Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the Nadahup group (Nadahup family).

Languages included: Hup (= Hupdë, Hupdá) [ndh-hup], Dâw [ndh-daw], Nadëb [ndh-ndb].

DATA SOURCES

General

Martins 2005 = Martins, Valteir. Reconstrução fonológica do Protomaku oriental. Utrecht: LOT. // A PhD thesis dedicated to the phonological and lexical reconstruction of Proto-Nadahup. Comprises phonological descriptions of individual languages, as well as an extensive list of cognates with reconstructions (partly ad-hoc and not very reliable).

I. Hup


II. Dâw


Martins 2004 = Martins, Silvana Andrade. Fonologia e gramática Dâw. Utrecht: LOT. // A
comprehensive description of Dâw phonology and grammar, accompanied by numerous glossed sentences. No glossary is attached.

III. Nadêb


Weir 1984 = Weir, Helen E. M. *A negação e outros tópicos da gramática Nadêb*. Campinas: UNICAMP. // The first half of this Master’s thesis comprises an outline of Nadêb grammar, the second half is dedicated to negation in Nadêb. No glossary is attached.

NOTES

I. Hup.

Hup is subdivided into three major dialect areas, namely Western Hup (between the upper Tiquié and Papuri rivers; e.g. Umari Norte), Central Hup (between the middle Tiquié and Papuri, e.g. Nova Fundação, Barreira Alta) and Eastern Hup (south of the Papuri and west of the Vaupés, e.g. Tat Deh, Serra dos Porcos). Virtually all Hup speakers are fully bilingual in Tucano, which is considered a much more prestigious language in the area; nevertheless, very few lexical borrowings can be identified.

The data from [Epps 2005] and [Ramirez 2006] are normally in accordance. Sometimes small differences are found; in a number of cases, unstressed ə in Ramirez’s data corresponds to ɨ in Epps' data. Those cases are always noted in the database (all the forms in the primary field are from [Ramirez 2006]). References to [Martins 2005] are given when available.

Information on the underlying tones of verbs has not always been available; they are systematically quoted as high-toned.

The transcription used in the database is largely phonetic; major allophones of the
consonants are distinguished. Raising and falling (trad. 'high') tones are distinguished; the allophonic variation of the falling tone (high tone before voiceless coda, falling tone elsewhere) is not indicated for the sake of legibility. Onset 'glottalized' consonants are written as plain consonants because they are realized so phonetically; their presence is rather indicated with a creaky voice symbol on the following vowel. Morpheme-final 'glottalized' consonants are also written as plain (see below).

The orthography is that of Ramirez.

The correspondences between the existing notation systems are presented below (C-stands for morpheme-initial position, -C- for morpheme-internal intervocalic position, -C-V for morpheme final position before a suffix beginning with a vowel, -C for syllable coda, + V for consonants triggering the creaky voice feature on the following vowel).

Voiceless consonants (note that ŋ will be nasalized in nasal syllables):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phoneme (Epps)</th>
<th>Notation (Epps)</th>
<th>Orthography (Ramirez)</th>
<th>UTS</th>
<th>UTS (phonetic)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p- , -p-(V)</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-p</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>p~</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t-</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-t-(V)</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>tt (Barreira) ~ r (Tat Deh, Umari Norte)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>t~</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c-</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>č~</td>
<td>č~ ř ~ c ~ s ~ t~ŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-c-(V)</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>č</td>
<td>č~ řtt~ŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>'t</td>
<td>'t~</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k- , -k-(V)</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-k</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>k~</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ŋ</td>
<td>ŋ</td>
<td>ŋ</td>
<td>ŋ</td>
<td>ŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-č-V</td>
<td>č</td>
<td>č</td>
<td>'h</td>
<td>'h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoneme (Epps)</td>
<td>Notation (Epps)</td>
<td>Orthography (Ramirez)</td>
<td>UTS</td>
<td>UTS (phonetic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p’</td>
<td>p’</td>
<td>p’</td>
<td>p + Y</td>
<td>p (Tat Deh, Barreira) ~ n\text{b} (Vaupés)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Voiced consonants in oral morphemes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phoneme (Epps)</th>
<th>Notation (Epps)</th>
<th>Orthography (Ramirez)</th>
<th>UTS</th>
<th>UTS (phonetic)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b-</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>n\text{b}</td>
<td>n\text{b}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-b-</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>p\text{b}</td>
<td>p’b ~ b ~ b\text{n\text{b}}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-b-V</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b\text{n\text{b}}</td>
<td>b\text{n\text{b}}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b\text{n}</td>
<td>b\text{n}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d-</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>n\text{d}</td>
<td>n\text{d}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-d-</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>d ~ r</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>r ~ d ~ t’d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-d-V</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>d\text{n\text{d}}</td>
<td>d\text{n\text{d}}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-d</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>d\text{n}</td>
<td>d\text{n}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-j</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>y\text{d\text{n}}</td>
<td>y\text{d\text{n}}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-j-V</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>y\text{d\text{n\text{y}}}</td>
<td>y\text{d\text{n\text{y}}}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-g</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>g\text{n}</td>
<td>g\text{n}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-g-V</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>g\text{n\text{g}}</td>
<td>g\text{n\text{g}}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w (+ front vowels)</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>\text{\beta}</td>
<td>\text{\beta}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w (elsewhere)</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>w</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y-</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>d\text{y}</td>
<td>d\text{y}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-y-(V), -y</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b’-</td>
<td>b’</td>
<td>b’</td>
<td>n\text{b} + Y</td>
<td>n\text{b}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-b’-</td>
<td>b’</td>
<td>b’</td>
<td>p\text{b} + Y</td>
<td>p’b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-b’-V</td>
<td>b’</td>
<td>b’</td>
<td>p\text{n\text{b}} + Y</td>
<td>p’\text{n\text{b}}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-b’</td>
<td>b’</td>
<td>b’</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>p’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d’-</td>
<td>d’</td>
<td>d’</td>
<td>n\text{d} + Y</td>
<td>n\text{d}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-d’-</td>
<td>d’</td>
<td>d’</td>
<td>td + Y</td>
<td>t’d ~ r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-d’-V</td>
<td>d’</td>
<td>d’</td>
<td>t\text{n\text{d}} + Y</td>
<td>t\text{n\text{d}}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4
## Voiced consonants in nasal morphemes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phoneme (Epps)</th>
<th>Notation (Epps)</th>
<th>Orthography (Ramirez)</th>
<th>UTS</th>
<th>UTS (phonetic)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-j</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>j</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-j-V</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>j</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>η</td>
<td>η</td>
<td>η</td>
<td>η</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w (+ front vowels)</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>w</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w (elsewhere)</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>w</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y-</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-y-(V), -y</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b’, -b’</td>
<td>m’</td>
<td>m’</td>
<td>m’</td>
<td>m’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoneme (Epps)</td>
<td>Notation (Epps)</td>
<td>Orthography (Ramirez)</td>
<td>UTS</td>
<td>UTS (phonetic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-b'-V</td>
<td>m'</td>
<td>m'</td>
<td>mpm + V</td>
<td>mpm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-b'</td>
<td>m'</td>
<td>m'</td>
<td>mp</td>
<td>mp'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d'-, -d'-</td>
<td>n'</td>
<td>n'</td>
<td>n + V</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-d'-V</td>
<td>n'</td>
<td>n'</td>
<td>ntn + V</td>
<td>ntn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-d'</td>
<td>n'</td>
<td>n'</td>
<td>nt</td>
<td>nt'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-j', -j'</td>
<td>j'</td>
<td>s'</td>
<td>č + V</td>
<td>č</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-j'-V</td>
<td>j'</td>
<td>j'</td>
<td>ṭnᵣ</td>
<td>ṭnᵣ ṭnᵣ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-l', -l'</td>
<td>l'</td>
<td>l'</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>l'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-g', -g'</td>
<td>g'</td>
<td>k'</td>
<td>k + V</td>
<td>k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-g'-V</td>
<td>g'</td>
<td>k'</td>
<td>ṭnᵣ</td>
<td>ṭnᵣ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-g</td>
<td>g'</td>
<td>k'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-w', -w'-(+ fr. vow.)</td>
<td>w'</td>
<td>w'</td>
<td>β + V</td>
<td>β</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-w'-, -w'-(elsewhere)</td>
<td>w'</td>
<td>w'</td>
<td>ŵ + V</td>
<td>ŵ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-w'-V</td>
<td>w'</td>
<td>w'</td>
<td>ŵ?ŵ + V</td>
<td>ŵ?ŵ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-w'</td>
<td>w'</td>
<td>w'</td>
<td>ŵ?</td>
<td>ŵ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y'-</td>
<td>y'</td>
<td>y'</td>
<td>nᵣ + V</td>
<td>nᵣ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-y'-V</td>
<td>y'</td>
<td>y'</td>
<td>yᵣnᵣ + V</td>
<td>yᵣnᵣ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-y'</td>
<td>y'</td>
<td>y'</td>
<td>yᵣ</td>
<td>yᵣ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vowels:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phoneme (Epps)</th>
<th>Orthography (Ramirez)</th>
<th>UTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ø</td>
<td>à</td>
<td>ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>æ</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>ä</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>ë</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ö</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nasal vowels are always marked with a superscript tilde in the GLD; Epps and Ramirez only do so if the syllable in question does not contain any of the symbols \{m, n, ƞ\}.

Epps and Ramirez mark the raising tone with a grave and the falling (high) tone with an acute. In GLD the raising tone is marked with a breve and the falling (high) tone is marked with a circumflex.

**II. Dâw.**

Most Dâw speakers can also speak Nheengatú (= Língua Geral, Yeral) and Portuguese.

Most Swadesh items are easily found in [Martins 2004]. Lexical material in [Andrade 2014] is scarce; it is in conformity with data from [Martins 2004]. All divergent examples are included in the Notes field. All the forms in the primary field are from [Martins 2004]. References to [Martins 2005] are given when available.

The transcription used in the database is largely phonetic; major allophones of the consonants are distinguished. Creaky voice is not marked on vowels due to its non-phonemic status and for the sake of legibility. Vowel length (present in all tonal vowels and absent from all non-tonal vowels) is noted accordingly, even though it is non-phonemic.

An outline of the orthography developed for the Dâw community is presented in [Andrade 2014], but the orthographical representation of Dâw forms is not included, since neither work uses it to cite Dâw forms and also because it remains unknown to the compiler if the orthography in question has any means to reflect Dâw tonal oppositions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phoneme (Martins)</th>
<th>Orthography</th>
<th>UTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>ç</td>
<td>ʧ−, -ʧ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>kʃ, -k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoneme (Martins)</td>
<td>Orthography</td>
<td>UTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>j</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>m, -bⁿ (after oral vowels)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n, -dⁿ (after oral vowels)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nh</td>
<td>n, -dⁿ (after oral vowels)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gn</td>
<td>n, -gⁿ (after oral vowels)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m'</td>
<td>m'</td>
<td>m', -m?, -bⁿ? (after oral vowels)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n'</td>
<td>n'</td>
<td>n?, -n?, -dⁿ? (after oral vowels)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nh'</td>
<td>n?, -n?, -dⁿ? (after oral vowels)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>l, ̌ (in nasal syllables)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l'</td>
<td>̌l, ̌ (in nasal syllables)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>w, Ŵ (in nasal syllables)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w'</td>
<td>w?</td>
<td>w?, -w?; ̌w? (in nasal syllables)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>y, ̌y (in nasal syllables)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y'</td>
<td>̌y, ̌y?; ̌y, ̌y? (in nasal syllables)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
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<td>e</td>
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<td>e</td>
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<td>e</td>
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</tr>
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<td>a</td>
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</tr>
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<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
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<tr>
<td>ũ</td>
<td>ũ</td>
<td>ũ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
III. Nadēb.

Two major dialects (that of Roçado and that of the Rio Negro) differ mainly in phonology, not in vocabulary, so they are dealt with together.

The differences between [Weir 1984] and [Barbosa 2005] are minor. Since neither source covers a significant part of the Swadesh list, data from both sources are presented in the primary field. In cases when the word is not found in any of them, data from [Martins 2005] are presented (caution was exercised, since the paper is dedicated to diachronic issues and minor differences in actual meanings of the words are irrelevant for the author).

The transcription is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phoneme (Barbosa)</th>
<th>Orthography</th>
<th>GLD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>p</td>
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<tr>
<td>t</td>
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<tr>
<td>k</td>
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<tr>
<td>?</td>
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<tr>
<td>b</td>
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<tr>
<td>d</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td>$\ddot{j}$</td>
<td>$\ddot{s}$, $\ddot{d}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>$k'$, -g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>s</td>
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<td>h</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>m, -b^n after oral vowels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n, -d^n after oral vowels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Neither Barbosa nor Weir mark nasality on vowels if they are preceded by a nasal consonant. Even though the glottal stop is not written in Nadèb orthography, its occurrences are predictable: if a syllable is vowel-initial or if a word ends with a vowel orthographically, these positions are to be filled with a glottal stop.

Database compiled and annotated by: André Nikulin (September 2015).
1. ALL
Hup hũ {hú} (1), Daw wap (2), Nadeb šahũ {sahũh} (3).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 84; Epps 2005: 271 (nũ-hũ?). Polysemy: ‘to run over, to finish / all’. Distinct from ťãp(-yũ) {lãp(-yũ)} ‘one by one, every’ [Ramirez 2006: 40; 2005: 271].

2. ASHES
Hup tegⁿ {tēg-óy} (1), Daw beh=xũʔ (2), Nadeb ?x?y ~ ?o:yo {óóy ~ ooy} (1).

References and notes:

Nadeb: Martins 2005: 321. The first form is from Roçado Nadëb, while the latter is from Rio Negro Nadëb.

3. BARK
Hup =hɔk {b’ók} (1), Daw bɔk (1), Nadeb bɔg {bõg} (1).

References and notes:


4. BELLY
Hup =tɔk {tõk} (1), Daw tɔʔ ~ toʔ (1), Nadeb wog {wog} (2).

References and notes:


5. BIG
Hup pɔgⁿ {põg} (1), Daw peg (1), Nadeb ?ib {ib} (2).
6. BIRD

Hup ḥūʔ- táh’ (hū’ táh’) (1) / č̣mǎʔ {s’ome’} (2), Daw ṭ=w̄ːt (3), Nadeb ṭ=w̄ːd ~ ṭ=w̄ːd Ḳ̣w̄xhũd ~ Ḳ̣w̄xhũd (3).

References and notes:


7. BITE

Hup k͡a̠ʔh [k’áč] (1), Daw k’á̱ś (1), Nadeb k’ā̱š {gūs} (1).

References and notes:


Nadeb: Martins 2005: 262. Another listed form is k’ā̱ [guuy].

8. BLACK

Hup č̣ (s’á) (1), Daw ṭː̀ (1), Nadeb ṭ̣ː́m (aj̣án) (2).

References and notes:


9. BLOOD
Hup *biyìw ~ *bihìw {bihìw ~ bihìw} (1), Daw yù:ɔ ~ yù:ɔ (1), Nadeb màyìw ~ mìyìw {màyìw ~ mìyìw} (1).

References and notes:

Nadeb: Martins 2005: 279. The first form is from Roçado Nadèb, while the latter is from Rio Negro Nadèb.

10. BONE
Hup kàg~ {k'èg} (1), Daw k’èg (1), Nadeb kì: ~ kì: (kxìi ~ kxìh) (2).

References and notes:

Nadeb: Martins 2005: 278. The first form is from Roçado Nadèb, the latter one is from Rio Negro Nadèb.

11. BREAST
Hup hó'tàg~ {hõ' tåg} (1), Nadeb hì:b ~ hì:b {hxìuh ~ hxìib} (2).

References and notes:


12. BURN TR.
Hup d̪ùʔ {yù’} (1), Daw dɔʔ (2).

References and notes:

'warm (hot?), burnt, to feel hot' [Weir 1984: 249; Martins 2005: 67].

13. NAIL
Hup čōbʷ=ʷbįk {sōb-b’ok} (1), Daw bok (1), Nadeb korāy {kolāay} (2).

References and notes:


14. CLOUD
Hup čįk {s’ik} (1), Daw buguʔ (2).

References and notes:

Nadeb: Not attested.

15. COLD
Hup m̥w {m’é} (1), Daw bāʔ (1), Nadeb hš:šw {hům} # (2).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 112; Epps 2005: 369. Adjective. Polysemy: 'shadow / cold (of water)'. Distinct from tūt [tút] 'cold (of weather), to feel cold' (adjective) [Ramirez 2006: 189; Epps 2005: 369; Martins 2005: 300]. In [Epps 2005: 369], it is claimed that m̥w [m’é] can only refer to water, but cf. ʒɕm-ŋ m̥ w-ːi=tʰi=tʰ [ʒm-ŋ m’ e n̥ h big tʰ] "doesn’t it (hammock) always make you cold?" [Epps 2005: 467].
Nadeb: Martins 2005: 300. For Roçado Nadēb, the form hax {hůx} is also quoted. It is unknown whether the word is a noun or an adjective.

16. COME
Hup n̥ən {nén} (1), Daw nɛd (1), Nadeb ?a=nə? {a=na} (1).

References and notes:

17. DIE
Hup nāʔ {nā’} (1), Daw kašām (2), Nadeb da=yṣp {da=yụp} (3).

References and notes:


18. DOG
Hup dʰaʔām-hōʔ ~ dʰaʔamʰ-b-ōʔ {ya’am-hō’ ~ ya’am-bō’} (1), Daw ṭyām (1), Nadeb ṭawār {awaal} (-1).

References and notes:

**Hup**: Ramirez 2006: 205; Epps 2005: 87. Derived from dʰaʔām [ya’am] ‘jaguar’; the suffix -hōʔ [-hō’] is otherwise unattested. In the Tat Deh area b was elided, causing the gemination of root-final m.

**Daw**: Martins 2004: 158; Andrade 2014: 86.


19. DRINK
Hup ṭəgʷ {āg} (1), Daw ṭyɡ (1), Nadeb =ʔṣ⁸ {=ухk} (1).

References and notes:

**Hup**: Ramirez 2006: 42; Epps 2005: 173. Cf. ṭəgʷ {āg} ‘drink (n.)’ [Ramirez 2006: 42].


20. DRY
Hup həbʰ {həb} (1), Daw xop ~ xɔp (1).

References and notes:


21. EAR
Hup "bɔtɔk {b’otɔk} (1), Daw xū;y (2), Nadeb nābuý {nabuuy} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 52; Epps 2005: 87; Martins 2005: 277 (as "bɔ;ɔk [b’orɔk]). In the Tat Deh area the intervocalic t is flapped: ’bɔ;3k [b’orɔk] [Epps 2005: 87].

22. EARTH
Hup māñn {m’aj’} (1) / čh {s’ah} (2), Daw ʨ’ax (2), Nadeb kǝ:ɬ ~ kǝ:ɬ {kɔ’ad ~ kɔ’aj} (3) / ʨ’ɔ’n ~ ʨ’3k {jʊŋ ~ jʊk} (1).

References and notes:

Nadeb: Barbosa 2005: 32, 38. In [Martins 2005: 71], ƙ’ɔg {kɔa} is translated as 'sand'. Martins 2005: 290. The first form is from Roçado Nādeb, while the latter is from Rio Negro Nādeb.

23. EAT
Hup βadn {wɛ’d} (1), Daw wɛ’dn (1), Nadeb ?a=ws h {a=wu h} (2).

References and notes:

Nadeb: Weir 1984: 25. Non-indicative: =wɔh =wɔuh [Weir 1984: 30]. This root is attested in both transitive (of fish, eggs, horse-flies and even people) and intransitive usage (“there is nothing for me to eat or drink” [Weir 1984: 159]). Cf. ʔa=ʔɔn [a=wa] (plural: ʔa=ʔɔq: [a=wɔxa], seen in both intransitive and transitive usage of yam) [Weir 1984: 56; Martins 2005: 74], =pɔh =pɔdɔh (non-indicative, of bananas) [Weir 1984: 122].

24. EGG
Hup =tɪ p {tip} (1), Daw tuːp (1), Nadeb tib {tib} (1).

References and notes:
25. EYE

Hup kəwɔ̆ŋə [kəwɔ̆ŋ] (1), Daw tuvb (2), Nadeb mətib / ti {matim / ti} (2).

References and notes:

Nadeb: Martins 2005: 277. The form mətib [matim] is used independently, whereas ti [ti] is used when incorporated.

26. FAT

Hup nəŋ {nəg} (1), Daw nəg (1) / bəy (-1), Nadeb şiy {siy} (2).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 122. Polysemy: 'fat / to have fat / to like'. Not found in [Epps 2005].

27. FEATHER

Hup =pət {pət} (1), Nadeb dʒgə [duŋ] # (2).

References and notes:

Daw: Not attested.

28. FIRE

Hup təgə [təɡ] (1), Daw bɔ=hi (2), Nadeb yuʔ [yu] (3) / tsəg {təug} # (1).

References and notes:

transcription. Derived from hęż: ‘tree’ and hõː: ‘to set on fire’.

**Nadeb:** Martins 2005: 72. Literally ‘burnt’. Martins 2005: 289. Translated as ‘firewood’ in [Barbosa 2005: 50], but since the polysemy ‘firewood / fire’ is extremely common in the Amazon, it seems reasonable to assume that this is the basic root for ‘fire’.

29. **FISH**

Hup hêp {hêp} (1), Daw hâp (1), Nadeb ta=hê:b ~ hê:b ~ hê:b {tahxê:b ~ hxê:b ~ hxõab} (1).

**References and notes:**

**Hup:** Ramirez 2006: 81; Epps 2005: 213; Martins 2005: 293.

**Daw:** Martins 2004: 24; Martins 2005: 293.


30. **FLY**

Hup way-rô? {way-rô’} (1), Daw nêː; (2) / mêː? # (3).

**References and notes:**

**Hup:** Ramirez 2006: 195; Epps 2005: 511. According to Epps, derived from way {wáy} [Ramirez 2006: 194] and ‘dô? [dô’] ‘to remove, to take’ [Ramirez 2006: 63].


**Nadeb:** Not attested.

31. **FOOT**

Hup =s’ìb {s’ìb} (1), Daw t’uːːb (1), Nadeb t’õm {jõm} (1).

**References and notes:**


**Daw:** Martins 2004: 149; Martins 2005: 278.

**Nadeb:** Barbosa 2005: 43; Martins 2005: 278 (t’õm {jõm}).

32. **FULL**

Hup hi=tâb {hitâb} (1), Daw òw (2).

**References and notes:**


**Daw:** Martins 2004: 219. Of deep objects, sacks. Distinct from lôk (of shallow round objects, like plates) [ibid.].

**Nadeb:** Not attested.
33. GIVE
Hup $n\ddot{o} (1), $Daw $n\ddot{\hat{a}} (1), $Nadeb $a=n\ddot{\hat{a}} (1).

References and notes:

Nadeb: Weir 1984: 209; Martins 2005: 71; Martins 2005: 252. Non-indicative: $a=n\ddot{\hat{a}}$ [a=n\ddot{o}].

34. GOOD
Hup $n\hat{a}w (1), $Daw $\ddot{\hat{a}}w (2), $Nadeb $n\hat{w} ~ n\hat{w} (n\hat{w} ~ naaw) (1).

References and notes:

Nadeb: Martins 2005: 298. The first form is from Roçado Nadëb, the latter is from Rio Negro Nadëb.

35. GREEN
Hup $p\hat{h} = p\hat{h} (1), $Daw $\ddot{m} (2), $Nadeb $p\hat{e} (pe\hat{e}) # (3).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 143; Epps 2005: 369. Varies from blue to green, also used for yellow leaves. Medial $p$ might be geminated [Epps 2005: 71]; the root appears to be reduplicated. Distinct from $h\hat{y}$ ('new, green, unripe'.
Nadeb: Martins 2005: 58 (non-indicative). Cf. $yab\ddot{a}ct$ (yabaluut) (Roçado Nadëb) ~ $m\ddot{a}rc\ddot{t}$ (maluut) (Rio Negro Nadëb) 'blue, green' [Martins 2005: 242].

36. HAIR
Hup $p\ddot{\hat{a}}t (1), $Daw $p\ddot{\hat{a}} (1), $Nadeb $s\ddot{h}n (sh\ddot{h}n) (2).

References and notes:


37. HAND
Hup $'d\ddot{a}p=\ddot{\hat{u}} ~ n\ddot{a}p=\ddot{\hat{u}} ~ "d\ddot{a}p=\ddot{\hat{u}} ~ n\ddot{a}p=\ddot{\hat{u}} ~ "d\ddot{\hat{e}}p=\ddot{\hat{u}} \{d'\ddot{a}p\ddot{h} ~ n'\ddot{a}p\ddot{h} ~ d'\ddot{e}p\ddot{h} ~ n'\ddot{e}p\ddot{h} ~
d’epúh} (1), Daw ṣôb (2), Nadeb mʒh {móóh} ~ nè=mʒh {né=móóh} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 58, 61; Epps 2005: 74 (only the first two forms); Martins 2005: 277 (nāʔ=ūh {na’úh}). Epps [2005: 74] suggests that it might be a derivation from ‘dāp [d’āp] ‘meat, flesh’ by means of -ʔũh ‘sibling, reciprocal, interactive’, supporting the claim with a parallel from Tukano.


Nadeb: Weir 1984: 84; Barbosa 2005: 27; Martins 2005: 277. The first form is from Roçado Nadêb, the latter form is from Rio Negro Nadêb. Morphologically, an obligatorily possessed noun.

38. HEAD
Hup =mũh {nuh} (1), Daw nūh (1), Nadeb nūːh {nuuh} (1).

References and notes:


39. HEAR
Hup wəʔ {wa’} (1), Daw wəʔ (1), Nadeb wəʔ {wuʔ} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 195; Epps 2005: 130 (wəʔ {wi’}). Polysemy: ‘to hear / to listen’.


Nadeb: Martins 2005: 262. Another form listed only for Roçado Nadêb is wəʔ {wuu}.

40. HEART
Hup hāwag {hāwäg} (1), Daw hēg # (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 72; Epps 2005: 213 (hāwäg {hāwäg}).


Nadeb: Not attested.

41. HORN
Hup čānt ~ ča=čānt {sàn’ ~ sasàn’} (1), Daw wə; (2), Nadeb šän {sxaan} (1).
References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 150, 152; Epps 2005: 161 (only the first form); Martins 2005: 105 (only the first form).

42. I

References and notes:


43. KILL
Hup mǎli (meh) (1), Daw yūt (2), Nadeb ha=yaʔ {ha=yaa} (3).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 112; Epps 2005: 259. Polysemy: 'to hit / to kill'.
Nadeb: Weir 1984: 200. Polysemy: 'to complete / to know how to / to finish / to kill'.

44. KNEE
Hup wɔ=ndå ~ wɔ=ɾå ~ mɔ=ndå {wɔd’ê ~ wɔr’ê ~ mod’ê} (1), Daw wɔ=déh (1), Nadeb tarod-nù:h ~ karo-nù:h {talod-nuuh ~ kalo-nuuh} (2).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 200; Epps 2005: 225 (wont=då {won’dé}). In [Epps 2005], it is glossed as 'porridge (?)-tuber', which is dubious, but the phonological structure of the word (nasal and non-nasal syllables combined) suggests that it should be treated as a compound.
Nadeb: Martins 2005: 276. The first form is from Roçado Nadëb, the latter is from Rio Negro Nadëb.

45. KNOW
Hup hi=påh {hipåh} (1), Daw påh (1), Nadeb ha=påh {ha=påh} (1).

References and notes:

46. LEAF
Hup ču=kät ~ =kät [suk’èt ~ k’èt] (1), Daw k’èt (1), Nadeb ba=k’g’dl [bagxaad] (1).

References and notes:

Nadeb: Barbosa 2005: 43; Martins 2005: 69 (ba=k’gd [bakxaad]), 315 (k’g’d [gxaad]).

47. LIE
Hup d’èt [yèt] (1), Daw yet (1), Nadeb ?a=yat [a=yat] (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 210; Epps 2005: 318; Martins 2005: 256. More precisely 'to be in lying position on the ground (for any entity capable of an upright position), to be in contact with ground (for any other entity)'. Causative: d’èt [yèt]. For resting on objects or surfaces other than ground, the verb wôb’ [wôb] is used instead [Ramirez 2006: 203; Epps 2005: 319]. Distinct from k’èt [k’èt] 'to hang, to lie in a hammock' [Ramirez 2006: 91; Epps 2005: 395].

48. LIVER
Hup h’ó [hó] (1), Nadeb ho:h [hooh] (1).

References and notes:

Daw: Not attested.

49. LONG
Hup w’òt [w’òt] (1), Daw ?w’yt (1).
References and notes:


**Daw**: Martins 2004: 223; Martins 2005: 28. This is the generic term, distinct from *wid* ‘long and thin’ (e.g. of sticks, people, tight clothes), *wog* ‘long and a little bit wide’ (e.g. of people), *wog’* ‘quite long’ (e.g. of people), *wür* ‘long and abundant’ (e.g. of hair), *würq* ‘long and scarce’ (e.g. of pubic hair, beard), *wür* ‘long and very thin’ (e.g. of hair, pubic hair or beard), *hwa* ‘long and too wide’ (e.g. of wide strips, oversized clothes), *wür* ‘long and quite narrow’ (e.g. of people), *šè* ‘long and abundant’ (e.g. of hair), *šw* ‘long and scarce’ (e.g. of pubic hair, beard), *šw’* ‘too long’ (e.g. of oversized clothes), *šx* ‘long like tracks left by alligators’ (e.g. of scratches), *šx* ‘long and narrow’ (e.g. of people) [ibid.].

**Nadeb**: Not attested. Martins [2005: 298, 299] cites Roçado Nadëb *daw* ɨːt / *daw* ɨd {*daw* ɨɨt / *daw* ɨd} and *ɾɔbn* / *ɾɔw* {lóm / lów}, Rio Negro *n wiːt* [niwit] and *yɔbn* / *yɔw* [yóm / yów]. The difference between the roots is unknown.

50. LOUSE

**Hup** nām {nèm} (1), **Daw** nɛːm (1), **Nadeb** nām {naam} (1).

References and notes:


**Daw**: Martins 2004: 432; Martins 2005: 34.


51. MAN

**Hup** ti=yįʔ {tiyiʾ} (1), **Daw** xut (2), **Nadeb** ?a=yiʔ? {a=yiː} (1).

References and notes:

**Hup**: Ramirez 2006: 182; Epps 2005: 207; Martins 2005: 270. Distinct from =ʔiʔ [iʔ] (bound form) [Ramirez 2006: 88; Epps 2005: 207]. The plural is ti=yįʔ-ɛd [tiyiʾ d′ah] or yįʔ-ɛd [tiyiʾ d′ah], depending on the dialect.


52. MANY

**Hup** ɾd̂b̂ {d̂b} (1), **Daw** hɛw (2), **Nadeb** ha=yǭŋ {ha=yEXTERN} (2) / ka=nĩ=kaɗa {ka=nĩ=kan} (3).

References and notes:


53. MEAT

**Hup** ɾd̂p {d̂p} (1), **Daw** dep (1), **Nadeb** dab {dab} (1).
References and notes:


54. MOON

Hup čəpb=áy=βəɾc {ˈábáy wero} (1), Daw xwu=tuũv (2), Nadeb kamãcab {kamalab} (3).

References and notes:

**Hup**: Ramirez 2006: 197; Epps 2005: 191. The form βəɾc {weró} (Tat Deh) ~ βəɾc {werhó} (Central) ~ βir {Umari Norte} {wiró} (dialectal distribution from [Epps 2005: 87, 88]) means any celestial body. Literally 'night-DYNAM celestial.body'.
**Daw**: Martins 2004: 102, 386. Polysemy: 'moon / sun / month'. Glossed as 'canoe-eye'.

55. MOUNTAIN

Hup pɑʰ {pɑç} # (1), Daw pɑš (1), Nadeb wɔyɑb {wɔyɑhm} # (2).

References and notes:

**Daw**: Martins 2004: 56. Polysemy: 'stone / mountain ridge'.
**Nadeb**: Barbosa 2005: 44. Meaning glossed as 'hill'.

56. MOUTH

Hup nɔh-kódv {nɔh-k’ɔd} (1), Daw nɔh (1), Nadeb nɔh {nɔoh} (1).

References and notes:

**Hup**: Ramirez 2006: 127; Epps 2005: 256; Martins 2005: 274. The form nɔh ~ nɔʔ ~ nɔ [nouched ~ nouch] means 'buccal area, mouth of a river, hole in ground' [Ramirez 2006: 127; Epps 2005: 212]; the second morpheme is also found in mĩh-kódv [mih-k’od] 'face' [Ramirez 2006: 115].

57. NAME

Hup hãt {hãt} (1), Daw xãt (1), Nadeb hɔd {hûd} (1).

References and notes:
58. NECK

Hup kätît [k’ätît] (1), Daw nūh-hû:ţi (2).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 93; Epps 2005: 374. This root was apparently borrowed into Proto-North-Western Jê *dɔw’ from a Nadahup language and not the other way round, because its phonological structure in North-Western Jê indicates a loan origin. It is unclear where and how such a contact could take place but other examples are known, such as PNWJ *kukoy ~ *kukw ɤy ‘monkey’ and Hup kukûy ~ kukûh ‘night monkey (Aotus vociferans)’. Ramirez 2006: 188; Epps 2005: 368. Adjective. Polysemy: ‘new / beautiful’.


59. NEW


References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 59; Epps 2005: 374. This root was apparently borrowed into Proto-North-Western Jê *dɔw’ from a Nadahup language and not the other way round, because its phonological structure in North-Western Jê indicates a loan origin. It is unclear where and how such a contact could take place but other examples are known, such as PNWJ *kukoy ~ *kukw ɤy ‘monkey’ and Hup kukûy ~ kukûh ‘night monkey (Aotus vociferans)’. Ramirez 2006: 188; Epps 2005: 368. Adjective. Polysemy: ‘new / beautiful’.


60. NIGHT

Hup č̱b’ [s’âb] (1), Daw ṯe:b’ (1), Nadeb ?a=č̱b’ {a=jum} (1).

References and notes:


Nadeb: Weir 1984: 164; Martins 2005: 306 (ṯe:b’ [jum]).

61. NOSE

Hup =ṯo₂d’ [tôj] (1), Daw tô:d’ (1), Nadeb pzxh ~ pōx ~ pxʔ {póóh ~ pooh ~ póó} (2).

References and notes:


62. NOT

Hup =nǐh {nǐh} (1), Daw =čh (2), Nadeb do:č {dooh} (3) / nā- {na-} (4).

References and notes:


63. ONE

Hup ʔayúp ~ ǎp {ayúp ~ ęp} (1), Daw mčʔ (2), Nadeb šɛt {sét} (3).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 41, 68; Epps 2005: 262. ʔayúp {ayúp} is used in Tat Deh and Barreira, ǎp {ęp} is used in Umari Norte.


64. PERSON

Hup hůp {húp} (1), Daw dșw (2).

References and notes:


daw: Martins 2004: 139; Andrade 2014: 94; Martins 2005: 270. Apparently this term can only refer to Dâw people. For white people, bćy is used [ibid.].

Nadeb: Not attested. Martins [2015: 270] cites yihub [yihub] and nːdːbb {nadub} for Roçado Nâdeb and yuhub [yuhub] and nːdv {nidub} for Rio Negro Nâdeb, but the difference between these items is unclear.

65. RAIN

Hup "děh {děh} (1), Daw nỳx # (1), Nadeb nāngn {naung} (1).
References and notes:


Daw: Martins 2004: 664. Glossed as ‘water’, but the verb ‘to rain’ is cited as nixn-dô [dô] ‘water-fall’). This suggests that Daw makes no distinction between ‘water’ and ‘rain’. The form dô is quoted as ‘rain’ in [Martins 2005: 288].


66. RED

Hup *dô / to=dô {dô / tódô ~ tórô} (1), Daw hỳ:w (2), Nadeb hi:d” ~ hi:d” {hiin ~ hiinh} (3).

References and notes:


Nadeb: Martins 2015: 243. The first form is from Roçado Nadêb, while the latter is from Rio Negro Nadêb.

67. ROAD

Hup tíw {tiw} (1), Daw tu:w (1), Nadeb tí:w {tiw} (1) / k’àw {gàw} (2).

References and notes:


68. ROOT

Hup =tîh {tîh} (1), Daw tî:sh (1) / xobn ~ xobn (2), Nadeb kอบn {kóm} (2).

References and notes:


69. ROUND

Hup *derêb {dërêb} (1), Daw nem (1), Nadeb kàarabn ~ kàanâreb {gararem ~ ganareb} (1).
References and notes:


Daw: Martins 2004: 224; Martins 2005: 301. 3D (e.g. of shells, pans, heads, açai stones). Distinct from *lök* ‘round and smooth’ (e.g. of snake or crab holes), *luk* ‘quite round’ (e.g. of curly hair, fruits with stone-shaped seeds), *lok* ‘round with a big opening’ (e.g. of agouti or jaguar holes), *lök* ‘round with a small opening; spheric and small’ (e.g. of red-rumped agouti holes), *lok* ‘painted with circles, dotted’, *lou* ‘round of a large diameter’ (e.g. of cisterns, bellies), *leq* ‘round and thick’ (e.g. of rope or vine knots), *lön* ‘round and rather small’ (e.g. of worms curled on leaves), *lem* ‘round of a small diameter’ (e.g. of turtles, microphone heads), *mɨm* ‘round and rather small’ (e.g. of warts) [ibid.], *løʔ* ‘round and big’ [Martins 2004: 218].

Nadeb: Martins 2015: 301. The first form is from Roçado Nadêb (an alternate form *kánæw* [galalew] is also mentioned), while the latter is from Rio Negro Nadêb.

70. SAND

Hup *bâg* ~ *bâg*-d*ʰ* [weg ~ weg-ᵀован] (1), Daw *xːw* (2), Nadeb *hɔd* ~ *hud* [hood ~ hud] (3).

References and notes:


Nadeb: Barbosa 2005: 38 (only the latter form); Martins 2005: 288. The first form is from Roçado Nadêb, the latter one is from Rio Negro Nadêb. In [Martins 2005: 71], *kʰd* [gxaj] is translated as ‘sand’.

71. SAY

Hup *nɔ* [nó] (1), Daw *nَا* (1), Nadeb *nɨŋ* [nɨŋ] (2) / *nɔʃ* [=nóʔ] (1).

References and notes:


Nadeb: Weir 1984: 34; Martins 2005: 257 (nɨŋ [nang] ~ nَا [naa]). Distinct from *lɔːt* (non-indicative: *lɔː* ‘to tell, to speak’ [Weir 1984: 53, 187]). Weir 1984: 34, 150. Glossed as ‘mouth’ but it seems that this is the most basic way to design speech acts.

72. SEE

Hup *këy* [këy] (1), Daw *wʌʔ* (2), Nadeb *hَا=pósito* [hَا=pósito] (3).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 100; Epps 2005: 458. Polysemy: ‘to see / to look / to try’.


28
73. SEED
Hup =w'g" ~ =w'g" {w'g ~ w'g} (1), Daw tu"b" (2), Nadeb tib" {tim} (2).

References and notes:


74. SIT
Hup p'hm {p'em} (1), Daw p'è:b" (1), Nadeb ?a=h.3g" {a=h'ng} (2) / ?a=sö:h {a=sooh} (3).

References and notes:

Daw: Martins 2004: 219; Andrade 2014: 91; Martins 2005: 266. Distinct from x'g 'to sit (of agoutis and pacas)' [ibid.].

75. SKIN
Hup =b'òk {b'òk} (1), Daw buk (2).

References and notes:

Nadeb: Not attested.

76. SLEEP
Hup ?ɔh {ôh} (1), Daw ?a; (1), Nadeb ?a=ãh ~ ?a=ãh {a=ãh} (2) / ?a=ãh {a=ãh} (1).

References and notes:


77. SMALL
Hup č'im-p'ahí {sim'eh} (1) / t'ahí {t'éh} (2), Daw piš (3), Nadeb tq'ah {txaah} (2).
78. SMOKE
Hup čip [s’ik] (1), Daw b̃=h̃=m̃: (2).

80. STAR
Hup bāc=mǎh {wero-m’èh} (1), Daw ʔm̃ːh (1), Nadeb šagōh {sagōh} (2).

79. STAND
Hup kêt {k’èt} (1), Daw k’ā:t (1), Nadeb ?a=k’ā:t \{a=gnu\t\} (1).

81. STONE
Hup pāv̀h {pàc} (1), Daw p̃aːsh (1), Nadeb pɔʔ {pû} (1).
References and notes:


82. SUN  
**Hup** \(wâ̄g\’\,g=\,â̄y\,=\,bâ̄c\ \{wâ̄g\’\,y\,wero\}\) (1), **Daw** \(xu\,=\,tu\,b\) (2), **Nadeb** \(papê\,y \sim papê\,y \{papê\,y \sim papä\,ay\}\) (3).

References and notes:

**Hup**: Ramirez 2006: 197; Epps 2005: 191; Martins 2005: 289. The form \(\dddot{b}â̄c\ \{\dddot{w}er\,o\}\) (Tat Deh) ~ \(\dddot{b}â̄h\,s\ \{\ddot{w}erh\,o\}\) (Central) ~ \(\dddot{b}â̄c\ \{\dddot{w}ir\,o\}\) (dialectal distribution from [Epps 2005: 87, 88]) means any celestial body. Literally 'day-DYMN celestial body'.  
**Daw**: Martins 2004: 102, 386; Martins 2005: 289 (\(x\,=\,tu\,b\)). Polysemy: 'moon / sun / month'. Glossed as 'canoe-eye'.  
**Nadeb**: Barbosa 2005: 25 (only the first form); Martins 2005: 290. The first form is from Roçado Nadëb, the latter one is from Rio Negro Nadëb.

83. SWIM  
**Hup** \(č\,\ddot{z}m\,-\,hâ̄m \{s\,\ddot{z}m\,-\,hâ̄m\}\) (1), **Daw** \(y\,\ddot{z}k\) (2).

References and notes:

**Hup**: Ramirez 2006: 166; Epps 2005: 345. Derived from \(č\,\ddot{z}m\ \{\ddot{z}m\\} \to bathe\) [Ramirez 2006: 166] and \(hâ̄m\ \{hâ̄m\\} \to go\) [Ramirez 2006: 70].  
**Daw**: Martins 2004: 198.  
**Nadeb**: Not attested.

84. TAIL  
**Hup** \(\,\,dú\,b\,n \{d\,\ddot{u}\,b\}\) (1), **Daw** \(d\,u\,b\) (1), **Nadeb** \(d\,n\,m \sim n\,n\,m \{d\,n\,m \sim n\,n\,m\}\) (1).

References and notes:

**Nadeb**: Martins 2005: 58. The first form is from Roçado Nadëb, while the latter is from Rio Negro Nadëb [Martins 2005: 237].

85. THAT  
**Hup** \(nì\,\,p \{n\,i\,p\}\) (1), **Daw** \(t\,\ddot{a}\,\?\) (2), **Nadeb** \(ti: \sim ta\,ti: \{t\,i\,i \sim t\,i\,i\}\) (3) / \(n\,n\,h\sim n\,n\,h\ \{n\,n\,h \sim n\,n\,h\}\) (4).
References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 125; Epps 2005: 246; Martins: 2005: 117. The following noun loses its tone. Distinct from *d'úp* (*yúp*), which is rather anaphoric than deictic [*Ramirez 2006: 217*] (‘intangible’, where physical accessibility is lacking or irrelevant [*Epps 2005: 246*]).


86. THIS
Hup *nú-p* (*núp*) (1), Daw *náʔ* ~ *náʔ* (1), Nadeb *hēʔ* ~ *ha=hēʔ* (*hēʔ* ~ *ha=hēʔ*) (2).

References and notes:


Daw: Martins 2004: 365; Andrade 2014: 86. Essentially identical to *ʔăːʔ* ~ *ʔâːʔ*, but the latter is claimed to be used more often as a temporal demonstrative or an anaphoric pronoun [*Martins 2004: 368, 369*].


87. THOU
Hup *ʔám* (*ám*) (1), Daw *ʔám* (1) / *ʔmūːʔ* (?2), Nadeb *ʔm* (*óm*) (1).

References and notes:


88. TONGUE
Hup *nēʔ=kâʔd* (*nōh-k’ēd*) (1), Daw *nēʔ=k’ēd* (1), Nadeb *nā=k’ād* (*nagaad*) (1).

References and notes:


89. TOOTH
Hup *tāg*- (*tāg*) (1), Daw *təg* (1), Nadeb *təg* (*təg*) (1).

References and notes:
90. TREE

Hup *tèg* (1), Daw *bè* (1), Nadeb *bə:̂* (2).

**References and notes:**

**Hup:** Ramirez 2006: 175; Epps 2005: 46; Martins 2005: 275.
**Nadeb:** Barbosa 2005: 55; Martins 2005: 275.

90.1. Hup

Hup *tèg* (1), Daw *bè* (1), Nadeb *bə:̂* (2).

**References and notes:**

**Hup:** Ramirez 2006: 175; Epps 2005: 46; Martins 2005: 275.
**Nadeb:** Barbosa 2005: 55; Martins 2005: 275.

91. TWO

Hup *kə-ʔəp ~ ka-ʔəp ~ kə-ʔəp ~ kəwəg-*gəp* (1), Daw *tui:̂* (2), Nadeb *pə-wəp* (3).

**References and notes:**

**Hup:** Ramirez 2006: 175; Epps 2005: 46; Martins 2005: 275.
**Nadeb:** Weir 1984: 235 (only the latter form); Barbosa 2005: 53 ("wood", only the latter form); Martins 2005: 110. The first form is from Roçado Nadëb, while the latter is from Rio Negro Nadëb.

92. GO

Hup *həm* (1), Daw *həm* (1), Nadeb *ʔa=hum* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Hup:** Ramirez 2006: 175; Epps 2005: 46; Martins 2005: 275.

93. WARM

Hup *kə* (1), Daw *yu* (2), Nadeb *ʔa=yu* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Hup:** Ramirez 2006: 175; Epps 2005: 46; Martins 2005: 275.
94. WATER

Hup "dēh (dēh) (1), Daw nē:x (1), Nadeb nāʔog" (nauŋ) (1).

References and notes:


95. WE


References and notes:


96. WHAT

Hup hī-ntnīh (hi-n’ih) (1), Daw pay (2), Nadeb hə:x (hxu) (3).

References and notes:

Nadeb: Weir 1984: 111. Related to the verb ?ə=h əx (a=ba) which can substitute any other verb if the speaker forgot it. Distinct from nəb (ni)h 'which' [Weir 1984: 110].

97. WHITE

Hup to=hô (tôhô) (1), Daw hə: ~ =hô: (1), Nadeb šən (sən) (2) / hawak (hawak) (3).

References and notes:

98. WHO
Hup ṭũy iuy (1), Daw hũũ (2), Nadeb yah {yaah} (3).

References and notes:


99. WOMAN
Hup tã=ţãy {ţã’y} (1), Daw ṭâ:y (1), Nadeb ?iːn {iinh} (1).

References and notes:


100. YELLOW
Hup pohôw {pöhôw} (1), Daw mũ: (2), Nadeb şa=wɔ:k ~ ṭa=wa=k {sa=wxhì:k ~ a=waak} (3).

References and notes:

Nadeb: Martins 2005: 242. The form şa=wɔ:k {sa=wxušìk} is used in Roçado Nadëb, while ṭa=wa=k {a=waak} is used in Rio Negro Nadëb.

101. FAR
Hup bêh {w’eh} (1), Daw hōt (2), Nadeb daw: ~ nawi:h {dawnh ~ nawi:h} (3).

References and notes:

Daw: Martins 2004: 345; Andrade 2014: 90; Martins 2015: 285. Distinct from m ū ‘quite far’ [ibid.]. Cf. tâʔ ‘distant’, which is probably an adjective [ibid.].
Nadeb: Martins 2005: 285. The first form is from Roçado Nadëb, the latter one is from Rio Negro Nadëb.
102. HEAVY
Hup dwi辫 (1), Daw tɔw? (2), Nadeb yawik ~ yiwik (yawik ~ yiwik) (1).

References and notes:

Nadeb: Martins 2005: 301. The first form is from Roçado Nadëb, the latter one is from Rio Negro Nadëb.

103. NEAR
Hup muhi (mâh) (1), Daw t-èh (2), Nadeb pɛːd {pxééj} (3).

References and notes:


104. SALT
Hup wɔbóh (b’òh) (1), Daw xǐːʔ (-1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 53; Epps 2005: 272. Polysemy: 'salt / caruru-da-cachoeira (a plant whose leaves were used to produce salt'.
Hardly borrowed from Tukano mõá, as suggested by Martins [2015: 372].
Nadeb: Not attested.

105. SHORT
Hup wɔt-nũh (w’áit nũh) # (1), Daw měn (2).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 196. A negation of wɔt (w’áit) 'long'. Not found in [Epps 2005].
Nadeb: Not attested.

106. SNAKE
Hup məhl (m’èh) (1), Daw hɛːh ~ hɛ: (2), Nadeb ʔawjʔ ~ ʔawj店加盟 ~ awxiʔ ~ awxiih # (3).
References and notes:

Nadeb: Weir 1984: 185; Martins 2005: 304. The first form is from Roçado Nadëb, the latter one is from Rio Negro Nadëb. Possibly not the generic word for ‘snake’.

107. THIN
Hup čəp {səp} (1), Daw ʔ’ọy (2), Nadeb ʔəp {saap} (1).

References and notes:

Nadeb: Martins 2005: 299. A variant šəb {saab} is also quoted [ibid.].

108. WIND
Hup ʷbo=hət {bəhət} (1), Daw ʔ’ọt (1), Nadeb ba=hoəd {bahuud} (1).

References and notes:


109. WORM
Hup mˀʔ {m’i} (1), Daw ʔnyʊʔ (1), Nadeb tarabịr {talabxil} (2).

References and notes:


110. YEAR
Hup kʶ {k’i} (1), Daw yʉʔ (2).

References and notes:

Daw: Martins 2004: 302. Derived from *yuʔ* 'warm' (> 'warm season' > 'year').
Nadeb: Not attested.