

[Text version of database, created 23/09/2015].

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

Epps 2005 = Epps, Patience. *A Grammar of Hup*. PhD thesis. Charlottesville: University of Virginia. // *An extensive work on the grammar of Hup, accompanied by glossed texts. No glossary is found.*

Ramirez 2006 = Ramirez, Henri. *A língua dos Hupd'äh do alto Rio Negro. Dicionário e guia de conversação*. São Paulo: Saúde Sem Limites. // *A Hup-Portuguese and Portuguese-Hup dictionary. The entries are often accompanied by usage examples.*

II. Dâw

Andrade 2014 = Andrade, Wallace Costa de. *A nasalização na língua Dâw*. Master's thesis. São Paulo: Universidade de São Paulo. // *A work dedicated to the feature of nasalization in Dâw. Very little lexical material can be extracted.*

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. Nadëb

Barbosa 2005 = Barbosa, Jefferson Fernando. *Descrição fonológica a língua Nadëb*. Master's thesis. Brasília: Universidade de Brasília. // *A brief outline of Nadëb phonology. All the words cited are presented in isolation, without any context.*

Weir 1984 = Weir, Helen E. M. *A negação e outros tópicos da gramática Nadëb*. Campinas: UNICAMP. // *The first half of this Master's thesis comprises an outline of Nadëb grammar, the second half is dedicated to negation in Nadëb. 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, + \checkmark for consonants triggering the creaky voice feature on the following vowel).

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

Phoneme (Epps)	Notation (Epps)	Orthography (Ramirez)	UTS	UTS (phonetic)
p-, -p-(V)	p	p	p	p
-p	p	p	p	p'
t-	t	t	t	t
-t-(V)	t	t	t	tt (Barreira) ~ r (Tat Deh, Umari Norte)
-t	t	t	t	t'
c-	c	s	č	č ~ š ~ c ~ s ~ t \checkmark
-c-(V)	c	s	č	č ~ \checkmark tt \checkmark
-c	c	s	\checkmark t	\checkmark t'
k-, -k-(V)	k	k	k	k
-k	k	k	k	k'
ʔ	ʔ	ʔ, zero (word-initially)	ʔ	ʔ
ç	ç	ç	\checkmark h	\checkmark h
-ç-V	ç	ç	\checkmark hh \checkmark	\checkmark hh \checkmark
h	h	h	h	h

Phoneme (Epps)	Notation (Epps)	Orthography (Ramirez)	UTS	UTS (phonetic)
p'	p'	p'	p + V̲	p (Tat Deh, Barreira) ~ ⁿ b (Vaupés)

Voiced consonants in oral morphemes:

Phoneme (Epps)	Notation (Epps)	Orthography (Ramirez)	UTS	UTS (phonetic)
b-	b	b	ⁿ b	ⁿ b
-b-	b	b	pb	p ⁿ b ~ b ~ b ⁿ b
-b-V	b	b	b ⁿ b	b ⁿ b
-b	b	b	b ⁿ	b ⁿ
d-	d	d	ⁿ d	ⁿ d
-d-	d	d ~ r	r	r ~ d ~ t ⁿ d
-d-V	d	d	d ⁿ d ~ r	r ~ d ⁿ d
-d	d	d	d ⁿ	d ⁿ
-j	j	j	^y d ⁿ	^y d ⁿ
-j-V	j	j	^y d ⁿ d ^y	^y d ⁿ d ^y
-g	g	g	g ⁿ	g ⁿ
-g-V	g	g	g ⁿ g	g ⁿ g
w (+ front vowels)	w	w	β	β
w (elsewhere)	w	w	w	w
-y-	y	y	d ^y	d ^y
-y-(V), -y	y	y	y	y
b'-	b'	b'	ⁿ b + V̲	ⁿ b
-b'-	b'	b'	pb + V̲	p ⁿ b
-b'-V	b'	b'	p ⁿ b + V	p ⁿ b
-b'	b'	b'	p	p'
d'-	d'	d'	ⁿ d + V̲	ⁿ d
-d'-	d'	d'	td + V̲	t ⁿ d ~ r
-d'-V	d'	d'	t ⁿ d + V	t ⁿ d

Phoneme (Epps)	Notation (Epps)	Orthography (Ramirez)	UTS	UTS (phonetic)
-d'	d'	d'	t	t'
j̃-, -j̃-	j̃	s'	č + V̲	č
-j̃-V	j̃	j'	^y t ⁿ d ^y + V	^y t ⁿ d ^y
-j̃	j̃	j'	^y t	^y t'
g̃-, -g̃-	g̃	k'	k + V̲	k
-g̃-V	g̃	g'	k ⁿ g + V	k ⁿ g
-g̃	g̃	g'	k	k'
w̃-, -w̃- (+ fr. vowel.)	w'	w'	β + V̲	β
w̃-, -w̃-w' (elsewhere)	w'	w'	w + V̲	w
-w̃-V	w'	w'	w?w + V	w?w
-w̃	w'	w'	w?	w?
ỹ-	y'	y'	d ^y + V̲	d ^y
-ỹ-V	y'	y'	y?d ^y + V	y?d ^y
-ỹ	y'	y'	y?	y?

Voiced consonants in nasal morphemes:

Phoneme (Epps)	Notation (Epps)	Orthography (Ramirez)	UTS	UTS (phonetic)
b	m	m	m	m
d	n	n	n	n
-j	j	j	^ɲ n	^ɲ n
-j-V	j	j	^ɲ nn ^y	^ɲ nn ^y
g	ŋ	g	ŋ	ŋ
w (+ front vowels)	w	w	β	β
w (elsewhere)	w	w	β̃	β̃
y-	y	y	n ^y	n ^y
-y-(V), -y	y	y	y	y
b'-, -b'-	m'	m'	m + V̲	m

Phoneme (Epps)	Notation (Epps)	Orthography (Ramirez)	UTS	UTS (phonetic)
-b'-V	m'	m'	mpm + V	mpm
-b'	m'	m'	mp	mp'
d'-, -d'-	n'	n'	n + V	n
-d'-V	n'	n'	ntn + V	ntn
-d'	n'	n'	nt	nt'
j'-, -j'-	j'	s'	č + V	č
-j'-V	j'	j'	ʎntnʎ	ʎnnʎ ~ ʎntnʎ
-j'	j'	j'	ʎn	ʎn'
g'-, -g'-	g'	k'	k + V	k
-g'-V	g'	k'	ŋkŋ	ŋkŋ
-g'	g'	k'	ŋ	ŋ'
w'-, -w'-(+ fr. vow.)	w'	w'	β + V	β
w'-, -w'-(elsewhere)	w'	w'	ɰ + V	ɰ
-w'-V	w'	w'	ɰʔɰ + V	ɰʔɰ
-w'	w'	w'	ɰʔ	ɰʔ
y'-	y'	y'	nʎ + V	nʎ
-y'-V	y'	y'	yʔnʎ + V	yʔnʎ
-y'	y'	y'	yʔ	yʔ

Vowels:

Phoneme (Epps)	Orthography (Ramirez)	UTS
a	a	a
ə	ä	ə
i	i	i
æ	e	ä
e	ë	e
i	i	i
ɔ	o	ɔ
o	ö	o
u	u	u

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, ŋ}.

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.

Phoneme (Martins)	Orthography	UTS
p	p	p
t	t	t
c	ç	tʰ-, -tʰ
k	k	kʰ-, -k

Phoneme (Martins)	Orthography	UTS
ʔ	ʔ	ʔ
b	b	b
d	d	d
ɟ	j	ɟ
g	g	g
f	s	ʃ
x	x	x
h	r	h
m	m	m, -b ⁿ (after oral vowels)
n	n	n, -d ⁿ (after oral vowels)
ɲ	nh	ɲ, -ɟ ⁿ (after oral vowels)
ŋ	gn	ŋ, -g ⁿ (after oral vowels)
m ^ʔ	mʔ	ʔm̩-, -m̩ʔ, -b ⁿ ʔ (after oral vowels)
n ^ʔ	nʔ	ʔn̩-, -n̩ʔ, -d ⁿ ʔ (after oral vowels)
ɲ ^ʔ	nhʔ	ʔɲ̩-, -ɲ̩ʔ, -ɟ ⁿ ʔ (after oral vowels)
l	l	l, ĩ (in nasal syllables)
l ^ʔ	lʔ	ʔl̩-, -l̩ʔ; ʔl̩-, -l̩ʔ (in nasal syllables)
w	w	w, ã (in nasal syllables)
w ^ʔ	wʔ	ʔw̩-, -w̩ʔ; ʔw̩-, -w̩ʔ (in nasal syllables)
j	y	y, y (in nasal syllables)
j ^ʔ	yʔ	ʔy̩-, -y̩ʔ; ʔy̩-, -y̩ʔ (in nasal syllables)
i	i	i
u	u	u
e	ê	e
ɤ	â	ɤ
o	ô	o
ɛ	e	ɛ
a	a	a
ɔ	o	ɔ
ĩ	ĩ	ĩ
ũ	ũ	ũ

Phoneme (Martins)	Orthography	UTS
ũ	ũ	ũ
ẽ	ẽ	ẽ
ã	ã	ã
õ	õ	õ

III. Nadëb.

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:

Phoneme (Barbosa)	Orthography	GLD
p	p	p
t	t	t
k	k	k
ʔ	-	ʔ
b	b	b
d	d	d
ʃ	j	ʃ', dʃ
g	g	k', -g
f	s	š
h	h	h
m	m	m, -b ⁿ after oral vowels
n	n	n, -d ⁿ after oral vowels

Phoneme (Barbosa)	Orthography	GLD
ɲ	nh	ɲ, -ɲ ⁿ after oral vowels
ŋ	ng	ŋ, -ŋ ⁿ after oral vowels
r	l	r
w	w	w
j	y	y
a	a	a
ʌ	ú	ʌ
ə	u	ə
i	i	i
ɛ	é	ɛ
e	e	e
i	i	i
ɔ	ó	ɔ
o	o	o
u	u	u
ã	ã	ã
ĩ	ĩ	ĩ
ẽ	ẽ	ẽ
ĩ	ĩ	ĩ
õ	õ	õ
ũ	ũ	ũ
∇	xV	∇
V:	VV	V:

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 Nadëb 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 *húʔ* {*hú'*} (1), Daw *wap* (2), Nadeb *šahṣ̃n* {*sahōnh*} (3).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 84; Epps 2005: 271 (*nĩ=húʔ*). Polysemy: 'to run over, to finish / all'. Distinct from *ʔáp(-yiʔ)* {*ap(-yi)*} 'one by one, every' [Ramirez 2006: 40; 2005: 271].

Daw: Martins 2004: 399; Martins 2005: 38. Glossed as 'totalizator'. Distinct from *pay-ē* 'everyone' [Martins 2004: 355].

Nadeb: Weir 1984: 103; Barbosa 2005: 28.

2. ASHES

Hup *tegⁿ=ʔṣ̃y* {*tëg-óy*} (1), Daw *béh=xúʔ* (2), Nadeb *ʔɔ:y ~ ʔo:y* {*óóy ~ ooy*} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 180. *ʔṣ̃y* {*óy*} means 'pupunha pulp, grated manioc' [Ramirez 2006: 132]. *tëgⁿ* {*tëg*} stands for 'fire' [Ramirez 2006: 179]. Cf. *tegⁿ=čṣ̃h* {*tëg-sàh*} 'coal' [Ramirez 2006: 180; Martins 2005: 321], glossed as 'wood ash, cinders' in [Epps 2005: 596]. Martins [2005: 321] also lists the equivalent *túh* {*túh*}.

Daw: Martins 2004: 150; Martins 2005: 54 (*béh=xúʔ*). The prefixed morpheme is *bê*: 'tree'.

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

3. BARK

Hup *=ⁿbṣ̃k* {*b'ók*} (1), Daw *bɔk* (1), Nadeb *bɔg* {*bóg*} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 51; Epps 2005: 209; Martins 2005: 314. Polysemy: 'skin / bark / nail'. Obligatory prefixed.

Daw: Martins 2005: 314.

Nadeb: Martins 2005: 314.

4. BELLY

Hup *=tòk* {*tòk*} (1), Daw *tɔʔ ~ toʔ* (1), Nadeb *wog* {*wog*} (2).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 186; Epps 2005: 214. Obligatory prefixed.

Daw: Martins 2004: 34, 298; Martins 2005: 273.

Nadeb: Barbosa 2005: 23; Martins 2005: 59.

5. BIG

Hup *pôgⁿ* {*póg*} (1), Daw *peg* (1), Nadeb *ʔib* {*ib*} (2).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 144; Epps 2005: 368; Martins 2005: 300. Adjective. Superficial tone may alter in adjectives, but the underlying tone is always falling (= high [Epps 2005: 273]).

Daw: Martins 2004: 223. This is the generic term, distinct from *ʔab* (of round things), *ʔɔb* (of fruit bunches), *ʔɔd* 'big and wide' (e.g. of people, *aturá* baskets), *ʔeʔ* 'big and round' (e.g. of mouths, pans), *ʔwɔʔ* 'big or oversized' (e.g. of clothes), *hěh* 'big and wide' (e.g. of thorax), *lɔʔ* (of feet or hands, female speech), *lɔɖ* (of cylindrical things, like tree trunks) [ibid.]. Cf. the augmentative =*pog* [Martins 2014: 71; Andrade 2014: 78; Martins 2005: 43].

Nadeb: Weir 1984: 85. Polysemy: 'big / father' [Weir 1984: 84]. Morphologically, this is an obligatorily possessed noun. Other roots used in this meaning include =*wɜ:h* {wúúh} (glossed as multiple, i.e. used with a plural subject) [Weir 1984: 298] and *ʔe:h* / =*ʔeh* {e:h / =eh} (used only of people in the examples) [Weir 1984: 70, 295, 299]. Martins [2005: 300] also cites Roçado Nadëb *pog*ⁿ and Rio Negro *bog*.

6. BIRD

Hup *hũʔ-tãh* {hũ'těh} (1) / *čžmãʔ* {s'òme'} (2), Daw *tx=wɔʔ:t* (3), Nadeb *ta=wɔ:d* ~ *tɔ=wɔ:d* {*tawxɯud* ~ *tɯwxɯud*} (3).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 86; Epps 2005: 71 (*hũ-tãh* {hũ'těh}), Martins 2005: 238. A generic term for small birds. Epps claims it is a diminutive of *hũ* {hũ} 'animal'. Martins also lists *βét* {wèt} 'pigeon' [2005: 238]. Ramirez 2006: 166. Not found in [Epps 2005].

Daw: Martins 2004: 145; Martins 2005: 46.

Nadeb: Martins 2005: 238.

7. BITE

Hup *kɔʔh* {k'áç} (1), Daw *k'ɔš* (1), Nadeb *k'ɔš* {*gɯs*} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 95; Epps 2005: 85; Martins 2005: 262. Underlyingly raising-toned [Epps 2005: 85]: *kɔʔh* {k'áç}.

Daw: Martins 2004: 185; Andrade 2014: 83; Martins 2005: 262.

Nadeb: Martins 2005: 262. Another listed form is *k'ɔy* {*gɯy*}.

8. BLACK

Hup *čâ* {s'á} (1), Daw *ɖ'â* (1), Nadeb *ʔat'ãm* {*ajãm*} (2).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 148; Epps 2005: 369; Martins 2005: 243. Adjective. Polysemy: 'black / dark / ripe (of açai, bacaba, cucura) / bitter'. Cf. *tĩtĩh* {tĩtĩh} 'black, dark' [Epps 2005: 369] which is absent from [Ramirez 2006] and rarely found in examples.

Daw: Martins 2004: 218; Martins 2005: 243. Polysemy: 'black / bitter'. Distinct from *šêw* 'black / ripe (of açai)' [ibid.].

Nadeb: Martins 2005: 243. Distinct from *ɖ'ɔg*ⁿ {*jung*} (Roçado Nadëb) ~ *ɖ'ɜ:h* {*juuh*} 'black (of ripe açai, bacaba, patauí fruits)' [ibid.].

9. BLOOD

Hup *ⁿbiyítw ~ ⁿbihítw* {*biyítw ~ bihítw*} (1), Daw *yú:ɔw ~ yú:ɔw* (1), Nadeb *māyít:ɔw ~ mīyít:ɔw* {*māyít:ɔw ~ mīyít:ɔw*} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 48, 49; Epps 2005: 88; Martins 2005: 279. *ⁿbihítw* {*bihítw*} is used in Vaupés and Japú [Epps 2005: 88].

Daw: Martins 2004: 165, 410; Martins 2005: 45.

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

10. BONE

Hup *kǎgⁿ* {*k'èg*} (1), Daw *k'ê:g* (1), Nadeb *kǎ: ~ kǎ:h* {*kxií ~ kxuuh*} (2).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 98; Epps 2005: 761; Martins 2005: 277.

Daw: Martins 2004: 60; Martins 2005: 277.

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

11. BREAST

Hup *hǎtâgⁿ* {*hō'tâg*} (1), Nadeb *hg:b ~ hǎ:b* {*hxuub ~ hxiib*} (2).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 82; Martins 2005: 278. Not found in [Epps 2005]. Cf. *púdⁿ* {*pùd*} 'female breast' [Ramirez 2006: 146; Epps 2005: 185; Martins 2005: 120].

Daw: Not attested. Cf. *pú:dⁿ* 'female breast' [Martins 2004: 437; Martins 2005: 279], *bš:p* 'thorax' [Martins 2004: 17].

Nadeb: Weir 1984: 143 (*hg:b* {*hxuub*}), Barbosa 2005: 63 (*yi=hǎ:b* {*yi=hxii*}). Polysemy: 'breast / thinking / desire'. Distinct from *bi:?* {*bii*} 'female breast' [Martins 2005: 62].

12. BURN TR.

Hup *d^yú?* {*yú'*} (1), Daw *dɔ?* (2).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 216; Epps 2005: 65. Of paper, garbage, leaves. Distinct from *tú^ydⁿ* {*túj*} 'to set on fire, to burn (grass, fields)' [Ramirez 2006: 188; Epps 2005: 431], *n^yǎ?* {*yé'*} 'to fry, to singe, to get burnt' [Ramirez 2006: 209; Epps 2005: 85]. Cf. *hǎ* {*hó*} 'to burn (vi), to burn up, to be ripe' [Ramirez 2006: 80; Epps 2005: 85; Martins 2005: 264].

Daw: Martins 2004: 202. Distinct from *hǎ:* (intransitive) [ibid.; Martins 2005: 264]. Cf. *xɔy* 'to burn', [Andrade 2014: 83], *ya* 'to fry' [Andrade 2014: 87].

Nadeb: Not attested. Martins [2005: 264] lists *h h* {*hōh*} (only Roçado) / *h h* {*hōoh*} (both), but does not specify transitivity. Cf. *?a=yu?*

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

13. NAIL

Hup $\check{c}ob^n=b\hat{c}k$ {*söb-b'ók*} (1), Daw *bɔk* (1), Nadeb *korã:y* {*kolãay*} (2).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 168. Literally 'finger-skin'. Not found in [Epps 2005].

Daw: Martins 2005: 279.

Nadeb: Weir 1984: 136. Martins [2005: 279] cites Roçado Nadëb *p ħbɔg* {*pöħbog*}.

14. CLOUD

Hup $\check{c}\check{z}k$ {*s'ík*} (1), Daw *bugu?* (2).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 162. Polysemy: 'smoke, cloud'. Not found in [Epps 2005] in this meaning.

Daw: Martins 2004: 30.

Nadeb: Not attested.

15. COLD

Hup *mã* {*m'é*} (1), Daw *bã:?* (1), Nadeb *hɜ:b^n* {*hɜɜɜm*} # (2).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 112; Epps 2005: 369. Adjective. Polysemy: 'shadow / cold (of water)'. Distinct from *tút* {*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 *mã* {*m'é*} can only refer to water, but cf. *ʔám-àn mã-nĩh "bíg^n tĩh* {*ám-àn m'e nĩh big tĩh*} "doesn't it (hammock) always make you cold?" [Epps 2005: 467].

Daw: Martins 2004: 254; Martins 2005: 38. Cf. *hɛn* (of food) [Martins 2004: 41], *hɛd=ši* 'to feel cold' [Martins 2004: 256].

Nadeb: Martins 2005: 300. For Roçado Nadëb, the form *hɜ:w* {*hɜɜw*} is also quoted. It is unknown whether the word is a noun or an adjective.

16. COME

Hup *nãn* {*nén*} (1), Daw *nɛ:d* (1), Nadeb *ʔa=nã?* {*a=na*} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 124; Epps 2005: 136; Martins 2005: 269. Cf. *kãnãn* {*kenén*} [Ramirez 2006: 98] (likely from the same root). Distinct from *wíd^n* {*wíd*} 'to arrive' [Ramirez 2006: 199; Epps 2005: 158; Martins 2005: 252].

Daw: Martins 2004: 174; Martins 2005: 269. Cf. *wú:d^n* 'to arrive' [Martins 2004: 185; Martins 2005: 252].

Nadeb: Weir 1984: 141. Plural: *ʔa=nã?* {*a=nxaa*}.

17. DIE

Hup *nãʔ* {*ná'*} (1), Daw *k'ašãm* (2), Nadeb *da=yɔp* {*da=yɯp*} (3).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 122; Epps 2005: 162. Cf. *nãʔ* {*nà'*} 'disease, death' [Ramirez 2006: 122].

Daw: Martins 2004: 110; Andrade 2014: 78. The form *k'ašã:b* [Martins 2004: 328] might be a typo.

Nadeb: Weir 1984: 35. Multiple: *di=yɔp* {*di=yɯp*} [Weir 1984: 42], causative: *da=yɔp* {*da=yɯp*} [Weir 1984: 43], non-indicative: *da=yɔb* {*da=yɯb*} [Weir 1984: 215].

18. DOG

Hup *dʲaʔãm-hõʔ* ~ *dʲaʔãmⁿb-õʔ* {*ya'am-hõ'* ~ *ya'am-bõ'*} (1), Daw *ʔyãm* (1), Nadeb *ʔawa:r* {*aɯaal*} (-1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 205; Epps 2005: 87. Derived from *dʲaʔãm* {*ya'am*} 'jaguar'; the suffix *-hõʔ* {-*hõ'*} is otherwise unattested. In the Tat Deh area *h* was elided, causing the gemination of root-final *m*.

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

Nadeb: Weir 1984: 101; Barbosa 2005: 25; Martins 2005: 372. Borrowed from Nheengatú *yaw'ara* [Martins 2005: 372]. Cf. *ʔawad* {*awad*} 'jaguar' [Weir 1984: 85; Martins 2005: 64].

19. DRINK

Hup *ʔəgⁿ* {*ãg*} (1), Daw *ʔɣg* (1), Nadeb *=ʔɔ:k* {*=uuk*} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 42; Epps 2005: 173. Cf. *ʔəgⁿ* {*ãg*} 'drink (n.)' [Ramirez 2006: 42].

Daw: Martins 2004: 409; Andrade 2014: 18. Cf. *ɕʔɣ* [Andrade 2014: 16].

Nadeb: Weir 1984: 135; Barbosa 2005: 250. Non-indicative: *=ʔɔg* {*=ug*} [Weir 1984: 64]. Barbosa [2005: 250] also cites *=ʔəgⁿ* {*=ung*} for Roçado Nadëb and *ʔigⁿ* {*=ing*} for Rio Negro Nadëb.

20. DRY

Hup *hãbⁿ* {*háb*} (1), Daw *xop* ~ *xɔp* (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 73; Epps 2005: 316. Can refer at least to clothes. Cf. *kãdⁿ* {*kéd*} (at least of leaves, flowers, fish) [Ramirez 2006: 97], which probably means more precisely 'to dry in heat' [Epps 2005: 766, 767]. Distinct from *çíβi* {*siwi*} (strictly of leaves) [Ramirez 2006: 161], *tʔ* {*tó*} (strictly of trees) [Ramirez 2006: 183; Martins 2005: 301], *hãp* {*hóp*} 'to dry up (of rivers, pots, canoes)' [Ramirez 2006: 81; Epps 2005: 294].

Daw: Martins 2004: 190, 422; Andrade 2014: 83; Martins 2005: 266. Cf. *tʔ*: 'dry (of trees)' [Martins 2005: 301].

Nadëb: Not attested. Cf. *to:h* (in Roçado also *tɔgⁿ*) 'dry (of trees)' [Martins 2005: 301].

21. EAR

Hup *ⁿbɔtɔk* {*b'otók*} (1), Daw *xũ:y* (2), Nadëb *nābu:y* {*nabuuy*} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 52; Epps 2005: 87; Martins 2005: 277 (as *ⁿbɔrɔk* {*b'orók*}). In the Tat Deh area the intervocalic *t* is flapped: *ⁿbɔrɔk* {*b'orók*} [Epps 2005: 87].

Daw: Martins 2004: 514.

Nadëb: Barbosa 2005: 26; Martins 2005: 277. Hardly borrowed from a Tupí-Guaraní language.

22. EARTH

Hup *mā^ŋn* {*m'áj'*} (1) / *čâh* {*s'áh*} (2), Daw *ɬ'ax* (2), Nadëb *kã:d* ~ *kã:dɸ* {*kxãad* ~ *kxãaj*} (3) / *ɬ'ɜgⁿ* ~ *ɬ'ɜk* {*jɬng* ~ *jɬk*} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 110. Polysemy: 'earth / soil / clay'. Glossed as 'mud' in [Epps 2005: 62]. Ramirez 2006: 149; Epps 2005: 38; Martins 2005: 113. Polysemy: 'earth / terrain / land / country'.

Daw: Martins 2004: 176; Martins 2005: 290. Polysemy: 'earth / clay'. Distinct from *tu* 'ground' [Martins 2004: 246], *pâ:* 'terra firme (a topographical feature of the Amazon basin)' [Martins 2004: 85]. Martins 2004: 176.

Nadëb: Barbosa 2005: 32, 38. In [Martins 2005: 71], *kãd* {*gxaj*} is translated as 'sand'. Martins 2005: 290. The first form is from Roçado Nadëb, while the latter is from Rio Negro Nadëb.

23. EAT

Hup *βãdⁿ* {*wéd*} (1), Daw *wê:dⁿ* (1), Nadëb *?a=wɔh* {*a=wɨh*} (2).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 196; Epps 2005: 130. Cf. *βãdⁿ* {*wéd*} 'food' [Ramirez 2006: 196].

Daw: Martins 2004: 185; Andrade 2014: 86; Martins 2005: 49. Cf. *wê:dⁿ* 'food' [Andrade 2014: 87; Martins 2005: 49].

Nadëb: Weir 1984: 25. Non-indicative: *=wɔ:h* {*=wɨh*} [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. *?a=wa* {*a=wa*} (plural: *?a=wɔ:* {*a=wxaa*}, seen in both intransitive and transitive usage of yam) [Weir 1984: 56; Martins 2005: 74], *=pɔ:h* {*=póh*} (non-indicative, of bananas) [Weir 1984: 122].

24. EGG

Hup *=típ* {*tip*} (1), Daw *tuǎ:p* (1), Nadëb *tib* {*tib*} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 181; Epps 2005: 212 (=típ {típ}); Martins 2005: 242. Obligatorily prefixed. Cf. *típ* {típ} 'to lay eggs' [Ramirez 2006: 181].

Daw: Martins 2004: 149; Martins 2005: 242.

Nadeb: Weir 1984: 54; Martins 2005: 242.

25. EYE

Hup *kawǎg*ⁿ {*käwǎg*} (1), Daw *tub*ⁿ (2), Nadeb *mātib*ⁿ / *tí* {*matim* / *tí*} (2).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 97; Epps 2005: 148.

Daw: Martins 2004: 75; Martins 2005: 277. Polysemy: 'eye / seed' [Martins 2004: 149].

Nadeb: Weir 1984: 298; Martins 2005: 277. The form *mātib*ⁿ {*matim*} is used independently, whereas *tí* {*ti*} is used when incorporated.

26. FAT

Hup *nâñ* {*nág*} (1), Daw *nĕg* (1) / *bǎj* (-1), Nadeb *šiy* {*siiy*} (2).

References and notes:

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

Daw: Martins 2004: 32. Martins 2005: 51. Borrowed from Portuguese *b'êju* 'grease'.

Nadeb: Martins 2005: 238. Cf. *šid*ⁿ {*sin*} 'to have fat' [Martins 2005: 268].

27. FEATHER

Hup =*pât* {*pât*} (1), Nadeb *d3g*ⁿ {*dúng*} # (2).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 135; Epps 2005: 214. Polysemy: 'hair / (a) hair / feather'. Obligatorily prefixed.

Daw: Not attested.

Nadeb: Weir 1984: 125. Found only in the word 'acangatará', glossed as 'toucan-feather' (*šoked-d3g*ⁿ {*soked-dung*}). Likely distinct from *wi:?* {*wii*} 'bodily hair, feathers' [Martins 2005: 62].

28. FIRE

Hup *tĕg*ⁿ {*tĕg*} (1), Daw *bĕ=hĕ*: (2), Nadeb *yu?* {*yu*} (3) / *t9:g* {*tũug*} # (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 179; Epps 2005: 135; Martins 2005: 289. Polysemy: 'firewood / fire / tree trunk'. Cf. *tĕgⁿ=hĕ* {*tĕg-hó*} 'fire, flame' [Ramirez 2006: 179]. Means 'stick' as the second part of a compound.

Daw: Martins 2004: 150; Andrade 2014: 78; Martins 2005: 46. The variant *bo=hĕ* [Martins 2004: 190] may result from erroneous

transcription. Derived from *bê*: 'tree' and *hō*: '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 *hōp* {*hōp*} (1), Daw *hāp* (1), Nadeb *ta=hī:b ~ hī:b ~ hā:b* {*tahxīib ~ hxīib ~ hxāab*} (1).

References and notes:

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

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

Nadeb: Weir 1984: 158 (*ta=hī:b* {*tahxīib*}); Barbosa 2005: 36 (*ta=hī:b* {*tahxīib*}); Martins 2005: 293 (*hī:b ~ hā:b* {*hxīib ~ hxāab*}). According to Martins, *hī:b* {*hxīib*} is from Roçado Nadëb, while *hā:b* {*hxāab*} is from Rio Negro Nadëb.

30. FLY

Hup *way-rô?* {*way-rô'*} (1), Daw *nâ:* (2) / *mě:?* # (3).

References and notes:

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

Daw: Martins 2004: 169; Andrade 2014: 86. Martins 2004: 45. Not found in any examples.

Nadeb: Not attested.

31. FOOT

Hup *=čībⁿ* {*s'ib*} (1), Daw *ɸ'uī:bⁿ* (1), Nadeb *ɸ'īm* {*jīm*} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 158; Epps 2005: 215; Martins 2005: 278. Obligatorily prefixed.

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

Nadeb: Barbosa 2005: 43; Martins 2005: 278 (*ɸ'īm* {*jīm*}).

32. FULL

Hup *hi=tābⁿ* {*hitāb*} (1), Daw *ʔow* (2).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 77. The same meaning can be conveyed by *kōdⁿ-nī* {*k'öd nī*}, literally 'inside-exist' [Ramirez 2006: 106]. Cf. *"dō?=*hitābⁿ* {*d'ö hitāb*} 'to fill' [Ramirez 2006: 65]. Not found in [Epps 2005].*

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

Nadeb: Not attested.

33. GIVE

Hup *nɔ̃?* {*nó'*} (1), Daw *nɔ̃?* (1), Nadeb *ʔa=nɔ̃?* {*a=nóó*} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 127; Epps 2005: 125; Martins 2005: 255.

Daw: Martins 2004: 467; Martins 2005: 252.

Nadeb: Weir 1984: 209; Martins 2005: 71; Martins 2005: 252. Non-indicative: *ʔa=nɔ̃?* {*a=nxoo*}.

34. GOOD

Hup *nâw̃* {*náw*} (1), Daw *ɣ̃ɛw̃* (2), Nadeb *nɛ̃:w* ~ *nã:w* {*nĩw* ~ *naaw*} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 123; Epps 2005: 368; Martins 2005: 298. Adjective. Polysemy: 'good / beautiful'.

Daw: Martins 2004: 636.

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

35. GREEN

Hup *pɔ̃=pɔ̃h* {*põpõh*} (1), Daw *mũ:* (2), Nadeb *pɛ:d* {*pééj*} # (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 *hɔ̃y* {*hóy*} 'new, green, unripe'.

Daw: Martins 2004: 565. Ranges from yellow to blue. Distinct from *lak* 'light green' [Martins 2005: 42].

Nadeb: Martins 2005: 58 (non-indicative). Cf. *yabarut* {*yabaluut*} (Roçado Nadëb) ~ *mãrut* {*maluut*} (Rio Negro Nadëb) 'blue, green' [Martins 2005: 242].

36. HAIR

Hup *=pât* {*pát*} (1), Daw *pat* (1), Nadeb *šɔdⁿ* {*sɯɯn*} (2).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 135; Epps 2005: 215; Martins 2005: 274. Polysemy: 'hair / (a) hair / feather'. Obligatory prefixed.

Daw: Martins 2004: 79; Martins 2005: 50.

Nadeb: Barbosa 2005: 26. Distinct from *wi?* {*wii*} 'bodily hair, feathers' [Martins 2005: 62].

37. HAND

Hup *ⁿdap=ûh* ~ *nãp=ûh* ~ *ⁿdäp=ûh* ~ *nãp=ûh* ~ *ⁿdep=ûh* {*d'apúh* ~ *n'apúh* ~ *d'epúh* ~ *n'epúh* ~

d'èpùh (1), Daw *šô:b* (2), Nadeb *mõ:h* {*móóh*} ~ *nẽ=mõ:h* {*né=móóh*} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 58, 61; Epps 2005: 74 (only the first two forms); Martins 2005: 277 (*nãṽp=ũh* {*na'pùh*}). Epps [2005: 74] suggests that it might be a derivation from *nãṽp* {*d'áp*} 'meat, flesh' by means of *-ũh* 'sibling, reciprocal, interactive', supporting the claim with a parallel from Tukano.

Daw: Martins 2004: 149.

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

38. HEAD

Hup =*nũhí* {*núh*} (1), Daw *nũh* (1), Nadeb *nũ:h* {*nuuh*} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 128; Epps 2005: 215; Martins 2005: 274. Obligatorily prefixed.

Daw: Martins 2004: 213; Andrade 2014: 79; Martins 2005: 274.

Nadeb: Martins 2005: 60.

39. HEAR

Hup *wâ?* {*wá'*} (1), Daw *wǎ:?* (1), Nadeb *wə?* {*w#*} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 195; Epps 2005: 130 (*wi?* {*wi'*}). Polysemy: 'to hear / to listen'.

Daw: Martins 2004: 399. Polysemy: 'to hear / to listen'.

Nadeb: Martins 2005: 262. Another form listed only for Roçado Nadëb is *wə?* {*wuu*}.

40. HEART

Hup *hãwəgⁿ* {*hãwäg*} (1), Daw *hẽg* # (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 72; Epps 2005: 213 (*hãwigⁿ* {*hãwig*}).

Daw: Martins 2004: 181. Found only in the glossing of a complex verb meaning 'to faint'.

Nadeb: Not attested.

41. HORN

Hup *čãnt* ~ *ča=čãnt* {*sàn' ~ sasàn'*} (1), Daw *wô:* (2), Nadeb *šã:n* {*sxaan*} (1).

References and notes:

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

Daw: Martins 2004: 59. Polysemy: 'cheek / horn'. Note also *šã:n?* [Martins 2005: 237].

Nadëb: Martins 2005: 237.

42. I

Hup *ʔâh* {*âh*} (1) / *ʔân* {*ân*} (2), Daw *ʔāh* (1) / *mũ:ɲ* (3), Nadëb *ʔɛ:h* {*ɛh*} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 39; Epps 2005: 240; Martins 2005: 103. Subject. Distinct from possessive *ĩih* [Ramirez 2006: 126] ~ *ĩĩ* [Epps 2005: 240]. Ramirez 2006: 40; Epps 2005: 240. Object.

Daw: Martins 2004: 349; Andrade 2014: 89; Martins 2005: 295. Subject. Emphatic: *h-ã?* [ibid.]. Distinct from *mêɲ* (possessive) [Martins 2004: 361; Andrade 2014: 86]. Martins 2004: 349. Object.

Nadëb: Weir 1984: 89; Martins 2005: 295. Possessive: *ʔĩ?* {*ĩ*} / *ha:?* {*haa*} [ibid.; Barbosa 2005: 56].

43. KILL

Hup *mãh* {*méh*} (1), Daw *yĩt* (2), Nadëb *ha=ya:?* {*ha=yaa*} (3).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 112; Epps 2005: 259. Polysemy: 'to hit / to kill'.

Daw: Martins 2004: 185; Andrade 2014: 88.

Nadëb: Weir 1984: 200. Polysemy: 'to complete / to know how to / to finish / to kill'.

44. KNEE

Hup *wĩ=ˢdã* ~ *wĩ=ˢrã* ~ *mĩ=ˢdã* {*wõd'é* ~ *wõr'é* ~ *mod'é*} (1), Daw *wĩ=dẽh* (1), Nadëb *tarod-nũ:h* ~ *karo-nũ:h* {*talod-nuuh* ~ *kalo-nuuh*} (2).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 200; Epps 2005: 225 (*wont=ˢdã* {*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.

Daw: Martins 2005: 276.

Nadëb: Martins 2005: 276. The first form is from Roçado Nadëb, the latter is from Rio Negro Nadëb.

45. KNOW

Hup *hi=pãh* {*hipãh*} (1), Daw *pã:h* (1), Nadëb *ha=pɜh* {*ha=pɛh*} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 76; Epps 2005: 353; Martins 2005: 262.

Daw: Martins 2004: 284; Andrade 2014: 83; Martins 2005: 262.

Nadeb: Weir 1984: 35; Martins 2005: 262. Non-indicative: *ha=pa:h* [ha=paúh] [Weir 1984: 166]. Martins also lists *=pa:h* [=paúh] for Roçado Nadëb and *pa:h* {paah} for Rio Negro Nadëb. Polysemy: 'to see / to know'.

46. LEAF

Hup *ču=kắt ~ =kắt* {*suk'èt ~ k'èt*} (1), Daw *k'ě:t* (1), Nadeb *ba=k'á:d* {*bagxaad*} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 99, 171; Epps 2005: 209, 210; Martins 2005: 315. Polysemy: 'leaf / palm'. Obligatorily prefixed.

Daw: Martins 2004: 149; Martins 2005: 315.

Nadeb: Barbosa 2005: 43; Martins 2005: 69 (*ba=ká:d* {*bakxaad*}), 315 (*k'á:d* {*gxaad*}).

47. LIE

Hup *d'ất* {*y'ét*} (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'ất* {*y'ét*}. For resting on objects or surfaces other than ground, the verb *wôbⁿ* {*wó́b*} is used instead [Ramirez 2006: 203; Epps 2005: 319]. Distinct from *kấ?* {*k'á'*} 'to hang, to lie in a hammock' [Ramirez 2006: 91; Epps 2005: 395].

Daw: Martins 2004: 219; Martins 2005: 256. Only of lying on the ground. Causative: *?y'ě:t* [Martins 2004: 174]. Distinct from *ka?* 'to hang, to lie in a hammock', *mūh* 'to lie stretched in a hammock'.

Nadeb: Weir 1984: 141; Barbosa 2005: 24; Martins 2005: 256. More precisely, 'to lie on the ground'. Plural: *?a=bə:h* {*a=bəúh*} (human), *?a=bəh* {*a=bəúh*} (non-human). Distinct from *?a=k'ə* {*a=gú*} (plural: *?a=yé:á'* {*a=yéééh*} (human), *?a=yéá'* {*a=yééh*} (non-human)) 'to lie in a hammock' [ibid.].

48. LIVER

Hup *hâ* {*hó*} (1), Nadeb *ho:h* {*hooh*} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 80; Epps 2005: 363; Martins 2005: 276.

Daw: Not attested.

Nadeb: Barbosa 2005: 27; Martins 2005: 72.

49. LONG

Hup *wất* {*w'á́t*} (1), Daw *?wɔɾt* (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 196; Epps 2005: 368; Martins: 2005: 106. Adjective. Polysemy: 'long / tall'.

Daw: Martins 2004: 223; Martins 2005: 28. This is the generic term, distinct from *wid*ⁿ 'long and thin' (e.g. of sticks, people, tight clothes), *wag* 'long and a little bit wide' (e.g. of people), *way?* 'quite long' (e.g. of people), *wēs* 'long and abundant' (e.g. of hair), *wēw?* 'long and scarce' (e.g. of pubic hair, beard), *wog* 'too long' (e.g. of oversized clothes), *wūt* 'long and very thin' (e.g. of hair, pubic hair or beard), *ʔwɔ?* 'long and too wide' (e.g. of wide strips, oversized clothes), *wi?* 'long and quite narrow' (e.g. of people), *xid*ⁿ 'long like tracks left by alligators' (e.g. of scratches), *xig*ⁿ 'long and narrow' (e.g. of people) [ibid.].

Nadeb: Not attested. Martins [2005: 298, 299] cites Roçado Nadëb *dawit* / *dawid* {dawiit / dawid} and *ɔb*ⁿ / *ɔw* {lóm / lów}, Rio Negro *n̄wi:t* {niwit} and *yɔb*ⁿ / *yɔw* {yóm / yów}. The difference between the roots is unknown.

50. LOUSE

Hup *nām* {nèm} (1), Daw *nē:m* (1), Nadeb *nā:m* {naam} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 123; Epps 2005: 747; Martins 2005: 366. Cf. *nām* {ném} 'to have lice' [Ramirez 2006: 123].

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

Nadeb: Martins 2005: 366.

51. MAN

Hup *ti=yi?* {tiyi'} (1), Daw *xut* (2), Nadeb *ʔa=yi:?* {a=yi:i} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 182; Epps 2005: 207; Martins 2005: 270. Distinct from =*ʔih* {ih} (bound form) [Ramirez 2006: 88; Epps 2005: 207]. The plural is *ti=yi?~ⁿdəh* {tiyi'd'äh} or *yi?~ⁿdəh* {tiyi'd'äh}, depending on the dialect.

Daw: Martins 2004: 278; Martins 2005: 271.

Nadeb: Martins 2005: 73; Martins 2005: 270. Plural: *ʔa=yi:?* {a=yxii}. Rio Negro: *ʔa=yi:h* {a=yxi:h}. Cf. *mārahud* {malahud} [Martins 2005: 271].

52. MANY

Hup *ⁿdābⁿ* {dáb} (1), Daw *hew* (2), Nadeb *ha=yōŋ* {ha=yōng} (2) / *ka=nĩ=kadⁿ* {ka=ni=kan} (3).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 58; Epps 2005: 175, 368; Martins: 2005: 108. Adjective.

Daw: Martins 2004: 208; Martins 2005: 43 (*hêw*).

Nadeb: Weir 1984: 105. The synonymous form *šedɔ* ~ *šed-nā-do* {sédó ~ séd na-do} [Weir 1984: 104] can only be used as a predicate. Weir 1984: 105.

53. MEAT

Hup *ⁿdâp* {d'áp} (1), Daw *dɛp* (1), Nadeb *dab* {dab} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 58; Martins 2005: 275. Polysemy: 'muscle / meat / pulp'. Glossed as 'flesh' in [Epps 2005: 74].

Daw: Martins 2004: 25; Martins 2005: 275. Polysemy: 'meat / fat (adj)'.
Nadeb: Martins 2005: 275.

54. MOON

Hup *čəpb=əy=βärɔ* {s'ábáy wero} (1), Daw *xuu=tuubⁿ* (2), Nadeb *kamārab* {kamalab} (3).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 197; Epps 2005: 191. The form *βärɔ* {weró} (Tat Deh) ~ *βärhɔ* {werhó} (Central) ~ *βirɔ* (Umari Norte) {wiró} (dialectal distribution from [Epps 2005: 87, 88]) means any celestial body. Literally 'night-DYNM celestial.body'.

Daw: Martins 2004: 102, 386. Polysemy: 'moon / sun / month'. Glossed as 'canoe-eye'.

Nadeb: Barbosa 2005: 26.

55. MOUNTAIN

Hup *pǎ^h* {pàç} # (1), Daw *pǎ:š* (1), Nadeb *wɔɣapəbⁿ* {wóɣapum} # (2).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 134; Epps 2005: 53. Polysemy: 'stone / hill / mountain ridge'. Cf. *ⁿbúk* / *ⁿbúk^g*- {búg} [Ramirez 2006: 55] ~ *ⁿbúk* / *ⁿbúk^g*- {b'úg} [Epps 2005: 59; Martins 2005: 103] 'hill, pile' < Tukano.

Daw: Martins 2004: 56. Polysemy: 'stone / mountain ridge'.

Nadeb: Barbosa 2005: 44. Meaning glossed as 'hill'.

56. MOUTH

Hup *nɔ̃h-kǒdⁿ* {noh-k'òd} (1), Daw *nɔ̃h* (1), Nadeb *nɔ̃:h* {nooh} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 127; Epps 2005: 256; Martins 2005: 274. The form *nɔ̃h* ~ *nɔ̃ɔ̃* ~ *nɔ̃* {nóh ~ nó' ~ nó} means 'buccal area, mouth of a river, hole in ground' [Ramirez 2006: 127; Epps 2005: 212]; the second morpheme is also found in *mɔ̃h-kǒdⁿ* {mih-k'òd} 'face' [Ramirez 2006: 115].

Daw: Martins 2004: 149; Andrade 2014: 27; Martins 2005: 274.

Nadeb: Weir 1984: 34; Barbosa 2005: 39; Martins 2005: 55. Mistakenly translated as 'nose' in [Barbosa 2005: 27].

57. NAME

Hup *hăt* {hăt} (1), Daw *xă:t* (1), Nadeb *hɜd* {hɜd} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 72; Epps 2005: 492; Martins 2005: 271.

Daw: Martins 2004: 366; Martins 2005: 271.

Nadëb: Weir 1984: 26; Martins 2005: 271. Martins also cites *hət* {hút} for Roçado Nadëb and *hɜ:d* {húúɔ} for Rio Negro Nadëb.

58. NECK

Hup *kətít* {k'atít} (1), Daw *nũh-hũ.y* (2).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 93; Epps 2005: 758 (*kaʔít* {ka'tít}). Polysemy: 'neck / throat'. Cf. *nũh-ũy* {nuhùy} 'back of the neck, neck' [Ramirez 2006: 129; Epps 2005: 602]. Cf. *nũh-to-töy?* {nuh-tötöy} 'neck' (literally 'head=RED=support), *nũh=d''ə-yág* {nuh-yäyág} 'upper neck in back' [Epps 2005: 190].

Daw: Martins 2004: 446. Derived from 'head'.

Nadëb: Not attested.

59. NEW

Hup *ⁿdəw-əy* {d'äwäy} (1) / *tu=hũp* {tuhúp} (2), Daw *bũ:y* # (3), Nadëb *pəp.u:y* {pəpuuy} (3).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 59; Epps 2005: 374. This root was apparently borrowed into Proto-North-Western Jê *ⁿduw* 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* ~ **kukwɔy* 'monkey' and Hup *kukũy* ~ *kukũh* {kukúy ~ kukúç} 'night monkey (*Aotus vociferans*)'. Ramirez 2006: 188; Epps 2005: 368. Adjective. Polysemy: 'new / beautiful'.

Daw: Martins 2004: 178. Found only in glosses. Distinct from *wey* [Martins 2004: 212] in that the latter means 'young'.

Nadëb: Weir 1984: 338.

60. NIGHT

Hup *čəbⁿ* {s'áb} (1), Daw *ɬ'ebⁿ* (1), Nadëb *ʔa=ɬ'əbⁿ* {a=jum} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 154; Epps 2005: 141; Martins 2005: 121.

Daw: Martins 2004: 343 (*ɬ'ebⁿ*); Andrade 2014: 78; Martins 2005: 306.

Nadëb: Weir 1984: 164; Martins 2005: 306 (*ɬ'əbⁿ* {jum}).

61. NOSE

Hup *=tö^ydⁿ* {töj} (1), Daw *tô:ɔ* (1), Nadëb *pɔ:h* ~ *po:h* ~ *pɔ:ʔ* {póóh ~ pooh ~ póó} (2).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 186; Epps 2005: 214; Martins 2005: 277. Polysemy: 'nose / beak'. Obligatorily prefixed. Cf. *čūkúy* {sūkúy} [Ramirez 2006: 171], which is reported to be restricted to the Umari Norte area [Epps 2005: 734].

Daw: Martins 2004: 662; Martins 2005: 277.

Nadēb: Weir 1984: 333 (*pɔ:h* {póóh}); Barbosa 2005: 22 (*po:h* {pooh}); Martins 2005: 67, 72 (*px?* {póó}, *pɔ:h* {póóh}). Glossed as 'nose' in the sense of 'ship bow'. Cf. *n ĩh* [Barbosa 2005: 27], mistakenly translated as 'nose' (the correct gloss would be 'mouth'). Hardly borrowed from Tukano *pōe*, as suggested by Martins [2015: 372].

62. NOT

Hup =*nĩh* {*nĩh*} (1), Daw =*ẽh* (2), Nadēb *do:h* {*dooh*} (3) / *nã-* {*na-*} (4).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 126; Epps 2005: 605; Martins 2005: 296. Distinct from the identity negation *ʔäp* {äp} [Ramirez 2006: 40; Epps 2005: 619] and the existential negation *pã* {pã} [Ramirez 2006: 134; Epps 2005: 615; Martins 2005: 296].

Daw: Martins 2004: 325. Cf. the existential negation verb *mẽh* [Martins 2004: 208; Andrade 2014: 88; Martins 2005: 296].

Nadēb: Weir 1984: 148-212; Martins 2005: 296. The choice between *do:h* {*dooh*} and *nã-* {*na-*} is conditioned syntactically; both morphemes are apparently basic. Distinct from *mãnh* {*manih*} 'prohibitive' [Weir 1984: 250-259]. Weir 1984: 214-246. The choice between *do:h* {*dooh*} and *nã-* {*na-*} is conditioned syntactically; both morphemes are apparently basic. Distinct from *mãnh* {*manih*} 'prohibitive' [Weir 1984: 250-259].

63. ONE

Hup *ʔayũp* ~ *ãp* {*ayũp* ~ *èp*} (1), Daw *mẽ?* (2), Nadēb *šet* {*sét*} (3).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 41, 68; Epps 2005: 262. *ʔayũp* {*ayũp*} is used in Tat Deh and Barreira, *ãp* {*èp*} is used in Umari Norte.

Daw: Martins 2004: 391.

Nadēb: Weir 1984: 103. Mentioned as *šet* {*set*} in [Weir 1984: 104].

64. PERSON

Hup *hũp* {*hũp*} (1), Daw *dɔw* (2).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 85; Epps 2005: 215; Martins 2005: 117.

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

Nadēb: Not attested. Martins [2015: 270] cites *yihub* {*yihub*} and *nãdɔb* {*nadɔb*} for Roçado Nadēb and *yuhub* {*yuhub*} and *nĩdɔb* {*nidɔb*} for Rio Negro Nadēb, but the difference between these items is unclear.

65. RAIN

Hup *ndẽh* {*dẽh*} (1), Daw *nɔx* # (1), Nadēb *nãɔg* {*naɔng*} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 59; Epps 2005: 188. Polysemy: 'water / liquid / rain / river'. Cf. *ᵐdēh* {dēh} 'to melt' [Ramirez 2006: 59]. Distinct from the verb *ᵐdōᵐdᵐ* {dój} 'to rain' [Ramirez 2006: 65; Epps 2005: 344; Martins 2005: 104].

Daw: Martins 2004: 664. Glossed as 'water', but the verb 'to rain' is cited as *ᵐᵐx-dod* ('water-fall'). This suggests that Dâw makes no distinction between 'water' and 'rain'. The form *dod* is quoted as 'rain' in [Martins 2005: 288].

Nadëb: Weir 1984: 89. Polysemy: 'water / rain'. Cf. Roçado Nadëb *doš / dod* {doos / doj} and Rio Negro *duš* {duus}, translated as 'rain' in [Martins 2005: 288]; apparently, these are verbs.

66. RED

Hup *ᵐdô / to=rô* {dó / tödó ~ töró} (1), Daw *hç:w* (2), Nadëb *hi:dᵐ ~ hi:dᵐᵐ* {hiin ~ hiinh} (3).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 63; Epps 2005: 369; Martins: 2005: 111. Adjective. Ranges from red to pink, also used for some yellow/orange things, particularly ripe fruits, flames of fire. Distinct from *čᵐdᵐ* {sój} 'brilliant red (esp. face or body paint), ripe' [Ramirez 2006: 165; Epps 2005: 369; Martins: 2005: 109].

Daw: Martins 2004: 565; Martins 2005: 33 (*how*). Distinct from *nô*: 'dark red, brown' [Martins 2004: 146; Andrade 2014: 94].

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

67. ROAD

Hup *tᵐw* {tᵐw} (1), Daw *tu:w* (1), Nadëb *tᵐ:w* {tᵐw} (1) / *k'ç:w* {gᵐw} (2).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 181; Epps 2005: 696; Martins: 2005: 106. Polysemy: 'road / street / path'.

Daw: Martins 2004: 37; Martins 2005: 286.

Nadëb: Weir 1984: 336; Barbosa 2005: 39; Martins 2005: 286. Barbosa 2005: 40.

68. ROOT

Hup *=tᵐh* {tᵐh} (1), Daw *tᵐš* (1) / *xobᵐ ~ xᵐbᵐ* (2), Nadëb *kᵐbᵐ* {kóm} (2).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 181; Epps 2005: 210. Obligatory prefixed.

Daw: Martins 2004: 149. Andrade 2014: 19 (*xobᵐ*); Martins 2015: 315 (*xᵐbᵐ*).

Nadëb: Martins 2015: 315.

69. ROUND

Hup *ᵐderêbᵐ* {dërëb} (1), Daw *nem* (1), Nadëb *k'ararebᵐ ~ k'anãrebᵐ* {gararem ~ ganareb} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 61; Martins 2005: 301. Not found in [Epps 2005]. The form *tat* {tat} is apparently a classifier meaning 'fruit' when used independently [Ramirez 2006: 175; Epps 2005: 233].

Daw: Martins 2004: 224; Martins 2005: 301. 3D (e.g. of shells, pans, heads, açai stones). Distinct from *lāk* '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), *l̄k̄* 'round with a small opening; spheric and small' (e.g. of red-rumped agouti holes), *li* 'painted with circles, dotted', *low* 'round of a large diameter' (e.g. of cisterns, bellies), *lew?* 'round and thick' (e.g. of rope or vine knots), *līm?* 'round and rather small' (e.g. of worms curled on leaves), *lem* 'round of a small diameter' (e.g. of turtles, microphone heads), *m̄m* 'round and rather small' (e.g. of warts) [ibid.], *ʔo?* 'round and big' [Martins 2004: 218].

Nadeb: Martins 2015: 301. The first form is from Roçado Nadëb (an alternate form *kararew* {galalew} is also mentioned), while the latter is from Rio Negro Nadëb.

70. SAND

Hup $\beta\check{a}g^n \sim \beta\check{a}g^n-d^y\check{z}h$ {wèg ~ weg-yòh} (1), Daw $x\hat{e}:w$ (2), Nadeb $ho:d \sim hu:d$ {hood ~ huud} (3).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 196; Epps 2005: 339; Martins 2005: 288.

Daw: Martins 2004: 140. Polysemy: 'sand / beach'.

Nadeb: Barbosa 2005: 38 (only the latter form); Martins 2005: 288. The first form is from Roçado Nadëb, the latter one is from Rio Negro Nadëb. In [Martins 2005: 71], *k'ad* {gxaj} is translated as 'sand'.

71. SAY

Hup $n\check{d}$ {nó} (1), Daw $n\hat{a}$: (1), Nadeb $n\check{i}\eta$ {ning} (2) / $=n\check{d}:h$ {=nóoh} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 127; Epps 2005: 344; Martins 2005: 257.

Daw: Martins 2004: 174, 185; Andrade 2014: 93; Martins 2005: 257.

Nadeb: Weir 1984: 34; Martins 2005: 257 (*nāη* {nang} ~ *nā*: {naa}). Distinct from $=lq:t$ (non-indicative: $=lq:d$) '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 $k\hat{e}y$ {këy} (1), Daw $wxy?$ (2), Nadeb $ha=p\check{z}h$ {ha=púh} (3).

References and notes:

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

Daw: Martins 2004: 438; Andrade 2014: 94.

Nadeb: Weir 1984: 91. Non-indicative: $ha=p\check{z}h$ {ha=púh} [Weir 1984: 166]. Polysemy: 'to see / to know'.

73. SEED

Hup =wəgⁿ ~ =wîgⁿ {wäg ~ wîg} (1), Daw tuubⁿ (2), Nadeb tîbⁿ {tîm} (2).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 195; Epps 2005: 210; Martins 2005: 315. Polysemy: 'seed / small individual-seed fruit'. Obligatorily prefixed.

Daw: Martins 2004: 149; Martins 2005: 315. Polysemy: 'eye / seed'.

Nadeb: Martins 2005: 315.

74. SIT

Hup pãm {pém} (1), Daw pê:bⁿ (1), Nadeb ?a=hɜgⁿ {a=húng} (2) / ?a=šo:h {a=sooh} (3).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 137; Epps 2005: 249; Martins 2005: 266. Polysemy: 'to sit down / to sit'.

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

Nadeb: Weir 1984: 141. More precisely, 'to sit on the ground'. Plural: ?a=bɜ:h {a=búuh} (human), ?a=bɜ:h {a=búuh} (non-human). Cf. k'a=hɜgⁿ {ga=húng} (plural k'a=bɜ:h {ga=búuh} 'to be planted' [ibid.]. Weir 1984: 141. More precisely: 'to sit or to lie on something above the ground'. Plural: ?a=tɔ:dⁿ {a=túonh} (human), ?a=tɔ:dⁿ {a=túonh} (non-human) [ibid.; Martins 2005: 74].

75. SKIN

Hup =ⁿbɔk {b'ók} (1), Daw buk (2).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 51; Epps 2005: 214. Polysemy: 'skin / bark / nail'. Obligatorily prefixed.

Daw: Martins 2004: 230. Polysemy: 'skin / leather'.

Nadeb: Not attested.

76. SLEEP

Hup ?ɔh {óh} (1), Daw ?â: (1), Nadeb ?a=ĩ:h ~ ?a=ã:h {a=ĩih ~ a=ãah} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 131; Epps 2005: 39; Martins: 2005: 114; Martins 2005: 257. Cf. ?ɔh {óh} 'sleepiness' [Ramirez 2006: 131].

Daw: Martins 2004: 193; Martins 2005: 257.

Nadeb: Weir 1954: 214 (only the former form); Martins 2005: 257. Non-indicative: =h {=ih}. According to Martins, =ih {=ih} is from Roçado Nadëb (the variant =ãh {=ãh} is attested), while =ã:h {=ãah} is from Rio Negro Nadëb.

77. SMALL

Hup čîmp-mãh {sím'eh} (1) / tãh {têh} (2), Daw piš (3), Nadeb tɔ:h {txaah} (2).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 160; Epps 2005: 368 (*čip-māh* {sípmeħ}). Adjective. Lacks the ability to take most verbal inflection or the bound nominal *tih=*, and does not occur as a head of a NP. Polysemy: 'small / a little'. Ramirez 2006: 177; Epps 2005: 369. Adjective. Polysemy: 'small / son / nephew (brother's son)'.

Daw: Martins 2004: 226. Cf. *ĩ wĩ* [Andrade 2014: 76].

Nadeb: Weir 1984: 84. Polysemy: 'small / son'. Morphologically, this is an obligatorily possessed noun.

78. SMOKE

Hup *čĩk* {s'ík} (1), Daw *bĩ=hĩ=mě:* (2).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 162; Epps 2005: 171. Polysemy: 'smoke / cloud'.

Daw: Martins 2004: 150. *b=h* stands for 'fire'.

Nadeb: Not attested.

80. STAR

Hup *βārc̣=māh* {wero-m'èh} (1), Daw *?mě:h* (1), Nadeb *šagōh* {sagōh} (2).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 197; Epps 2005: 258 (*βārc̣-māh* {wero-m'èh}), 297 (*βīrc̣-māh* {wiro-m'èh}, Umari Norte), 502 (*βāḍhōc̣-māh* {wedho-m'èh}); Martins 2005: 288. The form *βārc̣* {wero} (Tat Deh) ~ *βāṛhō* {werhó} (Central) ~ *βīrc̣* (Umari Norte) {wiró} (dialectal distribution from [Epps 2005: 87, 88]) means any celestial body.

Daw: Martins 2004: 48; Andrade 2014: 84 (*?mēh*); Martins 2005: 35.

Nadeb: Barbosa 2005: 35.

79. STAND

Hup *kēt* {k'ēt} (1), Daw *k'ř:t* (1), Nadeb *?a=k'ə:t* {a=gūut} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 99; Epps 2005: 315; Martins 2005: 259.

Daw: Martins 2004: 185; Martins 2005: 259.

Nadeb: Weir 1984: 141; Martins 2005: 259. Plural: *?a=bə:h* {a=bxuuh}. Only of humans. Martins lists =*k'ə:t* {=gūut} and =*k'ə:d* {=gxuud} as variants.

81. STONE

Hup *pā'h* {pāç} (1), Daw *pā:š* (1), Nadeb *pɜ?* {p#} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 134; Epps 2005: 53; Martins 2005: 289. Polysemy: 'stone / hill / mountain ridge'.

Daw: Martins 2004: 56; Martins 2005: 289. Polysemy: 'stone / mountain ridge'.

Nadëb: Barbosa 2005: 30; Martins 2005: 67.

82. SUN

Hup *wâgⁿg=ây=βārɔ* {wágáy wero} (1), Daw *xu=tubⁿ* (2), Nadëb *pap̃:y ~ pap̃ā:y* {pap̃iiy ~ pap̃āay} (3).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 197; Epps 2005: 191; Martins 2005: 289. The form *βārɔ* {weró} (Tat Deh) ~ *βār^hɔ* {werhó} (Central) ~ *βir^ɔ* (Umari Norte) {wiró} (dialectal distribution from [Epps 2005: 87, 88]) means any celestial body. Literally 'day-DYNM celestial.body'.

Daw: Martins 2004: 102, 386; Martins 2005: 289 (*xɔ=tubⁿ*). Polysemy: 'moon / sun / month'. Glossed as 'canoe-eye'.

Nadëb: 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 *č̃m-hâm* {s'om-hám} (1), Daw *yɔk* (2).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 166; Epps 2005: 345. Derived from *č̃m* {s'óm} 'to bathe' [Ramirez 2006: 166] and *hâm* {hám} 'to go' [Ramirez 2006: 70].

Daw: Martins 2004: 198.

Nadëb: Not attested.

84. TAIL

Hup *ⁿdũbⁿ* {d'úb} (1), Daw *dubⁿ* (1), Nadëb *dõm ~ nõm* {dõm ~ nó^m} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 66; Epps 2005: 518; Martins 2005: 237.

Daw: Martins 2004: 149; Martins 2005: 237.

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

85. THAT

Hup *nĩ-p* {n'íp} (1), Daw *tǎ:ʔ* (2), Nadëb *ti: ~ ta=ti:* {tii ~ tatii} (3) / *nĩη ~ nã=nĩη* {nĩng ~ nanĩng} (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]).

Daw: Martins 2004: 365. Distal.

Nadeb: Weir 1984: 94, Barbosa 2005: 49 (*ta=ti?* {tati}). Medial. Weir 1984: 94. Distal.

86. THIS

Hup *nú-p* {núp} (1), Daw *nǎ:?* ~ *nǎ:?* (1), Nadeb *hě:h* ~ *ha=hě:h* {hěh ~ hahěh} (2).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 129; Epps 2005: 246. The following noun loses its tone.

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

Nadeb: Weir 1984: 94. Cf. *ta=ti?* {tati} 'this' [Barbosa 2005: 29].

87. THOU

Hup *?ǎm* {ám} (1), Daw *?ǎm* (1) / *?mũ:y?* (2), Nadeb *?õm* {õm} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 39; Epps 2005: 240; Martins 2005: 110.

Daw: Martins 2004: 349; Andrade 2014: 87; Martins 2005: 295. Subject. Emphatic: *?m-ǎ?* [ibid.; Martins 2005: 39]. Possessive: *?ǎm-ěđ* ~ *?m-ěđ* [Martins 2004: 361]. Martins 2004: 349. Object.

Nadeb: Weir 1984: 89; Martins 2005: 295. Martins also cites *mǎ:* {maa}.

88. TONGUE

Hup *nǎh=kǎdⁿ* {noh-k'éd} (1), Daw *nǎ:h=k'ě:d* (1), Nadeb *nǎ=k'a:d* {nagaad} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 127; Epps 2005: 233 (*n ǎ-kǎdⁿ* {no-k'éd}); Martins 2005: 276. The form *n h' ~ n ǎ ~ n ǎ* {noh ~ no' ~ no} means 'buccal area' [Ramirez 2006: 127].

Daw: Martins 2004: 149; Martins 2005: 276. Literally 'mouth-leaf'.

Nadeb: Barbosa 2005: 35; Martins 2005: 194.

89. TOOTH

Hup *tǎgⁿ* {tǎg} (1), Daw *tǎg* (1), Nadeb *tǎg* {tǎg} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 175; Epps 2005: 46; Martins 2005: 275.
Daw: Martins 2004: 264; Martins 2005: 48; Martins 2005: 275.
Nadëb: Barbosa 2005: 55; Martins 2005: 275.

90. TREE

Hup *tegⁿ=ⁿdûh* {tëg-d'úh} (1), Daw *bê:* (2), Nadëb *b₃:h ~ b_q:h* {bxúúh ~ bxaah} (2).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 180; Epps 2005: 210; Martins 2005: 321 ('firewood'). The form *tëgⁿ* {tëg} stands for 'firewood, fire, tree trunk' [Ramirez 2006: 179; Martins 2005: 321].
Daw: Martins 2004: 313; Andrade 2014: 94; Martins 2005: 54. Distinct from *tšg* [Martins 2004: 274; Martins 2005: 321] 'tree' (used as the second part of the words denoting kinds of trees).
Nadëb: Weir 1984: 235 (only the latter form); Barbosa 2005: 53 ('wood', only the latter form); Martins 2005: 311. The first form is from Roçado Nadëb, while the latter is from Rio Negro Nadëb.

91. TWO

Hup *kɔ-ʔăp ~ ka-ʔăp ~ kɔ-ʔšp ~ kəwəgⁿ-găp* {ko'əp ~ ka'əp ~ ko'òp ~ kəwäg-əp} (1), Daw *tu:ḷⁿ* (2), Nadëb *pɔ-wɔp* {pówóp} (3).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 103; Epps 2005: 87. Literally 'every eye' (*kəwəgⁿ* {kəwäg} [Ramirez 2006: 97] + *ʔăp* {əp} [Ramirez 2006: 40]). The dialectal distribution is: *kɔ-ʔăp* {ko'əp} (Barreira and middle Tiquié) ~ *ka-ʔăp* {ka'əp} (Umari Norte, Vaupés, Japú, to some extent Tat Deh) ~ *kɔ-ʔšp* {ko'òp} (not cited in [Epps 2005]) ~ *kəwəgⁿ-găp* {kəwäg-əp} (Nova Fundação) [Epps 2005: 87].
Daw: Martins 2004: 391; Andrade 2014: 79; Martins 2015: 302. Related to 'eye'.
Nadëb: Weir 1984: 103. Martins [2005: 302] also cites *tibⁿwɔp* {timwóp}.

92. GO

Hup *hîâm* {hâm} (1), Daw *hâm* (1), Nadëb *?a=hîm* {a=hîm} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 70; Epps 2005: 75; Martins 2005: 110. Distinct from *kət=kô?* {k'ët k'ó} 'to walk' [Ramirez 2006: 100].
Daw: Martins 2004: 328; Andrade 2014: 16; Martins 2005: 47.
Nadëb: Weir 1984: 33. Plural non-indicative: *?a=hî:m* {a=hxūum}. Martins [2005: 261] lists *hî:m* {hxūum} as Roçado Nadëb habitual, *hâm* {hâm} as another Roçado Nadëb form, *hâ:m* {hâam} as a Rio Negro Nadëb form.

93. WARM

Hup *kî* {k'î} (1), Daw *yu?* (2), Nadëb *?a=yu?* {a=yu} (2).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 101; Epps 2005: 369; Martins 2005: 301. Adjective. Polysemy: 'warm / hot / year'.

Daw: Martins 2004: 185; Martins 2005: 50. Cf. *k'ú:ʔ* [Martins 2005: 301].

Nadeb: Weir 1984: 249; Martins 2005: 67. Polysemy: 'warm (hot?) / burnt / to feel hot'.

94. WATER

Hup *ˈdɛh* {*dɛh*} (1), Daw *nɔːx* (1), Nadeb *nãʔəŋ* {*naɪŋ*} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 59; Epps 2005: 188; Martins 2005: 111. Polysemy: 'water / liquid / rain / river'. Cf. *ˈdɛh* {*dɛh*} 'to melt' [Ramirez 2006: 59].

Daw: Martins 2004: 403; Andrade 2014: 78; Martins 2005: 54.

Nadeb: Weir 1984: 89; Barbosa 2005: 28; Martins 2005: 288. Polysemy: 'water / rain'.

95. WE

Hup *ʔɪn* {*ɪn*} (1), Daw *ʔid* (1), Nadeb *ʔə:r* {*uɪl*} (1) / *ʔã:h* {*ããh*} (2).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 90; Epps 2005: 240; Martins 2005: 296.

Daw: Martins 2004: 349; Andrade 2014: 94; Martins 2005: 296. Hortative: *me* (emphatic: *wsʔ*) [ibid.]. Possessive: *ʔid-ɛ̀ɪ* [Martins 2004: 361].

Nadeb: Weir 1984: 89; Martins 2005: 296. Inclusive. Weir 1984: 89. Exclusive.

96. WHAT

Hup *hĩ-ntnĩh* {*hĩ-n'ih*} (1), Daw *pay* (2), Nadeb *hɜ:d* {*hxúúɪd*} (3).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 79; Epps 2005: 244. Derived from *hĩ*. Patterns with demonstratives.

Daw: Martins 2004: 553.

Nadeb: Weir 1984: 111. Related to the verb *ʔa=hɜ:t* {*a=hxúúɪt*} which can substitute any other verb if the speaker forgot it. Distinct from *nĩh* {*nĩh*} 'which' [Weir 1984: 110].

97. WHITE

Hup *to=hô* {*tôhó*} (1), Daw *hɔː* ~ *=hô*: (1), Nadeb *šɛn* {*sɛnh*} (2) / *hawak* {*hawak*} (3).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 186; Epps 2005: 369; Martins 2005: 119. Adjective. Polysemy: 'white / pale'.

Daw: Martins 2004: 296, 532; Martins 2005: 243.

Nadëb: Martins 2005: 65. Martins 2005: 242.

98. WHO

Hup *ʔúy* {*ùy*} (1), Daw *hũ?* (2), Nadëb *ya:h* {*yaah*} (3).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 191; Epps 2005: 242. Patterns with personal pronouns.

Daw: Martins 2004: 553.

Nadëb: Weir 1984: 109.

99. WOMAN

Hup *tã=ʔãý* {*tã'ãý*} (1), Daw *ʔã:y* (1), Nadëb *ʔĩ:n* {*ĩnh*} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 173; Epps 2005: 207; Martins 2005: 271. Derived from =*ʔãý* {*ãý*} (bound form) [Ramirez 2006: 41; Epps 2005: 207]. The plural is (*tã*)=*ʔãý-n-dəh* {*tã'ãýd'äh*}.

Daw: Martins 2004: 553; Andrade 2014: 94; Martins 2005: 271.

Nadëb: Weir 1984: 83; Barbosa 2005: 28; Martins 2005: 271. Plural: *ʔĩy* {*ĩy*}.

100. YELLOW

Hup *pohôw* {*pöhów*} (1), Daw *mũ:* (2), Nadëb *ša=wɜ:k* ~ *ʔa=wq:k* {*sa=wxúúk* ~ *a=wxaaak*} (3).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 144; Epps 2005: 369 (*pohô* {*pöhó*}). Adjective. Ranges from yellow to ochre. Cf. *tih=pãý-čə* {*tih pëy s'ó*} 'yellow' [Epps 2005: 369], literally 'thunder-flower'.

Daw: Martins 2004: 565. Ranges from yellow to blue.

Nadëb: Martins 2005: 242. The form *ša=wɜ:k* {*sa=wxúúk*} is used in Roçado Nadëb, while *ʔa=wq:k* {*a=wxaaak*} is used in Rio Negro Nadëb.

101. FAR

Hup *βêh* {*w'ëh*} (1), Daw *hõt* (2), Nadëb *daʋs:ʔ* ~ *naʋi:h* {*daʋuu* ~ *naʋi:h*} (3).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 197; Epps 2005: 368. Adjective. Martins [2015: 285] also cites *hôt* {*hót*}.

Daw: Martins 2004: 345; Andrade 2014: 90; Martins 2015: 285. Distinct from *m h* 'quite far' [ibid.]. Cf. *tã?* 'distant', which is probably an adjective [ibid.].

Nadëb: Martins 2005: 285. The first form is from Roçado Nadëb, the latter one is from Rio Negro Nadëb.

102. HEAVY

Hup *dʷiβîk* {*yîwîk*} (1), Daw *tsɔʔ* (2), Nadeb *ɣawîk ~ yîwîk* {*ɣawîk ~ yîwîk*} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 211; Epps 2005: 369; Martins: 2005: 118. Adjective.

Daw: Martins 2004: 29.

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

103. NEAR

Hup *mâh* {*máh*} (1), Daw *t-ēh* (2), Nadeb *pɛ:d̥* {*pxééj*} (3).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 110; Epps 2005: 157.

Daw: Martins 2004: 345. Morphologically a negation of *tāʔ* 'distant'. Cf. *pɛd̥* [Martins 2004: 419; Martins 2005: 27] 'illative'.

Nadeb: Weir 1984: 185. Cf. *ps:ʔ* {*puu*} [Martins 2005: 62] 'near' (probably not an adverb).

104. SALT

Hup *ᵇbõh* {*b'òh*} (1), Daw *xĩ:lʔ* (-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 *môá*, as suggested by Martins [2015: 372].

Daw: Martins 2004: 21. Borrowed from Nheengatú *yuk'ira* [Martins 2005: 36].

Nadeb: Not attested.

105. SHORT

Hup *wə̌t-nâh* {*w'ät nâh*} # (1), Daw *mɛ̃n* (2).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 196. A negation of *wə̌t* {*w'ät*} 'long'. Not found in [Epps 2005].

Daw: Martins 2004: 208. Cf. *bep* 'short, narrow' [Martins 2004: 168]; *p ɲ* 'short (of clothes)' [Martins 2004: 46; Andrade 2014: 91; Martins 2005: 34].

Nadeb: Not attested.

106. SNAKE

Hup *mãh* {*m'èh*} (1), Daw *hẽ:h ~ hê:* (2), Nadeb *ʔawɛ:ʔ ~ ʔawɛ:h* {*awxii ~ awxiih*} # (3).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 113; Epps 2005: 629.

Daw: Martins 2004: 41, 147.

Nadëb: 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 *čăp* {*săp*} (1), Daw *ʔoy* (2), Nadëb *šă:p* {*saap*} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 155; Martins 2005: 299. Polysemy: 'thin / shallow'. Not found in [Epps 2005].

Daw: Martins 2004: 146. Polysemy: 'thin / slim'. Cf. *widⁿ* 'long and thin' [Martins 2004: 222]; *ʔyʔi?* 'long and tall' [Martins 2004: 239]; *xig* 'thin (apparently only of people)' [Martins 2004: 635]. Cf. *ʔy:p* [Martins 2005: 299].

Nadëb: Martins 2005: 299. A variant *šă:b* {*saab*} is also quoted [ibid.].

108. WIND

Hup *ⁿbo=hõt* {*böhõt*} (1), Daw *hõt* (1), Nadëb *ba=ho:d* {*bahood*} (1).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 54; Martins 2005: 290. Cf. *ⁿbohõt* {*böhõt*} 'to blow (of wind)' [Ramirez 2006: 54; Epps 2005: 344].

Daw: Martins 2004: 155; Martins 2005: 290. Derived from *hõt* 'to blow (of wind)' [ibid.].

Nadëb: Barbosa 2005: 49. Martins [2005: 175] cites *bahu:d* {*bahuud*} for Roçado Nadëb and *ho:d* {*hood*} for Rio Negro Nadëb.

109. WORM

Hup *m̃ʔ* {*m'ʔ*} (1), Daw *ʔm̃ũʔ* (1), Nadëb *tarab̃ir* {*talabx̃il*} (2).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 116; Epps 2005: 660. Distinct from *m̃hⁿ-ⁿbqh* {*m'èh-b'ah*} 'intestinal worm' [Ramirez 2006: 113]; *ⁿdôdⁿ* {*dód*} 'a k. of large worm' [Ramirez 2006: 64; Epps 2005: 48].

Daw: Martins 2004: 245.

Nadëb: Martins 2005: 71.

110. YEAR

Hup *k̃ʔ* {*k'ʔ*} (1), Daw *ỹ:ʔ* (2).

References and notes:

Hup: Ramirez 2006: 101; Epps 2005: 162, 246. Polysemy: 'warm / hot season / year'.

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