Part IX

Dictionary Mapuche - English
Introduction

This dictionary contains the lexical data which have been gathered during fieldwork sessions with Luis Quinchavil Suárez (LQ) from Nueva Imperial, Rafael Railaf (RR) from Lautaro, Mario Millapi (MM) from Boyeco and Jacinta Mena (JM) from a village between Temuco and Freire. The dictionary is based on the speech of Luis Quinchavil Suárez. Nearly all lexical data were checked with Rafael Railaf. The recorded differences are mentioned in the dictionary. The lexical material thus collected has not been checked systematically with Mario Millapi and Jacinta Mena. The differences which were recorded at random are also mentioned. This dictionary does not pretend to give a complete list of all lexical items of the Mapuche language. It contains all lexical items which occur in the grammar and the texts, and many more. Borrowed items are included when they differ in form, meaning or use from the corresponding Spanish (or Quechua or Aymara) items. The dictionary also contains derived forms which show semantic, phonological or grammatical particularities, idiomatic expressions and many sentences and phrases to illustrate the use of the relevant lexical items. Suffixes are not included in the dictionary. For the botanical nomenclature of the names I am indebted to Félix José de Augusta (1966).

The lexical items are presented in the following alphabetical order: a, b, ch, d, e, f, g, i, y, l, ll, m, n, ñ, ng, o, p, q, r, s, sh, t, tr, u, ü, w. Each entry contains minimally a monomorphemic item followed by an indication of the wordclass and the meaning. If any, derived compound forms are presented before other derivatives. Derived forms which do not change the word class of the lexical item under discussion are presented before derivatives which do change the word class. Forms which are derived from derivatives follow their source. Illustrative phrases and sentences immediately follow the relevant (monomorphemic or derived) form. Segmentation of derived forms is indicated by hyphens. Segmentation of forms in illustrative phrases and sentences is not marked. A monomorphemic item which does not occur by itself but has derivatives is marked with an asterisk.
Class-membership, which is given with each entry and each derived form, is indicated by the following symbols:

- **Adj**: adjective
- **Adv**: adverb
- **Aux**: auxiliary
- **Conj**: conjunction
- **ITJ**: interjection
- **N**: noun
- **Na**: anaphoric pronoun
- **Nd**: demonstrative pronoun
- **NEG**: negation
- **Ni**: interrogative pronoun
- **Np**: personal pronoun
- **Nposs**: possessive pronoun
- **Num**: numeral
- **Part**: particle
- **Prep**: preposition
- **Vi**: intransitive verb
- **Vt**: transitive verb
achawáll (N) chicken; (probably) derived from Qu. atawallpa cock.
achef-küle- (Vi) to shine.
achellpen ~ achellpeñ (N) floating ashes.
achirkon (N) gastric acid.

\textit{ad} ~ ash; ad ~ as (RR) (N) 1. form, exterior, appearance, face, colour, beauty, picture, image, copy; ad püle ‘front, to the front’; ka ad ‘other side, back side’; tańi wanjku ni ad ‘the colour of the chair’; 2. direction, side, right place; ad lafen ‘(in) the direction of the sea’; wenu ad püle ‘upwards’; 3. habit, custom, trick; ad mapu ‘customs of the land’; weshá ad ‘bad habit’; 4. relative; ni adën ‘my relatives, my folk’;
ad~ ash~ as- (Vi) to become beautiful; adñiy ‘she is beautiful, sympathetic, funny’; adküley ‘she looks beautiful, she is being funny, it is in the right place’;
ad-ama- (Vi) to go in a certain direction;
ad-el- (Vt) to arrange, to settle, to point out; adelen rüpu ‘show me the road’;
ad-el-fal (Adj) manageable, easy to handle, useful;
ad-entu- (Vt) to copy, to make a picture/photo of, to bring out, to manage to do something; kümé adentuy ni chungu ‘he speaks well’;
ad-entu- ti la (Vt) to pay a last tribute of respect to the deceased;
ad-entu-w- (Vt) to get used to (-mew);
ad-entu-mentu- (Vt) to make an exact copy of;
ad-ye- (Vt) to have someone for a relative, to look like, to resemble, to carry in a certain direction, to direct in a certain direction, to follow the customs of;
ad-kiñ- (Vi) to have a look;
ad-kiñ-küle- (Vi) to be in sight;
ad-kiñ-nge- (Vi) to be visible;
ad-kin-tu- (Vt) to look at, to watch, to observe;
ad-tuka- (Vt) to put in the right position, to put in the right direction;
ad-ka- (Vt) to outwit, to manoeuvre, to handle;
ad-ka-w-küle- (Vi) to be fidgety/restless/annoying;
ad-künu- (Vt) to leave something in the right position/direction/situation;
ad-ma-nie- (Vt) to be in the right position with respect to, to have the disposal of;
ad-nie- (Vt) to hold in a certain position; adniën ní pilan ‘I have my ears raised’;
fill ad-uge- (Vi) to be cute/naughty;
kümë ad-uge- (Vi) to have a pretty face, to be sympathetic;
ad-uge-l (N) present for a deceased relative or close friend to be buried with the body of the deceased;
ad-uge-l-kantu (N) friend to whom one would give an adñgel;
ad-üm- (Vt) to learn how to;
ad-üm-el- (Vt) to teach how to;
ad-üm-ka- (Vt) to prepare;
ad-üm- (Vi) to gain an insight, to see the light, to come to an understanding; adñwyu ‘we walked came to an understanding’.
af (N) end; *af metawemew* ‘at the end of a row of jars’

af- (Vi) to come to an end; *afay kewan* ‘the fighting will stop’; *afküley* ‘it is coming to an end’

*af-čham-* (Vt) to get bored with;

*af-čham-ún-ngē-* (Vi) to be boring;

*af-čhaŋgu-* (Vt) to be done talking to;

*af-ina-n* (N) the last, the youngest;

*af-kači* (N, Adv) side, person by one’s side, close friend, close to, next to; *afkači ruka* ‘close to the house’; *afkači rulay* ‘he is by my side’;

*af-kači-nie-* (Vt) to be by the side of, to assist someone;

*af-kentu* (Adv) continuously, for a long time, since a long time;

*af-kentu-* (Vi) to linger;

*af-el-* (Vt) to stop, to cease, to lose interest in;

*af-el-uw-* (Vi) to get bored;

*af-el-uw-ún-ngē-* (Vi) to be boring;

*af-ma-* (Vi) to become broke/penniless;

*af-ma-yē- ~ af-ma-nie-* (Vt) to keep someone, to maintain someone;

*af-ma-tu-* (Vt) to admire;

*ap-ūm-* (Vt) to bring to an end, to finish; *mūchay apūmelenew ñi čhangu* ‘he settled my affairs quickly’;

*ap-ūm-tuku-* (Vt) to make full use of, to invest all one’s money in;

*ap-ūm-fal-* (Vi) to be easy to deal with.

*afkentu* (Adv) continuously, for a long time, since a long time; see *af-.*

*afkentu-* (Vi) to linger; see *af-.*

*afmatu-* (Vt) to admire; see *af-.*

*afū* (Vi) to get cooked, to ripen;

*afū-wūn-* (Vi) to get an inflamed mouth/lips; *afūmawākūley ñi wūn* ‘my mouth is infected’;

*afū-m-* (Vt) to cook, to ripen, to cause to boil;

*afū-m-tuku-* (Vt) to put something in a pot to cook;

*afū-n* (Adj) cooked; *afūn īlo* ‘cooked meat’; *afūn kachū* ‘matured grass, grass that is ready to be mowed’;

*aye-* (Vi, Vt) to laugh (about);

*aye-ka-* (Vt) to laugh with someone;

*aye-ka-w-* (Vi) to roar with laughter;

*aye-ka-wē* (N) joke, instrument to entertain with;

*aye-l-* (Vt) to smile at;

*aye-l-ka-* (Vt) to make someone laugh;

*aye-tu-* (Vt) to laugh at, to mock.

*aylen* (N) ember; *aylen kūtral* ‘fire of embers’;

*aylen-* (Vi) to catch fire.

*aylla* (Num) nine.

*aymiūn* (Adv) fairly, somewhat, not very, rather; *fachantū aymūn alingkūlen* ‘I have a little fever today’.
aymū- (Vt) to make out with difficulty.

ayū- (Vt) to like, to love; feyengu ayūniewūy ‘they love each other’;

ayū-w- (Vi) to become/be happy/content; mūnā ayūwūy iūchiiu yu puwel ‘he was very glad that we came’;

ayū-n (Adj) loved.

aywūn (N) shadow; cf. llawfeñ ‘shade’; aywūn kūtral ‘shadow caused by the light of the fire’;

aywūn- (Vi) to become a shadow;

aywūn-el- (Vt) to cast a shadow on.

akord̄a- (Vt) to remember; Sp. acordarse.

aku- (Vi) to arrive (here), to reach maturity; cf. puw- ‘to arrive (there)’;

aku-ñma- (Vt) to get, to receive, to have something coming to maturity; iūchē
akuñman awar ‘I have my beans almost ripe’;

aku-nten (Adj) ripening easily;

aku-nten-nga- (Vi) to be something that ripens easily.

akucha (N) needle; Sp. aguja.

ale (N) moon, moonlight; aleley ‘it looks like the moon, it looks like moonlight’;
alengey ‘there is moonlight, there is a moon’.

ali- (Vi) to become hot;

ali-m- (Vt) to make hot;

ali-n (Adj) hot.

aling (N) fever;

aling- (Vi) to get fever.

alka (Adj) male (birds, poultry).

alkila- (Vt) to rent; Sp. alquilar.

alof- (Vi) to shine, to sparkle, to glitter (by night).

alū (Adv) much, very; alū ıkey ‘he eats a lot’; alūke kama putey ‘they are each very far away’;
alū-antū (Adv) when the sun is high;
alū-pun (Adv) in the middle of the night;
alū- (Vi) to become much, to become big;
alū-l- (Vt) to give much to;
alū-ntu- (Vi) to stay for a long time;
alū-ñma- (Vi) to stay for a long time, to take much time; ćewmnā alūñmapaymī? ‘have you’ been here long?’;
alū-n (Adj) much, a lot of; niey alūn ruka ‘he has a lot of houses’;
alū-n-mew ~ alūñma-mew (Adv) after a long time.

alwe (N) spirit of a dead person, dead person;
witra-ν-alwe (N) raised spirit (demon); see witra-; alwe mapu ‘land of the dead’;
alweley ‘he looks like a dead man’.

allfeñ (N) wound; see allfü- ‘to get wounded’.

allfäða (pea) ; Sp. arveja.

allfü- (Vi) to get wounded;

allfü-l- (Vt) to injure someone;
allfü-tu- (Vt) to damage (plants, seedlings); fey ʔi kullii allfültuŋmaenew ʔi poŋu ‘his cattle damaged my potatoes’;
allfeŋi (N) wound.

allkü- (Vt) to hear;
allkü-tu- (Vt) to listen to, to pay attention to;
allke-n (Adj) audible;
allke-n-ŋe- (Vi) to be audible.

alllush (Adj) tepid (only LQ);
alllush- (Vi) to become tepid.

allwe (Adv) somewhat, a little (of quality, not quantity); allwe choqii ‘yellowish’; allwe aseqayawu ‘he walks around with a faint smile on his face’.

allwiŋi (N) bundle; meŋkuney ʔi allwiŋi ‘she has her bundle on her back’.
am (N) soul.
am Part see 32.2.
amá Part see 32.13.
amu- (Vi) to go, to continue; tuntē amuley ∼ konųŋ tachi kuyen? ‘which day of the month is it?’ (lit: ‘how far has this month gone/entered?’); mari kiŋe antų amuley ∼ konųŋ ‘it is the eleventh’;
amu-l- (Vt) to send, to continue, to start up (a machine);
amu-l-tuku- ∼ amu-ntuku- (Vt) to lose something which cannot be retrieved;
iŋchē amultukun kūchatun witrun komew ‘I lost a piece of laundry in the current of the water’.
anay ITJ is said to men and women. anay has a friendly connotation; eymi amunge, anay ‘[it is better that] you go!’; see (16, 1).

anchi (Part) see 32.10.
anel- (Vt) to threaten, to menace;
anel-tu- (Vt) to threaten someone with something.
anta (Part) see 32.9.
antū (N, Adv) sun, day, weather, one day, daily, in . . . days, . . . ago; tripay antų ‘the sun is up’; fachantū ‘today’; nieyiŋ weshantū ∼ weshá antų ‘we have bad weather’; antų tripantu ‘dry year’; fachantū afantū ‘the term has expired today’; alšantū ∼ rupan antų ‘when the sun is high’; rangi antų ‘at midday’; ellā naqūn antų ‘when the sun is almost going down’; epē konūn antų ‘when the sun is about to set’;
antū- (Vi) to be . . . days ago, to last . . . days; kūla antųy ‘it is three days ago’;
nentu-antū- (Vi) to fix a date;
antū-ŋma- (Vi) to stay . . . days, to have a . . . day, to get sun; rangi antūŋma-men ‘I stayed there half a day’;
antū-tu- (Vi, Vt) to sunbathe, to have sexual intercourse by day.
anū (Adv) in case; anū mawiŋmaŋi ‘in case it rains’.
anii- (Vi) to sit down, to take root;
anū-naŋ- (Vi) to sit down;
anū-naŋ-ūm- (Vt) to put down;
anū-ntuka- (Vt) to put down in;
anṹ-ńma- (Vt) to sit down on/in, to bewitch; iũché ńi cheũkuy ńi ruka anṹ-ńmaley kuträmew ‘the house of my brother-in-law is full of disease’; anṹ-ńma-ńicũmählen ńi makuri ‘you’re sitting on my poncho’; anṹ-ńmaley ńi wekũfũmew ‘he is possessed by demons’;

anṹ-m- (Vt) to make sit down, to plant;
anṹ-tu-we (N) seat;
anṹ-we (N) buttocks.

ańcṹ (N) remainder of wheat in a sieve.
ańcũmählen (N) midget (demon), see (1, 7). ańcũmählen possibly contains ańcṹ ‘remainder of wheat in a sieve’. Midgets are said to be fond of roasted flour. The anchũmählen is a small, deformed, childlike creature raised by the witches (kalku) in order to play tricks on people or cause them harm, see (1).
ańčid- (Vvi) to become very hot/dry (by the heat of fire), to prick; ańčı́tkünkůnu-pafíngel ‘let it dry by the fire!’; ańčíńuy ńi trawá wimamuetew kuri ‘my skin itched where a nettle had stung me’.
ańil (indigo) N, Adj; Sp. ańil; ańil takun ‘dress dyed indigo’; ańilkũley ‘it appears indigo’;
ańil-tu- (Vt) to dye something indigo.
ańčítu- (Vi) to doze, to drowse.
angid- (Vi) to become dry, to become scorched (by fire), to prick; čeũw angičuy tüfachi ilo? ‘is this meat dry yet?’; iũché angičuylen kůtalmente ‘I am very close to the fire, I get scorched by the fire’; angičuy ńi trawá ortigamew ‘my skin tingled from the nettle’.
angim (Adj) dried; angim wuwa ‘dried corn’;
angim- (Vt) to dry something (by the fire).
ange (N) face.
angka (N, Adv) half, trunk, half-way; angka rǔpũ wĩnomeny ‘half-way he went back’; angka wenu ‘between heaven and earth’;
angka- (Vi) to become half; angkaletyey ńi tasa ‘my cup is still half full’.
angkačd- ~ angkašash- (Vt) to take someone behind one (on a horse); Sp. llevar en ancas; cf. mankačd- (JM) and mangka-tu- (RR); iũché angkačšapalgen ‘I was brought here on a horse’.
angken ~ angkůn (Adj) dry; see angkú-.
angkú- (Vi) to become dry/arid (by the sun), to become barren, to dry out; cf. piwu- ‘to become dry (what was wet)’;
angků-m- (Vt) to make dry;
angků-m-tu- (Vt) to make something dry on/with something;
angků-m-tu-we (N) a place to dry something, a thing to dry with;
angků-ńma- (Vi) to become dry/constipated; angkůńman ńi pel ‘my throat got parched’;
angků-n ~ angku-n (Adj) dry, parched;
angků-nten (Adj) drying fast.
apena (Adv) scarcely; Sp. apenas.
apew (N) story; epew (RR);
apew-tu- (Vi) to tell stories.
apo- (Vi) to become full; apoley ‘it is full, it is high tide’;
apo-l- (Vt) to fill;
apo-l (N) stuffed sheep or goat (a dish);
apo-l-tu- (Vt) to eat stuffed sheep or goat;
apo-ñima- (Vi) to get full with;
apo-ñima-le- (Vi) to be pregnant, to have a lot of milk (after giving birth);
apo-n (Adj) full.
aposh- (Vt) to help (a child) to walk (not RR).
apúm- (Vt) to finish; see af-.
are (Adj) warm. are is as warm as kufú ‘warm’ and warmer than eñum ‘warm’.
are- (Vi) to become warm; areley ‘it is warm’; arengey ‘it is warm (weather)’;
are-m- (Vt) to make warm;
are-ntu- (Vi) to become warm/drowsy (a person);
are-ñima-n- (Vi) to get inflamed/infected, to get heated (hay); areñimawaymi mi changúllkuwú ‘you will have infected toes’; areñimaway ketran ‘the hay got heated’.
are- (Vt) to lend to; are-l- ‘to lend to’ is more frequent; arelenew kiñe mansun ‘he lent me one ox’;
are-ngúle-m- (Vt) to lend something; arengúlünklen plata mapuchemew ‘I don’t lend money to a Mapuche’;
are-tu- (Vt) to borrow from; aretuñew ketran aretuñewn ‘he borrowed wheat from me’;
are-tu-n (Adj) borrowed; fey re aretun ropa niey ‘he only has borrowed clothes’.
arenda- (Vt) to lease; Sp. arrendar.
arín (Adj) burnt, scorched;
arín- (Vi) to get burnt, scorched; ariníiýi íyi ‘my food got burnt’;
arín-el- (Vt) to burn.
arën (Adj) evaporated; see arkú-.
arkú- (Vt) to evaporate; arkúley ‘it is evaporating’;
arkú-n arken (Adj) evaporated.
arof (N) sweat;
arof- (Vi) to sweat;
arof-el- (Vt) to make someone sweat.
as see ad-.
asúkar (N) sugar; Sp. azúcar.
asul (Adj) blue; Sp. azul;
asul- (Vi) to become blue; asulíuy ‘it became blue, it is blue (always)’; asulíúley ‘it is blue (now), it looks blue’; asulíugey ‘it is partly blue, there is some blue’;
asul-tu- (Vt) to dye something blue.
ash see ad-.
ata (Adv) as far as; Sp. hasta.
auriw- (Vi) to get bored; Sp. aburrirse; auriwíkelen ‘I am bored’.
awar (N) beans; Sp. habas.
awela (N) grandmother; Sp. abuela.
awi (Adj) hot, heated; awi kuyüm ‘hot sand’;
awi (Vi) to become hot/heated;
awi-n (N) a small portion of something to be roasted, movement of hot air above hot sand or above a fire, glowing embers;
awi-n (Vi) to glow from heat.
awiyaw- (Vi) to glide around (eagles, vultures).
awiña (Vt) to ride around the deceased; awiña-ma- (MM). The deceased is placed on a bier and the visitors at the funeral ride several rounds on horseback around the bier to pay a last tribute of respect.
avion (N) airplane; Sp. avion.
awka (N) wild horse, herd; Qu. awqa enemy, rebel;
awka (Vi) to become wild, to go to war;
awka-na (Adj, N) wild, play; awkan kawellu ‘wild horse’.
awki- (Vi) to reflect;
awkiško (N) echo.
awokaw (N) lawyer; Sp. abogado.
awto ~ awtu (N) car; Sp. auto.
awi- (Vt) to hurt, to cause pain to; awi newi fotum, kom fendeimaenewi kulli ‘my son hurt me, he has sold all my cattle’; awingellan ‘how miserable I am!’;
awi-ka- (Vt) to beat up badly;
awi-nge-n (N) suffering.
awiña-ma- (Vt) to ride around the deceased (MM); see awiña-ma-.
basu (N) glass; Sp. baso.
byen (Adv) right; Sp. bien.
chacha ~ chachay (N) says a child to his father, also tata ~ tatay. chacha ~ chachay is more affectionate.
chādi (N, Adj) salt, salty;
chādi-nge- (Vi) to contain salt; chādiŋelay ti kor ‘there is no salt in the soup’;
chādi- (Vi) to be salty;
chādi-nma- (Vt) to put salt in/on something.
chaf- (Vt) to peel.
chayo- (Vt) to catch a cold, to cough; amualmi wekun, makuntuneg, choaafuymi wutremew ‘if you go outside, put on a coat, you might catch a cold’;
choaafuymi-kutan (N) cold (illness of nose and throat).
chali- (Vt) to say hallo to, to say words of welcome to;
chali-ntuku- (Vt) to introduce someone.
chakül (N) skeleton, framework; chakülkuley ‘[the fence] is a skeleton (shows gaps)’;
chakül-kunu- (Vt) to clean an animal until you are left with the bones.
challa (N) pot, kettle.
challwa (N) fish; Qu. chalwa;
foro-challwa (N) fish-bone;
challwa- (Vt) to fish.
chamall (N) black dress for women which leaves one shoulder bare and reaches
down to the ankles;
chamall-tu- (Vt) to put on a chamall; chamalltukūnunegy ‘she was put on a
chamall’.
chang (N) foot.
changkiñ (N) island.
changūll (N) finger;
changūll-kawū (N) finger, fingerprint.
chaq (Adv) both, equally.
chape- (Vt) to plait;
chape-tu (N) braid;
chape-tu- (Vt) to put someone’s hair into braids.
chaq (Adv) both (not RR); cf. yaq.
chaw (N) father;
fūcha-chaw (N) grandfather;
malle-chaw (N) stepfather.
chaw- (Vi) to hatch out, to come out of the egg;
chawūm- (Vt) to hatch.
chaway (N) earring.
che (N) human being, person; fentren che ‘lots of people’; ñi pu che ‘my family,
my folk’;
che- (Vi) to become sober;
che-le- (Vi) to be sober, to be healthy.
chedkiñ (N) (maternal) grandfather, grandchild; chedkingean ‘I will have grand-
children’.
chedkuy (N) father-in-law (of a man), son-in-law (of a man);
chedkuy- (Vt) to make someone a father-in-law.
chefkū- (Vi) to bound, to bounce; chefkūlpūramfin ti pelota ‘I made the ball
bounce up’.
chekay (Part) see 32.8.
cheke (N) what?, which?; cf. tuchi; chem rumé ‘whatever’; chemmuw nu rumé
‘not under any circumstance’; chemyewūymu? ‘how are you’ related?’.
cheripa (N) trousers.
cherufe see chewūrfe.
chew (Ni) where?, from where?, whereto?; chew tuwūymi? ‘where are you’
from? ‘? chew rumé ‘wherever’; chew nu rumé ‘nowhere’.
chewūrfe (N) fireball; cherufe (RR). A fireball, which appears with loud noises
coming from volcanoes and mountains, is held responsible for a volcanic erup-
tion. In old stories, the chewūrfe is a giant who keeps girls in captivity and robs
people of their head. Pieces of the chewūrfe, probably pieces of meteorites, are
used by the machi to predict the future.

**chi** ~ **ti** (Na) the; see 14.3.

**chiam** (Part) see 32.11.

**chilla** (N) saddle;
- **chilla**- (Vt) to saddle up a horse.

**chillka** (N) letter, inscription; Qu. qillqa inscription, writing;
- **chillka-tu-** (Vt) to write, to study.

**chipa-** ~ **tripa-** (Vi) to leave, to go out, to turn out; see **tripa-**.

**choč** (Adj) yellow, orange;
- **choč**- (Vi) to become yellow/orange; **chočqay** ‘it is yellow/orange’.

**chofū** (Adj) lazy.

**chonchon** (N) flying head. The **chonchon** is a demon which appears at night as a flying head or a bird. The witches send the **chonchon** out to cause harm to mankind.

**chong-** (Vi) to go out (fire, machines);
- **chong-ūm-** (Vt) to put out, to extinguish, to switch off; **allkūtelən, wačkūle, chongūmeləen** ‘listen for me, if it boils, put [it] out for me’.

**chuchu** (N) (maternal) grandmother, grandchild.

**chuchi** ~ **tuchi** (Ni) which?; **tuchi** is more frequent.

**chum-** (Vt) to do how/what?; **chuman?** ‘what must I do?’; **wela fewlə chumpetuy chemay, mūchay pun nētramkatuafin** ‘but what he is up to now . . ., I will have a word with him again in a little while this evening’; **chumngen?** ‘what did they do to me?’;
- **chum-μiw-** (Vi) to walk around doing what?;
- **chum-μal ( Ni)** for what purpose?; **chumal eluufymi iyaly?** ‘what do you’ bring her food for?’;
- **chum-ngε-μai** (Ni) how?; **chumngychi chi kimafuyi?** ‘how could we know?’;
- **chumngychi wirarūlëi rumé inič rumé allkūmālayaenew** ‘no matter how hard I scream, no-one will hear me’;
- **chum-ngε-tu-** (Vt) to feel how about, to think what of;
- **chum-μal ( Ni)** for what purpose?; **chumngelu rumé** ‘for whatever reason’;
- **chum-με-μ ( Adv)** while; see (3, 2); **chumngenkechi akun** ‘I arrived one way or another’; **chumngenunkechi akun** ‘I arrived without trouble’;
- **chum-με-tu-** (Vt) to feel how about, to think what of;
- **chum-μal ( Ni, Adv)** when?, recently, at some time, once; **chumμal amuaymi chile?** ‘when will you go to Chile?’; **chumμal ngemen nga** ‘I have once been there, I have been there recently’; **chumμal rumé ‘any time’; chumμal nu rumé ‘never’; **chum-ka nu rumé ~ chum-ka-w-mew nu rumé** (Adv) in no case, by no means (RR).

**chumal** (N) for what purpose?; see **chum-**.

**chunngechi** (Ni) how?; see **chum-**.

**chunngelu** (Ni) why?; see **chum-**.

**chunngen** (Adv) while; see **chum-**.

**chumpiru** (N) hat; Sp. sombrero.

**chunmul** (Ni, Adv) when?, recently, at some time; see **chum-**.
chunté \(\sim\) tunté (Ni) how much?; see tunté.
chūdkū- (Vi) to drip, to flow; chūdkūley ti ko ‘the water is running’.
chūngkūd \(\sim\) chūngkūsh (Adj) round; chūngkūd \(\sim\) chūngkūs \(\sim\) chūngkūr (RR); chūngkūd- (Vi) to roll.
chūngkūll (N) wheel.
dakel- (Vt) to declare one’s love to someone, to woo.
dallu- (Vt) to consult, to submit a proposal to someone;
dallu-nuku- (Vt) to accuse, to betray.
deyīni (N) volcano.
dew (Adv) already, any more (with negation), after; dew pūrapuy ‘he is already at the top’; dew duamwelay ‘there is no need any more’; dew mūtrūmkinweyu, ińchē amutun ‘after I called you, I walked away’; dew- (Vi) to draw to a close, to end; ińchū kīnew dewūg tayu kūchaw ‘we\(^4\) were done with our\(^4\) work simultaneously’.
dewmā (Adv) almost, nearly, about to; dewmā afū ‘it was about to end’; dewmā alānnapaymē? ‘have you\(^2\) been here long?’; dewma- (Vt) to make, to finish; kim dewmaiyyallay ‘he does not know how to cook’.
dewū (N) mouse.
dī(-tu)- (Vt) to reach, to attain, to catch up with.
dīwūll- (Vt) to stir.
dōam \(\sim\) duam ((MM)) MM; see duam.
dōy (Adv) more. dōy is also used to form the comparative and the superlative of an adjective or adverb; kūla dōy fentre epamey ‘three [is] more than two’; dōy fentreley ‘he is bigger’; fey yitrommwey dōy inammey ‘he is the youngest of all’;
dōy- (Vi) to surpass; dōyūg ŋi chaw ‘he is taller than his father’.
dōmo (N) woman; dōmoiyniin ‘female bird’;
dōmo- (Vi) to become a woman;
dōmo-tu- (Vt) to have sexual intercourse with (a woman).
duam \(\sim\) doam (N) need, attention; ālkantuken ŋi ŋuke ŋi duam ‘I sing for my mother’;
kičutu-duam- (Vt) to provoke, to jeopardize;
kičutu-ka-duam- (Vt) to look for trouble;
duam- (Vt) to want, to need, to care for; ińchē duamﬁni tāsachī dōmo ‘I need this woman’; duamīymi kiñe galleta? ‘do you\(^2\) want a cookie?’; duamlan ‘no’;
duamkūlelay ‘he does not care’;
rakiduam- (Vi, Vt) to think (of). As a second member of a compound duam- may indicate that the situation or event referred to is half-way completed (see 29.1); rāngūruhuamﬁn ‘I was half-way with the milling’;
duam-ge- (Vt) to need something or someone for a purpose; duamgeﬁn ŋi chaw ‘I need to see my father (about something)’; duamkūlelay ‘he is not in a hurry, he has got plenty of time’;
duam-uge- (Vt) to have a business to attend to.
dulli- (Vt) to choose.
dum Dum (N) twilight:
dum Dum- (Vi) to become twilight;
dum Dum-nge- (Vi) to be twilight.
dumini (N, Adj) dark; iiché anülen duminiwé 'I am sitting in the dark';
dumini-nge- (Vi) to be dark.
dungu (N) idea, matter, language, word; ramtu new tufachi dungu 'he asked me this (question)'; iichiu allküfyü fey chi dungu 'we' heard that story';
mapa-dungu ~ mapa-dungu-n (N) the Mapuche language;
dungu- (Vt) to talk to someone;
mapa-dungu- (Vi, Vt) to speak Mapuche.
dülli (N) worm; also sülli (RR).
düni (N) eyebrow.
defende- (Vt) to defend; Sp. defender.
depwe (Adv) after that, later; Sp. despues.
dia (N) day; Sp. dia.
dominggu (N) Sunday; Sp. domingo.
echi (Vi) to sneeze (LQ); cf. echiw-.
echiw- (Vt) to sneeze (RR); cf. echií-.
ey mi (Np) you.
ey mu (Np) youd.
ey mün (Np) youp.
eyüti- (Vi) to groan, to moan.
ekepe (N) lever.
ekota (N) sandal; Qu. ushuta (via Sp. ojota).
ektária (N) hectare; Sp. hectárea.
ekull (N) shawl;
pichi-ekull (N) nappy.
el- (Vt) to let someone or something behind, to leave someone or something in a certain condition; elelurputuamini 'on your way back you must leave it there for him'; ew kümëelkëley 'it has already been taken care of, it is already fixed';
el-tu- (Vt) to bury someone;
el-tu-n (N) cemetery;
el-uw-ünk (N) funeral.
eleksión (N) election; Sp. elección.
elfal- (Vt) to entrust someone with something or someone; elfalün ni püné 'I entrusted her with my baby'.
eelixi- (Vt) to choose, to select; Sp. elegir.
eltun (N) cemetery; see el-.
elu- (Vt) to give to; cf. wüll- (Vt) 'to give something'; elungekefuyün iyay 'we' were given food'; iichiu eluwayi kuwii 'we' shook hands';
elu-nna- (Vt) to give permission to someone, to allow someone; iiché lleküpuet, eluümangelan ni konal 'when I had come near, I was not allowed to enter'.
eluwün (N) funeral; see el-.
ella (Adv) a bit, shortly after; *ella naqün antū* ‘when the sun is going down a little bit (shortly after noon)’; *ella-mew* (Adv) in a little while, at first; also *ella-ka-mu* (RR).

**ella(-l)-** (Vt) to hide; *ellkaluţmafichi?* ‘shall I hide it from him?’; *ellka-fey-pi-* (Vt) to tell someone in secret; *ellka-nie-* (Vt) to keep something hidden; *ellka-w-kantu-* (Vi) to play hide and seek.

**em** (Part) see 32.14.

**entonse** (Adv) at that time, then, well; Sp. entonces.

**ent.rega-** (Vt) to hand over; Sp. entregar.

**entu- ~ nentu-** (Vt) to take out/away; *nentu-antū-* (Vt) to fix a term; *entu-permiso-* (Vt) to ask someone permission; *entu-poňũ-ne-n* (N) the season for lifting potatoes; *entu-puńeň-* (Vt) to perform an abortion on someone; *rũngu-entu-* (Vt) to dig up; *tayma-entu-* (Vt) to remove, to dispose.

**entri-** (Vi) to become very hungry, to become starved; *entri-n* (Adj) very hungry, starved.

**eňum** (Adj) warm; *eňum ko* ‘warm water’; *eňum-* (Vi) to become warm; *eňum-tu-* (Vt) to make warm, to think something is warm.

**enggaňa** (N) deceit; *enggaňa-* (Vt) to deceive; Sp. engañar; *enggaňacheley* ‘he is cheating people’.

**engkaň** (Adj) defective, handicapped; *engkańgeyymi mi lipang* ‘your arm is deformed’; *rumé engkańgey* ‘he has many handicaps’.

**engu** (Np) they; *engu* after C, *yengu* after V.

**engiu** (Np) they; *engiũn* after C, *yengiũn* after V; *Payllalef engiũn* ‘the family Payllalef’.

**epaňole** (N) Spaniards; Sp. españoles.

**epé** (Adv) almost, nearly; *epé akuley* ‘he is almost there’; *epéwũn* ‘at dawn, at daybreak’.

**epew** (N) story (RR, MM); cf. *apew* (LQ); *epew-* (Vi) to tell a story; *epew-tu-* (Vt) to tell someone a story.

**epu** (Num) two; *epuň pũlé* ‘on two sides’; *epu-ne-chi* (Adj, Adv) second; *epu-we* (Adv) the day after tomorrow; *epu-we-mew* (Adv) the day before yesterday; *epu-ntu-* (Vi) to get a pair of twins.

**ewanxeliku** (N) preacher; Sp. evangélico.

**fa-** (Vi) to become like this; *fa-pi-* (Vt) to speak thus to someone; *fa-le-* (Vi) to be like this; *faley* ‘it is like this (the speaker shows something)’;
cf. *feley* 'it is like that, it is so, that is right (affirmation of what has just been said)';

*fa*- (Vt) to do like this (the action is shown to the listener);

*fa-m-ge-chi* (Adv) thus, so, like this; *famngechi kūkwaken* 'I am used to work like this'; cf. *femngechi* 'like that';

*fa-chi ~ tūfa-chi* (Adj) this; *fachi pūlé* 'this side, this way';

*fa-ch-anțū* (Adv) today;

*fa-chi-pun* (Adv) tonight;

*fa-nțe* (Adv) this much. *nte* is an improductive suffix, see 27.2. *fantē alīy* 'it is this big';

*fa-nțe* (Vt) to be this big/much; *ińché fantekūnuńi tachi wirin* 'I finished writing at this point';

*fa-nțe-l* (Vt) to give this much to someone; *ińché fantelayu asąkər* 'I will give you this much sugar';

*fa-nțe-n* (N) this quantity, this size; *fanten kūpalelaen kofke* 'bring me this much bread'; *fanten antū akawyeaymi* 'you' will have arrived by that day';

*fa-nțe-n* (Vt) to be this big/much; *ińché ni trewa fantey ~ fantenūy* 'my dog is this big';

*fa-nțe-n-mu* (Adv) so far, for/with/out of this much; *fantenmu ngillan* 'I bought [it] for this much';

*fa-nțe-n-tu* (Adv) so far, until this moment;

*fa-nțe-pu* (Adv) by this time, around this day; *fantepu afpelay* 'it is probably finished/exhausted by now';

*fa-w* (Adv) here.

*fachi* (Adj) this; see *fa-*.

*fachantū* (Adv) today; see *fa-*.

*fachipun* (Adv) tonight; see *fa-*.

*fay-* (Vt) to ferment: *faykūley* 'it has fermented';

*fay-ūm-* (Vt) to cause to ferment.

*fall* (Vt) to be worth; Sp. *valer*; *falīy* 'it is expensive'; *falilay* 'it is cheap';

*fall-ū* (Vt) to value, to have a high opinion of.

*fam-* (Vt) to do like this; see *fa-*.

*famngechi* (Adv) in this way; see *fa-*.

*fane-* (Vt) to weigh; *faniy ti maleta* 'the suitcase is heavy';

*fane-tu-* (Vt) to think something is heavy, to weigh. *pesa-* (Vt) 'to weigh', Sp. *pesar*, is preferred;

*fane-fane-tu-* (Vt) to try to establish the weight of something by weighing it in the hand or by touching it;

*fane-n* (Adj) heavy.

*fante* (Adv) this much; see *fa-*.

*fantentu* (Adv) so far, until this moment; see *fa-*.

*fantepu* (Adv) by this time, around this day; see *fa-*.

*faril* (N) barrel; Sp. *barril*.

*faw* (Adv) here; see *fa-*.
fe- (Vi) to become like that; cf. fa- ‘to become like this’;
fe-le- (Vi) to be like that; tůfachi mesa ka feliy kangelu mesa ta chumlen/chumngen ‘this table is like that one’; felenge away! ‘stay like that’; felefalnufel ‘it should not be that way’;
fe-m- (Vt) to do something like that/that way, to do something the same way; kuyfī femnengekelafuluy ‘in olden times it was not done that way’. fe-m- is also used as a verbal dummy, e.g. (in answer to a question like ‘did they clean the house?’) femīy ‘yes, they did’;
fe-m-ngē- (Vi) to look like, to resemble, to be like that; fey ni chaw femngeney ‘he looks like his father’; piku femngeney ‘it looks like northern wind’;
fe-m-ngē-chī (Adv, Adj) thus, in that way, such;
fe-m-ngē-chī-le- (Vi) to be thus;
femngen (Adv) at last, after all, with great difficulty; femngen akakān ‘I came after all’;
femngewen oam (Adv) hardly, scarcely; femngewen ni oam oam ‘I have only just finished it’;
fe-ngtē (Adv) that much, thus. -nte is an improductive suffix, see 27.2. ińché ni tutné núm, fey ka fente núy ‘he took as much as I had taken’ (lit.: my taking how much, he too took that much);
fe-nte- (Vi) to be that much; ińché fey fentey ‘he is as big as I am’;
fe-nte-l- (Vt) to give that much to; fentelen! ‘give me that much’!
fe-nte-kūn (Vt) to stop, to cease, to leave alone; ińché fentekūnun ni kūdaw ‘I stopped working’;
fe-nte-n (N) that much; fenten! ‘that much!, enough!’ (someone is offered food and indicates the quantity he likes);
fe-nte-n- (Vi) to be that much/big; fey ni ruka tůfā fentenūy ‘his house is as big as this one’;
fe-nte-pū (Adv) then, by that time; fentepu wūlā amfe! ‘then!!’ (someone suggests a date, the listener thinks the date is too far away and says: that late!);
fe-nte-we (Adv) then, that day; fentewe refers to a specific day, is more precise than fentepu. ińché fentewe ka amuan ‘I will also go that day’.
fey (Np, Adv) he, she, it, that, they, the, then; probably derived from fe-; elańmaeyu fey emu mi tripayal ‘I give you permission to leave with him’;
fey wūlā (Adv) then, that moment;
fey-enqū (Np) theya;
fey-engūn (Np) theyb;
fey-tūfā (Np) this here;
fey-tūfey (Np) that there;
fey-tūge (Np) that over there;
fey-chī (Adj, Adv) that, then;
fey-mew (Adv) then, there, from/in/out of there, because of that,
fey- (Vi) to fit; feyweelay tāni pantalon ‘my trousers do not fit any more’;
fey-ām- (Vt) to fit; feyūmʃīni ti sapatu ‘I fit in the shoes’.
feychi (Adj, Adv) that, then; see fey.
feyengu (Np) theyd; see fey.
feyengün (Np) theyp; see fey.
feypi- (Vt) to say to someone; also, but less frequent, pi-;
  - ellka-fey-pi- (Vt) to tell someone in secret;
  - fey-pi-ntaku- (Vt) to accuse, to denounce, to give away;
  - fey-pi-le- (Vi) to think, to say to oneself.
feyentu- (Vt) to believe, to trust, to obey.
felantar (N) apron; Sp. delantal.
femmgechi (Adv, Adj) so, thus, such; see fe-.
femmgen (Adv) at last, after all, with great difficulty; see fe-.
femmgenwe (Adv) hardly, scarcely; see fe-.
fende- ~ fente- (Vi) to sell; Sp.vender.
fenté (Adv) that much, thus; see fe-.
fenten (N) that much; see fe-.
fentekínu- (Vi) to stop, to cease, to leave alone; see fe-.
fentepu (Adv) then, by that time; see fe-.
fentewe (Adv) then, that day; see fe-.
fentre (Adv) much, very; cf. alů and pütrü; fentre konüy ‘he entered deep inside’;
fentre-pun (Adv) late at night;
fentre-úma (Adv) very much, too much; fentreúma rumé faney ‘he weighs far too much’;
fentre-úma- (Vi) to stay a long time;
fentre- (Vi) to become much;
fentre-l- (Vt) to give much to;
fentre-le- (Vi) to be much; mińčé ruka fentreley ðewá ‘under the house [the place] is swarming with mice’;
fentre-n (N, Adj) a large quantity, much, many; kūlá ðoy fentre epuméw ‘three [is] more than two’; fentre che ‘many people’;
fentre-n-tu- (Vi) to stay a long time, to take along time, to linger; fentrentuy mi kartaltuñfetl ‘it has been a long time since you’ wrote to me’.
fentren (N, Adj) a large quantity, much, many; see fentre.
fewlá (Adv) now, just now; is a contraction of fey-wulá; fewlá akusmi? ‘did you just arrive?’;
fewlávela (Adv) right now; is a contraction of fewlá-wulá.
fiaxe (N) journey; Sp. viaje.
fiy ~ fey (Np) he, she, it, that, then.
fi lu (N) snake.
fill (Adj) all kind, all sorts, every; fill pichike küaweken ‘I do all sorts of small jobs’; fill püle ‘in different places, on different sides’; fillke püle ‘everywhere’;
fill-antü (Adv) dayly;
fill-pun (Adv) every night;
itro-fill (Adj) every kind; itrofill nütam ‘light conversation about all sorts of things’;
fill-em (N) all sorts of things. *em* is an improductive suffix, see 18.3. *niek* *fun* fill-em engün *ni* fundu *ni* they had all sorts of things on their farm.

**fill** (Adj) naughty, wicked, troublesome;
*fill* ac*˘tu* (Vt) to be naughty/wicked/troublesome;
*fill* ac*˘tu* (Vt) to do naughty things to someone;
*fill* miaw- (Vi) to hang around doing naughty things;
*fill*-pi- (Vt) to say naughty things to;
*fill*-küle- (Vi) to be dirty;
*fill*-meke- (Vi) to be busy doing naughty things.

**illa** (N) scarcity, lack;
*illa*-ngen (N) time of scarcity;
*illa* (Vi) to become in want of, to run short of; *fillalen* *i* I have got nothing left’.

**fillem** (N) all sorts of things; see *fill*.

**fillka** (N) the wife of a man’s brother, the brother of a woman’s husband.

**fillkuñ** (N) lizard.

**fitrun** (N) smoke; *pitr* (RR);
*fitrun* (Vi) to become smoke;
*fitrun*-uw- (Vi) to burn almost completely;
*fitrun*-tu- (Vi) to be bothered by smoke, to get smoke in the eyes.

**fochiq**- (Vt) to suck.

**fochúm** ~ **fotúm** (N) son (of a man) (RR); see *fotúm*.

**foki** (N) climbing plant.

**folil** (N) root.

**foro** (N) bone, tooth;
*foro-challwa* (N) fishbone;
*llangs* (N) collarbone.

**fotella** (N) bottle; Sp. botella.

**fotúm** (N) son (of a man); *fochúm* ~ **fotúm** (RR);
*fotúm*-wen (N) father and son.

**fotra** (N) swamp, mud.

**fotrub** (ITJ) exclamation of regret; *ay fotrub* ‘what a shame!, what a pity!’.

**funa**- (Vt) to become rotten, to become putrid;
*funa*-n (Adj) rotten, putrid; *funan ilo* ‘putrid meat’.

**fundo** ~ **fundu** (N) farm; Sp. fundo.

**furi** (N, Adv) back (human body, object), at the back of; *furi* puerta müley ‘he is behind the door’; *furim* müley ‘he is at the back’;
*furi*-ntuku- (Vt) to turn one’s back to;
*furi-rekül-küle- (Vt) to be seated while leaning backwards;
*furi-tripa-le- (Vt) to be outside a group, to be far away from one’s family, to be off the right path;
*furi-le- (Vi) to be at the back of, to be behind, to be outside a group;
*furi-nie- (Vt) to have behind one’s back;
*furi*-nge- (Vi) to have a back.
futrul- (Vt) to pile up, to heap up.
fiichá (Adj, Adv) old, big, tall, very, a long time; also, but less frequent, føtä;
kičé fiichá trewa ‘old dog’; fiichá wentru ‘adult (man)’;
fiicha-chaw (N) grandfather;
fiicha-che (N) old man;
fiicha-pun (Adv) late at night;
fiicha-kon- (Vi) to be deep, to be big inside;
fiicha-rume- (Vi) to be broad, to be thick;
fiicha-tuw- (Vi) to be long;
fiicha- (Vi) to become old;
fiicha-l- (Vt) to make big.
fiúdo (N) navel (JM); púdo (RR).
fiűdū (N) partridge; also shūlo, silla (RR).
fül*;
inä-füıl (N, Adv) side, near, close; ińché eymi mi inaful mälen ‘I am (sitting) next to you’;
inä-füıl-tu- (Vt) to approach;
füüküle- (Vi) to be near; ińché fükülen Pedromew ‘I am close to Pedro’;
fülmä- + direction marker (Vt) to go/come close to;
fülkme- (Vi) to go near;
fün-pa- (Vi) to come near;
fün-pu- (Vi) to arrive close to;
fün-üm- (Vt) to bring close/near;
fün-üm-tuka- (Vt) to put close to.
fülang (Adj) white (MM); pülang ~ pilang (JM); derived from Sp. blanco;
fülang- (Vi) to become white;
fülang-et- (Vt) to make white.
füler (N) flower; Sp. flor.
füntrö- (Vi) to smoke (fire).
fünapuwe (N) poison;
fünapuwe-tu- (Vt) to poison someone, to take poison;
fünapuwe-tu-n (Adj) poisoned.
füre (Adj) spicy, hot; füre korü ‘hot/spicy soup’;
füre- (Vi) to become hot/spicy; fürey ilo ‘the meat is spicy’.
fürene- (Vt) to do someone a favour; pungen rüpu, füreneen ‘show me the way, please’.
füri- (Vt) to fry, to bake; Sp. freîr; fürin ilo ‘fried meat’; fürin koık ‘baked bread’.
fürolla- (Vt) to muddle; Sp. embrollar.
fışkkü (Adj) fresh, cool; füşkü (RR); fışkkü antü ‘a fresh, cool day’;
fışkkü- (Vi) to become fresh;
fışkkü-tu- (Vi) to take shade.
fütä ~ fiichá (Adj) big, old; see fiichá.
fütä (N) husband;
futa-nge- (Vi) to have a husband, to be married (a woman); kūpā fütangen ‘I want to get married’.

fiw (N) wool;
fiw- (Vt) to spin.

gayeta (N) cookie, biscuit; Sp. galleta;
gayeta-tu- (Vi) to eat cookies.

gobyernu (N) government; Sp. gobierno.
governor (N) governor; Sp. gobernador.
i- (Vt) to eat; also yi-, often in case of a preceding vowel; iy- before V; iyafiyimi tūkā ‘you’ must not eat that’; ińchē kūpā yiwelan ‘I don’t want to eat any more’;
iy-al (N) food; also yael (RR);
kim ċewma-iyal- ~ kim ċewma-yael- (Vt) to know how to cook;
i-lel- ~ i-lel-tu- (Vt) to make someone eat; giyikūnufi “I ate that very quickly”.

ichona ~ ichuna (N) scythe; Sp. echona ~ echuna.
iy- (Vt) to eat; see i-.

iyal (N) food; see i-.

ilo (N) meat; ilo trokifūn ‘it looks like meat to me’;
ilo- (Vt) to slaughter;
ilo-ufsha- (Vt) to slaughter sheep;
ilo-tu- (Vi) to eat meat;
ilo-n (Adj) slaughtered.

illam- (Vt) to despise, to depreciate (MM); ińchē pobrengelu nga ińchē illam-engekefun ‘when I was poor, I used to be despised’.

illku- (Vt) to become angry;
ilku-l- ~ ċilku-l-ka- (Vt) to make someone angry;
ilku-l-uw- (Vi) to become angry, to make oneself angry;
ilku-mpe- (Vt) to rebuke someone (LQ);
ilku-ripe- (Vt) to call someone names, to abuse someone (MM). See 27.2 for -mpe- ~ -ripe- improd. suffix.
ilku-tu- (Vt) to become angry with someone.

illu- (Vt) to feel like, to get an appetite for; rume illulen serbesa ‘I very much feel like a beer’; illunienyen tańi langūnangeal ‘they want to kill me’.

impol- (Vt) to wrap up; Sp. envolver.

ina (Adv) along, next to, near, behind; ina lewfu trekan ‘I walked along the river’;
ina-fal (N, Adv) side, near, next to; inafal lewfu trekan ‘I walked close to the river’; fey ni inafal ngilay mapu ‘he bought land next to him’;
ina-fal- (Vv) to get near/next to (-mev); inafalkūley ‘it is close by’;
in- (Vv) to follow, to go behind someone; petū alēley rūpū ‘i inayal ‘it is still a long way to go’; inamefū ‘I went behind her’;
in-ama- (Vv) to go behind;
in-ge- (Vv) to join in, to follow someone in; ińchē pefilu imeken Pati ińchē ka inayengūni ‘when I saw Pati eating I also got hungry’;
in-ge-ngūma- (Vv) to cry with someone (in order to give comfort);
ina-kūpa- (Vi) to come behind;
ina-l (N) bank, side, next; pu inaL ‘the next ones’;
ina-l-tu (Adv) along, alongside, next to. ina-l-tu is more frequent than ina (Adv). ina ~ inal tu ruka ‘next to the house’; inal tu lewfu trekan ‘I walked on the banks of the river (following exactly the course of the river)’; inal tu wingkul ‘at the foot of the mountain, around the mountain (following its outline)’; ina-
yawūn ‘I walked about behind’, cf. inaluyawūn ‘I walked about alongside’;
in-a-l-tuKu- (Vt) to sow late, to put in the soil late;
in-a-n (N, Adj) last, younger, youngest; feu itrokommew doi y inangrey ‘he is the youngest of all’;
af-ina-n (N) very youngest;
in-a-n-tu- (Vt) to run after someone;
in-a-ngo-ghi (Adj, Adv) last, behind; feuũfu ċo y inangechi akay feuũfuachi epi chemew ‘he arrived after these two people’.
inafūl (N, Adv) side, near, next to; see ina-.
inal (N) bank, side, next; see ina-.
iney ~ iniy (Ni) who?; iniyemu ngemeymi Santiago? ‘with whom have you’
been to Santiago?’; iney ruL ‘whoever’; iney nu ruL ‘nobody whatsoever’.
iney ~ iney (Ni) who?.
interese (N) interest; Sp. interes.
inčē (Np) I; inčē u ‘my’.
inčiū (Np) we; inčiū gi ‘our’.
inčiū (Np) we; inčiū gu ‘our’.
ingka- (Vt) to defend.
ispwela (N) spur; Sp. espuel.
itro (Adv) quite, completely, straight; occurs only in compounds;
itro-ull (Adj, N) all sorts; itroull ċhungu niitrunkawayi ‘we are going to talk
about all sorts of things’;
itro-kom (N) all, everybody; itrokomma trapńumūn plata ‘I collected money from
everybody’;
itro-re (Adv) merely;
itro-tripa (N, Adv) area before/in front of something, before (space or position);
itrotipa rukamu nen kiñe wangku ‘I have a chair in front of my house’.
itrokom (N) everybody; see itro.
yafka- (Vt) to make someone angry; cf. yafkū-.
yafkū- (Vt) to get angry (MM);
yafkū-tu- (Vt) to get angry with someone.
yafū (Adj) hard; yafū pañllwe ‘hard iron’;
yafū- (Vt) to become hard;
yafū-l- (Vt) to cheer up, to animate;
yafū-l-ue- (Vt) to muster up one’s courage.
yall (N) child (of a man); feychi wentru meli niy yall feychi ċomomu ‘that man
has four children with that woman’;
yall- (Vt) to beget, to multiply; yallngey ‘he was begotten’;
yall-ūm- (Vt) to multiply;
yall-tuku (N) illegitimate child;
yall-tuku- (Vt) to get an illegitimate child.
yam- (Vt) to respect.
yana (N) half-breed.
yanchū- (Vi) to shiver;
yanchū-wùrè- (Vi) to shiver with cold.

yaq (Adv) both, together (but not equally); yaq tremkūlerpuyin ‘we² grew up together (being of different age/in different circumstances)’; cf. trūr tremkūlerpuyin ‘we² grew up together (being of more or less the same age/in more or less similar circumstances)’.

ye- (Vt) to bring, to carry; yeny ey ina lewfū ‘he carries [it] along the river’; yelelenew ‘he brought [it] for me’; kūmē yenien nū kūchaw ‘I am good at my work’;

ina-ye- (Vt) to join someone in, to follow someone in;
ye-ūma- (Vt) to follow the advice of.

yengu (Np) they²; see engu.

yengū (Np) they³; see engùn.
yene (N) whale.

yepa- (N) to take after (in character and features); yepa- ~ yepa-ntu- (MM); yepa-nee ‘he takes after me’.

yerfa (N) grass, herb; Sp. hierba.

ye- (N) things, stuff, belongings; probably derived from ye-

yi (Nposs) our².

yiwi (N, Adj) fat (human and animal); yiwi sañwe ‘pig’s fat’.

yiwi (N) loop, noose; yiwi (JM);
yiwi-kwa (N) ring (ornament worn round a finger);
yiwi (Vt) to work with a shuttle;
yiwi-we (N) shuttle.

yochi (Adv) enough, sufficient;
yochi- (Vi) to be enough; yochi-ye chiam nū iyael? ‘would the food be enough?’.

yom (Adv) too, over-;
yom ru-me- (Vi) to go on, to go beyond what is planned for/what is advisable), to go too far, to do better than others; yom dewmay ‘he built another, bigger one’;
yom ðuam- (Vi) to be a loud-mouth.

yu (Nposs) our³.
yungum (Adj) sharp; yungumke kuchillu nien ‘I have sharp knives’;
yungum- (Vt) to sharpen;
yungum-wili- (Vi) to file one’s fingernails.

yuw (N) nose;
way-yu- (Vi) to get a nosebleed.

ka (Adj, Adv, Conj) other, different, also, again, and; kake che ‘other people’;
ka tasa ‘a different cup’; ka semana ‘next week’; ka ničolküley ‘he is also the
leader’; ka lantuy ‘he became a widower again’; dëwmay ni raka ka kintuy kìnë
dëmo ‘he built his house and looked for a woman’; kani pälë ‘on the other side’;
ka-ka (Adv) again and again;
ka-mapu (Adj, Adv) far;
ka-mel (Adv) next year; mel ‘time’ (Augusta);
ka-ruka ~ ka-ruka-tu (N) neighbour;
ka-ruka-tu- (Vt) to visit a neighbour, to move next to a person;
ka-ke kiñe-ke (N, Adv) each one;
ka-ke-lu (N) the others;
ka-le- (Vi) to be different (not character); kaleay chi taini pipingen ‘perhaps he
will strike a different note’;
ka-ngë- (Vi) to be different (character); kangey ‘he is different, he is peculiar’;
ka-ngë-chi (Adj, Adv) different, differently;
ka-ngë-lu (N) the other .
ka (Part) see 32.16.
kabëra ~ kapëra (N) goat; Sp. cabra.
kachilla (N) grass, pasture; eymi ta küpalelañulu ta kachu ‘you’ must bring him
gress’;
kachu- (Vi) to come up (grass);
kachu-ka-l- (Vt) to make an animal graze, to pasture.
kaçi (N) side, rib, bed-fellow;
af-kaçi (N) person next to another person, bosom friend, companion, advisor;
af-kaçi-le- (Vi) to be next to a person;
af-kaçi-ne- (Vt) to have someone at one’s side;
kaçi-le-entu- (Vt) to put aside, to catch up with someone.
kañe (N) coffee; Sp. café;
kañe- (Vi) to make coffee;
kañe-tu- (Vi) to drink coffee.
kañkë- (Vi, Vt) to whisper (to);
kañkë- (Vt) to whisper to.
kaññëç- (Vt) to scrape, to scratch.
kay (Part) see 32.4.
kaykay- (Vi) to cackle (sound made by a hen after laying an egg) (JM), cf.
kuchachè-.
kayñe (N) enemy.
kayu (Num) six.
kakak(ti)- (Vi) to crow, to make the sound of a cock; kakara- (MM), kakaya-
kiñetu kakāiñe alka ‘at the first crowing sound of the cock, at dawn’.

kakīl (Adj) sideways; kakīkīliy ‘he is lying/sitting sideways’.

kal (N) hair, fleece, pelt;
kal-cha (N) pubic hair, hair in the armpits; kal kūwū ‘hair on one’s hand’; kal ufisha ‘fleece of a sheep’.

calera (N) staircase, ladder; Sp. escalera.

kalku (N) witch. Witches, usually male, occasionally female, bring harm to people and animals. They use stones, birds and supernatural creatures like the ainchamalleín, the chonchon and the witranalwe for their practice of witchcraft. Witches are held responsible for illness and death.

kallekalle (N) wild plant with long roots; Liertia ixiodes iridacea, iridácea (Augusta). The roots of the plant are used to make a comb.

kallfū (Adj) purple, blue;
kallfū- (Vi, Vt) to become purple, to be purple, to make purple; kallfūy ‘it is purple (permanent characteristic)’; petū kallfūy ‘it is becoming purple’; kallfüley ‘it is purple (having become purple)’; kallfüngey ‘it has purple’.

kalli (Aux) enabling; see 25.4; kalli amupe! ‘let him go’;
kalli-ka-w- (Vi) to be at ease, to feel at ease; kallikawkāwlen ‘I am working without hurry’.

kam (Conj) or; Feyta kam kangelu? ‘this one or the other one?’; iniy doy kimuy, eymi kam śuché? ‘who knows more, you or me?’

kam (Part) see 32.12.

kama (N) big quantity (RR); kaman (MM); śuché kaman ilo nien ‘I have a lot of meat’; kamanekřuy che ‘there were a lot of people’.

kaman (N) shepherd, guardian (a person or a dog); kallin kaman ‘herdsman’.

kampu (Adj, Adv) far; see ka.

kane (N) next year; see ka.

kampo ~ kampu (N) country; Sp. campo.

kana (Vt) to earn; Sp. ganar.

kanestra (N) basket; Sp. canasta.

kanin (N) vulture.

kañru (N) mutton; Sp. carnero.

kan (Adj, Adv, Conj) variant of ka ‘other’; see ka.

kansu (N) goose; Sp. ganso.

kangka- (Vt) to roast;
kangka-n (Adj) roasted;
kangka-we (N) spit.

kapata (N) foreman; Sp. capataz.

kapi (N) pod; fureke kapi niey tafachi trapi ‘this red pepper has hot seed-pods’.

kapun- (Vt) to castrate (RR, JM).

kapūra ~ kabīra (N) goat; Sp. cabra.

kaqül (N) spittle, spit.

kara (N) town. Is an old word, still found in names of places, e.g. Carahue.

karkar- (Vi) to quack (chicken, cock, goose).
karuka (N) neighbour; see ka, ruka.
karū (Adj) green, raw; pilang ~ pūlāng karū ‘light-green’; kurū karū ‘dark-green’;
karū-(Vi) to become green, to be green.
kaza-(Vt) to hunt; Sp. cazar.
kashū (Adj) grey (not RR); kashū ngūrū ‘grey fox’;
kashū-(Vi) to become grey, to be grey.
kata-(Vt) to pierce;
kata-ra-l-me-(Vt) to pierce through;
kata-n (N) hole;
kata-we (N) dagger.
katru-(Vt) to cut, to mow, to cut someone off; ińché katruń ni changültkuwuñ ‘I cut my finger’; katriuńkonkileng kanguñet puñtu nūtrimkale! ‘don’t interrupt someone when he is talking’!
katrū-ker-ruń-(Vi) to mow wheat;
katrū-ka-(Vt) to cut into several pieces;
katrū-ka-ruń-(Vi) to cut oneself several times;
katrū-l-(Vt) to cut unwittingly, to pull to pieces;
katrū-ntuku-(Vt) to cut off, to cut without wanting to;
katrū-ntuku-n (N) room (in a house), part that is cut off;
katrū-tu-(Vt) to cut someone off, to block someone’s way, to bump against
(-meń);
katrū-ruń-(Vi) to harvest;
katrū-ruń-ruń-nten (N) harvest season;
katrū-n (N) piece, cut.
kawalle (N) ridge (of a roof); Sp. caballete.
kawelu (N) young lady.
kaweyu (N) horse; Sp. caballo; kawell(u) is more frequent.
kawell(u) (N) horse; Sp. caballo; also kaweya;
angkań-puń-ka-kawell-(Vi) to mount a horse behind another person;
(puń-kawell-küńe)-(Vi) to ride horse;
kawell-tu-(Vt) to sit/ride on something or someone, as if on a horse;
kawell-tu-n (N) a person on horseback.
kawe-(Vt) to row;
kawe-pe-yeyem (N) stick to row with, oar.
kawitu (N) bed; Qu. kawitu.
kawle (N) cable; Sp. cable.
kawlitu-(Vt) to scratch.
kawisńh ~ kawińśh (N) spoon; see kawietśh.
kawietśh ~ kawisńh (N) spoon; kawietśh ~ kawisńh-(Vt) to spoon out;
kawietśh-we (N) spoon, a thing to spoon something out with;
kawietśh-kantu-we (N) a piece of wood to spoon something out with.
ke (Part) see 32.17.
kechu (Num) five.
kečińi (Vt) to shear (sheep).
kekaw- (Vt) complain; Sp. quejarse.
kele (N) rheum (in the corners of the eye when waking up).
kelū (Adj) red;
  kelū- (Vi) to be red;
  kelū-tripa- (Vi) to go red, to blush;
  kelū-w- (Vi) to become red.
kellu- (Vt) help;
  kellu-ntaku- (Vt) to help out.
keĩkeĩko (N) waterplant; probably consisting of keĩkeĩ(?) and ko ‘water’.
ketra- (Vt) to plough;
  katri-ketran- (Vi) to mow;
  ketra-n (N) crop (corn, wheat, potatoes etc.);
  ketra-w-ũn-ngen (N) ploughing season.
ketre (N) chin.
ketro (Adj) mute.
kewa- (Vt) to hit, to beat (to defeat), to fight; kewakewangekiy ‘they were fighting all the time’; kewafin ‘I hit him, I fought with him’; kewangen ‘I was hit, I was beaten’;
  kewa-l- (Vt) to let fight;
  kewa-tu- (Vt) to fight, to combat, to go to war against; ka kisuke ñewmaŋgũn ſũ Mapučhe tralkũ ſũ kewatuiyem ti pu ſũwa ‘each one of them prepared his Mapuche gun in order to fight the thieves’.
kewũn (N) tongue; probably contains wũn ‘mouth’.
kičĩkič- (Vi) to squeak, to giggle.
kilkay (N) necklace (silver necklace with a coin on each link).
killkil (N) night-bird.
kim (Adj) knowing, wise, well-behaved;
  kim (Aux) to know how to, see 25.4; kim ñungulay ‘he does not know how to speak’;
  kim- (Vt) to know, to learn (to gain knowledge of, to be informed), to remember;
  kimũnnimalfaŋ ſũ rakuãuam ‘I don’t know what his thoughts are’;
  śinché kimlan ‘I don’t know’;
  śinché pichi kimnien ‘as far as I know’;
  kimruchi pichičhe ‘innocent child’;
  śinché petũ kimũn fey akulu fey ‘I have just learned that he has arrived’;
  newe kümẽ kimnielam ‘I don’t remember very well’;
  kim-kon- (Vi) to find out;
  kim-pũra (Vt) to realize;
  kim-tuku- (Vt) to have known for some time;
  kim-el- (Vt) to teach, to let someone know;
  kim-el-tuku- (Vt) to let someone know (as a warning);
  kim-el-fal- (Vt) to make generally known;
  kim-el-fe ñim-el-che-fe (N) teacher;
  kim-ũle- (Vi) to be prudent, sensible, conscious, aware;
  kim-tu- (Vt) to remember;
  kim-fal (Adj) known, recognizable;
**Dictionary**

kim-falu-(Vi) to make oneself known; kimfalawpalay ‘when he came in, he did not make himself known’.

**kincha** (N) vegetable garden.

**kintu**- (Vt) to look for, to search, to look;
- kintu-đam- (Vt) to look for trouble, to pick a quarrel with someone;
- kintu-maru- (Vi) to look/hunt for hare;
- kintu-ka-w-küle- (Vi) to be looking for all kind of stuff for oneself, to be shopping.

**kiñe** (Num, Adv, Adj) one, once, about/more or less (with numbers), single.
- kiñe is sometimes used as an indefinite article. kiñe umameyu ‘we stayed there one night’; kiñe pülé ‘on one side’; kiñe rumé ‘if only one’; kiñe nu rumé ‘not even one’; kiñe epu kisēn ‘for about two months’; kiñe mufū ‘quite a few’; kiñe-chi (Adv) once;
- kiñe-ke (Adj, N) some, a few, one by one, one each;
- ka-ke kiñe-ke (Adj, N) each one; kake kiñeke yeneğiñ makuvũ anu mawũle ‘we take each of us a coat with us in case it rains’;
- kiñe-ke-mew (Adv) sometimes;
- kiñe-ke-ntu (N) some; kiñeke ntu tripayi ‘some of us left’;
- kiñe-l- (Vt) to give one to;
- kiñe-le- (Vi) to be one, to be single/alone;
- kiñe-le-chi (Adj) single;
- kiñe-ngę- (Vi) to be single/alone (always);
- kiñe-ngę-chi (Adj, Adv) first, unique, alone, for the first time, (for) once;
- kiñe-tu (Adv) (for) once, for the first time;
- kiñe-w (Adv) together.

**kinging**- (Vi) to whine (sound made by a dog);
- kinging-kinging-ngę- (Vi) to be whining constantly;
- kinging-kinging-tu- (Vi) to imitate the whining of a dog;
- kinging-kinging-tu-l- (Vt) to imitate the whining of.

**kisá** (Adv) maybe; Sp. quizá(s).

**kishu** (Adv) alone, self/own (giving emphasis to the individual character of the person referred to); kishu ~ kisu (RR, MM). kishu is also used as a substitutive personal pronoun, see 15.1. kishu kıc̄uñkulén ‘I am working alone’; kishukentu amuayu ‘we will go alone (each of us)’; kishu ţanguaymew eymi ‘he will talk to you’ himself’; kishu engiñ amufaltunofel ‘they should not go’; kishu-le- (Vi) to be alone;
- kishu-tu (Adv) on one’s own initiative, for one’s own account.

**kitra** (N) pipe;
- kitra-tuwe (N) clay to make pipes from, also a place-name;
- kitra-tu- (Vt) to smoke a pipe.

**ko** (N) water;
- pūra-n-ko (N) spring;
- wichill-ko (N) creek.

**kochu** (Adj) sweet (sugar, apples, oranges), as opposed to kotrů ‘salt, sour’;
**Dictionary**

*kochū- (Vi) to become sweet, to be sweet;
kochū- (Vt) to make sweet.*

**kofi- (Vi) to become (burning) hot/heated;**

*kofi-m- (Vt) to heat up; kofi-n (Adj) hot; kofin paillwe ‘hot iron’.*

**kofke (N) bread;**

*kofke- (Vt) to make bread; kofke-f (N) baker; kofke-tu- (Vi) to eat bread; kofke-tu-f (N) bread-eater.*

**koyam (N) young oak tree; Nothofagus obliqua (Augusta).**

**koyla (N, Adj) lie, deceitful; iinče koyla du anpin ‘I told a lie’;**

*koyla-nge- (Vi) to be deceitful; koyla-tu- (Vt) to lie to someone; koyla-tu-f (N) liar; koyla-tu-n (N) lie.*

**kolexio (N) school; Sp. colegio; kolexio-tu- (Vi) to go to school.**

**kolū ~ kollū (Adj) brown, reddish brown, beige; kolū- (Vi) to become brown, to be brown.**

**kollūla (N) ant.**

**kollkoma (N) coot (not RR, not JM).**

**kollū ~ kollū (Adj) brown, reddish brown, beige; see kolū.**

**kom (Adj, Adv) all, entire, completely; kom kurū ‘entirely black’; kom pun ‘all nights, the entire night’; iinče ta kom kimun ‘I know everything’.**

**kompañ (N) comrade; Sp. compañero; kompañwen ‘friends/partners of one another’; kompañ- (Vt) to accompany; Fey mānā kumey kompañkawulunmew ‘he is very good to hang around with’.**

**kom̤Ýtan (N) young man, soldier, servant;**

**kom̤Ýtu- (Vt) to gaze with rapture.**

**kon (N) opponent (in a game).**

**kon- (Vi) to enter, to start; konpange! ‘come in!’; fuch kony ‘it is deep’; tunté kony tachi küyen? ‘which day of the month is it?’; mari kine antū kony ‘it is the eleventh’; konayĭ nganun ‘we will begin to sow/plant’; kine fiți firmamew konun ‘I joined a big firm’; konun antū ‘when the sun goes down’; konun pun ‘at nightfall’; anū-kon- (Vi) to sit down in, to move in with in-laws; kon-antū- (Vi) to get the heat of the sun; ūtruf-kon- (Vi) to fall in; kon-ma- (Vi) to get, to take in; konmay trufur ni nge ‘I got dust in my eye’; kon-tu- (Vt) to enter, to go into, to invade; ruka kontingen ‘my house was broken into’; lef-kon-tu- (Vt) to attack suddenly. konā (N) young man, soldier, servant;**
**kona-kona-tu** (Vi) to take courage, to pretend to be a young man;
**kona-kona-tu-l** (Vt) to encourage.

**koñoll** (Adj) (deep) purple;
**koñoll**- (Vi) to become purple, to be purple;
**koñoll-tu** (Vt) to dye purple;
**koñoll-we** (N) purple dye.

**koñii** (N) baby/young (of a woman or an animal), child of a woman’s sister(-in-law) or brother(-in-law); **koñi** (RR);
**nie-koñii-le** (Vi) to be pregnant/with young;
**koñii-nitu** (N) nephews and nieces;
**koñii-wen** (N) mother and young;
**koñii-nge** (Vi) to have a young:
**koñii-** (Vi) to give birth; **kiñe koñii waka** ‘a cow which has calved’.

**kongka** (N) sheaf; **kongka kuña** ‘a bundle of reed’.

**kongkong** (N) owl.

**kopūd**-;
**kopūd-kūle**- (Vi) to lie face downward;
**kopūd-kūnu-w**- (Vt) to lie/sit down face downward;
**kopūd-nie**- (Vt) to hold in a face downward position.

**koral** (N) fence, yard; Sp. corral; **mamull koral** ‘wooden fence’.

**korkopel** (N) throat; cf. pel ‘neck, throat’.

**korü** (N) soup;
**korü-** (Vi) to make soup;
**korü-tu** (Vi) to eat soup.

**kosecha** (N) harvest; Sp. cosecha; **kosechangen** ‘harvest season’;
**tripta-l-kosecha** (N, Adv) (at) the end of the harvest season.

**kotrü** (Adj) salt, salty, sour;
**kotrü-** (Vi) to be salt; **rumé kotrüy lafkenko** ‘seawater is very salt’; **kotrüy ti kesu** ‘this cheese is (too) salt’; **kotrüy ti mansana** ‘the apple is sour’;
**kotrü-künu-** (Vt) to salt;
**kotrü-l**- (Vt) to salt; **kotrüngey ti korü** ‘the soup was salted’;
**kotrü-le**- (Vi) to be salty.

**kotror** (Adj) faded, greyish (colour of dirty white clothes), foul; **kotror che** ‘foul/dirty people’.

**kowkow** (N) owl;
**kowkow-** (Vi) to howl.

**kristianu** (Adj) Christian; Sp. cristiano.

**kuchacha-** (Vi) to cackle (after laying an egg) (MM).

**kuchi** (N) vagina (RR).

**kuchilla ~ kuchillu** (N) knife; Sp. cuchillo.

**kuchu-** (Vi) to get wet; **kuchulen** ‘I am wet’;
**kuchu-n** (Adj) wet; **kuchan libru** ‘wet book’.

**kuçakuda** (N) kidneys.
**kuđañ (N)** testicle.

**kuđe ~ kushe ~ kuse (Adj, N)** old, old woman; see kushe.

**kuđe- (Vi)** to play (in a contest/game), to bet;
  *kuđe-l- (Vt)* to have a horse running a race;
  *kuđe-fe (N)* jockey;
  *kuđe-n (N)* horserace.

**kuđi (N)** millstone (the bottom stone which does not move);
  *ńum-kuđi (N)* the millstone on top of the bottom stone.

**kuđu- (Vi)** to lie down, to go to bed.

**kufü (Vi)** to become warm; *kufüy ko* ‘the water has warmed up’;
  *kufü-n (Adj)* warm.

**kufi (Adv, Adj)** formerly, a long time ago, former;
  *kufi runé mūlekéfuy feyči ńăngu* ‘in earlier days these things happened a lot’;
  *ńiĉé nūtraman kiće kufi che ińchių* ‘I talked to an elderly person’.

**kuykuy (N)** bridge which consists of one pole or a framework of poles which rests on either side of a stream or a river;
  *kuykuy-pangi (N)* ridgepole.

**kuyil (N)** charcoal.

**kuyüm (N)** sand.

**kulw (N)** distaff.

**kultraf- (Vt)** to slap with the palm of the hand or with a whip;
  *kultraf-tuka- (Vt)* to slap on something;
  *kultraf-tu- (Vt)* to slap.

**kultrung (N)** drum (wooden dish covered by a goat’s skin, is used by the machi);
  *trūpa-kultrung- (Vi)* to beat the kultrung.

**kuli- (Vt)** to pay someone;
  *fey kom kullieyińmu* ‘he paid all of us’;
  *kuli-ń (N)* animal, cattle.

**kullkull (N)** flute made of horn.

**kullumtu- (Vi, Vt)** to wash one’s face, to wash the face of someone.

**kum (Adj)** red, iron-coloured red;
  *kum-pullü (N)* red earth.

**kunaw- (Vi)** to swell up, to inflate, to become inflamed.

**kuńifall (N)** orphan.

**kuńil- (Vt)** to feel pity for;
  *kuńil-tu- (Vt)* to feel pity/ sorry for, to take care of.

**kuńiwin (Adj)** dangerous.

**kungkull (N)** horn (music instrument made of horn);
  *kungkull-tu- (Vi)* to play the horn.

**kupaf- (Vt)** to beat someone up with a stick;
  *kupaf-ka- (Vt)* to give someone a good beating.

**kupüül- (Vt)** to fasten (a baby) to the cradleboard;
  *kupüül-we (N)* cradleboard.

**kura (N)** stone, rock;
  *la kura* ‘loose rock, rock debris’ (lit. dead stone);
  *mongen kura* ‘solid rock’ (lit. living stone);
kura-l-nge- (N) pupil;
kura-tu- (Vt) to throw stones at;
kura-u- (Vi) to turn into stone.

kuram (N) egg;
antū-kuram (N) unfertilized egg;
kuram- (Vi) to lay an egg.

kure (N) wife;
kure-ten (N) husband and wife; kiñeke warigamep kurengpuynŋun ‘some got married in town and stayed there’;
kure-ge- (Vt) to take for a wife, to marry;
kure-ge-u- (Vi) to marry each other;
kure-nge- (Vi) to have a wife, to get married (to a woman);
kure-tu- (Vt) to have sexual intercourse with a woman.

kurí (N) stinging-nettle.
kurū (Adj) black, dark; kurūkelig ‘dark-red’; kurūkehiley ‘it seems black’;
kurū- (Vi) to become black, to be black; kurūy ‘it is black (always)’, cf. kurūley ‘it is black (has become black)’; kurūngey ‘it has black (in it)’.

kushe ~ kuse (N, Adj) old woman, granny, old (woman, house);
kushe-papay (N) old dear;
kushe- (Vi) to be/become an old woman;
kushe-čunam- (Vi) to (be middle-aged and) get older, to advance in years;
kushe-naq- (Vi) to get old; kus恒aqy ‘she has become old (and did not get any children or has not travelled anywhere)’;
kushe-le- (Vi) to be in the process of becoming an old woman.

kutran (N) illness;
kutran-che (N) sick person, patient;
chafo-kutran (N) cold (illness of nose and throat);
kutran-langko (N) headache;
kutran- (Vi) to fall ill;
kutran-patra-le- (Vi) to have stomach-ache;
kutran-ka-u- (Vi) to suffer;
kutran-nge- (Vi) to feel pain;
kutran-langko-nge- (Vi) to have headache;
kutran-tu- (Vi, Vt) to hurt.

kuwū (N) hand; kūwū (RR, JM);
changull-kuwū (N) finger;
yiwul-kuwū (N) ring (ornament worn round a finger);
trari-kuwū (N) bracelet;
troy-kuwū (N) wrist;
kuwū-l (N) sleeve;
man-kuwū-l- (Vt) to shake someone’s right hand.

kūcha(-tu) (Vt) to wash;
kučha-fal (Adj) washable;
kūcha-tu-fe (N) someone who washes;
kcha-tu-n (N) piece of laundry.
kćhiw (N) arse.
kćlaw (N) work;
kćlaw-ngē (Vi) to be difficult;
kćlaw- (Vi, Vt) to work;
antā-kćlaw- (Vi) to work as a day-labourer;
kćlaw-ka- (Vi) to do all kind of jobs;
kćlaw-ka-ne (N) tool;
kćlaw-ma-ngē (Vi) to become bewitched;
kćlaw-pie-ne (Vt) to be concerned with;
kćlaw-tu- (Vt) to have difficulty to, to take trouble to; ińché kćlawtun kimal olandēs ‘I had difficulty learning Dutch’.
kćle (N) torch (of reed or wood);
kćle-tu- (Vt) to light, to illuminate.
kćfw- (Vi) to swell; ińché kćfiwkēlen ūī pātra ‘my stomach is swollen’.
kęyen (N, Adv) month, monthly, in . . . months, . . . months ago;
kęyen- (Vi) to elapse (a month), to be a month ago, to spend a month.
kulā (Num) three;
kula-n (N) trio, set of three.
kulafo (N) nail; Sp. clavo.
kulchaf- ~ kultraf- (Vt) to soak, to drench.
külche (N) intestine.
külen (N) tail.
ktkoko (N) basket, made of foki.
külkūil (N) sort of fern, used to cover wounds and heal them.
külkūiol (N) throat, larynx.
kulow (N) bar of a loom (the upper and lower bar of a loom on which the warp threads are stretched).
kültō- (Vi) to become loose.
kultraf- ~ kulchaf- (Vt) to soak, to drench.
kūlū- (Vi, Vt) to lean;
kūlū-naq (Vi) to lean down; kūlūrupan antā ‘aftermidday, around 14.00 hours, when the sun is going down’;
kūlū-kūnu-w (Vi) to lie to one side;
kūlū-le- (Vi) to bend, to lean.
kullaytu- (Vt) to wash someone’s head;
kullaytu-w- (Vi) to wash one’s head.
küle (N) tear (RR); küle-wūn (JM); apoliy tanī nge külewūnmew ‘her eyes are full of tears’.
külleq (N) hill, slope;
külleq-tu- (Vi) to climb a hill in a zigzagging manner.
küllew (N) seed, grain;
küllew- (Vi) to burst open (grain, corn while being roasted); kullewkülewerkīy ‘it is on the verge of bursting open’.
kūllmatu- (Vt) to lick.
kūllū- (Vt) to hit;
kūllū-kūllū-tu- (Vt) to take aim at.

kūmē (Adj, Adv) good, nice, well; kūmē che ‘good person’; mānū kūmē dุงu!
‘how good!, isn’t that good!’; mānū kūmē aӥ̊ney ‘she looks very pretty’; kūmē
antū ‘good/nice weather’;
kūmē rūŋūm- (Vt) to grind fine;
kūmē- (Vi) to be good/nice; feyta Ù̊y kūmēy ‘this one is better’; kūmey ‘it is
good, it tastes good’;
kūmē-х̄̃am- (Vi) to feel better;
kūme- (Vt) to arrange, to repair;
kūme-пэ̆shki̱n-fe (N) gardener;
kūme-kūme-tu- (Vt) to taste;
kūme-le (Vi) to be good/well done/allright; kūmeley ‘he is allright (not sick)’;
kūme-l-kα (Vi, Vt) to do right (to), to be good at, to treat well; kūmelkan ƞi
amanuel ‘I made the right decision by not going’;
kūme-l-kα-le- (Vi) to be (doing) allright, to be well off;
kūme-l-kα-v- (Vi) to brighten up, to become better;
kūme-nic- (Vt) to let someone be, to treat someone well;
kūme-nτυ (Vt) to like, to think it is nice/good;
kūme-∩ma- (Vi) to experience something good, to have a good day;
kūme-nge- (Vi) to be good, to be nice weather.

kūna (N) reed, used for thatching (about one metre high green, flexible grass);
kūna raka ‘a house with a thatched roof’.

kūntro (Adj) crippled, lame;
kūntro-le- (Vi) to be crippled/lame (temporarily);
kūntro-nge- (Vi) to be crippled/lame (always).

kū̃natu- (Vi) to take by the hand.

kūne (N) twins.

kūpā (Aux) wishing, see 25.4; upa (JM); kūpā amulafuyi̱n ‘wep’ did not want to
’kūpā путук ‘I like to drink water’.

kūpa- (Vi) to come; п̃χи̱ kūpange! ‘come here for a second!’;
kūpa-l- (Vt) to bring; kūpalε̆y tu̱fα ‘I brought this for you’; й̃l̃uŋ̃u̱kūpα-l-
‘to drag this way (in the direction of the speaker)’; rūtēkūpαl- ‘to push this
way (in the direction of the speaker)’.

kūpalme (N) family (group of persons descended from a common ancestor);
probably related to kūpα- ‘to come’.

kūpam (N) dress; same as chamall.

kūrew (N) starling.

kūri (Adj) lustful (women only);
kūri- (Vi) to be lustful.

kūrun (N) sister of a man’s wife, sister’s husband (of a woman); kūrunwen
и̱ч̃иу ‘wo̱d [are] kūrun’.

kūruf (N) wind; kūrf̃ı̊ney ‘there is wind’; kūrf̃ı̊таку̱мaw̃ı̊ñyey ‘it is windy and
stormy’;

kūřūf- (Vi) to get up (wind).

kūtó (Adv) even, also; kūtu (RR); kom amuayîn wariyame, fey kūtó amuay ‘we’p will all go to town, even he’; iîchê wîtrannamean në lammngen welu nî chaw kūtó pemean ‘I will go and visit my sister but I will see my father too’.

kūtral (N) fire; anûkônkuûlen kūtralame ‘I am sitting near the fire’;

kūtral-tu- (Vt) to make fire, to light a fire, to burn; kūtraltuûfìy mamûll ‘he set fire to the wood, he burned the wood’.

kūtrû (Vt) to wring; kûtrûfiûn tì ropë ‘I wrung water out of the clothes’.

kûtrûng (bunch, bundle, parcel);
kûtrûng (N) fire;
anûkônkuûlen kûtrûngmew ‘I am sitting near the fire’;

kûtrûng- (Vt) to tie, to bind, to wrap up (in a shawl or a piece of cloth).

la (N, Adj) deceased, corpse, dead; la wentru ‘dead man’; la kura ‘loose rock, rock debris’ (lit. dead stone);

la- (Vi) to die; petû lay ‘he is dying’;

la-ge-l- (Vi) to lose someone (through death); iîchê layêlûn nî ûuke ‘I lost my mother (she died)’;

la-kon- (Vi) to be still-born, to die of boredom;

la-la-tu- (Vi) to faint;

la-le- (Vi) to be dying, to be half-dead;

la-ngûm- (Vt) to kill; langûmûngey ‘he was killed’; langûmûngângen taûî fotûm ‘I was confronted with the death of my son’;

la-ntu (N) widower;

la-ntu- (Vi) to become a widower.

laf (Adj) flat, level;

lap-äm- (Vt) to stretch (out), to comb; lapûmûmûwan ‘I am going to stretch my legs’.

lafken (N) sea, lake, fontanelle;
lafken-longko (N) fontanel(le (JM).

lafrá (Adj) short, stunted.

lakà (Vt) to divide, to split, to break (bread), to crack (nuts), to cut (apple, wood); lakafûn kofke ‘I broke the bread’;

lakà- (N) piece.

laku (N) grandfather, grandson.

lammngen (N) sister (of a woman or a man), brother (of a woman), children of father’s brother and children of mother’s sister (of a woman);

lammngen-wen (N) brother(s) and sister(s), sisters.

lantra (Adj) big(-boned), thick, sturdy, swollen;

lantra- (Vt) to become thick/sturdy/swollen; lantrakûnuûmûmakeyimu taûî trawa tati nerûm ‘that flee caused you” a swollen skin’.

lapatu- (Vt) to patch up.

law- (Vi) to become hairless/featherless (animals only); lawûy nû kal afiûha ‘the sheep lost its fleece’;

law-ûm- (Vt) to pluck, to fleece.

lawen (N) medicine;
lawen- (Vt) to make medicine;
lawen-tu- (Vt) to cure;
lawen-tu-che-fe (N) doctor.

lef- (Vi) to run;
lef-umaw-pa- (Vi) not to be able to sleep again;
lef-kon-tu- (Vt) to attack suddenly;
lef-é- ~ lef-ú- (Vt) to make (a person or an animal) run;
lef-ma-w(-tu)- (Vt) to run away from;
lep-úm- (Vt) to race, to run.

lelfúin (N) (open) field, plain, pampa.

lelii- (Vt) to watch, to look at;
lelii-ntuku- (Vt) to have a look inside;
lelii-wúl- (Vt) to look at (a less examining, less conscious way of looking than lelii);
lelii-ntuku- (Vt) to have a quick look at;
lelii-le- (Vi) to be focused; leliniefin ‘I am watching her’;
lelii-tu- (Vt) to pull someone’s leg.

lem- (Vt) to be able to carry/lift something; kiñe fúchá wangukélue, lemlafín, feymew kúpaltufín ‘you gave me a big couch, I could not carry it, therefore I did not bring it’;
lem-fal (Adj) portable.

lepu- (Vi, Vt) to sweep;
lepu-lepu-nge- (Vi) to be sweeping;
lepu-n (N) yard;
lepu-we (N) broom.

leq- (Vi) to hit, to touch; leqney kechu ‘he has got five hits’;
leq-é- ~ leq-ú- (Vt, Vt) to guess right, to hit in a deliberate attempt.

lewfú (N) river.
li (TJ).
libru (N) book; lirfo ~ lifru (JM); Sp. libro.
lichí (N) milk; Sp. leche, possibly through Qu. lichi milk;
lichí- (Vi) to produce milk (a woman or a cow);
lichí-tu- (Vt) to milk.
lif (Adj) clean;
lif- (Vi) to become clean;
lif-tu- (Vt) to clean, to wipe; we liftuley ‘it has just been cleaned’; liftuumañii ‘he wiped off his sweat’; liftuñane che ‘proper people’; liftuñane che ‘people who take good care of themselves’.

lingar- (Vi) to turn white, to show white (snow, ice, laundry); lingarkúnan ní sabana ‘I am going to have my sheets white’;
lingar-él- (Vt) to whiten;
lingar-kúl- (Vi) to be white.
lipang (N) arm.
liq ~ lir (Adj) white (RR); cf. liq (LQ, MM).
liwen (N, Adv) morning, in the morning, early; rané liwen pawún ‘I arrived very/too early’;
pu liwen (Adv) in the morning;
wilé liwen (Adv) tomorrow morning; múná kúmé liwen(antú)ngiy! ‘it is a beautiful morning!’;
liwen-tu (Adv) early;
liwen-tu- (Vi) to become morning.
liwpüüni (N) a pine bush.
lof (N) reservation.
lofo (N, Adj) wolf, wild; Sp. lobo; lofo kawellu ‘wild horse (not tame)’;
lofo-le- (Vi) to be wild;
lofo-l-ka- (Vt) to make wild, to scare, to frighten.
loyo (N) some edible mushroom (not JM).
lokkíí (N) flute, a plant; Senecio oitites Kuze, fam. Compositae (Augusta). The plant has 1.5 meter long, hollow branches which are used to make a flute.
lolo (N) hole; lolomu ta ngúrú ‘the fox [is] in his hole’;
lolo–mallin (N) a lake with many holes (in which the frogs live);
lolo-le- (Vi) to be a hole;
lolo-nge- (Vi) to have a hole, to have holes;
lolo–w- (Vi) to dig yourself a hole;
lolo-w–küle- ~ lolo–kon–küle– (Vi) to be inside a hole.
longko (N) head, leader;
wiyo-longko (N) crown (of the head).
lu(w)a (N) seaweed; also lu(w)la-lu(w)la.
luan (N) guanaco.
luyuluyufu (Vi) to flash (lightning).
luku (N) knee;
luku–tu– (Vi) to kneel down.
lutu (N) mourning; Sp. luto;
luta–le– (Vi) to be in mourning;
luta–tu– (Vt) to mourn for.
lune (N) Monday; Sp. lunes.
luíf (Adj) burnt; líuf kofke ‘burnt bread’;
luíf– (Vi) to get burnt, to burn; líufay ñi kuwú ‘my hand got burnt’; líufay, kúlúay antú ‘the sun will turn red and go down’;
luíf–úm– (Vt) to burn (RR);
luíp–úm– (Vt) to burn, to set fire to;
luíp–úm–tuku– ~ líup–om–tuku– (Vt) to set fire to something big.
lüykü (N) drop;
lüykíí– (Vi) to drip; cf. líylúyí– (MM);
lüylíiy– (Vi) to drip (MM); lüylüyküley ta che ‘that man is dripping’.
lükay (N) sling (ropes with metal balls at the end).
līpū-*(Vi) to lie flat on one’s stomach.
lūlūm-(Vi) to burn, to set fire to; see lūf.
līq-(Adj) white; liq (RR, JM);
līq-(Vi) to become white, to be white;
līq-kūle-(Vi) to be white;
līq-nge-(Vi) to have the colour white;
līq-ul-~ līq-ūm-(Vt) to make white.
llačkū-(Vi) to become sad, to get angry. For MM and JM llačkū-means above all ‘to get angry’; ničē llačkū-kutranlu nī įuke ‘I got distressed because my mother fell ill’;
llačkū-le-(Vi) to be sad;
llačkū-l-ka-(Vt) to make sad, to cause grieve to;
llačkū-ŋpe-~ ildku-ŋpe-(Vt) to rebuke someone (MM); for  Nghpe-), see 27.2;
llačkū-tu-(Vt) to be angry with someone;
llačkū-w-faluw-(Vt) to pretend to get angry;
llačkū-n(Adj) sad, distressed;
llačkū-n-nge-(Vt) to cause sorrow.
llako-(Adj) lukewarm.
llalla-(N) mother-in-law (of a man), son-in-law (of a woman);
llalla-ge-(Vt) to have a mother-in-law/son-in-law relationship with someone.
llangi-(N) cupboard (not MM, JM).
llangkatu-(N) beads of glass (used to make a necklace), necklace. These beads are also used to fill the wačha ‘rattle’.
llangkū-(Vi) to drop;
llangkū-naq-(Vi) to drop;
llangkū-m-(Vt) to drop; nī tasa llangkūmūy ‘she dropped her cup’;
llangkū-m-tuku-(Vt) to drop something in something.
llaq-(N) part, half. ḿlaq is not exactly a half, but rather a big part, cf. angka ‘half’ and rangin ‘middle’. ḿlaq eluen ‘give me a part’; ḿlaqkūey  nī kulliñ ‘it is a part of my cattle’;
llaq-kwma-kīnun-(Vt) to leave something half done.
llaq-(Vt) to drink a toast to someone, to offer a drink to someone; probably derived from ḿlaq ‘part’. Someone proposes a toast to a friend, drinks from his glass and offers his glass to his friend. ḿlaqkūnungeney ‘he was proposed a toast’.
llashu-(N) lasso; lasso (JM); Sp. lazo.
llawe-(N) groin.
llawefi-(N) shade; llawefi (RR);
llawefi-tu-(Vi) to sit down in the shade.
lleki-(Vi) to approach, to draw near -(mev). lleki- obligatorily contains a direction marker. ničē llekīpuel, chušmangela nī konal ‘when I had drawn up very close, I was not allowed in’;
lle-kūm-; see ḿlaq.
lemay-(Part) see 32.6.
llepû (N) flat, wicker dish.
lleq- (Vi) to grow, to come up (seedlings); antûmew mûchay lleqkiy ngan ‘thanks to the sun the seeds come up quickly’; tayinî llequm ‘[the land] where we grew up’;
lleq-ûm- (Vt) to make seeds come up (the sun);
llek-ûm- (Vt) to grow, to cultivate; petû llekûmfiî sanaoria ‘I am growing carrots’; llekûmîkûleluley ‘it looks like a nursery’.
leeîlipu- (Vt) to request, to ask from; leeîlipupî fi ˘omo ˘i ˘i kûpayal ‘I asked the woman there if she came’.
likosh-*;
likosh-kûle- (Vi) to squat, to crouch;
likosh-kûnu-w- (Vi) to squat down, to crouch down.
llit- (Vi, Vt) to start; llituy ta mawûn ‘it started to rain’; llituy tachi kûchaw ‘he started with that work’.
lliw- (Vi) to melt (MM); cf. lliw- (LQ, RR), lûw- (JM).
llit- (Vt) to sense, to notice (MM); cf. lliwatu-;
llit-û (Vt) to be on the watch for, to be attentive to.
locho- (Vi, Vt) to come loose, to loosen; locholey ‘it is loose’; lochowûy trewa ‘the dog set itself free’;
locho-tripa- (Vi) to break out/away;
locho-û (Vt) to loosen, to unfasten;
locho-û (Adj) loose.
lloy (Adj) foolish, stupid.
lloyû (Vi) to bend over, to bow down; lløyûy ti ketran ‘the wheat bent over (with the weight of its spikes)’;
lloyû-ûq- (Vi) to bend over/down, to bow (people).
llongkoño (N) a mushroom.
llow- (Vt) to receive; llowûñoûmaewn ni ˘i ˘i ˘i ˘y ˘u ‘he received my message’;
llow-ûñoû (Vt) to answer (RR);
llow-û (Vt) to catch in, to receive in; llowûfûy ti ketran ‘he caught the wheat (in his hands, when the bag burst open)’.
llufû (Adj) deep; llufûnûgerkiy, konpûluaymî ‘it is deep, you* must not go in there’; feytati llufû(n) lafken ‘that [is] a deep lake’.
llum (N, Adv) something secret, in secret (not RR); pu llum ‘in secret’.
lluw- (Vi) to melt; cf. lluw- (MM), lûw- (JM); lluwûy trangli˘n ‘the ice has melted’.
lluwatu- (Vt) to sense, to notice, to be on the watch for; lluwatuûnîfali˘n ‘I have to be alert, I have to watch [it]’.
llûfe (N) lightning.
llûka- (Vi, Vt) to become afraid, to fear; llûkanye ‘he was feared’;
llûka-û (Vt) to frighten, to scare;
llûka-ûche (N) someone who gets frightened easily, fearful person;
llûka-ûûn (Adj) easily frightened, fearful;
llûka-ûûn-û (Vi) to be frightened easily, to be fearful.
llüngki (N) frog.
llüngüd- (Vt) to drag; llüngüdšiawulfiy 'she trailed it along'; llüngüdšwekiawuływ ti wawa 'the baby crawled around';
llüngüd-amu-l- (Vt) to push, to shovel;
llüngüdkąpą- (Vt) to drag.
llüpañ- (Vt) to brood; llüpañimaney ŋi kurum 'she is hatching out her eggs';
kiñe llüpañ achawal 'a broody chicken' (JM);
llüpañ-űl- (Vt) to set [eggs] to be hatched.
llüw- (Vi) to melt (JM); cf. liuw-, liuw-.
ma (ITJ).
macha (N) vagina.
machi (N) medicine woman, medicine man (but usually a woman). On the basis
of her capacity to communicate with the Gods, the machi performs a key role
in rituals such as the ngillatun and the machitun.
machi- (Vi) to become a machi;
machi-l- (Vt) to make someone a machi;
machi-tu- (Vt) to cure someone, to perform a healing practice (as a machi) on
behalf of someone.
maqomtuku- ~ masomtuku- (Vt) to arrange burning logs in order to stir the
fire; probably derived from maqom (N) ‘burning log’ (Augusta); mosomtukafin
mamfälle kätrwlwin 'I put wood in the fire'.
mafù (N) brideprice;
mafù- (Vt) to pay a brideprice to the (family of the) fiancée;
mafù-w-ţin (N) the exchange of gifts at the occasion of a wedding.
may (Part) see 32.5-32.7. may is also used to confirm what has just been said;
‘yes, certainly, sure, that’s right’, etc. maymay is used not only as a firm
confirmation, but also as a greeting (‘hallo’);
may- (Vt) to agree to, to obey, to want; maypeay chi ŋi chaw ‘I am not sure if
my father will consent’;
may-pí- (Vt) to say yes to, to agree to, to want.
maychù- (Vt) to wave to (to indicate a direction), to lure;
maychù-l- (Vt) to wave hallo/goodbye to, to give signs to.
maykoño (N) dove.
mayna- (Vt) to tie the legs of an animal;
mayna-le- (Vi) to be tied;
mayna-tu- (Vt) to trip someone (up);
mayna-tu-w- (Vi) to trip over.
makuñ (N) poncho (for men).
malal (N) fenced area (to keep animals from straying).
malen (N) girl.
malon (N) surprise attack, raid, war.
malí- (Vt) to feel, to examine;
malí-pc-ye-c- (N) colour chart, pattern book;
malí-tu- (Vt) to go through; malítuñmafin ŋi malete 'I went through his
suit-case';

*mali-mali-tu-* (Vt) to grope, to feel for.

**malle** (N) uncle, nephew. Originally *malle* referred to an uncle and nephew from father’s side. My informants use *weku* ‘uncle from mother’s side’ to refer to an uncle from father’s as well as mother’s side. One female informant referred to the husband of her mother’s sister as *malle*. *malle* is found in the following compounds:

*malle-chaw* (N) husband of the sister of a man’s mother, brother of a woman’s father, stepfather;

*malle-fotim* (N) nephew (son of a man’s brother), stepson;

*malle-ñawe* (N) niece (daughter of a man’s brother), wife of the son of a man’s brother, stepdaughter.

**malliñ** (N) lake, puddle, pool.

**mallkotu**- (Vt) to catch (with the hands).

**mallma**- (Vi) to become boastful/presumptuous;

*mallma-ngé* (Vi) to be boastful/presumptuous;

*mallma-w* (Vi) to boast; *mallmafewuy ñi nien fentren kulliñ* ‘he used to boast that he had a lot of cattle’;

*mallma-n* (Adj) boastful, presumptuous.

**mamakü**- (Vi) to moo.

**mamüll** (N) wood, tree;

*manüll-koral* (N) wooden fence;

*manüll-tu*- (Vi) to get wood.

**man** (Adj, N) right (in contrast with left), the right; *ni man püle* ‘(on) my right hand/side’; *epu man küiwen nien* ‘I have got two right hands’;

*man-küle*- (Vi) to be on the right side.

**mandal**- (Vt) to order, to send; Sp. mandar.

**manel** (N) trust;

*manel*- (Vt) to vouch for/to stand surety for, to trust; *inche küiwen warangka manelayu* ‘I will lend you’ hundred peso’s’;

*manel-nie*- (Vt) to have confidence in;

*manel-uw-küle*- (Vi) to be confident;

*manel-uw-ñin* (N) trust, guarantee, confidant;

*manel-uw-ñin-ngé*- (Vi) to be trustworthy, to be a trusty.

**mansana** (N) apple; Sp. manzana.

**mansun** ~ **manqun** (N) ox.

**mañiw** (N) a tree; Podocarpus chilina (Augusta).

**mañku** (N) condor.

**mañum**- (Vt) to thank, to be grateful;

*mañum-küle*- (Vi) to be grateful;

*mañum-nie*- (Vt) to be grateful to.

**mangiñ** (N) flood.

**mangkad**- (Vt) to take someone on the back (of a horse) (JM); cf. *angkad* and *mangkatu*.
mangkatu- (Vt) to take someone on the back (of a horse) (RR).
mangkū (N) kick;

mangkū- (Vt) to kick; welemew mangkūfiy ‘he kicked him with the left [foot]’.

mapu (N) land, ground, earth, country; rūngalfin mapumew ‘I buried him in the ground’;

mapu-che (N) Mapuche, man/woman of the land;
alū-mapu ∼ ka-mapa (Adj, Adv) far; kamapu tuwūn ‘I came from far away’;

ka-mapu-le- (Vi) to be far away.

mara (N) hare;
kintu-mara- (Vi) to hunt hare.
mari (Num) ten; mari kiñe ‘eleven’; epu mari ‘twenty’;
mari-mari (ITJ) hallo;
mari-ke (Adv) in groups of ten;
mari-we (Adv) ten days later.
masew (N) crawfish, shrimp (not RR, JM).

matu (Adv, Adj) quick(ly), fast; kiñe matu amuachi wampo čoamūn ‘I want a boat that goes fast’; feychi wentru rune matungiy ‘that man is very fast’;

matu-matu (Adv) quickly;
matu-ka-w- (Vi) to hurry;

matu-ke (Adv) quickly, fast; matuke kimelingepe Pedro ‘let him inform Pedro quickly/at once!’;

matu-ke-chi (Adv) quickly; matukechi! ‘hurry up!, come on!’;

matu-kel (Adv) quickly, fast; matukel amunge! ‘go quickly!’;

matu-kel (Vi, VI) to hurry; matukelne! ‘hurry up!’; matukelkūley ‘he is going fast’.

matukel (Adv) quickly, fast; see matu.

matra (N) marrow;

mawi (N) wood (small forest);
mawi-antu (N) place with a lot of wood.

mawūn (N) rain; wutruy mawūn ‘rain poured down’;
mawūn- (Vi) to rain; petū mawūnūy ‘it is raining’;

mawūn-mawūn-nge- (Vi) to be raining;

mawūn-ma- (Vi) to get rain; mawūnmapalan ‘I did not get rain on my way here’;

mawūn-nge-n (N) rainy season.

me (N) excrement, crap (humans and animals); me nūmūnngey ‘it smells of crap’;

me-waka (N) cow-dung;

me- ∼ me-me-tu- (Vi) to defecate, to crap;

me-kūn- (Vt) to have a crap.

meke- (Vi, VI) to be busy; mekekaymi kūfawūn? ‘are you still busy working?’;

wísake sungu mekefiy ‘he is involved in bad things’.

mel (N) time (Augusta);
ka-mel (Adv) next time, next year.

meli (Num) four.

mellkay (Adj) slippery, smooth;
  mellkay- (Vi) to slide, to glide;
  mellkay-nge- (Vi) to be slippery.

mellføiwin (N) lip; probably contains wiun ‘mouth’; mellfø*.

memekii- (Vi) to bleat; memekiikey ufisha ‘a sheep bleats’.

meñku- (Vt) to sling up [a load] on one’s back; meñkaney ni allwiñ ‘she carries her bundle on her back’;
  meñku-wei (N) earthen vat which is carried on the back.

meñio- (Vi) to become full; meñoy ‘it has filled up’; epé meñoliy ‘it is almost full’;
  meñio-n (Adj) full; kiñe meñion metawe ‘a full jar’.

memun (N) mucus.

meshken (N) dried and milled pepper; probably derived from mekkú- ‘to grind, to crumble’ (Augusta).

meñ- (Vt) to take in one’s arms;
  meñ-rie- (Vt) to have in one’s arms;
  meñ-wei (N) earthen jar.

mëtrü (N) pillow.

mi (Nposs) your*.

mewlen (N) whirlwind.

miaw- (Vi) to wander, to walk around;
  miaw-úi (Vt) to carry around, to have on one’s person, to wear; fey miawúiuy are tun rope ‘he walks around in borrowed clothes’.

miíche (N, Adv) bottom, space underneath, under, underneath; miíche karúy ‘the bottom is green’; miíche ruka(mew) fentreley ñevú ‘underneath the house there are a lot of mice’.

minggako (N) collective labour;
  minggako- (Vi) to farm in common; Qu. minkaku- to hire labourers.

mïsha (N) person who eats from the same plate;
  mïsha-ween (N) two or more persons who have a mïsha-relation with one another (good friends);
  mïsha- (Vt) to share food with someone; iïchiu mïshawayu korúmew ‘we are going to eat the soup together’.

mïshki (Adj, N) sweet, honey.

modaw- (Vi) to change (clothes), to move (house); Sp. modarse.

moy (N) boil;
  moy- (Vi) to get a boil.

moyo (N) woman’s breast, nipple;
  moyo- (Vt) to suck (baby);
  moyo- (Vt) to breast-feed; ñew moyolümi ni puñeñ, kellupayaen ‘when you* have fed your* child, you* must come and help me’;
  moyo-rie- (Vi) to have a nipple.
moyotiltiilil ~ moyotiltiilt (N) song of a blackbird.
mollfi- (Vi) to bleed;
mollfiĩ́ (N) blood;
mollfiĩtü- (Vi) to drink/eat blood, to get stained with blood; karũ mollfiĩtuŋ tati che ‘that guy drinks/eats raw blood’.
montu- (Vi) to escape, to manage to get away, to survive; meli montuŋiĩ, kiĩñe lay ‘the four of us escaped, one died’;
montu- (Vt) to save, to set someone free;
montu- (N) the Saviour.
monton- (Vt) to heap up; Sp. montón heap.
monge- (Vi) to get life, to recover (to get well again);
monge- (Vt) to resuscitate, to heal, to cure;
monge- (Vt) to perk up, to pick up, to make a living;
monge- (Vt) to keep oneself alive, to support oneself, to be feeling better again;
monge- (Vi) to be alive, to be healthy, to live;
monge-n (Adj) living, alive; mongen kura ‘solid rock’;
monge- (N) something that keeps one alive (wheat, harvest, food).
mongkol (N, Adj) something globe-shaped, round (spherical); cf. triwur ‘something round (circular)’.
moso (N) servant; Sp. mozo.
motri- (Vi) to become fat;
motri- (Vt) to make fat, to fatten (up);
motri- (Vi) to be fat;
motri-n (Adj) fat; niey motriĩike afisha ‘they have got fat sheep’.
u (Nposs) yourd.
mu (N) sort of chicha (liquor made of maize, wheat or peas). MM and JM use mu to refer to liquor made of wheat only; cf. muska ‘maize liquor’;
mu (N) ‘maize liquor’;
u (Vt) to become mu; mu (Vt) to make mu of; mu (Vt) I made mu of.
mufi ~ mufu (Ni, Adj) how much?, some; mufu大脑y? ‘how much do you want’; mufu大脑y? ‘how many children do you have?’; kiũne mufu ‘some’;
mufu- (Vt) to give some to.
mukur (Adj) bitter; mukur ~ mukur (JM);
mukur- (Vt) to become bitter; mukuruỹ tati rũngo ‘the flour has gone bitter (when kept too long)’.
mulpun (N) soot (JM); cf. mülpun.
muntu- (Vt) to take away; muntuĩneĩmaenew ĭĩ wangku ‘he took my chair away’.
munu- (Vt) to carry (in an apron) (JM); munuĩĩ ũi mansana ‘I carried the apples in my apron’;
munu- (Vt) to wrap up (a child);
munu-t-küle- (Vi) to be wrapped up.

mungel (Adv) especially, precisely (when mungel follows the noun phrase it modifies), always (not MM); chew mungel ngemeymi? 'where exactly have you been?'; pukem mungel müni dümiŋegey ‘especially in the summer it is very dark’; mungel ngayepawaŋkùiymi fåw? ‘do you always hang around here?’; ngol-likekiymi mungel! 'you' are always drunk!'.

mupi- (Vi) to tell the truth;
mupi-ngaye (N) truth.

muska (N) liquor of maize (not LQ); cf. mufi.

mutrur- (Vi, Vt) to stumble, to trip, to run into;
mutron-tukum- (Vi) to stumble (JM);
mutron-e (Vt) to make someone bump against.

mūchay (Adv) in a little while, soon, fast; üché mūchay amaun pilen ‘I intend to go soon’; mūchay chaia ‘I will give [it] to you’ in a little while’; mūchay purange! ‘go up fast!’;
mūchay-münen (Adv) at once, immediately; mūchaymüten purange ‘go up at once!’;
mūchay-ke (Adv) all the time; mūchayke konpay pichike achawall ‘the little chickens come in all the time’.

müf (Ni, Adj) how much?, some; is infrequent; cf. mufi.

müfüf- (Vt) to tighten;
müfüh-naküm- (Vt) to tighten down, to fasten down (e.g. reed onto a bamboo cane in order to make a thatched roof).

müle- (Vi) to be (in a place), to live (to reside); kamel mülemen Arxentina ‘I was in Argentina last year’; üché áiüw mülen, welu jewlái fåw mülepan ‘I live over there, but I am here now’; üché ni mülen ‘the place where I live’. In combination with a possessive pronoun (indicating the subject) and a nominalized verb form müley forms a debitive construction, e.g. müley mi allkìal ‘you’ must listen’, see 26.4.7.2.

mülpun (N) soot.

mültrun (N) cake of boiled wheat;
mültrun-tu- (Vi) to eat mültrun.

 müllo (N) brain.

müni (Nposs) yourd.

müná (Adv) very, a lot, too much; müni asiy ‘she is very pretty’; müni ikey ‘he eats a lot, he eats too much’.

münaže- (Vi) to be good at something, to be handy; münaži tekimu ‘she is good at weaving’; münaži ti wentr ‘that man is skilful’.

müñëtu- (Vi, Vt) to take a bath, to bath someone.

mübü (N) wing;
mübü- (Vi) to fly;
mübü-nge- (Vt) to have wings.

mür (N, Adv) pair, couple, in pairs, together; tufachë epu mesa mür femgerkiy ‘these two tables seem to be a pair’; tayu epu püñëni mür amuy engu Temuko
'my two sons went to Temuco together';
*mür-ke-chi* (Adv) in pairs, together;
*mür-ku-le* (Vi) to be together.

**müri** (N) co-wife;
*müri-wen* (N) co-wives;
*müri-tu* (Vt) to become jealous with someone (women);
*müri-tu-le* (Vi) to be jealous;
*müri-tu-fe* (N) jealous woman;
*müri-tu-fe-nc-e-l* (Vt) to make someone jealous.

**mūrī** (Vt) to choke (over); *ińché mūrin* 'I choked'; *mūrifū ti pan* 'I choked over the bread';
*mūrī-le* (Vi) to be choking.

**můrke** (N) roasted flour; *můrke ~ můyke* (RR);
*můrke* (Vt) to make roasted flour, to grind; *můrkechi, gewůntukuan ta můrke* 'let's make *můrke*, [then] I will take it with me as a present'.

**mūta** (N) horn;
*mūta-nc-e* (Vi) to have a horn/horns;
*mūta-tu* (Vt) to take by the horns.

**mūté** (Adv) very, (too) much; *mūtě kūmě ēnŋuy* 'he speaks very well'; *mūtě ēnŋuy* 'he talks a lot'; *mūtě kūpkele* 'he comes almost never';
mūte-we (Adv, Adj) very, (too) much; *mūtewe no* 'it [is] not (too) much'.

**mūtem** (Adv) merely, only, after all, nevertheless, yet; *mūtem* (MM, JM); *ińché nien kūlā peso, eymi nieymi kiń ne mūtem* 'I have three peso’s, you* have got only one’; *ipe mūtem!* ‘let him just eat!’; *ińché mūtem kūpkele* ‘I am the only one who works’; *pichintay mūtem* 'he has been here for just a little while'; *dēw lay ni ŋu ke welu ińché amu tuō tu mūtem* 'my mother died but I will go all the same';
műchay-mūtem (Adv) immediately.

**mūten** (Adv) merely, only, after all, nevertheless, yet (MM, JM); cf. *mūtem*.

**mūtratu** (Vt) to wrestle, to fight.

**mūtrūm** (Vi) to call.

**naytu** (Vt) to untie (a knot, a rope); *naytuwāy ti wawa* 'the baby untied itself'.

**nakūm** (Vt) to carry/put down; cf. *naq*.

**namun** (N) foot;
*namun-tu* (Adv) on foot;
*namun-tu* (Vi) to go on foot;
*namun-tu-le* (Vi) to be standing.

**naniṅg** (N) mother-in-law, daughter-in-law (of a woman), wife of the son of a woman's paternal aunt.

**nangka** (Vt) to fuck (rude).

**napor** (N) beet (vegetable); Sp. nabo.

**naq** (N) lower level, lowland; *naw* (JM); *naqmapumu* 'in the lowlands';
*naq pulē* (Adv) downwards, in the direction of the sea;
*naq-mu* (Adv) down, downwards;
naq- (Vi) to go down, to descend; naq- ~ nar- (RR); naw- (JM). naq- occurs frequently in compounds to indicate a downward direction or a deterioration.
anū-naq- (Vi) to sit down;
trana-naq- (Vi) to fall down;
kushe-naq- (Vi) to become old (woman); naqkūley ‘he is going down’; petú naqmey ‘it is low tide’ (lit.: it is going down); petú naqmelay ‘it is high tide’ (lit.: it is not going down); navpay tańi uunaw ‘I got sleepy’;
naw-pa kūrā (N) wind that comes from the East;
nak-ūm- (Vt) to get/take down;
anū-nak-ūm- (Vt) to put down;
naq-an ti antū ~ naq-antū (N, Adv) (in the) afternoon, when the sun is going down;
naq-el-tu (Adv) downwards, in the direction of the sea.
narki ~ ŋarki (N) cat; cf. ŋayki.
nawel (N) tiger; nawel buta ‘name of a mountain in the West’.
nee- ~ nie- (Vt) to have, to get (RR); cf. nie-.
neykū- (Vi) to get loose (JM); cf. nel-;
neykū-m- (Vt) to let loose, to let go;
neykū-m-uw- (Vi) to break loose, to set oneself free.
neyū- (Vi) to breathe;
neyū-le- (Vi) to be breathing;
neyū-neyū-nge- (Vi) to be breathing heavily;
neyū-n ~ neye-n (N) breath.
nek- (Vi) to get loose;
nel(k)-ūm- (Vt) to let loose, to let go, to set free, cf. neykū-m- (JM).
rentu- (Vt) to take out/away; also entu-;
rapi-rentu- (Vt) to throw up;
rūfū-rentu- (Vt) to serve out, to dish up.
nengūm- (Vi, Vt) to move; petú nengūmuy ‘it is moving’; petú nengūmfiy ‘he is moving it’;
nengūm-kūle- (Vi) to be moving; allkenngey ti nengūmūn ti ruka ‘one can hear the house shaking’.
nepe- (Vi) to wake up; nepele ŋi pichiche, feypiaen ‘tell me if my child wakes up’;
nepe-l- (Vt) to wake up;
nepe-le- (Vi) to be awake.
nerūm (N) flea.
newé (Adv) not very. newé combines with a negative verb. newé kūmentukelan ‘I don’t really like it’; newé dọy alūlay ‘he is not that much taller’.
newen (N) force, strength;
newen-kūle- (Vi) to be firm/strong/tight;
newen-nge- (Vi) to have strength/power;
newen-pe- (Vt) to stand up for;
newen-tu- (Vi, Vt) to make an effort, to exert force (on), to put pressure on;
newentukieli ‘don’t be hard on me!’.

nie- (Vt) to have, to hold, to get; née- ~ nie- (RR); nieyiń weshá kosecha ‘we have a bad harvest’; nieleyu ‘I will hold [it] for you’; femngen nierpun kine ruka ‘I finally got a house’;
nie-puńeñ- (Vi) to become pregnant;
nie-puńeñ-kiñe- (Vi) to be pregnant; cf. puńeñ nie- ‘to have a child’;
nie-w- (Vi) to get each other, to get married; eluimangelayu yu niewal ‘we did not get permission to get married’.

niefeñ- (Vi) to wink;
niefeñ-tu- (Vt) to wink at.

no- (Vt) to cross; occurs seldom without a direction marker; nopatunge ‘come to this side!, this way!’. Only JM uses no- as a transitive verb; ińché nofiń ti lewfu ‘I crossed the river’;
no-l- (Vt) to take across; nolnieg lewfuñew ‘he carries [it] across the river’;
no-me-tu (Adv, Adj, N) across, (on) the opposite side; fey petú wegey tañi nometu lewfu pawan ‘he swims to get across the river’; nometu ruka ‘the house on the opposite side’; penien nometu ‘I see the other side’;
no-pa (Adv) on this side; nopa pwente ‘on this side of the bridge’;
nopatu (Adv, Adj) across, (on) this side, this way.

nor (Adj) straight;
nor- (Vi) to become straight, to go straight (lead an honest life); nortuy ‘he went straight again’;
nor-kul- (Vi) to be straight, to stand up straight, to be in a line; norkulèchi kalle ‘a straight street’; norkulèlay ‘it is crooked/curved/bent’;
nor-nge- (Vi) to be straight;
norngiy ti mapu ‘the land is flat’.

notuka- (Vt) to dispute with.

nu (NEG) not. The negation marker -nu- occurs as a nexal negator, see 26.10. fey nu ‘that [is] not him, he [is] not the one’; tafuchi pu che kom mapuche nu? ‘[are] these people not all Mapuche?’.

nufnuftu- (Vi, Vt) to sniff (RR), ‘to smell something from a distance’ (MM).

nuyu (N) fruit of the chupón, nursing bottle. nuyu is the fruit of the plant Greigia sphecelata (Augusta).

nu- (Vt) to take, to grasp, to get, sometimes nūq; nūtuagíñí mapu ‘we are going to take our land back’; are nūfín nī te ‘he took his tea hot’;
nū-nie- (Vt) to hold, to hold on to;
nū-ntu- (Vt) to rape;
nū-ūma- (Vt) to take away from someone;
nū-tu- (Vt) to take someone prisoner;
nū-nū-tu- (Vt) to grope about for something, to hold and let go every now and then;
nū-w-ēl (N) handle;
nūwel toki (N) helve of an axe.

nuyūn (N) earthquake;
nuyūn- (Vi) to shake; petú nuyūnuy ‘it is shaking’.
nūla- (Vt) to open; nūlakūnūnimakielimu taũi malal ‘make sure’ that he does not leave my fence open’;
nūla-le- (Vi) to be open.

nūm (N) North; nūm pūlé ‘to the North’.

nūmū- (Vi) to smell; mūnā nūmōley ta ruka pūtremmew ‘the house smells very much of cigarettes’;
nūmū- (Vt) to smell, to have a sniff at; nūmūtaũi ti rayen ‘I smelled that flower’;

nūmū-nūmū-tu- (Vt) to use one’s smell to learn what it is;
nūmū-n (N) smell; kūmē nūmūnggy ‘it has a nice smell’.

nūngay- (Vi) to get irritated/annoyed;
nūngay-ũl- ~ nūngay-tu- (Vt) to irritate; nūngayũlmukilĩ ‘don’t irritate us!!’.

nūrũf- (Vt) to close;
nūrũf-kūnu- (Vt) to close and let it be closed.

nūtram (N) conversation, story;
rũl-pa-nūtram-ke-lu (N) interpreter;
nūtram- (Vt) to tell someone, to pass on to;

nūtram-ka- (Vt) to talk to, to have a conversation with;

nūtram-ka-n (N) conversation.

nūwkũ- (Vt) to hand over, to pass on;
nūwkũ-l- (Vt) to hand over to, to pass on to.

nūchi (N) jelly of raw blood. Raw, warm blood of a sheep or a goat is mixed with lemon, salt and a sort of parsley to form a jelly. ĩnchu nūchi ta ñewman ‘I made nūchi’;

nūchi-ta- (Vi) to eat nūchi.

nūchi (Adj) ticklish (people only); cf. nayi;

nūchi-ka-l- (Vt) to tickle;
nūchi-nge- (Vi) to be ticklish.

nūchu (N) sister-in-law (sister of a woman’s husband, wife of a woman’s brother);
nūchu-ven (N) sisters-in-law;
nūchu-ge- (Vi) to be sisters-in-law.

nayi (Adj) ticklish (children and animals, especially wild horses); cf. nūchi;

nayi-nge- (Vi) to be ticklish.

nayki (N) (small) cat (RR, MM); cf. narki, narki.

nāll (Adv) just (when), once (if ever), surely (because); nāll kūpayael īnchu, kũn uentru akuy ‘just when I was about to come, a man arrived (and held me up)’; nāll ānuqwaũl uĩnchu, ka che ānuqwa ‘just when I was about to speak, another man started to talk’; nāll amule, amuay ‘once it moves, there is no stopping it (e.g. a heavy stone on the edge of a cliff)’ (lit.:if it goes, it will go); nāll anta mi ēpoy kimûnumu lešulafin pifenu ‘just because you’ know more, you think you can wrong me’; nāll anta mi ālmenngenmevu šiũkayaegrity ‘just because you’ are a cacique, you expect me to be afraid of you?; nāll anta tami longkogenmevu aũkayafrica pifenu ‘just because you’ are the leader, you think
you can manipulate me.

ñam- (Vi) to get lost, to lose one’s way; petufiymi ñamkūlechi mansun? ‘did you find the lost ox?’;
ñam-ko- (Vi) to sink;
ñam-kon-pu- (Vi) to disappear in;
ñam-ñum- (Vt) to lose; ićhe ñamūmūn ñi bolsa ‘I lost my bag’.

ñako (N) buzzard.

ñaña (ITJ) dear (says a man to a woman).

ñarki (N) cat (LQ, RR); also narki (LQ), cf. ñayki.

ñaw-ñaw- (Vi) to meow;
ñaw-ñaw-kūle- (Vi) to be meowing constantly.

ñawé (N) daughter (of a man).

ñawfū- (Vi) to find comfort/solace; inayengūmayiñ tañi ñawfūam ‘we cried with her so that she would find solace’;
ñawfū-l- (Vt) to comfort someone.

ñi (Nposs1s,3) my, his, her.

ñitol (N) chief, leader, boss, master; tati ñitol ta, mantanie fyechi pu che ‘he [is] the boss, he commands these people’;
ñitol-kūle- (Vi) to be the leader, to be in command;
ñitol-kūnu- (Vt) to put someone in command.

ñiīlūf- (Vt) to sow (in little holes in the soil).

ñīf- (Vi) to become dry (laundry) (MM);
ñip-ūm- (Vt) to dry.

ñīmi- (Vt) to weave a pattern; ñīmīfn makuñ ‘she weaved a poncho with a pattern’;
ñīmi-le- (Vi) to be weaving with a pattern;
ñīmi-ngi- (Vt) to have a pattern;
ñīmi-n (N) pattern.

ñimitu- (Vt) to pick up; ñimitufun ta rūpūnu ‘I picked it up from the street’.

ñimkun (N) spindle.

ñīwa-*;

ñiwa-ñiwa- (Vt) to cheat on (wife or husband);
ñiwa-ñiwa-ta- (Vt) to do one’s best (15, 33); cf. ñua- ‘to be dishonest, to commit adultery’ (Augusta).

ñō- (Vi) to get enough of, to get fed up with; ñoy kofke tachi pichiche ‘the baby has had enough of the bread’; ićhe ñofōñ ‘I am fed up with it’.

ñōchi (Adj, Adv) slow(ly); tūfachi awto mūnā ñōchi amuley ‘that car goes very slowly’; kiñeñōchi wentr ‘a man who walks slowly, an easy going man’;
ñōchi-ke-chi (Adv) slowly.

ñōchi- (Vi) to fit (JM);
ñōchi-le- (Vi) to look good, to fit.

ñoy (Adj) foolish, stupid.

ñom (Adj) tame; ñom kawellu ‘a tame horse’;
ñom-kūle- (Vi) to be tame;
ñome-üm- (Vt) to tame.

ñuke (N) mother (of a man or a woman);
ñuke-ye- (c)l (N) mother’s sister, stepmother (lit.: the one I have for a mother);
ñuke-ntu (N) daughter of mother’s brother.

ñum;
ñum-kud (N) millstone (the top stone, the moving part).
ñum- (Vi) to go to waste (JM); ñumi ti kusi ‘the millstone has gone to waste/cannot be used any more’.

ñuwa (N) bandit.

ñuwi- (Vi) to lose one’s way;
ñuwi-l- (Vt) to make someone lose his way.

ñudder- (Vt) to sew;
ñudder-tu- (Vt) to mend, to repair;
ñudder-ka-fe (N) seamstress.

ñükuf- (Vi) to calm down (MM); cf. ngükuf-; ñükufkufuy ‘it is quiet again’;
ñükuf-naq- (Vi) to die down (noise).

nga (Part) see 32.3.

ngayngay- (Vi) to bray, to neigh.

ngakii (N) a bird. It is said that this bird lives close to the earth and makes the sound of a crying baby. No-one has actually seen this bird.

ngan- (Vt) to sow, to plant (beans, carrots, potatoes);
ngan-punú- (Vt) to plant potatoes;
ngan-köl- (Va) to be sown/planted;
ngan-fe (N) planter, someone who sows;
ngan-iw-ün-ngen (N) sowing/planting season.

nge (N) eye;
kura-nte (N) pupil;
relmu-nte (N) iris.

nge- (Vi) to be (existential), to have been (here/there); also ngi- ‘to be’ (RR);
faw ngelay mara ‘there are no hare here’; ngewelay ‘it is no more, it is finished’;
fachant ñegapchi ñomo ‘the woman who was here today’; chew nguel ngemeyi; ‘where exactly have you’ been?; ngemefalii kay? ‘what if we went there?’;
ngel-l- (Vt) to take, to bring; ñelcñ ñegelñiñ chi waka ‘I took the cow over there’;
ngel-n (N) owner, master; ngén ko ‘the master of the water’; eymi ngenolanda-ngemeyi? ‘are you’ the boss of Holland?’;
ngel-n-pi-n (N) master of speech (the one who says the prayers and conducts the offering of animals during the ngillatun-ceremony). See 21.2 for the verbalizer -ngel-.

ngelii (N) eyebrow.

ngelu- (Vt) to eradicate; ngeluley ‘it has been pulled up by the roots’.

ngelii (N) hazel (bush).

ngelii-ke (Adv) only after a long time, only just, with great difficulty/effort;
**Dictionary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ngellá amuy</th>
<th>‘he went only after a long time’; ngellá čewmafiñ ‘he finished [it] with great difficulty/only just’.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ngen</td>
<td>(N) owner, master; see nge-.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngeñika-</td>
<td>(Vt) to urge, to press; ngeñikakiel ‘don’t push me!’;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngi-</td>
<td>(Vi) to be (existential) (RR); see nge-.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngila-</td>
<td>(Vi) to wade; ngilaleg komew ‘he wades through the water’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngillá</td>
<td>(Aux) ordering, see 26.4; ngillá čewmaflín ruka ‘I had a house built for him’; ngillá ketrañmaflín ní mapu ‘I have to order him to plough his land’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngilla-</td>
<td>(Vt) to buy; ngillalelfín ruka ‘I bought him a house’; ngillaniefin ‘I bribed him’;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngilla-ka-</td>
<td>(Vi) to shop;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngilla-tu-</td>
<td>(Vt) to ask of, to pray; ińché ngillatun kiñe trewa ní chaw ‘I asked my father for a dog’;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngilla-tu-n</td>
<td>(N) A feast of one or more days during which people pray, sing and eat together. During the ngillatun, the Mapuche ask the Gods and their ancestors for a good harvest and plenty of food for the entire community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngillañ</td>
<td>(N) brother-in-law (a sister’s husband, husband of a sister-in-law).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nginuf-</td>
<td>(Vi) to inhale through the nose;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nginuf-nginuf-tu</td>
<td>(Vi) to sob, to sniff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nginul-</td>
<td>(Vi) to blow one’s nose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngoyma-</td>
<td>(Vt) to forget; ngoymaniefin ‘I have forgotten [all] about it, I don’t remember’; ngoymangekey fürenengemum ‘one forgets the favours received’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngolli-</td>
<td>(Vi) to get drunk;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngolli-le-</td>
<td>(Vi) to be drunk;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngolli-fe</td>
<td>(N) drunkard;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngolli-n</td>
<td>(Adj) drunk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nguy(¨ u?)-</td>
<td>(Vt) to forget; ińché nguy¨ un feychi asul libru ‘I forgot that blue book’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngullud-</td>
<td>~ ngüllud- (Vt) to wipe (stains, small wounds); wullu- (JM).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngüfi</td>
<td>(N) earwax;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngüh-</td>
<td>(Vt) to stop up, to plug, to put the stop on;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngüh-we</td>
<td>(N) plug, top.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngüfo-</td>
<td>(Vi, Vt) to become wet, to make wet; ngüfo- (MM); ngüfofin ‘I made it wet (deliberately)’;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngüfo-ntuku-</td>
<td>(Vt) to dip in and make wet;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngüfo-l-</td>
<td>(Vt) to make wet (unwittingly);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngüfo-n</td>
<td>(Adj) wet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngüfor-</td>
<td>(Vi, Vt) to become wet, to make wet (MM); cf. ngüfo-.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngüküf-</td>
<td>(Vi) to die down, to quiet down; nüküf- (MM); ngüküfkulewetuy tati ruka ‘it has already become quiet again in the house’;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngüküf-naq-</td>
<td>(Vi) to quiet down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngül-</td>
<td>(Vi) to come together, to gather; ngüløy ti ko ‘the water came together’;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngül-ám-</td>
<td>(Vt) to bring together, to gather, to collect; arengülám- ‘to lend something’;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ngūlam (N) advice;
ngūlam- ~ ngūlam-ka- ~ ngūlam-tu- (Vt) to give advice to.
ngūlū- (Vt) to take the seeds/stones out of (fruit), to shell (beans, peas), to remove stones out of a piece of land;
ngūlū-n (Adj) without pits, stoned; ngūlūn mapu ‘land from which stones have been removed’.
ngūlla (N) udder (MM, JM).
ngūlliw (N) pinecone.
ngūllu- (Vt) to wipe (stains, small wounds).
ngūlla- (Vi) to cry; wirarūy ni ngūlaman ‘she cried her heart out’;
ngūma-ye- (Vt) to cry for;
in-a-ye-ngūma- (Vt) to cry with;
ngūma-ngūma-nge- (Vi) to be crying all the time, to sob one’s heart out;
ngūma-ngūma-tu- (Vi) to cry in a melodramatic/theatrical way.
ngūmfad (Adj) soft (not rigid/stiff) (JM); ngūmfad kawitu ‘a soft bed’.
ngūnaytu- (Vt) to keep, to preserve, to look after; ngūnaytuīnamutuayiī ‘preserve us⁰ (from evil, Oh Lord)’; ngūnaytuīnéy ni poroto ‘she preserves her beans for a long time’.
ngūne- (Vt) to rule, to govern, to manage;
ngūne-che-n (N) God, The one who rules over people;
ngūne-mapu-n (N) God, The one who rules over the land;
ko-ngūne-che-n (N) God of the water;
mapu-ngūne-che-n (N) God of the land;
ngūnaytu- (Vt) to examine, to investigate, to scrutinize, to realize;
ngūne-fal (Adj) flexible, supple;
ngūne-fe (N) driver, horseman.
ngūnel (Adj) serious, honest, righteous, quiet;
ngūnel-kūlė- (Vi) to be serious, honest, righteous, quiet.
ngūnen (N, Adj) lie, deceitful;
ngūnen-ka(l)- ~ ngūnen-ka-ntu(l)- (Vt) to lie to, to fool, to cheat, to take someone in;
ngūnen-ka-che-fe (N) someone who likes to fool people;
ngūnen-ka-ntu-fe (N) liar;
ngūnen-nge- (Vi) to be deceitful; ni ngūnenngenmew feyentuīnamangekelay ni ðungun ‘because he is a liar no-one believes what he tells’.
ngūniy- (Vi) to spy, to observe;
ngūniy-kiau-û- (Vt) to go around spying on.
ngūño (N) crop (part of a bird’s throat).
ngūnū- (Vi) to get hungry;
ngūnū- (Vi) to be hungry; ngūnūlen akuayngu ‘they⁴ will be hungry when they⁴ arrive’;
ngūnū-n (N) hunger, appetite;
ngūnū-nuge- (Vi) to make hungry.
ngūire- (Vt) to weave;
ngüre-le- (Vi) to be woven;
ngüre-we (N) wooden stick to weave the weft through, comb to press down the woven material.

ngüru (N, Adj) fox, cunning/deceitful; kiñe ngüru wentsru ‘a cunning man’;
ngüru-ka-l- (Vt) to deceive.

ngüntantu (N) bed (MM).
obreru (N) labourer; Sp. obrero.
ofisha ∼ ufisha (N) sheep; Sp. oveja.
oyama- (Vt) to forget (JM); see ngoyma-.
ora (N) hour; Sp. ora; chem oray? ‘what is the time?’.
orixeru (N) earpiece; Sp. orejera.
orkon (N) house-post (not RR); Sp. horcón. A house generally has tree posts.
pachiq- (Vt) to spread, to disperse;
pachiq-küle- (Vi) to be jumbled up.
paflu (N) turkey; Sp. pavo.
payla*;
payla-künu-w- (Vi) to lie down on one’s back;
payla-le- (Vi) to be lying on one’s back.
payun (N) beard, moustache, whiskers;
payun- (Vi) to get a beard/moustache;
payun-tu- (Vt) to shave someone, to grasp someone by the beard.
pakar- ∼ pakaka- (Vi) to croak (frogs, toads);
pakar-wa (N) toad;
pakaywa (N) small toad (RR).
pali (N) ball, wooden ball with the size of a billiard ball;
pali- (Vi) to play hockey;
pali-fe (N) hockey-player;
pali-n (N) hockey;
pali-we (N) hockey-stick.
palu (N) a man’s or a woman’s paternal aunt, children of a woman’s brother or sister;
palu-ngillañ (N) husband of a paternal aunt.
palüm (N) lizard.
apañ (N) armful;
apañ- ∼ panñ-künu- (Vt) to take on the shoulders;
apañ-nie- (Vt) to carry on the shoulders, to have an armful.
apañllwe (N) iron.
apañ (N) handkerchief; Sp. paño, pañuelo.
apañush ∼ pañud (Adj) soft (skin, cloth); pañud ∼ pañus ∼ pañuy (RR).
apañü (N) a sheltered place in the sun;
apañü-tu- (Vi) to sunbathe in a sheltered place.
pangi (N) puma; Felis concolor (Augusta).
pangil (N) medicinal herb.
pangkul- (Vi) to swell up;
Dictionary

pangkul-küle- (Vi) to be swollen.

papay (ITJ) dear; is a respectful, sympathetic term to address women. tranki-nulnge, papay! ‘don’t fall, dear!’; marimari, papay! ‘hallo, dear!’; kushe-papay (N) old lady, granny.

papel (N) paper; Sp. papel; papel- (Vt) to make paper; papel-tu- (Vt) to read.

pataka (Num) hundred; Aymara pataka; epu pataka ‘two hundred’; pataka kiñe mari epu ‘hundred and twelve’.

patiya (N) basin; Sp. batea.

pator (N) shepherd; Sp. pastor; che-pator (N) shepherd; trewa-pator (N) sheepdog.

patu (N) duck; Sp. pato; karkarkey patu ‘a duck quacks’.

pawkú- (Vi) to burst open, to explode (an egg or a gasbottle); pawkú ñi chūnkūllawto ‘my tire burst’; pawkú-le- (Vi) to be burst open, to be exploded.

pe- (Vt) to see, to find, to get; kechu antúg fey ñi pengemum ‘it has been five days since anyone saw him’; petuymi ñamkūlechi mansun? ‘did you find the lost ox?’; ñūchá perumeli fentren plata, kiñe we ruka ngillafemafun ‘if I would suddenly get a lot of money, I would immediately buy a new house’; pe-me- (Vt) to go to visit; pe-ntuku- (Vt) to greet, to say words of welcome to; pentukuwúy ‘they exchanged greetings’; pe-ngelí- (Vt) to demonstrate, to show; pengelen rūpū ‘show me the road!’; pengeléfinge ‘show it to him!’; pe-pa- (Vt) to come to visit; pepæyumew tuyu kūmé karukatu ‘our good neighbour came to visit us’;

pe-w-ka-lle-al (ITJ) goodbye!, see you!.

peña- (Vt) to find by chance, to come across; also pesha- (JM).

peyissen (N) wart.

peka- (Vt) to fish (RR); Sp. pescar.

pekan (Adj) worthless, bad; Sp. pecar; pekan ñingu ‘nonsense, lie, something stupid’; pekan ñingu mecay ‘he does all sorts of stupid things (drinking, fighting)’;

pekan-ka (N) something worthless, trouble; tūfata pekanka ñingu nu ‘this [is] serious/this [is] not rubbish’;

peka-n-ka- (Vt) to mess something up, to ruin something, to spoil; peka-n-ka-w (Vi) to behave nasty, to make trouble.

pekeñ (N) little owl; Speotyto cunicularia (Augusta).

pel (N) throat:

korko-pel (N) where one cuts off an animal’s head;

to-pel (N) neck (front part);

pele (N) clay soil; cf. raq ‘clay used for pottery’;
a-nil-pele (N) indigo clay (to dye with).

pe-lo (N) light, clearness;
pe-lo- (Vi) to get light, to be able to see; pelo ‘he can see’; pelo-lay ‘he cannot see, he is blind’;
pe-lo-l- (Vt) to make someone see;
pe-lo-le- (Vi) to be light/bright/clear/visible, to be able to see, to have good eyes; pelo-leay ‘it is clear, it is visible, there is light’;
pe-lo-m(-tu)- (Vt) to illuminate, to light;
pe-lo-m-tu-we (N) lamp;
pe-lo-m-ge- (Vi) to have light, to be light/bright; pelongiy ti pyesa ‘the room is bright’;
pe-lo-tu- (Vt) to give light, to see clearly; pelotu‘I gave him light, I saw him clearly’;
pe-lo-n (Adj) light, bright; pelon ruka ‘a light/bright house’.

pellin (N) the hard trunk of a tree (e.g. of an oak tree).

pen (ITJ) alas; see (13.25).

penú (Adv) maybe; peno (MM); kuyfú we akulu i-iché, ramel peniekefuyiweniy, tufú pewetulafin, penú múliy chi, múlelay chi ‘in olden times, when I came back, we used to see friends, but then I did not see them any more, and I wondered if they were there or not’;
penú pi- (Vi) to think that maybe . . . , to guess; i-iché wülewlay penú pin ‘I thought [that it would be] tomorrow’; i-iché feymew penú pin ‘I thought that maybe [he would come] from there’.

peñí (N) a man’s brother, a man’s cousin (son of a paternal uncle or a maternal aunt). peñí is also used by men of more or less equal status to address one another.

maile-mew peñí (N) son of the brother of a man’s father;
ngillañ-peñí (N) husband of the sister of a man’s wife;
peñí-ween (N) peñí to one another;
peñí-ye- (Vt) to be peñí in relation to.

pepi (Aux) being able, see 25.4; pepí kúñawi ‘I cannot work’; pepí weyelín ‘I can swim’; cf. kim weyelín ‘I know how to swim’;
pepi-ka- (Vt) to prepare, to get ready, to arrange; pepikafin i kúmné kúñawi neval ‘I prepared him so that he would be a good worker’;
pepi-ka-aw- (Vt) to prepare oneself, to get ready;
pepi-l- (Vt) to be able to do, to understand how to; pepillafin ‘I can’t do it’; pepillawlay ‘we don’t understand each other’;
pepi-l-fal (Adj) possible, manageable; pepilfallay ‘it cannot be done’.

perdi- (Vi, Vt) to pass away, to lose; Sp. perder(se).

perimontu- (Vi, Vt) to see ghosts, to have a vision, to see something unusual, to become frightened of.

perkiñ (N) feather, bundle of feathers (worn as ceremonial attire) (RR, JM); cf. peskiñ;
perkiñ-tu- (Vi) to put on feathers.
546  Dictionary

perkē- (Vi) to fart.
permis(i)o (N) permission; Sp. permiso; eluayu permisio tami amutual ‘I gave you’ permission to go back’;
entu-permiso- (Vt) to ask someone for permission; ūichē petū ŋi amunun entupermisioňi ři řiuke ‘before I went, I asked my mother for permission’.

peskiňi ~ peshkiňi (N) flower; cf. perkiň (RR, JM).
pesu (N) peso; Sp. peso.
peshkiňi ~ peshkiňi (N) flower; cf. perkiň.
petaf (N) piece, portion (RR); kīneke petaf elufiy taňi pu wenūy ‘he gave a piece to each of his friends’.

petū (Adv) still, yet. Combined with a perfective verb, petū denotes progress, see 25.3. petū naqūy ‘he is going down’; cf. naqūy ‘he went down’; petū naqūley ‘he is still down’; petū ŋi naqunu kullumtaken ‘before I go down, I wash my face’;
petu-l- (Vi, Vt) to go on, to be busy (with); petulūy ŋi kūçuwūn ~ petū kūçuwūy ‘he is working’.

petraf (Adj) thin, skinny;
petraf-kūle- (Vi) to be thin, skinny; petrafkūley ti kawchu ‘that girl has a flat belly’.
pewen (N) pine tree, pine cone; Araucaria imbricata (Augusta);
pewen-che (N) people from the East (who live in the mountains and collect pine cones).
pewma (N) dream;
pewma- (Vi, Vt) to dream (of), probably contains pe- ‘to see’ and uma-w- ‘to sleep’; ūichē pewmaeyu ‘I dreamt of you’;
pewma-ng-e-n (ITJ) oh! I wish/hope . . . ; pewmangen akunufule! ‘Oh! I wish they would not come!’.
pewū- (Vi) to bud, to sprout; petū pewūy koyam ‘the oak tree is budding’;
pewū-le- (Vi) to have sprouted;
pewū-n (Adj, N) bud, bud;
pewū-n-uge-n (N) budding season.
pi- (Vt) to say, to intend, to want (to do). The verb pi- ‘to say’ is predominantly used to close a direct quote, whereas feg-pi- ‘to say (to)’ is used to introduce a direct quote; watayayiň, piy tati pu wingka ‘we shall vote’, the strangers said’; wôle tripayan pilen ‘I intend to leave tomorrow’; feg piy ŋi amunal, ūichē pilan ‘he wanted to go, I did not’; mūley ŋi pial ‘he has to want [it]’;
pi-pi-nge- (Vi) to say the same thing over and over again.

pichi (N) a herb; Fabiana imbricata R. et Pav., fam. Solanaceae (Augusta).
Pichi (Adj, Adv) little, small, young, a little; pichi ~ puchi ~ pičū ~ pūti ~ pūtii (RR); řīl pichie kūçuw mūley ‘there are all sorts of small jobs [to do]’; pichi mawūnūy ‘it rained a little’; pichi alūn waka ‘cow of an average size’;
pichi-che (N) baby;
Pichi-wentru (N) young man;
Pichi-achawall (N) chick;
**pichi-waka** (N) calf;  
**pichi-ntu** (Adv) a little while;  
**pichi-ntu**- (Vi, Vt) to stay a little while, to take a little while; **pichintuy ʔi kūčaw** ‘my work did not take long’; **pichintufi ʔi kūčaw** ‘I spent a little time on my work’;  
**pichi-ʔima** (Adv) a little while;  
**pichi-ʔima**- (Vi) to stay/take a little while; **pichiʔínnamen Temuko** ‘I was in Temuco for a little while’; **pichiʔínnay mikro** ‘the bus was delayed for a little while’;  
**pichi**- (Vi) to be little/small; **pichilan** ‘I am not small’;  
**pichi-tuwa**- (Vi) to be short;  
**pichi-ru-me**- (Vi) to be narrow;  
**pichi-le**- (Vi) to be little/small; **pichiley** ‘there is little’;  
**pichi-n** (N) a small quantity; **ngíllay pichin mapu** ‘he bought a little land’; **ʔoy pichin lifru** ‘less books’; cf. **ʔoy pichi lifru** ‘smaller books’;  
**pichi-n-mew** (Adv) after a little while, a little while later;  
**pichi-n-tu**- (Vt) to think it is small/little;  
**pichi-ʔoma** (Adv) a little while;  
**pichi-ʔoma**- (Vi, Vt) to stay a little while, to take a little while; **pichintuy ʔi kūčaw** ‘my work did not take long’; **pichintufi ʔi kūčaw** ‘I spent a little time on my work’;  
**pichi-ʔima** (Adv) a little while;  
**pichi-ʔima**- (Vi) to stay/take a little while; **pichiʔínnamen Temuko** ‘I was in Temuco for a little while’; **pichiʔínnay mikro** ‘the bus was delayed for a little while’;  
**pichi**- (Vi) to be little/small; **pichilan** ‘I am not small’;  
**pichi-tuwa**- (Vi) to be short;  
**pichi-ru-me**- (Vi) to be narrow;  
**pichi-le**- (Vi) to be little/small; **pichiley** ‘there is little’;  
**pichi-n** (N) a small quantity; **ngíllay pichin mapu** ‘he bought a little land’; **ʔoy pichin lifru** ‘less books’; cf. **ʔoy pichi lifru** ‘smaller books’;  
**pichi-n-mew** (Adv) after a little while, a little while later;  
**pichi-n-tu**- (Vt) to think it is small/little;  
**pichaʔ 연구** (N) feather.  
**pícka ~ píshku** (N) legume (peas and beans); **pícka ~ písku**- (RR);  
**pícka-auwar** (N) bean;  
**pícka-allkJa** (N) pea;  
**pícka**- (Vt) to prepare legumes;  
**písku-tuwa**- (Vi) to eat legumes.  
**pícko** (N) disc made of clay or lead attached to the end of a distaff.  
**pífǔika** (N) flute, wooden flute of about 25 centimeters long.  
**píku** (N) North, northern wind;  
**píku-n-che ~ píku-m-che** (N) people from the North;  
**píku**- (Vi) to veer towards the North, to become northern wind;  
**píku-le**- (Vi) to be northern wind, to look like northern wind;  
**píku-nge**- (Vi) to be northern wind.  
**pílu** (Adj) deaf; **píluʔítrapay** ‘he was born deaf’;  
**pílu**- (Vi) to become deaf;  
**pílu-le**- (Vi) to be deaf (temporarily), to play deaf;  
**pílu-nge**- (Vi) to be deaf (always);  
**pílu-n** (N) ear (organ), ear (of an object like a cup).  
**pílla**- (Vt) to catch, to surprise; Sp. pillar.  
**pímu**- (Vt) to blow (up), to inflate; **pímuʔínew ti nge** ‘he blew in my eye’.  
**pínu** (N) straw, also used as a general term for reed; **pínu ruka nién** ‘I have a house with a thatched roof’; **pínu kūna ‘kūna reed’; pínu ru’mé ‘ru’mé reed’;**  
**pínu-ntu** (N) a place with a lot of reed, haystack.  
**píre** (N) snow, hail;  
**píre**- (Vi) to snow, to hail; **pétú pírey** ‘it is snowing, it is hailing’;  
**píre-le**- (Vi) to be covered with snow/hail, to be snowing, to be snowy, to rain down, to be hailing, to look like hail.
piru (N) worm;
piru-langko (Adj) crazy, mad (lit.: worm-head);
piru-langko-le- (Vi) to be crazy (temporarily), to act crazy;
piru-langko-nge- (Vi) to be mentally ill, to be crazy.
pisku (N) legume (peas and beans) (used by old women (RR)); pisko (JM); see pikku.
pispis- (Vi) to peep (MM, JM); also piskpish-; pispismekey pichike achawall ‘the chicks are peeping’.
pishku (N) legume (peas and beans); see pikku.
pishpish- (Vi) to peep; cf. pispis-.
pitraw (N) blister;
pitraw- (Vi) to get a blister; pitrawüü ní namun ‘my foot blistered’;
pitraw-küle- (Vi) to be blistered.
pitrong- (Vt) to peck, to pick; fegtüfachi achawall pitrongfüg tüyechi achawall ‘this chicken pecked at that chicken over there’.
pitru (N) scabies, itch;
pitru- (Vi) to get scabies; pitruley ‘he has got scabies’.
pitrun (N) smoke (RR); cf. fitrun.
piwke (N) heart; piuke ~ piwke (JM);
kümé-piwke-nge- (Vi) to have a warm heart, to be generous.
piwü- (Vi) to dry (up); cf. angüú ‘dry (bone dry)’;
piwü-m- (Vt) to dry; petü piwümuwuün ‘I am drying myself’;
piwü-n (Adj) dried up, dry; cf. angküün ‘dry (bone dry)’; piwüün kükhatun ‘dry laundry’; piwüün mamüll ‘dry wood’;
piwü-nten (Adj) dries easily, quick-drying.
pyesa (N) room; Sp. pieza.
plata (N, Adj) money, silver; Sp. plata; plata trarilongkotakünungig ‘she was put on a silver headdress’.
pobre ~ pofre (Adj) poor; Sp. pobre; see pofre.
pod (N, Adj) dirt, dirty; podmew ‘in the dirt’;
pod- (Vi) to become dirty;
pod-ám- (Vt) to make dirty.
pofre ~ pobre (Adj) poor;
pofre- (Vi) to become poor;
pofre-l- (Vt) to make poor;
pofre-ле- (Vi) to be poor (temporarily), to have little money;
pofre-nge- (Vi) to be poor (always).
poy (N) boil, abscess, risen dough;
poy- (Vi) to swell, to rise;
poy-ma- (Vi) to get a boil, to get a swollen ... ; poyman ní namun ‘I got an abscess in my foot’.
poye- (Vt) to caress, to fondle, to be fond of, to respect;
poye-fal (Adj) amiable, sympathetic;
poye-n (Adj) beloved, well-liked, respected, spoilt; rumé poyen wentru tufá
Dictionary

549

‘that [is] a well-beloved man’.
ponon (N) lung(s).
ponson (N) broche, a needle of 10-20 centimetres with a silver ball on the top end.
ponün*
ponünponün-nge- (Vi) to flicker (light), to waver; ponünponünngey küké ‘the torch is wavering’.
ponuí ~ ponví (Adv) inside.
poñü (N) potato;
poñü-l- (Vi) to sow potatoes.
pongo- (Vi) to embrace, to hug (JM).
porke (Conj) because, since; Sp. porque.
poso (N) well; Sp. pozo; feyitiči poso alükonüg ‘that well is very deep’;
poso-ko (N) well.
potri- (Vi) to lean (over);
potri-tripa- (Vi) to topple; potritripa ti wangkunu ‘I toppled out of the chair’;
potri-le- (Vi) to be leaning (over).
potrong (Adj) bent; potrong- ‘to bow forward’ (the head);
potrong-küké- (Vi) to be bent;
potrü-
potrí-künkí-w- (Vi) to bow forward (the body).
preseidente (N) president; Sp. presidente.
prowinsia (N) province; Sp. provincia.
pu (Prep) in, see 10.5; puwüy pu malliñ ‘he landed in a lake’; pu wallentu ‘in the middle of the bushes’; üträftukan kiñe fotellá pulku pu leufü ‘I threw a bottle of wine in the river’.
pu(w)- (Vi) to arrive. The distribution of pu(w)- is not entirely clear. puw- is most frequent. I found pu-fa-n ‘I arrived, but’ (RR) and ińché pu-n ‘I arrived’ (JM), and I found puw-küké-28 (RR) only once; müná agwuuy ińchiu gu puwe ‘he was very glad that we’d had arrived’; küná pulen liwen ‘I want to arrive early’; petuí puvaluymi küftawmew ‘you are too young to work’;
puw-trafiya- (Vi) to become late;
pu-le- (Vi) to be good at; ińché pulen táfachi küftawmew ‘I am good at this work’; ińché petuí pulen lefiawmew ‘I can still run’;
puw-ül- (Vi) to fulfill, to reach, to deliver, to arrive with; femngeci puvaluüy ní antü, lay ‘and thus his time had come and he died’; puvaluüy epu mari tripantu ‘he reached the age of twenty’; meńku puvaluüy ‘he arrived with a bag’.
puel (N) East;
puel-che (N) people from the mountains/the East;
puel-mapu (N) Argentina.
pukem (N, Adv) winter, in winter.
pulku (N) wine, liquor; metawe pulku ‘a jar of wine’; pűtokófiñi ti pulku ‘I drank that wine’;
pulku-ty- (Vi) to drink wine; pichi pulkutukünün ‘I am going to have a few
drinks.

**p**u**n** (N, Adv) night, one night, by night;

*alū-pun* ~ *fūcha-pun* (Adv) late at night; *alūpuniy* ‘it has become/is late at night’;

*ella-pun* (Adv) in the evening;

*fachi-pun* (Adv) tonight;

*kon-in pun* (Adv) late in the evening (after about 21.00 hours);

*kiiie-pūle-l-pun* (Adv) after midnight;

*rangi-pun* (N, Adv) (at) midnight;

*pu**n-ma-** (Vi) to be at nightfall, to spend the night;

*kom-pun-ma-** (Vi) to spend the whole night;

*rangi-pun-ma-** (Vi) to spend half the night;

*alū-pun-ma-** (Vi) to go to bed late at night.

**pu**r**a** (Num) eight.

**pu**r**u-** (Vi) to dance.

**pu**t**u-** (Vt) to drink (alcohol); *putukkūliy* ‘he drinks’;

*putu-l-** (Vt) to make someone drink.

**pu(w)** (Vt) to arrive; see *pu-.

**pūd** (Adj) thick (liquids); *pūd korū* ‘thick soup’;

*pūd-** (Vi) to become thick, to spread, to become dispersed; *pūd tī afishə* ‘the sheep dispersed’; *pūdī pūdīkuley* ‘it is all over the place’;

*pūd-ūm-** (Vt) to thicken.

**pūd**o (N) navel (RR); *fūdə* (JM).

**pūl**a**y** (N) inside of the hand/foot (RR); cf. *pūlapūla*;

*pūlay kwū* (N) handpalm;

*pūlay naman* (N) inside/bottom of the foot.

*pūlay** (N) climbing plant (JM); Mühlenbeckia tannifolia Meisn., fam. Polygonaceae (Augusta).

*pūlang* ~ *pilang* (Adj) white (JM); cf. *fūlang* (MM); Sp. blanco.

*pūlapūla** (N) handpalm (LQ only); cf. *pūlay*.

*pūlapūla** (N) plant with seven veins (JM); Modiolis caroliniana Don, fam. Malvaceae (Augusta).

**pūl**a**cha-** (Vt) to lift up together.

**pūl**e (N, Adv) side, direction, see 10.4; *kūlaŋ pūlə počkūliy* ‘it is dirty on three sides’;

*lafken pūlə* (Adv) in the direction of the sea; *tūfá pūlə mūkefun kuqfi* ‘I used to live here’;

*epu-ū pūlə(-tu)* (Adv) on both/two sides;

*fūl-ke pūlə* (Adv) everywhere;

*kiiie-pūle-l-pun* (Adv) after midnight, more than halfway through the night;

*naq pūlə* (Adv) in the direction of the sea, downwards;

*wentə pūlə* (Adv) to the East (where the sun comes up).

**pūle**f (Adj) thin (paper).

**pūl**rū- (Vt) to hang; *pūlruley* ‘it is hanging’. 
pülli (N) fly;
  pichi-pülli (N) midge.

pülle (Adv) close, near; pülle ta múli ya tañi ruka ‘the house is nearby’; Xasinta küjwikiy pülle iñchü ‘Jacinta works near us’;
  pülle- + direction marker (Vi) to approach, to come/go near;
  pülle-nie- (Vt) to have nearby;
  pülle-ta- (Vt) to approach, to come/go near; pülleketunewuŋmu kam kamapu niewuŋmu? ‘do you live close to one another or far away from each other?’;
  pülle-ta-pe- (Vt) to approach and see.

pülleqtu- (Vt) to watch out for;
  pülleqtu-le- (Vi) to be alert.

püllü (N) soul, spirit, earth (land that lies fallow, e.g. wasteland or the floor in a house); kolü püllü ‘brown earth’;
  kum-püllü (N) red earth;
  püllü-ta- (Vt) to invoke the spirit of a sick person in order to establish the nature of his disease (work of the machi).

püna- (Vt) to stick, to glue; pünaeyew ti chiklet ‘she got stuck to her chewing gum’;
  pünefū ‘I stuck to her, I hung around her’;
  püna-m- (Vt) to glue something to.

püne- (Vt) to use, to employ; sūcē arefē kiuē kareta eymi mi püneal ‘I borrowed a cart so that you could use it’;
  pünefū ti kawelə ‘I used the horse’;
  püne-le- (Vi) to be occupied/engaged.

püno- (Vt) to step on, to trample on, to humiliate;
  pünon (N) track, footprint.

püntü (Adv) apart, separately; püntü amuley ‘they go separately’;
  püntēke fendołan mesa enqūn wangku ‘I don’t sell the tables without the chairs’;
  püntū- (Vi) to separate; püntūwŋuŋgu ‘they separated’;
  püntūley ti afisha ‘that sheep goes on its own’;
  püntū-t- (Vt) to separate.

püntū (N) penis.

pünefn (a woman’s child, her sister’s child, child of her husband’s brother, child of her father’s sister); iñchē pünefn nien ‘I have a child’;
  entu-pünefn- (Vt) to abort;
  nie-pünefn- (Vi) to become pregnant;
  nie-pünefn-el- (Vt) to leave [a woman] pregnant;
  pünefi (Vi) to give birth;
  pünefn-kuhe- (Vi) to be giving birth, to be still able to get children;
  pünefn-ŋe- (Vi) to have a child.

püنمو (N) a man’s daughter-in-law, a woman’s father-in-law, brother of her husband’s mother, brother of her husband’s father.

püra- (Vi) to climb, to go up;
  anū-püra- (Vi) to sit up straight;
  püra-m- (Vt) to bring/take up, to raise; pichi püramüŋ ketran re ŋi chofungen mútem ‘he produced little wheat just because he is lazy’;
anū-ū-pūra-m- (Vt) to sit someone up;
tofkū-ū-pūra-m- (Vt) to spit up;
alū-pūra ~ fūcha-pūra (Adj) high;
alū-pūra- ~ fūcha-pūra- (Vi) to be high;
alū-pūra(-pa)-n ~ fūcha-pūra(-pa)-n anti (Adv) (too) late.
pūreçu (N) prisoner; pūreso (JM); Sp. preso;
pūreçu- (Vt) to imprison, to catch/capture.
pūro- (Vt) to make a knot in, to tie;
pūro-n (N, Adj) knot, tied with a knot/knots; pūron llasu ‘a rope with knots, a fastened rope’.
pūrūm (Adv) in a moment, immediately, quickly; pūrūm amuan ‘I will go in a moment’; pūrūm pūrange! ‘go up immediately!’; pūrūm eluayu ‘I will give [it] to you’ quickly’.
pūtef- (Vi, Vt) to sputter, to splash, to sprinkle: pūteftripay ‘[sparks] sputtered out’;
pūtef-nak-ūm- (Vt) to sprinkle down;
pūtef-pūra-m- (Vt) to sprinkle up.
pūto- (Vt) to drink (not alcohol);
pūtoko (N) stomach, belly;
kutran-pūtra-nge- (Vi) to cause stomach-ache.
pūtrar (N) louse (on the body); cf. tūn.
pūtre- (Vt) to burn; pūtrefu ni kuwūmev ‘I burned it in my hand’.
pūtrem (N) tobacco, cigarette, cigar;
pūtrem-tu- (Vt) to smoke; fuyngūn pūtremtukelay ‘they don’t smoke’; pūtremtukēnaya ‘let us first smoke’.
pūtrū- (Vi) to be tall, to be big (age), to be much;
pūtrū-kon- (Vi) to be deep;
pūtrū-ler- (Vi) to be much; pūtrūley ‘there is a lot’;
pūtrū- (Adj) big, much; ichē pūtrūn ġanu kimnien ‘I know a lot of things’;
pūtrūken mansumwek kūdwekwey che ‘people worked with a lot of oxen’;
pūtrū-n-tu (Adv) for a long time.
pwe (ITJ) well, so, allright; Sp. pues.
pwedē (Vt) to be able; derived from Sp. poder; pwedenuiñ ‘if we can’t’.
pwente (N) bridge; Sp. puente.
qa (Part) see 32.16.
ray- (Vi) to flower; petú rayūy ti mamūll ‘that tree is in bloom’;
rayen (N, Adj) flower, in flower;
rayen-wa (N) corn-cob.

raki- (Vt) to count, to calculate;

raki- (Vi) to be counted/calculated;

raki- (N) thought, raki- ~ raki (RR); fegpilie ní raki (I am thinking of him); raki- (Vi) to think; raki- (Vt) to think; raki- (Vt) to think; raki- (Vi) to be counted/calculated; raki- (N) little wall/screen made of twigs, stuck in the floor to shelter from the wind that comes in through the door or used to fill a gap in a fence; raki- (Vt) to close off; raki- (Vt) to close off; raki- (Vt) to close off; raki- (Vt) to close off; raki- (Vt) to close off; raki- (N) plate.

ramtu- (Vt) to ask someone; ramtu- (Vt) to ask someone; ramtu- (Vt) to ask someone; ramtu- (Vt) to ask someone; ramtu- (Vt) to ask someone.

rangi (Adv) mid, in the middle of; rangi (Adv) mid, in the middle of; rangi (Adv) mid, in the middle of; rangi (Adv) mid, in the middle of; rangi (Adv) mid, in the middle of; rangi (Adv) mid, in the middle of.

raq (N) clay, potter's clay.

re (Adv) only, merely; re (Adv) only, merely; re (Adv) only, merely; re (Adv) only, merely; re (Adv) only, merely; re (Adv) only, merely; re (Adv) only, merely.

reyé- (Vt) to want eagerly, to want at any price/all costs; reyé- (Vt) to want eagerly, to want at any price/all costs; reyé- (Vt) to want eagerly, to want at any price/all costs; reyé- (Vt) to want eagerly, to want at any price/all costs; reyé- (Vt) to want eagerly, to want at any price/all costs; reyé- (Vt) to want eagerly, to want at any price/all costs.

reka-*(Vt) to adopt a position with the legs apart; reka-le- (Vt) to be in a position with the legs apart.
reké (Adv) like, something like, as it were, actually, really; iýché reké kúdáwkeley ‘he does not work the way I do’; ählengey reké ‘it seems to be something like a streak of moonlight’; ḋoy rangiũ muntunieñmaeyũnu reké ‘they actually took more than half [of our land]’; iýché kúdáwkeyem élunegkelafan reké ta iyal ‘when I worked they practically gave me nothing to eat’; see also (5, 35).

rekořer- (Vi) to go through/over; Sp. recorrer.

rekùl-*: rekùl-kúle- (Vi) to lean (upon one’s elbow, on one’s arm, against a wall); rekùl-kúnw-w- (Vi) to sit/lay down leaning (upon one’s elbow/on one’s arm/against a wall).

rekùlame- ∼ reklama- (Vt) to claim (RR); Sp. reclamar.

rele- (Vi) to have time, to be without work; relepelayan ‘I may have some time’.

relmu (N) rainbow; relmu-nge (N) iris.

renū (N) cave. Witches meet in caves at night.

reng- (Vi) to cake (onto) (JM); rengiũ ti trangliũ ‘the ice has become thick’; reng-kúle- (Vi) to be caked; rüngkúlyi ti asukura ‘the sugar is caked (after one has drunk the tea and a surplus of sugar remains on the bottom of the cup)’; reng-ũm-nak-ũm- (Vt) to cause something to settle and thicken.

repeta- (Vt) to respect; Sp. respetar.

reqle (Num) seven.

resiби- ∼ resiwi- ∼ resivo- (Vt) to receive; Sp. recibir.

retronwu (N) a place with a lot of reed; probably contains -ntu, see 18.1.1.

retrù (N) walking stick; retrù-tu- (Vi) to walk with a stick; retrùtuyawãun tati kuselu ta iýché ‘I walk with a stick because I am an old woman’.

reunĩ- (Vt) to join; Sp. reunir.

rewe (N) pole of the machi. The rewe is a trunk of a tree, about 1.5 to 2 meters high, in which 4 to 6 or even 8 steps have been carved on the front side and which is adorned at the top with a human head carved out of the trunk. The machi climbs the rewe during religious ceremonies. The rewe stands outside the house of the machi.

rewe-tu- (Vt) to perform a healing ceremony, to cure.

rexata- (Vt) to take back; Sp. rescatar.

riku (Adj, N) rich, rich man; Sp. rico. The term riku is also used to refer to ‘white’ Chileans who earned money or got land at the expense of the Mapuche. riku- (Vi) to become rich.

ringkona- (Vt) to corner; derived from Sp. rincó.

roni- (Vt) to scratch/to pull/to get hold of with nails/claws (JM);
roni-w- (Vi) to scratch oneself.

ropa (N) clothes; Sp. ropa;
ropa-tu- (Vt) to dress someone.

rosaw (Adj) pink (JM); Sp. rosado.

row (N) branch;
row-rewe (N) branch of the rewe.

ru-* does not occur without the direction markers -me- or -pa-;

ru-me- (Vi, Vt) to cross/to pass in that direction, to be thick (in diameter), to overtake, to surpass; rumenngelay faw ‘it is impossible to cross here’; petú rumelay ‘there is still time (it has not passed yet)’; tunte rume? ‘how thick is it?’. kiine rumey ‘it has one fibre/thread’;

ru-pa- (Vi) to cross, to pass in this direction, to be wide (measuring from side to side); petú rupay ní kutranlongko ‘my headache goes away’; rupachí semana ‘last week’; tunte rupay? ‘how wide is it?’; alú rupay ‘it is wide’;

ru-l- (Vt) to pass on; rulepaen ‘pass on to me, give me’;

dákkintu-ru-l- (Vt) to watch something/someone passing in the distance;

kata-ru-l-me- (Vt) to pierce through;

ru-l-me-we (N) throat;

ru-l-pa-nútram-ke-lu (N) interpreter;

ru-pa ~ ru-pa-n (Adv) after, when done; rapan ilú iúchií amuyíí ‘when we were done eating, we went’; iúchií fewlá rapan porotusuyíí ‘we have just eaten beans’;

kúli-rupa-n antú (Adv) after noon, in the afternoon.

ruka (N) house; ka ruka ‘a different house’;

ka-ruka (N) neighbour;

ka-ruka-tu (Vt) to visit a neighbour;

ruka- (Vt) to build a house out of/from; rukafíí íí tachi traííla ‘I built a house from these planks’;

ruka-ntuka- (Vt) to put/store something in the house;

ruka-ntu- (Vt) to take someone in the house, to provide a home for;

ruka-uc-pu- (Vt) to settle down.

ruku (N) chest.

rul (Adv) all the time; rul nyúmangúmangekey ‘he is always crying and crying’.

rumé (Adv) very, (too) much; rumé no ‘it is not much’; rumé inal(tu) ‘just beside’; rumé wíiga che ‘very bad people’; rumé faney ‘it weighs a lot’;

rumé-ííma (Adv) very, much, too (much); rumé-ííma faney ‘it weighs too much’;

fentreííma rumé faney ‘it weighs much too much’.

rumé (Adv) at least, -ever, even. rumé follows the noun or clause it modifies, see chapter 17; kiííe rumé eluen ‘give me at least one’; chem rumé ipe ‘let him eat whatever [he wants]’; chem fyestamew rumé ‘at what-ever party’; plata rumé elungekelay che ‘people did not even get money’; chipayan mawúñükülele rumé ‘I will leave even if it rains’; ñóy newentu rumé wúlelelimu, fepilayafín iúché ií kíímel ‘no matter how hard they beat me, I will not tell them what I know’;

chum-kanu rumé ~ chum-ka-v-mew rumé (Adv) no way, under no circumstances (RR); chumpaannew rumé yefallay tífachí mesa ‘it is absolutely impossible to carry this table’. Combined with a negative subordinate, rumé means ‘without’; chem pinun rumé anúy ‘he sat down without saying anything’.

rumel (Adv) always; rumel kúpalay yewíí ‘they will always bring presents’.

runa- (Vt) to scoop up, to lift with the hands (JM); cf. truna-.
rupa(n) (Adv) after, when done; see ru-.
rupa (N) time; kiñe rupa müten amun ‘I went only once’.
rutratu- (Vt) to pick up between thumb and finger(s).
rütretu- (Vt) to pinch; cf. wutretu-.
ruf (Adj, Adv) true, truthfully, really; kakelu wiño yí ruf mapumew ‘some went back to their real country’; ruf langümngele ‘if he is really killed’;
ruf-dangu- (N) truth;
ruf-dangu- (Vt) to tell the truth;
ruf-tripa- (Vi) to be the truth; ruftripay nga ti chungu ‘it is true what you said’;
ruf-künu- (Vt) to tell the truth;
ruf-el- (Vt) to make come true.
rüfe- (Vi) to root (turn up the ground with the snout);
rüfe-rüfe-ngé- (Vi) to be rooting;
rüfe-tu- (Vt) to root something up.
rüfi- (Vt) to serve out, to dish up;
rüfi-mentu- (Vt) to serve out, to dish up; rüfinentumekiy ti korë ‘he is busy serving out the soup’;
rüfe-we (N) ladle, tablespoon.
rükü (Adj) miserly, stingy;
rükü- (Vi) to become miserly/stingy;
rükü-le- (Vi) to behave as a miserly/stingy person;
rükü-ngé- (Vi) to be miserly/stingy; kiñe rüküngéchë wëntëru ‘a miserly/stingy man’.
rüme (N) reed; higher reed than küna, also used for thatching;
rüme-ntu (N) place with a lot of reed.
rümpel (Adj) jealous;
rümpel- (Vi) to become jealous; fey rümpelkëfëy ‘he is jealous of him’;
rümpel-küle- (Vi) to be jealous;
rümpel-fe (N) jealous man/woman; rümpelfengëlëy ‘he made him jealous’.
rüna (N) root of a plant, used to comb hair with.
rünga- (Vt) to dig (up), to excavate; rüngafië ti mapu ‘I dug up the earth’;
rünga-entu- (Vt) to dig out/up;
rünga-l- (Vt) to bury; rüngafië mapumu/trëfnemmu ‘I buried/covered it with earth/ashes’;
rünga-l-küle- (Vi) to be buried;
rünga-n (Adj) buried; rüngën ko ‘well (buried water)’.
rüngi (N) bamboo.
rüngkü- (Vi) to jump; rüngkë- (JM);
rüngkë-le- (Vi) to be jumping.
rüngo (N) meal (coarsely ground);
rüngo- (Vt) to make meal; rungoley ‘he is making meal, it looks like meal’; cf. rüngü.
rüngü- (Vi, Vt) to become ground (grain, sugar etc.), to turn, to grind;
rüngü-le- (Vi) to be ground; rüngüntëy ‘he is grinding’;
rûngû- (Vt) to grind, to mill.
rûpû (N) road.

rûtra- (Vt) to forge;
  rûtra-le- (Vi) to be forging;
  rûtra-fe (N) smith, silversmith;
  rûtra-n (Adj) forged.

rûtre- (Vt) to push;
  rûtre-anu-l- (Vt) to push forward;
  rûtre-kûpa-l- (Vt) to pull towards oneself.

rûtro (N) small braid in women’s hair;
  rûtro-lonko-le- (Vi) to wear small braids.

rûwew- (Vt) to scratch; rûwewfiňi ti longko ‘he scratched his head’;
  rûwew-kûle- (Vi) to be scratching.

sayuna- (Vi) to have breakfast; Sp. desayunar.
saku (N) sack, bag; Sp. saco.

sanchu ~ shanchu (N) pig; Sp. chanco; sañchu (MM), chanchu (RR).

sañwe ~ shañwe (N) pig.

sapatu (N) shoe; Sp. zapato.

semana (N, Adv) week, weekly, in . . . weeks, . . . weeks ago; rupachi semana ‘last week’.

seña- (Vt) to mark; Sp. señan sign; pepi señañi ti waka ‘I have not been able to mark the cows’.

señora (N) lady; Sp. señora;
  señora-ñomo (N) non-Mapuche woman.

serra (N) silk; Sp. seda; sera pañu ‘silk scarf’.

serbesa (N) beer; Sp. cerveza.

sillo (N) partridge (RR); cf. shûllo.

syempre (Adv) always; Sp. siempre.

sosialimu (N) socialism.

suchetu- ~ shuchetu- (Vt) to take/break off the heads.

šullwi (N) worm (RR).

shanchu ~ sanchu (N) pig; see sanchu.

shañe (N) nest; chan (RR);
  shañe-ûñûm (N) bird’s nest.

shañwe (N) pig; sañwe (MH).

shingé (Aux) moving along/up; singé (RR); shingé amunge ‘move up!’.

shiwêñ (N) acorn; Sp. dihueñ.

shiwil- ~ diwil- (Vt) to stir;
  shiwil-kûle- (Vi) to be stirring;
  shiwil-kö (N) porridge.

shuchetu- ~ shuchetu- (Vt) to take/break off the tops, to head; shuchetañi ti kachilla ‘I took off the wheat-ears’.

shûllo (N) partridge; cf. sillo.

shûllwiñ (N) bumblebee.
ta (Na) the; see 14.3; pepilafin ta kūfaw ‘I can’t do this job’; ta-ti (Na) the; ta-tiʃá, tiʃa-ta, ta-chi, see tiʃá; fey-ta, see fey.

tachi (Nd) this; see tūfá.
tayi (Adv) just now, a moment ago; ińché taiy pu liven mikrotupen ‘I have taken the bus this morning’; ińché ñoy taiy akutuañ ‘I might have come a little bit sooner’.
tayma- (Vt) to remove; taymaentunenpey ta futake longkoyem ‘the former old leaders have been deposed’.
taku- (Vt) to cover; ińché tawusún ‘I covered myself’; tuku-n (N) dress, clothing.
tapil (N) leaf.
tata (ITT) daddy; also chacha, which has a more affectionate connotation.
tewfii- (Vt) to destroy, to take apart.
ti (Na) the, ti ~ chi (RR); see 14.3; kümé æŋgeg ti/chi pichi sëñora ‘that young lady looks pretty’; ta-ti (Na) the; fey-ti, see fey.
tiyechi (Adj) that over there; see tūyé.
tofken (N) spittle; see tofkū-.
tofkū- (Vi) to spit; tofkū-nak-um- (Vt) to spit down; tofkū-ñ-püra-m- (Vt) to spit up; tofkū-tu- (Vt) to spit at, to spit out; tofkū-n ~ tofken (N) spittle.
toki (N) axe, war-chief.
tol (N) forehead.
tonon- (Vt) to weave; tonon-we ~ püra-m-tonon-we (N) stick on which the warp is fastened with threads in order to make a weaving pattern.
topel*; see pel.
tornew (N) tournament; Sp. torneo.
torompe (N) trumpet; Sp. trompeta.
Tosanto (N) All Saints’ Day; Sp. (fiesta de) Todos los Santos.
tu- (Vt) to get hold of, to take (out); tun ni kutran tranel ní rukamey ‘I got injured when I fell in my house’; tuñumañ Rosañ ni kutran ‘I contracted my illness from Rosa’; tuw- (Vi) to come from, to start; cf. tuw-.
tuchi (Ni) which?; tuchi ~ chuchi (RR); tuchi rūpā inayan? ‘which way shall I go?’; tuchi tami lamngen? ‘which one [is] your* sister?’; tuchi rumey (Ni) which-ever; tuchi nu rumey (Ni) not any, none; tuchikūn-w- ‘to go where?’.
tukul (Vt) to put (in/on/at), to plant; in compounds also -ntukul; ińché tukul-kūnulefiñ kiñe trapelakucha tami kure ní akullamey ‘I put a broche on the shawl of your* wife’; tukufiñ kasetmenew ‘I put it (the tape) in the tape recorder’;
tukunengekefy kūdawmew ‘they used to be put to work’;
yall-tuku (N) illegitimate child;
anū-tuku- (Vi) to sit down in;
yall-tuku- (Vt) to get an illegitimate child (man);
kim-tuku- (Vt) to have known/understood for some time; kimtukūfīn ‘I have known him for ever’;
kim-el-tuku- (Vt) to let someone know beforehand, to warn;
ūtrif-tuku- (Vt) to throw in;
wul-tuku- (Vt) to surrender;
tuku-tu- (Vt) to dress;
tuku-tu-w- ∼ tuku-tu-l-uw- (Vt) to get dressed;
tuku-tu-l-uw-ūn (N) clothes, dress.
tukuyu (N) fabric.
tunte (Ni) how (much)?; tunte ∼ chanté (RR); tanté pūray? ‘how high is it?’;
tunte kamapuleyngu chiam? ‘how far away are they?’; īnchē nī mapu petū kimlan nī tanté puwīn ‘I still don’t know how far my land extends’;
tunte-ntu (Ni) how much time?; tantentu mūleayu? ‘for how long shall we stay?’;
tunte-ntu- (Vi) to stay/to be for how long; tantentuy faw? ‘how long did he stay here?’;
tunte-ntu- (Vt) to give how much to;
tunte-ntu- (Vi) to stay/be for how long, to take how long; tunteūnamen? ‘for how long did I stay there?’; mūtē tunteūmakelay nī dewmangeayem kiīrē ruka ‘it does not take that much time to build a house’;
tunte-n (N, Adj) how much?; tantenmu ngīlaymi? ‘for how much did you buy [it]?’; tantentu antī ‘how late is it?’;
tunte-n-nta- (Vt) to take how much.
tupu (N) broche, a silver disc with a needle of about 25 centimeters.
turpu (Adv) never (with negative verb); eyni turpu tripakelaymi ‘you never go out’.
tute- (Vt) to please, to satisfy, to do good; tuteay mi āngu ‘it will do your business good’; tunte kūmellakakūnulefīlī rumē, tutelaya fīn ‘no matter how well I do it for him, I can’t satisfy him’;
tute-a-kīle- (Vi) to be pleased (with what one has (done)), to get on well together.
tuw- (Vt) to come from, to originate from, to begin. tuw- may be related to tu- ‘to get hold of, to take (out)’. chew tuwūymi? ‘where do you come from?’; īnchē Chile tuwūn ‘I come from Chile’; īnchē tuwūn nī kūdawal ‘I began to work’. tuw- (?) is also found in: alū-tuw- ‘to be long’; fentre-tuw- ‘to be long’; fūcha-tuw- ‘to be long’; pichi-tuw- ‘to be short’; pūtrū-tuw- ‘to be long’; tūfachi kalle pichituwū ‘this street is short’; fey mūnā tuwūy ‘he can run fast’.
tuwe (N) earth, soil, lump; fey takūfiyū tuwemew ‘we covered him with earth’.
tūfā (Nd) this, then, now; tūfā norkeley ‘this (one) is straight’; tūfā ruka ‘this [is] a house’; īnchīn tūfā konayin ‘at that moment we will come in’; tūfā pūlē
Dictionary

'(on) this side';

*tufa* (Nd) these people;

fey-tufa (Nd) this here;

tufa-la ~ ta-tufa (Nd) this, see 14;

tufa-chi (Adj) this; tufachchi ruka pichikay ‘this house is small’;

tufa-mew (Adv) here.

tufey (Nd) that; tufey ~ tufiy (RR); tufey! ‘here! (take it)’; tufey chem chekay? ‘what [would] that be?’;

tufey-mew (Adv) there;

tufey-chi (Adj) that; tufeychi wentru ellá ageley ‘that man is laughing a bit’.

fey is used much more often than tufey, see 14.

tufé (Nd) that over there; also uvé; tufé! ‘here! (take it)’; tufé chem chekay? ‘what [would] that be?’;

tufé-chi (Adj) that over there; also úve-chi, tie-chi;

tufé-mew ~ ümemew ~ üyamu ~ tufé-w ~ üyew (Adv) over there.

tyükü*: tyükü-tyükü-nge-(Vi) to be dripping; also lükü-lükü-nge-.

tuyew (Adv) over there; tuyew ~ tuyew (MM); see tuyé.

 tinkitiki (N) Adam’s apple.

tün (N) louse (on the head);

entu-tün (Vt) to louse.

tüng-(Vi) to calm down, to take long, to stay on;

tüng-naq-(Vi) to die down, to decrease, to become quiet;

tüng-küle-(Vi) to be quiet;

tüng-me-(Vi) to stay/linger there;

tüng-pa-(Vi) to stay/linger here;

tüng-un (N) peace.

tüngkül (N) wheel.

traf (N) colleague; ni pu traf moso ‘my colleagues’;

traf-(Vi) to fit, to join, to fix; inché trafun tufachchi wangkamew ‘I fit in this chair’; kümé trafüleymi? ‘are you’ comfortable?; trafiy kay? ‘is it fixed?’;

traf-kon-(Vi) to fit in;

traf- + direction marker (Vt) to meet, to wait for; trafmetaen ‘wait for me there when I get back’;

traf-ge- ~ traf-ige-(Vt) to meet, to come across, to stumble on; trafüleyeken ~ trafüleyeken fillantü fentren che faw ‘I meet a lot of people here every day’;

trap-un-(Vt) to unite, to put together, to assemble; inché tufa trupumafin faw ‘I will gather it here’; trafu trupumiyi plata wep all put money together’; cf. trapel;

traf-kiñ (N) person with whom one exchanges food and goods; inché tani trafkiñ tati that [is] my mate/partner/kind’; trafkiñ ta leliniealu kay ‘always look at your own kind (for a marriage partner)’;

traf-kiñ-ye-(Vt) to have someone for an exchange partner; trafkiñeyewküleyu ‘we are exchange partners, we are mates’;
traf-kin-tu- (Vt) to exchange; trafkinuñmañiñ tati lapsi tati relomu ‘I swopped a pencil with her for a watch’;

traf-tu (Adv) together, in company, united; traftu kelluayiñ ‘we’ will help together’.

trafiya (N, Adv) (in the) evening, tonight;

wiya-trafiya (Adv) yesterday evening;

puu-trafiya: (Vi) to fall (the night); ciem ciné puwuñtayiñlalayiñlanu ‘I will go back when the night has fallen’;

trafiya- (Vi) to spend the night; kiñe trafiyameyiu ‘we’ spent one night there’.

trafiye- ~ trafye-; see traf.

trafkintu-; see traf.

trafla (N) plank; Sp. tabla; feytachi trafla rumel mulekemum kafé ‘the shelf where the coffee always was’.

trafo- (Vi) to break; trefo- (JM); trafotripalu tasamu ‘(a piece) which broke off from the cup’;

trafo-l- (Vt) to break; trafolafuymi ‘you might break them (eggs, cups)’;

trafo-le- (Vi) to be broken; trafoley ni anuwe ‘the bottom (of the cup) is broken’;

trafo-n (Adj) broken.

traytray- (Vi) to gurgle;

traytraykule- (Vi) to be gurgling.

tralka (N) gun;

tralka- (Vi) to thunder;

tralka-tu- (Vt) to shoot;

tralka-n (N) thunder.

tralofo- (Vt) to hit, to beat (with a fist or a stick);

tralofo-kule- (Vi) to be hit/beaten.

traltral- (Vi) to snore.

tran(a)- (Vi) to fall. The distribution of tran-/trana- is not entirely clear.

tranuñiñ ‘he fell’; tranay ‘he will fall’;

tran-ye- (Vt) to fall whilst carrying something;

transañq- (Vi) to fall down;

transañtripa- (Vi) to fall from;

transañkunu- (Vt) to throw on the floor;

transañkunu-w- (Vi) to fall on the floor;

transañle- (Vi) to be lying down, to be spread out;

transañtu- (Vt) to topple, to throw on the floor, to turn over;

transañuw-娟 ~ transañuw-tu (Adv) falling, staggering; transañuw-娟amuy ‘he went staggering’.

transa- (Vt) to hammer, to pound, to crush; transangeyem pañillwe tripiaiy ni eskoria ‘when the iron is hammered, slags come off’;

transa-trapi-ye (N) stone to crush peppers with.

trana- (Vt) to squash, to crush.

trangatranja (N) jaw.
trangliinya (N) ice;
trangliinya- (Vi) to freeze; trangliinya-küley ti mapu ‘the earth is frozen’;
trangliinya-ma- (Vi) to get frozen, to get covered with ice;
trangliinya-ngie- (Vi) to be ice.

trapel- (Vi) to make fast, to tie (up); probably derived from traf-; trapelfiñi ti waka ‘I tied the cow (to a pole)’;
trapel-küley- (Vi) to be tied;
trapel-akucha (N) silver pendant. This piece of jewelry is tied to a necklace. It is about 20 centimeters long and consists of several rows of jacquets linked together with thread and silver disks. At the bottom of the pendant there often is a silver cross. The term trapelakucha is also used to refer to a large silver broche (20 cm long and 10 cm wide) which consists of an upper plate in the form of two birds which is linked by means of three chains of about 12 flat links to a bottom plate adorned with a row of silver coins.

trapi (N) (red) pepper; füreke kapi niey tůñachi trapi ‘this pepper has hot seeds’;
angim trapi ‘dried peppers’;
meshken-trapi (N) dried and ground peppers;
trana-trapi-ue (N) millstone.

trapial (N) puma; Felis concolor (Augusta).

trapiko-; see traf.

trar (N) pus;
trar- (Vi) to fester, to discharge pus;
trar-üm- (Vt) to squeeze out pus.

trari- (Vi) to tie, to fasten; trariküunü fiñi trapemü ti ufisha ‘I tied the sheep with a rope’;
trari-küuyi (N) bracelet;
trari-longko (N) head-band for women decorated with silver coins;
trari-longko-tu- (Vt) to put on a headband;
trari-ña-kawellu (N) a pair of horses;
trari-ña-mansun (N) yoke of oxen;
trari-le- (Vi) to be tied; níi sapatu trariiyi ‘my shoes are tied’;
trari-we (N) belt.

trawa (N) body, skin, shell; kümę trawa niey ‘she has a beautiful body/skin’;
trawa-mamüll (N) bark.

trawma (Adj) blind.

trawu- (Vi) to get together, to join;
trawu-l- (Vt) to bring together, to join, to collect;
trawu-l-üm- (Vi) to get together, to meet, to assemble;
trawu-um- ~ trawu-um- (Vi) to get together, to gather, to meet; külä wentru trawu-üm- wiya ‘yesterday three men got together’;
trawu-nte (N) group of people, meeting; niepukefuy trawu ‘he used to hold a meeting there’; wiya kine füché trawu niyley Temuko ‘yesterday there was a big crowd in Temuco’.
Dictionary

563
trefo-: see trafo-.
treka- (Vi, Vt) to walk, to step, to measure; kom antū trekakefyiñ ‘we used to walk all day long’;
treka-kūnu- (Vi) to set off, to set out for;
treka-le- (Vi) to be walking;
treka-ta- (Vt) to walk up to;
treka-treka-ta- (Vi) to walk a bit, to walk to and fro;
treka-n (N) step.
treli- (Vi, Vt) to burp, to belch; trūlkū- (RR);
trelū-kūnu- (Vt) to belch out; trelūfiñ ∼ trelūkūnuñ fi iyal ‘I belched the food’.
trem (Adj) grown;
trem-che (N) adult, grown-up;
trem- (Vi) to grow (up);
trem-tripa- (Vi) to grow up;
trem-kūle- (Vi) to be growing (up);
trem-ūm- (Vt) to raise.
tremo (Adj) healthy;
tremo- (Vt) to get well, to recover;
tremo-l- (Vt) to cure, to heal.
trengtreng (N) (mythological) steep mountain. Mountains which rise when the water level rises.
treq- (Vi) to burst open (JM); see trūq-.
treqūl (N) lapwing.
trewa (N) dog.
trilil- ∼ triltril- (Vi) to sing (a bird, for instance the lapwing (treqūl)); triltrikū- (JM).
tri(l)trang (Adj) naked;
triltrang-kūle- (Vi) to be naked;
triltrang-kūnu- (Vt) to undress, to strip;
triltrang-ta- (Vt) to undress, to strip;
triltrang-ta-w- (Vi) to get undressed, to strip.
triltrikū- (Vi) to sing (a bird, sound of the treqūl) (JM); cf. trilil-.
trinin- (Vt) to hit someone hard, to smash (MM); trininkūtiefiñ ti ŋarki ‘I smashed the cat hard on the floor’.
trintri (N) curl; ińchē trintrlongko ta nien ‘I have got curls’;
trintri- (Vi) to curl;
trintri-longko- (Vt) to make into curls;
trintri-l- (Vt) to make into curls; ińchē trintrlongkoan/trintrilan taññi longko ‘I am going to curl my hair’.
tripa- ∼ chipa- (Vi) to go out, to leave, to come up (sun), to turn out; tripalayaymi rukameñ ińchē wiñolō wiñā ‘don’t go outside until I get back’;
potriñtripan ti wangukumu ‘I toppled from the chair’; pilu tripay ‘he was born deaf’; epē tripay antū ‘the sun is almost up’; kelū tripay ‘it turned out red, he blushed’;
a<?-tripa- (Vi) to leave in that direction, to turn out well (photo, painting);
kümë tripod- (Vi) to turn out well, to come through allright, to pass (exam);
ku<í-ke tripod ŋí külá eksamenmew ‘I passed for my three exams’;
we<í-tripa- (Vi) to turn out badly, to fail;
kümë tripod-<íngu-nge- (Vi) to speak well (to have a good way of speaking, i.e. a loud voice);
ka tripod-miaw- (Vi) to have a different way of walking;
kümë tripod-taku-l-uu-n-<íngu (Vi) to have a good way of dressing;
anü-tripa- (Vi) to sit down outside;
trana-tripa- (Vi) to fall down on the floor;
witra-tripa- (Vi) to get up and leave;
tripa-l- (Vt) to reach the end of, to do until the end; tripodwakantuyini ‘we were at the end of the game’; tripodpuniy ‘he stayed up all night’;
tripa-l-kosecha-nge-n (N) at the end of the harvest season;
tripa-tu- (Vt) to leave from someone’s house, to go away from; tripoduy ‘he got out [of prison]’;
<írotripa (N, Adv) area before/in front of, before (space/position.

tripantu (N, Adv) year, a year, in ... years, ... years ago; chem tripantu nieymi ‘how old are you’?; mulepatuyini voy külá tripantumew ‘we have been back here for more than three years’;
tripantu- (Vi) to reach the age of ... years;
tripantu- + direction marker (Vi) to stay/spend ... years;
tripantu-<íngu (Vi) to be ... years ago; kayu mari tripantungey ŋí puwín ti wingka ‘that stranger stayed for sixty years’.

tréwe (N) laurel; Laurelia aromatica (Augusta).

triwür (Adj, N) round (circular); cf. mongkol ‘round (spherical)’;
truwür-<íngu-w- (Vi) to present itself round; rapachi mawúnme wu rému ‘after the rain a rainbow showed itself a half circle’.

trof- (Vi) to explode, to crack, to make the sound of a whip;
trop-<íngu- (Vt) to crack.

troy (N) joint (medical);
trög-kuwü (N) wrist.

troki- (Vt) to consider to be, to think of, to respect; ruka trokiwuni ‘I thought that that was a house (but)’; ilo trokiniefin ‘it looks like meat to me’; inché fey trokiwuni ‘I thought that it was him (but)’; eymi putulelu trokieyu ‘I thought that you were drunk’; pobrengelu am inché feymew che trokingelan ‘because I am poor, people don’t respect me’;
				
troki-w- (Vi) to think that; inché fey pepayaetew trokiwun ‘I thought that he was going to see me’; inché kutanalu trokiwüen ‘I think I am going to be ill’.

troltro (N) cardoon; Sonchus asper Hill., fam. Compositae (Augusta).

tromfü (Adj) twisted, bent (RR); see trümfü.

tronü (N) cloud; tromükechêlélu ‘it looks cloudy’;

tromü- (Vi) to get clouded;

tromü-le- (Vi) to be clouded.
trongkū- (Vt) to bump against/into (walking in the dark) (MM); trongkūg ŋi namun ‘I bumped my foot’.
trongli (Adj) thin, skinny;
   trongli- (Vi) to become thin;
   trongli-le- (Vi) to be thin;
   trongli-ñe- (Vi) to be slender (from birth).
tror (N) foam, froth: petū tripay tror ‘foam is coming out (of the casserole)’;
   tror- (Vi) to foam, to froth;
   tror-kūle- (Vi) to be foaming/emitting froth.
trufen (N) ash.
trufruf (N) loose soil;
   trufraf- (Vi) to boil over, to flow over;
   trufraf-kon- (Vi) to boil over.
trufur (N) dust;
   trur- (Vi) to become dust, to raise (as dust); trurūg ŋi trufen ‘the ashes raised in the air as dust’.
trukur (N) mist.
truli (N) deer.
trulitruli (N) elbow.
truna- (Vt) to gather/to pick up by the handful;
   truna-nie- (Vt) to hold by the handful;
   truna-tu- (Vt) to gather a little heap/pile and pick it up by the handful; trunatun elamu ‘I will give you a handful’.
trupef- (Vi) to get scared, to get shocked, to get frightened;
   trupef-kūle- (Vi) to be scared/shocked/frightened;
   trupef-ū- ∼ trupef-el (Vt) to scare, to frighten; iinché trupefūŋẹpelayan ‘maybe they are going to scare me’.
trutruka (N) horn; music instrument, about two to three meters long, made of bamboo;
   trutruka- (Vi) to make a trutruka;
   trutruka-tu- (Vi) to play the trutruka.
truřon (N, Adj) cough, someone with a cold, having a cold; truřon wentru ‘a man with a cough/cold’;
   truřonkutranngen ‘I am ill and have a cough’;
   truřon- (Vi) to cough;
   truřon-ka-w-kūle- (Vt) to be coughing;
   truřon-kūle- (Vi) to have a cough.
truțfûl (Adj) crooked (not straight).
truțla- (Vi, Vt) to break, to split; truțląn ŋi mamîl ‘I split the wood’;
   truțla- (N) piece; kâne truțlan koʃke ‘a piece of bread’.
truțlke (N) hide, skin, leather;
   truțlke- ∼ truțlke-ntu- (Vt) to skin, to take the skin off.
truțkî- (Vi) to burp, to belch (RR); cf. trelû-;
   truțkûn (N) burp.
truțfûl ∼ truțfûl (Adj) twisted, bent; tromfûl (RR);
trümfül- ~ trünfül- (Vi) to become twisted/bent;
trünfül-küle- ~ trünfül-küle- (Vi) to be twisted/bent.

trüntrün- (Vi) to shiver, to shudder (with cold/fever).

trüpu- (Vi) to drum;
trüpu-kultrun- (Vi) to play the drum;
trüpu-kultrun-küle- (Vi) to be playing the drum;
trüpu-we ~ trüpu-we (N) drumstick.

trüq- (Vi) to crack, to burst open; treq- (JM); trüqūy ‘it cracked (leaves/seedpods)’;
trüqyq-trüqyq-nga- (Vi) to be cracking/bursting open.

trūr (Adv) equally, similarly; kom trūr fentekefyuni ‘we were all of the same age’; trūr trenaqiyi ‘we grew up in a similar way’;
trūr- (Vi) to become as tall as;
trūr-küle- (Vi) to be the same height, to be together; epuke trūrkuépuaymün ‘you must go together by twos’;
trūr-ūm- (Vt) to make equal/even.

ufisha (N) sheep; ufisa (RR); Sp. oveja.

uma- ~ umañ- (Vi) to stay the night; ūinché umañ trafiya Arturoñew ‘I spent the night at Arturo’s’; umaniqayi wata witrán ‘visitors don’t stay here’;

umaw (N) sleep; akuq tañi umañ ‘I got sleepy’;
umaw- (Vi) to sleep; umañ- ~ umaq- (MM). In the speech of LQ, umaw-is infrequent. It is found in the following cases:
küpá umañ- (Vi) to feel sleepy;
umaw-falaw- (Vi) to pretend to sleep;
umaw-küle- (Vi) to be asleep;
akumañaw- (Vi) to get sleepy;
umaw-le- (Vi) to go to sleep, to fall asleep, to sleep; is more frequent than umaw-; küpá umañawtan ‘I want to go to sleep’; ūinché trafiya kümé umañwotan ‘I slept well last night’;
umaw-tu- (Vi) to pretend to sleep;
umaw-tu-le- (Vt) to put to sleep, to put to bed;
umaw-tu- (Vt) to be sleeping/asleep;
umaw-tu-we (N) place where one sleeps.
umaw-tu- see uma-.
umer-*;
umer-küle- (Vi) to have one’s eyes closed; kūñe nga umerküley ‘one eye is closed’.
umuñ- (Vi) to roll (JM);
umuñ-amuñ- (Vt) to make something roll;
umuñ-umuñ-nga- (Vi) to be rolling.
umuñ- (Vi) to feel disgust with/at, to loath (JM); cf. ūnu-; umuñi ‘I felt disgusted with him’; umañalun ‘I must throw up, I feel like throwing up’.

upa (Aux) wishing (JM); cf. küpá.
upe- (Vt) to forget; upenien ‘I have forgotten’.

utu- (Vt) to approach, to come near to; utungey tati ngeniawe ‘the father of
the girl was approached’.

utru- (Vi, Vt) to pour; utru- (JM); utruy ko ‘water poured out’;

utru-ko- (Vt) to pour water; utrukoinaen ni peshki ‘you’ are going to water my
flowers’;

utru-ntu- (Vt) to pour out, to spill; fey utrunentuy ni palku ‘he spilled his
wine’;

utru-ntuka- (Vt) to pour in; utrunutukuan ko tasamew ‘I will pour water in the
cup’;

utru-l- (Vt) to pour out, to throw out.

uturf- (Vt) to throw;

uturf-lu- (Vt) to throw at.

uwa (N) maize, corn; wa (JM).

uđe- (Vt) to hate;

uđe-nie- (Vt) to have a grudge against.

uřl- (Vi, Vt) to become tight, to tighten; ūfši ‘I tightened it’;

ūfi-le- (Vi) to be tight;

ūfi-n (Adj) tight; ūfin weshakelu ‘tight things/clothes’.

uy- (Vi) to catch fire; ūyle kūtrał amuntukuan tetera ‘if the
fire starts to burn,
I will put the kettle on’;

uy-um- (Vt) to set fire to.

uy (N) name; Xoan pingefuy ni ūg ‘his name was Juan’; ač ūy ‘a beautiful
name’;

uy-el- (Vt) to name (not JM);

uy-el-ka- (Vt) to give a nickname (not JM);

uy-um- (Vt) to name;

uy-um-el- (Vt) to give a name to;

uy-um-ka- (Vt) to give a nickname;

uy-um-ka-n (N) nickname;

uy-um-tuku- (Vt) to give one’s name to; ūyūntukuymi tami pūne ‘you’ will
give your name to your child’;

uy-tu- (Vt) to call someone by his name.

uyaqtu- (Vt) to pick a quarrel, to look for trouble;

uyaqtu-le (Vi) to be looking for trouble.

uyé (Nd) that over there; see ūyé.

uyūw (Adv) over there; see ūyé.

ukilla (N) shawl; a large black shawl for women, fastened with a silver broche.

ukūm- (Vi) to fall silent;

ukukūle- (Vi) to be silent.

ūl (N) singing, song;

ūl- (Vi) to sing. More frequent is

ūl-kantu- (Vi) to sing; ińchē petū ūlkantun ‘I am singing’;

ūl-kantu-le- (Vi) to be singing.
ütchá (N) (teenage) girl (unmarried girl/young woman); üllchá (JM); petá ülchá-
dóma ‘I am still a girl’.
ütlen (N) glowing piece of wood.
ütkantu- (Vi) to sing; see ül.
ütmen (Adj, N) rich, rich person, noble person, leader (in olden times); ñall an-
ta mi ülmenngñenmew llikuyayma ‘you’ expect me to be afraid of you just because you’ are a cacique’; kükawelnekeféwiyin tí ülmen ‘we9 went to work for that rich man’;
ütmen-küle- (Vi) to be rich.
üttrê- (Vi) to push; also rütre-.
ütwen (N) dew.
ütchá (N) teenage girl (unmarried girl/young woman (JM); see ülchá.
ütleshe (Adj) sweet (fruit) (not RR).
ütülf- (Vi) to get an accident;
ütülf-él- (Vi) to cause an accident.
ümí (N) eyelash.
üna- (Vi, Vt) to tickle; ünaenew ‘he tickled me’; petá ünavun ‘I am scratching myself’;
üna-üna-ge- (Vt) to tickle (all the time);
üna-le- (Vi) to be tickling;
üna-tu- (Vt) to bite, to sting; petá ünatawenew nerüm ‘a flea has stung me’; fey tüfachi achawali ünatufiy tüyechi achawali ‘this chicken has bitten that chicken’.
ütuf- (Vi) to stretch out, to spread out; ütif- (MM); ütifkùnuñin ti makuñ ‘I will spread out the coat for him’;
ütuf-kùnu-w- (Vi) to lie down all stretched out.
ünú (Vi) to feel disgust at/with, to loath; unú- (JM);
ünú-le- (Vi) to be disgusted;
(wedh) ünan (N) something disgusting, a repulsive person, bastard, son-of-a-
bitch (rude); matuke amunge, wecñaínun pichi wentru, kulloñew! ‘go immediately, stupid boy, go to the cattle!’.
ünám (N) lover, mistress; ünamiñeyucñuleynya ‘they9 are lovers’.
üní (N) myrtle-berry.
üniftu- (Vi) to glean.
ünü- (Vi) to become hungry;
ünü-n (Adj) hungry.
ünüm (N) bird;
kalku-ünüm (N) witch-bird.
üngapu- (Vi) to yawn; üngaf- (JM);
üngapu-le- (Vi) to be yawning;
üngapu-üngapu-nge- (Vi) to be yawning all the time.
ünko (N) stake, post, wooden pole (RR).
ünküm- (Vi) to wait for; ünkümngey ni pu fotüm ‘they waited for his sons’;
ünküm-küle- (Vi) to be waiting.
ür- (Vt) to mate; üreyew ti aìka ‘the cock covered her’.
üre- (Vi) to become wet;
  üre-le- (Vi) to be wet;
  üre-m- (Vt) to make wet, to soak;
  üre-n (Adj) wet; üren weskakelu 'wet clothes'.
ürfl- (Vi) to drown;
  ürfl-le- (Vi) to be drowning.
ürkū- (Vi) to become tired; ürkiy tañi namun ‘my legs got tired’;
  ürkū-l- (Vt) to tire;
  ürkū-le- (Vi) to be tired;
  ürkū-tu- (Vi) to rest, to relax;
  ürkū-tu-le- (Vi) to be resting/relaxing;
  ürkū-n (Adj) tired.
űta- (Vi, Vt) to graze; űta y ti ufisa ‘the sheep grazed’; űtay ti kachu ‘he ate the grass’;
  ěta-le- (Vi) to be grazing.
ütren (N) nit (egg of a louse).
űtrūf- (Vt) to throw; Ûtrūf kiñe kura ‘I threw a stone’;
  Ûtrūf-entu- (Vt) to throw out;
  Ûtrūf-entu- ni kuwū (Vt) to beat by a nose length;
  Ûtrūf-kon- (Vi) to fall in;
  Ûtrūf-naq- (Vi) to fall down;
  Ûtrūf-nak-ūm- (Vt) to throw down, to hurl down;
  Ûtrūf-nak-ūm-uw- (Vi) to throw oneself down;
  Ûtrūf-tuka- (Vt) to throw in;
  Ûtrūf-tuka-tu-l-uw- (Vi) to throw oneself in;
  Ûtrūf-kūn- (Vi) to throw;
  Ûtrūf-tu- (Vt) to throw at; Ûtrūf-tu-n kwamew ‘you threw a stone at me’;
  Ûtrūf-ūl- (Vt) to throw away
wa (N) maize, corn (JM); see wwa.
wachi (N) trap;
  wachi- (Vt) to catch with a trap.
wacho- (Vi) to get off the breast; wacho y ti pūneñ ‘the child got off the breast’;
  wacho-l- (Vt) to wean; wacholpūneñien ‘I have a child that is weaned off’.
wadha (N) rattle; a dried gourd with dried seeds inside, used by the machi.
wadmì (Vi) to boil;
  wadmì-le- (Vi) to be boiling; wadmìichechi ko ‘boiling water’;
  wadmì-m- (Vt) to cause to boil;
  wadmì-n (Adj) boiled.
waychūf- (Vi, Vt) to fall over, to turn over, to turn round, to turn (wheel, handle);
  waychūf-tuka- (Vt) to put on inside out;
  waychūf-kū- (Vi) to be fallen, to be turned over, to be upside down.
wayun (N) thorn.
waywūn (N) South.
**waka** (N) cow; Sp. vaca.

**walon** (N) war.

**walwal**- (Vi, Vt) to ripple, to gargle; *walwal[y] ti ko* ‘the water rippled’; *walwal[fi] ni ti ko* ‘I gargled [with] the water’;

**walwal-küle**- (Vi) to be rippling;

**walwal-tu**- ~ *walwal-tu-pel* (Vt) to gargle.

**walle** (N) young tree; Nothofagus obliqua (Augusta).

**wampo** ~ *wampu* (N) canoe, boat; *kiñe matu amuachi wampu *ayamán ‘I want a fast boat’.

**wangku** (N) chair, bench;

**wangku-tu**- (Vt) to sit down on a chair.

**wangkii**- (Vi) to bark.

**wang(tü)len** (N) star.

**wapi** (N) shallow area.

**wapo** (Adj) brave, good-looking; Sp. guapo.

**waqlepeñ** (N) deformed person or animal; *waylepeñ* (RR, MM);

**waqlepeñ-küle**- (Vi) to be a deformed person/animal.

**warangka** (N) thousand; Qu. or Aymara waranqa; *kechu warangka kayu mari* ‘five thousand and sixty’.

**wariya** (N) town, city;

**wariya-che** (N) townsfolk;

**wariya-tu**- (Vi) to go to town.

**watro**- (Vi, Vt) to break; *ngüne oamla fiñ tañi watroafel* ‘I did not realize that it might break’; *watrokay ni tasa* ‘he broke his cup in various pieces’;

**watro-** (Vt) to break (unintentionally).

**waw**- (Vi) to leak; *iñché ni ruka petú wawiy* ‘my house leaks’; *petú wawiy iñché ni rukamew* ‘it leaks in my house’;

**waw-yu**- (Vi) to get a nosebleed;

**wawlutu**- (Vi) to be leaking.

**we** (Adj, Adv) young, fresh, new, unripe, just, recently; *we akutan* ‘I just returned’;

**we-che** (N) young person;

**we-wülá** (Adv) just (now);

**we-ñima** (Adj) brand-new;

**we-le**- (Vi) to be new/fresh; *weletuy* ‘it is renewed’;

**we-nge**- (Vi) to be recent; *wengey* ‘it is a little while ago’.

**wechar**- (Vt) to tear up, to tear to pieces, to take apart (JM).

**wecho** (N) hole;

**wecho**- (Vi) to get a hole;

**wecho-küle**- (Vi) to have a hole;

**wecho-nge**- (Vi) to have a hole (always).

**wechu** (Adv) on top (RR);
wechu-ntu (Adv) on top; wechuntu kordillera ‘on top of the mountain’;
wechu-ka- (Vt) to go to the top, to climb up; wechukatunekxelinge wangkumew
‘stop jumping up and down the chair!’;
wechu-n (N) top.

wedá ~ weshá ~ wesa (Adj, Adv) bad, badly; see weshá.

wedá- (Vi) to become full, to become satisfied (hunger);
weča-l- (Vt) to stuff someone with food;
weča-le- (Vi) to be full/satisfied;
weča-l-cham- (Vt) to stuff someone half full with food;
weča-l-ka- (Vt) to cram someone with food (too full).

wedkan (N) piece, part; cf. wű́ka-.

wedwed (Adj) crazy, naughty, mad, reckless;
wečwëč (Vi) to become crazy;
wečwëč-ka-w- (Vi) to play the fool;
wečwëč-küle- (Vi) to be crazy, to behave foolishly; mūley ní wečwëčküleal
tripayal fenngechi antëmew ‘he must be mad to go out in such a weather’;
wečwëč-ngë- (Vi) to be crazy (always).

wef- (Vi) to appear, to come into view; mūnà ashkiy wef payem antë ‘it is very
beautiful when the sun appears’;
wef-küle- (Vi) to be visible.

weíkulo (N) car; Sp. vehículo.

weycha- (Vt) to fight, to wage war on; petú weychayu ‘we four are at war with
one another’;
weycha-le- (Vi) to be at war;
weycha-fe (N) soldier, fighter;
weycha-n (N) fight, war; konan weychanmew ‘I will engage in the (political)
struggle’.

weyel- (Vi) to swim;
weyel-ye-nie- (Vt) to swim with/carrying something;
weyel-no- (Vi) to swim across;
weyel-küle- (Vi) to be swimming.

weyu- (Vi) to leak out, to drain, to drip;
weyu-le- (Vi) to be draining/leaking; ti challa weyu tiy ‘the pot is leaking’;
weyu-ngë- (Vi) to have a leak.

weku (N) uncle. Originally a maternal uncle, weku refers nowadays to father’s
brother (also malle, malle-chaw), mother’s brother, the husband of father’s
sister or the husband of mother’s sister (the latter also malle, malle-chaw).

wekufu (N) demon. Demons such as aíchümalleñ, chonchon and witranalwe
are used by witches (kalku) to cause people harm. The word wekufu refers to
something diabolic rather than to a specific creature. eymí wekufu eymí ‘you
look like a demon’.

wekun (Adv) outside;
wekun rukamew (Adv) outside the house;
wekun-küle- (Vi) to be outside.
wekūr- (Vi) to get worn-out;  
\[ \text{wekūr-} \text{kūle-} \text{(Vi) to be worn-out.} \]

welang (Adj) half-ripe; \textit{welang ketran} ‘wheat that is half-ripe’;  
\[ \text{welang} \text{kūle-} \text{(Vi) to be half-ripe.} \]

wele (N, Adj) left; \textit{mangkūfinge welermew} ‘kick him with the left (foot)’.

welu1 (Conj) but, nevertheless, all the same; \textit{lewfūnwe mūley kochū ko, welu lafkēn kotū ko niy} ‘in the rivers there is freshwater, but the sea has got salt water’; \textit{kutrunkūlefuy rumē welu kofkētuy} ‘although he was ill, he ate some bread’; \textit{̄ew lay ū niwe welu ūnchē amułuam mūtem} ‘my mother died, but I will go all the same’.

welu2 (Adv) wrong, instead, by turns;  
\[ \text{welu-} \text{ētuam-} \text{(Vi) to become daft, foolish, absent-minded;} \]
\[ \text{welu-} \text{ētuam-kūle-} \text{(Vi) to be daft, foolish, absent-minded;} \]
\[ \text{welu alikū-} \text{(Vt) to hear wrong;} \]
\[ \text{welu kon-} \text{(Vi) to enter/to start in the place of someone else;} \]
\[ \text{welu leq-} \text{(Vi) to be/fall wide of the mark;} \]
\[ \text{welu nū-} \text{(Vt) to grasp for wrong, to fail to grasp;} \]
\[ \text{welu} \sim \text{welu-ke(-n)} \sim \text{welu-ke-ntu} \text{(Adv) by turns;} \]
\[ \text{weluke(nty)} \text{iyngu} \text{‘they}^d \text{ate by turns’;} \]
\[ \text{welu-Ônma} \text{(Adv) the other way round, upside down, inside out;} \]
\[ \text{welu-} \text{(Vi) to get exchanged;} \]
\[ \text{ti lifru weluy} \text{‘the book was exchanged’ (I have this book in exchange for another);} \]
\[ \text{welu-kūnu-} \text{(Vt) to make an exchange, to leave something in the place of something else, to ignore a passer-by;} \]
\[ \text{welu-le-} \text{(Vi) to be exchanged, to be wrong, to be inside out;} \]
\[ \text{welu-l-ka-} \text{(Vt) to make a mistake, to do something wrong, to exchange, to do something with the opposite effect;} \]
\[ \text{welulkaÔnma} \text{fiÔn tasa Ôn ta lifrumu} \text{‘I exchanged my cup for that book’;} \]

weluquam- see welu2.

welulka- see welu2.

well (Adv, Adj) sometimes, unequal, dissimilar;  
\[ \text{well} \sim \text{well} \text{(Adv) now \sim then \sim;} \]
\[ \text{well amuken, well amukelan} \text{‘sometimes I go, sometimes I don’t go’;} \]
\[ \text{well-kūle-} \text{(Vi) to be dissimilar/unequal.} \]

welli- (Vi) to become empty; \textit{petā wellilay ū ni} \textit{tasa} \text{‘my cup is not empty yet’;}  
\[ \text{welli-le-} \text{(Vi) to be empty;} \]
\[ \text{welli-m-} \text{(Vt) to make empty, to vacate;} \]
\[ \text{welli-} \text{n (Adj) empty.} \]

wemul (N) deer.

wemī- (Vt) to chase away; \textit{wemīfū ū ti achnawal} ‘I chased away the chickens’.

wenche ~ weńche (N, Adv) top, on top of (JM); cf. wente.

weniy ~ weniy (N) friend (RR); cf. wenīg.

wente (N, Adv) top, on top of; \textit{wenche (JM)}; \textit{wentemtu tukaŋfinge ti mamīll} ‘put it on top of the wood’; \textit{wente pūlē} ‘to the top, to the East’; \textit{feychi wente} ‘the
one on top; čoy wentermu mülelu ‘the one at the top, the highest one’ (of a pile, for instance); wente mesa müliy ‘it is on top of the table’;

wente-ko- (Vi) to float;

wente-kon- (Vi) to enter (the household) as second wife;

wente-(n)tuka- (Vt) to put on top of; wenchetukuan myel tufamew ‘I will put honey on this’;

wenche-нима- ~ weńche-нима- (Vt) to put on top of, to discuss the life of (a deceased). When someone has died, his relatives and friends gather around his body and discuss the course of his life while they eat and drink. wencheńmafiyiń ‘weə0 discussed his life’; wenche yünmafiyiń ‘weə0 ate around him (the deceased)’;

wente-tu (Adv) on top;

wente-le- (Vi) to be on top, to be the top; itrommekwe wentelelu ‘the highest of all’;

wente-li (N) rump.

wencheńma- ~ weńche-нима- (Vt) to discuss the life of (a deceased); see wente.

wentru (N) man; wentrupuńeņ ‘son (male child of a woman)’; wentruńum ‘male bird’; pichiwentru ‘young man’;

wentru- (Vi) to become a man; ińchę füchę wentrun ‘I am an adult, I have become a grown-up’;

wentru-nge- (Vi) to be a man, to be macho;

wentru-tu- (Vt) to have sexual intercourse with (a man);

wentru-n- (Vi) to resist.

wenu (N, Adv) space above something, firmament, above; wenu ruka(mew) müpiąavuąy ‘he is flying around above the house’; wenake mamall ‘above each tree’; wenu ashün ‘the beauty of the firmament’;

wenu aď pülé (Adv) upwards, uphill;

wenu-mapu (N) heaven;

wenu-le- (Vi) to be above; čoy wenulelu ‘the uppermost’.

weniy (N) friend; also weniy (RR);

weniy-wen (N) friends among each other;

weniy-wen-nge- (Vi) to be friends among/with each other;

weniy-ka- (Vt) to make friends with.

weńangkii- (Vi, Vt) to get sad, to get homesick (for), to long for; wűńangkii- (MM); weńangkiiń ni mapu ‘he started to feel homesick for his country’;

weńangкуle- (Vi) to feel grief, to be homesick, to be longing; weńangküley ni mapumeń ‘he is homesick for his country, he is longing for his country’;

weńangkii-tu- (Vt) to long for, to miss; weńangkiińpęńeņ ‘I miss my child’.

weńche (Adv) more or less, not very, rather, a little; weńche kurųy ‘it is rather black’; weńche peniefiń ‘I see it vaguely’.

wencheńma- ~ wencheńma- (Vt) to discuss the life of; see wente.

weńe- (Vt) to steal; weńeńmańeń ni mapu ‘he stole my land from me’;

weńe-n- (Vi) to run off, to go away;
**Dictionary**

**weñe-fe**  (N) thief;
weñe-n  (Adj) stolen.

**werá ~ weďá ~ wesá**  (Adj) bad (RR); cf. weshá.

werá  (Adj) rather/quite a lot, a great deal; werá kuyūm mūley inaltu lafken ‘there is a great deal of sand along the sea’; ińchiń tayńi mapame wumūm werá pofrengye che ‘in our country people are very poor’.

**wera-**  (Vi) to get hurt, to get injured/damaged;
werale-  (Vi) to hurt;
weran-  (Adj) hurt; weran kawell ‘an injured horse’.

**werkii-**  (Vt) to order, to send; ińché werkiiń ni fotūm kińe kawellu ngillamealu ‘I sent my son to buy a horse’;
weren  (N) boss, messenger.

**wesá ~ weshá ~ weďá**  (Adj, Adv) bad, badly; see weshá.

**wesakelu ~ weshakelu**  (things, clothes, goods, merchandise) ; probably derived from weshá.

**weshá ~ weďá ~ wesá**  (Adj) bad, badly; weďá ~ wesá ~ werá (RR); wisá ~ wisá (JM); weshá chengey ‘he is a bad person’; eymi ta fill wisake sungu ta mekeymi ‘you’ are involved in all kind of bad things’; weshá aćt ntey ‘he has bad manners’;

weshá aćt-ange-  (Vi) to be ugly;
weshá antū-ange-  (Vi) to be bad weather;
weďa-čtam-  (Vi) to be in a bad way (unhappy, unhealthy);
wesha-sungu-  (Vt) to abuse someone, to call someone names;
wesha-pi-  (Vi, Vt) to speak ill/badly of;
wesha-miaw-  (Vi) to hang around making mischief;
(wesha-)ńu-n  (N) disgusting person, used as a term of abuse: bastard, son-of-a-bitch;
weshá-ńma  (Adv) badly;
weshá-ńma-ange-  (Vi) to be a bad person;
weshańma-w-  (Vi) to break down, to fall apart, to become a bad person;
wishańma-w-kūle-  (Vi) to be broken/in pieces, to feel awful;
weshako-  (Vt) to treat someone badly;
wisha-kaw-un sungu-  (N) dispute, quarrel in words;
weshale-  (Vi) to be bad, to be bad weather;
weshako-ka-  (Vt) to do something badly, to treat someone badly;
weshako-ka-le-  (Vi) to be in a bad condition (broken down, in need of repair, ill-situated).

weshakelu ~ weshakelu  (N) things, clothes, goods, merchandise; probably derived from weshá.

**wew-**  (Vi) to earn, to win, to beat; yiń wewel plata ‘the money we earned’;
wewfūn ‘I earned it, I beat him’;
wew-kūle-  (Vi) to be winning;
wew-ange-  (Vi) to be beaten.

**wewpi-**  (Vi) to make a speech/an oration;
wewpi-fe (N) orator.

wewulá (Adv) just (now); consists of we and wulá.

wichar- ~ witräf- (Vt) to tear up; see witräf.

wichill*;

wichill-ko (N) creek; willkiko ~ willkiko (JM); witrullko (MM).

wichu (Adv) apart, separately; Alfonso kàchwiky wichu inchiasmew ‘Alfonso works on his own, apart from us’; wichu amuley ‘he goes on his own’; wuchuke yeniyenni makun ‘we carry the coats each apart’;

wichu- (Vi) to separate, to go apart; inché wichukon ayünufiyem ti chunga ‘I always retire when I don’t like the things (that are going on)’; puwlii wariy- amemew wichukeyawpuayin ‘when we arrive in town, we will each go our own way’;

wichu-l- (Vt) to separate;

wichu-le- (Vi) to be apart/separate; tüfá wichuley kakecumew ‘this stands apart from the other ones’.

wichuin- (Vt) to twist, to turn round (MM); cf. wüchä- (JM);

wichuin-wichuin-nie- ~ wichün-ka-me- ti nge (Vt) to roll one’s eyes.

widi- (Vi) to make pottery (JM); cf. wüdi-;

wifie (N) potter.

wif (N, Adv) length, strip, row, lengthwise, along; kiñe wif eluenew mapu ‘he gave me a strip of land’; wif metawemew ‘in a row of jars’; wif lewfi fentreyawüy che ‘a lot of people walk along the river’;

wif- (Vi) to broaden, to spread out, to occupy the full length/width; wifpuy ti lewfi ‘the river widens over there’;

wif-kule- (Vt) to be wide;

wif-küna- (Vt) to stretch out at full length; wifikünamüy ti trewa ‘the dog stretched himself out’;

wif-ül- (Vt) to zizag; ti filu wifüliy ‘the snake zigzagged’; wifikünen kontuy rümemew ‘he went zigzagging in the reed’;

wifon- (Vt) to soak;

wifo-ntuku- (Vt) to dip in.

wiful- (Vi) to zizag; see wif.

wiya (Adv) yesterday;

wiya-trafiya (N) yesterday evening.

wiyo*;

wiyo-longko (N) crown (head);

wiyo-lhollo (N) crown (head, tree).

wiyu (N) little bird with a white crest.

wiyï- (Vi) to get dizzy, to get sick (JM); cf. wüyï-;

wiyï-longko-nie- (Vi) to be dizzy;

wiyï-l- (Vt) to make someone dizzy;

wiyï-le- (Vi) to be dizzy, to be sick.

wikef- (Vi) to break off; wikefïy ti tasa ‘a piece broke off the cup’;

wikef-küle- (Vi) to be broken off; tasa wikefkiëley ‘the cup has a piece missing’.
wikeñ- ~ wikeñ- (Vi) to whistle (birds, people, wind) (RR); cf. wikeñ-.
wikūr- (Vt) to tear, to rip; wikūrfū ti makun ‘I tore the coat’;
wikūr-wún-tu- (Vt) to make silly faces at someone;
wikūr-kantu-l- (Vt) to make silly faces at, to pull a face at (jeering).
wile ~ wile (Adv) tomorrow; cf. wile.
willi (N) nail.
wilk (N) thrush (bird); willk (JM).
wilpa (N) rope of peppers or garlic; wilpa trapi ‘a rope of peppers’;
wilpa- (Vt) to thread, to string.
willuf (Vi, Vt) to gleam, to shine, to glitter, to sparkle (glass, mirror, silk, paper, stars);
dewmá wilufnejin ‘I have got it almost shiny’;
wili wilufnai fi n ‘last night the stars sparkled’;
wiluf nge ‘her eyes sparkled’;
wiluf-kul (Vi) to make someone gleam/shine/glitter/sparkle;
wiluf-ul (Vt) to make something gleam/shine/glitter/sparkle.
wille*
willi-kũnu- (Vi) to urinate;
willi-ň (N) urine (JM); cf. willed;
willi (N) South;
willi-che (N) people from the South, Huilliche.
williki (N) thrush (bird) (JM); cf. willki;
williki(ʃ)-ko (N) creek; cf. wichill-ko.
wim- (Vi) to get used;
dew wimun ‘I already got used [to it]’;
wim-ʃ (Vt) to make someone used to (-mew);
wim-ka- (Vt) to take much trouble making someone used to;
wim-tu- (Vt) to get used to.
wima- (Vt) to hit someone (with something flexible like a belt or a branch), to lash;
aungay ni trava wimunetew kari ‘my skin pricked where the nettle had stung me’.
wimültu (N) framework of sticks or bamboo on which straw and reed are fastened in order to make a thatched roof;
wimültu- (Vi, Vt) to make a framework.
winol- (Vi) to crawl;
winol-kul (Vi) to be crawling in one direction.
wiño- (Vi) to go back, to return; petu wiñolay ‘he is not back yet’;
wiño-kintu- (Vt) to look back;
wiño-tu- (Vt) to go back to, to go back for.
wingka (N) stranger, a non-Mapuche, a white man who abuses the Mapuche people;
pichke wingkaniy ‘he has got a little bit of a wingka’;
wingka-w (Vi) to become estranged, to abandon Mapuche ways.
wingkul (N) hill, mountain.
wingdi (Vt) to drag along.
wira*
wira-kũnu- (Vi) to adopt a position with the legs apart;
wira-le- (Vi) to sit with the legs apart.
wiraf- (Vi) to gallop;  
wiraf-kūle- (Vi) to be running at a gallop.

wirar- (Vi, Vt) to shout; wirarnieevene ‘he is shouting at me’;  
wirar-wirar-nge- (Vi) to be shouting all the time; wirarwirarngay ni ngūman ‘she was crying loudly’;  
wirar-el- (Vt) to shout at (someone far away).

wiri- (Vt) to write, to draw a line/lines;  
wiri-l- (Vt) to write to;  
wiri-l-ka- (Vt) to make someone write;  
wiri-n (N) line; tāfā wirinlonko ‘that [is] a parting (in the hair)’.

wirko (N) pile;  
wirko-l- (Vt) to pile up, to heap up;  
wirko-le- (Vi) to be piled up, to be cramped; femngechi feyta foy pichin mapu wirkoledayi ‘now we are no longer crowded on a small piece of land’.

wirwir- (Vi) to squeal (pigs), to squeak (new chairs); wirwiriy sañwe ‘the pig squealed’.

wisá ~ wishá (Adj, Adv) bad, badly (JM); cf. weshá.

wita- (vi) to beat, to pulse, to throb; petú witay tañi kuw’ ‘my hand is throbbing’;  
wita-le- (Vi) to be beating, to be throbbing.

witran-1 (Vi) to stand up, to get up; ińché wirtran epé rangi antū ‘I got up just before noon’; kom anileqiti uelu ińché wirtran yemeal ko ‘we were all seated but I got up to fetch water’; wirtrange! ‘get up!’; witranwitray ‘they are standing’;  
witran-bitran- (Vi) to get up and sit down again;  
witran-a-arīna-m- (Vt) to put straight; epainma wirtalinīwamīn tāfachi mesa ‘the two of us put this table straight’;  
witran-kānu- (Vt) to put straight and leave it straight;  
witran-kānu-w- (Vi) to get up and stay put, to come to a stand still; witrankānu-ungel ‘get up and stand still!’; ińché trekalefun, perumen fentren che, fey witrakānuwīn ‘[while] I was walking, I suddenly saw a lot of people [and] then I stopped’;  
witran-l- (Vt) to make someone get up;  
witran-le- (Vi) to be standing up;  
witran-iña-nie- (Vt) to stand up/to stop next to someone;  
witran-n-alwe (N) raised soul (demon). Witches (kalku) can raise the spirit of the dead and transform it into a witranalwe, a tall, well dressed, usually male, apparition with sparkling eyes. The witranalwe leaves a bad smell behind, see also text 1.

witran-2 (Vt) to pull, to draw; witraniengan ‘I am being pulled’;  
witran-entu- (Vt) to pull out;  
witran-ntuku- (Vt) to pull in;  
witran-tu- (Vt) to pull, to draw, to lead someone by the arm/hand; witranyeyu ‘we walked arm in arm’; witratunien ni trewa ‘I keep my dog on the leash’.

witraf- (Vt) to tear (up), to slice; wiraffiñ ti korai ‘I tore the fence’ (in order
to get through); *pūrūn mekiy ŋi witrafkan ilo* ‘they were immediately busy cutting the meat up’;

**witraf-kūle-** (Vi) to be torn.

**witral** (N) warp, loom;

*witra-witral-we* (N) one of the two vertical posts which make up the side of the framework of a loom;

**witral-** (Vi) to form the warp, to weave; *ti fiw witralngey* ‘the wool was wound to form the warp’;

**witral-nge-** (Vi) to have a loom.

**witran** (N) visit, visitor; *kiŋe witran nien* ‘I have got one visitor’;

**witran-ma-** (Vi, Vt) to get a visitor/visitors, to visit; *witrannamefin* ‘I went to pay him a visit’; *witranmapaenwe* ‘they came to visit me’; *witranmaniepan ŋi ŋuke* ‘I am visiting my mother’; *witranmaniepaenwe* ‘she is visiting me’;

**witran-nge-** (Vi) to pay a visit; *witranngepun taŋi lamngenmu* ‘I paid my brother a visit’.

**witror-** (Vi) to hiccup, to hiccough;

**witror-kūle-** (Vi) to have the hiccups.

**witru-** (Vi, Vt) to stream, to throw; *witruy ko* ‘the water streamed’;

**witru-amu-le-** (Vi) to be streaming;

**witru-ko-** (Vt) to throw water on;

**witru-naq-** (Vi) to flow down;

**witru-ventu-** (Vt) to throw out;

**witru-witru-nge-** (Vi) to be streaming;

**witru-le-** (Vi) to be streaming;

**witru-n** (N) stream;

**witru-ve** (N) sling.

**witruilko** (N) creek (MM); cf. *wichill*.

**wotra** (N) tendon (RR), back of the knee (JM).

**wotra-** (Vi) to vote; Sp. *votar*.

**wura-** (Vi) to separate (JM); cf. *wùa-.*

**wulla-č** (to wipe, to clean) (JM); cf. *ngullač* ~ *ngullač*

**wullač-kūle-** (Vi) to be wiped, to be cleaned.

**wutretu-** (Vt) to pinch, to squeeze (JM); cf. *rütretu-.*

**wičhūr-** (Vt) to twist, to turn round (JM); cf. *wichū-;

**wičhūr-kūle-** (Vi) to be twisted/distorted.

**wičla-** (Vi) to split up, to separate; *wičła* (JM, MM); *wičlaŋgu* ‘they^d split
up’;

**wičła-le-** (Vi) to be separated;

**wičla-m-** (Vt) to split up; *wičla-m* ~ *wičla-m* (JM);

**wičla-m-el-** (Vt) to split up and give away;

**wičla-m-ka-** (Vt) to split up in many parts;

**wičłam-kūle-** (Vi) to be split up.

**wička-** (Vi) to break;

**wička-n** (N) piece; *wičkan kofke* ‘a piece of bread’.
wū́iko ~ wū́isko (N) a bird (RR).

wū́l- (Vt) to make pottery; wū́chi- (JM);
wū́l-le- (Vi) to be making pottery;
wū́ch-je (N) potter.

wū́yá ~ wū́rá (Adj, Adv) bad, badly (RR); cf. weshá.

wū́yū- (Vi) to become dizzy; to become sick; wū́yū- (JM);
wū́yū-le- (Vi) to be dizzy/sick.

wū́ywū́- (Vi) to become thirsty; ińché wū́ywū́n kū́chwel ‘I got thirsty when I was working’;
wū́ywū́-le- (Vi) to be thirsty.

wū́ke- (Vi) to whistle; wū́ke- ~ wū́ke- (RR); wū́keńiy wiyu ‘the wiyu whistle’.

wū́l- (Vt) to give something, to hand over; cf. elu- ‘to give to’; wū́lūy wū́yin ‘it gave shade’; ińché wū́lūn kiñe trewa kiñe wentru(mew) ‘I gave a dog to a man’;
wū́ltuk- (Vt) to promise (one’s daughter); wū́ltukuy nī nawe feyche wentrumew ‘he promised his daughter to that man’;
wū́l-ue- (Vi) to give oneself, to surrender, to lend oneself.

wū́la (Adv) then, until; kū́chleay ta kutran, tremole wū́la wū́layay ‘the patient must stay in bed, if he gets better, then he may get up’; kū́pale wū́la amuan ‘I will go the moment he comes’; tripalayagmi rukame wū́la wū́loli wū́la ‘don’t go out of the house until I get back’; eпу mari tripanu wū́la puwū́lūmi fey pūtrempamu ‘when you are twenty years old, you are allowed to smoke (don’t smoke before you are twenty years old)’;
fey wū́la (Adv) then, that moment;
fey wū́ləla ( + fey-wū́lə-wū́lə + ) (Adv) right now, this minute;
wū́lewa ( + wū́le-wū́le + ) (Adv) tomorrow (with emphasis).

wū́le ~ wile (Adv) tomorrow; only wū́le (JM, MM);
wū́lewa ( + wū́le-wū́le + ) (Adv) tomorrow (with emphasis).

wū́le- (Vt) to hit, to slap, to smack, to stump.

wū́lngiń (N, Adv) front, (immediately) in front, near the door; wū́lngiń nī ruka(mew) mū́syi kiñe walle ‘right in front of my house there is a tree’.

wū́l-*: wū́l-kińu- (Vi) to urinate;
wū́l-tu- ~ wū́l-kińu- (Vi) to urinate (RR);
wū́l-kiń (N) urine; cf. wū́l-kiń (JM).

wū́n (N, Adv) dawn, at dawn; eпу wū́n tripay ‘he left when it was almost dawn’;
wū́n- (Vi) to dawn; petu nī wū́nun ran ‘before it dawned’;
wū́n-ma- (Vi) to experience dawn, to see the sun rise;
wū́n-ma-n-mew (Adv) the next day, the following morning.

wū́n (N) mouth;
ké-wū́n (N) tongue;
mēlflu-wū́n (N) lip.

wū́né (Adj, Adv) first(ly), sooner, in front; wū́né puwū́y ‘he arrived first’;
ińchiumew wū́né puwū́y ‘he arrived ahead of us’;
wińke puwchi che ‘the ones
who arrived first';

wūnē  pūlē (Adv) to the front;
wūnē-tu (Adv) first;
wūnē- (Vi, Vt) to be the first, to precede; wūnenge  'after you!';
wūnē-le- (Vi) to be first, to be in front;
wūnē-lu-mew (Adv) first (MM); wūnēlamew mūlepuy 'he is there first';
wūnē-l (N) the first;
wūnē-l- (Vt) to let someone go first, to do something first (before somebody else);
wūnē-l-kūle- (Vi) to be the first/leader/captain;
wūnē-l-tuku- (Vt) to sow/plant early/first;
wūnē-n (N) first, elder, eldest; ińché ńi wūnēn 'my elder (brother or sister)'.

wūnfū- (Vi) to snap;
wūnfū-ka- (Vi) to snap all of them/everywhere; wūnfūkavkālerkīy ti māmūl wēnu 'I understand that) a lot [of branches] high up in the tree have snapped'.

wūnū- (Vi) to stretch, to become longer;
wūnū-le- (Vi) to be stretched; wūnūlēfay ńi ķangu 'their problems had accumulated';
wūnū-m- (Vt) to stretch.

wūnangkū- (Vi) to become sad, to become homesick (for), to long for (MM); cf. wēnangkū-

wūngū- (Vt) to drag (along).

wūrā ̃ wūyā (bad) (RR); cf. weshā.

wūrta (N) vegetable garden; Sp. huerta.

wūrwan (N) smell, odour; kūmē wūrwanngey 'it has a nice smell';
wūrwan-tuku- (Vt) to inhale the odour, to sniff up.

wūrwen (N) steam; cf. wūrwūr.

wūrwūr (N) steam (RR, MM);
wūrwūr- (Vi) to steam;
wūrwūr-kūle- (Vi) to be steaming;
wūrwūr-wūrwūr-ngē- (Vt) to be steaming a lot.

wūtre (N, Adj, Adv) cold; wūtre antū 'a cold day'; makuntunge chafoafuyymi wūtrēmew 'put on a coat, you" might catch a cold because of the cold';
wūtre- (Vi) to become cold;
yanchū-wūtre- (Vi) to shiver with cold;
wūtre-ngū- (Vt) to find it cold;
wūtre-ngē- (Vi) to be cold weather.

wūtrū (N) wooden ladle, portion.
References


Augusta, Félix José de 1903  *Gramática Araucana*. Valdivia: Imprenta Central J. Lampert.


Bengoa, José 1985  *Historia del Pueblo Mapuche (Siglo XIX y XX)*. Santiago de Chile: Ediciones Sur.


Contreras, Constantino and M. Pilar Alvarez-Santullano Busch  

Coña, Pascual  

Cooper, John M.  

Croese, Robert  

Croese, Robert, Adalberto Salas and Gastón Sepulveda  

Echeverría, Max S. and Heles Contreras  

Englert van Dillingen, Sebastián  

Entwistle, William J.  

Ercilla, Alonso de  

Erize, Esteban  
References

Febrés, Andrés

Fernández Garay, Ana Valentina

Fernández Garay, Ana V. in collaboration with Maria Inés Poduje and Silvia Crochetti

Golbert de Goodbar, Perla

Golluscio, Lucia
1998 Aspecto verbal en mapudungun. In Lingüística y Literatura Ma-


1990b *Vocabulario y Frases Utiles en Mapudungun.* Temuco: Ediciones de la Universidad de la Frontera.


Havestadt, Bernardo 1777 *Chiliâgû sive Res Chilensis, vel descriptio status tum naturalis, tum civilis, cum moralis regni populique Chilensis, inserta suis locis perfectae ad Chilensem Linguam manuductioni etc.* 2 Vols. Münster, Westphalen.


Key, Mary R.


Klein, Harriet E. Manelis and Louisa Stark (eds.)
1985 *South American Indian Languages: Retrospect and Prospect*. Austin: University of Texas Press.

Latcham, Ricardo E.

Lenz, Rodolfo


Mithun, Marianne

Moebach, Ernesto Wilhelm de

1944 *Voz de Arauco. Explicación de los nombres indígenas de Chile*. Padre Las Casas: Imprenta ‘San Francisco’.

1962 *Idioma Mapuche, dilucidado y descrito con aprovechamiento de la Gramática Araucana de Padre Félix José de Augusta*. Padres Las Casas: Imprenta ‘San Francisco’.

Payne, David and Robert Croese
Rivano, Emilio F.

Salas, Adalberto

Schindler, Helmut

Sepúlveda, Gastón

Shopen, Timothy (ed.)
References

Sociedad Chilena de Lingüística

1988 *Alfabeto Mapuche Unificado*. Temuco: Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile.

Smeets, Ineke

Stark, Louisa R.

Steward, Julian H. and Luis C. Faron

Suárez, Jorge A.

Tovar, Antonio

Valdivia, Luis de
1606 *Arte y Gramática General de la lengua que corre en todo el Reyno de Chile*. Lima: Editorial Sudamericana.

Zúñiga, Fernando
2000 *Mapudungan*. München: LINCOM.
Contents of the CD

1. Demons, Luis Quinchavil (text 1)
2. Missionary, Luis Quinchavil (text 4)
3. Olden Times, Rafael Railaf (text 7)
4. Conversation about youth, Luis Quinchavil and Rafael Railaf (text 9)
5. Our reservation, Mario Millapi (text 12)
6. Song 1, Rafael Railaf (text 15)
7. Song 2, Rafael Railaf (text 16)
8. Song 3, Rafael Railaf (text 17)