

This dictionary documents the lexicon of Iquito, an indigenous language of northern Peruvian Amazonia. Iquito is a member of the Zaparoan language family, whose other members include Andoa, Arabela, and Sápara (also known as Záparo). Formerly spoken in a large region between the Tigre and Napo Rivers in what is now the departamento of Loreto, Peru, Iquito is currently spoken by a small number of elders in communities on or near the Pintuyacu River, four of whom, Jaime Pacaya Inuma, Ema Llona Yareja, Hermenegildo Díaz Cuyasa, and Ligia Inuma Inuma, contributed to the broad linguistic, cultural, and historical knowledge documented in this dictionary.

This dictionary serves not only as a comprehensive record of the Iquito lexicon; it also documents the unpredictable allomorphy and grammatical features of Iquito lexemes, and describes aspects of Iquito culture relevant to understanding their use and meanings. A glossary of Loretano Spanish terms used in the definitions is also provided.

Lev Michael and Christine Beier
with Jaime Pacaya Inuma, Ema Llona Yareja,
Hermenegildo Díaz Cuyasa, and Ligia Inuma Inuma

Iquito

English Dictionary



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Cabeceras Aid Project / Ediciones Abya-Yala

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2019



 Cabeceras Aid Project
Houston, Texas, EE.UU.

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*Lev Michael and Christine Beier with Jaime Pacaya Inuma,
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Abbreviations used in this dictionary

3.poss.	irregular third person possessed form	interrog.	interrogative word
act./mid.	active/middle alternation	irreg.pl.	irregular plural
adj.	adjective	irreg.poss.	irregular possessed form
adv.	adverb	i.v.	intransitive verb
affect.var.	affective variant	JPI	Jaime Pacaya Inuma
anaph.pro.	anaphoric pronoun	lit.	literal meaning
Anth.	anthropology note	loc.dem.	locative demonstrative
arch.var.	archaic variant	loc.n.	locative noun
a.v.	ambitransitive verb	loc.postp.	locative postposition
comp.	complementizer	n.	noun
conj.	conjunction	num.	numeral
const.var.	constructional variant	pers.var.	personal variant
cop.	copula	play.var.	playful variant
dem.	demonstrative	prepaus.form	prepausal form
det.	determiner	prtcl.	particle
dialect.var.	dialectal variant	Poss.pref.	preferred possession
drv.rt.	derivational root	postp.	postposition
d.v.	ditransitive verb	pro.	pronoun
ELY	Ema Llona Yareja	procl.	pro-clause
euph.var.	euphemistic variant	prop.n.	proper noun
Ex.	example sentence	Rel.	related form
free.var.	free variant	rel.pro.	relative pronoun
fst.spch.	fast speech form	rt.	root
Gram.	grammar note	Sci.	scientific note
HDC	Hermenegildo Díaz Cuyasa	Sem.	semantics note
impf.rt.	imperfective root	Socio.	sociolinguistic note
interj.	interjection	socio.var.	sociolinguistic variant
		t.v.	transitive verb

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Jaime Pacaya Inuma (2002, 2019); Ema Llona Yareja (2003, 2018)



Hermenegildo Díaz Cuyasa (2005, 2014); Ligia Inuma Inuma (2004, 2006)

The current work drew considerably on an earlier Iquito–Spanish bilingual dictionary that we circulated among Iquito community members and online,¹ and we sincerely thank our co-compiler on that work, **Karina Sullón Acosta**. That dictionary was much enriched by contributions of the members of the Iquito Language Documentation Project (ILDP) over the years, and we express our gratitude for their companionship and generously shared insights to **Sisi Bautista Pizarro**, **Lynda de Jong Boudreault**, **Mark Brown**, **Taryne Hallett**, **Edinson Huamancayo Curi**, **Cynthia Anderson Hansen**, **Molly Harnisch**, **Marcelo Inuma Sinchija**, **I-Wen Lai**, **Kathryn Metz**, **Hilter Panduro Güimack**, **Rosalba Solís Vílchez**, and **Brianna Grohmann Walther**.

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¹ Lev Michael, Christine Beier, and Karina Sullón Acosta, compilers. 2006. *Diccionario Bilingüe Iquito–Castellano y Castellano–Iquito*. Iquitos: Iquito Language Documentation Project and Cabeceras Aid Project.

has significantly expanded and fine-tuned the script to our evolving needs. We here wish to acknowledge and thank Ronald for his heroic labors in helping us bring this dictionary to fruition.

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Lev, Ema, Jaime, and Hermico; Jaime, Chris, Ema, and Hermico (both 2015).

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Preface

The preparation of a reasonably comprehensive dictionary of a previously little-documented language is a long voyage, and here we briefly describe the course that has brought about the work before you, and the future trajectory we anticipate.

The authors' engagement with the Iquito language began in 2001, when we made our first visit to the Iquito community of San Antonio de Pintuyacu, in response to reports from NGO contacts in Loreto that the community was interested in finding linguists to assist them in responding to the endangerment of their community's heritage language. Community members expressed enthusiasm about the prospect of us undertaking language documentation and revitalization activities with them, and so in 2002 we returned to San Antonio and launched our work with two fellow graduate students, Mark Brown and Lynda de Jong (now Boudreault). Subsequently, we obtained three years of funding, in collaboration with Nora England as PI, from the Hans Rausing Endangered Languages Documentation Programme, which supported a team-based language documentation and revitalization project from 2003 through 2006.

From the outset, community members identified an Iquito–Spanish dictionary as one of the most important language documentation priorities, and so, in 2006, at the end of the ELDP-funded phase of the project, we completed the *Diccionario Bilingüe Iquito–Castellano y Castellano–Iquito*,² and distributed this first version of an Iquito dictionary to the community's bilingual school teachers and other interested community members, as well as making it available online.

² Lev Michael, Christine Beier, and Karina Sullón Acosta, compilers. 2006. *Diccionario Bilingüe Iquito–Castellano y Castellano–Iquito*. Iquitos: Iquito Language Documentation Project and Cabeceras Aid Project.

After a hiatus during which we were committed to work with other Amazonian languages, we returned to language documentation and revitalization activities with Iquito in 2014, with further development of the dictionary as one of our major goals. Apart from increasing the lexical coverage of the dictionary, we were eager to improve the detail and precision of the definitions, to provide more grammatical information, and to update the phonological representations of citation forms and roots. At that point, we made three important changes.

First, we decided to change the primary language of the entries from Spanish to English and complete the dictionary in English, subsequently translating it as a whole into Spanish. Our motivation for doing this was to increase the precision of the dictionary's definitions and notes, having recognized that, since we are not native Spanish speakers, the existing Spanish prose of the dictionary was problematic in a number of ways. Although this decision has slowed the pace at which we are able to make new Spanish versions of the dictionary available to community members and hispanophone scholars, we felt that the need for accuracy outweighed the desideratum of speed.

Second, we changed the orthography used in the dictionary to reflect the new Iquito alphabet that the Peruvian *Ministerio de Educación* made official in 2014. The 2006 version of the dictionary employed an orthography that followed hispanophone orthographic conventions, and which drew considerably on the orthography developed in the early 1960s by Robert and Elizabeth Eastman, SIL missionaries who worked in the Iquito community of San Antonio for a number of years. In 2002, when we began active work with the Iquito community, community members expressed the desire to continue using this earlier orthography, and so, with minor modifications, we adopted it as the orthography for our work. In 2014, however, Peru's *Ministerio de Educación* conducted a set of community-participatory alphabet workshops which resulted in the official adoption of a new non-hispanophone alphabet (see §1.1). Consequently, in that same year, we adopted this new alphabet and developed an orthography based on it, with extensions for phonemes that the *Ministerio de Educación* alphabet development had not addressed.

And third, we redoubled our commitment to developing an adequate analysis and understanding of the Iquito prosodic system, with one of our major aims being to improve the phonological representations in the dictionary. Iquito exhibits an intricate tonal system in

which tones associated with different morphological categories interact in complex ways and, in some cases, are also associated with vowel lengthening processes. Our understanding of the prosodic system at the end of the first phase of the ILDP, being only partial, led to a variety of inaccuracies in the phonological representations in the 2006 dictionary. At this point, we are satisfied that we have a good analysis and understanding of the Iquito prosodic system, which has resulted in much-improved phonological representations in this dictionary. There will inevitably be minor adjustments going forward, but we now feel confident in our overall analysis, conclusions, and representations.

The preceding allusion to the future leads us to observe that if the creation of a dictionary is a lengthy voyage, the publication of the present version is but one waypoint towards the destination of documenting the Iquito lexicon to the best of our abilities, and of providing accessible lexical resources to varied communities interested in them—most obviously, Iquito community members, hispanophone scholars, and anglophone scholars. In August 2019, we released a new *student dictionary*³ and distributed it to Iquito elders, leaders, and other interested community members, as well as online. This is the first widely-distributed dictionary for use by community members since the 2006 version, and it constitutes the first major output of the research that we resumed in 2014. The present work constitutes the second output of that research, and has a scholarly target audience. We are also currently in the midst of translating the present work into an *Iquito–Spanish dictionary*, which will likewise have a scholarly target audience, and which we hope to publish in the coming year, as the third output of our research. As the fourth output, we are preparing a *reference dictionary* for community use, which will be more extensive and detailed than the student dictionary, which was necessarily tailored for use by school children.

We also intend to prepare a new edition of present dictionary, although we hesitate to predict when it will be ready. We anticipate the value of a new edition for a number of reasons. First, we are currently preparing a descriptive grammar of Iquito, and experience

³ Christine Beier, Lev Michael, Jaime Pacaya Inuma, Ema Llona Yareja, Hermenegildo Díaz Cuyasa, and Ligia Inuma Inuma. 2019. *Diccionario Escolar Ikítu Kuwasíni – Tawi Kuwasíni (Iquito – Castellano)*. Iquitos: Iquito Language Documentation Project and Cabeceras Aid Project. Available at: <https://escholarship.org/uc/item/03m736sz>

has taught us that advances in our understanding of Iquito grammar often have implications for both our understanding of the Iquito lexicon, and for our judgment of what properly belongs in lexical resources, versus what should be treated in grammatical descriptions. For example, it has only been in recent years that we have come to realize that the word class of nouns includes an important sub-class that we call *locative nouns* (see §1.2.1), which merit being identified as such in the part-of-speech specifications of dictionary lemmas. We do not doubt that similar insights, with similar consequences for the documentation of the Iquito lexicon, will emerge as our grammatical research continues. Similarly, there are other areas where recent discoveries suggest that in the future we may need to revise aspects of our lexical documentation. For example, recent research has revealed that a phonological distinction exists among postpositions: some of them condition tonal shifts, a property that we associate with tightly prosodically-bound elements; while others do not, a property that we associate with prosodically independent words. In this dictionary, we treat all postpositions as enclitics, since they are indeed all phrasal enclitics, but it may be the case that in the future we will wish to differentiate between postpositions that behave like phonological clitics, and those that do not.

Second, for reasons of continuity with previous works written on Iquito, by ourselves as well as by others, in this edition we continue to mark only high tones in Iquito forms. However, our research over the past two years has made it clear that Iquito also exhibits low tones, resulting in a three-way tonal contrast on tone-bearing units between high, low, and null. As it turns out, the position of low tones can be predicted by the position of high tones (and conversely), so the current representations are not inaccurate *per se*, but these representations do suffer from the drawback that determining the position of low tones on the basis of high tones requires an intimate familiarity with the complex Iquito tonal system, which is a heavy burden to place on most dictionary users. We expect that the representations in the next edition of the dictionary will mark both high and low tones, making them more surface-transparent.

Third, we are in the midst of significantly revising our substantial text corpus, which exists as a parsed FLEx corpus, and we anticipate that doing so will lead us to expand and revise the dictionary in certain ways. The revision of the text corpus has been motivated both by

advances we have made in our understanding of the Iquito prosodic system, as briefly discussed above, and by advances in our understanding of the Iquito lexicon (e.g., distinguishing an increasing number of senses in certain lemmas). Experience tells us that the revision of the text corpus will lead us to refine our understanding of the semantics of certain lexemes, and will also provide us with the opportunity to increase both the quantity and quality of exemplification in the dictionary.

We offer the user of this dictionary, then, the present work, which is as comprehensive a documentation of the lexicon of Iquito as is possible at the present time. Given the richness and intricacy of each human language, the development of any dictionary is a potentially endless journey, with further exemplification, explication, and emendation always possible. Our progress with the documentation of the Iquito lexicon has reached a point, however, that we believe merits the release of new dictionaries for use by the Iquito community and the scholarly community. We hope our readers concur.

Lev Michael
Christine Beier

September 2019
Iquitos, Perú

Introduction

This work is composed of three main sections, apart from this introduction: 1) the Iquito–English dictionary; 2) the English–Iquito reversal index; and 3) the glossary of Loreto Spanish terms.

Iquito–English Dictionary This section constitutes the bulk of the present work; in it, entries, headed by the citation forms of Iquito lexemes, are presented in Iquito alphabetical order:

(1) a, aa, i, ii, i, ì, j, k, m, n, p, r, s, t, u, uu, w, y

For each main entry, the citation form is followed by specification of the corresponding roots, definitions, grammatical information, and examples. More information about the structure and conventions followed in the entries of the Iquito–English dictionary are provided in §1.2 of this introduction.

English–Iquito Reversal Index This section consists of a *reversal index*, essentially a finding aid to help the reader locate relevant entries in the Iquito–English Dictionary section, on the basis of English glosses of Iquito words. Note that this is an index, not a comprehensive English–Iquito dictionary, and that the relevant Iquito–English entries should always be consulted to clarify the meaning and grammatical properties of Iquito forms that are encountered when using the reversal index.

Loretano Spanish Glossary This section consists of a brief glossary of Loretano Spanish terms that are used in the dictionary. Although an effort has been made to avoid unfamiliar terms in crafting definitions, it has proved useful, for reasons of economy, to make sparing use of

certain local Spanish terms for referents and concepts that are particular to the environmental and cultural contexts of northern Peruvian Amazonia. These terms are widely used in the dialect of Spanish spoken throughout the *departamento* of Loreto, and in many cases, more widely through the rainforest regions of eastern Peru.

1.1 Alphabet, graphemes, and orthography

Iquito exhibits both segmental phonemes (as all languages do) and tone. Here we first discuss the alphabet and the graphemes that we have used to represent segmental phonemes in the Iquito orthography employed in this dictionary; we then turn to a discussion of the orthographic representation of tone that we employ.

1.1.1 Segmental graphemes and orthography

The Iquito alphabet used in this dictionary is closely based on the official Iquito alphabet that was developed in a set of community-participatory workshops organized by the Peruvian *Ministerio de Educación* in 2014. As in (1) above, this alphabet is, in alphabetical order:

(2) a, aa, i, ii, i, ii, j, k, m, n, p, r, s, t, u, uu, w, y

On the basis of this alphabet, we represent the eight vowel phonemes of Iquito using the graphemes given in Table 1.1; and the fourteen consonant phonemes using the graphemes given in Table 1.2. In both tables, the ‘phoneme’ column provides IPA-based phonemic equivalents for the graphemes.¹

While the vowel graphemes are self-explanatory, a few of the consonant graphemes require some explanation. Specifically, the Iquito orthography used in this dictionary employs a set of digraphs selected to maintain continuity with the Iquito orthography developed by SIL missionaries Robert and Elizabeth Eastman (see Preface).

¹ It merits mention that although the official *Ministerio de Educación* alphabet is, as the description suggests, an alphabet and not an orthography *per se*, it is the case that the choice of letters for the official alphabet was significantly guided by an intention to produce an orthography very similar to the one used here. As far as we are aware, though, the *Ministerio de Educación* has yet to develop this orthography.

Table 1.1: Iquito vowel graphemes

GRAPHEME	PHONEME	GRAPHEME EXAMPLE	PHONEME EXAMPLE	GLOSS
a	a	ajapaka	ahapaka	wasp
aa	a:	taana	ta:na	other
i	i	minati	minati	pineapple
ii	i:	siimana	ʃi:mana	shaman
ɨ	ɨ	kiti	kiti	gecko
ɨi	ɨ:	miija	mi:ha	hummingbird
u	u	nunamija	nunamiha	sun
uu	u:	kuupi	ku:pi	two

The consonantal graphemes of the orthography are given in Table 1.2, with all but the four digraphs being self-explanatory. These digraphs fall into two classes:

1. three graphemes associated with palatalization, <ki(a), ni(a), si(V)>, representing the phonemes /kⁱ, ɲ, ʃ/ respectively; and
2. the grapheme associated with labialization, <kw>, representing the phoneme /k^w/.

Beginning with the latter, the phoneme *k^w* has a restricted distribution, appearing only before /a/. Despite this restricted distribution, there is no evidence suggesting that it should be analyzed synchronically as an underlying stop-glide sequence; or as the result of glide formation (e.g., from an underlying *kua* sequence); or as the result of rounding harmony.^{2,3}

² Significantly, a labialized voiceless velar stop reconstructs to Proto-Zaparoan; see Lev Michael, Christine Beier, Olof Lundgren, and Vivian Wauters. In prep. *A phonological reconstruction of Proto-Zaparoan*.

³ Some speakers do variably realize underlying /uka/ sequences as [uka]~[uk^wa], but this is an unrelated phenomenon.

Table 1.2: Iquito consonant graphemes

grapheme	phoneme	grapheme example	phoneme example	gloss
j	h	járáki	háráki	firewood
k	k	kakuti	kakuti	sand
ki(a)	k ⁱ (a)	íkiaari	ík ⁱ a:ri	stunted fruit
kw	k ^w	ikwani	ik ^w ani	man
m	m	míisaji	mí:sahi	woman
n	n	nána	ná:na	tree
ni(a)	ɲ(a)	niaatíja	ɲa:tí:ha	mother
p	p	pikana	pikana	wet
r	r	irisina	iríʃina	hard
s	s	asasana	asasana	food
si(V)	ʃ(V)	kusiaami	kuʃa:mi	brave
t	t	iita	i:ta	house
w	w	áwaku	áwaku	finger
y	j	nawiyini	nawíjini	spirit
CiV	C ⁱ V	nitíána	ni ^{tí} á:na	runner

Turning now to the graphemes associated with palatalization, we begin by observing that there does exist a productive glide-formation process in Iquito, by which the high vowels /i, i, u/ glide to /j/ (<y>) to avoid vowel hiatus, i.e., /CiV/ → CⁱV. The productivity of this process is evident in cases where these vowels appear in root-final position and are followed by vowel-initial suffixes, as in (3).⁴

- (3) *Nuaatiaákura.* [nuatⁱá:kura]
 nu = aáti-aa-’kura
 3sg = say-IMPF-REC.PST
 ‘S/he was saying (recent past).’

It may well have been the existence of this productive glide-formation process that led the Eastmans to represent the palatalized

⁴ Abbreviations used in the examples in this introduction: DRV derivational root, EVENT.NOMZ event nominalization, GEN general number, IMPF imperfective aspect, LOC:PROX proximal locative, NON.PST non-past tense, PL plural number, REC.PST recent past tense.

component of all palatalized segments as an orthographic <i>.⁵ Thus, instead of adopting distinct graphemes for /kʲ, ɲ, ʃ/, they chose to represent the corresponding speech sounds as <ki(a), ni(a), si(V)>.

And indeed, the glide-formation process mentioned above would yield, from an underlying /CiV/ representation, a surface sequence identical to that derived from the /kʲ/ and /ɲ/ phonemes we posit. Nevertheless, we do not opt to eliminate the /kʲ/ and /ɲ/ phonemes in favor of underlying /kiV/ and /niV/ sequences. This is due to the simple fact that, in forms where we posit such phonemes, there is never an alternation that suggests the presence of an underlying /ki/ or /ni/ sequence, which raises the question of how speakers could ever infer the presence of these hypothetical sequences. Similar comments apply for opting to retain a /ʃ/ phoneme in our inventory.

Finally, in order to maintain continuity with previous Iquito written materials, in this dictionary we continue to use the existing orthographic strategy for representing /kʲ, ɲ, ʃ/ by writing palatalized segments as <CiV> sequences, or <ki(a), ni(a), si(V)> respectively.

1.1.2 Tone graphemes and orthography

In addition to segmental phonemes, Iquito exhibits tone, with a tonal inventory of H, L, ∅. The tonal system is complex, and most tones constitute part of an HLL tonal melody. In the orthography employed in this dictionary, only H tones are marked, and in general, each H tone is followed by two L tones, although the second L tone is, in some environments, supplanted by an H from a following HLL melody.

Below we exemplify how tone is marked in this dictionary, with only H tones marked, and how this corresponds to a tonal representation in which L tones are also marked. In (4a), we provide the orthographic representation of ‘blood’ as found in this dictionary; in (4b), we provide the representation in which the entire HLL melody is spelled out, including the two L tones that can be inferred from the presence of the H tone. Likewise, in (5a) we provide the orthographic

⁵ Interestingly, this was a common feature among orthographies developed by SIL missionaries for indigenous Peruvian Amazonian languages in the 1950s and 1960s. It is unclear, on a language by language basis, and in Iquito in particular, to what degree this choice represents a commitment to the underlying, or phonemic, representation of the speech sounds in question, and to what degree this was simply a general orthographic convenience.

representation of ‘*Tamshi Quebrada*’ found in the dictionary, and in (5b), the representation including L tones; in this case, though, note that the first HLL melody is truncated because the second H, from a second HLL melody, falls on the mora that would otherwise have been occupied by the second L of the first HLL melody, i.e., the melody associated with the first H tone.

- (4) a. *májaaka* ‘blood’
 b. *májààka*
- (5) a. *Nuríyiyúumu* ‘*Tamshi Quebrada* (name of creek)’
 b. *Nuríyìyùùmù*

1.2 Structure of Iquito–English dictionary entries

In this section, we describe the structure of the Iquito–English dictionary entries, or *lemmas*, as they are also known. There are two basic kinds of entry: 1) main entries; and 2) minor entries. Main entries are complete entries, while minor entries serve only to direct the reader to relevant main entries. Minor entries consist of items like irregular plural forms, dialectal variants, and root allomorphs, and in them, the reader is referred to a main entry for complete information.

We begin our discussion of main entries by laying out their structure in schematized form, in (6).

- (6) CITATION FORM | ROOT | IMPERFECTIVE ROOT | DERIVATIONAL ROOT | IRREGULAR PLURAL | IRREGULAR POSSESSED FORM | IRREGULAR THIRD PERSON POSSESSED FORM | LITERAL MEANING | FAST SPEECH FORM | LOAN SOURCE | { PART OF SPEECH | DEFINITION | SCIENTIFIC NAME | ANTHROPOLOGY NOTE | SEMANTICS NOTE | GRAMMAR NOTE | SOCIOLINGUISTICS NOTE | EXAMPLE SENTENCE | FREE TRANSLATION OF EXAMPLE SENTENCE } | RELATED FORM | VARIANT

First, notice that a section of the schema in (6) is set off by braces { ... }. This portion of the entry is iterated if there is more than one sense associated with the citation form. Second, note that no entry exhibits all the parts in the schema. For example, the IRREGULAR

PLURAL part of the schema is relevant only for nouns and some adjectives, while the SCIENTIFIC NAME part of the schema is only relevant for citation forms that denote life forms.

Let us examine a few examples of main entries, in order to clarify how the above schema is realized. First, consider the entry for the verb *ajiríni*, given in (7). It begins with the citation form of the verb, followed by three different types of associated roots: the basic root of the verb, preceded by the tag *rt.*; the imperfective root, preceded by the tag *impf.rt.*; and the derivational root, preceded by the tag *drv.rt.*; The reader is referred to §1.2.1 for a discussion of citation forms and root types. After the roots, the part-of-speech abbreviation appears in parentheses, in this case, (i.v.) ‘intransitive verb’. The reader is referred to §1.2.4 for a comprehensive list of part-of-speech abbreviations. The definition follows the part-of-speech tag, and is, in turn, followed by an Iquito sentence, in bold, exemplifying the entry’s root, preceded by the tag *Ex.*, followed by a free translation of the example sentence, in italics. The entry ends with an indication that the form has a dialectal variant, *ijiríni*. The reader is referred to §1.2.8 for a discussion of variant types.

- (7) **ajiríni** *rt. ajiiti impf.rt. ajiiti drv.rt. ajiri* (i.v.) be seated or sitting on any kind of surface, speaking both of living beings, such as humans, dogs, and birds, and of inanimate objects with broad flat bases, such as cooking pots. *Ex. lina=na anapa, nu=ajiitiaáriki=na náana akíka=jina. The macaw, they say, would sit in the branches of the trees. dialect.var. ijiríni.*

Now, consider the entry for the nominal root given in (8). As with the preceding entry, it begins with the citation form of the lexeme, but since in this case the root is identical to citation form, no root form is given. Because this is a noun with an irregular plural, the irregular plural form appears after the citation form, immediately preceded by the *irreg.pl.* tag. This irregular plural is followed by the part-of-speech tag and the definition, as in the verb entry in (7). The final part of the entry is the scientific name for the animal species denoted by the citation form, preceded by the *Sci.* tag.

- (8) **síruku** *irreg.pl. síruwa* (n.) **mono choro** (also simply **choro**) or Woolly Monkey, a large monkey species prized for its meat. *Sci. Lagothrix lagotricha*.

Now, consider the entry for the verb *itíni*, given in (9), which illustrates two important types of supplementary information given in entries in this dictionary: grammar notes and related forms. Grammar notes, preceded by the tag *Gram.*, immediately precede any textual examples that may be provided for a given sense. Grammar notes provide information related to the grammatical properties of the entry's lexeme; in this specific case, the note provides information about a particularly salient type of oblique argument associated with the verb. Related forms are stems related to the entry's lexeme, typically sufficiently compositional in their semantics that they do not warrant their own entry as such, but at the same time, are either (a) not entirely compositional in their semantics, or (b) of sufficient cultural or communicative salience that they warrant mention. In this entry, for example, the related form is *itiána*, literally 'transformer'; and while it is a straightforward subject nominalization of the root *íti* 'transform', this nominalized form has connotations that link it to shamanic abilities, as is noted in the brief definition following the related form. Related forms are preceded by the tag *Rel.*

- (9) **itíni** *rt. íti impf.rt. íti* (i.v.) transform one's physical shape or form, said either of individuals with magical powers, such as shamans, who had the power to transform into animals, or of certain animal species that Iquitos traditionally believed to transform from one species into another at certain points in their life cycle, e.g., *paasi* (**huasaco**), a species of carnivorous fish, that was believed to transform into *sajina* (**jergón**), a species of highly venomous snake; and *muusaníkwa* (a species of **isula** ant) that was believed to transform into *núriyi* (**tamshi** lianas).
 ► *Gram.* The thing into which the subject transforms can be expressed as an oblique argument with the postposition = *íra*. *Ex. Nu = ítiriikiaaki = ná iisaja = íra. She turned into salt. Rel. itiana* (n.) person, typically a shaman, with the ability to transform into another form, typically that of an animal.

Finally, we consider the entry for the verb *ajatat̃ini*, in (10), which exhibits multiple senses. Note that each sense is distinguished by a number in bold, starting at **1.**, and that each sense number is followed by a part-of-speech tag. For entries in which the part-of-speech cannot vary across the senses, e.g., for nouns, only a single part-of-speech tag is given, immediately before the first sense. For verbs, however, where the senses may differ in transitivity, each sense is given its own part-of-speech tag. Beyond this, different senses within a given entry all share the same roots and irregular plural forms, which precede the senses, and the same variants and related forms, which follow the senses.

- (10) **ajatat̃ini** *rt.* **ajatátii** **1.** (i.v.) land, speaking of a canoe or boat reaching the edge or shore of a body of water. *Ex.* **Na = ajatátii naami pí = kurima.** *They landed downriver, at our port.* **2.** (i.v.) alight or land, speaking of a bird alighting to perch on something, typically a branch. *Ex.* **Iina siaruuja, nu = ajat̃ii (nu = ajatátii) iina = iikuku náana.** *The paucar landed in that tree.* *free.vars.* **ikat̃ini, isit̃ini.** *JPI pers.var.* **ajatit̃ini.**

1.2.1 Citation forms and root types

Words of a number of classes always appear in inflected forms, with their roots always bearing additional morphology. For words of these classes, we provide both a citation form and at least one root; we provide more than one root when root allomorphy or similar processes affect the forms of roots. Roots appear immediately after the citation form, preceded by the tag *rt.* Verbs, discussed below, have a number of special root types which bear their own specific tags.

Adjectives The citation form of adjectives is typically the general number agreement form of the adjective, as in (11), i.e., the root plus the general number agreement suffix *-na*, although in some cases the citation form is another form that speakers consider to be the default form, as in (12), where the citation form bears the proximal locative suffix *-ki*. The root provided for adjectives is the citation form stripped of whatever inflection the root bears.

- (11) *aákusana*
 aákusa-na
 red-GEN
 ‘red (general number)’
- (12) *iriyaki*
 iriya-ki
 deserted-LOC:PROX
 ‘deserted’

Locative Nouns Locative nouns are a sub-class of nouns that obligatorily bear one of four locative suffixes, given in Table 1.3; locative suffixes may have a number of different meanings, depending on the reference frame with respect to which they are construed.

Table 1.3: Locative suffixes

SUFFIX	MEANING
<i>-ku</i>	up, upriver, outside
<i>-ma</i>	down, downriver, inside
<i>-kúura</i>	perpendicular to river, horizontally distal
<i>-ki</i>	proximal
<i>-jina</i>	unspecified (default for certain locative stems)

Most locative nouns exhibit a default form that, although bearing a locative suffix, is often construed as being bleached of that locative meaning, e.g., *kurima* ‘port’, where the root *kuri* bears the locative suffix *-ma*. It is this default form that serves as the citation form, while the root provided consists of the root of the citation form stripped of its default locative suffix.

Locative Postpositions Locative postpositions are a sub-class of postpositions that obligatorily bear the same locative suffixes borne by locative nouns. Like locative nouns, most locative postpositions exhibit a default form, which serves as its citation form, and its root consists of the citation form stripped of its locative suffix.

Verbs The citation form of verbs is the event-nominalized form of the verb, which Iquito speakers characterize as the ‘name’ of verbs, and which they readily provide when asked to translate the infinitive form of Spanish verbs (e.g., *comer* ‘eat’). The event nominalizer has the segmental form *-ni*, it conditions a preceding long vowel, and it is associated with an HLL melody, with the H tone that we mark in this dictionary appearing two moras to the left of the *-ni* segmental sequence, as in (13) and (14).

(13) *natáani*
 nata-´:ni
 plant-EVENT.NOMZ
 ‘planting, to plant’

(14) *tasíini*
 tasii-´:ni
 wait-EVENT.NOMZ
 ‘waiting, to wait’

While the event-nominalized form of the verb is the obvious choice for the verbal citation form, verb roots cannot in fact be reliably inferred from this citation form, since event nominalization neutralizes length contrasts in the final vowel of the root. For this reason, in each verb lemma, we provide the verb root, following the verbal citation form. This ‘basic’ root is preceded by the tag *rt.*, as are roots of other word classes.

This root is also useful because the event nominalization process erases root tones when the root’s high tone falls on the mora immediately preceding the event nominalizer’s high tone. Consider, for example, the root *tásii* ‘pinch’, in (15), which forms a minimal pair with *tasii* ‘wait’, given in (14). As is evident by comparing (15) and (14), the event nominalized forms of *tásii* ‘pinch’ and *tasii* ‘wait’ are homophonous, due to the fact that the root tone of *tásii* ‘pinch’ has been erased by the event nominalization process. Providing roots in verbal lexeme entries thus allows us to provide information about root tones that are lost in citation forms.

- (15) *tasíni*
 tásii-':ni
 pinch-EVENT.NOMZ
 'pinching, to pinch'

In addition to providing a basic root following the citation form of verbs, we also provide the 'derivational root' allomorph for the ~90 roots that exhibit such allomorphs. As the name suggests, derivational roots are root allomorphs conditioned by the presence of derivational suffixes. For example, when followed only by inflectional morphology, the verb meaning 'sit' (given in (7) above) exhibits the 'inflectional root' *ajítí*, but when it is followed by derivational morphology, it exhibits the 'derivational root' *ajírí*. Note that the event nominalization conditions the derivational root, as evident in (16). We treat the inflectional root as the 'basic' root of the verb, marked by the *rt.* tag, and mark the derivational root with the tag *drv.rt.*

- (16) *ajíríni*
 ajírí-':ni
 sit.DRV-EVENT.NOMZ
 'sitting, to sit'

Finally, in addition to the two verb root types already discussed, for relevant verbs we also provide an 'imperfective root'. This root reflects certain predictable changes in the quality of the final vowel of verb roots that take the allomorph of the imperfective that surfaces as lengthening of the final vowel, as in (17). As we can see in this example, the final *i* of the verb root *ajítí* 'sit' both changes quality and lengthens when bearing the imperfective.

- (17) *Nuajítii*.
 nu = ajítí-:-(∅)
 3sg = sit-IMPF-NON.PST
 'S/he is sitting.'

The changes in vowel quality that root-final vowels undergo in the imperfective are predictable (specifically, *i* → *i* and *u* → *i*), but this predictability goes only one way: that is, it is not predictable, based on an imperfective-inflected verb form ending in *i*, what the vowel quality of the root-final vowel is, since the imperfective neutralizes the

contrast between root-final *i*, *i*, and *u*. For this reason, we list imperfective roots in the dictionary as variants, to help readers locate the appropriate verbal headword, and we mark the imperfective roots of the relevant verbs with the tag *impf.rt*.

1.2.2 Irregular plurals

Iquito exhibits a regular plural suffix, *-ka*, exemplified in (18). At the same time, the language exhibits a large number of irregular plural forms, some involving relatively high-frequency irregular suffixes, such as *-wa*, exemplified in (19), and others involving suffixes that appear on only one or two nouns in the entire lexicon. There is also a significant number of plural forms that are either suppletive or exhibit root allomorphy in their plural forms.

(18) *iíminaka*
iímina-ka
canoe-PL
'canoes'

(19) *nasiwa*
nasi-wa
chacra-PL
'chacras'

If a lexeme exhibits an irregular plural form, we provide this in the irregular plural field, where it is preceded by the tag *irreg.pl*. It is also important to mention that Iquito is in the midst of a leveling of the plural-marking system towards greater use of the regular plural suffix *-ka*. This means that for some nouns, speakers volunteer both an irregular plural form and a regular plural form.⁶ When this is the case, we supply both the irregular plural form and regular plural form, to indicate that both forms are considered acceptable.

1.2.3 Loanwords

Those consultants who most actively used Iquito throughout their adult life, and probably not coincidentally, exhibit the least purist language ideologies, liberally employ loanwords from Spanish, and to a lesser degree, Quechua, to refer to a wide range of introduced items and concepts with which Iquito speakers became familiar over the course of

⁶ Indeed, in some cases, the irregular plural form is now considered archaic.

the 19th and 20th century. Ideologies of language purism are strong among some Iquito speakers, however, as well as among some other Iquito community members, and these individuals often react negatively to the appearance of identifiable loanwords in spoken Iquito, and even more so in written materials.

In acknowledgement of these concerns about the use of loanwords, we have been conservative in the number of loanwords we have included in the dictionary. Our decisions about which loanwords to include are based on of a number of criteria: 1) they are clearly not ‘nonce loans’, but are rather long-established loans; 2) there is no conventionalized and widely-used non-loan Iquito counterpart; and 3) they are frequent even in the speech of relatively purist speakers.⁷

Moreover, we have sought to include loans that yield some insight into the linguistic or social history of the Iquito people. For example, the use of native Iquito words versus loanwords within the set of cultigens known to modern Iquitos gives us insight into what cultigens were raised by Iquitos prior to intense contact with mestizos in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and which were introduced as a result of that contact. Similarly, the set of animals, fish, and plants with native Iquito names, versus names borrowed from Spanish or other indigenous languages, yields clues regarding the traditional habitat in which the Iquito people lived (that is to say, in headwaters regions, away from large rivers).

1.2.4 Parts of speech

In this dictionary we distinguish the following parts of speech, using the abbreviations below. In general, a single part of speech is given for an entry, before the listing of the multiple senses of the lexeme, if it has multiple senses. The exception to this is in verb entries, as mentioned above; since senses may differ in transitivity, the part-of-speech abbreviation follows the sense number.

⁷ That is to say, frequent in the speech of these speakers when they are not closely monitoring their own speech for the use of loanwords. When these speakers are being especially vigilant, they tend to substitute either nonce Iquito neologisms or employ periphrasis to avoid the use of the loanword.

Parts of speech abbreviations used in this dictionary

adj.	adjective	i.v.	intransitive verb
adv.	adverb	loc.dem.	locative demonstrative
anaph.pro.	anaphoric pronoun	loc.n.	locative noun
a.v.	ambitransitive verb	loc.postp.	locative postposition
comp.	complementizer	n.	noun
conj.	conjunction	num.	numeral
cop.	copula	prtcl.	particle
dem.	demonstrative	postp.	postposition
det.	determiner	pro.	pronoun
d.v.	ditransitive verb	procl.	pro-clause
interj.	interjection	prop.n.	proper noun
interrog.	interrogative word	rel.pro.	relative pronoun
		t.v.	transitive verb

1.2.5 Grammar notes

We provide grammar notes to clarify the properties of lexemes that exhibit distinguishing or unexpected grammatical properties. Grammar notes are found following definitions, and are preceded by the tag *Gram*. In general, grammar notes are prose descriptions of the relevant grammatical properties, but here we wish to briefly clarify the meaning of three abbreviations that surface in many grammar notes: *Poss.pref.*, *irreg.poss.*, and *3.poss.*

The abbreviation **Poss.pref.** indicates that the lexeme belongs to a class of nouns in Iquito that speakers strongly prefer to employ in possessed form, what we call ‘preferably possessed’ nouns. It is important to point out that these are neither obligatorily possessed nouns nor inalienably possessed nouns in an alienable/inalienable possession system, in that it is grammatical for these nouns to appear without possessors. And while in ‘out of the blue’ contexts speakers naturally produce preferably possessed nouns as possessed nouns, suitable contexts (e.g., encountering a dismembered body part) can pragmatically license these nouns to appear in unpossessed form.

The abbreviation **irreg.poss.** indicates that the possessed form of the noun differs from the unpossessed form in an unpredictable or only partially predictable manner. The irregular form appears immediately following this tag. The most common difference between possessed and unpossessed forms of nouns is tonal, with vowel-initial possessed nouns often bearing an HLL tonal melody that is absent in the unpossessed form.

The abbreviation **3.poss.** indicates that the third person possessed form of a noun is irregular. While third person possession is typically indicated by the third person possessive proclitic *nu =*, as in (20), certain nouns, especially vowel-initial ones, exhibit irregular vowel hiatus resolution or root allomorphy. In such cases, the irregular form follows the tag in question.

- (20) *nu = in̄si*
3sg = hammock
'his/her hammock'

1.2.6 Example sentences

We provide example sentences in order to clarify the use of lexemes or to exemplify their grammatical properties. Most examples in this dictionary are drawn from recorded texts, but some were elicited to illustrate specific aspects of a lexeme's meaning or function.

The example sentences follow the orthographic conventions for written Iquito developed by the *Centro del Idioma Iquito*, located in the Iquito community San Antonio de Pintuyacu. The one convention that merits comment here is that clitics are separated from their hosts by equals signs, as in the example in (21).

- (21) *Taana kakuti = jina kana = siwaáñirii imiráani.*
'We arrived at another beach.'

1.2.7 Scientific names

Like other Amazonian languages, the part of the Iquito lexicon that is devoted to life forms is very rich, reflecting a profound accumulation

of knowledge relating to the rainforest environment of the Iquito people. Most life forms or classes of life forms named in this significant reservoir of ethnobiological knowledge will be unfamiliar to many users of this dictionary, and reliance on their translational equivalents in local Spanish (if they exist) as the sole means of defining Iquito ethnobiological terms is problematic for a number of reasons.⁸ For this reason, we have sought to provide scientific names for as many Iquito ethnobiological terms as possible, allowing readers to link Iquito ethnobiological terms to scientifically-recognized biological categories.

At the same time, we provide relevant local Spanish ethnobiological terminology in the definition of Iquito ethnobiological terms whenever possible, since these will be useful to users of the dictionary who seek to relate Iquito terms to ethnobiological terminology used in Loreto, and in Peruvian Amazonia more generally. Note, however, that some variation in Spanish ethnobiological terminology exists even within Loreto, let alone within the considerably greater region of Peruvian Amazonia as a whole. Appropriate caution should be taken, therefore, in the interpreting Spanish ethnobiological terminology given in this dictionary with respect to how these terms are used outside of Iquito territory.

Linking Iquito ethnobiological terms with scientific nomenclature for species, genera, families, and other groupings of life forms has proceeded in two main ways. The first is direct identification of species by working with Iquito language specialists, employing a set of converging methodologies, including visual identification using field guides, auditory identification using recordings of vocalizations, and the use of natural history descriptions for disambiguation.⁹

The second major methodology is to employ available works that relate local Spanish names to scientific names. In this respect we have been fortunate in that the nearby city of Iquitos has for many decades been a major base and staging area for zoological and botanical research in Amazonia. One consequence of this has been the publication of a large number of scientific works that provide local Spanish equivalents used in the Iquitos area for species discussed and identi-

⁸ Lev Michael and Kevin Jernigan. In prep. Methodologies for linguistic documentation of ethnobiological terminology. In Peter Jenks and Lev Michael, eds., *From language description to documentation: Seven key topics. Special Issue of Language Documentation and Conservation*.

⁹ This methodology is described in detail in Michael and Jernigan (in prep.)

fied in the works in question (see below). By obtaining local Spanish equivalents to Iquito ethnobiological terms and then consulting works like these, we obtain important clues regarding the scientific names corresponding to Iquito ethnobiological terms. This has proved especially valuable in the case of Iquito ethnobiological terms for plants and fish, which have been more difficult for us to identify via more direct methods than mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians.

It is important to emphasize that in general we do not rely exclusively on the associations given in these works between scientific names and local Spanish ethnobiological terminology in order to link Iquito ethnobiological terms to scientific ones. Whenever possible, we seek additional evidence made available by a candidate scientific identification (e.g., leaf shape, habitat type, or coloration) to confirm or reject the candidate identification. It is of course also the case that Iquito elders sometimes observe that no Spanish ethnobiological equivalent exists for a given Iquito term, or that the extension of the Spanish and Iquito terms are different, such that the utility of local Spanish equivalents is diminished in such cases.

Finally, we wish to observe that Iquito ethnobiological terms exhibit differing degrees of granularity with respect to scientific species names. Many correspond exactly to scientific species names, while others are more fine-grained, and others more coarse-grained. For names that are more fine-grained than scientific species names, we indicate that the Iquito term identifies a ‘variety’ of some specified scientific species. For names that are more coarse-grained than scientific species names, we indicate the Iquito term indicates a ‘type’ of life form, which we subsequently characterize by resort to genus or family names, e.g., we define *amariiki* as a general term for *zúngaro*-type fishes, which are large catfishes of the family *Pimelodidae*.

We conclude by listing the key works that we have consulted in developing the scientific name identifications found in this dictionary.

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1.2.8 Variants

The lexical data gathered by the Iquito Language Documentation Project exhibits a great deal of variation, reflecting the complex dialectal and demographic history of the Iquito people. In this section, we discuss the ways in which this volume addresses this complex variation.

There are at least two clear sources of variation in the Iquito lexicon. First, as of the late 19th century, the Iquito people consisted of four major geographically delimited sub-groups, enumerated with their corresponding territories in Table 1.4. Our consultants' comments make it clear that at least in the 20th century, Iquitos held strong language ideologies regarding linguistic differences between these sub-groups, focused on differences in lexicon and intonation.¹⁰ We refer to the linguistic variation indexing these sub-groups as 'dialectal variation'.

Table 1.4: Iquito sub-groups

Sub-group name	Traditional territory (19th century)
<i>Ijakawiiraana</i>	Upper Pintuyacu River
<i>Maasikuuri</i>	Upper Mazán River and upper Momón River
<i>Maájanakáani</i>	Chambira River
<i>Naamuutújuri</i>	Lower Nanay River, upriver of the confluence of the Pintuyacu and Nanay Rivers
<i>Aámuuwaaja</i>	Headwaters of Pintuyacu River and Nanay River

The identification of this dialectal variation is considerably complicated in the current day, however, by the fact that the 20th century saw the consolidation of Iquitos from all these sub-groups into a small number of settlements, resulting in considerable dialect mixing. In addition, the current small total number of speakers exacerbates the difficulty of determining whether particular forms should be considered dialectal variants *per se*, by virtue being historically associated with particular sub-groups, or whether they should be understood as

¹⁰ Our consultants also cite a set of supposed physical morphological differences in body size and skin color, as well as specific differences in the lengths of legs and fingers, and the diameter of upper arms and lower legs, as highly salient distinguishing features of the different sub-groups.

sub-dialectal variants, or conversely, whether they participated historically in isoglosses spanning more than one dialect. In short, it is now challenging to understand how modern variation among a small number of individuals relates to historical forms of variation between, within, and across the dialect groups. We return to this point below.

A second source of variation in the Iquito lexical data are ongoing sound changes, the most striking being the loss of unstressed onsetless initial vowels.¹¹ This process appears to be operating by lexical diffusion, so that some forms are unaffected, while other forms exhibit inter-speaker and/or intra-speaker variation in the presence of their initial vowels. (Others, we may assume, have by now entirely lost their initial vowels.)

These two sources of variation do not account for all variation in the data however, and at this point it becomes more challenging to accurately characterize the basis of the variation. For example, if we compare certain forms produced by our two main male consultants, Hermenegildo Díaz Cuyasa (HDC) and Jaime Pacaya Inuma (JPI), with those produced by our main female consultant, Ema Llona Yareja (ELY), we find that the men's forms exhibit certain types of sporadic and restricted vowel harmony. Significantly, the nature of this sporadic vowel harmony is often different between the two men. Similarly, a small but noticeable number of JPI's forms exhibit /a/ where all other speakers exhibit /i/ (e.g., *jaátaaraata* ~ *jítaaraata*). Since variability is a symptom of language obsolescence,¹² it may be tempting to ascribe this and some other forms of lexical variation to the attrition of lexical knowledge. While this is no doubt a factor to some degree, many of the relevant variants are recognized by other speakers as stable over decades in the speech of particular individuals, and although idiosyncratic to a certain degree, this pattern is not clearly attributable to obsolescence-induced instability in lexical knowledge. In fact, consultants explain many cases of this smaller scale variation as due to the influence of particular individuals in their childhood, who used the forms in question. And in some cases, speakers attribute particular variants not to dialect groups, as discussed above, but to

¹¹ It is worth noting that the same process affected Arabela, one of Iquito's sister languages, such that all Arabela roots and affixes are now consonant-initial.

¹² Lyle Campbell and Martha Muntzel. 1989. The structural consequences of language death, In Nancy C. Dorian, ed., *Investigating Obsolescence: Studies in Language Contraction and Death*, 181–196. Cambridge University Press.

particular families. It seems clear, then, that there was some degree of systematic variation associated with families, and to particular individuals who may have been the last survivors of particular family lines.¹³ Family-group-based linguistic variation is not entirely surprising, given that the traditional Iquito settlement pattern was likewise family-group based, with such groups typically living several hours to several days of travel from their nearest neighbors. That family groups may have been a relevant unit of variation is also unsurprising in that even the sociolinguistic and demographic circumstances of the late 19th century represent a massive collapse in terms of numbers and social organization in comparison to the state of Iquito society in the early 18th century, when Iquito people first came into contact with Europeans and mestizos through Jesuit missionary activity and their creation of *reducciones* in, and bordering, Iquito territory. As such, it might be expected that family groups, which by the late 19th century were absorbed into one of the five sub-groups enumerated above, represented fragments of pre-contact Iquito linguistic diversity.

These observations regarding variation at the family-group and individual level suggest, first, that individual-level variation need not, and in most cases, should not, be ascribed to obsolescence-induced variability; and second, that a considerable fraction of individual-level variation in Iquito can never be accounted for in a fully satisfactory manner, resulting as it does from the virtually untraceable mixing of pre-contact linguistic diversity under circumstances of drastic demographic collapse and reorganization.

The classification of particular forms as dialectal or sociolinguistic variants of various types in this dictionary would ideally follow the methods of dialectology and sociolinguistics, both of which are empirically rigorous fields requiring the systematic, and relatively large-scale, collection of data within and across speech communities in order to arrive at trustworthy conclusions. Such work is, unfortunately, beyond our current abilities, in large part because language shift has already eroded the speech community to such a degree that the former dialectological and sociolinguistic structure of the Iquito speech communities would now be all but impossible to recover.

¹³ JPI's grandmother Pirnaja, for example, who raised him after his mother died when JPI was a young child, seems to have been the last member of her *Ifjakawitiraana* family line, and she had significant influence on JPI's language acquisition.

In place of sociolinguistic and dialectological surveys, we must instead rely on our consultants' memories of the speech community in which they became adults, and their understanding of the dialectal and sociolinguistic organization of that community. This approach is a fraught one, of course, since it is well known that language ideologies exert powerful shaping effects on individuals' perceptions of how particular linguistic forms are associated with particular socially salient groups, and how they are distributed within speech communities. With these caveats in place, we indicate the linguistic variant categories that we employ in this dictionary, and the criteria we use to place forms in these categories.

1.2.9 Named dialectal variants

Iquito speakers recognize four major dialects, which correspond to the four major named Iquito sub-groups that survived into the early 20th century: *Iñakawĩraana*, *Maasikuuri*, *Maájanakáani*, and *Naamuutíjuri*. A fifth group, the *Aámuuwaaja*, which modern Iquito elders describe as a hunter-gatherer group, is considered to be closely related, but socially distinct from the Iquito groups. All these groups were identified with particular territories, as given in Table 1.4, so that our consultants tend to alternate between identifying dialects with sub-group names or their corresponding (former) geographical extent.

We identify a form as pertaining to a specific dialect if at least one of our consultants consistently identified a form as associated with that dialect. We take the Pintuyacu/*Iñakawĩraana* dialect as the default dialect, and only indicate that a form is a dialectal variant if we identify it as pertaining to another dialect.

Unnamed dialectal variant For some forms, speakers have clear judgments that they do not pertain to the Pintuyacu/*Iñakawĩraana* dialect, but are instead associated with other Iquito dialect groups, yet they are unable to attribute the variant to any particular group.¹⁴ Such judgments potentially arise from two quite different situations. First, the variation in question may be a case where the Pintuyacu dialect was innovative (or borrowed an innovative form from another

¹⁴ The phrase *Es de gente de otros ríos*, 'It's from people from other rivers', is a common way that our consultants characterize such forms.

dialect), and the non-Pintuyacu dialect form was shared by more than one dialect. As such, it would be difficult to identify the non-Pintuyacu dialect form with a specific dialect. Second, the precise dialect group with which a non-Pintuyacu dialect form was associated may no longer be clear to our consultants. This is hardly surprising, since considerable dialect mixing dates back to at least the early 20th century, several decades prior to the birth of the elders with whom we work. We indicate that a variant is a **dialectal variant**, then, if consultants identified it as not pertaining to the Pintuyacu/*Ifjakawit̃raana* dialect, but did not identify a specific dialect with which the form was associated.

Sociolinguistic variant We reserve the term ‘sociolinguistic variant’ for variants that we ascribe to sound changes that appear to be in progress within the population of Iquito speakers, often exhibiting *intra*-speaker variation. The principal such sound change is the loss of short, toneless, word-initial vowels, a change that appears to be diffusing through the lexicon, and at this point mainly affects nouns. Different speakers produce particular alternants of specific alternant pairs with different frequencies, but we have made no attempt to quantify these frequencies.

Named Individual Variant Named individual variants are variants in the dictionary that are ascribed to one of the co-authors who participated intensively in the preparation of the dictionary, namely Hermenegildo Díaz Cuyasa (HDC), Ema Llona Yareja (ELY), or Jaime Pacaya Inuma (JPI).¹⁵ These are variants that are uniformly used by that one identified speaker only, without any *intra*-speaker variation, and which moreover are not recognized by any of the speakers as a variant of wider use, either generally within the broader historical Iquito speech community, a regional dialect group, or a descent group. Moreover, these variants are generally recognized by all consultants as forms specifically and exclusively used by the particular speaker to whom we ascribe the form.

¹⁵ Unfortunately, we have not included any specific variants for Ligia Inuma Inuma because she passed away before we began keeping track of individual variants.

Iquito – English Dictionary

A

ajákumataáni *rt. ajákumata* (i.v.) orient one's head so that one's face points towards the ground.

ajákumi *impf.rt. of ajákumíni*

ajákumíni *rt. ajákumi impf.rt. ajákumi* **1.** (i.v.) lie on one's front, lie face down. **2.** (i.v.) lie mouth down, speaking of vessel-like objects, and especially pots and bowls. *act./mid. ajákumíni* (active)

ajákumíni *rt. ajákumii* (t.v.) put or place a vessel-like object mouth down, e.g., a cooking pot. *act./mid. ajákumíni* (middle)

ájakuusiijaani *rt. ájakuusiija* **1.** (t.v.) damage, break, or ruin something that is construed as performing some function, e.g., a body part, motor, or radio, so that it no longer functions properly. *Ex. Jiítikari taa iísakwana iina sakíika = na, saámiita míija iina sakíika = na, nu = ájakuusiija pí = marasi. When the mash is sweet, when the mash is recently made, it harms our stomach (i.e., our digestion).* **2.** (t.v.) ruin a person's life, e.g., by creating acrimony in their household, by stealing their spouse, or by making it impossible for them to earn a livelihood.

ajakuusíni *rt. ajakuúsi* (i.v.) become damaged, broken, or ruined, speaking of something that is construed as performing a function, e.g., a body part, radio, or motor, such that it can no longer properly perform its function. *Rel. ajakuúsiija* (adj.) ruined, broken.

ájana (n.) name applied to two distinct unidentified tree species with similar leaves: **sandilla caspi**, also called **ratón caspi**, and **batán caspi**. **Sandilla caspi** grows to 20cm in diameter and is known for tending to have cavities where branches have broken off, which are often inhabited by forest rats (hence its other name, **ratón caspi**); its wood is known for being unusually durable in contact with moisture, and is thus valued for use as bridge supports and for making shelters where poles must be placed in moist ground. The second species, **batán caspi**, grows to 80cm in diameter, and has relatively soft wood surrounding a red heartwood core; this heartwood was traditionally used for making mashing troughs, *ájana*.

ájana (n.) **batán**, a type of wooden trough used for mashing cooked manioc and other foods, typically

some 2-3m in length and some 3cm in thickness; the troughs traditionally made by the Iquitos had open ends, so that they could easily be sluiced clean.

ajánaari *irreg.pl. ajánaariwa* (n.) ‘mashing trough’ style of weaving *iitaari* (*crisneja*) thatch panels, in which the *ijáwii* (*irapay*) palm frond stems are knotted over the palm wood lath in a way that creates running edges along the lath, and a resulting concavity along the center of the lath, reminiscent of a mashing trough, *ájana*. *Ex. Nu = táanii ajánaari. He is weaving batán-style crisnejas.*

ajaníini *rt. ajánii* (i.v.) make an *ájana* (*batán*), or mashing trough.

ajapaka *irreg.pl. ajapakíiya* (n.) wasp; general term for wasps. Significantly this term refers to both the insect and its nest, in contrast to *ajapakúni* which refers to the insect only.

ajapakíini *irreg.pl. ajapakíiya* (n.) wasp; general term for wasps. Significantly, this term refers specifically to the insect, and not its nest, in contrast to *ajapaka*, which refers to both the insect and its nest. *socio.var. japakíini.*

ajapakíiya *irreg.pl. of ajapaka*

ajarakuutáni *rt. ajarakuúta* (i.v.) be on hands and knees, be on all fours. ► *Gram.* When bearing the associated motion suffix *-sawii* (arrive and do), the stem is interpreted as ‘fall on one’s hands and knees’, e.g., catching oneself to avoid hitting the ground with one’s

face when falling. *Ex. Iina maaya, nu = ajarakuútaki tíira taari = yaajaa, aákari kaa. That child was on all fours over there earlier (but) not now. Ex. Iina maaya, nu = ajarakuútasáwii naami níiyama iyaamiaákuji nu = itíwii. That child is now on all fours there on the ground because he fell.*

ajaruuja (n.) tadpole.

ajatátíini *rt. ajatátii* 1. (i.v.) land, speaking of a canoe or boat reaching the edge or shore of a body of water. *Ex. Na = ajatátii naami pí = kurima. They landed downriver, at our port.* 2. (i.v.) alight or land, speaking of a bird alighting to perch on something, typically a branch. *Ex. Iina siaruuja, nu = ajatátii (nu = ajatátii) iina = iíkuku náana. The paucar landed in that tree. free.vars. ikatíini, isitíini. JPI pers.var. ajatitíini.*

ajátáni *rt. ajáta* 1. (i.v.) rest lying down. ► *Socio.* Probably a *Naamuutíjuri* dialect form used by ELY’s elder family members; this form has been replaced in ELY’s own speech by the forms *samáraatáni* ‘rest’ and *makíini* ‘sleep’, which are in wider use in San Antonio. 2. (i.v.) die, euphemistic way of referring to the death of an individual. ► *Socio.* This euphemistic use is also a *Naamuutíjuri* dialect feature.

ajátaari (n.) traditional type of mashing and grinding tool, typically used in conjunction with the *ájana* (*batán*) mashing trough;

it consists of a heavy and thick rectangular piece of wood, roughly 40-50cm in width and 25-30cm in height, with stubby handles extending horizontally from the upper corners. This tool is employed by lifting the grinder by one handle and then driving it down with force, then doing the same with the other handle, in a rhythmic, rocking fashion. Most commonly used to mash cooked manioc in the preparation of manioc beer, it is also used to grind harder substances, such as toasted corn and, traditionally, salt, which was most commonly available to Iquitos as hard blocks.

ajatitíini *rt. ajatítii JPI pers.var. of ajatatíini*

ajáaja (n.) husband, affectionate vocative term used by a wife to address her husband. ► *Gram.* Referential counterpart: *níyaaka*. *Ex. Juu, saakaá tii, ajáaja? Hey, what is it, husband?*

ajaana (n.) 1. strong sun or sunlight, said of the strong light and heat from the sun, e.g. as is typical of a cloudless day near the equator, as opposed to the celestial body as such (*nunamija*). *Ex. Kana = íkwakura niínaki, aasi = jata, ajaana. We travelled at night, with rain, and (with) strong sun.* 2. bright, sunny, clear weather, or a day with such weather. In Iquito territory, such days often become so hot by noon that working outside is arduous. *Ex. Aájapaa ajaana kuúkirii jítirimi yaawíini, tii = kija iina íkii*

pisúuni, iinawaja jítikari nu = jawíini. *Despite it being sunny weather for however many days, there where the atinga lives, it never dries out. Nanay dialect var. yaana.*

ájaana yaawíini *lit. strong sun day (n.) dry season; a period of relatively infrequent rains, characterized by an abundance of sunny weather and dropping or low rivers. Ex. Ájaana yaawíini = kari, maasiána jimínati íkii. In the dry season, there are lots of horseflies.*

ajáani *rt. ája (t.v.) grind or mash, using an ajáaari.*

aji *irreg.pl. ajipi 3.poss. naji (n.) woman's husband's mother, husband's father, and son's wife; kinship term used by female ego for core collateral kin with the exception of her son-in-law.*

► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

ájika 3.poss. **nájika** (n.) 1. a comparatively slender part of an object that branches off, typically at an acute angle, from the larger object of which it is a part, e.g., a branch that branches off from the trunk of a tree. ► *Sem.* The various kinds of fork that this term encompasses are distinguished by specifying the relevant possessor (e.g., *amaki ájika* for the fork in a path). ► *Gram. Poss.pref.* 2. an affluent or tributary of a river, identified as such by its comparatively lower volume of water flow than the river it joins. ► *Gram. Poss.pref. Rel. náana ájika (n.) fork of tree.*

ajíkatáani *rt. ajíkata (t.v.) break open a fork-shaped object by*

forcing the two parts apart at the point where they join, e.g., break off a tree branch at the point where it joins the trunk, or break a person's fingers by forcing them apart.

ajíkaasi *Nanay dialect.var.* of **awasi**

ajikíini *rt. ajikii* (i.v.) branch off, speaking of a part of something that branches off the main body, e.g., a branch that grows from a trunk, or a tributary that branches off from a larger river. *Rel. ajikiísini* (*rt. ajikiísii*) (i.v.) fork in multiple places, e.g., a creek near its headwaters.

ajirákana *irreg.pl. ajirákaka* (n.) a section of manioc stalk, cut in preparation for planting. Manioc propagates from sections of cut manioc stalk, which Iquitos cut to a length of about 30cm for planting purposes; the action of planting, *ajiráani*, involves thrusting the stalk many inches into the soil, at an oblique angle. *dialect.vars. ijirákana, nasíkana.*

ajírataaja (n.) **mazo**, a wooden pestle-like implement, some 75cm to 1m in length, with a relatively large rounded head at one end, used for mashing foods, especially cooked manioc in the preparation of manioc beer mash. *HDC pers.var. ajíritaaja. free.var. máasu.*

ajiraakíini *rt. ajiraákii* (t.v.) **tacarpear**, or make multiple holes in the ground for seeds, using a sharpened stick.

ajiráani *rt. ájiita drv.rt. ajíra* (i.v.) beat or pulse, said of the beating of

a heart or the pulsing in veins. *dialect.var. ijiráani.*

ajiráani *rt. ájiita drv.rt. ajíra* 1. (t.v.) stab or pierce with a sharp object, said of, e.g., stabbing a person with a knife, piercing the body of an animal with a spear, or making a hole in the ground with a sharpened stick in order to sow seeds. ► *Gram.* This verb does not entail that the stabbing instrument remains held by its user, so can be used both, for example, for a thrown spear, and a spear that remains held by its user. *Ex. Kw = ájiitakuraaná aana = jina, kaa tuu kaaya = jina! I struck a dolphin (with my harpoon), not a person!* 2. (t.v.) crush into a pulp or mash with a relatively slender tool with a roughly circular cross-section, e.g., a pestle. ► *Gram.* When the object is wholly affected by the action denoted by the verb, e.g., when it is mashed to a pulp, the object takes no special marking; however, when the object is only partially affected, e.g., when an animal is stabbed with a lance, the object takes the locative postposition = *jina*. *Ex. Átiiji = jaa, jítikari taá jawana iina kanuu = na, kiaá iina ájiitaki mírija. After that, when the chambira fiber is dry, you'll mash the mishquipanga.* 3. (t.v.) peck, strike something with a beak or a beak-like snout, said of birds and certain species of fish. *Rel. ajiraákuma* (n.) hole left by stabbing or piercing something in a downward fashion, e.g., a hole left

by a planting stick, for planting corn. *Rel.* ajiraakúuni (*rt.* ajiraákuu) (t.v.) stab, pierce, mash, or peck a rounded object repeatedly. *Rel.* ajiratíini (*rt.* ajirátii) (t.v.) stab, pierce, mash, or peck repeatedly. *Rel.* ajiraanúuni (*rt.* ajiraánuu) (t.v.) stab, pierce, mash, or peck repeatedly.
dialect.var. **ijiráani.**

ajíritaaja *HDC pers.var. of*
ajírataaja

ajirina *irreg.poss.* **ajirina.** (n.) seat of any type, be it a chair, bench, or traditional low stool. The traditional Iquito stool was about 50cm wide and 30cm deep, made of a single block of typically heavy wood, and stood 20-30cm high, with stubby legs about 5cm in height. It was generally undecorated, except for a knob, carved to look like a turtle's head, that was sometimes placed on one of the narrow sides, to use as a handle for moving it. *dialect.var.* **ijirina.**

ajiríini *rt.* **ajiíti** *impf.rt.* **ajiíti** *drv.rt.* **ajíri** (i.v.) be seated or sitting on any kind of surface, speaking both of living beings, such as humans, dogs, and birds, and of inanimate objects with broad flat bases, such as cooking pots. *Ex.* **Iina = na anapa, nu = ajiítiaárikí = na náana akíka = jina.** *The macaw, they say, would sit in the branches of the trees. dialect.var.* **ijiríini.**

ajíini *rt.* **ájii 1.** (t.v.) obtain a daughter-in-law, speaking of a woman. *Ex.* **Iina = jina taana amáriyaana, jaa nu = ájiíyaákura.**

The other (last) year, she already had a daughter-in-law. 2. (t.v.) obtain a parent-in-law, speaking of a woman. *Ex.* **Iina kitáaka, nu = nakariíyaa ajíini.** *That young woman wants to have a mother-in-law or father-in-law.*

ajiíti *impf.rt. of* **ajiríini**

ajuuka *irreg.poss.* **ájuuka.** (n.) **churo** or Giant Applesnail, a species of edible aquatic snail with a dark round shell that typically reaches some 7cm in diameter; in Iquito territory, these prized mollusks are found only in creeks that drain from areas with clayey soils, *tipáaka*. The most forms of common bait used to attract them are the leaves of the *ujii* tree and manioc peels, and they are captured individually by hand. *Sci.* *Pomacea maculata.*

ájuukwaasi *3.poss.* **nájuukwaasi** (n.) labia minora of the vagina.
► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

akájinakiya *irreg.pl. of* **akájinaku** = **akájinaku** (loc.postp.) at or on the middle part or mid-point.

► *Gram.* The default form of this locative postposition is *akájinaku*.

Ex. **Nu = tinitakiaaki = na náana = akájinaku nuu.** *She tied him to the middle of the tree. Ex.* **Iina ikwani, nu = tijákaa iina náana ániija naami nuu = akájinama.** *That man is cutting that felled tree below (us) at its middle.*

akájinaku *rt.* **akájina**

irreg.pl. **akájinakiya** *3.poss.* **nakájinaku** (loc.n.) **1.** middle part or midpoint of an object that is saliently extended along one

dimension. ► *Gram.* The default form of this locative noun is *akájinaku*. *Poss.pref.* *Ex.* **Nu = miitíi kúija iina akájinaku paápaaja.** *He gave me the middle part of the fish (cut in three parts).* *Ex.* **Iina miínií, nu = amaniikuútaki iina náana íniija náana akájinaku, nu = kukwáani = fira nuu.** *The capuchin monkey struck the seed against the middle of the tree to break it open.* **2.** half of something. ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.* *Ex.* **Naa = kaa kuuwaa akájinaku nu = inákiaaki = waja naami taása = jinakuma.** *Not even half the meat did he put in the basket.*

= **akájinakúura** (postp.) in the middle of, at the midpoint of, speaking of the midpoint of a line that crosses perpendicular to the axis of greatest length of something that is comparative long and slender, e.g., the midpoint of a line that crosses a river from one bank to the other.

= **akájinakuúraji** (postp.) **1.** across, for a figure to be in contact with the ground and be perpendicular to the axis of greatest length of the ground object, without the requirement that the figure contact the edges of the ground; e.g., for a stick lie across a path, without its ends reaching the edge of the path. *Ex.* **Iina awásiiyi, nu = ímaa iina = akájinakuúraji amaki.** *The vinesnake is lying across this path.* **2.** around, for a figure to be in contact with a considerable section of the circumference of an object that is saliently extended in a

single dimension, e.g., a rope tied around a tree trunk. *Ex.* **Iina iiyii, nu = máruu iina = akájinakuúraji náana nuu.** *(As for) the rope, he tied it around the tree trunk.*

akájinakuúraji

irreg.pl. **akájinakiya** *3.poss.* **nakájinakuúraji** (n.) **1.** waist, typically of a person. ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.* *Ex.* **Nu = saáwiri nu = jímuuyaáriki n = akájinakuúraji.** *His machete was stuck in his waist (i.e., worn in this manner).* *Ex.* **Uumáana tíi ki = sájiiri akájinakuúraji.** *My grandma's waist is large.* **2.** the middle of an entity that is roughly cylindrical in shape, e.g., a tree or a tube, speaking of the entire diameter of the entity at approximately the midpoint between its two extrema. ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.* *Ex.* **Iina ikwaana, nu = siwaánikura iina akájinakuúraji náana.** *The flood reached the middle of this tree.*

akájinaaja *3.poss.* **nakájinaaja** (n.) kidney. ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.*

akajiyúuki *irreg.pl.* **akajiyúukiwa** *3.poss.* **nakajiyúuki** (n.) spine or spinal column. ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.*

akami (adv.) **1.** focused form of the anaphoric upriver deictic spatial adverb *kami*. *Ex.* **Nu = iikiaáriki Aakamaána = jina; akami kana = kújiyaáriki nuu.** *They lived on the Acamana Quebrada; we lived there upriver (not here downriver) with them.* **2.** focused form of the anaphoric vertically superior deictic spatial adverb *kami*. *Ex.* **Akami = na na = íkii náaji jífta**

kaaya íkii, kaa kániika
sakiíni = jata, kaa kániika
ariíni = jata, kaa ipuruúni = jata,
aájapaki. *Up there (i.e., in heaven,*
in contrast to on earth), they live how
a person should live, hating no-one,
criticizing no-one, without fighting,
nothing.

akánataaja 3.poss. **nakánataaja**
 (n.) heart. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*
 ► *Socio.* This term is considered
 archaic, with the loanword
kuurasuu more commonly used
 now. *free.var. kuuraasuu.*

akásima *JPI pers.var. of akásimi*

akásimi *irreg.pl. akásimiya* 3.poss.
nakásimi (n.) groin. ► *Gram.*
Poss.pref. JPI pers.var. akásima.

akasiitáani *rt. akasiita* (i.v.) have
 a characteristic posture in which
 the butt sticks out to an unusual
 degree, while the torso protrudes in
 the opposite direction. *Ex. Iina*
kumaku, nu = akasiítaa, kaa
nu = paájii takúuni kamíkiika.
That old man stands bent forward, he
can't stand up straight anymore.

akasiyi *irreg.pl. akasiyuwa*
irreg.poss. akásiyi. (n.) species of
macana-type fish that reaches some
 20cm in length, with alternating
 transverse black and white stripes.

akasiyuwa *irreg.pl. of akasiyi*

ákati 3.poss. **nákati** (n.) juvenile, a
 life stage of any animal or plant
 species, being no longer a pup,
 fledgling, sprout, etc., but not yet a
 mature adult. ► *Gram.* The species
 to which the juvenile form pertains
 is expressed as the possessor of this

noun, e.g., *pisiki ákati* 'juvenile
 tapir'. *Poss.pref.*

aki 3.poss. **naki** (n.) 1. branch of
 any size, from the large branch of a
 tree to the analogous structure on a
 tiny plant. ► *Sem.* In this sense, the
 plural form is most commonly used,
 even when referring to what could
 be construed as a single branch.

► *Gram.* When possessed, this root
 is underlyingly assigned a
 possessive constructional HLL
 melody. However, when singular,
 (i.e., *aki*), the stem is too short for
 the constructional tone to be
 realized, and the root surfaces as
 toneless. When plural, however, the
 stem is trimoraic, and the
 constructional tone can surface
 (i.e., *ákika*). *Poss.pref.* 2. branch,
 tributary, or affluent of a river.
 ► *Gram.* Same as above. *Poss.pref.*

akíkatáani *rt. akíkata* (t.v.)
 remove a branch by cutting or
 breaking it off. *act./mid. akíkatíini*
 (middle)

akíkati *impf.rt. of akíkatíini*

akíkatina *rt. akíkati* (adj.)
 branchy, for a tree to have branches
 growing from low on its trunk,
 unlike most trees in the rainforest,
 whose trunks have few or no
 branches until their crown.

akíkatíini *rt. akíkati* *impf.rt.*
akíkati (i.v.) break off, speaking of
 a branch coming off of a tree.
act./mid. akíkatáani (active)

akikíini *rt. akíkii* (i.v.) grow a
 branch, form one or more forks by
 growing branches. *Ex. Iina támuu*
íikii iita = siriku = na,

nu = **akíkiyyaa**. *The guaba beside the house is forming a (new) branch.* *Rel. akikiitáani* (rt. akikiíta) (i.v.) grow or form branches with fruits, smaller branches, or leaves on them.

akíraja (n.) wind or breeze.

► *Anth.* It is said that Iquitos traditionally believed that the first blast of a strong wind brought the *imñini* (*madre*, spirit) of the wind, and that children exposed to this wind would be ‘taken’ (*akíraja irírii nuu*) and contract severe diarrhea as a result; for this reason, shamans would warn their neighbors to take their children inside when they perceived a strong wind coming.

► *Gram.* mass noun.

akíraja naaki *free.var. of káraaki* *lit.* wind egg ► *Anth.* An explanation given for this term is that Iquitos traditionally said it was the wind, rather than a rooster, that had mated with a hen when it produced unfertilized eggs.

akirajúini rt. **akirájii** (i.v.) blow strongly, of wind. *Ex. Amátana nu* = **akirájiiyaa**. *The wind is blowing strongly.*

akirajúitáani rt. **akirajúita** (i.v.) blow continuously and strongly, of wind. *Ex. Amátana nu* = **akirajúitaa**. *The wind is blowing strongly.*

akiriítajina rt. **akiriíta** *irreg.pl. akiriítakajina* (loc.n.) a clear, open area in a forest that results when a large tree falls.

► *Gram.* The default form of this locative noun is *akiriítajina*. *HDC pers.var. akiriítajina.*

akiriítajina rt. **akiriíta** *HDC pers.var. of akiriítajina irreg.pl. akiriítakajina*

aki *irreg.pl. akíwaaka* 3.poss. **naki** (n.) father. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

► *Socio.* Historically, this was the sole referential term for ‘father’; more recently, the historical vocative term, *kaakúja*, has come to be used referentially, such that *aki* is now uncommon in everyday speech.

akiríjia (interj.) “aargh!”, a conventionalized cry of severe pain.

akirijjanii (interj.) “aargh!”, a conventionalized self-pitying cry of severe pain.

akisíini *irreg.pl. akisiíya* (n.) evil spell, the magical element by which malevolent shamans caused harm to their victims. In narratives, often depicted as propelled towards the victim by a special type of blowing, *aruukúini*; possibly drawing on beliefs of neighboring indigenous groups, elderly Iquito speakers sometimes describe these elements as darts imbued with harmful power by the shaman.

akisíya *irreg.pl. of akisiíini*

ákii (interj.) “ah!”, a conventionalized cry of pain uttered in traditional Iquito stories at the moment of death by wounding, e.g., when receiving a fatal thrust from a spear. *Ex. “Ákii!” iina ruruúkuukuraaná waarata ikwani.* “Ah!,” yelled the other man.

ákuma *irreg.pl. akúmawaaka* 3.poss. **nákuma** (n.) maternal uncle; referential term for mother’s

brother, male or female ego.

► *Gram.* Vocative counterpart: *akúmaaja*. *Poss.pref.*

akúmari *irreg.pl. akúmaríwa*

3.poss. nakúmari (n.) **1.** owner of a material object, e.g., a house or canoe, or a portion of land. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.* **2.** leader or organizer of a collaborative activity, e.g., *sirúni akúmari*, barbasco-fishing organizer. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

akumaríni *rt. akumárii* (t.v.)

take possession of an object, or make oneself the owner of an object, depriving another person of its possession against their will. *Ex. Iina ikwani, nu = akumáriikurá iina iímina. That man took possession of the canoe.*

akúmaaja

irreg.pl. akúmaajawaaka (n.) vocative term for maternal uncle; mother's brother, male or female ego. ► *Gram.* Referential counterpart: *ákuma*.

akumíyaaka (n.) **1.** marriage

party; in traditional Iquito society, when a couple wished to be recognized as a committed pair by the rest of the community, manioc beer was made, typically by the new wife's mother, and meat and fish provided, typically by the new wife's father, and a party was organized to which everyone was invited; the holding of this party constituted the rite by which a pair came to be seen as a married pair. **2.** the manioc beer prepared for a marriage party.

akumíni *rt. akuúmi drv.rt. akúmi*

(t.v.) take a woman as a romantic

partner or wife, said of men.

► *Gram.* The subject of this verb is obligatorily masculine. *Ex.*

Nu = akuúmikiaaki = na nuúkiika miisaji. *He had gotten together with a woman.*

akúmiiti *irreg.pl. akúmiitiwaaka*

3.poss. nakúmiiti (n.) mother-in-law of male ego. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

akumiitíni *rt. akumiítii* (t.v.)

obtain a mother-in-law, speaking of a man. ► *Gram.* The object of this verb is the woman who is becomes the mother-in-law of the subject of the verb.

akúmiisana

irreg.pl. akúmiisanawaaka *3.poss. nakúmiisana* (n.) deceased maternal uncle. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

akusakáani *irreg.pl. aákusaka* (n.)

common earthworm, pinkish in color. *free.var. akusaníini.*

akusaníini *free.var. of akusakáani*

irreg.pl. aákusaka

akusi *irreg.poss. ákusi. 3.poss.*

nákusi (n.) peduncle, the part of any fruit or tuber by which it is connected to the larger plant of which it is a part; this term applies both to any cap associated with the fruit or tuber, and to any segment of stem that remains when the fruit or tuber is separated from the plant. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

akutuuyuukami

irreg.pl. akutuuyuukamiwa, akutuuyuukamika (n.) *ayahuasca* song; a type of song sung principally while under the influence of *aákuta* (*ayahuasca*).

Such songs pertained to individuals, with each person eventually developing their own unique song; it was traditionally understood that each person received their song from the *aákuta imāni*, i.e., the **madre** or spirit of the **ayahuasca**.

akúumi *irreg.pl. akuúmiya, akuúmiwaaka* *3.poss. nakúumi* (n.) **1.** woman's son-in-law; kinship term used by female ego for her daughter's husband. ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.* **2.** man's father-in-law, brother-in-law and son-in-law; kinship term used by male ego for core male collateral kin: his wife's father, wife's brother, sister's husband, and daughter's husband. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

akuumíini *rt. akuúmii* (t.v.) obtain a male in-law, speaking of a man, i.e., a brother-in-law or a father-in-law. ► *Gram.* The object of this verb is the man who is becomes an in-law of the subject of the verb. *Ex. Iina maníini, nu = nakariíyaa akuumíini.* *That young man wants to get a father-in-law or brother-in-law.* *Ex. Jiítikari Ines niyaákikiakaí Elmer = na, Elmer akuúmiikaaki Nelson.* *When Ines married Elmer, Elmer became Nelson's brother-in-law.*

amaki *irreg.poss. ámaki. 3.poss. námaki* (n.) **1.** **cogollo** or terminal bud of a palm, the soft and immature palm fronds that have yet to emerge from the top of a palm trunk; due to their pliability, Iquitos traditionally used these as a source of materials for a variety of products. ► *Gram. Poss.pref. 2.*

budding leaf that grows at the tip of a branch, twig, or vine, speaking of the place where the plant part is growing in length. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

amaki *irreg.pl. amakiya* (n.) path, trail, or road. This term was traditionally used for forest paths and trails, but has been extended in to include roads and highways. ► *Sem.* This term contrasts with the similarly glossed *niikuma* in that it denotes the cleared spatial region that constitutes the path, while *niikuma* denotes a directed path trajectory.

amákiyina *rt. amáki 3.poss. namákiyina* (loc.n.) **1.** an absence or empty space that was formerly occupied by something or someone; it may be something that was stationary in that position for a long time, e.g., the empty space formerly occupied by a piece of furniture; or something that was in the relevant location only momentarily, due to it being in motion through the space in question; this term is also used to refer to the absence left when someone dies. ► *Gram.* The default form of this locative noun is *amákiyina*; empty spaces that have a cavity-like shape, such as footprints, or the empty space left by something being removed, e.g., a pot, are denoted by the form *amákima*. *Poss.pref. Ex. Íyaa iina = na tipaniiri kásiitakiaaki = na n = amákiyina, nu = apiítakura nuu.* *Then the stingray monster grabbed in empty space and let him escape.* *Ex. Kaa*

kiaa = ti kana = nikipurá jaa;
kana = amákijina; **kiaa = ti**
siwaániriikurá, iwáriija kanáaja
jaa. *You would not have seen us;*
(only) our absence; you would have
arrived, with us already dead. **2.**
 impression, imprint, print, or trace
 left by something that formerly
 occupied a space, e.g., the mark left
 by someone lying in tall grass, a
 footprint, or the hole left in
 something struck by a spear, after it
 has been removed. *Ex. Iiná tii,*
nikísaa pajataákujina = na,
juwáana amákiku tii. *This, which*
looks like a hole, is the trace of a
spear. **3.** pointless or useless place,
 speaking of hunting and fishing in a
 particular location, due to the fact
 that animals or fish will not be
 found there; note that the this
 usage applies solely to fishing and
 hunting, and cannot be applied to
 the gathering of plants or the
 success of more abstract activities
 (e.g., going to university to obtain a
 good job). *Ex. K = íkwaa*
nakikúura, kí = paanii kuuwaa;
kaá tii nu = amákijina. *I am going*
to the forest (and) I will look for
game; it is not in vain (i.e., I will
encounter game).

amákijja *irreg.pl.* **amákiiya,**
amákijjaka (n.) general term for
 crabs. *Chambira dialect.var.*
mákijja.

amákijja *free.var.* of **amákijja**
áaku

amákijja áaku *lit.* empty crab shell
fst.spch. **amákijjáaku** (n.) manioc
 plants, typically few in number
 (e.g., a single armful of manioc

stalk cuttings), that were
 traditionally planted as soon as
 possible after a garden plot was
 cleared, before it was
 systematically planted, typically by
 means of a collaborative planting
 party (*natíyaaka*). ► *Anth.* This
 early planting was motivated by the
 belief that if a recently-burned plot
 were left unplanted for more than a
 few days, then the manioc planted
 there would not develop large
 tubers; this delay would allow crabs
 to visit the plot, and if they did so,
 manioc tubers would have the
 slender shape of crab legs, rather
 than the desired bulbous shape.
 Planting these early manioc
 cuttings was referred to as ‘planting
 one’s crabs’, e.g., *kí = nataa*
kw = amákijja ‘I’m planting my
 crabs’. *free.var.* **amákijja.**

amakíini *rt.* **amákii** (a.v.) make a
 path; cut a new path through a
 forested area, including the process
 of only cutting the tops of plants to
 mark the path, making it possible to
 pass but not clearing the path down
 to the ground. *Ex. Iipi taapi*
aniaárikí nu = níwaji, naawaaka
na = amákiiyaárikí uumáana
amaki jaa. *Those that came behind*
him (the leader), they cut a wide path
at that point. *Ex. Kw = aátii nuu,*
“Jiítikari kia = kaajija muuti
iriaárii = na, kiaa amákii, tii kiaá
nuu tiitaki.” *I say to her, “When*
your dogs go off after an agouti, you
will cut a path, wherever you follow
them.”

amakíira (*postp.*) in preparation
 for, or in anticipation of, an

absence from a place, typically when a person goes on a trip. *Ex.* **Cristina nu = amakíira, nu = átuuyaáriikura kíija, kí = kwaráani = íira nu = pakarikuji.** *In anticipation of Cristina's absence, she left having instructed me to weed her front patio.*

amakiitáani *rt.* **amakíita** (t.v.) clear a path to one or more standing or felled trees, in order to both claim ownership and facilitate extraction, either of the trees, e.g., as in logging, or of products related to them, e.g., as in rubber-tapping. ► *Gram.* This root does not apply to the more general case of clearing a path to a location, which is instead expressed with the verb *amakíini* and a suitable postpositional phrase. *Ex.* **Nu = amakíitaa iimi naaka, nu = takaraajúuni = íira aasamujina = ánuura niwa.** *He is making a path for those tree trunks, so that he can roll them to the creek.*

amánaati (n.) **tornillo** or **huayra caspi**, species of red hardwood tree that grows in a wide variety of soil types. It grows up to 2m in diameter and is highly valued as timber. Its bark was formerly used to make a bath to treat measles. *Sci. Cedrelinga cataneiformis.*

amaniijúuni *rt.* **amaníjjuu 1.** (t.v.) pound or pulp *nuúruu*, **barbasco** roots, so as to release their poisonous milky fluid, which is used as a fishing technique. **2.** (i.v.) **mañachear** or **hacer mañacheo**, fish with *nuúruu*, **barbasco**, in a small body of water, typically a small creek. Stemming

from the metonymical use of the previous sense, in this sense the verb denotes the entire process of pulping the *nuúruu*, diffusing the liquid in the body of water, and collecting the stunned fish.

amaniijuutáani *rt.* **amaniijuúta** (t.v.) pat or tap, repeatedly strike something gently, e.g., patting a baby on the back with one's palm to encourage it to sleep, or absentmindedly tapping a pencil against a tabletop. ► *Sem.* The object of this verb must denote a possessed body part to avoid the interpretation that the subject is striking the object against something else. *Ex.* **Nu = amaniijuútaa iina = íikuku maaya, nu = makítíini = íira nuu.** *She is patting the child's body to make him sleep.*

amániikíini *rt.* **amániikii** (t.v.) beat a person or animal repeatedly with an instrument, e.g., a spear or stick, until they are grievously injured or dead.

amaniikúuni *rt.* **amaniikuu 1.** (t.v.) hit or strike repeatedly with an appropriate instrument, e.g., strike a drum repeatedly with a drumstick, strike a nail repeatedly with a hammer. *Ex.* **Nu = amaniikuuyaa iina nuúruu nu = aamuútaaja = jata.** *He is pounding the barbasco with his mallet.* **2.** (t.v.) applaud. ► *Gram.* This sense must take a possessed form of *kurika* 'hand' as its object. *Ex.* **Kw = amaniikuuyaa kí = kurika iyaamiaákuji nu = áriikwaki**

suwaata. *I am clapping (my hands) because she sang well.*

amaniikuutáani *rt.* **amaniikuúta**

1. (t.v.) hit or strike an entity repeatedly against something else, especially a hard surface such as the ground, either in order to damage or alter it; to break it open, e.g., a fruit with a hard shell; or, in the case of a wounded animal, to kill it. *Ex. Iina miinii, nu = amaniikuútaki iina náana íniija náana akájinaku, nu = kukwáani = fira nuu.* *The capuchin monkey struck the seed against the (middle of the) tree to break it (the seed) open.* **2.** (t.v.) flap or flutter wings rapidly, said of bird species with relatively fast wing flapping tempos, such as hummingbirds. *Ex. Jaari = na niitamu apárakiaaki = ná samiríini = jina jaa, iyaamiaákuji kaa nu = iyaárii náaji, kaa nu = amaniikuútaa sámira nu = námaku.* *Then the vulture began to tire, because it doesn't fly that way, it doesn't flap its wings rapidly.*

amaníini *rt.* **amánii** (t.v.) kill multiple entities, typically said with respect to multiple game animals killed on a single hunting trip. ► *Gram.* The object of the verb is obligatorily plural. *Ex. Iipi aámuuyáapi, na = amániiyaáriki naawaaka.* *The warriors would kill among themselves.* *Ex. Iina kuuwaa aámuuyána, nu = amániikura siíruwa.* *The hunter killed (many) woolly monkeys.* *Rel. amániisíini* (*rt.* **amániisi**) (t.v.) kill groups of

multiple individuals in different places.

amaniiwitáani *rt.* **amaniwiíta**

(i.v.) flash or raise the eyebrows twice or thrice; for Iquito speakers, this is stereotypically a gesture made by young men towards women in whom they are romantically interested. *Rel. amaniwiitaaníini* (*rt.* **amaniwiitaánii**) (t.v.) wink or flash the eyebrows at someone.

amari *free.var.* of **amarijina**

► *Socio.* Although historically this was simply the plural form of *amariyaaja*, it is now partially merged with *amarijina* (**pijuayal**) 'a grove of (**pijuayo**) palms', presumably because the most common circumstance in which one talks of multiple (**pijuayo**) palms is in relation to such groves. Speakers thus gloss *amari* as both the plural of *amariyaaja* and as synonymous with *amarijina*.

amari *irreg.pl.* of **amariyaaja**
irreg.pl. **amariwa**

amarijina *irreg.poss.* **amárijina.**

(loc.n.) **pijuayal**, a grove of *amariyaaja*, **pijuayo** palms. ► *Socio.* See Note under *amari*. *JPI pers.var.* **amariyaajina.** *free.var.* **amari.**

amariníini *rt.* **amariíni** *drv.rt.*

amaríni (t.v.) be jealous, feel jealous about. *Ex. Iina ikwani, nu = amariíni nu = majána.* *That man is acting jealous about his wife.* *Rel. amariniána* (n.) jealous person.

amarisiáaka (n.) **chicha de pijuayo** o **masato de pijuayo**,

fermented beverage made from cooked *amariyaaja* (**pijuayo**) palm fruits; it is prepared in a manner very similar to *itínijja*, manioc beer.

amariyaaja *irreg.pl. amari*
irreg.poss. amáriyaaja. (n.) **pijuayo** or Peach Palm, species of palm of great traditional importance. Its savory, oily fruits were important as a source of solid food and also served as the base for a rich fermented beverage, *amarisíáaka*, while the wood from its trunk, which is covered with sharp spines, was used to make spears (*juwáana*) and knives (*paaniíwi*). *Sci. Bactris gasipaes.* ► *Anth.* According to Iquito oral tradition, this palm was first brought to the Iquito people by a trio of shamans who flew far into the east to discover where the sun came from, where they encountered a jealous spirit who hoarded the palms for itself. By trickery, the shamans liberated some of the fruits, from which all *amariyaaja* in Iquito territory have descended.

amariyaajina *JPI pers.var. of amarijina*

amariyaana (n.) **1.** season in which *amariyaaja* (**pijuayo**) palm fruits are ripe, which peaks in February and March in Iquito territory. **2.** year, measured from one *amariyaaja* (**pijuayo**) palm season to the next. ► *Gram.* When preceded by a quantifying element, such as *nuúkika* ‘one’, *kuumi* ‘two’, *jítimi* ‘some’, or *taana* ‘other’, this word exhibits the alternant *amáriyaana*, whose tone pattern is identical to the pattern that would

surface if this were a possessive alternation; note also that there is no distinct plural form (i.e., there is no form *amáriyaami*). *Ex. Anuu tarawaájuuyaáriki = na kuumi amáriyaana jaa, náaji kuuwaa paníini = jata, aamíyaakiána.* *He had worked for two years already, seeking game in that way, as a hunter. const.var. amáriyaana.*

amáriyaana *const.var. of amariyaana*

amariiki *irreg.pl. amariikiwa*
irreg.poss. amáriiki. (n.) general term for **zúngaros**, a class of generally quite large catfishes of the Pimelodidae family, and especially the striped or mottled species of the genus *Pseudoplatystoma*, also often called **doncella** in regional Spanish. These catfish can reach 2m or more in length, with long flat heads, and they are prized for the fact that their flesh has few bones. *Sci. Pseudoplatystoma spp.*

amáriiníini *rt. amáriinii* (i.v.) emit a high-pitched sustained whistle-like call, said especially of tapirs, but also of certain parrots, such as *niirisíwíija*.

= **amásikaraata** *ELY pers.var. of = namásikaraata*

amasíisi • from Sp. *amasisa.* (n.) **amasisa**, species of tree known for thriving in a variety of soil types; it reaches up to 30cm in diameter and its trunk is covered with broad thorns which come off fairly easily. The underside of the bark, which also can be stripped off fairly easily, oozes a slimy substance which is used to cure *muúkwaayi ituuja*,

‘rainbow burn’, (**quemadura de arco iris**) and ‘interior fevers’; the substance is combined with mud and the mixture is applied to the sides of the torso.

amátana (adv.) with strength, force, intensity, or energy, speaking of the realization of some action, activity, or state. *Ex. Jíítikari iina kásiitaakura amátana anásaka nuu nu = jíritijina = na, nu = iwiítaakurá tatii = iyáaji, jííta siimiisíni = jata. When the pain was afflicting her intensely in her stomach, she lay on the palm floor, as if with cold.*

amátanana *rt. amátana* (adj.) strong, in the sense of having the ability to exert force in a physical or metaphorical sense; but not, e.g., being hard or tough. *Ex. Amátanana akíraja íkiriíkiaáki = na. Suddenly there was a strong wind. Ex. Kiaa amátanana kuúkirii kia = kuwíini = íira kuuráaka, iyaamiaákuji kíaa piyíini nakusiki, jaátaaraata kíaá iipi íyaakitaki, pí = kujímaka íkii iiti p = íyiki. You have to be strong to be chief, because you have to know about everything, how you should govern those who live here where we live.*

amatáani *rt. amáta* (t.v.) open up something that closes or is closed by drawing together a covering layer at one extremal point, e.g., a closed flower, a closed young palm frond (**cogollo**), certain fruit pods, a cloth bundle, a braid, or a **juane** (leaf-wrapped dumpling dish), by pulling open the outer covering at

the point at which it comes together. *act./mid. amatáini* (middle)

amatáini *rt. amáti* (i.v.) open up, speaking of an object that closes or is closed by drawing together a covering layer at one extremal point, e.g., a closed flower, certain fruit pods, or the *amaki* (**cogollo**) of a **chambira** (*niikami*) palm. *act./mid. amatáani* (active)

amaa (interj.) “oh!”, “wow!”, mirative interjection that expresses surprise upon learning something or upon witnessing something transpire. *Ex. Amaa! Siiríija kuríkiija tíi iina, iina pí = sikiíyaáríikura káami tíi p = íkiaakura. Oh! This is grandmother’s parrot, whom we left upriver where we used to live. Ex. Amaa! Anitaáki asaríi iiti. Oh! Peccaries ate here (upon seeing a trampled garden).*

ámaaja *irreg.pl. ámaajawaaka* (n.)
 1. vocative term for paternal great-uncle; father’s father brother, male or female ego. ► *Gram.* Referential counterpart: *kumáani*.
 2. general vocative term used for uncles (maternal or paternal), or any adult male of one’s parents’ generation or older to whom one wishes to refer to with respect and affection. ► *Anth.* traditionally there was a very warm relationship between a father’s brother and his nephews and nieces, and in the context of this relationship the latter often used this term instead of the more specific vocative terms for uncles (i.e., *akúmaaja* ‘maternal

uncle (vocative)' and *paatíja* 'paternal uncle (vocative)').

► *Gram.* Referential counterparts:, akuma, kumáani.

amaaka *irreg.poss.* **ámaaka.** (n.) pole; a slender tree trunk, generally straight and trimmed of bark, prototypically measuring some 10-15cm in diameter, but sometimes reaching up to 25cm in diameter.

ámaana (n.) lower jaw. *dialect.var.* **pájiiti.**

amikaajúuni *rt.* **amikaájuu** • from Sp. **amigar.** (t.v.) calm someone down who is angry, argumentative, or violent.

aminákaka *irreg.pl.* of **aminákana**

aminákana *irreg.pl.* **aminákaka** (n.) 1. manioc plant, speaking of the entire manioc plant, including tubers, stalk, branches, and leaves. 2. a segment of manioc stalk cut to the size and for the purpose of planting. *HDC pers.var.* **minákana.**

aminakíisi *irreg.pl.* **aminakíisiwa** (n.) **cascabel**, juvenile form of the South American Lancehead or Fer-de-Lance (*sajina*). It has a gray-brown mottled coloring similar to the adult form, but is distinguished from the latter by its pale tail-tip. Highly venomous, like adults of this species, they are widely considered in Peruvian Amazonia to be a distinct species from their adult counterparts. *Sci. Bothrops atrox (juvenile).* *socio.var.* **minakíisi.**

amítatáni *rt.* **amítata** (t.v.) open up something slit-like, e.g., book, a

crack, a bundle, or the incision made in a game animal. *Ex.* **Atíira kiaá iina amítatakwa** **kia** = **táasa kia** = **iitakúura, kaa tuu iiti.** *There you will go and open up your basket, at your house, not here.*

amítáni *rt.* **amíta** (t.v.) strip off the soft flexible part of *niikami* (**chambira** palm) leaves from the more rigid central shaft of the tender leaves of their *ámaki* (**cogollos**, palm frond buds), as part of the task of making **kanuu** (**chambira** palm fiber), which is then used to make *kanuu íniyi* (**chambira**-fiber cord). *dialect.var.* **rikatáni.**

amíini *rt.* **ámi** (t.v.) tear something lengthwise along a natural line of weakness; the prototypical case is tearing off the bark of suitable tree species in long strips to serve as a tumpline or provisional rope, but it also applies to tearing cloth along a seam, tearing a piece of split wood apart along its grain, or tearing open the thorax of an animal whose skin one has cut and ribs broken for this purpose.

amiriini *rt.* **amirii** (i.v.) purse the lips or smile without showing the teeth.

amiriitáni *rt.* **amiriita** 1. (i.v.) be asymmetrical or uneven, speaking especially of vessels and faces, e.g., a vessel with one side lower than the other, or a person whose smile is pulled to one side. 2. (i.v.) have an age-worn face, prototypically with wrinkles, age spots, and shrunken lips. 3. (i.v.) frown, grimace, make a face, or otherwise

exhibit a peculiar facial expression, whether due to mirth, e.g., when struggling to suppress laughter; or due to being upset, e.g., when pouting or sulking. *dialect.var.* **amuriitáni**.

Amiriítaasi *free.var.* of **Siiriítaja**

ámisi 3.poss. **námisi** (n.) gums and portion of the jawbone in which the teeth are embedded; this term is often used to refer to places where the surfaces of the gums and jawbone are clearly visible due to the loss of teeth. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.* *JPI pers.var.* **ámusi**.

amýyaja *irreg.pl.* **amýyajaka** (adj.) full.

amýyájani *rt.* **amýyaja** (t.v.) fill any container with any kind of substance, e.g., a pot with water, a hole with dirt, a canoe with cargo. *Ex.* **Jaa nu = amýyajaki**
nu = samaku. *He already filled his gourd bowl.*

amýyiitáni *rt.* **amýyiita** (i.v.) fill up, become full, speaking of vessel-like objects like pots, canoes, and even houses, e.g., with people. *Ex.* **Náaji = na**

nu = amýyiitaákiaaná = yaa tasiki = jinakuma = na. *Thus my fishtrap fills up inside (with fish).*

ampiisiíni *rt.* **ampiísii** • from Q. **ampi.** (t.v.) treat someone using medicine, be it traditional plant-based medicine, or Western medicine, on the assumption that the injury of malady is ultimately physical in nature, in contrast with healing practices based on spiritual etiology and treatment (*paanáni*).

ampiisiítaaja

irreg.pl. **ampiisiítaakami** (n.) medicine or remedy used to treat physical illnesses, but not those brought about via witchcraft or malignant spirits.

ampiisiítaakami *irreg.pl.* of **ampiisiítaaja**

amúriija (n.) bend or curve of a river, where a ‘curve’ is defined by Iquitos as the segment of river between one point of maximum curvature, and the next point of maximum curvature in the opposite direction (cf. common western understanding, which measures from one inflection point to the next); river bends of this type are a standard way of measuring travel distances on rivers.

amúriija 3.poss. **namúriija** (n.) molar. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

amuriitáni *rt.* **amuriita**
dialect.var. of **amiriitáni**

Amuriítaasi *free.var.* of **Siiriítaja**

ámusi *JPI pers.var.* of **ámisi** 3.poss. **námusi** ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

amúsiaaki *socio.var.* of **músiaaki**

amúsitájani (n.) **maparate**, species of catfish that reaches some 40cm in length, with a shape and coloration very similar to the *piruja* (**bocón**), but distinguished by having a large number of barbels around the mouth. *Sci.* *Hypophthalmus edentatus*.

amusíini *rt.* **amúsi** (i.v.) commit incest, have a sexual relationship with a person although the participants’ kinship relations forbid it, according to social norms.

The term can jokingly be applied to non-incestuous sexual relations as well. ► *Gram.* The optional argument denoting the person with whom the subject has the incestuous relationship bears the commitative postposition = *jata*.

amúwiija (n.) **veranero, madre de la lluvia, buco golondrina**, or Swallow-winged Puffbird, species of bird that reaches some 15cm in length, and is mostly black except for a patch of white on its lower back and vent, and reddish brown feathering on its belly. It is noted for burrowing into sandy river banks and beaches in the dry season to make its nest. *Sci. Chelidoptera tenebrosa*.

amúuku 3.poss. **namúuku** (n.) 1. cheek. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.* 2. the exterior covering of the gills of a fish. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

amúusi (n.) bearded one; affectionate vocative term used to address someone with noticeable facial hair.

amuúsitaka

irreg.pl. amuúsitakayuuri (adj.) the quality of having a significant quantity of either facial hair, speaking of a person, or whiskers, speaking of an animal. *Ex. Juu, amuúsitaka, iiti taa nu = amuusíika.* *Wow, (the man was) heavily bearded, his beard (down to) here (gesturing).*

amuusíika *irreg.poss. ámuusiika.* 3.poss. **námuusíika** (n.) facial hair, whether an entire beard or partial facial hair, such as a moustache. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

amuusíini *rt. amuúsii* (i.v.) have facial hair.

anaja *irreg.poss. ánaja.* (n.) **murco**, very small but hard lumps that appear on hair, which reportedly form when hair is unable to dry for a long period of time.

anajaka *irreg.poss. anájaka.* (n.) 1. smoke. 2. steam. 3. cloud or mist.

anajásiiija (n.) **misho isma**, species of plant or small tree that grows to 2-3m in height, with distinctive hairs on its slender trunk. It produces fruits reminiscent of cotton pods that contain small dark seeds that are used to treat respiratory illnesses; the seeds are either crushed, soaked in alcohol, and the resulting liquid drunk, or they are worn as a necklace, that latter remedy being most common for small children. *Sci. Abelmoschus moschatus*.

anajatina *rt. anajati* (adj.) sharp smelling, acrid smelling, said of substances including fresh chili peppers, the juice of *nuúruu* (**barbasco**), lemon rind, wood smoke, strong distilled alcohol, and the smell emitted by stink bugs.

anajíini *rt. anájii* (i.v.) produce smoke, e.g., a cooking fire or a burning garden plot.

anajúuni *rt. anájuu* 1. (t.v.) treat or cure with smoke, a medical treatment used mainly for infants and small children whose symptoms, often diarrhea, are believed to be due to exposure to the smell of a demon or other malevolent being, e.g., a *muújinaapi*

(**yacuruna**, merperson). Materials that emit a strong smell, such as feathers or horn, are typically burned under a hammock in which the child is placed, with the idea that the strong-smelling smoke of these materials will drive away the smell that is causing the child's illness. **2.** (t.v.) cover something with soot by smoking it, either deliberately as was traditionally done as part of a process to give drinking gourds a shiny, black, lacquer-like surface, or inadvertently, as when a cooking fire covers roof poles and thatch with soot.

anajúuti (n.) plant species used to treat recently-planted **chacras** so that insect and animal pests will not eat the growing manioc plants; the plant is soft-stemmed and herbaceous, with soft, roundish, green leaves, and reaches about 1m in height, at which point it tends to lean over and continue growing on the ground. To treat a **chacra**, first a fire is lit in the middle of it, then entire green *anajúuti* plants are thrown onto the fire, and the resulting smoke is fanned out across the garden. This plant apparently looks very similar to *muutúina*, a medicinal plant used to treat dogs to make them better hunters of agoutis.

ánaka 3.poss. **nánaka** (n.) head.
► *Gram. Poss.pref. Rel. pari* **ánakana** (adj.) flat-headed.

anáka *rt.* **anáka**
irreg.pl. **anákakuka** 3.poss.
nanákaku (loc.n.) **1.** the natural

upper or upriver end or extremum of an entity, specifically, one that exists not as the result of some object having been severed or cut off, but by virtue of the extremum in question being part of its natural shape, e.g., the top of a tree, the headwaters of a river, the end of an oxbow lake (on the end opposite from its connection with the river, if there is one), or the prow of a canoe. ► *Gram.* Although a locative noun, speakers appear to find the logically possible *anaka-ma* 'extremum-down' to be unacceptable. *Poss.pref.* **2.** headwaters of a river or creek.
► *Gram.* This sense obtains when the notional possessor is a river or creek. *Poss.pref.* *Ex.* **iipi = na pí = maakatúwa na = iikiaárika = na Anátimu anákajina.** *Our ancestors lived in the headwaters of the Pintuyacu River.* *Ex.* **N = aátikiaáki = na, "Iiná tíi kuuta Takarnáaku, iina pí = nakúsii káami nu = anákaku naajáaja."** *They said, "This may be the Nanay River, which we also know upriver at its headwaters."* **3.** prow of canoe or boat. ► *Gram.* This sense obtains when the notional possessor is a water craft. *Poss.pref.*

anakana *irreg.poss.* **anákana.** (n.) **nananja podrido**, a wild tree species whose sweet, citrus-like fruits, much prized, resemble yellow oranges but are mottled with gray and brown patches, as if they had been attacked by a fungal infection. The trunks of individual trees can reach up to 1m in diameter, and

when cut they copiously bleed a white sap that is sometimes used to make pitch (*kirijja*). *Sci. Parahancornia peruviana*.

anákataáni *rt. anákata* (t.v.) cut something long and rigid into two parts; the prototypical case is cutting a felled tree trunk into smaller sections for transport, but this term also applies to more slender timbers and similarly shaped objects of other rigid materials, e.g., metal rebar and plastic tubing. ► *Socio*. This term is considered relatively obscure by current speakers, and has been largely displaced by *tijakáani*, which has a broader meaning.

anakatijúuni *rt. anakatijuu* (t.v.) cut a tree at a point far from the ground, a now no longer practiced method for felling trees. The favored technique involved tying the top of the target tree to a neighboring tree, so that the side of the target tree was exposed to a position where it could be cut with an axe from a neighboring tree, or from a platform specially built for that purpose (*aamaákuuja*), with the top of the tree bent away from that position; once the trunk had been cut through sufficiently, the person felling the tree would shift positions to the tree to which the target tree was tied, and cut through the bindings, causing the target tree to snap forward suddenly and break off at the point at which it was cut.

anakátiiija (n.) **papaso torneador** or **papaso sierra**, species of large weevil, reaching 5cm in length,

whose distinctive feeding habit involves consuming the wood of branches around their circumference, working its way around the branch and successively eating its way deeper into it, such that in some cases, a gust of wind can snap off the end of the branch entirely.

anakatu *irreg.pl. anakatuwa, anakatuka* (n.) type of forest demon that has the form of a yellowish White-lipped Pecarry (*anitáaki*) and which, according to Iquito oral tradition, devoured lone hunters in the forest, even going so far as to knock down trees which the hunter might climb to escape.

anákaaaja 3.poss. **nanákaaaja** (n.) last one of a series of things, e.g., the last animal born in a litter, the last bunch of fruits on a tree, or, in a *tamuu* (**guaba**) fruit pod, the last flesh-covered seed to be eaten, after having eaten one's way down to the end of the pod. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

anákuja *irreg.pl. anákuka* 3.poss. **nanákuja** (n.) small manioc tuber; these tubers, measuring 5-10cm in length, tend to be found together with full-sized tubers on the same root stock; they are typically not cooked for food, but instead are used to feed animals or chopped up for manioc beer. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

anakújumi *irreg.pl. anakujúmiya* (n.) **bijao**, general term for a large number of species of plants from the genera *Calathea* and *Heliconia*, all of which share the property of having glossy leaves that are, at the same time, thin, flexible, and

durable; shaped roughly like banana leaves, the leaves reach 50-100cm in length, depending on the species. These leaves are prized for wrapping foodstuffs for transport or cooking, especially in the preparation of *ijiika* (*patarashca*). *Sci. Calathea spp., Heliconia spp. socio.var. nakújumi.*

anakujúuni *rt. anakújuu* (t.v.) peel and chop small manioc tubers, *anákuja*, into small chunks for cooking, typically for making into *itínijja*, manioc beer; traditionally, this activity was most commonly carried out in the garden in which the manioc was harvested, so that the manioc is already brought back ready to boil.

anákuka *irreg.pl. of anákuja*

anakwáasa (n.) Cocha Whiptail, species of lizard often encountered on paths and in *chacras*; it also tends to come to camps cleared in the forest. Reaching some 50cm in length with its long tail, it is generally brown, except for a patch of green on the neck and upper back, white spotting on the face, and dark markings on the upper half of its sides. *Sci. Kentropyx altamazonica.*

anami (adv.) 1. there downriver, focused form of the anaphoric downriver deictic spatial adverb *nami*. *Ex. Naami Ninarumi = jina, anami kana = makákura, jítikari kana = íkwakura iiti = ji.* *Downriver in Ninarumi, there downriver we slept when we went from here.* 2. down there, focused form of the anaphoric vertically

inferior deictic spatial adverb *nami*. 3. there inside, focused form of the anaphoric deictic spatial adverb *nami*, used to indicate the interior of enclosed spaces. *Ex. Anami = na nu = inaárikí nu = paápaaja, nu = irfíni = úira tíira nu = iitakúra nuu.* *There inside (his leaf basket) he would put his fish, to take it there to his house.*

anana *rt. ana* (adj.) spicy or hot, referring principally to the flavor of hot peppers, but also a small number of other plants with a similar flavor, such as *anari*, ginger. *pers.var. iijítina.*

ánani *irreg.pl. anániwaaka* 3.poss. **nánani** (n.) brother of female ego. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

anániisana

irreg.pl. anániisanawaaka 3.poss. **nanániisana** (n.) deceased brother of female ego. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

ananíita (n.) species of unidentified reed that often grows in large patches in areas with deep leaf litter (*sásakí*); growing to a diameter of about 2cm, its stalks have an abrasive surface, and are segmented, in the manner of bamboo, approximately every 10cm, although the stalks are solid all the way through; long branches of slightly narrower diameter emerge from these segments, bearing stems with clusters of small leaves.

anapa *irreg.pl. anapaa* *irreg.poss.*

ánapa. (n.) *guacamayo*, general term for the two large macaw species found in Iquito territory, the Red-and-Green Macaw and the

Blue-and-Yellow Macaw; the two species can be distinguished with the descriptive names *anapa aákusana* (lit. ‘red macaw’) and *anapa niyana* (lit. ‘blue macaw’), respectively. *Sci. Ara ararauna, Ara chloropterus.*

anapa anákaari *irreg.pl.* **anapa anákaariwa** *lit.* macaw head (n.) variety of **huitina**, a plant species with several fleshy stalks that grow up to 1m in height, each with a single large, roughly triangular leaf. This variety has round, edible starchy tubers about 10cm in diameter, with yellow flesh and a soft thin skin. *Sci. Xanthosoma sp.*

anapa páasi *lit.* macaw **huasaco** (n.) species of rarely seen **huasaco**-type fish, dark yellow in color, that reaches up to 40cm in length, usually seen near the banks of rivers.

anapáwiijiika *dialect.var.* of **napáwiijiika**

anapaakákana *irreg.pl.* **anapaakákiaaki** *lit.* macaw manioc (n.) **guacamayo rumo**, variety of manioc, formerly but no longer cultivated, characterized by having a light purplish trunk, and tubers with skins of similar color.

anapaakákiaaki *irreg.pl.* of **anapaakákana**

anápuuja (n.) **paracuca** or Trogon, general term for a number of Trogon species found in Iquito territory. These are frugivorous birds known for nesting in termite nests, generally measuring some 25cm in length, with either yellow

or red bellies and chests and collars and heads of a another color such as blue, green, black, or brown, often with green backs, and often with black faces. They tend to have distinctive white eyerings and long tails that are typically striped with white underneath. *Sci. Trogon spp., Pharomacrus pavoninus.*

anaraati (n.) **azufre caspi** o **azufre huayo**, species of tree similar in form to **marimari** (*jütinákwa*), typically found in relatively elevated areas far from rivers; it can reach a diameter of 1m and the bark and wood have a smell reminiscent of **barbasco** (*nuúruu*). It has small leaves, and its bark is somewhat dark-colored, tends to peel off in strips, and is notorious for having a caustic liquid that can splash on people felling these trees, burning the eyes and causing the face to swell. Note that this seems to be a distinct species from what is called **azufre caspi** in other parts of Peruvian Amazonia. *dialect.var.* **naraati.**

anari *irreg.pl.* **anariwa** *irreg.poss.* **ánari.** (n.) ginger, cultigen used by Iquitos for medicinal purposes, but not culinary ones. The heated pulp of the root is applied to scorpion and **isula** stings for pain relief, and is taken as a tea to relieve diarrhea and cold symptoms. Its flesh also used in steam baths to treat colds. *Sci. Zingiber officinale.*

ánasa (adv.) **1.** angrily. **2.** strongly, speaking of the intensity with which the sun shines.

ánasa iwíini *rt.* **ánasa íiki** *lit.* be painful (i.v.) be angry. ► *Gram.* The verb in this construction inflects with person and TAM morphology as is typical of finite verbs. *Ex.* **Ánasa k = íiki, iyaamiaákuji iina tipaniiri nu = asakura kí = maaya manfíni.** *I am angry, because the demonic stingray ate my teenage son.* *Rel.* **ánasa iikiána** (n.) angry person.

ánasa míini *rt.* **ánasa mii** *lit.* have pain **1.** (i.v.) experience pain. ► *Gram.* The verb in this construction inflects with person and TAM morphology as is typical of finite verbs, with the caveat that this sense requires the verb bear imperfective aspect. The subject corresponds to the person or the part of the body that hurts; and if the subject is a body part, then the possessor of the body part can optionally be expressed as an oblique argument NP that bears the goal postposition = *íira*. *Ex.* **Kw = ánaka miyaakurá k = íira.** *My head was hurting.* **2.** (i.v.) suffer an injury. ► *Gram.* This sense requires that the verb bear a perfective aspect. *Ex.* **Ánasa iina míi ikwani.** *This man got injured.*

anása (n.) **1.** pain. **2.** anger.

anása *3.poss.* **nanásaka** *lit.* pain (n.) venom, e.g., of snakes, spiders, or wasps. ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.*

ánasana *rt.* **ánasa** (adj.) painful, said of body parts that are the site of pain. *Rel.* **anasánuu** (i.v.) make something hurt.

anásiiki *irreg.pl.* **anásiikiwa** (n.) **1.** shank or lower leg, from the knee to ankle. **2.** shaft of a paddle.

anasiiikíini *rt.* **anasiiikii** **1.** (t.v.) put legs on a piece of furniture, such as a table or bench. *Ex.* **Kw = anasiiikii iina ajirina.** *I put legs on the bench.* **2.** (t.v.) put a handle on something, especially a **maasi** (**Ilica**) hand net used for fishing.

anasíini *rt.* **anasíi** (i.v.) feel pain. ► *Gram.* The entity that experiences the pain is expressed as an oblique argument NP bearing the goal postposition = *íira*. *Ex.* **Muusaníkwaa ásaaja anasíiyaa k = íira.** *The isula (hunting ant) bite is hurting me. act./mid.* **anasúuni** (active)

anasíitíini *rt.* **anasíitii** (t.v.) hurt, cause pain, without any implication of causing an injury, and thus said, e.g., of pricking someone with a needle, or the effects of a painful insect bite. ► *Gram.* The subject is the proximal source of the pain, e.g., an injection, a wasp sting, or an abscess, while the object is the person or the body part affected. *Ex.* **Muusaníkwaa anasíitíiyaa kíija.** *The isula (hunting ant) is hurting me (from its bite).*

anasúuni *irreg.pl.* **anasúuwa** (n.) **isulilla** or Kelep, species of ant that reaches about 1.5cm in length, and delivers a painful sting. Reddish brown, its body shape is similar to an **isula** ant, and it makes its nest in the ground at the base of trees. *Sci.* *Ectatomma* sp.

anasúuni *rt. anásuu* (t.v.) wound or hurt a person, or especially, an animal, with the intention of disabling it, e.g., in the context of hunting, so that the animal cannot escape. *act./mid. anasíini* (middle)

anasúuwa *irreg.pl. of anasúuni*

Anatimu *lit. termite river* (prop.n.) Pintuyacu River, the river on which San Antonio de Pintuyacu, the principal Iquito community, is located.

anatíija *free.var. of tukúruuja*

ánaaja *irreg.pl. ánaaka* 3.poss. **nánaaja** (n.) the main vertical section of a plant, be it the trunk of a large tree or palm, the relatively thick stalk of plants such as manioc or sugarcane, or even very slender stalks of grass-like plants such as *sakújaaja* (**piripiri**); the term is also used to indicate the stiff central vane of **chambira** leaves in the immature buds (**cogollos**) that are harvested to extract their fiber.

► *Sem.* This term can be used to refer specifically to the trunk of a given tree or plant, in contrast to its other parts; or it can be used to refer to the tree or plant as a whole, in contrast to its fruit. For example, the term *nisikati* (**aguaje**) is ambiguous in whether it refers to the fruit in particular or the palm as a whole; in order to refer to the palm as a whole, the possessive construction *nisikati ánaaja* is used.

► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

ánaaji *impf.rt. of ánaajíini*

ánaajijáani *rt. ánaajíija* *ELY pers.var. of anaajijáani*

ánaajijáani *rt. anaajíija* (t.v.) cure, heal, or make healthy. *ELY pers.var. ánaajijáani.*

ánaajíini *rt. ánaaji* *impf.rt. ánaaji* (i.v.) recover from an illness or injury. *Ex. Kw = ánaajisakari = na, kíi kíaa síwiiraakuwiikíaana. If I recuperate, I will go and visit you. Rel. ánaajitíini* (*rt. ánaajitíi*) (t.v.) heal or cure someone of an illness or injury.

ánaaka *irreg.pl. of ánaaja*

anáani *rt. ána* (i.v.) snore.

ánaaníini *rt. ánaanii* (i.v.) yawn.

anaaniitáani *rt. anaaniíta* (i.v.) take last gasps or final breaths in the moments before death.

anaaraata (adv.) in the given way or manner; focused form of the manner adverbial anaphor *naaraata*, which indicates that some event unfolds in a manner described previously in the discourse. *Ex. Anuu = na, anaaraata naajáaja, nu = wiiriítakiaaná nuu, “Saakaa = na kia = miíyaákiaana, máaya?” He, in the very same way, also asked him, “What are you doing, child?”*

anaasi *irreg.poss. ánaasi.* (n.) general term for mosquitoes.

anaasi muriítaasi (n.) species of large yellowish mosquito encountered in the deep forest that measures almost 2cm in length, with long legs that extend visibly from the body.

anaawaaka (pro.) they, them; focused form of the third person plural pronoun *naawaaka*, used for

information-structurally prominent functions such as topic and focus.

ani *irreg.pl. aníwaaka 3.poss. nani* (n.) mother. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.* ► *Socio.* Historically, this root was the sole referential term for ‘mother’; more recently, the historical vocative term *niaatfija* has come to be used referentially, such that *ani* is now uncommon in everyday speech.

ani (adj.) big, large. ► *Gram.* This bound root must bear one of the small set of adjectival classifiers. The property concept of largeness is typically expressed using the adjectival root *uumáa*, which does not require adjectival classifiers. *Rel. anikáana* (adj.) large, speaking of relatively hard fruits such as **caimito** or **naranja podrido**. *Rel. anikíina* (adj.) large, speaking of tapered fruits such as manioc or corn; also used to refer to large penises. *Rel. anikisa* (adj.) big-shanked; the quality of having thick legs below the knees, said generally of people, but also applicable to animals such as the *pisiki* (tapirs). *Rel. anijaaka* (adj.) large, speaking of relatively soft fruits such as **cocona** and papayas; also used to refer to large vulvas.

aniáasi 3.poss. naniáasi (n.) 1. slender tail of an animal, e.g., a monkey, lizard, stingray, or scorpion, distinguished from the flat tails of birds, fish, and aquatic mammals (*iíwaasi*). ► *Gram. Poss.pref. Ex.*

Nu = riwakariñkiaana nu = aniáasi. *It (a jaguar) curled up*

its tail. 2. blunt tip or end of something slender, e.g., a stick that does not come to point. ► *Gram. Poss.pref. Ex. Nu = pajámani tii iina pajataáriki iina tasiki, nu = juwáana aniáasi = jata.* *Her lover was the one who had made a hole in the fish trap, with the blunt end of his spear.*

anija ELY pers.var. of aniija

anija *irreg.poss. ánija. 3.poss. nánija* (n.) tree stump. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

anijákwaá irreg.pl. anijákwaapi (animate) (adj.) relatively big or large; big or large for a member of a class of entity that is not considered large in a broader sense, e.g., a large chicken, since chickens as a class are not considered large animals; this term is not employed for, e.g., a large tapir, since tapirs are considered large animals in a broader sense.

anijíki impf.rt. of anijikíini

anijikíini rt. anijíki impf.rt.

anijíki (i.v.) become angry. *act./mid. anijikúuni* (active)

anijikúuni rt. anijíkuu (t.v.) anger someone, make someone angry.

Ex. Aákari = na nu = anijíkuurii kíija. *Now he has made me angry.* *act./mid. anijikíini* (middle)

anikákwaá 3.poss. nanikákwaá (n.) stomach. ► *Gram. Poss.pref. dialect.var. awítaka.*

anímaa (interj.) “come here!”, standard imperative form of ‘come’. ► *Gram.* This conventionalized form consists of the root *ani* ‘come’ and the seemingly redundant allative directional *-maa*; this

expression never bears any additional morphology.

ánimi *irreg.pl. anímiya 3.poss.*

nánimi (n.) achilles heel, tendon in heel. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

animi *irreg.pl. anímiya irreg.poss.*

ánimi. 3.poss. **nánimi** (n.) buttress root of tree. ► *Gram. Poss.pref. Rel. anímitina* (adj.) the quality of having buttress roots.

aniníiki *irreg.pl. aniníikiwa* (n.)

ridge, the line of highest elevation that runs along a hill or set of hills.

aniníikiina (n.) **shapajilla** or **shapaja de loma**, palm species similar to **niraasi** (**shapaja**) but with thicker branches, smaller edible fruits, and wider fronds which, like those of the latter species, can be used to weave **matákaari** (**cumbas**), coverings for roof peaks; this species is found growing mainly near the ridges of hills. *Sci. Maximiliana maripa. dialect.var. aniníikiisi.*

aniníikiisi *dialect.var. of aniníikiina*

aníríti *irreg.pl. anírítíwaaka 3.poss.*

naníríti (n.) referential term for maternal aunt; mother's sister, male or female ego. ► *Gram. Vocative counterpart: aríríija. Poss.pref. Chambira dialect.var. aníríika.*

anírítíisana

irreg.pl. anírítíisanawaaka 3.poss.

nanírítíisana (n.) referential term for deceased maternal aunt; deceased mother's sister, male or female ego. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

aníríika *Chambira dialect.var. of aníríti*

anírítí (n.) mound of earth that results from the fall of a large tree, its roots elevating a mound of earth as they are torn from the ground; because these mounds are often the only dry land in areas of flooded forest, they are places where animals may flee when the waters rise, which makes them important places for hunters to visit.

anírúyaaka (n.) 1. **minga** or work party organized to fell large trees in order to clear an area for a new **chacra** plot. 2. manioc beer prepared for a tree-felling **minga** or work party.

anírúuni *rt. anírúu* (t.v.) fell multiple trees, e.g., to clear a **nasi** (**chacra**, garden plot), or for timber.

► *Gram.* This verb can either take an NP denoting the felled trees as its object or, if the trees have been felled in order to clear a garden, an NP incorporating **nasi** 'chacra'. *Ex. Kia = kamáraa iitíini, átíiji kiaá nuu anírúu. First you clear the vegetation, then you will fell the trees. Ex. Nu = anírúuyaárikí = na nu = nasi. He was clearing (trees to make) his garden.*

anísíkina (n.) species of **cunchi**-type catfish that reaches 20cm in length; generally dark brown in color, it is covered with lighter yellowish spots. It has spurs that can deliver painful injuries and is considered venomous by Iquitos. *dialect.var. nisíkina. HDC pers.var. inísíkini. ELY pers.var. anísíkini.*

anísíkini *ELY pers.var. of anísíkina*
anísitáni *rt. anísita dialect.var. of inísitáni*

anitéaki *irreg.pl.* **anitaákiwa**, **anitaákika** (n.) **huangana**, the larger of the two peccary species, superficially similar to a wild pig. The *anitéaki* was traditionally a very important game animal. *Sci. Tayassu pecari*.

anitéaki amákiiri *free.var.* of **anitéaki masiiri** *irreg.pl.* **anitéaki amákiiriwa**

anitéaki kajakáana *free.var.* of **tákusi aniáasi**

anitéaki makwaati *lit.* white-lipped peccary anuran (n.) **huangana sapo** or Rocket Treefrog, a species of tan treefrog whose females reach some 10cm and males some 7cm. Its call is a loud quack, perceived by Iquitos to be similar to the grunts of **anitéaki** (White-Lipped Peccary). This species is known for gathering in large groups in pools by the edges of bodies of water to breed and lay eggs. *Sci. Hyla lanciformis*.

anitéaki masiiri *irreg.pl.* **anitéaki masiiriwa** (n.) ‘fleeing White-Lipped Peccary’ style of weaving *iitaari*, **crisneja** thatch, in which the *ijáwimi* (**irapay**) palm frond stems that wrap around the palm wood lath are tied in a way that yields a herringbone pattern running along the lath. *free.var.* **anitéaki amákiiri**.

anitéaki niisina *lit.* white-lipped peccary eagle (n.) **huangana gavilán** or Great Potoo, nocturnal bird species whose grunting call, characterized as similar to the grunting of the White-Lipped Peccary (*anitéaki*), is heard much

more frequently than the bird is seen. Over 50cm in length and mottled-gray-brown in color, it has a short but very broad beak and large eyes that reflect light at night. It typically perches on a dead tree or stump during the day in a distinctive upright posture that camouflages it as a branch of the tree or as the tip of the trunk on which it is perched. *Sci. Nyctibius grandis*.

anitéaki sirúuku *free.var.* of **siinakíriisi** ► *Sem.* Speakers easily identify *sirúuku* in this compound as meaning ‘one who fishes with **barbasco**’, but they do not accept this as an independent word.

anitéani *rt.* **aníta** (t.v.) fell a tree in order to obtain an entity that is in the upper part of the tree, e.g., fruits or an animal. ► *Gram.* The object of the verb is the entity for which the tree is being felled to obtain. *Ex. Aámiikáaka kw = anítakura iina piyúuri, iyaamiaákuji nu = íriitakurá káami niiku. Yesterday I felled (for) the currasow, because it got stuck up in the height (of the tree).*

anitéani *rt.* **aníta 1.** (t.v.) bring. **2.** (t.v.) accompany, come with another person, typically facilitating or causing them to arrive at a place by accompanying them to it.

aniwa (procl.) that, focused form of the discourse anaphor *niwa*. *Ex. Aniwa = íku na = sákiiyaáriki nuu, iyaamiaákuji nu = miiyaáriki piyíni saakaaya, iipi nakusijaáriki kaa taapi*

míini. *For that they hated him, because he did all sorts of things that others didn't know how to do.*

aniwaasa (adj.) loud, speaking specifically of the voice.

aniija *irreg.poss.* **ániija.** *3.poss.*

nániija (n.) root of plant or tree.

► *Gram. Poss.pref.* ► *Socio.* Some speakers (ELY in particular), employ the form *anija* for both 'tree stump' and 'root'. *Rel.* *aniijátina* (adj.) the quality of having many underground roots, e.g., a **chacra** located in an area with many large trees, such that harvesting tubers is more arduous. *ELY pers.var.* **anija.**

aniijúuni *rt.* **aniíjuu** (i.v.) fish for *nuiija* (**mojarras**), small fish generally used for bait, using the smallest of fish hooks, a quite short fishing pole, and manioc dough bait, *jíniija*. This technique involves rapidly stirring up the surface of the water with the tip of a fishing pole (*siapuukwatáni*) to attract the fish and then tossing in the baited hook only briefly before quickly jerking it out.

ániikitúuni *rt.* **ániikítuu** (t.v.) carry loads with tumplines (*tuuku*), speaking of multiple individuals.
► *Gram.* This verb requires a plural subject.

ániikíini *rt.* **ániiki** (t.v.) carry something on one's back using a *tuuku*, tumpline. *Ex.* **Kw = ániikii járaiki.** *I am carrying firewood (with a tumpline).*

aniikiitúuni *rt.* **aniikiítuu** (t.v.) carry multiple loads with tumplines

(*tuuku*) speaking of multiple individuals and multiple loads.

aníina (n.) felled tree; a tree that has been felled and is now lying on the ground.

ániinaka (n.) the small cords which emerge along the head and foot edges of a woven hammock and join together to form the main hammock ropes (*iníiki*).

aníini *rt.* **áni** (i.v.) rain, for rain to fall. ► *Gram.* The subject must denote or index 'rain', i.e., an NP containing *aasi* 'rain', or a pronoun that indexes it. *Ex.*

Aájapaki = kija, kaa iina áni uumáata aasi, niwa = aákuji kaa kí = paríyaa iina jikatáni ki = náana íkii aasamu = jina. *But no, it didn't rain heavily, and that is why I can't take my wood out that is in the creek.* *Ex.* **Jiítikari**

nu = ikwaániyaáriki aasamu = na, kana = iikwaáriki níinaki tarawaajúuni = ánuura, kana = ijkatatáni = íira iina náana, jiítikari nu = aniaáriki. *When the creeks flooded, we went to work at night, in order to push out the logs, when it rained.*

aníini *rt.* **áni** (t.v.) fell tree.

aníini *rt.* **áni** (i.v.) come, move in the direction of the deictic center. *Ex.* **Íyaa iina = na, iina ikwani aniaáriki, n = akúumi aniaáriki nuu = ánuura.** *So thus that man approached, her son-in-law came for her.* *Ex.* **Iyaamiaákuji aákari, kuukisaákari aámiikáaka, iipi siwaániríi kaayaaka, iipi áni p = aamúuni = ánuura.** *Because today, or perhaps tomorrow, the*

people who are coming to kill us will arrive.

aniinúuni *rt.* **aniínuu** (t.v.) in the process of making a hammock, the step of taking the small cords that emerge along the head and foot edges of a woven hammock (*ániinaka*), stretching them out and cutting them to the appropriate length, and finally joining them together to form the main hammock ropes (*iníiki*).

aniita (adv.) big, large, great.

► *Gram.* This adverb only appears as the initial, non-head, element in compounds, participating in two main types of compound constructions. In the first construction, the second element of the compound, the head, consists of a noun (typically a body part), to which an adjectival inflection has been suffixed, yielding an adjectival compound that expresses the property of exhibiting a particularly large version of the noun in question, e.g., *aniita namijana* ‘big eyed’. In the second type of construction, the head is a verb that has undergone subject nominalization, yielding a nominal compound that indicates that the person described by the compound exhibits or realizes the eventuality denoted by the verb to an unusual degree, e.g., *aniita asáana* ‘big eater, glutton’. *Ex.* **Jiíta taárika kaa aniita asáana iina**
n = arakiika = na,
nu = raatikuraana siisanurika.
Since his nephew was not a glutton, he drank a small quantity. Rel. aniita

ámaanana (n.) person with a large, or jutting, jaw. *Rel. aniita tanajana* (n.) big-bellied person. *Rel. aniita tuúkuna* (n.) big-eared person. *Rel. aniita raatiáana* (n.) drinker, a person who drinks a great deal.

aniita asáana *irreg.pl. aniita*

asáapi *lit.* big eater (n.) glutton; a person with a tremendous appetite who eats constantly and is rarely satisfied. ► *Anth.* According to Iquito oral traditional, individuals were sometimes turned into gluttons by shamans in order to exact vengeance on them, sometimes simply because they had been spotted eating alone, which was traditionally deprecated; it is also reported that in traditional Iquito society, gluttony was an affliction that affected men only.

aniita marajákwa *irreg.pl. aniita*

marajákwaapi (n.) **suri grande**, the largest species of edible beetle grub. Reaching some 6cm in length, these fat, white grubs turn somewhat reddish when mature and are mainly encountered in the trunks of *nisikati* (**aguaje**) palms, which are sometimes felled and deliberately holed to facilitate the relevant species of beetle (*aariwati*) laying its eggs in the trunk. *Sci. Rhyncophorus palmarum* (*grub*).

aniita marajákwa aariwati

(n.) Palm Weevil; this term serves to disambiguate the term *aariwati*, which has this species as its prototypical referent, but can also potentially refer to *muusajákwa aariwati*, the Bearded Palm Weevil.

Sci. Rhyncophorus palmarum
(weevil).

aniita namijana *irreg.pl. aniita namijapi* *lit.* big eyed (n.) **1.** large- or bug-eyed person, a person with protruding and bulging eyes. **2.** having large holes, said of baskets woven in such a fashion that their weave leaves large holes in the material of the basket.

ániitaaja (n.) load, a unit of something that is to be carried on the back, e.g., a load of firewood, or a **panero** (*táasa*) full of manioc, typically, but not necessarily, carried with a tumpline.

ániitáani *rt. ániita* (t.v.) carry something on one's back in any manner, e.g., with or without a tumpline (**pretina, tuuku**).

ániija *irreg.pl. ániya* *3.poss. nánijja* (n.) piece or part that results from splitting or cutting something, in any way that does not involve cutting crosswise, an object that is longer than it is wide; this may involve: 1) cutting lengthwise an object that is, in fact, longer than it is wide (e.g., splitting a log lengthwise), or cutting an object that is not longer than it is wide in any direction (e.g., cutting a lump of meat in half); the piece may be of any size size relative to the object from which it was cut, but cannot be plank-shaped, since such pieces are called *íriwi*. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

aniijíini *rt. aniijii* (i.v.) **puquear**, a distinctive type of whistling performed by blowing over a gap in one's cupped hands. The sound carries for a long distance through

the forest, so this form of whistling is mainly used by people in the forest to signal to one another. *socio.var. niijíini.*

aniikujina (loc.n.) a place from which one calls; traditionally certain places were known as especially effective for calling over long distances, e.g., a place from which it was especially effective to call people living on the other side of the river.

aniikúuni *rt. aniikuu* (d.v.) call out or call to someone repeatedly.

anfíni *rt. anii* (a.v.) call out or call to someone, whether with words, a wordless vocalization like a hoot, or an implement like a horn. ► *Gram.* This verb can optionally take an NP object and/or a direct reported speech complement. *Ex. Íyaa iina = na, nu = aniikiaana iina muuti, "Muuti, saakaa kia = miíyaa?" Then he called to the agouti, "Agouti, what are you doing?" Ex. Nu = aniíyaa, "Juuuuu!" She is calling out, "Juuuuu!" Ex. Jaari nu = anii iipi manínikuuri. Then he called to the young men.*

aniítaaja *irreg.pl. aniítaakami* (n.) horn, typically made from a cow's horn, adopted during the early 20th century as a way to signal between relatively close settlements, especially between San Antonio and nearby settlements such as Pijuayal; the signal from this horn was generally interpreted as a call to come to San Antonio either at the behest of the **patrón** for labor-related purposes, or for an

important communal event, such as someone's burial.

aniitfíni *rt.* **aniitii** (t.v.) invite; specifically, invite someone to participate in an activity, be it festive, commensal, or labor-related. *Ex.* **Jaa na = aniitfí naa**, “**Atija, jaa kí = mii iina aákuta.**” *Then he invited them, “Look here, I have now made the ayahuasca.”*

ániija *irreg.pl.* of **ániija**

anuna *irreg.poss.* **ánuna**. (n.) **rifari**, species of tree with a very straight trunk, and no lower branches, that typically grows in **sásaki** (**champales**), reaching a diameter of 1.25, and at such larger sizes, used for timber, although its wood is deemed a little difficult to cut; when smaller, the trunks are used for roof poles, although they are not particularly durable in this role. *Sci. Miconia sp.*

anuu (pro.) he, she, it, him, her; they, them; focused form of the third person general number pronoun **nuu**. *prepaus.form* **anúuja**.

anúuja *prepaus.form* of **anuu**

= **ánuura** (postp.) **1.** towards; indicates that a path of motion has the complement of the postposition as its goal, without entailing that the path is consistently oriented towards the goal (e.g., a winding path is permitted), and without entailing that the relevant argument reaches this goal.

► *Gram.* In this sense, the complement of this postposition may be a spatial adverb, a pronoun,

a person-denoting referential noun (most commonly, but not necessarily, a kin term), or a non-person-denoting referential noun. In the latter case, the noun must, in addition, bear either a postposition (typically the locative postposition = **jina**) or a locative suffix, which appears to the left of = **ánuura**. *Ex.* **Nu = iikwaki nuu = ánuura**. *He went towards him.* *Ex.* **Jaari na = anítakuraaná n = akí = ánuura nuu**. *Then they brought it to their father.* *Ex.* **Taariki nu = iikwaáriki = na tíira = ánuura**. *In the morning he went (towards) there.* *Ex.* **Nu = majáana iriaáriikuraana nu = táasa nasikúura = ánuura**. *His wife took her basket to the garden.* *Ex.* **Tii kana = jíwiitakiaakí nuu = na, átii = ji kana = aníkiakí = waja tuu Ikíitu = jina = ánuura nuu = jata jaa**. *From where we caught up with it (a riverboat), from there we indeed came to Iquitos with it.* **2.** to, for, in order to; indicates that the eventuality denoted by the main verb is realized with a goal associated with the complement of the postposition. ► *Gram.* In this sense, the matrix verb is required to be a verb of motion, and the postpositional complement may either be an event nominalization or a nominal element, such as a pronoun or referential noun; in the former case, the intended activity is directly expressed by the nominalized verb and its associated argument, whereas in the latter cases, the activity is inferred on the

basis of the nominal complement.
Ex. Nu = anikuraaná n = arakíika níkíini = ánuura. He came to see his nephew. Ex. Atija = na, Ísuuja, kíaa = ánuura kw = anikiáana. See here, Ísuuja, I have come for you (i.e., to fight you). **3.** for a delimited time period; indicates that the eventuality denoted by the clause is realized for the time period indicated by the complement of the postposition. *Ex. Kuumi amáriyaana = ánuura kina = íikwaa. You all are going for two years.*

anuúrika (pro.) she or her alone, he or his alone, it alone; third person general number exhaustive focus pronoun. *Ex. Anuúrika nakusiaáriki saakaaya nu = miíyaa. Only she knew what she had. Ex. Anuúrika = na na = asaáriki iina siwiika. The only thing they ate was siwiika.*

anuuti *irreg.poss. ánuuti.* (n.) **leche caspi**, trees species that produces natural latex, which was harvested abundantly in the late 19th and early 20th centuries; the technique by which the latex was harvested concluded with felling the tree, which resulted in the tree nearly being exterminated in the Pintuyacu and Chambira River basins, but small trees have been making a comeback in recent decades; the tree has broad leaves and edible sweet fruits, and although it does not grow particularly tall, the trunk can reach 1.5m in diameter. *Sci. Couma macrocarpa.*

apájaati *socio.var.* of **pájaati**
apáraakiíyána *lit.* person who touches repeatedly (n.) **tocalón**, someone who habitually touches and handles things that are not his own, considered very poor behavior among Iquitos, and generally said of young people.

aparáani *rt. apára* (t.v.) touch, typically with one's fingers or hand.
 ► *Gram.* The object obligatorily takes a spatial postposition, or is a locative noun. *Ex. Iina maaya, nu = apáráki asana = jina. That child touched the food. Ex. Atii = na nu = aparakura nu = kániisi = jinakuma, iina tapútiaa. Then he touched (something) inside his bag, that King Vulture. Ex. Iina nu = aparakura kw = ákajinakuúraji. Someone touched me on the waist. Rel. apáraakíini (rt. apáraakíi) (t.v.) touch repeatedly.*

aparáani *rt. apára* (t.v.) begin to carry out some action or activity.
 ► *Gram.* This verb obligatorily takes an irrealis non-finite complement, where the non-finite verb must bear the locative postposition = *jina*. *Ex. Jawáari = na n = apáráki itíniija raríini = jina. Then they began to drink manioc beer.*

apirakiitáani *rt. apirakiíta* (i.v.) hang limply, speaking of multiple limbs, as said of, e.g., the limbs of a man who has been hanged; perhaps most commonly, however, this posture is ascribed in traditional narratives to spirits that bring illness, which are borne floating on the wind.

apiraajuutáani *rt. apiraajuúta* (t.v.) fan, use a fan or similar object to produce a breeze or wind directed at something, e.g., to cool one's body or to cause a fire to burn more strongly.

apiráani *rt. ápiita drv.rt. apíra* (i.v.) give off a smell, fragrance, or odor, be it pleasant or unpleasant. *Ex. Iina kaasi, músa nu = ápiitaa. The sajino smells musky. Ex. Iina kaasi naasiija, mukwa nu = ápiitaa iyaamiaákuji taa mukuuja. The sajino meat smells rotten because it is rotten. Ex. Iina kaasi naasiija turiiija, taariija nu = ápiitaa. The smoked sajino meat smells delicious.*

apiraasiitáani *rt. apiraasiíta* (i.v.) of wind, blow continuously but softly.

apíraati (n.) fan; in Iquito society, fans are generally made from green fronds of **chambira** palms.

apiriniikúuni *rt. apiriniíkuu fst.spch. apirniíkuu* (t.v.) systematically search or explore an area of forest, searching for game or forest products, e.g., trees of a particular species for timber. ► *Gram.* The entity searched for can be added as an oblique argument with the postposition = ánuura. *Ex. Nu = apiriniíkuuyaa iina naki kuuwaa = ánuura. He is exploring that (area of) forest for game.*

apisi *irreg.pl. apisikaka irreg.poss. ápisi.* 3.poss. **nápisi** (n.) an empty **racimo** or fruit bunch, consisting solely of the branched structure to which the fruits attached, which remains after which all the fruits

have been removed or have fallen off; plantains and palm fruits are the types of plant that prototypically have bunches of this type. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

apísikaka (n.) type of tree moss that hangs like hairs from the trunks of trees. ► *Gram.* mass noun; *poss.pref.*; the possessor is typically *nána*.

apisikaka *irreg.pl. of apisi*

apisi (n.) Chestnut-eared Araçari, species of toucan-like bird that reaches some 45cm in length, with mostly dark, long bill, green back, wings and tail, yellow chest, belly, and vent, with the exception of red band across the chest, and brown head and neck, except for a dark cap.

Apítamu (prop.n.) **Apetama Quebrada**, a large tributary of the upper Pintuyacu River which flows into the Pintuyacu from the north, and is located a day-and-a-half's travel upriver by **peque peque** motor from the community of San Antonio; in the early 20th century, this was an important area for extracting rubber.

apitána *irreg.pl. apitáapi* (n.) single or unmarried person of either sex.

apitáani *rt. apíta* (i.v.) hang, speaking either of an object conceivable as a container with contents, e.g., a pot with food in it, or a fishing line with a hook attached; or of a being who is exerting force to keep hanging, e.g., a sloth hanging from a tree branch.

apitáapi *irreg.pl.* of **apitáana**

apiyi *irreg.poss.* **ápiyi.** (n.) rough or temporary path made by cutting off the upper parts of plants; generally made to pass through an area with dense undergrowth.

apiyíina *irreg.pl.* **apiyíinaa** (n.) the remnant of branch, stalk, or slender trunk that remains attached to the larger plant, or in the ground, after having been cut, typically with a machete, at a slanting angle, so as to leave a sharp tip.

apiyíinaa *irreg.pl.* of **apiyíina**

apiyíini *rt.* **apiyii** (i.v.) cut a slender object into two pieces, said of objects that are standing or hanging freely and not lying against some surface; though stereotypically said of cutting a standing plant or a hanging vine with a single blow of a machete, this verb is applicable to any free-standing object and any cutting technique.

apiyíini *rt.* **apiyii** *free.var.* of **apiyíini**

apiyíiníini *rt.* **apiyíiníi** (i.v.) clear, cut, or blaze a path through undergrowth; said of cutting or blazing a path by lopping the tops off of small vegetation, typically while traveling through the forest. This is normally done in part to clear the way, but also to blaze a path to follow back, or for others to follow. The paths cut in this manner are not intended to serve as long-term paths, but rather are typically made when departing from an established path, e.g., when

following dogs that are pursuing game. *Ex.* **Nu = apiyíiníinaa tíira, náaji jíta iina miikurá taana.** *He blazed a path there, like the other (man) did. free.var.* **apiyíini.**

ápiika *3.poss.* **nápiika** (n.) **caibro**, the roof poles that slope down from the peak of a roof to its sides; these roof poles form the supports onto which the **crisnejas**, or pre-fabricated pieces of thatch, are tied. ► *Gram.* These roof poles are distinguished, when necessary, from the homophonous term for ‘canine tooth’ by referring to them as **iita ápiikaka.** *Poss.pref.*

apíini *rt.* **ápi** **1.** (t.v.) pierce through or pass through to the other side; generally said of pointed implements that pierce objects such that the point emerges from the other side, e.g., a fishing spear piercing through a fish; but also applicable to other things that pass through referents that are saliently long in the direction perpendicular to the direction of movement, e.g., someone passing through a band of forest, provided that the movement requires that the thing passed through be pierced, cut through, or otherwise damaged, e.g., cutting a path through the previously mentioned band of forest. ► *Gram.* This sense requires the momentary perfective aspect *-rii.* *Ex.* **Aa, juwáana ápirii kúja kí = makíini = jina.** *Aa, a spear passed through me in my dream.* **2.** (t.v.) cross between two river basins by land, arriving at a river different from the one where the

journey started. ► *Gram.* The object obligatorily takes the general locative postposition = *jina*.

apíini *rt. ápi* (i.v.) be hanging, e.g., a fruit from a branch, or a garment hanging over. ► *Gram.* This root is one of the most common loci for pluractional classifiers, as in the stem *apíikii* ‘hang’, said of multiple slender objects like limbs, **guaba** fruits, or ropes; or the stem *apíikii*, said of multiple pieces of clothing.

apíini *rt. apii* (t.v.) hang something, e.g., a garment over a line, the body of an animal hung with a rope from a rafter.

apiitáníini *rt. apiitánii* (t.v.) hang something conceived of as having multiple parts, e.g., a pot with contents or a fishing line with a hook attached. *Ex.*

Nu = jímukiaaki = ná kuustáara = jinakuma iipi siisaramaajitáapi...

nu = apiitániikiaaki = ná iinami = iikumaji naawaaka. *He stuck the three (demon minions) in a sack... and he hung them above the cooking fire.*

apiráani *rt. apiíta drv.rt. apíra 1.* (t.v.) fail to catch or capture something, or lose something, by it escaping, e.g., an animal that one wounds when hunting. ► *Gram.* The object of the verb is the entity that has escaped, while the subject of the verb is the entity from which the object has escaped. *Ex.*

Miyaara apiítaki kíija. *The jaguar did not catch me.* *Ex. Ánasa kia = miisakari kíija, kíi kiaa ásaki; kaa kí = paajii*

kia = apiráani. *If you hurt me, I will eat you; I will not let you escape.* **2.** (t.v.) leave part of, leave a part or portion unconsumed, unused, or undispensed; said of, e.g., things that are literally consumed, such as food; things that one metaphorically consumes or uses up as part of an activity, such as trees in the context of logging; or things that one works through or dispenses with, such as a set of objects that one gives away. *Ex. Nu = apiítaárii nu = asásana nu = mira asaani = fíra.* *She left (some of) her food for her children to eat.* *Ex. Kw = apiítaki nuúkiika náana.* *I left one tree (did not fell it, unlike all the others).* *act./mid.* *apiríini* (middle)

apiríini *rt. apírii 1.* (t.v.) escape, e.g., from a danger or a disagreeable thing. ► *Gram.* The thing from which the subject escapes may be expressed either as an object or as a complement the postposition = *iikwaji*; it is unclear what the difference in meaning is between these two constructions. *Ex. Kaa nu = apíriiyaa iwaríini, ki = níyaaka.* *He won't escape death, my husband.* *Ex. Kw = apírii miyaara asáani = iikwaji kíija.* *I escaped from the jaguar eating me.* **2.** (i.v.) be left over; for a portion or part to remain of something that has otherwise been consumed, used up, or given away. *Ex. Uumáata itíniija apíriikurá iina = jina = ji tasiyaaka.* *Lots of masato was left over from the welcome celebration.*

act./mid. apiráani (active) *Rel.*
apiríija (adj.) left over, escaped.

apiya *irreg.poss.* **ápiya.** (n.)
traditional cord worn around the
waist, which served to secure
loincloths worn by men until the
early 20th century.

apíini *rt.* **ápíi** (t.v.) shoo away,
generally said of shooing away
animals such as dogs or chickens by
making shooing sounds and waving
one's hands at them with shooing
gestures.

apíisi *3.poss.* **napiisi** (n.) **1.**
traditional type of skirt in use by
Iquito women until approximately
the 1940s, when one-piece dresses
that covered the upper body as well
as the lower came to fully replace
this garment because it left the
breasts bare. This skirt consisted of
a length of cloth long enough to
wrap twice around the waist, and
wide enough to reach from the
waist to just above the knee; after
the skirt was wrapped around the
waist, it was secured by rolling over
the upper edge of the skirt several
times at the point where its length
came to an end. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*
2. stern of a canoe. ► *Gram.*
Poss.pref.

apíisi *socio.var.* of **píisi**

apíisíini *rt.* **apíisii** (i.v.) put on a
skirt, speaking of the traditional
apíisi type of skirt.

Apúriija (prop.n.) name of a man
who was an occasional resident of
San Antonio and also spent much
time at sites in the Chambira River
basin; he was born in the 1910s and

died in approximately 1960 from a
severe case of chickenpox. Known
in Spanish as Fermín Apurija, his
surname was derived from his
Iquito name, which was reportedly
bestowed on him due his habit, as
an infant, of blowing bubbles with
his saliva; also known by the
nickname *Maákina*. He was the
father of Basilio Apurija, who was
the father-in-law of Hermengildo
Díaz Cuyasa. *nickname* **Maákina.**

arakiika *irreg.pl.* **arakiikawaaka**
3.poss. **narakiika** (n.) nephew of
male ego; male ego's brother's and
sister's sons. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

arakutuu *free.var.* of **aramáasi**
irreg.pl. **arakutuuwa** • from Sp.
algodón. *fst.spch.* **arkutuu**

arama *socio.var.* of **rama**

arámaaja *irreg.pl.* **arámaajawaaka**
3.poss. **narámaaja** (n.) **1.** vocative
term used by a speaker of either sex
towards a sibling of the same sex.
2. referential term used by a
speaker of either sex for a same sex
sibling. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.* ► *Socio.*
Historically, *arámaaja* was
exclusively a vocative term, with
áatamajani (brother) and *irímaati*
(sister) as its referential
counterparts; in the course of the
20th century, however, the former
vocative term has, following the
broader conflation of referential
and vocative terms, also come to be
used referentially, although the
referential terms mentioned remain
more common.

aramáasi (n.) **1.** cotton plant;
traditionally the principal uses of
this plant were medicinal, Iquitos

using *kanuu* (**chambira** palm fiber), to make thread and cord, and not cotton; the leaves of this plant were boiled and the cooled liquid was used to treat abdominal cramps, or was given to women in labor to speed birth; the flowers were used in a similar fashion to treat white spots in the mouth, and the white fiber around the seeds was burned and the ashes applied to wounds to help them heal. *Sci. Gossypium sp. 2.* cotton thread. *free.var. arakutuu.* *arch.var. siwi.* *socio.var. ramáasi.*

aramaásiiku (n.) **curuhuara**, species of large **palometa**-type fish, up to 25cm in length; pale colored, with slight red coloring on its sides, it has a flat, but thick body, like other **palometas**; equipped with blunt teeth, it feeds principally on fruits and small fish, and is mostly encountered in back-eddies and in areas where overhanging *asinaja* (**pumapanga**), whose fruits it eats, are abundant. *Sci. Myleus rubripinnis.*

aramituu • from Sp. **almidón**. *fst.spch.* **The second vowel is often reduced or elided, yielding the form armituu** (n.) **almidón**, manioc starch; fine white powdery starch resulting from the processing of manioc to make *fariña* (*waariña*), introduced in Iquito territory in the early 20th century.

arapuu *irreg.pl.* **arapuuwa** • from Sp. **arpón**. (n.) **arpón**, pronged metal tip of fishing spear.

arasaaki *irreg.pl.* **arasaakiwa** *irreg.poss.* **arásaaki**. (n.) **punchana**, species of commonly hunted and

relatively large diurnal rodent that reaches 35-40cm in length and stands up to 20cm tall at the shoulder, with small ears and a slender stubby tail about 5cm in length; generally dark olive-brown in color, individuals have reddish bellies of varying degrees of vividness. They tend to nest in fallen trees and feed on fallen seeds and fruits. A traditional Iquito belief held that this animal interbreeds with squirrels, based on the similarity of their faces. *Sci. Myoprocta pratti.* *play.var. músiaki.*

árata *3.poss.* **waarata** (n.) fellow member of a group. ► *Gram.* This noun is restricted to a single possessive construction in which it obligatorily possesses a noun, and must itself bear a possessive prefix. In this construction, the possessum of *árata* defines a group to which the possessor of *árata* belongs, and the entire possessive construction denotes an additional member (or members) of the group, distinct from the possessor of *árata*. Thus, in the expression *kw = árata máana* ‘my fellow male elder’, the possessum of *árata*, i.e., *máana* ‘male elder’, defines a class of individuals, i.e., elder males, and the first person possessor of *árata*, i.e., *kw =*, indicates that the speaker belongs to this class. As a whole, the possessive construction *kw = árata máana* denotes an individual who belongs to this class, in addition to denoting the possessor of *árata*, i.e., ‘my fellow

male elder'. *Ex.*

Naa = kana = anikiaaná

kina = siwiráani = ánuura,

kw = árata máana. *We have also come to visit you, my fellow elder.*

Ex. Kaa kia = ípiitakuma

kia = árata miisaji. *Don't fight with your fellow women.*

= árata 3.poss. **waarata** (postp.)

like, similar to, in a manner reminiscent of. ► *Socio.* All

speakers recognize, and some occasionally use, the

compositionally transparent form

nu = árata instead of the irregular

suppletive 3rd person form *waarata*;

the latter is presumably the older

form, with the former arising as an analogy with the compositional

forms found for other persons. *Ex.*

Íiti ki = mjiítaa kina = árata,

náaji jíta kina = íikii k = isákuji. *I*

live well here, like you, as you live upriver of me. *Ex. Anuu*

taáriki = na, iina miisaji

takínuurikiika, naa = yaa = na

naajaá waarata kusiaami,

Saákisa = árata. *She was, that little*

woman, likewise also tough just like

Saákisa. *Ex. Atii = ná = yaa*

ajapaka juríni = árata nikisáana

nu = imaáriikiaaki = ná iipi

kaayaaka. *Right then the wasp-like demons overwhelmed the people.*

aratíina *rt. aratíi irreg.pl. aratíimi*

(inan), aratíipi (anim) (n.) person or thing that is similar or identical

to another person or thing in some

salient respect, e.g., age,

appearance, size, or color. ► *Gram.*

In this form, the second vowel is

not reduced or elided in fast

speech. The possessor denotes or indexes the person to whom the

possessum is being compared.

Poss.pref. Ex. Kí = nikiki nuúkiika

íimina nu = aratíina kia = íimina.

I saw a canoe like your canoe. Ex.

Kí = nikiki tíira iina aratíimi

míisa. *I saw over there several*

(tables) like this table. Ex. Kuuta

ajapaka aratíina = jaa,

na = imaárii tii amaki = jina.

Perhaps the wasp-like things (created by a spell), they will overwhelm them there on the path.

aratiiníni *rt. aratíinii fst.spch.*

artíinii 1. (t.v.) be equal to another

in a characteristic, trait, or quality,

whether a physical characteristic

such as height, in knowledge, or in

a social trait, such as power.

► *Gram.* The object is a possessive

NP whose head denotes the trait

being compared, and whose

possessor denotes or indexes the

entity that is equal in this trait to

subject of the verb. *Ex.*

P = aratíiniyaa nu = saana

iina = jata taana náana. *Let's make*

its length equal with the other pole. 2.

(t.v.) match another's performance

in an activity or perform the same

activity in the same manner, e.g.,

match the performance of another

in a race by arriving at the finish

line at the same time, or construct a

canoe just like another person has

done. ► *Gram.* The object is the

person whose activity is being

matched by the subject of the verb.

Ex. Jaa nu = aratíiniikura iina

pí = kaakíja íikii p = isákuji. *He*

has now matched our Father who lives above us (because he was able to fly).

aratiiníini *rt.* **aratiínií** *fst.spch.*

artiínií 1. (t.v.) complete, finish, or fulfill a commitment, an obligation, or a task laid on one, e.g., follow an order from an employer, or follow to its end a diet imposed by a shaman. ► *Gram.* This sense may take either an NP or a non-finite irrealis clause complement, either of which indicates the obligation or commitment that the subject fulfills. *Ex.* **Nu = aratiíniíkiakí nu = kuwasíini.** *He kept his word (promise).* *Ex.* **Jíítikari = na na = aratiínií iina asáni siwíika nuúkiika amáriyaana = na, jaa na = aratiínií na = siyaaníini.**

When they finished eating siwíika for one year, then they completed their diet.

2. (t.v.) suffice; be sufficient for a task, or be able to fulfill a task, e.g., for a canoe to be large enough to fit a certain number of passengers; or for a given quantity of food to be sufficient for a certain number of people. ► *Gram.* In this sense, the subject is the entity whose sufficiency is in question, while the object is another entity, typically a person or group of people, to whom the need is attributed. *Ex.* **Kaa na = iíminaka aratiíniíkiakí = ná naa = íira.**

Their canoes weren't sufficient (big enough) for them. *Ex.*

Nu = aratiíniítíini = íira píija, kaa pí = paajii nu = namíini. *In order that it (a quantity of manioc beer) suffice for us, we can't serve him any.* *Maasikuuri dialect.var.* **paataasíini.**

araa (interj.) “aha!”, interjection of discovery or satisfaction of an expectation, used, e.g., when one sees or hears something for which one is searching or when one hears the call of someone who you are expecting. *Ex.* **Araa, jaa nu = jíwíitakiaajá nuu, niwa = aákuji nu = aniíyaa.** *Aha, they (must have) have found her, and because of that they are calling.*

aráaku (n.) burrow, a dwelling of an animal such as the *tíimaaka*, paca, consisting of one or more tunnels, typically leading to a central nest. ► *Gram.* This is a conventionalized construal of the inflected locative noun *aráa-ku*.

aráama *rt.* **aráa** (loc.n.) tunnel or hole in the ground, or similar material, that is saliently long with respect to its diameter. ► *Gram.* The default form of this locative noun is *aráama*; the locative suffixes *-ma*, *-ku*, and *-kúura* indicate the location of the hole with respect to the opening of the hole, i.e., downwards (e.g., a house post), upwards, (e.g., certain animal burrows), and horizontal, respectively.

árija (interj.) “take it!”, “here you go!”, interjection employed when handing or giving someone something, indicating that they should take or receive it, e.g., food that one is giving them, or a tool that they have asked that you get for them.

arikamíina (n.) **cumala de altura**, tree species that grows along creeks and on the hillsides of elevated

areas far from large rivers, reaching 1m in diameter; its wood is heavy, but not very hard, making it not particularly desirable as a source of timber. A clear, bitter liquid flows from cuts to its trunk, which can be used to treat thrush, by applying it to the white patches that form in the mouth; its also gargled to treat persistent coughs. *dialect.var.*

aátiiti.

árikí (n.) notch, a roughly V-shaped empty space, whether it occurs naturally, e.g., the interior of the fork of a tree, or whether man-made, e.g., a notch cut in the side of pole. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

arikíini *rt. aríkii* (t.v.) cut notch; generally done in the context of building a house frame, where notches are cut in house posts or roof poles so that the timbers that rest on them are less likely to slip once tied into place.

aríkukiya *irreg.pl. of aríkuma*

aríkuma *irreg.pl. aríkukiya 3.poss. naríkuma* (n.) gap, crack, or crevice; a linear space between two objects, or parts of an object, that is very narrow in comparison to length of the space, e.g., the gap between two planks in wall, between two pieces of **pona** in a house's elevated floor, or between a door and its frame; note that this term applies equally to gaps that have been effectively reduced to nothing by the close proximity of the two objects, e.g., the crack between two fingers that are pressed closed against each other. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

aríriija (n.) vocative term for maternal aunt; mother's sister, male or female ego. ► *Gram.* Referential counterpart: *aníríti.*

arísaka *3.poss. narísaka* (n.) 1. gill or gills of a fish. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.* 2. pharynx of a terrestrial animal. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

arísakatáani *rt. arísakata* (t.v.) remove gills; many Iquitos believe that the gills capture the impurities in the water, making them unsuitable to eat.

aríwatáani *rt. aríwata* (t.v.) forget. ► *Gram.* This verb can take either an NP or an irrealis non-finite clause as its complement. *Ex. Kw = aríwataki k = isiiku siwiráani. I forgot to visit my friend. Ex. Nu = aríwataki nu = saáwiri. He forgot his machete. dialect.var. iyajáani.*

aríwatáani *rt. aríwata* (t.v.) sing a song to a particular person, or in honor of a particular person; typically said of men serenading women.

aríwatíini *rt. aríwatií* 1. (t.v.) obey the directives or instructions of another. *Ex. Kaa nu = aríwatiíyaárikí iina n = ani, iina nu = ijíwiitaárikí nuu. He didn't obey his mother, that which she scolded him.* 2. (t.v.) accede to a request, respond affirmatively to a request. 3. (t.v.) pay attention to, take heed of, or take seriously another's advice, opinions, words, or actions. *Ex. Aríwatií kíija, iina kw = átuuyaa kíáaja, samáraataákwa. Pay attention to me, that which I am avising you, and*

go rest. 4. (t.v.) believe the truth claims made by another. *Ex.*

Jawáari kii kíaa aríwatii, jíta iina taa kíija, kusiaami kíija.

Afterwards I will believe you, (that) you are like me, brave and strong (like) me. Rel. aríwatiiyáana (n.) obedient and respectful person.

ariwáani *rt. áriikwa drv.rt. aríwa* (a.v.) sing. ► *Gram.* This verb

optionally takes an NP that denotes or indexes the noun *ariwáani* ‘song’, or a suitable anaphoric element with similar reference. *Ex.*

Nu = áriikwaa tiirakumaji. *He is singing as he comes (toward me). Ex. Suwamí tii iimi kina = áriikwaki. They are good, those (songs) that you sang.*

ariwáani (n.) song or chant.

aríyaja (n.) testicle.

aríyasi (n.) scrotum. *Rel. saa aríyasina (adj.) long-scrotumed.*

aríyuujáana *dialect.var. of rújuuja*

ariyuuka *irreg.poss. aríyuuka.* (n.) *cortadera* or razor grass, species of grass that possesses long slender blades with sharp, serrated edges, that can give shallow but painful cuts to the exposed flesh of those who come in contact with it, e.g., when walking by. *Sci. Scleria sp. ELY pers.var. riyuuka.*

ariyuukwaaja (n.) variety of tapir said by Iquitos to be a distinct species of tapir, being somewhat smaller than the *pisiki* and having white edging on their ears.

ariyuukwaaja (n.) **bocón con espada**, species of catfish that is very similar to the *piruja* (**bocón**),

with the exception that it has a large, finely serrated dorsal spine that can deliver a painful injury. Dark gray in color, it reaches 40cm in length, and is notable for having a very wide body and large mouth for a fish of its length. It is mainly found in larger rivers, and only rarely in lakes, and has quite soft flesh.

ariíkuma 3.poss. **nariíkuma** (n.) shoulder. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

ariikuutáani *rt. ariikuúta* (t.v.) carry something on one’s shoulder.

aríumaari *irreg.pl. aríumaariwa, aríumaarika* (n.) **palta mojarra**, fish species that reaches some 15cm in length; generally silvery in color, it has a black longitudinal stripe along each side of its body, with a reddish belly and somewhat blue back; it is prized for its taste, especially when cooked in *ijjika* (*patarashca*). *Sci. Astyanax sp.*

arína (n.) larynx, or adam’s apple, and the hard cartilaginous part of the trachea immediately below it.

aríini *rt. ári* (t.v.) scrape with a blade, e.g., a machete or knife, while holding the blade roughly perpendicular to the surface, e.g., to make a wood surface smooth, as when making a paddle; or to grate a sweet potato while making manioc beer mash.

aríini *rt. aáti drv.rt. ári* (t.v.) intend to do something. ► *Gram.* This verb takes a non-finite irrealis clause denoting the intended action. *Ex. Kíí = ta aátikura*

n = **anáka** = **jina sajíini**. *I intended to cut it on its head.*

aríini *rt. aáti drv.rt. ári 1.* (t.v.) say.

► *Gram.* In this sense, the verb normally takes both an NP argument, indicating the addressee, and a reported speech complement. *Ex. Nu = aátikiaáki = na, “Iriaárii kíija.” He said, “Take me.” Ex.*

Kw = aátii nuu, “Nakusíini = jata kíaa aamíyaakiki, nakijina.” I say to her, “You must walk with care, in the forest.” 2. (t.v.) criticize or speak badly of someone. ► *Gram.* In this sense, the verb takes only an NP object, which denotes the target of criticism. *Ex. Jaari na = ílkwaa míinka = jina*

nuúrika = ánuurá = yaa taana kaayaaka aríini. *Nowadays they go to mingas only in order to criticize other people.*

ariisíini *rt. ariísii* (t.v.) scratch with fingers or fingernails, without intent to injure, e.g., to relieve an itch, or to remove something from a surface. ► *Gram.* This verb is obligatorily transitive; the object denotes or indexes either a body part scratched, or a broader target of scratching, such as *ílkuku* ‘body surface’. *Ex. Taamá = yaa n = ísiki ariisíini.* *In vain he scratched his skin.*

áriitáani *rt. áriita* (i.v.) paddle, move a canoe or boat with a paddle. *Ex. Iina maaya, nu = áriitaa káami = ánuura aasamúuku.* *That boy is paddling upriverwards, to the creek.*

áriitaawi *irreg.pl. áriitaawiya* (n.) paddle; Iquitos make a rowing

paddle similar to those found in much of Peruvian Amazonia, typically about 1m in total length, with a flared blade roughly 30cm in length that tapers to a relatively fine point.

áriitaawi náana *irreg.pl. áriitaawi naánaka* *lit. paddle tree* (n.) **remo caspi**, species of tree that mostly grows in inundating areas, reaching up to 1.25m in diameter. Its trunk is noteworthy for its uneven, undulating surface covered with deep groove-like hollows and fin-like protrusions; its wood is prized for making paddles and axe handles, for roof poles and as firewood; and its bark, typically macerated in **aguardiente**, is used to treat malaria, other types of fever, and chronic diarrhea. *Sci. Aspidosperma nitidum.*

ariitaawíini *rt. ariitaáwii* (i.v.) made a paddle.

áruu *irreg.pl. áruuwiya 3.poss. náruu* (n.) **1.** vein of human or any animal. ► *Gram. Poss.pref. 2.* the tough and thick central fiber commonly found in manioc tubers. ► *Gram. Poss.pref. 3.* midvein of a leaf. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

aruukíini *rt. aruúkii 1.* (i.v.) spit. **2.** (i.v.) blow in a stylized manner to exercise shamanic or magical power; this stylized form of blowing involves considerable closure in the oral cavity, so that substantial friction results; the articulation involved typically involves a brief approximation of the dorsum of the tongue to the velum followed by prolonged approximation of the

body of the tongue to the palatal region, until supraglottal air pressure begins to equalize with subglottal pressure; while this type of blowing is stereotypically associated with shamans and the exercise of shamanic power, this type of blowing was also employed by people without shamanic powers for purposes of everyday magic, such as causing rain to cease or delaying sunset. ► *Anth.* In the exercise of every day magic, this form of ritual blowing was intercalated with short formulae, such as the following: *kia = akúmiiti ap̄si = karikuka kia = p̄kuuyaa* ‘you are getting things wet under your mother-in-law’s skirt,’ and *kaa kí = nakúsii kí = jimaaki saw̄f̄ni uumáata* ‘I don’t cry very much for my deceased one,’ both employed to cause rain to cease falling; and *tásiyaár̄i kia = akúmiiti ap̄si* ‘wait for your mother-in-law’s skirt,’ used to delay the sunset.

aruukiitáni *rt.* **aruukiíta 1.** (t.v.) exercise shamanic power on a person or object by ritualistic blowing, *aruuk̄iini*; this act can take a variety of forms, e.g., linking a person with a type of animal or being (see sense 2); or transferring shamanic power to a physical object (lengths of balsa wood were an especially common vessel of this sort), so that these objects can be used to achieve magical effects; for example, the Pintuyacu River was at one point entirely dried up by using pieces of balsa wood treated in this way, according to Iquito oral

tradition. *Ex.* **Jiíta = na nu = sikiikuraaná iina siisaramaajitáami paatína aaka = jina, iina nu = aruukiítakurá iina aaka = na, na = tuújiikuraaná iina aaka, na = tuújiikuraaná aaka wiir̄ini, siuuu!** *As he threw the three pieces of balsa wood into the water (and) he blew on the water, they heard the water, they heard the water roar, shuuu!* **2.** (t.v.) shamanically associate an animal or demonic being with a person; this may be done with beneficial intentions, e.g., when an animal with an admirable quality is associated with an infant, as this is believed to transfer the animal’s qualities to the child; in such a case, the child is said to be **curado en** (‘cured in’) the animal; thus, a child may be **curado en pejejo** (‘cured in sloth’), to make the child tough and resistant to blows. The association may also be made malevolently, as when a shaman associates someone with a demonic being, e.g., *m̄ijinaapi*, with the goal exacting vengeance on his victim by bringing him or her to the attention of the relevant demonic creature; this type of association is typically enacted when the shaman ritually blows tobacco smoke on the person in the name of the demonic being. ► *Gram.* The notional object of the verb is the person shamanically associated with the animal or demon; an associated animal may be added as an oblique argument bearing the locative postposition = *jina*. *Ex.* **Kwaasija, kíi k̄iaa saak̄iini nuúkiika kaaya,**

iina taárikí = na pisúuni = jina aruukiitaaja. *OK, I am going to tell you a story about a person who was cured in atinga.*

aruúwatina *rt. aruúwati* (adj.) 1. veiny, as said of a person with unusually prominent veins or a piece of meat with a large number of veins in it. 2. veiny and fibrous, as said of a manioc tuber with a large number of thick fibers in it.

asa (n.) **agujón**, slender fish that reaches nearly 1m in length while its round body does not exceed 15cm in diameter. It has red shading on its tail, yellow on its cheeks, and is notable for its long, tapering snout. It is generally encountered in the relatively still water of back eddies and is typically caught with fishing spears. *Sci. Boulengerella cuvieri.*

asa amúuku *lit. agujón* cheek (n.) **remo caspi masha**, tree species with buttress roots, red sap, and yellow wood reminiscent of the color of the cheeks of *asa* (**agujón**) fish. As with *áritaawi náana* (**remo caspi**), the wood from the buttress roots of this tree is used to make paddles and axe handles, but is more difficult to work, due to its greater hardness. *Sci. Chimarris glabriflora.*

ásaki (n.) pith, the relatively light material found in the cores of the trunks and stalks of certain trees, palms and plants, e.g., in the trunks of *balsa* (*paatína*) trees and palm trees.

asákitáani *rt. asákita* (i.v.) remove the pith from the stalk or trunk of a tree.

asákuuri *socio.var. of sákuuri irreg.pl. asákuuriwa*

asakwaari *Nanay dialect.var. of aaníiti irreg.pl. asakwaariwa socio.var. sakwaari.*

asapáasi (n.) **chicua**, term for two very similar species of birds, the Black-Bellied and Squirrel Cuckoos; both are generally reddish-brown in color and have long tails that are dark underneath with horizontal white markings. *Sci. Piaya melanogaster, Piaya cayana.* ► *Anth.* According to Iquito oral tradition, the *asapáasi* used to be a *siimana* (shaman) before he transformed into a bird. It is said that the distinctive call of these birds (specifically, of *Piaya cayana*) warns hunters of nearby game, or of possible dangers, such as a snake or an unfaithful woman. *socio.var. sapáasi.*

ásapi (n.) ants; term employed to refer to groups of ants. ► *Gram.* mass noun. *Ex. Maasiána nífnakiya kaa kí = makikurá suwaata; ásapi manánuukura kíija. Many nights I have not slept well (because) ants have bothered me.*

asapáina *rt. asapíi* (n.) also *asapána aki*, a growth from the trunk of the *miyitina* (**chimicua**) tree that has the appearance of a bare penis; of no practical use, it is sold as a curio to tourists in the city of Iquitos.

asapfiini *rt.* **asápih** (t.v.) deceive, either with malicious intent or not, as when joking; the deception need not involve telling untruths, and may rely on non-verbal means of deception. *Ex.* **Aajaa**, **p** = **asápiiyaa taamaá** = **yaa kiáaja**. *OK, we'll just have to trick you (back to being well).*

asapfiini (n.) a deceit, trick, or lie.

asapfiiti *irreg.pl.* **asapfiitiwa**;

asapfiitika (n.) variety of *mímiiti* (**chacruna**) used in the preparation of *adkuta* (**ayahuasca**); this variety reportedly produces intense but brief visions, which return with great force after a long delay after they first abate. *Sci.* *Psychotria viridis* var.

asáriina 3.poss. **nasáriina** (n.) 1. brain. ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.* 2. bone marrow. ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.* *socio.var.* **sáriina**.

asasami *irreg.pl.* of **asasana**

asasana *rt.* **asasa** *irreg.pl.* **asasami** *irreg.poss.* **asásana**. (n.) food in general. ► *Gram.* mass noun.

asaajuutáni *rt.* **asaajuúta** (t.v.) work one's mouth, continuously making gentle chewing or sucking motions, e.g., while sucking on a hard candy or chewing gum, or as a nervous habit.

asáaku (n.) leftovers, leftover or saved food; food that remains after a meal, which may have been left deliberately with an eye towards eating it in the future, as noted, e.g., of jaguars after they kill a large animal; or left over simply due to being unable to finish it.

asáni *rt.* **ása** (a.v.) eat. ► *Sem.* For soft, sweet foods such as ripe fruits, honey, and *sakíka* (manioc beer mash), speakers often prefer to employ the more specific verb *imáni*, although *asáni* is still permissible with such foods. *Rel.* **asaajuuni** (*rt.* **asaajuu**) (a.v.) eat repeatedly.

asáni *rt.* **ása** 1. (t.v.) bite or sting, speaking of snakes or arthropods such as ants, spiders, or wasps.

► *Gram.* In this sense, the object does not take = *jina*. 2. (t.v.) cut superficially, for something to give a superficial cut or puncture without significantly breaking the skin, e.g., razor grass (*ariyuuka*) cutting the skin when one brushes against it. ► *Gram.* This sense requires the momentary perfective aspect *-rii*, and requires that the object bear the locative postposition = *jina*.

asi *irreg.pl.* **asiwa** (n.) term employed for two very similar species of small kingfisher in Iquito territory, the Amazon Kingfisher and Green Kingfisher, which measure about 29cm and 20cm in length, respectively. Both species of bird are piscivorous, have long, sharp, dark-colored beaks, and are mainly dark green in color with white neck, throat, and belly, and in the case of the males, a red chest. *Sci.* *Chloroceryle* spp. ► *Anth.* According to Iquito oral tradition, the *asi*, when human, was married to the *míisaka* or Long-furred Woolly Mouse-Opussum, for whom he fished assiduously. At one point,

his father-in-law, jealous to catch fish in impressive quantities like his son-in-law did, made his daughter show him her husband's fishing spot. Once there, the father-in-law leapt in to catch some fish, but not only did he fail to catch any, he was in the end eaten by a caiman. When the kingfisher heard this, he broke out laughing, which became the source of the kingfisher's distinctive call.

asiáari • from Sp. **acero**. (n.) steel.

► *Socio*. This term is considered an archaism by the current generation of eldest speakers, who recall most people using *aséeru*, which in fact violates Iquito phonology due to its inclusion of /e/.

asija *irreg.poss.* **ásija**. (n.) scabies, a microscopic parasite that infests the skin and causes great itching. Iquitos traditionally treated this affliction with the pulp of *asikwaari* (**siso huayo**) fruits. *Sci. Sarcoptes scabiei*.

asijúuni *rt.* **asijuu** (i.v.) sneeze.

asikwaari *irreg.pl.* **asikwaariwa** (n.) **siso huayo** or **marimari del bajjal**, species of tree that grows in inundating areas, with yellow wood that is suitable for timber and a hard heartwood, which can be used for posts. It is especially noted for its fruits, which were formerly used to treat *asija*, scabies, by rubbing the grated pulp of the fruit on the affected parts of the body; in the 20th century, sulphur was also added to this mixture. *Sci. Vatairea guianensis. socio.var. sikwaari*.

asímatíni *rt.* **asímati 1.** (i.v.) trample, stamp on repeatedly with one's feet, e.g., as when flattening an dirt floor, or speaking of an area with many animal prints, as beneath fruiting trees frequented by herds of peccaries. **2.** (t.v.) kick repeatedly.

asinaja *irreg.pl.* **asinakaka**

irreg.poss. **asínaja**. (n.) **puma panga**, tree species that grows near river banks and sends out long, thin branches, which float on the water when the river is high and rest against the ground when the water level drops. It produces fruit during the wet season that are eaten by fish, and its floating branches provide shelter for fish, making areas in which this tree is numerous (*asinakakajina*) excellent fishing spots. The thick red sap of this tree is also used to treat chronic diarrhea. *Sci. Calliandra angustifolia*.

asinakaka *irreg.pl.* of **asinaja**

asinakakajina (loc.n.) **puma pangal**, or stretch of riverbank with many *sinaja* (**puma panga**) trees. Such sites are considered good fishing spots during the wet season, when these trees are fruiting, because many species of fish come to feed on the fruits and to shelter under the branches of this tree.

asiyaákuka *irreg.pl.* of **asiyaákuma**

asiyaákuma *irreg.pl.* **asiyaákuka**, **asiyaákumakiya** (n.) footprint.

► *Gram.* Speakers also employ productively locative-nominalized forms of *asiyáani* 'step', e.g., *asiyaákujina* to refer to footprints,

but the form given here appears to be partially lexicalized. *Poss.pref.*

asiyáani *rt. asiika drv.rt. asiya* 1.

(i.v.) step, place one's foot on something, typically the ground, as part of the process of walking or running. *Ex. Iina pisiki*

nu = irijáitaa aaka = karikuma

iyaamiaákuji nu = asiíkaa

niíya = jina. *The tapir is producing bubbles underwater because it is stepping on the ground (i.e., riverbed).*

2. (t.v.) step on. ► *Gram.* In this sense, if the thing stepped on is severely damaged, e.g., a chick that is killed by stepping on it, the object is unmarked, whereas if the object is undamaged or only lightly damaged, it takes a postposition, typically the general locative = *jina* or = *niíjina* 'on top of'. *Ex.*

Armadillo iiyii = jina,

nu = asiíakiaaakí nuu,

aasamu = jina. *The rope-trigger of an armadillo (trap), he stepped on it, at the creek.* 3. (t.v.) kick. ► *Gram.*

In this sense, the object takes the locative postposition = *jina*. *Ex.*

Nu = asiíakuraana sííkaaja

anásiiki = jina. *He kicked the shin of the yashingo.*

asiríini *rt. asiíti impf.rt. asiíti*

drv.rt. asíri 1. (i.v.) slide, e.g.,

down a slippery, muddy slope. 2.

(i.v.) slip and fall, e.g., on a muddy path. ► *Gram.* This sense requires the momentary perfective aspect-*rii*.

Ex. Iina taariki, kw = asiítirii

rama = jina. *This morning, I slipped and fell in the mud. Rel. asiritíini (rt. asiritíi) (t.v.) slide something.*

ásiika (n.) ingested food, solid food that has already been chewed and swallowed, and is in the stomach.

► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

asiíni *rt. asii* (d.v.) feed; give

someone food. ► *Gram.* The NP indicating the foodstuff fed to the direct object of the verb is often omitted. *Ex. Na = asiíkaaaki = ná*

nuu kuuwaa naasíja. *They fed him game meat. Ex. Jaa kw = asiíkurá naawaaka. I already fed them.*

asiíni *rt. asii* (t.v.) cut, scratch, or scrape something by means of glancing blow, in the case of a person or animal, breaking the skin, and in the case of an inanimate object, gouging or scoring the surface, , e.g., a spear tip breaking the skin with a glancing blow, or an animal's claws gouging the surface of a piece of wood. ► *Gram.* This verb requires the momentary perfective aspect-*rii*. *Ex. Iina juwáana, nu = asiírii kíja.* *The spear struck me a glancing blow.*

asiíti *impf.rt. of asiríini*

asúrakajina *rt. asúrika* (loc.n.)

yucal, a garden in which manioc is the principal cultigen.

asúraaja (n.) **yuca** or manioc, a cultigen whose long starchy tubers are the carbohydrate base of the traditional Iquito diet. The plant, which grows to 1.5-3m in height, depending on the variety, produces a cluster of tubers, from which rises a single knobby stalk 3-5cm in diameter; from the stalk emerge branches that bear palmate leaves. In addition to being eaten boiled, steamed, and roasted, manioc

tubers are the principal ingredient in *itníija*, manioc beer, and are made into *waarfina* (*fariña*), a durable toasted manioc meal. While manioc is still important in the diet of San Antonio's current residents, it is being replaced by rice, noodles, and other purchased foodstuffs. *Sci. Manihot esculenta*.

asúraaja imíini *free.var.* of **takitíini** *irreg.pl.* **asúraaja imíika** *lit.* yuca madre

asúraaja niriyaákuuja *lit.* manioc rectum (n.) variety of *sakújaaja* (**piripiri**), a medicinal plant, that is very similar in form to *miíriyati*, and used in the same way to make manioc plants produce large tubers quickly. *Sci. Cyperus sp.*

asúwaja (n.) **bujurqui amarillo**, species of large **bujurqui**-type fish with a thick body that reaches some 20cm in length; yellow on the face and sides, turning darker along the back, it has a small dark circle on the tail, it has thick scales and flexible spines along its back; it lives in lakes and areas with slow-flowing water, especially in *isunaajina* (**ñejillales**), i.e., *isunaaja* palm groves. *Sci. Biotodoma cupido*. *dialect.var.* **asuúkwaaja**.

asuukíini *rt.* **asuúkii 1.** (t.v.) remove a cutting of manioc stalk that has failed to take root and grow, and replant the same site with a new cutting. **2.** (t.v.) complete planting manioc in a garden if a collaborative planting party (*natíyaaka*) did not complete the planting; generally this involves placing cuttings in the remaining

areas that were made ready for planting, e.g., by filling unfilled planting holes.

asuúkwaaja *dialect.var.* of **asúwaja**

asúuni *rt.* **ásuu** (a.v.) feed a domestic animal or a human infant. ► *Gram.* The foodstuff can be introduced by an oblique argument with the instrumental postposition = *jata*. *Ex. Ki = sájiri, nu = ásuuyaa nu = kaajiya kaakáraaka.* *My grandmother is feeding her chickens.* *Ex. Ki = sájiri ásuuyaa nu = kaajiya kaakáraaja sakaáruuki turuuja = jata.* *My grandmother is feeding her chickens dried corn.*

atákija *irreg.pl.* **atákika 3.poss.** **natákija** (n.) piece or section resulting from cutting cross-wise something that is longer than it is wide, e.g., a log or rope; note that the resulting sections can be of any size, and all resulting sections can be referred to with this term.

► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

atákika *irreg.pl.* of **atákija**

atáraati *socio.var.* of **táraati**

atataáni *rt.* **atáta** (t.v.) tie something that is roughly cylindrical in shape very tightly, typically in such a way that the rope or cord is wrapped around the object at least twice, making it possible to pull on both ends of the rope to tighten it significantly; the prototypical case is tying a load of *ijáwiimi*, **irapay** palm leaves, in a compact bundle so that they can be carried from where they have been

collected, but it also applicable to, e.g., tying a bundle of firewood, or tightly tying roof poles together when assembling a house frame.

atáani *rt. áta* (i.v.) jerk involuntarily, speaking of a limb or another body part, e.g., when falling asleep (hypnic jerk).

atáani *rt. áta* (t.v.) jerk or yank abruptly, e.g., a fishing pole or fishing line, so as to hook a fish that is nibbling on the bait, or a body part that is being bitten by something. *Ex. Náaji taa kw = atataárii kí = titika nuu = kiniji. Thus it was that I yanked my foot away from it (the demonic stingray).*

ataaniíni *rt. ataanii* (i.v.) twitch or jerk repeatedly in an involuntary fashion, speaking of all or part of a body, e.g., a dog dreaming of running, or an animal or person who is in the final moments of dying.

atija *irreg.poss. átija*. (n.) general term for **moena**-type trees, a class of trees of the *Lauraceae* family characterized by the pleasant spicy fragrances of their woods. *Sci. Lauraceae spp.*

átija (n.) support post or pole, a support that keeps something upright or off the ground, prototypically the posts that support the raised floor of a house, but also applicable to angled support poles that may be placed to support a leaning house, or a leaning tree, e.g., a plantain overburdened by a heavy bunch of fruit. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

atijúuni *rt. atíjuu 1.* (t.v.) place post or pole to support something, e.g., the support post of a raised palm wood floor. **2.** (i.v.) place or set one's feet to give one a secure stance, e.g., to be able to hold a great weight, or to resist a push or blow. *Ex. Jaari = na Saákisa atíjuusiikiaana tíira. Saákisa placed her feet (in fighting position) there.*

atímaji (n.) the back of the head.
► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

atimajíni *rt. atimájii 1.* (t.v.) in felling a tree, making the second and final major cut in the tree, after having completed the first cut, which typically reaches close to the center of the trunk; this second cut is made on the 'back' of the tree, or the side opposite to the first cut. **2.** (t.v.) execute a cutting blow with an axe from the opposite side of one's body than would be natural given one's grip on the axe; thus, if right-handed, and holding the axe to deliver a typical right-handed blow with the axe, instead bring the axe up and over the head to land a blow from the left side of one's body.

atímiina (n.) **cañagre**, species of cane that grows in relatively open spaces, such as **purmas**, in areas with clayey soils. Its stalks reach a height of about 2m and are covered in soft hairs. A somewhat sour liquid can be squeezed from it, which was formerly taken to cure whooping cough, measles, and 'interior fevers'. *Sci. Costus erythrocorone.*

atímuuti *dialect.var.* of **timúuna**

atitíini *rt.* **atítii** (t.v.) begin an activity, speaking of initiating the first day of an activity that is projected to take multiple days to complete, e.g., clearing a new garden. ► *Gram.* This verb takes an NP or a non-finite irrealis clause as its complement. *Ex. Aajaa, pí = sanitaríikiaaja = ná = waja, p = atítiiíikiaana raríini. OK, let's try it, let's begin to drink.*

atii (adv.) 1. there; anaphoric form of the medial spatial locative adverb *tii*, used to indicate a location previously mentioned in the discourse that is more distant from the deictic center (by default, the speaker) than a location indexed by *iiti* 'here', but not as distant as a location indexed by *tíira* 'there'. *Ex. Mjm, k = íita taáriki iiti iimííraata iniyana = jina, atii taa kí = kutíija kí = maaya, Elizabét. Mjm, my house was here, downriverwards of the bridge, there was where my daughter Elizabét was born.* 2. at that point, then, in a temporal sequence of events.

► *Gram.* This element is a temporal sequencing device in discourse; always clause-initial, and typically sentence-initial, it indicates that the eventuality or eventualities in the remainder of its clause or sentence follow or followed those of the preceding clause or sentence, without implicating that they form steps in a greater process, or episodes in a greater overarching event, contrasting in this way with *wári*. *Ex. Nu = apáragi*

ruruukuúni = jina, atii nu = iwííriki. *He began to yell, and then he fainted.*

átiiji (adv.) discourse sequencing particle with the sense 'after that' or 'thereafter'. ► *Gram.* This element is a temporal sequencing device in discourse; always clause-initial, and typically sentence-initial, it indicates that the eventuality or eventualities in the remainder of its clause or sentence follow or followed the conclusion of the eventuality of the preceding clause or sentence, without implicating that they form steps in a greater process, or episodes in a greater overarching event.

atíira (adv.) anaphoric form of the distal spatial adverb *tíira* 'there'; used to refer to distal locations previously mentioned in the discourse. *Ex. Átíiji, na = iriwiikura tíira níyiti iyakíira nuu jaa. Atíira nu = iwíírikura. So then, they brought him there to his daughter's house. There he died.* *Ex. K = íikwaakura asúraaja iríini = ánuura nasikuúra = ji; atíira = ji kw = aniaakurá, kí = kuuraasuu miiyaákura. I would go to bring manioc from my garden; coming from there, my heart would palpitate (lit. would do).*

atíiyaa (adv.) still, yet; in positive polarity contexts, this element indicates that the eventuality it modifies obtains at topic time, and presupposes that it has obtained prior to that point, typically, since some salient prior temporal

reference point; while in negative polarity contexts, that the eventuality does not obtain, and presupposes that it has not prior to that point, typically, since some salient prior temporal reference point. *prepaus.form* **atiíyaajaa**.

atiíyaajaa *prepaus.form* of **atiíyaa**

atija (interj.) “here you go!”, “there it is!”, interjection employed to draw someone’s attention to something with respect to which it would behoove them to act in some way, e.g., when offering someone something to drink, so that they will take the vessel being handed them, or when pointing out an animal during a hunting trip, so that the addressee can shoot it. *Ex. Atija, ámaaja, jaa nu = mijirii. Here you go, uncle, it’s done (grilling) now.*

atiniwiitáani *rt. atiniwiíta* (t.v.) tug repeatedly and firmly on something flexible, e.g., tug on a tied rope to test its strength; or pull on a piece of meat with one’s teeth in order to tear off a piece to eat.

atíini *rt. atii* (i.v.) be stretched out to its full length, speaking of entities of rope-like form. *Rel. atiiyúuni* (*rt. atiiyuu*) (i.v.) be stretched out, speaking of multiple rope-like things.

atíini *rt. atii* *free.var.* of **atiítíini**

atiítáani *rt. atíita* (t.v.) make taut, put tension on a rope-like object, e.g., by pulling on it while one end is secured to another object. ► *Sem.* When this verb is used, there is a strong implication that the

rope-like object is being made taut as the result of using it to pull on or haul something, such that in some cases when this type of eventuality obtains, only this verb is employed, without any additional verb that expresses the action of pulling itself.

atiítáani *rt. atíita* (t.v.) pull something from another person’s grasp. ► *Gram.* This sense requires the momentary perfective aspect *-rii*. The verbal object is the item pulled from the person’s grasp, and that person can be introduced as the possessor of the optional oblique NP *kurika* ‘hand’, which must bear the general locative position = *jina*.

atiítíini *rt. atíitii* 1. (t.v.) stretch out or straighten out a rope or rope-like object so that it lies at its full length. ► *Socio.* Speakers consider both *atiítíini* and *atíini* acceptable forms for the transitive sense given here, characterizing them as variants of one another; note that this entails a merger between transitive and intransitive senses. 2. (t.v.) put in a line, referring both to placing physicals object a line and to organizing a group of people in a line, whether shoulder to shoulder, or standing one in front of the other. *free.var. atíini.*

atiítíini *rt. atíitii* (i.v.) get into or organize as a line, shoulder to shoulder, or a column, one individual in front of the other. ► *Gram.* This verb requires a plural subject. *Ex. Jaari na = atíitíiyaárii amaki = iíkuma. They are going off*

one after the other along the path.
(Note that motion is supplied by the
associated motion suffix -yaárii.)

atúuni *rt.* **átuu** (t.v.) tell. ► *Gram.*
The object NP indicates the
recipient of the news; a reported
speech complement is also
commonly, but optionally, licensed
by the verb. *Ex.* **Atii = na
nu = átuukiaaki = ná iipi
nu = aájiya, “Kí = jiwítaki
nuúkiika íimina tíira, íimina
kumaku.”** So then she told her
grandchildren, “I found a canoe there,
an old canoe.”

atuutáani *rt.* **atuúta** (t.v.) accuse
someone of something, or reveal
someone’s misdeed, to a third
party. ► *Gram.* This verb takes as
its object an NP indicating the
accused party, but does not take a
complement clause indicating the
deed or secret in question. *Ex.*
**Jiítikari kiaá manaja
kuúkiki = na, pupuja
kia = átuutaki.** When you get
pregnant, the pygmy owl will accuse
(reveal) you.

awaku *irreg.poss.* **áwaku.** 3.poss.
náwaku 1.poss. **kúwaku** (n.) 1.
nail, found on either fingers or toes.
► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.* ► *Socio.* JPI does
not exhibit a
non-possessed/possessed
alternation for this root,
neutralizing in favor of the
possessed form **áwaku.** 2. claw of
any creature. ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.*

áwaku aákiisi *free.var.* of **áwaku**
imíini *lit.* nail pus

áwaku imíini *lit.* nail madre (n.)
uñera, abscess that forms

underneath the fingernail,
eventually eating away the nail.
free.var. **áwaku aákiisi.**

awánaka *Nanay dialect.var.* of
kurika

awárajá (n.) remainder or small
remaining portion of a larger
quantity of something that is
consumed or finished off in some
way, e.g., of food or drink, of
firewood, or of a pile of things that
needed to be carried from one place
to another. ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.* *Rel.*
awárajáika (n.) tiny remainder.

awasi *irreg.pl.* **awásikaka** *irreg.poss.*
áwasi. 3.poss. **náwasi** (n.) a digit,
a finger or toe. ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.*
► *Socio.* JPI does not exhibit a
possessed/non-possessed
alternation for this root,
neutralizing in favor of the
possessed form, **áwasi.** *Nanay
dialect.var.* **ajíkaasi.**

áwasi iwítani *irreg.pl.* **awásikaka**
iwítani *lit.* biggest finger (n.)
thumb.

áwasi siísanurika
irreg.pl. **awásikaka siísamijaarika**
irreg.poss. **áwasi siísanurika.** *lit.*
small finger (n.) little finger.

awasika *irreg.poss.* **awásika.** (n.)
huacrapona, species of palm that
develops a large bulge, or ‘belly’
(*tanaka*) in its trunk when older.
Trunks without this bulge serve as a
source of flooring material, while
the bulging section of an older
trunk can be used to make a
temporary canoe, most often used
to return to the community from a
long hunting trip upriver.

Traditionally, these bulging sections were also used to make large temporary containers. *Sci. Iriartea deltoidea*.

awásikaka *irreg.pl.* of awasi

awásiiyi *irreg.pl.* **awásiiyiwa**, **awásiiyika** (n.) **afaninga**, general term for a class of very slender non-venomous snakes that can reach up to 2.5m in length, but are often much shorter. The species are of a variety of colors, including red, brown, and green, and individuals are generally encountered on the ground or on the low branches of bushes. *Sci. Chironius spp.*

awásuuku (n.) wood of a fallen tree that has experienced dry rot, such that it is soft and can be very easily cut with an axe, or even broken in pieces by hand. Such wood is gathered as firewood, since it burns relatively well.

awáaja (n.) **machimango de altura**, tree species that grows in elevated areas far from rivers. Its large trunk reaches 1.5m in diameter, and has small buttress roots; its wood is quite hard, and its heartwood (**shungo**) is useful for house posts, although the distance this species grows from settlements means that it is rarely used for this purpose. Its fruits, about 10cm in length and 3cm in diameter, are not edible by humans. It is perhaps best known as one of the species on which edible caterpillars (**jiinakañini**) are found in their season (August and September), when they form large patches of

hundreds of individuals on the trunks of this species.

awáara (n.) **tucunaré** or Peacock Bass, name applied to a number of similar species of predatory fish, prized for their flesh, and generally encountered in oxbow lakes in Iquito territory, reaching some 50cm in length; generally dark yellow in color, with three dark transverse stripes on each side of its body, and a dark, ring-like mark on its tail. *Sci. Cichla spp., Cichla monoculus*.

awíraaja (n.) Roadside Hawk, species of hawk very common near communities and open areas such as **nasi (chacras)**, known for taking small chickens. It reaches up to 40cm in length and is reddish-brown in color, with slight pale streaking on the chest, horizontal striping on the belly, and an alternating dark- and pale-barred tail. *Sci. Buteo magnirostris*.

Awíraamu *lit.* Roadside Hawk creek (prop.n.) **Abiramo**, a tributary of the Chambira River, on the left bank (when traveling upriver), some half hour by **peke peke** motor from point where the Chambira joins the Pintuyacu River. Its name is said to derive from the large numbers of **awíraaja** hawks formerly found near its mouth. It was once considered a very good creek for fishing, especially rich in **iyámaana (Iisa negra)** and **aaka íyuuri (sábalo)**.

awítaka *dialect.var.* of **anikákwa** 3.poss. **nawítaka** ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

awiyi *irreg.poss. áwiyi.* (n.) round entrance to an animal-made burrow or nest, be it in the ground, e.g., an entrance to a *tíimaaka* (Paca) burrow, or in the trunk of a tree, e.g., an entrance to a toucan nest, which are often found in trees hollowed out by termites. *ELY pers.var. aáwiya.*

awiyíini *rt. awíyii* (i.v.) make round opening or entrance, e.g., carving a round hole into or through a plank, digging a round entrance to a burrow, or making the upper part of a round clay vessel, which results in a round opening.

awii *irreg.pl. awiiwiya* (n.) **vela caspi**, tree species whose identity is now unclear; it apparently either had bark that could be used as an improvised light source, or wood that burned well even when green.

awuúka (interj.) “no problem!”, “it’s fine!”, interjection used to indicate that some object, substance, or situation is adequate, despite being imperfect, and that the speaker is content to have some course of action proceed, despite the circumstances not being optimal due to the deficiencies of the referent, said, e.g., with reference to a somewhat bent trunk, when harvesting trunks for roof poles; or to lightly spoiled fish, when evaluating whether to eat it. *JPI pers.var. awuúkwa. prepaus.form awuúkaja.*

awuúkaja *prepaus.form of awuúka*

awuúkwa *JPI pers.var. of awuúka prepaus.form awuúkwaja.*

awuúkwaja *prepaus.form of awuúkwa*

AA

áaja 3.poss. **náaja** (n.) 1. thigh.
 ► *Gram. Poss.pref.* 2. leg. ► *Gram.*
 In this sense, ‘thigh’ serves as a
 metonym for the entire limb.
Poss.pref.

áaja iriwi *euph.var.* of **saápara** *lit.*
 piece of leg/thigh ► *Gram.*
Poss.pref.

aájaki *impf.rt.* of **aájakúuni**

aájakúuni *rt.* **aájaku** *impf.rt.*
aájaki (t.v.) insult a person
 verbally.

aájapaki *rt.* **aájapa** 1. (existential
 verb) negative existential verb; lack
 of existence or lack of presence in a
 relevant place is attributed to the
 single argument of the verb.
 ► *Gram.* This negative existential
 verb exhibits some properties
 typical of locative nouns, in that
aájapa may take the locative
 nominal suffixes *-ma*, *-ku*, and
-kúura, with their expected spatial
 interpretations. Note, however, that
 the spatial sense of *-ki* has been
 bleached, such that *aájapaki*
 (< **aájapa-ki*, presumably) has no
 proximal spatial interpretation, as
 would otherwise be expected from
-ki. *Ex. Atii kw = aátikura naa* ,
 "Jaari tii jaa, aájapaki kaimíitu.
Then I said to them, "That's enough,

there's no more caimito. 2. (t.v.) not
 do at all, not happen at all, or to
 the slightest degree. ► *Gram.* In this
 sense, the negative existential verb
 takes a lexical verb derived with
 the event nominalizer as an
 argument; the resulting negation is
 emphatic in negating the possibility
 that the eventuality denoted by the
 nominalized verb is realized event
 to a slight degree. *Ex. Aájapaki*
nu = siwaníini. She didn't arrive.

aájapana *rt.* **aájapa** (adj.) 1.
 unproductive, speaking of plants,
 the quality of not producing edible
 fruits or tubers, despite being a
 member of a species that typically
 does produce them; less commonly,
 this term is also used to
 characterize plant species that
 produce fruits or tubers that not
 edible, especially when not even
 eaten by animals. *Ex. Aájapana tii*
iina asúraaja; aájapaki tii
nu = íija. That manioc (plant) is
unproductive; it has no fruit. 2.
 unsuccessful in hunting or fishing,
 speaking of a person, typically
 chronically so. *Ex. Iina kaaya*
aájapana tii; kaa nu = aámuuyaa
kuuwaa. That man is unsuccessful;
he kills no game.

aájapaa (adv.) although, despite; this element expresses that an eventuality denoted by another clause, or otherwise present as knowledge in the common ground, obtains, or would obtain, despite the eventuality denoted by the clause in which this adverb appears; the other clause is often an immediately adjacent one, but need not be. *Ex. Aámiikáaka kí = nakariikurá aájapaa asúraaja siratáani naajáaja, kaa = kija kí = pariyaákura. Yesterday, although I wanted to harvest manioc also, I couldn't. Ex. Kaa jíitkari nu = pariyaáariki nu = ílkwajipi atúuni, aájapaa = na na = aakisiijaáariki nuu, aájapaki. She would never tell her family, even if they got her drunk, nothing. prepaus.form aajapáaja.*

aajapáaja *prepaus.form of aájapaa*
aajawatáani *rt. aajawáta* (t.v.) remember or utter a person's or a thing's name; this verb can also be used metonymically to convey that one remembers the person more generally.

aajaa (interj.) "OK!", expression that anticipates an action or eventuality; generally indicates the speaker's desire that the addressee carry out an action, either by themselves or as part of a group including the speaker; generally precedes a hortative or imperative utterance.

aájjijina *rt. aáji* 3.poss. **naájjijina** (loc.n.) opening or mouth of a body of water, such as the mouth of a river or creek, where it joins a

larger river as a tributary, or the mouth of an oxbow lake, where it connects to a waterway linked to the main river. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

aájinani *irreg.pl. aájiya, aájiwaaka* 3.poss. **naájinani** (n.) grandson, son or daughter's son, male or female ego, or great-grandson. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

aajinániisana *irreg.pl. ajinániisanawaaka* 3.poss. **naajinániisana** (n.) deceased grandson or great-grandson. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

aájinati *irreg.pl. aájiya, aájiwaaka* 3.poss. **naájinati** (n.) granddaughter, son or daughter's daughter, male or female ego, or great-granddaughter. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

aajinátiiisana *irreg.pl. aajinátiiisanawaaka* 3.poss. **naajinátiiisana** (n.) deceased granddaughter or great-granddaughter. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

aájiya *irreg.pl. of aájinati*

aájiiti (n.) Mealy Parrot, species of large parrot that reaches some 40cm length; green except for some red on the wings and a yellow tail tip. *Sci. Amazona farinosa.*

aaka *irreg.poss. áaka.* (n.) 1. river. 2. water. ► *Gram.* mass noun in this sense. 3. watery sap, speaking of the sap of certain plants, such as *átiti* (*cumala colorado*), which is largely clear, and non-viscous. ► *Gram.* mass noun in this sense. 4. honey. ► *Sem.* This sense is typically disambiguated from the

other senses by naming the bee species from which the honey comes as its grammatical possessor, e.g., *iwaana áaka*. ► *Gram.* mass noun in this sense; *poss.pref.*

aaka íyuuri *irreg.pl.* **aaka**

íyuuriwa *lit.* water wave maker (n.) **sábalo huayero**, species of silvery scaled fish that reaches some 30cm in length, with a longitudinal black stripe on its sides, towards the rear, that continues onto its tail, which is tinged red. Prized for its flesh, it is known for feeding on fruits that fall into the water in areas of flooded forest. Its Iquito name comes from the fact that it tends to swim close to the surface, revealing its presence by its wake. *Sci. Brycon hilarii*. *free.var.* **aakíyuuri**.

aaka káaji *lit.* water sloth (n.) **pelejo de agua** or Brown-throated Three-toed Sloth, species that reaches 80cm in length and 5.5kg in weight, with distinctive dark markings around the eyes that stretch back towards the ears. It is noted for its tendency to drop into water when disturbed and escape by swimming away. *Sci. Bradypus variegatus*.

aaka paáraasi (n.) **sharara** or Anhinga, piscivorous bird species that reaches some 85cm in length, including its long tail. It is notable for its long, slender neck and its long, straight, sharply pointed bill. It is darkly colored except for its somewhat lighter neck and head and the straggly white feathers on the backs of its wings. Adept at swimming, it is typically found near

water and is often seen perched on branches near the edges of bodies of water, drying its spread wings. *Sci. Anhinga anhinga*.

aaka páatu *lit.* water duck • calque of Sp. **yacu pato**. (n.) **yacu pato** or Muscovy Duck, species of wild duck with dark plumage that reaches some 80-85cm in length. *Sci. Cairina moschata*.

aaka puririkáana *dialect.var.* of **nisirinákii** *lit.* water squirter

aaka puújari *free.var.* of **puújari** *lit.* water sungrebe

aaka sajina *lit.* water **jergón** (n.) **yacu jergón**, a term used for the Neotropical Water Snake and a number of similar species of patterned water snakes of a variety of colors, generally some 50cm length. Often encountered at river edges in masses of floating debris, such snakes are reported to be venomous, although Iquito individuals cannot recall any instances of bites that would substantiate this claim. *Sci. Helicops spp.*

aaka siaákaaja (n.) **quichatero** or Zigzag Heron, small heron that reaches some 13cm, distinguished by its relatively short neck, hunched posture, and relatively dark, cryptic mottled coloring. It is noted for its tendency to defecate as it flies off when startled. *Sci. Zebrius undulatus*.

aaka sikwanaja *lit.* water louse (n.) **piojo del agua**, general term for a wide range of small aquatic insects, including Water Striders,

which skim along the surface of the water; and Back Swimmers and Water Boatmen, which swim beneath the surface. Traditionally, Iquitos believed that drinking water in which these insects were abundant could be dangerous, as some species were believed to lodge in the throat and deprive one of the ability to speak. *Sci. Gerridae spp., Notonectidae spp., Corixidae spp.*

Aakamáana (prop.n.) **Quebrada Acamana**, a small tributary of the Pintuyacu River, located some two hours upriver by paddle from the confluence of the Pintuyacu and Chambira Rivers, on the same side of the river as San Antonio; a settlement was founded on this creek, a short distance upriver from its mouth, in about 1910, and endured until the mid-1960s, when the last of its residents passed away.

aakana *rt. aaka* (adj.) watery, typically said of a drink, such as manioc beer, when it has an excessive quantity of water in it. *Rel. aakajaaka* (adj.) juicy fruit; also used to refer to wet vaginas.

aákanana *rt. aákana* (adj.) **1.** glossy or shiny, e.g., a new piece of ceramic tile, polished wood, a mirror, or hair with pomade in it. **2.** smooth, speaking of the surface of an object, such as a well-made cement floor or the top of a plastic table. *Rel. aakananúuni* (*rt. aakanánuu*) (t.v.) make smooth and glossy.

aakanaajúuni *rt. aakanaájuu* (t.v.) make a surface smooth, e.g., by removing surface irregularities

from piece of wood using a plane or machete, or smoothing the clay of an unfired piece of pottery using water and a piece of manioc peel. *socio.var. kanaajúuni.*

aákani *impf.rt. of aákaníini*

aákaníini *rt. aákani* *impf.rt.*

aákani (i.v.) open one's mouth. *Rel. aákaniikíini* (*rt. aákaniikíi*) (i.v.) open mouth repeatedly. *Rel. aákaniitáani* (*rt. aákaniíta*) (i.v.) keep one's mouth open.

aakanúuni *rt. aakánuu* (t.v.) make something watery by adding water to it, whether diluting a liquid, such as manioc beer, or wetting something dry, such as **fariña**, to which water is often added to soften the hard, dry meal.

aákari (adv.) **1.** now. *Ex. Atii = na iina máana nu = aátikuráana, "Aákari = na iina p = áaka, aákari nu = iyaaka taa Anatimu."* *Then the elder spoke, "Now our river, now its name is Anatimu."* **2.** today. *Ex. Yaawíini kutíitírii, jífta aákari = na, nu = aátii kíija...* *Another day dawned, like today, and he says to me ...*

aakataanúuni *rt. aakataánuu* (t.v.) baptize, as carried out by a Catholic priest. *Rel. aakataánuuyáana* (n.) baptizer, typically a Catholic priest.

aakaari *irreg.pl. aakaariwa* (n.) **huapeta**, species of edible predatory fish that reaches some 40cm in length. Its body is strikingly flat for its length and is covered in silvery scales. It is most notable for its large head, and the

pair of sharp, fang-like teeth that protrude from its lower jaw, which measure up to 4cm in length. *Sci. Hydrolycus scomberoides*.

aakaari íiraana *lit.* thing for **huapeta** (n.) **huapetero**, fishing line and hook made for catching **aakaari** (**huapeta**) fish.

aakaayi *ELY pers.var.* of **aakáayi** *irreg.poss.* **aákaayi**.

aakáayi *irreg.pl.* **aakaáyuwa**, **aakaáyika** (n.) **vaca marina** or Amazonian Manatee, large aquatic mammal that can reach almost 3m in length and up to 500kg in weight; always rare in Pintuyacu River basin, they were relatively abundant in oxbow lakes in the neighboring Nanay River region until they were essentially wiped out by hunting by the mid-20th century. *Sci. Trichechus inunguis*. *ELY pers.var.* **aakaayi**.

aakáayi ííwaasi *lit.* manatee tail (n.) type of fan woven from the immature buds of **niraasi** (**shapaja**) palms with a distinctive rounded shape resembling a manatee tail, less commonly made than the **apíraati**.

aakáayi jaraaka *lit.* manatee passion fruit (n.) variety of small edible passion fruit, reaching 6cm in diameter, of a dark color, almost black, similar to a manatee's (**aakáayi**) hide. *Sci. Passiflora sp.*

aaki *impf.rt.* of **aakíini**

aakíini *irreg.pl.* **akiíniwa** (n.) **leñero** or **leñatero**, larval stage of one or more bagworm moth species, notable for constructing a

case made of twigs, in which it spends most of its time. The case has the form of a long, tapering, pyramidal shape that reaches some 7cm in length and is 3cm wide at its base. When this creature changes locations, it can be seen pulling this shelter behind it. *Sci. Psychidae spp.*

aakisiijáani *rt.* **aakisija** (t.v.) get someone drunk.

aákisiíni *rt.* **aákisi** 1. (i.v.) be drunk or intoxicated, whether by alcohol or by another psychoactive substance, such as **aákuta** (**ayahuasca**). ► *Gram.* In this sense, the intoxicating substance can be optionally indicated with an NP bearing the instrumental postposition = **jata**. *Ex.*

Nu = **áriikwakiaana**

nu = **aákisisaákari**. *He sang when he was intoxicated (with ayahuasca).*

Ex. **Itíniija** = **jata**

kw = **aákisikiáaki**. *I was drunk on manioc beer.* 2. (t.v.) be intoxicated by something. ► *Gram.* In this sense, the subject denotes the intoxicated party, and the object the intoxicating substance. *Ex.*

Na = **aákisiriikiaaná iina aákuta**.

They were intoxicated with ayahuasca. Rel. **aákisiáana** (n.) drunkard, someone who is habitually intoxicated.

aákisiiti (n.) variety of **miímiiti** (**chacrana**) used in the preparation of **aákuta** (**ayahuasca**); this variety is reported to induce particularly strong hallucinations in which dangerous creatures such as boas are especially prominent. *Sci. Psychotria viridis var.*

aákisiitini *rt. aákisiitii* (i.v.) be or get drunk on multiple occasions in a relatively short interval of time.

aakíyuu *free.var. of aaka íyuu*

aakíini *rt. aákii* (i.v.) form a subcutaneous head, speaking of a skin abscess or similar subcutaneous accumulation of matter as it approaches rupturing by bulging at the surface of the skin and forming a head where the matter in question is clearly visible beneath the surface of the skin.

aakíini *rt. aáki impf.rt. aaki* (i.v.) bail, remove water from a canoe or similarly large object or feature, e.g., a wall, by repeatedly scooping out water using a small vessel. *Rel. aaka aakiitaaja* (n.) water bailing implement.

aákisi (n.) pus.

áaku 3.poss. **náaku** (n.) empty shell, husk, or similar concavity, e.g., the shell of a turtle, an eggshell, a pineapple that has had its middle eaten out, or the curved dried petiole, or stem, of a palm frond (**ropoca**). ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

= **aákuji** (postp.) 1. in front of, spatially. *Ex. Nu = iwatiyaakurá nu = aákuji nuu, nu = kaajiya nu = níwaji. She was making her (aunt) go (walk) in front of her, and her dogs behind her.* 2. before, prior in a temporal sequence. *Ex.*

K = íikwakura nu = aákuji nasiku. I went ahead before her to the chacra (upriver).

= **aákuji** (postp.) because of, or due to. ► *Gram.* The complement of this postposition denotes or indexes

the reason for which the eventuality denoted by the associated verb is realized. *Ex. Aájapaki sinaaki kíija, tákaana kw = aamíyaakiaáriki, najaápusi kuwíini = aákuji. I had no clothes, I walked around naked, due to being an orphan. Ex. Iina kaaya, kíiraka = aákuji, nu = tikiaáriikiaaki = ná tíira, iimi = ííjakúra síisaramaajitáami náana. This man, from fear, entered there, inside (i.e., among) the three trunks. Ex. Niwa = aákuji nuúrika íikii k = íikwajiina nami. Because of that, my relative lives alone there downriver.*

aákujiina *irreg.pl. aákujiipi* (n.) older male relative, irrespective of gender of ego; the reference of this term is restricted to either relatives which address each other with reciprocal kinship terms, such as brothers, or cousins, or sufficiently distant relatives such that no more specific kinship term obtains. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

aákujiipi *irreg.pl. of aákujiiti*

aákujiiti *irreg.pl. ákujiipi* (n.) older female relative, irrespective of gender of ego; this term is restricted to either relatives who address each other with reciprocal kinship terms, such as sisters, or cousins, or sufficiently distant relatives such that no more specific kinship term obtains. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

aákusaja (n.) **isango**, a tiny orange-red parasitical chigger, the larval stage of a number of species of mites. Barely visible to the naked

eye, these creatures await passing hosts on plants, and on blades of grass in particular. On contact, they climb up the host's body to a crease of the skin such as an arm pit or, in the case of humans, a place where clothing is tight against the skin, e.g., the area near the waistband. Once in a suitable location, they insert their mouthparts into the host's skin to feed, causing significant itching and redness, which can be calmed by removing the creature with a needle. *Sci. Eutrombicula spp.*

aákusaka *irreg.pl.* of **akusaníini**

aákusana *rt.* **aákusa** (adj.) **1.** a term which denotes a range of colors for which fire-engine red is focal, but extends to include shades of orange and reddish brown. **2.** ripe, speaking of fruits such as plantains, cashews, passion fruits, pineapples, and others that turn yellowish or reddish when ripe. *Rel.* aákusakíina (adj.) red-fleshed or red-skinned, of tapered fruits, especially plantains. *Rel.* aákusajátina (adj.) red in parts, mottled with red. *dialect.var.* **nuusina.**

aákusana isíiku (n.) **sarna colorada** or ringworm, a skin fungus which begins as a small red spot on some part of the body and grows, forming an expanding ring of red, irritated, itchy skin. Traditionally, this affliction was treated with leaves of *aapaanaami* (**sacha penicilina**), which were soaked in urine until they turned black, and then applied to the itching area.

aákusana masakana

irreg.pl. **aákusana masakaa** (n.) **ichichimi colorado**, ant species similar to the 'true' **ichichimi** (i.e., **ichichimi negro**), but distinguished from them in being yellowish-brown in color, in having an extremely painful bite, and in the form of its nest, which resembles a ball of spiderweb-like material about 50cm diameter; when squeezed, the nest emits a sharp, acrid smell, which was considered especially effective in treatments intended to improve the hunting abilities of dogs (see *masakana*). *Sci. Dolichoderus sp.* *free.var.* **masakana ijíirana.**

aákusana sikiáaja (n.) **venado colorado** or Red Brocket Deer, deer species with chestnut-red coloring that grows to some 1.4m in length and almost 50kg in weight; the males grow short, straight, unbranched antlers that are directed backwards. *Sci. Mazama americana.*

aakusaníini *rt.* **aakusaníi** (i.v.) begin to ripen, speaking of the stage at which a fruit starts to become ripe but is not yet fully ripe, said of fruits that turn yellow or red when ripe.

aáкусиiti (n.) species of **tangarana**-type tree notable for its bark, which peels up in scale-like patches before eventually dropping off, giving the trunk an almost feathered appearance; it grows in inundating areas near rivers, reaching 1.25m in diameter. Its yellow wood is valued as a source of planks, and its commercial

harvesting in past decades means that it is now very rarely encountered. When young and relatively slender, it is home to biting ants, like other **tangaranas** (e.g., *tamúna*).

aákuta (n.) **1. ayahuasca**, cultivated plant that constitutes one of the principal ingredients in the hallucinogenic brew of the same name. The plant itself is a woody creeper that grows up from the ground, and is typically harvested when it reaches a diameter of several centimeters. *Sci. Banisteriopsis caapi*. **2. ayahuasca**, hallucinogenic beverage made from the woody creeper of the same name and *miúmiiti* (**chacrana**) leaves, among other possible additional ingredients. In traditional Iquito society, this beverage was reportedly consumed periodically by all adults, in contrast to *isúuna* and *saasakikwaa*, hallucinogenic plants of great power which were only used by shamans. Iquito elders explain that their ancestors took **ayahuasca** for a variety of purposes, including treating illness, removing bad luck, divination (e.g., finding lost items or identifying a thief), and obtaining knowledge or skill related to important subsistence activities, such as farming or hunting.

aákuta katija *lit.* **ayahuasca** sweet potato (n.) unidentified plant whose long, thick tubers were added to *aákuta* (**ayahuasca**) to sweeten the beverage; the tuber was typically cut transversely into

disks, which were strung on a loop of *núriyi* (**tamshi** vine), so that they could be easily removed once the concoction was done cooking.

aákuuja (n.) cooked manioc intended for consumption as food (as opposed to cooked manioc destined for manioc beer).

aakuujúuni *rt.* **aakuújuu** (i.v.) prepare manioc intended to be consumed as food (as opposed to being made into manioc beer), referring to the entire process, from peeling and washing the manioc tubers, through cutting them and cooking them.

aakuuna (n.) cousin; vocative term used to address one's cousin. ► *Gram.* Referential counterpart: *kuuna*. *affect.var.* **aakuuniita**.

aakúuni *rt.* **aákuu** **1.** (t.v.) make a batch of manioc beer for a social event, especially for a **minga** or work party. ► *Gram.* The verbal object is the event for which the manioc beer is made, e.g., *natíyaaka*, a planting **minga**. **2.** (t.v.) contribute food or drink of any type to a social event, especially a celebration or a **minga**. ► *Gram.* The verbal object is the event to which the contribution is made, e.g., *natíyaaka*, a planting **minga**.

aakuuniita *affect.var.* of **aakuuna**

aákwarani *irreg.pl.* **aákwaraniwa**, **aákwaranika** (n.) *añashúa*-type species of fish found in small creeks. It reaches some 20cm in length and is bluish-gray in color,

with small yellow spots on its belly and a white fringe on its tail.

aamaakúuja (n.) **1.** temporary platform constructed between the branches of a tree to allow a hunter to lie in wait for passing animals; such platforms are typically constructed in fruiting trees, in order to permit the hunter to fire at animals who approach the base of the tree to eat fallen fruits. **2.** house frame; the set of large timbers, consisting of the main wall posts and roof poles, that give a house its structure and strength.

aamaakúuni *rt. aamaákuu* **1.** (i.v.) construct an *aamaákuuja*, a hunting platform. **2.** (t.v.) construct the frame for a house, including placing the house posts in the ground, as well as building the roof frame on the top of the structure. ► *Gram.* In this sense, the verb must take an NP object that refers to the house for which a frame is being constructed.

aamikaákaana *rt. aamikaákaa* (adj.) yesterday's, from yesterday, of yesterday, e.g., yesterday's meat, or a person born yesterday. *Ex. Kw = ásaki iina kapiija aamikaákaana. I ate the cooked (manioc) from yesterday.*

aamina *irreg.pl. aaminaari* *irreg.poss. aámina.* (n.) **huito** or **jagua**, tree species whose fruits are sweet and edible when ripe, but which is best known as the source of a black pigment used to decorate the skin or to dye *kanuu* (**chambira** palm fibers) for spinning into cord for hammocks and other woven

products; the leaves are sometimes made into a tea to treat colic. *Sci. Genipa americana. free.var. niítana.*

aaminaari *irreg.pl. of aamina*

aámiikáaka (adv.) yesterday or tomorrow; one day distant from today, with the specific temporal interpretation fixed either by the tense of the clause or by discursive context.

aamíyaakitáani *rt. aamíyaakita* (i.v.) walk or pace back and forth in a space, e.g., in a house.

aamíyaakíini *rt. aamíyaaki* **1.** (i.v.) wander, walk about, or travel around without a fixed destination, typically stopping at various points on one's trajectory. **2.** (i.v.) go hunting, typically in the forest. **3.** (i.v.) travel a great distance, typically to a previously unknown destination. *Rel. aamíyaakitaaja* (n.) companion in travels.

aámiika (n.) **airambo** or Venezuelan Pokeweed, a bushy plant that grows to some 2m in height and is principally found in **purmas** that are at an early stage of reverting to forest. The plant produces stalks near its crown on which grow berries that turn dark purple when ripe, and are avidly consumed by birds; these same berries were traditionally harvested as bait for small fish, and were used to dye *kanuu* (**chambira** fiber). The leaves were also cooked to make *siwíika*, a traditional dish. *Sci. Phytolacca rivinoides.*

aamúuni *rt. aámuu* **1.** (t.v.) kill. *Ex. Kaa kina = miisaákari niwa,*

nuú kina aámuu tamíniina = jata. *If you don't do this, he will kill you with lightning.* 2. (t.v.) hit or strike a living being, be it with a body part, or with an instrument. ► *Gram.* If a body part is struck, its corresponding NP typically takes the locative postposition general locative postposition = *jina*. *Ex.*

Na = aámuuyaa

n = anásiiki = jina. *They strike them (my chickens) in their lower leg bones.*

3. (t.v.) hit an inanimate object with or without an implement, e.g., hitting one's hand against a table, or hitting something with a stick, including, e.g., hitting a drum with a stick. ► *Gram.* In this sense, the verbal object does not take a locative postposition. *Ex. Riníria aámuuyaáriki wúmpu.* *Reinerio played the bass drum.* 4. (t.v.) pound or pulp certain plants in order that they be usable, e.g., *tatií* (*cashapona*) palm trunks, which must be pounded so that the exterior part splits up into laths that can be used for floors or walls; or *mirfjaaja* (*mishquipanga*) fruits, which must be pounded to split them and remove their seeds; or *nuúruu* (*barbasco*), which must be pulped to release its fish-incapacitating fluid. ► *Gram.* In this sense, the verbal object does not take a locative postposition. *Ex. Iiti = ji píí pi = nuúruu aámuu, nu = iwáani = íira naami iwataáni = ííkuma.* *From here we will pound our barbasco, so that it arrives downriver in the sacarita.*

aamuuniiraana *lit.* for killing (n.) variety of *mímíiti* (*chacrana*) which was traditionally used to ready warriors for war; warriors would rub the leaves on their spears and their body, as well as chewing a small portion, so that they would feel rage towards the enemy and not experience fear in combat. The leaves were also used as an ingredient in *adkuta* (*ayahuasca*) to induce visions of warfare. *Sci. Psychotria viridis var.*

aamuutakána (n.) species of *shimbillo*-type tree that is typically found on the banks of oxbow lakes; its fruits are some 15-20cm long and flat in comparison to their width; it is believed that the seeds of this species of *shimbillo*, if eaten when the fruits are consumed, pose a significant danger of intestinal blockage, which can reputedly be fatal. *Sci. Inga sp.*

aamuútaaja (n.) pestle or mallet used for pounding or pulping food or *barbasco*.

aamuutáni *rt. aamuúta* (t.v.) beat or strike something against a surface, such as a wall, or the ground. ► *Gram.* The verbal object the thing struck; the surface against which it is struck is optionally introduced as a postpositional phrase. *Ex. Puu!*

Nu = aamuútakuraaná

aaka = akájinakuáuraji nuu. *Pow! He struck it (the painted balsa piece) across (perpendicular to) the river.*

aamuutáni *rt. aamuúta* (t.v.) flap or beat wings, said of birds who flap at a relatively slow pace.

► *Gram.* The verb takes an NP complement that refers to the wings as the verbal object. *Ex.*

lina = waja anapa, atii nu = ifyaa, iinawaja nu = kitñini nu = namaku amuutaani. *But the macaw, there he flies, and he never stops flapping his wings.*

aamuutñini *rt. aamuúti* (t.v.)

cross river or other body of water by boat. ► *Gram.* The object of the verb is the body of water crossed by the subject of the verb.

Aamuutújuri *dialect.var.* of **Naamuutújuri**

Aámuuwáaja (n.) **Cahuarano**, an ethnic group speaking a language mutually intelligible with Iquito but considered distinct, at least in part due to the fact that Iquitos considered the *Aámuuwáaja* a nomadic people who did not practice agriculture. They lived at the headwaters of the Nanay and Pintuyacu Rivers, and were occasionally captured by Iquitos when they encountered them, and were brought to Iquito settlements to work as servants, where they eventually intermarried with Iquitos if they survived. The last capture of *Aámuuwáaja* individuals occurred in the 1920s or 1930s, and they have not been seen since.

aana *irreg.poss. áana.* (n.) general term for dolphin, including both the Pink River Dolphin (*iqt aana aákusana*) and the Gray Dolphin (*aana miñana*). As in many parts of Amazonia, there are many beliefs among the Iquito people concerning the Pink River Dolphin, including

that it is a shamanic creature who can attack people in the river and who can use magical powers to harm people who mock it. *Sci. Inia geoffrensis* (*iqt aana ákusana*), *Sotalia fluviatilis* (*aana miñana*).

► *Socio.* JPI does not exhibit a possessed/non-possessed alternation for this root, neutralizing in favor of the non-possessed form, *aana*.

aana aamuutakáana *dialect.var.* of **aana támuu**

aana karásiija *lit.* dolphin achiote (n.) **lisa yulilla**, species of silvery **lisa**-type fish, with multiple transverse dark stripes, that reaches some 40cm length. It is appreciated for its soft and watery, but quite tasty, flesh. *Sci. Schizodon sp.*

aana siirikiija *lit.* dolphin **cunchi** (n.) **buefo cunchi**, species of pale **cunchi**-type fish that reaches 10cm in length and has a distinctive slender snout, which is said to resemble a dolphin's snout, inspiring its name. It also has long feelers around its mouth and short pointed spurs, similar to those found on *kuyúkuyu* (**turushuqui**), running lengthwise down the middle of each its sides.

aana támuu *irreg.pl. aana támuuwa* *lit.* dolphin **guaba** (n.) **buefo shimbillo**, species of small **shimbillo**-type tree that grows to some 3m in height, and typically grows right at the water's edge, with its branches extended over the water. Its fruits, which reach some 10cm in length, are long and slender, like those of most

shimbillos, but are arced in a manner considered similar to the back of a dolphin, from which its Iquito name stems. Because its seeds are bitter, care is taken when eating the sweet flesh, typical of **shimbillos**, that surrounds them. *Sci. Inga sp. dialect. var. aana aamuutakáana.*

aanákana *irreg.pl. aanákiaaki* (n.) **buefo rumo**, variety of manioc that is no longer cultivated, whose stalks only produce branches at the very top, leaving the majority of the stalk bare. It has purplish leaf stalks and its long, slender tubers have unusually thin skins.

aánanaka (n.) royal jelly, the liquid in which bees lay their eggs. This substance is used for a number of medicinal purposes, including curing dandruff by applying it directly to the affect area, and for curing infertility, by drinking it mixed with **aguardiente**, distilled cane alcohol.

aanawasíni *rt. aanawási 1.* (i.v.) be delirious, e.g., from a fever or when near death, characteristically accompanied by vocalizations regarding the hallucinations or visions the person is seeing. **2.** (i.v.) sleepwalk.

aánaaja (n.) archaic vocative term for male sibling of female ego.

anaapáapa (n.) **timuco**, species of pike-characin whose slender body reaches 20-25cm in length, and only 1-2cm in diameter. Formerly abundant, they were typically caught at night, being attracted to the surface by light,

where they could be scooped up with a **maasi** hand net. *Sci. Boulengerella sp.*

aáni *impf.rt. of aaníni*

Aaniáamu (prop.n.) **Quebrada Añamu**, a relatively large tributary of the Chambira River, located approximately an hour by **peke peke** motor upriver of the community of Atalaya, on right side of the river (when traveling upriver), the same side as the community. This creek is known for being the location where Ramón Ampuero, one of the early **patrones** who worked in Iquito territory, was killed in 1910 by a falling tree.

aanisijáani *rt. aanisija* (t.v.) **cutipar**, cause harm by violating dietary or behavioral restrictions (*siyaaníni*); typically said of the foods or activities that breach these restrictions, e.g., salt or sexual contact (see *aanisíni*).

aanisíni *rt. aaniísi drv.rt. aanísi 1.* (i.v.) become infected, speaking of a wound. **2.** (a.v.) **cutiparse**, suffer harm by violating dietary or behavioral restrictions (*siyaaníni*); such restrictions are especially associated with taking medicinal plants, and above all, consuming plants associated with shamanic practice, such as **aákuta** (**ayahuasca**), **isúuna** (**maricahua**), or **saasakíkwaa** (**toé**), but restrictions of this sort are also held to be necessary for recovery from maladies such as snake bite; if these restrictions are violated, outcomes could include bleeding to death, as in the case of a snakebite victim

coming into contact with a menstruating or lactating woman; or becoming deranged and starting to exhibit the behavior of an animal that the person had eaten a great deal of as a child; or even sudden death, as when violating restrictions associated with *isúuna* and *saasakíkwa*, considered the more dangerous of shamanic plants. ► *Gram.* The verbal subject denotes the person affected; the affecting entity is optionally denoted by the object. *Ex. Atii = na, jítikari na = aaniísirii, atii tii na = iwiítaa na = iníisi = jina, átiji na = itíwii níiya = jina.* Then, when they were *cutipado* (by *saasakíkwa*), then there right where they were lying in their hammocks, from there they fell to the ground.

aaníini *rt. aáni impf.rt. aáni* (i.v.) rise, speaking of rivers and creeks, whether a small amount or a massive amount, as during a major flood. ► *Socio.* JPI and ELY do not distinguish between the meaning of *aaníini* and *ikwaaníini*, claiming that *aaníini* is a Nanay dialect form of *ikwaaníini*, with the latter having the meaning given in its entry.

aanítiti (n.) *shiwí* (also *shihuí*) or Southern Tamandua, arboreal mammal with a prehensile tail, related to the Giant Anteater. It feeds principally on ants and termites by tearing apart their nests with the large claws on its powerful forelimbs and consuming the insects with its long tongue. The flesh of these animals has a somewhat unpleasant taste, and is

often boiled to remove this flavor before it is roasted or grilled. *Sci. Tamandua tetradactyla. Nanay dialect.var. asakwaari. free.var. jaaníiti.*

aánuukwáani *rt. aánuukwa* (i.v.) be extremely intoxicated with a hallucinogen, such as *aákuta* (*ayahuasca*) or *isúuna* (*marichua*); typically, to be so overcome by visions that one no longer acts normally, e.g., becoming silent and stopping singing, or becoming agitated and delirious. *Ex. Nikákiika jaari na = apáraki aánuukwáani = jina. Shortly thereafter they became very intoxicated (with saasakíkwa).*

aanúuna • from Sp. *anona*. (n.) *anona*, cultivated fruit tree adopted in the early 20th century that produces ellipsoidal soft-skinned fruits that reach some 15cm in length with a somewhat spiky appearance, and soft white flesh surround hard black seeds. *Sci. Annona sp.*

aánuura *irreg.pl. aánuurawaaka* (n.) nephew of female ego; son of female ego's brother or sister. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

aapaku *irreg.poss. aápaku*. (n.) Amazon Forest Dragon, species of large arboreal lizard that reaches 30cm in length, including a long, slender tail. It is noted by Iquito speakers for its squarish head and its relatively upright posture; dusty green in color, individuals often have a red patch on their throats, and males have short spines along

their necks and backs. *Sci.*
Enyalioides laticeps.

aapaanaami (n.) **solemán** or **sacha penicilinia**, species of small tree that grows to only 2-3m. Its leaves, which emit a sharp smell when crushed, and whose juice produces a burning sensation on contact with the skin, are used to treat the skin maladies *miñana isíku* (**sarna negra**) and *aákusana isíku* (**sarna colorada**), by applying water or urine in which the crushed leaves have been soaked to the afflicted area. *Sci.* *Jacaranda sp.*

aapíya *irreg.pl.* **aapíyawa**, **aapíyaka** (n.) term used for two species of Ani, the **vaca muchacho** or Smooth-billed Ani, and the **locrero** or Greater Ani; both are black, ungainly birds with long tails and somewhat large bulbous bills. The former, up to 35cm in length, is common in grassy areas and in gardens that are reverting to secondary forest, while the latter is found near river edges and lake edges and reaches up to 50cm in length. *Sci.* *Crotophaga ani*, *Crotophaga major*. ▶ *Anth.* According to Iquito oral tradition, a magical rite was practiced with the eggs of these birds: a single egg was taken from a nest, thoroughly boiled, returned to the nest, and finally recovered after all the other eggs had hatched, a process which imbued the boiled egg with powers. This egg was then buried in front of the door of a chicken coop, so that the chickens housed there would

rapidly increase in number, as Anis do.

áapu • from Q. **apu**. (n.) chief, community leader; this term appears to have come into use after the mid-20th century to denote community leader associated with a long-term established settlement, especially within the context of Peruvian national laws regarding indigenous community governance. ▶ *Socio.* This term is deprecated by purist speakers as being of Quechua origin, which reflects that it was borrowed more recently than *kuuráaka*, which is also a loanword.

aarawati *ELY pers.var.* of **aariwati** *irreg.poss.* **aaráwati**.

aaraaka *irreg.poss.* **aáraaka**. (n.) saliva or spit.

aáraatatáani *rt.* **aáraatata** (i.v.) drool, for saliva to leak from the mouth, e.g., while sleeping. *Rel.* **aáraatatáini** (*rt.* **aáraatatíi**) (t.v.) make drool.

aariwa *irreg.poss.* **aáriwa**. (n.) **sacha perro**, **perro del monte**, or Bush Dog, a species of wild forest dog that stands up to some 30cm at the shoulder, with a body length of up to 75cm, and a short tail that does not exceed 15cm in length. It is brownish in color, with small ears and short legs, and a whistle-like yelp. They are often encountered hunting in packs and are comfortable pursuing their prey in water. *Sci.* *Speothos venaticus*.

aariija (n.) **tapia pelejo** or silky anteater, species of small, light-colored, arboreal anteater. *Sci.*

Cyclopes didactylus. ► *Anth.*

According to Iquito oral tradition, there was a risk that if a woman saw one of these animals while pregnant, her child would suffer from deformed hands or feet resembling the bent paws of this animal.

aariimuya (n.) variety of manioc distinctive for its very tall stalk and its tubers, which have purple skin and notably yellow flesh.

Contemporary Iquitos speculate that this variety may have brought to Iquito territory by Kokamas in the early 20th century, due to the similarity between the name of this variety of manioc and a surname common among the Kokamas who worked for rubber tappers downriver of the community of San Antonio.

aarina *free.var.* of **iniyana**
irreg.poss. **aarina**.

aarĩĩni *rt.* **aarĩĩ** *fst.spch.* **aarĩĩ** **1.** (t.v.) cause, make, permit, let, or assist someone to pass by a point, e.g., let someone pass through a doorway to enter a house. **2.** (t.v.) avoid a blow by dodging or deflecting it, whether from intentional attack, e.g., from fists or a spear, or an accident, e.g., a falling tree.

aariwati (n.) general term for palm weevils (**papaso (de palmera)**). The prototypical palm weevil is the Palm Weevil proper, a large glossy black weevil that reaches almost 5cm in length, with a distinctive long snout, that bores holes in the trunks of *nisikati* (**aguaje**) palms,

where it lays its eggs, which develop into *aniita marajákwaa* (**suri grande**) palm grubs. Compounds formed with the name of the corresponding grub can be used to distinguish the two species potentially denoted by the term *aariwati*: *aniita marajákwaa aariwati* for the Palm Weevil *per se*, and *muusajákwaa aariwati* for the other. *Sci. Rhyncophorus palmarum* (*weevil*). *ELY pers.var.* **aarawati**. *JPI pers.var.* **aaruwati**.

aarĩĩku (n.) type of traditional trap used to capture monkeys, of unknown design, that has not been used since the early 20th century. The trap was placed on a branch where monkeys were likely to transit, and surrounding trees were sometimes felled to funnel them onto a particular branch where their path would already be quite constrained, e.g., a tree whose branches connected a riverbank and an island.

aarĩĩni *rt.* **aarĩĩ** (t.v.) happen; for something to happen to someone. ► *Gram.* The subject indexes an eventuality, while the object indexes the person to whom the eventuality happened. ► *Socio.* This sense of *aarĩĩni*, otherwise ‘pass’, is likely a calque from Sp. **pasar** ‘happen’; the same sense is conveyed by one sense of *mĩni*, which is probably the historically prior means for expressing this meaning. *Ex.* **Saakaa aarĩĩkura kiáaja?** *What happened to you?*

aarĩĩni *rt.* **aarĩĩ** **1.** (i.v.) pass, speaking of an interval of time, e.g., for a month to pass. *Ex.*

Átiiji = **jaa**, **siisaramaajitáami**
kásiiri aáriikiaaki = **ná**,
na = **íjuutakiaaki** = **ná**
nu = **nanijúuni** = **íira tii**
nuu = **niíjina**. *After three months passed, they opened (moved) the pot to sweep above the spot.* **2.** (t.v.) pass, move past a point or an area. *Ex. Nitíini* = **jata kw** = **aáriirii**. *I will pass by running.* **3.** (t.v.) pass, subside, speaking of the effects of an intoxicant. *Ex. Jaa iina aáriirii kanáaja aákuta.* *The ayahuasca has worn off for us.*

aartiítari (n.) plant of uncertain nature that was formerly used to confer the ability to dodge and deflect spear attacks by rubbing the plant on one's body and spear; it was also reportedly added to **ayahuasca**, and was said to produce visions of spear duels that improved the seers ability to fight.

aaruwati *JPI pers. var.* of **aariwati**

aarúwiiti (n.) **jarabe huayo** or **coto huayo**, species of tree with white sap and a white trunk that reaches up to 50cm in diameter; grows mainly in **varillales**, low-lying wet areas with sandy soil; its edible fruits have hard husks that are cut open to access a sweet syrupy liquid which contains numerous small seeds. *Sci. Macoubea guianensis.*

aaruujáana (n.) **moena negra**, species of tree that grows to a diameter of 1m in **riika** (**varillales**), in **sásaki** (**champales**), and on steep hillsides. The wood is very dark, being black in some cases, and is one of the hardest woods of any tree in the forest; it is reportedly

capable of striking sparks from axes used to cut it. It is prized for house posts and for making the hull bases of plank boats. *Sci. Nectandra cissiflora.*

aasámaaja (n.) **carachupa mama**, **yagunturi**, or Giant Armadillo, armadillo species that reaches up to 1.5m in length, and can weigh up to 30kg. It is noted for its large foreclaws, which it uses to tear open termite nests, and for its tunneling ability. *Sci. Priodontes maximus.*

aasamu irreg.pl. aasamúwa, **aasamúuka irreg.poss. aásamu.** (n.) creek or small river; Iquito settlements were traditionally located along these smaller waterways, set back some distance from the larger rivers of which they were tributaries. ► *Gram.* The final vowel of the root lengthens and takes an HLL tone when bearing either a locative suffix or plural suffix, e.g., **aasamúuku** 'upriver creek' or **aasamúwa** 'creeks'.

aasamu najiwáaku lit. creek nostril (n.) spring, place where water springs from the ground, thus typically forming the beginning of a creek.

aasamu sisa lit. creek **cashorro** (n.) **cashorro de quebrada**, species of slender fish that reaches 30cm in length, with a tapering snout and long, sharp, teeth. Greenish in color, it is mainly found in creeks. *Sci. Acestorhynchus sp.*

aasamu siiri lit. creek **caiman** (n.) **lagarto bola bola** or Smooth-fronted Caiman, a species

of dark reddish-brown caiman that is typically a little over 1m in length, with noticeable ridging on its hindquarters; they are normally encountered in creeks, although they are now much rarer than before. *Sci. Paleosuchus trigonatus*.

aasamu waáyuuri

irreg.pl. **aasamu waáyuuriwa** *lit.* creek **carachama** (n.) species of small **carachama**, a type of armored fish, that mainly lives in small creeks, and reaches some 10cm in length; dark colored, this species has a bundle of small spines by its gills, which it can make it difficult to handle and capture, and soft, fleshy, tentacle-like protrusions around its mouth.

aasamúuwa *irreg.pl.* of **aasamu**

aasapíini *rt.* **aasapi** (i.v.) be left behind, as when a group departs, leaving one or more of its members in a location. ► *Socio*. This term is considered archaic by current speakers.

aasi *irreg.poss.* **áasi**. *3.poss.* **náasi** (n.) bunch of fruit, e.g., of plantains, palm fruits, or *sawiti* (*uvilla*) fruits. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

aasi (n.) rain. ► *Gram.* mass noun.

aasi pánaasi (n.) **huanchaca roja** or Silver-Beaked Tanager, reddish-brown tanager that measures up to 18cm in length, notable for the silvery-white coloring of the lower half of its beak; often seen at forest edges, sometimes forming mixed flocks with *písiika*, or Masked Crimson Tanagers. *Sci. Ramphocelus carbo*.

aasi yaawíini *lit.* rain day (n.) rainy season; the months in which rain falls heavily (roughly November to April in Iquito territory), when the rivers rise and the adjacent low areas flood, creating areas of flooded forest, *ikwaana*.

aásiwa (n.) **1.** general term for people suffering from a developmental disability, e.g., with Downs Syndrome, and/or with severe speech difficulties or muteness; these types of disabilities seem to be closely identified with one another for many Iquitos. **2.** mentally ill or crazy individual, e.g., someone who is unpredictably and irrationally violent.

aasiwáriika (n.) general term for land snails. The largest species of land snail, whose shell can reach 20cm in diameter, was traditionally considered edible; these are generally only found in areas with clayey soils.

aasíyuu *JPI pers.var.* of **aasíyuuti**

aasíyuuka (n.) **campana avispa** or Bell Wasp, species of wasp that constructs distinctive, tubular, slightly flared nests that can reach 1m in length, hanging from bare branches, and thus resembling a bell; the wasp itself is black and some 1cm in length. *Sci. Chartergus chartarius*.

aasíyuuti (n.) **llama lluvia**, species of liana that grows near river banks, often in stands of **asinaja** (**puma panga**) trees. This liana produces a sticky sap when cut, and has inedible tapered green fruits

that speakers describe as reminiscent of **caihua** (*Cyclanthera pedata*), which float when they fall in the water. Neither the liana or its fruit are used, but according to Iquito oral tradition, handling the fruits causes it to rain, by disturbing the **madre** or protective spirit of the plant. *JPI pers.var.* **aasíyuu**.

aasíini *rt.* **aasii** (t.v.) pour or throw fluid on, e.g., pour water onto manioc beer mash to dilute it, or throw water onto a dog to cause it to flee. ► *Gram.* If the fluid being poured is explicitly mentioned in the clause, it must bear the instrumental postposition = *jata*.
Ex. **Na = ititaki aaka, n = aasiiyaa naa.** *They carried water and threw it on them (while they danced).* *Rel.* **aasiitáani** (*rt.* **aasiíta**) (t.v.) pour water into a pot that has something in it, e.g., uncooked manioc.

aasíipa • from Sp. **ashipa**. (n.) **ashipa** or **jícama**, cultigen introduced to Iquito territory in the early 20th century. The tubers of this plant, which are roughly of the shape and size of a turnip, consist of crispy, watery, sweet, white flesh, which is eaten raw. *Sci.* *Pachyrhizus erosus*.

aasíiti • from Sp. **aceite**. (n.) motor oil, with which Iquitos became familiar in the 1940s, or commercial cooking oil, which became common in San Antonio in the 1970s.

aátamajani

irreg.pl. **aátamajaniwaaka** *3.poss.* **naátamajani** (n.) brother of male ego. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

aátamajániisana

irreg.pl. **aátamajániisanawaaka** *3.poss.* **naátamajániisana** (n.) deceased brother of male ego. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

aátamajati

irreg.pl. **aátamajatiwaaka** *3.poss.* **naátamajati** (n.) sister of female ego. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

aátamajátiisana

irreg.pl. **átamajátiisanawaaka** *3.poss.* **naátamajátiisana** (n.) deceased sister of female ego. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

aatariitáani

rt. **aatariíta** **1.** (i.v.) rock or swing oneself in a hammock, rocking chair, or similar object. **2.** (t.v.) rock or swing someone else in a hammock, rocking chair, or similar object.

aátatáani *rt.* **aátata** **1.** (i.v.) float downriver with the current, said both of things floating in the water, such as a piece of wood, and someone in a watercraft that is floating downriver. **2.** (i.v.) move in a column, said of insect species such as army ants (**riitaki**), whose movement in dense columns is described by Iquitos as resembling the flow of a river.

Aatáaja (*prop.n.*) Iquito woman born in the mid-19th century, who died in the early 20th century; she is remembered for being mother to Daniel Guimack, Eleuterio Guimack's half-brother; her name is the source of the surname **Ataja**.

aáti *impf.rt.* of **aatíini**

aatiáaki (n.) rapid, a place where a waterway flows quickly.

aatiaáruuki (n.) species of **cotolo**-type fish, that is generally found in creeks, and reaches some 15-20cm in length, being quite broad for its size; dark in color, except for a single transverse yellow stripe on either side of its body, its skin is covered in a layer of slime that makes it quite slippery.

Aatikírisi (prop.n.) Iquito woman born in the mid-19th century, and dying in the early 1930s; paternal grandmother to consultant HDC, she lived with HDC's paternal grandfather *Siiwiikaraaja* at *Aakamáana* after the death of her first husband; she was known for her knowledge of medicinal and magical plants, especially those concerned with making manioc grow well.

aátiiti *dialect.var.* of **arikamíina**

aatiíni *rt. aáti impf.rt. aáti* (i.v.) flow, speaking of water in a creek, river, or similar body of water. *Rel.* amátana aatiáana (n.) fast-flowing river.

aáwaayi (n.) insect silk or web, especially that of spiders, but also of other silk-producing insects, such as certain types of caterpillars.

aáwiya *ELY pers.var.* of **awiyi**

aayijiija (n.) **leoncito** or Pygmy Marmoset, the world's smallest known monkey, formerly relatively common in the San Antonio area, but now rarely seen. *Sci. Cebuella pygmaea*.

aayimitina (n.) **palmiche**, species of palm found in *ríika* (**varillal**) and *sásaki* (sp champal) habitats, with a

trunk that grows up to 5m in height and reaches 10cm in diameter. The fronds of this palm are sometimes woven into *matákaari* roof peak coverings (**cumbas**), in order to make them denser and more waterproof. *Sci. Geonoma sp.*

I

ijáki *impf.rt.* of **ijakíini**

ijakíini *rt. ijáki impf.rt.* **ijáki 1.**

(i.v.) burst or break open, speaking of, e.g., a palm pod that bursts open as the fruits it contains ripen, a fruit that is squeezed to the point that its skin ruptures, a container containing a gas under pressure, or an egg, at the point when the young inside hatches. ► *Gram.* The expected active counterpart of this verb, *ijakáani*, does not exist; instead, the transitive action of bursting or breaking something open must be expressed via a causativized form of this verb. **2.**

(i.v.) split or crack, speaking of, e.g., a plank that splits while drying, or a ceramic dish that develops a crack. **3.** (i.v.) open or bloom, speaking of a flower. **4.** (i.v.) discharge, fire, or go off, speaking of a shotgun cartridge or a similar form of ammunition or explosive. *Rel.* *ijákitíini* (*rt. ijákitii*) (t.v.) make something break open, burst, split, or discharge. *Rel.* *ijákíisíini* (*rt. ijákíisii*) (i.v.) for multiple things to discharge, break open, split, or burst, e.g., multiple fireworks, multiple kernels of popcorn, or drying soil when it splits in multiple places. *Rel.*

ijákíisítíini (*rt. ijákíisítii*) (t.v.) make multiple things break open, burst, split, or discharge.

ijakiitáani *rt. ijakíita* (i.v.) split open; for something to crack or split open in such a way as to leave a slit or opening with two parallel edges, e.g., a plank, a sack of rice, or cooked a piece of manioc.

ijámami (n.) species of *lisa*-type fish that reaches 20cm in length and lives in creeks. It is dark in color, except for its lower face and belly, which are yellowish in color, and its sides, which have a single longitudinal line of spots running down them. *Sci. Schizodon sp.*

ijántuuja (n.) *madre del trueno* or Blackfaced Antthrush, a largely terrestrial bird that reaches some 18cm in height, with a black face, plump body, and short, erect tail; it is mostly brown in color with gray underneath. According to Iquitos who have seen it, its distinctive call is accompanied by a curious behavior: it runs forward, emitting a rapidly rising series of short whistles, and then stops, head up, to emit a single especially loud whistle; it then pauses, takes several steps, and emits a low whistle, repeating this pause and

step pattern with successively lower and more mournful notes. *Sci.*

Formicarius analis. ► *Anth.*

According to Iquito oral tradition, this bird's call prophesies that it will soon thunder; and it is also said that this bird believes its own call to be louder and more powerful than thunder, so it will get into contests with thunder, first saying to its wife, "get the baby (i.e., make sure it is well covered and safe), we're going to respond to the thunder!". *dialect.var.* **nirimíina siriija**.

ijatáani *rt.* **ijáta 1.** (i.v.) fall intermittently, speaking of various light things falling over a period of time, e.g., flowers or leaves from a tree. **2.** (i.v.) drizzle, speaking of light rain in which drops fall intermittently. ► *Gram.* In this sense the subject, if overt, is *aasi* 'rain'.

ijáwiija (n.) species of **bujurqui**-type fish that reaches some 10cm in length, generally found in small creeks in areas with sandy soils. It has dark green coloration on the sides and blue coloring on the face, and is covered with relatively thick scales.

ijáwiimi *irreg.pl.* **ijáwiimiya** (n.) **irapay**, a small palm with slender stalks about 1.25m in height and slender leaves that emerge in a pair from a single stalk; grows well in sandy soils with considerable leaf litter (*sásaki*) and in moist areas near the banks of creeks. Harvested in significant quantities to be woven into *iitaari* (**crisnejas**), both for the construction of roofs in the

community and for sale in Iquitos; in the 1990s and 2000s, the sale of **crisnejas** was the principal source of income in the community. *Sci.* *Lepidocaryum tessmannii*. *ELY pers.var.* **ijawiítaami**.

ijawiítaami *ELY pers.var.* of **ijáwiimi** *irreg.pl.* **ijawiítaamiya**

ijáwiiti *irreg.pl.* **ijáwiitiwa** (n.) house with roof made of *ijáwiimi*, **irapay** palm leaves.

ijawiitúini *rt.* **ijawiítii** (i.v.) build a house with a roof of **ijáw m**, **irapay** palm.

ijaakíini *rt.* **ijaakii** (i.v.) defecate diarrhea.

ijáani *rt.* **ija 1.** (t.v.) stab a living being with a spear, fishing harpoon, or similar piercing weapon. ► *Sem.* Stabbing with an implement that has a different geometry, e.g., a knife; and stabbing an inanimate target, e.g., a tree trunk, both require use of the verb *ajiráani*, with the notable exception of the next sense. *Ex.*

Kia = **karikuuyaákiaana**, **niaatíija**, **iyaamiaákuji** = **na kia** = **ijáki iina júuti**. *You are experiencing a bad omen, mother, because you have stabbed the Tiger Heron.* **2.** (t.v.) stab sharpened stick into the ground to make holes to plant seeds.

ijáani *rt.* **ija** (i.v.) detach and fall off one by one, speaking of multiple similar entities; prototypically, said of fruits that fall from a tree as they become ripe, but also said of other entities that fall off of a larger object in a similar fashion, e.g.,

leaves from a tree, or hair from a person's head.

íjaaníini *rt. íjaanii* (i.v.) clear throat.

íjaanúuni *rt. íjaánuu* (t.v.) stab various distinct targets with a spear or fishing harpoon, one after the other, e.g., as when a fisherman in a lake goes after many different fish in the course of a day.

íjkatatáani *rt. íjkatata* (t.v.) push something that is floating in the water, be it something that one is in or on top of, e.g., a canoe or raft, as when pushing off from a river bank with a pole to get out into deep water; or something floating that one pushes away, e.g., a floating log in the way of a canoe.

íjikaaki *irreg.pl. íjikaakiya* *irreg.poss. íjikaaki.* (n.) pants, trousers.

íjikaakíini *rt. íjikaákii* (t.v.) put on pants.

íjikaáni *rt. íjika* *dialect.var. of kiníini*

íjíkija *irreg.pl. íjikiwa* (n.) species of termite noted for being especially white in color; unlike the more common *tukúruuja*, this species principally consumes the heartwood of living trees, and makes its nest in the base of the tree it feeds upon. *Sci. Nasute sp. socio.var. jíkija.*

íjikiwa *irreg.pl. of íjíkija*

íjirákana *dialect.var. of ajirákana*

íjiráani *rt. íjiita* *dialect.var. of ajiráani* *drv.rt. íjira*

íjiráani *rt. íjiita* *dialect.var. of ajiráani* *drv.rt. íjira*

íjirina *dialect.var. of ajirina* *irreg.poss. íjirina.*

íjiríini *rt. íjiiiti* *impf.rt. íjiiiti* *dialect.var. of ajiríini* *drv.rt. íjiri*

íjiwiráani *rt. íjiwita* *drv.rt. íjiwira* (t.v.) scold, generally including corrective advice. ► *Gram.* The inflectional root has a short penultimate vowel, despite inflectional forms of stem-changing verbs typically having a long vowel in this position. *Ex. Náaji kí = kaakíija íjiwitaáriki kanáaja. That's how my father would scold and instruct us.*

íjiwíini *rt. íjiwii* **1.** (t.v.) mock or make fun of someone in an annoying fashion. **2.** (t.v.) be annoyingly insistent or harass someone about entering into a sexual or romantic relationship. **3.** (t.v.) have sex, euphemistic expression.

íjiija (n.) bundle made by wrapping something in leaves, plastic, or paper, and then tying the bundle up to secure the wrapping and keep the bundle together.

íjiika *irreg.poss. íjiika.* (n.) general term for **patarashca**, small bundles of food some 10-25cm in length and 5-10cm in diameter, wrapped in specific kinds of durable leaves for cooking in a number of ways; the kinds of food that are cooked in this way are numerous, from fish to a variety of (often grated) plant foods; **patarashcas** are variably steamed, smoked, or roasted in

coals, depending on the preferred manner of preparing the specific contents.

ijikáani *rt. íjiika* (i.v.) moan or groan in pain.

ijíini *rt. íji* (t.v.) make a bundle, roughly tubular in shape, by wrapping the contents in leaves, traditionally *anakíjumi* (**bijao**) leaves, but also, in modern times, in plastic sheeting or paper, and then securing the rapper, e.g., with adhesive, or by tying the bundle with lianas, bark strips, or rope.

ijíiti *impf.rt.* of **ijiríini**

ijíini *rt. ijii* (t.v.) make multiple fruits fall from a tree, typically by shaking the tree or by using a stick to knock fruits loose. ► *Anth.* Traditionally, the expression *kw = amuusíika kia = ijíiyaa* ‘You’re making my beard fall out,’ was employed by men when hearing embarrassing news, especially of a sexual nature about a female relative, to express their desire that their interlocutor cease speaking about the person in question.

ijíira (adv.) loudly. *Ex. Ijíira nu = wiiríiyaa. It is loud (lit. loudly it is making a sound).*

ijírana *rt. ijíira* (adj.) **1.** sour or acidic in flavor, said, for example, of fruits high in vitamin C, or overly aged manioc beer. **2.** sharp but superficial, speaking of pain, said of, e.g., the bite of certain insects, such as *anaasi* (mosquitoes), *ádkusaja* (**isangos**), and *simínaja* (ticks).

ijíirasíini *rt. ijíirasi* (i.v.) spoil, speaking of foods with a liquid base, such as fish or meat soups, or beverages, especially manioc beer.

íjuwa (n.) underground leaf-lined nest, most saliently, of the armadillo.

íjuwa *irreg.pl.* of **íjúuti** *irreg.poss.* **íjuwa.** *arch.var.* **íjuwaa.**

íjuwaa *arch.var.* of **íjuwa**

íjúuti *irreg.pl.* **íjuwa, íjuútiwa** (n.) needle. *arch.var.* **ruuwana.**

íjúuti *irreg.pl.* **íjuwa, íjuwaa** (archaic variant associated with **Tururíisa**) (n.) thorn or spine of plant; note that quills of animals such as porcupines are considered *kajasi* ‘hair’. *Rel.* **íjúwatina** (adj.) spiny or thorny, as said of certain plans. *Rel.* **íjúwajina** (also **íjuúwajina** (ELY)) (loc.n.) area dense with spiny or thorny plants.

íkaja *irreg.poss.* **íkaja.** (n.) **cocona**, a cultivated bush reaching up to 1.5m which produces tart round fruits 5-8cm in diameter that vary from yellow to dark red in color. These plants often keep producing fruits long after a garden has become fallow. *Sci.* **Solanum sessiflorum.**

ikatáani *rt. ikáta* (i.v.) float.

ikatáani *rt. ikáta* (t.v.) set a dried **chacra** plot alight, start a fire in a cleared and dried **chacra** plot, either to burn the trees and undergrowth that were left to dry after they were cleared, or simply to see if the plot is ready to burn. ► *Gram.* The object obligatorily takes the locative = *jina*. *Rel.*

ikataájúuni (rt. ikataájuu) (t.v.) set fires at various places in a **chacra**.

ikati (n.) **cunchi moena**, term for a number of species of **moena**-type tree species, characterized by having similar small leaves and inedible fruits, consisting of a round cap covering a somewhat lengthened fruit body some 4cm long and 3cm in diameter, and wood that becomes very light when dry; one species grows in inundating areas, reaching a diameter of some 1m and is harvested as a source for planks; other species grow in more elevated areas, especially **purmas**, and are more slender, being used for roof poles when slender and, similarly, for planks, when larger. *Sci. Endlicheria acuminata, Nectandra lineatifolia, Nectandra riparia.*

ikatáini rt. **ikátii** free.var. of **ajatatáini**

ikáani rt. **íka 1.** (i.v.) blister, for a blister to emerge due to heat or friction. ► *Gram.* JPI indicates that this root obligatorily takes the momentary perfective **-rii**; the subject of verb is the body part on which the blister appears; the possessor of the body part can be added to the clause as an oblique argument, using the benefactive = **íira**. *Ex. Aámiikáaka kí = kurika ikáriikurá iyaamiaákuji k = itíkura. Yesterday my hand blistered because I burned myself. 2.* (i.v.) for a liquid to stand in a place, be it a river or inside a vessel. *Ex. Iina aákuta, nu = ikaárikí kusi = jinakuma na = raríini = íira*

nuu. *The ayahuasca was standing inside the pot in order for them to drink it.*

ikáani rt. **íka** (t.v.) insert, stick in; insert an entity in a manner that results in direct contact between a significant portion of the entity being inserted and the surrounding material, typically requiring some pressure to complete the action, e.g., driving a sharpened stick into the soil, inserting a stopper into a bottle, or inserting a manioc tuber into a basket that is already quite full. ► *Gram.* The object of the verb corresponds to the inserted object, with the location optionally expressed by a postpositional phrase. ► *Socio.* This form is not used by all speakers, and it is characterized by some speakers as a dialect variant of **jimúuni**, however, the sense given here for **ikáani** is only one sense of **jimúuni**, which includes several other senses that **ikáani** does not have; therefore it seems more accurate to consider **ikáani** a form, with a restricted dialectal distribution, that is not entirely equivalent to **jimúuni**. *Ex. Atii nu = ikaaniikuútakiaaki = na níiya = jina nuu, suwa ikaaniikuútaaja. Then he drove them (vertical poles for constructing a weir) into the creek bed (lit. the ground), well inserted Rel. ikatáani (rt. ikáta) (t.v.) insert something which consists of multiple parts, or to which multiple things are attached, e.g., a pole with a bow rope attached, or a house post on which other timbers rest.*

ikaanúuni *rt.* **ikaánuu 1.** (i.v.) be in a pile, e.g., a pile of fruit below a tree, a pile of firewood behind the house, or a pile of bags of rice. *Ex. Íyaa iina nikisawiíkiiaana samúkwaati ikaanúuja, juu, samúkwaati, aákusana samúkwaati.* *Right then he arrived and saw plantains piled up, wow, plantains, ripe plantains.* **2.** (i.v.) be in a pile-like shape, typically said of snakes that are coiled up to rest.

ikaanuutíini *rt.* **ikaanuutii** (t.v.) pile up, put in pile, e.g., firewood on the ground or fruits on a table.

íkiaari *irreg.pl.* **íkiaariwa** (n.) underdeveloped fruits; fruits that fall from a tree as if ripe, but have failed to develop to the point of bearing much or anything in the way of edible flesh. ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.*

íkija (n.) bundle of *ijáwüimi*, *irapay* palm leaves, that has been rolled up and tied tightly together to make the load easier to transport, typically carried for some distance on a person's back with a *tuuku*, tumpline.

íkijáani *irreg.pl.* **íkijáaniwa** (n.) variety of *huitina*, a plant species with several fleshy stalks that grow up to 1m in height, each with a single large, roughly triangular leaf. This variety has elongated, edible starchy tubers of about 15cm in length and 4cm in diameter, with yellow flesh and a soft thin skin. *Sci. Xanthosoma sp.*

íkijíini *rt.* **íkijíi** (t.v.) roll up and securely tie into an *íkija* (**tercio** or compact cylindrical bundle) a load

of *ijáwüimi* (**irapay**) palm leaves that have been specially prepared for being so tied up (*iktíini*). These compact bundles typically must be carried some distance from the area in which the leaves were harvested, and are either brought home or, if gathered very far from home, brought to a temporary camp, where they are woven into *iitaari* (**crisnejas**).

íkina *irreg.pl.* **íkinawaaka 3.poss. nkina** (n.) referential term for paternal aunt; father's sister, male or female ego. ► *Gram.* Vocative counterpart: *ikínaaja. Poss.pref.*

ikínaaja *irreg.pl.* **ikínaajawaaka** (n.) vocative term for paternal aunt; father's sister, male or female ego. ► *Gram.* Referential counterpart: *íkina*.

ikiníyaaka (n.) vomit. ► *Gram.* This term is distinguished from the closely-related form *iktíniyi* 'vomit' in that the latter is preferably possessed.

iktíniyi (n.) vomit. ► *Gram.* This term is distinguished from the closely related *ikiníyaaka* 'vomit' in that the latter is not possessed, while *iktíniyi* is obligatorily possessed. *Poss.pref.*

ikiníini *rt.* **íkini 1.** (t.v.) vomit. ► *Gram.* The optional object denotes or indexes the matter vomited up. *Ex. Jíítikari nu = asaakuraaná, nu = íkiniaakura.* *When she would eat, she would vomit.* **2.** (i.v.) spurt, for liquid to shoot from an aperture under pressure.

ikínisana

irreg.pl. ikínisanawaaka (n.) deceased paternal aunt; deceased father's sister. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

ikíiku *irreg.pl. ikíikuwa* (n.)

otorongo, tigre, or Jaguar, largest species of wild cat in Iquito territory. Formerly the object of considerable fear because of their attacks on humans, the number of jaguars was drastically reduced in the 1950s through the fur trade, and they are now only very rarely encountered. *Sci. Panthera onca.*

► *Anth.* Jaguars hold an important place in Iquito oral tradition due to the role that a demonic jaguar played in driving the Iquito people out of the headwaters of the Pintuyacu River to the Amazon proper, where they settled in the present day location of the city of Iquitos.

ikíini *rt. íki* (t.v.) prepare a load (*ikija*) of *ijáwimi* (**irapay**) palm leaves for subsequent bundling (*ikijñini*), laying them out carefully on the ground in a line of compact stacks, with interleaved straps (often made of strips of *tuuku* (**carahuasca**) or *paatína* (**topa**) bark), so that it is possible to roll the leaves into a cylindrical bundle and then tighten the straps to make the bundle more compact. ► *Sem.* This verb is often used metonymically to refer to the entire activity of harvesting palm thatch and bringing it home.

Ikíitu (prop.n.) the city of Iquitos, regional capital of Loreto, which bears the name of the Iquito people.

► *Anth.* Formerly a small mission settlement inhabited principally by Iquitos, it grew over the course of the late 19th century into a major commercial center due to the Rubber Boom, which exterminated most of the Iquitos living at the headwaters of the Pintuyacu River. According to current Iquito oral tradition, the Iquito people living at the site of the modern city fled there to escape a demonic jaguar that had been devouring them in their territory in the Pintuyacu basin.

ikíitu *irreg.pl. ikiituwaaka* (n.) **1.**

an Iquito individual, a member of the Iquito ethnic group. **2.** the language of the Iquito people.

► *Anth.* This name appears originally to have been an exonym. Traditionally, Iquitos referred to themselves as *kaaya* 'person' (as did most other Zaparoan peoples, hence the colonial era name 'Gae' used for certain Zaparoan peoples), and while there were names in use to denote Iquito subgroups (e.g., *Kajiyuuri*), there is no evidence of an autonym for the Iquito people as a whole. The term 'Iquito' appears early in Jesuit chronicles, and seems to have been adopted and nativized as an autonym in the late 19th or early 20th century.

ikwani *irreg.pl. ikwaniwiya*

irreg.poss. íkwani. (n.) **1.** adult human male. **2.** male, speaking of either humans or animals, of any age. ► *Gram.* This noun can modify another noun, in expressions such

as *kuusi ikwani* ‘male pig’ or *iina kuusi ikwani* ‘this male pig’.

ikwaniáasi *irreg.pl. ikwaniáasiwa* (n.) **caimitillo de supay chacra**, slender tree species whose trunks reaches some 15cm in diameter, producing dark fruits with hairy skins; notable for being the only tree species found in **supay chacras**, naturally clear areas in the forest, which bear the same name (i.e., *ikwaniáasi*); the bark of this tree was traditionally used to treat arthritis and rheumatism, soaking it in **aguardiente** and adding lemon and honey, the resulting liquid being drunk in small quantities in the morning. *Sci. Duroia hirsuta*.

ikwaniáasi *irreg.pl. ikwaniáasiwa* (n.) **pampa remo caspi**, tree species found in inundating areas, growing to a diameter of some 80cm, with leaves very similar to the species of the same name found in **supay chacras**; the wood of this tree is used to make paddles. *Sci. Duroia paraensis*.

ikwaniáasi *irreg.pl. ikwaniáasiwa* (n.) **supay chacra**, an area of the forest which is naturally clear of plants and vegetation except for very small plants and small trees of the same name (i.e., *ikwaniáasi*), around which the ground is almost entirely clear; according to Iquito oral tradition, these areas are the **chacras** of the *naki imñni*, a powerful forest being; according to botanists, these areas are clear because of a species of ant which existis in a symbiotic relationship with the *ikwaniáasi*

tree, suppressing the growth of potential competitors.

Ikwaniaasiyúumu (prop.n.) tributary of *Mujariyúumu* Creek, named for the *ikwaniáasi* (**supay chacra**) located along one of its banks; the watershed of this creek was formerly noted for its abundance of **irapay** palms.

ikwaniikáani (n.) affectionate vocative term for a single young man, whether kin or not, roughly between 14 and 17 years old.

ikwasimi *irreg.pl. ikwasimiya irreg.poss. ikwásimi*. (n.) **conejito**, a species of Heliconia found mainly in wet depressions in the forest that grows up to 1.5m in height, with two 1m long, slender leaves similar to those of *mirfjaaja* (**mishquipanga**) which emerge parallel to each other at the top of each stalk; these leaves, which have pink markings on their undersides, are prized for making *kúsiiti* (corn **tamales** or **humitas**), leaving pink marks on the surface of the cooked corn; the plant produces an especially fragrant yellow flower in season. *socio.var. kwasimi*.

ikwatiínaaja (n.) **moenilla**, species of *moena*-type tree that grows at the edges of bodies of water, especially lakes and the creeks connecting them to rivers; some 10-15cm in diameter at its base, its branches grow horizontally over the water in the manner of *asinaja* (**pumapanga**), floating on the water when it is high; distinguishable from the latter by its dark bark, its longer, more

slender leaves, reminiscent of *ikati* (*cunchi moena*) and its fruits, which resemble those of the latter type of moena.

ikwaana *irreg.poss.* **íkwaana.** (n.)

1. tahuampa, a seasonally inundated low-lying area of the forest; these areas are especially rich in fish, which come to feed on fallen plant matter. **2. flood.**

ikwaaníini *rt. ikwaánii* (i.v.) rise and inundate, speaking of a body of water, typically a river or a creek, when it rises sufficiently to inundate low-lying forest, resulting in an *ikwaana* (**tahuampa**). ► *Gram.* The subject denotes or indexes the body of water that rises. *Ex.*

Jíítikari nu = ikwaániyaárikí
aasamu = na, kana = iikwaárikí
níínaki tarawaajúuni = ánuura,
kana = ijíkatatáani = íira iina
nána, jíítikari nu = aniaárikí.

When the creeks flooded, we went to work at night, in order to push out the logs, when it rained. Nanay dialect.var. jíitáani.

ikwaaniitáani *rt. ikwaaniíta*

irreg.pl. y (i.v.) experience flooding; for the rising waters of a river to rise to the point of covering the land pertaining to a house or settlement and to the point of submerging part, but not all, of that house or settlement.

imaka *irreg.poss.* **ímaka.** (n.)

buduqui or Blue-crowned Motmot, bird species that reaches some 40cm in length, with a long tail that makes up over half its length. It is generally dark orange in color, with a greenish-blue upper surface

of the tail and edging on the wings; its face is black with light blue edging, and its head has a light blue band and black cap. The species nests in subterranean burrows. *Sci. Momotus momota.*

imakija *irreg.poss.* **imákija.** (n.) pimple.

imakijátani *rt. imakijata* (t.v.) squeeze pimple, remove pimple.

► *Gram.* The verbal object is the body part from which the pimple is removed, generally *naamiya* 'face'.

imakijíini *rt. imakijíi* (i.v.) have pimples or acne.

imakwaaja (n.) **bujurqui hacha vieja**, species of fish that reaches some 15cm in length and is dark blue in color, with multiple vertical dark stripes. It is generally found in oxbow lakes near tree trunks that have fallen in the water; often seen near the surface of the water, it will hide under the trunk when disturbed. *Sci. Heros efasciatus.*

ímani (n.) game caught in a trap, caught on a hook, or killed or stunned by a weapon or poison.

► *Gram. Poss.pref.;* the possessor is the trap, weapon, or poison with which the game was caught. *Ex.* **Nu = asiyaárikí nu = majáana nu = tasikí ímani.** *He fed his wife the fish caught in his fishtrap.*

imanijúuni *rt. imanijúu* (t.v.) deliver the killing blow or coup de grace or to a wounded animal or person.

imatáani *rt. imáta* **1.** (i.v.) be lying or sitting on a surface, speaking of composite object, i.e., an object

with multiple parts, e.g., an axe (axe blade and handle), shotgun, or baseball cap (bill and cap proper), so that the object is in its most stable position, e.g., in the case of an axe, that it be lying horizontally with its handle on the surface, rather than, say, standing in vertical position with its handle leaning against vertical surface.

► *Gram.* This verb requires imperfective aspect. *Ex.* **Kaa = kija nu = nakusiaáriki náaji, “Kí = rimúsija tii iina imátaa kw = aríikuma.”** *But he (the tiger) didn’t know thus, “It’s my shotgun that rests on my shoulder.”* **2.** (i.v.) for a vessel with contents to be sitting in its typical upright position, prototypically, with the contents at the bottom of the vessel, e.g., a cooking pot with food in it, although it is not essential that the vessel have contents. ► *Sem.* In this sense, the subject is sometimes not a vessel, but instead the substance or object contained in a vessel, in which case the use of this verb entails that the substance or object is located within a vessel placed upright on a surface. The orientation of the vessel is critical for the felicitous use of this sense; for example, even if the contents of a given vessel are sufficiently sticky so that they will remain in its bottom when on its side or wholly inverted, the use of this verb is not licit. *Ex.* **Iiná tii nu = tiínaaja imátaa tii, kaa uumána.** *That is his tinaja (clay vessel) standing there, (it is) not large.*

imatáani *rt.* **imáta** (i.v.) lie prostrate, be prostrate, be so weakened or debilitated, typically by illness that one lies unable to rise, walk, or do much of anything. *Rel.* **imatána** (n.) invalid, a person confined to bed due to illness or disability.

imatñiikíini *rt.* **imatñiiki** (t.v.) respond argumentatively to someone who is attempting to give helpful advice or attempting to calm down the participants in a dispute. *Rel.* **imatñiikiána** (n.) person who does not listen to advice or criticism, always responding argumentatively.

imatñini *rt.* **imatñi** (t.v.) answer a question, or respond to something another person has said.

imatñini *rt.* **imatñi** (t.v.) make fall, said e.g., of tripping someone or felling a tree. ► *Sem.* According to consultants, this verb is entirely synonymous with **imñini**, and is essentially a morphologically more transparent version of the latter.

► *Gram.* This verb requires the use of the aspectual morpheme **-yaárii**.

ímaaja 3.poss. **nímaaja** (n.) **1.** esophagus. ► *Gram.* **Poss.pref.** **2.** throat pouch of howler monkey. ► *Gram.* **Poss.pref.**

imaakiitáni *rt.* **imaakiita** (i.v.) nod or slump from side to side when attempting to maintain an upright posture, e.g., sitting or walking, typically said of individuals who are experiencing difficulty maintaining consciousness due to, e.g., sleepiness or inebriation. *Ex.*

Aákisiána, tii nu = imaakíítaa.
Drunk, he was there nodding from side to side (while squatting).

imaakúuni *rt.* **imaákuu** (t.v.) gulp down food or drink quickly. *Ex.* **Iina aniita asána, piyíini yaawíini = jina nu = imaákuuyaa nu = asásana.** *That glutton, every day he gulps down his food.*

imaánanakuuja (n.) general term for fish referred to as **yahuarachi** and **ractacara**, plump silvery fish with thick scales that reach some 20 cm in length; spending most of their lives in oxbow lakes, they move to rivers in large numbers to spawn, where they can be heard emitting growling sounds underwater. *Sci. Potamorhina latior (yahuarachi), Psectrogaster amazonica (ractacara).*

imaánanana *rt.* **imaánana** (adj.) fishy smelling, said not only of fish but also of animals such as aquatic boas.

imáani *rt.* **íma** (t.v.) have a malady to the degree that the sufferer is severely affected, speaking of growths like tumors (**pisaki**), skin pustules (**rapíija**), or fungal infections (**ííwaaka**), as well as illnesses such as influenza or malaria. ► *Gram.* The subject corresponds to the malady, while the object corresponds to the person afflicted by it. *Ex.* **Pisaki imaárikí = na nuu.** *He had a tumor (and was unable to walk).*

imáani *rt.* **íma** (i.v.) care for eggs, sitting directly on them, in the case of many bird species, or guarding them, as in the case of many fish species. ► *Gram.* The eggs may be

explicitly added to the clause as an oblique argument with the postposition = **níjina**.

imáani *rt.* **íma** (t.v.) beat someone in a game, argument, competition or fight. ► *Gram.* The object of the verb is typically a possessed form of **íikuku** ‘body’, where the possessor is the subject’s opponent in the competitive activity. This term appears originally to have been used with respect to spear duels, with the expression **nu = ímaki nu = íikuku** ‘he beat him’, probably meaning something like ‘he put his (opponent’s) body down (on the ground)’ (cf. **imáani** ‘be lying on surface’); this expression was subsequently generalized to include other competitive activities. *Ex.* **Nu = ímaki nu = íikuku.** *He beat him (in the fight).*

imáani *rt.* **íma 1.** (t.v.) eat soft foods such as honey, manioc beer mash (**sakúika**), and certain fruits, such as **aguaje** (**nísikati**), **uvilla** (**sawiti**), and ripe plantains (**samúkwaati aákusana**), which do not require significant chewing. *Ex.* **Iina maayaarika nu = imakurá nuu, nu = imakurá iina kaimíitu.** *That little girl ate it, she ate the caimito.* **2.** (t.v.) swallow solid or liquid. ► *Gram.* This sense requires inceptive aspect **-aárii**. *Ex.* **Jaa iina raatiki maayiika nuu, nu = imaárii nuu.** *The little child had already drunk it, he had swallowed it (all).* **3.** (t.v.) finish off food or drink. ► *Gram.* This sense requires inceptive aspect **-aárii**. *Ex.* **Piyíini kí = karíjata nu = imaárii**

nuu. *They (the demonic stingrays) completely finished him off as I watched.*

imáani *rt. íma* **1.** (i.v.) get caught on a fish hook or in a trap, regardless of whether the trap mechanism is lasso-like, like a *sawíuna*, or a crushing one, like a *taníku*. ► *Gram.* This sense requires general perfective aspect *-ki*. **2.** (i.v.) fall over, fall to the ground from an upright position, e.g., a tree or a person, be they standing still or in motion, e.g., walking. ► *Gram.* This sense requires momentary perfective aspect *-rii*.

imáani *rt. íma* (i.v.) be lying or sitting down on a surface, speaking of inanimate objects, with no restriction on their physical structure or their orientation, but positioned so that they are in their most stable position, e.g., in the case of a paddle, lying flat on a surface, rather than standing leaned up against a wall. ► *Sem.* Unlike its counterpart *imatáani*, this verb does not impose any restrictions on the physical constituent structure or orientation of its subject; consequently, its use is sometimes considered infelicitous when the more restrictive verb *imatáani* could be used. *Ex. Jawáari = na nu = iikwaáriki = na tíra, tii nu = kusi imaáriki siiki = jina. Then he would go there, to where his cooking pot sat, in the restinga.*

imaati *irreg.pl. imaatiwa irreg.poss. ímaati.* (n.) **machimango colorado**, tree species that mainly grows in inundating areas. It

reaches a diameter of about 80cm, is tall for its diameter, and grows branches only at the very top. It has small leaves and smooth reddish bark that peels off relatively easily, but this species is not prized for any particular use. *Sci. Eschweilera coriacea.*

ímaayi *3.poss. nímaayi* (n.) trachea, hard cartilaginous tube between the larynx and bronchial tube of lungs, present in both mammals and birds, and especially salient to Iquito hunters in the latter for its length. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

imiráani *rt. imíita drv.rt. imíra* (t.v.) repeat, do again. ► *Gram.* This verb typically takes an irrealis non-finite complement indicating the eventuality being repeated, but the non-finite verb can be elided when it is recoverable from context, leaving only the object NP of the elided verb. *Ex. Niítamu imíitaki nu = aníini. The vulture called to her again. Ex. Imíitaki kíija. Give me some again (lit. repeat me).*

imiráani (adv.) again. *Ex. Aákari k = iikwaa kami imiráani. Today I will go there (upriver) again.*

imiríini *rt. imíríi* (i.v.) worsen, speaking of someone who is already ill. *Ex. Kaa nu = raríini = íira nu = ampiisítaaja, nu = imíríi. Not having taken his medicine, he has gotten worse (more sick).*

imíijijina *irreg.pl. imíijijika irreg.poss. ímíijijina. 3.poss. nímíijijina* (n.) forehead. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

imíika (n.) **almendra**, species of tree that grows to 1m in diameter. Its wood is heavy enough to sink in water, but is nevertheless used to make canoes and the bases (**plantillas**) of plank boats. Its round fruits, about 5cm in diameter, have a green skin beneath which lies a layer of soft white flesh that Iquitos do not consider edible; this layer surrounds a central seed which can be split open to obtain the rich, oily, edible flesh inside. Traditionally, the dried fruit casings, which have numerous short spines on the inside, were collected from around trees and used as lice combs. *Sci. Terminalia catappa*. *free.var. sikwanaka*.

imíika *irreg.pl.* of **imíini**

imíini *rt. imii* (t.v.) strain with sieve or strainer, e.g., to remove fibers and pulp from diluted manioc mash when making manioc beer.

imíini *rt. imii* (t.v.) make fall over, speaking either of inanimate objects, e.g., a tree, which one makes fall by felling it; or animate entities such as people, e.g., by tripping them. ► *Gram.* This verb requires inceptive aspect *-yaárii*.

imíini *irreg.pl. imíika* (n.) **madre** or ‘mother’, a being closely associated with a plant, or less commonly, some other entity, such as a geographical feature like a body of water; This being is typically understood as caring for entity with which it is associated, with the most common instance of this kind of relationship being a symbiotic one between insects and plants, as

in the case of *tamíina imíini*, the ant species that lives in the trunk of the *tamíina* tree, attacking anything that comes into contact with it; the relationship can, however, also be a harmful one to the plant, as in the case of *náana imíini*, a weevil that bores holes in the trees in which it is found.

imíiri *irreg.pl. imíiriwa* (n.) **1.** general term for sieves or strainers. **2.** a type of large, flat sieve made from segments of wood bound together in a square with *nuriyi* (**tamshi**) and then woven tightly with *tasiina* (**sinamillo** palm fibers).

imíitáani *rt. imíita* (t.v.) comb; according to consultants Iquitos traditionally combed their hair principally to rid themselves of lice. ► *Gram.* This verb is not reflexive; the object is the hair of the relevant person.

imíitaari (n.) comb; traditionally, Iquitos used the spiky seeds of *imíika* (**almendra**) fruits as combs.

imuja *irreg.poss. ímuja*. (n.) a traditional powdery corn meal made by toasting corn kernels and then grinding them finely. Care had to be taken not to inhale the fine, dry dust resulting from the grinding, which could cause severe coughing; it was typically eaten with soup or alone, moistened with water.

imujúuni *rt. imujuu* (i.v.) bend over horizontally; for the upper part of an entity that is normally saliently vertically extended to bend over towards the horizontal,

e.g., a tree whose upper part bends towards the horizontal.

imujuutáani *rt. imujuúta* (i.v.) be extensively or fully bent over or inclined, speaking of entities that are saliently extended in the vertical dimension, e.g., a person who is bent over at the waist, or a tree that leans in its entirety towards the ground.

imuki *irreg.poss. ímuki. 3.poss.*

nímuki (n.) a ridge running along the middle of a long convex object, e.g., along the peak of a roof, along the middle of a canoe's exterior hull, or along the back of many fish species. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

imúkina *3.poss. nimúkina* (n.)

cumbraera, the uppermost horizontal pole in a thatched roof, which runs lengthwise along the peak of the roof, sitting in the notches where the sets of angled roof poles that support the sloping sides of the roof meet and cross at the peak of the roof. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

imúuna (n.) avocado, cultigen

prized for its fruits; the liquid obtained from the grated seed, either boiled or soaked in **aguardiente**, is believed to be an abortifacient and an effective treatment for snake bite when consumed. *Sci. Persea americana.*

imúuna (n.) **palta moena**, species

of **moena**-type tree that grows in **riika** (**varillal**) habitats, reaching some 1.5 in diameter, and whose broad leaves are reminiscent of avocado (*imúuna*) trees. Its bark emits a sharp fragrant when cut, and contact with the liquid

responsible for this smell causes severe itching. Its wood is used to make dugout canoes and is used more generally as timber. *Sci. Ocotea obovata.*

inájaakíini *rt. inájaakii* (t.v.) repeatedly frighten or startle.

inajíini *rt. inájii* (t.v.) startle or frighten.

inaríini *rt. inaáti drv.rt. inári* (i.v.) be startled.

inatáani *rt. ináta 1.* (t.v.) place something on a surface while it is in a container, such as a pot or bag, providing that the container is put down in its inherent or proper orientation, e.g., put manioc beer mash on a table, contained in a cooking pot. **2.** (t.v.) place a container that has an inherent or proper orientation on a surface in that orientation, e.g., place a pot or a bottle upright on a table.

ináani *rt. ína 1.* (t.v.) place or put in a location. ► *Gram.* The location in which the object is placed, if expressed by an NP, must generally be licensed with a postposition. *Ex.*

Nu = inakuraana nu = paápaaja masíkuuka = jina. *She put his fish on the smoking rack. 2.* (t.v.) leave someone or something in a place, typically after having transported them or it there. ► *Gram.* The location in which the object is left, if expressed by an NP, must generally be licensed with a postposition. *Ex. Tiíti = ti kw = akúumi inaáriikuráaja kiáaja? Well, where did my son-in-law leave you? Ex. Nu = anikurá*

nu = ináani = ánuura nu = iyikíira.
She came to leave it at her homestead.

ináani *rt. ína* (t.v.) lay egg.

inikajíini *rt. inikájii* (t.v.)
 awaken, wake someone up.

inikáani *rt. iníka* (i.v.) awaken,
 wake up.

inisíkini *HDC pers.var. of anisíkina*

inísitáani *rt. inísita* (t.v.) widen a
 cut, typically used in the context of
 felling a tree with an axe, when is
 sometimes necessary to widen the
 cut that one is making into the
 trunk, in order to make it possible
 to continue cutting deeper into the
 trunk. *dialect.var. anísitáani.*

iniwíini *rt. iníwii* **1.** (i.v.) move or
 change position within a relatively
 circumscribed space, said of a
 living being, e.g., a game animal
 that wakes and sits up when a
 hunter approaches, a person who
 changes position in bed; or an
 inanimate object, e.g., a chair that
 is moved from one position to
 another in a room. **2.** (t.v.) move
 something within a relatively
 circumscribed space, e.g., from one
 part of a room to another, or from
 one side of a patio to another. **3.**
 (t.v.) induce someone to leave a
 given place, typically their home,
 and go somewhere else, e.g., to visit
 someone. Traditionally, this
 expression was used primarily with
 reference to *kuuráaka*, who
 typically received visitors but rarely
 went to visit others, with the
 exceptional occasions that they did
 so being worthy of note. *Rel.*
iníwíisíini (*rt. iníwíisii*) (i.v.) move

or change position repeatedly, e.g.,
 speaking of a restless child.

iniyana *irreg.pl. iniiyaka,*
iníyanaka *irreg.poss. iníyana.* (n.)
 bridge; traditionally, Iquito bridges
 consisted of one or two tree trunks
 laid over relatively narrow creeks.
free.var. aarina.

iniyáani *rt. iníya* (i.v.) cross a
 body of water, such as a river or
 lake, by any means, be it by bridge,
 boat, swimming, or simply wading,
 if the water is sufficiently shallow.

iniyaasi *ELY pers.var. of níyaasi*
irreg.poss. iníyaasi.

iniyi *irreg.poss. iníyi.* (n.) any cord
 made by spinning or twining
 fibrous material, but prototypically,
 a strong cord or rope spun from
kanuu (**chambira** palm fiber); this
 straw-colored cord was the main
 form of cord or rope used
 traditionally by Iquitos, particularly
 for uses in which the cord would be
 likely to stay dry, e.g., to weave
 hammocks, or to hang or tie things
 inside the home.

iniyuusi *irreg.poss. iníyuusi.* (n.)
 skein of spun **chambira** cord, which
 has been prepared with slip knots
 so that it does not unravel or
 tangle, but so that when tugged on,
 it releases a new length of cord that
 can be worked with; **chambira** cord
 is prepared in this way to facilitate
 the weaving of hammocks.

iniija *irreg.pl. iniijaa irreg.poss.*
iníija. *3.poss. níniija* (n.) **1.** fruit;
 any fruit or fruit-like produce of a
 plant. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.* **2.** seed
 found within a fruit or a grain that

grows without a fruit as such, e.g., rice. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

ínijataka *irreg.pl. ínijataka* (adj.) loaded with fruit, speaking of any plant that has fruits or seeds above the surface of the ground, e.g., plantains, corn, or papaya.

ínijaa *irreg.pl. of iníja*

ínijáini *rt. iníjii* (i.v.) fruit, produce fruit, speaking of any plant that produces fruits, seeds, or nuts above the surface of the ground.

► *Sem.* Historically, this stem was a pluractional, and the original non-pluractional root, *íni*, is still recognized by some speakers when encountered in texts; however, the pluractional sense of *iníjii* now appears to be wholly bleached. *arch.var. iníini*.

ínika (n.) affectionate referential term for male babies. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.* ► *Socio.* This term is considered archaic by some current speakers.

íniki *irreg.pl. ínikiwa* (n.) bract or spathe, protective leaves that form a sheath that covers a bunch of immature palm or plantain fruits, which subsequently split open and fall off as the bunch of fruits mature. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

iníini *rt. íni* (t.v.) spin or twist together fibers, threads, or similar entities to make cord or rope. This technique, traditionally used principally to spin *iníyi* (**chambira** cord) from *kanuu* (**chambira** palm fiber), involves rolling the fibers together between the flat of one's palm and one's thigh with a

smooth, swift motion away from the body, followed by a shorter rolling gesture towards the body, which serves to smooth the resulting cord. This same spinning technique can be applied to *núriyi* (**tamshi** vines) to make extra-strong rope for securing especially heavy objects (e.g., logs), as well as to non-traditional materials such as cotton fiber.

iníini *rt. íni arch.var. of iníjáini*

iníisi *irreg.poss. ínisi*. (n.) wood chips that result from cutting wood, especially with an axe. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.* ► *Socio.* JPI only sometimes shows a contrast between possessed and unpossessed root allomorphs.

iníisi *irreg.poss. ínisi. 3.poss. nínisi* (n.) flower. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

iníisíini *rt. iníisii* (i.v.) bloom, blossom, or flower; for a plant to put forth flowers.

iníiyaka *irreg.pl. of iniyana*

iníiki *irreg.pl. iníikiwa* (n.) hammock rope; a thick rope made of **chambira** fiber attached to the ends of a hammock, used to suspend it from suitable supports.

iníiki *irreg.pl. iníikiwa* (n.) **choshna pequeño** or Olingo, small nocturnal arboreal mammal that often raises its young in holes of **aguaje** or **ungurahui** palms. It is occasionally hunted, but is noted for its very tough meat. *Sci. Bassiricyon gabbii. HDC pers.var. iníiku.*

iníku *HDC pers.var. of iníiki*

infini *rt. inii* (i.v.) cease an undesirable behavior or leave off a bad habit, e.g., speaking of a person, cease drinking excessively, due to heeding an elder's advice; speaking of a dog, cease being aggressive, due to kind treatment; or speaking of a Paca, cease devouring the manioc in a garden, due to being scared off with a gunshot.

infiisi *irreg.pl. iniisiika, iniisika, iniisiwa* (n.) hammock; Iquitos traditionally did not sleep on beds, but instead used hammocks, which were woven from cord made of *kanuu* (chambira fiber).

iniisiika *irreg.pl. of infiisi*

Inkawiiraana

irreg.pl. Inkawiiraanawaaka

(prop.n.) Iquito subgroup that traditionally lived on the upper reaches of Pintuyacu River; they constitute the majority subgroup in the community of San Antonio de Pintuyacu. ► *Anth.* It was the members of this subgroup that, according to oral tradition, made an epic migration to the mouth of the Nanay River to found the settlement that eventually became the city of Iquitos. *dialect.var. Iijakawiiraana.*

inkawiiraana (n.) variety of manioc, no longer cultivated, with a rather short and pale stalk; it is distinguished by the flesh of it tubers, which darken when cooked.

ipaja *irreg.poss. ipaja.* (n.) bile, yellow or green digestive liquid that fluid contained in the gall bladders of animals and fish.

► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

ipakanfina (n.) small herbaceous plant, formerly cultivated but now rarely seen, used in treating *ipakanfina* (**vicio**), a craving for soil and other substances that is brought on by severe anemia. The leaves were crushed, their liquid extracted and filtered, and added in small quantities to strong manioc beer or water, which the afflicted person would drink regularly until cured.

ipakanfina *rt. ipakani* (i.v.) suffer from **vicio**, a craving to eat peculiar foods, such as soil, bark, rotten wood, and charcoal, generally to due to severe anemia. *Ex. Niyaka miifaa nuu, iyaamiaakuji nu = ipakanii.* *She is pallid, because she has vicio.* *Rel. ipakaniáana* (n.) a person who suffers from **vicio**.

ipaki *irreg.pl. ipakiwa* (n.) **espintana**, species of tree that resembles *tuuku* (**carahuasca**). It grows in areas of flooded forest to a diameter of 10-15cm; its bark comes off in long strips which are used as tumplines; and its light and soft wood is used for roof poles. *Sci. Oxandra espintana.*

ipakuuka *JPI pers.var. of tipakuuka*

ipana *rt. ipa* (adj.) **1.** bitter, generally said of medicinal plants such as *aákuta* (**ayahuasca**), or *ipánaaka* (**sacha tabaco**). **2.** strong, speaking of alcoholic beverages, especially *itiniija* (**masato**, manioc beer).

ipánaaka (n.) **sacha tabaco**, species of plant with a slender, squareish, hollow stalk that grows to some 1.5m in height, and has

leaves, seed pods, and tiny seeds all reminiscent of tobacco plants. It grows swiftly from seed and is generally considered a pest, so it is cut down whenever it appears in gardens or near houses. Its bitter leaves were used to wean children by rubbing them on womens' breasts; and the juice from its pulped leaves was used to treat skin eruptions.

ipanitĩini *rt. ipanitiĩ* (t.v.) set something aside to ferment and become alcoholic, generally speaking of manioc beer. *free.var. ipaanúuni.*

ipara (n.) *mosca blanca*, species of fly some 2mm in length that is mainly attracted by manioc beer and cooked manioc.

ipárasĩini *rt. ipárasĩ* (i.v.) be covered with *ipara* flies, which are generally attracted to cooked manioc, including manioc beer mash (*sakũka*) and manioc beer, that has been left unattended for some time, and is beginning to spoil. *Ex. Iina sakũka, nu = ipárasiki. The manioc beer mash is covered with flies.*

ipaaja *free.var. of ipaaka irreg.poss. ipaaja.*

ipaaka *irreg.poss. ipaaka.* (n.) **1.** Bottle Gourd plant, a species of creeper that produces squash-like fruits that are generally bulbous at their extreme end and taper to a more slender neck where they attach to the creeper. *Sci. Lagenaria siceraria.* **2.** bottle gourd, type of vessel made from a hollowed out and dried fruit of the Bottle Gourd

Plant, with a bulbous base and a tapering neck. Such vessels typically had a hole made at the top of the gourd's narrow neck, which served as the top of the vessel, and they were used principally to carry and store water; these vessels ceased being used in roughly the 1930s. *dialect.var. maatarinaaja. free.var. ipaaja.*

ipaáni *impf.rt. of ipaanĩini*

ipaanĩini *rt. ipaáni impf.rt. ipaáni* (i.v.) ferment, typically said of the cooked manioc or boiled corn mashes that are the base of alcoholic beverages such as manioc beer of corn *chicha*. *act./mid. ipaanúuni* (active) *free.var. ipaasĩini.*

ipaanúuni *rt. ipaanuu free.var. of ipanitĩini act./mid. ipaanĩini* (middle)

ipaasĩini *rt. ipaási free.var. of ipaanĩini*

ípi *impf.rt. of ipĩini*

ipija *irreg.poss. ipija.* (n.) Amazonan Pygmy Owl, the smallest owl species in Iquito territory, measuring some 15cm in length, with a distinctive smooth, rounded head, and brown coloring except for its pale belly and its pale chest that is vertically streaked with brown. *Sci. Glaucidium hardyi.*

ipiráani *rt. ipiĩta drv.rt. ipĩra 1.* (t.v.) strike a blow, or carry out an attacking action, in the manner appropriate to implement used or the entity carrying out the action, e.g., for people, to hit with a fist or strike a blow with a spear; for

biting animals, to deliver a bite.
Ex. Anuu, iina = na miisaji taárika = na kusiaami, p = aáti miisaji kusiaami, aájpaki waarata miisaji ípiitaárika = na nuu. *As for her, the woman who was tough, what we call a tough woman, no other woman could strike her.* **2.** (t.v.) fight. ► *Sem.* This sense derives from the metonymic use of the first sense to refer to the action of fighting more generally. *Ex. Kia = raatisaákari, raatiki suwaata, kaa ipiráani = jata.* *If you are going to drink, drink well, without fighting.* *Rel. ípiitáana* (n.) fighter, someone who often engages in fisticuffs.

ipiyáaka (n.) heated water, hot water.

ipiyaakúuni *rt. ipiyaákuu* (t.v.) pour hot water over the skin of a dead animal in order to facilitate the removal of its fur or feathers by scraping the surface of the skin with a knife.

ipiyaakuutáni *rt. ipiyaakuúta* (t.v.) warm up a liquid to high temperature, but far short of boiling, e.g., when warming up soup to eat.

ipíini *rt. ípi impf. rt. ípi 1.* (i.v.) dissolve e.g., salt in water. *Ex. Iina iisaja, nu = ípiki aaka = jina.* *The salt dissolved in the water.* **2.** (i.v.) melt, e.g., tar or wax under exposure to heat. *Ex. Iina wiíraaki, jaa nu = ípiki piyíini.* *That candle has completed melted.* **3.** (i.v.) soften, e.g., hard clay when moisture is added to it, or noodles or rice, when cooked. **4.** (a.v.)

ripen, in the case of fruits that soften when they ripen; in the transitive sense, by placing them in the sun or in warm water, as in the case of *nisikati* (*aguaje*), or by placing them in a box or bag, as in the case of *samúkwaati* (plantains). *Ex. Iina saati, jaa nu = ípii.* *This wild caimitillo (fruit) is ripening now.* *Rel. ipitíini* (*rt. ipítii*) (t.v.) dissolve, melt, soften (something). *Rel. ípiija* (adj.) dissolved, melted, softened, ripened. *dialect.var. nusíini.*

ípiitáana *irreg.pl. ípiitáapi* (**aniimate**) (n.) an aggressive and violent person who tends to get into many fights.

ipíti *irreg.poss. ípiiti.* (n.) **ungurahui**, a species of palm that grows abundantly in elevated sandy soils and in swampy soils in low-lying areas. Its fruits, about 7cm long, are shaped like olives and have a brittle shell below which is a thin layer of purplish, oily flesh which in turn surrounds a large seed; the flesh is eaten by itself, or with manioc or farinha, or is made into a drink. *Muusajákwa* grubs thrive in the trunks of this palm, and the palm is felled both to promote the growth of the grubs and to collect them. *Sci. Jessenia bataua.*

ipítikajina *rt. ipítika* (loc.n.) **ungurahual**, grove of **ungurahui** (*ipíti*) palms. ► *Gram.* The final vowel of stem lengthens when followed by locative suffixes *-ku*, *-ma*, or *-kúura*.

ípuki (n.) bundle made by wrapping something in fabric and

tying the opposite corners of the fabric together.

ipukfíni *rt.* **ipúkii** **1.** (t.v.) make a bundle using a leaf, piece of cloth or similar material, first laying the contents on the material, and then bringing the material together at a point and securing it by tying it, either with a piece of cord, or similar material, or by tying the opposite corners of the material together, to create a compact package. **2.** (t.v.) wrap a person's head in cloth; typically done for a person suffering from a fever, with the aim of protecting them from the air, which is considered dangerous at such times.

ipukiitáani *rt.* **ipukiíta** (t.v.) sit covered with a blanket or similar covering, either entirely covered, or with only one's face showing; typically said of people with high fevers or who are otherwise unwell, and who are trying to stay warm.

ipurúuni *rt.* **ipúruu** (i.v.) fight; this term applies both to fighting with weapons, such as spears, or without, e.g., wrestling or fisticuffs. ► *Gram.* The subject's combatant(s) can be included as an oblique argument with the comitative postposition =*jata*. A plural subject typically, but defeasibly, yields a reciprocal interpretation, i.e., that the multiple participants denoted by the plural subject are fighting each other. *Ex.* **Na = ipúruuyaa tii.** *They are fighting there.* *Ex.* **Naa = kaa k = ipúruuyaaá = kiyaa kániika = jata, aájapaki.** *Neither do I fight with anyone, ever.*

ípuusi (n.) internal digestive organ of fish; the first organ in which food arrives after being swallowed, having the shape of a wide tube.

irákana (n.) **pucacuro** or fire ant, species of reddish-brown ant 1-2mm in length, considered the smallest ant in Iquito territory. Despite its tiny size, it delivers a painful bite that can burn for a considerable time; generally found in large numbers, often nesting in the trunks of trees, they are considered a significant nuisance when they infest houses. *Sci. Solenopsis sp.* ► *Anth.* According to Iquito oral tradition, they can be driven away by the application of electric eel grease to the posts of the house, or by placing chewed up manioc atop the house posts in each corner of the house.

irámani *dialect.var.* of **iyákuni**

íraaka *3.poss.* **níraaka** (n.) **1.** wattle or malar, the flap of skin, typically brightly colored, that hangs down from the chin to the throat of certain bird species, such as the *paríku* (**pucacunga**) and the *kaakáraaja* (chicken). ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.* **2.** dewlap, the loose fold or folds of skin that hang from the chin to the throat of older people and certain animals. ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.*

iráaku *Chambira dialect.var.* of **siímaaku**

irija (n.) earthquake; earthquakes are sporadic in Iquito territory, with the last major one being in the late 1970s. *Ex.* **Irija minikataki**

iina níiya. *The earthquake shook the earth.*

irijiitáani *rt.* **irijiíta** (i.v.) produce bubbles as the result of an action in the water, e.g., letting breath escape, struggling underwater, or disturbing the riverbed, which in many cases leads to the release of gases produced by vegetation trapped in sediment. *Ex. Iina pisiki, nu = irijiítaa aaka = karikuma iyaamiaákuji nu = asííkaa níiya = jina.* *The tapir is producing bubbles underwater because it is stepping on the ground (i.e., riverbed).*

irikataajúuni *rt.* **irikataájuu** 1. (t.v.) arrange or organize things, put things into order. *Ex. K = irikataájukura piyíini nuu jaa.* *I organized all of it (my house) already.* 2. (t.v.) fix or repair something that is damaged or is not functioning properly. *act./mid.* irikatijíini (middle)

irikatijíini *rt.* **irikatijii** (i.v.) put oneself in order, fix oneself up, e.g., by neatening one's hair, clothing, or makeup. *act./mid.* irikataajúuni (active)

iríkitáani *rt.* **iríkita** (t.v.) break the foreskin of the penis; according to consultants, many Iquito men had tight foreskins that would tear painfully the first time they had sex, if they had not been deliberately torn beforehand.

iríkiti *impf.rt.* of **iríkitíini**

iríkititíini *rt.* **iríkititii** (i.v.) break through, speaking of a river breaking through a thin stretch of

land that separated two sections of its course, as in a place where a large curve in the waterway doubles back on itself. The outcomes of this breaking through are a shortcut in the waterway and an island; eventually, the large curve of the river that is no longer the main course of the river may become an oxbow lake.

iríkitíini *rt.* **iríkiti** *impf.rt.* **iríkiti** (i.v.) break or tear, speaking of the foreskin of the penis.

iríkíini *rt.* **iríki** (i.v.) go to a side or corner of an enclosed space, leaving the central space clear.

irikuma *rt.* **iriku** (loc.n.) side; a relative flat, vertically oriented surface that does not correspond to an intrinsic front or back of an entity, e.g. the side of a house, a cup, or a human body. ► *Gram.* the default form of this locative noun is *irikuma*.

= **irikumaji** (postp.) next to, at the side of; this postposition is reserved for grounds that have inherent orientations that distinguish a front and sides, with the postposition indicating that the figure is located in proximity to one of the sides of the ground, without specifying whether the figure is in contact with the ground or not. *Ex. Iina ikwani, nu = takuúyaa iita = irikumaji.* *The man is standing by the side of the house.*

irikumaji *irreg.pl.* **irikumajikiya** 3.poss. **nirikumaji** (n.) interior or exterior corner formed by two relatively flat surfaces joining at approximately right angles, e.g.,

two walls of a house, or the two edges of a table. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

iríkura *irreg.pl. iríkukuya, iríkukiya* (n.) the narrow side or flat edge of an object, in the case that the side is considerably shorter in one dimension than in the other, e.g., the narrow side or flat edge of plank, or the side of one's torso.

► *Gram. Poss.pref. Ex.*

Nu = iwiítaki nu = iríkura. *She lay on her side.*

irímaati *irreg.pl. irímaatiwaaka*

3.poss. nírímaati (n.) sister of male ego. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

irímaatiisana

irreg.pl. irímaatiisanawaaka

3.poss. nírímaatiisana (n.) deceased sister of male ego.

► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

iririka (n.) garbage; relatively small and light detritus, such as leaves, manioc peelings, and fruit pits.

iririkajina (loc.n.) garbage heap; traditionally garbage heaps were formed on a downslope near the house (e.g., leading to a creek), and were burned when the heaps became large.

irísina *rt. irísi* (adj.) **1.** hard, speaking of materials such as stone, metal, or wood. **2.** immobile or difficult to move, either in the sense of being stiff, e.g., a hinge that does not turn easily or an inflexible rope; or of being rigid and secure, e.g., a well-secured house post that does not wobble. *Rel. irisiinúuni* (*rt. irisiínuu*) (t.v.) harden, make more rigid; note that Iquitos formerly

hardened metal, e.g., of an axe head, by heating it and then immersing it in an acidic liquid, like citrus juice.

irísina *rt. irísi* (adj.) mature, speaking of plantains that have reached their full size, and are about to start ripening and turning yellow.

irísina *rt. irísi* (adj.) savvy, astute, sufficiently worldly-wise not to be fooled or taken advantage of by others.

irisiíni *rt. irísi* (i.v.) harden.

irisiíni *rt. irísi* (i.v.) menstruate for the first time, experience menarche.

irisiíni *rt. irísi* (i.v.) grow large in diameter, speaking of plantains.

irisiiti *irreg.pl. irisiiti* (adj.) having experienced menstruation; this term is generally employed to indicate that a woman has reached reproductive age. *Ex. iina n = aki aniitiíkiakaaki = ná iipi waarata iiyáapi na = kajíni = fira iina miisaji irisiiti.* *Her father invited their people to perform the menarche celebration for the menstruated woman (i.e., who had recently menstruated for the first time).*

irítatáani *rt. irítata* (t.v.) leave trace of one's passage by crushing or breaking plants, e.g., by stepping on grass, or by forcing one's way through thick growth in the forest.

iritáana *irreg.pl. iritáapi* (n.) stepchild. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

iritáani *rt. iríta* **1.** (t.v.) take into one's control an object with multiple constituent parts, e.g., an axe with a handle, a shotgun, or a

basket full of manioc, without specification of either the manner or the direction of any motion involved. ► *Sem.* Although often glossed by speakers in specific utterances as either **traer** ‘bring’ or **llevar** ‘take’, this verb does not exhibit any of the deictic presuppositions that are inherent to those Spanish glosses or to their English counterparts. *Ex.*

K = irítaki ki = jírisi. *I took hold of my fishing spear.* **2.** (t.v.) take into one’s control a vessel in its inherent upright position, prototypically, with contents at the bottom of the vessel, e.g., a cooking pot with food in it, although it is not essential that the vessel have contents.

► *Sem.* The subject of this verb is sometimes not a vessel, but rather the substance or object contained in a vessel, in which case the use of this verb entails that the substance or object is located within a vessel placed or held upright. The orientation of the vessel is critical for the felicitous use of this sense; for example, even if the contents of a given vessel are sufficiently sticky so that they would remain in its bottom when on its side or wholly inverted, the use of this verb is not licit. *Ex.* **Anuúrika nu = iritaárii nu = kwaakfina.** *He carried only his kwaakfina (magic powder, in its gourd).* **3.** (t.v.) dip out or scoop out a liquid using a vessel, removing a smaller portion from a larger quantity of liquid. *Ex.* **Aajaa, kina = imíitakwaa wiiriitáani,** “*Jaa piyíini p = árata iiyáapi irítakura aaka?*” *OK, go and ask*

again, “Have all of our fellow folk now gotten water (from the river)?”

irítijina *rt. iríti* (loc.n.) abandoned residence site, referring specifically to the house and surrounding cleared area, where successional plants have invaded and the forest has started to regrow. ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.*

irítíini *rt. iritii* (t.v.) boil, make boil. *Ex.* **Jíitikari nu = siimiisiítarii = na, kia = imíitaki iinami = jina nu = iritíini.** *When it has cooled, (then) you put it back to boil on the cooking fire.*

iriyaki *rt. iriya* (adj.) deserted and silent, said of a dwelling and surrounding area whose inhabitants are absent, whether temporarily, due to, e.g., being on a long trip; or permanently, due to, e.g., having moved elsewhere, or having died.

► *Gram.* Despite functioning solely as an adjective, this root does not take the typical adjectival inflections for number (i.e., *-na, -mi, -pi*) and only takes the locative nominal inflections (i.e., *-ki, -ku, -ma, -kíira*). *Ex.* **K = iikiwii káami iita iriyaku.** *I went upriver to the abandoned house.*

irijíini *rt. irijii* (i.v.) bubble, in the case that the bubbles emerge one after the other in small quantities.

íriikiita (adv.) haltingly, in a stop and start fashion. *Ex.* **Íriikiita nu = iikuuyaa, iyaamiaákuji nu = kiiríiyaa.** *He is walking haltingly because he is afraid.*

iriikiitáani *rt.* **iriikiita** (i.v.) move in a halting manner, or move by taking frequent detours, typically due to the need to work one's way through an area in which movement is difficult because of obstacles of which one must free oneself before advancing, e.g., walking through a dense area of forest; or, in a canoe, paddling through a part of the river that is thick with submerged logs.

iríiku (n.) coccyx. ► *Gram.*
Poss.pref.

iríini *rt.* **íri** (t.v.) take into one's control a being or an object without constituent parts, e.g., an axe head or an empty basket, without specification of either the manner or the direction of any motion involved. ► *Sem.* Although often glossed by speakers in specific utterances as either **traer** 'bring' or **llevar** 'take', this verb does not entail motion on the part of the speaker nor exhibit any of the deictic presuppositions inherent to these Spanish glosses or their English counterparts. Nevertheless, this verb is frequently used to convey a sense of transporting the verbal object between locations and in a particular direction; the sense of motion may be explicitly supplied by a verbal associated motion suffix such as *-kwaa* 'go and do', or it may be conveyed by discourse context; likewise, directional information may be conveyed either by discourse context or by an overt postpositional or adverbial adjunct.

Unlike its counterpart *iritáni*, this verb does not impose any restrictions on the physical constituent structure or orientation of its subject. *Ex.* **Iriaárii piyíini kiipi** *kia* = **mira**. *Bring along all your children.* *Ex.* **Na = íriki kí = nawiyini!** *They took my spirit (fotograph)!*

iríini *rt.* **íri** **1.** (i.v.) boil. **2.** (i.v.) bubble, in the case of many bubbles emerging at the same time, as, for example, boiling water or a recently-opened soft drink.

íriitáani *rt.* **íriita** (i.v.) be snagged or stuck so as not to be able to move, e.g., be snagged on a branch while walking through the forest, or be stuck on the top of a submerged log when traveling by canoe along a waterway. *Ex.* **Aámiikáaka kw = anítakura iina piyúuri, iyaamiaákuji nu = íriitakurá káami níiku.** *Yesterday I felled (for) the currasow, because it got stuck up in the height (of the tree).*

iríwi *irreg.pl.* **iríwiya** *irreg.poss.*

iríwi. (n.) **1.** broad, flat, and relatively thin piece or part of something, e.g., a plank cut from a log, a slice of meat cut from a larger haunch, or a piece of fabric. **2.** plank or board. **3.** table. *Rel.* **iríwiika** (n.) small piece (possessed).

iríwítáani *rt.* **iríwita** (t.v.) remove a broad, flat, and relatively thin piece from a larger object, e.g., remove a slice of meat from a haunch.

Iruwaríkwaa (prop.n.)

Naamuutíjuri woman born in the

19th century, who lived in the Nanay River basin, dying in the late 1940s; she was feared for being a powerful *siimana* and numerous deaths among the Iquito population in the Nanay area were blamed on her witchcraft.

irúuna *dialect. var. of siiyúuna*

irúuna ijírataaka *fst.spch.* **irúuna ijírtaaka** (n.) **shushupe jergón** or Velvety Lancehead, species of highly venomous pit viper that reaches about 1.5m in length. *Sci. Bothrops brazilii*.

iruúnaaja (n.) **pañá muda**, species of piranha-like fish that reaches 20cm in length; grayish in color, it bears vertical stripes on its sides; found primarily in oxbow lakes, it is known for not making any sounds when hauled in with hook and line, unlike most similar fish, the characteristic from which derives its local Spanish name. *Sci. Serrasalmus sp.*

iruúnaaja (n.) White-Winged Swallow, species of swallow, reaching some 13cm in length, that is usually found along rivers and lakes and is often seen perching on sticks and branches that emerge from the water. It has dark coloring, between dark blue-green and black, on its head, back, wings, and tail, while its throat, chest, belly, and sides are white. *Sci. Tachycineta albiventer*.

irúuni *rt.* **iruu** (t.v.) a traditional nocturnal fishing method for catching predatory fish like *páasi* (**huasaco**), in which a lure made of feathers was used to agitate the

surface of the water to attract the fish; this method was sometimes combined with chumming using fish guts.

isakijíiraji (postp.) on the other side, directly across from the deictic center; indicates a point on the other side of a ground that is saliently long and narrow, and separates the space being discussed into two regions, e.g., a river or path; the point in question is located such that a line perpendicular to the edge of the ground, at the point at which the deictic center is located, passes both through the deictic center and the point on the other side of the river. *Ex. Anuu = na, nu = ikakuraaná aasamu isakijíiraji tíira, náaji. He stuck it (a stick to serve as crosspiece for a weir) there, directly across on the other side of the creek.*

ísaku *rt.* **ísá** (loc.n.) surroundings, space surrounding an object, e.g., a plant or house. ► *Gram.* The default form of this locative noun is *ísaku*. *Poss.pref.* *Ex. Kí = kwaatakurá nuu = ísaku jaa. I weeded around it (lit. its surrounding space).*

= **isákuji** (loc.postp.) **1.** upriver of, where both the figure and ground are conceptualized as having minimal salient extension, i.e., are treated as being effectively point like, e.g., one house upriver of another. **2.** above, at a greater vertical elevation, where both the figure and ground are conceptualized as having minimal salient extension, i.e., are treated as

being effectively point like, e.g., an animal above one in a tree.

= **isákujiita** (loc.postp.) **1.** a little bit upriver of. **2.** a little above, at a slightly higher elevation than.

= **isákuma** (postp.) across, from one side of a broad space or object to the other, irrespective of contact with the object or space; this spatial relation holds for a log that lies across a creek, a narrow piece of cloth that lies across a table, or the trajectory of a bird that takes off from one side of a lake and flies across the lake to touch down on the other side.

isakúuna (n.) **tahuari** or **papelillo caspi**, species of tree that mainly grows in elevated areas with sandy soils; its trunk reaches up to 1.5m in diameter, and its bark can be easily removed in large whole pieces; this bark was traditionally used to make **kimaki** (**coshos**), large troughs for water or manioc beer; the bark was also used to make men's modesty coverings and headdresses. *Sci. Tabebuia sp. socio.var. sákuuna.*

isakúuni *rt.* **isákuu** (t.v.) pass by or go around something by deviating from a straight path and skirting it, e.g., pass a tree by going around its trunk on one side, skirting a lake by following its edge on one side, or going around a snake on a path.

= **isakúura** (postp.) in the way of, obstructing, or cutting off; indicates spatial relationship of some figure relative to the deictic center and the ground such that the figure stands in the way of the ground relative to

the deictic center, cutting off access (e.g., physical or visual) of someone at the deictic center to the ground, e.g., a fence that is in the way of walking to the door of a house, or a crowd of people gathered listening to a speaker that does not allow someone at the deictic center to see the speaker; often translated as 'around' or 'in front of'. *Ex. Iipi kaayaaka, na = takuúyaa iina = isakúura miisaji. The people are standing in front of (i.e., obstructing access to) the woman. Ex. Iina tánaki nu = ikii iita = isakúura. The fence is around the house.*

= **isakwaji** (postp.) around, both in the static spatial sense, e.g., a fence being around house, or trees being around a house, and in the dynamic spatial sense, e.g., a child running around a tree.

isakwánaaja *dialect.var. of siwánaaja*

= **isámaji** (loc.postp.) **1.** downriver of. *Ex. Nu = iita ikii kí = kurima = isámaji. His house is downriver of my port. 2.* below, at a lower vertical elevation.

= **isámajiita** (loc.postp.) **1.** a little downriver of. **2.** slightly below, at a slightly lower elevation than.

isáni *rt. isa* (i.v.) urinate. *Rel. isayúuni (rt. isáyuu) (i.v.) urinate repeatedly or frequently. euph.var. piisíni.*

ísaasi *3.poss. nísaasi* (n.) bladder. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

Isiaamajákwa (prop.n.) woman who lived on the upper Pintuyacu

River in approximately the mid-19th century, and sister to *Riisamñini*, a man about whom a number of tales are told.

isija (n.) an illness characterized by severe chronic cough that is called **asma** in local Spanish; the described symptoms are consistent with tuberculosis or chronic bronchitis. Many Iquitos were afflicted by this condition until the 1960s and 1970s, when antibiotics became available.

isijaati (n.) **asmoso**, a person who suffers from *isija*, i.e., tuberculosis or chronic bronchitis, both of which are commonly called **asma** locally. *Ex. Iina paanáana, nu = síwiiiraa nuúkiika isijaati. That medicine man, he is visiting a man who suffers from asma.*

isikáani *rt. isíka* (t.v.) break a rope-like object in two pieces. *act./mid. isikíini* (middle) *Rel. isikaayúuni* (*rt. isikaáyu*) (t.v.) break multiple rope-like objects. *Rel. isikaajúuni* (*rt. isikaáju*) (t.v.) break a single rope-like object multiple times or break multiple rope-like objects. *Rel. isíkatatáani* (*rt. isíkatáta*) (t.v.) break rope-like object composed of multiple parts, e.g., a fishing line with hook attached.

isíki *impf.rt.* of **isikíini**

isikíini *rt. isíki impf.rt. isíki* (i.v.) break in two, speaking of rope-like objects. *act./mid. isikáani* (active)

ísiku *irreg.pl. isíkuka, isíkukwa* 3.poss. **nísiku** (n.) dregs, residue; the material that remains after

straining something, e.g., the residue of manioc beer mash, or after draining a beverage. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

isiniikiitáani *rt. isinikiíta* (i.v.) produce sounds of breaking branches and sticks, e.g., an animal moving through vegetation, or a tree falling.

isiníini *rt. isiníi* (i.v.) make a popping, snapping, or cracking sound, e.g., as said of, respectively, popcorn, a breaking stick, or nearby lightning strike.

isítina *rt. isíti* (adj.) deep, as said of vessels, holes, or bodies of water. ► *Gram.* As with all adjectives, the root may take locative suffixes, however, for a distal point that is transverse to the direction of river flow, this root takes *-kúra*, not *-kúura*. Although *isíti-ki* (deep-proximal) and *isíti-ma* (deep-down) are used to characterize deep places, e.g., in rivers, speakers share a strong intuition that locations described with *isítima* are considerably deeper.

isitíira • from Sp. *estera*. (n.) type of mat adopted by Iquitos in the early 20th century, as contact with **mestizos** led them to abandon the use of hammocks to sleep in; the use of these mats then waned during the 1960s, when commercially-manufactured mats and mattresses became more common. These mats were made from lengths of dried, soft, pulp extracted from the cores of branches of **aguaje** palms, which

were woven into a lattice with lengths of balsa tree bark.

isitiñini *rt. isitii free.var. of ajatatñini*

isitiinñini *rt. isitiñii* (t.v.) make a concavity deep, e.g., when carving out the interior of a dugout canoe.

isiwaaaja (n.) Gray-fronted Dove, species of dove reaching 27cm in length; its back, wings and tail are light brown, while its head, chest, and belly are gray-brown, with ruddy cheeks. Often encountered feeding on the ground, they spook easily and fly off noisily. *Sci. Leptotila rufaxilla*. ► *Anth.*

According to Iquito oral tradition, its periodic hooting call stems from the fact that when it was human, it was notoriously lazy, and commonly begged out of making manioc beer by moaning and complaining of a tooth ache.

isiiku *irreg.pl. isiikuyuuri* (n.) **1.** **sarna**; general term for a type of skin malady that can spread to cover much of the body and can last for many years, causing significant itching. Until the introduction of antibiotics in the 1950s, a significant number of Iquitos were afflicted by this condition; in fact, mention of their particular susceptibility goes back to 18th century Jesuit chronicles. Iquitos distinguished three varieties of this condition, based on whether it manifested as a black, white, or red coloration of the skin, *mñnana isíiku*, *musútina isíiku*, and *aákusana isíiku*, respectively. **2.** person suffering from **sarna**.

isiikutaka (adj.) the quality of being afflicted by *isíiku* (**sarna**), a skin malady that can cover large areas of a person's body.

isiikúuni *rt. isiikuu* (i.v.) come to be afflicted with *isíiku* (**sarna**), a skin malady.

isiinñini *rt. isiñii* (i.v.) cough.

isi (n.) species of small lizard that reaches about 5cm in length and is common in houses and surrounding clearings in Iquito territory; covered in brown and gray mottling, they are excellent climbers. *Sci. Gonatodes sp.*

ísiki *irreg.pl. isiikiya 3.poss. nísiki* (n.) **1.** skin of a person, or skin or hide of an animal. ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.* **2.** tree bark. **3.** rind, skin, or husk of a fruit or tuber. **4.** shell, said of the integument of animals such as turtles, armadillos and *waáyuuri* (**carachamas**).

isiija *irreg.pl. isiija, isiijaka* (n.) **pichico**, Saddleback tamarin, a small monkey species; its flesh is esteemed for its taste. *Sci. Sanguinus fuscicollis*.

isiija táraati *lit. marmoset pashaco* (n.) **pichico shimbillo** or **pashaco de pichico** species of tree whose trunk reaches some 1m in diameter, and is logged for timber; its **shimbillo**-like fruits, resembling large, flat, bean pods, cluster in small bunches, and contain a sweet, black, viscous, sticky substance that is a favorite food of marmosets. *Sci. Parkia igneiflora. dialect.var. pisiiku táraati*.

isiiku (n.) intimate friend.

isiikúuni *rt. isiikuu* (t.v.) make friends with another person.

isíini (n.) **pucahuicsa**, name employed for two similar species of **shuyo** that live in leaf litter at the bottom of lakes and slow-moving, wide creeks. The first species is greenish in color, with a pale belly, and reaches some 15cm in length. The second, the **pucahuicsa** proper, is yellowish, with reddish belly, and reaches some 25cm in length. Both species are characterized as being covered with a layer of slime unusual for scaled fish. *Sci. Erythrinus erythrinus* (*pucahuicsa* proper), *Erythrinus sp.* (other species).

isiíya *irreg.pl.* of **isiija**

iskaníira *free.var.* of **maakánaaja** • from Sp. *escalera*.

isukíaja (n.) **victor día**, **bienteveo**, or Great Kiskadee, bird species that reaches 22cm in length, with yellow chest and belly, brown back, wings, and tail, horizontal black and white striping on the head, and a small yellow cap. This bird is commonly seen at forest edges, and its distinctive call is frequently heard, for which its Iquito name is an onomatopoeia; this species name is sometimes applied loosely to other similarly colored large flycatchers, such as the Lesser Kiskadee (*Pitangus lictor*). *Sci. Pitangus sulphuratus*.

isunaaja (n.) **ñejilla**, species of palm that is relatively short and slender, reaching 4-5m in height, with a trunk that reaches 10cm in diameter and has spines covering

its trunk, branches, and leaves. This palm grows in areas which are inundated for much of the year, such as swamps or the edges of creeks and lakes, but specifically in areas where the flow of water is minimal, and it tends to form extensive groves in areas of standing water, which serve as a home for various species of fish, including the prized *asúwaja* (**bujurqui amarillo**). Its fruit, not edible to humans, is eaten by a variety of fish and by the *mitiija*, **taricaya** turtle. *Sci. Bactris sp.*

isunaajina (loc.n.) **ñejillal**, grove of *isunaaja* (**ñejilla**) palms, generally found in areas with shallow standing water.

isuuki *irreg.pl.* **isuukiwa** (n.) **tigre zúngaro**, species of fish that grows to some 75cm in length, gray in color except for transverse black and white stripes on its flanks, and a white belly. *Sci. Pseudoplatystoma tigrinum*.

isúuna (n.) **maricahua**, plant with powerful hallucinogenic effects that was traditionally taken for shamanic purposes. With the use of this plant, shamans were reportedly able to cure illnesses and perform superhuman feats like flying to heaven and other lands. The plant was also the means by which shamans obtained their powers to heal or cause harm through witchcraft: the **madre** of the plant would present the novice shaman, in a vision, a set of colored threads suspended in the air, each corresponding to a different ability;

the apprentice would select the one corresponding to the ability he wished to acquire, and this thread would then enter his body through his mouth, conferring on him the desired power. The last shamans who knew how to use this plant are believed to have died in the late 19th century, so what we now know about its use is largely due to legends. This plant is understood to be the female counterpart of *saasakíkwaa* (**toé**), the former having white flowers, and the latter, purple. *Sci. Brugmansia sp.*

isuusi *irreg.pl. isuusiwa* (n.) **ñejilla de restinga**, species of palm that grows in areas that inundate, but specifically in *siiki* (**restingas**), areas of relatively higher ground that inundate only when the water is at its highest level. Unlike the similar *isuumaja*, this palm does not form large groves, and the spines that cover its trunk are found only at the joints, rather than covering it entirely. It produces bunches of small, sweet, dark fruits of the color and shape of black olives; when it ages, the trunk turns black; and when cut and dried, and then scraped, the trunk formerly served as a source of *táaku*, or wadding, used in muskets and home-made shotgun shells in the early 20th century. *Sci. Bactris sp.*

itaakúuni *rt. itaákuu* (i.v.) make or start cooking fire.

itaakuutáni *rt. itaakuúta* (t.v.) cause a flame to flare up beneath a vessel, typically by fanning or blowing on an already lit fire over

which the vessel is placed, when cooking.

itáni *rt. ita* (t.v.) reinjure an injury, e.g., a wound or sprain, causing it to hurt again. ► *Gram.* This sense typically requires the momentary perfective *-rii*. *Ex. Iina náana aki, nu = itárii kí = pakisi.* *That tree branch re-injured my wound (when I bumped into it).*

íti *impf.rt. of itáni*

íti *impf.rt. of itáni*

íti *impf.rt. of itáni*

itíkari 3.poss. **nitíkari** (n.) 1. throat, conceived of as the indentation or the abrupt narrowing between the chin and the main cylindrical portion of the neck. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.* 2. any portion of a roughly cylindrical object where it narrows abruptly, e.g., the region between the flared end of a machete handle and the main portion where it is gripped. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

itikaríni *rt. itikárii* (t.v.) make an abrupt narrowing in an object, e.g., when carving a knife handle, to create a guard between the main part of the handle and the blade; or in preparing a pair of roof poles so that they are easier to nail together.

itíniija (n.) **masato** or manioc beer, a fermented beverage with manioc as its principal ingredient. It is made by first mashing a large quantity of cooked manioc normally in combination with a sugar source, typically grated sweet potato; traditionally, small portions of this mash were thoroughly

masticated, which introduces amylase, present in saliva, into the mash, which facilitates the conversion of complex carbohydrates to sugar. The mash is then left to ferment for several days, acquiring the necessary yeasts from its environment. Once fermented, the mash is strained and diluted to prepare it for consumption, resulting in a creamy, tart beverage with a low alcohol percentage. ► *Gram.* mass noun.

itiniijñini *rt.* **itiniññi** (i.v.) make manioc beer, speaking of the entire process of harvesting the necessary manioc, peeling, cutting, and cooking it, mashing and masticating the cooked manioc, letting the mash ferment, and finally, diluting and straining the mash into drinkable form.

itipiáaka (n.) manioc beer mash that has been masticated. ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.*

itipiñini *rt.* **itipi** (t.v.) chew cooked manioc mash in preparing manioc beer mash (*sakñika*); the chewing of the mash introduces amylase, an enzyme that facilitates the conversion of complex carbohydrates into fermentable sugars.

itipiitáni *rt.* **itipiita** (t.v.) put something in one's mouth, either entirely, e.g., a piece of food, or partially, e.g., a cigarette.

itipuma *3.poss.* **nitipuma** (n.) mouth of a living being or a vessel, speaking of the matter that forms the edge of the cavity. ► *Gram.*

Poss.pref. Rel. pari itípumana (adj.) wide-mouthed.

itípumaji (n.) opening, identified of part of the opening consisting plane that separates a cavity from the space outside the cavity, e.g., the plane bounded by the lip of a cooking pot.

itiyi (n.) foreskin of penis.

itiyiki (adj.) closed up, speaking of things which close by means of shrinking the diameter of an opening, e.g., a drawstring bag, a flower, or the foreskin of a penis.

itiyúuni *rt.* **itiyuu** (t.v.) tie a simple knot, where the leading section of the string, cord, or rope is drawn in the direction opposite to that which the string goes around the object being tied, once that leading section emerges from the knot (e.g., counterclockwise if the string goes around the object clockwise). This type of knot is frequently used to secure multiple slender things together, one by one, in a string or bundle, e.g., palm grubs, ears of corn, or palm pith, when making sleeping mats. Note that tying a simple knot where the leading section continues in the same direction, after leaving the knot, as the direction that the string goes around the object is referred to as *marúuni*. ► *Gram.* The object may either be the string, cord or rope with which the knot is tied, or the object secured by tying the knot.

itiyuutáni *rt.* **itiyuúta** (t.v.) tie multiple knots in a string, rope, or similar object, with two particularly salient instances of this being tying

a double knot, and knotting together several objects using the *itiyúuni* knotting technique; the latter was traditionally used to tie plam grubs together in strings to smoke them for preservation, ears of corn to dry and store them, and tie together lengths of palm pith to make sleeping mats.

itiyuutíini *rt.* **itiyuútíi** (i.v.) knot; for a piece of rope, cord or thread to knot itself. *Rel.* *itiyuútíisiini* (*rt.* *itiyuútíisi*) (i.v.) become tangled.

ítiika (n.) affectionate referential term for female babies. ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.* ► *Socio.* This term is considered archaic by some current speakers.

itiikúuni *rt.* **itiikuu** (t.v.) repeatedly dip out small portions from a larger batch of liquid and then pour them back into the larger batch; this is generally done either to mix a substance, e.g., sugar, into a liquid, or to cool a hot liquid.

itíini *rt.* **íti** (t.v.) empty all the liquid from one vessel into another vessel, e.g., pour buckets of water into a barrel. ► *Gram.* The verbal object is the liquid that is being emptied from one vessel to another.

itini *irreg.pl.* **itini** (n.) transformed being or entity, any being whose form is the result of a transformation. ► *Anth.* This characteristic is stereotypically associated with demonic entities who have transformed into animals, such as the jaguar (*miyaara itini*) who, in Iquito oral tradition, was the form taken by a powerful dead shaman's spirit, and after having

emerged from the shaman's grave, almost exterminated the Iquito population. The same term is applied to the jaguar form of another figure in Iquito oral tradition, a grandmother who could transform into a jaguar at will, and who devoured her grandchildren; and again, to the eagle form of a woman in Iquito oral tradition who coveted others' children (her own having died) and transformed into a black hawk-eagle (*maayitíisi*) that stole children's spirits. The association of this term with malevolent creatures like those mentioned is so strong that it is sometimes translated as **endiablado** 'demonic', but it important to note that this term is also used to indicate the successive forms of species that undergo transformations as part of their lifecycle, such as butterflies (from caterpillars) and beetles (from grubs), as well as those that, in Iquito oral tradition, transform from one species to another, such as the *núriyi* liana, which is believed to be part of the life cycle of the *muusaníkwa* giant hunting ant. ► *Gram.* This noun often appears as the head of compounds indicating the transformed being into which something or someone has transformed, where the non-head element specifies the type of being, e.g. *aana itini* 'entity transformed into a dolphin'. *Ex.*

Átiiji = **na** = **jaa**, **kaa**
na = **pariiaáriki** = **na nuu**
aamúuni, **iyaamiaákuji**
taáriki = **na júura uumáana**, **iina**

miyaara itini. *Then they couldn't kill him, because he was really big, that transformed jaguar.* Ex.

Maakatúuwa kuwasíni = jina, itini kuúkikiaáki = na. *In the speech of the ancestors, it had become a transformed being.*

itiwínaja ELY pers.var. of ituwánaja

ítíwítíini rt. **ítíwítii** (t.v.) set alight something that serves either as a light source, e.g., a lamp or torch, or as a flame source with which to set something else alight, e.g., a match.

ítiyi free.var. of **siíwiikaayi**

ítíini rt. **íti** impf.rt. **íti** (i.v.) transform one's physical shape or form, said either of individuals with magical powers, such as shamans, who had the power to transform into animals, or of certain animal species that Iquitos traditionally believed to transform from one species into another at certain points in their life cycle, e.g., *paasi* (huasaco), a species of carnivorous fish, that was believed to transform into *sajina* (jergón), a species of highly venomous snake; and *muusaníkwa* (a species of *isula* ant) that was believed to transform into *núriyi* (tamshi lianas). ► *Gram.* The thing into which the subject transforms can be expressed as an oblique argument with the posposition = *úra*. Ex.

Nu = itiriikiaaaki = ná iisaja = úra. *She turned into salt.* Rel. *itiána* (n.) person, typically a shaman, with the ability to transform into another form, typically that of an animal.

ítíini rt. **ítii** (t.v.) carry multiple loads from one place to another, e.g., loads of firewood. Rel. *ítiitáni* (rt. *ítiíta*) (t.v.) carry multiple loads of vessel-like objects, or objects constituted of multiple parts.

ítíini rt. **íti** impf.rt. **íti** (i.v.) burn; experience damage due to heat, either due to flames, speaking of, e.g., a house that burns down, or a hot substance, e.g., skin that is injured by contact with hot water; this term applies whether the damage is partial and relatively superficial, or whether the object is entirely consumed. *act./mid.* *ítúuni* (active) *Nanay dialect.var. karíini.*

ítíini rt. **íti** impf.rt. **íti** 1. (i.v.) fall, fall through the air, with no entailment that the subject of the verb hits the ground (or similar surface). ► *Gram.* This sense of the verb obtains when the verb bears imperfective aspect. 2. (i.v.) fall to the ground (or similar surface). ► *Gram.* This sense of the verb obtains when the verb bears the associated motion suffix *-wii*. Rel. *ítiitáni* (rt. *ítiíta*) (i.v.) fall (with no entailment of impact), in the case of a container with contents, or a multi-part object.

ítíinúni rt. **ítíinii** (i.v.) thunder.

ítiitáni rt. **ítiíta** (i.v.) hold back from engaging in a fight or from attacking someone or something for fear of the consequences.

ituwánaja (n.) a partially burned piece of firewood, whether it is lit or not; pieces of firewood like this are very useful in restarting a fire that has gone out, since the

charcoal on their ends catch fire easily, especially when put close to one another. ► *Socio.* HDC, ELY, and JPI each report different variants for this word; this headword is JPI's form. *HDC pers.var.* **tawánaja**. *ELY pers.var.* **itiwínaja**.

ituwanajáati *Nanay dialect.var.* of **jínítaasi**

itúyaaka (n.) **1.** minga or work party organized to burn a cleared and dried **chacra** plot. **2.** manioc beer prepared for a **minga** or work party organized to burn a cleared and dried **chacra** plot.

itúuni *rt.* **ítuu** (t.v.) burn; cause damage with heat, either with flames, speaking of, e.g., burning a cleared and dried garden plot, a hot substance, e.g., using boiling water to destroy an ant nest, or by indirect heat, e.g., as when strong sunlight burns skin or damages fruit; this term applies both when the damage is partial and relatively superficial, and when the object is entirely destroyed. *act./mid.* **itíni** (middle)

ituútaja (n.) variety of **sakújaaja** (**piripiri**), a medicinal plant, that was traditionally used to ensure that a cleared and dried garden plot would burn completely when set alight. The grated roots of the plant were mixed with water, and then sprinkled on the plot to be burned in the early morning; it was said that the **madre** of the **piripiri** caused wind to spring up, fanning the flames and causing the plot to burn well. *Sci.* *Cyperus* sp.

iwániitáani *rt.* **iwániita** (i.v.) groan or moan while asleep. *Ex.* **Jaari na = iwániitaki**, “*Jmm.*” *Soon they were moaning*, “*Jmm.*”

iwarájani *rt.* **iwáraya** (t.v.) finish off the last piece of something; typically the last portion of food or drink, but also said of other consumables, such as gasoline; and of the last part of an activity or task that has a definite completion point. ► *Gram.* The verb may take either an NP object or an irrealis non-finite clause complement. *Ex.* **Aákari k = iwárajaki nuu**. *Today I finished it off (a bottle of medicinal tonic).*

iwaritíni *rt.* **iwaritii** (t.v.) care for someone as they are dying; the prototypical case is holding someone in one's arms as they die.

iwariyaaka (n.) general term for illness, sickness, malady, or disease. *free.var.* **iwariñni**.

iwáriija *free.var.* of **sakina**

iwariñni *free.var.* of **iwariyaaka**

iwariñni *rt.* **iwiiri** *impf.rt.* **iwiiri** *drv.rt.* **iwári** **1.** (i.v.) be sick or ill.

► *Gram.* This sense requires that the verb bear imperfective aspect.

2. (i.v.) die. ► *Gram.* This sense requires that the verb bear perfective aspect.

iwariñniita (adv.) sickly; be somewhat unwell and lacking energy, typically due to a mild illness, such as a cold, but also potentially for emotional reasons. ► *Gram.* This word only appears in the expression **iwariñniita iwíni** ‘be unwell’, where **iwíni** inflects

normally with TAM morphology, e.g., *iwaríniita nu = íkii* 'she is unwell'. *Ex. Átíiji = jaa kana = kutítiriikurá, nu = aatiaákura, "Saakaa = aákuji kia = íkii iwaríniita?"* Then the day dawned (lit. we experienced dawn), and she was saying, "Why are you unwell?"

iwáriitáani *rt. iwáriita* (i.v.) wilt and turn brown, speaking of all or part of a plant, but especially leaves.

iwatáani (n.) **sacarita** or **trozadero**, a point in the river where the river has broken through to create a shortcut between two points of the river that were formerly distant in terms of path length along the river, but were close in straight line distance, by virtue of the river doubling back on itself, which is a common occurrence in lowland floodplain rivers like those in Iquito territory; knowledge of **sacaritas**, which are mostly usable at times of relatively high water, can considerably speed up river travel in the area.

iwatáani *rt. iwáta 1.* (t.v.) take an individual away from the deictic center to some destination, or travel somewhere with some individual, where the person is in some sense incapable of traveling by themselves, and thus must be taken by the subject of the verb, e.g., due to not knowing the route, or being sick and weak, or because their decision-making ability has been stripped from them, as in the case of a prisoner. **2.** (t.v.) take

something consisting of multiple parts away from the deictic center, e.g., a vessel with something in it, an axe (consisting of a head plus handle), or a raft.

iwaana (n.) term that applies to the bee, hive, and honey of a species (or number of similar species) of bee, known in local Spanish as **colmena**, that produces abundant honey; it makes its nest in the hollows of trees, forming a small, horn-like protrusion that extends from the tree and serves as an entrance to the hive; the bee does not sting, and its honey is believed to have medicinal properties, making its hives the most sought after for wild honey collecting; it is believed to treated rheumatism, nervous disorders, weak bones, and anemia.

iwáani *rt. ílkwa drv.rt. íwa* (i.v.) go. ► *Gram.* An irregular allomorph, *íiku*, occurs immediately preceding the directional suffix *-maa* 'towards'. *Rel. íwaasíini* (*rt. íwaasii*) (i.v.) go to various places.

iwaárika (adv.) **1.** again, but too soon; to repeat an action after an unexpectedly or undesirably short time since the previous realization of the action. *Ex. Iwaárika nu = ása.* He's eating again (shortly after having just eaten). **2.** never again. ► *Gram.* This sense appears with verbs negated either with the standard negation *kaa*, with the existential negation *áajapaki*, or with *iinawaja* 'never'; in the first case, the adverb very often appears with a non-finite complement of

paajíni ‘be able’, although it is also attested with finite imperfective verbs. *Ex. Kia = saákisaakari niwa, kaa kia = paájii kí = níkíini iwaárika. If you talk about this, you will never see me again. Ex. Kaa nu = míriiyaárikí = na iwaárika. She never had children again. Ex. Iinawaja nu = miyikíini iwaárika jaa. He never returned.*

iwítani (adj.) the largest member, or an exceptionally large member, of a salient group of entities, e.g., the largest house among a set of houses, the largest species among a set of similar species, or a particularly strong wind.

iwitáani *rt. iwíta* (t.v.) live with someone in a household, typically one’s spouse, children, or elderly relatives, with a strong connotation that the subject of the verb cares for the objects of the verb.

iwíini *rt. iiki drv.rt. iwi 1.* (i.v.) be, live, exist; positive existential verb which predicates that a given entity exists and, in the case of animate entities, lives. *Ex. Uumáata itíniija iikii. There is a lot of manioc beer. Ex. Kinaa kina = mira kutíi, átiiji imiráani kaayaaka imiráani iikiki maasiána. You will bear children, and from that once again there will be many (people). 2.* (i.v.) be located in a place; locative copular verb. ► *Gram.* This sense entails that the subject of the verb is located in the predicated place at topic time. *Ex. Nu = fíta iikii kí = kurima = isámaji. His house is downriver of my port. 3.* (i.v.) live in a place, typically for prolonged

period of time. ► *Gram.* This sense does not entail that the subject of the verb is located at the predicated place at topic time. *Ex. Iina waarata kusiaami miisaji iikiaárikí káami Niikamúumu aájiku. The other brave woman like her lived upriver at the mouth of the Chambira River. 4.* (i.v.) be in a state; copular verb for event-stage predicates, i.e., ‘temporary’ states (e.g., be sad). *Ex. Ánasa k = iikii, iyaamiaákuji iina tipaniiri nu = asakura kí = maaya maníini. I am angry, because the demonic stingray ate my teenage son. 5.* (i.v.) live one’s life, full of the typical activities of a person’s daily existence. *Ex. Kí = saakii jaátaaraata = na maakatúuwa iikiaárikí = na piyíini maasiána aakaka anákaka = jina: Takarnáaku, Anatumu, Niikamúumu, Muumúumu, Maasayúumu = jina. I will recount how our ancestors lived at the headwaters of many rivers: the Nanay, Pintuyacu, Chambira, Momón and Mazán Rivers. 6.* (i.v.) euphemistic expression for having a sexual relationship with someone. ► *Gram.* In this sense, the verb obligatorily takes an oblique argument expressing the person with whom the subject has sexual relations, bearing the comitative postposition = *jata*. *Ex. Nuú kiaa jíwiitaki iiti, nuú kiaa aámuu, iyaamiaákuji nuu náaji aátiki, “Jaa kia = iikiki kí = majána = jata.” If he finds you here, he will kill you, because he will*

say thus, “You have been with my woman.”

iwíini maasia *rt. ífki maasia*

(i.v.) take a long time, when doing something; this expression often is often used when the subject of the verb has been absent for an unexpectedly long time. ► *Gram.* The verb in this construction inflects with person and TAM morphology as is typical of finite verbs. The activity characterized as taking a long time is optionally expressed as an irrealis non-finite clause, with the nominalized verb bearing the general locative postposition = *jina*. *Ex. Jaari nu = ífkiirí maasia. She had already taken a long time (i.e., been away checking their fishtrap).*

iwíikíini *rt. iwíikíi* (i.v.) fall over and get up repeatedly, e.g., an animal that has been shot but struggles to escape, or an extremely inebriated person.

iwíikiitáni *rt. iwíikiíta* (i.v.) stagger; walk unsteadily, almost falling to ground, e.g., a child just learning to walk or an extremely drunk person.

iwíini *rt. iwíi* (i.v.) be lying down stretched out straight, i.e., not in fetal position; this term applies to both living beings lying down in this configuration (e.g., people, snakes, but not dogs, which curl up) and inanimate objects with the right shape (e.g., logs, but not a pot or a square piece of fabric).

iwíiri *impf.rt. of iwaríini*

iwíirisana (n.) poison, be it natural, e.g., of plants, or manufactured by humans. e.g., for blowgun darts.

iwíitáni *rt. iwíita* (i.v.) be lying down.

iyájasíini *rt. iyájasi* (a.v.) be bored; be bored of or tired of some thing or activity. ► *Gram.* This verb may take either an NP or non-finite irrealis clausal complement. *Ex. Nu = iyájasii nu = kujimani. She is tired of her companion. Ex. Jaa k = iyájasiki Ikíitu = jina iwíini. I have gotten tired of living in Iquitos.*

iyájatáni *rt. iyájata* (t.v.) waste, to permit something to become useless, e.g., let food go bad or spill gasoline while pouring it. *act./mid. iyájatíini* (middle)

iyájati *impf.rt. of iyájatíini*

iyájatíini *rt. iyájati* *impf.rt. iyájati* (i.v.) suffer a permanent loss, whether through damage to or destruction of an object, e.g., a house that burns down, through the death of someone, e.g., a family member, or through a disadvantageous financial transaction, e.g., a bet. *act./mid. iyájatáni* (active)

iyajáni *rt. iyája* *dialect.var. of aríwatáni*

iyákari (postp.) time period or era associated with an individual or a group of people, e.g., the era of the Iquito ancestors, or the Incas, or the period of Jesus’ life. ► *Gram.* The complement of the postposition is the individual or group of individuals who define the time

period in question. *Ex.* Nuúkiika kaaya iikíaáriki = na maakatúuwa iyákari, iina = na akuumiaáriki nuúkiika miisaji itíijiina, pí = kujímani. *There was a man in the time of the ancestors, who got together with a woman from here, a companion of ours.*

iyákati *impf.rt.* of iyákatíini

iyákatíini *rt.* iyákati *impf.rt.* iyákati (i.v.) reproduce, speaking of a set of living beings increasing in number, e.g., the number of children one has, the number of animals one is raising, or the quantity of mosquitoes in a particular place. *act./mid.* iyakatúuni (active)

iyakatúuni *rt.* iyakátuu (t.v.) increase the number or quantity of living beings by reproduction, either domestic animals, such as chickens, or human beings, especially family members. *act./mid.* iyákatíini (middle)

iyaki *rt.* iya *ELY pers.var.* of iyikíira

iyákumasíini *rt.* iyákumasi *dialect.var.* of iyarakasíini

iyakúmata *HDC pers.var.* of iyarákata

iyákuni *irreg.pl.* iyákuka (n.) anaconda, especially those encountered close to rivers or lakes; those encountered away from these aquatic environments are distinguished as *ijakuuja*. *Sci. Eunectes murinus. dialect.var. irámani. Chambira dialect.var. kuraja. socio.var. yákuni.*

iyákuni katija *dialect.var.* of kurajaayi *lit.* anaconda sweet potato

iyakúura *ELY pers.var.* of iyikúura = iyakúura *ELY pers.var.* of = iyikúura

iyakuuraaníini *rt.* iyakuuraáníi (d.v.) cost, speaking of the particular quantity or amount that something costs. ► *Gram.* The subject is the thing whose cost is being predicated, with the person for whom the cost is relevant, and the cost itself being the two objects of the verb. *Ex.* Iina saáwiri, nu = iyikuuraáníikura kíja piyíini pí = kurika. *This machete cost me ten (lit. all our hands) (soles). JPI pers.var. iyikuuraaníini.*

iyámaana (n.) lisa negra, species of lisa-type fish that reaches some 30cm in length, and is generally silvery in color, with a single black horizontal stripe towards the tail. These fish are generally found in flooded forest areas and in smaller creeks, but when water levels drop, they move to adjacent rivers. They are considered by Iquitos to be one of the most tasty fishes in the Pintuyacu River basin, and are more abundant in black water tributaries than white water ones. *Sci. Leoporinus moralesi. ELY pers.var. iyámaani.*

iyámaana (n.) unidentified tree species found in elevated areas far from rivers that grows to a considerable diameter; it is reported to have dark bark and hard wood.

iyámaani *ELY pers.var.* of
iyámaana

iyarakasíni *rt. iyarakási* (i.v.)
hurry, do something quickly. *Ex.*
Kana = iyarakásikura, kaa
kana = makíini = fíira nakijina. *We*
hurried, in order not to sleep in the
forest. dialect.var. iyákumasíini.

iyarákata (adv.) quickly, rapidly.
HDC pers.var. iyakúmata.

iyarakátina *rt. iyarakáti* (adj.) **1.**
energetic and active, as said of a
hard-working person. **2.** agile and
quick, as said of individuals like
skilled soccer players and animals
like spider monkeys. *socio.var.*
iyarakátina.

iyásiika (n.) general term for grass.

iyásiika imíini *free.var.* of **níiya**
imíija *lit.* grass madre

iyásiikwaaja (n.) **hierba cunchi,**
species of **cotolo**-type fish that
reaches about 15cm in length and is
mostly encountered in areas of
flooded forests. Its body is dark, but
densely covered in very small, pale
yellow spots, it has large spurs by
its pectoral fins, and it is considered
an especially tasty fish.

iyasúuri *irreg.pl. iyasuúriwa* (n.)
species of small **bujurqui**-type fish
that is typically encountered in
shallow water near the edge of
rivers when the water level drops.
Measuring some 7cm in length, it is
generally silvery in color, apart
from green coloring on its cheeks.

iyataajúuni *rt. iyataájuu* (t.v.)
make multiple slices on on the
surface of something, typically in
the context of preparing a fish for

preservation by salting, in which
case each side of the fish is
prepared by making parallel slices
some 3-4mm apart (**retalear**), so
that salt can be rubbed into the
slices.

iyatáani *rt. iyáta* (t.v.) slice, cut
by slicing, rather than by chopping;
the cut need not be superficial, and
indeed may cut the affected object
into two pieces. ► *Gram.* If the slice
is relatively superficial, the object
takes the locative postposition
= *jina*, while if the object is cut
deeply or severed, it does not. *Ex.*
Íyaa iina = na, iina aana
iyátariikíiaakí iina iiyii, tsak,
kabuuu, kabuuu, kabuuu. *It*
turned out that the dolphin cut the
fishing line, tsak (sound of line being
cut), kabuuu, kabuuu, kabuuu (sound
of it escaping; in this story, dolphins
are actually people, and carry
knives). Ex. Jaari iina doctor
iyátakíiaakí nuu = jina, sak, sak,
sak. *The doctor cut him, sak, sak, sak*
(sound of the doctor cutting his skin,
as part of surgery)

íyaa (adv.) right then, at that
moment, at that point; this
clause-initial, normally
sentence-initial, element indicates
that the eventuality denoted by its
clause follows immediately upon
the eventuality of the previous
clause or sentence. A surprisal sense
often, but not necessarily, obtains
from its use. *Ex. Íyaa iina*
níwiitaárii nu = kajíija. *At that*
moment he lifted up his axe and went
off. Ex. Íyaa iipi = na tuújiikíiaaná
muutúuru aaka = jinakuma = ji,

sssrrr. *Right then they heard a motor from downriver, sssrrr.* Ex. **Íyaa = na n = arakíika aátikuraaná nuu, “Ámaaja, piyíini pí = kapii iina paápaaja?”** *At that point his nephew said, “Uncle, are we going to cook all this fish?”* Ex. **Íyaa nu = nitirii nuu = ánuura, iiti = ánuura.** *At that moment he ran to her, toward here. const.var. íyaa iina.*

íyaa iina const.var. of **íyaa**

íyaa kaájapaa (interj.) truly, verily, in truth; this collocation is typically encountered in narratives, in sentence-initial position, and it is typically used to introduce a sentence that denotes an eventuality that is both subsequent to and causally dependent on the eventuality conveyed by the previous sentence. ► *Gram.* The use of this interjection conditions the appearance of the focus clitic =yaa ~ =yaajaa. Ex. **Íyaa kaájapaa = ná = yaajaa, nu = jiiiriikuraaná nu = juwáana, kuumi juwáana, nuúkiika nuu íiraana, nuúkiika iina íiraana, iina = ánuura nu = iikwaa waarata miisaji.** *And verily, she took hold of her lance, two lances, one for her and one for the other woman to whom she was going.*

íyaaaji ELY pers.var. of **iyáaji**

iyáaji irreg.pl. **íyaaakiya** (n.) edge or border, specifically an edge and the space adjacent to it, e.g., the region consisting of the edge and adjacent band of a tabletop, where the superior surface comes to an end and the side begins, or the edge and adjacent land of a riverbank,

where river bank comes to an end and the river takes its place. ► *Sem.* This term contrasts with **íyí** ‘edge, lip’, in that the latter refers to what can be conceived of as a one dimensional edge or lip, e.g., in the case of a table top, the line at which the upper surface of the table top and its side meet. In the case of bodies of water, e.g., **nunáani iyáaji** ‘river edge’, the edge and margin are those of the land, not of the water. ► *Gram.* While this form cannot take locative suffixes, the related locative noun **íyá(jina)** can, and is in fact required to do so; in addition, the plural form for this noun corresponds to that of the locative noun. *Poss.pref.* Ex. **Tiití tii takina iyáaji?** *Where is the lake edge?* Ex. **Niikirii kí = kusi iyáaji.** *The edge of my pot has broken. ELY pers.var. íyaaaji.*

= **iyáaji** (postp.) on or at the edge of, where the region indicated includes both the edge proper and the adjacent space of the ground. Ex. **Na = siwaániriikuraaná aasamu = iyáaji.** *They arrived at the edge of the creek.* Ex. **Nu = iwiitaakurá nu = tatii = iyáaji.** *She was lying on the edge of her palmwood floor.*

iyáakari (adv.) at the time, at that moment, at that point in time.

► *Gram.* Typically used to indicate the moment at which a change of state occurs, and sometimes yielding a sense of the endurance of that state since that point. Ex.

Iyaákari = yaa nu = kuúkiiriikuraaná pakana,

náaji jíta arama púriija,
jawáari = na nu = irikuraaná iina
paatína, iina
nu = masiikiaaki = ná nu = mira.
When the achote had become thick,
like hand-strained mud, then he took
the balsa wood which he had asked
his sons for.

iyáaki *rt.* **iyáa** (dem.) this size; this element is used in utterances that indicate areas (e.g., the size of a garden) or distances (e.g., the distance between two houses) and its use is accompanied by a gesture to indicate the area or distance in question; these gestures are typically deictic in nature, indicating an area or distance perceptually accessible to both speaker and hearer and that is similar to the one the speaker wishes to convey; for areas, the gesture consists of an arm extended in the direction of the object of ostensive reference, with fingers pointed roughly downward, with which the speaker draws a rough circle; for distances, a similar arm and hand position is oriented towards the distal object used to exemplify the distance, and then drawn in the direction of the proximal object, and then back to the distal object; if the area is sufficiently small (e.g., talking about the size of a box), it can also be indicated by hands that, held flat, mark the edges of the area.
 ► *Gram.* This root obligatorily inflects with the *-ki, -ku, -ma,* and *kíira* set of locative suffixes, corresponding to the spatial

relation of the space being indicated to the deictic center; it is also common for these elements to appear with diminutive morphology when the areas and distances are construed as relatively small, e.g., *iyáamiika* for a relatively small interior space. *Ex. Iyáaki tii, jíta iiti. It's this size, like this here (indicating a garden).* *Ex. Iyaámiika tii. It's this size (indicating the interior of a saliently small house).*

íyaakitáani *rt.* **íyaakita** (d.v.) order, command someone to do something. ► *Gram.* The NP object of the verb is recipient of the order; this verb may additionally take one of two types of complement clauses: an irrealis non-finite clause indicating the content of the command; or a direct speech report complement that presents the utterance that conveys the command. *Ex. Átiiji = na = jaa, n = akúmiiti nu = íyaakitaáriki nu = kamaráani. Then his mother-in-law would order him to clear it (a garden).* *Ex. Íyaa iina = na nuúkiika máana íyaakitakiaaki = ná nu = majáana, “Wiija, míi itíniija.” Then an old man ordered his wife, “Wife, make manioc beer.”*

iyaamiaákuji *fst.spch.*
yaamiaákuji, yaamaákuji (conj.)
 because.

iyaasuújuusana
irreg.pl. **iyaasuújuusanawaaka**
 3.poss. **niyaasuújuusana** (n.)
 deceased grandfather. ► *Gram.*
Poss.pref.

iyikúira *rt. íyi* (loc.n.) **1.** the place where a person lives, understood as both the house and the surrounding cleared and maintained area.

► *Gram.* The default form of this locative noun is *iyikúira* but it may take the full range of locative suffixes, including the proximal *-ki*; note also that it takes the suffixal form *-kúira* rather than *-kúura* for an orientation perpendicular to the river. *Poss.pref.* Ex. **Niikuku = jina = siwaániriikurá iiti kana = íyiki.** *From the upriver path they arrived here, at our place.*

2. realm, world, or life; in this sense, used to contrast the realm of humans, and all that that entails in terms of lifeways and manner of seeing the world, with the realms of other kinds of beings or life forms, e.g., fishes, animals, or demons.

► *Gram. Poss.pref.* Ex. **Nu = miitíikiaaki = na itúnijá nuu, iina pí = raatii iiti naajaa p = íyiki.** *She (the sacharuna) gave him manioc beer, that which we also drink here in our world.* *HDC pers.var. íyi. ELY pers.var. íyaki.*

iyikúura (n.) safety or defense, speaking of one's physical safety or defense with respect to attack.

► *Gram.* This noun only appears as the complement to a limited number of verbs, including *karíni* 'watch' and *namúni* 'return blow', with the resulting expressions conveying the idiomatic meaning of defending oneself or looking out for one's safety. *Poss.pref.* Ex. **Kaana = pariikurá nuu = jata iyaamiaákuji nu = káriikura**

nuu = iyikúura. *They could not defeat her because she defended herself.* Ex. **Iyaamiaákuji kaa kí = paajii k = iyikúura namúni...** *Because I can't defend myself...* *Rel. iyikuurána* (n.) a person who watches out for another's safety. *HDC pers.var. iyikúura. ELY pers.var. iyakúura.*

iyikúura (n.) price. Ex. **Iina saáwiri, nu = iyikúura tii piyíini pí = kurika.** *The price of this machete is ten (lit. all our hands) (soles).*

= **iyikúura** (postp.) **1.** thanks to; due to, or because of, in the case that the state of affairs for which the complement of the postposition is deemed responsible is construed as beneficial for one of the core arguments of the clause. Ex. **Iina = iyikúura kaaya, kaa kí = maaya siísiki.** *Thanks to this person, my child did not drown.* Ex. **Nu = iyakúura iina señoira, kí = nakúsii piyíini saakaaya iina nu = paájuuyaáriki kíija.** *Thanks to this lady, I know everything that she taught me.*

2. in favor of, on behalf of; indicates that the subject of the clause with which the postpositional phrase is associated realizes the eventuality denoted by that clause on behalf of, or in favor of, the complement of the postposition. Ex. **Nu = jikatirii nu = iyikúura.** *He came out in his behalf (i.e. defended him).* Ex. **"K = iwíiriki naawaaka = iyikúura," nu = aátikuraaná nu = kaakíija.** *"I will die on their behalf," he said to his father.* **3.** against; indicates a spatial

configuration in which the figure is pressed against the ground, e.g., someone tied to tree trunk. *Ex.*

Anuu = jata = na

nu = tanákiikuraaná

iina = iyikúura náana náaji. *With these (crosspieces) he tied them crosswise against the (vertical) poles, like so. Ex. Nu = ikakuraaná nu aaka = iyikúura.* *He stuck them into the ground (creek bed) against the (flow of the) water.* **4.** in exchange for. *HDC pers.var. = iyikúura. ELY pers.var. = iyakúura.*

iyikuuraaníini *rt. iyikuuraánii*

JPI pers.var. of iyakuuraaníini

íyi *HDC pers.var. of iyikíira*

iyikúura *HDC pers.var. of iyikúura*
= **iyikúura** *HDC pers.var. of*
= **iyikúura**

íyíija (n.) White-Eyed Parakeet, species of relatively large long-tailed parakeet, measuring some 35cm in length. Generally green, it has a noticeable white eye-ring, red on the bend of the wing and on the wing's corresponding underside, and variable red flecking on the throat. Often seen in flocks of around 20 individuals, they sometimes attack coconut or cashew trees to eat their leaves. *Sci. Aratinga leucophthalma.*

iyiitáani *rt. iyíita JPI pers.var. of iyuutáani*

iyiítina *rt. iyíiti* (adj.) grimy or greasy, having a film or layer of grime or oily dirtiness on the surface, e.g., a person covered in sweat and dirt due to physical labor, a cooking pot covered in

soot, or a plate covered in grease after a meal.

iyújaakáani *rt. iyújaaka* (t.v.) call someone lazy; due to the high esteem in which hard-working individuals were held in traditional Iquito society, calling someone lazy was considered a serious insult. *free.var. iyújuukwáani.*

iyújusana *rt. iyújusa* (n.) a lazy or idle person. In traditional Iquito society, the quality of being hard-working was much esteemed, and the quality of being lazy was correspondingly censured and criticized. *Ex. Aniwa taa suuwami paajúuni: kaa na = kuúikuma iyújusapi.* *This is good to teach: (that) they not become lazy people.*

iyújuukwáani *rt. iyújuukwa*
free.var. of iyújaakáani

iyujúuni *rt. iyuúju impf.rt. iyuúji*
(i.v.) be lazy.

iyujúuni *rt. iyuúju impf.rt. iyuúji*
drv.rt. iyúju 1. (i.v.) stay, remain in a location or place. ► *Gram.* This verb typically takes an optional locative expression indicating the location in which the subject stays. *Ex. Náaji nu = iyuújukuraaná niíya = jina.* *So he stayed on the Earth.* **2.** (t.v.) stay or remain in a state, status, or relationship.

► *Gram.* The object denotes the state or status in which the subject remains. *Ex. K = iyuújukiaakí najaápusi.* *I became (lit. stayed) an orphan.*

iyuúji *impf.rt. of iyujúuni*

iyuúji *impf.rt. of iyujúuni*

iyuukínaaja (n.) raised temporary platform constructed next to a tree to make it possible to fell it with an axe at a higher point than would be possible simply standing on the ground.

iyuukíini *rt. iyuúkii* (t.v.) construct raised temporary platform next to a tree to facilitate cutting it with an axe at a higher point than would be possible standing on the ground; such platforms were typically constructed to fell trees with large buttress roots, which present a challenge to felling trees with an axe; now that chainsaws are common, platforms of this sort are rarely used.

iyúuku (n.) Crested Owl, species of owl with distinctive horn-like feathers on its head. *Sci. Lophostrix cristata. socio.var. yúuku.*

iyuukwana (n.) **tambor sogá**, a species of liana that grows in low-lying areas near waterways, known for its long and strong vines that are valued for tying together rafts and **barbacoas**, or timber platforms. It has round, yellow, edible fruits that resemble *ikaja* (**cocona**) fruits, except that their skin has a wrinkled appearance; the fruits contain three large seeds surrounded by sweet flesh. *socio.var. yuukwana.*

iyúuna *ELY pers.var. of iyúuni*

iyúuna (n.) a climbable tree, located close to a second tree that is not easily climbable (e.g., due to its diameter, a lack of suitable branches, or being covered with spines), which is climbed in order

to harvest fruit from the neighboring tree. Although this was not commonly done, this term also applies to cut poles set into the ground for the same purpose.

íyuuni *HDC pers.var. of iyúuni*

iyúuni (n.) wave or ripple, a disturbance on the surface of water, due, e.g., to the wind, or a passing watercraft. *HDC pers.var. íyuuni. ELY pers.var. iyúuna.*

iyúuri *dialect.var. of muyuuri irreg.pl. iyúuriwa*

Iyúuri (prop.n.) woman born in the late 19th century, who lived much of her adult life in the settlement of *Aakamáana*, dying in the 1940s; the daughter of *Siiwiikaraaja*, she was given the Spanish name of Carmen Yuri upon being baptized, and was noted for her fishing ability, including her ability to fish with a harpoon, which was an unusual ability for women to develop.

iyúusi (n.) nest of bird or mammal, e.g., rat or paca.

iyuutáani *rt. iyuúta* (t.v.) mark out the perimeter of a plot to be cleared for a new **nasi** (**chacra**, garden plot) by cutting a narrow path that delineates the perimeter. *Ex. Káami kí = nakariíyaa iina kí = nasi iyuutáani, piyíini tíira. There upriver (of us), I want to mark the perimeter my garden, all (that area) over there. JPI pers.var.*

iyíitáani.

íyuuti (n.) 1. rope attached to an object and used to hold onto, move, manipulate, secure, or restrain it; this term applies to a wide range of

referents, e.g., the bow rope of a canoe, a fishing line attached to a hook, and a leash around the neck of a dog. ► *Gram. Poss.pref. Ex.*
K = íimina íyuuti tii saámina;
kí = siiwíika íyuuti sakumatáani
kumakú tii. *The (bow) rope of my canoe is new, however the (fishing) line of my fishhook is old.* 2. strap or flexible handle, such as the shoulder strap of a bag, or the type of handle common to aluminum pots in the jungle, consisting of a curved piece of metal with the diameter of a thick piece of wire, passing through holes near the lip on opposite sides of the pot, in which the handle can rotate freely; note that this term cannot be applied to rigid, inflexible handles, which are typically referred to as *túuku*. ► *Gram. Poss.pref. Ex.*
Aákari tuu, kí = kusi íyuuti
riwakirii. *Now look, the handle of my pot has bent.*

iyuutíini *rt. iyuutii* (i.v.) make waves or ripples in the water, e.g., a boat whose wake makes waves in the water, or a large school of fish swimming near the surface.

II

iĵa (n.) **altura**, an area of high ground that does not flood during the wet season and is typically flat for some significant extension. Areas of this sort are ideal locations for building houses and clearing gardens. ► *Gram.* Although not a locative noun *per se*, this noun often bears a locative suffix, and out of context, some speakers find it unacceptable without a locative suffix. *Ex. Na = jŵiitakiaaki = ná iina iĵa, suwáani iĵa.* They found an elevated area, a good elevated highland. *Ex. Nu = maakariikiaana káami iĵaku, siiki = niĵina.* He climbed up to the high ground, on top of the *restinga*.

iĵa 3.poss. **nĵa** (n.) tuber, e.g., of manioc or sweet potato. ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.*

iĵakarikuku (loc.n.) upslope; slope that connects an area of lower elevation to an area of higher elevation, e.g., a hillside, or the slope from the river up to the top of a river bank, in the specific case that the slope lies at a higher elevation than the deictic center. ► *Gram.* The root *iĵakariku* exhibits some of the properties of a locative noun, e.g., requiring a locative

suffix, but only permits the suffixes *-ku* and *-ma*.

iĵakarikuma (loc.n.) downslope; slope that connects an area of higher elevation to an area of lower elevation, e.g., a hillside, or the slope from a high river bank down to the water, in the specific case that the slope lies at a lower elevation than the deictic center. ► *Gram.* The root *iĵakariku* exhibits some of the properties of a locative noun, e.g., requiring a locative suffix, but it only permits the suffixes *-ku* and *-ma*.

Iĵakawíraana *dialect.var.* of **Inkawíraana**
irreg.pl. **Iĵakawíraanawaaka**

iĵakuuja (n.) term used for anacondas that live away from rivers or lakes, in more elevated areas; these anacondas are frequently associated with depressions in which water accumulates. *Sci. Eunectes murinus.*

iĵataka *irreg.pl.* **iĵataka** (adj.) loaded with fruit, speaking of tuber-bearing cultigens that grow underground, such as *asúraaja* (manioc) and *katija* (**sachapapa**, sweet potato).

ijjatáani *rt. ijjata* (t.v.) remove one or more manioc tubers from a plant, but without felling the plant and removing the entire root cluster, which is the typical manner of harvesting manioc.

ijjaaka *irreg.poss. ijjaaka.* (n.) diarrhea.

ijjinaji *irreg.pl. ijjinakiya* (n.) end, point, or tip; extremum of an object that is saliently longer in one dimension, e.g., the tip of a pencil, the end of a log, the point of a needle, or the crown of a person's head. *Ex. Kuukwaná tii k = ijúuti ijjinaji, tikiná tii kí = naajuútaaja ijjinaji sakumatáani. The point of my needle is sharp, however the point of my pencil is blunt.*

= **ijjinaji** (postp.) **1.** at the tip, end, or extremum of a ground that has one dimension that is saliently longer than the others; the ground in question may be a physical entity, e.g., a stick, limb, or canoe; or it may be a space, e.g., a lake, garden, or a clearing in the forest, provided that the space is saliently extended in one dimension so that it has identifiable extrema. *Ex. Niitamú ajiítii náana = ijjinaji. The vulture is sitting at the tip (i.e., top) of the tree. Ex. Ina ikwani, nu = takuúyaa nasi = ijjinaji. The man is standing at the end of the garden. 2.* directly at or towards, speaking specifically of the act of looking directly at a heavenly body, such as the sun, moon, or stars (but not flying entities such as birds or planes). This sense seems to spring from the fact that these bodies

being conceptualized, in this sense, as entities projecting from the ground, with the visible heavenly body being the 'tip' of the entity. Looking directly at the sun was believed in traditional Iquito society to have powerful effects; for example, one way to protect oneself from venomous snakes was to kill one, cut off its head, and then peer directly at the sun through its opened mouth, which was believed to blind that species of snake to the person in question. *Ex. Nu = kitiriri níiya = jina karíni, nu = káriikiaaná nunamija = ijjinaji, nu = asapíini = íira iina kaaya, nu = káriitíini = íira naajaá nuu, atii nuú nuu = jina sikiki náwiíta. He stopped looking at the ground, and looked directly at the sun, to fool the man, to make him look also, and then leap on him by surprise.*

ijjinajíini *rt. ijjinájii* (t.v.) level two or more objects which are saliently longer in a single dimension so that their ends are at the same level, regardless of their absolute length, e.g., posts of different lengths that are driven into the ground so that their tops are level with each other; or hair that is all cut to the same length, although individual hairs are of different lengths.

ijjinakiya *irreg.pl. of ijjinaji*

ijjinaari *irreg.pl. ijjinaariwa,* **ijjinaariwaaka** (n.) co-wife, other wife of a man with multiple wives; in traditional Iquito society only the *kuuráaka* or community leaders had

multiple wives, and this practice was abandoned by the early 20th century. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*; the possessor is one of the other co-wives.

iijñini *rt. iijñi* (i.v.) grow, speaking of tubers of plants such as manioc and sweet potato.

ijjutáani *rt. ijjuta* **1.** (t.v.) open something or uncover it, so that a hole or opening becomes accessible, by moving a rigid object that covers or blocks the hole. This may include swinging open a hinged closure (e.g., a doorway with a door, a box with hinged top), removing a separate top (e.g., of a pot), removing a stopper (e.g., of a bottle), or removing something lying over an opening (e.g., planks covering a hole). **2.** (t.v.) uncover something that is covered with a flexible, saliently two dimensional object, e.g., uncovering a person covered with a sheet.

ijjuwa *irreg.poss. ijjuwa.* (n.) unidentified species of wasp measuring about 2cm in length, and similar in shape to the more common **ronzapa** (*ñini*), but with only a single yellow spot on its abdomen, unlike the striped pattern of the **ronzapa**. Groups of this species make a shared nest by piling leaves on the ground, and tend to follow people who pass near it for a considerable distance, but generally do not attack them.

ijjúuni *rt. ijjuu* **1.** (t.v.) close something or cover it, so that a hole or opening becomes blocked, by moving a rigid object that covers or

blocks the hole or open. This may include swinging closed a hinged closure (e.g., a doorway with a door, a box with hinged top), putting a separate top over the opening (e.g., of a pot), inserting a stopper (e.g., of a bottle), or laying something over an opening (e.g., planks covering a hole). **2.** (t.v.) cover something with a flexible, saliently two dimensional object, e.g., a person covered with a sheet.

ijjuútaaja *irreg.pl. ijjuútaakami* (n.) **1.** top, cover, or lid, e.g., of a pot or a case. **2.** door.

iika *irreg.poss. íika. 3.poss. níika* (n.) **1.** tooth or fang. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.* **2.** beak. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.* **3.** proboscis of biting insects such as mosquitos and horseflies. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.* **4.** sharp point or edge of a piercing or cutting tool, e.g., the tip of a spear, or the edge of a knife or machete. ► *Gram. Poss.pref. Rel. riwa iikana* (adj.) crooked-toothed.

iika ápiika *irreg.poss. íika ápiika.* *lit.* slanting roof pole tooth (n.) canine tooth.

iika sawija *lit.* tooth stone (n.) dental plaque.

iika súniija *dialect.var. of kwáani*

iika tákaana *lit.* naked tooth (n.) detachable barbed spear tip tethered to the spear shaft with a long length of cord. These tips, which ceased being made in the early 20th century, were carved from peccary tusks set as barbs into the tip of a spear shaft that would detach when a speared animal ran

off. The spear shaft itself would often be released by the hunter after the line connecting the barb to the shaft ran out, so that the shaft served as a drag on the escaping animal, which could then be more easily chased down and dispatched with a direct blow to a vital part.

iikanásuuja *dialect.var.* of **kwáani**

íikataka *irreg.pl.* **íikatakayuuri** (adj.) **1.** toothed, of non-humans, the quality of having teeth. **2.** fully toothed, of humans, the quality of having a full set of teeth.

iikaayi (n.) unidentified species of liana, that when chewed, anaesthetizes the mouth. The liana is flexible and somewhat flattened in shape, and was traditionally employed to calm tooth ache.

íiki *irreg.pl.* **iikiwa** *irreg.poss.* **íiki**. **3.poss.** **níiki** (n.) **1.** feces of human or animal. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.* **2.** a substance encountered in beehives, reportedly consisting of mixture of pollen and other substances, which was traditionally extracted and mixed with honey and royal jelly as a treatment for colds and rheumatism. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

iikiáana *rt.* **iikiáa** (adj.) accomplished and influential, said of a person, typically an older person, who is socially influential by virtue of being known as a hard worker, and as a result, being well-provided with all the necessities of life, e.g., a house, gardens, tools, and ample manioc beer, and thereby holding a position of respect within the community. Traditionally, this position was

manifested by regularly having visitors and providing them well with food and drink; the ability to do this is in turn directly related to the ability of such individuals to coordinate collaborative labor activities, which constitutes another prototypical trait of such individuals. ► *Socio.* This term can be used as a form of vocative address, as well as referentially; in such cases, the plural form, **iikiáapi**, was traditionally used as a way of expressing respect, despite the addressee being singular.

íiku (loc.dem) **1.** up here; speaker-proximal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is above the addressee. **2.** here upriver; speaker-proximal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is upriver of the addressee. *Ex.* **Átiiji = jaa, jíta kana = níiya = na, kanáaja tíi naaraatá = yaa iina akúmari níiya íiku.** *Then, as (it is) our land, we are the very owners of the land upriver here.* **3.** here outside; speaker-proximal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is outside a vessel or enclosed space interior and the secondary deictic center (typically the location of the addressee) is inside the enclosure.

= **íiku** (postp.) on behalf of, due to, because of; the referent complement of this postposition is the motive for the action carried out by the subject of the verb to which this postposition adds an

oblique argument, typically because of something that has been done to, or has befallen, that referent, or because of an action that the referent carried out that did not directly affect the subject of the verb. *Ex. Anuu = na*

anijikiriikuraaná nýini = íku, iyaamiaákuji tipaniiri asakurá nuu. *He had gotten angry due to his child, because the demonic stingray had eaten him. Ex.*

Kina = míni = íku kinaá tikitaki. *It is your fault (lit. due to your doings), that you will be inundated.*

iikujíraji (loc.dem) **1.** up here, in the upper part of an enclosed space defined by a salient boundary, in the case that the deictic center is located in the upper part of the space, and the addressee in the lower part, e.g., speaking of a location on the upper floor of a multi-story house, where the walls of a house define the space, the deictic center is located on one of the upper floors of the house, and the addressee on one of the lower floors. **2.** here upriver, in the upriver part of an enclosed space defined by a salient boundary, in the case that the deictic center is located in the upriver part of the space, and the addressee in the downriver part, e.g., indicating a location in the upriver part of a forest clearing, and where the addressee is located downriver of the location in question. **3.** here outside; speaking of a location exterior to an enclosed space, in the case that the deictic center is

exterior to the enclosed space, and the addressee interior to the enclosed space, e.g., speaking of a location outside a house, where the addressee is inside the house.

iikujíita (loc.dem) **1.** here, closer above; proximal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is above the addressee but less far above the addressee than would be expected by virtue of some salient overall spatial frame of reference. **2.** here, closer upriver; proximal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is upriver of the addressee but less far upriver from the addressee than would be expected by virtue of some salient overall spatial frame of reference.

ífkuku *rt.* = **íku** (loc.postp.) on or over the surface of. ► *Gram.* The default form of this locative postposition is = *ífkuku*; contrasts with the similarly glossed = *niñjina* by entailing that the figure cover, or be in contact with, the vast majority or entirety of the ground denoted by the complement of the postposition. *Ex. Jaa nu = nu = kurika = ífkuku jiiniki náaji, saa saa saa.* *He rubbed it (a shamanic powder) on his hands thus, saa saa saa (sound of rubbing).* *Ex. Nu = juunikiaaki = ná iina = ífkuku paatína, suwaata naaraájuuja = na.* *He blew tobacco smoke on the surface of the balsawood (shafts), well magicked.*

ífkuku *rt.* **íku** *irreg.pl.* **ífkukuya** (loc.n.) **1.** surface or outer layer,

whether of an inanimate entity or a living being. ► *Sem.* The use of this term often implicates that the entirety of the surface of the entity is relevant or is affected. ► *Gram.*

Poss.pref. Ex. **Nuu = jata**

na = sajiki nuu = iíkuku, pa pa pa.

With it (a hatchet), they cut its

surface, pa pa pa. Ex. **Juu, miisaji**

nikisawiíkiaana nasi, tii

nasi = iíkuma, natánaaja = waja

piyíini suwáani asáni = iira jaa.

Wow, the woman arrived to see the garden, there over the whole surface

of the garden, all cultigens, all ready

to eat already. 2. body of a human

or animal. ► *Sem.* While this is the

most common way of expressing

the concept of ‘body’, it contrasts

with *náni*, which specifically refers

to a whole body including its

interior of flesh and internal organs.

As such, this term is usually, but

not necessarily, construed to refer

specifically to the surface of the

body, and not the body as a whole.

► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.* Ex.

Nu = itísawiíkari kiasa = iíkuku,

nuú kiasa ítuu. *If it (the light of the*

rainbow) falls on your body, it will

burn you. Rel. *iíkuku jiina* (n.)

anything that comes from, or off of,

a surface, be it liquid or solid, e.g.,

sweat that drips from a person’s

body, or vines that hang from the

surface of a tree trunk.

iíkukuuna (n.) something

pertaining to the surface of the

body, be it something worn or held

near the body, such as clothing or a

blanket, or something coming from

the body surface itself, such as

sweat or body odor. ► *Gram.*

Poss.pref.

iíkuma *rt.* = **iíku** (loc.postp.)

along; indicates that a figure moves

over or along the surface of a

ground that is relatively narrow in

comparison to its length, e.g., a

path, a bridge, a stretch of river, or

a tree trunk. ► *Gram.* The default

form of this locative postposition is

iíkuma; when the locative selection

is semantically contentful, its

choice reflects the direction of the

path associated with motion

(explicit or otherwise) of one the

arguments of the clause. Ex.

Na = iíkwakuraana tíira,

amaki = iíkuma. *They went over*

there, along the path. Ex. **Jaari = na**

iina maníini nu = nitímaakurá

iina iniyana = iíkuma. *Then the*

young man went running over the

bridge. Ex. **Nu = maakakiaaki = ná**

naaraatá = yaa káami

iina = iíkuku náana. *He climbed*

right up the house post. Ex.

Na = tuújiikiaaná naami = ji

nu = saaki = iíkuma = ji, pak puu,

pak puu, pak puu. *They heard from*

downriver, from along the straight

stretch of river, pak puu, pak puu, pak

puu (the sound of someone paddling).

= **iíkumaji** (loc.postp.) over or

above; expresses a spatial

relationship in which a figure of

salient two-dimensional extent is

located in a vertically superior

position to the ground, and parallel

to the surface of the earth, such

that it would be intersected by a

line extending straight up from the

ground, but is not in contact with

the ground, e.g., a roof or a wide cloud; the figure may also be the trajectory of a moving figure, such that this postposition is felicitous for describing the trajectory of something that passes above the ground, e.g., a flying bird.

iikúuni *rt.* **íkuu** (i.v.) walk. *Rel.* **íkuusíini** (*rt.* **íkuusii**) (i.v.) walk back and forth.

iikúura (loc.dem) **1.** here, further up; speaker-proximal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is further above the addressee than would be expected by virtue of some salient overall spatial frame of reference. **2.** here, further upriver; speaker-proximal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is further upriver of the addressee than would be expected by virtue of some salient overall spatial frame of reference.

iikuúraata (adv.) **1.** upward towards here; in the direction opposed to gravity, towards a point proximal to the primary deictic center (typically position of speaker), where the secondary deictic center (typically position of the addressee) is below the secondary deictic center. **2.** upriverward towards here; in the upriver direction, towards a point proximal to the primary deictic center (typically position of speaker), where the secondary deictic center (typically position of the addressee) is downriver of the secondary deictic center.

íkwá míni (n.) lie, a verbal deception. *Ex.* **Kaa kí = paajii íkwá míni kia = saakíiniini.** *I can't tell you a lie.*

íkwá míni *rt.* **íkwá mii** (i.v.) lie. ► *Gram.* The verb in this construction inflects with person and TAM morphology as is typical of finite verbs. *Ex.* **Íkwá nu = miíyaa.** *She is lying.* *Rel.* **íkwá miíyáana** (n.) liar.

= **íkwaji** (postp.) partitive postposition which indicates that some of, part of, one of, or a few of its complement participates in the eventuality denoted by the verb and its core arguments. ► *Gram.* This postposition is frequently used in numeral expressions in order to indicate the number of digits, out of the total number of digits on a hand or foot, that are to be included in the gesture corresponding to the expressed numeral. *Ex.* **Nu = sakíika = íkwaji nu = puúriki.** *She hand-strained some of her manioc beer mash.* *Ex.* **Jaa kí = miíyaárika náaji amáriyáana, piyíini pí = titika = íkwaji.** *I was 20 years old (lit. all of our feet (and hands)).*

= **íkwaji** (postp.) by the end, from the end, off the end; this postposition indicates a spatial configuration in which the complement of the postposition is the ground for a figure that is in contact with a slender or narrowed extremum of the ground, with the figure extending away from the extremum in the general direction that the slender extremum

points, e.g., an earring hanging from an ear lobe, or the direction of the force of people pulling on a rope. *Ex. Kí = kásiitakura n = aniáasi = íkwaji nuu. I grabbed it by the tail. Ex. Iyaamiaákuji na = muusisaáriikari iina aasamu, jaari iina tipaniiri kásiitaki nuu, nu = titika = íkwaji iiti, p = ánimi = íkwaji. Because if they swam in creeks, then the demonic stingrays grabbed them, by the foot, by our heel.*

= **íkwaji** (postp.) from. ► *Gram.* In this sense, this postposition appears only as a licenser of an oblique argument of *apiráni* ‘escape’, where its complement is a nominalized verb. *Ex. Kw = apírii iwaríini = íkwaji. I escaped death.*

íkwaji (n.) “uncle!”, “that’s enough!”; exclamation used to express an admission of defeat, e.g., in a fight. ► *Gram.* This element bears person marking corresponding to the individual conceding defeat. This form has the distribution of a noun, although the clearly historically-related form now functions otherwise as a postposition. *Poss.pref. Ex. Jaari = na nu = aátikiaaná nuu, “Jaari tíi k = íkwaji, Saákisa.” So then she said, “That’s enough for me, Saákisa.” Ex. Jaa kitiriikiaaná, k = íkwaji = na jaa! Stop already, that enough for me!*

= **íkwaji** (postp.) after; indicates the eventuality denoted by the verb and its core arguments occurred subsequent to the eventuality denoted by the

complement of this postposition.

► *Gram.* Takes an irrealis non-finite clause as its complement. *Ex.*

Kí = miyíkiwiikura

kí = samúkwaati

iritáani = íkwaji. I returned after getting my plantains.

íkwajiina *rt. íkwaji*

irreg.pl. íkwajiipi (n.) any relative or family member. ► *Gram.*

Poss.pref.

íkwajiipi *irreg.pl. of íkwajiina*

íkwaaami (n.) rumor about a person. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.;* the possessor is the person whom the rumor concerns. *Ex.*

Kí = nakariíyaa kia = sanitáani,

iyaamiaákuji jaari = na

kí = samiíririikiaaná

kia = íkwaaami tuujíini, kiáaja

taá = na kusiaami = na. I want to test you, because I am tired of hearing these rumors about you, that you are brave.

íkwáami (adj.) false or untrue, speaking of the truth claim of a proposition.

iima (loc.dem) **1.** down here; speaker-proximal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is below the addressee. **2.** here downriver; speaker-proximal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is downriver of the addressee. **3.** here inside; speaker-proximal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is inside a vessel or enclosed space interior and the secondary deictic center

(typically the location of the addressee) is outside the enclosure.

iimajíraji (loc.dem) **1.** down here, in the lower part of an enclosed space defined by a salient boundary, in the case that the deictic center is located in the lower part of the space, and the addressee in the upper part, e.g., speaking of a location on the lower floor of a multi-story house, where the walls of a house define the space, the deictic center is located on one of the lower floors of the house, and the addressee on one of the upper floors. **2.** here downriver, in the downriver part of an enclosed space defined by a salient boundary, in the case that the deictic center is located in the downriver part of the space, and the addressee in the upriver part, e.g., indicating a location in the downriver part of a forest clearing, and where the addressee is located upriver of the location in question. **3.** here inside; speaking of a location interior to an enclosed space, in the case that the deictic center is interior to the enclosed space, and the addressee exterior to the enclosed space, e.g., speaking of a location inside a house, where the addressee is outside the house.

iimajiita (loc.dem) **1.** here, closer downriver; proximal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is downriver of the addressee but less far downriver of the addressee than would be expected by virtue of some salient overall spatial frame

of reference. **2.** here, closer below; proximal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is below the addressee but less far below the addressee than would be expected by virtue of some salient overall spatial frame of reference.

íimaatiikwaaja (n.)

Orange-cheeked Parrot, species of parrot that makes its nest by digging a cavity out of arboreal termite nests. *Sci. Pyrrilia barrabandi.*

iimi (det.) determiner expressing plural inanimate agreement.

iimi (rel.pro.) that or which; plural animate relative pronoun. ► *Gram.* This relative pronoun appears at the left edge of a relative clause, following the head of the relative clause. *Ex. Aajaa, imiítariikiaana = waja iimi ariwáani, iimi kia = áriikwaki kia = aákisisaákari. OK, do those songs again that you sang while you were intoxicated (with ayahuasca)*

iimi (dem.) general demonstrative pronoun with plural inanimate agreement; being a general demonstrative, it does not exhibit distance contrasts, being usable for both speaker-proximal and speaker-distal referents.

íimina (n.) dugout canoe, traditional water craft of the Iquito people (and most other Amazonian people), constructed by hollowing out a section of tree trunk; this term specifically excludes craft constructed from planks.

iiminíni *rt.* **iimínii** (i.v.) make or construct a dugout canoe.

íimi *irreg.pl.* **iímiya** (n.) leaf, speaking of a leaf attached to, or associated with, a plant. ► *Gram.* This noun must be preceded by a noun indicating the type or species of plant to which it pertains. This property distinguishes this form from *naami*, which cannot be preceded by a noun indicating the type or species of plant to which the leaf belongs. *Poss.pref.* *Ex.* **Atiina = asaáriki iina aámiika íimi, iina asúraaja íimi.** *Then (when there was nothing else) they ate airambo leaves and manioc leaves.*

íimitáani *rt.* **iímita** (t.v.) strip a plant of its leaves. *ELY pers.var.* **mitáani.**

iimíira (loc.dem) **1.** here, further down; speaker-proximal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is further below the addressee than would be expected by virtue of some salient overall spatial frame of reference. **2.** here, further downriver; speaker-proximal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is further downriver of the addressee than would be expected by virtue of some salient overall spatial frame of reference.

iimíiraata (adv.) **1.** downward towards here; in the direction opposed to gravity, toward a point proximal to the primary deictic center (typically the position of the speaker), where the secondary deictic center (typically the position

of the addressee) is above of the secondary deictic center. **2.** downriverwards towards here; in the downriver direction, towards a point proximal to the primary deictic center (typically position of speaker), where the secondary deictic center (typically position of the addressee) is upriver of the secondary deictic center.

iina *rt.* **ii** *irreg.pl.* **iipi** (animate), **iimi** (inanimate) (rel.pro.) that or which; general number relative pronoun. ► *Gram.* This relative pronoun appears at the left edge of a relative clause, following the head of the relative clause. *Ex.* **Ki = kápuuyaa iina pí = tasiki iina pajátirii.** *I'm patching our fish trap that got holed.*

iina *rt.* **ii** (anaph.pro.) general number discourse anaphor; anaphoric element whose antecedent is a proposition or set of propositions in the preceding discourse.

iina *rt.* **ii** *irreg.pl.* **iipi** (animate), **iimi** (inanimate) (det.) general number definite or demonstrative adnominal determiner. ► *Gram.* As a general number determiner, this element may modify either a notionally singular or plural noun.

iina *rt.* **ii** (dem.) general number, general demonstrative pronoun; being a general demonstrative, it does not exhibit distance contrasts, being usable for both speaker-proximal and speaker-distal referents. ► *Gram.* As a general number demonstrative this element may be used ostensively or

anaphorically with notionally singular or plural referents.

iina tíira (dem.) speaker-distal demonstrative. *Ex. Iina awásiiyi, nu = ímaa iina tíira = akájinakuúraji amaki. The vinesnake is lying across that path over there. Ex. Káriirii! Iipi tíira tii kw = aátamajati. Look! Those there are my sisters.*

iinami *irreg.poss.* **íinami.** (n.) cooking fire.

iinamináaja (n.) Yellow-billed Jacamar, species of bird reaching some 19cm in length, with a long, straight, yellow bill and a relatively long tail. Its throat, chest, belly, and the underside of its tail are a rusty red, while the rest of its plumage is an iridescent green except for a cap of brown feathers. It is generally spotted in the mid-canopy when its trilling call is heard. *Sci. Galbula cyanocollis.*

iinamináana *dialect.var.* of **kwaakíina** *lit.* fire tree

iinana *rt. iina* (adj.) heavy.

íinari *irreg.pl.* **íinariwaaka** (n.) niece of female ego; daughter of female ego's brother or sister.

► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

iinawaja (adv.) 1. none, not at all, not even one; emphatic or exhaustive negation of the proposition in the scope of this element, indicating that it was not realized to even a small degree, holds true of even a single referent (if countable), or even a small quantity (if mass). ► *Gram.* The element that appears in the scope of

this form in this sense is often a non-verbal element, but if it is verbal, it must appear in its event-nominalized form. *Ex. Iina ánaka miisaji, piyíini nu = kajasi ijakuraaná, piyíini, iinawaja nu = kajasi, aájpaki. The woman's head, all its hair had fallen off, all of it, no hair at all, there was none. Ex. Piyíini nu = iipi ásaki, iinawaja nuúkiika apiríini. It (a stingray monster) will eat all of them, not even one will escape. 2. never; emphatic negation of the future realization of the eventuality in the scope of the element, indicating that the eventually will not be realized at any point in the future. ► *Gram.* The verb in the scope of this element obligatorily appears in its event-nominalized form; this element often, but optionally, appears with the adverbs *iwaárika* 'again' or *jíitikari* 'when'. *Ex. Iinawaja kana = asáani iina paápaaja! We are never going to eat that fish! Ex. Iinawaja kí = nakaríini = na iwaárika kiáaja. I will never want you again. Ex. Iinawaja jíitikari nu = saníini. He will never rise again (since he is dead).**

íini *irreg.pl.* **íiniwa** (n.) **ronzapa** or Sand Wasp, common species of wasp that is notable for digging burrows, especially in sandy soil, where they sometimes congregate in large numbers, making the hum of their activity audible from considerable distances. Measuring some 4cm in length, they have relatively thick, bee-like abdomens,

which are covered with black and yellow transverse stripes. Although difficult to provoke, they are noted for their painful stings.

iiniini *rt.* **iinii** **1.** (t.v.) mistake the identity of something, believe incorrectly that a thing or person is one person or thing, when it is in fact someone else or something else. ► *Gram.* This sense takes an NP complement indicating the mistaken identity. *Ex.* **Kíí = ta iiniíyaa kurfisi, niwa = aákuji kí = rimúsii nuu = jina.** *I mistook it for a Dusky Titi, so I shot it.* *Ex.* **Atija = na, iina = na kia = iiniíyaaákiaana kí = nuukwasana = na kíáaja.** *Here it is, that which you mistakenly think that I stole from you.* **2.** (t.v.) Mistakenly or incorrectly believe something. ► *Gram.* This sense takes an indirect speech report complement expressing the erroneous belief. *Ex.* **Kana = iiniíyaaáriki, “Jaa siwaánikíiaaki = ná jaa, niníini = aákuji.”** *We believed erroneously, “She already arrived, in the afternoon.”*

iínuwa (n.) human foot. ► *Socio.* This term is considered archaic by the current generation of eldest speakers, who indicate that it was last commonly used by their grandparents' generation.

iínuunaki *irreg.pl.* **iínuunakiwa** (n.) **caulla lisa**, species of **lisa**-type fish, similar to the common **karapisi**; this species reaches up to 40cm in length, and is mainly found in smaller creeks. It has a broad head

for a **lisa**, with red on its face, and a body that tapers to an especially slender tail. *Sci.* **Schizodon sp.**

iínuunakúina (n.) **quillosisa**, term applied to two distinct species of tree that share the property of producing bright, yellow flowers. One species grows in **siiki** (**restingas**, isolated elevated areas that remain above water in the wet season), reaches 1.75m in diameter and has small leaves; its light but durable white wood was harvested for sale to sawmills until the trees were depleted in Iquito territory. The other species grows in inundating areas, with heavy and softer, and thus less prized, red wood; it grows to 1m in diameter and has broad leaves resembling those of avocado trees in shape. *Sci.* **Vochysia vismifolia.**

iípanaka (n.) **1.** heat, e.g., of a fire, or of the sun. **2.** fever.

iípanana *rt.* **iípana** (adj.) hot, having a high temperature.

iípani *impf.rt.* of **iípaníini**

iípaníyaaaka (n.) sweat.

iípaníini *rt.* **iípani** *impf.rt.* **iípani**

1. (i.v.) feel hot, be hot, speaking of a physical sensation or a bodily state. **2.** (i.v.) sweat, either due to feeling hot, or from other causes, such as anxiety. *act./mid.* **iipanúuni** (active)

iípaniítini *rt.* **iípaniítii** (i.v.) feel hot frequently, whether on multiple occasions on a single day, or on successive days.

iipanúuni *rt.* **iipánuu** (t.v.) warm something up, most saliently a

person or animal, e.g., by holding them in one's arms or placing them by a fire, but also something inanimate, like a piece of metal or food. ► *Sem.* Since a dedicated lexical item exists for heating up food, *tipanúuni*, speakers express a preference for using the more specific term when discussing the heating of food; however, all agree that this more general root is also applicable in such cases. *Ex.*

Nu = iipánuuyaa niyítika. *She is warming her little girl (against her body).* *act./mid.* iipánfíni (middle)

iipi (rel.pro.) who, that or which; plural animate relative pronoun. ► *Gram.* This relative pronoun appears at the left edge of a relative clause, following the head of the relative clause. *Ex.*

Nu = káriiyaárikí = na iipi = jina taapi iitimira, iipi mira iikiaárikí = na. *She would look at the other women who had children (lit. whose children existed).*

iipi (dem.) general demonstrative with plural animate agreement; being a general demonstrative, it does not exhibit distance contrasts, being usable for both speaker-proximal and speaker-distal referents.

iipi (det.) plural animate definite article.

iipíkana *irreg.pl.* **iipíkiaaki** (n.) **coto rumo**, a variety of manioc that is still cultivated in the San Antonio area; it has large tubers with white flesh and purplish skin and matures in about six months.

iipii *irreg.pl.* **iipiiwa** (n.) **mono coto** or Red Howler Monkey, a large monkey species with a body that reaches up to 70cm in length and a prehensile tail that reaches almost 80cm in length. Reddish in color, they are noted for their large larynxes (especially in males), which they use when emitting the roaring vocalization for which they are known during choruses around dawn. *Sci.* *Alouatta seniculus*.

iipii aríyasi *lit.* howler monkey testicle (n.) variety of *amariyaaja*, **píjuayo** palm, with pale gray fruits; its Iquito name stems from the perceived resemblance of the fruits to the testicles of Howler Monkeys. *Sci.* *Bactris gasipaes var.*

iipii ímaaja *lit.* howler monkey larynx (n.) type of **capillejo**, or provisional carrying basket, made from a single **ungurahui** palm frond which is broken so that it bends at only one point, forming the bottom of the basket, and folded into a narrow V-shape, with the tips of the leaves from either side of the frond woven together, resulting in a roughly conical basket.

iipii saputi *lit.* howler monkey flu (n.) whooping cough, a respiratory illness that causes severe coughing and leaves people gasping for breath so strongly that their intake of breath was considered reminiscent by Iquitos to the roaring of howler monkeys. In the early to mid-1950s, several epidemics of whooping cough struck the community of San

Antonio, resulting in the deaths of many children and elders.

iipiï táraati *lit.* howler monkey
pashaco (n.) **coto pashaco**, species of tree with large buttress roots that grows in elevated areas far from rivers, growing to some 1.5m in diameter. It has distinctive inedible fruits with an asymmetrical lump on one side, reminiscent of the large larynx of howler monkeys, from which stems its name. Its pale smooth bark comes off relatively easily in large sheets and was formerly commercially harvested for use in the tanning trade. *Sci. Macoubea guianensis*.

= **íira** (postp.) in order to, for.

► *Gram.* The complement of this postposition denotes or indexes the goal or purpose for which the eventuality denoted by the associated verb is realized. If the complement is a noun or pronoun, it is often construed as a beneficiary. *Ex. Pí = kunii nuu, p = asáani = íira = na. We are going to roast it, for us to eat. Ex. Jaa nu = majána aátiki, “Aákari ki = síratakwaa, ki = míini = íira itíniija.” Then his wife said, “Now I am going to go harvest (manioc) to make manioc beer.” Ex.*

Kí = masiiaárikí sinaakí kaakáraaja = jata kí = mira = íira. I would buy clothes with chickens for my children.

íiri *irreg.pl.* **íiriwa** (n.) **montete** or Nocturnal Currasow, a rufous galliform ground bird that reaches some 70cm from head to tail and stands some 45cm tall. *Sci.*

Nothocrax urumutum. ► *Anth.*

According to Iquito tradition, these birds come out to sing in groups when it rains, and its bones are said to be poisonous to dogs.

íiruwana *rt.* **íiruwa** (adj.) **1.** soft, as said of things such as ripe fruit, mud, cotton fiber, and water. **2.** flexible, as said of things that bend, turn, or rotate easily, e.g., a slender stick, a hinge in good condition, or a well-lubricated motor shaft. **3.** said of a person, the deprecated quality of not being energetic and of lacking initiative. *Rel.* **íiruwanúuni** (*rt.* **íiruwanuu**) (t.v.) soften. *dialect.var.* **jiimana**.

íiruuja (n.) fishing bait of any kind, be it fish, meat, or a plant-based food, such as manioc dough or bread.

íiruuku (n.) **volantín**, fishing implement consisting solely of fishing line to which a hook is attached; the fishing line is typically quite thick, as this implement is used to fish for *amariika* (**zúngaro**), and is typically wound around a length of balsa wood.

iisaja *irreg.poss.* **iisaja**. (n.) salt.

iisajúuni *rt.* **iisájuu** (t.v.) salt something, whether to flavor it or, in greater quantities, to preserve it.

iisaku *irreg.pl.* **iisákuka** *irreg.poss.*

iisaku. (n.) general term for rats and mice. ► *Gram.* This form exhibits an unusual alternation, in which the non-plural form is toneless, but the plural form bears tone.

iisaku ijúwatina *irreg.pl.* **isaku ijúwatipi** *lit.* spiny rat (n.) species

of rat whose body is about 20cm in length, with a relatively short tail, a white chest, and stiff, bristly red hairs. *Sci. Makalata rhipidura*.

iísakwaka (n.) 1. sweetness. 2. honey.

iísakwana *rt. iísakwa* (adj.) 1. sweet. 2. unfermented, usually with reference to *itñiija*, or manioc beer mash. *Rel. iísakwanúuni* (*rt. iísakwánuu*) (t.v.) sweeten.

iisana *rt. iisa* (adj.) salted, generally for purposes of food preservation, and typically too salty for immediate consumption, requiring washing to be able to eat. *Rel. iisaanúuni* (*rt. iisaánuu*) (t.v.) salt something, e.g., soup (for flavor), or meat (to preserve it).

iisaaka *irreg.poss. iísaaka*. (n.) urine.

iísaana *rt. iísa* (adj.) bland, without flavor.

iísiki *impf.rt. of iísikíini*

iísikíini *rt. iísiki* *impf.rt. iísiki* 1. (i.v.) faint or lose consciousness. 2. (i.v.) suffer an epileptic fit. *Rel. iísikiáana* (n.) epileptic, person suffering from epilepsy.

iísikíini (n.) epilepsy.

Iísuuja (prop.n.) a woman born in the 19th century, who died in the 1920s, and lived at various sites near the mouth of the Chambira River, and points on the Pintuyacu River upriver of the confluence of Chambira and Pintuyacu Rivers. Given the Spanish name Carmen, she was renowned for her bravery and abilities as a spear duelist, and is remembered for surviving an

assault by a **patron' mayordomo**, in which he attacked her with a machete.

iísuuja *irreg.pl. iísuuwa* (n.) general term for the three species of smaller armadillo found in Iquito territory. Iquitos readily distinguish these three species, often hunted for food, by their appearance, but indicate that only one name is used to refer to all three species. *Sci. Cabassous unicinctus, Dasypus novemcinctus, Dasypus kappleri*.

iísuuja *irreg.pl. iísuuwa* (n.) general term for cockroaches.

iísuuja ajápaka *lit. armadillo wasp* (n.) **carachupa avispa**, species of black wasp that reaches 2.5cm in length, and is notable for its long, dangling limbs. It attacks easily when disturbed and its sting is unusually painful. Its Iquito (and local Spanish) name comes from the appearance of its nest, which is built on the exterior of a tree trunk in the form of a tapering bulge up to a meter in length, reminiscent of the shell of an armadillo. *Sci. Synoeca sp.*

iísuuja ánaasi (n.) **carachupa uza**, species of very small mosquito typically encountered in the forest. According to Iquitos, this species of mosquito is found in large numbers in armadillo burrows.

iísuuja tamiirina *lit. armadillo aguajillo* (n.) **aguajillo**, species of palm that grows in moist soils, such as that of the *riika* (**varillales**) habitat type, low-lying areas near bodies of water, or around depressions in elevated areas, in

which water accumulates; its leaves and fruits are very similar in form to those of the *nisikati* (*aguaje*) palm, but smaller, the fruits reaching only 5-7cm in length, with very small, fine scales; several trunks, reaching about 25cm in diameter, grow from a single root cluster, and unlike *aguaje* trunks, are covered in spines. *Sci. Mauritiella armata*.

iísuuwa *irreg.pl.* of **iísuuja**

iíta *irreg.poss.* **iíta**. (n.) **1.** house or hut; a long-term dwelling intended to last for many years. Traditional Iquito houses consisted of solely a roof, which came down from a very tall peak to meet the ground, with openings at either end, which could be sealed relatively effectively as protection from mosquitoes, and cooking fires on the ground, near which people hung their hammocks. In the early 20th century Iquitos began to build the kind of house that is now ubiquitous in Peruvian Amazonia, with a raised **pona** floor and walls. **2.** above-ground nest of social insect such as termites or wasps.

iíta ápisí *irreg.pl.* **iíta apísikaka** *lit.* house's empty fruit bunch (n.) **ishpanero**, the lowest row of *iitaari* (**crisnejas**) of thatch in a roof, from which the rain drips; these are the first to decay, due to their exposure to the weather. ► *Anth.* The literal meaning of this compound is explicable by virtue of the fact that the first row of thatch wears quickly, soon coming to have a stringy appearance resembling a

palm fruit bunch that has been stripped of its fruits.

iíta apísikaka *irreg.pl.* of **iíta ápisí**

iítakajina *rt.* **iitaka** (loc.n.) human settlement with multiple houses, from small settlements of only a handful of houses to large cities.

iitakaasi (adj.) homebody, the characteristic of rarely leaving the home; in traditional Iquito society this is a rather pejorative characterization, as it indicates that the person is lazy or shiftless, since being a homebody entails that the person does not leave the house to farm, hunt, fish, or engage in other productive activities. *Ex. Iina miisaji iitakaasi, kaa nu = jikátii jítikari nu = iíta = jina = ji. That 'stay-at-home' woman, she never leaves her house. Ex. Tii k = iíta = jina, maasiána tákusi iitakaasi iikii tii. There in my house, lots of house spiders live there.*

iitaari *irreg.pl.* **iitaariwa** *irreg.poss.* **iítaari**. (n.) **crisneja**, a panel of roof thatch made of the leaves of the *ijáwümi* (**irapay**) palm. The leaves are woven onto a lath of *tatü* (**cashapona**) wood about 1.5m long, resulting in relatively stiff piece of thatch about 40cm in width, ready to be tied to a roof frame. From the mid-20th century until the late 2000s, when *ijáwümi* plants near the community were depleted, **crisnejas** were one of the major cash products produced in the Iquito community of San Antonio.

iiti (loc.dem) here; speaker-proximal locative demonstrative. *Ex. Nu = iikiaárikí*

iiti, kaa nu = iikiaárikí túra. *She was here, she wasn't there.*

iitimira *irreg.pl. of mäsaji irreg.poss. iitimira.* ► *Gram.* This term cannot be used as the plural form of *mäsaji* if that term refers either to a non-human female, or to a non-adult human female.

iitijiina (n.) person or thing that pertains in some salient way to the deictic center (i.e., 'here'); often used to refer to people from the community in which the speaker is located, but also applicable to, e.g., a motor part that belongs to a location being indicated by the speaker. *Ex. Iina kaaya, iitijiina tii.* *That person is from here.*

iitijiiraji (adv.) this side, the region on the same side as the deictic center of a region divided into two parts by broad intervening space, which can be traveled through or over with little difficulty, e.g., a river, a road, or a garden; this term cannot be used if the intervening entity either prevents movement by blocking the way, e.g., a house, or if it requires significant climbing, e.g., a hill.

iitiina *rt. iitii irreg.pl. iitiimi (inanimate), iitiipi (animate) (dem.)* this size; this element indicates the size of a linear dimension of some object, e.g., the length of a stick, the diameter of a bowl, or the height of a person, accompanied by a gesture with one's hands. The gesture typically consists of holding both hands perpendicular to the ground, separated by the distance one

wishes to indicate, e.g., for the length of an object; or by holding one palm parallel to the ground, to indicate the height of an object. *Ex. Iitiiná tii.* *It's this size (with gesture).* *Ex. Na = apárakuraana paápaja titikáani = jina na = kániisi = jinakuma, juu, iitiina kániisi.* *They began to pile up fish in their net bag, wow, a bag like this (indicating large size with gesture).* *Rel. iitiinuurika (dem.) like this (small).*

iitíni *dialect.var. of namíni*

iitúra (loc.dem) here, further away; proximal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is further from the origo than would be expected by virtue of some salient overall spatial frame of reference.

iitírakuma (adv.) up to here; word accompanying gesture indicating up to what point on one's body something reaches, typically used to indicate up to what point water reached when standing or floating in it, thus providing information about the height or depth of the water.

iitírakuma (adv.) here, along this path; a speaker-distal spatial adverb that indicates a path along which some activity, typically a motion, is realized. *Ex. Iina pisikin nu = masakura iitírakuma.* *The tapir fled along here (indicating a path).*

iitiirakumaana *rt. iitiirakumaa irreg.pl. iitiirakumaami (dem.)* this circumference; this element is accompanied by a gesture that

indicates the size of the circumference of the relevant entity, e.g., a bowl, a body, or a tree trunk; the gesture typically consists of holding apart the hands and curving the fingers and thumbs of both hands, as if grasping the object or, in the case of a larger object like a tree trunk, holding one's arms apart and curving them towards each other, as if embracing the entity. *Ex. Uumáana samuu, iitiirakumaana náaji. A large paiche, like this (indicating its circumference with a gesture). Rel. iitiirakumaanuurika (dem.) this circumference (for something relatively small).*

iitiíraata (adv.) towards here; indicates a path of motion oriented towards the deictic center. *Ex. Náaji kia = íkumaa, kaa kia = íkwakuma tiiriíraata, naa = kaa = jaa iitiíraata. Thus you will walk; don't walk towards there, nor towards here.*

iitiíni *rt. iitií* (i.v.) build or construct a house.

iitu *irreg.poss. íitu.* (n.) **sapana mama**, a species of large black worm that reaches some 30cm in length and 1cm in diameter. It lives in clayey soils (*tipáaka*) in relatively elevated areas far from rivers, and constructs a chimney-like structure above its burrow that reaches up to 25cm in height. *Sci. Martiodrilus sp.*

íiwana *rt. íiwa* (adj.) itchy. *Ex. Kiaá nuu ínaki tíiti taa íiwana kiaa = íira. You put it wherever is itchy.*

íiwaaka (n.) athlete's foot; extremely itchy fungus that appears between the toes, especially in the wet season when people often walk barefoot through muddy and swampy areas. Iquitos traditionally tended to attribute the appearance of this malady to the 'bad blood' of those afflicted, or to the pernicious effects of rainbows (see *muúkwaayí*) on the water in which people stepped, and treated it with the froth derived from crushing and rubbing the leaves of *muúkwaayi naami* between their hands.

íiwaasi 3.poss. **niíwaasi** (n.) flat animal tail, be it vertical or horizontal in orientation, e.g., of a fish, bird, dolphin, or a manatee. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

íiwiiti *dialect. var. of íiwuuti*

íiwuuti (n.) species of **patiquina**-type plant with broad leaves that are mottled green and white that grows creeping over clear areas. Traditionally, it was used to kill a species of small worm that infested the skin of domestic animals, by grating the stalk of the plant and placing the pulp on the affected part of the skin. *dialect. var. íiwiiti.*

íiyajina *rt. íiya* (loc.n.) edge or border of a region, schematized as a two-dimensional surface, e.g., the edge of a **chacra** or a river, where the edge is conceptualized as including both the boundary at which the referent in question is located, and the region immediately adjacent to it. ► *Gram.* This is the locative nominal counterpart of the

non-locative nominal form *iyáaji* ‘edge’; its default form is *iyajina*.

Poss.pref. Ex. **Tiira**

nu = sikíyaáriikura kíija, aasamu iyakúura. *There he left me, on the edge of the creek.* Ex. **Nu = íita íkii aasamu íyaku.** *Her house is on the edge of the creek (upriver).*

íyaaikiya *irreg.pl.* of **iyáaji**

íyaaasija (interj.) “thank you!”, a conventional expression employed to thank someone.

íyaaasúuja

irreg.pl. **íyaaasúujawaaka** 3.poss.

niíyaasúuja (n.) referential term for grandfather; mother or father’s father, male or female ego. ► *Gram.* Vocative counterpart: *síisíija*.

Poss.pref. free.var. **síisíija**.

íiyi *irreg.pl.* **íiyiwa, íyika, íyikiya** 3.poss. **níyi** (n.) 1. lip of human or animal. ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.* 2. the one-dimensional edge of a space conceived of as a two-dimensional extension, such as a garden or river; or the thin edge of three-dimensional object, e.g., the lip of a pot, or the lip of the side of a canoe. ► *Gram.* This sense contrasts with *íyaaji* ‘edge, border’ in that the latter refers to an edge as well as the two- or three-dimensional space adjacent to it. *Poss.pref.*

íiyii *irreg.pl.* **íiyuwa** *irreg.poss.* **íiyii**. (n.) 1. general term for lianas and vines. 2. rope or cord of any type.

íiyii náana *irreg.pl.* **íiyii naánaka** *lit.* rope tree (n.) species of small, unidentified tree with small leaves that grows to some 3m in height; its

trunk, covered in blunt thorns, reaches some 10cm in diameter. It grows long tubers reminiscent of very long manioc tubers, which are used to treat manioc stalk cuttings to assure that the resulting manioc plants grow well. These tubers are grated and the pulp mixed with *ikaja* (**cocona**) and water; the resulting mixture is poured over the tied bundles of manioc stalk cuttings, prior to planting them.

íyíikaka (n.) scum, dirtiness on the surface of something, e.g., on water, as when the level of a body of water drops, or on the skin of an unwashed person. ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.*

íiyuwa *irreg.pl.* of **íiyii** *irreg.poss.* **íiyuwa**.

íyuu (adj.) 1. be permeated, suffused, or impregnated with, e.g., manioc meal flour that is permeated with water by virtue of having been soaked in it, or meat that is permeated with smoke by virtue of being smoked over a fire. ► *Gram.* This element forms adjectival compounds with nouns, obligatorily appearing as the head of the compound. The resulting compounds can function both predicatively and attributively. 2. be completely covered in something, e.g., a child who spends all his time by a firepit and is completely covered with ashes can be said to be *pukiti íyuu* or similarly, a person who is covered with **sarna** can be said to be *isíku íyuu*. 3. be **curado** with a medicinal plant; this typically refers to the

outcome of a process in which a person consumes a medicinal plant, typically for an extended period of time, and keeps a rigorous dietary regimen, which results in the conferral of some effectively magical power (e.g., the ability to fly) on the patient. This process can also be applied simultaneously to a physical object (e.g., manioc plants, fish hooks, or spears) to confer on the object a desirable quality (e.g., grow well, catch many fish, or knock aside thrown spears without fail, respectively). *Rel.* isíku ifyuu (adj.) covered with **sarna** (skin malady). *Rel.* iisaja ifyuu (adj.) salted, e.g., soup, or preserved fish. *Rel.* anajaka ifyuu (adj.) smoked, smoky, e.g., a smoked fish, or a cloth that has spent much time near a cooking fire.

iiyuuwaajina *rt.* **iiyuuwaa** (loc.n.) **sogal** or vine tangle, an area of the forest where lianas, typically of multiple species, grow in such profusion and so densely that it is impossible to pass through without using a machete. ► *Gram.* The default form of this locative noun is *iiyuuwaajina*.

H

íí (interj.) interjection that indicates agreement with, affirmation of, or consent to an interlocutor's utterance. ► *Socio.* This interjection is not used by all speakers.

ííja (n.) hard central part of a cylindrical object, typically the **shungo** or hard heartwood of a tree, but also said of other objects with roughly similar geometries, such as the hard wire inside a plastic-clad electrical cable. Note that **shungos** are prized for use as house posts. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

ííjakiya *ELY pers.var.* of **ííikiya**

ííjakúura 3.poss. **nííjakúura** (n.) the solid or hollow interior part or center of an object or being conceived of as a three-dimensional entity. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.* Ex. **Kiaá iina iriki níniija n = ííjakúura = ji.** *You remove the seeds from the centers (of the fruits).*

ííjakúura *rt.* = **ííja** (loc.postp.) inside, in the case that the figure is contiguous or almost so with the matter that surrounds it, e.g., an internal organ in the human body, or someone squeezed into the cavity of a tree. ► *Gram.* The default form of this locative postposition is **ííjakúura** With the

suffixes *-ku* and *-ma*, the root undergoes tone shift, surfacing as *ííjaku* and *ííjama*, respectively. Ex. **Iina jíítimijaarikiiká tíí aákusana nuu = jina, iina taana kaá tíí aákusana, aájapaki tíí nu = íniija nu = ííjakúura.** *Some are red; others are not red, and do not have seeds inside them.* Ex. **Iina kaaya, kííraka = aákuji, nu = tikiaáriikiaaki = na tíira, íimi = ííjakúura síisaramaajitáami náana.** *This man, from fear, entered there, inside (i.e., among) the three trees.*

ííjaana *rt.* **ííjaa** (adj.) 1. poorly-behaved, rude, or disrespectful, said of individuals who regularly violate social norms by, e.g., starting fights, hassling members of the opposite sex, or touching things that are not their own. 2. daring or fearless, said of animals that hunt or scavenge despite the presence of humans, e.g., eagles that snatch chickens from human settlements, or domestic animals that grab food from tables or serving dishes with people present.

ííikiya (n.) temporal midpoint; approximate midpoint of a time period (e.g., a day) or temporal

midpoint of an activity (e.g., sleeping). *ELY pers.var.* **ijjakiya**.

ijji (interj.) yes; interjection that serves as an affirmative response to a question. *Ex.* “**ijji**,” **iina miisaji aatikaaki nuu**. “Yes,” the woman said to him.

ijjijina *irreg.pl.* **ijjijnakiya** (n.) center or midpoint of a referent construed as a surface, e.g., the center of a table top or garden. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.* *Ex.* **Piyuni iina ijjijnakiya iriwi, suukwaraki tii**. All the planks’ centers are dirty.

= **ijjijina** (postp.) in the ‘exact’ middle or center of a two-dimensional region or space, e.g., a table top or a garden, where the region indicated is tightly centered on the middle of the region; this term contrasts with = *jiitijina* in that the latter applies to a larger area in the middle of a given region. *Ex.* **Taana kaaya iikiaariki nu = isakujiita, taana iikiaariki nu = isamajiita, taana iikiaariki na = ijjijina**. One person lived a bit upriver of another, another lived a bit downriver of another, and another lived right between them. *Ex.* **Iina maniti, nu = imataa iriwi = ijjijina**. That clay bowl is resting right in the center of the wooden table.

ijjikuma *rt.* = **ijjiku** (loc.postp.)

1. in the middle of, between, among; to occupy a position between or among two or more objects that constitute a ground whose configuration is roughly linear, e.g., a person or a house standing between two or more

others. ► *Anth.* When used to indicate the presence of an individual living among a group of people resident in an area, the requirement of a linear arrangement of the objects constituting the ground can be understood as being satisfied due to the fact that Iquitos traditionally lived along rivers (a linear pattern), and even now, in a large community like San Antonio de Pintuyacu, houses are for the most part arranged linearly along the river. ► *Gram.* The default form of this locative postposition is *ijjikuma*. *Ex.* **Nu = ajitii na = ijjikuma**. She is sitting between them. *Ex.* **Iina = na naki, iina mana iikiaariki tii, waarata kaayaaka ijjikujina, anuu taariki = na siimana**. The father, the elder who lived among his fellows, he was a shaman. 2. in or at a group activity or event, e.g., a party or drinking session. *Ex.* **Maayaasini = ijjikuma nu = ikii**. He is at the party.

ijjitina *rt.* **ijjiti** *pers.var.* of **anana**

► *Socio.* This variant is attributed by JPI to his grandmother *Piirnaja*, and is generally perceived as archaic by current speakers.

ii mana *irreg.poss.* **ii mana**. (n.)

charapilla, tree species with slender fruits 10cm in length that are edible when roasted or boiled. Growing primarily in areas with clayey soil, its trunk can reach 1.5m in diameter. Its white wood is used both for planks and for **plantillas** (bases of plank boats), while the

wood from its small buttress roots is used to make manioc mashers (*ajátaari*). *Sci. Dipteryx micrantha*.

íini *rt. íi* **1.** (i.v.) fly, whether said of living creatures or mechanical devices. **2.** (i.v.) flow, said of air. *Rel. íija* (adj.) flown, said, among other things, of fledglings that have left the nest.

íini *rt. íi* **1.** (d.v.) name, give a name to something or someone. *Ex.*

Niwa = aákuji na = íikurá

Níikamúumu nuu. *For that reason they named it (the river)*

'Níikamúumu'. **2.** (a.v.) call, use a particular name or term in reference to someone or something.

Ex. Nu = íiyaaka, atíi = yaa

aákari = íira, na = íiyaa iina

niisina = na 'maayitíisi'. *Her name, to this day, they call that eagle 'maayitíisi'.*

íiri *irreg.pl. íiriwa* (n.) pupa of insects that have a chrysalis phase, such butterflies, moths, and beetles.

► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

íitatóani *rt. íitata* (t.v.) remove or lower a cooking pot from a cooking fire. ► *Gram.* The first person subject proclitic conditions the root allomorph *úitata-*.

íitáani *rt. íita* **1.** (t.v.) remove something from a container, e.g., a basket or a bag, and place that thing on a surface, typically the ground. ► *Gram.* The first person subject proclitic conditions the root allomorph *uíta*. **2.** (t.v.) serve a portion of food by removing it from a vessel. ► *Gram.* The first person subject proclitic conditions the root allomorph *uíta*.

íiti *irreg.poss. íiti.* (n.) **maquisapa** or White-bellied Spider Monkey; covered in long black hair, it has a small head with red facial skin, its torso reaching some 55cm in length, with long, lanky limbs, and a long prehensile tail. It is prized as a game animal and was hunted out of the territory around the community of San Antonio before the memories of even the oldest residents. *Sci. Ateles belzebuth*.

íitíkana *irreg.pl. íitíkiaaki* (n.)

maquisapa rumo, a variety of manioc with large and notably long, slender tubers that somewhat resemble the limbs of *íiti*, or spider monkeys. The skin of the tuber is white and the stalk of the plant turns silvery gray when older.

íiyaaka (n.) name, whether the proper name of a person or place, or the non-proper referential designation for an entity in the world, e.g., for a tree species.

► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

íiyáana *rt. íiyáa* *irreg.pl. íiyáapi*

(n.) **1. paisano** or fellow; person of the same salient group, e.g., the same ethnic group, residence group, or age grade. ► *Gram.* This word is never used alone, but forms part of a construction with the postposition = *árata*, which obligatorily bears a person prefix as its complement, e.g., *kw = árata íiyáana* 'my fellow', or *p = árata íiyáapi* 'our fellows'. **2.** person with same name. ► *Gram.* This sense has same constructional restrictions as the first sense.

J

= **ja** (grammatical clitic) Clitic that marks a phrase that is coreferential with the following relative clause.

jákii *irreg.pl. jákiiwa* (n.) **mazamorra**, a gruel or thick soup made from grated plantain or manioc, or **fariña**, to which fish or meat is typically added.

jakíini *rt. jákii* (i.v.) make *jákii* (**mazamorra**) gruel.

jamíkiji *JPI pers.var. of jaámikiji*

janaka (n.) offshoot of a plant, either of a plant which naturally propagates by producing offshoots from runners, such as wild cane (*miyajána*) and plantains (*samúkwaati*); or an offshoot resulting from the secondary regrowth of a plant after it has had its stalk or trunk cut down. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

janíini *rt. janií* (i.v.) become moldy, said, e.g., of bread, manioc, or meat.

janiíwi *irreg.pl. janiíwiya* (n.) **1.** down; small, soft feathers that grown near the skin of birds, under their larger feathers. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.* **2.** small fibers clinging to the edge of something; prototypically, this term refers to the small fibers left on either the

vein of a *níikami* (**chambira**) leaf or the flexible part of the leaf, after the latter has been stripped away from the former, but it is also used for other similar straggling fibers, such as those left around the trunk by *nísikati* (**aguaje**) palm fronds as they grow. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

japakíini *socio.var. of ajapakíini irreg.pl. japakíiya*

japakíiya *irreg.pl. of japakíini*

járaki (n.) firewood. ► *Gram. mass noun.*

jarakíini *rt. jarákii* (i.v.) make firewood; cut or split larger pieces of wood into pieces suitable for using in a cooking fire.

jaraaka (n.) **garanadilla**, or passion fruit, vine with edible fruits. These vines used to be abundant along the banks of the Chambira River, but decades of over-harvesting of the fruit, which required pulling down the entire vine from the tree in which it grew, have made this plant rare now. The leaves of the plant were used by Iquitos to treat certain types of skin fungus which take the form of dark patches on the skin and are believed to result from ‘impure’ blood; the treatment consists of boiling the leaves,

cooling the liquid, and then drinking it. *Sci. Passiflora sp.*

járaakatáani *rt. járaakata* (i.v.) cluck in the manner that chickens do when laying eggs.

jaráani *rt. jaata drv.rt. jara* (t.v.) remove multiple seeds, kernels, grains, beans or small fruits from the cob, bunch, pod or similar entity to which they are attached, e.g., corn kernels from a cob, grains of rice from a head, or *ipíti* (*ungurahui*) or *amariyaaja* (*pijuayo*) palm fruits from their *ási* (*racimo*). *act./mid.* jaráini (middle)

jaritáani *rt. jarita* (t.v.) choose, select, or pick out individuals from a group or pile, e.g., the particular fish one wants to eat from a large haul, spoiled corn kernels that one intends to discard, or a person one wants for a soccer team.

jaríini *rt. jaati impf.rt. jaati drv.rt. jári* (i.v.) detach, speaking of multiple small seeds, kernels, grains, beans, or small fruits detaching from the cob, bunch, pod or similar entity to which they are attached, e.g., corn kernels from a cob, grains of rice from a head, or *ipíti* (*ungurahui*) or *amariyaaja* (*pijuayo*) palm fruits from their *ási* (*racimo*). *act./mid.* jaráani (active)

=**jata** (postp.) with; indicates that something serves as an instrument or tool. *Ex. Nu = kápuu imiráani níiya = jata nuu, suwa kápuuja. He filled it (the hole) up with soil again, well filled up. Ex.*

Nu = tipiaáriki = na iina = jata paatúina naaraájuuja, juu! He

touched (one of his dead companions) with the enchanted balsawood -- wow!

=**jata** (postp.) **1.** with, in the company of. ► *Gram.* In this sense, the postposition takes an NP complement which denotes or indexes the entity that the subject of the associated verb accompanies. *Ex. Kániika nakariiyaa kii = jata iwáani? Who wants to go with me? Ex. Átiji = na, nu = iikikiaaki = na jítimi amáriyaana iina = jata miisaji. So then he lived some years with that woman. 2. while, with; used to indicate temporal overlap between eventualities. ► *Gram.* In this sense, the postposition takes an NP complement that denotes an eventuality which overlaps with the eventuality denoted by the main verb and its arguments, often indicating the manner in which the latter eventuality is realized; this complement almost always includes an event-nominalized verb. *Ex. “Nu = aátiki kíija, “Kaa = na, nitíini = jata = na k = iniyaárikiána.” He said to me, “No, I am going to cross running.” Ex. Iinawaja nuúkiika yaawíini, kaa nu = pariyaáriki kaa asaáni = jata iwíini. Not even a single day could he live without eating. Ex. Náaji kia = kumiki jíta kí = kumikiáaki, tarawaajuúni = jata. Thus you will grow up, as I grew up, working. Ex. Naa = na = tarawaajuuyaáriki kaa kuwasíini = jata. Similarly, they worked without arguing. Ex. Naaraatá = yaa na = íni = jata na = katariíkiaki = ná**

iina = **iikwaji amariyaaja**,
naawaaká = **yaa**
siisaramaajitáapi. *And thus while flying by they harvested the pijuyayos, those same three (brothers).*

jatiníini *rt.* **jatini** (t.v.) ignore or act insensitively, without regard to another's words or feelings, e.g., take food after being told that one cannot have any, chat up a second woman after another woman has already made her affections clear, act in a friendly fashion to someone who has made their dislike plain, continue to act in a certain manner after having been criticized for it or counseled against it. ► *Gram.* The object of the verb is the person whose words or feelings one ignores. *Ex.* **Iina miisaji**, **kí = jatínii nuu**, **iyaamiaákuji nu = sikiikura kíja**. *That woman, I am ignoring her, because she dumped me.*

jawakíini *rt.* **jawakíi 1.** (i.v.) dry up, speaking of a quantity of fluid or liquid, e.g., a pot full of water, or a puddle. **2.** (i.v.) dry out, speaking of the throat, e.g., due to talking a great deal or due to eating, especially dry foods such as **fariña** or ground corn. ► *Gram.* The subject of the verb denotes or indexes the throat that experiences drying out.

jawana *rt.* **jawa** (adj.) dry, e.g., dry firewood, a washed shirt that has dried, or the interior of a vessel formerly filled with liquid that is now dry due to the evaporation of its previous contents.

jawarákuuti (n.) general term for the types of edible grubs found in dead trees and shelf fungus; typically white and 1-2cm long.

jawáari (adv.) then, subsequently, afterwards; indicates that the eventuality denoted by the clause in which the adverb appears occurs subsequent to the eventuality denoted by the previous clause. This adverb is often used when the eventualities involved constitute step in a larger process, or when they are seen as connected episodes or events that form part of a larger arc of events. *Ex.*

Iyaakarí = yaa

nu = kuúkiriikuraaná pakana,

náaji jíita arama púriija,

jawáari = na nu = irikuraaná iina

paatíina, iina

nu = masíikiaakí = ná nu = mira.

When the achote had become thick, like hand-strained mud, then he took the balsa wood which he had asked is sons for.

jawaárika *JPI pers. var.* of **waárika**

jáwiina (n.) period of low water; the period during which the water in rivers and their tributaries is near their lowest level, typically for some two months during the height dry season. During this time, work that requires relatively high levels of water, such as logging, is typically suspended in favor of seasonal activities including fishing and clearing new gardens.

jawíini *rt.* **jaáki** *impf. rt.* **jaáki** *drv. rt.* **jáwi** (i.v.) drop, speaking of the level of water in a vessel or in a body of water, such as a river or

lake. ► *Gram.* The subject of the verb denotes or indexes the body of water whose water level drops.

jaa (adv.) already. ► *Gram.* In constructions with 1-state verbs, i.e., activity verbs such as *ajiríni* ‘be sitting’, or *takúuni* ‘be standing’, this particle often produces a 2-state meaning, e.g., for the verbs given here ‘sit down’ or ‘stand up’, or accompanies activity verbs that have had a 2-state interpretation induced by other means, such as the momentary perfective *-rii*; in construction with 2-state verbs, this particle often produces a perfect-like meaning; in negative polarity clauses, this particle yields in conjunction with the negative element a sense of ‘no longer’ or ‘not anymore’. *Ex. Jaa nu = pajátiríi. It has gotten a hole. Ex. K = irikataájuukurá piyíini nuu jaa. I had arranged everything already. Ex. Kutatáani = aákuji kíija, kaa makiíniíta k = iíkii jaa. In the early morning (around 4am), I am no longer sleepy (i.e., I have become wakeful).*

jaákaa *irreg.pl.* of **jaakáana**

jaakáana *irreg.pl.* **jaákaa**, **jaakaánaka** (n.) **mono blanco** or White-fronted Capuchin monkey; hunted for food, and considered by Iquitos to be a somewhat humorous creature. *Sci. Cebus albifrons. dialect.var. waasiaárika. Chambira dialect.var. wásiami. play.var. kwaata kariyáana.*

jaáki *impf.rt.* of **jawíini**

jaakika *irreg.pl.* **jaakiwa** (n.) buttock. ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.*

jaakiwa *irreg.pl.* of **jaakika**

jaakíini *rt.* **jaákii** (i.v.) grow in size, speaking of the buttocks. In traditional Iquito society, large buttocks were considered attractive, and it is said that at least some women who were unsatisfied with the size of their buttocks would, when looking at the full moon, slap their buttocks so that they would grow in size in imitation of the moon. ► *Gram.* The subject denotes or indexes the possessor of the buttocks in question.

jaámanakíini *rt.* **jaámanakíi** 1.

(i.v.) choke on food that is stuck in one’s throat, either a soft food that cannot be swallowed due to insufficient moisture, or something that blocks the throat entirely, and cannot be swallowed, e.g., a fruit pit. ► *Gram.* An NP denoting or indexing the food causing the blockage can be introduced by an oblique argument with the instrumental postposition = *jata*.

Ex. Iina maaya, nu = jaámanakíi asúraaja = jata; iina taana maaya, nu = kíi paápaaja níiki = jata. That child choked on (too much) manioc; the other child choked on a fish bone.

2. (i.v.) for a pipe, tube, or similar object to be blocked, typically by something soft, e.g., paper or cloth, such that the flow of air or fluid is entirely blocked. ► *Gram.* The substance causing the blockage can be introduced by an oblique argument with the instrumental postposition = *jata*.

jaámanana *rt.* **jaámana** (adj.) tight-fitting, said of something

inserted into an opening, e.g., a cork in a bottle, or a nail hammered into a piece of wood.

jaámiikiji (n.) **1.** left arm and hand. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.* **2.** left side. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*; in this sense, the possessor is typically the first person plural inclusive. *JPI pers.var. jamíkiji.*

jaámiina *rt. jaámii* (adj.) left-handed, said of a person who prefers to use their left hand over their right for most single-handed tasks.

jáana (interrog.) which; interrogative used to question which of a set of entities is the relevant one; used with both inanimate and animate entities. *Ex. Jáana tii kia = itíniija, kw = árata iiyáana? Which is your manioc beer, my fellow? Ex. Jáana ariwáani kia = nakariiyaa? Which song do you want? Ex. Nu = nakusitiikura kíija jáana taa niyaaka. She acquainted me with which (man) is her husband.*

jaaniíti *free.var. of aaníti*

jaari (adv.) **1.** already; indicates that the eventuality denoted by the clause with which it appears began prior to a relevant temporal reference point. *Ex. Jaari = na pí = raatikiaaná kia = itíniija. We have already drunk your manioc beer.* **2.** so then; in clause-initial position, this element indicates that the eventuality denoted by the associated clause occurs subsequent to the eventuality in the preceding clause. ► *Sem.* Unlike *jawáari*, which has a similar function, this

sense is typically employed when the subsequent eventuality is in some respected motivated by, or causally related to, the prior eventuality. *Ex. Na = iyaáriikiaáki = na; jaari na = aáriiriikiaáki = na. They took flight; and then they passed by.* **3.** completely; in clause-final position, this element indicates that the eventuality denoted by the predicate has already reached its final state or end point at the relevant point in time. With stative and two-state predicates, this sense indicates that the state or result has been reached by the relevant affected entity; with activity predicates, it indicates that the activity has come to its termination, resulting in a perfect-like interpretation. *Ex.*

Nu = saátariikuraaná nu = maánakaja, jítikari nu = mijiriikurá jaari. She poured out her chopped manioc, once it was well cooked. Ex.

Nu = aatiaáriki = na iipi manínikuuri raatiki jaari, “Kíi kina átuu.” He said to the youths who had drunk, “I will now counsel you.”

jaari (interj.) “it’s done!”, “that’s it!”, or “that’s enough!”, interjection expressing an evaluation that some activity is complete or that something is of sufficient quantity; also used interrogatively to inquire if some activity is complete or if something is of sufficient quantity. *Ex. Jaari = na, piyíini, piyíini*

kana = miíyaa aaka. *That's it, absolutely all of us have water.*

jaátaaraa *free.var.* of jaátaaraata

jaátaaraata *JPI pers.var.* of jítaaraata *free.var.* jaátaaraa.

jaátaaraata *JPI pers.var.* of jítaaraata

jaátaaraatina *rt.* jaátaaraati *JPI pers.var.* of jítaaraatina *irreg.pl.* jaátaaraatimi (inanimate), jaátaaraatipi (animate)

jaati (n.) general term for bats; Iquitos traditionally believed that all bats were omnivorous, and that all fed on the blood of animals.

jaati *impf.rt.* of jaríini

jaatika asaakúuna *lit.* bats' food (n.) **sacha parinari**, species of tree that grows in inundating areas and produces small flat fruits, reminiscent of *ñmana* (**charapilla**) fruits, which measure about 5cm in length; these edible sweet fruits turn yellowish-green when ripe, and are eaten by bats when on the tree, from which derives the name of tree, or by fish, when they fall into the waters of the **tahuampas** that surround them during the fruiting season, from which derives their alternate name. *Sci.*

Schistostemon reticulatum. *JPI*

pers.var. paápaka naasiina.

free.var. paápaka simiráana.

jaawuu *irreg.pl.* jaawuuwa • from Sp. jabón. (n.) spao.

jaayi (n.) mantona or boa de la altura, species of boa found in elevated regions away from rivers; reaching up to 15cm in diameter

and 3m in length, the most common coloration in the San Antonio area is a tan-gray color with distinct oval patterning on the sides and back. *Sci.* *Boa constrictor.*

jikatáani *rt.* jikata **1.** (t.v.) remove something or someone from a place, e.g., an object from a bag, an animal from an enclosure, or a person from a community. **2.** (t.v.) remove or extract a substance from something, e.g., by rendering fat from a piece of animal skin, or by draining latex from latex-producing tree. **3.** (t.v.) obtain something for one's own use, e.g., a piece of land or the rights to its use. ► *Socio.* This sense is calqued by *JPI* from Spanish **sacar** which has this as one of its senses, apart from its main 'remove' sense. *free.var.* jimatáani.

jikati *impf.rt.* of jikatíini

jikatíini *rt.* jikati *impf.rt.* jikati **1.** (i.v.) leave or depart from a location, be it briefly, e.g., leaving a house to visit a neighbor, or on a long-term or permanent basis, e.g., leaving one community to live in another. *Ex.* Iiti = **ji**, jíta **kí** = jikátii iiti = **ji** = **na**, **k** = **íkwaa tíira kí** = **iyikúra**. *From here, when I leave from here, I go there to my home.* **2.** (i.v.) rise above the horizon, said of celestial bodies especially the sun and moon. *Ex.* **Na** = **iiyaáriikiaaki** = **na**, **na** = **nakusíini** = **úra tíiti** = **ji iina jikátii nunamija**. *They (the shamans) flew off, to know from where the sun rises.* *free.var.*

jimatíini.

jiki *impf.rt.* of jikúuni

jíkija *socio.var.* of **ijíkija**
irreg.pl. **jíkiwa**

jíkiwa *irreg.pl.* of **jíkija**

jikunúini *rt.* **jikúnii** (d.v.) send something to someone. ► *Gram.*

The non-subject arguments express the theme and recipient arguments of the verb.

jikuriáaka (n.) **uchiyacu**, a traditional spicy stew made from a base of strongly fermented manioc beer, in which was put considerable quantities of hot pepper, and a variety of types of fish and meat; it was common for single pot of *jikuriáaka* to be kept going for weeks at a time, continually replenishing the pot with meat, fish, and manioc beer.

jikutáani *rt.* **jikúta** (t.v.) break apart, speaking of an object that is roughly Y-shaped, e.g., the fork of branch, a partially split piece of firewood, or the joint of an animal at the point where it joints the body. *Rel.* **jikutatáani** (*rt.* **jikútata**) (t.v.) break apart a Y-shaped object with multiple parts, e.g., break open the jaw of a game animal (which is composed of the jaw plus teeth), or break off a tree branch that has fruit on it.

jíkuti (n.) fork, any Y-shaped object, typically the natural fork of a tree, where two branches join; the same term applies to man-made forked objects of roughly similar shape, e.g., the end of a house post, in which a notch has been cut to rest a roof pole. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

jikutúini *rt.* **jikútii** 1. (i.v.) make a forked or Y-shaped object, typically by cutting a suitably shaped segment of branch from a plant or tree. 2. (t.v.) place a forked or Y-shaped support under something to prevent it from leaning or falling over. 3. (i.v.) straddle an object, standing over it, e.g., a fallen tree trunk. ► *Gram.* This sense requires that the object bear a postposition. If the associated motion suffix *-rii* is added to this root, the resulting stem is construed as indicating that the subject stepped over the object.

Ex. **Nu = jikútiirií**

náana = isákuma. *He stepped over the tree.*

jikútiitáani *rt.* **jikútiita** (t.v.) be Y-shaped or bifurcated in form, e.g., a branch that splits into two smaller branches, a person who stands with their legs splayed apart, or a person who walks with their legs bowed.

jikuukúuni *rt.* **jikuúkuu** (t.v.) tell someone repeatedly to leave the house, usually said of someone who repeatedly tells a person they live with, especially a spouse, to leave permanently; note that it is not entailed by this verb that the person in fact leaves.

jikuúuni *rt.* **jiku** *impf.rt.* **jiki** (t.v.) send one or more people to some location, often, but not necessarily, with the intention that they carry out a task at the destination.

► *Gram.* The object indexes or denotes the individual(s) sent. *Ex.*

Atii = ná = yaajaa,

na = jikukiaaki = ná maasiána

kaaya tíira = ji Lima = jina = ji. *At*

that point they sent many people from Lima. Ex. **Kí = jíkuki asúraaja sírátáani = ánuura nuu.** *I sent her to harvest manioc.*

jímákaayi (n.) zarza, species of green creeper some 3-4cm in diameter that spreads along the ground in open areas such as **chacras**, **purmas**, and paths, and climbs trees when it encounters them; notable for its curved, sharp spines.

jimatáani *rt. jimata free.var. of jikatáani act./mid. jimatíni (middle)*

jimati *impf.rt. of jimatíni*

jimatiíni *rt. jimati impf.rt. jimati free.var. of jikatíni act./mid. jimatáani (active)*

jimaakija (interj.) “alright!”, “OK!”, exclamation of the speakers intention to act.

jíminati (n.) general term for **tábanos** or horseflies, blood sucking flies that mainly feeds on forest mammals, but can be a serious human pest in the dry season, delivering a painful bite. *Sci. Tabanus spp.*

jíminati ánaaja *lit. horsefly trunk* (n.) **soga de tábano**, species of liana whose fruits were traditionally the reputed source of *jíminati* or horseflies, these insects emerging from the fruits of the plant. It appears that this belief springs from an unidentified and rarely-encountered species of liana with soft yellow fruits, which when opened, often reveal a large yellow fly similar to a *jíminati*.

jimíini *rt. jimii 1.* (i.v.) enter or penetrate, speaking of something relatively sharp and slender that is snugly in contact with the surrounding material, e.g., a splinter that enters a finger or a harpoon tip that enters a fish. **2.** (i.v.) be inserted or be stuck in, speaking of something sharp and slender that is inserted in such a way as to be snugly in contact with the surrounding material, e.g., a machete that is slid between the slats of a wall for safe-keeping, or a harpoon tip that is stuck in the flesh of a fish. Ex. **Ijúuti jimííyaa kw = áwasi = jina.** *The thorn is stuck in my toe (lit. digit). act./mid. jimúuni (active)*

jímiisi (n.) xiphoid process, the cartilaginous tip of the human sternum, or breastbone.

jímiiti (n.) type of **callampa**, a species of soft brown shelf fungus that reaches some 5-8cm in length and grows in clusters on fallen tree trunks. It was formerly prepared and eaten as *ijiika (patarashca)*, but is now rarely consumed, due in part to its association with indigenous foodways.

jímiiti iriáaku *lit. callampa carrier* (n.) species of small, pale squirrel; its name is inspired by the similarity of its tail to the shelf fungus *jímiiti (callampa)*. *Sci. Sciurillus pusillus.*

jímiitíni *rt. jimíitii 1.* (i.v.) collide, e.g., a boat with a trunk.
► *Gram.* With a plural subject a reciprocal interpretation is available; the object collided with is otherwise added to the clause as

an oblique argument, typically with the locative postposition = *jina*. **2.** (i.v.) alight or land, speaking of a bird that lands to perch on something, typically a branch. **3.** (i.v.) land, speaking of a canoe or boat that runs up onto a river bank or similar geographical feature.

jimúkiaaki *irreg.pl.* of **jimúkwana**

jimúkwana *irreg.pl.* **jimúkiaaki** (n.) replanted manioc stalk; stalk from a harvested manioc plant that is replanted in the soil at the time that the former is harvested.

jimuúkujina

irreg.pl. **jimuukuúkujina** (loc.n.) burial place, grave or cemetery.

jimuukúuni *rt.* **jimuúkuu** (i.v.)

lament a recently deceased individual, cry repeatedly and prolongedly for a recently deceased person; in traditional Iquito society, it was expected that family members would lament the deceased, crying loudly and repeatedly in the presence of the body, between the person's death and their burial the next day; it was also expected that friends and neighbors would join these lamentations, surrounding the body, in order to 'help' the family of the deceased lament.

jimúuni *rt.* **jímuu** **1.** (t.v.) insert,

stick in; insert an entity in a manner that results in direct contact between a significant portion of the entity being inserted and the surrounding material, typically requiring some pressure to complete the action, e.g., driving a sharpened stick into the soil,

inserting a stopper into a bottle, or inserting a manioc tuber into a basket that is already quite full.

► *Socio.* The form *ikáani* is characterized by some speakers as a dialect variant of *jimúuni*, but in fact it only overlaps with this first sense of *jimúuni*; therefore it seems more accurate to consider *ikáani* a form, with a restricted dialectal distribution, that is not entirely equivalent to *jimúuni*. *Ex.*

Ki = **jímuu iijuútaaja**

wuutíya = **jinakuma**. *I stuck the stopper in the bottle.* *Ex.*

Nu = **paajámani,**

nu = **jímuukuraaná nu** = **juwáana tii tasiki** = **jina,**

nu = **pajatáani** = **íira nuu**. *Her lover, he stuck his spear into the fish trap, to make a hole in it.* **2.** (t.v.)

put or place an entity such that it is surrounded by some substance, e.g., by immersing something in water, burying it the ground, or placing it in a pile of ashes. *Ex.* **Jaa**

nu = **muútaa iina nu** = **kuúriki iina nu** = **jímuukiaakí tii**

niíya = **jina**. *He is digging up the money that he buried there in the ground.* *Ex.* **Kia** = **jímuuyaa naami**

aaka = **jina iina sinaakí íriwi**. *You'll put the piece of fabric down*

into the water. **3.** (t.v.) bury a deceased person. ► *Sem.* Although

this sense might appear to be simply a subsense of the previous more general sense, this more specific sense is in fact much more salient to speakers as a meaning associated with this root than the previous more general sense is. *Ex.*

Na = **jímuukiaaki** = **ná tii**

iita = **jinakuma nuu**. *They buried him there inside the house. act./mid.*
jimíni (middle)

jimuutáani *rt.* **jimuúta 1.** (t.v.) consume a liquid by dipping a relatively dry food such as cooked manioc or bread into it, and then eating the liquid-covered dry food. Eating this way is especially salient as the manner in which **jikuriáaka**, a traditional spicy stew with a base of manioc beer, was eaten with cooked manioc. ► *Gram.* The object of the verb denotes the liquid that is consumed. *Ex.* **Tipanuútaki kiina pí = jikuriáaka; kí = nakariíyaa nu = jimuutáani.**
MISSING 2. (t.v.) insert something with multiple constituent parts into something else, e.g., stick an **umisha** (celebratory palm hung with presents) into the ground; or insert one thing into another thing that consists of multiple constituent parts, e.g., slip a knife into a gap in the wall of a hut in order to keep it safe, the multiple parts of the wall being the vertical slats and the horizontal cross-pieces that bind them together. ► *Sem.* This sense is also used idiomatically to indicate the construction of a house.

= **jina** (postp.) at, on, in. ► *Gram.* This postposition has fairly minimal spatial semantic content, denoting a general proximal spatial relationship. It also is required in a variety of grammatical contexts, such as event-nominalized complements of **aparáni** ‘begin’; these requirements are described in the entries pertaining to the

elements which condition the appearance of = **jina**. *Ex.*

Kana = siwaániriikiakaí

Sanantuúni = jina. *We arrived in San Antonio. Ex. Kí = saakiíniyaa kináaja jaátaraata maakatúuwa iikiaárikí = na iiti Anatumu = jina.*
I will tell you how our ancestors lived here on the Pintuyacu River. Ex.

Siisanurika aaka kina = saataríi nami samaku = jina. *Pour a little bit of water there inside, in the gourd.*

= **jinaji** (postp.) than, in the sense of comparison. ► *Gram.* This postposition attaches to the nominal constituent denoting the standard of comparison in the comparative construction. *Ex.* **Júura uumáata nu = nakúsii píi = jinaji.** *He knows much more than us. Ex. Ikíiku tíi júura uumáana, kuuja = jinaji.* *Jaguars are bigger than ocelots.*

jinakuku (n.) upward-oriented body cavity, generally, the vagina (**saápara**) or rectum (**niriyáaku**).

► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

jinakuma *rt.* **jinaku** (loc.n.) interior; the inside or interior space of an entity, which can contain another entity, e.g., the interior spaces of cooking pots, canoes, houses, holes and cavities, or even the bodies of animals and humans.

► *Gram.* The default form of this locative noun is **jinakuma**; the non-default forms **jinaku-ma** and **jinaku-ku** are construed as denoting the lower and upper parts, respectively, of an interior space, e.g., the space near the floor and near the roof, respectively, inside a

house. *Poss.pref.* *Ex.* **Íyaa iina = na, iina mitiija apárakuraana riníkiiníni = jina, jítikari ípanaka pariiriikurá nuu = jinakuma jaari.** *Then the turtle began to struggle, when the heat penetrated its interior.*

jinakuma *rt.* **jinaku** (n.) term used rather indistinctly to refer to a range of internal organs, such as the stomach, bladder, and heart.
► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.*

jinakuma *rt.* = **jinaku** (loc.postp.)
1. inside, in the interior space of an object with a cavity, e.g., a house or a cooking pot. ► *Gram.* The default form of this locative postposition is = *jinakuma*; the choice of a locative suffix is determined by the orientation of the cavity with respect to the opening of the cavity. *Ex.* **Nu = kásiitaki nu = mira, nu = ajirítíi ífmina = jinakuma naa.** *She took hold of her children and had them sit in the canoe.* *Ex.* **Jaari nu = íkwakiaaki tíira naki = jinakuma.** *Then he went into the forest.* 2. in a section of a river or a similar body of water, or in a river basin, relative to the deictic center. ► *Gram.* The choice of locative suffix is determined by the position of the figure relative to the deictic center, i.e., = *jinakuma* for a figure downriver of the deictic center, and = *jinakuku* for a figure upriver of the deictic center. *Ex.* **Nu = iriaáriki kanáaja kaamiíraata Anatimu = jinakuku.** *They took us upriver, to the upper Pintuyacu River.* *Ex.* **Jawáari = na náaji iina tipaniiri**

aniíkiaaná = yaa aasamu = jinakuma = ji. *Then the demonic stingrays were coming from the downriver part of the creek.*

jinakuna (n.) **chontaquiuro**, tree species mainly found in inundating areas and **purmas**), reaching 1m in diameter; the heartwood of this tree is very hard and dark red in color, and is used for house posts. *Sci. Diplotropis sp. free.var. piyarúuna.*

jinítaaku *Chambira dialect.var.* of **jinítaasi**

jinítáani *rt.* **jiníta** 1. (t.v.) grate, typically said of foodstuffs such as manioc, plantains, and sweet potatoes. 2. (t.v.) rub something in a scraping or abrading manner, e.g., when sharpening a machete. 3. (t.v.) strike two flint stones, *jinítaasi*, against each other with glancing blows in order to produce sparks. 4. (t.v.) light a match.

jinítaari *irreg.pl.* **jinítaariwa, jinítaarika** (n.) grater; traditionally, the spiny aerial root of the **tatíi (pona)** palm was used to grate foodstuffs such as manioc, plantains, and sweet potato. In the early 20th century, the technique of making graters from metal cans punctured by nails was introduced, and these eventually replaced **tatíi** roots, remaining the principal type of grater to the present.

jinítaasi (n.) 1. flint stones, stones that give off sparks when struck against each other; these were used by Iquitos as a way to start fires until the introduction of matches in the early 20th century. 2. match.

Nanay dialect.var. ituwanajáati.

Chambira dialect.var. jinítaaku.

jínijja (n.) fish bait made from kneaded manioc, or less frequently, *amariyaaja* (**pijuayo**) fruit; the kneading renders the bait elastic and resistant to dissolving; this kind of bait is mostly used to capture *nuijja* (**mojarra**), a class of small fishes that typically serve as bait for larger carnivorous fish.

jiníjjuuni *rt. jiníjjuu* (t.v.) roll doughy substance into long, slender segments, typically as part of the traditional practice of ceramics, which employed the coil method, by which a vessel was formed by coiling long slender clay segments of this type to build up the sides of the vessel.

jiníini *rt. jíini drv.rt. jíini 1.* (t.v.) knead, said, e.g., of kneading a piece of cooked manioc into a doughy consistency to use as fishing bait, or in traditional pottery manufacture, of kneading *kusáaka* (**apacharama**) together with clay, or more recently, of kneading bread dough. **2.** (t.v.) rub a substance or object across or onto the surface of an object with one's hand, as when polishing a cooking pot with ashes or sand, when one is rubbing a table with a cloth to clean it, when one is rubbing soap onto a piece of clothing in order to wash it, or when one is applying a cream to one's skin.

jiníika *free.var. of sakatiika*

= **jiníira** (postp.) towards; indicates that a path of motion is directed in a more or less straight

line towards the complement of the postposition, with no entailment that the complement is reached.

Ex. Juu, tii nu = nikikiaaki = ná nu = jiníira aniána iina miiisaji nu = akuumiaárikí. Ah, there he saw coming towards him the woman he had married.

jipáani (n.) breast bone; traditionally the breastbones of certain animals, such as tapirs, deer, and pacas, were considered a delicacy, and were smoked and set aside, and since they tended to last longer than the other parts of the animal, eaten after the rest of the flesh had been consumed. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

jipaaníini *rt. jipaáni* (t.v.) remove breastbone or sternum, typically as part of butchering an animal.

jipikíini *rt. jipikíi* (i.v.) wrinkle due to contraction, resulting in a relatively taut wrinkled surface, e.g., the skin around a healing wound, a sheet of plastic exposed to flame, or a hide that is inadequately stretched as it dries. *Rel. jipíkítina* (adj.) wrinkled.

jírisi • from Sp. **flecha** (see Note). (n.) **flecha** or small fishing spear, whose shaft is made from *miyajána* (**isana**) and typically bears a barbed tip of one, two, or three points made from cold-hammered nails; despite its name in local Spanish ('arrow'), it is neither fletched nor fired from a bow. ► *Socio.* This form is likely from the Spanish term **flecha**, but its atypical loanword phonology

(i.e., the expected form would be *jírísí*), suggests that the borrowing may have been mediated by another indigenous language.

jirisíini *rt.* **jírísí** (i.v.) make a *jírísí* (flecha), a type of small fishing spear.

jírítijina *irreg.pl.* **jírítikajina**

fst.spch. **jírítijina** (loc.n.) chest; this term both serves as a general term for this body part and one that specifically denotes the surface of the chest, contrasting with *jírítikúura* which specifically denotes the interior of the chest.

► *Gram.* This form is clearly historically a locative noun, exhibiting both now non-productive locative suffix alternations (i.e., *jírítikúura* ‘interior of chest’) and a locative suffix plural form; synchronically, however, it no longer bears the full range of locative suffixes, suggesting that it has undergone a process of lexicalization. ► *Socio.* Some speakers, especially ELY, gloss this term as meaning ‘chest’, but also use it to refer to the location of internal organs in general, e.g., the stomach. *Ex.* **Nu = namáti = íkuku nu = jíínitaki, naajaá nu = jírítijina.** *He rubbed it on his arms, and also his chest.*

jírítijina *rt.* = **jírítí** (loc.postp.) in the middle or center part or region of a space conceived of as a two-dimensional surface, e.g., the surface of a table, garden plot, or river; the region indicated by this term is relatively broad, in contrast with *íjijina* which indicates a quite

small area in the ‘exact’ center of a surface. ► *Gram.* The default form of this locative postposition is *jírítijina*. *Ex.* **Na = aamíyaakitaa íita = jírítíku, na = kutítíini = fíra áriwáani.** *They walked back and forth in the middle of the house, in order to meet the dawn singing.*

jírítikajina *irreg.pl.* of **jírítijina**

jírítikúura (n.) interior of the chest; the locus of thought and emotions according to Iquito tradition. *Ex.*

Nu = saminiíjuuyaáriki

nu = jírítikúura taamaárika nuu.

He thought it to himself (lit. inside his chest alone).

jírítíiki *irreg.pl.* **jírítíikiya** (n.)

abdominal wall; the section of muscle and skin between the ribs and pelvis, generally used with respect to game animals; this body part was traditionally prized for consumption after it was well-smoked.

jírítíikuku *rt.* = **jírítíiku**

(loc.postp.) along the middle; indicates that the figure either moves along or is located lengthwise along the central line of an extended object, where the central line is parallel to the longest dimension of the ground, lengthwise along the middle of a river. ► *Gram.* The default form of this locative postposition is = *jírítíikuku*.

jítíini *rt.* **jítí** (i.v.) warm oneself by sitting next to a fire or by sitting in the sun.

jitiitáani *rt. jitiíta Inkawitáana*
dialect.var. of kapíini

jítúuna (n.) 1. **sacha caimitillo**, tree species with small fruits some 10cm in diameter that closely resemble in color and form those of *saati* (**caimito**). Mostly growing in low-lying inundating areas, the trunk reaches some 1m in diameter. 2. **balatillo**, tree species that grows in elevated areas far from rivers or creeks, with a general form and fruits similar to **sacha camitillo** (see above), but with somewhat smaller fruits that reach 7-8cm in diameter.

jítúuni (n.) species of edible brown grub (**suri**), about 10cm in length, that lives in standing trunks of dead ungarahui palms; it is gathered when encountered but is not avidly sought like the other types of **suri**. ► *Socio*. Consultants believe the local Spanish term for this species of **suri**, i.e., **jetón**, is based on the Iquito term.

jíwíríku (n.) Short-Crested and/or Dusky-Capped Flycatcher, bird reaching some 20cm in length, with brown head, back, and wings, gray throat, and dirty yellow chest and belly. *Sci. Myiarchus sp. (M. ferox or M. tuberculifer)*.

jíwiitáani *rt. jíwiita* 1. (t.v.) meet or encounter, e.g., person on a path and an animal in the forest. 2. (t.v.) find an object that has been lost. 3. (t.v.) collide or crash, e.g., two canoes in the river, or a canoe against a submerged tree. ► *Gram*. If the object with which the subject of the verb collides is stationary, it takes the locative postposition

= *jina*, while if they are both in motion, the object takes = *jata*.

jiímana *rt. jiíma dialect.var. of iíruwana*

jiimaaki *irreg.pl. jiimaakiwa* (n.) corpse or cadaver; the body of a dead person; this term is generally used with respect to the body that is being watched over during a wake and that is buried the next day.

jiimaaki niíjina

irreg.pl. jiimaakiwa niíjina lit. upper surface of corpse (n.) grave, referring specifically to the surface of the grave where, for example, family members come to visit their deceased family members on holidays such as **Todos Santos**.

jiína (n.) 1. full grown penis of an adult human or animal. ► *Gram*. *Poss.pref.* 2. protruding entryway of certain bees' and wasps' nests whose form roughly resembles that of a penis. ► *Gram. Poss.pref. dialect.var. siwisiaaja*.

jiinaka *irreg.pl. of jiinakaníini*

jiinakaníini *irreg.pl. jiinaka* (n.) general term for edible caterpillars of a number of species, each of which is associated with a particular species of tree on which it is normally found, including *sisiwíti* (**chingonga**), *tipakiiti* (**caucho masha**), *pujána* (**cafesillo**), *tipájaana* (**achiotillo**), and *awáaja* (**machimango del altura**). These caterpillar species generally appear for a few weeks in August, when the *taniw ni cicada* is singing ► *Anth*. According to one Iquito oral tradition, these

species of edible caterpillars turn not into moths or butterflies, but rather into the *suukwariija* (*shirui*) fish that is sometimes found in deep puddles in the forest, relatively far from any other body of water; other, inedible species of caterpillars were considered to be the source of moths and butterflies..

jiinakaari *irreg.pl. jiinakaariwa* (n.) ‘caterpillars’ style of weaving *iitaari*, *crisneja* thatch, in which the *ijáwiimi* (*irapay*) palm frond stems that wrap around the palm wood lath are tied so that bunches of some five stems at a time are tied slanting in different directions (mirror reflections of each other), yielding a repeating W-pattern over the lath; the name of this style is said to derive from the fact that this W-pattern resembles the pattern of caterpillars clustered on tree trunks.

jiíni *rt. jii* (t.v.) suck in order to extract liquid, whether from hard material, e.g., sugarcane, or from soft material, e.g., the flesh of *sawiti*, (*uvilla*) fruits.

jiiníni *rt. jinií* (i.v.) get an erection.

jiipúuni *rt. jípuu* (t.v.) insist that someone eat or drink a great deal, repeatedly forcing servings of food or drink on them, especially manioc beer.

jiipuutáani *rt. jiipuúta* (d.v.) give someone a disproportionately large portion or share of something, especially food. *Ex. Nu = niaatíja jiiipuútaki asasana iina maaya iwíiriána. His mother gave extra food to her sick child.*

jiitáani *rt. jiita* *Nanay dialect.var. of ikwaaníni*

jiitáani *rt. jiita* (i.v.) draw last breath and die.

jiiti (n.) *callana avispa*, species of large yellowish-cream-colored wasp that reaches 4-5cm in length; its distinctive nest is umbrella-shaped and can reach up to 30cm in diameter, with each cell having its own opening on the underside.

jiyíni *rt. jiyii* (t.v.) enjoy consuming something or engaging in some activity, e.g., smoking, to a great degree. ► *Gram.* This verb may take either an NP or an irrealis non-finite clause complement. *Ex. Nu = jiyíyaa juníni. He greatly enjoys smoking. Ex. Nu = jiyíyaa itíniija. He really likes manioc beer.*

jiyíisíni *rt. jiyíisi* (t.v.) enjoy excessively, consume excessively, be obsessed with, engage in an activity to an excessive degree, e.g., eating, smoking or sex, due to enjoying or craving it beyond normal bounds. ► *Gram.* This verb may take either an NP object or an irrealis non-finite clause complement. *Ex. Iina*

kw = átuuyaa kiaája = raa, niaatíja, nu = jiyíisii = na níkíni nu = tasiki. Like I told you, mother, he likes visiting his fishtrap too much.

jiyúuni *irreg.pl. jiyúuniwa* (n.) species of *cunchi*-type fish that reaches about 25cm in length; brown in color, except for its pale belly, and a single dark transverse stripe on each side; noted for having long feelers, spurs that can inflict painful wounds, and an

especially hard head; found mostly in lakes, and generally only captured with the use of *nuúruu* (**barbasco**).

jii (interj.) “wow!”, exclamation expressing wonderment, often, but not necessarily, colored by a measure of dismay.

jiika (n.) sandy soil; almost all soil in the Pintuyacu River basin is of this type, in which plateaus and sugarcane do not grow well.

jiika yúumu *lit.* sandy soil creek (n.) creek or river draining an area with sandy soil, and typically sandy-bottomed, with clear or black water; such bodies of water tend to have large beaches along their banks during the dry season, when the water level drops significantly.

jiini *rt. jii* (t.v.) pull, drag or haul, move something by exerting a force in the direction of its motion, from a point along the intended path, e.g., pull out a tooth, pull down vines, or a drag boat.

jiinijina *irreg.pl. jii nikajina* (loc.n.) **varadero** or portage, a crossing point between two bodies of water, or different stretches of the same body of water, as in the case of a sharply curving river, along which water craft, typically dugout canoes, are dragged.

jiiniwiitáni *rt. jii niwiíta* 1. (t.v.) pull or haul repeatedly in a confined area; prototypically said of pulling up grass or weeds in a garden, but also applicable to other similar activities, such forms of hook-and-line fishing, in which one

frequently and repeatedly jerks up the line to attract the attention of fish, or repeatedly tugging on a person incapacitated by drink to get them to follow a path. 2. (t.v.) draw multiple things behind one, said of hens who have multiple chicks following them.

jiíta (comp.) that; complementizer for finite complement clauses of *nakarúni* ‘want’ whose subjects are non-coreferential with those of the matrix clause. ► *Gram.* See previous entry regarding tonal melody. *Ex. Aniwa = aákuji kí = nakariíyaa jiíta kiaá kw = ampiísii naajáaja. That is why I want that you cure me too.*

jiíta (conj.) 1. since; expresses a causal relationship between two propositions, where the cause is presupposed by the interlocutors. ► *Gram.* This form has an aberrant tonal melody in that it exhibits a final HL melody, rather than either having the expected HLL melody, i.e., *jiíta*, or being entirely toneless. The melody it exhibits is what one would expect of the form *jiíta* in a position where it is subject to subordinate clause-final or topic-final intonation, which induces a melody shift to the right. However, even in isolation (e.g., in elicitation), the form exhibits the ‘shifted’ melody. *Ex. Jiíta = na nu = káriikiaakí nu = namásikaraata, atii = na nu = iyuújukiaaki = ná. Since she looked behind her, there she stayed. Ex. Jiíta kia = saakikurá niwa = na, kaa kia = paájii*

iwaárika kí = níkíni. *Since you talked about it, you won't be able to see me ever again.* 2. like, similar to, in the manner of. ► *Gram.* This sense frequently co-occurs with náaji 'thus, in this manner' immediately preceding it. *Ex.*

Atii = na = jaa,

na = apáreakiaaki = ná iina
natáani = jina amariyaaja,
naaraatá = yaa jiíta nu = íkii
aákari. *So then, they began to plant pijuayo, just as there are (pijuayos) up to this day.* *Ex.* Íyaa
kaájapaa = ná = yaa jaari
nu = takuúrii, náaji jiíta
kí = takuúyaa. *Truly, he had stood up, just like I am standing.*

jiítatáani *rt.* jiítata (t.v.) pull, haul, or drag a vessel, e.g., a canoe or pot, or an object consisting of multiple parts, e.g., a generator.

jiítatáani *rt.* jiítata (t.v.) pull out; remove something from something else relatively solid by pulling it, e.g., harvest manioc tubers by pulling the root stock out of the ground, or pull a fishing spear out of a fish.

jiítaaraa *free.var.* of jiítaaraata

jiítaaraata (interrog.) how; interrogative word that questions the manner in which an eventuality is realized. *Ex.*

Kí = kuwasiitaakurá nuu,
"Jiítaaraata kia = kuúkikura
uumáana kiáaja?" *I talked with her, "How did you get so big?"* *Ex.*
Kí = saakiíniyaa kiáaja
jiítaaraata kana = tánii iníisi. *I will tell you how we weave a hammock.* *Ex.* Jaátaaraata kíí tíira

tíkiki = wajá kia = iyikíira? *Well, how am I going to enter there into your house?* *free.var.* jiítaaraa. *JPI pers.var.* jaátaaraata.

jiítaaraata (conj.) since; clause-initial clause-linking element which introduces a clause that provides a reason for the eventuality denoted by an adjacent clause. ► *Gram.* Unlike iyaamiaákuji, the reason denoted by a clause introduced with this element is presupposed, either previously introduced in the discourse or otherwise present in the common ground. *Ex.*

Aákisikapi kaayaaka, jiítaaraata taá ipana iina itíniija. *The people were inebriated, since the manioc beer was strong.* *Ex.* Jiítaaraata nu = paasiíjuuyaaraaja píija iiti nu = ímiíjijina, atii = na kí = maákata káriiyaákiaana nu = naamiya. *Since jaguars hypnotize us here in their foreheads, (it happened) then (when) my late father looked in his face.* *JPI pers.var.* jaátaaraata.

jiítaaraata (conj.) like, as, in the way of. ► *Gram.* This conjunction introduces a finite dependent clause that indicates the manner in which the eventuality denoted by matrix clause is realized; note that it is much more common to use jíta to express this meaning. *Ex.*
Nu = áriikwakiaana jaátaaraata nu = áriikwakiaaná nu = ákisisaákari. *He sang how they sang when they were intoxicated (with ayahuasca).*

jiítaaraata (interj.) “how”, interjection that expresses surprise, wonderment, or admiration about some eventuality. ► *Gram.* This interjection appears in utterance-initial position, preceding a well-formed independent sentence. *Ex. Iitimira -- jiítaaraata na = maayaásiakuráaja! The women -- how they joked!*

jiítaaraatina *rt.* **jiítaaraati** (adj.) any kind, whatever kind. *Ex. Niwa = aákuji kaaya iikifkiaana nuukwána, aamuuyána, piyíni jiítaaraatina kaaya pí = nikii. That’s why there are thieves and murderers, all types of people we see (in this world).*

jiítaaraatina *rt.* **jiítaaraati** (interrog.) what type or quality; interrogative that questions either a quality associated with a referent, e.g., whether it is red, heavy, short, etc.; or its type within a superordinate category, e.g., as used to inquire what species of snake has been killed, after being informed that a snake has been killed. *Ex. ... kaaya -- jiítaaraatina kuuta? -- nu = nikiaáriki uumáata siwaaraa naki jinaana. ... (he was) a person -- of what sort anyway? -- (who) saw lots of demons of the forest. JPI pers.var. jaátaaraatina. free.vars. jítina, jítirina.*

jiítikari (adv.) however long, for an indefinite, and generally significant temporal duration. ► *Gram.* In positive polarity clauses, this adverb often appears with the noun *yaawíni* ‘day, time

period’, conveying the sense of ‘a long time’; when this element appears with a negative polarity element such as *kaa, aájapaki*, or *iinawaja*, the combination conveys the sense of ‘never’. *Ex. Kíija kuúkii kia = kujímani jiítikari yaawíni. I will be your companion for endless days. Ex. Kíáaja, kaa kana = tuújiyaáriki jiítikari kia = ariwáani. You, we have never heard your song.*

jiítikari (interrog.) when. *Ex. Jiítikari kia = miyíki kwaa = wája? And when are you going to return?*

jiítikari (conj.) when. ► *Gram.* This conjunction introduces a finite dependent clause that indicates temporal overlap with the events of the matrix clause. *Ex. Jiítikari = na iina piíkikiaaki = na itáini níya = na, na = miyíki kíaaki = ná imiráani. When the earth finished burning, they came back again.*

jiítikariina *rt.* **jiítikarii** (adj.) earlier, older; the first of a pair of things which have undergone the same change of state, e.g., being cooked, in the case of manioc, or being killed, in the case of game meat. Note that this term expresses sequentiality without denoting a greater temporal duration *per se*, and is not employed to quantify the age of things or people as such. *Ex. P = ása a iina asúraaja jiítikariina. We will eat this older manioc.*

jiítikariina *rt.* **jiítikarii** (interrog.) of what time, since what time; interrogative that questions how much time has elapsed since some relevant reference time, with

roughly the sense ‘how old’; for example, this word could be employed to ask how old some smoked meat is, i.e., how much time has elapsed since it was smoked, or how old an infant is, i.e., how much time has elapsed since their birth. *Ex. Jiítikariiná tii kiáaja? How old are you? (lit. of what time are you?)*

jiítimi (adj.) some, an indefinite but plural number of inanimate entities; intonation and discourse context often yield produce inference that the number is large.

jiítimi (interrog.) how many, speaking of inanimate entities; interrogative used to inquire about the number of inanimate countable referents. *free.var. jiítirimi.*

jiítimijaarika *irreg.pl. of jiítinuurika*

jiítimijaarika (adj.) a few; a small but indefinite number of inanimate referents.

jiítina *free.var. of jiítaaraatina*

jiítinákwa *irreg.pl. jiítinákuka* (n.) *marimari*, tree species with a straight trunk that grows to some 1.75m in diameter but has few branches; found in areas of greater elevation, away from rivers, it has hard yellow wood that sinks in water, and is harvested and sold commercially in Iquitos; the wood of slender trees is sometimes used to make the **plantillas**, or bases, of plank boats, although the heavy nature of the wood is a drawback.

jiítinuurika *irreg.pl. jiítimijaarika* (inanimate), **jiítipijaarika**

(animate) (interrog.) what size.

► *Gram.* This interrogative appears as the subject of a copular construction in which the object is either the entity whose size is being questioned; or a noun denoting the relevant dimension or part of the entity that is being questioned. *Ex. Jiítinuuriká tii kia = íita? What size is your house? Ex. Jiítinuuriká tii nu = parina? How wide is it (lit. What size is its width)?*

jiítipi (adj.) some, an indefinite but plural number of animate entities; intonation and discourse context often yield an inference that the number is large.

jiítipi (interrog.) how many, speaking of animate entities; interrogative word used to inquire about the number of inanimate countable referents. *free.var. jiítiripi.*

jiítipijaarika (adj.) a few; a small but indefinite number of animate referents.

jiítipijaarika *irreg.pl. of jiítinuurika*

jiítirimi *free.var. of jiítimi*

jiítirina *rt. jiítiri free.var. of jiítaaraatina*

jiítiripi *free.var. of jiítipi*

jiítitíni *rt. jiítitii* (i.v.) get free from a sharp implement that is piercing the referent; prototypically, a fish getting free from a fishing spear, but equally applicable to an animal getting free from a spear or a person getting free from a knife that has been driven into them.

jiititíni *rt. jiiítitii* (i.v.) move in a group, e.g., a group of chicks following their mother.

júniina (n.) 1. breath. ► *Gram. Poss.pref. Ex. Atii iinawaja = na nu = iritíni nu = júniina nuu. Then she didn't even let her breathe (lit. take her breath).* 2. smell or odor. ► *Gram. Poss.pref. Ex. Jiíta kia = nakariísana = na, aákari kiaá nu = júniina miírataki. As (he is) your beloved, now you have to tolerate his smell.*

júniina iríni *rt. júniina íri lit. take breath (i.v.) breathe.* ► *Gram.* The verb in this construction inflects with person and TAM morphology as is typical of finite verbs and *júniina* bears the appropriate possessor proclitic. *Ex. Kaa nu = paajiaakurá nu = júniina iríni suwaata. She couldn't breathe well. Ex. Nu = írii nu = júniina. He is breathing.*

juníni *rt. juúni impf.rt. juúni drv.rt. júni* 1. (a.v.) smoke, e.g., a pipe or cigarette. ► *Gram.* The (optional) object of the verb denotes or indexes the thing being smoked. 2. (a.v.) blow tobacco smoke on someone or something, as part of a shamanic rite, typically performed to cure someone of an illness, but also done to confer magical powers on physical object. *Ex. Nu = juúnikiaaki = ná iina = iikuku paatína, suwaata naaraajúuja = na. He blew tobacco smoke on the surface of the balsawood (shafts), well magicked.*

juniiniikiitáani *rt. juniiniikiita* (i.v.) blow gently, speaking of a breeze.

juntaasíni *rt. juntaásii* • from Sp. **juntar.** (t.v.) gather together in a pile, e.g., fallen *nisikati* (*aguaje*) fruits, harvested manioc tubers, or garbage.

juríni (n.) a demonic manifestation in the form of an animal; these manifestations either take the form of animal sounds, including vocalizations and sounds of their passage; or glimpses of the animal, which when investigated, reveal no trace of the animal in question. Experiencers of these manifestations may become seriously ill due to the harm wrought by the demons during these encounters. ► *Gram.* This form appears with either a possessive prefix or a referential NP that denotes the type of animal that the demonic being manifests. *Poss.pref. Ex. Atii = ná = yaa ajapaka juríni = árata nikisána nu = imaáriikiaaki = ná iipi kaayaaka. Right then the wasp-like demons overwhelmed the people.*

juríni irreg.pl. juriíniwaaka (n.) resident of a given area or region. ► *Gram.* This noun is obligatorily preceded by another noun denoting the region of area of which the person is a resident, e.g., *Takarnáaku juríni* 'resident of the Nanay River area'.

justaá • from Sp. **fustán.** (n.) **fustán** a type of underskirt or slip formerly worn by women under

their dress, which ceased being used in approximately the 1940s.

juwáana *irreg.pl.* **juwaa**, **juwáanaka** (n.) spear; traditionally the principal weapon used by Iquitos for both hunting and warfare. This spear was made from the wood of mature *amariyaaja* (**pijuayo**) palms due to its superior hardness, and were typically sharpened at both ends, with multiple barbs (*kuyaja*) carved out of the wood to improve the chances that it would remain in any animal it struck. They were roughly triangular in cross-section, with one side of this triangle being longer than the others and intended to rest against the palm of the hand in a defensive posture during spear duels. Some spears had finely woven grips of basket-like material, and others were sometimes decorated with bright feathers near the barbs at each end.

juwitíini *rt.* **juwitii** (t.v.) lower something from a higher to a lower location.

juwíini *rt.* **juúku** *impf.rt.* **juúki** *drv.rt.* **júwi** **1.** (i.v.) go down or come down, move from a higher location to a lower one, e.g., by climbing down a ladder or tree, walking down steps or a hillside, or by jumping or flying to lower position. **2.** (i.v.) embark in or get into a canoe or similar vessel.

juu (interj.) “wow!”, exclamation of wonderment of either positive or negative affective valence, thus being used in situations ranging from when a speaker is impressed

to ones where they are dismayed by some state of affairs.

juu (interj.) “hello!”, “hey!”, interjection used at the beginning of an interaction to greet someone, or to attract their attention, e.g., when approaching someone’s house in order to speak to them, or in response to a conversational opening of a similar sort, similar to the use of “yes” or “yeah” in English. ► *Gram.* This interjection is normally produced above the normal pitch range for a speaker, often in a falsetto voice. *Ex. Juu, kw = árata iiyáana Ruríinsa, jaa kia = inikarii? Hey, my fellow Lorenzo, have you woken up already? Ex. Juu, saakaá tii, ajáaja? Yeah, what is it, husband?*

juuja (n.) species of **suri**, or edible palm grub, about 5cm in length, generally white, like most **suri**, but distinguished from other species by its reddish head, and by having small, limb-like appendages near the head; this species is reportedly only found in extremely rotten (*ipíiti*) **ungurahui** palm trunks.

juúkaka (n.) a type of soil found on riverbeds or riverbanks, consisting of mud or sand mixed with decomposing leaves and other plant matter; it is believed that boas make their nest in this type of soil.

juúki *impf.rt.* of **juwíini**

juuma iwíini *rt.* **juuma iiki** (i.v.) joke around, behave cheerfully.

► *Gram.* The verb in this construction inflects with person and TAM morphology as is typical

of finite verbs. *Ex. Kaa juuma k = ílki.* *I'm not joking around.*

juúmana *rt. juúma* (adj.) **1.** cheerful, merry, jovial, the quality of habitually comporting oneself in a cheerful manner. **2.** funny, entertaining, speaking of a person, the quality of bringing laughter and humor to those around them, even those who are unhappy or suffering.

juúmaasíni *rt. juúmaasi* (i.v.) cheer up, become happy and cheerful after having been either sad or angry.

juúmaasiitáni *rt. juúmaasiita* (t.v.) express or display affection or fondness for another, e.g., by hugging or caressing them, or by gestures such as smiles, or if a dog, wagging the tail.

juúmiyi (n.) a faint rumbling or crackling heard in the sky, reminiscent of the sound of a burning *chacra*, that typically lasts for an hour or more and is often associated with light rain; it is possibly some sort of thunder, but speakers are uncertain. Traditionally this sound was said to be the sounds of souls burning, with the rain being their tears, and people were reported to cry when hearing this sound, imagining the souls of their dead kin suffering. *Ex. Kínaa tuújii iina juúmiyi; na = ítuuyaa nawiyini.* *Listen to that sound of burning; they're burning a soul (of a recently-deceased person).*

juúmiyi (n.) species of hairy caterpillar about 2cm in length, off-white in color, noted for moving across the ground in groups of

several hundred closely-clustered individuals; the sight of these caterpillars was traditionally said to be a bad omen, signifying that one's family members would soon be gathering in a large group to bury someone; the froth produced by these caterpillars is said to be good for treating splits in the soles of the feet that may occur when walking barefoot.

juúni *impf.rt. of juníni*

júura (interj.) "truly!", "really!", employed to assert or affirm the truth of some claim, often in response to a question regarding its veracity; this element is also used interrogatively to query the truth of an assertion. *Ex. "Júura = na, kuuna?" "Júura!" "Truly, cousin?" "Truly!"* *Ex. Júura = kija, kia = aámuu písiki, Ruríinsa! But truly, you have killed a tapir, Lorenzo!*

júura (adv.) **1.** very, a degree modifier for qualities and states. *Ex. Átiiji = na = jaa, kaa na = pariyaáriki = na nuu aamúuni, iyaamiaákuji taáriki = na júura uumána, iina miyaara itini.* *Then they couldn't kill him, because he was really big, that demonic jaguar.* **2.** truly, really. *Ex. Kwaasija = na, Saákisa, júura kia = nakariíyaa ipiráani? OK, Saákisa, do you really want to fight?*

júura (adj.) true or real; an exemplary instance of a category. *Ex. Anuu = jina = ji iina taana, iina kuukiaáriki júura siimana, p = aátii siimana.* *From the other (medicinal plant), they became true shamans, what we call shamans.*

juúraami (adj.) true, speaking of the truth claim of a proposition.

júuri *irreg.pl.* **juúriwa** (n.) **sapo regatón** or Gladiator Treefrog, species of treefrog that reaches up to 12cm in length, best known by its loud and distinctive call, which it often produces in large choruses near bodies of water, and is said to be reminiscent of the thrumming beat of **regatones**, the oared commercial vessels that used to ply lowland Amazonia in the early 20th century, before motors became ubiquitous. It is olive or tan in color, with a pale belly and dark bands on its unusually long legs and flanks, and is considered edible. *Sci. Hyla boans*.

júuti *free.var.* of **miyaara júuti**
irreg.pl. **juútika, juútiwa**

K

kaimíitu • from Sp. **caimito**. (n.) **caimito**, cultivated fruit tree introduced to Iquito territory in the early 20th century. It is quite similar to *saati*, a wild tree species. Its bright yellow fruits have a thick but soft rind that exudes a very sticky resin and contains several large seeds covered with translucent sweet flesh. *Sci. Pouteria caimito*. *ELY pers.var. kaiimíita*.

kaiimíita *ELY pers.var. of kaimíitu*

kajani *irreg.pl. kajaniwa* (n.) **1.** general term for **macanas** or knifefishes, a type of slender, eel-like fish without notable scales, that has a long fin running along the underside of its body. Different species exhibit a variety of head shapes and colorations, though most tend to be muddyish grays or browns, and measure from 25cm up to 1m in length. Due to their small mouths, these fish tend to be captured using *nuúruu* (**barbasco**), and are typically cooked in *ijiika* (**patarashcas**). *Sci. Gymnotus spp.* **2.** species of **macana**, muddy brown in color, whose somewhat tubular body reaches some 25cm. *Sci. Gymnotus sp.*

kájapaki *ELY pers.var. of kaajapaárika* ► *Socio*. This form

may be an archaism; speaker ELY employs it in a single text, and is very clear about its form and meaning in that context, but otherwise she uses the much more common *kájapaarika*.

kajasi (n.) **1.** hair or fur on any part of the body. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.* **2.** bristles or stiff hairs, as, e.g., on the backs of peccaries. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.* **3.** feather. ► *Gram. Poss.pref. Rel.* *ririíkíti kajasina* (adj.) curly-haired. *Rel. kajasijaaka* (adj.) hair-covered, said of soft fruits, and women's vulvas.

kajasi áraaka (adj.) the quality of being covered in hair, bristles, or a hair-like integument, e.g., a human body part, the bodies of certain species of caterpillars, or the leaves of certain plant species.

kajata (adj.) hairy. ► *Gram.* This adjective is attested only as the non-head element of adjectival compounds, where the head noun is typically a body part bearing the subject-nominalizing suffix, with the entire compound expressing the quality of having a hairy version of the body part in question. *Rel. kajata jíritiyáana* (n.) hairy-chested person.

kajátaja *dialect.var.* of **kijátaja**

kajátana *dialect.var.* of **kijátaja**

kajátáani *rt. kajata* (t.v.) pluck or pull out hairs, bristles, or feathers.

kajati *impf.rt.* of **kajatíini**

kajatina *rt. kajati* (adj.) hairy or furry, speaking of a person, or more typically, an animal, with a significant quantity of hair or fur, e.g., a long-haired breed of dog.

kajatíini *rt. kajati impf.rt. kajati* (i.v.) lose hair, bristles, or feathers, generally by their falling out naturally. ► *Gram.* The subject is the person or animal who is losing their hair, bristles, or feathers.

kajikúuna (n.) wild cacao, the wild counterpart of cultivated cacao; known to Iquitos traditionally, their elongated yellow fruits were collected to eat the flesh off their seeds, which, unlike the cultivated variety, are pale in color. *Sci. Theobroma cacao.*

kajinani *irreg.pl. kaajiya* (n.) domestic animal or pet, any animal deliberately raised by humans, be it a typically domestic animal, such as a dog or chicken, or a wild forest animal that has been captured in order to be raised. ► *Gram.* In addition to serving as an independent lexical item, this word also plays a critical role in possessive constructions where the possessum is an animal. It is not grammatical for many animals to be directly possessed, so for possession of an animal to be expressed by either a possessive prefix or a free NP, the word

kajinani must be employed as a modifier of the animal-denoting noun, where the word *kajinani* can be possessed, e.g., *kí=kajinani kaakáraaja* ‘my chicken’. *Ex. Átiji = na nuúkiika miyaara iikiaáriki = na tii iita = jina, iipi kajinani kaayaaka iikiaáriki = na tii.* So then, they say, there was a dog that lived there in a house, the pet of the people who lived there. *Ex. Kí = kajinani kaakáraaja iyákati.* My chickens are increasing in number. *Ex. Nínaki kí = makítaki Yenny kajinani síruku.* Last night I dreamt of Jenny’s pet howler monkey.

kajíyaaki *irreg.pl. kajíyaakiwa* (n.) a variety of corn with black, white, and yellow kernels.

Kajiyuuri *irreg.pl. Kajiyuuriwaaka* (prop.n.) Quito subgroup that traditionally lived in the Chambira River basin.

kajíija *lit.* hafted (n.) axe, referring specifically to a complete axe consisting of an axe head with its handle.

kajíika (n.) species of slender *lisa*-type fish, measuring some 20cm in length, that inhabits oxbow lakes. It has a dark-colored back and pale sides and belly, with a single lengthwise stripe along each side, and a noticeably forked tail. *Sci. Laemolyta sp.*

kajíini *rt. kájii 1.* (t.v.) perform the *kajíini* menarche celebration in honor of a particular young woman. ► *Gram.* The object corresponds to the young woman in whose honor the celebration is held. *Ex. Iina n = aki aniitíikiaaki = ná iipi*

waarata iyyáapi na = kajjini = úira iina mäsajiri irisiiti. *He father invited their people to perform the menarche celebration for the menstruated woman (i.e., who had recently menstruated for the first time).* **2.** (t.v.) lead a group dance of a traditional nature, especially one in which the participants form a ring that turns, like the dance of the *kajjini* menarche celebration.
 ► *Gram.* The object corresponds to the group of people led in the dance.

kajjini *rt. kaji free.var. of kanfina*

kajjini (n.) **1.** traditional menarche celebration; one of the most important traditional Iquito celebrations, it was held shortly after a young woman's first menstruation, with the entire community invited, and friends and relatives called from more distant settlements to participate. The central events of the celebration were the performance of *kajjini* song and dance, and the young woman having hot pepper rubbed on her gums, and in her eyes, to ensure that she have a long life and that her teeth and eyes would remain strong. As part of the celebration, each participant painted a stripe on the young woman's body, eventually covering her entire body. This celebration ceased to be performed in approximately the 1910s, when **patrones** began to exert strong influence on Iquito society. **2.** The song performed during the *kajjini* menarche celebration. Led by a

respected elder woman of the group, the participants sang this song while circling around the young woman in a ring. **3.** general term for traditional group dances, including those which involve performing songs, and applied to traditional Iquito group dances, the traditional group dances of other indigenous groups, and traditional mestizo group dances, such as that performed for the annual celebration of the patron saint the community of San Antonio.

kajjini *rt. kájii* (t.v.) raise a domestic animal, whether for food, as in the case of chickens or pigs, or as a pet, be they typical domestic pets, such as dogs, or wild animals who have been captured when young, such as parrots or monkeys.
Ex. Ki = kájiiyaárika kuusi, kaakáraaja. I raised pigs and chickens. Ex. Ki = kájiiyaárika pisiki niyini tíira. I raised a tapir calf there.

kájiiyáana *irreg.pl. kájiiyáapi* (**animate**) (n.) leader of the singing and dancing performed during *kajjini* menarche celebration. This role was typically filled by a respected older woman of the community, who was also responsible for rubbing hot pepper on the gums and in the eyes of the young woman as part of the rite.

kajjini *rt. kájii* (i.v.) grow new hairs, bristles, or feathers, typically after having lost them for some reason.

kajjwaani (n.) one the largest species of **cunchi**-type fish,

reaching some 40cm in length. It is dark-colored, and has a distinctive forked tail, as well as long feelers by its mouth, and spurs by its pectoral fins. This species lives in rivers, and forms large groups to feed in areas of flooded forest during the wet season.

kajútina *rt. kajúti* (adj.) prickly or urticating, said of insects with stinging or irritating hairs, such tarantulas and certain types of caterpillars, as well as certain plants that have irritating hairs on their leaves, such as *kúrija* (**mullaca**), or on their stalks, such as *miyajána* (**caña brava**).

kakámatíni *rt. kakámati* (t.v.) hug or embrace repeatedly, either a single individual multiple times, or multiple individuals. ► *Gram.* While it is likely that historically there was a non-pluractional root *kakama* ‘hug, embrace’ (cf. *kakatáani* ‘cuddle’.), no such root exists in the modern language, with this sense now expressed by *kiwáani*, lit. ‘hold tightly against one’s chest’

kakánaaka (n.) species of small frog known to inhabit the small pools of water held by the leaves of *kakánaaka* bromeliads. The frog’s name is probably onomatopoeic, as Iquitos reproduce its call as *kakakaka*.

kakánaaka (n.) species of **sacha piña** or bromeliad that grows on trunks and branches far above the ground. Its tapered leaves as edged with small spikes and it produces a bright red flower that grows upwards from its center like a

pineapple crown. It is often host to a species of frog of the same name, considered its *imúni* (**madre**), from which the plant probably takes its name. *Sci. Aechmea* sp.

kakatáani *rt. kakata* (t.v.) cuddle or hold someone affectionately while lying down, either with the arms, or with a leg thrown over their body.

kakaájuni *rt. kakaájuu* (t.v.) carve a piece of wood so that it is roughly rounded in shape, e.g., the handle of an axe or paddle, or the bottom of a canoe. The process of making something more smoothly or exactly round (*suwanájuni*) often follows this when completing the process of its manufacture.

kakuna (n.) species of **parinari**-type tree that grows mainly in elevated areas with clayey soils, far from rivers. It is noted for its straight trunk, which can grow to almost 2m in diameter, and was formerly harvested for timber, and is now rare as a result. Traditionally the bark of this tree was used to make torches. The bark was stripped off in large sheets, dried, beaten to make it more pliable, rolled into sections some 1m long and then bound into tight cylinders which were lit at one end for use.

kakuti (n.) 1. sand, speaking of relatively pure white sand, as opposed to sandy soil, *jiika*.

► *Gram.* mass noun in this sense.

Ex. Kiaá nuu ínaki kakuti = jina náaji, taása = jina, taniija náaji, uumána táasa. You put them (harvested turtle eggs) in sand thus, in

a basket, woven (tightly) like this, a big basket. **2.** beach; in Iquito territory, large beaches emerge during the dry season, when the river drops sufficiently to reveal the white sand that has accumulated in the interior of the curves of the river during the rainy season.

► *Gram.* count noun in this sense.

Ex. Taana kakutijina

kana = siwaániriri imiráani. *We arrived again at another beach.* *Ex.*

Átiji = na iina kaaya,

nu = nitiriikiaaki = ná imiráani

tíira kakutikúura. *After that, the man ran again to the beach there.*

kakúuja *dialect.var. of makúuja*

kamámani (n.) *yupurina* or *leoporina*, species of *lisa*-type fish that reaches 35cm in length; it body is transversally striped with yellow and black and its belly is yellow. It lives in larger rivers but enters areas of flooded forest in significant numbers to feed. *Sci. Leoporinus fasciatus.*

kamaráani *rt. kamara* (a.v.) clear an area of standing vegetation, typically as part of the process of making a *nasi* (**chacra**), but also applicable to the clearing of vegetation for other purposes, such as making space for a shelter in the forest. ► *Anth.* The clearing of a new **chacra** is a time- and labor-intensive process that involves felling both smaller vegetation and large trees, all of which is left to dry for subsequent burning. It was traditionally common, and is still common, for people to hold a **minga**, to which

friends and neighbors are invited, to assist in this task. ► *Gram.* In its transitive use, the verb takes as its object a noun or pronoun denoting the **chacra** that will result from the clearing process. *Ex. Jaari nu = anímaakiaaná iina = ánuura kaaya kamáara. He came towards the person who is clearing (some land).* *Ex. Jaari tii kuuta suwáani, p = ániitíini = íira p = árata kaayaaka, kí = kamaráani = íira pí = nasi. Perhaps it (i.e., the manioc beer prepared for the minga) is ready for inviting our neighbors, so that I can clear our chacra.*

kamaríyaaka (n.) **1. minga** organized to clear land, generally for a new **chacra**. **2.** manioc beer prepared for a land-clearing **minga**.

kamaríita (n.) area or plot of land cleared of vegetation. Typically such cleared areas are destined to become **chacras**, but the term also applies to areas cleared for other purposes, e.g., for a forest shelter.

kami (adv.) **1.** there upriver.

► *Gram.* This is the anaphoric counterpart of *káami*, used to refer to an upriver location already established in discourse. *Ex. Jaari iina ikwani nu = iikwakuraana káami nu = tasikáku nu = níkiini = ánuura, jítimi = aákuji nu = pajátii sámíira. Íyaa iina = na nu = siwaániriikiaaná kami. The man went upriver to his fish trap to check on it, because of how many times it kept developing holes. So then he arrived there upriver.* **2.** up there.

► *Gram.* This is the anaphoric

counterpart of *káami*, used to refer back to a vertically superior location already established in discourse. **3.** out there. ► *Gram.* This is the anaphoric counterpart of *káami*, used to refer back to an exterior location already established in discourse.

kámiji (adv.) from upriver.

► *Gram.* The expected form to express this meaning would be compositional *káami = ji*, with the corresponding *naami = ji* ‘from downriver’; the latter is indeed the attested form, but the former seems to have been replaced with the form based on the anaphoric element *kami*. *Ex. Íyaa iina = na, aaka siwaániriikiaana kámiji tasikiku = ji. Then, water arrived from upriver, from the fish trap.*

kamijiiraji (loc.dem) **1.** there upriver, in the upriver part of an enclosed space defined by a salient boundary, in the case that the deictic center is located in the downriver part of the space, e.g., speaking of something located in the upriver part of a clearing in the forest, where the transition between the cleared space and the forest defines the space, and where the deictic center is located in the downriver part of the clearing. **2.** up there, in the upper part of an enclosed space defined by a salient boundary, in the case that the deictic center is located in the lower part of the space, e.g., speaking of something located on the upper floor of a multi-story house, where the walls of a house define the

space, and where the deictic center is located on one of the lower floors of the house. *Ex. Atii = na nu = saákii jiiitaaraata nu = íkii kamijiiraji. Then he told them how they lived up there (i.e., in heaven).* **3.** there outside, out there; exterior to an enclosed space, e.g., a house, that serves as a ground, where the location of demonstrative reference is located outside the enclosed space, and the deictic center is located inside the enclosed space.

kamíjiita (loc.dem) **1.** there, a little above; distal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is above the origo (generally, the speaker), but less far above the origo than would be expected by virtue of some salient overall spatial frame of reference. *Ex. Naajaa kamíjiita, naajaá iimajiita, nu = tijakakuraaná suwaata iina paatína. Also a little above, also a little below, he cut the piece of balsa wood nicely.* **2.** there, a little upriver; distal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is upriver of the origo (generally, the speaker), but less far upriver of the origo than would be expected by virtue of some salient overall spatial frame of reference. *Ex. Kana = kamíjiita kakuti anáka = iíjinaji ajatátii. We are going to land a little upriver, at the upriver tip of the beach.*

kamíkiika (adv.) **1.** upright, straight; for something to be oriented perfectly vertically, at

ninety degrees to be the ground, and upwards with respect to the origo (generally to position of the speaker), e.g., a house post that is being positioned in constructing a house. **2.** for something to be straight, horizontal to the ground, and aligned so as to point either straight upriver or straight uphill. **3.** go directly to an upriver or upward destination, without stopping at any intermediate points.

kamíkiikaana *rt.* **kamíkiikaa** (adj.) straight, not bent or curved, speaking of rigid, slender objects, such as sticks and tree trunks. *Ex.* **Na = siwaániriikura mákisikúura, na = aparakuraaná paatína jaritáani = jina jaa, iina taa kamíkiikaana, jíita n = aki átuukurá naa.** (*When*) they arrived at the *purma*, they began to select the *balsa* wood, that which was straight, as their father had told them.

kamíkuku (adv.) **1.** along the way, going upriver; indicates that the eventuality denoted by the clause was realized repeatedly by the subject while moving in a trajectory in the upriver direction, e.g., fishing. **2.** along the way, while going uphill; indicates that the eventuality denoted by the clause was realized repeatedly by the subject while moving uphill.

kámiiyi *irreg.pl.* **kamiíyiwa, kamiíyika** (n.) **1.** fresh, green fronds of the *níkami* (*chambira*) palm, whose leaves are still quite tender and soft as a result of the frond having only recently emerged from the top of the trunk and

opened up. **2.** variety of cord spun from undried *kámiiyi* fiber, which was traditionally used as fishing line.

kami *irreg.pl.* **kamiya** (n.) **achuni** or South American Coati, a species of raccoon-like mammal with a long snout and long, ringed tail. It is noted by Iquitos for its widely omnivorous habits. *Sci. Nasua nasua.*

kámiiti (n.) **renaco** or Strangler Fig, term employed for two reportedly distinct species of creeping plant, one that is parasitical, and hangs from the canopy of large trees, and another which is rooted in the ground, growing in an arc, before rerooting and forming another arc, eventually creating a dense and impenetrable tangle of vines and roots. Both species produce fruits that are eaten by animals, and when they fall into water, by fish. The second species tends to grow in low-lying areas, near water, and can set down roots in bodies of water, making small creeks impassible. The underwater root tangles of this plant can be an important refuge for many species of fish, such as *sariiti* and *simaki*. *Sci. Ficus sp. Rel. kámiitikajina* (loc.n.) Strangler Fig patch.

kamuúnaari *irreg.pl.* **kamuúnaariwa** (n.) simplest style of weaving *iitaari*, **crisneja** thatch, in which all of the *ijáwiimi* (*irapay*) palm frond stems that wrap around the palm wood lath are tied off in the same fashion,

yielding a uniform diagonal 'barber pole'-like pattern.

kana = (pro.) we (exclusive), us (exclusive); first person plural pronoun, exclusive of addressee.

kana = (pro.) our (exclusive); first person plural possessive pronoun, exclusive of addressee.

kanasi (n.) **lobo del río** or Giant Otter. Reaching almost 2m in total length, they are mostly reddish-brown in color, except for their throats, which have white mottling whose pattern varies from individual to individual. Formerly common in Iquito territory, they were encountered in large groups in lakes, but are now rarely seen, having been heavily hunted for their pelts in the 1950s. *Sci. Pteronura brasiliensis*.

kanasi asásana *lit.* giant otter's food (n.) **lobo isma**, dish prepared using fresh small fish or slightly rotten fish, cooked for a prolonged time, until the flesh dissolves and the bones become soft. Salt and hot peppers are added, yielding a thick, spicy, and strong-tasting sauce into which cooked manioc can be dipped. With regular reheating, this sauce can be kept indefinitely.

kanati *impf.rt.* of **kanatíini**

kanatíini *rt. kanati impf.rt. kanati HDC pers.var. of kanitíini*

kanáaja (pro.) we (exclusive), us (exclusive); first person plural pronoun, exclusive of addressee, used for information-structurally prominent functions such as topic and focus, and in other grammatical

contexts requiring a free pronoun, including verbal object function.

kanaájúuni *rt. kanaájuu socio.var. of aakanaajúuni*

kanaárika (pro.) we (exclusive) only, us (exclusive) only; first person plural exhaustive focus pronoun, exclusive of addressee.

Ex. Kanaárika asá = kiyaájaa. We alone have eaten.

kanaasíini *rt. kanaásii • from Sp. ganar. (t.v.) win game or competition.*

kaniyúuja (n.) general term for leafcutter ants, a class of ants that harvests pieces of leaves, which are taken to the nest to grow fungus on them for food. The prototypical species to which this term is applied is one that constructs a subterranean nest. *Sci. Atta spp.*

kaniyúuja niaatíija *lit.* leafcutter ant **madre** (n.) **1. madre de curhuince**, or Painted Antnest Frog, a species of frog some 5cm in length, mostly black, with two yellow stripes towards the edges of its back, and back red-orange spots on thighs and groin. Iquitos readily recognize its call as heard exclusively near arboreal leafcutter ant nests, but identify the source of the call as a type of snake (see next sense). *Sci. Lithodytes lineatus*. **2.** leafcutter ant queen. Iquitos who have seen such queens consider them to be a kind of small snake that protects the leafcutter ant colony, and attribute to it the vocalizations produced by the Painted Antnest Frog (see above sense).

kaniyuujúuni *rt.* **kaniyuújuu** (i.v.) gather edible leafcutter ants. The species that is gathered in this way constructs subterranean nests and is extracted by inserting **anakújum** (**bijao**) into the nest opening, which the ants grip onto with their mandibles, enabling them to be pulled out. Once sufficiently agitated, the ants swarm out, upon which they are scooped up in large numbers. The collected ants are typically prepared by toasting them in a pan until they are crunchy.

kaniija (n.) hook or hook-like tool used to pull something toward one. The prototypical traditional example of such tools is made of a long pole, to which a suitably angled stick is tied, and it is used to pull bunches of *amariyaaja* (**pijuayo**) and *pájaati* (**chambira**) palm fruits off the trunks of the palms on which they grow. Other instances include a hook with a handle some 1m long, cut from a single fork of a branch, used in weeding and clearing grass, which allows one to pull vegetation toward one in order to cut it with one's machete without putting one's hands in danger. Another such device, which is not a hook as such, consists of a narrow V-shaped fork tied to a long pole that is used to pull down single *támuu* (**guaba**) fruits. Note that fish hooks (*siwúka*) are not members of this set of tools.

kaniijjini *rt.* **kaniijji** (i.v.) make a *kaniija*, a type of hook-like tool.

kaniijjini *rt.* **kaniijji** (t.v.) use a hook to pull something toward one.

kaniini *rt.* **kani** (t.v.) haft or put a handle on a tool that has a long shaft as a handle, especially an axe. *free.vars.* **kajjini**, **sirijjuni**.

kaniiru • from Sp. **canero**. (n.) **canero** or *candiru*, species of slender fish some 5cm in length, about which considerable modern folklore has accumulated across Amazonia, centering on the supposed tendency of this fish to swim up the urethras of those unwise enough to urinate while submerged in water inhabited by this fish; in the modern Iquito version of this folklore, the fish, once in the urethra, begins to bite the surrounding flesh, causing the person to bleed to death. *Sci. Vandellia sp.*

kaniti *impf.rt.* of **kanitini**

kanitiji *impf.rt.* of **kanitijjini**

kanitijjini *rt.* **kanitiji** *impf.rt.*

kanitiji *fst.spch.* **kantiji** (t.v.) be unwilling to be separated from someone, generally following them around wherever they go; prototypically, a child who is unwilling to be separated from their mother but also said of, e.g., one spouse who is unwilling to be parted from the other. ► *Gram.* The verbal object denotes or indexes the person from whom the subject is unwilling to be separated.

kanitijjisi

irreg.pl. **kanitijjisiwaaka** *fst.spch.*

kantijjisi (n.) a person who is unwilling to be separated from

someone and follows them around wherever they go; prototypically, a child who is unwilling to be separated from their mother.

kanitiini *rt.* **kaniti** *impf.rt.* **kaniti** *fst.spch.* **kanti** **1.** (t.v.) release, let go of something that is maintained in one's grip or control through conscious effort, such a bow rope that one is holding on to, or an animal that is struggling to escape. *Ex.* **Jiítikari = na iina kanitiriikiaaki akíraja tíira nakijina nuu = na, kaa nu = nakusiaáriki = na tiitíira = ji akíraja iritariikurá nuu.** *When the wind let go of him there in the forest, he didn't know to where the wind had taken him.* **2.** (t.v.) allow someone to go or depart from some location. *Ex.* **Niwa = aákuji iinawaja pí = kanitiini aákari pí = sájiiri iiti = ji.** *Therefore, never will we let go of our grandmother from here.* *HDC pers.var.* **kanatíini.**

kaníwíija (n.) **cascajo**, a soft sedimentary rock found on and near the riverbeds of small creeks and at salt licks. In the absence of harder stones in Iquito territory, this sedimentary rock was often used for sharpening metal tools in the early 20th century. *free.var.* **sikiáaja sawija.** *JPI pers.var.* **kanúwíija.**

kániika (interrog.) who; interrogative used to question the identity of an animate argument. *Ex.* **Kániika nakariíyaa kíí = jata iwáani?** *Who wants to go with me?* *Ex.* **Kaa kí = nakúsii kániika taa kíáaja.** *I don't know who you are.*

kániika (indefinite pronoun) someone. ► *Gram.* This indefinite pronoun only appears in negative polarity contexts, yielding the sense 'no one'. Apart from the standard negation element *kaa*, the negative polarity context can be provided by the emphatic or exhaustive negation element *iinawaja*, the negative existential *áajapaki*, and the prohibitive verbal suffix *-kuma*. *Ex.* **Kaa kániika nakusiaakura náaji, saakaaya miíyaa kíija.** *Nobody knew that, what I had.* *Ex.* **Naa = kaa k = ipúruuyaa = kiyaa kániika = jata.** *Nor do I fight with anyone.* *Ex.* **Aájapaki kániika íini.** *Nobody at all flies (nowadays).* *Ex.* **Kaa kia = saakíniikuma = na kániika nuu.** *Don't tell this to anyone.*

kaniirami (adj.) shameful or embarrassing, said of an utterance or action that has the quality of causing shame or embarrassment. ► *Gram.* This adjective, morphologically plural, has no singular form; the expected form, *kaniirana*, has a different meaning ('pertaining to another'), such that this adjective is number-neutral.

kaniirana *rt.* **kaniira** (adj.) belonging or pertaining to another person and therefore being worthy of suitable respect, which is shown by, for example, not touching or making use of it without their permission. Entities having this quality include both physical possessions and, notably, spouses. ► *Gram.* This adjective, morphologically singular, has no

distinct plural form; the expected form, *kaniirami*, has a different meaning ('embarrassing'), such that this adjective is number-neutral.

káníiri *irreg.pl. káníiriwa* (n.) the smallest of the three species of vampire bat found in Iquito territory, measuring up to 8.5cm in length, and known by Iquitos to feed on birds, including domestic fowl. This species is believed by some to attack people, seeking to eat their eyes. *Sci. Diptyhlla ecaudata*.

káníiri iwitiíni *rt. káníiri iwitií* (t.v.) be made embarrassed or ashamed by someone else's actions.
► *Gram.* The subject of this verb denotes the person whose actions are the reason for the feelings of shame or embarrassment, and the object denotes the person who experiences those feelings. The verb in this construction inflects with person and TAM morphology as is typical of finite verbs. *Ex. Káníiri nu = iwitiíyaa kíija. He made me feel ashamed.*

káníiri míini *rt. káníiri mii* (t.v.) commit a sexual transgression, especially adultery or incest.
► *Gram.* The verb in this construction inflects with person and TAM morphology as is typical of finite verbs. *Ex. Júura káníiri miiyáana taa = jaa kiáaja. Truly, you are an adulterer. Rel. káníiri miiyáana* (n.) person who commits adultery or incest.

káníisi *irreg.pl. káníisiwa, káníisika* (n.) *jicra*, traditional net bag with shoulder strap, woven

from hand-spun *kanuu* (**chambira** palm fiber).

kaniísíini *rt. kaniísii* (i.v.) make one or more *káníisi* (**jicra**), a type of net bag.

kaniiya *ELY pers.var. of kanuuyi*

kankaasíini *rt. kankaásii* • from Sp. **cangar**. (t.v.) roast, typically fish or a piece of meat, by spearing it on the point of a sharpened stick, and holding it over the fire.

Kantáasi (prop.n.) man of the Maájanakáani subgroup, originally from the Chambira River basin, who lived for a long time at an oxbow lake some 3 hours downriver of San Antonio by **peque peque** motor, and a short distance upriver from the community of Saboya, by virtue of which that lake received the Spanish name **Cantashi**. Born in the mid-19th century, he died in the first decade or two of the 20th century. He was given the Spanish name Laureano Cantashi, and was the grandfather of *Piísíruuja*.

kanúwiija *JPI pers.var. of kaníwiija*

kanuu *irreg.pl. kanuuwa, kanuuwiya* (n.) **chambira** palm fiber; this fiber is extracted from the **cogollo**, or immature palm frond bud of the *nítkami* (**chambira**) palm, and is subsequently dried in the sun before being spun into cord for hammocks, bags, and other woven items. Traditionally this was the principal source of fiber for woven items.

kanuúmi *dialect.var. of kanuuyi*

kanuuyi (n.) *víbora chambira* or Green-striped Vine Snake, a non-venomous and very slender arboreal snake that reaches some 1.5m in length. Off-white to pale-green in color, with a longitudinal green stripe on each side of its body, it is notable for the large size of its eyes in comparison to its head. Traditionally, these snakes were used to treat children to prevent conjunctivitis; when spotted, they were captured alive, held horizontally, and rubbed back and forth against the closed eyes of the child, while the adult said, three times: *Siuuu, kaa kia = paríyaa iwaárika karijákika miini, náaji jíta ina kuni*, ‘shuuu (blowing), you will never get conjunctivitis, just like this snake’. *Sci. Oxybelis argenteus. ELY pers.var. kaniiya. dialect.var. kanuúmi.*

kapíjiija (n.) steamed manioc; manioc prepared by placing peeled tubers in a cooking vessel with a small amount of water in the bottom and then sealing the top the vessel with, typically, *anakújumi* (**bijao**) leaves; when heated, the water serves to steam, rather than boil, the manioc. ► *Gram.* Behaves like a mass noun.

kapíjini *rt. kapíjii* (t.v.) steam manioc; cook manioc by steaming it, rather than boiling. A small amount of water is placed in a pot filled with manioc and carefully covered and sealed with, typically, *anakújumi* (**bijao**) leaves. The water quickly boils and turns to steam,

which remains trapped by the leaves, steaming the manioc.

kapíjiisi (n.) type of clay pot traditionally made for steaming manioc, distinguishable by the large lip around its mouth, which made this type of pot easier to move onto and off of cooking fires.

kapiríini *rt. kapirii* **1.** (t.v.) repeatedly take food out of a dish or vessel using one’s hand. **2.** (t.v.) touch something repeatedly, often with a strong connotation of touching something with illicit intentions, especially the genitals of another person.

kapítiaa (n.) King Vulture, the largest vulture species in the San Antonio area (and referred to as a **condor**), with distinctive white shoulders and wing tops, and a fleshy red and yellow face. It is rarely seen, typically when feeding on large carrion. It is said that the flies that infest carrion serve as scouts for this vulture, letting it know where food is to be found, and the maggots infesting the carrion are spicy peppers for the vulture. *Sci. Sarcoramphus papa. HDC pers.var. tapútiaa.*

kapiwari (n.) **ronsoco** or capybara, the world’s largest known rodent, reaching up to 1.3m in length and 65kg in weight. Pale brown, stocky, and pig-like in overall body shape, it has a blunt muzzle and small ears. Principally nocturnal in Iquito territory, it is typically found near water and is considered a pest for feeding on sugarcane and rice. Iquitos traditionally avoided eating

capybara flesh, not liking its reportedly grassy flavor, but it is now considered edible. *Sci. Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris*.

kapíini *rt. kapi* **1.** (i.v.) cook or prepare food, irrespective of the method employed. **2.** (i.v.) cook by boiling or steaming, e.g., manioc, rice, fish, or meat. *Inkawáraana dialect var. jitiitáani*.

kapisi *free.var. of pakisi* ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

kapisiini *rt. kapisii free.var. of pakisiini*

kapisiiti (n.) species of cicada that is known for singing loudly at dusk. It was traditionally believed that if someone with a wound repeated, according to one source *kapisi, kapisi, kapisi* ‘wound, wound, wound’, or, according to another, *ampisii kúja kí = kapisi* ‘heal my wound’, then the wound would heal more quickly. A variant of this belief required that the cicada be rubbed against the wound while these utterances were repeated.

kapíini *rt. kapii* **1.** (i.v.) close up, speaking of a space, opening, or hole, e.g., a path that has become overgrown and impassable; a water pipe that has become blocked with detritus; or a hole in a plank that has been filled in by a spider web. **2.** (i.v.) close up and heal, speaking of an open wound. *act./mid. kapúuni* (active)

kapúuni *rt. kápuu* (t.v.) fill, plug, or cover hole or opening, e.g., fill a hole in the ground with soil, plug the opening of a bottle or pipe by

stuffing something into the opening, block of the opening of a *tíimaaka* (**majás**) burrow by pushing dirt and leaf litter into it, or close a hole a wall by placing a sheet of plastic over it. *act./mid. kapíini* (middle)

kapúuni *rt. kápuu* (t.v.) complete planting a garden. ► *Sem.* Contemporary speakers understand this meaning of this verb, in relation to the other meaning of *kapúuni*, as stemming from their conceptualization of planting a garden as filling up the open space of that garden, such that completing the planting of a garden equates to filling up the garden with plants.

karanakiána

irreg.pl. karanakiáapi (animate) *fst.spch. karnakiána* (n.) timid or shy person who avoids talking with or interacting with others.

karánakíini *rt. karánaki* *fst.spch.*

kárnaki (i.v.) feel embarrassed or ashamed, typically because of having done something for which one is morally or socially culpable. *Rel. karánakitíini* (*rt. karánakitíi*) (t.v.) shame or embarrass.

karápisi (n.) *lisa colorada*, species of *lisa*-type fish that reaches 25-30cm in length, and is typically encountered in areas of flooded forest. Generally pale in color, it lacks the dark side markings of most *lisa* species, but is notable for the red coloring on its neck, belly, and tail. *Sci. Schizodon sp.*

karásiika (n.) achiote or annato, species of small tree that grows to a diameter of 20cm in Iquito

territory, and produces prickly dark red seed pods. The seeds are covered with pasty reddish-orange flesh, which Iquitos, like many Amazonian peoples, traditionally used as a body pigment and to dye *kanuu* (*chambira* palm fiber). The leaves are also used to treat conjunctivitis by soaking them in water overnight, and dripping the resulting viscous liquid in the eyes of the sufferer. *Sci. Bixa orellana*.

karásiina *free.var.* of **tipájaana**

karata anákana *rt. karata anáka* (adj.) bald-headed, due having been shaved.

karatijaaka (adj.) hairless, said of a woman's vulva. ► *Gram.* The inferrable adjectival root, *karati* 'hairless', no longer exists in Iquito.

karatikíina *rt. karatikíi* (adj.) hairless, said specifically of a man's penis and genital area. ► *Gram.* The inferrable adjectival root, *karati* 'hairless', no longer exists in Iquito.

karatina *rt. karati irreg.pl. karatini* (inanimate) (adj.) ripe, big, good to eat, said specifically of *támuu* (*guaba*) fruits, and the similar fruits of the various *shimbillo* species.

káraaki (n.) an ear of corn that is still fresh and green when the other ears in a given crop have dried and become hard. When the entire crop is harvested, these are separated out to cook and eat on the cob. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

káraaki (n.) unfertilized chicken egg. ► *Anth.* Iquitos traditionally believed that hens only lay eggs when impregnated by a rooster,

and that unfertilized eggs arise because the wind has mated with the hen, which results in an egg that does not develop into a chick, hence the alternative name *akíraja naaki*, 'wind egg'. ► *Gram. Poss.pref. dialect.var. wiíraaki. free.var. akíraja naaki.*

karaákiya (adv.) rich-smelling, the characteristic appetizing smell of heated or burning fat or oil, e.g., from the fat of meat dripping into the fire while grilling or smoking it, or from cooking oil or fat while using it for frying. ► *Gram.* This adverb typically modifies *apiráni* 'smell'.

karaákiyaana *rt. karaákiyaa* (adj.) reflective, said of mirrors, shiny metals, and polished surfaces in which one can see reflections.

karaawaasíini *rt. karaawaásii* • from Sp. *clavar*. (t.v.) nail, drive a nail into an object. ► *Gram.* The first vowel is often reduced or elided in normal speech.

karáawi *irreg.pl. karáawiya* • from Sp. *clavo*. (n.) nail, the manufactured object typically employed for fastening pieces of wood together.

= **kari** (postp.) during; in or at the time of. ► *Gram.* The complement of this postposition denotes or indexes an event that overlaps temporally with the eventually denoted by the remainder of the clause. *Ex. Nu = iwírikura ikwaana = kari. He died during the high river time. Ex. Piyíini domingo yaawíini = kari, nu = paájuuyaáriki kanáaja*

ariwáani. *Every Sunday, he taught us to sing.*

= **kari** (postp.) below, at the edge of; expresses a spatial relationship involving a ground that has salient horizontal extension and is taller than the figure, where the figure is not located underneath the horizontal extension of the ground, but at the point close to the limit of the horizontal extension of the ground, e.g., a cat located not under the table, but on the ground near the point on the ground corresponding to the edge of the table. *Ex. Na = miyiti iikiaáriki = na nuúkiika náana = kari, iina iíyaaka taa amanáati, uumáana náana = na. Their shelter was below a tree (below the point corresponding to the edge of its branches), that (tree) whose name is tornillo, a big tree.*

karijákika (n.) conjunctivitis, an illness that causes the eyes to become red and painful and produce abundant sleep. *ELY pers.var. karijákika.*

= **karijata** (postp.) in the presence or sight of, in front of; indicates that the circumstances denoted by the verb and its core arguments were witnessed by the complement of the postposition.

kariji *impf.rt.* of **karijini**

karijiána *irreg.pl. karijiáapi* (n.) person with poor vision.

karijákika *ELY pers.var. of karijákika*

karijiija (adj.) blind.

karijini *rt. kariji impf.rt. kariji* (i.v.) lose one's vision by progressive deterioration of the visual sense. *act./mid. karijúuni* (active)

karijisi (n.) species of stinging caterpillar that reaches 4-5cm in length and is covered in long stinging hairs arranged in longitudinal red and yellow stripes. Traditionally, it was believed that looking at it would **cutipar** children, leading their vision to fail at an early age, as reflected in its name.

karijisi (adj.) vision-impaired, said of individuals who see poorly.

karijúuni *rt. karijuu* (t.v.) blind someone, either temporarily, e.g., by shining a bright light in their eyes, dripping hot pepper juice in them, or wrapping a cloth around them; or permanently, as when the eyes are injured in an accident. *act./mid. karijini* (middle)

karikuma *rt. = kariku* (loc.postp.) below; postposition indicates that the figure is located below the complement, which denotes a referent construable as a two-dimensional surface, e.g., a table or roof. ► *Gram.* The default form of this postposition is = *karikuma*; the locative forms = *kariku-ku* and *kariku-ma* indicate that the figure is in the upper or lower part, respectively, of the region defined by the ground and some relevant lower surface. *Ex. Iina ikwani, taniijá ti náana = karikuma. That man is caught under the tree.*

karikuma *rt.* = **kariku** (loc.postp.) on a slope; this postposition indicates that the figure is located on a section of sloping ground that is, or forms part of, its complement, e.g., a hillside. ► *Gram.* The default form of this locative postposition is *karikuma*; the locative forms *kariku-ku* and *kariku-ma* distinguish whether the figure is uphill or downhill, respectively, of the deictic center. *Ex. Jaari nu = maakarii káami iija = karikuku.* *He climbed up the hillside.*

= **karikumaji** (postp.) underneath; this postposition indicates that the figure is located below, and in contact with, the complement, which in turn denotes a ground construable as a two-dimensional surface, e.g., a table or roof. *Ex. Jaari nu = tiitiisawiikiaaki = ná iimina = karikumaji.* *Right away they (the demonic stingrays) had come and attached themselves beneath the canoe.*

karikúuni *rt.* **karíkuu 1.** (t.v.) be a bad omen, speaking of something that, when seen, is by Iquito tradition interpreted as a bad omen, e.g., encountering fresh blood along the spine of a well-cooked fish when one opens it up; seeing an animal come to life after it has been shot and apparently killed; or finding a game animal to be infested with maggots when killed. It was traditionally believed that seeing bad omens of this sort presaged a tragedy in the near

future, such as the death of a relative. ► *Gram.* The subject of the verb denotes the bad omen, while its object denotes the individual who experiences the bad omen. *Ex. Iina síruku, nu = karíkuu kíija, iyaamiaákuji sinakija iyyuu ita kuúkii.* *That Woolly Monkey was a bad omen for me, because it was infested with worms. 2.* (i.v.) experience a bad omen, speaking of the person who sees the phenomenon that is interpreted as a bad omen. *Ex.*

Kia = karíkuuyaákiaana, niaatíija, iyaamiaákuji = na kia = ijáki iina júuti. *You are experiencing a bad omen, mother, because you stabbed the Tiger Heron.*

karíkuuyáana

irreg.pl. **karíkuuyáami (inanimate); karíkuuyáapi (animate)** (n.) bad omen; a sign that something bad is about to happen, typically, the death of a family member. ► *Anth.* Iquitos traditionally recognized a large inventory of possible bad omens, of which the following is a sample: the twitching of a dead animal or fish (presaged the death of a family member); a hollow, reverberating boom heard in the forest (presaged the burial of family member); repeatedly wounding but failing to kill an animal (presaged that a family member would die in pain); killing an animal only to find it infested with worms (presaged that one's father would die); or having an owl or Laughing Falcon sing near a house several times

(presaging that a resident of the house would die).

kariniwiitáani *rt.* **kariniiwiíta** *fst.spch.* **karniiwiíta** (i.v.) look all directions, look all around in a confined space, or visually inspect all of a set of contextually relevant entities. *Ex.* **Iitimira, ikwaniwiya, na = kariniiwiítaa niíya = karikuku — tíitiji?** *The men and women look in every direction at the sky — from where (would the flying shamans come)?*

kariyúuka • from Sp. **carioca**. (n.) **carioca**, chicken that lacks feathers on its neck.

karíni *rt.* **kárii 1.** (i.v.) look.

► *Gram.* The transitivity of this verb depends on the sense in which it is used. When used with its basic meaning in a non-imperative utterance, this verb functions intransitively, and the entity looked at must be licensed by a postposition or by the benefactive applicative *-nií*. In imperative utterances, however, the verb functions transitively. When the object is specifically a possessed form of *naamiya* ‘face’, the verb is also transitive, and is construed as meaning ‘look at [possessor of *naamiya*] in the face’. Finally, in the sense ‘have a look at, check on, or inspect’, the verb is also transitive. *Ex.* **Nu = káriikwaákiaaki = ná naa = níwaji.** *She looked behind them.* *Ex.* **Íyaa iina = na, jaari n = arakíika káriikuraaná nu = íimina = jinakuma.** *Then his nephew looked inside the canoe.* *Ex.* **Nuú iina = jina kárii waarata**

kaaya, náaji jiíta kia = káriiyaa kií = jina. *He would look at the other person, just like you are looking at me.* *Ex.* **Nu = kariíniiyaákiaana nuu.** *He looked at him.* **2.** (t.v.) “look!”, imperative form used to direct an addressee’s attention to something visible. *Ex.* **Káriiriikiaajá iina mitiija mira!** *Oh, look at those taricaya hatchlings!* *Ex.* **Káriirii kw = anáka = raa, Kuuraátika!** *Look at my head, Kuuraátika!* **3.** (i.v.) look someone in the face. *Ex.* **Nu = káriirii kí = kaakíija naamiya.** *He looked my father in his face.* **4.** (t.v.) have a look at, check on, or inspect. *Ex.* **Jiítikari taa suwáani nuu = íira = na, kiaá nuu kárii.** *When it is better (the itchy spot), you will have a look at it.* *Ex.* **Wíija, káriiwii pí = tasiki.** *Wife, go and have a look at our fish trap.* **5.** (i.v.) be awake.

karíni (n.) visage, facial appearance. ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.*

karíni *rt.* **kárii** (i.v.) appear to have a trait, look as if one has a specified trait, e.g., look or appear old, look or appear wrinkled, look or appear like a woman (e.g., in the case of an effeminate man).

► *Gram.* The trait associated with the appearance of the verbal subject is expressed by an adverb. *Ex.* **Miisaji = árata na = káriiyaa.** *They look like women.*

kariiníni *rt.* **kariínii 1.** (t.v.) stare, watch, or look at prolongedly. *Ex.* **Nu = kariíniiyaárikí = na iina paápaaja tii aasamu = jina.** *He watched the fish there in the creek.* **2.** (t.v.) watch over or care for, which

may involve care-taking duties that extend far beyond merely watching over someone or something, e.g., feeding and cleaning up after a sick person. This term is employed specifically when the activity is for the benefit of the animal or person being watched over, but not in cases where the activity can be construed as inimical to the interests of the person being watched over, e.g., when guarding a prisoner. *Ex. Nu = kutíiyaáriki niyini, kaa nu = kariíniyaáriki = na nuu. She would bear children, but she didn't know how to care for them.*

= **karíira** (postp.) below; postposition that indicates that the figure is located in the lower part of the space below the complement, which denotes a ground construable as a two-dimensional surface, e.g., a table or roof. ► *Socio*. This postposition is employed only by JPI and replaces *kariku-ma* in the *kariku-ku/-ma/-maji* set of locative postpositions.

kariitáani *rt. kariíta* (a.v.) watch others while they eat, typically with the hope that they will offer something to eat; generally considered rude behavior.

kariitáani *rt. kariíta* (i.v.) recover from being intoxicated by alcohol, **ayahuasca**, or some other drug.

kariíjini *rt. kariíji impf. rt. kariíji drv. rt. karíji* (i.v.) be thirsty.

kariíji *impf. rt. of kariíjini*

karíini *rt. kaáti Nanay dialect. var. of itíini drv. rt. kári*

káriitáani *rt. kariíta* (i.v.) fall short, not be enough, or be insufficient in some respect, e.g., for a quantity of food or drink to be insufficient for a given number of people, or for a piece of wood to be too short in a given dimension, e.g., length, to serve a desired purpose.

► *Gram*. The object denotes or indexes the entity or activity that is insufficient, while the subject denotes the entity, typically a person, affected by the insufficiency. The thing that falls short or is insufficient can also be denoted by an event-nominalized verb if the activity denoted by the verb is conceived of as involving the cumulative satisfaction of a need that involves a desirable quantity of the activity in question, e.g., sleeping or eating. *Ex. Iina mitíija ki = káriitarii (asáani), kw = arakiika. That turtle is what I lack (eating), nephew. Ex. Iina kaaya nu = káriitarii asáani. This person hasn't eaten enough. Ex. Ki = káriitarii makíini. I haven't slept enough.*

kásami (n.) 1. one's possessions; this term may refer to the totality of one's possessions, or to a contextually relevant subset thereof, e.g., all of one's possessions in a given boat. ► *Gram*. There is no singular form of this noun. *Poss. pref. Ex. Nu = atíitíyaa piyíini iimi nu = kásami. He is placing all his things in a line.* 2. goods; in the context of the **patrón-peón** relationships that formed the basis of economic life in

the Iquito communities for much of the 20th century, this term also referred to the goods owned by the **patrón** with which he compensated his **peones**. ► *Gram. Poss.prf.*

kasi namijana *rt. kasi namija lit.* gray-eyed (adj.) cataract-eyed; the quality of having cataracts, which manifest as cloudiness in the cornea.

kasina *rt. kasi* (adj.) gray or ash-colored.

kasina sikiáaja (n.) **venado cenizo** or Gray Brocket Deer, a species of grayish-brown deer that stands some 1m tall at the shoulder and has straight, horn-like antlers. *Sci. Mazama gouazoubira.*

kasiráatani *rt. kasírata* (t.v.) stab something with a spear without releasing the spear, i.e., without throwing it.

kasiráatani *rt. kasírata fst.spch.* **kasírta** (t.v.) steer canoe from the stern, using a paddle in a manner similar to a rudder.

kasiráani *rt. kásiita drv.rt. kasíra* 1. (t.v.) grab; grasp; carry out the action of closing a hand around something in order to grasp it. ► *Gram.* This sense typically bears perfective aspectual marking. *Ex. Jaari = na Iisuuja kásiitaki nu = juwáana. Then Iisuuja grabbed her spear.* 2. (t.v.) grasp, hold, typically in one's hand. ► *Gram.* This sense typically bears imperfective aspectual marking. *Ex. Iina sakújaaja nu = kásiitaa. He is holding the pipiri.* 3. (t.v.) catch, capture, or bring under one's

physical control; typically said of living beings, e.g., game animals, in the case of a human hunter; or prey, in the case predatory animals or demonic beings; also extended metaphorically to the acquisition of other entities, such as money or sexual partners. *Ex. Atii = na = jaa, iina paápaaja nu = kásiitaárikí = na, iímina amíyaja = na, piyíini nu = kapiaárikí nuu. Then, those fish he had caught, a canoe load, he cooked them all.* 4. (t.v.) infect, afflict, said of illnesses and maladies. ► *Gram.* In this sense, the verbal subject is an NP denoting or indexing the illness, while the object denotes or indexes the person affected by it. *Ex. Aákari nu = kásiitaakurá = yaa kúija, iina iwaríyaaka. Just recently it is infecting me, this illness.*

kasirii *irreg.pl. kasiriiwa* (n.) unidentified tree species that reaches some 1m in diameter, and whose wood is used to make dugout canoes, and is also cut for planks. It produces very sweet, edible, round, greenish-gray fruits that reach some 8cm in diameter.

Kasiríimu (prop.n.) **Cashirimo**, a tributary of the Chambira River, on the right bank (when traveling upriver), about half an hour of travel by **peke peke** motor from the mouth of the Chambira.

kasirtíini *rt. kasirtíi* (t.v.) hit, in the sense of reaching and successfully striking a target with a range weapon, e.g., shotgun or spear, or with a blow.

kasíniika (n.) variety of *huitina*, a plant species with several fleshy stalks that grow up to 1m in height, each with a single large, roughly triangular leaf. This variety has elongated, edible starchy tubers with purple flesh. *Sci. Xanthosoma sp.*

kásiiri *irreg.pl. kásiiriwa* (n.) 1. moon. 2. month.

kásiiri ipiráani nunamija-jata *lit.* the moon is fighting with the sun (clause) occur, speaking of a solar eclipse. This expression reflects the traditional belief that a solar eclipse occurs when the moon, believed to be a cold and water-filled entity, attempts to overcome its rival, the sun; fortunately, this effort always fails, since were the moon to succeed, the world would be covered by a devastating flood. ► *Gram.* The verb *ipiráani* exhibits TAM marking appropriate to the eclipse event.

kataraa *irreg.pl. kataraka* • from Sp. *catalán*. (n.) Ringed Kingfisher, the largest species of Kingfisher found in Iquito territory, reaching some 32cm in length. The males have a gray-blue head, back, and wings, with a red chest and belly, and fine barring on the underside of the tail; the female differs in having a blue bib bordered in white. *Sci. Megaceryle torquata.*

katáani *rt. kata* (t.v.) harvest or gather a fruit from tree or palm, or a grain from its plant. *act./mid.* katíini (middle) *Rel. katatáani* (*rt. katata*) (t.v.) harvest a fruit with its stalk attached.

katáawa • from Sp. *catahua*. (n.) **catahua**, species of tree that grows in elevated areas with clayey soils, far from rivers, reaching 1.5m in diameter. Its wood is used for timber, canoes, and to make bases for plank boats, while its sap is used in the treatment of maladies believed to be due to witchcraft, applying it to the surface of the affected part. *Sci. Hura crepitans.*

kati *impf.rt.* of **katíini**

katija (n.) term applied to two distinct cultigens: 1) **sachapapa** a somewhat lumpy starchy tuber with a grainy texture that comes in both white and purplish-fleshed varieties; and 2) sweet potato (**camote**), a tapered tuber with pinkish, sweet flesh; the former is simply eaten, boiled or roasted in coals, while the latter is an important ingredient in **masato**, or manioc beer, serving as a source of sugars for the fermentation process. *Sci. Dioscorea trifida (sachapapa), Ipomea batatas (camote).*

katíyasi (n.) gap-toothed person, a person with many gaps in their teeth.

katíyáaku (n.) a gap in the teeth; the empty space left when one or more teeth are lost. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

katíini *rt. kati impf.rt. kati* 1. (i.v.) fall off or break off, said of fruits or tubers that are attached to a trunk, branch, or root stock at a relatively small point, e.g., a bunch of palm fruits that falls from their trunk, a *támuu* fruit that falls from a branch, or a single manioc tuber that breaks

of from its root stock when it is being pulled from the gound. 2. (i.v.) for a tooth to fall out. *act./mid.* katáani (active)

kawáayi aniáasi *free.var.* of **nawiyinakaaja** *lit.* horse tail

kawíinaari (n.) **Ilambina**, a species of slender toothless bottom-feeding fish with small silvery scales that reaches up to 15cm in length. It is distinguishable from the similar *kaawaánaari* (**boquichico**) and *sipari* (**yaraqurí**) both by its smaller size and plain tail. *Sci. Potamorhina altamazonica.*

kaa (negation) no or not; negation particle. *Ex. Kaa, kw = átuuyaa = kija kiáaja, aníkuma tíira = ji.* *No, I'm telling you, don't come here.*

kaa aríwatiiyána *irreg.pl.* **kaa aríwatiiyáapi** (animate) (n.) disobediente person, someone who does not follow orders.

kaa aatiána (prtcl.) 1. fixed expression that imparts a counterfactual conditional meaning to the clause in which it appears. ► *Gram.* This element only appears in clause-initial position, and although the clause in which it occurs may be linked to a second clause that supplies the state of affairs on which the counterfactuality depends, it need not do so, being a potentially complete sentence in its own right. In such a case, the additional state of affairs on which the counterfactual conditionality depends is inferred from context. The verb of the clause in which this

element occurs obligatorily appears in its non-finite event-nominalized form. If the subject of the clause is third person, and not expressed by a referential noun, it is omitted (that is to say, third person pronouns do not surface to express the subject). *Ex. Kaa aatiána iwaríini.* *She wouldn't have died.* *Ex. Kaa aatiána tíira iwáni kíija.* *I wouldn't have gone there.* 2. utterance-initial fixed expression used to make extremely polite requests; minimizes a negative face threat to the addressee by hedging the request as a reverse polarity ability question; although speakers have some difficulty in translating this expression, they tend to gloss it as “are you not able to...” (“no sería capaz de...”), or “how could it not be...” (“cómo no sería...”). ► *Gram.* The verb of the clause bearing this element must appear in its non-finite event-nominalized form. *Ex. Kaa aatiána tíira iwáni kiáaja = na kurikúra, kia = níkiíni = íira, kia = nikisakari íimina tíira, p = iwáni = íira iipi = níwaji pí = kujímaka?* *How about you go down to the port to have a look, perhaps you will see a canoe there, for us to go (following) behind our companions.* 3. fixed expression used by shamans in incantations to command some being or entity to do something or undergo some change; the fixed expression imparts the illocutionary force of a directive to the utterance that follows it, and is directed towards the entity being manipulated by the

shaman. *Ex.* Siuu, kaa aatiána = na jawíni = na kiáaja, náaji jíita iina taa = ná paatína jawana. *Shuu* (onomatopoeia of shaman blowing), dry up, like this, which is dry balsa wood.

kaa karanakiána *irreg.pl.* kaa karnakiáapi *lit.* unashamed person *fst.spch.* kaa karnakiána (n.) person who habitually does or says shameful things, but does not feel shame or remorse about them.

kaá tii (interj.) “Oh no!”; interjection expressing surprise and dismay at the arrival of news of an unfortunate occurrence.

kaajapaárika (adv.) fortunately, luckily. *Ex.* Atii = na iina makwaati nu = aátikiaaki = ná nuu, “Kaajapaárika kia = iníkaríi.” *Then the toad said to the man, “Fortunately, you woke up.”* *ELY pers.var.* kájpaki.

kaajáni *rt.* kaaja *dialect.var.* of kijáni

káaji (n.) species of large stinging caterpillar, said to reach 10cm in length, whose hairs deliver a very painful sting. Grayish in color, it tends to hang from the undersides of leaves or branches, both features similar to sloths, káaji, as reflected in its name.

káaji (n.) pelejo or Southern Two-toed Sloth, sloth species that reaches about 95cm in length and 8.5kg in weight, and is generally creamy brown in color. *Sci.* *Choloepus didactylus.* *Maájanakáni dialect.var.* wásiuuja.

kaaji (n.) metal axe head.

káaji ajírina *lit.* sloth seat (n.) asiento de pelejo or ‘sloth seat’, unidentified species of liana notable for being unusually flat and broad, measuring some 15-20cm in width and some 3cm thick. *JPI pers.var.* káaji ijírina.

kaaji ámaaka *lit.* axe pole (n.) species of zúngaro-type fish that reaches approximately 1m in length, notable for its long and slender tail, from which its name derives. Mostly gray, with a pale chest, it is generally captured with hook and line in deep parts of the river. *Sci.* *Sorubimichthys planiceps.*

kaaji ámaaka *lit.* axe pole (n.) axe handle.

káaji ánaasi *lit.* sloth mosquito (n.) species of small mosquito, bluish in color and with long legs, that buzzes noisily when it flies. Encountered in shady areas of the forest, it is said to feed on sloths by biting them on their exposed noses.

káaji ijírina *JPI pers.var.* of káaji ajírina *lit.* sloth seat

káaji námati *irreg.pl.* káaji namátikaka *lit.* sloth arm (n.) plátano bellaco, variety of plantain that produces very thick, long, and unusually curved fruits. Plants of this variety generally only produce three bunches of plantains, much fewer than other varieties. *Sci.* *Musa sp. dialect.var.* níiki ríwaasi.

káaji námati *irreg.pl.* káaji namátikaka *lit.* sloth arm (n.) species of shimillo with particularly large fruits about 25cm in length, and curved into a

semicircle. Its trunk reaches some 80cm in diameter, and the fruits are located high in the tree and so sought after due to their size and sweetness that the trees were formerly felled to reach them, making them very rare now. *Sci. Inga sp. dialect.var. káaji támuu.*

káaji támuu *dialect.var. of káaji námati lit. sloth guaba*

kaajíriwi *irreg.pl. kaajíriwiya, kaajíriwika lit. piece of axe (n.) piece of metal, especially steel or iron.*

kaajiya *irreg.pl. of kajinani*

kaajuu *irreg.pl. kaajuuwa • from Sp. cajón. (n.) 1. box. 2. coffin.*

kaakáraka *irreg.pl. of kaakáraaja*

kaakáraaja *irreg.pl. kaakáraka (n.) chicken.*

kaakáraaja muúruwa *lit. chicken quitamuro (n.) cuchipe, a frequently fatal illness suffered by chickens, whose symptoms include red spots on their faces.*

kaakáawu • from Sp. cacao. (n.) cultivated cacao; variety of cacao introduced to Iquito territory in the 20th century as a cash crop. *Sci. Theobroma cacao.*

kaakúja *irreg.pl. kaakújawaaka (n.) 1. vocative term for father. 2. referential term for father (see Sociolinguistic note). ► Gram. Poss.pref. in this sense. ► Socio. Historically, kaakúja was exclusively a vocative term, with aki being its referential counterpart; in the course of the 20th century, however, the former has come to be used referentially (especially for 1st*

and 2nd person possessors, though less so for 3rd person possessors), with the result that the latter referential root is now relatively rare in everyday speech, although it is common in traditional narratives.

kaakiíjisana *dialect.var. of maákata*

irreg.pl. kaakiíjisanaawaaka ► Gram. Poss.pref.

kaakuusíni *rt. kaakuúsii (t.v.) rub or massage a body part to alleviate pain.*

káami (loc.dem) **1.** up there; locative demonstrative which indicates that the location of demonstrative reference is above the origo (generally, the speaker), e.g., on an upper floor of a house, or uphill. *Ex.*

Nu = maakariíkiaana káami iijaku, siiki = níjina. *He climbed up to the high ground, on top of the restinga. 2.* upriver there; locative demonstrative which indicates that the location of demonstrative reference is upriver of the origo (generally, the speaker). *Ex.*

Kia = pariíyaa kuuta k = ináni káami k = íyiku, Níikamúumu anáka = jina? *Can you perhaps take me upriver to my place, in the headwaters of the Chambira river? 3.* outside there; locative demonstrative which indicates that the location of demonstrative reference is inside a vessel or enclosed space. *Ex. Aniwa = aákuji taa kaá tii inásana pí = sinaaki káami pakariku.* *This is why our clothes are not put there on the patio.*

kaamíira (loc.dem) **1.** there, further up or above; distal locative demonstrative where the location of demonstrative reference is further above the origo (generally, the speaker) than would be expected by virtue of some salient overall spatial frame of reference. **2.** there, further upriver; distal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is further upriver of the origo (generally the speaker) than would be expected by virtue of some salient overall spatial frame of reference.

kaamíiraata (adv.) **1.** upriverwards, in the upriver direction; the attribute of a path of motion to be oriented in an upriver direction. **2.** upwards; the attribute of a path of motion to be oriented upwards.

kaanaji (n.) one's safety or self-defense. ► *Gram.* Both this noun and its variant, *naatimíira*, are only known to appear as complements to the verb *karíini* 'watch' as part of a conventionalized expression which indicates that the subject of the verb is watching out for their safety against either an immediate threat (e.g., during a spear duel), or a suspected one (e.g., after having received a death threat). *Poss.pref.* *Ex. Jaa Saákisa naajáaja, nu = niíkiriíkiiaaná nu = juwáana, nu = karíini = íira nu = kaanaji. Then Saákisa too, she raised her spear to defend herself (lit: to watch her safety). free.var. naatimíira.*

kaanawara

irreg.pl. kaanawarawaaka (n.) casual friend; reportedly originally an archaic term for non-kin with whom one is on friendly or intimate terms. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

káani (n.) spirit companion of shaman that comes to him in dreams or trances to inform him of important things, especially the causes of illnesses of patients he is treating. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

kaániwaaka (postp.) after.

► *Gram.* This element appears in temporal sequence clause-linking constructions in the irrealis non-finite clause that expresses the temporally anterior eventuality. The subject of the two clauses must be coreferential, and this element appears following the non-finite verb in the temporally anterior clause. *Ex. Íyaa iina = na, nu = iíkuuyaáriíkiiaaki = ná nu = kuwasíini kaániwaaka, tíira niíkuma. Then he walked off, after speaking to her, along the path.*

kaántaakíini *rt. kaántaakíi* (t.v.) threaten to carry out an action, typically of a violent nature.

► *Gram.* This verb may take a non-finite event nominalization as its complement. *Ex. Iina ikwani, nu = kaántaakíiyaa waarata kaaya. That man is threatening another person. Ex. Nu = kaántaakíikurá masíini. She threatened to run away.*

kaapaasíini *rt. kaapaasíi* • from Sp. *capar*. (t.v.) castrate; generally done to pigs in Iquito territory, but equally applicable to other animals, and even humans; some Iquitos

believe that certain other indigenous groups would do this to boys they captured from their enemies, so that they would get fat and be suitable to be slaughtered for cannibalistic feasts (it should be pointed out that there is no evidence to believe this is true).

kaapiita (adv.) at any moment; characterizes a state of affairs as something that is likely to occur at any moment, e.g., the arrival of someone who is overdue. This adverb can have a warning or admonitory sense when characterizing a potentially dangerous state of affairs, e.g., a child climbing a tree. *Ex. Iina síruku rimúsiija, kaapiita nuu itáwii. That shot woolly monkey, it will fall at any moment.*

kaara *irreg.pl. kaarawaaka* (n.) referential term that expresses sympathy for a person who is in exigent circumstances, e.g., poverty, or has suffered a misfortune, e.g., death of a spouse or a severe injury; reminiscent of local Spanish **pobrecito** or English ‘poor guy/woman’.

kaáraaja (n.) Dusky-headed Parakeet, species of mostly green parakeet that reaches some 25cm in length, and has a gray head with a large white eye-ring. These birds often visit village edges and gardens in noisy flocks of 5 to 10 birds. *Sci. Aratinga weddellii.*

kaáruukwaaja (n.) Orange-winged Parrot, species of short-tailed parrot that reaches 33cm in length. Mostly green in

color, it has a small yellow patch on its forehead, a large yellow patch on its cheek, a small orange patch on its wings, and red and yellow markings on the underside of its tail.

kaasi (n.) **sajino** or Collared Peccary, the smaller of the two peccary species; this species is distinguished by a thin, pale ‘collar’ around its neck, and reaches a weight of some 35kg. Found in smaller groups than the larger **anitáaki (huangana)** or White-lipped Peccary, often of fewer than ten individuals, this species is considered the tastier of the two species. *Sci. Tayassu tajacu.*

kaasi katija *lit.* collared peccary sweet potato (n.) variety of **sachapapa** that was formerly cultivated by Iquitos. It was not a favored variety, since it tended to make the mouth itch unless very well cooked.

kaasi sirijja *lit.* collared peccary bird (n.) White-Flanked Antwren, bird that reaches some 10cm in length, and is overall black, except for white spots on wings and tail tip, and some white streaking on underside. It is encountered in the vicinity of creeks, near the ground, alighting on stalks and branches, and notable for its chattering call, which Iquitos find reminiscent of the clattering of **kaasi** or Collared Peccary tusks.

kaasi táraati *free.var.* of **taasiita táraati** *lit.* collared peccary **pashaco**

kaasiáasa • from Port. **cachaça**. (n.) **aguardiente, trago**, or **cashasa**,

a distilled alcohol made from sugarcane, widely consumed in much of Peruvian Amazonia.

kaasimajáana (n.) species of **carahuasca**-type tree most commonly encountered in **purmas**, reaching a diameter of only 15cm. Its wood is used for roof poles, and its bark, which strips off easily, is used for tumplines and provisional rope. When its bark is stripped it emits an odor reminiscent of the scent of *kaasi* or Collared Peccaries, which is reflected in the name of the tree. *Sci. Guatteria sp.*

kaasiiija (n.) variety of *sakújaaja* (**piripiri**), a medicinal plant, that was traditionally used to treat dogs to improve their ability to hunt *kaasi*, Collared Peccaries. During the treatment, the dog was kept tied up and was only fed cooked manioc, without salt, into which the grated tubers of this plant were mixed; its chest and forehead were also painted with *karásiika* or *achiote*. *Sci. Cyperus sp.*

kaasímpu • from Sp. **cachimbo**. (n.) pipe for smoking tobacco; introduced to Iquito territory in the early 20th century with the more general use of tobacco.

kaatiríina (n.) **conta**, species of palm strongly reminiscent of *niraasi* (**shapaja**) that grows in areas with clayey soil; its leaves are used to weave *matákaari* (**cumbas**), or coverings for roof peaks. Its small edible fruits are prized for their oily flesh which also often contain small **suri**, or edible grubs. *Sci. Attalea tesmannii*. ► *Socio*. Although Iquitos

use this term for **conta** (*Attalea tesmannii*) palms, this word is most likely a borrowing of Loreto Spanish **catirina**, a term that is used regionally for *Orbignya polysticha* and *Scheelia spp.* palms, but which are also referred to as **shapaja**, and which are quite similar in form to the palm species denoted by *kaatiríina*.

kaawaánaari (n.) **boquichico**, bottom-feeding fish species that can reach to 50cm in length, with a sucker mouth, silvery, scaled body, and tail with fine, horizontal, alternating yellow and black stripes. Uncommon in the Pintuyacu River basin, this species is generally found in larger rivers such as the Nanay. *Sci. Prochilodus nigricans*.

káawsi • from Sp. **caucho**. (n.) 1. **caucho**, species of latex-producing tree that was one of the most prized species of such trees during the Rubber Boom of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The method employed for harvesting the latex of this species required that the tree be felled, leading to its extirpation in Iquito territory by the 1920s or 1930s, with the result that few present-day Iquitos have seen one. Apart from its latex, it produces an edible fruit. This species was essentially absent from the Pintuyacu River basin, being restricted to the clayey soils of the Chambira River basin. *Sci. Castilla ulei*. 2. the natural rubber harvested from the **káawsi** tree.

káawu (n.) **pavo pishco, huayero**, or Purple-throated Fruitcrow, a species of black bird that reaches 33cm, with the male exhibiting a distinctive purple neck ruff. Often heard in elevated areas far from rivers, it is rarely seen, due to its tendency to forage in the canopy. This bird's name is based on its cawing song, while its alarm call sounds like raspy coughing. *Sci. Querula purpurata*. ► *Anth.* According to Iquito oral tradition, this bird was once a woman who cheated on her husband. When her husband discovered her betrayal, he killed her lover and cut off his penis, cooking it and serving it to his wife as a meal, except for the head of the penis which he waited to show to his wife after she had consumed the meal, who began to spit and vomit in disgust. This was the source of its cough-like call, after the woman transformed into a bird. *ELY pers. var. saniri. JPI pers. var. siniri.*

kaaya irreg.pl. kaayaaka (n.) **1.** person or human being. **2. peón**, someone working for a **patrón** (*paaturuu*). The classic **patrón-peón** relationship flourished in Iquito territory from the beginning of the 20th century but began to wane in the 1950s, largely disappearing by the 1980s. The **peón** was generally advanced material goods, from working implements to clothing and other personal affects, for which the **patrón** charged exorbitantly high prices in comparison to the wages he paid

the **peón**, effectively keeping the latter in a quasi-slave-like debt relationship with the **patrón**.

► *Gram. Poss.pref.* in this sense.

kaaya amuútaja lit. that with which one kills people (n.) variety of *sakújaaja* (**piripiri**), a medicinal plant, that, according to Iquito oral tradition, was used to kill people. Reportedly the killer would grate the bulbs of the plant, and rub them on his body, after which he would blow (*aruúkini*) in the direction of the intended victim (who need not be in sight) and say *jaa kia = iwíiriki* 'you're dead' three times, upon which the victim would become ill and die, sometimes within a day. *Sci. Cyperus sp.*

kaaya nikiiti lit. person seer (n.) variety of *míimíiti* (**chacrana**), a medicinal plant, that is said to induce the ability to see *kíwasíija*, demonic souls of the dead, and *siwaara*, demons. To induce this magical ability, the plant was chewed, some of the juice was swallowed and the resulting pulp was rubbed in the eyes. *Sci. Psychotria viridis.*

kaayaaka irreg.pl. of kaaya

kaayíini rt. kaáyii (t.v.) take someone on as a **peón** (*kaaya*).

kí = (pro.) I, me; first person singular pronoun.

kí = (pro.) my; first person singular possessive pronoun.

kia = (pro.) second person singular pronoun.

kia = (pro.) second person singular possessive pronoun.

kianíini *rt. kiaani impf.rt. kiaani drv.rt. kiáni* (i.v.) become fat.

kiáaja (pro.) you; second person singular pronoun, used for information-structurally prominent functions such as topic and focus, and in other contexts requiring a free pronoun, including verbal object function. *Ex.*

Nu = aátikiaaki = ná iina taana nu = aátamajani, “*Kiáaja, kiáaja amáriyaaja aákusana katarii.*” *He said to his other brother, “You, you will harvest red pijuayo.” Ex.*

Kániika taa = na kiáaja? *Who are you? (he said)*

kiaájaati (n.) species of legendary **chacruna**-type plant that looked like a **bijao** and was, according to oral tradition, used to confound one’s enemies. The plant’s leaves were said to have been chewed, some of its juice swallowed, and the pulp rubbed on one’s body, and if an attack on an enemy settlement planned, on one’s spear. When the enemy was encountered, the plant left them befuddled, only able to say *kiáaja, kiáaja, kiáaja* ‘you, you, you’, and leaving them open to attack. *Sci. Psychotria viridis var.*

kiaani *impf.rt. of kianíini*

kiaárika (pro.) you (singular) alone; second person singular exhaustive focus pronoun. *Ex.*

Kiaárika = na manánuumaari = na kia = árata miisaji = na. *You alone are always bothering your fellow women. Ex. Kiaárika = jaa niwa nakusiki = yaa, iina taa kiáaja.* *Only you are going to know what you are.*

= **kija** (grammatical clitic) but.

► *Gram.* This clitic is a second-position enclitic, and it bears a mobile HLL tonal melody.

kijátaja (n.) adze; hafted tool used to remove layers of wood, especially important for carving dugout canoes. *dialect.vars.*

kajátana, kajátaja.

kijáani *rt. kiija drv.rt. kija* (t.v.) carve or work wood by removing layers off a given piece, decreasing its width and bulk, e.g., using an adze in the latter stages of making a dugout canoe to reach the desired thickness for the hull and gunwales, or in shaping a house post with a machete so that extraneous lumps are removed, or in reducing the blade of a paddle to its desired width and shape. *dialect.var.*

kaajáani.

kimakáani *rt. kimáka* (t.v.) compress or flatten plant matter, e.g., stamp down on cuttings to reduce the size of a pile, trample undergrowth in an area to clear it somewhat, or press down on a layer of *ijáwiimi* (**irapay**) leaves in putting together an *ikija* bundle to carry.

kimaki (n.) **cosho**, a type of trough traditionally made from the bark of the *isaktúuna* (**tahuarí**) tree, and used to store large quantities of liquid, such as manioc beer or water. To make one, cuts were made in a rectangular piece of bark so that the two ends could be folded upward to make the sides of the trough, the overlapping pieces were pierced and tied together with *núriyi* (**tamshi**), and *iwaana kirijja*

(beeswax) or *kiriija* (tree pitch) was used to seal the holes and gaps. These containers continued to be made until about the 1940s.

kimakíini *rt.* **kimákii** (t.v.) make a *kimaki* (*cosho*) trough.

kina = (pro.) **1.** second person plural pronoun. **2.**

kina = (pro.) **1.** second person plural possessive pronoun. **2.**

kináaja (pro.) **1.** second person plural pronoun, used for information-structurally prominent functions such as topic and focus, and in other contexts requiring a free pronoun, including verbal object function. **2.** highly respectful pronominal form for second person singular referents, used for information-structurally prominent functions such as topic and focus, and in other contexts requiring a free pronoun, including verbal object function. ► *Gram.* The use of this plural pronoun as a means of conveying respect to a singular referent is part of a broader pattern of using plural forms as the respectful counterparts of singular forms.

kinaárika (pro.) **1.** you (plural) alone; second person plural exhaustive focus pronoun. *Ex.*

Kinaarika = **yaa**

kí = **rarityaákiaana**. *Only you (plural) am I inviting to drink.* **2.** you (singular) only; highly respectful second person singular exhaustive focus pronoun.

= **kiniji** (postp.) postposition that denotes that the complement of the

postposition is an entity from which an argument of the associated verb has been unwillingly separated by the subject of that verb.

kiniki (loc.dem) **1.** here, near addressee; addressee-proximal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is both relatively proximal to the speaker (but still more proximal to the addressee) and located horizontally with respect to the speaker. **2.** here, near addressee; addressee-proximal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is both relatively proximal to the speaker (but still more proximal to the addressee) and located perpendicular to the direction of flow of the river with respect to the speaker.

kinikíira (loc.dem) **1.** there, at the same level, near addressee; addressee-proximal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is located both distally and horizontally away from the speaker with respect to the gravitationally-oriented spatial reference frame. **2.** there, in a direction perpendicular to the river, near addressee; addressee-proximal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is located both distally from the speaker and in a direction perpendicular to the direction of flow of the river with respect to the speaker. *Ex.* “**Aákari** = **na kí** = **miyikíikiaaná** = **yaa kinikíira**

p = **iyakíira**. *Just now I am returning there to our place.*

kiniku (loc.dem) **1.** up there, near addressee; addressee-proximal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is both distal from the speaker and above the speaker. *Ex. Mátaka taá kiina imatáaja kiniku nu = pakarikuji. That's a leaf-covering there, put over the door.*
2. there upriver, near addressee; addressee-proximal locative demonstrative, where location of demonstrative reference is both distal from the speaker and upriver of the speaker. *Ex. Jaa kinaá kiniku kárii, tii tipaniiri asakurá iina kí = maaya. Be careful there upriver, where the demonic stingray ate my child.*

kinikúura (loc.dem) **1.** there, further up; addressee-proximal locative demonstrative where the location of demonstrative reference is distal from the speaker, and both above the speaker and further above the speaker than would be expected by virtue of some salient overall spatial frame of reference.
2. there, further upriver; addressee-proximal locative demonstrative where the location of demonstrative reference is distal from the speaker, and both upriver of the speaker and further upriver of the speaker than would be expected by virtue of some salient overall spatial frame of reference.

kinikuúraata (adv.) **1.** upriverwards towards addressee; in the upriver direction, towards a

point proximal to the secondary deictic center (typically position of the addressee), where the origo (typically position of speaker) is downriver of the secondary deictic center. **2.** upwards, in the direction opposed to gravity, towards a point proximal to the secondary deictic center (typically position of addressee), where the origo (typically position of speaker) is below of the secondary deictic center.

kinima (loc.dem) **1.** down there, near addressee; addressee-proximal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is both distal from the speaker and below the speaker. *Ex. Iiti kia = kinima = ji maakarií. To here, from there below, climb up.*
2. there downriver, near addressee; addressee-proximal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is both distal from the speaker and downriver of the speaker.

kinimíira (loc.dem) **1.** there, further down; addressee-proximal locative demonstrative where the location of demonstrative reference is distal from the speaker, and both below the speaker and further below the speaker than would be expected by virtue of some salient overall spatial frame of reference.
2. there, further down river; addressee-proximal locative demonstrative where the location of demonstrative reference is distal from the speaker, and both downriver of the speaker and

further downriver of the speaker than would be expected by virtue of some salient overall spatial frame of reference.

kinimífraata (adv.) 1.

downriverwards towards there; in the downriver direction, towards a point proximal to the secondary deictic center (typically position of addressee), where the origo (typically position of speaker) is upriver of the secondary deictic center. 2. downwards, in the direction opposed to gravity, towards a point proximal to the secondary deictic center (typically position of addressee), where the origo (typically position of speaker) is above of the secondary deictic center.

kirísíija (n.) Yellow-crowned Parrot, species of short-tailed parrot that reaches 35cm in length, notable for its yellow forehead and the red markings on its shoulders. *Sci. Amazona ochrocephala*.

kiríini *rt. kiri* (i.v.) fart.

kisaati (n.) term applied to two distinct species of **cumala**-type trees that bear similar fruits. The first grows in low-lying areas, has soft white wood that floats, and is harvested for timber, with a trunk that reaches 1m in diameter, and exterior roots that arc down from the trunk to the ground but do not form buttress roots as such. Its fruits reach 5cm and burst when ripe, scattering their seeds. The second variety grows in elevated areas with clayey soils and has reddish-yellow leaves, and grows to

2m in diameter, but its wood is heavier and red in color, tending to sink in water. *Sci. Virola spp.*

kisijuutáani *rt. kisijuúta* 1. (t.v.) carry something, typically an infant, in a **kisiika** (**aparina**, baby sling). 2. (t.v.) carry in the arms in front of the body, e.g., an infant or a bundle of sticks.

kisiriikuutáani *rt. kisiriikuúta* (i.v.) bare or show the teeth, either as a smile, or as an aggressive display, as in the case of many animals.

kísiika (n.) **aparina**, a type of sling traditionally used to carry babies close to their mother's breast, made of a length of fabric, some 50cm in width and 1.5m in length, whose ends are sewn together to create a loop that is worn over one shoulder and under the opposite arm.

kisíini *rt. kiísi impf. rt. kiísi drv. rt. kisi* (i.v.) become thin or slender, typically said of a person or animal who has lost body weight, but also applicable to things that have become slender for other reasons, e.g., a swollen limb whose swelling has gone down.

kitáaka *irreg. pl. kitáakayuuri* (n.) teenage girl, typically 12 to 18 years old. The prototypical **kitáaka** does not yet have a husband or children, therefore females in this age group with children are typically not referred to with this term; in contrast, older childless women may be referred to with this term.

kiti *impf. rt. of kitíini*

kitíini *rt. kiti impf.rt. kiti* (t.v.) cease; stop performing some action, e.g., clearing a garden, with no implication regarding any possible completion of the task; or cease to be in some state, e.g., being sick or cold. ► *Gram.* This verb cannot take a nominal object, but can take a non-finite irrealis clause. *Ex.*

Niwa = aákuji nu = kitikiaakí paajúuni jaa. *Because of that he stopped teaching.* *Ex. Iina = waja anapa, atii nu = íyaa, iinawaja nu = kitíini nu = námaku amuutáni.* *But the macaw, there he flies, and he never stops flapping his wings.*

kiwakíini *rt. kiwákii* (t.v.) squeeze together multiple long, slender, and relatively rigid objects transversely to their length, e.g., hold someone tight with their arms trapped against their torso, or squeeze *irapay* leaves together in order to tie them into a bundle for transport.

kiwáani *rt. kiika drv.rt. kiwa 1.* (t.v.) hug or hold something tightly against one's chest using one's arms, e.g., a person, to express affection, an animal to subdue it and keep it from escaping, or a fraying bundle, to keep it from falling apart. **2.** (t.v.) grasp or hold an quantity of small things tightly in one's hand, so that they do not scatter, e.g., a bunch of *kanuu* (*chambira* fibers), a small faggot of sticks, or a fistful of corn kernels. *Rel. kiwaakúuni* (*rt. kiwaákuu*) (t.v.) embrace or hold to one's chest

repeatedly (either a single person repeatedly, or multiple people).

kiwiínari *irreg.pl. kiwiínariwaaka* (n.) niece of male ego; male ego's brother's or sister's daughter.

► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

kíyiina (n.) depression, concavity, or sunken part in a surface, prototypically the ground, which in the rain forest environment of Iquito territory tend to fill with water, but equally applicable to depressions in other surfaces, including vertical ones, such as tree trunks, or even the skin of animals and people, e.g., smallpox scars in the skin.

kíyiitaníini *rt. kíyiitánii* (t.v.) make depression or indentation, e.g., by denting a pot or carving a hollow in a piece of wood. ► *Gram.* The object takes the general locative = *jina*.

kíyiitáni *rt. kíyiita* (i.v.) be sunken: for part of surface to be depressed or sunken with respect to the surrounding part of the surface, whether the surface be horizontal or otherwise.

kíyuuka (n.) cocoon, the protective container in which beetle grubs and caterpillars metamorphose into their mature, winged, phase. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

kíyuuka *dialect.var. of kíyuuna*
► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

kiyuukúuni *rt. kiyuúkuu* (i.v.) form cocoon, speaking of beetle grubs and caterpillars.

kíyuuna (n.) fontanel, the soft and sometimes somewhat depressed

spot at the top of a baby's crown.

► *Gram. Poss.pref. dialect.var.*

kíyuuka.

kíija (pro.) I, me; first person singular pronoun, used for information-structurally prominent functions such as topic and focus, and in other contexts requiring a free pronoun, including verbal object function. *Ex. Aákari, kíija, mirajaarika, kí = jawitíyaa iina aaka. Now, I, children, I will dry up this water. Ex. Ki = tásiyaakura tíira nuu, nu = tásiyaakura naajaa kíija iiti. I was waiting for her there, and she was waiting for me here.*

kíijawaja *pers.var.* of **kíiwaja**

► *Socio.* Consultant JPI remarked that this is a more old-fashioned counterpart to the more modern-seeming **kíiwaja**.

kiimi (dem.) plural inanimate addressee-proximal demonstrative; a demonstrative used to index multiple inanimate entities located close to the addressee. ► *Gram.* Plural inanimate addressee-proximal demonstrative.

kiina *rt. kii irreg.pl. kiimi* (inanimate), **kiipi** (animates) (dem.) general number addressee-proximal demonstrative; a demonstrative used to index an entity (either animate or inanimate) located close to the addressee.

kiiníya • from Sp. **guineo**. (n.) **guineo**, variety of sweet plantain, measuring up to 10cm in length, introduced to Iquito territory in the early 20th century.

kiipi (dem.) plural animate addressee-proximal demonstrative; a demonstrative used to index multiple animate entities located close to the addressee. ► *Gram.* Plural animate addressee-proximal demonstrative.

kiírika (pro.) I only, me only; first person singular exhaustive focus pronoun. *Ex. Kíírika miitiisaákari k = itníija, píi nuu raatiki nuúkiika amáriyaana, kaa nu = paájii jíitkari piyíini. With only me serving my manioc beer, we can drink it for a year and we will never finish it.*

kiisana *rt. kíisa* (adj.) thin, slender, or skinny, generally said of humans or animals when they have lost weight, but also applicable to fruits, such as **támuu** (**guaba**), when they are not as thick and plump as could be. This term is not applicable to inanimate entities that do not grow or do not change size on their own.

kiisara (n.) Gray-necked Wood-Rail or **unchala**, species of largely terrestrial bird that stands about 35cm tall, with a relatively long neck and beak, and short cocked tail; generally reddish-brown in color, except for its gray neck and bib. It has a very loud and distinctive call consisting of see-sawing hoots or caws, often realized as a duet between a pair of birds. *Sci. Aramidés cajanea.*

kiisatúura • from Sp. **guisador**. (n.) **guisador** or turmeric, cultigen introduced in the early 20th century, used as food coloring, and

more recently, to dye *kanuu* (**chambira** palm fiber) a bright yellow for the manufacture of goods intended for the tourist trade. The plant grows to some 25cm tall, with broad leaves, with the rhizomes being harvested. The liquid from boiled rhizomes was also formerly used as a treatment for hepatitis. *Sci. Curcuma longa*.

kiísi *impf.rt.* of **kisíini**

kiísi (interj.) “puppy!”, “here puppy!”, interjection used to call the attention of a puppy.

kiísi (n.) puppy, an immature dog, principally a term of affection. *Ex. Kí = miyaa kuupi miyaarakíika kíisi. I have two puppies.*

kiiwaja (interj.) **1.** “give it!”; interjection used to communicate a directive to an addressee that they give the speaker some contextually relevant object. ► *Gram.* This interjection bears no morphology, but can optionally take a nominal complement. **2.** “and me?”, “but what about me?”, interjection that expresses that the speaker feels inappropriately excluded, overlooked, or forgotten in the concurrent state of affairs. *pers.var. kiijawaja.*

kíjisi (n.) **1.** general term for **bayucas**, or hairy caterpillars, all of which are presumed to sting. **2.** **bayuca**, species of caterpillar that reaches some 2cm in length with white stinging hairs.

kíjiitáani *rt. kíjiita* (t.v.) be shorter in height or length than another object. ► *Gram.* The subject

denotes or indexes the shorter of the two objects. *Ex. Iina kia = maaya, nu = kíjiitaa iina taana maaya. Your son is shorter than the other child.*

kikítáani *rt. kikita* (t.v.) hold onto a person with one arm across their shoulder, while standing side by side.

kinitáani *rt. kiníta* (t.v.) push or lift a heavy load, which is attached to, or supported by, a tumpline, up onto someone’s back, so that they can secure the tumpline on their forehead. ► *Gram.* The object denotes or indexes the load lifted.

kiníini *rt. kiini drv.rt. káni* (t.v.) shove, give something that is close to rolling, sliding, or falling over, or otherwise easily displaceable, a sharp and sudden push, so that it moves, e.g., causing the thing pushed to roll, slide, or fall over. *Rel. kinitáani (rt. kiníta) (t.v.) push vessel, e.g., canoe or cosho. dialect.var. ijikáani.*

kiraájuuna (n.) species of **chimicua**-type tree that mostly grows in clayey soils, its trunk reaching a diameter of some 50cm. This tree produces edible red fruits, roughly the size and shape of olives, which are covered with thin, soft, hair-covered skins that are typically peeled to reveal sweet flesh similar in flavor and consistency to that of *paaríkwana* (**coconilla**). Its long leaves reach some 40cm in length, and its trunk, when cut, produces a thick, white resin. *Sci. Pseudolmedia sp.*

kiráani *rt. kiita drv.rt. kira 1.* (t.v.) peel, remove the exterior layer of a tuber, fruit, or vegetable. **2.** (t.v.) skin, remove the skin of an animal. **3.** (t.v.) unwrap something that has a close-fitting wrapper consisting of a single piece, e.g., a candy wrapper, packet of crackers. *act./mid. kiríni* (middle)

kiriija (n.) general term for both traditional pitch and commercially purchased chunks of hard pitch. Both are used to seal holes and gaps in *iímina* (canoes), and are especially important for the construction of *waatiiruu* (**botes enfalçadas**, plank boats), which became increasingly common from the 1980s on. The traditional pitch, which is still made occasionally, requires obtaining the white latex sap from trees such as *anuuti* (**leche caspi**), *sisiwáti* (**chingonga**), or *tipakíiti* (**caucho masha**) and cooking it until it thickens and acquires the necessary texture, turning black in the process. If available, a small quantity of *siríiti* (**copal**) is added, which more quickly brings the pitch to the desired texture.

kiriijúuni *rt. kiriijuu* (t.v.) apply hot pitch, prototypically, to the seams or cracks of a canoe or plank boat, in order to seal them and prevent leaking.

kiriijúusi (n.) a metal pot used for heating and melting pitch; once used for this purpose, the pot is essentially impossible to fully clean, so it comes to be dedicated to this particular function.

kirikíkita (adv.) with a popping, snapping, crackling, or crunching sound, e.g., when someone walks across a pile of slender dried sticks, or when chewing *fariña* (manioc meal).

kirítatáani *rt. kiritata* (t.v.) separate, tear apart, or tear off, speaking of an entity that was attached to something else by a region of contact conceived of either as two-dimensional surface, e.g., a piece of paper glued to a wall or a chunk of clay that forms part of larger piece of clay; or as a one-dimensional line, e.g., part of a sack connected to the remainder of the sack by a seam. The action denoted by the verb, in these respective cases, is tearing the paper off the wall, tearing off the chunk of clay, or tearing apart the sack at the seam. *act./mid. kirititíni* (middle)

kirititíni *rt. kirititii* (i.v.) detach, fall off, tear apart, speaking of something attached to something else adhesive, sewing, or similar means, e.g., a piece of paper glued to a wall or a part of a sack connected to the remainder of the sack by a seam. The action denoted by the verb is, in each case, the paper falling off the wall or the sack tearing apart at the seam. *act./mid. kirítatáani* (active)

Kiriwiiti (prop.n.) name of a woman born in the mid-19th century, who died in the early 20th century, and lived the last decades of her life at a site on the Pintuyacu River, 4 to 5 hours upriver of San

Antonio by **peke peke** motor, and a small distance downriver of **Puma Quebrada**.

Kiriwiiti Iwatáani (prop.n.) a **sacarita**, or riverine shortcut, that formed in the early 20th century near the site called *Kiriwiitiku*, roughly 4-5 hours upriver from San Antonio and just downriver of Puma Quebrada. Considered dangerous for several decades due to the strong current there, the **sacarita** has now widened to the degree that it has become the main course of the river and is no longer dangerous.

Kiriwiitiku (n.) a site on the Pintuyacu River where a woman named *Kiriwiiti* lived, some 4-5 hours upriver of San Antonio by **peke peke** motor, and a small distance downriver of **Puma Quebrada**, near the where the **sacarita** called *Kiriwiiti Iwatáani* formed in the early 20th century.

kiríini *rt. kiíti impf.rt. kiíti drv.rt. kírí 1.* (i.v.) peel, speaking of the skin, e.g., from sunburn. **2.** (i.v.) shed one's skin, speaking of snakes that molt their skin, or insects that molt their exoskeleton. *act./mid. kiráani* (active)

kisíkitina *rt. kisíkíti* (adj.) wrinkled and relatively loose or slack, speaking of a surface layer that hangs somewhat loosely on the entity it covers, e.g., the skin of an old person, or the skin of an overly ripe *ikaja* (**cocona**) fruit.

kisikíini *rt. kisikíi* (i.v.) become wrinkled and loose, speaking of the surface of an object, typically as a

consequence of the interior of the object shrinking in size, e.g., the skin of certain fruits, such as *ikaja* (**cocona**), when they become overly ripe; or as the surface of the object loses its elasticity and tautness, e.g., the skin on the limb or face of an elderly person. *Ex. Iina ikaja aákusana, nu = kisikíiyaa. Those ripe coconas are getting wrinkly. Ex. K = imiijíjina jaa nu = kisikíi. My forehead has already become wrinkled (with age).*

kisina *rt. kisi* (adj.) strong with respect to pulling forces, said of slender objects, such as ropes and vines, and essentially two-dimensional objects, such as leaves or pieces of fabric. Objects with this quality may exhibit elasticity (those that do not would be additionally considered *irisina* 'hard'), but they do not break under significant force.

kisiniikúuni *rt. kisiniikuu* (i.v.) talk loudly, speak with raised voices, or shout, e.g., when speaking in anger. ► *Sem.* This verb specifically entails that the verbal subject is producing words and utterances, and not merely screaming unintelligibly (cf. *ruruukúuni*). *Rel. kisiniikuutíini* (*rt. kisiniikuútii*) (i.v.) shout repeatedly at one another.

kisiríini *rt. kisirii* (t.v.) close, patch, or darn a hole in a woven object, such as a basket, net bag, woven sack, or clothing, by tying together individual fibers or threads on opposite sides of the hole, and then weaving additional fibers

through the weave of the object and across the hole. *Rel. kisiriitáani* (*rt. kisiriíta*) (t.v.) repair hole in a full sack (or similar container).

kiti (n.) sp *salamanca grande* or Tropical House Gecko, species of gecko that is a somewhat mottled tan in color and reaches up to 13cm in length. According to Iquito traditional beliefs, these geckos are dangerous to infants, since they can insert their tail into a baby's fontanel (soft spot), killing them. *Sci. Hemidactylus mabouia*.

kiyátatáani *rt. kiyátata* (t.v.) vomit for someone else's benefit as part of certain traditional curative practices, in order to cure that person's illness. This practice typically involved drinking *aákuta* (*ayahuasca*), but was sometimes also achieved by eating soft fresh river mud, which is believed to be especially nauseating. This practice was typically carried out by parents, especially mothers, to cure the illness of their child, because it was believed that eating certain foods was the cause of certain illnesses, especially thrush and diarrhea, and so a parent vomiting on their child's behalf would cleanse the child's body of the illness-causing agent. ► *Gram.* The subject denotes or indexes the person who vomits, while the object denotes or indexes the person who benefits from this action.

kiyatáani *rt. kiyáta* (i.v.) purge oneself; vomit in order to cleanse the body of contaminating elements. This action is associated with ritual

and shamanic practices, in which vomiting was induced by the consumption of *aákuta* (*ayahuasca*); such cleansing is often considered necessary in order to exercise shamanic powers, such of those of healing or clairvoyance. *Ex. Kaa kana = ílkwasaákari = na atii = ná = yaajaa, kinaa kapiíniikiaana aákuta kanáaja, kana = kiyátataaja = na, kana = iwáani = íira kamijiráji suwáani kana = marasi, kaa suúkwarana.* *Before we go, cook ayahuasca for us, our purge, in order to go to heaven (with) clean guts, not dirty.* *Ex. Kí = kiyátaa kí = sikitáani = íira kí = marasi. I am going to vomit (purge) in order to clean my guts.*

kiyáani *rt. kiika drv.rt. kiya* (t.v.) spit something out of the mouth, e.g., a beverage or food with a disagreeable taste, or masticated manioc, as part of making a batch of manioc beer mash.

kiyaáwina (n.) *cedro*, a prized hardwood tree species that, in Iquito territory, grows in elevated areas with clayey soil and reaches up to 2m in diameter. Highly commercially valuable, trees of this species were completely logged out of most of Iquito territory in the 20th century; they are now only found in remote areas of the Chambira River basin. *Sci. Cedrela odorata. ELY pers.var. kiyaawina.*

kiyaawina *ELY pers.var. of kiyaáwina*

kiyiitáani *rt. kiyiíta* (t.v.) rub a liquid, paste, or powder on a

surface, e.g., a cream on one's skin, oil on the metal of a shotgun, or salt on fresh fish in order to preserve it.

kiina *irreg.pl. kiipi* (n.) guilty party, a person guilty of a serious crime against another person, such as murder, rape, theft, or the killing of a domestic animal. ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.*; the possessor corresponds to the person who was affected by the crime, e.g., *iina kiina ikwani* 'person who committed a crime against this man', or to the crime itself, e.g., *nu = aamúuni kiina* 'person guilty of his/her murder'. *Ex. Anuu taa iina kiina miisaji.* *He is the woman's assailant (lit. the woman's guilty party).* *Ex. Anuu taa nu = aamúuni kiina.* *He is the one guilty of her murder.*

kiinaajúuni *rt. kiinaájuu* (t.v.) make thinner, speaking of something that is roughly plank-like in shape, such as the gunwales of a canoe, the side of a clay cooking pot, or, of course, a wooden plank.

kiinaana *rt. kiinaa* (adj.) thin, speaking of something relatively flat, like a plank, a piece of cloth, or the side of a canoe.

kiini *rt. kii 1.* (i.v.) choke on something sharp that gets stuck in the throat by its point, e.g., a fish spine or a sharp piece of bone; in such cases, the flow of air is typically not entirely blocked. *Ex. Kí = kii paápaaja niiki = jata.* *I choked on a fishbone.* **2.** (i.v.) be partially blocked, speaking of a pipe, tube, or similar object that is partially blocked by something, often something hard, e.g., a broken

piece of cement, such that air or fluid cannot flow through it easily.

kiira (interj.) "my god!", "shit!", interjection indicating that the speaker is startled in a negative manner, e.g., due to fear, after having narrowly escaped serious injury, or due to being shocked by someone's offensive behavior. *Ex. Kiira nu = apiitaki kiija.* *My God, it almost got me (speaking of a river monster that almost grabbed the speaker).* *Ex. Kiira, iina ásaki ámaaja!* *My God, how my uncle eats! (thought his nephew)*

kiiraka (n.) fear. *Ex. Kiiraka miiyaa kiija.* *I am afraid (lit. fear has me).*

kiiraki *lit.* frightening or dangerous place (n.) **1.** frightening or dangerous place; e.g., a house which spirits frequent, or a rough section of the river. **2.** menstruation; a woman's period. ► *Sem.* The semantic extension of the sense 'dangerous or frightening place' to 'menstruation' is explained by contemporary speakers as arising from the traditional Iquito view that women were more likely to conceive when menstruating, thereby making sexual activity more perilous at such times.

kiiraki iwíini (i.v.) menstruate. ► *Gram.* The verb in this construction inflects with person and TAM morphology as is typical of finite verbs. *Ex. Kiiraki nu = iikii.* *She is menstruating.* *Rel. kiiraki iikiáana* (n.) menstruating woman.

kiirana *rt.* **kiira** (interj.) “whoa!”, interjection used to express amazement, often also of an appalled or alarmed nature. *Ex.* “**Jii, kiirana = jaa, iina samúkwaati miínakáana, suwa ípiija!**” “Wow, whoa! These browned plantains (are) good and ripened!”

kiirana *rt.* **kiira** (adj.) frightening or scary. *Ex.* **Kiirami tii iina kí = makiki.** *My dream is frightening.*

kiiríni *rt.* **kiirii** (a.v.) fear; be afraid of some entity, e.g., a jaguar, or of some state of affairs, e.g., walking in the forest. ► *Gram.* This verb can take either an NP object or a non-finite irrealis clause as its complement to express the entity or situation that is feared; these arguments may be omitted if recoverable from context. *Ex.* **Nu = kaajiya nu = sirikuma, miyaaraa, niwa = aákuji = na nu = kiiríijaáriki = na kaa niínaki.** *Her dogs at her side (while she slept), because of that she was not afraid of the night.* *Ex.* **Kí = kiiríiyaákiaana káami iwíini kírika, niwa = aákuji = na kw = anikurá iiti, iitaka = jina iwíini = ánuura.** *I am afraid of living upriver by myself, and because of that I came here to live in the village.* *Ex.* “**Kia = kiiríiyaákiaana, máaya, niwa = aákuji kia = aátii náaji,**” **n = ani imatiyaáriki náaji nuu.** “You are afraid, daughter, and that is why you speak thus,” her mother responded to her thus.

kiiriyáana *irreg.pl.* **kiiriyáapi** (n.) coward; cowardly or excessively fearful person or animal, e.g.,

someone who is afraid of going places alone, or one who tends to flee when unknown people approach.

kiiti *impf.rt.* of **kiríni**

kiíwasiija (n.) soul of a deceased person that has been transformed into a demonic creature. ► *Anth.* Iquito oral tradition relates that the *kiíwasiija* is a spirit raised from the grave of a recently deceased person, leading some speakers to speak of this spirit as a second form of soul, one being the *nawiyini*, which passes on to the next world when we die, and the second being the *kiíwasiija*, which remains in the body after death. According to one belief, the *kiíwasiija* rises from the grave when the souls of its previously deceased relatives come to stamp on the body’s grave, asking “Why are you sleeping so much?”, to rouse this soul to accompany them. Another belief is that the *kiíwasiija* are the souls of those who have committed sins like incest when alive, and remain on the earth after death as a punishment. In either case, the *kiíwasiija* comes to take the form of dangerous animals, such as jaguars and snakes, which attack their family members in the forest if encountered there. It is also said that *kiíwasiija* could be raised by shamans to extract vengeance on others, by causing them to attack selected victims.

kiiyapi (n.) general term for tarantulas of a wide variety of species. *Sci. Theraphosidae.*

kujímaka *irreg.pl.* of **kujímami**

kujímami *irreg.pl.* **kujímaka** (n.) companion, typically, someone with whom one lives, someone with whom one frequently carries out activities (e.g., hunting), or someone who accompanies one on a long trip. Also extended, however, to inanimate entities that are paired with each other, e.g., letters in a word. ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.*

kujíini *rt.* **kújii** **1.** (t.v.) live with someone, either in the same household, or as a neighbor. *Ex.* **Jaari iina aátikiaaki = na maákata nuu,** “Kífi kíaa iriaárii **k = iyikíira, kia = kujíini = íira kíija.**” *Then that ancestor said to him, “I will take you to my home, so that you’ll live with me.”* **2.** (t.v.) accompany someone in an activity, often, but not necessarily, involving travel or movement to another location. *Ex.* **Kí = paanii nuúkiika maaya iina = jaa ki = kújiikwaa síratáani = ánuura.** *I am going to look for a young woman who will go and accompany me to harvest (manioc).* *Ex.* **Kí = kújiyaákiaana kaakíija, kw = ániitáani = íira iina paápaaja, kí = parijatáani = íira = na nuu.** *I will accompany my father, to carry the fish, to help him.* *Rel.* **kújiyáana** (n.) companion (of a short term nature; cf. *kujímami*).

kujúnii *irreg.pl.* **kujúniiwa** (n.) **yacu shapana** or **cojón huayo**, tree species with smooth yellow bark and a high crown of branches, whose wood is used to make boats, and whose heartwood is used for

house posts. It has a sweet, edible, soft-skinned yellow fruit, roughly the size and shape of *ipíiti* (**ungurahui**) fruits. *Sci. Terminalia oblongata.* ► *Socio.* According to consultant JPI, the name **cojón huayo** is a local term derived from the Iquito name for this species.

kujuniijúuni *rt.* **kujuniijuu** (t.v.) beat someone with one’s fists, punching repeatedly.

kujuniiwíitíini *rt.* **kujuniiwíitii** (i.v.) have fist fight, punch each other repeatedly. ► *Gram.* This verb requires a plural subject.

kujúuni (n.) **1.** fist. ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.* in this sense. **2.** punch, a blow with a fist.

kuki *impf.rt.* of **kukúuni**

kuki *impf.rt.* of **kukúuni**

kukujaakíini *rt.* **kukujaákii** (i.v.) squawk, typically said of chickens when alarmed, e.g., when they see a raptor.

kukúuni *rt.* **kuku** *impf.rt.* **kuki** (t.v.) walk into, collide with, or bump against while in motion, with enough force to cause injury, e.g., a tree, while walking through the forest. ► *Gram.* The object obligatorily takes the locative postposition = *jina*. *Ex.* **Kí = kukuríi náana = jina.** *I collided with a tree.*

Kí = kukuríi náana = jina. *I collided with a tree.*

kukúuni *rt.* **kuku** *impf.rt.* **kuki** (i.v.) break into pieces, speaking of something relatively brittle, such as a clay vessel or mirror. *act./mid.* **kukwáani** (active)

kukwana námiki *lit.* frog species eyebrow (n.) species of

shimbillo-type tree with edible fruits with one side tapering to a relatively fine edge, that measure some 15cm in length. The trees are relatively small, with their trunks reaching only 20cm in diameter, but have many branches. Its name stems from the fact that the narrow edge of the fruit resembles the eyebrow ridge of the *kukwanárasí* frog. *Sci. Inga sp.*

kukwanárasí (n.) **sapo rallador** or Crested Forest Toad, species of toad mottled brown toad that reaches some 7cm in length and has distinctive ridges above its eyes. It is notable for its song, which Iquitos liken to the sound of something being grated. *Sci. Bufo margaritifera (typhonius)*. ► *Anth.* According to Iquito oral tradition, the sound of its song originates in the fact that in the distant past, when it was a person, it was industrious in grating *katija*, or sweet potato, for its manioc beer mash. *dialect.var. kukwanaati.*

kukwanárasí (n.) sty; small abscess that appears on the edge of the eyelid. This term is said to stem from the similarity seen between this affliction and the eyebrows of the frog species of the same name.

kukwanaati *dialect.var. of kukwanárasí*

kukwanaati (n.) variety of *míimíiti* (*chacruna*) used in the preparation of *akuta* (*ayahuasca*); this variety has somewhat smelly leaves and reportedly has the effect of making those that consume it hear the song of the *kukwanaati* (also

kukwanárasí) frog. *Sci. Psychotria viridis var.*

kukwaaja (n.) **sapo puquiador**, species of tree frog known to sing during the dry season, with a distinctive musical hooting that can be heard great distances. *Sci. Leptodactylus sp.* ► *Anth.* According to Iquito oral tradition, this call is produced while the frog is sitting at the edge of its pool of water, which in perspectivist fashion, is its cornfield, in order to scare off *maítaaka* or locusts, which are threatening its crop.

kukwáani *rt. kukwa* (t.v.) break something relatively brittle, such as a clay vessel or a mirror, into pieces. *act./mid. kukúuni* (middle) *Rel. kukwatáani (rt. kukwata)* (t.v.) break vessel with contents into pieces.

kuma (adv.) promptly or soon; within an expected or appropriate time frame. *Ex. Anuu iyuújukiaajá kuuta, niwa = aákuji nu = aníjji kaa kuma. She apparently stayed, that is why she isn't coming quickly.*

kumakija *irreg.pl. kuumaki* (n.) general term for **suri**, or edible beetle grubs. These grubs, which range from 2cm to 10cm in length, depending on the species of beetle, are harvested from the trunks, or in some cases, the fruits, of palm trees, and are prized for their very high fat content.

kumaku (n.) old man.

kumaku (adj.) old, speaking either of objects or living beings.

Kumaku Ásaaja *lit.* old man's eaten (thing) (prop.n.) **Viejo Cocha**, lake located some 3km downriver of the community of San Antonio, on the opposite bank from the community, and connected to the main river by a small waterway. The Iquito name reportedly stems from an incident where long ago an old man consumed an amazing quantity of food on the banks of this lake.

kumakusíini *rt.* **kumakúsii** (i.v.) become old, speaking of men.

kumakúusi (n.) 'old timer', affectionate vocative form used with old men.

kumáani *irreg.pl.* **kumaániwaaka** (n.) 1. paternal great-uncle; referential term for father's father's brother, male or female ego.
 ► *Gram.* Vocative counterpart: *ámaaja*. *Poss.pref.* 2. general referential term used for uncles (maternal or paternal), or any adult male of a person's parents' generation or older, to whom one wishes to refer to with respect and affection; traditionally there was a very warm relationship between a father's brother and his nephews and nieces, and in the context of this relationship the latter often used this term instead of the more specific referential terms for uncles (i.e., *ákuma* 'maternal uncle' and *paati* 'paternal uncle'). ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.* ► *Socio.* The use of this term in the second broader sense strongly resembles the use of Spanish *tío* in the region (and elsewhere), suggesting that the

broadening evident in the second sense may be a contact-induced phenomenon.

kumáani (n.) God; term used for the Christian God and, in traditional narratives, the principal deity in traditional Iquito society.

► *Gram.* This noun conventionally takes the first person plural inclusive possessive marker *pí=*. *free.var.* **Taataayúusa**.

kumaániisana *irreg.pl.* **kumaániisanawaaka** (n.) referential term for deceased paternal uncle.

kumaati *irreg.pl.* **kumaatiwaaka**, **kumaatika** (n.) old woman.

kumaati pájiiti *lit.* old woman's jaw (n.) unidentified species of bright yellow wasp that measures some 1cm in length and most frequently stings people during the dry season. The nest is described as hanging from the underside of branches, having the form of a dome made of earth, some 15cm in diameter, with a flat, projecting edge at the bottom that resembles a jaw. This distinctive nest is said to resemble a wrinkled cheek stuffed with something, as when women masticate manioc to make beer mash, as reflected in the name. This species of wasp resembles the more common *siikiyúuni* but is a little longer, and with a somewhat more bulky body.

kumaatíini *rt.* **kumaátii** (i.v.) become old, speaking of a woman.

kumi *impf.rt.* of **kumíini**

kuminíni *rt. kumini* (t.v.) raise a human child or young animal, typically to adulthood. ► *Gram.* Historically, probably formed with the benefactive applicative *-nii*, but now clearly lexicalized.

kumitíni *rt. kumitii* (t.v.) raise, grow, or make grow, whether as the result of human intervention, e.g., by fertilizing plants or feeding children; or as the result of a natural process, e.g., the effect of rain on plants.

kumíni *rt. kumi impf. rt. kumi* (i.v.) grow, said of humans, animals, and plants, or their parts such as hair, feathers, or leaves.

kunajíni *rt. kunáji* (t.v.) toast or roast meal-like substances constituted of small particles, e.g., *fariña*, corn kernels, or coffee beans.

kuni *irreg. pl. kuniwa* (n.) general term for snakes.

kuni anákaasi (n.) species of spider whose body reaches some 4cm in length with a leg-span that can exceed 10cm; quite aggressive, they will rear up and extend their two fore-limbs together on either side in a threatening gesture, revealing yellow and brown bands on the underside of their limbs; their bite is extremely painful. *Sci. Phoneutria sp.* ► *Anth.* According to Iquito oral tradition, these spiders are transformed from the heads of dead snakes, whence this species' name.

kuni iíkaka *lit. snake teeth* (n.) **muela de víbora**, species of creeper with broad leaves that grows on

trunks of trees, its attachments resembling snake fangs. Its leaves are used to treat snakebite, either by boiling them and drinking the cooled liquid, or by pulping them and drinking their juice.

kuni pakiti *lit. snake butterfly* (n.) **chicharra machaco** or **machacuy** or Dragon-headed Bug, species of insect which looks somewhat like a moth, except for its head, which carries a large, but hollow and light-weight growth that mimics the head of a reptile. It is said (erroneously) to have a stinger on its chest which can deliver a fatal sting and, probably influenced by widespread Amazonian folklore, many current-day Iquitos believe that the only effective cure for this sting is to have sex. Often found on trunks of *maatíyuuti* (**marupá**), it is said to be the *imíni* (**madre**) of this tree. *Sci. Fulgora sp.*

Kunímaaja *lit. swallowed by snake* (*kuni ímaaja*) (n.) **Cocha Cunimaja**, or Cunimaja Lake, an oxbow lake near the Pintuyacu River, about half an hour of travel downriver by **peke peke** motor from the community of San Antonio, and on the same side of the river as the community.

► *Anth.* The name of the lake derives from a storied event in the late 19th or early 20th century in which one of two youths who went fishing there was eaten by a boa. This lake is now quite shallow, a fact associated with the belief that the boa that was the **madre** of the lake was driven to flee from it due

to excessive use of **barbasco** in the course of the 20th century.

kunitaaka (n.) smoked **patarashca**; a type of *ijika* (**patarashca**), or bundle of food wrapped in leaves, that is cooked by placing it on a rack above a fire, where the heat and smoke, but not direct flames, cook it.

kunitaakfíni *rt.* **kunitaákii** (i.v.) wrap leaves around foodstuffs to make *kunitaaka* a type of **patarashca** made specifically for smoking food over fires.

kuníni *rt.* **kuni** (t.v.) roast by placing directly in, or very close to, the coals of a fire, e.g., a peeled plantain placed among the coals, or a fish speared on a stick and held just above the coals. ► *Gram.* In the specific case of a roasting manioc tuber, the verb *kuwaniijúuni* is used for roasting it with its skin on, and *kutíni* is used for roasting it peeled. In the specific case of roasting something on a stick, the borrowed verb *kankaasíni* is used by some speakers. *dialect.var.* **raníni**.

kuníni *rt.* **kunii** (i.v.) swerve; suddenly and unexpectedly diverge from a trajectory, e.g., one boat that swerves to avoid colliding with another on the river, or a kicked soccer ball which diverges from its path due to a gust of wind. Also said of the motion of a falling star.

kúniiri *irreg.pl.* **kúniiriwa** (n.) **torreja**, type of traditional manioc cake made from cooked manioc that was subsequently pounded into dough and shaped into patties 10-15cm across and 2-3cm thick.

These patties were placed in the bottom of a clay pot that was put directly on coals and heated to the point that the ceramic itself began to glow red. The resulting cakes were wrapped in leaves and remained edible for many days.

kuniiríni *rt.* **kuniiríi** (i.v.) make *kúniiri* patties out of manioc dough for cooking.

kuraja *Chambira dialect.var.* of **iyákuni**

kuraja kapíriiki *irreg.pl.* **kuraja kapíriikiwa** *lit.* boa toucher (n.) **san pedro**, species of fish that reaches 15cm in length, covered with glittering scales that are sufficiently tough to turn aside harpoon points; its flanks and tail are tinged red.

kurajaayi *irreg.pl.* **kurajaayiwa** (n.) **camotillo** or **boa camote**, a creeper that grows in gardens, climbing the trunks of manioc and other cultigens and inhibiting their growth; it produces bright red flowers and small inedible black fruits. *dialect.var.* **iyákuni katija**.

kurátatáani *rt.* **kurátata** (t.v.) tear open a container, e.g., a bag, an envelope, or the wrapping of a package.

kuráani *rt.* **kuuta drv.rt.** **kura** (t.v.) tear, e.g., fabric, leaves, paper. *act./mid.* **kuríni** (middle)

Kuriásiija (prop.n.) *Maájanakáani* man, also known as *Kuriyáani*, who was born in roughly the 1860s and lived in the Chambira river basin before moving to the new community of San Antonio in the

1910s, where he died in the 1930s.
free.var. **Kuriyáani**.

kúrija (n.) **1.** **mullaca**, species of bush that reaches 1m in height, with small, sweet purple berries that reach some 1cm in diameter, and leaves that are covered with small hairs, generally growing in grassy areas. *Sci. Clidemia hirta*. **2.** **aguaymanto** or **bolsa mullaca**, species of bush that reaches 2m in height, with sweet, edible fruits some 1.5cm in diameter, yellow when ripe, that are surrounded by a papery envelope. *Sci. Physalis angulata*.

kúrija *free.var.* of **paaríkwana**

kurija *irreg.pl.* **kurijakiya**, **kurijaka** (n.) wrist or ankle. ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.*

kurijatáani *rt.* **kurijata** (t.v.) dislocate any joint in the body (e.g., finger, wrist, or shoulder). ► *Gram.* This active transitive verb is used when speaking of the action of an agent in dislocating a joint; to speak of a joint becoming dislocated, the middle form is used. *act./mid.* **kurijatíni** (middle)

kurijati *impf.rt.* of **kurijatíni**

kurijatíni *rt.* **kurijati** *impf.rt.* **kurijati** (i.v.) become dislocated, speaking of any joint in the body (e.g., finger, wrist, or shoulder). ► *Gram.* The subject of the verb denotes or indexes the dislocated joint. *act./mid.* **kurijatáani** (active)

kurijaaki *irreg.pl.* **kurijaakiwa**, **kurijaakiya** (n.) traditional adornments in the form of bands some 5cm in width, worn around

the wrists, upper arms, and below the knees. Last worn in the 1940s or 1950s, they were woven out of *iniyi* (**chambira** fiber cord) and decorated with seeds.

kurika (n.) hand, from the wrist to the fingertips. ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.* *Nanay dialect.var.* **awánaka**.

kurikiija (n.) **loro daran-daran** or Blue-Headed Parrot, species of parrot that reaches some 27cm in length; green except for blue head, neck, and bib, and side tail feathers, and red vent. A bird of this species plays a pivotal role in the myth that recounts how a demonic jaguar at one point caused a large group of Iquitos to flee from the headwaters of the Pintuyacu River to the site of the modern city of Iquitos: once the jaguar had been killed by a grandmother who had remained behind, she made a hoop of the jaguar's claws by fitting the tip of one into the base of the other and placed it around the neck of her pet **kurík ja**, which was instructed to search out the Iquitos who had fled, so that they knew it was safe to return. *Sci. Pionus menstruus*.

kurima *rt.* **kuri** (loc.n.) port, a place at the river's edge where canoes are regularly moored and which serves as a regular access point to the river for bathing, washing, and getting water; traditionally, each house typically had its own port. ► *Gram.* The default form of this locative noun is *kurima*.

kúrina (n.) **mullaca caspi** or **mullaquilla**, species of slender tree

with pinkish leaves that grows in **purmas** in areas with clayey soils; it has hard heartwood that is used for house posts.

Kuriyáani *free.var.* of **Kuriásiija**

kurisíini *rt.* **kurísii** (i.v.) make a Christian cross, e.g., to serve as grave marker.

kuritiija (n.) Amazon Whiptail, species of lizard that is common around human habitations. Measuring up to 35cm in length, its head and upper neck are brown, with darker mottling, while the rest of the body is typically green, sometimes shading to blue towards the belly, with transverse lines of white spots along the sides. *Sci. Ameiva ameiva*.

kuríini *rt.* **kuúti** *impf.rt.* **kuúti** *drv.rt.* **kúri** (i.v.) tear, e.g., fabric, leaves, paper. *act./mid.* **kuráani** (active)

kuríini *rt.* **kúrii** (t.v.) eat all available food by oneself, without leaving anything for others; this is typically used in contexts where others expect to have a share of a given quantity of food, especially family members. ► *Gram.* The objects of the verb denote or index the person who has had no food left for them, and, optionally, the food that was finished off.

kuriiníini *rt.* **kuríinii** (d.v.) leave food for another, taking care not to eat all of an available quantity of food. *Ex.* **Nu = kuríinii samúkwaati nu = majáana.** *He left (set aside) plantain for his wife.*

kuríisi (n.) species of **machimango**-type tree that mostly grows in **varillales** and inundating areas. It reaches about 1.25 in diameter, its branches start relatively low on its trunk, and it produces bell-shaped fruits whose bottom falls off, scattering seeds that are eaten by pacas and other animals. Its bark peels off easily and is used for tumplines, and it has dark brown heartwood that is used for house posts.

kuríisi (n.) muscle cramp.

kuríisi *irreg.pl.* **kuríisiúika** (n.) **mono huapo** (or simply **huapo**) or Monk Saki Monkey, species of monkey with extremely long but coarse and somewhat sparse fur that is gray to black in color. The fur is somewhat curled, and stands away from the body to give seemingly reasonable bulk to a quite thin body, which can measure almost 50cm in length, with a fluffy tail of similar length. Iquitos traditionally believed that the flesh, and especially bones, of this monkey will drive dogs mad and kill them if they eat them. *Sci. Pithecia monachus. dialect.var.* **kwaríyuuja.**

kuruja (n.) beeswax.

kurukukúuni (n.) Tropical Screech Owl, species of owl that reaches 23cm in length; grayish or reddish-brown in color, it is notable for its horn-like ear tufts and its call, for which its Iquito name is a reliable guide. It was traditionally said that the call of this bird

presaged a visitor. *Sci. Megascops choliba*.

kúrusu • from Sp. **cruz.** (n.) cross; the religious symbol of the Christian faith, as found in churches and cemeteries.

kurúuku *irreg.pl. kuruúkuya* (adj.) worn or old, said of anything made of fabric, but especially clothes.

kusákuuja (n.) Ruddy Pigeon, one of the larger pigeon species in Iquito territory, slightly exceeding 30cm in length, and reddish-brown in color. *Sci. Patagioenas subvinacea*.

kusakúuni (n.) Plumbeous Pigeon, the largest pigeon in Iquito territory, reaching some 32cm in length and gray-brown in color.

kusakúuni aákuta *lit. plumbeous pigeon ayahuasca* (n.) **suelda con suelda**, a parasitical plant that attaches to the trunks of trees and grows as a creeper. The leaves are boiled to make a beverage that is believed, on the basis of the strength with which the plant attaches to its host, to speed the healing of broken bones. *Sci. Phthirusa adunca*. ► *Anth.* According to Iquito oral tradition, this creeper is planted by *kusakúuni* (Plumbeous Pigeon), who is said to eat its fruits and become intoxicated from them, as if from *aákuta* (**ayahuasca**).

kusáaka (n.) **apacharama**, tree species whose trunk reaches up to 1m in diameter, and whose bark was traditionally used in the manufacture of ceramics. The bark was stripped from the tree, dried, and then burned, and the resulting

ashes were ground into a fine powder, which was added to clay before it was formed into vessels, in order to render the fired clay less brittle. *Sci. Licania sp.*

kusi (n.) cooking pot, either a traditional ceramic cooking pot, or a metal one.

kusi pákiiti (n.) species of spider that lives in a solitary burrow in the ground, where it awaits prey; when disturbed, the spider suddenly retreats, closing behind it a trapdoor-like covering which may close with an audible pop. It was traditionally believed that this sound would cause people who heard it to become ill, unless one could promptly return to the same place without hearing the sound. Its effects could be forestalled, however, by marking the sole of one's foot with a hot coal in a cross shape. This spider was also gathered in large numbers to eat, the spiders being toasted for consumption.

kusiaami *irreg.pl. kusiaamiya* (adj.) brave; prototypically, but not exclusively, in the sense of being unafraid of fighting, and as such, a quality traditionally attributed to *kuuráaka* or leaders, who acquired and maintained their positions in part by their ability and willingness to face other men in physical confrontations.

kusiúuri • from Sp. **cushuri.** (n.) **cushuri** or Neotropic Cormorant, species of long-necked, dark brown, aquatic bird that measures some 70cm in length and has a long and

noticeably hooked beak; rare in the Pintuyacu River basin. *Sci. Phalacrocorax brasilianus.*

kusíni *rt.* **kúsii** (i.v.) make a clay pot.

kúsiiti (n.) **tamal** or **humita**, a dish consisting of ground dry or green corn ground, respectively, and wrapped into a packet of *ikwasimi* leaves about 20cm long and 10cm wide, and then boiled, so that the corn becomes a solid cake.

kusiitíni *rt.* **kusiitii** (i.v.) make *kúsiiti*, i.e., corn **tamales** or **humitas**, shaping the corn cakes and wrapping them in leaves, prior to boiling them.

kusuja (n.) water-filled cyst that forms below the surface of the skin, sometimes producing quite a large protuberance. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

kutatáani aákuji (adv.) in or during the **madrugada**, or pre-dawn hours, between approximately 2am and 5am. ► *Gram.* Although *kutatáani* is clearly a nominalized verb, neither that form nor the inferrable root is now a viable free form or root, respectively; the erstwhile nominalized form is presumably related to *kutitíni* ‘dawn (v.)’.

kutatáani = aákuji (n.) dawn and the pre-dawn hours. *Ex.*

Kana = maakatúwa,

na = sanitaárikí

kutatáani = aákuji, taariki, níya jírítiku nunamija,

niníni = aákuji, nínnaki, niníni

íjakiya; anuu taárikí = na

na = kuwasíni. *Our forefathers,*

they counted dawn, morning, noon, afternoon, night, and midnight; those were their words (for time).

kutiija (n.) peeled manioc that has been roasted in coals.

kutíni *rt.* **kútii** (t.v.) roast peeled manioc in a cooking fire; once a manioc tuber is peeled, a space is opened for it among the coals, so that it can cook from the radiant heat of the coals. *Rel.* **kutiijúuni** (*rt.* **kutiijuu**) (t.v.) roast multiple peeled manioc tubers in a cooking fire.

kutitíni *rt.* **kutítii** 1. (i.v.) dawn, speaking of a new day. ► *Sem.* In this sense, the notional subject must be ‘the day’, which is expressed either by a noun phrase, (*iina*) *yaawíni*, or by the third person subject clitic *nu =*. *Ex. Yaawíni kutítiiiríi, jíta aákari = na, nu = aátii kija... Another day dawned, like today, and he says to me ...* 2. (i.v.) wake up and experience the start of a new day. ► *Gram.* In this sense, the subject must denote something other than ‘the day’, typically, but not necessarily, a human experiencer. When accompanied either by a subordinate clause with an event-nominalized verb, or by a resultative participle, the subject of the main verb is understood to be realizing the eventuality denoted by the subordinate clause, or resultative participle, while the day begins; this typically yields the inference that the eventuality was being realized all night long or, in the case of resultative participles, that the denoted state was achieved

during the night. *Ex.* K = **iyikíira kana = kutfíirií nuu = jata**. *At my house we woke up with him (there).*
Ex. **Íyaa iina = na, jaari = na itíniija kutfíiriíkiaaná suwáani**. *And then the manioc beer woke up ready (lit. good; i.e., well fermented and ready to drink).*

kutfíni *rt.* **kutií** (a.v.) give birth, speaking of both humans and animals. ► *Gram.* The optional object denotes or indexes the offspring to which the woman or animal has given birth. *Ex.* **Kí = maaya, kí = kutíikiaaki kí = maaya iiti Sanantúuni = jina**. *My child, I gave birth to my child here in San Antonio.*

kutiítíni *rt.* **kutiítii** (t.v.) care for a woman while she is giving birth.

kutiítiiyáana
irreg.pl. **kutiítiiyáapi** (n.) midwife.

kúwaku *1.poss.* of **awaku**

kuwana *rt.* **kuwa** (adj.) hard-working and industrious, said specifically of a person's character; traditionally, the prototypical manifestation of these character traits was an impressive dedication to clearing, planting, and maintaining swidden gardens.

kuwaníja (n.) manioc that has been roasted in a fire with its skin on; the steam inside the skin cooks the tuber.

kuwaniijáni *rt.* **kuwaniijii**
free.var. of **kuwaniijúuni**

kuwaniijúuni *rt.* **kuwaniíjuu** (t.v.) roast a manioc tuber in the coals of a fire with its skin on.

► *Gram.* On the basis of the existing

participial form, **kuwaniija**, 'roasted (manioc, in skin)', (and not **kuwaniijúuja** or **kuwaniijíja**), together with the fact that the two synonymous modern roots end in the active and middle pluractional suffixes, **-juu** and **-jii**, respectively, it seems clear that historically the relevant root was **kuwáni**, 'roast manioc (in skin)', but the pluractional form came to displace the monomorphemic root in having the basic non-pluractional meaning. Similarly, although speakers accept both **kuwaniijúuni** and **kuwaniijáni** as active verbs, without a consistent preference for one or the other, these two verbs were presumably once an active/middle pluractional pair, with the former being the active, and the latter the middle.
free.var. **kuwaniijáni**.

kuwariikúuni *rt.* **kuwariíkuu** (i.v.) speak repeatedly, when said of an individual who speaks repeatedly to herself or another person; speak repeatedly and simultaneously, when said of multiple individuals. ► *Gram.* This verb can be understood either as reflexive, e.g., said of a very drunk person who intermittently babbles to himself; or as intransitive, with an unexpressed but contextually understood addressee.

kuwariikuutáni *rt.*

kuwariikuúta (i.v.) speak repeatedly to a recipient, utter words repeatedly at someone or something; unlike **kuwasitáni** 'talk to one another', this verb is reserved for cases in which the

addressee does not respond significantly, as when, e.g., someone is haranguing or criticizing someone, or when a shaman is reciting an incantation.

kuwasíini *rt.* **kuwasi 1.** (i.v.) speak or talk. ► *Gram.* The recipient of the talk expressed by this verb can be expressed by an NP licensed by the comitative postposition = *jata*. *Ex.* **Nu = kuwasiaárikí = na naaraatá = yaa jíita na = kuwasiaárikí.** *He (a shaman's spirit reincarnated as a jaguar) spoke exactly like they spoke.* *Ex.* **Kaa kia = nakusisaákari iipi = jata kuwasíini kaayaaka, kaa na = paájii náaji nakusíini, saakaaya taa kia = saminiijúuni.** *If you don't know how to talk to the people, then they won't know what your thoughts are.* **2.** (a.v.) argue or criticize, talk in an critical, angry, or argumentative fashion. *Ex.* **Naa = kaa jaa kia = aátamajati = jata, saakaa = aákuji kiaa kiaa aátamajati kuwasikí = waja?** *And not with your sister either; why would you argue with your sister?*

kuwasíini (n.) **1.** language. **2.** speech. **3.** word.

kuwasiiáani *rt.* **kuwasii 1.** (t.v.) talk to someone with a goal in mind, e.g. to make a request, plan an activity, or arrange the sale or purchase of something. ► *Sem.* This verb tends to have connotations of positive relations between the two conversing people, thus yielding the sense below. **2.** (t.v.) verbally court

or chat up a person of the opposite sex.

kúwaaja (n.) liver. ► *Anth.* In traditional Iquito society, the liver was reportedly understood to be the locus of thought, emotion, and moral judgement. ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.*

kuwaajíini *rt.* **kuwaájii** (i.v.) behave properly or reform oneself, typically after having been counseled or punished for bad behavior.

kuwitíini *rt.* **kuwitii** (t.v.) change or alter a quality or characteristic of some object, e.g., make something red, or make something wider. *Ex.* **Júura parina kí = kuwitii nuu.** *I made it wider.*

kuwíini *rt.* **kuúki** *drv.rt.* **kúwi 1.** (cop.) will be; copular verb used in irrealis contexts, e.g., for future temporal reference, optatives, prohibitives, and conditionals. *Ex.* **Suwáani niaatíija = jaa kuúkimaa.** *She will be a good mother.* *Ex.* **Kiaá amátanana kuúkirií, kia = kuwíini = fira kuuráaka, iyaamiaákuji kiaá piyíini nakusiki, jaátaraata kiaá iipi íyaakitaki, pí = kujímaka íikii iiti p = íyiki.** *You have to be strong, to be chief, because you have to know about everything, (including) how you should govern those who live here where we live.* *Ex.* **Kuúkikuma iyújusana!** *Don't be lazy!* *Ex.* **Kuupi = ti kuúkii kí = maaya, nuúkiika mäsaji, nuúkiika ikwani.** *I would have had two children (lit. two would have been my children), a girl and a boy.* *Ex.* **Kíija,**

iina kia = aátirii náaji kíija, “Tí kuwitiírii miisaji kiáaja, kíi kiaa akuúmiiki.” *It’s me, the one to whom you said thus while passing, “If only you were a woman, I would get together with you.”* Ex. **Manaja kuúkisakari kiaája = jaa, jaa kí = níkií pupuja tikfiini iiti iita = jinakuma jaa, iyaamiaákuji jaa íta manaja kiáaja.** *If you get pregnant, and I see a pygmy owl enter here inside the house, it will be because you are pregnant.* **2.** (cop.) be; this form of the copular verb is used in subordinate clauses. Ex. **Jiítikari kí = kuukiaáriki siísanurika = na, wáari kw = aníriti iríkiaaki kíija nu = iíta = jina.** *When I was little, my aunt took me into her home.*

kuwfiini *rt.* **kuúki** *drv.rt.* **kúwi** (t.v.) become, experience a change in quality, nature, or status. ► *Gram.* The entity experiencing the change may be either animate or inanimate, and the complement may either express a quality concept, e.g., become pregnant or become fermented, or express an entity concept. e.g., become a chief or become the moon. Ex. **Naawaaka naajáaja, na = kuukiaáriki = na siimana iiti nífyá = jina tíi p = ífkii.** *They also, they became shamans here on the earth where we live.*

kuyaja (n.) **1.** navel, belly button. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.* **2.** flower pod of plantain, often remaining below the bunches of plantains as they grow. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.* **3.** barb of an arrow or spear. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

4. stinger of bee or wasp. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

kuyajatfiini (n.) **avispa solo**, largest species of wasp in Iquito territory, reaching some 5cm in length, and black in color, with a metallic blue sheen. A solitary wasp known for hunting large spiders, it paralyzes them with its sting and then drags its victim home to its burrow. The body of this wasp, dried near the fire in a **patarashca**, is used in a treatment intended to improve dogs’ hunting ability: the dried body of the wasp is powdered and put in the dogs food, after which the dog is tied up for three days and fed a diet exclusively of manioc.

kuyajaati (n.) protruding navel.

Kuyajaati (prop.n.) woman who lived in the 19th century, dying in the 1910s. Little is known about her, except that her name is attributed to her having a protruding navel.

kuyfiisi *lit.* Blue-Throated Piping-Guan (n.) an affectionate term for men with white hair, stemming from the bird with the same name, which has white feathers on its head.

kuyfiisi (n.) **pava** or Blue-throated Piping-Guan, galliform bird that reaches some 70cm in length; a commonly hunted bird, it has distinctive long white feathers on its head that reach its upper neck, pale blue flesh on its face, and darker blue wattles. *Sci. Pipile cumanensis.*

kuyíisi amáriyaaja *lit.*

Blue-throated Piping-Guan **pijuayo** (n.) variety of *amariyaaja*, **pijuayo** palm, whose distinctive fruits are yellow with vertical white stripes, reminiscent of the pale stripe on the heads of *kuyíisi*, Blue-throated Piping-Guans. *Sci. Bactris gasipaes var.*

Kuyíisiyúumu *lit.* Blue-throated Piping-Guan creek (prop.n.) a small creek, with no name in Spanish, that connects **Pava Cocha** (which has no Iquito name) to the Pintuyacu River; it is located a short distance upriver of the confluence of the Pintuyacu and Chambira Rivers, on the same side of the river as the community of San Antonio. Two accounts are given for the origin of its name: by one account, the creek was named after an old man called *Kuyíisi* (for his white hair) who used to live along its banks; by another, its name came from the fact that many *kuyíisi* (Blue-throated Piping-Guans or **pavas del monte**) were found in its vicinity.

kuyúkuyu (n.) **turushuqui**, species of dark-colored catfish-like fish that reaches some 1m in length, that is rare in the Pintuyacu River basin, and not particularly prized, due its flesh having a peculiar musty flavor. Its mouth is reminiscent of the sucker mouths of **carachama**, and it has a single line of short, sharp spurs, running longitudinally down the center of each side of its body, and a pair of long, hard spurs

by each pectoral fin. *Sci. Oxydoras niger.*

kuyuútina *rt. kuyuúti* (adj.) striped or stripey, specifically in the case of lengthwise stripes.

kuyuútini *rt. kuyuúti* (i.v.) have lengthwise stripes, e.g., a striped shirt, or smaller markings arranged in stripe-like formations, such as the markings markings of pacas and juvenile tapirs.

kuuja (n.) general term for the two species of smaller spotted wild cats in Iquito territory, the Ocelot, which reaches some 95cm length, and the Margay, which reaches some 70cm in length. *Sci. Leopardus pardalis, Leopardus wiedii.*

kuujúuni *rt. kuújuu* (t.v.) punch, deliver a blow with a closed fish.

► *Gram.* The object obligatorily takes the locative postposition = **jina**. *Ex. Kuújuu nuu = jina, námii nuu náaji jíita nu = kuújuu kiáaja = jina. Punch him, return the blow just like he punched you.*

kuujúuni *rt. kuújuu* (t.v.) block, be in the way, impede. The obstacle may be something that literally blocks movement or otherwise impedes an activity, or it may be more metaphorical, as when a child is underfoot and distracts someone in a way that impedes them in carrying out a task. ► *Gram.* The subject of the verb denotes or indexes the impeding entity and the object the entity affected. *Ex. Kaa kí = paajii aaríni iyaamiaákuji iina náana nu = kuújuuyaa kíja. I can't pass, because this tree is blocking me.*

kuukisaákari (adv.) 1. perhaps, maybe; epistemic modal possibility adverb employed in the contexts of alternatives that are being weighed, where it is uncertain which one holds. *Ex. Na = aátikíaáki = na, “Kuukisaákari aasamu = jina nu = itíwii, jáfta kaa nu = nakúsii musíni = na, nu = siisiki.”* They said, “Perhaps he fell in the creek, and since he doesn’t know how to swim, he drowned.” 2. or, nor; disjunction employed for constituents ranging from NPs to full clauses; this disjunctive sense is often, but not necessarily, combined with the epistemic modal possibility sense given above. *Ex. Kiaá nuu paaniki makísi = jina, kuukisaakari kia = nasikúura. You look for it in a purma, or maybe in your garden. Ex. Miisaji pí = paanii pí = nakaríni = íira nuu; kaa = waa pí nuu kujuuniíjuu, kuukisaákari pí nuu majaki, kaa. We look for a woman (i.e., a wife) to love her, not to hit her, nor to whip her, no.*

kuukíwaku (adv.) two places or locations, whether two places on a single object, or two different locations in space, e.g., where loads could be placed.

kuukúuni *rt.* **kuúkuu** (t.v.) sharpen edge or point, e.g., of a machete or harpoon tip.

kuúkuusi (n.) a type of evil spirit that takes the form of a skeleton that attacks people in the forest.

kuukwaka (n.) sharp edge or point, e.g., of a machete or harpoon tip.

kuukwana *rt.* **kuukwa** (adj.) sharp, speaking of either an edge or a point, e.g., of a machete or harpoon tip. *Ex. Kuukwaná tii k = ijúuti ifjinaji, tikiná tii kí = naajuútaaja ifjinaji sakumatáani. The point of my needle is sharp, however the point of my pencil is blunt.*

kuukwaata (adv.) sharply or pointily. *Ex. Kuukwaata kuukúuja tii iina paaniwi. That knife is sharpened sharply.*

kuumaki *irreg.pl.* of **kumakija**
kuumakímari (n.) species of nocturnal ant that measures some 3-4mm, with a dark body and slightly reddish head, notable for constructing very shallow tunnels, visible under the surface of the ground, as transit routes out from their nest. They are very aggressive, swarming anyone who breaks open one of these tunnels, and delivering painful bites. They are also noted for their tendency to raid palms with **suri** growing them, which they attack and consume.

kuumakiija (n.) variety of *sakújaaja* (**piripiri**), a medicinal plant, that was believed to make **suri** grow abundantly in felled palms. The bulbs of the plant were grated and rubbed on the head and handle of the axe that would be used to fell the trunk. *Sci. Cyperus sp.*

kuumáaka (n.) **cumaca**, a species of liana that reaches some 5cm in diameter and hangs from the upper branches of tall trees; when cut, it produces a thick red sap. This bark

of liana was traditionally used in the same way as the bark of the *sinakina* (**palometa huayo**) tree to make a black lacquer used to coat the interior part of clay vessels and gourds, and the surface of paddles, to protect them from damage by liquids. *Sci. Ichnosiphon sp.*

kuumi *rt. kuu* (num.) two, in the case of inanimate referents, i.e., things that are not living beings capable of independent motion.

kuuna *irreg.pl. kuunawaaka* (n.) cousin, general referential term insensitive to the gender of the referent or the gender of the individual with respect to whom the kinship relationship is reckoned. ► *Gram.* Vocative counterpart: *aakuuna*. *Poss.pref.*

kuuniísana

irreg.pl. kuuniísanawaaka (n.) deceased cousin.

kuupáara *free.var. of siríiti* • from Sp. *copal*.

kuupíkuuja (n.) **pihuanero** or Musician Wren, species of brown bird that reaches 14cm in length, with a short tail. It is rarely seen, but noted for its distinctive and complex multi-note song. *Sci. Cyphorhinus aradus*.

kuupi *rt. kuu* (num.) two, in the case of animate referents, i.e., living beings capable of independent motion.

kuupikiiraata (adv.) realize an activity as a pair, do something as a group of two people. *Ex. Atii = na iina aátikiaana maníni*, “*Kia = nakúsii, máana, kanaa íta*

ánii kuupikiiraata.” *Then the youth said, “You know, elder, we were coming together.”*

kuuraríina • from Sp. *curarina*.

(n.) **curarina**, species of bush with broad leaves, from whose crown grow yellow flowers. Reaching some 2m in height, it grows mainly in inundating areas, and its leaves have medicinal uses. They are boiled, with the resulting bitter cooled liquid consumed to treat colds and flu, malaria, diarrhea, and snake bite, among other afflictions. *Sci. Potalia amara*.

kuuráaka *irreg.pl. kuuraákawaaka*

• from Sp. *curaca*. (n.) **curaca**, chief, or local ‘big man’, a leadership role that arose in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, in the context of increasing contact with mestizo society, which was significantly mediated by **patrones**. Oral history indicates that Iquito **curacas** played an important role as intermediaries between the **patrones** and the rest of the Iquito population, but that relationships between **curacas** and **patrones** were not always smooth. Oral tradition also suggests that a **curaca**’s influence over his fellow Iquitos generally resulted from a combination of his charisma, physical intimidation grounded in fighting ability, and his pivotal role as intermediary with the **patrones**. The **curacas** are not known to have ruled over any large settlements; rather, their power was most concretely reflected in their access to trade goods and the number of

wives one was able to have and maintain.

kuuráaka makwaati *lit.* chief frog (n.) unidentified species of frog whose call is said to resemble the phrase *piikwaa, kuuráaka!* ‘let’s go, chief!’.

kuuraasuu *free.var.* of **akánataaja** *irreg.pl.* **kuuraasuuwa** • from Sp. **corazón**. ► *Socio*. Although a loanword from Spanish, this form is in fact more commonly used by current Iquito speakers than the original Iquito term.

kuúriki • from Q. **kuriki**. (n.) money.

kuusáana • from Sp. **cocina**. (n.) kitchen; clearly separate cooking areas in homes were adopted by in the mid-20th century as the household fire lost its important as an area for sleeping and socializing as well as cooking. Now kitchens tend to be built as additions on the sides of the principal house structure, or as smaller separate buildings.

kuusi • from Q. **cushi**. (n.) pig.

kuuta (adv.) maybe, perhaps, might. *Ex. Tiiríira nu = makíkaaaná kuuta = na. Perhaps she slept a little further away. Ex. Iina aátikiaakí waarata tawi nuu, “Kia = paríiyaa kuuta k = ináani káami k = íyiku, Niikamúumu anáka = jina?” The other mestizo said to him, “Can you perhaps take me upriver to my place, in the headwaters of the Chambira river?”*

kuutanaakáana (adv.) “how surprising!”, “wow!”, sentence-initial adverb expressing the remarkable or surprising nature of the eventuality denoted by the sentence it introduces.

kuúti *impf.rt.* of **kuríini**

kuuwaa (n.) 1. game animal, animal that is hunted for food. *Ex. Piyíini kuuwaa, sikiáaja, miyaara, iina nu = nikiáariki nu = aámuuyaáariki nuu. All game animals, deer, jaguars, what she saw, she killed.* 2. meat, i.e., flesh conceptualized as food. *Ex. Aajaa, kí = ti = jaa kiaa = jata iikwaáriikiáaja, kí = níkiíni = íira iipi kaayaaka iina miitíiyaa kíáaja iina kuuwaa turíija. Well then, I’d better go with you, so I can see these people who give you smoked meat.*

Kuuwaa Níiki *lit.* game animal bone (prop.n.) man born in the mid-19th century, renowned for being a skilled fighter with a spear; he lived in the headwaters region of the Pintuyacu River, and died around the time that San Antonio was founded in 1911. He is remembered for a song, which had the line *maakwárika, kia = paakiki siikíikuku* ‘careful, you are going to step on something sharp along the edge of the *restinga*’.

kwakúsiaaja (n.) **huishhuincho** or Screaming Piha, a gray bird that measures some 25cm in length with its somewhat long tail, generally found in areas away from large rivers, inhabiting the midstory of the canopy. Although rarely seen,

its distinctive and startlingly loud whistling call is one of the classic sounds of the forest. These birds reportedly tend to be found near creeks, making it possible to use their calls to find creeks if one is lost in the forest. *Sci. Lipaugus vociferans*. ► *Anth.* According to Iquito oral tradition, this bird's call is its response to thunder, which is often too distant for humans to hear. Iquito oral tradition also indicates that this bird, when it dies, transforms into the *nísira* or Black-Necked Red-Cotinga.

kwarákiija (n.) *camu camu*, species of bush that grows near the edge of still or slow-moving bodies of water, and produces small fruits about 2cm in diameter, which turn red when ripe; traditionally Iquitos ate these tart fruits with salt. *Sci. Myrciaria dubia*.

kwarákiina (n.) *capirona*, species of tree whose wood is valued for firewood, as it burns well even when fresh. Its trunk, which reaches up to 1m in diameter, is covered with green bark, which used in a traditional treatment for hernias: first, a piece of bark the size of the hernia is cut from the tree, then the bark is replaced and fixed in place with a previously unused sewing needle, and finally, a black thread is wrapped around the trunk to further secure the piece of bark. It was believed that as the bark healed and reattached the cut piece, the hernia associated with the cut piece of bark would heal. *Sci. Calycophyllum spruceanum*.

kwarana (n.) *hamaca huayo*, species of tree whose trunk reaches up to about 80cm in diameter, and is best known for its distinctive edible fruits, which hang from a long stem about 10cm in length. The fruits themselves, which were traditionally gathered when they ripened and fell from the tree, are roughly tubular, 15cm long and 5cm in diameter, with soft skin and fibrous husks, which when split open reveal rich, oily, nut-like seeds. *Sci. Couepia dolichopoda*.

kwaráni *rt. kwaata drv.rt. kwará* (i.v.) weed; carry out maintenance on a *nasi* (*chacra*, swidden), especially by removing weeds.

kwariku (n.) *coro coro* or Green Ibis, dark green wading bird typically encountered near water that reaches about 58 cm in length. It is notable for its long, dark, curving bill and for its distinctive hooting, which it is said to produce from areas of flooded forest when the water is rising. *Sci. Mesembrinibis cayennensis*.

kwariku sapáni *dialect.var. of sikiitakúuni lit.* Green Ibis worm

kwaríyuuja *dialect.var. of kuríisi*

kwaríini *rt. kwaríi* (i.v.) need to do something, or need to have something done, have not yet done something or have not yet had something necessary or important done. ► *Gram.* This verb takes a non-finite irrealis clause as a complement, but cannot take an NP complement. The complement clause can be elided if recoverable from context. The subject of the

matrix verb denotes or indexes the entity which either needs to do something, if the verbal complement is intransitive, or needs to have something done to it, if it is transitive. *Ex. Kí = nasi kwaríiyaa = na kwaráani. My garden needs to be weeded. Ex. Kí = kwaríiyaa Ikiñtu = jina iwáani. I need to go to Iquitos.*

kwaríinini *rt. kwaríinii* (t.v.) lack something that one is in need of, e.g., food to eat, or a machete to clear a garden. ► *Gram.* The subject of the verb denotes or indexes the thing lacking, and the object the person or thing lacking it. *Ex. Kaa kuuwaa kwaríiniiyaárikí kíija. I didn't lack meat. Ex. Kuumi kusi kwaríiniiyaa kíija. I lack two pots.*

kwasimi *socio.var. of ikwasimi irreg.pl. kwasimiya*

kwasini *irreg.pl. kwasiniwa* (n.) **choshna grande** or Kinkajou, species of nocturnal arboreal mammal with smooth, reddish brown fur and prehensile tail. It is considered edible and is valued for its white body fat. *Sci. Potos flavus.*

kwaaki *irreg.pl. kwaakíwaku* (n.) **1.** a clear space, a space free of vegetation, e.g., a recently cleared and burned garden, the patio surrounding a house, or a **supay chacra** (*ikwaniaasi*), a clear area in the forest resulting from the activity of certain ant species *qwsfe*. **2.** an illuminated, brightly lit space; perhaps originally used to refer to open, and thus bright, areas in the forest, this term is now

equally applicable to spaces illuminated by artificial light.

kwaakíina (n.) **polvora caspi** or **pusanga caspi**, species of relatively low tree whose trunk grows to about 50cm in diameter. Its wood is oily and burns even when fresh, making it valued as firewood. Its pale bark is covered with a dusty powder, which is the primary ingredient in the **pusanga** 'love magic' powder of the same name. *dialect.var. iinamináana.*

kwaakíina (n.) **1.** a type of powder with magical properties, the prototypical instance being the powder used by non-shamanic individuals to work love magic, made with the fragrant powder from the bark of the **kwaak' na** (**polvora caspi**) tree. Typically made by men, it was necessary for the woman who was the intended target to have direct contact with the powder for it to be effective, and was often cast in her face by the man enamored of her. The man had to follow a specific diet while preparing it, which if violated, led the man to go insane. This term is also applied to powders used by shamans, of now unknown preparation, which they used to accumulate and store their power for later use. **2.** small gourd into which shamans placed powders with magical powers (see sense above), typically used by breaking it open and blowing the powder at the person or thing they wished to affect.

kwaana *rt. kwaa* (adj.) **1.** well-lit, illuminated, bright, or easily visible. **2.** clear of plants or obstructions, generally said of an area that has been cleared for a *nasi* (*chacra*, swidden), or a path from which plants have been cleared.

kwáani *irreg.pl. kwaániwa* (n.) **perrito de dios** or Mole Cricket, species of cricket that makes its burrows in sandy soil and leaf litter, and sings in the small hours of the morning. Iquitos would traditionally say, when they heard its song, *kwáani ísaa*, ‘the Mole Cricket is urinating’ (i.e., it has gotten up to urinate). Also according to tradition, the song was the cause of cavities in teeth, its song being the sound of a drilling action in the affected person’s tooth, perhaps the source of its alternate names (see below). *dialect.vars. iikanásuuja, iika súniija.*

kwaaríyaaka (n.) **1.** *minga* organized for weeding a *chacra*. **2.** manioc beer prepared for a weeding *minga*.

kwaasija (interj.) “OK!”, “alright!”, “fine!”, a much-used interjection typically indicating assent or agreement; it can also serve as a back channel interjection to indicate simple acknowledgement of an utterance in the preceding conversational turn.

kwaata (adv.) **1.** clearly visible, easily visible. *Ex. Iina náana, tíira nu = ímaa, kwaata nu = níkísaa. The treetrunk is over there (and) it is clearly visible.* **2.** clearly or freely,

without obstacle or impediment. *Ex. Kwaata nu = káriiyaa. She sees clearly.*

kwaata anákana *rt. kwaata anáka irreg.pl. kwaata anákapi lit.* cleared (i.e. cleared of hair) head (adj.) naturally bald, either entirely so, or with a small fringe of hair.

kwaata kariyáa *rt. kwaata kariyána lit.* clear-looking one (adj.) the quality of having a receding hairline that leaves the front of the head bare.

kwaata kariyána *rt. kwaata kariyáa irreg.pl. kwaata kariyáapi lit.* clear-looking one (n.) person who sees well, person with good vision.

kwaata kariyána *play.var. of jaakána irreg.pl. kwaata kariyáapi lit.* clear-looking one (i.e. cleared of hair)

kwaata níkijaati (n.) **sapo machín**, species of frog whose call, which resembles the call of the White-fronted Capuchin, is said to announce the coming of high water during the wet season. *Sci. Leptodactylus sp.*

kwaátaraku (n.) **manacaracu** or Speckled Chachalaca, galliform bird that reaches 60cm in length, generally brown, with pale speckling on breast and neck, and a small red dewlap. Found near bodies of water, it has a raucous, braying call that it tends to produce in the late afternoon, often inciting other individuals within earshot to respond. *Sci. Ortalis guttata.*

M

majániiwiitáani *rt. majániiwiíta* (t.v.) throw an opponent to the ground repeatedly while fighting.

majániiwiitáani *rt. majániiwiíta* (i.v.) repeatedly cast fishing line and hook into water, a fishing technique effective for certain types of fish.

majarúwaaka (n.) general term for small fishes (typically 10cm or less, and often much less) of a wide variety of species, including some species that can grow to large sizes and other species that remain small. Such fish are typically encountered in small creeks, typically captured using *nuúruu* (*barbasco*, fish poison) and typically prepared and consumed in the form of *kunitaaka*, smoked *patarashca*.

májaaka (n.) blood. ► *Gram.* mass noun. *Nanay dialect.* var. **naanaka**.

majaakíini *rt. majaákii* (i.v.) bleed. ► *Gram.* The subject of the verb may either be the person or animal who is bleeding or the body part or injury that is bleeding.

májaana *rt. májaa* (adj.) raw or uncooked, speaking of meat, fish, or plant matter foods.

majaána *irreg.pl. miísaa* (n.) wife, referential term. ► *Gram.* Vocative counterpart: *wíja*. *Poss.pref.*

majaáni *rt. maja* **1.** (t.v.) whip, strike something relatively flexible against something else. **2.** (t.v.) clear a young *mákisi* (*purma*, fallow swidden) by swiftly felling the saplings and undergrowth with a machete, in contrast to the much more protracted process of clearing an area of more established forest, which requires felling trees with an axe. **3.** (t.v.) give an electric shock, speaking of electric eels. ► *Gram.* This sense typically takes the momentary perfective *-rii*.

majaániisana

irreg.pl. majaániisanawaaka (n.) deceased wife. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

majaatayi (n.) whip or lash.

majaatáni *rt. majaata* (i.v.) whip or cast a fishing rod forward so as to flick its attached line, weight and hook out into the water.

majiti *impf.rt. of majitíni*

majitíni *rt. majiti* *impf.rt. majiti* (i.v.) suffer a miscarriage or spontaneous abortion. Iquitos consider miscarriages to be due typically either to an injury suffered by the mother (e.g., a fall or

physical abuse) or an illness suffered by her, but also attribute them to the mother being unable to satisfy food cravings.

májiiti (n.) bee larva. Among the species that Iquitos are familiar with, the larvae are housed in a layer of cells filled with royal jelly found below the section of the hive occupied by honey-holding cells.
► *Gram. Poss.pref.*; the possessor is the hive to which the larva belongs.

majuu *irreg.pl. majuuwa* (n.) **charichuelo**, tree species that grows in a variety of environments and reaches up to 1.5m in diameter. It is best known for its edible round yellow fruits, about 6-8cm in diameter, which have a thick rind that holds 2 or 3 seeds covered with sweet flesh; the fruits are eaten by a variety of monkeys and, when they fall to the ground, by Pacas (*tiimaaka*), but they are not often harvested, since the tree must be felled to obtain them. *Sci. Garcinia macrophylla*.

májuuku *irreg.pl. májuukuwa* (n.) **chambira** cord bundle, a method of storing chambira cord that kinks it less severely than simply winding it into a ball. A rod-like core is first made by coiling the cord around a loop that has been collapsed into a length that serves as the core; once the rod-like shape is relatively rigid, the remaining cord is wrapped lengthwise on the rod in a figure-eight pattern, with the extrema of the figure-eight anchored against the ends of the rod.

májuuku *irreg.pl. májuukuwa* (n.) Short-tailed Nighthawk, species of dark-colored insectivorous bird seen at dusk and often mistaken for a bat due its body shape and flight habits. *Sci. Lurocalis semitorquatus*.

makajaya *HDC pers.var.* of **makijiyi**

makáampu • from Sp. **macambo**. (n.) **macambo**, a cultivated tree species introduced to Iquito territory in the early 20th century. Its large fruits, which reach some 30cm in length, resemble cacao fruits but with more rounded ends, and its somewhat sweet flesh surrounds large edible seeds, which are typically roasted or fried before eating. *Sci. Theobroma bicolor*.

maki *impf.rt.* of **makíini**

maki *impf.rt.* of **makíini**

makijuutáni *rt. makijuíta* (i.v.) harvest manioc for the first time from a relatively recently planted garden, typically some 6 months after planting; traditionally the woman who owned the garden would invite other women to join her on this occasion, harvesting a large quantity of manioc to make substantial batch of manioc beer which friends and neighbors were invited to drink.

makika (n.) immature manioc tubers that have grown sufficiently that they can be harvested and cooked, but have not yet reached their full size; these tubers are much softer than their mature counterparts, and are generally

only harvested when mature
manioc is not available.

makina *rt. maki* (adj.) unripe or not fully mature, speaking of cultigens, e.g., *asúraaja* (manioc), *amariyaaja* (**pijuayo**), *samúkwaati* (plantain), or *támuu* (**guaba**) fruits.

makina isíiku *lit.* unripe **sarna** (n.) **obero**, **sarna blanca**, or vitiligo, a skin malady in which pale, depigmented patches appear on the body; these patches neither hurt nor itch. It was traditionally believed that this malady was caused by failing to follow dietary restrictions associated with the consumption of *aákuta* (**ayahuasca**). *free.vars.* **sakina isíiku**, **musútina isíiku**.

makina kásiiri *lit.* green (unripe) moon (n.) new moon; the extremely slender very first phase of the moon.

makínaata (n.) area in the process of being colonized by riverside successional plants; in Iquito territory these are typically the low, sandy areas on the interior side of river bends, with the primary successional species being *asinaja* (**pumapanga**), *tamúna* (**tangarana**), and a number of lianas.

mákisi *irreg.pl.* **mákisiwa** (n.) **purma**, a *nasí* (**chacra**, swidden) whose crops have been mostly or entirely harvested, and that is in the process of reverting to secondary forest.

mákisi támuu *lit. purma Inga sp.* (n.) **purma shimbillo**, species of **shimbillo**-type tree that grows in **purmas** and in clayey-soiled forests.

Its flat pods contain seeds about 1cm diameter, arranged longitudinally in the pod and surrounded by very sweet flesh, with flat fleshless segments between the seeds. Formerly abundant in the San Antonio area, this species is now rare due to the practice of felling the tree for its fruits. *Sci. Inga sp.*

Mákisiyúumu *lit. purma* creek (prop.n.) a small creek located a few kilometers downriver of the community of San Antonio, and on the same side of the river; its source is an **aguajal**, and according to Iquito oral tradition, it had a small Iquito settlement along its banks in the late 19th century; being very small, this creek was never given a Spanish name, although its Iquito name could be faithfully glossed as **Purma Quebrada**.

makísiina (n.) **pichirina**, term applied to two similar species of trees, one that grows in inundating areas and on river banks, with broad leaves and rough brown bark, and another that grows in elevated areas, especially in **purmas**, with small leaves with smooth bark. The former species reaches a diameter of 40cm and is used for roof poles, while the latter does not grow large enough for this purpose; both species produce a thick yellow sap that is used to treat certain types of skin fungus. *Sci. Vismia spp.*

makitáani *rt. makita 1.* (t.v.) harvest young, not fully grown manioc tubers, typically from a relatively recently planted garden

in which the plants have not yet had time to mature. **2.** (t.v.) harvest unripe fruits.

makijáani *rt.* **makíja** **1.** (t.v.) put out flame source, such as a cooking fire or a kerosene lamp. **2.** (t.v.) turn off electrical apparatus, e.g., lightbulb or radio.

makijiyi (adv.) backwards or reverse, specifically in the case of spinning cord (*inúini*), especially **chambira** cord (*iniyi*); instead of the principal spinning gesture being away from the body, the gesture is directed towards the body, resulting in cord with left-handed, rather than right-handed chirality; the resulting backwards-spun cord is considered by some to be prettier than normally spun cord, although it is more difficult to make. *HDC pers.var.* **makajaya**.

makínaaja (n.) sleeping place; this term is generally applied to regular sleeping places, such as one's bed, or places at which one regularly sleeps on hunting and fishing trips, where one may have built shelters. ► *Gram. Poss.pref. free.var.*

makíikujina.

makírajina *rt.* **makíra** *irreg.pl.* **makírakajina** (loc.n.) a riverside or forest site regularly used as a place to sleep, often involving the construction of temporary shelters, i.e. *miyiti* (**tambos**), by fishermen and hunters on fishing and hunting trips that take them away from their homes for many days at a time.

makisiniwiitáani *rt.* **makisiniwiíta** (i.v.) blink

repeatedly in a strong manner, generally as a nervous tic, but also in cases when something is irritating the eye. *Rel.* **makisiniwiitáana** (n.) person who suffers from a nervous tic that causes them to wink or blink frequently.

makisiitáani *rt.* **makisiíta** (i.v.) close eyes.

mákíija *Chambira dialect.var.* of **amákiija** *irreg.pl.* **mákíiya**, **mákíijaka**

makiika (n.) mosquito net, adopted by Iquito people in the early 20th century.

makíikujina *free.var.* of **makínaaja** *irreg.pl.* **makíikukajina** ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

makiina (adv.) in one's sleep, while sleeping. ► *Gram.* The fact that this element bears a possessive marker but does not require a postpositional licenser suggests that it has some of the grammatical properties of a locative noun. *Ex.* **Kaa kiaá = ti iníkaríi**, **kia = kúwaaja íti kiaa átuukiáana**, **kií = ti kiaa aámuu kia = makiina**. *If you had not woken up, your heart (lit. liver) would have told you that I would kill you in your sleep.* *Ex.* **Kí = makiina**, **guardiawaaka inákiaaki kíija waatiiruu = jínakuma**. *In my sleep, the recruiters put me inside the boat.*

makíini (n.) dream.

makíini *rt.* **maki** **1.** (i.v.) go out or extinguish itself, speaking of a flame source such as a cooking fire or a candle. **2.** (i.v.) for the sun to

dim, for sunlight to diminish and become less strong, e.g., due to clouds. ► *Gram.* This sense requires inceptive aspect *-áarii*.

makíini *rt. maki impf.rt. maki*

(i.v.) dream. *Ex.*

Nu = saminiíjuuyaákiaana náaji, “Saakaa = aákuji kí = makiki náaji?” *She was thinking thus, “Why did I dream thus?”* *Ex.*

Kí = makiitakurá iina taana kásiiri = jina kw = ánani. *Last month I dreamt about my brother. Rel. makiitáani (rt. makiíta) (t.v.)* dream about (someone or something).

makíini *rt. maki impf.rt. maki 1.*

(i.v.) sleep. *Ex. Jaa*

kí = makiwiikurá kami. *I already went and slept there (upriver).* **2.**

(i.v.) go on a multi-day hunting or fishing trip, with at least one night spent sleeping away from home.

► *Gram.* In this sense, the verb appears in its event-nominalized form as an adjunct to *iwáani* ‘go’ and bears the postposition

= *ánuura*. *Ex. Kana = iikwaa*

makíini = ánuura. *We are going to go hunting/fishing (lit. sleep).* **3.** (i.v.) sit fermenting, said of manioc beer mash. *Ex. Jíitikari taa suwáani, nu = makiki kuumi yaawíini = na, wáari kia = puúrii nuu.* *When it is ready, when it has sat fermenting for two days, then you hand-strain it.*

Rel. makiitíini (rt. makiítii) (i.v.) sleep (pluractional), either iteratively for a single individual within a relatively short time period (e.g., waking and going back to sleep several times in one day),

or for multiple individuals to sleep simultaneously.

makiíníita (adv.) sleepy. ► *Gram.*

This adjective is only known to appear with inflected forms of *iwíini*, e.g., *makiíníita k = ífkii*, ‘I’m sleepy’.

makiítaaja *irreg.pl. makiítaakami*

(inanimate) (n.) bedding, prototypically sheets or blankets.

makiíti *irreg.pl. makiítiwa* (n.)

hierba dormilón, species of plant with small leaves that react, closing in on themselves, when touched.

This plant was traditionally used by Iquitos to cure excessive crying in young children by burning its leaves under the child, so it is enveloped by the smoke; the bones of **huasaco** (*páasi*) were sometimes burned with the leaves as part of the treatment. *Sci. Mimosa pudica.*

makusári *irreg.pl. makusaáriwa*

(n.) **macusari**, species of slender, extremely spicy pepper, up to 8cm in length, that turns red when ripe. Formerly a critical ingredient in *jikuriáaka* or manioc stew, it is now rarely cultivated. Apart from its use as a condiment, this pepper played an important role in the *kajítini* menarche celebration, when the celebrated young woman had the pulped flesh of this pepper applied to her teeth and gums to assure that her teeth remain healthy and without cavities. This pepper was also rubbed on the nose and snouts of dogs to make them better hunters. *Sci. Capsicum sp.*

makúuja (n.) species of leafcutter

ant that makes its nest out of leaf

litter in the notches of trees and is known for cutting clothing to pieces in order to carry it off. *Sci.*

Acromyrmex sp. dialect.var.

kakúuja.

makwaa ímaaja *lit.* swallowed toad (n.) **asna charapa**, species of edible aquatic turtle whose shell is similar in color and shape to that of the better known *mitiija* (**taricaya**), but issomewhat more domed and about some 30cm in length. Its relatively large head has yellow markings near the base of its jaws. The name of this species stems from its habit of preying on *anitáaki makwaati* (**huangana sapo**) toads during their egg-laying season. *Sci.* *Phrynops sp. free.var.*

muusiaaráaja.

makwaati *irreg.pl.* **makwaa** (n.) general term for anurans, i.e., toads and frogs.

mamatiiri (n.) species of **mojarra**-type fish that lives in creeks and lakes with very still water. Its flat body reaches some 10cm in length and some 2-3cm in width. Silvery in color and with thick scales, it has a single black spot on its tail, and is distinctive for its eyes being red around its pupils. This fish is considered especially tasty when cooked in large numbers in *ijiika* (**patarashcas**).

manaja (adj.) pregnant, speaking of both humans and animals.

manajíini *rt.* **manajii** (i.v.) become pregnant. ► *Gram.* The subject is obligatorily feminine.

manajúuni *rt.* **manájuu** (t.v.) impregnate. ► *Gram.* The subject is obligatorily masculine. *free.var.*

miríini.

mananúuni *rt.* **manánuu 1.** (t.v.) bother or harrass someone deliberately, typically by criticizing or taunting them, or by pressing a request beyond its appropriate point. *Ex.* **Iina ikwani, nu = sanitíi nuu, iyaamiaakuji nu = manánuuyaa iipi kaayaaka.** *That man made him prove himself (by giving him a punch), because he (always) harrasses people.* **2.** (t.v.) bother, obstruct, or distract, speaking of objects and states, such as illness or injury. *Ex.*

Nuúrika = kijá iina kí = namija nu = manánuuyaa kíija. *It's just that my vision that is bothering me.* **3.** (t.v.) make romantic or sexual advances overtures to an uninterested party. *Ex.* **Íyaa iina = na, jaari iina aníkiakaí = ná ikwani nu = mananúuni = ánuura imiráani.** *So, they say, soon that man approached to harrass her again.*

maniákaaja (n.) dark **bujurqui**-type fish with a thick body that reaches 30cm in length and lives in lakes and dark-water *isunaaja* (**ñejilla**) swamps, where it is often found with *asúwaja*.

maníini *irreg.pl.* **maniínikuuri** (n.) male youth, roughly 15 to 20 years old.

maniti *irreg.pl.* **manitiwa, manitika** (n.) kneecap. ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.*

maniti *irreg.pl.* **manitiwa, manitika** (n.) **callana** or

traditional clay bowl, these shallow bowls ranged from some 10-20cm in diameter, and up to some 5cm in depth. *dialect.vars.* **tamíriija**, **niiri**.

maníini *rt.* **manii** (i.v.) open one's legs. *Rel.* **maniitáani** (*rt.* **maniíta**) (i.v.) have or keep one's legs open.

maniitáani *rt.* **maniíta** **1.** (i.v.) keep or hold one's legs open. **2.** (i.v.) for something with a roughly concave or hinged form to be opened, e.g., an opened canoe, an animal that has been gutted and spread open, or an open book.

maniitíini *rt.* **maniitii** (t.v.) open something with a concave shape or hinge-like form, e.g., a person's legs, a canoe, the torso of an animal that one is gutting, or a book.

mantaasíini *rt.* **maantaásii** • from Sp. **manta**. (t.v.) spread out bedding, such as a sleeping mat, blanket, or sheet, to ready it for being slept on.

marakuja (n.) hardened bodily effluvia, prototypically sleep in the eyes, but also hardened matter that emerges from pimples, certain skin cysts, and wounds. ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.*

maraniuu *free.var.* of **miiti** *irreg.pl.* **maraniuuwa** • from Sp. **marañon**. ► *Socio.* Use of this term is deprecated by more purist native speakers.

marasi *irreg.pl.* **marasiwa** (n.) intestines. ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.*

maratásiija (n.) species of small black bee similar in appearance to *suruku* (**arambasa**), and also a producer of honey, but smaller,

about 0.5cm length. Unlike the latter, this bee is not particularly aggressive and typically makes its nest on branches, rather than on tree trunks. *free.var.* **maárakuja**.

maratáani *rt.* **marata** *fst.spch.*

marta (t.v.) gut an animal or fish, cutting open its torso and removing its internal organs.

marimuusi *irreg.pl.* **marimuusiwa** (n.) frog species similar to *muusi* (**hualo**), but somewhat smaller, reaching some 12cm in length, and with yellowish mottled coloring. Considered edible and especially prized for their chubby limbs, they were traditionally hunted by digging them out of their burrows, located in areas of flooded forest. Their song was traditionally believed to predict the dropping of the water level after a major rise; another traditional belief held that if the hunter swallowed his saliva while approaching one of their holes, they would notice the hunter and flee. *Sci.* *Leptodactylus sp.*

marísaka (n.) doubled teeth, a condition where one tooth grows in the same place as another, so that one tooth sits in front of the other.

marísana (n.) type of forest demon who lures its victims by taking the form of a recently born infant who cries piteously. When an unwitting person picks up the creature to cradle it, it attacks its victim; by one account, the demon fastens onto the chest of the victim and sucks out all their blood, leaving a drained husk behind, while according to another account, it

transforms into a ferocious clawed monster who devours the victim alive.

marísapi *irreg.pl. marísapiwaaka* (n.) 1. a pair of twins. ► *Gram.* This term obligatorily refers to a pair of individuals; there is no conventionalized way to use this term to refer to a single individual of a pair of twins. 2. two people, fruits, or the like that grow very close together.

marisiikíini *rt. marisiikii* (i.v.) become stiff, painful, and difficult to straighten, speaking of the joints, especially the knees, elbows, or knuckles, typically of someone suffering from arthritis or rheumatism, but also applicable to a healthy person who has been in a particular position for long enough that a joint has become stiff and painful. It was traditionally believed that inducing this condition in a person's hands was one way that *siimapi* (shamans) punished thieves. ► *Gram.* The subject of the verb denotes or indexes the affected body part(s).

maruukíini *rt. maruúkii* (t.v.) tie together multiple stick-like objects, typically in the context of tying together bundles of firewood or manioc cuttings for carrying.

maruukiitáani *rt. maruukiíta* (t.v.) tie together any two slender, rigid things, e.g., two sticks, but especially the limbs of a person or animal.

marúuni *rt. máruu* (t.v.) tie a rope or string around something, e.g., around a board that is splitting so

that it does split further, or around several objects, e.g., a bundle of sticks. ► *Gram.* The object corresponds to the thing around which the rope or string is tied. *Ex. N = akúmiiti aatiaárikii nuu, “Kw = akúumi, kina = máruukwaa p = aminákana.” His mother-in-law said to him, “Son-in-law, go and tie up our (bundle of) manioc stalks.”*

maruutáani *rt. maruúta* (t.v.) tie one entity to another by tying a rope or cord around the latter object, e.g., tying up a canoe by tying its bow rope around the trunk of a tree on the river bank.

masakana *irreg.pl. masakaa* (n.) **ichichimi negro**, species of black ant that reaches some 5mm in length and typically constructs its nests out of plant litter in the branches of trees, in the stock from which *sítyi* (**itininga**) liana grow. This ant swarms and bites those who disturb the tree they inhabit, for example, when the tree is felled to clear a garden but, unlike the similar *aákusana masakana*, their bites are not especially painful. *Sci. Dolichoderus sp.* ► *Anth.* According to oral tradition, this ant is the guardian ‘mother’ (*imúni*) of the *sítyi* liana, and it was believed that all such vines grow from the bodies of dead ants of this species. The nests of these ants were sometimes harvested as the key ingredient in a treatment for dogs intended to make them better hunters; for this treatment, the dog was tied up and the nest, from which an acidic

liquid dripped, was squeezed over their upheld nose and snouts. The dog thrashed about from this, and was kept tied up and fed for three days, with especial care taken to keep it away from cooking fires. After this treatment, some of the aggressiveness of the ants, as well as their sensitivity to interlopers, were believed to have been passed to the dog.

masakana ijíirana *free.var. of aákusana masakana irreg.pl. masakaa ijíirana lit. sharp-smelling ichichimi*

masánakíini *rt. masánaki* **1.** (i.v.) move one's arms in large arcs, or wave one's arms about, either in a deliberate, goal-oriented fashion, as in swimming or in defending oneself in a fight, or relatively unconsciously, such as in gesturing while speaking or flailing about while delirious with fever. **2.** (i.v.) ask for or receive gifts from multiple individuals.

masiaaríina • from Sp. **mashadiño**. (n.) **mashadiño**, type of hatchet used in late 19th and early 20th century rubber-tapping work, principally to cut grooves in the bark of latex-producing trees, to tap them; later replaced by the *raskíita* (**rasgueta**), a specialized tool for this task.

masikatatáani *rt. masikatáta dialect.var. of nasikatatáani*

masikáani *rt. masika dialect.var. of nasikáani*

masikíini *dialect.var. of nasikíini*

masikíini *rt. masikíi* **1.** (t.v.) make something, prototypically a person or animal flee, run away, or go away, e.g., make game animals flee by making noise, cause a spouse leave by mistreatment; less commonly, the affected entity may be something other than a living being, e.g., an illness that is driven away from a community by the burning of certain efficacious substances. **2.** (t.v.) lose or misplace something.

másiku (n.) **1.** raft. **2.** general term for racks, typically made of four vertical supports and multiple parallel horizontal sticks on top, typically used to smoke meat or fish, or dry them in the sun, when salted.

masiku *irreg.pl. masikuwa* (n.) Russet-backed Oropendola, vocal species of reddish-brown bird commonly seen near rivers, reaching 25cm in length; it has a pale and somewhat long pointed beak and long tail, with distinctive yellow feathers making a stripe on each side of the tail. *Sci. Psarocolius angustifrons*.

masiku amúuku *lit. oropendola cheek* (n.) a skin disease, likely erysipelas, in which raised red patches appear on the face, reminiscent of the face patches of certain species of oropendolas, *masiku*, from which the name derives.

masiku túruuja (n.) Green Oropendola, vocal species of greenish-brown bird that reaches some 40cm in length; it has a pale

and somewhat long pointed beak, tipped with red, and long tail, with distinctive yellow feathers making a stripe on each side of the tail. *Sci. Psarocolius viridis*.

masikuuka (n.) smoking rack for fish.

masikúuni *rt. masíkuu* (i.v.) make raft, smoking rack, or salted fish drying rack, i.e., make an object consisting of multiple parallel sticks, poles, or trunks that are secured by cross pieces to which the former are secured.

másiiku *irreg.pl. másiikuka, másiikuwaaka* (n.) widow.

masiikúuni *rt. masíkuu* (i.v.) become a widow or widower.

másiina (n.) a type of immense, legendary boa that lived in the deep spots of rivers, and was capable of causing whirlpools to suck boats under, subsequently vomiting the boat back up without its passengers, who it had devoured.

Másiina Iritiku *lit. abandoned residence of másiina* (prop.n.) former oxbow lake, now dry, located about a day and a half upriver from San Antonio by **peke peke** motor, on the same side of the river as the community. It is said to have been inhabited in distant times by a legendary giant boa, or *másiina*, and when the lake began to dry up at some point in the 19th century, this was attributed to the *másiina* having left the lake.

Másiina Ijínaku (prop.n.) a straight stretch of river, or **estirón**, about a half day upriver of San

Antonio by **peke peke** motor which has back eddies near the bank on both sides. It is reported that during the early 20th century a young man who was fishing there was swallowed by a large whirlpool; and that in subsequent decades, boats passing through at night would suddenly hit something, as if they had run aground, only to find themselves in deep water; these events led people to believe that a *másiina*, or legendary giant boa, lived there.

másiina kíwaaku (n.) **tamborero**, species of **añashua**-type fish that reaches some 30cm; it is encountered principally at the mouths of creeks and in relatively still back-eddies, especially those next to overhanging cutbanks. Its body is green, lightening to yellow around its gills, with transverse pale stripes along its length.

masíinaami

irreg.pl. masíinaamiya (n.) species of **bijao** that grows in moist soils. This plant has a tall slender stalk that reaches up to 1.5m in height and from which emerge relatively small leaves reaching 30cm in length; traditionally a fiber was extracted from these stalk and was spun into a slender cord out of which were woven decorative grips for spears. *Sci. Heliconia sp.*

masíini *rt. masi* **1.** (i.v.) flee or run away. **2.** (i.v.) for something to be lost. ► *Gram.* This sense requires use of general perfective aspect *-ki*.

másiiti (n.) type of flat sieve woven from *tasiina*, that is to say,

fiber from the *muwaasi* (**sinamillo**) palm, used principally for straining manioc mash in the preparation of manioc beer.

masiíyaaka

irreg.pl. **masiíyaakawaaka**, **masiíyaakaka** (n.) widower.

masíyaja (n.) Swallow-tailed Kite, **tijera chupa** or **veranero**, raptor species with a dark body, white underparts, and a striking forked tail. It is an occasional visitor in Iquito territory, generally coming in the early dry season (September-November), and it is reputed to throw hard fruits on people's heads. *Sci. Elanoides forficatus*.

masíyaja ííwaasi *lit.* tail of Swallow-tailed Kite (n.) **cola de veranero**, type of knot used to tie two sticks or poles together when they are oriented perpendicular to each other. Used principally in tying poles together in constructing a roof, this tie is characterized by the cord passing in an alternating X-shaped pattern at the point where the two pieces cross.

masíini *rt.* **masii** **1.** (t.v.) buy; pay someone for something. *Ex.* **Aámiikáaka, jítikari Vidal siwaániriikura = ná, nu = masiikurá naami taniija.** *Yesterday, when Vidal arrived, he bought thatch (lit. woven leaves).* **2.** (d.v.) request; ask someone for something. ► *Gram.* Though ditransitive, it is unusual for both the entity requested and the person from whom it is requested to be expressed simultaneously; one of

them is normally left to be recovered from context. *Ex.* **Ki = sájiri, nu = masiikura kíija kuuwaa kí = miitíini = íira nuu.** *My grandmother asked me to give her game meat.* **3.** (d.v.) receive; take something that is being offered or given by someone. *Ex.* **Níyiti masiikiaaki iina sakújaaja nuu.** *Her daughter received the **piripiri** from her.*

masiitáni *rt.* **masiíta** (i.v.) spread arms or hold arms open, e.g., to embrace someone.

masiitíini *rt.* **masiitii** (d.v.) sell.
► *Gram.* The recipient argument is optional.

mátaka *free.var.* of **matákaari**

matákaari *irreg.pl.* **matákaariwa, matákaarika** (n.) **cumba**, a mat-like covering, some 2-3m in length and 1.5-2m in width, that is placed along the peak of a thatched roof to seal the gap between the two sloping sides of the roof. They are mostly commonly woven from the fronds of *niraasi* (**shapaja**) and *tíkuja* (**yarina**) palms, and less frequently *ipiiti* (**ungurahui**), which does not last as long as these other palms. *free.var.* **mátaka**.

matákaari sikiiija

irreg.pl. **matákaari sikiikami** *lit.* skewered roof peak cap (n.) roof peak covering (**cumba**) skewer; dowels made from *tatií* (**pona**) palm wood that were traditionally used to secure *matákaari* (**cumba**), or roof peak coverings, the dowel being driven transversally through the *matákaari*, after it was placed over the gap at the peak of the roof,

so that the dowel passed under the topmost longitudinal roof pole, holding the *matákaari* in place. They are now rarely used, as **cumbas** now tend to be secured with pairs of heavy poles tied together in V-shape and place over the *matákaari* to weigh it down.

matakíini *rt. matákii* (i.v.) make and install a **matákaari** (cumba or roof peak covering).

matáani *rt. mata ELY pers.var.* of **mitáani**

matu *irreg.pl. matuwa, matuka* (n.) **gamitana**, species of fish that resembles a piranha in its overall body shape, but is much larger and bulkier, reaching 1m in length, and instead of having sharp teeth, has blunt teeth that it uses to pulverize fruits. Generally dark colored, with pale cheeks, it is found in the larger rivers in Iquito territory, such as the Nanay. *Sci. Colossoma macropomum*.

máa (n.) affectionate vocative term for a child, either a literally young person, who may or may not be one's own offspring, or one's own older offspring.

Maájanakáani

irreg.pl. Maájanakaániwaaka (prop.n.) Iquito subgroup that traditionally lived in the headwaters of the Chambira, Momón, and Mazán Rivers, i.e., in areas with clayey soils.

maájarakúuna (n.) species of **shimbillo** that grows on the banks of rivers in areas of sandy soil and reaches a diameter of about 50cm. Like all **shimbillos**, this tree

produces bean-like pods whose seeds are covered with sweet flesh; the pods of this species are quite thick for their short length, but they are not especially sought after because their seeds have a bitter taste, which is difficult to avoid when sucking the flesh off of them. *Sci. Inga sp.*

maajariáaka (n.) manioc beer prepared from manioc beer mash without using a seive or strainer, instead straining out lumps and fibers with one's hands (*purúini*); the resulting beverage has considerably more manioc fibers and small lumps of manioc than properly strained manioc beer.

maájarina (n.) small lumps of manioc found in *itínijja* (manioc beer), which are generally the result of imperfect straining, especially when manioc beer mash has been diluted and strained with the hand (*purúini*), rather than using a sieve.

maájarina *rt. maájari* (adj.) lumpy, speaking of liquids, meals, or powders that have lumps in them, e.g., manioc beer that has not been well strained, *fariña* that has not been properly sifted, or sugar that has formed lumps due to humidity.

maakánaaja (n.) ladder, steps, or any other means for climbing up to a greater elevation, e.g., on tree leaning against another, which one uses to climb up to some point on the latter. *free.var. iskaníira*.

maákata *irreg.pl. maákatúuwa* (n.) 1. an individual, be it a direct ancestor of the speaker or not, from

a previous generation, generally of a generation that died before the speaker was born, or in their early childhood. 2. deceased father.

► *Gram. Poss.pref.* in this sense.
dialect.var. **kaakiijjisana**.

maákata iyásiika *lit.* ancestors' grass (n.) **tururco**, species of grass that sends out multiple long runners from a single root stock, each runner setting down roots as it advances. Its leaves are used to treat hair loss. *Sci. Paspalum sp.*
HDC pers.var. **maákatuusi**.

maákata kániisi *free.var.* of **maákatuusi** *lit.* ancestors' jicra (net bag)

maákatuusi *HDC pers.var.* of **maákata iyásiika**

maákatuusi (n.) type of *kániisi* (jicra, or net bag woven from **chambira** fiber) that stretches considerably when filled, making it suitable for carrying large quantities, such as loads of manioc from gardens. ► *Anth.* According to Iquito oral tradition, this type of *kániisi* was named in memory of an ancestor who was capable of drinking a tremendous amount of manioc beer, his belly swelling as he did so in a manner that resembled this kind of bag stretching with its contents.
free.var. **maákata kániisi**.

maákatúuwa *irreg.pl.* of **maákata**

maakáni *rt.* **maaka** (i.v.) go up, move from a lower position to a higher one, whether by literally climbing, e.g., up a tree, walking, e.g., up a hillside, or by jumping or

even flying to a higher place, e.g., jumping up onto the elevated floor of a house, or flying up to a branch.

Maákina *nickname* of Apúriija

maaki *irreg.pl.* **maakiya** (n.) type of trap deployed at the mouths of *tíumaaka* (Paca or **majás**) burrows. The trap consists of a tube-like net bag made with **chambira** palm fiber cord, with an opening about 20-25cm in diameter, corresponding to the approximate size of a paca burrow entrance, and a drawstring closure. To set the trap, the open end of the bag is first tied with fine, easily-broken fibers to a hoop of stiff liana of the same diameter. This hoop is then secured more solidly to the area around the opening, the bag is folded up against the hoop, and the end of the drawstring closure is secured to something solid. Once the trap is set, the paca is harassed, typically by thrusting sticks into one of its other burrow openings, which provokes it to flee out of the opening where the trap has been set. When the trap works successfully, the paca runs into the folded bag and extends it fully, thereby breaking the fibers connecting the bag to the hoop while simultaneously pulling the bag against the drawstring, which closes the bag and leaves the animal securely trapped inside the now-closed bag.

maakíini *rt.* **maakii** (i.v.) make a traditional *maaki* Paca trap.

maakiisi *dialect.var.* of **maasi**

maakiisini *rt.* **maakiísii**
dialect.var. of maasíni

maákuwa (n.) **huancahui** or Laughing Falcon, a raptor that reaches some 50cm in length, with brown back and wings, pale mottled stripes across the tail, and a pale front and head except for brown patches around the eyes that are connected by a brown ‘strap’ around the back of the head. It is best known for its distinctive call, somewhat reminiscent of the laughter-like braying of a donkey. *Sci. Herpotheses cachinnans.* ► *Anth.* According to Iquito oral tradition, when this bird calls while sitting on an upper, live branch of a tree, it is announcing the onset of the wet season and the rising of the rivers; when it calls from a lower, dead branch, it is announcing the dry season and the dropping of the rivers.

maákuwa (n.) species of **cunchi**-type fish that reaches up to 30cm and lives in creeks and rivers that drain areas with clayey soils; it is yellowish brown in color with a single transverse black stripe some 1cm wide that runs from its dorsal fin to its belly.

maakwaárika (adv.) slowly.

maamája • from Sp. **mamá.** (n.) mother, vocative term. ► *Gram.* Referential counterpart: *maámaaja.* ► *Socio.* This use of this Spanish loanword is deprecated by more purist native speakers.

maámaaja • from sp. **mamá.** (n.) mother. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

maámaati (n.) Amazonian Milk Treefrog, species of greenish-blue frog with brown mottling, about 7cm in length. It is best known for its loud distinctive call, *maam, maam, maam,* which is the source of its Iquito name, and which it is said to make from within the hollow of a tree in order to amplify its call. *Sci. Phrynohyas resinifitrix.*

maamii *irreg.pl.* **maamiiwa** • from Sp. **mamey.** (n.) **mamey,** cultivated fruit tree introduced to Iquito territory during the 20th century; its fruits are roughly pear-shaped, with crisp, watery, tart flesh. *Sci. Mammea americana.*

máana *rt.* **máa** *irreg.pl.* **máapi** (n.)
1. adult; a person who is no longer a youth or child; in traditional Iquito society, young men and women were considered adults from their early twenties on. ► *Socio.* The plural form may be used for a singular referent as a means of showing respect. 2. vocative term used for adults of approximately the same age as the speaker.

maánakaja (n.) chopped manioc for making manioc beer; manioc that has been, peeled, washed and chopped into chunks for cooking and mashing to make manioc beer mash. *dialect.var.* **suúrukuuja.**

maanakaajúuni *rt.* **maanakaájuu** (i.v.) peel and chop manioc tubers into small chunks for boiling, generally to make manioc beer mash (*sakáika*); traditionally, this activity was most commonly carried out in the garden in which

the manioc was harvested, so that the manioc is already brought back ready to boil. *Nanay dialect.var. suurukuujúuni.*

maánkwa • from Sp. *mangua*. (n.) **mangua** or mango, a fruit-bearing tree introduced to Iquito territory in the early 20th century. *Sci. Mangifera indica.*

maantáana • from Sp. *manta*. (n.) blanket.

maánuurika *lit.* elder (diminutive) (adj.) a little older, prototypically speaking of children. *Ex. Iina maaya, anuu taa júura maánuurika piyíni iipi = jinaji mirajaarika. That child is the oldest of all the children.*

maárakuuja *free.var.* of **maratásiija**

maaraaka (n.) notch cut around the circumference of a log or pole to help secure a rope tied around the object, typically for purposes of dragging it.

maaraakíini *rt. maaraákii* (t.v.) cut a notch (*maaraaka*) around the circumference of a log or pole, generally to help secure a rope tied around it.

maaraakúuni *rt. maaraákuu* (t.v.) give a haircut, cut someone's hair.

maárijj *impf.rt.* of **maárijjini**

maárijjini *rt. maárijj* *impf.rt.*

maárijj 1. (t.v.) commit an error or make a mistake when carrying out an action or task, especially a prolonged, goal-oriented task such as weaving, fixing a motor, or doing homework, but also said of

briefers actions such as using a name or a word incorrectly. ► *Gram.* This sense must bear momentary perfective aspect, *-rii*, and it cannot take an NP complement, but it may take a nominalized irrealis complement clause. **2.** (t.v.) attempt unsuccessfully, try but fail to do something. ► *Gram.* This sense cannot bear momentary perfective aspect, *-rii*, and it cannot take an NP complement, but it may take a nominalized irrealis complement clause. **3.** (t.v.) not know how to perform some action or task. ► *Gram.* This sense cannot bear momentary perfective aspect, *-rii*, and it cannot take an NP complement, but it may take a nominalized irrealis complement clause. *act./mid.* maarijúuni (active)

maarijúuni *rt. maarijuu 1.* (t.v.) cause to err, cause a person to make a mistake while they are carrying out a task, typically by interrupting them and breaking their concentration, or by distracting them. *Ex. Iina maaya, nu = maarijuu kúija taníini = jina. That child caused me to make an error in (my) weaving.* **2.** (t.v.) disable, injure, speaking of a game animal, such that it cannot escape. *Ex. Kí = maarijuu iina tíimaaka rimúsijja = jata. I disabled the Paca with (my) shotgun.* **3.** (t.v.) stun, specifically in the context of a fight, stun or knock out an opponent, e.g., with a strong blow, or break their fighting spirit so that they no longer have the ability or the courage to continue fighting. **4.**

(t.v.) render speechless, silence a person, typically in the context of an argument, by saying something that leaves them humiliated or incapable of responding effectively. *act./mid.* maárijjini (middle)

maáruwa • from Sp. **malva**. (n.) **malva**, species of bush that reaches 1-2m in height, with somewhat rounded leaves that are used medicinally to treat ‘interior fevers’ and ‘high pressure’ in the head. The leaves may be crushed in water, or sometimes in urine, and the resulting liquid drunk; or the pulped leaves may be used as a poultice, either on the head or, in the case of babies, on the sides of the body. *Sci. Malachra alceifolia.*

maasa (n.) **trompetero** or Gray-winged Trumpeter, species of largely terrestrial interior forest bird that reaches some 50cm in height, with a long neck, long legs, and a hunched, somewhat heron-like posture. Often encountered in small groups, they are prized as pets, as well as game. According to Iquito oral tradition, these birds mob jaguars when threatened, and drive them off with a flurry of blows from their beaks and limbs. *Sci. Psophia crepitans.*

maasa anásiiki *irreg.pl.* **maasa anásiikiwa** *lit.* **trompetero**'s shank (n.) plant that grows up to 1.5m as a slender stalk without any branches or leaves until the very top, where it opens up into an umbrella-shaped canopy of leaves. The plant is used medicinally, to help children walk at an earlier age,

by heating the leaves near the fire and rubbing them on the child's knees. The bare stalks are said to resemble the legs of the **maasa** (**trompetero**), from which comes the plant's name. *Sci. Abuta sp.*

Maasayúumu *lit.* **trompetero** river (prop.n.) the Mazán River, a tributary of the lower Napo River at the extreme north of traditional (19th century) Iquito territory, whose upper reaches were formerly inhabited by an Iquito subgroup called the **Maasikuuri**.

maasaati (n.) variety of **miñmiiti** (**chacrana**) used in the preparation of **aákuta** (**ayahuasca**); this variety causes those who take the drug to hear humming sounds reminiscent of the call of **maasa** (**trompetero**) birds. *Sci. Psychotria viridis var.*

maasi (n.) **llica**, type of hand net traditionally used for fishing, primarily in conjunction with **nuúruu** (**barbasco**), when large numbers of fish float stunned to the surface of the water due to the effects of the **barbasco**, and can be easily scooped up. The net is bag-like in shape, and made of **kanuu** (**chambira** fiber) cord, with a mouth some 20-30cm in diameter, and a depth of some 30-40cm; a single stiff piece of **maasi ánaaja** liana is bent so as to form both a handle and a rim to which the net can be attached. *dialect.var.*

maakiisi.

maasi ánaaja *free.var.* of **siiwikaayi**

maasi ánaaja *irreg.pl.* **maasi ánaaka** (n.) the wooden part of a

maasi hand net, consisting of the rim and handle, typically made of a length of stiff liana bent in the appropriate shape.

maasia (adv.) for a long time.

maasiaakíwaku (adv.) many locations or many places, said of e.g., going to many places, or placing objects in many places.

maasiáana *rt.* **maasiáa** (adj.) a large quantity or number of entities, denoted by a count noun.

► *Gram.* Despite the intrinsically plural meaning of this root, it typically bears general number agreement, *-na*, and it never bears inanimate plural agreement, *-mi*; it can bear animate plural agreement, *-pi*, but generally only does so for human referents. When used with a mass noun, this quantifier has a unitizing effect, coercing a count interpretation. *Ex.* **Atii = na na = tiitakiaaki = ná iina amaki, na = jíwiitakiaaki = ná, juu, maasiáana nasi, iitaka = jina.**

Then the followed the path and they encountered, wow, many chacras and a settlement. Ex. Nu = imiítarii kutitíini, nu = imiítakwaa síratáani waarata iitimira = jata, maasiáapi. *Then it dawned again, and she harvested manioc again with her fellow women, many (of them).*

Maasikuuri

irreg.pl. **Maasikuuriwaka** (prop.n.) Iquito subgroup that formerly lived on the Mazán river, constituting a subgroup of the larger *Madjanakáani* group that spanned the Chambira, Mazán, and Momón River basins. The last

contact between the Iquitos of the Pintuyacu River basin and those of the Mazán River basin occurred in the early 20th century when a man from that region, *Núsijaanu*, fled to the Pintuyacu River basin.

maasiíni *rt.* **maásii** (t.v.) capture something with a *maasi* hand net, typically in the context of the use of *nuúruu* (*barbasco*), which causes fish to float stunned to the surface water. *dialect.var.* **maakiísíni.**

maasiisi *irreg.pl.* **maasiisiwa** (n.) **tanrilla** or Sunbittern, bird species, rare in Iquito territory, that reaches about 48cm in length and has the basic body shape of water bird. Generally mottled brown in color, it has a long, sharp, yellow beak and white stripes above and below its eye, which is dark in color. It is most notable for the ornate pattern on the upper surface of its wings that is visible when it flies. *Sci. Eurypyga helias.*

maasiítaaja (n.) **poroto tunchi** or Pavonine Cuckoo, bird species that reaches some 40cm in length, with a long tail and crest, grayish-brown on the back and wings, rufous stippling on the neck and chest, and a white belly and vent. More often heard than seen, its high piping call is said to be like the sounds made by *nawiyini* (ghosts, spirits). *Sci. Dromococcyx phasianellus.* ► *Anth.* According to Iquito oral tradition, its song is the result of having been the object of love magic (*kwaakána*) performed by the *aaka páatu* (*sachapato*). *free.var.* **maasiítaaja sirijja.**

maasiítaaja (n.) type of evil spirit that manifests as an articulated skeleton consisting solely of bones and is said to take the spirits of those it encounters.

maasiítaaja sirijja *free.var.* of **maasiítaaja** *lit.* spirit bird

máasu *free.var.* of **ajírataaja** • from Sp. **mazo**.

maatarinaaja *dialect.var.* of **ipaaka** *fst.spch.* **maatarnaaja**

maátaaka (n.) species of locust that formerly descended in large numbers to eat produce in **chacras**, although elders report that they have not been seen in Iquito territory in decades. It is said that the *kukwaaaja* frog sings its song in order to scare this insect away from its corn crop, and the ponds in which these frogs are found are understood, in perspectivalist fashion, to be the corn fields that they are guarding. *Sci. Schistocerca* sp. *Ex. Kukwaaaja ápiiyaa*

maátaaka

nu = **sakaáruuki** = **iíkwaji**. *The puquiador* frogs shoo the locusts away from their corn (fields).

maataamáata • from Sp.

matamata. (n.) Matamata, species of aquatic turtle found in lakes and slow-moving river waters that reaches some 30cm in length. It has a distinctively lumpy, but not particularly domed, carapace, a long, flattened, wide neck, and a triangular head tipped with a somewhat slender snout, and is considered edible. *Sci. Chelus fimbriatus*.

maati (n.) **bajjal**, a low-lying area of the forest that inundates in the wet season, becoming a *ikwaana* (**tahuampa**).

maatíyuuti (n.) **marupá**, species of tree that grows mainly in inundating areas, reaching some 1.25m in diameter. It is valued for its durable white wood, which is made into planks; its fruits are believed to be poisonous to humans, and it is believed that flesh of animals that eat the fruits are poisonous to dogs but not humans. It is also said that *kuni pakiti* (**chicharra machacuy**), Lantern-Headed Bugs, which are likewise feared for being venomous, are frequently found on this tree. *Sci. Simarouba amara*.

maatíini *rt.* **maatii** (t.v.) move something from a lower to a higher location, e.g., from a riverside port to a house up on the bank, from the ground to an elevated floor, or from the floor to a shelf.

maaya irreg.pl. **mira, mirajaárika** (**non-possessed**) (n.) **1.** child, of any age, who is offspring of the possessor. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.* in this sense. **2.** a young child, generally of fewer than 9 or 10 years.

máaya irreg.pl. **mirajaarika** (n.) child, vocative term; term used to directly address one's own offspring. ► *Gram.* Referential counterpart: *maaya*.

maaya iyúusi *lit.* child nest (n.) womb; uterus.

maaya iikuútaaja (n.) species of medicinal plant traditionally used

to speed up the process of children learning to walk; the leaves of the plant were chewed and the fluid was dribbled into the child's mouth, to be swallowed, while the remaining pulp was rubbed over the surface of the child's body.

maayaakáani *rt. maayaaka* (i.v.) reject food offered one impolitely or angrily; typically said of children, but also true of some adult men; Iquitos report that this behavior is indicative of a personality trait that leads them to reject most food offered them in this manner. *Rel.* maayaakáana (n.) person who customarily rejects food given them in an angry or impolite manner.

maayaarika *irreg.pl. mirjaarika* (n.) 1. small child; term used to refer to children who are old enough to walk but who still cry easily, i.e., between 1-4 years old, approximately. *Ex. Iina maayaarika, nu = imákura nuu, imákura iina kaimíitu. That little girl ate it, she ate the caimito(s).* 2. in childhood, in the early period of life characterized by a child being dependent on their mother. ► *Gram.* This noun has the syntactic distributional property of a locative noun, in that it appears in clauses without being licensed by a postposition; it does not, however, take locative suffixes. *Poss.pref.* in this sense. *Ex. Kíija, k = iikiaárikí kí = maayaarika Kuyiisiyuúmu = jina; akami kí = kumikiáaki. I, in my childhood, I lived on Pava Quebrada; there I grew up.*

maayaasíini *rt. maayaási* 1. (t.v.) play. ► *Gram.* An optional object denotes the object played with, e.g., *piirúuta* 'ball'. 2. (i.v.) dance. 3. (i.v.) joke around, be playful.

maayaasíini (n.) 1. festivity or party. 2. a dance or style of dance.

maayaásiitáni *rt. maayaásiita* 1. (t.v.) play a trick on someone, joke with someone by deceiving them or deliberately lying to them. 2. (t.v.) play with.

maayitíisi (n.) Black Hawk-Eagle, a species of large raptor encountered in the forest and near forest edges, that reaches 65cm in height. It is generally black, except for its belly and vent, which have fine pale horizontal stripes, and its tail and the underside of its wings, which have broader pale bands. *Sci. Spizaetus tyrannus.* ► *Anth.* According to Iquito oral tradition, this eagle was once an old woman who had never succeeded in raising her own children past childhood, and who would lure away and play with other people's children, over the years eventually transforming into this raptor. It was therefore believed that this eagle was an evil spirit who would take the souls of children if it could, so when it was sighted, or more commonly, when its call was heard, adults would mark the tips of the noses of any nearby children with charcoal, which was believed to protect their spirits from this threat.

maayitíisi *irreg.pl. maayitíisiwaaka* (n.) person whose children repeatedly

fail to survive into childhood, typically due to neglect, such that he or she is childless at an age when most people have several children.

minákana *HDC pers.var.* of **aminákana**

minakíisi *socio.var.* of **aminakíisi**

minana *rt. mina* (adj.) **1.** tightly clustered together in a group, speaking of large numbers of small, roughly circular or spherical objects, especially leaves that are tightly clustered together, e.g., those of *mírri* (*sirena shimbillo*), bunches of small fruit that are clustered together, e.g., those of *namii* (*vino huayo*), or a heap of small fish that results from the use of *nuúruu* (*barbasco*) in a creek. **2.** tightly woven, speaking of, e.g., a hammock, a piece of fabric, or an *iitaari* (*crisneja*, panel of thatch).

minati *irreg.pl.* **miinari**, **minatika**, **minatiwa** (n.) pineapple, a traditional Iquito cultigen. *Sci. Ananas comosus.*

minati aniáasi *lit.* pineapple tail (n.) crown of pineapple fruit.

minati niiti *lit.* pineapple tongue (n.) pineapple heart, the relatively tough core running through the center of pineapple fruits.

minatikajina *free.var.* of **miinajina**

minikáani *rt. minika* (t.v.) shake something, e.g., to shake something so that something on its surface or attached to it is shaken off, or to attract attention from a distance. *act./mid.* **minikáni** (middle) *Rel.* **minikatasáana** (n.) something with

multiple parts that is regularly shaken (given as neologism for **shacapa** shamanic rattle used by mestizo shamans). *Rel.*

minikaajúuni (*rt. minikaájuu*) (t.v.) shake something repeatedly, often understood as being done gently, e.g., in waking someone. *Rel.* **minikatáni** (*rt. minikata*) (t.v.) shake something with multiple parts, e.g., a branch with fruit on it.

miniki *impf.rt.* of **minikáni**

minikiikáni *rt. minikiikáni* (i.v.) shake off one's body; shake one's body to rid it of something clinging to its surface, such as dust or water.

minikáni *rt. miniki* *impf.rt.*

miniki (i.v.) oscillate rapidly, e.g., a thin branch in the current of a swift river, or a leaf from the frond of an **aguaje** palm that is facing edge on into a breeze. *act./mid.*

minikáni (active) *Rel.* **minikiikáni** (*rt. minikiikáni*) (i.v.) shake one's body, e.g., a wet dog seeking to dry itself, or a chicken getting dust off its feather. *Rel.* **minikiijáni** (*rt. minikiijáni*) (i.v.) oscillate relatively slowly, e.g., a branch oscillating in a wind.

minítáni *rt. minita* *fst.spch.*

minita **1.** (t.v.) squeeze out with pressing (but not wringing) force, e.g., squeeze out juice from sugarcane by using a **moledor**, which presses sugarcane flat, or squeeze juice from the cut half of a citrus fruit by applying a symmetrical squeezing force at opposite sides of the circumference, towards the center; both liquids and solids may be squeezed out in this

fashion, e.g., the seed from a fruit, or a bot-fly larva (*tuútuuja*) from the flesh of an animal or person.

► *Gram.* The object of the verb denotes or indexes the substance or object that is squeezed out. **2.** (t.v.) strain to squeeze object out of body, typically used in reference to defecating when constipated or in giving birth. ► *Gram.* The object of the verb is the substance or entity squeezed out of the body.

minkáatu • from Sp. **mingado**. (n.) a thin gruel, typically made with rice or grated green plantain.

mírija *ELY pers.var.* of **miríjaaja**

miríjaaja (n.) **mishquipanga**, a cultigen with a fleshy stalk that reaches up to 1.5m in height, and from which multiple, long, broad leaves emerge. Near its base, it produces spears to which are attached multiple olive-shaped fruits that turn purplish-red when ripe. The fruits are edible: first they are husked, and then the seeds, which have a flavor reminiscent of cardamom, are removed; the fruits are then cooked as *ijiika* (**patarashca**), resulting in a stringy and somewhat glutinous pinkish-orange mass with a flavor strongly reminiscent of smoked salmon. The husks of the fruit are used to produce a purple dye, which is used to color *kanuu* (**chambira** palm fiber). *Sci. Renealmia alpina. ELY pers.var. mírija.*

miriyáani *rt. miríika drv.rt. miríya* (t.v.) squeeze between ones finger and thumb, whether lightly, e.g.,

when pinching a friend, or sufficiently to deform the object, e.g., when squashing a ripe plantain between one's fingers, or squeezing a fruit to force out a seed. ► *Gram.* A locative postposition (= *jina*) on the object indicates that it is not significantly deformed by the squeezing action (e.g., when someone is pinched), while absence of this postposition indicates significant deformation of, or damage to the object (e.g., when one kills an insect between one's thumb and finger). *Ex.*

Nu = miríkaríi iina ásapi nu = aamúuni = íira nuu. *He squeezed the ant between his finger and thumb to kill it. Ex.*

Nu = miríkkaki kí = namáti = jina. *He squeezed my arm. Rel. miriyaaajúuni (rt. miriyaaajúu) (t.v.) squeeze repeatedly between finger and thumb, e.g., to get someone's attention, or to soften a fruit, such as plantain, for eating.*

míríi *irreg.pl. míríiwa* (n.) **sirena shimbillo**, species of **shimbillo**-type tree that grows on river banks, its trunk reaching some 1m in diameter and having relatively hard wood for trees of this type; its fruits, of typical **shimbillo** form, reach some 10cm in length, but are not considered edible; the liquid resulting from cooking its bark is used to treat hepatitis. *Sci. Inga sp. Rel. míríiwajina* (loc.n.) grove of **sirena shimbillo** trees.

Míriiyúumu *lit. sirena shimbillo* creek (prop.n.) **Quebrada de Castilla**, a creek downriver of the

community of San Antonio, which formerly drained into the Pintuyacu a short distance downriver of the **sacarita de Castilla**, but due to the erosive action of the river, now emerges in the **sacarita** itself. The name of the creek comes from the fact that its mouth is surrounded by a large number of *mírii* (*sirena shimbillo*) trees. The headwaters of the creek are a *núisikajina* (**aguajal**, palm swamp) several kilometers inland.

mísiaa *irreg.pl.* **mísiaariwa** (n.) **lupuna**, species of tree that reaches up to 40m in height and has a trunk that can exceed 2m in diameter; considered the largest tree species in the region, it grows principally in areas with clayey soils, and its relatively soft wood is used to make plywood; also traditionally called *aasi niaatíja* (lit. ‘rain mother’) as it was believed that beating the trunk of this tree would bring rain. *Sci. Ceiba sp. free.var. ruupúuna*.

Mitáyakana (prop.n.) affectionate nickname given by the former **curaca** Shinchija to one of his grandsons, who died young.

miyajáana (n.) **1. caña brava**, species of wild cane that grows on the banks of relatively fast-flowing rivers (and therefore is quite rare in much of Iquito territory). In other parts of Peruvian Amazonia the stalks of this cane are commonly used to construct temporary shelters, and also as material for walls when nothing better is available, but Iquitos make only limited use of it in these ways. *Sci.*

Gynerium sagittatum. **2. isana**, the long and light, but quite rigid and strong, flowering stalk that emerges from the top of **caña brava** plants; this stalk is used throughout most of Amazonia to make arrows and light fishing spears. *HDC pers.var. miyajáana*.

miyíikiiri *irreg.pl.* **miyíikiiriwa** (n.) **sábalo grande**, fish species similar to the smaller *aaka íyuuri* or ‘true’ **sábalo**, which reaches 50cm in length and lacks the dark markings of the smaller species. It is not found in the Pintuyacu River basin, but inhabits larger rivers, such as the Nanay, where it is often found in large schools. *Sci. Brycon melanopterus*.

míyíiri *Nanay dialect.var. of miitáari irreg.pl. míyíiriwa*

miinajina *irreg.pl. miinarijina* (loc.n.) **chacra** or garden consisting principally of pineapples. *free.var. minatikajina*.

miinari *irreg.pl. of minati*

míini *rt. mii 1.* (t.v.) make, fabricate, construct, build, or create something, e.g., a canoe or garden. **2.** (t.v.) do.

míini (n.) **1.** custom or habit.

► *Gram. Poss.pref. Ex. lipi maakatúwa, na = míini taárika kuuwaa aamúuni juwaána = jata. The (our) ancestors, their custom was to kill game with spears. 2.* something that is a person’s fault or responsibility, an act for which that person is culpable. ► *Gram. Poss.pref. Ex. Kaá tíi ki = míini! Kina = míini = íiku kinaá tikitaki.*

It is not my fault! It is your fault that you'll be inundated.

míini *rt. mii* 1. (t.v.) have, possess; have an object in one's control or possession. ► *Gram.* When used in this sense, the possessor is denoted or indexed by the subject of the verb, and the possessum, by the object. *Ex. Kí = miiyaa kajiija. I have a (hafted) axe.* 2. (t.v.) have an illness or disease. ► *Gram.* When used in this sense, the illness is denoted or indexed the subject of the verb, and the person suffering from the illness, by the object. *Ex. Siisaramaajitáami iwaríyaaka miiyaakura kíija. I had three illnesses.* 3. (t.v.) be a particular age; be a certain number of temporal units old. ► *Gram.* The subject of the verb denotes or indexes the entity of which the indicated age is being predicated, while the object is an NP indicating the number of temporal units. *Ex. Jiítikari nu = miiyaárikí seis meses = na, wáari kana = iriaáriikiaakí Yarinacocha = jina nuu. When she was six months old, then we brought her to Yarinacocha.*

míini *rt. mii* (t.v.) happen; for something to happen to someone. ► *Gram.* The subject denotes or indexes an eventuality, while the object the person to whom the eventuality happened. ► *Socio.* The meaning conveyed by this sense of *míini*, which could conceivably be an extension of either its 'do' or 'have' senses, (speakers' free translations suggest the latter), are also expressed by *aaríini* 'pass'; the

latter is likely a calque from Sp. *pasar* 'happen'. *Ex. Saakaa míiyaa kíáaja, miisaji? What is happening to you, woman?*

míiníti kániisi *fst.spch. míinti kániisi* (n.) *curuhuara de banda negra*, species of fish reminiscent of a large piranha in shape. It reaches about 25cm in length, but with a very thick body 8-10cm in width; it has a distinctive back stripe in its middle, running vertically from its back to its belly; and it lives in large rivers and lakes, feeding on fruits that fall in the river, such as those of the *asinaja* (**puma panga**) plant. *Sci. Myleus schomburgkii.*

míinka *irreg.pl. míinkaka* (note **no tone shift**) • from Sp. *minga*. (n.) **minga**, a type of collaborative work party found in similar form throughout much of Peruvian Amazonia; in modern Iquito society **mingas** are organized by a given household to obtain labor for a task that involves a large number of person-hours of work; most commonly, **mingas** are dedicated to agricultural tasks such as clearing a new garden, subsequently planting one, or weeding an already planted one, but **mingas** are also organized for the raising of house frames or for the weaving of thatch for a roof, among other things; the host household issues invitations to specific individuals and households, who typically assemble at the host household to eat food and drink considerable quantities of manioc beer prepared for the occasion, after which the group moves to the

location where the work needs to be carried out, continuing to drink manioc beer while working; a halt to the work is typically called in the mid- to late afternoon, after which the group returns to host household to finish of the manioc beer, typically continuing the festivities into the evening; hosts of a given **minga** are expected to accept invitations to subsequent mingas hosted by guests of that **minga**, ideally resulting in a web of reciprocal collaborative work party relationships; there is good evidence that collaborative work parties were also found in traditional Iquito society, but the obligation that hosts of a work party provide food and drink, which is the distinctive feature of **mingas** as such, appears to have been adopted by Iquitos in the early 20th century, probably inspired by contact with mestizo society.

míira • from Sp. *miel*. (n.) molasses, an important product of commercial sugar cane farming, adopted by **patrones** in the San Antonio after the decline of profitability of rubber-tapping in 1920s.

miíriyati *irreg.pl. miíriyatiwa, miíriyatika* (n.) variety of *sakújaaja* (**piripiri**), a medicinal plant, that is used in a rite to make manioc plants grow large tubers more quickly; the small tubers of this plant were grated and mixed with *ikaja* (**cocona**) and manioc beer, and poured over manioc cuttings prior to their being

planted; the women who carried out the rite also drank this mixture, which reportedly led them to see the ‘mother’ of the manioc plant in the form of a small snake. This variety of **piripiri** has a thicker stalk than most varieties, and has more branches in its crown. *Sci. Cyperus sp. dialect.var. miíriyaaja*.

miíriyaaja *dialect.var. of miíriyati miísana irreg.pl. miísami* (**inanimate**) (n.) **1.** work, labor, or activity that one habitually performs. **2.** shamanic power or ability. **3.** belonging or possession, something owned by person or group of people.

míisi • from Q. **mishi**. (n.) domestic cat.

míisi jína *lit. cat penis* • calque of Q. **mishi uyiyu**. (n.) **mishi uyiyu**, variety of red, slender, and pointed and very spicy hot pepper, some 2-3cm in length; its name stems from its perceived similarity to a cat’s penis. *Sci. Capsicum sp.*

miiti *irreg.pl. miitiwa, miitika* (n.) **casho, marañon**, or cashew, a cultivated fruit tree with edible fruits of the same name that grows well both in sandy soils (*júka*) and in clayey soils (*tupaaka*). The wood of this tree is soft, and is at most used as firewood after the tree dies. Iquitos eat the fruit, but they discard the nut, since the layer underneath the shell and covering the nut proper causes the mouth to itch unpleasantly. *Sci. Anacardium occidentale*. ► *Socio*. Some speakers indicate that this name only denotes a wild variety that has

fruits very similar to the cultivated variety, giving the cultivated variety the name *maraniuu*; other speakers, on the other hand, insist that *miiti* is the Iquito name for both varieties. *free.var. maraniuu*.

miitíni *rt. miitii* (d.v.) give.

► *Gram.* Either the theme or recipient argument can be omitted when recoverable from context. *Ex.*

Nu = **miitíikuraaná n** = **ani nuu**.

He gave it to his mother. Ex.

Na = **miitíyaa kíija turíija**. *They give me smoked (meat). Rel.*

miitíijúuni (*rt. miitíjuu*) (d.v.) give repeatedly, to one or various people.

miji *impf.rt. of mijíni*

mijika (n.) **huanchaca blanca** or Magpie Tanager, large tanager that measures over 25cm in length, with a black head, chest, and nape, as well mostly black wings and tail; its belly, vent, shoulders, back and rump are sharply contrasting white. *Sci. Cissopis leveriana*.

mijiráani *rt. mjíita* (i.v.) occupy a hammock, whether sitting or lying.

Ex. Ísúuja mjíitaa

nu = **iníisi** = **jina**. *Ísúuja was in her hammock.*

mijiráani *rt. mjíita drv.rt. mijíra*

1. (i.v.) live well-established in a place, with a well-maintained house and productive gardens. *Ex.*

liti ki = **mjíitaa kina** = **árata**,

náaji jíita kina = **íikii k** = **isákuji**. *I live well here, like you, as you live*

upriver of me. 2. (i.v.) be a powerful and influential head of a household, in the sense of commanding respect within the household and also with

surrounding neighbors; being able to mobilize a significant amount of labor to make and maintain large gardens; and hosting large gatherings and parties on the basis of this abundance.

mijíni *rt. miji impf.rt. miji* (i.v.)

be completely or thoroughly cooked, regardless of cooking method. *Rel. mijitíni* (*rt. mijitii*) (t.v.) cook completely.

mjíitána *irreg.pl. mjíitáapi* (n.)

a person (typically, but not necessarily, a man), who is respected for their exemplary behavior, and the maintenance of their household, e.g., in maintaining ample **chacras** and a home well-stocked in food and other essentials, and who is consequently sought after for advice and for leadership roles.

mínina (n.) **rifari de altura**, tree species with straight trunk, reaching a diameter of 1m, and valued for its timber; it grows in relatively elevated areas, away from watercourses. *Sci. Miconia sp.*

míniikiitáni *rt. míniikiita* (i.v.)

alternate repeatedly between cloudy and sunny during a given day.

míníni *rt. míni impf.rt. míni*

drv.rt. míni 1. (i.v.) blacken, become black, e.g., by painting oneself with a black pigment, such as *aamina* (**huito**). **2.** (i.v.) ripen, of fruits that turn dark when ripe, e.g., *ipíiti* (**ungurahui**) palm fruits.

míniitáni *rt. míniita 1.* (i.v.) be

overcast, speaking of the weather.

Ex. **iina yawíini, nu = míniitaa.**

The day is overcast. 2. (i.v.) be dark and indistinct, speaking of an entity that cannot be seen clearly, due to, e.g., low light conditions, or being underwater. Ex. **Ja**

nu = karíjata = yaa jaari

nu = míniitamaa

aaka = karikuma = ji. *Something dark was already visible, approaching under water.*

mira *irreg.pl. of maaya* ► *Gram.*
Poss.pref.

mirajaarika (n.) children, speaking specifically of young children, generally of fewer than 9 or 10 years. ► *Socio.* This form, which is historically a diminutive, must be used if no possessor is indicated for the children in question.

míríija (n.) **huanchaca azul** or Blue-Gray Tanager, a bird species that reaches some 18cm in length. It is mostly bluish-gray, with noticeable white shoulders and wing stripes, and more markedly blue wing and tail tips, and it is deemed beautiful by many elderly Iquito speakers. This species is frequently seen at forest edges near communities, often traveling together in flocks of 8 to 12 birds. *Sci. *Thraupis episcopus.**

míríini *rt. míríi* *free.var. of manajúuni* *act./mid.* *míríini* (middle)

míríini *rt. míríi* 1. (i.v.) become pregnant, speaking of female humans and animals. ► *Socio.* speakers split on the meaning of this verb, with JPI strongly favoring

the ‘become pregnant’ sense, and ELY strongly favoring the ‘engender’ sense; note, however, that there at least one textual instance of JPI employing the ‘engender’ sense. Ex. **Jíita = na na = makikiaaki = ná tii iina = siriku na = kaakíija aákisíija = na, atii = na na = míriikiaáki = na.** *Since they slept by the side of their father while drunk, there they got pregnant.* 2. (i.v.) procreate, engender, or have a child (i.e., go from not having a child to having a child) speaking of both males and females, and both humans and animals. *act./mid.* *míríini* (active)

misiáani (n.) species of **cunchi**-type fish that lives in creeks and rivers, and reaches some 10cm in length; black, with a slightly paler, dark brown head, this fish has spurs by its pectoral fins that are considered venomous and are capable of producing painful injuries.

mitáani *rt. mita* *ELY pers.var. of íimitáni*

mitáani *rt. mita* (t.v.) remove a thorn, spine, or similar object from someone’s or one’s own flesh. *ELY pers.var. matáni.*

miti *impf.rt. of mitíini*

mitikiri *irreg.pl. mitikiriwa* (n.) **langosta**, species of caterpillar some 4cm in length, with longitudinal green and white stripes, considered a serious pest; one they invade a garden, they consume the leaves of all the plants, and they tend to attack gardens when manioc plants

are not yet mature. It is believed that they emerge from eggs attached to the underside of *aámiika* (**airambo**) plants.

mitiija *irreg.pl. mitiia* (n.) **taricaya** or Yellow-spotted River Turtle, species of large aquatic turtle that previously was numerous in the San Antonio area but is now found mainly in distant lakes and far up the Pintuyacu and Chambira Rivers. Its eggs, laid in beaches during the dry season, are much prized as food, and the combination of subsistence gathering plus commercial harvesting of these eggs, as well as hunting of the turtles themselves, led to their significant decline over the course of the 20th century. *Sci. Podocnemis unifilis*.

mitijákana *irreg.pl. mitijákiaaki* (n.) **motelo rumo**, manioc variety with a short stalk and many branches that produces long, thick tubers with white flesh and purplish skin. It is ready to harvest in a year, but may be harvested as late as 18 months after planting without the tubers suffering; it is also valued for making *fariña*, because the tubers have relatively few inedible fibers in them.

mitiia *irreg.pl. of mitiija*

mitini (n.) **cotolo**-type catfish that reaches about 10cm in length, with a cylindrical body 1.5-2cm in diameter and small mouth feelers. Dark brown with some yellowish mottling, its skin is slimy and it has few perceptible bones, which makes

it prized for cooking in *ijiika* (**patarashca**).

mitíini *rt. miti impf.rt. miti 1.* (i.v.) lose one's head hair. **2.** (i.v.) lose leaves, typically speaking of trees at a change of season.

miyajáana *HDC pers.var. of miyajáana*

miyaki *free.var. of siika irreg.pl. miyákiwa*

miyaaja (n.) Ruddy Ground-Dove, species of small dove, reaching some 18cm in length. It is reddish-brown in color, except for its head, which is somewhat more gray, and its bright red-orange legs. The species is often encountered in small groups feeding on fallen fruits. *Sci. Columbina talpacoti*.

miyáaku (n.) general term for any introduced hat or traditional headdress.

miyaakúuni *rt. miyaákuu* (i.v.) put on hat or headdress.

miyaara *irreg.pl. miyaaraa* (n.) **1.** general term for wild cats, including jaguars (*ikíiku*), pumas (*nakiráaru*), the smaller spotted cats (*kuuja*), such as ocelots, and the jaguarundi (*muuti miyaara*). **2.** domesticated dog. *Sci. Canis familiaris*.

miyaara aniaásijia *lit. wild cat's tail* (n.) grips placed towards each end of a spear (*juwána*); made from *tasiina* (*sinamillo* fiber), these grips were carefully woven with detailed, intricate patterns.

miyaara jíina *irreg.pl. miyaara jíinaka* *lit. dog penis* (n.) variety of **huitina**, a plant species with several

fleshy stalks that grow up to 1m in height, each with a single large, roughly triangular leaf. This variety has elongated, edible starchy tubers that reach about 15cm in length and 4cm in diameter, with yellow flesh and a thin soft skin; it is distinguished from the otherwise very similar *ikijáani* variety by having a red tip, which is reportedly the inspiration for the name of this variety. *Sci.*

Xanthosoma sp. free.var. miyaara jiinaari.

miyaara jiinaari *free.var. of miyaara jiina irreg.pl. miyaara jiinaariwa*

miyaara júuti *irreg.pl. miyaara juútika, miyaara juútiwa lit. jaguar Rufescent Tiger Heron (n.) Rufescent Tiger-Heron, species of heron that stands up to 75cm tall with a long, narrow bill, a relatively stout reddish brown neck, and pale stripe running down the front; it produces a low grunting call that is said to be reminiscent of sounds produced by jaguars and pumas. Sci. Tigrisoma lineatum. free.var. júuti.*

miyaara saapi *lit. jaguar stingray (n.) tigre raya, species of stingray that can reach 1.5m in diameter, brown in color, and covered with roughly circular markings some 5cm across, from which comes its name. Sci. Potamotrygon motoro.*

miyaara titikaarína *lit. jaguar's paw (n.) species of chimicua-type tree that reaches some 50cm in diameter and is best known for its lobed fruits, tan when ripe, which*

measure some 10cm in diameter, and resemble the feet of jaguars. These sweet fruits are covered with fine hairs, which irritate the lips and cause them to split and peel if they fruits are eaten without peeling, as when people suck the flesh out of them. Formerly eaten in large quantities, but now rarely consumed, Iquitos would fell the trees to harvest the fruit once they were especially tall. The wood is sometimes used for planks, but is deprecated for the ease with which weevils invade it. *Sci. Pseudolmedia sp.*

miyaaraa *irreg.pl. of miyaara*

Miyaaraáamu *lit. jaguar creek (prop.n.) Puma Quebrada, a small creek located approximately an hour upriver of the community of San Antonio, on the same side of the river.*

miyikáani *rt. miyika (t.v.) return or give back something that has been borrowed from someone or taken from a place. ► Gram. The object denotes or indexes the thing being returned. act./mid. miyikáani (middle) Rel. miyikaaníni (rt. miyikaánii) (d.v.) return (something to someone).*

miyíki *socio.var. of miyikáani*

miyiti (n.) **tambo**, temporary shelter, typically made of palm leaves, for overnight stays in the forest or on river banks during hunting or fishing trips.

miyitina (n.) species of **chimicua**-type tree with a very straight trunk that reaches some

30cm in diameter. It is harvested and sold commercially for roof poles, but is not used very much locally due to its tendency to become infested by weevils. This species produces small, sweet, red fruits that are similar to those of *kirajjuuna*, with very thin skins, but of somewhat smaller diameter (2cm) and more elongated (5cm).
Sci. Pseudolmedia sp.

miyitiini *rt.* **miyiti** (i.v.) construct a **tambo** or temporary shelter.

miyiki *impf.rt.* of **miyikáini**

miyikáini *rt.* **miyiki** *impf.rt.* **miyiki** (i.v.) return to a location. ► *Gram.* All speakers exhibit a root allomorph *miyiki* in the imperfective (note the irregular change in the penultimate root vowel), additionally exhibiting variable realization of the root as *miyiki* in non-imperfective contexts.
act./mid. miyikáani (active)
socio.var. **miyiki**.

miyuujáana *HDC pers.var.* of **múyuujáana**

miija (n.) general term for hummingbirds.

miija jikuriáaka *lit.*

hummingbird's manioc beer stew (n.) species of bush found in **purmas**, forest edges, and along paths. Its distinctive flowers, which are red with blue interiors, stand upright and tend to fill with water; this water was traditionally used to treat ear aches. *Sci. Palicourea elata.*

miika (n.) **añuje avispa**, a large, aggressive wasp species measuring 2.5-3cm in length and dark red in

color. It builds its nests in fallen logs and is known to attack in large numbers those that approach their nest.

miimiiti *irreg.pl.* **miimiitiwa** (n.) **chacruna**, general term for all varieties of this species of plant, which produces glossy, broad leaves emerging from a single stalk. These plants were traditionally cultivated in marshy areas near creeks for the preparation of *aakuta* (**ayhuasca**), and many varieties were cultivated, each of which was reported to induce visions of different kinds.
Sci. Psychotria viridis.

miínaka (n.) soot. ► *Gram.* This noun is homophonous with the regular abstract quality nominalization 'blackness'.

miínana *rt.* **miína** (adj.) black, and extremely dark shades of other colors such as green and brown. *Rel.* miínakáana (adj.) black tapered fruit (e.g., over-ripe plantains). *Rel.* miinanúuni (*rt.* miinanuu) (t.v.) blacken. *Rel.* miínaka (n.) blackness. *Chambira dialect.var.* **sapatina**.

miínana amáriiki

irreg.pl. **miínana amáriikiwa** *lit.* black **zúngaro** (n.) species of **zúngaro**-type catfish that reaches 1.5m in length; black, with a slightly paler belly, it is prized for having a lot of body fat, and soft, tasty flesh. This species is known for being a very strong fish that requires much effort to bring to shore. *Chambira dialect.var.* **sapatiki**.

miinana isïku (n.) *sarna negra*, skin malady, probably a form of ringworm, that appears as itchy red rings on the skin which gradually grow in size and then turn black.

miinana siiri *irreg.pl. miinana siiriwa* *lit.* black caiman (n.) **lagarto negro**, the largest species of caiman, reaching up to 4m in length, predominantly black in color. Once relatively numerous in large rivers in Iquito territory, and feared for their great strength and aggressiveness, they are now relatively rarely seen, probably as a result of both the trade in caiman hides during the 1950s and overfishing of the lakes and rivers on which they rely for food. *Sci. Caiman niger*.

mïini *rt. mïi* (t.v.) singe fur off skin of game animal, typically in preparation for cooking it.

mïini *impf.rt. of minïni*

miiniáaja (n.) kinship term of uncertain reference; now considered archaic, possibly a dialectal form for ‘cousin’.

Miiniikáani (prop.n.) father of *Saáráku*, the much feared Iquito shaman; born in the mid-19th century, he died in approximately 1920.

mïinii *irreg.pl. mïinúwa* (n.) Brown Capuchin, a numerous and frequently-hunted species of monkey in Iquito territory, noted for its playful and mischievous nature. *Sci. Cebus apella*.

mïinii siriija *lit.* Brown Capuchin bird (n.) Fasciated Antshrike,

species of dark-colored bird some 18cm in length with white transverse stripes all over its body, somewhat more densely on its underparts. Its distinctive call is said to be reminiscent of the call of the *mïinii*, Brown Capuchin Monkey. *Sci. Cymbilaimus lineatus*.

mïíratáani *rt. mïírata* *fst.spch.*

mïírta (a.v.) tolerate, withstand, endure something uncomfortable, physically or emotionally painful, or physically demanding. *Ex. Jiíta kia = nakariísana = na, aákari kiaá nu = júniina mïírataki. As (he is) your beloved, now you have to tolerate his smell. Ex. Naárikaá ki = mïírataakura = yaa iina iwaríyaaka = na. Just day by day I endured that sickness.*

mïírtaaka *dialect.var. of riiniáaka*

mïírtaaka (n.) thrush, malady common to children, in which white spots appear in the mouth.

mïisaji *irreg.pl. iitimira* (n.) 1. woman, adult human female. 2. female. ► *Gram.* In this sense the form functions as a nominal modifier, as in the expressions *pisiki mïisaji* ‘female tapir’ and *iina pisiki mïisaji* ‘this female tapir’. While the plural form for the adult human sense of this noun (see sense 1) is *iitimira*, the plural form for either of the female senses mentioned here is *mïisajika*.

mïisaji jïiyi *irreg.pl. mïisaji jïiyiwaaka* (n.) man who is excessively sexually active.

mïisájiikáani (n.) affectionate vocative term for a single young

woman, whether kin or not, between roughly 14 and 17 years old.

miisaka (n.) Linnaeus's Mouse Opossum, the largest species of mouse opossum in Iquito territory, whose body reaches some 20cm in length, with a tail some 25cm in length. *Sci. Marmosa murina*.

miisaka ariyajána *lit.* Mouse Opossum testicle (n.) **pericote caspi**, tree species that grows to some 30cm in diameter in **purmas** of relatively elevated areas away from rivers; it produces small inedible fruits that hang from long stems, reportedly reminiscent of the dangling testicles of Mouse Opossums; it is believed that the ash from the wood of this tree, when used as firewood, causes itching when it comes in contact with the skin.

miisaa *irreg.pl.* of **majána**

miisiáaku (n.) species of forest rat considered edible, and often captured in **chacras**; gray with a white chest, its body is approximately 6cm long, and it has both a long tail and large ears. *Sci. Rhipidomys sp.*

miisiya *ELY pers.var.* of **miisiyi**

miisiyi *irreg.pl.* **miisiyiwa** (n.) **sacha ajo** (or **ajo sacha**), a creeping vine with broad leaves that grows along the banks of creeks, especially in areas with clayey soil, and is capable of forming dense hedges; it is also cultivated near homes. Its leaves, which emit a strong, pungent smell, are used medicinally

to treat colds, fevers, and vomiting, as well as **saladera**, or chronic bad luck. It is used either by pulping the leaves in water or urine, and then bathing in the liquid; or by scraping the bark off the vine, soaking it in water, and drinking the resulting liquid. *Sci. Mansoa alliacea. ELY pers.var. miisiya*.

miitáari (n.) **musmuqui**, a nocturnal monkey species with a loud call. It was traditionally believed that this call was from a demonic creature that ate people, and that imitating its call would cause it to attack people. *Sci. Aotus vociferans. Nanay dialect.var. miyiiri*.

mujari *irreg.pl.* **mujariwa** (n.) species of dark-colored worm, up to about 20cm in length and about 1cm in diameter, that lives in the banks of creeks in areas with clayey soils. Formerly, these worms were dug out of their long burrows to serve as fish bait. *Nanay dialect.var. mujaríni*.

Mujariyúumu *lit.* worm creek (prop.n.) **Mojarra Yumo**, a creek located about 10 minutes downriver of the community of San Antonio by **peke peke** motor, on the same side of the river as the community. It has been an important area for harvesting **ijáwimi** (**irapay** palm) and timber since the 1970s, when the residents of community began to sell these forest products in Iquitos. ► *Socio*. The Spanish name of the creek appears to stem from a folk analysis of the Iquito name.

mujaríni *Nanay dialect.var.* of **mujari** *irreg.pl.* **mujaríniwa**

mujinana (n.) **meto huayo** or **maní huayo**, species of tree that grows in elevated areas away from rivers, especially in areas with clayey soils, with a relatively hard wood and a diameter up to 2m. It is used to make bases for plank boats and is known for its round fruits, about 8cm in diameter, which have oily seeds inside that are eaten boiled, toasted, or raw. *Sci.* *Caryodendron orinocense.*

muki *impf.rt.* of **mukúuni**

mukúraasi *Chambira dialect.var.* of **saápara**

mukúuni *rt. muku* *impf.rt.* **muki** (i.v.) rot or spoil, speaking of the flesh of animals.

múkuuti (n.) Blue Morpho, species of large butterfly with iridescent blue wings whose wingspan reaches 15cm. *Sci.* *Morpho sp.*

múkuutiríkana

irreg.pl. **múkuutiríkiaaki** *lit.* Blue Morpho Butterfly manioc (n.) **mariposa rumo**, variety of manioc with a grayish trunk and leaves that are more bluish-green in color than is typical for manioc, and thus somewhat reminiscent of the wings of the *múkuuti*, Blue Morpho butterfly. Its tubers have white flesh and yellow skin, and can be ready to harvest in six months if planted in clayey soil.

múkuutiríkiaaki *irreg.pl.* of **múkuutiríkana**

mukwájatina *rt. mukwájati* (adj.) bruised all over the body, e.g., due a beating.

mukwana *rt. mukwa* (adj.) smell rotten. *Rel.* **mukwawaasa** (adj.) smelly-mouthed.

mukwani *irreg.pl.* **mukwaka**, **mukwaniwa** (n.) type of *ijiika* (**patarashca**) made with **mayaco** or slightly spoiled fish.

mukwatáani *rt. mukwata* (i.v.) **mayaquear**, gather **mayaco**, i.e., somewhat spoiled fish, typically on the day after **nuúruu** (**barbasco**) fish poison has been used in an area; it is not unusual for some fish that were killed by the poison when it was first used to be missed during the first round of gathering them; the next day it is possible to return and gather some of these fish, now slightly decomposed.

muníini *rt. muúni* *drv.rt.* **múni** (t.v.) drill (not punch) a hole through a relatively flat and thin object.

murajúuni *rt. murájuu* (i.v.) turn over soil, push soil around, as when looking for something in the top layer of soil, e.g., earthworms for fishing, or when levelling and area of ground.

murákati (n.) **sacha coconilla**, species of softwood tree that grows quickly in recently cleared areas, but dies when other trees exceed its height; when mature, it measures 4-5m in height and its trunk reaches a diameter up to 20cm. The trunk is covered with large thorns that come off relatively easily, and

its leaves resemble those of **cocona** in shape and in having thorns, but its fruits are not edible.

murákatiiri *free.var. of takuúnaari irreg.pl. murákatiiriwa*

► *Socio.* This variant name (lit. ‘like *murákati*’) stems from the small sharp-pointed lumps on this stingray’s tail, which are reminiscent of the thorns on the trunk of the *murákati* tree.

muráani *rt. muuta drv.rt. mura 1.* (i.v.) dig a hole. *Ex.*

Na = muutakiaaki = na

niíya = jina, na = jímuukiaaki = ná nuu. *They dug a hole in the ground and buried him.* **2.** (t.v.) excavate something, dig something up, e.g., a manioc tuber; dig something out, e.g., an animal in a burrow. *Ex.*

Jaa nu = muútaa iina

nu = kuúriki, iina

nu = jímuukiaakí tii niíya = jina.

He is digging up the money that he buried there in the ground. *Rel. muraakúuni (rt. muraákuu) (i.v.) dig multiple deep holes.*

múrina (n.) **zorro** or Common Opossum; care is taken when preparing it to cook to remove its scent glands, which impart an unpleasant taste and smell to the meat. *Sci. Didelphis marsupialis.*

muriyuujátina *rt. muriyuujáti dialect.var. of pakíjatina*

muríyuukwáani *rt. muríyuukwa*

1. (i.v.) roar repeatedly, said of jaguars. **2.** (i.v.) grunt deeply or roar repeatedly, said of particular conventionalized vocalizations of Iquito men, which were traditionally produced in two main

contexts: 1) as an aggressive display, at the beginning of a spear duel or in issuing a spear duel challenge, in which case the man typically held his spear in both hands above his head and punctuated his rhythmic grunting by extending his arms above his head in sharp jabs; and 2) at the birth of a male child, when the father would carry out a similar performance, with or without an actual spear. *Rel. muríyuukwatáani (rt. muríyuukwata) (t.v.) grunt towards, or in honor of, a particular individual.*

muriyúuni *rt. muríyuu (i.v.)* make something with a circular shape, e.g., form the round mouth of a piece of pottery or a basket, or paint a circle.

muritíini *rt. muríti impf.rt. múruti fst.spch. múrti (i.v.)* fall over, speaking of something standing in or inserted into the ground, e.g., a tree or a house post. *act./mid. murutáani (active)*

murutáani *rt. murúta fst.spch. múrta (t.v.)* knock over something inserted in the ground, such a tree or house post. *Ex. Kwaaki, kwaaki, náana murútasíija tii na = ipúruuyaáriki. Open space, open space, (all the) trees knocked over where there were fighting. act./mid. muritíini (middle)*

múrti *impf.rt. of muritíini*

muruwíira (n.) **huicungo**, name for two very similar species of palm that grow up to 20cm in diameter and 10m in height, principally in areas with clayey soils. The trunk

and fronds are covered with spines, and the trunk is sometimes used for house posts. The fruits are edible by humans and are a favorite food of peccarries; and its **cogollo**, or immature frond, is used to treat hepatitis, by boiling it and drinking the cooled liquid. *Sci. Astrocaryum chonta, Astrocaryum javarense.*

murúuni (n.) river cut; section of river where, through erosion, a river has cut through a narrow neck of land separating two sections of the river that are connected by a curve, generally creating an island of the land that was previously on the inside of the curve. ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.*; the possessor is the land that has been cut.

murúuni *rt.* **muúti** *impf.rt.* **muúti** *irreg.pl.* **múru** (i.v.) erode away or wear through, most commonly said of the erosion of land due to the action of the river in eroding away a thin neck of land between two sections of a river, so as create a shortcut between them, but also more broadly applicable, e.g., to the thin part of a cooking pot that is wearing through due to age and heavy use.

murúunku (n.) **huambé**, two varieties of liana, both 2-3cm in diameter, one covered with blunt thorns and the other not. Both combine flexibility with considerable strength, making this liana a prized material for making baskets. The sap from this vine was used to treat toothaches, by applying it directly on the affected tooth. Iquitos know that the bark of

this liana, which can be stripped off in long papery strips, was used by neighboring groups in manufacturing blowguns, to wrap the two halves of the blowgun tube and bind them together. *Sci. Philodendron solimoesense.*

músati (n.) Cream-colored Woodpecker, a species of woodpecker that reaches 25cm in length, with an erect crest, buff-yellowish plumage except for its brown wings and tail tip, and, in males, a small red stripe next to its beak. Generally found near flooded forest as well as river and lake edges. *Sci. Celeus flavus.*

músati (n.) **gallinazo panga**, a bush, common in **purmas**, with broad leaves that, when rubbed, emit a strong smell reminiscent of rotting matter; the leaves, crushed in water together with **músiyi** (**ajosacha**) and other strong-smelling leaves, are used to prepare a liquid in which one bathes to rid oneself of **saladera** or chronic bad luck. *Sci. Cyphomandra hartwegii.*

musaami *irreg.pl.* **musaamiya** (n.) young fronds of the **musaasi** (**huasaí**) palm, which open in a broad fan and are prized as material for making temporary forest shelters against rain. *Sci. Euterpe precatoria.*

musaasi (n.) **huasaí**, species of palm whose trunks range from 10 to 20cm in diameter and whose wood is made into the **ripas** (slats) that serve as material to make house walls. Its young fronds (**musaami**) are used to make shelters

against the rain, and its heart is harvested and eaten, but Iquitos did not traditionally eat its fruits, which they consider bitter. *Sci. Euterpe precatoria*.

músiaka *play.var.* of **arasaaki** *irreg.pl.* **músiakiwa** *socio.var.* **amúsiaki**.

músiaka takína *lit.* **punchana** stick (n.) **estaca**, small sharp stick poking up from the ground, which can cause significant injury if stepped on while barefoot. Its Iquito name reflects a traditional belief that such sticks are gnawed to a sharp point and then deliberately placed by *músiaka* (**punchanas**, Green Acouchies) as traps to injure humans, in revenge for their tendency to hunt them.

musíyukwáani *rt.* **musíyukwa** (i.v.) swim repeatedly to and from various points within a given area.

musíini *rt.* **muusi** *drv.rt.* **musi 1.** (i.v.) swim, said of both terrestrial or aquatic creatures. **2.** (i.v.) wade through water, e.g., to cross a shallow creek.

musútina *rt.* **musúti** (adj.) white, speaking of solid or opaque entities; clear, not turbid, when speaking of water. *Rel.* **musutiníuni** (*rt.* **musutinuu**) (t.v.) whiten.

musútina aasi *lit.* white rain (n.) a light rain that endures for many hours, often the majority of a day.

musútina isiiku *free.var.* of **makina isíiku** ► *Socio.* This variant, with the adjective *musútina* ‘white’, rather than *makina* ‘unripe, green’, is reported to be a

20th-century calque of the Spanish term **sarna blanca**.

musútina katija *lit.* white sweet potato (n.) **camote blanca**, the largest variety of sweet potato, reaching some 25cm in length and 10cm in diameter, with pale flesh; it used to sweeten manioc mash and is eaten boiled or roasted. *Sci. Ipomea batatas* *var.*

musútina káarsa *lit.* white egret • from Sp. **garza blanca**. (n.) term applied to both Snowy Egrets and Great Egrets, large white herons found in Iquito territory; Snowy Egrets reach some 60cm in height, with a dark beak, while Great Egrets reach almost 1m in height, with a yellow beak; both have long dark legs and are found near water. *Sci. Ardea alba, Egretta thula*.

musútina siiri *irreg.pl.* **musútina siiriwa** *lit.* white caiman (n.) Spectacled Caiman, the lightest-colored caiman in Iquito territory, pale brown and olive green in color with dark markings; though the species can reach up to 2m in length, individuals typically only reach about 1.5m. Formerly abundant in the area, the trade in caiman hides during the 1950s rapidly depleted their numbers. *Sci. Caiman crocodilus. free.var.* **taasiita siiri**.

Musutirikwaa (*prop.n.*) Iquito woman born in the late 19th century, who became one of the wives of *Súkani*, the famed Iquito leader, and lived with him at the **Pihuayal** settlement, dying in the 1950s; known in Spanish as

Blanquiñosa, an allusion, like her Iquito name, to her comparatively pale skin.

muturuniika

irreg.pl. muturuniikapi fst.spch.

muturniika (n.) **avispa dura**, species of small black wasp that reaches some 0.5cm in length, and noted for being very difficult to crush because of its tough exterior; mostly found in areas with many **kúrja** (**mullaca**) bushes, it builds its nest, attached to the underside of their leaves, in a shape reminiscent of a rounded-bottomed cooking pot some 10-15cm in diameter.

muwanaaja (n.) **cunchi aceitero**, species of **cotolo**-type fish that reaches some 12cm in length, being brown except for a pale belly; it has large, bulging eyes, spurs by its pectoral fins and a spine by its dorsal fin; mostly seen near dusk, it is attracted to oily slicks on the surface of the water (e.g., as caused by motors leaking oil) and is often seen in the company of **kaníru** (**canero**).

muwaasi (n.) **sinamillo**, species of palm similar in appearance to the **musaasi** (**huasaí**) palm, but smaller, with a slender trunk that rarely exceeds 10cm in diameter and reaches a maximum height of 5-6m. Its fruits are reminiscent of those of the **musaasi**, but smaller and round; its wood is used to make **ripas** for **crisnejas** when **pona** is not available; and its fibers, **tasiina**, are extracted from the palm frond petiole to weave baskets and sieves.

Sci. Oenocarpus mapora. dialect.var. tuwiina. free.var. tasiina.

muwíina (n.) **machimango blanco**, species of tree that grows in low-lying inundating areas. Its trunk reaches about 1.75m in diameter and its wood is unusually heavy, making it unsuitable for commercial harvesting. Its bark, which peels off easily in longitudinal strips, is used to dye **chambira** cord black, and when the trees are slender, is used as tumplines (**tuuku**). *Sci. Eschweilera sp.*

muyújuni (n.) a type of nocturnal forest demon that has the form of a person, but can see perfectly in the dark; it tends to grunt as it walks through the forest, and if people remain sufficiently quiet, it will walk past them; if it hears them, however, it will spear its victims, smoke their bodies, and carry them off to be eaten.

múyuujáana (n.) **pacutilla**, variety of **amariyaaja** (**pijuayo**) palm, characterized by producing fruits of two sizes at the same time; the larger ones mature first and have the seed typical of these fruits, while the more numerous smaller ones mature later and lack seeds. *Sci. Bactris gasipaes var. HDC pers.var. míyuujáana.*

muyúuni *rt.* **muyuu** (i.v.) be arched or bent, have a curved shape, e.g., a rainbow, an arched branch, or someone with an arched back. *Rel.* **muyutuáni** (*rt.* **muyuíta**) (i.v.) be arched or bent,

speaking of an entity with multiple parts, e.g., a branch bearing fruits.

muyuuníini *rt.* **muyuunii** (i.v.) bend repeatedly into an arched or curved shape, e.g., a tree in a strong wind.

muyuuri *irreg.pl.* **muyuuriwa** (n.) a type of shallow round basket woven from the relatively hard veins of young *níikami* (**chambira**) leaves, which are left after stripping off the softer and more pliable portion of the leaf for use as fiber (i.e., *kanuu*). This type of basket was made with a loose weave that left large openings, and it was hung above fires to store cooked food, in the path of the smoke, to prevent spoilage. *dialect.var.* **iyúuri**.

muyuutakwáani *rt.*

muyuútakwaa (i.v.) move with a curving or circular trajectory.

muujináana (n.) **yacuruna sacha**, species of plant traditionally planted in the patio areas of houses, and used to prevent the malevolent attentions of *muújinaapi* (merpeople), who were believed to cause illness in their victims. From a single root stock of this plant grow some 10-20 stalks, which are segmented by large ridges every 5-7cm, and from which leaves grow directly. When crushed, the leaves emit a pleasant smell that was believed to repel *muújinaapi*. These leaves were rubbed over the bodies of those needing protection, especially those of young children and menstruating women, who were thought to be especially vulnerable to *muújinaapi*.

muujináana (n.) **yacuruna caspi**, tree species found on river banks and lake banks, reaching a diameter of 70cm. It has somewhat rough bark and the leaves are thick, green on the top surface, and grayish on the underside; these leaves are used in steam baths intended to cure colds.

muújinaapi (n.) **yacuruna** or person of the water; a race of creatures that, according to Iquito oral tradition, lives underwater, though they are all now believed to have withdrawn to the distant headwaters regions. When appearing above water, they had the form of very small people, and were believed to have magical powers, including maintaining the water in rivers and lakes. Children were traditionally cautioned not to throw stones in the water near dusk, since this was the time at which these creatures tended to appear, and it was believed that if one of them was struck, they would harm the child. It was also believed that shamans could exact vengeance on victims by inducing these creatures to capture a particular individual to live with them underwater; in this new life the victim saw these creatures as normal people and all the underwater creatures as the things they were familiar with on land, e.g., certain species of fish were perceived as cultigens like corn, or as objects like manioc mashing troughs.

muújinaapi júniina *lit.* merpeople smell (n.) fishy smell sometimes found near the water's edge; this smell was traditionally said to be left by *muújinaapi* (merpeople) when they came out of the water. In former times, presence of this smell would heighten people's caution regarding encounters with these potentially dangerous creatures.

muukúruuja (n.) species of *cotolo*-type catfish whose body reaches 15cm; it is dark brown with small darker circular markings, and orange-brown belly.

muúkuya (n.) large pile of manioc peels, typically accumulated after peeling a large quantity of manioc.

muúkwanasi (n.) Neotropical Otter or *nutria*, species of otter that reaches some 1.35m from head to tail, found principally in lakes in Iquito territory. *Sci. Lontra longicaudis*.

muúkwaaya *JPI pers.var.* of **muúkwaayi**

muúkwaayi

irreg.pl. **muúkwaayika**, **muúkwaayíwa** (n.) rainbow; according to traditional Iquito beliefs, rainbows were the source of a potentially fatal skin condition known as 'rainbow burn' *muúkwaayi ituuja* (**quemadura de arco iris**). *JPI pers.var.* **muúkwaaya**.

muúkwaayi ituuja *lit.* rainbow burn (n.) 'rainbow burn' (**quemadura de arco iris**), a skin malady believed to be the result of contact with *muúkwaayi iisaaka* (lit.

'rainbow urine'), the light rain that sometimes falls when a rainbow is out; it appears as a red itchy rash over much of the body, and scratching can quickly lead to open sores that become infected, seriously compromising the health of the afflicted individual.

muúkwaayi iisaaka *lit.* rainbow urine (n.) the light rain that sometimes accompanies rainbows; this rain was traditionally believed to be very dangerous, as contact with this rain was believed to cause 'rainbow burn' *muúkwaayi ituuja* (**quemadura de arco iris**).

muúkwaayi naami

irreg.pl. **muúkwaayi naamiya** *lit.* rainbow leaf (n.) **sacha arco or lengua de vaca**, species of plant that commonly grows in *mákisi* (**purmas**), fallow gardens. Its long broad leaves are used to cure 'rainbow burn', *muúkwaayi ituuja* (**quemadura del arco**), a skin malady believed to be caused by contact with rain while a rainbow is visible. As a remedy, the leaves of the plant are crushed and rubbed, which produces a froth that is applied to the affected area. *Sci. Asplenium serratum. free.var.* **waka nñiti**.

Muumúumu (prop.n.) Momón River, a tributary of the lower Nanay River whose mouth is a few kilometers upriver of the Nanay's confluence with the Amazon; the headwaters of this river were part of the traditional territory of the *Maájanakáani* subgroup.

muúniimi *irreg.pl. muúniimiya*

(n.) type of epiphyte, found on the trunks of trees in inundating areas, which produces large leaves about 1m wide and 1.25m in length; these leaves were traditionally used as coverings to shelter from rain.

muunúuni *rt. muúnuu* (t.v.)

blacken, e.g., by rubbing a surface with charcoal, or dying **chambira** fibre with *miríjaaja* (**mishquipanga**).

muúruwa (n.) **quitamuro**, an illness that historically ravaged the Iquito people. It first manifested with a high fever, followed by red spots on the skin which swelled and burst. In severe cases, the skin peeled off in large patches, requiring those affected to sleep on banana leaves so that their open wounds would not stick to bed clothing. Now this illness only affects children, but in the more distant past, adults also suffered from it, and some young children and older adults have died from it. Although similar in its symptoms to measles (*siarampiiwa*), Iquito elders distinguish the two illnesses.

muúruuki *irreg.pl. muúruuwa,*

muúruukiwa (n.) Ivory-billed Araçari, species of toucan-like bird that reaches some 35cm in length; its back and tail are green, its head has a dark cap, its face and neck are brown, its bill is mostly pale, its chest is dark with a dark red bib, and its belly and vent are yellow. *Sci. Pteroglossus flavirostris*.

muusajákwaa

irreg.pl. muusajákwaaipi (n.) Bearded Palm Weevil grub, an

edible white grub that reaches about 3-4cm in length and is mainly found in the trunks of *ipíti* (**ungurahui**) palms. *Sci. Rhyncophorus barbirostris* (*grub*).

muusajákwaa aariwati *lit.*

ungurahui grub palm weevil (n.) Bearded Palm Weevil, palm weevil species that measures some 3cm in length, and is noted for having a hairy-looking proboscis; preferentially lays its eggs in the trunks of *ipíti* (**ungurahui**) palms, which grow into the *muusajákwaa* palm grub. *Sci. Rhinostomus barbirostris* (*weevil*).

muusajákwaaipi *irreg.pl. of muusajákwaa*

muúsaka (n.) **1.** body odor, especially the disagreeable musky smell of human armpits. **2.** musky odor of the scent gland or *pisaki*, of the two peccary species, *anitáaki* and *kaasi*.

muúsana *rt. muúsa* (adj.) musky smelling, speaking either of the musky smell of strong human body odor, or the smell emitted by certain animals, especially *kaasi* (Collared Peccaries) and *anitáaki* (White-lipped Peccaries), but also others such as *sikuja* (Brazilian Porcupines) and *puukúru* (Marbled Wood Quails).

muusaníkwaa (n.) **isula**, species of giant hunting ant that reaches 2cm in length and delivers an extremely painful sting. Iquitos traditionally believed that when this type of ant dies, it affixes itself to a tree trunk and gradually turns into a *núriyi* (**tamshi**) vine; all such

vines were thought to begin their life-cycle as *muusanikwaa* ants. *Sci. Paraponera clavata*.

muúsaniika (n.) nest of **isula** (*muusanikwaa*) giant hunting ants, generally underground, and made at the base of a tree.

muusayúuna (n.) **pichu huayo**, also known less commonly as **isula huayo**, species of tree whose trunk reaches 10-15cm in diameter, with several trunks often growing from a single root stock. It is best known for its small red berries, of the shape and color of ripe coffee berries, which emit a distinctive smell said to be reminiscent of the smell of a woman's vulva, leading women to rub the peeled fruit on men during **carnaval**. The juice of the fruit is also said by some to alleviate the pain of an **isula** (*muusanikwaa*) ant sting when rubbed on the site of the sting. *Sci. Siparuna guianensis. HDC pers.var. muusáyuuti.*

muusáyuuti *HDC pers.var. of muusayúuna*

muúsaari *irreg.pl. muúsaariwa* (n.) type of **callampa**, a species of very soft white mushroom, up to 10cm in height and with a cap about 5cm in diameter, that grows on the trunks of fallen trees. It is considered edible and its consumption was traditionally said to help with resistance to illness.

muusi (n.) **hualo** or Smoky Jungle Frog, a species of toad up to 18cm in length with smooth, brown, mottled skin, and red patches on its sides. It is edible, and was

traditionally eaten either in *jikuriáaka* stew or cooked in *ijiika* (**patarashcas**). It is believed to have poisonous skin, which led people to peel it before eating it, although traditionally it was also believed that the poison could be expressed from the skin by repeatedly trampling the frog; it was also believed to have a venomous bite, which while painful, was not believed to be fatal. The dried bones of this toad are used medicinally, by scraping them to produce a fine powder, which is added to warm water and given to birthing women to reduce the pain of childbirth. *Sci. Leptodactylus pentadactylus.* ► *Anth.* According to Iquito oral tradition, the venomous nature of this toad was discovered when a woman died after her husband, angry with her, struck her vulva with one of these toads.

muusiaaráaja *free.var. of makwaa ímaaja*

múuta (n.) nature of the kinship that one person stands in with respect to another. ► *Gram.* The possessor of this term serves as the ego for calculating the kinship relation. *Poss.pref. Ex. Jaátaaraata kia = múuta tii iina miisaji? How is that woman related to you?*

muuti (n.) **añuje** or Black Agouti, a diurnal rodent that reaches some 75cm in length, with a tiny, almost vestigial, tail. It is hunted for its meat, and is known to eat manioc from swidden gardens. *Sci. Dasyprocta fuliginosa.*

muúti *impf.rt. of murúuni*

muuti asúraaja *free.var.* of **puusuukwáana** *lit.* Black Agouti manioc

muuti asúwaja *lit.* Black Agouti **bujurqui amarillo** (n.) species of **bujurqui**-type fish found in creeks and lakes, similar to the larger *asúwaja* but with a less prominent, more rounded snout, reminiscent of that of the *muuti* or Black Agouti. Measuring up to 12cm in length, it has distinctive bluish coloring on its face.

muuti áwasi *lit.* Black Agouti finger (n.) **pata de añuje**, species of large black hunting wasp that reaches some 3cm in length and delivers a very painful sting. It is known for its small but distinctive nest, typically found hanging on the underside of branches, which consists of just three cells merged together in a shape reminiscent of the paw of a *muuti* (Black Agouti).

muuti iíkiája *lit.* Black Agouti feces (n.) **achira**, a small herbaceous plant that produces small hard, dark fruits that are said to resemble the feces of *muuti*.

muuti jiniija *free.var.* of **muuti jiniiri** *irreg.pl.* **muuti jiniijaka** *lit.* rubbing of Black Agouti

muuti jiniiri *irreg.pl.* **muuti jiniiriwa**, **muuti jiniirika** *lit.* rubbing of Black Agouti (n.) ‘Black Agouti rub’ style of weaving *iítaari* (**crisneja** thatch panels), in which the *ijáwiimi* (**irapay**) palm frond stems are woven over the palm wood lath in a way that creates a herringbone pattern running along the length of the lath; the name of

this style comes from the conceptualization of the V-shape of the herringbone pattern as resembling the way the Black Agouti’s forepaws rub together in its characteristic manner of eating. *free.var.* **muuti jiniija**.

muuti miyaara *irreg.pl.* **muuti miyaaraa** *lit.* Black Agouti wild cat (n.) **añushi puma** or Jaguarundi, the smallest of the species of wild cats found in Iquito territory. Typically gray in color, its body reaches about 65cm in length and its tail is almost as long as its body. *Sci. Herpailurus yaguarondi*.

muuti siriija *lit.* Black Agouti bird (n.) general term for gray and black *Myrmotherula* Antwrens, known locally as **batará**, such as the Amazonian Streaked-Antwren, Gray Antwren, Long-Winged Antwren, and White-Flanked Antwren. These small birds reach about 10cm in length, with short tails and, for their size, relatively long beaks. They often forage with mixed-species flocks near the ground and their distinctive calls are, according to Iquito oral tradition, a sign that they have seen a *muuti* or Black Agouti. Perceived by Iquitos to lead the mixed flocks in which they participate, their dried bones are the key ingredient in a form of traditional men’s love magic: the bones were ground to a fine powder, which, when rubbed on the skin of the desired woman, caused her to fall in love with the man, and follow him around in the manner that the other birds of the

flock follow the **muuti sirijja**. *Sci. Myrmotherula spp. (gray and black)*.

muutiina (n.) medicinal plant traditionally used to treat dogs so that they become better hunters of *muuti* (Black Agouti); the plant is soft-stemmed and herbaceous, with soft, roundish, green leaves, and reaches about 1m in height, at which point it tends to lean over and continue growing on the ground. To treat a dog, the animal is tied up and the liquid squeezed from the leaves of the plant is dripped into its mouth. This plant reportedly looks very similar to *anajúuti*, a medicinal plant used to protect gardens from pests.

muúturuna *rt. muúтуру* (adj.) **1.** thick, tough, or stiff, speaking of relatively flexible materials such as leaves, e.g., **macambo** leaves; fabric, e.g., denim or canvas; or heavily callused skin. **2.** hard-shelled, speaking of entities as varied as animals, e.g., turtles and armadillos; certain insect-species with hard exoskeletons; and hard-shelled fruits, e.g., unripe *ipüiti* (**ungurahui**) fruits.

N

na = (pro.) they, them; third person plural pronoun.

na = (pro.) their; third person plural possessive pronoun.

najaápusa *ELY pers.var.* of **najaápusi**

najaápusi

irreg.pl. **najaápusiwaaka**, **najaápusuuka** (n.) 1. orphan.

► *Socio.* For certain speakers, especially JPI, this term exclusively has the sense of ‘orphan’, and they strongly disagree with its use as a kinship term; for other speakers, however, including ELY, this is the default term for nephews and nieces, and they rarely use the more specialized terms for these kinship relations. 2. nephews and nieces of female ego; female ego’s brother’s and sister’s sons and daughters. *ELY pers.var.* **najaápusa**.

najaápusuuka *irreg.pl.* of **najaápusi**

naji 3.poss. of **naji**

najika (n.) nose. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.* *Rel.* riwa najikana (adj.) bent-nosed. *Rel.* pari najikana (adj.) broad-nosed. *Rel.* najika muyuutáana (adj.) aquiline-nosed. *Rel.* najika muyuuyáana (n.) person with an aquiline nose.

nájika 3.poss. of **ájika**

najika nuútima *lit.* nose base (n.) bridge of nose.

najiwáaku *irreg.pl.* **najiwaraa** (n.) nostril.

najiwaraa *irreg.pl.* of **najiwáaku**

najiwíniikíini *rt.* **najiwíniiki**

(i.v.) sniff about, typically to identify a smell or identify its source, either pointing one’s head in various directions, as is typical of humans, or running around to various locations, as typical of dogs.

najiwíini *rt.* **najiwíi** (t.v.) smell an odor or fragrance.

nájuukwaasi 3.poss. of **ájuukwaasi**

nakájinaku 3.poss. of **akájinaku**

nakájinakuúraji 3.poss. of **akájinakuúraji**

nakájinaaja 3.poss. of **akájinaaja**

nakajiyúuki 3.poss. of **akajiyúuki**

nakánataaja 3.poss. of **akánataaja**

nakaríini *rt.* **nakariíi** (t.v.) be about to do something, or experience some eventuality.

► *Gram.* This verb obligatorily takes an irrealis clausal complement, and does not take an NP complement.

Ex. **Kí** = **nakariíyaakura sisíini**. *I almost drowned.*

nakaríini *rt.* **nakarii** **1.** (t.v.) want, experience a desire for a thing or for the realization of an eventuality. ► *Gram.* This verb may take a nominal complement, or one of three kinds of clausal complements. The most common kind of clausal complement is a non-finite irrealis clause, which requires the subject of the complement clause, which is unexpressed, to be coreferential with the subject of the matrix clause. The second type is also a non-finite irrealis clause, but with an overt subject (expressed as a subject proclitic) that is not coreferential with subject of the matrix clause, and whose nominalized verb takes the postposition = *úra*. The third type is a semi-finite irrealis clause, which exhibits an overt subject that is not coreferential with subject of the matrix clause, and which bears the same tense as the matrix clause, but obligatorily bears perfective aspect (which may be an associated motion morpheme that expresses perfective viewpoint aspect). *Ex.* **Kí = nakariíyaa karásiika.** *I want achiote.* *Ex.* **Kí = nakariíyaa kí = nasi kamaráani.** *I want to clear my garden.* *Ex.* **Kí = nakariíyaa samúkwaati asáani naajáaja.** *I also want to eat plantains.* *Ex.* **Kana = nakariíyaákiaana kinaá nuu síwíirákwa.** *We want you to go and visit him.* *Ex.* **Íyaa iina = na, nu = aátikiaaki náaji,** “**Kí = nakariíyaa kia = níkíni = úra** **kí = kaakíjawaaka.**” *Then she said to him, “I want you to see my*

parents.” **2.** (t.v.) like. ► *Gram.* This sense takes a nominal complement. *Ex.* **Nu = tuújiyaa, nu = nakaríi = na pí = kuwasíini iina señorita, Ikítu jinaana.** *She was listening, and the young woman from Iquitos liked our language (she said).* **3.** (t.v.) love. ► *Gram.* This sense takes a nominal complement. *Ex.* **Nu = nakariíyaárikí iina taá taara miíyána.** *He loved those who were poor.*

nakariísana *irreg.pl.* **nakariísami** (**inanimate**), **nakariísapi** (**animate**) (n.) beloved; something or someone that is habitually or typically liked or loved. *Ex.* **Jíta kia = nakariísana = na, aákari kiaá nu = júniina miíratáki.** *As (he is) your beloved, now you have to tolerate his smell.*

nakásimi *3.poss.* of **akásimi**

nákati *3.poss.* of **ákati**

naki *3.poss.* of **aki**

naki *irreg.pl.* **nakiwa** (n.) forest in general.

naki imíika *irreg.pl.* of **naki imíini** *lit.* forest **almendra**

naki imíini *irreg.pl.* **naki imíiya,** **naki imíika** *lit.* forest **madre** (n.) **madre de la selva** or **sacharuna,** beings with magical abilities who live in the forest and have the appearance of people. Generally invisible, they appear before people whom they select, offering them the assistance of their powers, often in hunting. They typically become jealous of their humans, putting them in conflict with their neighbors and family, often leading

to the death of family members or the supposed ‘master’ of the *naki imñini*.

naki imñini siriija *free.var.* of **sirímaaja** *lit.* forest madre bird

naki páraaka (n.) variety of *kami* (Coati) that is larger and more reddish in color than the more common variety, which is darker, almost black, in color. This variety is known for traveling at most in pairs, unlike the latter, which forms groups of up to a dozen individuals. *Sci. Nasua nasua*.

naki páriiki *dialect.var.* of **nána páruuti** *lit.* forest Spix’s Guan

naki tawiikiri *lit.* forest Black Fronted Nunbird (n.) Yellow-billed Nunbird, distinguished from the more common Black-fronted Nunbird by living far from forest edges and human habitations, and by having a yellow, rather than red, bill. *Sci. Monasa flavirostris*. ► *Anth.* According a humorous piece of Iquito oral tradition, its notable call is addressed to the Great Tinamou (*ráana*), and says, ‘A jaguar is about to get you, so I’ll stay with your widow!’.

nakikuuja *irreg.pl.* **nakikuuya** (n.) tortoise or **motelo**; this term is used for both Red-footed and Yellow-footed Tortoises. Mostly found in areas of greater elevation, far from rivers, their flesh is highly prized and the live animals may be kept for some time before they are consumed. *Sci. Chelonoidis denticulata*, *Chelonoidis carbonaria*.

nakikuuja ámaki *free.var.* of **nakikuuja maakánaaja** *irreg.pl.* **nakikuuja ámakiya** *lit.* tortoise path

nakikuuja marasi *dialect.var.* of **nakikuuja maakánaaja** *lit.* tortoise intestine

nakikuuja maakánaaja *lit.* tortoise stairs (n.) species of relatively broad, flat, and rigid liana which is undulated in such a fashion as to vaguely resemble steps. The variant name *nakikuuja marasi* (*lit.* tortoise intestine) stems from the fact that the undulated nature of the vine resembles the intestines of a tortoise. *dialect.var.* **nakikuuja marasi**. *free.var.* **nakikuuja ámaki**.

nakikuuja napinija *irreg.pl.* **nakikuuja napinika** *lit.* tortoise pepper (n.) **uvos**, species of tree that grows in areas of greater elevation with clayey soil, its trunk reaching some 75cm in diameter. The tree has very hard wood and it produces small yellow fruits some 1.5cm in diameter that are both sweet and tart in taste, and are eaten desultorily by Iquitos, but not collected in large quantities. The bark is used to treat bleeding and gynecological problems; the bark is boiled in water and this water is used to wash the interior of the vagina. The name of this tree derives from the fact that its fruits are commonly eaten by tortoises. *Sci. Spondias mombin*.

nakikuuja titikaarfina *lit.* tortoise foot (n.) **motelo chaqui**, species of **chimicua**-type tree very

similar to *miyaara titikaarfina*, but with smaller fruits, reaching only some 5cm in diameter. Likewise sweet and edible, these fruit were traditionally harvested by felling the tree, such that they are now no longer found in areas close to communities. *Sci. Pseudolmedia sp.*

nakikuujákana

irreg.pl. nakikuujákiaaki lit. tortoise manioc (n.) variety of manioc characterized by short stalks reaching only some 1.5 in height, and prized for producing large numbers of purple-skinned tubers.

nakikuujákiaaki *irreg.pl. of nakikuujákana*

nakimíiti *irreg.pl. nakimíitiwa* (n.) variety of *míimíiti* (*chacruna*) used in the preparation of *aákuta* (*ayahuasca*); this variety is said to allow one to see forest spirits and demons. It is also used to achieve the same effect by placing a small bit of chewed leaf mixed with saliva directly in the eyes. *Sci. Psychotria viridis var.*

nakiráaru *irreg.pl. nakiráaruwa* (n.) puma, considered by Iquitos to be more aggressive than the jaguar. *Sci. Puma concolor.*

nakitaaka (n.) a strongly intoxicating beverage, speaking both of manioc beer (*itñiija*) and *ayahuasca* (*aákuta*). Among other uses, strongly intoxicating beverages were prepared as punishments for those who offended or harmed someone, with the offended party inviting the

guilty one to drink until they were incapacitated.

naki 3.poss. of **aki**

nakújumi *socio.var. of anakújumi*

nákuma 3.poss. of **ákuma**

nakúmari 3.poss. of **akúmari**

nakúmiiti 3.poss. of **akúmiiti**

nakúmiisana 3.poss. of **akúmiisana**

nákusi 3.poss. of **akusi**

nakusitíini *rt. nakusitii* 1. (d.v.) show; show or demonstrate something about a person or thing, e.g., where it is, what it is, or who the individual is that is associated with a particular name or social role. *Ex. Nu = nakusitiikura kíija nu = íimina. He showed me his canoe. Ex. Nu = nakusitiikura kíija tíira tíi nu = íikii. She acquainted me (with the place) there where she lives.* 2. (d.v.) introduce; introduce someone to someone else or acquaint someone with someone else. *Ex. Nu = nakusitiikura kíija niyaaka. She introduced me to her husband.*

nakusii (interj.) “you know?”, “guess what?”, interjection employed as an opening to a turn of talk in which the speaker gives news to their addressee. ► *Gram.* This interjection obligatorily bears a second person singular or plural subject marker, and it appears either utterance initially or preceded at most by a vocative; it is typically produced with a marked rising intonation, followed by a clear intonational break. *Ex. Kia = nakúsii, ámaaja, jaa mitiija*

masiki. *You know, uncle, the turtle has already escaped.*

nakusíini *rt.* **nakusi** 1. (t.v.) know or be familiar with; know a fact, know how to carry out a particular action or task; be familiar with an individual, place, or other entity in the world. ► *Gram.* This sense can take five types of complements: 1) a referential NP or pronominal object; 2) a discourse anaphor, i.e., an element anaphoric with a proposition in the preceding discourse, in which case the verb is construed as indicating knowledge of the proposition by the subject; 3) a non-finite irrealis clause, in which case the subject of the main clause is construed as knowing how to realize the eventuality denoted by the non-finite complement clause; 4) a finite complement clause, consisting of an embedded interrogative introduced by an interrogative element; 5) a finite complement clause, introduced by the adverb *náaji* ‘thus’, with the deictic characteristics of a reported speech complement, construed as propositional knowledge of the proposition conveyed by the complement. *Ex. Jaa kí = nakusiaárikí naajaá siisaárika tawí kuwasíini.* *By then I also knew a little Spanish.* *Ex. Jaátaaraa pí = nakusiríi niwa!* *How we would like to know that (i.e., how the jaguar died)! Ex. Nu = nakusiaárikí naajaá puraajíini puraája = jina.* *He also knew how to play flutes.* *Ex. Kaa kí = nakusíi káníika taa kiáaja. I*

don't know who you are. Ex.

Jíitikari nuúkiika iwíiriána ílkii = na, jíitikari nu = nawiyini puwaájii = na, jaa kana = nakúsii náaji, “Aákari = na kaa iina apíriiyaa iwaríini pí = kujímani.” *When there is a sick person, and when his spirit has whistled, then we know, “Now our companion will not escape death.”* 2. (t.v.) feel, perceive a sensation on the skin or in the flesh. ► *Gram.* This sense requires the use of the momentary perfective *-rii* and takes an NP complement or an irrealis non-finite complement clause. *Ex. Jaa kí = nakusiríi iina anásaka kuni.* *I'm already feeling the pain of the snake (bite).* 3. (t.v.) realize or become aware of.

► *Gram.* This sense requires momentary perfective aspect *-rii*. *Ex. Jíitikari = na iina nakusiriikuraaná miyaara náaji, “Jaa k = iwíiríi,” jawáari = na nu = nitimaakuraana nuúkiika náana = ánuura, náaji jíita iina náana, uumána.* *When the tiger realized, “I'm dying,” he ran towards a tree, a tree like this one, large.*

nakusíini (n.) 1. wisdom or knowledge. *Ex. iina nu = nawiyini, nu = miitiikuraaná nu = nakusíini nuu.* *That spirit of his, his spirit, he gave it his wisdom.* 2. with caution or care. ► *Gram.* In this sense, the noun appears with the instrumental postposition = *jata*, indicating that an action is carried out carefully or cautiously. *Ex. Kw = aátii nuu, “Nakusíini = jata kiaa aamíyaakiki, nakijina.”* *I say to*

her, "You must walk with care, in the forest."

nakuta (n.) unidentified species of palm that grows primarily in areas with clayey soils (*tipáaka*); it grows to some 3m in height with a trunk about 10cm in diameter, and has leaves reminiscent of those of the *musaasi* (**huasaí**) palm. It produces long bunches of fruits, which are the size of *pájaati* (**chambira** palm fruits) and yellowish when ripe, but not edible by humans; this palm is not used for any purpose.

nakutáni *rt.* **nakuta** (t.v.) harvest a **racimo** or bunch of palm fruit from a tree by pulling the bunch off the tree, typically with a hook.

nakúumi 3.poss. of **akúumi**

namájata (adv.) be strongly by affected by the hallucinogenic properties of *aákuta* (ayahuasca).
► *Gram.* This adverb appears to be restricted to a single construction, in which **ayahuasca** is the notional subject of *múni* and the affected party its object. *Ex. iina aákuta, namájata nu = miíyaa kúja. The ayahuasca is affecting me strongly.*

namájatina *rt.* **namájati** (adj.) have the quality of being mind-altering or intoxicating, to the degree that one's perception of reality is significantly changed, said of **ayahuasca** or strong alcohol.

námaki 3.poss. of **amaki**

namákijina 3.poss. of **amákijina**

námaku (n.) wing, be it of a bird, bat, insect, or aeroplane. ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.*

= **namásikaraata** (postp.) behind, said of the spatial relationships between speaker and figure in which the ground intervenes between the speaker and figure and substantially interferes with visual or physical access to the figure, e.g., broom being behind a door, a pot being behind a house, or a cat being behind a chair. Note that the felicitousness of this term does not in any way depend on any inherent orientation relevant for the ground. *ELY pers.var.*
= **amásikaraata**.

namati *irreg.pl.* **namátikaka**, **namátika** (n.) 1. arm. ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.* 2. forelimb of an animal with four or more legs. ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.*

namátiiki (n.) shirt of any style, be it long-sleeved, short-sleeved, or a t-shirt.

namatiikíini *rt.* **namatiíkii** (i.v.) put on shirt.

nami (adv.) 1. there downriver.

► *Gram.* This is the anaphoric counterpart of *naami*, used to refer back to a downriver location already established in discourse. *Ex. Pi = káriiyaa pi = síruuma naami, nami = ji pí = miyíkkikwaa. Let's keep an eye on our barbasco downriver, and from there downriver we will return (home).* 2. down there. ► *Gram.* This is the anaphoric counterpart of *naami*, used to refer back to a lower location already established in discourse. *Ex.*

Naami = na pí = karikuma, iiti tii p = íkii iina = jina níyia, naami pí = karikuma, naa = nami = na

taami iita, taapi kaaya ílkii, náaji jíta p = ílkii iiti. *Below, under us, here where we live on this earth, below, under us, down there, there are also other houses and other people, like those that are here.* **3.** in there, inside there. ► *Gram.* This is the anaphoric counterpart of *naami*, used to refer back to an interior location already established in discourse. *Ex. Sísanurika aaka kina = saatarii nami samaku = jina.* *Pour a little bit of water there inside, in the gourd.*

namija (n.) **1.** coco, or eye-like opening in the weave of a woven item like a net bag or a basket. **2.** base of a basket or ceramic vessel; the use of this term probably originated with baskets, since the base of basket often has an eye-like hole in the center, and was subsequently was extended to ceramic vessels.

namija *irreg.pl. naamiya, namijaka* (n.) **1.** eye. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.* **2.** vision or sight, the visual sense. ► *Gram. Poss.pref. Ex. Kí = namija ajakuúsikura naajáaja, iyaamiaákuji kw = aamýaakii nakijina irákana tikii kí = namija = jina.* *My sight has deteriorated too, because I walk in the forest and the pucacuro ants fall in my eyes.* **3.** gaze, the direction of vision. ► *Gram. Poss.pref. Ex. Nu = namija tí = kijá tii aaka = jina, tí iina jimátii samuu.* *But his gaze was (directed) there to the water, where the paiche was going to emerge. Rel. pika namijana* (adj.) watery-eyed.

namíjiiraji (loc.dem) **1.** there downriver; demonstrative that indicates a location in the downriver part of an enclosed space that is defined by a salient boundary, in the case that the deictic center is located in the upriver part of the space, e.g., speaking of something located in the downriver part of a clearing in the forest, where the transition between the cleared space and the forest defines the space, and where the deictic center is located in the upriver part of the clearing. **2.** down there, in the lower part of an enclosed space defined by a salient boundary, in the case that the deictic center is located in the upper part of the space e.g., speaking of something located on the lower floor of a multi-story house, where the walls of a house define the enclosed space, and where the deictic center is located on one of the upper floors of the house.

namíjiita (loc.dem) **1.** there, a little below; distal locative demonstrative where the location of demonstrative reference is below the origo (generally, the speaker) but less far below the speaker than would be expected by virtue of some salient overall spatial frame of reference. *Ex. Nu = apárakiaaki = na níya = jina muráani = jina, nu = iwáani = íira namíjiita, níya karikumaji.* *It (the armadillo) began to dig in the earth, to go to the other side, under the earth.* **2.** there, a little downriver; distal locative

demonstrative where the location of demonstrative reference is downriver of the origo (generally, the speaker) but less far downriver of the origo than would be expected by virtue of some salient overall spatial frame of reference.

namijñini *rt. namíjñi* (i.v.) make the base of a piece of pottery or a basket, from which the sides of the container are subsequently built up.

namíkiika (adv.) **1.** straight downwards; for something to be oriented perfectly vertically, at ninety degrees to be the ground, and down with respect to the origo (generally the speaker), e.g., a pipe that is being positioned so as to point straight down. **2.** for something to be straight, horizontal to the ground, and aligned so as to point straight downhill or straight downriver. **3.** go directly to a downriver destination, without stopping at any intermediate points. **4.** placed in a single vessel, as opposed to placed in multiple vessels, e.g., a batch of manioc beer.

námiki *irreg.pl. namíkiya* (n.) **1.** brow, the part of the head that includes both the eyebrow ridge and the eyebrows proper. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.* **2.** a thick lip or edge, such as that of a canoe, or a cup with a thick lip. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

namíkiya (n.) labia majora of the vagina. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

namikñini *rt. namíkiñi* (t.v.) make edge of something by placing a section of the relevant material in position, typically said of traditional clay pots or plank boats.

In the former case, traditional clay pots were made using the coil method, and this verb denotes the act of placing a long ‘rope’ of shaped clay along the edge of the pot, thereby building up its sides. In the latter case, plank boats are built by adding two or three rows of planks, one above the other, to a solid wooden base, thereby constructing the sides of the boat; in this context, this verb refers to adding a plank to one of said rows.

namíkiisíika *JPI pers.var. of namíkiisíini* ► *Gram.* Behaves like mass noun.

namíkiisíini (n.) eyelashes or eyebrow hair. ► *Gram.* Behaves as a mass noun. *JPI pers.var.*

namíkiisíika.

namíkuma (adv.) **1.** along the way, going downriver; indicates that the eventuality denoted by the clause was realized repeatedly by the subject while moving in a trajectory in the downriver direction, e.g., fishing. **2.** along the way, while going downhill; indicates that the eventuality denoted by the clause was realized repeatedly by the subject while moving downhill.

namikúuna (n.) species of **chimicua**-type tree that grows in **rúika** (**varillales**), with their trunks reaching a diameter of some 50cm. It produces edible sweet finger-like fruits some 5cm in length that are red when ripe, and whose thin skin, which is peeled before eating, is covered with fine hairs. *Sci. Pseudolmedia sp.*

namísaana *rt. namísa* (adj.) **1.** healthy, in good health, or uninjured. **2.** alive, living, i.e., not dead. **3.** whole, without damage, speaking of inanimate entities. **4.** entire or whole, speaking of the quantity of some referent. ► *Socio*. This sense is used and accepted by HDC only; JPI and ELY do not recognize it.

namísu *irreg.pl. namísuwa* (n.) general term for swifts, martins, and swallows. *Sci. Apodidae spp., Hirundidae spp. ELY pers.var. samísu.*

namítíini *rt. namítí* (t.v.) begin an activity by initiating the preparatory steps for realizing the activity, e.g., for eating, getting together dishes and food; for gardening, getting a machete and looking over the field; for making a basket, getting together the materials necessary for weaving the basket. ► *Gram*. This verb may take either a nominal or a non-finite irrealis clause complement.

namíi *irreg.pl. namíiwa* (n.) **vino huayo**, species of tree that grows along river banks and has a trunk that reaches some 20cm in diameter. It is best known for its sweet round fruits, which are about 1.5cm in diameter and black when ripe. *Sci. Coccoloba sp.*

namíiku *rt. namíiku* (adv.) eat only meat or fish, without accompanying the consumption of the former with carbohydrates, especially manioc, but also alternatives such as plantains or rice; this is considered ill-advised

and potentially dangerous behavior, as the consumption of meat without carbohydrates is believed to be harmful to the stomach. ► *Gram*. This form typically modifies *asáani* ‘eat’. *Ex. Namíiku nu = ása*. *He is eating only meat. Ex. Piyíini yaawíini = jina, nu = ása* **namíiku iina kuuwaa**. *Every day, he eats meat alone (with no manioc).*

namíini *rt. námii* **1.** (t.v.) repay a gift with an equal or similar gift. **2.** (d.v.) **cutipar**, return a portion of drink; specifically, the custom of either giving a serving of an alcoholic beverage, typically manioc beer or distilled cane alcohol, to a person who has just served you a portion, or insisting that they serve themselves a portion, in a context in which that person is circulating among a group of individuals, often their guests, to whom they are serving the drink in question. ► *Gram*. The theme argument (typically *itíníija* ‘manioc beer’) of this distransitive verb is rarely explicitly expressed, as it is easily recoverable from context. *Ex. Kaa waarata iyáana námiisaákari nuu iina itíníija, kaa nu = paajiaárika jíítikari piyíini*. *If his fellows had not served him back that manioc beer, it would never have run out. Ex. Kw = árata iyáana, ki = námiiaákiaaja kináaja*. *My fellow, I am going to serve (manioc beer) back to you (polite form)*. **3.** (t.v.) return a blow, typically in the context of a fight. *Ex. Jawáari = na = jaa, nu = aátikiaaki = ná, “Kaa*

aatiáana kina = akúmariwaaka iyikúura namíini kináaja, iipi íkwaa amaki = jina, kina = aamúni kaániwaaka.
Then indeed, he said, "May it be that you return the blows for your masters, to those who are going on the path after killing you."

namíini (adv.) first, be it the first of a series of acts, or the first person to perform an act or occupy some role. *Ex. Nu = nikitíikiaakí namíini nuu tii tii nu = iikiaárikí, nuúkiika ikwaniáasi = jina = na. First she showed him there (the place) where she lived, in a 'supay chacra'. Ex. Anuu taárikí namíini niyaaka. He was her first husband. Ex. Kíáaja namíini sanitaki kíija. You test me first. dialect. var. iitíini.*

namíini *rt. nami* (t.v.) begin, do for the first time, carry out the first steps of an activity, be in the early part of some state. ► *Gram.* This verb obligatorily takes a non-finite irrealis complement. *Ex. Náaji jíita kia = namikurá iina nakaríini ikwani = na, naaraata kiaá nuu nakaríi = kiyaa piyíini yaawíini. Thus, since you have begun to love this man, in this same way you will love him forever.*

namiiti (n.) *lucerna*, type of firefly which is notable for having two bioluminescent spots on its head, resembling eyes. *Sci. Pyrophorus sp.*

námisi 3.poss. of *ámisi*

namúriija 3.poss. of *amúriija*

námusi 3.poss. of *ámusi*

namúuku 3.poss. of *amúuku*

namuuri *irreg.pl. namuuriwa* (n.)

1. earring; according to current Iquito oral tradition, the dangling ear ornaments traditionally worn by Iquito men and women. Their use having ceased being in late 19th century, the details of their form and use are now unclear, and indeed there is some doubt as to whether they were ear ornaments *per se*, and not, for example, nose ornaments. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.* 2. wattle; the lower wattles that hang from the jaws of chickens. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

námuusiika 3.poss. of *amuusiika*

nánaka 3.poss. of *ánaka*

nanákaku 3.poss. of *anáaku*

nanákaaja 3.poss. of *anákaaja*

nanákuja 3.poss. of *anákuja*

nánani 3.poss. of *ánani*

nanániisana 3.poss. of *anániisana*

nanásaka 3.poss. of *anásaka*

nanati (n.) clotted or coagulated blood, typically encountered accumulated in the bodies of game animals whose butchering has been delayed, and having a somewhat gelatinous texture.

nanatina *rt. nanati* (adj.) clotted or coagulated, said of blood.

nanatíini *rt. nanátii* (i.v.) coagulate or clot, said of blood.

nánaaja 3.poss. of *ánaaja*

nani 3.poss. of *ani*

naniáasi 3.poss. of *aniáasi*

nánija 3.poss. of *anija*

nanikákwa 3.poss. of *anikákwa*

nánimi 3.poss. of *animi*

nánimi 3.poss. of **ánimi**

naníríti 3.poss. of **aníríti**

nanirítisana 3.poss. of
anirítisana

náníija 3.poss. of **aniija**

naniijúuni *rt.* **naniíjuu** (i.v.)
sweep, using a broom.

náníija 3.poss. of **ániija**

nanúusi *irreg.pl.* **nanuusíika** (n.)
broom; Iquito brooms were
traditionally made of the stiff
central vein of **chambira** leaves
(*kanuu ánaaja*), which were a
by-product of the process of
extracting fiber from them. These
veines were either simply tied
together at one end, or their tips
were first woven together in a line,
and then rolled up and tied
together.

nanúusi (n.) **verbena negra**, bushy
plant whose branches were
formerly dried to use as provisional
brooms (from which stems its
Iquito name). Its leaves are used
medicinally, either in steam baths
intended to cure colds, rheumatism
and ‘interior fevers’, or as a source
of juice that is taken to treat the
same ailments.

nanuusíika *irreg.pl.* of **nanúusi**

nanuusíini *rt.* **nanuusíi** (t.v.) use
a broom or brush to clean
something off, be it the floor, or
any other surface, such as a
cobweb-covered wall or a dusty
object.

napana *rt.* **napa** (adj.) tight, with
minimal gaps; for the slender
sub-parts of a larger object to be
placed adjacent to one another in

such a fashion as to leave minimal
gaps between them, e.g., a tightly
woven fabric, a wall made of palm
wood slats, or a thatch roof.

napana *rt.* **napa** (adj.) runty,
stunted, or underdeveloped,
speaking of a plant or an animal
that has reached its maximum size,
but is smaller than normal for its
species.

napáwiijiika (adj.) small and
clustered together, speaking of
leaves, whether naturally small
because of their species, e.g., the
leaves of *maatíyuuti* (**marupá**) or
simájaana (**huamanzamana**); or
unusually small for their species.
dialect.var. **anapáwiijiika**.

nápiisi 3.poss. of **apisi**

nápiika 3.poss. of **ápiika**

napiki *irreg.pl.* **napiya**, **napikiwa**
(n.) general term for **ají** or spicy
chili peppers; according to the
current generation of Iquito elders,
earlier generations tended to eat
very spicy food that outsiders found
almost impossible to consume. *Sci.*
Capsicum frutescens.

napiki iísakwana *lit.* sweet
pepper • calque of Sp. **ají dulce**.
(n.) bell pepper or sweet pepper, a
cultigen introduced to Iquito
territory in the course of the 20th
century. *Sci.* *Capsicum annum*.

napinija *irreg.pl.* **napiniwa** (n.)
general term for **chinchés** or
Heteroptera (‘true bugs’), many of
which are known for emitting
noxious and stinging liquids from
their rear. Iquitos consider most of
these to be pests due to the

tendency of some species to damage the leaves and fruits of cultigens. *Sci. Heteroptera*.

napiniwa *irreg.pl.* of **napinja**

napiya *irreg.pl.* of **napiki**

napíini *rt. nápii* 1. (t.v.) add chili pepper to food, spice food with chili pepper. 2. (t.v.) apply chili pepper to a person or animal for ritual or medicinal purposes. Traditionally, the menarche celebration (*kajíni*) involved the application of chili pepper to the mouth and eyes of the young woman, to guarantee that her teeth and eyes would remain strong and healthy throughout her life. Chili pepper is also applied to the mouth and nose of dogs to make them good hunters.

napíisi 3.poss. of **apíisi**

narakíika 3.poss. of **arakíika**

narámaaja 3.poss. of **arámaaja**

narapu *irreg.pl.* **narapuwa** (n.) species of **añashúa**-type fish that reaches some 30cm in length and is most commonly found in larger creeks. Like all **añashúas**, it has large eyes, a long, flat body covered in very small scales, and a single dorsal fin running from its neck to its tail. This species has red irises and reddish coloring on its head and chest. *Sci. Crenicichla sp. HDC pers.var. niirapi*.

narapuuri *irreg.pl.* **narapuuriwa** (n.) **añashúa** style of weaving **másiiti**, i.e., sieves made out of **tasiina** (**sinamillo** palm fiber); the name of this style comes from its similarity to the scale pattern of the **narapu** (**añashúa**) fish.

narati (n.) **cetico**, a very common type of tree with large, palmate leaves, light, soft wood, and a hollow heart. These grow rapidly and are early colonizers of gardens reverting to forest as well as river edge habitats. The wood is used for fencing material, as it splits lengthwise easily, and it can also serve for outrigger floats or firewood, though it is not ideal for these purposes. *Sci. Cecropia spp.*

naráani *rt. naara drv.rt. nara* 1.

(i.v.) bathe (oneself). *Ex. Jaa*

na = naarákwaa aasamu = jina.

They went to bathe in the creek. 2.

(t.v.) bathe (another person). *Ex.*

Íina niaatíija, nu = naáraa nýiti

aasamu = jina. *The mother is*

bathing her daughter in the creek.

naraati *dialect.var.* of **anaraati**

naríkuma 3.poss. of **aríkuma**

narísaka 3.poss. of **arísaka**

nariíkuma 3.poss. of **ariíkuma**

nariíini *rt. naári impf.rt. naári*

Nanay dialect.var. of takúuni drv.rt.

nári

náruu 3.poss. of **áruu**

nasáriina 3.poss. of **asáriina**

nasaani *irreg.pl.* **nasaaniwa** (n.)

hiluli, very fine, white intestinal worms that measure some 1cm in length; known for accumulating near the anus and causing intense itching in the region. *Sci. Enterobius sp.*

nasi *irreg.pl.* **nasiwa** (n.) **chacra**, the common type of traditional swidden, or slash-and-burn garden, found throughout much of Amazonia, typically about a half

hectare to a full hectare in size. They are created by felling all the major vegetation in an area, letting that vegetation dry, burning it, and finally planting the area with a variety of cultigens.

nasíkana *dialect.var.* of **ajirákana**
irreg.pl. **nasíkaka**

nasikatánaaja (n.) the remaining root stock of a manioc plant after all of its stalks have been removed and cut into sections (*nasikáani*) for subsequent replanting.

nasikatatáani *rt.* **nasikatáta**
fst.spch. **nasikata** **1.** (t.v.) snap or break something relatively slender and brittle, but with the result that some material, typically a part of the outer layer of the object, remains flexibly connecting the two broken pieces, e.g., snapping a green stick into two pieces, with the bark on one side remaining unbroken, or breaking the leg of a chicken, where the bone is broken in two, but the skin remains whole. **2.** (t.v.) fracture a bone, especially the shin bone or a bone of the forearm. ► *Sem.* If the bone breaks entirely into two separate pieces, the verb *tijakáani* ‘break’ is employed instead.

Ex. **MISSING MISSING** *act./mid.*
nasikatitíini (middle) *dialect.var.*
masikatatáani.

nasikati *HDC pers.var.* of **nisikati**

nasikáani *rt.* **nasika** **1.** (t.v.) break something slender, e.g., a stick, into two pieces, such that two surfaces resulting from the break are not clean, but have splinters, fibers, or other irregularities projecting from

them (compare *tijakáani*). **2.** (t.v.) break, or more commonly, cut, manioc stalks into pieces some 50-100cm in length, with the intention of planting them; note that in this case, the breaks or cuts between the resulting segments is typically clean ones. *act./mid.* nasikíini (middle) *Rel.* nasikaajúuni (*rt.* nasikaájuu) (t.v.) break multiple stick-like objects in two (e.g., when marking a trail through the forest by snapping twigs, or breaking multiple manioc stalks into pieces for planting). *dialect.var.* **masikáani.** *ELY pers.var.* **nisikáani.**

nasiki *impf.rt.* of **nasikíini**

nasikititíini *rt.* **nasikitítii** **1.** (i.v.) partially snap or break in two, speaking of relatively slender and brittle objects that nearly break but retain some material as a flexible connection between the two broken pieces, e.g., a green stick that breaks except for the bark on one side which connects the two pieces. **2.** (i.v.) fracture a bone, especially the shin bone and the bones of the forearm. ► *Gram.* If the bone breaks entirely into two separate pieces, the verb *tijakíini* ‘break’ is employed instead. *act./mid.* nasikatatáani (active)

nasikíini *rt.* **nasiki** *impf.rt.* **nasiki** (i.v.) break in two, speaking of slender objects that break in two such that the resulting end surfaces are not clean, but instead have splinters, fibers, or other irregularities projecting from them. *act./mid.* nasikáani (active)
dialect.var. **masikíini.**

nasipánaaja (n.) **huanchaca colorada** or Masked Crimson Tanager, species of bright red tanager with black face and wings that reaches some 19 cm in length. It is a common visitor to garden and forest edges. *Sci. Ramphocelus nigrogularis*.

nasiwáani (n.) **chacarero** or gardener, a person who habitually works hard in clearing, planting, and maintaining their *nasi* (**chacras**, or swidden gardens).

nasíini *rt. násii* (i.v.) make a **chacra**, or swidden garden, referring to the entire process, from felling the trees and plants in the chosen plot, to letting that vegetation dry, burning it, and subsequently planting cultigens.

nasiirinamajaáti *HDC pers.var. of siiri namajaati*

nasíina (n.) species of bush whose long slender leaves were traditionally used to dye **chambira** fiber by boiling the leaves with the fibers, imparting a pink color. *Sci. Arrabidaea chica*.

natákija *3.poss. of atákija*

natánaka *irreg.pl. of natánaaja*

natánaaja *irreg.pl. natánaka*, **natánaajaka** (n.) cultigen, planted plant of any species, e.g., manioc, plantain, or *amariyaaja* (**pijuayo**).

nataajúuni *rt. nataájuu* (t.v.) plant incrementally, or little by little; typically said of someone who is planting a garden by themselves, without holding a *natíyaaka* planting party to obtain the assistance of their neighbors

and family, since without such help, planting a garden is a process that requires many days of work.

nataaka (n.) a planting, a set of plants that were planted at more or less the same time in a given contiguous area.

natáani *rt. nata* (t.v.) plant a cultigen, be it by planting a cutting, as in the case of manioc or plantains, or by planting seeds, as in the case of corn or squash.

► *Gram.* The object of the verb can denote or index either the seed(s) or cutting(s) planted, or the area in which they are planted. *Ex.*

Jiítikari taa piyíini nataaja nuu = na, atii = ji kia = nátaa katija, kia = nátaa minati, kia = nátaa uumaarii. *When the whole thing is planted (with manioc), then you plant sachapapa, you plant pineapples, you plant umarí.* *Ex.*

Naajaa jiíta na = nataáriki nasi = na, na = maayaasiaáriki waarata iitimira = jata. *Also as they planted garden, they joked with other women.*

natíyaaka (n.) **1. minga** or work party organized to plant a recently cleared and burned **chacra**. **2.** manioc beer prepared for a *natíyaaka minga*.

náwaku *3.poss. of awaku*

nawánaasi (n.) species of large mosquito; considered by Iquitos to be the largest kind in their territory, it is only encountered in deep forest, and is noted for its overall pale color.

nawánaati (n.) **huimba**, or Kapok, large softwood tree whose trunk can reach 2m in diameter. It produces large flowers that produce fruits with a soft, white, woolly or cottony fiber that was traditionally used in preparing blowgun darts, the fiber being wrapped around the butt of the dart to create the seal in the blowgun tube. The fiber of this tree is distinguished from the similar fiber of the *mísiaa* (**lupuna**) by its somewhat metallic sheen. *Sci. Ceiba samauma*.

nawániina (n.) blowgun dart; some 10-15cm in length, the shafts of these darts were made from the exterior layer of *sakunaaaja* (**inayuga** palm) petioles. One end was sharpened and its tip covered in poison, while the other end had *aramási* (cotton) or *nawánaati* (**huimba**) fiber wrapped around it to create a seal in the blowgun tube. ► *Anth.* The status of blowgun technology in traditional Iquito society is somewhat perplexing. Iquito elders maintain that blowguns were not traditionally used by Iquitos, but rather were a weapon that they learned of in the early 20th century through exposure to other blowgun-using groups, especially the Yagua. Other Zaparoan peoples, however, such as the Záparo, continue to use blowguns, and key Iquito lexical items related to blowguns, such as *nimúuna* ‘blowgun’ itself, are reflexes of reconstructed Proto-Zaparoan words for the relevant items. These facts suggest

that Iquitos may have used blowguns in the distant past, but ceased to use them in recent centuries, while maintaining their knowledge of the technology due to contact with neighboring indigenous who used them, e.g., the Yameo, a Peba-Yaguan group. *JPI pers.var. nawíniina*.

nawáriijíini *rt. nawáriijii* (i.v.) disappear or vanish; said either of someone who has passed from sight, e.g., because they abruptly departed from a location, got lost in the forest, or vanished below the surface of the water while drowning; or of an object that has been misplaced, lost, or stolen.

nawaríini (n.) red clouds seen near sunset; traditionally such clouds were believed to be associated with a spirit that brought severe illnesses, but which could be placated by bringing out vessels of *jikuriáaka* (**uchiyacu**, manioc-pepper stew) as offerings.

náwasi 3.poss. of **awasi**

nawatajúuni *rt. nawatájuu* 1. (i.v.) hide oneself. 2. (t.v.) hide something.

nawítaka 3.poss. of **awítaka**

nawíniina *JPI pers.var. of nawániina*

nawiyakaka *irreg.pl. of nawiyini*

nawiyinakaaja (n.) **rabo de caballo**, a reed that grows in grassy areas; traditionally, the stalk of this plant, glossy when fresh, was used to make decorative ear ornaments thrust through the earlobes. In the course of the 20th century, visiting

curanderos introduced the use of the root of this plant, together with the leaves of **chancapiedra**, to treat kidney stones. *Sci. Andropogon bicornis*. *free.var. kawáayi aniáasi*.

nawiyini *irreg.pl. nawiyakaka* (n.)

1. the soul of a living or dead person. ► *Anth.* According to Iquito traditional beliefs, the souls of living people are generally not encountered separate from their bodies, but it is believed that the soul of a person who is about to die may detach from its body a few days prior to death and haunt friends and family (known in this form as a **tunchi**), by flying around their homes and emitting a characteristic reedy whistle, and also sometimes appearing in their dreams. Once a person dies, their *nawiyini* typically passes to the next world, although it is also believed that some *nawiyini* remain on the earth for years after the person's death, harrasing kin or neighbors with whom they had antagonistic relationships. *Ex. Aniwa = aákuji taa iipi maakatuúwawaaka, iipi miiyaáriki na = mira siisanurika = na, na = naájuuyaáriki nísiija = jata nu = mira najika = ijinaji, kaa nu = iríni = íra nu = nawiyini.* *That is why the ancestors who had small children marked the tips of their noses with charcoal, so that she would not take their spirits.* 2. shadow cast by the sun, whether of a person or any other entity. 3. photograph; when Iquitos first encountered photographs in the early 20th

century, they believed that they were the spirits of the people depicted, leading many Iquitos born before 1930 to have considerable fear of having their photograph taken, since they believed that they would thereby be stripped of their souls. *Ex. Kia = nawiyini na = jimataki, na = iríni = íra Ikúitu = jina nuu.* *They took your photograph in order to bring it to Iquitos.*

nawíyii *irreg.pl. nawíyiiwa* (n.) species of **machimango**-type tree which grows in areas of higher elevation far from rivers. It reaches about 1.5m in diameter, it has buttress roots, and its distinctive fruits, about 10cm in diameter, burst when ripe, scattering its seeds, and leaving a small umbrella-shaped remnant attached to the stem. It is known as a host to a particular species of edible caterpillar.

nawíyija (n.) **pájaro matón** or Piratic Flycatcher, species of bird with a distinctive whistling call, a yellowish streaked chest, and horizontal pale and dark stripes on its head. Although rather small, measuring some 15cm in length, they are well known among Iquitos for their habit of driving *masiku* and *siaruuja* (types of **paucar**) from the hanging nests that the latter build, by harassing them mercilessly, in order to use those nests to lay their own eggs. *Sci. Legatus leucophaius.*

náwiita (adv.) secretly, sneakily, or in a covert manner. *Ex. Nu = kitiríi níya = jina karíni,*

nu = káriikiaaná
nunamija = iĵinajja,
nu = asapíini = ĩira iina kaaya,
nu = káriitĩini = ĩira naajaá nuu,
atii nuú nuu = jina sikiki náwiita.
He (the jaguar) stopped looking at the ground, and looked directly at the sun, to fool the man, to make him look also, and then leap on him by surprise.

nawíitana *rt.* **nawíita** (adj.)
 deceased or late, speaking of humans or domestic animals that have died. ► *Gram.* This adjective may modify either a kinship term or a personal name. *Ex.*
Kí = saakiĩniyaa kiáaja nuúkiika
saakĩni, iimi kí = nakúsii
siisaárika, jiítaaraata
k = íyaasúujuusana
saakiĩniyaárika kiiĵa, Irisiuu
nawíitana, anúuja. *I will tell you a story, which I know a little, as my late grandfather told it to me, the late Eliseo, him.* *Ex.* **Kw** = aáĵiya
kí = kuminikiaaki
kí = tarawaája = jata,
na = iyaasúuja nawíitana = jata. *I raised my grandchildren with my work, with their deceased grandfather.*

nayajĩini *rt.* **nayajii** *HDC pers. var.*
 of **niyajĩini**

naa (pro.) they, them; this is the information-structurally neutral counterpart of *naawaaka* and *anaawaaka*; it appears principally in verbal object and postpositional complement functions.

náaja 3.poss. of **áaja**

naajaa (adv.) also. ► *Gram.* This adverb exhibits different forms depending on whether it appears in

a prepausal (*naajáaja*) or a non-prepausal (*naajaa*) position in the utterance. The typical prepausal positions are the right edge of a clause-initial topicalized constituent, and utterance-finally, while most other positions in the clause are non-prepausal. The non-prepausal form bears a final high tone and is followed by two floating low tones. *Ex.* **Kaa nu** = paáĵii jiítaaraa míini, iyaamiaákuji **nu** = kiĩriiyaárika naajaá iina tipaniĩri. *He couldn't do anything, because he also feared the demonic stingray.* *Ex.* **Jaa Saákisa naajáaja**, **nu** = niĩkiriikiaaná **nu** = juwáana, **nu** = kariĩni = ĩira nuu = kaanaji. *Saákisa also, she had raised her spear to defend herself.* *Ex.* **Jaa ki** = maákata samiĩririĩ naajáaja. *My father was tired also.*
prepaus.form **naajáaja**.

naajáaja *prepaus.form* of **naajaa**

náaji (adv.) thus, so, in an indicated or otherwise contextually salient way or manner. ► *Gram.* This element is often used in conjunction with demonstrations, including gestural demonstrations, e.g., of the size of a referent, or the number of referents, and verbal demonstrations, i.e., instances of reported speech. It also commonly collates with *jiíta* 'like' in simulative constructions. *Ex.* **Náaji k** = iikiaárika **ki** = níyaaka = jata. *In that way I lived with my husband.* *Ex.* **Kaa uumáana**, iitinuúrika **samaku náaji**, suwáani **samaku pí** = nikii. *Not big, a little gourd*

vessel like this (gesture indicating a diameter of 15cm), a gourd we see (as) very nice. *Ex.*

N = aátikiaaki = ná náaji, “**Tina taa = na p = íyaasúuja kíwasiija, iina íkii iiti...**” *They said thus, “This is the soul of our grandfather, that which is here...”* *Ex. Iiti kí = mǎjiítaa kina = árata, náaji jííta kina = íkii k = isákuji. I live well here, like you, as you live upriver of me.*

naájijina 3.poss. of aájijina

naájinani 3.poss. of aájinani

naajinániisana 3.poss. of aajinániisana

naájinati 3.poss. of aájinati

naajinátiisana 3.poss. of aajinátiisana

naajúuni *rt.* **naájuu** **1.** (t.v.) write. **2.** (t.v.) draw. **3.** (t.v.) paint stripes, lines, or other figures using relatively narrow or fine strokes, as opposed to painting the entirety of a surface.

naajuútaaja

irreg.pl. **naajuútaakami** (n.) writing instrument of any type, including pens and pencils.

naajuútaakami *irreg.pl.* of **naajuútaaja**

naajuúwaaka (n.) design or pattern, be it natural, e.g., the pattern on the pelt of a jaguar, or of human origin, e.g., a painted pattern on fabric; this term does not apply to extensions of solid color.

► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

naaka *irreg.pl.* of **nána**

naaki (n.) egg, be it of a bird, fish, amphibian, reptile, or insect.

naakiini *rt.* **naákii** (i.v.) lay egg.

náaku 3.poss. of áaku

naakuna (n.) machimango-type tree species with soft wood and substantial buttress roots, that grows in elevated areas away from rivers, and serves for firewood and charcoal-making. Its inedible fruits are reminiscent of the fruits of *kurísi* (machimango del bajial), having long stems and large caps, from which the main body of the fruit detaches when ripe, falling to disperse its seeds.

naami (loc.dem) **1.** down there; locative demonstrative which indicates that the location of demonstrative reference is below the origo (generally, the speaker), e.g., on a lower floor of a house, or downhill. *Ex. Na = ajatátii naami pí = kurima. They landed down at our port.* **2.** downriver there; locative demonstrative which indicates that the location of demonstrative reference is downriver of the origo (generally, the speaker). *Ex. Pi = káriiyaa pí = síruuma naami, nami = ji pí = miyíikikwaa. Let's keep an eye on our barbasco downriver, and from there downriver we will return.* **3.** inside there; locative demonstrative which indicates that the location of demonstrative reference is inside a vessel or enclosed space. *Ex. Jíítikari nu = kuukiaáriki nífnaki = na, nífnama naami na = íyama. When it became night, it was very dark inside their house.*

naamiya (n.) face. ► *Gram.*
Poss.pref.

naamiya *irreg.pl.* of **namija**

naamiiji (adv.) **1.** from downriver.

► *Gram.* One would expect the form **naamiiji* from the compositionality of the elements *naami* ‘where’ and the ablative clitic =*ji*. **2.** from below.

naamíira (loc.dem) **1.** there, further down; distal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is further below the origo (generally, the speaker) than would be expected by virtue of some salient overall spatial frame of reference. **2.** there, further downriver; distal locative demonstrative, where the location of demonstrative reference is further downriver of the origo (generally, the speaker) than would be expected by virtue of some salient overall spatial frame of reference.

naamíiraata (adv.) **1.** downriverwards, in the downriver direction; the attribute of a path of motion to be oriented in a downriver direction. **2.** downwards; the attribute of a path of motion to be oriented downwards.

naami *irreg.pl.* **naamiya** (n.) leaf, speaking specifically of leaves detached from the plant on which they grew, e.g., a leaf found lying on the ground. ► *Gram.* This form does not appear in possessive constructions where the possessor is the type or species of plant to which the plant pertains, which is otherwise the construction that one

employs to indicate species membership relationships. For such constructions, the form *íimi* must be used instead. If the form *naami* occurs in a possessive construction, the possessor must refer to an entity or person who own or controls the possessum (e.g., a human who owns leaves for thatch). *Ex.*

Nu = **inakuraaná naami** = **niíjina nuu.** *He put it on a leaf.*

naami jimuútaaja *lit.* inserted leaves (n.) **huayhuashi tambo**, a temporary shelter that one makes from *niraasi* (**shapaja**) or *ipíiti* (**ungurahui**) palm fronds stuck in the ground, to provide shelter from sun or rain.

naámutina *rt.* **naámuti** (adj.) multi-colored, having patches of different colors, e.g., *kajtyaaki*, a variety of corn with multi-colored kernels; the pelt of animals such as jaguars; or certain colorful fabrics.

naamúuni *rt.* **naámuu** (t.v.) add color to something, whether by painting its surface, drawing a design on it, or adding colored fiber to something being woven.

Naamuutújuri

irreg.pl. **Naamuutújuriwaaka** (prop.n.) Iquito subgroup that traditionally lived on the lower stretches of the Nanay River (*Takarnáaku*), upriver of the confluence of the Nanay and Pintuyacu Rivers. *dialect.var.*

Aamuutújuri.

náana *irreg.pl.* **naaka, naánaka** (n.) tree; this term applies to woody plants (hence, not palms) whose stalk exceeds about 2cm in

diameter, and reaches a height of about 2m or greater.

náana íjjaaku *lit.* tree's center (n.)

ratón chinganero or

Yellow-crowned Brush-tailed Rat, species of forest rat noted for having a pale stripe on the crown of its head, bordered on either side with black. Considered edible, Iquitos indicate that it is most commonly seen in areas of flooded forest, peering from holes in trees, as is reflected in its name. *Sci. Isothrix bistriata*.

náana páriiki *dialect.var. of náana páruuti*

náana páriina (n.) an area of a tree trunk or branch that has been worn flat and smooth by repeated rubbing against tough vines, other branches, or the trunk of another tree. During the dry season, the rubbing action against these flat areas produces a distinctive moaning sound that can be heard for many kilometers.

náana páruuti (n.) moaning or groaning sound sometimes heard coming from the forest during the dry season, and attributed to the friction of trees rubbing against each other, or against rigid vines, due to wind. *dialect.vars.*

náana páriiki, naki páriiki.

naanaka *Nanay dialect.var. of májaaka*

naanakíkajina *rt. naanakíka* (loc.n.) **palizada** or natural timber pile found on land; an accumulation of logs and branches that naturally occurs piled together,

often resulting from tree falls that bring down several trees, leaving a big tangle of trunks and broken branches. ► *Gram.* Though clearly historically derived from náana ákika 'tree branch', the root *naanakíka* is synchronically a single word.

naanakíkaaku *rt. naanakíkaa* (loc.n.) riverine **palizada**; a natural accumulation of logs and branches piled together in a body of water, generally resulting from the accumulation of floating timber around snags in the river. ► *Gram.* This locative noun does not appear to have a default locative suffix form.

náani (n.) **1.** body, speaking of the entirety of the body of a human or animal, and not simply its surface (cf. *íkkuku*). ► *Gram. Poss.pref. Ex. Kínaa naarakwaákiaana, kina = náani irikatijjini = íira. Go bathe, to put your body in order (he said). **2.** the greater part or larger remaining part of a quantity of a mass noun, e.g manioc beer, food, or gasoline. ► *Gram. Poss.pref. Ex. íina k = itíniija, nu = náani íkkii tíira k = iitakúura. The remainder (or greater part) of my manioc beer is at my house.**

naapíinu • from Sp. *napino*. (n.) **napino**, variety of manioc brought to the Pintuyacu River basin in the course of the 20 century by Quichua settlers from the Napo River basin, and notable for its thick stalk, large tubers with strikingly white flesh, and the fact that it can be kept in the ground without

harvesting for over a year without it spoiling.

naarája • from Sp. *naranja*. (n.) orange, cultigen introduced into Iquito territory in the early 20th century.

naaraájúuni *rt.* **naaraájuu** (t.v.) **icarar**, perform a shamanic ritual to imbue an object with power. This act involves both a stylized form of blowing (*aruukfíni*) on the object, and the uttering of relevant incantations. *Ex.* **Íyaa iina = na, iina = jata paatína, iina = íkuku = na nu = naaraájuukiaaki = ná, nu = íkwakiaaki = ná iipi sanitáani = ánuura nu = kujímaka iwárikapi.** *Then, with that (piece of) balsa wood on which he had performed the ritual, he went to test the bodies of his dead companions (i.e., to see what type of witchcraft had killed them).*

naaraata (adv.) thus, in a given way or manner; this element is a manner adverbial anaphor, which indicates that some event unfolds in a manner previously described in the discourse. *Ex.* **Naaraata = na iina iikiaáriki = na ikwani, piyíini yaawíini = jina, náaji paápaaja kasiraáni = jata, tasikiíni = jata.** *Thus the man lived in this way every day, catching fish with his fish trap.* *Ex.* **Náaji jíita kia = namikurá iina nakaríini ikwani = na, naaraata kiaá nuu nakaríi = kiyaa piyíini yaawíini.** *Thus, since you have begun to love this man, in this same way you will love him forever.*

naári *impf. rt.* of **naríini**

naárika (adv.) exhaustive focus form of adverb that indicates that an action or state is realized in a manner that is conveyed in the surrounding discourse. *Ex.*

Naárika = na kíija

k = íkii = kíyaa = na. *That is just the way I am.*

naárika (adv.) little by little, in multiple episodes, or in multiple stages. ► *Gram.* This adverb typically triggers the appearance the focus clitic = *yaa* on the verb of the clause. *Ex.* **Naárika kí = paajikiaaki = yaa avión = jina aamiyaakiini.** *Little by little I got used to traveling by plane.* *Ex.* **Naárika = na kíi kuuta ánaajikiána.** *I will get better little by little, perhaps.*

naarikaja (interj.) “that’s enough!”, exclamation indicating that the speaker is satisfied with the quantity of some relevant referent, e.g., the quantity of food or drink when one is being served or the amount of work one has done on a given task at particular time.

náasi 3.poss. of **aasi**

naasi (n.) 1. fish scale. ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.* 2. scale-like piece of *nískati* (*aguaje*) palm fruit exocarpe (peel). ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.*

naásiraja (n.) species of *bujurqui*-type fish reaching some 20cm in length, with blue-green coloring on its face and belly, that is rare in Iquito territory.

naásitáni *rt.* **naásita** *free.var.* of **sitáni**

naasíja (n.) flesh or meat; flesh of a living or deceased person, the edible meat or flesh of a game animal, or the edible flesh of a fruit or tuber. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

naasíjataka (adj.) meaty, fleshy, the quality of having a great quantity of meat, generally said of animals such as tapirs and pigs, but also said of fat people.

naátamajani 3.poss. of **aátamajani**

naátamajániisana 3.poss. of **aátamajániisana**

naátamajati 3.poss. of **aátamajati**

naátamajátiisana 3.poss. of **aátamajátiisana**

naatimíira free.var. of **kaanaji**

► *Gram.* Use of this term is restricted to an idiomatic expression in which this term is the complement of *karíini* ‘look’, e.g., *kia = naatimíira káiriri!*, which serves as a warning to defend oneself, e.g., in fight or to watch out for one’s safety, as when someone warns one of the intentions of another to harm one. *Poss.pref.*

naawaaka (pro.) they, them; this alternant of the third person plural pronoun appears both in standard argument positions and in topic and focus positions, unlike the *naa* alternant, which only appears in argument position.

niatjíisana free.var. of **sipisana** irreg.pl. **niatjíisanawaaka** ► *Gram. Poss.pref.* ► *Socio.* This form tends to be deprecated in favor of its free variant *sípisana*.

niaatíija (n.) bee species associated with a particular hive; in practice, the names associated with different bee species, e.g., *iwaana*, denote both the bee and its hive. The compound formed from the name and *niaatíija*, e.g., *iwaana niaatíija*, serves to distinguish the bee from the hive.

niaatíija irreg.pl. **niaatíjawaaka** (n.) 1. vocative term employed to address one’s mother. 2. referential term for mother. ► *Gram.* Historically, *niaatíija* was exclusively a vocative term, but more recently it has come to be used both vocatively and referentially, with the result that the former referential root, *ani*, is now rare in everyday speech, although it remains common in traditional narratives. *Poss.pref.* in this sense.

nijámiiki (pro.) they alone, them alone; third person plural inanimate exhaustive focus pronoun. ► *Gram.* This form replaces *naárika*, the form that would be expected on the basis of the process which otherwise yields the exhaustive focus form of pronouns on the basis of their non-focused form.

nijápiiki (pro.) they alone, them alone; third person plural animate exhaustive focus pronoun. ► *Gram.* This form replaces *naárika*, the form that would be expected on the basis of the process which otherwise yields the exhaustive focus form of pronouns on the basis of their non-focused form. *Ex.* **Nijápiiki = yaa ikiítuwaaka**

na = iikikiaaki = na tíira, tíi
na = iikiaaki Ikítu = jina. Only the Ikítu (people) lived there, where they (later) gave the name of Iquitos.

nijáani *rt.* **nija** Nanay dialect. var. of **nitíini**

nikákiika (adv.) briefly, for a short time. *Ex.* **Kí = nakariíyaa**
nikákiika kia = kuwasiitáani. I want to talk to you briefly.

nikisatíini *rt.* **nikisatíi** (t.v.) reveal, typically reveal something hidden. ► *Gram.* This verb can only take an NP complement, but not a clausal one (finite or not-finite) revealing an eventuality. *Ex.* **Iina nukwáana, nu = nikisatíi iina kaakáraaja iina nu = nawatájuukura.** The thief revealed the chicken he had hidden away.

nikisáani (n.) the appearance of a person or thing. *Ex.* **Nu = nikisáani tíi náaji.** Its appearance is like this.

nikisáani *rt.* **nikisa 1.** (i.v.) be visible, be in view. *Ex.* **Iina náana, tíira nu = ímaa, kwaata nu = nikísaa.** The tree trunk is over there, (and) it is clearly visible. **2.** (i.v.) look like. *Ex.* **Iina tíi nikísaa pajataákujina = na, juwáana amákiku tíi.** This, which looks like a hole, is the trace of a spear. **3.** (i.v.) appear, come into view. ► *Gram.* This sense requires momentary perfective aspect -*ríi*. *Ex.* **Aa, máaya, tíitíiji kia = nikisarií?** Oh, child, from where did you appear?

nikitíini *rt.* **nikitíi** (d.v.) show (something to someone). *Ex.* **Iina kaaya, nu = nikitíi nu = muutúuru**

saámina nu = isiiku. The person showed his new motor to his friend.

nikíini *rt.* **niki 1.** (t.v.) see. *Ex.*

Uumáana aaká tíi,
na = kíiríriikiaaki = ná
nu = níkiini. It is a great river, and they were afraid when they saw it.

Ex. **Íyaa iina = na,**
na = nikiikiaana níkuma = ji
aniáapi, piyíini
na = ániitaaja = jata. Then they see them coming from the path, all with their loads. **2.** (t.v.) find. *Ex.*

Tíiti = ti iina aaka níkiíáaja,
aájpaki aaka? Where would they find water, (since) there is no water (anymore)? **3.** (t.v.) check on or inspect. *Ex.* **Kí = níkií pí = tasiki.** I am going to check on our fish trap.

nimaku (n.) **palometa blanca**, species of **palometa**-type fish that reaches about 20cm in length, with a thick fleshy body. Pale colored, it has light red coloring on the face, chest, and tail. *Sci.* *Mylossoma duriventre*.

nimúuna (n.) **pucuna** or blowgun; generally little used by Iquitos, whose weapon of choice for both hunting and war was the spear (*juwáana*). It is believed by the current generation of eldest speakers that blowguns were formerly unknown among Iquitos, but that in the early 20th century some Iquitos became familiar with them through contact with members of other indigenous groups that used them. Both blowguns and the poison necessary for them to be effective were purchased by Iquitos in the city of

Iquitos, where the **patrones** of indigenous groups from the lower Amazon (probably Boras and Yaguas), who manufactured them, brought them for sale. Note, however, that the Iquito word for blowgun is the expected reflex for the Proto-Zaparoan form for blowgun, suggesting that Iquitos retained familiarity with the item, even if they did not use it themselves.

nimúuni *rt. nímuu* (i.v.) fire blowgun dart from blowgun.

► *Gram.* A noun denoting or indexing the target of the firing of the blowgun may be added as oblique argument bearing the locative postposition = *jina*.

niníni (n.) night. *Ex. Niníni siwaánirih, aájapaki. It became afternoon and nothing (Agucha didn't return).*

niníni *rt. níni* *impf.rt. níni* *drv.rt. níni* (i.v.) experience nightfall.
► *Gram.* The subject of the verb denotes or indexes an entity that experiences nightfall.

niníni = **aákuji** *lit.* before it gets dark (n.) afternoon. *Ex. Jaa nunamija iwíitarih tíra jaa, niníni = aákuji kuúkiri.* *The sun is low in the sky, it is the afternoon.*
Ex. Kana = maakatúuwa, na = sanitaáriki kutatáni = aákuji, taariki, níya jírítiku nunamija, niníni = aákuji, níinaki, niníni íjakiya; anuu taáriki = na na = kuwasíni. *Our forefathers, they counted dawn, morning, noon,*

afternoon, night, and midnight; those were their words (for time).

niníni = **aákuji** *lit.* before it gets dark (adv.) in the afternoon, during the afternoon. *Ex.*

Atiji = jaa, niníni = aákuji, jíta kumaku kíja = na, kí = siimíisii niníni = aákuji. *After that, in the afternoon, since I am old, I feel cold in the afternoon.*

níníitáni *rt. níniita* 1. (i.v.)

become dark, e.g., due to heavy clouds or an eclipse, but most commonly, because the day is drawing to an end. ► *Gram.* In this sense, the verbal subject is a noun denoting or indexing the notion of *yaawíni* 'day', or a part of the day, e.g., *niníni = aákuji* 'afternoon'. *Ex. Náaji jíta p = íkii aákari, náaji yaawíni níniitaa.* *As we are now, thus the day became dark.* *Ex. Náaji niníni = aákuji nu = níniitaa.* *It became dark like (as if it were) the afternoon.*

2. (i.v.) experience increasing darkness, typically due to nightfall. ► *Gram.* In this sense, the subject is a noun denoting or indexing the entity that experiences the fall of darkness. *Ex. Jaa pí = raatiki iina yaawíni, jaa pí = níniitaa, jaarí tí níinaki píja.* *We have drunk all day, night has fallen on us, (and) we are already in nighttime.*

nípaaki *irreg.pl. nípaakiwa* (n.)

White-Throated Toucan, species of toucan that reaches some 55cm in length, identical in patterning to the smaller *sidaru*, with a mostly dark body except for a white bib with red fringe, a golden patch on

the back above the tail, and red underneath at the base of the tail. *Sci. Ramphastos tucanus.*

nÍpaaki kúwaaja *lit.* toucan liver (n.) type of **callampa**, a species of edible yellow mushroom with a cap about 3cm in diameter that grows in large numbers clustered together on fallen tree trunks; its name derives from the fact that its yellow color resembles the color of toucan livers. It was traditionally prepared and eaten as *ijiika*, **patarashca**, but is now rarely consumed.

nÍpaaki namii *lit.* toucan **vino huayo** (n.) species of tree that grows along riverbanks and has a trunk that reaches about 20cm in diameter; its edible sweet fruits are very similar to those of *namii* (**vino huayo**) in both flavor and color (i.e., sweet and black when ripe), but instead of being round, they are somewhat elongated, about 1cm in diameter and 2cm in length. *Sci. Coccoloba sp.*

nÍpaaki niiti *irreg.pl.* **nÍpaaki niitiwa** *lit.* toucan tongue (n.) species of bromeliad that grows on tree trunks and has slender, pink-edged, pointed leaves reminiscent of a toucan's tongue, from which derives its Iquito name.

niraasi (n.) **shapaja**, species of palm whose trunk, in the Pintuyacu area, grows to a height of about 1.5m, with leaves that rise 3-4m above this. The mature leaves of this palm are used to weave *matákaari* (**cumbas**), coverings for roof peaks; and its immature bud (**cogollo**) was traditionally used to

weave fire fans and mats. Its fruits are edible, with rich oily flesh surrounded by a very hard shell. Edible grubs (*stíiika*) are known to sometimes grow in the flesh if the fruits are left undisturbed. *Sci. Attalea huebneri. ELY pers. var. rinaasi.*

niríkúini *rt.* **niríkii** (t.v.) begin to weave an item, plying or knotting together the initial plaits or cords, from which the regular weaving pattern can be continued. *dialect.var. titikúini.*

niriyáaku (n.) rectum. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

niríyuuja (n.) variety of chick that largely lacks feathers and has distinctively back-swept wings, which eventually acquires features when it approaches full size.

niríyuuusi *irreg.pl.* **niríyuuusiwa** (n.) anus. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

niríyuuusi sikiítaaja *irreg.pl.* **niríyuuusi sikiítaakapi** *lit.* discarded anus (n.) prolapsed anus, a condition from which children occasionally suffer, in which the rectum extrudes slightly from the anus, especially when defecating.

niriikúini *rt.* **niriikii** (i.v.) defecate repeatedly in a relatively short interval of time.

niriikúini *rt.* **niriikii** (i.v.) oxidize or rust, speaking of something made of metal, e.g., a steel axe head or a copper pipe.

niríkujina *irreg.pl.* **niríkujajina** (loc.n.) latrine; traditionally, Iquitos felled a large tree some distance from their homes, off of

which they would defecate on a given side. If a suitable tree was unavailable, they would place a smaller tree on supports, to the same effect.

niríini *rt.* **niri** (i.v.) defecate or shit. *Rel.* niríjúuni (*rt.* niríjuu) (i.v.) defecate repeatedly in small quantities.

nisíkina *dialect.var.* of **anisíkina**

niwa (procl.) that; discourse anaphor, element anaphoric with a proposition previously introduced in the discourse or otherwise present in the common ground. *Ex.* **Nu = kaajiya nu = sirikuma, miyaaraa, niwa = aákuji = na nu = kiiríijaáriki = na kaa niínaki.** *Her dogs at her side (while she slept), because of that she was not afraid of the night.*

= **níwaji** (postp.) behind, following; indicates a spatial relation in which the figure follows closely behind in the trajectory of the ground, which is expressed as the complement of the postposition; typically the figure is actually in motion, but this postposition is also employed in cases of fictive motion, e.g., as when someone's gaze follows a receding entity, or someone calls after a departing person. *Ex.* **Ki = maákata nitiaárii nu = níwaji.** *My deceased father ran off behind it (the tapir).* *Ex.* **Nu = káriiyaa nu = níwaji, nu = iikwaa nu = iyikíira.** *He (Jesus) watched from behind him (as) he went off to his residence.*

niwájiina *rt.* **niwáji**
irreg.pl. **niwájiipi** (animate) (n.)

younger brother of male or female ego. ► *Gram.* The plural form **niwájiipi** is gender neutral, denoting both male and female younger siblings. *Poss.pref.*

niwájiipi *irreg.pl.* of **niwájiiti**

niwájiiti *rt.* **niwáji**
irreg.pl. **niwájiipi** (n.) younger sister of male or female ego.

► *Gram.* The plural form **niwájiipi** is gender neutral, denoting both male and female younger siblings. *Poss.pref.*

niwíini *rt.* **niíki** *drv.rt.* **níwi 1.**

(t.v.) hold up, hold something in a manner that requires one to exert oneself against gravity. ► *Gram.* This sense does not allow the use of momentary perfective aspect *-rii*.

Ex. **Nu = niíkii nu = kajíija, nu = káriiyaa.** *He held up his axe (as) he looked around.* **2.** (t.v.) to lift or raise something by exertion against the force of gravity, without the use of ropes or any other intermediaries. ► *Gram.* This sense requires the use of the momentary perfective aspect *-rii*. *Ex.* **Jaa Saákisa naajáaja, nu = niíkiriikiaaná nu = juwáana, nu = karíini = íira nu = kaanaji.** *And Saákisa also, she raised her spear to defend herself.* *Rel.* **níwiitáni** (*rt.* **níwiita**) (t.v.) lift a container, or something with multiple parts.

níyaaka *irreg.pl.* **níyaakaa,**
níyaakawaaka *3.poss.* **níyaaka** (n.) husband, referential term. ► *Gram.* Vocative counterpart: **ajáaja.** *Poss.pref.*

niyaasuújuusana *3.poss.* of
iyaasuújuusana

niyini *irreg.pl. niyiniwaaka 3.poss.*
níyini (n.) son, male child of a human or male offspring of an animal. ► *Gram.* This noun can form compound nouns with animal species names, e.g., *pisiki niyini* ‘tapir offspring’, *iina pisiki niyini* ‘this tapir offspring’, to refer to a young member of the species in question. *Poss.pref.*

niyiti *irreg.pl. niyitiwaaka 3.poss.*
níyiti (n.) daughter, female child of a human or female offspring of an animal. ► *Gram.* This noun can form compound nouns, e.g., *muuti niyiti* ‘paca offspring’, *iina muuti niyiti* ‘this paca offspring’, to refer to a young female member of the species in question. *Poss.pref.*

niyíini *rt. niyaáki drv.rt. níyi (i.v.)*
 get a husband, speaking of a woman. *Ex. Jíitkari*
kia = niyaákimaa, náaji kiaá
kia = níyaaka = jata tarawaájuu.
When you get a husband, thus you will work with your husband.

niiki *irreg.pl. niikiwa irreg.poss.*
níiki. (n.) **1.** bone, from the large bones of mammals such as humans, to the tiny bones of small fish. ► *Socio.* Consultant JPI does not exhibit a possessed/non-possessed alternation for this root, neutralizing in favor of the possessed form, *niiki*. **2.** manioc cutting; section of manioc stalk, typically cut to some 25-35cm in length for planting; the cutting is typically planted by driving it almost entirely into the soil at a shallow angle.

niiki ríwaasi *dialect.var. of káaji*
námati *lit. bent bone*

niikitina *rt. niikiti (adj.) 1.* bony, speaking of flesh that contains numerous, often small, bones, typically said of fish. **2.** thin, speaking of a person or animal, to the point that their bones, especially their ribs, are plainly visible.

niikuma *rt. niiku (loc.n.)* path, understood as the trajectory along which one moves. This may be a well-defined, cleared path through the forest, or a path over a relatively open surface, such as a beach. ► *Gram.* The default form of this locative noun, *niikuma*, is largely bleached of locative semantics in its common use. Locatively inflected forms include *niiku-ma*, *niiku-ku*, and *niiku-kíura*, where the locative suffix reflects the orientation of the trajectory of movement with respect to the deictic center. If the path is the ground in a figure-ground relationship, the use of this root is only felicitous if the figure is moving along the path; in all other cases, e.g., if the figure is stationary on the path, or is crossing it, the root *amaki* must be used instead; that is, *niikuma* contrasts with the similarly glossed *amaki* in that the latter denotes the cleared spatial region which constitutes the path, while the former denotes a directed path trajectory. *Ex. Káami*
k = iikwaakura niikuku. *I went upriver along the path.* *Ex.*
Ki = maákata apárakuraaná

miyikíni = jina niikuma
niitíni = jata, ináriija. *My father began to return along the path, running scared.*

niimi *irreg.pl.* **niimika, niimiya** (n.)
pañā negra, largest species of **pañā**-type fish found in the Pintuyacu river basin, reaching 50cm in length. It is dark colored, with some red markings around the eyes, and is principally found in rivers. *Sci. Serrasalmus spilopleura.*

niínaki *irreg.pl.* **niínakiya** (n.)
 night. ► *Gram.* While clearly a noun (e.g., in being able to form an NP with a determiner), this element does not need to be licensed by a postposition to appear in a clause, a characteristic typical of locative nouns. Indeed, the final syllable is likely to have historically been the proximal locative suffix *-ki*, but synchronically it does not alternate with other locative suffixes, suggesting that this is a lexicalized form. *Ex. Maasiáana niínakiya kaa kí = makikura suwaata; ásapi manánuukura kíija. Many nights I have not slept well (because) ants have bothered me.*

niínana *rt.* **niína** (adj.) dark, lacking light. *Ex. Jiítikari nu = kuukiaáriki niínaki = na, niínama naami na = iyama. When it became night, it was dark inside their house.*

niíni *impf.rt.* of **niíníni**

niíniiti (n.) **1.** traditional device for climbing trees, consisting of a loop of strong rope. The climber would put his feet in the loop, stretching it lengthwise, and simultaneously

hold his feet against the tree and spread them as far around the trunk from each other as possible, so as to also press the rope against the trunk, with the additional friction provided by the rope making it easier to climb the tree. According to Iquito eld., such loops were also used as targets in training young men in the use of spears. **2.** hoop, circle, or loop; a closed hoop or loop of any material, be it rigid or flexible.

niiniitíni *rt.* **niiniítii** (i.v.) make a hoop out of something relatively stiff that will keep its shape, e.g., thick *núriyi* (**tamshi**) lianas, as when making the frame to stretch a skin over when making a drum.

niítina *rt.* **niíti** (adj.) skittish or fearful, typically said of animals that seek to avoid humans, but also said of a person who is similarly fearful of other people, e.g., an accused criminal who seeks to avoid capture. *Rel. niitínúuni* (*rt. niitínuu*) (t.v.) make skittish or fearful, generally said animals, e.g., a dog by beating it, or forest animals by repeatedly hunting in their vicinity or by injuring them, but also said of people who become fearful of, and seek to avoid, their fellow humans. *Rel. niitiníni* (*rt. niitinií*) (i.v.) become skittish and fearful, generally said of animals, but also said of people who have reason to avoid their fellow humans.

niitiníni *rt.* **niitinií** (i.v.) become skittish and fearful, generally said of animals, but also said of people

who have reason to avoid their fellow humans.

niiya irreg.pl. niyakiya, niyaka (n.) 1. soil or earth, speaking of the substance of which the ground is constituted. *Ex. Nu = kápuu imiráani niiya = jata nuu, suwa kápuuja. He filled it (the hole) up with soil again, well filled up.* 2. ground, speaking of the surface of the land, regardless of what precise substance it is constituted of. *Ex. Kaa nu = itíwii niyama. He didn't fall on the ground.* 3. land or territory, the region of the world to which a person or group belongs or to which they can lay a claim. *Ex. Átiiji = jaa, jáita kana = niiya = na, kanáaja tii naaraatá = yaa iina akúmari niiya iiku. Then, as (it is) our land, we are the very owners of the land upriver here.* 4. Earth or world. *Ex. Kwaasija, pí = masii tíira, niiya nuutikúura. OK, we'll run away to the end of the world.*

niiya imíija (n.) unidentified species of bird that is encountered in grassy areas; difficult to see, it tends to walk and fly close to ground to avoid detection. *free.var. iyásiika imíini.*

niiya imíini irreg.pl. niiya imúika *lit.* ground madre (n.) madre de tierra or Ant Lion, larval form of a dragonfly-like insect, which makes funnel-like traps in loose soil, at whose bottoms they sit, waiting for terrestrial insects to unwittingly walk into the funnel and slide to the bottom to be devoured. *Sci. Myrmeleon sp. (larva).*

niiya jíritiku *lit.* in the middle of the earth (adv.) at midday or at noon. *Ex. Nunamija iikirii niiya jíritiku. It is noon.*

niiya jíritiku (n.) noon, midday.

niiya namija *lit.* earth eye (n.) **sacha jergón**, species of plant characterized by having a single tuber from which numerous stalks grow, arranged in circle, leaving an open space in the center, from which arrangement presumably derives the Iquito name. The stalks, some 1cm in diameter, grow to some 1.5m in height, and bear pale horizontal markings that Iquitos find reminiscent of the coloring of **jergón (sajina)** snakes; a small portion of grated tuber applied to the site of snake bite is believed to be efficacious in neutralizing the effects of snake venom. *Sci. Dracontium lorentense.*

niiya namija JPI pers.var. of nunamija

niiya pániija *lit.* moulded clay (n.) Mud Dauber Wasp, species of wasp that builds small structures out of mud on the surface of human habitations; the wasp itself is all black and has a distinctively long waist, and the nest structure it builds consists of several parallel elongated cells some 2cm long, each cell closed up with a wasp egg and an incapacitated insect, which serves as food for the larva. The mud from these nests was traditionally used to treat fevers and pain from tooth aches, by making a paste of it and applying it to the sides of the body in the case

of fever, or to the cheek and jaw in the case of tooth ache. *Sci. Sceliphron sp.*

nīya = karikuku *lit.* in the upper part of the interior of earth (n.) sky. ► *Sem.* The core use of this expression to refer to the sky stems from traditional Iquito cosmology, in which the empty space above the ground is understood to be an interior space enclosed by an upper celestial layer. ► *Gram.* This collocation can also be construed literally, to refer to the upper region of a cavity underground, e.g., of an animal den.

nīyamiika (adj.) **1.** low, not far from the ground, speaking e.g., of an elevated floor of a house, or the branches of a tree. **2.** short, speaking of the height of something that stands vertically such as a person or tree. ► *Gram.* In this sense, this adverb appears modifying the verb *takúuni* 'stand'.

nīyaákisana
irreg.pl. nīyaákisanaawaaka (n.) deceased husband.

Nīyaaku *lit.* upriver clay site (prop.n.) **Sapira Cocha**, an oxbow lake located near the Pintuyacu River four river bends upriver of its confluence with the Chambira River; its Iquito name stems from the fact that high quality clay for pottery used to be dug from its banks.

Nīyaamu *lit.* clay creek (prop.n.) **Cunimaja Quebrada**, a creek located near Cunimaja Cocha, which drains into the Pintuyacu River on the same side as the

community of San Antonio; its Iquito name stems from the fact that this creek was a source of clay for pottery in the early 20th century.

nīyaasi *irreg.pl. nīyaasiwa, nīyaasika* (n.) clay vessel or pot. *ELY pers.var. iniyaasi.*

nīyaasúuja *3.poss. of iyaasúuja*
nijnakiija *irreg.pl. nijnakiwa* (n.) *novia*-type fish species, a dark yellow catfish that reaches about 20cm and has large, serrated spurs next to its pectoral fins. *Sci. Auchenipteridae sp.*

nijnakiwa *irreg.pl. of nijnakiija*
níkina *3.poss. of ikina*
nikínisana (n.)

nímaaja *3.poss. of ímaaja*

nímaayi *3.poss. of ímaayi*

nímíjjijina *3.poss. of imíjjijina*

nímuki *3.poss. of imuki*

nimúkina *3.poss. of imúkina*

nínijja *3.poss. of iniija*

nínisi *3.poss. of iniisi*

niniki *impf.rt. of ninikíini* *Rel. ninikiána* (n.) someone who trembles or shakes habitually, e.g., someone suffering from Parkinson's disease.

ninikíini *rt. niniki* *impf.rt. niniki* (i.v.) tremble, shiver, quiver, or shake, speaking of both animate and inanimate entities. *Ex.*

Nu = ninikikurá kíríini = aákuji.
He shook with fear. Rel. ninikijíini (rt. ninikijii) (i.v.) shake or tremble for a prolonged period, e.g., a person with a nervous system

malady, or a stick in a river which is made to shake by the current.

niraaka 3.poss. of **iraaka**

nirikumaji 3.poss. of **irikumaji**

nirimakiina (n.) **pucuna caspi**, species of **cumula**-type tree with a very straight trunk that reaches some 80cm in diameter, and is covered in bark that flakes off in brittle sheets. Its wood is soft, except for its red heartwood, which is used for house posts and, formerly, to make blowguns. Its fruits are described as being similar to those of **nurina**, bursting when ripe to scatter oily red seeds that are eaten by various species of birds. *Sci. Iryanthera tricornis*.

nirimaati 3.poss. of **irimaati**

nirimaatiisana 3.poss. of **irimaatiisana**

nirmiina free.var. of **nisiniina**

nirmiina sawija lit. lightning stone (n.) type of stone believed to result from a lightning strike; if this is correct, such stones would be fulgurites.

nirmiina siriija dialect.var. of **ijantuuja** lit. lightning bird *Sci. Formcarius analis*.

nirimiitari free.var. of **nisiniitari**

nirikikaaja ELY pers.var. of **niririkaaja**

niririkaaja (n.) **cielo pihuicho** or Blue-winged Parrotlet, species of rarely seen small parrot, that reaches some 12cm in length. Green except for blue wing edges, it is distinguished from the quite similar Dusky-billed Parrotlet by its

pale, rather than dark, beak. Generally seen in groups of 4-6 individuals, Iquitos report that these birds make their nests by digging cavities out of termite nest. *Sci. Forpus xanthopterygius*. ELY pers.var. **nirikikaaja**.

nisaasi 3.poss. of **isaasi**

nisikanaaja (n.) trunk of an **nisikati** palm (**aguaje**).

nisikariiyi irreg.pl. **nisikariiyuwa** (n.) general term for **nacanacas** or Coral Snakes, highly venomous but not particularly aggressive snakes that are known by their brightly colored transverse stripes, the most common combination in Iquito territory being red, black, and white. These snakes are mostly commonly encountered under leaf litter and, according to Iquito oral tradition, they strike not with their fangs, but rather with their tails. *Sci. Micrurus spp.*

nisikati irreg.pl. **niisika, nisikatika** (n.) **aguaje**, a species of palm abundant in swampy or frequently inundated areas. The fruits of this palm, which are covered with small reddish-purplish scales, over a thin layer of tangy and somewhat oily orange flesh, which itself covers a large seed, are harvested in large quantities for local consumption and for commercial sale. *Sci. Mauritia flexuosa*. HDC pers.var. **nasikati**.

nisikaani rt. **nisika** ELY pers.var. of **nasikaani**

nisiku 3.poss. of **isiku**

nisíniina (n.) lightning bolt that strikes the ground, typically burning something and creating a great deal of noise. *free.var.* **nirímiina**.

nisiniítari *irreg.pl.* **nisiniítariwa**, **nisiniítarika** (n.) variety of *míimíiti* (**chacruna**) used in the preparation of *aákuta* (**ayahuasca**); this variety is said to produce visions of lightning for those who consume it. *Sci. Psychotria viridis var. free.var.* **nirimíitari**.

nisira *JPI pers.var.* of **nisiri**

nisiri (n.) Black-necked Red-Cotinga, species of frugivorous bird that lives in elevated areas far from rivers, and is only infrequently seen, as it spends most of its time in the midstory and forest canopy. *Sci. Phoenicircus nigricollis*. ► *Anth.*

According to Iquito oral tradition, this species of bird is the form taken by another bird, the *kwakúsiaaja* (**huishuinsho** or Screaming Piha), when it dies. *JPI pers.var.* **nisira**. *HDC pers.var.* **nisiri**.

nisiri *HDC pers.var.* of **nisiri**

nisirinákii *irreg.pl.* **nisirinákiiwa** (n.) **sencillo caspi** or **plata pashaco**, a type of *táraati* (**pashaco**) tree with flakey bark and small leaves that grows on the banks of creeks and lakes. Its fruits, which are flat and disc-shaped, turn a shiny silvery color that resemble coins when dry, and are used as decorations. Its wood is yellow and hard when dry, and is sometimes logged for timber, but since the wood does not float, it is not often harvested. Individual trees of this species sometimes

develop cavities that fill up with water, which, when these trees are felled, gushes out unexpectedly. *Sci. Macrobium acaciaefolium*. *dialect.var.* **aaka puririkáana**.

nisiija *irreg.pl.* **nisiiya** (n.) an unlit piece of charcoal, or a live coal in a burning fire. ► *Gram.* count noun.

nisiiya *irreg.pl.* of **nisiija**

nisiki *3.poss.* of **ísiki**

niti *impf.rt.* of **nitíini**

nitíkari *3.poss.* of **itíkari**

nitikumaji (*postp.*) after, afterwards; following in time. *Ex.* **Aasi nitikumaji, pí = nasikúura iikwaárii.** *After the rain, we'll go to the garden.* *Ex.* **Asáani nitikumaji, kí = naaraákwa.** *After eating, I will go bathe.*

nitípuma *3.poss.* of **itípuma**

nitíini *rt.* **nititii** **1.** (t.v.) make run. **2.** (i.v.) for one's foot to slip out from underneath; note that this stem does not entail that the affected person falls to the ground. ► *Gram.* In this idiomatic expression, the subject indexes or denotes the foot of the person who slips.

nitíyuukwáani *rt.* **nitíyuukwa** (i.v.) run around, run without resting from one point to another within a given area, e.g., as said of playing children.

nitíini *rt.* **niti** *impf.rt.* **niti** (i.v.) run. *Nanay dialect.var.* **nijáani**.

niya karíini *rt.* **niya kárii** (i.v.) be palid or jaundiced, generally said of people suffering from anemia.

► *Gram.* The verb in this

construction inflects with person and TAM morphology as is typical of finite verbs. *Ex.* **Niya nu = káriiyaa.** *He is palid.*

niyajjini *rt.* **niyajji** (i.v.) burp or belch. *HDC pers.var.* **nayajjini.** *JPI pers.var.* **niyjijini.**

niyaka (n.) pallor, paleness, or yellowness of the skin, especially as seen in the face, typically due to illnesses or conditions that cause anemia. *Ex.* **Niyaka miíyaa nuu, iyaamiaákuji nu = ipákanii.** *He is pale (has pallor), because he has vicio.*

niyana *rt.* **niya** (adj.) color term that encompasses yellow, green, and blue. *Rel.* **niyanúuni** (*rt.* **niyánuu**) (t.v.) make yellow/green/blue. *Rel.* **niyakíina** (adj.) yellow/green/blue, said of tapered objects such as plantains or penises.

niyari *irreg.pl.* **niyariwa** (n.) general term for **pañas**, a class of piranha-like fish. *Sci.* *Characidae.*

niyari sawíjatina *irreg.pl.* **niyari sawíjatipi** *lit.* glittery **pañá** (n.) **pañá blanca**, species of piranha-type fish that reaches 20cm and is found mainly in rivers, being rare in oxbow lakes. Its jaw has some reddish coloring, and its has especially shiny scales that give it a glittering appearance, from which its Iquito name derives. *Sci.* *Serrasalmus rhombeus.*

niyaaka 3.poss. of **níyaaka**

niyini 3.poss. of **niyini**

níyiti 3.poss. of **niyiti**

niyjijini *rt.* **niyjiji** *JPI pers.var.* of **niyajjini**

níija 3.poss. of **íija**

niíjakúura 3.poss. of **ííjakúura**

= **niíjina** (postp.) on, on top of, on the superior surface of something.

Ex. **Nu = sájiri, kí = maaya, nu = sikiaáriikurá naa = niíjina.** *His grandmother, my daughter, she jumped over on top of them.*

niíjina (n.) 1. back. ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.* *Ex.* **Kí = nikikurá Yenny tásiyaa kí = niíjina.** *I saw Yenny pinching my back.* 2. the upper surface of an object, e.g., the surface of a table, the upper surface of one's shoulder, the surface of a lake, or the roof of a house.

► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.*

niíjini *rt.* **niíji** *socio.var.* of **aniíjini**

níika 3.poss. of **iika**

niikajúuni *rt.* **niikájuu** 1. (t.v.) cut lengthwise into multiple pieces, e.g., a papaya, cut in this fashion. 2. (t.v.) divide up something into multiple parts or portions, e.g., sugar, a pile of fruit, or even abstract entities such as a set of tasks.

niikami (n.) **chambirina**, the largest species of **huapeta**-type fish, reaching 1m in length. This silvery fish has multiple long sharp fangs, 3-4cm in length, emerging from its mouth, similar to other **huapeta** (*akaári*) species, but its long body is somewhat rounder and bulkier than other **huapetas**, which tend to have quite flat, compressed bodies. Iquitos indicate that its name stems

from the fact that the flesh of the torso of the fish contains a tremendous number of long, fine bones reminiscent of the fiber extracted from the *niikami* (**chambira**) palm. *Sci. Raphiodon vulpinus*.

niikami *irreg.pl.* **niikamika**, **niikamiya** (n.) **chambira**, species of palm with a spine-covered trunk; this palm was traditionally very important to Iquitos as the source of *kanuu*, or **chambira** fiber, which was spun into cord that was used, among other things, for making hammocks (*inñisi*). The central vanes of the young leaves, a by-product from fiber processing, were used for brooms (*nanúusi*) or for weaving small baskets. This palm also produces edible fruits, **chambira huayo** (*pájaati*), which were traditionally harvested in large quantities. *Sci. Astrocaryum chambira*.

Niikamúumu *lit.* **chambira** river (prop.n.) Chambira River, principal tributary of the Pinutyacu River (*Anatimu*), on which the mixed Iquito-Quichua community of Atalaya is located.

niikari *irreg.pl.* **niikarikiya** (n.) underarm area, encompassing the underside of the upper arm and the corresponding area, when the arm is held against the body, on the torso.

niikarikiya *irreg.pl.* of **niikari**

niikarfira *irreg.pl.* **niikarikiya** (n.) armpit, referring specifically to the area in which body hair tends to grow.

niikáani *rt.* **niika** (t.v.) cut something lengthwise into two pieces along its longest axis, e.g., a log cut lengthwise into two pieces. *act./mid.* **niikfíni** (middle) *Rel.* **niikatáani** (*rt.* **niikata**) (t.v.) split something in two, where each of the two halves is an entity that itself consists of multiple parts, as when one splits in two, e.g., a bunch of plantains, or the trunk of an *nisikati* (**aguaje**) palm to harvest grubs inside it.

niikaawfíni *rt.* **niikaáwii** (t.v.) tear or split something lengthwise into multiple pieces by pulling its sides apart, e.g., a piece of aged fabric or a piece of **pona**.

niiki 3.poss. of **iiki**

niiki *impf.rt.* of **niikfíni**

niikika *irreg.pl.* **niikikawaaka** (n.) a healthy and chubby baby.

niikitfíni *rt.* **niikítii** (i.v.) split lengthwise without falling into two separate pieces, e.g., for one end of a plank to crack; or for a piece of cooked manioc to split along its length, but not split all the way through.

niikfíni *rt.* **niikí** *impf.rt.* **niiki** (i.v.) split lengthwise, either partly, so as to develop a lengthwise crack, e.g., a newly cut plank that splits in this fashion as it dries, or wholly, so that the object falls into two pieces, e.g., the husks of certain forest fruits. *act./mid.* **niikáani** (active) *Rel.* **niikiijfíni** (*rt.* **niikiijii**) (i.v.) split lengthwise in various places, e.g., drying soil, or old plank.

niiku (n.) height of an entity.

► *Gram. Poss.pref. Ex. Iití tii nu = niiku. This (lit. here) is its height (with gesture).*

niiku (adv.) 1. high off the ground, up high. *Ex.*

Na = juúkuriikiaaki = na níya = jina, káami = ji, niiku = ji, tii na = iyaáriki. *They came down to the earth from above, from up high, where they were flying.* 2. tall, said of people or of objects that are vertically extended from the ground. ► *Gram.* In this sense, this adverb appears modifying the verb *takúuni* ‘stand’.

niiku takuuyáana *rt. niiku*

takuuyáa *irreg.pl. niiku takuuyáapi* *lit. high stander (n.) tall person.*

niirapi *HDC pers.var. of narapu*

niiri *dialect.var. of maniti*

irreg.pl. niiriwa

niirisíwiija *irreg.pl. niirisíwiija*

fst.spch. niirisíwiija (n.)

Black-headed Parrot, species of parrot prized by Iquitos as house pets. *Sci. Pionites melanocephalus.*

Niisijaanu (prop.n.) an Iquito man who migrated to the Pintuyacu

River basin from the Mazán River basin in the early decades of the 20th century, reportedly because he was a shaman who had lost a conflict with another shaman in the Mazán River area, and been afflicted with leishmaniasis (*siaraku*), which eventually left him without any nasal cartilage.

Receiving the Spanish name

Anastasio, he eventually married an

Iquito woman from San Antonio and had children, before dying in the 1940s.

niisika *irreg.pl. of nisikati*

niisika ásaaja *lit. eaten aguaje (n.)*

Red-bellied Macaw, species of smaller macaw that reaches some 45 cm in length, and is green in color, with faint red on belly, and distinctive pale face, without the darker lines characteristic of other macaws. Formerly seen feeding on *nisikati* (**aguaje**) palm fruits in large flocks of 30 to 50 individuals, they are now very rarely encountered in Iquito territory. *Sci. Orthopsittaca manilata. HDC pers.var. niisikaaja.*

niisikajina *rt. niisika*

irreg.pl. niisikakajina (loc.n.)

aguajal, grove of *nisikati* (**aguaje**) palms, generally found in swampy areas; apart from being important places to harvest **aguaje** fruits, these groves draw animals who eat the fruit, which makes them good hunting places. ► *Gram.* The default form of this locative noun is *niisikajina*; the final vowel of its stem lengthens when followed by the locative suffixes *-ku*, *-ma*, or *-kúura*. *free.var. niisika.*

niisikayúumu (n.) a creek whose

source is an **aguajal** (*niisikajina*), that is, a swampy grove of **aguaje** (*nisikati*) palms; such creeks generally have black but sediment-free water.

niisikaaja *HDC pers.var. of niisika ásaaja*

niisina (n.) raptor, general term for raptors such as eagles and hawks,

especially the larger members of this class of bird. *Sci. Accipitridae*.

niitamu *irreg.pl. niitamuwa* (n.) 1. vulture, general term for the three smaller species of vulture found in Iquito territory: *pasúuja*, the Black Vulture, *niitamu aákusa kariyáana*, the Turkey Vulture, and *niitamu* proper, the Greater Yellow-headed Turkey Vulture (see below). 2. Greater Yellow-headed Turkey Vulture, a species-specific term for this carrion bird, which is distinguished by its partly yellow head. *Sci. Cathartes melambrotus*.

niitamu aákusa kariyáana *irreg.pl. niitamu aákusa kariyáapi* *lit.* red-faced vulture (n.) Turkey Vulture, species-specific term, this bird is distinguished by its entirely red head. *Sci. Cathartes aura*.

niítana *free.var.* of **aamina**

niíti *irreg.pl. niítiwa* (n.) tongue.
► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

niítiiri *irreg.pl. niítiiriwa* (n.) pan flute, traditional instrument used by Iquitos until the late 1950s.

niíwaasi 3.poss. of **iíwaasi**

niíyi 3.poss. of **íiyi**

nu = (pro.) her, his, its; third person general number possessive pronoun.

nu = (pro.) he, she, it; they; third person general number pronoun.

nujija *irreg.pl. nujiwa* (n.) **mojarra**, general term for smaller cichlid species. These are small, silvery, scaled fish of a great variety of species; the largest representatives reach some 15cm in length, but most are roughly 5cm in length,

with flat, broad bodies. These fishes are often fished for by children with fish and line, or are caught in large numbers when fishing with *nuúruu* (*barbasco*), in which case they are usually cooked in *ijiika* (*patarashcas*). *Sci. Cichlidae spp.*

nujija iiráana *irreg.pl. nujija iiráami* *lit.* thing for **mojarra** (n.) **mojarrero**, type of minute fish hook used to fish for *nujija* (*mojarras*).

nujiwa *irreg.pl.* of **nujija**

nunamija (n.) the sun, speaking specifically of the celestial object and not the heat or atmospheric conditions associated with it. *JPI pers.var. níiya namija*.

nunáani *irreg.pl. nunáaniwa, nunáanika* *lit.* his/her body (n.) river; waterway of significant size and depth, characterized by being navigable at all times of year.

nunáani sisa *lit.* river **cashorro** (n.) species of **cashorro**-type fish that reaches some 30cm in length, and lives in rivers, being found mainly in back-eddies and other still waters. Like the *sisa* proper, which principally lives in oxbow lakes, it has a slender, tubular body, a long, pointed snout, and large, sharp, teeth. *Sci. Acestrorhynchus sp.*

nuníini *rt. nuni* (i.v.) shine or give off light, speaking of entities which generate their own light, such as fires, flashlights, and celestial bodies. ► *Gram.* An entity that is illuminated by the light source is expressed as an oblique argument bearing the locative postposition = *jina*.

núriyi *irreg.pl. nuriyuwa, nuriyiwa* (n.) **tamshi**, a type of tough and somewhat stiff liana that is highly valued for binding poles together when building house frames and similar heavy duty uses; it is also used for weaving certain kinds of baskets. *Sci. Heteropsis spp.*

Nuríyiyúumu *lit. tamshi creek* (prop.n.) **Tamshi Quebrada**, a small tributary of the lower Nanay River, located near the modern community of Yuto. A group of Iquitos of the *Maájanakáani* subgroup lived on this creek, but in the late 19th century they began to intermarry with Kokamas and Quechua speakers in the area, with the result that the last Iquito speakers there died in the mid-20th century.

nuriyuwa *irreg.pl. of núriyi*

nuriyuwajina (loc.n.) an area in which *núriyi* (**tamshi**) lianas cluster together abundantly.

nurína (n.) **cumala colorado**, species of tree that grows in areas of higher elevation away from rivers. Its very straight trunk, which grows to some 80cm in diameter, is used for roof poles when slender; when larger, it contains hard black heartwood that is sometimes used for house posts. It produces fruits that burst and scatter oily red seeds; these are eaten by toucans, tinamous, and other birds.

nuriisi *irreg.pl. nuriisiwa* (n.) species of edible toad a bit larger than the *muusi* (**hualo**), reaching some 15cm in length, and generally of quite similar appearance,

although the red markings on its sides are darker and less distinct. Its call is quite different, however, from that of the *muusi*. *Sci. Leptodactylus sp.*

nusíini *rt. nuusi dialect.var. of ipíini drv.rt. nusi*

nuwaniijúuni *rt. nuwaníjuu* (t.v.) blow repeatedly on something, e.g., to cool down something hot, such as soup, or to remove a fine substance that is covering something, e.g., dust from a tabletop.

nuwáani *rt. nuukwa drv.rt. nuwa* (t.v.) steal.

nuu (pro.) third person general number pronoun; this is the information-structurally neutral counterpart of *anuu* and *anúuja*; it appears principally in verbal object and postpositional complement functions.

nuúkiika (det.) a or an, indefinite article or determiner. *Ex.*

Pí = paaniriikiaana tíira

nuúkiika, taamáana, siriiija. *We'll search there for a, any, little bird.*

nuúkiika (num.) one. *Ex. Piyíini nuúkiika kásiiri aáriiyaa kanáaja.* *One whole month passed us by (waiting for her to call).*

nuukwáana *irreg.pl. nuukwáapi* (n.) thief.

núuma *irreg.pl. nuúmawaaka* (n.) sister-in-law of female ego; brother's wife or husband's sister.

► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

núuni *rt. nuu* (a.v.) blow or blow on something, e.g., to make a fire flame up, to cool down hot soup, or

to cure a patient, in the case of a shaman. ► *Gram.* The (optional) object denotes the thing blown on; note that the subject can be *akíraja* ‘wind’.

núuni *irreg.pl. núuwa, nuúniwa* (n.) the largest species of **shuyo**-type fish, reaching some 40cm in length in Iquito territory, with a dark back, yellow face, reddish belly, and a longitudinal stripe along its side. This fish is noteworthy for making overland migrations in large groups to nearby bodies when its former body of water begins to dry up. *Sci. Hopleythrinus unitaeniatus*. *Rel. núuwa takinajina* (loc.n.) lake with numerous **shuyos**.

núuni *rt. nuu* (i.v.) burn or flame up, speaking of a fire at the point that it is producing large flames.

nuúrika (adv.) only; exhaustive predicate focus. *Ex. Nuúrika kí = nikikurá nu = itiwíikurá aaka = jina. I only saw that he fell into the water.*

nuúrika (pro.) she or her alone, he or his alone, it alone; third person general number exhaustive focus pronoun. *Ex. Nuúrika iwitaárika kanáaja, kí = niaatíija. She alone, my mother, cared for us. Ex. Nuúrika nu = asiyaárika kíija, jíitikari taárika maaya kíija. Only this did my father feed me when I was a child.*

nuúruu *irreg.pl. nuúruuwa* (n.) **barbasco**, a cultivated plant whose long, slender roots contain rotenone, an effective fish poison that impedes the ability of fishes’

gills to extract oxygen from water. Iquitos traditionally used **barbasco** in creeks, but would also occasionally use it in larger rivers or lakes, pounding a bundle of the roots either on the bank or in the bottom of a canoe and rinsing the white liquid from the roots into the water. Once affected, the incapacitated fish float to the surface, where they are gathered by hand, with fishing spears, or with hand nets. *Sci. Lonchocarpus nicou*.

nuúruuwajina (loc.n.) **barbascal**, a garden consisting largely or entirely of **nuúruu**, **barbasco**.

nuusina *rt. nuusi dialect.var. of aákusana*

nuútima *rt. nuúti*

irreg.pl. nuútikíya (loc.n.) the place at which something that is roughly cylindrical in shape joins or connects to a larger body, e.g., the point at which a tree trunk joins the ground, a leg joins the torso, or the fingers join the hand. The region denoted by this term includes both the part of the cylindrical object near the point of contact and the area of the larger body immediately around the point of contact; e.g., for a tree, this term denotes both the base of the trunk and the ground immediately surrounding the trunk.

► *Gram.* The default form of this locative noun is **nuútima**; the spatially informative forms **nuútiku**, **nuútima**, and **nuútikúura** are selected in light of the location of the point of connection between the two relevant entities relative to the deictic center. *Poss.pref. Ex.*

Siwánaaja nuútima

na = puúkiiyaa, nu = rikíini = íira suwaata. *They fertilized the bases of the sugarcane, so it would grow well.*

núuwa *irreg.pl.* of **núuni**

nuúwajina (loc.n.) **shuyal**, a lake abundant in *núuni* (**shuyos**).
free.var. **nuúwakajina.**

nuúwakajina *free.var.* of **nuúwajina**

P

pajatáani *rt.* **pajáta** (t.v.) make a single hole that passes through the affected object. *act./mid.* **pajatáini** (middle)

pajáti *impf.rt.* of **pajatáini**

pajatáini *rt.* **pajáti** *impf.rt.* **pajáti** (i.v.) be punctured, get holed, such that the hole passes through the object in question. *act./mid.* **pajatáani** (active)

pájaati (n.) fruit of the *niikami* (**chambira**) palm. *Sci. Astrocaryum chambira*. *socio.var.* **apájaati**.

pájaati nakutána *free.var.* of **pájaati rikutána** *lit.* **chambira** fruit harvester

pájaati rikutána *lit.* **chambira** fruit harvester (n.) a legendary snake of the approximate size and shape of a boa, and of the dark red color of ripe *nisikati* (**aguaje**) fruits, which was said to harvest bunches of **pájaati** (**chambira** palm fruits) by anchoring its tail on something and then wrapping its neck around a bunch of fruits and pulling until they broke free; the snake would not, however, eat the fruits. *free.var.* **pájaati nakutána**.

pajáini *rt.* **pájii** (i.v.) chew with the mouth full of food.

pájiiti *dialect.var.* of **ámaana**

► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

paka *rt.* **paka** (adv.) heavily, speaking of the falling of rain. *Ex.* **Paka aasi áanii.** *The rain is falling heavily.*

pakana *rt.* **paka** (adj.) thick, speaking of viscous or somewhat pasty liquids, such as manioc beer, gruel, or **chapo** (mashed plantain drink).

pakariku *rt.* **pakari**

irreg.pl. **pakarikuya**, **pakarikuka**

(loc.n.) **patio**, clear area surrounding a house, which was traditionally cleared down to the soil for a distance of some 3-4m around the house. ► *Gram.* The default form of this locative noun is *pakariku*; note that this stem cannot take the proximal locative suffix *-ki*.

pakarimaji *irreg.pl.* **pakarikiya**

(loc.n.) opening or doorway, the open space separating two regions that communicate via a constructed opening. ► *Gram.* The default form of this locative noun is *pakarimaji*; note that this stem cannot take the proximal locative suffix *-ki*. When the locative suffix *-ma* is spatially informative (rather than used as a default), the inflected form is

interpreted in the interior/exterior reference frame as denoting the space near the doorway, and inside the enclosed space. Likewise, forms of this locative noun bearing *-ku*, and construed in the interior/exterior reference frame, are interpreted as denoting the space near the doorway and outside the enclosed space, while forms bearing *-kúura* are interpreted as denoting a small space centered on the doorway itself. In the gravitational and riverine reference frames, the inflected forms have their expected interpretations, denoting doorways, e.g., upriver and downriver of the deictic center. *free.var.* **púunku.**

pakírasíni *rt.* **pakíراسي** (i.v.) start to spoil or go bad, speaking of meat or fish, when the outer layer becomes somewhat soft, slimy, and smelly. In such cases, if the outer layer is washed or removed, the rest of the food can still be eaten.

pakiitáani *rt.* **pakiíta** 1. (t.v.) make the edges of two relatively flat things meet or touch, e.g., by placing two planks next to each other. 2. (t.v.) enclose or seal something with a covering of flexible materials, e.g., wrap something in a cloth, or cover the top of a load in a basket with leaves. 3. (t.v.) close something that has edges that can meet, e.g., a book, where the edges of two sets of pages meet to close the book; or a pair of window shutters, where the edges of the two shutters align when closed. ► *Sem.* The use of this

sense is felicitous only when the two relevant edges actually meet, so it can only be applied to doors, windows, etc. if they are well enough made for the edges to align as expected. 4. (t.v.) hold something in the mouth with the lips sealed.

pakiitíini *rt.* **pakiítii** 1. (i.v.) touch or meet, said of the edges of two objects that are relatively flat, e.g., two planks, or a person's lips. 2. (i.v.) close or close up, said of something that has edges that can meet, e.g., a book, where the edges of two sets of pages meet to close the book; or a pair of window shutters, where the edges of the two shutters meet when closed. ► *Sem.* The use of this sense is felicitous only when the two relevant edges actually meet, such that it can only be used for doors, windows, etc. if they are well enough made that edges to meet as they should.

pakíjatina *rt.* **pakíjati** (adj.) spotted, covered in multiple roughly round spots, not necessarily uniformly, said of, e.g., jaguars, most stingrays, and certain cattle, dogs, and printed cloths. *dialect.var.* **muriyuujátina.**

pakisi (n.) an open wound in and below the surface of the skin, such as a long wound resulting from a machete cut, or a substantial puncture resulting from stepping on something sharp. ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.* *free.var.* **kapisi.**

pakisíini *rt.* **pakisii** (t.v.) wound, such that the injured party is left with an open wound. *Rel.*

pakisiikíni (*rt. pakisíikii*) (i.v.) suffer multiple wounds. *free.var.* **kapisíini.**

pakiti (n.) general term for butterflies and moths.

panaka (n.) **huangana curo**, species of army ant smaller than *riitaki* (**sitaraco**), the prototypical army ant species; although its bite is less painful than the latter, it is known for its tendency to swarm very quickly up the bodies of humans that encounter them, delivering a large number of bites.

panakaja (n.) **1.** dew. **2.** mist or falling damp, condensation that falls from cooled air.

panasi (n.) **1.** general term for woodpeckers, woodcreepers, and similar birds. **2.** term applied to two woodpecker species of very similar appearance, the Crimson-crested and Lineated Woodpeckers; both are among the largest woodpeckers, reaching up to 35cm in length, with distinctive red heads, large crests, and distinctive white lines along their black shoulders and backs; sometimes referred to as **panasi iwíitani** to distinguish the species from the more general sense of *panasi*. *Sci. Dryocopus lineatus, Campephilus melanoleucos.*

panasi kumakija *irreg.pl.* **panasi kuumaki** *lit.* woodpecker **suri** (n.) **1.** **suri** or beetle grubs that have grown in a trunk (typically a palm) without human intervention. Note that the majority of beetle grubs harvested by Iquitos come from palms that have been deliberately felled and pierced with holes to

facilitate beetles laying their eggs in them; of the trunks that have grubs but do not have a human owner, it is said that the woodpecker, who also eats the grubs, is the owner. **2.** any of a small number of dark grubs found among a mass of pale grubs in a trunk containing grubs; these dark grubs are believed to be especially liked by woodpeckers.

panáani *rt. paana drv.rt. pana* (t.v.) heal, using the traditional healing practices of tobacco-based shamanism in the region, which include blowing smoke, or sucking on, the affected area; Iquitos became increasingly familiar with this form of shamanism from the 1940s on, which came to be viewed as less problematic in light of Christian beliefs than traditional Iquito shamanism.

paniwi *irreg.pl. paniwiya* (n.) **shitari**, species of fish with exoskeleton-like scales similar to those of the *wáyuuri* (**carachamas**), but with a flatter body, and a long, tapering tail. *Sci. Rineloritaria lanceolata.*

paniijúuni *rt. paniijuu* (t.v.) prepare clay for making pottery, a process that involves cleaning the clay by removing any detritus, mixing it with *kusáaka* (**apacharama**) and then kneading it to the proper consistency. *Rel. níiya pánijja* (n.) clay, typically shaped into balls, that has been prepared to make ceramic vessels.

paníni *rt. paani drv.rt. pani* (t.v.) look or search for.

pantíisi • from Sp. **pandishu**. (n.) **pandishu**, species of fruiting tree, introduced into Iquito territory in the early 20th century, with distinctive large leaves and savory, starchy fruits that are eaten boiled. *Sci. Artocarpus altilis*.

papákiiti (n.) a thick raft of sticks, leaves, and other floating plant matter that gradually forms in back eddies of rivers. *dialect.var.*

papásiiti.

papaku *irreg.pl.* **papakuwiya** (n.) rib.

papaku *irreg.pl.* **papakuwiya** (n.) **culata**, the two vertical or near-vertical sections of the type of thatched roof typical for houses in Iquito (and most jungle) communities; these sections close the opposite ends of the roof, and are positioned inside and under the inverted-V angle formed by the two major sloped sides of the roof.

pápana (n.) hole, hollow or cavity in a tree, such that the hole constitutes an enclosed space; the tree may be alive or dead, and the trunk standing or fallen. Such holes are salient because they often serve as homes or hiding places for animals and birds.

papasika (n.) aerial root mass, term for the fibrous clump of small roots found at the end of the slender, liana-like, aerial roots that hang from certain species of riverside trees, especially the *tamúna* (**tangarana**); as a result of dangling in the water, these masses of small roots typically capture sand, leaves, and other detritus,

such that a clump of material, perhaps 1-2kg in weight, hangs from the end of the aerial root.

papásiiti *dialect.var.* of **papákiiti**

papaaja (n.) term of uncertain meaning, probably archaic, used to refer either to kin whose relationship to ego is too distant to be referred to with a more specific term, or alternatively, to refer to intimate non-kin friends; it is possible that the latter use is a pragmatically creative extension of the former. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

papáana *rt.* **papáa** (adj.) hollow, speaking something that is either inherently hollow due to nature or manufacture, e.g., the stalks of certain types of cane or a blowgun; or something that has been hollowed out, e.g., a house post that has been hollowed out by termites.

papaaníini *rt.* **papaánii** (i.v.) become hollowed out. *act./mid.* **papaanúuni** (active)

papaanúuni *rt.* **papaánuu** (t.v.) hollow out, create a largely enclosed cavity in something, e.g., as termites do when consuming a piece of timber. *act./mid.* **papaaníini** (middle)

papíini *rt.* **papii** (i.v.) have hollow spot, said especially of trees, e.g., one that is felled to make a canoe, but which, while being carved, is discovered to have a hollow spot.

paraja (n.) fellow, term used by members of the *Aámuwáaja* dialect group as a form of address to members of the Iquito ethnic group.

Rel. parajiika (n.) fellow (diminutive).

paránaja (n.) species of bombardier beetle that squirts a caustic liquid from its rear when molested. Traditionally, the liquid was used to treat warts, and when encountered in sufficient numbers, the beetle was gathered for consumption.

paranaasi (n.) species of epiphyte with broad leaves that produces bunches of small yellowish and reddish hanging flowers that have a strong and pleasant scent reminiscent of vanilla; these flowers were traditionally harvested by Iquitos to perfume themselves.

paráana (n.) **1.** crest, speaking both of birds, such the Harpy Eagle (*síruku nāsina*), and animals like the tapir, which have a crest-like ridge of hairs on the back of the neck.

► *Gram. Poss.pref.* in this sense. **2.** traditional headdress of Iquito men, which was made out of *isakúuna* (*tahuari*) bark, and consisted of a headband 5-7cm in width, pale in color, to which was attached, at the back, a long tail of fibers made by finely splitting another band of the same material. The headband itself was painted with *karásiika* (*achiote*) in a repeating geometric design of nested triangles or semicircles. In recent years, this term has been applied to neo-traditional head adornments that are modeled on Bora feather headdresses. **3.** *shiririca*, a type of lure used to fish for *awáara* (*tucunaré*); it consists of yellow and

red toucan feathers, tied a short distance above three or more simple hooks that have been tied together to form a single multi-barbed hook; the lure is then tied to a short line on a thick fishing pole, and the lure is made to skip over the surface of the water by drawing it back and forth with the fishing pole.

paraaníini *rt.* **paraánii** **1.** (i.v.) *shiririquiar*, cast a *paráana* lure in a swift, flicking motion over the surface of the water to attract fish. **2.** (i.v.) decorate a headdress or lure with feathers.

paráatu • from Sp. **plato**. (n.) plate; manufactured plates, introduced by mestizos in the early 20th century; by the late 1940s manufactured plates of this type had almost wholly displaced traditional eating dishes such as *maniti*.

parijatáani *rt.* **paríjata** (t.v.) help or assist, be it in the performance of a task, e.g., clearing a garden, by lending resources to someone in need, e.g., gasoline to someone who needs to make a trip, or by succoring someone who has come to harm or is in peril, e.g., someone who has fallen in the river and is danger of drowning.

parikaani *rt.* **parika** (t.v.) made something broad by flattening it, e.g., a lump of lead by pounding it, so that it can be subsequently shaped into a weight for a fishing line.

pariki *impf.rt.* of **parikíini**

parikiñni *rt. pariki impf.rt. pariki* (i.v.) be flat against the ground, e.g., speaking of a person or animal, to hide from pursuer; or be collapsed into a low pile, as of a house that has collapsed completely to the ground.

parikiñtáani *rt. parikiñta* (i.v.) be low to the ground; for the bulk of an object or an animal to be close to the ground but not in contact with it, being held away from the ground by something, e.g., by short limbs, speaking of a toad or chicken; or by a base that is relatively narrow in comparison with the bulk of the object, as in the case of certain ceramic vessels; or by legs, as in the case of traditional carved wooden stools, which have very short stubby legs.

parina *rt. pari* (adj.) wide or broad, speaking of relatively flat objects, e.g., a plank or a piece of fabric; or of spaces that can construed as two dimensional extensions, e.g., a path or a river. *Rel. pariki* (loc.n.) broad flat proximal space. *Rel. pariwaasa* (adj.) wide-mouthed. *Rel. pariwiika* (adj.) broad-leafed.

parina *irreg.pl. parimi* (inanimate) (n.) width. ► *Gram.* This noun takes inanimate agreement even with animate referents. *Poss.pref.*

paríiku *irreg.pl. paáriwa* (n.) **pucacunga** or Spix's Guan, species of brownish galliform bird that reaches some 80cm in length, and has a long tail, red legs, and a large, distinctive red neck wattle. *Sci. Penelope jacquacu.*

paríini (n.) power, speaking of power that springs from a person's ability, talent, or knowledge, e.g., the power of a shaman, due to his esoteric knowledge.

paríini *rt. parii 1.* (t.v.) be able to, have the capacity to perform some action. ► *Gram.* This sense takes a non-finite irrealis clause as its complement. *Ex.*

Nu = wiiriñtakiaaki = ná iipi

nu = kaayaaka, "Tiiti

pí = pariíyaa p = íyiki míni,

p = iwíini = íira tii?" *He asked his*

people, "Where can we make our

place (settlement), in order to live

there?" *Ex. Na = inaáriki = na*

aasamu = akájinakuúraji

na = iníyana, náana,

na = paríini = íira iniyáani

aasamu. *They put a bridge across the*

creek, a tree (trunk), so that they

could cross the creek. **2.** (t.v.) be

equal to, match, speaking of some

quality of another entity, or an

activity, and normally used in the

context of a contest or fight, in

which case equaling the individual

in question corresponds to

defeating them. ► *Gram.* In this

sense, the complement often takes

the instrumentral/comitative

posposition = *jata*, but this is

omitted if the complement is an

event nominalization. *Ex. Kaa*

kia = paájii jítikari kí = paríini.

You'll never be able to equal me (in

fighting). *Ex. Iyaamiaákuji kíija,*

kaa kia = paájii k = íini paríini.

Because as for me, you can't match

my flight (said the macaw). **3.** (t.v.)

do frequently or habitually.

► *Gram.* The activity that is realized frequently or habitually is expressed as a non-finite complement clause. *Ex.*

Kia = pariíyaa samúkwaati asáani? *Do you eat plantains?* *Ex.*

Kíija, jíítikari kw = ákisii = na, aájapaki kí = pariíni kuwasíni **kia = íyima.** *I, when I am drunk, I don't argue at your place.* 4. (t.v.) for something to penetrate the body, e.g., heat, cold, a sensation, or a substance like poison or a fungus.

► *Gram.* In this sense, the verb takes only an NP complement. *Ex.* **Íyaa iina = na, iina mitiija apárakuraana rinkiiníini = jina, jíítikari íípanaka pariiriikurá nuu = jinakuma jaari.** *At that point, the turtle began to struggle, when the heat penetrated its interior.*

pariinúuni *rt.* **pariínuu** (t.v.) make something flat and relatively thin, e.g., by hammering metal; by applying force to something soft, such as dough; or by cutting, such as making planks from a tree trunk.

páriiti (n.) species of **parinari**-type tree that grows in **sásaki** (**champal**, leaf litter), whose trunk grows to some 75cm in diameter. Its roundish fruits, yellow when ripe, are about 10cm in diameter and have a layer of sweet flesh around a large hard seed, which when broken open, reveals rich, oily flesh, similar to that of the **niraasi** (**shapaja** palm) fruits. These fruits are an important food source for regularly hunted rodents such as the **tíimaaka** (**majás**, **Paca**).

páriiti (n.) an unidentified species of liana or creeper that produces large, bulbous, edible tubers with starchy yellow flesh that can reach 40cm in diameter; a single plant is said to produce 2 or 3 of these tubers. Traditionally prepared by roasting it in embers, this tuber was, according to Iquito oral tradition, the principal food of the **Aámuuwáaja**, the Iquito subgroup said to have been nomadic, and said not to have practiced agriculture.

páriiyi *irreg.pl.* **páriiyiwa, páriiyuwa** (n.) species of flat **tamshi**-type liana, some 1cm wide, in contrast to the round **núriyi** (**tamshi** proper), but used in much the same way.

pariíni *rt.* **paári** *impf.rt.* **paári** *drv.rt.* **pári** (i.v.) shrink and become wrinkled, said of fruits with somewhat soft flesh and skin, such as **ikaja** (**cocona**), **paarikwana** (**coconilla**), or tomatoes, whether due to age, or, especially in the case of **cocona**, due to cooking. **Cocona** and **coconilla** become quite sweet when they undergo this process naturally, so people often delay eating these fruits until they begin to wrinkle, considering it part of the ripening process. *Rel.* **páriija** (adj.) ripened, speaking specifically of **cocona** and **coconilla** fruits.

paruuatáni *rt.* **paruúta** (t.v.) put away, save, store; put something in a safe place such that it protected from harm or theft.

páruuti (n.) **parinari de altura**, species of **parinari**-type tree, which grows in elevated areas far from

rivers. Its trunk reaches about 75cm in diameter and its roughly acorn-shaped fruits, about 10cm in diameter, have very sweet flesh surrounding a large seed. This seed can be cracked open and its oily flesh, reminiscent of the flesh of *niraasi* (**shapaja** palm) fruits, eaten.

pasina *rt.* **pasi** (adj.) successful, infallible, said specifically of an individual who is uniformly successful in bringing home game or fish when they go hunting or fishing; while generally said of men, this quality is also attributed to apex predators such as jaguars and the larger eagles.

pasiija (n.) general term for several species of small woodcreepers, a type of small bird that clings vertically to tree trunks and forages for invertebrates on and in the bark. They are reddish-brown, with or without pale streaking on the throat, and have proportionately long tails. Their color is said to resemble that of the crop of *pási* (**huasaco**) fish, from which derives the alternate name for this class of birds. *Sci. Dendrocolaptidae spp. (smaller species). free.var. páasi ípuusi.*

pasiita (adv.) uniformly successfully, speaking of hunting or fishing activity. *Rel. pasiita síiyuuyáana* (n.) uniformly successful fisherman. *Rel. pasiita aamíyaakiáana* (n.) uniformly successful hunter.

pasiimi *irreg.pl. pasiimiya* (n.) **calzón panga**, a short palm species that grows in clayey soils (*tipáaka*)

and reaches some 1.5m in height. Its fairly broad and rigid leaves, which are forked at their ends, tend to stand nearly upright, but they are somewhat brittle, so nowadays they are rarely used for anything except to wrap things gathered in the forest when nothing better is available; historically, they were commonly used to wrap blocks of solidified *anuuti* (**leche caspi**) rubber. *Sci. Geonoma macrostachys.*

pasúuja (n.) Black Vulture, the most common carrion bird in Iquito territory, distinguished by its black head. According to Iquito oral tradition, it travels with flies under its wings, which make sorties to locate carrion for the vulture. *Sci. Coragyps atratus.*

pasúuja naami *irreg.pl. pasúuja naamiya* *lit.* black vulture leaf (n.) **hierba santa**, species of bush whose leaves, which give off a rank smell when bruised or torn, are used for medicinal purposes. To reduce fevers, the leaves are crushed by hand in water, to which is added urine and lemon, and the patient is given approximately a cup's worth to drink, which is believed to cause the fever to break. *Sci. Cestrum hediondinum.*

payíini *rt. paáki impf.rt. paaki drv.rt. páyi* (i.v.) injure oneself by stepping on something sharp, e.g., a thorn or nail.

paa (prtcl.) jussive particle; an element that indicates that an utterance has directive illocutionary force to a third person individual.

paajámaka *irreg.pl. of paajámami*

paajámani *irreg.pl.* **paajámaka** (n.) lover, boyfriend or girlfriend; a romantic partner outside a marriage bond, whether the relationship is exclusive of either partner being otherwise married, or an adulterous relationship for one or both individuals.

paajamaníini *rt.* **paajamánii** (t.v.) acquire a boyfriend or girlfriend; begin relations as lovers with a member of the opposite sex.

paajanáaku (n.) **1.** an aged and weakened clay pot that is protected by a netting of *núriyi* (**tamshi**) which has been woven tightly around the pot so as to prevent it from breaking. **2.** **tinaja**, a type of traditional large-mouthed ceramic vessel used to make manioc beer.

► *Socio.* This term is understood differently by different speakers; in particular, JPI only recognizes sense 1, while ELY only recognizes sense 2.

paaji *impf.rt.* of **paajíini**

paajiáana *irreg.pl.* **paajiáapi** (n.) student, any person who learns.

paajíini *rt.* **paaji** *impf.rt.* **paaji 1.** (a.v.) learn. ► *Gram.* This sense can take a non-finite irrealis clause or an NP as its complement. *Ex. Nu = paajikiaakí simiitáani. He learned to read. Ex. Paajíikwaa tíira tíi nu = aníyaa kíáaja. Go learn over there where he is calling you.* **2.** (t.v.) become accustomed to, or fond of, an activity, practice, person, or thing. ► *Gram.* This sense can take a non-finite irrealis clause or an NP as its complement. *Ex. Kana = paajikiaakí nuu = jata*

suwaata. *We got along (accustomed) well with him.* **3.** (t.v.) be able.

► *Gram.* This sense occurs exclusively in negative polarity clauses, such that it only appears as an expression of inability, and takes an irrealis nominalized clause as its complement; the interpretation of this verb shades from an outright expression of inability as such, to a prediction that the eventuality denoted by its complement will (fail to) arise. *Ex. Kaa nu = paájii kuuta kí = kasiráani. He probably won't be able to catch me. Ex. "Aa, kaa kia = paájii iwaríini, aríriija. Oh, you won't die, aunt. act./mid. paajúuni (active) Rel. paajiáana (n.) student.*

paajúuni *rt.* **paájuu** (d.v.) teach.

► *Gram.* This verb can take an NP complement that denotes or indexes the person or people taught, as well as a second complement that indicates what was taught. This second complement can be an NP or a clause; if clausal, the complement may be: 1) a non-finite irrealis clause; 2) a finite embedded interrogative clause; or 3) a reported speech complement. *Ex. Na = paájuuyaa kanáaja na = kuwasíini. They taught us their languages. Ex. Pií naa paájuu nasi míini, kuuwaa paníini naki = jina, paápaaja paníini aaka = jina. We will teach them to make gardens, to seek out game in the forest, to seek out fish in the waters. Ex. Atíira na = paájuukiaakí kanáaja jaátaaraata taá soldado kuwíini = na, jaátaaraata taá pií*

p = iyikúura kárii aamuúkujina, **piyíni** saakaaya. *There they taught us how to be soldiers, how we could look after ourselves during wartime, and everything.* Ex. **Atii nu** = paájuuyaáriki kíija, “**Iiná tii náaji, iiná tii náaji, iiná tii náaji.**” *There he taught me, “This is thus, this is thus, this is thus.”* act./mid. paájíni (middle)

paájuuyáana irreg.pl. **paájuuyáapi** (n.) teacher, any person who teaches.

paakaniiri irreg.pl. **paakaniiriwa** (n.) a relatively large species of **mojarra**-type fish that reaches some 8cm in length. It is reminiscent of **mamatiiri**, but lacks the latter’s red eye and black tail. It is typically encountered in large groups in slow-moving creeks and small lakes. free.var. **paakaniiri**.

paakaniiri free.var. of **paakaniiri**

paakaraasíni rt. **paakaraásii** • from Sp. **pagar**. (t.v.) pay, pay off debt; for Iquito speakers, this term is strongly associated with the action of paying off one’s account or debt to a **patron** as part of the debt peonage system in which the Iquito people were enmeshed for much of the 20th century. ► *Gram*. The object of the verb may denote either the debt or account paid off, or the recipient of the money. Ex. **Kana** = **sikitáani** = **fira nu** = **sinaaki**, **nu** = **paakaraásiiyaáriki kanáaja**. *For washing his clothes, he would pay us.*

paaki impf.rt. of **payíni**

paákiiija (n.) joint or hinge, whether a joint connecting two body parts, e.g., the elbows, knees, or finger joints, or a hinge connecting two parts of a manufactured object. ► *Gram*. Poss.pref.

paakiitáani rt. **paakiíta** (t.v.) attach two long objects by their tips or ends, e.g., tie together two pieces of rope by their ends so as to form a single long rope; or attach two planks to each other by their narrow ends, e.g., by overlapping them and nailing them together. act./mid. paakiitíni (middle)

paakiitíni rt. **paakiitii** (t.v.) rejoin, speaking of the two ends of something that rejoin and regrow, e.g., a part of a tree trunk that has been cut with a machete, but grows back together; or, according to Iquito oral tradition, certain supernaturally powerful boas that can join back together and come back to life after being hacked into pieces. act./mid. paakiitáani (active)

paanáana rt. **paanáa** irreg.pl. **paanáapi** (n.) **curandero** or **vegetalista**, practitioner of modern mestizo shamanism; the **paanáana** is now viewed as wholly benevolent, as opposed to the traditional shaman or **siimana**, who, while more powerful, is a much more ambiguous figure who is capable both of impressive acts of healing and terrifying actions of vengeful destruction.

paani (n.) **ayaymama** or Common Potoo, a mottled gray and brown nocturnal bird measuring some 40

cm in length, with large eyes and a short, very broad beak. This bird typically perches on a dead tree or tree stump during the day in a distinctive upright posture that camouflages it as a branch of the trunk or the tip of the stump on which it is perched. At night, it gives a distinctive mournful, descending multi-note call, from which is derived its Spanish name. *Sci. Nyctibius griseus*. ► *Anth.* According to Iquito oral tradition, the distinctive cry is a laugh in response to a question that the bird asks of the stump on which it is perched, regarding the shape of women's vaginas, which the stump has the opportunity to spy as women step over it; the stump is said to answer that their vaginas resembles the bird's broad mouth, causing the bird to laugh.

paani jíina *lit.* Common Potoo penis (n.) species of very small bee that produces a honey that is both sweet and acidic. It constructs its nest in the hollows of trees, and the entrance of the nest emerges from the hollow and points upwards from the opening in the tree, resembling the posture of a perching *paani* (Common Potoo or *ayaymama*); this entrance, measuring a little over 1cm in diameter and some 5cm in length, is quite fragile.

paaniiri *Maájanakáani dialect.var.* of *saapi*

paaniwi *irreg.pl.* *paaniwiya* (n.) knife.

paankwáana *free.var.* of *saakaákuuja* • from Sp. *panguana*.

paapa iwíini *rt.* **paapa íiki** (i.v.) live calmly and quietly, without getting in arguments or fights.

► *Gram.* The verb in this construction inflects with person and TAM morphology as is typical of finite verbs. *Ex.* **Paapanu = íikii.** *She lives peacefully.* *Rel.* *paapa iikiáana* (n.) calm and tranquil person who does not get into fights or arguments.

paápaka naasíina *JPI pers.var.* of *jaatika asaakúuna*

paápaka niisina *lit.* fishes eagle (n.) Osprey, species of raptor that subsists on fish. According to Iquito oral tradition, the call of this raptor brings fish to the surface, where it can capture them. *Sci.* *Pandion haliaetus*. *free.var.* **paápaaja niisina.**

paápaka simiráana *free.var.* of *jaatika asaakúuna* *lit.* fishes' parinari

paapana *rt.* **paapa** (adj.) quiet, tranquil; said specifically of the personal trait of being quiet and calm, and of living in a such a manner as to avoid disputes and arguments. *Rel.* *paapa* (adv.) calmly, quietly, tranquilly.

paápaaja *irreg.pl.* **paápaka** (n.) fish, general term for fish of any species, whether as a live animal or as food. *Nanay dialect.var.* **paápaaraja.**

paápaaja imíika *irreg.pl.* of **paápaaja imíini**

paápaaja imíini *irreg.pl.* **paápaaja imíika** *lit.* fish madre (n.) a flat, whitish parasite, some 1cm in

length, found clinging to the neck and gills of some fish.

paápaaja niisina *free.var.* of **paápaka niisina** *lit.* fish eagle

paápaaraja *Nanay dialect.var.* of **paápaaja**

paapaárika (interj.) “be quiet!”, “silence!”, exclamation employed as a directive to silence one or more people who are speaking or otherwise making noise.

paapáayi • from Sp. **papaya**. (n.) papaya, a cultivated fruit tree introduced into Iquito territory in the early 20th century. *Sci. Carica papaya*.

paari *irreg.pl.* **paariwaaka** • from Sp. **padre**. (n.) priest or Catholic father.

paári *impf.rt.* of **paríni**

pári kajikúuna *lit.* priest's cacao (n.) variety of wild cacao whose fruits are smaller than those of **kajikúuna**, reaching only some 10cm in length, and which do not become particularly yellow when ripe; this tree is now rarely seen in the San Antonio area, due to having been felled in large numbers in order to harvest the fruits, which grew high up on the trunks. *Sci. Theobroma cacao var.*

paaríkwana (n.) **coconilla**, species of cultivated bush that reaches up to 1m in height and produces small spherical fruits that are red and 1.5-2cm in diameter when ripe; the fruits are sweet and somewhat tangy, and the stalks of the plant are covered with thorns. *Sci. Solanum coconilla. free.var. kúrija*.

paáriwa *irreg.pl.* of **paríku**

páasi (n.) **huasaco** or **fasaco**, general term for several carnivorous species of fish with sharp teeth, large scales, and a bulky, tubular body. *Sci. Hoplias malabaricus*. ► *Anth.* According to Iquito oral tradition, these fish and the *sajina* snake transform into each other when they get old.

páasi ípuusi *free.var.* of **pasiija** *lit.* **huasaco** crop

páasi ípuusi *lit.* **huasaco** crop (n.) infection of the salivary glands, which causes them to protrude in a manner reminiscent of the crop of a *pási* (**huasaco**). When severe, this infection makes it difficult to eat or talk; it is said to be cured by drinking hot water.

paasiíjuuni *rt.* **paasiíjuu** (t.v.) render someone, typically an enemy, passive and cowardly, a process that is called ‘hypnotism’ by modern Iquitos, typically by use of *paasiiti*, a plant believed to be able to induce this state.

paasiiti (n.) a variety of *miñmiiti* (**chacrana**) that was chewed and rubbed on one’s body to make people with whom one was likely to fight passive and cowardly (a process that modern Iquitos refer to as ‘hypnotism’), and was thus one of the preparations for raids carried out in the distant past between Iquito settlements; the plant was also used to make game animals meek and docile. *Sci. Psychotria viridis var.*

paataasiini *rt.* **paataásii***Maasikuuri dialect.var.* of **aratiiníini****paati** *dialect.var.* of **paatíija**► *Gram. Poss.pref.***paátiku** (n.) type of traditional seat for a single person, carved from a single piece of wood, typically a section of tree trunk, with short legs about 10cm long, reaching a total height of about 25cm.**paatíija** (n.) vocative term for paternal uncle; father's brother, male or female ego. ► *Gram.*Referential counterpart: *kumáni*.
dialect.var. **paati**.**paatíina** (n.) **topa** or balsa tree, species of tree with very light wood that grows in open spaces, such as fallow gardens; its wood is used for floats and rafts, and its bark is used as temporary ropes and tumpines.
*Sci. Ochroma pyramidale.***páatu** • from Sp. **pato**. (n.) duck, domesticated fowl introduced to Iquito territory in the early 20th century.**paaturuu** *irreg.pl.* **paaturuuwaaka**• from Sp. **patrón**. (n.) **patrón**, a class of mestizo 'bosses' who were active throughout Peruvian Amazonia from the late 19th century on, and who, through a combination of violence, intimidation, and economic inducement, monopolized, on the one hand, the extractive labor of indigenous groups, and on the other, the access that these groups had to manufactured goods. They made their appearance in Iquito territory during the Rubber Boom,and gained control over the Iquito people at about the beginning of the 20th century, exploiting them so mercilessly that their descendants regularly refer to that period as one of 'slavery'. Control via violence and physical intimidation gave way to debt peonage in the 1920s and 1930s, with the **patrones** having gained hegemony over the Iquitos with the effective support of the local state and church. The power of the **patrones** began to wane in the 1950s, as more Iquitos came to have knowledge of mainstream Peruvian society, and from the 1960s on, gained access to education. By the 1980s the **patrones** had lost most of the power they once held. The **patrón** under whom the Iquitos founded the community of San Antonio was Ramón Ampuero, but after his accidental death, his territory was taken over by a neighboring **patrón**, Elías Guimack, who subsequently exercised a considerable influence over the Iquito people, together with his son, Eluterio Guimack, who assumed the role of **patrón** when his father became older. In particular, both **patrones** actively sought to suppress Iquito cultural practices, and actively shamed people for their use of the Iquito language.**páawu** • from Sp. **pavo**. (n.) turkey, domesticated fowl introduced into Iquito territory in the 20th century.**paayuwa** *free.var.* of **tipaku**

paáyuuku (n.) the clear, hardened resin of *paáyuuna* (**azúcar huayo**) trees, which is found in large lumps on the trunks of this species. This resin was traditionally used like incense, and in particular, was used in the treatment of infants believed to have been afflicted by malevolent spirits, as manifested by symptoms such as excessive crying or diarrhea; the *paáyuuka* was burned, sometimes with other substances that gave off a strong smell when burned, such as toucan feathers, in a dish below the child, such that the odiferous smoke enveloped the baby, which was believed to drive off the spirits.

paáyuuna (n.) **azúcar huayo**, tree species whose bark is commonly added to **aguardiente** as a flavoring, and is said, in this capacity, to serve as a remedy for colds and arthritis, as well as mitigating the ill effects of **aguardiente** when drunk in excessive quantities. The tree produces bunches of elongated fruits about 10cm long, which when ripe can be broken open to reveal an edible, sweet, powdery substance (from which the tree gets its Spanish name). The tree also produces a valued hard resin (*paáyuuka*), and is sometimes felled for its hard heartwood, which can be used to make house posts, but these decay sooner than most heartwood posts. *Sci. Hymenaea courbaril*.

pikana *rt.* **pika** (adj.) wet. *Rel.* **pikájaaka** (adj.) watery or juicy fruit; wet vagina.

pikawaasa (adj.) drool-mouthed; a person with a great deal of saliva such that they are often drooling, e.g., when they are speaking.

piki *impf.rt.* of **pikíini**

píkii *irreg.pl.* **píkíiwa** (n.) **díspera** or **sacha guayaba**, species of broad-leafed tree with that grows in **purmas** and grazing areas. Its trunk reaches a diameter of up to 30cm, but is often much smaller, and it has a large number of branches on which grow fruits that are reminiscent in shape and color to **guayaba** fruits but are considerably less tasty. It was believed that eating too many of these fruits would result in lice. An extract from the bark is applied directly to wounds to treat them.

pikíini *rt.* **piki** *impf.rt.* **piki** (i.v.) spoil and ferment, said of fruits when they have passed their point of optimal ripeness. *Rel.* **pikíikíini** (*rt.* **pikíikii**) (i.v.) ferment (multiple slender fruits).

pikúuni *rt.* **píkuu** (a.v.) become wet or get something wet. *Rel.* **pikuujúuni** (*rt.* **pikuújuu**) (t.v.) wet something bit by bit, wetting it slightly each time, e.g., patting one's body with water to cool down.

pirikáani *rt.* **pirika** (t.v.) blunt the sharp tip or point of some object, e.g., the tip of a harpoon, by hitting it against a rock, or the sharp end of a cut stick, by hitting it with the side of a machete. *act./mid.* **pirikíini** (middle)

piriki *impf.rt.* of **pirikíini**

pirikíini *rt. piriki impf.rt. piriki* (i.v.) become blunt, speaking of something pointed, typically by having struck against a hard object. *act./mid. pirikáani* (active)

piritíina *fst.spch. pirtíina* (n.) species of **chimicua**-type tree with small, lobed fruits that measure some 3cm in diameter; these fruits have the same basic form and color as the larger *míyaara titikarfína* fruits but are softer and sweeter when ripe and, unlike the latter species, the rind does not cause the lips to crack or peel. *Sci. Pseudolmedia sp.*

piríini *irreg.pl. piriínika, piriíniwa* (n.) Many-banded Araçari, a toucan-like bird that reaches some 40cm in length; it has a long bill and two distinctive stripes across the chest. *Sci. Pteroglossus pluricinctus.*

piruja (n.) **bocón**, species of catfish that reaches some 40cm in length, notable for having a very wide body and large mouth for a fish of its length. Dark gray in color, it is mainly found in larger rivers, and only rarely in lakes, and has quite soft flesh. *Sci. Ageneiosus brevifilis.*

► *Anth.* According to Iquito oral tradition, the *júuri* toad turns into this species of catfish when it gets sufficiently old.

pirujákana *irreg.pl. pirujákiaaki* *lit. bocón* manioc (n.) **yuca de bocón**, a variety of manioc formerly cultivated in the San Antonio area, but now believed to be lost; it stalk was pale, while the tuber had purplish skin and relatively watery

flesh marked by purplish veins. The name of the variety derives from the perceived similarity between its flesh and the soft and watery flesh of the *piruja* (**bocón**) fish.

pirujákiaaki *irreg.pl. of pirujákana*

pirusu *irreg.pl. pirusuwa, pirusuka* (n.) electric eel, generally found in blackwater lakes far from rivers; according to Iquito oral tradition, this eel uses its electric shock to knock down fruits from trees so that it can consume them, as well as to kill small swimming animals for food. *Sci. Electrophorus electricus.*

pisaja (n.) White-throated Tinamou, species of small tinamou Its distinctive call is heard much more commonly than the bird itself is seen, as is typical of tinamou, and it is generally found and heard in areas far from rivers. *Sci. Tinamus guttatus.*

pisaja namákuuri *irreg.pl. pisaja namákuuriwa* *lit. White-throated Tinamou wing* (n.) ‘White-Throated Tinamou wing’ style of weaving *iitaari* (**crisneja** thatch panels), in which the *ijáwiimi* (**irapay**) palm frond stems are woven on the palm wood lath in such a way that they resemble wings extending from the lath.

pisaki *irreg.pl. pisakiwa* (n.) 1. skin abscess, swollen abscess full of pus that forms under the skin for any of a variety of reasons; such abscesses generally swell uncomfortably until they are lanced or they burst of their own accord. *Ex. Pisaki imaáriki = na nuu. He had a tumor*

(and was unable to walk). **2. asnay** or scent gland of the peccary, located on its back near its tail, which produces the *muísaka*, or strong distinctive scent, of these animals.

písaku (n.) trunk, generally used to store personal possessions.

pisiaari *irreg.pl.* **pisiaariwa** (n.) exposed penis or the clitoris, in the case that the foreskin or the lips of the vagina fail to cover the majority of the tip of the relevant organ; also said of the penis of certain animals who characteristically have penises of this sort, such as the tapir.

písiika (n.) general term for tanagers, a group of birds, of which a number of genera and species are named in Iquito. The prototypical *písiika* is the Masked Crimson Tanager or *nasipánaaja*. *Sci. Thraupidae spp.*

písiika katija *lit.* Thraupidae sweet potato (n.) a variety of **katija** (*sachapapa*) with purplish flesh. *Sci. Dioscorea trifida var.*

písiiku táraati *dialect.var.* of **isiija táraati** *lit.* Saddle-Backed Tamarin **pashaco**

pisúuni *irreg.pl.* **pisuúniwa** (n.) **atinga**, species of dark gray caecilian (an amphibian resembling an eel or snake) that reaches 1m in length, and tends to live in burrows below the waterline in muddy river banks. Considered edible, it is typically caught using **barbasco**. Iquitos traditionally believed that eating its flesh made a person, but especially a child, less likely to be

bitten by snakes. *Sci. Typhlonectes sp.*

pitu *Chambira dialect.var.* of **piyúuri**

pítuuja (n.) penis of an infant or child, before it begins to show signs of sexual maturity.

piyúuri *irreg.pl.* **piyuúriwa** (n.) **paujil** or Salvin's Currasow, a large black galliform bird that measures up to 85cm in length, with a long tail, white vent, red legs, and large orange beak with a significant ridge. The largest game bird in the Pintuyacu River region, it is now only found in areas distant from settlements, due to heavy hunting. *Sci. Mitu salvini. Chambira dialect.var.* **pitu**.

piyúuri íiyii *free.var.* of **siíwiikaayi** *irreg.pl.* **piyúuri íiyiwa** *lit.* Salvin's Currasow liana • calque of Q. **paujil chaqui**.

piipíisika • from Sp. **tipishca**. *fst.spch.* **The penultimate vowel is often reduced or elided, yielding the form piipíuska** (n.) **tipishca** or incipient oxbow lake; a curved section of river that branches off and then rejoins the main course, formed when the river makes a shortcut by cutting through a thin neck of land that separates one section of a river from another section that lies nearby by virtue of the river doubling back on itself.

Piírnaja (*prop.n.*) woman born in the 19th century who died in approximately 1962 at a very advanced age (reportedly 110 years old); she was given the Spanish name Dolores Yareja and was thus

also known as *Tururúsa*, as well by the affectionate name *Piirnákuuja*; best known as the wife of the last Iquito *kuuráaka* (leader), Alejandro Shinchija. *free.var.* **Turuurúsa**.

piirúura • from Sp. *perol*. (n.) type of large bronze cauldron used for processing sugar cane, especially in making molasses. In use from the early 20th century until the 1950s, when sugar cane ceased to be commercially cultivated in the San Antonio area, these deep vessels came in various sizes, with mouths up to 1.5m in diameter, curved sides, and flat bases.

piirúuta (n.) **1.** ball of any type; prototypically, a soccer ball. **2.** the sport of soccer or football. ► *Gram.* In this sense, this word typically appears as the object of *maayaasîni* ‘play’. *Ex.* **Kí=maayaasiaáriki piirúuta tii pakarikuji.** *I played soccer there in the patio (yard).*

piisiána • from Sp. *pichana*. (n.) **pichana**, ground cover plant that grows in cleared areas. The juice of this plant, extracted by pulping it, is used medicinally to cure fevers and throat ailments; when given in small quantities it induces vomiting, which is believed to remove fevers as well as other maladies believed to be related to fevers. *Sci.* *Sida rhombifolia*.

Piisíruuja (prop.n.) a Maájanakáani man from the Chambira River, originally living very close to its confluence with the Pintuyacu River, who became a **peón** de Ramón Ampuero and was one of the original settlers of San

Antonio; he received the Spanish name Julio Peña and died in the late 1940s.

piisîni *rt.* **piisi** *euph.var.* of **isáani**
• from Q. **pichi**. ► *Socio.* Some speakers indicate that this verb is used specifically to refer to the urination of women.

pí = (pro.) our (inclusive) first person plural possessive pronoun, inclusive of addressee.

pí = (pro.) we (inclusive), us (inclusive); first person plural pronoun, inclusive of addressee.

pisiki *irreg.pl.* **pisikiya** (n.) Brazilian Tapir, the largest game animal hunted in Iquito territory, and still relatively numerous in the area around the community of San Antonio. *Sci.* *Tapirus terrestris*.

pisiki maájarakúuna *lit.* tapir's **shimbillo** (n.) species of small softwood tree found in inundating areas, often in large numbers. Its trunk reaches about 15cm and it produces purplish fruits of the size and shape of olives; these are not edible by humans, but are eaten by tapirs and toucans. Short-lived, the tree fruits for only a few years before dying.

pisiki miyaara *irreg.pl.* **pisiki miyaaraa** *lit.* tapir jaguar (n.) species of legendary jaguar, not seen in the lives of any living Iquito person, that was much larger than the common jaguar, and was capable of capturing a tapir without difficulty.

pisiki piítaki *lit.* tapir's butt-wiper (n.) species of silvery-colored

huasaco-type fish (*páasi*) that reaches some 10cm in length.

► *Anth.* According to Iquito oral tradition, this fish serves as the implement that tapirs use to wipe themselves after they defecate.

piyarúuna *free.var.* of **jinakuna**

piyaánaami

irreg.pl. **piyaánaamiya**,

piyaánaamika (n.) hip bone of human or animal, referring to the entire cradle of the hip, excluding the coccyx. ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.*

piyáani *rt.* **piika** *drv.rt.* **piya** 1.

(t.v.) finish or complete an activity or task, e.g., clearing a garden or making masato. ► *Gram.* This sense typically bears a non-finite irrealis clause complement, but it can also bear a nominal object that implicates the completion of an associated activity, or a pronominal object with anaphoric reference to some activity or task. *Ex.*

Nu = piikariikuraana asáani. *He finished eating.* *Ex.* **Jíítikari**

na = piikakiaaki = ná

na = iiminaka mîini = na,

na = iikwakiaaki = na. *When they finished constructing their canoes, they left.* *Ex.* **Jaa kí = piikariikura**

kí = kamariíta. *I have finished my clearing (i.e., finished clearing a particular patch of land intended for a garden).* 2. (t.v.) finish off a

determinate quantity of entities or substance, e.g., finish off all of someone's chickens, by killing them all; or finish off all the manioc beer that has been prepared for a given festivity by drinking it. ► *Gram.*

This sense bears a nominal object.

Ex. **Náaji iipi = na**

piikakiaaki = na = waja iina

itíniija , iipi námiyaáriki nuu.

Thus they finished off the manioc beer, those who had made him drink of it. *act./mid.* **piyíini** (middle)

piyíini (adj.) all.

piyíini (n.) 1. everything. 2. everyone.

piyíini *rt.* **piiki** *impf.rt.* **piiki** *drv.rt.*

piyi (i.v.) come to an end or run out, referring either to temporal periods, e.g., a day, or to a determinate number or entities or quantity of substance, e.g., the quantity of food that one has to eat. *act./mid.* **piyáani** (active)

piija (pro.) we (inclusive), us (inclusive); first person plural pronoun, inclusive of addressee, used for information-structurally prominent functions such as topic and focus, and in other grammatical contexts requiring a free pronoun, including verbal object function.

piika (n.) species of small frog that lives in small ponds and puddles in the forest, measuring 5cm in length, generally brown in color, with a yellowish belly and comparatively short legs; its name derives from its distinctive call, which is heard in the wet season.

piiki *impf.rt.* of **piyíini**

piíini *rt.* **pii** (i.v.) wipe or clean oneself after defecating.

piírika (pro.) we (inclusive) only, us (inclusive) only; first person plural exhaustive focus pronoun, inclusive of addressee. *Ex.*

Piírika = jaa pi = míšana

mií = kiyaájaa. *We alone will work (lit. do our doings).*

piisi (n.) **maizero** or Giant Cowbird; a species of black bird, reaching some 35cm in height, that typically feeds while walking on the ground. It is notable for its large, out-thrust chest and also for eating corn, sometimes arriving in large flocks and decimating gardens. *Sci. Molothrus oryzivorus. socio.var. apíisi.*

piisiriija (n.) Wire-tailed Manikin, small bird reaching some 10cm in length. It has a yellow face, chest, and belly, a red head and neck, a black back, and a distinctive black tail ending with very slender, hair-like feathers. *Sci. Pipra filicauda.*

piita (adj.) former or ex; this prenominal element indicates that the relationship or social status denoted or entailed by the nominal expression no longer obtains.

► *Gram.* This form is rigidly prenominal and does not take any adjectival morphology, despite its nominal modifying function; the noun it modifies may itself bear possessive morphology. *Ex.*

Atii = na nu = nikikiaaná iina piita nu = majáana. *Then he saw his ex-wife.*

piita káaniu (n.) type of invisible malevolent spirit that attacks people in the form of a powerful gust of wind (**choque de aire**) and can attack with such force as to break a person's neck by twisting the victim's head around; in less severe attacks, the victim is left

with bruises on their bodies, but then subsequently sickens and dies.

► *Anth.* According to Iquito oral tradition, Alejandro Sinchija, the last Iquito **kuuráaka** (leader), died as the result of a **piita káaniu** attack, which was triggered when he violated couvade restrictions, shortly after one of his wives had given birth, by going fishing.

piita kaaya irreg.pl. piita kaayaaka (n.) mature adult male, generally 30 years or older.

piita kitáaka irreg.pl. piita kitaákayuuri (n.) a young woman, approximately 20-30 years of age, who typically has a husband and several young children.

piita maníini irreg.pl. piita maniínikuuri (n.) a young man, approximately 20-30 years of age, who typically has a wife and several young children.

piita miísaji irreg.pl. piita iitimira, piita miísajika (n.) mature adult female, generally 30 years or older.

piitaki (n.) any material used to wipe or clean oneself after defecating. Traditionally, Iquitos split larger pieces of wood into short sticks some 2-3cm wide and 0.5cm thick, which were tied into bundles and kept ready for this purpose at suitable locations.

piitana rt. piita irreg.pl. piitapi (n.) elder relative of either gender.

► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

piitapi irreg.pl. of piitana

piitáaka (n.) manioc beer left over from a **minga** or other event.

piiya *ELY pers.var. of piiyi*

piiyi (n.) puddle or small pond; term typically applied to depressions in the forest where water collects and remains for the length of the wet season, and which serve as a habitat for frogs and other amphibians; this term can also be applied, however, to puddles accumulating in human excavations, which in contrast generally drain quickly. *ELY pers.var. piiya. dialect.var. siniku.*

pujújatina *rt. pujújati* (adj.) lumpy, the quality of having relatively large lumps, speaking of surfaces, e.g., uneven ground on which one has to sleep, or poorly chainsaw-cut planks.

pujuniwiitáani *rt. pujuniwiíta* (i.v.) reveal motion; for the motion of a person or animal to be betrayed or revealed as a result of their moving or displacing something in their surroundings, e.g., humps moving in leaf litter due to an armadillo moving through it; branches moving due to a tapir moving through undergrowth; or a bed frame shaking due to a person rolling over on the bed.

pujuutáani *rt. pujuúta* (i.v.) have a lump perceptible on the surface, typically speaking of the human body, e.g., a hernia, or a lump formed from an infected puncture wound, but also applicable to inanimate objects, e.g., an improperly smoothed cement floor.

pukiku (n.) a rotten wooden vessel, such as a bowl, but especially a canoe; such a canoe is typically just barely usable, with

the user running the risk of it falling apart or getting holed from the most minor of collisions.

► *Gram.* This noun exhibits a frozen *-ku* vessel classifier, now no longer productive in Iquito. *Poss.pref.*

Pukina *nickname of Pukisíkwaapi*

pukina *rt. puki* (adj.) rotten or decayed, speaking of plant matter.

pukipi *lit. rotten* (pl. anim.) (adj.) the quality of being mature and ready to eat, at the perfect moment for being harvested, speaking of palm grubs; the term reflects the fact that when palm grubs have grown to their full size, they have typically reduced the interior of the palms they inhabit to powdery detritus.

pukíraati (n.) **cascarillo**, species of tree that commonly grows in areas reverting to secondary forest, such as former garden plots (**purmas**). Its trunk grows to some 75cm in diameter and is hollow in the middle, with ridged segments. Its bark is smooth but brittle, and is easily removed. It is used for roof poles when slender and is prized as firewood when large. *Sci. Ladenbergia magnifolia.*

púkisi (adj.) rotten, said specifically of a standing tree, or the remnants of a standing tree, that has rotted so completely that it crumbles into pieces when one tries to cut it; note that a fallen tree, or any other wood that has rotted, is referred not with this term, but with the term *pukíja* ‘rotten’.

Pukisíkwaapi (prop.n.) name of an *Aámuwáaja* man, also known as *Pukisíkwa* and given the nickname *Pukina*, who was captured by the *kuuráaka* (leader) Alejandro Sinchija on the upper Pintuyacu River in about 1920 and brought to San Antonio. He became a **peón** of Elías Guimack, married one of Alejandro Sinchija's daughters, and was given the Spanish name Gregorio Tutusima. He was known for being a skilled fisherman, and died at the settlement of Pucacuro in the late 1950s as an old man, during an especially virulent epidemic of influenza.
nickname Pukina.

pukiti (n.) ash.

pukitika (n.) **1.** dust or fine powder, e.g., ashes, the fine residue in *fariña* (manioc meal), or dandruff. **2.** very fine and soft down, found near the skin of tinamous (e.g., *rána*), finer and softer than the down (*janiíwi*) found on most birds.

pukitina *rt. pukiti* (adj.) dusty or powdery, covered in dust or powder, e.g., from mildew or ashes.

pukitiini *rt. pukítii* (i.v.) be dusty or powdery, be covered in dust, ash, or powder, said of, e.g., the growth of mildew that covers fabrics with a dust-like covering; the outcome of weevils tunneling in wood, which produces a powdery substance, or the burning of wood which covers firepits or burned gardens in powdery ash.

pukíini *rt. pukii* (i.v.) rot or decay, speaking of plant matter, such as wood or leaves.

pupuja (n.) Ferruginous Pygmy Owl, species of small owl whose onomatopoeic name derives from its distinctive call. *Sci. Glaucidium brasilianum.* ► *Anth.* According to Iquito oral tradition, this species has a tendency to take up residence in or near houses with pregnant women in them, thus its call sometimes reveals a pregnancy that was being hidden. *Ex. Nájaji kí = niaatíija saakíiniyaárikí kíija, “Jíítikari taa = na manaja = na miisaji, pupuja tikiíkiiaana iita = jinakuma.”* *That's what my mother would tell me, “When a woman is pregnant, the pygmy owl enters inside the house.”*

pupukuuja (n.) variety of *sakíjaaja* (**piripiri**), a medicinal plant, that is very similar in form to *miíriyati*, and is used in the same way to make manioc plants produce large tubers quickly. *Sci. Cyperus sp.*

púpuuku (n.) soft lump beneath the skin, typically a hernia or a water-filled cyst. Traditionally, it was believed that if a person planted manioc without carrying out the proper ritual preparations, which centrally involved a rite of pouring manioc beer infused with *sakíjaaja* (**piripiri**) over the manioc stalk cuttings before they were planted, then all those involved in the planting would be afflicted with these lumps. It was also believed that a similar risk existed for men, especially young men or male

children, who came too close to a woman who had recently been engaged in manioc-planting magic and had not yet ‘cooled down’ from the activity.

pupuukúuni *rt.* **pupuúkuu** (i.v.) have or develop a hernia.

puráaja (n.) **marona**, species of bamboo from which flutes were traditionally manufactured; it is abundant in the headwaters regions of the Pintuyacu, Chambira, and Nanay Rivers. *Sci. Guadua sp.*

puráaja (n.) **quena**, traditional longitudinal flute that Iquitos played until the mid-1970s; this instrument enjoyed a brief revival in the late 1990s and early 2000s, when efforts were made to revive a number of traditional cultural forms.

puraajíni *rt.* **puraajii** (i.v.) play a *puráaja* (**quena**, traditional flute) or any other wind instrument.

puriki *irreg.pl.* **purikiwa** (n.) **lapicero**, a very slender species of fish that reaches 25cm in length, with a tubular body about 3cm in diameter, and a long snout that tapers to a point. An aggressive predator of small fish, it is normally found swimming very near the surface of the water. *Sci. Boulengerella sp.*

puriku *irreg.pl.* **purikuwa**, **purikuka** (n.) **1.** term referring to a pod that grew to cover a bunch of palm fruits while they were immature, after it has split open and fallen away from the fruits, at which point it resembles an

elongated shallow vessel; traditionally, these fallen pods were sometimes collected for use as household vessels. **2.** type of small, temporary leaf vessel made from a single broad leaf of the *anakújumi* (**bijao**) plant, and used as a vessel for water and food, typically during trips far from human settlements. During the rubber boom, these were also used as vessels to collect latex, so as to avoid the need to carry a large number of vessels for this purpose.

purikúuni *rt.* **purikuu** **1.** (i.v.) make a *puriku*, or temporary small leaf vessel, by folding a *anakújumi* (**bijao**) leaf in a particular manner and securing the folds with a slender twig or similar item. **2.** (i.v.) for a palm to grow a palm fruit pod, *puriku*. *Rel.* **puríkuusíni** (*rt.* **puríkuusii**) (i.v.) make multiple leaf vessels; grow multiple palm pods.

purikuutaníni *rt.* **purikuutánii** **1.** (t.v.) make concave, give something a concave shape, e.g., by carving, as when making a wooden spoon; or by bending, as when fitting a plank to the side of a canoe. **2.** (t.v.) cup one hand, or cup both hands together, typically to hold a liquid, powder, or similar substance.

purikuutáni *rt.* **purikuúta** (i.v.) have a shallow concave shape, whether having been made with this shape, like a shallow bowl or a canoe; or having developed this shape, e.g., certain planks or leaves that become concave when they dry out.

puririkáani *rt. puririka* (i.v.)
squirt water from one's mouth.

púriija (n.) a type of drink made by hand-straining (*puríni*) an ingredient, typically cooked plantain (in which case the drink is called **chapo**), or uncooked but ripe palm fruits such as aguaje or ungurahui.

puríni *rt. puúri drv.rt. púri* (t.v.)
sp chapear, mix a pasty substance into water by repeatedly squeezing the substance while one's hand is submerged in water, thereby forcing the mixture through the fingers. This activity is most commonly carried out in making small batches of *itníija* (manioc beer or **masato**) from *sakúka* (manioc beer mash), in contrast with larger batches, which are normally created by running the diluted mash through a sieve.

purújatina *rt. purújati* (adj.)
bumpy, covered with small lumps, speaking of a surface e.g., the skin of a person who has been severely bitten by mosquitos, or the skin of a caiman.

pururaaki *irreg.pl. pururaakiwa*
(n.) float bladder of fish.

pururuuku (n.) unidentified bird species that lives in elevated areas with clayey soil, far from rivers; it has a distinctive call, imitated as a drawn out *whoo whoo whoo whoo whoo whoo*, with a slowly descending pitch. ► *Anth.* In Iquito oral tradition, this bird was said to be the tapir's brother, and when a tapir is killed, it is said to sing:
kinaa anítamaa kw = ánaniika

awákukaarika!, 'bring me the nails of my brother!'

pururuuku (n.) **pururuca**,
fermented drink made from cooked and mashed sweet plantains.
► *Socio.* Iquito consultants indicate that local Spanish term, **pururuca**, is borrowed from the Iquito term.

purútaari *irreg.pl. purútaariwa* ~
purutaáriwa, **purútaarika** ~
purutaárika *fst.spch. purtári* (n.)
term applied to several species of **yulilla**, a type of slender fish with a relatively tubular body and tapered head and tail, all characterized by having a generally silvery color and a single small black spot in the middle of each side of its body. The largest species reaches some 30cm in length and has a reddish-yellow belly and reddish fins and tail; the other smaller species lack the colored fins and belly of the larger species. *Sci. Anodus elongatus*, *Hemiodus microlepis*.

puruujuutáni *rt. puruujuúta* 1.
(i.v.) have multiple lumps, e.g., a person's body, due to some illness; also said of a young girl whose breasts are beginning to bud. 2.
(i.v.) bulge, of soil; for the soil around the stalk of any tuber-bearing plant, but especially manioc, to bulge upwards due to the growth of the tubers; such a formation is looked at favorably, since it suggests a good quantity of large tubers beneath the ground.

purúumu • from Sp. **plomo**. (n.)
lead, mainly used in the Iquito communities to make fishing weights.

púruuna (n.) a type of cyst that results from an infection of the lymph glands of the groin; in times past, when left untreated, such a cyst would take two to three months to reach its full size and then burst, but these are now treated with antibiotics.

Traditionally, earthworms were tied to these cysts in the belief that this would cause them to burst more quickly, through an analogy between the ability of an earthworm to quickly dig holes and the process by which a cyst bursts through a weak point.

purúuni *rt. puúru impf.rt. puúri drv.rt. púru* (i.v.) swell, e.g., a body part that has received a blow, the decaying carcass of an animal, a piece of baking bread. ► *Gram.* The final vowel of the root tends to centralize before the imperfective *-ki*, yielding *puúriki*. *Rel.* *puruukíini* (*rt. puruúiki*) (i.v.) swell, of multiple limbs.

púruutáani *rt. púruuta* (i.v.) form a lump or mound, speaking of something relatively pliable or soft, generally due to the growth of something underneath the surface; e.g., for a lump to form beneath the skin due to the growth of a tumor; or for the earth around a manioc plant to form a mound due to the growth of its tubers underground.

puwakana *rt. puwaka* (adj.) partly ripe, speaking of fruits.

puwaajíini (n.) whistle.

puwaajíini *rt. puwaajii* (i.v.) whistle, said not only of humans but also of certain animals, such as

míini (Brown Capuchin monkeys), *pisiki* (tapirs), and various bird species.

puújari (n.) **ponpón** or Sungrebe, species of aquatic bird that reaches some 30cm in length. It has a roughly duck-like shape, but without significantly webbed feet, and with a sharper bill; it is most notable for the horizontal black and white stripes on its head. It is normally heard and seen in areas of flooded forest and, according to Iquito oral tradition, its distinctive call prophesies large floods. *Sci. Heliornis fulica. free.var. aaka puújari.*

puujáana (n.) **cafesillo**, species of tree that grows in areas reverting to secondary forest, such as *mákisi* (**purmas**, fallow swiddens). It grows to a diameter of about 50cm, and sometimes several trunks will grow up together from a single stump, but it dies when overshadowed by the larger trees that eventually grow up around it. It produces small fruits the size of olives, which turn black and sweet when ripe; these were traditionally eaten in a desultory fashion but were not collected in large numbers. Its wood is quite pale and light, and is used for roof poles when slender and for planks when larger, but it is not very durable in the latter capacity. *Sci. Rinorea racemosa.*

puujúuni *rt. puújuu* (t.v.) make a dam; traditionally, this was done to creeks in order to lower the water level below the dam and facilitate fishing; more recently, this practice

has been adopted to raise the water level of small creeks above the dam to facilitate the removal of timber being floated out. Such dams are made by constructing a fence-like structure in the creek, which is then covered with leaves to create a seal. ► *Gram.* The object of the verb denotes or indexes the waterway being dammed.

puukiáayi *irreg.pl.* **puukiaáyiwa**, **puukiaáyika** (n.) **macana cinturón**, species of **macana**-type fish; the largest species of **macana** in Iquito territory, this species is dark gray in color, reaching some 1m in length, with an eel-like body and single long fin running along the underside of its body. It has a slender snout with a small mouth, and is generally caught using **barbasco**, since it difficult to capture with hook and line. *Sci.* *Sternarchorhynchus mormyrus*.

puukiitáani *rt.* **puukíta** (t.v.) close an open-mouthed container, whether inherently so, like a basket, or contingently so, like an over-filled bag, by covering the top of the contents with leaves, and then criss-crossing and tying a cord across the leaves, attaching it at multiple points to the edges of the mouth.

puukúru *irreg.pl.* **puukúruwa** (n.) **porotohuango** or Marbled Wood Quail, species of ground bird that reaches a height of some 25cm, whose onomatopoeic name derives from its distinctive call. *Sci.* *Odontophorus gujanensis*. ► *Anth.* According to Iquito oral tradition, if

its call is heard in the morning, it prophecies rain later in the day, while if it is heard in the evening, it prophecies that the next day will be sunny.

puukwáani *rt.* **puukwa** (i.v.) sound or roar, speaking of rain; said of an approaching rainstorm making its characteristic sound, which consists of a dull but increasing roar of wind and rain. ► *Gram.* The only acceptable subjects for this verb are *aasi* 'rain' and *akíraja* 'wind'.

púuna *free.var.* of **tatii** • from Sp. **pona**.

púuna niyini *irreg.pl.* **púuna mira** *lit.* **pona child** (n.) species of palm similar to **tatii** (**cashapona**) but smaller, with a trunk reaching a maximum diameter of 10cm; found mainly along the banks of creeks, it is not regularly harvested for any purpose, due to its small size.

puúnakajina *free.var.* of **tatiiwijina**

púuni *rt.* **puu** (t.v.) cover the exposed roots of a plant with soil to help it grow; in some cases decaying plant matter is sought for this task, or ashes are mixed with the soil, to provide nutrition for the plant. This is typically only done for plants that are planted in the immediate vicinity of houses. *Rel.* **puukíni** (*rt.* **puúkii**) (t.v.) fertilize multiple stick-like plants, e.g., sugarcane.

púunku *free.var.* of **pakarimaji** • from Q. **punku**. ► *Socio.* The use of this term, instead of **pakarimaji**

‘doorway’ or *iijuútaaja* ‘door’, is deprecated by more purist speakers.

puúri *impf.rt.* of **purúuni**

púusa • from Sp. **pozo**. (n.) **1.** deep spot in a river; such places are important as fishing sites for certain species of fish that prefer deep water. ► *Gram.* The notional possessor is the river of which the deep spot is a part. *Poss.pref.* in this sense. **2.** well, dug for access to water. Iquitos did not traditionally use wells, but as communities have grown in size, and as water contamination has come to be an increasing concern, community members have begun digging shallow wells in recent decades.

puusíini *rt.* **puusii** (i.v.) be constipated, suffer blockage of the digestive tract so as not to be able to defecate or fart.

puusúraaka (n.) an unusual form of manioc tuber which, instead of growing in the normal fashion at the end of a slender stem that connects it with the main stalk, grows from the very tip of the cutting that was planted, so that the tuber grows around the stalk, thus having the stalk at its center; such tubers are looked upon as marvels, but not especially desirable.

► *Gram.* The possessor is the plant that has a tuber of this sort.

Poss.pref.

puusuukwáana (n.) *añushi rumo*, species of tree that grows in areas of higher elevation, far from rivers. Its trunk reaches up to 1m in diameter, and its wood is used for dugout canoes and also cut into

planks. It produces yellowish fruits about the size and shape of an orange that contain a large seed that can be roasted and then broken open to reveal starchy flesh reminiscent of potato. Traditionally gathered in large quantities, its fruits are now rarely eaten, but are consumed by rodents such as *muuti* (Black Agoutis). These fruits are said to have been an important food source for the *Aámuuwáaja* Iquito subgroup, who are believed not to have practiced agriculture. *Sci. Anaueria brasiliensis. free.var. muuti asúraaja.*

puuwíika (n.) painful cyst that forms at the finger joints, swelling for one to two weeks until it ruptures and passes.

R

rakanaaka *ELY pers.var.* of **rikinaaki**

rakáani *ELY pers.var.* of **rikáani**

rama (n.) mud. *socio.var.* **arama**.

ramákatina *rt.* **ramákati** (loc.n.) muddy, said of areas in which there are multiple heavily muddy spots. *Ex.* **Aasi yaawiíni** = **kari**, **káami ramákatiku tii**. *When it is rainy, that there is a muddy area.*

ramáasi *socio.var.* of **aramáasi**

ramúkwaa (n.) **1.** **ampiri**, blowgun dart poison. ► *Anth.* Iquitos did not traditionally use blowguns or make dart poison, but other neighboring indigenous groups did. **2.** species of plant that was an important ingredient in the preparation of blowgun dart poison; little knowledge remains regarding this plant, but some speakers suggest that it is a tree with aerial roots, and that it is the bark of the aerial roots that was the source of the poison.

ranaja (n.) lymph gland, whether located in the groin, the throat, or the armpits. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

ranajíini *rt.* **ranajii** (i.v.) suffer severe inflammation and swelling of the lymph glands, typically in the groin in response to an infected

injury, but also in other locations, such as under the jaw. ► *Gram.* The subject denotes or indexes the lymph glands that experience swelling; the person experiencing the swelling may be expressed as an oblique argument bearing the goal postposition = *úra*.

raníini *rt.* **raáni** *dialect.var.* of **kuníini** *drv.rt.* **ráni** ► *Socio.* This variant was reportedly used by the family of *Saáruku*, a once well-known and feared shaman, who lived at the mouth of the Chambira River.

rankurína • from Sp. **francolín**. (n.) **francolín**, a cock lacking its tail.

rapana *rt.* **rapa** (adj.) **1.** fine, uniform in texture, or lacking large lumps, said of powders or meals, e.g., sugar without lumps, or well-made **fariña** with uniformly small granules. **2.** small, said of multiple small manioc tubers, typically from the same plant.

rapi *impf.rt.* of **rapíini**

rapi *impf.rt.* of **rapíini**

rapíini *rt.* **rapi** *impf.rt.* **rapi** (t.v.) tear, cut, or break into small pieces, e.g., a piece of fabric by tearing, a piece of meat with a knife, or a

glass object by shattering it against a wall. *act./mid.* rapíini (middle)

rapiija *irreg.pl.* **rapiiya** (n.) skin malady consisting of small blister-like pustules, measuring 2-3mm in diameter, which form on the skin and burst open. These pustules are said to be due to insect bites.

rapíini *rt.* **rapi** *impf.rt.* **rapi** (i.v.) have small pustules (*rapiija*) on the body.

rapíini *rt.* **rapi** *impf.rt.* **rapi** (i.v.) fall or break apart into tiny pieces, shatter, e.g., a piece of aging cloth that falls into tiny pieces, or a dropped mirror that shatters into tiny pieces. *act./mid.* rapíini (active)

rapiiya *irreg.pl.* of **rapiija**

rarákatina *rt.* **rarákati** (adj.) frayed, the quality of having multiple frayed, split, and disordered fibers or fiber-like parts, e.g., a **chambira** leaf, which instead of coming out of its **cogollo** whole, comes out split into multiple pieces; or an electrical wire which has lost its outer plastic covering, such that the small copper wires unwrap in a disordered manner.

rarana *rt.* **rara** (adj.) burnt-smelling, said of, e.g., burned food, or a recently burned garden plot.

raraajúuni *rt.* **raraájuu** **1.** (t.v.) split something up lengthwise into multiple slender pieces. **2.** (t.v.) divide something up into several parts, generally for distribution to multiple individuals, e.g., divide up food to be served to multiple

people, or split up a large task into small sub-tasks that are assigned to different people. *act./mid.* rariijíini (middle)

raráana (n.) name applied to two distinct species of tree called **tangarana**, one which grows near the banks of rivers, and a second which grows in areas of higher elevation. The first species grows to a maximum diameter of 50cm, and its branches die when they produce fruits, which are 5-8cm long and flat in shape. Its wood is used for planks and to make raft floats and outriggers for canoes. The second species grows up to 1.5m in diameter and grows rapidly, but its wood contains a large amount of sand, rendering it difficult to cut with saws. Both species are now scarce in Iquito territory due to over-harvesting.

rariika (n.) **1.** type of very thick **masato** or manioc beer that, according to Iquito oral tradition, was prepared in imitation of Spider Monkeys, who consume thick salitrous mud, and whose consumption traditionally ended in whooping meant to imitate the call of these monkeys. **2.** a celebration of thanks organized by a young couple who have recently formed their own household and planted their first garden, in recognition of the fact that to start the garden, it was necessary to ask others for cuttings and seeds. The particularly thick form of **masato** that bears the same name as the celebration was prepared for this event, and

presented to the individuals who supplied the bulk of the cuttings, prior to the remainder of the guests drinking. The celebration often lasted for several days, and during it, the house posts of the couple's new house were coated with *rariika*.

raríini *rt. raati drv.rt. rári 1.* (t.v.) drink. **2.** (t.v.) take medicine, e.g., a pill or a syrup.

ráriitáani *rt. ráriita* (d.v.) drink with other people for a prolonged period of time; in the prototypical case, this activity involves an invitation in which one household prepares a large quantity of manioc beer beforehand and invites many people to visit and remain drinking until the manioc beer is completely depleted.

ráriitáani *rt. ráriita* (i.v.) surface open-mouthed, speaking of fish, when they come to the water's surface and seemingly gulp air. In Iquito territory, this behavior is associated with unseasonably cool weather, and can be an occasion for particularly successful spear fishing, when fish do this in large numbers.

rariijíini *rt. rariijii* (t.v.) bifurcate, for the end of an object to split into two or more slender parts, whether literally, e.g., a plank whose end splits when the wood dries, or more metaphorically, e.g., speaking of rivers, their splitting into two or more tributaries, or speaking of path that splits into multiple paths. *act./mid.* raraajúuni (active)

raskíita • from Sp. *rasgueta*. (n.) **rasgueta**, tool formerly used to incise the bark of **leche caspi** and

shiringa trees to cause them to bleed latex for harvesting.

raamíisi • from Sp. *ramichi*. (n.) **ramichi**, species of honey-producing bee that makes its nests in hollow tree trunks, with an entrance in the form of a white-lipped tube some 20cm in length and 5cm in diameter. This species produces a considerable quantity of honey, with a large nest yielding as much as 10 gallons.

ránaa (n.) Great Tinamou, the largest of the tinamou species, greatly valued as a game animal. *Sci. Tinamus major*.

ránaa ajírina *lit.* Great Tinamou seat (n.) a low clear tree branch, of the type preferred by tinamous as daytime roosts. Hunters traditionally memorized the locations of such branches as places to search for tinamous.

ránaa jirítiiki *lit.* Great Tinamou chest (n.) **pecho de perdiz**, type of knot used to tie two sticks or poles together when they are oriented perpendicular to each other. Used principally in tying poles together in constructing a roof, this tie is characterized by the cord passing on the same side of a given cross piece, on either side of the piece that crosses it.

raati (n.) **colpa** or salt lick; a natural feature consisting of mud that has a high concentration of naturally-occurring salts. Because this mud is consumed by animals such as tapirs, deer, and monkeys, these sites are important destinations for hunting trips.

► *Anth.* According to Iquito oral tradition, a hunter should never say aloud that he is going to hunt large game at a salt lick, since its *niaatíja* (*madre*), or protector spirit, may overhear; instead he says that he is going to hunt rats, misleading the relevant spirits to cause rats to hide, but not the larger game that the hunter in fact wishes to hunt.

raatisami *irreg.pl.* of **raatisana**

raatisana *irreg.pl.* **raatisami** (n.)
drink or beverage.

rikatáani *rt.* **rikata** *dialect.var.* of
amítáani

rikíjatáani *rt.* **rikíjata** 1. (t.v.)
break an animal's or person's neck.
2. (t.v.) break off a shoot or sprout
of a plant. *act./mid.* rikíjatíini
(middle)

rikíjati *impf.rt.* of **rikíjatíini**

rikíjatíini *rt.* **rikíjati** *impf.rt.*
rikíjati 1. (i.v.) break one's neck. 2.
(i.v.) break off, speaking of a shoot
or sprout of a plant. *act./mid.*
rikíjatáani (active)

ríkiija (n.) neck. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

rikíini *rt.* **rikii** (i.v.) sprout or
grow, speaking of the early growth
period of a plant.

rikiitáani *rt.* **rikiíta** 1. (i.v.)
resprout, for the remnant of plant
that has been cut down to put forth
new shoots or sprouts. 2. (i.v.)
become overgrown, or become a
purma, speaking of a garden which
is no longer being weeded and
cared for, such that weeds and wild
plants grow, choking out whatever
cultigens may remain.

rikutáani *rt.* **rikúta** 1. (t.v.)
harvest a bunch (**racimo**) of palm
fruit by tearing the stem of the
bunch from the trunk of the palm,
typically using a long pole with a
hook on the end. 2. (t.v.) break in
two something which consists of
two parts that join at an acute
angle, e.g., a branch that joins a
tree trunk at an acute angle,
breaking it into two pieces by
exerting force to widen that angle.
3. (t.v.) pull open lever, or operate
a mechanical device by pulling on a
lever-like component which resists
force, in such a fashion that the
angle between the level and the
remainder of the device is
increased, e.g., cocking a rifle,
setting a trap, or pulling a trigger.
act./mid. rikutíini (middle)

rikúti *impf.rt.* of **rikutíini**

rikutíini *rt.* **rikúti** *impf.rt.* **rikúti** 1.
(i.v.) break off, speaking of a bunch
of palm fruits breaking away from
its trunk. 2. (i.v.) break at a
structural fork, speaking of an
object that consists of two parts,
joined at an acute angle, breaking
as a result of a force that widens
the angle, e.g., a broken finger. 3.
(i.v.) fire or go off, speaking of a
trap, especially *tanúku*, or dead-fall
traps. *act./mid.* rikutáani (active)

rikúuni *rt.* **rikuu** (i.v.) hurt,
speaking of a body part; this type of
pain is prototypically pulsing or
throbbing pain, e.g., a head ache,
but it can also include dull, steady
pain, e.g., from arthritis. ► *Gram.*
The subject of this verb is the body
part that is the locus of the pain.

The possessor of the body part can be added as an oblique argument to the clause with the benefactive postposition = *íira*. Ex. **Nu = ánaka rikuúyaa**. *Her head hurts*. Ex. **Nu = titika rikuúyaa nuu = íira**. *Her foot hurts her*.

rikúuni *rt. rikuu* (i.v.) have hiccoughs. ► *Gram.* The subject of the verb denotes or indexes the person experiencing the fit of hiccoughs.

rimúsiija (n.) firearm; general term that applies to shotguns, rifles, and pistols.

rimusíini *rt. rimúsii* (i.v.) fire or shoot a gun. ► *Gram.* The target of the gunshot can be added as an oblique argument with the locative postposition = *jina*. Ex. **Kí = ta iiniíyaa kurúsi, niwa = aákuji kí = rimúsii nuu = jina**. *I was mistakenly thinking it was a Dusky Titi, that's why I shot it*.

rimúti *impf.rt. of rimutúini*

rimutúini *rt. rimúti impf.rt. rimúti* (i.v.) fire or go off, speaking of *sawúuna*, or snare traps.

rinaasi *ELY pers.var. of niraasi*

riníkiiníini *rt. riníkiinii* (i.v.) thrash about, flop about, said of, e.g., a fish that has been recently pulled from the water, an animal that has been shot, or a drunk person who is struggling to rise and stand up. Ex. **Jíta nu = riníkiiniiyaárika náaji, iina juwáana jimatiriikiaaki náaji iiti = ji nuu = íira**. *Because he was thrashing about, the lance came out*

like from here (gesturing), through him.

riniikíini *rt. riniikii* (i.v.) ooze and solidify resin, speaking of a cut or other injury to the bark of a tree whose resin forms a hardened ball on its surface, particularly the tree species *sirítiti* (**copal**) and *paáyuuuna* (**azúcar huayo**).

riníiku *irreg.pl. riníikuwa, riniikuka* (n.) ball of hard resin found on the trunk of certain tree species, due to a cut or other injury to the bark of the tree, especially *sirítiti* (**copal**) and *paáyuuuna* (**azúcar huayo**), whose resins form balls of this type; note that the hard resin balls of the latter tree have the more specific name *paáyuuuku*. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

ririikítina *rt. ririikiti* (adj.) fluffed up or raised, speaking of hair, feathers, or materials with similar properties, e.g., when animals such as peccaries or dogs raise their hackles, or certain species, such as *kurúsi* (**huapo**, or Monk Saki Monkey), whose fur typically has this property.

ririikíini *rt. ririiki* (i.v.) scatter, go in different directions, speaking of multiple entities, be they animate, and moving under their own power, e.g., people going to their different houses after a gathering, or inanimate, and moving due to external forces, e.g., manioc tubers scattering when a basket is knocked over, or the various logs in a raft floating off in different directions after a raft comes apart.

ririikítáani *rt. ririikíta* **1.** (i.v.) have raised hackles, hair, fur, or feathers, speaking of, e.g., peccaries, porcupines, dogs, or cats. **2.** (i.v.) be ruffled; for something with roughly hair-like or feather-like qualities to be ruffled or raised, as opposed to lying down flat, e.g., the thatch of a newly built roof, in contrast to the same roof some months later.

ririikúuni *rt. ririikuu* (t.v.) scatter objects in various directions, e.g., corn for feeding chickens, or pieces of thatch, when disassembling an old roof.

ritáami • from Sp. *retama*. (n.) *retama*, species of plant introduced to Iquito territory during the 20th century, whose flowers and leaves possess medicinal properties. The flowers are boiled, and the cooled water, which causes people to have diarrhea, is taken for liver diseases, while the leaves are placed in the nests of domestic fowl to eliminate fleas and mites. *Sci. Cassia alata*.

riwa anásiikina *rt. riwa anásiiki* *lit.* bent shanked (adj.) bow-legged.

riwa namijana *rt. riwa namija* *lit.* bent eyed (adj.) wall-eyed; the quality of having one eye that habitually points in a different direction than the other.

riwakatáani *rt. riwakata* (t.v.) bend something into the shape of a loop, e.g., a green stick, or a liana that one uses to carry fish, by passing it through their gills, and subsequently tying the two ends together to make a loop.

riwakaajúuni *rt. riwakaájuu* **1.** (t.v.) coil something slender like a rope or wire into a loop, e.g., to store a rope. **2.** (t.v.) bend something rigid in multiple places, e.g., bend a wire into a zigzag shape.

riwakáani *rt. riwaka* (t.v.) bend something that resists being bent, e.g., a nail or a green sapling, so that it is bent or curved, e.g., a nail that one bends after it having passed through a plank, so that it is not dangerous to others, or a sapling that one bends to arm a snare trap (*sawúuna*).

riwaki *impf.rt.* of **riwakíini**

riwakíini *rt. riwaki* *impf.rt.* **riwaki** **1.** (i.v.) bend or curve, speaking of something relatively rigid, e.g., a freshly cut plank that curves due to being left out in the sun.. **2.** (i.v.) curl up, speaking of the manner of sleeping or resting of animals such as dogs or snakes. *Rel.* **riwakíijíini** (*rt. riwakíijii*) (i.v.) bend or curve repeatedly, e.g., a tree swaying in the wind.

riwana *rt. riwa irreg.pl.* **riwami** (**inanimate**) (adj.) bent, curved, or crooked, speaking of something that should be straight e.g., a tree trunk that has grown with a bend in it. *Rel.* *riwa* (adv.) crookedly.

riwasikaajúuni *rt. riwasikaájuu* (t.v.) coil a rope or similar object repeatedly into a circular loop.

riwasikiijíini *rt. riwasikiijii* (i.v.) coil oneself, said mainly of snakes.

riwasikútina *rt. riwasikúti* (adj.) zigzag, sinuous, sinusoidal, or wavy in shape, e.g., hair or bent wire.

riwasikúuni *rt. riwasíkuu* (t.v.) coil a rope or similar object in a figure-eight form (**manojo**); this was traditionally a favored way of coiling *núriyi* (**tamshi**) for transport and storage.

riwasiitáani *rt. riwasiíta* (i.v.) lie curled up on one's side, in a bent or curled position, as in fetal position, said of, e.g., people and dogs.

ríwaata (adv.) crooked, not straight; for something to be bent, curved or angled so that it is not straight, as it should be or normally would be, e.g., a tree that grows with a dogleg in it, or a plank that is not nailed perpendicular to the ground, as it should be, but is nailed at an incorrect angle. *Ex.*

Iina naána ríwaata

nu = takuúyaa. *This tree has a bend in it (lit. stands crooked).* *Ex.*

Ríwaata na = amákii iina amaki.
They cut this path crooked.

ríwiijáana (n.) species of unidentified tree that grows in areas of relatively high elevation with clayey soils, reaching some 1.5m in diameter; its hard red wood is used for canoes and planks.

riwiisíni *rt. riwiisii* • from Sp. **deber.** (t.v.) owe money or goods to someone. ► *Gram.* The object of the verb is the person owed; the thing owed can be added as oblique argument with the postposition = *iyikíúra.*

riyájii *irreg.pl. riyájiwa* (n.) **palisangre**, tree species that is found areas of relatively high elevation and grows up to 1.5m in diameter, with a very hard red heartwood that used for house posts. Traditionally the scrapings of this heartwood were used to treat post-partum bleeding by making a tea for the woman to consume. *Sci. Brosimum rubescens.*

riyakaka (n.) resin or sap with any significant viscosity, from any type of plant.

riyákiija (n.) general term for **rebecos** and **rego regos**, a class of small catfishes (10-15cm in length) which have sharp spurs near their pectoral fins, and many species of which produce a white liquid from glands near their gills. These fish are principally encountered in areas of flooded forest during the wet season. *Sci. Doradidae spp.*

riyamúuni (n.) species of **shuyo**-type fish that lives in small creeks and reaches some 15cm, similar in overall body shape and color to the smaller *siinaaki*, but of an overall darker hue.

riyiiti (n.) **masaranduba**, species of tree mostly found in inundating areas that grows to some 1m in diameter. It produces small fruits some 8cm in diameter, that are yellow when ripe, and are like miniature **caimito** fruits, and eaten by monkeys in their season. The heartwood is used for house posts, but is not the most durable wood for this purpose. *Sci. Chrysophyllum venezuelanense.*

riyuuka *ELY pers.var. of ariyuuka*

riikáani *rt. riika* (i.v.) grunt, speaking of the distinctive sound made by peccaries and pigs.

riikíini *rt. riikii* (i.v.) exert force, e.g., resist being pulled by something, lift something heavy, or pull on something, whether succeeding in moving it or not.

riimi (n.) variety of plantain that is yellow even when unripe; it grows only in clayey soils and its flesh is slightly pinkish.

riimíini *rt. riimii* (i.v.) fire slingshot or bow. ► *Gram.* The target of the weapon can be added as oblique argument bearing the locative postposition = *jina*.

riimíitaaja (n.) slingshot.

riimuu *irreg.pl. rimuuwa* • from Sp. *limón*. (n.) lemon.

riimúuni *rt. riimuu free.var. of riini*

riimuutáni *rt. riimuúta* (t.v.) disarm a trap, i.e., disengage the trigger of a trap so that it will not fire. *act./mid.* riimuutíini (middle)

riimuutíini *rt. riimuúti* (i.v.) go off or fire, speaking of a trap, typically because an animal has triggered it. *act./mid.* riimuutáni (active)

riini *rt. rii 1.* (t.v.) arm a trap, set the trigger of a trap so that it will go off when touched. **2.** (t.v.) cock a gun, pulling back its hammer so that it is ready to fall when the trigger is pulled. *Rel.* riitáni (*rt. riíta*) (t.v.) disarm a trap. *free.var.* riimúuni.

riini *rt. rii 1.* (i.v.) bloat or swell up, speaking of the belly, typically due to a bad reaction to food. **2.** (t.v.) inflate by blowing into something, e.g., a balloon. A traditional toy was made by inflating sloth bladders in this way.

riiniáaka (n.) species of small frog that lives near the banks of small creeks. It is said to have small white spots in its mouth, like a person suffering from thrush (*miíriaaka*), which is the apparent source of the alternate name for this species. *Sci. Ischonema sp.* ► *Anth.* According to Iquito oral tradition, this frog can be called by using its name, and asked if it will rain; if it calls soon thereafter, this is taken as a response that it will rain in the near future. *dialect.var.* miíriaaka.

riiníini *rt. riinii* (t.v.) make water muddy; this may be done unintentionally, as when stepping into a creek to cross it, or it may be done deliberately in the context of **barbasco** fishing by stamping on the bed of the creek and on soil dislodged from the banks of the creek. This activity is carried out to both disguise the **barbasco** and to attract fish closer to the surface of the water, where the **barbasco** is strongest, due to their habit of looking for food in floating detritus when the waters of creeks rise and become muddy. ► *Gram.* The object of the verb denotes or indexes the body of the water affected by this action.

riiniitáni *rt. riiniíta* (t.v.) make water muddy with the goal of

impeding the ability of fish to see the activity of humans who are attempting to capture them, especially in the context of fishing with *nuúruu* (**barbasco**).

Riisamíini (prop.n.) a man who lived in the upper Pintuyacu River basin in the 19th century, who was known for his skill with *sawúuna* traps and his disinterest in gardening. There are a number of humorous tales in which he is the central figure, which often show him to be somewhat of a social misfit.

riisaasíini *rt.* **riisaásii** • from Sp. **rezar**. (i.v.) pray.

riitaki *irreg.pl.* **riitakiwa** (n.) **sitaraco** or army ant, general term for a family of ants that swarm in great numbers, hunting other insects. The soldiers of these ants have large mandibles that were traditionally used by Iquitos as hooks to fish for *nujija* (small *moyarra*-type fish). *Sci. Eciton spp.* ► *Anth.* According to Iquito oral tradition, these ants raid other nests for their eggs so as to raise them themselves, transforming them into *riitaki* and thereby further augmenting their numbers. Indeed, the soldier ants of the *riitaki* species are in fact believed by some to be transformed *kaniyúuja* (leafcutter ants).

riitaki siriija *lit.* Army Ant bird (n.) general term for a number of species of small antbirds that follow columns of army ants. Iquitos observe that these birds follow army ant columns to capture the

insects disturbed by the ants. *Sci. Formicariidae spp.*

riítaaja (n.) trigger, either of a trap or firearm, which when displaced will cause the trap to be triggered, or firearm to fire.

riítina *rt.* **riíti** (adj.) turbid, speaking of water with some non-transparent admixture, prototypically, mud in a creek, but also, e.g., water with some masato mixed into it. *Rel.* *riitinúuni* (*rt.* *riitínuu*) (t.v.) make turbid, e.g., a stream, by stirring up its bed by walking through it.

riitiri *irreg.pl.* **riitiriwa** (n.) general term that includes **huitinas** and **patiquinas**, cultivated plants from distinct genera that share the property of having multiple stalks emerging from a single set of roots, each of which ends in a single large roughly triangular or heart-shaped leaf. The **huitinas**, plants of the genus *Xanthosoma*, reach some 1m in height and have green leaves, triangular leaves, and edible starchy corms; there are four named varieties, *anapa anákaari*, *ikijáani*, *kasíniika*, and *miyaara jíina*, and these names are typically used in preference to the more general term *riitiri* to avoid confusion with the smaller **patiquina**-type plants. The **patiquinas**, plants of the genus *Dieffenbachia*, reach some 30cm in height and have correspondingly smaller heart-shaped leaves, edged in green with red or pale centers. The corms of these plants are considered poisonous, and the pulp of some varieties is used to kill

botfly larvae (*tuútuuja*) infesting the skins of animals. Other varieties were traditionally used for a number of magical practices associated with taming and attracting game animals, e.g., treating the rope and harpoon used in fishing for *sámuu* (**paiche**) with a liquid derived from the corms, which is said to make the giant fish docile and attract it to the fisherman; similarly, application of a similar liquid to trees where deer (*sikiáaja*) are known to rub their horns, or collared peccaries (*kaasi*) their sides, is supposed to attract these animals to the area, making them easier to hunt. *Sci. Xanthosoma spp., Dieffenbachia spp.*

riitíini *rt. riíti* (i.v.) fire or go off, speaking of a cocked gun; snap or go off, speaking of an armed trap.

riíwiya (n.) shingles; illness that that produces fever and painful rashes in distinctive, band-like shapes on the torso.

rikáani *irreg.pl. riíkaa* (n.) 1. general term for **cunchis**, a class of small catfishes that have relatively slender heads and bodies and uniform, often grayish, coloring. 2. term applied to two similar species of **cunchi**-type catfish. The first is dark gray and is generally encountered in **tahuampas**, or areas of flooded forest, reaching 30cm in length; the second is brownish, with a pale belly, and is generally encountered in deep parts of rivers, likewise reaching 30cm in length. *ELY pers.var. rakáani.*

rikinaaja *HDC pers.var. of rikinaaki*

rikinaaki *irreg.pl. rikinaakiwa* (n.) species of unidentified small palm that grows in **restingas**. It is best known for its flower pods, which is are about 15cm long and covered with tiny white flowers that produce a strong and pleasant scent similar to vanilla, and which were formerly worn by some women as an adornment. Its trunk is about 1.25m high and its broad leaves are reminiscent of **calzon panga**; the flower pods grow from the point where the leaves emerge from the trunk, and from the flowers emerge a cluster of small fruits. *ELY pers.var. rakanaaka. HDC pers.var. rikinaaja.*

ririkíini *rt. ririkíi* (i.v.) shrink or contract, typically said of inanimate objects, e.g., a piece of meat that shrinks when cooked over a fire, or a rubber band that contracts after having been stretched; but also applicable to animate entites such as worms, which can contract their bodies.

ritija (n.) **piqui**, **nigua**, or Burrowing Flea, a small parasite that burrows into the skin, especially of the feet, where it lays its eggs. The batch of eggs grows, causing discomfort until it is removed with a needle or similar tool. *Sci. Tunga penetrans.*

riika (n.) **varillal**, an interior forest habitat type consisting of very moist soil in which only certain species of trees grow, that have straight, slender trunks and no

branches on their lower trunks, such as *sásana* (**brea caspi**) and *áriitaawí náana* (**remo caspi**), forming an area with almost no undergrowth and only these straight trunks. This habitat type is most commonly found near the headwaters of blackwater creeks. Since the 1960s, when slender trunks such as these began to be bought in Iquitos for construction purposes, the **varillales** in the San Antonio area have been targeted for timber extraction.

riika minati *irreg.pl.* **riika miinari** *lit.* **varillal** pineapple (n.) variety of bromeliad found in the *riika* (**varillal**) habitat type, which grows on the ground, having leaves reminiscent of pineapple plants, but with a small red inedible fruit instead of an edible one. According to Iquito oral tradition, these plants are pineapples planted by forest demons.

riika waaráata • calque of Sp. **balata de varillal**. (n.) **balata de varillal**, species of very straight, latex-producing tree that grows in **varillales** and reaches about 75cm in diameter. It was necessary to fell the tree to harvest its latex, with the result that the tree was exhausted in the San Antonio area in the 1960s.

riikaa *irreg.pl.* of **rikáani**

riiwíiya (n.) **macana blanca**, species of transparent **macana**-type fish (*kajani*) that reaches some 25cm. Unlike some other *kajani* species, it has no protruding snout. *Sci. Gymnotus sp.*

rújuuja (n.) **shicshi huayo**, name applied to two distinct but similar species of fruit-bearing lianas, one that grows in low-lying inundating areas, and another that grows in areas of higher elevation. The species that grows in low-lying areas has thick but flexible vines that are used to tie the main logs of rafts to their cross-pieces, and produces brown fruits some 8cm in length, with somewhat thick skins. The interior of these fruits can be roasted or boiled, and have a taste reminiscent of *siiríkija* (**dale dale**). The species growing at greater elevations has smaller red fruits that can be consumed in the same way, and has vines that are not strong enough to be used for tying things together. *dialect.var.* **ariyuujáana**.

ruruukúuni *rt.* **ruruúkuu** (i.v.) cry out, yell, or shout; vocalize loudly, but not with communicative intent, due to, e.g., pain, speaking of an adult or animal; or emotional distress, speaking of a child.

rurúuni *rt.* **ruúti** *impf.rt.* **ruúti** *drv.rt.* **rúru** (i.v.) bark, said of dogs.

rúruutáani *rt.* **rúruuta** (i.v.) make noise, be noisy, specifically by means of the human voice; typically applied to groups of people who are being noisy by virtue of conversing, arguing, or otherwise verbally interacting with each other, but in principle also applicable to a single person who is making a great deal of noise, e.g., a drunk person who is singing loudly by himself.

rúruutáani *rt. rúruuta* (t.v.) swarm and cover over an object, speaking of insects, e.g., flies or ants.

rusakaka (n.) slime, e.g., the substance that covers certain species of fish, such as *pási* (*huasaco*) and the wood of certain trees when stripped of their bark, such as *paatína* (**topa**).

rusaari *irreg.pl. rusaariwa* (n.) **bentón**, species of fish that grows to some 15cm, with a large underbite and significant fangs. It is silvery in color and has small scales, and is difficult to capture with hook and line, generally being caught with nets or with **barbasco**.

rúsuuna (n.) **atadijo**, small tree that grows in cleared areas, such as gardens, reaching some 10cm in diameter and 4m in height before it dies in 1-2 years. It has small leaves, and its thin bark, which strips off easily, is used as a provisional tumpline or rope. *Sci. Trema micrantha*.

ruúkuma • from Sp. **lúcuma**. (n.) **lúcuma**, species of fruit tree that was introduced to Iquito territory in the early 20th century, but is no longer cultivated. *Sci. Pouteria lucuma*.

ruunkanísi (n.) fish eggs.
► *Socio*. Said to be a word from the Nanay dialect.

ruupúuna *free.var. of mísiaa* • from Sp. **lupuna**.

ruupúuna aákusana • calque of Sp. **lupuna colorada**. (n.) **lupuna colorada**, large tree species whose

trunk is covered with a reddish-yellowish bark and reaches some 1.5m at the base, but additionally has a noticeable bulge in its middle. Iquitos and other peoples of the region attribute a variety of magical powers to this tree, going so far to say that the tree itself is a witch (**brujo**). The tree is believed to be used for harmful magic by stuffing a piece of the intended victim's clothing into a hole made in the trunk; when this ritual is successful, the victim's belly swells until they die. *Sci. Cavanillesia umbellata*.

ruúti *impf.rt. of rurúuni*

ruutiaákíija *irreg.pl. ruutiaákíiya* (n.) **cotolo**-type catfish species that reaches some 20cm in length, with a disproportionately large, pale belly. It otherwise has brownish, slimy skin, with lighter yellow speckles.

ruutiaákíiya *irreg.pl. of ruutiaákíija*

ruutina *rt. ruuti* (adj.) slippery, and typically, slimy; most commonly said of mud and substances like soap, as well as certain fish species and certain trees, which, when stripped of their bark, are covered with a wet, slippery layer of a substance. Also applicable to the surfaces of objects that are hard but slippery by virtue of their extreme smoothness, e.g., certain waxed cement floors.

ruutiina (n.) **bolaina**, slender tree species with leaves similar to **anona** that grows in clear areas reverting to forest (e.g., **purmas**). The trunk,

reaching some 15cm in diameter, is used for roof poles. Its bark is known for coming off fairly easily and exuding a slippery, slimy substance from its underside. *Sci. Guazuma sp.*

ruuwana *arch.var.* of **ijúuti**

ruuwíira • from Sp. **lobera**. (n.)

lobera, variety of manioc, relatively short in stature, known for producing a great quantity of large tubers, with white flesh and relatively little fiber. The tubers are ready to harvest within six months after planting, but they can continue to grow for up to a year and remain in the ground without spoiling.

S

sajikíini *rt. sajíkii* **1.** (t.v.) cut multiple stick-like objects. **2.** (t.v.) **picachear**, reduce the bulk of a pile of sticks by hacking them into pieces, generally an activity carried out either when a garden is being cleared and prepared for burning; or when a large quantity of manioc has been harvested, and the resulting stalks are taken to the edge of the garden and cut into smaller pieces so as to take up less room.

sajikiitáani *rt. sajikiíta* (t.v.) sever multiple stick-like objects, such as branches or limbs, from the larger entity to which they are attached, e.g., delimiting a felled tree, so that it can be made into a canoe, or removing the limbs from an animal when butchering it.

sajina (n.) **jergón**, adult form of the South American Lancehead or Fer-de-Lance, an aggressive and much-feared venomous snake that reaches 1.5m in length. Traditionally, the bite of this dangerous snake was treated by applying the pulp from grated root bulbs of a variety of *sakújaaja* (**piripiri**) to the site of the bite. The juvenile form is known as

aminakúsi, **cascabel**. *Sci. Bothrops atrox* (adult).

sájiri *irreg.pl. sajiriwaaka* (n.) referential term for grandmother; father or mother's mother, male or female ego. ► *Gram.* Vocative counterpart: *siiríija*. *Poss.pref.* *free.var. siírriija*.

sajíriisana (n.) deceased or late grandmother or greatgrandmother. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

sajii *irreg.pl. sajiiakaka* (n.) Brazil Nut tree or **castaña**, tree species that grows in relatively elevated areas, far from rivers. Its trunk often exceeds 1m in diameter, and it produces large fruits that contain with in them the well-known Brazil Nut. Its nuts are gathered when encountered by chance, and the tree is sometimes felled for timber. A species of *jiinakaníini* (**ahuihua**, or edible caterpillar) is abundant on its trunks at the suitable time of year. *Sci. Bertholletia excelsa*.

sajíini *rt. saji* (t.v.) cut with a chopping action, i.e., by striking a blow with the sharp edge of the cutting tool; the cutting tool used may be of any type, e.g., a knife, machete, or axe. ► *Gram.* If the cut is relatively superficial, the object

bears the locative postposition = *jina*. Ex. **Inísi taníni = íra, kia = sajiki kanuu**. *To weave a hammock, (first) you cut the chambira fiber*. Ex. **Kíi = ta aátikura n = anáka = jina sajiíni**. *I intended to cut it on its head*.

sajiinúuni *rt. sajiínuu* (t.v.) hack, make multiple cuts, one after the other, in close proximity to each other, e.g., as when cutting a branch with a machete. Ex. **Atii = na nu = apárakiaakí iina sajiinúuni = jina pisiki**. *Then he began to cut up the tapir*.

sajiitáani *rt. sajiita* (t.v.) cut something that is connected to something else by a connecting piece that is rigid or under tension, near the point at which the connecting piece is attached to the larger object; e.g., cut down a pot suspended by a rope at the point at which the rope is tied to the supporting object, cut a bunch of plantains at the point at which it joins the tree, cut down a wasp nest by severing the branch from which it hangs at the point at which the branch joins the tree, or cut weeds by pulling on them, putting them under tension, and then severing them near the ground. Ex. **Nu = piikariikurá nu = tanakíini, jawáari = na nu = apárakuraaná naami sajiitáani = jina, niraasi íimi**. *He had finished building the fence, and afterward he began to cut leaves, shapaja leaves*.

sakana *irreg.pl. sakanaa* (n.) general term for **carahuascas**, a class of trees that grow in a variety

of habitats, including low-lying areas that inundate during the wet season, deep forest areas, and old gardens. They form a class by virtue of the fact that their bark can easily be peeled off in strips and used as tumplines (*tuuku*). They grow to a maximum diameter of 20-40cm, with the trunks of some species in this class used as roof poles. *free.var. tuuku*.

sakana *rt. saka* (adj.) **patco** or **parca**, the chalky, astringent flavor and mouthfeel of certain unripe fruits, including plantains and cashew fruits.

sakanaa *irreg.pl. of sakana*

sakáraja (n.) **mojarra duro**, species of silvery **mojarra**-type fish that reaches some 15cm in length and is covered with especially hard scales. It is mostly found in lakes and waterways that connect lakes to rivers (**caños**).

sakatáani *rt. sakáta* (t.v.) go around; move in a trajectory that skirts the edge of something or follows the perimeter of some delimited space, e.g., deviate from walking a straight line to avoid a tree or house in one's way, passing around one side of it; walk around the edge of some large object looking for something located near it; walk around the edge of a garden one is clearing to define its boundaries; or creep around an animal while hunting to get into a better position to take a shot, or to prevent its escape. ► *Sem*. The use of this verb to describe entrapping an animal while hunting is

particularly salient to many speakers, resulting in a degree of conflation with the verb *sakatúuni*, which specifically denotes the activity of entrapping, or cutting off the escape of, something. *Ex.*

N = arakíika íkwakuraaná tíira, nu = sakátariikuraaná iina náana nu = animi = jina. *His nephew went over there and went around the buttress roots of the tree.*

saktiika (n.) species of *añashua*-type fish that reaches some 20cm in length, and is principally encountered in creeks. It is solid green in color, apart from a somewhat reddish tail. *Sci. Crenicichla sp. free.var. jiníika.*

sakatíini *rt. sakátii* (i.v.) get stranded or cut off, in the sense of being unable to leave a place due to restrictions on one's ability to move freely, e.g., if one's boat floats away while on an island, or one locks oneself inadvertently into a room. *act./mid. sakatúuni* (active)

sakatúuni *rt. sakátuu* (t.v.) cut off or surround; prototypically this refers to the action of cutting off the escape route of a game animal, by one or more hunters positioning themselves between the animal and its likely path of escape. Especially salient examples involve herd animals like *kaasi* (Collared Peccaries) or *anitáaki* (White-Lipped Peccaries), when they are surrounded by a large group of hunters who have been alerted to their presence and who seek to surround the herd in order to kill as many animals as possible. This verb

also applies in non-hunting contexts, however, e.g., when people surround someone at a birthday party to congratulate them. *act./mid. sakatíini* (middle)

sakaáruuki *free.var. of siikiraja irreg.pl. sakaáruukiwa*

saki namijana *rt. saki namija* (adj.) having light-colored eyes, including eyes that are colored blue, green, or yellow, said both of humans and animals with eyes of these colors.

sákija (interj.) “serves you right!”, “serves them right!”, exclamation of vindictive satisfaction, i.e., happiness at the suffering or downfall of a person or animal disliked or feared by the speaker, or of someone who is doing something of which the speaker does not approve. ► *Gram.* This interjection can be spoken either directly to, or indirectly about, the individual or individuals of whom the speaker disapproves. *Ex. “Iiná = yaa kia = manánuu kíija, sákija, jaa kw = aámuu kiáaja,” ki = maákata aátikiaakí nuu.* “*For that which you were hassling me, I’ve killed you, and it serves you right,*” *my father said (to the jaguar).*

sakina *rt. saki* (adj.) **talludo** or **caulla**, said specifically of manioc tubers, the undesirable quality of being hard yet watery, such that they either require an extraordinarily long time to cook, or are simply inedible. Manioc becomes hard in this way when left in the ground too long, especially in sandy soil (*júka*). *free.var. iwáriija.*

sakina *rt. saki* (adj.) 1.

light-colored, said of eyes that do not have dark brown irises, e.g., of animals such as *sajina* (*jergón*) snakes, which have light brown irises, or *masiku* (*paucar*) birds, which have light blue eyes, as well as the eyes of some people of European heritage. 2. white, speaking specifically of the color of *makina isíiku* (*obero* or *sarna blanca*), a fungal skin condition that leaves white spots on the skin. ► *Socio*. This term is synonymous, in this sense, with *makina*, in its sense that describes the color of the same malady, in whose name it surfaces; it appears that *makina* was more commonly used than *sakina* for describing this color.

sakina isíiku *free. var. of makina isíiku* *lit.* hard (like yuca) *sarina*

sakiniitáani *rt. sakiniita* (t.v.) a traditional manner of displaying anger or displeasure by snapping the eyes shut violently and turning the head way abruptly; according to Iquito speakers, this is display is stereotypically associated with women, and was especially directed towards children.

sakitáani *rt. sakita* (t.v.) select and remove the useful part of a plant, discarding the rest; this term can be applied to quite diverse activities, such as removing the edible flesh of *mishquipanga* (*mirjaaja*) fruits, removing the white fiber from cotton bolls, extracting the hard heartwood or *shungo* from a tree trunk, picking out unhusked grains of rice from a

larger quantity, or identifying and removing corn kernels that won't grow when it is time to plant by immersing them in water and removing the floating kernels.

sakiini *rt. sákii* (t.v.) hate. *Rel. sákiisana* (adj.) hated or reviled thing or person.

sakíika (n.) manioc beer mash, made by chopping and boiling manioc tubers, mashing them, and then masticating part of the mash to introduce amylase, an enzyme that helps break down the carbohydrates into sugar, into the mash, speeding fermentation. Additional sugars are often added by grating a modest quantity of sweet potato (*katija*), or less traditionally, commercial cane sugar. Once the mash has fermented for 2-3 days, it is diluted with water and strained for consumption as manioc beer.

sakiikíini *rt. sakiikii* (t.v.) make manioc beer mash, referring to the process from the point of removing the boiled manioc from the pot, through mashing and masticating it, adding grated sweet potato, and up to and including the point at which the mash is set aside to ferment.

sakíini *rt. saki* (t.v.) chew or masticate, be it to swallow as food; to give to another to swallow, e.g., a baby; or as part of preparing something else, especially *sakíika* (manioc beer mash).

sakújaaja (n.) *piripiri*, a class of plants that have a variety of medicinal and magical uses. These plants have stalks reminiscent of

grass, which grow to some 1.5m in height, and small fragrant tubers. The tubers are grated and then either made into a wash for the skin or applied directly to the body or object being treated with the plant. There are numerous varieties with numerous uses, e.g., to cure snake bite, to make manioc grow well, to improve luck in gathering palm grubs of different species, to improve the burning of swidden gardens, to make fish hooks especially effective in fishing, to treat spears to make their users able to repel attacks without fail, to make enemies fearful, and more. *Sci. Cyperus spp.*

sakumánaaja (n.) term for the **ungurahui** palm tree as a whole, as opposed to its fruits, which are called *ipiiti*; the latter term is often used metonymically, however, to refer to the palm as a whole. *Sci. Jessenia bataua*. ► *Socio*. A lexical distinction between the palm trunk as such and its fruits is made only by certain speakers, including HDC.

sákumatáani (adv.) on the other hand, in contrast, however; word that yields an adversative, alternative, or contrastive relationship between the proposition bearing this word, and a preceding one. *Ex. K = ímína íyuuti tii saámína; kí = siiwíika íyuuti sakumatáani kumakú tii. The (bow) rope of my canoe is new, however the (fishing) line of my fishhook is old. Ex. Anuu taáriki = na siísana kaaya sakumatáani. He, on the other*

hand, was a bad person (in contrast to the good person just mentioned).

sakunaaaja (n.) **inayuga**, species of palm that mostly grows in clayey soils (*tipáaka*), which has fruits reminiscent of those of the more common **shapaja** (*niraasi*), and are eaten by animals, but not humans. The edges of the bases of the branches are quite sharp, and are sometimes used as cutting tools when hunters need to butcher an animal but lack a knife or machete. Traditionally the outer layer of the branches were used to make blowgun darts, and the interior of the branches burned to produce a somewhat salty ash for use as a condiment. In the early 20th century, this part of branches also served as a source of *táaku*, or wadding, for muskets, and later, home-made shotgun shells. *Sci. Maximiliana venatorum*.

sakutiiri *Chambira dialect.var.* of **sákuuri** *irreg.pl.* **sakutiiriwa**

sakuu *irreg.pl.* **sakuuwa** (n.) traditional **ungurahui** palm torch; these torches were made in one of two ways: in the first way, newly-growing **ungurahui** (*ipiiti*) palms some 1-1.5m tall were selected and cut, the leaves removed, and the exterior of the slender trunk stripped off, leaving a length some 0.75-1m of dense fiber. The second approach was to remove the **huesitos** or lengths of slender rigid material from dry but partially decayed **ungurahui** palm frond petioles, and bundle them together to make a torch.

sákuuna *socio.var.* of **isakúuna**

sákuuri *irreg.pl.* **sákuuriwa** (n.) species of **mojarra**-type fish that reaches some 7cm in length, and is mainly encountered in back eddies and areas of rivers with slow-moving water. Grayish in color, it has a flat body covered in very small scales, large pectoral and dorsal fins, and a small tail. *Chambira dialect.var.* **sakutiiri**. *socio.var.* **asákuuri**.

sakwaari *socio.var.* of **asakwaari** *irreg.pl.* **sakwaariwa**

samaja (n.) **shiripira**, species of large **cunchi**-type catfish that lives in rivers and lakes, but not smaller creeks. It reaches some 30cm in length, with a flattened head and wide mouth like that of a **zúngaro**, a white belly, and black and white stripes that run lengthwise along its sides and back; its venomous side spurs can cause very painful injuries; and its flesh is almost wholly free of small bones. *Sci. Sorubim lima*.

samaja (n.) species of freshwater mussel; traditionally the shell of this mussel was used to smooth the surface of clay vessels made with the coil method (*tiniijúuni*) before firing them. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

sámaki *irreg.pl.* **samákiya** (n.) layer of tough, non-muscle tissue that lies between the abdominal muscles and internal organs of animals. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

samaku (n.) **1. tutumo** or **huingo**, species of cultivated tree with large round fruits, which serve to make

gourd vessels. *Sci. Crescentia cujete*.

2. pate, bowl-like gourd vessel made from the large spherical fruits of the tree of the same name, cut in half and hollowed out. *Nanay dialect.var.* **timáriija**.

samakúuni *rt.* **samákuu** (t.v.) make a **samaku** (**pate**, or gourd vessel) from the fruit of the **huingo** tree. The large spherical fruits are harvested when still green, split in half, the soft interior scooped out, and the remnants scraped out. The resulting vessel is then filled with ashes and left in the sun until dry. Traditionally the interior of the gourd was repeatedly painted with the sap of the **kuumáaka** vine, which left a glossy black coat which helped preserve the vessel.

samáraatáani *rt.* **samáraata** (i.v.) rest. *Ex. Kí=samáraatakura aámiikaaka. I rested yesterday. JPI pers.var.* **samáraatíini**. *dialect.var.* **samíriitáani**.

samáraatíini *rt.* **samáraati** *JPI pers.var.* of **samáraatáani**

samaríyuuja (n.) species of **suri**, edible beetle grub, similar in general form to **aniita marajákwa**, but smaller, reaching only 2-3 cm in length, and unlike the former, remains white even when mature. It is principally encountered in **pona (tati)** palm trunks, although it is also occasionally found in **aguaje (nisikati)** palm trunks as well.

samatáani *rt.* **samáta** **1.** (t.v.) unwind or unwrap something that is tightly wound or wrapped. **2.** (t.v.) untwist, unspin, or unbraided a rope, cord, or thread that has been

made out of multiple fibers or smaller strings or ropes by spinning, twisting, or braiding them together. *act./mid.* samatfíni (middle)

samatfíni *rt.* **samáti** **1.** (i.v.) unwind or unwrap, speaking of something tightly wound or wrapped. **2.** (i.v.) untwist or unbraid, speaking of a rope or cord that has been twisted or braided together out of multiple strings or fibers. *act./mid.* samatáani (active)

saminaja (n.) victuals, either a large quantity of uncooked food suitable for taking on a long trip, or cooked food that is intended for a shorter trip, e.g., a hunting trip that last only part of a day. *Chambira dialect var.* **suuríija**.

saminiijúuni *rt.* **saminiijuu** (t.v.) imitate, mimic the behavior or vocalizations of an animal or person; the calls of animals are often imitated while hunting, in order to draw animals closer to the hunter. *Ex.* **Íyaa iina = na, iina kaaya nu = saminiijuuakiaaki = ná iina nu = ariwáani, iina ariwáani makwaati.** *Then the man imitated the song, the song of the frog.*

saminiijúuni *rt.* **saminiijuu** **1.** (t.v.) think, have a thought. ► *Gram.* This sense takes a either a speech report or the discourse anaphor *niwa* as its complement. *Ex.* **Tííra = na, na = saminiijuuayaa, “Jíítaaraata iina iyaaráaja, p = árata kaaya?”** *There they were thinking, “How can someone like us fly?”* *Ex.* **Naaraata = na na = saminiijuuayáariki = na = yaá niwa.** *Thus they kept thinking that.*

2. (t.v.) be preoccupied with, be concerned about, worry about, or think about something in a preoccupied manner, e.g., think about a deceased person, remembering their personality qualities, or the things they did; think about a loved one who is far away, wondering if they are well, or what they might be doing; or think about a job one is carrying out, worrying about the obstacles one might have to overcome, or how long it may take. ► *Gram.* This sense takes either an NP or an irrealis non-finite clause as complement. *Ex.*

Saminiijuuukuma, jíitkari
kia = iwíírii, kia = tarawáaja.
Don't think about, when you are sick, your work. *Ex.* **Saminiijuu ánaajíini.** *Think about getting well.*

saminiijúuni (n.) thought or idea. *Ex.* **Kaa kia = nakusisaákari iipi = jata kuwasíni kaayaaka, kaa na = paájii náaji nakusíini, saakaaya taá kia = saminiijúuni.** *If you don't know how to talk to the people, then they won't know what your thoughts are.*

saminiijúuni *rt.* **saminiijuu** (t.v.) inspect, check over, or look over carefully for signs of ill health, injury, damage, or otherwise problematic attributes, e.g., looking over a canoe to make sure that it does not have leaks, checking over a set of purchases to make sure that one has received everything one has asked for. *Ex.* **Nu = saminiijuuayaa nuu, “Tíiti, tíiti nu = pajátiríi?”**

He is checking it over, "Where, where did it get a hole?"

saminíni *rt. samini* (t.v.) prepare or ready victuals, generally for extended trips, e.g., go to the garden, harvest manioc, place it in a basket, and place it in the canoe; or make farina, place it in a sack, and place it in the canoe; or hunt game, smoke the meat and place it in the canoe.

samíriwi *irreg.pl. samíriwiya, samíriwika* (n.) cooking paddle, a wooden cooking implement with a handle from which extends a broader flat surface; small versions of this implement were used to remove pieces of food from hot water or soups, while larger versions were used to stir cooking food.

samisu *ELY pers.var. of namisu irreg.pl. samisuwa*

samiyani *irreg.pl. saamiya* (n.) bee; general term, irrespective of species. *ELY pers.var. samiyini.*

samiyini *ELY pers.var. of samiyani irreg.pl. saamiya*

samírini *rt. samíri impf.rt. samíri drv.rt. samíri 1.* (i.v.) be tired, especially from arduous work. *Ex. Jaari = na niítamu apárakiaaki = ná samírini = jina jaa. So then the vulture began to tire.*
2. (t.v.) be tired of, be bored of, or be fed up with doing something.
 ► *Gram.* This sense takes a non-finite irrealis complement. *Ex. Kí = nakariyaa kia = sanitáni, iyaamiaákuji jaari = na kí = samíriríikiaaná*

kia = iikwaami tuujíni, kíaaja taá = na kusiaami = na. *I want to test you, because I have become tired of hearing these rumors about you, that you are brave.*

samírítáni *rt. samírita dialect.var. of samáratáni Rel. samírítini (rt. samírítii) (t.v.)* let rest, make rest.

sámiira (adv.) constantly, frequently, or habitually. *Ex. Saakaa = aákuji pí = tasiki pajátii sámíira? Why is our fishtrap constantly developing holes?*

samíri *impf.rt. of samírini*
sámukwa *irreg.pl. of samúkwaati*
samúkwajina (loc.n.) **platanal**, a plot of land dedicated to raising plantains.

samúkwaami
irreg.pl. samúkwaamiya (n.) **saltón**, species of large zúngaro-type catfish that reaches almost 3m in length in the San Antonio area, and is generally found in deep spots in rivers. It has a white belly, gray sides, and a gray back, which is covered with a slime that looks like fur or bristles. *Sci. Brachyplatysoma filamentosum.*

samúkwaami
irreg.pl. samúkwaamiya (n.) **sacha plátano**, plant with a general form similar to a plantain and with similar, but more slender and tougher, leaves. This plant does not produce plantain-like fruits, but the leaves are used to roof temporary shelters.

samúkwaati *irreg.pl. sámukwa, samúkwaatika* (n.) plantain,

speaking both of the plant and its fruits.

samúkwaati imíini

irreg.pl. **samúkwaati imíiya**, **samúkwaati imíika**, **samúkwaati imíinika** *lit.* plantain **madre** (n.) species of worm that attacks the base of plantain plants, with normally only a single worm burrowing into the center of the plant and eating the growing shoots there, eventually hollowing it out and killing the plant.

samúkwaati imíiya *irreg.pl.* of **samúkwaati imíini**

samúkwaati niyana *lit.* yellow plantain (n.) **guineo vinagre**, species of **guineo** or sweet plantain that reaches some 10cm in length, but is remarkably thick for its length, with very white and sweet, but tangy, flesh when ripe. While growing, the skins of these plantains are light green, from which the Iquito name of this variety derives, ripening to a pale yellow.

samurúuni *rt.* **samúruu** (t.v.) overwork someone; make excessive demands on someone for work or assistance. ► *Gram.* Historically, this was presumably the active counterpart of *samiríini* ‘be tired’, although semantic drift now makes the active-middle correspondence imperfect.

sámuu *irreg.pl.* **sámuuwa** (n.) **paiche**, a species of fish with a long, tubular body covered with very large hard scales, that reaches up to 4m in length. These fish were once abundant in the lakes in Iquito

territory, but being much prized by commercial fishermen, and hence heavily over-fished, are now only found in lakes far up the Pintuyacu River. *Sci. Arapaima gigas. HDC pers.var. samuu.*

samuu *HDC pers.var.* of **sámuu**

sámuu ííwaasi *lit.* **paiche** tail (n.) type of fan woven from the immature bud (**cogollo**) of **niraasi** (**shapaja**) palms with a distinctive shape that recalls the tail of **sámuu** (**paiche**) fish.

Sanantúuni • from Sp. **San Antonio**. (prop.n.) San Antonio de Pintuyacu, the principal Iquito community, founded in 1911 by the **patrón** Ramón Ampuero, who settled it with Iquito **peones** under his control, who worked for him in conditions of near-slavery. Located on the Pintuyacu River, approximately an hour downriver of the confluence of the Pintuyacu and Chambira Rivers, with a population of approximately 450 people, it is the largest settlement in the Pintuyacu River basin.

sanáani *rt.* **saana** *drv.rt.* **sana** (i.v.) straighten something relatively hard or stiff, e.g., a nail or a piece of arrow cane. *act./mid.* **saniini** (middle)

sanitáani *rt.* **sanita** 1. (t.v.) try, test; try doing something to see if turns out well or in an expected manner; or test something or someone to determine if they have a desired quality, e.g., test a motor to see if it works, or test a student in an exam to see if they have learned something. ► *Gram.* This verb can

take both NPs and non-finite irrealis clauses as complements. *Ex. Pi = sanitaa nu = natáani iiti pi = niíya = jina, pí = níkiini = fira nu = kumisaákari. We will try planting here in our land, to see if it grows. Ex. Aákari kí = sanitaákiaana iina Ísuuja, iina íkwaami ki = tuújiíyaa, kusiaami taa = na Ísuuja = na. Now I am going to test this Ísuuja, for all the gossip I hear (of her), that Ísuuja is brave. 2. (t.v.) measure or count; measure some continuous property, especially, the length or weight of an object, count or keep track of some countable set of objects. Ex. Na = apárakiaaná yaawíini sanitáani = jina, “Íina = jina na = íkwakura.” They began to keep track of the days (indicating with fingers), “They left on this one (day).” Ex. Jaa nu = sanitaki nuu, siisaramaajitáami námati nu = mííyaa. She already measured it, and it is three arms (in length).*

sanitfini *rt. sanitii* **1.** (t.v.) make something drip. **2.** (t.v.) bleed a game animal by cutting its neck and suspending it head down. **3.** (t.v.) distill alcohol using a still. When the profitability of wild rubber extraction declined in the 1920s, the *patrones* who dominated the Iquito people shifted to cultivating sugarcane and manufacturing sugar-based products, of which distilled sugarcane-based alcohol was one.

sanitfini *rt. sanitii* **1.** (d.v.) let or make try; specifically, let someone

try a food or drink. *Ex. Nu = sanitfi kija nu = amarisiáaka. She had me try her peach palm fruit brew. 2. (d.v.) let or make measure; specifically, let someone measure the length or weight of something. ► Gram. This form occurs instead of the expected sanita-tii. 3. (t.v.) make someone prove themselves, e.g., in a fight. ► Gram. This form occurs instead of the expected sanita-tii. Ex. Iina ikwani, nu = sanitfi nuu, iyaamiaákujj nu = manánuuyaa iipi kaayaaka. That man made him prove himself (by giving him a punch), because he (always) harrasses people.*

sanfini *rt. sani* (t.v.) taste, try a food or beverage in order to ascertain its flavor, temperature, or other characteristic. *Ex. Jaa nu = saniki nuu, iina paápaaja, suwáani. He tried it, the fish, and it was good.*

saniri *ELY pers.var. of káawu irreg.pl. saniriwa*

sanfini *rt. saáni impf.rt. saáni drv.rt. sáni* **1.** (i.v.) straighten oneself up or out, said, e.g., of someone who stands up straight after walking hunched over under low branches, someone who stands up from a sitting position, someone who straightens out after lying in a fetal position, a snake that straightens itself out after lying in a coil, or plant that straightens out as it grows. **2.** (i.v.) get up from a lying or sitting position. *act./mid. sanáani* (active)

sanfini *rt. sani* (i.v.) drip.

sapakaka (n.) bodily grime that results from long-term insufficient cleanliness, as opposed to, e.g., temporary grime due to working in a dusty or muddy environment.

sapákatina *rt.* **sapákati** (adj.) dirty, said specifically of people, when said dirt has accumulated because of a prolonged lack of bathing or lack of cleanly habits.

sapatiki *irreg.pl.* **sapatikiwa** (n.) variety of *miñmüiti* (**chacruna**) used in the preparation of *aákuta* (**ayahuasca**); this variety is believed to produce visions of darkness, as if one were surrounded by dark clouds. *Sci. Psychotria viridis* var.

sapatiki *Chambira dialect.var.* of **miñnana amáriiki** *irreg.pl.* **sapatiwa, sapatikiwa**

sapatina *rt.* **sapati** *Chambira dialect.var.* of **miñnana**

sapatiwa *irreg.pl.* of **sapatiki**

sápatu • from Sp. **zapato**. (n.) shoe.

sapatúuni *rt.* **sapátuu** (i.v.) put on shoes.

sapaa *irreg.pl.* of **sapaani**

sapaajina (loc.n.) a patch of ground in which earthworms (*sapaa*) congregate; areas of this sort are valued as reliable sources of fishing bait.

sapaani *irreg.pl.* **sapaa, sapaaniwa, sapaanika** (n.) 1. general term for earthworms; traditionally used by Iquitos as bait for catching a variety of fish species. 2. *Ascaris* worm or round worm, a large parasitical worm of the human gastro-intestinal tract.

sapaani naami *irreg.pl.* **sapaáni naamiya** *lit.* worm leaf (n.) species of small palm similar in general shape to *pasümi* (**calzón panga**), growing to about 1m in height, with a slender stalk, and cup-like leaves, but with softer and more flexible leaves than *pasümi*. It grows in moist areas near creeks, which are also areas where earthworms are often harvested as fishing bait, so that its leaves are often used to wrap harvested earthworms for transport, giving the palm its name.

sapaánuuti (n.) **chicle huayo**, tree species whose soft wood that is not used for any purpose, but noted for its fruits, which are eaten desultorily when encountered in the forest. They are small, with a yellow, resinous covering, and hard seed surrounded by small layer of very sweet, gummy flesh whose flavor is said to be reminiscent of chewing gum. *Sci. Lacmellea* sp.

sapáasi *socio.var.* of **asapáasi**

sapiraakíini *rt.* **sapiraákii** (i.v.) get lost, lose one's way. *Ex.*

Kí = saakiñiiyaa kináaja

jiítaaraata kw = aníriti

sapiraákiiikiaaki

nu = kaajiya = níwaji miyaaraa. *I will tell you all how my aunt got lost following her dogs.*

sapíyaja (n.) **ticti**, a skin disease characterized by the appearance of small hard, painless, and itchless lumps on the skin, which slowly spread. One traditional Iquito treatment for this malady was to take the liquid that foams out of the unlit end of some types of burning

firewood and apply it to the lumps, after having pierced them with a thorn or needle, after which treatment the lumps are supposed to dry up and fall off.

sapiija (n.) manioc tubers, typically small ones, and few in number, that are left over in a garden after it has been thoroughly harvested. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

sapukúuni *rt. sapukuu* (i.v.) foam, froth, produce foam or froth, said typically of manioc beer that produces foam through fermentation, but also applying, e.g., to fish- or meat-based soups that go bad and produce foam.

sapukwaka (n.) foam of any origin, e.g., the froth from fermenting manioc beer mash, the foam that forms on the surface of rivers, or the foam that certain frogs produce when laying their eggs.

sapúkwatáani *rt. sapúkwata* (t.v.) remove the foam from the surface of something foaming, typically a batch of manioc beer mash; the foam collected in this fashion was traditionally a treat for children.

saputi (n.) **1.** mucus, be it a result of illness or not. **2.** flu or cold.

sapuujúuni *rt. sapuújuu* **1.** (t.v.) glean; gather scraps, left over things, or discarded things, e.g., gather the scattered, left-over cultigens from a chacra which has been harvested, or gather together leftovers from a finished meal. **2.** (t.v.) take as a spouse a man or woman who has been rejected and

left by their previous spouse; this term is especially appropriate if the person in question has been previously abandoned by more than one spouse.

sápuuraati (n.) **shiringarana colorado** or **caura**, species of tree with a large trunk that reaches some 1.5m in diameter and mostly grows in inundating areas. It has small leaves similar to the **shiringarana blanca** (*siñruwa anákana*), and its red wood is used as sawed timber, to make floats, and as firewood. Its sap is elastic when dried, and was formerly used to make hair ties. *Sci. Sapium sp.*

sarákutina *rt. sarákuti* (adj.) gapped, the quality of having many gaps or spaces throughout, such as an old and worn thatch roof, a sieve, or a loosely woven basket.

sarámaaja *JPI pers.var. of sirímaaja*

sarana (adj.) **ralo**, loosely woven; the quality of being woven in such a manner that noticeable spaces appear between the strands of material. This quality may be intended and desired, as in the case of hammocks, sieves, and net bags; or may be the result of shoddy workmanship, as in the case of loosely woven *iitaari* (**crisnejas**), when the *ijáwimi* (**irapay**) leaves are not woven sufficiently densely to be impermeable to rain.

saráni *rt. saáta drv.rt. sára* (t.v.) tilt canoe to allow water to flow in, thereby submerging the canoe; this action is typically carried out in order to embark large fish, e.g.,

paiche (*sámuu*), since the submersion of the canoe allows the fish to be easily pulled over the lip of the canoe, while the bouyancy of the wood prevents the canoe from sinking; once the fish is embarked, the water can be bailed out, refloating the canoe, now with the large fish inside it.

saráani *rt. saáta drv.rt. sára* (t.v.) empty out; pour out a liquid or dump solids out of a vessel, e.g., pour water out of a bucket, or dump cooked manioc out of a pot. *Ex. Siisanurika aaka kinaa saátarií nami samaku = jina.* *Pour out a little bit of water there into the gourd.* *Ex. Nu = saátariíkuraana nu = maánakaja, jítikari nu = mijiriíkurá jaari.* *She dumped out her chopped manioc, once it was well cooked.* *act./mid. saráani* (middle)

sariti *impf.rt. of saritíini*

saritíini *rt. sariti impf.rt. sariti fst.spch. sarti* (i.v.) tear something relatively thin by ripping out something that is embedded in it, e.g., tear a fish's lip by ripping out a fish hook, tear someone's earlobe by ripping out an earring, or tear the side of an aluminum pot by ripping out a handle riveted to its side.

sáriina *socio.var. of asáriina*

saráni *rt. saáti drv.rt. sári* 1. (i.v.) capsized, for example a vessel such as a canoe, such that the passengers are left in the water. *Ex. Aámiikáaka nu = iímina saátikura.* *Yesterday his canoe capsized.* 2. (i.v.) tip over and spill

out, speaking e.g., of a full pot that is knocked over. *act./mid. saráani* (active)

sariiti *irreg.pl. sariitiwa* (n.) **cunchi negro**, species of **cunchi**-type catfish whose dark, plump, thick body reaches some 40cm in length, and has a large head with white, beard-like tentacles around its mouth. It has poisonous spurs by its pectoral fins that can deliver painful injuries. It is particularly abundant in **renacales**, i.e., **renaco**(*kámíiti*) root tangles in creeks, and its yellowish flesh is much prized for **patarashcas** (*ijúka*).

sariitiimi *irreg.pl. sariitiimiya* *lit. cunchi negro* leaf (n.) species of small palm that grows to some 1.5m in height, similar in general form to *ijáwiimi* (**irapay**) palms, with similar long and slender, but softer, leaves. These leaves are prized for making *ijúka* (**patarashcas**) of *sariiti* (**cunchi negro**) flesh, for the pleasant flavor they impart.

sasaja (n.) lung. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

sasakaraawi

irreg.pl. sasakaraawiya (n.) cartilage. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

sásaki *irreg.pl. sasákiya* (n.) 1. **champal**, an interior forest habitat type typically found in flat, elevated areas with very sandy soils (*júka*) that drain quickly after rains, in which dry leaves form a layer 25-50cm deep, suppressing undergrowth. 2. the thick layer of leaf litter found in the **champal** habitat.

sasákiyi *irreg.pl. sasákiyiwa lit. champal* rope (n.) species of unidentified non-venomous snake (possibly *Atractus sp.*) that reaches some 30cm in length and is found beneath leaf litter, *sásaki*. It is noted for having a small head and mouth, and for being striped like venomous coral snakes, but not as brightly colored. *Sci. Atractus sp. (?)*.

sásana (n.) **brea caspi** or **aceite caspi**, tree species that grows in *riika* (**varillales**) habitats, with a very a straight trunk and yellowish bark, reaches a height of 15m. When slender, they are prized for house roof poles, and are harvested for sawn timber when they grow larger. Its thick yellowish resin was traditionally used to make pitch for sealing canoes. *Sci. Caraipa densifolia*.

sasana *rt. sasa* (adj.) **1.** light in weight, speaking of woods, especially woods that are so light as to float. **2.** ineffective, meek, cowardly; a personal quality that ranges from being lazy or ineffective, lacking initiative and energy, to being overly meek, timid, or cowardly. ► *Anth.* In traditional Iquito culture, there is a strong identification between being energetic and hardworking, on the one hand; and being ‘brave’, on the other hand, understood here as being socially forthcoming, confident, and willing to engage with others in conversation. The local opposites of these qualities are also associated with each other, that is to say, being lazy on the one

hand, and being socially timid, on the other. These associations are in part explained by Iquito elders as being rooted in the fact that issuing directives to carry out tasks, as well as responding to such directives, are actions grounded in social interaction, with the consequence that a person’s social timidity results in excluding them from assuming either of these roles in a directive-based productive activity.

sasana *rt. sasa* (adj.) poorly burning, said of types of wood that are not satisfactory as firewood, as well of particular pieces of wood that are wet.

sasánaaka (n.) herbaceous weed that grows in cleared areas, especially gardens, to some 1.5m in height. Its leaves resemble those of cilantro (**culantro**) and it flowers produce fluffy seeds reminiscent of dandelion seeds. The plant dies with the onset of the dry season, and has no known uses.

sásaaka (n.) **hierba mudo**, species of grass that grows in sandy soils.

sásaakáni *rt. sásaaka dialect.var.* of **tarakiitíni**

sasaanúuni *rt. sasaánuu* (t.v.) dry a piece of timber so that it becomes buoyant; this is typically done to make outrigger-like booms for canoes and boats when they are carrying large, top-heavy loads, such as large loads of **crisnejas**, in order to give the vessel additional stability and buoyancy.

sasaanúuni *rt. sasaánuu* (t.v.) make someone timid and lazy,

especially a man. Traditionally, Iquitos believed that contact with a menstruating woman would affect men in this way; the same effect can be achieved by magical means, and this was a form of vengeance sometimes exacted by women on their husbands, especially if they were physically abusive.

sasíni *rt. sasií* (i.v.) become numb or fall asleep, speaking of a body part. ► *Gram.* The subject denotes or indexes the affected body part; the possessor of the bodypart can be expressed as an oblique argument bearing the goal/benefactive postposition = *íira*. *Rel. sasiikíni* (*rt. sasiíkii*) (i.v.) become numb or fall asleep, speaking of multiple body parts.

sasíni *rt. sasií* (i.v.) become lazy or socially timid.

sasiitáani *rt. sasiíta* (i.v.) ease, diminish, or calm, speaking of pain. ► *Gram.* The subject denotes or indexes the affected body part; the possessor of the bodypart can be expressed as an oblique argument bearing the goal/benefactive postposition = *íira*. *Ex. Nu = ánaka sasiítaa nuu = íira. His headache is diminishing.*

sásiiti (n.) general term for centipedes and millipedes; Iquitos consider millipedes inoffensive, but are wary of the sting of one species of centipede that is a dark metallic blue in color. It is believed that another species, which has a wide body that somewhat resembles the tread of a tractor, will enhance the flexibility of fingers for

flute-playing if laid across the knuckles of each hand.

sataakíini *rt. sataakii* (i.v.) laugh hysterically, cackle, laugh repeatedly for a prolonged period of time. *Ex. Anuu, nu = sataakíitiiyaakurá kanáaja aámiikáaka = na, juúmana = jaa iina maaya. She made us really laugh yesterday, (because) that child was very amusing.*

sataáni *rt. sata* (i.v.) laugh.

sataaníni *rt. sataánii* (t.v.) laugh in someone's face; laugh or smile at someone in the context of conflictual social relations in order to antagonize them and/or display contempt or disregard for them.

Ex. Anuu = na sataániiyaa ki = maákata. They laughed at my father.

sawija *irreg.pl. saawiya, sawijaka* (n.) stone, rock, or pebble; Iquito territory is notably lacking in large stones, and the stones that do exist are mostly small white pebbles that accumulate in certain beaches, with the exception of *sikiáaja sawija* (lit. 'deer stone'), a rather soft sedimentary stone found near certain creeks and salt licks.

► *Socio.* Speaker JPI indicates that the regular plural *sawijaka* is appropriate for a small number of stones, while the irregular form *saawiya* is apt only when speaking of large a number of stones. *Rel. sawijátina* (adj.) rocky.

sawija *irreg.pl. saawiya, sawijaka* (n.) star.

sawijatina *rt.* **sawijati** (adj.)

glittery, said of surfaces composed of multiple, small reflective, parts, especially the skin of certain species of fish, whose scales cause them to glitter strikingly in strong sunlight.

sawijaari (n.) **corvina**, fish species with striking silvery scales that reaches some 40-50cm in length in the Pintuyacu River area, and is mainly found in deep spots of the river; it is noted for having little loose stone-like growths in its cheeks, from which its Iquito name may derive (cf. *sawija* 'stone'). *Sci. Plagioscion squamosissimus*.

sawíraaki *irreg.pl.* **sawíraakiwa**

(n.) shrimp; there are two principal kinds of shrimp found in the Pintuyacu River basin, a dark-colored species 3-4cm in length, and a reddish one 7-8cm in length. Both types are normally captured by placing manioc peelings in unobstructed parts of creeks and then scooping up the shrimp with handnets, or stabbing them with fishing spears, when they come to feed on the peelings at night.

sawíruuti (adj.) **choclo**, the stage of ripeness of certain palm fruits that hard outer shells a center with nut-like flesh, of being ripe and sufficiently soft that the meat at the center can be scraped out with a thumbnail. These include the fruits of **shapaja** (*niraasi*), **yarina** (*tikuja*), and **chambira** (*pájaati*) palms and no others.

sawiti (n.) **uvilla**, a tree species with a white and very straight

trunk, and broad leaves reminiscent of **cetico** (*narati*) leaves; its wood is soft, but the trunks are useful as roof poles. It is most noted for its small, dark, and very sweet fruits that grow in bunches in a manner reminiscent of palm fruits. *Sci. Pourouma cecropiaefolia*.

sawiyíijíitáani *rt.* **sawiyíijíta** 1.

(i.v.) spin or rotate quickly around a distal point, e.g., people dancing swiftly in a circle, or a propellor's blades. 2. (i.v.) feel dizzy. ► *Gram.*

In this sense the subject of the verb denotes or indexes the head of the person experiencing dizziness, e.g., *kw = ánaka sawiyíijítaa* 'I'm dizzy'.

sawíyaaka (n.) tears. ► *Gram.*

Poss.pref.

sawíika (n.) species of hollow reed with joints every 10cm or so, that grows up to 3cm in diameter, with multiple canes growing from a single root stock. When the reed is split lengthwise, the resulting edge is very sharp, and it was formerly used for fine cutting tasks like opening up the intestines of butchered animals to clean them out for cooking. This tool was also used for trimming the clitorises considered too large on female babies.

sawíikúuni *rt.* **sawíikuu** (i.v.) cry repeatedly and intermittently for a prolonged period of time, e.g., upon someone's death.

sawíikwaaja (n.) **quio-quio**, species of fish very similar to **imaánanakuuja** (**yahuarachi**), but distinguished by having blue and black vertical stripes on its

somewhat more slender yellowish body, which reaches some 15-20cm in length, and by lacking side spurs. It is noteworthy for producing squeaking and squawking sounds when removed from the water. *Sci. Psectrogaster rutuloides*.

sawíini *rt. saápi impf.rt. saápi drv.rt. sáwi* (i.v.) cry.

sawúuna (n.) traditional snare or lasso trap, consisting of a noose-like loop attached to a bent sapling which, when triggered, springs up, catching the trapped animal in the lasso by the neck or limb. It was mainly used to catch terrestrial birds such as tinamous, and it was common to increase the likelihood of animals falling into these traps by building fences out of **shapaja** (**niraasi**) fronds, which served to funnel animals towards a trap placed in the sole gap in the fence.

sawúuni *rt. sáwu* (t.v.) lasso something with a lasso.

sawuuya (n.) the noose-like lasso that forms the part of **sawúuna** bird traps that, when the trap is triggered, swiftly tightens around the neck or limb of the animal.

saa awásina *rt. saa awási* (adj.) the quality of having long fingers, like lizards, spider monkeys, and certain people. Long fingers were traditionally considered ugly, and in the stereotypes of Iquito subgroups, the *Maájanakáani* were esteemed for having short fingers, in contrast with the *Ijákawiúraana*.

saakaa (indefinite pronoun) something or anything. ► *Gram.*

This indefinite pronoun appears in both negative and positive polarity contexts, glossable as ‘anything’ in the negative polarity contexts, and ‘something’ in positive polarity ones. *Ex. Kw = átuuyaa kiáaja, wíija, aákari saakaa aáriiyaa kíija, siísana makúini kí = miiyaa. I tell you, wife, today something is going to happen to me, (because) I have (just had) a bad dream. Ex. Kaa kí = nakariíyaa saakaa nakusiini. I don’t want to know anything.*

saakaa (interrog.) what; interrogative that questions the identity of an inanimate argument.

Ex. Atii = na nu = aátikuraaná nuu, “Saakaa kia = nakariíyaa kia = nasi = jina natáani?” And then he said to him, “What do you want to plant in your garden?” Ex. Nu = wiiriítakiaaki = ná nuu, “Saakaa kia = miíyaa iiti?” He asked him, “What are you doing here?” Ex. Kaa kí = nakúsii saakaa = jata kíi nuu ampiísii. I don’t know with what I will cure him.

saakaa = aákuji (interrog.) why, for what reason; interrogative that questions the reasons or causal roots of a state of affairs. *Ex. Saakaa = aákuji kia = kuwásii náaji, ajáaja? Why do you talk thus, husband?*

saakaa = íira (interrog.) why, for what purpose, to what end; interrogative that questions the goal or purpose of some action. *Ex. Saakaa = íira kia = ániki? Why have you come?*

saakaákuuja (n.) **panguana** or Undulated Tinamou, a commonly heard tinamou species. *Sci. Crypturellus undulatus*. ► *Anth.* In Iquito oral tradition, this bird is credited with saving one of the last groups of survivors at a time when a demonic jaguar had devoured all but a handful of people. When the jaguar was approaching to finish off this last group, the *saakaákuuja* called out *murakatiikaakuuraaja* (cf. *murákati*, **sacha coconilla**), which reminded the jaguar of his grandfather, who was killed by Iquitos in a garden in which *murákati* was growing, with the result that the jaguar fled in fear. *free.var. paankwáana*.

saakaákuuja iyásiika • calque of Sp. **panguana hierba**. (n.) A species of pampas grass that grows in tight clumps in areas with sandy soil, reaching some 50cm height before dying and drying out. This species of grass often takes over old gardens in areas with particularly spent soil.

saakaaya (indefinite pronoun) things or anything. ► *Gram.* This indefinite pronoun appears in both negative and positive polarity contexts, glossable as ‘anything’ in the negative polarity contexts, and ‘things’ in positive polarity ones; in combination with the quantifier *piyúni* ‘all’, it is understood to mean ‘everything’, i.e., *piyúni saakaaya*. *Ex. Aájapaki nu = níkiíni saakaaya, iinawaja. He didn't find anything, nothing. Ex. Píí naa paájuu saakaaya míini, iina*

kwariíniiyaa píija. *We will teach them to do (good) things, that which we lack. Ex. Piyúni saakaaya kí = miyáariki tíira nakikúura. I had everything there in the forest.*

saaki irreg.pl. saakiwa (n.) **estirón**, a relatively long a straight stretch of river. ► *Gram.* The notional possessor is typically *nunáani* ‘river’. *Poss.pref.*

saaki impf.rt. of saakíini

Saákisa lit. long shanks (prop.n.) a woman who lived in the San Antonio area in the late 19th and early 20th century; especially tall, she was noted for being a skilled spear duelist.

saakíini rt. saáki impf.rt. saaki 1. (i.v.) converse. ► *Gram.* The conversational partner of the referent of the subject NP may be expressed as an oblique argument bearing the comitative postposition = *jata*; if the subject NP is plural and there is no oblique argument, then the default interpretation is a reciprocal one. *Ex.*

Nu = saakiaárikí = na

pí = kumáani = jata,

pí = kaakíija = jata. *He talked with God (lit. our paternal uncle), with our Father.*

2. (t.v.) tell, narrate, or recount a story. ► *Gram.* The permissible nominal objects of this verb include: 1) the noun *saakíini* ‘story’, and possessive NPs incorporating this noun, which function as story titles; or 2) an anaphoric pronoun referring to the story or its content (in the latter case, *niwa*). The object may be null when followed by a relative clause,

e.g., *kí = saakii Ø iimi aáriyaa kíja* ‘I will tell that which is happening to me’; and the verb can also take an imbedded interrogative clause complement, e.g., *kí = saakii saakaa na = miíyaa kíja* ‘I will tell what they did to me’, or *kí = saakii jaátaaraata kí = majáana iwírikura* ‘I will tell how my wife died’. *Ex.*

Kí = saakii jaátaaraata = na maakatúuwa iikiaáriki = na piyíini maasiáana aakaka anákaka = jina: Takarnáaku, Anatimu, Niikamúumu, Muumúumu, Maasayuúmu = jina.
I will recount how our ancestors lived in the headwaters of many rivers: in the Nanay, Pintuyacu, Chambira, Momón and Mazán Rivers. Ex.
Aákari kí = saakii niítamu saakíini anapa = jata.
Now I’ll tell the story of the vulture with the macaw. Nanay dialect. var. saanúuni.

saakíini (n.) story. *Ex. Náaji taáriki = na iina saakíini akíraja niyini.* *Thus was the story of the son of the wind.*

saakiíníini *rt.* **saakiínii** (d.v.) narrate, relate, or tell someone an account of events, story, or history. ► *Gram.* The two non-subject arguments express 1) the recipient of the telling and 2) the information, story or account related; the latter can be expressed by an NP that identifies the type of account it is, e.g., *nuúkiika saakíini* ‘a story’; an NP identifying the subject of the account, e.g., *nuúkiika miisaji* ‘a woman’; a clause beginning with an interrogative

element that indicates the subject matter of the account, e.g., *jiítaaraata kana = maakatúuwa iikiaáriki* ‘how our ancestors lived’; or a reported speech complement. *Ex. Kí = saakiíniiyaa kiáaja nuúkiika saakíini.* *I am going to tell you a story. Ex.*
Nu = saakiíniiyaáriki kíja jiítaaraata = na kana = maakatúuwa iikiaáriki = na iina = jina aaka, Anatimu, Niikamúumu. *He told me how our ancestors lived on the Pintuyacu and Chambira Rivers. Ex.*
Kw = aníriti saakiíniiyaáriki kanáaja, “Máaya, tawiya siwaániki iiti p = íta = jina.” *My maternal aunt related to us, “Child, mestizos arrived here in our house.” Ex. Kí kíaa saakiínii nuúkiika miisaji iina taáriki = na kusiaami.* *I’m going to tell you of a woman who was, they say, brave.*

saakúuna (n.) **yana vara** or **pisango caspi**, tree species that is principally found in fallow gardens in areas with clayey soils (*tipáaka*). Its dark gray trunk reaches some 10m in height and 50cm in diameter, and when slender, is used for roof poles in thatched houses. Its leaves, which are covered with hairs, are shiny and dark when young, and yellow and rough when old. *Sci. Pollalesta discolor.*

saamajáani (adj.) tall, speaking of an human male.

saamajaati (adj.) tall, speaking of a human female.

saámikari (adv.) for the first time. *Ex. Aákari kana = tuújii = kiyaa*

kia = ariwáani saámikari. *Now we have heard your song for the first time.*

saámina *rt.* saámi (adj.) new, whether a recently made or recently purchased object; a recently initiated social relationship, such as a spouse or friend; or a recently born child. *Ex.* Aákari kanáaja, kana = tuújii **kia** = ariwáani, saámina **kia** = ariwáani. *Now we, we have heard your song, your new song.*

saamiya *irreg.pl.* of samiyani

saámiita (adv.) recently. *Ex.* Jiítikari taa iisakwana iina sakíika = na, saámiita míjia iina sakíika = na, nu = ájakuusiíjaa pí = marasi. *When the manioc beer mash is sweet, when the mash is recently made, it hurts our stomach.* *Ex.* Saámiita kí = mii iina áriitaawí. *I made this paddle recently.*

saana *rt.* saa (adj.) 1. long. *Ex.* N = awákukwa taárika = na saana, náaji jíita pí = níkií káaji awákukwa, kuukwami. *Its claws were long, like we see claws of a sloth, sharp.* 2. tall.

saana *irreg.pl.* saami (inanimate and animate) (n.) length. ► *Gram.* Unusually, the inanimate plural form of this noun is used with animate referents. *Poss.pref.* *Ex.* Kaa uumáana náana, náaji iitinuurika náana, náaji saana, nuúkiika námati nu = saana. *Not thick sticks, (instead, slender) sticks like this, (and) long like this, one arm in length.*

saanáanku • from Sp. sanango. (n.) sanango, bushy plant whose roots have medicinal properties, which are used to treat rheumatism. When taken in large doses, the roots produces a sensation of extreme cold and induces chills. People treated with this plant are supposed to follow restrictions that include eight days without eating salt, eating principally smoked and roasted fish and meat, and one month without having sex, touching pigs, or eating anything sweet or acidic. It is said that if the patient fails to follow these restrictions, permanent white patches will appear on their skin. *Sci. Tabernaemontana sananho.*

saáni *impf.rt.* of saníini

saaniita (n.) crossbeam, the longest pieces of a houseframe.

saaniita (adv.) long, speaking of an interval of time. *Ex.*

Nikákiika = na imiráani, kaa saaniitá = yaajaa, imiráani na = tuújiyaa aaka, siuu. *Shortly again, not a long time at all, again they heard the water, shoo.*

saantamaariíya • from Sp. santa maría. (n.) santa maría, medicinal plant that grows in recently cleared areas to a height of 1.5m, in the form of a single segmented stalk with broad leaves. The leaves are boiled and the cooled liquid is drunk to speed birth once the waters have broken; and the pulped leaves are applied to skin cysts to calm pain.

saanúuni *rt.* saánuu Nanay *dialect.var.* of saakíini

saápara (n.) vulva. *euph.var. áaja iriwí. Chambira dialect.var. mukúraasi.*

saapáayi • from Sp. **zapallo**. (n.) **zapallo**, or squash or pumpkin varieties, cultivated plants introduced to the Iquitos in the early 20th century.

saapi (n.) stingray, speaking of the most common species in the region, which is brown in color with lighter circular markings; considered edible by Iquitos, it is treated with caution because of the painful and easily infected wounds it can cause with its barbed stinger. Iquitos traditionally used its liver medicinally, rendering its fat and giving it in warm water to birthing women to reduce the pains of childbirth. Iquito oral tradition also attributes the erosion of beaches and riverbanks to stingrays, who are said to wear away at sand or soil just below the waterline. *Maájanakáani dialect.var. paaniiri.*

saápi *impf.rt. of sawíini*

saapi aniaásiri *free.var. of saapi táaja*

saapi jimiiti *lit. stingray callampa* (n.) type of **callampa**, a species of edible white mushroom with a cap that measures 5-8cm in diameter and a long stem, found growing on tree trunks. It was traditionally eaten roasted or fried, but is now rarely consumed.

saapi táaja *lit. stingray stinger* (n.) **raya chupa**, type of fishing arrow head made from a nail, worked in such a fashion as to have numerous

small barbs, reminiscent of the stinger of a stingray. *free.var. saapi aniaásiri.*

saapúuti • from Sp. **sapote**. (n.) **sapote**, cultivated fruit tree with sweet round fruits about 10cm in diameter; introduced in Iquito territory in the early 20th century. *Sci. Quararibea cordata.*

Saároku (prop.n.) man born in late 19th century who lived in the Chambira River basin, and died in approximately 1955, with the Spanish name Santiago Sarco. The last powerful Iquito *siimana* (shaman), he was said to have close relations with a variety of forest spirits, going out unarmed and returning days later laden down with smoked meat, gifts of his supposed spirit helpers. He was much feared and was accused of killing dozens of people through witchcraft, and his death was supposedly due to the concerted attack of three mestizo **curanderos** in Moronococha, hired by the family of one of his victims. It is reported that he denied inflicting these deaths, and many of them are in fact reported to have occurred during epidemics in which many people died, which were seen by his accusers as simply a useful cover for the killings of which he was accused. His descendants changed their last name and either moved away or died without having children.

saaraasíini *rt. saaraásii* • from Sp. **salar**. (t.v.) salt meat, and especially fish, to preserve it; this

process not only involves rubbing the meat or fish with salt, but in the case of fish or meat of any significant thickness, cutting it into thin sheets so that the salt is able to penetrate its entirely, thereby avoiding putrefaction.

saaruutaasíini *rt. saaruutaásii* • from Sp. **saludar**. (t.v.) greet, say hello.

saasakíkwaa *free.var. of saasakíkwaa íraana* *Sci. Brugmansia sp.*

saasakíkwaa íraana *lit.* thing for **toé** (n.) **toé**, plant with powerful hallucinogenic effects that was traditionally taken for shamanic purposes; with the use of this plant, shamans were reportedly able to cure illnesses and perform superhuman feats like flying to the heavens and other lands. The plant also was the means by which shamans obtained their powers to heal or cause harm through witchcraft, via a vision in which the **madre** of the plant presented the novice shaman with a set of colored threads suspended in the air, with each corresponding to a different ability. The apprentice selected the one corresponding to the ability he wished to acquire, which then entered his body through his mouth, conferring the desired power. The last shamans who knew how to use this plant are believed to have died in the late 19th century, so that what we now know about its use is largely due to legends. This plant is understood to be to be the ‘male’ counterpart of

isúuna (**maricahua**), the former having purple flowers, and the latter, white. *Sci. Brugmansia sp. free.var. saasakíkwaa.*

saasana *rt. saasa* (adj.) harmful via sympathetic effect, the quality of inducing disease or bodily deformation by sympathetic effect (**cutipando**); this quality is attributed to particular foods and animals in relation to children; to individuals who are on a restricted diet for reasons related to a shamanic treatment or medicinal cure of some kind; or to individuals who have a particular sensitivity (due to, e.g., so-called ‘bad blood’). ► *Anth.* Harm of this type from food or animals most commonly results from consuming them. For example, consumption of *ráana* (Great Tinamou) meat by a child is said to cause the flesh on the underside of their toes to split, because this bird’s toes have a segmented, ridged appearance; while consumption of the *tikiikáani* plantain is said to retard the growth of a child, because this variety of plantain does not grow to a significant height. Other animals, however, cause harm if they are in any way insulted, e.g., it is said that if a child expresses disgust towards **saapi** (stingray) flesh, but subsequently eats it, the child will develop a facial sore, resembling leishmaniasis, that causes the child’s face to rot away, beginning with the lips, similar to the manner in which stingrays are said to be responsible for the erosion of

beaches. Similarly, it is said that if a child's parents mock the shape of the limbs or feet of a *káaji* (sloth) while the mother is pregnant, the child will be born with clubfoot or other deformations of the limbs. Certain susceptible adults may also suffer similar types of effects, as in the case of those who suffer from scabies or psoriasis as a result of eating fish with spots or mottling. Finally, anyone who is under dietary restrictions associated with a shamanic treatment, or other cure involving medicinal plants, will reportedly suffer grave health problems if they eat proscribed foods.

saásaaja (n.) **shansho** or Hoatzin, species of herbivorous, vaguely turkey-like bird that builds its nest its nests over water, but is rarely seen in Iquito territory. *Sci. Ophthocomus hoazin*.

saáti *dialect.var.* of **siipi**

saati (n.) **caimitillo del monte**, species of tree whose trunk reaches a diameter of 1.5m, with white sap and hard red wood that is prized for house posts. Its fruits resemble **caimito** (*kaimítu*), and being sweet, are avidly eaten by monkeys of a variety of species. *Sci. Pouteria sp.*

saatiija (n.) **huangana bujurqui**, species of **bujurqui**-type fish that reaches some 15cm in length, with a protruding snout and small spines along its back, inspiring its local Spanish name. It is mainly found in oxbow lakes, and is rarely caught with hook and line, but rather, due to its habit of swimming near the

surface at night, is typically captured by using a fishing spear and light source to locate them.

saáwiri • from Sp. **sable**. (n.) machete.

saawiya *irreg.pl.* of **sawija**

sáawu (n.) **sabalillo** or **huayerillo**, species of fish similar to the **sábalo huayero** (*aaka íyuuri*), but smaller, reaching only about 15cm in length, and with larger eyes and a black, forked tail. *Sci. Brycon sp.*

siápuukwatáani *rt.* **siápuukwata** (i.v.) rapidly agitate the surface of the water, typically with the tip of a fishing pole, to attract the attention of certain types of fish, such as **nuija** (**morarra**), **páasi** (**huasaco**), and **awáara** (**tucunaré**), so that they will be more likely to take the bait that the fisherman is dangling in the water.

siaraku (n.) **uta, llaga**, or leishmaniasis, a disease caused by parasites that manifests primarily as a largely painless but unsightly sore, often near the nose, which slowly grows; at advanced stages, it can attack the cartilage at various points in the body and result in the death of the sufferer. These sores were traditionally treated with **siiri minati**, a species of bromeliad, whose leaves were burned, and the resulting ash and charcoal applied to the sore.

siarampiiwa • from Sp. **sarampión**. (n.) measles, an illness characterized by high fever and skin spots, that arrived in Iquito territory in the early 20th century

and resulted in the deaths of many Iquitos at that time.

siaruuja *irreg.pl.* **siaaruwa** (n.) **paucar amarillo** or Yellow-rumped Cacique, a common and vocal bird species that makes colonies of hanging nests in trees at river and forest edges. It is about 25cm in length and darkly colored, except for bright yellow patches on its wings, underside, rump and back; is notable for its pale beak and bright blue eyes. *Sci. Cacicus cela.*

siaákisi • from Sp. **shacsho**. (n.) **shacsho**, a breed of chicken with feathers that curl upwards at their tips, giving the chickens the appearance of walking featherdusters.

siaakuruusíini *rt.* **siaakuruúsii** (t.v.) mix something into a liquid, mash or powder; the prototypical instance of this action is mixing a small quantity of strong, fermented manioc beer into a batch of not yet strongly fermented manioc beer, in order to speed fermentation or dilute the stronger manioc beer. ► *Gram.* The object of the verb is the (typically smaller quantity) of substance that is being mixed into the other substance. *Ex. Jaa náaji yaawíini na = ínaki sakíika, iina = jina, na = imíitakwaa síratáani siaakuruusíini = íira. The manioc beer mash had been set (to ferment) for three days (indicated with fingers), and in that (i.e., the fourth day), they again harvested (manioc), to mix it in (to the manioc beer mash).*

siaakuruusiitáani *rt.*

siaakuruusiíta (t.v.) add something to a quantity of liquid, mash, or powder; the prototypical instance of this action is mixing a small quantity of strong, fermented manioc beer into a batch of not yet strongly fermented manioc beer, in order to speed fermentation or dilute the stronger manioc beer.

► *Gram.* The object of the verb is the (typically larger) batch of substance (e.g., the not-yet fermented manioc beer) into which the (typically smaller quantity) substance is mixed.

siaámuri (n.) term used for two distinct species of bird, **shihuango** and **shira**, both species of Caracara, a type of falcon-like bird. One species has a pale head and front, with a darker brown back and wing tops, a barred tail, and a narrow, dark stripe by the eye; it is common near human settlements. The other is entirely black, except for a patch of red facial skin. *Sci. Milvago chimachima (shihuango), Daptrius ater (shira).* ► *Anth.* According to Iquito oral tradition, the former species is the tapir's brother, and responds to the latter's whistle to come and rid it of ticks.

siaámuri íniija *HDC pers.var.* of **siaámuri íija** *lit.* Caracara seed

siaámuri íija *lit.* Caracara tuber (n.) **ojo de vaca**, species of liana that bears fruit pods with large, flattish ellipsoidal seeds; black when dried, these seeds are now used to make handicrafts destined for the tourist market and for

dangling adornments in neo-traditional dress. These seeds were formerly used to polish fired ceramics, while the root was used to treat skin cysts, by grating it and applied the pulp to the site of the cyst. *Sci. Mucuna sp. HDC pers. var. siaámuri íniija*.

Siaankanáaku (prop.n.) nickname of Augusto Nishihano, youngest son of *Niúsijaanu*, who was born about 1920 and died in the early 1980s. The nickname stems from the joking name, identical to his nickname, that he invented for squirrel monkeys.

siaankanáaku *play.var.* of **sipi**

► *Socio*. This term was reportedly created as a joke on one occasion by Augusto Nishihano; the name is considered a silly, humorous name for this species of monkey, and not a ‘real’ name; the man in question was eventually given this name as a nickname; it is worth noting, however, that this family migrated from the Mazán River basin, raising the possibility that this was actually the term for this species of monkey in that dialect.

siaankáaka • from Sp. **chancaca**. (n.) **chancaca**, blocks of unrefined sugar, generally home-made, produced by boiling sugarcane juice for a prolonged period of time and then pouring the thickened liquid into wooden molds to solidify. This was an important commercial product in the San Antonio area in the early 20th century, after the decline of rubber-tapping.

siaariáapa • from Sp. **charapa**. (n.) **charapa** or Giant River Turtle, species of large riverine turtle that was, even in the past, only rarely encountered, and then only in the downrivermost parts of Iquito territory. It is now totally extirpated in Iquito due to hunting. *Sci. Podocnemis expansa*.

siaárika (adv.) later in the same day.

siáaru *irreg.pl.* **siaáruwa** (n.) **pinsha**, species of toucan with the exact same patterning as *nípaaki*, but smaller, reaching only some 45cm in height. *Sci. Ramphastos vitellinus. dialect.var. siaarúki*.

siaaruwa *irreg.pl.* of **siaaruja**

siaaruwa ajápaka *lit.*

Yellow-rumped Cacique wasp (n.) **cachabota avispa**, a species of small black wasp, about 1cm in length, considered by some to give the most painful sting of any wasp. Its nest is described as having the approximate shape of a boot, consisting of a rough cylinder 30cm in length and a blunt ‘toe’ in which the entrance to the nest is located; these nests are typically found in trees where Yellow-Rumped Caciques have constructed their own nests, as reflected in their name.

siaarúki *dialect.var.* of **siáaru**

Siaatija (prop.n.) grandson of *Kantáasi*, who was born in approximately 1920, and died in the early 1970s; as an adult lived by himself on a creek a short

distance upriver of the community of Saboya.

siaawíinta (n.) guava, species of cultivated fruit tree introduced to Iquito territory in the early 20th century. Its round green fruits reach 7cm in diameter and have pinkish tart flesh. Its leaves are boiled to prepare a beverage that is used to treat diarrhea. *Sci. Psidium guayaba*.

siaawíita • from Sp. **chaveta**. (n.) fly, of pants.

sikáratina *rt. sikáratí fst.spch.*

sikártina (adj.) uneven, speaking of surfaces which are mostly flat, but have irregular small protrusions and depressions, e.g., planks cut with chainsaw, the bark of trees that flakes off in patches, cement floors that have been inexpertly laid, and severely rusted metal.

► *Gram.* Although likely formed historically with the denominal adjectivizer *-ti*, no corresponding noun *sikara* is now attested in the language.

sikáani *rt. sika* (t.v.) have sex with. ► *Anth.* Of the various words that express the general notion of having sex, this one is considered the coarsest. *Ex. Atii nu = síkaa nu = majáana. There he is having sex with his woman/wife. Nanay dialect.var. síkúuni.*

siki *impf.rt. of síkíni*

sikiáaja (n.) general term for the two species of deer found in Iquito territory, *kasina sikiáaja* and *aákusana sikiáaja*. *Sci. Mazama spp.*

sikiáaja asúraaja *lit. deer manioc* (n.) wild plant that looks a great

deal like cultivated manioc, having very similar leaves and stalk, but lacking the edible tubers of its cultivated counterpart.

sikiáaja nuúruu *lit. deer barbasco* (n.) wild variety of **barbasco** (*nuúruu*), which looks very much like cultivated **barbasco**; its roots are shorter than those of the cultivated variety, and the liquid obtained from it both more watery and less effective than that obtained from the cultivated variety. When cultivated **barbasco** was scarce, this variety was sometimes mixed in with a portion of the former variety, or even used alone, which required that the fish be recovered very quickly, before they revived from the effects of the poison. *Sci. Lonchocarpus nicou var.*

sikiáaja riitiri *irreg.pl. sikiáaja riitiriwa* *lit. deer patiquina* (n.) species of *riitiri* (**patiquina**) with a roughly heart-shaped leaf whose two upper lobes are elongated and somewhat pointed, in a manner said to resemble a deer's ears. The bulbs of this plant are used in two ways for hunting-related magic; in one use, the pulp of the grated bulb is rubbed on the parts of trees against which deer have rubbed their horns, which when successful, draws the deer back to the site, making them easier to hunt. In the second use, the grated pulp is mixed with *karásiika* (**achiote**) and the resulting mixture is used to paint the bodies of dogs to make them better hunters of deer and collared peccaries; after the dog has

been painted, it is tied up for two days, to keep it away from cooking fires, which could harm the dog at this stage in the treatment. *free.var.* **sikiáaja tuúkuvi.**

sikiáaja sawija *free.var.* of **kaníwija** *lit.* deer stone

sikiáaja tuúkuvi *free.var.* of **sikiáaja riitiri** *lit.* deer ears

sikiaajákana

irreg.pl. **sikiaajákiaaki** *lit.* deer manioc (n.) **venado rumo**, variety of manioc with a distinctively pale stalk that produces large tubers with purple skin and very white flesh.

sikíraja (n.) **manta blanca**, a species of tiny gnat so small that it is barely visible; especially common in the dry season, its bite feels like a pin-prick, and tends to itch and leave a small red patch on the skin for a short time. *Sci. Ceratopogonidae sp.*

sikirinijúuni *rt.* **sikirinijúu** *fst.spch.* **sikirnijúu** (t.v.) tickle.

sikitáani *rt.* **sikita** (a.v.) wash, e.g., clothing, a table surface, or one's hands. *Ex.* **Kana = sikitaárika nu = sinaaki.** *We would wash his clothes.* *Ex.* **Iina nisikati takuúyaa naami kí = kurima, kana = sikitaakurá nu = namásikaraata.** *That aguaje palm that is standing there in my port, we were washing behind it.* *act./mid.* **sikitáini** (middle)

sikiti *impf.rt.* of **sikitáini**

sikitáini *rt.* **sikiti** *impf.rt.* **sikiti** (i.v.) bleach or fade, for something to lose its color, e.g., cloth that has

been exposed to the sun for a long period of time, cloth whose dye has not been properly fixed so that it washes out, a house whose paint is peeling, or a person who had colored patches on the skin due to illness, but is now returning to normal. *act./mid.* **sikitáani** (active)

sikíini *rt.* **siki** **1.** (t.v.) thread, run a cord-like object through a hole or holes, e.g., thread a needle, or run a liana through the mouth and gill openings of multiple fish to create an easy bundle to carry. **2.** (t.v.) skewer, pierce something solid with something relatively slender and sharp, so as to be able to manipulate it, e.g., a piece of meat with a sharpened stick. **3.** (t.v.) poke, e.g., someone with one's finger, or a tarantula with a stick.

► *Gram.* In this sense the object takes a postposition, typically the general locative postposition = **jina**. *Ex.* **Nu = náana = jata nu = sikiaárika náaji kakuti = jina.** *With his stick, he would poke like this in the sand.*

sikiinúuni *rt.* **sikiínuu** (t.v.) repeatedly poke something slender, typically a stick or a finger, into something. This term is used for a number of different types of poking actions, e.g., probing with a stick in opaque water to locate something that has fallen into it; poking an implement, ideally a branch of **ipíiti** (**ungurahui** palm) repeatedly into an animal's burrow with the aim of disturbing it and causing it to bolt (**shichshinear**); or using a stick to remove something from the ear.

Similarly, this term can be used for repeatedly poking someone, e.g., to tickle them, or for picking the nose.

sikiitáani *rt. sikiíta* (t.v.) immerse something in liquid without letting go of it, typically with the intention of promptly removing it, e.g., immerse a gourd bowl into a larger vessel full of manioc beer in order to remove a portion to be served.

sikiiti (n.) species of beetle and its associated edible grub; the beetle is glossy black and somewhat flat in profile, with a thorax and head successively smaller than its long, broad abdomen, from which emanates a buzzing, clicking sound if the beetle is handled. It tends to be found near well-decayed logs, in which its white grubs, which reach about 5cm in length but are more slender than palm grubs, are also found. *Sci. Passalus sp.*

sikiyawatáani *rt. sikiyawata* (i.v.) dance, in any manner.

sikiíni *rt. sikií* 1. (t.v.) toss, throw something away from one, without necessarily intending to discard it.

► *Gram.* A recipient or goal argument, e.g., someone to whom an object is thrown, may be added to the argument structure of the verb by means of the goal/benefactive applicative suffix *-nii*. *Ex. Juu, paápaaja anímaakiaaki = ná iina asáani = ánuura (iina) nu = sikiíkaakí tii aasamu = jina. Wow, fish came to eat that which he threw there, in the creek. Ex. Iina maaya nu = sikiínii iina piirúta iina taana maaya. The child threw*

the ball to the other child. 2. (t.v.) discard, throw away, or dispose of something unwanted, e.g., spoiled fish, a broken pot, or old clothing. Ex. Púum, nu = sikiíkuraaná nu = kusi, piyíini piyaaja minkáatu. Boom, he threw away the pot, the gruel all finished. 3. (t.v.) abandon someone, leave someone behind. Ex. Na = apárakiaaki = ná saminiijúuni = jina, iipi na = sikiíyaáriki = na na = mira kaámi = na, na = apárakiaaki = na iwáani = jina kaamiíraata. They began to think, and those who had left their children behind upriver, they began to go upriver. 4. (t.v.) permanently leave or separate from a spouse. Ex. Nuú kiaa sikiíyaárii, iyaamiaákuji kaa kia = nakariíyaa suwaata iwíini nuu = jata. She will leave you, because you don't want to live well with her. Rel. sikiínini (rt. sikiínii) (d.v.) throw (something to someone).

sikiíni *rt. sikií impf. rt. sikií* (i.v.) jump, hop, or leap, with or without forward motion, and with or without reaching a significant height off the ground. *Ex. Jíítikari = na nu = samáraataáriki, jawáari = na nu = imíítarii kí = kaakíja = ánuura sikiíni, "Ruuu!" When he (the jaguar) had rested, afterwards he jumped again towards my father, "Ruuu!"*

sikiitakúuni (n.) sp sapana loco, species of slender, dark blue worm, that reaches 10cm in length and is generally encountered below rotting logs or in areas that are

about to flood during the wet season; when uncovered it writhes so energetically that it hops from the ground. It is sometimes used as fishing bait. *dialect.var.* **kwariku sapáani**.

sikiitáani *rt.* **sikiita** (i.v.) hop, jump a small distance, e.g., to avoid a biting ant or while playing hopscotch.

sikiíyuuqwáani *rt.* **sikiíyuuqwa** (i.v.) jump or hop up and down in swift succession in a relatively restricted area, e.g., an animal that has just been shot and is in its death throes, children playing jump rope. *Ex.* **Nu = sikiíyuuqwaákiaana, kabuuu, kabuuu, kabuuu.** *He leaped up and down (onomatopoeia of movement).*

sikuja (n.) **casha cushillo** or Brazilian Porcupine, a nocturnal arboreal porcupine often encountered near saltlicks and said to feed on the bark of the *waakapuuráana* tree and other trees with bitter bark. *Sci. Coendou prehensilis.*

sikuti (n.) **pijuayo blanco**, a variety of *amariyaaja*, **pijuayo** palm, with pale whitish-yellowish fruits. *Sci. Bactris gasipaes var.*

sikúuni *rt.* **síkuu** *Nanay dialect.var.* of **sikáani**

sikwanaja (n.) louse.

sikwanaja naaki
irreg.pl. **sikwanaja naakiwa** *lit.* louse egg (n.) nit, i.e., louse egg.

sikwanaja paniáana
irreg.pl. **sikwanaja paniáapi** *lit.* louse searcher (n.) general term for

praying mantises, a type of insect. *Sci. Mantidae. free.var.* **sikwanaja síiri**.

sikwanaja síiri *free.var.* of **sikwanaja paniáana** *lit.* louse biter

sikwanaka *free.var.* of **imíika**

sikwaníini *rt.* **sikwani** (t.v.) delouse; pick lice and nits out of the hair of others. In former times, this was a common social activity when people were otherwise idle. The hair was spread apart to reveal the roots and the scalp, and any lice or nits spotted were picked out and eaten.

sikwaraníini *rt.* **sikwaranii**
fst.spch. **sikwarnii** (t.v.) be disgusted with or revolted by something or, less commonly, someone. ► *Gram.* The object denotes or indexes the entity or substance inspiring disgust.

sikwaari *socio.var.* of **asikwaari**
irreg.pl. **sikwaariwa**

simaja (n.) a relatively hard lump under the skin, which may arise in a number of ways, e.g., as the result of a healing puncture wound, a cyst, or a hernia. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

simájaana (n.) **huamanzamana**, species of tree that commonly grows in **mákisi** (**purmas**, fallow swiddens). It is typically seen with a slender, pale trunk and with branches only at the top of the tree, but with time it can grow to almost 1m in diameter, becoming yellow in color. Its wood is soft and rots quickly when exposed to rain, such that care must be taken when using it for construction purposes. It has very small leaves, which when

placed in the nests of domestic fowl, are believed to eliminate mites and lice that afflict these animals. *Sci. Jacaranda copaia*.

simaki *irreg.pl.* **simakiwa** (n.) species of *kajani* (macana, or knife fish). This species reaches some 50cm in length, and while still relatively slender, is more bulky than other species of *kajani*. It exhibits alternating pale and dark stripes across its body, which are compared to the patterning on *sajina* (**jergón**) snakes. *Sci. Gymnotus sp.*

Simakiyúumu (prop.n.) **Quebrada Blancayumo**, a small creek whose outlet is located downriver of the community of San Antonio; it is said that there used to be lots of *simaki* in this creek.

simaajúuni *rt.* **simaájuu** (i.v.) throw at a target, generally to harm, hurt, or dislodge the target. ► *Gram.* The target may be overtly expressed as an oblique argument, bearing the general locative postposition = *jina*, while the thrown object may also be expressed as oblique argument, using the instrumental postposition = *jata*. *Ex. Kí = simaájuyaa sawija = jata nuu = jina. I am throwing at it with stones.*

simaajuutáani *rt.* **simaajuúta** (t.v.) throw, at a target, generally in order to harm, hurt, or dislodge the target. ► *Gram.* The object denotes or index the thrown item, and the target at which the object is thrown can be expressed by an oblique argument bearing the

locative postposition = *jina*. This stem is ambiguous between the definition given here and the intransitive verb *simaájuu* bearing the multiple parts classifier suffix, *-ta*. *Ex. Kí = simaajuútaa sawija iriwi = jina. I am throwing stones at the wooden plank.*

Simáani (prop.n.) man who, during the late 19th century, lived on a creek, Simáaniyúumu, that was subsequently named after him; otherwise, nothing is now known of his life.

Simaaniyúumu *lit.* Simáani's creek (prop.n.) **Quebrada Pijuayal**, a creek whose mouth is located a short distance upriver of the community of San Antonio, on the same side of the river; Iquitos lived on its course before the arrival of **patrones** in the area, and this place is perhaps best known as the final residence of *Súkani* or Alejandro Shinchija, one of the last Iquito *kuuráaka* (leaders); the creek reportedly takes its name from a man named *Simáani*, who lived along its course in the late 19th century.

simiiku (n.) term of now uncertain reference for adornments worn on the head, mostly likely the traditional male headdress, but possibly also other facial or head ornaments used by either sex. The traditional male headdress, *paráana*, consisted of a band of *isakúuna* (**tahuari**) bark, pale in color, to which was attached, at the back, a long tail of fibers made by finely splitting another band of the

same material. The headband itself was painted with *karásiika* (**achiote**) in a repeating geometric design of nested triangles or semicircles. This term may have also, or instead, been applied to the slender, shiny shafts of *nawiyinakaaja*, a variety of reed, which were inserted in holes in the earlobes as adornments. One consultant speculates that this term may have also applied to the nose disks that Iquitos were believed to have worn in the very distant past.

simiikúuni *rt. simiíkuu* (i.v.) put on *simiiku* adornments.

simiimi *irreg.pl. simiimiya* (n.) **1.** book, notebook. **2.** sheet of paper.

simiitáani *rt. simiita* **1.** (a.v.) read. *Ex. Nu = paajikiaakí simiitáani. He learned to read.* **2.** (i.v.) study.

simiiti (n.) **1.** fleshy wattles and crest of certain bird species, such as the *kuyáisi* (**pava del monte**) and *kaakáraaja* (chicken). ► *Gram. Poss.pref.* **2.** the mane-like bristly ridge, or crest, along the neck of tapirs. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

simiitúini *rt. simiítii* (t.v.) remove the **ashipa**, or neck ridge, of an animal, normally while butchering it; typically said of tapirs, which possess a fatty crest-like ridge along their necks that was traditionally a prized part of the animal, and was usually smoked and set aside for later consumption.

simínaja (n.) general term for ticks; a number of specific species are also recognized as parasitizing particular species of animals; in decreasing size, these include: *pisiki*

simínaja (Tapir tick), *kaasi simínaja* (Collared Pecarry tick), *muuti simínaja* (Black Agouti tick), and *íri simínaja* (Nocturnal Currasow tick). *Sci. Ixodoidea.*

simiráana (n.) **parinari grande**, species of tree whose trunks grow up to some 50cm in diameter, producing large, round fruits that reach 10-15cm in diameter, and have a layer of tan-brown flesh around a large seed; after eating the flesh off the seed, long hairs are left standing up from the seeds. When ripe, the sweet smell of these yellow fruits can be perceived from a great distance.

Simiraánaaka (prop.n.) man who lived in the vicinity of current site of San Antonio in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, known for his habit of covering his head and body with **achiote**. A son-in-law of the Iquito leader *Yariijáani*, he is best remembered for failing a test of strength that *Yariijáani* applied to his two son-in-laws, to see if either was worthy to succeed him as *kuuráaka* (leader). His name is said to derive from the fact that his hair tended to stand up from his head like the fibers of a *simiráana* fruit.

simiráani *rt. simiita drv.rt. simira* (t.v.) cast harmful spell on, hex; traditional Iquito shamans (*siimana*) were the sole individuals capable of casting harmful spells, and were much feared for this ability. *Ex. Kuukisaákari = na na = simiitakuraana kíija. Maybe they cast a spell on me.*

simiraati (n.) variety of *miñmüti* (*chacruna*) used in the preparation of *adkuta* (*ayahuasca*); this variety is said to have induced visions of vines of varied colors; by choosing to grasp either white, blue, or yellow vines, the spirit of the plant would subsequently come in dreams to teach the person who took the *simiraati* how to heal others. If the person chose to grasp the red or black vines, however, the spirit would come to teach the people how to harm or kill others. This plant was also reportedly used by traditional shamans (*siimana*) for a fatal spell in which the leaves were put in a small gourd (*ipaka*), into which the shaman shaman placed his power. The shaman would subsequently shatter the gourd, releasing the power of the plant, and blow it toward the intended victim, who would then sicken and die. As with many medicinal and shamanic plants used traditionally by Iquitos, the use of this plant required that its consumer follow certain restrictions for a period, such as avoiding sweet foods and sex. *Sci. Psychotria viridis* var.

símiija *free.var.* of **símiika**

símiika (n.) species of small edible grub, measuring some 2cm in length, found in the oily flesh of fallen *shapaja* (*niraasi*) and *conta* (*kaatirína*) palm fruits. The oil from this grub was also traditionally applied to the face to prevent pimples. *free.var.* **símiija**.

simíini *rt. síimi impf.rt. síimi drv.rt. síimi 1.* (i.v.) dive, duck

under the surface of the water and swim downward; note that this term does not denote leaping or diving into water from a height. *Ex. Iina maaya, nu = síimii aaka = karikuma.* *The child is diving under the water.* **2.** (t.v.) dive, in order to recover something.

► *Gram.* The object denotes or indexes the entity to be recovered. *Ex. Iina maaya, nu = síimiki nu = kusi iijuútaaja aaka = karikuma.* *The child dove under the water for his pot lid.*

simiínfíni *rt. simiíini* (t.v.) repeatedly swim underwater, typically in an effort to recover something dropped in the water. ► *Gram.* The verbal object denotes or indexes the item that one seeks to recover.

sinaja (n.) *mosca*, a variety of blood-sucking gnat that leaves a small and rather itchy blood blister, which is especially numerous when the river is at a relatively high level. It was traditionally said that these gnats made their nests at the base or cutbanks by the river, and that the rising waters forced them out and sent them looking for food. *Sci. Simulium* sp.

sinákataani *rt. sinákata* (t.v.) undress someone, strip someone naked.

sinákati *impf.rt.* of **sinakatfíni**

sinakatfíni *rt. sinákati impf.rt. sinákati* (i.v.) strip oneself naked, removing all clothing.

sinakatfíni *rt. sinakatíi* (t.v.) fell trees in a chain reaction, speaking

of the final step of a particular technique for felling large trees in an area being cleared for a garden plot in an efficient manner. In the first step of this process, the trunks of trees are cut so as to significantly weaken them, but not so much as to fell them; moreover, the cuts are made in such a manner that each tree will fall in a particular direction, striking another, similarly cut tree. In the penultimate step a particularly large tree is selected and prepared to fall in such a fashion as to set off a chain reaction, while the final step, which this verb denotes, consists in felling the tree and thereby felling the entire group of prepared trees.

sinakáani *rt. sinaka* (t.v.) crush a person or thing, speaking specifically in the case where the crushing action is realized by a falling tree. *act./mid.* *sinakíini* (middle)

sinaki *impf.rt. of sinakíini*

sinakija *irreg.pl. siinaki* (n.) maggot.

sinakijíini *rt. sinakijii* (i.v.) be infested with worms or maggots in the skin or flesh, speaking of either a dead animal or person, or a live one.

sinakina (n.) *shringuilla* or *palometa huayo*, species of tree that grows in inundating areas and riverbanks, whose fruits look like a smaller version of *shiringa* fruit, and burst when ripe, scattering black seeds that are avidly eaten by a variety of fish but are also edible to humans, being reminiscent of

peanuts. Its trunk reaches some 75cm in diameter and has many branches, starting fairly low on the trunk, and its bark was used for a black, varnish-like paint that served to beautify and preserve items like paddles and gourd vessels that frequently got wet. The varnishing process involved finely grinding the bark of this tree, mixing it with water, and straining the resulting mixture strained to obtain a somewhat viscous reddish liquid. This liquid was applied in multiple coats to the object, with each coat being allowed to dry thoroughly. Next, a hole was dug for the object, ash was placed in the bottom, and the object itself was placed above the ash, supported by horizontal support sticks. In the final step, urine was added to the ashes, and the hole was covered with leaves to create a good seal. After some 24 hours the object was removed, which was now coated with a shiny black lacquer. *Sci. Mabea nitida*.

sinakíini *rt. sinaki impf.rt. sinaki* (i.v.) get crushed by a falling tree. *act./mid.* *sinakáani* (active)

sinakuka *irreg.pl. of sinakuni*

sinakuni *irreg.pl. sinakuka* (n.) *shingo*, type of fly that feeds on garbage and carrion; it is said that this fly is a companion of vultures, and that it lives under their wings, making sorties to find carrion on which the vulture can feed.

sinaaki *irreg.pl. sinaakiya* (n.) 1. clothes or clothing. 2. piece of unsewn cloth.

sinaakíini *rt. sinaákii* (i.v.) dress, put on clothes.

siniku *dialect.var. of piiyi*

sinikuuri *irreg.pl. sinikuuriwa* (n.) **mojarra hediondo**, species of **mojarra**-type fish that reaches some 10cm in length. It has large bulging eyes and a thicker body than is typical of **mojarras**, which is covered with thick scales. It is noted for emitting a very strong fishy smell when removed from the water.

sipaniítáani *rt. sipaniíta* (i.v.) limp.

sipari *irreg.pl. sipariwa* (n.) **yaraqúí**, a silvery, scaled, toothless, bottom-feeding fish, with protruding lips, that reaches 30cm in length. It is similar to **kaawaánaari (boquichico)**, but distinguished from the latter by the notable yellow black and yellow horizontal stripes on this tail. This fish is often seen in groups of hundreds in August and September, when migrating upriver to spawn, during which time they can often be heard grunting from underwater. *Sci. Semaprochilodus insignis.*

sipatáani *rt. sipata 1.* (t.v.) injure a joint by spraining, breaking, or dislocating it. **2.** (t.v.) remove regrowth or new shoots that are growing from the stump or from other remnants of a tree or plant that has been felled or pruned. *act./mid. sipatíini* (middle)

sipati *impf.rt. of sipatíini*

sipatína (n.) a variety of **ikaja (cocona)** that was formerly

cultivated, but has not been seen for several decades; its fruits are somewhat elongated in comparison to the round fruits of the common variety. *Sci. Solanum sessiflorum var.*

sipatína (n.) unidentified **chimicua**-type tree species, which grows in elevated areas and produces small sweet brown fruits; its trunk is relatively slender. *Sci. Pseudolmedia sp.*

sipatíini *rt. sipati impf.rt. sipati* (i.v.) be injured by spraining, breaking, or dislocation, speaking of a joint. *Ex. Nu = námati suwákiji nu = sipatiki. He has hurt the joint in his right arm. act./mid. sipatáani* (active)

sipi *impf.rt. of sipíini*

sipijúuni *rt. sipíjuu 1.* (t.v.) support with a forked stick a fruit-bearing plant whose fruit is causing it to fall over, or threatening to do so; this course of action is most typically required for plantains. **2.** (t.v.) stretch animal hide; use sticks attached to opposite edges of an animal hide to keep it flat, and keep it from contracting excessively while it dries.

sipi *irreg.pl. sipiya* (n.) Squirrel Monkey. *Sci. Saimiri sciureus. play.var. siaankanáaku.*

sipisana *irreg.pl. sípisapi lit.* one from whom one breastfed (n.) deceased mother. *free.var. niatíjísana.*

sipíija *irreg.pl. sipíiya* (n.) breast, of male or female. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

sipiija najika *lit.* nose of the breast (n.) nipple.

sipijákana *irreg.pl.* **sipijákiaaki**

lit. breast manioc (n.) **chuchu**

rumo, a short-stalked variety of manioc that grows only to some 1.5m in height, with a purplish stalk and small purplish leaves; its name derives from the knots on its trunk, which reportedly resemble breasts with nipples on them.

sipiikúuni *rt.* **sipiikuu** (t.v.) kiss repeatedly.

sipiíni *rt.* **sipií** (t.v.) breastfeed.

sipiíni *rt.* **sipi** *impf.rt.* **sipi** **1.** (i.v.) breastfeed. **2.** (t.v.) suck blood, as said of insects like mosquitoes and gnats, as well as larger animals such as leeches and vampire bats. **3.** (t.v.) kiss.

sipiitíni *rt.* **sipiitii** (t.v.) close up, speaking of a wound or cut in skin or a cut in tree bark, prototypically said of cuts in which the sides grow back together.

sipiíya *irreg.pl.* of **sipiija**

sipújátáani *rt.* **sipújata** **1.** (t.v.) unsew, undo seam, remove sewn thread or cord from a fabric or similar material so as to separate the parts, or undo a join. **2.** (t.v.) break open the body cavity of a small animal by force; prototypically, break open the body cavity of a cooked bird, e.g., a chicken, by quickly pulling open the leg bones, ideally ripping open the entire ribcage. **3.** (t.v.) remove the sticks over which an animal's hide is being stretched. These sticks are secured in the hide by small

incisions, and they are placed either perpendicular to the axis of greatest length of the animal, or diagonal to it. *act./mid.* **sipújátíni** (middle)

sipújátíni *rt.* **sipújati** (i.v.)

become unsewn, become undone, speaking of a seam or similar join held together by sewn thread or cord. *act./mid.* **sipújátáani** (active)

sipúuni *rt.* **sipuu** (t.v.) sew.

sipúuni (n.) largest species of giant hunting ant (**isula**), reaching 3cm in length; encountered singly or in pairs, this ant gives a very painful sting, but not as severe as that of the *muusanikwaa*. *Sci. Dinoponera gigantea*. ► *Anth.* It was traditionally believed that when this type of ant dies, it affixes itself to a tree trunk and gradually turns into a *sisikiyi* (**cesto tamshi**) vine, with all such vines beginning their life-cycle as *sipúuni* ants.

sipuutáani *rt.* **sipuúta** (t.v.) close a gap or slit in a piece of cloth or similar material, e.g., human skin, by sewing the two sides together.

siráta *impf.rt.* of **sírátáani**

sírátáani *rt.* **sírata** *impf.rt.* **siráta** *fst.spch.* **sírta** (a.v.) harvest manioc, digging up the tubers from the ground. ► *Sem.* This verb is also used metonymically to refer to the entire process of harvesting manioc. *Ex.* **Aákari ki = sírataa asúraaja niníni = aákuji.** *Today I am going to harvest manioc in the afternoon.* *Ex.* **Jaa nu = majáana aátiki,** “**Aákari ki = síratakwaa,** **kí = míni = úira itíniija.** *His wife,*

said, “Now I am going to go harvest (manioc) to make manioc beer.”

síraka (n.) a **mañacheo**, or instance of using **nuúruu** (**barbasco**) fishing poison, typically in a relatively small body of water, such as a creek, to concentrate the effects of the poison. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

Ex. Kí = níkiki nu = síraka. I saw his barbasco fishing event.

sírání *rt. siita drv.rt. sira* (t.v.) stretch out or extend, speaking either of something flexible, e.g., a rope that has been coiled, or a sheet that has been folded up; or of something elastic, e.g., a rubber band; this term also applies to objects like telescoping radio antennae. *act./mid. siríini* (middle)

sirija *irreg.pl. siiriwa, sirijaka* (n.)

1. knee or elbow of human or animal. 2. handle of knife or machete.

sirijúuni *rt. sirjúu free.var. of kaníini*

= **siriku** (postp.) next to, beside; denotes a spatial configuration in which the figure is adjacent to the ground, with both entities being at approximately the same height off the reference surface (e.g., a person standing next to a house), and the figure not being saliently located adjacent to a side of the ground defined by inherent orientation (e.g., the front or back of the ground); this postposition is most felicitously used when the figure does not extend lengthwise and parallel to the a side of the ground.

► *Gram.* This postposition cannot take locative suffixes.

sirikuma *rt. = siriku* (loc.postp.) 1.

next to, beside, or along, in the case that the figure is a saliently long object roughly parallel to the ground, which is an object of similar or greater extent in length; this postposition is felicitously used, e.g., for a broom laid parallel to the wall of a house, or a community located along a river; this is the default form of this locative postposition. 2. next to, beside, along, and parallel, in the above sense, in the case that the figure-ground pair is located downriver of the deictic center. 3. next to, beside, along, and parallel, in the above sense, in the case that the figure-ground pair is located vertically below the deictic center.

= **sirikumaji** (postp.) be next to, in the case that the two objects are extremely close to one another, even to the point of touching.

sirikuutáni *rt. sirikuúta* (i.v.) be lying on one's side in a fetal position.

sirinuutáni *rt. sirinuúta fst.spch.*

sirinuúta (i.v.) **fondear**, a fishing technique employed for certain species, such as **sawijaari** (**corvina**), which involves use a baited hook on a long line (7-8m long) connected to a fishing pole; the hook is allowed to sink deep in the river, and then successively raised by 1-2m and then dropped back down, with the aim of making fish that live near the river bed notice the bait. This technique is often, but not necessarily, employed while allowing one's canoe to drift with

the current down long straight sections of the river (*saaki*).

siririika *irreg.pl.* **siririikawa**, **siririikaka** (n.) **sacha piripiri**, a grass that superficially resembles **piripiri** (*sakújaaja*); it does not have any use, but is known for having some of the hardest roots to pull out of any weed that one encounters in gardens.

sirisíja (n.) **hormiga cachorro**, species of small black ant that constructs hanging nests on branches, and if sufficiently inclined, the trunks of trees. This ant is notorious for attacking people who molest the nest, especially when clearing gardens, and will swarm and bite offenders in large numbers, leaving a painful caustic liquid on the skin. *Masiku* (**pauceres**) often nest in trees inhabited by this ant. They are also employed to treat dogs that are not good hunters, or are insufficiently enthusiastic about following their owners to the forest or their gardens, by allowing them swarm and bite by dog in question. *Sci. Azteca sp.*

siritíini *rt.* **siritíi** *fst.spch.* **sírtii** (i.v.) stand bent over, with mostly straight legs and back approximately parallel to the ground; a posture employed in, e.g., clearing weeds in a garden or picking up something from the ground.

siríwiina (n.) unidentified tree species that grows in inundating areas; it produces large sweet fruits

reminiscent of those of *saapúuti* (**zapote**).

siriija (n.) general term for birds of all types and sizes.

siriija (n.) **loro machaco**, species of bright green arboreal nocturnal venomous snake that hunts other snakes and amphibians; it generally does not attack unless disturbed, e.g., when cutting a path through the forest. *Sci. Philodryas viridissimus viridissimus*.

siríina (n.) **sacha shimbillo de papaso**, a tree species with soft wood that grows in relatively low-lying areas, and has inedible fruits that resemble those of the **guaba** or **shimbillo** in shape. This tree is notable for being the trees in which *siríina imíini* (**torito**) beetles make their homes, burrowing into ground at the base of the tree. The tree has no practical uses.

siríina imíini *irreg.pl.* **siríina imíika** *lit. madre of sacha shimbillo de papaso* (n.) **torito**, beetle that reaches some 8cm in length, and is equipped with three horn-like protuberances, and which makes its home at the base of the *siríina* tree. *Sci. Megasoma sp. free.var. tírina*.

sirítaku *fst.spch.* **sírtaku** (n.) **huangana pishco** or Red-billed Ground-Cuckoo, largely terrestrial bird with long tail and crest, noted for the loud clacking sound that it makes with its beak, but rarely seen. *Sci. Neomorphus puncheranii*.

sirikiñini *rt.* **sirikiñi** (i.v.) stretch ones one's arms and back, generally to relieve stiffness.

siríni *rt. síiti impf.rt. síiti drv.rt.*
síri (i.v.) extend, stretch out, or reach, either due to external force, e.g., a coiled rope or a sheet of elastic fabric, or due to internal motivation, e.g., a worm or snake.
Ex. Iina iijakuuja kí = níkiki aákari taariki = na, iitiika nu = ríkiija síitiki. That anaconda that I saw this morning, its neck reached (i.e., stood off the ground) up to here (with gesture). act./mid.
 siráani (active)

síruku *irreg.pl. síruwa* (n.) **mono choro** (also simply **choro**) or Woolly Monkey, a large monkey species prized for its meat. *Sci. Lagothrix lagotricha.*

síruku niríyuusi *lit.* Woolly Monkey anus (n.) **churu siqui** (*lit.* woolly monkey anus') basket weaving style, which begins with a single length of material coiled into a small loop at the base that spirals out in successively larger loops to form the horizontal part of the weave for the entire basket. This style differs from other ones in which multiple pieces of material are plaited to form a mat-like base, which then extend vertically up the sides, into which additional material is plaited horizontally. The baskets woven in this style are typically large ones for carrying manioc, but smaller ones are also occasionally made.

síruku nisina *lit.* Woolly Monkey eagle (n.) **gavilán chorero** or Harpy Eagle, the largest species of raptor in the neotropics, especially salient to Iquitos for its habit of hunting

síruku (Woolly Monkeys). *Sci. Harpia harpyja.*

siruúmani (n.) fish captured or killed with **barbasco**.

sirúuni *rt. síruu* (i.v.) fish with fish poison, typically **nuúruu (barbasco)**.

sisá (n.) **cashorro**-type fish species that principally lives in oxbow lakes, with a slender, tubular body, long, pointed snout, and large, sharp, teeth. Reaching some 60cm in length, its silvery body is covered with small, fine scales. *Sci. Acestrorhynchus sp.*

sisikiyi *irreg.pl. sisikiyiwa* (n.) **cesto tamshi**, species of very durable liana used to weave baskets and manufacture brooms, generally found in areas of higher elevation. *Sci. Heteropsis sp.* ► *Anth.* According to Iquito oral tradition, this species of vine grows from the bodies of **sipúuni** ants, which climb up tree trunks and attach themselves to the trunk shortly before dying, after which the liana will emerge from the antennae of their corpses.

sisiwíiti (n.) **chingonga**, species of tree that grows up to 1m in diameter, and yields a white resin that is used to seal gaps in canoes. For this purpose, the sap is heated, turning it black, and mixed with **copal** so that it becomes more viscous and so that it will harden when it cools. *Sci. Brosimum utile.*

sisíni *rt. sisii* (i.v.) point or indicate, typically with a finger, but also with one's lips. ► *Gram.* The target of pointing can be introduced as an oblique argument bearing the

locative postposition = *jina*. *Ex.* **Jíítikari iina aáriyaárikí nu = iníimíku = na, nuu = jata nu = sisiyaárikí nu = níjina.** *When his enemy passed by, with that (i.e., the **piripiri**) he pointed at his back.*

sisíni *rt.* **sisi** (i.v.) flow, run, as said of fluids, either over a surface, or through a tube or aperture. *Rel.* **sisiyúuni** (*rt.* **sisíyuu**) (i.v.) flow in multiple streams.

sisíni *rt.* **sisi** (i.v.) slither, said of creatures that move over the ground without limbs, especially snakes.

sisinúuni *rt.* **sisiínuu** (t.v.) point repeatedly at a single object.

► *Gram.* The pluractional sense of this stem can be satisfied by either a single agent pointing multiple times, or multiple agents pointing a single time. The entity pointed at appears bare, and does not bear the locative postposition = *jina*, in contrast to its non-pluractional counterpart *sisíni*.

sisiítaani *rt.* **sisiíta** (t.v.) to aim a weapon, typically said of aiming a missile weapon, e.g., spear, shotgun, or blowgun. ► *Gram.* The object denotes or indexes the weapon being aimed. The target at which the weapon is aimed can be added to the clause as an oblique argument, using a postposition, e.g., the locative position = *jina*. *Ex.* **Atii = na nu = sisiítakiaaná nuu = karikumaji iina sakújaaja, sáa.** *The he aimed at it from underneath with the **piripiri**, saa.*

sisíni *rt.* **siísi** *impf. rt.* **siísi** *drv. rt.* **siísi** **1.** (i.v.) drown. *Ex.* **Piyíni suwaramajitáapi iti siísikura kanáaja.** *All four of us might have drowned.* **2.** (i.v.) suffocate, e.g., due to smoke. *Ex.* **Na = siísikiaaki = ná iina = jata anajaka.** *They suffocated from the smoke.*

sisiiri *irreg. pl.* **sisiiriwa** (n.) species of *mojarra*-type fish that strongly resembles *mamatiiri*, but lacks the distinctive black tail and red eyes of the latter. It reaches some 10cm in length and is found in large schools in oxbow lakes.

sitáni *rt.* **sita** (t.v.) scale, remove the scales from a fish or a *nisikati* (*aguaje*) fruit. *free. var.* **naásitáni.**

siti *impf. rt.* of **sitiini**

sitiini *rt.* **siti** *impf. rt.* **siti** (i.v.) peel off in flakes, flake off, said, e.g., of people who suffer skin diseases that result in their skin coming off in flakes.

siuusiúupi • from Sp. **shushupe**. (n.) **shushupe**, species of very venomous snake much feared by people of the region, who believe that if it is angered, it will chase its victims over long distances through the forest, although it is thought to be difficult to arouse. *Sci.* *Lachesis muta*.

siuusiuwáasi • from Sp. **chuchuhuasi**. (n.) **chuchuhuasi**, tree species whose yellow trunk grows to some 50cm in diameter, and which produces long roots that lie only a few centimeters below the surface of the soil. These roots are used for medicinal purposes

over much of Peruvian Amazonia, including among the Iquitos, who, in conjunction with a variety of relatively severe dietary restrictions, use it to treat rheumatism and to cure being *aájapana* (*afase*), i.e., unlucky in hunting. *Sci. Maytenus macrocarpa*.

siwánaka *irreg.pl.* of **siwánaaja**

siwánaka *irreg.pl.* of **siwánaaja**

siwánakajina *rt.* **siwánaka** (loc.n.) sugarcane field.

siwánaaja *irreg.pl.* **siwánaka** (n.) species of **zúngaro**-type fish reminiscent of *samíkwaami*, but growing to only about 1m in length. Its name derives from the fact that when boiled, the bones of its head become unusually soft and can be chewed up, so that the juice can be sucked out in a manner similar to sucking the juice from sugarcane.

siwánaaja *irreg.pl.* **siwánaka** (n.) sugarcane, cultivated plant introduced into Iquito territory in the early 20th century by **patrones** who used forced Iquito labor to grow it in large quantities, as well as to produce a variety of products from it, including molasses, unrefined sugar, and rum. Iquitos formerly used the dried pulp resulting from the processing of cane to make sleeping mats, and it is now commonly grown as a cultigen in individual *nasi* (**chacras**, swiddens). *dialect.var.*

isakwánaaja.

siwaníini *rt.* **siwaáni** *drv.rt.* **siwáni** (i.v.) arrive. *Ex.* **Íyaa iina** = **na siwaániriikiakaaki** = **na tíimaaka**

amaki = **jina**, **na** = **tiitakiaaki** = **ná nuu**. *Right then they arrived at a paca path, and they followed it. Rel.* **siwaniitáani** (*rt.* **siwaniíta**) (t.v.) make arrive, help arrive; cause someone to arrive in a place by accompanying them.

síwaaka (n.) **chicha de maíz**, a type of fermented beverage made from green corn.

síwaami *irreg.pl.* **síwaamiya** (n.) corn husks; in their dry form, traditionally these were used to polish cooking pots and to make nests for laying hens; the burned ashes of these leaves are considered good fertilizer.

siwaanákaaja (n.) unidentified bird species that nests in groves of *isunaaja* (**ñejilla**) palms, on the edges of bodies of water. It is described as a small bird with the body shape of a tanager, a reddish upper body, a dark lower body, and a short, greenish bill.

siwaara *irreg.pl.* **siwaaraa** (n.) **1.** demon, a demonic or malevolent supernatural creature, characterized by their preoccupation with killing unsuspecting humans, often in particularly horrifying and gruesome ways. Iquitos traditionally recognized a variety of demonic creatures of this sort, most of them inhabitants of the forest or of rivers, some of which have the form of animals, such as the malevolent stingray-like *tipanüiri*, while many have human or human-like form, such as the clawed *tipaku* or the vampiric

marisana. **2.** a crazy or mentally ill person who causes harm to themselves or to others; the behavior of such individuals is explained as being the result of a demon entering their bodies to make them irrational and violent. **3.** a joking and affectionate way to refer to a mischievous person, especially a child.

siwaara júniina *lit.* demon smell (n.) ‘demon breath’, harmful air associated with the passage of invisible demons that produces illness in people. *Ex.* **Siwaara júniina tii iina iríriri iina maaya.** *It is demon breath that had gotten this child.*

siwaara saputi *lit.* demon mucous (n.) land planaria, slug-like invertebrate. *Sci.* *Turbellaria*.

siwaarákana *irreg.pl.* **siwaarákanawaaka** (n.) buffoon; ill-behaved person who habitually and impulsively makes inappropriate jokes and insults others, while being largely immune to scolding and criticism.

siwaaraa *irreg.pl.* of **siwaara**

siwaaraasíini *rt.* **siwaaraási** (i.v.) lose control and become highly agitated, sometimes to the point of becoming violent, e.g., due to an emotional shock or from the use of intoxicants.

siwirinaaja (n.) **charapilla**, variety of hot pepper, whose red, round fruits reach a diameter of 5mm; considered the tastiest of peppers by many Iquitos. *Sci.* *Capsicum sp.*

siwísiaaja *dialect.var.* of **júina**
► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

siwiyúuka *Nanay dialect.var.* of **siwiika**

siwiyúuni *rt.* **siwiyuu** *Nanay dialect.var.* of **siyúuni**

siwiraájuuyáana *irreg.pl.* **siwiraájuuyáapi** (n.) a person who spends a considerable quantity of their time visiting their various neighbors; traditionally often considered a sign of laziness.

siwiráni *rt.* **siwiira** *drv.rt.* **siwira** (t.v.) visit another person. *Ex.* **Kw = ánaajisakari = na, kii kiaa siwiiraakuwiikiaana.** *If I recuperate, I will go and visit you.*

siwiika (n.) a traditional Iquito dish, now very rarely eaten, made either from *aámiika* (**airambo**, pokeweed) leaves or *asúraaja* (**yuca**, manioc) leaves. Tender leaves from either plant are boiled, then squeezed to remove all the water from them, forming a solid piece of cooked leaf matter. This was then cut into slices, which were either eaten as is or, more commonly, fried in animal fat and then eaten.

siwiítaami *irreg.pl.* **siwiítaamiya** (n.) corn cob. These were traditionally used as a way to move fire between relatively distant locations, since corn cobs, once lit, tend neither to go out nor burn quickly.

siyaakíini *rt.* **siyaákii** (t.v.) braid or weave together, as said of braiding hair and certain types of multi-strand ropes; or of weaving together multiple strands or leaves,

as in the making of certain temporary carrying baskets.

siyaáni *impf.rt.* of **siyaaníni**

siyaaníni *rt.* **siyaáni** *impf.rt.*

siyaáni (a.v.) follow dietary and behavioral restrictions associated either with the use of certain plants as part of shamanic practices, or with a curative treatment involving medicinal plants. These restrictions may involve requirements to eat particular foods, or more commonly, prohibitions against eating certain foods, e.g., salt or fish with teeth; prohibitions against touching certain things, e.g., cooking fires; and prohibitions against certain activities, such as having sex, touching a menstruating woman, walking outside in bright sunlight, or walking at night when it is cold.

► *Gram.* This verb may take either an NP or non-finite clausal complement; in the former case, the noun denotes the plant with respect to which the relevant restrictions are being observed, while in the latter case, the non-finite verb denotes the restricted activities.

siyiikíni *rt.* **siyiikí** (i.v.) darken, said of the sky, due to an approaching storm.

síyuuri *irreg.pl.* **síyuuriwa** (n.) species of **mojarra**-type fish found in large schools in small creeks and lakes. Its silvery body is more tubular than is typical for **mojarra**s, and reaches some 10cm in length.

sijúuni *rt.* **sijúu** (t.v.) **puzangear** or perform love magic on someone by means of a particular species of

now-unknown plant. The most commonly used plant for these purposes was a small, cultivated plant with broad leaves, which were harvested, dried, and pulverized by rubbing against them a **chambira** rope. The resulting powder was dusted under the target's nose so that the powder was inhaled; the target was reported to have then been overcome with lust for the person who had applied the powder. This effect could reportedly be counteracted by the timely ingestion of *aánanaka*, royal bee jelly. This magic was principally employed by men on female targets, and under such circumstances the woman's friends and relatives typically intervened to get the woman to consume the antidote.

siiki *irreg.pl.* **siikiwa** (n.) **restinga**, a relatively elevated area that typically does not inundate, located in an otherwise low-lying area that inundates during the times of the wet season when the waters rise (i.e., *maati*). Restingas constitute a distinct habitat type in which certain species of plants are found, and they are also significant as hunting sites during the wet season, since it is not unusual for rising waters to trap animals in these elevated areas.

siikiraja (n.) corn, general term for both fresh and dried corn, of all varieties. *free.var.* **sakaáruuki**.

Siikiyúuni (prop.n.) an Iquito man who lived in the upper Nanay River

region in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

siikiyúuni *irreg.pl.* **siikiyúuwa** (n.) species of small, very bright yellow wasp that reaches some 1cm in length. It is abundant during the height of the dry season, and stings with very slight provocation; its sting is quite painful, but short-lasting.

siikiyúuwa *irreg.pl.* of **siikiyúuni**

siikíini *rt.* **siíkii** (i.v.) make a kissing sound by drawing in air through moistened lips that are loosely pressed together; this sound is stereotypically associated with calls made by one lover to another.

siimaka (n.) the magical power that makes it possible engage in magical or shamanistic practice.

Ex. Nu = **iríkiakaaki** = **na piyúini iipi siimaka iipi taáriki** = **na iwárikapi tii**. *He took all of the magic of all the dead there.*

siimana *rt.* **siima** *irreg.pl.* **siimapi** (n.) shaman. ► *Anth.* Iquito shamans were very powerful, and both admired for their capacity to heal, and feared for their capacity to kill. According to Iquito oral tradition, the most powerful shamans of the past were able to fly vast distances, and were responsible for finding and bringing both *sakaáruuki* (corn) and *amariyaaja* (**pijuayo** palms) back to the Iquito people, and even flew to the world of the afterlife and spoke to the Creator there. The last person who was generally recognized to be a shaman, Victor Shinchija Inuma, died in approximately 1980. Note

that *siimana* are distinct from *paanáana* or healers (**curanderos**), who partake of a Amazonian mestizo tradition of healing practices that do not include the dangerous and powerful abilities of the *siimana* of the past.

siimana aakisíini

irreg.pl. **siimana aakisíiya** *lit.* shaman's intoxication (n.) **birote de brujo**, the illness-causing element that a shaman (*siimana*) who wishes to harm someone sends to his victim, conceived of as an invisible dart.

siimapi *irreg.pl.* of **siimana**

siími *impf.rt.* of **simíini**

siimúuni *rt.* **siímuu** **1.** (t.v.) **curar**, imbue someone or something with a quality, typically a desirable one, by subjecting it to shamanic treatment; if the object of the treatment is a human, e.g., to make them especially strong, it typically involves the consumption of a medicinal plant together with a carefully prescribed diet and set of accompanying restrictions on behavior. If the object of the treatment is an animal or object, e.g., to make a dog a good hunter, or make a spear able to knock aside enemy's spears without fail, the human carrying out the treatment often consumes something, but is subject to less rigorous restrictions, and a substance is applied to the animal or object. **2.** (t.v.) teach shamanic knowledge and practices to someone, generally said of an elder shaman teaching his knowledge to a young apprentice;

this process typically involves extended treatments with medicinal plants, rigorous diets, and other restrictions on behavior.

siinaki *irreg.pl.* of **sinakija**

siinaki imáaku (n.) something maggot-eaten, be it an inanimate entity, such as a piece of meat, or an animate entity who has wounds with maggots in them.

siinaki imáaku *lit.* maggot-eaten thing (n.) species of rarely-encountered **lisa**-type fish, that reaches only about 15cm in length. Dark in color, with faint yellow markings on its sides, it is distinctive for having a small mouth whose lower lip extends so far upwards that the mouth opens toward the top, rather than the front. Its flesh is quite tough and filled with small bones. *Sci. Schizodon sp.*

siinaki iyyuu *lit.* impregnated with maggots (adj.) infested with maggots, typically speaking of a piece of meat or of the flesh of a dead animal, but also, in rare cases, of animals or people whose wounds have become infested with maggots.

siinakíriisi (n.) the individual animal, according to Iquito oral tradition, that leads a given herd of **anitáaki** (White-lipped Peccaries) in its movements through the forest. It is believed that this individual is small in comparison to the rest of the herd, despite its leadership role. ► *Anth.* Iquito oral tradition held that this individual was the ‘fisherman’ of the peccary herd,

from which stems its other name, **anitáaki sruuku**, because it was he who muddied creeks when the herd arrived at them, which in perspectivalist fashion, was understood to be the leader using **nuúruu** (**barbasco**) to fish, so that the rest of the herd could eat fish. *free.var.* **anitáaki sirúuku**.

siinakíriisi (adj.) worm-infested, speaking of an animal or person who has numerous bot-fly larvae (**tuútuuja**) in their skin.

siinaaki *irreg.pl.* **siinaakiwa**, **siinaakika** (n.) species of **shuyo**-type fish, found in small creeks, that reaches some 8cm in length, with a yellow belly and dark back, and a tail fringed with white.

siini *irreg.pl.* **siiniwa** (n.) **ishanga**, species of bush with bunches of very small white or pink flowers, which, if touched, produce an intense stinging sensation, followed by itching. These bunches of flowers are used medicinally, for headaches, rheumatism, and stings from scorpions and hunting ants, by gently striking the affected area. The plant is also employed a variety of shamanic treatments, including one intended to permanently sterilize a woman, and another intended to repel disease-producing attacks by demons. In a more mundane use, children are whipped with them as a punishment. *Sci. Urera sp. free.var.* **siiniísi**.

siinítaari *irreg.pl.* **siinítaariwa** (n.) variety of **múmiiti** (**chacrana**) used in the preparation of **aákuta** (**ayahuasca**); this variety produces a

sensation reminiscent of being stung by many insects, or of touching *siini* (*ishanga*), a stinging plant. It also produces a sense of profound cold that penetrates down to the bones. *Sci. Psychotria viridis* var.

siiníni *rt.* **siínii** (t.v.) **ishanguear**, strike with bunches of stinging *siini* (*ishanga*) flowers, either as a home remedy for various maladies, or as part of a variety of shamanic treatments, or as a form of punishment, of which children are the typical target.

siiníisi *free.var.* of **siini**

síipa (adv.) far.

siipakiya (adv.) far from one another, sparsely distributed over an area, scattered far apart, speaking, e.g., of houses in a community or cultigens in a garden. *Ex. Nu = natakura siipakiya nuu, kaa nu = mananúuni = úira iina taana. She planted them far from one another, so that they would not bother (i.e., obstruct) each other.*

siipíwa • from Q. **shipihui**. (n.) candle or torch made from *sirítii*, copal resin. These are made in one of two ways: the older technique involved pulverizing the hardened resin and wrapping the granulated material in a slender tube of *ijáwümi* (**irapay**) leaves some 50-75cm long; this bundle was then lit and carried as a torch. The second technique, modeled on that of making beeswax candles, involved melting the copal resin and soaking a wick made of tightly braided strips of cloth in the melted

resin, then letting it dry and harden; the resulting candle was used at home.

siirkíija (n.) **dale-dale**, a species of plant that produces tan, papery-skinned, elongated tubers up to 5cm in length with long fibers near the tips; these fibers possibly motivated its name, which it shares with a species of catfish (the similarity presumably being with the feelers of the catfish). When cooked, the flesh of this tuber has a somewhat nutty taste. *Sci. Calathea allouia*.

siirkíija (n.) species of **cunchi**-type catfish which reaches 25cm in length and lives in deep parts of rivers and lakes. Generally gray, with longitudinal pale stripes, it has a prominent 'beard' consisting of two long feelers above and two shorter ones below. It has especially large spurs by its pectoral fins that are considered poisonous and can deliver very painful wounds. Its meat is yellowish and tougher than typical for **cunchi**-type fish.

siiriwa *irreg.pl.* of **sirija**

siiriwa = íjijnaji ajiríni *rt.* **siiriwa = íjijnaji ajítii** *lit.* sit from the tips of one's knees (n.) squat. ► *Gram.* In this collocation, the noun bears possessive marking, while the verb bears time finite TAM inflection. *Poss.pref.*

siiríija *free.var.* of **sájiri**

irreg.pl. **siiríijawaaka** ► *Gram.*

Vocative counterpart: *siirtíja*.

Poss.pref. ► *Socio.* This term developed from the vocative *siirtíja* (with the addition of possessive

constructional tone), with *sáji* as its original referential counterpart; in the course of the 20th century, however, the former vocative has also come to be used referentially.

siiríija *irreg.pl.* **siiríjawaaka** (n.) vocative term for grandmother; father or mother's mother, male or female ego. ► *Gram.* Referential counterparts: *sáji*, *siiríija*.

siiríinka • from Sp. *shiringa*. (n.) **shiringa**, species of tree whose abundant natural latex made it a principal target for rubber tapping during the Rubber Boom of the late 19th and early 20th centuries; in Iquito territory, **shiringa** latex continued to be harvested until the early 1970s, at which point its price dropped to the point that it was no longer sufficiently profitable. *Sci. Hevea brasiliensis*.

siiríinka imíni *irreg.pl.* **siiríinka imíika** *lit.* **shiringa madre** (n.) species of edible caterpillar found on the trunks of *siiríinka* trees during the day, and which feed on their leaves during the night; this small caterpillar reaches only some 2-3 cm in length and is covered with hairs that are mildly irritating but do not sting. They were traditionally collected in large numbers during the few weeks each year in which they are abundant and either toasted directly in the fire, or wrapped in leaves before cooking.

siiri (n.) **lagarto**, a type of beer made from ground dry corn, which was boiled and chewed, and then mixed with sweet potato; the

resulting mash was mixed with normal manioc beer mash (*sakíika*), which had been prepared separately, and then this mixed mash was allowed to ferment.

siiri *irreg.pl.* **siiriwa** (n.) general term for all species of caiman. Caimans used to be numerous in the Pintuyacu basin until the trade in caiman hides during the 1950s rapidly depleted their numbers, a reduction from which they have not yet recovered.

siiri íkaja *lit.* caiman **cocona** (n.) a variety of **cocona** believed to be poisonous, distinguished from the edible variety by the spines on its stalk and by the lumps on the fruits near the stem. *Sci. Solanum sessiflorum var.*

siiri ítiniyáana *free.var.* of **siiri tiririija** *lit.* thunderer caiman ► *Socio.* Speaker JPI considers this form a calque of the Spanish name for this variety, i.e., 'lagarto trueno'.

siiri minati *lit.* caiman pineapple (n.) **1. lagarto piña**, species of epiphyte that grows on dead trees or in debris that accumulates in the crotches of trees; it is most common in low-lying areas that inundate (*ikwaana*). Its leaves are slender, tapered, and triangular in cross-section, resembling the tail of a caiman, and it produces fruits that resemble small pineapples in taste and shape, reaching some 10cm in length. This plant was traditionally used to treat *siaraku*, or leishmaniasis, by applying the ash of the burned leaves to the sores. **2.** variety of cultivated

pineapple larger and rounder than the more commonly cultivated variety, with somewhat longer spines on its leaves.

siiri namajaati (n.) **huayuro**, species of tree best known for its seed pods, which ripen and burst, scattering attractive glossy red and black seeds. In recent decades these seeds have been heavily used both by Iquitos and other groups in Peruvian Amazonia to make necklaces and other handicrafts destined for the tourist market. *Sci. Ormosia coccinea. HDC pers. var. nasiirinamajaati.*

siiri náana *irreg.pl.* **siiri naánaka** *lit.* caiman tree • calque of Sp. **lagarto caspi.** (n.) **lagarto caspi**, species of tree prized for its wood and identifiable by its cracked, flaking, uneven bark, reminiscent of caiman hide (from which its name comes). When slender, the tree is used for roof poles; when larger, its wood is used for making canoes and for sawn timber. *Sci. Calophyllum brasiliense.*

siiri tiririija (n.) **lagarto trueno**, variety of caiman said to reach some 2.5m in length, with mostly dark coloring, except for yellow patches on its neck and head; these caimans are said make nests in leaf litter near the edges of lakes, and to produce a rumbling sound when submerged. The term likely refers to the juvenile Black Caiman. *Sci. Caiman niger var. free. var. siiri ítiiniyáana.*

siiri turuja *lit.* caiman's roasted manioc (n.) **lagarto huayo**, a

brownish tapered fruit with roughly the same shape as a manioc tuber and a hard skin that has multiple ridges running along its length. This fruit is sometimes found floating by itself in *ikwaana* (**tahuampas**), inundated forest areas) or found trapped in floating debris or timber tangles in creeks during the wet season. Its skin can be cut off to reveal an oily white flesh, reminiscent of *niraasi* (**shapaja**) fruits, this is often eaten with *farinha*. It is not known from what vine (as Iquito speakers suspect) or tree it comes.

Siiriiri (prop.n.) **Lagarto Cocha**, an oxbow lake located not far downriver of the community of San Antonio, on the other side of the river. Formerly primarily fished in by the Yareja family, it was known for having a large number of black caimans (*siiri miánana*).

Siiriítaja (prop.n.) Iquito woman born in the mid-19th century, who lived in the *Aakamáana* settlement earlier in her life, and in a house near the Castilla **sacarita** during the latter years of her life; she died in approximately 1920, with no known descendants. She had two other names by which she was also known, *Amiriítaasi* (also *Amuriítaasi*) and *Títiisi*. ► *Anth.* The following humorous story is told regarding *Siiriítaja*, who was known for not suffering fools. One day a girl came to pester her as she was lying in her hammock. Tugging on the hammock to get her attention, the girl called out *Títiisi, Títiisi!* In

irritation Siiriítaja responded *Kia = saápara tiiítíyaa!* ‘Your vulva is stuck (shut)!’ The girl then tugged on the hammock again and called out *Amiriítaasi, Amiriítaasi!*, to which Siiriítaja responded *Kia = saápara amuriítaa!* ‘Your vulva is uneven!’ Finally, the girl called out *Siiriítaja, Siiriítaja!*, to which Siiriítaja responded *Kia = saápara síitii!* ‘Your vulva is stretched out!’ (Note the series of puns on Siiriítaja’s name.). *free.vars.*
Amuriítaasi, Amiriítaasi, Tíitíisi.

siíruwa *irreg.pl.* of **síruku**

siíruwa anákana *lit.* Woolly Monkey head (n.) species of **shingarana**-type tree that grows in inundating areas and is characterized by its small leaves. It produces sweet brown fruits whose shape resembles the heads of woolly monkeys, and whose flesh and seeds are reminiscent of **caimito**. The wood of the tree is used for firewood, and to make floats. *Sci. Micrandra sp.*

siirúusi (n.) Giant Anteater; although not carnivorous or aggressive, it is feared for its claws and tremendous strength, with which it can seriously injure or kill dogs or people which attack it, or surprise it with its young. *Sci. Myrmecophaga tridactyla.*

siíruuyáaku (n.) **cholon-cholon** or White-Necked Thrush, species of largely gray bird with a distinctive call often heard near human settlements in the wet season; its nests, made out of mud and plant matter, can be found in nearby

forest areas in the lower branches of trees. *Sci. Turdus albicollis.*

síisi *impf.rt.* of **sisiíni**

siisiáaku (n.) **serrano**, a person from the Andes, very probably, but not necessarily, a speaker of Quechua. The **patrones** (*paturúú*) that arrived in the late 19th and early 20th centuries to exploit the Iquitos were **serranos** from the Chachapoyas area, as were the majority of the **mayordomos** or overseers that they brought.

► *Socio.* Note that the regional Spanish word **shishaco** from which this item stems is considered a pejorative term for referring to people from the Andes, but the Iquito form does not have pejorative connotations for speakers of Iquito.

siisíija *irreg.pl.* **siisíijawaaka** (n.) vocative term for grandfather; mother or father’s father, male or female ego. ► *Gram.* Referential counterpart: *iíyaasúuja.*

siisíija *free.var.* of **iíyaasúuja** *irreg.pl.* **siisíijawaaka** ► *Socio.* Historically, *siisíija* was probably exclusively a vocative term, with *iíyaasúuja* being its referential counterpart; in the course of the 20th century, however, the former has also come to be used referentially, so that *siisíija* and *iíyaasúuja* are now considered interchangeable, although the differentiated vocative and referential functions are preserved in traditional narratives.

síisiiri *irreg.pl.* **siisiiriwa** (n.) term for three distinct species of

bujurqui-type fish: the largest species is about 8cm in length, and is gray with vertical yellowish-green stripes and yellow markings on the lower part of its face. It is commonly found near the surface of the water, and is notable for its habit of hiding its young in its mouth to protect them. The next largest reaches 5cm in length and has black and white vertical stripes, very long pectoral fins, and a long, slender dorsal fin that trails behind it when swimming. The smallest species reaches 3-4 cm and is much like the next larger species, but with proportionally longer pectoral fins.

siíti *impf.rt.* of **siriíni**

siitfína *ELY pers.var.* of **siitfíni**

siitfíni *irreg.pl.* **siitfíwa**, **siitfínika** (n.) general term for boring weevils, especially those that bore into wood (**polillas**), but also those that infest dried foods such as corn or rice (**gorgojos**); the fine dust that falls from the holes that these weevils bore into wood is a common sight. *ELY pers.var.* **siitfína**.

siitfíwa *irreg.pl.* of **siitfíni**

siíturu (n.) **titulo** or Chestnut-Headed Crane, bird species with a distinctive call from which its names in both Iquito and local Spanish are derived, and most often heard in forest near gardens that are reverting to forest (**purmas**). *Sci. Anurolimnas castaneiceps*.

siiturúkana *irreg.pl.* **siiturúkaaki** *lit.* Chestnut-Headed Crane manioc

(n.) **yuca de título**, variety of manioc with a dark stalk that was formerly cultivated and especially prized for its ability to thrive in **mákisi** (**purmas**), gardens reverting to forest.

siiturúkaaki *irreg.pl.* of **siiturúkana**

siywaamfina (n.) **moena**-type tree with a pale trunk and yellow wood that, unlike most trees of this type, does not have fragrant wood; growing mostly in areas of higher elevation with sandy soil, it is felled for timber.

siwiya *irreg.pl.* of **siiwíika**

siiwíika *irreg.pl.* **siwiya**, **siiwíikaka** (n.) fish hook. *Nanay dialect.var.* **siwiyúuka**.

siiwíika siítaari *lit.* hook biter-off (n.) species of **pañá**-type fish that reaches 15cm in length and is noted for its long underslung lower jaw; this species has slight red coloring and yellow spots on its belly. Its Iquito name stems from the fact that this species is notorious for severing hooks from fishing lines with a powerful bite of its sharp teeth.

Siiwiíkaraja (prop.n.) Iquito man born in the mid-19th century, who died in the 1930s. Husband to **Aatikírisi**, he lived with her at **Aakamáana** and obtained the Spanish name Bonifacio Inuma as an adult. He was known for his ability to speak Quechua, which led to him having a prominent role in interactions with outsiders during

the early 20th century; he was also famed for his tremendous appetite.

siiyuúmani *irreg.pl. siiyuúmaka* (n.) fish caught with fish hook.

siiyúuna (n.) fishing pole.
dialect.var. irúuna.

siiyúuna (n.) name applied to two distinct species of tree which share the virtue of furnishing good fishing poles; the first species, **pinsha caspi** grows in low, inundating areas, with a very straight trunk with few branches, very hard wood, and long, slender, pointed leaves reminiscent of toucan's tongues (hence its Spanish name). Reaching some 25m in height and 25cm diameter, it is used to make fishing poles when suitably slender, and for roof poles when larger. The second species, **barandilla caspi**, grows in areas of greater elevation, and is notable for its fragrant bark; this tree only grows to some 5m in height and 15cm in diameter, and produces many branches. When it grows old it tends to lean or fall over, then sending up straight shoots that serve admirably as fishing poles.

siiyúuni *rt. siíyuu* (a.v.) fish using fish hook and line. *Ex. Kamíkuku pi = siíyuurii iina kia = siwaniítarii maámaaja íyiku.* *On the way upriver we will fish for that (fish) which you will bring to (your) mother's place. Nanay dialect.var. siwiyúuni.*

siíyuuuni *irreg.pl. siíyuuuniwa* (n.) **timelito** or sandpiper, general term for a number of similar species of water-edge birds with slender legs,

pale bellies, gray heads and backs, and straight beaks. *Sci. Tringa spp.*

siiyuútaja (n.) name applied to three very different plants that are each used to improve the luck of fishermen. The first is small variety of **sakújaaja (piripiri)**, whose tubers are grated and consumed by mixing the pulp with strong **masato**. The second plant is a bush with several dozen non-branching stalks that emerge directly from the same set of roots, and are segmented by ridges every few centimeters; the leaves of this plant are chewed, a little of the fluid swallowed, and the remainder rubbed on the body. Some believe that if one smokes while being treated with the plant, it will be attacked with worms and die. The third species of plant is a small, grass-like plant, which is pulped and rubbed on fishing lines and fishing poles. The use of all three plants is said to be efficacious only if certain restrictions are followed for a period of one to three weeks after the use of the plant, including not touching cooking fires, not using tobacco, not walking in the sun, not eating spicy food, not smelling burned things, not smelling fresh fish, not eating sweet things, and not having sex. *Sci. Cyperus sp.*

sínitimaaku *fst.spch. síntimaaku* (n.) Anderson's Gray Four-eyed Opossum. *Sci. Philander andersoni.*

siniri *JPI pers.var. of káawu irreg.pl. siniriwa*

siriaánaaja (n.) species of **bujurqui**-type fish found in creeks

and in larger rivers when the waters are low, general staying near the riverbanks in shallow water, and only coming to the surface at night. It reaches some 7cm in length and is dark brown-green in color.

sirika *JPI pers.var.* of **sirikaka**

sirikaka (n.) *caracha*, a skin disease consisting of small raised itchy spots that, when they subside after some days or weeks, dry up and flake off, leaving the skin rough. *JPI pers.var.* **sirika**.

siriki *irreg.pl.* **sirikiwa** (n.) general term for crickets and grasshoppers.

siriki naami *irreg.pl.* **siriki naamiya** *lit.* cricket leaf (n.) katydid whose body shape and color mimics a green leaf to a remarkable degree; it was traditionally believed that certain insects transformed into or from particular plants (see, e.g., *sipúuni*), and that these katydids were insects in midst of a transformation of that type.

siriki sikaaja *lit.* cricket sex (n.) the nest of certain species of cricket or grasshopper, which lay their eggs in a variety of trees and palms; when the eggs hatch, the nest opens so that the young can leave, creating an opening reminiscent of a vulva.

sirina *rt.* **siri** (adj.) rough, abrasive, speaking of surfaces such as that of a file, a cat's tongue, the striking surface of a box of matches, or the skin of someone suffering from scabies.

sirikítiiija (n.) Yellow-Tufted Woodpecker, species of small woodpecker that is overall dark in color, with red on the belly and forehead, a yellow stripe starting at the eyes and wrapping around the head, and a white patch on the back, where the tail begins. *Sci. Melanerpes cruentatus*.

siríkiiija *irreg.pl.* **siríkiiya** (n.) **pihuicho** or Cobalt-winged Parakeet, species of green parakeet that reaches about 20cm in length, with a short tail; mainly green, it has blue wing edges and a small yellow patch beneath its somewhat dusky bill. Iquitos report that it digs nests in both termite and *masakana* (*ichichimi*) ant nests. *Sci. Brotogeris cyanoptera*.

sirímaaja (n.) *sacharuna perdiz*, or Little Tinamou, a species of tinamou that reaches about 23cm in height. Its call is said to be identical to that of the *naki imíni* (*sacharuna*), a demonic creature with human form that lives in the forest. *Sci. Crypturellus soui*. *HDC pers.var.* **surúmaaja**. *free.vars.* **súruukutáana**, **naki imíni siriija**, **suuriija**. *JPI pers.var.* **sarámaaja**.

siríwiiija (n.) dragonfly, general term. *Sci. Anisoptera*.

siríiti (n.) **copal**, species of tree best known for its resin, which forms large, hard crystalline-like lumps (*rinúku*) on its trunk; this resin was formerly used to start fires, to make torches (*sípúwi*), and as an additive to tar made from tree sap (*kiriija*) to improve its texture. Due to the former practice of

harvesting these lumps by felling the entire tree, it is now scarce in the San Antonio area. *Sci. Protium* sp. ► *Socio*. In common speech, this name has been wholly replaced with the loanword *kuupáara*, such that only some speakers recall this older name. *free.var. kuupáara*.

siwi *arch.var. of aramáasi*
irreg.pl. siwiya

siika (n.) **yana yuti** or Cinereous Tinamou, species of small, dark tinamou reaching 30cm in height; this mainly terrestrial and cryptically-colored bird is usually discerned by its highly distinctive whistling call; it is said to leave a dusting of fine black dust when it ruffles its feathers. *Sci. Crypturellus cinereus. free.var. míyaki*.

siikákana *irreg.pl. siikákiaaki lit.* Cinereous Tinamou manioc (n.) **yana yutu rumo**, a variety of manioc lost in the early 20th century, known for its dark-colored stalk, reminiscent in color of the plumage of the Cinereous Tinamou; little else is known about this variety at this point.

siikákiaaki *irreg.pl. of siikákana*

Síikani (prop.n.) The last Iquito chief or *kuuráaka*, who received the Spanish name Alejandro Sinchija, and was born in late 19th century. He occupied the position of *kuuráaka* from approximately 1910 until he died in the late 1940s at some 80 years of age. His last residence was near the mouth of *Simaaníyúumu (Quebrada Pijuayal)*, where he lived with his three wives.

siikaaja (n.) a type of forest demon that Iquitos refer to in Spanish as **yashingo**, a legendary forest creature common to mestizo folklore in Loreto. The *siikaaja* takes the form of a family member, and using this form, lures people into the forest and there abandons them to their deaths.

siikíini *rt. siikii* (t.v.) gnaw or chew on a bone, e.g., as a dog gnaws on a bone, or chew up bones, e.g., as people do to fish bones made brittle by roasting. *Rel. siikiitáni (rt. siikiíta)* (t.v.) bite an assemblage of slender rigid entities (e.g., a ribcage) into pieces.

siímaaku (n.) Dusky Titi monkey, small species of monkey notable for its loud calls, especially around dawn, which consist of rapidly oscillating whoops that increase in tempo; groups often call and respond to each other in an alternating fashion. *Sci. Callicebus moloch cupreus. Chambira dialect.var. iráaku*.

siimiisíini *rt. siimíisi* (i.v.) be cold, feel cold, speaking of a living being.

siimiisíini (n.) cold, coldness; term mainly used with reference to Iquito theories of illness, which identify cold entering the body as responsible for a variety of physical maladies, from arthritis, to a range of gynecological issues, to ones identified in the Western medical tradition as infectious illnesses, such as sinusitis. *Ex. Siimiisíini ílkii ki = níłki = jina. There is cold in my bones.*

siimiisiitáani *rt.* **siimiisiíta**

free.var. of suúkuutáani

siimiítina *rt.* **siimiíti** (adj.) cool or cold, said both of weather conditions and of cool or cold entities. *Ex.* **K = inakurá aaka**

siimiítina = jina nuu. *I put it in cold water.* *Ex.* **Siimiítiki tii**

nu = amákijina tii nuú = ta

imátaa. *There is a cool spot there in the place where he was lying.* *Rel.* **siimiítiki** (loc.n.) a cool or cold location, proximal to the deictic center; also said of shadows and shady spots that are suitable for resting out of the sun.

siinajitiika (adv.) tenuously, barely in a stable position; for something to be in a state such that a minor application of force will result in a drastic change in position or state, e.g., something hanging by rope that is barely able to sustain its weight, a rotten bridge that will break with even a light tread, a trap that will spring with a minor application of pressure, or a trigger of a cocked gun, which will cause the gun to fire with little pressure.

siinakíriija *JPI pers.var. of*

siinakíraaja *irreg.pl. siinakíriiwa*

siinakíini *rt. siinaki* (t.v.) bite repeatedly, e.g., speaking of a dog that is attacking a game animal. *Ex.* **Íyaa iina miyaaraa nakariikurá nu = siinakíini.** *With that, the dogs were about to bite at her.*

siinakíraaja (n.) **bombonero**, species of fly with a shiny blue body that becomes abundant in the late dry season, and has the distinctive behavior of hovering in

large numbers around human habitations, where it feeds by sucking on surfaces such as hanging fabric and paper, leaving small dark stains on those items. *JPI pers.var.*

siinakíriija.

siíni *rt. sií* (t.v.) bite, speaking of any creature other than arthropods and snakes, including humans.

► *Gram.* If the object is only partially affected, e.g., a person who suffers a bite from a dog, then it bears the locative postposition = *jina*; if the object is wholly effected, e.g., a chick that suffers a bite from a dog such that its body is crushed and it is killed, then it does not bear this postposition. *Ex.* **Kaa = na, kiaa kií = jina siikiáana.** *No, you're going to bite me.* *Ex.* **Suwaata siija iina = jina náana.** *The tree was well bitten (i.e., had deep teeth marks).*

siípi (n.) leech; in Iquito territory these are only found in creeks that drain areas with clayey soils (*tipáaka*), being unknown in creeks that drain areas with sandy soils. *dialect.var. sáati.*

siíri *irreg.pl. siíriwa* (n.) spleen.

► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

siirimi *irreg.pl. siirimiya, siirimika*

(n.) **pipitu**, name applied to various flycatchers with a yellow chest or belly and a mostly uniformly gray or olive head. *Sci. Tyrannus melancholicus et sim., Myiarchus ferox et sim.* ► *Anth.* According to Iquito oral tradition, this type of bird is harassed by the *siaámuri* (**shihuango**), who abuse it and eat its young.

siirítiiija (n.) species of insect, believed to be a cicada, that calls near dusk during the entire year.

siísa (adv.) badly or poorly, speaking of the manner in which some action is realized, or in which some state is found. *Ex.*

Saakaa = íira k = imatiikura siísa iina kaaya kuwasiitaakura kíija, íyaa nuu = jaa pí = kaakíija niyini? *Why did I respond badly to that person who was conversing with me, since he is the son of our father?*

siísa kuwasiáana *rt.* **siísa miíyaa** *lit.* poor speaker (n.) scoundrel, immoral person; a person with one or more prominent negative character traits, such as being highly rude, a thief, a drunk, a liar, or sexually promiscuous.

siísa kuwasiáana *rt.* **siísa kuwasiáa** *lit.* poor speaker (adj.) a person with a speech impediment, mental defect, illness, or injury that does not allow them to speak clearly.

siísajakwaa (adj.) comparatively small; small for a member of a class of entities that is not generally considered particularly small in a broader sense, e.g., a small chicken or small tapir, since neither chickens nor tapirs are considered particularly small animals; this term could not be employed for, e.g., a small ant, since ants are considered small animals in a broader sense.

siísaki (adj.) the quality of being overgrown and requiring clearing, speaking of an area that has been cultivated or cleared by people, e.g., a garden or soccer field. *Ex.*

Jíitikari taa siísaki, kaa kia = paájii iyarákata siratáani. *When it (the garden) is overgrown, you can't harvest manioc quickly.*

siísaki (n.) a particularly dense area of the forest that is very difficult to pass through, e.g., due to having many *iiyuuwaajina* (liana tangles) or there being an abundance of fallen branches.

siísami kuwasiáana *rt.* **siísami kuwasiáa** *lit.* bad speaker (adj.) rude, e.g., a person who criticizes others excessively and uses rude or vulgar language.

siísamijaarika *irreg.pl.* of **siísanurika**

siísana *rt.* **siísa** (adj.) **1.** bad; undesirable or substandard in some manner. *Ex.* **Siísana makíini kí = miíyaa.** *I had (lit. have) a bad dream.* *Ex.* **Iina kw = átuu kíáaja, íyaa siísana = jaa, iina p = ásamaa taariki.** *I told you, they were bad (i.e., too small), what we ate in morning.* **2.** ugly. **3.** irritable, bad-tempered, impolite, or uncooperative, speaking of people. *Ex.* **Kia = kuukisaákari siísana kaaya, kia = majáana kiaa sikii.** *If you are a bad-tempered person, your wife will leave you.* **4.** weedy or overgrown, said of cultivated or cleared areas. *Ex.* **Júura siísana kuúkii jaa, maasiáana iyásiika.** *It has gotten very weedy, lots of grass.* *Rel.* **siísakáana** (adj.) bad, speaking of relatively hard fruits, due to being, e.g., spoiled, worm infested, or otherwise undesirable.

siísanurika *rt.* **siísa** *irreg.pl.* **siísamijaarika**

(inanimate), **siisapijaárika** (animate) (adj.) small or little.

► *Gram.* This root cannot combine with the typical adjectival inflections (i.e., *-na*, *-pi*, *-mi*, *-ki*, etc.); when bearing these inflections, the root is construed as the homophonous root typically glossed as ‘bad’. If this root bears adjectival classifiers, however, the ‘small’ sense is maintained. These facts suggest a shift in the meaning of the root between ‘small’ and ‘bad’ in certain morphological contexts, resulting in two roots with these two meanings, which select for different adjectival inflectional suffixes. *Ex.* **íyaa iipi = na**, **na = jíwiitakiaaki = na nuúkiika miyaara siisanurikiika = na.** *Then and there they found a small jaguar.* *Rel.* **siisakáana** (adj.) small, said of hard fruits. *Rel.* **siisajaaka** (adj.) small, said of soft fruits and women’s vulvas. *Rel.* **siisakisa** (adj.) thin-shanked; the quality of having slender legs below the knees, typically said of people, but also applicable to animals such as the *maasa* (trompetero).

siisanurika *rt.* **siisa** (adv.) a small quantity. *Ex.* **Jiita taárika kaa aniita asáana iina n = arakíika = na**, **nu = raatikuraana siisanuurika.** *Since his nephew was not a glutton, he drank a small quantity.*

siisapíjaarika *irreg.pl.* **siisanurika**

siisaramaajitáami (num.) three, speaking of inanimate entities, e.g., plants or manufactured objects. *Ex.*

Siisaramaajitáami iwaríyaaka miíyaakura kíija. *I had three illnesses.*

siisaramaajitáapi (num.) tres, speaking of animate entities such as people or animals. *Ex.*

Siisaramaajitáapi kaayaaka, siisaramaajitáapi aátamajaniwaaka = na, na = raatikiaaki = ná iina saasasíkwaa íraana. *Three people, three brothers, they drank the toé.*

siisariika *irreg.pl.* **siisariikapi** (adj.) stingy, the quality of being a skinflint or an ungenerous person, insufficiently generous with one’s possessions or resources. *Ex.* **iina miisaji siisariika, kaa nu = nakariíyaa kí = mitíini asúraaja.** *That stingy woman, she doesn’t want to give me manioc.* *Ex.* **Aniwa = aákuji = jaa, kia = kuukisaákari siisariika kia = majána = jata, kia = mira = jata, kaá tií suwáni iwíini niwa.** *Because of that, if you are stingy with your wife and children, it is not good to live in that way.*

siisaamiitáni *rt.* **siisamiíta** (a.v.) be stingy or ungenerous, not share one’s possessions to the degree considered socially appropriate. *Ex.* **iina suwáni kaaya, kaa nu = siisamiítaa nu = asásana.** *A good person isn’t stingy (miserly) with his food.*

siisaárika (adv.) 1. a little, to a slight degree, to a lesser degree or intensity. *Ex.* **Na = aákisiaákura, siisaárika na = aákisiaákura.** *The were drunk, they were slightly drunk.* 2. a little, a small quantity. *Ex.*

Kinaa inaánii siisaárika aaka kíija = na, kaa uumáata. *Put a little bit of water (in it) for me, not a lot.*
3. infrequently or rarely. *Ex.*
Siisaárika = na na = ijíkatataárika tíira = ánuura, nunáani = jíritikúura, na = iwáani = íira. *They rarely pushed off to go in the middle of the river.*

siitáani *rt. siita* (t.v.) sever a string or similar object by biting through it, e.g., as piranhas sometimes do to fishing lines, or as a person might do to a string or thread that they cannot untie, when lacking a knife.

siitáani *rt. siita* **1.** (t.v.) deny an accusation, e.g., of theft, whether true or false. ► *Gram.* The verb may take either a non-finite irrealis clausal complement, which indicates the eventuality being denied, or a finite clause complement, which resembles a reported speech clause, representing the content of the denial. *Ex. Nu = siitaki nu = nuwáani.* *He denied the accusation that he stole (lit. his theft).*
Ex. Nu = siitaki kaa nu = iriaárii iina kakáraaja. *He denied the accusation, (saying) that he had not taken the chicken.* **2.** (t.v.) contradict another's claim.

siíwiikáana (n.) **maría bonita**, species of tree with small leaves, pale bark, buttress roots, soft, white wood, and red thick, sap; its wood is used for planks and floats. *Sci. Pterocarpus sp.*

siíwiikaayi *irreg.pl. siíwiikaayiwa, siíwiikaayika* (n.) **pauji chaqui**, a

type of vine with a yellowish or reddish-yellow papery bark; the growing tip of the vine is slender and soft, but produces a lasting burning sensation when touched or brushed against, with the affected skin eventually turning black and peeling off. When the thicker, older part of the vine is severed, it produces a copious amount of clear, drinkable liquid which is said to be good for treating renal illnesses when drunk, and good for eye infections when dripped into the eyes. *Sci. Davilla kunthii, Tetracera volubilis. free.vars. maasi ánaaja, itiyi, piyúuri iyíi.*

siíwiináana (n.) **punga**, species of slender and straight tree that grows in **riika (varillales)** and is used for roof poles; its trunk has deep grooves in it, and is covered with a pale bark that comes off easily in strips, like the bark of balsa trees. *Sci. Pseudobombax munguba.*

siíyi *irreg.pl. siíyiwa* (n.) **itininga**, a species of soft and flexible liana whose hanging green roots are a common sight in the forest. This liana is used as a temporary rope when nothing else is available, and the liquid obtained by pulverizing its tender green roots was used as a treatment for whooping cough. *Sci. Philodendron sp.* ► *Anth.* According to Iquito oral tradition, this liana grows from the corpses of **masakana (ichichimi)** ants, which climb tree trunks shortly before their deaths; the lianas later emerge from their antennae.

sujuriisfíni *rt. sujuriisii* • from Sp. *sufrir*.

(i.v.) suffer. ► *Socio*. This Spanish loanword is used by ELY, but deprecated by HDC and JPI.

sukwanaaja (n.) *shirui negro*, species of catfish that reaches about 4cm in length. Generally dark in color, it has shiny bluish scales and spines on its back, and is typically seen swimming in large schools that travel in long lines parallel to river banks. *Sci. Corydoras sp.*

sukwarúuni *rt. sukwáruu* (t.v.) dirty; get something or someone dirty, whether it be something solid, like clothing or a person's skin; or a liquid, e.g., when someone makes clear water turbid by stirring up sediment. *Ex. Taapi kaaya, miríjaaja = jata nu = sukwáruu waarata kaaya, taana karásiika = jata, taana tipáaka = jata. Other people dirtied their fellows with mishquipanga, others with achiote, others with clay (during Carnival).*

sunína (n.) *chullachaqui caspi*, slender tree with trunk that grows to some 20cm in diameter, with roots that branch off from the trunk and arc towards the ground; its bark is considered medicinal and is added to *aguardiente* with other tree barks to make a general tonic. Its wood is reddish and quite hard, and is sometimes used for house posts, but is not very durable. Because of their hardness, the aerial roots were formerly straightened and used as ramrods for muskets, which remained in use in the San

Antonio area until the late 1940s. *Sci. Remijia peruviana.*

suríini *rt. súrii* (i.v.) have a hole or opening that is sufficiently large that it can be seen through, whether the hole exists by design, e.g., a gap between two planks in a wall, or through wear, e.g., a hole in an old pot. ► *Gram*. The subject obligatorily bears the locative postposition = *jina*. *Ex. Iina kusi, nuu = jina súriiyaa. This pot, it has a (large) hole in it.*

suríini *rt. súrii* (i.v.) shine strongly, of the sun. ► *Gram*. The subject must either denote or index the sun. *Ex. Nunamija, atii = kijá nunamija súriiyaa. The sun though, right there the sun is shining.*

suriitáani *rt. suriíta* (i.v.) be partly cloudy and partly sunny, speaking of weather characterized by heavy clouds through which the sun occasionally breaks. ► *Gram*. The subject must either denote or index the sun.

suriiwíini *rt. suriíwii* (i.v.) have multiple holes or openings that pass through an object and are sufficiently large that they can be seen through, whether these holes exist by design, e.g., the holes in a grater or the gaps in the walls of a jungle house; or due to wear, e.g., an old thatch roof or canoe.

Suruku (prop.n.) One of three wives of Alejandro Sinchija, the last Iquito *kuuráaka* (leader); she died in the 1920s.

suruku *irreg.pl. surukuwa, surukuka* (n.) *arambasa*, species

of stingless bee that produces edible honey. It makes its nests, resembling those of arboreal termites (*tukúruuja*), on the trunks of hard wood trees, and is noted for aggressively defending its nest against perceived threats. Although it does not sting, it swarms intruders in large numbers, biting exposed skin and crawling into hair and orifices. *Sci. Trigona amazonensis*.

surukúnitina (n.) *ungurahuillo*, a rarely encountered species of palm reminiscent of the *ungurahui* palm (*ipíiti*), but with a slender trunk that reaches only 15-20cm in diameter; its fruits are round, with a soft dark purplish skin when ripe, and have rich oily white flesh around a single hard seed.

surúmaaja *HDC pers.var.* of *sírímaaja*

súruukutáana *free.var.* of *sírímaaja irreg.pl.* *súruukutáapi*

súruukutáani *rt. súruukuta (i.v.)* vocalize or whistle in the trilling manner of the *sírímaaja*, Little Tinamou.

suwaka (n.) **1.** goodness, speaking of person's behavior in treating others well, or acting in a good and moral manner. ▶ *Gram. Poss.pref.* **2.** beauty or prettiness. ▶ *Gram. Poss.pref.*

suwákija *ELY pers.var.* of *suwákiji*

suwákiji (n.) **1.** right hand and arm. ▶ *Gram. Poss.pref.* *Ex. Kí = sajii kí = suwákiji = jata. I cut with my right hand. **2.** the right or right-hand side of some referent.*

▶ *Gram. Poss.pref.* *Ex. Kinikíira kia = iikwaki kiina iikuma amaki iina iikwaa pí = suwákiji. Go over there on the path that goes to the right. ELY pers.var. suwákija.*

suwami *irreg.pl.* of *suwáani*

suwánaja (adj.) spherical or round, e.g., *jaraaka* passion fruits.

suwanajúuni *rt. suwanájuu (t.v.)* make something round and smooth, either making it cylindrical or spherical, e.g., making balls of clay, in preparation for making a clay pot, or neatly shaping a house post or paddle handle, which one makes round in cross-section.

suwapi *irreg.pl.* of *suwáani*

suwaramaajitáami (num.) four, speaking of inanimate entities such as plants or manufactured objects. *Ex. Jíitikari kí = miiyaáriki súwaramaajitáami kásiiri manaja kíija = na, wáari kana = iikwákiaaki Pucallpa = jina,*

na = akumitíini = íira kanáaja. *When I had been pregrant for four months, then we went to Pucallpa, so that they would get us married.*

suwaramaajitáapi (num.) cuatro, speaking of animate entities, such as people and animals. *Ex. Piyíini suwaramaajitáapi iti síisikura kanáaja. All four of us might have drowned.*

suwáani *rt. suwa irreg.pl.* **suwapi (animate), suwami (inanimate)** (adj.) **1.** good; possessed of appealing, worthy, or admirable qualities. ▶ *Gram.* The root of this adjective is *suwa*, and its singular

form, *suwáani*, is irregular. *Ex. Jiítikari taa = na suwáani iina sinaaki = na, kaa nu = kuutiíkiiaana. When clothing is good, it doesn't tear. 2. beautiful or handsome, speaking of people. Ex. Suwáani taa aákari kiáaja, aríriija. You are beautiful today, Aunt. 3. moral; possessed of good social and moral characteristics, e.g., generous, polite, obedient, honest. Ex. Iina maaya taá ariwatiíyáana = na, suwáani tii, suwáani maaya. The child that is obedient is good, a good child. Rel. suwakáana (adj.) good, well-formed, and lacking in imperfections or blemishes, speaking of relatively hard fruits. Rel. suwájaaka (adj.) good, well-formed, and lacking in imperfections or blemishes, speaking of relatively soft fruits and women's vulvas.*

suwaata (adv.) well, in a good way or manner. *Ex. Atii = na iina miisaji nu = sakiikuraaná suwaata nu = itíniija. Then the woman chewed her manioc beer (mash) well.*

suu irreg.pl. **suuwa** (n.) **manco** or Tayra, species of omnivorous mammal resembling a large weasel. *Sci. Eira barbara.*

suúkuuja (n.) necklace.

suukúuni *rt. suúkuu* (t.v.) put on or wear a necklace.

suúkuutaníini *rt. suúkuutánii* (t.v.) cool something down, e.g., by blowing on it, or placing it in water.

suúkuutáni *rt. suúkuuta* (i.v.) cool down, speaking both of inanimate objects and living beings, e.g., recently cooked food, heated tar that is set aside to cool, or a person who steps out of the sun and into the shade. *Ex. Jiítikari nu = kuúkirii írisina jaari = na, wáari nu = inaárikii naami = jina nuu, nu = suúkuutáni = fira tii. When they got hard, then she would put them on a leaf to cool there. free.var. siimiisiitáni.*

suukúuwa • from Sp. *sucoba*. (n.) **sucoba** or **bellaco caspi**, species of tree that grows in areas with clayey soils to a diameter of some 80cm, and produces inedible fruits reminiscent in shape and color to plantains; the white sap of this tree is used to treat hernias by applying it directly to the skin of the affected area. *Sci. Himantanthus sucuuba.*

suúkwara (adv.) disgustingly, badly, foully; having negative characteristics with respect to taste, smell, or moral characteristics.

suúkwara apiráni *rt. suúkwara ápiita* *lit. smell disgustingly* (i.v.) stink or smell bad. ► *Gram.* The verb in this construction inflects with person and TAM morphology as is typical of finite verbs.

suúkwara iwíini *rt. suúkwara íiki* *lit. be disgustingly* (i.v.) be nauseated. ► *Gram.* The verb in this construction inflects with person and TAM morphology as is typical of finite verbs. *Ex. Suúkwara k = íikii iyaamiaákuji kw = ásaki kuuwaa mukuuja. I am nauseated because I ate spoiled meat.*

suúkwara kuwasiáana *lit.* disgusting talker (n.) argumentative or difficult person, said of individuals who argue and dispute excessively with others. *Ex.* **Iina ikwani, kaa kí = niaatíija nakariiyaárika nuu, iyaamiaákuji taárika suúkwara kuwasiáana n = ani.** *That man, my mother didn't like him, because his mother was an argumentative person.*

suúkwara míni *rt. suúkwara mii* *lit.* do disgustingly (i.v.) behave in a disgusting manner, do something filthy. ► *Gram.* The verb in this construction inflects with person and TAM morphology as is typical of finite verbs. *Ex.* **Náaji = na suúkwara miyáana = na kiáaja = na, kia = asatíikiaana kia = íiki ímani = na kanáaja iina paápaaja.** *Then you are a disgusting person, you make us eat fish that you catch with your poop.*

suúkwara sawíikuuyáana *lit.* disgusting crier (n.) crybaby, typically speaking of children who are considered to cry excessively. *free.var. suúkwara saapiáana.*

suúkwara saapiáana *free.var. of suúkwara sawíikuuyáana irreg.pl. súkwara saapiáapi* *lit.* disgusting crier

suúkwarana *rt. suúkwara* (adj.) dirty, speaking either of objects or living beings. *Ex.* **Kaa kana = íkwasakari = na atii = ná = yaajaa, kinaa kapiíniikiaana aákuta kanáaja, kana = kiyátataaja = na, kana = iwáani = íira kamijíiraji suwáani kana = marasi, kaa**

suúkwarana. *Before we go, cook ayahuasca for us, our purge, in order to go to heaven (with) clean guts, not dirty.*

suúkwarasíini *rt. suúkwarasi* 1. (i.v.) dirty oneself, get dirty. 2. (i.v.) menstruate.

suukwariija (n.) **shirui**, species of yellowish-green fish that almost 10cm in length, and whose scales are arranged in a ring-like fashion around the circumference of its body, in a manner reminiscent of *wádyuuri* (*carachamas*). It mainly lives in creeks, in areas with abundant leaf litter (*sásaki*), and makes burrow-like holes in the bank in which to shelter and lay its eggs. They are known to croak in a manner that is audible from land, and one traditional saying has it that the sound of thunder is the sound of these fish rolling over in their burrows while they sleep. *Sci. Corydoras multiradiatus.*

suukwariija aákuuri *free.var. of suukwariijaari* *lit. shirui* shell

suukwariija táasa *lit. shirui* basket (n.) type of *panero* (*táasa*), or large carrying basket, woven in the *suukwariija aákuuri* style.

suukwariijaari *irreg.pl. suukwariijaariwa, suukwariijarika* (n.) **shirui cara**, a herringbone-pattern weaving style used in weaving sieves. *free.var. suukwariija aákuuri.*

suurija *free.var. of sirímaaja*

suuríija *Chambira dialect.var. of saminaja*

suúrukuuja

suurukuujúuni

suúrukuuja *dialect.var. of*
maánakaja

suurukuujúuni *rt. suurukuújuu*
Nanay dialect.var. of
maanakaajúuni

T

takarajuutáani *rt.* **takarajuúta 1.** (t.v.) rotate something around its axis through multiple revolutions, e.g., a light bulb, in order to secure it in its socket, or the driveshaft of a motor, to start it. **2.** (t.v.) stir a substance with stick or similar instrument. *act./mid.* takirijítáani (middle)

takaraajúuni *rt.* **takaraájuu** (t.v.) roll something of roughly cylindrical shape, to move it from one location to another; said typically of cut logs, especially in the context of logging activities, but also applicable to other objects of similar shape, e.g., a gasoline cylinder. *Ex.* **Nu = amakiítaa iimi naaka, nu = takaraajúuni = fira aasamujina = ánuura niwa.** *He is making a path for those tree trunks, so that he can roll them to the creek.* *act./mid.* takirijíini (middle)

Takarnáaku (prop.n.) the Nanay River; Iquito groups formerly lived in both the lower and upper Nanay River basin.

takátáani *rt.* **takáta 1.** (t.v.) turn around, turn over, flip over; alter the orientation of something by approximately 180 degrees along any major axis, e.g., turn around a table, or turn over a plate, but not

with multiple revolutions. *Ex.* **Jaa kana = takátarii kana = íimina, jaa nuúruu aátataárii.** *We had tipped the canoe, and the barbasco had gone downriver.* **2.** (t.v.) turn inside out, e.g., a shirt. *act./mid.* takitíini (middle)

tákaama (adj.) empty.

tákaana *rt.* **tákaa** (adj.) naked, nude. *Ex.* **Aájapaki sinaaki kíija, tákaana kw = aamíyaakiaáriki, najaápusi kuwíini = aákuji.** *I had no clothes, I walked around naked, because I was an orphan.*

takijámiiki *irreg.pl.* of **takínuurika**

takijápiiki *irreg.pl.* of **takínuurika**

takina (n.) lake; most lakes in Iquito territory are oxbow lakes, and are especially good sites for fishing, with some prized fish species almost exclusively found in these lakes.

takina (n.) **lanchina** or Spectacled Owl, species of large owl that reaches some 50cm in length; its call was traditionally believed to be an omen of the death of a relative. *Sci. Pulsatrix perspicillata.*

takínuurika *irreg.pl.* **takijámiiki (inan.), takijápiiki (anim.)** (adj.) short, speaking of the length of something (e.g., a rope), or the

height of something (e.g., a standing tree). *Ex. Íyaa iina = na, taákari yaawíni iina siwaániriikiaaná waarata miisaji, nuúkiika miisajiika náaji pí = níki takínuurikiika náaji, miisajiika.* *So then, one day, another woman like her arrived, a woman that we'd see as short, a little woman.*

takírrija (n.) **punshito**, machete whose handle has broken off, but which can still be used for tasks that do not require much cutting force, such as weeding.

takíina (n.) any stick-like tool used to manipulate or dislodge another entity, e.g. a toothpick, or a stick used to pull or push a floating object; a prototypical example of this kind of tool is a small stick whose point is shaped to a thin wedge, used to remove bot-fly larvae (*tuútuuja*) from the skin of domestic animals.

takíini *rt. taki* (t.v.) use an instrument to dislodge an entity that is inserted, stuck, floating, or submerged in something else, e.g., use a needle to work a splinter out of someone's flesh, use a long pole to pull to shore a canoe that has floated away, use a stick to pull out a bucket that has sunk in a well.

takirijitáani *rt. takirijíta* (i.v.) rotate or circle around a central point, typically at a distance from that central point, through multiple revolutions, e.g., a soaring, circling vulture. *Ex. Atii = na nu = takirijítaáriki = na naawaaka = jata.* *There, they say,*

she danced in circles with them.

act./mid. takarajuutáni (active)

takirijíini *rt. takirijii* **1.** (i.v.) roll back and forth, e.g., someone who is having difficulty sleeping. *Ex. Atii = na nu = takirijíikaaaki = ná anásana = aákuji, nu = namija ijákiriikiaáki = na.* *There he rolled back and forth from the pain (when) his eyes burst.* **2.** (i.v.) roll, move over a surface by rolling, e.g., a log rolling downhill. *act./mid. takaraajúuni* (active)

takisíini *rt. takíisi* *drv.rt. takísi* (i.v.) be hungry.

takíti *impf.rt. of takitíni*

takitíni (n.) **madre de la yuca**, species of green caterpillar that eats the leaves of manioc plants. When touched, it writhes energetically, flipping its rear end repeatedly from one side to the other, from which behavior comes its Iquito name. ► *Anth.* According to Iquito oral tradition, if a person picks up one of these caterpillars and asks it where the sun rises, or asks the direction in which someone has traveled, it will flick its rear end in that direction. *ELY pers.var.*

takitíini. *free.var. asúraaja imíini.*

takititíini *rt. takitítii* (i.v.) go in a circle, said, e.g., of a person who walks in a full circle around a house or tree, a vulture that soars in circles on an updraft, but especially saliently, for a group of individuals to form of a ring that rotates around its center, e.g., during traditional celebrations, when people would form a ring and sing as they went in a circle.

takitíini *ELY pers.var.* of **takitíini**

takitíini *rt. takíti impf.rt. takíti 1.*

(i.v.) turn around, turn over, or flip over; change from facing one direction to facing another direction by approximately 180 degrees, along any axis, e.g. turn when standing from facing one direction to another; turn over, going from lying prone to supine; or capsize, as in the case of a canoe. **2.** (i.v.) turn inside out, said, e.g., of a garment. *act./mid.* takatáani (active)

takúmiikwáani *rt. takúmiikwa 1.*

(i.v.) creep, walk with bent legs and hunched back, generally in the case of someone who is attempting to avoid detection. **2.** (i.v.) walk uncertainly, as said of young children who are going from crawling to beginning to walk.

takumíini *rt. takumi* (t.v.) crawl on all fours, e.g., as said of a baby, or a very sick person.

tákusi (n.) general term for spiders and scorpions.

tákusi aniaási *lit.* scorpion's tail (n.) **yarinilla**, species of fern that grows to some 2.5m in height, with a trunk that reaches some 2m in height; the fern fronds emerging from the trunk have small spines on their undersides, resembling a scorpion's tail, from which the plant derives its name. These young fronds are used to treat scorpion stings, either by grating them and applying the resulting pulp to the affected area, or by drinking the pulp with water. *free.var.* **anitáaki kajakáana.**

tákusi naniáasi aniitáana

irreg.pl. tákusi naniáasi aniitáapi lit. tail-carrying spider (n.) general term for scorpions. ► *Socio.* This term is mainly used in order to distinguish scorpions proper from spiders, since the term *tákusi* is commonly used for both types of creature.

takuúkujina (n.) height, e.g., of a person or a tree. *Ex. Atiika taá = yaa nu = takuúkujina.* *His height is just up to there (with gesture).*

takuúnaari *irreg.pl. takuúnaariwa* (n.) species of stingray with a relatively bulky, rather than flat, body, which regularly reaches 1m in diameter; it is dark gray with small circular markings, and has a short bulky tail with numerous small pointed lumps. Like all stingrays, it is found principally in rivers but not lakes. *free.var. murákatiiri.*

takúuni *rt. takuu 1.* (i.v.) stand, be standing. *Ex. Júuti = tii iina takuúyaa!* *That standing right there is a tiger heron!* **2.** (i.v.) stand up.

► *Gram.* This sense requires momentary perfective aspect *-rii*. *Ex. Nikákiika, tran! ikwani takuúrii.* *Right away (sound of sudden movement), the man stood up. Rel. takuutíini (rt. takuutíi) (t.v.) stand up, e.g., a post in a post hole; or help stand, e.g., someone who is injured. Nanay dialect.var. naríini.*

takuutaníini *rt. takuutánii* (t.v.) set upright, said of things that are leaning over or lying on their sides,

e.g., a book, or a plantain plant that is leaning over.

takuútaaja (n.) species of **paña**-type (piranha-type) fish that lives in oxbow lakes and reaches some 8cm in length, and is pale in color, with a single red spot on the lower part of its body, and red ventral fins. ► *Anth.* According to Iquito oral tradition, this fish was the *kúniiri*, or fried manioc cake, of the *muljinaapi* (merpeople).

tamakajuutáani *rt.* **tamakajuúta** (t.v.) unroll something that has been coiled into a skein, e.g., fishing line, or rolled into a tube, e.g., a piece of fabric.

tamakaajúuni *rt.* **tamakaájuu** (t.v.) coil a rope-like object, or roll up something flat and flexible, e.g., a sheet of paper. ► *Gram.* The expected non-pluractional root *tamaka* is not attested.

tamakáani *rt.* **tamaka** (t.v.) twist, e.g., a piece of clothing, to wring out water, or a *támuu* fruit, to break it open and expose its flesh-covered seeds. *act./mid.* **tamakíini** (middle)

tamakijitáani *rt.* **tamakijíta** (i.v.) tangle oneself, typically said of a fish that has tangled itself in fishing line, or a dog that has wound the rope with which it is tied around the post to which it is tied.

tamakíini *rt.* **tamakii** 1. (i.v.) twist, wind into a corkscrew shape, e.g., a plank that twists as it dries; or certain lianas that grow in a corkscrew shape. 2. (i.v.) entwine, speaking of two (or more things) that entwine themselves, e.g.,

certain lianas that grow in this fashion. *act./mid.* **tamakáani** (active)

tamakúuni *rt.* **tamákuu** 1. (t.v.) twist or wring a flexible slender object through multiple revolutions, e.g., wring a wet garment to squeeze water from it; or repeatedly twist and wring a liana to soften it and make it more flexible. 2. (t.v.) twist two or more things together, e.g., two lengths of *patína* (**topa**) bark to make a temporary rope. 3. (t.v.) suffer an attack of the *piíta káaniu*, a malevolent spirit that attacks people with a gust of wind. In severe attacks, the victim's head is twisted until the neck breaks; in less severe attacks, the victim is left with bruises on their body, and will subsequently sicken and die unless they are cured by a *siimana* (shaman). ► *Gram.* This sense requires momentary perfective aspect *-rii*.

tamakuutáani *rt.* **tamakuúta** (t.v.) wind or wrap a rope repeatedly around an object, which typically exhibits roughly cylindrical symmetry, e.g., wind or stringing a rope around a post to secure a boat, or winding a string around a fish wrapped in leaves, so that the fish can be transported without its wrapper coming loose.

tamaraki *irreg.pl.* **tamarakiwa** (n.) gum abscess.

tamarakíini *rt.* **tamarákii** 1. (t.v.) cross or slightly bend two slender objects around each other, e.g., cross the legs when sitting, or wrap one wire around another for a

single turn. **2.** (t.v.) pull someone's arm behind their back. *dialect.var.* **tamarásii.**

tamarásina *HDC pers.var.* of **taramásiti**

tamarásiti *free.var.* of **taramásiti**

tamarásii *dialect.var.* of **tamarakíini**

tamaasi *dialect.var.* of **tamuusi**

tami *impf.rt.* of **tamíini**

tami *impf.rt.* of **tamíini**

tamíiniina (n.) lightning that one sees in the sky at a distance, but which does strike anything on the ground, and which does not make much noise.

tamíriija *dialect.var.* of **maniti**

tamíika (n.) **tangarana** or **madre de tangarana**, a species of small biting ant that lives inside the hollow trunks of **tamíina** (**tangarana**) trees; they aggressively attack anything that touches the trunk of the tree, swarming the intruder and delivering very painful bites. *Sci. Pseudomyrmex sp. free.var.* **tamíina imíini.**

tamíina (n.) species of **tangarana**, tree with small leaves and a slender, hollow, trunk that reaches up to 15cm diameter, and is notable for its segmented appearance; prized as firewood, these trees are typically inhabited by a species of small black ant (**tamíika**) that swarms out if the tree is disturbed, delivering painful bites to the intruder. *Sci. Triplaris sp.*

tamíina amákiiri *irreg.pl.* **tamíina amákiiriwa** (n.) 'tangarana' style

of weaving **ítaari** (**crisneja** thatch panels), in which the **ijáwimi** (**irapay**) palm palm frond stems that wrap around the palm wood lath are bunched together in groups of eight, with large gaps between them; the name of this style comes from this pattern resembling the spaced segments of the trunk of the **tamíina**, **tangarana** tree.

tamíina imíini *free.var.* of **tamíika** *irreg.pl.* **tamíina imíika** *lit.* madre of **tangarana**

tamíini *rt.* **tami** *impf.rt.* **tami** (i.v.) flash, speaking of lightning.

tamíini *rt.* **tami** *impf.rt.* **tami** (t.v.) lick.

tamíiríina (n.) **aguajillo**, species of tall but slender palm that grows in **varillales**; several trunks, covered in small thorns, tend to grow from a single point, reaching some 15 cm in diameter; it produces fruits similar in form to that of **nisikati** (**aguaje**), but smaller, and with a different taste. *Sci. Mauritiella sp.*

tampúura (n.) drum, musical instrument adopted by Iquitos in the early 20th century.

támuja (n.) clitoris; traditionally, if a baby was born with a clitoris that was considered too large, it was cut so that the labia would hide it.

► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

támuu *irreg.pl.* **támuuwa** (n.) **guaba**, species of fruit-bearing tree often planted in and around Iquito communities; the fruits pods measure up to 50cm in length and are reminiscent of long, grooved, bean pods. The bark of the tree

extrudes a thick sap that is administered orally to treat bronchitis, while the bark is used to decongest the respiratory tract by cutting it into pieces and rubbing them on the chest. *Sci. Inga edulis*.

támuu imíini *irreg.pl. támuu imíika* *lit. madre* of /sp guaba (n.) species of edible caterpillar that reaches about 3cm in length and mainly feeds on the leaves of *támuu* (*guaba*) trees; lacking spines or stinging hairs, it is marked with lengthwise stripes of yellow, orange, red, and black, and is eaten cooked in *patarashca*.

tamuujúuni *rt. tamuújuu 1.* (i.v.) consume something hard by repeatedly sucking on it and licking it, e.g., *nisikati* (*aguaje*) fruit, a hard candy, or honey that one scoops out of a container with a finger, and then licks off. **2.** (i.v.) have sex, euphemistic expression. ► *Gram.* The sexual partner with whom the sexual act is realized can be expressed as an oblique argument bearing the comitative instrumental = *jata*.

támuuki *irreg.pl. támuukiwa* (n.) species of *lisa*-type fish, similar to the better-known *karápsi*, but smaller, reaching only 20cm in length. Likewise a riverine fish, it is greenish-blue in color, with some red coloring on its face, and is known for the toughness of its flesh. *Sci. Schizodon sp.*

támuuri *irreg.pl. támuuriwa* (n.) *shimbillo*' style of weaving *iitaari* (*crisneja* thatch panels), in which the *ijáwiimi* (*irapay*) palm frond

stems are woven around the palm wood lath in a pattern that resembles the seeds inside a *támuu* (*shimbillo*) seed pod.

tamuusi *irreg.pl. tamuusiwa, tamuusika* (n.) shoulder blade. ► *Gram. Poss.pref. dialect.var. tamaasi.*

tanaja (n.) abdomen, extending from the navel to the groin, speaking of its exterior surface. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

tanajiitáni *rt. tanajiíta* (i.v.) have a large, bulging belly, as in the case of, e.g., overweight individuals or pregnant women.

tanajiítaari *irreg.pl. tanajiítaariwa, tanajiítaarika* (n.) *zapatero*, species of *mojarra*-type fish that reaches 15cm in length. Its body is remarkably flat and thin, with the forward half of the body bulging out in such a fashion that its small face appears to be crammed into a corner against its neck.

tanaka (n.) belly, extending from the end of the rib-cage to the groin, speaking of the exterior part. ► *Gram. Poss.pref. free.var. tiniki.*

tánaki (n.) wall, fence, corral; general term for fence-like constructions, whether they fully enclose an area or not.

tanakíini *rt. tanákii* (t.v.) build a wall, fence, or corral. *Ex.*

Nu = tanákiiyaa nu = íita. *He is building his house walls. Ex.*

Nu = tanákiiyaa

nu = kuusi = aákuji. *He is building a corral for his pigs.*

tanana *rt. tana* (adj.) shallow, speaking of vessels or bodies of water.

taniwñini (n.) Spring (July-September), or onset of the dry season, when the rains decrease and the rivers drop.

taniwñini (n.) species of cicada that is abundant during the early dry season (July to September), but is absent at other times of year; as such, it is a sign of the dry season and the time at which the eggs of the *mitiija* and *siaariáapa* turtles can be harvested. ► *Anth.* In Iquito oral tradition, the *taniwñini* is identified as the source from which the Iquitos originally obtained corn, and its appearance and call at the beginning of dry season signaled the time to plant corn. At the same time, the *taniwñini* was considered a dangerous creature whose magical powers brought diseases. Those who died from such diseases were believed to be the prey of these insects, who smoked their bodies and took them back to wherever the insects lived at other times of the year. For this reason, when Iquito ancestors heard the call of this cicada, they reportedly would ask of it that they still be there to receive it as a visitor when the cicada returned the following year, in effect asking for another year of life. It was believed that planting *katija* near the home provided protection from this cicada because the tuber would absorb the disease-causing spells of the creature; the ‘eyes’ and other

surface imperfections of the tuber were believed to have been caused by the spells it absorbed.

taniyaaka (n.) 1. *minga*, collaborative work party with food and drink, specifically for weaving *ijáwñimi* (*irapay*) palm leaves into *iitaari* (*crisnejas*, or thatch panels). 2. *itñiija* (*masato*, manioc beer) prepared for a collaborative work party for weaving *iitaari* (*crisnejas*).

taniija *irreg.pl. taniikami* (n.) any woven thing, such as a hammock, bag, basket, or *crisneja*.

taniika *irreg.pl. taniikaka* (n.) **capillejo**, a type of quickly-made temporary basket used to carry produce from gardens or game from the forest; it is made from a single frond of an *ipñiti* (*ungurahui*) palm gathered near where it is needed, thus avoiding the necessity of carrying a basket or bag. It is especially used by hunters, who travel light when going to the forest, to carry back game.

taniikami *irreg.pl. of taniija*

taniikñini *rt. taniikñi* (i.v.) weave **capillejo** (*taniika*) baskets.

taniiku *irreg.pl. taaniwa*, **taniikuka** (n.) dead-fall trap; generally used for rodents, this trap consists of an enclosure into which the rodent is lured by bait, where it triggers a suspended log to fall, crushing the prey (hence its name). For larger prey such as pacas (*tímaaka*), the enclosure is typically a fence made of sticks driven securely into the ground in precisely the shape to enclose the

suspended log, which constitutes the roof of the trap; for smaller prey, such as rats, the enclosure may be a wooden box.

taniikúuni *rt.* **taniikuu** (i.v.) make dead-fall trap (*taniiku*).

taníini *rt.* **tani** (t.v.) weave; this term is used for the weaving of nets, hammocks, baskets, and sieves, as well as for the weaving of fabric.

taníini *rt.* **tanii** (t.v.) press on or hold down, e.g., press down on ground manioc to squeeze out liquid; press down on something so that it doesn't blow away; or hold a dog down against the ground so that it cannot escape. The force may be great and sudden, as when a crushing force is applied to something, e.g., due to a falling tree, but this verb only denotes the application of the force, and not the resulting state. *Rel.* **taniitáani** (*rt.* **taniíta**) (t.v.) press down on, or weigh down with an object; e.g., weigh down a pot lid by placing a rock on it.

taniítaaja *irreg.pl.* **taniítaakami** (n.) **1.** a weight used to secure something, e.g., in case of wind. **2.** the longest piece of weaving material in a basket, after the base has been made, that serves as the support for all the other pieces. **3.** lever arm in a manioc press, used to apply pressure to manioc mash to squeeze out the fluid in the process of making farinha.

taniítaawi *irreg.pl.* **taniítaawiya** (n.) scissors.

taniíti (n.) species of small **rebeco**-type catfish that reaches only 10cm in length; black in color, it is capable of pinching the tips of fingers with its spurs, from which comes its name.

taníyaaja (n.) **capitari**, the juvenile phase of the *mitiija* (**taricaya**) or Yellow-spotted River Turtle; believed to be a distinct species of aquatic turtle. *Sci. Podocnemis unifilis (juvenile)*.

taniika (n.) malaria.

tapuja (n.) calf of leg. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

tapútiaa *HDC pers.var.* of **kapítiaa**

Tarakákwa (*prop.n.*) an Iquito man who lived on the Río Chambira and died in the 1950s; he was given the Spanish name Felipe Taracacua.

tarakana (n.) **pushcacuro**, unidentified species of yellowish ant that delivers a painful bite. It makes its nests in leaf litter and in logs already hollowed out by termites, and occasionally enters houses to make nests in clothing or in roof thatch.

tarakíini *rt.* **tarakii** (i.v.) be passive and shy to the point of inactivity, shrinking from interacting with others or asserting oneself, which in local conceptions of this characteristic includes avoiding starting projects or initiating work, or failing to respond to others' requests to carry out tasks. When applied to men, this term has connotations of effeminacy. *free.var.* **tarakíita míini**.

tarakiíta míni *rt. tarakiíta mii*
free.var. of tarakíini ► *Gram.* The verb in this construction inflects with person and TAM morphology as is typical of finite verbs.

tarakiítina *rt. tarakiíti* (adj.)
excessively passive or timid; when applied to men, this term has connotations of effeminacy.

tarakiítini *rt. tarakiítii* (t.v.) call someone passive or timid (i.e., *tarakiítina*); generally deemed a severe criticism and insult in traditional Iquito society.
dialect.var. sásaakáni.

taramásiti (n.) *carahuasca de altura*, tree species that grows in *mákisi* (*purmas* or fallow gardens), with a slender, straight trunk that reaches 25cm in diameter and a cluster of branches at the top of the tree; its small leaves are green on the upper surface and silvery gray on their lower surface. This tree is prized for its wood, which is used for roof poles and, as with most *carahuascas*, its bark, which is pale and fragrant, is used for *tuuku*, tumplines. *Sci. Guatteria sp. HDC*
pers.var. tamarásina. free.var. tamarásiti.

tarawáaja • from Sp. *trabajo*. (n.) work, or a job; a task carried out for wages. ► *Socio.* While in very common use, this word is deprecated by some speakers, who recognize it as a loanword.

tarawaajúuni *rt. tarawaájuu* • from Sp. *trabajar*, with pluractional suffix *-juu*. 1. (i.v.) work for wages. ► *Socio.* Although in very common use, this term is deprecated by

some speakers who consider a loanword, and prefer the expression *miisana míni* lit. ‘do the thing one does’. 2. (t.v.) work. ► *Socio.* For some speakers, this is the general term for any type of work one does, whether paid or otherwise.

taraásijja (n.) 1. glass bead, formerly used to make necklaces. These were an important trade item in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. 2. a type of women’s necklace, common in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, made of loops of glass beads that hung down to the waist of the wearer.

taraasíini *rt. taraásii* (t.v.) bore holes into something, especially decorative seeds, so that they can be threaded onto a string, e.g., to make a necklace.

táraati (n.) *pashaco*, name for several genera of trees that share a distinctive type of small leaf; these leaves are roughly 1cm in length and less than half that in width, and are arranged along small stalks that are themselves arranged along a single larger stalk, somewhat in the manner of a fern. The different genera and species of this class of trees are distinguished by their different barks and the shapes of their fruits. *socio.var. atáraati.*

tariáana *irreg.pl. tariáapi* (n.) a sad or depressed person.

taríini *rt. taári impf.rt. taári drv.rt. tári* (i.v.) be sad; this emotional state is especially identified with thinking or brooding about thinking about a person or state of affairs, e.g., thinking about a relative that

is traveling far from home, or thinking about not having enough money to meet one's expenses.

tasiki *irreg.pl.* **tasikiya** (n.) 1.

tapaje, a type of traditional fish trap consisting of a tapered basket some 3m in length that narrowed to a closed point, typically woven with strips of material from the outer layer of *ipüiti* (*ungurahui*) or *nisikati* (*aguaje*) palm frond petioles. These traps were employed in creeks and in areas of flooded forest, either when the waters were rising or dropping, and were typically used in conjunction with a temporary fence that was built out of sticks that were driven into the creek bed or forest floor at a narrow and relatively shallow point at which the rising or dropping waters had to pass. The fence was sealed with leaves, and then one or more of these tapered baskets were driven through gaps in the fence, oriented so that the water flowed through them in the direction of their narrow, closed point. Fish swimming with the flowing water would be guided by the fence into the tapered basket, and they would become trapped at the tapered point and held there by the force of the flowing water. The traps were subsequently pulled from the fence and their catch emptied into canoes. 2. type of fish trap introduced into the Iquito communities in the early 20th century, in the form of a long woven basket with an opening that tapered in such a fashion that it

was easy for fish to swim into the basket, but difficult for them to swim out; this trap was placed in a small creek or an inundated area when the waters dropped, oriented so that the current guided the fish towards the mouth of the trap.

tasikiñi *rt.* **tasikii** (i.v.) fish using a traditional *tasiki* (**tapaje**) fish trap, including the laborious step of making the temporary fence that facilitated its use.

tasínakíni *rt.* **tasínaki** (t.v.) scratch or claw repeatedly, to the point of injury. *Ex. lina miisi, nu = tasínakiki kúja piyüni nu = awákukwa = jata. That cat scratched me badly with all of its claws.*

tasíyaaka *lit.* waiting party (n.) 1. welcoming party; celebration of welcome, with **masato** and food, upon the return of a family member or friend after a prolonged absence. 2. manioc beer prepared for a celebration of welcome.

tasiina (n.) small tree species that grows in inundating areas, with trunks reaching some 8cm in diameter; it produces fruits when these areas are flooded, and its round yellow fruit reach some some 4cm in diameter and are similar to *saati* (**caimitillo**) fruits in general form, though lacking the sticky resin of the latter.

tasiina (n.) flat strips of flexible yet durable material removed from the frond stalk of the *muwaasi* (**sinamillo**) palm, used traditionally to weave baskets and sieves. *Sci. Oenocarpus mapora* (fiber).

tasiina *free.var.* of **muwaasi**

► *Socio.* The use of the term *tasiina* to refer to the *muwaasi* palm arises from the metonymical use of the term for the fiber extracted from the palm to refer to the palm as a whole.

tasíini *rt.* **tasii** (t.v.) pinch someone, typically between forefinger and thumb, digging in one's thumbnail. ► *Gram.* The object of this verb obligatorily bears the locative postposition = *jina*.

tasíini *rt.* **tásii** (t.v.) wait for someone or await an event.

tasiitáani *rt.* **tasiíta** (t.v.) guard or watch over something or someone to make sure that it is not stolen or damaged, or in the case of an animal or person, that he or she is not hurt, kidnapped, or does not escape (if held captive); crucially, this term is employed when the guarding or watching over is not specifically for the benefit of the thing, animal, or person being watched over or guarded.

tatákuwa (n.) **tatatao**, Red-throated Caracara, species of raptor that resembles the much more common *siádmuri* (**shihuango**), but with a very loud and distinctive call; according to Iquito oral tradition, when this bird calls, nearby birds are drawn to it. *Sci.* *Ibycter americanus*.

tatini *irreg.pl.* **tatiniwaaka** (n.) a person or animal who is bold and fearless, sometimes to the point of being overly aggressive and inappropriately behaved. *Ex.* **Piyíini iipi nu = kaajiya**,

tatiniwaaká tii. *All of his dogs are 'daredevils' (bold and fearless).*

tatini *irreg.pl.* **tatiniwa**, **tatinika** (n.) Bat Falcon, a small raptor noted for its speed and prowess in hunting small birds and bats. *Sci.* *Falco rufigularis*.

tatii *socio.var.* of **tatiikuúkjina** *irreg.pl.* **tatiwiya**, **tatiwi** ► *Socio.* Some speakers consider this use of the term to be incorrect, insisting that the correct term for a floor of this type *tatiikuúkjina*. The use of the term *tatii* is presumably metonymical, based on using the name of the palm species from which the palm wood for the floor is sourced as the name of the structure constructed from it.

tatii *irreg.pl.* **tatiwiya**, **tatiwi** (n.) **cashapona** or **pona**, species of palm with an edible heart; its wood was formerly used to make floors and walls of houses, and is still used to make laths for *ítaari* (**crisnejas**). *Sci.* *Socratea exorrhiza*. *free.var.* **púuna**.

tatii imíini *irreg.pl.* **tatii imíika** *lit.* **pona** floor **madre** (n.) **madre del emponado**, species of small insect, a little larger than a louse, that comes to infest palm wood floors, after they are a few years old, and bites people who lie down on them.

tatiikuúkjina *rt.* **tatiikuúku** *irreg.pl.* **tatiikuúkjina** (loc.n.) **tarima** or **emponado**, elevated palm wood house floor, generally made from *tatii*, **cashapona** palm wood. *socio.var.* **tatii**.

tatiikúuni *rt.* **tatiikuu** (t.v.) **emponar**, construct the elevated

floor of a raised house from the wood of the *tatií* (**pona**) palm.

tatiitaníini *rt. tatiitánii* (t.v.) prop up; support something so that it does not fall over, especially something that is already leaning.

Ex. Nu = tatiitániiyaa

nu = áriitaawi tíira. *She is propping here paddle there (against the wall).*

tatiitáani *rt. tatiíta* (i.v.) lean against something, e.g., a broom leaning against a wall.

tatiíwíjina (loc.n.) grove of *tatií* (**pona**) palms. *free.vars.*

tatiíwiyajina, puúnakajina.

tatiíwiyajina *free.var. of tatiíwíjina*

tawánaja *HDC pers.var. of ituwánaja*

tawarakútina *rt. tawarakúti* (adj.) holed or holey, the quality of having many round holes, e.g., a colander, an old thatch roof, or an old garment.

tawarakúuni *rt. tawarákuu JPI pers.var. of tawarúuni*

tawarúuni *rt. tawáruu* (t.v.) make multiple holes, using something slender like a nail or drill bit, whether by punching or drilling the holes, and whether they pass through the object, e.g., punching multiple holes through a metal can to make a grater; or not, e.g., drilling multiple holes into a tree trunk in order to mark the depth to which it should be carved for making a canoe. *JPI pers.var. tawarakúuni.*

tawatáni *rt. tawáta* **1.** (t.v.) make a single small hole that passes

through something. **2.** (t.v.) deflower a woman, break a woman's hymen. ► *Socio.* For some speakers, including ELY, only the second sense ('deflower') obtains. *act./mid. tawatáni* (middle)

tawáti *impf.rt. of tawatáni*

tawatáni *rt. tawáti impf.rt. tawáti*

1. (i.v.) get or develop a hole, speaking of a hard, rigid object, e.g., a cup or a canoe. **2.** (i.v.) become deflowered, i.e., for a woman's hymen to become broken. ► *Socio.* For some speakers, especially ELY, only the second sense ('become deflowered') obtains. *act./mid. tawatáni* (active)

tawáaku • from Sp. **tabaco**. (n.) tobacco; according to Iquito oral history, the Iquitos did not use tobacco until it was introduced by the **patrones** in the late 19th century.

tawi *irreg.pl. tawiya* (n.) **mestizo**, non-indigenous person, or 'white' person.

tawi kániisi *lit. white person's jicra* (n.) large bag made of fabric, leather, or plastic.

tawi taníiku *lit. white person's dead-fall trap* (n.) a type of rat trap introduced by outsiders in the early 20th century that involves a thick stick held under tension that, when released by the trap's trigger, crushes any small creature in the trap.

tawíikiri (n.) Black-fronted Nunbird, a species of black bird with a small, sharp, curved, red beak, and a distinctive call; the

imitation of the call of this bird was a motif of some forms of traditional Iquito flute-playing. *Sci. Monasa nigrifrons*. ► *Anth.* According to Iquito oral tradition, the *siaaruja* (**paucar amarillo**), imitates all other bird species, but not this one, because the *tawikiri* once threatened to kill the *siaaruja* if it were to do so, frightening the latter by showing it the blood on its beak (i.e., the red color of its beak).

taá (cop.) be; copular verb.

► *Gram.* The copula exhibits different forms depending on its morphosyntactic environment and its position in the clause: 1) If the copula: i) appears in a main (i.e., non-subordinate) clause; ii) its subject is either a referential NP or a first or second person pronoun; iii) it bears no suffixes or enclitics; and iv) it is not in a prepausal position, then it surfaces as *tii*. In this case, the copula bears two low tones and is preceded by a floating high tone. 2) If the copula: i) appears in prepausal position, i.e., either at the right edge of a clause-initial topic phrase or utterance-finally; and ii) bears no suffixes or enclitics, it surfaces as *táaja*. 3) If the copula: i) appears in a non-prepausal position; ii) either appears in: a) a main clause with a third person pronominal subject; or b) in a subordinate clause with any type of subject; and ii) does not bear suffixes, it surfaces as *taa*. In this case, it bears a final high tone and is followed by two floating low tones. 4) Finally, whenever the

copula bears suffixes, it surfaces as *taa*. *Ex. Anuu taá nu = asásana. That is his food. Ex.*

Na = nakusiaáriki = na,
“Pí = kumáani p = ítuukiaaná piyíini iipi taá kaniiri miyáapi.”
They knew, “God is going to burn all of us who are sinners.” Ex. Kuupi taáriki kanáaja, kuupi miisaji taáriki kanáaja. We were two, we were two women. Ex. Anuu aruukiitaaja táaja. He is shamanically associated with an animal. Ex. Kaa nuu, iina miisaji, kaa nu = nakusiaáriki kániika táaja. She didn’t, the woman, she didn’t know who it was. prepaus.form táaja. allomorph tii.

táaja dialect.var. of **túwija**

táaja prepaus.form of **taá**

taakari (adj.) at a different time, at another time or moment, on another occasion. ► *Gram.* This item collocates with *yaawíini* ‘day’ to convey the meaning ‘another day, some other day’. *Ex. Kiaá nuu paaniki, taákari, nu = ílkii atii = yaa tii iita = siriku. You look for it, and at another time, it is right there at the side of the house. Ex. Taákari yaawíini = jina, nu = aamuuyaáriki = na anitáaki. On another day, he would kill a White-lipped Peccary.*

taaki (adv.) other way, other manner; a different way of realizing some eventuality, with a connotation that this different way is worse, incorrect, dishonest, or otherwise worthy of being deprecated. *Ex.*

Iyaákari = íira = ná = yaa = jaa

nu = **kuúkikiaaki júura kumaati**, **nu** = **apárakiaaki** = **ná taaki saminiijúuni** = **jina**. *Until that moment when she became very old and began to think in another way (i.e., became evil).*

taaki (n.) 1. another place, another location, somewhere else. *Ex. Jaa nu* = **iíkwaki taaki jaa**. *He already went somewhere else.* 2. another side, the other side. *Ex. Atii* = **yaa imiráani, taaki = ji, kuumi káaniu, traá!** *Right then, again, from the other side, the second barrel (of the shotgun), traá!*

taakiírakuma (adv.) along another path, in the direction determined by another path. *Ex. Nu* = **sapiraákiisakurakari taakiírakuma, kaa pí = paajii nu = níkiini**. *If she lost her way along a different path, we will not be able to find her.*

taakiíraata (adv.) in another direction.

táaku • from Sp. **taco**. (n.) wadding used both for muskets, which remained in use in the San Antonio area until the late 1940s, and in the former home manufacture of shotgun cartridges, which began at about that time, and waned in the 1970s, with the increasing availability of manufactured cartridges. The wadding was made by scraping the outer surface of *isuusi* (*ñejilla*) or *sakunaaja* (*inayuga*) palm frond stalks, and was placed between the powder and the shot, and on top of the shot, before sealing the cartridge, or in the case of muskets,

tamping down the shot and powder with a ramrod.

taama (adv.) 1. for no good reason, without cause. *Ex. Kaa taama aniáana kíija nami = ji k = iyáma = ji; iyaamiaákuji ki = níyaaka iwíirikiáaki; niwa = áakuji kw = aníkiaaki iiti.* *I didn't come (here) from my homestead there downriver for no good reason; because my husband died; that's why I came here.* 2. randomly, aimlessly. *Ex. Nu = ikuuyaáriikiaaki = na tíira níikuma, taamá = yaa tíira naki = jinakuma.* *He went walking along the path, aimlessly through the forest.* 3. falsely, dishonestly. ► *Gram.* In this sense, collocates with verbs of speaking, especially *kuwasíni* 'speak'. *Ex. Taama nu = kuwasiaáriki náaji, "K = imíitariikiaana iwíini."* *Falsely he said, "I will live again."* 4. jokingly, playfully. ► *Gram.* Most often appears in the idiomatic expression *taama míni* 'joke, play around' (see entry).

taama (adv.) 1. just, simply, only, without further consideration or elaboration. *Ex. Jaa nu = paanaki nuu, taamá = yaa síipa = ji.* *And then he cured him, just like that, from a distance.* *Ex. Taapi, iipi = na nakusijiaáriki = na kaa ariwáani = na, taama = na na = iíkii = kíyaa paapa.* *Others, those who didn't know how to sing, they just stay quiet.* 2. in a very small quantity or to a slight degree. *Ex. Kí = nakúsii taamá = yaa nuu, náaji jíita nuúkiika*

makíni = jina. *I know him the littlest bit, like in a dream.*

taama míni *rt. taama mii* 1. (i.v.) speak unseriously or insincerely, typically to humorous effect. ► *Sem.* This sense is often used as a way of expressing, in a friendly manner, disbelief or extreme surprise about what someone has said. ► *Gram.* The verb in this construction inflects with person and TAM morphology as is typical of finite verbs. *Ex. Kaa = na, taama = na kia = miiyaákiaana.* *No, you're joking (he said).* 2. (i.v.) talk carelessly, say something without an adequate basis for believing it to be true, but typically without an intention to knowingly deceive.

taama miíniika (adv.) barely; this adverb indicates that some eventuality holds by a very narrow margin, e.g., a pot that is just barely hanging because of the weakness of the rope suspending it, or a person who is just barely alive due to their state of health. ► *Gram.* This adverb obligatorily co-occurs with the narrower clitic =yaa ~ =yaajaa ~ kiyaa ~ kiyajaa, which either appears on the verb, if this adverb is sentence-initial; or on the adverb itself, if the adverb appears in any other position. *Ex. Taama miíniika = na nu = siwaániriikiaaki = ná = yaa tíira iitakúura, niníni = aákuji.* *He just barely arrived at the house (since he was badly injured), in the afternoon.*

taamaakáni *rt. taamaaka* (t.v.) not recognize or acknowledge as

one's own, especially a child; most commonly said of men who do not accept being the father of a given child, but also applicable to other types of relationships, such as not recognizing someone as one's spouse; and to material objects, as when one does not acknowledge ownership of some item.

taamáaki (n.) anywhere, any old place, a location not selected intentionally or with care.

taamáana *rt. taamáa* (adj.) any, any old; no particular or specific member of a given class of entities. *Ex. Pí = paaniriíkiaana tíira, nuúkiika, taamáana siríija.* *We are going to look for one over there, any bird.* *Ex. Taamáana yaawíni = kari nu = iwírii.* *She may become sick any day.*

taamaárika (adv.) 1. alone, by oneself. ► *Gram.* This adverb is frequently employed to convey a (defeasible) reflexive interpretation, without altering the valency of the verb. *Ex. Taamaárika ki = saminiíjuni = jata ki = paajikiaaki niwa.* *By myself with my own thinking I learned that.* *Ex. "Aa," nu = aátikiaaná taamaárika nuu, "Aa." "Aa," he said to himself, "Aa."* *Ex. Nu = saminiíjuuyaárika nu = jiritikúura taamaárika nuu.* *He thought it to himself (lit. inside his chest alone).* 2. separately. *Ex. Kia = aki tarawaájuuyaa taamaárika, kí = tarawaájuuyaa kí = nasi taamaárika.* *Your father works separately, and I work my garden separately.* *Ex. Atii*

k = inataániikurá na = itíniija
naawaaka, **na** = raríini = íira
taamaárika. *Then I put down
 manioc beer for them, for them (the
 men) to drink separately.*

taamaárika (adj.) one's own; this element expresses contrastive focus on the possessor, indicating that the possessor is a salient discourse participant (often the subject of the clause). *Ex. Nu = ajaárikí naajaá nu = íyiki, taamaárika nu = íyiki = na, aráaku. She ground (corn) at her place also, her own place, (her) burrow. Ex. Taamaárika nu = sakújaaja = jata nu = aámuukiaaki = ná nuu. With her own pipirí he killed her.*

taana *rt. taa* (adj.) other, another. *Ex. Nu = jikukiaaki kanaájawaaka: kíija, taana kí = kujímani íyaaka taárikí Eliodoro. He sent us: me and another companion of mine whose name was Eliodoro. Ex. Iipi = na taapi kitaákayuuri, nu = aátikiaaki náaji, "Saakaa = aákuji = na iina miyaákiaana kitaaka piyíini saakaaya = na?" Those other young women, they said, "Why does that young woman have everything?" Ex. Kí = paanii taana. I will look for another.*

taaniwa *irreg.pl. of taníku*

táapa • from Sp. **tapa**. (n.) pot lid.

taara míini *rt. taara mii 1.* (i.v.) be extremely poor. ► *Gram.* The verb in this construction inflects with person and TAM morphology as is typical of finite verbs. *Ex. Náaji kumiija tíi kíija, taara míini = jata. Thus I grew up, in*

poverty. 2. (i.v.) be desolately sad and hopeless, e.g., shortly before death. *Rel. taara miyáana* (n.) a poor and sad person, a person in a miserable state.

taarana *rt. taara* (adj.) sad, the psychological state of sadness or depression that typically follows an unhappy event, such as the death of someone to whom one was close.

► *Gram.* When attributing the quality of sadness to events, the plural form *taarami* is employed.

taáraa *irreg.pl. taáraawa* (n.) fin, on any part of a fish body. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

taári *impf.rt. of taríini*

taari (adv.) before, earlier, at a previous time; often used to refer to a relatively distant past or era.

► *Gram.* This adverb typically co-occurs with the =yaa ~ =yaajaa ~ =kiyaa ~ =kiyaajaa focus clitic. *Ex. Kaá tíi náaji jíita taárikí taari = yaajaa. It isn't like it was before. Ex. Taari = ná = yaajaa, kana = maakatúuwa = na, naawaaka taárikí = na siimapi. Before, it is said, our ancestors, they were shamans.*

taariki (n.) morning, in the morning. ► *Gram.* While clearly a noun (e.g., in being able to form an NP with a determiner), this element does not need to be licensed by a postposition to appear in a clause, a characteristic typical of locative nouns. Indeed, the final syllable is likely to have historically been the proximal locative suffix *-ki*, but synchronically it does not alternate with other locative suffixes,

suggesting that this is a lexicalized form. *Ex. Piyíni taariki nu = iikwaáriki asúraaja síratáani = ánuura. Every morning she went to harvest manioc. Ex. K = ináwii taariki kí = kusi kami jaa. In the morning, I put my pots there (upriver) already.*

taarijána *rt. taarija* (adj.) **1.** tasty or delicious, e.g., fatty, speaking of meat, or skillfully prepared, speaking of a dish or a meal. **2.** good smelling or fragrant, e.g., a flower or food. **3.** sexually pleasing.

taarijanúuni *rt. taarijánuu* **1.** (t.v.) spice or flavor a food with condiments. **2.** (t.v.) perfume or scent one's body.

táasa (n.) **bujurqui bocón**, a **bujurqui**-type fish that reaches some 20cm in length, generally brown in color, with large scales and small white markings arranged in a hexagonal pattern that recalls the weave of *táasa* baskets. It is capable of protruding its mouth several centimeters from its normal position and is noted for having very soft flesh.

táasa (n.) **panero**, type of large basket with a wide weave and large mouth, mainly used to carry tubers (especially manioc) and fruits from the garden or forest.

taasijáni *rt. taasija* **1.** (t.v.) ruin a 'diet' (*siyaaníni*), i.e., a set of dietary and behavior restrictions associated with the consumption of medicinal or shamanic plants, especially *aákuta* (*ayahuasca*), by violating one of the restrictions; generally such violations are

believed to result in a range of maladies. ► *Gram.* The object of the verb corresponds to the ruined diet. *Ex. Nu = taasiijaki nu = siyaaníni nu = iikuku. He has ruined his diet in his body. 2.* (t.v.) ruin, e.g., a motor, a meal, or the preparation of manioc beer.

taasiíni *rt. taasi* **1.** (i.v.) get ruined, e.g., a motor, if the oil is not changed; or manioc beer, if too much water is added in the dilution stage. **2.** (i.v.) get ruined, speaking of the medical or shamanic efficacy of *aákuta* (*ayahuasca*), either if one fails to follow a dietary or behavioral restriction associated with its use, e.g., the avoidance of salt or sexual activity; or if one fails to watch over it adequately once it has been prepared, since spirits were believed to seek *ayahuasca* and rob it of its potency. ► *Gram.* The subject denotes or indexes the *ayahuasca* in question. *Ex. Iina aákuta, nu = taásiki nu = iikuku. The ayahuasca has gone bad in his body. Ex. Iina aákuta, nu = taásikura, iyaamiaákuji iina siimana kaa nu = kariíniikurá nuu. This ayahuasca has gone bad, because the shaman did not watch over it.*

taasiíta (adv.) really or truly, closely approximating a prototypical or ideal realization of some eventuality. *Ex. Atii nu = aámuukiaakí taasiíta nuu. Then she really killed it.*

taasiíta (adj.) true, real, legitimate, actual, exemplary, or closely approximating a prototypical or

ideal instantiation of some category of entities. *Ex.* **Jaari** = **na**, **nu** = **siwaániriikiaka** = **ná tii nu** = **majána iyikúra**, **taana nu** = **majána iyikúra**, **taasiita nu** = **majána**. *So then he arrived there at his wife's residence, his other wife's place, his real wife.* *Ex.* **Kaá tii** = **kija iyaamiaákuji taáriki taasiita níyini**. *But it was not because he was his true son.*

taasiita ísaku *lit.* true rat (n.) **sachacuy**, species of large terrestrial forest rat, considered edible, and generally captured with traps. *Sci. Proechimys sp.*

taasiita sisa *lit.* true **cashorro** (n.) **cashorro**, species of slender fish with very small, shiny scales, that reaches 50cm in length; it has a long snout, and long, sharp teeth, and lives principally in oxbow lakes. *Sci. Acestorhynchus falcistrotris.*

taasiita siiri *free.var.* of **musútina siiri** *irreg.pl.* **taasiita siiriya** *lit.* true caiman

taasiita táraati *lit.* true **pashaco** (n.) type of **pashaco**, species of tree, with a very round trunk that reaches some 1m in diameter. It lacks buttress roots and branches on the lower trunk, and it has relatively easily broken bark that can easily be removed from the trunk. Its fruits have a distinctive wedge-like, half-moon, shape, broader at the base, at some 20cm, than where they connect to the branch, and when they fall from the tree, these fruits are hard and have rattling seeds inside, which are

eaten by peccaries and other animals. Between 1950 and 1970, the bark was harvested commercially in great quantities in the areas surrounding the Iquito community of San Antonio for use in the tanning of leather; now it is occasionally felled for its timber. *Sci. Parkia multijuga. free.var. kaasi táraati.*

taasiita waaráata *lit.* true rubber tree (n.) **balata sapotina**, a tree with small buttress roots which grows up to 1m in diameter; this tree was used as a source of rubber, exploited after the more profitable sources were depleted in the early 20th century, and was itself depleted in the area by the early 1950s. *Sci. Chrysophyllum sanguinolentum.*

taasiitaana *rt.* **taasiitaa** (adj.) true, legitimate, actual, exemplary. ► *Gram.* This form is restricted to predicative functions in copular constructions.

taátaaja *irreg.pl.* **taátaajawaaka** (n.) referential term employed by either sex for an opposite sex sibling. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.* ► *Socio.* Historically, *taátaaja* was exclusively a vocative term, with *anani* (brother) and *atamajati* (sister) as its referential counterparts; in the course of the 20th century, however, the former vocative term has, following the broader conflation of referential and vocative terms, also come to be used referentially, although the above referential terms remain more common.

taatáaja (n.) vocative term used by a speaker of either sex towards an opposite sex sibling. *affect.var.*

taataasíita.

taataasíita *affect.var.* of **taatáaja**

Taataayúusa *free.var.* of **kumáani**

• from Q. **Tata Dios**. ► *Socio*. This term is deprecated by some speakers due to its status as loanword.

Taawara (prop.n.) a man who lived on the upper Pintuyacu River in the late 19th century, dying in the first decades of the 20th century; little is known of him or his life.

tijakáani *rt. tijaka* (t.v.) cut or break something relatively slender into two wholly distinct pieces, perpendicular to its axis of greatest length, such that the break between the pieces be relatively clean and flat, and not have a ragged edge or have fibers, splinters, or the like attached to the broken edges; the object may be rigid, e.g., a stick, or flexible, e.g., a rope, and the resulting two pieces may be of any size relative to each other. *act./mid.* **tijakáini** (middle) *Rel. tijákatáani, tijákatatáani* (*rt. tijákata ~ tijákatata*) (t.v.) break a filled vessel in two. *Rel. tijakaájuni* (*rt. tijakaájuu*) (t.v.) break into multiple pieces.

tijaki *impf.rt.* of **tijakáini**

tijakáini *rt. tijaki impf.rt. tijaki* (i.v.) be broken or cut into two wholly distinct pieces, speaking of something relatively slender such that the break is perpendicular to the axis of greatest length and is

relatively clean and flat, without a ragged, fibrous, or splintered edge; the object may be rigid, e.g., a stick, or flexible, e.g., a rope, and the resulting two pieces may be of any size relative to each other. *act./mid.* **tijakáani** (active) *Rel. tijakijíini* (*rt. tijakijíi*) (i.v.) break into multiple distinct pieces.

tijíkija aájana *rt. tijíkija aája* (adj.) one-legged, speaking of a person, the quality of having only a single leg, typically due to an accident in which the other was lost.

tijiíkija (adv.) one side of something, one of two paired things, e.g., one side of the interior of a house, one side of a tree trunk, one of two hands.

tijiíkwaji (adv.) suddenly, unexpectedly.

tijiíraki (n.) one side of something, exclusive of the other side. ► *Gram. Poss.pref. Ex. K = iikwaákiaana náaji yaawíini = ánuura, náaji yaawíini, tijiíraki pí = titika = iíkwaji. I'm going for 15 days, this many (10 fingers) and one side of a foot.*

tikija *irreg.pl. tikijayuuri* (n.) 1. an individual who has been cursed by a shaman so as to have a creature living in his intestine or anus (variously described as slug-like or rat-like), that emerges while its host is sleeping unaware and eats all the food in the household, such that the victim awakens to find the house stripped of food, much to his or her surprise. *Ex. Nuúkiika tikija ífkii naami Sawuúya = jina. A cursed*

night eater lives down in Saboya. **2.** woman with an excessive sexual appetite.

tikina *rt. tiki* (adj.) rounded or blunt, speaking either of something designed to be rounded, e.g., a pestle, or something that was formerly sharp, but has been blunted by use, e.g., a fishing spear point that has been struck against a rock, or an edge that is blunt, e.g., a machete.

tikitáani *rt. tikita* (i.v.) be fully submerged by flooding. ► *Gram.* The subject denotes or indexes the entity or entities submerged by the flooding.

tikítiki (n.) **ataulero** or Spectacled Owl, a species of owl that reaches some 50cm in length, and has spectacle-like facial markings that make its eyes seem especially large. It is noted for its call, which is compared to sound of the repeated blows of slow hammering. *Sci. Pulsatrix perspicillata.*

tikiwari (n.) **añañahui**, firefly with a single flashing light in its abdomen; believed to be poisonous to eat. *Sci. Lampyridae sp.*

tikiika (adv.) **1.** together, for two or more things to be near each other. **2.** same, in height or length.

tikíini *rt. tikii* **1.** (t.v.) make enter an enclosed space, e.g., drive an animal into its hole while hunting. **2.** (t.v.) sink, make something sink.

tikíini *rt. tiki* **1.** (i.v.) enter a closed or otherwise delimited space, e.g., a house or a canoe. ► *Gram.* The location entered is optionally

expressed as an oblique argument. *Ex. Kí = tikii kia = íita = jinakuma. I am going to enter your house.* **2.** (i.v.) sink, e.g., a canoe sinking in a river. ► *Gram.* The body of fluid into which the notional subject sinks may be expressed with an oblique argument. *Ex. Iití = yaa kí = tikiaárikurá, iiti aaka = jina jaa. Up to here (with only one hand above water) I had sunk in the water.* **3.** (t.v.) go down, speaking of food, especially as used in the expression *taarfija nu = tikii* 'it goes down tastily'.

tikiiraki (adv.) **1.** equally or the same in some relevant quality, speaking of two or more entities, e.g., the same in appearance; or equally full, speaking of the amount of liquid in two pots. *Ex. Tikiiraki na = naajuúwaaka nikísaa. The painted designs look the same.* **2.** level or even; for two entities that are saliently extended in a particular dimension to be of the same height or length, e.g., two people of the same height, or two logs cut to the same length; or for the ends of two entities to match evenly, even if they are not of the same total length or height. *Ex. Anuu taa tikiiraki, iina asúraaja. That (in weedy grass) is equal (in height) to the manioc (plants).* **3.** for two events or actions to begin or end at the same time, e.g., for two runners to complete a race at the same time, or for two travelers to depart at the same time. *Ex. Nuu = jata, kana = aamíyaakiaárikí tikiiraki*

nuu = jata. *With her, we would go around together, (I) with her.*

tikiírakuma (adv.) straight, not branching or curving off; in the direction that continues the direction of a path segment, rather than in a different direction.

tíkuja (n.) **yarina**, species of palm whose fronds are used to weave *matákaari* (**cumbas**, roof peak coverings); its fruits have edible flesh surrounding a large seed, and the seed itself contains edible flesh. The seeds are the source of **tagua** or ‘vegetable ivory’, which was collected commercially in the San Antonio area in the early 20th century, to make buttons and similar small carved items. *Sci. Phytelephas macrocarpa.*

timáriija *Nanay dialect.var. of samaku*

timúuna (n.) plant similar in form to *anajúkumi* (**bijao**) or *samúkwaami* (**sachaplatano**) that stands some 1m tall. Previously, Iquitos, especially women, chewed the soft part of the stalk of this plant to stain their teeth black, which was believed to protect the teeth from cavities, and was also considered attractive, but this practice died out in the first decades of the 20th century. *dialect.var. atímuuti. free.var. timúuni íraana.*

timúuni *rt. tímuu* (t.v.) stain one’s teeth black using *timúuna*, the **bijaoillo** plant. Previously, Iquitos, especially women, stained their teeth black by chewing the stalk of this plant, both to protect them from cavities and because doing so

was considered attractive, but this practice died out in the first decades of the 20th century.

timúuni íraana *free.var. of timúuna* *lit. thing for dyeing teeth*

tinijúuni *rt. tiniíjuu* (t.v.) make a clay vessel with the coil method.

This method involves first making a flat base for the vessel, and then rolling clay into ‘ropes’ some 25-35cm long; the first ‘rope’ is joined to the edge of the base, thereby forming the first layer of the wall of the vessel, with ropes successively added onto the top layer of the growing vessel wall; the coils are subsequently smoothed together to complete the vessel.

tiniikaka *irreg.pl. of tiniikani*

tiniikani *irreg.pl. tiniikaka* (n.) **corneta avispa**, a species of small but aggressive yellow wasp; its nests, which it builds on the underside of broad leaves such as *muíniimi* is distinctive, being some 8cm in diameter where it attaches to the leaf, but tapering, at its entrance, to a slender tube with a hook at its end, for a total length of approximately 25cm.

tiníini *rt. tini 1.* (t.v.) tie or secure a rope to an entity, e.g., to a canoe so that it can be hauled. **2.** (t.v.) thatch a roof by tying *ítaari* (**crisnejas** or leaf panels) to a roof frame. **3.** (t.v.) hang up hammock, tying its ends to suitable supports. *Rel. tinitáani (rt. tinita)* (t.v.) tie something that consists of multiple parts, e.g., the bow rope of a canoe (which consists of the rope plus the canoe).

tiníni *rt. tini* (t.v.) perform a rite with *sakújaaja* (**piripiri**) to make manioc plants produce large tubers. In this rite, the *asúraaja tiniána*, the woman in charge of the ritual, pours a liquid infused with *sakújaaja* over the manioc cuttings prior to planting them. To prepare this liquid, she first grates a large number of *sakújaaja* roots, and mixes the fluid she squeezes from the pulp with water and *ikaja* (**cocona**) juice.

tiniisíni *rt. tiniísii* • from Sp. **teñir**. (t.v.) dye fabric or fiber.

tipájaana (n.) **amor seco**, species of low-growing plant that flourishes in recently cleared areas. It is notable for producing small seed pods that are covered in short hairs and, in velcro-like fashion, stick to fur, fabric, and even skin. The roots of this plant were traditionally boiled to make a decoction that women took to ease childbirth; and the leaves, mixed with egg yolk, were applied to sprained joints. *Sci. Desmodium sp.*

tipájaana (n.) **achiotillo**, species of tree that grows mainly in **bajiales**, its trunks reach some 50cm, it has small somewhat reddish leaves, and is valued for its red wood, which yields planks that are very hard when dry. *Sci. Rinorea racemosa*. *free.var. karásiina*.

tipakáana (n.) **huayo ácido**, species of small tree, that reaches 5-7m in height and a diameter of 10cm; it produces hard fruits some 8cm in length shaped somewhat like a bar of soap; the skin of the fruit

contains a sticky sap, and the hard flesh is extremely tart, and is usually eaten with salt; the wood of this tree is hard and red in color.

tipakiiti (n.) **caucho masha**, species of tree whose trunk grows to 1.5m in diameter, and has large, broad leaves; its abundant white sap is heated to make a tar-like substance that is used to seal gaps in canoes; and was formerly added in small quantities to **balata quebradiza** y **shiringa** sap to thicken it so that it be used as natural rubber; the wood also serves as timber. *Sci. Sapium glandulosum*.

tipakiitiisi (n.) A species of edible Jungle Frog, similar to the more common **hualo** (**muusi**) but darker in color, with slightly rougher skin, and typically somewhat larger than the latter. *Sci. Leptodactylus sp.*

tipaku (n.) type of forest demon, formerly active during the day, but no longer seen; it had the form of a normal human being, except for its large sharp teeth and claws, and attacked people walking alone in the forest, first picking out their victims' eyes with its long claws, and then eating them alive, leaving only a skeleton picked clean of all flesh. *free.var. paayuwa*.

tipakuuka (n.) **balata quebradiza**, source of natural rubber that was exploited in the San Antonio area in the early 20th century, until about the 1940s, when it was depleted; by itself, the sap of this tree produced brittle rubber, so it was typically mixed in a 4:1 ratio with **leche caspi** (**anuuti**) to make is sufficiently

flexible. Tending to grow in the *sasaki* habitat type, the tree has a straight trunk with somewhat flaky bark, and pinkish smooth leaves; it has small sweet edible fruit, that are dark when ripe. *Sci. Micropholis guyanensis*. *JPI pers.var. ipakuuka*.

tipana *rt. tipa* (adj.) sticky, speaking of, e.g., pitch or sap.

tipanaki (n.) a traditional Iquito sweet dish, made by mixing grated manioc with **guineo** plantain mash, which is then wrapped in leaves and cooked in coals; the resulting mash is sweet and very sticky.

tipaniiri *irreg.pl. tipaniiriwa* (n.) **raya mama**, a legendary demonic stingray-like creature that had arms equipped with claws, and a mouth with teeth like a piranha, which was much feared for its proclivity to attack people in their canoes in large groups, tearing the canoes to pieces and subsequently devouring the people inside; in order to defend themselves, people would travel with **barbasco** to disperse attacking groups of this creature; this creature was also feared for its tendency to snatch people from bridges when crossing them.

tipanúuni *rt. tipánuu* (t.v.) warm or heat something solid, typically solid food such as meat or manioc, but also non-food items, such as a piece of metal, in order to work it; or a cold person, in order to warm them.

tipanuutáani *rt. tipanuúta* (t.v.) warm or heat something that has a considerable portion of liquid in it,

but is not entirely liquid, e.g., a soup.

tipáaka (n.) **1.** clayey soil, as opposed to sandy soil; this soil is prized because all traditional cultigens grow well in this type of soil. **2.** clay used for make pottery; in traditional Iquito territory, such clay tends to be yellow and had a slightly acidic taste.

Tipaákajuuri

irreg.pl. Tipaákajuriwaaka

(prop.n.) people of clayey soils; term used to distinguish the Iquito subgroups living in the river basins with clayey soils (*tipáaka*), i.e., the Chambira, Mazán, and Momón River basins, from those living in river basins with sandy soils (*júka*); i.e., the Pintuyacu and Nanay Rivers basins; the former groups include the *Maájanakáani* and *Maásikuuri*.

tipaákayúumu *free.var. of tipaakáamu*

tipaakáamu (n.) turbid, or white water creek, speaking of creeks that drain areas with clayey soil, which are characterized by their coffee- or cream-colored water. *free.var. tipaákayúumu*.

tipáaku (n.) **zapotillo** or **zapote caspi**, a tree species with soft white wood that is felled to make planks; the wood is also used to make rafts and to float heavier woods that would otherwise sink. This species grow in low-lying areas, and has a trunk that reaches 75cm in diameter, with thick bark, and round leaves like that of the **zapote** (*saapíuti*) tree.

tipi *impf.rt.* of **tipiini**

tipi *impf.rt.* of **tipiini**

tipiina (n.) cut-bank, sharp declivity found at the edge of rivers or creeks in areas with fairly clayey soil, caused by sections of soil collapsing into the river due to being undermined by erosion.

tipiini *rt.* **tipi** *impf.rt.* **tipi** (t.v.) touch, for two things to be in contact with each other, whether deliberately or not, or whether, in the case of a deliberate contact by a person, with one's hand or another body part.

tipiini *rt.* **tipi** *impf.rt.* **tipi** (i.v.) be stuck, speaking of sticky substances like pitch, or stuck entities such as rice burned onto a pot or an insect that encounters sticky sap. *Ex. Iina kirijia, nu = tipiki iina = jina náana ákika. The pitch stuck to the tree branches. Ex. Iina sirijia, nu = tipiki iina = jina kirijia. The bird got stuck in the pitch.*

tipiitáni *rt.* **tipiita** **1.** (t.v.) follow or trail an animal or a person by virtue of the sound they make, while assuring that they take no notice. **2.** (t.v.) spy on, observe covertly.

tipúuni *rt.* **tipuu** (t.v.) rubberize a cloth. Before the availability of plastic, Iquitos treated cloth with rubber in order to make it waterproof, repeatedly spreading **shiringa** or **caucho** sap on the cloth and letting it dry in the sun.

tipuutáni *rt.* **tipúuta** (t.v.) stick, adhere, or attach something to

something else using something sticky.

tirija *irreg.pl.* **tiiriwa** (n.) **1.** hard lump on the surface of something solid, e.g., a knot in a tree, or a knob on a bone. **2.** ankle spur of cock or rooster.

tirijákana *irreg.pl.* **tirijákiaaki** (n.) extinct variety of manioc, with numerous small lumps on its trunk, from which comes its name.

tiriku (n.) **turun-turun** or Gilded Barbet, species of bird that reaches some 18cm in length, with a reddish yellow throat, reddish cap, yellow and dark mottling on its chest and belly, but otherwise brown in color. It makes its nest by boring holes in dead trees. *Sci. Capito auratus.*

tirina *free.var.* of **sirina imiini** *irreg.pl.* **tirina imiika**

tiriikuskáana (n.) species of fruit-bearing **parinari**-type tree that grows in a variety of habitats, with a light-colored trunk, reaching up to 1.25m in diameter, and no branches on the lower part of the trunk; its wood is used for firewood, but no other purpose. Its fruits, roughly the size and shape of oranges, are hard and greenish in color even when ripe, and they are **sakana** (**patco**) when unripe, but sweet when ripe.

Tiriikuskaanayúumu *lit.* **parinari** creek (prop.n.) **Quebrada Castilla**, a white water tributary of the Pintuyacu River that drains the clayey soils on the bank opposite of the community of San Antonio and

joins the Pintuyacu several hours downriver of the community by **peque peque** motor.

tíríni *rt. tiri* (t.v.) gnaw something hard, said of both humans and rodents.

tiriitáani *rt. tiriíta* (t.v.) use the teeth to scrape off or remove the outer layer of something, e.g., the scales of **aguaje** fruit, or the skin of a manioc tuber.

titatáani *rt. titata* **1.** (t.v.) in the case of something that is tied to another, typically larger, object in order to secure it (e.g., a dog tied to a tree, a canoe tied to a pole stuck in the bank, or a mosquito net or hammock tied to a house post), untie the end of the rope that is tied to the latter object(s), so that the former object still has the rope secured to it. **2.** (t.v.) remove old **crisnejas** from a roof frame, typically to replace them with new ones.

titaakíni *rt. titaákii* (t.v.) remove something's limbs, typically said of cutting off limbs in the context of butchering an animal, but also more generally applicable, e.g., removing the sleeves of a shirt.

títáani *rt. tita* (t.v.) take off one's clothes.

títáani *rt. tita* (t.v.) slip off a rope or string that is tied around something without undoing the knot, be it a knot that is designed for this purpose, like a noose knot, or any other kind of knot that can, e.g., be worked off the end of the thing to which it is tied. *Rel.*

titatáani (*rt. titata*) (t.v.) lower a vessel suspended by a cord, e.g., lower a basket secured to someone's forehead with a tumpline.

títáani *rt. tita* (t.v.) harvest an *amariyaaja* (**pijuayo** palm) fruit bunch (**racimo**) by detaching it from the trunk, generally by using a long pole with a hook or loop on the end. This is the only palm species to which this term is applied, since the fruit bunches of other species are more securely attached to their trunks and cannot be detached in this manner. *Rel.* titaajúuni (*rt. titaájuu*) (t.v.) detach or remove several objects from a larger entity or entities of which they form a part, especially, heads of corn from corn plants, but also, e.g., hands of plantains from a larger bunch of plantains, or limbs from an animal, in butchering it.

títáani *rt. tita* (t.v.) wean child from breastfeeding.

titaaríni *rt. titaárii* (t.v.) cut loose, with a single cut, several attached pieces, e.g., cut off several splinters or segments from a piece of wood with a single machete cut. Prototypically, this term refers to a technique for working a log to a make canoe, in which a tool, typically an axe, but also possibly a chainsaw, is first used to make multiple vertical cuts, 2-4cm deep and 4-6cm apart, into the surface of a part of the log that must be entirely removed; then, after some 10 to 15 of these cuts have been made, the cutting tool is used horizontally, parallel to the surface,

in order to cut off all of the chunks made by the vertical cuts.

titi *impf.rt.* of **titíini**

titi *impf.rt.* of **titíini**

titiija (n.) heel of foot. ► *Gram.*

Poss.pref.

titika *irreg.pl.* **tiitiwa**, **titikaka** (n.)

1. foot of human being or animal, whether fleshy or hoofed. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.* 2. footprint. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.* *Rel. pari titikana* (adj.) wide-footed.

titika ijákiisiiija *lit.* split foot (n.) **pie lajoso**, malady in which the sole of the foot is split by numerous small, painful cracks in the skin.

titika jírítiiki *irreg.pl.* **titika jírítiikiya** *lit.* chest of foot (n.) sole of foot. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

titika kíyíina *lit.* depression of foot (n.) arch of foot. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

titikáani *rt.* **titika** (t.v.) gather together fruits or seeds that have fallen from a tree and are lying scattered at its base.

titikáini *rt.* **titikii** *dialect.var.* of **nirikáini**

titíini *rt.* **titi** *impf.rt.* **titi** (i.v.) stop breastfeeding.

titíini *rt.* **titi** *impf.rt.* **titi** (i.v.) come loose, speaking of something that is tied, hooked, or otherwise attached, e.g., a boat that was tied up or a fish that is hooked on a fish hook, that subsequently comes loose.

titítáani *rt.* **titítáa** 1. (t.v.) take apart or disassemble a house frame or roof by untying the connections between timbers of the frame, in the former case, and between

crisnejas and rafters, in the latter.

2. (t.v.) harvest bunch of fruit from the larger bunch of which it is a part, e.g., a hand of plantains from its larger bunch or **racimo**, bunch or of **aguaje** palm fruit from its **racimo**. *act./mid.* **titítáini** (middle)

titítáini *rt.* **titítáa** 1. (i.v.) for something to detach, come off, or fall off, speaking of something that forms part larger entity by virtue of being an integral part of that entity or tied to it, e.g., a chunk of soil from a river bank, a piece of bark from a tree trunk, or thatch from a roof. 2. (i.v.) collapse or erode, speaking of the moment that a large chunk of a river bank that has been undermined by erosion splits off and collapses into the river. *act./mid.* **titítáani** (active)

tíwaku (adv.) places, various spatially distributed locations. *Ex. Kínaa aamíyaakiki tíwaku asúraaja paníini = jata.* *You will travel to various places looking for manioc.* *Ex. Tíwaku na = ajítii.* *They are sitting in various places.*

tiwaakwaárika (adv.) of varied or numerous forms, types, or manners.

tiwáani *rt.* **tiika** *drv.rt.* **tiwa** (t.v.) wipe a surface to dry or clean, be it with one's hand or a cloth.

tii (adv.) there; medial spatial locative adverb, used to indicate locations more distant from the speaker than those indexed by **iiti** 'here', but not as distant as those indexed by **túra** 'there'.

tijiiraji (adv.) on the other side; specifically, the region on the other

side of a broad intervening space which can be traveled through or over with no difficulty, e.g., a river, a road, or a garden; this term cannot be used if the intervening entity either prevents movement by blocking the way, e.g., a house, or if it requires significant climbing, e.g., a hill. *Ex. Piyíini*

na = aáriiriikuraaná aasamu tjiíraji. *All of them had passed to the other side of the creek.*

tiikiikáani (n.) **viejilla**, a variety of **guineo**, or small sweet plantain, that has a thick but short trunk. The unusually large bunches of plantains produced by this variety eventually rest on the ground when they become too large for the tree to support; it was traditionally believed that children who ate these plantains would be unable to grow to their full height.

tiímaaka (n.) **majás** or Paca, large nocturnal rodent species that is frequently hunted in the San Antonio area. *Sci. Agouti paca.*

► *Anth.* According to Iquito oral tradition, this rodent and the **shushupe** snake transform into each other when they get old.

tiímaaka amáriyaaja *lit.* Paca Peach Palm (n.) variety of *amariyaaja*, **pijuayo** palm, whose fruits have alternating red and white streaks, reminiscent of the markings of *tiímaaka*, pacas. *Sci. Bactris gasipaes var.*

tiímaaka ámuusiina *lit.* Paca beard (n.) **varillal caspi**, species of tree that grows near **varillales** in swampy ground, it resembled a

parinari, with a straight, grayish-colored trunk with very heavy, hard wood, and with roots that emerge from the trunk, like **pona** palm (*tatii*), but lacking the thorns that cover **pona** roots; it is not used in any way by Iquitos.

tiímaaka iísaku *lit.* Paca rat (n.) species of large arboreal rat whose body reaches 20 cm, but with a very short tail that reaches only some 1-2 cm in length, its back is brownish, with broad, flattish, stiff hairs, and white below; it has thus far defied identification, but probably a short-tailed opossum species.

tiímaakákana

irreg.pl. tiímaakákiaaki (n.) **majás rumo**, variety of manioc that produces large tubers with purplish skin and has markings on the stalk reminiscent of the markings on the *tiímaaka* (**majás**); this variety is no longer cultivated.

tiimiya (n.) **tohuayo** or Common Pauraque, nocturnal bird species. *Sci. Nyctidromus albicollis.* ► *Anth.* According to Iquito oral tradition, this bird was the brother-in-law of the man who transformed into the moon, and it was he who informed the world of the moon's name after the transformation, despite the fact that anyone who revealed the name of the moon was threatened with death; the *tiimiya* was able to escape this fate because of its characteristically evasive manner of flying.

tiimuu *irreg.pl. tiimuuwa* • from Sp. **timón**. (n.) keel of canoe.

tiimúuni *rt.* **tiimuu** (i.v.) attach keel to the hull of a canoe.

tiinaaja • from Sp. **tinaja**. (n.) **tinaja**, a type of urn-like ceramic vessel, typically used to store liquids, such as manioc beer, introduced in the early 20th century; generally made with a small base and a bulging body that tapers to a comparative small mouth, with a flaring lip.

tíini *rt.* **tii** **1.** (i.v.) be attached to, when the area of the point of contact between the two objects is comparable to the size of the object being attached, as in the case of a piece of paper being attached to a wall. **2.** (t.v.) be hung up or tied, speaking of a hammock that has been prepared for use by stretching it out and tying the ropes at its ends to suitable supports. **3.** (t.v.) for a nest to be attached to a tree, speaking of certain species of insect that construct nests whose point of attachment with the exterior of the host tree has a surface area that is significant in comparison to the overall size of the nest, e.g., the nest of *iísuuja ajapaka* wasps.

tíini *rt.* **tii** (i.v.) line up in doing agricultural work; for a group to organize themselves in a line, facing the same direction, to systematically carry out work, typically in a garden, which involves them advancing together across the garden, for example, clearing, planting, or weeding.

tiiniwiitáni *rt.* **tiiniwiíta** (t.v.) repeatedly follow someone or something, e.g., a dog that

repeatedly follows its master, or a hunter who keeps following an animal that gets away from him from time to time.

tiipiitii *irreg.pl.* **tiipiitiwa** • from Port. **tipití**. (n.) **tipití**, manioc press formerly used in making **fariña**, and introduced to Iquito territory in the late 19th century. It was manufactured by weaving strips of bark of the balsa tree (*paítina*) into the form of a tube. This tube was filled with grated manioc, suspended at one end, and the bottom pulled on, which, due to the nature of the weave, reduced the diameter of the tube, squeezing out fluid from the grated manioc.

tíira (loc.dem) there, distal locative demonstrative. *Ex.* **K = jjiitiaárikí tíira.** *I was sitting over there.*

tíirajiina *rt.* **tíirajii** (adj.) from there, i.e., originating from a point distal to the deictic center. *Ex.* **Kapiki iina asúraaja tíirajiina, iina taana nasikuúra = jina.** *Cook this manioc (that originates) from over there, from that other chacra.*

tíirajiita (adv.) **1.** on the other side; specifically, on the other side of an intervening object relative to the deictic center (typically the location of the speaker), where the intervening object is something that stands vertically upwards from the ground, such as a house, a buttress root, or a fallen tree. *Ex.* **Átiji = na = jaa, na = makikiáaki nuu = siriku, iina taana tíirajiita, naajaa iítijiita iina taana.** *So then, they slept by his side, the one on the other side and the other on this side.*

2. the space outside of an enclosed region, when the deictic center (typically the location of the speaker) is located inside that region. 3. on the way back, upon returning; either during the interval of the return leg of a trip, or upon returning to the deictic center.

tiirakuma (adv.) along the way, going away from the deictic center; indicates that the eventuality denoted by the clause was realized repeatedly by the subject while moving in a trajectory away from deictic center.

tiirakuma (adv.) there, along that path; this speaker-distal spatial adverb indicates a path along which some activity, typically a motion, is realized. *Ex. Tiirakuma kia = iikumaa. Walk along there (indicating a path in the distance).*

tiirakumaji (adv.) along the way, coming towards the deictic center; indicates that the eventuality denoted by the clause was realized repeatedly by the subject while moving in a trajectory towards the deictic center. *Ex. Nu = áriikwaa tiirakumaji. He comes singing along the way.*

tiiriwa *irreg.pl.* of **tirija**

tiiríira (adv.) further away; more distant from the deictic center in the relative reference system, i.e., without reference to elevation off the ground, or position relative to the river.

tiiríiraata (adv.) away, in a direction away from the deictic center; the attribute of a path of

motion to be oriented away from the deictic center, in the relative reference system, i.e., without reference to elevation off the ground, or position relative to the river.

tiisíira • from Sp. **tishela**. (n.) **tishela**, a tool formerly used in rubber tapping, which had the form of a cup with its edge sharpened on one edge so that it could be inserted into the bark of trees to collect the sap that dripped from cuts made in their bark.

tiitáani *rt. tiita* (t.v.) follow a person or animal, be it immediately or after a significant delay.

tiitiwa *irreg.pl.* of **titika**

tiitíini *rt. tiitü* 1. (i.v.) cling to a surface, said of insects, spiders, geckos, certain lizards, and the like, that are capable of clinging to vertical surfaces. 2. (i.v.) hold on to something for stability or security, e.g., hold on to a tree trunk emerging from a river to rest while swimming, hold on to pole to avoid falling over while leaning over. 3. (i.v.) put one's lips to a drinking vessel.

Tiitíisi *free.var.* of **Siirítaja**

tiniki *free.var.* of **tanaka** ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

tníija (n.) crop, organ found in birds which serves as an additional stomach. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

tirijátina *rt. tirijáti* (adj.) speckled, mottled, dotted, or streaked, with small areas of one color against a larger background of another color, often said of the

coloration of animals, e.g., *júuti* (Rufescent Tiger Herons), *títmaaka* (Pacas), and *pisiki niyini* (juvenile Tapirs).

tíwija *ELY pers.var.* of **túwija**

tíwisíkiija *HDC pers.var.* of **tuwisíkiija**

tii (rel.pro.) where. *Ex.*

Na = juúkuriikiaaki = na níya = jina, kaámi = ji, niiku = ji, tii na = iyaáriki. *They came down to the earth from above, from up high, where they were flying. Ex. Kíí = ta kápuuyaa tii pí = tasiki, tii nu = pajátirii.* *I was repairing our fish trap there, where it had gotten a hole.*

tii *allomorph* of **taá** ► *Gram.* This allomorph of the copula does not bear a high tone, but rather assigns a high tone to eligible final moras of immediately preceding words.

tíini *rt. tii* (t.v.) place snugly together, weave tightly, arrange relatively long and slender entities parallel and close together so that they are placed snugly next to one another, leaving little in the way of gaps between them, e.g., the vertical laths or planks of a wall, the palm leaves in an *iitaari* (crisneja thatch panel), or the woof in tightly woven fabric.

tíini (interj.) “I don’t know!”, expression of ignorance of some state of affairs.

tíirika (adv.) distant, outside of the realm of common experience of the speaker and interlocutors, said, e.g., of the mythical place from which **pijuayo** palms were brought, or the

places from which foreign visitors come.

tiirija (n.) freckle or mole.

tiiti (interrog.) where, to where. *Ex. Wíija, tiiti kia = íkwaki? Wife, where have you gone? Ex.*

Na = tiitakiaaki = ná iina aaka, kaa na = nakusiaáriki = na tíitiiji iina ánií aaka. *They followed the river, and they didn’t know where the river came from.*

tiiti (indefinite pronoun) wherever, any place; this element is used to express indefinite locations. *Ex. Iina nu = sapukwaka, anuu kia = kiyíítaki tiiti iina ítuu kiáaja muúkwaaya.* *That froth, you rub that on wherever the rainbow burned you. Ex. Jawáari na = aátikiaaki kanáaja, “Aájapaki tii tiiti kinaa tikiaárii.” Then later they told us, “There is nowhere for you to enter.”*

tiiti (rel.pro.) where. ► *Gram.* In this sense, this form is largely considered interchangeable with *tii*. *Ex. Nu = siwaániriikiaaki = ná tíiti = na iipi iikiaáriki = na siíruwa, maasiána síruku = na.* *He arrived where the woolly monkeys lived, lots of woolly monkeys.*

tíitiiji (interrog.) from where.

► *Gram.* One would expect the form **tíiti* from the compositionality of the elements *tíiti* ‘where’ and the ablative clitic = *ji*. *Ex. Aa, máaya, tíitiiji kia = nikisarií? Hey, child, from where did you appear?*

tiitiika (adv.) to whatever point or extent.

tiitiika (interrog.) **1.** to what point, to what extent, or up to where. **2.** interrogative used to question quantities that can be measured, e.g., quantity of manioc, length of a log, weight of meat.

tiitíira (interrog.) to where, to what destination; interrogative that seeks information about the destination of some moving entity.

tiíyíiya *ELY pers.var.* of **tiíyíyi**

tiíyíyi (n.) **manshaco** or Jabiru, species of large stork rarely seen in traditional Iquito territory, but more common on larger rivers, such as the Amazon proper. *Sci. Jabiru mycteria. ELY pers.var. tiíyíiya.*

tiíyuukwáani (n.) species of woodcreeper with long, curved red bill, most commonly encountered in Iquito territory in flooded forests (*ikwaana*), with a distinctive loud call. *Sci. Campylorhamphus trochilirostris.*

tiíyuukwáani *rt. tiíyuukwa 1.* (i.v.) emit a series of whistles or high-pitched yells; Iquitos reportedly traditionally yelled in this manner when they succeeded in felling a large tree. **2.** (i.v.) call, speaking of the manner in which the *tawikiri* (Black-Fronted Nunbird or **tahuicuro**) calls; according to Iquito oral tradition, this call was a warning to fellow animals that an eagle or a jaguar was about to attack.

tujúniikíiya *lit.* flicker (n.) **isula tingotero**, species of dark-colored ant measuring 1cm in length, with a powerful sting. According to Iquito

oral tradition, this sting is delivered with its rear with a perceptible flick, which is reflected in its name. *Sci. Odontomachus bauri.*

tukúruuja *irreg.pl. tukúruuwa* (n.) general term for all species of termite that make their globular nests in the branches of trees or their analogues (e.g., house posts); unlike *ijíkija*, *tukúruuja* do not attack living trees. *Sci. Nasute spp. free.var. anatiija.*

turi *impf.rt.* of **turúuni**

turíini *rt. turi* (t.v.) smoke food, typically for purposes of preservation, be it meat, fish, or manioc.

turuja *irreg.pl. turujaka, tuuruwa* (n.) manioc that is first boiled and smoked over a fire until it is quite dry; manioc was prepared in this way to preserve it for up to several months, principally to take on long trips; to consume, the outer, heavily smoked, layer was scraped off, and the pieces boiled again to soften them.

turukuni *irreg.pl. turukuniwa* (n.) **iguano machaco** or **paucar machaco**, species of snake with black and yellow spots that reaches up to 1.5m in length; traditionally it was believed that if one uttered the name of this snake, it would immediately seek out the speaker and attack him. *Sci. Spilotes pullatus.*

turuna (n.) unidentified species of slender tree that grows in areas of higher elevation and produces yellow, somewhat squarish, and

edible, but not particularly tasty, fruits.

turuníini *rt.* **turuni** (t.v.) dry quickly, for something to dry quickly as a result of an environmental agent, e.g., strong sun or strong wind. *Ex.* **Ajaana anásana nu = turuniki kí = sinaakiya.** *The strong sun quickly dried my clothes.*

túruu *irreg.pl.* **túruuwa** (n.) **sapomotor**, large toad which sings at night with a sound that recalls a boat motor (hence its name in local Spanish), it sings in large numbers when the river drops from its height in the wet season (approximately March-May). *Sci. Bufo marinus.*

turúuni *rt.* **turu** *impf.rt.* **turi** (i.v.) dry, to be in the process of drying.

Turuuríisa *free.var.* of **Piírnaja**
turuutaníini *rt.* **turuutánii** (t.v.) be drying something, in the case that one is involved in the drying process, e.g., holding it up, or turning it over, to make sure it dries completely.

turuutáani *rt.* **turuuta** (i.v.) dry, for something to be in the process of drying, said of things that take a long time to dry.

tuwaakíira *irreg.pl.* **tuwaakiya** (n.)
1. ear canal, inner ear. 2. eye of needle, used in expression *ijuuti tuwaakúura*. *JPI pers.var.*
tuwaakúura.

tuwaakúura *JPI pers.var.* of **tuwaakíira** *irreg.pl.* **tuwaakiya**

tuwaasíini *rt.* **tuwaasii** *Nanay dialect.var.* of **tuujíini**

tuwiina *dialect.var.* of **muwaasi**

túwija *irreg.pl.* **tuúwiya, tuwíjaka** (n.)
1. bony defensive spur or spine of fish, particularly the stinger of a stingray or the spur or spine that forms the part of certain fishes' dorsal or ventral fins. 2. horn or antler of mammal. *dialect.var.*
táaja. *ELY pers.var.* **tíwija.**

tuwisíkiija *irreg.pl.* **tuwisíkiya** *lit.* earwax (n.) species of grub that grows in *jimúti* fungus, measuring only a 1cm or so in length; traditionally these were gathered in large numbers, and cooked by wrapping them in leaves and placing the bundle in coals; its name derives from the similarity that the fungus it lives in bears to an ear, and the grub's occupation of it. *HDC pers.var.* **tíwisíkiija.**

tuwisíkiija *irreg.pl.* **tuwisíkiya** (n.) earwax. ► *Gram. Poss.pref.*

tuwisíkiya *irreg.pl.* of **tuwisíkiija**

tuu (interj.) indeed, truly; this *verum* focus particle expresses an emphasis on the truth of the assertion with which it is associated; it is often used in contexts when the speaker is drawing a contrast between some state of affairs that holds at the time of speaking, but it did not hold before. ► *Gram.* This particle often appears as part of the expression *aákari tuu*, which is typically employed to indicate the realization or culmination of some anticipated or awaited state of affairs. *Ex.* "Aákari tuu, *kia = ánaajiki,*" **níitamu aátikiaaki = ná ina miisaji.** "Now you have really healed," the vulture said to the

woman. Ex. **Jawaári = na = wa tuu, iina miisaji iikwakura tíira.** After that indeed, the woman went over there. free.var. **túura.**

tuujiini *rt.* **tuújii** (t.v.) hear or listen. *Nanay dialect.* var. **tuwaasíini.**

tuujiitáani *rt.* **tuujiíta 1.** (t.v.) listen with great attention for something, typically an animal, to betray its location by making a sound. **2.** (t.v.) eavesdrop or listen surreptitiously typically while hidden from view of those talking.

tuujúuni *rt.* **tuújuu** (t.v.) flick, typically with a finger, whether to displace a small entity or to attract the attention of another person.

Tuúkani (prop.n.) man of considerable social influence and personal strength, and possibly a **kuuráaka** or chief, who lived in the area in which San Antonio was founded, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, dying some time in the early 1920s; he was renowned for his industry, bravery, and prowess in spear duels.

tuukina *rt.* **tuuki** (adj.) narrow, of lesser width, said of flat objects, e.g., a plank.

tuuku *free.var.* of **sakana** *irreg.pl.* **tuukuya** ▶ *Sem.* This variant reflects part-whole metonymy, where the part (the tumpline, **tuuku**) made from the bark of the tree (**sakana**) comes to refer to the tree itself.

túuku *irreg.pl.* **tuúkuya** (n.) **1.** ear, speaking of either the exterior ear and ear canal as a whole or only the

exterior part of the ear. **2.** handle, speaking of loop-like handles, such as those found on baskets, pots, and cups.

tuuku *irreg.pl.* **tuukuya** (n.) tumpline, a strap made by stripping the bark off of **sakana** trees, used to assist in carrying heavy loads by attaching the tumpline to the load in such a fashion that the strap can be held against the forehead, so that the weight can be supported by the muscles in the neck and upper back.

Tuúkuyi (prop.n.) name of Maajanakáni man who lived on the Chambira in the first decades of the 20th century, and died in approximately 1955; he received the surname Tocuyo from his patrón Eliazar Díaz, but his children changed their surname to Sánchez.

túuna (n.) **cumaseba** or **lanza caspi**, species of tree similar to **remo caspi** in having small buttress roots. This species has white wood and a dark, chocolate-colored heartwood; the heartwood in the buttress roots was traditionally used to make **túuna** spears. Its bark serves to treat arthritis, when mixed with **aguardiente** and other barks. *Sci.* **Swartzia polyphylla.**

túuna (n.) type of fishing spear made from the heavy heartwood of the buttress roots of the **túuna** tree, used to fish for large prey such as **sámuu (paiche)**, **matu (gamitana)**, and **aakáayi (vaca marina)**. The spear was assembled with a detachable metal tip that was attached to the spear's shaft with a long cord; when the prey was

struck, it would typically flee, detaching the head and unspooling the cord attached to the shaft; this cord would subsequently be reeled back in with the exhausted prey.

túuni *rt. tuu* (i.v.) said of people or animals, to be full with food or drink.

túuni *rt. tuu* (t.v.) make holes in the trunk of a palm in order to facilitate the laying of eggs by palm weevils, so that their grubs, especially *aniita marajákwa* and *muusajákwa*, will grow in that trunk in great numbers, for later harvesting and consumption.

túura *free.var.* of **tuu**

tuúrisiija • from Sp. **torres**. (n.) **zúngaro torres** or **pez torres**, species of catfish that reaches up to 2m in length, with a dark brown back and pale yellow belly. It is encountered in the deep spots of large rivers, and is capable of severing large fish hooks with its powerful jaws. *Sci. Phractocephalus hemioliopterus*.

tuurúuja • from Sp. **toronja**. (n.) citrus tree with fruit similar to a grapefruit; this cultigen was introduced into Iquito territory in the early 20th century.

tuútuuja (n.) species of worm that grows in the flesh and skin of wild and domesticated animals, as well as people; this worm, 1-3cm in length, is noticed when it forms a small eruption in the skin, from which its tip emerges from time to time; Iquitos observe that it is transmitted by mosquitoes, and that

it is best treated by applying **ampi**, concentrated tobacco juice, to the hole in which the worm is growing, and squeezing the worm out of the hole when it emerges from its hole in reaction to the **ampi**. *Sci. Dermatobia hominis*.

tuutúuja (n.) type of traditional small knife; its precise form and its manner of manufacture is now unknown.

túuwa • from Sp. **toa**. (n.) **toa**, species of **zúngaro**-type catfish that lives in creeks and rivers, typically 50cm-75cm in length, light gray in color, with a single wide black stripe on its side running down from its dorsal fin towards its belly. *Sci. Hemisorubim platyrhynchos*.

tuúwiya *irreg.pl.* of **túwija**

U

ujii *irreg.pl. ujiiwa* • from Sp. **ojé**.

(n.) **ojé**, species of tree valued for its medicinal uses across much of Peruvian Amazonia. Its sap, gathered from cuts in its trunk, is used as a vermifuge. Iquitos traditionally believed that it was dangerous to consume the sap without following particular restrictions after its ingestion, including not eating salt or bathing with cold water for eight days; and not eating animal fat or sweet things, not walking in the rain or strong sun, and not having sex for a month. *Sci. Ficus insipida*.

UU

uumáana *rt.* **uumáa** (adj.) large, big.

uumáana kásiiri *lit.* big moon (n.) full moon.

uumaarii *irreg.pl.* **uumaariiwa** • from Sp. **umarí**. (n.) **umarí**, tree species that produces edible ovoid fruits 5-10cm in length, with several millimeters of rich oily flesh surrounding a large seed. The tree occurs both in the wild and as a cultigen, although the Iquitos did not traditionally cultivate it, having become familiar with it in the early 20th century. *Sci. Pouraqueiba sericea*.

uumáata (adv.) a lot, very, intensely, to a great degree, or for a long time; realize to a great or extreme degree some eventuality.

Ex. **Nu = tikiaáriikiaaná**

takinakúura, maakwaárika, kaa

uumáata áriitáani = jata, náaji

maakwaárika, kaa samuu

tuujjini = íira nuu. *He entered the*

lake slowly, without paddling much,

slowly, so that the paiche would not

hear him. *Ex.* **Jaa uumáata**

kia = iikirii káami! *You were*

upriver for a long time! *Ex.*

“Uumáata kí = samiírii,”

nu = imatíriikuraana

kí = niaatíja nawiítana. *“I am very*

tired,” he responded to my late mother.

uumáata (adj.) much, a lot, or a large quantity of an entity, denoted by a mass noun. *Ex.* **Uumáata kinaa karásiika katákwaa.** *Go gather a lot of achiote.*

W

waitii *irreg.pl.* **waitiwa** • from Sp. **huaytiti**. (n.) **huaytiti**, unidentified species of small worm-like insect that constructs a protective covering out of small sticks that it is able to carry with it when it moves. The insect typically secures one end of this covering to the underside of a leaf, from which it hangs. It is known for producing a chime-like *tii tii tii* sound at night. ► *Anth.* According to Iquito oral tradition, taking one of these creatures into one's home confers good luck in hunting.

waiwáasi • from Q. **huayhuashi**. (n.) term used for two very similar species of relatively large red squirrel, which were formerly hunted for food. *Sci. Sciuirus spadiceus, Sciuirus igniventris.*

= **waja** (adv.) in contrast, unexpectedly; indicates that something about the utterance contrasts with expectations or propositions implicit or explicit in the previous discourse. ► *Gram.* This clitic bears a mobile HLL tonal melody. *Ex. Aákari = waja, nu = nikii maasiána tiímaaka. Now (unlike before) he finds lots of pacas. Ex. Iina = waja anapa, nu = siwaánikiaaki = ná tiijíraji.*

As for the macaw, he arrived at the other side.

waka • from Q. **huaca**. (n.) **huaca**, species of bush introduced in the early 20th century as a source of fish poison for fishing; formerly it was commonly cultivated in gardens, but now it is seen only rarely. In order to use as a fish poison, the leaves of the plant are pulped and mixed with either *amariyaaja (pjuayo)* or *nisikati (aguaje)* palm fruit flesh and formed into small balls 2cm in diameter. These balls are thrown from the riverbank into strategic parts of the river, especially **palizadas**, areas with considerable submerged driftwood. It has an effect similar to *nuúruu (barbasco)*, asphyxiating the fish and causing them to float to the surface, where they can be retrieved easily with fishing spears or hand nets. *Sci. Clibadium sp.*

waka • from Sp. **vaca**. (n.) cow, cattle.

waka niiti *free.var.* of **muúkwaayi naami** *lit.* cow tongue • calque of Sp. *lengua de vaca*.

wákii *irreg.pl.* **wákiiwa** (n.) **sacha shimbillo** or **sacha guabilla**, a

species of tree that mainly grows on river banks, especially on beaches. It has inedible, brown, furry, crescent-shaped bean-pod-like fruits some 10cm in length, and the leaves are also somewhat furry. *Sci. Inga sp.*

wápapa • from Sp. **huapapa**. (n.) Boat-billed Heron, species of heron with a very broad bill, found in Iquito territory in the vicinity of the **Cocha de Wayta**. *Sci. Cochlearius cochlearius*.

wásiami *Chambira dialect. var. of jaakána*

wasiárajá (n.) species of **ofbujurqui**-type fish that resembles **acarahuasú**, and is found in larger rivers, measuring up to 25cm in length. It is overall reddish brown in color, with a dark circle on its tail.

wásiuujá *Maájanakáani dialect. var. of káaji*

Wásiuujáánaaka (prop.n.) an Iquito man who lived in the Pintuyacu River basin in the early 20th century. A son-in-law of *Yarijáani*, the famous Iquito *kuuráaka* (leader), he is now best known for having wrestled *Yarijáani* unsuccessfully in a test of strength that was intended to determine if he was worthy to become *kuuráaka* following *Yarijáani's* death.

waakapuu *irreg.pl. waakapuuwa* • from Sp. **huacapú**. (n.) **huacapú**, species of tree that grows on high ground, up to a diameter of 75 cm. Its bark is flakey, and its trunk is

free of branches until the very top of the tree. The outer layer of its wood is relatively soft, but its heartwood is very hard and is prized for house posts. Its bark, soaked in **aguardiente**, is taken as a tonic for anemia. *Sci. Minquartia guianensis*.

waakapuurána • from Sp. **huacapurana**. (n.) **huacapurana**, a species of tree that grows on the banks of rivers and lakes. The tree grows in two forms, either as a single trunk, which is considered the 'male' (**macho**) of the species, or with multiple trunks emerging from a single set of roots, which is considered the 'female' (**hembra**). Its hard wood is valued as firewood. Its bark is considered medicinal; after soaking it **aguardiente**, the liquid is drunk as a tonic for colds and rheumatism. *Sci. Campsiandra sp.*

waanaáwana • from Sp. **guanábana**. (n.) **guanábana**, species of fruit tree introduced in the San Antonio area in the early 20th century. *Sci. Annona muricata*.

wáara • from Sp. **bala**. (n.) musket shot or shotgun cartridge.

waarata 3.poss. of = **árata** *fst.spch. waarta*

waarata aámiikáaka *lit. yesterday's/tomorrow's fellow day* (n.) the day two days away from the present day in either the past or future, i.e., the day before yesterday or the day after tomorrow.

waarata kaaya aatiána *irreg.pl. waarata kaaya atiáapi lit.*

person who speaks about his fellow people (n.) nosy person who is overly concerned with the matters of their neighbors, often maliciously, and is inclined to gossip about them.

waaráata • from Sp. **balata**. (n.) general term for three species of trees that produce latex sap, *taasíita waaráata* (**balata sapotina**), *tipakuuka* (**balata quebradizo**), and **balata** proper, which were commercially exploited from the late 19th century through the late 1960s in the San Antonio area, but especially intensely until the early 20th century.

wáari (adv.) **1.** then, subsequently, afterwards; indicates that the eventuality denoted by the clause in which this element appears occurs subsequent to the eventuality denoted by the previous clause. This adverb is often used when the eventualities involved constitute steps in a larger process, or when they are seen as connected episodes in a larger arc of events. ► *Gram.* In this sense, the adverb appears in clause-initial, often sentence-initial, position. *Ex.* **Jíitíkari nu = ipaásii = na, wáari kíaá nuu raatiki.** *When it has fermented, then you will drink it.* *Ex.* **Kia = ánaajisakari, wáari kía = tarawaájuurii.** *If you get healthy, then you will work.* **2.** while, in the meanwhile, in the meantime; indicates that the eventuality denoted by the clause in which this element appears overlaps temporally with some other

eventuality, often expressed in a preceding sentence. ► *Gram.* In this sense, the adverb appears post-verbally. *Ex.* **Marataki paápaaja wáari, kw = arakiika, pí = kapiini = íira.** *Gut the fish in the meantime, nephew, for us to cook.* *Ex.* **Kíija, k = itaákuuyaa wáari.** *In the meantime, I'll get the fire going.*

waárika (adv.) at once, just do (something); adverb that expresses an intention or desire that the eventuality denoted by the clause in which it appears be realized promptly and without further delay, often in the face of possible reasons for delay or past evidence of delays, and often conveying a sense of impatience or frustration with the amount of time that has been taken thus far. *Ex.* **Kí = nakariíyaa nuúkiika kusi kiráani waáriká = yaajaa, nuúkiika kusi amíyaja asúraaja kiráani.** *I just want to peel one potful, to peel one full potful of manioc.* *Ex.* **Jawaárika = kija kía = iikwaki.** *Just go right away.* *JPI pers.var.* **jawaárika.**

waaríina • from Sp. **fariña**. (n.) **fariña**, a dry, coarse meal made from manioc, which can remain edible for years, and is principally eaten during long trips away from gardens where manioc is available. Introduced to Iquito people in the early 20th century by rubber tappers, it is prepared by first soaking whole manioc tubers submerged in the river for 2-3 days, until they begin to decompose slightly. The tubers are then

recovered, washed, and left to decompose on land for a few more days, until they begin to soften. Once softened, the tubers are mashed and the inedible fibers are removed. Finally, the mash is stirred continuously and vigorously for several hours while simultaneously being toasted in a very large flat pan, until a hard, dry, granular meal results. *Ex.* **Waariínaka na = miisiíyaa.** *They are making fariña (various batches in various places).*

waarísita • from Sp. *balista*. *fst.spch.* Tee penultimate vowel is typically elided, yielding the form **waaríista** (n.) bow; Iquitos had no familiarity with bows until the early 20th century, at which point some people adopted them for bow fishing.

waasiaárika *dialect.var.* of **jaakáana** *irreg.pl.* **waasiaáriwa**, **waasiaárikaka** ► *Socio.* This variant was reportedly used by the Yareja family.

waátina *rt.* **waáti** (adj.) good smelling, said specifically of the appetizing smell characteristic of smoking or smoked meat.

waatísiija (n.) **fierro uma**, one of the larger species of **cotolo**-type catfishes, reaching some 35cm in length. It is a large-bellied fish with a very hard head, and a generally dark body except for its belly, which is light-colored. It lives in lakes and **tahuampas** (inundated areas), but it is uncommon in the San Antonio area.

waatiiruu *irreg.pl.* **waatiiruuwa** • from Sp. **batelón**. (n.) any boat other than the traditional Iquito dugout canoe (*iímína*), from smaller plank boats to large multi-level boats.

waáyuuri *irreg.pl.* **waáyuuriwa** (n.) 1. general term for **carachamas**, a family of armored catfishes, often dark gray in color, whose scales form a hard exoskeleton. These bottom-dwellers have the somewhat flattened body shape typical of catfishes, and are a prized food throughout much Peruvian Amazonia, especially for the preparation of soups. *Sci. Loricariidae spp.* 2. species of **carachama**, an armored fish with yellowish-gray scales that lives in the larger rivers of the area, reaching up to 25cm in length. Unlike other **carachama** species, it has neither spine clusters on its head nor fleshy tentacle-like growths on its mouth.

Wísiikani (prop.n.) The nickname assigned by some Iquitos to Manuela Luisa de Güimack, wife of the **patrón** Elias Güimack, due her tendency to issue commands by first saying “wishii”, an interjection whose meaning remains obscure.

wíija (n.) wife; affectionate vocative term used by a man to address his wife. ► *Gram.* Referential counterpart: *majána*. *Ex.* **Wíija, tiiti kia = íikii?** *Wife, where are you?*

wíira • from Q. **wira**. (n.) 1. animal or human body fat, whether still attached to the body, or rendered

as the result of cooking. ► *Gram.* *Poss.pref.* when denoting body fat.
2. any edible fat, oil, or grease.

wiirana *rt. wiira* (adj.) fatty, for a piece of meat to be fatty, or for a persona or an animal to carry a notable quantity of fat, a prized quality in fish and game animals.

wiiraajúuni *rt. wiiraájuu* (t.v.) fry food using cooking oil or animal fat.

wiiraaki *dialect.var.* of **káraaki**

wiiraaki *irreg.pl. wiiraakiwa* (n.) wax candle, an innovation introduced during the Rubber Boom of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

wiiraakúusi

irreg.pl. wirakuúsiwaaka • from Q. **viracocha**. (n.) a ‘señor’, term applied in the early and mid 20th century to members of the upper levels of the regional social hierarchy, generally upper-class mestizos who were engaged in commercial activity.

wiiriiri *irreg.pl. wiiriiriwa* (n.)

huiririma, species of palm that grows in inundating areas along river and lake edges. Similar in general form to the *niikami* (**chambira**) palm, though with a more slender trunk, its trunk is covered with large numbers of long sharp spines, and it produces edible fruits similar to *pájaati* (**chambira** fruits). Traditionally, baskets for short-term use were woven from the resilient central veins of the leaves of young fronds of this palm. *Sci. Astrocaryum jauari*.

wiiríni *rt. wiirii* 1. (i.v.) emit or make sound, be it something that emits sound by its own action, like an animal, motor, or radio, or something that makes a sound by virtue of something acting on it, like a drum. Note that this term does not apply to sounds made by the human voice. *Ex. Jiíta = na nu = sikiikuraaná iina siísaramaajitáami paatíina aaka = jina, na = tuújiikuraaná iina aaka, na = tuújiikuraaná aaka wiiríni, Siuuu!* As he threw the three pieces of balsa wood into the water, they heard the water roar, Shuuu! 2. (i.v.) sing or call, said of certain species of birds and animals that have prolonged or repetitive calls, including birds such as roosters, doves, and certain species of toucans, but also animals such as Howler Monkeys and Dusky Titi monkeys. *Ex. Kutatáni = aákuji, jiítikari kaakáraaja wiiriíyaa, wáari kii = ta makiítaa nuu (kw = aníriti).* In the wee hours (this morning), when the rooster crows, then I was dreaming of her (my aunt).

wiiriitáni *rt. wiiriíta* (a.v.) ask a question. ► *Gram.* An optional NP object indicates the recipient of the question; this verb also commonly takes an optional direct speech report complement clause expressing the question asked. *Ex. Nu = wiiriitakiaaki = ná nuu, “Saakaa kia = miíyaa iiti?”* He asked him, “What are you doing here?”

wúmpu *irreg.pl. wúmpuka* • from Sp. **bombo**. (n.) **bombo**, a

type of two-sided drum introduced into Iquito territory in the early 20th century; according to current elders, Iquitos did not traditionally use drums. ► *Gram.* There is no tone shift in the plural form.

wúursa *irreg.pl.* **wúursaka** • from Sp. **bolsa**. (n.) bag manufactured from fabric or plastic. ► *Gram.* There is no tone shift in the plural form.

wúusa • from Sp. **bosa**. (n.) **bosa**, term used for several bee species whose nests have a similar structure consisting of a long, pipe-like entrance that emerges from the nest. The prototypical *wúusa* species is black in color and is valued for both its honey and the hard black material out of which its nest is made, which can be melted to use as tar. These bees nest in trees, and the entrance of their nests resembles a wide-mouthed pipe some 30-50cm long. Other species make nests with smaller entrances, and one species makes its nest in the ground.

wúusa kiriiija *lit.* **bosa** pitch (n.) a pitch obtained by melting the hard black material constituting the nest of **bosa** (*wúusa*) bees. This pitch is typically used as an admixture to improve the texture of pitch derived from boiling the sap of latex-producing trees.

Y

yákuni *socio.var.* of **iyákuni**

yarakátina *rt. yarakáti socio.var.*
of **iyarakátina**

Yariijáani (*prop.n.*) An Iquito *kuuráaka* (leader) who lived in the last decades of the 19th century and the first few of the 20th century. When he became older, he wanted to name one of his two son-in-laws, *Wasiuujaánaaka* or *Simiraánaaka*, as his replacement, but both of them failed the tests of strength that he devised. He was baptised José Yareja by a priest in the area, which is the origin of that common surname among ethnic Iquitos.

yaami (*n.*) Golden Tegu, a species of tegu (a type of lizard) that is mostly found near fallow gardens and open areas in the forest caused by treefalls, where it can sun itself. Considered edible, it reaches some 90cm in length, tail included, with a striking black and yellow reticulated pattern. Although called **iguano** in San Antonio, it is not strictly speaking an iguana (which are not found in the Pintuyacu River basin). *Sci. Tupinambus teguixin*.

yaamíkana *irreg.pl. yaamíkiaaki*
(*n.*) **iguano rumo**, a variety of

manioc whose long slender tubers have tapering points that resemble the tails of *yaami*, or Golden Tegu lizards; the skin of the tubers is white and the trunk becomes silvery gray when the plant is older.

yaana (*interj.*) “um”, “uh”, filler word used by speakers to maintain the conversational floor during word searches or other pauses in the speaker’s conversational turn.

yáana *rt. yáa irreg.pl. yáami (inanimate)* (*n.*) belonging or possession, something owned by or pertaining to someone. ► *Gram.* It is generally infelicitous to use this term for animals, for which the term *kajinani* ‘domestic animal’ is preferred. *Poss.pref.* *Ex. Piyíini kana = yáami aníkiaaki lanchar = jina.* *All of our things were coming in the riverboat.*

yaana *Nanay dialect.var.* of **ajaana**

yaasiki (*adj.*) late or deep, speaking of the night, used in reference to the middle part of the night, in the vicinity of midnight.

yaasina *rt. yaasi* (*adj.*) thick, speaking of relatively planar objects, like planks and pieces of fabric.

yaasiita (adv.) thick; often accompanies mensural gestures of thickness, e.g., of a plank.

yaawíini (n.) **1.** day, referring both to the period of light during the 24 hour cycle of day and night, and to the entirety of the cycle itself. *Ex.*

Na = apárákiaaná yaawíini sanítáani = jina. *They began to count (lit. measure) the days.* *Ex.*

Jaari = na yaawíini

kutítiiriikuráana. *The day had dawned* **2.** season, or period of time considerably longer than a day, such as the season in which a particular insect or fruit is

abundant, e.g., *jimínati yaawíini* 'horsefly season'. *Ex.* **Aákari tii jimínati yaawíini.** *Now is horsefly season.* **3.** an occasion, instance, or time when some event takes place.

Ex. **Niwa = aákuji iipi maakatúuwa na = aatiaáriki náaji,** "Kuumi yaawíini na = aámuukiaaki = ná iina nawiini." *For this reason the ancestors said, "That ghost died two times."*

yaawíini íjakiya *lit.* day's midpoint (n.) noon or midday.

yuukíiya • from Sp. **yuquilla.** (n.) **yuquilla,** a creeper that has inedible tubers similar to those of manioc. The vine contains a starchy substance which is used to treat conjunctivitis by dripping it directly into the affected eye. *Sci. Martinella obovata.*

yúuku *socio.var.* of **iyúuku**

yuukwana *socio.var.* of **iyuukwana**

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barbasco, fish captured with (n.) siruúmani
barbasco, fish poison plant (n.) nuúruu, sikiáaja nuúruu
barbasco, fish with (i.v.) amaniijúuni, sirúuni
barbasco, pound (t.v.) amaniijúuni
barbasco-fishing event (n.) síraaka
bare teeth (i.v.) kisiriikuutáani
barely (adv.) taama míniika
barely stable (adv.) siinajitiika
bark (i.v.) rurúuni
bark (tree) (n.) ísiki
base (basket, vessel) (n.) namija
base (cylindrical object) (loc.n.) nuútima
base, make (basket, pottery) (i.v.) namijíini
basket weaving style (n.) síruku niríyuusi
basket weaving support (n.) taniítaaja
basket, base of (n.) namija
basket, large-holed (n.) aniita namijana
basket, smoking (n.) iyúuri, muyuuri
basket, type of (n.) iipii ímaaja, suukwariija táasa, taniika, táasa
Bass, Peacock (fish species) (n.) awáara

***Bassiricyon gabbii*, Olingo** (n.) iníiki, iníku
bat (n.) jaati
bat (vampire), species of (n.) kániiri
Bat Falcon (n.) tatini
batán caspi, tree species (n.) ájana
batán mashing trough, make (i.v.) ajaníini
batán, mashing trough (n.) ájana
bathe (i.v.) naráani
bathe (t.v.) naráani
bayuca (stinging caterpillar), species of (n.) juúmiyi, karijisi, káaji, kájisi
bayuca, stinging caterpillar (general term) (n.) kájisi
be (cop.) taá, táaja, tii
be (exist) (i.v.) iwíini
be (in a state) (i.v.) iwíini
be (irrealis) (cop.) kuwíini
be (located in a place) (i.v.) iwíini
be (subordinate clause) (cop.) kuwíini
be a certain age (t.v.) míini
be able (t.v.) paríini
be about to (t.v.) nakaríini
be afraid of (a.v.) kiiríini
be angry (i.v.) ánasa iwíini
be arched (i.v.) muyúuni
be ashamed (i.v.) karánakíini
be asymmetrical (i.v.) amiriitáani, amuriitáani
be awake (i.v.) karíini
be bad omen (t.v.) karikúuni
be bent over (extensively) (i.v.) imujuutáani
be bent over (upper part) (i.v.) imujúuni
be bifurcated (t.v.) jikútiitáani

be blocked (tubular object)

(i.v.) jaámanakíini

be bored of (a.v.) iyájasíini

be bored of (t.v.) samíríini

be cold (living being) (i.v.)

siiíisíini

be constipated (i.v.) puusíini

be covered with flies (i.v.)

ipárasíini

be dark and indistinct (i.v.)

míniitáani

be delirious (i.v.) aanawasíini

be depressed (part of surface)

(i.v.) kíyitáani

be disgusted with (t.v.)

sikwaraníini

be drunk (i.v.) aákisíini

be drunk (pluractional) (i.v.)

aákisiitíini

be embarrassed (i.v.) karánakíini

be familiar with (t.v.) nakusíini

be flat against the ground (i.v.)

parikíini

be full (food, drink) (i.v.) túuni

be hanging (i.v.) apíini

be head of household (i.v.)

mijiráani

be hot (person) (i.v.) ípaníini

be hung up (hammock) (t.v.)

tíini

be hungry (i.v.) takisíini

be ill (i.v.) iwaríini

be ill with (t.v.) míini

be in a pile (i.v.) ikaanúuni

be in hammock (i.v.) mijiráani

be in the way (t.v.) kuujúuni

be in view (i.v.) nikisáani

be inclined (i.v.) imujuutáani

be infested (worms, maggots)

(i.v.) sinakijíini

be influential (i.v.) mijiráani

be injured (i.v.) ánasa míini

be inserted (i.v.) jimíini

be insufficient (i.v.) káriitáani

be intoxicated (i.v.) aákisíini

be intoxicated by something

(t.v.) aákisíini

be jaundiced (i.v.) niya karíini

be jealous (t.v.) amariníini

be lazy (i.v.) iyujúuni

be left behind (i.v.) aasapíini

be left over (i.v.) apiríini

be less strong (sunlight) (i.v.)

makíini

be lost (i.v.) masíini

be low to the ground (i.v.)

parikiitáani

be lying (composite object)

(i.v.) imatáani

be lying (object) (i.v.) imáani

be lying down (i.v.) iwíitáani

be lying down straight (i.v.)

iwíini

be nauseated (i.v.) suúkware

iwíini

be next to (close proximity)

(postp.) = sirikumaji

be noisy (human voice) (i.v.)

rúruutáani

be none (existential verb) aáapaki

be obsessed with (t.v.) jiyíisíini

be on hands and knees (i.v.)

ajarakuutáani

be opened (concave shape)

(i.v.) maniitáani

be overcast (i.v.) míniitáani

be pallid (i.v.) niya karíini

be partially blocked (tube)

(i.v.) kíini

be partly cloudy and sunny

(i.v.) suriitáani

be passive (i.v.) tarakíini, tarakíita

míini

be piled up (i.v.) ikaanúuni

be playful (i.v.) maayaasíini

be poor (i.v.) taara míini

be powerful (as head of household) (i.v.) mijiráani
be prostrate (i.v.) imatáani
“be quiet!” (interj.) paapaárika
be raised (feathers, fur, hackles) (i.v.) ririíkíitáani
be retiring (i.v.) tarakíini, tarakíita míini
be revolted by (t.v.) sikwaraníini
be ruffled (hair, feathers, thatch) (i.v.) ririíkíitáani
be sad (i.v.) taríini
be sad, desolately (i.v.) taara míini
be seated (i.v.) ajiríini, ijiríini
be shorter (t.v.) kíjíitáani
be sick (i.v.) iwaríini
be sitting (i.v.) ajiríini, ijiríini
be sitting (composite object) (i.v.) imatáani
be sitting (object) (i.v.) imáani
be sitting (vessel) (i.v.) imatáani
be snagged (i.v.) íriitáani
be standing (i.v.) takúuni
be standing (vessel) (i.v.) imatáani
be startled (i.v.) inaríini
be stingy (a.v.) síisaamiitáani
be stretched out (rope-like object) (i.v.) atíini
be stuck in (i.v.) jimíini
be stuck on (i.v.) tíini
be sufficient for (t.v.) aratiiníini, paataasíini
be sunken (part of surface) (i.v.) kíyíitáani
be the same (in some quality) (t.v.) aratiiníini
be thirsty (i.v.) karijíini
be tied (hammock) (t.v.) tíini
be tired (i.v.) samiríini
be tired of (a.v.) iyájasíini
be tired of (t.v.) samiríini

be unable (t.v.) paajíini
be uneven (i.v.) amiriitáani, amuriitáani
be ungenerous (a.v.) síisaamiitáani
be unwilling to separate (t.v.) kanitijíini
be visible (i.v.) nikisáani
be well cooked (i.v.) mijíini
be without hope (i.v.) taara míini
be Y-shaped (t.v.) jikútiitáani
beach (n.) kakuti
bead, glass (n.) taraásijja
beak (n.) iika
beard (n.) amuusíika
beard, have (i.v.) amuusíini
bearded one (vocative, affectionate) (n.) amúusi
Bearded Palm Weevil, insect species (n.) muusajákwa aariwati
beat (heart) (i.v.) ajiráani, ijiráani
beat (in competitive activity) (t.v.) imáani
beat (with fists) (t.v.) kujunijúuni
beat against (t.v.) aamuutáani
beat with instrument (t.v.) amániikíini
beautiful (adj.) suwami, suwapi, suwáani
beauty (n.) suwaka
because (conj.) iyaamiaákuji
because of (postp.) = aákuji
because of (indirect cause) (postp.) = fíku
become (t.v.) kuwíini
become accustomed (t.v.) paajíini
become afflicted with sarna (skin malady) (i.v.) isiikúuni
become agitated (emotionally) (i.v.) siwaaraasíini
become angry (i.v.) anijikíini

become aware of

become aware of (t.v.) nakusfíni
become black (i.v.) minfíni
become blunt (i.v.) pirikfíni
become cheerful (i.v.)
 juúmaasfíni
become dark (day) (i.v.)
 níniitáani
become deflowered (i.v.)
 tawatfíni
become dislocated (i.v.)
 kurijatfíni
become fat (i.v.) kianfíni
become fearful (i.v.) niitiníni
become fond (t.v.) paajfíni
become full (i.v.) amíyitáani
become happy (i.v.) juúmaasfíni
become hollowed out (i.v.)
 papaanfíni
become infected (i.v.) aanisfíni
become lazy (i.v.) sasfíni
become loose and wrinkled
 (i.v.) kisikfíni
become moldy (i.v.) janfíni
become numb (body part) (i.v.)
 sasfíni
become old (man) (i.v.)
 kumakusfíni
become old (woman) (i.v.)
 kumaatfíni
become overgrown (garden)
 (i.v.) rikiitáani
become pregnant (i.v.)
 manajfíni, mirfíni
become purma (i.v.) rikiitáani
become skinny (i.v.) kisfíni
become skittish (i.v.) niitiníni
become socially timid (i.v.)
 sasfíni
become thin (i.v.) kisfíni
become widow(er) (i.v.)
 masiikúuni
bedding (n.) makítaaja

believe mistakenly

bedding, spread out (t.v.)
 mantaasfíni
bee (general term) (n.) samiyani,
 samiyini
bee (species, rather than hive)
 (n.) niaatíija
bee larva (n.) májiiti
bee, species of (n.) maratásiija,
 maárakuuja, paani jíina, raamfísi,
 suruku
beer, corn and manioc (n.) siiri
beer, green corn (n.) síwaaka
beer, manioc (n.) itíníija
beer, manioc (thick) (n.) rariika
beer, Peach Palm (n.)
 amarisiáaka
beeswax (n.) kuruja
**beetle grub, edible (general
 term)** (n.) kumakíja
beetle, species of (n.) síkiiti
before (adv.) taari
before (postp.) = aákuji
begin (t.v.) aparáani, namítíni
begin (first day) (t.v.) atitfíni
begin (for first time) (t.v.)
 namíini
begin to spoil (meat, fish) (i.v.)
 pakírasfíni
begin weaving (t.v.) nirikfíni,
 titikfíni
behave cheerfully (i.v.) juuma
 iwíini
behave in disgusting manner
 (i.v.) suúkwara mfíni
behave properly (i.v.) kuwaajfíni
behind (postp.) = amásikaraata,
 = namásikaraata
behind, following (postp.)
 = níwaji
belch (i.v.) nayajfíni, niyajfíni,
 niyijfíni
believe (t.v.) aríwatfíni
believe mistakenly (t.v.) iiníni

bell pepper, plant species (n.)

napiki iísakwana

Bell Wasp (n.) aasíyuuka

bellaco caspi, tree species (n.)

suukúuwa

belly button (n.) kuyaja

belly, exterior (n.) tanaka, tiniki

belly, have large (i.v.)

tanajiitáani

belonging (n.) yáana

belonging to another (adj.)

kaniirana

belongings (n.) miísana

beloved thing or person (n.)

nakariísana

below (loc.postp.) = isámaji,

karikuma

below (postp.) = karfira

below (slightly) (loc.postp.)

= isámajiita

below, a little (there) (loc.dem)

namíjiita

below, at edge of (postp.) = kari

below, from (adv.) naamiiji

***Bembix sp.*, wasp species** (n.)

íini

bench (n.) ajirina, iijirina

bend (i.v.) riwakíini

bend (t.v.) riwakáani

bend (multiple places) (t.v.)

riwakaajúuni

bend (repeatedly) (i.v.)

muyuuníini

bend into circle (t.v.)

riwakatáani

bend, of river (n.) amúriija

bent (adj.) riwana

bent over (extensively), be

(i.v.) imujuutáani

bent over (upper part), be (i.v.)

imujúuni

bent over, stand (i.v.) siritíini

bentón, fish species (n.) rusaari

***Bertholletia excelsa*, tree**

species (n.) saji

beside (postp.) = siriku

beside (close proximity)

(postp.) = sirikumaji

beside (parallel and below)

(loc.postp.) sirikuma

beside (parallel and

downriver) (loc.postp.) sirikuma

beside (parallel) (loc.postp.)

sirikuma

betray by motion (i.v.)

pujuniwiitáani

between (loc.postp.) iijíkuma

beverage (n.) raatisana

beverage, strongly

intoxicating (n.) nakitaaka

bifurcate (t.v.) rariíjini

bifurcated, be (t.v.) jikútiitáani

big (adj.) ani, uumáana

big (adv.) aniita

big (guaba and shimbillo fruits)

(adj.) karatina

big (relatively) (adj.) anijákwa

biggest (adj.) iwítani

bijao leaf vessel (n.) puriku

bijao leaf vessel, make (i.v.)

purikúuni

bijao, species of (n.) masíinaami

bijao, type of plant (n.)

anakújumi, nakújumi

bijaoillo, plant species (n.)

atímuuti, timúuna, timúuni íiraana

bile (n.) ipaja

***Biotodoma cupido*, fish species**

(n.) asúwaja, asuúkwaaja

bird (general term) (n.) siriija

bird trap noose (n.) sawuuya

bird, species of (unidentified)

(n.) iyásiika imíini, níiya imíija,

pururuuku, siwaanákaaja

bite (t.v.) síini

bite (arthropod, snake) (t.v.)
asáani
bite repeatedly (t.v.) sínnakíini
bitter (adj.) ipana
Bixa orellana, tree species (n.)
karásiika
black (adj.) miínana, sapatina
Black Agouti, rodent species
(n.) muuti
Black Caiman (n.) miínana siiri
Black Caiman variety (n.) siiri
ítíiniyáana, siiri tiririija
Black Caracara, bird species
(n.) siaámuri
Black Hawk-Eagle, bird
species (n.) maayitíisi
Black Vulture (n.) pasúuja
Black-bellied Cuckoo, bird
species (n.) asapáasi, sapáasi
blacken (i.v.) miníini
blacken (t.v.) muunúuni
Blackfaced Anthrush, bird
species (n.) ijántuuja, nírímiina
siriiija
Black-fronted Nunbird, bird
species (n.) tawiíkiri
Black-headed Parrot (n.)
niirisíiwiiija
Black-necked Red-Cotinga,
bird species (n.) nísira, nísiri,
nísiri
bladder (n.) ísaasi
Blancayumo Quebrada (prop.n.)
Simakiyúumu
bland (adj.) ísaana
blanket (n.) maantáana
blaze path (i.v.) apiyíini,
apiyíiniini
bleach (i.v.) sikitíini
bleed (i.v.) majaakíini
bleed animal (t.v.) sanitíini
blind (adj.) karijiiija
blind (t.v.) karijúuni

blink repeatedly (i.v.)
makisiniíwiiitáani
blister (i.v.) ikáani
bloat (belly) (i.v.) ríini
block (t.v.) kuujúuni
blocked (tubular object), be
(i.v.) jaámanakíini
**blocked partially (tubular
object), be** (i.v.) kíini
blood (n.) májaaka, naanaka
blood, coagulated or clotted
(n.) nanati
blood, suck (t.v.) sipíini
blossom (i.v.) iniisíini
blow (breeze) (i.v.) apiraasiitáani,
juníiniikiitáani
**blow (exercise shamanic
power)** (t.v.) aruukiitáani
blow (shamanic) (i.v.) aruukíini
blow (wind) (i.v.) akirajíitáani
blow (with breath) (a.v.) núuni
blow on repeatedly (t.v.)
nuwaniijúuni
blow smoke on (shamanic)
(a.v.) juníini
blow strongly (wind) (i.v.)
akirajíini
blowfly (n.) sinakuni
blowgun (n.) nimúuna
blowgun dart (n.) nawániina,
nawániina
blowgun dart poison (n.)
ramúkwa
blowgun dart, fire (i.v.) nimúuni
blue (adj.) niyana
Blue Morpho, butterfly species
(n.) múkuuti
Blue-crowned Motmot, bird
species (n.) imaka
Blue-gray Tanager, bird
species (n.) máriija
Blue-headed Parrot (n.) kuríkíija

Blue-throated Piping-Guan, bird species (n.) kuyfisi
Blue-winged Parrotlet (n.) nirikikaaja, niririkaaja
blunt (adj.) tikina
blunt tip (n.) aniáasi
blunt tip (t.v.) pirikáani
blunt, become (i.v.) pirikíini
boa camote, creeper species (n.) iyákuni katija, kurajaayi
Boa constrictor, boa species (n.) jaayi
boa de altura, boa species (n.) jaayi
boa, legendary (n.) másiina
board (n.) iriwi
boat (n.) waatiiruu
Boat-billed Heron, bird species (n.) wápapa
bobona, palm or plantain pod (n.) íniiki
bocón con espada, fish species (n.) ariyuukwaaja
bocón, fish species (n.) piruja
bodily effluvia, hardened (n.) marakuja
bodily grime (n.) sapakaka
body (n.) náani
body cavity (oriented upward) (n.) jinakuku
body fat (n.) wíira
body odor (n.) muúsaka
body odor, smelling of (adj.) muúsana
body surface (n.) ífkuku
body surface, something from (n.) ífkukuuna
boil (i.v.) iríini
boil (t.v.) iritfíini
bolaina, tree species (n.) ruutíina
bold one (person, animal) (n.) tatini

bolsa mullaca, plant species (n.) kúrija
bombardier beetle, species of (n.) paránaja
bombo, type of drum (n.) wúumpu
bombonero, fly species (n.) siinakíríija, siinakfíraja
bone (n.) niiki
bone marrow (n.) asáriina, sáriina
bone, fracture (i.v.) nasikítitfíini
bones, gnaw or chew (t.v.) siikíini
bony (flesh) (adj.) nífkítina
book (n.) simiimi
boquichico, fish species (n.) kaawaánaari
border (loc.n.) íyajina
border (n.) íyaaji, iyáaji
bore hole (into decorative seed) (t.v.) taraasíini
bored of, be (a.v.) iyájasíini
bored of, be (t.v.) samiríini
boring weevil (general term) (n.) siitfíina, siitfíini
bosa pitch (n.) wúusa kiríija
bosa, bee species (n.) wúusa
boss (patrón) (n.) paaturuu
Bot Fly (larva) (n.) tuútuuja
bother (t.v.) mananúuni
Bothrops atrox (adult), snake species (n.) sajina
Bothrops atrox (juvenile), snake species (n.) aminakfísi, minakfísi
Bothrops brazili, snake species (n.) iríuuna íjírataaka
bottle gourd (n.) ipaaka
Bottle Gourd Plant, creeper species (n.) ipaaja, ipaaka, maatarinaaja

***Boulengerella cuvieri*, fish species** (n.) asa
***Boulengerella sp.*, fish species** (n.) aanaapáapa, puriki
bow (n.) waarísita
bow, fire (i.v.) riimíni
bowl, clay (n.) maniti, niiri, tamáriija
bow-legged (adj.) riwa anásiikina
box (n.) kaajuu
boy, teenage (n.) maníni
boyfriend (n.) paajámaka, paajámami
boyfriend or girlfriend, aquire (t.v.) paajamaníni
***Brachyplatysoma filamentosum*, fish species** (n.) samúkwaami
bract (n.) íniiki
***Bradypus variegatus*, sloth species** (n.) aaka káaji
braid (t.v.) siyaakíni
brain (n.) asáriina, sáriina
branch (plant) (n.) aki
branch (river) (n.) aki
branch off (i.v.) ajikíni
branch, remove (t.v.) akíkatáani
branching part (n.) ájika
branchy (tree) (adj.) akíkatina
brave (adj.) kusiaami
Brazil Nut Tree (n.) saji
Brazilian Porcupine (n.) sikuja
Brazilian Tapir (n.) pisiki
brea caspi, tree species (n.) sásana
break (i.v.) ajakuusíni
break (t.v.) ájakuusijáani
break (by opening angle) (i.v.) rikutíni
break (by opening angle) (t.v.) rikutáani

break (into pieces) (t.v.) kukwáani
break apart (Y-shape) (t.v.) jikutáani
break bone (t.v.) nasikatatáani
break cleanly in two (slender object) (i.v.) tijakíni
break cleanly in two (slender object) (t.v.) tijakáani
break fighting spirit (t.v.) maarijúuni
break hymen (t.v.) tawatáani
break in two (rope-like object) (i.v.) isikíni
break in two (rope-like object) (t.v.) isikáani
break in two (stick-like object) (i.v.) masikíni, nasikíni
break in two (stick-like object; not clean break) (t.v.) masikáani, nasikáani, nisikáani
break in two, with parts remaining connected (t.v.) masikatatáani, nasikatatáani
break into pieces (i.v.) kukúuni
break into small pieces (i.v.) rapíni
break into small pieces (t.v.) rapíni
break joint (t.v.) sipatáani
break neck (i.v.) rikíjatíni
break neck (t.v.) rikíjatáani
break off (branch) (i.v.) akíkatíni
break off (bunch of palm fruit) (i.v.) rikutíni
break off (fruit, tuber) (i.v.) katíni
break off (plant shoot) (i.v.) rikíjatíni
break off (plant shoot) (t.v.) rikíjatáani

break open (container, fruit)

(i.v.) ijakíini

break open (fork-shaped object)

(t.v.) ajikatáani

break open (palm bud)

(i.v.) amatíini

break, with parts remaining connected

(i.v.) nasikititíini

breaking branches, make sound of

(i.v.) isiniikiitáani

breast

(n.) sipíija

breast bone

(n.) jipáani

breastbone, remove

(t.v.) jipaaníini

breastbone, tip of

(n.) jimíisi

breastfeed

(i.v.) sipíini

breastfeed

(t.v.) sipíini

breath

(n.) júniina

breathe

(i.v.) júniina iríini

breeze

(n.) akíraja

breeze, blow

(i.v.) apiraasiitáani

bridge

(n.) aarina, iniyana

bridge of nose

(n.) najika

nuútima

briefly

(adv.) nikákiika

bright

(adj.) kwaana

bring

(t.v.) anitáani

bristle

(n.) kajasi

bristles, grow new

(i.v.) kajíini

broad

(adj.) parina

broad, make (by flattening)

(t.v.) parikaani

bromeliad, species of

(n.) kakánaaka, nipaaki náiti, riika minati

bronchitis

(n.) isija

bronchitis, person suffering from

(n.) isijaati

broom

(n.) nanúusi

***Brosimum rubescens*, tree species**

(n.) riyáji

***Brosimum utile*, tree species**

(n.) sisiwíiti

brother (female ego)

(n.) ánani

brother (female ego, deceased)

(n.) anániisana

brother (female ego, vocative)

(n.) aánaaja

brother (male ego)

(n.) aátamajani

brother (male ego, deceased)

(n.) aátamajániisana

brother, younger

(n.) niwájiina

brother-in-law (male ego)

(n.) akúumi

brother-in-law (male ego), obtain

(t.v.) akuumíini

***Brotogetis cyanoptera*, bird species**

(n.) siríkíija

brow

(n.) námiki

brown (plant)

(i.v.) iwáriitáani

Brown Capuchin, monkey species

(n.) miini

Brown-throated Three-toed Sloth

(n.) aaka káaji

***Brugmansia sp.*, plant species**

(n.) isúuna, saasakíkwaa,

saasakíkwaa íraana

bruised (all over body)

(adj.) mukwájatina

brush off

(t.v.) nanuusíini

***Brycon hilarii*, fish species**

(n.) aaka íyuuri, aakíyuuri

***Brycon melanopterus*, fish species**

(n.) miyíikiiri

***Brycon sp.*, fish species**

(n.) sáawu

bubble

(i.v.) iríini

bubble (one after another)

(i.v.) iriijíini

bubbles, produce

(i.v.) irijiitáani

buco golondrina, bird species

(n.) amúwíija

budding leaf

(n.) amaki

buduqui, bird species

buduqui, bird species (n.) imaka
bufeo cunchi, fish species (n.)
 aana siríkijja
bufeo rumo, manioc variety
 (n.) aanákana
bufeo shimbillo, tree species
 (n.) aana aamuutakáana, aana
 támuu
buffoon (n.) siwaarákana
***Bufo margaritifera* (typhonius),**
toad species (n.) kukwanárasí,
 kukwanaati
***Bufo marinus*, toad species** (n.)
 túruu
Bug, Dragon-headed (n.) kuni
 pakíti
bug-eyed person (n.) aniita
 namijana
build (t.v.) mfini
build fence or wall (t.v.)
 tanakíini
build house (i.v.) iitíini
build house frame (t.v.)
 aamaakúuni
build house with palm thatch
roof (i.v.) ijawiitíini
build up edge (t.v.) namikíini
bujurqui amarillo, fish species
 (n.) asúwaja, asuúkwaaja
bujurqui bocón, fish species (n.)
 táasa
bujurqui hacha vieja, fish
species (n.) imakwaaja
bujurqui negro, fish species (n.)
 maniákaaja
bujurqui volador, fish species
 (n.) sísiiri
bujurqui-type fish, species of
 (n.) ijáwiija, iyasúuri, muuti
 asúwaja, naásiraaja, saatijja,
 siriaánaaja, wasiáraja

***Buteo magnirostris*, bird species**

bulge upward (soil) (i.v.)
 puruujuutáani
bump against (t.v.) kukúuni
bumpy (small lumps on
surface) (adj.) purújatina
bunch (fruit) (n.) aasi
bunch of palm fruits, break off
 (i.v.) rikutíini
bundle (tied) (n.) íjijja
bundle (tied), make (t.v.) íjini
bundle (wrapped) (n.) ípuki
bundle (wrapped), make (t.v.)
 ípukíini
bundle of irapay leaves (n.) ikija
burial place (loc.n.) jimuúkujina
burn (i.v.) itíini, karíini
burn (t.v.) itúuni
burn (fire) (i.v.) núuni
burning, poorly (wood) (adj.)
 sasana
burnt-smelling (adj.) rarana
burp (i.v.) nayajíini, niyajíini,
 niyjíini
burrow (n.) aráaku
Burrowing Flea, insect species
 (n.) rítija
burst (i.v.) ijakíini
bury (t.v.) jimúuni
bury (deceased person) (t.v.)
 jimúuni
Bush Dog (n.) aariwa
Bushmaster, Amazon (snake
species) (n.) siuusiúupi
busybody (n.) waarata kaaya
 aatiána
but (grammatical clitic) = kija
“but what about me?” (interj.)
 kiiwaja
butcher animal (remove
limbs) (t.v.) titaakíini
***Buteo magnirostris*, bird**
species (n.) awíraaja

butterfly (general term)

by the end

butterfly (general term) (n.)

pakiti

buttock (n.) jaakika, jaakiwa

buttress root (n.) animi

butt-wiper (n.) piítaki

buy (t.v.) masíni

by oneself (adv.) taamaárika

by the end (postp.) = íkwaji

C

***Cabassous unicinctus*, armadillo species** (n.) iísuuja
cacao, variety of (n.) kajikúuna, kaakáawu, páari kajikúuna
cachabota avispa, wasp species (n.) siaaruwa ajápaka
***Cacicus cela*, bird species** (n.) siaruuja
Cacique, Yellow-rumped (bird species) (n.) siaruuja
cackle (i.v.) sataakíini
cadaver (n.) jiimaaki
cafesillo, tree species (n.) puujáana
Cahuarano, closely related ethnic group (n.) Aámuuwáaja
caibro, slanting roof pole (n.) ápiika
caiman (general term) (n.) siiri
***Caiman crocodilus*, caiman species** (n.) musútina siiri, taasíta siiri
***Caiman niger*, Black Caiman** (n.) miñana siiri
***Caiman niger*, Black Caiman (variety of)** (n.) siiri ítiiniyáana, siiri tiririija
Caiman, Black (n.) miñana siiri
Caiman, Black (variety) (n.) siiri ítiiniyáana, siiri tiririija
Caiman, Smooth-fronted (n.) aasamu siiri

Caiman, Spectacled (n.) musútina siiri, taasíta siiri
caimitillo de supay chacra, tree species (n.) ikwaniási
caimitillo del monte, tree species (n.) saati
caimito, tree species (n.) kaimítu, kaiimíta
***Cairina moschata*, bird species** (n.) aaka páatu
cake, manioc (n.) kúniiri
***Calathea allouia*, plant species** (n.) siirikiija
***Calathea spp.*, bijao, type of plant** (n.) anakújumi, nakújumi
calf (leg) (n.) tapuja
call (Black-Fronted Nunbird) (i.v.) tiíyuukwáani
call (roosters, toucans, monkeys, etc.) (i.v.) wiiríini
call (use name or term) (a.v.) íini
call effeminate or timid (t.v.) sásaakáni, tarakiitíini
call repeatedly (d.v.) aniikúuni
call someone lazy (t.v.) iyújaakáni, iyújuukwáani
call to (a.v.) aníini
callana avispa, wasp species (n.) jiiti
callana, clay bowl (n.) maniti, niiri, tamiriija

Calliandra angustifolia, tree species (n.) asinaja
Callicebus moloch cupreus, monkey species (n.) iráaku, síímaaku
calling place (loc.n.) anííkujina
calm (character trait) (adj.) paapana
calm (pain) (i.v.) sasiitáni
calm down (t.v.) amikaajúuni
Calophyllum brasiliense, tree species (n.) siiri náana
Calycophyllum spruceanum, tree species (n.) kwarákiina
calzón panga, palm species (n.) pasiimi
camote blanca, plant species (n.) musútina katija
camote de ayahuasca, plant species (n.) aákuta katija
camote, plant species (n.) katija
camotillo, creeper species (n.) iyákuni katija, kurajaayi
campana avispa, wasp species (n.) aasíyuuka
Campephilus melanoleucos, bird species (n.) panasi
camping spot (loc.n.) makírajina
Campsiandra sp., tree species (n.) waakapuurána
Campylorhamphus trochilrostris, bird species (n.) tííyuukwáani
camu camu, plant species (n.) kwarákijija
can (t.v.) paríini
caña brava, plant species (n.) miyajáana, miyajáana
cañagre, plant species (n.) atímiina
candela caspi, tree species (n.) iinaminána
candiru, fish species (n.) kaníiru

candle, copal (n.) siipííwa
candle, wax (n.) wííraaki
cane, wild (species of) (n.) miyajáana, miyajáana
canero, fish species (n.) kaníiru
canine tooth (n.) iika ápiika
Canis familiaris, domesticated dog (n.) miyaara
canoe (n.) íimina
canoe, construct (i.v.) iiminíini
canoe, get in (i.v.) juwíini
canoe, rotten (n.) pukiku
canoe, submerge (t.v.) saráani
cap (fruit) (n.) akusi
capillejo basket, type of (n.) iipii ímaaja
capillejo basket, weave (i.v.) taniikíini
capillejo, type of basket (n.) taniika
capirona, tree species (n.) kwarákiina
capitari, type of turtle (n.) taníyaaja
Capito auratus, bird species (n.) tiriku
Capsicum anuum, plant species (n.) napiki íísakwana
Capsicum frutescens, plant species (n.) napiki
Capsicum sp. (variedad), plant species (n.) makusáari
Capsicum sp., plant species (n.) míisi jíina, siwirinaaja
capsize (i.v.) saríini, takitíini
capture (t.v.) kasiráani
capture with hand net (t.v.) maakiisíini, maasíini
Capuchin, Brown (monkey species) (n.) miíini

Capuchin, White-fronted (monkey species) (n.) jaákaa, jaakáana, kwaata kariyáana, wásiami, waasiaárika
Capybara (n.) kapíwari
Caracara, Red-throated (bird species) (n.) tatákuwa
Caracara, Yellow-headed or Black (bird species) (n.) siaámuri
caracha, type of skin disease (n.) sirika, sirikaka
carachama, type of fish (n.) waáyuuri
carachama-type fish, species of (n.) aasamu waáyuuri, waáyuuri
carachupa avispa, wasp species (n.) iísuuja ajápaka
carachupa uza, mosquito species (n.) iísuuja ánaasi
carahuasca de altura, tree species (n.) tamarásina, tamarásiti, taramásiti
carahuasca, type of tree (n.) sakana, tuuku
carahuasca-type tree, species of (n.) kaasimajáana
***Caraipa densifolia*, tree species** (n.) sásana
care (n.) nakusíni
care for (t.v.) kariiníni
care for dying person (t.v.) iwaritíni
care for eggs (i.v.) imáani
care for woman giving birth (t.v.) kutiitíni
***Carica papaya*, tree species** (n.) paapáayi
carioca, chicken lacking neck feathers (n.) kariyúuka
carry in arms (t.v.) kisijuutáni
carry in sling (t.v.) kisijuutáni
carry multiple loads (t.v.) itíni

carry on back (t.v.) ániitáni
carry on shoulder (t.v.) ariikuutáni
carry with tumpline (t.v.) ániikíni
carry with tumpline (multiple people) (t.v.) ániikitúuni
carry with tumpline (pluractional) (t.v.) aniikiitúuni
cartilage (n.) sasakaraawi
cartridge (n.) wáara
carve (layers) (t.v.) kaajáni, kijáni
***Caryodendron orinocense*, tree species** (n.) mujinana
casabel, snake species (n.) aminakíisi, minakíisi
cascajo, sedimentary rock (n.) kaníwíija, kanúwíija, sikiáaja sawija
cascarillo, tree species (n.) pukíraati
cashá cushillo, porcupine species (n.) sikuja
cashapona, palm species (n.) púuna, tati
cashasa, distilled sugarcane alcohol (n.) kaasiáasa
cashew, tree species (n.) maraniuu, miiti
cashirí, tree species (n.) kasirii
Cashirimo Quebrada (prop.n.) Kasirímu
cashorro de quebrada, fish species (n.) aasamu sisa
cashorro-type fish, species of (n.) nunáni sisa, sisa, taasíta sisa
***Cassia alata*, plant species** (n.) ritáami
cast fishing line repeatedly (i.v.) majániiwiitáni
cast fishing line with rod (i.v.) majaatáni

cast harmful spell (t.v.)
 simiráani
cast lure (i.v.) paraanñini
castaña, tree species (n.) sajii
Castilla Quebrada (prop.n.)
 Tiriikuskaanayúumu
Castilla ulei, tree species (n.)
 káawsi
castrate (t.v.) kaapaasíini
cat (domestic) (n.) mñisi
cat, wild (general term) (n.)
 miyaara
**cat, wild (spotted, smaller;
 general term)** (n.) kuuja
catahua, tree species (n.)
 katáawa
cataract-eyed (adj.) kasi namijana
catch (prey) (t.v.) kasiráani
caterpillar (of *Inga sp.* trees)
 (n.) támuu imíini
caterpillar (of shiringa tree)
 (n.) siirfinka imíini
**caterpillar (stinging), species
 of** (n.) juúmiyi, karijñisi, káaji, kñjisi
**caterpillar, edible (general
 term)** (n.) jiiinaka, jiiinakaníini
caterpillar, species of (n.)
 asúraaja imíini, takitíini, takitíini
**caterpillar, stinging (general
 term)** (n.) kñjisi
catfish, type of (n.) rakáani,
 rikáani
Cathartes aura, bird species
 (n.) niitamu aákusa kariyáana
**Cathartes melambrotus, bird
 species** (n.) niitamu
catridge wadding (n.) táaku
cattle (n.) waka
caucho masha, tree species (n.)
 tipakiiti
caucho, tree species (n.) káawsi

**caught, get (in trap, on fish
 hook)** (i.v.) imáani
cauldron (n.) piirúura
caulla lisa, fish species (n.)
 iñnuunaki
caura, tree species (n.)
 sápuuraati
cause pain (t.v.) anasiitñini
cause to err (t.v.) maarijúuni
cause, without (adv.) taama
caution (n.) nakusíini
**Cavanillesia umbellata, tree
 species** (n.) ruupúuna aákusana
cavity, in tree (n.) pápana
cease (an action) (t.v.) kitíini
cease undesirable behavior
 (i.v.) inñini
**Cebuella pygmaea, monkey
 species** (n.) aayijiija
**Cebus albifrons, monkey
 species** (n.) jaákaa, jaakáana,
 kwaata kariyáana, wásiami,
 waasiaárika
Cebus apella, monkey species
 (n.) miñni
Cecropia spp., type of tree (n.)
 narati
Cedrela odorata, tree species
 (n.) kiyaáwina, kiyaawina
**Cedrelinga cataneiformis, tree
 species** (n.) amánaati
cedro, tree species (n.)
 kiyaáwina, kiyaawina
Ceiba samauma, tree species
 (n.) nawánaati
Ceiba sp., tree species (n.)
 mísiaa, ruupúuna
celebration for new household
 (n.) rariilka
celebration of welcome (n.)
 tasiyaaka

celebration, menarche (n.)
 kajjini
Celeus flavus, bird species (n.)
 músati
cemetery (loc.n.) jimuúukujina
center (n.) ijjakúura
center (of surface) (n.) ijijjina
center of, at (exact) (postp.)
 = ijijjina
center of, in (loc.postp.) jiritijina
center, hard (n.) ijja
centipede, type of insect (n.)
 sásiiti
ceramic vessel (n.) paajanáaku,
 tíinaaja
ceramic vessel, base of (n.)
 namija
***Ceratopogonidae* sp., insect
 species** (n.) sikíraja
cesto tamshi, liana species (n.)
 sisikiyi
***Cestrum hediondinum, plant
 species*** (n.) pasúuja naami
cetico, type of tree (n.) narati
chacarero, gardener (n.)
 nasiwáani
**Chachalaca, Speckled (bird
 species)** (n.) kwaátaraku
chacra perimeter, mark (t.v.)
 iyitáani, iyuutáani
**chacra pests, medicinal plant
 to prevent** (n.) anajúuti
chacra, make (i.v.) nasfíni
chacra, old (n.) mákisi
chacra, set alight (t.v.) ikatáani
chacra, swidden garden (n.)
 nasi
**chacra-burning minga, manioc
 beer for** (n.) itúyaaka
chacra-burning, minga for (n.)
 itúyaaka

chacrana, for magic visions (n.)
 kaaya nikiiti
**chacrana, plant species
 (variety of)** (n.) asapfíti, aákisiiti,
 aamuuniíraana, kiaájaati,
 kukwanaati, maasaati, nakimíiti,
 nirimíitari, nisiniítari, paasiiti,
 sapatiki, simiraati, siinítaari
chacrana, type of plant (n.)
 miímiiti
chair (n.) ajirina, ijirina
chalky (flavor) (adj.) sakana
**chambira cord (from undried
 fiber)** (n.) kámiiyi
chambira cord bundle (n.)
 májuuku
chambira cord, skein of (n.)
 iniyuusi
**chambira fruit harvester,
 legendary snake** (n.) pájaati
 nakutáana, pájaati rikutáana
chambira palm fiber (n.) kanuu
chambira palm fronds, new (n.)
 kámiiyi
**chambira palm leaf, strip fiber
 from** (t.v.) amítáani, rikatáani
chambira palm, fruit of (n.)
 apájaati, pájaati
Chambira River (prop.n.)
 Niikamúumu
chambira rope or cord (n.) iniyi
chambira, palm species (n.)
 niíkami
chambirina, fish species (n.)
 niíkami
champal, area of leaf litter (n.)
 sásaki
**chancaca, unrefined solid
 sugar** (n.) siaankáaka
change (quality of object) (t.v.)
 kuwitíini
change position (i.v.) iniwíini

Channel-billed Toucan, bird species (n.) siáaru, siaarúuki
chant (n.) ariwáani
chapear, strain with hand (t.v.) puríini
chapo, sweet plantain drink (n.) púriija
Characidae, type of fish (n.) niyari
characteristic, change (t.v.) kuwitáini
charapilla, chili pepper variety (n.) siwirinaaja
charapilla, tree species (n.) iimana
charcoal (n.) nísiija
charichuelo, tree species (n.) majuu
Chartergus chartarius, wasp species (n.) aasíyuuka
chat up (member of opposite sex) (t.v.) kuwasitáani
check on (t.v.) karíini, níkfíni
check over (t.v.) saminiijúuni
cheek (n.) amúuku
cheer up (i.v.) juúmaasíini
cheerful (adj.) juúmana
cheerful, become (i.v.) juúmaasíini
Chelidoptera tenebrosa, bird species (n.) amúwiiija
Chelonoidis carbonaria and Chelonoidis denticulata, tortoise species (n.) nakikuuja
Chelus fimbriatus, turtle species (n.) maataamáata
Chesnut-headed Crane, bird species (n.) siíturu
chest (general term) (loc.n.) jirítijina, jirítikajina
chest (interior) (n.) jiritikúura

chest (surface) (loc.n.) jirítijina, jirítikajina
Chestnut-eared Araçari, bird species (n.) apisi
chew (t.v.) sakíini
chew manioc beer mash (t.v.) itipiíini
chew up bones (t.v.) siikíini
chew with full mouth (i.v.) pajíini
chewed manioc beer mash (n.) itipiáaka
chicha de maíz, corn beer (n.) síwaaka
chicharra machaco, insect species (n.) kuni pakiti
Chichlid sp., fish species (n.) táasa
chick, lacking feathers (n.) nirfyuuja
chicken (n.) kaakáaraaja
chicken, breed of (n.) siaákisi
chicle huayo, tree species (n.) sapaánuuti
chicua, bird species (n.) asapáasi, sapáasi
chief (n.) áapu, kuuráaka
chigger (general term) (n.) aákusaja
child (any age) (n.) maaya, mira
child (vocative) (n.) máaya
child (vocative, affectionate) (n.) máa
child (young) (n.) maaya
child, female (n.) niyiti
child, male (n.) niyini
child, small (n.) maayaarika
childhood (n.) maayaarika
childless person (n.) maayitáisi
children (non-possessed) (n.) mirajaarika

children, person who loses multiple (n.) maayitíisi
chili pepper (general term) (n.) napiki
chili pepper, apply to (animal, person) (t.v.) napíini
chili pepper, spice with (t.v.) napíini
chili pepper, variety of (n.) makusáari, míisi jíina, siwirinaaja
***Chimarris glabriflora*, tree species** (n.) asa amúuku
chimicua-type tree, species of (n.) kiraájuuna, miyaara titikaaríina, miyitina, nakikuuja titikaaríina, namikúuna, piritína, sipatína
chinche, type of insect (n.) napinija
chingonga, tree species (n.) sisiwíiti
chip, wood (n.) iniisi
chiriclés, bird species (n.) niirisíwíija
***Chironius spp.*, type of snake** (n.) awásiyi
***Chloroceryle spp.*, bird species** (n.) asi
choke on (sharp object) (i.v.) kíini
choke on food (i.v.) jaámanakíini
***Choloepus didactylus*, sloth species** (n.) káaji, wásiuuja
cholon-cholon, bird species (n.) síiruuyáaku
chontaqui, tree species (n.) jinakuna, piyarúuna
choose (t.v.) jaritáni
chop (t.v.) sajíini
chop and peel manioc (t.v.) anakujúuni

chopped manioc (for manioc beer) (n.) maánakaja, suúrukuuja
choque de aire, type of evil spirit (n.) piita káaniu
***Chrysophyllum bombycinum*, tree species** (n.) jitúuna
***Chrysophyllum caimito*, tree species** (n.) kaimíitu, kaiimíta
***Chrysophyllum sanguinolentum*, tree species** (n.) taasíta waaráata
***Chrysophyllum ulei*, tree species** (n.) jitúuna
***Chrysophyllum venezuelanense*, tree species** (n.) riyiiti
chubby, healthy baby (n.) niikika
chuchu rumo, manioc variety (n.) sipíjákana
chuchuhuasi, plant species (n.) siuusuuuwáasi
chullachaqui caspi, tree species (n.) sunína
chupo bucal, infection of salivary glands (n.) páasi ípuusi
churo, snail species (n.) ajuuka
cicada, species of (n.) kapiiiti, siiriítíija, taniwíini
***Cichla monoculus*, fish species** (n.) awáara
***Cichla spp.*, type of fish** (n.) awáara
***Cichlidae spp.*, type of fish** (n.) nujjija
cielo pihuicho, parrotlet species (n.) niríkikaaja, nirírikaaja
Cinereous Tinamou, bird species (n.) míyaki, siika
circle (n.) níniiti
circle, bend into (t.v.) riwakatáni
circle, coil in (rope-like object) (t.v.) riwasikaajúuni
circle, go in (i.v.) takititíini

circle, make (i.v.) muriyúuni
circular shape, form (i.v.)
 muriyúuni
circumference, this (dem.)
 iitirakumaana
***Cissopsis leveriana*, bird species**
 (n.) mijika
city (loc.n.) iitakajina
claw (n.) awaku, kúwaku
claw repeatedly (t.v.) tasínakfíni
clay (n.) tipáaka
clay bowl (n.) maniti, tamfírija
**clay pot (for steaming
 manioc)** (n.) kapíjiisi
clay pot or vessel (n.) iniyaasi,
 nífyaaasi
clay pot, make (i.v.) kusíini
clay pot, with tamshi netting
 (n.) paajanáaku
**clay vessel, make with coil
 method** (t.v.) tinijúuni
**clay, prepare (to make
 pottery)** (t.v.) panijúuni
clayey soil (n.) tipáaka
**clayey soil areas, Iquito
 subgroups of** (prop.n.)
 Tipaákajuuri
**clean oneself (after
 defecating)** (i.v.) píini
cleaner (personal) (n.) píitaki
clear (of vegetation) (adj.)
 kwaana
clear area (due to tree fall)
 (loc.n.) akiríítajina, akiríítajina
clear area around house (loc.n.)
 pakariku
clear area or space (n.) kwaaki
clear fallow garden (t.v.)
 majáani
clear land (a.v.) kamaráani
clear throat (i.v.) íjaaníini

cleared land, area of (n.)
 kamaríita
clearly (easily visible) (adv.)
 kwaata
cleave off (i.v.) titíitíini
***Clibadium sp.*, plant species**
 (n.) waka
***Clidemia hirta*, plant species**
 (n.) kúrija
climb (i.v.) maakáani
climbing tree (n.) iyúuna
climbing, means of (n.)
 iskaníira, maakánaaja
cling to surface (i.v.) titíitíini
clitoris (n.) támuja
clitoris, exposed (n.) pisiaari
**close (object with aligned
 edges)** (t.v.) pakiitáani
close (open wound) (i.v.) kapíini
close eyes (i.v.) makisiitáani
close hole (in weave) (t.v.)
 kisiríini
close opening (t.v.) iijúuni
close together (adj.) minana
close together, place (t.v.) tíini
close up (at edges) (i.v.)
 pakiitíini
close up (cut) (t.v.) sipíitíini
close up (opening) (i.v.) kapíini
**closed up (e.g. flower,
 drawstring)** (adj.) itiyiki
clot (blood) (i.v.) nanatfíni
cloth (general term) (n.) sinaaki
cloth, rubberize (t.v.) tipúuni
clothes (n.) sinaaki
clothes, put on (i.v.) sinaakíini
clothes, take off (t.v.) titáani
clotted (blood) (adj.) nanatina
clotted blood (n.) nanati
cloud (n.) anajaka
clouds, red (at sunset) (n.)
 nawaríini

cloudy and sunny, alternate between (i.v.) m̄niikiit̄ani
cloudy, partly (be) (i.v.) suriit̄ani
cluck (laying hen) (i.v.) járaakat̄ani
clustered tightly (adj.) minana
coagulate (blood) (i.v.) nanat̄ini
coagulated (blood) (adj.) nanatina
coagulated blood (n.) nanati
coal, hot (n.) n̄siija
Coati, South American (n.) kami
Coati, South American (variety) (n.) naki páraaka
cob, corn (n.) siwītaami
Cobalt-winged Parakeet (n.) sir̄kiiija
Coccoloba sp., tree species (n.) namii, n̄paaki namii
coccyx (n.) ir̄iku
Cocha Cunimaja (n.) Kun̄imaaja
Cocha Whiptail, lizard species (n.) anakw̄asa
Cochlearius cochlearius, bird species (n.) w̄apapa
cock (gun) (t.v.) riim̄uni, r̄ini
cock (lacking tail) (n.) rankur̄ina
cockroach (general term) (n.) īsuuja
cock's spur (n.) tirija, tiiriwa
coco, opening in weave (n.) namija
cocona, plant species (n.) ikaja
cocona, plant species (variety of) (n.) siiri ikaja
cocona, species of (n.) sipat̄ina
coconilla, plant species (n.) k̄urija, paar̄kwana
cocoon (n.) k̄iyuuka
cocoon, form (i.v.) kiyuuk̄uni

Coendou prehensilis, porcupine species (n.) sikuja
coffin (n.) kaajuu
cogollo, immature palm frond (n.) amaki
coil (rope-like object) (t.v.) riwakaaj̄uni, tamakaaj̄uni
coil in circle (rope-like object) (t.v.) riwasikaaj̄uni
coil in figure-eight (rope-like object) (t.v.) riwasik̄uni
coil oneself (i.v.) riwasikīj̄ini
cojón huayo, tree species (n.) kuj̄unii
cola de caballo, reed species (n.) kaw̄ayi an̄īasi, nawiyinakaaja
cola de veranero, type of knot (n.) mas̄iyaja īwaasi
cold (adj.) siim̄it̄ina
cold (n.) siim̄is̄ini
cold (illness) (n.) saputi
cold, feel (i.v.) siim̄is̄ini
collaborative activity, organizer of (n.) ak̄umari
collapse (riverbank) (i.v.) tit̄it̄ini
Collared Peccary (n.) kaasi
collect (t.v.) juntaas̄ini
collide (i.v.) jim̄it̄ini
collide (t.v.) j̄iwiit̄ani
collide with (t.v.) kuk̄uni
colmena bee (and hive and honey) (n.) iwaana
color, add (t.v.) naam̄uni
color, lose (i.v.) sikit̄ini
Colossoma macropomum, fish species (n.) matu
colpa, salt lick (n.) raati
Columbina talpacoti, bird species (n.) m̄yaaja
column, get in (i.v.) atiit̄ini
comb (n.) imītaari
comb (t.v.) imiit̄ani

come (i.v.) aníini
come down (i.v.) juwíini
“come here!” (imperative)
 (interj.) anímaa
come loose (i.v.) titíini
come off (branch) (i.v.) akíkatíini
come off (grains, seeds) (i.v.)
 jaríini
come off (large cross-section)
 (i.v.) titíitíini
come to an end (i.v.) piyíini
come with (someone) (t.v.)
 anitáani
command (d.v.) íyaakitáani
commit error (t.v.) maárijíini
commit incest (i.v.) amusíini
commit sexual transgression
 (t.v.) kaniíri míini
Common Opossum (n.) múrina
Common Paurarque, bird
species (n.) tiimiya
Common Potoo, bird species
 (n.) paani
companion (n.) kujímani
companion spirit (of shaman)
 (n.) káani
complete (planting garden)
 (t.v.) kapúuni
complete (task) (t.v.) piyáani
complete planting manioc
 (t.v.) asuukíini
complete task (obliged by
another) (t.v.) aratiiníini,
 paataasíini
completely (adv.) jaari
compress plant matter (t.v.)
 kimakáani
concave shape, have (i.v.)
 purikuutáani
concave, make (t.v.)
 purikuutaníini
concavity in surface (n.) kíyíina

conejito, plant species (n.)
 ikwasimí, kwasimí
conjunctivitis (n.) karijákika,
 karijékika
consciousness, lose (i.v.) iísikíini
constantly (adv.) sámíira
constipation, suffer from (i.v.)
 puusíini
construct dugout canoe (i.v.)
 iiminíini
construct house (i.v.) iitíini
construct hunting platform
 (i.v.) aamaakúuni
construct palmwood floor (t.v.)
 tatiikúuni
construct temporary shelter
 (i.v.) miyitíini
construct tree-felling platform
 (t.v.) iyuukíini
consume a great deal, insist
that someone (t.v.) jiiipúuni
consume excessively (t.v.)
 jiyiisíini
conta, palm species (n.)
 kaatiríina
contract (i.v.) ririkíini
contract and wrinkle (i.v.)
 jipikíini
contradict (t.v.) siitáani
contribute food or beverage to
an event (t.v.) aakúuni
control, lose (emotional) (i.v.)
 siwaaraasíini
converse (i.v.) saakíini, saanúuni
cook (by boiling) (i.v.) kapíini
cook (general term) (i.v.) kapíini
cook (general term) (t.v.)
 jitiitáani
cooked (well), be (i.v.) mijíini
cooked manioc (n.) aákuuja
cooking fire (n.) iinami
cooking fire, start (i.v.) itaakúuni
cooking oil (n.) aasíiti

cooking paddle (n.) samíriiwi
cooking pot, remove from fire
 (t.v.) iítatáani
cool (adj.) siimiítina
cool down (i.v.) siimiisiitáani,
 suúkuutáani
cool down (t.v.) suúkuutaníini
copal candle or torch (n.)
 siipíwa
copal, tree species (n.) kuupáara,
 siríiti
copula, locative (i.v.) iwíini
Coragyps atratus, bird species
 (n.) pasúuja
Coral Snake (general term) (n.)
 nisikáriiyi
Corallus hortulanus, snake
species (n.) pájaati nakutáana
cord (n.) iiyii
cord bundle, chambira (n.)
 májuuku
cord, chambira (n.) iniyi
cord, undried chambira fiber
 (n.) kámiiyi
Corixidae spp., type of water
insect (n.) aaka sikwanaja
corkscrew shape, have (i.v.)
 tamakíini
Cormorant, Neotropic (bird
species) (n.) kusiúuri
corn (general term) (n.)
 sakaáruuki, siikiraja
corn (green), ear of (n.) káraaki
corn and manioc beer (n.) siiri
corn beer (n.) síwaaka
corn cob (n.) siwiítaami
corn dish (tamal, humita) (n.)
 kúsiiti
corn husks (n.) síwaami
corn meal (n.) imuja
corn, variety of (n.) kajíyaaki
corner (n.) iríkumaji
corner, go to (i.v.) irikíini

corneta avispa, wasp species
 (n.) tiniikaka, tiniikani
corpse (n.) jiimaaki
corral (n.) tánaki
corral, build (t.v.) tanakíini
corvina, fish species (n.)
 sawijaari
Corydoras multiradiatus, fish
species (n.) suukwariija
Corydoras sp., fish species (n.)
 sukwanaaja
cosho, make (t.v.) kimakíini
cosho, tahuari bark trough (n.)
 kimaki
cost (d.v.) iyakuuraaníini,
 iyikuuraaníini
Costus erythrocoryne, plant
species (n.) atímiina
Cotinga, Black-necked Red
(bird species) (n.) nísira, nísiri,
 nísiri
coto huayo, tree species (n.)
 aarúwiiti
coto pashaco, tree species (n.)
 iipii táraati
cotolo-type fish, species of (n.)
 aatiaáruuki, iyásiikwaaja, mitini,
 muwanaaja, muukúruuja,
 ruutiaákijja, waatísiija
cotton (plant) (n.) arakutuu,
 aramáasi, ramáasi, siwi
cotton thread (n.) arakutuu,
 aramáasi, ramáasi
Couepia dolichopoda, tree
species (n.) kwarana
cough (i.v.) isiiníini
could (t.v.) paríini
Couma macrocarpa, tree
species (n.) anuuti
count (t.v.) sanitáani
coup-de-grace, deliver (t.v.)
 imaniijúuni
cousin (n.) kuuna

cousin (archaic) (n.) miiniáaja
cousin (deceased) (n.)
 kuuniísana
cousin (vocative) (n.) aakuuna,
 aakuuníita
cover (insects) (t.v.) rúruutáani
cover (lid) (n.) iijuútaaja
cover (with fabric) (t.v.) iijúuni
cover cultigen roots (t.v.) púuni
cover hole or opening (t.v.)
 kapúuni
cover opening (with rigid material) (t.v.) iijúuni
cover with soot (t.v.) anajúuni
covered with substance, completely (adj.) iíyuu
covertly (adv.) náwiita
cow (n.) waka
coward (n.) kiiriíyána
cowardly (adj.) sasana
Cowbird, Giant (n.) apíisi, píisi
co-wife (n.) iíjinaari
crab (general term) (n.)
 amákíija, mákíija
crack (gap) (n.) aríkuma
crack (sound) (i.v.) isiníini
crack (split) (i.v.) ijakíini
crack open (i.v.) ijakiitáni
crack partially (i.v.) niikítíini
crackling sound in sky (n.)
 juúmiyi
crackling sound, with (adv.)
 kirikíkita
Crake, Chestnut-headed (bird species) (n.) siíturu
cramp, muscle (n.) kuríisi
crash (t.v.) jíwiitáni
crave soil (anemia) (i.v.)
 ipákaníini

craving for soil, plant to cure
 (n.) ipakaníina
crawl (t.v.) takumíini
crazy person (n.) siwaara,
 siwaaraa
Cream-colored Woodpecker
 (n.) músati
create (t.v.) míini
creek (n.) aasamu
creek (with aguaje grove source) (n.) niisikayúumu
creek, name of (prop.n.)
 Apítamu, Awíraamu, Aakamáana,
 Aaniáamu, Ikwaniaasiyúumu,
 Kasiríimu, Kuyíisiyúumu,
 Mákisiyúumu, Mfriiyúumu,
 Miyaaráamu, Mujariyúumu,
 Niíyaamu, Nuríiyúumu,
 Simakiyúumu, Simaaniyúumu,
 Tiriikuskaanayúumu
creek, sandy (n.) jiiika yúumu
creek, turbid (n.) tipaákayúumu,
 tipaakáamu
creep (i.v.) takúmiikwáani
creeper, species of (n.)
 jimákaayi, kuni iíkaka
***Crenicichla sp.*, fish species** (n.)
 jiníika, narapu, niirapi, sakatiika
***Crescentia cujete*, tree species**
 (n.) samaku, timáriija
crest (feather, hair, bristle)
 (n.) paráana
crest (fleshy) (n.) simiiti
crest (tapir) (n.) simiiti
crest, remove (t.v.) simiitíini
Crested Forest Toad (n.)
 kukwanárasí, kukwanaati
Crested Owl (n.) iyúuku, yúuku
crevice (gap) (n.) aríkuma
cricket (general term) (n.) siriki
cricket nest (n.) siriki sikaaja

Cricket, Mole (n.) iika súniija, iikanásuuja, kwáani
Crimson Masked Tanager, bird species (n.) nasipánaaja
Crimson-crested Woodpecker (n.) panasi
crisneja, woven panel of thatch (n.) iitaari
crisnejas, remove (t.v.) titatáani
criticize (another person) (t.v.) aríini
crooked (adj.) riwana
crookedly (adv.) ríwaata
crop (organ of birds) (n.) t́niija
crop (organ of fish) (n.) ípuusi
cross (body of water) (i.v.) iniyáani
cross (by boat) (t.v.) aamuut́ini
cross (Christian) (n.) kúrusu
cross between river basins (t.v.) apíini
cross two objects (t.v.) tamarakíini, tamarásii
cross, make (i.v.) kurisíini
crossbeam (of houseframe) (n.) saaniita
***Crotophaga ani*, bird species** (n.) aapíya
***Crotophaga major*, bird species** (n.) aapíya
Crow, Purple-throated Fruit (bird species) (n.) káawu, saniri, siniri
crown, of pineapple (n.) minati aniáasi
crunching sound, with (adv.) kirikíkita
crush (falling tree) (t.v.) sinakáani
crushed by falling tree, get (i.v.) sinakíini
cry (i.v.) sawíini

cry of severe pain (interj.) akiríija
cry of severe pain (self-pitying) (interj.) akiríjanii
cry repeatedly (i.v.) sawiikúuni
cry repeatedly (for deceased person) (i.v.) jimuukúuni
cry, at time of death (interj.) ákii
crybaby (n.) suúkwará sawiikuuýana, suúkwará saapiáana
***Crypturellus cinereus*, bird species** (n.) míyaki, siika
***Crypturellus soui*, bird species** (n.) naki imíini siriiija, sarámaaja, sirímaaja, surúmaaja, súruukutáana, suuriija
***Crypturellus soui*, vocalize in manner of** (i.v.) súruukutáani
***Crypturellus undulatus*, bird species** (n.) saakaákuuja
***Crypturellus yapura*, bird species** (n.) paankwáana
cuchiye, illness suffered by chickens (n.) kaakáraaja muúruwa
Cuckoo, Black-bellied or Squirrel (bird species) (n.) asapáasi, sapáasi
Cuckoo, Pavonine (bird species) (n.) maasiítaaja, maasiítaaja siriiija
cuddle (t.v.) kakatáani
cultigen (general term) (n.) natánaaja
cumaca, liana species (n.) kuumáaka
cumala colorado, tree species (n.) nuríina
cumala de altura, tree species (n.) arikamíina, aátiiti

cumala-type tree, species of

(n.) kisaati, nirimakfiina

cumaseba, tree species (n.)

túuna

cumba skewer (n.)matákaari
sikijja**cumba, make and install (i.v.)**

matakfíni

cumba, roof peak covering (n.)

mátaka, matákaari

cumbra, uppermost roof pole

(n.) imúkina

cunchi aceitero, fish species

(n.) muwanaaja

cunchi moena, type of tree (n.)

ikati

cunchi negro, fish species (n.)

misiáani, sariiti

cunchi, type of catfish (n.)

rakáani, rikáani

cunchi-type fish, species of (n.)anisikina, anisikini, inisikini,
jyúuni, kajíwaaani, maákuwa,
nisikina, rakáani, rikáani, siirikijja**Cunimaja Lake (n.)**

Kunímaaja

Cunimaja Quebrada (prop.n.)

Níyaamu

cup hands (t.v.)

purikuutaníni

curaca, chief (n.)

áapu, kuuráaka

curado, be (with medicinal**plant) (adj.)** ifyuu**curandero, modern mestizo****shaman (n.)** paanáana**curarina, plant species (n.)**

kuuraríina

***Curcuma longa*, plant species**

(n.) kiisatúura

cure (t.v.) ánaajijjáani, anaajijjáani**cure (medical) with smoke**

(t.v.) anajúuni

curl up (i.v.) riwakfíni**Currasow, Nocturnal (bird species) (n.)**

fíri

Currasow, Salvin's (bird species) (n.)

pitu, piyúuri

cursed night eater (n.)

tikija

curuhuara banda negra, fish species (n.)

míiniti kániisi

curuhuara, fish species (n.)

aramaásiiku

curve (i.v.) riwakfíni**curve (movement) (i.v.)**

muyuutakwáani

curved (adj.) riwana**curved shape, have (i.v.)**

muyúuni

cushuri, bird species (n.)

kusiúuri

custom (n.) míini**cut (back side of tree) (t.v.)**

atimajíini

cut (chop) (t.v.) sajíini**cut (free-standing object) (i.v.)**

apiyíini

cut (slice) (t.v.) iyatáani**cut (superficially) (t.v.)** asáani**cut (under tension) (t.v.)**

sajiitáani

cut (with glancing below) (t.v.)

asíini

cut circumferential notch (t.v.)

maaraakfíni

cut cleanly in two (slender**object) (t.v.)** tijakáani**cut cleanly in two, be (slender****object) (i.v.)** tijakfíni**cut firewood (i.v.)** jarakíini**cut hair (t.v.)** maaraakúuni**cut in two (long rigid object)**

(t.v.) anákatáani

cut into small pieces (t.v.)

rapíini

cut lengthwise in multiple pieces (t.v.) niikajúuni
cut lengthwise into two pieces (t.v.) niikáani
cut manioc stalk (for planting) (n.) ajirákana, ijrákana, nasíkana
cut manioc stalk (for planting) (t.v.) nasikáani
cut multiple sticks (t.v.) sajikíini
cut notch (t.v.) arikíini
cut off (escape route) (t.v.) sakatúuni
cut off (multiple parts) (t.v.) titaaríini
cut off, get (trapped) (i.v.) sakatíini
cut on opposite side (with axe) (t.v.) atimajíini
cut path (a.v.) amakíini
cut repeatedly (t.v.) sajiinúuni
cut temporary path (i.v.) apiyíini, apiyiiníini
cut through (land between parts of river) (i.v.) irikititíini
cut tree (far from ground) (t.v.) anakatijúuni
cut up (pile of sticks) (t.v.) sajikíini
cut, widen (t.v.) anísitáani, inísitáani
cut-bank (n.) tipiina
cutipando, harmful via sympathetic effect (adj.) saasana
cutipar, harm by violating dietary restrictions (t.v.) aanisijáani
cutipar, repay serving of drink (d.v.) namíini
cutiparse, suffer harm by violating dietary restrictions (a.v.) aanisíini
cutting edge (of tool) (n.) iika
cutting off (postp.) = isakúura

Cyclopes didactylus, anteater species (n.) aaríija
Cymbilaimus lineatus, bird species (n.) miinii siríija
Cyperus sp., plant species (n.) asúraaja niriyaákuuja, ituútaja, kaaya amuútaja, kuumakíija, miíriyaaja, pupukuuja, siiyuútaja
Cyperus spp., type of plant (n.) sakújaaja
Cyphomandra hartwegii, plant species (n.) músati
Cyphorhinus aradus, bird species (n.) kuupíkuuja
cyst (in groin) (n.) púruuna
cyst (on finger joint) (n.) puuwíika
cyst, water-filled (n.) kusuja, púpuuku

D

dale dale, plant species (n.)

siirkijja

dam creek (t.v.) puujúuni

damage (t.v.) ájakuusijjáani

damp, falling (mist) (n.)

panakaja

dance (i.v.) maayaasíni,

sikiyawatáani

dance (n.) maayaasíni

dance, traditional (n.) kajíini

dandruff (n.) pukítika

dangerous place (n.) kífraki

***Daptrius ater*, bird species** (n.)

siaámuri

daredevil (n.) tatini

daring (animal) (adj.) íjjaana

dark (adj.) nínnana

dark and indistinct, be (i.v.)

míniitáani

dark, become (day) (i.v.)

níniitáani

darken sky (storm) (i.v.)

siyiikíini

darn hole (t.v.) kisiríini

dart (blowgun) (n.) nawániina,

nawániina

***Dasyprocta fuliginosa*, rodent**

species (n.) muuti

***Dasyus kappleri*, armadillo**

species (n.) íisuuja

***Dasyus novemcinctus*,**

armadillo species (n.) íisuuja

daughter (n.) niyiti

daughter-in-law (female ego)

(n.) aji

daughter-in-law (female ego),

obtain (t.v.) ajíini

***Davilla kunthii*, liana species**

(n.) itiyi, maasi ánaaja, piyúuri

ííyíi, siíwiikaayi

dawn (i.v.) kutitíini

dawn (n.) kutatáani = aákuji

day (n.) yaawíini

day after tomorrow (n.) waarata

aámiikáaka

day before yesterday (n.)

waarata aámiikáaka

day, sunny (n.) ajaana, yaana

de Castilla, Quebrada (prop.n.)

Míriiyúumu

dead person, body of (n.)

jiimaaki

deadfall trap (n.) taníiku, taaniwa

death cry (interj.) ákii

decay (plant matter) (i.v.)

pukíini

decayed (plant matter) (adj.)

pukina

deceased (adj.) nawíitana

deceit (n.) asapíini

deceive (t.v.) asapíini

decorate with feathers (i.v.)

paraaníini

decorative band (adornment)

(n.) kurijaaki

deep (adj.) isitina

deep night (adj.) yaasiki
deep spot in river (n.) púusa
deep, make (concavity) (t.v.)
 isitiíníini
deer (general term) (n.) sikiáaja
Deer, Gray Brocket (n.) kasina
 sikiáaja
Deer, Red Brocket (n.) aákusana
 sikiáaja
defeat (t.v.) paríini
defeat, admission of
(idiomatic) (n.) iikwaji
defecate (i.v.) niríini
defecate repeatedly (i.v.)
 niriikíini
deflect (blow) (t.v.) aarítíini
deflower (break hymen) (t.v.)
 tawatáani
deflowered, become (break
hymen) (i.v.) tawatíini
degree, slight (adv.) taama
degree, to a great (adv.) uumáata
delicious (adj.) taariíjana
delimb (t.v.) sajikiitáani
delirious, be (i.v.) aanawasíini
deliver killing blow (t.v.)
 imaniijúuni
delouse (t.v.) sikwaníini
demon (from soul of dead
person) (n.) kíiwasiija
demon (general term) (n.)
 siwaara, siwaaraa
demon, animal (n.) juríini
demon, type of (n.) anakatu,
 marísana, muyújuni, paayuwa,
 sífkaaja, tipaku
demonstrate (d.v.) nakusitíini
demonstrative (general
number) (dem.) iina
demonstrative (general
number, addressee proximal)
 (dem.) kiina

demonstrative (general
number, speaker distal) (dem.)
 iina tíira
demonstrative (plural
animate) (dem.) iipi
demonstrative (plural
animate, addressee proximal)
 (dem.) kiiipi
demonstrative (plural
inanimate) (dem.) iimi
demonstrative (plural
inanimate, addressee
proximal) (dem.) kiimi
Dendrocolaptidae spp.,
woodcreeper, type of bird (n.)
 pasijja, páasi ípuusi
dental plaque (n.) iika sawija
deny (accusation) (t.v.) siitáani
depart (i.v.) jikatíini, jimatíini
depressed person (n.) tariáana
depressed, be (part of surface)
 (i.v.) kíyíitáani
depression (n.) kíyíina
depression, make (t.v.)
 kíyíitaníini
Dermatobia hominis, Bot Fly
(larva) (n.) tuútuuja
deserted (adj.) iriyaki
design (n.) naajuúwaaka
desire (t.v.) nakaríini
Desmodium sp., plant species
 (n.) tipájaana
despite (adv.) aájapaa, aajapáaja
destination, to what (interrog.)
 tíitíira
detach (i.v.) kirititíini
detach (large cross-section)
 (i.v.) tititíini
detach and fall off (multiple
objects) (i.v.) ijáani
deteriorate (i.v.) ajakuusíini

determiner, definite (general number) (det.) iina

determiner, definite (plural animate) (det.) iipi

determiner, definite (plural inanimate) (det.) iimi

determiner, indefinite (general number) (det.) nuúkiika

developmentally disabled person (n.) aásiwa

dew (n.) panakaja

dewlap (of person) (n.) íraaka, níraaka

diarrhea (n.) iijaaka

diarrhea, defecate (i.v.) íjaakíini

***Didelphis marsupialis*, Common Opossum** (n.) múrina

die (i.v.) iwaríini

die (euphemism) (i.v.) ajatáani

die, draw last breath and (i.v.) jiiatáani

***Dieffenbachia spp.*, type of plant** (n.) riitiri

dietary restriction, observe (a.v.) siyaaníini

different time (adj.) taakari

dig hole (i.v.) muráani

dig up (t.v.) muráani

digit (n.) ajíkaasi, awasi, awásikaka

dim (sun) (i.v.) makíini

diminish (pain) (i.v.) sasiitáani

diminish (sunlight) (i.v.) makíini

***Dinoponera gigantea*, ant species** (n.) sipúuni

***Dioscorea trifida*, plant species** (n.) katija

***Dioscorea trifida*, plant species (variety of)** (n.) písiiika katija

dip (food) (t.v.) jimuutáani

dip out (liquid) (t.v.) iritáani

***Diplotropis sp.*, tree species** (n.) jinakuna, piyarúuna

***Dipteryx micrantha*, tree species** (n.) iimana

direction, in other (adv.) taakiíraata

directly across (on the other side) (postp.) isakijíiraji

directly at (look at heavenly body) (postp.) = íjjinaji

directly, go (down, downriver) (adv.) namíkiika

directly, go (up, upriver) (adv.) kamíkiika

dirtyness (n.) ííyikaka

dirty (adj.) suúkwarana

dirty (t.v.) sukwarúuni

dirty (said of people) (adj.) sapákatina

dirty oneself (i.v.) suúkwarasíini

disable game animal (t.v.) maarijúuni

disappear (i.v.) nawaríijíini

disarm (trap) (t.v.) riimuutáani

disassemble (house, roof) (t.v.) titiitáani

discard (t.v.) sikíini

discharge (cartridge) (i.v.) ijakíini

discourse anaphor (anaph.pro.) iina

discourse anaphor (focused) (procl.) aniwa

disease (general term) (n.) iwaríyaaka, iwaríini

disease, have (t.v.) míini

disgusted with, be (t.v.) sikwaraníini

disgusting manner, behave in (i.v.) suúkwara míini

disgustingly (adv.) suúkwara

dishonestly (adv.) taama

dislocate joint (i.v.) sipatíini

dislocate joint

dislocate joint (t.v.) kurijataáni, sipatáani
dislocated, become (i.v.) kurijatíini
dismay and wonderment, expression of (interj.) jii
disobedient person (n.) kaa aríwatiiyáana
díspera, tree species (n.) píkii
display affection or fondness (t.v.) juúmaasiitáani
display displeasure (with eyes) (t.v.) sakiniitáani
dispose of (t.v.) sikíini
disrespectful (adj.) iijaana
dissolve (i.v.) ipíini
distant and unknown (adv.) tiirika
distant kin (n.) papaaja
distant lightning (n.) tamíniina
distill alcohol (t.v.) sanitíini
distract (t.v.) mananúuni
dive (i.v.) simíini
dive (pluractional) (t.v.) simiiniini
dive to recover (object) (t.v.) simíini
divide into multiple parts (t.v.) niikajúuni
divide up (t.v.) raraajúuni
***Diphylla ecaudata*, bat species** (n.) kániiri
dizzy, feel (i.v.) sawiyíijitáani
do (t.v.) míini
do (for first time) (t.v.) namíini
do again (t.v.) imiráani
do as a pair (people) (adv.) kuupikiiraata
do habitually or frequently (t.v.) paríini
do quickly (i.v.) iyarakasíini

down there (near addressee)

do same as another (t.v.) aratiiniini
do something filthy (i.v.) suúkwara míini
do, not yet (i.v.) kwaríini
dodge (t.v.) aaritiini
Dog, Bush (n.) aariwa
dog, domesticated (n.) miyaara
***Dolichoderus sp.*, ant species** (n.) aákusana masakana, masakana
dolphin (general term) (n.) aana
domestic animal (n.) kajinani
doncella, type of catfish (n.) amariiki
door (n.) iijuútaaja
doorway (loc.n.) pakarimaji
doorway (n.) púunku
***Doradidae spp.*, type of fish** (n.) riyákijja
dotted (adj.) tirijátina
doubled teeth (n.) marísaka
Dove, Gray-fronted (n.) isiwaja
down (loc.dem) naami
down (feathers) (n.) janiwi
down here (loc.dem) iima, iimajiráji
down here (a small distance) (loc.dem) iimajiita
down lower, here (loc.dem) iimíira
down or downriver, go directly (adv.) namíkiika
down there (anaphoric) (adv.) nami
down there (anaphoric, focused) (adv.) anami
down there (lower part of space) (loc.dem) namijiráji
down there (near addressee) (loc.dem) kinima

down there, further (loc.dem)
naamíira

down there, further (near addressee) (loc.dem) kinimíira

down towards here (adv.)
iimíiraata

down towards there (adv.)
kinimíiraata

down, fine (feathers) (n.)
pukitika

down, go or come (i.v.) juwíini

downhill, while going (adv.)
namíkuma

downriver (loc.dem) naami

downriver of (loc.postp.)
= isámaji

downriver of (a little)
(loc.postp.) = isámajiita

downriver there, further
(loc.dem) naamíira

downriver there, further (near addressee) (loc.dem) kinimíira

downriver, a little (there)
(loc.dem) namíjiita

downriver, float (i.v.) aátatáani

downriver, from (adv.) naamíiji

downriver, here (loc.dem)
iimajíiraji

downriver, there (anaphoric)
(adv.) nami

downriver, there (anaphoric, focused) (adv.) anami

downriverward towards here
(adv.) iimíiraata

downriverward towards there
(adv.) kinimíiraata

downriverwards (adv.)
naamíiraata

downslope (loc.n.) iijakaríkuma

downward (loc.dem) naami

downwards (adv.) naamíiraata

***Dracontium lorentense*, plant species** (n.) níiya namija

drag (t.v.) jíini

drag (composite object) (t.v.)
jíitatáani

drag (vessel) (t.v.) jíitatáani

dragonfly (general term) (n.)
siríwíija

Dragon-headed Bug (n.) kuni
pakiti

draw (t.v.) naajúuni

draw behind one (multiple things) (t.v.) jíiniwíitáani

dream (i.v.) makíini

dream (n.) makíini

dregs (n.) ísiku

dress (i.v.) sinaakíini

drill hole (t.v.) tawatáani

drill hole (into decorative seed) (t.v.) taraasíini

drill hole (through thin, flat object) (t.v.) muníini

drink (n.) raatisana

drink (t.v.) rariini

drink or eat a great deal, insist that someone (t.v.) jíipúuni

drink with others (d.v.) ráriitáani

drink, finish off (t.v.) imáani

drink, hand-strained (n.) púriija

drip (i.v.) saníini

drip, make (t.v.) sanitíini

drizzle (i.v.) ijatáani

***Dromococcyx phasianellus*, bird species** (n.) maasiítaaja,
maasiítaaja siríija

drool (i.v.) aáraatatáani

drool-mouthed (adj.) pikawaasa

drop (level of water) (i.v.)
jawíini

drown (i.v.) sisíini

drum (n.) tampúura

drum, type of (n.) wúumpu

drunk, be (i.v.) aákisíini

drunk, be (pluractional) (i.v.)

aákisiitíini

drunk, get someone (t.v.)

aakisijáani

dry (adj.) jawana

dry (i.v.) turúuni

dry (t.v.) turuutaníini

dry (quickly) (t.v.) turuníini

dry (slowly) (i.v.) turuutáani

dry for bouyancy (timber)

(t.v.) sasaanúuni

dry out (throat) (i.v.) jawakíini

dry rot, wood with (n.)

awásuuku

dry season (n.) ájaana yaawíini

dry season, onset of (n.)

taniwíini

dry up (liquid) (i.v.) jawakíini

***Dryocopus lineatus*, bird**

species (n.) panasi

duck, domesticated (n.) páatu

Duck, Muscovy (bird species)

(n.) aaka páatu

due to (postp.) = aákuji,

= iyikúura

due to (indirect cause) (postp.)

= íku

dugout (n.) íimina

dugout, construct (i.v.) iiminíini

dump out (t.v.) saráani

dunk (food) (t.v.) jimuutáani

during (postp.) = kari

during sleep (adv.) makiina

***Duroia hirsuta*, tree species** (n.)

ikwaniáasi

***Duroia paraensis*, tree species**

(n.) ikwaniáasi

Dusky Titi, monkey species

(n.) iráaku, símaaku

Dusky-headed Parakeet, bird

species (n.) kaáraaja

dust (n.) pukitika

dust off (t.v.) nanuusíini

dust, be covered in (i.v.)

pukitíini

dusty (adj.) pukitina

dusty, be (i.v.) pukitíini

dye (t.v.) tiniisíini

dye, plant used for (red) (n.)

nasína

dying breaths, take (i.v.)

anaaniitáani

dying person, care for (t.v.)

iwaritíini

E

eagle (general term) (n.) niisina

Eagle, Harpy (n.) síruku niisina

ear (n.) túuku

ear canal (n.) tuwaakíira,
tuwaakúura

ear of corn, green (n.) káraaki

earlier (adj.) jíftikariina

earlier (adv.) taari

early-planted manioc (n.)

amákíija, amákíija áaku

earring (traditional) (n.)

namuuri

Earth (n.) níiya

earth (soil) (n.) níiya

earth mound (from tree fall)

(n.) aníriiti

earthquake (n.) irija

earthworm (general term) (n.)

sapaani

earthworm, species of (n.)

akusakáani, akusaníini, aákusaka,
iitu

earwax (n.) tuwisíkiija

ease (pain) (i.v.) sasiitáni

easily visible (adj.) kwaana

eat (a.v.) asáni

eat all food by oneself (t.v.)

kuríini

eat by sucking or licking (i.v.)

tamuujúuni

eat only meat (adv.) namíiku

eat or drink a great deal, insist that someone (t.v.) jiiipúuni

eat soft foods (t.v.) imáani

eater, cursed (n.) tikija

eavesdrop (t.v.) tuujiitáni

Eciton spp., army ant (general term) (n.) riitaki

Ectatomma sp., ant species (n.)
anasúuni

edge (loc.n.) íiyajina

edge (n.) íyaaji, iyáaji, íiyi

edge of, below (postp.) = kari

edge, build up (t.v.) namikíini

edge, cutting (of tool) (n.) iika

edge, flat (n.) iríkura

edge, on or at (postp.) = iyáaji

edge, sharp (n.) kuukwaka

edge, thick (of object) (n.)

námiki

edges, make meet or touch

(t.v.) pakiitáni

edges, meet or touch (i.v.)

pakiitáni

edible caterpillar (general term) (n.) jiinaka, jiiinakaníini

effeminate, call (t.v.) sásaakáani,
tarakiitáni

egg (n.) naaki

egg, unfertilized (chicken) (n.)

akíraja naaki, káraaki, wiíraaki

eggs, of fish (n.) ruunkaníisi

Egret, Snowy or Great (bird species) (n.) musútina káarsa
***Egretta thula*, bird species** (n.) musútina káarsa
***Eira barbara*, Tayra** (n.) suu
***Elanoides forficatus*, bird species** (n.) masíyaja
elbow (n.) sirija
elder female relative (n.) aákujiiti
elder male relative (n.) aákujiina
elder relative (n.) piitana, piitapi
electric eel (n.) pirusu
***Electrophorus electricus*, electric eel** (n.) pirusu
elevated area (n.) iija
elevated area in lowland (restinga) (n.) siiki
embark (i.v.) juwáini
embarrassed, be (i.v.) karánakíini
embarrassed, make (t.v.) kaniñiri iwitíini
embarrassing (adj.) kaniñirami
embrace (pluractional) (t.v.) kakámatíini
emponar, construct raised palmwood floor (t.v.) tatiikúuni
empty (adj.) tákaama
empty (liquid) (t.v.) itíini
empty out (t.v.) saráani
empty shell or husk (n.) áaku
empty space (loc.n.) amákijina
enclose (wrap) (t.v.) pakiitáani
encounter (t.v.) jíwíitáani
end (i.v.) piyíini
end (blunt) (n.) aniáasi
end (natural) (loc.n.) anákaku
end (slender object) (n.) iíjinaji
end of, at or on (postp.) = iíjinaji
***Endlicheria acuminata*, tree species** (n.) ikati

ends, attach or join at (t.v.) paakiitáani
endure (a.v.) miíratáani
energetic (adj.) iyarakátina, yarakátina
energetic, not (adj.) iíruwana, jíimana
energy, with (adv.) amátana
enjoy excessively (t.v.) jiyiísíini
enjoy greatly (t.v.) jiyíini
enough, not be (i.v.) káriitáani
entangle oneself (i.v.) tamakijíitáani
enter (i.v.) tikíini
enter (sharp object) (i.v.) jimíini
enter, make (t.v.) tikíini
***Enterobius sp.*, intestinal worm species** (n.) nasaani
entertaining (adj.) juúmana
entire (quantity) (adj.) namísaana
entrance (burrow, nest) (n.) awiya, aáwiya
entrance (round), make (i.v.) awiyíini
entryway (loc.n.) pakarimaji
entryway of nest (n.) jíina
entwine (i.v.) tamakíini
***Enyalioides laticeps*, lizard species** (n.) aapaku
epilepsy (n.) iisikíini
epileptic fit, suffer (i.v.) iísikíini
epiphyte, species of (n.) muúniimi, nípaaki níiti, paranaasi, siiri minati
equal (t.v.) paríini
equal (in some quality) (t.v.) aratiiníini
equally (adv.) tikiíráki
era (postp.) iyákari
erection, get (i.v.) jiiníini
erode (i.v.) murúuni
erode (riverbank) (i.v.) titiitíini

err, cause to (t.v.) maarijúuni
error, commit (t.v.) maárijíini
erysipelas, skin disease (n.)
 masiku amúuku
***Erythrina fusca*, tree species**
 (n.) amasísi
***Erythrina peruviana*, tree species**
 (n.) nasiirinamajaáti
***Erythrinus erythrinus*, fish species**
 (n.) isíini
escalera de motelo, liana species
 (n.) nakikuuja ámakí,
 nakikuuja marasi, nakikuuja
 maakánaaja
escape (t.v.) apiríini
escape (allow to) (t.v.) apiráani
***Eschweilera coriacea*, tree species**
 (n.) imaati
***Eschweilera sp.*, tree species**
 (n.) kurísi, muwíina
esophagus (n.) ímaaja
espintana, tree species (n.) ipaki
estaca, sharp stick in ground
 (n.) músiaaki takíina
estirón of upper Pintuyacu River
 (prop.n.) Másiina Íjjinaku
estirón, straight stretch of river
 (n.) saaki
***Eunectes murinus*, anaconda**
 (n.) yákuni
***Eunectes murinus*, anaconda (of elevated areas)**
 (n.) iijakuuja
***Eunectes murinus*, anaconda (of water)**
 (n.) irámani, iyákuni,
 kuraja
***Eurypyga helias*, bird species**
 (n.) maasiisi
***Euterpe precatoria* (palm), new fronds of**
 (n.) musaami
***Euterpe precatoria*, palm species**
 (n.) musaasi

***Eutrombicula spp.*, chigger (general term)**
 (n.) aákusaja
even (adv.) tikiíraki
everyone (n.) piyíini
everything (n.) piyíini
evil spirit (n.) kuúkuusi
evil spirit, type of (n.)
 maasiítaaja
excavate (t.v.) muráani
exemplary (adj.) taasíita
exert force (i.v.) riikíini
exist (i.v.) iwíini
existential, negative (existential verb)
 aájapaki
experience flooding (i.v.)
 ikwaaniitáni
experience nightfall (i.v.)
 niníini, níniitáni
experience pain (i.v.) ánasa míini
exposed, penis or clitoris (n.)
 pisiaari
express affection or fondness
 (t.v.) juúmaasiitáni
extend (i.v.) siríini
extend (t.v.) siráni
extinguish (i.v.) makíini
extract (t.v.) jikatóani, jimatáni
extremum (natural) (loc.n.)
 anákaku
eye (n.) namija
eye of needle (n.) tuwaakíira,
 tuwaakúura
eyebrows (n.) namíkiisíika,
 namíkiisíini
eyebrows, flash (i.v.)
 amaniiwíitáni
eyelashes (n.) namíkiisíika,
 namíkiisíini
eyes, close (i.v.) makisiitáni
eyes, light-colored (having)
 (adj.) saki namijana

F

fabric, worn or old (adj.)

kurúuku

face (n.) naamiya

face down, lie (i.v.) ajákumíni

face, have an age-worn (i.v.)

amiriitáani, amuriitáani

face, look in (i.v.) karíni

face, make a (i.v.) amiriitáani,
amuriitáani

facial hair (n.) amuusíka

facial hair, have (i.v.) amuusíni

facial hair, having (adj.)

amuúsitaka

fade (i.v.) sikitíni

fail (i.v.) ajakuusíni

fail to do (t.v.) maárijíni

faint (i.v.) iísikíni

***Falco ruficularis*, bird species**

(n.) tatini

Falcon, Bat (n.) tatini

Falcon, Laughing (n.) maákuwa

fall (light things) (i.v.) ijatáani

fall (through the air) (i.v.) itíni

fall (to the ground) (i.v.) itíni

fall apart into small pieces

(i.v.) rapíni

fall asleep (body part) (i.v.)

sasíni

fall heavily (rain) (adv.) paka

fall in trap (i.v.) imáani

fall off (i.v.) kirititíni

fall off (detach, multiple objects) (i.v.) ijáani

fall off (fruit) (i.v.) katíni

fall off (large cross-section)

(i.v.) tititíni

fall out (hair, feathers) (i.v.)

kajatíni

fall out (tooth) (i.v.) katíni

fall over (i.v.) imáani

fall over (object inserted in ground) (i.v.) muritíni

fall over (pluractional) (i.v.)

iwiikíni

fall short (i.v.) káriitáani

fall, make (t.v.) imatíni, imíni

fall, make (fruits) (t.v.) ijíni

fallen fruits, gather (t.v.)

titikáani

false (adj.) iikwáami

falsely (adv.) taama

familiar with, be (t.v.) nakusíni

family member (n.) iikwajiina

fan (t.v.) apiraajuutáani

fan (general term) (n.) apíraati

fan fire beneath vessel (t.v.)

itaakuutáani

fan, manatee tail-style (n.)

aakáayi ífwaasi

fan, paiche-tail style (n.) sámuu

ífwaasi

fang (n.) iika

far (adv.) sípa

far from one another (adv.)
 siipakiya
far, very (adv.) tiirika
farinha (n.) waarfina
fart (i.v.) kirifini
fasaco, type of fish (n.) páasi
Fasciated Antshrike, bird species (n.) miinihi sirijja
fat (edible) (n.) wíira
fat (person) (adj.) naasiíjataka
fat or oil (cooking), smell of (adv.) karaákiya
fat, become (i.v.) kianfíni
father (n.) aki, kaakíjja
father (Catholic) (n.) paari
father (deceased) (n.)
 kaakíjjiisana, maákata
father (vocative) (n.) kaakíjja
father-in-law (female ego) (n.)
 aji
father-in-law (female ego), obtain (t.v.) ajíini
father-in-law (male ego) (n.)
 akúumi
father-in-law (male ego), obtain (t.v.) akuumíini
father's sister (deceased) (n.)
 ikíniisana
fatty (adj.) wíirana
fault (n.) míini
fear (a.v.) kíirfíni
fear (n.) kíiraka
fearful (adj.) níitina
fearful one (person, animal) (n.) kíiriyáana
fearful, become (i.v.) niitiníini
fearless (animal) (adj.) íjjaana
fearless one (person, animal) (n.) tatini
feather (n.) kajasi
feathers, adorn with (i.v.)
 paraaníini

feathers, be raised (i.v.)
 ririkiitáani
feathers, be ruffled (i.v.)
 ririkiitáani
feathers, grow new (i.v.) kajfíni
feces (n.) iiki
feed (d.v.) asíini
feed (domestic animal, infant) (a.v.) asúuni
feel (t.v.) nakusíini
feel cold (i.v.) siimíisíini
feel dizzy (i.v.) sawiyííjiiitáani
feel hot (person) (i.v.) iípaníini
feel hot frequently (i.v.)
 iípaniitíini
feel jealous (t.v.) amaríníini
feel pain (i.v.) anasíini
feet, place (i.v.) atijúuni
fell multiple trees (t.v.) anirúuni
fell tree (t.v.) aníini
fell tree (cutting far from ground) (t.v.) anakatijúuni
fell tree to obtain (t.v.) anitáani
fell trees in chain reaction (t.v.) sinakatíini
felled tree (n.) aníina
fellow (n.) íiyáana, paraja
fellow member of group (n.)
 árata
female (n.) miisaji
female child or offspring (n.)
 niyiti
female relative, elder (n.)
 aákujiiti
fence (n.) tánaki
fence, build (t.v.) tanakíini
Fer-de-Lance, South American (adult), snake species (n.)
 sajina
Fer-de-Lance, South American (juvenile), snake species (n.)
 aminakíisi, minakíisi
ferment (i.v.) ipaaníini, ipaasíini

ferment (ripe fruits) (i.v.) pikíini
ferment, set aside to (t.v.)
 ipanítíini, ipaanúuni
fern, species of (n.) anitáaki
 kajakáana, tákusi aniaási
Ferruginous Pygmy Owl (n.)
 pupuja
fertilize plant (t.v.) púuni
festivity (n.) maayaasíini
fetal position, be lying in (i.v.)
 sirikuutáni
fetal position, lie in (i.v.)
 riwasiitáni
fever (n.) ípanaka
few, a (animate) (adj.)
 jíitipijaarika
few, a (inanimate) (adj.)
 jíitimijaarika
fiber from sinamillo palm (n.)
 tasiina
fiber, manioc tuber (n.) áruu
**fiber, strip from chambira
 palm leaf** (t.v.) amitáni,
 rikatáni
**fibers, frayed (quality of
 having)** (adj.) rarákatina
fibers, small (n.) janiíwi
fibrous (manioc) (adj.)
 aruúwatina
***Ficus insipida*, tree species** (n.)
 ujii
***Ficus sp.*, plant species** (n.)
 kámiiti
fierro uma, fish species (n.)
 waatísiija
**Fig, Strangler (creeper
 species)** (n.) kámiiti
fight (i.v.) ipurúuni
fight (t.v.) ipiráni
fighting spirit, break (t.v.)
 maarijúuni

figure-eight form, coil in (t.v.)
 riwasiktúuni
fill (t.v.) amíyajáni
fill hole (t.v.) kapúuni
fill up (i.v.) amíyitáni
filler word (interj.) yaana
filthy, do something (i.v.)
 suúkwara míini
fin (n.) taáraa
find (t.v.) jíwítáni, níkíini
fine (powder, meal) (adj.)
 rapana
“fine!” (agreement or assent)
 (interj.) kwaasija
finger (n.) ajíkaasi, awasi,
 awásikaka
finger nail abscess (n.) áwaku
 aákiisi, áwaku imíini
finish (planting garden) (t.v.)
 kapúuni
finish (task) (t.v.) piyáni
finish last portion (t.v.)
 iwarájáani
finish off (quantity) (t.v.)
 piyáni
finish off food or drink (t.v.)
 imáni
**finish task (obliged by
 another)** (t.v.) aratiíni,
 paataásiini
fire (cartridge) (i.v.) íjakíini
fire (for cooking) (n.) iinami
fire (gun) (i.v.) rimusiini
fire (snare trap) (i.v.) rimutíini
fire (trap) (i.v.) rikutíini,
 riimuutíini
Fire Ant (n.) irákana
fire beneath vessel, fan (t.v.)
 itaakuutáni
fire blowgun dart (i.v.) nimúuni
fire bow or slingshot (i.v.)
 riimíini
firearm (n.) rimúsiija

firefly, species of

firefly, species of (n.) namiiti, tikiwari
firewood (n.) járaiki
firewood, make (i.v.) jarakíini
firewood, partially burned (n.) itiwínaja, ituwánaja, tawánaja
first (adv.) iitíini, namíini
first person exclusive plural pronoun (pro.) kana = , kanáaja
first person exclusive plural pronoun (exhaustive focus) (pro.) kanaárika
first person exclusive plural pronoun (possessive) (pro.) kana =
first person inclusive plural pronoun (pro.) pí = , píija
first person inclusive plural pronoun (exhaustive focus) (pro.) píirika
first person inclusive plural pronoun (possessive) (pro.) pí =
first person singular pronoun (pro.) kí = , kíija
first person singular pronoun (exhaustive focus) (pro.) kíirika
first person singular pronoun (possessive) (pro.) kí =
first time, do for (t.v.) namíini
first time, for (adv.) saámikari
fish (general term) (n.) paápaaja, paápaaraja
fish bait (made from manioc) (n.) jíniija
fish eggs (n.) ruunkaníisi
fish hook (n.) siwiyúuka, siiwíika
fish hook (mojarrero) (n.) nujija iiráana
fish hook, fish caught with (n.) siiyuúmani

fishing technique, for mojarras

fish parasite (n.) paápaaja imíika, paápaaja imíini
fish poison (barbasco) (n.) nuúruu
fish sauce (n.) kanasi asásana
fish scale (n.) naasi
fish trap (introduced) (n.) tasiki
fish trap (traditional) (n.) tasiki
fish trap, use (i.v.) tasikíini
fish with fish poison (i.v.) sirúuni
fish with hook and line (a.v.) siiyúuni
fish with hook and line (i.v.) siwiyúuni
fish with tapaje trap (i.v.) tasikíini
fish, slightly spoiled (cooked in leaf packet) (n.) mukwani
fish, tiny (general term) (n.) majarúwaaka
fishing arrow head, type of (n.) saapi aniáasiri, saapi táaja
fishing bait (n.) iíruuja
fishing line (n.) iíruuku
fishing lure (n.) paráana
fishing pole (n.) irúuna, siiyúuna
fishing spear (heavy) (n.) túuna
fishing spear (light) (n.) jírisi
fishing spear tip (n.) arapuu
fishing spear, make (i.v.) jirisíini
fishing technique (agitate water's surface) (i.v.) siápuukwatáani
fishing technique (casting line forward) (i.v.) majaatáani
fishing technique (casting line repeatedly) (i.v.) majániwiitáani
fishing technique (fondear) (i.v.) sirinuutáani
fishing technique, for mojarras (small fish) (i.v.) aniijúuni

fishing technique, nocturnal
(using lure) (t.v.) irúuni

fishing technique, using

barbasco (i.v.) amaniijúuni

fishing, go (idiomatic) (i.v.)
makíini

fishy smelling (adj.) imaánanana
fist (n.) kujúuni

fist fight, have (i.v.)

kujuniiwiitíni

fisticuffs, engage in (i.v.)

ipurúuni

fix (t.v.) irikatajúuni

fix oneself up (i.v.) irikatijíini

flake off (i.v.) sitiini

flame source, put out (t.v.)

makijjáani

flame up (fire) (i.v.) núuni

flap wings (quickly) (t.v.)

amaniikuutáani

flap wings (slowly) (t.v.)

aamuutáani

flash (lightning) (i.v.) tamíini

flash eyebrows (i.v.)

amaniiwiiitáani

flat edge (n.) iríkura

flat, smooth part of tree (n.)

nána páriina

flatten (t.v.) pariinúuni

flatten plant matter (t.v.)

kimakáani

flavor (t.v.) taariijanúuni

flavorless (adj.) iisaana

Flea, Burrowing (n.) rítija

flecha, fishing spear (n.) jírisi

flecha, make (i.v.) jirisíini

flee (i.v.) masíini

flee, make (t.v.) masikíini

flesh (n.) naasíija

fleshy (animal, person) (adj.)

naasíjataka

flexible (adj.) ííruwana, jíimana

flick (t.v.) tuujúuni

flies, be covered with (i.v.)

ipárasíini

flint stone (n.) ituwanajáati,

jínítaaku, jínítaasi

flip over (i.v.) takitíini

flip over (t.v.) takatáani

float (i.v.) ikatáani

float bladder (fish organ) (n.)

pururaaki

float downriver (i.v.) aátatáani

floating plant litter (n.)

papákiiti, papásiiti

flood (n.) ikwaana

flood (fully submerge) (i.v.)

tikitáani

flood (river) (i.v.) ikwaaníini,

jiitáani

flooding, experience (i.v.)

ikwaaniitáani

floor, palmwood (loc.n.)

tatiikuúkujina

floor, palmwood (n.) púuna, tatií

flop about (i.v.) riníkiiníini

flow (i.v.) sisíini

flow (air) (i.v.) íini

flow (water in river) (i.v.) aatíini

flower (i.v.) iniisíini

flower (n.) iniisi

flower pod, plantain (n.) kuyaja

flu (n.) saputi

flute (quena) (n.) puráaja

flute, play (i.v.) puraajíini

fly (i.v.) íini

fly (n.) sinakuni

fly (of pants) (n.) siaawíita

fly, species of (n.) ipara

Flycatcher (bird), species of

(n.) jiwíriku

Flycatcher, Piratic (bird

species) (n.) nawíyíija

foam (i.v.) sapukúuni

foam (n.) sapukwaka

foam, scoop off (t.v.)
sapúkwatáani
follow (t.v.) tiitáani
follow animal by sound (t.v.)
tipiitáani
follow around (t.v.) kanitijjini
follow repeatedly (t.v.)
tiiniwiitáani
following behind (postp.)
= níwaji
fond, become (t.v.) paajjini
fondear, fishing technique (i.v.)
sirinuutáani
fondness, display (t.v.)
juúmaasiitáani
fontanel (n.) kíyuuka, kíyuuna
food (general term) (n.)
asasami, asasana
food stuck in throat, have (i.v.)
jaámanakíini
food, finish off (t.v.) imáani
food, give large portion (d.v.)
jipiutáani
food, ingested (n.) ásiika
food, leave for other (d.v.)
kuriiníini
food, reject impolitely (i.v.)
maayaakáani
food, saved or leftover (n.)
asáaku
foot (n.) titika, tiitiwa
foot (human only) (n.) iínuwa
foot arch (n.) titika kíyiina
foot, sole of (n.) titika jírítiiki
football (soccer) (n.) piirúuta
footprint (loc.n.) amákijina
footprint (n.) asiyaákuma, titika
for (purpose) (postp.) = íira
for (temporal duration) (postp.)
= ánuura
for a long time (adv.) maasia
for a short time (adv.) nikákiika
for no good reason (adv.) taama

for the first time (adv.) saámikari
force, exert (i.v.) riikíini
force, with (adv.) amátana
forebear (n.) maákata
forefather (deceased) (n.)
maákata
forehead (n.) imiijijina
forelimb (n.) námati
foreskin (n.) itiyi
foreskin, break or tear (i.v.)
irikitíini
foreskin, break or tear (t.v.)
irikitáani
forest (general term) (n.) naki
forest being, magical (n.) naki
imíini
forest demon, type of (n.)
marísana, muyújuni, paayuwa,
síkaaja, tipaku
Forest Dragon, Amazon (lizard species) (n.) aapaku
forest, area that floods (bajjal)
(n.) maati
forest, area with moist soil (varillal) (n.) riika
forest, dense area of (n.) síisaki
forest, inundated (tahuampa)
(n.) ikwaana
forest, natural clearing in (n.)
ikwaniáasi
forest, riverside area (successional plants) (n.)
makínaata
forest, search (t.v.) apiriniikúuni
forget (t.v.) aríwatáani, iyajáani
forked object (n.) jíkuti
forked object, make (i.v.)
jikutíini
forked support, place (t.v.)
jikutíini
form a circular shape (i.v.)
muriyúuni
form cocoon (i.v.) kiyuukúuni

form fork (by growing branch)

(i.v.) akikfíni

form lump (i.v.) púruutáani**form mound** (i.v.) púruutáani**former** (adj.) piita***Formicariidae* spp., antbird****(general term)** (n.) riitaki siriija***Formicarius analis*, bird****species** (n.) ijántuuja, nírímiina
siriija**forms, varied** (adv.)

tiwaakwaárika

Forpus xanthopterygius*, bird*species** (n.) nirikikaaja, níririkaaja**fortunately** (adv.) kájpakáki,

kaajapaárika

fouly (adv.) suúkwará**four (animate)** (num.)

suwaramaajitáapi

four (inanimate) (num.)

suwaramaajitáami

fracture bone (i.v.) nasikititíni**fragrant** (adj.) taaríjána**frame, house** (n.) aamaakúuja**frayed fibers, quality of****having** (adj.) rarákatina**freckle** (n.) tíiriija**free, get (from piercing****implement)** (i.v.) jítitíni**freely (without obstacle)** (adv.)

kwaata

frequent visitor (n.)

siwiraájuuyáana

frequently (adv.) sámíira**frequently, do** (t.v.) paríni**friend** (n.) isíiku**friend (archaic)** (n.) kaanawara**friend, intimate** (n.) papaaja**friends, become** (t.v.) isíikúuni**frighten** (t.v.) inajíini**frighten (pluractional)** (t.v.)

inájaakíni

frightening (adj.) kífrana**frightening place** (n.) kífraki**frog (general term)** (n.)

makwaati

Frog, Jungle (n.) marimuusi,

tipakiitiisi

Frog, Painted Antnest (n.)

kaniyúuja niaatíija

Frog, Smoky Jungle (n.) muusi**frog, species of** (n.) kakánaaka,

kuuráaka makwaati, kwaata

nikíjaati, mífríiaka, nuriisi, píika,

riiniáaka

from (depriving) (postp.) = kiniji**from (escape)** (postp.) = íkwaji**from below** (adv.) naamiiji**from downriver** (adv.) naamiiji**from the end** (postp.) = íkwaji**from there** (adj.) tíirajíina**from upriver** (adv.) kámiji**from where** (interrog.) tíitíiji**from yesterday** (adj.)

aamikaákaana

frond, immature (palm) (n.)

amaki

fronds of chambira palm, new

(n.) kámíiyi

fronds of huasaí palm, new (n.)

musaami

froth (i.v.) sapukúuni**froth** (n.) sapukwaka**frown** (i.v.) amiriitáani,

amuriitáani

fruit (n.) iníija**fruit bunch, empty** (n.) apisi**fruit of chambira palm** (n.)

apájaati, pájaati

fruit, loaded with (above**ground)** (adj.) iníijataka**fruit, loaded with (below****ground)** (adj.) íjataka**fruit, produce** (i.v.) iníijíini, iníini**fruit, species of** (n.) siiri turuja

fruit, underdeveloped further upriver there (near addressee)

fruit, underdeveloped (n.)

íkiaari

fruits (fallen), gather (t.v.)

titikáani

fruits (unripe), harvest (t.v.)

makitáani

fry (t.v.) wiiraajúuni

fulfill commitment (t.v.)

aratiínini, paataasíni

***Fulgora sp.*, insect species** (n.)

kuni pakiti

fulgurite (n.) nirímiina sawija

full (adj.) amíyaja

full moon (n.) uumáana kásiiri

full, be (food, drink) (i.v.) túuni

fully toothed (human) (adj.)

iíkataka

fungal infection, have (t.v.)

imáani

fungus (foot) (n.) ííwaaka

funny (adj.) juúmana

fur (n.) kajasi

fur, be raised (i.v.) ririíkiitáani

furry (adj.) kajatina

further away (adv.) tiiríira

further down there (loc.dem)

naamíira

further down there (near

addressee) (loc.dem) kinimíira

further downriver there

(loc.dem) naamíira

further there downriver (near

addressee) (loc.dem) kinimíira

further up there (loc.dem)

kaamíira

further up there (near

addressee) (loc.dem) kinikúura

further upriver there (loc.dem)

kaamíira

further upriver there (near

addressee) (loc.dem) kinikúura

G

***Galbula cyanocollis*, bird**

species (n.) iinamináaja

gallinazo panga, plant species

(n.) músati

game animal (n.) kuuwaa**game animal (caught)** (n.) ímani**gamitana, fish species** (n.) matu**gap** (n.) aríkuma**gap in teeth** (n.) katiyáaku**gapped** (adj.) sarákutina**gaps, full of** (adj.) sarákutina**gap-toothed person** (n.) katiyasi**garbage (small)** (n.) iririka**garbage heap** (loc.n.) iririkajina***Garcinia macrophylla*, tree**

species (n.) majuu

garden (swidden) (n.) nasi**garden (swidden), make** (i.v.)

nasíni

garden plot perimeter, mark

(t.v.) iyíitáani, iyuutáani

garden, manioc (loc.n.)

asúrakajina

gardener (n.) nasiwáani**gather** (t.v.) juntaasíni**gather (fruit, grain)** (t.v.)

katáani

gather edible leafcutter ants

(i.v.) kaniyuujúuni

gather fallen fruits (t.v.)

titikáani

gather leftovers or scraps (t.v.)

sapuujúuni

gather slightly spoiled fish

(i.v.) mukwatáani

gather spoiled fish (i.v.)

mukwatáani

gavilán polletero, bird species

(n.) awíraaja

gaze (direction of vision) (n.)

namija

Gecko, Tropical House (n.) kiti***Genipa americana*, tree species**

(n.) aamina, niítana

***Geonoma macrostachys*, palm**

species (n.) pasiimi

***Geonoma sp.*, palm species** (n.)

aayimitina

***Gerridae spp.*, type of water**

insect (n.) aaka sikwanaja

get (t.v.) iríni**get (composite object)** (t.v.)

iritáani

get (vessel) (t.v.) iritáani**get an erection** (i.v.) jiiníni**get dirty** (t.v.) sukwarúuni**get free (from piercing**

implement) (i.v.) jiiitíni

get hole (i.v.) pajatíni, tawatíni**get husband** (i.v.) niyíni**get in a line** (i.v.) atiiíni**get in canoe** (i.v.) juwíni**get in or inside** (i.v.) tikíni**get injured** (i.v.) ánasa míni

get lost (i.v.) sapiraakíini
get ruined (i.v.) taasíini
get someone drunk (t.v.)
 aakisijáani
get up (i.v.) saníini
get used to (t.v.) paajíini
get wet (a.v.) pikúuni
ghost (n.) nawiyini
Giant Anteater (n.) siirúusi
Giant Applesnail (n.) ajuuka
Giant Armadillo (n.) aasámaaja
giant boa, legendary (n.)
 másiina
Giant Cowbird (n.) apíisi, píisi
Giant Hunting Ant, species of
 (n.) muusaníkwa, sipúuni
Giant Otter (n.) kanasi
Giant River Turtle (n.) siaariáapa
Gilded Barbet, bird species (n.)
 tiriku
gill (fish) (n.) arísaka
gills, exterior covering of (n.)
 amúuku
gills, remove (t.v.) arísakatáani
ginger (plant) (n.) anari
girl, teenage (n.) kitáaka
girlfriend (n.) paajámaka,
 paajámani
girlfriend or boyfriend,
acquire (t.v.) paajamaníini
give (d.v.) miitíini
give back (t.v.) miyikáani
give birth (a.v.) kutíini
give equal gift (t.v.) namíini
give food (d.v.) asíini
give haircut (t.v.) maaraakúuni
“give it!” (interj.) kiijawaja,
 kiiwaja
give large share (d.v.) jii puutáani
give name (d.v.) íini
give off light (i.v.) nuníini
give off smell (i.v.) apiráani

Gladiator Treefrog (n.) júuri
glass bead (n.) taraásijja
***Glaucidium brasilianum*, bird**
species (n.) pupuja
***Glaucidium hardyi*, bird**
species (n.) ipija
glean (t.v.) sapuujúuni
glittery (adj.) sawíjatina
glossy (adj.) aákanana
glutton (n.) aniita asána
gnat, species of (n.) sikíraja,
 sinaja
gnaw (t.v.) tiríini
gnaw off outer layer (t.v.)
 tiriitáni
gnaw on bone (t.v.) siikíini
go (i.v.) iwáani
go around (t.v.) sakatáani
go around (skirting) (t.v.)
 isakúuni
go away, make (t.v.) masakíini
go bad (ayahuasca) (i.v.) taasíini
go bad, begin to (meat, fish)
 (i.v.) pakírasíini
go directly (down, downriver)
 (adv.) namíkiika
go directly (up, upriver) (adv.)
 kamíkiika
go down (i.v.) juwíini
go down (food) (t.v.) tikíini
go hunting (i.v.) aamíyaakíini
go hunting or fishing
(idiomatic) (i.v.) makíini
go in circle (i.v.) takitítíini
go in different directions (i.v.)
 ririikíini
go in or inside (i.v.) tikíini
go off (gun) (i.v.) riitíini
go off (snare trap) (i.v.) rimutíini
go off (trap) (i.v.) rikutíini,
 riimuutíini
go out (flame) (i.v.) makíini
go to side or corner (i.v.) irikíini

go up (i.v.) maakáani
God (Christian) (n.) kumáani
God (Christian) (prop.n.)
 Taataayúusa
Golden Tegu, lizard species
 (n.) yaami
Gonatodes sp., lizard species
 (n.) isi
good (adj.) suwami, suwapi,
 suwáani
good smelling (adj.) taariíjana
good vision, person with (n.)
 kwaata kariyáana
**goodness (manner of
 behaving)** (n.) suwaka
goods (n.) kásami
good-smelling (smoked meat)
 (adj.) waátina
Gossypium sp., plant species
 (n.) arakutuu, aramáasi, ramáasi,
 siwi
gourd used by shamans (n.)
 kwaakáina
gourd vessel (pate) (n.) samaku
gourd vessel, make (t.v.)
 samakúuni
gourd, bottle (n.) ipaaka
grab (t.v.) kasiráani
grain (n.) iniija
grains, remove (t.v.) jaráani
granadilla (plant), species of
 (n.) aakáayi jaraaka, jaraaka
grandchildren (n.) aájiya
granddaughter (n.) aájinati
granddaughter (deceased) (n.)
 aajinátisana
grandfather (n.) iyaasúuya,
 siisíija
grandfather (deceased) (n.)
 iyaasúujuusana
grandfather (vocative) (n.)
 siisíija
grandmother (n.) sájiri, siíriija

grandmother (deceased) (n.)
 sajíriisana
grandmother (vocative) (n.)
 siiríija
grandson (n.) aájinani
grandson (deceased) (n.)
 aajinániisana
grapefruit, tree species (n.)
 tuurúuja
grasp (t.v.) kasiráani
grasp tightly (t.v.) kiwáani
grass (general term) (n.) iyásiika
grass, razor (plant species) (n.)
 ariyuuka, riyuuka
grass, species of (n.) sásaaka,
 saakaákuuja iyásiika, siririika
grasshopper (general term)
 (n.) siriki
grate (t.v.) jinitáani
grater (n.) jinítaari
grave (loc.n.) jimuúkujina
grave (surface) (n.) jiimaaki
 niíjina
gray (adj.) kasina
Gray Brocket Deer (n.) kasina
 sikiáaja
Gray-fronted Dove (n.) isiwaaaja
**Gray-necked Wood-Rail, bird
 species** (n.) kiisara
grease (edible) (n.) wíira
greasy (surface) (adj.) iyíítina
great (adv.) aniita
Great Egret, bird species (n.)
 musútina káarsa
Great Kiskadee, bird species
 (n.) isukiáaja
Great Potoo, bird species (n.)
 anitáaki niisina
Great Tinamou, bird species
 (n.) ráana
Greater Ani, bird species (n.)
 aapíya
greater part (n.) náani

Greater Yellow-headed Turkey Vulture (n.) niitamu

great-granddaughter (n.) aájinati

great-granddaughter (deceased) (n.) aajinátiiisana

great-grandfather (n.) iyaasúuja, siisíija

great-grandfather (deceased) (n.) iyaasuújuusana

great-grandfather (vocative) (n.) siisíija

great-grandmother (n.) sájiri, siíríija

great-grandmother (deceased) (n.) sajiriisana

great-grandmother (vocative) (n.) siiríija

great-grandson (n.) aájinani

great-grandson (deceased) (n.) aajinániisana

great-uncle (paternal) (n.) kumáani

great-uncle (paternal, vocative) (n.) ámaaja

green (color) (adj.) niyana

green (unripe) (adj.) makina

Green Acouchy (playful name) (n.) amúsiaaki

Green Acouchy, rodent

species (n.) arasaaki, músiaaki

Green Ibis, bird species (n.) kwariku

Green Kingfisher, bird species (n.) asi

Green Oropendola, bird species (n.) masiku túruuja

Green-striped Vine Snake (n.) kaniíya, kanuúmi, kanuuyi

greet (t.v.) saaruutaasíini

grimace (i.v.) amiríitáni, amuríitáni

grime on body (n.) sapakaka

grimy (surface) (adj.) iyíitina

grind (t.v.) ajáani

grinder (traditional) (n.) ajátaari

grip, spear (n.) miyaara aniaásíija

groan in pain (i.v.) íjiikáni

groan while asleep (i.v.) iwániitáni

groin (n.) akásima, akásimi

groin cyst (n.) púruuna

ground (n.) níiya

ground, be low to (i.v.) parikiitáni

Ground-Cuckoo, Red-billed (bird species) (n.) sirítaku

Ground-Dove, Ruddy (bird species) (n.) míyaaja

group member, same (n.) iiyáana

group, move in (i.v.) jiiitíini

grove of aguaje palms (loc.n.) niisikajina

grove of aguaje palms (n.) niisika

grove of ñejilla palms (loc.n.) isunaajina

grove of pijuayo palms (loc.n.) amarijina, amariyaajina

grove of pijuayo palms (n.) amari

grove of pona palms (loc.n.) puúnakajina, tatiíwíjina,

tatiíwiyajina

grove of ungurahui palms (loc.n.) ipiitikajina

grow (i.v.) kumíini

grow (t.v.) kumitíini

grow (palm pod) (i.v.) purikúuni

grow (tuber) (i.v.) iijíini

grow (young plant) (i.v.) rikíini

grow branch (i.v.) akikíini

grow in size (buttocks)

grow in size (buttocks) (i.v.)
jaakíini

grow large (plantains) (i.v.)
irisfíini

grow new hair, feathers (i.v.)
kajíini

grub (suri), species of (n.) aniita
marajákwaaw, jítúuni, juuja,
muusajákwaaw, samaríyuuja, símiija,
símiika, tiwisíkiija, tiwisíkiija,
tuwisíkiija, tuwisíkiiya

grub (suri), type found in dead
trees (n.) jawarákuuti

grub (suri), variety of (n.)
panasi kumakija

grub, beetle (edible, general
term) (n.) kumakija

grub, in naturally fallen palms
(n.) panasi kumakija

gruel (n.) minkáatu

gruel (manioc, plantain) (n.)
jáki

gruel, make (i.v.) jakíini

grunt (aggressive male
display) (i.v.) muríyuukwáani

grunt (peccary, pig) (i.v.)
riikáani

guaba, tree species (n.) támuu

guacamayo rumo, manioc
variety (n.) anapaakákana

Guadua sp., bamboo species
(n.) puráaja

Guan, Spix's (bird species) (n.)
paríiku, paáriwa

guanábana, tree species (n.)
waanaáwana

guard (t.v.) tasiitáani

Guatteria sp., tree species (n.)
tamarásina, tamarásiti, taramásiti

Guatteria spp., type of tree (n.)
sakana, tuuku

Gynerium sagittatum, plant species

guava, tree species (n.)
siaawíinta

Guazuma sp., tree species (n.)
ruutíina

“guess what?” (giving news)
(interj.) nakusii

guilty party (n.) kíina

guineo vinagre, plantain

variety (n.) samúkwaati niyana

guineo, plantain variety (n.)
kiiníiya

guisador, plant species (n.)
kiisatúura

gulp air (fish) (i.v.) ráriitáani

gulp quickly (t.v.) imaakúuni

gum abscess (n.) tamaraki

gums and jawbone (n.) ámisi,
ámusi

gun, cock (t.v.) riimúuni, ríini

gut animal (t.v.) maratáani

Gymnotus sp., fish species (n.)
kajani, riwíiya, simaki

Gymnotus spp., type of fish (n.)
kajani

Gynerium sagittatum, plant
species (n.) miyajáana, miyajáana

H

- habit** (n.) míini
habitually (adv.) sámíira
habitually, do (t.v.) paríini
hack (t.v.) sajiinúuni
hackles, be raised (i.v.) ririikiitáani
haft (axe) (t.v.) kajíini, kaníini, sirijúuni
hair (n.) kajasi
hair, be ruffled (i.v.) ririikiitáani
hair, grow new (i.v.) kajíini
hair-covered (adj.) kajasi árika
haircut, give (t.v.) maaraakúuni
hairless (penis) (adj.) karatikíina
hairless (vulva) (adj.) karatijaaka
hairy (adj.) kajata, kajatina
half (n.) akájinaku
hallucinate (i.v.) aanawasíini
hallucinogen, be intoxicated with (i.v.) aánuukwáani
hallucinogenic beverage (ayahuasca) (n.) aákuta
haltingly (adv.) íriikiita
hamaca huayo, tree species (n.) kwarana
hammock (n.) iníisi
hammock cords (n.) ániinaka
hammock rope (n.) iníiki
hammock rope, make (t.v.) aniinúuni
hammock, be in (i.v.) mijiráani
hammock, hang up (t.v.) tiníini
hand (n.) awánaka, kurika
hand net (n.) maakiisi, maasi
hand net handle (n.) maasi ánaaja
hand net, capture with (t.v.) maakiisíini, maasíini
handle (flexible) (n.) íyuuti
handle (knife, machete) (n.) sirija
handle (pot, basket) (n.) túuku
handle, put on (axe) (t.v.) kajíini, kaníini, sirijúuni
handle, put on (hand net) (t.v.) anasiikiini
hands and knees, be on (i.v.) ajarakuutáani
hands, cup (t.v.) purikuutaníini
handsome (adj.) suwami, suwapi, suwáani
hand-strained drink (n.) púriija
hand-strained manioc beer (n.) maajariáaka
hang (t.v.) apíini
hang (composite object) (t.v.) apiitaníini
hang (from) (i.v.) apitáani
hang (limbs) (i.v.) apirakiitáani
hang up hammock (t.v.) tiníini
hanging, be (i.v.) apíini
happen (t.v.) aaríini, míini
happy, become (i.v.) juúmaasíini
harass sexually (t.v.) ijiwíini
hard (material) (adj.) irísina

hard and watery (manioc)**hard and watery (manioc)**

(adj.) iwáriija, sakina

hard center (n.) íija**hard lump (under skin)** (n.)

simaja

harden (i.v.) irisíini**hardened bodily effluvia** (n.)

marakuja

hard-shelled (adj.) muúturuna**hard-working** (adj.) kuwana**harm by violating dietary****restrictions** (t.v.) aanisijjáani**harmful air (from demons)** (n.)

siwaara júniina

harmful via sympathetic effect

(adj.) saasana

***Harpia harpyja*, bird species**

(n.) síruku niisina

Harpy Eagle (n.) síruku niisina**harrass** (t.v.) mananúuni**harrass sexually** (t.v.)

mananúuni

harvest (t.v.) katáani**harvest (palm fruit bunch)**

(t.v.) nakutáani

harvest (plantain bunch, palm**fruit bunch)** (t.v.) titiitáani**harvest immature manioc** (t.v.)

makitáani

harvest manioc (a.v.) síratáani**harvest manioc for first time**

(i.v.) makijuutáani

harvest palm fruit bunch (t.v.)

rikutáani

harvest Peach Palm fruit**bunch** (t.v.) titáani**harvest unripe fruits** (t.v.)

makitáani

hat (general term) (n.) miyáaku**hat, put on** (i.v.) miyaakúuni**hate** (t.v.) sakíini**haul** (t.v.) jíini**have sex (euphemism)****haul (composite object)** (t.v.)

jíitátáani

haul in with instrument (t.v.)

takiini

have (t.v.) míini**have a look at** (t.v.) karíini**have child** (i.v.) miríini**have concave shape** (i.v.)

purikuutáani

have curved shape (i.v.)

muyúuni

have facial hair (i.v.) amuusíini**have fist fight** (i.v.) kujuniiwíitíini**have food stuck in throat** (i.v.)

jaámanakíini

have hernia (i.v.) pupuukúuni**have hiccoughs** (i.v.) rikúuni**have hole (large)** (i.v.) suríini**have hollow spot** (i.v.) papíini**have illness** (t.v.) míini**have large belly** (i.v.) tanajíitáani**have lengthwise stripes** (i.v.)

kuyuutíini

have lump (i.v.) pujuutáani**have multiple holes** (i.v.)

suriiwíini

have multiple lumps (i.v.)

puruujuutáani

have nest in tree (insect) (t.v.)

tíini

have painful joints (i.v.)

marisiikíini

have pimples (i.v.) imakiijíini**have pustules** (i.v.) rapíini**have rheumatism or arthritis**

(i.v.) marisiikíini

have severe malady (t.v.) imáani**have sex** (t.v.) sikáani, sikúuni**have sex (euphemism)** (i.v.)

tamuujúuni

have sex (euphemism) (t.v.)

ijiwíini

have sexual relationship (euphemism) (i.v.) iwífini
have stuck in throat (i.v.) ḱfíni
hawk (general term) (n.) niisina
Hawk, Roadside (bird species) (n.) awíraaja
Hawk-Eagle, Black (bird species) (n.) maayit́fisi
he (pro.) nu =, nuu
he (focus, topic) (pro.) anuu, anúuja
he only (pro.) anuúrika, nuúrika
head (n.) ánaka
head adornment (traditional) (n.) simiiku
head of household, be (i.v.) mijiráni
head, back of (n.) atímaji
head, lower (i.v.) ajákumatáni
head, wrap (t.v.) ipukíni
headdress (general term) (n.) miyáaku
headdress (traditional) (n.) parána
headdress, put on (i.v.) miyaakúuni
headwaters (n.) anákaku
heal (t.v.) ánaajijáni, anaajijáni
heal (cut) (t.v.) sipit́fíni
heal (open wound) (i.v.) kapíni
heal (tobacco shamanism) (t.v.) panáni
healthy (adj.) namísaana
healthy, chubby baby (n.) niikika
healthy, make (t.v.) ánaajijáni, anaajijáni
heap of garbage (loc.n.) iririkajina
hear (t.v.) tuwaasíni, tuujíni
heart (n.) akánataaja, kuuraasuu

heart, of pineapple (n.) minati niiti
heartwood, hard (n.) íija
heat (n.) íipanaka
heat (t.v.) iipanúuni
heat (liquid) (t.v.) tipanuutáni
heat (solid) (t.v.) tipanúuni
heated water (n.) ipiyáaka
heavily, fall (rain) (adv.) paka
heavy (adj.) iinana
heed, take (t.v.) aríwatíini
heel (n.) titija
heel tendon (n.) ánimi
height (n.) takuúkujina
height (of object) (n.) niiku
***Heliconia sp.*, plant species** (n.) ikwasimi, kwasimi, masíinaami
***Heliconia spp.*, bijao, type of plant** (n.) anakújumi, nakújumi
***Helicops spp.*, snake species** (n.) aaka sajina
***Heliornis fulica*, bird species** (n.) aaka puújari, puújari
“hello!” (greeting) (interj.) juu
help (t.v.) paríjatáni
***Hemidactylus mabouia*, reptile species** (n.) kiti
***Hemiodus microlepis*, fish species** (n.) purútaari
***Hemisorubim platyrhynchos*, fish species** (n.) túuwa
her (pro.) nu =
her (focus, topic) (pro.) anuu, anúuja
her only (pro.) anuúrika, nuúrika
here (loc.dem) iiti
here (a little downriver) (loc.dem) iimajiita
here (further away) (loc.dem) iitíira
here downriver (loc.dem) iima, iimajiráji

here inside (loc.dem) iima, iimajíiraji
here inside (up) (loc.dem) iikujíiraji
here outside (loc.dem) iiku, iikujíiraji
here upriver (loc.dem) iiku, iikujíiraji
here upriver (a small distance) (loc.dem) iikujiita
“here you go!” (to draw attention) (interj.) atíja
“here you go!” (to give something) (interj.) árija
here, along this path (adv.) iitiírakuma
here, at same level (near addressee) (loc.dem) kiniki
here, down (loc.dem) iima, iimajíiraji
here, down lower (loc.dem) iimíira
here, downriverward towards (adv.) iimíiraata
here, downward towards (adv.) iimíiraata
here, further downriver (loc.dem) iimíira
here, further upriver (loc.dem) iikúura
here, perpendicular to river (near addressee) (loc.dem) kiniki
here, person or thing from (n.) íftiijiina
here, up (loc.dem) iiku
here, up (a small distance) (loc.dem) iikujiita
here, up higher (loc.dem) iikúura
here, upriverward towards (adv.) iikuúraata
here, upward towards (adv.) iikuúraata
hernia (n.) púpuuku

hernia, have (i.v.) pupuukúuni
Heron, Boat-billed (bird species) (n.) wápapa
Heron, Rufescent Tiger (bird species) (n.) júuti, miyaara júuti
Heron, Zigzag (bird species) (n.) aaka siaákaaja
***Heros efasciatus*, fish species** (n.) imakwaaja
***Herpailurus yaguarondi*, cat species** (n.) muuti miyaara
***Herpotheres cachinnans*, bird species** (n.) maákuwa
***Heteropsis sp.*, liana species** (n.) sisikiyi
***Heteropsis spp.*, type of liana** (n.) núriyi
***Heteroptera*, type of insect** (n.) napinija
***Hevea brasiliensis*, tree species** (n.) siiríinka
hex (t.v.) simiráani
“hey!” (greeting) (interj.) juu
hide (n.) ísiki
hide (t.v.) nawatajúuni
hide oneself (i.v.) nawatajúuni
hide, stretch (t.v.) sipijúuni
hierba cunchi, fish species (n.) iyásiikwaaja
hierba dormilón, plant species (n.) makiiti
hierba mudo, grass species (n.) sásaaka
hierba santa, plant species (n.) pasúuja naami
high (adv.) niiku
high ground (n.) iija
hillside (downhill) (loc.n.) iijakarikuma
hillside (uphill) (loc.n.) iijakarikuku

hiluli, intestinal worm species
(n.) nasaani

him (focus, topic) (pro.) anuu,
anúuja

him only (pro.) anuúrika, nuúrika

***Himantanthus sucuuba*, tree species** (n.) suukúuwa

hinge (n.) paákijja

hip bone (n.) piyaánaami

***Hirundidae spp.*, type of bird**
(n.) namisu, samisu

his (pro.) nu =

historical figure (prop.n.)
Amiriítaasi, Amuriítaasi, Apúriija,
Aatáaja, Aatikírisi, Iruwarfkwaa,
Isiaamajákwa, Iyúuri, Íisuuja,
Kantáasi, Kiriwiiti, Kuriásiija,
Kuriyáani, Kuyajaati, Kuuwaa Níiki,
Maákina, Mitáyakana, Miiniikáani,
Musutiríkwaa, Níisijaanu, Piírnaja,
Piisíruuja, Pukina, Pukisíkwapi,
Riisamiini, Saákisa, Saáragu,
Siaankanáaku, Siaatija, Simáni,
Simiraánaaka, Siikiyúuni, Siiriítaja,
Siiwiikaraaja, Síkani, Suruku,
Tarakákwa, Taawara, Tiítiisi,
Turuuríisa, Tuúkani, Tuúkuyi,
Wásiujujaánaaka, Yariijáani

hit (t.v.) ipiráani

hit (living being) (t.v.) aamúuni

hit (object) (t.v.) aamúuni

hit (target) (t.v.) kasirtíini

hit against (pluractional) (t.v.)
amaniikuutáni

hit with instrument
(pluractional) (t.v.) amaniikúuni

Hoatzin, bird species (n.)
saásaaja

hold (t.v.) kasiráani

hold affectionately lying
down (t.v.) kakatáni

hold back from attacking (i.v.)
ítiitáni

hold down (t.v.) taníini

hold in mouth (t.v.) pakiitáni

hold on (for stability) (i.v.)
tiitíini

hold person (arm across
shoulder) (t.v.) kikitáni

hold tightly (in hand) (t.v.)
kiwáani

hold up (t.v.) niwíini

hole (loc.n.) aráama

hole (large), have (i.v.) suríini

hole in palm trunk, make (t.v.)
túuni

hole, develop or get (i.v.)
tawatíini

hole, in tree (n.) pápana

hole, make (t.v.) pajatáni

holed, get (i.v.) pajatíini

holes, have multiple (i.v.)
suriwiini

holes, make for seeds (t.v.)
ajiraakíini, ijáni

holes, make multiple (t.v.)
tawarakúuni, tawarúuni

holey (adj.) tawarakútina

hollow (adj.) papána

hollow out (t.v.) papaanúuni

hollow spot, have (i.v.) papíini

hollow, in tree (n.) pápana

hollowed out, become (i.v.)
papaaníini

homebody (adj.) iitakaasi

honest (adj.) suwáani

honey (n.) aaka, íisakwaka

honey (colmena bee) (n.) iwaana

hoof (n.) titika, tiitiwa

hook (pull toward) (t.v.)
kaniijíini

hook (traditional) (n.) kaniija

hook (traditional), make (i.v.)
kaniijíini

hook, get caught on (fish) (i.v.)
imáani

hoop (n.) níniiti

hoop, make (i.v.) niiniitíini

hop (i.v.) sikíini, sikíitáani

hope, be without (i.v.) taara
míini

***Hoplerythrinus unitaeniatus*,
fish species** (n.) núuni

***Hoplias malabaricus*, fish
species** (n.) páasi

hormiga cachorro, ant species
(n.) sirisíija

horn (n.) táaja, t́wíja, túwíja

horn (for blowing) (n.) anítaaja

horsefly (general term) (n.)
jimínati

hot (high temperature) (adj.)
iípanana

hot (spicy) (adj.) anana, iijíitina

hot coal (n.) nísíija

hot water (n.) ipiyáaka

**hot water, pour over (to
remove feathers, fur)** (t.v.)
ipiyaakúuni

hot, feel (person) (i.v.) iípaníini

hot, feel frequently (i.v.)
iípaniitíini

house (n.) iita

house and home (loc.n.) iyikíira,
íyi

house frame (n.) aamaakúuja

house frame, build (t.v.)
aamaakúuni

house with irapay palm roof
(n.) ijáwiiti

house, abandoned (loc.n.)
irítijina

house, build (i.v.) iitíini

how (conj.) jaátaaraata

how (interrog.) jaátaaraa,
jaátaaraata, jíitaaraa

how (manner) (interrog.)
jíitaaraata

how many (animate) (interrog.)
jíitipi, jíitiripi

how many (inanimate)
(interrog.) jíitimi, jíitirimi

how old (interrog.) jíitikariina

“how surprising!” (adv.)
kautanaakáana

**“how?” (expression of
wonderment)** (interj.) jíitaaraata

however (adv.) sákumatáni

however long (adv.) jíitikari

Howler Monkey, Red (n.) iipii

huaca, fish poison bush (n.)
waka

huacapú, tree species (n.)
waakapuu

huacapurana, tree species (n.)
waakapuurána

huacrapona, palm species (n.)
awasika

hualo, frog species (n.) muusi

huamanzamana, tree species
(n.) simájaana

huambé, liana species (n.)
murúunku

huangana bujurqui, fish species
(n.) saatiija

huangana curo, ant species (n.)
panaka

huangana pishco, bird species
(n.) sirítaku

huangana sapo, frog species
(n.) anitáaki makwaati

huapeta, fish species (n.) aakaari

**huapetero, fishing tackle for
huapeta** (n.) aakaari iíraana

huasaco, type of fish (n.) páasi

huasaco-type fish, species of

(n.) anapa páasi, pisiki piítaki

huasaí palm fronds, new (n.)

musaami

huasaí, palm species (n.)

musaasi

huayerillo, fish species (n.)

sáawu

huayhuashi tambo, improvised

shelter (n.) naami jimuútaaja

huayo ácido, tree species (n.)

tipakáana

huayra caspi, tree species (n.)

amánaati

huayruro, tree species (n.)

nasiirinamajaáti, siiri namaajaati

huaytiti, insect species (n.)

waitii

hug (t.v.) kiwáani**hug (pluractional)** (t.v.)

kakámatíini

huicungo palm species (n.)

muruwíira

huimba, tree species (n.)

nawánaati

huingo, tree species (n.) samaku,

timáriija

huiririma, palm species (n.)

wiiriiriri

huishhuincho, bird species (n.)

kwakúsiaaja

huitina, plant species (variety**of)** (n.) anapa anákaari, ikijáani,

kasíniika, miyaara jíina, miyaara

jíinaari

huitina, type of plant (n.) riitiri**huito, tree species** (n.) aamina,

niítana

human being (n.) kaaya**humita, corn dish** (n.) kúsiiti**humitas, make** (i.v.) kusíitíini**hummingbird** (n.) miija**hung up, be (hammock)** (t.v.)

tíini

hungry, be (i.v.) takisíini**hunt, go** (i.v.) aamiyaakíini**hunting platform** (n.)

aamaakúuja

hunting platform, construct

(i.v.) aamaakúuni

hunting, go (idiomatic) (i.v.)

makíini

Hura crepitans, tree species (n.)

katáawa

hurry (i.v.) iyákumasíini,

iyarakasíini

hurt (t.v.) anasiitíini**hurt (body part)** (i.v.) rikúuni**hurt (disable)** (t.v.) anasúuni**husband** (n.) níyaaka**husband (deceased)** (n.)

niyaákíisana

husband (vocative) (n.) ajáaja**husband, get** (i.v.) niyíini**husk** (n.) ísiki**husk, empty** (n.) áaku**husks, corn** (n.) síwaami**hut** (n.) iita**Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris,****Capybara** (n.) kapíwari**Hydrolycus scomberoides, fish****species** (n.) aakaari**Hyla boans, frog species** (n.)

júuri

Hyla lanciformis, frog species

(n.) anitáaki makwaati

hymen, break (t.v.) tawatáani**Hymenaea courbaril, tree****species** (n.) paáyuuna**Hymenolobium sp., tree species**

(n.) jiiínákwa

hypnotize (t.v.) paasiijúuni

Hypophthalmus edentatus, fish species

hysterically, laugh

Hypophthalmus edentatus, fish
species (n.) amúsitajáani
hysterically, laugh (i.v.)
sataakíini

I

I (pro.) kí=, kíja

“I don’t know!” (interj.) tíini

I only (pro.) kífrika

Ibis, Green (bird species) (n.)
kwariku

***Ibycter americanus*, bird species** (n.) tatákuwa

icarar, perform shamanic

incantation (t.v.) naaraajúuni

ichichimi colorado, ant species
(n.) aákusana masakana, masakana
ijífrana

ichichimi negro, ant species (n.)
masakana

***Ichnosiphon sp.*, liana species**
(n.) kuumáaka

idea (n.) saminiijúuni

identity, mistake (t.v.) iiníini

idle person (n.) iyújusana

ignore words or feelings (t.v.)
jatiníini

iguana, lizard species (n.) yaami

iguano machaco, snake species
(n.) turukuni

iguano rumo, manioc variety
(n.) yaamíkana

ill, be (i.v.) iwaríini

ill-behaved jokester (n.)
siwaarákana

illness (general term) (n.)
iwaríyaaka, iwaríini

illness, have (t.v.) míini

illuminated (adj.) kwaana

illuminated space (n.) kwaaki

imbue, via shamanic

treatment (t.v.) siimúuni

imitate (t.v.) saminiijúuni

immerse (t.v.) jimúuni, sikiitáani

immobile (adj.) irísina

immoral person (n.) síísa
kuwasíána

impede (t.v.) kuujúuni

impolite (adj.) síísana

impregnate (t.v.) manajúuni,
miríini

impregnated (with substance)
(adj.) ííyuu

impression (loc.n.) amákijina

imprint (loc.n.) amákijina

improvised shelter (n.) naami
jimuútaaja

in (postp.) = jina

in (event, group activity)
(loc.postp.) ijífkuma

in (river basin) (loc.postp.)
jinakuma

in (temporal) (postp.) = kari

in an indicated manner (adv.)
náaji

in contrast (adv.) sákumatáani,
= waja

in exchange for (postp.)

= iyakúura, = iyikúura, = iyikúura

in favor of (postp.) = iyakúura,
= iyikúura, = iyikúura

in front of (spatial) (postp.)
= aákuji
in front of (witnessing) (postp.)
= karjjata
in good health (adj.) namísaana
in one's sleep (adv.) makíina
in order to (postp.) = fira
in order to (with motion)
(postp.) = ánuura
in other direction (adv.)
taakíiraata
in presence of (postp.) = karjjata
in single vessel (placed) (adv.)
namíkiika
in the afternoon (adv.)
niníini = aákuji
in the meantime (adv.) wáari
in the middle of (loc.postp.)
íijíikuma
in the pre-dawn hours (adv.)
kutatáani aákuji
in the way of (postp.) = isakúura
in the way, be (t.v.) kuujúuni
in there (anaphoric) (adv.) nami
in this manner or way (adv.)
naaraata
**in this manner or way
(exhaustive focus)** (adv.)
naárika
**in this manner or way
(focused)** (adv.) anaaraata
inayuga, palm species (n.)
sakunaaja
incest, commit (i.v.) amusíini
incest, commit (t.v.) kaniíiri míini
inclined, be (i.v.) imujuutáani
increase (reproduce) (i.v.)
iyákatíini
increase by reproduction (t.v.)
iyakatúuni
“indeed!” (interj.) tuu, túura
indefinite determiner, general

number (det.) nuúkiika
indentation, make (t.v.)
kíyíitaníini
indistinct and dark, be (i.v.)
míniitáani
induce to go somewhere (t.v.)
iniwíini
industrious (adj.) kuwana
ineffective (adj.) sasana
infallible (in fishing, hunting)
(adj.) pasina
infect (t.v.) kasiráani
infection of salivary glands
(n.) páasi ípuusi
inferior (adj.) síisana
infested with maggots (adj.)
siinaki íiyuu
infested with maggots, be (i.v.)
sinakijíini
inflate (t.v.) ríini
influential (person) (adj.)
iikiáana
influential, be (i.v.) mijiráani
inform (d.v.) nakusitíini
infrequently (adv.) siisaárika
***Inga edulis*, tree species** (n.)
támuu
***Inga sp.*, tree species** (n.)
aamuutakáana, aana
aamuutakáana, aana támuu, káaji
námati, káaji támuu, kukwana
námiki, mákisi támuu,
maájarakúuna, mírii, wákii
ingested food (n.) ásiika
***Inia geoffrensis*, dolphin
species** (n.) aana
initiative, lacking (adj.)
íiruwana, jíimana
**injure by beating with
instrument** (t.v.) amániikíini
**injure by stepping on sharp
object** (i.v.) payíini
injure joint (i.v.) sipatíini

injure joint (t.v.) sipatáani
injured, be or get (i.v.) ánasa
 mfini
injury, receive or get (i.v.) ánasa
 mfini
inner ear (n.) tuwaakíira,
 tuwaakúura
insect nest (n.) iita
insect silk (n.) aáwaayi
insert (t.v.) ikáani, jimúuni
insert (composite object) (t.v.)
 jimutáani
inserted, be (i.v.) jimíni
inside (loc.dem) naami
inside (loc.n.) jinakuma
inside (loc.postp.) iijakúura,
 jinakuma
inside (here) (loc.dem) iima
inside out, turn (i.v.) takitfíni
inside there (anaphoric) (adv.)
 nami
inside, here (loc.dem) iimajíiraji
**inside, there (anaphoric,
 focused)** (adv.) anami
**insist someone consume a
 great deal** (t.v.) jiiipúuni
inspect (t.v.) karíini, níkíini,
 saminiijúuni
insufficient, be (i.v.) káriitáani
insult (t.v.) aájakúuni
intend to do (t.v.) arfíni
intensely (adv.) uumáata
interior part (n.) iijakúura
interior space (loc.n.) jinakuma
internal organ (n.) jinakuma
intestinal worm, species of (n.)
 nasaani
intestines (n.) marasi
intimate friend (n.) papaaja
intoxicated by something, be
 (t.v.) aákisíini

**intoxicated with
 hallucinogen, be (extremely)**
 (i.v.) aánuukwáani
intoxicated, be (i.v.) aákisíini
intoxicating (mind-altering)
 (adj.) namájatina
intoxication, recover from
 (i.v.) kariitáani
introduce (person) (d.v.)
 nakusitfíni
inundated forest (tahuampa)
 (n.) ikwaana
invite (activity) (t.v.) aniitfíni
***Ipomea batatas*, plant species**
 (n.) katija, musútina katija
Iquito (language) (n.) ikítu
Iquito (person) (n.) ikítu
**Iquito subgroup (Chambira
 River)** (prop.n.) Kajiyuuri
**Iquito subgroup (Chambira,
 Momón, and Mazán Rivers)**
 (prop.n.) Maájanakáani
**Iquito subgroup (Mazán
 River)** (prop.n.) Maasikuuri
Iquito subgroup (Nanay River)
 (prop.n.) Aamuutújuri,
 Naamuutújuri
**Iquito subgroup (Pintuyacu
 River)** (prop.n.) Inkawiíraana,
 Iíjakawiíraana
**Iquito subgroups of clayey soil
 areas** (prop.n.) Tipaákajuuri
Iquitos, city of (prop.n.) Ikítu
irapay leaves, bundle of (n.)
 ikija
irapay load, prepare (t.v.) ikíini
irapay load, tie up (t.v.) ikijíni
irapay palm, woven panel of
 (n.) iitaari
irapay thatch house, build (i.v.)
 ijawiitfíni

irapay, palm species

irapay, palm species (n.)

ijáwiimi, ijawiitaami

Iriartea deltoidea, palm species

(n.) awasika

irritable (adj.) siísana

irritating (hairs) (adj.) kajútina

Iryanthera tricornis, tree

species (n.) nirimakíina

is (cop.) taá, táaja, tii

isana, caña brava flower stalk

(n.) miyajáana

isango, chigger (general term)

(n.) aákusaja

Ischonema sp., frog species (n.)

miíriaaka, riiniáaka

ishanga, plant species (n.) siini,

siiníisi

ishanga, strike with (t.v.) siiníini

ishanguear, strike with ishanga

(t.v.) siiníini

ishpanero, lowest row of

thatch (n.) iita ápisi

isleño, plantain variety (n.)

riimi

Isothrix bistrata, rat species

(n.) náana híjaaku

isula ants, nest of (n.)

muúsaniika

isula huayo, tree species (n.)

muusayúuna, muusáyuuti

isula tingotero, ant species (n.)

tujúniikíiya

isula, ant species (n.)

muusaníkwaa

isula-type ant, species of (n.)

sipúuni

isulilla, ant species (n.) anasúuni

it (pro.) nu =, nuu

it (focus, topic) (pro.) anuu,

anúuja

it only (pro.) anuúrika, nuúrika

itchy (adj.) iíwana

itininga, liana species (n.) síiyi

Ixodoidea, tick (general term)

its (pro.) nu =

“it’s done!” (interj.) jaari

“it’s fine!” (i.e., adequate)

(interj.) awuúka, awuúkaja,

awuúkwa, awuúkwaja

Ivory-billed Araçari, bird

species (n.) muúruuki

Ixodoidea, tick (general term)

(n.) simífnaja

J

Jabiru mycteria, bird species

(n.) tiyyíya, tiyyíyi

Jacamar, Yellow-billed (bird species) (n.) iinamináaja

Jacaranda copaia, tree species
(n.) simájaana

Jacaranda sp., tree species (n.)
aapaanaami

jagua, tree species (n.) aamina,
niítana

jaguar (n.) ikíiku

jaguar, legendary type of (n.)
pisiki miyaara

Jaguarundi, cat species (n.)
muuti miyaara

jarabe huayo, tree species (n.)
aarúwiiti

jaundiced, be (i.v.) niya karíini

jaw, lower (n.) ámaana, pájiiti

jealous, be (t.v.) amariníini

jergón, snake species (n.) sajina

jerk (body) (i.v.) atáani

jerk (yank) (t.v.) atáani

jerk repeatedly (body) (i.v.)
ataañíini

Jessenia bataua (palm), grove
of (loc.n.) ipiítikajina

Jessenia bataua (palm), trunk
of (n.) sakumánaaja

Jessenia bataua, palm species
(n.) ipiiti

jetón, suri species (n.) jitúuni

jicama, plant species (n.) aasiípa

jicra (net bag), large (n.)

maákata kániisi, maákatuusi

jicra, make (i.v.) kaniisíini

jicra, net bag (n.) kániisi

job (n.) tarawáaja

join at ends (t.v.) paakiitáni

join together (t.v.) paakiitíini

joint (n.) paákiija

joint, injure or break (t.v.)

sipatáni

joints, be painful (i.v.)

marisiikíini

joke (i.v.) maayaasíini

joke around (i.v.) juuma iwíini

joke with someone (t.v.)

maayaásiitáni

jokester, ill-behaved (n.)

siwaarákana

jokingly (adv.) taama

jondear, fishing technique (i.v.)

sirinuutáni

jovial (adj.) juúmana

jump (i.v.) sikkíini

jump a short distance (i.v.)

sikiitáni

jump up and down repeatedly

(i.v.) sikiíyukwáni

jungle (general term) (n.) naki

Jungle Frog (n.) marimuusi,

tipakiitiisi

jussive particle (prtcl.) paa

just

juvenile (animal, plant)

just (adv.) taama

just (do something) (adv.)

jawaárika, waárika

juvenile (animal, plant) (n.)

ákati

K

Kapok, tree species (n.)

nawánaati

Katydid, leaf-mimic (n.) siriki

naami

keel, attach (to canoe) (i.v.)

tiimúuni

keel, of canoe (n.) tiimuu

keep legs open (i.v.) maniitáani

Kelep, ant species (n.) anasúuni

***Kentropyx altamazonica*, lizard species** (n.) anakwáasa

kernels, remove (t.v.) jaráani

kick (t.v.) asiyáani

kick (repeatedly) (t.v.) asímatíini

kidney (n.) akájinaaja

kill (t.v.) aamúuni

kill multiple entities (t.v.)

amaníini

killing blow, deliver (t.v.)

imaniijúuni

kin, distant (n.) papaaja

King Vulture (n.) kapítiaa,

tapútiaa

Kingfisher, Amazon or Green (bird species) (n.) asi

Kingfisher, Ringed (bird species) (n.) kataraa

Kinkajou (n.) kwasini

kinship relation (general term) (n.) múuta

Kiskadee, Great (bird species)

(n.) isukiáaja

kiss (t.v.) sipíini

kiss (pluractional) (t.v.)

sipiikúuni

kissing sound, make (i.v.)

siikiini

kitchen (n.) kuusáana

Kite, Swallow-tailed (bird species) (n.) masíyaja

knead (t.v.) jiníini

knee (n.) sirija

kneecap (n.) maniti

knife (general term) (n.)

paaniwi

knife (traditional) (n.) tuutúuja

knock out (with blow) (t.v.)

maarijúuni

knock over (object inserted in ground) (t.v.) murutáani

knot (i.v.) itiyuutíini

knot, tie (t.v.) itiyúuni

knot, type of (n.) masíyaja

iíwaasi, ráana jirítiki

knots, tie multiple (t.v.)

itiyuutáani

know (t.v.) nakusíini

know how, not (t.v.) maárijíini

knowledge (n.) nakusíini

L

labia majora (vagina) (n.)

namíkiya

labia minora (vagina) (n.)

ájuukwaasi

labor (n.) míšana

Lachesis muta, snake species

(n.) siuusiúupi

lack (t.v.) kwariñíni

lacking initiative (adj.) íruwana,

jímana

lacking initiative and energy

(adj.) sasana

Lacmellea sp., tree species (n.)

sapaánuuti

ladder (n.) iskaníira, maakánaaja

Ladenbergia magnifolia, tree

species (n.) pukíraati

Laemolyta sp., fish species (n.)

kajiika

lagarto caspi, tree species (n.)

siiri náana

Lagarto Cocha, lake near San

Antonio (prop.n.) Siiriiri

lagarto huayo, wild fruit

species (n.) siiri turuja

lagarto piña, pineapple variety

(n.) siiri minati

lagarto trueno, caiman variety

(n.) siiri ítiiniyáana, siiri tiririija

lagarto, corn and manioc beer

(n.) siiri

Lagenaria siceraria, creeper

species (n.) ipaaja, ipaaka,

maatarinaaja

Lagothrix lagotricha, monkey

species (n.) síruku

lake (n.) takina

Lake Cunimaja (n.) Kunímaaja

lake, former (on upper

Pintuyacu) (prop.n.) Másiina

Irítiku

lament (deceased person) (i.v.)

jimuukúuni

Lampyridae sp., firefly species

(n.) tikiwari

Lancehead, South American

(adult), snake species (n.)

sajina

Lancehead, South American

(juvenile) (n.) aminakíisi,

minakíisi

Lancehead, Velvety (snake

species) (n.) irúuna ijírataaka

lanchina, bird species (n.) takina

land (n.) níiya

land (bird) (i.v.) jimiitíni

land (boat on shore) (i.v.)

ajatatíni, ajatitíni, ikatíni, isitíni

land (boat) (i.v.) jimiitíni

land planaria (general term)

(n.) siwaara saputi

land snail (n.) aasiwáriika

land, clear (a.v.) kamaráni

land-clearing minga, manioc beer for (n.) kamaríyaaka
land-clearing, minga for (n.) kamaríyaaka
langosta, caterpillar species (n.) mitíkiri
language (n.) kuwasíini
lanza caspi, tree species (n.) túuna
lapicero, fish species (n.) puriki
large (adj.) ani, uumáana
large (adv.) aniita
large (relatively) (adj.) anijákwa
large-holed basket (n.) aniita namijana
larva, bee (n.) májiiti
larva, Bot Fly (n.) tuútuuja
larynx (n.) aríina
lash (n.) majaatayi
lasso (t.v.) sawúuni
lasso trap (n.) sawúuna
last (in series) (n.) anákaaja
last breath, draw (and die) (i.v.) jii táani
late (deceased) (adj.) nawiítana
late (night) (adj.) yaasiki
later (in the same day) (adv.) siaárika
latrine (loc.n.) nirífkujina
laugh (i.v.) satáani
laugh (in someone's face) (t.v.) sataaníini
laugh hysterically (i.v.) sataakíini
Laughing Falcon (n.) maákuwa
Lauraceae spp., type of tree (n.) atija
lay bowl (n.) niiri
lay egg (i.v.) naakíini
lay egg (t.v.) ináani
lazy (adj.) sasana
lazy person (n.) iyújusana

lazy, be (i.v.) iyujúuni
lazy, become (i.v.) sasíini
lazy, call someone (t.v.) iyújaakáni, iyújuukwáni
lazy, make (t.v.) sasaanúuni
lead (n.) purúumu
lead dance (t.v.) kajíini
leader (curaca) (n.) áapu
leader of collaborative activity (n.) akúumari
leader of menarche celebration (n.) kájiiyáana
leader of White-lipped Peccary herd (n.) anitáaki sirúuku, siinakírriisi
leaf (detached) (n.) naami
leaf (of specific plant) (n.) íimi
leaf litter, thick layer of (n.) sásaki
leaf vessel (bijao) (n.) puriku
leaf vessel, make (i.v.) purikúuni
leaf, budding (n.) amaki
leafcutter ant (general term) (n.) kaniyúuja
leafcutter ant, queen (n.) kaniyúuja niaatíija
leafcutter ant, species of (n.) kakúuja, makúuja
leafcutter ants (edible), gather (i.v.) kaniyuujúuni
leaf-mimic Katydid (n.) siriki naami
leaf-wrapped food (patarashca) (n.) ijiika
leak resin to form ball (i.v.) riniikíini
lean (i.v.) imujuutáani
lean against (i.v.) tatiitáani
leap (i.v.) sikíini
learn (a.v.) paajíini
leave (i.v.) jikatíini, jimatíini
leave (part) (t.v.) apiráani
leave (spouse) (t.v.) sikíini

leave behind (person) (t.v.)
 sikíini
leave food for other (d.v.)
 kuriiníini
leave in a location (t.v.) ináani
leave off bad habit (i.v.) iníini
leave trace (in vegetation)
 (t.v.) irítatáani
leaves, lose (i.v.) mitíini
leaves, remove from plant
 (t.v.) iímitáani, mitáani
leche caspi, tree species (n.)
 anuuti
leech (n.) sáati, siipi
left arm and hand (n.) jamíkiji,
 jaámikiji
left behind be (i.v.) aasapíini
left over manioc beer (n.)
 piitáaka
**left over manioc tubers (in
 garden)** (n.) sapiija
left over, be (i.v.) apiríini
left side (n.) jaámikiji
left-handed (adj.) jaámiiina
leftover food (n.) asáaku
leg (n.) áaja
***Legatus leucophaius*, bird
 species** (n.) nawíyijja
legitimate (adj.) taasíita,
 taasiítaana
legs, keep open (i.v.) maniitáani
legs, open (i.v.) maníini
legs, put on (furniture) (t.v.)
 anasiikíini
leishmaniasis, skin disease (n.)
 siaraku
lemon (n.) riimuu
**leñero or leñatero, invertebrate
 species** (n.) aakíini
length (n.) saana
lengthwise stripes, have (i.v.)
 kuyuutíini

lengua de vaca, plant species
 (n.) muúkwaayi naami, waka niiti
***Leopardus pardalis*, cat species**
 (n.) kuuja
***Leopardus wiedii*, cat species**
 (n.) kuuja
leoporina, fish species (n.)
 kamámani
***Leoporinus fasciatus*, fish
 species** (n.) kamámani
***Leoporinus moralesi*, fish
 species** (n.) iyámaana, iyámaani
***Lepidocaryum tessmannii*, palm
 species** (n.) ijáwiimi, ijawiítaami
***Leptodactylus pentadactylus*,
 frog species** (n.) muusi
***Leptodactylus sp.*, frog species**
 (n.) kukwaaja, kwaata níkjáati,
 marimuusi, nuriisi, tipakíitiisi
***Leptotila rufaxilla*, bird species**
 (n.) isiwaaja
let go (t.v.) kanatíini, kanitíini
let pass (t.v.) aaritíini
let try (food, drink) (d.v.)
 sanitíini
level (adv.) tikiíraki
level (t.v.) iijinajíini
lever arm of manioc press (n.)
 taniítaaja
lever, pull open (t.v.) rikutáani
liana (general term) (n.) iiyii
liana cluster, of tamshi (loc.n.)
 nuríyuwajina
liana, species of (n.) aríyuujáana,
 aasíyuu, aasíyuuti, itiyi, iyuukwana,
 iikaayi, jimínati ánaaja, káaji
 ajírina, káaji ijírina, kuumáaka,
 maasi ánaaja, murúunku, nakikuuja
 ámaki, nakikuuja marasi, nakikuuja
 maakánaaja, núriyi, páriiti, páriyi,
 piyúuri ifiyi, rújuuja, siaámuri
 íniija, siaámuri íija, sisikiyi,
 siíwiikaayi, síiyi, yuukwana

lianas, area dense with (loc.n.)
iyyuuwaajina
***Licania sp.*, tree species** (n.)
kusáaka
lice, pick out of hair (t.v.)
sikwaníini
lick (t.v.) tamíini
lid (n.) iijuútaaja
lid, pot (n.) táapa
lid, put on (t.v.) iijúuni
lie (i.v.) ifkwa míini
lie (n.) asapíini, ifkwa míini
lie cuddling (t.v.) kakatáani
lie curled up (i.v.) riwasiitáani
lie face down (i.v.) ajákumíini
lie in fetal position (i.v.)
riwasiitáani
lie in hammock (i.v.) mijiráani
lie mouth-down (i.v.) ajákumíini
lie prostrate (i.v.) imatáani
life (contrasted with other life forms) (loc.n.) iyaki, iyikíira, íyi
lift (t.v.) niwíini
lift load up onto another's back (t.v.) kinitáani
light (match) (t.v.) jinitáani
light rain (n.) musútina aasi
light, give off (i.v.) nuníini
light, without (adj.) níinana
light-colored (eyes) (adj.) sakina
light-colored eyes, with (adj.)
saki namijana
lightning that strikes the ground (n.) nirímiina, nisíniina
lightning, distant (n.) tamíniina
lightning, flash (i.v.) tamíini
lightweight (wood) (adj.) sasana
like (t.v.) nakaríini
like (similar) (conj.) jíita,
jíitaaraata
like (similar) (postp.) = árata,
waarata

liked thing or person (n.)
nakariisana
limbs, remove (t.v.) titaakíini
limp (i.v.) sipaniitáani
line up (people) (i.v.) atitíini
line up, in agricultural work
(i.v.) tíini
line, put in (t.v.) atíini, atitíini
Lineated Woodpecker (n.)
panasi
Linnaeus's Mouse Opossum
(n.) miísaka
lip (of human, animal) (n.) íiyi
lip, thick (of object) (n.) námiki
***Lipaugus vociferans*, bird species** (n.) kwakúsiaaja
lips, put to (drinking vessel)
(i.v.) tiitíini
lisa colorada, fish species (n.)
karápiisi
lisa negra, fish species (n.)
iyámana, iyámaani
lisa yulilla, fish species (n.) aana
karásiija
lisa-type fish, species of (n.)
ijámani, kajiika, kamámani, siinaki
imáaku, támuuki
listen (t.v.) tuwaasíini, tuujíini
listen for location (animal)
(t.v.) tuujiitáani
listen surreptitiously (t.v.)
tuujiitáani
lit space (n.) kwaaki
***Lithodytes lineatus*, frog species** (n.) kaniyúuja niaatíija
litter, plant (floating) (n.)
papákíiti, papásiiti
little (adj.) síisanurika
little by little (adv.) naárika
little finger (n.) áwasi síisanurika

Little Tinamou, bird species

(n.) naki imíini siriija, sarámaaja, sirímaaja, surúmaaja, súruukutáana, suurija

Little Tinamou, vocalize in manner of (i.v.) súruukutáni

live (i.v.) iwíini

live (habitual activities) (i.v.) iwíini

live (in a place) (i.v.) iwíini

live quietly and calmly (i.v.) paapa iwíini

live well-established (i.v.) mijiráani

live with (t.v.) kujíini

live with (in household) (t.v.) iwitáni

liver (n.) kúwaaja

living (adj.) namísaana

lizard, species of (n.) isi

llaga, skin disease (n.) siaraku

llama lluvia, liana species (n.) aasíyuu, aasíyuti

llambina, fish species (n.) kawíinaari

llica, hand net (n.) maakiisi, maasi

load (for carrying on back) (n.) ániitaaja

lobera, manioc variety (n.) ruuwíira

lobo isma, fish sauce (n.) kanasi asásana

location, other (n.) taaki

locations, many (adv.) maasiaakiwaku

locative copula (i.v.) iwíini

locust, species of (n.) maátaaka

***Lonchocarpus nicou*, plant species** (n.) nuúruu

***Lonchocarpus nicou*, plant species (variety of)** (n.) sikiáaja nuúruu

long (adj.) saana

long time (adv.) saaniita

long time, for a (adv.) maasia

long-fingered (adj.) saa awásina

long-haired (adj.) kajatina

***Lontra longicaudis*, Neotropical**

Otter (n.) muúkwanasi

look (i.v.) karíini

look (like) (i.v.) karíini

look all around (i.v.) kariniwítáni

look at prolongedly (t.v.) kariiníini

look for (t.v.) paníini

look in face (i.v.) karíini

look like (i.v.) nikisáni

look over (t.v.) saminiijúuni

“look!” (t.v.) karíini

loop (n.) níniiti

loose and wrinkled (adj.) kisíkitina

loose, come (i.v.) titíini

loosely woven (adj.) sarana

loosely-spaced (adj.) sarákutina

loosen (t.v.) titáni

***Lophostrix cristata*, bird**

species (n.) iyúuku, yúuku

***Loricariidae spp.*, type of fish** (n.) waáyuuri

loro aguajero, bird species (n.) niisika ásaaja, niisikaaja

loro machaco, snake species (n.) siriija

loro pedrito, bird species (n.) kaáraaja

lose (t.v.) masikíini

lose (by it escaping) (t.v.) apiráni

lose (hair, feathers)

lose (hair, feathers) (i.v.)
kajatíini

lose (permanently) (i.v.)
iyájatíini

lose color (i.v.) sikitíini

lose consciousness (i.v.) íisikíini

lose control (emotional) (i.v.)
siwaaraasíini

lose footing (i.v.) nititíini

lose hair (from head) (i.v.)
mitíini

lose leaves (i.v.) mitíini

lose one's way (i.v.) sapiraakíini

lose vision (i.v.) karijíini

**loses multiple children,
person who** (n.) maayitíisi

lost, be (i.v.) masíini

lots of (count) (adj.) maasiána

loud (voice) (adj.) aniwaasa

loudly (adv.) ijíira

louse (n.) sikwanaja

louse egg (n.) sikwanaja naaki

love (t.v.) nakaríini

love magic (powder used in)
(n.) kwaakíina

love magic, perform (t.v.)
sijúuni

lover (n.) paajámaka, paajámami

lover, acquire (t.v.) paajamaníini

low (adj.) níiyamiika

low to the ground, be (i.v.)
parikiitáani

low water, period of (n.) jáwiina

lower (t.v.) juwitíini

lower cooking pot from fire
(t.v.) íttatáani

lower head (i.v.) ajákumataáni

lower jaw (n.) ámaana, pájiiti

lower leg (n.) anásiiki

luckily (adv.) kaajapaárika

lúcuma, tree species (n.)
ruúkuma

lymph node infection in groin

lump under skin, soft (n.)
púpuuku

lump, form (i.v.) púruutáani

lump, hard (n.) tiriija, tiiriwa

lump, hard (under skin) (n.)
simaja

lump, have (i.v.) pujuutáani

**lumps of manioc (in manioc
beer)** (n.) maájarina

lumps on hair, hard (n.) anaja

lumps, have multiple (i.v.)
puruujuutáani

**lumpy (large lumps on
surface)** (adj.) pujújatina

**lumpy (small lumps on
surface)** (adj.) purújatina

lumpy (substance) (adj.)
maájarina

lung (n.) sasaja

lupuna colorada, tree species
(n.) ruupúuna aákusana

lupuna, tree species (n.) mísiaa,
ruupúuna

lure, cast (i.v.) paraaníini

lure, fishing (n.) parána

lure, fishing technique using
(t.v.) irúuni

**Lurocalis semitorquatus, bird
species** (n.) májuuku

lying down straight, be (i.v.)
iwíini

lying down, be (i.v.) iwiitáani

lying in fetal position, be (i.v.)
sirikuutáani

lying, be (composite object)
(i.v.) imatáani

lying, be (object) (i.v.) imáani

lymph gland (n.) ranaja

lymph glands, swell (i.v.)
ranajíini

lymph node infection in groin
(n.) púruuna

M

Mabea nitida, tree species (n.)

sinakina

macambo, tree species (n.)

makáampu

macana blanca, fish species (n.)

riiwíya

macana cinturón, fish species

(n.) puukiáayi

macana, type of fish (n.) kajani

macana-type fish, species of

(n.) akasiyi, akasiyuwa, kajani,

simaki

Macaw, Blue-and-Yellow (n.)

anapa

macaw, large (general term)

(n.) anapa

Macaw, Red-and-Green (n.)

anapa

Macaw, Red-bellied (n.) niisika

ásaja, niisikaaja

machete (n.) saáwiri

machete stub (n.) takírija

machimango blanco, tree

species (n.) muwína

machimango colorado, tree

species (n.) imaati

machimango de altura, tree

species (n.) awáaja

machimango-type tree, species

of (n.) kurísi, nawíyii, naakuna

Macoubea guianensis, tree

species (n.) aarúwiiti, iipii táraati

Macrolobium acaciaefolium,

tree species (n.) aaka

puririkáana, nisirinákii

macusari, chili pepper variety

(n.) makusári

made deep (concavity) (t.v.)

isitíníni

madre de la lluvia, bird species

(n.) amúwiija

madre de la selva, magical

forest being (n.) naki imíni

madre de la yuca, caterpillar

species (n.) asúraaja imíni,

takitíni, takitíni

madre de tangarana, ant

species (n.) tamíika, tamíina

imíni

madre del emponado, insect

species (n.) tatií imíni

madre del trueno, bird species

(n.) ijántuuja, nirímiina siríja

madre of plant or place (n.)

imíni

maggot (n.) sinakija

maggot-eaten thing (n.) siinaki

imáaku

maggot-infested (adj.) siinaki

iíyuu

maggot-infested, be (i.v.)

sinakijíni

magical ability or power (n.)

siimaka

magical forest being (n.) naki
imíini

magical incantation (prtcl.) kaa
aatiáana

Magpie Tanager, bird species
(n.) mijjika

maintain swidden garden (i.v.)
kwaráani

maize (general term) (n.)
sakaáruuki, siikiraja

maize, variety of (n.) kajfyaaki

majás rumo, manioc variety
(n.) tíimaakákana

majás, rodent species (n.)
tíimaaka

**Makalata rhipidura, rodent
species** (n.) iisaku ijúwatina

make (t.v.) míini

make a face (i.v.) amiriitáani,
amuriitáani

make angry (t.v.) anijikúuni

**make ashamed or
embarrassed** (t.v.) kaniiri iwitíini

make base (pottery, basket)
(i.v.) namijíini

make boil (t.v.) iritíini

make broad (by flattening)
(t.v.) parikaani

make bundle (cloth, leaf) (t.v.)
ipukíini

make bundle (leaves) (t.v.) ijíini

make buoyant (timber) (t.v.)
sasaanúuni

make circle (i.v.) muriyúuni

make clay pot (i.v.) kusfíini

**make clay vessel (coil
method)** (t.v.) tiniijúuni

make concave (t.v.)
purikuutaníini

make cooking fire (i.v.)
itaakúuni

make cosho trough (t.v.)
kimakfíini

make cross (i.v.) kurisfíini

make dam (t.v.) puujúuni

make deadfall trap (*tanúku*)
(i.v.) taniikúuni

make drip (t.v.) sanitíini

make dugout canoe (i.v.)
iiminíini

make edges meet or touch
(t.v.) pakiitáani

make enter (t.v.) tikiíini

make even (t.v.) iijinajíini

make fall (t.v.) imatíini, imíini

make fall (fruits) (t.v.) ijíini

make firewood (i.v.) jarakíini

make fishing spear (i.v.) jirisíini

make flecha (i.v.) jirisíini

make flee (t.v.) masikíini

make friends (t.v.) isiikúuni

make fruits fall (t.v.) ijíini

make fun of (t.v.) ijiwíini

make go away (t.v.) masikíini

make gourd vessel (t.v.)
samakúuni

make grow (t.v.) kumitíini

make gruel (i.v.) jakfíini

make hammock rope (t.v.)
aniinúuni

make healthy (t.v.) ánaajijjáani,
anaajijjáani

make hole (t.v.) pajatáani,
tawatáani

make hole in palm trunk (t.v.)
túuni

make holes for seeds (t.v.)
ajiraakíini, ijjáani

make hook (traditional) (i.v.)
kaniijíini

make hoop (i.v.) niiniitíini

make indentation (t.v.)
kíyitáníini

make jicra (i.v.) kaniisfíini

make kissing sound (i.v.) siikíni

make lazy (t.v.) sasaanúuni

make leaf vessel (i.v.) purikúuni

make manioc beer (i.v.) itiniijíni

make manioc beer for minga

(t.v.) aakúuni

make manioc beer mash (t.v.)

sakiikíni

make manioc cake (i.v.)

kuniiríni

make mashing trough (i.v.)

ajaníni

make measure (d.v.) sanitíni

make mistake (t.v.) maárijíni

make multiple holes (t.v.)

tawarakúuni, tawarúuni

make narrowing (t.v.) itikaríni

make noise (human voice)

(i.v.) rúruutáni

make paca trap (i.v.) maakíni

make paddle (i.v.) ariitaawíni

make pass (t.v.) aarítíni

make patarashca (for smoking)

(i.v.) kunitaakíni

make pate (t.v.) samakúuni

make path (a.v.) amakíni

make path to (tree) (t.v.)

amakiitáni

make prove oneself (t.v.)

sanitíni

make rack (i.v.) masikúuni

make raft (i.v.) masikúuni

make roof peak covering (i.v.)

matakíni

make round (smooth) (t.v.)

suwanajúuni

make round opening or

entrance (i.v.) awiyíni

make rounded (wood) (t.v.)

kakaajúuni

make run (t.v.) nititíni

make run away (t.v.) masikíni

make same length (t.v.)

ijjinajíni

make smooth (surface) (t.v.)

aakanaajúuni, kanaajúuni

make sound (i.v.) wíiríni

make sound of breaking

branches (i.v.) isiniikiitáni

make swidden garden (i.v.)

nasíni

make tamales or humitas (i.v.)

kusiitíni

make thinner (plank-like

object) (t.v.) kiinaajúuni

make timid (t.v.) sasaanúuni

make try (food, drink) (d.v.)

sanitíni

make watery (t.v.) aakanúuni

make waves or ripples (i.v.)

iyuutíni

make wet (a.v.) pikúuni

make Y-shaped object (i.v.)

jikutíni

make *taniiku* trap (i.v.)

taniikúuni

***Malachra alceifolia*, plant**

species (n.) maáruwa

malady (general term) (n.)

iwaríyaaka, iwaríni

malady, have (t.v.) imáani

malar (of bird) (n.) íraaka

malaria (n.) taniika

male (n.) ikwani

male child or offspring (n.)

niyini

male relative, elder (n.)

aákujiina

male, adult (middle-aged) (n.)

piita kaaya

mallet (n.) aamuútaaja

malva, plant species (n.)

maáruwa

mamey, tree species (n.) maamii

***Mammea americana*, tree species** (n.) maamii

man (n.) ikwani

man, excessively sexually active (n.) miisaji jiiyi

man, old (n.) kumaku

man, young (n.) piita manfina

mañacheo, barbasco-fishing event (n.) siraaka

Manakin, Wire-tailed (bird species) (n.) piisirfija

Manatee, Amazonian (n.) aakaayi, aakáayi

mane (tapir) (n.) simiiti

***Mangifera indica*, tree species** (n.) máankwa

mango de hacha, fish species (n.) kaaji ámaaka

mango, tree species (n.) máankwa

mangua, tree species (n.) máankwa

maní huayo, tree species (n.) mujinana

***Manihot esculenta* (manioc), plant species** (n.) asúraaja

manioc (immature), harvest (t.v.) makitáani

manioc and corn beer (n.) siiri

manioc and plantain dish (n.) tipanaki

manioc beer (n.) itiniija

manioc beer (thick) (n.) rariika

manioc beer for land-clearing minga (n.) kamaríyaaka

manioc beer for marriage party (n.) akumíyaaka

manioc beer for planting minga (n.) natíyaaka

manioc beer for thatch-weaving minga (n.) taníyaaka

manioc beer for tree-felling minga (n.) anirúyaaka

manioc beer for weeding minga (n.) kwaariyaaka

manioc beer for welcome celebration (n.) tasiyaaka

manioc beer mash (n.) sakiika

manioc beer mash, chew (t.v.) itipiini

manioc beer mash, chewed (n.) itipiáaka

manioc beer mash, make (t.v.) sakiikíini

manioc beer stew (n.) jikuriáaka

manioc beer, hand-strained (n.) maajariáaka

manioc beer, left over (n.) piitáaka

manioc beer, make (i.v.) itiniijíini

manioc beer, make for minga (t.v.) aakúuni

manioc cake (n.) kúniiri

manioc cake, make (i.v.) kuniiríini

manioc fish bait (n.) jiniija

manioc for eating, cook (i.v.) aakuujúuni

manioc garden (loc.n.) asúrakajina

manioc leaves, dish made from (n.) siwiika

manioc lumps (in manioc beer) (n.) maájarina

manioc peels, pile of (n.) muúkuya

manioc plant (n.) aminákana, minákana

manioc press (n.) tiipiitii

manioc press lever arm (n.) taniítaaja

manioc segment, cut for planting (n.) ajirákana, aminákana, ijirákana, nasífkana, niiki

manioc segment, cut for planting (t.v.) nasikáani

manioc stalk, replanted (n.) jimúkiaaki, jimúkwana

manioc starch (n.) aramituu

manioc tuber fiber (n.) áruu

manioc tuber with stalk at center (n.) puusúraaka

manioc tuber, small (n.) anákuja

manioc tubers, left over (in garden) (n.) sapiija

manioc, chopped (for manioc beer) (n.) maánakaja, suúrukuuja

manioc, cooked as food (n.) aákuuja

manioc, early-planted (n.) amákiija, amákiija áaku

manioc, harvest (a.v.) síratáni

manioc, harvest for first time (i.v.) makijuutáni

manioc, immature (n.) makika

manioc, peel and chop (i.v.) maanakaajúuni, suuruuujuuni

manioc, peeled, roasted in coals (n.) kutíja

manioc, perform rite to make grow (t.v.) tiníini

manioc, plant species (n.) asúraaja

manioc, roast in skin (t.v.) kuwanijíini, kuwanijúuni

manioc, smoked and preserved (n.) turuja

manioc, steam (t.v.) kapijíini

manioc, steamed (n.) kapíjiija

manioc, unpeeled, roasted in coals (n.) kuwaníja

manioc, variety of (n.) anapaakákana, aanákana, aariímuya, inkawíraana, iipfkana, iitfkana, mitiijákana, múkuutiríkana, nakikuujákana, naapiinu, pirujákana, ruuwíira, sikiaajakana, sipiijákana, siiturúkana, siikákana, tirijákana, tíimaakákana, yaamíkana

manioc, wild plant resembling (n.) sikiáaja asúraaja

manner, in an indicated (adv.) náaji

manner, in this (adv.) naaraata

manner, in this (exhaustive focus) (adv.) naárika

manner, in this (focused) (adv.) anaaraata

manners, varied (adv.) tiwaakwaárika

manshaco, bird species (n.) tíiyíya, tíiyíyi

***Mansoa alliacea*, creeper species** (n.) miísiya, miísiyi

manta blanca (gnat), insect species (n.) sikíraja

***Mantidae*, praying mantis, type of insect** (n.) sikwanaja

paniáana, sikwanaja sáiri

mantona, boa species (n.) jaayi

Manuela Luisa de Güimack, nickname of (prop.n.) Wísiikani

many (adj.) maasiána

many locations (adv.) maasiaakíwaku

many places (adv.) maasiaakíwaku

Many-banded Araçari, bird species (n.) piríini

man's brother (n.) aátamajani

man's brother (deceased) (n.) aátamajániisana

man's father-, brother-, or son-in-law (n.) akúumi
man's mother-in-law (n.) akúmiiti
man's nephew (n.) arakíika
man's niece (n.) kiwiñari
man's sister (n.) irímaati
man's sister (deceased) (n.) irímaatiisana
maparate, fish species (n.) amúsitajáani
maquisapa rumo, manioc variety (n.) iitíkana
Marbled Wood Quail, bird species (n.) puukúru
Margay (n.) kuuja
maría bonita, tree species (n.) siñwiikáana
maricahua, plant species (n.) isúuna
marimari del bajial, tree species (n.) asikwaari, sikwaari
marimari, tree species (n.) jñitinákwaa
mariposa rumo, manioc variety (n.) múkuutirikana
mark garden plot perimeter (t.v.) iyíitáani, iyuutáani
Marmosa murina, opossum species (n.) miisaka
Marmoset, Pygmy (monkey species) (n.) aayijijja
marona (bamboo), plant species (n.) puráaja
marriage party (n.) akumíyaaka
marriage party, manioc beer for (n.) akumíyaaka
marrow, bone (n.) asáriina, sáriina
marry a woman (t.v.) akumíini
martin, type of bird (n.) namisu, samisu

Martinella obovata, creeper species (n.) yuukíiya
Martiodrilus sp., earthworm species (n.) iitu
marupá, tree species (n.) maatíyuuti
masaranduba, tree species (n.) riyiiti
masato lagarto, corn and manioc beer (n.) siiri
masato mash (n.) sakíika
masato, manioc beer (n.) itíniija
masato, manioc beer (thick) (n.) rariika
mash (t.v.) ijiráani
mash (with pestle) (t.v.) ajiráani
mash (with ajátaari) (t.v.) ajáani
mash, manioc beer (n.) sakíika
mashadiño, type of hatchet (n.) masiaaríina
masher (pestle-like) (n.) ajírataaja, ajíritaaja, máasu
masher (traditional) (n.) ajátaari
mashing trough, make (i.v.) ajaníini
massage (to alleviate pain) (t.v.) kaakuusíini
masticate (t.v.) sakíini
mat, type of (n.) isitíira
Matamata, turtle species (n.) maataamáata
match (n.) jinítaaku, jinítaasi
match (t.v.) paríini
match performance (t.v.) aratiiníini
maternal aunt (n.) aníriti, aniriika
maternal aunt (deceased) (n.) anirítiisana
maternal aunt (vocative) (n.) aríriija
maternal uncle (n.) ákuma

maternal uncle (deceased)

maternal uncle (deceased) (n.)
akúmiisana

maternal uncle (vocative) (n.)
akúmaaja

mature (palm grub) (adj.) pukipi

mature (plantain) (adj.) irísina

mature person (n.) máana

***Mauritia flexuosa* (palm),
grove of** (loc.n.) niisikajina

***Mauritia flexuosa* (palm),
grove of** (n.) niisika

***Mauritia flexuosa*, palm
species** (n.) nasikati, nisikati,
niisika

***Mauritiella armata*, palm
species** (n.) iísuuja tamiiríina

***Mauritiella sp.*, palm species**
(n.) tamiiríina

***Maximiliana maripa*, palm
species** (n.) aniniíkiina, aniniíkiisi

***Maximiliana venatorum*, palm
species** (n.) sakunaaja

**mayaco (slightly spoiled fish),
patarashca of** (n.) mukwani
mayaquear, gather spoiled fish
(i.v.) mukwatáani

maybe (adv.) kuukisaákari, kuuta

***Maytenus macrocarpa*, plant
species** (n.) siuusiuuwáasi

***Mazama americana*, deer
species** (n.) aákusana sikiáaja

***Mazama gouazoubira*, deer
species** (n.) kasina sikiáaja

***Mazama spp.*, deer (general
term)** (n.) sikiáaja

Mazán River (prop.n.)
Maasayúumu

me (pro.) kí=, kíija

me only (pro.) kíirika

meal, corn (n.) imuja

Mealy Parrot (n.) aájiiti

meantime, in the (adv.) wáari

measles (n.) siarampiiwa

meet or touch, make (edges)

measure (t.v.) sanitáani

meat (for eating) (n.) kuuwaa

meat (piece of) (n.) naasíja

meat only, eat (adv.) namfíku

meaty (animal) (adj.)

naasiíjataka

medicate (t.v.) ampiisíini

**medicinal plant, for burning
chacra** (n.) ituútaja

medicinal plant, for death

magic (n.) kaaya amuútaja

medicinal plant, for edible

palm grubs (n.) kuumakíija

medicinal plant, for fishing

luck (n.) siiyuútaja

medicinal plant, for hunting

peccaries (n.) kaasiija

medicinal plant, for magic

visions (n.) kaaya nikiiti

medicinal plant, for manioc

growth (n.) asúraaja niriyáakuuja,

miiriyati, miiriyaja, pupukuuja

medicinal plant, for

preventing garden pests (n.)

anajúuti

medicinal plant, to help

children learn to walk (n.)

maaya iikuútaaja

medicinal plant, to improve

dogs' hunting ability (n.)

muutíina

medicinal plant, type of (n.)

saantamaaríiya

medicinal restriction, observe

(a.v.) siyaaníini

medicine (n.) ampiisiítaaja

medicine, take (t.v.) raríini

meek, excessively (adj.) sasana

meet (t.v.) jíwiitáani

meet (edges) (i.v.) pakiitíini

meet or touch, make (edges)

(t.v.) pakiitáani

Megaceryle torquata, bird sp.

Megaceryle torquata, bird species (n.) kataraa
Megascops choliba, bird species (n.) kurukukúuni
Megasoma sp., beetle species (n.) siríina imíni, tírina
Melanerpes cruentatus, bird species (n.) sirikítiija
melt (i.v.) ipíini
menarche celebration (n.) kajíini
menarche celebration leader (n.) kájiiyáana
menarche celebration song (n.) kajíini
menarche celebration, perform (t.v.) kajíini
menarche, experience (i.v.) irisíini
menstruate (i.v.) kíiraki iwíini, suúkwarasíini
menstruate (first time) (i.v.) irisíini
menstruation (n.) kíiraki
menstruation, having experienced (adj.) irisiiti
mentally ill person (n.) aásiwa, siwaara, siwaaraa
merperson (n.) muújinaapi
merry (adj.) juúmana
Mesembrinibis cayennensis, bird species (n.) kwariku
mestizo, non-indigenous person (n.) tawi
metal, piece of (n.) kaajíriwi
meto huayo, tree species (n.) mujinana
Miconia sp., tree species (n.) mínina
Miconia sp., tree species (n.) anuna

Milvago chimachima, bird sp.

Micrandra sp., tree species (n.) síruwa anákana
Micropholis guyanensis, tree species (n.) ipakuuka, tipakuuka
Micrurus spp., Coral Snake (general term) (n.) nisikáriiyi
midday (n.) níiya jíritiku, yaawíini íjjakiya
middle (cylindrical object) (n.) akájinakuúraji
middle (slender object) (loc.n.) akájinaku
middle (time period, activity) (n.) íjjakiya, íjjikiya
middle of (postp.) = akájinakúura
middle of, in (loc.postp.) jíritijina
middle of, in (exact) (postp.) = íjjíjjina
middle of, in the (loc.postp.) íjjíkkuma
middle part (loc.postp.) = akájinaku
middle point (loc.postp.) = akájinaku
middle, along (loc.postp.) jíritiíkuku
midnight (adj.) yaasiki
midpoint (of surface) (n.) íjjíjjina
midpoint (slender object) (loc.n.) akájinaku
midpoint (time period, activity) (n.) íjjakiya, íjjikiya
midpoint of (postp.) = akájinakúura
midvein of leaf (n.) áruu
midwife (n.) kutiitiyáana
might (possibly) (adv.) kuuta
millipede, type of insect (n.) sásiiti
Milvago chimachima, bird species (n.) siaámuri

***Mimosa pudica*, plant species**

(n.) makiiti
mind-altering (adj.) namájatina
minga (n.) míinka
minga for burning chacra (n.)
itúyaaka
minga for clearing land (n.)
kamaríyaaka
minga for felling trees (n.)
anirúyaaka
minga for planting (n.) natíyaaka
minga for weaving thatch (n.)
taníyaaka
minga for weeding (n.)
kwaaríyaaka
minga, make manioc beer for
(t.v.) aakúuni
***Minquartia guianensis*, tree species** (n.) waakapuu
miscarriage, suffer (i.v.)
majitíini
mischievous person (n.)
siwaara, siwaaraa
misdeed, reveal (t.v.) atuutáani
mishi uyiya, chili pepper variety (n.) míisi jíina
misho isma, plant species (n.)
anajásija
mishquipanga, plant species
(n.) mírija, miríjaaja
mislead (t.v.) asapíini
mist (n.) anajaka, panakaja
mistake identity (t.v.) iiníini
mistake, cause (t.v.) maaríjúuni
mistake, make (t.v.) maárijíini
mistakenly believe (t.v.) iiníini
***Mitu salvini*, bird species** (n.)
pitu, piyúuri
mix (by pouring) (t.v.) itiikúuni
mix (two substances) (t.v.)
siaakuruusfíni
mix in (t.v.) siaakuruusiitáani
moan in pain (i.v.) íjiikáani

moan while asleep (i.v.)
iwániitáani
mock (t.v.) ijiwíini
moena negra, tree species (n.)
aaruujáana
moena, type of tree (n.) atija
moena-type tree, species of (n.)
imúuna, siiwaamíina
moenilla, tree species (n.)
ikwatiínaaja
mojarra duro, fish species (n.)
sakárajaja
mojarra hediondo, fish species
(n.) sinikuuri
Mojarra Yumo Quebrada
(prop.n.) Mujariyúumu
mojarra-type fish, species (n.)
sakutiiri
mojarra-type fish, species of
(n.) ariímaari, asákuuri, mamatiiri,
paakaniiri, paakaniiri, sákuuri,
sisiiri, síyuuri, tanajíitaari
mojarrero, type of fish hook
(n.) nujíja iiráana
molar (n.) amúriija, iika
molasses (n.) míira
 moldy, become (i.v.) janíini
mole (n.) tiiriija
Mole Cricket (n.) iika súniiija,
iikanásuujaja, kwáani
***Molothrus oryzivorus*, bird species** (n.) apíisi, páisi
moment, at any (adv.) kaapiita
moment, at that (adv.) iyaákari
moment, different (adj.) taakari
Momón River (prop.n.)
Muumúumu
***Momotus momota*, bird species**
(n.) imaka
***Monasa flavirostris*, bird species** (n.) naki tawiíkiri

***Monasa nigrifrons*, bird species**

(n.) tawiikiri

money (n.) kuúriki

Monk Saki Monkey (n.) kurfisi,
kwaríyuuja

monkey trap (n.) aarfiku

Monkey, Monk Saki (n.) kurfisi,
kwaríyuuja

Monkey, Owl (n.) míyíiri, miitáari

Monkey, Squirrel (n.)

siaankanáaku, sipi

Monkey, White-Bellied Spider
(n.) iiti

Monkey, Woolly (n.) síruku

month (n.) kásiiri

moon (n.) kásiiri

moon, full (n.) uumáana kásiiri

moon, new (n.) makina kásiiri

moral (adj.) suwami, suwapi,
suwáani

morning (n.) taariki

***Morpho sp.*, butterfly species**

(n.) múkuuti

mosca blanca, fly species (n.)
ipara

mosca, gnat species (n.) sinaja

mosquito (general term) (n.)
anaasi

mosquito net (n.) makiika

mosquito species (n.) anaasi
muriítaasi

mosquito, species of (n.) ísuuja
ánaasi, káaji ánaasi, nawánaasi

moss, tree (n.) apisikaka

motelo chaqui, tree species (n.)
nakikuuja titikaarína

motelo rumo, manioc variety
(n.) mitiijákana

moth (general term) (n.) pakiti

mother (n.) ani, maámaaja,
niaatíija

mother (deceased) (n.)

niatíjisana, sipisana

mother (vocative) (n.)

maamáaja, niaatíija

mother-in-law (female ego)

(n.) aji

mother-in-law (male ego) (n.)

akúmiiti

mother-in-law, obtain (female

ego) (t.v.) ajíini

mother-in-law, obtain (male

ego) (t.v.) akumiitíini

mother's sister (deceased) (n.)

anirítiisana

motion, reveal by (i.v.)

pujuniwiitáni

Motmot, Blue-crowned (bird

species) (n.) imaka

motor oil (n.) aasíiti

mottled (adj.) tirijátina

moult (skin, exoskeleton) (i.v.)

kiríini

mound of earth (from tree

fall) (n.) aníriiti

mound, form (i.v.) púruutáni

mouse (general term) (n.) iisaku

Mouse Opossum, Linnaeus's

(n.) míisaka

moustache (n.) amuusíika

moustache, have (i.v.) amuusíini

mouth (n.) itípuma

mouth of body of water (loc.n.)

aájijina

mouth, hold in (t.v.) pakiitáni

mouth, open (i.v.) aákaníini

mouth, put in (t.v.) itípiitáni

mouth, work (t.v.) asaajuutáni

mouth-down, lie (i.v.) ajákumíini

mouth-down, put (t.v.)

ajákumíini

move (i.v.) iniwíini

move (t.v.) iniwíini, iríini

move (to a higher location)

move (to a higher location)

(t.v.) maatfíni

move haltingly (i.v.) iriikítáani

move in a group (i.v.) jítítfíni

move in column (army ants)

(i.v.) aátatáani

move with curving trajectory

(i.v.) muyuutakwáani

much (mass noun) (adj.)

uumáata

***Mucuna* sp., liana species** (n.)

siaámuri íniija, siaámuri íija

mucus (n.) saputi

mud (n.) arama, rama

Mud Dauber Wasp (n.) níiya

pániija

mud mixed with leaves (n.)

juúkaka

muddy (area) (loc.n.) ramákatina

muddy (water) (adj.) ríitina

muddy water (t.v.) riiníini

muddy water (intentionally)

(t.v.) riiniitáani

muela de víbora, creeper

species (n.) kuni íikaka

mullaca caspi, tree species (n.)

kúrina

mullaca, plant species (n.) kúrija

mullaquilla, tree species (n.)

kúrina

multi-colored (adj.) naámutina

murco, hard lumps on hair (n.)

anaja

***Musa* sp., plant species** (n.)

káaji námati

muscle cramp (n.) kurfísi

Muscovy Duck, bird species

(n.) aaka páatu

mushroom, species of (n.)

jimiiti, muúsaari, nípaaki kúwaaja,

saapi jimiiti

***Myrmotherula* spp., type of bird**

Musician Wren, bird species

(n.) kuupikuuja

musky smelling (adj.) muúsana

mussel (n.) samaja

mute person (n.) aásiwa

my (pro.) kí =

“my god!” (alarm) (interj.) káira

***Myiarchus ferox et sim.*, type of**

bird (n.) siirimi

***Myiarchus* spp., bird species**

(n.) jiwíriku

***Myleus rubripinnis*, fish species**

(n.) aramaásiiku

***Myleus schomburgkii*, fish**

species (n.) miíniti kániisi

***Mylossoma duriventre*, fish**

species (n.) nimaku

***Myoprocta pratti*, rodent**

species (n.) arasaaki, músiaaki

***Myrciaria dubia*, plant species**

(n.) kwarákijja

***Myrmecophaga tridactyla*,**

anteater species (n.) siirúusi

***Myrmeleon* sp. (larva), insect**

species (n.) níiya imíini

***Myrmotherula axillaris*, bird**

species (n.) kaasi sirijja

***Myrmotherula* spp., type of**

bird (n.) muuti sirijja

N

nacanaca, type of snake (n.)
nisikáriiyi

nail (t.v.) karaawaasíni

nail (body part) (n.) awaku

nail (for fastening wood) (n.)
karáawi

naked (adj.) tákaana

name (d.v.) íini

name (n.) ííyaaka

name, remember or utter (t.v.)
aajawatáani

name, same (person with) (n.)
íiyáana

Nanay River (prop.n.) Takarnáaku

napino, manioc variety (n.)
naapíinu

naranja podrida, tree species
(n.) anakana

narrate story (t.v.) saakíini

narrow (adj.) tuukina

narrowing, make (t.v.) itikarfíini

**Nasua nasua, South American
Coati** (n.) kami

**Nasua nasua, South American
Coati (variety)** (n.) naki páraaka

Nasute sp., insect species (n.)
ijíkija

Nasute sp., termite species (n.)
jíkija, jíkwiwa

**Nasute spp., termite (general
term)** (n.) anatiija, tukúruuja

natural rubber (n.) káawsi

nauseated, be (i.v.) suúkwará
iwíini

navel (n.) kuyaja

navel, protruding (n.) kuyajaati

near together (adv.) tikiika

neck (n.) ríkijja

neck (of object) (n.) itíkari

necklace (n.) suúkuuja

necklace, type of (n.) taraásijja

necklace, wear (t.v.) suukúuni

**Nectandra cissiflora, tree
species** (n.) aaruujáana

**Nectandra lineatifolia, tree
species** (n.) ikati

Nectandra riparia, tree species
(n.) ikati

need (i.v.) kwaríini

needle (n.) ijúuti, ruuwana

needle, eye of (n.) tuwaakíira,
tuwaakúura

negation particle (negation) kaa
negative existential verb

(existential verb) aájapaki

**ñejilla de restinga, palm
species** (n.) isuusi

ñejilla palm grove (loc.n.)
isunaajina

ñejilla, palm species (n.) isunaaja

**Neomorphus puncheranii, bird
species** (n.) sirítaku

**Neotropic Cormorant, bird
species** (n.) kusiúuri

Neotropical Otter (n.)
muúkwanasi

Neotropical Pygmy Squirrel
(n.) jimiiti iriáaku

Neotropical Water Snake (n.)
aaka sajina

nephew (female ego) (n.)
aánuura

nephew (male ego) (n.) arakíika

nephew or niece (female ego)
(n.) najaápusa, najaápusi

nest (n.) iyúusi

nest (underground) (n.) íjuwa

nest of isula ants (n.) muúsaniika

nest, have in tree (insect) (t.v.)
tíini

nest, insect (n.) iita

nest, of crickets (n.) siriki sikaaja

net bag (jicra) (n.) káníisi

net bag, large (n.) maákata
káníisi, maákatuusi

never (adv.) iinawaja

never (in negative polarity clause) (adv.) jíftikari

never again (adv.) iwaárika

new (adj.) saámína

new moon (n.) makina kásiiri

next to (postp.) = siriku

next to (parallel and below)
(loc.postp.) sirikuma

next to (parallel and downriver) (loc.postp.) sirikuma

next to (parallel) (loc.postp.)
sirikuma

nibble (t.v.) tiríini

nickname of Manuela Luisa de Güimack (prop.n.) Wísiikani

niece (female ego) (n.) iínari

niece (male ego) (n.) kiwíinari

niece or nephew (female ego)
(n.) najaápusa, najaápusi

night (n.) niníini, niínaki

night, middle of (adj.) yaasiki

nightfall, experience (i.v.)
niníini, níniitáani

Nighthawk, Short-tailed (bird species) (n.) májuuku

nigua, skin parasite (n.) rítija

nina caspi, tree species (n.)
iinamináana

nipple (n.) sipíija najika

nit (n.) sikwanaja naaki

no (negation) kaa

no particular (entity) (adj.)
taamáana

“no problem!” (i.e., it’s adequate) (interj.) awuúka,
awuúkaja, awuúkwa, awuúkwaja

nobody (indefinite pronoun)
káníika

Nocturnal Currasow, bird species (n.) íiri

nod from side to side (i.v.)
imaakiitáani

noise, make (human voice)
(i.v.) rúruutáani

none (adv.) iinawaja

non-indigenous person (n.) tawi

non-kin intimate (archaic) (n.)
kaanawara

noon (n.) níiya jíritiku, yaawíini
íjjakiya

noon, at (adv.) níiya jíritiku

noose of bird trap (n.) sawuuya

nor (adv.) kuukisaákari

Northern Amazon Red Squirrel (n.) waiwáasi

nose (n.) najika

nose, bridge of (n.) najika
nuútima

nose, pick (t.v.) sikiinúuni

nostril (n.) najiwáaku

nosy person (n.) waarata kaaya
aatiána

not (negation) kaa
not acknowledge as own (child) (t.v.) taamaakáani
not at all (adv.) iinawaja
not at all (t.v.) aájapaki
not be enough (i.v.) káriitáani
not do at all (t.v.) aájapaki
not energetic (adj.) íruwana, jíimana
not even one (adv.) iinawaja
not exist (existential verb) aájapaki
not know how (t.v.) maárijíini
not yet do (i.v.) kwaríini
notch (n.) áriki
notch (circumferential), cut (t.v.) maaraakíini
notch to secure rope (circumferential) (n.) maaraaka
notch, cut (t.v.) arikíini
notebook (n.) simiimi
***Nothocrax urumutum*, bird species** (n.) íiri
***Notonectidae spp.*, type of water insect** (n.) aaka sikwanaja
novia-type fish, species of (n.) nijinakíija
now (adv.) aákari
nude (adj.) tákaana
numb, become (body part) (i.v.) sasíini
numerous (forms, types, manners) (adv.) tiwaakwaárika
Nunbird, Black-fronted (bird species) (n.) tawiíkiri
Nunbird, Yellow-billed (bird species) (n.) naki tawiíkiri
***Nyctibius grandis*, bird species** (n.) anitáaki niisina
***Nyctibius griseus*, bird species** (n.) paani
***Nyctidromus albicollis*, bird species** (n.) tiimiya

O

obero, skin malady (n.) makina isfiku, musútina isfiku, sakina isfiku
obey (t.v.) aríwatáini
observe covertly (t.v.) tipíitáani
observe dietary or shamanic restriction (a.v.) siyaanfíini
obsessed with, be (t.v.) jiyíisíini
obstruct (t.v.) mananúuni
obstructing (postp.) = isakúura
obtain (t.v.) jikatáani, jimatáani
obtain daughter-in-law (female ego) (t.v.) ajíini
obtain parent-in-law (female ego) (t.v.) ajíini
occasion (n.) yaawíini
occupy hammock (i.v.) mijiráani
Ocelot (n.) kuuja
***Ochroma pyramidale*, tree species** (n.) paatíina
***Ocotea obovata*, tree species** (n.) imúuna
***Odontomachus bauri*, ant species** (n.) tujúniikíya
***Odontophorus gujanensis*, bird species** (n.) puukúru
odor (n.) júniina
odor of peccary (n.) muúsaka
odor, body (n.) muúsaka
***Oenocarpus mapora* (palm), fiber of** (n.) tasiina

***Oenocarpus mapora*, palm species** (n.) muwaasi, tasiina, tuwiina
of (partitive) (postp.) = íkwaji
off the end (postp.) = íkwaji
offender (n.) kiina
offshoot of plant (n.) janaka
offspring, female (n.) niyiti
offspring, male (n.) niyini
“oh no!” (dismayed surprise) (interj.) kaá tii
“oh!” (mirative) (interj.) amaa
oil (edible) (n.) wíira
oil or fat (cooking), smell of (adv.) karaákiya
oil, motor or cooking (n.) aasíiti
ojé, tree species (n.) ujii
ojo de vaca, liana species (n.) siaámuri íniija, siaámuri íija
“OK” (affirmative) (interj.) íi
“OK!” (intention to act) (interj.) jimaakija
“OK!” (agreement or assent) (interj.) kwaasija
“OK!” (anticipation) (interj.) aajaa
old (adj.) kumaku
old (fabric) (adj.) kurúuku
old man (n.) kumaku
old man (vocative, affectionate) (n.) kumakúusi
old swidden garden (n.) mákisi

old, become (woman) (i.v.)
kumaatfíni
old, man (become) (i.v.)
kumakusfíni
older (adj.) jíftikariina
older, a little (adj.) maánuurika
Olingo (n.) iníiki, iníiku
omen (bad), experience (i.v.)
karikúuni
omen, bad (n.) karíkuuyáana
on (postp.) = jina
on (surface) (loc.postp.) íikuku
on (temporal) (postp.) = kari
on behalf of (postp.) = iyakúura,
= iyikúura, = iyikúura, = íku
on other side (adv.) tírajiita
on slope (loc.postp.) karikuma
on the edge of (postp.) = iyáaji
on the end (postp.) = íikwaji
on the other hand (adv.)
sákumataáni
on the tip of (postp.) = íjinaji
on the way back (adv.) tírajiita
on top of (postp.) = níjina
one (num.) nuúkiika
one day distant from today
(adv.) aámiikáaka
one of (postp.) = íikwaji
one side (adv.) tijífkija
one side only (n.) tijífraki
one-legged (adj.) tijífkija aájana
one's own (adj.) taamaárika
only (adv.) taama
**only (exhaustive predicate
focus)** (adv.) nuúrika
only meat, eat (adv.) namíku
open (concavity) (t.v.) maniítíni
open (door, bottle) (t.v.)
íjjutáni
open (flower) (i.v.) íjakíni
open (slit) (t.v.) amítatáni
open mouth (i.v.) aákaníni
open one's legs (i.v.) maníni

open palm pod (n.) puriku
open ribcage (t.v.) sipújatáni
open up (from single point)
(i.v.) amatíni
**open up (something tied at a
point)** (t.v.) amataáni
open wound (n.) kápsi, pakisi
opened, be (concave shape)
(i.v.) maniítáni
opening (n.) itípumaji
opening (burrow, nest) (n.)
awiyi, aáwiya
opening (round), make (i.v.)
awiyíni
opening in weave (n.) namija
***Opithocomus hoazin*, bird
species** (n.) saásaaja
**Opossum, Anderson's Gray
Four-eyed** (n.) sínitimaaku
Opossum, Common (n.) múrina
Opossum, Linnaeus's Mouse
(n.) mífsaka
or (adv.) kuukisaákari
orange (n.) naaráaja
Orange-cheeked Parrot (n.)
íímaatiikwaaja
Orange-winged Parrot (n.)
kaáruukwaaja
order (d.v.) íyaakitáni
organ, internal (n.) jinakuma
organize (t.v.) irikataajúuni
**organizer of collaborative
activity** (n.) akúmari
***Ormosia coccinea*, tree species**
(n.) siiri namajaati
**Oropendola, Green (bird
species)** (n.) masiku túruuja
**Oropendola, Russet-backed
(bird species)** (n.) masiku
orphan (n.) najaápusa, najaápusi
***Ortalis guttata*, bird species** (n.)
kwaátaraku

***Orthopsittaca manilata*, bird species** (n.) niisika ásaaja, niisikaaja
oscillate rapidly (i.v.) minikáini
Osprey, bird species (n.) paápaka niisina, paápaja niisina
other (adj.) taana
other path, along (adv.) taakiirakuma
other place (n.) taaki
other side (adv.) tijiiraji
other side (n.) taaki
other side, directly across (postp.) isakijiraji
other side, on (adv.) tírajiita
other way (adv.) taaki
Otter, Giant (n.) kanasi
Otter, Neotropical (n.) muúkwanasi
our (exclusive) (pro.) kana =
our (inclusive) (pro.) pí =
out of (partitive) (postp.) = íkwaji
out there (loc.dem) kamijiraji
out there (anaphoric) (adv.) kami
outer layer (loc.n.) íkuku
outside (adv.) tírajiita
outside (loc.dem) kamijiraji, káami
outside (here) (loc.dem) iiku
outside, here (loc.dem) iukujiiraji
over (surface) (loc.postp.) íkuku
over (two-dimensional surface) (loc.postp.) = íkumaji
overcast, be (i.v.) míniitáni
overgrown (adj.) síisana
overgrown (become) (i.v.) rikiitáni
overgrown area (adj.) síisaki
overly meek (adj.) sasana

overwork (someone) (t.v.) samuruuni
owe money or goods (t.v.) riwiisíni
Owl Monkey (n.) míyiri, miitári
Owl, Amazonian Pygmy (n.) ipija
Owl, Crested (n.) iyúuku, yúuku
Owl, Ferruginous Pygmy (n.) pupuja
Owl, Spectacled (n.) takina, tikítiki
Owl, Tropical Screech (n.) kurukukúuni
own, one's (adj.) taamaárika
owner (n.) akúmari
***Oxandra espinata*, tree species** (n.) ipaki
oxbow lake (n.) takina
oxbow lake, incipient (n.) piipísika
oxidize (i.v.) niriikáni
***Oxybelis argenteus*, snake species** (n.) kaniya, kanuúmi, kanuuyi
***Oxydoras niger*, fish species** (n.) kuyúkyu

P

paca trap (n.) maaki
paca trap, make (i.v.) maakíini
paca, rodent species (n.)
 tíímaaka
pace back and forth (i.v.)
 aamíyaakitáani
***Pachyrhizus erosus*, plant species** (n.) aasíipa
paddle (i.v.) áriitáani
paddle (n.) áriitaawi
paddle shaft (n.) anásiiki
paddle, make (i.v.) ariitaawíini
paiche, fish species (n.) sámuu,
 samuu
pain (n.) anásaka
pain, cause (t.v.) anasiitíini
pain, cry of (interj.) akiríija
pain, cry of (self-pitying)
 (interj.) akiríijanii
pain, experience (i.v.) ánasa
 míini
pain, feel (i.v.) anasíini
pain, groan from (i.v.) fjiikáani
painful (adj.) anásana
painful joints, have (i.v.)
 marisiikíini
painful, be (i.v.) rikúuni
paint stripes (t.v.) naajúuni
Painted Antnest Frog (n.)
 kaniyúuja niaatíija
pair (of people), do as (adv.)
 kuupikiiraata

pair (that grows together) (n.)
 marísapi
pájaro candela, bird species (n.)
 iinamináaja
pájaro matón, bird species (n.)
 nawíyíija
***Paleosuchus trigonatus*,
 Smooth-fronted Caiman** (n.)
 aasamu siiri
***Palicourea elata*, plant species**
 (n.) miija jikuriáaka
palisangre, tree species (n.)
 riyájii
palizada, timber pile, in river
 (loc.n.) naanakíkaaku
palizada, timber pile, on land
 (loc.n.) naanakíkajina
pallid, be (i.v.) niya karíini
pallor (n.) niyaka
palm frond, immature (n.)
 amaki
palm fruit bunch, harvest (t.v.)
 nakutáani, rikutáani
palm pod (n.) íniiki
palm pod (open) (n.) puriku
palm pod vessel (n.) puriku
palm pod, grow (i.v.) purikúuni
palm thatch load, prepare
 (t.v.) ikíini
palm thatch load, tie up (t.v.)
 ikijíini

palm weevil (general term)

palm weevil (general term)

(n.) aarawati, aariwati, aaruwati

Palm Weevil, insect species

(n.) aniita marajákwaa aariwati, aarawati, aariwati, aaruwati

palm, species of (unidentified)

(n.) nakuta, rakanaaka, rikinaaja, rikinaaki, sapaani naami, sariitiimi

palmiche, palm species (n.)

aayimitina

palmwood floor (loc.n.)

tatiikuúkujina

palmwood floor (n.) púuna, tatií

palmwood floor, construct

(t.v.) tatiikúuni

palometa blanca, fish species

(n.) nimaku

palometa huayo, tree species

(n.) sinakina

palometa-type fish, species of

(n.) aramaásiiku, mifniti kániisi

palta moena, tree species (n.)

imúuna

palta mojarra, fish species (n.)

ariímaari

pampa remo caspi, tree species

(n.) ikwaniáasi

pan flute (n.) niitiiri

pañá blanca, fish species (n.)

niyari sawíjatina

pañá muda, fish species (n.)

iruúnaaja

pañá negra, fish species (n.)

niimi

pañá, type of fish (n.) niyari

pañá-type fish, species of (n.)

siiwiika siítaari, takuútaaja

***Pandion haliaetus*, bird species**

(n.) paápaka niisina, paápaaja niisina

pandishu, tree species (n.)

pantíisi

panero, type of basket (n.) táasa

parinari grande, tree species

panguana hierba, grass species

(n.) saakaákuuja iyásiika

panguana, bird species (n.)

paankwáana, saakaákuuja

***Panthera onca*, cat species (n.)**

ikiiku

pants (n.) ijikaaki

papaso sierra, weevil species

(n.) anakátijja

papaso torneador, weevil

species (n.) anakátijja

papaya, tree species (n.)

paapáayi

papelillo caspi, tree species (n.)

isakúuna, sákuuna

paper, sheet of (n.) simiimi

paracuca, type of bird (n.)

anápuuja

***Parahancornia peruviana*, tree**

species (n.) anakana

Parakeet, Cobalt-winged (n.)

sirikíjja

Parakeet, Dusky-headed (n.)

kaáraaja

Parakeet, White-eyed (n.) íyijja

parallel to (loc.postp.) sirikuma

parallel to (below) (loc.postp.)

sirikuma

parallel to (downriver)

(loc.postp.) sirikuma

***Paraponera clavata*, ant**

species (n.) muusanfkwaa

parasite (of fish) (n.) paápaaja

imíika, paápaaja imíini

Parasol Wasp (n.) jiiti

parco, patco, astringent flavor

(adj.) sakana

parinari de altura, tree species

(n.) páruuti

parinari grande, tree species

(n.) simiráana

parinari-type tree, species of
(n.) kakuna, páriiti, tiriikuskáana
***Parkia igneiflora*, tree species**
(n.) isiija táraati, pisíiku táraati
***Parkia multijuga*, tree species**
(n.) taasíita táraati
***Parkia velutina*, tree species**
(n.) kaasi táraati
Parrot, Black-headed (n.)
niirisíwiiija
Parrot, Blue-headed (n.)
kuríkiija
Parrot, Mealy (n.) aájiiti
Parrot, Orange-cheeked (n.)
iímaatiíkwaja
Parrot, Orange-winged (n.)
kaáruukwaja
Parrot, Yellow-crowned (n.)
kirisíija
Parrotlet, Blue-winged (n.)
nirikikaaja, niririkaaja
part of (postp.) = íkwaji
part of, leave (t.v.) apiráni
part, branching (n.) ájika
part, greater (n.) náani
partially burned firewood (n.)
itiwánaja, ituwánaja, tawánaja
partly cloudy, be (i.v.) suriitáni
partly ripe (adj.) puwakana
partly sunny, be (i.v.) suriitáni
party (n.) maayaasíini
pashaco de pichico, tree species (n.) isiija táraati, pisíiku táraati
pashaco legítimo tree species
(n.) kaasi táraati, taasíita táraati
pashaco, type of tree (n.)
atáraati, táraati
pashaco-type tree, species of
(n.) iipii táraati
***Paspalum sp.* grass species** (n.)
maákatuusi

pass (effects of intoxicant)
(t.v.) aaríini
pass (interval of time) (i.v.)
aaríini
pass (make, let, or assist) (t.v.)
aaritíini
pass (movement) (t.v.) aaríini
pass (skirting) (t.v.) isakúuni
pass through (t.v.) apíini
***Passalus sp.*, beetle species** (n.)
síkiiti
***Passiflora sp.*, plant species** (n.)
aakáayi jaraaka, jaraaka
passion fruit (plant), species of (n.) aakáayi jaraaka, jaraaka
passive (adj.) tarakiítina
passive, be (i.v.) tarakíini,
tarakiíta míini
pat (repeatedly) (t.v.)
amanijjuutáni
pata de añuje, wasp species
(n.) muuti áwasi
***Patagioenas plumbea*, bird species** (n.) kusakúuni
***Patagioenas subvinacea*, bird species** (n.) kusákuuja
patarashca of mayaco (n.)
mukwani
patarashca, food wrapped and cooked in leaves (n.) ijiika
patarashca, make (for smoking) (i.v.) kunitaakíini
patarashca, smoked (n.)
kunitaaka
patch hole (t.v.) kisiríini
pate, gourd vessel (n.) samaku
pate, make (t.v.) samakúuni
paternal aunt (n.) íkina
paternal aunt (deceased) (n.)
ikíniisana
paternal aunt (vocative) (n.)
ikínaaja

paternal great-uncle (n.)

kumáani

paternal great-uncle**(vocative)** (n.) ámaaja**paternal uncle (deceased)** (n.)

kumaániisana

paternal uncle (vocative) (n.)

paati, paatíja

path (loc.n.) niíkuma**path** (n.) amaki**path (temporary)** (n.) apiyi**path over here, along** (adv.)

iitiírakuma

path over there, along (adv.)

tiírakuma

path, along other (adv.)

taakiírakuma

path, blaze (i.v.) apiyiíni,

apiyiíniíni

path, cut (a.v.) amakiíni**path, cut (temporary)** (i.v.)

apiyiíni, apiyiíniíni

path, make to (tree) (t.v.)

amakiítáni

patio, clear area around house

(loc.n.) pakariku

patiquina, plant species**(variety of)** (n.) iíwiiti, iíwuuti,

sikiáaja riitiri, sikiáaja tuúkuyi

patiquina, type of plant (n.)

riitiri

patrón, boss (n.) paaturuu**pattern** (n.) naajuúwaaka**paucar amarillo, bird species**

(n.) siaruuja

paucar machaco, snake species

(n.) turukuni

paujil chaqui, liana species (n.)

itíyi, maasi ánaaja, piyúuri iíyí,

siíwiikaayi

Paurarque, Common (bird**species)** (n.) tiimiya**Pava Quebrada** (prop.n.)

Kuyiisiyúumu

Pavonine Cuckoo, bird species

(n.) maasiítaaja, maasiítaaja siriija

pay (debt) (t.v.) paakaraasíni**pay attention to** (t.v.) aríwatíni**Peach Palm beer** (n.) amarisíaaka**Peach Palm season** (n.)

amariyaana, amáriyaana

Peach Palm, palm species (n.)

amariyaaja

Peach Palm, variety of (n.) iipií

aríyasi, kuyísi amáriyaaja,

míyuujáana, múyuujáana, sikuti,

tiímaaka amáriyaaja

Peacock Bass, fish species (n.)

awáara

pebble (n.) sawija**Pecarry, White-lipped** (n.)

anitáaki

Peccary, Collared (n.) kaasi**peccary, odor of** (n.) muúsaka**peccary, scent gland of** (n.)

pisaki

pecho de perdiz, type of knot

(n.) ráana jirítiiki

peck (t.v.) ajiráani**peduncle** (n.) akusi**peel (fruit, tuber)** (t.v.) kiráni**peel (in flakes)** (i.v.) sitiíni**peel (skin)** (i.v.) kiríni**peel and chop manioc** (i.v.)

maanakaajúuni, suurukuujúuni

peel and chop manioc (t.v.)

anakujúuni

pelejo shimbillo, tree species

(n.) káaji námati, káaji támuu

pen or pencil (n.) naajuútaaja**Penelope jacquacu, bird****species** (n.) paríku, paáriwa**penetrate (sharp object)** (i.v.)

jimíni

penetrate the body (t.v.) paríni

penis (n.) siwísiaaja
penis (of adult) (n.) jíina, siwísiaaja
penis (of child) (n.) pítuuja
penis, exposed (n.) pisiaari
penis-like tree growth (n.) asapíina
peón (n.) kaaya
peón, take someone as (t.v.) kaayíini
people (n.) kaayaaka
pepper (chili), spice with (t.v.) napíini
pepper (chili), variety of (n.) makusáari, míisi jíina, siwirinaaja
pepper, chili (general term) (n.) napíki
pepper, sweet (n.) napíki íisakwana
perch, Tinamou (branch) (n.) ráana ajírina
perform love magic (t.v.) sijúuni
perform menarche celebration (t.v.) kajíini
perform rite to make manioc grow (t.v.) tiníini
perform shamanic incantation (t.v.) naaraajúuni
performance, match (t.v.) aratiiníini
perfume (n.) júniina
perfume (t.v.) taariijanúuni
perhaps (adv.) kuukisaákari, kuuta
pericote caspi, tree species (n.) miísaka ariyajáana
pericote, Mouse Opossum (n.) miísaka
period (postp.) iyákari
period (of woman) (n.) kíiraki
period of low water (n.) jáwiina
permeated (adj.) íiyuu

perol, type of cauldron (n.) piirúura
***Persea americana*, plant species** (n.) imúuna
person (n.) kaaya
person from a given region (n.) juríini
person of same age (vocative) (n.) máana
person who loses multiple children (n.) maayitíisi
person with good vision (n.) kwaata kariyáana
person with poor vision (n.) karijíana
person with same name (n.) iiyáana
person, non-indigenous (n.) tawi
pertaining to another (adj.) kaniirana
Peruvian Tree Rat (n.) iisaku ijúwatina
pestle (n.) aamuútaaja
pet (n.) kajinani
***Phalacrocorax brasilianus*, bird species** (n.) kusiúuri
***Pharomacrus pavoninus*, bird species** (n.) anápuuja
pharynx (n.) arísaka
***Philander andersoni*, opossum species** (n.) sínitimaaku
***Philodendron solimoesense*, liana species** (n.) murúunku
***Philodendron sp.*, liana species** (n.) síiyi
***Philodryas viridissimus*, snake species** (n.) siríija
***Phoenicircus nigricollis*, bird species** (n.) nísira, nísiri, nísiri

***Phoneutria sp.*, spider species**

(n.) kuni anákaasi

photograph (n.) nawiyini

Phractocephalus

***hemiliopterus*, fish species**

(n.) tuúrisiija

***Phrynohyas resinifitrix*, frog**

species (n.) maámaati

***Phrynops sp.*, turtle species** (n.)

makwaa ímaaja, muusiaaráaja

***Phthirusa adunca*, creeper**

species (n.) kusakúuni aákuta

***Physalis angulata*, plant**

species (n.) kúrija

***Phytelephas macrocarpa*, palm**

species (n.) tikuja

***Phytolacca rivinoides*, plant**

species (n.) aámiika

***Piaya cayana*, bird species** (n.)

asapáasi, sapáasi

***Piaya melanogaster*, bird**

species (n.) asapáasi, sapáasi

picachear, cut up pile of sticks

(t.v.) sajikíini

pichana, plant species (n.)

piisiána

pichico shimbillo, tree species

(n.) isiija táraati, pisíku táraati

pichirina, tree species (n.)

makísiina

pichu huayo, tree species (n.)

muusayúuna, muusáyuuuti

pick lice out of hair (t.v.)

sikwaníini

pick nose (t.v.) sikiinúuni

pick out (t.v.) jaritáani

piece (flat) (n.) ániija

piece (of long object) (n.)

atákija

piece (plank-shaped) (n.) iriwi

piece (plank-shaped), remove

(t.v.) iríwítáani

piece of metal (n.) kaajíriwi

pierce (t.v.) ajiráani, ijiráani

pierce through (t.v.) apíini

piercing point of tool (n.) iika

pifear, whistle (tapir, parrot)

(i.v.) amáriiníini

pig (n.) kuusi

Pigeon, Plumbeous (n.)

kusakúuni

Pigeon, Ruddy (n.) kusákuuja

Piha, Screaming (bird species)

(n.) kwakúsiaaja

Pijuayal Quebrada (prop.n.)

Simaaníyúumu

pijuayo (Peach Palm) beer (n.)

amarisiáaka

pijuayo blanco palm variety (n.)

sikuti

pijuayo palm fruit, harvest

(t.v.) titáani

pijuayo palm grove (loc.n.)

amarijina, amariyaajina

pijuayo palm grove (n.) amari

pijuayo palm season (n.)

amariyaana, amáriyaana

pijuayo palm variety (n.) iipií

aríyasi, kuyíisi amáriyaaja,

míyuujána, múyuujána, tímaaka

amáriyaaja

pijuayo, palm species (n.)

amariyaaja

pile of manioc peels (n.)

muúkuya

pile up (t.v.) ikaanuutíini

piled up, be (i.v.) ikaanúuni

pile-like shape, have (i.v.)

ikaanúuni

pimple (n.) imakija

pimple, remove or squeeze

(t.v.) imakíjatóani

pimples, have (i.v.) imakijíini

pinch (t.v.) miriyáani

pinch (digging in thumbnail)

place, any old

pinch (digging in thumbnail)

(t.v.) tasíini

pineapple crown (n.) minati

aniáasi

pineapple heart (n.) minati niiti

pineapple plot (loc.n.)

minatikajina, miinajina

pineapple, plant species (n.)

minati

pineapple, variety of (n.) siiri

minati

pinsha caspi, tree species (n.)

siiyúuna

Pintuyacu River (prop.n.)

Anatimu

piojo del agua, type of water

insect (n.) aaka sikwanaja

***Pionites melanocephalus*, bird**

species (n.) niirisíwiiija

***Pionus menstruus*, bird species**

(n.) kuríkiiija

pipe (tobacco) (n.) kaasímpu

***Pipile cumanensis*, bird species**

(n.) kuyíisi

Piping-Guan, Blue-throated

(bird species) (n.) kuyíisi

***Pipra filicauda*, bird species**

(n.) piisiríija

piqui, skin parasite (n.) rítija

piranha, type of fish (n.) niyari

piranha-type fish, species of

(n.) siiwiika síftaari, takuútaaja

Piratic Flycatcher, bird

species (n.) nawíyíija

piripiri for edible palm grubs

(n.) kuumakiiija

piripiri, for burning chacra (n.)

ituútaja

piripiri, for death magic (n.)

kaaya amuútaja

piripiri, for fishing luck (n.)

siiyuútaja

piripiri, for hunting peccaries

(n.) kaasiiija

piripiri, for manioc growth (n.)

asúraaja niriyaákuuja, miíriyati,

miíriyaaja, pupukuuja

piripiri, type of plant (n.)

sakújaaja

pisango caspi, tree species (n.)

saakúuna

***Pitangus sulphuratus*, bird**

species (n.) isukiáaja

pitch (n.) kiriiija

pitch (from nest of bosa bees)

(n.) wúusa kiriiija

pitch (hot), apply (t.v.) kiriijúuni

pitch, pot for heating (n.)

kiriijúusi

pith (n.) ásaki

pith, remove (i.v.) asákitáani

***Pithecia monachus*, monkey**

species (n.) kuríisi, kwaríyuuja

pitiful (adj.) taarana

place (t.v.) ináani

place (container) (t.v.) inatáani

place close together (t.v.) tíini

place feet (i.v.) atijúuni

place for calling (loc.n.)

anifkujina

place for sleeping (loc.n.)

makiíkujina

place for sleeping (n.) makínaaja

place mouth-down (t.v.)

ajákumíini

place on surface (contained in

container) (t.v.) inatáani

place support post or pole

(t.v.) atijúuni

place where one lives (loc.n.)

íyaki, iyikíira, íyi

place Y-shaped support (t.v.)

jikutíini

place, any old (n.) taamáaki

place, other (n.) taaki
places, many (adv.)
 maasiaakiwaku
Plagioscion squamosissimus,
fish species (n.) sawijaari
planaria, land (general term)
 (n.) siwaara saputi
plank (n.) iriwi
plant (t.v.) natáani
plant for curing craving for
soil (n.) ipakanina
plant for spear fighting (n.)
 aartiitari
plant for treating manioc (n.)
 iiyii náana
plant incrementally (t.v.)
 nataajúuni
plant litter, floating (n.)
 papákiiti, papásiiti
plant used for red dye (n.)
 nasfina
plantain (general term) (n.)
 samúkwaati
plantain and manioc dish (n.)
 tipanaki
plantain flower pod (n.) kuyaja
plantain plot (loc.n.)
 samúkwajina
plantain pod (n.) íniiki
plantain worm (n.) samúkwaati
 imáini
plantain, fermented drink (n.)
 pururuuku
plantain, variety of (n.) káaji
 námati, kiiníya, níiki ríwaasi, riimi,
 samúkwaati niyana, tiikiikáani
planted area (n.) nataaka
planted plant (general term)
 (n.) natánaaja
planting (set of plants) (n.)
 nataaka

planting minga, manioc beer
for (n.) natíyaaka
planting, complete (manioc)
 (t.v.) asuukíini
planting, minga for (n.)
 natíyaaka
plata pashaco, tree species (n.)
 aaka puririkáana, nisirinákii
plátano bellaco, plantain
variety (n.) káaji námati, níiki
 ríwaasi
plate (n.) paráatu
platform for felling tree (n.)
 iyuukínaaja
platform for felling tree,
construct (t.v.) iyuukíini
platform, hunting (n.)
 aamaakúuja
play (t.v.) maayaasíini
play flute (i.v.) puraajfíini
play trick on someone (t.v.)
 maayaásiitáani
play with (t.v.) maayaásiitáani
playful, be (i.v.) maayaasíini
pleasing, sexually (adj.)
 taarijána
plot of cleared land (n.)
 kamarfita
plot, manioc (loc.n.) asúrakajina
plot, pineapple (loc.n.)
 minatikajina, miinajina
plot, plantain (loc.n.)
 samúkwajina
pluck (t.v.) kajatáani
plug opening (t.v.) kapúuni
Plumbeous Pigeon (n.)
 kusakúuni
pod (palm, plantain) (n.) íniiki
***Podocnemis expansa*, turtle**
species (n.) siaariáapa
***Podocnemis unifilis* (juvenile),**
turtle species (n.) taníyaaja

Podocnemis unifilis, turtle sp.

***Podocnemis unifilis*, turtle**

species (n.) mitiija

point (finger, lips) (i.v.) sisíini

point (slender object) (n.)

ijjinaji

point repeatedly (t.v.) sisiinúuni

point, piercing (of tool) (n.) iika

point, sharp (n.) kuukwaka

pointily (adv.) kuukwaata

pointless place (fishing or hunting spot) (loc.n.) amákijina

pointlessly (adv.) taama

poison (general term) (n.)

iwiirisana

poison bush, for fish (n.) waka

poison, blowgun dart (n.)

ramúkwa

poison, for fish (n.) nuúruu

poke (t.v.) síkíini

poke into, repeatedly (t.v.)

sikiinúuni

poke repeatedly (t.v.) sikiinúuni

pokeweed, dish made from (n.)

siwiika

Pokeweed, Venezuelan (plant species) (n.) aámiika

pole (n.) amaaka

polish (t.v.) jiníini

polite request formula (prtcl.)

kaa aatiáana

***Pollalesta discolor*, tree species**

(n.) saakúuna

pollen-based substance (n.) iiki

polvora caspi, tree species (n.)

kwaakíina

***Pomacea maculata*, snail**

species (n.) ajuuka

***Pompilidae* sp., wasp species**

(n.) kuyajatiini

pona (palmwood) floor (loc.n.)

tatiikuúkujina

pot, clay (for steaming manioc)

pona (palmwood) floor (n.)

púuna, tatií

pona palm grove (loc.n.)

puúnakajina, tatiíwijina,

tatiíwiyajina

pona, palm species (n.) púuna,

tatií

pond, small (n.) piíya, piíyi,

siniku

ponilla, palm species (n.) púuna

niyini

poop (n.) iiki

poor guy/woman (n.) kaara

poor vision, person with (n.)

karijíána

poor, be (i.v.) taara míini

poorly (adv.) síísa

poorly burning (wood) (adj.)

sasana

poorly-behaved (adj.) ííjaana

pop (sound) (i.v.) isiníini

popping sound, with (adv.)

kirikíkita

Porcupine, Brazilian (n.) sikuja

port (loc.n.) kurima

portage (loc.n.) jíinijina

portion, remaining (n.) awáraja

position, change (i.v.) iniwíini

possess (t.v.) míini

possession (n.) yáana

possessions (n.) kásami

posture with butt sticking out

(i.v.) akasiitáani

pot (n.) kusi

pot (clay), with tamshi netting

(n.) paajanáaku

pot for heating pitch (n.)

kirijíúusi

pot lid (n.) táapa

pot, clay (n.) iniyaasi, niíyaasi

pot, clay (for steaming

manioc) (n.) kapjíisi

pot, remove from fire (t.v.)

ñitataáni

***Potalia amara*, plant species**

(n.) kuurarfina

***Potamorhina altamazonica*,**

fish species (n.) kawifinaari

***Potamorhina latior*, fish**

species (n.) imaánanakuuja

***Potamotrygon motoro*, stingray**

species (n.) miyaara saapi

Potoo, Common (bird species)

(n.) paani

Potoo, Great (bird species) (n.)

anitáaki niisina

***Potos flavus*, Kinkajou** (n.)

kwasini

pound (to process) (t.v.)

aamúuni

pound fish poison (barbasco)

(t.v.) amaniijúuni

pour fluid on (t.v.) aasfíni

**pour hot water over (to
remove feathers, fur)** (t.v.)

ipiyaakúuni

pour out (t.v.) saráani

***Pouraqueiba sericea*, tree**

species (n.) uumaarii

***Pourouma cecropiaefolia*, tree**

species (n.) sawiti

***Pouteria lucuma*, tree species**

(n.) ruúkuma

***Pouteria sp.*, tree species** (n.)

saati

powder (n.) pukitika

**powder with shamanic or
magical properties** (n.)

kwaakfina

powder, be covered in (i.v.)

pukitfíni

powdery (adj.) pukitina

power (n.) parfíni

power (ability) (n.) miísana

power (shamanic) (n.) miísana

powerful, be (as head of

household) (i.v.) mijiráani

pray (i.v.) riisaasfíni

praying mantis, type of insect

(n.) sikwanaja paniána, sikwanaja
síiri

pre-dawn hours (n.)

kutatáani = aákuji

pre-dawn hours, in the (adv.)

kutatáani aákuji

predicate focus (exhaustive)

(adv.) nuúrika

pregnant (adj.) manaja

pregnant, become (i.v.)

manajfíni, mirfíni

prepare clay (to make pottery)

(t.v.) panijjúuni

prepare cooked manioc (for

eating) (i.v.) aakuujúuni

prepare irapay (palm thatch)

load (t.v.) ikfíni

prepare to carry out activity

(t.v.) namitfíni

prepare victuals (t.v.) saminfíni

preserve with salt (t.v.)

saaraasfíni

press down (t.v.) tanfíni

prettiness (n.) suwaka

previous (adv.) taari

previous time, at a (adv.) taari

price (n.) iyikúura

prickly (adj.) kajútina

priest (n.) paari

***Priodontes maximus*, armadillo**

species (n.) aasámaaja

proboscis (n.) iika

***Prochilodus nigricans*, fish**

species (n.) kaawaánaari

procreate (i.v.) mirfíni

produce bubbles (i.v.) irijitáani

produce fruit (i.v.) inijfíni, infíni

***Proechimys sp.*, rodent species**

(n.) taasíita íisaku

prolapsed anus (n.) niríyuu
sikiítaaja

promptly (adv.) kuma

**pronoun (exhaustive focus),
first person exclusive plural**
(pro.) kanaárika

**pronoun (exhaustive focus),
first person inclusive plural**
(pro.) pírika

**pronoun (exhaustive focus),
first person singular** (pro.)
kiirika

**pronoun (exhaustive focus),
second person plural** (pro.)
kinaárika

**pronoun (exhaustive focus),
second person singular** (pro.)
kiaárika

**pronoun (exhaustive focus),
second person singular
(respectful)** (pro.) kinaárika

**pronoun (exhaustive focus),
third person general number**
(pro.) anuúrika, nuúrika

**pronoun, first person
exclusive plural** (pro.) kana = ,
kanáaja

**pronoun, first person
exclusive plural (possessive)**
(pro.) kana =

**pronoun, first person
inclusive plural** (pro.) pí = , píija

**pronoun, first person
inclusive plural (possessive)**
(pro.) pí =

pronoun, first person singular
(pro.) kí = , kíija

**pronoun, first person singular
(possessive)** (pro.) kí =

pronoun, indefinite location
(indefinite pronoun) tíiti

**pronoun, second person
plural** (pro.) kina = , kináaja

**pronoun, second person
plural (possessive)** (pro.) kina =

**pronoun, second person
singular** (pro.) kia = , kiáaja

**pronoun, second person
singular (possessive)** (pro.)
kia =

**pronoun, second person
singular (respectful)** (pro.)
kina = , kináaja

**pronoun, second person
singular (respectful,
possessive)** (pro.) kina =

**pronoun, third person general
number** (pro.) nu = , nuu

**pronoun, third person general
number (focus, topic)** (pro.)
anuu, anúuja

**pronoun, third person general
number (possessive)** (pro.) nu =

pronoun, third person plural
(pro.) na = , naa

**pronoun, third person plural
(focus, topic)** (pro.) anaawaaka,
naawaaka

**pronoun, third person plural
(possessive)** (pro.) na =

prop up (t.v.) tatiitaníini

prostrate, be (i.v.) imatáani

***Protium sp.*, tree species** (n.)
kuupáara, siríiti

prow (n.) anákaku

***Psarocolius angustifrons*, bird
species** (n.) masiku

***Psarocolius viridis*, bird species**
(n.) masiku túruuja

***Psectrogaster amazonica*, fish
species** (n.) imaánanakuuja

- Psectrogaster rutuloides*, fish species** (n.) sawiikwaaja
- Pseudobombax munguba*, tree species** (n.) siiwiináana
- Pseudolmedia sp.*, tree species** (n.) kiraájuuna, miyaara titikaaríina, miyitina, nakikuuja titikaaríina, namikúuna, piritína, sipatíina
- Pseudomyrmex sp.*, ant species** (n.) tamíika, tamíina imíini
- Pseudoplatystoma tigrinum*, fish species** (n.) isuuki
- Pseudoplatystoma*, genus of catfishes** (n.) amariiki
- Psidium guayaba*, tree species** (n.) siaawíinta
- Psophia crepitans*, bird species** (n.) maasa
- Psychidae spp.*, invertebrate species** (n.) aakíini
- Psychotria viridis*, plant species** (n.) kaaya nikiiti
- Psychotria viridis*, plant species (variety of)** (n.) asapíiti, aákisiiti, aamuuniiraana, kiaájaati, kukwanaati, maasaati, nakimíiti, nirimíitari, nisiniítari, paasiiti, sapatiki, simiraati, siinítaari
- Psychotria viridis*, type of plant** (n.) miímiiti
- Pterocarpus sp.*, tree species** (n.) siiwiikáana
- Pteroglossus castanotis*, bird species** (n.) apisi
- Pteroglossus flavirostris*, bird species** (n.) muúruuki
- Pteroglossus pluricinctus*, bird species** (n.) piríini
- Pteronura brasiliensis*, Giant Otter** (n.) kanasi
- pucacuro, ant species** (n.) irákana
- pucahuicsa, fish species** (n.) isíini
- pucuna caspi, tree species** (n.) nirimakíina
- pucuna, blowgun** (n.) nimúuna
- puddle** (n.) piíya, piíyi, siniku
- puerco espín, porcupine species** (n.) sikuja
- Puffbird, Swallow-winged** (n.) amúwíija
- pull** (t.v.) jíini
- pull (composite object)** (t.v.) jíitatáani
- pull (vessel)** (t.v.) jíitatáani
- pull arm behind back** (t.v.) tamarakíini, tamarásii
- pull from another's grasp** (t.v.) atiitáani
- pull open lever** (t.v.) rikutáani
- pull out** (t.v.) jíitatáani
- pull out (hairs, feathers)** (t.v.) kajatáani
- pull out with instrument** (t.v.) takíini
- pull repeatedly** (t.v.) jíiniwiitáani
- pull toward (using hook)** (t.v.) kaniijíini
- pulp** (t.v.) ajiráani, aamúuni
- pulp (with pestle)** (t.v.) ijiráani
- Pulsatrix perspicillata*, bird species** (n.) takina, tikítiki
- pulse** (i.v.) ijiráani
- pulse (vein)** (i.v.) ajiráani
- Puma** (n.) nakiráaru
- Puma concolor*, Puma** (n.) nakiráaru
- puma panga, tree species** (n.) asinaja

puma pangal, site with many puma panga trees (loc.n.)
 asinakakajina
Puma Quebrada (prop.n.)
 Miyaaráamu
pumpkin (n.) saapáayi
punch (n.) kujúuni
punch (t.v.) kuujúuni
punch each other repeatedly (i.v.) kujuniwiitfíni
punch repeatedly (t.v.)
 kujuniijúuni
punga, tree species (n.)
 siiwiináana
punshito, machete stub (n.)
 takírrija
pupa (n.) fíri
puppy (affectionate) (n.) kíisi
“puppy!” (to call a dog) (interj.)
 kíisi
puquear, whistle with cupped hand (i.v.) anijjíni, nijjíni
purge (by vomiting) (i.v.)
 kiyatáani
purge for another (t.v.)
 kiyátatáani
purma (n.) mákisi
purma (young), clear (t.v.)
 majáani
Purma Quebrada (prop.n.)
 Mákisiyúumu
purma shimillo, tree species (n.) mákisi támuu
purma, become (i.v.) rikiiitáani
Purple-throated Fruit Crow, bird species (n.) káawu, saniri, siniri
purpose, for what (interrog.)
 saakaa = fíra
purse lips (i.v.) amiríni
pururuca, fermented plantain drink (n.) pururuuku
pus (n.) aákiisi

pusanga caspi, tree species (n.)
 kwaakíina
push away (floating object) (t.v.) ijíkatatáani
push load onto another’s back (t.v.) kinitáani
push off (into water) (t.v.)
 ijíkatatáani
push soil around (i.v.) murajúuni
pushcacuro, ant species (n.)
 tarakana
pustule, type of (n.) rapiija
pustules, have (i.v.) rapíini
put (t.v.) ináani
put (container) (t.v.) inatáani
put away (t.v.) paruutáani
put handle on hand net (t.v.)
 anasiikíini
put in line (t.v.) atíini, atíitíini
put in mouth (t.v.) itípiitáani
put in order (t.v.) irikataajúuni
put in pile (t.v.) ikaanuutíini
put legs on furniture (t.v.)
 anasiikíini
put lips to (drinking vessel) (i.v.) tiitíini
put mouth-down (t.v.)
 ajákumfíini
put on adornments (i.v.)
 simiikúuni
put on clothes (i.v.) sinaakíini
put on handle (axe) (t.v.)
 sirijúuni
put on hat or headdress (i.v.)
 miyaakúuni
put on lid (t.v.) iijúuni
put on pants (t.v.) ijikaakíini
put on shirt (i.v.) namatiikíini
put on shoes (i.v.) sapatúuni
put on skirt (i.v.) apiisíini
put on surface (container) (t.v.) inatáani

put out flame source

Pyrophorus sp., firefly species

put out flame source (t.v.)

makijjáani

put upright (t.v.) takuutaníini

Pygmy Marmoset, monkey

species (n.) aayijijja

***Pyrilia barrabandi*, bird**

species (n.) ímaatiikwaaja

***Pyrophorus sp.*, firefly species**

(n.) namiiti

Q

Quail, Marbled Wood (n.)
puukúru

quality, alter (t.v.) kuwitíini

quantity, small (adv.)
síisanurika, taama

Quararibea cordata, tree species (n.) saapúuti

Quebrada Abiramo (prop.n.)
Awíraamu

Quebrada Acamana (prop.n.)
Aakamáana

Quebrada Ññamu (prop.n.)
Aaniáamu

Quebrada Apetama (prop.n.)
Apítamu

Quebrada Blancayumo (prop.n.)
Simakiyúumu

Quebrada Cashirimo (prop.n.)
Kasiríimu

Quebrada Castilla (prop.n.)
Tiriikuskaanayúumu

Quebrada Cunimaja (prop.n.)
Níyaamu

Quebrada de Castilla (prop.n.)
Míriiyúumu

Quebrada de Tamshi (prop.n.)
Nuríiyúumu

Quebrada Mojarra Yumo
(prop.n.) Mujariyúumu

Quebrada Pava (prop.n.)
Kuyíisyúumu

Quebrada Pijuayal (prop.n.)
Simaaniyúumu

Quebrada Puma (prop.n.)
Miyaráamu

Quebrada Purma (prop.n.)
Mákisiyúumu

queen, leafcutter ant (n.)
kaniyúuja niaatíija

quemadura de arco iris, skin malady (n.) muúkwaayi ituuja

quena, type of flute (n.) puráaja
Querula purpurata, bird species (n.) káawu, saniri, siniri

question, ask (a.v.) wíiriitáni

quick (adj.) iyarakátina, yarakátina
quickly (adv.) iyakúmata,
iyarákata

quickly, do (i.v.) iyarakasíini
quiet (character trait) (adj.)
paapana

quillosa, tree species (n.)
ínuunakfina

quio quio, fish species (n.)
sawíkwaja

quitamuro, type of illness (n.)
muúruwa

quiver (i.v.) ninikíini

R

rabo de caballo, reed species
(n.) kawáayi aníáasi, nawiyinakaaja

racimo (fruit bunch), empty
(n.) apisi

racimo, harvest (t.v.) rikutáani

rack (n.) másiku

rack, make (i.v.) masakúuni

ractacara, fish species (n.)
imaánanakuuja

raft (n.) másiku

raft, make (i.v.) masakúuni

rain (i.v.) aníini

rain (n.) aasi

rain associated with rainbows
(n.) muúkwaayi íisaaka

rain, light (n.) musútina aasi

rainbow (n.) muúkwaaya,
muúkwaayi

rainbow burn, skin malady
(n.) muúkwaayi ítuuja

rainbows, rain associated
with (n.) muúkwaayi íisaaka

rainstorm, make sound of (i.v.)
puukwáani

rainy season (n.) aasi yaawíini

raise (child) (t.v.) kumíníini

raise (lift) (t.v.) niwíini

raise (make grow) (t.v.)
kumitíini

raise domestic animal (t.v.)
kajíini

raised (hair, feathers) (adj.)
riríkitina

raised, be (feathers, fur,
hackles) (i.v.) riríkiitáni

rama de chimicua tree growth
(n.) asapína

ramichi, bee species (n.) raamíisi

Ramphastos tucanus, bird
species (n.) nípaaki

Ramphastos vitellinus, bird
species (n.) siáaru, siaarúuki

Ramphocelus carbo, bird
species (n.) aasi pánaasi

Ramphocelus nigrogularis, bird
species (n.) nasipánaaja

randomly (adv.) taama

Raphiodon vulpinus, fish
species (n.) níikami

rapid (waterflow) (n.) aatiáaki

rapidly (adv.) iyakúmata,
iyarákata

raptor (general term) (n.)
níisina

rarely (adv.) siisaárika

rasgueta, rubber-tapping tool
(n.) raskíita

rat (arboreal), species of (n.)
tíimaaka íisaku

rat (forest), species of (n.)
miisiáaku

rat (general term) (n.) iisaku

rat trap, type of (n.) tawí taníiku

Rat, Peruvian Tree (n.) iisaku
ijúwatina
Rat, Yellow-crowned
Brush-tailed (n.) náana íjaaku
ratón caspi, tree species (n.)
ájana
ratón chinganero, rat species
(n.) náana íjaaku
raw (adj.) májaana
raya chupa, type of fishing
arrow head (n.) saapi aniásiri,
saapi táaja
raya mama, legendary
demonic stingray (n.) tipaniiri
razor grass, plant species (n.)
ariyuuka, riyuuka
reach (i.v.) siríini
read (a.v.) simiitáani
ready to harvest (edible palm
grub) (adj.) pukipi
ready victuals (t.v.) saminíini
real (adj.) taasíita
realize (t.v.) nakusíini
really (adv.) júura, taasíita
“really!” (assertion of truth)
(interj.) júura
realm (of life form) (loc.n.)
íyaki, iyikíira, íyi
rebeco, catfish species (n.)
taniiti
rebeco, type of fish (n.) riyákíija
recede (water level) (i.v.) jawíini
receding hairline (adj.) kwaata
kariyáa
receive (d.v.) masíini
receive gifts (pluractional)
(i.v.) masánakíini
receive injury (i.v.) ánasa míini
recently (adv.) saámiita
recount story (t.v.) saakíini
recover from illness or injury
(i.v.) ánaajíini

recover from intoxication (i.v.)
kariitáani
rectum (n.) jinakuku, niriyaáaku
red (adj.) aákusana, nuusina
Red Brocket Deer (n.) aákusana
sikiáaja
red clouds at sunset (n.)
nawaríini
Red Howler Monkey (n.) iipii
Red-bellied Macaw (n.) niisika
ásaaja, niisikaaja
Red-billed Ground-Cuckoo,
bird species (n.) sirítaku
Red-Billed Scythebill, bird
species (n.) tiíyuukwáani
Red-footed Tortoise (n.)
nakikuuja
Red-Throated Caracara, bird
species (n.) tatákuwa
reed, species of (n.) ananáita,
sawíika
reflective (adj.) karaákíyaana
reform oneself (i.v.) kuwaajíini
region, person from a given
(n.) juríini
rego rego, type of fish (n.)
riyákíija
regrow (hair) (i.v.) kajíini
regrowth, remove (t.v.) sipatáani
re-injure (t.v.) itáani
reject food impolitely (i.v.)
maayaakáani
relation, kinship (general
term) (n.) múuta
relative (n.) ílkwajiina
relative pronoun (general
number) (rel.pro.) iina
relative pronoun (plural
animate) (rel.pro.) iipi
relative pronoun (plural
inanimate) (rel.pro.) iimi
relative, elder (n.) piitana, piitapi
release (t.v.) kanatíini, kanitíini

remain (in place) (i.v.) iyujúuni
remain (in state) (t.v.) iyujúuni
remainder (large) (n.) náani
remainder (small) (n.) awáraja
remaining root stock (manioc)
 (n.) nasikatánaaja
remedy (n.) ampiisiítaaja
remember name (t.v.)
 aajawatáani
remember someone (t.v.)
 aajawatáani
Remijia peruviana, tree species
 (n.) sunína
remo caspi masha, tree species
 (n.) asa amúuku
remo caspi, tree species (n.)
 áriitaawi náana
remove (t.v.) jikatóani, jimatáani
remove (from container) (t.v.)
 iitáani
remove ashipa (t.v.) simiitíini
remove branch (t.v.) akíkatáani
remove breastbone (sternum)
 (t.v.) jipaaníini
remove by pulling (t.v.)
 jíitatóani
remove clothes (t.v.) titáani
remove crest (t.v.) simiitíini
remove crisnejas (t.v.) titatóani
remove foam (t.v.) sapúkwatáani
remove gills (t.v.) arísakatáani
remove leaves from plant (t.v.)
 iimitáani, mitáani
remove limbs (t.v.) titaakíini
remove liquid (using vessel)
 (t.v.) iritáani
**remove manioc tuber (without
 felling plant)** (t.v.) iíjatáani
remove piece (plank-shaped)
 (t.v.) iríwítáani
remove pimple (t.v.)
 imakííjatáani
remove pith (i.v.) asákitáani

remove pot from fire (t.v.)
 iítatóani
remove regrowth (t.v.) sipatáani
remove scales (t.v.) naásitáani,
 sitáani
remove small fruits (t.v.) jaráani
**remove sticks (stretching
 hide)** (t.v.) sipújatáani
remove thorn or spine (t.v.)
 matáani, mitáani
remove useful part of plant
 (t.v.) sakitáani
remove with instrument (t.v.)
 takíini
renaco, creeper species (n.)
 kámiiti
render passive (enemy) (t.v.)
 paasijúuni
render speechless (t.v.)
 maarijúuni
Renealmia alpina, plant
species (n.) míríja, miríjaaja
repair (t.v.) irikataajúuni
repay gift (t.v.) namíini
repay serving of drink (d.v.)
 namíini
repeat (t.v.) imiráani
repeatedly tell to leave (t.v.)
 jikuukúuni
replant (manioc stalk) (t.v.)
 asuukíini
replanted manioc stalk (n.)
 jimúkíiaaki, jimúkwana
reproduce (increase) (i.v.)
 iyákatáini
reproduction, increase by (t.v.)
 iyakatúuni
request (d.v.) masíini
residence site, abandoned
 (loc.n.) irítijina
resident of a given region (n.)
 juríini
residue (n.) ísiku

resin (n.) riyakaka
resin of azúcar huayo (n.)
 paáyuuku
resin, ball of (n.) riníiku
resin, leak and solidfy (i.v.)
 riniikíini
respected person (n.) mjíitáana
respond (t.v.) imatíini
respond affirmatively to request (t.v.) aríwatíini
respond argumentatively (t.v.)
 imatíniikíini
responsibility (n.) míini
resprout (i.v.) rikiitáani
rest (i.v.) samáraatáani,
 samáraatíini, samíríitáani
rest lying down (i.v.) ajatáani
restinga, elevated area in inundating area (n.) siiki
restrain attack (i.v.) ítiitáani
retalea, slice repeatedly (t.v.)
 iyataajúuni
retama, plant species (n.)
 ritáami
retiring, be (i.v.) tarakíini,
 tarakíita míini
return (imperfective verb root)
 miyíki
return (i.v.) miyikíini
return (t.v.) miyikáani
return a blow (t.v.) namíini
returning, upon (adv.) tírajiita
reveal (t.v.) nikisatíini
reveal misdeed (t.v.) atuutáani
reveal motion (i.v.)
 pujuniwíitáani
reverse (cord-spinning) (adv.)
 makajaya, makíjjiyi
revolted by, be (t.v.) sikwaraníini
revolve (around axis) (t.v.)
 takarajuutáani

rheumatism, have (i.v.)
 marisiikíini
Rhinostomus barbirostris (weevil), insect species (n.)
 muusajakwaa aariwati
Rhipidomys sp., rat species (n.)
 miisiáaku
Rhyncophorus barbirostris (grub), insect species (n.)
 muusajakwaa
Rhyncophorus palmarum (grub), insect species (n.)
 aniita marajakwaa
Rhyncophorus palmarum (weevil), insect species (n.)
 aniita marajakwaa aariwati,
 aarawati, aariwati, aaruwati
rib (n.) papaku
ribcage, wrench open (t.v.)
 sipújatáani
ridge (n.) imuki
ridge (hill) (n.) aniníiki
rifari de altura, tree species (n.)
 mínina
rifari, tree species (n.) anuna
right hand and arm (n.)
 suwákija, suwákiji
right then (adv.) íyaa, íyaa iina
right-hand side (n.) suwákija,
 suwákiji
rigid (does not wobble) (adj.)
 irísina
rind (n.) ísiki
Rineloricaria lanceolata, fish species (n.) paniwi
Ringed Kingfisher, bird species (n.) kataraa
ringworm, type of (n.) aákusana
 isíiku, miínana isíiku
Rinorea racemosa, tree species
 (n.) karásiina, puujána, tipájaana
rip out (i.v.) saritíini

ripe (fruit) (adj.) aákusana, nuusina
ripe (guaba, shimbillo fruits) (adj.) karatina
ripe (palm fruit) (adj.) sawíruuti
ripe, partly (adj.) puwakana
ripen (begin to, of red fruits) (i.v.) aakusaníini
ripen (by turning dark) (i.v.) miníini
ripen (by turning red) (i.v.) nusíini
ripen (cocona, coconilla fruits) (i.v.) paríini
ripen (soften) (a.v.) ipíini
ripple (n.) iyúuna, íyuuni, iyúuni
ripples, make (i.v.) iyuutíini
rise (river) (i.v.) aaníini, ikwaaníini, jiiitáani
rise above horizon (sun, moon) (i.v.) jikatíini, jimatíini
rite to make manioc grow, perform (t.v.) tiníini
river (n.) aaka, nunáani
river basins, cross between (t.v.) apíini
river bend (n.) amúriija
river cut (n.) murúuni
river mouth (loc.n.) aájijina
river, deep spot (n.) púusa
river, sandy (n.) jiiika yúumu
river, small (n.) aasamu
river, straight stretch of (n.) saaki
road (n.) amaki
Roadside Hawk, bird species (n.) awíraaja
roar repeatedly (jaguar) (i.v.) muríyuukwáani
roast (in coals) (t.v.) kuníini, raníini

roast (small particles) (t.v.) kunajíini
roast manioc in skin (t.v.) kuwanijíini, kuwanijjúuni
roast manioc without skin (t.v.) kutíini
roast on stick (t.v.) kankaasíini
rock (n.) sawija
rock (t.v.) aatariitáani
rock (in hammock) (i.v.) aatariitáani
rock, sedimentary (n.) kaníwiiija, kanúwiiija, sikiáaja sawija
Rocket Treefrog (n.) anitáaki makwaati
roll (cylindrical object) (t.v.) takaraajúuni
roll (motion) (i.v.) takirijíini
roll (slender segments, doughy material) (t.v.) jiniijúuni
roll back and forth (i.v.) takirijíini
ronzapa, wasp species (n.) íini
roof end (n.) papaku
roof peak covering (cumba) (n.) mátaaka, matákaari
roof peak covering skewer (n.) matákaari sikijja
roof peak covering, make (i.v.) matakíini
roof pole, slanting (n.) ápiika
roof pole, uppermost (n.) imúkina
rooster (lacking tail) (n.) rankuríina
rooster's spur (n.) tiriija, tiiriwa
root (plant, tree) (n.) anija, anijja
root mass, aerial (n.) papasika
root stock, remaining (manioc) (n.) nasikatánaaja
root, buttress (n.) animi

roots of cultigen, cover (t.v.)
púuni
rope (n.) iiyii
rope (for hammock) (n.) infiki
rope (to move or secure object) (n.) íyuuti
rope, chambira (n.) iniyi
rot (flesh) (i.v.) mukúuni
rot (plant matter) (i.v.) pukúini
rotate (around axis) (i.v.)
takirijiitáani
rotate (around axis) (t.v.)
takarajuutáani
rotate (around distant point)
(i.v.) sawiyiijiitáani
rotten (plant matter) (adj.)
pukina
rotten (standing tree) (adj.)
púkisi
rotten wooden vessel (n.)
pukiku
rotten, smell (adj.) mukwana
rough (adj.) sirina
round (adj.) suwánaja
round (smooth), make (t.v.)
suwanajúuni
round opening or entrance, make (i.v.) awiyíini
round worm (n.) sapaani
rounded (point) (adj.) tikina
rounded, make (wood) (t.v.)
kakaajúuni
royal jelly (of bees) (n.)
aánanaka
rub (scraping manner) (t.v.)
jinitáani
rub (to alleviate pain) (t.v.)
kaakuusiini
rub on surface (t.v.) kiyiitáani
rub with something (t.v.) jiníini
rubber, natural (n.) káawsi
rubberize cloth (t.v.) tipúuni

rubber-producing tree (n.)
waaráata
rubber-tapping tool (n.) raskíita
Ruddy Ground-Dove, bird species (n.) míyaaja
Ruddy Pigeon (n.) kusákuuja
rude (adj.) íjjaana, siísami
kuwasiána
Rufescent Tiger-Heron, bird species (n.) júuti, miyaara júuti
ruffled, be (hair, feathers, thatch) (i.v.) ririikíitáani
ruin (t.v.) ájakuusiijáani,
taasijáani
ruin (a life) (t.v.) ájakuusiijáani
ruin diet (medicinal) (t.v.)
taasijáani
ruined, get (i.v.) taasíini
rumbling sound in sky (n.)
juúmiyi
rumor about someone (n.)
iíkwaami
run (i.v.) nijáani, nitíini
run (fluid) (i.v.) sisíini
run around (i.v.) nitíyuukwáani
run away (i.v.) masíini
run away, make (t.v.) masikíini
run cord through (t.v.) sikíini
run out (i.v.) piyíini
run, make (t.v.) nititíini
runty (adj.) napana
rupture, approach (abscess)
(i.v.) aakíini
Russet-backed Oropendola, bird species (n.) masiku
rust (i.v.) niriikíini

S

- sabalillo, fish species** (n.) sáawu
sábalo grande, fish species (n.)
 miyíikiiri
sábalo huayero, fish species (n.)
 aaka iyuuuri, aakiyyuuri
sacarita on Pintuyacu River
 (prop.n.) Kiriwiiti Iwatáani
sacarita, river shortcut (n.)
 iwatáani
sacha ajo, creeper species (n.)
 miísiya, miísiyi
sacha arco, plant species (n.)
 muúkwaayi naami, waka niiti
sacha caimitillo, tree species
 (n.) jítúuna
sacha coconilla, tree species
 (n.) murákati
sacha guabilla, tree species (n.)
 wákii
sacha guayaba, tree species (n.)
 píkkii
sacha jergón, plant species (n.)
 níiya namija
sacha parinari, tree species (n.)
 jaatika asaakúuna, paápaka
 naasfina, paápaka simiráana
sacha pato, bird species (n.)
 aaka páatu
sacha penicilinia, tree species
 (n.) aapaanaami
sacha piña, plant species (n.)
 riika minati
sacha piripiri, grass species (n.)
 siririika
sacha plátano, plant species
 (n.) samúkwaami
sacha shimbillo de papaso, tree species (n.) sirfina
sacha shimbillo, tree species
 (n.) wákii
sacha tabaco, plant species (n.)
 ipánaaka
sachacuy (rat), rodent species
 (n.) taasfita iísaku
sachapapa, plant species (n.)
 katija, kaasi katija, písiika katija
sacharuna perdiz, bird species
 (n.) naki imfíni sirijja, sarámaaja,
 sirímaaja, surúmaaja,
 súruukutáana, suurija
sacharuna, magical forest being (n.) naki imfíni
sachavaca, tapir (n.) pisiki
sad (adj.) taarana
sad person (n.) tariáana
sad, be (i.v.) tarfíni
sad, be desolately (i.v.) taara
 míini
Saddleback Tamarin, monkey species (n.) isiija
safety (n.) iyakúura, iyikúura,
 iyikúura, kaanaji, naatimfira
Saimiri sciureus, monkey species (n.) siaankanáaku, sipi
saliva (n.) aaraaka

salivary glands, infection of

(n.) páasi ípuusi

salt (n.) iisaja**salt** (t.v.) iisajúuni**salt (for preservation)** (t.v.)

saaraasíini

salt lick (n.) raati**salted** (adj.) iisana**saltón, fish species** (n.)

samúkwaami

Salvin's Currawong, bird**species** (n.) pitu, piyúuri**same (height or length)** (adv.)

tikiika

same (quality) (adv.) tikiíraki**same age, person of (vocative)**

(n.) máana

same as another, do (t.v.)

aratiiníini

same group, member of (n.)

iiyáana

same length, make (t.v.)

iijinajíini

same time, at the (adv.) tikiíraki**same, be the (in some quality)**

(t.v.) aratiiníini

San Antonio de Pintuyacu,**Iquito community** (prop.n.)

Sanantúuni

san pedro, fish species (n.)

kuraja kapíriiki

sanango, plant species (n.)

saanáanku

sand (n.) kakuti**sand** (t.v.) jiníini**sand mixed with leaves** (n.)

juúkaka

Sand Wasp (n.) íini**sandilla caspi, tree species** (n.)

ájana

sandpiper, type of bird (n.)

sífyuuni

sandy river or creek (n.) jiika

yúumu

sandy soil (n.) jiika***Sanguinus fuscicollis*, monkey****species** (n.) isiija**santa maria, medicinal plant**

(n.) saantamaaríiya

sap (n.) riyakaka**sap, watery** (n.) aaka**sapana loco, worm species** (n.)

kwariku sapáani, sikiitakúuni

sapana mama, earthworm**species** (n.) iitu**Sapira Cocha (lake)** (prop.n.)

Nííyaaku

Sapium glandulosum*, tree*species** (n.) tipakiiti***Sapium sp.*, tree species** (n.)

sápuuraati

sapo machín, frog species (n.)

kwaata níkijaati

sapo mau mau, frog species (n.)

maámaati

sapo motor, toad species (n.)

túruu

sapo puquiador, frog species

(n.) kukwaaja

sapo rallador, toad species (n.)

kukwanárase

sapote, tree species (n.) saapúuti***Sarcoptes scabiei*, skin parasite****species** (n.) asija***Sarcoramphus papa*, bird****species** (n.) kapítiaa, tapútiaa**sarna (skin malady), afflicted****with** (adj.) isiíkutaka**sarna (skin malady), become****afflicted with** (i.v.) isiikúuni**sarna blanca, skin malady** (n.)

makina isíiku, musútina isíiku,

sakina isíiku

sarna colorada, type of ringworm (n.) aákusana isíiku
sarna negra, skin malady (n.) miínana isíiku
sarna, person suffering from (n.) isíiku
sarna, type of skin disease (n.) isíiku
sauce, fish (n.) kanasi asásana
save (t.v.) paruutáani
save food for other (d.v.) kuriiníini
saved food (n.) asáaku
savvy (adj.) irisina
say (t.v.) aríini
say hello (t.v.) saaruutaasíini
scabies (skin parasite) (n.) asija
scale (fish, aguaje fruit) (t.v.) naásitáani, sitáani
scale, aguaje fruit (n.) naasi
scale, fish (n.) naasi
***Scapteriscus sp.*, cricket species** (n.) iika súniiija, iikanásuuja, kwáani
scary (adj.) kíirana
scatter (i.v.) ririikíini
scatter (t.v.) ririikúuni
scattered far apart (adv.) siípakiya
***Sceliphron sp.*, wasp species** (n.) níiya pániiija
scent (t.v.) taariijanúuni
scent gland (peccary) (n.) pisaki
***Scheelea sp.*, palm species** (n.) rinaasi
***Schistocerca sp.*, locust species** (n.) maátaaka
***Schistostemon reticulatum*, tree species** (n.) jaatika asaakúuna, paápaka naasíina, paápaka simiráana

***Schizodon sp.*, fish species** (n.) aana karásiija, ijámani, iínuunaki, karápiisi, siinaki imáaku, támuuki
scissors (n.) taniitaawi
***Sciurillus pusillus*, squirrel species** (n.) jimíiti iriáaku
***Sciurus spadiceus* and *Sciurus igniventris*, squirrel species** (n.) waiwáasi
***Scleria sp.*, plant species** (n.) ariyuuka, riyuuka
scold (t.v.) ijiwiráani
scold (with eyes) (t.v.) sakiniitáani
scoop off foam (t.v.) sapúkawatáani
scoop out (liquid) (t.v.) iritáani
scorpion (general term) (n.) tákusi, tákusi naniáasi aniiitáana
scoundrel (n.) síisa kuwasíana
scrape (t.v.) aríini
scrape (with glancing blow) (t.v.) asíini
scratch (t.v.) ariisíini
scratch (with glancing blow) (t.v.) asíini
scratch repeatedly (injure) (t.v.) tasínakíini
Screaming Piha, bird species (n.) kwakúsiaaja
scrotum (n.) aríyasi
scum (n.) ííyíikaka
Scythebill, Red-Billed (bird species) (n.) tííyuukwáani
seal (container) (t.v.) pakiitáani
seam, undo (t.v.) sipújatáani
search area of forest (t.v.) apiriniikúuni
search for (t.v.) paníini
season (n.) yaawíini
season, dry (n.) ájaana yaawíini

season, Peach Palm (n.)
amariyaana, amáriyaana

season, wet (rainy) (n.) aasi
yaawfíni

seat (n.) ajirina, ijirina

seat (traditional) (n.) paátiku

seated, be (i.v.) ajiríni, ijiríni

second person plural pronoun
(pro.) kina =, kináaja

second person plural pronoun (exhaustive focus) (pro.)
kinaárika

second person plural pronoun (possessive) (pro.) kina =

second person singular pronoun (pro.) kia =, kiáaja

second person singular pronoun (exhaustive focus)
(pro.) kiaárika

second person singular pronoun (possessive) (pro.)
kia =

second person singular pronoun (respectful) (pro.)
kina =, kináaja

second person singular pronoun (respectful, exhaustive focus) (pro.)
kinaárika

second person singular pronoun (respectful, possessive) (pro.) kina =

secondary regrowth of plant
(n.) janaka

secretly (adv.) náwiita

section (of long object) (n.)
atákija

secure (does not wobble) (adj.)
irísina

secure rope to object (t.v.)
tiníni

sedimentary rock (n.) kanfwiija,
kanúwiija, sikiáaja sawija

seduce (t.v.) kuwasiitáni

see (t.v.) níkiini

seed (n.) iníija

seed holes, make (t.v.)
ajiraakíini, ijáani

select (t.v.) jaritáni

select and remove useful part of plant (t.v.) saktitáni

self-defense (n.) iyakúura,
iyikúura, iyikúura, kaanaji,
naatimíira

sell (d.v.) masiitíni

***Semaprochilodus insignis*, fish species** (n.) sipari

sencillo caspi, tree species (n.)
aaka puririkáana, nisirinákii

send (person) (t.v.) jikúuni

send (something to someone)
(d.v.) jikuníini

señor, upper-class individual
(n.) wiiraakúusi

separate (t.v.) kirítatáni

separate (from spouse) (t.v.)
sikíini

separate, be unwilling (t.v.)
kanitijfíni

separately (adv.) taamaárika

serrano, Andean person (n.)
siisiáaku

***Serrasalmus rhombeus*, fish species** (n.) niyari sawíjatina

***Serrasalmus sp.*, fish species**
(n.) iruúnaaja

***Serrasalmus spilopleura*, fish species** (n.) niimi

serve food (t.v.) iitáni

“serves you/them right!” (vindictive satisfaction)
(interj.) sákija

set alight (t.v.) itíwítíni

set chacra alight (t.v.) ikatáni

set down (container) (t.v.)
inatáani
set upright (t.v.) takuutaníni
settlement (loc.n.) itakajina
sever (bite through) (t.v.)
siitáani
sever (stick-like objects) (t.v.)
sajikiitáani
sew (t.v.) sipúuni
sew closed (t.v.) sipuutáani
sex, have (t.v.) sikáni, sikúuni
sex, have (euphemism) (i.v.)
tamuujuuni
sex, have (euphemism) (t.v.)
ijiwíni
**sexual appetite (excessive),
woman with** (n.) tikija
**sexual relationship, have
(euphemism)** (i.v.) iwíni
**sexually active man,
excessively** (n.) mäsaji jiiyi
sexually pleasing (adj.) taarijiana
shacsho, breed of chicken (n.)
siaákisi
shade (adj.) siimiítina
shade (n.) nawiyini
shadow (n.) nawiyini
shake (i.v.) ninikíini
shake (t.v.) minikáani
shake off body (i.v.) minikiikíini
shallow (adj.) tanana
**shaman (modern mestizo
curandero)** (n.) paanáana
shaman (traditional) (n.)
siimana
shaman, spirit companion of
(n.) káani
**shamanic incantation,
perform** (t.v.) naaraajúuni
shamanic practices, teach (t.v.)
siimúuni

shamanic restriction, observe
(a.v.) siyaaníini
**shamanic treatment (imbue
with quality)** (t.v.) siimúuni
**shamanically associate with
animal or demon** (t.v.)
aruukiitáani
shamanistic ability or power
(n.) siimaka
shaman's dart (n.) siimana
aakisíini
shameful (adj.) kaniirami
shameless person (n.) kaa
karanakiána
shank (leg) (n.) anásiiki
shapaja de loma, palm species
(n.) aniniíkiina, aniniíkiisi
shapaja, palm species (n.)
niraasi, rinaasi
shapajilla, palm species (n.)
aniniíkiina, aniniíkiisi
sharp (adj.) kuukwana
sharp but superficial (pain)
(adj.) ijíirana
sharp edge or point (n.)
kuukwaka
sharpen (t.v.) kuukúuni
sharply (adv.) kuukwaata
shatter (i.v.) rapíini
she (pro.) nu =, nuu
she (focus, topic) (pro.) anuu,
anúuja
she only (pro.) anuúrika, nuúrika
shed skin (reptile) (i.v.) kiríini
shell (of animal) (n.) ísiki
shell, empty (n.) áaku
shelter, improvised (n.) naami
jimuútaaja
shelter, temporary (n.) miyiti
shicshi huayo, liana species (n.)
aríyuuájana, rújuuja

shimbillo-type tree, species of

(n.) aamuutakáana, aana
 aamuutakáana, aana támuu, isiija
 táraati, káaji námati, káaji támuu,
 kukwana námiki, mákisi támuu,
 maájarakúuna, mírii, písíku táraati
shine (i.v.) nuníini
shine strongly (sun) (i.v.) suríini
shingles (illness) (n.) riíwiya
shiny (adj.) aákanana
shiringa, tree species (n.)
 siiríinka
**shingarana colorado, tree
 species** (n.) sápuuraati
**shingarana-type tree, species
 of** (n.) síruwa anákana
shinguilla, tree species (n.)
 sinakina
shiripira, fish species (n.) samaja
shiririca, fishing lure (n.)
 paráana
shirt (n.) namátiiki
shirt, put on (i.v.) namatiikíini
shirui negro, fish species (n.)
 sukwanaaja
shirui, fish species (n.)
 suukwariija
shit (i.v.) niríini
shit (n.) iiki
“shit!” (alarm) (interj.) káira
shitari, fish species (n.) paniwi
shiver (i.v.) ninikíini
shock (electric eel) (t.v.)
 majáani
shoe (n.) sápatu
shoes, put on (i.v.) sapatúuni
shoo away (t.v.) apíini
shoot (gun) (i.v.) rimusíini
short (adj.) takínuurika
short (height) (adj.) nífyamiika
short time, for (adv.) níkákiika

shortcut on Pintuyacu River

(prop.n.) Kíriwiiti Iwatáani
shortcut, river (sacarita) (n.)
 iwatáani
shorter, be (t.v.) kájiitáani
Short-tailed Nighthawk (n.)
 májuuku
shotgun (n.) rimúsiija
shoulder (n.) ariíkuma
shoulder blade (n.) tamaasi,
 tamuusi
shoulder, carry on (t.v.)
 ariikuutáani
shout (i.v.) ruruukúuni
shout (words) (i.v.) kisiniikúuni
shove (t.v.) ijikáani, kiníini
show (d.v.) nakusitíini, nikitíini
show teeth (i.v.) kisiriikuutáani
shrimp (general term) (n.)
 sawíraaki
shrink (i.v.) ririkíini
shrink (soft-skinned fruits)
 (i.v.) paríini
shungo, hard heartwood (n.) íija
“shut up!” (interj.) paapaárika
shuyal, lake with many shuyos
 (loc.n.) nuúwajina, nuúwakajina
shuyos, lake with many (loc.n.)
 nuúwajina, nuúwakajina
shuyo-type fish, species of (n.)
 isíini, núuni, riyamúuni, siinaaki
shy person (n.) karanakiáana
sibling, opposite sex (n.)
 taátaaja
**sibling, opposite sex
 (vocative)** (n.) taatáaja,
 taataasíita
sibling, same sex (n.) arámaaja
sibling, same sex (vocative)
 (n.) arámaaja
sick, be (i.v.) iwaríini
sickly (adv.) iwaríiniita

sickness (general term)

sickness (general term) (n.)
 iwaríyaaka, iwaríini
sickness, have (t.v.) mfini
***Sida rhombifolia*, plant species**
 (n.) piisiáana
side (loc.n.) irikuma
side (narrow) (n.) irikura
side, go to (i.v.) irikíini
side, one (of two) (adv.) tijiíkija
side, one only (n.) tijiíraki
side, other (n.) taaki
side, other (on) (adv.) tírajiita
side, this (adv.) iitijíiraji
sieve (general term) (n.) imíiri
sieve (made of sinamillo palm fiber) (n.) imíiri
sieve (made of sinamillo palm fiber) (n.) másiiti
sieve weaving style (añashúa)
 (n.) narapuuri
sieve weaving style (shirui cara) (n.) suukwariija aákuuri,
 suukwariijaari
silence person (in argument)
 (t.v.) maarijúuni
“silence!” (interj.) paapaárika
silent (place) (adj.) iriyaki
Silky Anteater (n.) aaríija
Silver-beaked Tanager, bird species (n.) aasi pánaasi
***Simarouba amara*, tree species**
 (n.) maatíyuuti
similar to (conj.) jííta
similar to (postp.) = árata,
 waarata
similar, something (n.) aratína
simply (adv.) taama
***Simulium sp.*, insect species**
 (n.) sinaja
simultaneously (adv.) tikiíraki
sinamillo (palm), fiber of (n.)
 tasiina

sitting, be (composite object)

sinamillo, palm species (n.)
 muwaasi, tasiina, tuwiina
since (conj.) jííta
since (reason) (conj.) jíítaaraata
since when (interrog.) jíítikariina
sing (a.v.) ariwáani
sing (Black-Fronted Nunbird)
 (i.v.) tífyuukwáani
sing (roosters, toucans, monkeys, etc.) (i.v.) wiiríini
sing to someone (t.v.) aríwatáani
singe off fur (t.v.) míini
single person (n.) apitáana
single vessel, in (adv.) namíkiika
sink (i.v.) tikíini
sink (t.v.) tikíini
sinusoidal (shape) (adj.)
 riwasikútina
***Siparuna guianensis*, tree species** (n.) muusayúuna,
 muusáyuuti
sirena shimbillo, tree species
 (n.) mírii
siso huayo, tree species (n.)
 asikwaari, sikwaari
sister (female ego) (n.)
 aátamajati
sister (female ego, deceased)
 (n.) aátamajátiisana
sister (male ego) (n.) irímaati
sister (male ego, deceased) (n.)
 irímaatiisana
sister, younger (n.) niwájiiti
sister-in-law (female ego) (n.)
 núuma
sit covered (t.v.) ipukiitáani
sit fermenting (manioc beer mash) (i.v.) makíini
sit in hammock (i.v.) mijiráani
sitaraco, army ant (general term) (n.) riitaki
sitting, be (i.v.) ajiríini, ijiríini
sitting, be (composite object)

(i.v.) imatáani
sitting, be (object) (i.v.) imáani
sitting, be (vessel) (i.v.) imatáani
size, this (area) (dem.) iyáaki
size, this (linear dimension)
 (dem.) iitiina
size, what (interrog.) jítinuurika
size, what (animate) (interrog.)
 jítipijaarika
size, what (inanimate)
 (interrog.) jítimijaarika
skein of chambira cord (n.)
 iniyuusi
skewer (t.v.) sikíini
skin (t.v.) kiráani
skin (fruit, tuber) (n.) ísiki
skin (human, animal) (n.) ísiki
skin abscess (n.) pisaki
skin disease, type of (n.) isíiku,
 masiku amúuku, ríwíya, sapíyaja,
 sirika, sirikaka
skinflint (adj.) sírsariika
skinny (adj.) kíisana
skinny, become (i.v.) kisíini
skirt (pass by) (t.v.) isakúuni
skirt (something) (t.v.) sakatáani
skirt (traditional, for women)
 (n.) apíisi
skirt, put on (i.v.) apiisíini
skittish (adj.) níftina
skittish, become (i.v.) niitiníini
sky (n.) níya = karikuku
sky, darken (storm) (i.v.)
 siyiikíini
slantingly cut stick (n.) apiyíina
sleep (i.v.) makíini
sleep (from eyes) (n.) marakuja
sleep, in one's (adv.) makíina
sleeping place (loc.n.)
 makíikujina
sleeping place (n.) makínaaja
sleepwalk (i.v.) aanawasíini
sleepy (adv.) makíiníita

slender (adj.) kíisana
slice (t.v.) iyatáani
slice repeatedly (t.v.) iyataajúuni
slide (i.v.) asiríini
slightly (adv.) síisaárika
slime (n.) rusakaka
slimy (adj.) ruutina
sling for carrying infant (n.)
 kísiika
sling, carry in (t.v.) kisijuutáani
slingshot (n.) riimátaaja
slingshot, fire (i.v.) riimíini
slip (foot) (i.v.) nititíini
slip (garment) (n.) justaá
slip and fall (i.v.) asiríini
slip off (rope) (t.v.) titáani
slippery (adj.) ruutina
slither (i.v.) sisíini
slope (downhill) (loc.n.)
 iijakarikuma
slope (uphill) (loc.n.) iijakarikuku
slope, on the (loc.postp.)
 karikuma
Sloth, Brown-throated
Three-toed (n.) aaka káaji
Sloth, Southern Two-toed (n.)
 káaji, wásiuuja
slowly (adv.) maakwaárika
slump from side to side (i.v.)
 imaakiitáani
small (adj.) síisanurika
small (manioc tubers) (adj.)
 rapana
small and clustered (leaves)
 (adj.) napáwiíjiika
small and clustered together
(leaves) (adj.) anapáwiíjiika
small child (n.) maayaarika
small degree (adv.) taama
small fibers (n.) janiíwi

small fruits, remove (t.v.)
jaráani
small manioc tuber (n.) anákuja
small quantity (adv.) síisanurika,
síisaárika, taama
small, comparatively (adj.)
síisajakwaa
smell (n.) júniina
smell (t.v.) najiwíini
smell (of armpit) (n.) muúsaka
smell bad (i.v.) suúkwara apiráani
smell of cooking oil or fat
(adv.) karaákiya
smell of yacuruna (n.)
muújinaapi júniina
smell rotten (adj.) mukwana
smell, acrid (adj.) anajatina
smell, burnt (adj.) rarana
smell, fishy (adj.) imaánanana
smell, give off (i.v.) apiráani
smell, good (adj.) taarijjana
smell, musky (adj.) muúsana
smile (closed lips) (i.v.) amirfini
smile at (antagonistically)
(t.v.) sataaníini
smoke (n.) anajaka
smoke (cover with soot) (t.v.)
anajúuni
smoke (fire) (i.v.) anajíini
smoke (food) (t.v.) turíini
smoke (tobacco) (a.v.) juníini
smoke, blow on (shamanic)
(a.v.) juníini
smoke, treat or cure with (t.v.)
anajúuni
smoked meat, good smell of
(adj.) waátina
smoked patarashca (n.)
kunitaaka
smoking basket (n.) iyúuri,
muyuuri

smoking rack for fish (n.)
masfkuuka
Smoky Jungle Frog (n.) muusi
smooth (adj.) aákanana
smooth, flat part of tree (n.)
náana páriina
smooth, make (surface) (t.v.)
aakanaajúuni, kanaajúuni
Smooth-billed Ani, bird
species (n.) aapíya
Smooth-fronted Caiman (n.)
aasamu siiri
snagged, be (i.v.) íriitáani
snail, land (n.) aasiwáriika
snake (general term) (n.) kuni
Snake, Coral (general term)
(n.) nisikáriiyi
Snake, Green-striped Vine (n.)
kaniíya, kanuúmi, kanuuyi
snake, legendary, harvester of
chambira fruits (n.) pájaati
nakutáana, pájaati rikutáana
Snake, Neotropical Water (n.)
aaka sajina
snake, species of (n.) sasákiiyi
snake, type of (n.) awásiiyi
snap (sound) (i.v.) isiníini
snap, with parts remaining
connected (i.v.) nasikititíini
snare trap (n.) sawúuna
sneakily (adv.) náwiita
sneeze (i.v.) asijúuni
sniff about (i.v.) najiwíniikíini
snore (i.v.) anáani
Snowy Egret, bird species (n.)
musútina káarsa
snub (t.v.) jatíníini
snugly, place (t.v.) tíini
so (adv.) náaji
so then (temporal sequence)
(adv.) jaari
soap (n.) jaawuu
soccer (n.) piirúuta

soccer ball (n.) piirúuta
socially influential (person)
 (adj.) iikiáana
**Socratea exorrhiza (palm),
 grove of** (loc.n.) puúnakajina,
 tatiíwíjina, tatiíwiyajina
**Socratea exorrhiza, palm
 species** (n.) púuna, tatií
soft (adj.) íruwana, jíimana
soft (palm fruit) (adj.) sawíruuti
soft foods, eat (t.v.) imáani
soften (i.v.) ipíini
soga anastesia, liana species
 (n.) iikaayi
soga de tábano, liana species
 (n.) jimínati ánaaja
sogal, area dense with lianas
 (loc.n.) iyyuwaajina
soil (n.) níya
**soil type (sand mixed with
 leaves)** (n.) juúkaka
soil, clayey (n.) tipáaka
soil, crave (anemia) (i.v.)
 ipákaníini
soil, push around (i.v.)
 murajúuni
soil, sandy (n.) jíika
soil, turn over (i.v.) murajúuni
**Solanum coconilla, plant
 species** (n.) kúrija, paaríkwana
**Solanum sessiflorum, plant
 species** (n.) ikaja
**Solanum sessiflorum, plant
 species (variety of)** (n.)
 sipatfína, siiri íkaja
solar eclipse, to have (clause)
 kásiiri ipiráani nunamija-jata
sole of foot (n.) titika jíritiiki
solemán, tree species (n.)
 aapaanaami
Solenopsis sp., ant species (n.)
 irákana
some (animate) (adj.) jíítipi

some (inanimate) (adj.) jíítimi
some of (postp.) = íkwaji
someone (indefinite pronoun)
 kániika
something (indefinite pronoun)
 saakaa
somewhere else (n.) taaki
son (n.) niyini
song (n.) ariwáani
song, ayahuasca (n.)
 akutuuyuukami
song, menarche celebration
 (n.) kajíini
son-in-law (female ego) (n.)
 akúumi
son-in-law (male ego) (n.)
 akúumi
soon (adv.) kuma
soot (n.) míinaka
soot, cover with (t.v.) anajúuni
Sorubim lima, fish species (n.)
 samaja
**Sorubimichthys planiceps, fish
 species** (n.) kaaji ámaaka
**Sotalia fluviialis, dolphin
 species** (n.) aana
soul (as ghost) (n.) nawiyini
**sound of breaking branches,
 make** (i.v.) isiniikiitáani
sound of rainstorm, make (i.v.)
 puukwáani
**sound, crackling or rumbling
 (in sky)** (n.) juúmiyi
sound, emit (i.v.) wiiríini
sound, tree friction (n.) naki
 páriiki, náana páriiki, náana páruuti
soup, thick (plantain, manioc)
 (n.) jákii
sour (adj.) ijíirana
South American Coati (n.) kami
**South American Coati
 (variety)** (n.) naki páraaka

South American Lancehead (adult), snake species (n.)

sajina

South American Lancehead (juvenile) (n.) aminakfisi, minakfisi

Southern Amazon Red

Squirrel (n.) waiwáasi

Southern Tamandua (n.)

asakwaari, aaníiti, jaaníiti, sakwaari

Southern Two-toed Sloth (n.)

káaji, wásiuuja

sp ampiri, blowgun dart

poison (n.) ramúkwa

space, empty (loc.n.) amákijina

space, illuminated (n.) kwaaki

sparsely distributed (adv.)

siípakíya

spathe (n.) íniiki

speak (i.v.) kuwasíni

speak (pluractional) (i.v.)

kuwariikúuni

speak (repeatedly) (i.v.)

kuwariikuutáni

speak unseriously (i.v.) taama

míini

speak with raised voices (i.v.)

kisiniikúuni

spear (n.) juwáana

spear fighting, plant for (n.)

aartíftari

spear grip (n.) miyaara aniaásíija

spear tip, detachable (n.) iika

tákaana

spear, fishing (heavy) (n.) túuna

spear, fishing (light) (n.) jírisi

speckled (adj.) tiríjátina

Speckled Chachalaca, bird

species (n.) kwaátaraku

Spectacled Caiman (n.)

musútina siiri, taasíta siiri

Spectacled Owl (n.) takina, tikítiki

speech (n.) kuwasíni

speech impediment, person

with (adj.) siísa kuwasíana

speechless, render (t.v.)

maarijúuni

spell (evil) (n.) akisíini, akisíiya

Speothos venaticus, Bush Dog

(n.) aariwa

spherical (adj.) suwánaja

spherical (smooth), make (t.v.)

suwanajúuni

spice (t.v.) taariijanúuni

spice with chili pepper (t.v.)

napíini

spicy (pepper) (adj.) anana,

ijíitina

spider (general term) (n.) tákusi

Spider Monkey, White-Bellied

(n.) íiti

spider web (n.) aáwaayi

Spider, Banana (n.) kuni anákaasi

spider, trapdoor (n.) kusi pákiiti

spill out (i.v.) saríini

Spilotes pullatus, snake species

(n.) turukuni

spin (around axis) (i.v.)

takirijíitáni

spin (around distant point)

(i.v.) sawiyíijíitáni

spin (to make cord) (t.v.) iníini

spinal column (spine) (n.)

akajiyúuki

spine (defensive), of fish (n.)

táaja, tíwija, túwija, tuúwíya

spine (plant) (n.) ijuwa, ijuwaa,

ijúuti

spirit (madre) of a plant or

place (n.) imíini

spirit companion of shaman

(n.) káani

spirit, evil (n.) kuúkuusi

spirit, evil (type of) (n.)
maasiítaaja, piita káaniu

spit (i.v.) aruukfíni

spit (n.) aaraaka

spit out (t.v.) kiyáani

Spix's Guan, bird species (n.)
paríku, paáriwa

***Spizaetus tyrannus*, bird species** (n.) maayitíisi

spleen (n.) siiri

split (crack) (i.v.) ijakíini

split (into fork) (t.v.) rariijíini

split foot (malady) (n.) titika
ijákíisiija

split lengthwise (i.v.) niikíini

split lengthwise into multiple pieces (t.v.) niikaawíini,
raraajúuni

split open (i.v.) ijakiitáani

split partially (i.v.) niikitíini

split up (with spouse) (t.v.)
sikíini

spoil (flesh) (i.v.) mukúuni

spoil (liquid) (i.v.) ijíirasíini

spoil by fermenting (fruits)
(i.v.) pikíini

spoil, begin to (meat, fish)
(i.v.) pakírasíini

spoiled fish, gather (i.v.)
mukwatáani

***Spondias mombin*, tree species**
(n.) nakikuuja napinija

spotted (adj.) muriyuujátina,
pakíjatina

spouse, take rejected person as (t.v.) sapuujuuni

sprain joint (i.v.) sipatíini

sprain joint (t.v.) sipatáani

spread arms (i.v.) masiitáani

spread out bedding (t.v.)
mantaasíini

spring (time of year) (n.)
taniwíini

spring (water) (n.) aasamu
najiwaaku

sprout (plant) (i.v.) rikíini

spur (fish) (n.) táaja, tówija,
túwija, tuúwiya

spur (of rooster) (n.) tirija,
tiiriwa

spurt (i.v.) ikiníini

spy on (t.v.) tipitáani

squash (n.) saapáayi

squat (n.) siiriwa = iíjinaji ajiríini

squawk (i.v.) kukujaakíini

squeeze between finger and thumb (t.v.) miriyáani

squeeze out (t.v.) minitáani

squeeze out of body, strain to
(t.v.) minitáani

squeeze pimple (t.v.)
imakííjatáani

squeeze together (multiple slender objects) (t.v.) kiwakíini

Squirrel Cuckoo, bird species
(n.) asapáasi, sapáasi

Squirrel Monkey (n.)
siaankanáaku, sipi

Squirrel, N. Amazon Red and S. Amazon Red (n.) waiwáasi

Squirrel, Neotropical Pygmy
(n.) jimíiti iriáaku

squirt water from mouth (i.v.)
puririkáani

stab (t.v.) ajiráani, ijaráani

stab (spear, harpoon) (t.v.)
ijáani

stab multiple targets (spear, harpoon) (t.v.) ijaanúuni

stab with spear (holding spear) (t.v.) kasíratáani

stagger (i.v.) iwiikíitáani

stain teeth black (t.v.) timúuni

stalk (plant) (n.) ánaaja

stand (i.v.) naríini
stand (liquid) (i.v.) ikáani
stand bent over (i.v.) siritfíni
stand tall (adv.) niiku
stand up (i.v.) takúuni
standing on end (hair, feathers) (adj.) riríkitina
standing, be (i.v.) takúuni
standing, be (vessel) (i.v.) imatáani
star (n.) sawija
starch, manioc (n.) aramituu
stare (t.v.) kariiníni
start cooking fire (i.v.) itaakúuni
startle (t.v.) inajíni
startle (pluractional) (t.v.) inájaakíni
startled, be (i.v.) inaríini
stay (in a place) (i.v.) iyujúuni
stay (in state) (t.v.) iyujúuni
stay-at-home (adj.) iitakaasi
steal (t.v.) nuwáani
steam (n.) anajaka
steam manioc (t.v.) kapíjini
steamed manioc (n.) kapíjiija
steel (n.) asiáari
steer canoe (t.v.) kasíratáani
stem (fruit) (n.) akusi
step (i.v.) asiyáani
step on (t.v.) asiyáani
step on sharp object (i.v.) payíni
stepchild (n.) iritáana
steps (n.) iskaníra, maakánaaja
stern (canoe) (n.) apísi
Sternarchorhynchus mormyrus,
fish species (n.) puukiáayi
sternum, remove (t.v.) jipaaníni
sternum, tip of (n.) jimiisi
stew, spicy (uchiyacu) (n.) jikuriáaka

stick (sharp) in ground (n.) músiaaki takíina
stick in (t.v.) ikáani, jimúuni
stick in (composite object) (t.v.) jimuutáani
stick on (t.v.) tipuutáani
stick out, butt (posture) (i.v.) akasiitáani
stick, slantingly cut (n.) apiyíina
stick-like tool (n.) takíina
sticky (adj.) tipana
stiff (adj.) irísina
stiff (flexible material) (adj.) muúturuna
still (adv.) atíyaa, atíyaaaja
sting (arthropod) (t.v.) asáani
stinger (bee, wasp) (n.) kuyaja
stinger (stingray) (n.) táaja, tówija, tówija, tuówiya
stingray, demonic (legendary) (n.) tipaniiri
stingray, species of (n.) murákatiiri, paaniiri, saapi, takuúnaari
stingy (adj.) sífsariika
stingy, be (a.v.) sífsaamiitáani
stink (i.v.) suúkwara apiráani
stir (t.v.) takarajuutáani
stomach (n.) anikákwa, awítaka
stone (n.) sawija
stone made by lightning (n.) nirímiina sawija
stool (traditional) (n.) ajirina, ijirina
stop (an action) (t.v.) kitíni
stop and start manner (adv.) íriikiita
store (t.v.) paruutáani
story (n.) saakíni
story, tell (t.v.) saakíni

story, tell (to someone) (d.v.)
saakiiníni

straddle (i.v.) jikutíni

straight (adj.) kamákiikaana

straight (aligned downhill,

downriver) (adv.) namíkiika

straight (aligned uphill,

upriver) (adv.) kamákiika

straight (downwards) (adv.)
namíkiika

straight (path) (adv.) tikiírakuma

straight (upwards) (adv.)

kamákiika

straight stretch of river (n.)

saaki

straight stretch of upper

Pintuyacu River (prop.n.)

Másiina Ifjinaku

straight, be lying down (i.v.)

iwíini

straighten (rigid object) (i.v.)

sanáani

straighten out (rope) (t.v.)

atíni, atíitíni

straighten out or up (i.v.) saníini

strain (t.v.) imíni

strain to squeeze out of body

(t.v.) minitáani

strain with hand (t.v.) puríini

strainer (general term) (n.)

imíiri

strainer (made of sinamillo

palm fiber) (n.) imíiri, másiiti

stranded, get (i.v.) sakatíni

Strangler Fig, creeper species

(n.) kámiiti

strap (n.) íyuuti

streaked (adj.) tiríjátina

strength, with (adv.) amátana

stretch arms and back (i.v.)

siriikíni

stretch hide (t.v.) sipijúuni

stretch out (i.v.) siríni

stretch out (t.v.) siráani

stretch out (rope) (t.v.) atíni,

atíitíni

stretched out, be (rope-like

object) (i.v.) atíni

strike (t.v.) ipiráni

strike (flint stones) (t.v.)

jinitáani

strike (living being) (t.v.)

aamúuni

strike (object) (t.v.) aamúuni

strike against (t.v.) aamuutáani

strike against (pluractional)

(t.v.) amaniikuutáani

strike with instrument

(pluractional) (t.v.) amaniikúuni

strike with ishanga flowers

(t.v.) siiníni

strip fiber from chambira palm

leaf (t.v.) amitáani, rikatáani

strip leaves from plant (t.v.)

iimitáani, mitáani

strip naked (other) (t.v.)

sinakatáani

strip naked (self) (i.v.) sinakatíni

striped (lengthwise) (adj.)

kuyuúitina

stripes, have (lengthwise) (i.v.)

kuyuutíni

strong (adj.) amátanana

strong (alcoholic beverage)

(adj.) ipana

strong (with respect to pulling

force) (adj.) kísina

strongly intoxicating beverage

(n.) nakitaaka

strongly, shine (sun) (adv.)

ánasa

stuck in throat, have (i.v.) kíni

stuck in throat, have food (i.v.)

jaámanakíni

stuck in, be (i.v.) jimíni

stuck on, be (i.v.) tíni

stuck, be (i.v.) íriitáani
stuck, be or get (i.v.) tipíini
student (n.) paajiáana
study (i.v.) simiitáani
stun (with blow) (t.v.)
 maarijúuni
stunted (adj.) napana
stye (n.) kukwanárasí
subgroup, Iquito (Chambira River) (prop.n.) Kajiyuuri
subgroup, Iquito (Chambira, Momón, Mazán Rivers)
 (prop.n.) Maájanakáani
subgroup, Iquito (Mazán River) (prop.n.) Maasikuuri
subgroup, Iquito (Nanay River) (prop.n.) Aamuutújuri,
 Naamuutújuri
subgroup, Iquito (Pintuyacu River) (prop.n.) Inkawíraana,
 Íjakawíraana
submerge canoe (t.v.) saráani
subsequently (adv.) jawáari,
 wáari
subside (effects of intoxicant)
 (t.v.) aaríini
successful (hunting, fishing)
 (adj.) pasina
successfully (hunting, fishing)
 (adv.) pasiita
successional plants, area with
 (n.) makínaata
suck (t.v.) jíini
suck blood (t.v.) sipíini
suck, eat by (i.v.) tamuujúuni
sucoba, tree species (n.)
 suukúuwa
suddenly (adv.) tijiikwaji
suelda con suelda, creeper species (n.) kusakúuni aákuta
suffer (i.v.) sujuriisíini

suffer attack by wind spirit
 (t.v.) tamakúuni
suffer epileptic fit (i.v.) íisikíini
suffer from constipation (i.v.)
 puusíini
suffer from vicio (i.v.) ipákaníini
suffer harm by violating dietary restrictions (a.v.)
 aanisíini
suffer miscarriage (i.v.) majitíini
suffice (t.v.) aratiiníini, paataasíini
suffocate (smoke) (i.v.) sisíini
suffused (adj.) íyuu
sugar, unrefined block of (n.)
 siaankáaka
sugarcane field (loc.n.)
 siwánakajina
sugarcane, plant species (n.)
 isakwánaaja, siwánaka, siwánaaja
sun (celestial object) (n.) níiya
 namija, nunamija
sun or sunlight, strong (n.)
 ajaana, yaana
Sunbittern, bird species (n.)
 maasiisi
Sungrebe, bird species (n.) aaka
 puújari, puújari
sunken part (of surface) (n.)
 kíyíina
sunken, be (part of surface)
 (i.v.) kíyíitáani
sunny and cloudy, alternate between (i.v.) míniikíitáani
sunny day (n.) ajaana, yaana
sunny weather (n.) ajaana, yaana
sunny, partly (be) (i.v.)
 suriitáani
supay chacra, natural clearing in forest (n.) ikwaniáasi
superior surface (n.) níjina
support (t.v.) tatiitaníini

support (woven basket) (n.)
taniítaaja

support post or pole (n.) átija

support post or pole, place
(t.v.) atijúuni

support trunk (plant) (t.v.)
sipijúuni

surface (loc.n.) ífkuku

surface, upper (n.) níjina

suri (grub), dark variety (n.)
panasi kumakija

suri (grub), in naturally fallen palms (n.) panasi kumakija

suri (grub), species of (n.) aniita
marajákwa, jitúuni, juuja,
muusajákwa, samariyuuja, símiija,
símiika, tiwisíkiija, tuwisíkiija,
tuwisíkiija

suri (grub), type found in dead trees (n.) jawarákuuti

suri, edible beetle grub (general term) (n.) kumakija

surprise, dismayed (expression of) (interj.) kaá tii

surprise, element indicating
(adv.) kuutanaakáana

surround (t.v.) sakatúuni

surroundings (loc.n.) ísaku

swallow (t.v.) imáani

swallow, type of bird (n.)
namisu, samisu

Swallow, White-winged (n.)
iruúnaaja

Swallow-tailed Kite, bird species (n.) masíyaja

Swallow-winged Puffbird (n.)
amúwíija

swarm (insects) (t.v.) rúruutáani

Swartzia polyphylla, tree species (n.) túuna

sweat (i.v.) iípaníini

sweat (n.) iípaníyaaka

sweep (i.v.) naniijúuni

sweep off (t.v.) nanuusíini

sweet (adj.) íisakwana

sweet manioc and plantain dish (n.) tipanaki

sweet pepper, plant species
(n.) napiki íisakwana

sweetness (n.) íisakwaka

swell (i.v.) purúuni

swell up (belly) (i.v.) ríini

swell, lymph glands (i.v.)
ranajíini

swerve (i.v.) kuníini

swidden (n.) nasi

swift, type of bird (n.) namisu,
samsu

swim (i.v.) musíini

swim (pluractional) (i.v.)
musíyuukwáani

swim underwater (i.v.) simíini

swim underwater (pluractional) (t.v.) simiíníini

swing (i.v.) aataritáani

***Synoeca sp.*, wasp species** (n.)
íísuuja ajápaka

T

tábano, horsefly (general term) (n.) jimínati

***Tabanus spp.*, horsefly**

(general term) (n.) jimínati

***Tabebuia sp.*, tree species** (n.) isakúuna, sákuuna

***Tabernaemontana sananho*, plant species** (n.) saanáanku

table (n.) iríwi

***Tachycineta albiventer*, bird species** (n.) iruúnaaja

tadpole (n.) ajaruujaja

tag-along (n.) kanitijíisi

tahuampa, inundated forest (n.) ikwaana

tahuarí, tree species (n.) isakúuna, sákuuna

tail (flat) (n.) ííwaasi

tail (slender) (n.) aníáasi

take (t.v.) irífini

take (composite object) (t.v.) iwataáni

take (something offered) (d.v.) masíini

take a long time (i.v.) iwíini maasia

take a woman as wife (t.v.) akumíini

take apart (house, roof) (t.v.) titiitáni

take dying breaths (i.v.) anaaniitáni

take heed (of advice) (t.v.) aríwatíini

take hold of (t.v.) irífini

take hold of (composite object) (t.v.) iritáani

take hold of (vessel) (t.v.) iritáani

“take it!” (to give something) (interj.) árija

take medicine (t.v.) raríini

take off clothes (t.v.) titáani

take out (t.v.) jikatáni, jimatáni

take possession of (t.v.) akumaríini

take rejected person as spouse (t.v.) sapuujúuni

take someone as peón (t.v.) kaayíini

take someone somewhere (t.v.) iwataáni

take with hand (food from dish) (t.v.) kapiríini

talk (i.v.) kuwasíini

talk (pluractional) (i.v.) kuwariikúuni

talk carelessly (i.v.) taama míini

talk loudly (i.v.) kisiníikúuni

talk to (with goal) (t.v.) kuwasitáni

tall (adj.) saana

tall (man) (adj.) saamajáni

tall (stand) (adv.) níiku

tall (woman) (adj.) saamájaati

tall person (n.) niiku takuuyáana
tamal, corn dish (n.) kúsiiti
tamales, make (i.v.) kusiitfini
***Tamandua tetradactyla*, anteater species** (n.) aaníiti, jaaníiti
Tamandua, Southern (n.) asakwaari, aaníiti, jaaníiti, sakwaari
Tamarin, Saddleback (monkey species) (n.) isiija
tambo (shelter), construct (i.v.) miyitfini
tambo, shelter (n.) miyiti
tambor sogá, liana species (n.) iyuukwana, yuukwana
tamborero, fish species (n.) másiina kíwaaku
tamshi (liana), species of (n.) páriiyi
tamshi (lianas), area dense with (loc.n.) nuríyuwajina
Tamshi Quebrada (prop.n.) Nuríyiyúumu
tamshi, type of liana (n.) núriryi
Tanager, Blue-gray (bird species) (n.) mírriija
Tanager, Crimson Masked (bird species) (n.) nasipánaaja
Tanager, Magpie (bird species) (n.) mijika
Tanager, Silver-beaked (bird species) (n.) aasi pánaasi
tanager, type of bird (n.) písiika
tangarana, ant species (n.) tamíika, tamíina imíini
tangarana, tree species (n.) aákusiiti
tangarana, type of tree (n.) raráana
tangarana-type tree, species of (n.) tamíina

tangle oneself (i.v.) tamakijitáani
tangle, vine (loc.n.) iyyuwaajina
tanrilla, bird species (n.) maasiisi
tap (repeatedly) (t.v.) amaniijuutáani
tapaje trap, fish with (i.v.) tasikíini
tapaje, introduced fish trap (n.) tasiki
tapaje, traditional fish trap (n.) tasiki
Tapir (variety) (n.) ariyuukwaaja
Tapir, Brazilian (n.) pisiki
***Tapirus terrestris*, Brazilian Tapir** (n.) pisiki
tarantula (general term) (n.) kiiyapi
taricaya, turtle species (n.) mitiija
taste (food, drink) (t.v.) saníini
tasty (adj.) taariijana
taut, make (rope) (t.v.) atiitáani
***Tayassu pecari*, White-lipped Peccary** (n.) anitáaki
***Tayassu tajacu*, Collared Peccary** (n.) kaasi
Tayra (n.) suu
teach (d.v.) paajúuni
teach shamanic practices (t.v.) siimúuni
teacher (n.) paájuuyáana
tear (at line of weakness) (t.v.) amíini
tear (foreskin) (i.v.) iríkitíini
tear (foreskin) (t.v.) iríkitáani
tear (leaf-like object) (i.v.) kuríini
tear (leaf-like object) (t.v.) kuráani
tear apart (i.v.) kirititíini
tear apart or off (t.v.) kiritatáani

tear into small pieces (t.v.)
 rapíni
tear lengthwise in multiple pieces (t.v.) niikaawíni
tear open (container) (t.v.)
 kurátatáani
tear out (i.v.) saritíini
tears (n.) sawíyaaka
teenage boy (n.) maníini
teenage girl (n.) kitáaka
teeth, doubled (n.) marísaka
teeth, gap in (n.) katiyáaku
teeth, show or bare (i.v.)
 kisiriikuutáani
teeth, stain black (t.v.) timúuni
teeth-staining plant (bijaoillo)
 (n.) atímuuti, timúuna, timúuni
 íiraana
Tegu, Golden (lizard species)
 (n.) yaami
tell (t.v.) atúuni
tell story (t.v.) saakíini
tell story to someone (d.v.)
 saakiiniini
tell to leave, repeatedly (t.v.)
 jikuukúuni
temporary path (n.) apiyi
temporary shelter (n.) miyiti
tendon (heel) (n.) ánimi
tension, put under (rope) (t.v.)
 atiitáani
tenuously (adv.) siinajitiika
terminal bud of palm tree (n.)
 amaki
***Terminalia catappa*, tree species** (n.) imáika, sikwanaka
***Terminalia oblongata*, tree species** (n.) kujúnii
termite (general term) (n.)
 anatiija, tukúruuja
termite, species of (n.) ijfkija,
 jfkija, jkiwa
territory (n.) níiya

test (t.v.) sanitáani
testicle (n.) ariyaja
***Tetracera volubilis*, liana species** (n.) itiyi, maasi ánaaja,
 piyúuri ifiyi, siwiikaayi
***Tetrameranthus spp.*, type of tree** (n.) sakana, tuuku
than (comparative) (postp.)
 = jinaji
“thank you!” (interj.) ííyaasija
thanks to (postp.) = iyakúura,
 = iyikúura, = iyikúura
that (complements of ‘want’)
 (comp.) jíita
that (discourse anaphor)
 (procl.) niwa
that (discourse anaphor, focused) (procl.) aniwa
that (general number demonstrative) (dem.) iina
that (general number relative pronoun) (rel.pro.) iina
that (plural animate relative pronoun) (rel.pro.) iipi
that (plural inanimate relative pronoun) (rel.pro.) iimi
thatch (roof) (t.v.) tiníini
thatch weaving style (Black Agouti rub) (n.) muuti jiniija,
 muuti jiniiri
thatch weaving style (caterpillars) (n.) jiinakaari
thatch weaving style (diagonal) (n.) kamuúnaari
thatch weaving style (fleeing White-lipped Peccary) (n.)
 anitáaki masiiri
thatch weaving style (mashing trough) (n.) ajánaari
thatch weaving style (shimbillo) (n.) támuuri

thatch weaving style
(tangarana) (n.) tamíina amákiiri

thatch weaving style
(White-lipped Peccary path)
(n.) anitáaki amákiiri

thatch weaving style
(White-throated Tinamou
wing) (n.) pisaja namákuuri

thatch, be ruffled (i.v.)
riríkiitáani

thatch, lowest row of (n.) iita
ápisi

thatch, woven panel of (n.)
iitaari

thatch-weaving minga (n.)
taníyaaka

**thatch-weaving minga, manioc
beer for** (n.) taníyaaka

**“that’s enough!” (admission of
defeat)** (n.) iíkwaji

**“that’s enough!” (i.e.,
sufficient)** (interj.) jaari, naarikaja

**the (general number
determiner)** (det.) iina

**the (plural animate
determiner)** (det.) iipi

**the (plural inanimate
determiner)** (det.) iimi

their (pro.) na =

them (pro.) na =, naa, naawaaka

them (focus, topic) (pro.)
anaawaaka

them only (animate) (pro.)
nijápiiki

them only (inanimate) (pro.)
nijámiiki

then (adv.) jawáari, wáari

then (temporal sequence)
(adv.) atii

***Theobroma bicolor*, tree
species** (n.) makáampu

***Theobroma cacao*, tree species
(variety of)** (n.) kajikúuna,
kaakáawu, páari kajikúuna

***Theraphosidae*, tarantula, type
of spider** (n.) kiíyapi

there (along path) (adv.)
tíirakuma

there (distal) (loc.dem) tíira

there (distal, anaphoric) (adv.)
atíira

there (medial) (adv.) tii

there (medial, anaphoric)
(adv.) atii

there downriver (anaphoric)
(adv.) nami

**there downriver (anaphoric,
focused)** (adv.) anami

**there downriver (downriver
part of space)** (loc.dem)
namijíiraji

**there downriver (near
addressee)** (loc.dem) kinima

**there inside (anaphoric,
focused)** (adv.) anami

**“there it is!” (to draw
attention)** (interj.) atija

there upriver (anaphoric)
(adv.) kami

**there upriver (anaphoric,
focused)** (adv.) akami

there upriver (near addressee)
(loc.dem) kiniku

**there upriver (upriver part of
space)** (loc.dem) kamijíiraji

there, a little above (loc.dem)
kamíjiita

there, a little below (loc.dem)
namíjiita

there, a little downriver
(loc.dem) namíjiita

there, a little upriver

there, a little upriver (loc.dem)
kamíjiita

there, at same level (near addressee) (loc.dem) kinimíira

there, down (anaphoric) (adv.)
nami

there, down (anaphoric, focused) (adv.) anami

there, down towards (near addressee) (adv.) kinimíiraata

there, downriver towards (near address) (adv.)
kinimíiraata

there, further down (loc.dem)
naamíira

there, further down (near addressee) (loc.dem) kinimíira

there, further downriver
(loc.dem) naamíira

there, further downriver (near addressee) (loc.dem) kinimíira

there, further up (loc.dem)
kaamíira

there, further up (near addressee) (loc.dem) kinikúura

there, further upriver (loc.dem)
kaamíira

there, further upriver (near addressee) (loc.dem) kinikúura

there, in or inside (anaphoric)
(adv.) nami

there, out (loc.dem) kamijíiraji

there, perpendicular to river (near addressee) (loc.dem)
kinikíira

there, up (anaphoric, focused)
(adv.) akami

there, up towards (near addressee) (adv.) kinikuúraata

there, upriver towards (near addressee) (adv.) kinikuúraata

thereafter (temporal

third person gen. pro. (poss.)

sequence (adv.) átiiji

these (plural animate) (dem.)
iipi

these (plural inanimate) (dem.)
iimi

they (pro.) na =, naa, naawaaka

they (focus, topic) (pro.)
anaawaaka

they only (animate) (pro.)
nijápiiki

they only (inanimate) (pro.)
nijámiiki

thick (adj.) yaasina

thick (adv.) yaasiita

thick (flexible material) (adj.)
muúturuna

thick (liquid) (adj.) pakana

thief (n.) nuukwáana

thigh (n.) áaja

thin (bony) (adj.) níkitina

thin (person) (adj.) kíisana

thin (plank-like object) (adj.)
kíinaana

thin, become (i.v.) kíšini

thing similar to something else (n.) aratína

things (indefinite pronoun)
saakaaya

think (t.v.) saminiijúuni

think about (preoccupied)
(t.v.) saminiijúuni

thinner, make (plank-like object) (t.v.) kíinaajúuni

third person general number pronoun (pro.) nu =, nuu

third person general number pronoun (focus, topic) (pro.)
anuu, anúuja

third person general number pronoun (possessive) (pro.)
nu =

third person general number pronoun (exhaustive focus)

(pro.) anuúrika, nuúrika

third person plural pronoun

(pro.) na =, naa

third person plural pronoun (focus, topic) (pro.) anaawaaka, naawaaka**third person plural pronoun (possessive)** (pro.) na =**thirsty, be** (i.v.) karijĩni**this (general number)** (dem.) iina**this circumference** (dem.) iitirakumaana**this side** (adv.) iitijifraji**this size (area)** (dem.) iyáaki**this size (linear dimension)** (dem.) iitiina**thorn (plant)** (n.) ijuwa, ijuwaa, ijúuti**thorn or spine, remove** (t.v.) matáani, mitáani**those (animate, near addressee)** (dem.) kiipi**those (inanimate, near addressee)** (dem.) kiimi**those (plural animate)** (dem.) iipi**those (plural inanimate)** (dem.) iimi**thought** (n.) saminiijúuni**thrash about** (i.v.) rinikiinĩni***Thraupidae* spp., tanager, type of bird** (n.) písiika***Thraupis episcopus*, bird species** (n.) mĩriija**thread** (t.v.) sikĩini**thread, cotton** (n.) arakutuu, aramáasi, ramáasi**threaten** (t.v.) kaántaakĩni**three (animate)** (num.)

siísaramaajitáapi

three (inanimate) (num.)

siísaramaajitáami

Three-toed Sloth,**Brown-throated** (n.) aaka káaji**throat** (n.) itíkari**throat pouch (howler****monkey)** (n.) ímaaja**throw** (t.v.) sikĩini**throw (at target)** (t.v.)

simaajuutáni

throw at target (i.v.) simaajúuni**throw away (discard)** (t.v.)

sikĩini

throw fluid on (t.v.) aasĩni**throw opponent to ground (repeatedly)** (t.v.)

majániwiitáni

thrush (illness) (n.) mĩriaaka**Thrush, White-necked (bird species)** (n.) síruuyáaku**thumb** (n.) áwasi iwítani**thunder** (i.v.) itiinĩni**thus** (adv.) náaji, naaraata**thus (focused)** (adv.) anaaraata**tick (general term)** (n.) simínaja**tickle** (t.v.) sikiriniijúuni**ticti, skin disease** (n.) sapíyaja**tie (around object)** (t.v.)

marúuni

tie closed (container) (t.v.)

puukiitáni

tie hammock (t.v.) tinĩni**tie knot** (t.v.) itiyúuni**tie knots (multiple)** (t.v.)

itiyuutáni

tie limbs together (t.v.)

maruukiitáni

tie one object to another (t.v.)

maruutáni

tie rope to object (t.v.) tinĩni

tie sticks in bundle

tie sticks in bundle (t.v.)

maruukfíni

tie tightly (t.v.) atataáni

tie up irapay palm thatch load

(t.v.) ikijíini

tied, be (hammock) (t.v.) tíini

Tiger-Heron, Rufescent (bird species) (n.) júuti, miyaara júuti

tight, with minimal gaps (adj.)

napana

tight-fitting (adj.) jaámanana

tightly clustered (adj.) minana

tightly woven (adj.) minana

tightly, weave (t.v.) tíini

tigre raya, stingray species (n.)

miyaara saapi

tigre zúngaro, fish species (n.)

isuuki

***Tigrisoma lineatum*, bird**

species (n.) júuti, miyaara júuti

timber pile, in river (loc.n.)

naanakíkaaku

timber pile, on land (loc.n.)

naanakíkajina

time (n.) yaawíini

time (occasion) (n.) yaawíini

time period (postp.) iyákari

time, at that (adv.) iyaákari

time, at what (interrog.) jíitkari

time, different (adj.) taakari

time, long (adv.) saaniita

time, of what (interrog.)

jíitkariina

timid (adj.) sasana, tarakiítina

timid person (n.) karanakiáana

timid, become (i.v.) sasíini

timid, call (t.v.) sásaakáani,

tarakiítíini

timid, make (t.v.) sasaanúuni

timuco, fish species (n.)

aanaapáapa

to (purposive, with motion)

tinaja, ceramic vessel (n.)

paajanáaku, tíinaaja

tinamou perch (branch) (n.)

ránaa ajírína

Tinamou, Cinereous (bird species) (n.) míyaki, siika

Tinamou, Great (bird species) (n.) ráana

Tinamou, Little (bird species)

(n.) naki imíini siríija, sarámaaja, sirímaaja, surúmaaja, súruukutáana, suuríja

Tinamou, White-throated (bird species) (n.) pisaja

***Tinamus guttatus*, bird species** (n.) pisaja

***Tinamus major*, bird species** (n.) ráana

tiny fish (general term) (n.)

majarúwaaka

tip (blunt) (n.) aniáasi

tip (slender object) (n.) íjjinaji

tip of breastbone (sternum)

(n.) jimíisi

tip of, at or on (postp.) = íjjinaji

tip, blunt (t.v.) pirikáani

tipishca, incipient oxbow lake

(n.) piipíisika

tipití, manioc press (n.) tiipiitii

tips, attach or join at (t.v.)

paakiitáni

tired of, be (a.v.) iyájasíini

tired of, be (t.v.) samiríini

tired, be (i.v.) samiríini

tishela, rubber-tapping tool (n.)

tiisíira

Titi, Dusky (monkey species)

(n.) iráaku, síímaaku

titulo, bird species (n.) sííturu

to (purposive, with motion)

(postp.) = ánuura

to what destination (interrog.)
tiitíira

to what point or extent
(interrog.) tiitiika

to whatever point or extent
(adv.) tiitiika

to where (interrog.) tiiti, tiitíira

to where (point or extent)
(interrog.) tiitiika

toa, fish species (n.) túuwa

toad (general term) (n.)
makwaati

Toad, Crested Forest (n.)
kukwanárasí, kukwanaati

toast (small particles) (t.v.)
kunajíini

tobacco (n.) tawáaku

today (adv.) aákari

toe (n.) ajíkaasi, awasi, awásikaka

toé, plant species (n.)
saasakíkwaa, saasakíkwaa íiraana

together, do (two people)
(adv.) kuupikiiraata

together, near (adv.) tikiika

tohuayo, bird species (n.) tiimiya

tolerate (a.v.) míratáani

tomorrow (adv.) aámiikáaka

tomorrow, day after (n.)
waarata aámiikáaka

tongue (n.) niiti

tool, stick-like (n.) takíina

tooth (n.) iika

tooth, canine (n.) iika ápiika

toothed (non-human) (adj.)
iikataka

top (lid) (n.) iijuútaaja

top (tree) (loc.n.) anákaku

topa, tree species (n.) paatíina

torch (made of copal) (n.)
siipíiwa

torch (made of ungrahui palm) (n.) sakuu

torito, beetle species (n.) siríina
imíini, tírina

tornillo, tree species (n.)
amánaati

torres, fish species (n.) tuúrisiija

Tortoise, Red-footed and Yellow-footed (n.) nakikuuja

toss (t.v.) sikíini

Toucan, Channel-billed (bird species) (n.) siáaru, siaarúuki

Toucan, White-throated (bird species) (n.) nípaaki

touch (contact) (t.v.) tipíini

touch (edges) (i.v.) pakiitíini

touch (with fingers, hand)
(t.v.) aparáani

touch or meet, make (edges)
(t.v.) pakiitáani

touch repeatedly (t.v.) kapiríini

toucher (excessive) (n.)

apáraakiyáana

tough (flexible material) (adj.)
muúturuna

towards (postp.) = ánuura,
= jiníira

towards downriver (adv.)
naamiíraata

towards here (adv.) iitíiraata

towards here, downriverward
(adv.) iimíiraata

towards here, downward (adv.)
iimíiraata

towards here, upriverward
(adv.) iikuúraata

towards here, upward (adv.)
iikuúraata

towards there, downriver (near addressee)
 (adv.) kinimiíraata
towards there, downwards (near addressee) (adv.)
 kinimiíraata
towards there, up (near addressee) (adv.) kinikuúraata
towards there, upriverward (near addressee) (adv.)
 kinikuúraata
towards upriver (adv.)
 kaamiíraata
town (loc.n.) iitakajina
trace, leave (in vegetation)
 (t.v.) iritatáani
trachea (n.) ímaayi
traditional dance (n.) kajíini
trago, distilled sugarcane alcohol (n.) kaasiáasa
trail (n.) amaki
trail animal by sound (t.v.)
 tipiitáani
trajectory (loc.n.) nífkuma
trample (i.v.) asímatíini
tranquil (character trait) (adj.)
 paapana
transform (physical form) (i.v.)
 itíini
transformed being (n.) itini
trap (for monkeys) (n.) aarfíku
trap (for paca) (n.) maaki
trap (for paca), make (i.v.)
 maakíini
trap (snare, lasso) (n.) sawúuna
trap, arm (t.v.) riimúuni, ríini
trap, deadfall (n.) taniíku,
 taaniwa
trap, disarm (t.v.) riimuutáani
trap, fish (introduced) (n.)
 tasiki
trap, fish (traditional) (n.) tasiki
trap, get caught in (i.v.) imáani

trapdoor spider (n.) kusi pákiiti
trapped, get (i.v.) sakatíini
travel (great distance) (i.v.)
 aamiyaakíini
travel around (i.v.) aamiyaakíini
treat (with medicine) (t.v.)
 ampiisiini
treat with smoke (t.v.) anajúuni
treated with medicinal plant, be (adj.) ifyuu
tree (general term) (n.) náana
tree fork (n.) jíkuti
tree friction sound (n.) naki
 páriiki, náana páriiki, náana páruuti
tree hole (n.) pápana
tree moss (n.) apísikaka
Tree Rat, Peruvian (n.) iisaku
 ijúwatina
tree stump (n.) anija
tree, climbing (n.) iyúuna
tree, fell (t.v.) aníini
tree, felled (n.) aníina
tree, species of (unidentified)
 (n.) iyámaana, písiki maájarakúuna,
 ríwiijáana, siríwiina, tasíina, turuna
tree-climbing tool (n.) níniiti
tree-felling minga (n.)
 anirúyaaka
tree-felling minga, manioc beer for (n.) anirúyaaka
tree-felling platform (n.)
 iyuukínaaja
tree-felling platform, construct (t.v.) iyuukíini
Treefrog, Amazonian Milk (n.)
 maámaati
Treefrog, Gladiator (n.) júuri
Treefrog, Rocket (n.) anitáaki
 makwaati
Trema micrantha, tree species
 (n.) rúsuuna
tremble (i.v.) ninikíini
tributary (river) (n.) ájika, aki

Trichechus inunguis,
Amazonian Manatee (n.)
aakaayi, aakáayi
trick (n.) asapiini
trick, play on someone (t.v.)
maayaásiitáni
trigger (gun, trap) (n.) riítaaja
trigger (snare trap) (i.v.)
rimutíini
trigger (trap) (i.v.) rikutíini,
riitíini
Trigona amazonensis, **bee
species** (n.) suruku
trim new growth (plants) (t.v.)
sipatáni
Tringa spp., **sandpiper, type of
bird** (n.) siíyuuni
trip, in preparation for (postp.)
amakíira
Triplaris sp., **tree species** (n.)
tamíina
Trogon spp., **type of bird** (n.)
anápuuja
**trompetero sacha, plant
species** (n.) maasa anásiiki
trompetero, bird species (n.)
maasa
Tropical House Gecko (n.) kiti
Tropical Screech Owl (n.)
kurukukúuni
trough (cosho), make (t.v.)
kimakíini
trough (for mashing food) (n.)
ájana
trough of tahuarí bark (cosho)
(n.) kimaki
trousers (n.) ijikaaki
true (exemplary instance)
(adj.) júura
true (exemplary) (adj.) taasíita,
taasíitaana
true (factual) (adj.) juúraami
truly (adv.) júura, taasíita

truly (interj.) íyaa kaájapaa
“truly!” (interj.) tuu, túura
“truly!” (assertion of truth)
(interj.) júura
trunk (container) (n.) písaku
trunk (plant), support (t.v.)
sipijúuni
trunk (tree) (n.) ánaaja
trunk of aguaje palm (n.)
nisikánaaja
try (food, drink) (t.v.) sanfíni
try (test) (t.v.) sanitáni
try but fail (t.v.) maárijíini
tuber (n.) íija
tuber (wild), species of (n.)
páriiti
**tuber used in ayahwasca
preparation** (n.) aákuta katija
tuber, grow (i.v.) iijíini
tuber, small (manioc) (n.)
anákuja
tuberculosis (n.) isija
**tuberculosis, person suffering
from** (n.) isijaati
**tubers, having many (quality
of)** (adj.) íjataka
tucunaré, type of fish (n.)
awáara
tug repeatedly (t.v.)
atiniíwiitáni
tumor, have (t.v.) imáni
tumpline (n.) tuuku
tumpline, carry with (t.v.)
ániikíini
**tumpline, carry with (multiple
people)** (t.v.) ániikítuuni
**tumpline, carry with
(pluractional)** (t.v.) aniiikítuuni
tunchi, type of haunting spirit
(n.) nawiyini
Tunga penetrans, **insect
species** (n.) rítija

tunnel (loc.n.) aráama
***Tupinambus teguixin*, lizard species** (n.) yaami
***Turbellaria*, land planaria** (n.) siwaara saputi
turbid (adj.) riítina
turbid creek (n.) tipaákayúumu, tipaakáamu
***Turdus albicollis*, bird species** (n.) síruuyáaku
turkey (domesticated) (n.) páawu
Turkey Vulture (n.) niítamu aákusa kariyáana
turmeric, plant species (n.) kiisatúura
turn around (i.v.) takitíini
turn around (t.v.) takatáani
turn inside out (i.v.) takitíini
turn inside out (t.v.) takatáani
turn off (t.v.) makijjání
turn over (i.v.) takitíini
turn over (t.v.) takatáani
turn over soil (i.v.) murajúuni
Turtle, Giant River (n.) siaariáapa
turtle, species of (n.) makwaa ímaaja, maataamáata, muusiaaráaja
Turtle, Yellow-spotted River (n.) mitiija
Turtle, Yellow-spotted River (juvenile) (n.) taníyaaja
tururco, grass species (n.) maákata iyásiika, maákatuusi
turushuqui, fish species (n.) kuyúkuyu
tutumo, tree species (n.) samaku, timáriija
twins, pair of (n.) marísapi
twist (t.v.) tamakáani
twist (in shape) (i.v.) tamakíini
twist (to make cord) (t.v.) iníini
twist repeatedly (t.v.) tamakúuni

twist together (t.v.) tamakúuni
twist two objects (t.v.) tamarakíini, tamarásii
twitch repeatedly (body) (i.v.) ataaníini
two (animate) (num.) kuupi
two (inanimate) (num.) kuumi
two (locations) (adv.) kuukíwaku
types, varied (adv.) tiwaakwaárika
***Typhlonectes sp.*, amphibian species** (n.) písúuni
***Tyrannus melancholicus et sim.*, type of bird** (n.) siirimi

U

uchiyacu de picaflor, plant species (n.) miija jikuriáaka

uchiyacu, spicy stew (n.) jikuriáaka

ugly (adj.) siísana

“uh”, “um” (conversational pause filler) (interj.) yaana

umarí, tree species (n.) uumaarii

unable, be (t.v.) paajíini

unbraid (rope) (i.v.) samatíini

unbraid (rope, sting) (t.v.) samatáani

uncle (general term) (n.) kumáani

uncle (general term, vocative) (n.) ámaaja

“uncle!” (admission of defeat) (n.) iíkwaji

uncle, great (paternal) (n.) kumáani

uncle, great (paternal, vocative) (n.) ámaaja

uncle, maternal (n.) ákuma

uncle, maternal (deceased) (n.) akúmiísana

uncle, maternal (vocative) (n.) akúmaaja

uncle, paternal (deceased) (n.) kumaániisana

uncle, paternal (vocative) (n.) paati, paatíija

uncoil (t.v.) tamakajuutáani

uncooked (adj.) májaana

uncover (t.v.) iíjutáani

underarm (n.) niikari

underdeveloped (adj.) napana

underdeveloped fruit (n.) íkiaari

underneath (postp.) = karikumaji

underskirt (n.) justaá

undesirable (adj.) siísana

undo seam (t.v.) sipújatáani

undone, become (seam) (i.v.) sipújatíini

undress (someone) (t.v.) sinákatáani

uneven (adj.) sikáratina

uneven, be (i.v.) amiriitáani, amuriitáani

unexpectedly (adv.) tijiíkwaji, = waja

unfermented (adj.) iísakwana

unfertilized chicken egg (n.) akíraja naaki, káraaki, wiíraaki

ungenerous (adj.) siísariika

ungenerous, be (a.v.) siísamiitáani

ungurahui palm grove (loc.n.) ipiitíikajina

ungurahui palm torch (n.) sakuu

ungurahui palm, trunk of (n.) sakumánaaja

ungurahui, palm species (n.) ipiiti

ungurahullo, palm species upriver, there (anaphoric, focused)

ungurahullo, palm species (n.)

surukúnitina

uniform in texture (powder, meal) (adj.) rapana

uninjured (adj.) namísaana

unmarried person (n.) apitáana

unproductive (plant) (adj.)

aájapana

unripe (adj.) makina

unroll (t.v.) tamakajuutáani

unseriously, speak (i.v.) taama
míni

unsew (t.v.) sipújatáani

unsewn, become (i.v.) sipújatíni

unspin (thread) (t.v.) samatáani

unsuccessful (hunting, fishing) (adj.) aájapana

untie from (t.v.) titatáani

untrue (adj.) iikwáami

untwist (rope) (i.v.) samatíni

untwist (rope) (t.v.) samatáani

unwell (adv.) iwariíniita

unwilling to separate, be (t.v.)

kaniitíjini

unwind (i.v.) samatíni

unwind (t.v.) samatáani

unwrap (i.v.) samatíni

unwrap (t.v.) kiráani, samatáani

up (loc.dem) káami

up here (loc.dem) iiku

up here (a small distance)

(loc.dem) iikujiita

up here inside (loc.dem)

iikujiíraji

up here, higher (loc.dem) iikútura

up high (adv.) niiku

up or up river, go directly

(adv.) kamíkiika

up there (anaphoric) (adv.)

kami

up there (anaphoric, focused)

(loc.dem.) akami

up there (near addressee)

(loc.dem) kiniku

up there (upper part of space)

(loc.dem) kamijiíraji

up there, further (loc.dem)

kaamíra

up there, further (near

addressee) (loc.dem) kinikúura

up to here (height, depth)

(adv.) iitírakuma

up, go (i.v.) maakáani

uphill or upriver, aligned

(adv.) kamíkiika, namíkiika

uphill, while going (adv.)

kamíkuku

upon returning (adv.) tírajiita

upper surface (n.) níjina

upper-class individual (señor)

(n.) wiiraakúusi

upright (adv.) kamíkiika

upright, set or put (t.v.)

takuutaníni

upriver (loc.dem) káami

upriver of (loc.postp.) = isákuji

upriver of (a little) (loc.postp.)

= isákujiita

upriver there, further (loc.dem)

kaamíra

upriver there, further (near

addressee) (loc.dem) kinikúura

upriver, a little (there)

(loc.dem) kamíjiita

upriver, along the way (adv.)

kamíkuku

upriver, from (adv.) kámiji

upriver, here (loc.dem) iikujiíraji

upriver, here (a small

distance) (loc.dem) iikujiita

upriver, there (anaphoric)

(adv.) kami

upriver, there (anaphoric,

focused) (adv.) akami

upriverward towards here

uvos, tree species

upriverward towards here

(adv.) iikuúraata

upriverward towards there

(near addressee) (adv.)

kinikuúraata

upriverwards (adv.) kaamiíraata

upslope (loc.n.) iijakarikuku

upward towards here (adv.)

iikuúraata

upwards (adv.) kaamiíraata

***Urera sp.*, plant species** (n.)

siini, siiníisi

urate (i.v.) isáani

urate (euphemism) (i.v.)

piisíini

urine (n.) iisaaka

urticating (adj.) kajútina

us (exclusive) (pro.) kana = ,

kanáaja

us (exclusive) only (pro.)

kanaárika

us (inclusive) (pro.) pí= , píija

us (inclusive) only (pro.) píirika

used to, get (t.v.) paajíini

useless place (fishing or

hunting spot) (loc.n.) amákijina

uta, skin disease (n.) siaraku

uterus (n.) maaya iyúusi

utter (repeatedly) (i.v.)

kuwariikuutáni

utter name (t.v.) aajawatáni

uvilla, tree species (n.) sawiti

uvos, tree species (n.) nakikuuja

napinija

V

vaca marina, Amazonian

Manatee (n.) aakaayi, aakáayi

vagina (n.) jinakuku

vampire bat, species of (n.)

kániiri

Vandellia sp., fish species (n.)

kaníiru

vanish (i.v.) nawáriijjini

varadero, portage (loc.n.) jiiñijina

varied (forms, types, manners) (adv.) tiwaakwaárika

varillal caspi, tree species (n.)

tiímaaka ámuusiina

varillal, forest area with moist

soil (n.) riika

various (locations) (adv.) tíwaku

Vatairea guianensis, tree

species (n.) asikwaari, sikwaari

vegetalista, modern mestizo

shaman (n.) paanáana

vein (n.) áruu

veiny (person, meat) (adj.)

aruúwatina

vela caspi, tree species (n.) awii

Velvety Lancehead, snake

species (n.) irúuna ijírataaka

venado rumo, manioc variety

(n.) sikiaajákana

Venezuelan Pokeweed, plant

species (n.) aámiika

venom (n.) anásaka

veranero, bird species (n.)

amúwiiija

Verbena littoralis, plant

species (n.) nanúusi

verbena negra, plant species

(n.) nanúusi

verily (interj.) íyaa kaájapaa

verum focus particle (interj.)

tuu, túura

very (adv.) júura, uumáata

vessel, ceramic (n.) paajanáaku,

tiínaaja

vessel, clay (n.) iniyaasi, niíyaasi

vessel, made of bijao leaf (n.)

puriku

vicio, plant used to cure (n.)

ipakaníina

vicio, suffer from (i.v.) ipákaníini

victuals (n.) saminaja, suuríja

victuals, prepare (t.v.) saminíini

viejilla, plantain variety (n.)

tiikiikáani

Viejo Cocha (prop.n.) Kumaku

Ásaaja

view, be in (i.v.) nikisáni

view, come into (i.v.) nikisáni

vine (general term) (n.) iiyii

vines, area dense with (loc.n.)

iiyuwaajina

vino huayo, tree species (n.)

namii, nípaaki namii

violent person (n.) ípiitána

***Virola spp.*, tree species** (n.)

kisaati

visage (n.) karfíni

visible, be (i.v.) nikisáani

visible, easily (adj.) kwaana

vision (visual sense) (n.) namija

vision, good (person with) (n.)

kwaata kariyáana

vision, lose (i.v.) karijíni

vision, poor (person with) (n.)

karijiáana

vision-impaired (adj.) karijísí

visit (t.v.) siwiráani

visitor, frequent (n.)

siwiraájuuyáana

***Vismia spp.*, tree species** (n.)

makísiina

vitiligo, skin malady (n.)

makina isíiku

vocalize in manner of Little

Tinamou (i.v.) súruukutáani

***Vochysia vismitfolia*, tree**

species (n.) ínuunakíina

vomit (t.v.) ikiníni

vomit (non-possessed) (n.)

ikiníyaaka

vomit (possessed) (n.) ikíníyi

vomit deliberately (purge)

(i.v.) kiyatáani

vomit for another (cure) (t.v.)

kiyatatáani

vulgar (person) (adj.) síisami

kuwasiáana

vulture (general term) (n.)

niítamu

Vulture, Black (n.) pasúuja

Vulture, Greater

Yellow-headed Turkey (n.)

niítamu

Vulture, King (n.) kapítiaa,

tapútiaa

Vulture, Turkey (n.) niítamu

aákusa kariyáana

vulva (n.) áaja iriwi, mukúraasi,

saápara

W

wadding, for cartridge (n.)

táaku

wade (i.v.) musíni**waist** (n.) akájinakuúraji**waist cord** (n.) apiya**wait** (t.v.) tasíni**wake up** (i.v.) inikáani**wake up** (t.v.) inikajíni**wake up and begin day** (i.v.)

kutitíni

walk (i.v.) iikúuni**walk (young child)** (i.v.)

takúmiikwáani

walk about (i.v.) aamíyaakíni**walk back and forth** (i.v.)

aamíyaakitáani

walk into (t.v.) kukúuni**walk unsteadily** (i.v.) iwiikiitáani**wall** (n.) tánaki**wall, build** (t.v.) tanakíni**wall-eyed** (adj.) riwa namijana**wander** (i.v.) aamíyaakíni**want** (t.v.) nakaríni**warm oneself** (i.v.) jitíni**warm up** (t.v.) iipanúuni**warm up (liquid)** (t.v.)

ipíyaakuutáani, tipanuutáani

warm up (solid) (t.v.) tipanúuni**wash** (a.v.) sikítáani**wasp (insect and nest; general term)** (n.) ajapaka**wasp (insect only; general****term)** (n.) ajapakíni, japakíni, japakíya**Wasp, Bell** (n.) aasíyuuka**Wasp, Mud Dauber** (n.) níiya páníija**Wasp, Parasol** (n.) jiiti**Wasp, Sand** (n.) íini**wasp, species of** (n.) iijuwa,

iísuuja ajápaka, kumaati pájiiti,

muturuniika, siaaruwa ajápaka,

siikiyúuni, tiniikaka, tiniikani

waste (t.v.) iyájatáani**watch** (t.v.) kariiníni**watch others eating** (a.v.)

kariitáani

watch over (t.v.) tasiitáani**water** (n.) aaka**water, add** (t.v.) aakanúuni**water, heated** (n.) ipiyáaka**water, muddy** (t.v.) riiníni**water, muddy (intentionally)**

(t.v.) riiniitáani

water-filled cyst (n.) kusuja,

púpuuku

watery (adj.) aakana**watery and hard (manioc)**

(adj.) iwáriija, sakina

watery sap (n.) aaka**watery, make** (t.v.) aakanúuni**wattle (of bird)** (n.) íraaka

wattle, lower (chicken) (n.)
namuuri

wattles (n.) simiiti

wave (n.) iyúuna, iyuuni, iyúuni

wave arms about (i.v.)
masánakíni

waves, make (i.v.) iyuutíni

wavy (shape) (adj.) riwasikútina

wax candle (n.) wíraaki

way, (an)other (adv.) taaki

way, in this (adv.) naaraata

way, in this (exhaustive focus)
(adv.) naárika

way, in this (focused) (adv.)
anaaraata

we (exclusive) (pro.) kana =,
kanáaja

we (exclusive) only (pro.)
kanaárika

we (inclusive) (pro.) pí =, píja

we (inclusive) only (pro.) pírika

wean (i.v.) titíni

wean (t.v.) titáani

wear (erode) (i.v.) murúuni

wear necklace (t.v.) suukúuni

weather, sunny (n.) ajaana,
yaana

weave (t.v.) taníni

weave (braid-like) (t.v.)
siyaakíni

weave capillejo basket (i.v.)
taniikíni

weave tightly (t.v.) tíni

**weaving style, basket (churu
siqui)** (n.) síruku niríyuusi

weaving style, sieve (añashúa)
(n.) narapuuri

**weaving style, sieve (shirui
cara)** (n.) suukwariija aákuuri,
suukwariijaari

**weaving style, thatch (Black
Agouti rub)** (n.) muuti jiniija,
muuti jiniiri

**weaving style, thatch
(caterpillars)** (n.) jinakaari

**weaving style, thatch
(diagonal)** (n.) kamuúnaari

**weaving style, thatch (fleeing
White-lipped Peccary)** (n.)
anitáaki masiiri

**weaving style, thatch
(mashing trough)** (n.) ajánaari

**weaving style, thatch
(shimbillo)** (n.) támuuri

**weaving style, thatch
(tangarana)** (n.) tamáina amákiiri

**weaving style, thatch
(White-lipped Peccary path)**
(n.) anitáaki amákiiri

**weaving style, thatch
(White-throated Tinamou
wing)** (n.) pisaja namákuuri

weaving, begin (t.v.) nirikíni,
titikíni

weed (i.v.) kwaráani

weed, species of (n.) sasánaaka

weeding minga (n.) kwaríyaaka

**weeding minga, manioc beer
for** (n.) kwaríyaaka

weedy (adj.) siisana

**Weevil, Bearded Palm (insect
species)** (n.) muusajakwaa
aariwati

weevil, boring (general term)
(n.) siitíina, siitíni

weevil, palm (general term)
(n.) aarawati, aariwati, aaruwati

Weevil, Palm (insect species)
(n.) aniita marajakwaa aariwati,
aarawati, aariwati, aaruwati

weevil, species of (n.) anakátiija

weigh (t.v.) sanitáani

weight (to hold object down)

(n.) taniítaaja

weight, light (wood) (adj.)

sasana

welcome celebration (n.)

tasiyaaka

welcome celebration, manioc**beer for** (n.) tasiyaaka**well** (adv.) suwaata**well** (n.) púusa**well-cooked, be** (i.v.) mijíini**well-lit** (adj.) kwaana**wet** (adj.) pikana**wet (rainy) season** (n.) aasi

yaawíini

wet, get (a.v.) pikúuni**what** (interrog.) saakaa**what destination, to** (interrog.)

tiítíira

what kind (interrog.)

jaátaaraatina, jíítaaraatina, jíítina, jíítirina

what length (interrog.) tiítiika**what point or extent, to**

(interrog.) tiítiika

what purpose (interrog.)

saakaa = íira

what quality (interrog.)

jaátaaraatina, jíítaaraatina, jíítina, jíítirina

what quantity (interrog.) tiítiika**what reason** (interrog.)

saakaa = aákuji

what size (interrog.) jíítinuurika,

tiítiika

what size (animate) (interrog.)

jíítipijaarika

what size (inanimate)

(interrog.) jíítimijaarika

what time, at (interrog.) jíítikari**what time, of** (interrog.)

jíítikariina

what type (interrog.)

jaátaaraatina, jíítaaraatina, jíítina, jíítirina

what weight (interrog.) tiítiika**whatever kind** (adj.) jíítaaraatina**whatever point or extent, to**

(adv.) tiítiika

when (conj.) jíítikari**when** (interrog.) jíítikari**when (since when)** (interrog.)

jíítikariina

where (interrog.) tiíti**where** (rel.pro.) tií, tiíti**where (point or extent), to**

(interrog.) tiítiika

where, from (interrog.) tiítíiji**where, to** (interrog.) tiítíira**wherever** (indefinite pronoun) tiíti**which** (interrog.) jáana**which (general number****relative pronoun)** (rel.pro.) iina**which (plural animate relative****pronoun)** (rel.pro.) iipi**which (plural inanimate****relative pronoun)** (rel.pro.) iimi**whichever** (adj.) taamáana**while** (adv.) wáari**while** (postp.) = jata**while going downhill** (adv.)

namíkuma

while going uphill (adv.)

kamíkuku

whip (n.) majaatayi**whip** (t.v.) majáani**whip fishing rod and line** (i.v.)

majaatáani

Whiptail, Cocha (lizard**species)** (n.) anakwáasa**whiskered** (adj.) amúsitaka**whistle** (i.v.) puwaajíini**whistle** (n.) puwaajíini

whistle (tapir, parrot) (i.v.)
amáriinfini

whistle in manner of Little Tinamou (i.v.) súruukutáni

whistle repeatedly (i.v.)
tiíyuukwáani

whistle with cupped hand (i.v.)
aniíjfini, niíjfini

white (adj.) musútina

white (of fungal infection)
(adj.) sakina

white person (n.) tawi

white water creek (n.)
tipaákayúumu, tipaakáamu

White-bellied Spider Monkey
(n.) iiti

White-eyed Parakeet, bird species (n.) íyíija

White-flanked Antwren, bird species (n.) kaasi siríija

White-fronted Capuchin, monkey species (n.) jaákaa,
jaakáana, kwaata kariyáana,
wásiami, waasiaárika

white-haired man (affectionate) (n.) kuyíisi

White-lipped Peccary, demon with form of (n.) anakatu

White-lipped Peccary (n.)
anitéaki

White-lipped Peccary herd leader (n.) anitéaki sirúuku,
siinakíriisi

White-necked Thrush, bird species (n.) síruuyáaku

White-throated Tinamou, bird species (n.) pisaja

White-throated Toucan, bird species (n.) nípaaki

White-winged Swallow, bird species (n.) iruúnaaja

who (interrog.) kániika

who (plural animate relative pronoun) (rel.pro.) iipi

“whoa!” (amazement) (interj.)
kiirana

whole (quantity) (adj.)
namísaana

whole (without damage) (adj.)
namísaana

whooping cough (n.) iipii saputi

why (what purpose) (interrog.)
saakaa = íira

why (what reason) (interrog.)
saakaa = aákuji

wide (adj.) parina

widen cut (t.v.) anísitáni,
inísitáni

widow (n.) másiiku

widow(er), become (i.v.)
masiikúuni

widower (n.) masíyaaka

width (n.) parina

wife (n.) majáana, míisaa

wife (deceased) (n.) majaániisana

wife (vocative) (n.) wíija

wife, take (t.v.) akumíini

wild cane, species of (n.)
miyajáana, miyajáana

wild cat (general term) (n.)
miyaara

wilt (plant) (i.v.) iwáriitáni

win (t.v.) kanaasíini

wind (n.) akíraja

wind repeatedly (rope) (t.v.)
tamakuutáni

wind spirit, suffer attack by
(t.v.) tamakúuni

wing (n.) námaku

wipe (t.v.) tiwáani

wipe oneself (after defecating)
(i.v.) píini

Wire-tailed Manakin, bird species (n.) piisiríija

wisdom (n.) nakusíini

with (instrument) (postp.) = jata
with (someone) (postp.) = jata
with strength or energy (adv.)
 amátana
without cause (adv.) taama
withstand (a.v.) miíratáani
woman (n.) miísaji
woman with excessive sexual appetite (n.) tikija
woman, adult (middle-aged)
 (n.) piita miísaji
woman, old (n.) kumaati
woman, young (n.) piita kitáaka
woman, young (vocative, affectionate) (n.) miísájiikáani
woman's brother (n.) ánani
woman's brother (deceased)
 (n.) anániisana
woman's brother (vocative)
 (n.) aánaaja
woman's mother-, father-, or daughter-in-law (n.) aji
woman's nephew (n.) aánuura
woman's nephew or niece (n.)
 najaápusa, najaápusi
woman's niece (n.) iínari
woman's sister (n.) aátamajati
woman's sister (deceased) (n.)
 aátamajátiisana
woman's sister-in-law (n.)
 núuma
woman's son-in-law (n.) akúumi
womb (n.) maaya iyúusi
women (n.) iitimira
wonderment and dismay, expression of (interj.) jii
wonderment, expression of
 (interj.) juu
wood chip (n.) iniisi
wood with dry rot (n.) awásuuku
woodcreeper, type of bird (n.)
 pasiija, páasi ípuusi

wooden vessel, rotten (n.)
 pukiku
woodpecker (general term)
 (n.) panasi
Woodpecker, Cream-colored
 (n.) músati
Woodpecker, Crimson-crested or Lineated (n.) panasi
Woodpecker, Yellow-tufted
 (n.) sirikítiiija
Wood-Rail, Gray-necked (bird species) (n.) kiisara
Woolly Monkey (n.) síruku
word (n.) kuwasíini
work (n.) miísana, tarawáaja
work (t.v.) tarawaajúuni
work (for wages) (i.v.)
 tarawaajúuni
work one's mouth (t.v.)
 asaajuutáani
work party (n.) miinka
work party for burning chacra
 (n.) itýyaaka
work party for clearing land
 (n.) kamaríyaaka
work party for felling trees (n.)
 anirúyaaka
work party for planting (n.)
 natiyaaka
work party for weaving thatch
 (n.) taníyaaka
work party for weeding (n.)
 kwaaríyaaka
world (n.) níiya
world (of life form) (loc.n.)
 íyaki, iyikíira, íyi
worldly-wise (adj.) irísina
worm (earthworm, general term) (n.) sapaani
worm (intestinal), species of
 (n.) nasaani
worm patch (loc.n.) sapaajina

worm, parasitical (*Ascaris*) (n.)
sapaani

worm, species of (n.)
akusakáani, akusaníini, aákusaka,
kwariku sapáani, mujari, mujaríini,
samúkwaati imíini, sikiitakúuni

worm-infested (skin) (adj.)
siinakíriisi

worm-infested, be (i.v.)
sinakijíini

worn (fabric) (adj.) kurúuku

worry about (t.v.) saminiijúuni

worsen (illness) (i.v.) imiríini

wound (disable) (t.v.) anasúuni

wound (leave open wound)
(t.v.) kapisíini, pakisíini

wound, open (n.) kاپisi, pakisi

woven object (n.) taniija,
taniikami

woven, loosely (adj.) sarana

woven, tightly (adj.) minana

“wow!” (mirative) (interj.) amaa

“wow!” (surprise) (adv.)
kuutanaakáana

**“wow!” (wonderment and
dismay)** (interj.) jii

“wow!” (wonderment) (interj.)
juu

wrap head (t.v.) ipukíini

wrap repeatedly (rope) (t.v.)
tamakuutáani

Wren, Musician (bird species)
(n.) kuupíkuuja

wrestle (i.v.) ipurúuni

wring repeatedly (t.v.)
tamakúuni

wrinkle (loose) (i.v.) kisikíini

wrinkle (soft-skinned fruits)
(i.v.) paríini

wrinkle from contraction (i.v.)
jipikíini

wrinkled (loose) (adj.) kisíkitina

wrist (n.) kurija

wrist band (n.) kurijaaki

write (t.v.) naajúuni

writing instrument (n.)
naajuútaaja

X

***Xanthosoma sp.*, plant species**

(n.) anapa anákaari, ikijáani,
kasiíniika, miyaara jíina, miyaara
jíinaari

***Xanthosoma spp.*, type of plant**

(n.) riitiri

**xiphoid process (tip of
sternum)** (n.) jimiisi

Y

yacu jergón, snake species (n.)

aaka sajina

yacu pato, bird species (n.) aaka

páatu

yacu shapana, tree species (n.)

kujúni

yacuruna caspi, tree species (n.)

muujináana

yacuruna sachá, plant species

(n.) muujináana

yacuruna smell (n.) muújinaapi

júniina

yacuruna, merperson (n.)

muújinaapi

yahuarachi, fish species (n.)

imaánanakuuja

yana vara, tree species (n.)

saakúuna

yana yutu rumo, manioc**variety** (n.) siikákana**yank** (t.v.) atáani**yaraquí, fish species** (n.) sipari**yarina, palm species** (n.) tíkuja**yarinilla, fern species** (n.)

anitáaki kajakáana, tákusi aniáasi

yashingo, type of forest demon

(n.) siíkaaja

yawn (i.v.) ánaaníni**year** (n.) amariyaana, amáriyaana**years old, be** (t.v.) míini**yell** (i.v.) ruruukúuni**yell repeatedly** (i.v.)

tífyuukwáani

yellow (adj.) niyana**Yellow-billed Jacamar, bird****species** (n.) iinamináaja**Yellow-billed Nunbird, bird****species** (n.) naki tawiikiri**Yellow-crowned Brush-tailed****Rat** (n.) náana íjjaaku**Yellow-crowned Parrot** (n.)

kirísíija

Yellow-footed Tortoise (n.)

nakikuuja

Yellow-headed Caracara, bird**species** (n.) siaámuri**Yellow-rumped Cacique, bird****species** (n.) siaruuja**Yellow-spotted River Turtle**

(n.) mitiija

Yellow-spotted River Turtle**(juvenile)** (n.) taníyaaja**Yellow-tufted Woodpecker** (n.)

sirikítíija

yes (affirmative response)

(interj.) íjji

yesterday (adv.) aámiikáaka**yesterday, day before** (n.)

waarata aámiikáaka

yesterday's (adj.) aamikaákaana**yet** (adv.) atíiyaa, atíyaajaa**you (plural)** (pro.) kina =, kináaja**you (plural) only** (pro.) kinaárika**you (singular)** (pro.) kia =, kiáaja

you (singular) only

yuquilla, creeper species

you (singular) only (pro.)

kiaárika

you (singular, respectful) (pro.)

kina = , kináaja

you (singular, respectful) only

(pro.) kinaárika

“you know?” (giving news)

(interj.) nakusii

young man (n.) piita maníni

young man (vocative,

affectionate) (n.) ikwaniikáani

young woman (n.) piita kitáaka

young woman (vocative,

affectionate) (n.) miisájiikáani

younger brother (n.) niwájiina

younger sister (n.) niwájiiti

your (plural) (pro.) kina =

your (singular) (pro.) kia =

your (singular, respectful)

(pro.) kina =

youth (female) (n.) kitáaka

youth (male) (n.) maníni

Y-shaped object, make (i.v.)

jikutíni

Y-shaped support, place (t.v.)

jikutíni

Y-shaped, be (t.v.) jikútiitáani

yuca de bocón, manioc variety

(n.) pirujákana

yuca de título, manioc variety

(n.) siiturúkana

yuca garden (loc.n.) asúrakajina

yuca, plant species (n.) asúraaja

yulilla-type fish, species of (n.)

purútaari

yupurina, fish species (n.)

kamámani

yuquilla, creeper species (n.)

yuukíiya

Z

zapatero, fish species (n.)

tanajiítaari

zapotillo, tree species (n.)

tipáaku

zarza, creeper species (n.)

jimákaayi

***Zebrilus undulatus*, bird**

species (n.) aaka siaákaaja

zigzag (shape) (adj.) riwasikútina

Zigzag Heron, bird species (n.)

aaka siaákaaja

***Zingiber officinale*, plant**

species (n.) anari

zúngaro negro, fish species (n.)

miínana amáriiki, sapatiki

zúngaro torres, fish species (n.)

tuúrisiija

zúngaro, type of catfish (n.)

amariiki

zúngaro-type fish, species of

(n.) isuuki, kaaji ámaaka,

samúkwaami, siwánaka, siwánaaja,

tuúrisiija, túuwa

Loretano Spanish Glossary

Loretano Spanish Glossary

In preparing definitions for this dictionary, it proved advantageous to avail ourselves of certain commonly-used terms in Loretano Spanish, the variety of Spanish used in the **departamento** of Loreto, where the research that resulted in this dictionary was carried out. These terms refer either to classes of life-forms specific to the Amazonian context, or to aspects of material culture and social practices that are widespread in Peruvian Amazonia. By using these Loretano Spanish terms here, we were able avoid repetition of explanations of certain key concepts that recur in the definitions of Iquito lexemes.

It should be noted that even within Loreto there is some variation in the precise meanings of the terms we document here. In this glossary, we focus on the meanings that these terms have in the Iquito community of San Antonio de Pintuyacu.

aguajal (n.) A grove of **aguaje** palms; **aguajales** are typically swampy areas, and may extend for kilometers. **Aguajales** can be important hunting sites, as animals are drawn to fallen **aguaje** fruits when they are in season.

aguaje (n.) *Mauritia flexuosa*, a species of palm prized for its fruits; its roughly egg-sized ovoid fruits are covered with a tight layer of small scales, below which lies a layer of tangy, oily, orange flesh, several millimeters thick, which in turn surrounds a large seed. **Aguaje** fruits are a favorite snack in many rural Amazonian communities, and are also harvested commercially for consumption in larger Amazonian towns and cities, including as an ingredient for drinks and ice cream.

aguardiente (n.) Also commonly known as **trago**, a distilled sugarcane-based alcohol – effectively an un-aged white rum with a relatively high proportion of residual sugars.

ahuihua (n.) Caterpillar, especially edible types lacking stinging hairs.

añashua (n.) Term for a number of species of pike cichlids, fish of the genus *Crenicichla*. These predatory fish have long, slender bodies, a long dorsal fin running along most of the back, and a short, fan-like tail.

ayahuasca (n.) A hallucinogenic beverage whose principal ingredients include the **ayahuasca** (*Banisteriopsis caapi*) vine and **chacrana** (*Psychotria spp.*) leaves.

Of Indigenous Amazonian origin, this beverage plays a focal role in the shamanic practices of many Indigenous groups. Long ago it became central to Peruvian Amazonian mestizo **curanderismo** as well, and in recent years, it has become the focus of a booming tourist industry in certain parts of Peruvian Amazonia.

barbasco (n.) Term referring to *Lonchocarpus nicou* and especially to the roots of this plant, which contain rotenone, a chemical compound used for fishing. The small-scale use of **barbasco** involves harvesting the roots, and then pounding and pulping them, which releases a white fluid that is rinsed into bodies of water such as creeks and oxbow lakes. The rotenone contained in the fluid inhibits the ability of fish's gills to absorb oxygen, with the suffocated fish becoming largely immobilized, and floating to the surface of the water, where they can be collected relatively easily.

bijao (n.) Term used for various plants of the genus *Heliconia* that have long, broad, and quite tough glossy leaves. These leaves are used in many communities in rural Peruvian Amazonia to wrap food for transport, or to cook it, in the form of **patarashca**; they are also used to seal the tops of cooking pots to steam food.

bujurqui (n.) Term used for a large number of cichlid species, medium-sized fishes of the family *Cichlidae*, characterized by laterally

compressed, slender bodies, with broad profiles.

carachama (n.) General term for catfishes of the family *Loricariidae*, notable for their scales, which appear to form a hard exoskeleton and give them an armored, antediluvian appearance.

carahuasca (n.) Term for a class of trees that grow in a variety of habitats, but especially in cleared areas that are reverting to forest. They distinguishable by their bark, which can easily be peeled off in strips and used as tumplines.

cashorro (n.) General term for predatory fish of the genus *Acestrorhyncus*, characterized by their long, tapered snouts, and their long, sharp teeth.

chacra (n.) Swidden garden; a cultivated area, typically on the order of a hectare in size, which has been prepared by felling and burning the undergrowth and trees of an area of forest. **Chacras** are typically planted with a mixture of crops, including manioc, plantains, and corn, as well as minor cultigens such as pineapples, peppers, and **barbasco**. A **chacra** is normally productive for two to three years, after which point undergrowth returns and it becomes a **purma**, as it reverts to forest.

chacrana (n.) Plants of the genus *Psychotria*, whose leaves are a key ingredient in **ayahuasca**.

chambira (n.) *Astrocaryum chambira*, a species of palm of great importance to Amazonian

Indigenous peoples for both its edible fruits and the fiber that can be extracted from its **cogollo**. The fiber can be spun into a durable cord that is used to weave net bags and hammocks; the cord can itself be spun into heavier rope.

champal (n.) Term for an interior forest habitat type typically found in flat, elevated areas with sandy soils, which drain quickly after rains, and in which dry leaves form a layer 25-50cm deep, suppressing undergrowth.

chimicua (n.) General term for trees of the genus *Pseudolmedia*, noted for their sweet fruits.

cocha (n.) A lake, typically an oxbow lake; **cochas** are important fishing sites.

cogollo (n.) The tender and immature buds of palm fronds as they emerge from the top of a palm trunk. The **cogollo** of the **chambira** palm is important to many Indigenous communities as a source of fiber that is spun into durable cord.

cotolo (n.) General term for a number of catfishes of the family *Pimelodidae*, notable for their somewhat flattened head, their soft, often slime-covered, skin, and their dull, often gray, color. These catfishes are also sometimes called **mota**.

crisneja (n.) A pre-fabricated panel of palm leaf roof thatch. In Iquito territory, these are made using a **ripa** of palm wood (typically, **pona**), some 2-3cm wide and 2-3m

in length, to which are attached leaves of **irapay** palm. The stems of the **irapay** leaves are tied to the **ripa**, one next to the other, with a separation of some 1.5-2cm, and the broad parts of the leaves are interleaved together on one side so as to create a solid rectangular piece of thatch with the **ripa** along one edge.

cumala (n.) General term for trees of the genus *Virola*.

cunchi (also **cunche**) (n.) General term for numerous catfishes of the genera *Pimelodus* and *Pimelodella*, which tend to be shorter than 25cm in length, with long barbels, and a tall dorsal fin located near the head.

cutipar (t.v.) 1. A form of magical effect, often a sympathetic magical effect, by which a plant or animal produces a negative effect in a human, such as illness or deformation, due to some action on the human's part, ranging from speaking ill of the plant or animal, to failing to follow dietary restrictions associated with the consumption of the plant or animal, or even simply seeing the plant or animal when the human is in some vulnerable state, such as pregnancy. 2. In the context of festivities where a person is serving a beverage, especially **masato**, to a group of guests, the insistence of a guest that the person serving the beverage drink some of the beverage that they are serving.

fariña (n.) Toasted manioc meal; in Peruvian Amazonia, **fariña** is

principally made from sweet manioc, using a water-soaking technique. Following this technique, tubers of manioc are peeled and placed in a permeable sack, which is then immersed in water (often a conveniently located creek), where the manioc is allowed to decompose slightly over a week or two. Having been softened by the decomposition process, the tubers are then mashed, and the water is squeezed from them using a press. Once sufficiently dry, the resulting mash is stirred and toasted on a wide pan, resulting in a meal consisting of small hard pellets. This type of **fariña** bears the name **fariña de agua** when necessary to distinguish it from **fariña** made by grating fresh manioc, which is the common technique in parts of Amazonia where bitter manioc is grown.

irapay (n.) General term for a number of palm species of the genus *Lepidocaryum*; these palms are typically less than two meters in stature, and in Loreto their leaves are commonly harvested to weave **crisnejas**.

isula (also **izula**) (n.) General term for ants of the genera *Dinoponera* and *Paraponera*; these large predatory ants that normally forage alone, and are notorious for their extremely painful stings.

jicra (n.) A type of mesh shoulder bag traditionally woven by many Indigenous peoples in Peruvian Amazonia. Woven out of **chambira** cord, the body of the bag is

typically some 20-30cm square in width and height, and due to the mesh nature of the weave, can expand to a similar depth.

lisa (n.) General term for fishes of the genera *Schizodon*, *Laemolyta*, and *Leporinus*, which are highly prized as a food source by the Iquitos of the Pintuyacu River basin. Ranging from 15-40 cm in length, these fishes are characterized by a distinctive body shape: somewhat long in comparison to their diameter, with the head and snout tapering to a blunt point and rear of the body likewise tapering towards the tail, which is often forked. Generally silvery in color, members of genera *Schizodon* and *Leporinus* often have one or several transverse stripe-like markings on their sides, while those of the genus *Laemolyta* often exhibit a longitudinal one.

macana (n.) General term for Neotropical knifefishes or *Gymnotiformes*, a group of slender fish whose bodies taper to a point at the tail, and have a single long fin on their underside, which they use to propel themselves.

machimango (n.) General term for a number of tree species of the genus *Eschweilera*, many of which have large, distinctively shaped fruits that produce seeds eaten by animals, though not humans.

madre (n.) lit. 'mother', a spirit or supernatural being associated with a species of plant or animal, or with a place. **Madres** are understood to

embody the essence of a place or species, and typically protect it from intruders or threats.

masato (n.) A manioc-based beer with a low alcohol content, traditionally made by many Indigenous peoples in Peruvian Amazonia, and adopted by mestizo settlers in the region. Traditionally, it is made by boiling and mashing manioc, and chewing a portion of the mash to introduce amylase via saliva, which speeds the conversion of complex carbohydrates into sugar. It is also common to add grated sweet potato or sprouted corn sprouts as a source of sugar. The resulting mash is left to ferment for several days, after which it is strained and diluted with water, yielding a tangy, creamy, white beverage.

minga (n.) A form of work party common in rural Peruvian Amazonia, where a host invites friends and neighbors over for food and drink, and in return the guests help the host with a labor-intensive task, typically of an agricultural nature, such as clearing or planting a new garden. It is common for **masato** to be abundant at **mingas**, with the result that the hard work of the minga is carried out in a cheerful and friendly atmosphere.

moena (n.) Term for numerous trees of the family *Lauraceae*, generally characterized by the pleasant spicy fragrances of their wood.

mojarra (n.) General term used for smaller species (normally 15cm or less) of the family *Cichlidae*, typically used when no more specific name obtains.

novia (n.) Term for a number of species of driftwood catfishes, catfishes of the family *Auchenipteridae*. These catfish are notable for their particularly flat heads, and for having both a sharp spine in the dorsal fin right behind the head, and serrated spurs near their pectoral fins.

palometa (n.) Term for fish of the family *Characidae*, especially smaller species of the genera *Mylossoma* and *Myleus*. These resemble **pañas**, but their body shape is more circular in profile, and they tend to lack the underslung jaw of **pañas**.

paña (n.) General term for piranhas, fish of the genus *Characidae*, especially smaller species of the genera *Serrasalmus* and *Pygocentrus*.

parinari (n.) General term for trees of the genus *Licania*, notable for producing fruits eaten by both humans and animals.

patarashca (n.) A sealed bundle of leaf-wrapped food, which serves both as a container and a way to cook the food. A **patarashca** is cooked by placing it near a fire or live coals, either on a grill over the flame source, or nestled by the fire. **Pataraschas** are principally employed to cook fish, but a variety of other foods are cooked in them as well. **Bijao** are the most commonly

used leaves, but a number of other leaves, including some types of palm, may be used for the distinctive flavor they impart.

patiquina (n.) Term for a number of plants of the genus *Dieffenbachia*; the herbaceous plants reach some 30cm in height and have heart-shaped leaves, edged in green with red or pale centers. The corms of these plants are considered poisonous, and were traditionally used for a number of medicinal and magical practices.

patrón (n.) A social role that became prominent in Peruvian Amazonia in the late 19th-century in the context of economic relations between Indigenous peoples and mestizos, particularly as part of the **patrón-peón** system. In this system, **patrones** maintained economic monopolies over geographical areas and over the Indigenous peoples living in them, sometimes using brutal force against the Indigenous people in question. **Patrones** traded manufactured goods, such as metal tools, soap, and clothing, with the Indigenous people over whom they had a monopoly, for forest products collected and processed by their Indigenous **peones**. The products in question depended on the economic vagaries of the market at various times, and what forest products were available, but the **patrón-peón** system was initially driven by efforts to extract natural rubber (**caucho**) from rainforest areas. On the basis of the monopoly they maintained, **patrones** traded at

rates hugely disadvantageous to the Indigenous people with whom they worked.

peke peke (n.) A type of boat motor in common use throughout Peruvian Amazonia, which consists of a 2-stroke air-cooled motor of 5.5-16 horsepower, to which is attached a shaft some 2 meters in length, to the end of which is mounted a small propeller. The body of the motor is mounted near the rear end of the boat on a gimbal that allows the shaft to pivot from side to side, permitting the motorist to steer the boat, and to be freely lowered into, or raised out of, the water, making it possible to avoid obstacles in the water.

peón (n.) A person, typically an Indigenous person, working under a **patrón** (see above). **Peones** generally worked for manufactured goods, such as metal tools and clothing, and were often paid at rates that kept them more or less permanently in debt to the **patron** for whom they worked. This perpetual debt, combined with the fact that servitude to **patrones** was maintained through a combination of physical violence and coercion by government and church officials, lead Iquito elders refer to the time during which they worked as **peones** as **esclavitud** 'slavery'.

pijuayo (also **pifayo**) (n.) *Bactris gasipaes* or Peach Palm, a palm traditionally of great importance to many Amazonian Indigenous peoples for both its wood and its oily, savory fruits, which can form

an important part of the diet of Amazonian peoples during the months they are in season. In Iquito territory, these somewhat ovoid fruits measure 5-8 cm diameter, and they have a dense and mealy flesh surrounding a small hard seed. The dark wood of its spine-covered trunk is especially tough, strong, and heavy, and traditionally served to make bows, spears and other implements.

piripiri (n.) A term used in Peruvian Amazonia for certain types of plants, generally of the genus *Cyperus*, whose roots are said to have medicinal or magical powers, such as the ability to confer hunting luck on its users.

pona (also **cashapona**) (n.) *Socratea exorrhiza*, or Walking Palm; a palm with stilt roots whose wood was traditionally used in house construction. The spiny stilt roots also served as graters for manioc and sweet potato.

purma (n.) A **chacra** that is no longer being maintained, so that undergrowth has returned, gradually choking out any remaining cultigens as it reverts to forest.

rebeco (n.) General term for a variety of fish species of the family *Doradidae*, a class of small catfishes that tend to measure 10-15cm in length and have sharp spurs near their pectoral fins. When handled, some **rebecos** produce a white liquid from glands near their gills,

while some species produce squeaking sounds.

restinga (n.) An area that is elevated with respect to the surrounding land and remains above the water level when the lower-lying surrounding area floods during the wet season, turning it into an island. These areas are important as destinations for hunting trips during the wet season, as terrestrial animals often withdraw to them when the surrounding areas flood, making them easier to find.

ripa (n.) A lath of palm wood, which traditionally has two main uses. First, they are used as building material for walls, being placed vertically, one next to another, and tied to horizontal wall supports; for this use, the laths are generally 5-10cm in width and some 2m in length. Second, they serve as the item to which palm leaves are tied in the manufacture of **crisnejas**; for this use, they are generally 2-3cm in width, and 2-3m in length.

sachapapa (n.) *Dioscorea trifida*, a creeper species that produces an edible starchy potato-like tuber.

shimbillo (n.) General term for a number of *Inga* sp. tree species which produce fruits in the form of long bean-like pods, many of which are valued for the sweet flesh surrounding their seeds.

shungo (n.) The dense, hard heartwood of certain tree species. Valued as house posts and similar types of supports, **shungos** are

typically extracted by cutting away the surrounding softer wood, leaving a post-shaped core of dense, hard wood.

shuyo (n.) General term for a variety of fishes of the genera *Erythrinus* and *Hoplerythrinus*, a group of predatory fishes with tubular bodies, reminiscent of **huasacos**.

suri (n.) Term for the grubs of a number of species of beetles that mainly lay their eggs in the trunks of certain species of palms, but in some cases, also in the seeds of certain palm fruits. These plump grubs, ranging from 3-10cm in length, are prized both by Amazonian Indigenous peoples and by settlers in Peruvian Amazonia for the creamy fat that fills their bodies.

tahuampa (n.) An area of inundated forest; these are low-lying areas that flood at the height of the wet season, at which time they become important areas for fishing, as fish are drawn to them to forage on plant matter to which they now have access.

tamshi (also **tamishi**) (n.) Term for certain lianas of the genus *Heteropsis* that are quite strong and flexible; they are used in house construction to bind together large timbers, such as roof poles.

tangarana (n.) General term for trees of the genus *Triplaris*, which tend to grow near bodies of water, especially in successional habitats. They have broad leaves and hollow

trunks that are often inhabited by colonies of ants which attack anyone who disturbs the tree.

ungurahui (n.) *Jessenia bataua*, species of palm valued for its dark purplish fruits; roughly the shape of olives, these fruits measure some 7cm long, and have a thin brittle shell below which lies a thin layer of purplish, oily flesh, which in turn surrounds a large seed.

varillal (n.) A forest habitat type encountered in areas where the soil consists principally of white sand. These nutrient-poor areas produce forests of slender, straight, and not very tall trees, and are home to particular species of plants and animals. Many of the trees growing in such areas are ideal for the upper timbers used in the construction of houses in rural Peruvian Amazonian communities, and are even harvested for commercial sale.

yuca (n.) *Manihot esculenta*, also known in English as ‘manioc’ and ‘cassava’. One of the primary cultigens of Indigenous Amazonian peoples, as well as settlers in the region, which produces large carbohydrate-rich tubers; these tubers are cooked in a variety of ways for eating, as well as constituting the principal ingredient of **masato**. It merits mention that this word is often misspelled in English as **yucca**, a term that is instead properly applied to plants of the unrelated genus *Yucca*.

zúngaro (also **súngaro**) (n.) General term in Peruvian Amazonia for large catfishes of the family *Pimelodidae*, especially those of the genera *Pseudoplatystoma* and *Brachyplatystoma*.