Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the Guaicuruan group
(Mataco-Guaicuruan family).

Languages included: Abipon [gua-abp].

Sources:
Quevedo 1896 = Samuel A. Lafone Quevedo. Idioma Abipón. In: Boletín de la Academia Nacional de Ciencias en Córdoba (República Argentina), Tomo XV, pp. 5-200; 253-425. // A large collection of data available on the already extinct Abipon language, combining the late XVIIIth century dictionary by Joseph Brigniel with later data collected by Martin Dobrizhoffer and other small pieces of evidence. This source is used mainly for Brigniel’s data, which remain the largest single source of knowledge on Abipon.

Additional:
Najlis 1966 = Elena Lidia Najlis. Lengua Abipona. Centro de Estudios Linguisticos: Universidad de Buenos Aires. // A description of the phonology and grammar of Abipón, based on data from Brigniel and Martin Dobrizhoffer, including a recently discovered additional manuscript that contains about 600 phrases and words (anonymous, but tentatively ascribed to Dobrizhoffer as well).

Notes on transcription.

Neither the main source (Brigniel’s vocabulary in Quevedo 1896) nor the auxiliary one (Dobrizhoffer 1784-1822) display perfect consistency in their use of transliteration (Spanish orthography-based in the case of Brigniel); therefore, in most cases we provide the original orthography next to the tentative UTS transliteration. No attempts are made at discovering additional phonemes "hidden" behind some of the particularities / fluctuations of the transcription (see the analysis in [Najlis 1966] for such attempts). The
main changes from Brigniel / Lafon Quevedo’s notation are:

(1) double vowels are transcribed as long ones (i. e. aa → aː; ee → eː, etc.);
(2) y → y between vowels and in those cases where it represents the 1st p. possessive prefix; otherwise, y → i;
(3) c → k; ch → č; ĕ → ě;
(4) qu, gu before front vowels → k, g (i. e. que → ke, gue → ge, etc.);
(5) g before front vowels and j before back vowels → x. It is unclear whether Abipon distinguished between velar x and laryngeal h; although Brigniel does a few times transcribe h before front vowels (e. g. in {heét} 'fly'), these instances are way too rare to justify a full opposition. Nevertheless, we formally distinguish between them, and transliterate g, j as velar x rather than laryngeal h, as Najlis does in her monograph.
(6) Dobrizhoffer writes about the existence of a special sound in Abipon that is intermediate between g and r, marking it as r; we agree with Najlis’ interpretation of this sound as, most likely, the voiced uvular fricative ʁ and transliterate it accordingly. However, the sound in question is only noted by Dobrizhoffer, but not by Brigniel, who substitutes it rather chaotically with g, h, or even zero (see 'water'). Unfortunately, it is impossible to ascertain the presence of ʁ in cases where only Brigniel’s data are available (which is most of the time).
We retain the accent marks of Brigniel and Dobrizhoffer in the original transcription, but omit them in the transliteration, since it is unclear to what sort of prosodic reality they correspond (tones? dynamic stress?).

Other notes:

Abipon was a morphologically rich language with a particularly complex verbal system, which has never been described sufficiently well. Both in the verbal and nominal system, there is heavy prefixation, including, for many nouns, obligatory marking of possession (including "zero" possession, usually marked with n=). In most cases, we follow the segmentation suggested by Lafon Quevedo, but it may not necessarily be correct (for instance, some of the segmented nominal prefixes may actually be part of the root).

Compiled and annotated by: G. Starostin (January 2011).
1. ALL
Abipon oage {oagué} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 284. Glossed as sg. 'all' (Spanish todo); pl. 'all' (Spanish todos) is translated as irio aoge (irió aogué).

2. ASHES
Abipon yači {yachi} (1).

References and notes:


3. BARK
Abipon aːlak {aalac} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 255. Two synonymous forms also listed: loagi {loagi} and laelaga (at least the latter, if la= is prefixal here, may be just a variant of aːlak).

4. BELLY
Abipon akan {acan} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 256. Cf. also with possessive prefixes: gr=akan 'my belly', gr=aka-mi 'thy belly'. Curiously, the Spanish dictionary distinguishes between akan 'barriga' and akam {acám} 'vientre' [ibid.: 285], with the possessive variants gri=akam 'my belly' and gr=akam-ai 'thy belly'. It is hardly possible that the two forms correspond semantically to the subtle differences in the two Spanish synonyms; more likely is some sort of dialectal confusion (or error).

5. BIG
Abipon laten-k {latenc} (1).

References and notes:

6. BIRD

References and notes:

Abipon: Not attested in any of the available sources.

7. BITE
Abipon aːk- # (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 272. The verbal root is extracted from the nominal derivatives: aganai [aaganai] 'biter' (Spanish mordedor) and n=aːke [naːque] "(a) bite" (Spanish mordedura; n= may be one of the possessive prefixes).

8. BLACK
Abipon aborai-k {aboraic} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 273. The full expression is nenek aborai-k, where nenek = 'night' q.v.; however, the feminine form of the same adjective (Spanish negra) is translated on the same page as simply aboray-e {aborayé}, without any modifiers.

9. BLOOD
Abipon n=auiga {nauiga} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 281. Cf. also with possessive prefixes: y=auiga 'my blood', gr=auiga-či 'thy blood', l=auiga 'his blood' [ibid.]. The former of these is quoted as y=auigʁa {yauiɣa} in [Dobrizhoffer 1822: 195].

10. BONE
Abipon ipiːn-k {ypiinc} (1).

References and notes:


11. BREAST
Abipon n=oala (1).
References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 276. Cf. also with possessive prefixes: y-oala 'my breast', gr-oale 'thy breast', l-oala 'his breast'. There are no indications of any distinction between 'female breast' and 'male chest'.

12. BURN TR.
Abipon aximagg-e # (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 276. This word renders the Spanish noun 'burning' (quemadura); the source also lists the participial form axinga (aqinga) 'burnt' (quemado). The morphological structure of the word is not quite clear.

13. CLAW(NAIL)

References and notes:

Abipon: Not attested.

14. CLOUD

References and notes:

Abipon: Not attested.

15. COLD
Abipon lata-k (latáć) (1).

References and notes:


16. COME
Abipon naue (nauè) (1).

References and notes:
Abipon: Dobrizhoffer 1822: 173. 3rd p. ('he comes'). The rest of the paradigm is: 1st p. nau (nauë) 'I come', 2nd p. nau-içi (nauichi) 'thou comest'.

17. DIE
Abipon i=iga (1).

References and notes:
Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 324. 3rd ps. sg. pf. ('he died'). The paradigm, as per Dobrizhoffer, is: 1st p. ri=iga, 2nd p. gr=egaći (gregachi), 3rd p. y=iga [Dobrizhoffer 1822: 173].

18. DOG
Abipon n=etein-ki (neteinc) (1).

References and notes:

19. DRINK
Abipon naɲam {nanàm} (1).

References and notes:
Abipon: Dobrizhoffer 1822: 173. 3rd p. ('he drinks'). The rest of the paradigm is: 1st p. naɲam (nanàm) 'I drink', 2nd p. naɲam-i (naiami) 'thou sleepest'.

20. DRY
Abipon gr=oaxiueta (1).

References and notes:

21. EAR
Abipon keta{l} (quetel) (1).

References and notes:
Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 275. Plural form: keta-l (quetela). Cf. also with possessive prefixes: y=kitil-a 'my ears', ar=ketal-i 'your ears', el=ketal-a 'his ears'.

22. EARTH
Abipon *aloa* {alóa} (1).

References and notes:

**Abipon**: Quevedo 1896: 284. Quoted as *aloa* {alóa} in [Dobrizhoffer 1822: 188].

23. EAT
Abipon *r=ke* {rkeñe} (1).

References and notes:

**Abipon**: Dobrizhoffer 1822: 173. 3rd p. form ('he eats'). The rest of the paradigm is: 1st p. *ha=ke* {hakeñe} 'I eat', 2nd p. *kiŋ-gi* {kiŋgi} 'thou eatest'.

24. EGG
Abipon *el=kaote* {elcaoté} (1).

References and notes:

**Abipon**: Quevedo 1896: 268. The same word seems to be quoted as part of the compound form: *tetarik l=kauete* {tetarik l=kauetè} 'egg' in [Dobrizhoffer 1822: 185], where it is literally explained as meaning 'the hen's work'. While the first part of the expression possibly = *greterik* 'hen' in [Quevedo 1896: 266], the second part is not encountered separately in the meaning 'work', so the explanation is slightly dubious; however, Dobrizhoffer also mentions the existence of {*kauè*} 'to make' and {*kaōgarik*} 'a maker'.

25. EYE
Abipon *n=atoete* (1).

References and notes:

**Abipon**: Quevedo 1896: 274. Plural form (Spanish *ojos*). Cf. also with possessive prefixes: *y=atoete* 'my eyes', *gr=atoi-i* 'thy eyes', *l=atoete* 'his eyes', *gr=atoete* 'our eyes', etc.

26. FAT N.
Abipon *n=epaga* (1).

References and notes:

**Abipon**: Quevedo 1896: 266.
27. FEATHER
Abipon letge {letegue} (1).

References and notes:
Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 278. The plural form is listed as letegge {leteggue}. Obviously the same word as 'leaf' q.v., albeit with some orthographic differences.

28. FIRE
Abipon n=kaːt-ek {ncaátec} (1).

References and notes:
Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 265. Quoted as nkatek {nkáeték} in [Dobrizhoffer 1822: 191].

29. FISH
Abipon noai {noai} (1).

References and notes:
Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 277. Quoted as noayi {nòayi} in [Dobrizhoffer 1822: 184].

30. FLY V.
Abipon heːt {heét} (1).

References and notes:

31. FOOT
Abipon n=aćaxe-k {nachagec} (1).

References and notes:
Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 277. Cf. also with possessive prefixes: y=aćaxe-k 'my foot', gr=aćaxi-gni 'thy foot', l=aćaxe-k 'his foot'.

32. FULL
Abipon gr=aoap-kačiki {graopcachiqui} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 270. A verbal derivative. The root is segmented tentatively, based on the form oaoapita ‘you were full’ [ibid.: 323].

33. GIVE
Abipon aoe (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 319. The form is glossed as 1st p. sg. (‘I give’). Cf. also ibid.: k=ao-am ‘I will give’, aoe-am ‘you will give’, tač k=aoe ‘give me!’ etc.

34. GOOD
Abipon ariaik {ariaic} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 257. Quoted as {ariaik} (masc.), {ariayè} (fem.) ‘good, noble’ in [Dobrizhoffer 1860: 162]. The same source also lists an entirely different term simply in the meaning ‘good’: {neeù}, with no gender distinction.

35. GREEN
Abipon paxe {pagé} (1).

References and notes:


36. HAIR
Abipon n=eteixe {netéige} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 258, 277. Apparently there was no lexical distinction between ‘head hair’ and ‘body hair’, since both meanings are rendered by the same Abipon word (albeit with slight orthographic differences: Spanish cabellos = {netéige}, pelo = netage; it is hardly likely that these correspond to real vowel gradation in the language). For pelo, cf. with possessive prefixes: y=taixe ‘my hair’, gr=etaix-i ‘thy hair’, l=etaixe ‘his hair’.

37. HAND
Abipon *apakena* (*apaquena*) (1).

References and notes:


38. HEAD
Abipon *l=emaxat* (*lemarat*) (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Dobrizhoffer 1822: 186. The source mentions two non-differentiated synonyms for this meaning: *lemarat* and *l=apanyik* (*lapañik*). In textual examples, only the former is encountered: *(là yivichigi yemarat)* “now my head is angry” [Dobrizhoffer 1822: 195]. Later in the description, it is, however, mentioned that the difference is dialectal: the "Rïkahes" use *l=emaxat*, whereas the "Nakaïketergehes" use *l=apanyik* [ibid.: 206].

39. HEAR

References and notes:

Abipon: Not attested.

40. HEART
Abipon *niːtanata* (*niitanata*) (1).

References and notes:


41. HORN
Abipon *l=axate* (*lajate*) (1).

References and notes:


42. I
Abipon *ai-m* (1).
References and notes:

**Abipon:** Quevedo 1896: 286. Quoted as \{ay ay\} in [Dobrizhoffer 1860: 162, 166]. The morpheme \(\text{-}m\) is a "thematic" pronominal stem encountered in all personal pronouns.

43. **KILL**

Abipon *ayuka* (*ayukà*) (1).

References and notes:

**Abipon:** Dobrizhoffer 1822: 181. The form is 1st p. ('I kill'); cf. also *oro=yuka* [*orogùka*] 'I kill thee' [ibid.].

44. **KNEE**

Abipon *n=ilioukete* (*niliouquete*) (1).

References and notes:

**Abipon:** Quevedo 1896: 281. Cf. with possessive prefixes: *y=lioukete* 'my knee', *gr=itioukič* [*gritiouquichi*] (sic!) 'thy knee', *l=ilioukete* Pedro 'Pedro’s knee'.

45. **KNOW**

Abipon *y=araixe* (*yaraigé*) (1).

References and notes:

**Abipon:** Quevedo 1896: 327. 3rd ps. sg. ('he knows'). Quoted as \{yáraigè\} in [Dobrizhoffer 1822: 168]; the paradigm is 1st p. *ri=araixe*, 2nd p. *gr=araixe*, 3rd p. *y=araixe* [Dobrizhoffer 1822: 172].

46. **LEAF**

Abipon *letege* (*letegué*) (1).

References and notes:

**Abipon:** Quevedo 1896: 268. The source quotes the same form for both the singular and plural numbers. However, in [Dobrizhoffer 1822: 163] the singular form is listed as *lete* (*leték*), and only the plural form is listed as *letege* (*lelegkè*), which seems more logical. Same word as 'feather' q.v.

47. **LIE**

Abipon *axani* (*aiani*) # (1).
References and notes:

**Abipon**: Quevedo 1896: 314. Glossed in Spanish as *acostarse* 'to lie down'; morphologic analysis of the form is not quite clear. A much longer form, *nenunnetapi*, is listed as synonymous.

48. LIVER
Abipon *la:ne* {laane} (1).

References and notes:

**Abipon**: Quevedo 1896: 267. It is not specified if the initial *l-* is prefixal.

49. LONG
Abipon *lare-k* {laréc} (1).

References and notes:

**Abipon**: Quevedo 1896: 269. Cf. 'big'.

50. LOUSE
Abipon *n=oapa-t* {noapat} (1).

References and notes:

**Abipon**: Quevedo 1896: 278. Plural form: *n=oapa-kat-e*. With possessive prefix: *y=oapa-kat-e* 'my lice'.

51. MAN
Abipon *yoale* {yoalé} (1).

References and notes:

**Abipon**: Quevedo 1896: 285. Quoted as *joalé* in Dobrizhoffer 1822: 163; cf. also *joaleè ~ joaleëna* "some men", *joaliripi* "many men" [ibid.].

52. MANY
Abipon *ait* (1).

References and notes:
Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 273. Quoted as ayte in [Dobrizhoffer 1822: 197]: \(m='ayte\) nauachiekka) "are there many soldiers?".

53. MEAT
Abipon el=paxe \(\{\text{elpagé}\}\) (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 259. Quoted as \(lpabe\) \(\{lpabé\}\) in [Dobrizhoffer 1822: 184].

54. MOON
Abipon graoe-k \(\{\text{graoeck}\}\) (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 283. Quoted as \(\text{grauük}\) (masc.) in [Dobrizhoffer 1860: 162].

55. MOUNTAIN
Abipon elač \(\{\text{elach}\}\) (1).

References and notes:


56. MOUTH
Abipon aːgat \(\{\text{aagát}\}\) (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 257. Cf. with possessive prefixes: \(\text{ni}=\text{agat} 'my mouth', n=\text{aga}ič-i 'thy mouth', n=\text{agat} 'his mouth'. Pl. form: \(\text{gann}=\text{a}k\text{at}-e 'our mouths', n=ačiri 'your mouths', n=\text{ackat}-e 'their mouths'.

57. NAME
Abipon n=aklataoe \(\{\text{naclataoé}\}\) (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 274. With possessive prefixes: \(y=\text{aklataoe} 'my name', gr=\text{aklataui}-či 'thy name', l=\text{aklataoe} 'his name'. The latter form is quoted as \(l=\text{aklatoet} [\text{laklatoet}]\) in [Dobrizhoffer 1822: 195].

58. NECK
Abipon *kaxate {cajate} (1).

References and notes:

59. NEW
Abipon *aralai-k {aralaic} (1).

References and notes:
Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 274.

60. NIGHT
Abipon *nenegi {nenegui} (1).

References and notes:

61. NOSE
Abipon *katanat {catanat} (1).

References and notes:

62. NOT
Abipon *či* (1).

References and notes:
Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 367-369. This is the shortest and probably basic variant of the negative morpheme, attested, for example, as an adjectival suffix: *lareg-či* ‘short’ = ‘long-not’ (see *lare-*k ‘long’). As a prefix, it is present in several varieties in both verbal and nominal forms, cf.: *či-eka* ‘no one’, *či-eko* ‘I do not have’, *či-čen* ‘it is not so’. Some forms of the verb seem to take the clitical formations *čit* and *či-či* to form negation.

63. ONE
Abipon *iñitara {iñitara} (1).
References and notes:


64. PERSON
Abipon yoale {yoalé} # (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 392. There are no indications of a lexical distinction between ‘man’ (‘male human being’) and ‘person’ (‘human being’) in Abipon; the same word yoale may be translated into Spanish as either varon (‘male’) or hombre (‘person’). However, this is not stated explicitly in the sources.

65. RAIN
Abipon n=oaxikiga {noagiquiga} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 270. Entirely different, and much shorter, word is found in [Dobrizhoffer 1822: 187]: nete {neetè}.

66. RED

References and notes:

Abipon: Not attested.

67. ROAD
Abipon katai-k {cataic} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 258.

68. ROOT
Abipon el=pana (1).

References and notes:

69. ROUND
Abipon en=kačimičigiŋi [encachimichiguĩĩ] (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 280. Probably the very same word, albeit with a slight orthographic discrepancy, is also listed as the noun 'circle': en=kačimičikiŋi [encachimichiquiĩĩ] [Quevedo 1896: 260]. Initial en= is segmented out as an adjectival prefix with an unclear meaning.

70. SAND
Abipon l=apaugganga [lapaûgganga] (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 255.

71. SAY
Abipon =apek # (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 319. Attested forms include n=apek 'it is said' (Spanish se dice) and the imperative mij=apek 'say!'.

72. SEE

References and notes:

Abipon: Not attested.

73. SEED
Abipon el=peta [elpetá] (1).

References and notes:


74. SIT
Abipon *nači-katani* (*nachicatañi*) (1).

References and notes:

**Abipon**: Quevedo 1896: 328. The form is glossed as 1st p. sg. (*I am sitting* = Spanish *sentado estoy*). The 3rd p. sg. form is quoted as *la-nači katapi* (*lanachi catañi*). The morphological structure is not quite clear, but the component -*kat-* definitely represents the frequent auxiliary stem with the basic meaning 'to do, make' [Najlis 1966: 35].

75. SKIN

References and notes:

**Abipon**: Not attested.

76. SLEEP

**Abipon** *ro=ate* (*roatè*) (1).

References and notes:

**Abipon**: Dobrizhoffer 1822: 173. 3rd p. ('he sleeps'). The rest of the paradigm is: 1st p. *aːte* (*aatè*) 'I sleep', 2nd p. *ači* (*aachi*) 'thou sleepest'.

77. SMALL

**Abipon** *l=eneči* (*lenechi*) (1).

References and notes:

**Abipon**: Dobrizhoffer 1822: 190.

78. SMOKE

**Abipon** *n=exala* (*nejála*) (1).

References and notes:

**Abipon**: Quevedo 1896: 268.

79. STAND
References and notes:

**Abipon**: Not attested.

80. STAR

*Abipon* *eregye* (*eeregye*) (1).

References and notes:

**Abipon**: Quevedo 1896: 264. Plural form ('stars'). Quoted as *ergnai-k* (*eergraiik*), pl. *ergnai-e* (*eèrgraiè*) in [Dobrizhoffer 1822: 163].

81. STONE

*Abipon* *ailigat* (*ailîgat*) (1).

References and notes:

**Abipon**: Quevedo 1896: 277. Plural form: *ailikat-e* (*ailîcate*).

82. SUN

*Abipon* *empaiga* (1).

References and notes:

**Abipon**: Quevedo 1896: 283. Entirely different term found in [Dobrizhoffer 1860: 162]: *grahaulái* (fem.).

83. SWIM

*Abipon* *alanjača-* (1).

References and notes:

**Abipon**: Quevedo 1896: 325. Dubious; the only actually attested form is the nominal derivative *alanjača-k* (*alangcachac*) 'swimmer'.

84. TAIL

*Abipon* *keit* (*queit*) (1).

References and notes:

**Abipon**: Quevedo 1896: 260.

85. THAT
Abipon *eraxa* {erajá} (1).

References and notes:

**Abipon**: Quevedo 1896: 255. Glossed as masc. *aquél* ('that (far away)'). The corresponding feminine form is glossed as *apixa* {añija}.

86. THIS
Abipon *enaxa* {enajá} (1).

References and notes:

**Abipon**: Quevedo 1896: 264. The listed forms include: *enaxa* 'this (m.)' (Spanish *este*), *ena* {ená} 'this' (neuter noun, Spanish *esto*), *enouxa* {enoujá} 'these (pl.)' (Spanish *estos*).

87. THOU
Abipon *ak<am>i* {acami} (1).

References and notes:

**Abipon**: Quevedo 1896: 284. Quoted as {akami} in [Dobrizhoffer 1860: 162]. The morpheme -m - am is a "thematic" pronominal stem encountered in all personal pronouns. In this case it seems to behave as an infix, splitting the 2nd p. stem ak...i in two parts. Curiously, the pronoun could be formally analyzed as a plural derivation (!) from ak-am 'we' q.v. See [Najlis 1966: 53-56] for detailed information.

88. TONGUE
Abipon *l=ačigat* {lachigat} (1).

References and notes:

**Abipon**: Quevedo 1896: 269. Cf. with possessive prefixes: *li=ačigat* 'my tongue', *gl=ačigač* 'thy tongue'.

89. TOOTH
Abipon *n=aoe* {naoé} (1).

References and notes:

**Abipon**: Quevedo 1896: 263. Cf. with possessive prefixes: *y=ave* {yavé} 'my tooth', *gr=aui* 'thy tooth', *l=ae* 'his tooth'.

90. TREE
Abipon *l=oaxi* {loagí} (1).
References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 255.

91. TWO
Abipon iñoaka [iñoaka] (1).

References and notes:


92. WALK (GO)
Abipon =ahik # (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 322. Unclear. The attested forms do not constitute a single paradigm, but suggest that it was highly irregular and, perhaps, even suppletive. The following forms may suggest an original root =ahik or =axik: =ahik 'I go'; aig-e [aigue] 'are you going?'. Initial l= is encountered very frequently and may be a directional prefix rather than a personal marker: l=axag-ai̍k 'we go'; l=agik-am 'I go away', etc. On the other hand, cf. the following future forms: ameam 'you will go' (sg.), ameyam 'you will go' (pl.); these may be containing a suppletive root.

93. WARM (HOT)
Abipon er=pae {erpaé} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 258. Meaning glossed as Spanish caliente, which could indicate both 'hot' and 'warm'.

94. WATER
Abipon enope {enópe} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 254. In [Dobrizhoffer 1822: 188], a longer variant is quoted: enawap {enarap}. There is also a special verbal modifier -hagam with the meaning 'water', cf.: meqeta-hagam ken enawap "dwells in the water", rietcha-hagam "I fear water" [Dobrizhoffer 1822: 188, 189].

95. WE
Abipon ak-am {acam} (1).
References and notes:

**Abipon**: Quevedo 1896: 274. Quoted as *aka* in Dobrizhoffer 1822: 166. No distinction between exclusive and inclusive forms. The morpheme -m ~ -am is a “thematic” pronominal stem encountered in all personal pronouns.

96. WHAT

References and notes:

**Abipon**: Not attested.

97. WHITE

*Abipon* *lalagai* (*lalagai*) (1).

References and notes:

**Abipon**: Quevedo 1896: 257. Cf. also the related noun *lalaga* ‘whiteness’ [ibid.].

98. WHO

References and notes:

**Abipon**: Not attested.

99. WOMAN

*Abipon* *oanerma* (*oanermá*) (1).

References and notes:

**Abipon**: Quevedo 1896: 273.

100. YELLOW

*Abipon* *ikkai* (*yccai*) (1).

References and notes:

**Abipon**: Quevedo 1896: 254.
101. FAR
Abipon ayake {ayaque} (1).

References and notes:

102. HEAVY
Abipon gr=exali {grejali} (1).

References and notes:

103. NEAR
Abipon či=ayake {chiayaque} (1).

References and notes:
Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 259. Literally = 'not-far' (cf. 'not' q.v. and 'far' q.v.). Cf. also: ma=čig=ayake 'nearer, closer' (comparative); lama=čig=ayake 'very near' (elative) [ibid.].

104. SALT
Abipon ačiwigeik {achiuguéic} (1).

References and notes:
Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 281. Quoted as ačibiʁ aĩk {achibir aĩk} in [Dobrizhoffer 1822: 160].

105. SHORT
Abipon lere-g-čĩ {leregchi} (1).

References and notes:
Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 260. Literally: 'long-not' (cf. 'long' q.v. and 'not' q.v.).

106. SNAKE
Abipon enenai-k {enenaic} (1).
References and notes:


107. THIN
Abipon n=exateta {nejateta} # (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 262. Dubious, since it translates Spanish delgado (thin, emaciated’ of people) rather than the required fino. No other alternative attested.

108. WIND
Abipon anamaga {anamága} (1).

References and notes:


109. WORM
Abipon l=eoanka {leoanca} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 270. Translates Spanish lombriz ‘earthworm’; there is also a separate word elei [eléi] [ibid.: 266] as an equivalent for Spanish gusano (as 'larva?).

110. YEAR
Abipon ijiga {yñigá} (1).

References and notes:

Abipon: Quevedo 1896: 255.