214; Pet 2011: 161; Patte 2008: 62, 67, 88. More specifically, 'hot'. Distinct from *koṛa:bo* {*korhâbo*} 'heated by a source other than fire'. Patte 2011: 229; Pet 2011: 165; Patte 2008: 88. More specifically, 'warm'.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 76. Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 81.

94. WATER

Lokono *uni-abo* ~ *ini-abo* {*oniabo* ~ *iniabo*} (1), Anu *wi:ŋ* {*wiin*} (1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 104, 177; Pet 2011: 155; Patte 2008: 182, 183. Possessed: *oni-a* / *=ni-a* {*onia* / *=nia*}.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 106; Patte 1978; Jahn 1914: 275 ({*wiin*}); Wavrin & Rivet 1952: 237 ({*wi, wín, uin*}).

95. WE

Lokono *wei ~ we* {*wei ~ we*} (1), Anu *we* {*we*} (1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 29; Pet 2011: 12; Patte 2008: 45. Free form. Prefix: *wa-* {*wa-*}, enclitic: *we* {*we*}, suffix: *=u* {*=o*} (only Suriname). Apparently *we* {*we*} occurs as the free form only in Suriname; in French Guiana, *wei* {*wei*} is preferred.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 22; Patte 1978; Jahn 1914: 274 ({*wé*}); Wavrin & Rivet 1952: 236 ({*we, ue*}). Prefix: *wa-* {*wa-*} (and allomorphs per harmony) [Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 20].

96. WHAT

Lokono *hama: ~ ama* {*hamâ ~ ama*} (1), Anu *k'e:t-a* {*keeta*} (2).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 88; Pet 2011: 48 (*ama* {*ama*}); Patte 2011: 88; Patte 2008: 140. The variants (*h*)*amaha, hamahə* {(h)*amaha, hamahu*} are also attested.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 84; Patte 1978.

97. WHITE

Lokono *harirã-ŋ* {*harhيران*} (1), Anu *kas'u:* {*kasuu*} (-1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 90; Pet 2011: 134; Patte 2008: 52. Dialectal variant: *harirã-ŋ* {*hariran*} (Guyana).

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 83. Probably borrowed from Wayuunaiki. Cf. the Spanish borrowing {*blank*} [Jahn 1974: 280] (< Spanish *bl'anj-k-o* {*blanco*}).

98. WHO

Lokono *hali-kã-ŋ / hali-ka-i / hali-ka-ye ~ ali-kã-ŋ / ali-ka-i / ali-ka-ye* {*halikan / halikai / halikaye ~ alikan / alikai / alikaye*} (1), Anu *ha.l-'a* {*jara*} (1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 88; Pet 2011: 48 (*ali-kã-ŋ* {*alikan*}); Patte 2008: 139 (*hali-kã-ŋ / hali-ka-i / hali-ka-ye* {*halikan / halikai / halikaye*}). Inflects for gender/number, according to Patte. In [Pet 2011] only the masculine form is attested; existence of the forms *ali-ka-i / ali-ka-ye* {*alikai / alikaye*} is not confirmed.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 75.

99. WOMAN

Lokono *hiya-ro* {*hiyaro*} (1), Anu *ŋ'e:lì* {*ñeerü*} (1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 96; Pet 2011: 14, 134; Patte 2008: 42.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 92; Patte 1978 (*je.li* {ñeerü}); Jahn 1914: 275 (*h'niére*); Wavrin & Rivet 1952: 237 (*nieRa, nieyRa, nierga, niergakü, x'niére, ni-iri, niri*).

100. YELLOW

Lokono *hehẽ-ŋ* {*hehen*} (1) / *sobolẽ-ŋ* {*sobolen*} (2), Anu *ama.l'i:ya* {*amariiya*} (-1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 92; Pet 2011: 134. Polysemy: 'yellow / pale'. Patte 2011: 201; Patte 2008: 47. Ranges from green to yellow.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 47; Jahn 1914: 280 (*amaríya*). A Spanish borrowing (< *amar'iy-o* {amarillo}).

101. FAR

Lokono *tahã-ŋ ~ ta:* {*tahan ~ tâ*} (1), Anu *w'atta* {*watta*} (2).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 205; Pet 2011: 160; Patte 2008: 115, 146. More basic than *waikili* {*waikili*} 'far in space or time' [Patte 2011: 224].

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 105; Patte 1978.

102. HEAVY

Lokono *kadã-ŋ* {*kudun*} (1), Anu *haw'at-a* {*jawata*} (-1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 139; Pet 2011: 148; Patte 2008: 47. Polysemy: 'heavy / lazy / inert / difficult / decent'.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 76. Probably borrowed from Wayuunaiki. Polysemy: 'to stand / to be heavy'. Incorrectly glossed as 'to sit' in [Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 23, 24].

103. NEAR

Lokono *hamənĩ-ŋ* {*humunin*} (1), Anu *w'atta-pe* {*wattape*} (2).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 98. Dialectal variants: *homənĩ-ŋ, hom əŋ* {*homunin, homun*}. Distinct from the postpositions *kosã-ŋ* {*kosan*}, *biči* {*bithi*}, *kirad^yi* {*kiradi*}, *am é-ŋ* {*amun*} [Patte 2011: 44, 61, 126, 137; Pet 2011: 123, 126, 144, 147; Patte 2008: 115].

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 106. A negation of *w'atta* {*watta*} 'far'.

104. SALT

Lokono *pamo* {*pamo*} (-1) / *k^haba* {*khaba*} (2), Anu *šü*: {*shüü*} (1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 182; Pet 2011: 156; Patte 2008: 39. Possessed: *pamo-ya* {*pamoya*}. Borrowed from a Karib language (cf. Yukpa *pamo*, Makuxí, Pemón and Taurepáng *pāη*). Patte 2011: 142; Pet 2011: 143; Patte 2008: 67. Possessed: =*k^habā-η* {=*khaban*}. Polysemy: 'salty / salt'. Also occurs with the feminine marker: *k^haba-ro* {*khabaro*} 'salt / salted fish'.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 100; Patte 1978; Jahn 1914: 276 ({*tschü*}).

105. SHORT

Lokono *ma=wad^{ȳ}ī-η* {*mawadin*} (1), Anu *č'o:-wa* {*choowa*} (2).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 163; Pet 2011: 151; Patte 2008: 36. Morphologically complex (a negation of 'long'). Distinct from *bese^hč̄-η* {*bese^hchen*} 'short (of people)' [Patte 2011: 58].

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 66. Derived from *čon* {*chon*} 'small'. Cf. *č'on-pi* {*chonpü*} 'short (of height)'.

106. SNAKE

Lokono *uri* {*ori*} (1), Anu *wiī* {*wüi*} (1) / *yeη* {*yen*} (2).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 177; Pet 2011: 156; Patte 2008: 60, 111. Cf. morphologically complex synonyms *ma=dāna-ro* {*madunaro*} [Patte 2011: 154] ('the armless one'), *ma=yore-ro* {*mayorhero*} [Patte 2011: 177, 234] ('the neckless one').

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 107. Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 108; Jahn 1914: 278.

107. THIN

Lokono *uridā-η* {*orhidan*} (1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 179; Pet 2011: 155.

Anu: Not attested.

108. WIND

Lokono *awaduli* {*awadoli*} (1), Anu *h'ouktej* ~ *h'outej* {*jouktei* ~ *joutei*} (1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 50; Pet 2011: 133; Patte 2008: 36. Polysemy: 'wind / air'.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 78; Jahn 1914: 276 (*{oúg-dei}*); Wavrin & Rivet 1952: 238 (*{hɔwdega, oúg dei}*).

109. WORM

Lokono *ɔ=se / =se {use / =se}* (1), Anu *hok'oma {jokoma}* (-1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 194; Patte 2008: 135. Generic: *ɔ=se-hɔ* {usehu}. May be further modified with the root for 'earth': *hɔɔɔɔ=se* {horhorhose}.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 77. Polysemy: 'worm / earthworm / larva / caterpillar'. Probably borrowed from Wayuunaiki.

110. YEAR

Lokono *iwa ~ hiwa ~ wiwa {iwa ~ hiwa ~ wiwa}* (1), Anu *'i:ma {iima}* (1).

References and notes:

Lokono: Patte 2011: 95, 106, 230; Pet 2011: 135, 137; Patte 2008: 48, 161. Polysemy: 'star / year'.

Anu: Álvarez & Bravo 2008: 72; Patte 1978. Polysemy: 'the Pleiades / year'.