

[Text version of database, created 16/09/2017].

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

Languages included: Maxakalí [max-mxk].

DATA SOURCES

I. Maxakalí

Antunes 1999 = Antunes, Marisa Aparecida Domingos. *Pequeno dicionário indígena Maxakali-Português/Português-Maxakali*. Juiz de Fora, MG: s.ed. // *A vocabulary of Maxakalí. The entries are not accompanied with any examples of usage.*

Araújo 2000 = Araújo, Gabriel Antunes. *Fonologia e Morfologia da Língua Maxakali*. (MA thesis.) Campinas, SP: Universidade Estadual de Campinas. // *A description of Maxakalí phonology and morphology.*

Campos 2009 = Campos, Carlo Sandro de Oliveira. *Morfofonêmica e morfossintaxe do Maxakalí*. (PhD thesis.) Belo Horizonte, MG: Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais. // *A description of Maxakalí alternations and morphosyntax.*

Gudschinsky, Popovich & Popovich 1970 = Gudschinsky, Sarah C.; Harold Popovich; Frances Popovich. Native Reaction and Phonetic Similarity in Maxakali Phonology. *Language* 46(1): 77–88. // *A pioneer work describing some peculiarities of Maxakalí phonology. All the lexical material is cited without any contexts, with a simple gloss.*

Popovich & Popovich 2005 = Popovich, A. Harold; Frances B. Popovich. *Maxakalí-English Dictionary. English-Maxakalí Glossary*. Cuiabá, MT: Sociedade Internacional de Lingüística. // *A dictionary of Maxakalí with a grammar sketch. The entries are accompanied with examples of usage.*

Silva 2014 = Silva, Mário André Coelho da. *A coda consonantal em Maxakalí*. (MA thesis.) Campinas: Universidade Estadual de Campinas. // *A work dedicated to the phonetic*

realization of Maxakalí syllable-final consonants. A small wordlist used in elicitation sessions is attached.

Silva f.n. = Comments based on Mário André Coelho da Silva's field materials, kindly provided to the compiler by the author.

NOTES

I. Maxakalí.

Maxakalí is spoken by approximately 2,000 people in four villages in northwestern Minas Gerais, Brazil. Data from consulted sources are generally in mutual agreement. In cases of conflicting data, [Silva f.n.] was given priority.

Correspondences between the orthographic representation and UTS for the consonants are as follows:

| Orthography | UTS (onset) | UTS (coda) |
|-------------|-------------|------------|
| p | p | p |
| t | t | 0 |
| x | ɸ | 0 |
| k | k | k |
| m | m, b | m, b |
| n | n, d | 0 |
| y | ɲ, ʒ | 0 |
| g | g | ŋ, ʒ |
| h | h | - |
| ʔ, 0 | ʔ | ʔ, 0 |

If the underlying coda is homorganic with the following consonant, it is deleted, leaving compensatory lengthening on the previous vowel. After oral syllables {m}, {n} and {y} in nasal syllables surface as [hm], [hn], [hɲ] (e.g. *petehnãĩŋ* {petenãg}). Word-final open syllables are followed with an automatic ʔ (e.g. *pataʔ* {pata}).

Correspondences between orthographic representation and UTS for vowels are as follows:

| Orthography | UTS | UTS (before /-p/) ¹ | UTS (before /-t/) | UTS (before /-c/) | UTS (before /-k/) |
|-------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| a | a ² | aɣ | aɔ̯ | aᵀ | ai |
| ã | ã | ãɣ | ãɔ̯ | ãᵀ | ãi |
| e | ɛ | ɛɣ | äɔ̯ | äᵀ | äi |
| ẽ | ẽ | ẽɣ | ẽɔ̯ | ẽᵀ | ẽi |
| i | i | iɣ | iɔ̯ | iᵀ | ii |
| ĩ | ĩ | ĩɣ | ĩɔ̯ | ĩᵀ | ĩi |
| o | u | uɣ | uɔ̯ | uᵀ | oi |
| õ | ũ | ũɣ | ũɔ̯ | ũᵀ | õi |
| u | i | iɣ | iɔ̯ | iᵀ | ɐi |
| ũ | ĩ | ĩɣ | ĩɔ̯ | ĩᵀ | ɐi |

¹ The actual pronunciation of ɣ is closer to [β̣].

² [a] is realized as *v* in the syllable *pvʔ* {pa}.

Additionally, *ɐ* is found in the word *nɔhɔ* {nũhũ}.

In long noun forms containing VhVC or VʔVC sequences both vowels are targeted by the lowering/backing caused by the coda. This makes vowel allophony marginally contrastive, cf. [kaʔaᵀ] 'end' and [pitaɦaɔ̯] 'road'.

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

1. ALL

Maxakali *pi:ba?* {*pipma*} (-1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Silva f.n. Glossed as 'every'. Attested, for example, in *kukä_i pi:ba? çuɲã? tihi?* [kokex pipma xoyã tihi] 'every dog has an owner'; note that the verb *tihi?* {*tihi*} is inherently plural. Apparently this is the closest Maxakali equivalent to the Swadesh meaning in question. Distinct from the completive marker =*nãš'm* {=nãm} [Campos 2009: 221; Silva f.n]. According to Campos, =*nãš'm* {=nãm} has the internal argument of the verb as its scope, but Silva [f.n.] provides a number of examples that render Campos's analysis unsatisfactory: *?ɸ piçã? ?=gã?nãš'm* {*ũn puxet ũgãŋ nãm*} 'one woman is completely furious'; *?ɸ ?=gã?nãš'm* {*ũn puxet ũgãŋ nãm*} 'the woman is completely furious'; *kažai? ?ã=ta?nãš'm* [kayak ãta nãm] 'the shirt is completely red'. Analyzed as an intensifier in [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 30]; possibly an aspectual feature is at play. Popovich & Popovich [2005: 48] and Antunes [1999: 37] attest *çuh i* {*xohix*} in this meaning ('all' / 'ten' / 'many'), but this word is attested as *çuhi?* {*xohi*} and analyzed as 'many / to abound / to be numerous / PL' elsewhere [Campos 2009: 75; Silva f.n.]. Treated as a borrowing because of the segment *b*. Phonology: /pipma/.

2. ASHES

Maxakali *pitohoik* / *pitóik* {*putohok* / *putok*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 38. Phonology: /ptuk/.

3. BARK

Maxakali *çai* ~ *mĩš'p=çai* {*xax* ~ *mĩmxax*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 47 (*çai* {*xax*}); Campos 2009: 267 (*mĩš'm=çai* {*mĩmxax*}). Polysemy: 'cover / skin / bark / shell' (only *çai* {*xax*}). Phonology: /cac ~ mĩp=cac/.

4. BELLY

Maxakali *tãi* {*tex*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 42. Polysemy: 'belly / stomach'. Cf. *kutã_i* {*kotex*} 'fish's belly' [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 18], *tã_ituxp* {*textop*} 'fat belly' [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 42]. Phonology: /tec/.

5. BIG

Maxakali *çãika?* ~ *çã:ka?* {*xexka*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 47; Campos 2009: 83, 93 (*çä́ka?* ~ *çeka?* {xexka ~ xeka}); Antunes 1999: 27, 36, 37; Araújo 2000: 19; Gudschinsky, Popovich & Popovich 1970: 84. Can be used in a classifier-like manner ([Araújo 2000: 108]). Phonology: /cekka/.

6. BIRD

Maxakali *pitĩ-nãĩ* {*putuxnãg*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 39; Campos 2009: 183; Gudschinsky, Popovich & Popovich 1970: 84. The words *mĩmũjwĩ* {*mĩyõyõy*}, *tãĩãĩ* {*tẽytẽy*} 'southern screamer', *taçã?* {*taxa*}, translated as 'bird' or 'small bird' in [Antunes 1999: 28, 33], refer to bird species. Phonology: /ptic-nãk/ or /pitic-nãk/.

7. BITE

Maxakali *pituxp* {*putop*} (1) / *çaha?* {*xaha*} (2).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 38; Campos 2009: 25; Antunes 1999: 31, 33; Gudschinsky, Popovich & Popovich 1970: 79; Silva f.n. Transitive. No semantic or number differences are reported for the verbs *pituxp* {*putop*}; *çaha?* {*xaha*}; *kadεxp* {*kanep*}; Silva [f.n.] attests *kukãĩte? kaikçuxp pituxp* {*kokex te kaxop putop*}, *kukãĩte? kaikçuxp çaha?* {*kokex te kaxop xaha*}, *kukãĩte? kaikçuxp-hã?* *kadεxp* {*kokex te kaxop hã kanep*}, all meaning 'the dog bit the child'. The three are thus listed as synonyms. Distinct from *kwçç ij* {*kotxix*} (non-finite *kwççĩ?* {*kotxi*}) 'to chew' [Silva f.n.]. Phonology: /ptup/. Campos 2009: 158; Silva f.n. Non-finite: *çã?* {*xa*}. Transitive. Phonology: /ca/.

7. BITE

Maxakali *kadεxp* {*kanep*} (-1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 14; Silva f.n. Intransitive. Requires an argument expressed with an adpositional phrase with an instrumental postposition *hã?* {*hã*} (e.g. *kukãĩte? kaikçuxp-hã?* *kadεxp* {*kokex te kaxop hã kanep*} 'the dog bit the child') or the morpheme *nũ?* {*nõ*} (*kukãĩte? nũ?* *kadεxp* {*kokex te nõ kanep*} 'the dog bit (someone)'). Treated as a non-native item because of the segment *d*; according to a speaker, this verb is onomatopoeic and refers to the sound of dog's biting. Phonology: /kanep/.

8. BLACK

Maxakali *mĩnĩĩ* {*mũnĩy*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 29; Campos 2009: 83; Gudschinsky, Popovich & Popovich 1970: 85 (*mĩnĩĩ* {*mũnĩy*}). Phonology: /pnĩc/ or /pnĩk/.

9. BLOOD

Maxakali *hεxp {hep}* (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 10; Campos 2009: 137, 273. Polysemy: 'blood / sap / liquid'. Can be used in a classifier-like manner for liquids. Phonology: /hep/.

10. BONE

Maxakali *kixp {kup}* (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 20. Polysemy: 'bone / stick / tree / stalk'. Quoted as *kixp-εv* {kup xox} 'bone / portal / tree / long object / thigh' [Antunes 1999: 26], *εu=kixp* {xokup} [Antunes 1999: 37]. Can be used in a classifier-like manner for tree-like or bone-like objects (cf. [Campos 2009: 119, 163]). Phonology: /kip/.

11. BREAST

Maxakali *kexp {kep}* (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 15; Antunes 1999: 24. Distinct from *jiōiktaḡ* {yōktat} 'female breast' [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 29; Antunes 1999: 39; Gudschinsky, Popovich & Popovich 1970: 86], *paḡ* {pat} 'backbone' [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 34], glossed as 'breast' in [Campos 2009: 272]. Phonology: /kep/.

12. BURN

Maxakali *mũ=ha xp {mōhap}* (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Campos 2009: 233; Silva f.n. Transitive. Plural: *piḡ-āhā?* {pugāhā} (non-finite: *piḡ-ā?* {pugā}). Polysemy: 'to burn / to roast'. Intransitive: *psik* {puk} 'to burn (intransitive) / to be boiled / to be roasted' [Campos 2009: 111; Antunes 1999: 31; Silva f.n.]; also attested as transitive [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 37, 46, 55], especially when the object is a body part. Distinct from *mũ?=εiḡ* {mō xut} 'to consume / to burn up' [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 28] or 'to set fire' [Silva f.n.], *jiūkvĩ* {yōkōy} 'to burn (of food)' [Silva f.n.]. Phonology: /mō=hap/.

13. NAIL

Maxakali *ji:~mã=εai {yĩmmāxax}* (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 55 (*ɲĩːmã=çai* {yĩmmãxax}); Campos 2009: 93 (*ɲĩx'p=çai* {yĩmxax}). Cf. [Araújo 2000: 113], where the meanings 'fingernail' and 'toenail' are said to be rendered as *çai* {xax} 'skin' and *pata=çai* {pataxax} respectively. Phonology: /ɲĩp=mã=cac ~ ɲĩp=cac/.

14. CLOUD

Maxakali *gũĩ* {*gõy*} (-1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 4, 5; Araújo 2000: 119; Gudschinsky, Popovich & Popovich 1970: 84. Polysemy: 'smoke / cloud / fog / to smoke'. Treated as a borrowing because of the segment *g*. Phonology: /gũc/.

15. COLD

Maxakali *çĩ=çĩ?* / *=?ã=çĩ?* {*xuxi* / *=ãxi*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 3, 8, 52 (appears as {*xuxi* / *ãxi* ~ *ãxi*}); Campos 2009: 224; Silva f.n. Polysemy: 'cold / to cool off / to cease / to ease up'. Another root, *çaxp-* {*xap-*} 'cold sensation', is found in words like *çaxp-çũ* {*xapxũy*} 'to feel cold' [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 46; Antunes 1999: 36; Silva f.n.], *çaxp-te-xptũĩ* {*xapte p-tex*} 'cold weather / to feel cold' [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 46; Campos 2009: 27] (literally 'cold-ERG kill.SG'). Phonology: /çĩ=ci/ / *=ã=ci*/ or *=a=ci*/.

16. COME

Maxakali *nĩ-ẽ* {*nũn*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 32; Campos 2009: 79; Antunes 1999: 29. Subjunctive: *n?* {*nũ*}, imperative: *mã?* {*mã*}. Distinct from *çĩ=peçp* / *=?ã=peçp* {*xupep* / *=ãpep*} 'to arrive / to leave', pl. *mũ=çaha?* {*mõxaha*} (non-finite *mũ=çãẽ* {*mõxãn*}) [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 2, 35, 51; Campos 2009: 78, 183; Antunes 1999: 38]. Phonology: /nĩ-t/.

17. DIE

Maxakali *çoik* {*xok*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 48; Campos 2009: 102. Polysemy: 'to die'. Plural: *çakũ* {*xakix*} [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 45; Campos 2009: 120]. Homonymous with *ço-ik* {*xok*} 'to plant / to sow / to store inside' [Campos 2009: 97], whose non-finite form is *çu?* {*xo*}. Phonology: /cuk/.

18. DOG

Maxakali *kukäi* {*kokex*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 16; Campos 2009: 147; Antunes 1999: 25; Araújo 2000: 81; Silva 2014: 111; Gudschinsky, Popovich & Popovich 1970: 86. Phonology: /kukec/ or /kukek/.

19. DRINK

Maxakali *çuhuxp* {*xo'op*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 50; Campos 2009: 94; Antunes 1999: 37; Araújo 2000: 118 (attested as *çuhuxp* {*xohop*}, non-finite *çuxp* {*xop*}); Silva 2014: 115. Phonology: /cuup/.

20. DRY

Maxakali *daik* {*nak*} (-1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 30; Campos 2009: 146, 287; Araújo 2000: 90; Gudschinsky, Popovich & Popovich 1970: 79. Treated as a borrowing because of the segment *d*. Phonology: /nak/.

21. EAR

Maxakali *niš'p-kvi* {*yĩpkox*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 55; Silva 2014: 109; Antunes 1999: 39. Phonology: /niš'p-kuc/.

22. EARTH

Maxakali *hãhãš'm* / *hãš'm* {*hãhãm* / *hãm*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 5; Campos 2009: 264; Antunes 1999: 22; Araújo 2000: 89; Silva 2014: 116. Phonology: /hãp/.

23. EAT

Maxakali *mãhã?* {*mãhã*} (1) / *çiə* {*xit*} (2).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 22; Campos 2009: 268; Antunes 1999: 26. Transitive. Non-finite: *mã?* {mã}. Phonology: /mã/. Popovich & Popovich 2005: 48; Campos 2009: 289. Intransitive. Phonology: /cit/.

24. EGG

Maxakali *çəʔəik / çəik ~ çoik=çəik* {*xu'uk / xuk ~ xokxuk*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 28, 50, 52; Campos 2009: 73, 75; Antunes 1999: 37. Phonology: /çik/.

25. EYE

Maxakali *pv?* {*pa*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 33; Campos 2009: 92; Antunes 1999: 30, 35; Araújo 2000: 81. Polysemy: 'eye / face'. Phonology: /pa/.

26. FAT

Maxakali *tuxp* {*top*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 42; Campos 2009: 202. Apparently can be an adjective or a noun, cf. *çoik=tuxp* {*xoktop*} 'animal fat / lard / suet' [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 49]. Phonology: /tup/.

27. FEATHER

Maxakali *ɲĩ=mãik=çaxp* {*yĩmãg xap*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 55. More specifically, large wing feathers. Cf. *ɲĩ=mãin* {*yĩmãg*} 'wing'. Phonology: /ɲĩmãk=cap/.

28. FIRE

Maxakali *kĩçaxp* {*kuxap*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 22; Campos 2009: 138; Antunes 1999: 26; Araújo 2000: 114; Silva 2014: 115. Cf. *kəhsik ~ kihĩ?* / *kəik ~ ki?* {kuhuk ~ kuhu / kuk ~ ku} 'firewood' [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 19; Campos 2009: 264; Antunes 1999: 25]. Phonology: /kicap/.

29. FISH

Maxakali *māhāx'm / māx'm* {*māhām / mām*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 22, 23; Campos 2009: 264; Antunes 1999: 27; Araújo 2000: 76; Silva 2014: 114; Gudschinsky, Popovich & Popovich 1970: 82. Phonology: /māp/.

30. FLY

Maxakali *tup-aha?* / *tup-a?* {*topaha / topa*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 42; Campos 2009: 49; Antunes 1999: 33; Araújo 2000: 119. Non-finite: *tuhuxp* {tohop}. Polysemy: 'to float / to soar / to fly'. Plural: *kupə-ik* {kopuk} (non-finite *kupĩ-ĩ* {kopux}) 'to float / to soar / to fly / to swallow' [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 17; Campos 2009: 111]. Phonology: /tup-a/.

31. FOOT

Maxakali *pata?* {*pata*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 34; Campos 2009: 83; Antunes 1999: 21, 30, 35; Araújo 2000: 70. Phonology: /pata/.

32. FULL

Maxakali *nĩ?=çixp* {*nũ xip*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 32; Araújo 2000: 90; Gudschinsky, Popovich & Popovich 1970: 80. Non-finite: *nĩ?=çihixp* {nũ xip}. Plural: *nĩ?ihĩ?* {nũtĩhi} (non-finite *nĩ?ti?* {nũti}) [Silva f.n.]. Literally 'CTFG=be'. Phonology: /nĩ=çip/.

33. GIVE

Maxakali *hũx'm* {*hōm*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 11; Campos 2009: 86; Antunes 1999: 23; Gudschinsky, Popovich & Popovich 1970: 80. Polysemy: 'to give / to pay'. Plural: *pu:-māhā?* ~ *pū:-māhā?* {popmāhā ~ pōpmāhā} (non-finite *pu:-mā?* ~ *pū:-mā?* {popmā ~ pōpmā}) [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 18, 39; Campos 2009: 86, 87]. Phonology: /hūp/.

34. GOOD

Maxakali *bai* ~ *bai?* ~ *ba?i?* {*max* ~ *mai*} (-1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 22, 23; Campos 2009: 19; Antunes 1999: 26, 35; Araújo 2000: 47; Silva 2014: 116; Gudschinsky, Popovich & Popovich 1970: 78, 86. Polysemy: 'good / beautiful / attractive / generous'. Distinct from *bai* {max} 'false' [Silva f.n.]. Distinct from *ɕe?e?* {xee} 'right / true' [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 48; Antunes 1999: 37; Araújo 2000: 109]. Treated as a borrowing because of the segment *b*. Phonology: /mai/.

35. GREEN

Maxakali *ɲĩ=ɕi?i* {*yĩxux*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 56; Antunes 1999: 36, 39 (including the diminutive *ɲĩ=ɕi?i nā?i* {*yĩxunāg*}); Gudschinsky, Popovich & Popovich 1970: 78. Ranges from blue through green to yellow (according to Silva [f.n.], it denotes any color that is not black, white or red). Phonology: /ɲĩ=ɕi?i/.

36. HAIR

Maxakali *ɕe?* {*xe*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 47; Campos 2009: 83; Antunes 1999: 37; Araújo 2000: 100; Gudschinsky, Popovich & Popovich 1970: 81. Phonology: /ce/.

37. HAND

Maxakali *ɲĩɔm* {*yĩm*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 54; Campos 2009: 83; Antunes 1999: 36. Translated as 'arm' in [Silva 2014: 110]. Phonology: /ɲĩp/.

38. HEAD

Maxakali *pitvĩ* {*putox*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 38; Campos 2009: 83; Antunes 1999: 31. Phonology: /ptuc/.

39. HEAR

Maxakali *çi=pa-ik* / *=ʔã=pa-ik* {*xupak* / *=ãpak*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 2, 51; Campos 2009: 78. Non-finite: *çi=pa-i* / *=ʔã=pa-i* {*xupax* / *=ãpax*}. Phonology: /ci=pa-k/ / *=ã=pa-k*/ or *=a=pa-k*/.

40. HEART

Maxakali *kiçãʔ* {*kuxa*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 21; Campos 2009: 271. Can be used figuratively. Phonology: /kica/.

41. HORN

Maxakali *pitvĩ=kiçp* {*putoxkup*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Silva f.n.

42. I

Maxakali *çĩŋ-* {*ũg-*} (1) / *ʔãʔ* {*ã*} (2).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: v; Campos 2009: 78. Direct. Can resyllabify following the ergative marker *tẽʔ* {te}, yielding *tĩ=ç* {tex}. Phonology: /-k/. Popovich & Popovich 2005: v; Campos 2009: 78, 86; Antunes 1999: 21. Oblique. Phonology: /ã/ or /a/.

43. KILL

Maxakali *pitãĩ* {*putex*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 37; Campos 2009: 122; Antunes 1999: 31, 35. Erroneously quoted as {putax} in [Antunes 1999: 24]. Plural: *k t i* {kix} (non-finite *ki?* {ki}) [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 16; Campos 2009: 122]. Phonology: /ptek/ or /ptec/.

44. KNEE

Maxakali *kupvçĩĩ* {kopaxux} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 17; Campos 2009: 80 (*kupvçv* {kopaxox}); Antunes 1999: 26, 35. Phonology: /kopacic/.

45. KNOW

Maxakali *ñĩmçĩñ* {yũmmũg} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 57; Campos 2009: 80, 135, 234 (*ñĩmã?* ~ *ñĩmçĩñ* ~ *ñĩm?* {yũmã ~ yũmũg ~ yũmũ}); Antunes 1999: 39 (quoted variably as {yũmũ}). Phonology: /ñĩpmĩk/.

46. LEAF

Maxakali *mĩç'p=çĩĩ* ~ *mĩ=çĩĩ* {mĩm xux ~ mĩxux} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 26, 51; Campos 2009: 93, 96; Antunes 1999: 38 (quoted as {xux} 'small things, such as leaves, grass'). Polysemy: 'green grass / plants / shrubs / leaf'. Cf. *mĩç=çuxp* {mĩn=xop} translated as 'leaf' in [Araújo 2000: 114], which probably means actually 'trees' ('tree-COL'). Phonology: /mĩp=cic/.

47. LIE

Maxakali *piçp* {pip} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 36; Campos 2009: 116; Antunes 1999: 31. Non-finite: *pihi?* {pihi} [Silva f.n., *contra* Campos 2009: 116]. Polysemy: 'to be located vertically.PL / to reside.PL / to lie.SG'. Plural: *nũç'm* {nõm} [Silva f.n.], glossed as 'to rest / to recline' in [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 31]. Distinct from *çixp* {cip} 'to be located vertically.SG' (non-finite *çihixp* {xihip}) [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 48; Campos 2009: 117; Antunes 1999: 37; Araújo 2000: 119], of which *piçp* {pip} is a suppletive plural. Cf. *ñãkute?* {yãykote}, glossed as 'lying' in [Antunes 1999: 39] but as 'in the middle of' in [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 53].

48. LIVER

Maxakali *çixp=kĩnãĩ* {xupkũnãy} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 51. The meaning of individual morphemes is unclear; the proposed morphemic division is motivated by the disagreement in nasality. Phonology: /cip=kinãc/ or /cip=knãc/.

49. LONG

Maxakali *tohvĩ / tvĩ {tohox / tox}* (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 43; Campos 2009: 143, 287; Antunes 1999: 31; Araújo 2000: 119; Gudschinsky, Popovich & Popovich 1970: 84 (*tvĩhnãś'm* {toxnãm}). Can be used in a classifier-like manner ([Araújo 2000: 109]). Polysemy: 'long / tall / far / vine'. Phonology: /tuc/.

50. LOUSE

Maxakali *kiə̃ {kut}* (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 21; Antunes 1999: 26; Araújo 2000: 36. Polysemy: 'parasite / insect / louse'. Phonology: /kit/.

51. MAN

Maxakali *tihĩ / tĩ {tihik / tik}* (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 42; Campos 2009: 44; Antunes 1999: 33; Araújo 2000: 24; Gudschinsky, Popovich & Popovich 1970: 80; Silva f.n. Refers specifically to indigenous men. Distinct from *piə̃* {pit} 'male / brother of a female ego' [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 36; Antunes 1999: 35; Silva f.n.], which can also be used as a suffix ([Araújo 2000: 22]). Phonology: /tic/.

52. MANY

Maxakali *ə̃uhi? {xohi}* (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Campos 2009: 75; Antunes 1999: 37 (as *ə̃uh i* {xohix} 'all / many'); Silva f.n. Polysemy: 'many / to abound / to be numerous / PL'. In [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 48], the root is attested as *ə̃uh i* {xohix} with the meanings 'all / ten'. According to Silva [f.n.], used predominantly by young speaker, whereas older speakers prefer *pidäə̃-hoik* {punethok} [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 37; Campos 2009: 39 (*pidäə̃-hoik* {punethok}); Antunes 1999: 31; Gudschinsky, Popovich & Popovich 1970: 80], which is apparently itself a negation of unattested **pidäə̃* {punet}, a probable borrowing (as suggested by the segment *d*). Cf. *tãś'm-nãĩŋ* {tãmnãg}, translated as 'muito' ('many', 'much' or 'very') in [Antunes 1999: 32] but as 'overripe / spoiled' in [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 40]. Phonology:

/cuh/.

53. MEAT

Maxakali *ɲĩḡ ~ ɸoɪŋ=ɲĩḡ {yĩn ~ xogyĩn} (1).*

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 48, 55; Campos 2009: 80; Antunes 1999: 37, 39; Araújo 2000: 76; Silva 2014: 111; Gudschinsky, Popovich & Popovich 1970: 83. Polysemy: 'meat / muscle / body' (for *ɲĩḡ* {yĩn} only). Phonology: /ɲĩt/.

54. MOON

Maxakali *māɲwḡ-häi {māyõnhex} (1).*

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 24; Araújo 2000: 22. Literally 'celestial.body-female'. Cf. *māɲwḡ-(hā)-ḡādsɪk* {māyõn(hex) ānuk} 'full moon' (lit. 'celestial.body(-female)-round'), *māɲwḡ-ḡä ka?* {māyõn xexka} 'half moon' (lit. 'celestial.body-big'), *māɲwḡ-kuhu-hnāiŋ* {māyõn kohonāg} 'new moon' (lit. 'celestial.body-finish.off-DIM') [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 2, 24]. Phonology: /māɲūt-hek/ or /māɲūt-hec/>

55. MOUNTAIN

Maxakali *ɲĩḡtɪ {yĩktix ~ yĩytix} (1).*

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 54; Campos 2009: 140; Antunes 1999: 39. Polysemy: 'steep hill / mountain'. Cf. *mika-ḡḡä ka?* {míkax xexka} (literally 'big stone'), translated as 'mountain' in [Antunes 1999: 39] but as 'machete' in [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 25]. Even though both can be used in the meaning 'mountain', we leave only the morphologically simple item in the main list. Phonology: /ɲĩktik/, /ɲĩktic/, /ɲĩctik/ or /ɲĩctic/.

56. MOUTH

Maxakali *ɲĩḡ-kvḡ ~ ɲi:-kvḡ {yĩykox} (1).*

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 56. Literally 'speak-hole'. Sometimes attested as *ɲĩ-kvḡ* {yĩkox} [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 65, 71, 72; Campos 2009: 291; Antunes 1999: 36]. Phonology: /ɲĩk-kuc/ (the velar coda in /ɲĩk/ 'to speak' is evident in the causative *ɲĩŋ-āhā?* {yĩgāhā} [Antunes 1999: 39; Araújo 2000: 119]).

57. NAME

Maxakali *ɸi=ḡäḡ-ḡai / =ḡä=ḡäḡ-ḡai {xuxet'ax / =āxet'ax} (1).*

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 3, 52; Campos 2009: 78, 149; Antunes 1999: 21, 38. A nominalization of $\text{çi}=\text{çä}_2 / =\text{?ä}=\text{çä}_2$ {xuxet / =ãxet} 'to call'. Phonology: /ci=cet-ac/ / /=ã=cet-ac/ or /=a=cet-ac/.

58. NECK

Maxakali $\text{çəi}=\text{nĩ}=\text{kixp}$ {xuknĩkup} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 50; Gudschinsky, Popovich & Popovich 1970: 86. The meaning of individual morphemes is unclear, except $-\text{kixp}$ {-kup} 'long object'; the proposed morphemic division is motivated by the disagreement in nasality. Phonology: /cik=nĩ-kip/.

59. NEW

Maxakali tip {tup} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 43; Campos 2009: 287; Antunes 1999: 33; Gudschinsky, Popovich & Popovich 1970: 83. Can be used in a classifier-like manner ([Araújo 2000: 108], translated as 'new / pure / brand-new'). Phonology: /tip/.

60. NIGHT

Maxakali $\text{?ã}=\text{mnĩ}$ {ãmnĩy} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 1; Campos 2009: 111; Antunes 1999: 21. Polysemy: 'night / darkness'. A nominalization of $\text{m} \text{ n } \text{ i} \text{ } \text{?}$ {mũnĩy} 'black'. Phonology: /ãp=mnĩ/ or /ãp=mnĩc/.

61. NOSE

Maxakali çipixp {xupup} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 51; Antunes 1999: 38; Silva 2014: 109. Polysemy: 'nose / protuberance'. Phonology: /cipip/.

62. NOT

Maxakali $\text{?a}=\text{...}=\text{?a?}$ {a=...='a} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 1, 57; Campos 2009: 128. The first part of this circumfix occurs immediately before an inactive verb or before the A argument of an active verb. The last part always follows the verb immediately. Distinct from =*hoik* (=hok) (existential negation, prohibitive, caritive) [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 11; Campos 2009: 127]; *ʔāsm-hoik* {ām̄hok} 'no' [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 1; Antunes 1999: 21], *kaʔ* {ka} (prohibitive) [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 13; Campos 2009: 127]. Phonology: /a=...=a/.

63. ONE

Maxakali *piçäə* {*puxet*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 39; Antunes 1999: 32. Polysemy: 'one / only one'. Phonology: /pçet/. There is also a borrowing: *ʔūx̄m ~ ʔū* {ōm ~ õ} [Antunes 1999: 19; Silva f.n.] (< Portuguese *ū* {um}); attested as {ūm ~ ũ} in [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 44]), which is mainly used in constructions involving Portuguese borrowings.G

64. PERSON

References and notes:

Maxakali: Not attested.

65. RAIN

Maxakali *tähäi* / *täi* {*tehex* / *tex*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 41; Campos 2009: 260; Antunes 1999: 33; Araújo 2000: 119; Gudschinsky, Popovich & Popovich 1970: 80 (glossed as 'rain storm'). Phonology: /tec/.

66. RED

Maxakali *çi=taʔ* / =ʔã=taʔ {*xuta* / =ãta} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 3, 51 (quoted as {xutta / ãta}); Campos 2009: 78; Antunes 1999: 38. Phonology: /ci=ta/ / /=ã=ta/ or /=a=ta/. Ranges from red to yellow.

67. ROAD

Maxakali *p̄itahaq̄ / p̄itaq̄ {putahat / putat} (1).*

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 37; Campos 2009: 270; Araújo 2000: 120; Antunes 1999: 31. Polysemy: 'road / way / trail'. Cf. also *hudäi* {honex} 'road / highway' [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 11]; *m̄ō-iŋ-ʔa₁ ~ mü-ʔa₁* {m̄ōg'ax ~ m̄ōax} [Antunes 1999: 28, 35] (a nominalization of *m̄ō-iŋ* {m̄ōg} 'to go'). Phonology: /ptat/.

68. ROOT

Maxakali *m̄ĩx'm=ŋĩx'p=çatiq̄ {m̄ĩmyĩpxatit} (1).*

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 25. Phonology: /m̄ĩp=ŋĩp=çatit/.

69. ROUND

Maxakali *ʔã=dəik ~ dəik {ãnuk ~ nuk} (-1).*

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 2 (*ʔã=dəik* {ãnuk}); Campos 2009: 287 (*dəik* {nuk}). Cf. *m̄ō=iktoĩ (m̄ōĩk-tu ʔ)* {m̄ōktoix} 'oblong round' [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 26]. Treated as a borrowing because of the segment *d*. Phonology: /nik/, /a=nik/ or /ã=nik/.

70. SAND

Maxakali *ʔãbv̄q̄ {ãmot} (-1).*

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 2; Antunes 1999: 21. Treated as a borrowing because of the segment *b*. Phonology: /amut/.

71. SAY

Maxakali *çə=iktĩj / ʔã=iktĩj {xuktux / =ãktux} (1).*

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 1, 8; Campos 2009: 31, 86; Antunes 1999: 38. Polysemy: 'to say / to tell / to talk about'. When no object is found, occurs with a prefix: *hãx'm=ʔã=iktĩj* {hãm'ãktux} 'to speak' [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 7, 32; Campos 2009: 137]. Distinct from *ŋũ* {yĩy} 'to speak' [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 56; Campos 2009: 80; Antunes 1999: 39 (only causative)]. Phonology: /ci=ktic/ / /ã=ktic/ or /a=ktic/.

72. SEE

Maxakali *pe-nāhā?* {*penāhā*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 35; Campos 2009: 268; Araújo 2000: 119 (attested as *pe-nāhāiη* {*pe-nāhāg*}, non-finite *pe-nāiη* {*pe-nāg*}). Short and non-finite: *pe-nā?* {*penā*}. Polysemy: 'to see / to look / to desire sexually'. Apparently a causative from an unattested **pe?* {**pe*} or **pā?* {**pet*}. Phonology: /pe-nā/ or /pet-nā/.

73. SEED

Maxakali *çahaxp / çaxp ~ hāx'p=çuxp=çaxp* {*xahap / xap ~ hāpxoxap*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 9, 45, 46; Campos 2009: 76; Antunes 1999: 36. Polysemy: 'stone / seed / bead / necklace / headband / any round object' (only for *çaxp* {*xap*}). Phonology: /çap ~ hāp=cup=cap/.

74. SIT

Maxakali *ɲĩx'm* {*yũm*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 57; Campos 2009: 117; Antunes 1999: 39. Non-finite: *ɲĩx'm* {*yũhũm*}. Polysemy: 'to sit.SG / to squat.SG / to be located.SG'. Plural: *māx'm* {*mām*} (non-finite *māhāx'm* {*māhām*}) [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 22; Campos 2009: 117; Antunes 1999: 35]. Phonology: /ɲĩp/.

75. SKIN

Maxakali *çai* {*xax*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 47; Campos 2009: 233; Antunes 1999: 36. Polysemy: 'cover / skin / bark / shell'. Antunes [1999: 36] also lists the meaning 'shirt'.S

76. SLEEP

Maxakali *mũ?=ɲ=ʊǣ* {*mõ yõn*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 26, 27, 29; Campos 2009: 126; Antunes 1999: 28; Araújo 2000: 24; Silva 2014: 114; Gudschinsky, Popovich & Popovich 1970: 81; Silva f.n. Homophonous with *mũ?=ɲʊǣ* {*mõ yõn*} 'to throw' [Campos 2009: 50; Silva f.n.], where *ɲ* {*y*} is part of the root and does not disappear in the imperative forms (finite *mũ=ʊǣ* {*mõ õn*}, non-finite *mũ=hʊǣ* {*mõ hõn*}). Phonology: /mũ=ɲ=üt/.T

77. SMALL

Maxakali *kitĩ-nãĩη ~ =tĩ-nãĩη* {*kutĩynãg ~ tĩynãg*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 21 ('very little / very few'); Campos 2009: 148 (*kit ĩ-nãĩη ~ =t ĩ-nãĩη* {*kutixnãg ~ tixnãg*}); Antunes 1999: 26, 33; Silva f.n. More frequent than *kitõĩη-nãĩη ~ tõĩη-nãĩη* {*kutõgnãg ~ =tõgnãg*} 'small / few' [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 21]. Distinct from the diminutive suffix *=nãĩη* {=*nãg*} [Campos 2009: 143; Araújo 2000: 47, 108; Gudschinsky, Popovich & Popovich 1970: 81]. Phonology: /kític-nāk/ or /ktic-nāk/.

78. SMOKE

Maxakali *gvĩ ~ kĩ=gvĩ* {*gõy ~ kugõy*} (-1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 4, 5, 19; Campos 2009: 18. Polysemy: 'smoke / cloud / fog / to smoke'. Treated as a borrowing because of the segment *g*. Phonology: /gũc/.

79. STAND

Maxakali *kĩñĩhã?-çixp* {*kũñĩhã xip*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 20. Glossed as 'to stand up'. Plural: *kĩñĩhã?-pixp* {*kũñĩhã pip*}. Includes the verb *çixp* {*xip*} (non-finite *çihixp* {*xihip*}) 'to be located vertically.SG', plural *pixp* {*pip*} (non-finite *pihi?* {*pihi*}). Distinct from *çoitk* {*yok*} 'to raise / to be straight / to straighten up' [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 56; Antunes 1999: 22 (translated as 'levantar')]. Phonology: /kñĩhã-cip/.

80. STAR

Maxakali *mãñũ:=nãĩη* {*mãyõnnãg*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 24; Antunes 1999: 27; Araújo 2000: 47. Literally 'celestial.body-DIM'. Phonology: /mãñũt-nāk/.

81. STONE

Maxakali *mĩ=kaĩ-çaxp* {*mĩkax-xap*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 25; Silva 2014: 116; Gudschinsky, Popovich & Popovich 1970: 78. Derived from *mĩ=kaĩ*

{mīkax} 'knife / rock / stone' [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 24; Silva f.n.], attested in the compound *mī=ka i ɕä ka?* {mīkax xexka} 'mountain' (literally 'big stone') in [Antunes 1999: 39], and *ɕahaxp / ɕaxp* {xahap / xap} 'necklace / headband' [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 9, 45, 46; Antunes 1999: 36], which is used as a classifier for stones, seeds, beads and any spheric objects. The meaning of individual morphemes (*mī* /mī/ and *ka i* /kac/) is unclear, but since the syllables diverge in nasality, they cannot constitute a root. Phonology: /mī=kac-cap/.

82. SUN

Maxakali *māñvũ* {*māyõn*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 23; Antunes 1999: 27; Araújo 2000: 22; Silva 2014: 116; Gudschinsky, Popovich & Popovich 1970: 79. Phonology: /māñvũt/.

83. SWIM

Maxakali *kũnã:=kupv?*=*mõ-ĩñ* {*kõnãg kopa mõg*} (1) / *põĩk=põĩñ* {*põgprõg*} (-1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 17; Silva f.n. Literally 'to go by water'. Polysemy: 'to swim / to row a canoe'. Silva [f.n.] believes this construction to mean 'to swim underwater / to dive'; however, the other candidate for this slot means 'to dog paddle', which complicates the choice between the two, and I prefer to list both roots as synonyms. Cf. also *ɕixp* {xup}, glossed as 'to hang / to swim' by Antunes [1999: 38] but attested only in the former meaning in [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 51]; Silva [f.n.] attests only the meanings 'to hang.SG / to stand over four paws / to be (of liquids)' for it. Phonology: /k^wnãk=kupa=mũ-k/. Silva f.n. The author believes this verb to mean more precisely 'to dog paddle'; however, the other candidate for this slot means 'to swim underwater', which complicates the choice between the two, and I prefer to list both roots as synonyms. A likely onomatopoeia; *p* does not usually precede nasal vowels in native vocabulary. Phonology: /pũk=pũk/.

84. TAIL

Maxakali *nã:-kixp* {*nãgkup*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 29. Phonology: /nãk-kip/. Distinct from *ka-ʔa* {ka'ax} 'end' [Silva f.n.], translated as 'end / tail' in [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 15].

85. THAT

Maxakali *nũ?ũx'm* / *nũx'm* {*nõõm* / *nõm*} (0) / *ʔũhũx'm* / *ʔũx'm* {*õhõm* / *õm*} (0).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 31; Antunes 1999: 29 (nõ). Medial deixis. Phonology: /nõp/. Popovich & Popovich 2005: 33; Antunes 1999: 29; Gudschinsky, Popovich & Popovich 1970: 81. Distal deixis. Phonology: /õp/.

86. THIS

Maxakali *nəhə* {*nũhũ*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 32; Araújo 2000: 121 (attested as *nəhə* {*nũhũ*}); Antunes 1999: 29. Phonology: /nĩ(k)/.

87. THOU

Maxakali *ã-* {*ã-*} (1) / *ɸa?* {*xa*} (2).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: v; Campos 2009: 78; Antunes 1999: 21. Direct. Phonology: /a-/Popovich & Popovich 2005: v; Campos 2009: 78, 86; Antunes 1999: 36. Oblique. Phonology: /ca/.

88. TONGUE

Maxakali *ɲũɸõĩη* ~ *ɲĩɸõĩη* {*yõyxõg* ~ *yĩxõg*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Silva 2014: 113; Silva f.n. The form *ɲũɸõĩη* {*yõyxõg*} is used by older speaker, whereas *ɲĩɸõĩη* {*yĩxõg*} is used by younger speakers.

89. TOOTH

Maxakali *ɸvĩ* {*xox*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 50; Silva 2014: 111. Polysemy: 'tooth / sharp fragment'. Phonology: /cuc/.

90. TREE

Maxakali *mĩhĩɣ'm* / *mĩɣ'm* {*mĩhĩm* / *mĩm*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 24, 25; Campos 2009: 80, 95; Antunes 1999: 27; Araújo 2000: 80; Gudschinsky, Popovich & Popovich 1970: 78. Polysemy: 'tree / wood'. Distinct from *kĩɣp* {*kup*} 'bone / stick / tree / stalk' [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 20; Campos 2009: 260; Antunes 1999: 26], which is mostly used in a classifier-like manner. Cf. *kəhəik* ~ *kĩhĩ?* / *kəik* {*kuhuk* ~ *kuhu* / *kuk*} 'firewood' [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 19; Antunes 1999: 25]. Phonology: /mĩp/.

91. TWO

Maxakali *tĩ* {*tix*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 42; Campos 2009: 67. There is also a loan equivalent *du*_j {nox} [Antunes 1999: 19] (< Portuguese *doys* {dois}). Phonology: /tik/.

92. ΔO

Maxakali *mō-ĩη* {*mōg*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 26, 27; Antunes 1999: 21, 28, 30; Silva 2014: 114. Non-finite: *mū?* {mō}, serial: *mv-ĩ* {müy}. Distinct from *jaĩ-hi?* {yāyhi} (non-finite *jaĩ-hi?* {yāyhit}) 'to walk' [Silva f.n.], glossed as 'to swarm (as bees) / to be full' in [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 53]; *hāsp=kibεsp* {hāpkumep} 'to walk / to stroll / to travel' [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 8]. Phonology: /mū-k/.

93. HOT

Maxakali *pəik-päi* {*pukpex*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 37. Cf. the nominalization *hā=pəik-päi* {hāmpukpex} 'hot weather' [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 7]. Phonology: /pikpek/ or /pikpex/.

94. WATER

Maxakali *kũnā?āĩη* / *kũnāĩη* {*kōnāāg* / *kōnāg*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 17; Antunes 1999: 24, 41; Silva 2014: 114. Phonology: /k^wnāk/.

95. WE₁

Maxakali *ji-mə-ĩη* / *ji-mĩ-?ā?* {*yūmūg* / *yūmūā*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: v; Campos 2009: 78, 86. Inclusive. Direct / oblique. Phonology: /ji-mĩ-k/ / /ji-mĩ-ā/.

95. WE₂

Maxakali *ʔə́ĩŋ-mə́-ĩŋ / ʔə́ĩŋ-mĩ-ʔãʔ {ũgmũg / ũgmũã} (2).*

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: v; Campos 2009: 78, 86. Exclusive. Direct / oblique. Phonology: /k-mĩ-k/ / /k-mĩ-ã/.

96. WHAT

Maxakali *pitɛʔ ~ pitɛ-ɣp ~ pitɛ-ʔĩs'm {pute ~ putep ~ pute ũm} (1).*

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 37; Antunes 1999: 31. Phonology: /pte ~ pte-(ĩ)p/ or /pite ~ pite-(ĩ)p/.

97. WHITE

Maxakali *pudoik {ponok} (-1).*

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 36 (quoted as {ponnok / =mnok}). Treated as a borrowing because of the segment *d*. Phonology: /p^wdok/.

98. WHO

Maxakali *pitɛʔ ~ pitɛ-ɣp ~ pitɛ-ʔĩs'm {pute ~ putep ~ pute ũm} # (1).*

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 19, 37. Apparently expressed by the same root as 'what'. Cf. the particle *ʔʔs'm* {ũũm} /p/, translated as 'who' by Gudschinsky, Popovich and Popovich [1970: 80]. Phonology: /pte ~ pte-(ĩ)p/ or /pite ~ pite-(ĩ)p/.

99. WOMAN

Maxakali *ʔĩhĩã / ʔĩã {ũhũn / ũn} (1).*

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 44, 45; Antunes 1999: 33. Refers specifically to indigenous women. Distinct from *hã_i* {hex} 'female / sister of a male ego' [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 10; Silva f.n.], which can also be used in a classifier-like manner ([Araújo 2000: 22, 108]). *ʔãsəik* {äyuk}, translated as 'woman' in an example in [Araújo 2000: 24], is probably the same word as *ʔãsəihəik* {äyuhuk} 'non-Indian' [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 4]. Phonology: /ĩt/.

100. YELLOW

Maxakali $\eta\tilde{i}=\zeta\tilde{i}\} \{y\tilde{i}xux\} (1) / \zeta\tilde{i}\zeta\tilde{i}p \{y\tilde{i}y\tilde{i}p\} (-1)$.

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 56; Araújo 2000: 90; Gudschinsky, Popovich & Popovich 1970: 78; Silva f.n. Ranges from blue through green to yellow (according to Silva [f.n.], it denotes any color that is not black, white or red). Antunes [1999: 36] cites $\zeta\tilde{i}=\tau\tilde{i}-\eta\tilde{i}=\zeta\tilde{i}\}n\tilde{a}\tilde{i}\eta$ {xuttayixuxnãg} 'red-green-DIM'. Popovich & Popovich [2005: 3, 51] cite $\zeta\tilde{i}=\tau\tilde{i}?$ / $=\tau\tilde{i}=\tau\tilde{i}?$ {xuta / =ãta} (as {xutta / ãta}) 'red, yellow'. Phonology: $\eta\tilde{i}=\zeta\tilde{i}$ /. Silva f.n. Refers to the color of a specific flower (the exact species is unknown). Treated as a non-native item because of the segment ζ . Phonology: $/y\tilde{i}y\tilde{i}p/$.

101. FAR

Maxakali $h\tilde{a}\tilde{s}p=tv\tilde{i} \{h\tilde{a}p\tau ox\} (1)$.

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 8; Antunes 1999: 23. Polysemy: 'far / distant'. A nominalization of $tv\tilde{i}\{tox\}$, glossed as 'long / tall / far' in [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 43]. Phonology: $/h\tilde{a}p=tuc/$.

102. HEAVY

Maxakali $p\tilde{i}\tilde{i}\} \{p\tau ux\} (1)$.

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 38; Antunes 1999: 35; Gudschinsky, Popovich & Popovich 1970: 85. Polysemy: 'heavy / obstacle / rough (of a road)'. Phonology: $/p\tau ic/$.

103. NEAR

Maxakali $h\tilde{a}\tilde{s}'m=h\tilde{i}\tilde{s}'m-n\tilde{a}\tilde{i}\eta \{h\tilde{a}mh\tilde{u}mn\tilde{a}g\} (1)$.

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 6. A nominalization of $h\tilde{s}'m-n\tilde{a}\tilde{i}\eta$ {hũmnãg} 'short / narrow' [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 12]. Distinct from the postpositions $m\tilde{u}\tilde{?}=\eta\tilde{u}-ka-m?$ {mõ yõkamũ} 'close to', $\eta\tilde{i}k\tilde{a}\tilde{i}\eta-n\tilde{a}\tilde{i}\eta$ {yĩkãgnãg} 'very close to' [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 28, 54]. Cf. the locative postposition $kupv?$ {kopa} 'inside' [Popovich & Popovich 2005: 17], translated as 'near / between' in [Antunes 1999: 25]. Phonology: $/h\tilde{a}p=h\tilde{i}p-n\tilde{a}k/$.

104. SALT

Maxakali $\tau\tilde{a}bv\tilde{a}-\zeta\tilde{i}\}-p\tilde{a}\tilde{i} \{\tilde{a}mot xuxpex\} (-1)$.

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 2; Antunes 1999: 21. Literally 'tasty sand'. According to Popovich & Popovich [ibid.], also attested as simply {āmōt}. Treated as a borrowing because of the segment *b*. Phonology: /amut-cic-pek/ or /amut-cic-pec/.

105. SHORT

Maxakali *hĩṣ'm-nãĩṅ* {*hũmnãg*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 12. Phonology: /hĩp-nāk/.

106. SNAKE

Maxakali *kãṅã?* {*kãỹã*} (1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 15. Phonology: /kãṅã/.

107. THIN

Maxakali *kĩḃ-daik* {*kumnak*} # (-1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 19. Literally 'dry bone'. It is unclear if this word can be applied to thin objects. Treated as a borrowing because of the segment *d*. Phonology: /kĩpnak/.

108. WIND

Maxakali *?ãbĩ?i?* {*ãmu'u*} (-1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 2; Antunes 1999: 21; Gudschinsky, Popovich & Popovich 1970: 78. Treated as a borrowing because of the segment *b*. Phonology: /ami?i/.

109. WORM

Maxakali *pĩḩvũĩ* / *pĩḩvĩ* {*puxõõy* / *puxõy*} (-1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 39; Gudschinsky, Popovich & Popovich 1970: 84. Polysemy: 'intestinal parasite / earthworm'. Treated as a borrowing because of the sequence *ḩ*. Phonology: /pḩũḩ/.

110. YEAR

Maxakali *hãɣ'm=ɲã:=çatabɣik* {*hãmyãyxatamuk*} (-1) / *ʔãḡ ~ ʔũãḡ* {*ãn ~ õãn*} (-1).

References and notes:

Maxakali: Popovich & Popovich 2005: 7 ({*hãmyãyxatamuk*}); Antunes 1999: 23, 41 ({*hãmyãyxatamuk*}); Silva f.n. Literally 'NMLZ=REFL=sound.of.cicadas' (cicadas chirp yearly, around September or October, according to one of the consultants; however, another consultant in her sixties did not know what *çatabɣik* {*xatamuk*} meant). Treated as a non-native item because of the segment *b*. Phonology: /*hãp=ɲãc=catamik*/. Popovich & Popovich 2005: 2; Silva f.n. Borrowed from Portuguese '*enu* {ano} 'year' or *ũenu* {um ano} 'one year' (however, in Maxakali *ʔũãḡ* {*õãn*} may be used also in plural contexts: *çikũũḡ ʔũãḡ* {*xikõẽn õãn*} 'fifty years' [Silva f.n.]). Phonology: /*ãt ~ õãt*/.